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PRINTING OFFICE
STYLE MANUAL



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PRINTING OFFICE

STYLE MANUAL

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OF CONGRESS APPROVED JANUARY 12, 1895

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING,
Washington, November 19, 1952.

DEAR SIR: Receipt is acknowledged of the proof pages of the Government Printing Office STYLE MANUAL for inspection and approval.

The STYLE MANUAL as compiled and submitted is approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Respectfully,

CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman.

To the PUBLIC PRINTER,
Government Printing Office.

EXTRACT FROM THE PUBLIC PRINTING LAW

OF JANUARY 12, 1895



SECTION 51. THE FORMS AND STYLE IN WHICH THE PRINTING OR BINDING ORDERED BY ANY OF THE DEPARTMENTS SHALL BE EXECUTED, AND THE MATERIAL AND THE SIZE OF TYPE TO BE USED, SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE PUBLIC PRINTER, HAVING PROPER REGARD TO ECONOMY, WORKMANSHIP, AND THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE WORK IS NEEDED (U. S. C., TITLE 44, SEC. 216).

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Suggestions
to
Authors

General
Instructions

Capitaliza-
tion

Guide to
Capitaliza-
tion

Spelling

Compound
Words

Guide to
Com-
pounding

Plant
Names

Punctua-
tion

Abbrevia-
tions

Numerals

Italics

Signs and
Symbols

1. SUGGESTIONS TO AUTHORS AND EDITORS

1.1. This **STYLE MANUAL** is intended to facilitate Government printing. Careful observance of the following suggestions will aid in expediting publication and in reducing printing expenditures.

1.2. Copy must be carefully edited in accordance with the style laid down herein before being sent to the Government Printing Office. Changes on proofs add greatly to the expense and delay the work.

1.3. Legible copy, not faint carbon copies, must be furnished. This is essential in foreign-language copy and in copy containing figures.

1.4. Copy should be sent flat, with the sheets numbered consecutively, and typewritten on one side of the paper only. If both sides of reprint copy are to be used, a duplicate must be furnished.

1.5. To avoid mutilation of copy, each page should begin with a paragraph.

1.6. Tabular matter should be on sheets separate from the text, as it is handled separately during typesetting.

1.7. Proper names, signatures, figures, foreign words, and technical terms should be written plainly.

1.8. Manuscript and typewritten copy in a foreign language should be marked accurately as to capitalization, punctuation, accents, etc.

1.9. Footnote reference marks in text and tables should be arranged consecutively from left to right across each page.

1.10. Photographs, drawings, etc., for illustrations should accompany the manuscript, each bearing the name of the publication in which it is to be inserted and the figure or plate number. The proper place for each text figure should be indicated on the copy by inserting its number and title.

1.11. A requisition for work containing illustrations must be accompanied by a letter certifying that the illustrations are necessary and relate entirely to the transaction of public business (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 118). The total number of illustrations and the processes of reproduction desired should also be indicated. Instructions should be given on the margin of each illustration if enlargement or reduction is necessary.

1.12. If a publication is composed of several parts, a scheme of the desired arrangement must accompany the first installment of copy.

1.13. Samples should be furnished if possible. They should be plainly marked, showing whether they illustrate the desired type, size of type page, paper, trim, lettering, or binding; but they will not be considered as style for typesetting if they conflict with the rules in this **STYLE MANUAL**.

1.14. All corrections should be made on first proofs submitted, as later proofs are intended for verification only. All corrections must be indicated on the "R" set of proofs, and only that set should be returned to the Government Printing Office.

1.15. Corrections should be marked on the margins of a proof opposite the indicated errors, not by writing over the print or between the lines. All queries on proofs must be answered.

1.16. Corrections in proofs read by authors or department readers must be indicated as follows:

⊙	Period.
,	Comma.
—	Hyphen.
:	Colon.
;	Semicolon.
'	Apostrophe.
“ ”	Quotations.
□	Em quadrat.
— ¹ / _m	One-em dash.
— ² / _m	Two-em parallel dash.
∩	Push down space.
○	Close up.
∨	Less space.
^	Caret—left out, insert.
9	Turn to proper position.
#	Insert space.
⌊ or ⌋	Move to left or to right.
⌈ or ⌋	Move up or move down.
<i>tr.</i>	Transpose.
— or <i>stat.</i>	Let it stand.
8	Dele—take out.
⊙	Broken letter.
¶	Paragraph.
<i>no ¶</i>	No paragraph.
<i>wf</i>	Wrong font.
∨ or <i>eq. #</i>	Equalize spacing.
≡ or <i>caps.</i>	Capitals.
= or <i>s. c.</i>	Small capitals.
<i>lc.</i>	Lowercase.
∨ or 1	Superior or inferior.
— or <i>ital.</i>	Italic.
<i>rom.</i>	Roman.
⌈ ⌋	Brackets.
(/)	Parentheses.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS

6^l pt. ital. caps

S.C. 11 ✓
#/9
not
L/;

It ~~does~~ not appear that the earliest printers had any method of correcting errors before the form was on the press. The learned correctors of the first two centuries of printing were not proofreaders in our sense; they were rather what we should term office editors. Their labors were chiefly to see that the proof corresponded to the copy, but that the printed page was correct in its latinity ~~that the words were there~~, and that the sense was right. They cared but little about orthography, bad letters, or purely printers' errors, and when the text seemed to them wrong they consulted fresh authorities or altered it on their own responsibility. Good proofs in the modern sense, were ~~not~~ possible until professional readers were employed; men who had first a printer's education, and then spent many years in the correction of proof. The orthography of English, which for the past century has undergone little change, was very fluctuating until after the publication of Johnson's Dictionary, and capitals, which have been used with considerable regularity for the past 80 years, were previously used on the miss or hit plan. The approach to regularity, so far as we have, may be attributed to the growth of a class of professional proofreaders, and it is to them that we owe the correctness of modern printing. More errors have been found in the Bible than in any other one work. For many generations it was frequently the case that Bibles were brought out stealthily, from fear of government interference. They were frequently printed from imperfect texts, and were often modified to meet the views of those who published them. The story is related that a certain woman in Germany, ~~who was~~ the wife of a printer, and had become disgusted with the continual assertions of the superiority of man over woman which she had heard, hurried into the composing room while her husband was at supper and altered a sentence in the Bible, which he was printing, so that it read Narr instead of Herr, thus making the verse read "And he shall be thy lord" instead of "And he shall be thy lord." The word, not was omitted by Barker, the King's printer in England in 1632, in printing theseventh commandment. He was fined £5,000 on this account.

e
1 ✓
L/

stet.
L/

1/

1/wf

L/lead

←lead

Out; see copy.

h

lc./who

1 1
L/

1/

over

not #
m

i

=

9/tr.
it

9/r

□

8

8/f/rom.

1/wf
15/22

a/

wf

4/?

1.17. The following related Government Printing Office publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.:

1. Word Division, a supplement to Government Printing Office Style Manual, fifth edition, 128 pages.
Basic rules for division of words; division into syllables of more than 12,500 words.
2. Specimens of Type Faces in the United States Government Printing Office, 262 pages.
Specimens of typefaces for Government editors, printers, and authors; varieties and sizes available; special signs, ornaments, and characters; and rules and borders.
3. Typography and Design, apprentice training series (intermediate period), 187 pages.
Twenty-four lectures, with questions for study and discussion, books for reading, and suggested projects.
4. Theory and Practice of Composition, apprentice training series (orientation period), 254 pages.
Forty lectures on type composition, with questions for study and discussion, books for supplementary reading, suggested projects, and a glossary.
5. Theory and Practice of Presswork, apprentice training series (orientation period), 248 pages.
Forty lectures, with questions for study and discussion, books for supplementary reading, and suggested projects.
6. Theory and Practice of Bookbinding, apprentice training series (orientation period), 246 pages.
Forty lectures, with questions for study and discussion, books for supplementary reading, and suggested projects.
7. Layouts for Flat-Bed, Rotary, and Web Press Imposition, 128 pages.
Most frequently used layouts of face-up impositions; types of folds; and a signature-size chart, with index.
8. Standard Ink Sample Book, 98 sheets.
Sample sheets of letterpress and offset basic ink colors stocked by the Government Printing Office.

General
Instructions

Capitaliza-
tion

Guide to
Capitaliza-
tion

Spelling

Compound
Words

Guide to
Com-
pounding

Plant
Names

Punctua-
tion

Abbrevia-
tions

Numerals

Itals

Signs and
Symbols



2. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARING COPY

2.1. The first duty of copy preparers is to mark those things which are not readily understood and to indicate headings, indentions, dashes, new pages, new odd pages, and other matters of style necessary to give the completed book a good typographic appearance. They must indicate point size and type series on copy, and whether matter is to be leaded or double leaded, etc.; verify folio numbers; and plainly indicate references, footnotes, cut-ins, etc. Unless otherwise marked: (1) Text matter will be set in 10-point solid and tables in 6-point solid; (2) 9-unit figures will be used in tables when boldface is requested; (3) 2-point (hairline) rules will be used in tables.

2.2. Quoted or extract matter should be set 2 points smaller than text, and quotation marks at beginning and end of paragraphs should be omitted. If the same type size is used, quoted matter should be cut in 1 to 3 ems, depending on measure, and initial and closing quotes should be omitted.

“Follow,” “follow literally,” etc.

2.3. To prevent confusion and delay and to insure economy in printing, all copy that bears no preparation by the requisitioning agency will be set in accordance with the rules laid down in this *STYLE MANUAL*, with which editors and compilers are expected to become familiar, except that in some classes of printing of a legal, technical, or historical nature it may be necessary to adhere strictly to the original text, and the requisitioning office may then properly mark such copy “Fol.” or “Fol. lit.”

2.4. Copy marked “Fol.” will be followed with respect to verbal expression, abbreviations, signs, symbols, figures, and italic, but not with respect to punctuation (including compounding) or capitalization. In “Fol.” matter any spelling (not including compounding) is permissible that has the sanction of any dictionary.

2.5. Copy authorized to be marked “Fol. lit.” must be thoroughly prepared by the requisitioning agency as to capitalization, punctuation (including compounding), abbreviations, signs, symbols, figures, and italic, and such copy, including even manifest errors, will be followed. “Fol. lit.” does not include size and style of type.

2.6. Follow the position of quotation marks in relation to other punctuation marks in matter marked “Fol. lit.” and “Fol., incl. caps and punc.” Abbreviations do not close up, even in “Fol. lit.” matter, unless so prepared.

2.7. To insure uniform practice, a space will be used between a paragraph or section number and a following letter or figure in parentheses, as “paragraph 302 (a), section 23 (7),” even in “Fol. lit.” matter, unless prepared to be closed up.

2.8. “Bill style” copy will follow the style of the Government Printing Office Bill Style Manual, which conforms to this *STYLE*

MANUAL in many particulars, such as the use of figures in dates; sums of money; percentages; the numbers of articles, chapters, lines, pages, paragraphs, parts, sections, and volumes; the classification of vessels (A 1); and all other instances where *numbered* is used or implied. Punctuation as prepared must be followed.

2.9. It is not necessary to mark again anything that has been plainly indicated at the beginning of a sheet, as such preparation is to apply to the entire sheet; but on copy marked "Fol.," "Fol., incl. caps.," or "Fol. lit.," the preparation must be carried throughout.

2.10. Copy ordered to be kept clean and returned intact must be marked as lightly as possible, so that erasures may be easily made.

2.11. Copy preparer's instructions, which accompany each job, are written to cover the general style and certain peculiarities or deviations from style. These instructions must be followed. The copy preparer must not deviate from the style laid down in this STYLE MANUAL unless authorized to do so by the Chief Copy Preparer.

Abbreviations

2.12. In marking abbreviations to be spelled, copy preparers must show what the spelled form should be, unless the abbreviations are common and not susceptible of more than one construction.

Capitalization

2.13. Unusual capital and lowercase letters must be indicated.

Datelines, addresses, and signatures

2.14. Copy preparers must mark caps, small caps, italic, abbreviations, and indentions; also indicate line breaks where necessary.

Decimals and common fractions

2.15. In figure columns containing decimals or common fractions, preparers must indicate at the top of each folio of a continued table the "clear" or space necessary to preserve proper alinement. The "clear" indicated for decimals does not include the bearoff.

"Et cetera," "etc.," "and so forth"

2.16. In printing a speaker's language, the words *and so forth* or *et cetera* are used—not the abbreviation *etc.* If a quoted extract is set in type smaller than that of the preceding text and the speaker has summed up the remainder of the quotation with the words *and so forth* or *et cetera*, these words should be placed at the beginning of the next line, flush and lowercase, and an em dash should be used at the end of the extract.

Folioing and stamping copy

2.17. Folio numbers should be placed in the upper right-hand corner, preferably half an inch from the top.

2.18. All other stamping—type size, measure, etc.—should be placed in the upper left-hand corner. On cards, any available space may be used.

2.19. Divided tables that have to be cut or that continue on more than one sheet of copy must be folioed down the first divide to the end of the table and continue on the next and following divides to the end. Parallel tables and pasters require only one folio number on each page of copy.

Footnotes and reference marks

(For text, see rules 16.1–16.20, pp. 185–186; for tables, see rules 14.94–14.118, pp. 174–176.)

Headings

2.20. The type to be used for all headings must be marked—case number or size of type, caps, caps and small caps, small caps, caps and lowercase, lowercase (first word and proper nouns capitalized), or italic. (See also rule 3.51, p. 25.)

Pickup

2.21. The jacket number of a job from which matter is to be picked up must be indicated. New matter should conform in style to that of the pickup.

Sidenotes and cut-in notes

2.22. Sidenotes and cut-in notes are set each line flush on left and ragged on right, unless otherwise prepared, and are always set solid.

2.23. The measure allowed for a cut-in note is 6 picas, unless otherwise marked, and the note bears off from the text—above, below, and at the side—not less than an em of the text type. A cut-in note begins on the third line of the paragraph if the length of the paragraph permits.

Signs, symbols, etc.

2.24. All signs, symbols, dashes, superiors, etc., must be plainly marked. Names of Greek letters must be indicated, as they are frequently mistaken for italic or symbols.

2.25. The chemical symbols Al, Cl, Tl are sometimes mistaken for A1, C1, T1 in typewritten matter. Copy preparers must indicate whether the second character is a letter or a figure.

2.26. Since typewriters use the same characters for figure 1 and lowercase l, cipher and cap O, all such characters will be printed as figures unless otherwise marked.

Letters illustrating shape and form

2.27. Letters used to illustrate shape and form, as U-shape(d), A-frame, T-bone, T-rail, are set in gothic—case 392 for 10-point, case 391 for 8-point, and case 390 for 6-point—except that for I-beam, cases 14, 13, and 12, respectively, are used.

2.28. Plurals are formed by adding the apostrophe and s, as T's, Y's, etc. *Golf tee(s)* should be spelled, as it does not indicate shape.

2.29. A gothic capital is not used in *X-ray*, *U-boat*, and other expressions which have no reference to shape or form.

TYPE COMPOSITION

2.30. Compositors and operators must study carefully the rules governing composition. Failure to do this will show plainly on proofs.

2.31. In correcting pickup matter, the compositor or operator must indicate what portion was actually reset.

2.32. Every precaution must be taken to prevent the soiling of proofs, as it is necessary for the reviser to see clearly every mark on the margin of a proof after it has been corrected.

2.33. Corrections queried in a ring must not be made, as such queries are intended for the author.

2.34. If after a proof is read the first time, a word or line is pied or a dropout occurs, attention must be called to such mishap by marking that part of the proof "*Pied*" or "*Dropout*." If a proof is not available, the type involved must be placed feet uppermost when returned to position. This direction is intended for all who handle type.

2.35. In correcting matter set on the Linotype, care must be taken to insert corrected type slugs in their proper places and to remove only such type slugs as necessary. Matter must be run down to see that lines have not been duplicated, transposed, or eliminated. If the corrector is in doubt, he must read the slugs.

Leading and spacing

2.36. Spacing of text is governed by the leading, narrow spacing being more desirable in solid than in leaded matter. Very thin or very wide spacing in first line of a paragraph should be avoided. Words in a line requiring more than 1 em of space between them should be letterspaced, but the fewer letterspaced words the better. All of a short word is letterspaced rather than part of a long word. (See also rule 14.132, p. 177.)

2.37. If the last line of a paragraph follows a widely spaced line, it is spaced with en quads instead of 3-em spaces.

2.38. Centerheads set in caps, caps and small caps, small caps, or boldface are spaced with en quads between words, and the space is widened proportionately for an extended face or for letterspaced words.

2.39. Centerheads are separated from the text by slugs, the space below the head being at least 2 points less than the space above: 10-point slug above and 8-point slug below in 10-point text; 8-point slug above and 6-point slug below in 8- and 6-point text. However, a head which clears the line above or below by at least 1 em requires no additional space.

2.40. Heads set in caps are leaded, even in solid matter.

2.41. "Two leads," "three leads," and similar designations marked on copy mean 2 leads in all, 3 leads in all, etc., even in leaded matter.

2.42. Unless otherwise marked, flush heads are separated from text by 2 leads above and 1 lead below in solid matter, and by 3 leads above and 2 leads below in leaded matter.

2.43. Full-measure numbered or lettered paragraphs and quoted extracts are not separated by leads from adjoining matter.

2.44. Unless otherwise marked, extracts and numbered or lettered paragraphs which are set off from the text by smaller type or indentation are separated by 3 leads in leaded matter and by 2 leads in solid matter.

2.45. Extracts set solid in leaded matter are separated from the text by 3 leads.

2.46. Flush lines following extracts are separated by 3 leads in leaded matter and by 2 leads in solid matter.

2.47. Footnotes are leaded if the text is leaded, and are set solid if the text is solid.

2.48. Legends are leaded if text is leaded and solid if text is solid.

Indentions

2.49. In measures less than 30 picas, the paragraph indention is 1 em. Paragraph indentions in cut-in matter are 3 ems, overs 2 ems. Overruns, datelines, addresses, and signatures are indented in multiples of 1 em.

2.50. In matter set 30 picas or wider, the paragraph indention is 2 ems. Paragraph indentions in cut-in matter are 6 ems, overs 4 ems. Overruns, datelines, addresses, and signatures are indented in multiples of 2 ems.

2.51. In measures less than 30 picas, overruns in hanging indentions are 1 em more than the first line, except that to avoid conflict with a following indention (for example, of a subentry or paragraph), the overrun indention is made 1 em more than the following line.

2.52. In matter set 30 picas or wider, overruns in hanging indentions are 2 ems more than the first line, except that to avoid conflict with a following indention (for example, of a subentry or paragraph), the overrun indention is made 2 ems more than the following line.

2.53. Indention of matter set in smaller type should be the same, in points, as that of adjoining main-text indented matter.

2.54. Two-line centerheads are centered, but heads of three or more lines are set with hanging indention.

2.55. Overs in flush heads are indented 2 ems in measures less than 30 picas, and 4 ems in wider measures.

Legends for illustrations

2.56. Legends and explanatory matter of 1 or 2 lines are centered; if more than 2 lines, they are set with hanging indention. If an illustration is narrower than full measure and text is run at the side of it, the legend is set the width of the illustration; if text is not to be run at the side of the illustration, the legend is set full measure regardless of the width of the illustration, unless copy is otherwise marked.

2.57. Legend lines of illustrations which run the broad way should be printed to read up; that is, an even-page legend should be on the inside margin and an odd-page legend on the outside margin.

2.58. Unless other type is indicated, legends for illustrations are set in 8-point roman, lowercase.

2.59. Periods are used at the ends of legends and explanatory matter beneath illustrations.

2.60. At beginning of legend, *Figure* preceding the identifying number or letter is set in caps and small caps and is not abbreviated.

FIGURE 5, *not* FIG. 5

FIGURE A, *not* FIG. A

2.61. If a chart carries both a legend and footnotes, the legend is placed above the chart.

2.62. Letter symbols used in legends for illustrations are set in italic without periods and are capitalized only if so shown in copy.

PROOFREADING AND COPYHOLDING

2.63. Foremen of composing sections must see that special instructions and layout and style sheets are sent to the Proof Section with the first installment of each job.

2.64. Readers must consult the copy preparer's instruction sheet.

2.65. Speed is desirable, but accuracy is of first importance.

2.66. The reader should see that the rules governing spacing, division of words, and good printing generally have been observed. The reader who passes bad spacing will be held at fault.

2.67. If the reader detects inconsistent and erroneous statements, it is his duty to correct them. He must know, not guess, that they are errors, and he must be prepared, if called upon, to vindicate by recognized authority the soundness of his corrections. If he does not know, he must query.

2.68. If the grammatical construction of a sentence or clause is questioned by a reader and it seems desirable to change the form,

he must indicate the proposed correction, add a query mark, and enclose all in a ring. If a statement of fact is thought erroneous or doubtful, he must underscore the matter in question, write in the margin "Author verify," and enclose it in a ring. It is not enough to write only a query in the margin: the reason for the query must be clearly shown. If there is little doubt, the correction should be made, but a query enclosed in a ring must be written beside the correction to call the author's attention to it.

2.69. A query appearing on copy must be carried to the author.

2.70. Proofs that are not clearly printed or are in any manner defective must be called to the attention of the deskman.

2.71. The manner in which correction marks are made on a proof is of considerable importance. Straggling, unsymmetrical characters, disconnected marks placed in the margin above or below the lines to which they relate, irregular lines leading from an incorrect letter or word to a correction, large marks, marks made with a blunt pencil, indistinct marks, and frequent use of the eraser to obliterate marks hastily or incorrectly made are all faults to be avoided.

2.72. In reading proof of wide tables, the reader should place the correction in white space as near as possible to the error, thus aiding all who handle the proof afterward. He should obliterate entirely a broken or defective figure and rewrite it in a ring. He should not use the transposition mark in little-known words or in figures. He should instead cancel the letters or figures and write them in the margin in the order in which they are to appear.

2.73. In marking errors in display or other unusual type, the case number must be indicated.

2.74. Readers must draw a ring around footnote references in proof, as an aid to the maker-up.

2.75. On discovering evidence of wrong-font matrices, the reader must immediately inform the referee, who will notify the section concerned.

2.76. Readers must not make important changes in indentions or tables without consulting the referee.

2.77. The marks of the copy preparer must be given consideration by all, as he is in a position to know more about the peculiarities of a job than one who reads but a small portion of it.

2.78. Any mark which will change the proof from the copy as prepared must be enclosed in a ring.

2.79. All instructions on copy must be carried on proof by readers.

2.80. Folios of copy must be "run" by the copyholder and checked against those marked on the proof.

2.81. In reading copy an unnecessarily loud tone of voice must be avoided. Short words are as important as long ones, and should be pronounced distinctly. Plurals should be sounded clearly, and names of persons or places pronounced distinctly or read by letters.

MAKEUP

2.82. Government publications will be made up in the following order unless otherwise indicated:

- a. *Frontispiece*, faces title page.
- b. *False title* (frontispiece, if any, on back).
- c. *Title page*.

d. *Back of title*, blank, but frequently carries such useful bibliographic information as list of board members, congressional resolution authorizing publication, note of editions and printings, GPO imprint if departmental imprint appears on title page, price notice, etc.

e. *Letter of transmittal* (new odd page).

f. *Foreword*, differs from preface in that it is an introductory note written as an endorsement by a person other than the author (new odd page).

g. *Preface*, by author (new odd page).

h. *Contents* (new odd page), immediately followed by list of illustrations and list of tables, as parts of contents.

i. *Text*, begins with page 1 (if halftitle is used, begins with page 3).

j. *Bibliography* (new odd page).

k. *Appendix* (new odd page).

l. *Index* (new odd page).

2.83. An *introduction* differs from a foreword or a preface in that it is the initial part of the text; if the book is divided into chapters, it should be the first chapter.

2.84. To number preliminary pages, use small-cap Roman numerals.

2.85. A separate cover should not be used on booklets of 32 or fewer pages (page 1 should be a self-cover or should carry a displayed title heading followed by table of contents, if any, and the text).

2.86. Before beginning his work the maker-up must ascertain the length of type page and style of folios to be used.

2.87. If it is found necessary to make a short page, the facing page should be of approximately equal length if the text permits.

2.88. A blank or sink of 6 picas should be placed at the head of each new odd or even page of 46-pica or greater depth; pages with a depth of from 36 to 45 picas, inclusive, will carry a 5-pica sink; pages less than 36 picas, 4 picas.

2.89. If top center folio is used, the folio on a new page must be placed at the bottom, centered, and enclosed in parentheses.

2.90. Contents, list of illustrations, preface, or any other matter that makes a page in itself should be placed 12 points or more nearer top than bottom, the difference depending upon the length of page.

2.91. In "cleared" indexes the words being cleared must be repeated on following page at the top of the column or page.

2.92. Continued heads over tables and leaderwork must be condensed into one line if possible.

2.93. Footnote references are repeated in boxheads or in continued lines over tables, unless special orders are given not to do so.

2.94. Six-point notes above tables are enclosed in brackets and are not repeated with continued heads unless they are needed on each page for the purpose of clarity.

2.95. Centerheads, whether in boldface, caps, caps and small caps, small caps, or italic, should have more space above than below. Uniform spacing should be maintained throughout the page; if this is not possible, the space above and below the centerlines should be reduced, commencing at the bottom of the page.

2.96. In making up a page of two or more columns with an illustration more than one column in width, the text should be broken so that it will read from above the illustration to the same column below. If a table, diagram, or layout occurs under the same conditions, the text should double up above it.

2.97. In matter set two or more columns to the page, footnotes to full-measure headings should be set page width, while the text footnotes should be set column width and carried at the foot of the column in which the references appear.

2.98. Two or more short footnotes coming together may be combined by the maker-up in one line, with the blank spaces between footnotes equalized, provided the spaces are not less than 2 ems.

¹ Preliminary.

² Including imported cases.

³ Imported.

IMPOSITION

2.99. A page is considered the unit of a signature; the two companion pages, the unit in imposition. Whether the imposition is from the outside or inside, a long or a broad form, work and turn or sheetwise, these companion pages are never separated; their position is determined by the fold.

2.100. To illustrate further that these companion pages are the unit of imposition, it will be found when determining margins that these two pages are always printed in the center of the untrimmed sheet, as regards outer margins, when it is divided into halves, quarters, eighths, or sixteenths. For example, a sixteen is to be made up to 24- by 38-inch paper, side wire stitched; and half of it, the 24-inch way, is 12 inches. The width of the two type pages, say, is 48 picas, or 8 inches, and the back is 10 picas, or 1½ inches, leaving 2¾ inches to be used as margin, one-half of which is to go on the outside of each printed page (1¾ inches, or 7 picas), making 12 inches in all.

2.101. The other two companion pages that make up the quarter of the sixteen are likewise printed in the center of the quarter sheet, which is 19 inches, one-half of the 38-inch way. It will thus be observed that two pages were used to get the outside margins and another multiple of two (four) to get the bottom margins.

2.102. Margins should be governed by the trimmed book and not by the untrimmed sheet. The back margin or gutter should be such that it will bring the pages nearly in the center of the open printed book, putting any excess space in the outer margins, except in books that are to be side stitched, in which additional space must be allowed for the stitching. The margins should be so planned that when the book is delivered from the binder the back margin is less than the outside. The top margin of the trimmed book should be at least 3 picas and the bottom margin at least 4 picas. The outside margin should be at least 1 pica greater than the back but not as wide as the bottom margin.

2.103. If a running head is used, the head margin should be the same as the back margin; but if a bottom folio is used, that line and the slug above it should be counted as part of the margin.

REVISING

Galley revising

2.104. The importance of revising proofs cannot be overemphasized. Although a reviser is not expected to read proof, it is not enough for him merely to follow the marks found on the proof. He should be alert to detect errors and inconsistencies and must see that all corrections have been properly made and that words or lines have not been transposed or eliminated by the compositor in making the corrections. (See rule 2.115, p. 13.)

2.105. A reviser must not remodel the punctuation of the readers or make any important changes. If he thinks that an important change should be made, he must submit the proposed change to the Chief Reviser for decision.

2.106. In the body of the work, new pages must be properly indicated on the proof. Tables of contents, letters of transmittal, lists of illustrations, the text proper, all matter following halftitles (except parallel tables), and indexes must begin on new odd pages unless instructions to the contrary are given.

2.107. All instructions on proofs must be transferred to revises.

2.108. All queries must be carefully transferred to the revises.

2.109. Each paragraph containing an alteration causing an overrun should be reread.

2.110. Revising must be done with reasonable dispatch, but accuracy must not be sacrificed to speed.

2.111. Corrector's slug number must be written on revise proof.

Page and stone revising

2.112. Page and stone revising require great diligence and care. Not only must the reviser see that the rules governing the work of those who precede him have been followed but he must be on the alert for a multiplicity of points not coming within their sphere.

2.113. The reviser is responsible for marking off all bleed and off-center pages.

2.114. A blank page must be indicated at the bottom of the preceding page.

2.115. Special care must be exercised in revising linotype matter. It is necessary to read the entire line in which a correction has been made, to see that the line has been inserted in the proper place, and to see that the lines above and below have not been disturbed. If it appears that a correction has not been made, the reviser should carefully examine each line on the page to see if the correction was inserted in the wrong place or if lines have been transposed.

2.116. The following rules must be carefully observed:

a. See that proof is clean and clear; send for another if necessary.

b. Before beginning page revising, see that galley proofs run consecutively and that in continuous makeup the matter on the galleys connects.

c. See that page folios are consecutive, that running heads are correct and uniform, and that the proper signature mark is correctly placed. If an error is found in running heads or in signature marks, notify the Chief Reviser immediately, so that the correction may be made in other forms or pages of the same job.

d. Revise carefully, observe connection between pages, take care that continued and repeated lines are free from errors, and carry all unanswered queries if the proof is to be sent to the author; if not, see that all queries are answered.

e. If a revise is not properly corrected or is not reasonably free from errors, call for another corrected proof, stating number of copies wanted, and destroy all duplicates.

f. Watch for slips, dropouts, doublets, and transpositions.

g. Read all running heads and boxheads in continued tables; see that all leading lines are carried at the top where subordinate matter runs over, that dollar marks and italic captions of columns are uni-

form and properly placed, that bearoffs in figure columns are uniform, that the matter is as compact as circumstances will permit, and that footnotes fall on the page containing the corresponding references and are properly arranged.

h. Preserve complete files of all proofs returned to the desk.

i. On the first page of a signature of a stone revise carry any special directions that may be necessary, and on open or session jackets carry the number of copies to be printed.

j. When page proofs are to be sent out on partly completed jobs, fill out reviser's memorandum, noting the last galley, the last page, the signature mark, the page on which the last signature mark occurred, and the folio lines. Attach the memorandum to the markoff galley and return to the Chief Reviser.

k. Make sure that different sets of proofs of the same job are correctly marked in series ("R," "2R," "3R," etc.); where a sheet is stamped "Another proof," carry the same designating "R" on the corresponding clean proof, destroying the stamped proof when it has served its purpose. Advance the "R," "2R," "3R," etc., on each set of page proofs returned from the originating office; if a dummy folio has been used and later a true folio is finally given, revert to single "R." When the "R" is not to be advanced, use an "x," as "2R^x."

l. If two or more jobs are imposed in one form, separate the parts to verify the imposition. Until familiar with the fold, exercise care in cutting the sheet.

m. See that rules do not lap, that work is not jammed in the lockup, that damaged letters and slips are indicated, and that the matter is ready in all respects to pass rigid inspection.

n. Legend lines of full-page cuts that run the broad way should be printed so as to read up—that is, the even-page legend should be on the binding or inside margin and the odd-page legend on the outside margin.

o. If a footnote is eliminated, do not renumber the footnotes; just omit that number.

2.117. If the footnotes in an entire job have been made uniform, even though not according to style, do not change them.

2.118. If a footnote is added in proof, use the preceding number with a superior letter added, as ^{15a}.

2.119. Where a table with footnotes falls at the bottom of a page containing footnotes to text, print the table footnotes above the text footnotes, separated by a rule 50 points long, flush at the left, with 2 leads on each side of the rule. (See also rule 14.108, p. 175.)

2.120. In revising galleys into pages, revisers must enter on the markoff slip the number of the last footnote and see that instructions to the maker-up are followed.

Press revising

2.121. Press revising calls for the exercise of utmost care. The press reviser must be thoroughly familiar with the style and makeup of Government publications. He is required to O. K. all forms that go to press—bookwork, covers, jobwork, etc. He must see that all queries are answered. He must necessarily have a knowledge of the bindery operations required to complete a book or job and be familiar with all types of imposition, folds, etc. He must be capable of

ascertaining the proper head, back, and side margins for all work, to insure proper trimming of the completed job to the required size.

2.122. Although speed is essential when forms reach the pressroom, accuracy must not be sacrificed.

SIGNATURE MARKS, ETC.

2.123. Unless otherwise indicated, signature marks are set 6-point lowercase and indented 3 ems.

2.124. Figures indicating the year should follow the jacket number in signature marks:

125327-52-4 116529-52-pt. 5-3 116529-52-vol. 1-3 92694°-52-2
 92694 O-52-2 92694^m-52-2 92694^v-52-2

2.125. When allmark (○) and signature or imprint and signature appear on same page, the signature line is placed below the allmark but above the imprint.

2.126. The allmark is placed below the page, bulletin, or circular number but above the signature line, if both appear on the same page.

2.127. Imprints and signature lines appearing on short pages of text are placed at the bottom of the page.

2.128. All plated jobs take a degree mark (°) immediately after the jacket number in the signature line.

2.129. All offset jobs take a capital O immediately after the jacket number in the signature line.

2.130. When matrix is to be made of job, a superior *m* (^m) is placed immediately after jacket number in the signature line.

2.131. All jobs having vinylite molds before printing from type take a superior *v* (^v) immediately after the jacket number.

2.132. On a job reprinted on account of change, a black star (★) precedes the jacket number in the signature line and precedes the date on the title page:

★17234-52-2

★12-15-52

2.133. The following forms are used for signature marks in House and Senate documents and reports printed on session jackets:

H. Doc. 73, 78-1-2	S. Doc. 57, 78-1-2
S. Doc. 57, 78-2, pt. 1-2	S. Doc. 57, 78-2, vol. 1-2
H. Rept. 120, 78-2-8	S. Rept. 100, 78-2-9

2.134. In a document or report printed on other than a session jacket, use the jacket number, year, and signature number only, omitting the document or report number.

2.135. For pasters, the jacket number, the year, and the page to be faced by the paster are used as follows (note punctuation):

12344-52 (Face p. 10)

2.136. On a paster facing an even page, the marks go at the lower right-hand side; on a paster facing an odd page, at the lower left side.

2.137. If more than one paster faces the same page, each is numbered as follows:

12344-52 (Face p. 19) No. 1
 12344-52 (Face p. 19) No. 2

2.138. When a paster follows the text, the allmark is placed on the last page of the text and never on the paster.

REPRINTS, IMPRINTS, AND PRICE NOTICES

Reprints

2.139. To aid bibliographic identification of reprints or revisions, the dates of the original edition and of reprint or revision should be supplied by the author on the title page or in some other suitable place. Thus:

First edition July 1941
Reprinted July 1943

First printed June 1940
Revised June 1941

Original edition May 1941
Reprinted May 1942
Revised July 1943

2.140. The year in the imprint on cover, title page, or elsewhere is not changed from that in the original print, nor are the signatures changed, unless other mends are necessary. This applies to all reproducible, including type.

Imprints

2.141. The Government Printing Office imprint must appear on all printed matter, except certain classified work.

2.142. Use full imprint on the title page of a congressional speech.

2.143. The imprint and allmark are not used together on any page; if one is used, the other is omitted.

2.144. The imprint is not used on a halftitle or (except on congressional hearings) on any page of a cover.

2.145. If there is a title page, the imprint is placed on the title page; but if there is no title page, or if the title page is entirely an illustration, the imprint is placed on the last page of the text.

2.146. The Government Printing Office crest is used only on Government Printing Office publications. If it is printed on page II, the full imprint is used on the title page; if it is printed on the title page, use the half imprint only, thus—Washington : 1952.

Price notices

2.147. If there is a cover but no title page, the price notice is printed on page 1 of the cover. Unless otherwise indicated, if there is a title page, with or without a cover, the price notice is printed at the bottom of the title page below a cross rule; if there is no cover or title page, the price notice is printed at the end of the text, below the imprint, and the two are separated by a cross rule.

2.148. Price notices are not printed on congressional documents. The price notice is not considered an imprint.

Samples of imprints and price notices are given below.

2.149. On title page:

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1952

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 00 cents

2.150. On last page of text:

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952
(16 points)

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 00 cents

2.151. On last page of text (usually 4 ems from right); open star (☆) indicates outside purchase:

Capitaliza-
tion

Guide to
Capitaliza-
tion

Spelling

Compound
Words

Guide to
Com-
pounding

Plant
Names

Punctua-
tion

Abbrevia-
tions

Numerals

Italo

Signs and
Symbols



3. CAPITALIZATION

(See also Abbreviations; Guide to Capitalization)

3.1. It is impossible to give rules that will cover every conceivable problem in capitalization. But by considering the purpose to be served and the underlying principles, it is possible to attain a considerable degree of uniformity. The list of approved forms given on pages 27 to 50 will serve as a guide. Manifestly such a list cannot be complete. The correct usage with respect to any term not included can be determined by analogy or by application of the rules.

Proper names

3.2. Proper names are capitalized.

Rome	John Macadam	Italy
Brussels	Macadam family	Anglo-Saxon

Derivatives of proper names

3.3. Derivatives of proper names used with a proper meaning are capitalized.

Roman (of Rome)	Johannean	Italian
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3.4. Derivatives of proper names used with acquired independent common meaning, or no longer identified with such names, are lower-cased. Since this depends upon general and long-continued usage, a more definite and all-inclusive rule cannot be formulated in advance. A list of derivatives is given on pages 34 to 35.

roman (type)	macadam (crushed rock)	italicize
brussels sprouts	watt (electric unit)	anglicize
venetian blinds	plaster of paris	pasteurize

Common nouns and adjectives in proper names

3.5. A common noun or adjective forming an essential part of a proper name is capitalized; the common noun used alone as a substitute for the name of a place or thing is not capitalized.

Massachusetts Avenue; the avenue	Crow Reservation; the reservation
Washington Monument; the monument	Federal Express; the express
Statue of Liberty; the statue	Cape of Good Hope; the cape
Hoover Dam; the dam	Jersey City; <i>also</i> Washington City; <i>but</i>
Boston Light; the light	city of Washington; the city
Modoc National Forest; the national forest	Cook County; the county
Panama Canal; the canal	Great Lakes; the lakes
Soldiers' Home of Ohio; the soldiers' home	Lake of the Woods; the lake
Johnson House (hotel); Johnson house (residence)	North Platte River; the river
	Lower California; <i>but</i> lower Mississippi
	Charles the First; Charles I
	Seventeenth Census; the 1950 census

3.6. If a common noun or adjective forming an essential part of a name becomes removed from the rest of the name by an intervening common noun or adjective, the entire expression is no longer a proper noun and is therefore not capitalized.

Union Station: union passenger station
Eastern States: eastern farming States
Western States: western farming States

3.7. A common noun used alone as a well-known short form of a specific proper name is capitalized.

the Capitol (at Washington); *but* State capitol
 the Channel (English Channel)
 the District (District of Columbia)
 the Soldiers' Home (District of Columbia only)

3.8. The plural form of a common noun capitalized as part of a proper name is also capitalized.

Seventh and I Streets	State and Treasury Departments
Lakes Erie and Ontario	British and French Governments
Potomac and James Rivers	Presidents Washington and Adams

3.9. A common noun used with a date, number, or letter, merely to denote time or sequence, or for the purpose of reference, record, or temporary convenience, does not form a proper name and is therefore not capitalized.

abstract B	column 2	mile 7.5	signature 4
act of 1928	drawing 6	page 2	station 27
appendix C	exhibit D	paragraph 4	table 4
article 1	figure 7	part I	title IV
book II	first district (not congressional)	plate IV	treaty of 1919
chapter III		region 3	volume X
chart B	form 4	rule 8	war of 1914
class I	graph 8	schedule K	ward 2
collection 6	group 7	section 3	

3.10. The following terms are lowercased, even with a name or number. (For capitalized forms, see geographic terms, p. 38.)

aqueduct	dike	shipway
breakwater	dock	slip
buoy	drydock	spillway
chute	irrigation project	tunnel (see also Tunnel, p. 48)
dam (lowercase with number or in conjunction with lock; capitalize with name, <i>but</i> Boulder Dam site; Boulder dam and site)	levee	watershed
	lock	weir
	pier	wharf
	reclamation project	
	seaway	
	ship canal	

Definite article in proper names

3.11. To achieve greater distinction or to adhere to the authorized form, the word *the* (or its equivalent in a foreign language) used as a part of an official name or title is capitalized. When such name or title is used adjectively, *the* is not capitalized, nor is it supplied at any time when not in copy.

British Consul v. The Mermaid (title of legal case)

The Dalles (Oreg.); The Weirs (N. H.); *but* the Dalles region; the Weirs streets

The Hague; *but* the Hague Court; the Second Hague Conference

El Salvador; Las Cruces; L'Esterel

The Adjutant General (only when so in copy)

3.12. In common practice, rule 3.11 is disregarded in references to newspapers, periodicals, vessels, airships, trains, firm names, etc.

the Times
 the Atlantic Monthly
 the Washington Star

the *Mermaid*
 the *Los Angeles*
 the *U-3*

the Federal Express
 the National Photo Co.
 the Netherlands

Particles in names of persons

3.13. In foreign names such particles as *d'*, *da*, *della*, *du*, *van*, and *von* are capitalized unless preceded by a forename or title.

D'Orbigny; Alcide d'Orbigny
 Da Ponte; Cardinal da Ponte
 Du Pont; E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co.
 Van Rensselaer; Stephen van Rensselaer

3.14. In anglicized names such particles are usually capitalized, even if preceded by a forename or title, but individual usage, if ascertainable, should be followed.

Justice Van Devanter; Reginald De Koven
 Thomas De Quincey; William De Morgan
 Henry van Dyke (his usage)
 Samuel F. Du Pont (his usage); Irénée du Pont
 (for firm names, see p. 37)

3.15. If copy is not clear as to the form of such a name (for example, *La Forge* or *Laforge*), the two-word form should be used.

3.16. In names set in capitals, *de*, *von*, etc., are also capitalized.

Names of organized bodies

3.17. The full names of existing or proposed organized bodies and their shortened names are capitalized; other substitutes, which are most often regarded as common nouns, are capitalized only in certain specified instances to indicate preeminence or distinction. (See list on pp. 27-50.)

National governmental units:

United States Congress: 82d Congress; Congress; the Senate; the House; Committee of the Whole, the Committee; *but* committee (all other committees)

Department of Agriculture: the Department; Division of Publications, the Division; *similarly* all departmental units; *but* legislative, executive, and judicial departments

Bureau of the Census: the Census Bureau, the Bureau

Geological Survey: the Survey

Interstate Commerce Commission: the Commission

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: the Committee

Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia: the Board of Commissioners; the Board

American Embassy, British Embassy: the Embassy; *but* the consulate; the consulate general

Treasury of the United States: General Treasury; National Treasury; Public Treasury; the Treasury; Treasury notes; New York Subtreasury, the subtreasury

Department of Defense:

Military Establishment; Armed Forces; *but* armed services

United States Army: the Army; the Infantry; 81st Regiment;

Army Establishment; the Army Band; Army officer; Regular

Army officer; Reserve officer; Volunteer officer; *but* army shoe;

Grant's army; Robinson's brigade; the brigade; the corps; the regiment; infantryman

United States Navy: the Navy; the Marine Corps; Navy (Naval)

Establishment; Navy officer; *but* naval shipyard; naval officer; naval station

French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry; French Army; British Navy

International organizations:

United Nations: the Council; the Assembly; the Secretariat

Permanent Court of Arbitration: the Court; the Tribunal (only in the proceedings of a specific arbitration tribunal)

Hague Peace Conference of 1907: the Hague Conference; the Peace Conference; the Conference

Common-noun substitutes:

Virginia Assembly: the assembly; the senate; the house of delegates
 California State Highway Commission: Highway Commission of California; the highway commission; the commission
 Montgomery County Board of Health: the Board of Health of Montgomery County; the board of health; the board
 Buffalo Consumers' League: the consumers' league; the league
 Republican Party: the party
 Pennsylvania Railroad Co.: the Pennsylvania Railroad; Pennsylvania Co.; Pennsylvania Road; the railroad company; the company
 Riggs National Bank: the Riggs Bank; the bank
 Metropolitan Club: the club
 Yale School of Law: Yale University School of Law; School of Law, Yale University; school of law

3.18. The names of members and adherents of organized bodies are capitalized to distinguish them from the same words used merely in a descriptive sense.

a Representative (U. S. Congress)	a Socialist
a Republican	an Odd Fellow
an Elk	a Communist
a Liberal	a Boy Scout
a Shriner	a Knight (K. C., K. P., etc.)

Names of countries, domains, and administrative divisions

3.19. The official designations of countries, national domains, and their principal administrative divisions are capitalized only if used as part of proper names, as proper names, or as proper adjectives. (See table on p. 210.)

United States: the Republic; the Nation; the Union; *but* republic, republican (in general sense)
 New York State: the State, a State (a definite political subdivision of first rank); State of Veracruz; Balkan States; six States of Australia; State rights; *but* (in general sense) foreign states; church and state; statehood; state's evidence
 Territory of Hawaii: the Territory; a Territory; Territorial; *but* territory, territorial (not a political subdivision)
 Ethiopian Empire: the Empire; *but* empire (in general sense)
 Dominion of Canada: the Dominion; *but* dominion (in general sense)
 Ontario Province; Province of Ontario: the Province, Provincial; *but* province, provincial (in general sense)

3.20. The similar designations *commonwealth*, *confederation* (*federal*), *government*, *nation* (*national*), *powers*, *union*, etc., are capitalized only if used as part of proper names, as proper names, or as proper adjectives.

British Commonwealth, Commonwealth of Massachusetts: the Commonwealth; *but* commonwealth (in general sense)
 Swiss Confederation: the Confederation; the Federal Council; the Federal Government; *but* confederation, federal (in general sense)
 French Government: the Government; French and Italian Governments; Soviet Government; *but* government (in general sense); the Churchill government; European governments
 Cherokee Nation: the nation; *but* Greek nation; American nations
 National Government (of any specific nation); *but* national customs
 Allied Powers (in World Wars I and II); Central Powers (in World War I); *but* the powers; European powers
 Union of South Africa: the Union; *but* union (in general sense)

Names of regions, localities, and geographic features

3.21. A descriptive term used to denote a definite region, locality, or geographic feature is a proper name and is therefore capitalized; also for temporary distinction a coined name of a region is capitalized.

the North Atlantic States; the Gulf States; the Central States; the Pacific Coast States; the Lake States; East North Central States; Eastern North Central States; Far Western States; Eastern United States	the Far East; the East Middle East (Asia)
the West; the Midwest; the Middle West; Far West	Near East (Balkans, etc.)
the Eastern Shore (Chesapeake Bay)	the Promised Land
the Badlands (S. Dak. and Nebr.)	the Continent (continental Europe)
the Continental Divide (Rocky Mountains)	the Western Hemisphere
Deep South; Midsouth	the North Pole; the North and South Poles
the Occident; the Orient	the Temperate Zone; the Torrid Zone
	the East Side (section of a city)
	the Driftless Area (Mississippi Valley)
	Western Germany, Western Europe (political entities)

3.22. A descriptive term used to denote mere direction or position is not a proper name and is therefore not capitalized.

north; south; east; west	eastern region; western region
northerly; northern; northward	central Europe; south Germany; southern France
eastern; oriental; occidental	but East Germany; West Germany (political entities)
east Pennsylvania; southern California	
west Florida; <i>but</i> West Florida (1763-1819)	

Names of calendar divisions

3.23. The names of calendar divisions are capitalized.

January; February; March; etc.
Monday; Tuesday; Wednesday; etc.
but spring; summer; autumn (fall); winter

Names of historic events, etc.

3.24. The names of holidays, ecclesiastic feast and fast days, and historic events are capitalized.

Battle of Bunker Hill	Fourth of July; the Fourth
Battle of the Giants	Reformation
Christian Era; Middle Ages; <i>but</i> 20th century	Renaissance
Feast of the Passover; the Passover	War of 1812; World War II; <i>but</i> war of 1914

Trade names

3.25. Trade names, variety names, and names of market grades and brands are capitalized. Common nouns following such names are not capitalized.

Airwick (trade name)	Choice lamb (market grade)
Foamite (trade name)	Yellow Stained cotton (market grade)
Snowcrop (trade name)	Red Radiance rose (variety)

Scientific names

3.26. The name of a phylum, class, order, family, or genus is capitalized; the name of a species is not capitalized, even though derived from a proper name.

Arthropoda (phylum), Crustacea (class), Hypoparia (order), Agnostidae (family), *Agnostus* (genus)
Agnostus canadensis; *Aconitum wilsoni*; *Epigaea repens* (genus and species)

3.27. In scientific descriptions coined terms derived from proper names are not capitalized.

aviculoid

menodontine

3.28. A plural formed by adding *s* to a Latin generic name is capitalized.

Rhynchonellas

Spirifers

3.29. In soil science the 24 soil classifications are capitalized. (For complete list, see p. 46.)

Alpine Meadow

Bog

Brown

3.30. The words *sun*, *moon*, and *earth* are capitalized only if used in association with the names of other astronomical bodies that are capitalized.

The nine known planets, in the order of distance from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.

3.31. For lists of geologic and physiographic terms, see page 207.

Fanciful appellations

3.32. A fanciful appellation used with or for a proper name is capitalized.

the Big Four
the Dust Bowl
the Hub

the Keystone State
the New Deal
the Pretender

Personification

3.33. A vivid personification is capitalized.

The Chair recognized the gentleman from New York:
For Nature wields her scepter mercilessly.

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time.

Religious terms

3.34. All words denoting the Deity except *who*, *whose*, and *whom*; all names for the Bible and other sacred writings; and all names of confessions of faith and of religious bodies and their adherents and words specifically denoting Satan are capitalized.

Heavenly Father; the Almighty; Thee; Thou; He; Him; *but* himself; (God's) fatherhood

Divine Father; *but* divine providence; divine guidance; divine service

Son of Man; Jesus' sonship; the Messiah; *but* a messiah; messiahship; messianic; messianize; christology; christological

Bible, Holy Scriptures, Scriptures; Koran; *also* Biblical; Scriptural; Koranic Gospel (memoir of Christ); *but* gospel truth

Apostles' Creed; Augsburg Confession

Episcopal Church; an Episcopalian; Catholicism; a Protestant

Christian; *also* Christendom; Christianity; Christianize

Black Friars; Brother(s); King's Daughters; Daughter(s); Ursuline Sisters; Sister(s)

Satan; His Satanic Majesty; Father of Lies; the Devil; *but* a devil; the devils

Titles of persons

3.35. Any title or designation immediately preceding a name is capitalized.

President Roosevelt
King George
Ambassador Gibson
Lieutenant Fowler

Chairman Smith
Nurse Cavell
Professor Leverett

3.36. To indicate preeminence or distinction in certain specified instances, a common-noun title immediately following the name of a person or used alone as a substitute for it is capitalized.

Title of a head or assistant head of state:

Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States: the President; the President-elect; the Executive; the Chief Magistrate; the Commander in Chief; ex-President Hoover; former President Hoover; *similarly* the Vice President; the Vice-President-elect; ex-Vice-President Curtis Harry W. Nice, Governor of Maryland: the Governor of Maryland; the Governor; *similarly* the Lieutenant Governor; *but* secretary of state of Idaho; attorney general of Maine

Title of a head or assistant head of an existing or proposed National or District governmental unit:

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State: the Secretary; *similarly* the Acting Secretary; the Under Secretary; the Assistant Secretary; the Director; the Chief or Assistant Chief; the Chief Clerk; etc.; *but* Secretaries of the military departments.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Joint Chiefs of Staff; Chief of Staff, United States Air Force; the Chief of Staff; *but* the general (military title standing alone not capitalized)

Titles of members of diplomatic corps:

Walter S. Gifford, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: the American Ambassador; the British Ambassador; the Ambassador; the Senior Ambassador; His Excellency; *similarly* the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; the Envoy; the Minister; the Chargé d'Affaires; the Chargé; *but* the consul general; the consul; the attaché; Ambassador at Large Norman Davis; *but* ambassador at large; etc.

Title of a ruler or prince:

Elizabeth II, Queen of England: the Queen; the Crown; Her Most Gracious Majesty; Her Majesty; *similarly* the Emperor; the Sultan; etc.

Edward, Prince of Wales: the Prince; His Royal Highness

Titles not capitalized:

Charles F. Hughes, rear admiral, United States Navy: the rear admiral
Cloyd H. Marvin, president of George Washington University: the president

C. H. Eckles, professor of dairy husbandry: the professor
John Smith, chairman of the committee: the chairman

3.37. In formal lists of delegates and representatives of governments, all titles and descriptive designations immediately following the names should be capitalized if any one is capitalized.

3.38. A title in the second person is capitalized.

Your Excellency
Your Highness
Your Honor

Mr. Chairman
Mr. Secretary

Not salutation:
my dear General
my dear sir

Titles of publications, papers, documents, acts, laws, etc.

3.39. In the full or short English titles of books, plays, poems, essays, addresses, articles, periodicals, series of publications, reports, historic documents, legal cases, and works of art, the first word and all important words are capitalized. This rule applies also to the titles of parts and chapters of books, plays, etc.

The Outline of History

Part XI: Early Thought; *but* part XI (standing alone or after title)
Statutes at Large; Revised Statutes; District Code; Bancroft's History;

Journal (House or Senate) (short titles); *but* the code; the statutes

Address of President Roosevelt on Unemployment Relief

Atlantic Charter; Balfour Declaration; *but* British white paper

American Journal of Science

Saturday Evening Post; the Post

Monograph 55; Research Paper 123; Circular A; Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice; Senate Document 70; House Resolution 45; Executive Order No. 24; Public Law 9; Private and Union Calendars; Calendar No. 80; Calendar Wednesday; *but* Senate bill 416; House bill 61

Annual Report of the Public Printer, 1950; *but* seventh annual report

Declaration of Independence; the Declaration

Constitution (United States or with name of country); *but* New York State constitution; first amendment, 12th amendment (see rule 11.10, p. 157)

Kellogg Pact; North Atlantic Pact; Atlantic Pact; Treaty of Versailles; Jay Treaty; *but* treaty of peace, the treaty (descriptive designations); treaty of 1919

United States v. Four Hundred Twenty-two Casks of Wine (legal case) (see also rule 18.33, p. 197)

The Blue Boy (painting)

3.40. In the short or popular titles of acts (Federal, State, or foreign) the first word and all important words are capitalized.

Revenue Act of 1926; Volstead Act; Panama Canal Act; Classification Act; *but* revenue act; act of 1926; the act; Harrison narcotic law; interstate-commerce law

3.41. The capitalization of the titles of books, etc., written in a foreign language is to conform to national practice in that language. For further details and examples, see section on foreign languages.

3.42. In lists, including bibliographies and synonymies, and in footnote citations, capitalization will conform to the rules of this chapter, unless the work requires its own established style.

First words

3.43. The first word of a sentence, of an independent clause or phrase, of a direct quotation, of a line of poetry, or of a formally introduced series of items or phrases following a colon is capitalized.

The question is, Shall the bill pass?

He asked, "And where are you going?"

Lives of great men all remind us

We can make our lives sublime.

The vote was as follows: In the affirmative, 23; in the negative, 11; not voting, 3.

3.44. The first word of a fragmentary quotation is not capitalized.

He objected "to the phraseology, not to the ideas."

3.45. The first word following a colon, an exclamation point, or an interrogation point is not capitalized if the matter following is merely a supplementary remark making the meaning clearer.

Revolutions are not made: they come.

Intelligence is not replaced by mechanism: even the televox must be guided by its master's voice.

But two months dead! nay, not so much; not two.

What is this?

Your knees to me? to your corrected son?

3.46. The first word following *Whereas* in resolutions, contracts, etc., is not capitalized; the first word following an enacting or resolving clause is capitalized.

Whereas the Constitution provides * * *; and
 Whereas Congress has passed a law * * *;
 Whereas, moreover, * * *: Therefore be it
 Whereas the Senate provided for the * * *: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That * * *; and be it further
Resolved by the Washington Board of Trade, That * * *
Provided, That * * *
Provided further, That * * *
Provided, however, That * * *
And provided further, That * * *
Ordered, That * * *
Be it enacted, That * * *

Center and side heads

3.47. Unless otherwise marked, (1) centerheads are set in capitals, and (2) sideheads are set in lowercase and only the first word and proper names are capitalized.

3.48. Except as indicated elsewhere, everything in a cap heading is set in caps; in a cap and small-cap heading, in caps and small caps; and in a small-cap heading, in small caps, including, if available, parentheses, brackets, and figures.

3.49. In heads set in caps, a small-cap *c* or *ac*, if available, is used in such names as *McLean* or *MacLeod*; otherwise a lowercase *c* or *ac* is used. In heads set in small caps, an apostrophe is used instead of the *c*, but a space is used after the *ac*.

3.50. In such names as *LeRoy*, *DeHostis*, *LaFollette*, etc. (one-word forms only), set in caps, the second letter of the particle is made a small cap, if available; otherwise lowercase is used. In heads set in small caps, a space is used.

3.51. In matter set in caps and small caps or caps and lowercase, capitalize all principal words, including parts of compounds. The articles *a*, *an*, and *the*, the prepositions *at*, *by*, *for*, *in*, *of*, *on*, *to*, and *up*, the conjunctions *and*, *as*, *but*, *if*, *or*, and *nor*, and the second element of a compound numeral are not capitalized.

Built-up Stockpiles Are Necessary

World in AH-Out War

Man Hit With 2-Inch Pipe

No-Par-Value Stock for Sale

Price-Cutting War

Yankees May Be Winners

No Ex-Senator Admitted

Notice of Filing and Order on Exemption From Requirements

but Building on Twenty-first Street (if spelled)

One Hundred and Twenty-three Years (if spelled)

Only One-tenth of Shipping Was Idle

Many 35-mm. Films in Production

3.52. If a normally lowercased short word is used in juxtaposition with a capitalized word of like significance in the sentence, it should also be capitalized.

Buildings In and Near Minneapolis

3.53. In a heading set in caps and lowercase or in caps and small caps, a normally lowercased short last word, if it is the only lowercased word in the heading, should also be capitalized.

All Returns Are In

3.54. The first element of an infinitive verb is capitalized.

Controls To Be Applied *but* Aid Sent to Disaster Area

3.55. In matter set in caps and small caps, the abbreviations *etc.* and *et al.* are set in small caps; in matter set in caps and lowercase, these abbreviations are set in lowercase.

PLANES, GUNS, SHIPS, ETC.
JAMES BROS. ET AL.

Planes, Guns, Ships, etc.
James Bros. et al.

3.56. As accents in cap lines have a tendency to break off in proofing, presswork, etc., they may be omitted, even if the same words carry accents in text.

3.57. Paragraph series letters in parentheses appearing in heads set in caps, caps and small caps, or in caps and lowercase are to be set as in copy.

Addresses, salutations, and signatures

3.58. The first word and all principal words in addresses, salutations, and signatures are capitalized. (See Datelines, Addresses, and Signatures, p. 189.)

Interjections

3.59. The interjection *O* is always capitalized; within a sentence other interjections are not capitalized.

Sail on, O Ship of State!
For lo! the days are hastening on.
But, oh, how fortunate!

Historic or documentary accuracy

3.60. Where historic or documentary accuracy is required, capitalization and other features of style of the original text should be followed.

Guide to
Capitaliza-
tion

Spelling

Compound
Words

Guide to
Com-
pounding

Plant
Names

Punctua-
tion

Abbrevia-
tions

Numerals

Italo

Signs and
Symbols



4. GUIDE TO CAPITALIZATION

(Based on the preceding rules for capitalization)

- A-bomb
abstract B, 1, etc.
Academy:
 Andover; the academy
 Merchant Marine; the Academy
 Military; the Academy
 National Academy of Sciences; the Academy of Sciences; the Academy
 Naval; the Academy
Act (Federal, State, or foreign), short or popular title or with number; the act:
 Classification
 Economy
 Lend-Lease Act; *but* lend-lease materials, etc.
 Panama Canal
 Public Act 145 (see also Public Act)
 Revenue Act of 1928; *but* revenue act; act of 1928
 Selective Training and Service
 Tariff Act of 1930; 1930 Tariff Act
 Treasury Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943
 Volstead Act; *but* Volstead law
Acting, if part of capitalized title
Adjutant General, The (see The)
Administration, with name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal unit:
 Farmers' Home
 Food and Drug
 Maritime
 Veterans'
 but Roosevelt administration; administration bill, policy, etc.
Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; the Administrator
Admiralty, British, etc.
Admiralty, Lord of the
Adviser, Legal (see Legal Adviser)
Agency, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal unit:
 Chippewa (Indian); the agency
 Federal Security; the Agency
Ages:
 Age of Discovery
 Dark Ages
 Elizabethan Age
 Golden Age (of Pericles only)
 Middle Ages
 but atomic age; Cambrian age; copper age; ice age; stone age; etc.
- Agreement:
 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); the general agreement; the agreement
 International Wheat Agreement; the wheat agreement; the agreement
 but the Geneva agreement; the Potsdam agreement
Air Force:
 Air Explorers
 Air National Guard (see National)
 Base (see Base)
 Civil Air Patrol; Civil Patrol; the patrol
 Command (see Command)
 Reserve
 Reserve Officers' Training Corps
 WAF (see Women in the Air Force)
Airport: LaGuardia; National; the airport
Alien Property:
 Director (see Director)
 Office of (see Office)
Alliance, Farmers', etc.; the alliance
alliances and coalitions (see also powers):
 Allied Powers; the powers (World Wars)
 Axis, the; Axis Powers; the powers
 Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg)
 Big Four (European); of the Pacific
 Big Three
 Central Powers; the powers (World War I)
 European Defense Community
 Fritalux (France, Italy, Benelux countries)
 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (see Organization)
 Western Powers
 Western Union (powers); the union
Allied (World Wars):
 armies
 Governments
 Nations
 peoples
 Powers; the powers; *but* European powers
Allies, the (World Wars); *but* our allies
Ambassador:
 British, etc.; the Ambassador; the Senior Ambassador; His Excellency
 Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; the Ambassador

amendment:

Tobey amendment
to the Constitution (United States);
first amendment, 14th amend-
ment, etc. (see rule 11.10)

American:

Federation of Labor; the Federation
of Labor; the federation
Gold Star Mothers, Inc.; Gold Star
Mothers; a Mother
Legion (see Legion)
National Red Cross; the Red Cross
Veterans of World War II
(AMVETS)
War Mothers; War Mothers; a
Mother

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons;
a Mason; a Freemason

Annex, if part of name of building; the
annex

Antarctic Ocean (see Ocean)

anti-New Deal

appendix 1, A, II, etc.; the appendix;
but Appendix II, when part of title:
Appendix II:¹ Education Directory

appropriation bill (see also bill):

deficiency
Department of Agriculture
for any governmental unit
independent offices

Appropriations Committee (see Com-
mittee)

Arab States (see States)

Arabic numerals

Archipelago, Philippine, etc.; the archi-
pelago

Architect of the Capitol; the Architect
Archives, the, etc. (see The)

Archivist of the United States; the
Archivist

Arctic:

Circle (see Circle)
night, seas, etc.
Ocean (see Ocean)
but subarctic

Arctics, the

Arlington:

Experimental Farm; the farm
Memorial Amphitheater; the Me-
morial Amphitheater; the amphi-
theater

Memorial Bridge (see Bridge)

National Cemetery (see Cemetery)

Armed Forces (synonym for overall
Military Establishment)

armed services

armistice

Armistice Day (see holidays)

Armory, Springfield, etc.; the armory

Army, American or foreign, if part of
name; capitalized standing alone
only if referring to United States
Army:

Army—Continued

Adjutant General, The (see The)

Band (see Band)

branches: Gordon Highlanders;
Royal Guards; etc.

Brigade, 1st, etc.; the brigade;
Robinson's brigade

Command (see Command)

Command and General Staff College
(see College)

Company A; A Company; the
company

Confederate (referring to Southern
Confederacy); the Confederates

Continental; Continentals

Corps (see Corps)

District of Washington (military);
the district

Division, 1st, etc.; the division
engineer (see also Corps of Engi-
neers)

Establishment

Field Establishment

Field Forces (see Forces)

Finance Department; the Depart-
ment

First, etc.

General of the Army; *but* the gen-
eral

General Staff; the Staff

headquarters, 1st Regiment

Headquarters of the; the head-
quarters

Hospital Corps (see Corps)

Medical Museum (see Museum)

Organized Reserve Corps; Organized
Reserves; the Reserves

Regiment, 1st, etc.; the regiment

Regular Army officer; a regular
Revolutionary (American, British,
French, etc.)

service

Surgeon General, the (see Surgeon
General)

Volunteer; the Volunteers; a volun-
teer

army:

Lee's army; *but* Clark's Fifth Army
mobile

mule, shoe, etc.

of occupation; occupation army

Red

Arsenal, Rock Island, etc.; the arsenal
article 15; *but* Article 15, when part of
title: Article 15:¹ Uniform Code of
Military Justice

Articles of Confederation (United
States)

Assembly of New York; the assembly
(see also Legislative Assembly)

Assembly (see United Nations)

Assistant, if part of capitalized title;
the assistant

assistant, Presidential (see Presidential)

Assistant Secretary (see Secretary)

Associate Justice (see Supreme Court)

¹ The colon is preferred; a dash is permissible; but
a comma is too weak.

- Association, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal unit:
 Federal National Mortgage; the Association
 Young Men's Christian; the association
 Young Women's Christian; the association
- Astrophysical Observatory (see Observatory)
- Atlantic:
 Charter (see Charter)
 coast
 Coast States (see States)
 Destroyer Flotilla; the destroyer flotilla; the flotilla
 Fleet (see Fleet)
 mid-Atlantic
 North
 Pact (see Pact)
 seaboard
 slope
 South
 time, standard time (see time)
but cisatlantic; transatlantic
- Attorney General (United States); *but* attorney general of Maine, etc.
- Authority, capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal unit:
 National Shipping; the Authority
 Port of New York; the port authority; the authority
 Tennessee Valley; the Authority
- autumn
- Avenue, Constitution, etc.; the avenue
- Ax, the (see alliances)
- Badlands (S. Dak. and Nebr.)
 Balkan States (see States)
 Baltic States (see States)
- Band, if part of name; the band:
 Army, Marine, Navy, Sousa's
 Eastern, etc. (of Cherokee Indians)
 4th Field Artillery
- Bank, if part of name; the bank:
 Export-Import Bank of Washington;
 Export-Import Bank
 Farm Loan Bank of Dallas; Dallas
 Farm Loan Bank; farm-loan bank;
 farm-loan bank at Dallas
 Farmers & Mechanics, etc.
 Federal home-loan bank at Cumberland
 Federal Land Bank of Louisville;
 Louisville Federal Land Bank;
 land bank at Louisville; Federal
 land bank
 Federal Reserve Bank of New York;
 Richmond Federal Reserve Bank;
but Reserve bank at Richmond;
 Federal Reserve bank; Reserve
 bank; Reserve city
 First National, etc.
 International Bank of Reconstruction
 and Development
 International Monetary
 International World
- Barracks, if part of name; the barracks:
 Carlisle
 Disciplinary (Leavenworth)
 Marine (District of Columbia)
but A barracks; barracks A; etc.
- Base, Andrews Air Force; Air Force
 base; the base (see also Naval Base)
- Battery, the (New York City)
- Battle, if part of name; the battle:
 of Gettysburg; *but* battle at Gettysburg; etc.
 of the Bulge; of the Marne; of the
 Wilderness; of Waterloo; etc.
- battlefield, Bull Run, etc.
- battleground, Manassas, etc.
- Belt, if part of name; the belt:
 Corn
 Cotton
 Dairy
 Ice
 Wheat
but Bible belt, goiter belt.
- Benelux (see alliances)
- Bible; Biblical; Scriptures; etc.
- Big Inch; Little Inch (pipelines)
- bill, Kiess; Senate bill 217; House bill 31
 (see also appropriation bill)
- Bill of Rights (historic document); *but*
 GI bill of rights
- Bizonia; bizonal; bizon
- Bluegrass region, etc.
- B'nai B'rith
- Board, if part of name; capitalized
 standing alone only if referring to
 Federal, interdepartmental, Dis-
 trict of Columbia, or international
 board:
 Civil Aeronautics
 Employees' Compensation Appeals
 Federal Maritime
 Federal Reserve (see Federal)
 General (Navy)
 Loyalty Review
 Macy Board, etc. (Federal board with
 name of person)
 Military Production and Supply
 (NATO)
 of Directors (Federal unit); *but* board
 of directors (nongovernmental)
 of Education (District of Columbia)
 of Health of Montgomery County;
 Montgomery County Board of
 Health; the board of health; the
 board
 of Managers (of the Soldiers' Home)
 of Regents (Smithsonian)
 of Visitors (Military and Naval
 Academies)
 on Geographic Names
- Bolshevik; Bolshevik (collective plu-
 ral); Bolshevik; bolshevism
- bond:
 defense bond; defense savings bond;
 savings bond; defense savings
 bonds and stamps; E-bond; savings
 bonds and stamps
 Victory bond; the bond
 war savings bond; savings bond; war
 bond

- book:
 books of the Bible
 First Book of Samuel; etc.
 Good Book (synonym for Bible)
 book 1, I, etc.; *but* Book 1, when part of title: Book 1;² The Golden Legend
 Borough, if part of name: Borough of the Bronx; the borough
 Botanic Garden (National); the garden
 Bowl, Dust, Ice, Rose, etc.; the bowl
 Boxer Rebellion (see Rebellion)
 Boy Scouts (the organization); a Boy Scout; a Scout
 Branch, if part of name; capitalized standing alone only if referring to a Federal or District of Columbia unit:
 Accounts Branch
 Public Buildings Branch
but executive, judicial, or legislative branch
 Bridge, if part of name; the bridge:
 Arlington Memorial; Memorial
 Francis Scott Key; Key
 M Street
but Pennsylvania Railroad bridge
 Brother; Brothers (adherents of religious order)
 Budget of the United States; the budget
 budget:
 department
 estimate
 Federal
 message
 performance-type
 President's
 Building, if part of name; the building:
 Capitol (see Capitol Building)
 Colorado
 House (or Senate) Office
 Investment
 New House Office
 Old House Office
 Pentagon
 the National Archives; the Archives
 Treasury; Treasury Annex
 bulletin 420; *but* Farmers' Bulletin No. 420
 Bureau, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal, District of Columbia, or international unit:
 of Customs; Customs Bureau
 of Engraving and Printing
 of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
 of Indian Affairs
 of Mines; Mines Bureau
 of Social Hygiene, New York; the bureau; etc.
 of the Budget; Budget Bureau
 Cabinet, American or foreign, if part of name or standing alone (see also foreign cabinets):
 British Cabinet; the Cabinet
- Cabinet—Continued
 the President's Cabinet; the Cabinet;
 Cabinet officer, member
 Calendar, if part of name; the calendar:
 Consent; etc.
 House
 No. 99
 of Bills and Resolutions
 Private
 Senate
 Unanimous Consent
 Union
 Wednesday (legislative)
 Cambrian age (see Ages)
 Camp Funston, etc.; the camp
 Canal, with name; the canal:
 Isthmian
 Panama
 Zone (Isthmian); the zone
 Cape (see geographic terms)
 Capital, Capital City, National Capital (Washington, D. C.); *but* the capital (State)
 Capitol Building (State); the capitol
 Capitol, the (Washington, D. C.):
 Architect of (see Architect of the Capitol)
 Chamber
 dome
 Grounds
 Hall of Fame; the Hall
 Halls (House and Senate)
 Halls of Congress
 Hill; the Hill
 Police (see Police)
 Power Plant
 Press Gallery, etc.
 rotunda
 Statuary Hall
 the well (House or Senate)
 Cemetery, if part of name; the cemetery:
 Arlington National
 Oak Hill
 Census:
 Seventeenth Decennial (title); Seventeenth Census (title); the census
 1950 census
 the 14th and subsequent decennial censuses
 central Asia, central Europe, etc.
 central time, central standard time (see time)
 century, first, 20th, etc. (see rule 11.10)
 Chair, the, if personified
 Chairman:
 of the Board of Directors; the Chairman (Federal); *but* chairman of the board of directors (non-Federal)
 of the Committee of the Whole
 House; the Chairman
 of the Federal Trade Commission;
 the Chairman
 of the Loyalty Board; the Chairman
but chairman of the Appropriations Committee

² See footnote 1, p. 28.

- Chamber of Commerce; the chamber:
of Boston; Boston Chamber of Commerce; the chamber of commerce of the United States; United States Chamber of Commerce; the chamber of commerce
- Chamber, the (Senate or House) chapter 5, II, etc.; *but* Chapter 5, when part of title: Chapter 5:³ Research and Development
- Chargé d'Affaires, British, etc.; the Chargé d'Affaires; the chargé
- chart 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Chart 2, when part of legend: Chart 2.—Army strength
- Charter, capitalized with name; the charter:
Atlantic
United Nations
- Chief, if referring to head of Federal or District of Columbia unit; the Chief:
Forester (see Forester)
Intelligence Office
Justice (U. S. Supreme Court); *but* chief justice (of a State)
Magistrate (the President) of Division of Publications
of Engineers (Army)
of Naval Operations
of Staff
of the Bureau of Insular Affairs
- Chief Clerk, if referring to head of Federal or District of Columbia unit
- Christian; Christian name, etc.; Christendom; Christianity; Christianize; *but* christen
- church and state
- church calendar:
Christmas
Easter
Lent
Whitsuntide (Pentecost)
- Church, if part of name of organization or building
- Circle, if part of name; the circle:
Arctic
Logan
but great circle
- cities, sections of, official or popular names:
East Side
Latin Quarter
North End
Northwest Washington, etc. (District of Columbia); *but* northwest (directional)
the Loop
- City, if part of corporate or popular name; the city:
Kansas City; the two Kansas Citys
Mexico City
New York City
Twin Cities
Washington City; *but* city of Washington
- City—Continued
Windy City
but Reserve city (see Bank)
- Civil Air Patrol (see Air Force)
- Civil Service, capitalize only when word "Commission" follows or is implied:
but Civil Service has ruled
but civil-service employee; examination, etc.
- Civil War (see War)
- Clan, if part of tribal name; the clan class 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Class 2 when part of title: Class 2:³ Leather Products
- Clerk, the, of the House of Representatives; of the Supreme Court of the United States
- Coast Guard, United States; the Coast Guard; Coastguardsman Smith; *but* a coastguardsman; a guardsman
- Coastal Plain (Atlantic and Gulf)
- Code (in shortened title of a publication); the code:
District
Federal Criminal
Internal Revenue
International (signal)
of Federal Regulations
Penal; Criminal; etc.
Pennsylvania State
Uniform Code of Military Justice
United States
but civil code; flag code; Morse code
- collector of internal revenue
- College, if part of name; the college:
Armed Forces Staff
Command and General Staff
Gallaudet
Gettysburg
National War
of Bishops
but electoral college
- college degrees:
bachelor of arts, etc.
doctor of philosophy, etc.
- Colonials (American Colonial Army); *but* colonial times, etc.
- Colonies, the:
Thirteen
Thirteen American
Thirteen Original
- colonists, the
- Columbia Institution for the Deaf (see Institution)
- Cominform (see U. S. S. R.)
- Command, capitalize with name; the command:
Air Materiel
GHQ Far East
Joint Far Eastern
Potomac River Naval
Zone of Interior
- Commandant, the (Coast Guard or Marine Corps only)
- Commandos, the; Commando raid; a commando; a commandoman

³ See footnote 1, p. 28.

- Commission, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal, District of Columbia, or international commission:
- Alaska Road
 - Atomic Energy
 - Civil Service
 - District (District of Columbia)
 - Electoral
 - International Boundary, United States, Alaska, and Canada
 - of Fine Arts
 - on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Hoover)
 - Public Buildings
 - Public Utilities (District of Columbia)
- Commissioner, if referring to Federal, District of Columbia, or international commission:
- Land Bank; *but* land bank commissioner loans
 - of Customs
 - of Immigration and Naturalization
 - of Patents
 - of the District of Columbia; the Commissioner(s)
 - of the Five Civilized Tribes, etc.
 - United States (International Boundary Commission, etc.)
- Committee, if part of name; the Committee, if referring to international or noncongressional Federal committee or to the Committee of the Whole, the Committee of the Whole House, or the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union:
- Appropriations, etc.; the committee; Subcommittee on Appropriations; the subcommittee; subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee
 - Democratic National; the national committee; the committee
 - Democratic policy committee; the committee
 - Interagency Advisory Committee on Domestic Transport and Storage and Post Utilization; the Committee
 - Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; the joint committee; the committee
 - National Advisory, for Aeronautics; the Committee
 - of Defense Ministers (NATO); the Committee (see also Organization, North Atlantic Treaty)
 - of One Hundred, etc.; the committee
 - on Finance; the committee
 - on Post Office and Civil Service; the committee
 - on Public Safety; the committee
 - President's Advisory Committee on Management; the Committee
 - Republican National; the national committee; the committee
- Committee—Continued
- Republican policy committee; the committee
 - Senate policy committee
 - but* Kefauver committee
 - Commonwealth of Australia, Massachusetts, etc.; British Commonwealth; the Commonwealth
 - Commune (of Paris)
 - Communist; communism; communistic
 - Communist government (see Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 - Communist International (see Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 - Communist States (see Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 - compact, United States marine fisheries, etc.; the compact
 - Company, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to unit of Federal Government:
 - Panama Railroad Company; the Company
 - Procter & Gamble Co.; the company
 - Comptroller:
 - of the Currency; the Comptroller of the Post Office Department; the Comptroller
 - Comptroller General (United States); the Comptroller
 - Confederacy (of the South)
 - Confederate Army; government; soldier; States
 - Confederation, Swiss; the Confederation
 - Conference, if referring to governmental (United States) or international conference:
 - Bretton Woods; the Conference
 - Judicial Conference of the United States; United States Judicial Conference; Judicial Conference; the Conference
 - Sixth Annual Conference of Southern Methodist Churches; the conference
 - but* conference of governors; conference of mayors
 - Confession, Augsburg
 - Congress (convention), if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to international congress:
 - International Good Roads; Good Roads; the Congress
 - of Parents and Teachers, National; the congress
 - Congress (legislature), if referring to national congress:
 - of Bolivia, etc.; the Congress
 - of the United States; First, Second, 11th, 82d, etc. (see rule 11.10); the Congress
 - Congressional:
 - Directory; the directory
 - District, First, 11th, etc.; the First, 11th, District (see rule 11.10); the district

- Congressional—Continued
 Library; the Library
 Medal of Honor (see decorations)
but congressional action, committee, etc.
- Congressman; Congressman at Large; Member of Congress; Member; membership
- Constitution, with name of country; capitalized standing alone when referring to United States; *but* New York State constitution; the constitution
- consul, British, etc.
 consul general, British, etc.
 consulate, British, etc.
- Continent, only if following name; American Continent; the continent; *but* the Continent (continental Europe)
- Continental:
 Army; the Army
 Congress; the Congress
 Divide (see Divide)
 Shelf; the shelf
- continental:
 care not a continental, etc.
 Europe, United States, etc.
- Continental (Revolutionary soldiers)
- Convention, governmental (United States), international, or national political:
 Constitutional (United States, 1787); the Convention
 Democratic National; the convention
 Ninth Annual Convention of the American Legion; the convention
 Universal Postal Union; Postal Union; *also* International Postal; the convention
- convention of 1907 (treaty); the convention
- Coordinator of Information; the Coordinator
- copper age (see Ages)
- Corn Belt (see Belt)
- Corporation, if part of name; the Corporation, if referring to unit of Federal Government:
 Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp.; the corporation
 Commodity Credit
 Federal Deposit Insurance
 Home Owners' Loan
 Inland Waterways; *but* inland waterway (see also waterway)
 Petroleum Reserves
 Reconstruction Finance; the Reconstruction Corporation; the Finance Corporation
 Smaller War Plants
 Virgin Islands
 War Assets
- Corps, if part of name; the corps (see also Reserve):
 Adjutant General's
- Corps—Continued
 Army Hospital
 Artillery
 Chemical
 Enlisted Reserve
 Finance
 Judge Advocate General's
 Marine (see Marine Corps)
 Medical
 Military Police
 Nurse
 of Engineers; *but* Army engineer
 Officers' Reserve
 Ordnance
 Organized Reserve
 Quartermaster
 Reserve Officers' Training (ROTC)
 VII Corps, etc. (see rule 11.10)
 Signal
 Transportation
 Women's Army (WAC); a Wac, the Wacs
but diplomatic corps
 corpsman; hospital corpsman
 Cotton Belt (see Belt)
 Council, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal or international unit:
 Boston City; the council
 Choctaw, etc.; the council
 Federal Personnel; the Council
 His Majesty's Privy Council; the Privy Council; the Council
 National Security; the Council
 of Foreign Ministers (NATO); the Council
 of the Organization of American States; the Council
 Philadelphia Common; the council
 councilor, privy
 Counsel (see General Counsel)
 County, Frederick; county of Frederick; County Kilkenny; etc.; the county
- Court (of law) (see also Courtwork, pp. 195-206); capitalized if part of name of national or international court, United States court, district court, or State court; lower-cased if part of the name of city or county court; capitalized standing alone if referring to the Supreme Court of the United States, to Court of Impeachment (U. S. Senate), or to international court:
 Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Circuit; Circuit Court for the Second Circuit; the circuit court; the court
 Court of Appeals of the State of Wisconsin, etc.; the court of appeals; the court
 Court of Claims; the court
 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; the court
 Court of Impeachment, the Senate; the Court

Court—Continued

District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri; the district court; the court
 District of Columbia municipal court
 Emergency Court of Appeals, United States; the court
 International Court of Justice; the Court
 Permanent Court of Arbitration; the Court
 Supreme Court of the United States (see Supreme Court)
 Supreme Court of Virginia, etc.; the supreme court; the court
 Tax Court; the court
 United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the court
 Covenant, League of Nations; the covenant
 Creed, Apostles'; the Creed
 Croix de Guerre (see decorations)
 Crown, if referring to a ruler; *but* crown lands, etc.
 Curb Exchange; the Curb
 Current, if part of name; the current:
 Humboldt
 Japan
 North Equatorial
 customhouse; customs official

Dairy Belt (see Belt)
 Dalles, The; *but* the Dalles region
 Dam (see geographic terms)
 Dark Ages (see Ages)
 Dark Continent (Africa)
 Daughters of the American Revolution; a Real Daughter; King's Daughters; a Daughter
 days (see holidays)
 D-day, etc. (see holidays)
 dean of the diplomatic corps
 Declaration, capitalized with name:
 of Independence; the Declaration
 of Panama; the declaration
 decorations, medals, etc., awarded by United States or any foreign national government; the medal, the cross, the ribbon
 Air Medal
 Bronze Star Medal
 Commendation Ribbon
 Congressional Medal of Honor
 Croix de Guerre
 Distinguished Flying Cross
 Distinguished Service Cross
 Distinguished Service Medal
 Good Conduct Medal
 Iron Cross
 Legion of Merit
 Medal for Merit
 Medal of Freedom
 Medal of Honor
 Purple Heart
 Silver Star
 Soldier's Medal
 Victoria Cross

decorations—continued

Victory Medal
but Carnegie medal, etc.
 Decree (see Executive)
 Deep South
 defense bond (see bond)
 Defense Establishment (see Establishment)
 De Gaulle Free French; Free French; Fighting French; *but* de Gaullist
 Deity, words denoting, capitalized
 delegate (to a conference); the delegate; the delegation
 Delegate (U. S. Congress)
 Delta, Mississippi River; the delta
 Department, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal, District of Columbia, or international unit:
 Highway (District of Columbia)
 Post Office
 Treasury
 department:
 clerk
 legislative, executive, judicial departments
 depot (see Ordnance; Station)
 Deputy, if part of capitalized title; *but* the deputy
 derivatives of proper names:
 alaska seal (fur)
 angora wool
 angstrom unit
 apache (Paris)
 argyle wool
 artesian well
 astrakhan fabric
 axminster rug
 babbitt metal
 bakelite
 belleekware
 benday process
 bessemer steel
 bohemian set
 bologna sausage
 bordeaux mixture
 bowie knife
 braille
 brazil nut
 brazilwood
 brewer's yeast
 britannia metal
 britannaware
 brussels carpet
 brussels sprouts
 bunsen burner
 burley tobacco
 cesarean operation
 canada balsam (microscopy)
 carlsbad twins (petrography)
 cashmere shawl
 castile soap
 chantilly lace
 chesterfield coat
 china clay
 chinese blue
 climax basket
 collins (drink)
 congo red
 cordovan leather
 coulomb
 curie
 decauville rail
 degaussing apparatus
 delftware
 derby hat
 diesel engine, dieselize
 dotted swiss
 epsom salt
 fedora hat
 fletcherize
 frankfurt sausage
 frankfurter
 french chalk
 french dressing
 french-fried potatoes
 fuller's earth
 gauss
 georgette crepe
 german silver
 gilbert
 glauber salt
 gothic type
 graham bread

derivatives of proper names—con.

harveyized steel
herculean task
hessian fly
holland cloth
hudson seal (fur)
india ink
india rubber
intertype⁴ slug
italic type
jamaica ginger
japan varnish
jersey fabric
joule
kafricorn
klieg light
knickerbocker
kraft paper
lambert
leghorn hat
levant leather
levantine silk
linotype⁴ slug
logan tent
london purple
ludlow⁴ type
lynch law
lyonnaise pota-
toes
macadamized
road
madras cloth
manila paper
maraschino
cherry
mason jar
maxwell
mercerized fabric
merino sheep
monotype⁴ mat-
ter
morocco leather
morris chair
murphy bed
navy blue
nelson, half nel-
son, etc.
neon light
newmarket cloak
newton
nissen hut
norfolk jacket
oriental rug
osnaburg cloth

deutschemark

diplomatic corps (see also Corps; service)
Director General of Foreign Service;
the Director General; the Director
Director, if referring to head of Federal,
District of Columbia, or interna-
tional unit; the Director:
of Coast and Geodetic Survey
of Fish and Wildlife Service
Office of Alien Property
of the Budget

⁴ Lowercased as adjective, but still capitalized if referring to machine itself.

Director—Continued

of the Mint
of Vehicles and Traffic
Disciplinary Barracks (see Barracks)
Distinguished Service Medal, etc. (see
decorations)
District, if part of name; the district:
Alexandria School District No. 4;
the school district
Chicago Sanitary; the sanitary dis-
trict
Congressional (see Congressional)
Federal (see Federal)
First Naval; 10th Naval (see rule
11.10); naval district
Manhattan Engineer (atomic)
but customs district No. 2; first as-
sembly district; school district No. 4
District of Columbia; the District:
Anacostia Flats; the flats
Arlington Memorial Bridge; the
Memorial Bridge; the bridge
District jail; the jail
Engineer Commissioner; the Commis-
sioner
Engineer Department; the Depart-
ment
Highway Bridge; the bridge
juvenile court; the court
Mall, the
Metropolitan Police; Metropolitan
policeman; the police
Monument Grounds; the grounds
Monument, Washington; the monu-
ment
municipal court
northwest, southeast, etc. (when not
part of street name)
Plaza, the (Union Station)
police court
Public Library; the library
Reflecting Pool; the pool
Speedway, the
Tidal Basin; the basin
Washington Channel; the channel
Divide, Continental (Rocky Moun-
tains); the divide
Divine Father; *but* divine guidance,
divine providence, divine service
Division, Army, if part of name: 1st
Division; the division
Division, if referring to Federal or
District of Columbia govern-
mental unit; the Division:
of Air Services
of Parcel Post
of Railway Mail Service
of the Federal Register
Passport
Dixie; Dixiecrat
doctrine (see Monroe Doctrine)
Document, if part of name; the docu-
ment:
Document No. 2
Document Numbered One Hundred
and Thirty

Dominion of Canada, of New Zealand, etc.; the Dominion; *but* British dominions; a dominion; dominion status

drawing II, A, 3, etc.; *but* Drawing 2 when part of title: Drawing 2.—

Hydroelectric Power Development

Driftless Area (Mississippi Valley)

durum wheat

Dust Bowl (see Bowl)

eagle boat (class)

earth, lowercase unless used with names of other planets

East:

Coast (Africa)

Europe (political entity)

Germany (political entity)

Middle (Asia)

Near (Balkans)

South Central States

the East (section of United States);

also Communist political entity

east:

Africa

coast (United States)

Pennsylvania

Eastern:

Europe (political entity)

Far (Orient) (see Far East)

Germany (political entity)

Gulf States

Hemisphere (see Hemisphere)

North Central States

Shore (Chesapeake Bay)

States

United States

eastern:

France

seaboard

time, eastern standard time (see time)

Wisconsin

easterner

E-bond

elector, presidential (see Presidential)

electoral college; the electors

Emancipation Proclamation (see Proclamation)

Embassy, British, etc.; the Embassy

Elizabethan Age (see Ages)

Emperor, Ethiopian, etc.; the Emperor

Empire, Ethiopian, etc.; the Empire; *but* an empire

Engine |Company, Bethesda; engine company No. 6; No. 6 engine company; the company

Engineer Commissioner (see District of Columbia)

Engineer Department (see District of Columbia)

Engineer officer, etc. (of Engineer Corps)

Engineers, Chief of (see Chief)

Enlisted Reserve Corps (see Corps)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; the Envoy; the Minister

Equator, the; equatorial

Establishment, if part of name; the establishment:

Army

Army Field

Defense

Military

Naval; *but* naval establishments

Navy

Shore

but civil establishment; legislative establishment

Estate, Girard (a foundation); the estate

estate, third (the commons); fourth (the press); etc.

European theater of operations; the European theater; the theater

Excellency, His; Their Excellencies

Executive (President of United States):

Decree No. 100; Decree 100; *but* Executive decree

Document No. 95

Mansion; the mansion; the White House

Office; the Office

Order No. 34; Order 34; *but* Executive order

power

executive:

agreement department

branch document

communication paper

exhibit 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Exhibit 2, when part of title: Exhibit 2:⁵ Capital Expenditures, 1935-49

Expedition, Byrd; Lewis and Clark; the expedition

Experiment Station (see Station)

Exposition, California-Pacific International, etc.; the exposition

Express, if part of name: Federal Express, the

Fair Deal

Fair, World's, etc.; the fair

Falangist

fall (season)

Falls, Niagara; the falls

fanciful appellations capitalized:

Bay State (Massachusetts)

Big Four (powers, railroad, etc.)

City of Churches (Brooklyn)

Fair Deal

Great Father (the President)

Keystone State (Pennsylvania)

New Deal (Roosevelt administration)

the Hub (Boston)

Far East (the Orient); Far West (United States); *but* far eastern; far western

⁵ See footnote 1, p. 28.

- Farm, if part of name; the farm:
 Arlington Experimental (see Arlington)
 Johnson Farm; *but* Johnson's farm
 San Diego Farm
 Wild Tiger Farm
- Farmers' Home Administration (see Administration)
- Fascist; Fascisti; fascism
- Father of his Country (Washington)
- Federal (synonym for United States or other sovereign power):
 District (Mexico)
 Government (of any national government)
 grand jury; the grand jury
 land bank (see Bank)
 Personnel Council (see Council)
 Register (publication); the Register
 Reserve bank (see Bank)
 Reserve Board, the Board; *also* Federal Reserve System, the System;
 Federal Reserve Board Regulation W, *but* regulation W
- federally
- Field, Byrd, Stewart, etc.; the field
- fifth column; fifth columnist
- figure 2, A, II, etc. (illustration); *but*
 Figure 2, when part of legend: Figure 2.—Market scenes
- firm names:
 A-C Spark Plug Co.
 Allen-A Co.
 Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories
 Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.
 American Bank Note Co.
 American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
 Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
 Beech-Nut Co.
 Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
 Chicago North Western Railway Co.
 Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.
 Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co.
 De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
 DeVilbiss Co.
 Dillon, Read & Co.
 Dow, Jones & Co.
 Dun & Bradstreet
 E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co.
 Francis I. du Pont & Co.
 Halsey, Stuart & Co.
 Hart Schaffner & Marx
 Houghton Mifflin Co.
 Kennecott Copper Co.
 Macmillan Co.
 Montgomery Ward & Co.
 Phelps Dodge Corp.
 Procter & Gamble Co.
 Rand McNally & Co.
 Remington Rand, Inc.
 Sears, Roebuck & Co.
- First Lady (wife of President)
- First World War (see War)
- flag code
- flag, United States:
 Old Flag, Old Glory
 Stars and Stripes
 Star-Spangled Banner
- flags, foreign:
 Tricolor (French)
 Union Jack (British)
 United Nations
- flats, Anacostia (see District of Columbia)
- Fleet, if part of name; the fleet:
 Atlantic Channel
 Grand High Seas
 Marine Force
 Naval Reserve
 Pacific, etc. (naval)
 6th Fleet, etc.
 United States
- Food and Drug Administration (see Administration)
- Force(s), if part of name; the forces:
 Air Force (see also Air Force)
 Armed Forces (synonym for overall Military Establishment)
 Army Field Forces; the Field Forces
 Fleet Marine Force
 Navy Battle (see Navy)
 Navy Scouting (see Navy)
 7th Task Force; the task force; *but* task-force report (Hoover Commission)
- foreign cabinets:
 Foreign Office; the Office
 Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Minister
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry
 Premier
 Prime Minister
- Foreign Legion (French); the legion
- Foreign Service (see Service)
- Forest, if part of name; the national forest; the forest:
 Angeles National
 Black
 Coconino and Prescott National Forests
but State and National forests
- Forest Products Laboratory (see Laboratory)
- Forest Service (see Service)
- Forester (Chief of Forest Service); the Chief; *also* Chief Forester
 form 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Form 2, when part of title: Form 1040: ⁶ Individual Income Tax Return
- Fort McHenry, etc.; the fort
- Foundation, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal unit:
 Chemical; the foundation
 Infantile Paralysis; the foundation
 National Science; the Foundation
 Rockefeller; the foundation
 Russell Sage; the foundation

⁶ See footnote 1, p. 28.

Founding Fathers (colonial)
 four freedoms
 Four Power Pact (see Pact)
 free list; *but* Title I:⁷ Free List
 Freedmen's Hospital (see Hospital)
 Frisco (for San Francisco; no apostrophe)
 Fritalux (see alliances)
 Fund, if part of name; the fund:
 International Monetary
 Rockefeller Endowment
but mutual security fund; national
 service life insurance fund

Gadsden Purchase
 Gallery of Art, National (see National)
 Garand rifle
 Geiger counter
 General Agreement (see Agreement)
 General Board (of Navy) (see Board)
 General Counsel; the Counsel (Federal)
 General Order No. 14; General Orders,
 No. 14; a general order

gentile
 geographic terms, such as those listed
 below,^{8,9} capitalized if part of name;
 lowercased in general sense (rivers
 of Virginia and Maryland):

Archipelago	Crater
Arroyo	Creek
Atoll	Crossroads
Bank	Current (ocean feature)
Bar	Cutoff
Basin; <i>but</i> Han- sen flood-con- trol basin	Delta
Bay	Desert
Bayou	Divide
Beach	Dome (not in geologic sense)
Bench	Draw (stream)
Bend	Dune
Bight	Escarpment
Bluff	Falls
Bog	Fault
Borough (boro)	Flat(s)
Bottom	Floodway
Branch (stream)	Ford
Brook	Forest
Butte	Fork (stream)
Canal; the canal (Panama)	Gap
Canyon	Geyser
Cape	Glacier
Cascade	Glen
Cave	Gorge
Cavern	Gulch
Channel	Gulf
Cirque	Gut
Coulee	Harbor
Cove	Head
Crag	Hill
	Hogback

geographic terms—continued

Hollow	Point
Hook	Pond
Hot Spring	Pool
Icefield	Port (water body)
Inlet	Prairie
Island	Range (moun- tain)
Isle	Rapids
Islet	Ravine
Keys (Florida only)	Reef
Knob	Reservoir
Lagoon	Ridge
Lake	River
Landing	Roads (anchor- age)
Ledge	Rock
Lowland	Run (stream)
Marsh	Sea
Massif	Shoal
Mesa	Sink
Moraine	Slough
Mound	Sound
Mount	Spit
Mountain	Spring
Narrows	Spur
Neck	Strait
Needle	Stream
Notch	Summit
Oasis	Swamp
Ocean	Terrace
Oxbow	Thoroughfare
Palisades	Trench
Park	Trough
Pass	Volcano
Passage	Wash
Peak	Waterway
Peninsula	Woods
Plain	
Plateau	

Geological Survey (see Survey)
 German measles
 GI bill of rights
 Girl Scouts (organization); a Girl Scout;
 a Scout
 G-man
 Gold Coast (Africa)
 Gold Star Mothers (see American)
 Golden Age (see Ages)
 Golden Rule
 Gospel, if referring to the first four
 books of the New Testament; *but*
 gospel truth
 Government:
 British, Soviet, etc.; the Government
 department, officials, -owned, publi-
 cations, etc. (U. S. Government)
 National and State Governments
 Printing Office (see Office)
 United States; National; Federal;
 Central; General
 government:
 Churchill
 Communist
 European governments

⁷ See footnote 1, p. 28.

⁸ List compiled with the cooperation of the U. S.
 Board on Geographic Names.

⁹ See also footnote on p. 52.

- government—continued
 Federal, State, and municipal govern-
 ments
 insular; island
 military
 seat of
 State and Provincial governments
 governmental
 Governor:
 of Puerto Rico; the Governor
 of the Federal Reserve Board; the
 Governor
 of the Panama Canal; the Governor
 of Wisconsin, etc.; the Governor
but a State governor; governors' con-
 ference
 Governor General of Canada; the Gov-
 ernor General
 grade, market (see market grades)
 Grand Army of the Republic; the
 Grand Army; the Army
 Grand Army Post, No. 63; Post No.
 63; Grand Army post; the post
 grand jury (see Federal)
 Grange, the (National)
 graph 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Graph 2, when
 part of title: Graph 2.—Production
 Levels
 Great:
 Basin
 Beyond
 Divide
 Father (see fanciful appellations)
 Lakes; the lakes; lake(s) traffic
 Plains; *but* southern Great Plains
 Rebellion (see Rebellion)
 War (see War)
 White Way (New York City)
 great circle (navigation)
 Greater Los Angeles, Greater New
 York
 Group, Standing (see Organization)
 group 2, II, A, etc.; *but* Group 2, when
 part of title: Group II:¹⁰ List of Coun-
 tries by States
 Guard, National (see National)
 guardsman (see Coast Guard; National
 Guard)
 Gulf:
 Coast States; *but* gulf coast
 of Mexico; the gulf
 States
 Stream; the stream
 Hall (U. S. Senate or House)
 Halls of Congress
 H-bomb; H-hour
 Headquarters:
 Alaska Command; the command
 headquarters
 4th Regiment Headquarters; regi-
 mental headquarters
 32d Division Headquarters; the divi-
 sion headquarters
 Heaven (Deity); heaven (place)
 Hemisphere, Eastern; Western; etc.;
 the hemisphere
 High Church
 High Commissioner
 High Court (see Supreme Court)
 High School, if part of name; the high
 school:
 Catonsville
 Western
 Highway Bridge (Washington, D. C.);
 the bridge
 Highway No. 40; Route 40; State
 Route 9; the highway
 His Excellency the Duke of Athol, etc.;
 His Excellency; Their Excellencies
 His Majesty; Her Majesty; Their
 Majesties
 historic events and epochs:
 Reformation, the
 Renaissance, the
 Restoration, the (English)
 Revolution of July (French)
 Revolution, the (American, 1775;
 French, 1789; English, 1688)
 holidays and special days:
 Admission Day
 Arbor Day
 Armed Forces Day
 Armistice Day
 Christmas Day, Eve
 Columbus Day
 D-day; D-plus-4-day
 Decoration Day
 Father's Day
 Flag Day
 Founders' Day
 Fourth of July
 Inauguration Day
 Independence Day
 Labor Day
 Lincoln's Birthday
 M-day
 Memorial Day
 Mother's Day
 New Year's Day, Eve
 Thanksgiving Day
 V-E Day; V-J Day
 Washington's Birthday
but election day; primary day
 Holy Scriptures; Holy Writ (Bible)
 Home (see Naval; Soldiers')
 Hospital, if part of name; the hospital:
 Edward Hines, Jr.
 5th Regiment
 Freedmen's
 St. Elizabeths (no apostrophe)
but naval (marine or Army) hospital
 hospital corpsman (see corpsman)
 House, if part of name:
 Johnson house (private residence)
 Lee (hotel); the house
 of Representatives; the House
 of the Woods (palace); the house
 Office Building (see Building)
but both Houses (Congress)

¹⁰ See footnote 1, p. 28.

- House of Representatives, titles of officers standing alone capitalized;
 Chairman (Committee of the Whole)
 Chaplain
 Clerk; *but* legislative clerk, etc.
 Doorkeeper
 Official Reporter(s)
 Parliamentarian
 Postmaster
 Sergeant at Arms
 Speaker pro tempore
 Speaker; speakership
 Hudson's Bay Company
 Hydrographer, the (Navy Department)
- ice age (see Ages)
 Ice Bowl (see Bowl)
 Immigration and Naturalization Service (see Service)
 Income Tax Unit (see Unit)
 independence; in the year of our independence the one hundred and seventy-sixth
 Indians:
 Absentee Shawnee
 Eastern (or Lower) Band of Cherokee; the band
 Five Civilized Tribes; the tribes
 Shawnee Tribe; the tribe
 Six Nations (Iroquois Confederacy)
 Inland Waterways Corporation (see Corporation; waterway)
 Inquisition, Spanish; the Inquisition
 Institute, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal or international organization:
 National Cancer; the Cancer Institute; the Institute
 National Institutes of Health; the Institutes
 of International Law; the Institute
 Woman's Institute; the institute
 Institution, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to Federal unit:
 Carnegie Institution; the institution
 Columbia Institution for the Deaf; the institution
 Smithsonian Institution; the Institution
 insular government; island government
 intercoastal waterway (see waterway)
 interdepartmental
 international banks (see Bank)
 International Court of Justice (see Court)
 international law
 International Postal Convention (see Convention)
 interprovincial
 interstate
 Intracoastal Waterway; the waterway (see also waterway)
 intrastate
 Irish potato
 Iron Cross (see decorations)
- Iron Curtain; the curtain
 Isthmian Canal (see Canal)
 Isthmus of Panama; the isthmus
 Ivory Coast
- Japan Current (see Current)
 Jersey cattle
 Jetty, Barnegat, etc.; the jetty
 Jim Crow law, car, etc.
 Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (see Committee)
 Joint Chiefs of Staff; Chiefs of Staff
 Journal clerk; the clerk
 Journal (House or Senate)
 Judge Advocate General, The
 judiciary, the
- King of England, etc.; the King
 Koran, the; Koranic
 K-ration
 Ku Klux Klan; the Klan
- Laboratory, if part of name: Forest Products; the Laboratory
 Lake, if part of name; the lake:
 Erie
 of the Woods
 Salt
 Lakes, Great (see Great Lakes)
 Lane, if part of name; the lane:
 Bradley
 Maiden
 Latin American States (see States)
 Latter-day Saints
 law of nations
 law, Volstead, etc.; law 176; law No. 176; copyright law
 Legal Adviser of the Department of State; the Legal Adviser
 Legation, Finnish, etc.; the Legation
 Legion:
 American; the Legion; a Legionnaire
 French Foreign; the legion
 Legislative Assembly, if part of name:
 of New York; the legislative assembly; the assembly
 of Puerto Rico; the legislative assembly; the assembly
 legislative branch, clerk, session, etc.
 Legislature:
 National Legislature (U. S. Congress); the Legislature
 Ohio Legislature; Legislature of Ohio; the legislature
 lend-lease materials, etc. (see also Act)
 Letters Patent No. 378,964; *but* patent No. 378,964; letters patent
 Levant, the (Mediterranean region)
 Liberty Bell; Liberty ship
 Librarian of Congress; the Librarian
 Library:
 Army Library; the library
 of Congress; the Library
 Public (District of Columbia); the library
 Lieutenant Governor of Idaho, etc.; the Lieutenant Governor

- Light, if part of name; the light:
 Boston
 Buffalo South Pier Light 2; *but* light No. 2; light 2
 Highland
but Massachusetts Bay lights
 Lighthouse (see Light Station)
 Lightship, if part of name; the light-ship:
 Grays Reef Lightship
 North Manitou Shoal Lightship
 Light Station, if part of name; the light station; the station:
 Minots Ledge Light Station
 Watch Hill Light Station
 Line(s), if part of name; the line(s):
 Burlington Lines (railroad)
 Dollar Line (steamship)
 Greyhound Line (bus)
 Little Inch; Big Inch (pipelines)
 Little Steel formula, etc.
 Local: Teamsters' Local Union, No. 15;
but local No. 15
 local time, local standard time (see time)
 Loop, the (see cities)
 Louisiana Purchase
 Low Church
 Lower, if part of name:
 California (Mexico)
 Egypt
 Peninsula (of Michigan)
but lower House of Congress; lower Mississippi
- Mach (no period) number
 Magna Carta
 Majesty, His, Her (see His Majesty)
 Majority Leader McFarland; *but* the majority leader (U. S. Congress)
 Mall (see District of Columbia)
 Manager, if referring to head of Federal or District of Columbia unit
 Mansion, Executive (see Executive)
 map 3, A, II, etc.; *but* Map 2, when part of title: Map 2.—Railroads of Middle Atlantic States
 Marine Corps; the corps:
 man
 Marines (the corps); *but* marines (individuals)
 Organized Reserve; the Reserve
also a marine, a woman marine, the women marines (individuals)
 Maritime Provinces (Canada) (see Province)
 market grades:
 Australian Winter field pea
 Half Blood, Fine, Second (wool)
 Middling, Fair, Good, Ordinary (cotton)
 No. 2 Dark Northern Spring, No. 1 Red Spring, No. 2 Red Durum, Sample grade (wheat)
 Old Belt Flue-Cured, Southern Bright (tobacco)
 Prime, Fancy, Common (cattle)
- market grades—continued
 Red Kidney, U. S. No. 2 Pea (beans)
 Timothy Light Clover Mixed, Up-land Prairie (hay)
 Yellow dent corn
 Marshal (see Supreme Court)
 Marshall plan (see plan)
 Mason-Dixon line *or* Mason and Dixon's line
 M-day
 medals (see decorations)
 Member, if referring to Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of United States Congress; *also* Member at Large; *but* membership
 Memorial Bridge, Arlington (see Bridge)
 Memorial Parkway, George Washington (see Parkway)
 Merchant Marine Reserve; the Reserve; *but* United States merchant marine; the merchant marine
 midcontinent region
 Middle Ages (see Ages)
 Middle Atlantic States
 Middle East (Asia)
 middle Europe
 Middle West, Midwest (section of United States)
 Middle Western States; Midwestern States; *but* midwestern farmers, etc.
 Midsouth (section of United States)
 Military Academy (see Academy)
 Military Establishment (see Establishment)
 Militia, if part of name; the militia:
 1st Regiment Ohio
 Indiana
 Naval
 of Ohio
 Organized
 milkshed, Ohio, etc. (region)
 Minister Plenipotentiary; the Minister (see also foreign cabinets)
 Ministry (see foreign cabinets)
 Minority Leader Martin; *but* the minority leader (U. S. Congress)
 Mint, Philadelphia, etc.; the mint
 Mission, if part of name; the mission:
 Gospel Mission
but diplomatic mission; military mission; Jones mission
 Monroe Doctrine; the doctrine
 Monument:
 Bunker Hill; the monument
 Grounds; the grounds (District of Columbia)
 Washington; the monument (District of Columbia)
 moon, lowercased unless used with names of other planets
 Mountain States
 mountain time, mountain standard time (see time)
 Mr. Chairman; Mr. Secretary; etc.

Museum, capitalize with name; the museum:
 Army Medical; the Medical Museum Field
 National
 National Air; the Air Museum
 mutual defense assistance program

Nation (synonym for United States); *but* nationwide; *also* French nation, Balkan nations
 Nation, Creek; Osage; etc.; the nation nation, in general, standing alone
 National, in conjunction with capitalized name:
 Academy of Sciences (see Academy)
 Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (see Committee)
 Air Museum (see Museum)
 and State institutions, etc.
 Archives, the (see The)
 Capital (Washington); the Capital
 Forest (see Forest)
 Gallery of Art; the National Gallery; the gallery
 Grange; the Grange
 Guard, Ohio, etc.; Air National; the National Guard; the guard; a guardsman; *but* a National Guard man
 Institute (see Institute)
 Legislature (see Legislature)
 Museum (see Museum)
 Naval Medical Center (Bethesda, Md.)
 Park, Yellowstone, etc.; Yellowstone Park; the national park; the park
 Treasury; the Treasury
 War College
 Woman's Party; the party
 Zoological Park (see Zoological)

national:
 anthem, customs, spirit, etc.
 British, Mexican, etc.
 -defense agencies

Naval, if part of name:
 Academy (see Academy)
 Base, Guam Naval; the naval base
 District, First Naval (see District)
 Establishment (see Establishment)
 Gun Factory; the gun factory; the factory
 Home (Philadelphia); the home
 Militia; the militia
 Observatory (see Observatory)
 Potomac River Naval Command (see Command)
 Reserve; the Reserve; a reservist
 Reserve Force; the force
 Reserve officer; a Reserve officer
 Shipyard, if preceding or following name: Brooklyn Naval Shipyard; Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn; *but* the naval shipyard
 Station (if preceded by name): Key West, etc.; the station

Naval—Continued
 Volunteer Naval Reserve
 War College; the War College; the college
 naval, in general sense:
 command (see Command)
 district (see District)
 expenditures, maneuvers, service, stores, etc.
 petroleum reserves; *but* Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 2 (Buena Vista Hills Naval Reserve); reserve No. 2
 navel orange
 Navy, American or foreign, if part of name; capitalized standing alone only if referring to United States Navy:
 Admiral of the; the admiral
 Battle Force; the Battle Force; the force
 Establishment; the establishment
 Hospital Corps; hospital corpsman; the corps
 Regular
 regulation 56
 Scouting Force; the scouting force; the force
 Seabees (construction battalion); a Seabee
 7th Task Force (see Force)

Nazi; nazism
 Near East (Balkans, etc.)
 Negro; Negress
 New Deal; anti-New Deal
 New, if part of name: New Ebbitt; New Willard
 New England States
 New World
 Nine Power Treaty; the treaty

North:
 Atlantic
 Atlantic Pact (see Pact)
 Atlantic States
 Atlantic Treaty (see Treaty)
 Atlantic Treaty Organization (see Organization)
 Equatorial Current (see Current)
 Korea
 Pole
 Star (Polaris)
 the North (section of United States)
 north-central region, etc.

Northern States
 northerner
 Northwest Pacific
 Northwest Territory (1799)
 Northwest, the (section of United States)
 Northwest Washington (see cities)

Northwestern:
 States
 United States

numbers capitalized if spelled out as part of a name:
 Charles the First
 Committee of One Hundred
 Fourteenth Census (see Census)

- Observatory, capitalized with name:
 Astrophysical; the Observatory
 Lick; the observatory
 Naval; the Observatory
 Occident, the; occidental
 Ocean, if part of name; the ocean:
 Antarctic
 Arctic
 Atlantic
 North Atlantic, etc.
 Pacific
 South Pacific, etc.
 Southwest Pacific, etc.
- Office, if referring to unit of Federal or District of Columbia Government; the Office:
 Chicago Operations Office, etc. (AEC); the Operations Office
 Executive
 General Accounting Office; the Accounting Office
 Government Printing; the Printing Office
 of Alien Property
 of Chief of Naval Operations
 of Education
 of Experiment Stations
 of the Secretary (Defense); Secretary's Office
 Patent
 officer:
 Army
 Marine; *but* naval and marine officers
 Navy; Navy and Marine officers
 Reserve
 WAC, WAVE
- Old Dominion (Virginia)
 Old South
 Old World
 Olympic games; Olympiad
 Operation Portrex, Snowdrop, etc.
 Order of Business No. 56 (congressional calendar)
- Ordnance:
 Corps (see Corps)
 Department; the Department
 Depot, Nansmond, etc.; the depot
- Organization, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to international unit:
 Educational, Scientific, and Cultural (UNESCO)
 International Labor
 North Atlantic Treaty (NATO):
 Chiefs of Staff
 Committee of Defense Ministers
 Council
 Council of Foreign Ministers
 Defense Committee
 Military Committee
 Military Production and Supply Board
 mutual defense assistance program
 Pact (see Pact)
 Regional Planning Group; the Group
 Standing Group; the Group
- Organization—Continued
 of American States (formerly Pan American Union)
 United Nations (see United Nations)
- Organized:
 Marine Corps Reserve; Marine Reserve; the Reserve
 Militia; the militia
 Naval Militia; the Naval Militia; the militia
 Reserve Corps; the Reserve
 Orient, the; oriental
- Pacific (see also Atlantic):
 coast
 Coast (*or* Slope) States
 Northwest
 Northwest Pacific
 seaboard
 slope
 South Pacific
 States
 time, Pacific standard time (see time) *but* cis-pacific; trans-pacific
- Pact, capitalized with name; lowercased standing alone:
 Atlantic; Atlantic Defense
 Four Power
 Kellogg
 North Atlantic; North Atlantic Defense
- pan-American
 Pan American Union (see Organization of American States)
 Panhandle of Texas; Texas Panhandle; the panhandle; etc.
 Parish, Caddo, etc.; *but* parish of Caddo (Louisiana civil division); the parish
 Park, Fairmount, etc.; the park (see also National)
 Park Police, United States (District of Columbia); park policeman
 Park, Zoological (see Zoological)
 Parkway, George Washington Memorial; the memorial parkway; the parkway
 Parliament, Houses of; the Parliament
 Parliamentarian (U. S. Senate or House)
 part 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Part 2, when part of title: Part 2:¹¹ Iron and Steel Industry
 party, political (see political parties)
 Pass, Brenner, capitalized if part of name; the pass
 patent (see Letters Patent)
 Peninsula, Upper (Lower) (Michigan); the peninsula
 Penitentiary, Albany, etc.; the penitentiary
 Permanent Court of Arbitration (see Court)

¹¹ See footnote 1, p. 28.

- Philippine Republic (see Republic)
- Pilgrim Fathers (1620); the Pilgrims; a Pilgrim
- Place, if part of name: Jefferson Place; the place
- Plains (Great Plains), the
- plan:
- controlled materials
 - Marshall (European recovery program)
 - Reorganization Plan No. 6 (Hoover Commission); plan No. 1; the plan
- Planetarium, Fels, Hayden; the planetarium
- plate 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Plate 2, when part of title: Plate 2.—Rural Structures
- Plaza, Union Station (Washington, D. C.); the plaza
- point 4; point 4 program
- Pole Star (Polaris); polar star
- Police, if part of name; the police:
- Capitol
 - Metropolitan (District of Columbia)
 - Park, United States (District of Columbia)
 - White House
- political parties and adherents (Party, if part of name; the party):
- Communist; a Communist; a Com-mie
 - Conservative; a Conservative
 - Democratic; a Democrat
 - Free Soil; a Free Soiler
 - Independent; an Independent
 - National Woman's; Woman's Party
 - Progressive; a Progressive
 - Republican; Grand Old Party; *but* grand old Republican Party; a Republican
 - Socialist; a Socialist
 - States' Rights; States' Righter; a Dixiecrat; *but* States rights (in general sense)
- Port, if part of name; the port:
- of New York Authority (see Authority)
 - but* Baltimore port; port of Baltimore
- Post Office Box, capitalized as part of address; otherwise lowercased
- postal savings account
- Postal Savings System (see System)
- Postal Union (see Union)
- Postmaster General
- Powers, if part of name; the powers (see also alliances)
- Allied (World Wars I and II)
 - Axis (World War)
 - Big Four
 - but* European powers
- precinct; first, 11th precinct (see rule 11.10)
- Premier (see foreign cabinets)
- Preserve, Wichita National Forest Game; etc.; Wichita Game Preserve; Wichita preserve
- Presidency (office of head of government)
- President:
- of the United States; the Executive; the Chief Magistrate; the Commander in Chief; the President-elect; ex-President; former President; also preceding name
 - of any other country; the President *but* president of the Erie Railroad
 - Presidential assistant, authority, order, proclamation; *but* presidential candidate, election, timber, year
 - Prime Minister (see foreign cabinets)
 - Printing Office, Government (see Office)
 - Privy Council, His Majesty's (see Council)
 - prize, Pulitzer, etc.
 - Proclamation, Emancipation; the proclamation; *but* Presidential proclamation
 - program:
 - European recovery
 - mutual defense assistance
 - point 4
 - universal military training
 - project:
 - Kentucky
 - Manhattan
 - Rochester atomic energy
 - University of California atomic energy
 - Province, Provincial, if referring to an administrative subdivision: Ontario Province; Province of Ontario; Maritime Provinces (Canada); the Province
 - Proving Ground, Aberdeen, etc.; the proving ground
 - Public Act 26; Public Law 9; Public 37; Public Resolution 3
 - Public Printer; the Government Printer; the Printer
 - Puerto Rico:
 - government
 - Governor of; the Governor
 - Legislative Assembly of; the legislative assembly
 - Provisional Regiment; *but* Puerto Rico regiment
 - Resident Commissioner
 - Purchase, Gadsden, Louisiana, etc.
 - Puritan; puritanical
- Quad Cities (Davenport, Rock Island, Moline, and East Moline)
- Ranch, King, etc.; the ranch
- Range, Cascade, etc. (mountains); the range
- Rebellion, if part of name; the rebellion:
- Boxer
 - Great (Civil War)
 - War of the
 - Whisky
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation (see Corporation)
- Red army
- Red Cross, American (see American)

- Reds, the; a Red (political)
- Reformation, the
- Reformatory, Elmira, etc.; the reformatory
- Refuge, Blackwater Migratory Bird, etc.; Blackwater Bird Refuge; Blackwater refuge
- region, north-central, etc.; first region, 10th region (see rule 11.10); mid-continent
- Register, Federal (see Federal)
- Register of the Treasury; the Register
- Regular Army, Navy
- regulation:
- ceiling-price regulation 8
 - 56 (Navy)
 - supplementary regulation 22
 - W (see also Federal Reserve Board)
- Reign of Terror (France, 1792)
- religious terms:
- Bahai
 - Baptist
 - Brahman
 - Buddhist
 - Catholic; Catholicism; *but* catholic (universal)
 - Christian
 - Christian Science
 - Evangelical
 - Hebrew
 - Latter-day Saints
 - Mohammedan
 - New Thought
 - Protestant; Protestantism
 - Seventh-day Adventists
 - Seventh-Day Baptists
 - United Brethren
 - Zoroastrian
- Renaissance, the (era)
- reorganization plan (see plan)
- Report, if part of name (with date or number); the annual report; the report:
- Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense for the year ended June 30, 1950
 - 1950 Report of the Chief of the Forest Service
 - Railroad Retirement Board Annual Report, 1950; *but* annual report of the Railroad Retirement Board
 - Seventh Annual Report of the Public Printer; *but* seventh annual report United States Reports (publication) *but* Hoover Commission report; Hoover report; task-force report
- Reporter, the (U. S. Supreme Court)
- Representative; Representative at Large (U. S. Congress)
- Republic, capitalized if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to a specific government:
- French; the Republic
 - Irish; the Republic
 - of Panama; the Republic
 - of the Philippines; Philippine Republic; the Republic
- Republic—Continued
- United States; the Republic
 - also* the American Republics; the Latin American Republics; South American Republics; the Republics
- Reservation (forest, military, or Indian), if part of name; the reservation:
- Great Sioux
 - Hill Military
- Reserve, if part of name; the Reserve (see also Air Force; Army Corps; Marine Corps; Merchant Marine; Naval):
- Active
 - Air Force
 - Army
 - bank (see Bank)
 - Board, Federal (see Federal)
 - city (see Bank)
 - Civil Air Patrol
 - components
 - Enlisted
 - Inactive
 - Naval
 - officer
 - Officers' Training Corps
 - Organized Reserve Corps
 - Ready
 - Retired
 - Standby
 - Volunteer Naval
 - Women's (see Women's Reserve)
- Reserves, the; reservist
- Resident Commissioner (see Member; Puerto Rico)
- Resolution, if part of name; the resolution:
- House Joint Resolution 3
 - Public Resolution 6
 - Resolution 42
 - Senate Concurrent Resolution 18
- Revised Statutes (United States); Supplement to the Revised Statutes; the statutes
- Revolution, Revolutionary (if referring to the American, French, or English Revolution) (see also War)
- Road, if part of name; the road:
- Benning
 - Piney Branch
- Roman numerals, common nouns used with, not capitalized:
- book II; chapter II; part II; etc.
 - but* Book II:¹² Modern Types (complete heading); Part XI:¹² Early Thought (complete heading)
- route No. 12466; mail route 1742; railway mail route 1144; *but* Route 40, State Route 9 (highways)
- rule 21; rule XXI; *but* Rule 21, when part of title: Rule 21:¹² Renewal of Motion
- Ruler of the Universe (Deity)

¹² See footnote 1, p. 23.

Sabbath; Sabbath Day
 sanitary district (see District)
 savings bond (see bond)
 schedule 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Schedule 2,
 when part of title: Schedule 2:¹³
 Open and Prepay Stations
 School, if part of name; the school:
 any school of the United States
 Army or Navy
 Hayes
 Pawnee Indian
 St. John's Industrial
 school district (see District)
 Scriptures; Holy Scriptures (the Bible)
 Seabees (see Navy)
 seaboard, eastern, etc.
 Second World War (see War)
 Secretariat (see United Nations)
 Secretaries of the Army and the Navy;
but Secretaries of the military depart-
 ments
 Secretary, head of national govern-
 mental unit:
 of Defense; of State; etc.; the Sec-
 retary
 of State for Foreign Affairs (British);
 for the Colonies; etc.; the Secretary
 of the Smithsonian Institution; the
 Secretary
also the Assistant Secretary; the
 Executive Secretary
but secretary of the Interstate Com-
 merce Commission; secretary of
 state of Iowa
 Secretary General; the Secretary Gen-
 eral:
 Organization of American States
 (formerly Pan American Union)
 South Pacific Commission
 United Nations
 section 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Section 2, when
 part of title: Section 2:¹³ Test Con-
 struction Theory
 Selective Service (see Service; System)
 Senate, titles of officers standing alone
 capitalized:
 Chaplain
 Chief Clerk
 Doorkeeper
 Official Reporter(s)
 Parliamentarian
 Postmaster
 President of the
 President pro tempore
 Presiding Officer
 Secretary
 Sergeant at Arms
 Senator (U. S. Congress); *but* lower-
 cased if referring to a State senator,
 unless preceding a name
 senatorial
 Sergeant at Arms (U. S. Senate or
 House)
 Sermon on the Mount

Service, if referring to Federal or
 District of Columbia unit; the
 Service:
 Employment
 Extension
 Fish and Wildlife
 Foreign
 Forest
 Immigration and Naturalization
 Mediation and Conciliation
 National Park
 Officer Procurement
 Postal Transportation
 Secret (Treasury)
 Selective (see also System); *but*
 selective service, in general sense;
 selective-service classification I-A,
 4-F, etc.
 Soil Conservation
 service:
 airmail
 Army
 city delivery
 consular
 customs (see Bureau)
 diplomatic
 general delivery
 naval
 Navy
 parcel post
 postal
 railway mail (see Division)
 rural free delivery; rural delivery;
 free delivery
 special delivery
 star route
 Shelf, Continental (see Continental)
 ship of state (unless personified)
 Sister; Sisters (adherents of religious
 order)
 Six Nations (see Indians)
 Smithsonian Institution (see Institu-
 tion)
 Socialist; socialism; socialistic (see also
 political parties)
 Society, if part of name; the society:
 Boston Medical
 of the Cincinnati
 soil names:
 Alpine Meadow Podzol
 Bog Prairie
 Brown Ramann's Brown
 Chernozem Red
 (Black) Rendzina
 Chestnut Sierozem (Gray)
 Desert Solonchak
 Gray-Brown Solonetz
 Podzolic Soloth
 Half Bog Terra Rossa
 Laterite Tundra
 Pedalfer Wiesenboden
 Pedocal Yellow
 Soldiers' Home, if part of name;
 Ohio Soldiers' Home; the soldiers'
 home; etc.

¹³ See footnote 1, p. 23.

- Soldiers' Home, the (District of Columbia only); the home
- Solicitor for the Department of Commerce, etc.; the Solicitor
- Solicitor General (Department of Justice)
- Son of Man (Christ)
- Sons of the American Revolution (organization); a Son; a Real Son
- South:
- American Republics (see Republic)
 - American States (see States)
 - Atlantic
 - Atlantic States
 - Deep South (United States)
 - Korea
 - Midsouth (United States)
 - Pacific
 - Pole
 - the South (section of United States); Southland
 - southern California, etc.
 - Southern United States
 - southerner
 - Soviet (see U. S. S. R.)
 - Spanish-American War (see War)
 - Special Order No. 12; Special Orders, No. 12; a special order
 - Speedway, the (see District of Columbia)
 - Spirit of '76 (painting); *but* spirit of '76 (in general sense)
 - spring (season)
 - Square, Franklin, Lafayette, etc.; the square
 - Staked Plain
 - standard time (see time)
 - Star of Bethlehem
 - Star-Spangled Banner (see flag)
 - state:
 - and church
 - of the Union message
 - statehood, statehouse, stateside, statewide
 - upstate
 - welfare
 - State:
 - Legislature (see Legislature)
 - line, Iowa, Ohio-Indiana, etc.
 - New York
 - of Israel
 - of Pennsylvania
 - of Veracruz
 - out-of-State (adjective)
 - prison
 - rights; States rights
 - Vatican City
 - State's attorney
 - state's evidence
 - States:
 - Arab
 - Balkan
 - Baltic
 - Communitic
 - Eastern; *but* eastern industrial States
 - East North Central
 - East South Central
- States—Continued
- Eastern Gulf
 - Eastern North Central, etc.
 - Far Western
 - Gulf; Gulf Coast
 - Lake
 - Latin American
 - Middle
 - Middle Atlantic
 - Middle Western
 - Midwestern
 - Mountain
 - New England
 - North Atlantic
 - Northwestern, etc.
 - Organization of American Pacific
 - Pacific Coast
 - rights
 - South American
 - South Atlantic
 - the six States of Australia
 - Thirteen Original
 - West North Central
 - West South Central
 - Western; *but* western Gulf; western farming States
- Station, if part of name; not capitalized if referring to surveying or similar work:
- Grand Central Station; the station
 - Key West Naval Station (see Naval)
 - Nebraska Experiment Station; experiment station, Nebraska; Nebraska station; the station
 - Union; Union Depot; the depot
 - WRC station; station WRC; radio station WRC; broadcasting station WRC
 - but* substation A
- Statue of Liberty; the statue
- Statutes at Large (United States) (see also Revised Statutes)
- stone age (see Ages)
- Stream, Gulf (see Gulf; Geographic terms)
- Street, if part of name; the street:
- I Street (not Eye)
 - Fifteen-and-a-Half
 - 110th Street
- Subtreasury, New York, etc.; subtreasury at New York; the subtreasury
- subtropical, subtropic(s) (see tropical)
- summer
- sun, lowercased unless used with names of other planets
- Superintendent, if referring to head of Federal or District of Columbia unit; the Superintendent:
- of Documents (Government Printing Office)
 - of the Naval (or Military) Academy
- Supplement to the Revised Statutes (see Revised Statutes)
- Supreme Bench; the Bench; *also* High Bench

Supreme Court (United States); the Court; *also* High Court; titles of officers standing alone capitalized: Associate Justice; Justice
 Chief Justice
 Clerk
 Marshal
 Reporter
 Surgeon General, the (Army, Navy, and Public Health Service)
 Survey, if part of name of Federal or District of Columbia unit; the Survey: Coast and Geodetic; Geological
 System, if referring to Federal or District of Columbia unit; the System: Federal Reserve
 Postal Savings
 Selective Service (see also Service)
but Pennsylvania Railway system; Pennsylvania system; Bell System, the system

table 2, II, A, etc.; *but* Table 2, when part of title: Table 2.—Degrees of Land Deterioration

task force (see Force; Report)

Territorial, if referring to a political subdivision

Territory, capitalized if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to a United States Territory: Northwest (1799); the territory of Hawaii; the Territory

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; Pacific Islands Trust Territory; trust territory; the territory

The, part of name, capitalized:

The Adjutant General (only when so in copy)

The Dalles; The Hague; The Weirs; *but* the Dalles Dam; the Dalles region; the Hague Conference; the Weirs streets

but the National Archives; the Archives; the Times; the *Mermaid*; the Federal Express

Thirteen American Colonies, etc. (see Colonies)

Thirteen Original States

time:

Atlantic, Atlantic standard
 central, central standard
 eastern, eastern daylight, eastern standard
 Greenwich civil, etc.
 local, local standard
 mountain, mountain standard
 Pacific, Pacific standard
 universal

title 2, II, A, etc.; *but* Title 2, when part of title: Title 2:¹⁴ General Provisions

Tomb:

Grant's; the tomb
 of the Unknown Soldier; Unknown Soldier's Tomb; the tomb

Tower, Eiffel, etc.; the tower
 Township, Union; township of Union

trade names:

Airwick	Royal typewriter
Monel metal	Shredded Wheat
Packard 8	Snowerop
Plexiglas	Studebaker Commander
Pyrex glass	

transatlantic; transpacific; trans-Siberian, etc.; *but* Transjordan

Treasurer, Assistant, of the United States; the Assistant Treasurer; *but* assistant treasurer at New York, etc.

Treasurer of the United States; the Treasurer

Treasury notes

Treasury, of the United States; General; National; Public; Register of the

Treaty, if part of name; the treaty:

Jay Treaty
 North Atlantic; North Atlantic Defense
 of Versailles
but treaty of 1919

Tribunal, standing alone capitalized only in minutes and official reports of a specific arbitration

Tricolor (see flags)

Triple A (any three A group)

Trizonia; trizonal; trizone

Tropic of Cancer, of Capricorn; the Tropics

tropical; neotropic, neotropical; subtropic(s), subtropical

Trust, Power, etc.

trust territory (see Territory)

Tunnel, Holland, Lincoln, etc.; the tunnel; *but* irrigation, railroad, etc., tunnel

Turnpike, Pennsylvania, etc.; the turnpike

Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul)

U-boat

Under Secretary, if referring to officer of Federal Government; the Under Secretary:

of Agriculture
 of State
 of the Treasury

Uniform Code of Military Justice (see Code)

Union, if part of proper name; capitalized standing alone if synonym for United States or if referring to international unit:

International Typographical; the typographical union; the union

¹⁴ See footnote 1, p. 28.

Union—Continued

- Pan American (see Organization of American States)
- Station; *but* union passenger station; union freight station
- Universal Postal; the Postal Union; the Union
- Western (see alliances)
- Woman's Christian Temperance *but* painters union; printers union
- Union Jack (see flags)
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see U. S. S. R.)
- Unit, if referring to Federal or District of Columbia branch; the Unit:
 - Alcohol Tax
 - Income Tax
 - but* Pasco unit
- United Nations:
 - Charter; the charter
 - Conference on International Organization; the Conference
 - Economic and Social Council; the Council
 - Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (see Organization)
 - Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the Organization
 - General Assembly; the Assembly
 - International Children's Emergency Fund; the fund
 - International Court of Justice; the Court
 - International Labor Organization (see Organization)
 - Little Assembly; the Assembly
 - Permanent Court of Arbitration (see Court)
 - Secretariat, the
 - Secretary General
 - Security Council; the Council
 - Trusteeship Council; the Council
 - World Health Organization (WHO); the Organization
- universal:
 - military training (see program)
 - time (see time)
- Universal Postal Union (see Union)
- University, if part of name: Stanford; the university
- Unknown Soldier (see also Tomb)
- Upper, if part of name:
 - Egypt
 - Peninsula (of Michigan)
 - but* upper House of Congress
- U. S. S. R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics):
 - Cominform (Communist Information Bureau)
 - Communist International
 - Communist States
 - Politburo
 - Red army
 - Reds, the; a Red

U. S. S. R.—Continued

- Soviet, if part of name; capitalized standing alone if referring to central governmental unit:
 - Government; *but* Communist government
 - Moscow
 - National
 - of Labor and Defense
 - but* a soviet; sovietic; sovietism; sovietize
- Valley, Shenandoah, etc.; the valley; *but* the valleys of Maryland and Virginia
- Vari-Typer (trade name); *but* varityped, varityping
- V-E Day; V-J Day (see holidays)
- veteran, World War
- Veterans' Administration (see Administration)
- vice consul, British, etc.
- Vice President (same as President)
- Victoria Cross (see decorations)
- Victory:
 - bond (see bond)
 - ship
 - but* victory garden, speaker, etc.
 - volume 2, A, II, etc.; *but* Volume 2, when part of title: Volume 2: ¹⁵ Five Rivers in America's Future
- Volunteer Naval Reserve (see Reserve)
- WAC (see Corps)
- War, if part of name:
 - Between the States
 - Civil
 - First World War; World War I; World War; Great War; Second World War; World War II
 - French and Indian (1754-63)
 - Mexican
 - of the Nations
 - of the Rebellion; the rebellion
 - of the Revolution; the Revolution of 1812; *but* war of 1914
 - Philippine Insurrection
 - Revolutionary
 - Seven Years'
 - Spanish
 - Spanish-American
- war:
 - cold, hot
 - European
 - French and Indian wars
 - Indian
 - third world; world war III
 - with Mexico
 - with Spain
- war bond (see bond)
- War College, National (see College)
- War Mothers (see American)
- ward 1, 2, etc.; first, 11th, etc. (see rule 11.10)
- Washington's Farewell Address

¹⁵ See footnote 1, p. 28.

- waterway, inland, intercoastal, etc.;
but Intracoastal Waterway
- Week, Fire Prevention; etc.
- welfare state
- West:
 Coast (Africa); *but* west coast (United States)
 End, etc. (section of city)
 Europe (political entity)
 Far West; Far Western States
 Florida (1763-1819)
 Germany (political entity)
 Middle (United States); Midwest
 South Central States, etc.
 the West (section of United States; *also* world political entity)
- Western:
 Europe (political entity)
 Germany (political entity)
 Hemisphere; the hemisphere
 North Central States
 States (see States)
 Union (see alliances)
 United States
 World
but western farming States
- Wheat Belt (see Belt)
- whip, the (of political party in Congress)
- Whisky Rebellion (see Rebellion)
- White House:
 Blue Room
 East Room
 Police (see Police)
 Red Room
 State Dining Room
- white paper, British, etc.
- winter
- woman marine, etc. (see Marine Corps)
- Woman's Christian Temperance Union (see Union)
- Woman's Party (see National)
- Women's Army Corps (see Corps)
- Women in the Air Force (WAF); a Waf, Wafs (individuals)
- Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard Reserve; Women's Reserve; the Reserve; SPAR, popular name, made up of initial letters of motto *semper paratus—always ready*; a Spar
- Women's Reserve of the Naval Reserve; Women's Reserve; the Reserve; WAVES (women accepted for volunteer emergency service); a Wave
- Wood, if part of name:
 Belleau Wood
 House of the Woods (palace)
- World, New, Old
- World War (see War)
- World War II veteran
- X-ray
- Young Women's Christian Association (see Association)
- Your Excellency; Your Honor; Your Majesty; etc.
- Zone, if part of name; the zone:
 Bizonia; bizonal
 British (in Germany)
 Canal (Panama)
 Eastern, Western (Germany)
 Frigid
 New York Foreign-Trade; Foreign-Trade Zone No. 1; *but* the foreign-trade zone
 of Interior (see Command)
 Temperate, Torrid; the zone
 Trizonia; trizonal
but eastern standard time zone, etc.
- Zoological Park (National); the zoo; the park

Spelling

Compound
Words

Guide to
Com-
pounding

Plant
Names

Punctua-
tion

Abbrevia-
tions

Numerals

Italo

Signs and
Symbols



5. SPELLING

(See also Compound Words; Abbreviations)

5.1. To avoid the confusion and uncertainty of various authorities on spelling, the Government Printing Office must of necessity adopt a single guide for the spelling of words the preferred forms of which are not otherwise listed or provided for in this manual. The guide is Webster's New International Dictionary, which, in successive editions, has been the accepted authority for Government printing for more than 85 years. Unless herein otherwise authorized, the Government Printing Office will continue to follow Webster's spelling. Colloquial and dialect spellings are not to be used unless required by the subject matter or specially requested.

Preferred and difficult spellings

5.2. In addition to indicating the preferred forms of words with variant spellings, the list also contains other words frequently misspelled or causing uncertainty. (See also Word Division, a supplement to the *STYLE MANUAL*; for brief description, see p. 4.)

abattoir	aide-de-camp	assassinate	bombazine
aberration	airplane	atheneum	born (birth)
abetter	albumen (egg)	attester	borne (carried)
abetter (law)	albumin (chem-	autogiro	bouillon (soup)
abridgment	istry)	awhile (for some	bullion (metal)
absorb (take in)	aline	time)	boulder
adsorb (adhe-	allottee	a while (a short	bourgeoisie
sion)	all ready (pre-	time)	breach (gap)
abysmal	pared)	ax	breach (lower
a cappella	already (previ-	aye	part)
accede (yield)	ous)		brier
exceed (surpass)	all right	backward	briquet, -ted, -ting
accepter	aluminum	baloney (bun-	Britannia
acceptor (law)	ambidextrous	combe)	broadax
accessory	ameba	bologna (sau-	bronco
accommodate	analog	sage)	brunet (masc.,
accordion	analogous	bandanna	fem.)
accouter	anemia	bargainer	buccaneer
accursed	anesthetic	bargainor (law)	bunion
acetic (acid)	aneurysm	baritone	bur
ascetic (austere)	anomalous	bark (boat)	burned
acknowledgment	anonymous	barreled, -ing	bus, buses
acoustic	antediluvian	bastille	butadiene
adapter	anyway (adv.)	battalion	
adjurer	anywise (adv.)	bazaar	caffeine
adjuster	appall, -ed, -ing	behoove	calcareous
ad nauseam	appareled, -ing	beneficent	calcimine
adviser	aquatic	benefited	caldron
adz	aqueduct	bettor (wagerer)	calender (paper
aegis	archeology	beveled, -ing	finish)
affect (influence)	arrester	biased, -ing	caliber
effect (result)	artisan	bimetallism	caliper
afterward	asafetida	blessed	calk
aging	ascendance, -ant	bloc (group)	calligraphy
aid (n., v.)	ascent (rise)	blond (masc., fem.)	callus (n.)
aide (military)	assent (consent)	bluing	callous (adj.)

calorie	combated, -ing	dieretic	enfeeble
canceled, -ing	commiserate	dietitian	enforce, -ment
canceler	complement (com- plete)	diffuser	engraft
cancellation	complement (praise)	dike	enroll, -ed, -ing, -ment
candor	confectionery	dilettante	enshade
canister	confidant (masc., fem.)	dinghy (boat)	ensheathe
cannot	confirmer	diphtheria	ensnare
cantaloup	confirmer (law)	discreet (prudent)	enthrall
canvas (cloth)	conjurer	discrete (dis- tinct)	entrench
canvass (solicit)	connector	disheveled, -ing	entrepreneur
canyon	connoisseur	disk	entrust
capital (city)	consecrator	dispatch	entwine
capitol (build- ing)	consensus	dissection	envelop (v.)
carabao (sing., pl.)	consignor	distention	envelope (n.)
carat (weight)	consumer	distill, -ed, -ing, -ment	enwrap
caret (omission mark)	consummate	distributor	eon
carbureted, -ing	contradictor	diverter	epaulet, -ed, -ing
carburetor	converter	divorcee	epiglottis
Caribbean	conveyor	doctoral	epilog
caroled, -ing	cooly	doctrinaire	equaled, -ing
carotene	cornetist	doggerel	erysipelas
cartilage	corollary	dossier	escaloped, -ing
caster (roller)	corvette	doweled, -ing	escapable
castor (oil)	councilor (of coun- cil)	downward	esophagus
casual (unimpor- tant)	counselor (ad- viser)	draft	esthetic
causal (cause)	counseled, -ing	dreadnought	etiology
catalog, -ed, -ing	cozy	dreamed	evacuee
cataloger	creneled, -ing	drought	evanescent
catsup	crystaled, -ing	dueled, -ing	exhibitor
caviar	crystalline	duffel	exhilarate
caviled, -ing	crystallize	dullness	exonerate
caviler	cudged, -ing	dumfound	exorbitant
cecum	cyclopedia	dwelt	expellent
center	debarkation	dyeing (coloring)	exposé (exposure) (n.)
centipede	decalog	dying (death)	expose (to lay open) (v.)
cesarean	defense	eastward	exsiccate
chaise longue	demagog	ecstasy	extant (in exist- ence)
chancellor	demarcation	edema	extent (range)
channeled, -ing	dependent	edgewise	extoll, -ed, -ing
chaperon	descendant (n., adj.)	elemosynary	eying
chautauqua	desecrater	elicit (to draw)	eyrie
chauvinism	desiccate	illicit (illegal)	
check	desuetude	embarrass	
chiffonier	detractor	embed	falderal
chili (pepper)	develop, -ment	embovel, -ing	fantasy
chile con carne	device (contriv- ance)	emboweler	farther (distance)
chiseled, -ing	devise (convey)	emigrant (go from)	further (not dis- tance)
chlorophyll	dextrous	immigrant (go into)	favor
cigarette	diagramed, -ing	employee	fecal
citable	diagrammatic	enameled, -ing	feces
clamor	dialed, -ing	engage	fetal
clew (nautical)	dialog	encase	fetish
clue (other meanings)	diaphragm	encave	fetus
climatic (climax)	diarrhea	enclasp	fiber
climatic (cli- mate)	dickey	enclose	filigree
cocaine	dieresis	enclosure	finable
coconut		encumber	finagle
cocoon		encumbrance	fiord ¹
coleslaw		encyclopedia	flammable (not in- flammable)
colloquy		endorse, -ment	flection
colossal		endwise	fledgling

¹ As common noun; as part of name, follow decisions of U. S. Board on Geographic Names.

flier	heinous	labeled, -ing	mileage
flotage	hemoglobin	lacquer	military (tubercu- losis)
flotation	hemorrhage	lacrimal	milieu
fluorescent	heterogeneous	landward	milk cow
focused, -ing	hiccup	lath (wood)	millenary (thou- sand)
forbade	highfalutin	lathe (machine)	millinery (hats)
forebear (endur- ance, etc.)	hijack	laureled	millennium
forebear (ances- tor)	Hindu	leitmotiv	misspell
foresee	homeopath	lengthwise	miter
forgettable	homeward	leukemia	moccasin
forgo (relinquish)	homogeneity	leveled, -ing	modeled, -ing
forego (precede)	hypocrisy	leveler	modeler
forswear	hypotenuse	liaison	mold
fortissimo	idiosyncrasy	libelant	molt
fricassee	idyl	libeled, -ing	moneys
fuchsia	impaneled, -ing	libelee	monogramed, -ing
fueler	imperiled, -ing	libeler	monolog
fulfill, -ed, -ing, -ment	impostor	license	mortise
fulsome	impresario	licorice	movable
fungus (n., adj.)	imprimatur	likable	mucilage
funneled, -ing	indict (to accuse)	lilliputian	mucus (n.)
furor	indite (to com- pose)	linage (lines)	mucous (adj.)
fuse (all meanings)	inequity (unfair- ness)	lineage (descent)	mustache
fuselage	iniquity (sin)	liquefy	
fusillade	inferable	liquor	
	infold	liqueur	
gage	ingenious (skillful)	liter	naphtha
gaiety	ingenuous (sim- ple)	livable	Navaho
gaily	innocuous	loath (reluctant)	nazism
galosh	innuendo	loathe (detest)	niacin
gamboled, -ing	inoculate	lodestar	nickel
garrote	inquire	lodestone	niter
gasoline	inquiry	lodgment	nonplused
gazetteer	install, -ed, -ing, -ment	luster	northward
gelatin	installation	madam	numskull
generalissimo	instill, -ed, -ing	maize (corn)	
glamorous	insure	maze (labyrinth)	obligato
glamour	intelligentsia	maneuver	obloquy
glycerin	interceptor	manikin	ocher
gobbledygook	interment (burial)	mantel (shelf)	octet
goodby	internment (de- tention)	mantle (cloak)	ofal
gram	intern	manywise (adv.)	offense
graveled, -ing	intervener	marbelize	omelet
gray	intervenor (law)	margarin (chemis- try)	oneself
grievous	intransigent (n., adj.)	margarine (but- ter substitute)	onward
groveled, -ing	inward	marihuana	ophthalmology
gruesome	iridescent	marshaled, -ing	opossum
guarantee (v.)	isosceles	marshaler	orangutan
guaranty (n.)		marveled, -ing	ordinance (law)
guerrilla (preda- tory)	jalopy	marvelous	ordnance (mili- tary)
gorilla (ape)	jeweled, -ing, -er	meager	organdie
guttural	judgment	medaled, -ing	orthopedia
gypsy	jujitsu	medalist	
		medieval	pajamas
hallelujah	kerneled, -ing	metaled, -ing	paleontology
Halloween	kerosene	metalize	paneled, -ing
harass	kidnaped, -ing	meteorology	paraffin
harebrained	kidnap	(weather)	paralleled, -ing
harken	kilogram	metrology	parallelepiped
healthful (produc- ing health)	kopek	(weights and measures)	parceled, -ing
healthy (with health)		meter	partisan
		mil (1/1000 inch)	pastime
		mill (1/1000 dollar)	peccadillo
			peddler
			penciled, -ing

pendant (n.)	pusillanimous	sextet	tercentenary
pendent (u. m.)	pygmy	Shakespearean	theater
percent		shellacking	therefor (for it)
peremptory (decisive)	quarreled, -ing	shoveled, -ing	therefore (for that reason)
preemptory (preference)	quartet	shriveled, -ing	thiamine
perennial	quaternary	sideward	thralldom
periled, -ing	questionnaire	signaled, -ing	thrash
permittee	queue	siphon	thresh (grain)
perquisite (privilege)		sirup	threshold
prerequisite (requirement)	raccoon	skeptic	tie, tied, tying
personal (individual)	racket (all meanings)	skillful	timber (wood)
personnel (staff)	rapprochement	skulduggery	timbre (tone)
perspective (view)	rarefy	smolder	tinseled, -ing
prospective (expected)	rarity	sniveled, -ing	titer
petaled, -ing	ratable	snorkel	tonsillitis
Pharaoh	rattan	soliloquy	tormenter
pharmacopoeia	raveled, -ing	sometime (formerly)	totaled, -ing
phenix	reconnaissance	some time (some time ago)	toward
phlegm	reconnoiter	sometimes (at times)	toweled, -ing
phosphorus	referable	southward	toxemia
phosphorous	registrar	spacious (space)	trafficking
pickax	reinforce (all meanings)	specious (plausible)	trammeled, -ing
picnicking	relater	specter	tranquelize
pipet	relator (law)	spelled	tranquillizer
plaque	remodeler	spirituous (liquor) (not spiritous)	tranquillity
pledger	renaissance	spirochete	transcendent
pledgor (law)	reparable	spoliation	transferable
plenitude	repellent (n., adj.)	stanch	transferor
plow	rescission	stationary (fixed)	transferred
poleax	reveled, -ing	stationery (paper)	transonic
pollination	reveler	statue (sculpture)	traveled, -ing
pommeled, -ing	rhyme	stature (height)	traveler
ponton (military)	rivald, -ing	statute (law)	travelog
pontoon	roweled, -ing	stenciled, -ing	triptych
practice (n., v.)	ruble	stencil	trolley
precedence (priority)	saccharin (n.)	stiffing	troop (soldiers)
precedents (usage)	saccharine (adj.)	stratagem	troupe (actors)
pretense	sacrilegious	stubbornness	troweled, -ing
preventive	salable	stupefy	tryptophan
principal (chief)	sандаled, -ing	subpena, -ed	tularemia
principle (position)	satellite	subtlety	tunneled, -ing
privilege	satinet	succor	tunneler
proffer	savable	sulfur (also derivatives)	turquoise
programed, -ing	savanna	sulfanilamide	typify
programer	savior	sulfureted, -ing	tyrannical
programmatic	Saviour (Christ)	supererogation	tyro
prolog	scaloped, -ing	surreptitious	unctuous
promissory	schizophrenia	surveillance	unwieldy
pronunciation	scion (horticulture)	swiveled, -ing	upward
propellent (n., adj.)	scurrilous	sylvan	uremia
prophecy (n.)	seismology	synonymous	vacillate
prophecy (v.)	selvage (edging)	taboo	valance (drape)
ptomaine	salvage (save)	tactician	valance (chemistry)
pubic (anatomy)	sentineled, -ing	tasseled, -ing	veld
pulmotor	separate	tattoo	veranda
	sepulcher	taxied, -ing	vermillion
	seriatim	technique	vicissitude
	settler	teetotaler	victualled, -ing
	settlor (law)		victualer
	sewage (waste)		vilify
	sewerage (drain system)		villain
			visa, -ed, -ing

vitamin	wainscoting	whimsey	woolen
vitrify	weeviled, -ing	whisky, -ies	woolly
votable	welder	willful	worshiped, -ing
vying	westward	woeful	worshiper

Anglicized and foreign words

5.3. Diacritical marks are not used with completely anglicized words.

abaca	coupe	glace	portiere
aide memoire	creme	grille	pousse cafe
a la carte	crepe	gruyere	premiere
a la king	crepe de chine	habitué	protege (masc., fem.)
alamode	debacle	ingenue	puree
angstrom	debris	jardiniere	râle
aperitif	debut	litterateur	recherche
applique	debutante	materiel	regime
apropos	decollete	matinee	role
boutonniere	dejeuner	melange	rotisserie
brassiere	denouement	melee	roue
cafe	depot	menage	saute
cafeteria	eclair	mesalliance	seance
caique	eclat	metier	senor
canape	ecru	moire	smorgasbord
chateau	elan	naive	soiree
cloisonne	elite	naivete	souffle
comedienne	entree	nee	suede
communiqué	etude	opera bouffe	table d'hote
confrere	facade	opera comique	tete-a-tete
consomme	faience	papier mache	tragedienne
cortège	fete	piece de resistance	vicuna
coulee	fiance (masc., fem.)	pleiade	vis-a-vis
coup de grace	frappe	porte cochere	
coup d'état	garçon	porte lumiere	

5.4. Foreign words carry the diacritical marks as an essential part of their spelling.

à l'américaine	chargé	entrepôt	pâté
attaché	chargé d'affaires	exposé	père
auto-da-fé	cliché	longéron	piña
béton	congé	mañana	précis
blasé	crédit foncier	maté	raisonné
blessé	crédit mobilier	mère	résumé
cabaña	curé	nacré	risqué (masc., fem.)
calèche	doña	outré	touché
cañada	dos-à-dos	passé (masc., fem.)	
cañon			

Plural forms

5.5. Nouns ending in *o* preceded by a vowel add *s* to form the plural; nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant add *es* to form the plural, except as indicated in the following list.

albinos	Eskimos	mementos	sextodecimos
armadillos	falsettos	merinos	sextos
avocados	gauchos	mestizos	siroccos
banjos	gringos	octavos	solos
cantos	halos	octodecimos	tangelos
cascos	inamoratos	pianos	tobaccos
centos	indigos	piccolos	twos
didos	juntos	pomelos	tyros
duodecimos	kimonos	provisos	virtuosos
dynamos	lassos	quartos	zeros
escudos	magnetos	salvos	

5.6. In forming the plurals of compound terms, the significant word takes the plural form.

Significant word first:

adjutants general
aides-de-camp
ambassadors at large
attorneys at law
attorneys general
billets-doux
bills of fare
brothers-in-law
chargés d'affaires
commanders in chief
comptrollers general
consuls general
courts-martial
crepes suzette
daughters-in-law
governors general
grants-in-aid
heirs at law
inspectors general
men-of-war
ministers-designate
mothers-in-law
notaries public
postmasters general
presidents-elect
rights-of-way
sergeants at arms
sergeants major
surgeons general

Significant word in middle:

assistant attorneys general
assistant chiefs of staff
assistant comptrollers general
assistant surgeons general
deputy chiefs of staff

Significant word last:

assistant attorneys
assistant commissioners

Significant word last—Continued

assistant corporation counsels
assistant directors
assistant general counsels
assistant secretaries
brigadier generals
deputy judges
deputy sheriffs
general counsels
judge advocates
judge advocate generals
lieutenant colonels
major generals
provost marshals
provost marshal generals
quartermaster generals
trade unions
under secretaries
vice chairmen
vice presidents

Both words of equal significance:

bulletins Nos. 27 and 28; *but* bulletin No. 27 or 28
coats of arms
masters at arms
men buyers
men cooks
men employees
women aviators
women students
women writers

No word significant in itself:

forget-me-nots
hand-me-downs
jack-in-the-pulpits
man-of-the-earths
pick-me-ups
will-o'-the-wisps

5.7. When a noun is hyphenated with an adverb or preposition, the plural is formed on the noun.

comings-in
fillers-in

goings-on
hangers-on

listeners-in
lookers-on

makers-up
passers-by

5.8. When neither word is a noun, the plural is formed on the last word.

also-rans
come-ons

go-betweenes
higher-ups

run-ins
tie-ins

5.9. Nouns ending with *ful* form the plural by adding *s* at the end; if it is necessary to express the idea that more than one container was filled, the two elements of the solid compound are printed as separate words and the plural is formed by adding *s* to the noun.

5 bucketfuls of the mixture (1 bucket filled 5 times)
5 buckets full of earth (separate buckets)
3 cupfuls of flour (1 cup filled 3 times)
3 cups full of coffee (separate cups)

5.10. The following list comprises other words the plurals of which may cause difficulty.

addendum, addenda	larva, larvae
adieu, adieus	larynx, larynxes
agendum, agenda	lens, lenses
alga, algae	lira, lire
alumnus, alumni (masc.); alumna, alumnae (fem.)	locus, loci
antenna, antennae (antennae, zoology)	Marys
appendix, appendixes	matrix, matrices
aquarium, aquariums	maximum, maximums
automaton, automatons	medium, mediums (<i>media</i>)
axis, axes	memorandum, memorandums
bandeau, bandeaux	minimum, minimums
basis, bases	minutiae
beau, beaus	monsieur, messieurs
cactus, cactuses	oasis, oases
calix, calices	opus, opera
chassis (singular and plural)	parenthesis, parentheses
cherub, cherubs	phenomenon, phenomena
cicatrix, cicatrices	phylum, phyla
Co., Cos.	plateau, plateaus
coccus, cocci	procès-verbal, procès-verbaux
crisis, crises	radius, radii
criterion, criteria	radix, radices
curriculum, curriculums	sanatorium, sanatoriums
datum, data	sanitarium, sanitariums
desideratum, desiderata	septum, septa
dilettante, dilettanti	sequela, sequelae
dogma, dogmas	seraph, seraphs
ellipsis, ellipses	seta, setae
equilibrium, equilibriums (equilibria, scientific)	ski, skis
erratum, errata	stadium, stadiums
executrix, executrices	stimulus, stimuli
flambeau, flambeaus	stratum, strata
folium, folia	syllabus, syllabuses
formula, formulas	symposium, symposiums
fungus, fungi	synopsis, synopses
genius, geniuses	tableau, tableaux
genus, genera	taxi, taxis
gladiolus (singular and plural)	terminus, termini
helix, helices	testatrix, testatrices
hypothesis, hypotheses	thesaurus, thesauri
index, indexes (indices, scientific)	thesis, theses
insigne, insignia	thorax, thoraxes
Kansas Citys	vertebra, vertebrae (vertebrae, zoology)
lacuna, lacunae	virtuoso, virtuosos
	vortex, vortexes

Endings "ible" and "able"

5.11. The following words end in *ible*; other words in this class end in *able*. Words with both endings indicated differ in meaning.

abhorrible	coctible	comprehensible	convincible
accendible	coercible	compressible	corrigible
accessible	cognoscible	conducibile	corrodible
addible	cohesible	conductible	corrosible
adducible	collapsible	confluxible	corruptible
admissible	collectible	congestible	credible
affectible	combustible	connectible	crucible
appetible	comestible	contemptible	cullible
apprehensible	committible	contractible	decoctible
audible	commonsensible	controvertible	deducible
avertible	compactible	conversible	deductible
bipartible	compatible	(conversable)	defeasible
circumscribable	compossible	convertible	defectible

defensible	immiscible	infeasible	protrusible
delible	impartible	inferrible	putrescible
deprehensible	impassible	(inferable)	receptible
depressible	(impassable)	inflexible	redemptible
descendible	impatible	infractible	redressible
destructible	impedible	infrangible	reducible
diffrangible	imperceptible	infusible	reflectible
diffusible	impermissible	innascible	reflexible
digestible	imperscriptible	inscriptible	refrangible
dimensionable	impersuasible	insensible	remissible
discernible	implausible	instructible	renascible
discerpible	impossible	insubmergible	rendible
discerptible	imprescriptible	insuppressible	reprehensible
discussible	impressible	insusceptible	repressible
dispersible	imputrescible	intactible	reproducible
dissectible	inaccessible	intangible	resistible
distensible	inadmissible	intelligible	responsible
distractible	inapprehensible	interconvertible	reversible
divertible	inaudible	interruptible	vertible
divestible	incircumscribable	intervisible	risible
divisible	includible	inventible	runcible
docible	incoercible	inventible	sconceable
edible	incognoscible	invertible	seducible
educible	incombustible	invincible	sensible
effectible	incommiscible	invisible	sponsable
effervescible	incompatible	irascible	suasible
eligible	incomprehensible	irreducible	subdivisible
eludible	incompressible	irrefragable	submergible
enforcible	inconcussible	irremissible	submersible
erodible	incontrovertible	irreprehensible	subvertible
evasible	inconvertible	irrepressible	suggestible
eversible	inconvincible	irresistible	supersensible
evincible	incorrigible	irresponsible	suppressible
exemptible	incorrodible	irreversible	susceptible
exhaustible	incorruptible	legible	suspensible
exigible	incredible	mandible	tangible
expandible	indefeasible	marcescible	tensible
expandible	indefectible	miscible	terrible
explosible	indefensible	negligible	thurible
expressible	indelible	nexible	traducible
extendible	indeprehensible	omissible	transfusible
extensible	indestructible	ostensible	transmissible
fallible	indigestible	partible	transvertible
feasible	indiscernible	passible	tripartible
fencible	indivertible	(passable)	unadmissible
flexible	indivisible	perceptible	uncorruptible
fluxible	indocible	perfectible	unexhaustible
forcible	inducible	permissible	unexpressible
frangible	ineffervescible	persuasible	unintelligible
fungible	ineligible	pervertible	unresponsible
fusible	ineludible	plausible	unsusceptible
gullible	inevasible	possible	vendible
horrible	inexhaustible	prehensible	vincible
ignitable	inexpansible	prescriptible	visible
illegible	inexpressible	producible	vitrescible
immersible	infallible	productible	

Endings "ise," "ize," and "yze"

5.12. A large number of words have the termination *ise*, *ize*, or *yze*. The letter *l* is followed by *yz*e if the word expresses an idea of loosening or separating, as *analyze*; all other words of this class,

except those ending with the suffix *wise* and those in the following list, end in *ize*.

advertise	compromise	excise	prise (to force)
advise	demise	exercise	prize (to value)
affranchise	despise	exorcise	reprise
apprise (to inform)	devise	franchise	revise
apprize (to appraise)	disenfranchise	improvise	rise
arise	disfranchise	incise	supervise
chastise	disguise	merchandise	surmise
circumcise	emprise	misadvise	surprise
comprise	enfranchise	mortise	televise
	enterprise	premise	

Endings "cede," "ceed," and "sede"

5.13. Only one word ends in *sede* (supersede); only three end in *ceed* (exceed, proceed, succeed); all other words of this class end in *cede* (precede, secede, etc.).

Doubled consonants

5.14. A single consonant following a single vowel and ending a monosyllable or a final accented syllable is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

bag, bagging	red, reddish	corral, corralled	<i>but</i> total, totaled
get, getting	rob, robbing	transfer, transferred	travel, traveled

5.15. If the accent in a derivative falls upon an earlier syllable than it does in the primitive, the consonant is not doubled.

refer, reference	prefer, preference	infer, inference
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Indefinite articles

5.16. The indefinite article *a* is used before a consonant and an aspirated *h*; *an* is used before silent *h* and all vowels except *u* pronounced as in *usual* and *o* pronounced as in *one*.

a historical review	a union	an honor
a hotel	an herb seller	an onion
a human being	an hour	an oyster
a humble man		

5.17. When a group of initials begins with *b, c, d, g, j, k, p, q, t, u, v, w, y*, or *z*, each having a consonant sound, the indefinite article *a* is used.

a BLS compilation	a GAO limitation
a CIO finding	a PHS project

5.18. When a group of initials begins with *a, e, f, h, i, l, m, n, o, r, s*, or *x*, each having a vowel sound, the indefinite article *an* is used.

an AEC report	an NSC (en) proclamation
an FCC (ef) ruling	an RFC (ahr) loan

5.19. Use of the definite or indefinite article before a numerical expression is determined by the consonant or vowel sound of the beginning syllable.

an 11-year-old	an VIII (eight) classification
a onetime winner	a IV-F (four) category
a III (three) group	a 4-H Club

5.28. An apostrophe is used to indicate contractions, the omission of figures or letters (see also Courtwork, rule 18.9, p. 195), and the coined plurals of letters, figures, and symbols.

don't	the 1920's or the	TV'ers	a's; ¶'s; 7's
I've	twenties; <i>not</i>	B. t. u.'s	T's, Y's
ne'er	the '20's <i>nor</i>	O. K.'s	2 by 4's or 2 x 4's (lumber)
it's (it is)	20's	YMCA's	<i>but</i> 10s (yarn and thread)
class of '92	4-H'ers	A B C's	4½s (bonds)
spirit of '76	49'ers	three R's	3s (golf)

5.29. The apostrophe is omitted in abbreviations, and also in shortened forms of certain other words.

Danl., <i>not</i> Dan'l	coon	Halloween
Sgt., <i>not</i> Sg't	possum	copter
phone	Frisco	

5.30. The plural of spelled-out numbers, of words referred to as words, and of words already containing an apostrophe is formed by adding *s* or *es*; but *'s* is added to indicate the plural of words used as words if the omission of the apostrophe would cause difficulty in reading.

twos	ins and outs	yeses and noes
threes	ups and downs	<i>but</i> do's and don'ts
sevens	whereases and	which's and that's
ands, ifs, and buts	wherefores	

5.31. The possessive case is often used in lieu of an objective phrase even though ownership is not involved.

1 day's labor (labor for 1 day)	5 or 10 billion dollars' worth
2 hours' travel time	for charity's sake
a stone's throw	for pity's sake
2 weeks' pay	

5.32. The possessive case is not used in such expressions as the following, in which one noun modifies another.

day labor (labor by the day)	State prison
quartermaster stores	State rights

5.33. For euphony, nouns ending in *s* or *ce* and followed by a word beginning with *s* form the possessive by adding an apostrophe only.

for goodness' sake	for old times' sake	for conscience' sake
Mr. Hughes' service	for acquaintance' sake	

5.34. A possessive noun used in an adjective sense requires the addition of *'s*.

He is a friend of John's	Stern's is running a sale
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5.35. A noun preceding a gerund should be in the possessive case.

in the event of Mary's leaving	the ship's hovering nearby
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Geographic names

5.36. The spelling of geographic names must conform to the decisions of the United States Board on Geographic Names. In the absence of such a decision, the United States Postal Guide is to be used for names in the United States and its possessions, and the Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World is to be followed in the spelling of foreign names.

5.37. If the decisions or the rules of the Board permit the use of either the local official form or the conventional English form, it is the prerogative of the originating office to select the form which is most suitable for the matter in hand; therefore, in marking copy or reading proof, it is required only to verify the spelling of the particular form used. The Government Printing Office preference is for the conventional English form. Copy will be followed as to accents, but these should be uniform throughout each job.

Nationalities, etc.

5.38. The table on page 213 shows forms to be used for nouns and adjectives denoting nationality.

5.39. In designating the natives of the several States, the following forms will be used.

Alabamian	Iowan	Nebraskan	Rhode Islander
Arizonian	Kansan	Nevadan	South Carolinian
Arkansan	Kentuckian	New Hampshireite	South Dakotan
Californian	Louisianian	New Jerseyite	Tennessean
Coloradan	Mainer	New Mexican	Texan
Connecticuter	Marylander	New Yorker	Utahan
Delawarean	Massachusettsan	North Carolinian	Vermonteer
Floridian	Michiganite	North Dakotan	Virginian
Georgian	Minnesotan	Ohioan	Washingtonian
Idahoan	Mississippian	Oklahoman	West Virginian
Illinoisan	Missourian	Oregonian	Wisconsinite
Indianian	Montanan	Pennsylvanian	Wyomingite

5.40. Observe the following forms:

Guamanian	Part-Hawaiian (applies to
Hawaiian	Hawaii only)
Puerto Rican	<i>but part-Japanese</i>

Indian words

5.41. In Indian words, including tribal and other proper names, copy is to be followed literally as to spelling and the use of spaces, hyphens, etc.

Ligatures

5.42. Ligatures are not used in anglicized or Latin words; in other foreign words national practice is followed.

Caesar	Cædmon (Old English)
Leguminosae	vœu (French)

Transliteration

5.43. In the spelling of nongeographic words transliterated from Chinese, Japanese, or any other language that does not have a Latin alphabet, copy is to be followed literally. (Countries that do not use a Latin alphabet officially are marked with an asterisk in the table on p. 213.)

an Encyclopaedia of

Grammar and Punctuation

Compound
Words

Guide to
Com-
pounding

Plant
Names

Punctua-
tion

Abbrevia-
tions

Numerals

Italo

Signs and
Symbols



6. COMPOUND WORDS

(See also Guide to Compounding)

6.1. A compound word is a union of two or more words, either with or without a hyphen. It conveys a unit idea that is not as clearly or quickly conveyed by the component words in unconnected succession. The hyphen in a compound is a mark of punctuation that not only unites but separates the component words, and thus facilitates understanding, aids readability, and insures correct pronunciation.

6.2. In applying the following rules and in using the Guide to Compounding, the living fluidity of our language should be kept in mind. Word forms constantly undergo modification. Two-word forms first acquire the hyphen, later are printed as one word, and not infrequently the transition is from the two- to the one-word form, bypassing the hyphen stage.

6.3. The rules as laid down cannot be applied inflexibly. Exceptions must necessarily be allowed, so that general good form will not be offended. However, current language trends point definitely to closing up words which, through frequent use, have become associated in the reader's mind as units of thought. The tendency to amalgamate words, particularly two short words, assures easier continuity, and is a natural progression from the older and less flexible treatment of words.

General rules

6.4. In general, omit the hyphen when words appear in regular order and the omission causes no ambiguity in sense or sound.

banking hours	eye opener	patent right
blood pressure	fellow citizen	real estate
book value	living costs	rock candy
census taker	mountain laurel	training ship
day laborer	palm oil	violin teacher

6.5. Compound two or more words to express a literal or nonliteral (figurative) unit idea that would not be as clearly expressed in unconnected succession.

afterglow	forget-me-not	right-of-way
bookkeeping	gentleman	whitewash
cupboard	newsprint	

6.6. Unless otherwise indicated, a derivative of a compound retains the solid or hyphenated form of the original compound.

cold-bloodedness	ill-advisedly	praiseworthiness	X-rayer
footnoting	outlawry	railroader	Y-shaped

6.7. Except after the short prefixes *co*, *de*, *pre*, *pro*, and *re*, which are generally printed solid, a hyphen is used to avoid doubling a vowel or tripling a consonant. (See also rule 6.28, p. 66, and rule 6.31, p. 67.)

cooperation	anti-inflation	brass-smith	ultra-atomic
deemphasis	micro-organism	Inverness-shire	shell-like
preexisting	semi-independent	thimble-eye	

Solid compounds

6.8. Print solid two nouns that form a third when the compound has only one primary accent, especially when the prefixed noun consists of only one syllable or when one of the elements loses its original accent.

airship	dressmaker	handkerchief
bathroom	fishmonger	locksmith
bookseller	footnote	workman
cupboard		

6.9. Print solid a noun consisting of a short verb and an adverb as its second element, except when the use of the solid form would interfere with comprehension.

blowout	holdup	runoff	<i>but</i> cut-in
breakdown	letdown	setup	run-in
flareback	makeready	showdown	tie-in
giveaway	markoff	throwaway	
hangover	pickup		

6.10. Compounds beginning with the following nouns are usually printed solid.

book	house	school	way
eye	mill	shop	wood
horse	play	snow	work

6.11. Compounds ending in the following are usually printed solid, especially when the prefixed word consists of one syllable. (See also rule 8.5, p. 121.)

berry	holder	mistress	ward
blossom	house	monger	weed
boat	keeper	piece	woman
book	keeping	proof	wood
borne	light	room	work
bound	like	shop	worker
brained	maker	smith	working
bush	making	stone	worm
fish	man	store	wort
flower	master	tail	writer
grower	mate	tight	writing
hearted	mill	time (not clock)	yard

6.12. Print solid *any*, *every*, *no*, and *some* when combined with *body*, *thing*, and *where*; when *one* is the second element, print as two words if meaning a single or particular person or thing; to avoid mispronunciation, print *no one* as two words at all times.

anybody	everybody	nobody	somebody
anything	everything	nothing	something
anywhere	everywhere	nowhere	somewhere
anyone	everyone	no one	someone

but any one of us may stay; every one of the pilots is responsible.

6.13. Print as one word compound personal pronouns.

herself	oneself	thyself
himself	ourselves	yourself
itself	themselves	yourselves
myself		

6.14. Print as 1 word compass directions consisting of 2 points, but use a hyphen after the first point when 3 points are combined.

northeast	north-northeast
southwest	south-southwest

Unit modifiers

(See also rule 9.57, p. 132.)

6.15. Print a hyphen between words combined to form a unit modifier immediately preceding the word modified, except as indicated elsewhere.

Baltimore-Washington road	— national-defense appropriation
— civil-service examination	no-par-value stock
contested-election case	— real-estate tax
German-English descent	— social-security pension
interstate-commerce law	1-inch diameter; 2-inch-diameter pipe
law-abiding citizen	10-word telegram
fire-tested material	4-percent increase; <i>but</i> 4 percent [of] hydrochloric acid, 4 percent [of] interest
drought-stricken area	
— life-insurance company	
most-favored-nation clause	

6.16. Print without a hyphen a compound predicate adjective or predicate noun the second element of which is a present participle.

The duties were price fixing.	The shale was oil bearing.
The effects were far reaching.	The area was used for beet raising.

6.17. Print without a hyphen a compound predicate adjective the second element of which is a past participle; also, omit the hyphen in a predicate modifier of comparative or superlative degree.

The area is drought stricken.	This material is fire tested.
The paper is fine grained.	The cars are higher priced.
The boy is freckle faced.	The reporters are best informed.

6.18. Print without a hyphen a two-word modifier the first element of which is a comparative or superlative.

better drained soil	better paying job
best liked books	lower income group
higher level decision	upper crust society
highest priced apartment	<i>but</i> lowercase type (printing)
larger sized dress	uppercase type (printing)

6.19. Do not use a hyphen in a 2-word unit modifier the first element of which is an adverb, including adverbs ending in *ly*, nor use hyphens in a 3-word unit modifier the first 2 elements of which are adverbs.

eagerly awaited moment	often heard phrase
heavily laden ship	<i>but</i> ever-normal granary
unusually well preserved specimen	ever-rising flood
very well defined usage	still-new car
longer than usual lunch period	still-lingering doubt
very well worth reading	well-known lawyer
not too distant future	well-kept farm

6.20. Proper nouns used as unit modifiers, either in their basic or derived form, retain their original form; but the hyphen is printed after combining forms.

Latin American countries	Afro-American program
North Carolina roads	Franco-Prussian War
South American trade	<i>but</i> Indochina ¹ border
United States laws	Minneapolis-St. Paul region
Red Cross nurse	North American-South American sphere
Winston-Salem festival	French-English descent
Washington-Wilkes-Barre route	

¹ Decision of U. S. Board on Geographic Names.

6.21. Do not confuse a modifier with the word it modifies.

elderly clothesman	old-clothes man
competent shoemaker	wooden-shoe maker
field canning factory	tomato-canning factory
gallant serviceman	service men and women
conservative stockholder	common-stock holder
light blue hat	light-blue hat
successful businessman	small-business man
average taxpayer	income-tax payer
American flagship	American-flag ship

6.22. Where two or more hyphenated compounds have a common basic element and this element is omitted in all but the last term, the hyphens are retained.

2- or 3-em quads, <i>not</i> 2 or 3-em quads
2- by 4-inch boards, <i>but</i> 2 to 6 inches wide
8-, 10-, and 16-foot boards
moss- and ivy-covered walls, <i>not</i> moss and ivy-covered walls
long- and short-term money rates, <i>not</i> long and short-term money rates
<i>but</i> twofold or threefold, <i>not</i> two or threefold
goat, sheep, and calf skins, <i>not</i> goat, sheep, and calfskins
intrastate and intracity, <i>not</i> intra-state and -city

6.23. Do not use a hyphen in a unit modifier consisting of a foreign phrase.

ante bellum days	ex officio member	per diem employee
bona fide transaction	per capita tax	prima facie evidence

6.24. Do not print a hyphen in a unit modifier containing a letter or a numeral as its second element.

abstract B pages	class II railroad	point 4 program
article 3 provisions	grade A milk	ward D beds

6.25. Do not use a hyphen in a unit modifier enclosed in quotation marks unless it is normally a hyphenated term, but quotation marks are not to be used in lieu of a hyphen. (See also rule 9.116, p. 137.)

"blue sky" law	"good neighbor" policy	"tie-in" sale
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6.26. Print combination color terms as separate words, but use hyphen when such color terms are unit modifiers.

bluish green	orange red	iron-gray sink
dark green	bluish-green feathers	silver-gray body

6.27. Do not use a hyphen between independent adjectives preceding a noun.

big gray cat	a fine old southern gentleman
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Prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms

6.28. Print solid combining forms and prefixes, except as indicated elsewhere.

<i>afterbirth</i>	<i>foretell</i>	<i>monogram</i>	<i>proconsul</i>
<i>Anglomania</i>	<i>heroicomic</i>	<i>multicolor</i>	<i>pseudoscholastic</i>
<i>antedate</i>	<i>hypersensitive</i>	<i>neophyte</i>	<i>reenact</i>
<i>antislavery</i>	<i>hypoacid</i>	<i>nonneutral</i>	<i>retrospect</i>
<i>biweekly</i>	<i>inbound</i>	<i>offset</i>	<i>semiofficial</i>
<i>bylaw</i>	<i>infrared</i>	<i>outbake</i>	<i>stepfather</i>
<i>circumnavigation</i>	<i>interview</i>	<i>overactive</i>	<i>subsecretary</i>
<i>cisalpine</i>	<i>intraspinal</i>	<i>pancosmic</i>	<i>supermarket</i>
<i>cooperate</i>	<i>introvert</i>	<i>paracentric</i>	<i>thermocouple</i>
<i>contraposition</i>	<i>isometric</i>	<i>particoated</i>	<i>transonic</i>
<i>countercase</i>	<i>macroanalysis</i>	<i>peripatetic</i>	<i>transship</i>
<i>deenergize</i>	<i>mesothorax</i>	<i>planoconvex</i>	<i>tricolor</i>
<i>demitasse</i>	<i>metagenesis</i>	<i>polynodal</i>	<i>ultraviolet</i>
<i>excommunicate</i>	<i>microphone</i>	<i>postscript</i>	<i>unnecessary</i>
<i>extracurricular</i>	<i>misstate</i>	<i>preexist</i>	<i>underflow</i>

6.29. Print solid combining forms and suffixes, except as indicated elsewhere.

portable	kilogram	meatless	partnership
coverage	geography	outlet	lonesome
operate	manhood	wavelike	homestead
plebiscite	selfish	procurement	northward
twentyfold	pumpkin	innermost	clockwise
spoonful			

6.30. Print solid words ending in *like*, but use a hyphen to avoid tripling a consonant or when the first element is a proper name.

lifelike	bell-like	Florida-like
lilylike	girllike	Truman-like

6.31. Use a hyphen or hyphens to prevent mispronunciation, to insure a definite accent on each element of the compound, or to avoid ambiguity.

anti-hog-cholera serum	re-sorting (sort again)
co-op	re-treat (treat again)
mid-ice	un-ionized
non-civil-service position	un-uniformity
re-cover (cover again)	

6.32. Use a hyphen to join duplicated prefixes.

re-redirect	sub-subcommittee	super-superlative
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6.33. Print with a hyphen the prefixes *ex*, *self*, and *quasi*.

ex-governor	self-control	quasi-academic
ex-serviceman	self-educated	quasi-argument
ex-trader	<i>but</i> selfhood	quasi-corporation
ex-vice-president	selfsame	quasi-young

6.34. Unless usage demands otherwise, use a hyphen to join a prefix or combining form to a capitalized word. (The hyphen is retained in words of this class set in caps.)

anti-Arab	<i>but</i> overanglicize
pro-British	prezeppelin
un-American	transatlantic

Numerical compounds

6.35. Print a hyphen between the elements of compound numbers from twenty-one to ninety-nine and in adjective compounds with a numerical first element.

twenty-one	8-hour day	<i>but</i> one hundred and twenty-one
twenty-first	10-minute delay	one-hundred-odd
6-footer	four-in-hand tie	foursome
24-inch ruler	three-and-twenty	threescore
3-week vacation	two-sided question	foursquare

6.36. Print without a hyphen a modifier consisting of a possessive noun preceded by a numeral. (See also rule 5.31, p. 61.)

1 month's layoff	2 hours' work
1 week's pay	3 weeks' vacation

6.37. Print a hyphen between the elements of a fraction, but omit it between the numerator and the denominator when the hyphen appears in either or in both.

one-thousandth	twenty-three thirtieths
two-thirds	twenty-one thirty-seconds
two one-thousandths	three-fourths of an inch

6.38. A unit modifier following and reading back to the word or words modified takes a hyphen and is always printed in the singular.

motor, alternating-current, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 115-volt
 glass jars: 5-gallon, 2-gallon, 1-quart
 belts: 2-inch, 1¼-inch, ½-inch, ¼-inch

Civil and military titles

6.39. Do not hyphen a civil or military title denoting a single office, but print a double title with a hyphen. (See also rule 5.6, p. 56.)

ambassador at large	notary public
assistant attorney general	secretary general
commander in chief	under secretary; <i>but</i> under-secretaryship
comptroller general	vice president; <i>but</i> vice-presidency
Congressman at large	secretary-treasurer
major general	treasurer-manager
sergeant at arms	

6.40. The adjectives *elect* and *designate*, as the last element of a title, require a hyphen.

President-elect	ambassador-designate
Vice-President-elect	minister-designate

Scientific and technical terms

6.41. Do not print a hyphen in scientific terms used as unit modifiers if no hyphen appears in such terms in their original form.

carbon monoxide poisoning	methyl bromide solution
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6.42. Print a hyphen between the elements of technical compound units of measurement.

board-foot	kilowatt-hour
candle-hour	light-year
horsepower-hour	passenger-mile

Improvised compounds

6.43. Print with a hyphen the elements of an improvised compound.

blue-pencil (v.)	stick-in-the-mud (n.)
know-it-all (n.)	let-George-do-it attitude
know-how (n.)	how-to-be-beautiful course
make-believe (n.)	

6.44. Use hyphens in a prepositional-phrase compound noun consisting of three or more words.

cat-o'-nine-tails	man-of-war	<i>but</i> coat of arms
government-in-exile	mother-in-law	heir at law
grant-in-aid	mother-of-pearl	next of kin
jack-in-the-box	patent-in-fee	

6.45. When the corresponding noun form is printed as separate words, the verb is always hyphenated.

cold-shoulder	blue-pencil	dry-clean
---------------	-------------	-----------

6.46. Print a hyphen in a compound formed of repetitive or conflicting terms and in a compound naming the same thing under two aspects.

boogie-woogie	devil-devil	walkie-talkie
comedy-ballet	farce-melodrama	willy-nilly
dead-alive	pitter-patter	young-old

² In official usage, the title of Vice President of the United States is written without a hyphen; the hyphen is also omitted in all like titles, such as vice admiral, vice consul, etc.

6.47. Use a hyphen in a nonliteral compound expression containing an apostrophe in its first element.

asses'-eyes
 ass's-foot
 bull's-eye

cat's-paw
 crow's-nest

but The cat's paw is soft.
 There is the crow's nest.

6.48. Print a hyphen to join a single capital letter to a noun or a participle.

H-bomb
 I-beam
 T-shaped

U-boat
 V-necked
 X-ray

X-ricing
 S-iron
 T-square

6.49. Print idiomatic phrases without hyphens.

come by
 inasmuch as

insofar as
 Monday week

[Faint, illegible text from the reverse side of the page is visible through the paper.]

Guide to
Com-
pounding

Plant
Names

Punctua-
tion

Abbrevia-
tions

Numerals

Italo

Signs and
Symbols

7. GUIDE TO COMPOUNDING

7.1. The following list is based on the rules for compounding given on pages 63 to 69. Manifestly, such a list cannot be complete, and the rules should be applied to unlisted words. Nevertheless, the list is reasonably complete for meeting the needs of printers, editors, and writers.

7.2. In order to keep the list from becoming cumbersome, certain restrictions had to be adopted.

7.3. The listing of hyphenated compounds ending in *ed* was kept to a minimum, it being thought adequate to give one or two examples under a keyword rather than to admit needless repetition.

7.4. Similarly, many two-word forms which create no difficulty were omitted.

7.5. On the other hand, care was exercised to achieve fuller coverage of solid compounds, particularly when the adopted form is at variance with that laid down in Webster's New International Dictionary. It should be added that while Webster's, with indicated exceptions (pp. 51-55), is our guide to the spelling of words, it is not our guide for the compounding of words. The rules and the guide prescribe and limit our practice.

7.6. A distinction should be made between words used in a non-literal sense—e. g., *highlight* (prominent detail), *sideline* (added activity), where the one-word form differentiates from literal use—e. g., *high light* (elevation of a light), *side line* (physical line), where the two-word form frequently assures proper emphasis in pronouncing more distinctly each word in the group.

7.7. Distinction should also be made in the compounding of two words to form an adjective modifier and the use of the same words adverbially; e. g., "crystal-clear water," *but* "the water is crystal clear"; "fire-tested material," *but* "the material is fire tested."

7.8. Caution should be exercised in distinguishing when a succession of words is intended as a compound and when it is merely a collocation; e. g., "we know someone who will do it," *but* "we ought to master some one thing well."

7.9. For better appearance, it may sometimes be necessary to treat alike words which would have different forms when they appear separately; e. g., *bumblebee* and *queen bee*, *farmhand* and *ranch hand*. In juxtaposition, these and similar words should be made uniform by being printed as two words. This is only a temporary expedient and does not supersede the list.

7.10. Combining forms and prefixes are usually printed solid. For greater readability, the hyphen is sometimes required to avoid doubling a vowel (*anti-inflation*, *naso-orbital*), except as indicated in rule 6.7; or not to change a normally capitalized word (*mid-April*, *non-European*); or to assure distinct pronunciation of each element of a compound or ready comprehension of intended meaning (*contra-ion*, *un-ionized*); or to join a combining form or prefix to an already hyphenated compound (*equi-gram-molar*, *pro-mother-in-law*).

7.11. As nouns and adjectives, *holdup*, *calldown*, *layout*, *makeup*, and similar words should be printed solid. Their *er* derivatives (*holder-up*, *caller-down*, *layer-out*, and *maker-up*) require hyphens. On the other hand, such compounds as *run-in*, *run-on*, and *tie-in* resist quick comprehension when solid. They are therefore hyphenated.

7.12. Words spelled alike but pronounced differently, such as *tear-dimmed* and *tearsheet*, *wind tunnel* and *windup*, are listed under the same keyword.

7.13. Words printed flush are combined with the words which follow to form solid or hyphenated compounds; a space mark (#) indicates a two-word form.

7.14. The abbreviations *adv.* (adverb), *n.* (noun), *v.* (verb), *u. m.* (unit modifier), *pref.* (prefix), *c. f.* (combining form), and *conj.* (conjunction) indicate function.

7.15. This list does not include the large group of plant names, which are covered in a separate list, pages 121 to 125.

A	aero (c. f.)	air—con.	all—con.	anchor
#B #C (n.)	-otitis	#line (line for air)	#hail	hold
-B-C (u. m.)	rest one word	line (aviation)	#in	#light
-bomb	afore	liner	mark (printing)	plate
-day	all one word	link	mouth (fish)	angel
-flat	African	load	-out (u. m.)	cake
#1 (rating)	Afro-American	mail	over (n., u. m.)	-eyed (u. m.)
-sharp	after (c. f.)	man	-possessed (u. m.)	-faced (u. m.)
A	all one word	mark (v.)	#right	fish
-frame	agar-agar	marker	-round (u. m.)	food
-pole	agateware	mass	spice	angio (c. f.)
a	age	minded	-star (u. m.)	all one word
foot	less	#navigation	time (u. m.)	angle
piece (adv.)	long	park	wise	hook
sea	-old (u. m.)	photo	alleyway	#iron
shipboard	-stricken (u. m.)	plane	allo (c. f.)	meter
while (adv.)	-weary (u. m.)	port (all mean-	all one word	sight
abdomino (c. f.)	ague	ings)	alms	wing
all one word	-faced (u. m.)	power	giver	wise
able	-plagued (u. m.)	scoop	giving	worm
-bodied (u. m.)	proof	show	house	Anglo (c. f.)
-minded (u. m.)	-sore (u. m.)	sleeve	man	-American, etc.
about-face	aide-de-camp	ship	along	rest one word
above	air	sick	ship	ankle
board	base	sickness	shore	bone
-cited (u. m.)	#bends	-slaked (u. m.)	side	-deep (u. m.)
deck	-blasted (u. m.)	space	alpen	jack
-found (u. m.)	blown	speed	glow	ant
-given (u. m.)	borne	stream	stock	eater
ground	bound	strip	alpha	fly
-mentioned (u. m.)	brained	tight	-cellulose	hill
-named (u. m.)	brake	#time (radio and	-iron	ante (pref.)
proof	brush	TV)	-naphthol	#bellum, etc.
-said (u. m.)	-clear (u. m.)	#train	#ray	-Christian, etc.
-water (u. m.)	-condition (v.)	#twist	#test	rest one word
-written (u. m.)	-conditioned	ward	also-ran (n., u. m.)	antero (c. f.)
absent-minded	(u. m.)	way	altar	all one word
(u. m.)	-conditioning	wayman	piece	antra (c. f.)
ace-high (u. m.)	(u. m.)	#well	wise	all one word
acid	-cool (v.)	wise	alto	anthro (c. f.)
#bath	-cooled (u. m.)	woman	cumulus	all one word
fast	craft	worthy	#horn	anti (pref.)
proof	crew	alder	relievo	-American, etc.
-treat (v.)	crewman	fly	stratus	-h o g - c h o l e r a
worker	-dried (u. m.)	-leaved (u. m.)	amber	(u. m.)
works	-driven (u. m.)	man	-clear (u. m.)	-icer, -imperial, -in-
ack-ack	drome	woman	-colored (u. m.)	flation, etc.
acre	drop	ale	fish	-New #Deal, etc.
-foot	-dry (u. m., v.)	cup	-tipped (u. m.)	rest one word
-inch	#duct	-fed (u. m.)	ambi (c. f.)	antro (c. f.)
actino (c. f.)	field	glass	all one word	all one word
all one word	-floated (u. m.)	house	amidships	anvil
ad	flow	yard	ampere	-faced (u. m.)
man	foil	alkali #land	-foot	-headed (u. m.)
smith	-formed (u. m.)	all	-hour	maker
adder	frame	-absorbing (u. m.)	meter	smith
bolt	freight	-aged (u. m.)	-minute	any
fish	freighter	-American	-second	body
addle	head	-clear (n., u. m.)	amphi (pref.)	how
brain	hole	-fired (u. m.)	all one word	#more
head	lane	-flotation (mining)	amylo (c. f.)	one
pate	lift	#tours	all one word	place (adv.)

any —con. thing way(s) where wise	arrow —con. smith stone -toothed (u. m.) worm	axo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	back —con. way woods yard yarder	bar —con. master post room tender way wise -wound (u. m.)
aorto (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	arseno (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	azo (c. f.) -orange -orchil -orseilline <i>rest one word</i>	backer -off -up badland(s) (geol.)	barbed #wire
apo (pref.) <i>all one word</i>	art -colored (u. m.) craft ware work	B-flat	bag -cheeked (u. m.) house maker making man pipe reef room -shaped (u. m.) worm	barber fish shop
apple blossom cart grower jack juice nut sauce -scented (u. m.) worm April-fool (v.)	arterio (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	baby face (n.) faced sit (v.) sitter sitting	baggage man master #rack #room #train	bare -armed (u. m.) back backed boat bone boned faced foot footed handed headed legged necked worn
aqua #fortis #green marine meter plane puncture tint tone	arthro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	back ache band bite (v.) board bone boned breaker cap chain charge cross down (n., u. m.) drop face fill fire flap flash flow -focus (v.) furrow ground hand handed -in (n., u. m.) land(s) lash list (v.) log lotter paddle (v.) pedal (v.) piece plate rest run saw set shift slide space spin spread staff stage stairs stamp stay stitch stop strap -streeter stretch (n.) string strip (book) stroke -swath (v.) swept swing tack talk tender tenter -titrate (v.) track (v.) trail trailer up (n., u. m.) wall ward wash water	bail piece wood bailisman bake board house pan shop stove	barge board #couple #course house -laden (u. m.) load man master
April-fool (v.)	artillery man ship	back ache band bite (v.) board bone boned breaker cap chain charge cross down (n., u. m.) drop face fill fire flap flash flow -focus (v.) furrow ground hand handed -in (n., u. m.) land(s) lash list (v.) log lotter paddle (v.) pedal (v.) piece plate rest run saw set shift slide space spin spread staff stage stairs stamp stay stitch stop strap -streeter stretch (n.) string strip (book) stroke -swath (v.) swept swing tack talk tender tenter -titrate (v.) track (v.) trail trailer up (n., u. m.) wall ward wash water	bail piece wood bailisman bake board house pan shop stove	bark bound cutter peel peeler #rot -tanned (u. m.)
aqua #fortis #green marine meter plane puncture tint tone	asbestos -covered (u. m.) -packed (u. m.) #rock #sheet #wool	ax -adz #grinder -grinding (u. m.) hammer head maker man -shaped (u. m.) stone	bald #eagle faced head (n.) headed pate	barley corn field mow #water
aquo (c. f.) -ion <i>rest one word</i>	ash bin can #color -colored (u. m.) -free (u. m.) -gray (u. m.) #heap man pan pile pit tray	axle load smith tree	ball flower -like player point (u. m.) proof room stock ballot #box band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	barn #dance man #owl stormer yard barracksmate barrel head maker making -shaped (u. m.)
arborway	assembly man #line #room	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	base ball ball #bat baller board hearted line man (n.) #metal -minded (u. m.) #pay
arc -over (n., u. m.) -weld (v.)	astro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	basi (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>
arch (pref.) band bishop duke enemy -Protestant way wise	athwart hawse ship wise	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	basket ball baller #case fish maker ware #weave woman work bas-relief
arche (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	atom #bomb	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	bass -bar #drum #horn #viol
archerfish	audio frequency gram meter visual	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	
archi (pref.) <i>all one word</i>	auger #box #drill	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	
archo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	auri (c. f.) -iodide <i>rest one word</i>	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	
areaway	author craft ship autotype	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	
areo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	auto (c. f.) -objective -observation -omnibus -ophthalmoscope <i>rest one word</i>	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	
aristo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	awe -bound (u. m.) -filled (u. m.) -inspired (u. m.) some	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	
arithmo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	ax -adz #grinder -grinding (u. m.) hammer head maker man -shaped (u. m.) stone	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	
arm band bone chair hole load piece pit plate rack rest -shaped (u. m.)	axle load smith tree	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	
armor #bearer #belt -clad (u. m.) -piercing (u. m.) plate -plated (u. m.)	axle load smith tree	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	
army man woman worm	axle load smith tree	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	
arrow head headed -leaved (u. m.) maker plate -shaped (u. m.) shot	axle load smith tree	axle load smith tree	band box cutter man master #pulley saw sawed sawing sawyer stand string -tailed (u. m.) wagon #width work bandsman bandy ball -legged (u. m.)	

bat	beater—con.	beetle—con.	big	biscuit
blind	#press	headed	-eared (u. m.)	#baker
-eyed (u. m.)	-up	stock	eye (fish)	maker
fish	beauty	stone	-eyed (u. m.)	making
fowl	-blind (u. m.)	before	head (ego)	-shaped (u. m.)
man	-clad (u. m.)	-cited (u. m.)	hearted	bismuto (c. f.)
wing	proof	hand	horn (sheep)	<i>all one word</i>
bath	#shop	-mentioned (u. m.)	-horned (u. m.)	bit
house	beaver	-named (u. m.)	house (peniten- tiary)	stock
mat	board	time	#league (n.)	wise
robe	bed	beggar	-leaguer	bitter
room	board	man	mouthed	#end
#towel	bug	woman	name (top rank)	-ender
tub	case	behindhand	(n., u. m.)	head
bats	chair	bell	time (top rank)	hearted
man	chamber	bird	(n., u. m.)	sweet
wing (cloth)	clothes	-bottomed (u. m.)	time (top rank)	-tongued (u. m.)
batter	cord	boy	bill	black
cake	cover	#buoy	back	ball (nonliteral)
man	fast	-crowned (u. m.)	beetle	bird
battle	fellow	hanger	board	board
ax	foot	hop	book	-bordered (u. m.)
#cruiser	frame	house	broker	damp
dore	goer	maker	broking	-eyed (u. m.)
-fallen (u. m.)	lamp	making	bug	face
field	light	man	fish	faced
front	#linen	mouthed	fold	fire
ground	maker	ringer	head	fish
#jacket	man	ringing	holding	fly
line	mate	wether	holder	guard
plane	#molding	bellows	hook	hearted
-scarred (u. m.)	pad	maker	poster	jack
ship	pan	making	posting	leg
#star	plate	man	sticker	#letter
stead	post	belly	billet	list
wagon	quilt	ache	-doux	mail
wise	rail	band	head	#market (n.)
bay	ridden	bound	man	-market (u. m., v.)
bolt	rock	button	billingsgate	-marketeer
man	room	-fed (u. m.)	bio (c. f.)	-marketer
#rum	screw	land (v.)	-aeration	mouthed
#window	sheet	piece	-osmosis	out (n., u. m.)
beach	sick	pinch	<i>rest one word</i>	print
comber	side	belowstairs	birch	-robed (u. m.)
head	sore	belt	bark	#sheep
man	spread	-driven (u. m.)	wood	shirted
master	spring	maker	bird	smith
wagon	stand	making	bath	snake
bead	stead	man	bander	strap (n.)
flush	straw	saw	banding	#widow
house	#timber	bench	call	blameworthy
roll	time	board	catcher	blank
work	ward	fellow	craft	book
beak	way	-hardened (u. m.)	#dog	#check
head	bee	land	-eyed (u. m.)	blanket
iron	bread	made (u. m.)	-faced (u. m.)	maker
-shaped (u. m.)	-eater	man	house	making
beakerman	herd	mark	land	blast
beam	hive	warmer	life	#furnace
filling	house	work	lime	hole
house	keeper	bentwood	lore	plate
maker	keeping	benzo (c. f.)	#louse	blasto (c. f.)
-making (u. m.)	line	<i>all one word</i>	man	<i>all one word</i>
man	man	berry	mouthed	bleach
room	way	-brown (u. m.)	seed	field
#trawl	beech	#cone	shop	ground
work	nut	picker	shot	house
bean	wood	picking	skin	man
bag	beef	best	#song	#process
cod	eater	#clad	stone	works
-fed (u. m.)	#extract	#dressed	woman	yard
field	-faced (u. m.)	#known	bird's	blear
picker	head	#man	-eye	eye
pole	steak	#seller	#nest (literal) (n.)	-eyed (u. m.)
pot	tongue	#selling	-nest (n., u. m., v.)	-witted (u. m.)
setter	beer	beta	birth	blepharo (c. f.)
-shaped (u. m.)	#cellar	-glucose	bed	<i>all one word</i>
stalk	maker	#ray	#date	blight
bear	#yeast	#test	day	bird
baiting	bees	tron	#flower	-resistant (u. m.)
herd	wax	wing	land	blind
hide	wing	beet	mark	fish
hound	beet	field	mate	-flying (u. m.)
off (n., u. m.)	sugar	#sugar	place	fold
skin	beetle	-browed (u. m.)	rate	-loaded (u. m.)
trap	head	bi (pref.)	right	#man
beater		-iliac	stone	#pig
man		<i>rest one word</i>	#year	spot
-out				stitch

blind —con. story worm	blow —con. tube up (n., u. m.)	bob —con. tail white	bone —con. black breaker -bred (u. m.) dog (fish) -dry (u. m.) -eater fish -hard (u. m.) head headed lace meal set setter shaker -white (u. m.) work	boot —con. last leg legger lick maker making strap #top #tree
blink-eyed (u. m.)	blue -annealed (u. m.) beard (n.) bill (bird)	bobby pin -soxer	booby #hatch #prize trap boogie-woogie	border land line
blithe hearted -looking (u. m.)	bill (bird) blood blooded bonnet book (nonliteral) bottle breast (bird) coat (n.) #devil -eye (bird) -eyed (u. m.) fish fly gill grass -gray (u. m.) -green (u. m.) hearted -hot (u. m.) jack jacket #jay nose -pencil (v.) point (oyster) print stocking stone streak (nonlit- eral) throat (bird) tongue (n.) wing (bird)	body bearer bending bulder -centered (u. m.) guard maker making -mind plate #politic #snatcher work	book binder bindery binding board case craft dealer #end fair -fed (u. m.) fold keeper keeping -learned (u. m.) #learning -lined (u. m.) lore #louse lover maker making man mark mate mobile plate rack rest #review room sale seller selling shelf shop stack stall stamp stand stitch -stitching (u. m.) store -taught (u. m.) #trade wise work worm wright writer	bore hole sight
blitz buggy krieg	blunt -edged (u. m.) hearted -spoken (u. m.)	bog -eyed (u. m.) #iron land man trot (v.) trotter way wood	boiler house maker making man -off -out plate room shop smith works	bosom -deep (u. m.) -folded (u. m.) maker -making (u. m.)
block buster head headed hole (v.) house #letter like maker making man ship #signal #system	boar skin spear staff	bol down (n., u. m.) off (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) over (n., u. m.)	boiling #house #point	bottle bird -fed (u. m.) holder maker making neck nose (fish) -nosed (u. m.) tight #washer
blood #bank beat #count curdling -drenched (u. m.) fin (fish) -giving (u. m.) guilty -hot (u. m.) hound letting line mobile #poisoning #pressure -red (u. m.) ripe shed shot spiller spilling spot stain stock stone sucker sucking #test thirst thirsty #type #vessel -warm (u. m.) worm	board -foot maker man #measure rack walk	bold face (printing) faced hearted -spirited (u. m.)	boogiedogging boot black boy holder hose jack lace	bottom #land #plate boughtop bow back bent #compass fin (fish) grace head knot legged light line maker making man -necked (u. m.) #oar pin #saw shot sprit stave string woman worker wow bowerbird
bloody hearted (u. m.) -nosed (u. m.) -red (u. m.)	boat bill (bird) bulder building hook hook head house keeper load loader loading man master owner setter shop side swain tail woman wright yard	bolsterwork	bol cutter head header heading hole maker -shaped (u. m.) smith strake work	bowl maker -shaped (u. m.) box board car fish haul head (printing) keeper #kite maker making man #office #score #spring work
blossom bill (duck) -bordered (u. m.) head (duck) -laden (u. m.) time	blow back cock down (n., u. m.) fish fly gun hard (n.) hole iron lamp line off (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) outproof pipe proof spray through (u. m.) torch	bol #weevil worm	bolsterwork	boxer -off -up brachio (c. f.) all one word brachy (c. f.) all one word

brain	break—con.	bride—con.	bronze	buff
ache	out (n., u. m.)	knot	bound	-tipped (u. m.)
cap	over (n., u. m.)	lace	-clad (u. m.)	ware
-cracked (u. m.)	point	maiden	-covered (u. m.)	-yellow (u. m.)
craft	stone	stake	#liquor	buffalo
fag	through (n., u. m.)	brides	-red (u. m.)	back (fish)
#fever	up (n., u. m.)	maid	smith	#dance
pan	water	man	wing (bird)	bug
power	wind	bridge	broom	bear
sick	breaker	board	#handle	bite
-spun (u. m.)	-down	builder	-leaved (u. m.)	-eyed (u. m.)
storm	man	head	maker	fish
-tired (u. m.)	-off	house	-making (u. m.)	head (fish)
work	-up	keeper	stick	house
worker	breast	maker	tail	proof
brake	band	man	brother	buildup (n., u. m.)
drum	beam	master	-german	built
hand	bone	piece	hood	-in (u. m.)
head	-deep (u. m.)	pot	-in-law	-up (u. m.)
#lining	-fed (u. m.)	#rail	brow	bulb
load	#height	tree	beat	#rod
maker	-high (u. m.)	#wall	beaten	-tee (u. m.)
making	hook	ward	beating	bulbo (c. f.)
man	mark	way	bound	<i>all one word</i>
meter	piece	work	piece	bulk
power	pin	bridle	point	head
shoe	plate	#gate	post	headed
#wheel	plow	man	brown	-pile (v.)
brandnew	rail	wise	back	bull
brandy	rope	briefcase	#bread	back
#and #soda	wise	bricht	-eyed (u. m.)	baiting
-burnt (u. m.)	wood	-colored (u. m.)	out (n., u. m.)	cart
man	work	-eyed (u. m.)	print	dog
wine	breath	work	#rot	doze
brass	-blown (u. m.)	brilliant	#rust	dozer
-armed (u. m.)	-tainted (u. m.)	-cut (u. m.)	stone	-faced (u. m.)
#band	taking	-green (u. m.)	tail (moth)	#fiddle
-bold (u. m.)	bredstitch	brimstone	brush	fight
bound	breech	brine	ball	fighter
#hat	block	bound	bird	fighting
-smith	cloth	#cooler	#holder	finch
ware	loader	house	land	fly
worker	-loading (u. m.)	man	maker	frog
works	#mechanism	-soaked (u. m.)	making	head
brave	piece	bringer-up	man	headed
hearted	pin	bristle	off (n., u. m.)	hide
-looking (u. m.)	plug	bird	-treat (v.)	man
-minded (u. m.)	sight	cone (u. m.)	wood	-mouthed (u. m.)
brazen	breeze	-pointed (u. m.)	work	neck
-browed (u. m.)	-borne (u. m.)	tail	brusher	nose
face	-lifted (u. m.)	bristolboard	-off	nosed
faced	-swept (u. m.)	broad	-up	pen
bread	way	acre	bubble #gum	#ring
basket	brew	ax	buck	#roarer
board	house	-beamed (u. m.)	eye	skin
box	master	bill (bird)	-eyed (u. m.)	#terrier
crumb	bribe	brim	#fever	toad
earner	-free (u. m.)	cast	horn	-voiced (u. m.)
earning	giver	caster	hound	whack
fruit	giving	cloth	#noth	whacker
#knife	taker	#gage	passer	whip
line	taking	head	passing	bullet
liner	worthy	hearted	plate	head
maker	bric-a-brac	#jump	pot	headed
making	brick	leaf (n.)	saw	maker
man	bet	-leaved (u. m.)	shot	making
plate	bound	loom	skin	proof
seller	-built (u. m.)	minded	skinned	bull's
stuff	-colored (u. m.)	-mouthed (u. m.)	stall	-eye (nonliteral)
#tray	field	share (n., v.)	stay	-foot
winner	kiln	sheet (n.)	stove	bumble
winning	layer	side	tail	bee
#wrapper	laying	sword	tooth	foot
break	liner	tail (n.)	wagon	kite
away (n., u. m.)	maker	way	wash	bumboat
ax	making	wife	bucket	bung
back (n., u. m.)	mason	wise	maker	hole
bone (fever)	-red (u. m.)	woven	making	maker
#circuit	setter	broken	man	start
down (n., u. m.)	wise	-down (u. m.)	#seat	bunk
-even (u. m.)	work	hearted	-shaped (u. m.)	house
fast	yard	-legged (u. m.)	shop	load
fast #room	bride	-mouthed (u. m.)	bud	buntline
front	bed	bromo (c. f.)	#moth	burn
-in (n., u. m.)	bowl	<i>all one word</i>	#rot	out (n.)
#iron	cake	broncho (c. f.)	time	over (n.)
line (printing)	chamber	<i>all one word</i>	wood	burned-over (u. m.)
neck	cup	broncobuster	worm	burner-off
off (n., u. m.)	groom			

burnt	button—con.	calk-weld (v.)	cane—con.	carpet—con.
-out (u. m.)	holer	call	#sugar	#cleaner
-up (u. m.)	holing	box	work	-cleaning (u. m.)
bus	hook	boy	canker	-covered (u. m.)
#bar	maker	down (n., u. m.)	bird	fitter
boy	making	-in (n., u. m.)	-eaten (u. m.)	fitting
#conductor	mold	#loan	-inouthed (u. m.)	layer
fare	#strike	#market	#sore	laying
line	worker	#money	worm	#loom
man	buzz	note	cannon	maker
bush	#bomb	-off (n., u. m.)	ball	making
beater	#saw	out (n., u. m.)	#fodder	#repairer
buck	#wig	-over (u., u. m.)	proof	-smooth (u. m.)
fighter	buzzerphone	#rate	canoe	#snake
fighting	by	up (n., u. m.)	load	#stitch
-grown (u. m.)	-and-by	cam	man	#sweeper
hammer	-by	shaft	man	-sweeping (u. m.)
-headed (u. m.)	-the-way (n., u. m.)	#switch	back	way
land	-your-leave (n., u. m.)	#wheel	-covered (u. m.)	weaver
#league	<i>rest one word</i>	camel	maker	-weaving (u. m.)
-leaguer	C	back (rubber)	making	web
maker	-sharp	-backed (u. m.)	man	work
making	-star	driver	#shoe	woven
man	C-tube	-faced (u. m.)	#stitch	carpo (c. f.)
master	cab	keeper	work	-olecranal
ranger	driver	man	worker	<i>rest one word</i>
ranging	driving	camel's	cap	carriage
whacker	fare	#hair (n.)	-flash (v.)	maker
whacking	man	-hair (u. m.)	maker	-making (u. m.)
wife	#owner	camera	making	smith
woman	stand	#lucida	nut	way
wood	cabbage	#obscura	#screw	carrier-borne (u. m.)
bushel	fly	camp	sheaf	carrot
man	head	#bed	shore	-colored (u. m.)
woman	worm	#chair	stone	head (nonliteral)
business	cabin	craft	car	juice
man	#car	fire	barn	top (nonliteral)
woman	house	#follower	-borne (u. m.)	carry
bustup (n., u. m.)	cabinet	ground	boy	all (n., u. m.)
busy	maker	#hospital	break	back (n., u. m.)
body	making	#meeting	builder	-in (n., u. m.)
-fingered (u. m.)	work	stool	fare	over (n., u. m.)
head	worker	ward	#ferry	cart
headed	working	can	#float	load
-idle	cable	#buoy	goose	man
work	#car	capper	hop	way
butt	holder	maker	line	wheel (coin)
-joint (v.)	-laid (u. m.)	making	load	whip
saw	#length	not	lot	wright
stock	man	#opener	man	case
strap	#ship	canal	-mle	bearer
-weld (v.)	way	boat	port	#binding
butter	caco (c. f.)	man	shop	book
ball	<i>all one word</i>	side	sick	bound
bill	caddis	candle	#wheel	hammer
bird	fly	bomb	carbo (c. f.)	harden
box	worm	box	<i>all one word</i>	#history
-colored (u. m.)	cage	fish	carboi (c. f.)	load
#dish	#antenna	fly	<i>all one word</i>	maker
fat	#bird	-foot	carcino (c. f.)	making
fingered	man	holder	<i>all one word</i>	mate
fingers	#stand	-hour	card	mated
fish	work	light	board	#method
fly	cake	lighter	case	wood
head	baker	lighting	#catalog	work
#knife	box	lit	holder	worker
maker	bread	maker	-index (u. m., v.)	worm
making	-eater	making	maker	caser-in
man	house	-meter	making	cash
milk	maker	power	player	#account
mouth	making	-shaped (u. m.)	room	book
mouthead	mixer	stand	sharp	box
nut	-mixing (u. m.)	stick	stock	boy
#packer	pan	wick	cardio (c. f.)	girl
print	walk	wright	-aortic	keeper
-rigged (u. m.)	walker	candy	<i>rest one word</i>	#register
scotch	calci (c. f.)	maker	care	cast
-smooth (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	stick	free	away (n., u. m.)
wife	calf	cane	-laden (u. m.)	back (n., u. m.)
woman	bound	-backed (u. m.)	taker	-by (u. m.)
worker	#love	brake	taking	house
-yellow (u. m.)	skin	#chair	-tired (u. m.)	#iron
button	time	crusher	worn	off (n., u. m.)
-eared (u. m.)	calico	cutter	carpet	out (n., u. m.)
-headed (u. m.)	back (fish)	field	bag	-ridden (u. m.)
hold	#bass	#press	bagger	#steel
holder		#seat	bagging	-weld (v.)
hole			beater	caster-off
holed			beating	

cigarette —con. #maker -making (u. m.) #paper	clear —con. starch (v.) up (n., u. m.) wing	closed #chain -circuit (u. m.) wing #end #shop	coal —con. #gas hole -laden (u. m.) #loader #mine #miner pit rake sack (astron.) shed ship #tar #truck yard	coffer dam work coffin #bone -headed (u. m.) maker making
cine (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	clearing #agent house	cloth -backed (u. m.) bound maker making worker	coast guardsman land line #pilot side wise	cog way wheel
circuit #breaker #court man #rider	cleft -footed (u. m.) -graft (v.)	clothes bag basket brush #closet horse line man pin press rack #tree yard	coat hanger rack room tail talled	coil #antenna box #packing smith #spring
circum (pref.) arctic, pacific, etc. -Saturnal, etc. <i>rest also one word</i>	cliff bound dweller -dwelling (u. m.)	cloud burst cap capped -hidden (u. m.) land #ring clover bloom blossom #hay leaf seed sick sickness #stubble worm	cock bill bird brain crow crowing eye eyed fight fighting head pit roach #robin #sparrow spur sure tail -tailed (u. m.) up (n., u. m.)	coin box #changer holder maker making -operated (u. m.) #silver coke #dust #iron man #oven cold -blooded (u. m.) -chisel (v.) #cream -draw (v.) finch -flow (v.) -forge (v.) frame #front -hammer (v.) -hammered (u. m.) hearted pack -press (v.) proof -roll (v.) -rolled (u. m.) room (n.) -short (u. m.) -shortness -shoulder (v.) #storage store #war #wave -work (v.)
cirro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	clike #face side #swallow top -worn (u. m.)	club #car #chair foot footed hand haul house #link man mobile ridden room root #sandwich -shaped (u. m.) #steak woman	cockle boat shell	cole seed slaw
cis (pref.) alpine atlantic -trans (u. m.) <i>rest also one word</i>	clink -clank stone	clutch man #shaft	cocks comb combed	coli (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>
city -born (u. m.) bound -bred (u. m.) #editor folk #man scape wide	clinker -built (u. m.) work	co (pref.) -op <i>rest one word</i>	cod bank fish fishery fishing head headed #liver man pitchings smack worm	collar bag band #beam bird bone bound box #button maker making man #pad #rot work
clam bake cracker (fish) shell worm	clip -clap -edged (u. m.) sheet	coach -and-four builder building maker making man whip woman work	coffee cake -colored (u. m.) #cream #cup grower -growing (u. m.) house maker making pot room shop time	colo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> color bearer blind #blindness #chart fast -free (u. m.) #guard #line maker
clampdown (n., u. m.)	clipper -built (u. m.) man #ship	coal bag bagger bin -black (u. m.) boat box breaker #car dealer digger -faced (u. m.) field fish		
clans man woman	cloak -and-dagger (n., u. m.) maker making room			
clap board net trap	clock case face house keeper maker maker making -minded (u. m.) room setter smith #tower wise work			
clasp hook #knife	clod breaker head hopper hopping pate pated			
class book -conscious (u. m.) #consciousness #day man mate room work	close bred breeding #call -connected (u. m.) cross crossed crossing -cut (u. m.) -fertilize (v.) fisted handed headed hearted minded mouthed out (n., u. m.) up (n., u. m.) wing (moth)			
claw bar -footed (u. m.) hammer hatchet -tailed (u. m.)				
clay #band bank -colored (u. m.) man pan #pigeon pit ware works				
clean -cut (u. m.) handed hearted out (n., u. m.) -shaved (u. m.) -smelling (u. m.) up (n., u. m.)				
clear cole -cut (u. m.) #day -eyed (u. m.) headed hearted -sighted (u. m.)				

color —con. making man #sergeant type (printing) (n.) -washed (u. m.)	copper —con. sidesman smith ware wing (butterfly) worker works	cotton —con. field grower -growing (u. m.) #mill mouth (snake) packer picker #print seed sick tail worm council man woman count #wheel counter #check (banking) #septum -off <i>as combining form,</i> <i>one word</i> countinghouse	crab —con. eater eating faced hole man meat stick -yaws (n.) crack ajack (n., u. m.) brained down (n., u. m.) jaw pot -the-whip (n., u. m.) up (n., u. m.) crackleware cracksman cradle board land maker man side #snatcher song time craft #union work crafts man woman crane #driver man way cranio (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> crank bird case -driven (u. m.) man pin pit shaft #wheel crape fish hanger crash dive (v.) land (v.) crawfish crawl -a-bottom (fish) up (n., u. m.) crayon board stone crazy bone cat headed #quilt cream cake #cheese -colored (u. m.) #gage maker making ware credit man #union creek bed fish side creep hole mouse crepe #de #chine #paper	crepe —con. #rubber #suzette crest #factor fallen line crew #list man crib -bite (v.) -biter strap work crime buster busting wave criss cross crossed crockeryware crook <i>all one word</i> crooked -foot (n.) -legged (u. m.) -nosed (u. m.) #stick -toothed (u. m.) crop -bound (u. m.) -haired (u. m.) head #index land man #rotation cross -appeal arm armed band banded banding bar barred beak (bird) beam bearer bedded bedding belt bench #bias bill (bird) #bill (legal) bolt bond bones #brace bred breed breeding -bridge (v.) -brush (v.) #bun -carve (v.) -channel (u. m.) -claim -compound (v.) -connect (v.) -country (u. m.) -cultivate (v.) -cultivation current -curve (math.) (n.) cut cutter cutting -date (v.) -drain (v.) -dye (v.) -dyeing (n.) -examination -examine (v.) -examiner	
comb #brush #case holder maker making -toothed (u. m.)	copy book cat cutter cutting desk #editor fitter fitting holder holding man reader right righter writer	country -born (u. m.) -bred (u. m.) folk man people #seat side ward wide woman county #scat wide court bred craft house like -martial #plaster room ship work yard cousin -german hood -in-law cover alls #crop let side up (n., u. m.) cow barn bell boy catcher -eyed (u. m.) fish gate girl hand hearted herd hide hitch keeper lick man path pen #pony pox puncher shed skin sucker tail yard crab cake catcher	craft man woman crane #driver man way cranio (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> crank bird case -driven (u. m.) man pin pit shaft #wheel crape fish hanger crash dive (v.) land (v.) crawfish crawl -a-bottom (fish) up (n., u. m.) crayon board stone crazy bone cat headed #quilt cream cake #cheese -colored (u. m.) #gage maker making ware credit man #union creek bed fish side creep hole mouse crepe #de #chine #paper	come -along (tool) back (n., u. m.) -between (n.) down (n.) -off (n., u. m.) -on (n., u. m.) -out (n.) -outer upance comic #book #opera commander #in #chief commandoman committee man woman common #carrier #law place sense sensible weal wealth companion ship way companywide concertmaster cone -in-cone (u. m.) maker making -shaped (u. m.) speaker conference #room Congress man man #at #large woman contra (pref.) -acting -approach -ion <i>rest one word</i> cook book house maid room shack shop stove cool headed house coonskin cooped -in (u. m.) -up (u. m.) copper bottom (v.) -bottomed (u. m.) -colored (u. m.) head -headed (u. m.) #mine #miner nose plate -plated (u. m.) proof	coral -beaded (u. m.) bound -red (u. m.) #reef #stitch cord maker wood core #drill maker making #print cork board -lined (u. m.) maker making screw wing (bird) corn bin bird #borer bread cake cob -colored (u. m.) cracker crib crusher cutter dodger -fed (u. m.) field fly #fodder grower house husk husker land loft meal picker #pit (market) #pone stalk starch #stover worm corner bind piece stone wise corpsman costo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> cotton #pin way cotton -clad (u. m.) -covered (u. m.)

cross—con.	crow's	cutter—con.	day—con.	deck
-eye (n., u. m.)	-foot (nonliteral)	-off	fly (insect)	hand
-eyed (u. m.)	-nest (nonliteral)	-out	-fly (aviation) (v.)	house
fall	crow'n	-rigged (u. m.)	-flying (u. m.)	load
feed	bar	-up	going	swabber
-fertile (u. m.)	maker	cuttle	#laborer	deep
-fertilization	making	bone	#letter	-affected (u. m.)
-fertilize (v.)	piece	fish	light	-cut (u. m.)
-fiber (u. m.)	#plate	cyano (c. f.)	lighted	-engraved (u. m.)
file	#post	<i>all one word</i>	lit	-felt (u. m.)
fire	#sheet	cycle	long (u. m.)	-freeze (u. m., v.)
flow	#wheel	car	man	-freezing (u. m.)
foot	work	smith	mark	-frying (u. m.)
-grained (u. m.)	crybaby	cyelo (c. f.)	#nurse	going
hand	crypt (c. f.)	-olefin	room	-grown (u. m.)
handed	-Christian, etc.	<i>rest one word</i>	#school	-laid (u. m.)
hatch	<i>rest one word</i>	cysto (c. f.)	#shift	most
hatching	crystal	<i>all one word</i>	side	mouthed
haul	-clear (u. m.)	cyto (c. f.)	star	-rooted (u. m.)
head	-girded (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	time	#sea
-immunity	-smooth (u. m.)		#vision	-seated (u. m.)
-index (u. m.)	cub	D	work	-set (u. m.)
-interrogate (v.)	master	-day	worker	-sunk (u. m.)
-interrogatory	#shark	-major	de (pref.)	-voiced (u. m.)
-invite (v.)	cubby hole	-plus-4-day	-air	water (u. m.)
legs	cuddyhole	D-handle	-ice	waterman
-level (v.)	cullboard	dairy	-icer	deer
-license (v.)	cumulo (c. f.)	#farm	-ion	drive (n.)
lift (v.)	<i>all one word</i>	-fed (u. m.)	<i>rest one word</i>	-eyed (u. m.)
light	cup	-made (u. m.)	dead	fly
line	bearer	maid	-alive	food
lock	board	man	beat (n.)	herd
lots	cake	woman	born	horn
mark	#custard	dam #site	-burn (v.)	hound
mate (v.)	ful	damp	#center	keeper
over (n., u. m.)	#grease	proof	-cold (u. m.)	#lick
patch	head	proofing	-dip (v.)	meat
path	headed	-stained (u. m.)	-drunk (u. m.)	skin
piece	holder	damping-off (n., u. m.)	#end	stalker
plow (v.)	#hook	dance	-ender	stalking
-pollinate (v.)	maker	#band	eye (n.)	stand
-pollination	making	hall	-eyed (u. m.)	stealer
-purpose (n.)	stone	danger	fall	yard
-question	curb	-fearing (u. m.)	head	degree
rail	#bit	#line	headed	-day (measure)
-reaction	#market	#point	hearted	wise
-refer (v.)	#roof	#zone	#heat	demi (pref.)
-reference	#sending	dare	-heated (u. m.)	-Christian, etc.
-referring	stone	-all (n., u. m.)	-heater	-incognito
road	stoner	devil	-heavy (u. m.)	<i>rest one word</i>
row	cure-all (n., u. m.)	deviltry	house	departmentwide
#rule	curly	say	latch	depth #charge
#section	head	dark	#letter	dermato (c. f.)
-shaft	headed	-eyed (u. m.)	light	<i>all one word</i>
-slide	locks (n.)	hearted	line	derrick
-spale	#maple	horse (nonliteral)	#load	#boat
-staff	currycomb	room	lock	#crane
-sterile	cussword	skin (n.)	man (n.)	man
-sterility	custom	-skinned (u. m.)	melt	desert
-stitch	-built (u. m.)	dash	pan	-bred (u. m.)
-stone	house	board	pay	#fox
-stratification	-made (u. m.)	light	#reckoning	#ship
-sue (v.)	-tailored (u. m.)	line (printing)	-roast (v.)	desk
-surge (v.)	work	maker	#weight	#helper
tail (n.)	worker	plate	wood	man
talk	cut	pot	deaf	#room
tie	away (n., u. m.)	wheel	-dumb	dessert
tied	back (n., u. m.)	date	-dumbness	#fork
-time (v.)	glass	line	-mute	#knife
-tined (u. m.)	#hole	lined	-muteness	spoon
town	-in (n., u. m.)	mark	deal	spoonful
track	lips (fish)	#stamp	fish	deutero (c. f.)
tree	off (n., u. m.)	daughter-in-law	worker	<i>all one word</i>
-vote	out (n., u. m.)	dawn	yard	devil
-voting	over (n., u. m.)	-gray (u. m.)	death	bird
walk	rate (u. m.)	light	bed	-devil
way	throat	streak	blow	-diver (bird)
web	-toothed (u. m.)	day	day	dog (a marine)
wise	-under (u. m.)	beam	-divided (u. m.)	fish
word	-up (n., u. m.)	bed	-doom (v.)	-inspired (u. m.)
crow	water	book	#house	-ridden (u. m.)
bait	work	break	like	#worship
bar	worm	-bright (u. m.)	#mask	dew
#flight	cutter	dawn	#rate	beam
foot	-built (u. m.)	dream	-struck (u. m.)	cap
footed	-down	dreamer	trap	-clad (u. m.)
hop	head	dreaming	#warrant	claw
#pheasant	man		watch	damp
#shrike			-weary (u. m.)	-drenched (u. m.)

dew —con.	direction	dog —con.	dope	down —con.
drop	#finder	catcher	book	dale
fall	-finding (u. m.)	#days	#fend	draft
-fed (u. m.)	#indicator	-drawn (u. m.)	sheet	drag
-laden (u. m.)	dirt	-ear (v.)	dorsi (c. f.)	face
lap	board	-eared (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	fall
lapped	-cheap (u. m.)	face (infantry-	orso (c. f.)	fallen
point	#farmer	man)	-occipital	feed
dextro (c. f.)	fast	-faced (u. m.)	<i>rest one word</i>	flow
<i>all one word</i>	-incrusted (u. m.)	fall	double	fold
di (pref.)	line	fight	-barrel (n., u. m.)	folded
<i>all one word</i>	plate	fish	-barreled (u. m.)	grade
dia (pref.)	#road	head	-bitt (v.)	growth
<i>all one word</i>	dirty	-headed (u. m.)	-breasted (u. m.)	hanging
diamond	-faced (u. m.)	hole	-charge (v.)	haul
back	-minded (u. m.)	house	check (n., v.)	headed
-backed (u. m.)	#work	#owner	checked (u. m., v.)	hearted
#dust	dis (pref.)	shore	#chin	hill
-shaped (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	#show	-chinned (u. m.)	lead
work	dish	skin	#conceive	line
diasco (c. f.)	board	tail	#convex	look
-oxide	cloth	-tired (u. m.)	cross (nonliteral)	most
<i>rest one word</i>	#cover	tooth	crosser (nonlit-	payment
dice	#drainer	-toothed (u. m.)	eral)	pour
box	#gravy	#trainer	crossing (nonlit-	rate
board	maker	trick	eral)	right
#coal	making	trot	dagger	river
cup	pan	vane	deal (v.)	rush
man	rack	watch	dealer	shore
play	rag	-weary (u. m.)	dealing	side
die	#towel	doll	-decker	sitting
-away (u. m.)	washer	beer	-distilled (u. m.)	slip
back	washing	face	-duty (u. m.)	slope
case	water	-faced (u. m.)	-dye (v.)	-soft (u. m.)
-cast (u. m., v.)	wiper	fish	-edged (u. m.)	spout
caster	wiping	house	-ender	stage
casting	disk	maker	#entry	stairs
-cut (u. m., v.)	jockey	making	#gear	state
cutter	plow	dollar	handed	stream
cutting	-shaped (u. m.)	#bill	-headed (u. m.)	street
hard (n., u. m.)	#wheel	bird	header	stroke
head	districtwide	#diplomacy	hearted	swing
holder	ditch	fish	-headed (u. m.)	take
maker	bank	#mark	#play	throw
making	digger	dolly	-quick (u. m.)	thrust
#mold	#hand	head	#stitch	town
#plate	#rider	man	talk	trampling
#proof (philately)	side	way	#thread	trend
(n.)	water	donkey	#time	trodden
sinker	ditto	back	tone (printing)	turn
sinking	graph	-drawn (u. m.)	#track	valley
-square (u. m.)	#mark	-eared (u. m.)	tree	ward
stock	dive	#engine	-trouble	way
diesel	-bomb (v.)	man	-up (u. m., v.)	weigh
-driven (u. m.)	#bomber	#pump	#work	weight
-electric (u. m.)	keeper	work	dough	wind
#engine	diving	doodlebug	boy	draft
dillydally	#bell	doomsday	-colored (u. m.)	age (allowance)
dim	#boat	door	face	#age (conscriptio)
-lighted (u. m.)	do	bed	-faced (u. m.)	#engine
lit	-all (n., u. m.)	bell	head	-exempt (u. m.)
out (n., u. m.)	-gooder	boy	maker	#horse
diner-out	-little (n., u. m.)	brand	making	draftsman
ding	-nothing (n., u. m.)	case	man	drag
bat	-nought (n., u. m.)	check	mixer	#anchor
dong	dock	frame	nut	bar
dining	hand	head	dove	boat
#car	head	jamb	-colored (u. m.)	bolt
#hall	house	keeper	cot	#barrow
#room	land	keeping	house	line
dinitro (c. f.)	man	knob	like	man
#spray	master	maid	tail	net
<i>rest one word</i>	side	maker	tailed	pipe
dinner	#warehouse	making	dow	rope
#hour	worker	man	beat	saw
time	yard	mat	beater	staff
ware	doctor	nail	bound	wire
dip	bird	plate	by	dragger
-dye (v.)	fish	post	cast	-down
-grained (u. m.)	#solution	#roller	check	-in
head	bird	-shaped (u. m.)	coast	-out
heading	skin	sill	come	-up
#slip	dog	step	comer	dragon
ware	bite	stone	coming	#beam
dipper-in	-bitten (u. m.)	stop	-covered (u. m.)	-eyed (u. m.)
direct	bolt	strap	crier	fish
#action	breeder	way	cry	fly
-connected (u. m.)	cart	yard	curved	kind
-indirect			cut	#piece

dragon's	drift —con.	dry	duster	earthen
#blood	-mining (u. m.)	-burnt (u. m.)	man	hearted
#teeth	piece	#cell	-off	ware
drain	pin	-clean (v.)	duty	east
board	way	#cleaner	bound	bound
cleaner	weed	-cleaning (u. m.)	-free (u. m.)	#end
man	wind	-cure (v.)	dwelling #house	going
pipe	wood	dock	dye	land
tile	drill	docked	house	-northeast
drainage	book	-dye (v.)	maker	#side
#area	case	-farm (v.)	making	-sider
#canal	#clamp	#goods	mixer	-southeast
way	holder	house	stone	ward
dram	-like	#kiln	stuff	Easter
seller	maker	land (u. m.)	#vat	#bonnet
shop	man	-pack (u. m., v.)	ware	tide
draw	master	#rot	works	time
-arch (n.)	#pin	-rotted (u. m.)	dynamo	easy
arm	#press	-salt (v.)	#brush	going
back	#rack	wash	electric	hearted
bar	#rest	#weight	genesis	mark (n.)
beam	room	worker	metamorphosed	-rising (u. m.)
bench	stock	duck	phone	-spoken (u. m.)
board	worker	bill	static	eaves
bolt	yard	-billed (u. m.)	#winder	drop
bore	drip	blind	dys (pref.)	dropper
bridge	board	board	<i>all one word</i>	dropping
cut	box	boat	eagle	#molding
down (n., u. m.)	cock	foot (tool)	#eye	edge
file	#coffee	-footed (u. m.)	-eyed (u. m.)	maker
gate	#cup	hearted	stone	making
gear	-drip	house	-winged (u. m.)	man
glove	sheet	#hunter	ear	#plane
head	stick	-hunting (u. m.)	ache	shot
horse	stone	pin	cap	stone
knife	#tank	pond	drop	ways
knot	#valve	#soup	drum	wise
link	drive	walk	flap	eel
loom	away (n., u. m.)	duffelbag	guard	cake
net	boat	dug	hole	catcher
off (n., u. m.)	bolt	out (n.)	lap	catching
out (n., u. m.)	cap	-up (u. m.)	mark	fare
pin	head	way	-minded (u. m.)	#netting
plate	-in (n., u. m.)	dull	phone	pot
point	#nozzle	brained	pick	put
sheet	pipe	-edged (u. m.)	piece	shop
span	screw	head	-piercing (u. m.)	skin
stop	#shaft	headed	plug	spear
string	way	hearted	ring	worm
tongs	#wheel	-looking (u. m.)	screw	egg
tube	drop	-witted (u. m.)	shot	#albumen
#well	away (n., u. m.)	dumb	sore	beater
drawer	#bar	bell	splitting	bound
-down	bolt	head	tab	cup
-in	#bomb	waiter	wax	eater
-off	#folio (printing)	dump	wig	fruit
-out	-forge (v.)	car	witness	#glue
drawing	-forger	cart	worm	hot (n.)
#board	front	#heap	earth	nog
-in (n., u. m.)	hammer	#truck	bank	plant
#room	head	dunder	board	-shaped (u. m.)
#table	kick	head	born	shell
dray	leaf (n., u. m.)	headed	bound	-white (u. m.)
#horse	leg	dung	-bred (u. m.)	eight
man	light	beck	#crust	-angled (u. m.)
dream	line	#beetle	fall	#ball
-haunted (u. m.)	man	bird	fast	fold
land	off (n., u. m.)	hill	-fed (u. m.)	penny (nail)
lit	out (n., u. m.)	worm	grubber	-ply (u. m.)
lore	stitch	duo (c. f.)	#hole	score
world	worm	<i>all one word</i>	#house	-wheeler
dredge	drug	dust	kin	elbow
boat	-addicted (u. m.)	bin	light	board
#chain	man	box	lit	chair
man	mixer	brush	maker	#length
#net	seller	cloth	making	room
dress	store	#counter	nut	elder
#goods	drum	-covered (u. m.)	quake	#brother
maker	beat	fall	-shaking (u. m.)	brotherhood
making	#corps	-gray (u. m.)	slide	brotherly
#parade	fire	-laden (u. m.)	#spring	-leaved (u. m.)
#rehearsal	fish	pan	-stained (u. m.)	man
up (n., u. m.)	head	proof	wall	#statesman
dressing #room	line	storm	ward	woman
drift	#major	tight	wide	electro (c. f.)
#anchor	#saw	work	work	-optics
#boat	stick	#well	worm	-osmosis
bolt	-up (n., u. m.)	woman		-ultrafiltration
meter	#winding			<i>rest one word</i>

embryo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	ever—con. more -normal (u. m.) -present (u. m.) -ready (u. m.) sporting (biol.) which wise	eye—con. line mark -minded (u. m.) #opener peep piece pit point service shade shield shot sick sight sore spot -spotted (u. m.) stalk stone strain string tooth wash water wear	faith breaker breaking #cure worthy fall away (n., u. m.) back (n., u. m.) fish #guy -in (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) -plow (v.) -sow (v.) time trap way #wheat #wind fallow #land false #alarm -bottomed (u. m.) #face -faced (u. m.) hearted hood #keel #pretenses -tongued (u. m.) work fame -crowned (u. m.) -thirsty (u. m.) worthy fan back bearer #belt #blade #dance fare fish fold foot house -leaved (u. m.) light maker making man marker -shaped (u. m.) tail -tailed (u. m.) fancy #dress -free (u. m.) -loose (u. m.) work -woven (u. m.) -wrought (u. m.) far -aloft (u. m.) away (n., u. m.) -borne (u. m.) #cry -distant (u. m.) -eastern (u. m.) -famed (u. m.) fetched flung (u. m.) going gone -off (u. m.) -reaching (u. m.) seeing -seen (u. m.) -set (u. m.) sight sighted farm #bloc -bred (u. m.) #bureau hand hold house land	farm—con. place stead steading work worker yard fashion -led (u. m.) monger #piece (naut.) #plate -setting (u. m.) fast -anchored (u. m.) bound -dyed (u. m.) going hold -moving (u. m.) #time (daylight saving) fat #acid back backed -bellied (u. m.) brained -free (u. m.) head headed hearted -soluble (u. m.) father -confessor -in-law land fault finder finding line slip faux #pas far -free (u. m.) nought -pursued (u. m.) -shaken (u. m.) feather bed (v.) bedding bone brain brained edge edged -footed (u. m.) head headed -leaved (u. m.) man #pillow stitch -stitched (u. m.) -stitching -tongue (v.) way weight wing (moth) work worker fed-up (u. m.) feeble -bodied (u. m.) brained hearted minded feed back (n., u. m.) bag bin board box crusher cutter head mixer pipe rack
empty handed headed hearted -looking (u. m.) #word en #route enamelware encephalo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> end -all (n., u. m.) board brain gate #grain line long -match (v.) matcher -measure (v.) most #paper piece #product #result -shrink (v.) #use ways ender -on -up endo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> engine -driven (u. m.) #driver house maker man room #shop -sized (u. m.) smith work #worker #yard entero (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> entry #book man way envelope #holder #maker epi (pref.) <i>all one word</i> equi (c. f.) -gram-molar <i>rest one word</i> ere long now errorproof erythro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> even glow handed minded #money -numbered (u. m.) song -tempered (u. m.) tide time ever -abiding (u. m.) bearing blooming -constant (u. m.) -fertile (u. m.) glade going green lasting	ev body day (n., u. m.) #day (each day) how one (all) #one (distributive) thing #time where evil doer doing #eye -eyed (u. m.) -faced (u. m.) hearted -looking (u. m.) -minded (u. m.) sayer speaker speaking wishing x #cathedra cathedral communicate -governor #libris #oficio #post #facto #rights -serviceman -trader excess-profits (u. m.) express man #train way extra -alimentary #allowance -American #binding bold bound -Britannic -condensed (u. m.) #current curricular #dividend fine hazardous judicial large marginal mural ordinary polar strong territorial vascular eye #appeal ball bank bar blink -blurred (u. m.) bolt brow -conscious (u. m.) cup flap glance glass hole lash lens lid light	F -flat -horn -sharp fable #book land maker teller face about (n., u. m., v.) #ache -arbor (v.) cloth -harden (v.) -hardened (u. m.) lifting maker making man mark -on (n., u. m.) piece plate #towel wise work factfinding fade away (n., u. m.) -in (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) faint heart hearted #ruling (printing) -voiced (u. m.) fair ground -lead (n., u. m.) minded #play -skinned (u. m.) #trade water way fairly folk hood land like stone #story tale		

feed —con. store stuff #tank #truck #valve way #wire feeder -in -up fellow craft ship <i>rest two words</i> felt cutter -lined (u. m.) maker making packer #roller #roofer work worker fen bank land man fern -clad (u. m.) grower land leaf -leaved (u. m.) ferro (c. f.) -carbon-titanium -uranium <i>rest one word</i> ferry boat #bridge #car house man master #slip way fever #heat less like -stricken (u. m.) trap -warm (u. m.) fiber board -faced (u. m.) #plaster stitch fibro (c. f.) -osteoma <i>rest one word</i> fickle hearted -minded (u. m.) fiddle back -faddle head headed maker -shaped (u. m.) stick string field ball #battery bird book #corn fare (bird) glass goal house man piece work worker	fierce -eyed (u. m.) hearted -looking (u. m.) fiery -flaming (u. m.) -hot (u. m.) #liquid -red (u. m.) -tempered (u. m.) fig bar eater leaf shell worm figure head -of-eight (u. m.) #work (printing) file card fish #grinder -hard (u. m.) maker making setter smith -soft (u. m.) fill -in (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) -up (n., u. m.) filler cap -in -out -up #wall film cutter goer going land #paper slide strip -struck (u. m.) fin back fish foot (bird) #keel -shaped (u. m.) fine #arts -cut (u. m., v.) -draw (v.) -drawn (u. m.) -featured (u. m.) -looking (u. m.) -set (u. m.) finger breadth -cut (u. m.) fish hold hole hook mark nail parted post print shell spin stall stone tip work fire arm #alarm back (n.) ball bell bird board	fire —con. boat bolt box brand brat break brick bug -burnt (u. m.) #call -clad (u. m.) #clay coat cracker crest -cure (v.) damp #drill -eater fall fang fanged fly guard -hardened (u. m.) house light line lit man place plow plug -polish (v.) power proof -red (u. m.) -resistant (u. m.) room safe safety side spout stone #test trap wall warden water wood work worker worm firm -footed (u. m.) hearted -set (u. m.) -up (n., u. m.) first #aid -aider -born (u. m.) -class (u. m.) corner hand (adv., u. m.) -made (u. m.) -named (u. m.) -nighter -rate (u. m.) -rater fish back backed bed -bellied (u. m.) berry bolt bone cake #day #dinner eater eye -eyed (u. m.) fall -fed (u. m.) garth hook	fish —con. house -joint (v.) line man #market meal monger mouth plate pond pool pot pound skin tail way weir wife woman works worm yard fisher boat boy folk girl man people woman fit out (n.) strip five bar fold -ply (u. m.) -pointed (u. m.) -reeler score -shooter flag bearer boat maker making pole post -raising (u. m.) ship -signal (v.) staff stick stone #stop worm flame -colored (u. m.) -cut (v.) proof thrower tight flange #nut way flannel mouth mouthed flap cake doodle -eared (u. m.) jack flare back (n., u. m.) board light up (n., u. m.) flash back (n., u. m.) board bulb card gun lamp over (n., u. m.) pan	flash —con. point proof flat back (bookbind- ing) bed (printing) boat -bottomed (u. m.) car -compound (v.) fish fold foot (n.) footed hat head headed iron land nose -rolled (u. m.) #silver top -topped (u. m.) ware way wise woods work worm yard flax board drop field -leaved (u. m.) man -polled (u. m.) seed wife woman fla bite -bitten (u. m.) hopper fleet #admiral foot -footed (u. m.) wing flesh brush fly hook -pink (u. m.) pot fleur-de-lis film flam flammer flint #glass hearted lock #paper work worker flip -flap -flip -up (n., u. m.) float board #iron maker man plane stone work flock book man master owner wise flood board cock
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flood —con.	flush	fool	fork —con.	free —con.
#control	bound	fish	maker	hearted
gate	-cut (u. m.)	hardy	man	hold
lamp	-decked (u. m.)	headed	-pronged (u. m.)	holder
light	-decker	proof	smith	-lance (u. m., v.)
lighting	gate	foolscap	tail	man
mark	#head (printing)	foot	-tailed (u. m.)	martin
#plain	#tank	-and-mouth (u. m.)	form	-minded
tide	flute	ball	board	masonry
time	bird	band	#letter	#port
water	like	blower	#work (printing)	-spoken (u. m.)
way	mouth (fish)	board	forth	standing (u. m.)
wood	work	brake	coming	stone
floor	fluvio (c. f.)	breadth	right	thinker
beam	<i>all one word</i>	bridge	with	thinking
board	fly	-candle	fortune	#thought
cloth	away	fall	#hunter	#trade
head	back	-free (u. m.)	#hunting	trader
lamp	ball	gear	teller	way (highway)
#leader	-bitten (u. m.)	-grain	telling	wheel (v.)
line	blow	halt	forty-niner	wheeler
load	blown	hill	foul	wheeling
man	boat	hold	#ball	#will (n.)
mat	boy	-lambert	#brood	will (u. m.)
mop	-by-night (n., u. m.)	licker	#line	woman
#plan	catcher	licking	-looking (u. m.)	freed
#plug	catching	light(s)	mouthed	man
#polish	eater	line	#play	woman
#show	-fish (v.)	lining	-spoken (u. m.)	freeze
space	-fisher	lock	-tongued (u. m.)	out (n., u. m.)
stain	-fisherman	locker	up (n., u. m.)	up (n., u. m.)
walker	#fishing	loose	foundry	freight
ward	flap	man	man	#house
#wax	flapper	mark	#proof (printing)	-mile
-waxing (u. m.)	-free (u. m.)	note	fountain	#room
way	leaf	noted	head	#train
wise	line	pad	#pen	French
work	man	path	four	man
flop	paper	pick	-bagger	-minded (u. m.)
house	proof	plate	-ball (u. m.)	woman
wing (moth)	sheet	-pound	-eyed (u. m.)	fresh
flour	speck	-pound-second	-eyes (fish)	hearted
bag	-specked (u. m.)	power	flush	-looking (u. m.)
#barrel	tail	print	flusher	man
bin	tier	race	flushing	-painted (u. m.)
#blender	trap	rail	fold	fret
#grinder	way	rest	-footed (u. m.)	work
maker	weight	room	-in-hand (n., u. m.)	worked
making	wheel	rope	-masted (u. m.)	friarbird
#mill	winch	scald	-master	frock
#miller	flying	-second	penny (nail)	#coat
#mixer	#boat	slogger	-ply (u. m.)	maker
sack	#bomb	sore	score	frog
flow	#column	stalk	some	belly
meter	#fish	stall	square	eater
off (n., u. m.)	foam	step	squared	-eyed (u. m.)
sheet	bow	stick	-wheeler	face
flower	-crested (u. m.)	stock	fox	fish
bed	#rubber	stone	-faced (u. m.)	hopper
bud	-white (u. m.)	stool	fish	land
-crowned (u. m.)	fog	-ton	hole	mouth
#cup	born	walk	hound	nose
#grower	bound	wall	#hunting	pond
-hung (u. m.)	bow	way	skin	skin
maker	dog	wear	skinned	tongue (medicine)
making	eater	-weary (u. m.)	tail	front
piece	-hidden (u. m.)	work	tailed	-focused (u. m.)
pot	horn	worn	#terrier	line
-scented (u. m.)	-ridden (u. m.)	for (pref.)	trot	#page
#shop	foldup (n., u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	fracto (c. f.)	piece
#show	folk	fore	<i>all one word</i>	stall
#stalk	craft	-age	frame	-wheel (u. m.)
time	#custom	-and-aft (n., u. m.)	house	frontiersman
work	#dance	-and-after (n.)	maker	fronto (c. f.)
flue	free (u. m.)	-edge	making	-occipital
-cure (v.)	lore	-end	smith	-orbital
man	song	-exercise	up (n., u. m.)	<i>rest one word</i>
fluid	way	<i>rest one word</i>	work	frost
-compressed (u. m.)	follow	forest	worker	bird
#drive	through (n., u. m.)	bound	frankhearted	bite
extract (pharm.)	up (n., u. m.)	-clad (u. m.)	free	bound
(n.)	follower-up	-covered (u. m.)	board	bow
glycerate	food	craft	boot	fish
#ounce	grower	#land	booter	-free (u. m.)
#pressure	packer	#ranger	born	-hardy (u. m.)
fluo (c. f.)	shop	side	-for-all (n., u. m.)	-heaving (u. m.)
<i>all one word</i>	sick	fork	-grown (u. m.)	-killed (u. m.)
fluoro (c. f.)	stuff	head	hand (drawing)	lamp
<i>all one word</i>	#value	lift	handed	line

frost —con.	gain —con.	gate —con.	give	goat's
proof	saying	wayman	-and-take (n.,	-hair
work	set	wise	u. m.)	-horn
fruit	-sharing (u. m.)	woman	away (n., u. m.)	God
cake	speaking	works	glacio (c. f.)	-conscious (u. m.)
fly	twist	gay	<i>all one word</i>	-fearing (u. m.)
grower	gall	cat	glad	-forsaken (u. m.)
growing	bladder	-colored (u. m.)	-cheered (u. m.)	-given (u. m.)
man	fly	#dog	hearted	head
picker	stone	-looking (u. m.)	-sad	-man
#salad	galley	gear	glass	-ordained (u. m.)
#shop	man	box	blower	-sent (u. m.)
stalk	#proof (printing)	case	blowing	-sped (u. m.)
#sugar	#slave	-driven (u. m.)	cutter	speed
time	-west (u. m.)	fitter	cutting	-taught (u. m.)
wise	worm	maker	-eater	ward
woman	galvano (c. f.)	man	-eyed (u. m.)	god
worm	<i>all one word</i>	-operated (u. m.)	fish	child
frying #pan	game	#ratio	-hard (u. m.)	daughter
fuel	bag	set	house	father
#line	cock	shift	maker	head
#oil	craft	wheel	making	hood
wood	#owl	gelatin	man	less
full	keeper	-coated (u. m.)	#paper	like
back	keeping	maker	ware	mother
-belled (u. m.)	room	-making (u. m.)	#wool	parent
blood	gang	gelatino (c. f.)	work	send
blooded	land	bromide	worker	ship
bloodedness	man	chloride	working	son
-bound (u. m.)	master	gem	works	sonship
#depth	plank	cutter	glauco (c. f.)	wit (bird)
face	#press	-set (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	goggle
faced	saw	#stone	glaze	-eye (fish)
-fashioned (u. m.)	#war	work	-wheel	-eyed (u. m.)
-flowering (u. m.)	way	genito (c. f.)	work	-nose (bird)
-grown (u. m.)	wayman	<i>all one word</i>	globe	goings-on
-handed (u. m.)	gape	gentle	fish	gold
-headed (u. m.)	seed	folk	holder	beater
hearted	worm	hearted	trotter	beating
-lined (u. m.)	garageman	-looking (u. m.)	trotting	bound
#load	garbage	man (n.)	glosso (c. f.)	brick (swindle)
mouth	#can	-mannered (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	#brick (of real gold)
mouthed	man	mouthed	glove	-bright (u. m.)
#speed	#truck	#sex	maker	-brown (u. m.)
-strength (u. m.)	garnet	-spoken (u. m.)	making	bug
-time (u. m.)	-brown (u. m.)	woman (n.)	#silk	digger
#weight	work	geo (c. f.)	glow	digging
fundholder	gas	<i>all one word</i>	fly	#dust
funnel	bag	germ	lamp	-filled (u. m.)
form	-driven (u. m.)	#cell	meter	finch
maker	-fired (u. m.)	-free (u. m.)	worm	finny (fish)
-shaped (u. m.)	firing	#layer	glue	fish
fur	fitter	proof	#bottle	foil
-clad (u. m.)	fitting	gerrymander	maker	hammer (bird)
#farm	-heated (u. m.)	get	making	head (bird)
-lined (u. m.)	holder	-at-able	pot	-inlaid (u. m.)
#lining	house	away (n., u. m.)	stock	leaf
-trimmed (u. m.)	-laden (u. m.)	off (n., u. m.)	glycerol (c. f.)	maker
fuse	lamp	-together (n., u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	making
#block	light	up (n., u. m.)	glyco (c. f.)	plate (v.)
board	lighted	ghost	<i>all one word</i>	-plated (u. m.)
#gage	lighting	craft	go	-plating (u. m.)
plug	line	-haunted (u. m.)	-ahead (n., u. m.)	#rush
G	lock	land	-as-you-please	smithing
-major	#main	#town	(u. m.)	stone
-man	maker	write (v.)	-back (n., u. m.)	tail (moth)
-minor	man	giddy	-between (n.)	water (liquor)
-sharp	#mask	brain	by (n.)	work
gabfest	meter	brained	cart	worker
gad	tight	head	-devil (n.)	-wrought (u. m.)
about (n., u. m.)	#warfare	headed	down (n.)	golden
fly	#well	-paced (u. m.)	-getter	#age
wall (duck)	worker	gilt	-getting (n., u. m.)	eye (bird)
gaff-topsail	works	-edge (u. m.)	-off (n., u. m.)	-fingered (u. m.)
gag	gastro (c. f.)	-edged (u. m.)	goal	-headed (u. m.)
-check (v.)	-omental	head (fish)	keeper	#mean
#law	<i>rest one word</i>	tail	mouth (fish)	mouthed
man	gate	gin	post	#rule
root	house	house	goat	wing (bird)
#rule	keeper	-run (u. m.)	-bearded (u. m.)	good
gage	leg (u. m.)	ginger	-drunk (u. m.)	by
#block	legged (u. m.)	#ale	-eyed (u. m.)	#fellow
line	man	#beer	fish	-fellowship
pin	#money	bread	herd	-for-nothing
gain	pin	-colored (u. m.)	land	(u. m.)
say	post	skin	#milk	hearted
sayer	tender	spice	stone	-looker
	ward	work	sucker (bird)	-looking (u. m.)
	way			

good —con. -natured (u. m.) #will (kindness) will (asset)	grape —con. shot skin stalk stone vine graph alloy #paper grapho (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> grass bird #blade -clad (u. m.) -covered (u. m.) cutter flat -green (u. m.) hop hopper land nut plot quit (bird) roots (nonliteral) widow widower widowhood	green —con. gage (plum) gill grocer grocery head (duck) headed hearted horn house keeper keeping -leaved (u. m.) #manure room sand (geology) sick stone (mineral) stuff sward tail (fish) town (community) ware wing (bird) #wood (literal) wood (forest) yard greyhound grid iron #leak line griddlecake grill room work grindstone grip man sack wheel gristmill gross #income -minded (u. m.) #ton #weight grotto work ground bird borne #floor #glass hog man mass nut plot #rent #sluice -sluicer speed #swell ward #water work group -connect (v.) #insurance grown up (n., u. m.) upness grub #hoe #prairie stake worm guard house line (printing) plate rail room #wire guardsman guess rope warp work	guest chamber house room rope guide board book craft line #meridian post #rail way #word guider-in guinea #fowl #hen #pig gum #arabio boil chewer digger drop field -gum lac maker making -saline (n.) shoe gun #barrel bearer boat builder cotton crew deck fight fighter fighting fire flint house (naval) lock maker making man #metal #mount paper pit play point powder rack -rivet (v.) room runner running shop shot -shy (u. m.) sight smith stock wale gut less string gut tapercha gutter blood -bred (u. m.) man snipe spout gymno (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> gyneco (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> gyro #horizon #mechanism	gyro —con. #pelorus <i>as combining form, one word</i> H -bar -beam -piece H-hour hack barrow hammer log man saw hag born fish #moth ride (v.) ridden hail #fellow stone storm hair band bird breadth brush -check (n.) cloth cut (n.) do dresser dressing -fibred (u. m.) line lock pin #raiser #ribbon space (printing) splitter splitting spring stone streak stroke (printing) #trigger work worm half -and-half (n., u. m.) -afraid -alive -angry back (football) -backed (u. m.) -baked (u. m.) beak (fish) #binding blood (n.) blooded -bound (u. m.) -bred (u. m.) breed caste #cent -clear cock (v.) cocked (nonlit- eral) -dark #day deck -decked (u. m.) -decker -feed (v.) headed hearted #hour -hourly (u. m.) #load -loaded (u. m.) -mast #measure
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half—con.	hand—con.	hard—con.	haul	head—con.
#mile	hole	back (beetle)	about (n., u. m.)	plate
-miler	-in-hand (u. m.)	-baked (u. m.)	back (n.)	post
-monthly (u. m.)	kerchief	-bitten (u. m.)	haulageway	quarters
#moon	-knit (v.)	-boiled (u. m.)	have-not (n., u. m.)	rail
#nelson	-knitter	#cash	haversack	reach
-on (n., u. m.)	laid	#coal	hawk	rest
pace	-letter (v.)	fist (n.)	bill	ring
paced	#lever	fisted	-billed (u. m.)	room
#past	like	handed	-nosed (u. m.)	rope
penny	line	head	hawse	sail
pennyworth	liner	headed	hole	set
-ripe	made	hearted	#hook	setting (printing)
-shy	maid	-hit (u. m.)	man	shake
-sole (v.)	-me-down (n.,	#labor	piece	sill
#speed	u. m.)	-looking (u. m.)	pipe	skin
stitch	mill	mouth (fish)	hay	spin
-strength (u. m.)	mix (v.)	mouthed	band	spring
title	mold (v.)	-pressed (u. m.)	bird	stall
tone (printing)	off (n., u. m.)	#rubber	cap	stand
track	out (n., u. m.)	#sauce	cart	start
-true	pick (v.)	-set (u. m.)	cock	stick
-truth	picked	#shell (n.)	#fever	stock
way	post	ship	field	stone
-weekly (u. m.)	press	spun	fork	stream
wit	pressman	stand	grower	strong
-witted (u. m.)	print	standing	lift	strongly
-yearly (u. m.)	rail	tack	loft	#tax
hall	railing	tail (fish)	maker	wall
boy	reading	#up	making	waiter
mark	saw	ware	market	water
way	scrape (v.)	wareman	mow	way
ham	set	way (beach)	rack	wear
shackle	shake	#wheat	rake	wind
string	shaking	-won (u. m.)	raker	work
hammer	spade	wood	rick	worker
bird	spike	#work	-scented (u. m.)	working
cloth	splice	wrought	seed	yard
dress (v.)	split	hare	stack	header-up
-hard (u. m.)	spring	brain	time	heal-all (n., u. m.)
-harden (v.)	spun	brained	ward	healthcraft
-hardened (u. m.)	-stamp (v.)	foot	wire	hearing #aid
#hardening	stand	footed	hazel	heart
head	stitch	hearted	-eyed (u. m.)	ache
headed	stone	hound	nut	aching
lock	stroke	lip	he-man	#attack
maker	stuff	lipped	head	beat
man	-tailored (u. m.)	-mad (u. m.)	ache	bird
proof	tap	harness	aching	block
smith	tight	maker	achy	blood
stone	tool	-making (u. m.)	band	bound
#thrower	-tooled (u. m.)	#race	bander	break
toe	-tooling (u. m.)	harum-scarum	block	breaker
-weld (v.)	wear	harvest	board	breaking
work	weave	#lice	cap	broken
-wrought (u. m.)	wheel	man	chaise	burn
hand	work	time	chute	burning
bag	worker	has-been (n.)	cloth	deep
ball	working	hash	dress	#disease
baller	woven	house	-ender	felt
bank (v.)	write (v.)	mark	fish	-free (u. m.)
barrow	writing	hat	foremost	grief
bill	written	band	frame	heavy
book	wrought	box	gate	leaf
-bound (u. m.)	handie-talkie	brim	gear	-leaved (u. m.)
bow	handlebar	brush	house	line
brake	hang	cleaner	hunt	nut
breadth	back (n.)	#hook	hunter	quake
-built (u. m.)	bird	maker	hunting	seed
car	dog	making	lamp	sick
cart	fire	piece (cap)	land	sickening
-carve (v.)	man	pin	ledge	sickness
clap	nail	rack	light	sore
#clapping	nest (bird)	rall	lighting	string
clasp	net	shop	line	struck
-clean (v.)	out (n., u. m.)	stand	liner	throb
craft	over (n., u. m.)	store	lock	-throbbing (u. m.)
crank	worm	#tree	long	-weary (u. m.)
cuff	hanger	hatch	master	wood
cuffed	-back	man	mistress	hearth
#drill	-on	way	mold	man
#fishing	-up	work	most	rug
fold	happy-go-lucky	hatchet	note	stone
grasp	harbor	#face	-on (u. m.)	warming
#grenade	master	-faced (u. m.)	phone	heat
grip	side	fish	piece	drops
gun	hard	man		maker
-high (u. m.)	-and-fast (u. m.)	#stake		making
hold				proof

heat —con.	hem	high —con.	hog —con.	home —con.
#pump	stitch	land (n., u. m.)	frame	sick
#rash	stitching	lander	hide	sickness
-resistant (u. m.)	hema (c. f.)	#light (literal)	nose (machine)	site
stroke	<i>all one word</i>	light (nonliteral)	-nosed (u. m.)	spun
-treat (v.)	hemato (c. f.)	-minded (u. m.)	pen	stead
-treating (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	#pass	skin	steeper
#treatment	hemi (pref.)	#potential	sty	stretch
#wave	<i>all one word</i>	-power (u. m.)	-tie (v.)	town
heathland	hemo (c. f.)	-pressure (u. m., v.)	tight	ward
heaven	<i>all one word</i>	-priced (u. m.)	wash	work
-inspired (u. m.)	hemp	#proof	-wild (u. m.)	worker
-sent (u. m.)	seed	-reaching (u. m.)	yard	woven
ward	string	-rigger (n.)	hog's-back (geol.)	homeo (c. f.)
wide	hen	road	hog's-head	<i>all one word</i>
heaver	bill	#school	hoist	homo
-off	coop	#seas	away (n.)	#legalis
-out	-feathered (u. m.)	stepper	man	#sapiens
-over	fish	stepping	way	homo (c. f.)
heavy	hearted	-tension (u. m.)	hold	-ousia, etc.
back	house	#tide	all (n., u. m.)	<i>rest one word</i>
-duty (u. m.)	pecked	-up (u. m.)	back (n., u. m.)	honey
-eyed (u. m.)	pecking	#water	-clear (n., u. m.)	bee
-footed (u. m.)	roost	way	down (n., u. m.)	-colored (u. m.)
handed	wife	wayman	fast (n., u. m.)	comb
headed	woodite	higher #up	off (n., u. m.)	combed
hearted	yard	hill	out (n., u. m.)	combing
#hydrogen	hence	billy	over (n., u. m.)	dew
-looking (u. m.)	forth	bird	up (n., u. m.)	dewed
-set (u. m.)	forward	#country	upman	drop
#water	hepato (c. f.)	culture (farming)	holder	eater
weight (n., u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	man	-forth	fogle
hecto (c. f.)	hepta (c. f.)	sale	-on	hearted
<i>all one word</i>	<i>all one word</i>	salesman	-up	-laden (u. m.)
hedge	here	side	hole	lipped
born	about	top	-high (u. m.)	maker
bound	after	hind	man	making
breaker	at	brain	through	moon
hog	by	cast	hollow	mooner
hop	from	foremost	back (bookbind-	moonlight
hopper	in	gut (n.)	ing)	moonstruck
maker	inabove	head	-backed (u. m.)	mouthed
making	inafter	most	-eyed (u. m.)	pot
pig	inbefore	quarter	facéd	sucker
row	into	saddle	-ground (u. m.)	sweet
#trimmer	of	#shank	hearted	honor
heel	on	sight	ware	bound
ball	to	wing	holo (c. f.)	#man
band	tofore	hip	<i>all one word</i>	#roll
block	under	bone	holy	worthy
cap	unto	mold	#day	hood
fast	upon	shot	stone	cap
grip	with	hippo (c. f.)	tide	mold
#lift	heroicomic	<i>all one word</i>	#year	wink
maker	herringbone	histo (c. f.)	home	winked
making	hetero (c. f.)	<i>all one word</i>	-baked (u. m.)	winking
pad	-ousia, etc.	hit	body	hoof
path	<i>rest one word</i>	-and-miss (u. m.)	born	beat
piece	hexa (c. f.)	-and-run (u. m.)	bound	bound
plate	<i>all one word</i>	-or-miss (u. m.)	bred	mark
post	hi	hitch	brew	print
print	jackéd	hiker	comer	-printed (u. m.)
ring	jacker	hiking	coming	hook
stay	jacking	hoarfrost	craft	ladder
strap	hide	hoary	-fed (u. m.)	maker
tap	-and-seek (n., u. m.)	-haired (u. m.)	felt	making
helio (c. f.)	away (n., u. m.)	headed	front	man
<i>all one word</i>	bound	hob	-freeze (u. m., v.)	nose
hell	out (n., u. m.)	goblin	-freezer	-nosed (u. m.)
bender	high	nail	freezing	pin
bent	ball	nalled	furnishing(s) (n.)	smith
born	binder	naller	goer	up (n., u. m.)
bound	born	nob	going	worm
box (printing)	boy	nobbed	growing	hooker
bred	bréd	nobbing	grown	-off
cat	brow (nonliteral)	hobbyhorse	keeper	-on
-dark (u. m.)	-caliber (u. m.)	hockshop	keeping	-out
diver	-class (u. m.)	hocus-pocus	land	-over
dog	#climber	hod	lander	-up
fire	flier (n.)	#carrier	life	hoop
hole	flying (u. m.)	man	like	maker
hound	-foreheaded (u. m.)	hodgepodge	made	making
-red (u. m.)	#frequency	hog	maker	stick
ship	handed	back	making	hop
help	-hat (v.)	-backed (u. m.)	owner	about (n., u. m.)
mate	headed	#cholera	owning	off (n., u. m.)
meet	hearted	-faced (u. m.)	plate	scotch
helter-skelter	#intensity	fat	room	toad
	jinks	fish	seeker	yard

hope #chest	hot—con.	humble	ice—con.	ink
hopper	headed	bee	line	-black (u. m.)
burn	hearted	hearted	maker	fish
#ear	house	-looking (u. m.)	making	holder
dozer	#iron	mouthed	man	maker
man	-mix (u. m.)	#pie	pack	making
horehound	pack	-spirited (u. m.)	plant	mill
hormono (c. f.)	plate	humero (c. f.)	plow	mixer
<i>all one word</i>	-press (v.)	-olccranal	quake	pot
horn	rod (nonliteral)	<i>rest one word</i>	#shelf	slinger
bill	-roll (v.)	hump	#storm	spot
blende	-rolled (u. m.)	back	#water	-spotted (u. m.)
blower	spot	backed	work	stain
book	#war	-shouldered (u. m.)	ichthyo (c. f.)	stand
-eyed (u. m.)	-work (v.)	humpty-dumpty	<i>all one word</i>	stone
fly	hotel	hunch	ideo (c. f.)	well
pipe	keeper	back	-unit	writer
stay	man	backed	<i>rest one word</i>	inn
stone	#manager	hundred	idle	keeper
tail	hound	fold	headed	yard
tip	#log	-legged (u. m.)	-looking (u. m.)	inner #man
work	fish	-percenter	-minded (u. m.)	ino (c. f.)
worm	man	-pounder	#wheel	<i>all one word</i>
horny	shark	weight	ileo (c. f.)	insect-borne (u. m.)
handed	hour	hung	<i>all one word</i>	instrumentman
head (fish)	glass	#jury	ilio (c. f.)	inter (pref.)
horse	#hand	-up (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	-American, etc.
back	#wheel	hunger	ill	<i>rest one word</i>
breaker	house	-mad (u. m.)	-being (n.)	intra (pref.)
car	boat	#strike	#blood	-atomic, etc.
cloth	bound	-worn (u. m.)	-born (u. m.)	<i>rest one word</i>
craft	boy	hunts	-bred (u. m.)	intro (pref.)
dealer	break	man	#breeding (n.)	<i>all one word</i>
fair	breaker	woman	-doing (n., u. m.)	Irish
fight	breaking	husbandman	#flame	-American
fish	broken	hush	-fated (u. m.)	-born (u. m.)
flesh	builder	-hush	#health	man
fly	building	#money	-humored (u. m.)	woman
hair	cleaner	hydro (c. f.)	-looking (u. m.)	iron
haired	-cleaning (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	-treat (v.)	#age
head	coat	hygro (c. f.)	#usage	back
herd	dress	<i>all one word</i>	-use (v.)	bound
hide	father	hyper (pref.)	#will	-braced (u. m.)
hoof	fly	-Dorian, etc.	-wisher	#casing
-hour	furnishing(s) (n.)	<i>rest one word</i>	-wishing (u. m.)	clad
jockey	guest	hypo (pref.)	in	fisted
keeper	hold	<i>all one word</i>	-and-in (u. m.)	-free (u. m.)
keeping	holder	hystero (c. f.)	-and-out (u. m.)	handed
laugh	holding	-oophorectomy	-and-outer	hard
laughter	keep (v.)	-salpingo-oopho-	-law (n.)	headed
load	keeper	rectomy	#re, #rem, #situ,	hearted
man	keeping	<i>rest one word</i>	etc. (Latin)	like
manship	line	I	in (pref.)	-lined (u. m.)
meat	maid	-bar	<i>all one word</i>	#lung
mint	man	-beam	inch	maker
#opera	master	-iron	-deep (u. m.)	making
play	mate	-rall	-long (u. m.)	man
pond	mating	ice	meal	master
power	mistress	berg	-pound	mold
power-hour	mother	bird	-ton	monger
power-year	#organ	blind	worm	#ration
pox	owner	#blindness	index-digest	-red (u. m.)
race	pest	blink	india	shod
racer	-raising (u. m.)	boat	#ink	shot (mineral)
racing	ridden	bone	#paper	(u. m.)
sense	room	bound	#rubber	#shot (golf)
shoe	smith	box	indigo	side
shoer	top	breaker	-blue (u. m.)	sided
tail	wares	breaking	-carmine (u. m.)	smith
thief	warming	cap	Indo (c. f.)	stone
#trade	wear	capped	china ¹	ware
whip	wife	-clad (u. m.)	-European, etc.	work
whipper	work	-cold (u. m.)	industrywide	worked
woman	wright	-cooled (u. m.)	infra (pref.)	worker
hot	how	-covered (u. m.)	-anal	working
bed	-do-you-do (n.)	craft	-auricular	works
blood	ever	#cream	-axillary	ironer-up
-blooded (u. m.)	soever	fall	-esophageal	island
box	hub	field	-umbilical	-born (u. m.)
brain	cap	fish	<i>rest one word</i>	-dotted (u. m.)
brained	-deep (u. m.)	#fishing	ingot	man
#bread	maker	-free (u. m.)	#iron	wide
cake	making	house	maker	iso (c. f.)
-cold	human	land	man	-octane
dog	kind		inguino (c. f.)	-oleic
foot	like		<i>all one word</i>	-osmosis
head (n.)				<i>rest one word</i>

¹ Decision of U. S. Board on Geographic Names.

ivory board bound -tinted (u. m.) #tower type (photog.) -white (u. m.)	jewel -bright (u. m.) house -studded (u. m.) jew's-harp jib head headed header man -o-jib stay jig -a-jig back -drill (v.) man saw sawed sawing job holder #lot man #press #printer #shop #ticket #type work joggle #piece work joint #owner -stock (u. m.) worm joke book smith joulemeter journey man work joy hop killer ride stick joke box #joint #jump master off (n., u. m.) rock jungle -clad (u. m.) -covered (u. m.) #fever side junk board #dealer man yard jury #box #fixer -fixing (u. m.) man -rigged (u. m.) woman juxta (c. f.) -ampullar -articular <i>rest one word</i> K -ration -term keel block boat beatman fat haul hauled	keel—con. hauling -laying (u. m.) #line man keep sake worthy kelp fish ware kerato (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> kettle drum drummer stitch key board holder hole lock man note noter ring seat seater smith #station stone stop way word kick about (n., u. m.) back (n., u. m.) -in (n., u. m.) off (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) up (n., u. m.) kid #point skin kill deer (bird) devil joy time (n., u. m.) kiln -dry (v.) eye hole man rib stick tree kilo (pref.) gram-meter volt-ampere watt-hour <i>rest one word</i> kind heart hearted king bird bolt #cobra #crab craft fish fisher head hood hunter like maker making piece pin #post kins folk man people woman kiss-off (n., u. m.)	kitchen #cabinet #garden maid man #servant ware wife work kite flier flying kittenhearted Klans man woman knap sack sacked sacking knee -braced (u. m.) brush cap -deep (u. m.) #halter -high (u. m.) hole #jerk #joint pad pan piece stone strap knick knack point knife board #edge #grinder like man smith #switch way knight -errant head hood knit back #goods wear work knob kerrie #flock stick stone knock about (n., u. m.) away (n., u. m.) down (n., u. m.) -kneec (n.) -kneec (u. m.) off (n., u. m.) -on (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) stone up (n., u. m.) knocker -off -up knot hole horn work know -all (n., u. m.) -how (n., u. m.) -it-all (n., u. m.) -little (n., u. m.) -nothing (n., u. m.) knuckle bone -deep (u. m.) #duster	knuckle—con. #joint -kneec (u. m.) Ku #Klux #Klan L -bar -beam -block -square labio (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> labor saving #union lace bug -edged (u. m.) #edging maker making man #paper piece wing (insect) -winged (u. m.) woman work worked worker lack -all (n., u. m.) beard brain land -Latin -learning (u. m.) love luster sense sense wit ladder -backed (u. m.) #stitch way lady beetle bird bug finger fish fly killer killing like ship lake bed #dwelling front land lander #perch shore side #trout lamb like skin lameduck (nonliter- al) (n., u. m.) lamp black -blown (u. m.) fly -foot holder hole -hour #house light lighted lighter jit maker making man post
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lamp —con. stand wick	laryngo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	lead —con. -gray (u. m.) -in (n., u. m.) line #line (med., naut. only) man off (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) #pencil way work	left —con. ward wing (political) winger (political) wingism (politi- cal)	light —con. #buoy -clad (u. m.) -colored (u. m.) #cruiser -drab (u. m.) -draft (u. m.) face (printing) faced -footed (u. m.) handed headed hearted house house #keeping (nautical) #housekeeping (domestic) houseman keeper man mouthed proof -producing (u. m.) room (navigation) ship -struck (u. m.) weight (n., u. m.) wood -year
lance #corporal man -oblong (u. m.)	latch bolt key man string	leaden -eyed (u. m.) hearted pated -souled (u. m.)	leg band banding piece puller pulling rope (v.) work	lend-lease (all mean- ings)
land #base -based (u. m.) #bird blink born fall fast flood form girl grabber grabbing -grant (u. m.) holder holding #horse lady line locked look looker lord lubber man mark #measure #mine #office owner ownership owning plane -poor (u. m.) power right scape sick side slide slip #snail spout storm #tax #taxer ward wash wire wreck yard	late -born (u. m.) comer coming -lamented (u. m.) -maturing (u. m.)	leader #line work	length ways wise lepto (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	length ways wise lepto (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>
lantern -jawed (u. m.) man #slide #wheel	latero (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	leaf boy bud bug -clad (u. m.) -eating (u. m.) girl hopper #mold -red (u. m.) -shaped (u. m.) stalk work	let down (n., u. m.) off (n., u. m.) up (n., u. m.)	letter bound box #carrier drop gram head #paper -perfect (u. m.) press space spaced spacing writer writing
lap board #joint -lap robe #siding streak streaked streaker weld (v.) -welded (u. m.) -welding (u. m.) wing (bird) work	lath -backed (u. m.) maker work	lean -faced (u. m.) -looking (u. m.) -to (n., u. m.)	level headed #line liberal #arts -minded (u. m.)	lieutenant #colonel -colonelcy #governor -governorship
large brained -eyed -handed (u. m.) hearted #intestine -minded (u. m.) mouthed -scale (u. m.)	laughing #gas stock	leap frog frogger frogging #year	lie belt blood boat boatman #buoy drop #everlasting giver giving guard hold holder jacket like line long #mask #net #preserver raft #rate ring saver saving -size (u. m.) -sized (u. m.) spring tide time timer -weary (u. m.) work	life belt blood boat boatman #buoy drop #everlasting giver giving guard hold holder jacket like line long #mask #net #preserver raft #rate ring saver saving -size (u. m.) -sized (u. m.) spring tide time timer -weary (u. m.) work
lark -colored (u. m.) spur	laundry maid man owner #room #soap woman	lease back (n., u. m.) hold holder holding	light -armed (u. m.) borne brained	lime house juice juicer kiln light lighter pit quat stone wash water
	law -abiding (u. m.) book breaker breaking #court craft -fettered (u. m.) giver giving maker making #office proof suit suiting	leather back -backed (u. m.) board -bound (u. m.) -brown (u. m.) -covered (u. m.) craft fish head headed maker making	link #motion work	lion -bold (u. m.) -headed (u. m.) heart hearted like -maned (u. m.) proof
	lay away (n., u. m.) back (n., u. m.) boy -by (n.) down (n., u. m.) man -minded (u. m.) off (n., u. m.) on (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) over (n., u. m.) -up (n., u. m.) woman	leavetaking	lip read reader reading service stick work listener-in littermate	

litho (c. f.) -offset <i>rest one word</i>	long -con. bow cloth -distance (u. m.) -drawn (u. m.) felt fin (fish) hair (n.) -haired (u. m.) hand (nonliteral) -handed (u. m.) -handled (u. m.) head (n.) headed horn (cattle) -horned (u. m.) jaw (fish) #jump leaf -leaved (u. m.) -legged (u. m.) legs (n.) -lived (u. m.) #measure mouthed neck (duck) -necked (u. m.) nose (n.) -nosed (u. m.) -past (u. m.) shoreman spun spur (bird) standing (u. m.) stitch tail time (u. m.) #ton ways wise wool (sheep) work	low -con. -downer #frequency land (n., u. m.) -lived (u. m.) -lying (u. m.) -power (u. m.) -pressure (u. m.) #tide #water #wattage lower case (printing) cased (printing) #class classman #deck #grade most #world lug bolt mark #rig sail worm lukewarm lumber jack man #room yard lumbo (c. f.) -ovarian <i>rest one word</i> lumen-hour lump fish sucker lunchroom lung #fever fish -grown (u. m.) motor worm lying-in (n., u. m.) lyre bird man tall -tailed (u. m.)	maid #of #honor servant maiden hair head hood #name mail bag box clad guard man -order (u. m.) plane pouch main #brace land lander mast pin sail sheet spring stay stream (nonlit- eral) top topman topmast #yard maize bird -eater (bird) major -domo #general #key #league -leaguer -minor #offense make -believe (n., u. m.) fast (n.) ready (printing) shift up (n., u. m.) weight maker -off -up making #up mal (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> man back bird -child -created (u. m.) -day eater eating -fashion (u. m.) -grown (u. m.) handle handled hater -high (u. m.) hole hood -hour keeper (bird) killer killing kind like made -minute -of-war (ship) power rope servant -size (u. m.) slaughter slayer slaying	man -con. stealer stealing stopping trap ward way wise -woman -year manic-depressive mantel piece shelf tree many -colored (u. m.) -folded (u. m.) plies -sided (u. m.) map land maker making reader reading tack wise marble head hearted -looking (u. m.) -topped (u. m.) -white (u. m.) mare's -nest -tail mark down (n., u. m.) off (n., u. m.) shot up (n., u. m.) marker -down -off -up marks man mansion woman marrowbone marsh buck field land mallow (confec- tion) #mallow (plant) man masonwork mass -minded (u. m.) -produce (v.) #production mast -brown (u. m.) head man master #at #arms #bedroom #key #map #mason mind #of #ceremonies piece ship #stroke #touch work #workman mat board -covered (u. m.) maker making
lob fig lolly tall worm	lobster #pot proof -tailed (u. m.)	lump fish sucker lunchroom lung #fever fish -grown (u. m.) motor worm lying-in (n., u. m.) lyre bird man tall -tailed (u. m.)	major -domo #general #key #league -leaguer -minor #offense make -believe (n., u. m.) fast (n.) ready (printing) shift up (n., u. m.) weight maker -off -up making #up mal (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> man back bird -child -created (u. m.) -day eater eating -fashion (u. m.) -grown (u. m.) handle handled hater -high (u. m.) hole hood -hour keeper (bird) killer killing kind like made -minute -of-war (ship) power rope servant -size (u. m.) slaughter slayer slaying	
lock box fast hole jaw maker making man nut out (n., u. m.) pin #pouch smith step stitch up (n., u. m.) washer work	locker man #room lode star stone stuff lodginghouse log book cock (bird) jam line man roll rolled roller rolling wood work logger head headed logo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> long #ago -awaited (u. m.) beard (n.) bearded (u. m.) bill (bird) -billed (u. m.) boat borne	look down (n., u. m.) -in (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) over (n., u. m.) through (n., u. m.) looker-on loop hole #knot stitch work loose leaf (u. m.) mouthed -tongued (u. m.) lop -eared (u. m.) sided loud mouthed speaker (radio) -voiced (u. m.) love bird born -inspired (u. m.) #knot lorn maker making mate proof seat sick sickness worthy low born boy bred brow (nonliteral) browed (nonlit- eral) -built (u. m.) #caste down (n., u. m.)	loose leaf (u. m.) mouthed -tongued (u. m.) lop -eared (u. m.) sided loud mouthed speaker (radio) -voiced (u. m.) love bird born -inspired (u. m.) #knot lorn maker making mate proof seat sick sickness worthy low born boy bred brow (nonliteral) browed (nonlit- eral) -built (u. m.) #caste down (n., u. m.)	loose leaf (u. m.) mouthed -tongued (u. m.) lop -eared (u. m.) sided loud mouthed speaker (radio) -voiced (u. m.) love bird born -inspired (u. m.) #knot lorn maker making mate proof seat sick sickness worthy low born boy bred brow (nonliteral) browed (nonlit- eral) -built (u. m.) #caste down (n., u. m.)
lob fig lolly tall worm	lobster #pot proof -tailed (u. m.)	lump fish sucker lunchroom lung #fever fish -grown (u. m.) motor worm lying-in (n., u. m.) lyre bird man tall -tailed (u. m.)	major -domo #general #key #league -leaguer -minor #offense make -believe (n., u. m.) fast (n.) ready (printing) shift up (n., u. m.) weight maker -off -up making #up mal (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> man back bird -child -created (u. m.) -day eater eating -fashion (u. m.) -grown (u. m.) handle handled hater -high (u. m.) hole hood -hour keeper (bird) killer killing kind like made -minute -of-war (ship) power rope servant -size (u. m.) slaughter slayer slaying	
lock box fast hole jaw maker making man nut out (n., u. m.) pin #pouch smith step stitch up (n., u. m.) washer work	locker man #room lode star stone stuff lodginghouse log book cock (bird) jam line man roll rolled roller rolling wood work logger head headed logo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> long #ago -awaited (u. m.) beard (n.) bearded (u. m.) bill (bird) -billed (u. m.) boat borne	look down (n., u. m.) -in (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) over (n., u. m.) through (n., u. m.) looker-on loop hole #knot stitch work loose leaf (u. m.) mouthed -tongued (u. m.) lop -eared (u. m.) sided loud mouthed speaker (radio) -voiced (u. m.) love bird born -inspired (u. m.) #knot lorn maker making mate proof seat sick sickness worthy low born boy bred brow (nonliteral) browed (nonlit- eral) -built (u. m.) #caste down (n., u. m.)	loose leaf (u. m.) mouthed -tongued (u. m.) lop -eared (u. m.) sided loud mouthed speaker (radio) -voiced (u. m.) love bird born -inspired (u. m.) #knot lorn maker making mate proof seat sick sickness worthy low born boy bred brow (nonliteral) browed (nonlit- eral) -built (u. m.) #caste down (n., u. m.)	
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lock box fast hole jaw maker making man nut out (n., u. m.) pin #pouch smith step stitch up (n., u. m.) washer work	locker man #room lode star stone stuff lodginghouse log book cock (bird) jam line man roll rolled roller rolling wood work logger head headed logo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> long #ago -awaited (u. m.) beard (n.) bearded (u. m.) bill (bird) -billed (u. m.) boat borne	look down (n., u. m.) -in (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) over (n., u. m.) through (n., u. m.) looker-on loop hole #knot stitch work loose leaf (u. m.) mouthed -tongued (u. m.) lop -eared (u. m.) sided loud mouthed speaker (radio) -voiced (u. m.) love bird born -inspired (u. m.) #knot lorn maker making mate proof seat sick sickness worthy low born boy bred brow (nonliteral) browed (nonlit- eral) -built (u. m.) #caste down (n., u. m.)	loose leaf (u. m.) mouthed -tongued (u. m.) lop -eared (u. m.) sided loud mouthed speaker (radio) -voiced (u. m.) love bird born -inspired (u. m.) #knot lorn maker making mate proof seat sick sickness worthy low born boy bred brow (nonliteral) browed (nonlit- eral) -built (u. m.) #caste down (n., u. m.)	

match	meningo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	mild	minor	monkey—con.
board	merchant	-cured (u. m.)	#key	pot
book	like	hearted	#league	shine
box	man	heartedness	-leaguer	tail
#joint	#ship (vessel)	-spoken (u. m.)	minute	#wrench
-lined (u. m.)	merry	mile	#book	mono (c. f.)
maker	-go-round	-long (u. m.)	#hand	-ideistic
making	maker	-ohm	man	-iodo
mark	making	post	#mark	-iodohydrin
safe	man	-pound	#steak	-ion
stick	meeting	stone	mirror	-ousian
wood	-minded (u. m.)	-ton	-faced (u. m.)	<i>rest one word</i>
May	wing (duck)	way	scope	monthlong (u. m.)
#Day	mesh	-wide (u. m.)	mirthmaking	moon
pole	bag	militiaman	mis (pref.)	beam
tide	#knot	milk	<i>all one word</i>	bill
time	work	#adder	mischief	blind
may	meso (c. f.)	-fed (u. m.)	maker	#blindness
be (adv.)	<i>all one word</i>	#fever	making	blink
beetle	mess	fish	mist	born
bird	hall	head	bow	-bright (u. m.)
bug	kit	house	-clad (u. m.)	calf
day (radio)	man	maid	-covered (u. m.)	down (n.)
fish	mate	man	fall	eye
fly	room	#route	miter	eyed
fowl	tin	#run	#box	face
hap	-up (n., u. m.)	shake	-lock (v.)	facéd
meadow	meta (pref.)	shed	mix	fish
land	<i>all one word</i>	shop	blood	gazing
lark	metal	sick	up (n.)	glow
meal	ammonium	sickness	mixing #room	head
man	bound	sop	mizzen	light
time	-clad (u. m.)	stone	mast	lighter
worm	-coated (u. m.)	-white (u. m.)	mastman	lit
mealy	craft	mill	topman	-mad (u. m.)
bug	-lined (u. m.)	board	mock	man
mouth	ware	cake	bird	#month
mouthed	work	course	-heroic (u. m.)	path
wing (insect)	worker	dam	#turtle	rise
mean	working	feed	up (n., u. m.)	saíl
-acting (u. m.)	works	hand	mockey-up	set
#error	meter	-headed (u. m.)	mocking	shade
-spirited (u. m.)	-amperes	#hole	bird	shine
time (meanwhile)	#angle	house	stock	shiner
#time (astronomi- cal)	gram	man	-up (u. m.)	shining
tone (u. m.)	-kilogram	owner	model	sick
while	-kilogram-second	pond	maker	stone
meat	man	post	making	stricken
bird	-millimeter	race	#school	struck
cutter	metro (c. f.)	ring	board	tide
-eater	<i>all one word</i>	#run	made (u. m.)	walker
-fed (u. m.)	mezzo	site	mole	walking
fly	graph	stock	catcher	-white (u. m.)
hook	relievo	stone	catching	moor
-hungry (u. m.)	soprano	stream	-eyed (u. m.)	ball
man	tint	tail	head	bird
packer	tinter	#tax	heap	fowl
packing	micro (c. f.)	ward	hill	#hen
works	-organism	#waste	skin	tetter (bird)
mechanico (c. f.)	<i>rest one word</i>	#wheel	money	moose
<i>all one word</i>	mid (c. f.)	work	bag	bird
medico (c. f.)	-American, etc.	worker	box	call
<i>all one word</i>	-April	wright	changer	fly
medio (c. f.)	-dish	milli (c. f.)	changing	mop
<i>all one word</i>	-ice	gram-hour	getter	board
medium	-Pacific, etc.	<i>rest one word</i>	getting	head
-brown (u. m.)	-Victorian, etc.	meat	grubber	headed
#frequency	<i>rest one word</i>	#pie	grubbing	stick
weight (n., u. m.)	middle	mind	lender	up (n., u. m.)
mEEK	#age	#cure	lending	mopper-up
-eyed (u. m.)	-aged (u. m.)	#healer	-mad (u. m.)	mopping-up (u. m.)
hearted	breaker	-healing (u. m.)	maker	moreover
-spirited (u. m.)	brow (nonliteral)	reader	making	morning
meetinghouse	-burst (v.)	reading	monger	#sickness
mEgalo (c. f.)	#ear	sight	mongering	#star
<i>all one word</i>	#ground	mine	#order	tide
melon	man	field	saver	#watch
fly	most	layer	saving	mortar
grower	-sized (u. m.)	owner	monk	board
-laden (u. m.)	splitter	#run	bird	ware
like	way	ship	craft	mortgage
monger	weight	sweeper	fish	#bond
-shaped (u. m.)	woman	sweeping	monkey	#deed
worm	mighty	swept (u. m.)	-faced (u. m.)	holder
melt #water	-handed (u. m.)	thrower	#jacket	mosquito
men	hearted	work	like	#boat
folk	mil-foot	worker	nut	#fleet
kind		works	pod	-free (u. m.)
				#net

moss back backed bound bunker (fish) -clad (u. m.) -green (u. m.) -grown (u. m.) head -lined (u. m.) most-favored-nation (u. m.)	mucco (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> mud bank bath boat cap #color -colored (u. m.) fish flow guard head hole house land lark sill skipper (fish) slinger slinging -splashed (u. m.) stain stone sucker track #turtle muddle head headed muddy brained breast (bird) headed mule back #deer man skinner multi (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> muscle bound maker making music -mad (u. m.) maker making room musico (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> musk #deer #hog melon #ox rat mutton bird #chop (meat) chop (shape) fish fist head headed #quad (printing) myria (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> mytho (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> myxo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	nail—con. sick smith -studded (u. m.) name board #day plate sake naptime narco (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> narrow #gauge headed hearted heartedness -mouthed (u. m.) minded naso (c. f.) -occipital -orbital <i>rest one word</i> nationwide native-born (u. m.) nature craft #print navy -blue (u. m.) man woman #yard near -acquainted (u. m.) -bordering (u. m.) by #miss sight sighted neat's-foot (u. m.) neck band -breaking (u. m.) cloth -deep (u. m.) fast -high (u. m.) hole lace laced line mold piece tie wear necro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> needle bill book case fish -made (u. m.) maker making man point pointed proof -shaped (u. m.) -sharp (u. m.) stone #trade woman work worked worker ne'er-do-well neo (c. f.) -Greek, Syriac, etc. <i>rest one word</i> nephro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> nerve ache #block #cell -celled (u. m.)	nerve—con. #center -racked (u. m.) net ball braider #earnings fish maker making man -veined (u. m.) work #worth nettle bird fire foot #rash some neuro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> never -ending (u. m.) more theless new #apparel #array born comer -created (u. m.) fangled -fashioned (u. m.) -front (v.) #look -made (u. m.) market (coat) -mown (u. m.) -rich (u. m.) newlywed news boat boy case cast caster casting dealer #editor -greedy (u. m.) letter making man paper paperboy paperman paperwoman paper #work paper #worker print reader reel room sheet stand teller worthy writer writing nick -eared (u. m.) name nickel plate (v.) -plated (u. m.) -plating (u. m.) type night -black (u. m.) #blindness cap capped -clad (u. m.) clothes club dress #editor	night—con. fall fish flit (bird) fly (insect) -fly (aviation) (v.) -flying (u. m.) fowl gown -grown (u. m.) hawk #letter long (u. m.) man mare #school shade #shift shirt side side time -veiled (u. m.) walker walking ward #watch #watchman wear work worker nimble brained -fingered (u. m.) nimbostratus nine fold holes -killer (bird) -lived (u. m.) penny (nail) pin score nitro (c. f.) -hydro-carbon <i>rest one word</i> no -account (n., u. m.) body -good (n., u. m.) how -par (u. m.) -par-value (u. m.) -show (n., u. m.) -thoroughfare (n.) way (adv.) where whit wise noble -born (u. m.) -featured (u. m.) hearted heartedly heartedness -looking (u. m.) man -minded (u. m.) woman noise maker making no! -pros (v.) -prossed (u. m.) -prossing (u. m.) non -civil-service (u. m.) -coal-bearing (u. m.) -European, etc. -pros (v.) -prossed (u. m.) -prossing (u. m.) #sequitur, etc. <i>as prefix, one word</i> none such theless
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noon	oak	off—con.	olive—con.	orchard
day	-beamed (u. m.)	shoot	-skinned (u. m.)	#house
light	#blight	shore	wood	land
tide	#canker	side	#wood (color)	man
time	-clad (u. m.)	-sorts (n.)	omni (c. f.)	orderly #room
north	-green (u. m.)	spring	-ignorant	organ
borne	#leaf	stage	<i>rest one word</i>	bird
bound	-leaved (u. m.)	take	on	#grinder
east	wood (color)	-the-record (u. m.)	-and-off (n., u. m.)	maker
eastern	oar	type	-go (n.)	#pipe
#end	fish	ward	<i>as noun and ad-</i>	organo (c. f.)
going	-footed (u. m.)	-wheel (n.)	<i>jective, one word</i>	<i>all one word</i>
land	lock	-wheeler (n.)	once	ornitho (c. f.)
light	oars	-white (u. m.)	-over (n.)	<i>all one word</i>
most	man	#year	#removed	orrisroot
-northeast	woman	office	-run (u. m.)	ortho (c. f.)
#shore	oat	#boy	one	<i>all one word</i>
#side	bin	holder	-acter	osteo (c. f.)
-sider	cake	seeker	-armed (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>
ward	-fed (u. m.)	-seeking (u. m.)	-decker	other
nose	field	worker	-eyed (u. m.)	wise
bag	land	ofttimes	fold	#world
bleed	meal	ohm	-half	worldliness
bone	seed	-ammeter	-handed (u. m.)	worldly
dive	oath	meter	ness	oto (c. f.)
gay	bound	-mile	-piece (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>
guard	breaker	oil	self	out
-high (u. m.)	worthy	bird	-sided (u. m.)	-and-out (u. m.)
hole	oblong	#burner	-sidedness	-and-outer (n.)
-led (u. m.)	-elliptic (u. m.)	cake	signed (u. m.)	-loud (u. m.)
piece	-leaved (u. m.)	can	-step (dance)	-Machiavelli, etc.
pipe	-linear (u. m.)	cloth	-striper	-of-date (u. m.)
ring	-ovate (u. m.)	coat	time (u. m.)	-of-door(s) (u. m.)
-thumbing (u. m.)	-shaped (u. m.)	cup	-two	-of-State (u. m.)
-up (u. m.)	-triangular (u. m.)	-driven (u. m.)	-two-three	-of-the-way (u. m.)
wheel	occipito (c. f.)	-fed (u. m.)	-way (u. m.)	-to-out (u. m.)
notch	-otic	field	onion	<i>as prefix, one word</i>
board	<i>rest one word</i>	fish	peel	outer
wing (moth)	ocean	-forming (u. m.)	skin	#clothing
note	-born (u. m.)	-harden (v.)	open	#man
book	borne	hole	-air (u. m.)	most
head	bound	man	-armed (u. m.)	wear
holder	-girdled (u. m.)	paper	-back (u. m.)	outward
#paper	going	proof	-backed (u. m.)	-bound (u. m.)
worthy	side	proofing	band (yarn)	-bounder
notwithstanding	-spanning (u. m.)	seed	beak (bird)	ovate
novel	#trade	skin	bill (bird)	-acuminate (u. m.)
craft	wide	skinned	cast	-oblong (u. m.)
maker	wise	-soaked (u. m.)	cut (mining)	ovato (c. f.)
making	octo (c. f.)	stone	#door	-oblong
#reader	<i>all one word</i>	stove	#end	-orbicular
-reading (u. m.)	odd	-temper (v.)	-faced (u. m.)	<i>rest one word</i>
#writer	-jobber	tight	handed	oven
-writing (u. m.)	-jobman	tightness	handedly	baked
nucleo (c. f.)	-looking (u. m.)	way	handedness	bird
<i>all one word</i>	#lot	man (arbiter)	hearted	dried
nun	#number	-numbered (u. m.)	#house	dry
bird	woman	old	minded	drying
#buoy	off	-fashioned (u. m.)	mouthed	man
nurse	-and-on (u. m.)	-fogy (u. m.)	#pit	peel
girl	beat	-growing (u. m.)	#shop	stone
hound (fish)	cast	hearted	side (u. m.)	ware
maid	center (u. m.)	land (geol.)	-sided (u. m.)	wise
nursery	color (u. m.)	-looking (u. m.)	#view	over
maid	-colored (u. m.)	#maid	work	-the-counter (u. m.)
man	cut (printing)	-maidish (u. m.)	worked	<i>as combining form,</i>
#rhyme	day	#man	opera	<i>one word</i>
#school	-fall (v.)	-new	goer	owl
nut	-flavor (n., u. m.)	#rose	going	#ear
breaker	-flow	style (printing)	#house	-eyed (u. m.)
-brown (u. m.)	-go (n.)	timer	#singer	head (bird)
cake	going	wife (fish)	ophthalmo (c. f.)	light
#coal	grade	#woman	<i>all one word</i>	wide
cracker	hand	-young	orange	ox
#dash (printing)	handed	oleo	ade	bird
hatch	look	#butter	bird	biter
hook	-lying (u. m.)	#gear	blossom	blood (color)
#margarine	peak	#oil	-colored (u. m.)	boy
#oil	print	#strut	grower	boy
pecker	put	<i>as combining form,</i>	#marmalade	brake
pick	-reckoning (n.)	<i>one word</i>	#orchard	cart
#squad (printing)	saddle	olive	man	cheek
-shaped (u. m.)	scape	#branch	peel	eye
shell	scour	-brown (u. m.)	#pekoe	-eyed (u. m.)
sweet	scouring	-clad (u. m.)	-red (u. m.)	fly
weevil	scum	-drab (u. m.)	stick	gall
	set	-growing (u. m.)	woman	harrow
		#oil	wood	hide

ox—con.	pale—con.	part	pea—con.	pen—con.
horn	buck	-finished (u. m.)	#coal	man
house	-cheeked (u. m.)	#owner	coat	manship
like	face (n.)	-time (u. m.)	cock	master
man	-faced (u. m.)	-timer	cod	#name
shoe	hearted	#way	field	#picture
skin	-looking (u. m.)	parti (c. f.)	fowl	point
tail	-reddish (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	-green (u. m.)	pusher
#team	paleo (c. f.)	party	hen	rack
oxy (c. f.)	-Christian, etc.	#line	jacket	script
<i>all one word</i>	<i>rest one word</i>	making	like	-shaped (u. m.)
oyster	pallbearer	#wall	nut	#sketch
bed	palm	parvi (c. f.)	shooter	stock
bird	-green (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	-sized (u. m.)	tail
#catcher (bird)	#leaf	pass	#soup	trough
#crab	#oil	back (n.)	stick	wiper
#cracker	-shaded (u. m.)	book	sticking	woman
fish	wise	key	#weevil	work
house	worm	man	peace	worker
man	palmi (c. f.)	out (n., u. m.)	-blessed (u. m.)	pencil
root	<i>all one word</i>	over	breaker	#box
seed	pan	port	breaking	#case
shell	-American, etc.	way	-loving (u. m.)	#drawing
-white (u. m.)	-broil (v.)	word	maker	holder
woman	#ice	passage	making	maker
	<i>rest one word</i>	#money	man	making
pace	Pan	way	monger	-mark (v.)
board	#American Union	passenger	mongering	wood
maker	(official name)	#car	#offering	penny
making	hellenic	-mile	#officer	-a-liner
#setter	panel	passer-by	#pipe	bird
-setting (u. m.)	board	passion	time	pincher
pachy (c. f.)	-lined (u. m.)	-driven (u. m.)	peach	weight
<i>all one word</i>	work	-feeding (u. m.)	bloom	winkle
pack	panic	-filled (u. m.)	blossom	wise
#animal	proof	#play	blow	worth
board	-stricken (u. m.)	paste	#canker	pent
bullder	panto (c. f.)	board	-colored (u. m.)	house
cloth	<i>all one word</i>	down (n., u. m.)	#moth	#roof
horse	pantry	pot	peak #load	stock
house	man	pastry	pear	-up (u. m.)
#ice	woman	#cook	#gage	penta (c. f.)
-laden (u. m.)	paper	man	-shaped (u. m.)	-acetate
maker	back (n.)	pastureland	pearl	<i>rest one word</i>
making	backed	patch	bird	peptalk
man	board(s)	head (bird)	-eyed (u. m.)	pepper
sack	bound	#pocket	fish	box
saddle	boy	#test	fisher	corn
staff	cutler	word	fishing	mint
thread	hanger	work	-pure (u. m.)	pot
ware	hanging	path	-set (u. m.)	-red (u. m.)
way	maker	breaker	#shell	#sauce
packing	making	finder	sides (fish)	per
#box	#money	finding	-studded (u. m.)	#annum
house	mouth (fish)	way	-white (u. m.)	#capit
pad	#pulp	patho (c. f.)	peat	cent
cloth	shell (n., u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	house	centage
lock	-shelled (u. m.)	patri (c. f.)	land	centile
#saw	-thin (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	man	#centum
stone	weight	patrol	-roofed (u. m.)	compound
tree	-white (u. m.)	man	stack	(chem.)
paddle	work	#wagon	pebble	current (bot.)
#beam	papier #mache	work	hearted	#diem
#box	para (c. f. or pref.)	pattern	-paved (u. m.)	salt (chem.)
fish	-aminobenzoic	maker	stone	#se
#wheel	-analgesia	making	-strewn (u. m.)	sulfide
page	-anesthesia	patty	ware	peri (pref.)
-for-page (u. m.)	#red	cake	peel	-insular
#proof (printing)	<i>rest one word</i>	#shell	man	<i>rest one word</i>
painkiller	parcel	pawn	off (n., u. m.)	pest
pains	#carrier	broker	peep	hole
taker	-plate (v.)	shop	eye	house
taking	#post	#ticket	hole	-ridden (u. m.)
worthy	parchment	pay	show	pet
paint	-covered (u. m.)	back (n., u. m.)	sight	cock
box	#maker	check	peg	#flamb
brush	-making (u. m.)	day	board	peter
#filler	#paper	dirt	box	man
maker	parieto (c. f.)	#envelope	leg	net
making	-occipital	load	man	pellmell
mixer	<i>rest one word</i>	master	pellmell	pen
pot	parimutuel	mistress	-cancel (v.)	craft
room	park	off (n., u. m.)	craft	head
-stained (u. m.)	#forest	roll	holder	holder
work	way	sheet	knife	maker
pale	work	#station	maker	making
belly	parlor	pea	chick	
-blue (u. m.)	#car	bird		
breast (bird)	maid	chick		

pharmaco (c. f.) -oryctology <i>rest one word</i>	pie -con. man marker	pile -con. up (n., u. m.) #weave work worm woven	pine -con. #tar wood(s)	plague -infested (u. m.) proof
pharyngo (c. f.) -esophageal -oral <i>rest one word</i>	pan plant #plate shop -stuffed (u. m.) #tin woman	pill box (military) bug maker making -rolling (u. m.) -taking (u. m.) worm	pink -blossomed (u. m.) eye (n.) -eyed (u. m.) fish foot -footed (u. m.) #salmon #violet	plain back (fabric) -bodied (u. m.) -clothed (u. m.) clothes (u. m.) clothes man -headed (u. m.) hearted -looking (u. m.) -spoken (u. m.) tail ward work
phase meter -wound (u. m.)	piece -dye (v.) #goods meal mold #rate work worker	pillow case #fight made slip work	pipe #ashes #clay -drawn (u. m.) dream dreamer dreaming fish fitter fitting layer laying line lined lining maker making man mouth (fish)	plane #curve -mile -parallel (u. m.) table (surveying)
pheno (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	piezo (c. f.) -oscillator <i>rest one word</i>	pilot #balloon #boat #burner #chart house #light man #pin	plaster #organ -shaped (u. m.) stem stone walker work	plani (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>
philo (c. f.) -French, etc. <i>rest one word</i>	pier #buttness #dam drop head #table	pin ball block bone boy case cushion -eyed (u. m.) fall feather fire fish fold folding	pistol gram graph proof	plano (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>
phlebo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pig -back (v.) -backed (u. m.) #bed -bellied (u. m.) belly -eyed (u. m.) face -faced (u. m.) fish foot -footed (u. m.) head headed	pinch back bar beck cock fist gut -hit (v.) -hitter penny	piston head #pin #rod #valve	plant #food house life #louse wide plaster bill (bird) board #cast work
phono (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion -tailed (u. m.) up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	pit bird #coal -eyed (u. m.) fall head -headed (u. m.) hole maker making man mark -marked (u. m.) #prop -rotted (u. m.) saw side work	plat band book
phospho (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	plato -rolled (u. m.) way #wheel work worker	plasty (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>
photo (c. f.) -offset -oxidation -oxidative <i>rest one word</i>	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	plato -rolled (u. m.) way #wheel work worker	play -act (v.) back (n., u. m.) bill book box boy broker craftsman day down (n., u. m.) fellow field folk goer going ground house maker making man mate off (n., u. m.) pen reader reading room script sult
phreno (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	plato -rolled (u. m.) way #wheel work worker	
phrase book maker making man mark (music) monger	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	plato -rolled (u. m.) way #wheel work worker	
phylo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	plato -rolled (u. m.) way #wheel work worker	
physico (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	plato -rolled (u. m.) way #wheel work worker	
physio (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	plato -rolled (u. m.) way #wheel work worker	
phyto (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	plato -rolled (u. m.) way #wheel work worker	
piano #action forte graph #organ player	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	plato -rolled (u. m.) way #wheel work worker	
pick aback ax #clock lock man -me-up (n., u. m.) off (n., u. m.) over (n., u. m.) pocket pole shaft smith up (n., u. m.) work	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	plato -rolled (u. m.) way #wheel work worker	
picker-up	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	plato -rolled (u. m.) way #wheel work worker	
picket boat #fence #line pickle -cured (u. m.) man worm	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	plato -rolled (u. m.) way #wheel work worker	
picture #book craft maker making #writing	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	plato -rolled (u. m.) way #wheel work worker	
pie bald crust -eater -eyed (u. m.) house maker making	philo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	pinion up (n., u. m.) #valve wheel -wing (v.) work worm	plato -rolled (u. m.) way #wheel work worker	

play —con.	point	por —con.	pot —con.	preter (pref.)
thing	blank	eater	stone	<i>all one word</i>
time	#hole (printing)	fish	ware	price
work	#lace	#pie	#wheel	#cutter
wright	#system	port	whisky	-cutting (u. m.)
writer	wise	crayon	work	#fixer
writing	poison	cullis	potato	-fixing (u. m.)
#yard	-dipped (u. m.)	#duty	#field	#index
pleasure	#gas	fire	#scab	list
-bent (u. m.)	maker	folio	-sick (u. m.)	prick
#boat	poke	hole	poultry	-eared (u. m.)
bound	#check	hook	#house	mark
man	hole	man	#keeper	#punch
-seeking (u. m.)	pole	manteau	-keeping (u. m.)	seam
-tired (u. m.)	arm	-mouthed (u. m.)	man	priest
-weary (u. m.)	-armed (u. m.)	side	#raiser	craft
pledge	ax	sider	-raising (u. m.)	fish
bound	axer	#wine	#yard	hood
-free (u. m.)	burn	porterhouse	pound	-prince
making	cat	post	cake	prime
pie (c. f.)	-dried (u. m.)	#auger	-foolish (u. m.)	#minister
<i>all one word</i>	horse	#bellum	-foot	-ministerial (u. m.)
pleuro (c. f.)	#jump	#bill	keeper	-ministership
<i>all one word</i>	man	#binder	man	-ministry
plow	-pile (v.)	#boat	master	primrose
boy	#rot	#brake	stone	-scented (u. m.)
-bred (u. m.)	setter	#captain	worth	tide
fish	-shaped (u. m.)	#card	powder	time
hand	sitter	#cedar	-blue (u. m.)	prince
horse	-stack (v.)	#chaise	box	craft
land	star	#chariot	#flag	hood
line	timber	-Christian, etc.	#flask	-priest
maker	trap	#coach	#horn	#regent
making	-vault (v.)	#croaker (fish)	#house	print
man	#vaulter	#day	#keg	cloth
pan	ward	#diem	maker	line
point	wood	#flag	making	script
-shaped (u. m.)	police	-free (u. m.)	man	shop
share	#court	#horn	#mill	works
shoe	#dog	#horse	#puff	printing
sole	man	#hospital (military)	#room	-in (n., u. m.)
staff	woman	#insulator	-scorched (u. m.)	#ink
#tail	poiley	#locust	power	#machine
wise	holder	#meridiem	boat	#office
woman	maker	#mortem	dive	-out (n., u. m.)
wright	making	#note	-driven (u. m.)	#press
plug	#racket	#oak	house	prison
board	politico (c. f.)	#obit	line	#bars
#fuse	-orthodox	#octavo	load	bound
hole	<i>rest one word</i>	#office	#loom	-free (u. m.)
-in (n., u. m.)	poll	#partum	-operated (u. m.)	-made (u. m.)
man	book	#race	pack	prize
tray	#parrot	#road	plant	#court
-ugly (n., u. m.)	#tax	#route	#politics	#crew
plume	polo	#school (military)	#shovel	fight
-crowned (u. m.)	#coat	#term	prairie	fighter
maker	#shirt	#town	#chicken	fighting
making	poly (c. f.)	#trader	#dog	holder
pluri (c. f.)	<i>all one word</i>	<i>as prefix, one word</i>	#schooner	#ring
<i>all one word</i>	pond	pot	praise	taker
pluto (c. f.)	fish	ash	-deserving (u. m.)	taking
<i>all one word</i>	man	bellied	-spoiled (u. m.)	winner
pneumato (c. f.)	pool	belly	worthiness	-winning (u. m.)
-hydato-genetic	room	boil	worthy	
(u. m.)	#table	boiled	pre (pref.)	
<i>rest one word</i>	poor	boiler	-Incan, etc.	
pneumo (c. f.)	-blooded (u. m.)	bound	<i>rest one word</i>	
<i>all one word</i>	farm	#cheese	president	
pock	house	#clay	-elect	
house	-spirited (u. m.)	#color	#pro #tempore	
mark	will (bird)	eye	press	
-marked (u. m.)	pop	hanger	#agent	
-pit (v.)	corn	head	-agency	
pocket	eye	herb	board	
#battleship	eyed	hole	fat	
book (purse)	gun	hook	feeder	
#book (book)	over (n.)	house	feeding	
#borough	-up (n., u. m.)	hunter	-forge (v.)	
-eyed (u. m.)	poppy	latch	-made (u. m.)	
knife	-bordered (u. m.)	lid	man	
#lighter	cock	line	mark	
#money	field	luck	pack (v.)	
piece	fish	man	#proof (printing)	
-sized (u. m.)	head	pie	#release	
-veto (v.)	-red (u. m.)	pourri	#revise	
poet	seed	rack	room	
-artist	pork	#roast	woman	
#laureate	#barrel	shoot	work	
-painter	#chop	shot	worker	

proof —con. read reader reading room sheet #spirit proso (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> proto (c. f.) -Egyptian, etc. <i>rest one word</i> proud -blooded (u. m.) hearted -looking (u. m.) -minded (u. m.) psalmbook pseudo (c. f.) -Messiah, etc. -occidental -official -orientalism -orthorhombic -osteomalacia -owner <i>rest one word</i> psycho (c. f.) -organic <i>rest one word</i> ptero (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> public hearted -minded (u. m.) -spirited (u. m.) #works pudding face -faced (u. m.) head headed wife (fish) puff back (bird) bird leg (bird) #paste pug mill miller nose nosed -pile (v.) pull back (n., u. m.) boat #box devil down (n., u. m.) off (n., u. m.) -on (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) over (n., u. m.) -push (u. m.) through (n., u. m.) -up (n., u. m.) puller -in -out pulp board stone wood pump #cylinder #drill handle (v.) house man room punch board bowl card -drunk (u. m.) holder line mark	punch —con. -marked (u. m.) #press punctureproof pup #tent puppet man master #play #show pure blood blooded bred #line (biol.) purple -blue (u. m.) -clad (u. m.) -colored (u. m.) heart (wood) purse making -proud (u. m.) #strings push ball button card cart off (n., u. m.) over (n., u. m.) pin -pull (u. m.) pussy cat foot footed footer footing put back (n., u. m.) log off (n., u. m.) -on (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) -up (n., u. m.) putter -forth -in -off -on -out -through -up putty blower -colored (u. m.) head hearted #knife work puzzle brain head headed man pyo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> pyro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> Q -boat -fever -ship quadline quadri (c. f.) -invariant <i>rest one word</i> quarry #face man stone quarter -angled (u. m.) back #boards -bound (u. m.) -breed (u. m.)	quarter —con. -cast (u. m.) -cut (u. m.) #day deck decker man master -miler #note pace -phase (u. m.) saw (v.) sawed sawing sawn #section staff stretch #tone -yearly (adv.) quartermaster #general -generalship #sergeant quasi <i>all hyphenated</i> queen #bee cake craft fish #mother #olive #post #regent right quick #assets born -change (u. m., v.) -drawn (u. m.) #fire #firer foot -freeze (u. m., v.) -freezing (u. m.) -handed (u. m.) hatch hearted lime sand saver set silver silvered silvering step #time -witted (u. m.) work (naut.) quill back fish tail work quin (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> quit claim claimed rent rabbit -backed (u. m.) -eared (u. m.) #fever #foot hearted mouth -mouthed (u. m.) #punch skin race about (n., u. m.) course goer going	race —con. #hatred horse like #riot #suicide track way rack #block -lashing (u. m.) way #wheel work radar man scope radio #amplifier #antenna #channel #communication #control #engineer #engineering #link #range #receiver #set #spectator #transmitter #tube #wave <i>as combining form, one word</i> radiumtherapy rag bolt #doll fish house -made (u. m.) man picker seller shop sorter tag time rail bird borne guard head maker making man -ridden (u. m.) road roader roadman setter splitter #train way way #maker wayman rain band beat (n.) -beaten (u. m.) bird bound bow -bright (u. m.) burst check coat drop fall #forest fowl #gale light maker making proof -soft (u. m.) spot	rain —con. storm tight wash water worm rainbow #chaser -colored (u. m.) #trout rake hell hellish off (n., u. m.) ram -jet (u. m.) line rod shackle ranch #hand house man woman range finder keeper land #light man rider work rapid #fire #transit rare #carth #gas ripe rash -brain (u. m.) -brained (u. m.) -headed (u. m.) -hearted (u. m.) -minded (u. m.) rat bite catcher catching fish hole -infested (u. m.) line _proof #race tail -talled (u. m.) -tight (u. m.) trap rate -aided (u. m.) #base #cutter -cutting (u. m.) -fixing (u. m.) maker making -raising (u. m.) setting rattle bones box brain brained head headed ran skull skulled snake trap raw boned bones -edged (u. m.) hide -looking (u. m.) #material #wool
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razor	red—con.	ridge	ring—con.	rock—con.
back	shank (bird)	band	-tiled (u. m.)	pile
backed	skin (n.)	land	time	-ribbed (u. m.)
bill	-skinned (u. m.)	pole	-up (n., u. m.)	#salt
-billed (u. m.)	start (bird)	poled	wall	shaft
#blade	tail (bird)	rope	wise	slide
edge	tape (nonliteral)	top	worm	staff
edged	throat (bird)	way		#wool
-keen (u. m.)	-throated (u. m.)	rifraff		work
maker	ward	rifle	rip	rod
making	wing (bird)	bird	cord	maker
man	wood	man	rap	roaring
-sharp (u. m.)	-yellow (u. m.)	#pit	rapping	man
strop		#proof	sack	mill
razzle-dazzle	reed	#frange	saw	-shaped (u. m.)
re (pref.)	bird	shot	snorter	roe
-cover (cover	buck	rig	snorting	buck
again), -create	maker	out (n., u. m.)	tide	#deer
(create again),	making	-up (n., u. m.)	-up (n., u. m.)	stone
etc.	#organ	right	river	roentgeno (c. f.)
-cross-examination	plot	about	bank	<i>all one word</i>
-ice	#stop	about-face	bed	roll
-ink	-thatched (u. m.)	-angle (u. m., v.)	borne	about (n., u. m.)
-redirect	work	-angled (u. m.)	#bottom	back (n., u. m.)
<i>rest one word</i>	reef	#away	damp	call
reading #room	#knoll	-born (u. m.)	-formed (u. m.)	film
ready	#knot	#band	front	#leaf
-built (u. m.)	regionwide	-handed (u. m.)	head	mop (herring)
-handed (u. m.)	religio (c. f.)	-hander	#horse	over (n., u. m.)
made (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	-headed (u. m.)	man	top
#reference	remainderman	hearted	scape	up (n., u. m.)
room	repair	most	side	way
-witted (u. m.)	man	-of-way	sider	roller
rear	#shop	#turn	wash	#backer
#end	representative	ward	way	#bearing
horse (insect)	#at #large	#whale	-worn (u. m.)	#coaster
most	elect	wing (political)	road	-made (u. m.)
view (u. m.)	research	winger (political)	bank	maker
ward	#study	wingism (political)	bed	making
reception #room	#worker	wingism (political)	block	man
record	resino (c. f.)		book	-milled (u. m.)
breaker	<i>all one word</i>	rim	builder	#press
breaking	respectworthy	base	building	#skate
keeper	rest	bound	craft	Romano
keeping	#cure	-deep (u. m.)	fellow	-canonical, etc.
maker	house	fire	head	#cheese
making	-refreshed (u. m.)	land	hog	-Gallic, etc.
recti (c. f.)	room	lock	house	roof
<i>all one word</i>	retro (c. f.)	maker	maker	garden
recto (c. f.)	-ocular	making	making	line
<i>all one word</i>	-omental	rock	man	load
red	-operative	#wheel	map	man
#ant	-oral		master	#tile
bait (v.)	<i>rest one word</i>	ring	#runner (bird)	top
baiter	rhea (c. f.)	-adorned (u. m.)	#scraper	tree
belly	<i>all one word</i>	-banded (u. m.)	#show	ward
bill	rhinestone	bark	side	room
-billed (u. m.)	rhino (c. f.)	bill	sider	#clerk
bird	<i>all one word</i>	-billed (u. m.)	stead	keeper
#blood	rhizo (c. f.)	#binder	stone	mate
-blooded (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	bolt	#system	roominghouse
bone	rib	bone	#test	root
breast (bird)	band	boned	track	#beer
buck	#cut	bound	way	bound
bug	-pointed (u. m.)	craft	-weary (u. m.)	cap
cap (porter)	#roast	dove	wise	-cutting (u. m.)
coat (n.)	work	eye (n.)	worthy	fast
eye (n.)	ribbon	#finger	rock	hold
-eyed (u. m.)	back	giver	aby	#mean #square
-faced (u. m.)	-bound (u. m.)	giving	#bass	#rot
fin (fish)	fish	goer	bird	stalk
finch	maker	head	born	stock
fish	#snake	-in (n., u. m.)	bottom (nonlit-	worm
#flag	rice	lead (v.)	eral)	rope
#fox	bird	leader	bound	bound
-haired (u. m.)	field	maker	#climber	dance
handed	grower	making	-climbing (u. m.)	dancer
head (n.)	growing	master	craft	dancing
headed	land	neck (bird)	#crusher	-fastened (u. m.)
hearted	#paper	-necked (u. m.)	#drill	house
-hot (u. m.)	-throwing (u. m.)	-off (n., u. m.)	#dust	layer
#lead	#water	pin	fall (n.)	laying
leg (bird)	rich	-porous (u. m.)	-fallen (u. m.)	maker
-legged (u. m.)	-bound (u. m.)	-shaped (u. m.)	fast	making
#letter	-clad (u. m.)	side	fill	stitch
#man	-looking (u. m.)	sider	firm	#wine
#pepper	rick	#spot	fish	walk
poll (bird)	rack	stand	#garden	walker
#rot	stand	stick	hearted	way
	yard	tail	man	work

rose -bright (u. m.) bud drop fish head -headed (u. m.) -scented (u. m.) -sweet (u. m.) tan time #tree #water worm	row boat lock off (n., u. m.) port rub -a-dub down (n., u. m.) stone rubber -down -lined (u. m.) neck necker nose (fish) -off #plant proofed -set (u. m.) stamp (nonliteral) (n., u. m., v.) #stamp (n.) -stamped (u. m.) stone #tree rubble stone work ruby -hued (u. m.) -red (u. m.) -set (u. m.) tail throat (bird) -throated (u. m.) rudder #brake head hole post stock #tackle rule maker making monger #of #thumb rum -crazed (u. m.) runner running seller selling shop rumpus #room run about (n., u. m.) around (n., u. m.) away (n., u. m.) back (n., u. m.) by (n.) down (n., u. m.) fish holder -in (n., u. m.) keeper off (n., u. m.) -on (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) over (n., u. m.) through (n., u. m.) up (n., u. m.) way runner-up rush -bottomed (u. m.) #hour land light like Russo (c. f.) -Chinese, etc. <i>rest one word</i> rust -brown (u. m.) -eaten (u. m.) #fungus proof proofing	rust—con. -resistant (u. m.) -stained (u. m.) rye #bread #field #whisky S -bend -brake -iron -shaped -trap -wrench S -boat -ray Sabbath breaker breaking keeper keeping saber bill fish -legged (u. m.) tooth -toothed (u. m.) wing (bird) sable -cloaked (u. m.) fish saccharo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> sack bearer cloth clothed #coat -coated (u. m.) #duty maker -making (u. m.) man -shaped (u. m.) time sacro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> sad -eyed (u. m.) hearted iron #sack -voiced (u. m.) saddle back -backed (u. m.) bag bow cloth -graft (v.) #horse like maker -making (u. m.) nose -nosed (u. m.) #roof room #seat sick #soap sore soreness #stitch -stitched (u. m.) #stitcher tree -wire (u. m.) wise safe blower blowing breaker breaking #conduct cracker	safe—con. cracking -deposit (u. m.) guard guarded guarding #hit hold keeper keeping light (photog.) maker making sage brush brusher leaf -leaved (u. m.) #tea sail boat cloth -dotted (u. m.) fish flying keeper maker making #model plane room yard sailor fish -laborer man -minded (u. m.) proof saint like maker making sale goer note room work yard sales #account book clerk lady man #manager manship people person room #tax woman salmon -colored (u. m.) #fishing -red (u. m.) #steak saloon #deck keeper salpingo (c. f.) -oophorectomy -oophoritis -ovariotomy -ovaritosis <i>rest one word</i> salt box catch cellar -cured (u. m.) #fish house #flick maker making man #marsh master mouth	salt—con. pack pan peter pit pond #pork room shaker spoon spoonful sprinkler #water worker works yard salver form -shaped (u. m.) sample #book #box #case maker -making (u. m.) man room sand bag bagged bagger bagging bank bar bath bin blast blasted blaster blasting blown board box boy (insect) -built (u. m.) -buried (u. m.) -cast (u. m., v.) culture #dune fill #finish fish flea fly glass heat hill -hiller hog hole lapper line lot lotter man necker (bird) paper papered paperer papering peep (bird) pile pipe piper pit -pump (u. m., v.) shoe spit stone storm table weld (v.) -welded (u. m.) -welding (u. m.) worm sandy -bottomed (u. m.) -red (u. m.) sangfroid
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sans	scale—con.	school—con.	screech	sea—con.
#peer	fly	mate	bird	folk
#serif	maker	miss	#owl	food
#souci	making	mistress	screen	fowl
sap	man	room	land	front
bush	pan	ship	maker	#gate
#flow	-reading (u. m.)	-taught (u. m.)	making	girt
-green (u. m.)	smith	teacher	man	goer
head	tall	teaching	#plate	going
headed	wing (moth)	time	play	-green (u. m.)
#rot	work	-trained (u. m.)	writer	hound
#stain	worm	ward	screw	#island
sucker (bird)	scandal	work	ball	lane
wood	#bearer	yard	barrel	#level
sapphire	monger	#year	bolt	like
-blue (u. m.)	mongering	scientifico (c. f.)	bound	#lion
-colored (u. m.)	scape	<i>all one word</i>	cap	man
wing (bird)	goat	scissor	#collar	mark
sarco (c. f.)	#wheel	bill	down (u. m.)	#mile
<i>all one word</i>	scapulo (c. f.)	bird	drive (v.)	#mule
sash	<i>all one word</i>	-fashion (u. m.)	-driven (u. m.)	piece
cord	scar	#grinder	driver	plane
house	-clad (u. m.)	hold	head	port
line	face	maker	hook	power
maker	-faced (u. m.)	-making (u. m.)	-lifted (u. m.)	quake
making	#tissue	#sharpener	maker	#room
#weight	scare	smith	making	scape
satn	bird	tail	man	#scout
#cloth	crow	-tailed (u. m.)	nut	#scouting
fin (fish)	devil	-winged (u. m.)	plug	#serpent
#glass	fish	scissors	post	shell
-lined (u. m.)	fly	-fashion (u. m.)	#propeller	shine
-smooth (u. m.)	hawk	maker	ship	shore
#weave	head	-making (u. m.)	stock	sick
sauce	monger	-shaped (u. m.)	#thread	sickness
boat	mouse	#smith	-threaded (u. m.)	side
box	proof	sciero (c. f.)	-turned (u. m.)	stroke
dish	sheep	-oophoritis	#wheel	#time (clock)
man	sleep	-optic	worm	#train
pan	thief	<i>rest one word</i>	scroll	wall
sauer	scarf	score	head	-walled (u. m.)
braten	#cloud	board	work	ward
kraut	pin	book	scrub	ware
save-all (n., u. m.)	maker	card	bird	#water
saw	making	keeper	board	way
back	skin	keeping	land	weed
belly	wise	sheet	#typhus	weedy
bill (bird)	scarlet	scot-free (u. m.)	scumboard	wide
-billed (u. m.)	-breasted (u. m.)	Scoto (c. f.)	scuttlebutt	wife
bones (n.)	#fever	-Britannic, etc.	scythe	worn
buck	-red (u. m.)	Scots	maker	worthiness
dust	scatter	man	making	worthy
-edged (u. m.)	brain	woman	man	-wrecked (u. m.)
fish	brained	scour	-shaped (u. m.)	seal
fly	good	fish	smith	-brown (u. m.)
#guard	#rug	way	stone	maker
#handle	scene	scout	work	making
horse	craft	#badge	sea	skin
#log	#painter	#car	#anchor	seam
maker	shifter	craft	#base	blasting
making	wright	#cruiser	-based (u. m.)	like
man	schisto (c. f.)	hood	#bass	rend (v.)
mill	<i>all one word</i>	master	-bathed (u. m.)	stitch
-pierce (v.)	schizo (c. f.)	#vessel	beach	weld (v.)
setter	<i>all one word</i>	scrap	-beaten (u. m.)	-welded (u. m.)
smith	school	basket	bed	-welding (u. m.)
timber	bag	book	#bird	search
-toothed (u. m.)	#board	box	-blue (u. m.)	light
way	book	#heap	board	room
worker	bookish	#iron	#boat	#warrant
sax	boy	man	-born (u. m.)	seat
board	bred	#paper	borne	#cover
cornet	child	#rubber	bound	maker
horn	children	works	-bred (u. m.)	making
tuba	craft	scrape	#captain	-mile
say	dame	-finished (u. m.)	coast	work
-nothing (n., u. m.)	day	gut (n.)	#cow	worm
-so (n.)	fellow	penny	craft	second
scabland	girl	shoe (n.)	-deep (u. m.)	-class (u. m.)
scale	going	scratch	dog	-degree (u. m.)
back (worm)	house	board	-dragon	-foot
bark	keeper	brush	-driven (u. m.)	hand (adv., u. m.)
#beam	keeping	-brusher	drome	#hand (n.)
board	ma'am	card	-ear (mollusk)	#in #command
book	-made (u. m.)	cat	-encircled (u. m.)	-rate (u. m.)
-bright (u. m.)	maid	-coated (u. m.)	fare (food)	-rater
down (n., u. m.)	man	#pad	farer (traveler)	#sight
drake	master	#test	faring	-sighted (u. m.)
fish		work	fighter	

secret #monger #service #society secretary #general -generalcy -generalship ship -treasurer	service—con. #stripe wide woman serve mechanism motor sesqui (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> set -aside (n., u. m.) back (n., u. m.) bolt down (n., u. m.) -fair (n.) head -in (n., u. m.) line off (n., u. m.) -on (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) over (n., u. m.) piece pin screw -stitched (u. m.) -to (n., u. m.) up (n., u. m.) wise work setter -forth -in -on -out -to -up settle brain down (n., u. m.) seven -branched (u. m.) fold folded penny (nail) score -shooter -up (n.) severalfold sewer man #pipe sex annulate, radiate, <i>etc., all one word,</i> <i>as combining</i> <i>form</i> #cell #hormone #intergrade -limited (u. m.) #linkage shad -bellied (u. m.) belly bird fly shade -giving (u. m.) -grown (u. m.) tail shadow box (v.) boxing gram graph land #line #stitch shag bark -haired (u. m.) tail shake #cabin down (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) proof up (n., u. m.)	shallow brained -draft (u. m.) -headed (u. m.) hearted pated shame -crushed (u. m.) face faced proof sick worthy shank bone #mill piece shapeup (n., u. m.) share #beam bone broker crop cropper holder out (n., u. m.) #tenant shark #moth skin sharp -angled (u. m.) -cut (u. m.) -edged (u. m.) -freeze (u. m., v.) -freezer -looking (u. m.) saw (bird) -set (u. m.) shod shooter shooting tail (bird) -tailed (u. m.) ware -witted (u. m.) shatter brain brained proof shave hook tail shear bill (bird) hog man pin tail (bird) water (bird) waters #zone sheath bill #knife -winged (u. m.) shed hand man sheep biter biting cote crook dip #dog faced #farm fold gate headed hearted herder herding hook keeper keeping -kneed (u. m.) land	sheep—con. like man master nose (apple) pen shank shear (v.) shearer (n.) shearing shears shed sick skin split stealer stealing walk -white (u. m.) -witted (u. m.) sheer line off (n., u. m.) up (n., u. m.) sheet #anchor block flood #glass #metal ways wise work writing shelf #ice #life #list piece #plate shell back bound burst #button cracker (fish) eater (bird) fire fish fishery #game hole -like man proof shock shocked work worker shelter belt #halt #tent #trench wood shield #bearer maker -shaped (u. m.) tail shilly -shallier -shally shin bone guard plaster shiner-up ship board bound boy breaker breaking folk girl keeper keeping lifter lifting like -made (u. m.) man mark mate -sollid (u. m.) talk walker	ship—con. #fever keeper lap load man mast master mate owner owning plane -rigged (u. m.) shape side smith way work work wreck wrecked wright yard shipping #master #office #room shirt band maker making man #sleeve tail waist shock #absorber #cord head headed #tactics #therapy #troops #troops #wave shoe bill binder (bird) black box boy brush #buckle craft horn lace #last maker making man pack scraper shine shop store string tree shoot man off (n., u. m.) shop board book boy breaker breaking folk girl keeper keeping lifter lifting like -made (u. m.) man mark mate -sollid (u. m.) talk walker
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shop —con.	shower	sieve	sin	skip
wear	#bath	like	-born (u. m.)	jack
window	proof	maker	-bred (u. m.)	man
woman	shrimp	making	proof	#numbering
work	#catcher	sight	sine	tail
worn	fish	#edge	#curve	skirt
shore	-pink (u. m.)	hole	#die	board
#bird	shroud	proof	#wave	#dance
#boat	-laid (u. m.)	read	sing	marker
fast	plate	reader	song	skull
going	shuffle	reading	spiel	cap
land	board	saver	single	fish
#leave	wing (bird)	saving	bar	skunk
line	shunt	see	-breasted (u. m.)	bill
man	#winding	seeing	-decker	head
#patrol	-wound (u. m.)	seer	-edged (u. m.)	top
side	shut	setter	#entry	sky
short	away (n., u. m.)	#unseen	handed	-blue (u. m.)
-armed (u. m.)	down (n., u. m.)	worthy	hearted	gazer
bread	eye (n., u. m.)	sign	hood	-high (u. m.)
cake	-in (n., u. m.)	board	-loader	lark
change (v.)	-mouthed (u. m.)	#language	-minded (u. m.)	larking
changer	off (n., u. m.)	man	-phase (u. m.)	light
#circuit	out (n., u. m.)	off (n., u. m.)	-seater	line
-circuited (u. m.)	up (u. m.)	#painter	stick	look (v.)
comer	shuttle	post	sticker	man
coming	cock	up (n., u. m.)	#stitch	#map
cut (n., u. m., v.)	#race	writer	#tax	#pilot
fall (n.)	#train	signal	#track	rocket
-fed (u. m.)	wise	man	tree	sail
hand (writing)	sick	#tower	sink	scape
-handed (u. m.)	-abed (n., u. m.)	silico (c. f.)	box	scraper
head (whale)	bay	<i>all one word</i>	head	shine
horn (n., u. m.)	bed	silk	hole	#train
-horned (u. m.)	#call	grower	room	#truck
-lasting (u. m.)	#headache	man	stone	ward
leaf (u. m.)	hearted	#screen	Sino (c. f.)	way
-lived (u. m.)	#leave	-stockinged (u. m.)	-Japanese, etc.	write (v.)
rib	list	tail (bird)	sister	writer
#sale	woman	work	-german	writing
#shrift	room	works	hood	slab
-shunt (u. m.)	sickle	worm	-in-law	man
sighted	bill	silt	down (n., u. m.)	-sided (u. m.)
#snorter	-billed (u. m.)	pan	-downer	stone
staff	man	stone	fast (n., u. m.)	slack
stop	-tailed (u. m.)	silver	sitter	-bake (v.)
tail (n.)	side	back (bird)	-by	-filled (u. m.)
#ton	arms	-backed (u. m.)	-out	#water
wave (radio)	band	beater	sitting #room	#wire
shot	board	belly (fish)	sitzmark	slambang
gun	bone	bill (bird)	six	slant
hole	burns	-bright (u. m.)	-cylinderead	-eyed (u. m.)
maker	car	#certificate	(u. m.)	wise
man	check	fin (fish)	fold	slap
proof	-cut (u. m.)	fish	penny (nail)	bang
put	dress (v.)	#fox	-ply (u. m.)	dab
putting	flash	-gray (u. m.)	score	dash
star	head (printing)	-haired (u. m.)	-shooter	down (n., u. m.)
shoulder	hill	-lead (u. m.)	-wheeler	happy
#blade	hook	-leaved (u. m.)	sketch	jack
-high (u. m.)	kick	#moth	book	-slap
#strap	#light (literal)	plate (v.)	#plan	stick
shovel	light (nonliteral)	-plated (u. m.)	skew	-up (n., u. m.)
bill	#line (literal)	-plating (u. m.)	back	slate
fish	line (nonliteral)	point (drawing)	backed	-blue (u. m.)
head (fish)	long	print	bald	-colored (u. m.)
-headed (u. m.)	note	side(s) (fish)	wise	like
maker	piece	skin	ski	maker
making	play	smith	#jump	making
man	#road	smithing	plane	works
nose	saddle	spot (butterfly)	#suit	write (v.)
-nosed (u. m.)	shake	tail (fish)	skid	writing
show	show	tip	#chain	yard
bird	slip	-tongued (u. m.)	#fin	slaughter
board	splitter	top	proof	house
boat	splitting	ware	road	man
card	step	work	way	pen
case	stitch	worker	skim #milk	yard
down (n., u. m.)	-stitched (u. m.)	simon-pure (u. m.)	skin	slave
girl	sway	simple	bound	-born (u. m.)
man	swipe	-headed (u. m.)	-clad (u. m.)	-deserted (u. m.)
off (n., u. m.)	swiper	hearted	deep	holder
piece	track	-minded (u. m.)	flint	holding
place	walk	#ratio	-graft (v.)	land
room	way	-rooted (u. m.)	#test	#market
through (print-	ways	-witted (u. m.)	tight	ownership
ing) (n., u. m.)	-wheeler	simulcast	worm	pen
up (n., u. m.)	winder			
yard	wise			

<p>slave—con. #trade #worker Slavo (c. f.) -Hungarian, etc. sledge #hammer -hammered (u. m.) meter sleep -filled (u. m.) marken (fish) talker walker walking sleepy -eyed (u. m.) head headed -looking (u. m.) sleet proof storm #wheel sleeve band board fish #nut sleuth dog hound slide film head knot man #rule #valve way sling ball shot stone slinkskin slip along (u. m.) back band board case cover house knot #law -on (n., u. m.) over (n., u. m.) #proof (printing) proof ring sheet -shelled (u. m.) shod slop sole step stitch stream top topped -up (n., u. m.) ware washer way slit -eyed (u. m.) shell #skirt slop -built (u. m.) maker making man -molded (u. m.) over (n., u. m.) room seller shop stone</p>	<p>slop—con. work worker slope -faced (u. m.) ways wise slow belly down (n., u. m.) -footed (u. m.) going headed hearted -motion (u. m.) mouthed poke up (n., u. m.) -witted (u. m.) worm slug -cast (v.) caster casting sluice #gate way slum gullion gum land slumber -bound (u. m.) land small #arms -ankled (u. m.) -business #man hearted -hipped (u. m.) mouthed por -scale (u. m.) sword talk time (u. m.) town (u. m.) ware smart #aleck -alecky (u. m.) -looking (u. m.) #set -tongued (u. m.) smash board up (n., u. m.) smear case #culture smoke -blinded (u. m.) bound box -brown (u. m.) chaser #curtain -dried (u. m.) -dry (v.) -dyed (u. m.) -filled (u. m.) house jack jumper jumping -laden (u. m.) proof room screen shop stack tight smoking #room smooth bore bored -browed (u. m.) -cast (u. m.) mouthed</p>	<p>smooth—con. -tongued (u. m.) -working (u. m.) snail eater (bird) -paced (u. m.) -slow (u. m.) snail's #pace snake bird bite -bitten (u. m.) #doctor -eater -eyed (u. m.) fish head hole holing neck (bird) piece skin stone worm snap back dragon #fastener head holder hook roll shooter shooting shot shotted shotter shotting -up (u. m.) snapper -back -up snipe bill #eel fish -nosed (u. m.) sniperscope snooperscope snow ball bank berg bird blind blinded #blindness blink bound break #bunting (bird) cap capped -choked (u. m.) -clad (u. m.) #cover -covered (u. m.) craft drift fall field flake hammer (bird) house land line melt -melting (u. m.) mobile plow scape shade shed shine shoe shoer slide slip storm</p>	<p>snow—con. suit -topped (u. m.) #water -white (u. m.) worm snuff box maker making -stained (u. m.) so -and-so beit (n., conj.) -called (u. m.) -seeming (u. m.) -so soap box bubble bubbly dish fast #fat fish flakes maker making #opera #powder rock stock stone suddy suds sob proof #sister #story #stuff sober -minded (u. m.) sided sides socio (c. f.) -official rest one word sock eye maker making sod bound buster culture #grass #house work soda #biscuit #granite jerk #pop #water sofa #bed #maker -making (u. m.) -ridden (u. m.) #seat soft ball -boiled (u. m.) brained #coal #currency #drink #goods head hearted like -pedal (v.) -shelled (u. m.) -soap (nonliteral) (v.) -soaper (nonliteral) -spoken (u. m.) tack wood</p>	<p>soldier bird -fashion (u. m.) fish fly hearted like proof sole cutter cutting piece plate print somato (c. f.) all one word some body day how one (anyone) #one (distributive) place (adv.) thing time (adv., u. m.) #time (some time) ago) times way what where son -in-law #of #man song bird book craft fest land maker making man worthy wright writer writing sonobuoy sooth fast say sayer saying sore -eyed (u. m.) foot (n.) -footed (u. m.) head (n., u. m.) headed hearted #throat sorry hearted -looking (u. m.) soul -deep (u. m.) mate -searching (u. m.) sick sound -absorbing (u. m.) board #field film #group headed hearted -minded (u. m.) off (n., u. m.) proof #wave soup bone house #kitchen like #plate spoon #stock</p>
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sour	spear—con.	spile	spokes	spring—con.
belly	head	hole	man	trap
bread	-high (u. m.)	worm	woman	worm
dough (n.)	man	spillway	spondylo (c. f.)	sprit
facéd	proof	spindle	<i>all one word</i>	sail
#grapes	-shaped (u. m.)	-formed (u. m.)	sponge	tail
headed	#thrower	head	#bath	sputter
hearted	speckle	-legged (u. m.)	cake	-clad (u. m.)
-natured (u. m.)	belly	legs	#cloth	-driven (u. m.)
-sweet	breast (bird)	shanks	diver	gall
sourcebook	-breasted (u. m.)	tail	-diving (u. m.)	-galled (u. m.)
south	spectro (c. f.)	worm	-shaped (u. m.)	-heeled (u. m.)
-born (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	spine	spongio (c. f.)	like
borne	speech	#ache	<i>all one word</i>	maker
bound	-bereft (u. m.)	bill	spool	making
east	bound	bone	winder	#track
eastern	craft	-broken (u. m.)	wood	way
#end	maker	-pointed (u. m.)	spoon	spurnwater
going	making	tail	-beaked (u. m.)	spy
land	#reading	spinning	bill (bird)	boat
lander	writer	#jenny	-billed (u. m.)	glass
paw	writing	#wheel	bread	hole
#side	speed	spino (c. f.)	drift	tower
-sider	boat	-olivary	-fed (u. m.)	square
-southeast	boating	<i>rest one word</i>	maker	-bottomed (u. m.)
ward	boatman	spirit	making	-built (u. m.)
west	#cop	-born (u. m.)	-shaped (u. m.)	#dance
wester	trap	-broken (u. m.)	ways	#deal
sow	up (n., u. m.)	land	wise	#edge
back	way	#level	spore	-faced (u. m.)
backed	spell	wise	former	flipper
belly	bind	#world	forming	#foot
bug	binder	#writing	#fruit	head
space	binding	spit	#print	headed
band	bound	ball	sporo (c. f.)	#knot
bar	craft	baller	<i>all one word</i>	#mark
-cramped (u. m.)	down (n., u. m.)	box	sports	#measure
#key	-free (u. m.)	fire	#editor	#mile
mark	proof	poison	man	-rigged (u. m.)
#rule (printing)	word	stick	manlike	#root
ship	work	spite	#page	-set (u. m.)
#time	spelling	#fence	wear	shooter
#world	down (n.)	#wall	woman	tail (fish)
writer	#match	work	writer	#wave
spade	#reform	splanchno (c. f.)	spot	squaw
-dug (u. m.)	spelter	<i>all one word</i>	#check	fish
fish	man	splash	-checked (u. m.)	man
foot	#solder	board	-face (v.)	squeeze
-footed (u. m.)	spend	#dam	light	-in (n., u. m.)
#handle	-all (n.)	proof	weld (v.)	out (n., u. m.)
maker	thrift	splatter	-welded (u. m.)	#play
making	spermato (c. f.)	facéd	-welding (u. m.)	up (n., u. m.)
man	<i>all one word</i>	work	spray	squirrel
-shaped (u. m.)	spermo (c. f.)	splay	board	#cage
work	<i>all one word</i>	foot	#gun	fish
span	spheno (c. f.)	footed	#nozzle	-headed (u. m.)
-long (u. m.)	-occipital	mouth	room	stable
-new (u. m.)	<i>rest one word</i>	mouthed	-washed (u. m.)	boy
piece	sphinx	spleen	spread	fly
worm	like	-born (u. m.)	board	keeper
Spanish	#moth	sick	-eagle (u. m., v.)	man
#American	sphygmo (c. f.)	-swollen (u. m.)	head	stack
-Arab	<i>all one word</i>	spleno (c. f.)	out (n., u. m.)	freed
-born (u. m.)	spice	<i>all one word</i>	over (n., u. m.)	man
-speaking (u. m.)	box	splinter	-set (v.)	room
spar	-burnt (u. m.)	#bar	spring	stand
#buoy	cake	proof	back (bookbind-	up (n., u. m.)
#deck	house	spit	ing)	yard
spare	-laden (u. m.)	beak (bird)	board	staff
-bodied (u. m.)	land	finger (crustacean)	bok	-herd (v.)
#part	spider	#flap	-born (u. m.)	man
rib	#crab	fruit	buck	#officer
#room	-legged	#infinitive	-clean (v.)	stag
spark	#monkey	mouth	#fever	-handled (u. m.)
back	-spun (u. m.)	saw	finger	head
#coil	#web (n.)	#second	fish	-headed (u. m.)
#gap	web (u. m., v.)	tail (fish)	-grown (u. m.)	horn
over (n., u. m.)	#wheel	-tongued (u. m.)	halt	-horned (u. m.)
#plug (literal)	work	up (n., u. m.)	head	hound
plug (nonliteral)	spike	worm	house	hunt
spatter	bill	spoils	like	hunter
dash	-billed (u. m.)	man	#lock	hunting
work	fish	monger	maker	skin
speakeasy (n.)	horn	#system	making	worm
spear	-kill (v.)	spoilsport	-plov (v.)	stage
bound	like	spoke	-plowed (u. m.)	coach
cast	#nail	shave	tail	craft
fish	-pitch (v.)	stitch	tide (season)	hand
	tail	-stitching (u. m.)	time	land

stage —con.	star —con.	steam —con.	step —con.	stitch
like	#wheel	ship	son	bird
man	wise	table	stone	down (n., u. m.)
#set	worm	tight	#turn	up (n., u. m.)
-struck (u. m.)	starch	tightness	uncle	work
wise	board	#turbine	-up (n., u. m.)	stock
worthy	#corn	#whistle	way	#block
stair	maker	steamer	wise	board
builder	making	-borne (u. m.)	stepping	book
building	man	#line	-off (u. m.)	breeder
case	room	load	-out (u. m.)	breeding
head	works	steel	#pace	broker
step	stark	-blue (u. m.)	stone	brokerage
stepper	-blind (u. m.)	bound	stereo (c. f.)	broking
way	-mad (u. m.)	-bright (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	#car
#well	-naked (u. m.)	-cased (u. m.)	stern	#exchange
work	-raving (u. m.)	clad	#anchor	father
stake	starter-off	#electrotype	castle	feeder
head	startup (n., u. m.)	#engraving	-faced (u. m.)	feeding
holder	stat (pref.)	-framed (u. m.)	foremost	fish
master	<i>all one word</i>	-hard (u. m.)	-looking (u. m.)	holder
stale	State	head	man	holding
mate	-aided (u. m.)	hearted	most	house
-worn (u. m.)	#line	maker	post	jobber
stall	-owned (u. m.)	making	son	jobbing
board	state	master	ward	judging
-fed (u. m.)	craft	proof	way	keeper
-feed (v.)	hood	ware	#wheel	keeping
keeper	house	#wool	-wheeler	list
man	making	work	sterno (c. f.)	maker
stamp	quake	worker	<i>all one word</i>	making
book	room	works	stetho (c. f.)	man
-licking (u. m.)	side	yard	<i>all one word</i>	#market
man	sider	steep	stew	owner
#tax	way	-rising (u. m.)	pan	pile
stand	wide	-to (u. m.)	pot	piled
by (n., u. m.)	states	-up (u. m.)	stick	piling
down (n., u. m.)	man	-walled (u. m.)	-at-it (n., u. m.)	pot
fast (n., u. m.)	manlike	steeply	fast (n.)	proof
-in (n., u. m.)	woman	chase	-in-the-mud (n., u. m.)	raiser
off (n., u. m.)	station	chaser	out (n., u. m.)	raising
offish	#house	-high (u. m.)	pin	room
out (n., u. m.)	man	jack	tail (duck)	-still (u. m.)
pat	master	top	tight (n.)	stone
patter	#wagon	steerageway	stem	taker
pattism	stato (c. f.)	#blight	#borer	taking
pipe	<i>all one word</i>	#end	head	work
point	statue	head	post	wright
post	craft	post	#rot	yard
still (n., u. m.)	like	#rust	sick	stoke
up (n., u. m.)	maker	sickness	ware	hold
standard	making	winder	work	hole
#bearer	statute	work	#cutter	stomach
bred	-barred (u. m.)	-cutting (u. m.)	maker	#ache
#breed	#book	maker	making	-filling (u. m.)
#gage	#mile	#paper	steno (c. f.)	#pump
#time	stay	<i>all one word</i>	<i>all one word</i>	-shaped (u. m.)
stander-by	-at-home (n., u. m.)	step	stiff	-sick (u. m.)
stephilo (c. f.)	bar	aunt	-backed (u. m.)	-weary (u. m.)
<i>all one word</i>	bolt	brother	hearted	stomato (c. f.)
star	boom	child	neck	<i>all one word</i>
blind	#girder	dance	-necked (u. m.)	stone
board	lace	dancer	tail (bird)	bird
bright	log	dancing	-in	biter
craft	maker	daughter	-on	blind
dust	making	down (n., u. m.)	-up	boat
finch	pin	father	sticker	brash
fish	plow	grandchild	-in	breaker
gaze	sail	grandfather	-in	breaking
gazer	steam	grandson	-on	broke
gazing	boat	-in (n., u. m.)	house	brood
-led (u. m.)	boating	ladder	-hunt (v.)	cast
light	boatman	mother	#life	chat (bird)
like	#boiler	nephew	man	-cold (u. m.)
lit	car	off (n., u. m.)	-recurring (u. m.)	#crab
lite (gem)	-cooked (u. m.)	over (n., u. m.)	room	crusher
nose (mole)	-driven (u. m.)	parent	stand	cutter
proof	#engine	relation	water (u. m.)	cutting
#route	fitter	relationship	sting	-dead (u. m.)
shake	fitting	sister	bull (fish)	-deaf (u. m.)
#shell	#heat		fish	-eyed (u. m.)
shine	#gage		ray	fish
shoot	pipe		tail (fish)	fly
-spangled (u. m.)	piping		ball	hand (printing)
stone	-pocket (v.)		bird	hatch (bird)
stroke	-propelled (u. m.)		bomb	head
-studded (u. m.)	roll (v.)		bug	hearted
throat (bird)	roller (u. m., v.)		damp	layer
#time	room		pot	laying
			stone	
			stir	
			about (n., u. m.)	
			-up (n., u. m.)	

stone —con.	stove —con.	street	stud —con.	sun —con.
lifter	pipe	-bred (u. m.)	#poker	beam
man	wood	car	#print	beamed
mason	stow	cleaner	work	bird
pecker (bird)	away (n., u. m.)	-cleaning (u. m.)	stuntman	blind
#proof (printing)	bord	#railway	stupid	#blindness
shot	down (n., u. m.)	-sold (u. m.)	head	bonnet
#wall (n.)	#net	sweeper	-headed (u. m.)	bow
wall (u. m.)	wood	sweeping	-looking (u. m.)	break
ware	straddle	walker	sturdy	burn
work	back	walking	hearted	burned
worker	bug	ward	-limbed (u. m.)	burst
#writing	-face (v.)	way	style	-cured (u. m.)
yard	-legged (u. m.)	strepto (c. f.)	book	dial
stony	wise	<i>all one word</i>	#manual	dog
-eyed (u. m.)	straight	stretcher	stylo (c. f.)	down
#ground	away	#bearer	<i>all one word</i>	-dried (u. m.)
hearted	-backed (u. m.)	man	sub (pref.)	-dry (v.)
#land	-cut (u. m.)	stretchout (n., u. m.)	-Himalayan, etc.	fall
stop	edge	strife	machinegun	fast
back (n.)	-edged (u. m.)	maker	#rosa, #specie, etc.	fish
block	#face	making	-subcommittee	glade
board	-faced (u. m.)	monger	<i>rest one word</i>	glass
cock	forward	strike	subject	glow
gap	head	breaker	#index	#hat
hound	-legged (u. m.)	breaking	#matter	lamp
#key	#line	-in (n., u. m.)	-object	land
light	-lined (u. m.)	out (n., u. m.)	-objectivity	light
list	-out (n., u. m.)	striker	subter (pref.)	lit
log	#run	-in	<i>all one word</i>	#parlor
-loss (u. m.)	-spoken (u. m.)	-out	such	power
off (n., u. m.)	#time	string	-and-such	proof
over (n., u. m.)	-up (u. m.)	board	like	quake
watch	-u p - a n d - d o w n	course	wise	ray
water	(u. m.)	halt	suck	rise
work	way	halted	-egg (n., u. m.)	room
storage #room	wise	maker	fish	scald
store	strainerman	making	fly	set
house	strainslip	man	hole	setting
keeper	strait	piece	-in (n., u. m.)	shade
keeping	-cheded (u. m.)	#plate	stone	shine
man	jacket	#proof (density)	sugar	shiny
room	laced	ways	bird	-shot (u. m.)
ship	lacing	strip	#bowl	shower
wide	stranglehold	cropping	cake	spot
storm	strap	#map	cane	spotted
-beaten (u. m.)	-bolt (v.)	#mine	-coat (v.)	stone
bird	hanger	#pit	-coated (u. m.)	stricken
bound	head	#printing	-cured (u. m.)	stroke
#center	-shaped (u. m.)	tease	house	struck
cock	watch	teaser	loaf	tan
flow	work	strong	maker	#time (measure)
-laden (u. m.)	strato (c. f.)	-arm (u. m., v.)	making	time (dawn)
proof	<i>all one word</i>	back (nautical)	plum	up
#sash	straw	-backed (u. m.)	spoon	ward
#signal	berry #field	box	sweet	wise
-swept (u. m.)	bill (bird)	brained	#water	sunkland
tight	board	headed	works	sunny
-tossed (u. m.)	boss	hearted	suitcase	hearted
#trooper	-built (u. m.)	hold	sulfa (c. f.)	heartedness
ward	hat	#man	<i>all one word</i>	-looking (u. m.)
wind	man	-minded (u. m.)	sulfo (c. f.)	-natured (u. m.)
#window	-roofed (u. m.)	room	<i>all one word</i>	super (pref.)
story	splitter	stub	sulfon (c. f.)	-Christian, etc.
book	splitting	#nail	<i>all one word</i>	-superlative
#hour	stack	#pen	sullen	<i>rest one word</i>
land	stacker	runner	hearted	supper
maker	-stuffed (u. m.)	-toed (u. m.)	-natured (u. m.)	time
making	#vote	stubble	summer	ward
teller	walker	#crop	bird	supra (pref.)
telling	work	#field	castle (naut.)	-abdominal
time	worm	-mulch (u. m.)	-clad (u. m.)	-acromial
work	yard	stubborn	#day	-aerial
writer	-yellow (u. m.)	hearted	-dried (u. m.)	-anal
writing	stray	minded	-fallow (v.)	-angular
stout	away (n., u. m.)	stucco	house	-arytenoid
-armed (u. m.)	#energy	-fronted (u. m.)	land	-auditory
hearted	#line	work	-made (u. m.)	-auricular
heartedness	mark	worker	#oil	-axillary
-minded (u. m.)	stream	stuck	#school	-Christian, etc.
wood	bank	up (n., u. m.)	tide	<i>rest one word</i>
stove	flow	-upper	time (season)	sur (pref.)
brush	head	-uppish (u. m.)	#time (daylight	<i>all one word</i>
-heated (u. m.)	line	stud	saving)	sure
house	lined	bolt	wood	#enough
#length	liner	book	sun	-fire (u. m.)
maker	side	fish	-baked (u. m.)	-footed (u. m.)
making	ward	horse	bath	-slow
man	way	mare	-bathed (u. m.)	#thing

surf -battered (u. m.) bird board boat boatman bound #fish line man -swept (u. m.)	swell -con. head toad swelled-headed (u. m.) swept-wing (u. m.) swift foot -footed (u. m.) -handed (u. m.) -running (u. m.) swill bowl tub swim suit wear swine -backed (u. m.) bread head herd #itch pipe (bird) pox stone sty swing back (n., u. m.) bar #beam devil (bird) dingle #door #gate #music #shift #shifter stock -swang tree swingle bar tail (shark) tree switch back board box gear keeper like man plate plug rail tail (fish) tender #tower yard swivel #chair eye -eyed (u. m.) -hooked (u. m.) like #lock sword -armed (u. m.) bearer #belt bill #breaker craft fish fisherman fishing maker making play player proof -shaped (u. m.) smith stick tail swords man woman	syn (pref.) <i>all one word</i> synchro cyclotron flash mesh tron Syro (c. f.) -Arabian, etc. phenician systemwide T -bandage -beam -bone -iron -rail -shape -shaped -square T -boat -cloth -man -scale (score) table cloth -cut (u. m.) cutter -cutting (u. m.) fellow fellowship -formed (u. m.) land line #linen maid maker making man mate #money -shaped (u. m.) spoon spoonful talk top ware wise work (printing) tachy (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> tag -affixing (u. m.) board boat #day #end lock rag sore tail tail band board #coat -cropped (u. m.) #end -ender first foremost gate head -heavy (u. m.) hook lamp light piece pin pipe #plane race spin stock -tied (u. m.) twister twisting	tail -con. ward wind wise tailor bird craft -cut (u. m.) made (u. m.) man -suited (u. m.) take -all (n.) down (n., u. m.) -home (u. m.) -in (n., u. m.) off (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) over (n., u. m.) up (n., u. m.) taker -down -in -off -up tale bearer bearing book carrier carrying monger teller telling wise talk fest worthy talking stock #film -to (n.) tail boy (n.) -built (u. m.) #grass -looking (u. m.) -masted (u. m.) tallow -faced (u. m.) maker making man -pale (u. m.) tally #board #clerk ho man #room #sheet wag (fish) tame -grown (u. m.) hearted -looking (u. m.) -natured (u. m.) tan bark house wood works yard tangent #arc -cut (v.) -saw (v.) tangle fish foot -haired (u. m.) tank #car house maker making man room ship town	tap bolt dance dancer dancing holder hole house line net off (n., u. m.) -riveted (u. m.) room root rooted #shoe -tap water tape bound line maker making man #measure #reader #reading #sizer string -tied (u. m.) work worm taper bearer -fashion (u. m.) -headed (u. m.) maker making tapestry -covered (u. m.) #maker -making (u. m.) #work tapper-out tar #base board box boy -brand (v.) brush -coal (u. m.) -dipped (u. m.) man #oil #paper -paved (u. m.) pot rock (bird) -roofed (u. m.) works yard tariff bound maker making -protected (u. m.) #wall tarpaulin -covered (u. m.) #maker -making (u. m.) tarso (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> task #force master mistress setter work tattletale tauro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> tax #assessor book -burdened (u. m.) #collector #dodger
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tax—con.	teleo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	there	thorn	throw—con.
eater	tell	about(s)	back	out (n., u. m.)
eating	tale	above	bill	over (n., u. m.)
-exempt (u. m.)	truth	across	bound	thumb
-free (u. m.)	telo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	after	-covered (u. m.)	bird
gatherer	tempest	against	-set (u. m.)	#hole
gathering	proof	among	stone	#index
-laden (u. m.)	-rocked (u. m.)	around	-strewn (u. m.)	-made (u. m.)
#lien	temporo (c. f.) <i>rest one word</i>	at	tail	mark
#list	ten	away	thorough	-marked (u. m.)
load	fold	before	-bind (v.)	nail
man	penny (nail)	between	bred	piece
paid	pins	by	-dried (u. m.)	print
payer	tender	fore	for	screw
paying	#boat	fore	foot	-shaped (u. m.)
payment	-faced (u. m.)	from	going	stall
#roll	foot	in	-made (u. m.)	string
#sale	-footed (u. m.)	inafter	paced	sucker
-supported (u. m.)	footish	inbefore	pin	sucking
taxi	-handed (u. m.)	into	thought	tack
auto	heart	of	-bewildered (u. m.)	worn
bus	hearted	on	#control	thunder
cab	loin	over	over (u. m.)	bearer
#dancer	-looking (u. m.)	through	-free (u. m.)	bearing
#driver	tenement #house	to	-out (u. m.)	bird
man	tent	tofore	-provoking (u. m.)	blast
meter	#caterpillar	under	sick	bolt
metered	-dotted (u. m.)	until	-tight (u. m.)	burst
plane	maker	unto	worthy	clap
way (aviation)	making	upon	thousand	cloud
tea	mate	with	fold	crack
ball	-sheltered (u. m.)	thermo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	-headed (u. m.)	fish
#biscuit	#show	thick	-legged (u. m.)	gust
board	#stitch	-blooded (u. m.)	legs (worm)	head
box	work	brained	thrall	headed
cake	worm	head	born	peal
cart	terncplate	headed	-less	proof
#chest	terra	lips	thread	shower
-colored (u. m.)	#cotta	-looking (u. m.)	bare	smite (v.)
cup	#firma	set (n., u. m.)	fin (fish)	squall
cupful	mara	skin	fish	stick
dish	terrace	skinned	#gage	stone
house	-fashion (u. m.)	skull (n.)	-leaved (u. m.)	storm
kettle	maker	skulled	maker	strike
maker	work	-tongued (u. m.)	making	stroke
making	man	wit	way	struck
man	pot	-witted (u. m.)	worm	-voiced (u. m.)
#party	room	-wooded (u. m.)	worn	worm
pot	test	-woven (u. m.)	three	thwart
room	#case	thief	-bagger	man
#rose	house	craft	-cornered (u. m.)	#motion
-scented (u. m.)	man	land	-dimensional	ship
shop	#pilot	maker	(u. m.)	thymo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>
spoon	room	making	fold	thyro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>
spoonful	#tube	proof	folded	all one word
#table	tetra (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	thimble	-in-hand	tibio (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>
taster	text	-eye (n.)	-master	tick
tasting	book	-eyed (u. m.)	penny (nail)	bird
time	man	maker	-piece (u. m.)	#ever
#wagon	writer	-making (u. m.)	-ply (u. m.)	seed
ware	thanks	man	score	seeded
team	giver	man	-spot	tacktoe
mate	giving	rig	-square	tick
#play	thatch	rigged	-striper	tock
wise	-roofed (u. m.)	rigging	threshingtime	ticket
work	wood	-shaped (u. m.)	thrift	#holder
tear	work	thin	box	maker
bomb	theater	brained	#society	making
-dimmed (u. m.)	goer	-clad (u. m.)	throat	#seller
down (n., u. m.)	going	set (u. m.)	band	-selling (u. m.)
drop	then	skinned	cutter	#writer
#gas	abouts	-voiced (u. m.)	cutting	tidal #wave
-off (n., u. m.)	adays	thio (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	latch	tiddlywink
-out (n., u. m.)	thence	third	strap	tide
pit	forth	-class (u. m.)	thrombo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	bound
proof	forward	-degree (u. m.)	through	flat
sheet	ward	#estate	out	#gage
stain	teen	-hand (u. m.)	put	head
-stained (u. m.)	theo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	#house	rate	land
teen	theologico (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	-rate (u. m.)	-rater	maker
-age (u. m.)	theory	thistle	throw	making
-ager	less	bird	away (n., u. m.)	mark
teeter	maker	down	back (n., u. m.)	-marked (u. m.)
board	making	thoraco (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	-in (n., u. m.)	race
tall	monger		#line	table
-totter			off (n., u. m.)	-tossed (u. m.)
tele (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>			-on (n., u. m.)	waiter

top —con.	tower —con.	traffic	tread	triple —con.
lofty	-shaped (u. m.)	#court	board	fold
maker	work	-mile	mill	#play
making	to wn	way	wheel	tail (fish)
man (n.)	bound	tragico (c. f.)	treasure	-tailed (u. m.)
mark	-bred (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>	-filled (u. m.)	tree (n.)
mast	#clerk	trail	#house	trolley
milk	#council	blazer	-laden (u. m.)	#bus
most	#crier	blazing	#ship	#car
notch (nonliteral)	-dotted (u. m.)	breaker	#trove	#line
notcher	folk	maker	treaty	maker
piece	gate	making	bound	man
rail	goer	-marked (u. m.)	breaker	troop
rope	going	side	breaking	fowl
sail	hall	sight	maker	#leader
-secret (u. m.)	house	-weary (u. m.)	making	#school
#sergeant	like	wise	-scaled (u. m.)	ship
-shaped (u. m.)	lot	train	tree	#train
side (naut.)	#meeting	bearer	#belt	tropho (c. f.)
soil	ship	bolt	-clad (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>
stone	side	boy	fish	trouble
tail (v.)	site	#conductor	#frog	-free (u. m.)
#timber (naut.)	talk	crew	holder	-haunted (u. m.)
work	ward	line	hopper	maker
topo (c. f.)	wear	load	#line	making
<i>all one word</i>	-weary (u. m.)	man	-lined (u. m.)	man
topsy-turvy	woman	master	maker	proof
torch	yard	-mile	making	shooter
bearer	towns	#service	man	shooting
bearing	boy	shad	man	some
#dance	fellow	sick	-ripe (u. m.)	trough
fish	man	stop	scape	room
#holder	people	time	#surgery	way
light	toy	way	#toad	trout
lighted	#dog	yard	top	bird
like	house	training	#trunk	-colored (u. m.)
lit	land	#camp	trellis	-famous (u. m.)
man	maker	#ship	-covered (u. m.)	fly
#song	making	tram	work	#stream
torpedo	man	-borne (u. m.)	trench	trowel
#boat	shop	car	back	beak (bird)
#mine	-sized (u. m.)	line	board	man
plane	town	load	coat	truce
#room	tracheo (c. f.)	man	#fever	breaker
#tube	<i>all one word</i>	rail	foot	breaking
toss	trachy (c. f.)	road	#knife	maker
pot	<i>all one word</i>	smith	mouth	making
up (n., u. m.)	track	way	#plow	-seeking (u. m.)
touch	barrow	wayman	-plowed (u. m.)	truck
#and #go	#brake	yard	-plowing (u. m.)	-borne (u. m.)
back (n., u. m.)	#gage	trans (pref.)	#warfare	driver
down (n., u. m.)	hound	alpine	tristle	#farm
hole	layer	atlantic	board	#garden
line	laying	-Canadian, etc.	#bridge	line
-me-not (n., u. m.)	man	pacific	tree	load
#method	mark	<i>rest one word</i>	work	man
pan	master	transit	tri (c. f.)	-mile
reader	-mile	man	-iodide	owner
stone	shifter	#time	-ply (u. m.)	#tractor
up (n., u. m.)	sick	trap	<i>rest one word</i>	#trailer
wood	side	ball	tribes	way
writer	walker	door	man	true
writing	walking	#drummer	people	-aimed (u. m.)
tough	way	fall	tribo (c. f.)	#bill
head (duck)	work	#hatch	<i>all one word</i>	-blue (u. m.)
-headed (u. m.)	trade	light	tricho (c. f.)	born
hearted	#board	line	<i>all one word</i>	bred
-looking (u. m.)	bound	maker	trick	-eyed (u. m.)
-skinned (u. m.)	craft	making	proof	-false
to w	#discount	#nest	work	hearted
boat	#dollar	rocker	trim	love (n., u. m.)
#car	-in (n., u. m.)	rock	-out (u. m.)	penny (n.)
-haired (u. m.)	-laden (u. m.)	shoot	-dressed (u. m.)	#time
head	-made (u. m.)	shooter	-looking (u. m.)	#value
headed	-mark	shooting	stone	trundle
#hook	#name	stick	trinitro (c. f.)	#bed
line	#school	travel	<i>all one word</i>	head
mast	#union	-bent (u. m.)	trip	trunk
#net	#unionism	book	-free (u. m.)	back
-netter	#unionist	time	#gear	fish
path	#wind	-tired (u. m.)	hammer	line
rope	work	-worn (u. m.)	#rate	maker
#team	trades	trawl	sill	nose
tower	folk	boat	tripstone	room
#chime	man	net	triple	#steamer
-high (u. m.)	people	tray	-acting (u. m.)	way
house	#union	#agriculture	back (sofa)	truss
man	#unionism	#cloth	-branched (u. m.)	#beam
proof	woman	maker	-edged (u. m.)	bound

truss —con. maker making work	tune —con. out (n., u. m.) up (n., u. m.)	twelve fold month penny (nail) score	U-boat U -cut -magnet -rail -shaped -tube	upper —con. #deck #grade #hand handism most #world
trust breaking buster busting #company -controlled (u. m.) #fund maker man -ridden (u. m.) woman worthy	tunnel -boring (u. m.) maker making man -shaped (u. m.) way	twenty -first fold leaf -one penny (nail)	ultra (pref.) -a m b i t i o u s , -atomic, etc. -English, etc. -high-speed (u. m.) #valorem, #vires, etc. <i>rest one word</i>	urano (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> uretero (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> urethro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> uro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> utero (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>
truth -filled (u. m.) lover seeker -seeking (u. m.) #serum teller telling	turf bound -built (u. m.) -clad (u. m.) -covered (u. m.) man	twice -born (u. m.) -reviewed (u. m.) -told (u. m.)	un (pref.) -A-American, etc. called-for (u. m.) heard-of (u. m.) -ionized (u. m.) self-conscious sent-for (u. m.) thought-of (u. m.) thought-on (u. m.) <i>rest one word</i>	V -boat -man
try house -on (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) pot sail square works	turkey back #buzzard #gobbler -red (u. m.) #trot	twine bound -colored (u. m.) cutter holder maker making #spinner	under #contract #cultivation (tillage) cultivation (insufficient) (pref.) #oath #obligation #orders #secretary -secretaryship #suspicion <i>as prefix, one word</i>	V -connection -curve -engine -neck -shaped -type vacant -eyed (u. m.) hearted -looking (u. m.) -minded (u. m.) vagino (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> vain glorious glory
tub #butter fast fish maker making man -shaped (u. m.) #thumper	Turko (c. f.) -Greek, etc. <i>rest one word</i>	two -a-day (u. m.) -along (bookbinding) (n.) -dcecker -faced (u. m.) fold -handed (u. m.) penny (nail) -piece (u. m.) -ply (u. m.) score -seater some -spot -step (dance) -striper -suiter -thirder -under (u. m.) -way (u. m.) -wheeler	uni (c. f.) -univalent <i>rest one word</i>	valley #bottom #train valve #gear -grinding (u. m.) -in-head (u. m.) man
tube -eyed (u. m.) -fed (u. m.) #generator form (u. m.) head hearted maker making man -nosed (u. m.) #plate #sheet smith work works worm	turb about (n., u. m.) about-face again (n., u. m.) around (n., u. m.) back (n., u. m.) buckle cap coat cock down (n., u. m.) gate -in (n., u. m.) key off (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) over (n., u. m.) penny pike pin plate plow round (n., u. m.) row screw server sheet skin sole spit stitch stone (bird) table tail -to (n.) under (n., u. m.) up (n., u. m.) wrest	tympano (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	union #card -made (u. m.) man #shop	vain glorious glory valley #bottom #train valve #gear -grinding (u. m.) -in-head (u. m.) man
tuberculo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	turned -back (u. m.) -down (u. m.) -in (u. m.) -on (u. m.) -out (u. m.) -over (u. m.) turner-off	type case cast caster casting cutier cutting face founder foundry #genus -high (u. m.) holder #metal #pairs script set setter setting #species #specimen write (v.) writer writing written	unit #traction #price -set (n., u. m.)	van #driver guard load man most ward
tubo (c. f.) -ovarian <i>rest one word</i>	turnet #deck #gun head #ship	typho (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	up along (adv.) -anchor (u. m., v.) -and-coming (u. m.) #and #up beat bow coast country (adv., u. m.) end (v.) grade keep lift #oars -over (u. m.) patient rate river stairs state stream street swing take -to-date (u. m.) town trend turn	vapor #bath #density -filled (u. m.) -heating (u. m.) tight vase maker making -shaped (u. m.) work
tuft hunter hunting	turtle back dove -footed (u. m.) neck (u. m.) #shell stone	typo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	upper case (printing) cased (printing) #class classman #crust cut	vase (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>
tug boat boatman #of #war		tyro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	vat maker making man #net	vein banding -mining (u. m.) #quartz stone -streaked (u. m.) wise work
tuip #bed grower -growing (u. m.) #mold #root wood			vegeto (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	vellum -bound (u. m.) #cloth -covered (u. m.)
tumble bug down (n., u. m.)				
tuna fish #oil				
tune maker making				

velvet #breast (bird) -crimson (u. m.) -draped (u. m.) #finish -green (u. m.) hearted maker making -pile (u. m.) work	violet —con. #ray -rayed (u. m.) #water wood violin #case maker making -shaped (u. m.) viper fish -headed (u. m.) virtue -armed (u. m.) proof wise viscero (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> vitreo (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> vitro (c. f.) -clarain -di-trina <i>rest one word</i> vivi (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> volley ball #fire volt ammeter -ampere -coulomb meter ohmmeter -second volta (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> vote -casting (u. m.) #getter -getting (u. m.) monger vow -bound (u. m.) breaker breaking maker making -pledged (u. m.) volv (c. f.) <i>all one word</i>	wagon —con. wayman work wright yard violin band belt cloth coat coated coating -deep (u. m.) -high (u. m.) line waiting #list #man #period #room #woman walk around (n., u. m.) away (n., u. m.) -on (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) over (n., u. m.) up (n., u. m.) way walkie-talkie wall bird board bound eye (n.) eyed flower #garden girt -like -painting (u. m.) paper papering piece plate -sided (u. m.) work walled -in (u. m.) -up (u. m.) war book craft #dance -disabled (u. m.) -famed (u. m.) fare head horse (nonliteral) like -made (u. m.) maker making monger mongering mouth (fish) #neurosis path plane proof ship #song -swept (u. m.) #time (clock) time (duration) -wearing (u. m.) #weariness -weary (u. m.) work worker worn #worthiness worthy ward heeler maid robe room	ward —con. ship #walk ware house houseman maker making man room warm -blooded (u. m.) -clad (u. m.) hearted house (hothouse) up (n., u. m.) warm-over (u. m.) wash basin basket board bowl brush cloth -colored (u. m.) day down (n., u. m.) #drawing #goods house -in (n., u. m.) land maid man off (n., u. m.) out (n., u. m.) pot rag room #sale shed stand tail (bird) tray trough tub up (n., u. m.) way woman work washed -out (u. m.) -up (u. m.) washer man woman waste basket board box land leaf (bookbind- ing) making man paper #pipe #plug #product way weir wood word worker yard watch #bell #bill boat box case #chain #charm cry dog -free (u. m.) glass	watch —con. #hand house keeper maker making man mate #officer #spring tower woman word work water bag baggage bank bear -bearing (u. m.) -beaten (u. m.) #beetle -bind (v.) blink #blister bloom board #body bok borne #bottle bound boy buck bug chat (bird) #closet color -colored (u. m.) -cool (v.) -cooled (u. m.) #cooler course craft #cure doe dog -drinking (u. m.) drop fall -filled (u. m.) finder flood flow fog fowl -free (u. m.) front #gage gate head hole horse house -inch #jacket -laden (u. m.) lane leaf leave #level line -lined (u. m.) load locked log logged logger logging #mail man mark master melon meter phone plane pot power
vent #drill hole ventri (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> ventro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> verse -commemorated (u. m.) craft maker making man monger mongering smith vertebro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> vesico (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> vibro (c. f.) <i>all one word</i> vice #admiral -admiralty #consul -consulate -consulship gerency gerent #governor -governorship #minister -ministry -presidency #president -president-elect -presidential #rector -rectorship regal -regency #regent royal royalty #warden -wardenship view #angle finder point vile hearted -natured (u. m.) vine #beetle #borer -clad (u. m.) -covered (u. m.) dresser grower growing land stalk yard vinegar -flavored (u. m.) -hearted (u. m.) maker -making (u. m.) -tart (u. m.) violet -blue (u. m.) -colored (u. m.) -ear (bird) -eared (u. m.)	W -engine -shaped -type W-surface wafer #cutter maker making #sheet work wag beard tail tongue wit wage #earner -earning (u. m.) #scale work worker working wagon -headed (u. m.) load maker making man master smith #train way	W -engine -shaped -type W-surface wafer #cutter maker making #sheet work wag beard tail tongue wit wage #earner -earning (u. m.) #scale work worker working wagon -headed (u. m.) load maker making man master smith #train way	W -engine -shaped -type W-surface wafer #cutter maker making #sheet work wag beard tail tongue wit wage #earner -earning (u. m.) #scale work worker working wagon -headed (u. m.) load maker making man master smith #train way	

water—con.	way—con.	web—con.	were—con.	wheel—con.
#pressure	fellow	-footed (u. m.)	calf	horse (nonliteral)
proof	#freight	maker	folk	house
proofed	going	making	wolf	#load
proofed	house	#press	west	-made (u. m.)
proofing	laid	work	bound	maker
quake	layer	worm	-central (u. m.)	making
-rot (v.)	laying	wedge	#end	man
scape	leave	bill	-faced (u. m.)	plate
shed	maker	-billed (u. m.)	going	race
shoot	man	like	land	road
sick	mark	-shaped (u. m.)	most	#scraper
side	mate	wise	-northwest	spin
skin	post	weed	#side	smith
#snake	side	-choked (u. m.)	-sider	stitch
-soak (v.)	-sore (u. m.)	-hidden (u. m.)	ward	way
-soaked (u. m.)	#train	hook	wet	work
-soaking (u. m.)	-up (n., u. m.)	killer	back	-worn (u. m.)
-soluble (u. m.)	ward	killing	bird (finch)	wright
spout	-wearied (u. m.)	week	#blanket	when
tight	-weary (u. m.)	day	#bulb	abouts (n.)
tightness	wise	end	-cheeked (u. m.)	ever
#tower	worn	-ender	-clean (v.)	-issued (u. m.)
#tube	weak	-ending (u. m.)	-nurse (v.)	soever
#wagon	-backed (u. m.)	long (u. m.)	pack	whencesoever
wall	brained	-old (u. m.)	wash	where
#wave	-eyed (u. m.)	work	whale	abouts
way	fish	weigh	back	after
#wheel	handed	bridge	-backed (u. m.)	as
wise	headed	bridgeman	bird	at
work	hearted	house	boat	by
worker	-knead (u. m.)	-in (n., u. m.)	bone	for
works	minded	lock	boned	fore
worm	mouthed	man	-built (u. m.)	from
worn	#side	master	head (bird)	in
watt	#sister	out (n., u. m.)	-headed (u. m.)	insoever
-hour	wealth	shaft	like	into
meter	maker	well	man	of
-second	making	-being (n.)	-mouthed (u. m.)	on
wattle	monger	-beloved (u. m.)	wharf	over
bird	-producing (u. m.)	-born (u. m.)	#oil	soever
work	-proud (u. m.)	-bound (u. m.)	ship	through
wave	weapon	-bred (u. m.)	#boat	to
#antenna	maker	-clad (u. m.)	hand	under
-cut (u. m.)	making	curb	head	upon
form	proof	-deserving (u. m.)	holder	with
guide	weasel	-doer	land	withal
-lashed (u. m.)	-faced (u. m.)	-doing (n., u. m.)	man	wherever
length	skin	-drained (u. m.)	master	whet
line	-worded (u. m.)	-drilling (u. m.)	owner	#slate
making	#words	-grown (u. m.)	#rat	stone
mark	weather	head	side	why
meter	beaten	-headed (u. m.)	worker	beard
-moist (u. m.)	blown	hole	what	-bearded (u. m.)
#motion	board	house	abouts (n.)	face
#rule (printing)	boarding	-informed (u. m.)	ever	faced
-swept (u. m.)	-borne (u. m.)	-known (u. m.)	-is-it (n.)	which
-worn (u. m.)	bound	-looking (u. m.)	not (n.)	ever
wax	break	maker	soever	soever
bill	cock	making	-you-may-call-it	whiffletree
-billed (u. m.)	#eye	man	(n.)	whip
bird	fish	-meaner	wheat	bird
chandler	#gage	-nigh (u. m.)	bird	cord
cloth	glass	-off (u. m.)	bug	crack
-coated (u. m.)	going	-read (u. m.)	cake	cracker
#etching	-hardened (u. m.)	-set-up (u. m.)	-colored (u. m.)	craft
-headed (u. m.)	#house	side	ear	-graft (v.)
hearted	maker	-spoken (u. m.)	eared	#hand
maker	making	spring	-fed (u. m.)	lash
making	man	stead	field	maker
man	#map	-thought-of (u. m.)	fly	making
#paper	-marked (u. m.)	-thought-out	grower	man
#stone	most	(u. m.)	land	-marked (u. m.)
wing (moth)	proof	-to-do (u. m.)	#pest	post
work	proofed	-wisher	-rich (u. m.)	saw
worker	proofing	-wishing (u. m.)	#rust	sawed
working	#signal	-worn (u. m.)	stalk	sawing
worm	-stain (v.)	yard	worm	sawyer
-yellow (u. m.)	#station	welt	wheel	-shaped (u. m.)
way	strip	geist	band	#snake
back (n., u. m.)	-stripped (u. m.)	politik	barrow	socket
beam	-stripping (u. m.)	schmerz	base	staff
bill	tight	#seam	bird	stalk
book	wise	welterweight	box	stall
#car	worn	were	bug	stick
down (n., u. m.)	web	-animal	chair	stitch
farer	-fingered (u. m.)	-ass	-cut (u. m.)	stock
faring	foot	bear	going	tail

whip —con.	whole	wind —con.	window —con.	winter —con.
-tailed (u. m.)	-headed (u. m.)	bagger	#shopper	-fallow (v.)
-tom-kelly (bird)	hearted	ball	-shopping (u. m.)	-fed (u. m.)
worm	#hog	blown	#work	fed
whipper	-hogger	borne	wine	#green (color)
-in	#number	bound	bag	green (plant, etc.)
snapper	salc	brace	ball	-hardy (u. m.)
tail	saler	bracing	bibber	kill
whirl	-skinned (u. m.)	break	bibbing	killed
about (n., u. m.)	some	breaker	-black (u. m.)	killing
blast	-souled (u. m.)	breaking	#cask	-made (u. m.)
#drill	-spirited (u. m.)	broach	#cellar	#oats
pool	#stitch	broken	-colored (u. m.)	proof
-shaped (u. m.)	#wheat	burn	conner	#rye
wig	#works	catcher	-drinking (u. m.)	-sown (u. m.)
wind	whom	-chapped (u. m.)	glass	tide
whisk	so	clothes	glassful	time
broom	soever	#cloud	grower	#wheat
#tail	whooping #cough	#cone	growing	-worn (u. m.)
whistlestop	wicker	#drift	-hardy (u. m.)	wire
whistling	ware	fall	house	bar
#arrow	work	fallen	maker	bird
#buoy	-woven (u. m.)	fast	making	borne
white	wicket	#fertilization	#measure	bound
#ant	keeper	-fertilized (u. m.)	pot	-caged (u. m.)
back	keeping	firm	#press	#cloth
bait (fish)	wide	fish	-red (u. m.)	-cut (u. m.)
beard (n.)	-angle (u. m.)	flow	seller	cutter
belly	-awake (u. m.)	#force	shop	cutting
bill	#gage	gall	skin	dancer
bird	-handed (u. m.)	-galled (u. m.)	taster	dancing
#book (diplomatic)	hearted	#gape	tester	draw (v.)
cap (n.)	mouthed	hole	vat	drawer
capper	-open (u. m.)	house	wise	drawing
coat (n.)	spread	-hungry (u. m.)	wing	drawn
-collar (u. m.)	-spreading (u. m.)	#instrument	band	#edge
-collared (u. m.)	work	jammer	bar	-edged (u. m.)
comb (n.)	widow	jamming	#bay	#gage
corn	#bird	lass	beat	hair (dog)
#count	hood	load	bolt	-haired (u. m.)
-ear (bird)	maker	mill	bone	house
-eared (u. m.)	man	pipe	borne	less
-eye (bird)	width	-pollinated (u. m.)	bow	#line
-eyed (u. m.)	way	#pollination	#car	maker
face	wise	power	#case	making
-faced (u. m.)	wife	proof	#cell	man
fish	bound	#puff	#chair	#mark
#flag	hood	#pump	#collar	photo
fly	killer	#resistance	cut	puller
foot (n.)	-ridden (u. m.)	-rode (u. m.)	#dam	pulling
-footed (u. m.)	wig	row	#deck	#recorder
#gold	maker	screen	fish	#rope
#goods	making	-shaken (u. m.)	#flap	smith
handed	tail	shield	-footed (u. m.)	spun
-hard (u. m.)	wag	shock	handed	stitch
head	wagger	side	#jam	-stitched (u. m.)
-headed (u. m.)	wild	#sleeve	load	#stitcher
#heat	#boar	#sock	-loading (u. m.)	-stitching (u. m.)
-hot (u. m.)	cat (n.)	stop	-loose (u. m.)	tail (duck)
#lead	catter	storm	man	-tailed (u. m.)
#lie	-eyed (u. m.)	sucker	#net	tap
like	fire	sucking	nut	tapped
#line	fowl	swept	over (n., u. m.)	tapper
minded	-grown (u. m.)	throw	#pad	tapping
pot	#land	tight	piece	walker
#race	life	#tunnel	#plov	walking
rump (bird)	#man	up (n., u. m.)	power	way
#slave	wind	ward	#rail	work
smith	wood	way	#resistance	worker
stone (mineral)	will	worn	#sac	working
tail	-less	winder	#screw	works
-tailed (u. m.)	maker	-on	seed	worm
throat (bird)	making	#rod	-shaped (u. m.)	-wound (u. m.)
-throated (u. m.)	-o'-the-wisp	window	#shell	wise
tip	power	breaker	-shot (u. m.)	acre
top (n.)	-strong (u. m.)	-breaking (u. m.)	#slot	crack
vein	willinghearted	-cleaning (u. m.)	span	cracked
ware	willow	#dresser	spread	cracker
wash	-grown (u. m.)	-dressing (u. m.)	-swift (u. m.)	cracking
washed	like	#envelope	#tie	head (n.)
washer	-shaded (u. m.)	#glass	tip	-headed (u. m.)
washing	ware	maker	top	hearted
way	worm	making	#wall	-spoken (u. m.)
wing	wilt	man	-weary (u. m.)	wishbone
worm	#disease	pane	wide	witch
who	-resistant (u. m.)	peeper	winter	#burner
ever	wind	#shade	-beaten (u. m.)	craft
so	bag	-shop (v.)	bound	#doctor
soever	bagged		-clad (u. m.)	#hazel

witch —con.	wood —con.	word —con.	world —con.	X
#hunt	lot	-clad (u. m.)	maker	-body
#hunter	man	#class	making	-disease
-hunting (u. m.)	#nymph	craft	#politics	-ray
man	-paneled (u. m.)	craftsman	#power	-virus
#moth	#paper	-deaf (u. m.)	proof	X-shaped
work	pecker	jobber	quake	xantho (c. f.)
with	pile	list	-self	<i>all one word</i>
draw	-planing (u. m.)	maker	-weary (u. m.)	xeno (c. f.)
drawal	print	making	wide	<i>all one word</i>
drawer	pulp	man	wise	xero (c. f.)
drawing	ranger	manship		<i>all one word</i>
hold	-rip (bird)	monger	worm	xyló (c. f.)
holding	rock	mongering	-eaten (u. m.)	<i>all one word</i>
in	#rot	-perfect (u. m.)	-eating (u. m.)	
indoors (adv.)	shed	#picture	#gear	
out	shop	play	hole	Y
outdoors (adv.)	side	seller	holed	-chromosome
stand	skin	slinger	proof	-potential
wither	stock	slinging	-riddled (u. m.)	Y
band	stone	smith	-ripe (u. m.)	-joint
tip	#stove		seed	-level
-wring (u. m.)	#thrush	work	shaft	-shaped
within	#tick	aday (n., u. m.)	#wheel	-track
-bound (u. m.)	turner	-and-turn (u. m.)	wood	-tube
-named (u. m.)	-turning (u. m.)	away (n., u. m.)	worn	yachis
ward	walled (u. m.)	bag	down (u. m.)	man
woe	wall (bird)	basket	out (u. m.)	woman
begone	-walled (u. m.)	bench	outness	worrywart
-laden (u. m.)	wind (music)	book	worriwart	worth
worn	work	box	while (n., u. m.)	while (n., u. m.)
wolf	worker	#cure	#while (adv.)	whileness
-eyed (u. m.)	working	day	whileness	wrap
#fish	worm	-driven (u. m.)	around (n., u. m.)	around (n., u. m.)
hound	yard	fellow	-up (n., u. m.)	-up (n., u. m.)
pack	wooden	folk	wrath	-crowned (u. m.)
skin	head (n.)	#force	hand	maker
woman	headed	girl	-hardened (u. m.)	making
folk	-hulled (u. m.)	hand	horse	work
hearted	ware	-hour (u. m.)	house	wreck
hood	-weary (u. m.)	hour (u. m.)	housed	#buoy
kind	#wedding	house	load	fish
like	woodsman	load	man	-free (u. m.)
power	like	load	manlike	master
#suffrage	#clip	load	manship	wring
#suffragist	fell	load	master	bolt
womenfolk	#flock	load	out (n., u. m.)	staff
wonder	gatherer	load	pan	wrist
land	gathering	load	people	band
-stricken (u. m.)	grader	load	piece	bone
strong	grower	load	place	drop
-struck (u. m.)	growing	load	room	fall
work	head	load	sheet	lock
worker	-laden (u. m.)	load	shoe	pin
working	-lined (u. m.)	load	shop	plate
worthy	man	load	-shy (n., u. m.)	watch
wood	pack	load	-shyness	work
#alcohol	packer	load	#song	write
bark (color)	press	load	space	in (n., u. m.)
bin	shearer	load	spacing	off (n., u. m.)
bined	shearing	load	-stained (u. m.)	up (n., u. m.)
block	shears	load	stand	writing
#borer	shed	load	stone	#desk
bound	skin	load	table	#room
box	sorter	load	time	wrong
-built (u. m.)	sorting	load	up (n., u. m.)	doer
-cased (u. m.)	sower	load	ways	doing
chat (bird)	#stapler	load	-weary (u. m.)	-ended (u. m.)
chipper	stock	load	week	#font
chopper	washer	load	wise	headed
chuck	#waste	load	woman	hearted
cock	wheel	load	work	-minded (u. m.)
craft	-white (u. m.)	load	yard	-thinking (u. m.)
craft	winder	load	working	wrought
cut	worker	load	#card	#iron
cutter	working	load	#day	-up (u. m.)
cutting	woolly	load	#load	wry
#engraver	-coated (u. m.)	load	man	bill
#engraving	-headed (u. m.)	load	#room	-billed (u. m.)
#fiber	-looking (u. m.)	load	woman	-faced (u. m.)
fish	-white (u. m.)	load	world	-looking (u. m.)
grub	word	load	beater	mouth (fish)
hole	-blind (u. m.)	load	beating	-mouthed (u. m.)
horse	book	load	-conscious (u. m.)	neck
house	bound	load	#consciousness	-set (u. m.)
hung (u. m.)	builder	load	#line	tail (bird)
jobber (bird)	building	load		
land	catcher	load		
-lined (u. m.)	catching	load		

young	youth	Z-chromosome	zig	zoologico (c. f.)
-eyed (u. m.)	like	zebra	zag	<i>all one word</i>
-headed (u. m.)	tide	fish	zagged	zygo (c. f.)
hearted	yule	like	zinc	<i>all one word</i>
-ladylike	#log	zero	-coated (u. m.)	zygomatio (c. f.)
-looking (u. m.)	tide	axial	#etching	-orbital
-manlike		#beat	-white (u. m.)	<i>rest one word</i>
-old		-dimensional (u. m.)	zoo (c. f.)	zymo (c. f.)
-womanhood	Z-bar	#hour	<i>all one word</i>	<i>all one word</i>

Plant
Names

Punctua-
tion

Abbrevia-
tions

Numerals

Itallo

Signs and
Symbols



- bunny-mouth
 burelover
 burdock
 bur-marigold
 bur-ragweed
 burreed
 bur-sage
 bur-snakeroot
 bushclover
 bush-cranberry
 bush-honeysuckle
 bushmint
 bushpepper
 bushpoppy
 bushrope
 butchersbroom
 butter-and-eggs
 butter #bean
 butterbough
 butterfly-pea
 butter-rose
 buttonball
 buttonclover
 button-snakeroot
- cajeput-tree
 calabash-tree
 calaba-tree
 calamondin
 calkill
 California-laurel
 California-nutmeg
 California-poppy
 camphor-tree
 canarybalm
 candlenut-tree
 candytuft
 canistel
 Canterbury-bells
 canyon-poppy
 cape-cowslip
 cape-gooseberry
 cape-honeysuckle
 cape-jasmine
 cape-marigold
 cape-pondweed
 cape-weddingflower
 Carolina-jessamine
 Carolina-vanilla
 cassabanana
 cassiabark-tree
 cassiaflower-tree
 castor-aria
 catbrier
 catchfly-gentian
 catclaw
 catjang-pea
 cats-ear
 catsfoot
 cattail
 cavenia
 celandine-poppy
 chaff-flower
 chainfern
 chalice-vine
 chaste-tree
 checkerbloom
 checker-mallow
 cherry-blossom
 cherry-laurel
 cherry-orange
 cherrystone
 chickpea
 chicory
 Childs (gladiolus, etc.)
 Chile-ageratum
 Chile-bells
 Chile-guava
 Chile-jasmine
 Chile-nettle
 Chiloë (strawberry,
 etc.)
 China-aster
 China-fir
 China-laurel
 Chinese-houses
 Chinese-poppy
 chokecherry
- Christ-eye
 Christ-thorn
 Christmas-rose
 cigarbox-cedar
 cinquefoil
 cleavers
 cliffbrake
 cliffrose
 cloth-of-gold
 cloven-lip
 clubmoss
 cluster-amaryllis
 cobblersthumb
 cocaine-tree
 cockscomb-yam
 cocks-eggs
 cocoplum
 comfrey
 conchead
 confederate-jasmine
 coontail
 cootamundra
 coppertip
 coralbells
 coralbloss
 coraldrops
 corkwing
 corneocleik
 cornelian-cherry
 corn-marigold
 cornsalad
 cotton-sedge
 cottonhistle
 Coventry-bells
 cowcockle
 cowwheel
 cowitch
 cowparsley
 cowparsnip
 cowpea
 cowslip
 cowntongue
 cowwheat
 crabapple
 cradle-orchid
 cranberry-gourd
 cranebill
 crape-jasmine
 crapemyrtle
 crawfoot
 creamcups
 creamfruit
 creamsaes
 creeping-charlie
 creeping-devil
 creeping-jenny
 Cretan-mullein
 cricket-bat
 crimson-eye
 crimson-flag
 crocus
 crowfoot
 crownbeard
 crown-daisy
 crown-imperial
 crownvetch
 crowpoison
 crucifixion-thorn
 crystal-tea
 cucumber-root
 culvers-physic
 Cupids-dart
 custard-apple
 cutcollar
 cypresspine
- Dallis (grass, etc.)
 dames (rocket, etc.)
 dammarpine
 danesblood
 darkey
 darling-plum
 dasheen
 dateplum
 datil
 dawnrose
 dayglow
 deadnettle
- deathcamas
 deerhair
 deertongue
 deervetch
 desertbeauty
 desertcandle
 descrotholly
 desertprimrose
 desertwillow
 devils-law
 devilsclub
 devils-paintbrush
 devils-pincushion
 devils-shoestring
 devilstongue
 devils-walkingstick
 Diels (cotoneaster, etc.)
 dimplecone
 ditchfoot
 ditch-sunflower
 dock
 dogbrier
 dogfennel
 dogtail
 doublefile
 doubleflowering
 doubleray
 doubletooth
 Douglas-fir
 dovefoot
 doveplum
 dracena
 dragonhead
 duckpotato
 duncecap
 dusty-miller
 Dutchmans-breeches
 Dutchmans-pipe
 dwarf-dandelion
- eardrops
 earthgall
 earthstar
 earthtongue
 Easter-bells
 Eca (rose, etc.)
 elephanthead
 elkspil
 epaulette-tree
 evening-primrose
 evening-snow
 evening-star
 evergold
 evergreen-grape
 everlasting
 eyebalm
 eyebright
- fairybells
 fairywand
 fall-daffodil
 fall-dandelion
 false-arborvitae
 false-azalea
 false-camomile
 false-carrot
 false-dragonhead
 falseflax
 false-hellebore
 false-indigo
 false-mastic
 false-mesquite
 false-olive
 false-spirea
 false-tamarix
 false-yarrow
 fanscale
 fare-well-to-spring
 featherfleece
 featherfoil
 feather-hyacinth
 featherpetal
 feathertop
 fernbrake
 fernshaw
 fernspray
 feterita
- fieldcress
 fieldmadder
 figmarigold
 finetooth
 firemoss
 firepink
 fishhooks
 fishpoison-tree
 fiveblade
 fivecoil
 fivefinger
 five-stamen
 flamboyant-tree
 flamepoppy
 flameray
 flat-sedge
 floatingheart
 floptop
 Florida-boxwood
 flowerfence
 flowering-rush
 flower-of-an-hour
 flower-of-Jove
 fogfruit
 fourcolor
 four-o'clock
 fourstamen
 fourwing
 foxchop
 foxfeet
 foxglove
 foxtail #grass
 Franciscan-nightshade
 fringe-bell
 fringe-orchid
 frogbit
 frogfoot
 fullers #teasel
 fullmoon
- gallwind
 garrambullo
 gayfeather
 gaywings
 ghostpipe
 giantfennel
 giantgroundsel
 gill-over-the-ground
 giltedge
 globe-amaranth
 globe-cone
 globedaisy
 globemallow
 globethistle
 globe-tulip
 gloriosa
 glorybower
 goatsbeard
 goatsrue
 goldband
 goldbeard
 goldblotch
 gold-dust
 goldedge
 golden-aster
 golden-back
 goldenball
 goldenbeard
 goldenbowl
 goldenchain
 goldenclub
 golden-eyed-grass
 goldenfeather
 goldenfleece
 goldenglow
 goldenlarch
 goldenlocks
 goldenmoon
 goldenpert
 goldenplume
 goldenrain-tree
 goldenrod
 golden-seal
 golden-shower
 goldenstar
 goldentop
 goldentuft
 goldentwig

- goldenwawe
goldenarrow
goldeye-grass
goldfields
goldhair
Goldie (fern, etc.)
goldmoss
goldspot
goldstripe
goldthread
goldtip
goldtwig
goldvein
good-King-Henry
gooseberry-tree
goosefoot
goosetongue
grains-of-paradise
grape-hyacinth
grass-pink
grasswidow
gravel-bind
graybox
Grays (lily, etc.)
Greek-valerian
greenbrier
green-ebony
greenfire
greenheart
green-net
greenscale
greensides
greenstem
greenthread
greentwig
greenvein
groundcedar
groundcherry
ground-ivy
groundpine
groundsmoke
guamachil
Guiana-chestnut
gumbo-limbo
gum-myrtle
gumbright
guttapercha
- hairyhead
halfhigh
halfmoon
halfskirt
hardbeam
hardhack
hard-iron
hardshell
harebell
harebottle
hares-ear-mustard
harestalk
hartstongue
hawkbit
hawksbeard
heal-all
healbite
heartpetal
hedgohog-coneflower
hedgemustard
hedgestraw
henbit
Hercules-club
heronbill
Hicks (yew, etc.)
Himalaya-berry
Himalaya-honeysuckle
Hinds (walnut, etc.)
hoarycress
hogpeanut
hogsfennel
hollowstem
hollyaster
hollygrape
honeybell
honeybind
honeybloom
honeylocust
honeysuckle
- hophornbeam
hopsage
hornbeam
hornpoppy
horsebalm
horsechestnut
horse-eye
horsetagian
horsemint
horsenettle
horsepipe
horseradish
horseradish-tree
horsetail
horsetail-tree
houndstongue
house-amaryllis
houseleek
hummingbird-trumpet
hyacinth-bean
hydrangea-vine
- ilama
incense-cedar
India-almond
India-elm
India-hawthorn
India-mulberry
Indian-fig
Indian-physic
Indian-pipe
Indian-potato
Indian-tobacco
Indian-warrior
Indian-wheat
ironhead
ivory-leaves
ivy-atum
ivybells
ivy-gourd
ivy-vine
- jaburan
jackfrost
jackfruit
jack-in-a-box
jack-in-the-pulpit
Jacobs-rod
jambolan-plum
Jersey-tea
Jerusalem-artichoke
Jerusalem-cherry
Jerusalem-oak
Jerusalem-sage
Jerusalem-thorn
jetbead
jobs-tears
joe-pye-weed
jointfir
jointvetch
Josephscoat
Joshua-tree
Judas-tree
jungleplum
jungle-rice
Jupiters-beard
- kafircorn
karanda
karo
Kartaba (iris, etc.)
kasumi (cherry, etc.)
katsura-tree
kauri-pine
kei-apple
kidneyvetch
kittentails
knawel
kochia
kohlrabi
kolomikta
kousa
kudzu
kwanso (daylily, etc.)
kyushu (azalea, etc.)
- Labrador-tea
lacquer-tree
ladies-tresses
ladybell
ladyslipper
ladysmantle
ladysthumb
lambkill
lambquarters
lap-love
largetooth
lavender-cotton
leaf-flower
lemon-verbena
lignumvitae
lilybasket
lily-of-the-valley
limequat
lions-ear
little-pickles
live-ever
liveforever
liver-balsam
living-rock
lizardtail
loblolly-bay
loggerheads
London-pride
longbarb
longcluster
longlip
Longs (grape, etc.)
longspine
longstalk
longtube
lookingglass
loosestrife
lords-and-ladies
loveman
lyonshrub
- Madden-cherry
Madeira-bay
Madeira-vine
Magdalena (m o o k
orange, etc.)
mahala-mats
maidencane
maidenhair-tree
Malabar-nut
Malabar-plum
Malay-apple
malu-creeper
name (cherry, etc.)
mandacaru
Mangles (everlasting,
etc.)
mangrove
marestail
Mardin (iris, etc.)
Maries (fir, etc.)
marchcress
marsh-elder
marshfire
marshmallow
marshmarigold
Martens (selaginella,
etc.)
Mascarene (grass, etc.)
matilija-poppy
Matreed
matrimony-vine
mayapple
maybloom
maypear
maypop
Mays (brake, etc.)
mayten
maywings
meadowbeauty
meadowfoam
meadowrue
meadowsweet
mealy-mat
Meiwa (kumquat, etc.)
merrybells
Mexican-buckeye
Mexican-clover
- Mexican-orange
Mexican-star
Mexican-tea
Michaelmas-daisy
milfoil
milkthistle
milkvetch
milo
mistmaiden
miyama
mock-cucumber
mockorange
mock-strawberry
Molucca-balm
mombin
momi
monkeycomb
monkeypuzzle
monkhood-vine
monreale
Moore (agapanthus,
etc.)
moosetongue
moraea
morning-glory
moso
mosquitobill
mosquitotrap
moss #rose
moth-orchid
mountain-ash
mountain-bluet
mountain-dandelion
mountainheath
mountain-holly
mountain-laurel
mountain-lilac
mountain-mahogany
mountain-mint
mouse-ear
mousetail
Moyes (rose, etc.)
mudbank
mullen
mundi-root
Mupin (cotoneaster,
etc.)
muskphlox
musk #rose
myrtle-of-the-river
- Narbonne (flax, etc.)
narihira
Natal-ebony
navy #bean
needle-and-thread
needlerush
netvein
niggerhead
nightblooming
nightcups
nightjasmine
nightphlox
nightshade
nightstock
nimbewill
ningala
Nippon-bells
nodfruit
nose-smart
nutgall
- oceanspray
Oconee-bells
ohelo
oldman (fern, etc.)
onespike
orche
orange-eye
orange-jasmine
orange-rose
organpipe
orobus
Osage-orange
otaksa
owlclover
oxeye-daisy

oxlip
 oxtongue

painted-cup
 palma #dulce
 paloblanco
 paloverde
 pansy-orchid
 papaw
 paper-mulberry
 paradise-tree
 parrotfeather
 Parsons (arborvitae, etc.)
 partridgefoot
 partridgepea

pear-hip
 pearfruit
 pearlstripe
 peashrub
 peatpink
 pea-tree
 peegee
 pennycress
 pennyrot
 pennyroyal
 persicary
 pheasanteye
 pigeonfoot
 pigeonpea
 pigeon-wheat
 pimpernel
 pinebarren
 pinedrops
 pinemat
 pinesap
 pinkbells
 pinkedge
 pinkscale
 pinkshell
 pinkshower
 pinkstar
 pinkstem
 pinkstripe
 pinkwax
 pin #oak
 pinpillow
 pinpoint
 pinxterbloom
 plumepoppy
 plum-pine
 plum-yew
 poets (narcissus, etc.)
 point vetch
 poisonhemlock
 poison-ivy
 poison-oak
 poison-sumac
 poison vetch
 pond-apple
 pondcypress
 ponyfoot
 poor-robins-plantain
 popdock
 popglove
 poppy-mallow
 Portugal-laurel
 possumhaw
 post #cedar
 post #locust
 post #oak
 pot #marigold
 Potts (tritonias, etc.)
 prairieclover
 prairiegentian
 prairiemallow
 prairie-smoke
 pricklepopy
 prickly-ash
 pricklypear
 prickly-thrift
 pricktinber
 pride-of-Madeira
 primrose-willow
 princesfeather
 princesplume
 puckneedle
 puffball
 purplebell

purplecane
 purplecone
 purple-eye
 purplelady
 purplenet
 purplespot
 purplestem
 purplestripe
 purpletop
 purplewreath
 pussy-ears
 pussypaws
 pussytoes
 pussywillow

quakerladies
 Queen-Annes-lace
 queen-of-the-night
 Queensland-nut
 quickbeam
 quill-leaf

rabbitear
 rabbiteye
 rabbitfoot
 rabbitail
 ragged-robin
 ramshad
 Rangoon-creeper
 rattail
 rattlebox
 rattlesnake-plantain
 rattlesnake-root
 redbay
 redbead
 redbox
 redeedar
 red-devil
 redfish
 redflowering
 redhelmet
 redmaids
 red #oak
 red-osier
 redpepper
 red #pine
 redrim
 redscale
 redshanks
 redshoot
 redspot
 redspray
 redspur
 redstem
 redtip
 redtwig
 redware
 redwool
 red-white-and-blue-
 flower
 Reeves (spirea, etc.)
 ricepaper-plant
 riggut
 riverbank
 Rivers (beech, etc.)
 rockbeauty
 rockbell
 rockbrake
 rockcross
 rockfoil
 rockhair
 rockjasmine
 rockmat
 rockpurslane
 rockrose
 rockspirea
 rockspray
 rootspine
 rosa-montana
 rosarypea
 rose-acacia
 rosebay
 rosegay
 rosegentian
 rosemallow
 rosemary

rosemyrtle
 rose-of-heaven
 rose-of-Jericho
 rosepink
 rose-ring
 roundbud
 round-eared
 roundheart
 roundlobe
 roundtop
 runningpine
 Russian-olive
 Russian-thistle

sacred-lily
 saffron-plum
 sagerose
 St. Augustine (grass,
 etc.)
 St.-Bernards-lily
 St.-Brunos-lily
 St.-James-lily
 St. Johns (coontie, etc.)
 St.-Johns-wort
 St. Thomas tree
 salad-rocket
 saltcedar
 saltmarsh
 saltmeadow
 salt-tree
 sandbar
 sandheath
 sandhill
 sandmint
 sandmyrtle
 sandplum
 sandreed
 sandspur
 sandstay
 sandverbena
 sappan
 sapsuck-bush
 saskatoon
 sassafras
 satinpoppy
 saw-palmetto
 sawpetal
 sawtooth
 scarboro-lily
 scarlet-bugler
 scarletfunnel
 scarletplume
 scorpion-senna
 Scotch-broom
 scouring-rush
 screwpine
 screwstem
 scurf-pea
 sea #bean
 seaboard
 sea-buckthorn
 seagrape
 seaholly
 seakale
 sea-lavender
 seamoss
 sea-onion
 seaplum
 sea-urchin
 seawife
 seedgall
 selfheal
 Seneca-snakeroot
 senna-pea
 sensitive-pea
 setwall
 sevenlobe
 sevenstars
 seven-year-apple
 shadblow
 shadscale
 sharplobe
 sharpshale
 sheepfoot
 sheepkill
 sheep #sorrel
 shell #bean
 shepherds-purse
 shootingstar
 shortbeak
 shortcluster
 shorthair
 shortspine
 shrub-althea
 sidebells
 side-oats
 silk-oak
 silktassel
 silktassel-bush
 silverbell
 silverdust
 silveredge
 silverhead
 silverline
 silvermargin
 silvernerve
 silverplume
 silverpurple
 silverrod
 silverstar
 silvervein
 singhara-nut
 sixweeks
 skunkcabbage
 skyblue
 skydrop
 Smalls (penstemon, etc.)
 snailclover
 snakebeard
 snakegourd
 snakemouth
 snakepipe
 snapjack
 snowbell
 snowcloud
 snowdrop
 snowgarland
 snowhill
 snow-on-the-mountain
 snowpoppy
 snow-wreath
 soapbloom
 Solomon-plume
 Solomons-seal
 sourclover
 soursop
 southernplume
 sowbread
 sowthistle
 Spanish-bayonet
 Spanish-dagger
 Spanish-moss
 Spanish-needles
 spatterdock
 sparmint
 spectacle-pod
 speedwell
 spider-orchid
 spiderweb
 spikeheath
 spikenard
 spikerush
 spikededge
 spine-date
 spinemallow
 spirea
 spongegourd
 sprangictop
 springbeauty
 spurgall
 spurge-nettle
 spurge-olive
 spur-valerian
 squaw-apple
 squawcarpet
 squirrelcorn
 squirreltail
 squirting-cucumber
 star-apple
 starbloom
 star-bur
 starfruit
 starglory
 star-gooseberry
 starjasmine

- starlights
 star-of-Bethlehem
 star-thistle
 steershead
 sticktight
 stiffstem
 stinging-nettle
 stinkbell
 stinkhorn
 stonebreak
 stonecress
 stonecrop
 stonegail
 stonemint
 storksbill
 straightstem
 strawberry-blite
 strawberry-tree
 string #bean
 sugar-apple
 sugar #beet
 sugarbird
 sugarcane
 sugar #corn
 sugar #maple
 sugar-root
 summer-cypress
 summer-fir
 summer-hyacinth
 summer #squash
 summersweet
 sundew
 sundrops
 sunn-hemp
 sunray
 sunrose
 supplejack
 Surinam-cherry
 swampbay
 swampcandle
 swamp-laurel
 swamp-pink
 swamp-privet
 swan-orchid
 sweet-anise
 sweetbay
 sweetbells
 sweetbrier
 sweet-calabash
 sweetclover
 sweet #corn
 sweetflag
 sweetgale
 sweetgum
 sweetpea
 sweetpotato
 sweetshrub
 sweetsop
 sweetspire
 sweet-sultan
 sweetvetch
 sweetwater
 sweet-william
 Syrian-privet
- tailgrape
 tanglehead
 tangletail
 tanoak
 tansymustard
 tansy-ragwort
- tea-olive
 tearthumb
 Teas (catalpa, etc.)
 teaselgourd
 tea-tree
 telegraph-plant
 Tennessee-indigo
 tequila
 tether-devil
 Texas-plume
 thickspike
 thimble #lily
 thintail
 thornapple
 thoroughgrowth
 thoroughstem
 thoroughwax
 threadstalk
 three-awn
 sugar-apple
 threecoil
 threecolor
 threelobe
 three-seed
 threespine
 threetip
 throughgrow
 tickclover
 tick-trefoil
 tidemarsh
 tigerfoot
 tigertail
 timberline
 tipu-tree
 toadflax
 toadpipe
 toadstool
 tobira
 tomatillo
 tonka-bean
 toringo
 towelgourd
 trailing-arbutus
 travelers-joy
 travelers-tree
 treacle-mustard
 treebeard
 treehair
 treemallow
 treepoppy
 tree-spirea
 tree-tomato
 truedwarf (box)
 trumpetcreeper
 tuberose
 tumblemustard
 tung-oil tree
 turbantop
 turkymullein
 turkeysbeard
 Turks-cap
 Turks-rug
 turnip-chervil
 turtlebloom
 turtlehead
 twinbloom
 twinspur
 twist-arum
 twisted-stalk
 twocolor
 two-groove
 two-row
 two-wing
- udo
 umbrella-pine
 umbrella-sedge
 umbrella-tree
 undergreen
 urn #moss
- valley-mahogany
 Vanhoutte (elm, etc.)
 vegetable-oyster
 Venus-button
 vervain
 vi-apple
 vinca
 vinespinach
 violet-bloom
 Virginia-creeper
 virgins-bower
- wakerobin
 walkingstick
 walleress
 wandering-Jew
 waterchestnut
 waterclover
 watercreeper
 watercress
 water-elm
 waterhemlock
 waterhemp
 water-hyacinth
 waterhyssop
 waterlemon
 waterlettuce
 waterlocust
 watermarigold
 watermeal
 watermillfoil
 waterparsnip
 waterpepper
 waterplantain
 waterpoppy
 waterprimrose
 watershield
 watershrub
 water-snowflake
 watersoldier
 waterstar
 water-stargrass
 waterwillow
 waxgourd
 waxmallow
 waxmyrtle
 wayfaring-tree
 weakleaf
 weaselnout
 weavers-broom
 wedgescale
 Welsh-poppy
 whisperingbells
 whitebeam
 whiteblow
 whitebottle
 whitebud
 whitecedar
 whiteclover
 white-edge
 white-eye
 white-ironwood
 whitemat
- white-sapote
 whitespike
 whitespot
 whitestem
 whitestripe
 whitetop
 wildbergamot
 wildcabbage
 wild #carrot
 wildcelery
 wildginger
 wildgoose
 wild-indigo
 wildrice
 wildrye
 wingstem
 winter-aconite
 winterbloom
 wintercreeper
 wintercress
 winterfat
 winterhazel
 wintersweet
 wirelettuce
 wirestem
 witchbells
 witch-hazel
 wolftail
 woodbetony
 wood-gossip
 woodlandstar
 woodnymph
 woodruff
 woodrush
 Woods (rose, etc.)
 woodsorrel
 woodwaxen
 woollybutt
 woollyhead
 woolwitch
 woundwort
- yangtao
 yarrow
 yate-tree
 Yeddo-hawthorn
 yellowband
 yellowbeard
 yellowbell
 yellowcedar
 yellowcress
 yellowedge
 yelloweye
 yellow-eyed-grass
 yellowflag
 yellowflax
 yellowfruit
 yellowheart
 yellownet
 yellow-oleander
 yellow-poplar
 yellow-rocket
 yellowspot
 yellowstripe
 yellowtip
 yellowvein
 yerba-buena
 yerba-del-venado
 yerba-santa
 Youngs (cypress, etc.)

[Faint, illegible text covering the majority of the page]

Punctua-
tion

Abbrevia-
tions

Numerals

Italo

Signs and
Symbols



9. PUNCTUATION

9.1. Punctuation is a device to clarify the meaning of written or printed language. Well-planned word order requires a minimum of punctuation. The trend toward less punctuation calls for skillful phrasing to avoid ambiguity and to insure exact interpretation.

9.2. The general principles governing the use of punctuation are (1) that if it does not clarify the text it should be omitted, and (2) that in the choice and placing of punctuation marks the sole aim should be to bring out more clearly the author's thought. Punctuation should aid in reading and prevent misreading.

Apostrophe

(See Possessives and apostrophes, pp. 60-61.)

Brace

9.3. The brace is used to show the relation of one line or group of lines to another group of lines. The point of the brace is placed toward the fewer number of lines; or if the number of lines is the same, toward the single group. For examples of braces used in tabular matter, see rule 14.30, page 169.

Supervision of timber sales.	<table style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">1-hour jobs</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">District 1</td> <td rowspan="6" style="vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">} 1½ hours' travel-----</td> <td rowspan="6" style="vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td rowspan="6" style="vertical-align: middle;">Sales conducted monthly from May to July.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>District 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">2-hour jobs</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">District 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>District 4</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">} 1 hour's travel-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>District 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">3-hour jobs</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">{</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">District 3</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">} 2 hours' travel-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>District 5</td> </tr> </table>	1-hour jobs	{	District 1	} 1½ hours' travel-----	}	Sales conducted monthly from May to July.			District 7	2-hour jobs	{	District 6			District 4	} 1 hour's travel-----			District 2	3-hour jobs	{	District 3	} 2 hours' travel-----			District 5			
1-hour jobs	{	District 1	} 1½ hours' travel-----	}				Sales conducted monthly from May to July.																						
		District 7																												
2-hour jobs	{	District 6																												
		District 4							} 1 hour's travel-----																					
		District 2																												
3-hour jobs	{	District 3			} 2 hours' travel-----																									
		District 5																												

Brackets

Brackets, in pairs, are used—

9.4. To indicate a correction, a supplied omission, an interpolation, a comment, or a caution that an error is reproduced literally.

He came on the 3d [2d] of July.

Our conference [lasted] 2 hours.

The general [Washington] ordered him to leave.

The paper was as follows [reads]:

They fooled only themselves. [Laughter.]

Our party will always serve the people [applause] in spite of the opposition [loud applause]. (If more than one bracketed interpolation, both are included within the sentence.)

I do not know. [Continues reading:]

The WITNESS. He did it that way [indicating].

Q. Do you know these men [handing witness a list]?

The bill had *not* been paid. [Italic ours.]

The statue [sic] was on the statute books.

9.5. In bills, contracts, etc., to indicate matter that is to be omitted.

9.6. In mathematics, to denote that enclosed matter is to be treated as a unit. For examples, see page 164.

9.7. A single bracket may be used to indicate matter overrun into an adjoining blank space.

[of all.

Till one man's weakness grows the strength

Argentina: [710

Wireless, regulations of-- 93, 682, 703,

9.8. When matter in brackets makes more than one paragraph, start each paragraph with a bracket and place the closing bracket at end of last paragraph.

Colon

The colon is used—

9.9. Before a final clause that summarizes preceding matter. (See also rule 9.48, p. 131.)

Give up conveniences; do not demand special privileges; do not stop work: these are necessary while we are at war.

Railroading is not a variety of outdoor sport: it is service.

9.10. To introduce formally any matter that follows.

The following question came up for discussion: What policy should be adopted?

He said: [if direct quotation of more than a few words follows]. (See also rule 9.48, p. 131.)

There are three factors, as follows: First, military preparation; second, industrial mobilization; and third, manpower.

9.11. After a salutation.

MY DEAR SIR:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

To Whom It May Concern:

9.12. In expressing clock time.

2:40 p. m. (use thin colon)

9.13. After introductory lines in lists, tables, and leaderwork, if subentries follow.

Seward Peninsula:

Council district:

Northern Light Mining Co.

Wild Goose Trading Co.

Fairhaven district: Alaska Dredging Association (single subitem runs in).

Seward Peninsula: Council district (single subitem runs in):

Northern Light Mining Co.

Wild Goose Trading Co.

9.14. In Biblical and other citations (full space after colon).

Luke 4: 3.

I Corinthians xiii: 13.

Journal of Education 3: 342-358.

9.15. In bibliographic references, between place of publication and name of publisher.

Congressional Directory. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office.

9.16. In imprints before the year (en space each side of colon).

United States

Government Printing Office

Washington : 1951

9.17. In proportions.

Concrete mixed 5:3:1 (use 9-unit center colons)

but 5-2-1 (when so in copy)

9.18. In double colon as ratio sign.

1:2::3:6 (use 9-unit center colon for single colons; thin colons to make double colon, with thin space each side of double colon)

Comma

The comma is used—

9.19. To separate two words or figures that might otherwise be misunderstood.

Instead of hundreds, thousands came.

Instead of 20, 50 came.

February 10, 1929.

In 1930, 400 men were dismissed.

To John, Smith was very kind.

What the difficulty is, is not known; *but* he suggested that that committee be appointed.

9.20. Before a direct quotation of only a few words following an introductory phrase. (See also rule 9.11, p. 128.)

He said, "Now or never."

9.21. To indicate the omission of a word or words.

Then we had much; now, nothing

9.22. After each of a series of coordinate qualifying words.

short, swift streams; *but* short tributary streams

9.23. Between introductory modifying phrase and subject modified.

Beset by the enemy, they retreated.

9.24. Before *Jr.*, *Sr.*, *Esq.*, *Ph. D.*, *F. R. S.*, etc.

Henry Smith, Jr.

Brown, A. H., Jr. (*not* Brown, Jr., A. H.)

Peter Johns, F. R. S.

but John Smith 2d (*or* II)

9.25. To set off parenthetical words, phrases, or clauses.

Mr. Jefferson, who was then Secretary of State, favored the location of the National Capital at Washington.

It must be remembered, however, that the Government had no guaranty.

It is obvious, therefore, that this office cannot function.

The atom bomb, which was developed at the Manhattan project, was first used in World War II.

Their high morale might, he suggested, have caused them to put success of the team above the reputation of the college.

The restriction is laid down in title IX, chapter 8, section 15, of the code.

but:

The man who fell [restrictive clause] broke his back.

The dam which gave way [restrictive clause] was poorly constructed.

He therefore gave up the search.

9.26. To set off words or phrases in apposition or in contrast.

Mr. Green, the lawyer, spoke for the defense.

Mr. Jones, attorney for the plaintiff, signed the petition.

Mr. Smith, not Mr. Black, was elected.

9.27. After each member within a series of three or more words, phrases, letters, or figures used with *and*, *or*, or *nor*.

red, white, and blue

horses, mules, and cattle

by the bolt, by the yard, or in remnants

a, b, and c

6, 7, and 10

neither snow, rain, nor heat

2 days, 3 hours, and 4 minutes (series); *but* 2 days 3 hours 4 minutes (age)

9.28. Before the conjunction in a compound sentence if the second clause is complete with subject and predicate.

Fish, mollusks, and crustaceans were plentiful in the lakes, and turtles frequented the shores.

The boy went home alone, and his sister remained with the crowd.

9.29. After a noun or phrase in direct address.

Senator, will the measure be defeated?

Mr. Chairman, I will reply to the gentleman later.

9.30. After an interrogative clause, followed by a direct question.

You are sure, are you not?

You will go, will you not?

9.31. Between title of person and name of organization in the absence of the words *of* or *of the*. (See also rule 9.44, p. 131.)

Chief, Division of Finance
chairman, Committee on Appropriations
colonel, 7th Cavalry
president, Yale University

9.32. Between the name and number of an organization.

Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101

General U. S. Grant Post, No. 25

9.33. Inside closing quotation mark. (This is not intended to change existing practice in bills and other legislative work.) (See also rules 9.122 and 9.123, p. 138.)

He said "four," not "five."

"Freedom is an inherent right," he insisted.

9.34. To separate thousands, millions, etc., in numbers of four or more digits. (See also rule 9.38.)

4,230

50,491

1,000,000

9.35. After year in dates within sentence.

The reported dates of September 11, 1943, to June 12, 1944, were proved erroneous; *but* production for June 1950 was normal.

9.36. After postal-delivery zone number, but not before it.

Cleveland 21, Ohio

Washington 11, D. C.

The comma is omitted—

9.37. Between month and year in dates.

June 1938; 22d of May 1938; February and March 1938; *but* January, February, and March, 1938; January 24 A. D. 1938; 15th of June A. D. 1938; 150 B. C.; 5 January 1944 (military usage)

9.38. In built-up fractions, in decimals, and in serial numbers, except patent numbers.

$\frac{1}{2500}$

1.0947

page 2632

Metropolitan 9020 (telephone number)

1721-1727 St. Clair Avenue

motor No. 189463

1450 kilocycles; 1100 meters (no comma unless more than four figures; radio only)

9.39. Between superior figures or letters in footnote references.

Numerous instances may be cited.^{1 2}

Data are based on October production.^{a b}

9.40. Between two nouns one of which identifies the other.

The Labor Department's booklet *Infant Care* is a best seller.

9.41. Before ampersand (&). (For exception, see rule 16.31, p. 187.)

Brown, Wilson & Co.

9.42. Before a dash.

9.43. In bibliographies, between name of publication and volume or similar number.

American Library Association Bulletin 34: 238, April 1940.

9.44. Wherever possible without danger of ambiguity.

\$2 gold

\$2.50 United States currency

\$3.50 Mexican

Executive Order No. 21

General Order No. 12; *but* General Orders, No. 12

Public Law 37

My age is 30 years 6 months 12 days

John Lewis 2d (*or* II)

Johnson of Colorado; Johnson of Texas (duplicate names of Senators or Representatives in U. S. Congress)

Carroll of Carrollton; Henry of Navarre (places closely identified with the persons); *but* John Anstruther, of New York; President Hadley, of Yale University

James Bros. et al.; *but* James Bros., Nelson Co., et al. (last element of series)

Dash

The em dash is used—

9.45. To mark a sudden break or abrupt change in thought. (See also rule 9.78, p. 134.)

He said—and no one contradicted him—"The battle is lost."

If the bill should pass—which God forbid!—the service will be wrecked.

The auditor—shall we call him a knave or a fool?—approved an inaccurate statement.

9.46. To indicate an interruption or an unfinished word or sentence. A 2-em dash will be used when the interruption is by a person other than the speaker and a 1-em dash will show self-interruption.

"Such an idea can scarcely be——"

Mr. BROWN (reading):

"The word 'donation'——"

The report goes on to say that—

"The word 'dona——'"

Observe this closely—

He said: "Give me lib——"

The bill reads "repeal," not "am——"

during the fiscal year * * *.

Q. Did you see——A. No, sir.

9.47. Instead of commas or parentheses, if the meaning may thus be clarified.

These are shore deposits—gravel, sand, and clay—but marine sediments underlie them.

9.48. Before a final clause that summarizes a series of ideas. (See also rule 9.9, p. 128.)

Freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, freedom from fear—these are the fundamentals of moral world order.

9.49. After an introductory phrase reading into the following lines and indicating repetition of such phrase.

I recommend—

That we accept the rules.

That we also publish them.

9.50. With a preceding question mark, in lieu of a colon.

How can you explain this?—"Fee paid, \$5."

9.51. Sometimes, in lieu of opening quotation mark, in French, Spanish, and Italian dialog.

9.52. To precede a credit line or a run-in credit or signature.

Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

—Longfellow.

Every man's work shall be made manifest.—I Corinthians 3: 13.
This statement is open to question.—GERALD H. FORSYTHE.

9.53. After a run-in sidehead. (For examples, see rule 9.91, p. 135.)

9.54. To separate run-in questions and answers in testimony. (See also rule 18.27, p. 196.)

Q. Did he go?—A. No:

The em dash is not used—

9.55. At the beginning of any line of type, except as indicated in paragraphs 9.51 and 9.52.

9.56. Immediately after a comma, colon, or semicolon.

The en dash is used—

9.57. In a combination of figures, letters, or figures and letters. (An en dash, not a hyphen, is used, even when such terms are adjective modifiers.)

exhibit 6-A
5-20 bonds
DC-14
4-H Club

U-235 (atomic)
\$15-\$20
CBS-TV network
AFL-CIO merger

9.58. In the absence of the word *to* when denoting a period of time.

1935-37

January-June

Monday-Friday

The en dash is not used—

9.59. For *to* when the word *from* precedes the first of two related figures or expressions.

From January 1 to June 30, 1951; *not* from January 1-June 30, 1951.

9.60. For *and* when the word *between* precedes the first of two related figures or expressions.

Between 1923 and 1929; *not* between 1923-29

Ellipsis

(For examples, see rule 9.90, p. 135, and rule 9.111, p. 137.)

9.61. Three asterisks, separated by en quads, are used to denote an ellipsis in text; if periods are used instead of asterisks, they are also separated by en quads.

9.62. Neither asterisks nor periods are overrun alone at the end of a paragraph.

9.63. When both asterisks and periods for ellipsis occur in the copy and periods are not specifically requested, use asterisks throughout.

9.64. A line of asterisks indicates an omission of one or more entire paragraphs. In 26½-pica or wider measure, a line of "stars" means 7 asterisks indented 2 ems at each end of the line, with the remaining space divided evenly between the asterisks. In measures less than 26½ picas, 5 stars are used.

9.65. Indented matter in 26½-pica or wider measure also requires a 7-star line to indicate the omission of one or more entire paragraphs.

9.66. An extra indentation is added in indented matter.

9.67. If an omission occurs in the last part of a paragraph immediately before a line of stars, three stars are used, in addition to the line of stars, to indicate such an omission.

9.68. If two or more sizes of type are used on a page, 10-point asterisks are indented 2 ems, 8-point and 6-point being alined with the 10-point asterisks.

9.69. Equalize spacing above and below a line of stars.

Exclamation point

9.70. The exclamation point is used to mark surprise, incredulity, admiration, appeal, or other strong emotion, which may be expressed even in a declarative or interrogative sentence.

He acknowledged the error!

What!

How beautiful!

Who shouted, "All aboard!" (Note

"Great!" he shouted. (Note omission of comma.)

omission of question mark.)

9.71. In direct address, either to a person or a personified object, *O* is used without an exclamation point, or other punctuation; but if strong feeling is expressed, an exclamation point is placed at the end of the statement.

O my friend, let us consider this subject impartially.

O Lord, save Thy people!

9.72. In exclamations without direct address or appeal, *oh* is used instead of *O*, and the exclamation point is omitted.

Oh, but the gentleman is mistaken.

Oh dear; the time is so short.

Hyphen

The hyphen (a punctuation mark, not an element in the spelling of words) is used—

9.73. To connect the elements of certain compound words. (See Compound Words, pp. 63-69.)

9.74. To indicate continuation of a word divided at end of a line.

9.75. Between the letters of a spelled word.

c-e-n-t-s

h-o-l-d-u-p

9.76. To indicate syllabification. (See Word Division, supplement to STYLE MANUAL. For brief description of supplement, see p. 4.)

Parentheses

Parentheses are used—

9.77. To set off matter not intended to be part of the main statement or not a grammatical element of the sentence, yet important enough to be included. (See also rule 9.4, p. 127.)

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Smith).

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

Mr. KELLEY (to the chairman).

(Objected to.)

Answer (after examining list). Yes; I do.

Q. (Continuing.)

A. (Reads:)

A. (Interrupting.)

This case (124 U. S. 329) is not relevant.

The result (see fig. 2) is most surprising.

9.78. To enclose a parenthetical clause where the interruption is too great to be indicated by commas. (See also rule 9.45, p. 131.)

You can find it neither in French dictionaries (at any rate, not in Littré) nor in English.

9.79. To enclose an explanatory word not part of the statement.

the Erie (Pa.) News; *but* the News of Erie, Pa.

Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce; *but* Washington, D. C., schools.

9.80. To enclose letters or numbers designating items in a series, either at beginning of paragraphs or within a paragraph.

The order of delivery will be: (a) Food, (b) clothing, and (c) tents and other housing equipment.

You will observe that the sword is (1) old fashioned, (2) still sharp, and (3) unusually light for its size.

9.81. To enclose a figure inserted to confirm a statement given in words if double form is specifically requested. (See also rule 11.18, p. 158.)

This contract shall be completed in sixty (60) days.

9.82. A reference in parentheses at the end of a sentence is placed before the period, unless it is a complete sentence in itself.

The specimen exhibits both phases (pl. 14, A, B).

The individual cavities show great variation. (See pl. 4.)

9.83. If a sentence contains more than one parenthetical reference, the one at the end is placed before the period.

This sandstone (see pl. 6) occurs in every county of the State (see pl. 1).

9.84. When a figure is followed by a letter in parentheses, a space is used between the figure and the opening parenthesis; but if the letter is not in parentheses and the figure is repeated with each letter, the letter is closed up with the figure.

15 (a). Classes, grades, and sizes.

15a. Classes, grades, and sizes.

9.85. If both a figure and a letter in parentheses are used before each paragraph, a period and an en space are used after the closing parenthesis; if the figure is not repeated before each letter in parentheses but is used only before the first, the period is placed after the figure.

15 (a). When the figure is used before the letter in each paragraph—

15 (b). The period is placed after the closing parenthesis.

15. (a) When the figure is used before letter in first paragraph but not repeated with subsequent letters—

(b) The period is used after the figure only.

9.86. When matter in parentheses makes more than one paragraph, start each paragraph with a parenthesis and place the closing parenthesis at end of last paragraph.

Period

The period is used—

9.87. After a declarative sentence that is not exclamatory or after an imperative sentence.

Stars are suns.

He was employed by Sampson & Co.

Do not be late.

On with the dance.

9.88. After an indirect question or after a question intended as a suggestion and not requiring an answer.

Tell me how he did it.
May we hear from you.
May we ask prompt payment.

9.89. In place of parentheses after a letter or number denoting a series.

a. Bread well baked.	1. Punctuate freely.
b. Meat cooked rare.	2. Compound sparingly.
c. Cubed apples stewed.	3. Index thoroughly.

9.90. Sometimes to indicate ellipsis (3 periods; use 4 periods when preceding sentence has been brought to a close). (See also rule 9.61, p. 132.)

He called . . . and left. . . . He returned the next day. (Note en space at end of first sentence.)

9.91. After a run-in sidehead.

Conditional subjunctive.—The conditional subjunctive is required for all unreal and doubtful conditions.

2. *Peacetime preparation.*—a. The Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, etc.

2. *Peacetime preparation—Industrial-mobilization plans.*—The Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, etc.

2. *Peacetime preparation—Industrial mobilization.*—The Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, etc.

62. *Determination of types.*—a. *Statement of characteristics.*—Before types of equipment, etc.

Steps in planning for procurement.—(1) *Determination of needs.*—To plan for the procurement of such arms, etc.

62. *Determination of types.*—(a) *Statement of characteristics.*—Before types of, etc.

DETERMINATION OF TYPES.—Statement of characteristics.—Before types of, etc.

NOTE.—The source material was furnished.

but Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

9.92. To separate integers from decimals in a single expression.

3.75 percent \$3.50 1.25 meters

9.93. In continental European languages, to indicate thousands.

1.317 72.190.175

9.94. After abbreviations, unless otherwise specified. (See Abbreviations, p. 141.)

gal.	NE.	m. (meter)
qt.	N. Y.	kc. (kilocycle)

9.95. After legends and explanatory matter beneath illustrations.

9.96. Rarely, to indicate multiplication. (The multiplication sign is preferable for this purpose.)

$a.b (a \times b)$

9.97. After *Article 1, Section 1*, etc., at beginning of paragraphs. A period and en space are used after such terms.

The period is omitted—

9.98. In general, at the ends of lines in title pages; after center, side, and running heads; after continued lines; after boxheads of

tables; and after scientific, chemical, or other symbols. (This does not apply to abbreviation periods.)

9.99. After a quotation mark that is preceded by a period. (See also rule 9.123, p. 138.)

He said, "Now or never."

9.100. After letters used as names without specific designation.

A said to B that all is well.
Mr. A told Mr. B that the case was closed.
but Mr. A. (for Mr. Andrews). I do not want to go.
Mr. K. (for Mr. King). The meeting is adjourned.

9.101. After a middle initial which is merely a letter and not an abbreviation of a name.

Daniel D Tompkins Ross T McIntire

9.102. After a short name which is not an abbreviation of the longer form. (See also rule 10.20, p. 143.)

Alex Ed Sam

9.103. After Roman numerals used as ordinals.

George V

9.104. After words and incomplete statements listed in columns.

9.105. After explanatory matter set in 6-point under leaders or rules.

(Name)

(Address)

(Position)

9.106. Immediately before leaders, even if an abbreviation precedes the leaders.

Question mark

The question mark is used—

9.107. To indicate a direct query, even if not in the form of a question.

Did he do it?
He did what?
Can the money be raised? is the question.
Who asked, "Why?" (Note single question mark.)

9.108. To express more than one query in the same sentence.

Can he do it? or you? or anyone?

9.109. To express doubt.

He said the boy was 8 (?) feet tall.

Quotation marks

Quotation marks are used—

9.110. To enclose direct quotations. (Each part of an interrupted quotation begins and ends with quotation marks.)

The answer is "No."
He said, "John said 'No.'"
"John," said Henry, "why do you go?"

9.111. To enclose any matter following the terms *entitled*, *the word*, *the term*, *marked*, *endorsed*, or *signed*; but are not used to enclose

expressions following the terms *known as*, *called*, *so-called*, etc., unless such expressions are misnomers or slang.

Congress passed the act entitled "An act * * *."

After the word "treaty", insert a comma.

Of what does the item "Miscellaneous debts" consist?

The column "Imports from foreign countries" was not * * *.

The check was endorsed "John Adamson."

It was signed "John."

Beryllium is known as glucinium in some European countries.

It was called profit and loss.

The so-called investigating body.

9.112. Note quotation marks in tabular and leader work.

Account 5, "Management fees."

Under the heading "Management and operation."

Under the appropriation "Building of ships, Navy."

9.113. If poetry is quoted, each stanza should start with quotation marks, but only the last stanza should end with them. The lines of the poem should range on the left, those that rhyme taking the same indentation, and the quotation marks should be cleared.

"Rest is not quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to one's sphere.

"'Tis the brook's motion,
Clear without strife,
Fleeing to ocean
After its life."
—*John Sullivan Dwight.*

9.114. At the beginning of each paragraph of a quotation, but at the end of the last paragraph only.

9.115. To give greater emphasis to a word or a phrase. (For better typographical appearance and legibility, such use of quotation marks should be kept to a minimum.)

9.116. To enclose misnomers, slang expressions, sobriquets, or ordinary words used in an arbitrary way. (See also rule 6.25, p. 66.)

He voted for the "lame duck" amendment.

His report was "bunk."

It was a "gentlemen's agreement."

The "invisible government" is responsible.

George Herman "Babe" Ruth.

9.117. Quotation marks will not be borne off from adjacent characters except when they precede a fraction or an apostrophe or precede or follow a superior figure or letter, in which cases a thin space will be used. A thin space will also be used to separate double and single quotation marks.

Quotation marks are not used—

9.118. To enclose complete letters having date and signature.

9.119. To enclose extracts that are indented or set in smaller type, or solid extracts in leaded matter, but indented matter in text that is already quoted carries quotation marks.

9.120. In indirect quotations.

Tell her yes.

He could not say no.

9.121. Before a display initial which begins a quoted paragraph.

9.122. The comma and the final period will be placed inside the quotation marks. Other punctuation marks should be placed inside the quotation marks only if they are a part of the matter quoted.

Ruth said, "I think so."

"The President," he said, "will veto the bill."

The trainman shouted, "All aboard!"

Who asked, "Why?"

The President suggests that "an early occasion be sought * * *"

Why call it a "gentlemen's agreement"?

9.123. In congressional and certain other classes of work showing amendments, punctuation marks are printed after the quotation marks when not a part of the quoted matter.

Insert the words "growth", "production", and "manufacture".

To be inserted immediately after the words "cadets, United States Coast Guard;"

Change "February 1, 1951", to "June 30, 1951".

"Insert in lieu thereof 'July 1, 1953.'"

9.124. When occurring together, quotation marks should precede the footnote reference number.

The commissioner claimed that the award was "unjustified."¹

His exact words were: "The facts in the case prove otherwise."²

9.125. Quotation marks should be limited, if possible, to three sets (double, single, double).

"The question is, in effect, 'Can a person who obtains his certificate of naturalization by fraud be considered a "bona fide" citizen of the United States?'"

Semicolon

The semicolon is used—

9.126. To separate phrases containing commas. (See also rule 9.129.)

Donald A. Peters, president of the First National Bank, was also a director of New York Central; Harvey D. Jones was a director of Oregon Steel Co. and New York Central; Thomas W. Harrison, chairman of the board of McBride & Co., was also on the board of Oregon Steel Co.

Reptiles, amphibians, and predatory mammals swallow their prey whole or in large pieces, bones included; waterfowl habitually take shellfish entire; and gallinaceous birds are provided with gizzards that grind up the hardest seeds.

Yes, sir; he did see it.

No, sir; I do not recall.

9.127. To separate statements that are too closely related in meaning to be written as separate sentences, and also statements of contrast.

Yes; that is right.

No; we received one-third.

It is true in peace; it is true in war.

War is destructive; peace, constructive.

9.128. To set off explanatory abbreviations or words which summarize or explain preceding matter.

The industry is related to groups that produce finished goods; i. e., electrical machinery and transportation equipment.

There were involved three metal producers; namely, Jones & Laughlin, Armco, and Kennecott.

9.129. The semicolon is to be avoided where a comma will suffice.

Regional offices are located in New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.

Single punctuation

9.130. Single punctuation is used wherever possible without ambiguity.

124 U. S. 321 (no comma)

SIR: (no dash)

Joseph replied, "It is a worthwhile effort." (no outside period)

Type

9.131. Parentheses and brackets are set in roman, not in italic. In addition to parentheses and brackets, all other punctuation marks, including the dash, match the type of the words they adjoin. (See also rule 12.15, p. 162.)

Abbreviations

Numerals

Ita, lle

Signs and Symbols



*treat as figs in tab. works; etc. in col. of
 reading col in table, in table leader front
 bottom; of 2 or more reading cols, leader
 from top, but treat symbols as fig col.*

10. ABBREVIATIONS

(See also Foreign Languages; Numerals; Symbols)

10.1. Abbreviations are used to save space and to avoid distracting the mind of the reader by a needless spelling out of repetitious words or phrases.

10.2. The nature of the publication governs the extent to which abbreviations are used. In text of technical and legal publications and in parentheses, brackets, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, leaderwork, and bibliographies, many words are frequently abbreviated. Cut-in sideheads, legends, tables of contents, and indexes follow the style of the text.

10.3. However, some scientific, technical, and industrial groups have adopted definite forms of abbreviations for terms in their specialized fields, and these forms are acceptable for use in publications falling within the respective classes. This does not apply to such common abbreviations as ft. b. m., ft.-c., ft.-lb., etc., even when used in a technical connotation, nor does it apply to the omission of periods from abbreviations.

10.4. Standard and easily understood forms are preferable, and they should be uniform throughout a job. Abbreviations not generally known should be followed in the text by the spelled-out forms in parentheses the first time they occur; in tables and leaderwork such explanatory matter should be supplied in a footnote. As the printer cannot rewrite the copy, the author should supply these explanatory forms.

10.5. Abbreviations of measure should be used only with figures; similarly, many other abbreviations should not appear in isolation; for example, energy is measured in foot-pounds, *not* energy is measured in ft.-lb.; John was graduated with a bachelor of arts degree, *not* John was graduated with a B. A. degree.

Capitals, hyphens, periods, and spacing

10.6. In general, an abbreviation follows the capitalization and hyphening of the word or words abbreviated. It is followed by a period unless otherwise indicated.

c. o. d.

ft.-lb.

St.

10.7. Except as otherwise designated, points and spaces are omitted after initials used as shortened names of governmental agencies and of other organized bodies. (See rule 10.44, p. 146.)

ECA
RFC
TVA

AFL
ARC
ASTM

but A. F. of L.
A. T. & T.
U. N.

Geographic terms

10.8. The words *United States* are abbreviated if preceding the word *Government* or the name of a Government organization in

Numerals
 Italics
 Signs and Symbols

parentheses, brackets, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leaderwork; also in all cases if preceding the name of a Government vessel.

U. S. Government	U. S. National Museum
U. S. Congress	U. S. monitor <i>Nantucket</i>
U. S. Senate	U. S. S. <i>Brooklyn</i> (note abbreviation for ship)
U. S. Public Health Service	

10.9. The names of foreign countries, except U. S. S. R. (to avoid too long a name), are not abbreviated.

10.10. In other than formal usage, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Territory of Hawaii, Virgin Islands, and the names of States of the United States (except Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Ohio, and Utah) are abbreviated when immediately following any geographic term, including armory, arsenal, airbase, airport, barracks, depot, fort, Indian agency, military camp, national cemetery, national forest, national park, naval shipyard, proving ground, reservation (forest, Indian, or military), or reserve or station (military or naval).

Richmond, Va.	National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.
Anne Arundel County, Md.	
Mount Rainier National Forest, Wash.	but Leavenworth freight yards, Kansas
Stone Mountain, Ga.	Altoona sidetrack, Wisconsin

10.11. Approved forms of abbreviations:

Ala.	Ga.	Miss.	N. Y.	T. H.
Ariz.	Ill.	Mo.	Okla.	Va.
Ark.	Ind.	Mont.	Oreg.	V. I.
Calif.	Kans.	N. C.	Pa.	Vt.
Colo.	Ky.	N. Dak.	P. R.	Wash.
Conn.	La.	Nebr.	R. I.	Wis.
C. Z.	Mass.	Nev.	S. C.	W. Va.
D. C.	Md.	N. H.	S. Dak.	Wyo.
Del.	Mich.	N. J.	Tenn.	
Fla.	Minn.	N. Mex.	Tex.	

10.12. The names of other insular possessions, trust territories, *Alaska*, and *Long Island*, *Staten Island*, etc., are not abbreviated.

Addresses

(For use of numerals in addresses, see rule 11.12, p. 157.)

10.13. The words *street*, *avenue*, *place*, *road*, *square*, *boulevard*, *terrace*, *drive*, *court*, and *building*, following name or number, are abbreviated in footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leaderwork.

10.14. In addresses, the abbreviations *NW.*, *SW.*, *NE.*, *SE.*, indicating sectional divisions of cities, are used, but *North*, *South*, *East*, and *West* are spelled out at all times.

10.15. The word *Street* or *Avenue* as part of a name is not abbreviated even in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leaderwork.

M Street Bridge

Ninth Avenue Building

10.16. The words *county*, *fort*, *mount*, *point*, and *port* are not abbreviated.

Descriptions of tracts of land

10.17. In the description of tracts of public land the following abbreviations are used (periods are omitted after abbreviated compass directions that immediately precede and close up on figures):

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, T. 12 S., R. 15 E., of the Boise meridian
lot 6, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, T. 6 N., R. 1 W.
N $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 20, T. 7 N., R. 2 W., sixth principal meridian

Maj.	Pvt.	Supt.
Maj. Gen.	Q. M. Gen.	Surg.
M. Sgt.	Q. M. Sgt.	Surg. Gen.
Orderly Sgt.	Rear Adm.	T2g. (technician, second grade)
Ord. Sgt. (ordnance sergeant)	S1c. (seaman, first class)	T. Sgt.
Passed Asst. Surg.	2d Lt.	Vice Adm.
Pfc. (private, first class)	Sfc. (sergeant, first class)	W. O. (warrant officer)
P. O. (petty officer)	Sgt.	W. O. (jg.)
Prof.	S. Sgt.	

10.27. The titles *commodore* and *commandant* are not abbreviated.

10.28. Unless preceded by *the*, abbreviate *honorable*, *reverend*, and *monsignor* when followed by the first name, the initials, or the title.

Hon. Elihu Root; the Honorable Elihu Root; the Honorable Mr. Root
 Rev. Allen A. Stockdale; the Reverend Dr. Stockdale; Rev. Dr. Stockdale
 (*not* Rev. Stockdale, *nor* the Reverend Stockdale)

Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman; the Right Reverend James E. Freeman

Very Rev. Henry Boyd; the Very Reverend Henry Boyd

Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Bird; the Right Reverend Monsignor John Bird

10.29. The following and similar abbreviations are used after a name:

Esq., Jr., Sr.

2d, 3d (*or* II, III) (*not* preceded by comma)

Degrees: LL. D., M. A., Ph. D., etc.

Fellowships, orders, etc.: F. R. S., K. C. B., etc.

10.30. The abbreviation *Esq.*, *not* generally used in the United States, and the other complimentary titles, such as *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, and *Dr.*, should *not* appear in combination with any other title or with abbreviations indicating scholastic degrees.

John L. Smith, Esq., *not* Mr. John L. Smith, Esq., *nor* John L. Smith, Esq., A. M.; *but* James A. Jones, Jr., Esq.

Ford Maddox, A. B., Ph. D., *not* Mr. Ford Maddox, A. B., Ph. D.

George Gray, M. D., *not* Mr. George Gray, M. D., *nor* Dr. George Gray, M. D.

10.31. *Sr.* and *Jr.* should *not* be used without Christian name or initials, but may be used in combination with any title.

A. K. Jones, Jr., *not* Jones, Jr., *nor* Mr. Jones, Jr.

President J. B. Nelson, Jr.

10.32. When name is followed by abbreviations designating religious and fraternal orders and scholastic and honorary degrees, their sequence is as follows: Orders, religious first; theological degrees; academic degrees earned in course; and honorary degrees in order of bestowal.

Henry L. Brown, D. D., A. M., D. Lit.

T. E. Holt, C. S. C., S. T. Lr., LL. D., Ph. D.

10.33. In addresses, signatures, and lists of names, including leadership but *not* in tables nor in centerheads, *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, and other titles preceding a name and *Esq.*, *Jr.*, *Sr.*, *2d*, and *3d* following a name are set in roman caps and lowercase if the name is in caps and small caps. If the name is in caps, they are set in caps and small caps, if small caps are available—otherwise in caps and lowercase. (See also rule 17.3, p. 189.)

Parts of publications

10.34. For parts of publications mentioned in parentheses, brackets, footnotes, sidenotes, lists of references, synonymies, tables, and leaderwork, and followed by figures, letters, or Roman numerals, the following abbreviations are used:

art., arts. (article, articles)	sec., secs. (section, sections)
bull., bulls. (bulletin, bulletins)	subch., subchs. (subchapter, subchapters)
ch., chs. (chapter, chapters)	subpar., subpars. (subparagraph, subparagraphs)
col., cols. (column, columns)	subsec., subsecs. (subsection, subsections)
fig., figs. (figure, figures)	supp., supps. (supplement, supplements)
No., Nos. (number, numbers)	vol., vols. (volume, volumes)
p., pp. (page, pages)	
par., pars. (paragraph, paragraphs)	
pl., pls. (plate, plates)	
pt., pts. (part, parts)	

10.35. The word *article* or *section* at the beginning of a paragraph is abbreviated and set in caps and small caps followed by a period and an en space, except that the first of a series is spelled out.

ART. 2; SEC. 2; etc.; *but* ARTICLE 1; SECTION 1
 ART. II; SEC. II; etc.; *but* ARTICLE I; SECTION I

10.36. At the beginning of a legend, the word *Figure* preceding the legend number is not abbreviated.

FIGURE 4.—Landscape.

Terms relating to Congress

10.37. For the words *Congress* and *session* in parentheses, brackets, footnotes, sidenotes, lists of references, synonymies, tables, and leaderwork, the following abbreviations are used:

82d Cong., 1st sess.
 1st sess., 82d Cong.
 Public Law 64, 74th Cong.

10.38. In references to bills, resolutions, documents, and reports in parentheses, brackets, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leaderwork, the following abbreviations are used:

H. R. 416 (House bill)	H. Doc. 35 (House document)
S. 116 (Senate bill)	S. Doc. 62 (Senate document)
H. Res. 5 (House resolution)	H. Rept. 214 (House report)
H. Con. Res. 10 (House concurrent resolution)	S. Rept. 410 (Senate report)
H. J. Res. 21 (House joint resolution)	Ex. Doc. B (Executive document)
S. Res. 50 (Senate resolution)	Ex. F (79th Cong., 2d sess.)
S. Con. Res. 17 (Senate concurrent resolution)	Ex. Rept. 9 (79th Cong., 1st sess.)
S. J. Res. 45 (Senate joint resolution)	Misc. Doc. 16 (miscellaneous document)
	Public Res. 47

10.39. References to statutes in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leaderwork are abbreviated as follows:

Rev. Stat. (Revised Statutes); 43 Rev. Stat. 801
 Supp. Rev. Stat. (Supplement to the Revised Statutes)
 Stat. L. (Statutes at Large)

Calendar divisions

10.40. Names of months (except May, June, July) followed by the day are abbreviated in tables, leaderwork, and sidenotes, as follows:

Jan.	Apr.	Sept.	Nov.
Feb.	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.
Mar.			

10.41. Spell out name of month occurring in parentheses or brackets in text or text footnote when not used as a citation or reference.

On January 25 (we had commenced on December 26) the work was finished.

Citation: (Op. Atty. Gen., Dec. 4, 1925)

Reference: (Congressional Record, Dec. 15, 1950, p. 25)

10.42. In narrow columns of tables, the names of months may be abbreviated even if standing alone.

10.43. The names of days of the week are preferably not abbreviated, but the following forms are used, if necessary, in lists or in narrow columns in tables:

Sun.	Wed.	Fri.
Mon.	Thurs.	Sat.
Tues.		

Standard abbreviations

(For a comprehensive list of standard abbreviations of legal and other Latin phrases, see pp. 385-388; for similar abbreviations in other languages, see section on abbreviations in the language desired, pp. 329-426.)

10.44. If abbreviations are required, use these forms:

a., ampere; are	ARC, American Red Cross
A., angstrom	Ariz., Arizona
AA, antiaircraft	Ark., Arkansas
AAA, antiaircraft artillery	art., article
A. B. or B. A., bachelor of arts	ASME, American Society of Mechanical Engineers
abbr., abbreviation	A. S. N., Army service number
abs., absolute; abstract	Asst. Surg., assistant surgeon
a. c., alternating current	A. s. t., Atlantic standard time
acct., account	ASTM, American Society for Testing Materials
ACTH, adrenocorticotropic hormone	A. t., Atlantic time
A. D. (anno Domini), in the year of our Lord	Atl., Atlantic Reporter; A. (2d), Atlantic Reporter, second series
Adj., adjutant	atm., atmosphere
Adj. Gen., Adjutant General	at. wt., atomic weight
Adm., admiral	Aug., August
AEC, Atomic Energy Commission	AUS, Army of the United States
AEF, American Expeditionary Forces	avdp., avoirdupois
AF, audiofrequency	Ave., avenue
AFL or A. F. of L., American Federation of Labor	a. w. l., absent with leave
a. k. a., also known as	a. w. o. l., absent without official leave
Ala., Alabama	B., Baumé
A. L. R., American Law Reports	BAE, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
AM (no periods), amplitude modulation	bbl., barrel
A. M. (anno mundi), in the year of the world	B. C., before Christ
A. M. or M. A., master of arts	BCG (bacillus Calmette-Guérin), TB vaccine
a. m. (ante meridiem), before noon	bd.-ft., board-foot
A. M. C., American Maritime Cases	bf., boldface
Am. Dec., American Decisions	b. hp., brake horsepower
AMG, Allied Military Government	BIS, Bank for International Settlements
Am. Repts., American Reports	Blatch. Pr. Cas., Blatchford's Prize Cases
AMVETS, American Veterans of World War II; Amvet(s) (individual)	Bldg., building
antilog (no period), antilogarithm	B. Lit(t). or Lit(t). B., bachelor of literature
API, American Petroleum Institute	BLS, Bureau of Labor Statistics
APO (no periods), Army post office	Blvd., boulevard
App. D. C., District of Columbia Appeal Cases	b. m., board measure
App. Div., Appellate Division	b. o., buyer's option
approx., approximately	
Apr., April	

- b. p., boiling point
 b. p. d., barrels per day
 Brig. Gen., brigadier general
 B. S. or B. Sc., bachelor of science
 B. t. u., British thermal unit
 bu., bushel
 bull., bulletin
 Bvt., brevet
 C., centigrade
 c., cycle (kc. only)
 ¢, c., ct., cent(s)
 ca. (circa), about; centiare
 CAA, Civil Aeronautics Administration
 CAB, Civil Aeronautics Board
 Calif., California
 c. and s. c., caps and small caps
 Capt., captain
 CARE, Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe
 c. b. d., cash before delivery
 cc., cubic centimeter
 C. C. A., Circuit Court of Appeals
 CCC, Commodity Credit Corporation
 C. Cls., Court of Claims
 C. Cls. R., Court of Claims Reports
 C. C. P. A., Court of Customs and Patent Appeals
 cd.-ft., cord-foot
 C. E., Common Era
 CEA, Council of Economic Advisers
 Cel., Celsius
 cf. (confer), compare
 c. f. m., cubic feet per minute
 C. F. R., Code of Federal Regulations
 c. f. s., cubic feet per second
 cg., centigram
 ch., chapter
 c.-h., candle-hour
 CIA, Central Intelligence Agency
 c. i. f., cost, insurance, and freight
 CIO, Congress of Industrial Organizations
 C. J. (corpus juris), body of law; Chief Justice
 cl., centiliter
 c. m., circular mil (wire measure)
 cm., centimeter
 cm.², square centimeter
 cm.³, cubic centimeter
 C. O., commanding officer
 Co., company
 c. o. d., cash on delivery
 Col., colonel
 col., column
 Colo., Colorado
 Comdr., commander
 Comp. Dec., Comptroller's Decisions (Treasury)
 Comp. Gen., Comptroller General Decisions
 con., continued
 Conn., Connecticut
 Corp., corporation
 cos (no period), cosine
 cosh (no period), hyperbolic cosine
 cot (no period), cotangent
 coth (no period), hyperbolic cotangent
 cp., candlepower
 c. p., chemically pure
 C. P. A., certified public accountant
 Cpl., corporal
 c. p. m., cycles per minute
 c. p. s., cycles per second
 Cr., Cranch (U. S. Supreme Court Reports)
 cr., credit; creditor
 csc (no period), cosecant
 csch (no period), hyperbolic cosecant
 c. s. t., central standard time
 Ct., court
 c. t., central time
 cu. ft., cubic foot
 cu. in. or in.³, cubic inch
 C. W. O., chief warrant officer
 cwt., hundredweight
 C. Z., Canal Zone
 d., dyne; pence
 Dall., Dallas (U. S. Supreme Court Reports)
 DAR, Daughters of the American Revolution
 db (no period), decibel
 d. b. a., doing business as
 d. b. h., diameter at breast height
 d. c., direct current
 D. C., District of Columbia
 D. D., doctor of divinity
 D. D. S., doctor of dental surgery
 DDT, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
 Dec., December
 Del., Delaware
 dg., decigram
 Dist. Ct., District Court
 dkg., dekagram
 dkl., dekaliter
 dkm., dekameter
 dkm.², square dekameter
 dkm.³, cubic dekameter
 dl., deciliter
 D. Lit(t). or Lit(t). D., doctor of literature
 dm., decimeter
 dm.², square decimeter
 dm.³, cubic decimeter
 do. (ditto), the same
 dol., \$, dollar
 doz., dozen
 DP (no periods), displaced person
 D. P. H., doctor of public health
 D. P. Hy., doctor of public hygiene
 dr., debit; debtor; dram
 Dr., doctor; drive
 D. V. M., doctor of veterinary medicine
 d. w. t., deadweight tons
 dwt., pennyweight
 E., east
 e., erg
 ECA, Economic Cooperation Administration
 e. d. t., eastern daylight time
 e. g. (exempli gratia), for example
 EHF (no periods), extremely high frequency
 8°, octavo

- e. m. f., electromotive force
 Ens., ensign
 e. o. m., end of month
 ERP, European recovery program
 e. s. t., eastern standard time
 e. s. u., electrostatic unit
 e. t., eastern time
 et al. (et alii), and others
 etc. (et cetera), and so forth
 Ex. Doc. (with letter), executive document
 F., Fahrenheit
 f., farad
 f., ff. (space after preceding figure), and following page (pages)
 FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization
 f. a. s., free alongside ship
 FCA, Farm Credit Administration
 FCC, Federal Communications Commission
 FCDA, Federal Civil Defense Administration
 FDA, Food and Drug Administration
 FDIC, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
 Feb., February
 Fed., Federal Reporter; F. (2d), Federal Reporter, second series
 FHA, Federal Housing Administration; Farmers' Home Administration
 fig., figure
 1st Lt., first lieutenant
 1st Sgt., first sergeant
 Fla., Florida
 FM (no periods), frequency modulation
 FMB, Federal Maritime Board
 fo, folio
 f. o. b., free on board
 4^o, quarto
 FPC, Federal Power Commission
 f. p. m., feet per minute
 FPO (no periods), fleet post office
 f. p. s., feet per second
 F. R., Federal Register
 Fri., Friday
 F. R. S., Fellow of the Royal Society
 FSA, Federal Security Agency
 F. Supp., Federal Supplement
 ft., foot
 ft. b. m., feet board measure
 ft.-c., foot-candle
 FTC, Federal Trade Commission
 ft.-l., foot-lambert
 ft.-lb., foot-pound
 Ga., Georgia
 gal., gallon
 GAO, General Accounting Office
 GAR, Grand Army of the Republic
 GARIOA, Government and Relief in Occupied Areas
 GCA (no periods), ground control approach
 g. c. d., greatest common divisor
 GCI (no periods), ground control intercept
 G. c. t., Greenwich civil time
 Gen., general
 GI, general issue; Government issue
 gm., gram
 G. m. a. t., Greenwich mean astronomical time
 G. m. t., Greenwich mean time
 Gov., governor
 g. p. m., gallons per minute
 g. p. s., gallons per second
 gr., grain; gross
 gr. wt., gross weight
 GSA, General Services Administration
 h., henry
 ha., hectare
 H. C., House of Commons
 h. c. f., highest common factor
 H. Con. Res. (with number), House concurrent resolution
 H. Doc. (with number), House document
 HE (no periods), high explosive
 HF (no periods), high frequency
 hg., hectogram
 HHFA, Housing and Home Finance Agency
 H. J. Res. (with number), House joint resolution
 H. L., House of Lords
 hl., hectoliter
 HLBB, Home Loan Bank Board
 hm., hectometer
 hm.², square hectometer
 hm.³, cubic hectometer
 Hosp. Sgt., hospital sergeant
 Hosp. Steward, hospital steward
 How., Howard (U. S. Supreme Court Reports)
 hp., horsepower
 hp.-hr., horsepower-hour
 H. R. (with number), House bill
 hr., hour
 H. Rept. (with number), House report
 H. Res. (with number), House resolution
 ibid. (ibidem), in the same place
 ICC, Interstate Commerce Commission
 id. (idem), that is
 i. e. (id est), that is
 IF (no periods), intermediate frequency
 IFF (no periods), identification, friend or foe
 i. hp., indicated horsepower
 Ill., Illinois
 ILO, International Labor Organization
 in., inch
 Inc., incorporated
 Ind., Indiana
 in.-lb., inch-pound
 Insp. Gen., Inspector General
 I O U (spaces, no periods), I owe you
 I. Q., intelligence quotient
 IRO, International Refugee Organization
 ITO, International Trade Organization
 ITU, International Telecommunication Union; International Typographical Union

- j., joule
 Jan., January
 jato (no periods), jet-assisted takeoff
 J. D. (jurum doctor), doctor of laws
 Jg., junior grade
 Jr., junior
 Judge Adv. Gen., Judge Advocate General
 K., Kelvin
 Kans., Kansas
 kc., kilocycle
 K. C. B., Knight Commander of the Bath
 kg., kilogram
 kl., kiloliter
 km., kilometer
 km.², square kilometer
 km.³, cubic kilometer
 kt., carat
 kv., kilovolt
 kv.-a., kilovolt-ampere
 kw., kilowatt
 kw.-hr., kilowatt-hour
 Ky., Kentucky
 l., liter
 La., Louisiana
 lat., latitude
 lb., pound
 lb. ap., pound, apothecary's
 lb. av., pound, avoirdupois
 lc., lowercase
 l. c. l., less-than-carload lot
 l. c. m., least common multiple
 L. Ed., Lawyer's edition (U. S. Supreme Court Reports)
 lf., lightface
 LF (no periods), low frequency
 LL. B., bachelor of laws
 LL. D., doctor of laws
 loc. cit. (loco citato), in the place cited
 log (no period), logarithm
 long., longitude
 lorán (no periods), long-range navigation
 lox (no periods), liquid oxygen
 L. S. (locus sigilli), place of the seal
 l. s. t., local standard time
 l. t., local time
 Lt., lieutenant
 Lt. Col., lieutenant colonel
 Lt. Comdr., lieutenant commander
 Ltd., limited
 Lt. Gen., lieutenant general
 Lt. Gov., lieutenant governor
 Lt. (jg.), lieutenant (junior grade)
 l. w. l., load waterline
 l. w. m., low watermark
 M., monsieur; MM., messieurs
 m., meter; (meridies), noon
 M (no period), thousand
 ma., milliampere
 m.², square meter
 m.³, cubic meter
 MA, Maritime Administration
 Maj., major
 Maj. Gen., major general
 Mar., March
 Mass., Massachusetts
 mb., millibar
 M b. m., thousand (feet) board measure
 mc., megacycle
 M. C., Member of Congress
 M. D., doctor of medicine
 Md., Maryland
 MDAP, mutual defense assistance program
 memo (no period), memorandum
 Mev., million electron volts
 MF (no periods), medium frequency
 mf., millifarad
 mg., milligram
 mh., millihenry
 Mich., Michigan
 min., minute
 Minn., Minnesota
 Misc. Doc. (with number), miscellaneous document
 Miss., Mississippi
 ml., milliliter
 Mlle., mademoiselle
 mm., millimeter
 mm.², square millimeter
 mm.³, cubic millimeter
 Mme., madame
 m. m. f., magnetomotive force
 mmfd., micromicrofarad
 Mo., Missouri
 mo., month
 mol. wt., molecular weight
 Mon., Monday
 Mont., Montana
 M. P., Member of Parliament
 MP (no periods), military police
 m. p., melting point
 m. p. h., miles per hour
 Mr., mister
 Mrs., mistress
 M. S., master of science
 MS., motorship
 MS., MSS., manuscript, manuscripts
 MSA, Mutual Security Agency
 Msgr., monsignor
 M. Sgt., master sergeant
 m. s. l., mean sea level
 m. s. t., mountain standard time
 m. t., mountain time
 mμ, millimicron
 μ, micron
 μa., microampere
 μf., microfarad (one-millionth of a farad)
 μg., microgram
 μv., microvolt
 μw., microwatt
 μ², square micron
 μ³, cubic micron
 μμ, micromicron (one-millionth of a micron)
 μμf., micromicrofarad (one-millionth of a millionth part)
 mya., myriare
 myg., myriagram
 myl., myrialiter
 mym., myriameter

- N., north
 NACA, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
 NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 NBS, National Bureau of Standards
 N. C., North Carolina
 N. Dak., North Dakota
 NE., northeast
 Nebr., Nebraska
 n. e. c., not elsewhere classified
 n. e. s., not elsewhere specified
 Nev., Nevada
 N. F., National Formulary
 N. H., New Hampshire
 N. J., New Jersey
 NLRB, National Labor Relations Board
 N. Mex., New Mexico
 No., Nos., number, numbers
 n. o. i. b. n., not otherwise indexed by name
 n. o. p., not otherwise provided (for)
 n. o. s., not otherwise specified
 Nov., November
 NSC, National Security Council
 n. s. p. f., not specifically provided for
 NSRB, National Security Resources Board
 NW., northwest
 N. Y., New York
 Oct., October
 O. D., officer of the day
 o. d., olive drab
 OHE, Office of the Housing Expediter
 OIT, Office of International Trade
 O. K., O. K.'d, O. K.'ing, O. K.'s
 Okla., Oklahoma
 Op. Atty. Gen., Opinions of the Attorney General
 op. cit. (opere citato), in the work cited
 Orderly Sgt., orderly sergeant
 Ord. Sgt., ordnance sergeant
 Oreg., Oregon
 oz., ounce
 p., pp., page, pages
 Pa., Pennsylvania
 PA (no periods), public-address system
 Pac., Pacific Reporter; P. (2d), Pacific Reporter, second series
 par., paragraph
 Passed Asst. Surg., passed assistant surgeon
 pct., percent
 Pet., Peters (U. S. Supreme Court Reports)
 pF, water energy (p, logarithm; F, frequency)
 Pfc., private, first class
 Ph, phenyl
 pH, hydrogen-ion concentration
 ph., phase
 PHA, Public Housing Administration
 Phar. D., doctor of pharmacy
 Ph. B. or B. Ph., bachelor of philosophy
 Ph. D. or D. Ph., doctor of philosophy
 Ph. G., graduate in pharmacy
 PHS, Public Health Service
 pk., peck
 Pl., place
 pl., plate; plural
 p. m. (post meridiem), afternoon
 PMA, Production and Marketing Administration
 P. O., petty officer
 p. o. d., pay on delivery
 p. o. r., pay on return
 POW (no periods), prisoner of war
 PP (no periods), pellagra preventive (factor)
 PPI (no periods), plan position indicator
 p. p. i., policy proof of interest
 p. p. m., parts per million
 p. q., previous question
 P. R., Puerto Rico
 Private Res. (with number), private resolution
 Prof., professor
 pro tem (pro tempore), temporarily
 P. S. (post scriptum), postscript
 p. s. f., pounds per square foot
 p. s. i., pounds per square inch
 p. s. i. g., pounds per square inch gage
 P. s. t., Pacific standard time
 P. t., Pacific time
 pt., part; pint
 PTA (no periods), parent-teachers' association
 p. t. o., please turn over
 Public Res. (with number), public resolution
 Pvt., private
 PX (no periods), post exchange
 q., qq., question, questions
 ql., quintal
 Q. M. Gen., Quartermaster General
 Q. M. Sgt., quartermaster sergeant
 qt., quart
 R., Reaumur
 racon (no period), radar beacon
 radar (no period), radio detection
 Rd., road
 RDB, Research and Development Board
 REA, Rural Electrification Administration
 Rear Adm., rear admiral
 Rev., reverend
 Rev. Stat., Revised Statutes
 RF (no periods), radiofrequency
 RFC, Reconstruction Finance Corporation
 R. F. D., rural free delivery
 Rh, Rhesus (blood factor)
 R. I., Rhode Island
 r. m. s., root mean square
 ROTC, Reserve Officers' Training Corps
 r. p. m., revolutions per minute
 r. p. s., revolutions per second
 RR., railroad
 RRB, Railroad Retirement Board
 Rt. Rev., right reverend
 Ry., railway

- s., shilling
 S., south; Senate bill (with number)
 SACEUR, Supreme Allied Commander Europe
 SAE, Society of Automotive Engineers
 s. and s. c., sized and supercalendered
 SAR, Sons of the American Revolution
 Sat., Saturday
 sc. (scilicet), namely (see also ss)
 s. c., sized and calendered; small caps
 S. C., South Carolina
 SCAP, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (Japan)
 S. Con. Res. (with number), Senate concurrent resolution
 s. d. (sine die), without date
 S. Dak., South Dakota
 S. Doc. (with number), Senate document
 SE., southeast
 SEC, Securities and Exchange Commission
 sec., second; section
 sec (no period), secant
 sec.-ft., second-foot
 sech (no period), hyperbolic secant
 2d, 3d, second, third
 2d Lt., second lieutenant
 S1c., seaman, first class
 Sept., September
 ser., series
 Sfc., sergeant, first class
 Sgt., sergeant
 SHAPE, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers (Europe)
 SHF (no periods), superhigh frequency
 shoran (no period), short range (radio)
 s. hp., shaft horsepower
 sic (no period), thus
 sin (no period), sine
 sinh (no period), hyperbolic sine
 S. J. Res. (with number), Senate joint resolution
 s. o., seller's option
 sofar (no period), sound fixing and ranging
 sonar (no period), sound navigation and ranging
 S O S (spaces, no periods), wireless distress signal
 s. p. (sine prole), without issue
 SP (no periods), shore patrol
 SPAR, Coast Guard Women's Reserve
 sp. gr., specific gravity
 Sq., square (street)
 sq. in. or in.², square inch
 Sr., senior
 S. Rept. (with number), Senate report
 S. Res. (with number), Senate resolution
 SS., steamship
 ss (no period) (scilicet), namely (in law) (see also sc.)
 S. S. F., standard Saybolt furol
 S. Sgt., staff sergeant
 SSS, Selective Service System
 S. S. U., standard Saybolt universal
 St., Ste., SS., Saint, Sainte, Saints
 St., street
 Stat. L., Statutes at Large
 subch., subchapter
 subpar., subparagraph
 subsec., subsection
 Sun., Sunday
 Sup. Ct., Supreme Court Reporter
 supp., supplement
 Supp. Rev. Stat., Supplement to the Revised Statutes
 Supt., superintendent
 Surg., surgeon
 Surg. Gen., Surgeon General
 SW., southwest
 S. W. (2d), Southwestern Reporter, second series
 T., Tps., township, townships
 tan (no period), tangent
 tanh (no period), hyperbolic tangent
 TB (no periods), tuberculosis
 tbsp., tablespoonful
 T. D., Treasury Decisions
 Tenn., Tennessee
 Ter., terrace
 Tex., Texas
 T. H., Territory of Hawaii
 Thurs., Thursday
 t. l. o., total loss only
 t. m., true mean
 TNT (no periods), trinitrotoluol
 T2g., technician, second grade
 T. Sgt., technical sergeant
 tsp., teaspoonful
 Tues., Tuesday
 TV, television
 TVA, Tennessee Valley Authority
 Twad., Twaddell
 2,4-D, insecticide
 uc., uppercase
 UHF (no periods), ultrahigh frequency
 UMTS, Universal Military Training Service (or System)
 U. N., United Nations
 UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
 U. S., U. S. Supreme Court Reports
 U. S. A., United States of America
 USA, United States Army
 USAF, United States Air Force
 U. S. C., United States Code
 U. S. C. A., United States Code Annotated
 U. S. C. Supp., United States Code Supplement
 U. S. 40, U. S. No. 40, United States Highway No. 40
 USN, United States Navy
 USNR, United States Naval Reserve
 U. S. P., United States Pharmacopoeia
 U. S. S., United States Senate; United States ship
 U. S. S. R., Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 u. t., universal time
 v., volt
 v. or vs. (versus), against
 Va., Virginia
 VAR, visual-aural range
 VHF (no periods), very high frequency

V. I., Virgin Islands	Wed., Wednesday
Vice Adm., vice admiral	wf (no periods), wrong font
VIP (no periods), very important person	Wheat., Wheaton (U. S. Supreme Court Reports)
viz (no period) (videlicet), namely	WHO, World Health Organization
VLF (no periods), very low frequency	w.-hr., watt-hour
vol., volume	w. i., when issued
Vt., Vermont	Wis., Wisconsin
W., west	WMAL, WRC, etc., radio stations
w., watt	W. O., warrant officer
WAC, Women's Army Corps; a Wac	W. O. (jg.), warrant officer (junior grade)
w. a. e., when actually employed	W. Va., West Virginia
WAF, Women in the Air Force	Wyo., Wyoming
Wall., Wallace (U. S. Supreme Court Reports)	Yale L. J., Yale Law Journal
Wash., Washington	yd., yard
WAVES, women accepted for volunteer emergency service; a Wave	yr., year

10.45. The words *infra* and *supra* are not abbreviated.

10.46. Even in commercial correspondence do not abbreviate *instant*, *proximo*, and *ultimo*.

Terms of measure

10.47. Compass directions are abbreviated as follows:

N.	E.	S.	W.	10° N. 25° W.
NE.	SW.	NNW.	ESE.	NW. by N. ¼ W.

10.48. The words *latitude* and *longitude*, followed by figures, are abbreviated in parentheses, brackets, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leaderwork, and the figures are always closed up.

lat. 52°33'05" N.

long. 13°21'10" E.

10.49. Avoid breaking latitude and longitude figures at end of line; space out line instead. In case of an unavoidable break at end of line, use hyphen.

10.50. Temperature and gravity are expressed in figures and the degree mark is used. Note the following abbreviations:

C., ¹ centigrade	B., Baumé
F., Fahrenheit	API, American Petroleum Institute
Cel., Celsius	Twad., Twaddell
R., Reaumur	32° F. ¹
K., Kelvin	273.1° K.
abs., absolute	18° API

10.51. References to meridian in statements of time are abbreviated as follows:

10 a. m.	12 m. (noon)
2:30 p. m. (use thin colon)	12 p. m. (midnight)

10.52. The word *o'clock* is not used with abbreviations of time.

10.53. Metric abbreviations are set in lowercase, the same form being used for both singular and plural. The preferred abbreviation for *cubic centimeter* is *cc.*; use *cm.*³ only when requested.

Prefixes and their meaning

m.	milli = one-thousandth (0.001)
c.	centi = one-hundredth (0.01)
d.	deci = one-tenth (0.1)
	[The unit equals 1]
dk.	deka = ten (10)
h.	hecto = one hundred (100)
k.	kilo = one thousand (1,000)

Metric units

m.	meter (for length)
gm.	gram (for weight or mass)
l.	liter (for capacity)

¹ Without figures preceding it, ° C. or ° F. (note space) should be used only in boxheads and over figure columns in tables.

Money

10.57. The following are some of the abbreviations and symbols used for indicating money:

\$, dol. (dollar)

c., ct., ¢ (cent, cents)

T₺175 (Turkish)

US\$15,000

Mex\$2,650

₱ (peso)

£ (pound)

s. (shilling)

d. (pence)

£12 16s. 8d. (*not* 12/16/8)

Use "US\$" if omission, in relatively rare instances, would result in confusion.

(For the abbreviations of other terms indicating foreign money, see p. 215.)

Numerals

Itallo

Signs and
Symbols



11. NUMERALS

(See also Tabular Work; Leaderwork)

11.1. Most rules for the use of numerals are based on the general principle that numerals are more readily comprehended by the reader, particularly in technical, scientific, or statistical matter. However, for special reasons numbers are spelled out in indicated instances.

11.2. The following rules cover the most common conditions that require a choice between the use of numerals and words. Some of them, however, are based on typographic appearance rather than on the general principle stated above.

11.3. Arabic numerals are generally preferable to Roman numerals.

NUMBERS EXPRESSED IN FIGURES

11.4. Figures are used for isolated numbers of 10 or more.

50 ballots
10 guns

24 horses
nearly 10 miles

about 40 men
10 times as large

Numbers and numbers in series

11.5. Figures are used in a group of two or more related numerical expressions, even if each number is less than 10.

There were 3 committees, each consisting of 11 men.

There were 3 committees, each consisting of 5 men.

A farmer owned 8 horses and 10 cows.

A farmer owned 8 horses and 6 cows.

That man has 3 suits, 2 pairs of shoes, and 12 pairs of socks.

That man has 3 suits, 2 pairs of shoes, and 4 hats.

At the hearing, only 1 Senator and 1 Congressman testified.

Of the 13 engine producers, 6 were farm-equipment manufacturers, 6 were principally engaged in the production of other types of machinery, and 1 was not classified in the machinery industry.

Only 9 of these were among the large manufacturing companies, and only 3 were among the largest concerns.

There were three 6-room houses, five 4-room houses, and three 2-room cottages, and they were built by 9 men.

Only 4 companies in the metals group appear on the list, whereas the 1947 census shows at least 4,400 establishments.

but If two columns of sums of money add or subtract one into the other and one carries points and ciphers, the other should also carry points and ciphers.

11.6. A unit of quantity or measurement (as defined in rule 11.9), always expressed in figures, affects the use of figures for other related or connected numerical expressions.

The 5 girls each earned 50 cents an hour.

A team of 4 men ran the 1-mile relay in 3 minutes 20 seconds.

This usually requires from 2 to 5 washes and a total time of 2 to 4 hours.

There were two 6-room houses, three 4-room houses, and four 2-room cottages, and they were built by 9 men in thirty 5-day weeks.

11.7. Figures are used for serial numbers.

bulletin 725
document 71
pages 352-357
lines 5 and 6
paragraph 1
290 U. S. 325

Genesis 39: 20 (full space after colon)
Metropolitan 9020 (telephone number)
the year 1931
1721-1727 St. Clair Avenue
bu Letters Patent No. 2,189,463

11.8. A colon preceding figures does not affect their use.

The result was as follows: 5 voted yea, 4 dissented.

The result was as follows: nine voted yea.

Quantities and measurements

11.9. Quantities and measurements are expressed in figures.

a. Age:

6 years old

52 years 10 months 6 days

a 3-year-old

b. Clock time (see also Time):

4:30 p. m. (use thin colon)

10 o'clock *or* 10 p. m. (*not* 10 o'clock p. m.; 2 p. m. in the afternoon;

10:00 p. m.)

half past 4

4^h30^m *or* 4.5^h, in scientific work, if so written in copy

0025, 2359 (astronomical and military time)

c. Dates:

June 1935; June 29, 1935 (*not* June, 1935, *nor* June 29th, 1935)

March 6 to April 15, 1935 (*not* March 6, 1935, to April 15, 1935)

May, June, and July, 1935 (*but* June and July 1935)

15 April 1951 (military)

the 2d (*or* 3d) instant

4th of July (*but* Fourth of July, meaning the holiday)

the 1st [day] of the month (*but* the last of April or the first of May, *not* referring to specific days)

In referring to a fiscal year, consecutive years, or a continuous period of 2 years or more, when contracted, the forms 1906-38, 1931-32, 1801-2, 1875-79 are used (*but* 1895-1914, 1900-1901); for two or more separate years not representing a continuous period, a comma is used instead of a dash (1875, 1879); if the word *from* precedes the year or the word *inclusive* follows it, the second year is not shortened and the word *to* is used in lieu of the dash (from 1933 to 1936; 1935 to 1936, inclusive).

In dates, *A. D.* precedes the year (*A. D.* 937); *B. C.* follows the year (254 *B. C.*).

d. Decimals: In text a cipher should be supplied before a decimal point if there is no unit, and ciphers should be omitted after a decimal point unless they indicate exact measurement.

0.25 inch; 1.25 inches

silver 0.900 fine

specific gravity 0.9547

gage height 10.0 feet

but .30 caliber (meaning 0.30 inch, bore of small arms);
30 calibers (length)

e. Degrees, etc. (spaces omitted):

longitude 77°04'06'' E.

latitude 49°26'14'' N.

35° 30' (spaced), land distance, etc.

a polariscopic test of 85°

45.5° to 49.5° below zero

an angle of 57°

strike N. 16° E.

dip 47° W. *or* 47° N. 31° W.

gravity 16.6° B.

25'.5 *or* 25.5', as in copy

but two degrees of justice; 12 degrees of freedom

f. Market quotations:

4½-percent bonds

Treasury bonds sell at 95

Metropolitan Railroad, 109

gold is 109

wheat at 2.30

sugar, .03; *not* 0.03

g. Mathematical expressions:

multiplied by 3

divided by 6

h. Measurements:

7 meters

about 10 yards

8 by 12 inches

(*or* 8 x 12 inches *or* 8" x 12")

2 feet by 1 foot 8 inches by

1 foot 3 inches

1½ miles

6 acres

9 bushels

1 gallon

3 ems

20/20 (vision)

60μ

2,500 horsepower

15 cubic yards

6-pounder

80 foot-pounds

10s (for yarns and threads)

but tenpenny nail; fourfold;

three-ply; five votes; six

bales

i. Money:

\$3.65; \$0.75; 75 cents	£2 4s. 6d.
\$3 (not \$3.00) per 200 pounds	T£175
75 cents apiece	65 yen
Rs.3,225,644 (Indian rupees)	₹265
2.5 francs or fr.2.5	

j. Percentage:

12 percent; 25.5 percent; 0.5 percent (or one-half of 1 percent)
 3.65 bonds; 3.65s; 5-20 bonds; 5-20s; 4½s; 3s (see also rule 5.28, p. 61)
 50-50 (colloquial expression)
 5 percentage points

k. Proportion:

1 to 4
 1:62,500 (equal space each side of colon)
 1-3-5

l. Time (see also Clock time):

6 hours 8 minutes 20 seconds	8 days
10 years 3 months 29 days	7 minutes
but four centuries; three decades	1 month

m. Unit modifiers:

5-day week	10-foot pole
8-year-old wine	½-inch pipe
8-hour day	

Ordinal numbers

11.10. Except as indicated in rule 11.19, and also for day preceding month, figures are used in text and footnotes to text for serial ordinal numbers beginning with *10th*. In tables, leaderwork, footnotes to tables and leaderwork, and in sidenotes, figures are used at all times. Also, military units, except *Army* and *Corps*, are expressed in figures at all times. (For ordinals in addresses, see rule 11.12.)

29th of May, <i>but</i> May 29	12th ward
First Congress	ninth birthday
82d Congress	66th birthday
ninth century	2d Infantry Division
20th century	323d Fighter Wing
Second Congressional District	77th Regiment
20th Congressional District	7th Task Force
seventh region	9th Naval District
17th region	<i>but</i> Tenth Army, XII Corps
eighth parallel	Court of Appeals for the Tenth
38th parallel	Circuit
fifth ward	

11.11. When ordinals appear in juxtaposition, and one of them is *10th* or more, figures are used for such ordinal numbers.

This legislation was passed in the 1st session of the 82d Congress.

He served in the 9th and 10th Congresses.

From the 1st to the 82d Congress.

He represented the 1st, 4th, and 13th wards.

We read the 8th and 12th chapters.

but The district comprised the first and second precincts.

He represented the first, third, and fourth regions.

11.12. Beginning with *10th*, figures are used in text matter for numbered streets, avenues, etc., but in tables, leaderwork, footnotes, and sidenotes, figures are used at all times, and *street*, *avenue*, etc., are abbreviated. (See also rule 10.13, p. 142.)

First Street NW.; *also* in parentheses: (Fifth Street) (13th Street); 810 West 12th Street; North First Street; 1021 121st Street; 2031 18th Street North; 711 Fifth Avenue; 518 10th Avenue

Fractions

(For spelled-out fractions, see rule 11.28, p. 159.)

11.13. Piece and em fractions ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2954}$) are used in text, but the shilling mark with full-sized figures ($1/4$, $1/2954$) may be used if specially requested. A comma should not be used in any part of a built-up fraction of four or more digits or in decimals.

11.14. Fractions are used in a unit modifier.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe

$\frac{1}{4}$ -mile run

$\frac{7}{8}$ -point rise

Punctuation

11.15. The comma is used in a number containing four or more digits, except in serial numbers, common and decimal fractions, astronomical and military time, and kilocycles and meters of not more than four figures pertaining to radio.

Chemical formulas

(See also Signs and Symbols, p. 163.)

11.16. In chemical formulas full-sized figures are used before the symbol or group of symbols to which they relate, and inferior figures are used after the symbol.

**NUMBERS SPELLED OUT**

11.17. Numbers are generally spelled out at the beginning of a sentence, except in Q. and A. matter in testimony, hearings, etc., where numerals are used at the beginning of a sentence for years, sums of money of \$1 or over, decimals, street numbers, and cumbersome expressions.

11.18. A spelled-out number should not be repeated in figures, except in legal documents. In such instances these forms will be observed:

five (5) dollars, *not* five dollars (5)

ten dollars (\$10), *not* ten (\$10) dollars

11.19. Numbers mentioned in connection with serious and dignified subjects and in formal writing are spelled out.

the Thirteen Original States

in the year nineteen hundred and forty-four

the Seventy-eighth Congress

millions for defense but *not* one cent for tribute

11.20. Numbers expressing time, money, or measurement separated from their unit descriptions by more than 2 words are spelled out if under 10. Treat alike all numbers in groups.

two and more separate years

whether five or any number of years

but 5 successive years

4 calendar years

6 hard-earned dollars

5 up to 10 dollars

ROMAN NUMERALS

11.29. A repeated letter repeats its value; a letter placed after one of greater value adds to it; a letter placed before one of greater value subtracts from it; a dashline over a letter denotes multiplied by 1,000.

I.....	1	XXIX.....	29	LXXV.....	75	DC.....	600
II.....	2	XXX.....	30	LXXIX.....	79	DCC.....	700
III.....	3	XXXV.....	35	LXXX.....	80	DCCC.....	800
IV.....	4	XXXIX.....	39	LXXXV.....	85	CM.....	900
V.....	5	XL.....	40	LXXXIX.....	89	M.....	1,000
VI.....	6	XLV.....	45	XC.....	90	MD.....	1,500
VII.....	7	XLIX.....	49	XCV.....	95	MM.....	2,000
VIII.....	8	L.....	50	XCIX.....	99	MMM.....	3,000
IX.....	9	LV.....	55	C.....	100	MMMM or MV.....	4,000
X.....	10	LIX.....	59	CL.....	150	V.....	5,000
XV.....	15	LX.....	60	CC.....	200	M.....	1,000,000
XIX.....	19	LXV.....	65	CCC.....	300		
XX.....	20	LXIX.....	69	CD.....	400		
XXV.....	25	LXX.....	70	D.....	500		

Dates

MDC.....	1600	MCMX.....	1910	MCML.....	1950
MDCC.....	1700	MCMXX.....	1920	MCMLX.....	1960
MDCCC.....	1800	MCMXXX.....	1930		
MCM or MDCCCC.....	1900	MCMXL.....	1940		

12. ITALIC

(See also Courtwork; Symbols; Datelines, Addresses, and Signatures)

12.1. Italic is sometimes used to differentiate or to give greater prominence to words, phrases, etc. However, an excessive amount of italic defeats this purpose, and its use in general work should be restricted as indicated.

Emphasis, foreign words, titles of publications

12.2. Italic is not used for mere emphasis, foreign words, or the titles of publications unless it is specially requested and the copy is edited therefor.

12.3. In nonlegal work, *ante*, *post*, *infra*, and *supra* are italicized only when part of a legal citation. Otherwise these terms, as well as the abbreviations *id.*, *ibid.*, *op. cit.*, *et seq.*, and other foreign words, phrases, and their abbreviations, are printed in roman. (See also rule 18.29, p. 196.)

12.4. When "emphasis supplied," "emphasis added," or "emphasis ours" appears in copy, it should not be changed; but "underscore supplied" should be changed to "italic supplied."

Names of vessels and aircraft

12.5. The names of vessels and aircraft are italicized unless otherwise indicated; in lists set in columns and in stubs and reading columns of tables consisting entirely of names of vessels or aircraft, they will be set in roman.

the liner <i>America</i>	the U-7
the <i>Friendship</i>	LST 1155
the Bermuda <i>Clipper</i>	destroyer 31
U. S. S. <i>Silversides</i> (submarine)	H. M. S. <i>Hornet</i>
U. S. S. <i>Wisconsin</i>	MS. (motorship) <i>Richard</i>
ex-U. S. S. <i>Savannah</i>	<i>Forrestal</i> (proposed name of ves- sel)
U. S. C. G. S. (U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey) ship <i>Path- finder</i>	the <i>Missouri's</i> (roman "s") turret
U. S. C. G. (U. S. Coast Guard) cutter <i>Thetus</i> ; C. G. cutter <i>Thetus</i>	the U-7's (roman "s") deck <i>West Virginia</i> class or type but B-50 (type of plane)

12.6. Names of vessels are quoted in matter printed in other than lowercase roman.

Sinking of the "Lusitania"
SINKING OF THE "LUSITANIA"
Sinking of the "Lusitania"
SINKING OF THE "LUSITANIA"

Names of legal cases

12.7. The names of legal cases are italicized, except the *v.* When requested, the names of such cases may be set in roman with italic *v.*

"The Hornet" and "The Hood," 124 F. (2d) 45
Smith v. Brown et al.
but SMITH *v.* BROWN ET AL. (heading)
SMITH *v.* BROWN ET AL. (heading)

Scientific names

12.8. The scientific names of genera, subgenera, species, and subspecies (varieties) are italicized, but are set in roman in italic matter; the names of groups of higher rank than genera (phyla, classes, orders, families, tribes, etc.) are printed in roman.

Tsuga canadensis

Cypripedium parviflorum var. *pubescens*

the genera *Quercus* and *Liriodendron*

the family Leguminosae

Measurements of specimens of Cyanoderma erythroptera neocara

12.9. Quotation marks should be used in place of italic for scientific names appearing in lines set in caps, caps and small caps, or bold-face, even if there is italic type available in the series.

Words and letters

12.10. The words *Resolved*, *Resolved further*, *Provided*, *Provided, however*, *Provided further*, *And provided further*, and *ordered*, in bills, acts, resolutions, and formal contracts and agreements are italicized; also the words *To be continued*, *Continued on p. —*, *Continued from p. —*, and *See* and *see also* (in indexes and tables of contents only).

Resolved, That (resolution)

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

States of America in Congress assembled, That

[*To be continued*] (centered; no period)

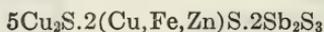
[*Continued from p. 3*] (centered; no period)

see also Mechanical data (index entry)

12.11. All letters (caps, small caps, lowercase, superiors, and inferiors) used as symbols are italicized, but in italic matter roman letters are used. Chemical symbols (even in italic matter) and certain other standardized symbols are set in roman. (See also rule 13.8, p. 163.)

*n*th degree

$$D \div 0.025 V_m^{2.7} = \frac{0.042}{G-1} V_m^{2.7}$$



12.12. Letter designations in mathematical and scientific matter, except chemical symbols, are italicized.

12.13. Letter symbols used in legends to illustrations, drawings, etc., or in text as references to such material, are set in italic without periods and are capitalized if so shown in copy.

12.14. Letters (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), etc., and *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., used to indicate sections or paragraphs are italicized in general work but not in laws and other legal documents.

12.15. Parentheses and brackets adjoining italicized words are set in roman. In italic matter, a mark of punctuation immediately following a roman parenthesis or bracket is also set in roman. Other punctuation marks match the type of the words they adjoin. (See also rule 9.131, p. 139.)



13. SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

13.1. The increased use of signs and symbols and their importance in technical and scientific work have emphasized the necessity of standardization on a national basis and of the consistent use of the standard forms.

13.2. Certain symbols are well standardized—number symbols (the digits, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), letter symbols (the letters of the alphabet, a, b, c, d, etc.), and graphic symbols (the mathematical signs +, −, ×, ÷).

13.3. The Government Printing Office will furnish at cost new special symbols for technical matter when necessary.

13.4. In mathematical and chemical equations the signs +, −, ×, and ÷ are closed against accompanying symbols. When the × is used to indicate "crossed with" (in plant or animal breeding) or magnification, it will be separated from the accompanying words by a space. Thus: Early June × Bright; × 4.

Symbols with figures

13.5. The degree mark is always used in lieu of the word *degree* following a figure denoting measurement.

13.6. Any symbol that is set close up to figures, such as the degree mark, Greek mu, dollar mark, or commercial c (°, μ, \$, ¢), is used before or after each figure in a group or series.

45° to 65° F., not 45 to 65° F.

30μ and 50μ

\$5 to \$8 price range

5'-7' long, not 5-7' long

3¢ to 5¢ (no spaces)

±2 to ±7

but § 12 (thin space)

Letter symbols

13.7. Letter symbols are set in italics without periods and are capitalized only if so shown in copy, since the capitalized form may have an entirely different meaning. However, a few symbols are set in roman if so indicated in copy.

Equations

13.8. In mathematical equations, use italic for all letter symbols—capitals, lowercase, small capitals, and superiors and inferiors (exponents and subscripts); use roman for figures, including superiors and inferiors.

13.9. If an equation or a mathematical expression needs to be divided, break after plus or minus, but before equal sign.

13.10. A short equation in text should not be broken at the end of a line. Space out the line so that the equation will run over to the next line; or better, center the equation on a line by itself.

13.11. An equation too long for one line is set flush on the left, the second half of the equation is set flush on the right, and the two parts are balanced as nearly as possible.

13.12. Two or more equations in series are alined on the equal signs and centered on the longest equation in the group.

13.13. Connecting words of explanation, such as *hence*, *therefore*, and *similarly*, are set flush either on the same line with the equation or on a separate line.

13.14. If a built-up fraction occurs in one part of an equation, all other fractions in that line must be built up.

13.15. Parentheses, braces, brackets, integral signs, and summation signs should be of the same height as the mathematical expressions they include.

13.16. Inferiors precede superiors if they appear together; but if either inferior or superior is too long, the two are alined on left.

$$\sqrt{\bar{\Phi}} = \sum_{k=0}^m {}_k c_k (A_k \cos k\psi + B_k \sin k\psi) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{e}{e_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[1 - (f/f_M)^2 + \frac{C_M}{c}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{r}{Xc_M}\right]^2}} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= A_2 \rho^1 \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \left\{ 2g p_1 v_1 \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}\right) \left[1 - \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \\ &= A_2 \left\{ 2g \frac{p_1}{v_1} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}\right) \left[\left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{2}{\gamma}} - \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_n(x, \theta_x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \int_0^x dx_2 \int_0^{x_2} dx_1 \cos n\psi_x(x_1, x_2) \\ &\quad \left[\frac{r_1 r_2}{p_1 p_2} (\phi_{n-1}(k_1) + \phi_{n+1}(k_1)) + 2\phi_n(k_1) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{s_1 s_2} &= \int_{x_{i_1}}^{x_{s_1}} dx_1 \int_{x_{i_2}}^{x_{s_2}} dx_2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta_1}{2\pi} \\ &\quad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta_2}{2\pi} \frac{\frac{r_1 r_2}{p_1 p_2} \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + 1}{\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + R^2(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}} \\ &= \int_{x_{i_1}}^{x_{s_1}} dx_1 \int_{x_{i_2}}^{x_{s_2}} dx_2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\psi}{2\pi} \frac{\frac{r_1 r_2}{p_1 p_2} \cos \psi + 1}{\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + R^2(\psi)}} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_2 (\psi_n, c_n) &= 2c_2 \frac{\tan(2\psi_2 - \psi_1)}{\cos(2\psi_3 - \psi_2)} + 6c_3 \frac{\tan(2\psi_3 - \psi_2)}{\cos(2\psi_4 - \psi_3)} + \\ &\quad 14c_4 \frac{\tan(2\psi_4 - \psi_3)}{\cos(2\psi_5 - \psi_4)} + \dots + \\ &\quad 2(2^{1+n} - 1) c_{n+2} \frac{\tan(2\psi_{n+2} - \psi_{n+1})}{\cos(2\psi_{n+3} - \psi_{n+2})} \dots \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Chemical symbols

13.17. The chemical elements are designated by the initial letter or a shortened form of the English or Latin name. They are set in roman, without periods.



Chemical elements

[Accepted names, symbols, atomic numbers, and atomic weights, as officially approved by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, 1951]

Element	Symbol	Atomic number	Atomic weight	Element	Symbol	Atomic number	Atomic weight
Actinium.....	Ac	89	227	Mercury.....	Hg	80	200.61
Aluminum.....	Al	13	26.98	Molybdenum.....	Mo	42	95.95
Americium.....	Am	95	243	Neodymium.....	Nd	60	144.27
Antimony.....	Sb	51	121.76	Neon.....	Ne	10	20.183
Argon.....	A	18	39.944	Neptunium.....	Np	93	237
Arsenic.....	As	33	74.91	Nickel.....	Ni	28	58.69
Astatine.....	At	85	210	Niobium.....	Nb	41	92.91
Barium.....	Ba	56	137.36	Nitrogen.....	N	7	14.008
Berkelium.....	Bk	97	245	Osmium.....	Os	76	190.2
Beryllium ²	Be	4	9.013	Oxygen.....	O	8	16
Bismuth.....	Bi	83	209.00	Palladium.....	Pd	46	106.7
Boron.....	B	5	10.82	Phosphorus.....	P	15	30.975
Bromine.....	Br	35	79.916	Platinum.....	Pt	78	195.23
Cadmium.....	Cd	48	112.41	Plutonium.....	Pu	94	242
Calcium.....	Ca	20	40.08	Polonium.....	Po	84	210
Californium.....	Cf	98	246	Potassium.....	K	19	39.100
Carbon.....	C	6	12.010	Praseodymium.....	Pr	59	140.92
Cerium.....	Ce	58	140.13	Promethium.....	Pm	61	145
Cesium.....	Cs	55	132.91	Protactinium ⁵	Pa	91	231
Chlorine.....	Cl	17	35.457	Radium.....	Ra	88	226.05
Chromium.....	Cr	24	52.01	Radon.....	Rn	86	222
Cobalt.....	Co	27	58.94	Rhenium.....	Re	75	186.31
Columbium (see Niobium).				Rhodium.....	Rh	45	102.91
Copper.....	Cu	29	63.54	Rubidium.....	Rb	37	85.48
Curium.....	Cm	96	243	Ruthenium.....	Ru	44	101.7
Dysprosium.....	Dy	66	162.46	Samarium.....	Sm	62	150.43
Erbium.....	Er	68	167.2	Scandium.....	Sc	21	44.96
Europium.....	Eu	63	152.0	Selenium.....	Se	34	78.96
Fluorine.....	F	9	19.00	Silicon.....	Si	14	28.09
Francium.....	Fr	87	223	Silver.....	Ag	47	107.880
Gadolinium.....	Gd	64	156.9	Sodium.....	Na	11	22.997
Gallium.....	Ga	31	69.72	Strontium.....	Sr	38	87.63
Germanium.....	Ge	32	72.60	Sulfur.....	S	16	32.066
Gold.....	Au	79	197.2	Tantalum.....	Ta	73	180.88
Hafnium.....	Hf	72	178.6	Technetium.....	Tc	43	99
Helium.....	He	2	4.003	Tellurium.....	Te	52	127.61
Holmium.....	Ho	67	164.94	Terbium.....	Tb	65	159.2
Hydrogen.....	H	1	1.0080	Thallium.....	Tl	81	204.39
Indium.....	In	49	114.76	Thorium.....	Th	90	232.12
Iodine.....	I	53	126.91	Thulium.....	Tm	69	169.4
Iridium.....	Ir	77	193.1	Tin.....	Sn	50	118.70
Iron.....	Fe	26	55.85	Titanium.....	Ti	22	47.90
Krypton.....	Kr	36	83.80	Tungsten.....	W	74	183.92
Lanthanum.....	La	57	138.92	Uranium.....	U	92	238.07
Lead.....	Pb	82	207.21	Vanadium.....	V	23	50.95
Lithium.....	Li	3	6.940	Xenon.....	Xe	54	131.3
Lutetium ³	Lu	71	174.99	Ytterbium.....	Yb	70	173.04
Magnesium.....	Mg	12	24.32	Yttrium.....	Y	39	88.92
Manganese.....	Mn	25	54.93	Zinc.....	Zn	30	65.38
				Zirconium.....	Zr	40	91.22

¹ Denotes mass number of the most stable known isotope.

² Known as glucinium in some European countries.

³ Formerly lutecium.

⁴ This is a defined value rather than an indicated one.

⁵ Formerly protoactinium.

⁶ Because of natural variations in the abundance ratio of the isotopes of sulfur, the atomic weight of this element has a range of ± 0.003 .

Standardized symbols

13.18. Symbols duly standardized by any national scientific, professional, or technical group are accepted as preferred forms within the field of the group. The issuing office desiring or requiring the use of such standardized symbols should see that copy is prepared accordingly.

Signs and symbols

13.19. This list contains the signs and symbols frequently used in printing by this Office.

+ plus	° degree	♃ Ceres
- minus	' minute	♄ Pallas
± plus or minus	" second	♅ Juno
∓ minus or plus	HP horsepower	♆ Vesta
× multiplied by	Δ increment	☉ rain
÷ divided by	ω ohm	❄ snow
= equal to	Ω microhm	☒ snow on ground
≠ or ≠ not equal to	MΩ megohm	← floating ice crystals
≈ or ≈ nearly equal to	Φ magnetic flux; farad	▲ hail
≡ identical with	Ψ dielectric flux; elec-	△ sleet
≠ not identical with	trostatic flux	▽ frostwork
≅ equivalent	ρ resistivity	⊥ hoarfrost
± difference between	γ conductivity	≡ fog
∓ or ∓ difference	Δ equivalent conduc-	∞ haze; dust haze
≡ congruent to	tivity	⚡ thunder
⊃ or ⊃ greater than	R reluctance	⚡ sheet lightning
⊄ or ⊄ not greater than	→ direction of flow	☉ solar corona
⊂ or ⊂ less than	→ electrical current	☉ solar halo
⊃ or ⊃ not less than	⬡ benzene ring	☉ thunderstorm
: is to; ratio	→ yields	↔ direction
:: as; proportion	↔ reversible reaction	○ or ○ or ① annual
∴ geometric proportion	↓ precipitate	⊙ or ② biennial
≐ approaches	↑ gas	♁ perennial
→ approaches limit of	‰ salinity	♂ or ♂ male
α varies as	☉ or ☉ Sun	♀ female
↳ is part of	☾ or ☾ New Moon	♂ male, in charts
∥ parallel	☾ First Quarter	♀ female, in charts
⊥ perpendicular	☉ or ☉ Full Moon	♁ take (from Latin
∠ angle	☾ Last Quarter	Recipe)
└ right angle	☿ Mercury	ĀĀ or Ā or ā of each
△ triangle	♀ Venus	(in doctor's pre-
□ square	♁ or ♁ Earth	scription)
▭ rectangle	♂ Mars	lb pound
▭ parallelogram	♃ Jupiter	℥ ounce
○ circle	♄ Saturn	℥ dram
⌒ arc of circle	♅ Uranus	℥ scruple
⊥ equilateral	♆ or ♆ Neptune	○ pint
△ equiangular	♁ Pluto	℥ fluid ounce
√ radical; root; square	♂ Aries	℥ fluid dram
root	♄ Taurus	℥ minim
∛ cube root	♊ Gemini	& or & and; ampersand
∜ fourth root	♋ Cancer	℥ per
Σ sum	♌ Leo	℥ number
! or ! factorial product	♍ Virgo	/ virgule; solidus; sepa-
∞ infinity	♎ Libra	atrix; shilling
∫ integral	♏ Scorpio	∕ acute
f function	♐ Sagittarius	∖ grave
∂ or ∂ differential; vari-	♑ Capricornus	~ tilde
ation	♒ Aquarius	^ circumflex
π pi	♓ Pisces	- macron
∴ therefore	♈ conjunction	˘ breve
∵ because	♉ opposition	.. dieresis
— vinculum (above let-	♊ trine	˘ cedilla
ter)	♋ quadrature	^ caret
() parentheses	* sextile	
[] brackets	♁ dragon's head, ascend-	
{ } braces	ing node	
	♃ dragon's tail, descend-	
	ing node	

R can mean anything, but author must show what he's using it for.

Tabular
Work

Leader
Work

Footnotes,
Indexes,
etc.

Plate Lines,
etc.

Courtwork

Useful
Tables

Counties

Patents

Con-
gressional
Record

Senate
and House
Journals

Nomina-
tions,
Reports,
etc.

Foreign
Languages

Index

14. TABULAR WORK

(See also Abbreviations; Leaderwork)

14.1. The object of a table is to present in a concise and orderly manner information that could not be presented so clearly in any other way.

14.2. Tabular material should be kept as simple as possible, so that the meaning of the data could be easily grasped by the user.

14.3. Unless otherwise specified, tables will be set in 6-point, and 2-point hairline rules will be used.

Abbreviations

14.4. The names of months (except May, June, and July) when followed by the day are abbreviated; otherwise months are spelled. However, in narrow reading columns consisting solely of single months, the months may be abbreviated. (For examples, see rule 14.36, p. 170; rules 14.53-14.55, p. 171.)

14.5. The words *street*, *avenue*, *place*, *road*, *square*, *boulevard*, *terrace*, *drive*, *court*, and *building*, following name or number, are abbreviated. For the numbered streets, avenues, etc., figures are used.

14.6. Abbreviate the words *United States* if preceding the word *Government* or the name of any Government organization.

14.7. Use the abbreviations *RR.* and *Ry.* following name (except as indicated in rule 10.24, p. 143) and *SS.* preceding name.

14.8. Use *lat.* and *long.* with figures.

14.9. Abbreviate when followed by figures the various parts of publications, as *article*, *part*, *section*, etc. (See rule 10.34, p. 145.)

14.10. Use, generally, such abbreviations and contractions as *74th Cong.*, *2d sess.*, *H. Res. 5*, *H. J. Res. 21*, *S. Doc. 62*, *S. Rept. 410* (see rules 10.38, 10.39, p. 145), *Rev. Stat.*, *Stat. L.*, etc., when with figures.

14.11. In columns containing names of persons, copy is followed as to abbreviations of given names.

14.12. Periods are not used after abbreviations followed by leaders, but are used before footnote references.

Bearoff

(For examples, see rule 14.30, p. 169; rule 14.82, p. 173; and rules 14.119-14.122, p. 176.)

14.13. An en quad is used for bearoff from both rules in an inside reading or date column, from the rule on the right in a figure column, and from the adjacent rule in an outside reading or date column.

14.14. In a crowded table the bearoff may be omitted in figure columns.

14.15. Indicated clears and indentions are in addition to bearoff.

14.16. Fractions are set flush to the rule, as shown in example to rule 14.121, except in double-up tables in column preceding parallel rule and in tables in rules. (See rule 14.146, p. 178.)

14.17. Mathematical signs, parentheses, and brackets, when preceded by figures are not borne off.

Blanks

14.18. Blank lines are omitted unless their retention is specially requested.

Boxheads

14.19. Periods are omitted after boxheads, but a dash is used after any boxhead that reads into the matter below.

14.20. Boxheads are set solid and bear off an em space above and below rule unless they run up.

14.21. Boxheads are centered, except that in a column 10 ems or more in width, a head of 3 lines or more is set with hanging indention.

14.22. Boxheads run crosswise wherever practicable; if necessary to run up, they are reduced to the minimum practicable depth. If one head must run up, all heads over figure columns in the same table run up, except years expressed in figures, which run across for better appearance. Running up over reading and date columns is to be avoided. Boxheads need not run up in all parts of divided tables.

14.23. Runup heads are indented an en quad at the beginning of the line and bear off an en quad from the top rule; if they make two lines, the second is centered; if three lines, they are set with hanging indention.

14.24. If a single box exceeds the depth of a double or triple box, the extra space is placed in the lowermost box.

14.25. In compound boxes the greatest number of lines in a top box controls the depth of all the top boxes, unless the total depth of the head would thereby be increased; so also in each of the other boxes. The top box of a triple boxhead may be of such depth as to make a better appearance by alining its bottom rule with the bottom rule of the second box.

Sex and age	Employed boys and girls whose work records were obtained						
	Total		Time of year at beginning work [depth of this box governs depth of box on left, and head set with hanging indention, as it is over 10 ems in width and over 2 lines deep]				Not reported
	Number	Distribu- tion	June to August		September to May		
			Number	Distribu- tion	Number	Distribu- tion	
Boys (12 to 14)-----	3, 869	Percent 45. 5	1, 415	Percent 9. 6	2, 405	Percent 15. 8	49

14.26. In boxes containing two lines, the first line is to be the longer if possible; but good appearance must not be sacrificed by dividing short words or making two-letter divisions in wide columns.

14.27. In parallel tables, and when so prepared in divide tables, a boxhead that is divided is repeated on subsequent pages with the word *Continued*.

14.28. In referring to quantity or things, the word *Number* in boxheads is spelled if possible.

14.29. In an 8-point table with a 6-point boxhead, an 8-point quad-line is inserted between head and body of table if no italic unit of

quantity is given; if a unit of quantity is given, use a 6-point quadline and set unit of quantity in 6-point italic.

Braces

14.30. Braces are avoided if possible; if used, they are placed on the right of a rule and should include overruns. (See rule 14.37, p. 170.)

New Jersey.....	659,425	659,425	62.35	649,374	649,374	62.35
New York.....	(1)	2,900,499	65.55	(1)	3,312,610	65.92
Pennsylvania.....			39.73			39.64
Tennessee.....	23,187	23,187	47.24			
Virginia.....			54.32			53.60
South Dakota.....	640	640	51.03	19,718	19,718	46.00
Texas.....	5,453	5,453	51.50			52.50
Oklahoma.....			45.02	208	208	47.10
Utah.....	326,500	326,500	54.97	355,006	355,006	54.47

Centerheads, flush entries, and subentries

14.31. Centerheads over tables are set solid over solid tables and leaded over leaded tables; they follow the style of the tables as to the use of figures and abbreviations.

14.32. Except as indicated in rule 2.40, heads and headnotes over parallel tables center over the two-page spread of tables, except short lines. In heads over parallel tables, words are not divided between pages.

14.33. In divide tables that are made up parallel, the heads and headnotes are set over parallel tables; the heads but not the headnotes repeat on each succeeding page; the word *Continued* is used.

14.34. Punctuation is omitted after centerheads. Flush entries and subentries over subordinate items are followed by a colon (single subentry to run in, preserving the colon), but a dash is used instead of a colon when the entry reads into the matter below.

14.35. In reading columns if centerhead clears reading matter below at least an em and there are leaders, no space is used under the head; if there are no leaders below and centerhead clears at least an em, the quadline is omitted; if it clears less than an em, a full quadline is used. (See also rule 14.36.) However, if an overrun, dashline, etc., in another column, or in the same column, creates a blank space above the head, the extra quadline is not added.

25	Miscellaneous power-plant equipment.....	245,040.37
26	Roads, railroads, and bridges.....	275,900.34
	Total.....	520,940.71
	TRANSMISSION PLANT	
42	Structures and improvements.....	26,253.53
43	Station equipment.....	966,164.41
	Total.....	992,417.94
	GENERAL PLANT	
	General plant:	
	Norris.....	753,248.97
	Other.....	15,335.81
	Total.....	768,584.78
	Grand total.....	2,281,943.43

14.36. Units of quantity and years used as heads in reading columns consisting of months and days, or months only, and in figure columns, are set in italic with a quadline above and no space below. If an overrun, etc., in another column creates a blank space

above the head, the extra quadline is not added. (See also rule 14.58, p. 172.)

1941			1942—Con.			1942—Con.		
Oct. 1.....	35.6	15	Jan. 16.....	45.2	15	May 8.....	46.5	15
Oct. 31.....	45.0	15	Feb. 4.....	50.2	15	May 22.....	45.1	18
Nov. 14.....	40.9	18	Feb. 17.....	43.4	15	June 9.....	47.1	14
Dec. 24.....	41.7	15	Mar. 4.....	45.6	15	June 24.....	48.2	16
			Mar. 19.....	42.7	15	July 9.....	46.6	17
1942			Apr. 2.....	40.9	15	July 24.....	45.9	16
Jan. 3.....	43.9	15	Apr. 28.....	47.7	13	Aug. 6.....	46.5	16

14.37. Where the logical construction of a table requires, it is permissible to insert subheads between page-width cross rules within the table to indicate class groups to which the data refer. The box-head and units of quantity are not repeated.

C-302.....	{Chehalis silty clay loam.}	1	{PK.....	2.58	9.13	1.62	0.255	2.21	0.95
			{PKCa.....	2.45	8.78	1.24	.257	2.30	.95
			{NPKCa.....	2.54	10.08	.95	.240	2.07	.89

SOILS DERIVED FROM ORGANIC MATERIAL

C-303.....	Peat.....	1	{Check.....	3.31	7.77	1.41	0.268	1.14	0.55
			{P.....	3.14	6.66	1.42	.358	.83	.73
			{PK.....	3.92	7.25	1.49	.310	1.78	.59
			{PKCa.....	3.84	8.44	1.40	.289	1.83	.64

Ciphers

14.38. Where the first number in a column or under a cross rule is wholly a decimal, a cipher is added at the left of its decimal point. A cipher used alone in a money or other decimal column is placed in the unit row and is not followed by a period. In mixed units the cipher is repeated before each decimal unless the group is totaled.

January.....	+26.4	0	0	0	0	0	+0.7	+27.1	+40.4
February.....	+66.7	0	0	0	0	0	-.9	+65.8	+98.1
March.....	+143.1	+2.6	-7.5	0	0	0	+12.4	+150.6	+224.1
April.....	+168.4	+6.9	-19.1	-1.1	+1.7	+4.4	+33.0	+194.2	+289.5

14.39. Copy is followed in the use of the word *None* or a cipher to indicate *None* in figure columns. If neither one appears in the copy, leaders are inserted.

14.40. In columns of figures under the heading £ s. d., if a whole number of pounds is given, one cipher is supplied under s. and one under d.; if only shillings are given, one cipher is supplied under d.

14.41. In columns of figures under *Ft. in.*, if only feet are given, supply cipher under *in.*; if only inches are given, clear under *Ft.*; if ciphers are used for *None*, place one cipher under both *Ft.* and *in.*

14.42. In any column containing sums of money, the period and ciphers are omitted if the column consists entirely of whole dollars. In columns containing both dollars and cents, ciphers will be supplied on right of decimal point in the absence of figures.

Continued heads

14.43. In continued heads an em dash is used between the head and the word *Continued*. The abbreviation *Con.* is used only to avoid an overrun. If the head is in small caps, the term *continued* or *con.* is not capitalized.

14.44. In centerheads set in caps, caps and small caps, or italic, the word *Continued* is set in roman cap and lowercase; in a heading set in boldface caps or lowercase, the word *Continued* is set in cap and lowercase of the same font as the head. No period is carried after a continued line.

14.45. In stub and boxheads, *Continued* is always set in roman.

14.46. Continued heads over tables are to be condensed into one line if possible. Notes above tables are not repeated unless necessary to make the table clear; but footnote references are repeated in boxheads and in continued lines unless special instructions are given not to do so.

Dashes or rules

14.47. Dashes or rules are not carried in reading or date columns.

14.48. Parallel dashes are used to cut off figures from other figures below that are added or subtracted; also above a grand total. (For example, see rule 14.35, p. 169.)

14.49. Rules may be used in place of dashes in a crowded table.

Date columns

14.50. There are two kinds of standard date columns: (1) Each item contains month and day, and (2) each item is made up of month, day, and year.

14.51. In 6-point tables, standard date columns with month and day are cast 4½ ems for outside and 5 ems for inside columns; with month, day, and year, 7 and 7½ ems, respectively.

14.52. Standard date columns with month and day in 8- and 10-point tables are cast 4 ems for outside and 4½ ems for inside columns; with month, day, and year, 6½ and 7 ems, respectively.

14.53. The figures are alined on the right, and extra space, if any, is inserted between the month and day. An en comma is used between the day and the year.

Black River, N. Y.....	Flood Control Act, June 22, 1936.	Oct. 7, 1941	House, 405, 77th Cong., 1st sess.	Favorable.
Do.....	Flood Control Act, July 30, 1937.	July 23, 1941	House, 326, 77th Cong., 1st sess.	
Cayuga Creek, N. Y.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Cazenovia Creek, Erie County, N. Y.	Flood Control Com- mittee resolution, Apr. 23, 1942.	do.?		
Chagrin River and tribu- taries, Ohio.	Flood Control Act, June 28, 1938.	July 23, 1941		Unfavorable.

14.54. Military-style date columns will be set as standard date columns, with 6-unit space between day and month and remaining space between month and year. No punctuation will be used.

21 Jan 21
5 Jun 42
12 Jul 43
30 Sep 44

14.55. In a standard date column of 4½ ems or less that is the first column of a table, the month is cleared instead of being repeated or indicated by *do*.

Jan. 22	To the Minister in Liberia (tel.).....	115
30	From the Minister in Liberia (tel.).....	116
Feb. 5	To the Minister in Liberia (tel.).....	117
7	From the Minister in Liberia (tel.).....	117

14.56. A standard date column is not considered a reading column, and no period is used after the date if the column is the last one of the table; however, a column consisting entirely of dates but not a standard date column is considered a reading column.

14.57. In a standard date column, footnote references are placed at right against rule, with 3 units justified on such references; but in a standard date column that is the last column of a table, footnote references are placed on left with 3 units justified on character following the references.

14.58. If the year is centered as a head in a standard date column, it is set in italic with a full quadline above but no space below.

14.59. In columns consisting entirely of single and double years or of double years, figures are centered in columns without leaders.

1898 ¹
1898
1899-1900 ²
1901-2

Ditto

(See also Units of quantity, rule 14.155, p. 179.)

14.60. The abbreviation *do.* is used in reading and date columns only, lowercased and preceded by leaders when figures or text is used in preceding column.

14.61. Capitalize *do.* in first and last columns.

14.62. Tracing columns are counted as the first and last columns of table.

14.63. All *do.*'s should be uniform throughout column; if any one is lowercased, all in the column should be lowercased and preceded by leaders. (For example, see rule 14.53, p. 171.)

14.64. In mixed columns made up of figure and reading-matter items, *do.* is used only under the latter items.

<i>A₂a₁</i>	T.....	1.0	8.0	28.0	44.8	31.4
<i>A₁a₂</i>	T.....	0	1.0	18.0	105.0	216.0
<i>A₁a₁B_b</i>	Not segregating.....	13.0	2.0	1.0	0	0
<i>A₁a₁bb</i>	do.....	3.0	0	1.0	0	0
<i>A₂a₂B_b</i>	143:1.....	6.3	3.6	1.8	1.6	1.0
<i>A₂a₂bb</i>	35:1.....	1.0	0	2.2	0	1.0

14.65. *Do.* is not used: (1) In a figure column; (2) in the first line under a centerhead in the column in which the centerhead occurs; (3) under a line of leaders, a dashline, or a rule; (4) under an item italicized or set in boldface type for a specific reason (italic or boldface *do.* is never used; item is repeated); (5) under an item consisting wholly of figures or combination of letters and figures; (6) in a reading column containing only *Yes* and *No*; or (7) under an abbreviated unit of quantity.

14.66. *Do.* is used, however, under a blank space and under the word *None* in a reading column.

14.67. *Do.* does not apply to a reference mark on the preceding item. The reference mark, if needed, is added to *do.* (See rule 14.53, p. 171.)

14.68. *Do.* is not used under a braced group.

14.69. Leaders are not used before *Do.* in the first column or before or after *Do.* in the last column.

14.70. In a first column 6 ems or less in width, a 1-em quad is used before *Do.*; in all other columns 6 ems or less in width, 1½ ems of

leaders are used, except in a last column, in which quads are used in place of leaders. Bearoff is included.

14.71. In a first column more than 6 ems in width, 2 ems of quads are used before *Do.*; in all other columns more than 6 ems in width, 2½ ems of leaders are used, except in a last column, in which quads are used in place of leaders; bearoff is included. If the preceding line is indented, the indentation of *do.* is increased accordingly.

14.72. *Do.* under an indented item in an inside reading column, with or without matter in preceding column, is preceded by 2 ems of leaders, which are indented to align with item above.

14.73. *Do.*, followed by 2 ems of leaders, is used under a unit of quantity in a stub if the unit is spelled; if the unit is abbreviated, the abbreviation is repeated. (For sample, see rule 14.154, p. 179.)

14.74. When so prepared, inverted commas may be used instead of the abbreviation *do.*

Dollar mark

14.75. The dollar mark or any other money symbol is placed close to the figure; it is used only at the head of the table and under cross rules when the same unit of value applies to the entire column.

14.76. In columns containing mixed amounts (as money, tons, gallons, etc.), the dollar mark, pound mark, peso mark, or other symbol, as required, is repeated before each sum of money.

14.77. If several sums of money are grouped together and added to make a total, they are separated from the preceding figures by a parallel dash, and the symbol is placed on the first figure of the separated group only.

14.78. In a double money column, dollar marks are used in the first group of figures only; en dashes or words are alined. (See also rule 14.141, p. 178.)

\$10-\$12	\$15	\$10 to \$12
16- 20	\$16- 18	14 to 20

14.79. Dollar mark is omitted from a first item that is a cipher.

0	<i>but</i>	\$0. 12
\$300		13. 43
500		15. 07
700		23. 18

14.80. Dollar mark should be repeated in stub or reading columns.

\$1 to \$24-----
\$25 to \$49-----
\$50 to \$74-----

Double-up tables

14.81. If the matter in the stub under a centerhead, flush entry, or subentry breaks and is carried over to the second part of a double-up table, a continued head is inserted at the top of the second part.

14.82. An en-quad bearoff is used on each side of the parallel rule separating the two parts of a double-up table. This applies also to leaders, dashes, and fractions in the last column of the first part, but not to rules in boxheads. (See also rules 14.119-14.121, p. 176.)

XII-----	4, 530 (8, 710)	6, 270 (13, 560)	7, 000 (15, 060)	XV-----	7, 620 (13, 330)	10, 550 (18, 480)	11, 750 (20, 500)
XIII-----	5, 620 (10, 900)	7, 770 (15, 080)	8, 660 (16, 750)	XVI-----	8, 450 (15, 060)	11, 700 (20, 900)	13, 000 (23, 180)
XIV-----	6, 170 (11, 890)	8, 550 (16, 500)	9, 520 (18, 300)	XVII-----	10, 500 (16, 090)	14, 610 (22, 300)	16, 270 (24, 800)

Figure columns

14.83. Figures aline on the right. In a crowded table the en-quad bearoff may be omitted from the figure columns; but if only a few figures will touch the rule on the left, it is preferable to retain the bearoff on the right. The whole table, including all parts of a divided table, must be treated alike. (For example, see rule 14.30, p. 169.)

14.84. A one-line overrun in a figure column is set flush on right; an overrun of more than one line is indented an em on left under first line and is followed by a period.

41, 43, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 69, 70, 73	24, 27, 31, 33, 37, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 61.
---	---

14.85. When figures occur in parentheses, the parentheses are set against the rule and the figures alined on right. In tables set "Figs. against," parentheses are cleared. (For example, see rule 14.82.)

14.86. In double rows of figures in a single column, connected by a dash, a plus or minus sign, or the word *to* or a similar connecting word, and in dates appearing in the form 2-12-43, the dashes, signs, or words are alined.

14.87. Plus or minus signs at the left of figures are placed close to the figures regardless of alinement; plus and minus signs at the right of figures are placed against the rule and are cleared. (For example, see rule 14.38, p. 170.)

14.88. Words and Roman numerals in figure columns are alined on the right with the figures, without period.

Median value of livestock.....	\$224	\$62	
Median value of machinery.....	\$54	Small	
Median value of furniture.....	\$211	\$100	
Possessing automobiles..... percent.....	25	17	
Median age..... years.....			5.5
Median value.....			\$144
Fraternal membership:			
Men.....		IV	486
Women.....			None

14.89. Letters and symbols are centered in the column.

44	V	Algol Olive R.....	By	Sandothrene Olive N2R.....	S
9 BQ	D	Direct Light Blue BV.....	P	Durazol Blue 2GS.....	I. C. I.
783	A	Kiton Fast Red 4BL.....	J	Erio Fast Red 4BL.....	G

14.90. Figures (including decimal and common fractions) expressing mixed units of quantity (feet, dollars, etc.) and figures in parentheses are alined on the right.

14.91. Decimal points are alined except in columns containing numbers that refer to mixed units (such as pounds, dollars, and percentage) and have irregular decimals.

14.92. Copy preparers should indicate at top of each folio the clear necessary for decimals; indicated clear does not include bearoff.

14.93. In a table that is doubled up, the maker-up should transpose unnecessary clearance space so that all columns will have the proper bearoff. (For examples, see rule 14.38, p. 170; rule 14.64, p. 172; and rule 14.121, p. 176.)

Footnotes and references

14.94. Footnotes to tables are numbered independently from footnotes to text.

14.95. Figures are used for footnote references, beginning with 1 in each table.

14.96. If figures might lead to ambiguity (for example, in connection with a chemical formula), asterisks, daggers, or italic superior letters, etc., may be used.

14.97. When an item carries several reference marks, the superior-figure reference precedes an asterisk, dagger, or similar character used for reference. (See rule 16.14, p. 186.) These, in the same sequence, precede mathematical signs. A thin space is not used to bear off an asterisk, dagger, or similar character.

14.98. If a reference is repeated on another page, it should carry the original footnote; but, to prevent repetition, especially of a long note, it may carry instead, as a cross-reference, the words "See footnote 1 [or 2, 3, etc.], p. —."

14.99. Footnote references are repeated in boxheads or in continued lines over tables unless special orders are given not to do so.

14.100. References to footnotes are numbered consecutively across the page from left to right and across both pages in a parallel table. (For example, see rule 14.154, p. 179.)

14.101. Footnotes to a parallel table begin on the even page unless there are no references on that page.

14.102. In a divide table, references to footnotes are numbered consecutively across and down the first part of the divide, then similarly in the second part.

14.103. Footnote references are placed at the right in reading columns and date columns, and at the left in figure columns (also at the left of such words as *None* in figure columns) and in symbol columns, and are borne off. However, if a date column is the last column, the references are placed at the left. (See also rule 14.57, p. 172.)

14.104. Two or more footnote references occurring together are separated by spaces, not commas. (For example, see rule 14.154, p. 179.)

14.105. In a figure or date column, a footnote reference standing alone is set in parentheses and centered. In a reading column, it is set at the left in parentheses and is followed by leaders, but in the last column it is followed by a period and quads, as if it were a word.

14.106. The numbered footnotes are placed immediately beneath the table. Should it be requested that a sign or letter reference in the heading to a table be followed, it is not changed to become the first numbered reference mark, and the footnote to it precedes all other footnotes. If the table runs over more than one page, the appropriate footnotes go with each page.

14.107. For better makeup or other reason, all footnotes may be placed at the end of a table making more than one page. It is then necessary to supply at the bottom of each page "See footnotes at end of table, p. —."

14.108. If the footnotes to both table and text fall together at the bottom of a page, the footnotes to the table are placed above the footnotes to the text, and the two groups are separated by a 50-point rule flush on left; but if there are footnotes to the text and none to the table, the 50-point rule is omitted.

14.109. Footnotes to cut-in tables are set in the same measure as the tables.

14.110. Footnotes are set as paragraphs, but two or more short footnotes may be combined by the maker-up in one line, with the blank spaces equalized, provided the spaces are not less than 2 ems.

14.111. In a series of short footnotes, the reference numbers are alined on the right.

14.112. Footnotes in measures 30 picas or wider are set doubled up.

14.113. The footnotes and notes to tables are set solid if the table is solid and leaded if the table is leaded.

14.114. Footnotes and notes to tables are usually set in type 2 points smaller than the table, but not smaller than 6-point.

14.115. Footnotes to tables follow tabular style in the use of abbreviations, figures, etc.

14.116. In footnotes, numbers are expressed in figures, even at the beginning of a note or sentence. (For fractions, see rule 14.122.)

14.117. If a footnote consists entirely or partly of a table, the footnote table is indented 3 ems on left. It should always be preceded by introductory matter carrying the reference number; if necessary, copy preparer should add an introductory line, such as "1 See the following table:".

14.118. An explanatory paragraph without specific reference but belonging to the table rather than to the text follows the footnotes, if any, and is separated from them or from the table by 2 leads.

Fractions

14.119. Piece and em fractions are set flush to the rule on the right. Whole numbers clear the fractions throughout the columns except in columns containing numbers indicating mixed units (such as pounds, dollars, and percentages), which are alined on the right.

14.120. Where fractions of different length occur in the same column, the longest is set flush to the rule on the right and the others are set to aline with it on the left. Copy preparers should indicate at top of each column the clear necessary for fractions.

14.121. In a table that is continued or doubled up, the maker-up should transpose unnecessary clearance space so that all columns will have the proper bearoff.

Total length	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Sleeve length	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	1 inch.
Armhole length	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	Do.
Sleeve cuff length (if cuff is used)	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maximum.
Neck opening	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	27	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ₃₂	28	29	30	30	31	2 inches.
Waist:										
7, 8, 9, 10 cut	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ₃₂	28	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	32	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 percent.
11, 12, 14 cut	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	Do.

14.122. Fractions standing alone are expressed in figures, even at the beginning of a line, but not at the beginning of a footnote.

Headnotes

14.123. Headnotes should be set in lowercase, 2 points smaller than the table but not smaller than 6-point, bracketed, and period omitted at end, even if the last statement is a complete sentence; but periods should not be omitted internally if required by sentence structure.

14.124. Headnotes are not repeated with continued heads unless necessary to make table clear.

Italic

14.125. Names of vessels and aircraft (except in reading columns consisting entirely of such names), titles of legal cases (except *v.* for *versus*), and certain scientific terms are set in italic. The word "Total" and headings in the column do not affect the application of this rule.

14.126. Set "See" and "see also" in roman. (See also rule 16.21, p. 186.)

Leaders

14.127. Leaders run across the entire table except that they are omitted from a last reading column or a first or last date column. (For example, see rule 14.53, p. 171.)

14.128. If there is only one reading column in a table, leader from bottom line of an overrun, but when several items are listed on one item in stub, without brace and cleared, leader from top line.

14.129. If there is more than one reading column, leader from top line, and the overrun ends with a period. (For example, see rule 14.53, p. 171.)

14.130. A standard date column is not regarded as a reading column.

14.131. In parallel tables and in tables with tracing figures on left and right of page, leader from top line.

Letterspaced words

14.132. Words in a line are letterspaced if more than 1½ ems would otherwise be required between words. All of a short word is letter-spaced rather than only part of a long one.

Overruns

14.133. An overrun is indented 1 em more than the first line of the item; but to prevent confusion with a following subordinate item, the overrun is cut in 1 em more than the first line of such subitem. (For example, see rule 14.151, p. 179.)

Parallel and divide tables

14.134. Heads and headnotes over parallel tables center over the two-page spread of tables, except short lines.

14.135. Words are not divided between pages in heads over parallel tables.

14.136. Boxheads are not divided but are repeated, with the word *Continued* added.

14.137. Rules are used on the right of even pages and the left of odd pages.

14.138. In divide tables that are made up parallel, with stub repeated, the heads, but not the headnotes, repeat on each succeeding page, and the word *Continued* is used.

14.139. Tables with tracing figures or stub, or both, repeating on the left of odd pages, are divide tables and not parallel tables, and over such tables the heads are repeated with the word *Continued*; rules are not used on right of even pages and left of odd pages.

Reading columns

14.140. Figures or combinations of figures and letters used to form a reading column align on left and are followed by leaders. *Do.* is not used under such items.

14.141. The en dash is not to be used for *to* in a reading column; if both occur, change to *to* throughout.

14.142. Cut-in items following a colon are indented 2 ems in addition to the en quad used for bearoff.

14.143. Run in single entry under colon line; retain the colon.

14.144. The last word in a leader line must be followed by at least an en leader.

14.145. Numerical terms, including numbered streets, avenues, etc., are expressed in figures, even at the beginning of an item. (See also rule 10.13, p. 142, and rules 11.10–11.12, p. 157.)

Tables in rules

14.146. All figures, including fractions, are centered in column if width of column permits; otherwise they bear off an em or en quad each side of the rules according to width of column. Except when centered, the first and last columns, including leaders and fractions, must bear off an em quad from the outside rules.

14.147. In tables consisting entirely of figure columns, the figures are centered in each column and alined on right. In figure columns, leaders are borne off 1 em on each side.

14.148. Matter in boxheads takes no extra bearoff.

Exact unit	Full unit	2 full units	Dilution to use	Preparation
<i>Cc.</i>	<i>Cc.</i>	<i>Cc.</i>		
0.2	0.25	0.5	1:60	1 cc. serum+59 cc. saline.
.25	.3	.6	1:50	1 cc. serum+49 cc. saline.
.3	.35	.7	1:43	1 cc. serum+42 cc. saline.
.35	.4	.8	1:37	1 cc. serum+36 cc. saline.
.4	.45	.9	1:33	1 cc. serum+32 cc. saline.
.45	-----	-----	1:30	1 cc. serum+29 cc. saline.
.5	.55	1.1	1:27	1 cc. serum+26 cc. saline.

14.149. Centerheads and headnotes are set the full measure of the job. Short footnotes are set the width of the table; but for good typographic appearance, long footnotes should be set the full measure of the job.

Tables without rules

14.150. In tabular matter set without down rules, the same arrangement and bearoffs will prevail as in ruled tables, except that leaders and dashlines will bear off an en space, the same as type, so that an em space will appear between columns.

14.151. If column headings are used in a table without rules set in 6- or 8-point, such heads are to be set in 6-point italic, solid.

	Year ended June 30, 1947		Increase (-decrease) from preceding year	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Operation, exclusive of provision for depreciation:				
Water-dispatching operations.....	\$442,496	6.6	\$90,190	25.6
Malaria control.....	1,220,040	18.3	164,606	15.6
Plant protection and services to visitors.....	571,040	8.6	90,723	18.9
Upkeep of roads and grounds.....	134,971	2.0	47,644	54.6
Other operating expenses.....	25,528	.4	-9,205	-26.5
	2,516,639	53.2	436,806	32.0
Administrative and general expense.....	530,688	8.0	145,956	37.9
	3,047,327	61.2	582,762	32.8
Maintenance.....	87,424	1.3	44,915	-----
Provision for depreciation.....	2,501,128	37.5	83,865	3.5
Total multiple-use common operating cost.....	5,635,879	100.0	711,542	20.5

Allocation of costs applicable to 1947: ¼ to each purpose: Operation, exclusive of provision for depreciation.....	<i>Power</i>	<i>Navigation</i>	<i>Flood control</i>
Multiple-use allocation ratios (40, 30, and 30 percent, re- spectively):	\$1,358,236	\$1,358,236	\$1,358,235
Maintenance.....	34,970	26,227	26,227
Provision for depreciation.....	1,000,451	750,338	750,339
Total multiple-use common operating costs, as allo- cated.....	2,393,657	2,134,801	2,134,801

Total, mean, and average lines

14.152. The usual indentation of the word *Total* is 3 ems; but if stub is too narrow, the indentation may be 1 em. If the indentation of the preceding line interferes, *Total* is indented 1 em more than preceding line. It is not necessary to maintain uniform indentation of the word *Total* throughout the page. The word *Total* is supplied when not in copy. (For example, see rule 14.35, p. 169.)

14.153. *Mean* and *Average* are treated in a similar manner.

Units of quantity

14.154. Units of quantity in stub columns are placed on the right, 1-em leader from the rule. If the item does not make a full line but is too long to permit the insertion of the unit of quantity, the line is quadded out and the unit of quantity is placed on the next line at the right, preceded by quads and followed by 1 em of leaders.

Aluminum.....pounds..	(1 2)	(1 2)	179,177,116	2 \$32,700,000
Cement.....barrels..	2 6,853,796	3 \$9,866,102	3 8,251,038	3 11,687,089
Clay products (other than pottery, refractories) short tons.....		4 6,883,109		4 5,820,000
Coke.....do.....	4,468,437	2 25,526,646	5,080,403	2 29,519,871
Diatomite.....do.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Emery.....do.....	(1) 765	6,828	1,046	9,349
Feldspar (crude) ³.....long tons..	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ferroalloys.....short tons..	183,465	2 18,388,766	259,303	2 30,719,756

14.155. *Do.* is used under a spelled unit of quantity in a stub and in an independent column consisting entirely of such units, but *do.* is never used under an abbreviated unit of quantity.

14.156. Over figure columns, units of quantity and other words used as headings, and the abbreviations *a. m.* and *p. m.*, if not included in the boxheads, are set in 6-point italic and are placed immediately above the figures, without periods other than abbreviating periods. Any well-known abbreviation will be used to save an overrun, but if any unit of quantity is abbreviated, all in the same table will be abbreviated. If units change in a column, the new units are set in italic, with full quadline above and no space below.

14.157. Units of quantity and other words as headings over figure columns are used at the beginning of a table or at the head of a continued page or continued column in a double-up table.

15. LEADERWORK

(See also Abbreviations; Tabular Work)

15.1. Leaderwork is a simple form of tabular work without box-heads or rules. In general, leaderwork (except indexes and tables of contents, which are set the same style as text) is governed by the same rules of style as tabular work. Unless otherwise indicated, leaderwork is set in 8-point. The period is omitted immediately before leaders.

Bearoff

15.2. No bearoff is required in a reading column.

Columns

15.3. A figure column is at least an en quad wider than the largest group of figures, but not less than 2 ems. Between 2 figure columns use at least a 1-em quad. Dashlines are to be the full width of the figure column.

15.4. If the last column is a reading column, leaders are run within an en quad of the first word; but if the first column overruns, it is indented an additional en space from the first word of the last column.

Continued heads

15.5. If leaderwork continues on a following page or is doubled up, continue center and side heads, including colon lines, in stub; also units of quantity or other words over figure and reading columns. In leaderwork set broad measure, no heads or units of quantity are repeated when the matter continues on the facing page. (See also rules 14.43-14.46, p. 170-171.)

Ditto

15.6. The abbreviation *do.* is capitalized and preceded by quads in stub; it is capitalized and preceded and followed by quads in last reading column; it is lowercased when used under a unit of quantity in stub.

Dollar mark and ciphers

15.7. The dollar mark or any other money symbol is used at the beginning of each statement, on the first line of double-up matter, at the head of a continued statement, and on the first line of each cut-in group. A dollar mark or any other money symbol does not carry through leaders in leaderwork.

15.8. In a column containing mixed amounts (as money, tons, gallons, etc.) the figures are alined on the right, and the dollar mark or other symbol is repeated before each sum of money. If several sums of money are grouped and added to make a total, they are separated from the preceding figures by a parallel dash, and the symbol is placed on the first figure of the separated group only.

15.9. If two columns of sums of money add or subtract one into the other and one carries points and ciphers, the other should also carry points and ciphers.

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Flush items and subheads

15.10. Flush items clear the figure column.

15.11. Subheads are centered in full measure; if they extend to the figure column, the figure column and an equal space on the left are cleared.

Footnotes

15.12. Footnotes to leaderwork follow the style of footnotes to tables.

15.13. Footnote references begin with 1 in each statement, and footnotes are placed at end of statement, separated from it by 2 leads. Separate notes from matter following by not less than 6 points.

15.14. If the leaderwork runs over from one page to another, the appropriate footnotes are carried on each page, and are repeated as necessary.

15.15. If the footnotes to leaderwork and text fall at bottom of page, the footnotes to leaderwork are placed above footnotes to text and the two groups are separated by a 50-point rule, flush on the left.

Units of quantity

15.16. Units of quantity or other words over a stub or figure column are set in 6-point italic and are separated from leaderwork by 2 points.

Examples¹

15.17. The example below shows the style to be observed where there is a short colon line at left. In case of only one subentry, run in with colon line and preserve the colon.

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.:		
Freight carried:		
May	-----	<i>Tons</i> 150, 000
June	-----	152, 000
Coal carried	-----	900, 000
Pennsylvania R.R.: Freight carried Jan. 1, 1938		----- 121, 000

¹ Livestock not included.

15.18. If there is no colon line, the style is as follows:

Freight carried by the Pennsylvania RR. and the Baltimore & Ohio RR. in May	-----	<i>Tons</i> 371, 500
---	-------	-------------------------

15.19. Explanatory matter is set in 6-point under leaders (note omission of period):

-----	-----	-----
(Name)	(Address)	(Position)

15.20. In blank forms, leaders used in place of complete words to be supplied are preceded and followed by a space.

On this ----- day of ----- 19...

15.21. In half measure doubled up, units of quantity are alined across the page:

Seedlings:	<i>Inches</i>	Seedlings—Continued	<i>Inches</i>
Black locust	27	Osage-orange	20
Honey locust	16	Catalpa	16
Green ash	7	Black walnut	10

¹ This shows the relative positions for footnotes in leaderwork and text on the same page.

15.22. More than one figure column, also illustrating use of dollar mark, dashline, bearoff, etc.

For property purchased from—

Central Pipeline Distributing Co.:			
Capital stock issued, recorded amount.....	\$75,000		
Undetermined consideration recorded.....	341		
Pan American Pipeline Co., recorded money outlay.....	3,476		
M. J. Mitchell, recorded money outlay.....	730		
R. Lacy, Inc., and Lynch Refining Co.:			
Recorded money outlay.....	\$157,000		
Note issued.....	100,000		
		257,000	
Less value of oil in lines and salvaged construction material.....	26,555		
			230,445
			\$309,992
For construction, improvements, and replacements, recorded money outlay.....			933,605
For construction work in progress, recorded money outlay.....			522
Total.....			1,244,119

15.23. Mixed units of quantity and amounts and words in figure column are set as follows:

Capital invested.....		\$8,000
Value of implements and stock.....		\$3,000
Land under cultivation.....	acres..	128.6
Orchard.....	do..	21.4
Forest land.....	square miles..	50
Livestock:		
Horses:		
Number.....		8
Value.....		\$1,500
Cows:		
Number.....		18
Estimated weekly production of butter per milk cow	pounds..	7½
Hogs:		
Number.....		46
Loss from cholera.....		None

15.24. Abbreviated unit of quantity repeated:

Height at shoulder (top of third dorsal), <i>Brontops robustus</i>	mm..	¹ 2,311
Width of atlas, <i>Diploclonus tyleri</i>	mm..	320
Weight of specimen.....	oz..	6

¹ Estimated.

15.25. If there are no figures in a line, the leaders should be broken from those in preceding column by an en space.

Sales of shoes.....	\$1,200
Loss on sales.....	

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16. TEXT FOOTNOTES, INDEXES, AND CONTENTS

Footnotes and reference marks

(For footnotes in tabular work, see p. 174.)

16.1. Except as noted under Abbreviations (p. 141), footnotes to text follow the style of text.

16.2. In a publication divided into chapters, sections, or articles, each beginning a new page, text footnotes begin with 1 in each such division. In a publication without such divisional grouping, footnotes are numbered consecutively from 1 to 99, and then begin with 1 again. However, in supplemental sections, such as appendixes and bibliographies, which are not parts of the publication proper, footnotes begin with 1.

16.3. Copy preparers must see that references and footnotes are plainly marked, and must also indicate the measure if footnotes are to be doubled, or tripled.

16.4. On a job that is not completed, the last footnote number must be given to Chief Copy Preparer, who will enter it in copy-book, so that there will be no question as to next footnote number.

16.5. If a reference is repeated on another page, it should carry the original footnote; but to avoid repetition of a long note, the copy preparer may use the words "See footnote 3 (6, 10, etc.) on p. —" instead of the entire footnote.

16.6. Unless copy is otherwise marked: (1) Footnotes to 12-point text (except 12-point briefs) are set in 8-point; (2) footnotes to 11-point text are set in 8-point, except in Supreme Court reports, in which they are set in 9-point; (3) footnotes to 10- and 8-point text are set in 6-point.

16.7. Footnotes are set as paragraphs and are separated from the text by a 50-point rule, flush on the left, with 2 leads above and below the rule.

16.8. Footnotes to indented matter are set full measure.

16.9. Footnotes must always begin on the page carrying the reference. The breaking over of a footnote from one page to the next should be avoided; but when this is unavoidable, the break should not be made on a paragraph.

16.10. Footnotes to charts, graphs, and other illustrations should be placed immediately beneath such illustrative material.

16.11. A cutoff dash is not required between the chart or graph and the footnotes.

16.12. For reference marks, superior figures, superior letters, or symbols (preferably the first) are used. Superior figures and letters are separated from the words to which they apply by thin spaces, unless immediately preceded by periods or commas; symbols are set closed up.

16.13. Where reference figures might lead to ambiguity (for example, in matter containing exponents), asterisks, daggers, etc., or italic superior letters may be used.

16.14. When symbols or signs are used for footnote reference marks, their sequence should be (*) asterisk, (†) dagger, (‡) double dagger, (§) section mark, and (||) parallel. Should more symbols be needed, these may be doubled or tripled, but for simplicity and greater readability, it is preferable to extend the assortment by adding other single-character symbols.

16.15. Symbols with commonly established other meanings likely to produce confusion, such as the percent mark (%) and the number mark (#), should not be used.

16.16. To avoid possible confusion with numerals and letters frequently occurring in charts and graphs, it is preferable in such instances to use symbols as reference marks.

16.17. When an item carries several reference marks, the superior-figure reference precedes an asterisk, dagger, or similar character used for reference.

16.18. A superior reference mark follows all punctuation marks except a dash, but falls inside a closing parenthesis or bracket if applying only to matter within the parentheses or brackets.

16.19. Two or more footnote references occurring together are separated by thin spaces, not commas.

16.20. In a series of short footnotes, reference numerals or letters are alined on the right.

Indexes and tables of contents

16.21. Indexes and tables of contents are set in the same style as the text, except that *See* and *see also* are set in italic.

16.22. *Page, section, paragraph, etc.*, over figure columns are set in roman, flush on right, with 1 lead below even in solid matter.

16.23. Where a word occurs in an index page column, either alone or with a figure, it is set flush on the right. If the word extends back into the leaders, it is preceded by an en space.

	Page
Explanatory diagram.....	Frontispiece
General instructions.....	VIII
Capitalization (<i>see also</i> Abbreviations).....	16
Correct imposition (diagram).....	Facing 34
Legends. (<i>See</i> Miscellaneous rules.)	

16.24. The figure column is 3 ems wide unless otherwise indicated.

16.25. Thin periods and commas are used in figure columns of indexes.

16.26. For better appearance, Roman numerals should be set in small caps in the figure columns of tables of contents and of indexes.

16.27. In indexes set with leaders, if the page numbers will not fit in the leader line, the first number only is set in that line and the other numbers are overrun; but to save an overrun the page numbers may be run back within an em leader of the entry, with an en quad between the leader and the figures. If the entry makes three or more lines and the last line of figures is not full, a period is used at the end.

If page folios overrun.....	220,	And this way when overrun	
224, 227, 230, 240		folios make two or more lines..	220,
227, 230, 235, 238, 240, 247, 260			224-225, 230-240, 245, 246, 250- 255, 258, 300.

(For examples of item indentions in reading column of indexes set with leaders, see p. 431.)

16.28. Overrun page numbers are indented $3\frac{1}{2}$ ems in measures not over 20 picas and 7 ems in wider measures, more than one line being used if necessary. These indentions are increased as necessary to not less than 2 ems more than the line immediately above or below.

16.29. When copy specifies that all overs are to be a certain number of ems, the runovers of the figure column shall be held in 2 ems more than the specified indentation.

16.30. Examples of block-type indexes:

Example 1

Medical officer, radiological defense, 3
 Medicolegal dosage, 44
 Military Liaison Committee, 4
 Monitoring, 58
 Air, 62
 Land, 62
 Personnel, 59
 Civilian, 60
 Military, 59
 Sea, 61
 Ship, 61
 Monitors, radiological defense, 3
 NEPA, 29
 NEPS, project, 30
 Neutron(s), 16
 Flux, 41
 Nuclear binding energy, 22
 Nuclear energy, release of, 23

Example 2

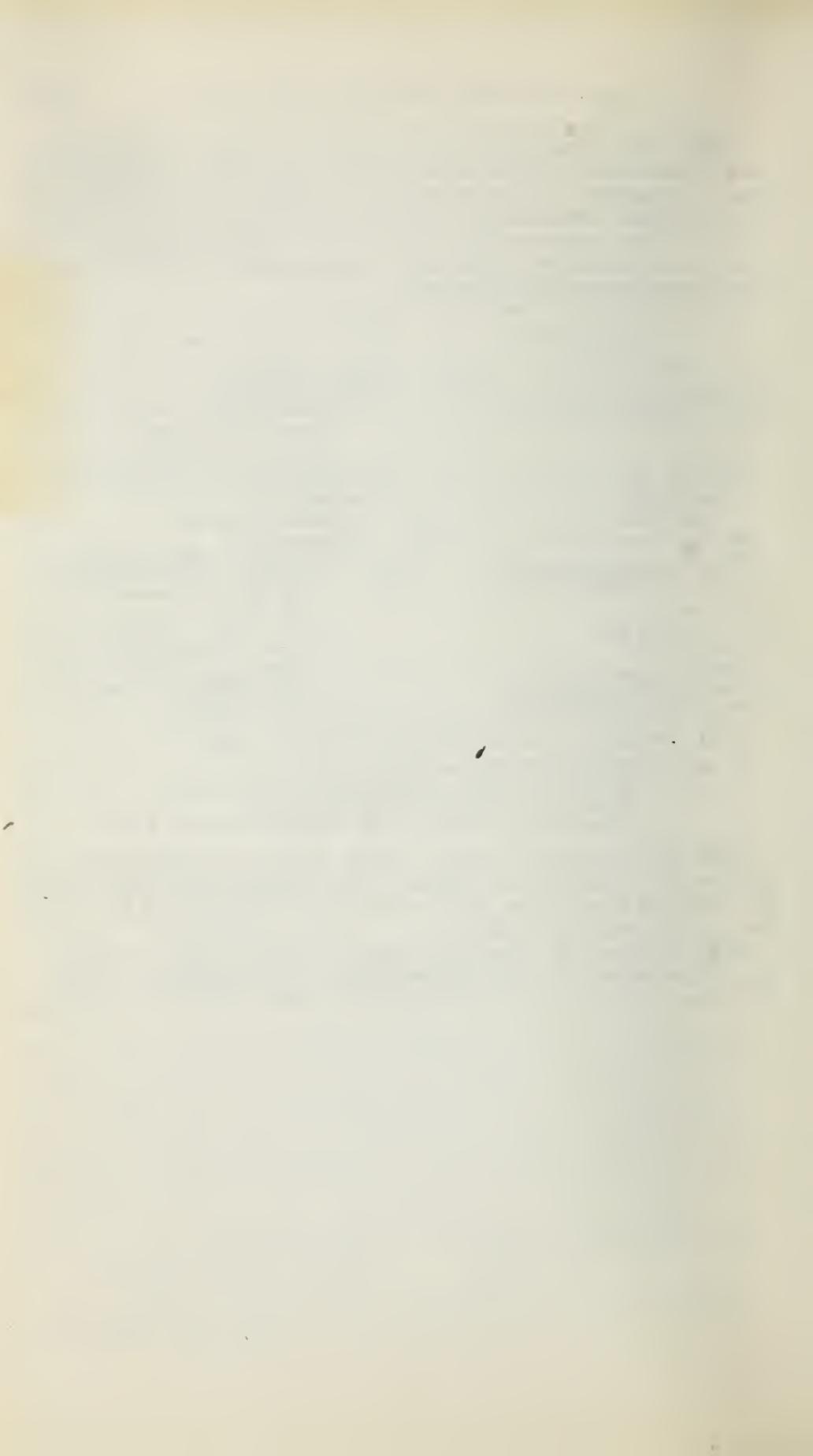
Brazil—Continued
 Exchange restrictions, etc.—Con.
 Williams mission (*see also* Williams, John H., special mission), efforts in connection with exchange control situation, 586–588
 Trade agreement with United States, proposed:
 Draft text, 558–567
 Proposals for—
 Inclusion of clauses relating to exchange control operation, 550, 551, 557; Brazilian views, 553, 575
 Joint United States-Brazilian declaration of policy: Brazilian attitude, 553, 569, 570, 572–574; information concerning, 550, 551, 552

16.31. In index entries the following forms are used:

Brown, A. H., Jr. (*not* Brown, Jr., A. H.)
 Brown, A. H., & Sons (*not* Brown & Sons, A. H.)
 Brown, A. H., Co. (*not* Brown Co., A. H.)
 Brown, A. H., & Sons Co. (*not* Brown & Sons Co., A. H.)

16.32. In a table of contents, where *chapter*, *plate*, or *figure* is followed by a number and period in the first line and cleared in the following lines, an en quad is used after the period in the first line and the periods are alined.

16.33. Subheads in indexes and tables of contents are centered in the full measure. If such subheads extend into the figure column, the figure column and an equal number of ems on the left are cleared.



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17. DATELINES, ADDRESSES, AND SIGNATURES

17.1. The general principle involved in the typography of datelines, addresses, and signatures is that they should be so set as to stand out clearly from the body of the letter or paper which they accompany. This is accomplished by using caps and small caps and italic, as set forth below. Other typographic details are designed to insure uniformity and good appearance. Certain general instructions apply alike to datelines, addresses, and signatures.

General instructions

17.2. Principal words in datelines, addresses, and titles accompanying signatures are capitalized.

17.3. *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, and all other titles preceding a name and *Esq.*, *Jr.*, *Sr.*, *2d*, and *3d* following a name in address and signature lines are set in roman caps and lowercase if the name is in caps and small caps or caps and lowercase; if the name is in caps, they are set in caps and small caps, if small caps are available—otherwise in caps and lowercase. (See also rule 10.33, p. 144.)

17.4. Lines set in caps, caps and small caps, or small caps are spaced with en quads.

17.5. An extra lead is used, unless space is clear, between dateline and text or address, address and text, text and signature, and signature and address.

Datelines

17.6. Datelines at the beginning of a letter or paper are set at the right side of the page, the originating office in caps and small caps, the place name and date in italic; if the originating office is not given, the place name is set in caps and small caps and the date in italic; if only the date is given, it is set in caps and small caps. Such datelines are indented from the right 1 em for a single line; 3 ems and 1 em, successively, for 2 lines; and 5 ems, 3 ems, and 1 em, successively, for 3 lines. In measures 30 picas or wider, these indentions are increased by 1 em.

THE WHITE HOUSE, □ □ □
Washington 6, D. C., January 1, 1944. □

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 30, 1944.* □

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, □ □ □ □ □
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, □ □ □ □ □
Washington 25, D. C., May 4, 1944. □

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 30, 1944.* □

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, □ □ □ □ □
July 30, 1944. □

OFFICE OF JOHN SMITH & Co., □ □ □ □ □
26 Bill Street, New York 6, N. Y., June 6, 1944. □

WASHINGTON, *May 20, 1944—10 a. m.* □

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1944—2 P. M. □

JANUARY 24 A. D. 1944. □

WASHINGTON, *November 29, 1944.* □ □ □
 [Received December 6, 1944.] □

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. "CONNECTICUT," □ □ □
September 21, 1944. □

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, □ □ □
Washington 25, November 6, 1944. □

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, □ □ □ □ □
 COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, □ □ □ □ □
Thursday, October 27, 1944. □

17.7. Congressional hearings:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938¹

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, □ □ □ □ □
 COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, □ □ □ □ □
Washington, D. C. □

UNITED STATES SENATE, □ □ □ □ □
 SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, □ □ □ □ □
Washington, D. C. □

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, □ □ □ □ □
 JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, □ □ □ □ □
Washington, D. C. □

17.8. Datelines at the end of a letter or paper are set at the left side of the page, indented 1 em. If above the signature, they are set in roman caps and lowercase; if below, in caps and small caps for the place and italic for the date.

17.9. Above signature:

□ Steubenville, Ohio, July 30, 1938.

□ July 28, 1938.

17.10. Below signature:

□ STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, *July 28, 1938.*

□ JULY 30, 1938.

□ Dated July 30, 1938.

□ Dated Albany, March 12, 1952.

17.11. Datelines in newspaper extracts are set at the beginning of the paragraph, the place name in caps and small caps and the date in roman caps and lowercase.

□ NEW YORK, N. Y., August 21, 1938.—A dispatch received here from * * *.

Addresses

17.12. Addresses are set at the left side of the page, either at the beginning or at the end of a letter or paper, as indicated on the copy. If the address is at the beginning, the first line is set flush; if at the end, it is indented 1 em (2 ems in measures 30 picas or wider).

17.13. At beginning:

To SMITH & JONES and
 □ □ BROWN & GREEN, Esqs.,
 Attorneys for Claimant
 □ □ □ (Attention of Mr. Green.)

¹ Dates in House hearings on appropriation bills are set on right in caps and small caps with a 5-em dash above each date.

17.14. At end:

- To SMITH & JONES and
 BROWN & GREEN, Esqs.,
Attorneys for Claimant:
 (Attention of Mr. Green.)
 THE PRESIDENT,
 THE WHITE HOUSE.

17.15. If an address line is longer than a name line, the address line is indented 2 ems under the name line; if both lines are about the same length or the address is the shorter, the address line is placed so that its center will be at the end of the name line.

17.16. The name or title forming the first line of the address is set in caps and small caps, but *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, or other title preceding a name, and *Esq.*, *Jr.*, *Sr.*, or *2d* following a name are set in roman caps and lowercase; the matter following is set in italic. The words *United States Army* or *United States Navy* immediately following a name are set in roman caps and lowercase in the same line as the name.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, United States Army,
Chief of Engineers.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY. (Full title, all caps and small caps.)

Maj. Gen. EDWARD M. MARKHAM,
 Chief of Engineers, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

HON. RALPH R. ROBERTS,
 Clerk of the House of Representatives.

THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

17.17. General addresses are set in italic caps and lowercase, flush, with overruns indented 2 ems.

To Collectors of Customs:

To the Congress of the United States:

To the Senate:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

To Whom It May Concern:

To the Officers and Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.:

To the American Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby * * *.

17.18. Examples illustrating other types of addresses:

To JOHN L. NELSON, *Greeting:*

To JOHN L. NELSON, *Birmingham, Ala., Greeting:*

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

(Through the Division Engineer).

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor, etc.

MR. REED: I have the honor, etc.

DEAR MR. CLARK: I have the honor, etc.

Lt. (jg.) JOHN SMITH,
Navy Department:

The care shown by you, etc.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of New York, ss:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ss:

To: Personnel Division.
From: Production Manager.
Subject: Leave regulations.

Re Tidelands Oil Case

Hon. PAT McCARRAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Signatures

17.19. Signatures, preceded by an em dash, are sometimes run in with last line of text. (See also rule 9.52, p. 132.)

17.20. Signatures are set at the right side of the page. They are indented 1 em for a single line; 3 ems and 1 em, successively, for 2 lines; and 5 ems, 3 ems, and 1 em, successively, for 3 lines. In measures 30 picas or wider, these indentions are increased by 1 em.

17.21. The name or names are set in caps and small caps; *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, and all other titles preceding a name and *Esq.*, *Jr.*, *Sr.*, and *2d* following a name are set in roman caps and lowercase; the title following name is set in italic. Signatures as they appear in copy must be followed.

17.22. If name and title make more than half a line, they are set as two lines.

17.23. Two to eight independent signatures, with or without titles, are alined on the left, and the longest name is indented 1 em from the right if no title follows. More than eight signatures, with or without titles, are set full measure, caps and lowercase, run in, indented 5 and 7 ems in measures of 26½ picas or wider; in measures less than 26½ picas, indent 3 and 5 ems.

□□□□□ Brown, Shipley & Co.; Denniston, Cross & Co.; Fruhling & Groschen,
□□□□□ Attorneys; C. J. Hambro & Sons; Hardy, Nathan & Co.; Heilbut,
□□□□□ Symons & Co.; Harrison Bros. & Co., by George Harrison;
□□□□□ Hoare, Miller & Co.; Thomas Eaton Co.

17.24. A long title following a signature is set in italic caps and lowercase and is indented 3 and 4 ems on the left and 1 em on the right. These indentions are increased 1 em in measures 30 picas or wider.

□[SEAL] (Signed) □ THOMAS E. RHODES, □□□
□□□ *Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Attorney for Howard Sutherland,* □
□□□ *Director, Office of Alien Property, and H. T. Tate, Acting Treasurer.*

17.25. The punctuation of closing phrases is governed by the sense. A detached complimentary close is made a new paragraph.

17.26. Examples of various kinds of signatures:

UNITED STATES IMPROVEMENT Co., □
By JOHN SMITH, *Secretary.*

JOHN L. PENN, *Solicitor,* □□□
Per FREDERICK VAN DYNE,
Assistant Solicitor. □

JOHN W. SMITH □□□
(And 25 others). □

JOHN SMITH □□□
(For the Governor of Pennsylvania). □

JOHN SMITH,
Lieutenant Governor
 (For the Governor of Maine).

NORTH AMERICAN ICE Co.,
 G. Y. ATLEE, *Secretary*.

TEXARKANA TEXTILE MERCHANTS AND
 MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION,
 JOHN L. JONES, *Secretary*.

JOHN (his thumbmark) SMITH.

CLARENCE CANNON,
 AUGUST H. ANDRESEN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

[Lead]
 CARTER GLASS,
 CARL HAYDEN,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) FRED C. KLEINSCHMIDT,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN R. KING,
 (Typed) JOHN R. KING,
Secretary.

MARY J. JONES
 Mrs. Henry T. Jones.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. JONES, M. D.

In presence of—

A. B. BROWN.

JOHN DOE.

Attest:

RICHARD ROE, *Notary Public*.

By the Governor:

NATHANIEL COX, *Secretary of State*.

Approved.

JOHN SMITH, *Governor*.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

On behalf of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce:

GEO. W. PHILIPS.
 SAML. CAMPBELL.
 H. H. STROHMEYER & Co.

Respectfully submitted.

L. A. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

I am yours truly.

Yours truly,

Capt. JAMES STALEY, Jr.,
Superintendent.

Respectfully yours,

J. B. ELLIS.

Very respectfully,

A. F. CALDWELL,
United States Indian Agent.

17.27. In quoted matter:

"Very respectfully,

"M. T. JENKINSON.
 "ALBERT WARD."

17.28. The word *seal* appearing with the signature of a notary or of an organized body, such as a company, is indented 1 em from left; if in personal signature, put at right and indent 1 em. Place 1-em quad between seal and signature. The word *seal* is to be set in small caps and bracketed.

□[SEAL]

RICHARD ROE, □ □ □
Notary Public. □

J. M. WILBER. □ [SEAL] □

BARTLET, ROBINS & Co. □ [SEAL] □

Done at the city of Washington this
16th day of May in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and fifty-two,
[SEAL] and of the independence of the
United States of America the
one hundred and seventy-sixth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

Done at the city of Washington this 16th day of May in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and fifty-two, and of the independence of the United
[SEAL] States of America the one hundred and seventy-sixth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

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18. COURTWORK

(See also Capitalization; General Instructions; Italic)

18.1. Courtwork differs in style from other work only as set forth in this section; otherwise the style prescribed in the preceding sections will be followed.

Supreme Court records

18.2. Paragraphs are made of answers in Q. and A. matter.

18.3. The folio number is flush in the same line as the first word of the folio and in a cut-in 3 ems square (unless there are 10 points of white space above or below). Indentions of paragraphs, etc., are in addition to the 3-em cut-in. In hanging indentions of headings the extra indention is carried to the end of the heading.

18.4. A cut-in folio is not used opposite a paragraph reading "Endorsement on cover."

18.5. Copy is followed literally, including capitalization (initial capitalization of words), punctuation (including compounding), and obscene language, but not italic.

18.6. Italic letters are used only to indicate errors in spelling (for example, *curely* for *surely*), except in the names of persons and firms, in geographic names, and in foreign words that are not law terms. These and errors in syntax are not corrected. Roman letters are used to indicate errors in words set in italic.

18.7. In typewritten records manifest errors of the typewriter are corrected (for example, if one letter has been struck over another or if a space appears where a letter was obviously intended to be); but if a word is used in the wrong place (for example, *in* for *on*; *boot* for *boat*), it is not changed nor set in italic.

18.8. Words having the sanction of any dictionary are permissible, and the spelling is not changed.

18.9. An apostrophe is used to indicate the omission of one or more letters in a word; but in well-established abbreviations, the period is used instead of an apostrophe.

18.10. Doublets are indicated by italicizing the repeated words or lines.

18.11. A 3-em quad is used to indicate the omission of one or more words.

18.12. The names of vessels are set in roman, quoted.

18.13. The titles of cases are set in roman, including the abbreviation of *versus*.

18.14. The word *The* is capitalized in names of legal cases as follows:

the said The B. & O. RR. Co.
The Sun v. The Globe
The City of Washington v. The B. & O. RR. Co.
the defendant, The Davies County Bank

18.15. Printing Office editorial marks must be erased before the copy is returned to the originating office. Copy preparers should make only necessary marks thereon, and those lightly, with a soft

pencil. Cut-in folios should not be indicated on copy. All instructions are entered on the preparer's instruction sheet. The folio numbers on copy are picked up. Any matter preceding or following an original folio is marked, in pencil, with the jacket number followed by lowercase letters (e. g., J. 12345a, J. 12345b, etc., to the end).

18.16. Preparers must indicate on the instruction sheet such information as 11-point type, solid or leaded, cut-in folios, etc.

18.17. The following abbreviations of the names of reporters are used in citations of United States Supreme Court Reports:

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Name</i>
Cr.	Cranch
Dall. or Dal.	Dallas
How.	Howard
Pet.	Peters
U. S.	United States Reports
Wall.	Wallace
Wheat.	Wheaton

Briefs, decisions, exhibits, and opinions of other courts

18.18. In general, copy is printed "Fol., incl. caps."

18.19. In opinions of the Court of Claims, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and all circuit courts of appeals, copy is followed, including capitalization. Titles of legal cases are italicized.

18.20. Single punctuation is used in citations wherever possible.

18.21. The STYLE MANUAL is followed in testimony in Court of Claims transcripts of evidence.

18.22. The spelling of Indian names is followed in the use of hyphens, accent marks, and spaces.

18.23. Superior letters are not used in abbreviations unless so indicated by the copy preparer.

18.24. Copy is followed as to use of the singular or plural possessive referring to the United States as claimant or claimants, defendant or defendants, etc. However, if conflicting forms are used in copy, they are made uniform, either singular or plural.

claimant's brief *or* claimants' brief
 appellee's exhibits *or* appellees' exhibits

18.25. When "emphasis supplied," "emphasis added," or "emphasis ours" appears in copy, it should not be changed; but "underscore supplied" should be changed to "italic supplied."

18.26. When *Question* and *Answer* are spelled out in copy, set in separate paragraphs.

18.27. In National Labor Relations Board transcript, the contracted forms *Q.* and *A.* are always used, run in, and the question and its answer are connected by an em dash.

18.28. If questions are numbered and the numbers with periods precede the questions, an en quad is used after the number; otherwise use 5-em space.

18.29. The words *infra* and *supra* are italicized.

18.30. In the titles of cases the first word and all principal words are capitalized, but not such terms as *defendant* and *appellee*.

18.31. In the titles of cases copy is followed as to use of figures and abbreviations.

18.32. Abbreviations in names of legal cases are to be followed literally in all classes of work.

18.33. The following examples indicate the capitalization, italic, small caps, abbreviations, etc., generally used, except the word *case*, which is set in italic only when so indicated in copy.

Defendant John Smith; *but* the defendant, John Smith.
 The *Legal Tender* cases.
 In Clarke's case the court said.
 In the case of Clarke.
 In *Ex parte* 74 the court said.
 In the *Fifteen Percent Rate Increase* case the court decided.
 In the case of Jones against Robinson. (A general or casual reference to a case.)
 In *Jones v. Robinson* (122 U. S. 329). (A specific citation of a case.)
 In *In re Robinson* (19 Wall. 304), the court * * *.
John Brown, Jr. v. Edwin Smith
Smith & Brown, Inc. v. Commissioner
Commissioner, etc. v. Klein Chain Co.
Dunham Towing & Wrecking Co. v. Basset (the *Aksel Monson* case)
United States v. 12 Diamond Rings.
The United States v. Forty Hogsheads of Tobacco.
 (*Ex parte* 74, 58 I. C. C. 220.)
 Bowman Act (22 Stat. L., ch. 4, § [or sec.] 4, p. 50).
 Act Aug. 5, 1882 (Supp. Rev. Stat. 284; Stat. L. 28; R. S. 15).
 Rev. Stat., Stats., Stat. L., Stats. L., or R. S., as written.
Clarke's case (14 Howe 14).
 WALLACE, J., delivered the opinion.
Brown's case (14 Hun 14).
 In *Roe v. Doe* the court ruled.
Smith v. United States, 164 F. (2d) (or (2)) 650 (8th Cir. 1948) (*but* do not supply parentheses on "2d" if not in copy)
Smith v. United States, 164 F. (2d) 311 (C. C. A., 8th, 1948)
Smith v. United States, 164 F. (2d) 205 (C. C. A. 9, 1946)
F. C. C. v. Imperial Radio Co., 49 F. Supp. 60 (E. D. Ill. 1950)

18.34. In citations of single lines, the period is inserted at the end of each line.

18.35. If citations are run in, semicolons are used.

18.36. The following forms show punctuation and spacing required:

1. X Q.	24. X Int.	Re-R. X Q. 5.
X Ques. 1.	X Int. 1.	24th. Cross-ques.
1. Add. direct.	X 20.	46th. Cross-int.
2. R. D. Q.	24. X.	46. Cross-int.
3. R. R. D. Q.	24. Q.	46. Cross-ques.
3. Re D. Q.	24. Question:	46. C. Int.
2. Re-R. D. Q.	X Q. 1.	46th. C. Int.
4. R. X Q.	24. Int.	Answer to cross-int. 1.
Re X Q. 1.	5 Re X Q.	Question 1.
R. X Int. 1.		

18.37. When spelled out, use the following forms:

cross-examination	redirect examination
cross-interrogatory	re-redirect examination
re-cross-examination	

18.38. Use brackets to enclose words interpolated by stenographer into or at the end of remarks of a witness.

18.39. Use parentheses for parenthetic phrases or sentences; also to enclose interpolated words following name, *Question* or *Answer*, or *Q.* or *A.*

18.40. If the entire sentence is in parentheses or brackets, the punctuation should be within the parentheses or brackets.

18.41. The following examples illustrate the use of brackets, parentheses, other punctuation, and spacing:

At end of sentence: [Laughter.]; within sentence: [laughter]

The paper was as follows [reads]:

I do not know. [Continues reading:]

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Smith).

Mr. KELLEY (to the chairman).

SEVERAL VOICES. Order!

The WITNESS. He did it that way [indicating].

□ □ □^[2 leads] By the COMMISSIONER:

Q. Do you know these men [handing witness a list]?
(Objected to.)

A. (After examining list.) Yes; I do.

Q. Did you see—A. No, sir.

Q. (Interrupting.) But why?—A. I really cannot say.

Q. What did you say?—A. It was the *City of Para*.

Q. The *City* of what? Did you say *Paris*?—A. No; I said *City*—

Q. Well, *Paris* or *Para*; it does not matter.

Question (continuing).

Answer (reads).

□ □ □^[2 leads] By Mr. SMITH:
^[1 lead]

18.42. In text, a parenthetical citation at the end of a sentence is included within the sentence unless it forms a sentence in itself or unless copy is specifically marked otherwise; but if a sentence contains more than one parenthetical reference, the one at the end is placed before the period.

This statement is made by the defendant. (See exhibit 1.)

This statement is made in the claimant's brief (p. 65).

This statement is made by the defendant (exhibit 1), but its accuracy is open to doubt (see exhibit 29).

That case has *not* been decided. [Italic ours.]

18.43. Only one cut-in is used in courtwork. Text matter that is an excerpt from law or a citation of language used as an argument and not a part of the brief proper is indented 3 ems. Other matter that follows a colon is either quoted or separated from preceding indented matter by 3 leads.

18.44. Footnote matter following a colon does not indent. It is quoted and set full measure.

18.45. All footnotes in 12-point briefs are set 10-point leaded, and extracts in footnotes are set full measure and are quoted.

18.46. The following differences in capitalization and in the use of quotation marks should be noted:

The said paper was marked "Defendant's Exhibit No. 4" (exact title).

The defendant's exhibit No. 4 was thereupon placed on file.

18.47. The following capitalization is followed in all courtwork:

Circuit Court

District Court for the Southern District

Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York

County Court

Court of Appeals

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals

Court of Claims

District Court

Emergency Court of Appeals

John Smith, United States marshal for the Northern District

Southern District

Sixth Circuit

Superior Court

Supreme Bench

Tax Court

18.48. Unless otherwise indicated, covers and captions in briefs are single leaded at all times. Signatures are also single leaded, even in briefs set double leaded.

[Cover for briefs]

No. 738

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1938

BIG LAKE OIL COMPANY, PETITIONER

[3 leads]

v.

[3 leads]

D. B. HEINER, COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

*ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES
CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT*

BRIEF FOR THE RESPONDENT IN OPPOSITION

[Caption for briefs]

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1938

No. 738

BIG LAKE OIL COMPANY, PETITIONER

v.

D. B. HEINER, COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

*ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES
CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT*

BRIEF FOR THE RESPONDENT IN OPPOSITION

[Cover for Circuit Court briefs]

No. 11266

In the ¹ United States Court of Appeals
for the ¹ Sixth Circuit

[Case number is carried at this point in captions over text]

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, PETITIONER

v.

S. H. KRESS & COMPANY, RESPONDENT

ON PETITION FOR ENFORCEMENT OF AN ORDER OF THE
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD ²

BRIEF FOR THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD ³GEORGE J. BOTT,⁴*General Counsel,*

SAMUEL M. SINGER,

ROBERT G. JOHNSON,

*Attorneys,**National Labor Relations Board.*

To be argued by:

MARCEL MALLET-PREVOST,

*Attorney.*⁵

¹ "In the" and "for the" are not used in briefs for the Tenth Circuit, except for Tax Division briefs, in which these words are to be supplied. They are also to be supplied in briefs for all other circuit courts.

² In briefs for Second Circuit, set in 10-point italic.

³ In briefs for Second Circuit, set in case 132 if 1 line and in case 212 to avoid 2 lines.

⁴ In briefs for Second Circuit, set name in 12-point caps and small caps and title in italic.

⁵ In Second Circuit briefs, set in 12-point.

NOTES.—In briefs for Second Circuit, indexes are set in 10-point; in briefs for all other courts, in 8-point.

Second Circuit briefs are usually set in 12-point; but when long, they are set in 11-point, including cover. They follow the same style as 11-point briefs of any other circuit.

[Cover for briefs]

No. 49112

In the United States Court of Claims

OTIS THORNTON, INDIVIDUALLY, AND OTIS THORNTON AS THE SURVIVING MEMBER OF AND IN BEHALF OF BOSWELL-KAHN-THORNTON COMMISSION CO. AND KAHN AND THORNTON COMMISSION CO.,
PLAINTIFF

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DEFENDANT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES

HOLMES BALDRIDGE,

Assistant Attorney General.

ANDREW D. SHARPE,

ELLIS N. SLACK,

Special Assistants to the Attorney General.

JOHN A. REES,

Attorney.

[Cover for briefs]

BRIEF FOR RESPONDENT

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

No. 10530

IDAHO POWER COMPANY, PETITIONER

v.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION, RESPONDENT

ON PETITION TO REVIEW ORDERS OF THE FEDERAL POWER
COMMISSION

BRADFORD ROSS,

General Counsel.

WILLARD W. GATCHELL,

Assistant General Counsel.

JOHN C. MASON,

*Attorney,**Counsel for Respondent,**Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C.*

[Cover for briefs]

In the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals

PATENT APPEAL NO. 5648

In re Harker H. Hittson—Improvement in Road
Grader

BRIEF FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

W. W. COCHRAN,
Solicitor, United States Patent Office.

E. L. REYNOLDS,
Of Counsel.

[Supreme Court decisions]

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 295.—OCTOBER TERM, 1950.

Colonel Henry S. Robertson, President, Army Review Board, Petitioner, <i>v.</i> Robert H. Chambers.	}	On Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Colum- bia Circuit.
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[April 9, 1951.]

MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS delivered the opinion of the Court.

Respondent, a former captain in the Army, was honorably discharged for physical disability and without retirement pay, as the result of a decision by an Army Retiring

In the United States Court of Claims

No. 43408

(Filed _____)

JAMES C. R. SCHWENCK v. THE UNITED STATES

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER

To the honorable the CHIEF JUDGE AND ASSOCIATE JUDGES
OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS :

Pursuant to the order of reference in the above-entitled case the undersigned commissioner herewith makes the following report of his findings of fact :

1. During the times involved herein plaintiff held the rank of captain, United States Army.

[Supreme Court—Transcripts of record]

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1938

No. 439

JAMES C. DAVIS, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS,
AND AGENT UNDER SECTION 206 OF TRANSPORTA-
TION ACT OF 1920, PETITIONER

vs.

MRS. MAUDE E. GREEN, ADMINISTRATRIX OF THE
ESTATE OF JESSE GREEN, DECEASED

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

INDEX

[Set index in 8-point leaded]

¹ Decisions follow same general style.

[Opinions—U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia]

United States Court of Appeals

[3 leads]

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

 No. 6430

ROBERT N. HARPER, APPELLANT

[3 leads]

v.

[3 leads]

AUGUSTUS P. CRENSHAW, JR., AND JO V. MORGAN, AS ADMINISTRATORS OF THE ESTATE OF AUGUSTUS P. CRENSHAW, DECEASED;
 GEORGE W. LIPSCOMB; ET AL.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of
 Columbia

Argued October 16, 1937—Decided January 20, 1938

William C. Sullivan, of Washington, D. C., for appellant.

George C. Gertman, Roger J. Whiteford, Arthur P. Drury, Hugh Hay O' Bear, James O'D. Moran, A. Coulter Wells, W. N. Tobriner, Leon Tobriner, Selig C. Brez, Benjamin S. Minor, and H. Prescott Gatley, all of Washington, D. C., for appellees.

Before MARTIN, Chief Justice, and ROBB, VAN ORSDEL, GRONER,
 and STEPHENS, Associate Justices ¹

MARTIN, *Chief Justice*: This appeal is taken from an order and decree of the lower court sustaining a motion to dismiss the bill of complaint filed in that court by the appellant as plaintiff against the various appellees as defendants.

In the bill the plaintiff, Harper, alleges in substance that * * *

* * * * *

Reversed and remanded.

A true copy.

Test: ²

[2 slugs]

*Clerk, United States Court of Appeals
 for the District of Columbia.*

¹ *C. J.* and *JJ.* when in copy.

² As in copy.

NOTE.—Headings will be prepared in accordance with this sample, and copy of opinion proper will be followed literally, but titles of cases will be italicized, using roman "v." for *versus*. Quotations, which in the copy are indented, will be set in 8-point, full measure, enclosed in quotation marks if so in copy. Do not cut or mutilate copy in any way.

[Opinions—Circuit Courts of Appeals, all circuits]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE¹
FOURTH CIRCUIT

No. 3747

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, APPELLANT

[3 leads]

v.

[3 leads]

LOUISE EARWOOD, AS GUARDIAN OF THOMAS CALEB EARWOOD AND
MAE EARWOOD, APPELLEES

Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern
District of West Virginia, at Huntington. At law

Argued January 14, 1938—Decided April 2, 1938²March 22, 1938²

Before NORTHCOTT and SOPER, Circuit Judges, and GLENN, District
Judge

Mr. W. N. Ivie, United States Attorney (*Mr. Cleveland Cabler*,
Regional Attorney, Veterans' Bureau, and *Mr. G. T. Sullis*, Assistant
United States Attorney, were with him on the brief), for appellant.

Mr. W. R. Donham and *Mr. W. W. Shepherd* filed brief for appellees.

*Opinion of the court*³

NORTHCOTT, *Circuit Judge*: This is an action at law brought in the
District Court of the United States for the Southern District of West

* * * * *

The judgment is reversed and the cause is remanded for further
and not inconsistent proceedings.

Affirmed.

A true copy.

Teste: ²

[Two slugs]
*Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of
Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.*

¹ Supply "for the" when not in copy.² As in copy.³ Do not supply if not in copy.

Useful
Tables

Counties

Patents

Con-
gressional
Record

Senate
and House
Journals

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tions,
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19. USEFUL TABLES

GEOLOGIC TERMS

[With suggestions by U. S. Geological Survey]

For the capitalization, compounding, and use of quotations in geologic terms, copy is to be followed. The following list includes some of the terms which are or have been in common use. It should be noted that "Coal Measures" is used for a subdivision of the Carboniferous system; "Calciferous" and "Magnesian" for lithologic subdivisions of the Cambrian and Ordovician, respectively; and "Red Beds" for "Permo-Triassic" rocks of the West; and that these terms, if used in a common-noun sense, are not capitalized or quoted. The term *redbeds* (lowercase, one word) is used in a technical, nonliteral sense to designate certain formations of mixed lithologic character that are predominantly red. The adjectives *upper*, *middle*, and *lower* are capitalized only as indicated in the list, unless the term is quoted (lower Carboniferous; "Lower Carboniferous"). Such common nouns as *formation*, *member*, *group*, *anticline*, *syncline*, *dome*, *uplift*, and *terrace* are not capitalized even if preceded by a name: Mesaverde formation, Devol anticline, Ozark uplift, etc.

Algonkian type Archean type "Calciferous" Cambrian: C Lower Middle Upper Carboniferous: lower upper Cenozoic Cincinnati "Coal Measures" "Corniferous" Cretaceous: K Lower Upper Devonian: D Lower Middle	Devonian—Con. Upper Eocene: lower middle upper Georgian glacial: interglacial postglacial preglacial Jurassic: J Lower Middle Upper "Juratrias" "Lignitic" lignitic "Magnesian" Mesozoic	Miocene: lower middle upper Mississippian M Mohawkian Neocene Oligocene: lower middle upper Ordovician: O Lower Middle Upper Paleocene Paleozoic Pennsylvanian P Permian P	"Permo-Carboniferous" Pleistocene Pliocene: post-Pliocene pre-Cambrian pre-Pliocene Proterozoic Quaternary Q Recent "Red Beds" Saratogan Silurian S Tertiary T Triassic: T Lower Middle Upper
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PHYSIOGRAPHIC TERMS

[With suggestions by U. S. Geological Survey]

The following list of physical divisions of the United States has been approved by the Association of American Geographers and should be used as a guide to capitalization. The general terms *province* and *section*, used in the common-noun sense, are not capitalized; the other terms are proper names and are therefore capitalized.

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Major division	Province	Section
Laurentian Upland.....	Superior Upland.....	Embayed section. Sea Island section. Floridian section. East Gulf Coastal Plain. Mississippi Alluvial Plain. West Gulf Coastal Plain.
Atlantic Plain.....	Continental Shelf.....	
	Coastal Plain.....	

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Major division	Province	Section	
Appalachian Highlands.....	Piedmont province.....	Piedmont Upland. Piedmont Lowland.	
	Blue Ridge province.....	Northern section. Southern section.	
	Valley and Ridge province.....	Tennessee section. Middle section. Hudson Valley.	
	St. Lawrence Valley.....	Champlain section. Northern section.	
	Appalachian Plateaus.....	Mohawk section. Catskill section. Southern New York section. Allegheny Mountain section. Kanawha section. Cumberland Plateau. Cumberland Mountain section.	
	New England province.....	Seaboard Lowland. New England Upland. White Mountain section. Green Mountain section. Taconic section.	
	Interior Plains.....	Adirondack province.....	
		Interior Low Plateaus.....	Highland Rim. Lexington Plain. Nashville Basin.
		Central Lowland.....	Eastern lake section. Western lake section. Wisconsin Driftless section. Till Plains. Dissected Till Plains. Osage Plains.
		Great Plains.....	Missouri Plateau, glaciated. Missouri Plateau, unglaciated. Black Hills. High Plains. Plains Border. Colorado Piedmont. Raton section. Pecos Valley. Edwards Plateau.
Interior Highlands.....	Ozark Plateaus.....	Central Texas section. Springfield-Salem plateaus.	
	Ouachita province.....	Boston "Mountains." Arkansas Valley. Ouachita Mountains.	
Rocky Mountain System.....	Southern Rocky Mountains.....		
	Wyoming Basin.....		
Intermontane Plateaus.....	Middle Rocky Mountains.....		
	Northern Rocky Mountains.....		
Pacific Mountain System.....	Columbia Plateaus.....	Walla Walla Plateau. Blue Mountain section. Payette section. Snake River Plain. Harney section.	
	Colorado Plateaus.....	High Plateaus of Utah. Uinta Basin. Canyon Lands. Navajo section. Grand Canyon section. Datil section.	
	Basin and Range province.....	Great Basin. Sonoran Desert. Salton Trough. Mexican Highland. Sacramento section.	
	Sierra-Cascade Mountains.....	Northern Cascade Mountains. Middle Cascade Mountains. Southern Cascade Mountains. Sierra Nevada. Puget Trough. Olympic Mountains. Oregon Coast Range. Klamath Mountains. California Trough. California Coast Ranges. Los Angeles Ranges.	
	Lower Californian province.....		

PRINCIPAL AND GUIDE MERIDIANS AND BASELINES OF THE UNITED STATES

First, second, etc., standard parallel.	Judith guide meridian. (Mont.)
First, second, etc., guide meridian.	Kanab guide meridian. (Utah.)
First, second, etc., principal meridian.	Kolob guide meridian. (Utah.)
Auxiliary (first, second, etc.) meridian.	Little Porcupine guide meridian.
Ashley guide meridian. (Utah.)	(Mont.)
Beaverhead guide meridian. (Mont.)	Louisiana meridian. (La.)
Belt Mountain guide meridian. (Mont.)	Maginnis guide meridian. (Mont.)
Big Hole guide meridian. (Mont.)	Michigan meridian. (Mich.-Ohio.)
Bitterroot guide meridian. (Mont.)	Mount Diablo base line. (Calif.-Nev.)
Black Hills base line. (S. Dak.)	Mount Diablo meridian. (Calif.-Nev.)
Black Hills guide meridian. (S. Dak.)	Musselshell guide meridian. (Mont.)
Boise meridian. (Idaho.)	Navajo base line. (Ariz.-N. Mex.)
Boulder guide meridian. (Mont.)	Navajo meridian. (Ariz.-N. Mex.)
Browning guide meridian. (Mont.)	New Mexico guide meridian. (N. Mex.-
Buffalo Creek guide meridian. (Mont.)	Colo.)
Carson River guide meridian. (Nev.)	New Mexico principal meridian.
Castle Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)	(N. Mex.-Colo.)
Chickasaw meridian. (Miss.)	Panguitch guide meridian. (Utah.)
Choctaw base line. (Miss.)	Passamari guide meridian. (Mont.)
Choctaw meridian. (Miss.)	Pine Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)
Cimarron meridian. (Okla.)	Principal meridian. (Mont.)
Colorado guide meridian. (Utah.)	Red Rock guide meridian. (Mont.)
Columbia guide meridian. (Wash.)	Reese River guide meridian. (Nev.)
Colville guide meridian. (Wash.)	Ruby Valley guide meridian. (Nev.)
Copper River meridian. (Alaska.)	St. Helena meridian. (La.)
Coulson guide meridian. (Mont.)	St. Stephens base line. (Ala.-Miss.)
Deer Lodge guide meridian. (Mont.)	St. Stephens meridian. (Ala.-Miss.)
Deschutes meridian. (Oreg.)	Salt Lake meridian. (Utah.)
Emery Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)	San Bernardino base line. (Calif.)
Fairbanks meridian. (Alaska.)	San Bernardino meridian. (Calif.)
Flathead guide meridian. (Mont.)	Sevier Lake guide meridian. (Utah.)
Fort Belknap guide meridian. (Mont.)	Seward meridian. (Alaska.)
Fremont Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)	Shields River guide meridian. (Mont.)
Gila and Salt River meridian. (Ariz.)	Smith River guide meridian. (Mont.)
Grand River guide meridian. (Utah.)	Snake Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)
Grande Ronde guide meridian. (Oreg.)	Square Butte guide meridian. (Mont.)
Green River guide meridian. (Utah.)	Sweet Grass guide meridian. (Mont.)
Haystack Butte guide meridian.	Tallahassee meridian. (Fla.)
(Mont.)	Teton guide meridian. (Mont.)
Helena guide meridian. (Mont.)	Uinta special meridian. (Utah.)
Henry Mountain guide meridian.	Ute principal meridian. (Colo.)
(Utah.)	Valley Creek guide meridian. (Mont.)
Horse Plains guide meridian. (Mont.)	Wah Wah guide meridian. (Utah.)
Humboldt meridian. (Calif.)	Washington meridian. (Miss.)
Humboldt River guide meridian.	Willamette meridian. (Oreg.-Wash.)
(Nev.)	Willow Springs guide meridian. (Utah.)
Huntsville meridian. (Ala.-Miss.)	Wind River meridian. (Wyo.)
Indian meridian. (Okla.)	Yantic guide meridian. (Mont.)
Jefferson guide meridian. (Mont.)	Yellowstone guide meridian. (Mont.)

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, TITLES OF HEADS OF STATE, NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES, ETC.

[With suggestions by the Department of State and the Board on Geographic Names]

Country	Head of State	Legislative body	Government	Capital
Afghanistan	King (Shah)	Parliament: Senate, National Assembly.	Kingdom	Kābul.
Albania	President of Presidium of People's Assembly.	People's Assembly (unicameral).	Republic	Tiranë.
Argentina	President	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	do	Buenos Aires.
Australia	King (represented by Governor General).	Federal Parliament: Senate, House of Representatives.	Commonwealth.	Canberra.
Austria	Federal President.	Federal Assembly: Federal Council, National Council.	Republic	Vienna (Wien).
Belgium	King	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Representatives.	Kingdom	Brussels (Bruxelles, Brussel).
Bolivia	President	National Congress: Chamber of Senators, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic	Sucre, capital; La Paz, seat of government.
Brazil	do	National Congress: Federal Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	do	Rio de Janeiro.
British Commonwealth of Nations. ¹				
Bulgaria	President of Presidium.	People's National (or Popular) Assembly (unicameral).	do	Sofia (Sofiya).
Burma	President	Parliament: Constituent Assembly.	Union	Rangoon.
Cambodia ²	King	Assembly	Kingdom	Phnom Penh.
Canada	King (represented by Governor General).	Parliament: Senate, House of Commons.	Dominion	Ottawa.
Ceylon	do	Parliament: Senate, House of Representatives.	do	Colombo.
Chile	President	National Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic	Santiago.
China	do	Legislative Yuan (Legislative Assembly).	do	T'ai-pei, Taiwan (Formosa), present seat of government.
Colombia	do	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Representatives.	do	Bogotá.
Costa Rica	do	Constitutional Congress (unicameral).	do	San José.
Cuba	do	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Representatives.	do	Habana.
Czechoslovakia	do	National Assembly (unicameral).	do	Prague (Praha).
Denmark	King	Parliament (Rigsdag): Senate (Landsting), House of Commons (Folketing).	Kingdom	Copenhagen (København).
Dominican Republic.	President	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic	Ciudad Trujillo.
Ecuador	do	National Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	do	Quito.
Egypt	King (provisional regency council).	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Kingdom	Cairo (El Qāhira).
Éire. (See Ireland.)				
El Salvador	President	National Constituent Assembly (unicameral).	Republic	San Salvador.
Estonia ³	Emperor	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Empire	Tallinn.
Ethiopia	Emperor	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Empire	Addis Ababa (Addis Ababā).
Finland	President	Diet (Eduskunta) (unicameral).	Republic	Helsinki (Helsingfors).
France	do	Parliament: Council of Republic, National Assembly.	do	Paris.
Germany ⁴	do	Parliament: Federal Assembly (Bundestag), Federal Council (Bundesrat).	Federal Republic.	Bonn.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of.	Queen	Parliament: House of Lords, House of Commons.	United Kingdom.	London.
Greece	King	Chamber of Deputies (unicameral).	Kingdom	Athens (Athina).

See footnotes at end of table.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, TITLES OF HEADS OF STATE, NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES, ETC.—Continued

Country	Head of State	Legislative body	Government	Capital
Guatemala	President	Congress (unicameral)	Republic	Guatemala City (Guatemala).
Haiti	do	National Assembly: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	do	Port-au-Prince.
Honduras	do	Congress of Deputies (unicameral).	do	Tegucigalpa.
Hungary	do	Parliament (Országgyűlés) (unicameral).	do	Budapest.
Iceland	do	Parliament (Althing): Upper Chamber, Lower Chamber.	do	Reykjavík.
India	do	Parliament: Council of States, House of the People.	do	New Delhi.
Indonesia	do	Parliament (provisional).	do	Djakarta.
Iran	King (Shahinshah).	National Consultative Assembly (Majlis).	Kingdom	Teheran (Tehrān).
Iraq	King (regency until May 1953).	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	do	Baghdad (Baghdād).
Ireland	President	Parliament: Senate, House of Representatives.	Republic	Dublin.
Israel	do	Constituent Assembly (Knesset) (unicameral).	State	Tel Aviv (Tēl Áviv).
Italy	do	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic	Rome (Roma).
Japan	Emperor	Diet: House of Councillors, House of Representatives.	Empire	Tokyo (Tōkyō).
Jordan	King (regency council until May 1953).	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Kingdom	'Ammān.
Korea	President	National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic	Seoul (Kyōngsōng).
Laos ²	King	Assembly	Kingdom	Vientiane.
Latvia ³	do	do	Republic	Rīga (Rīga).
Lebanon	President	Chamber of Deputies (unicameral).	do	Beirut (Beirūt).
Liberia	do	Congress: Senate, House of Representatives.	do	Monrovia.
Liechtenstein	Prince	Diet (unicameral)	Principality	Vaduz.
Lithuania ³	do	do	Republic	Kaunas.
Luxembourg	Grand Duchess	Chamber of Deputies (unicameral).	Grand Duchy	Luxembourg.
Malaya, Federation of.	High Commissioner.	Federal Legislative Council (unicameral).	Federation	Kuala Lumpur.
Mexico	President	General Congress: Chamber of Senators, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic	Mexico City (Ciudad de México).
Monaco	Prince	Council of State (unicameral).	Principality	Monaco.
Morocco (Tangier Zone, French Morocco, Spanish Morocco).	Sultan	(Absolute monarchy, in principle.)	Sultanate	Rabat, capital and residence of Sultan.
Muscat and Oman	do	Absolute monarchy	do	Muscat (Masqat).
Nepal	King (de jure); Prime Minister (de facto head of State).	Cabinet	Kingdom	Kātmāndu.
Netherlands	Queen	States-General: First Chamber, Second Chamber.	do	Amsterdam, capital; The Hague ('s Gravenhage), seat of government.
New Zealand	King (represented by Governor General).	Parliament: General Assembly (unicameral).	Dominion	Wellington.
Nicaragua	President	Congress: Chamber of Senators, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic	Managua.
Norway	King	Parliament (Storting): Lagting, Odelsting. ⁵	Kingdom	Oslo.
Pakistan	Governor General.	Constituent Assembly	Dominion	Karāchi.
Panama	President	National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic	Panamá.
Paraguay	do	Council of State: House of Representatives (unicameral).	do	Asunción.
Peru	do	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	do	Lima.
Philippines	do	Congress: Senate, House of Representatives.	do	Manila.

See footnotes at end of table.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, TITLES OF HEADS OF STATE, NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES, ETC.—Continued

Country	Head of State	Legislative body	Government	Capital
Poland.....	President.....	Diet (Sejm) (unicameral).....	Republic.....	Warsaw (Warszawa).
Portugal.....	.....do.....	National Assembly (unicameral).	.....do.....	Lisbon (Lisboa).
Rumania.....	President of Presidium.	Grand National Assembly (unicameral).	.....do.....	Bucharest (București).
Russia. (See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.)				
Salvador. (See El Salvador.)				
San Marino.....	Regents (2).....	Grand Council (unicameral).....	.....do.....	San Marino.
Saudi Arabia.....	King.....	Absolute monarchy.....	Kingdom.....	Riyadh (Ar Riyādh), capital and King's residence; Jidda, diplomatic center.
Siam. (See Thailand.)				
South Africa, Union of.	King (represented by Governor General).	Parliament: Senate, House of Assembly.	Dominion.....	Pretoria, capital and seat of administration; Cape Town, seat of legislature.
Spain ⁶	Chief of State.....	Cortes (unicameral).....	Kingdom.....	Madrid.
Sweden.....	King.....	Parliament (Riksdag): First Chamber, Second Chamber.	.....do.....	Stockholm.
Switzerland.....	President.....	Federal Assembly (Bundesversammlung): Council of States (Ständerat), National Council (Nationalrat).	Confederation.	Bern.
Syria.....	.....do.....	Chamber of Deputies (unicameral).	Republic.....	Damascus (Dimshq).
Thailand (official) (Siam).	King.....	Legislature: Upper House, Lower House.	Kingdom.....	Bangkok (Krung Thep).
Transjordan. (See Jordan.)				
Turkey.....	President.....	Grand National Assembly (unicameral).	Republic.....	Ankara.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	Chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet.	Supreme Soviet: Soviet of the Union, Soviet of Nationalities.	Union.....	Moscow (Moskva).
Uruguay.....	President of National Council.	General Assembly: Chamber of Senators, Chamber of Representatives.	Republic.....	Montevideo.
Venezuela.....	.....do.....	National Congress: Chamber of Senators, Chamber of Deputies.	.....do.....	Caracas.
Viet-Nam ²	Chief of State.....	None, pending elections.....	State.....	Saigon.
Yemen.....	King (Imam).....	Absolute monarchy.....	Kingdom.....	Sana'a.
Yugoslavia.....	President of Presidium of National Assembly.	Assembly (Skupština): Federal Council, Council of Nationalities.	Republic.....	Belgrade (Beograd).

¹ See separate entries: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, and Union of South Africa.

² The Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam are independent States within the French Union. Viet-Nam (local official); Vietnam (conventional—see rule 5.37, p. 62); Vietnamese (adjective form).

³ The United States has not recognized the Soviet regime in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

⁴ Germany, comprising the areas of the 4 zones of occupation, Berlin, and the areas provisionally administered. In this table, the items in the entry for Germany apply to the Federal Republic of Germany, the government established in Western Germany. However, supreme authority is exercised in certain fields by the Allied High Commission (representing the United States, Great Britain, and France). The government for Berlin functions in the American, British, and French sectors of Occupation of Berlin, under authority of the Allied Kommandatura. The Eastern Zone of occupation of Germany and a sector of Berlin are occupied by the Soviet Union. Certain areas of Germany are provisionally under the administration of Poland and of the Soviet Union.

⁵ No accurate English equivalents.

⁶ The Law of Succession, July 27, 1947, declared that Spain was constituted a kingdom.

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES DENOTING NATIONALITY

[Revised with suggestions by the Department of State. Countries that do not use a Latin alphabet officially are marked with an asterisk]

Country or region	Noun (plural ending in parentheses)	Adjective
*Abyssinia. (See Ethiopia.)		
*Afghanistan	Afghan(s)	Afghan.
Albania	Albanian(s)	Albanian.
Andorra	Andorran(s)	Andorran.
*Arabia. (See Saudi Arabia.)		
Argentina	Argentinean(s)	Argentine.
Australia	Australian(s)	Australian.
Austria	Austrian(s)	Austrian.
*Bahrein	Bahreini(s)	Bahrein or Bahreini.
Belgium	Belgian(s)	Belgian.
*Bhutan	Bhutanese (singular, plural)	Bhutanese.
Bolivia	Bolivian(s)	Bolivian.
Brazil, United States of	Brazilian(s)	Brazilian.
*Bulgaria	Bulgarian(s)	Bulgarian.
Burma	Burmese (singular, plural)	Burmese.
*Byelorussia	Byelorussian(s)	Byelorussian.
Cambodia	Cambodian(s)	Cambodian.
Canada	Canadian(s)	Canadian.
*Ceylon	Ceylonese (singular, plural)	Ceylonese.
Chile	Chilean(s)	Chilean.
*China	Chinese (singular, plural)	Chinese.
Colombia	Colombian(s)	Colombian.
Costa Rica	Costa Rican(s)	Costa Rican.
Cuba	Cuban(s)	Cuban.
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovak(s)	Czechoslovak.
Denmark	Dane(s)	Danish.
Dominican Republic	Dominican(s)	Dominican.
Ecuador	Ecuadoran(s)	Ecuadoran.
*Egypt	Egyptian(s)	Egyptian.
*Eire. (See Ireland.)		
El Salvador	Salvadoran(s)	Salvadoran.
Estonia	Estonian(s)	Estonian.
*Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	{Ethiopian(s) (preferred) Abyssinian(s)}	Ethiopian (preferred). Abyssinian.
Finland	Finn(s)	Finnish.
France	Frenchman(men)	French.
Germany	German(s)	German.
Great Britain	Briton(s), British (collective, plural) ¹	British. ¹
*Greece	Greek(s)	Greek.
Guatemala	Guatemalan(s)	Guatemalan.
Haiti	Haitian(s)	Haitian.
Honduras	Honduran(s)	Honduran.
Hungary	Hungarian(s)	Hungarian.
Iceland	Icelandic(s)	Icelandic.
India	Indian(s)	Indian.
Indochina ²	Indochinese (singular, plural)	Indochinese.
Indonesia	Indonesian(s)	Indonesian.
*Iran	Iranian(s)	Iranian.
*Iraq	Iraqi(s)	Iraq or Iraqi.
Ireland	Irishman(men), Irish (collective, plural) ³	Irish.
Isle of Man	Manxman(men), Manx (collective, plural)	Manx.
Israel	Israeli(s)	Israel or Israeli.
Italy	Italian(s)	Italian.
*Japan	Japanese (singular, plural)	Japanese.
Jordan	Jordan(s), Jordanian(s)	Jordan or Jordanian.
*Korea	Korean(s)	Korean.
*Kuwait	Kuwaiti(s)	Kuwait or Kuwaiti.
Laos	Lao (singular, plural)	Lao.
Latvia	Latvian(s)	Latvian.
Lebanon	Lebanese (singular, plural)	Lebanese.
Liberia	Liberian(s)	Liberian.
Libya	Libyan(s)	Libyan.
Liechtenstein	Liechtensteiner(s)	Liechtenstein.
Lithuania	Lithuanian(s)	Lithuanian.
Luxembourg	Luxembourger(s)	Luxembourg.
Malaya, Federation of	Malayan(s)	Malayan.
Mexico (United Mexican States)	Mexican(s)	Mexican.
Monaco	Monacan(s)	Monacan.
Morocco	Moroccan(s)	Moroccan.

See footnotes at end of table.

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES DENOTING NATIONALITY—Continued

Country or region	Noun (plural ending in parentheses)	Adjective
*Nepal	Nepalese (singular, plural)	Nepalese.
Netherlands ¹	Netherlander(s)	Netherland. ⁴
New Zealand	New Zealander(s)	New Zealand.
Newfoundland	Newfoundlander(s)	Newfoundland.
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan(s)	Nicaraguan.
Norway	Norwegian(s)	Norwegian.
Pakistan	Pakistani(s)	Pakistan or Pakistani.
Palestine	Palestinian(s)	Palestinian.
Panama	Panamanian(s)	Panamanian.
Paraguay	Paraguayan(s)	Paraguayan.
Persia. (See Iran.)		
Peru	Peruvian(s)	Peruvian.
Philippines	Filipino(s)	Philippine.
Poland	Pole(s)	Polish.
Portugal	Portuguese (singular, plural)	Portuguese.
Rumania	Rumanian(s)	Rumanian.
Russia. (See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.)		
Salvador. (See El Salvador.)		
San Marino	San Marinese(s)	San Marinese.
*Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arab(s)	Saudi Arabian.
Scotland	Scot(s), Scotch (collective, plural)	Scotch; Scottish.
Siam. (See Thailand.)		
South Africa, Union of	South African(s)	South African.
Spain	Spaniard(s)	Spanish.
Sweden	Swede(s)	Swedish.
Switzerland	Swiss (singular, plural)	Swiss.
Syria	Syrian(s)	Syrian.
*Thailand	Thai(s)	Thai.
*Transjordan. (See Jordan.)		
Tunisia	Tunisian(s)	Tunisian.
Turkey	Turk(s)	Turkish.
Ukraine	Ukrainian(s)	Ukrainian.
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(⁵)	Soviet.
United States of America	American(s)	{American (preferred). United States.
Uruguay	Uruguayan(s)	Uruguayan.
Venezuela, United States of	Venezuelan(s)	Venezuelan.
Viet-Nam	Vietnamese (singular, plural)	Vietnamese.
Wales	Welshman(men), Welsh (collective, plural).	Welsh.
*Yemen	Yemeni(s)	Yemen or Yemeni.
Yugoslavia	Yugoslav(s)	Yugoslav.

¹ The term "British" is usually used of or pertaining to Great Britain, or in the widest sense to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or its inhabitants. It is also occasionally used as meaning "of or appertaining to the British Commonwealth of Nations"; e. g., "British" subject.

² The Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam.

³ Irish (collective, plural) is used generally in the case of Ireland, the island.

⁴ Netherland is generally preferred, but Netherlands is the official form for Netherlands Government

⁵ The word "Soviet," which means council, cannot be used correctly in this sense; use instead "of Soviet nationality" (citizenship); "Soviet national(s)"; or "Soviet citizen(s)."

FOREIGN MONEY¹

[Based on Currencies of Various Countries, International Monetary Fund, 1951; World Monetary Stocks, Department of the Treasury, 1952; Webster's New International Dictionary, 1951; also suggestions by the Department of State]

Country	Basic monetary unit		Principal fractional unit	
	Name ²	Abbreviation or symbol	Name ²	Abbreviation
Afghanistan	Afghani		Pul	
Albania	Lek		Quidar	
Andorra	(Franc (French franc))			
	Peseta (Spanish peseta)			
Argentina	Peso ³	\$.	Centavo	Ctvo.
Australia	Pound ⁴	A£	Shilling, penny (pence)	s., d.
Austria	Schilling	S.	Groschen (singular, plural)	
Belgium	Franc	Bfr.	Centime	C.
Bolivia	Boliviano	Bs.	Centavo	Ctvo.
Brazil	Cruzeiro ⁵	Cr\$	do	Ctvo.
British Honduras	Dollar	BH\$	Cent	
Bulgaria	Lev (leva)	£	Stotinka (stotinki)	
Burma	Rupee	Bur Rs.	Anna	
Cambodia	Piaster	Ps.	Cent	
Canada ⁶	Dollar	Can\$	do	c., ct(s).
Ceylon	Rupee	Cey Rs.	do	
Chile	Peso	Chil\$	Centavo	Ctvo.
China	New Taiwan Yuan (singular, plural)	NT¥		
Colombia	Peso	Ps\$	Centavo	Ctvo.
Costa Rica	Colon (colones)	¢	Centimo	Ctmo.
Cuba	Peso	\$.	Centavo	Ctvo.
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	Kč.	Halér (haleru)	Ha.
Danzig, ⁷				
Denmark	Krone (kroner)	DKr.	Øre (singular, plural)	
Dominican Republic	Peso	RD\$	Centavo	
Ecuador	Sucre	S/	do	Ctvo.
Egypt	Pound	E£	Piaster	Pl., pias.
El Salvador	Colon (colones)	¢	Centavo	Ctvo.
Estonia, ⁸				
Ethiopia	Dollar	Eth\$	Cent	
Finland	Markka	Fmk	Penni (pennia)	Pia.
France ⁹	Franc	fr.	Centime	
Germany	Deutschemark	DM	Pfennig	pf.
Great Britain ¹⁰	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence)	s., d.
Greece	Drachma	Dr.	Lepton (lepta)	
Guatemala	Quetzal (quetzales)	Q.	Centavo	Ctvo.
Haiti	Gourde	G.	Centime	
Honduras	Lempira	L.	Centavo	Ctvo.
Hong Kong	Dollar	HK\$	Cent	
Hungary	Forint	Ft.	Filler (singular, plural)	
Iceland	Krona (kronur)	IKr.	Öre (aurar) (singular, plural)	
India	Rupee	Rs.	Anna	
Indonesia	Rupiah (singular, plural)		Cent	
Iran	Rial	Rls.	Dinar	
Iraq	Dinar	ID.	Fil	
Ireland (Eire)	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence)	s., d.
Israel	do	I£	Prutah (prutot)	
Italy	Lira (lire)	Lit.	Centesimo (centesimi)	Ctmo.
Japan	Yen (singular, plural)	¥	Sen	
Jordan	Dinar	JD.	Fil	
Korea	Won (singular, plural)			
Kuwait	Rupee (Indian rupee)			
Laos	Piaster	Ps.	Cent	
Latvia, ⁸				
Lebanon	Pound	L£	Piaster	
Liberia	Dollar	\$.	Cent	
Liechtenstein	Franc (Swiss franc)			
Lithuania, ⁸				
Luxembourg	Franc	Lux fr.	Centime	
Malaya, Federation of	Dollar	Mal\$	Cent	
Mexico	Peso	\$.	Centavo	Ctvo.
Monaco	Franc (French franc)			
Morocco:				
International zone (Tangier)	Franc (Moroccan franc)	MFr.	Centime	
French zone	do	MFr.	do	
Spanish zone	Peseta (Spanish peseta)	P.	Centimo	

See footnotes at end of table.

FOREIGN MONEY¹—Continued

Country	Basic monetary unit		Principal fractional unit	
	Name ²	Abbreviation or symbol	Name ³	Abbreviation
Nepal	Rupee	Nep Rs	Pie (pice)	
Netherlands ¹¹	Guilder, florin	f	Cent	
New Zealand	Pound	NZ£	Shilling, penny (pence)	s., d.
Nicaragua	Cordoba	C₡	Centavo	Ctvo.
Norway	Krone (kroner)	NKr	Øre (singular, plural)	
Pakistan	Rupee	PK₨	Anna, pice	
Panama	Balboa	B	Centesimo	Ctmo.
Paraguay	Guarani (guaranies)	₡	Centavo	Ctvo.
Peru	Sol (soles)	S/	do	Ctvo.
Philippines	Peso	P	do	Ctvo.
Poland	Zloty	Zł	Grosz (grosze; groszy)	
Portugal ¹²	Escudo	Esc	Centavo	Ctvo.
Rumania	Leu (lei)	L	Ban (bani)	
San Marino	Lira (lire)		Centesimo (centesimi)	
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	SA Rl	Piaster	
Singapore	Dollar	Mal\$	Cent	
Spain	Peseta	P	Centimo	Ctmo.
Sweden	Krona (kroner)	SKr	Øre (singular, plural)	
Switzerland	Franc	Sw fr	Centime	
Syria	Pound	S£	Piaster	
Thailand	Baht (singular, plural)		do	
Turkey	Lira	TL	do	
Union of South Africa	Pound	SA £	Shilling, penny (pence)	
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	Ruble	R	Kopek	
Uruguay	Peso	₡	Centesimo	Ctmo.
Venezuela	Bolivar (bolivares)	Bs	Centimo	Ctmo.
Viet-Nam	Piaster		Cent	
Yemen	Imani or Maria Theresa dollar	MT	Bogsha (bogash)	
Yugoslavia	Dinar	Din	Para	

¹ The conventions for writing sums of money in foreign countries are similar, generally, to those in the United States in that the symbol or abbreviation of the basic unit is placed before the sum, and a period, a comma, or simply a space appears before the fractional part. "DM1.225.50," for example, means 1,225 deutschmarks 50 pfennigs. Some other conventions are contained in the following footnotes.

² Unless otherwise indicated in parentheses, plurals of these terms are formed regularly by adding "s." The term "gold peso" (oro sellado) is abbreviated "o/s," but gold coins are not widely in circulation. Official and private accounts are kept in terms of the paper peso (moneda nacional, abbreviated "m/n"), indicated as M&N; thus: \$632,790, or \$632,790 (m/n).

⁴ Sums are written as in Great Britain except that the symbol £, for the pound, is usually preceded by an A. (See footnote 9.)

⁵ The conto is 1,000 cruzeiros. Sums are written: 25.376:125\$320, which reads 25,376 contos 125 cruzeiros 320 reis.

⁶ Including Newfoundland, now a Province of Canada.

⁷ There has been no separate currency issue in Danzig since prior to World War II.

⁸ There has been no national currency issue in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania since World War II.

⁹ The franc units of Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, French West Indies, and French Guiana are equivalent to the French franc. However, the currency units of certain French possessions bear differing ratios to the French franc. Their names and areas of circulation are as follows: CFA franc, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, Réunion; CFP franc, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and French establishments in Oceania; Djibouti franc, French Somaliland; rupee, French establishments in India.

¹⁰ Sums of money are written as follows: £5 4s. 6d. or £5.4.6, not 5/4.6. Currency units of a number of nonmetropolitan areas are equivalent to the British pound; namely, the West African pound (in Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone), the Southern Rhodesian pound (in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and in Nyasaland), the pound units of Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta, Bahamas, Bermuda, Jamaica, and the Falkland Islands. However, units of certain areas bear differing ratios to the British pound; namely, the East African shilling (in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar), British West Indian dollar (in Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana), British Honduran dollar, Mauritius rupee, Seychelles rupee, Fijian pound, Tongan pound, Hong Kong dollar, Malayan dollar, and the Sarawak and British North Borneo dollars.

¹¹ There are local currency units in Netherlands territory; namely, the Surinam guilder, the Nederlandse Antillen (Netherlands West Indies) guilder, and the Netherlands New Guinea guilder. These are not equivalent to the Netherlands guilder.

¹² The symbol (\$) is used between the escudo and the centavo; the colon (:) is used between the conto (=1,000 escudos) and the escudo; the sum written 125,750:350\$50, for example, reads 125,750 contos 350 escudos 50 centavos. The escudo is used in Portuguese colonies, except in Angola (Portuguese West Africa), where the unit is the angular which is equivalent to the Portuguese escudo.

UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

[With suggestions by the Department of Agriculture]

Weight or measure	Country	Weight or measure	Country
1 ardeb=1.98 hectoliters=5.6189 Winchester or United States bushels.	Egypt.	1 koku=47.655 United States standard gallons.	Japan.
1 arroba=25 pounds, avoirdupois.	Cuba.	1 kwan=8.2673 pounds, avoirdupois.	Do.
1 batman=6.5 pounds, avoirdupois.	Iran.	1 liter=0.028378 Winchester bushel=0.26418 United States gallon.	(?)
1 bouw=7,096.5 square meters=1.754 acres.	Indonesia.	1 manzana=1.7266 acres.....	Guatemala.
1 cantar=44.928 kilograms=99.049 pounds, avoirdupois.	Egypt.	1 maund=82.2857 pounds, avoirdupois.	British India.
1 catty (kati)=1½ pounds, avoirdupois.	China.	1 mesana=0.6397 acre.....	Cuba.
1 cental=100 pounds, avoirdupois.	United States, Canada, Union of South Africa. ¹	1 morgen=2.1165 acres.....	Union of South Africa.
1 centner=110.23 pounds, avoirdupois.	Denmark.	1 mow=0.1518 acre (varying).	China.
1 chetvert=5.9568 Winchester bushels.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	1 oke=1.248 kilogram=2.751 pounds, avoirdupois.	Egypt.
1 cho=2.4506 acres.....	Japan.	1 oke=2.822 pounds, avoirdupois.	Greece.
1 dekar=0.2471 acre.....	Norway.	1 picul=133¼ pounds, avoirdupois.	China.
1 dessiatine=2.6997 acres.....	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	1 picul=61.761 kilograms=136.16 pounds, avoirdupois.	Indonesia.
1 donum=0.227 acre.....	Turkey.	1 picul=132.28 pounds, avoirdupois.	Japan.
1 doppelzentner=220.46 pounds, avoirdupois.	Germany.	1 pood=36.1128 pounds, avoirdupois.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
1 feddan=1.038 acres.....	Egypt.	1 pound, Great Venetian=1.0582 pounds, avoirdupois.	Greece.
1 hectare=2.471 acres.....	(?).	1 quintal (double centner, or metric centner)=220.46 pounds, avoirdupois.	(?)
1 hectoliter=2.8378 Winchester bushels.	(?).	1 quarter=8 imperial bushels=8.2564 Winchester bushels.	United Kingdom.
1 hectoliter=26.418 United States gallons.	United Kingdom, Australia. ¹	1 rai=0.3954 acre.....	Thailand.
1 hundredweight (long)=112 pounds, avoirdupois.	United States, Canada, Union of South Africa. ¹	1 Russian pound=¼ pood=0.90282 pound, avoirdupois.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
1 hundredweight (or cental)=100 pounds, avoirdupois.	United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Union of South Africa. ¹	1 stremma (royal)=0.2471 acre.	Greece.
1 imperial bushel=1.03205 Winchester bushels.	Do. ¹	1 tan (or picul)=133¼ pounds, avoirdupois.	China.
1 imperial gallon=1.2009 United States gallons.	Hungary.	1 ton (long)=2,240 pounds, avoirdupois.	United States (foreign trade) and United Kingdom.
1 joch (cadastral hold, or cadastral arpent)=1.422 acres.	(?).	1 ton (metric)=2,204.6 pounds, avoirdupois.	(?)
1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds, avoirdupois.	Japan.	1 ton (short)=2,000 pounds, avoirdupois.	United States (internal trade) and Canada (foreign trade).
1 kin=1.3228 pounds, avoirdupois.	Formosa.	1 zentner=110.23 pounds, avoirdupois.	Germany.
1 ko=2.3966 acres.....	Japan.		
1 koku=4.9602 imperial bushels=5.1192 Winchester bushels.			

¹ List of countries given may not be complete.

² Metric system.

NOTE.—The values given are believed to be carried to a sufficient number of decimal places to meet the purpose for which the units may be used.

METRIC TABLES

LENGTH

Myriameter.....	10,000 meters.....	6.2137 miles.	Meter.....	1 meter.....	39.37 inches.
Kilometer.....	1,000 meters.....	0.62137 mile.	Decimeter.....	0.1 meter.....	3.937 inches.
Hectometer.....	100 meters.....	328 feet 1 inch.	Centimeter.....	0.01 meter.....	0.3937 inch.
Dekameter.....	10 meters.....	393.7 inches.	Millimeter.....	0.001 meter.....	0.0394 inch.

METRIC TABLES—Continued

AREA

Hectare.....	10,000 square meters...	2.471 acres.
Are.....	100 square meters.....	119.6 square yards.
Centiare.....	1 square meter.....	1,550 square inches.

WEIGHT

Name	Number of grams	Volume corresponding to weight	Avoirdupois weight
Metric ton, millier or tonneau.....	1,000,000	1 cubic meter.....	2,204.6 pounds.
Quintal.....	100,000	1 hectoliter.....	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram.....	10,000	1 dekaliter.....	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo.....	1,000	1 liter.....	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram.....	100	1 deciliter.....	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram.....	10	10 cubic centimeters.....	0.3527 ounce.
Gram.....	1	1 cubic centimeter.....	15.432 grains.
Decigram.....	.1	0.1 cubic centimeter.....	1.5432 grains.
Centigram.....	.01	10 cubic millimeters.....	0.1543 grain.
Milligram.....	.001	1 cubic millimeter.....	0.0154 grain.

CAPACITY

Name	Number of liters	Metric cubic measure	United States measure	British measure
Kiloliter, or stere.....	1,000	1 cubic meter.....	1.308 cubic yards.....	1.308 cubic yards.
Hectoliter.....	100	0.1 cubic meter.....	2.838 bushels; 26.417 gallons.	2.75 bushels; 22.00 gallons.
Dekaliter.....	10	10 cubic decimeters.	1.135 pecks; 2.6417 gallons.	8.80 quarts; 2.200 gallons.
Liter.....	1	1 cubic decimeter..	0.908 dry quart; 1.0567 liquid quarts.	0.880 quart.
Deciliter.....	.1	0.1 cubic decimeter.	6.1023 cubic inches; 0.845 gill.	0.704 gill.
Centiliter.....	.01	10 cubic centimeters.	0.6102 cubic inch; 0.338 fluid ounce.	0.352 fluid ounce.
Milliliter.....	.001	1 cubic centimeter..	0.061 cubic inch; 0.271 fluid dram.	0.284 fluid dram.

COMMON MEASURES AND THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS

Common measure	Equivalent	Common measure	Equivalent
Inch.....	2.54 centimeters.	Dry quart, United States.	1.101 liters.
Foot.....	0.3048 meter.	Quart, imperial.....	1.136 liters.
Yard.....	0.9144 meter.	Gallon, United States.....	3.785 liters.
Rod.....	5.029 meters.	Gallon, imperial.....	4.546 liters.
Mile.....	1.6093 kilometers.	Peck, United States.....	8.810 liters.
Square inch.....	6.452 square centimeters.	Peck, imperial.....	9.092 liters.
Square foot.....	0.0929 square meter.	Bushel, United States.....	35.24 liters.
Square yard.....	0.836 square meter.	Bushel, imperial.....	36.37 liters.
Square rod.....	25.29 square meters.	Ounce, avoirdupois.....	28.35 grams.
Acre.....	0.4047 hectare.	Pound, avoirdupois.....	0.4536 kilogram.
Square mile.....	259 hectares.	Ton, long.....	1.0160 metric tons.
Cubic inch.....	16.39 cubic centimeters.	Ton, short.....	0.9072 metric ton.
Cubic foot.....	0.0283 cubic meter.	Grain.....	0.0648 gram.
Cubic yard.....	0.7646 cubic meter.	Ounce, troy.....	31.103 grams.
Cord.....	3.625 steres.	Pound, troy.....	0.3732 kilogram.
Liquid quart, United States.....	0.9463 liter.		

PICAS REDUCED TO INCHES

Picas	Inches	Picas	Inches	Picas	Inches	Picas	Inches	Picas	Inches	Picas	Inches
1	0.166	18	2.988	35	5.811	52	8.634	69	11.457	86	14.279
2	.332	19	3.154	36	5.977	53	8.800	70	11.623	87	14.445
3	.498	20	3.320	37	6.143	54	8.966	71	11.789	88	14.611
4	.664	21	3.487	38	6.309	55	9.132	72	11.955	89	14.778
5	.830	22	3.653	39	6.475	56	9.298	73	12.121	90	14.944
6	.996	23	3.819	40	6.641	57	9.464	74	12.287	91	15.110
7	1.162	24	3.985	41	6.807	58	9.630	75	12.453	92	15.276
8	1.328	25	4.151	42	6.973	59	9.796	76	12.619	93	15.442
9	1.494	26	4.317	43	7.139	60	9.962	77	12.785	94	15.608
10	1.660	27	4.483	44	7.306	61	10.128	78	12.951	95	15.774
11	1.826	28	4.649	45	7.472	62	10.294	79	13.117	96	15.940
12	1.992	29	4.815	46	7.638	63	10.460	80	13.283	97	16.106
13	2.158	30	4.981	47	7.804	64	10.626	81	13.449	98	16.272
14	2.324	31	5.147	48	7.970	65	10.792	82	13.615	99	16.438
15	2.490	32	5.313	49	8.136	66	10.959	83	13.781	100	16.604
16	2.656	33	5.479	50	8.302	67	11.125	84	13.947	125	20.750
17	2.822	34	5.645	51	8.468	68	11.291	85	14.113	150	24.900

INCREASE OF TEXT BY USING LEADS

If leaded with 2-point leads—

- 6-point type is increased one-third.
- 8-point type is increased one-fourth.
- 10-point type is increased one-fifth.
- 11-point type is increased two-elevenths.
- 12-point type is increased one-sixth.

NUMBER OF WORDS AND EMS TO THE SQUARE INCH

Size of type	Number of words		Number of ems	Size of type	Number of words		Number of ems
	Solid	Leaded			Solid	Leaded	
14-point.....	11	8	26½	8-point.....	32	23	81
12-point.....	14	11	36	6-point.....	47	34	144
11-point.....	17	14	43	5-point.....	69	50	207
10-point.....	21	16	52				

Counties

Patents

Congressional
Record

Senate
and House
Journals

Nomina-
tions,
Reports,
etc.

Foreign
languages

Index



20. COUNTIES

Note the orthography of names of the following counties:

<p>Alleghany in Maryland and New York Alleghany in North Carolina and Virginia Allegheny in Pennsylvania Andrew in Missouri Andrews in Texas Aransas in Texas Arkansas in Arkansas Barber in Kansas Barbour in Alabama and West Virginia Brevard in Florida Broward in Florida Brooke in West Virginia Brooks in Georgia and Texas Brown in all States Bulloch in Georgia Bullock in Alabama Burnet in Texas Burnett in Wisconsin Cheboygan in Michigan; Sheboygan in Wisconsin Clarke in Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, and Virginia; all others Clark Coffee in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee Coffey in Kansas Coal in Oklahoma Cole in Missouri Coles in Illinois Cook in Illinois and Minnesota Cooke in Texas Davidson in North Carolina and Tennessee Davie in North Carolina Daviess in Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri Davis in Iowa and Utah Davison in South Dakota Dickenson in Virginia Dickinson in Iowa, Kansas, and Michigan Dickson in Tennessee Douglas in all States Forrest in Mississippi; Forest in others Glascock in Georgia Glasscock in Texas Green in Kentucky and Wisconsin; all others Greene Harford in Maryland Hartford in Connecticut Huntingdon in Pennsylvania</p>	<p>Huntington in Indiana Johnston in North Carolina and Oklahoma; all others Johnson Kanabec in Minnesota Kennebec in Maine Kearney in Nebraska Kearny in Kansas Lawrence in all States Linn in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Oregon Lynn in Texas Loudon in Tennessee Loudoun in Virginia Manatee in Florida Manistee in Michigan Merced in California; Mercer elsewhere Morton } Norton } both in Kansas Muscogee in Georgia Muskogee in Oklahoma Park in Colorado and Montana Parke in Indiana Pottawatomie in Kansas and Oklahoma Pottawattamie in Iowa Sanders in Montana Saunders in Nebraska Smyth in Virginia; all others Smith Stafford in Virginia Stafford in New Hampshire Stanley in South Dakota Stanly in North Carolina Stark in Illinois, North Dakota, and Ohio Starke in Indiana Stephens in Georgia, Oklahoma, and Texas Stevens in Kansas, Minnesota, and Washington Storey in Nevada Story in Iowa Terrell in Georgia and Texas Tyrrell in North Carolina Tooele in Utah Toole in Montana Vermillion in Indiana; all others Vermilion Woods in Oklahoma; all others Wood Wyandot in Ohio Wyandotte in Kansas</p>
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ALABAMA

<p>Autauga Baldwin Barbour Bibb Blount Bullock Butler Calhoun Chambers Cherokee Chilton Choctaw</p>	<p>Clarke Clay Cleburne Coffee Colbert Conecuh Coosa Covington Crenshaw Cullman Dale Dallas De Kalb Elmore</p>	<p>Escambia Etowah Fayette Franklin Geneva Greene Hale Henry Houston Jackson Jefferson Lamar Lauderdale Lawrence</p>	<p>Lee Limestone Lowndes Macon Madison Marengo Marion Marshall Mobile Monroe Montgomery Morgan Perry Pickens</p>	<p>Pike Randolph Russell St. Clair Shelby Sumter Talladega Tallapoosa Tuscaloosa Walker Washington Wilcox Winston</p>
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ALASKA (divided into four judicial districts; no counties)

ARIZONA

<p>Apache Cochise</p>	<p>Coconino Gila Graham</p>	<p>Greenlee Maricopa Mohave</p>	<p>Navajo Pima Pinal</p>	<p>Santa Cruz Yavapai Yuma</p>
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ARKANSAS

<p>Arkansas Ashley Baxter Benton Boone Bradley Calhoun</p>	<p>Carroll Chicot Clark Clay Cleburne Cleveland Columbia Conway Craighead</p>	<p>Crawford Crittenden Cross Dallas Desha Drew Faulkner Franklin Fulton</p>	<p>Garland Grant Greene Hempstead Hot Spring Howard Independence Izard Jackson</p>	<p>Jefferson Johnson Lafayette Lawrence Lee Lincoln Little River Logan Lonoke</p>
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ARKANSAS—Continued

Madison	Newton	Pope	Scott	Union
Marion	Ouachita	Prairie	Searcy	Van Buren
Miller	Perry	Pulaski	Sebastian	Washington
Mississippi	Phillips	Randolph	Sevier	White
Monroe	Pike	St. Francis	Sharp	Woodruff
Montgomery	Poinsett	Saline	Stone	Yell
Nevada	Polk			

CALIFORNIA

Alameda	Glenn	Mendocino	San Benito	Siskiyou
Alpine	Humboldt	Merced	San Bernardino	Solano
Amador	Imperial	Modoc	San Diego	Sonoma
Butte	Inyo	Mono	San Francisco	Stanislaus
Calaveras	Kern	Monterey	San Joaquin	Sutter
Colusa	Kings	Napa	San Luis Obispo	Tehama
Contra Costa	Lake	Nevada	San Mateo	Trinity
Del Norte	Lassen	Orange	Santa Barbara	Tulare
El Dorado	Los Angeles	Placer	Santa Clara	Tuolumne
Fresno	Madera	Plumas	Santa Cruz	Ventura
	Marin	Riverside	Shasta	Yolo
	Mariposa	Sacramento	Sierra	Yuba

COLORADO

Adams	Costilla	Grand	Logan	Pueblo
Alamosa	Crowley	Gunnison	Mesa	Rio Blanco
Arapahoe	Custer	Hinsdale	Mineral	Rio Grande
Archuleta	Delta	Huerfano	Moffat	Routt
Baca	Denver	Jackson	Montezuma	Saguache
Bent	Dolores	Jefferson	Montrose	San Juan
Boulder	Douglas	Kiowa	Morgan	San Miguel
Chaffee	Eagle	Kit Carson	Otero	Sedgwick
Cheyenne	Elbert	Lake	Ouray	Summit
Clear Creek	El Paso	La Plata	Park	Teller
Conejos	Fremont	Larimer	Phillips	Washington
	Garfield	Las Animas	Pitkin	Weld
	Gilpin	Lincoln	Prowers	Yuma

CONNECTICUT

Fairfield	Litchfield	New Haven	Tolland
Hartford	Middlesex	New London	Windham

DELAWARE

Kent	New Castle	Sussex
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FLORIDA

Dade	Hernando	Manatee	St. Johns
De Soto	Highlands	Marion	St. Lucie
Dixie	Hillsborough	Martin	Santa Rosa
Duval	Holmes	Monroe	Sarasota
Escambia	Indian River	Nassau	Seminole
Flagler	Jackson	Okaloosa	Sumter
Franklin	Jefferson	Okeechobee	Suwannee
Gadsden	Lafayette	Orange	Taylor
Gilchrist	Lake	Osceola	Union
Glades	Lee	Palm Beach	Volusia
Gulf	Leon	Pasco	Wakulla
Hamilton	Levy	Pinellas	Walton
Hardee	Liberty	Polk	Washington
Hendry	Madison	Putnam	

GEORGIA

Clinch	Gordon	Macon	Stewart
Cobb	Grady	Madison	Sumter
Coffee	Greene	Marion	Talbot
Colquitt	Gwinnett	Meriwether	Taliaferro
Columbia	Habersham	Miller	Tattnall
Cook	Hall	Mitchell	Taylor
Coweta	Hancock	Monroe	Telfair
Crawford	Haralson	Montgomery	Terrell
Crisp	Harris	Morgan	Thomas
Dade	Hart	Murray	Tift
Dawson	Heard	Muscogee	Toombs
Decatur	Henry	Newton	Towns
De Kalb	Houston	Oconee	Treutlen
Dodge	Irwin	Oglethorpe	Troup
Dooley	Jackson	Paulding	Turner
Dougherty	Jasper	Peach	Twiggs
Douglas	Jeff Davis	Pickens	Union
Early	Jefferson	Pierce	Upson
Echols	Jenkins	Pike	Walker
Effingham	Johnson	Polk	Walton
Elbert	Jones	Pulaski	Ware
Emanuel	Lamar	Putnam	Warren
Evans	Lanier	Quitman	Washington
Fannin	Laurens	Rabun	Wayne
Fayette	Lee	Randolph	Webster
Floyd	Liberty	Richmond	Wheeler
Forsyth	Lincoln	Rockdale	White
Franklin	Long	Schley	Whitfield
Fulton	Lowndes	Screven	Wilcox
Gilmer	Lumpkin	Seminole	Wilkes
Glascocock	McDuffie	Spalding	Wilkinson
Glynn	McIntosh	Stephens	Worth

HAWAIIHawaii
Honolulu**Kalawao****Kauai****MauI****IDAHO**Ada
Adams
Bannock
Bear Lake
Benewah
Bingham
Blaine
BoiseBonner
Bonnevillc
Boundary
Butte
Camas
Canyon
Caribou
Cassia
ClarkClearwater
Custer
Elmore
Franklin
Fremont
Gem
Gooding
Idaho
JeffersonJerome
Kootenai
Latah
Lemhi
Lewis
Lincoln
Madison
Minidoka
Nez PerceOneida
Owyhee
Payette
Power
Shoshone
Teton
Twin Falls
Valley
Washington**ILLINOIS**Adams
Alexander
Bond
Boone
Brown
Bureau
Calhoun
Carroll
Cass
Champaign
Christian
Clark
Clay
Clinton
Coles
Cook
Crawford
Cumberland
De KalbDe Witt
Douglas
Du Page
Edgar
Edwards
Effingham
Fayette
Ford
Franklin
Fulton
Gallatin
Greene
Grundy
Hamilton
Hancock
Hardin
Henderson
Henry
Iroquois
Jackson
JasperJefferson
Jersey
Jo Daviess
Johnson
Kane
Kankakee
Kendall
Knox
Lake
La Salle
Lawrence
Lee
Livingston
Logan
McDonough
McHenry
McLean
Macon
Macoupin
Madison
MarionMarshall
Mason
Massac
Menard
Mercer
Monroe
Montgomery
Morgan
Moultrie
Ogle
Peoria
Perry
Piatt
Pike
Pope
Pulaski
Putnam
Randolph
Richland
Rock Island
St. ClairSaline
Sangamon
Schuyler
Scott
Shelby
Stark
Stephenson
Tazewell
Union
Vermilion
Wabash
Warren
Washington
Wayne
White
Whiteside
Will
Williamson
Winnebago
Woodford**INDIANA**Adams
Allen
Bartholomew
Benton
Blackford
Boone
Brown
Carroll
Cass
Clark
Clay
Clinton
Crawford
Daviess
Dearborn
Decatur
De KalbDelaware
Dubois
Elkhart
Fayette
Floyd
Fountain
Franklin
Fulton
Gibson
Grant
Greene
Hamilton
Hancock
Harrison
Hendricks
Henry
Howard
Huntington
JacksonJasper
Jay
Jefferson
Jennings
Johnson
Knox
Kosciusko
Lagrange
Lake
La Porte
Lawrence
Madison
Marion
Marshall
Martin
Miami
Monroe
Montgomery
MorganNewton
Noble
Ohio
Orange
Owen
Parke
Perry
Pike
Porter
Posey
Pulaski
Putnam
Randolph
Ripley
Rush
St. Joseph
Scott
Shelby
SpencerStarke
Steuben
Sullivan
Switzerland
Tippecanoe
Tipton
Union
Vanderburgh
Vermillion
Vigo
Wabash
Warren
Warrick
Washington
Wayne
Wells
White
Whitley**IOWA**Adair
Adams
Allamakee
Appanoose
Audubon
Benton
Black Hawk
Boone
Bremer
Buchanan
Buena Vista
Butler
Calhoun
Carroll
Cass
Cedar
Cerro Gordo
Cherokee
ChickasawClarke
Clay
Clayton
Clinton
Crawford
Dallas
Davis
Decatur
Delaware
Des Moines
Dickinson
Dubuque
Emmet
Fayette
Floyd
Franklin
Fremont
Greene
Grundy
GuthrieHamilton
Hancock
Hardin
Harrison
Henry
Howard
Humboldt
Ida
Iowa
Jackson
Jasper
Jefferson
Johnson
Jones
Keokuk
Kossuth
Lee
Linn
Louisa
LucasLyon
Madison
Mahaska
Marion
Marshall
Mills
Mitchell
Monona
Monroe
Montgomery
Muscatine
O'Brien
Osceola
Page
Palo Alto
Plymouth
Pocahontas
Polk
Pottawattamie
PoweshiekRinggold
Sac
Scott
Shelby
Sioux
Story
Tama
Taylor
Union
Van Buren
Wapello
Warren
Washington
Wayne
Webster
Winnebago
Winneshiiek
Woodbury
Worth
Wright**KANSAS**Allen
Anderson
Atchison
Barber
Barton
Bourbon
Brown
Butler
Chase
Chautauqua
CherokeeCheyenne
Clark
Clay
Cloud
Coffey
Comanche
Cowley
Crawford
Decatur
Dickinson
Doniphan
Douglas
EdwardsElk
Ellis
Ellsworth
Finney
Ford
Franklin
Geary
Gove
Graham
Gray
Greeley
GreenwoodHamilton
Harper
Harvey
Haskell
Hodgeman
Jackson
Jefferson
Jewell
Johnson
Kearny
Kingman
Kiowa
LabetteLane
Leavenworth
Lincoln
Linn
Logan
Lyon
McPherson
Marion
Marshall
Meade
Miami
Mitchell
Montgomery

KANSAS—Continued

Morris	Pawnee	Rooks	Sheridan	Trego
Morton	Phillips	Rush	Sherman	Wabunsee
Nemaha	Pottawatomie	Russell	Smith	Wallace
Neosho	Pratt	Saline	Stafford	Washington
Ness	Rawlins	Scott	Stanton	Wichita
Norton	Reno	Sedgwick	Stevens	Wilson
Osage	Republic	Seward	Sumner	Woodson
Osborne	Rice	Shawnee	Thomas	Wyandotte
Ottawa	Riley			
KENTUCKY	Christian	Harrison	McCracken	Perry
Adair	Clark	Hart	McCreary	Pike
Allen	Clay	Henderson	McLean	Powell
Anderson	Clinton	Henry	Madison	Pulaski
Ballard	Crittenden	Hickman	Magoffin	Robertson
Barren	Cumberland	Hopkins	Marion	Rockcastle
Bath	Daviess	Jackson	Marshall	Rowan
Bell	Edmonson	Jefferson	Martin	Russell
Boone	Elliott	Jessamine	Mason	Scott
Bourbon	Estill	Johnson	Meade	Shelby
Boyd	Fayette	Kenton	Meafee	Simpson
Boyle	Fleming	Knott	Mercer	Spencer
Bracken	Floyd	Knox	Metcalf	Taylor
Breathitt	Franklin	Larue	Monroe	Todd
Breckinridge	Fulton	Laurel	Montgomery	Trigg
Bullitt	Gallatin	Lawrence	Morgan	Trimble
Butler	Garrard	Lee	Muhlenberg	Union
Caldwell	Grant	Leslie	Nelson	Warren
Calloway	Graves	Letcher	Nicholas	Washington
Campbell	Grayson	Lewis	Ohio	Wayne
Carlisle	Green	Lincoln	Oldham	Webster
Carroll	Greenup	Livingston	Owen	Whitley
Carter	Hancock	Logan	Owsley	Wolfe
Casey	Hardin	Lyon	Pendleton	Woodford
	Harlan			
LOUISIANA (Parishes)	Cameron	Jefferson	Pointe Coupee	St. Tammany
Acadia	Catahoula	Jefferson Davis	Rapides	Tangipahoa
Allen	Claiborne	Lafayette	Red River	Tensas
Ascension	Concordia	Lafourche	Richland	Terrebonne
Assumption	De Soto	La Salle	Sabine	Union
Avoyelles	East Baton Rouge	Lincoln	St. Bernard	Vermilion
Beauregard	East Carroll	Livingston	St. Charles	Vernon
Bienville	East Feliciana	Madison	St. Helena	Washington
Bossier	Evangeline	Morhouse	St. James	Webster
Caddo	Franklin	Natchitoches	St. John the Baptist	West Baton Rouge
Calcasieu	Grant	Orleans	St. Landry	West Carroll
Caldwell	Iberia	Ouachita	St. Martin	West Feliciana
	Iberville	Plaquemines	St. Mary	Winn
	Jackson			
MAINE	Cumberland	Knox	Piscataquis	Waldo
Androscoggin	Franklin	Lincoln	Sagadahoc	Washington
Aroostook	Hancock	Oxford	Somerset	York
	Kennebec	Penobscot		
MARYLAND	Calvert	Dorchester	Kent	Somerset
Allegany	Caroline	Frederick	Montgomery	Talbot
Anne Arundel	Carroll	Garrett	Prince Georges	Washington
Baltimore	Cecil	Harford	Queen Annes	Wicomico
	Charles	Howard	St. Marys	Worcester
MASSACHUSETTS	Berkshire	Franklin	Middlesex	Plymouth
Barnstable	Bristol	Hampden	Nantucket	Suffolk
	Dukes	Hampshire	Norfolk	Worcester
	Essex			
MICHIGAN	Cheboygan	Ingham	Macomb	Oscoda
Alcona	Chippewa	Ionia	Manistee	Oscoda
Alger	Clare	Iosco	Marquette	Otsego
Allegan	Clinton	Iron	Mason	Ottawa
Alpena	Crawford	Isabella	Mecosta	Presque Isle
Antrim	Delta	Jackson	Menominee	Roscommon
Arenac	Dickinson	Kalamazoo	Midland	Saginaw
Baraga	Eaton	Kalkaska	Missaukee	St. Clair
Barry	Emmet	Kent	Monroe	St. Joseph
Bay	Genesee	Keweenaw	Montcalm	Sanilac
Benzie	Gladwin	Lake	Montmorency	Schoolcraft
Berrien	Gogebic	Lapeer	Muskegon	Shiawassee
Branch	Grand Traverse	Leelanau	Newaygo	Tuscola
Calhoun	Gratiot	Lenawee	Oakland	Van Buren
Cass	Hillsdale	Livingston	Oceana	Washtenaw
Charlevoix	Houghton	Luce	Ogemaw	Wayne
	Huron	Mackinac	Ontonagon	Wexford

MINNESOTA

Aitkin
Anoka
Becker
Beltrami
Benton
Big Stone
Blue Earth
Brown
Carlton
Carver
Cass
Chippewa
Chisago
Clay
Clearwater
Cook

Cottonwood
Crow Wing
Dakota
Dodge
Douglas
Faribault
Fillmore
Freeborn
Goodhue
Grant
Hennepin
Houston
Hubbard
Isanti
Itasca
Jackson
Kanabec
Kandiyohi

Kittson
Koochiching
Lac qui Parle
Lake
Lake of the Woods
Le Sueur
Lincoln
Lyon
McLeod
Mahnomon
Marshall
Martin
Meeker
Mille Lacs
Morrison
Mower
Murray
Nicollet

Nobles
Norman
Olmsted
Otter Tail
Pennington
Pine
Pipestone
Polk
Pope
Ramsey
Red Lake
Redwood
Renville
Rice
Rock
Roseau
St. Louis
Scott

Sherburne
Sibley
Stearns
Steele
Stevens
Swift
Todd
Traverse
Wabasha
Wadena
Waseca
Washington
Watsonwan
Wilkin
Winona
Wright
Yellow Medicine

MISSISSIPPI

Adams
Alcorn
Amite
Attala
Benton
Bolivar
Calhoun
Carroll
Chickasaw
Choctaw
Claiborne
Clarke
Clay
Coahoma
Copiah

Covington
De Soto
Forrest
Franklin
George
Greene
Grenada
Hancock
Harrison
Hinds
Holmes
Humphreys
Issaquena
Itawamba
Jackson
Jasper
Jefferson

Jefferson Davis
Jones
Kemper
Lafayette
Lamar
Lauderdale
Lawrence
Leake
Lee
Leflore
Lincoln
Lowndes
Madison
Marion
Marshall
Monroe
Montgomery

Neshoba
Newton
Noxubee
Oktober
Panola
Pearl River
Perry
Pike
Pontotoc
Prentiss
Quitman
Rankin
Scott
Sharkey
Simpson
Smith
Stone

Sunflower
Tallahatchie
Tate
Tippah
Tishomingo
Tunica
Union
Walthall
Warren
Washington
Wayne
Webster
Wilkinson
Winston
Yalobusha
Yazoo

MISSOURI

Adair
Andrew
Atchison
Audrain
Barry
Barton
Bates
Benton
Bollinger
Boone
Buchanan
Butler
Caldwell
Callaway
Camden
Cape Girardeau
Carroll
Carter
Cass
Cedar
Chariton
Christian

Clark
Clay
Clinton
Cole
Cooper
Crawford
Dade
Dallas
Davies
De Kalb
Dent
Douglas
Dunklin
Franklin
Gasconade
Gentry
Greene
Grundy
Harrison
Henry
Hickory
Holt
Howard
Howell

Iron
Jackson
Jasper
Jefferson
Johnson
Knox
Laclede
Lafayette
Lawrence
Lewis
Lincoln
Linn
Livingston
McDonald
Macon
Madison
Maries
Marion
Mercer
Miller
Mississippi
Moniteau
Monroe

Montgomery
Morgan
New Madrid
Newton
Nowaday
Oregon
Osage
Ozark
Pemiscot
Perry
Pettis
Phelps
Pike
Platte
Polk
Pulaski
Putnam
Ralls
Randolph
Ray
Reynolds
Ripley
St. Charles

St. Clair
St. Francois
Ste. Genevieve
St. Louis
St. Louis City
Saline
Schuyler
Scotland
Scott
Shannon
Shelby
Stoddard
Stone
Sullivan
Taney
Texas
Vernon
Warren
Washington
Wayne
Webster
Worth
Wright

MONTANA

Beaverhead
Big Horn
Blaine
Broadwater
Carbon
Carter
Cascade
Chouteau
Custer
Daniels

Dawson
Deer Lodge
Fallon
Fergus
Flathead
Gallatin
Garfield
Glacier
Golden Valley
Granite
Hill
Jefferson

Judith Basin
Lake
Lewis and Clark
Liberty
Lincoln
McCone
Madison
Meagher
Mineral
Missoula
Musselshell
Park

Petroleum
Phillips
Pondera
Powder River
Powell
Prairie
Ravalli
Richland
Roosevelt
Rosebud
Sanders

Sheridan
Silver Bow
Stillwater
Sweet Grass
Teton
Toole
Treasure
Valley
Wheatland
Wibaux
Yellowstone

NEBRASKA

Adams
Antelope
Arthur
Banner
Blaine
Boone
Box Butte
Boyd
Brown
Buffalo
Burt
Butler
Cass

Cedar
Chase
Cherry
Cheyenne
Clay
Colfax
Cuming
Custer
Dakota
Dawes
Dawson
Deuel
Dixon
Dodge
Douglas

Dundy
Fillmore
Franklin
Frontier
Furnas
Gage
Garden
Garfield
Gosper
Grant
Greeley
Hall
Hamilton
Harlan
Hayes

Hitchcock
Holt
Hooker
Howard
Jefferson
Johnson
Kearney
Keith
Keya Paha
Kimball
Knox
Lancaster
Lincoln
Logan
Loup

McPherson
Madison
Merrick
Morrill
Nance
Nemaha
Nuckolls
Otoe
Pawnee
Perkins
Phelps
Pierce
Platte
Polk
Redwillow

NEBRASKA—Continued

Richardson	Saunders	Sherman	Thomas	Wayne
Rock	Scotts Bluff	Sioux	Thurston	Webster
Saline	Seward	Stanton	Valley	Wheeler
Sarpy	Sheridan	Thayer	Washington	York
NEVADA	Douglas	Humboldt	Mineral	Storey
Churchill	Elko	Lander	Nye	Washoe
Clark	Esmeralda	Lincoln	Ormsby	White Pine
	Eureka	Lyon	Perishing	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Belknap	Coos	Merrimack	Strafford
	Carroll	Grafton	Rockingham	Sullivan
	Cheshire	Hillsboro		
NEW JERSEY	Camden	Hudson	Morris	Somerset
Atlantic	Cape May	Hunterdon	Ocean	Sussex
Bergen	Cumberland	Mercer	Passaic	Union
Burlington	Essex	Middlesex	Salem	Warren
	Gloucester	Monmouth		
NEW MEXICO	De Baca	Lea	Rio Arriba	Sierra
Bernalillo	Dona Ana	Lincoln	Roosevelt	Socorro
Catron	Eddy	Luna	Sandoval	Taos
Chaves	Grant	McKinley	San Juan	Torrance
Colfax	Guadalupe	Mora	San Miguel	Union
Curry	Harding	Otero	Santa Fe	Valencia
	Hidalgo	Quay		
NEW YORK	Cortland	Lewis	Oswego	Steuben
Albany	Delaware	Livingston	Otsego	Suffolk
Allegany	Dutchess	Madison	Putnam	Sullivan
Bronx	Erie	Monroe	Queens	Tioga
Broome	Essex	Montgomery	Rensselaer	Tompkins
Cattaraugus	Franklin	Nassau	Richmond	Ulster
Cayuga	Fulton	New York	Rockland	Warren
Chautauqua	Genesee	Niagara	St. Lawrence	Washington
Chemung	Greene	Oneida	Saratoga	Wayne
Chenango	Hamilton	Onondaga	Schenectady	Westchester
Clinton	Herkimer	Ontario	Schoharie	Wyoming
Columbia	Jefferson	Orange	Schuyler	Yates
	Kings	Orleans	Seneca	
NORTH CAROLINA	Chatham	Greene	Mitchell	Rutherford
Alamance	Cherokee	Guilford	Montgomery	Sampson
Alexander	Chowan	Halifax	Moore	Scotland
Alleghany	Clay	Harnett	Nash	Stanly
Anson	Cleveland	Haywood	New Hanover	Stokes
Ashe	Columbus	Henderson	Northampton	Surry
Avery	Craven	Hertford	Onslow	Swain
Beaufort	Cumberland	Hoke	Orange	Transylvania
Bertie	Currituck	Hyde	Pamlico	Tyrrell
Bladen	Dare	Iredell	Pasquotank	Union
Brunswick	Davidson	Jackson	Pender	Vance
Buncombe	Davie	Johnston	Perquimans	Wake
Burke	Duplin	Jones	Person	Warren
Cabarrus	Durham	Lee	Pitt	Washington
Caldwell	Edgecombe	Lenoir	Polk	Watauga
Camden	Forsyth	Lincoln	Randolph	Wayne
Carteret	Franklin	McDowell	Richmond	Wilkes
Caswell	Gaston	Macon	Robeson	Wilson
Catawba	Gates	Madison	Rockingham	Yadkin
	Graham	Martin	Rowan	Yancey
	Granville	Mecklenburg		
NORTH DAKOTA	Cavalier	Hettinger	Nelson	Sioux
Adams	Dickey	Kidder	Oliver	Slope
Barnes	Divide	La Moure	Pembina	Stark
Benson	Dunn	Logan	Pierce	Steele
Billings	Eddy	McHenry	Ramsey	Stutsman
Bottineau	Emmons	McIntosh	Ransom	Towner
Bowman	Foster	McKenzie	Renville	Traill
Burke	Golden Valley	McLean	Richland	Walsh
Burleigh	Grand Forks	Mercer	Rolette	Ward
Cass	Grant	Morton	Sargent	Wells
	Griggs	Mountrail	Sheridan	Williams
OHIO	Carroll	Delaware	Hancock	Lake
Adams	Champaign	Erie	Hardin	Lawrence
Allen	Clark	Fairfield	Harrison	Licking
Ashland	Clermont	Fayette	Henry	Logan
Ashtabula	Clinton	Franklin	Highland	Lorain
Athens	Columbiana	Fulton	Hocking	Lucas
Auglaize	Coshocton	Gallia	Holmes	Madison
Belmont	Crawford	Geauga	Huron	Mahoning
Brown	Cuyahoga	Greene	Jackson	Marion
Butler	Darke	Guernsey	Jefferson	Medina
	Defiance	Hamilton	Knox	Meigs

OHIO—Continued

Mercer	Noble	Preble	Shelby	Vinton
Miami	Ottawa	Putnam	Stark	Warren
Monroe	Paulding	Richland	Summit	Washington
Montgomery	Perry	Ross	Trumbull	Wayne
Morgan	Pickaway	Sandusky	Tuscarawas	Williams
Morrow	Pike	Scioto	Union	Wood
Muskingum	Portage	Seneca	Van Wert	Wyandot

OKLAHOMA

Adair	Coal	Haskell	Major	Pottawatomie
Alfalfa	Comanche	Hughes	Marshall	Pushmataha
Atoka	Cotton	Jackson	Mayes	Roger Mills
Beaver	Craig	Jefferson	Murray	Rogers
Beckham	Creek	Johnston	Muskogee	Seminole
Blaine	Custer	Kay	Noble	Sequoyah
Bryan	Delaware	Kingfisher	Nowata	Stephens
Caddo	Dewey	Kiowa	Okfuskee	Texas
Canadian	Ellis	Latimer	Oklahoma	Tillman
Carter	Garfield	Le Flore	Okmulgee	Tulsa
Cherokee	Garvin	Lincoln	Osage	Wagoner
Choctaw	Grady	Logan	Ottawa	Washington
Cimarron	Grant	Love	Pawnee	Washita
Cleveland	Greer	McClain	Payne	Woods
	Harmon	McCurtain	Pittsburg	Woodward
	Harper	McIntosh	Pottotoc	

OREGON

Baker	Crook	Jackson	Malheur	Umatilla
Benton	Curry	Jefferson	Marion	Union
Clackamas	Deschutes	Josephine	Morrow	Wallowa
Clatsop	Douglas	Klamath	Multnomah	Wasco
Columbia	Gilliam	Lake	Polk	Washington
Ooos	Grant	Lane	Sherman	Wheeler
	Harney	Lincoln	Tillamook	Yamhill
	Hood River	Linn		

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams	Carbon	Forest	Lycoming	Snyder
Allegheny	Centre	Franklin	McKean	Somerset
Armstrong	Chester	Fulton	Mercer	Sullivan
Beaver	Clarion	Greene	Mifflin	Susquehanna
Bedford	Clearfield	Huntingdon	Monroe	Tioga
Berks	Clinton	Indiana	Montgomery	Union
Blair	Columbia	Jefferson	Montour	Venango
Bradford	Crawford	Juniata	Northampton	Warren
Bucks	Cumberland	Lackawanna	Northumberland	Washington
Butler	Dauphin	Lancaster	Perry	Wayne
Cambria	Delaware	Lawrence	Philadelphia	Westmoreland
Cameron	Elk	Lebanon	Pike	Wyoming
	Erie	Lehigh	Potter	York
	Fayette	Luzerne	Schuylkill	

**PUERTO RICO
(Districts)**

Aguadilla	Guayama	Mayaguez	San Juan
Arecibo	Humacao	Ponce	

RHODE ISLAND

Bristol	Newport	Providence	Washington
Kent			

SAMOA

Tutuila Island

**SOUTH
CAROLINA**

Abbeville	Berkeley	Dorchester	Kershaw	Orangeburg
Aiken	Calhoun	Edgefield	Lancaster	Pickens
Allendale	Charleston	Fairfield	Laurens	Richland
Anderson	Cherokee	Florence	Lee	Saluda
Bamberg	Chester	Georgetown	Lexington	Spartanburg
Barnwell	Chesterfield	Greenville	McCormick	Sumter
Beaufort	Clarendon	Greenwood	Marion	Union
	Colleton	Hampton	Marlboro	Williamsburg
	Darlington	Horry	Newberry	York
	Dillon	Jasper	Oconee	

**SOUTH
DAKOTA**

Armstrong	Clark	Gregory	Lawrence	Roberts
Aurora	Clay	Haakon	Lincoln	Sanborn
Beadle	Codington	Hamlin	Lyman	Shannon
Bennett	Corson	Hand	McCook	Spink
Bon Homme	Custer	Hanson	McPherson	Stanley
Brookings	Davison	Harding	Marshall	Sully
Brown	Day	Hughes	Meade	Todd
Brule	Deuel	Hutchinson	Mellette	Tripp
Buffalo	Dewey	Hyde	Miner	Turner
Butte	Douglas	Jackson	Minnehaha	Union
Campbell	Edmunds	Jerauld	Moody	Walworth
Charles Mix	Fall River	Jones	Pennington	Washabaugh
	Faulk	Kingsbury	Perkins	Yankton
	Grant	Lake	Potter	Ziebach

TENNESSEE

Anderson	Davidson	Henderson	Marion	Sequatchie
Bedford	Decatur	Henry	Marshall	Sevier
Benton	De Kalb	Hickman	Maury	Shelby
Bledsoe	Dickson	Houston	Meigs	Smith
Blount	Dyer	Humphreys	Monroe	Stewart
Bradley	Fayette	Jackson	Montgomery	Sullivan
Campbell	Fentress	Jefferson	Moore	Sumner
Cannon	Franklin	Johnson	Morgan	Tipton
Carroll	Gibson	Knox	Obion	Trousdale
Carter	Giles	Lake	Overton	Unicoi
Cheatham	Grainger	Lauderdale	Perry	Union
Chester	Greene	Lawrence	Pickett	Van Buren
Claiborne	Grundy	Lewis	Polk	Warren
Clay	Hamblen	Lincoln	Putnam	Washington
Cocke	Hamilton	Loudon	Rhea	Wayne
Coffee	Hancock	McMinn	Roane	Weakley
Crockett	Hardeman	McNairy	Robertson	White
Cumberland	Hardin	Macon	Rutherford	Williamson
	Hawkins	Madison	Scott	Wilson
	Haywood			

TEXAS

Anderson	Cottle	Harrison	Lynn	San Jacinto
Andrews	Crane	Hartley	McCulloch	San Patricio
Angelina	Crockett	Haskell	McLennan	San Saba
Aransas	Crosby	Hays	McMullen	Schleicher
Archer	Culberson	Hemphill	Madison	Scurry
Armstrong	Dallam	Henderson	Marion	Shackelford
Atascosa	Dallas	Hidalgo	Martin	Shelby
Austin	Dawson	Hill	Mason	Sherman
Bailey	Deaf Smith	Hockley	Matagorda	Smith
Bandera	Delta	Hood	Maverick	Somervell
Bastrop	Denton	Hopkins	Medina	Starr
Baylor	De Witt	Houston	Menard	Stephens
Bee	Dickens	Howard	Midland	Sterling
Bell	Dimmit	Hudspeth	Milam	Stonewall
Bexar	Donley	Hunt	Mills	Sutton
Blanco	Duval	Hutchinson	Mitchell	Swisher
Borden	Eastland	Irion	Montague	Tarrant
Bosque	Ector	Jack	Montgomery	Taylor
Bowie	Edwards	Jackson	Moore	Terrell
Brazoria	Ellis	Jasper	Morris	Terry
Brazos	El Paso	Jeff Davis	Motley	Throckmorton
Brewster	Erath	Jefferson	Nacogdoches	Titus
Briscoe	Falls	Jim Hogg	Navarro	Tom Green
Brooks	Fannin	Jim Wells	Newton	Travis
Brown	Fayette	Johnson	Nolan	Trinity
Burleson	Fisher	Jones	Nueces	Tyler
Burnet	Floyd	Karnes	Ochiltree	Upshur
Caldwell	Foard	Kaufman	Kludham	Upton
Calhoun	Fort Bend	Kendall	Orange	Uvalde
Callahan	Franklin	Kenedy	Palo Pinto	Val Verde
Cameron	Freestone	Kent	Panola	Van Zandt
Camp	Frio	Kerr	Parker	Victoria
Carson	Gaines	Kimble	Parmer	Walker
Cass	Galveston	King	Pecos	Waller
Castro	Garza	Kinney	Polk	Ward
Chambers	Gillespie	Kleberg	Potter	Washington
Cherokee	Glasscock	Knox	Presidio	Webb
Childress	Goliad	Lamar	Rains	Wharton
Clay	Gonzales	Lamb	Randall	Wheeler
Cochran	Gray	Lampasas	Reagan	Wichita
Coke	Grayson	La Salle	Real	Wilbarger
Coleman	Gregg	Lavaca	Red River	Willacy
Collin	Grimes	Leo	Reeves	Williamson
Collingsworth	Guadalupe	Leon	Refugio	Wilson
Colorado	Hale	Liberty	Roberts	Winkler
Comal	Hall	Limestone	Robertson	Wise
Comanche	Hamilton	Lipscomb	Rockwall	Wood
Concho	Hansford	Live Oak	Runnels	Yoakum
Cooke	Hardeman	Llano	Rusk	Young
Coryell	Hardin	Loving	Sabine	Zapata
	Harris	Lubbock	San Augustine	Zavala

UTAH

Beaver	Davis	Juab	Salt Lake	Uintah
Box Elder	Duchesne	Kane	San Juan	Utah
Cache	Emery	Millard	Sanpete	Wasatch
Carbon	Garfield	Morgan	Sevier	Washington
Daggett	Grand	Piute	Summit	Wayne
	Iron	Rich	Tooele	Weber

VERMONT

Addison
Bennington

Caledonia
Chittenden
Essex

Franklin
Grand Isle
Lamoille

Orange
Orleans
Rutland

Washington
Windham
Windsor

VIRGINIA

Accomack
Albemarle
Alleghany
Amelia
Amherst
Appomattox
Arlington
Augusta
Bath
Bedford
Bland
Botetourt
Brunswick
Buchanan
Buckingham
Campbell
Caroline
Carroll
Charles City

Charlotte
Chesterfield
Clarke
Craig
Culpeper
Cumberland
Dickenson
Dinwiddie
Elizabeth City
Essex
Fairfax
Fauquier
Floyd
Fluvanna
Franklin
Frederick
Giles
Gloucester
Goochland
Grayson
Greene

Greensville
Halifax
Hanover
Henrico
Henry
Highland
Isle of Wight
James City
King and Queen
King George
King William
Lancaster
Lee
Loudoun
Louisa
Lunenburg
Madison
Mathews
Mecklenburg
Middlesex

Montgomery
Nansemond
Nelson
New Kent
Norfolk
Northampton
Northumberland
Nottoway
Orange
Patrick
Pittsylvania
Powhatan
Prince Edward
Prince George
Prince William
Princess Anne
Pulaski
Rappahannock
Richmond

Roanoke
Rockbridge
Rockingham
Russell
Scott
Shenandoah
Smyth
Southampton
Spotsylvania
Stafford
Surry
Sussex
Tazewell
Warren
Warwick
Washington
Westmoreland
Wise
Wythe
York

VIRGIN ISLANDS
(Municipalities)

St. Croix

St. Thomas and
St. John**WASHINGTON**

Adams
Asotin
Benton
Chelan
Clallam
Clark
Columbia

Cowlitz
Douglas
Ferry
Franklin
Garfield
Grant
Grays Harbor
Island
Jefferson

King
Kitsap
Kittitas
Klickitat
Lewis
Lincoln
Mason
Okanogan

Pacific
Pend Oreille
Pierce
San Juan
Skagit
Skamania
Snohomish
Spokane

Stevens
Thurston
Wahkiakum
Walla Walla
Whatcom
Whitman
Yakima

WEST VIRGINIA

Barbour
Berkeley
Boone
Braxton
Brooke
Cabell
Calhoun
Clay
Doddridge
Fayette

Gilmer
Grant
Greenbrier
Hampshire
Hancock
Hardy
Harrison
Jackson
Jefferson
Kanawha
Lewis
Lincoln

Logan
McDowell
Marion
Marshall
Mason
Mercer
Mineral
Mingo
Monongalia
Monroe
Morgan

Nicholas
Ohio
Pendleton
Pleasants
Pocahontas
Preston
Putnam
Raleigh
Randolph
Ritchie
Roane

Summers
Taylor
Tucker
Tyler
Upshur
Wayne
Webster
Wetzel
Wirt
Wood
Wyoming

WISCONSIN

Adams
Ashland
Barron
Bayfield
Brown
Buffalo
Burnett
Calumet
Chippewa
Clark
Columbia
Crawford
Dane

Dodge
Door
Douglas
Dunn
Eau Claire
Florence
Fond du Lac
Forest
Grant
Green
Green Lake
Iowa
Iron
Jackson
Jefferson

Juneau
Kenosha
Kewaunee
La Crosse
Lafayette
Langlade
Lincoln
Manitowoc
Marathon
Marinette
Marquette
Milwaukee
Monroe
Oconto
Oneida

Outagamie
Ozaukee
Pepin
Pierce
Polk
Portage
Price
Racine
Richland
Rock
Rusk
St. Croix
Sauk
Sawyer

Shawano
Sheboygan
Taylor
Trempealeau
Vernon
Vilas
Walworth
Washburn
Washington
Waukesha
Waupaca
Waushara
Winnebago
Wood

WYOMING

Albany
Big Horn
Campbell
Carbon

Converse
Crook
Fremont
Goshen
Hot Springs
Johnson

Laramie
Lincoln
Natrona
Niobrara
Park

Platte
Sheridan
Sublette
Sweetwater
Teton

Uinta
Washakie
Weston
Yellowstone
National Park

Patents

Con-
gressional
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and House
Journals

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Reports,
etc.

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21. PATENTS AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Where no specific reference is made to patents or to the Official Gazette, the rules herein given apply to both classes of work. The term "patents" includes plant patents, trade-marks, designs, and reissues.

ABBREVIATIONS

Patents

Follow copy, except in headings, in which the names of States, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Canal Zone are abbreviated, but follow Panama Canal Zone. (See p. 142.) Fractions in assignments, etc., should be spelled (rule 11.28). *Saint* should be abbreviated *St.* in names of cities in the United States, but follow copy in foreign patents (*St.*, *Saint*, *Ste.*, *Sainte*). Sections of cities should be printed *N. W.*, *E. C.*, etc.

Follow copy in the use of the word *Figure* or the abbreviation *Fig.* when followed by numeral where reference is had to figures of the drawings.

Use *etc.* in headings, but follow copy (&c. or *etc.*) elsewhere.

Spell out & wherever it appears in copy, except in the names of firms and corporations and in the signatures to trade-marks, where copy should be followed.

Some of the abbreviations commonly used in patent work are as follows:

A. F. C. or AFC, automatic frequency control	kc. s. or kc./s., kilocycles per second
A. G. C. or AGC, automatic gain control	kHz., kilohertz
a. m., ante meridiem	k. v., kinematic viscosity
AM, amplitude modulation	kva. or kv.-a., kilovolt-ampere
A. N., acid number	kw., kilowatt
A. P. I. or API, American Petroleum Institute	ma., milliamperes
a. s. f., amperes per square foot	M. A. C., mean aerodynamic chord
A. S. T. M. or ASTM, American Society for Testing Materials	M, molecular weight
A. U., angstrom units	m. eq., milliequivalent
A. V., acid value	M. E. P., mean effective pressure
A. V. C. or AVC, automatic volume control	m. e. v., million electron volts
B./D., barrels per day	M. M. F., magnetomotive force
B. H. P., brake horsepower	M. P. H., miles per hour
BX cable	M. T. D., mean temperature difference
C., centigrade, cent.	N, normal
ca or ca., circa (about)	N. N., neutralization number
cc., cubic centimeter	N. P. A. or NPA, National Petroleum Association
C. B. M., constant boiling mixture	N. T. P., normal temperature and pressure
C. F. M., cubic feet per minute	O. D., outside diameter
C. F. R. or CFR, Cooperative Fuel Research	pf., picofarad
C. F. S., cubic feet per second	PIV, positive infinity variable
C. G., center of gravity	p. m., post meridiem
c. g. s., centimeter-gram-second	P. P. I., plan position indicator
C. P., constant pressure	p. p. m., parts per million
C. P. S., cycles per second	p. s. i. a., pounds per square inch absolute
cps., centipoises	p. s. i. g., pounds per square inch gauge
C. R., cathode ray	R. & B., ring and ball method
C. W., continuous wave	R-C, R. C., or RC, resistance-capacitance
cwt., hundredweight	R. F., radiofrequency
db, decibel	R. H., relative humidity
D. F., direction finder	R. M. S., root mean square
E. C. C., electrical continuous cloth	R. P. M., revolutions per minute
E. M. F. (plural E. M. F.'s), electromotive force	S. A. E. or SAE, Society of Automotive Engineers
E. M. U., electromagnetic unit	s. c. f., standard cubic foot
E. P., end point	S. P. D. T., single pole double throw
FM, frequency modulation	S. P. S. T., single pole single throw
F. P. S., feet per second	S. U. S. or SUS (also S. S. U. or SSU), Saybolt
g. p. d., grams per denier	Universal seconds
G. P. M., gallons per minute	S. U. V. or SUV, Saybolt Universal viscosity
HF, combination of hydrogen and chloride	S. W. G., standard wire gauge
Hlm., Hefner lumens	T. M., time modulation
H. P. M. V., high pressure metal vapor	T. P. I., turns per inch (yarn)
Hz., cycles per second (German)	U. H. F., ultrahigh frequency
I. A. C. S., International Annealed Copper Standard	V. F., voice frequency
I. F., intermediate frequency	V. G. C., viscosity gravity constant
IR, current times resistance	V. P., variable pressure
I. V., initial velocity	v./v./hr., vibration velocity per hour
	W. O. F., Watson characterization factor

CAPITALIZATION

Capitalize *Letters Patent* whether standing alone or followed by a numeral. Capitalize *Patent, Trade-Mark, Design, Reissue, Certificate, Serial, Sheet, Plate, Diagram, Case, and Division*, where followed by a numeral, in any one of the following forms:

Patent No. 680,180	Reg. No. 13,175	application for certification, Serial
my Patent No. 680,180 or my patent, No. 680,180	Registration No. 610,140	No. 610,145
Patent 680,180	Registered Trade-Mark No. 610,141	certification of Trade-Mark Registration No. 610,146
British patent specification No. 162,578, but British Patent No. 162,578	Register No. 59,480 (attorney's register number)	Serial No. 1
Trade-Mark No. 140,500	Reissue No. 14,500	Sheet 1
Trade-Mark Certificate No. 610,142	reissued Patent No. 14,500	Example 1
Trade-Mark Registration No. 610,143	Reissue Patent No. 14,900	Plate 1
trade-mark registration, Serial No. 645,842	Certificate No. 130,500	Diagram 1
Design No. 10,500	Certificate of Registration No. 610,143	Case A
	Certificate of Trade-Mark Registration No. 610,144	Equation 1
		Formula 1
		Division A

Lowercase *patent statutes*.

Proper nouns used as adjectives should generally be capitalized. There are a few exceptions to this rule. (Refer to list of words in common use in patents, p. 237.)

Capitalize legends which are placed upon devices, drawings, blank forms, etc., for purposes of caution, direction, explanation, etc., as, *The semaphore bears upon its face the word "Safety"; As shown in Fig. 2, at the point marked "Upper"; The first column is headed "Amt.," the second, "Year"; The figures are entered in the "Rec'd" column.* Lowercase "*danger*" position, "*on*" position, etc., and supply quotation marks if not in copy.

Capitalize and quote the principal words of trade-mark in phrases, as *My trade-mark consists of the words "Golden Rod Butter," distinctively displayed.*

Capitalize the word *Figure* spelled or abbreviated, if followed by a numeral, where reference is had to figures of the drawings.

Capitalize the following where reference is had to a geographical subdivision of a foreign country and where used in connection with the name thereof:

Canton (Switzerland and Luxembourg)	Prefecture (Japan)
Commonwealth (Australia)	Principality
Department (France, etc.)	Province
Dominion, District (Canada)	Provincial District (New Zealand)
Duchy or Grand Duchy	Republic
Empire	State
Federal District (Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela)	Territory
Kingdom	Union (South Africa)
Län (Sweden)	Vilayet (Turkey)

Capitalize the scientific names of plants and animals where reference is had to the genus, order, or family, but always lowercase the species, as *crispus* (species), *Chondrus* (genus), *Chondrus crispus* (genus and species), *Algae* (order). Where reference is had to an individual member of an order, lowercase, as an alga (or the algae) of the genus *Chondrus*.

Capitalize the principal words of titles of books, magazines, and other publications, as the *British Pharmacopoeia*, *Bulletin of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, *Chemical Reactions and Equations*, etc.; but capitalize only the first word and proper nouns of titles of articles in books, magazines, and other publications, as, *Brown, Delicacy of British Pharmacopoeia test for arsenic*, *Journal of Pharmacy*.

Capitalize the principal words of titles of inventions where preceded by the word *entitled*, as: *The invention shown in my Patent No. 530,410, entitled, Variable-Speed-Transmission Gearing*; also capitalize the principal words of title of invention in text when referring to title of previous patent in connection with date and serial or patent number.

Where part of an incorporated name, capitalize the word *city*, as *Kansas City*, *Oklahoma City*, *Jersey City*, etc.; but lowercase *New York city*, etc.

All names of corporations and firms should be printed in caps and lowercase in head and all caps in signature. Names of individuals comprising lowercased *de, von*, etc., should be printed in lowercase in head and small caps in signature. *Sr., Jr.*, etc., should be printed in caps and small caps in signature; *née* and *geboren* should be printed in small caps in signature.

Style for use of lowercase and capital letters following hyphen:

2-amino
p-Amino
 α -Amino
A-amino

δ -Amino
 Δ -amino
 α, β -Amino

α, δ -Amino
A, Δ -amino
bis (amino) or bis (amino)

NOTE.—After Greek capital letters word is lowercase, but after Greek lowercase letters word is capitalized.

Official Gazette only

Capitalize full titles of all courts, as United States Supreme Court, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, etc.; also Court of Appeals, Circuit Court of Appeals, etc.

Capitalize the word *court* where reference is had to the United States Supreme Court, but lowercase elsewhere.

Capitalize the word *office* where reference is had to the Patent Office, but lowercase elsewhere.

Capitalize the titles of officials of the Patent Office.

Capitalize full titles of acts, as Trade-Mark Act, Spooner Act, etc.; but lowercase the word *act* where standing alone or *act of 1905*.

Capitalize principal words in description of goods in published trade-marks and in trade-mark phrases.

Capitalize Patent No. 1,780,310, but lowercase British patent, No. 1,780,310, and Smith patent, No. 1,780,310.

COMPOUNDS

Patents

Where two words are made of terms that are usually closed up, copy should be followed even though one word in heading; but prefixes and suffixes should be closed up with the words to which they belong, unless connected thereto by a hyphen, when copy should be followed. Examples: Horse shoe, rail road, fire arm, grind stone, anti-friction, electro-magnet, sub-station, ferro-manganese, counter-clockwise, etc., follow copy; but close up anti friction, electro magnet, sub station, ferro manganese, counter clockwise, etc., if they appear as two words in copy.

Official Gazette

Follow copy in quoted matter, laws, treaties, etc.

FIGURES

Patents

Follow copy, except in assignments in headings, where figures should be spelled. Change *Figure one, Fig. two, etc.*, in the text to *Figure 1, Fig. 2, etc.* Change *claim one to claim 1, etc.* Follow Roman numerals.

Official Gazette (decisions and miscellaneous notices only)

Follow copy in treaties, conventions, etc., with foreign countries; laws; acts of Congress; extracts; and quoted matter. Spell out figures under 10 in everything else, except figures at the beginning of paragraphs, tabular matter, enumerations, figures of reference, etc. Only a general rule can be given. Much must be left to the judgment of the copy editor.

GOTHIC

All letters and figures relating to shape should be in gothic, except I. Where copy has tee shape, change to T shape, but follow "magic tee" or "magic T"; eye beam, change to I beam, but eye bolt; ell, change to L; in the form of an A; the A |frame; the Y; in the shape of an 8. Plurals are formed by adding apostrophe and letter s, as T's. Do not quote gothic, as "A" frame. If quotes are in copy, omit them. Golf tee should be spelled, as it does not indicate shape. No gothic in heads.

ITALIC AND ROMAN

Italic must be used in the Latin names of plants and animals where reference is had to the species (as *tuberosa*) or to the genus followed by the species (as *Asclepias tuberosa*); but roman should be used where reference is had to the genus alone (as *Asclepias*) or to the order (as *Asclepiadaceae*). Also italicize the names of vessels and titles of cases in citations, as *Smith et al. v. Brown*; the *Brown Case* (180 O. G. 306).

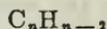
Roman should be used in the Latin names of medicines, diseases, anatomical terms, chemicals and dyestuffs, geological and mineralogical terms, Latin words and phrases generally, and in titles of books, magazines, and other publications.

Where italic (to indicate emphasis) appears in copy of decisions for the Gazette, the same should be followed, but use roman in obvious phrases and words, such as *supra*, *infra*, *prima facie*, etc. In patents, only such words should be set in italic as have been marked by the copy editor, except that Latin names of plants and animals should be set in italic in accordance with the above rule, even if not so marked in copy.

In mathematical equations and chemical formulas, letters representing unknown quantities, etc., are set in italic, but abbreviations of names of functions, processes, or elements remain roman, even though without punctuation. Thus—

$$x^2yz + kl = 1$$

$$\tanh a \cos b = \sin c$$



LEADER AND TABULAR WORK

Aline decimal points only when specifically prepared to aline by copy preparer or when table has a total.

SAMPLES OF LEADERWORK IN PATENTS IN PREFERRED ORDER

Refractive index.....	1.4611 at 21° C.
Boiling point.....	168.2° C.
Thiocyanate number.....	Nil
Catalyst temperature, °C.....	300 to 320
Pressure atmosphere.....	1
Index of refraction of effluent (n_D^{20}).....	1.4393
N-methyl-para-aminophenol sulfate.....	grams... 0.8
Borax.....	do... 3.0
Water.....	cc... 500
Ammonium hydroxide—28% (same amount as used in each process)	grams... 210
Naphthenic acid (A. N. 235) hydrogenated rosin mixture of which 15% is hydrogenated rosin.....	grams... 357
Lead litharge.....	5% to 95%.
Basic lead sulphate.....	5% to 30%.
Normal lead sulphate.....	40 cc./lb. to 90 cc./lb.
Mixing time.....	5 sec. to 5 min.
Paste density.....	60 to 78 g./cu. in.
Catalyst.....	Iron.
Pressure.....	230 lb./in. ² , gage.
Space velocity.....	5.14 cu. ft. CO, measured at 60° F. and one atmosphere, per pound of iron per hour.
CO concentration in feed.....	9.3% by volume.

SAMPLE OF REFRACTIVE INDEX TABLE

[Aperture ratio 1:4.35]

	Radii	Thicknesses and separations	Kinds of glass	
			n_D	v
L_1	$r_1 = +$ 35.46	$d_1 = 3.06$	1.6420	58.0
	$r_2 = +$ 64.78	$l_1 = 0.09$		
L_2	$r_3 = +$ 23.11	$d_2 = 4.82$	1.7170	48.1
	$r_4 = +$ 30.42	$l_2 = 0.44$		
L_3	$r_5 = +$ 31.08	$d_3 = 1.53$	1.68902	31.2
	$r_6 = +$ 19.15	$l_3 = 6.78$		
L_4	$r_7 = +1$, 532.0	$d_4 = 8.54$	1.46495	64.5
	$r_8 = -$ 20.14			

SAMPLES OF REFERENCES CITED

Signature line.

8 point slug $\xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}}$

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent: } Pickup

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
Re. 20,000 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Ubbelholde _____ <input type="checkbox"/> (Original No. 45,834)	July 13, 1937
Pl. Pt. 200	Schwartz _____	Jan. 8, 1935
D. 115,856	Jones _____	Jan. 1, 1941
1,945,330	Nord _____	Jan. 30, 1934
2,249,745	Charch _____	July 22, 1941

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
2,463,544 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	France _____	Jan. 21, 1941
33,893	France _____ <input type="checkbox"/> (Addition to No. 634,700)	Mar. 26, 1929
424,229	Great Britain _____	Feb. 18, 1935
256,724	Great Britain _____	of 1934
236,569	Great Britain _____	Feb. 6, 1943
of 1942		

} Pickup

References cited line in reissues to read as follows:
The following references are of record in the file of this patent or the original patent.

NOTE

In listing foreign patents under the heading "Country," the actual name of the country must be given. For example, if a British patent has been cited, the country is to be listed as Great Britain or England, a Dutch patent as Netherlands or Holland, a French patent as France, a Swiss patent as Switzerland, etc. The name of the country is not to be abbreviated.

OTHER REFERENCES

"Drying and Dehydration of Foods" by Von Loesecke, pages 158 and 159. (Copy in Division 63.) } Pickup

"Fundamentals of Dairy Science," Associates of Rogers, pages 201 and 202. (Copy in Division 63.)
Second edition.

Ser. No. 362,608, Bachle et al. (A. P. C.), published Apr. 20, 1943.

INSTRUCTIONS

Centerheads.—(References Cited, 8 points before and 4 points after.) (United States Patents, Foreign Patents, and Other References, 4 points each side.)

Number column.—Under both United States Patents and Foreign Patents, all figures aline on right.

Indent all 7-figure lines 1 en space.

Indent all 6-figure lines 1 em and 1 thin space.

Indent all 5-figure lines 1 em, 1 en, and 1 thin space.

Sample of alinement for Designs

Number	Name	Date
D. 115,856 □□	Jones -----	Jan. 1, 1941
D. 5,856	Jones -----	Jan. 1, 1943
2,321,066	Densé et al. -----	June 8, 1943

Indent all 6-figure lines, D. and 1 thin space.

Indent all 5-figure lines, D. and 1 en space and 1 thin space.

Indent all 4-figure lines, D. and 1 em space and 1 thin space.

Set Reissues and Plant Patents flush on left using thin space after Re. and after Pl. and Pt.

Name column.—Spacebands at each end of leaders.

Date column.—Spell out May, June, and July; abbreviate all other months.

Country column.—Spacebands at each end of leaders.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notice if patent is a *division*, a *continuation*, a *refile*, a *no fee*, a *no drawing*, or has *foreign application*, and make head read accordingly. All new matter supplied in the head must be queried.

The noun *drawing* should always be singular in trade-marks.

In formulas and equations close up all symbols, also reference letters unless separated by commas.

Where inferior cap "D" appears with lowercase letter (English or Greek) in a 7½-point line, the "D" must be set 10-point inferior. Thus: n_D , γ_D .

Care must be taken to see that claims are properly numbered. Where reference is made in a claim to the number of a preceding claim, see that the proper number is used when claims have been renumbered. If the claim for the Official Gazette refers to another claim, the reader must query the claim.

SPELLING

Webster's New International Dictionary, current edition, is recognized as the standard authority in the spelling and division of words. Where the dictionary recognizes different forms of spelling the same word, follow the form given in copy. Hackh's Chemical Dictionary is used for chemical words and terms. Any word appearing in the heading of a patent should be given the preferred spelling; also the preferred spelling of the root word should be followed in participial and other derivations of that word. An exception to Webster's is made in the spelling of "sulfur" and derivatives, which form is to be used in patent headings. Copy editors will indicate the preferred form in such cases on the file jacket.

Authorities for the spelling of geographic names (local and foreign) are listed in the order of their preference: Decisions of the United States Board on Geographic Names; United States Postal Guide; Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World; Webster's Geographical Dictionary; New World Loose Leaf Atlas; Rand McNally Atlas. No accented letters are used in geographic names.

The signature of firms and corporations in a trade-mark should be followed and the head and preamble changed and queried if any discrepancy exists; follow individual names as signed. When in the text a claim or disclaimer is made to any words or symbols, spelling of such words should conform in every detail to the drawing. If any discrepancy occurs it should be queried. A defective or wrong cut should be reported to foreman.

In patents signed by an executor or administrator, the pronouns should be changed and queried. Examples: Change *I claim* to *What is claimed is*; *My invention* to *The invention*, etc.

Follow copy for suffixes *ize* and *ise*.

LIST OF WORDS COMMONLY FOUND IN FIRM NAMES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS

Language	Word	Abbreviation	Word	Abbreviation	Word	Abbreviation
English	Brothers	Bros. (pl.)	Company	Co.	Limited	Ltd.
	Brother	Bro. (sing.)				
French	Frères	Frs. (pl.)	Compagnie	Cie.	Société Anonyme	Soc. Ane.
	Frère	Fr. (sing.)				
German	Gebrüder	Gebr. (pl.)	Gesellschaft	Ges.	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	G. m. b. H.
	Bruder	Br. (sing.)				
Italian	Fratelli	Frat. (pl.)	Società	Soc.	Società Anonima	S. A.
	Fratello	Frat. (sing.)				
Portuguese	Irmãos	Iros. (pl.)	Companhia	Cia.	Limitada	Ltda.
	Irmão	Iro. (sing.)				
Spanish	Hermanos	Hnos. (pl.)	Compañía	Cía.	Sociedad Anónima	S. A.
	Hermano	Hno. (sing.)				

LIST OF COMMON AND PREFERRED FORMS

accordion plait	Cardan shaft	Dobell's solution
acetyl, acyl	carline, carling (construction)	doré bullion
actuatable, actuatable	carnauba wax	doup (weaving)
aileron	carrousel	
airplane, aeroplane	caster, castor; castor bean	eau de Cologne
align, aline	castile soap	eccentric, excentric
alkalies, alkalis	cat whisker	éclair
aluminum, aluminium	celtium	eddy current
ampoule, ampul, ampulla, ampule	cementitious (only)	Eddy kite
anaeric	chaise longue	embed, imbed
aquadag	pl. chaises longues	empennage
areaway	chanfer, chamfer, champer	enclose, inclose
Argand burner	changeable (only)	engageable (only)
arsenic (compounds)	Charlottenberg (Sweden)	expandable, -ible
arsinic (acids)	Charlottenburg (Germany)	extendable, -ible
artesian well	charr (fish), char, chare (to burn)	extensible
Axminster rug	chianti belt	eye-bolt, eyebolt, eye bolt
azo dyestuffs	Chianti wine	(not I bolt)
	chiffrobe	eyeleting
B flat	china clay	
babbitt	China-wood oil	factic (solidified oil)
Babbitt metal	chute, shoot, shute	felly, felloe
bail, bale (interch.)	cipher, cypher	Ferris wheel
balata	citrus, citrous	feterita (grain)
Basel (town), Basle (firm)	clevis	filet (lace)
Baumé, Beaumé, Bé.	cliché	filtrable
ben tonite	closable, closeable	flier, flyer
benzene, benzine	coca (drug)	Formalin or formalin
benzol, benzole	cocoa (made from cacao seed)	Fourdrinier machine
bib (child's apron)	coky (cokelike)	Friedel-Crafts
bibb (faucet)	Cologne (not Koln)	frusto, frustro
bitting	communicable (only)	frustum, frustum
Blau gas	condensable, -ible	fryer, frier
blucher shoe	conduit, conduct	Fuller valve
bluing, blueing	condulet	fuller's earth
bootees, booties	Congo red	fuselage
bouillon	congress boot	fuse, fuze
Bourdon tube	connectible, -able	
Bowden wire	connector, connector	Garnett machine
brassière	contractable, -ible	gauge, gage, guage
brier, briar	conveyer, conveyor	gelatin, gelatine
Brigg's logarithms	cophasely, cophasally	Geneva gear
Bright's disease	corselets	gettering
Brinell	corsetlets	gilsonite
Bristol board	coumarin, cumarone, coumarone	gimbal ring
britannia ware	coupe	glacé
Brix hydrometer	Cow per	gluing (only)
brooch, broach (pin)	crème	Gnome engine
brown mixture	crepe, crape, crêpe	grabbots (cotton refuse)
Brussels sprouts	crepe de Chine	Gramme ring
Bunsen burner	cyanide (only)	gramophone
bur (prickly covering)		grill (broiler)
burned, burnt	damar	grille (grating) } interch.
burr (tool)	dammar varnish	grommet, gromet, grummet
bus, buss; pl. buses, busses	dawsonite	Gruyère
by-pass, bye-pass, bypass	decibel	guayule
	deflectable, -ible	Gulf Coast oil
cacao (seed)	diarrhea, diarrhoea	gum arabic
candelilla (wax of plant)	dieing (stamping)	
canton flannel	diesel engine	Habana (not Havana)
capacitive, capacitative	disassemble	Hamburg steak
carbide (only)	dislodgment, dislodgement	hamburger } follow in text
carburation, carburetion	dispatch, despatch	Hamburger/
carburetor, carbureter, carburet-	distilland	hawser, hauser
tor, carburetter, carburator		head lamp

- height, highth, hight, height
henrys, henries (fol.)
hindrance, hinderance
Hochst (not Hoechst)
Holland gin
holland linen
horsepower
humidistat
hydrophilic
hyposulphite (not hyposulfite)
hypotenuse, hypothenuse
- I. B. X (intermediate branch exchange)
I beam (see eye-bolt)
ignitable, -ible
ignitron
impeller, impellor
input, input
in any wise
inasmuch
india ink, India ink
Indian corn
in no wise
insertable, -ible
in so far or insofar
insomuch
interiorly, interially (not interiorally)
introducible
- Jacquard loom (lowercase all others, as: jacquard motion, etc.)
jam, jamb (pressure, nut)
jamb, jambe (door)
japan varnish
joule (unit of energy)
Joule's (cycle, law, or equivalent)
junctor
- kafir, kaffir
kaoliang (grain)
Kassel (not Cassel)
Keen's or Keene's cement
Kelly (adj.), kelly (n.)
Kelvin scale, or K.
kerosene, kerosine
kieselguhr
kilogram, kilogramme
kraft paper (not craft)
Krefeld (not Crefeld)
Kreis (fol.)
kumquat
- lavalier, lavalier, lavallière
lecher wire
lehr, leer
Leipzig
lens, pl. lenses
Levers lace
liquefy, liquify
lithopone
lodgment, lodgement
longéron
losser circuit
loupe (jeweler's)
louver, louvre
Lumière
luminaire
- macadam road
machinable
machinability
Mah jongg
maltha (mineral tar)
mandrel, mandril
maneuver, manoeuvre
Mangin mirror
manila paper
manila rope
manipulable, manipulatable
mansard roof
mantel, mantle (fireplace)
mantle, mantel (cloak)
marcelling
Marcel wave
maul
- medicament (not medicant)
megohm (measure)
Mexico City (not Mexico, D. F.)
mho (reciprocal of ohm)
microhm (measure)
Mid-Continent oil
mil (no period—wire measure)
Miller hook
milo grain
miscella (solvent and tallow mixed)
Minié rifle
mitered, mitred
moiré (v. and adj.), moire (n.)
mol., mols., mol, mols, mole, moles (fol.)
montan wax
morocco binding
movable, moveable
mucus (n.), mucous (adj.)
multiplying (fol.)
Munich (not Munchen)
mutor
- nacelle
naphtha, naphtha
naphthalene, naphthaline
naphthol, naphtol
navy blue
neat's-foot oil
negligee, negligé
negligible, negligeeable
neoprene
neon
nick, knick
nickel (metal or coin) only
Nicol prism
nicotine, nicotin
noble metal
nozzle, nozle
n-pole dynamo
nth degree
Nuremberg
nylon
- ogee shape (not O. G.)
operable, operatable
os calcis
oscillatable, oscillable
overlie
oxford shoe
oxidation, oxidization
oxide, oxid, oxyde, oxyd
- pajamas (patent titles)
pajamas or pyjamas (trade-marks)
palette (artist's)
pallet, palate, pallete, palet (brick-making)
pantograph (only)
papier-mâché
paraffin, paraffine
Pará rubber
Paris green
pasteurize
pâté (pie)
P. B. X (private branch exchange)
peen, peim
pendant, pendent (n. or adj.)
per cent. per cent., percent., per-cent
peripheral, peripherial
peripheral
pet cock
pH 8
phone
phosphorus, phosphorous (follow copy)
photocell
piezo crystal
piezoelectric
Pilsen
pimento, pimienta
pincers
pitman, pitmans
- pitmen (workmen)
Pitot tube
pivotably
pivotal, pivotable
pivotally, pivotly (not pivotedly)
plaster of Paris
platen, platten, plattin
pliers, plyers
plotron
ply, plie, plies
Pontianak gum
portière
Portland cement
practice, practise (n., v.)
preventer
projectable, projectible
Prony brake
propellant (n.); when used in combination follow copy, as propellant powder or propellent powder
propeller (only)
Puerto Rico
purée, puree
pylon
- quantitative, quantative, quantitative
- rabbet (carpentry)
radical, radicle (chem.)
Raney nickel
rarefy, rarify
Raschig ring
raster
reciprocal, reciprocable
reinforce, reenforce
registerable, registerable
Reims (not Rheims)
releasable (only)
repellent, repellant (n. and adj.)
replaceable (only)
resin, rosin (fol.)
resistor, resister
résumé
retractable, refractible
revolvable, revolvale
revolvably, revolvably
Riggs' disease
Rochelle salt
Roentgen, Röntgen
rotary, rotatory, rotarily
rotatable (not rotatable)
Russia leather
rutile
- saccharin (a bitter white lactone)
saccharine (sugar substitute)
sable, saleable
salvarsan
Samson post
Saybolt Universal
saxophone
scallop, scollop
Scotch tape
Selsyn or selsyn
selvage, selvedge
separatable
separator (only)
servomotor or servo-motor
settable
shelf, shelve
shellac, shellack, shell-lac, shell-lacked
shoofly, shooflys
singletree, swingletree
siphon, syphon
sirup, syrup
sisal rope
sley, slay (knitting machinery)
slidable, slideable
soy, soya, or soja bean
spaceable
spigot, spicket
squeegee
Stillson wrench
strop, strap
style, stylus, styli, styluses

suede	tonsillitis, tonsilitis	Venetian blind
sulph, sulfo, etc. (use "f" spelling in headings only; otherwise follow copy)	torchère	venturi, pl. venturis
swage, swedge	torsional, torsional	Venturi tube
taboret, tabouret	transferer, transferror	vernier clutch
taintor	transmitter (only)	video
taxiing, taxying	transversely, transversally	Vienna (not Wien)
therefor, therefore (in return for that or this)	trippable	viz or viz.
therefore (consequently) only	T square	visor, vizor
thermion	tunny, tuna (fish)	vodas
thermionic	Turkey red	vogad
thermistor	turmeric (not tumeric)	voltolized
thermosiphon, thermosiphon	tuyère, twyer	wagon, waggon
threadably, threadedly	Twaddell, or Twad.	Wheatstone bridge
thresh, thrash (beat grain)	tying, tieing, tied	wienerwurst
through, thru	una-flow	Wilton carpet
thumb, thum	un-ionized	woolen, woollen
Thyratron or thyatron	unsanitary	woolly, wooly
tier (to tie)	utilized	yolk (not yelk)
Timken bearing	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	yoshino paper
tire, tyre (of a wheel)	valance (fabric)	Young's modulus
Tokyo (not Tokio)	valence (chemistry)	zed shape
	varistor	zinc, zink

TRADE-MARK NAMES

The following trade names should be capitalized unless quoted. Follow copy regarding any apparent trade name not in this list.

Alemite	Dry Ice	Lux	Santomerse
Alnico	Dulux	Masonite	Solvesso
Alphasol O. T.	Duprene	Methocel	Stellite
Al Si Mag 190	Duraloy	Micarta	Stiflex
Alumel	Duralumin	Monel (metal)	Sylphon
Alundum	Duraplex A-25	Monotype	Sylphrap
Ameripol	Electro-Silicon	Mycalex	Syntron
Areskap	Elektron	Nekal A	Talon (fastener)
Aresket	Emulphor O	Nichrome	Teletype
Aresklene	Fathometer	Nicofume	Textolite
Bakelite	Filtrol	Nitralloy	Thermit
Benzedrine	Flexo-seal	Nonex	Thermos
Black Leaf 40	Foamite	Paraplex G-20	Thiokol
Bobbie (bobby pin)	Freon	Perbunan	Tonsil
Buna S	Gardinol WA	Permalloy	Tornesit
Calrod	Geon	Permutit	Transite
Carbitol	Glyptal	Phosphor bronze	Triton M-25
Carbofrax	Hercolyn	Photronic	Uformite MM-55
Carborundum	Hydroseal	Phytine	Urotropin
Catalin	Hyex	Ping-pong	Vacumatic
Caterpillar (tread)	Igepon T	Plastacele	Varnolene
Celanese	Invar	Plexiglas	Varsol
Celastec	Kodak	Pliofilm	Vaseline
Cellosolve	Kodapak	Pliolite	Verichrome
Cellucotton	Konal	Pliowax	Victrola
Celluloid	Koroseal	Polane	Vinylite
Celotex	Kovar	Polaroid	Vinyon
Chlorex	Lastex	Polymerin	Viscoloid
Chromel (alloy)	Lavite	Porocel	Vistac
Coca Cola	Leatherette	Pyralin	Vistanex (-Medium)
Corex	Lexide	Pyrex	Vultex
Croquignole	Linotype	Refinite	Zip
Crystallite	Lithol	Resinox	Zipper (heels)
Cyclone (fence)	Lucite	Revertex	

PLURALS

Follow copy in the Latin or English forms for plurals where both forms are recognized. A few are:

abacus, pl. abacuses or abaci
 antenna, pl. antennae; E., -nas
 apex, pl. apices or apices
 apparatus, pl. apparatus, apparatuses
 callus, pl. calli
 candelabrum, pl. candelabrum or candelabra
 fascia, pl. fasciae
 frustum, pl. frustums or frusta

helix, pl. helices or helices
 lamina, pl. laminae
 latex, pl. latices
 matrix, pl. matrices, or matrixes
 medium, pl. mediums or media
 spatula, pl. spatulas
 speculum, pl. speculums or specula
 stylus, pl. styli or styluses

Collective nouns, such as *pair*, *series*, *mechanism*, *goods*, *type*, etc., may be regarded as either singular or plural, and copy should be followed.

POSSESSIVES

Correct errors in the use of the apostrophe in the possessive case. Follow document style. (See pp. 60-61.)

PUNCTUATION

Patents

Follow copy literally, except in headings.

In the figure description, delete all punctuation between the numeral and the verb.

Commas should not be used for periods in decimal fractions.

In equations, center points should be followed.

Punctuate trade-mark and design preambles as follows:

- In the Borough of Manhattan, city and State
- residing in Oak Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois,
- residing at Kansas City, county of Jackson, State of Missouri,
- residing at Kansas City, Jackson County, and State of Missouri,
- residing in the city of San Francisco, county of San Francisco, and State of California,
- residing at New York city, county and State of New York,
- residing in the city, county, and State of New York,
- organized under the laws of the State of New York and located in New York,
- located in the county, State, and city

Official Gazette

Follow copy in claims; court decisions; treaties, conventions, etc., with foreign countries, and in rules and amendments thereto; laws; extracts; quoted matter; and acts of Congress. Punctuate everything else, including citations in all decisions.

REFERENCE LETTERS AND FIGURES

Reference figures to drawings should be set in boldface type.

Where copy has capitals, use roman capitals, and when copy has lowercase letters, use lowercase italic, as, the wheel A has a rim *a* and spokes *b*; the hub B is of iron; the wrapper *Wr* is of paper.

Where superior reference letters run up to "x", use the superior letter "x"; otherwise use superior multiple. Where superior figures are used, the superior cipher should be used, and not the letter "o" nor a degree mark. Where other superior letters are used, the superior letter "a" should be used.

Where copy has reference characters written —12—, "12," (12) or —A—, "A," (A) consistently throughout patent, cancel dashes, quotation marks, or parentheses. When copy preparer meets with exceptions to this rule, he should mark copy "follow."

Follow copy as to *a*1, *a*2, 1*a*, 1*b*, etc., or *a*¹, *a*², 1^a, 1^b, etc. Copy should be followed in respect to the prime mark or superior "1"; thus: "The wheels *a*' and *a*2" or "The wheels *a*¹ and *a*²." Some typewriters use the prime mark for "1", after passing "9", as: *a*'0, *a*'', *a*'2, etc., which should be changed to *a*¹⁰, *a*¹¹, *a*¹², etc. Follow inferiors where so used in copy, as: *a*₁, *a*₂, etc.

Since typewriters use same character for figure 1 and lowercase l, cipher and cap O, all such characters will be printed as figures unless otherwise marked.

In foreign patents, if apostrophes are used for primes, change to primes.

Use the en dash where a letter is followed by a figure (A—15), or vice versa (15—A).

Use the em dash where figures or letters occur in pairs (127—127), (127—127A), (A—A), (7*d*—7*e*), (A—A5); or when a figure with a letter is followed by another figure and/or letter (8*c*—11*d*), (7*a*—11), (7*a*—A), or vice versa.

Samples of reference letters and figures with regard to use of en and em dashes when used in combinations:

127—127	A—A	7 <i>d</i> —7 <i>e</i>
127—127 <i>a</i>	A—15	8 <i>a</i> , 8 <i>c</i> —71, 7 <i>m</i>
6—J—42	15—A	

Fig. 3—A or Fig. 3—*a* (if dash in copy), but Fig. 3A or Fig. 3*a*

Exceptions to rule: Where combinations of numbers or letters are followed by the word "inclusive" or when a number of references in groups (three circuits 74—76) is specified, or when it is obvious from copy that a series of figures is intended, use en dash.

SIGNATURES

<i>Copy signed</i>	<i>Print head</i>	<i>Print signature</i>
deBoise, jr.	de Boise, Jr.	DE BOISE, JR.
DeBoise 3d	De Boise 3d	DE BOISE 3D
Macdonald 3rd	Macdonald 3rd	MACDONALD 3RD
Mac Donald III	MacDonald III	MACDONALD III
Mc Murray	McMurray	McMURRAY
VanArsdale	Van Arsdale	VAN ARSDALE
Vanarsdale	Vanarsdale	VANARSDALE

Avoid dividing names. If name cannot be printed in 1 line with 1-em bearoff at each end, center as many words as possible, following style below on the rest. The following are the proper indentions for trade-mark signatures, and should be followed:

JOSEPH BROWN. □

THE CHAMPION HARDWARE
COMPANY, □
By NELSON T. HASENFLUE,
Secy.-Treas.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN
CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO POOL, □
By A. C. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

NAAMLOOZE VENOOTSCHAP
HERO CONSERVEN BREDA, □ □
By REINER AUGUST MARIE
JOHAN JOSEPH JANSEN, □ □
Managing Director. □

LAMAR & WHITMORE, BOOK □
AGENTS, M. E. CHURCH, □
SOUTH,
By BENJ. A. WHITMORE,
Agent.

ORPHAN ANNIE GREASELESS
DOUGHNUT SHOP. □
JOHN A. SMITH,
A member of the firm.

HERBERT MANFRED FREUD, □ □
Also known as Jean Frasch. □

Follow copy for *and* or *&* in trade-mark signatures. The word "its" should be deleted in such terms as *Its President*, etc. Do not supply *By* in signatures. A comma punctuates the first name in the signature when followed by *By*. When *By* is not used, close with a period.

Patent signatures should be borne off □ from right, longest line.

The following are examples of patent signatures:

WILLIAM HENRY ^{his} × SMITH. □
mark

- Witnesses to mark:
□ □ M. M. KITCHENS,
□ □ W. J. SPARKMAN.
(One witness sufficient.)

ELLA P. MORRISON, □ □
Executrix of Samuel O. Morrison, deceased. □

ELLA P. MORRISON, □
Executrix of the estate of Samuel Oliver Morrison,
deceased.

MABEL B. WALKER,
 TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA, □
 By CARROLL PAYNE JONES,
Trust Officer,
Executors of the estate of Ralph William Walker,
deceased.

GEORGE P. ALEXANDER.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE WORK

DECISIONS

Follow copy, except in capitalization and citations; also follow italic in decision matter, except in Latin phrases and words, such as *supra*, *infra*, *prima facie*, etc. The decisions from the various court reports should be cited as follows:

Supreme Court of the United States

Funk v. Kalo, 333 U. S. 127.

United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit

Thorne, Neale & Co. v. Coe, 79 U. S. App. D. C. 122.

United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals

In re Metzner, 35 CCPA 789.

Federal Reporter

Bradley v. Eccles, 126 Fed. 945.

Federal Reporter, Second

In re Helmond, 124 F. 2d 222.

U. S. Patents Quarterly

In re Helmond, 52 USPQ 101.

NOTICES

Abbreviate months when followed by a date, except in special notices (i. e., notices signed by the Commissioner of Patents or an Assistant Commissioner of Patents), where copy should be followed.

ADJUDICATED PATENTS

(D. C. Mich.) Karr Patent No. 1,887,058, for a spring assembly. Claims 2 and 4 *Held* invalid. *Spring-Air Co. v. Ragains*, 96 F. Supp. 79; 88 USPQ 312.

(D. C. Mich.) Karr Patent No. 1,922,002, for a spring assembling machine. Claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 15, and 16 *Held* invalid. *Id.*

ADVERSE DECISIONS IN INTERFERENCES

2,506,403, E. Witzel, Burner control system and control means therefor, decided Mar. 9, 1951, claims 9, 11, and 14.

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION

□ Order No. 3,168, October 23, 1930, directs:

□ In class 178, *Telegraphy* (Division 16), establish the following subclasses and definitions:

Systems

□ Automatic

□ Printing

□ □ □ 4.1 □ □ □ Remote control.

140, *Wireworking* (Division 14)

□ establish the following subclass definition:

□ 81.5. Subject matter under subclass 80 where the article made is a hanger for a coat or other garment.

□ (1) Note.—The hanger usually consists of a generally triangular wire frame having a hook formed at the apex thereof.

□ Search this class, subclass—

□ □ □ 83—for the making of wire clothespins.

□ Search Class—

□ □ □ 189—METALLIC BUILDING STRUCTURES, subclass 36.5 and the classes and subclasses specified in the

□ □ □ notes to the definition of that subclass for miscellaneous joints between a metal part and a non-

□ □ □ metallic part of the molded or bonded type.

□ Order No. 3,119, May 16, 1929, directs:

□ In class 167, *Medicines* (Division 43), abolish the following subclasses:

2 Capsules

4 Extracts

5 Hair dyes and tonics

7 Internal remedies

8 Plasters

9 Topical remedies

□ □ □ 10 Veterinary

11 Tobacco substitutes

DISCLAIMERS

2,359,289.—*Lemuel G. Brown*, Oklahoma City, Okla. SHUTTER. Patent dated Oct. 3, 1944. Disclaimer filed May 18, 1951, by the assignee, *J. E. Bush*.
Hereby enters this disclaimer to claims 1, 2, and 3 of said patent.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE INDEX

Patents, designs, plant patents, reissues

Where the name of a city or State appears two or more times in succession, do not repeat the same, but use only once.

Where there are two or more inventors, spell out the Christian name of only the first inventor. Abbreviate the rest.

In cross-references, use last name, Christian name, and initial of first inventor only; last name only of coinventors.

If initials of coinventors having same family name are the same, spell out Christian name of each.

If coinventors with same name are senior and junior, repeat family name.

Use U. S. Army—not United States Army.

Never change name of firms, corporations, etc.

Omit *Territory* of before *Hawaii* and *Alaska*.

Each patent, design, etc., is a separate entry in the List of Patentees; if identical, they may be combined in the List of Inventions if they carry consecutive patent numbers.

Note the following:

- Jones, Robert A., and W. R. Smith, Altoona, assignors to A. J. Robinson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, John C., Chicago, and H. Brown and B. Stewart, Freeport, assignors to H. B. Franklin & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Scott, Robert A., and J. E. Smith, Chicago, and F. A. Baker, Decatur, Ill.
Robinson, John G. and E. F., and T. E. Jones, New York, N. Y.
Morris, Henry B., deceased (H. B. Skinner, executor), and C. A. Vanderveer.
Parker, John C., deceased, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Brown, administrator.
Becht, Edward C., Newport, Ky., and H. W. Becht, Rising Sun, Ind.; said H. W. Becht assignor to said E. C. Becht.
Du Pont, E. I., de Nemours & Company: See—
Bakke, Hans A.
Calcott, William S., and Douglass.
Moore, William R., Jr., Hagerstown, Md., assignor to Deca-Disc Phonograph Company, Waynesboro, Pa. Remote control for talking machines. 1,787,392; Dec. 30.
Calcott, William S., and W. A. Douglass, Penns Grove, N. J., assignors to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del. Retarding the deterioration of rubber. 1,787,064; Dec. 30.
Smith, Robert E. and Roy E.
Smith, Robert E., Jr., and R. E. Smith, Sr.

Trade-marks

Trade-marks follow general rules for patents, except that (1) two or more persons are regarded as a firm and names are not abbreviated; (2) identical trade-marks carrying consecutive serial numbers and registration numbers may be combined on all lists.

- Belo, A. H., & Company, Incorporated, Galveston and Dallas, to A. H. Belo Corporation, Dallas, Tex., successor. Daily newspaper. 175,933; renewed Nov. 3, 1944. O. G. Dec. 14. Class 33.
Newspaper, Daily. A. H. Belo & Company. 175,933; renewed Nov. 3, 1944. O. G. Dec. 14.
Wilson, Clyde L., San Francisco, Calif. Powder puffs. 269,839; Apr. 22; Serial No. 292,918; published Feb. 11, 1930. Class 29.

PATENT SUITS

[Notices under 35 U. S. C. 70; sec. 4921, R. S.]

- 2,495,579, Ferris and Klancnik, Jr., Antenna, D. C., E. D. Mich. (Detroit), Doc. 10461, *Hi-Lo TV Antenna Corp. v. Revere Antenna Co.* Consent judgment for plaintiff (notice Apr. 23, 1951).
2,087,920. (See 2,006,828.) 2,105,790. (See 2,006,828.)

TRADE-MARK SUITS

[Notices under 15 U. S. C. 1116; act of July 5, 1946]

- T. M. 167,473, T. M. 375,260, D. Colonna & Son, Grated cheese, D. C. N. J. (Trenton), Doc. 683/50, *J. Colonna Bros. v. Barletta & Co. et al.* Dismissed Apr. 30, 1951.
T. M. 314,493. (See T. M. 432,410.)

PUBLISHED TRADE-MARKS

All information appearing on face of file must be incorporated in trade-mark as published in Official Gazette.

"Doing business as," or phrases with same meaning, precede address; all other phrases (i. e., "assignor to," "now by change of name") follow address.

If file is marked "see inside" (in connection with merchandise or date of use), this information will be found in the Statement or amendments thereto.

Disclaimed words or phrases are printed in caps and lowercase, and quoted.

Abbreviate month when followed by date.

Except in the case of foreign trade-mark applications, the registration number only (not the date) is given in claiming ownership of other registrations.

Foreign applications may or may not carry date of first use. Follow copy on claim of priority based on ownership of foreign registration.

Drawings always appear with published trade-marks.

[Act of 1905]

Ser. No. 507,304. Englishtown Cutlery, Ltd., New York, N. Y. Filed Aug. 13, 1946.

The baby figure shown in the drawing is fanciful.
For Unit for Feeding Infants Consisting of a Feeding Tray, Knife, Fork, Spoon, Cup, Plate, and Napkin Ring.

Claims use since Nov. 1, 1945.

[Act of 1946]

Ser. No. 540,795. Dormeyer Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed Nov. 12, 1947. (Sec. 2f as to "Dormeyer.") No claim is made to the word "Power." Applicant claims ownership of Registrations Nos. 265,585 and 506,387.

For Electric Food Mixers, Juicers, and Choppers.
Claims use since Oct. 30, 1947, as shown; and since 1929 as to the name "Dormeyer."

Filing date of trade-mark which has been converted from one act to another, or from one register to another, or both, should be set as follows:

Conversion to different register under rule 13.5

Original filed, act of 1946, Principal Register, Aug. 2, 1949; amended to application, Supplemental Register, Sept. 2, 1949.

Original filed, act of 1946, Supplemental Register, Aug. 2, 1949; amended to application, Principal Register, Sept. 2, 1949.

Conversion to 1946 act under rule 41.1

Original filed, act of 1920, Aug. 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Principal Register, Sept. 2, 1949.

Original filed, act of 1920, Aug. 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Supplemental Register, Sept. 2, 1949.

Original filed, act of 1905, Aug. 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Principal Register, Sept. 2, 1949.

Original filed, act of 1905, Aug. 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Supplemental Register, Sept. 2, 1949.

Conversion to 1946 act under rule 41.1 followed by conversion to different register under rule 41.1

Original filed, act of 1920, Aug. 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Principal Register, Sept. 2, 1949; amended to Supplemental Register, Oct. 2, 1949.

Original filed, act of 1920, Aug. 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Supplemental Register, Sept. 2, 1949; amended to Principal Register, Oct. 2, 1949.

Original filed, act of 1905, Aug. 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Supplemental Register, Sept. 2, 1949; amended to Principal Register, Oct. 2, 1949.

Original filed, act of 1905, Aug. 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Principal Register, Sept. 2, 1949; amended to Supplemental Register, Oct. 2, 1949.

Collective, certification, and concurrent use marks

In the case of a Collective Mark, Certification Mark, or a mark having Concurrent Use, those terms are inserted following application date. Concurrent Use marks must show the territory which is covered.

Ser. No. 550,266. Skookum Packers Association, Wenatchee, Wash. Filed Feb. 20, 1948. (Sec. 2f.) COLLECTIVE MARK.

Ser. No. 551,234. The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., doing business under the style name of The Eagle Flour Mills Co., Denver, Colo. Filed Mar. 5, 1948. CONCURRENT USE with Registration No. 345,511 for the area comprising Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Nebraska.

REGISTERED TRADE-MARKS

If list of merchandise (or services) on file is marked "see inside," this information, in registrations under the act of March 19, 1920, or the Supplemental Register of the act of 1946, can be obtained from the Statement. For registrations under the act of February 20, 1905, or the Principal Register of the act of 1946, add "etc." to the list of merchandise as it appears on file.

The style for claim of priority because of ownership of foreign trade-mark is as follows:

Priority under Sec. 44 (d). French Registration No. 383,569, filed Feb. 5, 1948.

For filing date on converted trade-marks, see published trade-marks.

[Act of February 20, 1905]

No trade-mark drawings appear under this head.

444,507. Hair Pomades. Hilda L. Friend, doing business as Hairmetique Distributors, New York, N. Y. Filed June 12, 1946, Serial No. 503,722. Published Jan. 13, 1948. Class 6.

"Under the act of February 20, 1905, as amended June 10, 1938" is printed if it appears on file.

[Act of March 19, 1920]

Trade-mark drawing appears under this head.

All information on file must be incorporated on publication in Official Gazette, since these marks have not been published previously.

444,526. (Class 37. Paper and Stationery.) Spencer Rubber Products Co., Manchester, Conn. Filed Feb. 8, 1946, Serial No. 496,280.

For Rubber Bands.

Claims use since Dec. 15, 1944.

[Act of 1946, Principal Register]

No trade-mark drawings appear under this head.

"Concurrent Use" if on file must be printed, but territory covered is omitted in registered trade-marks. Collective Marks, Certification Marks, Service Marks, etc., are grouped under subheads.

Section 2f reference is not carried on registered trade-marks under this head.

544,756. Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash. S. P. Phalmo Co., Chicago, Ill.
Filed Dec. 17, 1948, Serial No. 570,720. Published Apr. 17, 1951. Class 51.

541,323. Wheat Flour. The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Denver, Colo., doing business as Alamosa Flour Mills, Alamosa, Colo.
Filed Apr. 10, 1948, Serial No. 554,298. CONCURRENT USE. Published Jan. 2, 1951. Class 46.

[Act of 1946, Supplemental Register]

Trade-mark drawing appears under this head.

All information on file must be incorporated on publication in Official Gazette, since these marks have not been published previously.

544,200. (Class 46. Foods and Ingredients of Foods.) Life Savers Corporation, Port Chester, N. Y.
Filed Oct. 8, 1950, Serial No. 604,536.

The drawing is lined to indicate red, blue, and silver-gray. Applicant claims ownership of Registrations Nos. 93,080, 115,895, and others.

For Candies.

Claims use since June 28, 1946.

[Consolidated Certificate]

Two or more trade-marks which have previously been published separately may be consolidated on registration.

Individual applications are placed in order by classes after name and address.

542,294. CONSOLIDATED CERTIFICATE. Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Birmingham, Ala.

Basic Slag for Use as a Soil Conditioner. Filed Feb. 23, 1949, Serial No. 574,395. Published Dec. 13, 1949. Class 10.

Structural Shapes. Filed Feb. 23, 1949, Serial No. 574,396. Published Feb. 13, 1951. Class 12.

Cotton Bale Ties. Filed Feb. 23, 1949, Serial No. 574,397. Published Dec. 5, 1950. Class 13.

Tool, Drill, and Channeler Bit Steel; Steel Rails, Tie Plates, Splice Bars, and Plates. Filed Feb. 23, 1949, Serial No. 574,398. Published July 4, 1950. Class 14.

TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS RENEWED

286,678. FAIR MEADOW. Registered Sept. 1, 1931. The Fair, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois.
Renewed Sept. 1, 1951. Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Etc. Class 42.

TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS CANCELED AND SURRENDERED

366,729. NOVACELL. Registered Apr. 25, 1939. Gottesman and Company, Incorporated, New York, N. Y. Wood Pulp. Class 1. Canceled June 20, 1951. Sec. 7(d).

TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS AMENDED, DISCLAIMED, CORRECTED, ETC.

211,665. "YELLOWSTONE" AND DRAWING. Registered Apr. 13, 1926. Paxton & Gallagher Co., Omaha, Nebr. Canned Peas, Canned Peaches, Spices, Stuffed Olives, Cider Vinegar, Etc. Class 46.
Amended as follows: In the statement, line 12, "rice," is deleted.

TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS—NEW CERTIFICATES

406,156. "ROYAL CANADIAN" AND DESIGN. Registered Mar. 14, 1944. Lane Tobacco Ltd. Cigarettes, Cigars, Snuff Tobacco, Etc. Class 17. New certificate under section 7(c) issued June 19, 1951, to Christian Peper Tobacco Company. St. Louis, Mo., a corporation of Delaware.

TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS REPUBLISHED

Reg. No. 79,422. Registered Sept. 6, 1910. Closset & Devers, Portland, Ore., a corporation of Oregon.
Republished by registrant.

For Flavoring Extracts, and Bird Seed, and Spices.

Claims use since Sept. 1, 1899.

Reg. No. 37,449. Registered Dec. 10, 1901. Charles Ulrich & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Republished by Central O-B Products Co. Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., a corporation of New York.

For Metal Polish.

Claims use since Jan. 3, 1898.

Reg. No. 242,536. Registered May 29, 1928. Canoga Citrus Association, Owensmouth, Calif., a corporation of California. Republished by registrant, present address Canoga Park, Calif.

EXAMPLES OF HEADINGS

Territory of should be inserted before *Hawaii* and *Alaska* if omitted from jacket. In Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Philippine Islands, and Mexican (except Mexico City) patents, supply name of Province or State.

The following examples are intended to serve as a general guide:

STRAIGHT REISSUE

Original No. 1,087,735, dated February 17, 1914, Serial No. 762,048, April 18, 1913. Application for reissue May 15, 1916, Serial No. 913,970

REISSUED DESIGN

Original No. 37,504, dated August 8, 1905, Serial No. 262,949; March 10, 1902, for 14 years. Application for reissue January 14, 1913, Serial No. 742,086. Term of patent 14 years

CONTINUATION OF DESIGN APPLICATION

Continuation of design application Serial No. 120,637, June 4, 1945. This application February 6, 1946, Serial No. 121,583

REISSUE OF A DIVISION (OR CONTINUATION)

Original No. 2,108,538, dated February 15, 1938, Serial No. 149,245, June 19, 1937, which is a division of Serial No. 757,644, December 15, 1934. Application for reissue May 23, 1938, Serial No. 209,594

REISSUE, DIVIDED AND REISSUED

Original No. 1,879,910, dated September 27, 1932, Serial No. 285,414, June 14, 1928. Reissue application September 25, 1934, Serial No. 745,480. Divided and this application for reissue March 26, 1935, Serial No. 13,182

REISSUE OF A REISSUE

Original No. 1,566,099, dated December 15, 1925, Serial No. 563,527, May 25, 1922. Reissue No. 16,669, dated July 5, 1927, Serial No. 111,175, May 24, 1926. This application for reissue November 11, 1931, Serial No. 574,390

STRAIGHT DIVISION

Original application July 24, 1922, Serial No. 577,035, now Patent No. 153,416, dated June 23, 1925. Divided and this application August 6, 1924, Serial No. 730,429. In Canada May 30, 1924

DIVISION OF TWO APPLICATIONS

Original applications May 10, 1907, Serial No. 372,980, and December 11, 1908, Serial No. 467,087. Divided and this application March 28, 1910, Serial No. 552,082

ORIGINAL DIVIDED AND AGAIN DIVIDED

Original application August 26, 1921, Serial No. 495,504, now Patent No. 1,592,387, dated July 13, 1926. Divided and application September 25, 1924, Serial No. 739,882, now Patent No. 1,696,103, dated December 25, 1928. Again divided and this application December 11, 1928, Serial No. 325,307

DIVISION OF A DIVISION

Application December 27, 1932, Serial No. 649,000, which is a division of application Serial No. 534,599, June 11, 1931, now Patent No. 2,003,636, dated June 4, 1935. Divided and this application August 2, 1933, Serial No. 683,364

DIVISION OF A DIVISION (WITHOUT PATENT NUMBER)

Application August 21, 1943, Serial No. 499,570, which is a division of application Serial No. 359,525, October 3, 1940. Divided and this application July 3, 1944, Serial No. 543,355

DIVISION OF A CONTINUATION

Application November 1, 1928, Serial No. 316,565, which is a continuation of application Serial No. 391,922, May 17, 1920. Divided and this application March 21, 1930, Serial No. 437,764

DIVISION AND CONTINUATION

Division of application Serial No. 378,122, February 10, 1941. Continuation of application Serial No. 416,002, October 22, 1941. This application March 3, 1944, Serial No. 524,940

DIVISION AND ALSO A SUBSTITUTE (REFILE)

Original application November 6, 1929, Serial No. 405,096, now Patent No. 1,926,182, dated September 12, 1933. Divided and this application March 13, 1933, Serial No. 660,565. Also substitute for application Serial No. 496,766, November 19, 1930

DIVISION OF THREE APPLICATIONS

Original application March 8, 1939, Serial No. 260,546. Divided and application March 2, 1949, Serial No. 435,953. Divided and application December 30, 1943, Serial No. 666,666. Again divided and this application October 2, 1949, Serial No. 5,000

CONTINUATION

Continuation of application Serial No. 341,560, May 3, 1904. This application June 2, 1905, Serial No. 450,632

CONTINUATION OF A DIVISION

Continuation of application Serial No. 615,472, June 4, 1932, which is a division of application Serial No. 519,432, March 2, 1931. This application March 27, 1935, Serial No. 13,367

REFILE OR SUBSTITUTE (WORDS ARE USED INTERCHANGEABLY)

Refiled for abandoned application Serial No. 85,277, February 1, 1926. This application August 13, 1929, Serial No. 385,631

REFILE OF A DIVISION

Refiled for abandoned application Serial No. 565,899, September 29, 1931, which is a division of application Serial No. 373,636, June 25, 1929. This application February 2, 1934, Serial No. 709,529

NOTE.—Foreign filing date goes at the end of heading in every case.

SAMPLE APPLICATION LINES IN PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

Application September 23, 1920, Serial No. 412,224

Application April 22, 1926, Serial No. 103,823. In Great Britain February 11, 1926

Application May 12, 1924, Serial No. 712,721. In the Netherlands May 28, 1923

Application November 11, 1926, Serial No. 147,785. In the Union of South Africa January 5, 1926

No Drawing. Application December 20, 1924, Serial No. 757,297

No Drawing. Application January 15, 1924, Serial No. 686,427. In Italy January 26, 1923

Original application July 24, 1922, Serial No. 577,035, now Patent No. 1,543,416, dated June 23, 1925. Divided and this application August 6, 1924, Serial No. 730,429. In Canada May 30, 1924

Conversion to different register under rule 13.5

Original filed, act of 1946, Principal Register, August 2, 1949; amended to application, Supplemental Register, September 2, 1949, Serial No. 000,000

Original filed, act of 1946, Supplemental Register, August 2, 1949; amended to application, Principal Register, September 2, 1949, Serial No. 000,000

Conversion to 1946 act under rule 41.1

Original filed, act of 1920, August 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Principal Register, September 2, 1949, Serial No. 000,000

Original filed, act of 1920, August 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Supplemental Register, September 2, 1949, Serial No. 000,000

Original filed, act of 1905, August 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Principal Register, September 2, 1949, Serial No. 000,000

Original filed, act of 1905, August 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Supplemental Register, September 2, 1949, Serial No. 000,000

Conversion to 1946 act under rule 41.1 followed by conversion to different register under rule 41.1

Original filed, act of 1920, August 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Principal Register, September 2, 1949; amended to Supplemental Register, October 2, 1949, Serial No. 000,000

Original filed, act of 1920, August 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Supplemental Register, September 2, 1949; amended to Principal Register, October 2, 1949, Serial No. 000,000

Original filed, act of 1905, August 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Supplemental Register, September 2, 1949; amended to Principal Register, October 2, 1949, Serial No. 000,000

Original filed, act of 1905, August 2, 1949; amended to application under act of 1946, Principal Register, September 2, 1949; amended to Supplemental Register, October 2, 1949, Serial No. 000,000

SPECIAL PROVISION LINES IN HEADS OF PATENTS

(Granted under the provisions of sec. 14, act of March 2, 1927; 357 O. G. 5)

(Granted under the act of March 3, 1883, as amended April 30, 1928; 370 O. G. 757)

[The latter line requires a text reference to Government ownership and/or use.]

EXCEPTIONAL HEADINGS

In trade-marks where applicant has a number of places for doing business, use commas and semicolons
Kingan & Company, Limited, Indianapolis, Ind.; Richmond, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and New York,
N. Y.

Application filed by inventor who dies before patent is issued

Leslie G. S. Slocum, San Francisco, Calif.; Frances J. Knauss, administratrix of said Leslie G. S. Slocum, deceased, assignor to the Brewer Tichener Corporation

William J. Gaven, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Michael Fried, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mary E. Gaven, administratrix of said William J. Gaven, deceased

Use or omission of word *by*

[Copy should be followed in the use or omission of the word *by* shown in the two samples following, the second form being used when executrix files application. Notice that the semicolon is supplanted by comma when *by* is inserted and that the words *deceased*, *late of* follow name of patentee

Edmund C. Morgan, New York, N. Y.; Olive Eugenie Morgan, executrix of said Edmund C. Morgan, deceased

Edmund C. Morgan, New York, N. Y., by Olive Eugenie Morgan, executrix of said Edmund C. Morgan, deceased, assignor to John Smith

When executrix has made application

Edward L. Watrous, deceased, late of El Paso, Tex., by Agnes B. Watrous, executrix, Evanston, Ill.
[Supply *late of* when signed by executor, etc., cancel *late of* when signed by inventor]

Notice that *and* is supplied when inventors are from different cities

Ralph Edward Ogden, Cornwall, N. Y., and Charles C. Thompkinson, Plainfield, and Arthur R. Van Tassel, Bayonne, N. J., assignors, by mesne assignments, to J. Edward Ogden, Mountainville, N. Y.

Other examples of correct application of the word *and* in headings

Name, city, and name, city, State, and name, city, State	Name and name, city, and name, city, State
Name, city, State, name, city, State, and name, city, State	Name, city, and name and name, city, State
Name and name, city, State, and name, city, State	Name, name, and name, city, State
Name, city, name, city, and name, city, State	

Address of a patentee in the Armed Forces of the United States is not usually given, but should be printed when written on file

John V. Rowan, United States Army, Aurora Heights, Va.

Form when assignment was made before the death of one patentee

Henry Phillips, Ottumwa, Iowa, and William E. Hunt, deceased, late of Ottumwa, Iowa, by Josephine Hunt, administratrix, Ottumwa, Iowa; said Henry Phillips and William E. Hunt assignors to Ottumwa Box Carloader Company, Ottumwa, Iowa, a corporation of Iowa

When assignment is made by executrices

Alonzo E. Rhodes, deceased, late of Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, by Annie Maria Boswell and May Margaret Boswell, executrices, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, assignors to Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., a corporation of Maine

Note style, punctuation, and capitalization where assignment is made to the People of the United States and to the United States of America

John Doe, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the People of the United States of America

John Doe, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the United States of America as represented by the Secretary of the Navy

When township is given, county should also follow

Charlie Jaszerson, Baldwin Township, Sherburne County, Minn.

Showing position of copartnership in an assignment

Harry Glaberman, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to National Form & Fixture Co., a copartnership composed of Harry Glaberman and Samuel Silverman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Doing business as or Trading as follows name of inventor

Henry T. Roberts, doing business as H. T. Roberts Co., Chicago, Ill.

Now by change of name follows residence

Henry T. Roberts, Chicago, Ill., now by change of name H. T. Roberts Co.

Congressional
Record

Senate
and House
Journals

Nomina-
tions,
Reports,
etc.

Foreign
Languages

Index



22. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

RULES OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Attention is called to the following extracts from the rules of the Joint Committee on Printing for the publication of the Record:

3. The Public Printer shall print the verbatim report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the Congressional Record, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the Record shall be printed in 6½-point type; also all rollcalls and lists of pairs shall be printed in 6-point type on 6½-point slug.

7. If copy or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. ——— addressed the Senate [or House or Committee]. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the Record.

9. When leave has been obtained to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix, but this rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks. The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on copy and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings. Any Member may, upon request noted on the manuscript, have an authorized extension of his own remarks printed in the Appendix.

GENERAL RULES

The rules governing document work apply to the Congressional Record, except as may be noted herein. The same general style should be followed in the permanent Record (bound Record) as is used in the daily Record. All should familiarize themselves with the exceptions and the forms peculiar to the Record.

Daily and permanent Record texts are set in 7½-point type on 8½-point slug; extracts are set in 6½-point type on 7½-point slug.

Headings set in 7½-point caps will be set on 7½-point slug; if line overruns, lead is to be inserted.

An F dash will be used preceding 7½-point cap lines in proceedings in Senate and House, with 2 leads above and below.

All 6½-point small-cap lines to be set on 7½-point slug.

All 6½-point extracts require 1 lead above and 2 leads below.

All extracts are set in 6½-point type unless otherwise ordered by the Joint Committee on Printing.

An address of the President delivered outside of Congress or referred to as an extract is set in 6½-point type.

Except as noted below, all communications from the President must be set in 7½-point type, but if such communications contain extracts, etc., the extracts are set in 6½-point type.

A letter from the President to the Senate is set in 6½-point type when any form of treaty is enclosed that is to be printed in the Record in connection therewith. The letter is set in 6½-point type whether the treaty follows or precedes it or is separated from it by intervening matter.

Instructions covering the measure and the size and kind of type for parallel columns in the Record will be given to operators when necessary, as the general style will depend upon the character of the matter.

In general, operators should avoid wide spacing.

In correcting proof, operators must exercise great care to have such lines free from error.

Extreme caution must be used in making corrections in copy, and no important change will be made without authority.

Observe the lists of names of Senators and Representatives, committees of both Houses, and duplicate names. Changes caused by death, resignation, or otherwise must be noted. There is no excuse for error in the spelling of names of Senators, Representatives, or department officials. In case of doubt, the Congressional Directory will be the authority.

Indented matter in leaderwork will be 1 em only.

Queries must not be made unless it is known that the author is to see a proof.

CAPITALIZATION

(See also Guide to Capitalization, p. 27)

If the name of the Congressional Record is mentioned, it must be set in caps and small caps and never abbreviated, even when appearing in citations.

The name of a Senator or a Representative preceding his direct remarks is set in caps and is followed by a period and an em quad.

The name of a Senator or a Representative used in connection with a bill or other paper is lowercased, as the Glass bill, the Smith amendment, etc.; but SMITH's amendment, etc.

The names of Members and Members-elect of both branches of the Congress, including those of the Vice President and Speaker, will be printed in caps and small caps if mention is made of them.

Deceased Members' names will be set in caps and small caps only on day when eulogized, in speeches carrying date when Member was eulogized, or on memorial day in Senate and House.

Certificates of Senators-elect of a succeeding Congress are usually presented to the current Congress, and in such cases the names of the Senators-elect must be in caps and small caps.

Names of Members of Congress must be set in lowercase in votes, in lists set in columns, in the list of standing and select committees, in groups (three or more) of names of Members and non-Members, in contested-election cases, and in lists of pairs. (See under Pairs, p. 256.)

Observe that the names of all persons not certified Members of Congress are to be set in lowercase; that is, names of secretaries, clerks, messengers, and others.

Follow capitalization of proposed boards, commissions, services, etc.

Follow copy in land descriptions in bills.

Capitalize principal words and quote after each of the following terms: *Entitled*, *title*, *heading*, *headline*, *subheading*, *legend*, or *caption*. Capitalize but do not quote after the following terms: *Article*, *address*, or *subject*.

CONTRACTIONS

If a Senator's or a Representative's remarks contain contractions such as *don't*, *can't*, *won't*, *didn't*, *couldn't*, and *wouldn't*, spell in full, but avoid forms that are outmoded or awkward. Instead of *do not they*, *cannot they*, *will not they*, etc., use *do they not*, *can they not*, *will they not*. Do not change well-founded historical utterances or expressions made popular by continued use on television, radio, or in the press. Use quotation marks and say, "Don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes," "Let's look at the record." Follow contracted forms in extracts and in 7½-point quoted matter. The abbreviation *etc.* must be made to read *and so forth*, except in extracts.

FIGURES

(See also Numerals, p. 155)

If an expression contains two or more enumerations, some definite and others indefinite (or not accompanied by subject), spell the indefinite and put the definite in figures, as *four or five thousand spent out of \$6,000 appropriated; \$300 saved and a thousand dollars spent; a hundred dollars is more to me than \$500 to you or one thousand to him.*

If copy reads *six millions of dollars*, it must be changed to read *\$6 million*. If copy reads *3.8 million dollars*, change to *\$3.8 million*; if copy reads *3½ million dollars*, change to read *\$3½ million*. (To be used only in amounts of a million or more.)

Isolated numbers of less than 10 are spelled out; numerical expressions in a group of two or more related numbers, even if each is less than 10, are to appear in figures: *Six horses; 10 horses; 6 horses and 9 sheep; there were 20 males and 8 females, 28 in all; 25 bulletins, containing 352 pages; the population of Chicago is more than 2,000,000; a hamlet of 18 persons.* If complicated, and if enumeration is 99 or less, spell, as *twenty-five 6-inch guns, two ¾-inch boards, ten 5-cent pieces, but 125 6-inch guns, etc.*

If sums of money are used as adjectives, express in figures, as *a 5-cent piece, a \$10 note, a \$7,000 house, a \$1 million expenditure, a \$1,200 clerk* (even if copy reads *a twelve-hundred-dollar clerk*).

If an expression of weight or measure is used as an adjective, use figures, as *a 1-foot rule, a 2-bushel basket, a 5-acre lot, a 4-ton stone, a 3-pint pail, a 1-grain pill, a ½-inch pipe.*

Follow copy in such expressions as *twelve hundred gallons were used, fourteen hundred dollars was expended, or 1,200 gallons were used, \$1,400 was expended, a thousand dollars, a hundred pounds, two thousand million dollars.*

For ordinal numbers, follow rule 11.10, page 157.

ITALIC

Italic, boldface, caps, or small caps shall not be used for emphasis; nor shall unusual indentions be used. This does not apply to literally reproduced quotations from historical, legal, or official documents. If italic other than restricted herein is desired, the words should be underscored and "Fol. ital." written on each folio. Do not construe this to apply to "Ordered," "Resolved," "Be it enacted, etc.," titles following signatures or addresses, or the part of datelines which should be set in italic.

Names of vessels must be set in italic, except in headings, where they will be quoted.

The prayer delivered in either House must be set in 7½-point roman. If prefaced or followed by a quotation from the Bible, such quotation must be set in 7½-point italic.

When general or passing mention is made of a case, the title is set in roman, as Smith Bros. case. When a specific citation is indicated and reference follows, use italic for title, as *Smith Bros. case* (172 App. Div. 149).

Titles of cases are always set in italic if followed by references; but, except as in casual use noted above, titles in 6½-point matter are italicized whether or not references follow, as *United States v. Jones Lumber Co.*

In 7½-point matter, when only the title of a case is given, set in roman and use *against* instead of the abbreviation of *versus*, as *United States against 12 Diamond Rings.*

When *versus* is used in other than legal phrases and for the purpose of showing contrast, it is not abbreviated or set in italic, as "airplanes versus battleships."

MISCELLANEOUS

Do not quote any communication carrying date and signature. However, a letter (or other communication) bearing both date and signature that appears within a letter (or one in reduced type) shall be quoted.

Do not put quotation marks on centerheads in 6½-point extracts unless centerheads belong to original matter.

In newspaper extracts, put place and date at beginning of paragraph. Use caps and small caps for name of place and roman lowercase for date. Connect date and extract by an em dash. If date and place are credited in a bracket line above extract, they need not be used again at the beginning of paragraph. (See p. 257 under Credits.)

Each *Whereas* in a preamble must begin a new paragraph. The *Therefore be it* must be preceded by a colon and be run in with the last *Whereas*. *Be it* will run in with the word *Therefore*, but must not be supplied when not in copy. Note the following:

Whereas it has been deemed advisable to, etc.: Therefore be it
Resolved, That the committee, etc.

In the titles of legal cases copy is followed as to spelling, abbreviations, and use of figures.

Use single punctuation in citations of cases and statutes:

United States v. 12 Diamond Rings (124 U. S. 329; R. S. p. 310, sec. 1748).

In Fifty-fifth United States Statutes at Large, page 742 (55 Stat. 742).

Note this form: In One Hundred and Twenty-fourth United States Reports, page 329; also (124 U. S. 329).

Indent star lines 2 ems on each side. Use five stars.

If a title is used as part of the name of an organization, vessel, etc., spell; thus, General U. S. Grant Post, No. 76, Grand Army of the Republic.

The order of subdivision of the Constitution of the United States is as follows: article I, section 2, clause 3.

If an exhibit appears at the end of a speech, the head *Exhibit* should be set in 6½-point caps and small caps.

In extracts containing votes the names must be run in, as Ellison of Maryland, Jackson, and Ramspeck, etc.

In a Senator's or a Representative's remarks, when amendments, sections, etc., are referred to by number, use *No.* before the figure even though *number* appears in copy. However, if intervening words separate the number and the term it

identifies, use *numbered*. For example, Senate amendments Nos. 187 and 188, amendments of the Senate numbered 187 and 188; bill sections Nos. 10 and 11, sections of the bill numbered 10 and 11.

In text references to Senate and House reports and in executive and miscellaneous documents, the *No.* must always be supplied if not in copy; thus, House Report No. 75, Executive Document No. 20, Miscellaneous Document No. 37.

USE OF CAPS AND SMALL CAPS

[Names of Senators and Members are set in caps and small caps when in parentheses or brackets.]

On motion by (or of) Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, it was, etc.

The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FULBRIGHT in the chair). Shall the bill pass?

The SPEAKER called the House to order.

Mr. FULTON's amendment was adopted.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia took the floor and yielded to Mr. GRANT.

During the rollcall,

Mr. DONDERO said: If not paired, I would vote "no" on this bill.

A MEMBER. And debate it afterward.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. I object.

Mr. HILL, Mr. TAFT (and others). Let it be read.

Mr. JUDD (and others). Yes.

Mr. HOPE (and other Members). No.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado objected.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri addressed the Chair.

Mr. PATMAN rose.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah subsequently said: Should we not, etc.

The ACTING SECRETARY. In line 11, after the word "*Provided*", it is proposed, etc.

Mr. EATON was recognized, and yielded his time to Mr. LANE.

Mr. KNOWLAND, a Senator from the State of California, appeared in his seat today.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR., and Mr. HARDIE SCOTT rose to a point of order.

[When two Members from same State have same surname, full name is used.]

The SPEAKER proceeded to put the question on the motion of Mr. YATES.

The CHAIRMAN appointed Mr. HALE and Mr. TAYLOR as tellers.

Mr. COMBS. I desire to withdraw my vote of "no" and vote "present."

The Clerk (House) called the name of Mr. GAMBLE, and he answered "present."

The clerk (Senate) read Mr. KEM's amendment.

Mr. REED entered the Chamber.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. AIKEN answered "aye."

Mr. MCKELLAR entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

Mr. LEHMAN and Mr. MORSE entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

After some delay, Mr. BYRD entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

[Note that in 7½-point text an em quad is used after the name of the person speaking, while in 6½-point extracts an en quad only is used, as in the following:]

Mr. STIGLER. I think this bill is so well understood that no time will be required for its discussion.

Mrs. NORTON. Does this bill come from the Committee on Armed Services?

The SPEAKER. It does.

PUNCTUATION

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Maude S. Burman."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. [House.]

[Use this form when title of bill is given.]

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. [House.]

[Use this form when title of bill is not given.]

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

There was no objection, and, by unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded, etc.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

During the delivery of Mr. SMITH'S speech,

As in executive session,

The Secretary read the bill; and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. KERR, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of John Jones, no adverse report having been made thereon.

Mr. WIER. Regular order! [or division!]

Mr. WALTER. Regular order, Mr. Chairman.

The Jones bill, to pension soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

My friend the Senator from Massachusetts said it was a mistake.

Mr. GEORGE addressed the Senate. After having spoken for 35 minutes,

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield for a moment.

After the second call of the roll,

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, that has been agreed to.

[Note use of interrogation mark in the following:]

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, what does this mean?—

We have never received a dollar of this amount.

PARENTHESES AND BRACKETS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR.].

(Mr. ELSTON of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is no "may not" about it. Here is the form in which they are printed [exhibiting].

Mr. BETTS. I am in hopes we shall be able to secure a vote on the bill tonight. ["Vote!" "Vote!"]

Mr. JONES (at 6 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.). I move that the House adjourn. ["No!" "No!"]

Mr. BYRNES (to Mr. FORAND). Are these vessels of iron?

Mr. HULL. The Chair rather gets me on that question. [Laughter.] I did not rise. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

Mr. KARSTEN (one of the tellers). I do not desire to press the point that no quorum has voted.

The CHAIRMAN (after a pause). If no gentleman claims the floor, the Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill.

Mr. WATTS. Then he is endeavoring to restrict the liberty of the individual in the disbursement of his own money. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman— [Cries of "Regular order!"]

Mr. McCORMACK was recognized and said: I will yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Lay on, Macduff;
And damn'd be him that first cries,
"Hold, enough!"

[Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of this bill at this time? [After a pause.] There is no objection.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar (Mr. KERR in the chair) and proceeded to the consideration of pension business on the Private Calendar.

The CHAIRMAN (rapping with his gavel). Debate is exhausted.

Mr. SPARKMAN (reading):

When in the course of human events,
etc.

[In Senate copy a Senator is referred to as "the senior (or junior) Senator from — [Mr. ———]."] Do not supply name and brackets if name does not appear in copy.

[Whenever in House copy Members are referred to as "Mr. MOTT, of Oregon," etc., copy shall be changed to read "the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MOTT]."]

[Note that brackets are used only when *Mr.* appears in copy.

[See also use of *Mr.* in explanation of votes under Pairs, p. 256.

[When Members are referred to as "Representative PACE," "WRIGHT PATMAN," "Congressman RANKIN," etc., change copy to read "the gentleman from Georgia, Representative PACE," "the gentleman from Texas, WRIGHT PATMAN," "the gentleman from Mississippi, Congressman RANKIN." *The gentleman from*, with the name of State, must be supplied when not in copy.]

VOTING IN THE HOUSE AND IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

[Note that a dash is used only when a comma is necessary to separate the ayes and noes. If only the ayes or the noes are given, no punctuation is to be used. If the word *and* is used to connect the ayes and noes, as *ayes 52 and noes 65*, or *52 ayes and 65 noes*, the dash is omitted after the word *were* or *being*.]

On the question of ordering the yeas and nays there were 18 ayes and 88 noes.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. POLK) there were—ayes 69, noes 66.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 52, noes 65.

So (no further count being called for) the amendment of Mr. SMITH of Virginia was not agreed to.

So (two-thirds voting in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the bill was passed.

The Committee divided amid confusion; and after the vote was completed,

The CHAIRMAN. On this question the tellers report—ayes 99, noes 101.

[Mr. REED of New York addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. RODINO'S speech will be published entire after it shall have been completed.]

[Or the following, which this Office is authorized to insert, observing that 2 leads are used on each side of "withhold" lines:]

[Mr. NIXON addressed the Senate. His remarks will appear hereafter.]

[Mr. HALLECK addressed the Committee [or House]. His remarks will appear hereafter.]

[Names of Senators or Representatives appearing in remarks of other Members of Congress must be enclosed in brackets, except in listing of tellers or when some other title than *Mr.* is used, as in the following examples:]

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES] stated that he would support the measure.

Mr. COOPER. The gentleman from Minnesota, Dr. JUDD, stated that he would support the measure.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman raises the point of no quorum. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and seventeen present, a quorum. The noes have it, and the amendment is rejected.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. BUSH to suspend the rules and pass the bill, it was agreed to (two-thirds voting in favor thereof).

So (the affirmative not being one-fifth of the whole vote) the yeas and nays were not ordered.

The question was taken by a viva voce vote, and the Speaker announced that two-thirds appeared to have voted in the affirmative and [after a pause] that the bill was passed.

So (two-thirds voting in favor thereof) the motion to suspend the rules was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Two-thirds voting in favor thereof, the rules were suspended, and the bill was passed.

The question was taken; and in the opinion of the Chair two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended, and the bill was passed.

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended, and the bill was passed.

The yeas and nays were ordered, there being 43 in the affirmative, more than one-fifth of the last vote.

The question being taken on Mr. KENNEDY's motion, there were—ayes 18, noes 35.

The question being taken on concurring in the amendments of the Senate, there were—ayes 101, noes 5.

Tellers were ordered, and Mr. KELLEY and Mr. MASON were appointed.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as tellers the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. DURHAM, and the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. SMITH.

[Do not use brackets on names in above paragraph.]

The House again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 113, noes 33.

On the question of ordering the yeas and nays there were ayes 30.

The yeas and nays were ordered, 55 Members voting in favor thereof.

On the question of ordering the yeas and nays there were—ayes 21, noes 93; less than one-fifth voting in the affirmative.

On the question of ordering tellers there were ayes 20, not one-fifth of a quorum.

The question was taken upon ordering tellers, and there were 19 in the affirmative, not one-fifth of a quorum.

Tellers on the yeas and nays were not ordered, only 17 Members voting therefor, not one-fifth of a quorum.

The previous question was ordered, and, under the operation thereof, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The previous question was ordered, and, under the operation thereof, the amendment was agreed to.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. TAYLOR, it was agreed to; there being—ayes 141, noes 14.

VOTING BY YEAS AND NAYS

Senate

The rollcall was concluded; and the result was announced—yeas 27, nays 31, as follows:

The result was announced—yeas 63, nays 0, as follows:

The yeas and nays were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas 18, nays 32, as follows:

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 37, nays 29, as follows:

Mr. HILL called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas 27, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—27

Bennett	Hayden	Ives
Butler, Md.	Hill	Robertson

NAYS—23

Brewster	Hoey	Russell
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Butler, Nebr.

NOT VOTING—46

Case	Kilgore	Morse
Chavez	Langer	Smith, Maine

House

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 76, nays 204, answered "present" 3, not voting 152, as follows:

The question being taken, there were—yeas 197, nays 70, answered "present" 3, not voting 165, as follows:

The question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 193, nays 57, answered "present" 4, not voting 179, as follows:

The question on agreeing to the report of the committee of conference was taken; and there were—yeas 212, nays 82, answered "present" 5, not voting 134, as follows:

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 124, nays 111, answered

"present" 2, reported by tellers 1, not voting 195, as follows:

[Roll No. 116]

YEAS—124

Abernethy	Gathings	Meas
Allen, La.	Gavagan	Madden

NAYS—111

Andersen,	Gavin	Mahon
H. Carl	Gearhart	Manasco

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2
Stefan Stewart

REPORTED BY TELLERS—1
Whittington

NOT VOTING—195

Stearns, N. H. Tibbott White

[If the Speaker votes, his name is not used, but at the end of the "yeas" or "nays," according to his vote, insert: "The Speaker."]

PAIRS

[Pairs must be set in 6½-point solid. The word *with* must always be used in pairs in the House, not *and*; and copy must be altered to conform thereto, as Mr. Smith with Mr. Jones—not Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones. Note use of lowercase for names in list of pairs in House.]

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. Ramspeck against.

Mr. Wadsworth for, with Mr. Patman against.

Mr. Short, who would vote "aye," with Mr. Tarver, who would vote "no."

For this day:

Mr. Hope with Mr. Bulwinkle.

Until further notice:

Mr. Stewart with Mr. Taber.

Mrs. BOLTON changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

Messrs. MANSFIELD and PAT-

TERSON changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, I voted, but, being paired with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. SCOTT, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. CARNAHAN, who, if present, would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

[In House pairs do not use brackets when Members are referred to by name. In Senate pairs observe following use of brackets:]

Mr. BYRD (when his name was called). I am paired on this question with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. If he were here, I should vote "yea."

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. DELANEY. I move that there be a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 106]

Angell	Graham	Mason
Arends	Granger	May
Arnold	Grant, Ala.	Merritt

The SPEAKER. The doors will now be closed, and the Clerk will call the list of absentees for excuses.

The Clerk called the absentees, as follows:

Mr. CANNON: No excuse offered.

Mr. STAGGERS.

Mr. MARSHALL. I have been requested to announce that Mr. STAGGERS was obliged to go to his room. I ask that he be excused for this day.

There was no objection.

Mr. BENTSEN: No excuse offered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Three hundred and thirty-five Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The motion was agreed to.

FORMS OF TITLES

[Always in roman lowercase, flush and hang if more than two lines.]

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 2-percent bonds or certificates in exchange for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, etc.

H. R. 4487

A bill to authorize the Rock Island & Southwestern Railway Co. to construct

a bridge over the Mississippi River at New Boston, State of Illinois

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be lawful for the Rock Island & Southwestern Railway Co., a corporation organized under the general incorporations, etc.

[Always abbreviate resolving and enacting clauses of congressional measures as given above, except the following and concurrent resolutions:]

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of certain United States officers by the people

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to, etc.

MEMORIAL OF THE SETTLERS OF SOUTHERN COLORADO

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

The undersigned executive committee of the settlers of southern Colorado, living on what is called the Las Animas grant, would respectfully represent, etc.

ADDRESSES AND SIGNATURES

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: This is in response to your letter of February 8, 1949, signed by you and Secretary Stimson, proposing, etc.

Very sincerely yours,
HARRY S. TRUMAN.

[Two to eight independent signatures, with or without titles, are alined on the left and the longest name is indented 1 em on the right. If title follows on other than a signature line, indentation is increased in accordance with rule 17.20, p. 192.]

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America Now Assembled at Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned, officers of the Navy of the United States, respectfully show unto

your honorable bodies that they are advised that certain persons are, etc.

JAMES G. GREEN.
W. H. H. SOUTHERLAND.
F. F. FLETCHER.
C. C. WILSON.

[More than 8 signatures, with or without titles, are set full measure, caps and lowercase, run in, indented 2 and 3 ems, as follows:]

Brown, Shipley & Co.; Denniston, Cross & Co.; Fruhling & Goschen, Attorneys; C. J. Hambro & Sons; Hardy, Nathan & Co.; Heilbut, Symons & Co.; Henckel du Boisson & Co.; Hoare, Miller & Co., by George Miller; Geo. F. Selby, President, Acme Ice Co.

CREDITS

The collector of the general committee has an alphabetical book which contains the names of persons and the amount each individual is required to pay. (Harlan committee, H. Rept. No. 313, 70th Cong., 3d sess., pp. 250, 251.)

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle]

MR. BYRD'S STATEMENT

No fair-minded person can read the very clear and explicit statement made by Mr. BYRD to a representative of this journal without being convinced, etc.

EXTRACTS

[Extracts must be set in 6½-point unless ordered otherwise by the Joint Committee on Printing and the operator will be expected to set them so, whether marked or not, if the copy clearly indicates that they are extracts. This does not refer to a casual quotation of a few words or that would not make more than one line of 6½-point.]

Mr. TABER. Let us see what that is:

The stipulations of this treaty are to be a full settlement of all claims of said Creek Nation for damages and losses of every kind growing out of the late rebellion—

I do not think he means that— and all expenditures by the United States

of annuities in clothing and feeding refugees and destitute Indians since the diversion of annuities for that purpose consequent upon the late war with the so-called Confederate States; and the Creeks hereby ratify and confirm—

What?—

all such diversions of annuities heretofore made from the funds of the Creek Nation by the United States; and the United States agree that no annuities—

And so forth. I believe that shows clearly the purpose of the treaty.

[An address of the President delivered outside of Congress or referred to as an extract will be set in 6½-point.]

FORMS OF SPEECH HEADS

The Oil Monopoly Plays No Favorites in [1 lead]	<Case 211 caps & lowercase
the European War [no lead]	
_____	<3-em dash
[1 lead]	
EXTENSION OF REMARKS [1 lead]	<7½-pt. caps
OF	
[2 leads]	<6½-pt. small caps
HON. H. ALEXANDER SMITH [1 lead]	<Case 212 caps
OF NEW JERSEY	
[2 leads]	<6½-pt. small caps
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES [2 leads]	<6½-pt. caps
<i>Monday, September 17, 1950</i> [2 leads]	<7½-pt. italic lowercase
Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an article from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.	

Farm-Labor Program, 1950 _____	<Case 211 caps & lowercase
SPEECH	<3-em dash
OF	<7½-pt. caps
HON. LEROY JOHNSON, JR.	<6½-pt. small caps
OF CALIFORNIA	
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	<6½-pt. caps
<i>Saturday, March 17, 1950</i>	<7½-pt. italic lowercase
The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration House Joint Resolution 96 making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943.	<6½-pt.
Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I think in approaching this matter we should consider what is the fundamental purpose of passing this legislation.	

[Always *Mr. Speaker* on "leave to print" and on speeches delivered before the House; but on speeches delivered when the House is in Committee of the Whole, etc., *Mr. Chairman* is the correct form.]

[In "extension of remarks" speeches the following words may be used under the italic dateline when they are supplied by the author; set flush and hang:]

On House Resolution No. 214 and impeachment charges preferred < 6½-pt.
against Hon. Samuel Alschuler, judge of the United States
Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, by Hon.
THOMAS S. GORDON, of Illinois

Scheme of text headings

7½-point

Single head.....	7½-point caps.
With 1 class of subhead.....	7½-point caps.
	6½-point small caps.
With 2 classes of subheads.....	7½-point caps.
	6½-point caps and small caps.
	6½-point small caps.
With 3 classes of subheads.....	7½-point caps.
	6½-point caps and small caps.
	6½-point small caps.
	6½-point italic lowercase.
With 4 classes of subheads.....	7½-point caps.
	6½-point caps and small caps.
	6½-point small caps.
	6½-point italic lowercase.
	6½-point roman caps and lowercase.

6½-point

Single head.....	6½-point caps and small caps.
With 1 class of subhead.....	6½-point caps and small caps.
	6½-point small caps.
With 2 classes of subheads.....	6½-point caps and small caps.
	6½-point small caps.
	6½-point italic lowercase.
With 3 classes of subheads.....	6½-point caps and small caps.
	6½-point small caps.
	6½-point italic lowercase.
	6½-point roman caps and lowercase.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

SENATE

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1952

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 11, 1952)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

[Above line to be used only when Senate is in recess.]

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The Secretary, Leslie L. Biffle, read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1952.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. PAUL H. DOUGLAS, a Senator from the State of Illinois, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
President pro tempore.

Mr. DOUGLAS thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 14, 1952, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 17) to provide for a temporary adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 677) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 777. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia," approved February 24, 1914;

H. R. 1408. An act to amend section 301 (a) (1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the first sentence of paragraph (1) of section 2 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, approved June 3, 1937, as amended, so as to include the cost of all farm labor in determining the parity price of agricultural commodities;

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital; and

H. J. Res. 100. Joint resolution extending the time within which certain acts under the Internal Revenue Code are required to be performed.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 12) to express the sense of the Congress with respect to the importance of farmers to the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker pro tempore of the House had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

S. 171. An act for the relief of Arthur A. Schipke;

S. 518. An act for the relief of Robert T. Groom, Daisy Groom, and Margaret Groom Turpin; and

H. J. Res. 83. Joint resolution to permit additional sales of wheat for feed.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED OR PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and referred, or ordered to be placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 1408. An act to amend section 301 (a) (1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the first sentence of paragraph (1) of section 2 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, approved June 3, 1937, as amended, so as to include the cost of all farm labor in determining the parity price of agricultural commodities; to the calendar.

H. R. 777. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia," approved February 24, 1914; and

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. Con. Res. 100. Concurrent resolution extending the time within which certain acts under the Internal Revenue Code are required to be performed; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PLACED ON THE TABLE

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 12) to express the sense of the Congress with respect to the importance of farmers to the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes, was ordered to be placed on the table.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution of Hollywood Parlor, No. 196, Native Sons of the Golden West, of Los Angeles, Calif., protesting against the formation of a special unit of the United States Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. THYE:

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Altrusa Club, of Los Angeles, Calif., praying for the adoption of the so-called equal-rights amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A petition of sundry citizens of Little River, Kans., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

[Follow Office style in Senate petitions and memorials. When a name and a number or address of a society or institution are given,

use the comma before *No.* or *of.* Observe the following forms of capitalization and punctuation:]

The First Presbyterian Church of Box-town; the Luther Memorial Church, of Carrville; the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Beansburg; the Moody Temperance Union, of Clayton; General U. S. Grant Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic; local union No. 1133, of Bridgeton; Popcorn Grange, No. 47, of Craddock; A. K. Jones and seven others, of Akron; T. P. Loud and other citizens of Boston; Union No. 6, International Association of Machinists, of Brockton; the Times, of Cass; the Board of Trade of Trenton; the City Council of Princeton; the Braintree Shoe Co., of Braintree; the First National Bank of Bladensburg; the Brady National Bank, of Bladensburg; the Society of Christian Endeavor of Riverdale; and the Yarmouth Bridge Co., of Baltimore, all in the State, etc., praying, etc.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 886. A bill relating to the selective-service deferment, on occupational grounds, of persons employed by the Federal Government; without amendment (Rept. No. 120).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 241. A bill for the relief of Rachel Acerra; with an amendment (Rept. No. 121); and

H. R. 1279. A bill for the relief of Lee Watts; without amendment (Rept. No. 122).

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mrs. SMITH of Maine, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported that that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

On March 16, 1952:

S. 786. An act to amend title I of Public Law 2, 82d Congress, March 20, 1952, and the Veterans Regulations to provide for rehabilitation of disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

On March 17, 1952:

S. 303. An act to extend the jurisdiction of naval courts-martial in time of war or national emergency to certain persons outside the continental limits of the United States.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

Sundry postmasters.

By Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on Armed Services:

A. Frederick Smith, from the State of Florida, to be senior economist, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Atlanta regional office of the National Security Training Commission; and

James J. Carney, Jr., from the State of Florida, to be program-control technician, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Atlanta regional office of the National Security Training Commission.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BYRD:

S. 887. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of John Weakley and Rella Moyer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 888 (by request). A bill to establish a domestic allotment plan for basic agricultural commodities, to regulate commerce in such commodities, and to provide for the orderly marketing of such commodities at fair prices in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. THYE:

S. J. Res. 45. Joint resolution relating to emergency crop, seed, and feed loans and to regional Commodity Credit Corporation loans; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

[Observe that the comma is omitted after a duplicate Senator's or Member's name when followed by *of* and the State. This applies also to enumerations of Senators or Members when a duplicate Senator's or Member's name appears in the enumeration, as Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, and Mr. WILLIS of Indiana were appointed. Otherwise Mr. WAGNER, of New York; Mr. HAYDEN, of Arizona; and Mr. WILLIS, of Indiana. This is not intended to apply to other than Senators or Members, or when the Christian name or initials of a Member are given, as Mr. BLANK, of Wyoming; Mr. ELMER THOMAS, of Oklahoma.

[Observe that the *No.* is dropped from the title of bills in every case where *S.* or *H. R.* is used, and instead of *S. No. 1069* or *H. R. No. 4321* it is *S. 1069* and *H. R. 4321*.]

WITHHELD AND CONCLUDED SPEECH

[Mr. DOUGLAS resumed and concluded the speech begun by him on Tuesday, which follows entire:]

Tuesday, March 16, 1952

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

During the delivery of Mr. WATKINS' address,

Wednesday, March 17, 1952

*(Continuation from Tuesday,
March 16, 1952)*

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I probably should be censured for having taken up several hours.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

Statement prepared by him entitled "The Inflation Engine."

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

Statement prepared by him, together with a letter from John B. Dunlap, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the unpaid tax account of A. H. Myers, Kansas City, Mo.

By Mr. MARTIN:

An address delivered by him before the Ohio Federation of Republican Women's Organizations at Columbus, Ohio, on October 8, 1951.

By Mr. BUTLER of Maryland (for Mr. HENDRICKSON):

Statement released by Mr. HENDRICKSON today urging immediate consideration of the remainder of the Hoover Reorganization Commission recommendations when Congress reconvenes next January.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On March 12, 1952:

S. 677. An act to amend the National Housing Act, as amended.

On March 16, 1952:

S. 171. An act for the relief of Arthur A. Schipke; and

S. 786. An act to amend title I of Public Law 2, 73d Congress, March 20, 1933, and the Veterans Regulations to provide for rehabilitation of disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

BLANCHE H. KARSCH, ADMINISTRATRIX OF THE ESTATE OF KATE E. HAMILTON—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 108)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following veto message from the President of the United States, which was read, and with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 514, entitled "An act for the relief of Blanche H. Karsch, administratrix of the estate of Kate E. Hamilton."

I know of no circumstances which would justify the exception made by S. 514 to the long-continued policy of Congress, and do not believe that the field of special legislation should be opened to relieve special classes of taxpayers from the consequences of their failure to file claims within the period fixed by law.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 17, 1952.*

[When communications from the President contain extracts, etc., such extracts must be in 6½-point.]

REPORT ON CLASSIFIED INFORMATION (S. DOC. NO. 107)

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate has recently requested the Office of Public Relations of the Department of the Navy to submit to it a report on classified information. The Department of the Navy has complied with the request, and I now present the report and ask that it be published as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the report will be printed as a document as requested by the Senator from Massachusetts.

PAWNEE INDIANS v. THE UNITED STATES (S. DOC. NO. 311)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Assistant Clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusion filed by the court in the cause of The Pawnee Tribe of Indians against The United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

[Note the insertion of (S. Doc. No. —) in cases where papers are ordered to be printed as a document. To be inserted only when ordered to be printed or its equivalent is in copy.]

Third reading and passage of a bill

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE NEAR ST. CHARLES, MO.

The bill (S. 4174) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near St. Charles, Mo., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Missouri River, etc.

ROY M. YOUNG

The bill (H. R. 4115) for the relief of Roy M. Young was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Amendment, third reading, and passage of a bill

GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1821) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, as amended, to establish a Hawaiian Homes Commission, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 4, line 22, to strike out "Keaakupaha" and insert "Keaaukaha."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 19, after the figure "(1)", to insert "by further authorization of

Congress and", so as to make the paragraph read:

(1) by further authorization of Congress and for a period of 5 years after the first meeting of the Hawaiian Homes Commission only those lands situate on the island of Molokai, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii,' approved April 30, 1900, as amended, to establish a Hawaiian Homes Commission, granting certain powers to the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes."

Forms of amendments

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4) requesting the President to negotiate a treaty or treaties for the protection of salmon in certain parts of the Pacific Ocean was announced as next in order.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I have just had an opportunity to examine this joint resolution. I offer this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona.

The READING CLERK. On page 1, line 11, it is proposed to strike out the words "both within and", so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to negotiate on behalf of the United States, as promptly as is practicable, etc.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I observe in the report of the bill by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee that it is reported as a Senate joint resolution. I ask for a modification of it so that it will be a Senate resolution instead of a Senate joint resolution.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to strike out "Senate Joint Resolution 4" and insert "Senate Resolution 85."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the modification? The Chair hears none, and it will be so modified.

Mr. McFARLAND. Would it not be necessary to change the resolving

clause also? The resolving clause reads:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes, Mr. President; it should read simply "Resolved." I ask that that change be made.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, lines 1 and 2, it is proposed to strike out all after the word "Resolved."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next amendment will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 2, line 13, after the word "pound", insert the words "except rice cleaned for use in the manufacture of canned foods", so as to read:

Rice, cleaned, 2 cents per pound, except rice cleaned for use in the manufacture of canned foods.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment. The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 151, to strike out:

Steamer *Phalarope*: Master, \$1,500; engineer, \$1,200; fireman, \$780; two seamen at \$810 each; cook, \$870; in all, \$5,970.

The amendment was agreed to.

[Note use of words, figures, and punctuation in the following:]

The next amendment was, on page 34, in line 9, before the word "assistants", to strike out "five" and insert "three"; in line 10, after the word "clerks" and before the words "of class 3", to strike out "seven" and insert "five"; in line 11, before the words "of class 2", to strike out "twelve" and insert "nine"; in the same line, before the words "of class 1", to strike out "twenty-seven" and insert "twenty"; in line 12, before the words "at \$1,000 each", to strike out "three" and insert "two"; and in line 18, to strike out "\$124,940" and insert "\$102,590", so as to read:

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Salaries: 3 Commissioners at \$4,000 each; secretary, \$2,750; attorney, \$4,000; chief statistician, \$3,000; chief of accounts, \$2,500; accountant, \$2,250; claim examiners—chief \$2,250, assistant \$2,000, assistant \$1,800, 3 assistants at \$1,600 each; special agents—2 at \$1,800 each, 2 at \$1,600 each; clerks—5 of class 3, 9 of class 2, 20 of class 1, 2 at \$1,000 each; in all, \$102,590.

Mr. HOLLAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

Add a new section, as follows:

"That the President of the Senate appoint three Members of the Senate; and the Speaker of the House three Members of the House."

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4075) to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. On page 9, line 3, it is proposed to amend by striking out "3" and inserting "1", so that it will read:

SEC. 2. (a) That the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted under the immigration laws to the United States in any fiscal year shall be limited to 1 percent of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. THYE. I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

Mr. GEORGE. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LONG (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I am informed that if he were present he would vote as I intend to vote on the passage of the bill. I therefore feel at liberty to vote, and vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I desire to announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] would vote for

the bill if present. They are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 78, nays 1, as follows:

YEAS—78

Aiken	Gillette	Long
Dirksen	Green	Nixon

NAYS—1

Ives

NOT VOTING—17

Bricker	Kilgore	Robertson
Byrd	Long	Taft

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

[An executive session usually being open, the following precedes the recess or adjournment heading:]

TREATY OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION WITH SWITZERLAND

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read Executive B, a treaty of arbitration and conciliation with Switzerland, signed at Washington on March 17, 1952, which was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

To the end that I may receive the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a treaty of arbitration and conciliation between the United States and Switzerland, signed at Washington on March 17, 1952.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 17, 1952.

[A letter from the President to the Senate is set in 6½-point type when any form of treaty is enclosed that is to be printed in the Record in connection therewith. The letter is set in 6½-point type whether the treaty follows or precedes it or is separated from it by intervening matter.]

RECESS

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow,

Thursday, March 18, 1952, at 12 o'clock meridian.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

[After the recess or adjournment heading the following appears:]

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 17 (legislative day of March 9), 1952:

[Under heading *Postmaster*, omit the State subheading if only one nomination or confirmation is given. Under the heads *Nominations*, *Confirmations*, *Withdrawal*, and *Rejection*, the following scheme for subheads is to be followed:

[Heads indicating service, or branch or department of Government—6½-point caps and small caps.

[Subheads indicating subdivision or type of service—6½-point small caps.

[Subheads indicating new rank of appointee—6½-point italic.]

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Merlin E. Smith, of Ohio, to be a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, a vice consul of career, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

THE JUDICIARY

Tom C. Clark, of Texas, to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States, vice Hon. Thurman Arnold, resigned.

Hugh B. Cox, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States; new position.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Lt. Gen. Henry Harley Arnold (major general, U. S. Army), Army of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES¹

TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT¹

Lt. Col. George DeVere Barnes, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 11, 1952.

IN THE AIR FORCE

To be brigadier generals¹

Maj. Gen. Harry George Armstrong, 209A (colonel, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States, medical.

Brig. Gen. John Ferral McBlain, 203A (colonel, U. S. Air Force), Air Force of the United States.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be colonels with rank from March 1, 1952

Lt. Col. Charles Harrison Corlett, Infantry (temporary major general).

Lt. Col. William Ord Ryan, Air Force (temporary brigadier general).

¹ See note under Nominations, above.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonels

Lt. Col. Edgar Fremont Haines, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from April 6, 1952.

Lt. Col. John Randolph Hall, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from April 6, 1952.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

TEMPORARY SERVICE

Capt. Ingram C. Sowell to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 13th day of September 1951.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy, to rank from the date stated opposite their names:

Felix B. Stump, June 30, 1951.

Joseph W. Fowler, June 30, 1951.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, to rank from the 1st day of June 1951:

Louis H. Roddis, Jr. Neil E. Harkleroad
Charles H. Johnson, Jr. John N. Renfro

The following-named officers of the Naval Reserve to be ensigns in the Navy, to rank from the 1st day of December 1951:

Willard E. Eder

William W. Hunker

Carl C. Schmuck, Jr.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Col. David L. S. Brewster to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 16th day of September 1951.

Col. Clifton B. Cates to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 16th day of September 1951.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALASKA²

Lew M. Williams, Wrangell, Alaska, in place of B. Y. Grant, resigned.

CALIFORNIA

Ella S. Anderson, Auberry, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1951.

MISSOURI

Hubert B. Brown, Slater, Mo., in place of J. C. Hains. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1951.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 17 (legislative day of March 9), 1952:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Loy W. Henderson to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Iraq.

Donal M. McGonigal to be a consul of the United States of America.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

J. Saxton Daniel to be United States attorney for the southern district of Georgia.

IN THE ARMY

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be brigadier generals

William Edward Raab Covell
Albert Jesse Browning

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be chaplains, with rank of first lieutenant, to rank from date of appointment

Charles Edwin Brown, Jr.

John Porter Fellows III

To be first lieutenant, Medical Corps, with rank from date of appointment

Charles Herman Ransom

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

PROMOTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 502 AND 509 OF THE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947

(Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to physical examination required by law.)

To be lieutenant colonels, medical

X Robinson, Robert Walker, 19134A.

X Knauf, George Milton, 19135A.

Booth, John Austin, 19139A.

X Lackay, R. Howard, 19636A.

IN THE NAVY

TEMPORARY SERVICE

Aaron S. Merrill to be rear admiral, to rank from September 9, 1951.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR SERVICE

To be captains

Cornelius W. Flynn Charles W. Styer
Armit C. Thomas Thomas L. Sprague
Edmund E. Brady, Jr. Einar R. Johnson

To be passed assistant dental surgeon

Estes W. Murphy

IN THE MARINE CORPS

TEMPORARY SERVICE

To be brigadier general, Marine Corps Reserve

Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr.

To be lieutenant colonel

George A. Williams

To be second lieutenants

John D. Hayes

Dudley R. Carr

John J. Kalen

William E. Lunn

² See footnote 1, p. 265.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Joseph G. Hardin, Hillsboro.

CALIFORNIA

Janet R. Carroll, Pebble Beach.
Albert C. Rist, Bradley.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate March 17 (legislative day of March 9), 1951:

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Edward J. Flynn to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Australia.

REJECTION

Executive nomination rejected by the Senate March 17 (legislative day of March 9), 1951:

POSTMASTER

Antoinette T. McKechnie to be postmaster at Gearhart, Oreg.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, March 14, 1952, was read and approved.

[When the Journal covers the proceedings of the day before, the word *yesterday* may appear instead of the definite date.]

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

Mr. COLMER and Mr. BENNETT of Florida appeared before the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3331. An act for the relief of Harry L. Smith; and

H. R. 3366. An act to amend section 409 of the Interstate Commerce Act, relating to joint rates of freight forwarders and common carriers by motor vehicle.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1290. An act for the relief of William Carroll Knox; and

S. 1447. An act to remit claims of the United States on account of overpay-

ments to part-time charwomen in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2190. An act for the relief of Marguerite R. McElroy; and

H. R. 3363. An act extending the time within which applications under section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code must be made.

[Observe that bills from the Senate to the House read *An act*. If the copy should read *A bill*, change to *An act* in conformity with this rule, and place number first. Note also the following forms:]

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment the bill (H. R. 3707) making appropriations for certain expenses incident to the 1st session of the 82d Congress, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) making available the sum of \$150,000 for the construction, etc.

The message also announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 209):

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of HON. HENRY B. STEAGALL, late a Representative from the State of Alabama, etc.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On March 4, 1952:

H. R. 2886. An act to provide for the removal of oysters from the waters of York River and Queen Creek, Va., affected by sewage disposal emanating from the construction battalion training camp, at Camp Peary, Va., and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3338. An act relating to Government and other exemptions from the tax with respect to the transportation of property.

On March 7, 1952:

H. R. 2859. An act to amend the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended.

[Observe that bills coming from the President take the form of *An act*. This rule must be followed invariably, even if the copy reads *A bill*.]

MRS. VIRGINIA THRIFT

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 321) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Mrs. Virginia Thrift, widow of Chester R. Thrift, late an employee of the House, an amount equal to 6 months' salary compensation at the rate he was receiving at the time of his death, and an additional amount not to exceed \$250 to defray funeral expenses of the said Chester R. Thrift.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Rules, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3331. An act for the relief of Harry L. Smith; and

H. R. 3366. An act to amend section 409 of the Interstate Commerce Act, relating to joint rates of freight forwarders and common carriers by motor vehicle.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Rules, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 2859. An act to amend the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

JOHN SIMS

The Clerk called the first bill on the Private Calendar, H. R. 399, for the relief of John Sims.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to John Sims, Mobile, Ala., the sum of \$5,000.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. SIKES: In line 4, after the word "pay", add a comma and the following words: "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SIKES, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on [not upon] the table.

PAUL BARRERE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1984, for the relief of Paul Barrere.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 962. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Holehan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1077. An act for the relief of William A. Haag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

[In the reference of Senate acts to House committees the name of the committee will be repeated after each act, though there may be several acts referred to the same committee.]

Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union

EMERGENCY TARIFF

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2435) imposing temporary duties upon certain agricultural products, and so forth.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2435, the emergency tariff bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2435, with Mr. McCORMACK in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

TITLE I

EMERGENCY TARIFF

That on and after the day following the passage of this act, for the period of 6 months, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the following articles,

when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Virgin Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), the rates of duty which are prescribed by this section, namely:

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Hampshire offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MERROW: Page 2, line 1, after the word "bushel", insert "Provided, That wheat in transit upon the Great Lakes shall not be subject to the duty hereby imposed."

[Mr. KILDAY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. McCORMACK, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 2435, had come to no resolution thereon.

Conference report and statement

Conference reports and statements to be set in 6½-point.

Use 6-point slug before and after conference report and statement.

In the Senate place the names of Senators first. In the House the names of Members are to be first.

Follow copy literally in the report. Observe the form *Amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, etc.*, and when the amendment is to make an independent paragraph, the phrase *And the Senate [or House] agree to the same* will be a paragraph by itself; otherwise it will be run in after the amendment with a semicolon. Examples of each are given in the report following.

In the statement change *numbered*, when in copy, to *No.*, as *amendment No. 1*, but do not supply *No.* or *amendment* if omitted in copy; otherwise regular style will prevail.

Note particularly that in Senate copy of conference reports the form *Amendment numbered 1, etc.*, is generally stricken from the beginning of the paragraph by the clerks.

(See pp. 313-315 for styles of conference report set as House report and as Senate document.)

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 12)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7160) to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture, and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend

and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In the House bill insert

"Puerto Rico and the" after the word "to", in line 16, on page 2; insert "Puerto Rico and" after the word "to" in lines 7 and 23 on page 4; before the word "all" in line 11 on page 4, and after the word "to" in line 5 on page 5; and insert "Puerto Rico or" after the word "of" in line 10 on page 4, after the word "which" in line 14 on page 4, after the word "If" in line 18 on page 4, and after the word "to" in lines 2 and 3 on page 5; and the Senate agree to the same.

H. P. FULMER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CLYDE R. HOEY,
By L. M.
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
STYLES BRIDGES,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

[Six-point slug here. Extracts in statement to be quoted.]

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7160) to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

On amendment No. 1: This amendment eliminates Alaska from the benefits of title I of the bill. The House recedes with an amendment giving such benefits to Alaska.

On amendments Nos. 3 and 4: These amendments provide for an equal allotment of aid under title I in the amount of \$20,000 to each State and to the Territory of Hawaii each year before the remainder is allotted on the basis of farm population; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17: These amendments are for the purposes of making section 22 of the bill apply to the Territory of Hawaii; and the House recedes.

H. P. FULMER (except
amendment No. 19),
CLARENCE CANNON,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

[Six-point slug after the statement.]

Pension bills

PENSIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, private pension bills and bills relating

to pension legislation are in order for consideration today.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5214) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors; and, pending that, I would like to ask if we can make some arrangement as to the time for general debate.

The motion of Mr. BUSH was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House, with Mr. McCORMACK in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill H. R. 5214.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Hattie Hjelmberg, widow of William Hjelmberg, late of the 4th Company United States Coast Artillery Corps, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 6507) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war, and I ask unanimous consent that this bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection, and the Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Mary M. Lytel, helpless and dependent daughter of Isaac Lytel, late of Company D, 118th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Amendments

[As figures are now used in bills to express sums of money, dates, paragraph numbers, etc., amendments involving such expressions

must be set in figures thus: Strike out "\$840" and insert "\$1,000", etc. For other enumerations in bill style, see rule 2.8, p. 5.]

The next business on the Speaker's table was the bill (H. R. 4167) to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, returned from the Senate with sundry amendments.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments, as follows:

First amendment: Page 2, line 20, after the word "law", insert "or unless hereafter modified or repealed."

Add to line 21, as follows:

"Provided, That soldiers and sailors who lost either an arm or a leg during the late war shall be exempt from paying any special tax as peddlers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars."

[Observe that amendments are quoted when preceded by 6½-point introduction.]

Mr. MAGEE. I move the following amendments:

The amendments were read as follows:

In line 3, after the word "condemned", insert "cast-iron cannon."

In line 5, strike out "to be used" and insert "for use and ornamentation."

Page 2, line 14, strike out "southern."

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, in line 25, after the word "book", to strike out "cases" and insert "rests"; in the same line, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$2,500", so as to make the clause read:

For purchase of ice, buckets, file holders, bookrests, and clocks, \$8,600; \$2,500 of this sum to be expended for shelving and file holders in the second auditor's office.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out the words "from the date of her husband's death."

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. DEANE.

Mr. MACHROWICZ and to include a resolution of the American Legion.

Mr. FARRINGTON (at the request of Mr. ASPINALL) and to include certain letters, notwithstanding the fact that the extension exceeds two pages of the RECORD, etc.

Mr. FLOOD in four instances.

Mr. ZABLOCKI in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MCCARTHY (at the request of Mr. MARSHALL) and to include other extraneous material.

Mr. LARCADE in four instances and to include newspaper articles.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. VINSON (at the request of Mr. BROWN of Georgia), for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

Mr. WIDNALL (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), for 1 day, on account of official business.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

Adjournment, recess, and evening session

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to its order heretofore entered, adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 18, 1952, at 12 o'clock noon.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The hour for the recess has arrived. The Chair will state that should he be absent this evening the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. CAMP, will act as Speaker pro tempore.

The hour of half past 4 o'clock having arrived, the House, in pursuance of its order, took a recess until half past 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION

The recess having expired, the House reassembled at half past 7 o'clock p. m. and was called to order by Mr. CAMP as Speaker pro tempore.

[Follow copy as to expressing time of adjournment, as 6 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m., or 6:25 p. m. If necessary, the headings *Recess* and *Adjournment* must be supplied in House and Senate copy.]

MOTION TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEE

MARCH 17, 1952.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Pursuant to clause 4 of rule XXVII, I, PERCY J. PRIEST, move to discharge the Committee on Banking and Currency from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2887) entitled "A bill transferring certain functions of the Price Administrator, with respect to petroleum and petroleum products, to the Petroleum Administrator for War," which was referred to said committee March 7, 1952, in support of which motion the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives affix their signatures, to wit:

1. Percy J. Priest.
2. Oren Harris.
217. William E. Hess.
218. James G. Polk.

This motion was entered upon the Journal, entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with signatures thereto, and referred to the Calendar of Motions To Discharge Committees, February 21, 1952.

House briefs

[The briefs follow at end of day's proceedings. Heads and dashes to be used as shown here.]

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

457. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to existing appropriations for the Department of Justice (H. Doc. No. 273); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

458. A letter from the Chairman, Wage Stabilization Board, transmitting the eighth report on the operations of the Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

[Use the following form if only one communication is submitted—7½-point:]

194. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the estimated cost of revised central heating, lighting, and power-plant project, Washington, D. C. (H. Doc. No. 102), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed.

[Note the insertion of (H. Doc. No. —) in cases where papers are ordered to be printed as a document. To be inserted only when ordered to be printed or its equivalent appears in copy.]

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. ROGERS: Committee on Education and Labor. S. 4681. An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to legalize the incorporation of national trades unions," approved June 29, 1886; without amendment (Rept. No. 1063). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WOOD of Georgia: Committee on Un-American Activities. Report on proceedings against Sidney Buchman; without amendment (Rept. No. 1293). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 12946. A bill to relieve destitution, to broaden the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and to create employment by providing for and expediting a public-works program; without amendment (Rept. No. 1765). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 285. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 12946, a bill to relieve destitution, to broaden the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and to create employment by providing for and expediting a public-works program; without amendment (Rept. No. 1766). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HART: Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Report of the joint committee on the President's economic report; without amendment (Rept. No. 169). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Use above form also when only one report is submitted.]

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MITCHELL: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 1825. A bill for the relief of William M. Stoddard; with amendment (Rept. No. 155). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SPRINGER: Committee on Armed Services. S. 2445. An act for the relief of Clarence R. Killion; with amendment (Rept. No. 156). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

[Use above form also when only one report is submitted]

ADVERSE REPORTS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3347. A bill for the relief of Edward Dietrich, a veteran of the World War (Rept. No. 1054). Laid on the table.

Mr. STANLEY: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 188. Resolution to provide for printing of 1,000 additional copies of the hearings held before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House on the bill H. R. 10517, entitled "For increasing and stabilizing the price level of commodities, and for other purposes" (Rept. No. 1035). Ordered to be printed.

[Use above form also when only one report is submitted]

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MURDOCK (by request):

H. R. 6439. A bill to authorize the addition of land to the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, Va., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 6440. A bill to revive and reenact section 6 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes," approved December 22, 1944; to the Committee on Public Works.

[Use the following form when only one bill or resolution is submitted:]

93073°—53—21

Under clause 3 of rule XXII,

Mr. EATON introduced a bill (H. R. 7568) to increase the cost of the public building at Woodbury, N. J., which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

[Use the following form when submitted by the Speaker if *By the Speaker* is not in copy:]

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, memorializing Congress to impose a tax upon all imported products equal to the difference between par of exchange and current quotations of exchange of those countries which, by going off the gold basis, have depreciated their currencies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALLECK: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, urging Congress to enact, etc.; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GORDON of Illinois:

H. R. 11290. A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war; to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

By Mr. D'EWART:

H. R. 6146. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Marcelene Jane Johnson; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING (by request):

H. R. 6151. A bill for the relief of Berjoubie Andreassian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

[Use the following form if only one bill or resolution is submitted:]

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. BATTLE introduced a bill (H. R. 6322) authorizing the Secretary of the Army to donate to the Parents' Association of Public School No. 52, Broadway and Academy Street, New York City, two German cannons or fieldpieces, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

[Use the following form when submitted by the Speaker if *By the Speaker* is not in copy:]

2395. Petition of M. G. Sperry and E. L. Seal, relating to the American Legion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2396. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Kay Edmonston, Washington, D. C., relative to a grievance against J. Edgar Hoover and others, dated March 8, 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2397. By Mr. LEA: Petition of citizens of Danville, Ill., protesting against legislation restricting the freedom of worship (H. R. 4388); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

[Use the following form if only one petition, etc., is submitted:]

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

14. Mr. BLACKNEY presented a petition of 33 members of the Women's Hos-

pital Auxiliary, of Flint, Mich., favoring passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

[Showing use of italic lines over petitions, etc.:]

[Omitted from the Record of March 4, 1952]

2349. By Mr. PATMAN: House Concurrent Resolution 13 of the Texas Legislature, urging immediate official recognition by the United States of the Government of Mexico as administered by President Obregon; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

[Submitted March 5, 1952]

2360. By Mr. DELANEY (by request): Cablegram from the Asociación de Hacendados y Colonos, of Cuba, urging larger concessions to Cuban sugar and tobacco in the reciprocity treaty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

[If *et al.* is used in petitions, change it to *and others.*]

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD INDEX

RULES AND EXAMPLES

Set in 6½-point on 7½-point slug, Record measure (14 picas); biweekly, solid. In bound Record, 2-point lead before each cap line; also use lead in History of Bills and Resolutions before each flush line.

In bound Record index, use red figures only.

Cap lines flush, blue underscore; italic lines flush, red underscore; entries 1 em; overs 2 ems; where a 3-em dash is used as a ditto or an italic sidehead is run into text, the overruns above and below will be 2 ems also.

Spell months if in brackets or parentheses (except in citations) even when followed by the day of the month.

Abbreviate States after all geographic names throughout index, as N. Y., N. Mex., etc.

Comma precedes folio figures.

Names of vessels in italic—U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, steamship *Raleigh*.

All standing committee lines (House and Senate) when set flush and caps will be set as a separate line. Do not run in entries on these lines.

Use roman for words in parentheses as (Omitted in Record), (Appendix), (deceased), (administrator), (newspaper), (magazine), (vessel), (House), (Senate), (city), (State), and (Governor of Maryland), but use italic for (*late Senator from New York*), (*former Representative from Maryland*).

Record, referring to Congressional Record, cap and lowercase.

Index cards that read back to subject must be followed.

Observe the following forms: (Omitted in Record), (Rept. 349), (S. Rept. 25), (S. Rept. —), (H. Rept. 41), (H. Rept. —), (S. Doc. 23), (H. Doc. 47), (H. J. Res. 26), (H. Con. Res. 5), (H. Res. 7), (S. Res. 7), (S. J. Res. 6), (S. Con. Res. 7), (S. 1495; H. Rept. 712), (H. R. 1252; S. Rept. 214).

[Public Law 16.]

(See bill S. 546—George bill.)

If the numbers of several bills are given, use this form: S. 24, 2486; H. R. 217, 2287, etc.; that is, do not repeat S. or H. R. with each number. Separate the Senate and House bills by a semicolon.

Use colon after italic and roman indented sideheads. Example:

Ship-repair facilities: resolution for, etc. (see H. Res. 450).

Munitions dump: remarks in House relative to, etc., A989.

In cap lines use small-cap "v." in place of against, in legal cases.

Court cases in italic.

Asterisk indicates action on bill.

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ANDERSON, CLINTON P. (*a Senator from New Mexico*).

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— Boston Tea Party, 131.

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[NOTE.—A 3-em dash after article, editorial, etc., to be used under a Senator's or Congressman's name.]

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Bills to amend act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary (see bills S. 2161, 2182).

New York: bill for appointment of two additional judges for southern district of (see bill S. 1288).

— bill for appointment of one additional judge for eastern district of (see bill H. R. 7397).

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— bill to provide for compulsory school attendance of children (see bill S. 2040).

Wahlers Hill: bill making appropriation for improvement and repair of (see bill H. R. 9694).

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Washington Monument: relative to repair of elevator in, 1569.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, relief of contractors for construction of (see bill H. R. 6321).

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SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.*Communication from*

American Fleet in foreign waters: estimate of appropriation for purchase of a historical pictorial record of (H. Doc. 76), 1162.

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Remarks in Senate relative to tariff on, 1205, 1283.

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Army appropriation bill (H. R. 5010): on amendment reducing appropriation for pay of the Army, 1234.

— on amendment to grant honorable discharges to enlisted men upon their own application, 1235.

[Contract titles of bills and resolutions if run in, omitting the words *bill for* and *resolution to*, as follows:]

A. A. RAVEN (steamship), relief of owners (see bill H. R. 6408).

ABANDONED PROPERTY. See CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

ALASKA, increase in percentage of national forest receipts to be paid to (see bill H. R. 5950).

Bill to create a fish commission in (see bill H. R. 5951).

ARCHAMBAULT, GEORGE, increase pension (see bill H. R. 6488).

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KOHLER, WALTER J., JR. (Governor of Wisconsin), editorial from Madison (Wis.) Free Press relative to, A915.

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Buchanan, 1372.

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MARYLAND (dredge), relief of owners (see bill H. R. 1942).

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Resolution to investigate importation of oil from (see S. Res. 138).

[Follow copy when index cards read back to cap subject.]

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[Use above forms when only one item is listed; if more than one item appears, the words "Article," "Memorial of legislature," or "Remarks in House," etc., will be set as italic flush heads, but not under Congressmen's or Senators' names.]

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WEEKS v. UNITED STATES, decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in case of, 5951.

[Indent matter immediately following flush heads if a subhead follows which reads back to the flush line. (See first entry under President of the United States, p. 276.) Observe that public bills, resolutions, amendments, reports, letters, communications, petitions, and bills relating to corporations, societies, vessels, or like subjects are treated the same as private bills.]

History of bills and resolutions in biweekly index

S. 1669—To clarify the law relative to allowances for mileage of graduates of the United States Military Academy and transportation of their dependents on assignment to their first duty station and to the mileage allowance of persons entering the United States Military Academy as cadets.

Mr. Ribicoff: Committee on Armed Services, 712.

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Amended and passed House; title amended, 1692.

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[NOTE.—If semicolon appears in copy, change to "and".]

Examined and signed, 5181, 5186.

Presented to the President, 5207.

See bill H. R. 5296. (Omitted in Record.)

H. R. 6877—To permit a compact or agreement between the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming respecting the disposition and apportionment of the waters of the Colorado River, and for other purposes.

Mr. Jones; agreed to, 2882.

Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 191), 2842.

Debated, 2880.

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House disagrees with Senate amendments and asks for conference, 1988.

Conferees appointed, 1988.

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Referred to Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, 2927.

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Reported back (S. Rept. 10) and passed Senate, 5002.

Laid on the table (S. 44 passed in lieu), 5003.

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Passed Senate (in lieu of S. 1334), 1769.

Laid on the table (S. J. Res. 116 passed in lieu), 2058.

Examined and signed, 5288, 5307.

Presented to the President, 5400.

Approved [Public Law 12], 1234.

In Senate placed on the calendar, 2763.

[In history of bills, use lowercase in Members' names; in titles of bills, follow document style as to the use of figures and abbreviations; etc., not *and so forth*. Follow copy as to the omission of the word "the" in or before committee.]

Bound Record

[In permanent Record History of Bills, actions run in with period and em dash. Indentions and overs . One 2-point lead before each flush cap line; also use lead before each flush line in History of Bills.]

S. 1936—To provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes.

Amended and passed House (in lieu of H. R. 5727), 154.—Senate disagrees to House amendment and requests conference, 168.—Conferees appointed, 168, 351.—House insists upon its amendment and agrees to conference, 351.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1590), 367, 369.—Agreed to, 469, 480.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 475.—Examined and signed, 519, 521.—Presented to the President, 586.—Approved [Public Law 415], 759.

H. R. 6818—Authorizing the temporary appointment or advancement of commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in time of war or national emergency, and for other purposes.

Mr. Bland; Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2838.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1995), 3470.—Passed House, 3551.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3645.—Reported without amendment (S. Rept. 1551), 6283.—Amended and passed Senate, 6647.—House concurs in Senate amendments, 6714.—Examined and signed, 6723, 6741.—Presented to the President, 6775.—Vetoed (H. Doc. 829), 6842.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1875-1876

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Senate
and House
Journals

Nomina-
tions,
Reports,
etc.

Foreign
languages

Index

23. SENATE AND HOUSE JOURNALS

GENERAL RULES

The Journals are set in 7½-point on 8½-point slug (except votes, which are 6-point on 6½-point slug and appear in columns), Record measure, and as a rule Record style prevails.

Messages from the President are set in 7½-point, and extracts in same are quoted.

Abbreviate States as provided on page 142, except in amendments, which must be set bill style.

In amendments, matter stricken out must be set in roman, quoted; and matter inserted must be set in italic, bill style.

Omit comma between name of Senator or Representative and State in duplicate names, thus: Mr. Johnson of Colorado.

In the Journals names of Members are set in caps and small caps.

Note use of semicolon in Papers Referred (p. 281).

Use 1 lead only on each side of small-cap heads.

Where 7½-point small-cap heads make more than one line, set all but the last line on a 7½-point slug.

Use 6½-point cap line for centerheads showing time of meeting after recess taken in a day's proceedings.

Addresses of visitors to Chamber in either House are set in 7½-point and quoted.

Omit (*H. Doc. No. 17*, etc.) if appearing in Senate copy in connection with any matter which has been ordered printed as an executive document.

Note instructions on page 291 regarding "rundowns" in setting votes in Senate and House Journals.

For abbreviations of bills, resolutions, etc., see page 145.

Capitalize the word "Act" in all bill matter.

Indented matter will be set 2 ems for paragraphs and 1 em for overs; if more indented matter follows, indent accordingly.

SENATE

[Observe punctuation and paragraphing]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1952

The VICE PRESIDENT called the Senate to order, and the Chaplain offered prayer, or

The Vice President being absent, Mr. PAUL H. DOUGLAS, from the State of Illinois, called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon, and the Chaplain offered prayer.

QUESTION OF FORUM

Mr. McFARLAND raised a question as to the presence of a quorum;

Whereupon

The VICE PRESIDENT directed the roll to be called;

When

Fifty-seven Senators answered to their names, as follows:

Aiken	Connally	Lehman
Anderson	Fulbright	McMahon
Byrd	George	Saltonstall
Cain	Kerr	Wiley

A quorum being present,

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks:

Mr. President: The House of Representatives has passed the following bill and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 7158. An act to amend the Army Appropriation Act, approved July 11, 1932, so as to release appropriations for the completion of the acquisition of real estate in certain cases and making additional appropriations therefor; and

H. J. Res. 138. Joint resolution to repeal so much of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1932, as provides for the sale of Camp Eustis, Va.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed two enrolled bills, viz, S. 1881 and H. R. 5622, I am directed to bring the same to the Senate for the signature of its President.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the final report of the Select Committee on Foreign Aid be printed as a House document, and that 5,000 additional copies of volume I be printed, of which 3,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, to be distributed by the House folding room and 2,000 copies shall be for the use of the Select Committee on Foreign Aid.

When said concurrent resolution was considered,

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on House Administration, were agreed to:

[Do not close italic insert with a period unless it is part of the amendment.]

Page 1, line 2, after "That", insert *there be printed six thousand five hundred copies of*

Page 1, line 3, strike out "be printed as a House document and" and insert (*House Report Numbered 1845*)

Page 1, line 4, strike out "that 5,000 additional copies of volume I be printed".

Page 1, line 6, strike out "Representatives to be distributed by the House" and insert *Representatives*,

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following petitions, etc., which were referred as indicated:

A resolution adopted by the Finnish Women's Clubs of the Minnesota-Wisconsin district, remonstrating against the passage of House bill 9604, to take profiteering out of war and to equalize the burdens of war; to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, urging the enactment of legislation to provide for further flood control on the White River; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CARLSON presented a resolution adopted by Coffeyville Post, No. 20, American Legion, of Coffeyville, Kans., praying the enactment of legislation providing adequate relief for disabled ex-servicemen; which

was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LODGE presented the following petition and memorial, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

A resolution adopted by Local No. 3, United Office and Professional Workers of America, of Boston, Mass., favoring the appropriation of further relief funds for the unemployed; and

A resolution adopted by the board of directors, Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, Inc., of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against the appropriation of additional relief funds save for the minimum needs of the unemployed, and favoring the reduction of governmental expenditures as a step toward permanent recovery.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on Armed Services, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon, as follows:

S. 1733. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the president of the Milwaukee Press Club, of Milwaukee, Wis., the bell of the wrecked cruiser *Milwaukee* (Rept. No. 198); and

S. 1824. A bill to provide for the relief of certain officers of the Naval Reserve Force, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 199).

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. KEFAUVER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the following bills and joint resolution:

S. 1881. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, as amended, to establish a Hawaiian Homes Commission, granting certain powers to the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5622. An act providing for the appraisal and sale of the Vashon Island Military Reservation in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 594. Joint resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the policies

employed by manufacturers in distributing motor vehicles, accessories and parts, and the policies of dealers in selling motor vehicles at retail, as these policies affect the public interest.

The VICE PRESIDENT thereupon signed the same, and they were delivered to the committee to be presented to the President of the United States.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

Bills were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as follows:

By Mr. LEHMAN:

S. 2203. A bill to provide for the consolidation or redistribution of the powers and duties of the several executive departments of the Government of the United States relating to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 2204. A bill for the relief of Christian Christensen; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GEORGE:

S. 3785. A bill for the relief of the Fitzgerald Leader; and

S. 3786. A bill for the relief of the Ocilla Star; to the Committee on Finance.

PAPERS REFERRED

Papers in the cases hereinafter mentioned, to accompany bills heretofore introduced, were taken from the files and referred, under the rule, as follows:

William H. Van Name; John B. Hamblin; Hannah Vandenburg; Mary C. F. Warren; David Granger; and James Grogan; to the Committee on Finance.

JOINT SESSION TO RECEIVE COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. McFARLAND submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1); which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 6th day of January 1952, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of

the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

Ordered, That the Secretary request the concurrence of the House of Representatives therein.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. McFARLAND submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Res. 4); which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Miller, his secretary:

Mr. President: The President of the United States approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

On January 10, 1952:

S. 1934. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Huntington & Ohio Bridge Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a highway and street railway bridge across the Ohio River, between the city of Huntington, W. Va., and a point opposite in the State of Ohio.

On January 12, 1952:

S. 1794. An act to authorize the Secretary of Defense to release the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad & Bridge Co. from reconstructing its highway and approaches across its bridge at Memphis, Tenn.; and

S. J. Res. 111. Joint resolution to authorize an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the 10th Pan American Sanitary Conference.

Ordered, That the Secretary notify the House of Representatives thereof.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT

On motion by Mr. GEORGE, and by unanimous consent,

[Overs flush.]

The Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 41) authorizing the sine die adjournment of the present session of Congress on May 29, 1951.

On the question of agreeing to the said concurrent resolution,

It was determined { Yeas----- 40
in the negative----- } Nays----- 40
[Rundown, 7½ ems, [Rundown, 12
7½-point] ems, 7½-point]

On motion by Mr. SALTONSTALL, The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present, Senators who voted in the affirmative are—

Aiken	Benton	Bridges
Anderson	Brewster	Byrd
Bennett	Bricker	Kefauver

Senators who voted in the negative are—

Eastland	Fulbright	Hayden
Ferguson	George	Hunt
	Green	McCarran

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President voted in the negative.

So the concurrent resolution was not agreed to.

Ordered, That the Secretary notify the House of Representatives thereof.

MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE

On motion by Mr. HILL,

The Senate resumed the consideration of its unfinished business, viz, the bill (S. 1039) for the public protection of maternity and infancy and providing a method of cooperation between the Government of the United States and the several States.

Mr. HILL raised a question as to the presence of a quorum;

Whereupon

The VICE PRESIDENT directed the roll to be called;

When

Forty Senators answered to their names, as follows:

Aiken	Jenner	Lodge	Martin
Ives	Knowland	Long	Maybank

The number of Senators present not constituting a quorum,

The VICE PRESIDENT directed the names of the absentees to be called;

When

Four Senators answered to their names, as follows:

Cordon	Thye	Young
McKellar		

A quorum not being present,

On motion by Mr. MCFARLAND,

Ordered, That the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of the absent Senators.

Pending the execution of the order, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. LANGER, Mr. NEELY, and Mr. WILEY appeared and answered to their names.

A quorum being present,

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The bills and joint resolutions, except H. R. 9605 and H. R. 10055, this day received from the House of Representatives for concurrence, were severally read the first and second times by unanimous consent.

Ordered, That the bills H. R. 7534 and H. R. 7874 be referred to the Committee on Public Works;

That the bill H. R. 8780 be referred to the Committee on Agriculture;

That the bills H. R. 9257 and H. R. 9286 and the joint resolution H. J. Res. 613 be referred to the Committee on Rules;

That the bill H. R. 9816 be referred to the Committee on Public Works; and

That the joint resolution H. J. Res. 627 be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RECESS

On motion by Mr. MCFARLAND, at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.,

The Senate took a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1952

(Legislative day of Friday, January 24, 1952)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon, and the Chaplain offered prayer.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

On motion by Mr. MCFARLAND, The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and, after the consideration of executive business,

On motion by Mr. MCFARLAND, at 5 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.,

The Senate, as in legislative session, took a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

HOUSE

[Observe the punctuation and paragraphing and that datelines are set in case 130 caps, centered. Follow Record style in the treatment of names and Members of Congress.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1952

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 24, 1952, was read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS

Executive and other communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

19. A letter from the Chairman, National Archives, transmitting the report of the National Archives Trust Fund Board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

20. A letter from the Postmaster General, Chairman, Board of Trustees, transmitting the report of operations of the Postal Savings System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (H. Doc. No. 11); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

[Use the following form if only one executive communication is transmitted:]

An executive communication, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, was referred as follows:

719. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill, entitled "A bill to clarify the act of August 17, 1950, providing for the conversion of national banks into, and their merger and consolidation with, State banks," was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On June 20, 1949:

H. R. 2361. An act to provide for the reorganization of Government agencies, and for other purposes.

On June 21, 1949:

H. R. 1337. An act to authorize the sale of certain public lands in Alaska to the Alaska Council of Boy Scouts

of America for recreation and other public purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5060. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. SALTONSTALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message further announced that the President had informed the Senate that on June 13, 1949, he had approved and signed a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 314. An act authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station to the city of Crawford, Nebr., and for other purposes.

ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, which was read, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, D. C., January 7, 1949.
The honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIRS: I am presenting herewith my economic report to the Congress, as required under the Employment Act of 1946.

In preparing this report, I have had the advice and assistance of the Council of Economic Advisers, members of the Cabinet, and heads of the independent agencies.

Together with this report I am transmitting a report, the Annual

Economic Review, January 1949, prepared for me by the Council of Economic Advisers in accordance with section 4 (c) (2) of the Employment Act of 1946.

Respectfully,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report and ordered to be printed.

RECESS

At 12 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m. the House stood in recess until 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.

AFTER RECESS—12:46 P. M.

The SPEAKER called the House to order.

A FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress on January 5, 1949; and

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress on January 6, 1949, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States.

JOINT SESSION TO RECEIVE THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Doorkeeper announced the President pro tempore and Members of the Senate, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned them.

Whereupon, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 1, the Speaker called the joint session of the two Houses to order.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. McCORMACK, Mr. DOUGHTON, and Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts members on the part of the House of the committee to escort the President into the Hall of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate appointed Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. WHERRY members on the part of the Senate of the committee to escort the President into the Hall of the House.

The Doorkeeper announced Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires of foreign governments, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned them.

The Doorkeeper announced the members of the President's Cabinet, who entered the Hall of the House and took seats assigned them.

The President of the United States, at 1 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m., escorted by the committee on the part of both Houses, entered the Hall of the House and, at the Clerk's desk, delivered the following message:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress, I am happy to report to this 81st Congress that the state of the Union is good. Our Nation is better able than ever before to meet the needs of the American people and to give them their fair chance in the pursuit of happiness. It is foremost among the nations of the world in the search for peace.

At 1 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m. the President retired from the Hall of the House, accompanied by the members of his Cabinet.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires of foreign governments retired from the Hall of the House.

The SPEAKER declared the joint session of the two Houses dissolved.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore and Members of the Senate then returned to their Chamber.

The SPEAKER then called the House to order.

ROLLCALL CORRECTION

On motion of Mr. JACKSON of California, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That rollcall No. 3 be corrected to show him present and voting in the negative.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McCORMACK submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to (H. Res. 43):

Resolved, That during the 81st Congress, the Committee on Appropriations shall be composed of 45 members.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

MEMBERS-ELECT SWORN IN

The following Members-elect, whose credentials had been received by the Clerk of the House, presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law: Mr. CHESTER C. GORSKI, from the 44th District of the State of New York; Mr. ANTHONY F. TAURIELLO, from the 43d District of the State of New York.

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE OF ROY
AGAINST JENKS

Mr. KERR, by direction of the Committee on Elections No. 3, reported (Rept. No. 2255) the resolution (H. Res. 482) in the contested-election case of Alphonse Roy against Arthur B. Jenks, from the First Congressional District of the State of New Hampshire.

Said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REFERENCE OF BILL H. R. 3700

On motion of Mr. BONNER, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Government Operations was discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3700) to provide for the return to the former owners of the real property at Camp Stewart, Ga.

When said bill was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

SUBCOMMITTEE TO SIT

On motion of Mr. SADOWSKI, by unanimous consent, the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which Mr. PRIEST is chairman, was granted permission to sit during general debate in the session of the House today.

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

On motion of Mr. DOUGHTON, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Ways and Means was granted permission until midnight Saturday, January 15, 1949, to file a report (Rept. No. 1) on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 85) to exempt from the tax on admissions amounts paid for admission tickets sold by authority of the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect in January 1949.

RECESS

At 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m., the House stood in recess until 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.

AFTER RECESS—12:50 P. M.

The SPEAKER called the House to order.

UNITED STATES SURPLUS PROPERTY ACT
OF 1944

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State on the operations of the Department of State under section 32 (b) (2) of Public Law 584, 79th Congress, as required by that law.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 14, 1952.

The message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

APPOINTMENT TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which was read, as follows:

MARCH 14, 1952.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,

The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In conformity with section 124 of Public Law 472, 80th Congress, I have this date appointed the Honorable JAMES P. RICHARDS to represent the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation for the 81st Congress.

This appointment fills the existing vacancy.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN KEE.

NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL
COMMISSION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read, as follows:

HON. SAM RAYBURN,

Speaker, House of Representatives, United States Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I herewith submit my resignation as a member of

the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission.

Respectfully yours,
HOMER THORNBERRY.

The resignation was accepted.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

The SPEAKER, pursuant to the provisions of section 4863, Revised Statutes of the United States, announced the appointment of Mr. THORNBERRY as a Director of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf.

ROLLCALLS

The Committee resumed its session; and after some further time spent therein,

The SPEAKER resumed the chair, When Mr. SMITH of Virginia, Chairman, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration said bill, finding itself without a quorum,

CALL IN COMMITTEE

The roll was called,
When the following-named Members failed to answer—

[Roll No. 157]

Andresen,	Chatham	Gorski, N. Y.
August H.	Chesney	Gregory

Thereupon the Speaker announced that 311 Members had answered to their names, a quorum.

The Committee resumed its session; and after some still further time spent therein,

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KEEFE made the point of order that a quorum was not present.

A quorum not being present,

On motion of Mr. PRIEST, a call of the House was ordered.

The doors were closed.

The roll was called,

When the following-named Members failed to answer—

[Roll No. 162]

Andresen,	Cavalcante	Gore
August H.	Celler	Gossett

Thereupon the Speaker announced that 330 Members had answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The doors were opened.

AUTOMATIC ROLLCALL

The question being put, viva voce,
Will the House now consider said resolution?

The SPEAKER announced that two-thirds of the Members present had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New York objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,
The roll was called under clause 4, rule XV,

When there ap- peared-----	{ Yeas----- 270
	{ Nays----- 1
[Roundup, 7½ ems, 7½-point]	[Roundup, 12 ems, 7½-point]

[Roll No. 199]

Those voting in the affirmative—

Abbitt	Davis, Wis.	Karst
Abernethy	Deane	Karsten

Voting in the negative—

Williams of New York

So the House decided to consider the resolution.

After debate,

On motion of Mr. BUSH, the previous question was ordered on the resolution to its adoption or rejection, and, under the operation thereof, the resolution was agreed to.

YEA-AND-NAY VOTE

The question being put,
Will the House agree to said amendment?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New York demanded that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which demand was supported by one-fifth of the Members present, so the yeas and nays were ordered.

It was decided in the affirmative -----	{ Yeas---- 225
	{ Nays---- 181
	{ Answered present. 1
[Roundup, 7½ ems, 7½-point]	[Roundup, 12 ems, 7½-point]

[Roll No. 172]

Those voting in the affirmative—

Abbitt	Barrett, Wyo.	Brehm
Abernethy	Bates, Mass.	Brown, Ga.

Those voting in the negative—

Addonizio	Combs	Heffernan
Albert	Corbett	Heller

Answered present—

Poulson

So the amendment was agreed to. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New York demanded the reading of the engrossed copy of said bill.

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY
APPROPRIATION, 1950

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, pursuant to clause (2) (a), rule XI, reported (Rept. No. 228) the bill (H. R. 3333) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

Said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KEEFE reserved all points of order on said bill.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

On motion of Mr. FOGARTY, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That, notwithstanding any rule, the bill (H. R. 3333) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, may be in order for consideration on tomorrow, Wednesday, March 9, 1949.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON
THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. FOGARTY, pursuant to a special order agreed to on March 8, 1949, moved that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 3333) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

Pending which,

On motion of Mr. FOGARTY, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That the time for general debate on said bill shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, be equally divided, and be controlled by Mr. FOGARTY and Mr. KEEFE.

The motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole was agreed to.

Accordingly,

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of said bill; and after some time spent therein,

The SPEAKER resumed the chair, When Mr. TRIMBLE, Chairman, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration said bill, had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

By unanimous consent, the previous question was ordered on the bill to its passage or rejection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read a third time by title.

Mr. TABER moved to recommit the bill (H. R. 3333) to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith, with the following amendment:

On page 24, lines 8 to 17, strike out the first proviso, and insert *Provided, That the Director of the Budget finds it necessary to meet increased costs.*

On motion of Mr. FOGARTY, by unanimous consent, the previous question was ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House recommit said bill? The motion to recommit was not agreed to.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House pass said bill? So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said bill was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS

When said resolution was considered,

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on House Administration, were agreed to:

Line 1, strike out "affective" and insert *effective*

Line 4, strike out "\$5,000" and insert \$2,500

The resolution, as amended, was then agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said resolution, as amended, was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the following amendments of the Senate in disagreement (Nos. 7, 7½, 11, 13, 32, 46, 52, 54, 56, 63, 74, 76, 77, and 85):

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 10, line 10, after "responsibility", insert: *Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,700,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be transferred to the Department of the Navy.*

Senate amendment No. 7½: Page 10, line 10, after "responsibility", insert: *Provided further, That no part of this appropriation or contract authorization shall be used—*

(A) *to start any new construction project for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year; or*

(B) *to start any new construction project the currently estimated cost of which exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such budget;*

unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically approves the start of such construction project;

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON of Texas, by unanimous consent, Senate amendments Nos. 7, 7½, 32, 52, 56, and 76 were considered en bloc.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON of Texas the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 7, 7½, 32, 52, and 76, and concurred therein.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

Pursuant to clause 6, rule XXIV, The SPEAKER directed the Private Calendar to be called.

When,

BILLS PASSED

Bills of the following titles were severally considered, read twice, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, were severally read a third time by title, and passed:

H. R. 580. A bill for the relief of the Bank of Kodiak, Kodiak, Alaska.

H. R. 583. A bill for the relief of the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co., of Juneau, Alaska.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bills severally.

Motions severally made to reconsider the votes whereby each bill on the Private Calendar was disposed of today were, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

DISASTER RELIEF

Mr. KERR moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 136) making a further ap-

propriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes.

Mr. TABER demanded a second.

By unanimous consent, a second was considered as ordered.

After debate,

The question being put,

Will the House suspend the rules and pass said joint resolution?

On a division, demanded by Mr. TABER, there appeared—yeas 123, nays 0.

So, two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and said joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the rules were suspended and said joint resolution was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said joint resolution.

VILLAGE POSTAL SERVICE

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee called up the following conference report (Rept. No. 1420):

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1479) to discontinue the operation of village delivery service in second-class post offices, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 20, 41, 45, 57, and 86.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 19, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 46, 48, 49, 50, 53, 55, 56, 59, 63, 77, 83, 84, and 85, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *including not to exceed \$2,365 for necessary per diem and traveling expenses in connection therewith*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference have not agreed on amendments numbered 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 32, 54, 60, 62, 79, 80, and 87.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House.

TOM MURRAY (except
as to amendment No.
3),

RAY W. KARST,
EDWARD H. REES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
ZALES N. ECTON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

[Note also the following:]

Page 27, after line 12, insert:

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to acquire one thousand acres, more or less, at or near Camp Kearny, California, for a site for a lighter-than-air aviation station and to pay for the same an average price of not exceeding \$100 per acre out of any funds appropriated for aviation purposes.

When said conference report was considered and agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said conference report was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

SENATE BILL, JOINT RESOLUTION, AND
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bill, joint resolution, and concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 44. An act for the relief of Arthur O. Fisher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. J. Res. 105. Joint resolution to provide unrestricted entry privileges for Sister Elizabeth Kenny; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. Con. Res. 65. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3967. An act to continue a system of nurseries and nursery

schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1950.

H. R. 4046. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 55. An act to authorize completion of construction and development of the Eden project, Wyoming.

S. 1433. An act amending Public Law 125, 80th Congress, approved June 28, 1947, as amended.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on June 21, 1949, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3957. An act to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1950.

H. R. 4046. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

On motion of Mr. McCORMACK, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday, January 10, 1949.

And then,

ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. McCORMACK, at 12 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m., the House adjourned until Monday, January 10, 1949, pursuant to a special order heretofore agreed to.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House on the following dates, after all legislative business of the day and special orders heretofore agreed to, was granted—

To Mr. RICH, Thursday, February 17, for 20 minutes; and

To Mr. REED of New York, Thursday, February 17, for 25 minutes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. IRVING, indefinitely; and
To Mr. JONES of Missouri, for 3 days.

And then,

[When only one.]

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. KENNEDY for 2 days.

ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. PRIEST, at 4 o'clock and 1 minute p. m., the House adjourned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Use above form also when only one report is submitted.]

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. NORTON: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 23. A resolution for the relief of Beatrice Kelly; without amendment (Rept. No. 3). Referred to the House Calendar.

[Use above form also when only one report is submitted.]

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6442) granting a pension to Martha A. Curtis; Committee on the Judiciary discharged, and referred to the Committee on House Administration.

A bill (H. R. 11111) granting a pension to Annie Elizabeth Clark; Committee on the Judiciary discharged, and referred to the Committee on House Administration.

[Use the following form if only one change of reference is made:]

Under clause 3 of rule XXIII, the Committee on Banking and Currency was discharged from the considera-

tion of the bill (H. R. 1551) to authorize the making of grants and loans to the States to assist in providing adequate public elementary- and secondary-school facilities, and the same was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

ADVERSE REPORT

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. KEE: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Resolution 50. Resolution to obtain information from the Secretary of State on the Palestine situation; without amendment (Rept. No. 10).

Mr. TABER: Committee on Rules. H. R. 11964. A bill for the relief of the P. J. Carlin Construction Co. (Rept. No. 1014). Laid on the table.

[Use the above form also when only one report is submitted.]

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H. R. 5206. A bill to provide for direct Federal loans to meet the housing needs of moderate-income families, to provide liberalized credit to reduce the cost of housing for such families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FERNOS-ISERN:

H. R. 5207. A bill to amend section 50 of the Organic Act of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States concerning the proposed veterans' hospital in West Haven, Conn.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 5220. A bill for the relief of George Lutley Sclater-Booth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 5224. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Filomena Siano Sanfilippo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5225. A bill for the relief of Andrea Rosasco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Use the following form if only one bill is introduced:)

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, Mr. LEA introduced a bill (H. R. 15978) granting an increase of pension to John W. Bennett, which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, peti-

tions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1091. By Mr. ELSTON: Petition of Max F. Faass and 38 other residents of Cincinnati, Ohio, urging repeal of the 20-percent excise tax on toilet goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1092. By Mr. RICH: Petition of E. B. McCuaig, Harter's Drugstore, Muncy, Pa., and other citizens of Muncy and vicinity, asking repeal of 20-percent excise tax on toilet goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

[If only one petition, use the following:]

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Votes in Senate and House Journals

Operators must observe the following forms. The figures which accompany the "yeas," "nays," etc., must be set on the same slug as those words.

House Journal

It was decided in the affirmative	-----	Yeas-----	110
		Nays-----	10
[Rundown, 7½ ems, 7½-point]	-----	Answering present	2
		[Rundown, 12 ems, 7½-point]	

It was decided in the negative	-----	Yeas-----	40
		Nays-----	100
[Rundown, 7½ ems, 7½-point]	-----	[Rundown, 12 ems, 7½-point]	

When there appeared	-----	Yeas-----	100
		Nays-----	40
[Rundown, 7½ ems, 7½-point]	-----	Answering present	3
		[Rundown, 12 ems, 7½-point]	

Senate Journal

It was determined in the negative	-----	Yeas-----	20
		Nays-----	40
[Rundown, 7½ ems, 7½-point]	-----	[Rundown, 12 ems, 7½-point]	

It was determined in the affirmative	-----	Yeas-----	46
		Nays-----	14
[Rundown, 7½ ems, 7½-point]	-----	[Rundown, 12 ems, 7½-point]	

SENATE JOURNAL INDEX

HISTORY OF BILLS AND INDEX

History of bills—Senate Journal

[Type, 7½-point on 8½-point slug, 21 picas. No. S. or H. R. in front of numbers. Allow for 4 figures on bills, 3 figures on resolutions. Indentions 4 ems; overruns 5 ems. Lower-case initial letter on action lines unless proper noun. Amendments are set in italics and must always follow brackets. Vessels in italics. Senate bills read *A bill*; House bills read *An act*.]

2194. A bill granting a pension to John D. Ball—(See bill H. R. 14063)	Page
4284. A bill to correct the military record of Alfred Clark—	49
considered and postponed indefinitely-----	49
3220. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make investigations through the Bureau of Mines of lignite coals and peat to determine the practicability of their utilization as a fuel and in producing commercial products—	10
reported with an amendment-----	10
read twice and referred-----	20
(See H. Con. Res. 65)	
reported without amendment (Rept. No. 524) -----	272
considered, amended, read the third time, and passed; title amended-----	301
[vetoed]	
11283. An act [to amend and reenact sections 4, 11, 16, 19, and 22 of the act approved December 23, 1913, and known as the Federal Reserve Act, and] to amend the ninth paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the acts approved September 7, 1916, and June 21, 1917, and to amend sections 5208 and 5209, Revised Statutes—	
received-----	182
read twice and referred-----	182
reported with amendments (Rept. No. 682) -----	288
House agrees to conference report; recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 3, 53, 61, 62, 63, 72, 75, 108, and 129 and agrees to same; it has receded from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 4, 5, 8, 14, 24, 40, 57, 83, and 124, and agrees to each with an amendment-----	481
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NOTE.—If same card occurs twice, set only one. Aline periods on right of bill number, using an en quad after the period.

Senate Journal Index

[Index is set 7½-point on 8½-point slug, 21 picas; indentions 2, 3, and 4 ems; overruns 4 ems, except after 4-em indentions the overruns are 5 ems.]

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Canada—

Extradition treaty between, and United States, removing injunction of secrecy from Executive C (77th Cong., 2d sess.)-----	Page	208
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To reimburse certain employees—(See bill H. R. 196.)		

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Overtime pay to certain, extending period for payment of—(See bills S. 2628; H. J. Res. 329, H. J. Res. 346; H. R. 6355, H. R. 7020.)		

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Committee to escort King George VI into Senate Chamber, appointed on-----		277

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Interior Department, bureaus under, providing for appointment under civil-service laws certain deputy chiefs—(See bill H. R. 3488.)

Retirement Act—

Amending as relates to retirement benefits where dual credit of service is given—(See bill S. 2644.)

Amending—

Annuitants under previous acts, to extend benefits of act of January 24, 1942, as amended, to—(See bills S. 2621, S. 2688.)

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Agriculture commodity prices and subsidies, administration of laws relating to—(See S. Res. 312.)		
Alcohol, industrial, synthetic, and synthetic rubber, production of—(See S. Res. 224.)		
Hearings on, authorizing additional copies of—(See S. Res. 276.)		
Tires, prices to be paid for used, methods used to determine—(See S. Res. 333.)		

**HISTORY OF BILLS UNDER NAMES OF SENATORS
INTRODUCING THEM**

[This history of bills and resolutions is set in 7½-point on 8½-point slug, 21 picas. Italic lines indented 4 ems, action lines 5 ems, lowercase initial letters unless first word is proper noun; overruns 6 ems. Months followed by date are spelled out, except in citations in parentheses or brackets. Vessels in italic.]

By SENATOR JOHNSON of Texas.

For the history of the omnibus bills referred to in this list, see pages 5, 6, and 7 of this volume.

418. A bill granting an increase of pension to Benjamin G. Barber—		
<i>First session:</i>		
read twice and referred-----	Page	13
<i>Second session:</i>		
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419. A bill granting an increase of pension to A. M. Barstow—	
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832. A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors—	
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4353. A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors—	
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HOUSE JOURNAL INDEX

HISTORY OF BILLS AND INDEX

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[History of bills is set in 6½-point on 7½-point slug, 14 picas. Bill number lines flush; action line 1 em, overs 2 ems. Actions run in with em dash. Spell months followed by date, except in citations in parentheses or brackets. Vessels in italic.]

- H. R. 6410—Authorizing the city of Boulder, Colo., to purchase certain public lands.
Mr. Hardy; Committee on Public Works, 211.—Reported with amendments (Rept. No. 254), 397.—Amended and passed House, 426.—Passed Senate, 453.—Examined and signed, 457.—Presented to the President, 462.—Approved [Public Law 9], 471.
- H. R. 6411—Granting a pension to Katherine G. Manning.
Mr. Rogers of Texas; Committee on the Judiciary, 211.—Reported with amendment.
- H. R. 6412—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Shepard.
Mr. Jenison; Committee on the Judiciary, 211.
- H. Res. 6—Concerning the right of John Doe to be sworn in as a Member of the 82d Congress.
Mrs. Rogers; agreed to, 7.—Committee appointed, 41.—Proceedings vacated to amendment stage, 164.—Amended and agreed to, 164.—Reported (Rept. No. 414), 532.
- H. Res. 43—Amending the rules of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Harvey; Committee on Rules, 63.
- S. 696—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Frank S. Bowker.
Passed Senate, 386.—Referred to Committee on Rules, 386.
- S. 715—For the relief of the Atlas Lumber Co., Babcock & Wilcox, and the C. H. Klein Brick Co., each of which companies furnished to Silas N. Opdahl, a failing Government contractor, certain building materials, in the State of South Dakota.
Passed Senate, 293.—Referred to Committee on Rules, 293.
- S. J. Res. 100—Making Tuesday, September 16, 1919, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia.
Passed Senate, 428.—Amended and passed House, 430.—Passed Senate, 433.—Examined and signed, 435.—Approved, 459.
- S. J. Res. 112—Continuing temporarily certain allowances to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.
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- S. Con. Res. 4—Authorizing the printing of extra copies of the hearings and report of the committee entitled "Brewing and Liquor Interests and German Propaganda and Bolshevik Propaganda."
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[Index is set in 6½-point on 7½-point slug, 14 picas. Cap lines flush; italic lines flush; overruns 1 em; when subentry follows flush lines, indent overruns 2 ems; indent each subentry 1 em; overruns 1 em more. Use colon only after subentry when two or more items follow. Use em dashes as shown in examples below. All items set in alphabetical order, first word capitalized. Months followed by date are spelled out, except in citations in parentheses or brackets. Vessels in italic. All flush cap lines, with only one entry, run in. All flush cap lines, with more than one entry, make a separate line. Abbreviate H. Res. 63, H. Con. Res. 43; S. Res. 21, S. J. Res. 53, etc. Do not repeat S. or H. R. when a number of bills are given. Example: S. 53, 77; H. R. 22, 43, 84.]

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- ABBITT, WATKINS M. (*a Representative from Virginia*).
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Petersburg National Military Park, Va., add certain surplus land to (H. R. 4208).
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 H. R. 4046, 538.
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Reports made by

A Decade of American Foreign Policy, Basic Documents, 1941-49, print as a document (S. Con. Res. 60, Rept. 1456).
 Amend the Constitution With Respect to Election of President and Vice President, print additional copies (H. Con. Res. 57, Rept. 836; S. Con. Res. 128, Rept. 1417).
 Atomic Energy, Joint Committee, print 50,000 copies, Senate Report No. 1169 (H. Con. Res. 147, Rept. 1464).
 Louisiana, transfer vessel *Black Mallard* to (H. R. 5365, Rept. 1045).
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 Arizona (S. 76, Rept. 1403).
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 Exchange Navaho Indian lands for Utah State land (H. R. 5390, Rept. 1197).

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- No. 1. Filed April 5, 1949, by Mr. Willis, to discharge Committee on the District of Columbia of H. R. 857; to prohibit experiment upon living dogs in the District of Columbia. Mr. Willis.
- No. 2. Filed June 1, 1949, H. Res. 225; Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, making H. R. 259 a special order for repeal of. Mr. Andrews.

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Manufacturers of wearing apparel, refund, violation under (H. R. 806).

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FEEs CHARGED BY RECORDER OF DEEDS, District of Columbia (H. R. 1274).

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3. H. Res. 5. Resolution adopting the rules of the 80th Congress as the rules of the 81st Congress, with an amendment. On previous question. January 3, 1949. Yeas 275, nays 143, 6.

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GENERAL RULES

The rules governing document work apply to nominations and withdrawals except as here noted.

Matter is set in 10-point, double leaded.

All nominations take current date, and the legislative day added when necessary. (Sample of each form is shown on following pages.)

In withdrawals, follow the date on copy and also the wording of the dateline.

Spell everything except year, day of month, section, page, paragraph numbers, and any serial number where the word *numbered* is used or implied.

Omit the words *I nominate* in all nominations, no matter how or where written in copy.

In single nominations (that is, where only one person is named) where the words *I nominate* begin a paragraph in copy, indent the paragraph 6½ ems. This applies to Air Force, Army, and Navy as well as civilian nominations. (See sample 1, p. 300.)

In Air Force, Army, and Navy nominations where only lists of names are given, set flush in half measure where there are four or more in a group. If less than four, set each name as a paragraph, full measure. No period after names. (See sample 2, p. 300.)

Where civilian nominations have more than one person named, each name is set as a separate nomination (except where otherwise prepared), following the form of postmasters; that is, each separate carries the same nomination number, with the black superior figure, and is set as a plain paragraph. Indent these 1 em only. (See sample 3, p. 301.) Those that are to be grouped (a number of names printed as one nomination) are nominations to or promotions in the Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, military service, naval service, and diplomatic and consular service (except where consul, minister, or ambassador is named to a specific country).

If nomination contains an explanatory note, enclose note in parentheses and place just before the blank dateline at bottom.

Note that the word *confirmed* is set in italic in the recommendation line. (See sample 4, p. 302.)

Reinstatement, Reappointment, or similar statement, if a sentence at the end of a nomination, is placed in parentheses. (See sample 3, p. 301.)

The President's signature indicates the end of a nomination, but is printed only in a withdrawal (see sample 5, p. 303), or in a withdrawal and nomination combined.

Capitalize the word *Arm* when synonymous with *Corps*, as Cavalry Arm, Infantry Arm, etc.

In post-office nominations, if superior figures are used in connection with the bracketed figure at the left, bear off from the outside of the bracket. Use black superior figure, case 33. (See sample 3, p. 301.)

A nomination confirmed without reference to a committee is printed as a message only.

Style of messages and Executive Journal extracts is shown in samples 6 and 7, on pages 303 and 305, respectively.

Note the use of the words *I nominate* in paragraphs in the messages.

Treaties in Executive Calendar will be set 36½ picas wide; type, 8-point on 10-point slug.

Armed Services nominations printed as advance messages use the following forms:

Army or Air Force:

I nominate—

[Indent 6½ ems.] The following, etc.

Navy:

I nominate

The following, etc.

Nomina-
tions,
Reports,
etc.

Foreign
languages

Index

379]

SAMPLE 1

NOMINATION REFERENCE AND REPORT

[20 points]

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 5, 1951.

Ordered, That the following nomination be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

[20 points]

[Indent 6½ ems.] Louis H. Burns, Junior, of Louisiana, to be Foreign Service officer, class 5, vice Henry Mooney, resigned.

[30 points]

, 1951.

[20 points]

Reported by Mr.

with the

[20 points]

recommendation that the nomination be *confirmed*.

[Do not use the word *confirmed* when nomination is referred to Judiciary Committee.]

SAMPLE 2

422]

NOMINATION REFERENCE AND REPORT

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 10, 1951.

Ordered, That the following nominations be referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

The following-named captains to be rear admirals in the Navy from the 3d day of June 1950:

Archibald H. Scales, Junior

Nathan C. Twining

Commander David E. Theleen to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of January 1951.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy from the 3d day of June 1950:

Andrew T. Graham, Arthur St. Clair Smith, and
William C. Asserson, Clark H. Woodward.

[30 points]

, 1951.

[20 points]

Reported by Mr. with the

[20 points]

recommendation that the nomination be *confirmed*.

[Follow copy in the use of word *and* between names. Put comma after each name—paragraph or half measure—if word *and* is used in copy.]

SAMPLE 3

481]¹

NOMINATION REFERENCE AND REPORT

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 5, 1951.

Ordered, That the nomination of the following-named person to be postmaster be referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

Flora A. Hastings, at Coachella, California. (Reappointment.)

[30 points]

, 1951.

[20 points]

Reported by Mr. with the

[20 points]

recommendation that the nomination be *confirmed*.

[Do not use *legislative day* in post-office appointments.]

SAMPLE 4

489]

NOMINATION REFERENCE AND REPORT

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 7 (legislative day, January 3), 1951.

Ordered, That the following nominations be referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

[This paragraph to be used only when in copy:]

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, the officers herein named for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States:

[Centerheads to be in italic except when followed by a subhead, in which case the first is set in small caps, followed by subhead in italic, as below:]

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captain

First Lieutenant Leland Elder Dashiell, Medical Corps, from July 3, 1950.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be first lieutenants

Second Lieutenant Harry Lawrence Watson, Veterinary Corps, from July 18, 1950.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Weir Clark, Veterinary Corps, from July 23, 1950.

[30 points]

, 1951.

[20 points]

Reported by Mr.

with the

[20 points]

recommendation that the nominations be *confirmed*.

SAMPLE 5

WITHDRAWAL¹

The following message from the President withdrawing nomination was ordered to lie on the table:

436] THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 15, 1951.*

To the Senate of the United States:

I withdraw the nomination of the following-named officer, which was submitted to the Senate on January 10, 1951:

Ordnance Department

Captain Arthur Grant Mack, Junior, Cavalry, with rank from October 19, 1950.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

[If copy for this form shows reference to a committee, leave off the reference. If there is more than one withdrawal, make case 14 line and following paragraph read in the plural. The case 14 line and the paragraph go at beginning of first withdrawal only.]

SAMPLE 6

MESSAGES²

[Observe the forms of *I nominate*. The messages are made up from the Nomination Reference and Report forms and carry no display heading. A 3-inch "sink" is put at top of first page.

[In Armed Services advance messages, use the following form when in copy: Par. 1. I nominate Joseph Banks, etc.]

414] THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 8, 1951.*

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate Robert W. McCuen, of Vergennes, Vermont, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Vermont in place of James E. Kennedy.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Finance.

418] THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 8, 1951.*

To the Senate of the United States:

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 4, 1950, I nominate the officers herein named for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States:

¹ When used in Executive Journal, reset in small caps roman.

² This heading does not appear in the completed print.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captains

First Lieutenant Lewis Bradley Bibb, Medical Corps, from August 2, 1950.

First Lieutenant Charles William Henderson, Medical Corps, from August 2, 1950.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Armed Services.

422] THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 8, 1951.*

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate—

The following-named captains to be rear admirals in the Navy from the 3d day of June 1950:

×Archibald H. Scales

Nathan C. Twining

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of January 1950:

Fred T. Berry,

John H. Everson, and

John C. Jennings,

Robert E. Rogers.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Armed Services.

[Follow copy in the use of word *and* between names.]

417] THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 8, 1951.*

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate the following-named persons to be postmasters:

Harry H. Hiener, at Superior, Arizona, in place of R. T. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired August 16, 1950.

John C. Neblett, at Elsinore, California, in place of Charles Collins, resigned.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

SAMPLE 7

EXECUTIVE JOURNAL EXTRACTS

[This heading does not appear in the printed copies]

IN THE NAVY

To be chaplain with rank of lieutenant (junior grade):

Francis L. Albert

James M. Hester

Edgar W. Davis

Walter L. Thompson

Joseph B. Earnest, Jr.

Razzie W. Truitt

[NOTE.—Two or more names may be doubled up in the Executive Journal.]

SAMPLE 8

[Calendar is set in 8 on 10, 36½ picas, and with display headings. Note 8-point cast given below table]

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Friday, August 10, 1951

TREATIES

Date of report	Calendar No.	Treaty No.	Subject	Action of committee
1951 Aug. 6	7	Ex. F (81st Cong., 2d sess.).	The convention between the United States and Ireland, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income.	Reported favorably with 2 reservations. (See Ex. Rept. No. 1, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)
6	8	Ex. K (81st Cong., 2d sess.).	The convention between the United States and Greece, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on the estates of deceased persons.	Reported favorably with a reservation. (See Ex. Rept. No. 1, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)
4	3	9.10	20	11½

[For the next executive session after Aug. 10, 1951]

NOMINATIONS

Date of report	Calendar No.	Message No.	Name of nominee	Office	Predecessor
1951 Aug. 7	617	229	FOREIGN SERVICE ¹ Philip W. Bonsal, of the District of Columbia.	Foreign Service officer of class 5, a secretary in the diplomatic service, and a consul of the United States of America.	
7	618	387-1	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ¹ Homer L. Ross, of Honolulu, T. H.	Circuit judge, fourth circuit, Territory of Hawaii.	Clement K. Quinn, term expired.
7	619	391-1	Thomas M. Reed, of Nome, Alaska.	United States district judge, first division, District of Alaska.	Robert W. Jennings, term expired.
7	631	398-1	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ¹ Francis A. Carmelia.....	Passed assistant dental surgeon, effective Aug. 15, 1951.	
7	632	398-2	Lionel E. Hooper.....	Temporary surgeon, effective July 1, 1951.	
7	633	398-3	Ernest W. Scott.....	do.....	
			POSTMASTERS ¹		
			ILLINOIS		
Sept. 8	641	377-14	Carl M. Crowder.....	Bethany.....	C. M. Davis, resigned.
8	642	M-347	Warren S. Bunker.....	Equality.....	H. L. B. Mason, deceased.
8	643	M-348	Paul W. Gibson.....	Louisville.....	Office became Presidential.
			IN THE ARMY ¹		
9	894	9	×Robert Charles Frase..... O33561.	Captain, Medical Service Corps.	
9	894	9	Norma Jean Fischer..... L194.	Captain, Women's Army Corps.	
9	894	9	×Jack Williamson Mc-Namara O26990.	First lieutenant.....	
			IN THE NAVY ¹		
10	653	413	John A. Marsteller.....	Passed assistant surgeon.	
11	653	413	Thomas L. Carter.....	do.....	
4	3½	4	12.15	11.9	12

¹ Headings to be set in case 130 caps.

REPORTS, DOCUMENTS, AND LAWS

[In either Senate or House reports follow bill style in extracts from bills. Follow copy in report on pension bills in regard to vision, as *vision was impaired 20/200*, etc.]

[30 points]

82D CONGRESS <i>2d Session</i>	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES [One 2-point lead above parallel rule]	}	REPT. 156 Part 2
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[50 points]

PORTER BROS. & BIFFLE ET AL.¹

[18 points]

[8 points]

FEBRUARY 18, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed ²

[6 points]

[18 points]

Mr. NICHOLS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

[14 points]

REPORT

[10 points]

[To accompany H. R. 6154]

[14 points]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom³ was referred the bill (H. R. 6154) for the relief of Porter Bros. & Biffle et al., having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass with certain amendments.⁴

The purpose of H. R. 6154 is to permit the parties named therein to enter suit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma for damages due from the United States by reason of alleged neglect and wrongdoing of officials and inspectors of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in dipping tick-infested cattle in Texas and Oklahoma.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

In 1919 several citizens of Oklahoma bought on the market at Fort Worth, Tex., cattle that had originated in quarantine areas. These cattle were dipped under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and were certified as being clean of fever and ticks. The cattle were shipped into Oklahoma and it was found that the fever ticks had not been killed.

¹ If title makes more than 3 lines in 10-point caps, set in 8-point caps; should the title be amended, make the heading correspond to the amended form.

² Must be set as indicated in copy. If illustrations accompany copy and are not ordered to be printed, do not add *with illustrations*. Return copy to Superintendent of Composition.

³ See footnote 3, p. 308.

⁴ If the word "committee" is prepared in the singular form, follow.

Calendar No. 26¹82D CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 27

AGNES INGELS, DECEASED

MAY 2 (legislative day, MAY 3), 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

R E P O R T²

[To accompany S. 1300]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which³ was referred the bill (S. 1300) for the relief of the heirs of Agnes Ingels, deceased, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.⁴

In line 7, strike out the figures "\$10,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$5,000".⁵

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The facts in the case are fully set forth in Senate Report No. 715, 82d Congress, 2d session, which is appended hereto and made a part of this report.

[S. Rept. No. 715, 82d Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which³ was referred the bill (S. 4692) for the relief of the heirs of Agnes Ingels, deceased, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass with an amendment.

On line 7, page 1, strike out "\$25,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,000".

As amended, your committee recommend that the bill do pass.

¹ Use this type and form only on Senate reports. There is only one calendar in the Senate.

² Should this line read "Adverse Report," do not letterspace the words.

³ The Senate Committee on the Judiciary requires the use of "which"; for all other committees, use "whom."

⁴ If the word "committee" is prepared in the singular form, follow.

⁵ Follow copy literally as to use of punctuation marks inside or outside of quoted words or figures.

Calendar No. 295

82D CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 315PROVIDING FOR THE ADMISSION OF ALASKA INTO THE
UNION

MAY 8 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany S. 50]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 50) to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and with the recommendation that the bill as amended do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of S. 50 is to enable the strategically situated and richly endowed Territory of Alaska to enter the Union as a State, on a free and equal basis with the present 48 States. The bill provides the legal and political means of achieving this purpose by—

82D CONGRESS <i>2d Session</i>	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	{	REPORT No. 15
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PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS FOR CERTAIN
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE REGULAR ARMY
AND NAVY, ETC.

APRIL 26, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered
to be printed

Mr. Wood, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5214]

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to whom were referred sundry bills granting pensions and increase of pensions for certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, etc., submit the following report:

This bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to said committee:

H. R. 400. Hattie Hjelmberg. 416. Julia M. Porter. 424. Annie M. Sullivan.	|	H. R. 1031. Fletcher Duling. 1078. William D. Wheaton. 1098. Elmer H. Weddle.
--	--	---

H. R. 416. Julia M. Porter, Auburn, N. H., widow of Clinton A. Porter, who served during the war with Spain in Company F, 1st New Hampshire Infantry, from June 28 to October 31, 1898 (W. Ctf. 868508).

A physician testifies as follows:

I have this day examined Julia M. Porter, aged 38 years, of Auburn, N. H., widow of Clinton A. Porter, private, Company F, 1st Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. She had previously been approved for disease of eyes 4/18, etc.

It is believed that an increase of pension to \$20 per month is warranted, and it is so recommended.

82D CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ EXECUTIVE
 N }

CONVENTION WITH SWITZERLAND REGARDING THE
 AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION ON INCOME

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 AND SWITZERLAND, SIGNED AT WASHINGTON ON MAY 24, 1951,
 FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION WITH RESPECT
 TO TAXES ON INCOME

JUNE 14, 1951.—The convention was read the first time and the injunction of
 secrecy was removed therefrom and, together with all accompanying papers,
 was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed
 for the use of the Senate

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 14, 1951.*

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to
 ratification, I transmit herewith the convention between the United
 States of America and Switzerland, signed at Washington on May 24,
 1951, for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on
 income.

80TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ EXECUTIVE REPT.
No. 6 }

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION WITH THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1948.¹—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany Executive E, 80th Congress, 2d session]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, having had under consideration Executive E, 80th Congress, 2d session, a treaty, etc.

¹ Do not use *legislative day* even though there is one at date of printing.

82D CONGRESS }
1st Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES }

REPORT }
No. 1667 }

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

JUNE 18, 1951.—Ordered to be printed

MR. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT¹

[To accompany H. R. 11267]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11267) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 49, 51, 62½, 65, 67, 71, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102, and 132.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 48, 50, and 60, and agree to the same.

[2 leads]

Amendment numbered 60:

[1 lead]

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

SEC. 210. The provisions of all Acts heretofore enacted inconsistent with sections 207, 208, and 209 are, to the extent of such inconsistency, hereby repealed, and such sections shall take effect on July 1, 1935.²

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 150:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 150, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

¹ See also p. 269 for style of conference report in Congressional Record, and p. 315 for style of conference report printed as a Senate document.

² "Fol. lit." on amendments.

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert a comma and the following: *and all officers and employees of the division and commission not indispensable to the service shall be dismissed;*³ and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference have not agreed on amendment numbered 46.

WILLIAM H. BATES,

By L. M.

GEORGE H. BENDER,

LEROY JOHNSON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*⁴

HARRY F. BYRD,

WALTER F. GEORGE,

EDWARD J. THYE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE⁵

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11267) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 46: On this amendment, embracing title I of part 2 of the bill, relating to furloughs, permanent and temporary salary reductions, etc., the committee of conference have reached no agreement.

Amendments Nos. 165, 166, and 167: These amendments make changes in section and title numbers. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 168: This amendment makes the provisions of part 2 of the legislative appropriation act applicable to the appropriations available for the fiscal year 1951, whether contained in the legislative appropriation act or in acts prior or subsequent to the date of the approval of such act. The House recedes.

H. B. SCUDDER (except

as to amendment No. 19),

JOHN F. KENNEDY,

HARRY R. SHEPPARD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

³ Note use of roman semicolon.

⁴ Names of House Members print first in a conference report printed as a House report.

⁵ Statement of managers begins new page.

[Conference reports in Senate are printed as Senate documents. Note the following form:]

78TH CONGRESS } 2d Session }	SENATE	} DOCUMENT } No. 79
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AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. RUSSELL,¹ from the committee of conference, submitted² the following

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE BILL (H. R. 7912) MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1944

APRIL 4 (legislative day, APRIL 5), 1944.—Ordered to be printed

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7912) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 41 and 45.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

Public Resolution Numbered 9, Fifty-eighth Congress, first session, approved March 14, 1904 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 290), is hereby amended by striking out all after the resolving clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

And the Senate agree to the same.

R. B. RUSSELL, Jr.,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

J. P. BUCHANAN,
JOHN TABER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

¹ Names of Senate Members print first in a conference report printed as a Senate document.

² The above form (using *presented* instead of *submitted*) will be followed in Senate documents other than conference reports when no title page is called for.

81ST CONGRESS } 2d Session	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	DOCUMENT No. 276
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MERRIMACK RIVER, MASS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

TRANSMITTING

PURSUANT TO LAW, A REPORT FROM THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS COVERING NAVIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL, POWER DEVELOPMENT, AND IRRIGATION ON THE MERRIMACK RIVER, MASS.

MARCH 17, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with 15 illustrations

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, March 15, 1950.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am transmitting herewith a report dated March 15, 1950, from the Chief of Engineers, etc.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, March 15, 1950.

Subject: Report on Merrimack River, Mass.

To: The Secretary of the Army.¹

1. I submit for transmission to Congress my report, with accompanying papers and illustrations, on the Merrimack River, Mass., made, etc.

EUGENE REYBOLD,
Major General, Chief of Engineers.

¹ If line runs over, indent 2 ems to clear for paragraph; otherwise, 1 em.

82D CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ DOCUMENT
No. 2

WILLIAM W. DANENHOWER, JR.

LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS,
TRANSMITTING A COPY OF THE FINDINGS OF THE COURT IN
THE CASE OF ESTATE OF WILLIAM W. DANENHOWER, JR.,
AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 13, 1952.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be
printed¹

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 11, 1952.

The honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a
certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusion filed by, etc.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims of the United States. No. 17319, Congressional. *William W. Danenhowe, Jr. v. The United States*]

STATEMENT

This is a claim for damages to business property belonging to claimant arising out of the changes in the grades of certain avenues in Washington City, D. C., and the relocation of its tracks by a railroad company under an act of Congress.

The bill reads:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to, etc., in pursuance to the Act of Congress approved February 12, 1901 (31 Stat. L., p. 774), and Acts supplemental thereto."

FINDINGS OF FACT

I. The actual damages caused by depreciation in value of claimant's property in the fall of 1903, due to changes in the grades of New Jersey and Virginia Avenues, etc.

CONCLUSION

The court, as a conclusion, states that the foregoing findings of fact show the nature and character of the demand. Whether the same shall be paid rests in the discretion of Congress.

Filed March 28, 1952.

A true copy.

Testified to this April 11, 1952.

[SEAL]

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

¹ Must be set as written. If illustrations accompany copy and are not ordered to be printed, do not add with illustrations. Return copy to Superintendent of Composition.

[Court of Claims. French spoliations. Act of Jan. 20, 1885; 23 Stat. L. 283. Ship *Glasgow*. M. Alcorn, master]

No. of
case

Claimant

1806. Horace E. Hayden, administrator de bonis non of the estate of David H. Conyngham, surviving partner of the firm of Conyngham, etc.

On May 29, 1932, the United States Senate, by resolution, referred to the court under the act of March 3, 1887, a bill in the following words:

[S. 2951, 72d Cong., 2d sess.]

"A BILL For the relief of the State of Oregon

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum," etc.

Thereafter the claim was presented to the 50th and subsequent Congresses, and was transmitted to the court by resolution of the United States Senate, etc.

BY THE COURT.

Dated October 12, 1944.

82D CONGRESS	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	DOCUMENT
<i>2d Session</i>				No. 323

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

TWO DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1952 AND 1953, FOR THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS REPORTED BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AS CHARGEABLE TO APPROPRIATIONS WHICH ARE EXHAUSTED, TOGETHER WITH TWO PROVISIONS AFFECTING EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1952

MAY 13, 1952.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 12, 1952.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress two deficiency estimates of appropriations for the Department of the Navy for the fiscal years 1952 and 1953, amounting in all to \$1,543.11, for the payment of claims settlements reported by the General Accounting Office as chargeable to appropriations which are exhausted, together with two provisions affecting existing appropriations for the fiscal year 1952.

The details of these estimates, and the provisions affecting existing appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

VETO MESSAGE

82D CONGRESS }
1st Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ DOCUMENT
{ No. 217

GEORGE H. WHIKE CONSTRUCTION CO.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

WITHOUT APPROVAL THE BILL (H. R.¹ 3002) FOR THE RELIEF OF
GEORGE H. WHIKE CONSTRUCTION CO.

AUGUST 6, 1951.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be
printed

*To the House of Representatives:*²

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 3002, for the relief of George H. Whike Construction Co.

The bill proposes an appropriation of \$14,483.45 in payment of a claim asserted by the George H. Whike Construction Co. against the United States for losses in performing a construction contract between the claimant and the Federal Public Housing Authority. The contractor maintains that these losses resulted from the operation of Executive Order 9301. This order, changing the workweek from 40 hours to 48 hours, was issued at or about the time the contract in question was let. The order was made effective in Canton, Ohio, where the contract was being performed, some months after the work was started.

The legislative history of this case reveals a number of disputed issues of fact as well as involved questions of law. It seems to me that these issues and questions can best be resolved by the courts. This is the course which generally has been taken by other contractors who, like the present company, claimed losses in the performance of Government contracts because of the impact of Executive Order

¹ If "S." appears in copy, because corresponding Senate bill is used, follow.

² In House bills in the Senate, the salutation "*To the Senate:*" is used.

9301 and directives of the War Manpower Commission issued thereunder. If this case is tried in the courts, as I believe it should be, not only will there be the assurance that comes with judicial review, but the criticism will be avoided that this claimant has been given more favorable treatment than that accorded other contractors who were adversely affected by the longer workweek.

While I have felt obliged for these reasons to withhold my approval of H. R. 3002, I would be willing to approve a measure authorizing the Court of Claims to adjudicate the suit of this claimant.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 6, 1951.

H. R. 3002³

EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AT THE FIRST SESSION, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ON WEDNESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE

AN ACT For the relief of George H. Whike Construction Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$14,483.45, to George H. Whike Construction Company, of Canton, Ohio, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for losses sustained on Jackson Park homes project contract numbered OH 33037, Canton, Ohio, as the result of Executive Order 9301 which changed the workweek from forty hours to forty-eight hours on same date (February 11, 1943) that such contract was signed: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

[Endorsement on back of bill:]

I certify that this Act originated in the House of Representatives.

RALPH R. ROBERTS, *Clerk.*

³ Bill style.

80TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } DOCUMENT
2d Session } } No. 734

URGENT NEEDS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ADDRESS

OF

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DELIVERED

BEFORE A JOINT SESSION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, RECOMMENDING LEGISLATION TO CHECK INFLATION AND THE RISING COST OF LIVING AND TO MEET THE ACUTE HOUSING SHORTAGE

JULY 27, 1948.—Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF THE 80TH CONGRESS:

The urgent needs of the American people require our presence here today.

Our people demand legislative action by their Government to do two things: First, to check inflation and the rising cost of living and, second, to help in meeting the acute housing shortage.

SAMPLES OF ESTIMATES IN TABULAR FORM

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Transportation and recruiting, Bureau of Navigation, 1944..... \$246. 06

This estimate of appropriation is to provide for payment of claims approved by the General Accounting Office, as per certificates of settlement Nos. 0255663, 0257111, 0264632, 0272207, and T-73602.

Deficiency estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1950 and 1951, by the Department of the Navy

Detailed objects of expenditure	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is requested
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION		
Transportation and recruiting, Bureau of Navigation: For travel allowance, etc., including the same objects specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1951 (act July 1, 1922, vol. 42, p. 790) ----	\$246. 06	\$4, 151, 775. 00
BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS		
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: For fuel; the removal and transportation of ashes and garbage from ships of war; books, blanks, stationery, etc., including the same objects specified under this head in the act making appropriations for the Department of the Navy and the naval service for the fiscal year 1951 (acts May 21, 1926, vol. 44, p. 604; Mar. 25, 1930, vol. 46, p. 111; July 3, 1930, vol. 46, pp. 851, 883; Mar. 4, 1932, vol. 46, p. 1576)-----	1, 297. 05	9, 536, 888. 35
Total, Department of the Navy -----	1, 543. 11	-----

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Budget page	Heading	Original estimate	Change to—	Increase
770	American sections, international commissions ----- (Delete first paragraph under this heading and insert in lieu thereof the following: For expenses necessary to enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States pursuant to conventions between the United States and Canada signed May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), and January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), [and] treaties between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), <i>the treaty between the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, and convention between the United States and Costa Rica signed May 31, 1949, including [personal services in the District of Columbia;] stenographic reporting services by contract; [printing and binding;] hire of passenger motor vehicles.</i>	\$870, 000	\$990, 000	\$120, 000

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO THE APPROPRIATION "PAY, SUBSISTENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION, NAVY," FISCAL YEAR 1944

The appropriation "Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy," fiscal year 1944, is hereby made available for payment to James P. Sloan gratuity in the amount of \$324, on account of the death of his son, Andrew Jarvis Sloan, who was killed in line of duty on board the U. S. S. *Mississippi* on June 12, 1927, as authorized by the act approved June 11, 1930 (46 Stat. pt. 2, p. 253).

SAMPLE OF STYLE FOR LAWS

Private Law 939 - 82d Congress
Chapter 821 - 2d Session
H. R. 3564

AN ACT

For the relief of Reuben Krakovsky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Reuben Krakovsky shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

Approved July 15, 1952.

SAMPLE OF PROCLAMATION DATE

[The following paragraph shows the manner of dating proclamations and other Executive documents. Note capitalization and punctuation.]

Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-sixth.

SAMPLE OF PAGE 1 IN HEARINGS

INVESTIGATION OF UN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA
ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1943

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10:30 a. m., the Honorable John M. Costello presiding.

Present: Hon. Herman P. Eberharter, Pennsylvania; and Hon. Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota; and Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1951¹

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island, Chairman

E. H. HEDRICK, West Virginia

FRANK B. KEEFE, Wisconsin

CHRISTOPHER C. McGRATH,

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas

New York

H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1950.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

WITNESSES

DR. LEONARD SCHEELE, SURGEON GENERAL

DR. NORMAN TOPPING, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

PROGRAMS OF RESEARCH CONTEMPLATED AND NEEDED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 692

Mr. FOGARTY. The committee will come to order. The committee has before it this afternoon Dr. Scheele, of the Public Health Service, and some of his assistants.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS
APPROPRIATIONS, 1951

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1950

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 2:30 p. m., pursuant to call, in the Senate Appropriations Committee room, the Capitol, Hon. Burnet R. Maybank (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Maybank, Hayden, McClellan, McKellar, Robertson, Cordon, and Saltonstall.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN W. SNYDER, SECRETARY OF THE
TREASURY, ACCOMPANIED BY EDWARD F. BARTELT, FISCAL
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

DISCUSSION OF PROCEDURE IN HEARING

Senator MAYBANK. The committee will come to order, please.

Mr. Secretary, will you proceed? Would you prefer to read your statement?

¹ This style for House appropriation hearings only.

SAMPLE OF TITLE PAGE—HEARING

[Follow this series of type]

[Cheltenham Bold]

HEARING¹

[Case 125]

BEFORE _____

[6-pt. caps]

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

[Case 90]

COMMITTEE ON _____

[Case 91]

UNITED STATES SENATE

[Case 91]

82D CONGRESS

[10-pt. caps]

2D SESSION

[8-pt. caps]

ON _____

[6-pt. caps]

S. 0000

[Case 225]

A BILL (give full title)

[8-pt. caps]

[3-pt. caps]

Printed for the use of the Committee on _____

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1952

[Personnel of committee to
appear on back of title]

¹ Same style for House of Representatives, except appropriation bills, sample of which is on p. 327.

SAMPLE OF TITLE PAGE—HEARING

[Follow this series of type]

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1952

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

82^d CONGRESS

2^d SESSION

ON

**H. R. 9621, H. R. 9622, H. R. 9623, H. R. 9624
H. R. 9625, H. R. 7685**

BILLS MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1952, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



Foreign
Languages

Index



25. FOREIGN LANGUAGES

[Revised for this edition by committee consisting of GEORGE L. TRAGER, Director of Linguistic Research, Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, chairman; JOHN G. MUTZIGER, Chief of Linguistics Section, U. S. Board on Geographic Names; and HENRY L. SMITH, Jr., Director of School of Languages and Linguistics, Foreign Service Institute, Department of State]

PURPOSE AND PLAN

The purpose of this section of the *STYLE MANUAL* is to provide a guide to the typography of the more important languages handled in this Office.

It has been designed to answer the needs of two categories of users:

1. Those who have very little or no knowledge at all of a language but seek to become more competent in following copy and syllabifying with at least a passing degree of accuracy; and

2. Those who have an academic knowledge of a language but lack the practical information belonging to the special field of typography, complete guidance to which is procurable only from advanced and foreign works.

To answer the needs of the former, there is presented first a sample of the language as it looks in print, followed by an adequate display of the alphabet and a helpful paragraph on special characters. This will be found fully adequate, for all practical purposes, to enable printers to follow copy competently, even though with but literal accuracy.

There is also included a brief discussion of pronunciation, so far as this can be described without special technical phonetic data, as a basis for the rules for syllabifying words in printing.

The rules for syllabifying follow, and these were formulated so that with the aid of the first four rules, which require no further knowledge of the language, a printer can syllabify with at least an 80-percent accuracy. The application of the remaining rules may require a further knowledge of the language, but these are intended essentially for the second category of users.

To answer the needs of this category fully, the rules for syllabifying are presented with utmost comprehensiveness, so that they cover all possible problems that may be encountered; and subjoined is also a selected list of illustrative word divisions, which may be used either for further study or reference. Other useful data on typography and bibliography are also included.

Dictionaries of languages other than English rarely show syllable division. This is due in part to the fact that many spelling systems are less complex than that of English, and therefore make it easier to divide words in writing according to the spoken syllable divisions. The rules stated in the following sections are intended to be summaries of the procedures actually followed by printers native to the languages.

DANISH

Efterhaanden har de fleste officielle myndigheder faaet overladt tjenestevogne, oftest endda med chauffør og ikke sjældent uden at en vogn rent umiddelbart synes nødvendig for vedkommende myndigheds personer. Hvorfor har Kongens foged ikke faaet udleveret tjenestevogn endnu?—Politiken, København, den 17 august 1951.

Alphabet and pronunciation

A	a	long: <i>a</i> in man; short: <i>a</i> in hat, and before or after <i>r</i> like <i>a</i> in father, but shorter
B	b	<i>b</i>
C	c	<i>s</i> in so before <i>e, i, y, æ</i> ; before <i>a, o, u</i> , or consonant, like <i>k</i> , and now generally written <i>k</i> ; <i>ch</i> like <i>sh</i> , or rarely like <i>k</i> ; now generally written <i>k</i> ; sometimes as though written <i>tj</i> ; combination <i>ci</i> before vowel, like <i>sh</i> ; letter <i>c</i> occurs only in foreign words
D	d	<i>d</i> at beginning of words; between vowel and unstressed <i>e</i> , between vowel and <i>j, l, m, n</i> , or <i>r</i> , and in final position, like <i>th</i> in father; silent before <i>s</i> or <i>t</i> , as well as in combination <i>nd</i> and <i>ld</i> in final position and before unstressed <i>e</i> ; often silent after <i>r</i> and at end of words
E	e	long: like <i>a</i> in care; short, stressed: like <i>e</i> in met; often like <i>e</i> in met, but tending toward <i>i</i> in pit; before <i>r</i> , like <i>a</i> in hat; before <i>g</i> or <i>j</i> , usually like <i>a</i> in hat; in word <i>de</i> , like <i>ee</i> in meet, but shorter; in unstressed syllables, like <i>a</i> in sofa; generally silent before <i>n</i>
F	f	<i>f</i>
G	g	<i>g</i> in go initially and before <i>t</i> ; between vowel (or sometimes consonant) and unstressed <i>e</i> , at end of word, and between vowel and consonant other than <i>t</i> , it has sound which may be made by trying to pronounce <i>g</i> in go without making contact between tongue and roof of mouth
H	h	<i>h</i> ; silent before <i>j</i> or <i>v</i>
I	i	long: <i>ee</i> in meet; short: <i>ee</i> in meet, but shorter; often like <i>e</i> in met, but tending toward <i>i</i> in bit
J	j	<i>y</i> in yes; silent (and now generally no longer written) after <i>g</i> or <i>k</i> followed by front vowel; in French words, like <i>sh</i>
K	k	<i>k</i>
L	l	<i>ll</i> in million
M	m	<i>m</i>
N	n	<i>n</i> ; combination <i>ng</i> , like <i>ng</i> in singer; combination <i>nk</i> , like <i>ng</i> in finger
O	o	long: <i>o</i> in go; short: <i>o</i> in November; often like <i>aw</i> in law, but shorter
P	p	<i>p</i> ; combination <i>ph</i> in foreign words, like <i>f</i> , and now usually written <i>f</i>
Q	q	always followed by <i>v</i> (or <i>u</i>), combination being pronounced, and now usually written, <i>kv</i> ; occurs only in foreign words

R	r	sound made by scraping of air between back of tongue and roof of mouth, as in French; after vowel, its sound assumes quality of vowel
S	s	s in sing; combination <i>ss</i> , and in foreign words <i>sc</i> , like <i>s</i> in sing; combination <i>sj</i> , like <i>sh</i> ; followed by <i>i</i> plus another vowel, like <i>sh</i> ; in foreign words, <i>sch</i> and <i>sh</i> are pronounced like <i>sh</i>
T	t	<i>t</i> , at beginning of word; silent in word <i>det</i> and in ending <i>et</i> when unstressed; followed by <i>i</i> plus another vowel, like <i>sh</i>
U	u	long: <i>oo</i> in food; short: <i>oo</i> in good; often like <i>o</i> in go, but shorter
V	v	<i>v</i> , before vowel or <i>r</i> and after long vowel; after short vowel, like <i>oo</i> in food; often silent after <i>l</i>
W	w	<i>v</i> ; in foreign words only
X	x	<i>ks</i> , or at beginning of words, like <i>s</i> in sing; now only in foreign words
Y	y	long: <i>ee</i> in meet, but with lips rounded as in pronouncing <i>oo</i> in food; resembles (long) German <i>ü</i> , French <i>u</i> ; short: <i>ee</i> in meet, but shorter, and with lips rounded as in pronouncing <i>oo</i> in food; resembles (short) German <i>ü</i> , French <i>u</i>
Z	z	<i>s</i> in sing; occurs only in foreign words
Æ	æ	long: <i>e</i> in met, but longer; short: <i>e</i> in met; before or after <i>r</i> , like <i>a</i> in hat; formerly sometimes written <i>ä</i> ; in handwriting, usually <i>æ</i>
Ø	ø	<i>a</i> in care, but with lips rounded as in pronouncing <i>oo</i> in food; resembles (long) German <i>ö</i> , French <i>eu</i> ; formerly sometimes written <i>ö</i>
Å	å	long: <i>aw</i> in law, but tending toward <i>o</i> in go; short: <i>aw</i> in law, but shorter, and tending toward <i>o</i> in go; formerly written <i>aa</i> , and still so written by many (as in the sample of the language at top of p. 330)

Special characters

Danish uses the Latin alphabet with the addition of the following special characters: *Æ æ*, *Ø ø*, and *Å å*.

The *c*, *g*, *w*, *x*, and *z* are used in words of foreign origin and in proper names.

Until quite recently, *aa* was written for *d*, and in dictionaries, indexes, telephone directories, etc., was found either preceding *a* or following it. Now the tendency is to place it at the end of the alphabet. The letter *w* is often regarded as a mere variant writing for *v*, and in dictionaries, etc., the *w*'s are then found interspersed with the *v*'s; otherwise, *w* follows *v*.

Fraktur type (German text) is scarcely in use today.

Vowels and consonants

The vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, *æ*, *ø*, and *å*; the back vowels being *a*, *o*, *u*, and *å*; the front vowels *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *ø*. The other letters of the alphabet are consonants.

Combinations of vowel sounds (diphthongs)

aj (formerly *ai*) as *ai* in aisle
au (*av*) as *ou* in house
eg as *ey* in grey
ej (formerly *ei*) as *ey* in grey
eu (*ev*) as *e* in met plus *u*
iv as *ee* in meet plus *u*
oi as *oy* in boy

ou as *oo* in food
ov as *o* in go
yv as (Danish) *y* plus *u*
æv as *e* in met plus *u*
øq as *oy* in boy
øj (formerly *øi*) as *oy* in boy
øv as *ø* plus *u*

Combinations of consonantal letters (digraphs)

ch as *tj* or *sj* or *k*, depending on language of origin

cz as *tj* or *ts*, depending on language of origin

hj as *j*

hv as *v*

ng see under *n* in Alphabet and pronunciation

ph as *f*

ps as *s*

qv as *kv*

sc as *s*

sch as *sj*

sh as *sj*

sj see under *s* in Alphabet and pronunciation

th as *t*

wh as *v*

Consonantal units

Includes all the combinations given under Combinations of consonantal letters (digraphs) and the following: *gj*, *kj*, *kl*, *kv*, *lj*, *sk*, *skj*, *sp*, *spr*, *st*, *str*, and *sv*.

Rules for syllabification

1. Diphthongs, digraphs, and consonantal units may not be divided.

2. Division is made on a vowel or on a diphthong before a single consonant, a digraph, or a consonantal unit: *Ba-lance*, *Hvi-sken*, *Hu-stru*, *Bøj-ning*.

3. In a group of two or more consonants, division is made before the last consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit: *Af-ten*, *dan-ske*, *sek-sten*, *tjenst-lig*, *blom-stre*.

4. Division may be made between two vowels not constituting a diphthong or between a diphthong and a vowel: *Fri-er*, *Lej-er*.

5. Certain adverbial prefixes are kept intact. These are: *ad*, *af*, *an*, *bag*, *be*, *bi*, *bort*, *efter*, *er*, *for*, *fra*, *frem*, *ge*, *in*, *ind*, *med*, *mis*, *ned*, *om*, *op*, *over*, *paa*, *til*, *ud*, *ude*, *und*, *under*, and *ved*: *ad-splitte*, *Af-drift*, *An-drag*, *Bag-slag*, etc.

6. Certain suffixes are kept intact. These are: *agtig*, *artig*, *hed*, and *inde*: *barn-agtig*, *egen-artig*, *Mat-hed*, *Mester-inde*.

7. Compound words are divided according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 6), the compounding *s*, if used, going with the preceding component: *Aften-avis*, *Aften-blad*, *Aftens-tid*.

8. Foreign words and components of foreign words (not naturalized) follow the conventions of the language of origin: *Pa-riot*, *me-trisk*, *Repu-blik*, *eks-trem*, *Post-skriptum*, *Shake-speare*, *Wash-ington*. Under this rule are also included scientific and technical words, which editors prefer to treat etymologically: *Hemi-sfære*, *Dia-gnose*.

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

af-bræk-ke	(5, 3)	ned-sla-gen	(5, 2)
ame-ri-kan-ske	(2, 2, 3)	om-ar-bej-de	(5, 3, 2)
An-dra-gen-de	(5, 2, 3)	op-hæn-ge	(5, 3)
Ar-kæ-o-lo-gi	(3, 4, 2, 2)	Over-ens-komst	(5, 7)
Be-skæf-ti-gel-se	(5, 3, 2, 3)	på-dra-ge	(5, 2)
der-ef-ter	(7, 3)	på-gjæl-de	(5, 3)
egen-ar-tig	(6, 3)	pa-ra-graf	(2, 8)
Eks-a-men	(8, 2)	pa-tri-o-ti-ske	(8, 4, 2, 2)
Eks-em-plar	(8, 8)	Re-gje-ring	(2, 2)
en-gel-ske	(3, 3)	Re-pre-sen-ta-tion	(8, 2, 3, 2)
Er-ind-ring	(5, 3)	Re-pu-blik	(2, 8)
eu-ro-pæ-i-ske	(2, 2, 4, 2)	re-pu-bli-ka-ni-ske	(2, 8, 2, 2, 2)
for-en-te	(5, 3)	sam-men-brin-ge	(3, 7, 3)
gjen-gjæl-de	(3, 3)	Selv-an-klage	(7, 5, 2)
Halv-å-ring	(7, 2)	Ska-des-er-stat-ning	(2, 7, 3, 3)
hin-an-den	(7, 3)	Stats-for-fat-ning	(7, 3, 3)
Ind-plan-te	(5, 3)	sy-ste-ma-tisk	(2, 2, 2)
in-ter-es-sant	(3, 8, 3)	Ti-den-de	(2, 3)
ka-mou-fla-ge	(2, 8, 2)	Tids-reg-ning	(7, 3)
Kjends-gjer-ning	(7, 3)	Tids-skrif-te	(7, 3)
mid-ship-mand	(8, 3)	til-græn-sen-de	(5, 3, 3)
Mis-tviv-le	(5, 3)	Ti-pfen-nig	(7, 3)

Illustrative word divisions—Continued

tjenst-skyl-dig	(7, 3)	uor-dent-lig	(3, 3)
tre-å-rig	(7, 2)	uret-mæs-sig	(3, 3)
ty-de-lig	(2, 2)	uvil-kår-lig	(3, 3)
Ud-ar-bej-de	(5, 3, 2)	Vå-ben-ø-vel-se	(2, 7, 2, 3)
Ude-stå-en-de	(5, 4, 3)	Ved-bli-ven	(5, 2)
Und-dra-ge	(5, 2)	vel-ær-ver-dig	(7, 3, 3)
Un-der-of-fi-cer	(3, 5, 3, 2)	Yt-rings-fri-hed	(3, 7, 6)
un-der-skri-ve	(3, 5, 2)	Ærg-rel-se	(3, 3)
Und-skyld-ning	(5, 3)	øn-ske-lig	(3, 2)

Stress and diacritics

Most words are stressed on the first syllable, except when they begin with a prefix such as *be-*, *er-*, *for-*, *ge-*, in which case the following syllable is stressed. Foreign words, especially those of French origin, are usually accented on the last, or next to the last, syllable. In compound words, the first component receives the primary stress; the second receives secondary stress.

In stressed syllables, vowels are generally long before one consonant or none, and short before two or more consonants. There are, however, many exceptions, especially in that a long vowel is often found before two or more consonants. Some monosyllables, which are generally weakly stressed in the sentence, are short, even when they end in a vowel or single consonant.

In unstressed syllables, the vowel is always short. If a word, having, when it stands alone, a long vowel, occurs unstressed in a spoken sentence, the vowel in question is pronounced short.

Characteristic of Danish is an unwritten sound, called the *stød*, or glottal stop; i. e., a closure of the vocal cords, followed by a sudden opening of them. The sound, resembling a slight cough, occurs often in English before stressed vowels, but speakers of English are scarcely aware of it.

The *stød* occurs only in stressed syllables. It is used both after vowels and after voiced consonants following a vowel. It does not occur in a word or syllable which is made up of a short vowel followed by one or more of the consonants *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*, *f*, or *s*, nor in any word or syllable ending in a short vowel. It is also usually absent from the first part of compound words, even where the uncompounded form would have a *stød*. Otherwise, the *stød* is found in all monosyllables and in some polysyllables, especially foreign loanwords. It is also found in polysyllabic second members of compounds, even where, uncompounded, the word would have no *stød*.

However, the presence or absence of the *stød* cannot be determined from the written form of the word, but must be known for each word itself, and even for each form of the word. A word which is pronounced with a *stød* when stressed may lose it if it is weakly stressed in a sentence.

With the exception of *ǿ*, *ǻ* (variants for *æ*), and *ø* (variant for *ø*), diacritics are used only in foreign loanwords and in certain proper names.

Capitalization

Capitalization is as in English, except that the pronouns *De*, *Dem*, and *Deres* are capitalized, as is the familiar form of the pronoun *I*. Until recently, all nouns were capitalized, as in German. Proper adjectives are lowercased.

Punctuation

Punctuation is practically the same as in English, except that all dependent clauses are set off by commas.

Abbreviations

Adrs.	Adresse, address, c/o	Hds. M.	Hendes Majestæt, Her Maj- esty
afs.	afsender, sender	Hr.	Herr, sir, Mr.
ang.	angående, concerning	if.	ifølge, according to
Anm.	Anmærkning, remark, ob- servation	jf., jfr.	jevnfør, compare
A/S	Aktieselskab, joint-stock company	kap.	kapitel, chapter
b., bd.	bind, volume, volumes	kgl.	kongelig, royal
bl. a.	blandt andet, blandt an- dre, among other things, or others	kl.	klokken, o'clock; klasse, class
d.	død, dead	Kpt.	Kaptejn, captain
d. Å.	dette År, this year	kr.	krone, crown; kroner, crowns (coin)
d. d.	dags dato, the date of the day, this day	m. a. o.	med andre ord, in other words
d. m.	denne måned, this month	m. fl.	med flere, with others, and others
Dr.	Doktor, doctor	m. h. t.	med hensyn til, with re- gard to
d. v. s.	det vil sige, that is, that is to say	m. m.	med mere, et cetera, and more, and so forth
eks.	eksempel, example (illus- tration), e. g.	N. B.	nota bene, mark (notice) well
e. m.	eftermiddag, afternoon, p. m.	N. N.	nomen nescio, Mr. * * *, Mr. such a one
etc.	et cetera, et cetera	Nr.	nummer, number
f.	født, born	obs.	observer, observe
f. Å.	forrige År, last year	o. s. v.	og saa videre, and so forth, etc.
f. eks.	for eksempel, for instance	p. s.	postskriptum, postscript
ff.	følgende, the following	R.	Ridder, knight
fhv.	forhenværende, former, late	Red.	Redaktør, editor
Fig.	Figur, figure	s.	side, page; sider, pages
f. m.	formiddag, forenoon, a. m.	s. d.	samme dato, same date
forf.	forfatter, author	sml.	sammenlign, compare
Frk.	Frøken, Miss	S. u.	Svar udbedes, an answer is requested
gl.	gammel, old	vedr.	vedrørende, concerning
H. M., Hs. M. }	Hans Majestæt, His Maj- esty		

Cardinal numbers

en (een, et)	one	tyve	twenty
to	two	en og tyve, etc.	twenty-one, etc.
tre	three	tredive (tredve)	thirty
fire	four	fyrretyve (fyrre, fyre)	forty
fem	five	halvtre(d)sin(d)styve	fifty
seks	six	(halvtreds)	
syv	seven	tre(d)sin(d)styve (tres)	sixty
otte	eight	halvfjerdsindstyve	seventy
ni	nine	(halvfjerds)	
ti	ten	firsindstyve (firs)	eighty
elleve (elve)	eleven	halvfemsindstyve	ninety
tolv	twelve	(halvfems)	
tretten	thirteen	hundrede	hundred
fjorten	fourteen	hundrede og en, etc.	one hundred and one, etc.
femten	fifteen	tohundrede, etc.	two hundred, etc.
seksten	sixteen	tusind(e)	thousand
sytten	seventeen		
atten	eighteen		
nitten	nineteen		

Ordinal numbers

første	first	syttende	seventeenth
anden	second	attende	eighteenth
tredje	third	nittende	nineteenth
fjerde	fourth	tyvende	twentieth
femte	fifth	en og tyvende, etc.	twenty-first, etc.
sjette	sixth		
syvende	seventh	trediyte	thirtieth
ottende	eighth	fyrretyvende	fortieth
niende	ninth	halvtre(d)sindstyvende	fiftieth
tiende	tenth	tre(d)sindstyvende	sixtieth
ellefte (elvte)	eleventh	halvfjerdsindstyvende	seventieth
tolvte	twelfth	firsindstyvende	eightieth
trettende	thirteenth	halvfemsindstyvende	ninetieth
fjortende	fourteenth	hundrede og første, etc.	hundred and first, etc.
femtende	fifteenth		
sekstende	sixteenth		

NOTE.—Hundred(e) (100) and tusind(e) (1,000) have the same form for cardinals and ordinals.

Months

januar (jan.)	January	juli	July
februar (feb.)	February	august (aug.)	August
marts	March	september (sept.)	September
april (apr.)	April	oktober (okt.)	October
maj	May	november (nov.)	November
juni	June	december (dec.)	December

Days

søndag	Sunday	torsdag	Thursday
mandag	Monday	fredag	Friday
tirsdag	Tuesday	lørdag	Saturday
onsdag	Wednesday		

Seasons

forår	spring	efterår	autumn
sommer	summer	vinter	winter

Time

time	hour	måned	month
dag	day	aar	year
uge	week		

REFERENCES.—Henni Forchhammer, *How To Learn Danish* (1932); A. Arnholtz und C. A. Reinhold, *Einführung in das Dänische Lautsystem* (1936); Ingeborg Stemann, *Danish* (1938); G. Langenscheidt og H. Henningsen, *Lommeordbog Over det Danske og Tyske Sprog* (1941); Johs. Magnussen, *Otto Madsen og Herman Vinterberg, Dansk-Engelsk Ordbog* (1943); Jeannette Dearden and Karin Stig-Nielsen, *Spoken Danish* (1945).

DUTCH

Nu is het duidelijk, dat het duratieve aspect in de feitelijke handeling moeilijk tot zijn recht kan komen. Men kan wel stilstaan op een plaats, maar niet stilstaan in de tijd. De enige middelen, die hier practisch ten dienste staan, zijn de herhaling en de vertraging. Van beide vindt men in allerlei godsdienstige rituelen voorbeelden.—Held: *Magie, Hekserij en Toverij*, Groningen (1950), p. 10.

Alphabet and pronunciation

A	a	<i>a</i> in father, watch	O	o	<i>o</i> in often, low
B	b	<i>b</i> ; <i>p</i> at end of words	P	p	<i>p</i>
C	c	<i>k</i> ; <i>s</i> before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>y</i>	Q	q	<i>q</i>
D	d	<i>d</i> ; <i>t</i> at end of words	R	r	<i>r</i>
E	e	<i>e</i> in met; <i>a</i> in fate	S	s	<i>s</i> in sister
F	f	<i>f</i>	T	t	<i>t</i>
G	g	<i>ch</i> in German auch	U	u	<i>u</i> in sure; also almost like <i>ee</i> in eel or like French <i>u</i> or German <i>ü</i>
H	h	<i>h</i>	V	v	<i>v</i> ; <i>f</i> at end of words
I	i	<i>i</i> in fit, police	W	w	<i>w</i>
J	j	<i>y</i> in yet; like English <i>z</i> in azure in some words	X	x	<i>x</i>
K	k	<i>k</i>	Y	y	<i>i</i> in fit
L	l	<i>l</i>	Z	z	<i>z</i> ; <i>s</i> at end of words
M	m	<i>m</i>			
N	n	<i>n</i>			

Special characters

Dutch uses the Latin alphabet; and with the exception of the circumflex and acute accents, which it uses only to a small extent, it has no special characters.

The letters *ij* are treated like a ligature. When they begin a capitalized word, both letters must be uppercased, thus: *IJsland*, Iceland; *IJverig*, zealous.

Vowels and consonants

The vowel letters are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y*; the remaining characters are all consonants. The so-called double vowels, *aa*, *ee*, *oo*, and *uu*, are merely lengthened sounds of their respective single forms; thus *aa* is like *aa* in Saar, *ee* like *e* in egg, *oo* like *o* in rose (never like *oo* in good), *uu* like *u* in sure. Double vowels are regarded by most grammarians as single characters rather than diphthongs.

Diphthongs

The diphthongs are pronounced approximately as follows:

<i>ai</i> as <i>ai</i> in aisle	<i>ieu</i> as <i>eu</i> in reunion
<i>au</i> as <i>ou</i> in house	<i>ij</i> as <i>ai</i> in aisle
<i>au</i> as <i>ou</i> in house	<i>oe</i> as <i>oe</i> in shoe
<i>eeu</i> as <i>a</i> in fate followed by French <i>u</i> or German <i>ü</i>	<i>oei</i> as <i>uoy</i> in buoy
<i>ei</i> as <i>ai</i> in aisle	<i>ooi</i> as <i>oy</i> in annoy
<i>eu</i> as <i>er</i> in her	<i>ou</i> as <i>ou</i> in house
<i>ie</i> as <i>ie</i> in pier	<i>ui</i> as <i>urry</i> in furry

Digraphs

The digraphs and their sounds are:

ch like German *ch* ¹
ph as *f*
qu like English *qu*

sch as *s* plus *ch* or *s* ²
sj as *sh* in shall
th as *t*

Rules for syllabification

1. Double vowels, diphthongs, and digraphs may not be divided.

2. Division is made on a vowel or on a diphthong before a single consonant or a digraph: *le-ven*, *leu-gen*, *la-chen*, *vrou-wen*, *le-raar*.

3. In a group of two or more consonants, division is made before the last consonant or digraph: *heb-ben*, *amb-ten*, *man-che*; but if one of the consonants is *s* preceded by another consonant, the *s* goes over: *kor-sten*, *ern-stig*, *Pink-ster*.

4. Division may be made between two vowels not constituting a diphthong or between a diphthong and a vowel: *zaai-en*, *knie-ën*, *spi-on*.

5. Certain adverbial prefixes are kept intact. These are: *aan*, *achter*, *af*, *be*, *bij*, *daar*, *door*, *er*, *ge*, *heen*, *her*, *in*, *mede*, *mein*, *mis*, *na*, *neder*, *neer*, *om*, *on*, *onder*, *ont*, *oor*, *op*, *over*, *samen*, *tegen*, *terug*, *toe*, *uit*, *ver*, *voor*, *voori*, *wan*, *weder*, and *weg*: *aan-arden*, *achter-eind*, *af-breken*, *be-drog*, etc.

6. Certain suffixes are kept intact. These are: *aard*, *aardig*, *achtig*, *heid*, *je*, *pje*, *schap*, *sche*, *ske*, *ste(n)*, *ster*, and *tje*: *dronk-aard*, *eigen-aardig*, *zak-achtig*, *oord-je* (little place), *oor-tje* (little ear), *boom-pje*, *hoog-ste*, *bak-ster*.³

7. Compound words are divided according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 6): *eer-ambt*, *angst-kreet*. The compounding *s*, if used, is kept with the preceding component: *rijks-ambt*, *volks-eenheid*.

8. Foreign words and components of foreign words (not naturalized) follow the conventions of the language of origin: *repu-bliek*, *por-tret*, *Trans-atlantisch*, *Washington*, *Shake-speare*. Under this rule are also included scientific and technical words, which editors prefer to treat etymologically: *dia-gnostisch*, *proto-plasma*; but *interesse* has been naturalized and is divided *inte-resse*.

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

aam-bor-stig	(3, 3)	in-te-res-se	(3, 2, 3)
aan-prij-zen	(5, 2)	kun-ste-naar	(3, 2)
ach-ter-uit-gang	(3, 5, 5)	me-de-stan-der	(2, 5, 3)
Ame-ri-kaan-se	(2, 2, 3)	mees-ter-stuk-jes	(3, 7, 6)
Am-ster-dam	(3, 3)	mein-e-dig-heid	(5, 2, 6)
be-slis-sin-gen	(5, 3, 3)	mi-cro-me-trisch	(8, 2, 8)
bi-bli-o-theek	(8, 4, 2)	mis-brui-ken	(5, 2)
bij-een-bren-gen	(5, 7, 3)	moei-lijk-heid	(2, 6)
con-sti-tu-tie	(3, 2, 2)	na-druk-ken	(5, 3)
con-sti-tu-ti-o-neel	(3, 2, 2, 4, 2)	ne-der-knie-len	(2, 5, 2)
daar-op-vol-gend	(5, 5, 3)	Ne-der-lan-der	(2, 5, 3)
des-a-vou-e-ren	(8, 2, 4, 2)	Ne-der-land-se	(2, 5, 6)
door-draai-en	(5, 4)	neer-slach-tig	(5, 3)
En-gel-se	(3, 3)	om-stan-dig-heid	(5, 3, 6)
er-ach-ten	(5, 3)	on-der-druk-ken	(3, 5, 3)
ge-brui-ker	(5, 2)	on-er-va-ren	(5, 3, 2)
ge-meen-schap-pe-lijk	(2, 3, 3, 2)	ont-e-ren	(5, 2)
heen-snel-len	(5, 3)	oor-spron-ke-lijk	(5, 3, 2)
her-e-ni-gen	(5, 2, 2)	op-hel-de-re-ning	(5, 3, 2, 2)
in-acht-ne-ming	(5, 7, 2)	op-ont-houd	(5, 5)
in-dus-trie	(3, 8)	pro-spec-tus	(8, 3)

¹ This sound of *ch* is for words of native origin only. In words of French origin *ch* is pronounced as in French (like *sh*) and in words of Greek origin like *ch* in *chorus*.

² The digraph *sch* has two sounds. At the beginning of a word and at the beginning of a syllable preceded by a prefix it is pronounced like *s* plus the Dutch *ch*; elsewhere like English *s*.

³ The suffixes listed must be distinguished from the same letter combinations that are not suffixes and not appended to a meaningful word. Thus *ste* in *beste* is not a suffix, as *be* is not a word. Likewise *aard* in *veinzaard* and *grijnzaard* is not a suffix in the above sense, as there are no words *veinz* and *grijnz*. Properly, *veinzaard* and *grijnzaard* are derivatives of *veinzen* and *grijnzen* and are syllabified according to rule 3; i. e., *vein-zaard*, *grijn-zaard*, and *beste* is syllabified *bes-te*.

Illustrative word divisions—Continued

re-ge-ring	(2, 2)	uit-oe-fe-nen	(5, 2, 2)
re-pu-bliek	(2, 8)	ver-e-nig-de	(5, 2, 3)
re-pu-blie-keins	(2, 8, 2)	voor-af-gan-de	(5, 3, 3)
sa-men-stel-ling	(2, 5, 3)	voort-breng-sel	(5, 3)
te-gen-ant-woord	(2, 5, 3)	wan-trou-wen-dig	(5, 2, 3)
te-rug-ei-sen	(2, 5, 2)	we-der-op-bou-wen	(2, 5, 5, 2)
tijd-schri-fen	(7, 3)	weg-sprin-gen	(5, 3)
toe-tre-den	(5, 2)	zelf-re-ge-ring	(7, 2, 2)

Stress and diacritics

The stress in Dutch words falls on the root syllable in simple words and on the main component (usually the first) in compound words: *beSTELlen* (to order), *SCHOOLboek* (schoolbook). Words of foreign origin keep their own characteristic stress.

Diacritical marks are used to a limited extent in Dutch. The circumflex is used to indicate the contraction of two syllables into one, if the contraction is unusual: *daân* for *daden* (deeds), *liên* for *lieden* (people). The dieresis (trema) is used to indicate that the vowel over which it is placed does not form a diphthong with the preceding vowel but is pronounced separately: *zeeën* (pronounced *zay'-en*), seas; *oliën* (pronounced *olee'-en*), to oil. The acute is used to give added emphasis: *dáár* is *het*, there it is, but *daar* is *hij eindelijk*, there he is finally; *één gulden*, one guilder, but *een gulden*, a guilder.

Capitalization

Capitalization in Dutch is similar to that in English, but with the following differences:

If the first word of a sentence is a single letter only, the word goes lowercase and the next one is capitalized: *'s Avonds is het koud*, in the evening it is cold. *'k Weet niet wat hij zegt*, I do not know what he says.

The first-person pronoun, *ik* (I), is not capitalized, but the second-person pronouns *U* (you), *Uw* (your), and *Gij* (you), are generally capitalized in personal correspondence.

The name particles *de*, *ten*, *van*, if not preceded by the Christian name, are capitalized; otherwise, lowercased.

Punctuation and hyphenation

Punctuation and hyphenation are similar to the usages in German (q. v.). The apostrophe, however, is used not only to indicate abbreviations or contractions but also to form the plural and possessive of foreign loanwords: *'n paard* (for *een paard*), a horse; *'s avonds* (for *des avonds*), in the evening; *'t huis* (for *te huis*), at home; *'k heb* (for *ik heb*), I have; *sofa's*, sofas; *Maria's*, Mary's.

Abbreviations

A. P.	Anno Passato, in the past year; Amsterdams Peil, Amsterdam ordinance datum	jr.	jaar, year
b. v.	bij voorbeeld, for example, e. g.	ll.	laatstleden, last, ult.
dgl.	dergelijke, such	Mej.	Mejuffrouw, Miss
d. i.	dat is, that is, i. e.	Mev.	Mevrouw, Mrs.
dl.	deel, part, volume	Mnr.	Mijnheer, Mr.
e. g.	eerstgenoemde, the former, the before-mentioned	Mpy. or My.	Maatschappij, society, company
enz.	en zoo voort, and so forth, etc.	Ndl.	Nederland, The Netherlands
e. v.	eerstvolgende, the following, next	nl.	namelijk, namely, viz
geb.	geboren, born, né(e)	n. m.	namiddag, post meridiem, p. m.
Gebr.	Gebroeders, Brothers, Bros.	N. V.	Naamloze Vennootschap, limited-liability company
Geref.	Gereformeerde, Reformed, Calvinist	o. a.	onder andere, among others
Hfst.	Hoofdstuk, chapter	ong.	ongeveer, about, ca.
H. M.	Haar Majesteit, Her Majesty	Opm.	Opmerking, remark
i. p. v.	in plaats van, instead of	p. a.	per adres, c/o
jl.	jongstleden, last, ult.	p. st.	pound sterling, pound sterling, £
Jr.	Junior, junior	Sen. or Sr.	Senior, senior
		UED.	Uwe Edelheid, Your Honor
		vgl.	vergelijk, compare, cf.
		v. m.	voormiddag, ante meridiem, a. m.

Cardinal numbers

één	one	achtien	eighteen
twee	two	negentien	nineteen
drie	three	twintig	twenty
vier	four	één en twintig, etc.	twenty-one, etc.
vijf	five	dertig	thirty
zes	six	veertig	forty
zeven	seven	vijftig	fifty
acht	eight	zestig	sixty
negen	nine	zeventig	seventy
tien	ten	tachtig	eighty
elf	eleven	negentig	ninety
twaalf	twelve	honderd	hundred
dertien	thirteen	honderd (en) één	one hundred and one
veertien	fourteen	tweehonderd	two hundred
vijftien	fifteen	duizend	thousand
zestien	sixteen		
zeventien	seventeen		

Ordinal numbers

eerste	first	zestiende	sixteenth
tweede	second	zeventiende	seventeenth
derde	third	achttiende	eighteenth
vierde	fourth	negentiende	nineteenth
vijfde	fifth	twintigste	twentieth
zesde	sixth	één en twintigste	twenty-first
zevende	seventh	dertigste	thirtieth
achtste	eighth	veertigste	fortieth
negende	ninth	vijftigste	fiftieth
tiende	tenth	zestigste	sixtieth
elfde	eleventh	zeventigste	seventieth
twaalfde	twelfth	tachtigste	eightieth
dertiende	thirteenth	negentigste	ninetieth
veertiende	fourteenth	honderdste	hundredth
vijftiende	fifteenth	duizendste	thousandth

Months

Januari (Jan.)	January	Juli	July
Februari (Feb.)	February	Augustus (Aug.)	August
Maart	March	September (Sept.)	September
April (Apr.)	April	October (Oct.)	October
Mei	May	November (Nov.)	November
Juni	June	December (Dec.)	December

Days

Zondag	Sunday	Donderdag	Thursday
Maandag	Monday	Vrijdag	Friday
Dinsdag	Tuesday	Zaterdag	Saturday
Woensdag	Wednesday		

Seasons

lente, voorjaar	spring	herfst, najaar	autumn
zomer	summer	winter	winter

Time

uur, stond	hour	maand	month
dag	day	jaar	year
week	week		

REFERENCES.—E. Vrieze, *De Nieuwe Spelling 1946 . . .* (1946); T. G. G. Valette, *Dutch Conversation Grammar* (1928); F. G. Renier, *Learn Dutch! A Dutch Grammar* (1942); J. van Ham en S. Hofker, *Beknopte Nederlandse Spraakkunst* (1939); Kramer's *Engels-Nederlands en Nederlands-Engels Woordenboek* (1950); L. Bloomfield, *Spoken Dutch* (1944).

FINNISH

Nimitystä tavu käytetään fonetikassa useissa eri merkityksissä, ja siitä annetut määritelmät perustuvat suureksi osaksi subjektiiiviseen arviointiin. Onpa sentähden eräällä taholla tahdottu eliminoida koko tavun käsite fonetiikasta.—Äimä, Yleisen Fonetikan Oppikirja (1938), p. 203.

Alphabet and pronunciation

A	a	a in father, sofa	P	p	p
B	b	b	Q	q	q
C	c	c in calm or in cease	R	r	r, trilled
D	d	d	S	s	s in so
E	e	e in met	T	t	t
F	f	f	U	u	u; as oo in boot, but short
G	g	g in game	V	v	v
H	h	h	X	x	x
I	i	i in pit	Y	y	like German ü or like French u
J	j	y in yet	Z	z	s or ts
K	k	k	Ä	ä	a in hat
L	l	l	Ö	ö	like German ö or like French eu
M	m	m			
N	n	n			
O	o	o in note, but short			

Special characters

Finnish uses the Latin alphabet with the addition of the following special characters: Ä ä and Ö ö.

The letters *b, c, f, g, x,* and *z* do not occur in native Finnish words and are not mentioned even in the alphabets of some Finnish grammars. However, the standard dictionaries, containing words of foreign origin, list them in the alphabetic order shown above.

Vowels and consonants

The vowel letters are *a, e, i, o, u, y, ä,* and *ö,* the remaining letters being all consonants. The doubled vowel letters, *aa, ee, ii, oo, uu, yy, ää,* and *öö* represent sounds the same as, but about twice as long as, their corresponding single ones.

Diphthongs

The diphthongs and their sounds are:

ai as *ai* in aisle
au as *ow* in how
ei as *ei* in eight
eu like Finnish *e* plus *u*
ie like Finnish *i* plus *e*
iu like Finnish *i* plus *u*
oi as *oi* in oil
ou as *ow* in low

ui like Finnish *u* plus *i*
uo like Finnish *u* plus *o*
yi like Finnish *y* plus *i*
yö like Finnish *y* plus *ö*
äi like Finnish *ä* plus *i*
äy like Finnish *ä* plus *y*
öi like Finnish *ö* plus *i*
öy like Finnish *ö* plus *y*

The diphthongs *ie, uo, yö, eu, iu, yi, ai, äy, öi,* and *öy* are sounded as indicated above, i. e., like their constituent separate letters but in quick succession, *ie, uo, yö* having the main stress on the second vowel, the others on the first. The above combinations, except those ending in *i,* are diphthongs only at the beginning of a word or of a compound constituent; elsewhere they are separate vowels and may be divided: *tapa-us, kope-us, kieli-en.*

Rules for syllabification

1. Double vowels and diphthongs may not be divided.
2. Division is made on a vowel or on a diphthong before a single consonant: *ka-la*, *neu-lat*, *vää-ryys*.
3. In a group of two or more consonants, division is made before the last consonant: *kuk-ka*, *silp-pu*, *myrs-ky*.
4. Division may be made between vowels not constituting a diphthong or between a diphthong and a vowel: *lapsi-en*, *asi-asta*, *eri-ävä*.
5. Compound words are divided according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 4): *maa-alue*, *ilman-ala*, *esi-isä*.
6. Foreign words and components of foreign words (not naturalized) follow the conventions of the language of origin: *Shake-speare*, *kon-gressi*, *mono-grammi*, *me-tri*. Under this rule are also included scientific and technical words, which editors prefer to treat etymologically: *apo-pleksia*, *dia-gnostinen*.

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

ah-dis-tan	(3, 3)	oi-ke-us-a-sia	(2, 4, 5, 2)
ai-no-as-taan	(2, 4, 3)	omis-ta-ja	(3, 2)
aja-tus-ai-ka	(2, 5, 2)	ope-tus-ai-ne	(2, 5, 2)
al-keis-o-pe-tus	(3, 5, 2, 2)	osit-tai-nen	(3, 2)
al-ku-o-sa	(3, 5, 2)	pam-flet-ti	(6, 3)
ame-ri-ka-lai-nen	(2, 2, 2, 2)	pa-raas-tan	(2, 3)
bil-joo-na	(3, 2)	piis-pan-is-tuin	(3, 5, 3)
brit-ti-läi-nen	(3, 2, 2)	poik-ke-us	(3, 4)
de-mo-kraat-ti	(2, 6, 3)	pääl-lik-kyys	(3, 3)
Eng-lan-ti	(3, 3)	ran-gais-ta-va	(3, 3, 2)
epä-o-leel-li-nen	(4, 2, 3, 2)	rau-ta-tie	(2, 2)
etu-oi-ke-us	(5, 2, 4)	ri-kok-sel-li-nen	(2, 3, 3, 2)
huo-li-mat-ta	(2, 2, 3)	sai-ras-a-pu	(2, 5, 2)
hy-dro-sta-tiik-ka	(6, 6, 2, 3)	sa-man-ai-kai-nen	(2, 5, 2, 2)
il-man-a-la	(3, 5, 2)	sat-tu-moi-sin	(3, 2, 2)
kan-sa-lais-oi-ke-us	(3, 2, 5, 2, 4)	sa-tun-nai-nen	(2, 3, 2)
kan-sal-li-nen	(3, 3, 2)	sei-sah-dus	(2, 3)
kau-em-mak-si	(4, 3, 3)	se-lit-te-ly	(2, 3, 2)
ko-mi-sa-ri-us	(2, 2, 2, 4)	sel-väs-ti	(3, 3)
lii-al-li-nen	(4, 3, 2)	sem-min-kin	(3, 3)
lu-et-te-lo	(4, 3, 2)	seu-rus-te-lu	(2, 3, 2)
muu-ka-lai-nen	(2, 2, 2)	sih-tee-ri	(3, 2)
muut-tu-ma-ton	(3, 2, 2)	si-jais-kans-le-ri	(2, 5, 3, 2)
myön-tei-nen	(3, 2)	Suo-ma-lai-nen	(2, 2, 2)
nais-a-sia	(5, 2)	suo-si-ol-li-ses-ti	(2, 4, 3, 2, 3)
neu-vok-ki	(2, 3)	ta-val-li-nen	(2, 3, 2)
neu-vot-te-lu	(2, 3, 2)	teh-taa-lai-nen	(3, 2, 2)
ni-mi-kir-joi-tus	(2, 5, 3, 2)	xe-ro-ftal-mia	(2, 6, 3)
nä-en-näi-ses-ti	(4, 3, 2, 3)	Yh-dys-Val-lat	(3, 5, 3)

Diacritics and stress

With the exception of *ä* and *ö*, Finnish uses no diacritics. Stress is always on the first syllable.

Capitalization

Capitalization is similar to that in English, except that months, days of the week, and proper adjectives are lowercased.

Punctuation

Punctuation is similar to that in English. The apostrophe is used to separate a proper noun from its inflection as well as to show elision.

Abbreviations

a. p.	aamupäivällä, before noon	n. s.	niin sanottu, so called
Arv.	Arvoisa, esteemed	nyk.	nykyinen, current
ed.	edellinen, former, foregoing	p.	penni, penniä, penny, pence; päivä, day, date
ent.	entinen, past, old	p. a.	painoarkki, printed sheet
e. pp.	edellä puolenpäivän, before noon	R:va or Rva	Rouva, madam
esim.	esimerkiksi, for example, e.g.	s. or siv.	sivu, sivulla, page, pages
H:ra or Hra	Herra, Mr., Sir	seur.	seuraava, following, next
i. p.	iltapäivällä, afternoon, p.m.	s. o.	se on, that is, i. e.
j. n. e.	ja niin edespäin, and so on	s. v.	samana vuonna, same year
j. pp.	jälkeen puolenpäivän, afternoon, p. m.	t.	tai, or
k-lo	kello, hour, o'clock	t. k.	tämän kuun, this month
ks.	katso, see, compare, cf.	t. m. s.	tai muuta semmoista, and so on
l.	eli, or	Tri	Tohtori, doctor
m.	minuutti, minute(s)	t. v.	tänä vuonna, this year
mk(k).	markka(a), mark(s)	v.	vuosi, year
Muist.	Muistutus, note	vert. or vrt.	vertaa, compare, cf.
nim.	nimittäin, namely, viz	y. m.	ynnä muuta, etc.
N:o or N ^o	numero, number		

Cardinal numbers

yksi	one	kolmetoista, etc.	thirteen, etc.
kaksi	two	kaksikymmentä	twenty
kolme	three	kaksikymmentäyksi	twenty-one
neljä	four	kaksikymmentäkaksi, etc.	twenty-two, etc.
viisi	five	kolmekymmentä, etc.	thirty, etc.
kuusi	six	sata	hundred
seitsemän	seven	satayksi, etc.	one hundred and one, etc.
kahdeksan	eight	kaksisataa	two hundred
yhdeksän	nine	tuhat	thousand
kymmenen	ten		
yksitoista	eleven		
kaksitoista	twelve		

Ordinal numbers

ensimäinen	first	kahdeskymmenes	twentieth
toinen	second	kahdeskymmenesensimäinen	twenty-first
kolmas	third	kahdeskymmenestoinen, etc.	twenty-second, etc.
neljäs	fourth	kolmaskymmenes, etc.	thirtieth, etc.
viides	fifth	sadas	hundredth
kuudes	sixth	sadasensimäinen, etc.	one hundred and first, etc.
seitsemäs	seventh	kahdessadas	two hundredth
kahdeksas	eighth	tuhannes	thousandth
yhdeksäs	ninth		
kymmenes	tenth		
yhdestoista	eleventh		
kahdestoista	twelfth		
kolmastoista, etc.	thirteenth, etc.		

Months

tammikuu	January	heinäkuu	July
helmikuu	February	elokuu	August
maaliskuu	March	syyskuu	September
huhtikuu	April	lokakuu	October
toukokuu	May	marraskuu	November
kesäkuu	June	joulukuu	December

Days

sunnuntai	Sunday	torstai	Thursday
maanantai	Monday	perjantai	Friday
tiistai	Tuesday	lauantai	Saturday
keskiviikko	Wednesday		

Seasons

kevät	spring	syksy	autumn
kesä	summer	talvi	winter

Time

tunti	hour	kuukausi	month
päivä	day	vuosi	year
viikko	week		

REFERENCES.—Severi Alanne, *Finnish-English Dictionary* (1919); Aune Tuomikoski and Anna Slöör, *English-Finnish Dictionary* (Helsinki, 1939); T. A. Seboek, *Spoken Finnish* (1947); A. Sauvageot, *Esquisse de la Langue finnoise* (1946).

FRENCH

Maël, issu d'une famille royale de Cambrie, fut envoyé dès sa neuvième année dans l'abbaye d'Yvern, pour y étudier les lettres sacrées et profanes. À l'âge de quatorze ans, il renonça à son héritage et fit vœu de servir le seigneur.—Anatole France, *L'Île des Pingouins*, chapter 1, opening lines.

Alphabet and pronunciation

A	a	} <i>a</i> sound between <i>a</i> in pat and <i>o</i> in pot
À	à	
Â	â	
B	b	<i>b</i>
C	c	<i>c</i> in city before <i>e, i, y</i> (=s); <i>c</i> in car, elsewhere (=k)
Ç	ç	<i>c</i> in city (=s)
D	d	<i>d</i>
E	e	<i>e</i> in met when followed by two consonants, or by a single final consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit; silent when final and in <i>-ent</i> , third person plural verb ending; <i>e</i> in moment, before a single consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit, followed by a vowel
È	è	<i>e</i> in met
Ê	ê	<i>e</i> in met or there
Ë	ë	dieresis indicates that preceding vowel has its usual value and does not form a diphthong with <i>e</i>
É	é	<i>a</i> in late
F	f	<i>f</i>
G	g	<i>s</i> in pleasure (=zh) before <i>e, i, y</i> ; <i>g</i> in game elsewhere
H	h	silent
I	i	<i>ee</i> in meet
Î	î	<i>ee</i> in meet
Ï	ï	<i>y</i> in yet, between vowels; <i>ee</i> in meet elsewhere
J	j	<i>s</i> in pleasure (=zh)
K	k	<i>k</i>
L	l	<i>l</i> ; silent in a few cases— <i>gentil, outil, fils</i> ; frequently letters <i>il</i> in final position, and after vowel, and <i>ill</i> before vowel pronounced like <i>y</i> in yet— <i>travail, fille</i>
M	m	<i>m</i>
N	n	<i>n</i> ; <i>-ent</i> , third person plural verb ending, is silent
O	o	<i>o</i> in no when final; <i>o</i> in for elsewhere
Ô	ô	<i>o</i> in no
P	p	<i>p</i>
Q	q	<i>q</i> in quick (=k)
R	r	sound made by scraping of air between back of tongue and roof of mouth; silent when final in ending <i>-er</i>
S	s	<i>z</i> between vowels; usually silent when final; <i>s</i> elsewhere
T	t	<i>s</i> in <i>-tien, -tial, -tion</i> , etc.; usually silent when final; <i>-ent</i> , third person plural verb ending, is silent; <i>t</i> elsewhere

U	u	} like German <i>ü</i> (<i>ee</i> with lips rounded as for <i>oo</i>); usually silent
Ô	ô	
V	v	} after <i>g</i> and <i>q</i> before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>y</i>
W	w	
X	x	<i>gz</i> between vowels; <i>ks</i> elsewhere; silent when final in some words; sometimes like <i>s</i> , as in <i>dix</i> , <i>six</i>
Y	y	<i>ee</i>
Z	z	<i>z</i> ; usually silent when final

Special characters

French uses the Latin alphabet with the addition of the following special characters: *À à*, *Â â*, *Ç ç*, *É é*, *È è*, *Ê ê*, *Ë ë*, *Î î*, *Ï ï*, *Ô ô*, *Û û*, and *Ü ü*.

Vowels and consonants

The vowel letters are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*; the other letters are consonants. Vowel sounds are represented by one of the vowel letters or by a combination of two or three of them. Consonant sounds are represented by one or two consonant letters.

Combinations of two vowel letters (diphthongs)

<i>ai</i> , <i>ay</i> , <i>ei</i> , <i>ey</i> as <i>e</i> in <i>met</i> or <i>there</i>	<i>ou</i> as <i>oo</i> in <i>moon</i>
<i>au</i> , <i>eau</i> as <i>o</i> in <i>no</i>	<i>oui</i> like English <i>we</i>
<i>eu</i> , <i>œ</i> , <i>œu</i> as <i>u</i> in <i>fur</i> ¹	<i>ui</i> somewhat like <i>we</i>
<i>oi</i> , <i>oy</i> as <i>wa</i> in <i>watt</i>	

Combinations of two consonant letters (digraphs)

<i>ch</i> as <i>sh</i> in <i>shoe</i> ; occasionally as <i>k</i>	<i>ph</i> as in English
<i>gn</i> as <i>ny</i> in <i>canyon</i>	<i>qu</i> as <i>k</i> ; occasionally as <i>kw</i>
<i>gu</i> as <i>g</i> in <i>give</i> before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>y</i> ; occasionally as <i>gw</i>	<i>rh</i> as <i>r</i>
<i>ll</i> as <i>y</i> in <i>yet</i> (in <i>-ille</i>)	<i>th</i> as <i>t</i>

Sequences of vowel(s) and n or m (nasals)

In French, there are four nasal sounds. These are produced by allowing air to pass through the nose and the mouth at the same time, but without any actual sound of *m*, *n*, or *ng* after them. These sounds are represented by the syllables:

1. *am*, *an*, *em*, *en*, the vowel sound of each being like *a* in *far*;
2. *aim*, *ain*, *eim*, *ein*, *im*, *in*, *ym*, *yn*, the vowel sound of each being *a* in *fan*;
3. *om*, *on*, with the vowel like *aw* in *fawn*;
4. *eum*, *eun*, *um*, *un*, with the vowel like *u* in *fur*.

Nasals occur at the end of a word or in the middle of a word before another consonant except *m* or *n*: *fain*, *bien*, *manger*, *membre*; otherwise, the above combinations are not nasalized: *ananas* (pronounced *ánánà*), *nommer* (pronounced *nòmè*). There are a few exceptions.

Consonantal units

In French, certain consonants followed by *l* or *r* or preceded by *s* are pronounced in the same syllable with the following vowel. These consonant groups are:

<i>bl</i> , <i>br</i>	<i>fl</i> , <i>fr</i>	<i>sc</i> , <i>sp</i> , <i>sph</i> , <i>squ</i> , <i>st</i>
<i>chl</i> , <i>chr</i> , <i>cl</i> , <i>cr</i>	<i>gl</i> , <i>gr</i>	<i>thr</i> , <i>tr</i>
<i>dr</i>	<i>phl</i> , <i>phr</i> , <i>pl</i> , <i>pr</i>	<i>vl</i> , <i>vr</i>

Rules for syllabification

1. Diphthongs, digraphs, and consonantal units may not be divided.
2. Division may be made on a vowel or on a diphthong before a single consonant, a digraph, or a consonantal unit: *amu-ser*, *che-veux*, *jeu-nesse*, *pay-san*, *cro-chets*, *gra-phies*, *mé-thode*, *ali-gner*, *dé-cret*, *qua-drille*.
3. In a group of two or more consonants, division is made before the last consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit: *al-ler*, *sys-tème*, *fonc-tion*, *com-pris*, *isth-mique*, *ar-cher*, *har-gneux*, *Ag-nus*.

¹ Note that *œ* is printed as a single piece of type when it has this pronunciation, and also in some words of Latin origin, where it is pronounced as French *e*. When *o* and *e* are printed separately, they represent separate sounds in different syllables.

4. Division between vowels should be avoided, but it is tolerated if the second vowel carries the dieresis (trema) or begins a compound or derivative element: *héro-isme, archi-épiscopal, anti-acide*.

5. Prefixes are kept intact only if this conforms to rules 2 to 4: *ab-duction* (rule 3), *con-tinuer* (rule 3), *in-duction* (rule 3), *mal-heur* (rule 3), *non-chalant* (rule 3), *ob-server* (rule 3), *pré-céder* (rule 2), *pré-occupation* (rule 4), *re-joindre* (rule 2); but *abs-tention* (rule 3), *cons-titution* (rule 3), *ins-pire* (rule 3), *ma-ladroite* (rule 2), *no-nobstant* (rule 2), *obs-cure* (rule 3), *pres-cription* (rule 3), *res-piration* (rule 3).²

6. Compounds are divided preferably according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 5): *grand'-mère, gentils-hommes, Tchéco-slovaquie*.

If a compound is formed with an apostrophe followed by a vowel, division may not be made on the apostrophe; thus the compounds *qu'environ, hors-d'œuvres, s'entr'aider*, may be divided only as follows: *qu'en-vi-ron, hors-d'œu-vres, s'entr'ai-der*.

If a compound is formed with a euphonic *t* (e. g., *ira-t-il, présente-t-on*), the *t* should be made to go over.

7. Division may be made before a final mute syllable; i. e., a syllable ending in *e, es* (plural ending), or *ent* (third person plural ending of verbs), provided the syllable begins with a consonant: *quel-que, ri-che, au-tres, par-lent*; but *pay-ent* or *pay-ent* would be inadmissible as per rule 9.

8. Foreign words and components of foreign words (not naturalized) follow the conventions of the language of origin: *alpen-stock, reichs-amt, cre-scendo, sky-scraper, Wash-ington*. Under this rule are also included scientific and technical words, which editors prefer to treat etymologically: *dia-gnostique, hémisphère, hémophtysies*.

9. The letters *x* and *y* may not be separated from an adjacent vowel; thus *exact* and *moyen* should not be divided, but *pay-san, ex-pert* may be divided as shown in rules 2 and 3, respectively.

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

ab-so-lu-ment	(3, 2, 2)	inex-pug-na-ble	(3, 3, 7)
abs-trac-tion	(3, 3)	ins-pi-ra-tion	(3, 2, 2)
ad-mi-nis-tra-tion	(3, 2, 3, 2)	ins-tan-ta-née	(3, 3, 2)
amé-ri-cai-nes	(2, 2, 2)	ins-truc-tion	(3, 3)
an-ti-scor-bu-ti-que	(3, 8, 3, 2, 7)	in-tro-duc-tion	(3, 2, 3)
at-mos-phé-ri-que	(3, 3, 2, 7)	Ja-ma-i-que	(2, 4, 7)
au-to-gno-sie	(2, 8, 2)	Kam-tchat-ka	(8, 3)
bi-blio-thè-que	(2, 2, 7)	ki-lo-mé-tri-que	(2, 2, 2, 7)
bien-heu-reux	(6, 2)	ma-la-droi-te-ment	(2, 2, 2, 2)
caout-chou-ter	(3, 2)	ma-nus-crits	(2, 3)
cir-cons-tan-ces	(3, 3, 7)	mi-cro-sco-pi-que	(2, 8, 2, 7)
com-pri-ma-ble	(3, 2, 7)	non-ac-ti-vi-té	(6, 3, 2, 2)
cons-cien-cieu-se-ment	(3, 3, 2, 2)	no-nobs-tant	(2, 3)
cons-ti-tu-tion-nel	(3, 2, 2, 3)	ob-jec-ti-vi-té	(3, 3, 2, 2)
des-cen-dant	(3, 3)	obli-ga-tion	(2, 2)
des-crip-tion	(3, 3)	obs-cu-ri-té	(3, 2, 2)
dia-gnos-ti-quer	(8, 3, 2)	per-cep-ti-ble	(3, 3, 7)
dis-ci-pli-ner	(3, 2, 2)	pé-remp-tion	(2, 3)
en-tr'ac-cor-der	(3, 3, 3)	pré-oc-cu-pa-tion	(4, 3, 2, 2)
exe-cu-ti-ves	(2, 2, 7)	pro-blè-mes	(2, 7)
ex-haus-se-ment	(3, 3, 2)	pro-pre-ment	(2, 2)
exo-cel-lu-lai-res	(2, 3, 2, 7)	pros-crip-tion	(3, 3)
ex-tra-or-di-nai-res	(3, 4, 3, 2, 7)	pros-pé-ri-té	(3, 2, 2)
gym-no-sper-mes	(3, 8, 7)	sub-cons-cience	(3, 3)
hé-té-ro-doxie	(2, 2, 2)	su-bor-don-ner	(2, 3, 3)
hy-dro-sco-pie	(2, 8, 2)	su-bro-ger	(2, 2)
ig-ni-tion	(3, 2)	subs-tan-tiel	(3, 3)

Stress and diacritics

In French, words do not have any syllabic stress, each syllable being uttered with almost equal force with a slight stress falling on the last.

The diacritics used in French are the acute, the circumflex, the grave, the dieresis (trema), and the cedilla.

² The practice as to rule 5 varies among French printers, some dividing phonetically or etymologically, according to convenience. The Dictionnaire français Illustré (Librairie R. Simon), however, follows the uniform practice of dividing words only phonetically: *des-cription, dé-sordre, ins-tance, ins-trument, ma-tiencontre, sous-crit, su-borner*. The rule given in the text conforms to this practice.

The circumflex occurs on all the vowels. It may indicate that an *s* followed the vowel in Old French, as in *île* from *isle*, island, and *pâté* from *paste*, paste; it may distinguish homonyms like *dû* (due) and *du* (of the); *â, ê, ô* may represent vowels longer than those spelled *a, e, o*, as in *âne, bête, môle*.

The acute accent occurs only on the *e*; *é* represents a close *e* sound, more like the *e* in late than the *e* in met. It will be found on an *e* followed by a single consonant or digraph or consonantal unit, followed by a vowel as in *érable, église, étrenne*. It will not be on an *e* followed by two consonants (i. e., two consonants which do not form a digraph or consonantal unit), as in *esclaves, elbeuf*. The letter *é* is common at the end of words (*été, passé*), and frequently initially, and medially as well, under the conditions already stated.

The grave accent occurs on *a, e, and u*. One of its functions is to distinguish homonyms: *a* (has) and *à* (to); *des* (of the) and *dès* (since); *ou* (or) and *où* (where). Far more frequent is the occurrence of *è*, indicating an open *e* sound, more like the *e* in met than the *a* in late. It occurs in one-syllable words in which mute *e* is the last letter, and a single consonant or digraph, or consonantal unit, is the next-to-last letter, as *ère, lèvres, sèche*; in word-final syllables like *-ère, -ière, -ègre, -èble, -èvre, -èdre, -ères, -ières, -ègres*, etc.; occasionally, in a word ending in *es*, to indicate that the *e* is not silent, as in *progress, succès*.

The dieresis occurs on the second of two consecutive vowel letters to indicate that the sequence does not have its usual value.

ai as *e* in met (*plaisir*)

ei as *e* in met (*reine*)

oi as *wa* in watt (*toi*)

æ as *u* in fur (*œil*)

gue as *g* in go plus mute *e* in vague

gui as *g* in go plus *ee* as in meet

(*guide*); sometimes *g* as in go plus *we* as in *we* (*aiguille*)

aï as *a* in watt plus *ee* as in meet (*naïf*)

eï as *e* in met plus *ee* as in meet

oï as *o* in for plus *ee* as in meet (*colloïde*)

oë as *o* in for plus *a* as in late (*canoë*); as *o* in for plus *e* as in met (*noël*)

guë as *g* in go plus *u* as in German *ü* plus mute *e* (*aigue*)

guï as *g* in go plus *u* as in German *ü* plus *ee* as in meet (*contiguïté*)

The cedilla occurs under the letter *c* before *a, o, or u*, to indicate that *c* is pronounced like *s*; *reçu, received*.

Capitalization

Capitalization is similar to that in English, except that proper adjectives, names of months, days of the week, titles, and the personal pronoun *je* (I) are not capitalized. In proper names of persons taken from the Italian the article is lowercased: *le Dante*; otherwise capitalized: *La Fayette*. In names of places the article is lowercased: *le Havre*.

Use roman small caps for the centuries: *xix^e siècle*.

Capitalize the following: Years of the Republican calendar (*l'An IV*), acts of plays (*l'Acte V*), volumes of books (*Tome IX*), titles of rulers (*Louis XIV*), and the numbered divisions of Paris (*le XV^e Arrondissement*).

Capitalize the first word and all proper nouns in the title of a book. If the title commences with *Le, La, Les, Un, or Une*, capitalize also the second word. Examples: *Origines du culte chrétien; Les Origines du culte; La Reine Margot*.

In vivid personifications the nouns personified are capitalized, as *Ici habite la Mort* (Death abides here).

Historical events (*la Révolution*) also take the capital.

The term "street" and its synonyms are lowercased, as *rue de la Nation, avenue de l'Opéra, route Saint-Denis, boulevard Saint-Laurent*.

Observe the forms used in the following terms: *l'Académie française; la Légion d'honneur; Louis le Grand; son Éminence; l'Église*, when referring to the church as an institution; and *l'État*, when denoting the nation, as *le Corps d'État, le Conseil d'État*.

It is a rule among French printers that the preposition *à* (to) when capitalized is set without the accent.

Punctuation and hyphenation

Punctuation is practically the same as in English.

The apostrophe indicates elision, usually of mute *e*: *l'ami* for the nonexistent form *le ami*.

The hyphen is used much more widely than in English, and care should be exercised not to mistake the marginal hyphen in copy used orthographically as one of syllabification. The various orthographic uses of the hyphen are as follows:

1. Between verbs and the pronouns in questions: *Parlais-je?* Did I speak?
2. Between verbs and object pronouns: *Parlez-moi*, speak to me.
3. Between verbs and the particles *en*, *y*, *ce*, *on*: *Portez-leur-en*, bring them some.
4. On each side of the euphonic *t*: *A-t-il?* Has he? *Parla-t-elle?* Did she speak?
5. Before *ci* and *là*: *celui-ci*, this one.
6. After *entre* in all reciprocal verbs: *s'entre-quereller*, to quarrel with one another.
7. Between *demi* and its noun: *une demi-heure*, half an hour.
8. In compound nouns and adjectives, especially with prepositional particles: *arc-en-ciel*, rainbow; *nouveau-né*, newborn.
9. In spelled numbers. (See p. 349.)
10. In geographic names: *Saint-Valéry-en-Caux*, *Fontaine-le-Dun*.

Abbreviations

a.	accepté, accepted	p. ex.	par exemple, for instance
a. c.	année courante, current year	p. f. s. a.	pour faire ses adieux, to say goodbye
art.	article, article	R. F.	République française, French Republic
av.	avec, with	R. S. V.	Répondez s'il vous plaît, an answer is requested
b. à p.	billets à payer, bills payable	P.	
b. à r.	billets à recevoir, bills receivable	S. A. R.	Son Altesse Royale, His Royal Highness
B. B.	billet de banque, banknote	sc.	scène, scene
c. (c ^{es})	centime (centimes), centime (centimes)	S. Exc.	Son Excellence, His Excellency
c.-à-d.	c'est-à-dire, that is	S. M.	Sa Majesté, His (Her) Majesty
ch.	chapitre, chapter	Soc. an ^e	Société anonyme, limited company
ch. de f.	chemin de fer, railway	S. S.	Sa Sainteté, His Holiness
cie ³	compagnie, company	s. v. p.	s'il vous plaît, if you please
Cte	Comte, count	t.	tome, book
E. O. O.	erreurs ou omissions exceptées, errors or omissions excepted	tit.	titre, title
E.		voy., v.	voyez, voir, see
f., fr.	franc, franc	vve	veuve, widow
h.	heure, hour	&	et, and
in-f ^o	in folio, folio	1 ^{er}	premier (<i>m.</i>), first
J.-C.	Jésus-Christ, Jesus Christ	1 ^{ere}	première (<i>f.</i>), first
M.	Monsieur, Mr.	II ^e , 2 ^e	deuxième, second
Mgr	monseigneur, my lord		
N.-D.	Notre-Dame, Our Lady		
N.-S.	Notre-Seigneur, Our Lord		

Abbreviations of metric terms

Mm.	mégamètre	mmc.	millimètre cube	g.	gramme
hkm.	hectokilomètre	ha.	hectare	dg.	décigramme
mam.	myriamètre	a.	are	cg.	centigramme
km.	kilomètre	ca.	centiare	mg.	milligramme
hm.	hectomètre	dast.	décastère	kl.	kilolitre
dam.	décamètre	st., m ³	stère	hl.	hectolitre
m.	mètre	dst.	décistère	dal.	décalitre
dm.	décimètre	t.	tonne	l.	litre
cm.	centimètre	q.	quintal	dl.	décilitre
mq.	mètre carré	kg.	kilogramme	cl.	centilitre
mm.	millimètre	hg.	hectogramme	ml.	millilitre
mmq.	millimètre carré	dag.	décagramme		

³ It will be noted that the period is not used where the last letter in the abbreviation is the last letter of the complete word.

Cardinal numbers

un, <i>m.</i> }	one	soixante et onze	seventy-one
une, <i>f.</i> }		soixante-douze	seventy-two
deux	two	soixante-treize	seventy-three
trois	three	soixante-quatorze	seventy-four
quatre	four	soixante-quinze	seventy-five
cinq	five	soixante-seize	seventy-six
six	six	soixante-dix-sept	seventy-seven
sept	seven	soixante-dix-huit	seventy-eight
huit	eight	soixante-dix-neuf	seventy-nine
neuf	nine	quatre-vingt(s)	eighty
dix	ten	quatre-vingt-un	eighty-one
onze	eleven	quatre-vingt-deux	eighty-two
douze	twelve	quatre-vingt-trois	eighty-three
treize	thirteen	quatre-vingt-quatre	eighty-four
quatorze	fourteen	quatre-vingt-cinq	eighty-five
quinze	fifteen	quatre-vingt-six, etc.	eighty-six, etc.
seize	sixteen	quatre-vingt-dix	ninety
dix-sept	seventeen	quatre-vingt-onze, etc.	ninety-one, etc.
dix-huit	eighteen	quatre-vingt-dix-	ninety-seven
dix-neuf	nineteen	sept	
vingt	twenty	quatre-vingt-dix-	ninety-eight
vingt et un	twenty-one	huit	
vingt-deux, etc.	twenty-two, etc.	quatre-vingt-dix-	ninety-nine
trente	thirty	neuf	
trente et un	thirty-one	cent	hundred
trente-deux, etc.	thirty-two, etc.	cent un, etc.	one hundred and
quarante	forty		one, etc.
cinquante	fifty	deux cent(s), etc.	two hundred, etc.
soixante	sixty	mille (mil)	thousand
soixante-dix	seventy		

Ordinal numbers

premier, <i>m.</i> }	first	septième	seventh
première, <i>f.</i> }		huitième	eighth
second, <i>m.</i> ; seconde, <i>f.</i> }	second	neuvième	ninth
deuxième		dixième	tenth
troisième	third	onzième, etc.	eleventh, etc.
quatrième	fourth	vingt et unième	twenty-first
cinquième	fifth	vingt-deuxième, etc.	twenty-second, etc.
sixième	sixth	centième	hundredth

Months

janvier (janv.)	January	juillet (juil.)	July
février (fév.)	February	août	August
mars	March	septembre (sept.)	September
avril (av.)	April	octobre (oct.)	October
mai	May	novembre (nov.)	November
juin	June	décembre (déc.)	December

Days

dimanche	Sunday	jeudi	Thursday
lundi	Monday	vendredi	Friday
mardi	Tuesday	samedi	Saturday
mercredi	Wednesday		

Seasons

printemps	spring	automne	autumn
été	summer	hiver	winter

Time

heure	hour	mois	month
jour	day	saison	season
semaine	week	année	year

REFERENCES.—Jeanne Vidon Varney, *Pronunciation of French* (1940); Dencœu and Hall, *Spoken and Written French* (1946); Claude Augé, *Nouveau Petit Larousse Illustré* (most recent edition).

GERMAN

Wenn aber auch der Charakter verschiedener Weltgegenden von allen äußeren Erscheinungen zugleich abhängt; wenn Umriß der Gebirge, Physiognomie der Pflanzen und Tiere, wenn Himmelsbläue, Wolkengestalt und Durchsichtigkeit des Luftkreises den Totaleindruck bewirken: so ist doch nicht zu leugnen, daß das Hauptbestimmende dieses Eindrucks die Pflanzendecke ist. Dem tierischen Organismus fehlt es an Masse; die Beweglichkeit der Individuen und oft ihre Kleinheit entziehen sie unsern Blicken. Die Pflanzenschöpfung dagegen wirkt durch stetige Größe auf unsere Einbildungskraft.—Alexander von Humboldt, *Ansichten der Natur*, vol. II, p. 20 f. (1849).

Alphabet and pronunciation ¹

Ä	a	short and long: between <i>a</i> in hat and <i>a</i> in calm
Ä	ä	short: <i>e</i> in bet; long: <i>e</i> in there or <i>a</i> in bad
B	b	<i>b</i> ; at end of word or syllable, as <i>p</i> in lip
C	c	before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , and usually <i>y</i> , as <i>ts</i> in bits; before other vowels, as <i>c</i> in can (=k)
D	d	<i>d</i> ; at end of word or syllable, as <i>t</i> in hit
E	e	short: <i>e</i> in bet; long: somewhat like <i>a</i> in gate; in unstressed syllables, like <i>e</i> in basket
F	f	<i>f</i>
G	g	<i>g</i> ; at end of word after <i>i</i> , many Germans pronounce <i>g</i> like German <i>ch</i> (see under Consonant sequences)
H	h	<i>h</i> ; at end of word or syllable or before consonant, merely shows that preceding vowel is long
I	i	short: <i>i</i> in bit; long: <i>ee</i> in meet
J	j	<i>y</i> in yes
K	k	<i>k</i>
L	l	<i>l</i> in million
M	m	<i>m</i>
N	n	<i>n</i>
O	o	short: between <i>o</i> in not and <i>u</i> in nut; long: <i>o</i> in tone
Ö	ö	short: <i>u</i> in hut; long (tongue in long <i>e</i> position, lips in long <i>o</i> position): <i>u</i> in hurt or <i>eu</i> in French <i>peu</i>
P	p	<i>p</i> ; after initial <i>s</i> , as <i>p</i> in spin
Q	q	<i>k</i> ; <i>qu</i> pronounced as <i>kv</i>
R	r	<i>r</i> in three, or <i>r</i> in Parisian French; at end of word or syllable, usually as <i>a</i> in <i>via</i>
S	ſ s	before vowel, as <i>z</i> in zoo or <i>s</i> in rose; at end of word, as <i>s</i> in miss; before <i>p</i> or <i>t</i> at beginning of word, as <i>sh</i> in ship
T	t	<i>t</i> ; after initial <i>s</i> , as <i>t</i> in stop
U	u	short: <i>oo</i> in cook; long: <i>u</i> in flu

¹ All German vowels are pronounced short or long. German spelling does not consistently indicate vowel quantity, but two dependable conversion rules may be mentioned. A double vowel and a vowel followed by a single consonant are pronounced long; a single vowel followed by a double consonant is pronounced short. Consonant quantity is fairly stable; a double consonant does not indicate a lengthened sound.

Û	ü	short: tongue in short <i>u</i> position, lips in short <i>i</i> position; long (tongue in long <i>u</i> position, lips in long <i>i</i> position): <i>u</i> in French <i>mur</i>
Ɔ	v	<i>f</i> at beginning and end of words; elsewhere usually <i>v</i>
Ɔ	w	<i>v</i>
Ɔ	x	<i>x</i> (= <i>ks</i>)
Ɔ	y	short and long: as German <i>i</i> or German <i>ü</i> ; occasionally (before vowel) as <i>y</i> in <i>yet</i>
Ɔ	z	<i>ts</i> in <i>bits</i>

Special characters

German traditionally uses the Fraktur alphabet (German text). Note the following somewhat similar characters: Ɔ Ɔ, Ɔ Ɔ, Ɔ Ɔ, Ɔ Ɔ, Ɔ Ɔ, and Ɔ Ɔ. Texts in specialized fields, but increasingly also literature of general appeal, periodicals, and portions of daily papers are printed in the Latin alphabet, with the following special characters, called umlauts: Ä ä, Ö ö, and Ü ü.

The Fraktur alphabet employs also four ligatures: Ɔ (ch), Ɔ (ck), Ɔ (ß, ss), and Ɔ (tz). According to German typography, ligatures may not be replaced by their respective individual characters Ɔ, Ɔ, Ɔ, Ɔ. In syllabification, Ɔ may be divided, Ɔ and Ɔ may never be divided, and Ɔ, if division is called for, must be changed to Ɔ-Ɔ. This is because the character Ɔ may never end a word or a syllable and, hence, may not terminate a line.

When German is set in Latin characters, the only ligature employed is Ɔ; the other ligatures are represented by their respective individual characters. When Ɔ is not available, it may be replaced by *ss*. Some printers use *sz* instead, but this practice is not recommended.

Transliteration of *s*, *ss*, and *tz*

In resetting matter from Latin characters into Fraktur, the rules for treating *s*, *ss*, and *tz* are as follows:

The single *s* is transliterated Ɔ:

(a) At end of a word: *Haus*=Ɔaus.

(b) At end of a compound element: *Dienstag*=Ɔiensttag.

(c) Before a suffixed element: *Bosheit*=Ɔosheit.

(d) In some words of foreign origin (the dictionary is the only sure guide to these): *Diskant*=Ɔisfant.

In all other cases a single *s* is transliterated Ɔ.

The *ss* is transliterated Ɔ:

(a) At end of a word: *Fluss*=Ɔluß.

(b) At end of a compound element: *Gusseisen*=Ɔußeisen.

(c) Before a suffixed element: *hässlich*=häßlich.

(d) Before any consonant: *fasste*=Ɔaßte.

(e) Between two vowels, if the first vowel is long or a long diphthong (the dictionary is the only sure guide to these): *grüssen*=grüßen.

(f) In the prefix *miss*: *missachten*=mißachten.

In all other cases *ss* is transliterated Ɔ.

The *tz* is transliterated Ɔ: *trotz*=tröt; but when *tz* belong to different components of a derivative, they are transliterated Ɔ: *entzücken*=entzüßen, *achtzehn*=achtzēhn.

Transliteration of Ɔ

In resetting matter from Fraktur characters into Latin, Ɔ is transliterated *I* if it stands before a consonant and *J* if it stands before a vowel.

NOTE.—As most work in this Office is of a technical, legal, or scientific nature and is mostly set in Latin characters, the remainder of this section will also be in Latin characters.

Vowels and consonants

The vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y* (including the umlauts *ä*, *ö*, and *ü*). The other letters of the alphabet are consonants.

Vowel sequences (diphthongs)

The diphthongs and their sounds are:

aa as German long *a*
ai as *ai* in aisle
au as *ou* in our
äu as *oi* in noise
ee as German long *e*

ei as *ai* in aisle
eu as *oi* in noise
ie as German long *i*
oo as German long *o*

To the *ie* there are a few exceptions, as in a few words *ie* is not a diphthong but the two letters are sounded separately, as *ee-uh*. These exceptions occur usually at the end of words of foreign origin, the *ie* being equivalent to the Latin *ia*: *Linie*, *Materie*, *Julie*, etc.

To the above diphthongs should be added also *ae*, *oe*, and *ue*, which are sometimes used in place of *ä*, *ö*, and *ü*, respectively, and are sounded as *ä*, *ö*, *ü*.

Consonant sequences (digraphs)

The digraphs and their sounds are:

ch as *ch* in Scotch loch
ph as English *ph=f*

sch as *sh* in shall
th as *t*

The sound for *ch* may be approximated by making a strong *h* sound. In words of Latin origin, *ch* is pronounced like *k*. The digraph *sch* must be distinguished from the mere coincidental juxtaposition of those letters, pronounced like *s* and *ch* separately: *Biss-chen*, little bit; *Fäss-chen*, little barrel; *Häus-chen*, little house.

Consonantal units

The combinations *qu* (pronounced *kw*), *st*, and *ß* are treated as consonantal units. Some editors treat *pf* as a consonantal unit, especially after another consonant; but this is not favored by Duden, *Rechtschreibung der deutschen Sprache*, which divides *kämp-fen*, *karp-fen*, *stup-fen* as indicated.

When *ß* is replaced by *ss*, *ss* is divided.

Rules for syllabification

1. Diphthongs, digraphs, and consonantal units may not be divided.
2. Division is made on a vowel or on a diphthong before a single consonant, a digraph, or a consonantal unit: *le-ben*, *lie-ben*, *wa-chen*, *wa-schen*, *mei-sten*, *gro-ßen re-qui-sit*.
3. In a group of two or more consonants, division is made before the last consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit: *Mut-ter*, *Was-ser*, *stimm-ten*, *kämp-fen*, *wün-schen*, *Fen-ster*, *Pfing-ten*.
4. Division may be made between two vowels not constituting a diphthong or between a diphthong and a vowel: *Oze-an*, *Trau-ung*.
5. Certain adverbial prefixes are kept intact. These are: *ab*, *an*, *auf*, *aus*, *be*, *bei*, *durch*, *ein*, *emp*, *ent*, *er*, *fort*, *ge*, *her*, *hin*, *hinter*, *in*, *miß*, *mit*, *nach*, *nieder*, *ob*, *um*, *un*, *unter*, *ver*, *vor*, *weg*, *wider*, *wieder*, *zer*, *zu*, *zurück*, and *zusammen*: *ab-ändern*, *An-erbe*, *auf-arbeiten*, etc.
6. Certain suffixes are kept intact. These are: *artig*, *chen*, *haft*, *heit*, *schaft*, and *tum*: *eigen-artig*, *Sus-chen*, *Knapp-heit*, *Wachs-tum*.
7. Compound words are divided according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 6): *alt-italisch*, *Tür-angel*. The compounding *r* and *s*, if used, are kept with the preceding component: *dar-auf*, *wor-auf*, *Redens-art*, *Orts-angabe*.
8. Foreign words and components of foreign words follow the conventions of the language of origin: *Repu-blik*, *Hy-drant*, *Kre-scendo*, *Wash-ington*, *Shake-speare*. Under this rule are also included scientific and technical words, which editors prefer to treat etymologically: *Dia-gnose*, *Mikro-skop*.
9. When division is made on or before a syllable from which a letter was elided, the letter is restored to render the syllable integral: *glit-schst* is divided *glit-schest*, *Luftschiiffahrt* is divided *Luftschiiff-fahrt*; and when the double consonant *ck* is divided, the *c* is changed to *k*, thus *Hacke* and *Zucker* are divided *Hak-ke* and *Zuk-ker*. It is important to bear in mind that words divided under this rule, if subsequently reset and run over, must have their original spelling restored.

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

Ab-trei-bung	(5, 2)	Nach-ord-nung	(5, 3)
Ame-ri-ka-ni-sche	(2, 2, 2, 2)	ne-ben-an	(2, 7)
Amts-an-tritt	(7, 5)	nie-der-bre-chen	(2, 5, 2)
an-ord-nen	(5, 3)	nied-rig-ste	(3, 3)
Auf-pflan-zung	(5, 3)	Oberst-stabs-arzt	(7, 7)
Aus-zah-lung	(5, 3)	Ob-lie-gen-heit	(5, 2, 3)
bei-tra-gen	(5, 2)	ord-nungs-mä-ßig	(3, 7, 2)
Be-ob-ach-tung	(5, 5, 3)	Orts-an-ga-be	(7, 5, 2)
be-quem-lich-keit	(2, 3, 3)	öster-rei-chi-sche	(7, 2, 2)
bläs-chen-for-mi-ge	(3, 7, 3, 2)	ost-in-di-sche	(7, 3, 2)
dar-ein-schla-gen	(7, 5, 2)	pas-sie-ren	(3, 2)
deut-sche	(2)	pflicht-schul-dig	(7, 3)
Deutsch-land	(7)	Plan-wirt-schaft	(7, 6)
Dienst-al-ter	(7, 3)	Platz-an-wei-sung	(7, 5, 2)
durch-ar-bei-ten	(5, 3, 2)	plat-zen-de	(3, 3)
ein-spre-chen	(5, 2)	Rat-haus-saal	(7, 7)
emp-fäng-lich	(5, 3)	rech-ter-seits	(3, 3)
eng-li-sche	(3, 2)	recht-fer-ti-gen	(7, 3, 2)
ent-spre-chen	(5, 2)	Rechts-ge-schich-te	(7, 2, 3)
er-schrek-lich	(5, 3)	re-pu-bli-ka-nisch	(2, 8, 2, 2)
eu-ro-pä-i-sche	(2, 2, 4, 2)	Sach-ver-zeich-nis	(7, 5, 3)
Far-ben-auf-trag	(3, 7, 5)	schwei-ze-ri-sche	(2, 2, 2)
Fin-ster-nis	(3, 3)	Selbst-ach-tung	(7, 3)
fort-ar-bei-ten	(5, 3, 2)	Selb-stän-dig-keit	(7, 3, 3)
fünf-und-zwan-zig	(7, 7, 3)	sy-ste-ma-ti-sche	(2, 2, 2, 2)
ge-brau-chen	(5, 2)	über-ein-kom-men	(5, 5, 3)
her-aus-zie-hen	(5, 5, 2)	um-än-dern	(5, 3)
hin-ar-bei-ten	(5, 3, 2)	un-ab-hän-gig	(5, 5, 3)
hin-ter-brin-gen	(3, 5, 3)	Un-ter-ab-tei-lung	(3, 5, 5, 2)
In-an-spruch-nah-me	(5, 5, 7, 3)	ver-ei-nig-te	(5, 2, 3)
in-ein-an-der	(5, 5, 3)	Vor-an-schlag	(5, 5)
In-ter-es-se	(3, 8, 3)	weg-schlei-chen	(5, 2)
Jah-res-tag	(3, 7)	Werk-ar-beit	(7, 3)
Ka-me-ra-den	(2, 2, 2)	wi-der-spre-chen	(2, 5, 2)
Leb-haf-tig-keit	(3, 3, 3)	Wie-der-ab-druck	(2, 5, 5)
Maß-sy-tem	(7, 2)	Wirt-schaf-ten	(6, 3)
me-di-zi-ni-sche	(2, 2, 2, 2)	zer-split-tern	(5, 3)
Miß-er-folg	(5, 3)	zu-dre-hen	(5, 2)
mit-hel-fen	(5, 3)	zu-rück-er-o-bern	(2, 5, 5, 2)
mitt-le-rer	(3, 2)	zu-sam-men-flie-ßen	(2, 3, 5, 2)

Diacritics and stress

Other than the umlauts, no diacritical marks are used in German. The chief stress falls on the root syllable in simple words (*SINGen*, to sing), and on the leading component, usually the first, in compound words (*FESTland*, mainland). Words of foreign origin have their own characteristic stress.

Capitalization

With the exception of the following, capitalization conventions are the same as in English:

1. All nouns and words used as nouns are capitalized:¹ *das Geben*, the giving; *die Armen*, the poor.
2. Proper adjectives are lowercased: *die deutsche Sprache*, the German language.
3. Adjectives derived from personal names are capitalized: *die Lutherische Übersetzung*, Luther's translation; but when used descriptively, lowercased: *die lutherische Kirche*, the Lutheran Church; *ciceronische Beredsamkeit*, Ciceronic eloquence.
4. The pronouns *Sie*, you, *Ihr*, your, and *Ihnen*, to you, are capitalized, but not *ich*, I.

In solid matter, where the umlaut on capital letters is likely to cause trouble in alinement, it will be omitted and a lowercase *e* added after the capital, as *Ae* (*Aerger*), *Oe* (*Oel*), *Ue* (*Ueber*).

¹ In the interest of simplicity, works in philology and bibliography often allow all common nouns to go lowercase.

Punctuation and hyphenation

Punctuation is practically as in English. The comma, however, is used to set off subordinate clauses of all kinds; e. g., *ich glaube, daß er kommen wird*, I believe that he will come.

In series of words made up of two parts, where one part is common to both words, the hyphen is used as follows: *Feld- und Gartenfrüchte* (field- and garden produce), the word *früchte* being common to both *Feld* and *Garten*; but *Haftpflicht-Versicherungsgesellschaft und -Versicherte* (liability-insurance company and -insured), because *Haftpflicht* is common to both *Versicherungsgesellschaft* and *Versicherte*.

Abbreviations

a.	an, am, an der, on (the), at (the)	F. f.	Fortsetzung folgt, to be continued
a. a. O.	am angeführten Ort, in the place cited (loc. cit.)	Forts.	Fortsetzung, continuation
Abb.	Abbildung, illustration, figure	geb.	geboren, born; geborene, née
Abk.	Abkürzung, abbreviation	Gebr.	Gebrüder, brothers
Abt.	Abteilung, section	gef.,	gefälligst, kindly
a. d.	an der, on the	gefll.	
a. D.	an der Donau, on the Danube; ausser Dienst, retired	gegr.	gegründet, founded
Adr.	Adresse, address	ges.	gesetzlich geschützt, registered trade-mark
A. G.	Aktiengesellschaft, joint-stock company	gest.	gestorben, deceased
allg.	allgemein, general(ly)	G. m.	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, corporation with limited liability
a. M.	am Main, on the Main	b. H.	
Anm.	Anmerkung, note	hrsg.	herausgegeben, published
a. O.	an der Oder, on the Oder	i.	in, im, in, in the
a. Rh.	am Rhein, on the Rhine	Ing.	Ingenieur, engineer
Art.	Artikel, article	inkl.	inklusive, inclusive, included
b.	bei, near, with	insb.	insbesondere, especially
bes.	besonders, especially	Kap.	Kapitel, chapter
betr.	betrifft, betreffend, concerning	kgl.	königlich, royal
bez.	bezüglich, respecting	Kl.	Klasse, class
bezw.,	beziehungsweise, respectively	Km.	Kilometer, kilometer
bzw.		Komp.	Kompanie, company
Bez.	Bezirk, district	Kr.	Kreis, district
Blg.	Beilage, enclosure	ld.	laufend, current
b. w.	bitte werden, please turn page	M.	Mark, mark (coin)
ca.	circa, zirka, about	Nachf.,	Nachfolger, successor(s)
d. A.	der Ältere, Sr.	Nfg.	
dgl.,	dergleichen, similar things, the like	nachm.,	nachmittags, p. m., afternoon
d. h.	das heisst, that is	nm.	noon
d. i.	das ist, that is, i. e.	näml.	nämlich, (and) you see, namely
d. J.	der Jüngere, junior; dieses Jahres, of this year	NB	(nota bene) beachte, note, observe
DM	Deutsche Mark, mark (after World War II)	n. Chr.	nach Christus, A. D.
d. M.	dieses Monats, of the . . . instant	n. F.	neue Folge, new series
do.	ditto, the same	No.,	Numero, number
Dr.	Doktor, doctor	Nr.,	
D. R. P.	Deutsches Reichspatent, German patent	Nro.	
Dtzd.	Dutzend, dozen	No.,	Netto, net
einschl.	einschliesslich, including, inclusive	Ntto.	
entspr.	entsprecherd, corresponding	od.	oder, or
e. V.	eingetragener Verein, incorporated	ö.,	österreichisch, Austrian
evtl.	eventuell, perhaps, possibly	österr.	
ff.	folgende (Seiten), following (pages)	p. A.	per Adresse, care of (c/o)
		Pf.	Pfennig, penny
		Pfd.	Pfund, pound
		pr.,	preussisch, Prussian
		preuss.	
		resp.	respektiv, respectively
		rglm.	regelmässig, regular
		RM	Reichsmark, mark (before World War II)

Abbreviations—Continued

S.	Seite, page
s.	siehe, see (cf.)
sel.	selig, deceased, late
Skt., St.	Sankt, Saint
s. o.	siehe oben, see above
sog.	sogenannt, so called
St.	Stück, individual piece
staatl.	staatlich, State or Federal
Str.	Strasse, street
s. u.	siehe unten, see below
teilw.	teilweise, partly
u.	und, and
u. a.	und andere, and others; unter anderem, among other things; unter andern, among others
u. a. m.	und andere mehr, and many others
U. A.	Um Antwort wird gebeten, w. g. an answer is requested
u. s. w.	und so weiter, and so forth, etc.

v:	(vide) siehe, see (cf.); von, of, from
v. Chr.	vor Christus, B. C.
Verf.	Verfasser, author
Verl.	Verleger, publisher
vgl.	vergleiche, compare
v. H.	vom Hundert, percent
v. J.	vorigen Jahres, of last year
v. M.	vorigen Monats, of last month
vm., vorm.	vormittags, a. m., morning
Vors.	Vorsitzender, chairman
w. o.	wie oben, as above
Wwe.	Witwe, widow
z.	zu, zum, zur, to, to the
z. B.	zum Beispiel, for example
z. H.	zu Händen, attention of
Zs.	Zeitschrift, periodical
z. T.	zum Teil, in part
zus.	zusammen, total, together
z. Z.	zur Zeit, at the time, acting (e. g., secretary)

Cardinal numbers

eins	one
zwei	two
drei	three
vier	four
fünf	five
sechs	six
sieben	seven
acht	eight
neun	nine
zehn	ten
elf	eleven
zwölf	twelve
dreizehn	thirteen
vierzehn	fourteen
fünfzehn	fifteen
sechzehn	sixteen
siebzehn	seventeen
achtzehn	eighteen
neunzehn	nineteen

zwanzig	twenty
einundzwanzig	twenty-one
zweiundzwanzig	twenty-two
dreiundzwanzig, ² etc.	twenty-three, etc.
dreißig	thirty
vierzig	forty
fünfzig	fifty
sechzig	sixty
siebzig	seventy
achtzig	eighty
neunzig	ninety
hundert	hundred
hundertundeins ²	one hundred and one
hundertundzwei, etc.	one hundred and two, etc.
zweihundert, etc.	two hundred, etc.
tausend	thousand

Ordinal numbers

erste	first
zweite	second
dritte	third
vierte	fourth
fünfte	fifth
sechste	sixth
siebente, siebte	seventh
achte	eighth
neunte	ninth
zehnte	tenth
elfte	eleventh
zwölfte	twelfth

dreizehnte, etc.	thirteenth, etc.
zwanzigste	twentieth
einundzwanzigste	twenty-first
zweiundzwanzigste, etc.	twenty-second, etc.
dreißigste	thirtieth, etc.
vierzigste, etc.	fortieth
hundertste	hundredth
hundertunderste, etc.	one hundred and first, etc.
zweihundertste	two hundredth
tausendste	thousandth

After ordinal numbers a period is placed where in English the form would be 1st, 2d, etc., as *1. Heft; 2. Band.*

² According to Duden, Rechtschreibung der deutschen Sprache, 1942, the official orthography applicable to Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, requires that not only short but also long numbers should be written in one word: *(ein)tausendneunhundertundzehn Jahre* (one thousand nine hundred and ten years), *sechzigtausendsiebenhundertachtundfünzig Mark* (sixty thousand seven hundred fifty-eight marks); yet many orthographers prefer breaking up the compound numbers: *drei und zwanzig, hundert und eins*, etc.

Months

Januar (Jan.)	January	Juli (Jul.)	July
Februar (Feb.)	February	August (Aug.)	August
März	March	September (Sept.)	September
April (Apr.)	April	Oktober (Okt.)	October
Mai	May	November (Nov.)	November
Juni (Jun.)	June	Dezember (Dez.)	December

Days

Sonntag	Sunday	Donnerstag	Thursday
Montag	Monday	Freitag	Friday
Dienstag	Tuesday	Sonnabend, Samstag	Saturday
Mittwoch	Wednesday		

Seasons

Frühling	spring	Herbst	autumn
Sommer	summer	Winter	winter

Time

Stunde	hour	Monat	month
Tag	day	Jahr	year
Woche	week		

REFERENCES.—Der Große Duden, Rechtschreibung der deutschen Sprache und der Fremdwörter nach den für das Deutsche Reich und die Schweiz gültigen amtlichen Regeln (1942); G. O. Curme, A Grammar of the German Language (1922); Karl Breul, Heath's New German and English Dictionary (1939).

GREEK (Modern)

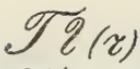
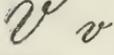
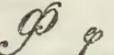
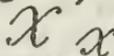
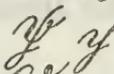
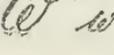
'Εν πάσῃ περιπτώσει ἡ Κυβέρνησις, πρὸ τῆς νέας τροπῆς τῶν γεγονότων, εἶχε χρέος νὰ στείλῃ πρὸς πάντας εἰδοποιήσεις καὶ νὰ δώσῃ τὰς ἀπαιτούμενας ὁδηγίας.—Eleutherios G. Prebellakē, Hē Ekstrateia tou Ibraēm Pasa eis tēn Argolida.

Alphabet and pronunciation

A	α	<i>Α α</i>	alpha	<i>a</i> in father; see <i>αι, αυ</i> , under Diphthongs
B	β	<i>Β β</i>	beta	<i>v</i>
Γ	γ	<i>Γ γ</i>	gamma	{ <i>y</i> in yes before <i>αι, ε, ει, η, ι, οι, υ, υι</i> ; <i>ng</i> in singer before <i>γ, κ, ξ, χ</i> ; somewhat like <i>g</i> in go everywhere else; see <i>γγ, γκ</i> , under Digraphs
Δ	δ	<i>Δ δ</i>	delta	<i>th</i> in this, except in <i>νδρ</i> , pronounced <i>ndr</i>
Ε	ε	<i>Ε ε</i>	epsilon	<i>e</i> in met; see <i>ει, ευ</i> , under Diphthongs
Ζ	ζ	<i>Ζ ζ</i>	zeta	<i>z</i>
Η	η	<i>Η η</i>	eta	{ <i>ee</i> in eel; <i>y</i> in yet, when after a consonant and before a vowel; see <i>ηυ</i> , under Diphthongs
Θ	θ	<i>Θ θ</i>	theta	<i>th</i> in thin
Ι	ι	<i>Ι ι</i>	iota	{ <i>ee</i> in eel; <i>y</i> in yet when initial or after a consonant, before a vowel; see <i>αι, ει, οι, υι</i> , under Diphthongs
Κ	κ	<i>Κ κ</i>	kappa	<i>k</i> ; see <i>γκ</i> , under Digraphs
Λ	λ	<i>Λ λ</i>	lambda	<i>l</i>
Μ	μ	<i>Μ μ</i>	mu	<i>m</i> ; see <i>μπ</i> , under Digraphs
Ν	ν	<i>Ν ν</i>	nu	<i>n</i> ; see <i>ντ</i> , under Digraphs
Ξ	ξ	<i>Ξ ξ</i>	xi	<i>x</i> (=ks)
Ο	ο	<i>Ο ο</i>	omicron	<i>o</i> in for; see <i>οι, ου</i> , under Diphthongs
Π	π	<i>Π π</i>	pi	<i>p</i> ; see <i>μπ</i> , under Digraphs
Ρ	ρ	<i>Ρ ρ</i>	rho	<i>r</i> , somewhat like the Scotch trilled <i>r</i>
Σ	σ ¹	<i>Σ σ</i>	sigma	<i>z</i> before <i>β, γ, δ, λ, μ, ν, ρ</i> ; <i>s</i> everywhere else

[Concluded on following page]

¹ The character *σ* is used in initial and medial positions in a word; the character *ς*, in the final position.

T	τ		tau	<i>t</i> ; see <i>ντ</i> , <i>τξ</i> , <i>τσ</i> , under Digraphs
Υ	υ		upsilon	<i>ee</i> in eel; <i>y</i> in yet, after a consonant and before a vowel; see <i>αυ</i> , <i>ευ</i> , <i>ηυ</i> , <i>ου</i> , <i>υι</i> , under Diphthongs
Φ	φ		phi		f
Χ	χ		chi	like a strong <i>h</i> (like German <i>ch</i>)
Ψ	ψ		psi	<i>ps</i>
Ω	ω		omega	<i>o</i> in or

In connected speech, many phonetic changes occur: word-final *n* often drops or becomes *m*, and the first sound of the next word may change, for example, from *p* to *b*; *ts* at the beginning of a word becomes *dz* after a word ending in *n*; many other such differences in pronunciation, between an isolated word and a word in connected speech, are observable. These phenomena, however, are not reflected in the spelling.

Modern Greek uses the same alphabet as Classical Greek, but many of the letters stand for different sounds now because of the linguistic changes that have taken place since classical times. The names of the letters are given here in the usual English version of their Classical Greek form. These names are usually pronounced in English as follows: alpha (*al* as in Alfred), bayta, gamma, delta, épsilon (*o* as in don), zayta, ayta, thayta, eye-ó-ta, kappa, lamda, mew, new, zie (*ie* as in die or sigh), óm-i-kron (*o*'s as in don), pie, roe, sigma, tou (*ou* as in house), yóu-psi-lon (or úp-silon), fie, kie, sic, o-máy-ga. In Modern Greek, the letter names are pronounced ahfa, veeta, gahma, thelta (*th* as in then), eh-psee-láwn, zeeta, eeta, theeta (*th* as in thin), yoeta, kahpa, lahmvttha (*th* as in then), mee, nee, ksee, oh-mee-kráwn, pee, ro, seeg-ma, tahv, ae-psee-láwn, fee, hee, p-see, o-mée-ga.

It is suggested that for transliterating Modern Greek names, etc., the usual transliteration of the letters be used, regardless of pronunciation: a, b, g, d, e, z, é, th, i, k, l, m, n, x, o, p, r, s, t, u, ph, kh, ps, ó. For β, υ may be used if desired. (Compare with the remarks on transliteration of Classical Greek, p. 363.)

There are two quite different styles of Modern Greek: one is an extremely formal academic style, known as *katharevousa*; the other, called *Demotic Greek*, is used by everybody in daily speech, and in modern novels, stories, poetry, and some newspapers. There are considerable differences between the two styles in grammatical structure and vocabulary, but their pronunciation and spelling are largely the same.

Special characters

Some of the letters of the alphabet have variant forms: for alpha, α and α; for beta, β and β; for theta, θ and θ; for kappa, κ and κ; for pi, π and π; for phi, φ and φ; for psi, ψ and ψ. These are used interchangeably.

Some Greek letters are exactly or nearly like the corresponding Latin letters: Α α, Β β, Δ δ, Ε ε, Ζ ζ, Ι ι, Κ κ, Μ μ, Ν ν, Ο ο, Σ σ, Τ τ, Υ υ. The other letters are characteristically Greek: Γ γ, Δ δ, ζ ζ, Η η, Θ θ, Λ λ, μ μ, ν ν, Ξ ξ, Π π, Ρ ρ, Σ σ, Τ τ, Φ φ, Χ χ, Ω ω.

Vowels

The vowels are α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, and ω, including the three vowels with a subscript (α, η, and φ), which are pronounced the same as their respective vowels without the subscript. The remaining letters are consonants.

Combinations of two vowel letters (diphthongs)

α	as <i>e</i> in <i>met</i>				
$\alpha\nu$	as <i>a</i> in <i>watt</i> , plus <i>f</i> before voiceless consonants ($\theta, \kappa, \zeta, \pi, \sigma, \tau, \phi, \chi, \psi$); as <i>a</i> in <i>watt</i> , plus <i>v</i> before vowels and voiced consonants ($\beta, \gamma, \delta, \zeta, \lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho$)	$\eta\nu$	as <i>ee</i> in <i>eel</i> , plus <i>f</i> , before voiceless consonants; as <i>ee</i> in <i>eel</i> , plus <i>v</i> , before vowels and voiced consonants		
ϵ	as <i>ee</i> in <i>eel</i> ; <i>y</i> in <i>yet</i> , when after a consonant and before a vowel	\omicron	as <i>ee</i> in <i>eel</i> ; <i>y</i> in <i>yet</i> , when after a consonant and before a vowel		
$\epsilon\nu$	as <i>e</i> in <i>met</i> , plus <i>f</i> , before voiceless consonants; as <i>e</i>	$\omicron\nu$	as <i>ou</i> in <i>group</i> , same as <i>oo</i> in <i>food</i>		
		υ	as <i>ee</i> in <i>eel</i>		

Note that ϵ , \omicron , and υ are pronounced the same as the simple vowels η, ι, υ , all like *ee* in *eel*.

Combinations of two consonant letters (digraphs)

$\gamma\kappa$ as *g* in *go* initially; *ng* in *finger*, rarely *nk* in *sink*, elsewhere
 $\gamma\gamma$ as *g* in *go* initially; *ng* in *finger*, rarely *nk* in *sink*, elsewhere
 $\mu\pi$ as *b* in *bet* initially; *mb* in *ember*, rarely *mp* in *empty*, elsewhere
 $\nu\tau$ as *d* in *did* initially; *nd* in *end*, rarely *nt* in *enter*, elsewhere
 $\tau\zeta$ as *dz* in *adz*; *j* in *judge* in some foreign words
 $\tau\sigma$ as *ts* in *hats*; *ch* in *chug* in some foreign words

Consonantal units

For purposes of syllabification, any combination of consonants that may begin a Greek word is a unit. Hence, the following are consonantal units:

$\beta\delta, \beta\lambda, \beta\rho$	$\pi\lambda, \pi\nu, \pi\rho, \pi\tau$
$\gamma\lambda, \gamma\nu, \gamma\rho$	$\sigma\beta, \sigma\theta, \sigma\kappa, \sigma\mu, \sigma\pi, \sigma\tau, \sigma\tau\rho, \sigma\varphi, \sigma\chi$
$\delta\mu, \delta\nu, \delta\rho$	$\tau\lambda, \tau\mu, \tau\rho$
$\theta\lambda, \theta\nu, \theta\rho$	$\varphi\theta, \varphi\lambda, \varphi\nu, \varphi\rho$
$\kappa\lambda, \kappa\mu, \kappa\nu, \kappa\rho, \kappa\tau$	$\chi\theta, \chi\lambda, \chi\nu, \chi\rho$
$\mu\nu$	

Also, any group of three consonants, the first two and the last two of which are units, as listed above, are likewise regarded as consonantal units. Thus, $\chi\theta\rho$ is a unit, because $\chi\theta$ and $\theta\rho$ are units.

Rules for syllabification

1. Diphthongs, digraphs when they represent a single sound, and consonantal units may not be divided.
2. Division is made on a vowel or on a diphthong before a single consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit: $\pi\alpha\text{-}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma, \pi\alpha\iota\text{-}\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}, \beta\iota\text{-}\beta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$.
3. In a group of two or more consonants, the division is made before the last consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit: $\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\text{-}\sigma\alpha, \pi\omicron\rho\theta\text{-}\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma, \text{'}\Lambda\gamma\text{-}\gamma\lambda\iota\alpha, \acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\theta\rho\alpha\zeta$.
4. Division may be made between vowels not constituting a diphthong or between a diphthong and another vowel: $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\text{-}\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma, \theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\alpha\tau\rho\omicron\nu, \lambda\alpha\text{-}\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma, \omicron\upsilon\text{-}\iota\acute{\alpha}$.
5. Certain adverbial prefixes are kept intact. These are: $\acute{\alpha}\nu, \delta\iota\alpha, \delta\iota\sigma, \delta\upsilon\sigma, \epsilon\iota\sigma, \acute{\epsilon}\kappa, \acute{\epsilon}\nu, \acute{\epsilon}\xi, \mu\iota\sigma, \pi\rho\omicron\varsigma, \sigma\upsilon\nu, \iota\eta\epsilon\rho$, and $\acute{\omega}\sigma$: $\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\alpha\rrho\chi\iota\alpha, \acute{\epsilon}\xi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\omicron\varsigma, \acute{\omega}\sigma\text{-}\tau\epsilon$.
6. Compound words are divided according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 5): $\varphi\iota\lambda\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma, \tau\rho\iota\sigma\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\theta\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$.
7. Foreign words in Greek orthography are regarded as naturalized words and divided according to rules 1 to 5: $\text{'}\Lambda\gamma\text{-}\gamma\lambda\iota\alpha, \text{B}\alpha\text{-}\sigma\iota\gamma\text{-}\kappa\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu, \text{'}\text{E}\delta\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\text{-}\delta\omicron\varsigma$; but foreign compound words are divided according to their component parts: $\text{Τ}\sigma\epsilon\chi\omicron\text{-}\sigma\lambda\omicron\beta\alpha\kappa\iota\alpha$.

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

ἀγνω-στι-κός	(2, 2)	με-λα-γ-χο-λία	(2, 3, 2)
αἰ-μορ-ρο-ῖ-δες	(2, 3, 4, 2)	με-τα-βάλ-λον-ται	(2, 2, 3, 3)
αἰ-σθαν-τι-κός	(2, 3, 2)	μισ-αν-θρω-πία	(5, 3, 2)
Ἄμε-ρι-κα-νός	(2, 2, 2)	μπαρ-μπέ-ρης	(3, 2)
ἀν-ω-δύ-νως	(5, 2, 2)	ναυ-αρ-χεί-ον	(6, 3, 4)
ἀπο-στρα-τεύ-ο-μαι	(2, 2, 4, 2)	νε-ο-ελ-λη-νι-κός	(4, 6, 3, 2, 2)
βα-σί-λει-ον	(2, 2, 4)	Οὐά-σιγ-κτων	(2, 3)
γλαύ-κω-μα	(2, 2)	πο-λι-τεῖ-αι	(2, 2, 4)
δι-ά-γνω-σις	(4, 5, 2)	πλη-ρε-ξού-σι-οι	(2, 2, 2, 4)
δισ-ε-κα-τομ-μύ-ρι-ον	(5, 2, 2, 3, 2, 4)	προ-σ-έγ-γι-σις	(5, 3, 2)
δύ-σκαμ-πτος	(5, 3)	συμ-βαλ-λό-με-νοι	(3, 3, 2, 2)
εἰς-έρ-χο-μαι	(5, 3, 2)	συν-οι-κέ-σι-ον	(5, 2, 2, 4)
ἐκ-λαμ-πρό-της	(5, 3, 2)	συν-ο-μο-λο-γῶ	(5, 2, 2, 2)
Ἐλ-λά-δος	(3, 2)	συ-στη-μα-τι-κός	(2, 2, 2, 2)
Ἐξ-ο-χό-τη-τα	(5, 2, 2, 2)	σχο-λαρ-χεί-ον	(2, 3, 4)
Ἐξ-ω-τε-ρι-κός	(5, 2, 2, 2)	σω-μα-τεμ-πο-ρία	(2, 2, 3, 2)
εὐ-ερ-γέ-της	(6, 3, 2)	σω-φρο-νι-στή-ρι-ον	(2, 2, 2, 2, 4)
Εὐ-ρω-πα-ῖ-κός	(2, 2, 4, 2)	τε-λει-ο-ποι-η-σις	(2, 4, 2, 4, 2)
Ζω-άρ-κεια	(4, 3)	τη-λέ-γραμ-μα	(2, 2, 3)
Ἡλε-κτρο-σκό-πι-ον	(2, 2, 2, 4)	τμη-μα-τάρ-χης	(2, 2, 3)
Ἡνω-μέ-ναι	(2, 2)	τρι-σ-ά-γι-ος	(6, 2, 4)
θε-ο-κρα-τι-κός	(4, 6, 2, 2)	τρι-σ-χι-λι-οι	(6, 2, 4)
ἰδι-ο-συγ-κρα-σία	(4, 6, 3, 2)	ὑπερ-ά-γα-θος	(5, 2, 2)
κα-τά-θλι-ψις	(2, 2, 2)	ὑπερ-άν-θρω-πος	(5, 3, 2)
κα-ταρ-τι-σμός	(2, 3, 2)	ὑπερ-λαμ-προς	(5, 3)
Κων-σταν-τί-νος	(3, 3, 2)	φιλ-ά-δελ-φος	(6, 2, 3)
λε-ξι-κο-γρά-φος	(2, 2, 6, 2)	χα-λύ-βδι-νος	(2, 2, 2)
μα-γνη-τι-σμός	(2, 2, 2)	ψευ-δο-μάρ-τυς	(2, 2, 3)
μαι-ευ-τι-κή	(4, 2, 2)	ὠρύ-ο-μαι	(4, 2)
με-γα-λει-ό-της	(2, 2, 4, 2)	ὠφε-λι-μό-της	(2, 2, 2)

Stress and diacritics

The three accent marks used in Greek now all represent the same thing—loud stress, although in Classical Greek they are supposed to have represented different pitch accents:

1. The acute (´), which may occur on the vowel, or on the second vowel of a diphthong, in any one of the last three syllables of a word.

2. The circumflex (˘, ˆ), which may occur on the vowel, or on the second vowel of a diphthong, in either of the last two syllables of a word. The circumflex never appears over ε or ο.

3. The grave (˘), which may occur only on the vowel, or on the second vowel of a diphthong, in the last syllable of a word; such a word must be followed directly by another word, not a period or comma.

Greek orthography also employs two "breathing" marks:

1. The rough breathing, or spiritus asper (ʰ), which occurs on an initial vowel, or on the second vowel of an initial diphthong. It has no phonetic value, although in Classical Greek it represented an *h* sound before the vowel or diphthong; in transliteration, it may be represented by *h*.

2. The smooth breathing, or spiritus lenis (ˆ), which occurs on an initial vowel, or second vowel of an initial diphthong. It has no phonetic value, and in Classical Greek represented a lack of *h* sound before the vowel.

In text, these breathings and the grave and acute accent marks are placed above and to the left of capital vowel letters, rather than directly above.

Some words, called enclitics, may appear with no written accent at all; the word preceding an enclitic, however (unless it too is an enclitic), will always have at least one accent mark and may have two; e. g., *τοιαῦτά ἐστι*.

Another diacritical mark is the dieresis (trema) (¨), which occurs on the second of two vowels to indicate that they do not form a diphthong, which otherwise they would form: *καῦμένος* (pronounced *kaeμένος* instead of *kauμένος*).

These diacritical marks may form combinations, as follows:

ˆ	lenis acute	ʰ	asper grave	ˆˆ	dieresis acute
˘	lenis grave	˘ˆ	circumflex lenis	ˆˆˆ	dieresis grave
˘˘	asper acute	˘˘ˆ	circumflex asper		

An *iota* is often placed beneath the vowel α , η , or ω , mainly to indicate a declensional or conjugational inflection: $\acute{\eta}$, the nominative plural of η ; $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}$, third person singular of $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\omega}$. This *iota* is called *iota subscript*.

Capitalization

Capitalization is practically the same as in English. The pronoun of address is usually capitalized. Capital letters do not take diacritical marks. If a lowercase accented vowel is capitalized, the accent mark is dropped. An initial capital vowel, however, carries the accent mark before it. The *iota subscript* may be placed either beneath the vowel or changed into a regular *iota* and placed right after the vowel. Thus the words $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\varsigma$, and $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$, if capitalized, are set $\text{'}\text{ΑΓΙΟΣ}$, $\text{'}\text{ΑΔΗΣ}$, and $\text{'}\text{ΑΠΟ}$. $\text{'}\text{Αδης}$ may also be set $\text{'}\text{Αιδης}$.

Punctuation

The comma, the period, and the exclamation point are the same as in English and are used similarly. The semicolon and the colon are represented by a point above the line. The question mark resembles the English semicolon. The scheme for quotation marks is the same as in the western languages.

Abbreviations

A. E.	Αὐτοῦ Ἐξοχότης, His Excellency
A. M.	Αὐτοῦ Μεγαλειότης, His Majesty
B. Δ.	Βασιλικὸν Διάταγμα, Royal Decree
βλ.	βλέπε, see
δηλ.	δηλαδή, that is, namely, to wit
δρ.	δραχμή, drachma
δράμ.	δράμιον, dram
Δ. Φ.	Διδάκτωρ Φιλοσοφίας, Ph. D.
Δ. Ν.	Διδάκτωρ Νομικῆς, LL. D.
ἐ. ἀ.	ἐνθα ἀνωτέρω, loc. cit.
ιδ.	ιδέ, see
Ι. Χ.	Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Jesus Christ
Καθ.	Καθηγητής, Prof.
Κος	Κύριος, Mr.
Κα	Κυρία, Mrs.
κτλ.	καὶ τὰ λοιπά, etc.
κ. τ. ὅ.	καὶ τὰ ὅμοια, and the like
κφλ.	κεφάλαιον, chapter
λπτ.	λεπτά, lepta
μέρ.	μέρος, part
μ. μ.	μετὰ μεσημβρίαν, p. m.
μ. Χ.	μετὰ Χριστόν, A. D.

N. Δ.	Νέα Διαθήκη, New Testament; Νομοθετικὸν Διάταγμα, Legislative Ordinance
ν. ἡμ.	νέον ἡμερολόγιον, New Style
Ο'	Ἑβδομήκοντα, Septuagint
Π. Δ.	παλαιὰ Διαθήκη, Old Testament; Προεδρικὸν Διάταγμα, Presidential Order
πλ.	πληθυντικός, plural
π. μ.	πρὸ μεσημβρίας, a. m.
πρβλ.	παραβάλε, compare, cf.
π. Χ.	πρὸ Χριστοῦ, B. C.
π. χ.	παραδείγματος χάριν, for example, e. g.
σεβ.	σεβαστός, Hon.
σελ.	σελίς, page
στήλ.	στήλη, column
σύγκρ.	σύγκρινε, compare, cf.
τ. ἐ.	τοῦτ' ἐστίν, that is, i. e.
τόμ.	τόμος, volume
Τ. Σ.	τόπος σφραγίδος, L. S., loco sigilli
τρ. ἔτ.	τρέχοντος ἔτους, current year
φ.	φύλλον, folio
χιλ.	χιλιόμετρον, kilometer

Cardinal numbers

εἷς (ἕνας), μία, ἓν (α)	one	εἴκοσι ἕνα (m. and n.), εἴκοσι μία (f.)	twenty-one
δύο	two	εἴκοσι δύο, etc.	twenty-two, etc.
τρῆς, τρία	three	τριακόσια	three hundred
τέσσαρες, -α	four	τετρακόσια, etc.	four hundred, etc.
πέντε	five	χίλια	thousand
ἕξι (ι)	six	δύο χιλιάδες, etc.	two thousand, etc.
ἑπτὰ (ἑφτά)	seven	ἓν ἑκατομμύριον	million
ὀκτώ	eight		
ἐννέα	nine		
δέκα	ten		
ἑνδεκα	eleven		
δώδεκα	twelve		
δεκατρεῖς (m. and f.), δεκατρία (n.)	thirteen		
δεκατέσσαρες (m. and f.), δεκατέσσαρα (n.)	fourteen		
δέκα πέντε, etc.	fifteen, etc.		
εἴκοσι	twenty		

NOTE.—Modern Greek uses the Arabic figures for ordinary number work. Where western languages use Roman numerals, the Modern Greek uses the same scheme of letters as used in Classical Greek. (See p. 364.)

Ordinal numbers

πρῶτος	first	εἰκοστός	twentieth
δεύτερος	second	εἰκοστός πρῶτος, etc.	twenty-first, etc.
τρίτος	third	τριακοστός	thirtieth
τέταρτος	fourth	τεσσαρακοστός	fortieth
πέμπτος	fifth	πεντηκοστός	fiftieth
ἕκτος	sixth	ἑξηκοστός	sixtieth
ἑβδομος	seventh	ἑβδομηκοστός	seventieth
ὄγδοος	eighth	ὀγδοηκοστός	eightieth
ἔνατος	ninth	ἐνενηκοστός, etc.	ninetieth, etc.
δέκατος	tenth	ἐκατοστός	hundredth
ἐνδέκατος	eleventh	χιλιοστός	thousandth
δωδέκατος	twelfth	ἐκατομμυριοστός	millionth
δέκατος τρίτος, etc.	thirteenth, etc.		

Months

Ἰανουάριος	January	Ἰούλιος	July
Φεβρουάριος	February	Αὐγουστος	August
Μάρτιος	March	Σεπτέμβριος	September
Ἀπρίλιος	April	Ὀκτώβριος	October
Μάϊος	May	Νοέμβριος	November
Ἰούνιος	June	Δεκέμβριος	December

Days

Κυριακή	Sunday	Πέμπτη	Thursday
Δευτέρα	Monday	Παρασκευή	Friday
Τρίτη	Tuesday	Σάββατο(ν)	Saturday
Τετάρτη	Wednesday		

Seasons

ἄνοιξις	spring	φθινόπωρον	autumn
καλοκαῖρι	summer	χειμῶν (χειμῶνας)	winter

Time

ὥρα	hour	μήνας	month
ἡμέρα	day	ἔτος	year
ἑβδομάς	week		

REFERENCES.—K. Petraris and W. H. D. Rouse, *A Handbook of the Modern Greek* (1921); A. Thumb and J. Kalitsunakis, *Grammatik der Neugriechischen Volkssprache* (1928); Hubert Pernot, *Grammaire de grec moderne* (1930); I. Kykkotis, *English-Greek and Greek-English Dictionary* (1942); H. and R. Kahane, *Ralph L. Ward, Spoken Greek* (1945).

GREEK (Classical)

“Οὐκοῦν,” ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, “εἴ γε ταῦτα τοιαῦτά ἐστι, καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι ἐξετάζειν τινὰ ἑαυτὸν, πόσου ἄρα τυγχάνει τοῖς Φίλοις ἄξιος ὢν, καὶ πειρᾶσθαι ὡς πλείστου ἄξιος εἶναι, ἵνα ἦττον αὐτὸν οἱ φίλοι προδιδώσιν. ἐγὼ γάρ τοι,”
 . . . — ΑΙ ΦΙΛΩΝ ΑΞΙΑΙ, Β’.

Alphabet and pronunciation

Α	α	alpha	long: <i>ah</i> in bah; short: <i>a</i> in watt
Β	β	beta	<i>b</i>
Γ	γ	gamma	<i>g</i> in go; <i>ng</i> in sing, before γ, κ, χ, and ξ
Δ	δ	delta	<i>d</i>
Ε	ε	epsilon	<i>e</i> in French <i>été</i> ; anglicized, <i>e</i> in pet
Ζ	ζ	zeta	<i>z</i> , <i>dz</i> , or <i>zd</i> ; anglicized, <i>z</i>
Η	η	eta	<i>a</i> in fare
Θ	θ	theta	<i>th</i> in hothouse; anglicized, <i>th</i> in thin
Ι	ι	iota	long: <i>i</i> in machine; short: <i>i</i> in pit
Κ	κ	kappa	<i>k</i>
Λ	λ	lambda	<i>l</i>
Μ	μ	mu	<i>m</i>
Ν	ν	nu	<i>n</i>
Ξ	ξ	xi	<i>x=ks</i>
Ο	ο	omicron	<i>o</i> in ghost; sometimes anglicized to <i>o</i> in on
Π	π	pi	<i>p</i>
Ρ	ρ	rho	<i>r</i>
Σ	σ s	sigma	<i>s</i> in see
Τ	τ	tau	<i>t</i>
Υ	υ	upsilon	like German <i>ü</i> (<i>ee</i> with lips rounded as for <i>oo</i>); long: as in <i>Hüte</i> ; short: as in <i>Hütte</i> ; sometimes anglicized to <i>u</i> in union
Φ	φ	phi	<i>ph</i> in loophole; anglicized, <i>ph</i> in phone, = <i>f</i>
Χ	χ	chi	<i>ckh</i> in blockhouse; sometimes anglicized to <i>k</i> in king
Ψ	ψ	psi	<i>ps</i> in caps
Ω	ω	omega	<i>o</i> in or; anglicized, <i>o</i> in go

In transliteration from Classical Greek, the letters may be represented thus: a, b, g, d, e, z, ē, th, i, k, l, m, n, x, o, p, r, s, t, u, ph, kh, ps, δ; initial ϐ is transliterated by *rh*, internal ϐϐ by *rrh*; υ not following α, ε, η, ι often represented by *y* instead of *u*. It was formerly customary to latinize Classical Greek names, and this custom is still followed for most ordinary names used in English literature; in doing this, the letters are transliterated as above, except: γ is represented by *n* before γ, κ, ξ, χ; η, by *e*, but the macron is usually omitted, giving simply *e*; κ, by *c*; υ, by *y*, except after α, ε, η, ι, where it is *u*; χ, by *ch*; ω, by *o*, but the macron is usually omitted. The diphthong ει may be represented by *i* instead of *ei*; the diphthong ου may be represented by *u* instead of *ou*. The “rough breathing” is represented by *h*. The accents and other diacritical marks may be omitted, though they may be shown as ‘, ^, ` , ”.

Diphthongs

αι	<i>ai</i> in aisle	αν	<i>ou</i> in out
ει	<i>ei</i> in veil	ευ	<i>e</i> in pet, <i>u</i> in rule; often anglicized to <i>u</i> in use
οι	<i>oi</i> in oil	ου	<i>ou</i> in soup
υι	German <i>ü</i> , plus <i>i</i> in machine; often anglicized to <i>we</i> as in <i>we</i>		

Typography

The typography of Classical Greek now follows in the main the conventions of Modern Greek; and the rules for syllabification of Modern Greek apply to Classical Greek as well.

Cardinal numbers

α'	εἷς, μία, ἕν	one	ν'	πεντήκοντα	fifty
β'	δύο	two	ξ'	ἑξήκοντα	sixty
γ'	τρῆς, τρία	three	ο'	ἑβδομήκοντα	seventy
δ'	τέτταρες, -ρα	four	π'	ὀγδοήκοντα	eighty
ε'	πέντε	five	Ϟ'	ἐνενηήκοντα	ninety
Ϝ'	ἕξ	six	ρ'	ἑκατόν	hundred
Ϛ'	ἑπτὰ	seven	ρα'	ἑκατόν καὶ εἷς, etc.	one hundred and one, etc.
η'	ὀκτώ	eight	σ'	διακόσιοι, -αι, -α	two hundred
θ'	ἐννέα	nine	τ'	τριακόσιοι, -αι, -α	three hundred
ι'	δέκα	ten	υ'	τετρακόσιοι, -αι, -α	four hundred
ια'	ἑνδεκά	eleven	φ'	πεντακόσιοι, -αι, -α	five hundred
ιβ'	δώδεκα	twelve	χ'	ἑξακόσιοι, -αι, -α	six hundred
ιγ'	τρεῖσκαίδεκα, etc.	thirteen, etc.	ψ'	ἑπτακόσιοι, -αι, -α	seven hundred
κ'	εἴκοσι(ν)	twenty	ω'	ὀκτακόσιοι, -αι, -α	eight hundred
κα'	εἴκοσιν εἷς, etc.	twenty-one, etc.	Ϡ'	ἐννακόσιοι, -αι, -α	nine hundred
λ'	τριάκοντα	thirty	,α	χίλιοι, -αι, -α	thousand
μ'	τετταράκοντα	forty	,ι	μύριοι, -αι, -α	ten thousand

Ordinal numbers

πρῶτος, -η, -ον	first	δέκατος	tenth
δεύτερος, -α, -ον	second	ἐνδέκατος	eleventh
τρίτος, -η, -ον	third	δωδέκατος	twelfth
τέταρτος	fourth	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος, etc.	thirteenth, etc.
πέμπτος	fifth	εἰκοστός	twentieth
ἕκτος	sixth	εἰκοστός πρῶτος, etc.	twenty-first, etc.
ἕβδομος	seventh		
ὀγδοος	eighth	τριακοστός, etc.	thirtieth, etc.
ἐνατος	ninth	χιλιοστός	thousandth

These numerals, except the cardinals from 5 to 100, are regularly declinable according to the rules of the language.

The numeral characters take an acute accent after them, from 1 to 999. To place an accent below and to the left of a character multiplies it by 1000; e. g., α' = 1, ,α = 1000, ,α ἑμδ' = 1944.

Chronology

The ancient Greeks divided time into periods of 4 years, called Olympiads, the first year of the first Olympiad beginning in the middle of the summer of 776 B. C. Each year was divided into 12 months, but there was no division into weeks.

The seasons were called *ἔαρ* (ἦρ), spring; *θέρους*, summer; *ὀπώρα*, autumn, and *χειμα* (χειμών), winter.

After the rise of Roman supremacy, the Julian calendar was adopted, with the Latin month names transliterated. After the advent of Christianity, the weekly system was adopted, with names of the days as in Modern Greek.

Months

Ἑκατομβαιῶν	Hecatombaion	About July
Μεταγειτνίων	Metageitnion	August
Βοηδρομιών	Boëdromion	September
Πυανεψιών	Pyanepsion	October
Μαιμακτηριών	Maimacterion	November
Ποσειδεών	Poseideon	December
Ποσειδεών δεύτερος	Second Poseideon	In leap years only
Γαμηλιών	Gamelion	January
Ἄνθεστηριών	Anthesterion	February
Ἐλαφβολιών	Elaphebolion	March
Μουνυχιών	Mounichion	April
Θαργηλιών	Thargelion	May
Σκιροφοριών	Skirophorion	June

The modern equivalents are, of course, only approximate, as the Greeks had not calculated the year as accurately as more modern mathematicians have. The first day of Hecatombaion was intended to fall upon the summer solstice, but it actually varied from the middle of June to the first week in August.

Time

ώρα	hour	μήν	month
ἡμέρα	day	ἔτος	year
ἑβδομάς	week		

INCUNABULA LIGATURES

Many of the old character forms, digraphs, prefixes, and suffixes were conventionalized into ligatures, of which there are a very large number in the old editions. Those most frequently used are shown in the following table:

Character	Value	Character	Value	Character	Value	Character	Value
αι	αι	γχε	γχε	θε θε	θε	μελ	μελ
αη	αλ	γαι γω	γω	θει θε	θει	μεν	μεν
αη	αλλ	δα	δα	θη ηη	θη	μετα	μετα
αι ου	αν	δαι	δαι	θην	θην	μη	μη
αξ	αξ	δαν	δαν	θι	θι	μην	μην
απο	απο	δασ	δασ	θν	θν	μι	μι
αρ ρρ	αρ	δαν	δαν	θο	θο	μη	μη
ας	ας	δε	δε	θρ	θρ	μν	μν
αυ	αυ	δε	δε	θς	θς	μο με	μο
αυτ	αυτου	δει δε	δει	θυ	θυ	μυ	μυ
αυτ	αυτω	δη	δη	θω	θω	μω	μω
αυτ	αυτω	δην	δην	κα κα	κα	μω με	μω
γα	γα	δι	δι	και και	και	μω	μω
γαι	γαι	δια	δια	κω	κω	μω	μω
γαν	γαν	δο	δο	κω	κω	μω	μω
γαρ ρρ	γαρ	δρ	δρ	κω	κω	μω	μω
γδ	γδ	δυ	δυ	κω	κω	μω	μω
γας	γας	δυ	δυ	κω	κω	μω	μω
γαν	γαν	δυ	δυ	κω	κω	μω	μω
γγ	γγ	δς	δς	κω	κω	μω	μω
γε	γε	δω	δω	κω	κω	μω	μω
γει	γει	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γεν	γεν	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γη	γη	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γην	γην	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γι	γι	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γμ	γμ	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γν	γν	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γο	γο	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γρ	γρ	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
φεται	φεται	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γαρ	γαρ	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γρι	γρι	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γρο	γρο	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γυ	γυ	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γυι	γυι	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γυν	γυν	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω
γχ	γχ	ει ε	ει	κω	κω	μω	μω

HEBREW

פְּרָאשִׁית פָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ: וְהָאָרֶץ הִיְתָה תֹהוּ
 וּבְהוּ וְהַשָּׁדַי עַל־פְּנֵי תְהוֹם וַרוּחַ אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת עַל־פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם: וַיֹּאמֶר
 אֱלֹהִים יְהִי אֹר וַיְהִי־אֹר: וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הָאֹר פִּיטוֹב וַיַּבְדֵּל
 אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָאֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ: וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לְאֹר יוֹם וּלְחֹשֶׁךְ לַיְלָה
 וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת־הָאָרֶץ: וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת־הַיָּם וְאֶת־הָאֲדָמָה:

Genesis 1: 1-5— יוֹם אֶחָד:

Alphabet, transliteration, and pronunciation

	Name	Transliteration	Phonetic value	Numerical value
א	'Alef	' or omit	originally a glottal stop; now silent	1
ב	Bēth	<i>b, v</i>	<i>b, v</i>	2
ג	Gīmel	<i>g</i>	<i>g</i> in <i>go</i>	3
ד	Daleth	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	4
ה	Hē	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i> ; silent at end of word	5
ו	Wāw	<i>w</i>	originally <i>w</i> ; now <i>v</i>	6
ז	Zayin	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	7
ח	Ḥēth	<i>ḥ</i>	a strong <i>h</i>	8
ט	Ṭēth	<i>ṭ</i>	originally emphatic <i>t</i> ; now <i>t</i>	9
י	Yōd	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i> in <i>yes</i>	10
כ	Kaf	<i>k, kh</i>	<i>k, kh</i> as German <i>ch</i>	20
ל	Lamed	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	30
מ	Mēm	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	40
נ	Nūn	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	50
ס	Samekh	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i> in <i>so</i>	60
ע	'Ayin	'	originally a laryngeal voiced spirant; now silent	70
פ	Pē	<i>p, f</i>	<i>p, f</i>	80
צ	Ṣadē	<i>ṣ</i>	originally emphatic <i>s</i> ; now <i>ts</i> in <i>pets</i>	90

[Concluded on following page]

	Name	Transliteration	Phonetic value	Numeral value
ק	Qōf	q	originally velar <i>k</i> ; now <i>k</i>	100
ר	Rēsh	r	r, as in French uvular or Italian trilled	200
ש	Śīn, Shīn	ś, sh	ś; originally palatal; now s in so; sh as in shoe	300
ת	Tāw	t	t; originally also like th in thin	400

In transliteration, especially of names, the macrons over vowels and the dots under consonants, as well as ' and ' are often omitted; ' is also printed as '. For *f*, *ph* is often used. For *ś*, an ordinary *s* is often found, and then samekh is sometimes represented by *ś*. For *sh*, *ś* is sometimes used, especially in scholarly works. There are other special transliteration practices to be found in scholarly works.

Hebrew is read from right to left. Its alphabet consists of 22 letters, all consonants; the vowels are represented by vowel signs or points, as explained under Vowels below.

Special characters

Five of the letters (*kaf*, *mēm*, *nūn*, *pē*, and *śadē*) have a so-called final form, shown immediately to the right of its respective regular form. This final form is used as the final letter of a word.

Eight of the letters represent two sounds each, distinguished by means of a dot, as follows:

ב as <i>b</i> or <i>v</i>	ב as <i>b</i> or <i>bb</i>
ג as <i>g</i> ; also like Dutch <i>g</i>	ג as <i>g</i> in big, <i>gg</i>
ד as <i>d</i> ; and like <i>th</i> in then	ד as <i>d</i> , <i>dd</i>
ה as <i>h</i> or silent	ה as <i>hh</i> (stronger aspiration)
כ as <i>k</i> or German <i>ch</i>	כ as <i>k</i> , <i>kk</i>
פ as <i>p</i> or <i>f</i>	פ as <i>p</i> , <i>pp</i>
ש as <i>sh</i>	ש as <i>s</i> in sin
ת as <i>t</i> or <i>th</i>	ת as <i>t</i> , <i>tt</i>

Some of the letters seem to be more or less similar. These are grouped, for the convenience of identification, within brackets below:

[Bēth Kaf]	[Daleth Kaf (final) Resh]	[Mēm (final) Śamekh]
[ב כ]	[ד ך ר]	[ם ס]
[Gimel Nūn]	[Teth Mēm]	['Ayin Śadē]
[ג נ]	[ט ם]	[׀ ׀ ת]
	[Wāw Zayin Yōd Nūn (final)]	
	[ו ז י ך]	

Vowels

The vowels are represented by marks called vowel points. These are placed above or below the consonant and, with the exception of the furtive pataḥ, have the effect of a vowel following the consonant; e. g., ם (ba), ם (bē). The forms, names, and sounds of the vowels are as follows:

Long Vowels		Short Vowels	
◌ֵ Qameṣ ā	a as in palm	◌ַ Pataḥ a	a as in part (short)
◌ֶ Šere ē	ei as in vein	◌ִ Segol e	e as in bed
◌ִ Hirik gadol ī	i as in machine	◌ִ Hirik katon i	i as in big
◌ֹ Ḥolam ō	o as in no	◌ֹ Qameṣ katon o	o as in soft
◌ֻ Šhuruk ū	oo as in moon	◌ֻ Kubbutz u	u as in full

The furtive pataḥ

All vowels are pronounced as if they follow the consonant to which they are ascribed, with the exception of final ם, which is pronounced not *ha*, but *ah*. This pataḥ is termed "furtive pataḥ."

Syllabification

It is the rule in Hebrew not to divide words.

The calendar

The Hebrew calendar was given its present fixed form by Hillel II about A. D. 360. It is based on a year of 12 months, alternating 30 and 29 days, with an intercalary month of 29 days in leap year. These months, with their corresponding periods in the Gregorian calendar, are as follows:

Tishri	תשרי	September-October
Heshvan	חשוון	October-November
Kislev	כסלו	November-December
Tebet	טבת	December-January
Shebat	שבט	January-February
Adar	אדר	February-March
Veadar	ואדר	Intercalary month
Nisan	ניסן	March-April
Iyar	אייר	April-May
Sivan	סיון	May-June
Tammuz	תמוז	June-July
Ab	אב	July-August
Elul	אלול	August-September

The year begins on the first day of the month of Tishri, which is the day of the Molad, or appearance of the new moon, nearest the autumnal equinox. The actual date is, however, sometimes shifted 1 or 2 days, according to specific regulations; thus, New Year may not fall on either a Friday or a Sunday, since that would conflict with the observance of the Sabbath; nor, for a like reason, may it come on a Wednesday, since that would cause Atonement Day to come on a Friday.

To convert a given year (anno Domini) into its corresponding Hebrew year (anno mundi), add 3,760 to the former, bearing in mind, however, that the year begins in September. As the Hebrew calendar omits the thousands, the year 5705, corresponding to the Christian year 1945, is represented in Hebrew characters by תש"ה, 705, these characters, as already explained, denoting 400, 300, and 5, respectively.

The days of the week are referred to as first day, second day, etc., the seventh being called Sabbath (שבת). The holidays, festivals, and fasts, with their dates, are as follows:

Rosh Hashana (New Year, Tishri 1)	ראש השנה
Tsom Gedaliah (Fast of Gedaliah, Tishri 3)	צום גדליה
Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement, Tishri 10)	יום כפור
Sukkoth (Feast of Tabernacles, Tishri 15-22)	סוכות
Simhath Torah (Rejoicing Over the Law, Tishri 23)	שמחת תורה
Hanukkah (Feast of Dedication, Kislev 25)	חנוכה
Asereth b'Tebet (Fast of Tebet, Tebet 10)	עשרת טבת
Purim (Feast of Lots, Adar 14)	פורים
Pesach (Passover, Nisan 15-21)	פסח
Shabuoth (Feast of Weeks, Sivan 6)	שבועות
Tishah b'Ab (Fast of Ab, Ab 9)	תשעה באב

Abbreviations

In Hebrew, abbreviations are set as follows: If of one letter, one prime mark (') is used after the letter; if of more than one letter, a double prime (") is used

just before the last letter. Vowel points are always omitted. The abbreviations most frequently used are as follows:

Sir, Master, Mr.; thousand-----
 Aleph Beth (the alphabet)-----
 Said our learned ones of blessed memory-----

א', אדון; אלף
 א"ב, אלף בית
 אה"ל, אמרו חכמינו וזכרונם
 לברכה

The Land of Israel (Palestine)-----
 God willing-----
 Synagogue-----
 Sons of Israel, the Jews-----
 In these words, viz-----
 The author-----
 Gaon (title of Jewish princes in the Babylonian
 exile), His Highness, His Majesty.

א"י, ארץ ישראל
 א"י, אם ירצה השם
 בהכ"נ, בית הכנסת
 ב"י, בני ישראל
 בוה"ל, בזה הלשון
 בע"מ, בעל מחבר
 נ', גאון

The laws of Israel-----
 The Holy One, Blessed be He (the Lord)-----
 Destruction of the First Temple-----
 Destruction of the Second Temple-----
 Exodus from Egypt-----
 As it was said; as it was written-----
 A. M. (anno mundi)-----
 The Holy Language (Hebrew)-----
 Good luck; I congratulate you-----

ד"י, דיני ישראל
 הקב"ה, הקדוש ברוך הוא
 חב"י, חרבן בית ראשון
 חב"ש, חרבן בית שני
 יצ"מ, יציאת מצרים
 כמ"ש, כמו שנאמר; כמו שכתב
 לבי"ע, לבריאת עולם
 לה"ק, לשון הקדש
 מו"ט, מול טוב

The Sacred Books-----
 The Holy Scroll-----
 May he rest in peace-----
 In the Hereafter-----
 New Year's Eve-----
 Sabbath Eve-----
 Verse; chapter-----

ס"ק, ספרים הקדושים
 ס"ת, ספר תורה
 ע"ה, עליו השלום
 עוה"ב, עולם הבא
 ער"ה, ערב ראש השנה
 ע"ש, ערב שבת

The judgment of the court-----
 Saint (St.); Zion-----
 Recognition of God's justice-----
 The reading of the Holy Scroll-----
 First of all-----
 Our Rabbis of Blessed Memory-----
 Rabbi Moses, son of Maimon (Maimonides)-----
 Catalog-----

פ', פסוק; פרק
 פב"ד, פסק בית דין
 צ', צדיק; ציון
 צה"ה, צדוק הדין
 קה"ת, קריאת התורה
 קכ"ד, קדם כל דבר
 רז"ל, רבותינו וזכרונם לברכה
 רמב"ם, ר' משה בן מימון
 רש"ס, רשימת ספרים

Year; line; hour-----
 Sabbath days and holidays-----
 As stated-----
 Babylonian Talmud-----
 The Books of the Law, the Prophets, and Hagio-
 grapha (Old Testament).

ש, שנה; שורה; שעה
 שוי"ט, שבתות וימים טובים
 שני', שנאמר
 תנ"ך, תורה, נביאים, כתובים

Cardinal numbers

one	אחד, אחד	twenty	עשרים
two	שנים, שתיים	thirty	שלשים
three	שלושה, שלוש	forty	ארבעים
four	ארבעה, ארבע	fifty	חמשים
five	חמשה, חמש	sixty	ששים
six	שה, שש	seventy	שבעים
seven	שבעה, שבע	eighty	שמנים
eight	שמונה	ninety	תשעים
nine	תשעה, תשע	hundred	מאה
ten	עשרה, עשר	thousand	אלף

In forming the numbers from 11 to 19, the terms עשרה in the feminine and עשר in the masculine are used, preceded by the proper unit number; for 21 and upward, the term corresponding to the proper tenth digit is followed by the proper unit term preceded by the conjunction ו, and; e. g., twelve שנים עשר, twenty-four עשרים וארבע, etc.

Ordinal numbers

first	ראשון	sixth	ששי
second	שני	seventh	שביעי
third	שלישי	eighth	שמיני
fourth	רביעי	ninth	תשיעי
fifth	חמשי	tenth	עשירי

After 10 the ordinals are similar in form to the cardinals with the addition of the definite article ה; e. g., העשרים, the twentieth.

Seasons

spring	אביב	autumn	סתיו
summer	קיץ	winter	חורף

Time

hour	שעה	month	חדש
day	יום	season	מועד
week	שבוע	year	שנה

REFERENCES.—J. Philips and A. Hyman, *Complete Instructor in Hebrew* (1919); J. Weingreen, *A Practical Grammar for Classical Hebrew* (1939); A. S. Waldstein, *English Hebrew and Hebrew English Dictionary* (1936); P. Arnold-Kellner and M. D. Gross, *Complete Hebrew-English Dictionary* (1923).

HUNGARIAN

Az ótátrafüredi vendéglőben már nem muzsikált a cigány és a vendégek nagy része is elutazott már haza. Akik még ott maradtak, az a pár ember, elért a vacsoránál három-négy asztal körül. Pedig most járt a leggyönyörűbb idő, az esős nyarat tiszta, napsütéses őszt váltotta föl.—K. Csathó, 'A varjú a toronyórán'.

Alphabet and pronunciation

A	a	<i>aw</i> in law, but shorter
Á	á	<i>a</i> in father; in family names sometimes written <i>aa</i> , <i>aa'</i>
B	b	<i>b</i>
C	c	<i>ts</i> ; formerly written <i>cz</i>
Cs	cs	<i>ch</i> in church
D	d	<i>d</i>
E	e	<i>e</i> in met
É	é	somewhat like <i>ei</i> in eight
F	f	<i>f</i>
G	g	<i>g</i> in go
Gy	gy	somewhat like <i>dy</i> in did you, said rapidly
H	h	<i>h</i>
I	i	<i>i</i> in hit; in family names sometimes written <i>y</i>
Í	í	<i>ee</i> in meet
J	j	<i>y</i> in yes
K	k	<i>k</i>
L	l	<i>l</i>
Ly	ly	<i>y</i> in yes
M	m	<i>m</i>
N	n	<i>n</i> ; before <i>g</i> , as <i>ng</i> in finger; before <i>k</i> , as in sink
Ny	ny	somewhat like <i>ny</i> in canyon
O	o	<i>o</i> in November (short)
Ó	ó	<i>o</i> in no; in family names sometimes written <i>oo</i> , <i>oo'</i>
Ö	ö	tongue position as for <i>e</i> in met, with lips rounded as for <i>oo</i> in food; like short German <i>ö</i> or French <i>eu</i> ; in family names sometimes written <i>eö</i> , <i>ew</i>
Ő	ő	tongue position as for <i>a</i> in care, with lips rounded as for <i>oo</i> in food; like long German <i>ö</i> or French <i>eu</i> ; in family names sometimes written <i>eö</i>
P	p	<i>p</i>
R	r	trilled <i>r</i>
S	s	<i>sh</i> in shoe
Sz	sz	<i>s</i> in so
T	t	<i>t</i>
Ty	ty	somewhat like <i>ty</i> in hit you, said rapidly
U	u	somewhat like <i>oo</i> in good
Ú	ú	<i>oo</i> in food

[Concluded on following page]

Ű	ű	tongue position as for <i>i</i> in hit, with lips rounded as for <i>oo</i> in food; like short German <i>ü</i> or French <i>u</i>
Ű	ű	tongue position as for <i>ee</i> in meet, with lips rounded as for <i>oo</i> in food; like long German <i>ü</i> or French <i>u</i>
V	v	<i>v</i> ; in family names sometimes written <i>w</i>
Z	z	<i>z</i> in zone
Zs	zs	<i>s</i> in pleasure

The vowels *á, é, í, ó, ő, ú,* and *ű* are long; the other vowels are short. Double consonants are pronounced long, somewhat in the manner of *n(k)n* in penknife. When doubled, *cs, gy, ly, ny, sz, ty,* and *zs* are written *ccs, ggy, lly, nny, ssz, tty,* and *zsz*.

The letters *g, w, x,* and *y* are not considered a part of the Hungarian alphabet. In alphabetical listings which include foreign words or names, or words in very antiquated Hungarian orthography, e. g., proper names, *q* follows *p,* and *w, x,* and *y* come between *v* and *z*. The combination *qu* is pronounced *kv*; *w* is usually pronounced *v*; *x* is pronounced as though written *ksz*. The letter *y* in many family names is pronounced as though written *i*.

Special characters

Hungarian uses the Latin alphabet with the addition of the following special characters: *Á á, Ê é, Î í, Ó ó, Ö ö, Ő ő, Ú ú, Ű ü,* and *Ū ū*.

Vowels and consonants

The vowels are *a, á, e, é, i, í, o, ó, ő, ő, u, ú, ū,* and *ű*; the remaining letters of the alphabet are consonants.

Diphthongs

Hungarian has no diphthongs. Each vowel is fully articulated, and each word has as many syllables as it has vowels.

Digraphs

The digraphs and their sounds are:

ch as *ch* in church (old spelling)

cs (see Alphabet and pronunciation)

cz now written *c*, like *ts*; formerly regarded part of the alphabet, following *cs*

ds as *j* in judge

dz as *d* followed by *z*

dzs as *j* in judge

gh as *g* in go (old spelling)

gy (see Alphabet and pronunciation)

ly (see Alphabet and pronunciation)

ny (see Alphabet and pronunciation)

ph as *f* (in foreign words)

rh as though written *r* (old spelling and foreign words)

sz (see Alphabet and pronunciation)

th as *t* (old spelling and foreign words)

ty (see Alphabet and pronunciation)

zs (see Alphabet and pronunciation)

Rules for syllabification

1. Digraphs may not be divided.

2. Division is made on a vowel before a single consonant or digraph: *vá-ros, ró-zsa*.

3. In a group of two or more consonants, division is made before the last consonant or digraph: *ab-rak, al-szik, asz-tal, elméncz-ség, rend-szer, tán-czol*.

4. Vowels may be divided: *mi-enk, ti-e-íd*.

5. Certain adverbial prefixes are kept intact. These are: *al, át, el, fel, fenn, hát, ki, leg, meg, szét, túl,* and *viszon*: *al-elnök, át-adni, el-adás,* etc.

6. Compound words are divided according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 5): *bér-autó* (taxicab), *állam-adósság* (national debt). This rule does not apply, however, to merely inflected words or suffixed words: *ké-sem* (my knife) (rather than *kés-em*), *asztal-on* (on the table) (rather than *asztal-on*).

7. Contracted double consonants (*ccs, ccz, ggy, lly, nny, ssz, tty,* from *cscs, czcz, gygy, lyly, nyny, szsz, tyty*) may be divided, but in that case the elided consonant must be restored. Thus *hosszú, faggyú, hattyú* are divided *hosz-szú, fagy-gyú, haty-tyú,* etc.

8. Foreign words and components of foreign words are divided according to their respective conventions: *Reichs-amt*, *Washington*, *anti-kvárius*, *dia-fragma*, *dia-nózis*, *demo-kratikus*, *dex-trín*, *bif-sztek*, *champi-gnon*.

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

aka-dá-lyoz	(2, 2)	is-me-re-tes	(3, 2, 2)
akasz-ta-ni	(3, 2)	jog-el-le-nes	(6, 3, 2)
Ál-la-mok	(3, 2)	ki-kvar-té-lyoz	(5, 3, 2)
al-or-vos	(5, 3)	ki-pró-bál-ni	(5, 2, 3)
alu-szé-ko-ny	(2, 2, 2)	kis-is-ko-la	(6, 3, 2)
ame-ri-kai	(2, 2)	kom-pro-mit-tál-ni	(8, 2, 3, 3)
an-tro-po-ló-gia	(8, 2, 2, 2)	kon-gresz-szus	(8, 7)
át-ál-lít	(5, 3)	leg-drá-gább	(5, 2)
azo-no-sí-tás	(2, 2, 2)	leg-e-rő-sebb	(5, 2, 2)
ba-rá-ti-as	(2, 2, 4)	le-gön-gyöl	(2, 3)
bo-lyon-ga-ni	(2, 3, 2)	ma-gya-ros-ság	(2, 2, 3)
ci-ga-ret-ta	(2, 2, 3)	meg-a-la-kit	(5, 2, 2)
cí-mez-ni	(2, 3)	mi-kro-szkóp	(8, 8)
Cseh-szlo-vá-kia	(6, 2, 2)	Né-met-or-szág	(2, 6, 3)
cse-le-ked-ni	(2, 2, 3)	né-me-tül	(2, 2)
csil-lag-év	(3, 6)	nép-ok-ta-tás	(6, 3, 2)
cu-kor-nád	(2, 3)	név-a-lá-frás	(6, 2, 4, 2)
de-ka-gramm	(2, 8)	or-vo-si	(3, 2)
el-ad-ni	(5, 3)	or-vos-sá-gos	(3, 3, 2)
elő-a-dás	(4, 2)	oszt-ha-tat-lan	(3, 2, 3)
elő-ze-tes	(2, 2)	ön-ál-lót-lan	(6, 3, 3)
em-be-rek	(3, 2)	őr-ál-lás	(6, 3)
em-ber-is-me-ret	(3, 6, 3, 2)	ős-e-lem	(6, 2)
fel-ál-lí-tás	(5, 3, 2)	szét-osz-tás	(5, 3)
fél-esz-ten-dő	(6, 3, 3)	szo-vjet-o-rosz-or-szág	(8, 6, 2, 6, 3)
fenn-em-lí-tett	(5, 3, 2)	túl-é-rő	(5, 2)
fe-nye-ge-tés	(2, 2, 2)	út-le-vél	(6, 2)
gőz-ha-jó	(3, 2)	vi-szon-ha-tás	(2, 5, 2)
gyó-gyá-szat	(2, 2)	vi-szo-nos-ság	(2, 2, 3)
gyó-gyít-ha-tó	(2, 3, 2)	za-var-gás	(2, 3)
hi-á-nyos	(4, 2)	zúr-za-var	(3, 2)
iga-zít-ha-tó	(2, 3, 2)	zsar-nok-ság	(3, 3)
írás-hi-ba	(3, 2)		

Stress and diacritics

Without exception, stress is on the first syllable. Diacritical marks (see Special characters) are used to denote vowel modifications.

Capitalization

Forms of address in letters, etc., and titles are capitalized: *Felséges Uram* (Your Majesty); *Méltóságod* (Your Lordship).

Proper names and those referring to God are capitalized.

Adjectives formed from proper names and names of months are lowercased: *budapesti* (of Budapest); *magyar* (Hungarian).

Punctuation

Punctuation is practically the same as in English.

Abbreviations

f. fillér, halfpenny
 f. é. folyó évi, current year
 k. korona, crown
 kir. királyi, royal
 p. pengő, 100 fillér

pl. például, for instance
 stb. és a többi, et cetera
 sz. szám, number
 sz(t). szent, Saint
 t. i. tudni illik, that is

Cardinal numbers

egy	one	harminc	thirty
két (kettő) ¹	two	harmincegy, etc.	thirty-one, etc.
három	three	negyven	forty
négy	four	ötven	fifty
öt	five	hatvan	sixty
hat	six	hetven	seventy
hét	seven	nyolcvan	eighty
nyolc(z)	eight	kilencven	ninety
kilenc(z)	nine	száz	hundred
tíz	ten	száz egy, etc.	one hundred and one, etc.
tizenegy	eleven	két száz, etc.	two hun- dred, etc.
tizenkét (tizenkettő)	twelve	ezer	thousand
tizenhárom, etc.	thirteen, etc.		
húsz	twenty		
huszonegy	twenty-one		
huszonkét (huszon- kettő), ¹ etc.	twenty-two, etc.		

Ordinal numbers

első	first	tizenkettedik	twelfth
második	second	tizenharmadik, etc.	thirteenth, etc.
harmadik	third	huszadik	twentieth
negyedik	fourth	huszonegyedik	twenty-first
ötödik	fifth	huszonkettedik, etc.	twenty-sec- ond, etc.
hatodik	sixth	harminc(z)adik, etc.	thirtieth, etc.
hetedik	seventh	századik	hundredth
nyolc(z)adik	eighth	ezredik	thousandth
kilenc(z)edik	ninth		
tizedik	tenth		
tizenegyedik	eleventh		

Months

január (jan.)	January	julius (jul.)	July
február (feb.)	February	augusztus (aug.)	August
márc(z)ius (márc(z).)	March	szeptember (szept.)	September
április (ápr.)	April	október (okt.)	October
május (máj.)	May	november (nov.)	November
junius (jun.)	June	dec(z)ember (dec(z).)	December

Days

vasárnap	Sunday	csütörtök	Thursday
hétfő	Monday	péntek	Friday
kedd	Tuesday	szombat	Saturday
szerda	Wednesday		

Seasons

tavas	spring	ősz	autumn
nyár	summer	tél	winter

Time

óra	hour	hó, hónap	month
nap	day	év, esztendő	year
hét	week		

REFERENCES.—A. and I. Ginever, *Hungarian Grammar* (1909); J. Szinnyei, *Ungarische Sprachlehre* (1912); Arthur B. Yolland, *A Dictionary of the Hungarian and English Languages* (1924); Green Béla, *Universal English-Hungarian and Hungarian-English Pocket Dictionary* (1925); Robert A. Hall, Jr., *An Analytical Grammar of the Hungarian Language*, 1938; Thomas A. Sebeok, *Spoken Hungarian* (1944).

¹ The ordinal *két* is used when followed by a noun; otherwise *kettő*.

ITALIAN

Un tratto importante, che caratterizza il grande movimento della civiltà italiana risorgente e che risulta, non pure dalla poesia e filosofia di quel tempo, ma anche dall'opera dei politici e degli stessi guerrieri, è quell'impronta diffusa di umanità, in cui si avvolge come in una rosea nube il loro pensiero e la loro vita, pur diretti come sono ad un unico ideale: il risorgimento della Patria.—Giovanni Vidari, *Le civiltà d'Italia* (1934), as quoted by Young and Cantarella, *Corso d'Italiano* (1942), p. 320.

Alphabet and pronunciation

A	a	<i>a</i> in far
B	b	<i>b</i> ; all consonant letters may be doubled, and then pronounced long, as <i>n(k)n</i> in penknife, etc.
C	c	<i>c</i> in scan (= <i>k</i>) before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> , and consonants; before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> , similar to <i>ch</i> in chant; <i>cia</i> , <i>cie</i> , <i>cio</i> , and <i>ciu</i> pronounced as <i>cha</i> in chart, <i>che</i> in check or <i>cha</i> in chafe, <i>cho</i> in chortle, and <i>chu</i> in Manchu, respectively; <i>ccia</i> , etc., sound like <i>t</i> followed by <i>cha</i> , etc.; <i>scia</i> , <i>scie</i> , <i>scio</i> , and <i>sciu</i> pronounced as <i>sha</i> in sharp, <i>she</i> in shepherd, <i>sho</i> in show, and <i>sho</i> in shoe, respectively
D	d	<i>d</i>
E	e	<i>a</i> in grate; <i>e</i> in bell
F	f	<i>f</i>
G	g	<i>g</i> in gay before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> , and consonants; before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> like <i>j</i> ; <i>gia</i> , <i>gie</i> , <i>gio</i> , and <i>giu</i> pronounced as <i>ja</i> in jar, <i>je</i> in jet, between <i>ja</i> in jaw and <i>jo</i> in joke, and <i>ju</i> in jury, respectively; <i>ggia</i> , etc., sound like <i>d</i> plus <i>ja</i> , etc.
H	h	silent, but makes a preceding <i>c</i> or <i>g</i> hard
I	i	<i>e</i> in me; <i>i</i> preceded by <i>c</i> , <i>sc</i> , or <i>g</i> and followed by <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , or <i>u</i> is silent unless stressed; before or after more highly stressed vowel, <i>i</i> is similar to <i>y</i> in yes and in boy, respectively
J	j	<i>y</i> in yes; now obsolete and replaced by <i>i</i>
K	k	<i>k</i> ; only in foreign words
L	l	<i>l</i> in million
M	m	<i>m</i>
N	n	<i>n</i>
O	o	<i>o</i> in note; <i>aw</i> in saw
P	p	<i>p</i> in spin
Q	q	always with following <i>u</i> ; <i>qu</i> pronounced as in quick
R	r	<i>r</i> in three
S	s	<i>s</i> ; usually <i>z</i> between two vowels; <i>scia</i> , <i>scie</i> , <i>scio</i> , and <i>sciu</i> are pronounced <i>sha</i> , <i>she</i> , <i>sho</i> , and <i>shu</i> , respectively
T	t	<i>t</i> in step

[Concluded on following page]

U	u	oo in coo; before or after more highly stressed vowel, <i>u</i> is similar to <i>w</i> in wet and how, respectively
V	v	<i>v</i>
W	w	} only in foreign words
X	x	
Y	y	<i>i</i> ; only in foreign words
Z	z	<i>ts</i> in quarts or <i>ds</i> in adz

Special characters

Italian uses the Latin alphabet. It has no special characters; accents are employed only to a limited extent.

Vowels and consonants

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and *y*; the other letters of the alphabet are consonants.

Diphthongs

The combination of an *i* or *u* with another, more highly stressed, vowel may be regarded as diphthongal.

Digraphs

The digraphs and their sounds are:

<i>ch</i> as <i>c</i> in cat only before <i>e, i</i>	<i>gn</i> as in cognac (= <i>ny</i> in canyon)
<i>gh</i> as <i>g</i> in go only before <i>e, i</i>	<i>qu</i> as in squalor
<i>gl</i> as <i>ll</i> in million ¹	<i>sc</i> as <i>sh</i> in shall (before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i>)

Consonantal units

For the purpose of syllabification, a mute consonant followed by a liquid consonant is a consonantal unit. Hence, the following are consonantal units:

<i>bl, br</i>	<i>dr,</i>	<i>gl, gr</i>	<i>tl, tr</i>
<i>chr, cl, cr</i>	<i>fl, fr</i>	<i>pl, pr</i>	<i>vl, vr</i>

Also the combination of the letter *s* with any other following consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit is a unit for purposes of syllabification.

Rules for syllabification

1. Digraphs and consonantal units may not be divided.
2. Division is made on a vowel before a single consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit: *ami-co, ba-gno, ca-pra, giu-sto, ma-schera, ro-stro*.
3. In a group of two or more consonants, division is made before the last consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit: *sab-bia, ac-qua, ist-mo, an-che, com-pro*.
4. Division may be made between vowels only if they are strong, that is, *a, e, o*. Hence, only the following vowel groups may be divided: *aa, ae, ao; ea, ee, eo; oa, oe, oo: be-ato, co-atto, po-eta*, etc.
5. Prefixes are kept intact only if this conforms to rules 2 to 4: *con-stare* (rule 3), *pro-emio* (rule 4), *pro-getto* (rule 2), *sub-marino* (rule 3); but *co-nestabile* (rule 2), *proi-bire* (rule 2), *su-bordinare* (rule 2).²
6. Compound words are divided according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 5): *gentil-uomo, cento-uno*.
If a compound is formed with an apostrophe, division may not be made on the apostrophe; thus *dell'albero, un'arte, dovrebb'essere* may be divided only *dell'al-be-ro, un'ar-te, do-vreb-b'es-se-re*, respectively.
7. Foreign words and components of foreign words (not naturalized) follow the conventions of the language of origin: *Wash-ington, Haps-burg, Hamp-shire, reichs-bank, Wag-ner*.

¹ In a few words *gl* is not a digraph and is pronounced as *gl* in angle; for example: *Ganglio, glicertina, gerogliſico, gliſo, gloria, negligere*, etc.

² Usage varies as to this rule; some orthographers still prefer dividing on the prefix. The rule given in the text above follows the recommendation of Leone Donati, *Corso Pratico di Lingua Italiana*, 207, 1934, Orell Füssli Editori, Zurigo e Lipsia. It is followed by most dictionaries as well as general works extant

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

ab-bo-na-men-to	(3, 2, 2, 3)	fo-to-e-li-o-gra-fia	(2, 6, 2, 2, 2)
ac-que-sce-re	(3, 2, 2)	Fre-de-ris-bur-go	(2, 2, 7, 3)
ae-re-o-li-to	(2, 4, 2, 2)	gen-til-uo-mo	(3, 6, 2)
af-fi-to	(3, 2)	ge-o-gno-sti-co	(4, 2, 2, 2)
ame-ri-ca-no	(2, 2, 2)	in-du-stria-le	(3, 2, 2)
bi-gliet-taio	(2, 3)	ine-scu-sa-bi-le	(2, 2, 2, 2)
bis-a-vo-lo	(6, 2, 2)	ine-spli-ca-bi-le	(2, 2, 2, 2)
bi-so-gni-no	(2, 2, 2)	in-fi-schio	(3, 2)
Bre-ta-gna	(2, 2)	inin-tel-li-gen-te	(3, 3, 2, 3)
Buck-ing-ham	(7, 7)	inor-ga-ni-co	(3, 2, 2)
co-o-pe-ra-zio-ne	(4, 2, 2, 2, 2)	in-scrit-to-re	(3, 3, 2)
co-stret-to	(2, 3)	in-te-res-se	(3, 2, 3)
cre-sce-re	(2, 2)	iscriz-zio-ne	(2, 2)
de-mo-cra-ti-co	(2, 2, 2, 2)	ist-mi-co	(3, 2)
dia-gno-sti-co	(2, 2, 2)	isto-lo-gi-co	(2, 2, 2)
di-scor-so	(2, 3)	istru-men-to	(2, 3)
di-sgra-zia	(2, 2)	ita-lia-no	(2, 2)
di-sor-di-na-re	(2, 3, 2, 2)	Kam-tsciat-ka	(7, 3)
di-spo-si-zio-ne	(2, 2, 2, 2)	l'al-tr'ie-ri	(3, 2)
di-stin-ti-vo	(2, 3, 2)	ma-gne-ti-co	(2, 2, 2)
emi-sfe-ro	(2, 2)	ma-gni-fi-cen-te	(2, 2, 2, 3)
Epi-sco-pa-to	(2, 2, 2)	me-sme-ri-smo	(2, 2, 2)
esa-e-dro	(4, 2)	me-te-o-ri-te	(2, 4, 2, 2)
espa-tria-zio-ne	(2, 2, 2)	mil-li-gram-mo	(3, 2, 3)
espe-rien-za	(2, 3)	mi-san-tro-po	(2, 3, 2)
estra-di-zio-ne	(2, 2, 2)	mi-scre-den-te	(2, 2, 3)
exe-qua-tur	(2, 2)	neu-tra-liz-za-re	(2, 2, 3, 2)
fan-ta-sma-go-ria	(3, 2, 2, 2)	tra-sfor-ma-zio-ne	(2, 3, 2, 2)
fa-sci-smo	(2, 2)	tra-spor-ta-re	(2, 3, 2)
fi-lan-tro-pi-smo	(2, 3, 2, 2)	ve-sci-chet-ta	(2, 2, 3)
fo-sfo-re-scen-za	(2, 2, 2, 3)	zo-o-sper-ma	(4, 2, 3)

Stress and diacritics

No simple rules can be formulated for word stress in Italian. The majority of words receive their stress on the penultimate (next to the last syllable): *aMIco*, *comPLEto*; fewer words are stressed on the antepenultimate (third from the last syllable): *FABbrico*, *gramMAtica*; only a limited number are stressed on the ultimate (last syllable), but in this case the vowel carries the grave accent: *citTÀ*, *fabbriCÒ*.

Accent marks are used only to a limited degree—chiefly to indicate a final stressed syllable; and, as stated above, this mark is the grave (´). The word types on which it is used are:

(a) Nouns ending in *ta* or *tu* having the singular and plural alike: *libertà*, *virtù* (from the Latin *libertate*, *virtude*, etc.).

(b) Verbs in the third person singular past absolute and first and third persons singular future: *comprò* (he bought), *comprerò* (I shall buy), *comprerà* (he will buy); similarly in the second and third conjugations: *vendè*, *venderò*, *venderà*; *finì*, *finirò*, *finirà*.

(c) Homonyms, the grave being used to distinguish them. The most common of these homonyms are:

chè, because	che, that	nè, neither, nor	ne, of it, of them
colà, there	cola, strainer	piè, foot	pie, pious
costà, there	costa, shore	però, therefore	pero, pear tree
dà, gives	da, by, from, to	sè, himself	se, if
dì, day	di, of	sì, yes	si, himself, one
è, is	e, and	tè, tea	te, thee
là, there	la, the, her	testè, just now	teste, heads
li, there	li, the, them		

(d) Monosyllables terminating in two vowels, to indicate that the preceding vowel is shortened: *ciò*, *già*, *giù*, *più*, *può*, *quà*.

(e) Terminations *ia* and *io* in which the *i* is to be stressed: *magia*, *desio*.

The acute is used by some editors to distinguish words differently stressed,

where otherwise a misunderstanding might arise: *malvágia* (wicked), *malvágia* (malmsey, a wine). This use is rare.

The circumflex is used to indicate contraction: *cacciâr* (for *cacciarono*), *ginnasî* (for *ginnasii*). This use is rare.

The dieresis (trema) is used in poetry over the *i* to indicate that it is to be sounded separately from a following vowel: *armonioso* (pronounced *armoni-oso*, instead of *armonio-so*). This use is rare.

Capitalization

Capitalization in Italian is similar to that in English, with a few exceptions:

(a) Proper adjectives are lowercased: *la lingua italiana*, the Italian language, but *l'Italiani*, the Italians (proper noun).

(b) The names of days and months are lowercased.

(c) Titles followed by name are lowercased: *il signor Donati*, Mr. Donati; *il principe Umberto*, Prince Umberto.

(d) The pronoun *io*, *I*, is lowercased, but the pronouns of formal address, *Ella*, *Lei*, *Loro*, all meaning *you*, are capitalized.

(e) In poetry, the first word of each line is usually lowercased.

Punctuation

Punctuation is similar to that of English. The comma is used to point off all clauses, restrictive as well as descriptive. The apostrophe is used to indicate vowel elision only: *un'opera d'arte* (for *una opera di arte*), *sopra 'l letto* (for *sopra il letto*). The space after the apostrophe is no longer required.

Abbreviations

a/c.	a conto, account	es.	esempio, example
a. c.	anno corrente, current year	fasc.	fascicolo, number, part
a. D.	anno Domini, in the year of our Lord	f(erro).	ferrovia, railroad
a. m., ant.	antimeridiano, a. m.	f.co	franco, post free
a. p.	anno passato, last year	F.lli	Fratelli, brothers
c. m.	corrente mese, instant	Giun.	Giuniore, junior
C. ^a	Compagnia, company	I. Cl.	prima classe, first class
d. C.	dopo Cristo, after Christ	Ill.mo	Illustrissimo, most illustrious
Dep. prov.	Deputato provinciale, member of the provincial parliament	l. it.	lire italiane, Italian lires
disp.	dispensa, number, part	LL. MM.	Loro Maesta, Their Majesties
ecc.	eccetera, etc.	N. ⁱ	Numeri, numbers
Ed.	Edizione, edition; Editore, editor	N. ^o	Numero, number
		On.	Onorevole, Honorable
		p. m., pom.	pomeridiane, p. m.

Cardinal numbers

uno	one	ventidue	twenty-two
due	two	ventitrè, etc.	twenty-three, etc.
tre	three	ventotto, etc.	twenty-eight, etc.
quattro	four	trenta	thirty
cinque	five	quaranta	forty
sei	six	cinquanta	fifty
sette	seven	sessanta	sixty
otto	eight	settanta	seventy
nove	nine	ottanta	eighty
dieci	ten	novanta	ninety
undici	eleven	novantuno, etc.	ninety-one, etc.
dodici	twelve	cento	hundred
treddici	thirteen	cent(o)uno, etc.	one hundred and one, etc.
quattordici	fourteen	duecento, etc.	two hundred, etc.
quindici	fifteen	mille, mila	thousand
sedici	sixteen	duemila, etc.	two thousand, etc.
diciassette } diciasette }	seventeen		
diciotto	eighteen		
diciannove } diciannove }	nineteen		
venti	twenty		
ventuno	twenty-one		

Ordinal numbers

primo, -a	first	ventesimo	twentieth
secondo	second	ventunesimo	} twenty-first, etc.
terzo	third	ventesimo primo, etc.	
quarto	fourth	trentesimo	thirtieth
quinto	fifth	quarantesimo	fortieth
sesto	sixth	cinquantesimo	fiftieth
settimo	seventh	sessantesimo, etc.	sixtieth, etc.
ottavo	eighth	centesimo	hundredth
nono	ninth	centesimo primo, etc.	one hundred and first, etc.
decimo } decima }	tenth		
decimo primo } undicesimo }	eleventh	dugentesimo	two hun- dredth
dodicesimo	twelfth	trecentesimo, etc.	three hun- dredth, etc.
tredicesimo	thirteenth		
quattordicesimo } decimo quarto, } etc.	fourteenth, etc.	millesimo	thousandth

Months

gennaio (genn.)	January	luglio	July
febbraio (febb.)	February	agosto	August
marzo	March	settembre (sett.)	September
aprile	April	ottobre (ott.)	October
maggio (magg.)	May	novembre (nov.)	November
giugno	June	dicembre (dic.)	December

Days

domenica	Sunday	giovedì	Thursday
lunedì	Monday	venerdì	Friday
martedì	Tuesday	sabato	Saturday
mercoledì	Wednesday		

Seasons

primavera	spring	autunno	autumn
estate	summer	inverno	winter

Time

ora	hour	mese	month
giorno	day	anno	year
settimana	week		

REFERENCES.—Alfred Hoare, *A Short Italian Dictionary* (1939); Robert A. Hall, Jr., *Descriptive Italian Grammar* (1948).

LATIN

Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtae nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua institutis legibus inter se differunt.—Caesar, *Bellum Gallicum* I. 1.

Alphabet and pronunciation

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 10%;">A</td><td style="width: 10%;">a</td><td style="width: 80%;">long: <i>ah</i>; short: <i>o</i> in hot</td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>b</td><td><i>b</i></td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>c</td><td><i>k</i></td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>d</td><td><i>d</i></td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td>e</td><td>long: <i>e</i> in there; short: <i>e</i> in met</td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td>f</td><td><i>f</i></td></tr> <tr><td>G</td><td>g</td><td><i>g</i> in go</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>h</td><td><i>h</i></td></tr> <tr><td>I</td><td>i</td><td>long: <i>ee</i>; short: <i>i</i> in sit</td></tr> <tr><td>J</td><td>j</td><td><i>y</i> in yet</td></tr> <tr><td>K</td><td>k</td><td><i>k</i></td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>l</td><td><i>l</i></td></tr> <tr><td>M</td><td>m</td><td><i>m</i></td></tr> <tr><td>N</td><td>n</td><td><i>n</i></td></tr> </table>	A	a	long: <i>ah</i> ; short: <i>o</i> in hot	B	b	<i>b</i>	C	c	<i>k</i>	D	d	<i>d</i>	E	e	long: <i>e</i> in there; short: <i>e</i> in met	F	f	<i>f</i>	G	g	<i>g</i> in go	H	h	<i>h</i>	I	i	long: <i>ee</i> ; short: <i>i</i> in sit	J	j	<i>y</i> in yet	K	k	<i>k</i>	L	l	<i>l</i>	M	m	<i>m</i>	N	n	<i>n</i>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 10%;">O</td><td style="width: 10%;">o</td><td style="width: 80%;">long: <i>o</i> in note; short: <i>o</i> in fort</td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td>p</td><td><i>p</i></td></tr> <tr><td>Q</td><td>q</td><td><i>k</i></td></tr> <tr><td>R</td><td>r</td><td><i>r</i></td></tr> <tr><td>S</td><td>s</td><td><i>s</i></td></tr> <tr><td>T</td><td>t</td><td><i>t</i></td></tr> <tr><td>U</td><td>u</td><td>long: <i>oo</i> in food; short: <i>oo</i> in good; like <i>w</i> after <i>q</i>, and usually after other consonants before another vowel</td></tr> <tr><td>V</td><td>v</td><td><i>w</i></td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>x</td><td><i>ks</i></td></tr> <tr><td>Y</td><td>y</td><td><i>ee</i>; <i>i</i> as for <i>i</i></td></tr> <tr><td>Z</td><td>z</td><td><i>z</i></td></tr> </table>	O	o	long: <i>o</i> in note; short: <i>o</i> in fort	P	p	<i>p</i>	Q	q	<i>k</i>	R	r	<i>r</i>	S	s	<i>s</i>	T	t	<i>t</i>	U	u	long: <i>oo</i> in food; short: <i>oo</i> in good; like <i>w</i> after <i>q</i> , and usually after other consonants before another vowel	V	v	<i>w</i>	X	x	<i>ks</i>	Y	y	<i>ee</i> ; <i>i</i> as for <i>i</i>	Z	z	<i>z</i>
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Consonants

Formerly *u* and *v* were written with *v*, and *i* and *j* with *i*. Modern texts customarily distinguish both pairs. Thus: *uva*, *visu*, *janua*, *Jove*.

K, *z*, and *y* are rather rare, occurring mostly in loanwords. *Q* is used only in the combination *qu*, pronounced *kw*.

The digraphs *ch*, *ph*, and *th* are pronounced as *k*, *f*, and *t*, respectively.

Vowels

Each of the five vowels is either long or short in each occurrence, and an accurate pronunciation will reflect this difference. Elementary texts usually mark the long vowels with a macron; thus: *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*.

Diphthongs

Two short vowels may occur together in the same syllable, in which case the second of the two is a semivowel; i. e., *u* as the second element of a diphthong is pronounced like *w*, and *i* or *e* in this position is pronounced like *y*. The commonest diphthongs are *ae* and *au*, pronounced to rhyme with high and how. Less common are *ei* (as in vein), *eu*, *oe* (as *oi* in oil), and *ui*.

Consonantal units¹

The following combinations are referred to as consonant clusters in the rules given below for syllabification: *bl*, *br*, *cl*, *cr*, *dr*, *fl*, *fr*, *gl*, *gr*, *pl*, *pr*, *tl*, *tr*, *scr*, *str*, *spl*, *spr*.

The digraphs *ch*, *ph*, and *th* are treated just like *c*, *f*, and *t* in consonant clusters.

¹ Some Latin lexicographers still use the classic method of determining consonantal units; namely, any group of consonants which can begin a word constitutes a consonantal unit and may begin a syllable. This method is still in use in Greek syllabification; but in present-day Latin orthography it has been largely replaced by the Romance-language method, given in the text and recommended by Allen and Greenough. (See References.)

Rules for syllabification

1. Diphthongs, digraphs, and consonant clusters may not be divided.
2. Division is made on a vowel or on a diphthong before a single consonant, a digraph, or a consonant cluster: *ca-sus, si-pho, pa-tres, cae-lum*.
3. In a group of two or more consonants, division is made before the last consonant, digraph, or consonant cluster: *vit-ta, mag-nus, punc-tus, bac-chor, am-plus*.
4. Division may be made between vowels not constituting a diphthong: *pu-er, di-es, fili-us, Tro-ius*.
5. Certain adverbial prefixes are kept intact. These are: *ab, ante, circum, cis, con, de, ex, extra, in, inter, intro, ob, per, prae, praeter, per, post, pro(d), propter, re(d), sub, super, supra*, and *trans*: *ab-eo, con-scriptum, inter-esse*.
6. Compound words are divided according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 5): *quot-annis, et-enim, sic-ut*.
7. The letter *x* is retained with the preceding syllable: *dix-it*.

NOTE.—The above rules do not apply to anglicized Latin scientific names used in English works. Their syllabification follows the English practice.

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

ab-a-li-e-no	(5, 2, 4, 2)	prod-es-se	(5, 3)
ab-scin-do	(5, 3)	proe-li-um	(2, 4)
ac-cli-na-tus	(3, 2, 2)	pro-stra-tum	(5, 2)
ad-ae-qua-tus	(5, 2, 2)	pro-sub-ac-tum	(5, 5, 3)
ad-emp-tus	(5, 3)	pu-bli-ca-tus	(2, 2, 2)
am-plex-us	(3, 7)	quam-ob-rem	(6, 6)
cir-cum-ac-tus	(3, 5, 3)	quem-ad-mo-dum	(6, 6, 2)
Cis-al-pi-nus	(5, 3, 2)	re-cru-des-co	(5, 2, 3)
con-sue-tus	(5, 2)	red-ac-tus	(5, 3)
de-spon-sum	(5, 3)	re-duc-tus	(5, 3)
et-e-nim	(6, 2)	re-frac-tum	(5, 3)
ex-em-plum	(7, 3)	re-spec-tus	(5, 3)
in-a-nis	(5, 2)	res-pu-bli-ca	(6, 2, 2)
in-ep-ti	(5, 3)	ses-cen-ti	(6, 3)
in-ter-ea	(3, 5)	sua-de-re	(2, 2)
ne-sci-tus	(6, 2)	sub-ac-tio	(5, 3)
ob-la-tus	(5, 2)	su-pra-scan-do	(2, 5, 3)
per-ac-tus	(5, 3)	trans-ab-i-tum	(5, 5, 2)
per-e-git	(5, 2)	trans-ad-ac-tum	(5, 5, 3)
pe-ri-cli-ta-tio	(2, 2, 2, 2)	tran-su-tum	(3, 2)
post-ea-quam	(5, 6)	tri-um-pho	(4, 3)
post-hu-mus	(5, 2)	tu-mul-tu-o-sus	(2, 3, 4, 2)
post-sce-ni-um	(5, 2, 4)	una-ni-mus	(2, 2)
pos-tu-la-tus	(3, 2, 2)	usus-fruc-tus	(6, 3)
prae-scrip-tus	(5, 3)	va-li-dus	(2, 2)
prae-ter-i-tum	(2, 5, 2)	Xe-no-phon	(2, 2)

Stress and diacritics

Words of two syllables are always stressed on the first syllable: *ROma, LIber*. In words of more than two syllables, the stress is on the next to the last syllable if that syllable ends in a consonant, a long vowel, or a diphthong. Otherwise the stress is on the third from the last syllable. Thus: *ho-NO-ris, CON-su-lis*. There are only two diacritical marks, the long mark (ˉ, macron) and the short mark (˘, breve). They are used only in elementary works.

Capitalization and punctuation

American editors usually follow the English conventions in capitalization and punctuation.

Abbreviations

a., annus, year; ante, before	A. B., artium baccalaureus, bachelor of arts
A. A. C., anno ante Christum, in the year before Christ	ab init., ab initio, from the beginning
A. A. S., Academiae Americanae Socius, Fellow of the American Academy	abs. re., absente reo, the defendant being absent
[Academy of Arts and Sciences]	A. C., ante Christum, before Christ

Abbreviations—Continued

- A. D., anno Domini, in the year of our Lord
 a. d., ante diem, before the day
 ad fin., ad finem, at the end, to one end
 ad h. l., ad hunc locum, to this place, on this passage
 ad inf., ad infinitum, to infinity
 ad init., ad initium, at the beginning
 ad int., ad interim, in the meantime
 ad lib., ad libitum, at pleasure
 ad loc., ad locum, at the place
 ad val., ad valorem, according to value
 A. I., anno inventionis, in the year of the discovery
 al., alia, alii, other things, other persons
 A. M., anno mundi, in the year of the world; Annus mirabilis, the wonderful year [1666]; a. m., ante meridiem, before noon
 an., anno, in the year; ante, before
 ann., annales, annals; anni, years
 A. R. S. S., Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius, Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries
 A. U. C., anno urbis conditæ, in [the year from] the building of the City [Rome], 753 B. C.
 B. A., baccalaureus artium, bachelor of arts
 B. Sc., baccalaureus scientiæ, bachelor of science
 C., centum, a hundred; condemno, I condemn
 c., circa, about
 cent., centum, a hundred
 cf., confer, compare
 C. M., chirurgiæ magister, master of surgery
 coch., cochlear, a spoon, spoonful
 coch. amp., cochlear amplum, a table-spoonful
 coch. mag., cochlear magnum, a large spoonful
 coch. med., cochlear medium, a dessert spoonful
 coch. parv., cochlear parvum, a tea-spoonful
 con., contra, against; conjunx, wife
 C. P. S., custos privati sigilli, keeper of the privy seal
 C. S., custos sigilli, keeper of the seal
 cwt., c. for centum, wt. for weight, hundredweight
 D., Deus, God; Dominus, Lord; d., decretum, a decree; denarius, a penny; da, give
 D. D., divinitatis doctor, doctor of divinity
 D. G., Dei gratia, by the grace of God; Deo gratias, thanks to God
 D. N., Dominus noster, our Lord
 D. Sc., doctor scientiæ, doctor of science
 d. s. p., decessit sine prole, died without issue
 D. V., Deo volente, God willing
 dwt., d. for denarius, wt. for weight, pennyweight
 e. g., exempli gratia, for example
 et al., et alibi, and elsewhere; et alii, or alia, and others
 etc., et ceteri, ceteræ, or cetera, and others, and so forth
 et seq., et sequentes, and those that follow
 et ux., et uxor, and wife
 F., filius, son
 f., fiat, let it be made; forte, strong
 fac., factum similis, facsimile, an exact copy
 fasc., fasciculus, a bundle
 fl., flores, flowers; floruit, flourished; fluidus, fluid
 f. r., folio recto, right-hand page
 F. R. S., Fraternalitatis Regiæ Socius, Fellow of the Royal Society
 f. v., folio verso, on the back of the leaf
 guttat., guttatim, by drops
 H., hora, hour
 h. a., hoc anno, in this year; hujus anni, this year's
 hab. corp., habeas corpus, have the body—a writ
 h. e., hic est, this is; hoc est, that is
 h. m., hoc mense, in this month; huius mensis, this month's
 h. q., hoc quaere, look for this
 H. R. I. P., hic requiescat in pace, here rests in peace
 H. S., hic sepultus, here is buried; hic situs, here lies; h. s., hoc sensu, in this sense
 H. S. S., Historiæ Societatis Socius, Fellow of the Historical Society
 h. t., hoc tempore, at this time; hoc titulo, in or under this title
 I, Idus, the Ides; i., id, that; immortalis, immortal
 ib. or ibid., ibidem, in the same place
 id., idem, the same
 i. e., id est, that is
 imp., imprimatur, sanction: let it be printed
 I. N. D., in nomine Dei, in the name of God
 in f., in fine, at the end
 inf., infra, below
 init., initio, in the beginning
 in lim., in limine, on the threshold, at the outset
 in loc., in loco, in its place
 in loc. cit., in loco citato, in the place cited
 in pr., in principio, in the beginning
 in trans., in transitu, on the way
 i. q., idem quod, the same as
 i. q. e. d., id quod erat demonstrandum, what was to be proved
 J., iudex, judge
 J. C. D., juris civilis doctor, doctor of civil law
 J. D., jurum doctor, doctor of laws

Abbreviations—Continued

- J. U. D., *juris utriusque doctor*, doctor of both civil and canon law
 L., *liber*, a book; *locus*, a place
 £, *libra*, pound; placed before figures, thus £10; if *l.*, to be placed after, as 40*l.*
 L. A. M., *liberalium artium magister*, master of the liberal arts
 L. B., *baccalaureus literarum*, bachelor of letters
 lb., *libra*, pound (singular and plural)
 L. H. D., *literarum humaniorum doctor*, doctor of the more humane letters
 Litt. D., *literarum doctor*, doctor of letters
 LL. B., *legum baccalaureus*, bachelor of laws
 LL. D., *legum doctor*, doctor of laws
 LL. M., *legum magister*, master of laws
 loc. cit., *loco citato*, in the place cited
 loq., *loquitur*, he, or she, speaks
 L. S., *locus sigilli*, the place of the seal
 l. s. c., *loco supra citato*, in the place above cited
 £ s. d., *librae, solidi, denarii*, pounds, shillings, pence
 M., *magister*, master; *manipulus*, handful; *medicinae*, of medicine; *m.*, *meridies*, noon
 M. A., *magister artium*, master of arts
 M. B., *medicinae baccalaureus*, bachelor of medicine
 M. Ch., *magister chirurgiae*, master of surgery
 M. D., *medicinae doctor*, doctor of medicine
 m. m., *mutatis mutandis*, with the necessary changes
 m. n., *mutato nomine*, the name being changed
 MS., *manuscriptum*, manuscript; MSS., *manuscripta*, manuscripts
 Mus. B., *musicae baccalaureus*, bachelor of music
 Mus. D., *musicae doctor*, doctor of music
 Mus. M., *musicae magister*, master of music
 N., *Nepos*, grandson; *nomen*, name; *nomina*, names; *noster*, our; *n.*, *natus*, born; *nocte*, at night
 N. B., *nota bene*, mark well
 ni. pri., *nisi prius*, unless before
 nob., *nobis*, for (or on) our part
 nol. pros., *nolle prosequi*, will not prosecute
 non cul., *non culpabilis*, not guilty
 n. l., *non licet*, it is not permitted; *non liquet*, it is not clear; *non longe*, not far
 non obs., *non obstante*, notwithstanding
 non pros., *non prosequitur*, he does not prosecute
 non seq., *non sequitur*, it does not follow logically
 O., *octarius*, a pint
 ob., *obiit*, he, or she, died; *obiter*, incidentally
 ob. s. p., *obiit sine prole*, died without issue
 o. c., *opere citato*, in the work cited
 op., *opus*, work; *opera*, works
 op. cit., *opere citato*, in the work cited
 P., *papa*, pope; *pater*, father; *pontifex*, bishop; *populus*, people; *p.*, *partim*, in part; *per*, by, for; *pius*, holy; *pondere*, by weight; *post*, after; *primus*, first; *pro*, for
 p. a., or *per ann.*, *per annum*, yearly; *pro anno*, for the year
 p. ae., *partes aequales*, equal parts
 pass., *passim*, everywhere
 per cent., *per centum*, by the hundred
 pil., *pilula*, pill
 Ph. B., *philosophiae baccalaureus*, bachelor of philosophy
 P. M., *post mortem*, after death
 p. m., *post meridiem*, afternoon
 pro tem., *pro tempore*, for the time being
 prox., *proximo*, in or of the next [month]
 P. S., *postscriptum*, postscript; P. SS., *postscripta*, postscripts
 q. d., *quasi dicat*, as if one should say; *quasi dictum*, as if said; *quasi dixisset*, as if he had said
 q. e., *quod est*, which is
 Q. E. D., *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated
 Q. E. F., *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done
 Q. E. I., *quod erat inveniendum*, which was to be found out
 q. l., *quantum libet*, as much as you please
 q. pl., *quantum placet*, as much as seems good
 q. s., *quantum sufficit*, sufficient quantity
 q. v., *quantum vis*, as much as you will; *quod vide*, which see; *qq. v.*, *quos, quae*, or *qua vide*, which see (plural)
 R., *regina*, queen; *recto*, right-hand page; *respublica*, commonwealth
 R, *recipe*, take
 R. I. P., *requiescat*, or *requiescant*, in pace, may he, she, or they, rest in peace
 R. P. D., *rerum politicarum doctor*, doctor of political science
 rr., *rarissime*, very rarely
 R. S. S., *Regiae Societatis Sodalis*, Fellow of the Royal Society
 S., *sepultus*, buried; *situs*, lies; *societas*, society; *socius* or *sodalis*, fellow; *s.*, *semi*, half; *solidus*, shilling
 s. a., *sine anno*, without date; *secundum artem*, according to art
 S. A. S., *Societatis Antiquariorum Socius*, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
 sc., *scilicet*, namely; *sculpsit*, he, or she, carved or engraved it

Abbreviations—Continued

Sc. B., scientiæ baccalaureus, bachelor of science
 Sc. D., scientiæ doctor, doctor of science
 S. D., salutem dicit, sends greetings
 s. d., sine die, indefinitely
 sec., secundum, according to
 sec. leg., secundum legem, according to law
 sec. nat., secundum naturam, according to nature, or naturally
 sec. reg., secundum regulam, according to rule
 seq., sequens, sequentes, sequentia, the following
 S. H. S., Societatis Historiæ Socius, Fellow of the Historical Society
 s. h. v., sub hac voce or sub hoc verbo, under this word
 s. l. a. n., sine loco, anno, vel nomine, without place, date, or name
 s. l. p., sine legitima prole, without lawful issue
 s. m. p., sine mascula prole, without male issue
 s. n., sine nomine, without name
 s. p., sine prole, without issue
 S. P. A. S., Societatis Philosophiæ Americanæ Socius, Fellow of the American Philosophical Society
 s. p. s., sine prole superstite, without surviving issue
 S. R. S., Societatis Regiæ Socius or Sodalis, Fellow of the Royal Society
 ss, scilicet, namely (in law)

Cardinal numbers

unus, una, unum	one
duo, duae, duo	two
tres, tria	three
quattuor	four
quinque	five
sex	six
septem	seven
octo	eight
novem	nine
decem	ten
undecim	eleven
duodecim	twelve
tredecim	thirteen
quattuordecim	fourteen
quindecim	fifteen
sedecim	sixteen
septendecim	seventeen
duodeviginti	eighteen
undeviginti	nineteen
viginti	twenty
viginti unus, etc.	twenty-one, etc.

S. S. C., Societas Sanctæ Crucis, Society of the Holy Cross
 stat., statim, immediately
 S. T. B., sacrae theologiæ baccalaureus, bachelor of sacred theology
 S. T. D., sacrae theologiæ doctor, doctor of sacred theology
 S. T. P., sacrae theologiæ professor, professor of sacred theology
 sub., subaudi, understand, supply
 sup., supra, above
 t. or temp., tempore, in the time of
 tal. qual., talis qualis, just as they come; average quality
 U. J. D., utriusque juris doctor, doctor of both civil and canon law
 ult., ultimo, last month (may be abbreviated in writing but should be spelled out in printing)
 ung., unguentum, ointment
 u. s., ubi supra, in the place above mentioned
 ut dict., ut dictum, as directed
 ut sup., ut supra, as above
 ux., uxor, wife
 v., versus, against; vide, see; voce, voice
 v. — a., vixit — annos, lived [so many] years
 verb. sap., verbum [satis] sapienti, a word to the wise suffices
 v. g., verbi gratia, for example
 viz, videlicet, namely
 v. s., vide supra, see above

duodetriginta	twenty-eight
undetriginta	twenty-nine
triginta	thirty
quadraginta	forty
quingenta	fifty
sexaginta	sixty
septuaginta	seventy
octoginta	eighty
nonaginta	ninety
centum	hundred
centum unus, etc.	hundred and one, etc.
ducenti, -ae, -a	two hundred
trecenti	three hundred
quadringenti	four hundred
quingenti	five hundred
sescenti	six hundred
septingenti	seven hundred
octingenti	eight hundred
nongenti	nine hundred
mille	thousand

Ordinal numbers

primus	first	duodecimus	twelfth
secundus	second	tertius decimus,	thirteenth,
tertius	third	etc.	etc.
quartus	fourth	duodevicesimus	eighteenth
quintus	fifth	undevicesimus	nineteenth
sextus	sixth	vicesimus, vigesi-	twentieth
septimus	seventh	mus	
octavus	eighth	vicesimus primus,	twenty-first,
nonus	ninth	etc.	etc.
decimus	tenth	centesimus	hundredth
undecimus	eleventh	millesimus	thousandth

Months

Januarius	January	Julius	July
Februarius	February	Augustus	August
Martius	March	September	September
Aprilis	April	October	October
Maius	May	November	November
Junius	June	December	December

Days

dies solis	} Sunday	dies Mercurii	Wednesday
dies dominica		dies Iovis	Thursday
dies lunae	Monday	dies Veneris	Friday
dies Martis	Tuesday	dies Saturni	Saturday

Seasons

ver	spring	autumnus	autumn
aestas	summer	hiems	winter

Time

hora	hour	mensis	month
dies	day	annus	year
hebdomas	week	centuria	century

REFERENCES.—Allen and Greenough, *A New Latin Grammar* (1920); J. R. V. Marchant and Joseph F. Charles, *Cassell's Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary* (1909); Edgar H. Sturtevant, *The Pronunciation of Greek and Latin* (1940).

NORWEGIAN

Fra De forente Stater kom bare 6,9 pst. av importen, først og fremst hvete. Norge innførte også hvete fra Argentina, Kanada og Sovjet-Russland, og bare en femtedel av de norske bilene kom direkte fra Amerika. Norges største eksportvare var papir og cellulose (19,2 pst.), så kom som nummer to fiskeprodukter og hermetikk (15,3), som nummer tre metaller (13 pst.).—Einar Haugen, Spoken Norwegian, p. 505.

Alphabet and pronunciation

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| A | a | in stressed syllables followed by one consonant or none, like <i>a</i> in father, but tending toward <i>aw</i> in law; in stressed syllables followed by two or more consonants and in unstressed syllables, like <i>a</i> in father, but very short, resembling more <i>u</i> in but |
| B | b | <i>b</i> ; formerly often written for sound <i>p</i> |
| C | c | <i>s</i> in so before <i>e, i, y</i> ; like <i>k</i> before <i>a, o, u</i> , or consonant; occurs only in foreign words; now practically obsolete, being written <i>k</i> or <i>s</i> ; combination <i>ch</i> , like <i>ch</i> in chorus; in French words, like <i>sh</i> |
| D | d | <i>d</i> ; often silent after <i>l, n, r</i> , and at end of words |
| E | e | in stressed syllables followed by one consonant or none, like <i>i</i> in pit, but longer; before <i>r</i> , like <i>a</i> in man; in stressed syllables followed by a consonant other than <i>r</i> plus another consonant, like <i>e</i> in let, but tending toward <i>i</i> in pit; in stressed syllables followed by <i>r</i> plus another consonant, like <i>a</i> in hat; in the words <i>De</i> and <i>de</i> , like <i>ee</i> in meet, but shorter; in unstressed syllables, like <i>a</i> in sofa |
| F | f | <i>f</i> |
| G | g | <i>g</i> in go; before <i>i, y, ei</i> , or <i>øy</i> , almost always like <i>y</i> in yes; after <i>e</i> at end of a few words (<i>jeg, meg, deg, seg</i>), like <i>y</i> in say; silent before <i>j</i> , in the word <i>og</i> , in suffix <i>-ig</i> , and in a few other words; in French words, often like <i>sh</i> |
| H | h | <i>h</i> ; silent before <i>j</i> or <i>v</i> |
| I | i | in stressed syllables followed by one consonant or none, like <i>ee</i> in meet; in stressed syllables followed by two or more consonants and in unstressed syllables, like <i>ee</i> in meet, but shorter |
| J | j | <i>y</i> in yes; in French words, like <i>sh</i> |
| K | k | <i>k</i> ; before <i>i, y, j, ei</i> , or <i>øy</i> , like strong <i>h</i> in hue—i. e., like German <i>ch</i> in <i>ich</i> |
| L | l | <i>ll</i> in million; sometimes silent before <i>j</i> |
| M | m | <i>m</i> |
| N | n | <i>n</i> ; combination <i>ng</i> , like <i>ng</i> in singer; combination <i>nk</i> , like <i>nk</i> in sink; in French words, <i>en</i> and <i>an</i> often pronounced as though written <i>ang</i> |
| O | o | in stressed syllables followed by one consonant or none, like <i>o</i> in go, but with lips pursed, resembling more <i>oo</i> in food; in stressed syllables followed by two or more consonants and in unstressed syllables, like <i>u</i> in put |

P	p	<i>p</i>
Q	q	always followed by <i>v</i> (or <i>u</i>), combination being pronounced and now written <i>kv</i> ; occurs only in foreign words
R	r	before vowel, like <i>r</i> , but slightly trilled, with tip of tongue against gums just above upper teeth; resembles Scotch burr or Italian <i>r</i> ; before <i>d</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>n</i> , <i>t</i> , the <i>r</i> loses its trill and sounds somewhat like American <i>r</i> ; always combines with following <i>s</i> to produce sound <i>sh</i> ; in French words, often silent when final after <i>e</i>
S	s	<i>s</i> in sing; before <i>j</i> like <i>sh</i> ; combination <i>sk</i> before <i>i</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>j</i> , <i>ei</i> , or <i>øy</i> almost always like <i>sh</i> ; always combines with preceding <i>r</i> to produce sound <i>sh</i> ; in foreign words, combination <i>sc</i> like <i>s</i> , or in a few words like <i>sk</i> ; <i>sch</i> like <i>sh</i> , or in a few words like <i>sk</i> ; <i>si</i> followed by vowel (now written <i>sj</i>) like <i>sh</i>
T	t	<i>t</i> ; combination <i>tj</i> sometimes pronounced as though written <i>kj</i> ; silent in word <i>det</i> and in <i>-et</i> , definite article suffixed to all neuter nouns; in Latin words when followed by <i>i</i> and another vowel, like <i>ts</i> ; ending <i>tion</i> (now written <i>sjon</i>) pronounced as though written <i>sjon</i>
U	u	in stressed syllables followed by one consonant or none, like <i>oo</i> in food; in stressed syllables followed by two or more consonants and in unstressed syllables, like <i>oo</i> in food, but shorter
V	v	<i>v</i> ; silent in word <i>av</i> and after <i>l</i>
W	w	<i>v</i> ; occurs in foreign words
X	x	<i>ks</i> ; at beginning of words, like <i>s</i>
Y	y	in stressed syllables followed by one consonant or none, like <i>ee</i> in meet, with lips rounded as in pronouncing <i>oo</i> in food, being similar to long German <i>ü</i> or French <i>u</i> ; in stressed syllables followed by two or more consonants and in unstressed syllables, like <i>ee</i> in meet, but shorter, with lips rounded as in pronouncing <i>u</i> in put, being similar to short German <i>ü</i> or French <i>u</i>
Z	z	<i>s</i> in sing; occurs only in foreign words
Æ	æ	formerly sometimes written <i>Ā</i> , <i>ā</i> ; many words formerly written with <i>æ</i> now written with <i>e</i> ; in stressed syllables followed by one consonant or none, like <i>a</i> in care; in stressed syllables followed by two or more consonants and in unstressed syllables, like <i>a</i> in hat, this sound occurring only before <i>r</i>
Ø	ø	formerly often written <i>Ö</i> , <i>ö</i> ; in stressed syllables followed by one consonant or none, like <i>i</i> in pit, but longer, with lips rounded as in pronouncing <i>oo</i> in food, being similar to long German <i>ö</i> or French <i>eu</i> ; in stressed syllables followed by two or more consonants and in unstressed syllables, like <i>e</i> in pet, with lips rounded as in pronouncing <i>u</i> in pull, being similar to short German <i>ö</i> or French <i>eu</i>
Å	å	formerly written <i>Aa</i> , <i>aa</i> ; in stressed syllables followed by one consonant or none, like <i>aw</i> in law; in stressed syllables followed by two or more consonants and in unstressed syllables, like <i>aw</i> in law, but shorter

Norway has two official languages, riksmål and landsmål. Both are used in the Government service. Riksmål was in the past generally known as Dano-Norwegian, a written language acquired from Denmark during the centuries the two nations were united (1397 to 1814). It differed in many ways from the speech of the Norwegian people, and in its written form was almost identical with Danish.

In order to make the written conform more to the spoken form of the language, the Storting (the Norwegian Parliament) has thrice passed changes in riksmål orthography—in 1907, 1917, and 1938, as well as numerous minor changes inbetween. These changes were binding only for Government officials and schoolbooks. It is this language that is described above. Private individuals and publishers have been free to use the new systems or not, as they have seen fit. Thus various systems of writing are in use today, side by side.

The other official language, the landsmål, now known as New Norwegian, or nynorsk, is a synthetic language constructed about a century ago from the local dialects. It is not at all, or very little, influenced by Danish. Although officially having the same recognition as the riksmål, its use is more restricted, and it unquestionably occupies a secondary position.

The two languages, and their dialects, are in any event very similar, and in their struggle for supremacy are constantly influencing each other. The result may in the end be a single "compromise" language.

However that may be, the linguistic situation in Norway, both in its written and spoken aspects, is very much in a state of flux, and it is particularly difficult to make clearcut statements about it.

Special characters

Norwegian uses the Latin alphabet with the addition of three special characters—the last three shown in the alphabet.

The letters *c*, *q*, *w*, *x*, and *z* are now used only in foreign words and proper names. Even in popular words of foreign origin they are preferably avoided by substituting *k* or *s* for *c*, *kv* for *qu*, *v* for *w*, *ks* for *x*, and *s* for *z*.

Fraktur type (German text) was abolished officially in 1907, and is now scarcely in use anywhere.

Vowels and consonants

The vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, *æ*, *ø*, and *å*; the so-called back vowels being *a*, *o*, *u*, and *å*; the front vowels *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *ø*. The other letters of the alphabet are all consonants.

Combinations of vowel letters (diphthongs)

The diphthongs and their sounds are as follows:

ai as *ai* in aisle

au as *ou* in our

ei as *ei* in weigh

oi (in foreign words), as *oi* in boil

øy (formerly written *øi*), like Norwegian *ø* followed by slight sound of

Norwegian *y*, the two being sounded as one syllable

eu (in foreign words), like Norwegian

æ followed by slight sound of Norwegian *u*, the two being sounded as one syllable

ou (in foreign words), like Norwegian *u*

Combinations of consonantal letters (digraphs)

The digraphs and their sounds are:

ch (in foreign words), as *sh* in shall or *ch* in chorus

qj as *y* in yes

hj

hv

kj

lj

ng

ph (in foreign words; obsolete)

ps (in foreign words)

qv (also written *qu*; in foreign words, obsolete)

sc (in foreign words)

sch (in foreign words)

sh (in foreign words)

sj (also formerly written *si*, *ti* in foreign words), as *sh* in shall

sk as *sh* in shall (before front vowels)

th (usually in foreign words), as *t*

tj

wh (in foreign words)

Consonantal units

For purposes of syllabification, consonant combinations are treated as units. In addition to the digraphs, the following are also consonantal units: *kv, skj, sp, spr, st, str*.

Rules for syllabification

1. Diphthongs, digraphs, and consonantal units may not be divided.
2. Division is made on a vowel or on a diphthong before a single consonant, a digraph, or a consonantal unit: *ale-ne, hvi-ske, hu-stru, bei-ning*.
3. In a group of two or more consonants, division is made before the last consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit: *af-ten, dan-ske, sek-sten, tjenst-lig, blom-ster*.
4. Division may be made between two vowels not constituting a diphthong or between a diphthong and another vowel: *fri-er, lei-er*.
5. Certain adverbial prefixes are kept intact. These are: *ad, an, av, bak, be, bi, bort, efter, er, for, fra, frem, ge, in, inn* (formerly *ind*), *med, mis, ned, om, opp* (formerly *op*), *over, på* (formerly *paa*), *til, under, unn* (formerly *und*), *ut, ute*, and *ved*: *ad-splitte, an-bringe, av-klipp, bak-slag*, etc.
6. Certain suffixes are kept intact. These are: *aktig (agtig), artet, asje, het (hed), inne (inde)*: *barn-agtig, god-artet, lekk-asje, matt-heit, vert-inne*.
7. Compound words are divided according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 6), the compounding *s*, if used, going with the preceding component: *aften-avis, aften-blad, aftens-tid*.
8. Foreign words and components of foreign words (not naturalized) follow the conventions of the language of origin: *pa-triot, anti-kvar, inter-esse, mid-shipman*. Under this rule are also included scientific and technical words, which editors prefer to treat etymologically: *me-trisk, hemi-tropi, dia-gnose*.

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

ame-ri-kan-ske	(2, 2, 3)	re-gje-ring	(2, 2)
ar-ke-o-lo-gi	(3, 4, 2, 2)	re-pre-sen-ta-sjon	(8, 2, 3, 2)
av-brek-ke	(5, 3)	re-pu-blikk	(2, 8)
be-skjef-ti-gel-se	(5, 3, 2, 3)	re-pu-bli-kan-ske	(2, 8, 2, 3)
der-et-ter	(7, 3)	sam-men-brin-ge	(3, 7, 3)
egen-ar-tet	(6, 3)	selv-an-kla-ge	(7, 5, 2)
eks-al-te-re	(8, 3, 2)	ska-des-er-stat-ning	(2, 7, 5, 3)
en-gel-ske	(3, 3)	stats-for-fat-ning	(7, 5, 3)
eng-len-der	(3, 3)	sy-ste-ma-tisk	(2, 2, 2)
er-ind-ring	(5, 3)	tids-reg-ning	(7, 3)
eu-ro-pei-ske	(2, 2, 2)	til-gren-sen-de	(5, 3, 3)
for-en-te	(5, 3)	tre-å-rig	(7, 2)
gjen-gjel-de	(3, 3)	ty-de-lig	(2, 2)
halv-å-rig	(7, 2)	un-der-of-fi-ser	(3, 5, 3, 2)
inn-plan-te	(5, 3)	un-der-skri-ve	(3, 5, 2)
in-ter-es-sant	(3, 8, 3)	unn-dra	(5, 2)
kjens-gjer-ning	(3, 3)	unn-skyld-ning	(5, 3)
ned-sla-ge-ne	(5, 2, 2)	uor-dent-lig	(3, 3)
om-ar-bei-de	(5, 3, 2)	urett-mes-sig	(7, 3)
over-ens-komst	(5, 3)	ut-ar-bei-de	(5, 3, 2)
pa-ra-graf	(2, 8)	ute-stå-en-de	(5, 4, 3)
pa-tri-ot	(8, 4)	uvil-kår-lig	(3, 3)
pa-tri-o-ti-ske	(8, 4, 2, 2)	vå-pen-ø-vel-se	(2, 7, 2, 3)
post-skrip-tum	(8, 3)	yt-rings-fri-het	(3, 7, 6)
på-dra	(5, 2)	æt-ling-arv	(3, 7)
på-gjel-den-de	(5, 3, 3)	øn-ske-lig	(3, 2)

Stress and diacritics

Most words are stressed on the first syllable, except when they begin with a prefix such as *be-, er-, for-, ge-*, in which case the syllable following the prefix is stressed. Words borrowed from French are usually stressed on the last or next to last syllable. In compound words, the first component receives the primary stress, the second receives secondary stress.

In stressed syllables, vowels are long before one consonant or none, but short before two consonants or more. However, the letter *m* is never doubled at the end of a word, even though it nearly always follows a short vowel. Some words which usually occur unstressed in the sentence are written with only one consonant following the short vowel. The addition of an ending beginning with a consonant usually, but not always, makes the vowel short. Under such conditions, a long vowel may stand before two or more consonants.

Norwegian words of one syllable when pronounced in isolation or in accented positions in a sentence, and is one of the syllables of longer words, are spoken with a stress or loudness accompanied by pitch. The pitch is raised in monosyllables and in many longer words. Other words of more than one syllable have a pitch on the accented syllable that falls and then rises again on the next syllable. It is not possible to tell from the spelling which pitch-stress combination is to be used.

Consonants when written double are always pronounced long; compare with the long *d* in English *midday*.

With the exception of *d* (sometimes replaced by *aa*), *ä* (variant for *æ*), *ø* (variant for *ø*), diacritics are used only in foreign loanwords and in certain proper names.

Capitalization

Capitalization is now as in English, except that the polite personal pronouns *De*, *Dem*, *Deres*, and the familiar *I* are capitalized, but proper adjectives and the names of the months and the days of the week are lowercased. A capital is not required to begin a new line of poetry.

Previously, Norwegian followed the German custom of capitalizing all words that functioned as nouns.

Punctuation

Punctuation is very much like that of English. Norwegian used to punctuate like German, with commas before every clause, but the tendency is away from that now. A comma is not used before the word *og* in an enumeration (A, B, C og D), but is often used where English would have a semicolon or a period. Sometimes commas are used instead of periods for decimals: 10,6. Commas are not used between thousands: 1 000 000.

Abbreviations

adr.	adresse, address	H. K. H.	Hans Kongelige Højhed, His Royal Highness
ang.	angående, concerning, re	H. M.	Hans Majestet, His Majesty
A/S	Aksjeselskap, joint-stock company	Hr.	Herr, Mr., Sir
avd.	avdøde, deceased	ifl.	ifølge, according to
bl. a.	blant annet, among others	kap.	kapitel, chapter
d. å.	dette år, this year	m. a. o.	med andre ord, in other words
d. e.	det er, this is, i. e.	m. fl.	med flere, et al.
d. v. s.	det vil si, that is	m. h. t.	med hensyn til, as regards to
e. K.	etter Kristi, after Christ, A. D.	m. m.	med mere, etc.
el.	eller, or	nl.	nemlig, namely
e. m.	ettermiddag, p. m.	o. a.	og annet, and others
f.	født, born, née; for, for; før, before	o. fl.	og flere, etc.
f. eks.	for eksempel, for example, e. g.	o. s. v. (osv)	og så videre, and so forth
f. K.	før Kristus, before Christ	p. ct. (pct)	prosent, percent
f. m.	formiddag, before noon, a. m.	s.	side, page; søndre, south
f. o. m.	fra og med, from and with (on)	u.	under, under
Frk.	Frøken, Miss	yr.	den yngre, junior
Hds. Maj.	Hennes Majestet, Her Majesty	ø.	øre, half farthing

Cardinal numbers

en, et (t)	one	atten	eighteen
to	two	nitten	nineteen
tre, tri	three	tyve	twenty
fire	four	en og tyve, etc	twenty-one, etc.
fem	five	tretti (tredve)	thirty
seks	six	firti	forty
syv	seven	femti	fifty
otte	eight	seksti	sixty
ni	nine	sytti	seventy
ti	ten	otti	eighty
elleve	eleven	nitti	ninety
tolv	twelve	hundrede	hundred
tretten	thirteen	hundrede og en, etc.	one hundred and
fjorten	fourteen		one, etc.
femten	fifteen	to hundrede, etc.	two hundred, etc.
seksten	sixteen	tusen	thousand
sytten	seventeen		

Ordinal numbers

første	first	ellevte	eleventh
annen (annet)	second	tolvte	twelfth
tredje	third	trettende, etc.	thirteenth, etc.
fjerde	fourth	tyvende	twentieth
femte	fifth	enogtyvende	twenty-first, etc.
sjette	sixth	trettiende (tredevte)	thirtieth
syvende	seventh	firtiende, etc.	fortieth, etc.
ottende	eighth	hundrede	hundredth
niende	ninth	hundrede og første	one hundred and
tiende	tenth		first

Months

januar (jan.)	January	juli	July
februar (feb.)	February	august (aug.)	August
mars	March	september (sept.)	September
april (apr.)	April	oktober (okt.)	October
mai	May	november (nov.)	November
juni	June	desember (des.)	December

Days

søndag	Sunday	torsdag	Thursday
mandag	Monday	fredag	Friday
tirsdag	Tuesday	lørdag	Saturday
onsdag	Wednesday		

Seasons

vår	spring	høst	autumn
sommer	summer	vinter	winter

Time

time	hour	måned	month
dag	day	år	year
uke	week		

REFERENCES.—P. Groth, *A Norwegian Grammar* (1924); Jakob Sverdrup og Marius Sandvei, *Norsk Rettskrivningsordbook* (1940); J. Brynildsen, *Norsk-Engelsk Ordbook* (1927); Einar Haugen, *Beginning Norwegian* (1937); H. Scavenius, *Norsk-English Ordbok* (1943); Einar Haugen, *Spoken Norwegian* (1944).

POLISH

Życie i dzieje tych odłamów narodu polskiego, które już od paru pokoleń przeniosły się na daleki kontynent zachodni i tam, w ramach państwowych Stanów Zjednoczonych Ameryki Północnej, kształtują swój los, są nam bardzo mało znane.—W. Doroszewski, Język polski w Stanach Zjednoczonych A. P., Warsaw, 1938, p. 1.

Alphabet and pronunciation

A	a	<i>a</i> in father	L	l	<i>l</i> in hilly, as pronounced in some parts of the South
Ą	ą	somewhat like <i>awn</i> in dawn, or like French <i>on</i>	Ł	ł	<i>l</i> in bell; by some almost like <i>w</i> in <i>we</i>
B	b	<i>b</i>	M	m	<i>m</i>
C	c	<i>ts</i> in hats	N	n	<i>n</i>
Ch	ch	like German <i>ch</i> , or a strong <i>h</i>	Ń	ń	<i>ny</i> in canyon
Cz	cz	<i>ch</i> in chin	O	o	<i>o</i> in port
Ć	ć	between <i>ts</i> and <i>ch</i> in chin	Ó	ó	like Polish <i>u</i>
D	d	<i>d</i>	P	p	<i>p</i>
Dz	dz	<i>dz</i> in <i>adz</i>	R	r	<i>r</i>
Dź	dź	between <i>dz</i> and <i>j</i> in judge	Rz	rz	<i>z</i> in <i>azure</i>
Dż	dż	<i>j</i> in judge	S	s	<i>s</i> in <i>so</i>
E	e	<i>e</i> in set	Sz	sz	<i>sh</i> in shoe
Ę	ę	somewhat like <i>an</i> in man, or like French <i>in</i>	Szcz	szcz	<i>sh</i> plus <i>ch</i> , somewhat like <i>sti</i> in question
F	f	<i>f</i>	Ś	ś	between <i>s</i> and <i>sh</i>
G	g	<i>g</i> in <i>go</i>	Ść	ść	<i>ś</i> plus <i>ć</i>
H	h	like Polish <i>ch</i>	T	t	<i>t</i>
I	i	<i>e</i> in <i>be</i>	U	u	<i>u</i> in <i>rule</i>
J	j	<i>y</i> in <i>yard</i> , <i>boy</i>	W	w	<i>v</i>
K	k	<i>k</i>	Y	y	<i>y</i> in <i>rhythm</i>
			Z	z	<i>z</i> in <i>zone</i>
			Ż	ż	between <i>z</i> in <i>zone</i> and <i>z</i> in <i>azure</i>
			Ż	ż	<i>z</i> in <i>azure</i>

Special characters

Polish uses the Latin alphabet with the addition of the following special characters: *Ą*, *Ć*, *Ę*, *Ł*, *Ń*, *Ó*, *Ś*, *Ż*, and *Ż*. Note also the following somewhat similar characters frequently confused: *Ź*, *ź*, and *ł*.

Vowels and consonants

The vowel letters are *a*, *ą*, *e*, *ę*, *i*, *o*, *ó*, *u*, and *y*. The remaining letters of the alphabet are consonant letters.

Diphthongs

The sequences of *i* or *j* followed by one of the vowel letters may be called diphthongs, as are the sequences of a vowel followed by *j*: *ia*, *ja*, *ia*, *ja*, *ie*, *je*, *ie*, *je*, *io*, *jo*, *io*, *jo*, *iu*, *ju*, *aj*, *ej*, *ij*, *oj*, *ój*, *uj*. The sequences beginning with *i* are not found initially or after a vowel.

Digraphs

The digraphs are: *ch, cz, dz, dź, dż, rz, sz, szcz* and *śc*. Their sounds are shown in the alphabet table.

Consonantal units

The following groups of consonants are for purposes of syllabification treated as units:

bl, bł, br, brz
chl, chł, chr, chrz, chw
dl, dł, dr, drz, dw
fl, fr
gl, gł, gr, grz, gw
kl, kł, kr, krz, kw

pl, pł, pr, prz
śc, sk, skr, skrz, śm, sp, spr, sprz, st,
str, sirz, stw
tl, tł, tr, trz, tw
wł, wł, wr, wrz

Rules for syllabification¹

1. Diphthongs, digraphs, and consonantal units may not be divided.
2. Division is made on a vowel or on a diphthong before a single consonant, a digraph, or a consonantal unit: *uli-ca, mię-so, ko-chać, je-szcze, do-bry, do-brze, bli-sko, kome-dja, wę-grzyn*.
3. In a group of two or more consonants the division is made before the last consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit: *leś-ny, lek-ko, lep-szy, pań-stwo, maj-ster, pierw-szy*.
4. Division may be made between vowels not constituting a diphthong or between a diphthong and another vowel: *po-ić, po-ema, oce-an, ma-jor*.
5. Certain adverbial prefixes are kept intact. These are: *bez, do, na, nad(e), naj, ni, nie, o, ob(e), od(e), po, pod(e), poza, prze, przed(e), przy, roz(e), społ, u, wy, za*, and *ze*: *bez-interesowny, do-słać, na-słać, nad-inspektor, nade-słać, ni-gdzie, nie-krwawy*, etc.
6. Compound words are divided according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 5): *kraj-obraz, krótko-trwały*.
7. Foreign words and components of foreign words (not naturalized) follow the conventions of the language of origin: *golf-sztrom, foks-trot, kop-sztyk, super-arbiter*. This rule applies also to technical and scientific terms, which editors prefer to divide etymologically: *san-gwinik, dja-gnostyka, strato-sfera, hiper-mnezja*.

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

ame-ry-kań-ski	(2, 2, 3)	in-stru-ment	(3, 2)
an-ty-kwa-rjusz	(3, 7, 2)	jak-gdy-by	(6, 2)
atlan-tyc-ki	(3, 3)	kom-pa-njon	(3, 2)
au-tor-stwo	(2, 3)	lu-do-znaw-stwo	(2, 6, 3)
bez-in-te-re-sow-ny	(5, 3, 2, 2, 3)	ła-go-dzić	(2, 2)
bez-względ-ny	(5, 3)	mek-sy-kan-ski	(3, 2, 3)
bi-blij-ny	(2, 3)	mi-mo-środ-ko-wy	(2, 6, 3, 2)
człe-ko-kształt-ny	(2, 6, 3)	na-de-rwać	(2, 5)
di-e-lek-trycz-ny	(7, 2, 3, 3)	nad-gni-ły	(5, 2)
dja-gno-sty-ka	(7, 2, 2)	na-gmin-ny	(5, 3)
do-słow-ny	(5, 3)	naj-mniej-szy	(5, 3)
do-zna-wać	(5, 2)	nie-słusz-ny	(5, 3)
dwu-znacz-ność	(6, 3)	obe-gna-li-śmy	(5, 2, 2)
elo-kwen-cja	(7, 3)	ob-ra-do-wać	(5, 2, 2)
en-cy-klo-pe-dja	(3, 2, 2, 2)	ob-słu-ga	(5, 2)
eu-ro-pej-ski	(2, 2, 3)	ode-rwa-nie	(5, 2)
fe-o-da-lizm	(4, 2, 2)	od-wzo-ro-wa-nie	(5, 2, 2)
fo-to-gra-wiu-ra	(2, 2, 2, 2)	od-zna-cze-nie	(5, 2, 2)
fre-kwen-cja	(7, 3)	po-de-słać	(2, 5)
ge-o-me-trja	(4, 2, 2)	pod-in-spek-tor	(5, 3, 3)
Hisz-pa-nja	(3, 2)	po-gnie-wać	(5, 2)
ide-o-lo-gja	(4, 2, 2)	po-za-służ-bo-wy	(2, 5, 3, 2)
in-kwi-zy-cja	(7, 2, 2)	prze-de-wszyst-kiem	(2, 5, 3)

¹ Syllabification usage varies considerably among Polish printers, especially as regards the division of consonantal groups. Editors usually permit printers to divide such groups optionally, provided the division does not override phonetics and etymology. The rules given here, being designed for consultants who might not be fully familiar with Polish, are somewhat restrictive, but they insure invariably correct and consistent word division.

Illustrative word divisions—Continued

przed-szkol-ny	(5, 3)	spół-ob-wi-nio-ny	(5, 5, 2, 2)
prze-wra-cać	(5, 2)	stro-i-ciel	(4, 2)
przy-gnę-biać	(5, 2)	su-per-ar-bi-ter	(2, 7, 3, 2)
przy-zna-cze-nie	(5, 2, 2)	śmier-tel-nie	(3, 3)
pu-blicz-ność	(2, 3)	War-sza-wa	(3, 2)
re-pu-bli-ka	(2, 2, 2)	wy-sło-wie-nie	(5, 2, 2)
ro-ze-gnać	(2, 5)	wy-słu-chać	(5, 2)
roz-mna-żać	(5, 2)	za-słab-nię-cie	(5, 3, 2)
rzecz-po-spo-li-ta	(6, 2, 2, 2)	ze-wnętrz-ność	(5, 3)
sa-mo-wznie-ca-nie	(2, 6, 2, 2)	Zjed-no-czo-ne	(3, 2, 2)
sa-mo-zwa-niec	(2, 6, 2)	zwie-rze-nie	(2, 2)
san-gwi-nicz-ny	(7, 2, 3)	żyw-no-ścio-wo	(3, 2, 2)

Stress and diacritics

Stress is usually on the penultimate (next to the last) syllable: *MAT-ka*, *glę-BO-ki*, *spo-wo-DO-wać*. In verbs of the first and second person plural past tense and in words of Latin and Greek origin the stress is on the antepenultimate (second from the last) syllable: *BY-li-śmy* (we were), *BY-li-ście* (you were), *a-ryt-ME-ty-ka*, *MU-zy-ka*, *re-TO-ry-ka*.

The diacritical marks used are the inverted cedilla (¸), to indicate the nasal sounds *ą* and *ę*; the acute (´), to indicate the palatalization of a consonant; the stroke (ˆ), to indicate the hard *ł*; and the superior dot (˙), to indicate the postpalatal *ż*.

Capitalization

Capitalization is practically the same as in English, except that proper adjectives are lowercased and names of months are preferably lowercased.

Punctuation

Punctuation is practically the same as in English, except that the comma is used to mark off restrictive as well as descriptive clauses.

Alphabetization

The letters *ą, ć, ę, ł, ó, ś, ź, and ż* are regarded as separate characters and are so alphabetized. The complete alphabetic order is: *a, a, b, c, ć, d, e, ę, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, ł, m, n, o, ó, p, r, s, ś, t, u, w, y, z, ź, ż*.

Abbreviations

a.	albo, or, or else	r. b.	roku bieżącego, current year
i t. d.	i tak dalej, et cetera	s-ka	spółka, company, association
N. or	numer, number	str.	stronica, page
Nr		sz.	szanowny, honorable
n. p.	na przykład, for instance	ś. p.	świętej pamięci, deceased
p.	pan, pani, Mr., Mrs.	św.	święty, Saint
por.	porównaj, compare with, cf.	t. j.	to jest, that is
r.	rok, year	w:	wiek, century

Cardinal numbers

jeden, -na, -no	one	osiemnaście	eighteen
dwa, dwie, dwaj	two	dziewiętnaście	nineteen
trzy, trzej	three	dwadzieścia	twenty
cztery, czterej	four	dwadzieścia jeden,	twenty-one,
pięć	five	etc.	etc.
sześć	six	trzydzieści	thirty
siedem	seven	czterdzieści	forty
osiem	eight	pięćdziesiąt	fifty
dziewięć	nine	sześćdziesiąt	sixty
dziesięć	ten	siedemdziesiąt	seventy
jedenaste	eleven	osiemdziesiąt	eighty
dwanaście	twelve	dziewięćdziesiąt	ninety
trzynaście	thirteen	sto	hundred
czternaście	fourteen	sto jeden, etc.	one hundred and
piętnaście	fifteen		one, etc.
szesnaście	sixteen	dwieście	two hundred
siedemnaście	seventeen	trzysta	three hundred

Cardinal numbers—Continued

czteryście	four hundred	dwa tysiące	two thousand
pięćset	five hundred	trzy tysiące, etc.	three thousand, etc.
sześćset	six hundred		
siedemset	seven hundred	pięć tysięcy, etc.	five thousand, etc.
osiemset	eight hundred	sto tysięcy	hundred thousand
dziewięćset	nine hundred	miljon	million
tysiąc	thousand		

Ordinal numbers

pierwszy, -sza, -sze	first	trzydziesty	thirtieth
drugi, -ga, -gie	second	czterdziesty	fortieth
trzeci	third	pięćdziesiąty	fiftieth
czwarty	fourth	sześćdziesiąty	sixtieth
piąty	fifth	siedemdziesiąty	seventieth
szósty	sixth	osiemdziesiąty	eightieth
siódmy	seventh	dziewięćdziesiąty	ninetieth
ósmym	eighth	setny	hundredth
dziwiyaty	ninth	sto pierwszy, etc.	one hundred and first, etc.
dziesiąty	tenth		
jedenasty	eleventh	dwusetny	two hundredth
dwunasty	twelfth	trzechsetny	three hundredth
trzynasty	thirteenth	czterechsetny	four hundredth
czternasty	fourteenth	pięćsetny	five hundredth
piętnasty	fifteenth	sześćsetny	six hundredth
szesnasty	sixteenth	siedemsetny	seven hundredth
siedemnasty	seventeenth	osiemsetny	eight hundredth
osiemnasty	eighteenth	dziewięćsetny	nine hundredth
dziewiętnasty	nineteenth	tysiączny	one thousandth
dwudziesty	twentieth	dwutysiączny	two thousandth
dwudziesty pierwszy, etc.	twenty-first, etc.	miljonowy	millionth

Months

styczeń (stycz.)	January	lipiec (lip.)	July
luty	February	sierpień (sierp.)	August
marzec (mar.)	March	wrzesień (wrzes.)	September
kwiecień (kwiec.)	April	październik (paźdz.)	October
maj	May	listopad (listop.)	November
czerwiec (czerw.)	June	grudzień (grudz.)	December

Days

Niedziela	Sunday	Czwartek	Thursday
Poniedziałek	Monday	Piątek	Friday
Wtorek	Tuesday	Sobota	Saturday
Środa	Wednesday		

Seasons

wiosna	spring	jesień	autumn
lato	summer	zima	winter

Time

godzina	hour	miesiąc	month
dzień	day	rok	year
tydzień	week	wiek	century

REFERENCES.—Joseph Andrew Teslar and Jadwiga Teslar, *A New Polish Grammar* (London, 1941); J. Stanisławski, *English-Polish and Polish-English Dictionary* (1942); M. Arct, *Słownik Wyrazów Obcych* (Warszawa, 1935).

PORTUGUESE

E quando se vir que a tendência da fala do Brasil é completamente diversa da fala de Portugal, que a civilização afasta cada vez mais os dois países graças aos neologismos diferentes para as invenções, que a literatura no Brasil já se tornou brasileira, rompendo com um passado artificial para ser compreendida do povo; que as influências de fatores varios transformaram a nossa pronuncia e nosso vocabulário, criando aos poucos outra sintaxe—só existirá uma coisa a fazer: o brasileiro dar bons dias ao português, como faz na fronteira com uruguaio, o argentino e o paraguaí.—Renato Mendonça, *O Português Do Brasil* (1936), p. 98.

Alphabet and pronunciation ¹

A	a	stressed: <i>a</i> in palm; before <i>m</i> or <i>n</i> , <i>u</i> in hunt (often written <i>á</i>); unstressed: <i>a</i> in sofa (see Stress and diacritics)
Ã	ã	nasalized <i>u</i> in hunt; with <i>e</i> or <i>o</i> following, <i>ãe</i> somewhat like <i>i</i> in mind and <i>ão</i> somewhat like <i>ou</i> in mound
B	b	<i>b</i>
C	c	<i>s</i> in so, before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> ; elsewhere like <i>k</i>
Ç	ç	<i>s</i> in so; used only before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , or <i>u</i>
D	d	<i>d</i>
E	e	stressed: somewhat like <i>a</i> in fate (close), or <i>e</i> in get (open); close sound sometimes written <i>ê</i> , the open one <i>é</i> ; unstressed: <i>e</i> in basket
F	f	<i>f</i>
G	g	<i>s</i> in measure, before <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> ; elsewhere like <i>g</i> in go
H	h	silent
I	i	stressed: <i>i</i> in machine; unstressed: <i>i</i> in hit
J	j	<i>s</i> in measure
K	k	<i>k</i> ; used only in foreign words
L	l	<i>l</i> in million, before a vowel; elsewhere like <i>l</i> in hill
Lh	lh	somewhat like <i>lli</i> in million
M	m	<i>m</i> before vowel; after vowel, nasalizes vowel and is itself weakened in closure; final unstressed <i>am</i> like Portuguese <i>ão</i>
N	n	<i>n</i> before vowel; after vowel, same as Portuguese <i>m</i>
Nh	nh	<i>ny</i> in canyon
O	o	stressed: somewhat like <i>o</i> in coat when close (sometimes written <i>ô</i>), or like <i>o</i> in fort when open (sometimes written <i>ó</i>); unstressed: <i>o</i> in obey, or <i>u</i> in put when final
Õ	õ	used with <i>e</i> , <i>õe</i> is somewhat like <i>oi</i> in coin
P	p	<i>p</i>
Q	q	always followed by <i>u</i> (see Digraphs)
R	r	trilled <i>r</i> ; in some regions like Parisian French <i>r</i>

¹The pronunciation shown is that of Brazilian Portuguese; in Portugal unstressed vowels are more slurred, and certain consonants have slightly different sounds.

S	s	s in so initially before a vowel; between vowels like <i>s</i> in rose (= <i>z</i>); when final, like <i>s</i> or <i>z</i> , or somewhat like <i>sh</i> , or like <i>s</i> in measure, depending on consonant or vowel of following word if the two are closely linked in structure of sentence; within words: before consonants, like <i>sh</i> before <i>p</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> (= <i>k</i>); like <i>s</i> in measure before <i>b</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>g</i> (as in go); like <i>s</i> before <i>s</i> or <i>ç</i> ; like <i>z</i> before other consonants
T	t	<i>t</i>
U	u	stressed: <i>u</i> in rude; unstressed: <i>u</i> in put
V	v	<i>v</i>
W	w	<i>w</i> or <i>v</i> , only in foreign words
X	x	<i>sh</i> in shoe initially, and often elsewhere; otherwise as <i>x</i> in box (= <i>ks</i>), or as <i>s</i> or <i>z</i>
Y	y	like Portuguese <i>i</i> ; now usually replaced by <i>i</i>
Z	z	<i>z</i> in gaze; final often like <i>z</i> in azure

Special characters

Portuguese uses the Latin alphabet, with the addition of the following special characters: \tilde{A} \tilde{a} , Ç ç, and Õ õ. Portuguese uses also to a considerable extent the acute (´), the circumflex (^), and sometimes the grave (`) or the dieresis (¨).

Vowels and consonants

The vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*. Of these, *a*, *e*, and *o* are termed strong vowels; *i* and *u*, weak vowels. The letter *y*, which occurs only in foreign words, is treated as a vowel before a consonant, otherwise as a consonant. The other letters of the alphabet are all consonants.

Diphthongs and triphthongs

A diphthong is a combination of a strong vowel and a weak vowel. This is pronounced as one syllable, the strong vowel receiving the predominant sound and the weak one being somewhat slurred over (*i* somewhat like *y* in yet or boy, *u* like *w* in wet or bow): *pai* (pronounced *pAi*), *rial* (pronounced *riAl*). If the weak vowel, however, carries an acute mark, the two vowels do not constitute a diphthong and are pronounced separately: *país* (pronounced *pa-Is*).¹

A diphthong may also be a combination of two weak vowels. In such case the first vowel receives the predominant sound and the second one is slurred over: *fluido* (pronounced *fIuido*), *partiu* (pronounced *partIu*). If the second vowel, however, carries the acute mark, the two vowels do not constitute a diphthong: *ruído* (pronounced *ru-Iido*), *miúdo* (pronounced *mi-Udo*).

A triphthong is a combination of three vowels, the middle one of which is strong the others weak, and is pronounced as a single syllable, the strong vowel receiving the predominant sound: *iguais* (pronounced *iguAis*). If one of the weak vowels, however, carries an acute mark, the vowels do not constitute a triphthong: *partieis* (pronounced *partI-eis*).

Digraphs

The digraphs and their sounds are:

ch as *sh* in ship; in words of Greek origin as *ch* in choir (this latter *ch* occurs only in the older orthography; in the reformed orthography, it is replaced by *c* or, before *e* and *i*, by *qu*)
gu as *g* in go, only before *e*, *i*; *gù* before *e*, *i* to indicate the sound of *gw*

lh as *li* in million
nh as *ny* in canyon
ph as *f* (in the older orthography only)
qu as *k* before *e*, *i*; before *a* and sometimes before *o* as *qu* in quality (= *kw*); *qù* is used before *e*, *i* to indicate the sound of *kw*
th as *t* (in the older orthography only)

¹ This acute mark may be omitted, however, if the vowel over which it is supposed to appear stands before any final consonant (except *s*) or before *nh*, *nd*, *mb*: *raiz* (pronounced *ra-Iz*), *sair* (pronounced *sa-Ir*), *rainha* (pronounced *ra-Inha*), *ainda* (pronounced *a-Inda*), *Coimbra* (pronounced *Co-Imbra*), *ruim* (pronounced *ru-Im*). The spellings *raiz*, *rainha*, *ainda* are also permitted.

Consonantal units

For the purpose of syllabification, the following are consonantal units:

<i>bl, br</i>	<i>dl, dr</i>	<i>gl, gr</i>	<i>tl, tr</i>
<i>chl, chr, cl, cr</i>	<i>fl, fr</i>	<i>pl, pr</i>	<i>vl, vr</i>

Rules for syllabification

1. Diphthongs, triphthongs, digraphs, and consonantal units may not be divided.
2. Division is made on a vowel or on a diphthong before a single consonant, a digraph, or a consonantal unit: *ba-lão, ba-nhar, ma-dre, flui-do*.
3. In a group of two or more consonants, division is made before the last consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit: *par-te, guer-ra, sump-to, per-cha, sem-pre*.
4. Division between vowels is avoided. In narrow measure, however, division is admissible between two strong vowels. Hence, in the interest of good spacing, the following vowels may be divided: *aa, ae, ao; ea, ee, eo; oa, oe, oo* (but not the nasal vowels *ãe, ão, and õe*): *do-ente, le-oa, po-ema*.
5. According to the new orthography, only the prefix *ex* is kept intact, but division may be made on the other prefixes if such division conforms to rules 2 to 4: *con-sócio* (rule 3), *in-justo* (rule 3), *pro-mover* (rule 2), *re-organizar* (rule 4); but *cons-tar* (rule 3), *ins-pirar* (rule 3), *pros-crever* (rule 3), *reü-nião* (rule 2).
6. Compound words (hyphenated) are divided preferably on the hyphen (and each part, according to rules 1 to 5): *além-atlântico, sub-rogar*.
7. Foreign words and components of foreign words (not naturalized) follow the conventions of the language of origin: *Wash-ington, co-gnac, cre-scendo, Reichs-amt*. Technical and scientific terms are regarded as naturalized words and are divided according to rules 1 to 6.

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

aban-do-nar	(3, 2)	maio-ri-da-de	(2, 2, 2)
abas-te-cer	(3, 2)	má-xi-mo	(2, 2)
aba-ti-men-to	(2, 2, 3)	mi-san-tró-pi-co	(2, 3, 2, 2)
ab-so-lu-to	(3, 2, 2)	mis-ce-lâ-nea	(3, 2, 2)
abs-tra-to	(3, 2)	ne-ces-si-da-de	(2, 3, 2, 2)
an-tia-é-reo	(3, 4, 2)	ne-cro-ló-gi-co	(2, 2, 2, 2)
bem-es-tar	(6, 3)	neu-tra-li-zar	(2, 2, 2)
bi-blio-te-ca	(2, 2, 2)	no-ro-es-te	(2, 4, 3)
bi-ci-cle-ta	(2, 2, 2)	no-va-yor-ki-no	(2, 6, 3, 2)
Bra-si-lei-ro	(2, 2, 2)	nú-me-ro	(2, 2)
com-pre-en-de	(3, 4, 3)	ob-je-to	(3, 2)
con-so-an-te	(3, 4, 3)	obli-quân-gu-lo	(2, 3, 2)
co-ra-ções	(2, 2)	obs-cu-ran-te	(3, 2, 3)
dei-xan-do	(2, 3)	obs-tru-ção	(3, 2)
de-se-qui-lí-brio	(2, 2, 2, 2)	oce-â-ni-co	(4, 2, 2)
elip-sói-de	(3, 2)	oxi-gê-nio	(2, 2)
em-bai-xa-dor	(3, 2, 2)	pa-le-ó-gra-fo	(2, 4, 2, 2)
es-ta-du-ni-den-se	(3, 2, 2, 2, 3)	pa-lha-bo-te	(2, 2, 2)
ex-er-ci-do	(5, 3, 2)	Pa-na-me-ri-ca-no	(2, 2, 2, 2, 2)
fer-rô-lho	(3, 2)	pa-râ-me-tro	(2, 2, 2)
go-niô-me-tro	(2, 2, 2)	pa-triô-ti-co	(2, 2, 2)
he-mis-fé-rio	(2, 3, 2)	pe-ga-nhen-to	(2, 2, 3)
hi-gros-có-pio	(2, 3, 2)	pei-xei-ra	(2, 2)
inad-mis-sí-vel	(3, 3, 2)	por-tu-gue-sa	(3, 2, 2)
in-com-pre-en-sí-vel	(3, 3, 4, 3, 2)	pro-ble-ma	(2, 2)
ine-ren-tes	(2, 3)	pu-bli-ca-men-te	(2, 2, 2, 3)
in-ex-is-ten-te	(5, 5, 3, 3)	re-pre-sen-tan-tes	(2, 2, 3, 3)
ins-ta-la-ções	(3, 2, 2)	re-pú-bli-ca	(2, 2, 2)
in-te-res-sa-dos	(3, 2, 3, 2)	se-mio-fi-cial	(2, 2, 2)
inu-ti-li-zar	(2, 2, 2)	se-nho-res	(2, 2)
ju-rí-di-co	(2, 2, 2)	su-bal-ter-nos	(2, 3, 3)
lin-güís-ti-co	(3, 3, 2)	subs-cre-ver	(3, 2)
lu-xu-rian-te	(2, 2, 3)	trans-pi-rar	(3, 2)

Stress and diacritics

The stress in Portuguese words falls on the penult (last syllable but one) if the word ends in *a, e, o* (followed or not by *s*), *am, em*, and *ens*: *CAsa, CAsas, paREde, paREdes*, etc.; otherwise on the last syllable (the latter includes words ending in nasals and diphthongs followed or not by *s*): *caNAL, entenDER, vaRÃO, vaRÕES, saRAU, arRAIS*. Words terminating, however, in the diphthongs *ia, io, ua, ue*, and *uo*, preceded by a consonant (followed or not by *m* or *s*), have stress on the *i* or *u*: *filosofIa, punIa, punIam, lowarIas, continUo, continUe, continUa*. The stress in all such words is not indicated by any diacritical marks.

Words stressed contrary to the rule above carry a written accent mark, either acute (´) or circumflex (^), the former to indicate an open vowel, the latter to indicate a close vowel: *faRÁ, FÁcil, CÔNsules, rePÚblica, ÓRfãos, FÁceis, abundANcia, faMÍlia*.²

In addition to indicating stress not according to the first paragraph, accent marks are used as mere diacritics for other purposes, as follows:

(a) The acute mark is used over the *e* or *o* in the stressed diphthongs *ei, eu, oi*, to indicate that the *e* or *o* is open; otherwise, the *e* or *o* is close: *réis*, plural of *real* (but *reis*, plural of *rei*), *batéis*, plural of *batel* (but *bateis*, second person plural of *bater*), *sóis*, plural of *sol* or second person singular of *soer* (but *sois*, second person plural of *ser*); also *véu(s), chapéu(s), herói(s), jóia, gibóia*, etc.

(b) The acute is used over the *i* or *u* to indicate that it does not form a diphthong with its adjacent strong vowel and is to be stressed: *puniriamos, país, saída, saúde, baú*, etc.

(c) The circumflex is used over the stressed *e* or *o* to indicate that the *e* or *o* is close if there are other words spelled like them with the stressed *e* or *o* open: *rêgo* (furrow), *rego* (first person singular of *regar*); *rôgo* (request), *rogo* (first person singular of *rogar*); *dêmos* (present subjunctive of *dar*), *demos* (present indicative of *dar*), *côrte* (court), *corte* (cut, edge).

(d) The acute and circumflex are used arbitrarily on monosyllables ending in *a, as, e, es, o, os*: *pá(s), sé(s), vê(s), mês, pó(s), pôs* (from *pôr*), etc.

(e) The acute and circumflex are used on certain words carrying sentence emphasis to distinguish them from words spelled like them but not receiving sentence emphasis: *quê* (interrogative), *que* (relative); *porquê* (interrogative), *porque* (conjunction); *pôr* (verb), *por* (preposition); *pára* (verb), *para* (preposition); *péla* (noun), *pela* (preposition), etc.

(f) The acute and circumflex are used to indicate secondary stress in adverbs ending in *mente*: *rápidamente, sómente, cortêmente* (from *rápido, só, cortês*).

(g) The grave (˘) is used over the *u* in *gu, qu* before *e* or *i* to indicate that the *u* is to be sounded but not stressed. In the other cases the *u* in *gu* and *qu* before *e* or *i* is silent: *conseqüência, argüir, argüi* (first person preterite), but *argúi* (third person present). Instead of the grave, many orthographers use the dieresis (trema) for this purpose.

(h) The grave is used over the *i* or *u* to indicate that it does not form a diphthong with the preceding vowel, and is not to be stressed: *saimento, paísagem, saúdar*. Instead of the grave, many orthographers use the dieresis (trema) for this purpose.

(i) The grave is used over an unstressed open *a, e, o* in certain words if there are other words spelled alike in which the *a, e, o* has a close or weakened value: *à* (to the), *a* (the); *àquele* (to that), *aquele* (that); *prêgar* (preach), *pregar* (nail), etc.

(j) The tilde (~) is used to indicate a nasal vowel. It is also used at times to indicate a contraction: *Roiñ (=Rodriguez), ã (=que), sñca (=sentença)*.

Capitalization

Capital letters are used in English with the exception that names of months, days of the week, and proper adjectives are lowercased.

² In Brazil, words ending in *i* or *u* (followed or not by *s*) have stress on the next to the last syllable; stressed otherwise, they carry an accent mark; hence, according to Brazilian usage: *perú(s), javali(s), ali, aqui*, but *tribú, nenhum, comú, oasis, vírus*, etc. However, Agard, Lobo, and Willis (Brazilian Portuguese From Thought to Word, 1944) state that words ending in *i(s)* or *u(s)* are normally stressed on the last syllable and need not receive the stress mark. According to available evidence, there is still disagreement in this matter. On the whole, the rules here recommended follow those now valid in Brazil.

Punctuation and hyphenation

Punctuation marks are used as in English.

The apostrophe as a sign of contraction between prepositions and pronouns has practically disappeared: *neste* (instead of, formerly, *n'este*, *'neste*, or *n-este*), in this; *dêsse* (instead of *d'esse*), of that; *dâquém* (instead of *d'aquém*), on this side; *dêle* (instead of *d'êle*), of him, his; etc. The apostrophe is still retained, however, in proper nouns and a few compounds: *Sant' Ana*, *Nun' Alvares*. (Note also compounds in paragraph following.) The apostrophe is sometimes used after a capital letter instead of the acute: *A'sia*, *Ê'*, etc.

The hyphen is employed, aside from its use in syllabification, to indicate compounds whose elements retain their phonetic independence: *mãe-d'água*, reservoir; *mão-d'obra*, workmanship; *contra-almirante*, rear admiral; *pára-raios*, lightning conductor. It is also used to set off suffixed and infixes in verb forms: *dê-me*, give me; *dizem-no-lo*, they say it to us; *fá-lo-ia*, I would do it; also after the monosyllabic forms of *haver* when followed by *de* and an infinitive: *hei-de ler*, I must read, but *haviâmos de ler*, we had to read.

Abbreviations

cm	centímetro, centimeter	pp.	páginas, pages
D.	Dom, Sir; Dona, Lady	S. Excia.	Sua Excel(l)ência, His Excellency
Dr.	doutor, doctor	S.	São (contraction of santo), Saint
Dra.	doutora, doctress	Snr., Sr.	senhor, Mr.; also Lord
EE. UU.	Estados Unidos da América, United States of America	Snra., Sra.	senhora, Mrs.
da A., E. U. A.		S n r t a . ,	senhorita, Miss
Exmo.	Excel(l)entíssimo, Excellency	Srta.	Santa, Saint
hect.	hectare, hectare	Sta.	Santa, Saint
Il(l)mo.	Il(l)ustríssimo, Illustrious	V. E., V. Exa.	Vossa Excel(l)ência, Your Excellency
l.	litro, liter	Vmcê., V. M.	Vossa Mercê, Your Grace
m.	metro, meter		
p.	página, page		

Cardinal numbers

um, uma	one	trinta	thirty
dois, dous, duas	two	quarenta	forty
três	three	cincoenta, cinquenta	fifty
quatro	four	sessenta	sixty
cinco	five	setenta	seventy
seis	six	oitenta	eighty
sete	seven	noventa	ninety
oito	eight	cem, cento	hundred
nove	nine	cento e um(a), etc.	one hundred and one, etc.
dez	ten	duzentos, -as	two hundred
onze	eleven	trezentos, -as, etc.	three hundred, etc.
doze	twelve	mil	thousand
treze	thirteen	mil e um(a), etc.	one thousand and one, etc.
catorze	fourteen	dois mil, etc.	two thousand, etc.
quinze	fifteen	um milhão	million
dezasseis, dezaseis	sixteen		
dezassete, dezasete	seventeen		
dezoito, dezoito	eighteen		
dezanove	nineteen		
vinte	twenty		
vinte e um, etc.	twenty-one, etc.		

Round millions used adjectively are followed by *de*: *Um milhão de contos*, or *1,000,000 de contos*.

Ordinal numbers

primeiro, primo	first	quadragésimo,	fortieth
segundo	second	quarentésimo	
terceiro	third	quingüagésimo	fiftieth
quarto	fourth	sexagésimo	sixtieth
quinto	fifth	septuagésimo	seventieth
sexto	sixth	octogésimo	eightieth
sétimo	seventh	nonagésimo	ninetieth
oitavo	eighth	centésimo	hundredth
nono	ninth	centésimoprimeiro,	one hundred
décimo	tenth	etc.	and first, etc.
undécimo		ducentésimo	two hundredth
décimo primeiro } onzeno } duodécimo, décimo } segundo }	eleventh	tricentésimo	three hundredth
décimo terceiro, etc.	twelfth	quadringentésimo	four hundredth
vigésimo	thirteenth, etc.	quingentésimo	five hundredth
vigésimo primeiro,	twentieth	sex(c)entésimo	six hundredth
etc.	twenty-first, etc.	septingentésimo	seven hundredth
trigésimo	thirtieth	octingentésimo	eight hundredth
		non(in)gentésimo	nine hundredth
		milésimo	thousandth

Months

janeiro (jan.)	January	julho (jul.)	July
fevereiro (fev.)	February	agosto (agto.)	August
março (mço.)	March	setembro (set.)	September
abril (abr.)	April	outubro (obro.)	October
maio	May	novembro (nov.)	November
junho (jun.)	June	dezembro (dez.)	December

Days

domingo	Sunday	quinta-feira	Thursday
segunda-feira	Monday	sexta-feira	Friday
têrça-feira	Tuesday	sáb(b)ado	Saturday
quarta-feira	Wednesday		

Seasons

primavera	spring	outo(m)no	autumn
verão	summer	inverno	winter

Time

hora	hour	mês (mez)	month
dia	day	an(n)o	year
semana	week		

REFERENCES.—Joseph Dunn, *A Grammar of the Portuguese Language* (1930); Frederick B. Agard, Hélio Lobo, and Raymond S. Willis, Jr., *Brazilian Portuguese* (1944); Alvaro Franco, *Dicionário Inglês-Português [e] Português-Inglês* (1941).

RUSSIAN

Тамань—маленький городок на берегу моря. * * * Во всём городе только один каменный дом, у самого въезда в город. В нём почта и военное начальство.—М. Yu. Lermontov, 'Taman', D. C. Heath & Co. edition, p. 1.

Alphabet, transliteration,¹ and pronunciation

А	а	a	a in far ²
Б	б	b	b
В	в	v	v
Г	г	g	g in go ³
Д	д	d	d
Е	е	e, ye ⁴	e in fell, ye in yell ⁵
Ё	ё	ë, yë ⁶	o in order, yo in yore ⁷
Ж	ж	zh	z in azure
З	з	z	z in zeal
И	и	i	i in machine ⁸
Й	й	y	y in boy
К	к	k	k
Л	л	l	l
М	м	m	m
Н	н	n	n
О	о	o	o in order ⁹
П	п	p	p
Р	р	r	r
С	с	s	s in so
Т	т	t	t
У	у	u	u
Ф	ф	f	f
Х	х	kh	h in how, but stronger
Ц	ц	ts	ts in hats
Ч	ч	ch	ch in church
Ш	ш	sh	sh in shoe
Щ	щ	shch	sh plus ch, somewhat like <i>sti</i> in question
Ъ	ъ	'' ¹⁰	(¹¹)
Ы	ы	y	y in rhythm
Ь	ь	' ¹²	(¹³)
Э	э	e	e in elder
Ю	ю	yu	u in union
Я	я	ya	ya in yard

¹ U. S. Board on Geographic Names transliteration, 1944. (See p. 428 for Slavic transliteration as a whole.)

² When stressed; when unstressed, like *a* in sofa.

³ Also pronounced as *v* in the genitive ending -го; often used for original *h* in non-Russian words, but is pronounced as *g* by Russians.

⁴ Ye initially, after vowels, and after Ъ, Ь.

⁵ Pronounced as *i* in habit, or the same sound with preceding *y*, when unstressed.

⁶ Yë as for ye. The sign ë is not considered a separate letter of the alphabet, and the '' is often omitted. Transliterate as *ë*, *yë* when printed in Russian as *ë*; otherwise use *e*, *ye*.

⁷ Only stressed.

⁸ Like *i* in habit when unstressed; like *yii* in yield after a vowel and after Ь.

⁹ Like *o* in abbot when unstressed.

¹⁰ The symbol '' (double apostrophe), not a repetition of the line above.

¹¹ No sound; used only after certain prefixes before the vowel letters е, ё, я, ю. Formerly used also at the end of all words now ending in a consonant letter. See Note on Old Spelling, p. 410.

¹² ' (apostrophe).

¹³ Palatalizes a preceding consonant, giving a sound resembling the consonant plus *y*, somewhat as in English meet you, did you.

Special characters

Russian uses the Cyrillic alphabet. Many of the characters are the same as in Latin, with the following special ones: Б б, Г г, Д д, Ж ж, Й й, Л л, П п, Ф ф, Ц ц, Ш ш, Щ щ, Ъ ъ, Ы ы, Э э, Ю ю, and Я я. Note the following somewhat similar characters: З Э, Л П, У Ч, Ш Щ, з э, л п, ш щ. The Ъ is a separate character and not a combination of Б and I.

Transliteration

This is a mechanical process of substituting the transliteration letter or combination of letters for each Russian letter: Москва = *Moskva*, Киев = *Kiyev*, Русский = *Russkiy*, etc.

Vowels and consonants

The vowel letters are а, е, ё, и, о, у, ы, э, ю, and я, represented, respectively, by *a, e* or *ye, ë* or *yě, i, o, u, y, e, yu, ya*. The letters й, ъ, and ъ are not called either vowels or consonants. All other letters are consonants.

Diphthongs

The sequences of a vowel followed by й are often called diphthongs. Their sounds are:

ай (<i>ay</i>) <i>ai</i> in aisle	ый (<i>yy</i>) <i>y</i> in rhythm plus <i>y</i> in yield
ей (<i>ey, yey</i>) <i>ey</i> in they, or as <i>yea</i> (= yes)	эй (<i>ey</i>) <i>ey</i> in they
ий (<i>iy</i>) like prolonged English <i>ee</i>	юй (<i>yuy</i>) <i>you</i> plus <i>y</i> in yield
ой (<i>oy</i>) <i>oy</i>	йй (<i>yay</i>) <i>ya</i> in yard plus <i>y</i> in yield
уй (<i>uy</i>) <i>uoy</i> in buoy as pronounced by some (<i>oo</i> plus <i>y</i>)	

Digraphs

The transliterations *ye, zh, kh, ts, ch, sh, shch, yu, ya* represent single Russian letters and should not be divided in syllabification.

Consonantal units

The following combinations of consonants should be treated, for syllabification purposes, as indivisible units:

бл, бр (<i>bl, br</i>)	мл (<i>ml</i>)
вл, вр (<i>vl, vr</i>)	пл, пр (<i>pl, pr</i>)
гл, гр (<i>gl, gr</i>)	ск, скв, крп, ст, ств, стр (<i>sk, skv, skr, st, stv, str</i>)
дв, др (<i>dv, dr</i>)	тв, тр (<i>tv, tr</i>)
жд (<i>zhd</i>)	фл, фр (<i>fl, fr</i>)
кл, кр (<i>kl, kr</i>)	

Rules for syllabification ¹

1. Diphthongs, digraphs, and consonantal units may not be divided.
2. Division is made on a vowel or on a diphthong before a single consonant, a digraph, or a consonantal unit: ба-гаж (*ba-gazh*), Бай-кал (*Bay-kal*), му-ха (*mu-kha*), рё-бра (*rë-bra*), каче-ство (*kache-stvo*), свой-ство (*svoy-stvo*).
3. In a group of two or more consonants, division is made before the last consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit: мас-ло (*mas-lo*), мас-са (*mas-sa*), мар-шал (*mar-shal*), точ-ка (*toch-ka*), долж-ность (*dolzh-nost'*), сред-ство (*sred-stvo*).
4. Division may be made between vowels not constituting a diphthong or between a diphthong and another vowel: оке-ан (*oke-an*), ма-як (*ma-yak*).
5. Certain adverbial prefixes are kept intact. These are: без (бес), во, воз (вос), вы, до, за, из (ис), на, над, не, ни, низ (нис), о, об, обо, от, ото, пере, по, под, пред(и), пред(о), при, про, раз (рас), с(о), and у. In transliteration these prefixes are respectively *bez (bes), vo, voz (vos), vy, do, za, iz (is), na, nad, ne, ni, niz (nis), o, ob, obo, ot, oto, pere, po, pod, pred(i), pred(o), pri, pro, raz (ras), s(o), and u*: без-вкусный (*bez-vkusnyy*), бес-связь (*bes-svyaz'*), во-круг (*vo-krug*), etc.
6. Compound words are divided according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 5): радио-связь (*radio-svyaz'*), фото-снимка (*foto-snimka*).

¹ Since the orthographic reform of 1918, the rules for syllabification have been considerably liberalized. It is generally permitted now to divide according to convenience, provided that phonetics and etymology are not severely overridden. These rules, designed as a guide for workers who might not be thoroughly familiar with the Russian language, are of necessity somewhat restrictive, but they insure invariably correct word division in conformity with generally approved usage.

As a great deal of Russian matter, especially bibliography, is printed in transliterated form, these rules have been formulated so as to apply with equal accuracy whether matter is in Russian characters or in transliteration.

7. It is to be noted that the й (y) always terminates a syllable: бой-кий (*boy-kiy*), рай-он (*ray-on*); the ь (y') terminates a syllable except in words beginning with вь (*v'y*), взь (*vz'y*), and съ (*s'y*): отъ-ехать (*ot'yekhat'*) but съём-ка (*s'yem-ka*), съест-ной (*s'yest-noy*); the ь (y') terminates a syllable except before the soft vowels е (*e*), и (*i*), ю (*yu*), and я (*ya*): маль-чик (*mal'-chik*), but соло-вьев (*solo-v'yev*), бри-льянт (*bri-l'yant*), се-мья (*se-m'ya*).

8. Foreign words and components of foreign words (not naturalized) follow the conventions of the language of origin: Шек-спир (*Shek-spir*), мас-штаб (*mas-shtab*), Лоа-ра (*Loa-ra*) [not Ло-ара (*Lo-ara*) (from the French *Loire*)], се-ньор (*se-n'or*).

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

Аме-ри-кан-ский } <i>Ame-ri-kan-skiy</i> }	(2, 2, 3)	от-звучать } <i>ot-zvu-chat'</i> }	(5, 2)
Ан-глий-ская } <i>An-gliy-skaya</i> }	(3, 2)	ото-звание } <i>oto-zva-niye</i> }	(5, 2)
без-ал-ко-голь-ный } <i>bez-al-ko-gol'-nyy</i> }	(5, 3, 2, 7)	отъ-ез-жа-ю-щий } <i>ot'yez-zha-yu-shchiy</i> }	(7, 3, 4, 2)
бес-сроч-ный } <i>bes-sroch-nyy</i> }	(5, 3)	Па-ра-гвай } <i>Pa-ra-gvay</i> }	(2, 8)
ва-ку-ум } <i>va-ku-um</i> }	(2, 4)	пе-ре-гнать } <i>pe-re-gnat'</i> }	(2, 5)
во-гну-тость } <i>vo-gnu-tost'</i> }	(5, 2)	пер-спек-ти-ва } <i>per-spek-ti-va</i> }	(8, 3, 2)
во-до- Вме-сти-ли-ще } <i>vo-do-vme-sti-li-shche</i> }	(2, 6, 2, 2, 2)	пи-о-нер-ский } <i>pi-o-ner-skiy</i> }	(4, 2, 3)
воз-зре-ние } <i>voz-zre-niye</i> }	(5, 2)	по-глуб-же } <i>po-glub-zhe</i> }	(5, 3)
вос-хва-ле-ние } <i>vos-khva-le-niye</i> }	(5, 2, 2)	по-гля-ды-вать } <i>po-glya-dyvat'</i> }	(5, 2, 2)
вы-здо-ро-веть } <i>vy-zdo-ro-vel'</i> }	(5, 2, 2)	по-да-вать-ся } <i>po-da-vat'-sya</i> }	(5, 2, 7)
вы-со-ко-нрав-ство } <i>vy-so-ko-nrav-stvo</i> }	(2, 2, 6, 3)	под-жи-да-ние } <i>pod-zhi-da-niye</i> }	(5, 2, 2)
го-су-дар-ствен-ный } <i>go-su-dar-stven-nyy</i> }	(2, 2, 3, 3)	пред-ва-ри-тель-ный } <i>pred-va-ri-TEL'-nyy</i> }	(5, 2, 2, 7)
до-школь-ное } <i>do-shkol'-noe</i> }	(5, 7)	пре-ди-сло-вие } <i>pre-di-slo-viye</i> }	(2, 5, 2)
зав-траш-ный } <i>zav-trash-nyy</i> }	(3, 3)	пре-до-хра-нять } <i>pre-do-khra-nyat'</i> }	(2, 5, 2)
изъ-яс-не-ние } <i>iz'yas-ne-niye</i> }	(7, 3, 2)	при-вхо-дя-щий } <i>pri-vkho-dya-shchiy</i> }	(5, 2, 2)
ис-сле-до-ва-тель-ский } <i>is-sle-do-va-TEL'-skiy</i> }	(5, 2, 2, 2, 7)	про-све-ще-ние } <i>pro-sve-shche-ni-ye</i> }	(5, 2, 2)
Крон-штадт-ский } <i>Kron-shtadt-skiy</i> }	(8, 3)	про-те-стант-ство } <i>pro-te-stant-stvo</i> }	(2, 2, 3)
на-всег-да } <i>na-vseg-da</i> }	(5, 3)	про-хва-тить } <i>pro-khva-tit'</i> }	(5, 2)
на-дви-га-ю-щий-ся } <i>na-dvi-ga-yu-shchiy-sya</i> }	(5, 2, 4, 2, 7)	раз-вью-чи-вать } <i>raz-v'yuu-chi-vat'</i> }	(5, 2, 2)
над-вя-зать } <i>nad-vya-zat'</i> }	(5, 2)	раз-мно-жать } <i>raz-mno-zhat'</i> }	(5, 2)
не-сго-ра-е-мый } <i>ne-sgo-ra-e-myy</i> }	(5, 2, 4, 2)	рас-ска-зы-вать } <i>ras-ska-zyvat'</i> }	(5, 2, 2)
неф-те-хра-ни-ли-ще } <i>nef-te-khra-ni-li-shche</i> }	(3, 6, 2, 2, 2)	соб-ствен-ный } <i>sob-stven-nyy</i> }	(3, 3)
ни-сколь-ко } <i>ni-skol'-ko</i> }	(5, 7)	со-дей-ство-вать } <i>so-dey-stvo-vat'</i> }	(5, 7, 2)
об-ло-же-ние } <i>ob-lo-zhe-niye</i> }	(5, 2, 2)	со-е-ди-нён-ные } <i>so-ye-di-nen-nyye</i> }	(5, 2, 2, 3)
обо-зна-че-ние } <i>obo-zna-che-niye</i> }	(5, 2, 2)	сол-неч-ный } <i>sol-nech-nyy</i> }	(3, 3)
объ-яс-ни-тель-ный } <i>ob'yas-ni-TEL'-nyy</i> }	(7, 3, 2, 7)	солн-це-сто-я-ние } <i>soln-tse-sto-ya-niye</i> }	(3, 6, 4, 2)
од-но-звуч-ный } <i>od-no-zvuch-nyy</i> }	(3, 6, 3)	удоб-ней-ше } <i>udob-ney-she</i> }	(3, 7)

Stress and diacritics

No simple set of rules for syllabic stress can be formulated. The only dependable guide is a native, or a dictionary in the case of basic forms and a grammar for their inflectional shiftings.

The only diacritics are the dieresis and the breve. These do not indicate stress but modification of sound. Note alphabet.

Capitalization

Capitalization is practically as in English, except that proper adjectives, names of the months (except when abbreviated), and days of the week are lowercased.

Punctuation

Punctuation is very similar to that of English, but the comma is used for restrictive as well as nonrestrictive clauses. The dash is used between a subject and a complement when there is no verb *is* or *are*, and sometimes before a clause where the equivalent of the conjunction *that* has been omitted. Dialog is usually shown by dashes rather than quotation marks. Cited material is enclosed in quotation marks, which are usually in the French form—« », though sometimes in the German form—„“, and rarely as in English.

Abbreviations

Амер.	Американский, American
АХР	Ассоциация Художников Революции, Association of Artists of the Revolution
ВКП(Б)	Всесоюзная Коммунистическая Партия (Большевик), Communist (Bolshevik) Party of the Soviet Union
вм.	вместо, instead of
ВОКС	Всесоюзное Общество Культурной Связи с Заграницей, All-Union Society for Foreign Cultural Relations
ВЦИК	Всероссийский Центральный Исполнительный Комитет, All-Russian Central Executive Committee
г.	город, city; год, year
Г.	Господин, Mr.
Гжа	Госпожа, Mrs., Miss
гл.	глава, chapter
ж. д.	железная дорога, railroad
и мн.	и многие другие, and many others
др.	others
и пр.	и прочее, etc.
и т. д.	и так далее, etc.

и т. п.	и тому подобное, and such like
км.	километр, kilometer
КП	Коммунистическая Партия, Communist Party
м.	метр, meter
мм.	миллиметр, millimeter
м. п.	место печати, place of seal, L. S.
на пр.	на пример, for example
н. ст.	новый стиль, new style
по Р. Х.	по рождестве Христове, anno Domini
см.	сантиметр, centimeter; смотри, see, cf.
СССР	Союз Советских Социалистических Республик, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
с. ст.	старый стиль, old style
США	Соединенные Штаты Америки, United States of America
ст.	статья, article
стр.	страница, page
т. е.	то есть, that is
ЦИК	Центральный Исполнительный Комитет, Central Executive Committee
ч.	часть, part

Cardinal numbers

один, одна, одно	one	одиннадцать	eleven
<i>m., f., n.</i>		двенадцать	twelve
два, две <i>m. & n., f.</i>	two	тринадцать	thirteen
три	three	четырнадцать	fourteen
четыре	four	пятнадцать	fifteen
пять	five	шестнадцать	sixteen
шесть	six	семнадцать	seventeen
семь	seven	восемнадцать	eighteen
восемь	eight	девятнадцать	nineteen
девять	nine	двадцать	twenty
десять	ten	двадцать один, etc.	twenty-one, etc.

Cardinal numbers—Continued

тридцать	thirty	двести	two hundred
сорок	forty	триста, etc.	three hundred,
пятьдесят, etc.	fifty, etc.		etc.
девяносто	ninety	пятьсот, etc.	five hundred,
сто	hundred		etc.
сто один, etc.	one hundred and one, etc.	тысяча	thousand

Ordinal numbers ²

первый	first	шестнадцатый	sixteenth
второй	second	семнадцатый	seventeenth
третий	third	восемнадцатый	eighteenth
четвёртый	fourth	девятнадцатый	nineteenth
пятый	fifth	двадцатый	twentieth
шестой	sixth	двадцать первый	twenty-first
седьмой	seventh	сотый	hundredth
восьмой	eighth	сто первый, etc.	one hundred and first, etc.
девятый	ninth		two hundredth
десятый	tenth	двухсотый	three hundredth
одиннадцатый	eleventh	трехсотый	four hundredth
двенадцатый	twelfth	четырёхсотый	five hundredth,
тринадцатый	thirteenth	пятьсотый, etc.	etc.
четырнадцатый	fourteenth		thousandth
пятнадцатый	fifteenth	тысячный	

Months

январь (Янв.)	January	июль	July
февраль (Февр.)	February	август (Авг.)	August
март	March	сентябрь (Сент.)	September
апрель (Апр.)	April	октябрь (Окт.)	October
май	May	ноябрь	November
июнь	June	декабрь (Дек.)	December

Days

воскресенье	Sunday	четверг	Thursday
понедельник	Monday	пятница	Friday
вторник	Tuesday	суббота	Saturday
среда	Wednesday		

Seasons

весна	spring	осень	autumn
лето	summer	зима	winter

Time

час	hour	месяц	month
день	day	год	year
неделя	week		

NOTE ON OLD SPELLING

On October 10, 1918, the Council of People's Commissars decreed the introduction of a spelling reform that had been proposed many years before but never adopted. The spelling used from that time in all official publications, except those of the Academy of Sciences (Akademiya Nauk), was this new spelling. The academy adopted the new spelling in 1924. All Russian writing and printing, except for a few publications outside Russia, has been in the new spelling since the institution of the reform.

The old spelling, found in books printed before the dates mentioned, differed in the following ways:

² The ordinal numbers here given are of the masculine gender. To convert them to feminine or neuter, it is only necessary to effect the proper gender changes: For the feminine, change **ЫЙ** to **АЯ**, **ИЙ** to **ЯЯ**, **ОЙ** to **АЯ**. For the neuter, change **ЫЙ** to **ОЕ**, **ИЙ** to **БЕ**, and **ОЙ** to **ОЕ**.

1. There were used the additional *i* (in the alphabet, after *и* and before *к*, as *ѣ* was not considered a separate letter), *ѣ* (after *ь*), *е* (after *я*), and *у* (after *о*).

2. *ѣ* was used only before another vowel letter and in the word *міръ*, world. It is now replaced by *и* (*міръ* became *мир*).

3. *Ѣ* occurred in certain words and in some grammatical endings. It represented the same sound as *e* and is now replaced by *e* everywhere. In a few cases *ѣ* was pronounced like *ě*, and where *e* is now printed with dieresis (¨), the replacement of *ѣ* is, of course, *ě*.

4. *Ѡ* was used in words of Greek origin, for Greek *θ* (th). It was pronounced *f*, and is now replaced by *f*.

5. *Ѳ* was used in a few ecclesiastical words, for Greek *υ* (*u, y*). It was pronounced like *и*, and is replaced by that letter.

6. *Ѣ* was used at the end of all words after a consonant not followed by *ь*. In this position *ъ* has simply been omitted since the reform. For some years after 1918, some publishers omitted *ъ* altogether, using an apostrophe for it after prefixes, but the use of the apostrophe is now discouraged, and *ъ* is used.

7. The prefixes *из, воз, вз, раз, низ, без, чрез, через* were written with final *з* everywhere, whereas now they are written *ис, вос, etc.*, before *к, п, с, т, х, ц, ч, ш, щ, ф*.

8. Some adjective endings in the genitive singular were written *-аго, -яго*; these were replaced by *-ого, -его*.

9. The plural nominative of adjectives agreeing with feminine and neuter nouns was written *-ья, -ія*; these endings were replaced by *-ые, -ие*, which had formerly been used only for adjectives agreeing with masculine nouns.

10. The pronoun "they" in referring to the feminine gender was written *онѣ*; this was replaced by *они*, previously used only for masculine reference.

11. Similarly, *однѣ, однѣх, однѣми* were replaced by *одни, одних, одними*.

12. The genitive pronoun "her" was written *ея*; this was replaced by *еѣ*, formerly used only as accusative.

13. *Ѣ* was printed only in schoolbooks. Its use is now official everywhere.

REFERENCES.—R. I. Avanesov and V. N. Simonov, *Oчерк Grammatiki Russkogo Literaturnogo Yazyka* (1945); S. C. Boyanus, *A Manual of Russian Pronunciation* (1935); V. K. Müller, *Russian-English and English-Russian Dictionary* (1944).

SPANISH

No hay que decir que la consideración que reclama el aspecto fonológico del lenguaje no viene a disminuir el interés del estudio fonético, indispensable, por su parte, para seguir la transformación de los vocablos, para conocer las tendencias que dominan en la evolución del idioma, para la comparación de los dialectos y para la determinación de las zonas y áreas de la geografía lingüística.—Tomás Navarro, *Fonología Española*, p. 10.

Alphabet and pronunciation

A	a	<i>a</i> in watt; <i>ai</i> as in aisle
B	b	<i>b</i> , at beginning of words and after <i>m</i> ; more like <i>v</i> everywhere else
C	c	<i>c</i> in car, before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> , and consonants; before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> pronounced as <i>s</i> in so, in Latin America; as <i>th</i> in thin, in Spain
Ch	ch	<i>ch</i> in chart
D	d	<i>d</i> , at beginning of words and after <i>n</i> and <i>l</i> ; everywhere else more like <i>th</i> in they
E	e	<i>e</i> in met; <i>ei</i> as in vein
F	f	<i>f</i>
G	g	<i>g</i> in go, before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> , and consonants; like strong <i>h</i> before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> ; <i>gu</i> like <i>gw</i> before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> ; like <i>g</i> in go, before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> ; <i>gü</i> like <i>gw</i> before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i>
H	h	not pronounced
I	i	<i>i</i> in machine; <i>y</i> in yet, before and after vowels
J	j	<i>h</i> , but with more friction (same as <i>g</i> before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i>)
K	k	<i>k</i> ; only in foreign words
L	l	<i>l</i> in lily
LL	ll	<i>y</i> in yet, in most of Latin America; <i>lli</i> in million, in Spain, Colombia, and Ecuador
M	m	<i>m</i>
N	n	<i>n</i> ; <i>nv</i> like <i>mb</i> in lumber
Ñ	ñ	<i>ny</i> in canyon
O	o	<i>o</i> in coat; <i>oi</i> as in oil
P	p	<i>p</i>
Q	q	always followed by silent <i>u</i> , <i>qu</i> being pronounced <i>k</i>
R	r	<i>r</i> , like tongue-tap <i>r</i> in British pronunciation of very
Rr	rr	<i>r</i> trilled, as in Scotch English or Italian
S	s	<i>s</i> in so, before most consonants and between vowels; <i>z</i> in zeal, before voiced consonants (<i>b</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>g</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>m</i> , <i>n</i> , <i>r</i> , <i>y</i>)
T	t	<i>t</i>
U	u	<i>u</i> in rule (=oo as in coo); <i>w</i> in wet, before vowels; silent in <i>gue</i> , <i>gui</i> , <i>qu</i>
V	v	<i>b</i> at beginning of words; more like <i>v</i> everywhere else
W	w	<i>w</i> , <i>v</i> ; only in foreign words

X	x	x in ax (=ks), between vowels; s before consonants; h in the word México and its derivatives; sometimes sh in Latin America
Y	y	y in yet, initially and between vowels; ay as ai in aisle; ey as in they; oy as in boy
Z	z	s in so, in Latin America; th in thin, in Spain

Special characters

Spanish uses the Latin alphabet with the addition of the characters Ñ ñ. Note that *ch*, *ll*, and *rr* are regarded as separate units; i. e., words beginning with *ch* will be entered in the dictionary after words beginning with *cz*, not between the groups of words beginning with *ce* and *ci*. The acute accent appears very frequently over one of the vowel letters in a word. The dieresis appears occasionally over *u* following *g*; its occurrence elsewhere is so rare as to be negligible.

Vowels and consonants

The vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *y*. The other letters are consonants. The letter *y* is a consonant at the beginning of a word (before a vowel) and between two vowels.

Combinations of vowel letters (diphthongs and triphthongs)

The vowel *i* or *u* preceding *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, or following *a*, *e*, *o*, is pronounced as a single syllable with the preceding or following vowel; if the diphthong occurs in a syllable which needs an accent mark (see Stress and diacritics), the acute accent is placed over the vowel other than *i* or *u*. The diphthongs are:

<i>ai</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>oi</i>		<i>ái</i>	<i>éi</i>	<i>ói</i>	
<i>au</i>	<i>eu</i>	<i>ou</i>		<i>áu</i>	<i>éu</i>	<i>óu</i>	
<i>ia</i>	<i>ie</i>	<i>io</i>	<i>iu</i>	<i>íá</i>	<i>íé</i>	<i>ío</i>	<i>íú</i>
<i>ua</i>	<i>ue</i>	<i>uo</i>	<i>ui</i>	<i>uá</i>	<i>ué</i>	<i>uó</i>	<i>uí</i>

At the end of a word and in one-syllable words, *ay*, *ey*, *oy* replace the diphthongs ending in *i*.

Sequences of vowel letters which are not diphthongs, and which may be divided, are those in which *i* or *ú* precedes or follows another vowel: *ái*, *éi*, *ói*, *aí*, *eú*, *oú*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *iu*, *úa*, *ué*, *úo*, *uí*.

Spanish also has triphthongs. A triphthong is a combination of three vowels, the middle one of which is stressed, the others unstressed; the combination is pronounced as a single syllable. The triphthongs are:

<i>iai</i>	<i>iei</i>	<i>ioi</i>	<i>iuí</i>	<i>uai</i>	<i>uei</i>	<i>uoi</i>	
<i>iaú</i>	<i>ieú</i>	<i>ioú</i>		<i>uaú</i>	<i>ueú</i>	<i>uoú</i>	<i>uiú</i>

If the *i* or *u* at the beginning or the end of a sequence of three vowel letters has an acute accent, it is not part of a triphthong, and division may be made accordingly; e. g., *i-ai*, *ua-ú*, *ú-oi*.

Combinations of consonant letters (digraphs)

The digraphs are *ch*, *ll*, and *rr*; *sh* is also used in some parts of Latin America, with the same sound as in shoe.

Consonantal units

In Spanish certain consonants followed by *l* or *r* are pronounced in the same syllable with the following vowel. These consonant groups are: *bl*, *br*; *cl*, *cr*; *dr*; *fl*, *fr*; *gl*, *gr*; *pl*, *pr*; *tr*.

Rules for syllabification

1. Diphthongs, triphthongs, digraphs, and consonantal units may not be divided.

2. Division is made on a vowel or on a diphthong before a single consonant, a digraph, or a consonantal unit: *ca-sa*, *bue-no*, *re-yes*, *mu-cho*, *po-ll-o*, *co-rrer*, *ha-blar*, *li-bro*.

3. In a group of two or more consonants, division is made before the last consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit: *ac-ta*, *ac-ci-ón*, *ist-mo*, *mar-cha*, *cen-tro*.

4. Division may be made between vowels not constituting a diphthong or triphthong or between a diphthong and another vowel: *ca-er*, *le-er*, *ba-úl*, *flú-ido*, *temí-ais*.

5. Certain adverbial prefixes are kept intact. These are: *anti*, *bis*, *circum*, *cis*, *des*, *inter*, *mal*, *pan*, *sub*, *super*, *trans*, and *tras*: *anti-artístico*, *bis-anuo* (never *bi-sanuo*), *circum-ambiente* (never *circu-mambiente*), *des-unión* (never *de-sunión*). Other prefixes are also divisible from the stem, provided the division conforms to rules 2 to 4: *contra-parte* (rule 2), *ab-negación* (rule 3), *ex-traer* (rule 3), *co-existir* (rule 4). Otherwise division on prefixes should be avoided, except in cases of exigency, such as very narrow measure: *ab-usar* (better *abu-sar*), *re-unir* (better *reu-nir*), *ex-ánime* (better *exá-nime*), *in-afectado* (better *ina-fectado*), *co-incidencia* (better *coín-cidencia*). In no case may division on a prefix be made, however, before an *s* followed by another consonant: *cons-titución* (never *con-tstitución*), *pers-pectivo* (never *per-spectivo*), *subs-tancia* (never *sub-stancia*).¹

6. Compound words are divided according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 5): *estado-unidense* (rather than *estadou-nidense*), *bien-estar*. (There are not many compound words in Spanish the correct division of which does not coincide with rules 1 to 5.)

7. Foreign words and components of foreign words (not naturalized) follow the conventions of the language of origin: *Wásh-ington*, *Groen-landia* (never *Gro-enlandia*), *Gegen-stand*, *Frei-schütz*, *Ingol-stadt*, *Ste-phenson*. Scientific and technical words derived from Latin and Greek are treated as naturalized Spanish words and are divided according to rules 1 to 6: *diag-nóstico*, *hemis-ferio*, *anas-tomosis*.

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

Amé-ri-ca	(2, 2)	in-clu-yen-do	(3, 2, 3)
anas-to-mo-sis	(3, 2, 2)	in-ter-a-me-ri-ca-no	(3, 5, 2, 2, 2, 2)
an-te-o-jos	(3, 6, 2)	in-te-re-ses	(3, 2, 2)
an-ti-es-pas-mó-di-co	(3, 5, 3, 3, 2, 2)	in-te-rro-ga-ción	(3, 2, 2, 2)
an-ti-psó-ri-co	(3, 5, 2, 2)	íst-mi-co	(3, 2)
apro-xi-ma-ción	(2, 2, 2)	lla-me-an-te	(2, 4, 3)
au-to-ex-ci-tan-te	(2, 4, 3, 2, 3)	lu-ga-ri-llo	(2, 2, 2)
au-xi-liar	(2, 2)	ma-la-men-te	(2, 2, 3)
ba-le-á-ri-co	(2, 4, 2, 2)	mal-in-ten-cio-na-do	(5, 3, 3, 2, 2)
bis-a-nuo	(5, 2)	ma-yo-ría	(2, 2)
bri-llan-te	(2, 3)	me-tró-po-li	(2, 2, 2)
cas-te-lla-no	(3, 2, 2)	me-xi-ca-no	(2, 2, 2)
chan-chu-lle-ro	(3, 2, 2)	mid-ship-man	(7, 3)
cir-cum-am-bien-te	(3, 5, 3, 3)	mi-llo-na-rio	(2, 2, 2)
cir-cun-stan-cia	(3, 3, 3)	mi-nis-tro	(2, 3)
cis-al-pi-no	(5, 3, 2)	mo-nos-per-mas	(2, 3, 3)
co-ne-xión	(2, 2)	ne-o-im-pre-sio-nis-mo	(4, 7, 3, 2, 2, 3)
con-se-cuen-cia	(3, 2, 3)	ne-o-yor-qui-no	(4, 2, 3, 2)
cons-ti-tu-cio-nal	(3, 2, 2, 2)	nos-o-tros	(6, 2)
cons-truc-ción	(3, 3)	obs-truir-se	(3, 3)
co-rres-pon-den-cia	(2, 3, 3, 3)	pa-í-ses	(4, 2)
cre-í-an	(4, 4)	pan-a-me-ri-ca-nis-mo	(5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3)
cre-yen-do	(2, 3)	pa-ra-gua-ya-no	(2, 2, 2, 2)
cual-que-ra	(6, 2)	pe-re-gri-no	(2, 2, 2)
des-a-rro-llar-se	(5, 2, 2, 3)	pe-ri-ó-di-co	(2, 2, 2)
des-em-ba-rrar	(5, 3, 2)	pe-rí-o-do	(2, 4, 2)
de-se-o-so	(2, 4, 2)	pe-ris-có-pi-co	(2, 3, 2, 2)
des-u-nir	(5, 2)	post-is-lá-mi-co	(7, 3, 2, 2)
diag-nós-ti-co	(3, 3, 2)	pro-rro-gar	(2, 2)
elip-soi-dal	(3, 2)	pú-bli-co	(2, 2)
en-te-rrar	(3, 2)	re-pú-bli-ca	(2, 2, 2)
es-o-tro	(6, 2)	san-güe-sa	(3, 2)
es-pa-ño-les	(3, 2, 2)	si-guien-tes	(2, 3)
Es-ta-do-uni-den-se	(3, 2, 6, 2, 3)	sub-al-ter-nar	(5, 3, 3)
exac-ta-men-te	(3, 2, 3)	su-per-e-mi-nen-te	(2, 5, 2, 2, 3)
exa-mi-nar	(2, 2)	trans-al-pi-no	(5, 3, 2)
exe-quá-tur	(2, 2)	tras-an-te-a-yer	(5, 3, 6, 2)
ex-hi-bi-ción	(3, 2, 2)	vos-o-tros	(6, 2)
fre-cuen-te-men-te	(2, 3, 2, 3)	Wal-len-stein	(7, 7)
ge-o-grá-fi-co	(4, 2, 2, 2)	Wásh-ing-ton	(7, 3)
he-mis-fé-ri-co	(2, 3, 2, 2)	Welt-an-schau-ung	(7, 7, 4)
ina-pli-ca-ble	(2, 2, 2)		

¹ This rule of the *s* is rigidly adhered to, because no Spanish word and hence no syllable can begin with a group of consonants the first of which is *s*.

Stress and diacritics

The tilde, the dieresis, and the acute accent are the diacritical marks used in Spanish. The tilde is used only over the *n*, and *ñ* is a special character representing a separate phoneme, the palatal *n*. The use of the dieresis is related to the spelling of the *k*, *kw*, *g*, and *gw* sounds before the various vowels, as follows:

	a	o	u	e	i
(<i>k</i>)	ca	co	cu	que	qui
(<i>kw</i>)	cua	cuo		cüe	cüi
(<i>g</i>)	ga	go	gu	gue	gui
(<i>gw</i>)	gua	guo		güe	güi

The acute accent is used over a vowel to indicate that it is stressed; it is also used to distinguish homonyms. If there is no accent mark, a word ending in a consonant (including *y*, except *n* and *s*) is stressed on the last syllable; a word ending in a vowel, *n*, or *s* is stressed on the next-to-last syllable. Specifically, the acute accent is used as follows:

1. To indicate that the vowel is stressed.
2. To indicate vowels not forming a diphthong. (See Diphthongs.)
3. To distinguish words of the same spelling but of different meanings: *aún*, still, yet, *aun*, even; *dé*, give, *de*, of; *él*, he, him, *el*, the (but *el que*, *el cual*, he who, him who); *há*, ago, *ha*, has; *hé*, behold, *he*, I have; *mí*, me, *mi*, my; *más*, more, *mas*, but; *sé*, I know, be thou, *se*, oneself; *sí*, yes, oneself, *si*, if; *sólo*, only, *solo*, alone, single; *té*, tea, *te*, thee; *tú*, thou, *tu*, thy; *vé*, go, *ve*, sees.
4. To distinguish interrogative or exclamatory use from relative or declarative: *adónde*, where? *adonde*, where; *cómo*, how? *como*, as; *cuán*, how! *cuan*, how; *cuándo*, when? *cuando*, when; *cuánto*, how much? *cuanto*, as much; *cúyo*, whose? *cuyo*, whose; *dónde*, where? *donde*, where; *qué*, what? *que*, which; *quién*, who(m)? *quien*, who(m).
5. To distinguish pronouns from adjectives: *éste*, this one, *este*, this; *ése*, that one, *ese*, that; *aquél*, that one yonder, *aquel*, that.
6. Arbitrarily on monosyllabic aorists: *dí*, I gave; *fuí*, I was; *fué*, he was; *rió*, he laughed; *ví*, I saw; *vió*, he saw.
7. To avoid confusing the word *o* (or) with the zero: *2 ó 3*, but *dos o tres*, two or three.

Capitalization

The English style of capitalization is followed, with few exceptions.

Adjectives derived from proper nouns are lowercased, as *las mujeres colombianas* (the Colombian women) and *los cruceros brasileños* (the Brazilian cruisers).

The first word of a question occurring within a sentence is lowercased, as: *Cuando viene la noche, ¿cómo se puede ver?*

Note the following forms of capitalization: *El señor Enrique Palava; el señor don Enrique Palava.*

Days of the week and months begin with a lowercase letter.

In titles of books, only the initial and proper nouns are capitalized: *Historia crítica de España y de la cultura española.*

Punctuation and hyphenation

Punctuation is practically the same as in English; and, in addition, inverted interrogation and exclamation marks are used at the exact beginning of the question or exclamation.

Si es así, ¿qué he de hacer? Pero, ¡ay de mí! no es posible.

Quotation marks begin the first paragraph of a dialog. The succeeding paragraphs sometimes start with em dashes instead of quotation marks, and the latter are not used until the dialog ends:

“*¿Es así, señor?*
—*Sí; es verdad.*
—*¿Cómo se puede averiguarlo?*
No sé; pero es la verdad.”

The hyphen, as a rule, is used only in syllabification. The apostrophe is not employed.

Abbreviations

A.	autor, author	pág.	página, page
AA.	autores, authors	pár.	párrafo, paragraph
art.	artículo, article	P. R.	Puerto Rico
B.	beato, blessed	Q. E. P. D.	que en paz descanse, deceased
B. S. M.	beso sus manos, with great respect (<i>lit.</i> I kiss your hands)	R. A.	República Argentina, Ar- gentine Republic
C. A.	Centroamérica, Central America	S. A.	Sociedad Anónima, stock company; Su Alteza, His Highness; Sud- américa, South Amer- ica
cap.	capítulo, chapter	S. Atto. S. S.,	su atento y seguro servi- dor, your obedient and faithful servant
Cía.	compañía, company	S. A. S. S.	
c/l.	curso legal, legal proce- dure	S. E.	Su Excelencia, His Ex- cellency
C. M. B.	cuyas manos beso, very respectfully (<i>lit.</i> whose hands I kiss)	sec.	sección, section
D.	don, Mr.	S. E. u O.	salvo error u omisión, error or omission ex- cepted
D. F.	Distrito Federal, Federal District	S. M.	Su Majestad, His Maj- esty
Dña.	doña, Mrs.	Sr.	señor, sir; also Lord
Dr.	doctor, doctor	Sra.	señora, lady
Dra.	doctora, doctress	Sres.	señores, sirs
EE. UU.,	Estados Unidos, United States	Srio.	secretario, secretary
E. U. A.	Estados Unidos de Amé- rica, United States of America	Srita., Srta.	señorita, young lady, Miss
Gral.	general, general	S. S.	Su Señoría, His Lordship
hh.	hojas, leaves	Sto.	santo, saint
Hnos.	hermanos, brothers	t.	tomo, volume
ib.	ibídem, in the same place	tip.	tipografía, printing office
íd.	ídem, the same	Ud., V., Vd.	usted, you (singular)
Ilmo.	ilustrísimo, Very illustrious	Uds., VV.	ustedes, you (plural)
Lic., Lcdo.	licenciado, licensed	V.	véase, see
L. S.	lugar del sello, place of the seal	V. A.	Vuestra Alteza, Your Highness
Méx.	México, Mexico	V. E.	Vuestra Excelencia, Your Excellency
m/n.	moneda nacional, national currency	V. M.	Vuestra Majestad, Your Majesty
n. a.	nota del autor, author's note	Vm.	Vuestra Merced, Your Worship
No., N ^o , núm.	número, number	&	y, and
N. Y.	Nueva York, New York		

Cardinal numbers

uno, una	one	veinte y dos, veinti- dós, etc.	twenty-two, etc.
dos	two	treinta	thirty
tres	three	cuarenta	forty
cuatro	four	cincuenta	fifty
cinco	five	sesenta	sixty
seis	six	setenta	seventy
siete	seven	ochenta	eighty
ocho	eight	noventa	ninety
nueve	nine	ciento, cien	hundred
diez	ten	ciento y uno, etc.	one hundred and one, etc.
once	eleven	doscientos, -as, etc.	two hundred, etc.
doce	twelve	quinientos, -as	five hundred
trece	thirteen	seiscientos, -as	six hundred
catorce	fourteen	setecientos, -as	seven hundred
quince	fifteen	ochocientos, -as	eight hundred
diez y seis, dieciséis	sixteen	novecientos, -as	nine hundred
diez y siete, diecisiete, etc.	seventeen, etc.	mil	thousand
veinte	twenty		
veinte y uno (vein- tiuno)	twenty-one		

Round millions preceding units of quantity are followed by the preposition *de*: *tres millones de pesos*, 3,000,000 *de pesos*.

Ordinal numbers

prim(er)o, -a (1 ^o)	first	cuadragésimo	fortieth
segundo, -a (2 ^o)	second	quincuagésimo	fiftieth
tercero, tercer	third	sexagésimo	sixtieth
cuarto	fourth	septuagésimo	seventieth
quinto	fifth	octogésimo	eightieth
sexto, sexto	sixth	nonagésimo	ninetieth
sé(p)timo	seventh	centésimo	hundredth
octavo	eighth	centésimo primo,	one hundred and
noveno, nono	ninth	etc.	first, etc.
décimo	tenth	ducentésimo	two hundredth
undécimo	eleventh	trecentésimo	three hundredth
duodécimo	twelfth	cuadragésimo	four hundredth
décimotercio	thirteenth	quingésimo	five hundredth
décimocuarto, etc.	fourteenth, etc.	sexcentésimo	six hundredth
vigésimo	twentieth	septingésimo	seven hundredth
vigésimo primero,	twenty-first, etc.	octogésimo	eight hundredth
etc.		nonagésimo	nine hundredth
trigésimo	thirtieth	milésimo	thousandth

Months

enero (eno.)	January	julio (jul.)	July
febrero (fbro.)	February	agosto (agto.)	August
marzo (mzo.)	March	se(p)tiembre (sbr.)	September
abril (ab.)	April	octubre (obre.)	October
mayo	May	noviembre (nbre.)	November
junio (jun.)	June	diciembre (dbre.)	December

Days

domingo	Sunday	jueves	Thursday
lunes	Monday	viernes	Friday
martes	Tuesday	sábado	Saturday
miércoles	Wednesday		

Seasons

primavera	spring	otoño	autumn
verano	summer	invierno	winter

Time

hora	hour	mes	month
día	day	año	year
semana	week		

REFERENCES.—Real Academia Española, *Gramática de la Lengua Castellana* (1931); Arturo Cuyás, *Appleton's New Spanish-English and English-Spanish Dictionary* (1940); Tomás Navarro, *Fonología Española* (1949).

SWEDISH

Då nu en ny upplaga av denna bok skall ges ut, har jag begagnat tillfället att göra några smärre rättelser och förtydliganden—större ändringar i texten ha även om de i vissa fall synts önskvärda av praktiska skäl icke kunnat sättas i fråga.—Erik Ludvig Wellander, Riktig Svenska (1941), p. xvi.

Alphabet and pronunciation

A	a	<i>a</i> in father	M	m	<i>m</i>
B	b	<i>b</i>	N	n	<i>n</i>
C	c	<i>s</i> in sent, before <i>e, i, y</i> ; elsewhere <i>k</i>	O	o	<i>o</i> in often; <i>oo</i> in goose
D	d	<i>d</i> ; silent before <i>j</i>	P	p	<i>p</i>
E	e	<i>e</i> in felt, prey	Q	q	<i>q</i>
F	f	<i>f</i> ¹	R	r	<i>r</i> trilled
G	g	<i>y</i> in yet, before stressed <i>e, i, y, ä, ö</i> , and after <i>l</i> and <i>r</i> in the same syllable; otherwise <i>g</i> in go, but silent before <i>j</i>	S	s	<i>s</i> ; never <i>z</i>
H	h	<i>h</i> ; silent before <i>j</i> and <i>v</i>	T	t	<i>t</i> ²
I	i	<i>i</i> in sit; <i>ee</i> in tree	U	u	<i>u</i> in fuse; also roughly equivalent to unstressed <i>ue</i> in value
J	j	<i>y</i> in yet; in some foreign words pronounced <i>sh</i>	V	v	<i>v</i>
K	k	<i>k</i> ; approximately <i>ch</i> in chair, before stressed <i>i, e, y, ä, ö</i> ; a few exceptions in loan-words	W	w	<i>v</i>
L	l	<i>l</i> ; silent before <i>j</i>	X	x	<i>x</i>
			Y	y	like German <i>ü</i> or French <i>u</i>
			Z	z	<i>s</i> ; never <i>z</i>
			Å	å ³	<i>o</i> in go; <i>aw</i> in saw <i>å</i>
			Ä	ä	like <i>e</i> in felt; <i>a</i> in glaze
			Ö	ö	like German <i>ö</i> or French <i>eu</i>

¹ In the orthography employed prior to 1906, the *v* sound was represented in absolutely final position by *f*; medially by *fv*. Since 1906, *v* has represented *f* and *fv*, except in some proper names.

² In words of Latin origin, the combination *ti* in the suffix *tion* is pronounced as in English if preceded by any consonant except *r* (*aktion*, pronounced *akshon*), otherwise like *ch* in chair (*nation*, pronounced *nachon*; *portion*, pronounced *porchon*); in the combinations *tia* and *tie* like *ts* (*profetia*, pronounced *profetsia*; *aktie*, pronounced *aktisie*).

³ In typesetting, if the character *å* is not available, it is replaced by *aa*.

Special characters

Swedish uses the Latin alphabet with the addition of three special characters—the last three in the alphabet.

Vowels and consonants

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, y, ä, ä, and ö*; the so-called back vowels being *a, o, u, and ä*; the front vowels *e, i, y, ä, and ö*. The other letters of the alphabet are all consonants.

Diphthongs

The diphthongs in Swedish are *au*, pronounced like *ou* in house; *eu*, pronounced somewhat like *e(ph)ew* in nephew; *oj* as in boy; *aj*, pronounced like *igh* in high.

Digraphs

The digraphs and their sounds are:

ch as *k*

kj as *ch* in chair

ph as *f* (in foreign words)

sch as *sh* in shall

sj as *sh* in shall

sk as *sh* in shall (it is not a digraph if pronounced like *sk* in basket)¹

skj as *sh* in shall

stj as *sh* in shall

th as *t* (in foreign words)

qu as *kv*

Nasals

The combination *ng* is pronounced like *ng* in sing-er (not fin-ger) and is termed a nasal: *ingen* (pronounced *ing-en*), *hängar* (pronounced *häng-ar*), *engelsk* (pronounced *eng-elsk*), *finger* (pronounced *fi-ng-er*). The velar nasal *ng* must be distinguished, however, from the incidental collocation of the two letters resulting from compounding or affixing, in which case the *ng* is not a nasal: *angelägen* (from *an* plus *gelägen*), *ingripa* (from *in* plus *gripa*); nor is *ng* a velar nasal in words of foreign origin, such as *singular*, *evangelium*.

The letter *g* is also a velar nasal when it follows a short vowel and precedes the letter *n*: *lugn* (pronounced *lung'n*), *lugna* (pronounced *lung'na*), *vagnar* (pronounced *vang'nar*), *ugnar* (pronounced *ung'nar*).

Consonantal units

The combinations *kv* (the substitute for the Romance language *qu*), *sk*, *sp*, *st*, and *str* are treated for purposes of syllabification as units.

Rules for syllabification

1. Diphthongs, digraphs, and consonantal units may not be divided.
2. Division is made on a vowel or on a diphthong before a single consonant, a digraph, or a consonantal unit: *ta-la*, *re-gel*, *hu-set*, *ma-skin*, *pa-scha*, *be-kväm*, *reu-matisk*.
3. In a group of two or more consonants, division is made before the last consonant, digraph, or consonantal unit: *al-la*, *myc-ket*, *häs-sja*, *al-stra*, *hög-ste*, *fladd-ra*, *kan-ske*, *mar-schera*, *forsk-niing*.
4. Division may be made between vowels not constituting a diphthong or between a diphthong and another vowel: *se-ende*, *gå-ende*.
5. Certain adverbial prefixes are kept intact. These are: *an*, *av*, *bak*, *be*, *bi*, *bort*, *efter*, *en*, *ent*, *er*, *fort*, *fram*, *från*, *för*, *före*, *gen*, *genom*, *hop*, *in*, *med*, *miss*, *mot*, *ned*, *o*, *om*, *på*, *samman*, *sönder*, *till*, *under*, *upp*, *ur*, *ut*, *ute*, *veder*, *vid*, *åt*, *åter*, and *över*: *an-draga*, *av-tryck*, *bak-slag*, *be-kläda*, etc.
6. Certain suffixes are kept intact. These are: *aktig*, *artad*, *het*, *ska*, *skap(s)*, and *ske*: *del-aktig*, *ull-artad*, *envis-het*, *amerikan-ska*, *grann-skap*, *hand-ske*.
7. Compound words are divided according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 6): *där-er*, *dess-utom*, *bank-aktie*, *blom-stjälk*, *bok-tryck*. The compounding *s*, if used, is kept with the preceding component: *dags-ljus*, *gevärs-exercis*, *guds-man*.
8. Foreign words and components of foreign words (not naturalized) follow the conventions of the language of origin: *por-trätt*, *atmo-sfär*, *manu-skript*. Under this rule are also included technical and scientific words, which editors prefer to treat etymologically: *tele-skop*, *dia-fragment*, *des-infektion*.
9. The letter *x* and the nasal *ng* are properly kept with the preceding syllable: *byx-or*, *lax-en*, *gung-an*, *konung-en*.²
10. When division is made on a syllable from which a letter was elided, the letter is restored to render the syllable integral: *till-lika* (from *tillika*). It is important to bear in mind that words divided under this rule, if subsequently reset and run over, must have their original spelling restored.

¹ The letters *sk* are a digraph and pronounced soft, like *sh*, when they occur before a soft vowel in a stressed syllable: *skära* (pronounced *sha'ra*), *skynda* (pronounced *shin'da*), *maskin* (pronounced *mashin'*); otherwise they are pronounced hard, like the English *sk* (*skada*, *skriva*, *fisk*, *rusk*, *handske*, *fisket*, *ruskig*).

There are a few exceptions. Contrary to the rule, *sk* is soft in *människa* (pronounced *männi-sha*), *marskalk* (pronounced *marshalk*), *kanske* (pronounced *kanshe*). On the other hand, *sk* is hard, contrary to the rule, in *skiss*, *konfiskera*, *riskera*, *skelett*, *skeptisk*, and in a few other words of foreign origin.

² The practice varies, however, and many editors allow *x* to be brought over to the next syllable and *ng* to be divided, according to the convenience of the compositor; hence: *by-ror*, *la-x-en*, *gun-gan*, *konun-gen* (cf. Axel Johan Uppvall and Gösta Robert Stene, *Swedish Grammar and Reader*, 1938, p. 3, Syllabification).

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

ame-ri-kan-ska	(2, 2, 6)	kor-re-spon-dent	(3, 8, 3)
an-slags-frå-ga	(5, 7, 2)	ma-je-stå-ter	(2, 2, 2)
at-mo-sfär	(3, 8)	ma-nu-skript	(2, 8)
av-prov-ning	(5, 3)	med-ar-be-ter-ska	(5, 3, 2, 6)
bak-grun-der	(5, 3)	me-del-ål-der	(2, 7, 3)
be-grep-pet	(5, 3)	miss-hand-ling	(5, 3)
bel-le-tri-stisk	(3, 8, 2)	mot-stå-en-de	(5, 4, 3)
bi-bli-o-tek	(8, 4, 2)	ned-tryckt-het	(5, 6)
bi-dra-gan-de	(5, 2, 3)	o-be-kväm-lig ³	(5, 2, 3)
blom-nings-tid	(3, 7)	o-möj-lig ³	(5, 3)
bort-slu-ta	(5, 2)	om-stjäl-p-ning	(5, 3)
bo-stå-der-na	(2, 2, 3)	på-se-en-de	(5, 4, 3)
des-in-fek-tion	(8, 3, 3)	sam-man-svärj-ning	(3, 5, 3)
ef-ter-skri-va	(3, 5, 2)	sta-ter-na	(2, 3)
en-skild-het	(7, 6)	sön-der-skju-ten	(3, 5, 2)
ent-le-di-ga	(5, 2, 2)	till-freds-stäl-lel-se	(5, 7, 3, 3)
en-trä-gen-het	(5, 2, 6)	un-der-hålls-kost-nad	(3, 5, 7, 3)
er-bju-dan-de	(5, 2, 3)	upp-hjäl-pan-de	(5, 3, 3)
ex-er-cis	(8, 3)	upp-rätt-håll-la-re	(5, 7, 3, 2)
fort-skri-da	(5, 2)	ur-sprung-lig-het	(5, 3, 6)
fram-al-strä	(5, 3)	ut-ar-ren-de-ra	(5, 3, 3, 2)
främ-jan-de	(3, 3)	ute-slut-ning	(5, 3)
från-trä-da	(5, 2)	ve-ten-skaps-man	(2, 6, 7)
för-en-ta	(5, 3)	vid-stå-en-de	(5, 4, 3)
fö-re-språ-ker-ska	(2, 5, 2, 6)	å-ter-av-trä-da	(5, 5, 2)
gen-klan-gen	(5, 3)	åt-skil-jan-de	(5, 3, 3)
ge-nom-ar-be-ta	(2, 5, 3, 2)	än-del-se	(3, 3)
ge-o-gra-fi-ska	(4, 8, 2, 6)	änd-sta-tio-nen	(7, 2, 2)
hi-sto-ria	(2, 2)	önsk-nin-gar	(3, 3)
hop-spa-ra	(5, 2)	öst-eu-ro-pe-isk	(7, 2, 2, 4)
in-bjud-ning	(5, 3)	över-ar-bet-ning	(5, 3, 3)
kom-pan-jo-ner	(3, 3, 2)	över-tax-e-ra	(5, 9, 2)

Diacritics and stress

With the exception of *ä*, *å*, and *ö*, diacritics are used only in foreign loan-words (*résumé*) and in certain proper names (*Tegnér*).

Syllabic stress falls on the root syllable in all simple native words and on the main, usually the first, component of compound words.

Capitalization

Capitalization is similar to that in English, except that proper adjectives, days of the week, months, and holidays are lowercased. In compound names, only the first word is usually capitalized (*Förenta staterna*, United States; *Karl den store*, Charles the Great), and the second-person pronouns *Ni*, *Eder*, *Er* are capitalized in correspondence.

Punctuation

The rules of punctuation are essentially the same as in English, although Swedish punctuation is perhaps somewhat closer, the comma, especially, being used more freely. The apostrophe is not used to indicate possession, except in foreign names and those terminating in the letter *s*: *Shakespeare's dramer* (*Shakespeare's dramas*), *Valerius' visor* (the ballads of Valerius).

Abbreviations

Where the last letter of the abbreviation is the last letter of the complete word, the period is not used.

a.-b.	aktiebolag, joint-stock company	b., bd	band, volume, volumes
adr.	adress, address, c/o	bl. a.	bland annat, bland andra, among other things, or among others
ang.	angående, concerning	d.	död, dead
anm.	anmärkning, remark, observation	d:o	dito, ditto

³ The division on the prefix *o-* (meaning un- or non-) should be avoided except in very narrow measure to avoid bad spacing.

Abbreviations—Continued

dr, d:r	doktor, doctor
d. v. s.	det vill säga, that is, that is to say
d. y.	den yngre, junior
d. ä.	den äldre, senior; det är, that is
ell.	eller, or
e. m.	eftermiddagen, afternoon, p. m.
etc.	et cetera, and so forth
ex.	exempel, example (illustration), e. g.
f.	född, born
f. d.	för detta, before this, formerly
f. m.	förmiddagen, before noon, a. m.
frk.	fröken, Miss
f. ö.	för övrigt, besides
förf.	författare, author; författarinna, authoress
H. M.	Hans Majestät, His Majesty
hr	herr, Sir, Mr.
i st. f.	i stället för, in place of
jfr	jämför, compare, cf.
kap.	kapitel, chapter
kl.	klockan, o'clock

kr.	krona, crown; kronor, crowns (coin)
kungl.	kunglig, royal
m. a. o.	med andra ord, in other words
m. fl.	med flera, with others, and others
m. m.	med mera, etc., and so forth
n. b.	nota bene, mark (notice) well
nr, n:o	nummer, numro, number
näml.	nämligen, namely, viz, to wit
obs.	observera, observe
o. d.	och dylikt (dylika), and the like
o. s. a.	om svar anhålles, an answer is requested
o. s. v.	och så vidare, and so forth
p. s.	postskriptum, postscript
red.	redaktör, editor
s., sid.	sida, page; sidor, pages
s. d.	samma dag, the same day
s. k.	så kallad, so called
t. ex.	till exempel, for instance
t. o. m.	till och med, even
und.	undantag, exception

Cardinal numbers

en, ett	one
två	two
tre	three
fyra	four
fem	five
sex	six
sju	seven
åtta	eight
nio	nine
tio	ten
elva	eleven
tolv	twelve
tretton	thirteen
fjorton	fourteen
femton	fifteen
sexton	sixteen
sjutton	seventeen

aderton	eighteen
nitton	nineteen
tjugu (tjugo)	twenty
tjuguen (tjuguett)	twenty-one
tjugutvå, etc.	twenty-two, etc.
tretti(o)	thirty
fyrtio	forty
femtio	fifty
sextio	sixty
sjuttio	seventy
åttio	eighty
nittio	ninety
hundra	hundred
hundra ett, etc.	one hundred and one, etc.
två hundra, etc.	two hundred, etc.
tusen	thousand

Ordinal numbers

(den) förste (-a)	first
andre (-a)	second
tredje	third
fjärde	fourth
femte	fifth
sjätte	sixth
sjunde	seventh
åttonde	eighth
nionde	ninth
tionde	tenth
elfte (elvte)	eleventh
tolfte (tolvte)	twelfth
trettonde	thirteenth
fjortonde	fourteenth
femtonde	fifteenth
sextonde	sixteenth
sjuttonde	seventeenth
adertonde	eighteenth

nittonde	nineteenth
tjugonde	twentieth
tjuguförsta	twenty-first
tjuguandra, etc.	twenty-second, etc.
trettionde	thirtieth
fyrtionde	fortieth
femtionde	fiftieth
sextionde	sixtieth
sjuttionde	seventieth
åttionde	eightieth
nittionde	ninetieth
hundra	hundredth
hundra första	one hundred and first, etc.
två hundra, etc.	two hundredth
tusende	thousandth

Months

januari (jan.)	January	juli	July
februari (feb.)	February	augusti (aug.)	August
mars	March	september (sept.)	September
april (apr.)	April	oktober (okt.)	October
maj	May	november (nov.)	November
juni	June	december (dec.)	December

Days

söndag	Sunday	torsdag	Thursday
måndag	Monday	fredag	Friday
tisdag	Tuesday	lördag	Saturday
onsdag	Wednesday		

Seasons

vår	spring	höst	autumn
sommar	summer	vinter	winter

Time

timme	hour	månad	month
dag	day	år	year
vecka	week		

REFERENCES.—Axel Johan Uppvall and Gösta Robert Stene, *Swedish Grammar and Reader* (1938); Edwin J. Vickner, *Simplified Swedish Grammar* (1946); Walter E. Harlock, *Svensk-Engelsk Ordbok* (1947); Axel Johan Uppvall, *Swedish Phonology* (1938).

TURKISH

Ey, Türk Gençliği, birinci vazifen Türk istiklâlini, Türk Cümhuriyetini ilelebet muhafaza ve müdafaa etmektir. Birgün İstiklâl ve Cümhuriyeti müdafaa mecburiyetine düşersen, vazifeye atılmak için içinde bulunacağın vaziyetin imkân ve şeraitini düşünmeyeceksin. Mevcudiyetinin ve istikbâlinin yegâne temeli budur. Bu temel senin en kıymetli hazinendir.¹—K. Atatürk.

Alphabet and pronunciation

A	a	<i>a</i> in father	L	l	<i>l</i> in link
Â	â	see Special characters	M	m	<i>m</i> in man
B	b	<i>b</i> in bed	N	n	<i>n</i> in no
C	c	<i>j</i> in judge	O	o	<i>o</i> in or
Ç	ç	<i>ch</i> in church	Ö	ö	like German <i>ö</i> or French <i>eu</i>
D	d	<i>d</i> in do	P	p	<i>p</i> in pin
E	e	<i>e</i> in red	R	r	<i>r</i> in red, somewhat more trilled than in English
F	f	<i>f</i> in far	S	s	<i>s</i> in sun
G	g	<i>g</i> in go	Ş	ş	<i>sh</i> in shall
Ğ	ğ	<i>y</i> in yet, between front vowels (<i>i, e, ü, ö</i>); silent or voiced spirant between back vowels (<i>ı, a, u, o</i>); after a vowel, final or before a consonant, prolongs the vowel	T	t	<i>t</i> in tin
H	h	<i>h</i> in hat	U	u	<i>u</i> in push
İ	ı	<i>i</i> in machine	Û	û	see Special characters
I	ı	<i>i</i> in sir	Ü	ü	like German <i>ü</i> or French <i>u</i>
J	j	<i>z</i> in azure	V	v	<i>v</i> in van, sometimes more like <i>w</i>
K	k	<i>k</i> in kit	Y	y	<i>y</i> in yet or boy
			Z	z	<i>z</i> in zeal
				'	like glottal catch "uh-oh"

Special characters

Turkish uses the Latin alphabet with the addition of the following special characters: Â â, Ç ç, Ğ ğ, İ ı, Ö ö, Ş ş, Û û, and Ü ü. The characters Ğ ğ occur also as Ğ ğ. Note the characters İ I, ı i. The circumflex accent (^) is frequently used over vowels. It sometimes indicates prolongation of the vowel, sometimes palatal (*y*-like) pronunciation of neighboring *k, g, or l*. Turkish orthography uses no digraphs.

Vowels and consonants

The vowel letters are *a, â, e, i, ı, o, ö, u, û, and ü*. The remaining letters of the alphabet are consonants. The apostrophe ('), which indicates hiatus or slight glottal catch, counts as a consonant.

¹[TRANSLATION:] O, Turkish Youth, your first duty is to look after and eternally to protect the Turkish Independence. If one day you are called upon to defend the Republic and the Independence, you will take over your duty neither flinching nor being deterred by any circumstances or situations in which you may find yourselves. This is the only foundation to your existence and future. This foundation is your most valuable treasure.

Consonantal units

For the purposes of syllabification, there are no consonantal units in Turkish, although in foreign words deference is shown to consonantal units according to the language of origin.

Rules for syllabification

1. Turkish, not having diphthongs, digraphs, or consonantal units, has no groups of vowels or consonants which may not be divided, provided division conforms to rules 2 to 8 below.

2. Division is made on a vowel before a single consonant: *ha-va, zi-ya, sa-kin*.

3. In a group of two or more consonants, division is made before the last consonant: *bil-mek, bil-lâr, ört-mek, sat-hî, sal-ya, bey-yine*.

4. Vowels may be divided: *ma-ani, mu-af*.

5. Turkish has no prefixes in the conventionally accepted sense. The negative particle *gayri*, however, acts as a prefix and is kept intact: *gayri-matbu*.

6. Compound words are divided according to their component parts (and each part according to rules 1 to 5): *göz-ağrısı*.

7. Foreign words and components of foreign words (not naturalized) follow the conventions of the language of origin: *fa-brika, am-plifikatör, ka-blo, tel-graf, boy-skant*. In this rule are also included scientific and technical words, which editors prefer to treat etymologically: *pan-kreas, proto-plasma*.

8. Division may be made on the apostrophe indicating hiatus: *mes'-ul*.

Illustrative word divisions

[The numbers in parentheses refer to the syllabification rules]

A-ce-mis-tan	(2, 3)	Is-tan-bul	(3, 3)
a-kort-la-mak	(3, 2)	i-yi-leş-mek	(2, 3)
A-la-man-ya	(2, 3)	ır-ga-la-mak	(3, 2, 2)
alt-mış-al-tı	(3, 6, 3)	kü-tüp-ha-ne	(2, 3, 2)
A-me-ri-kan	(2, 2)	lâ-a-let-ta-yin	(4, 2, 3, 2)
an'-a-nan	(8, 2)	li-to-ğra-fi	(2, 7, 2)
an-fi-te-atr	(3, 2, 4)	ma-no-me-tre	(2, 2, 7)
An-gli-kan	(7, 2)	man-ye-zi-um	(3, 2, 4)
An-ka-ra	(3, 2)	ma-te-ri-ya-list	(2, 2, 2, 2)
an-si-klo-pe-di	(3, 7, 2, 2)	me-bus-luk	(8, 3)
as-ri-leş-tir-mek	(3, 2, 3, 3)	met-he-dil-mek	(3, 2, 3)
baş-ağ-rı-sı	(6, 3, 2)	me-tro-po-lit	(7, 2, 2)
baş-li-ba-şı-na	(3, 2, 2, 2)	met-ruk-kü	(3, 3)
be-ra-et	(2, 4)	mev-su-ki-yet	(3, 2, 2)
bey-yi-ne	(3, 2)	mo-no-plân	(2, 7)
bil-kül-li-ye	(3, 3, 2)	mu-sah-hah	(2, 3)
bi-na-en-a-leyh	(2, 4, 6, 2)	mü-el-lef	(4, 3)
bi-pa-yan	(2, 2)	nes-het-mek	(3, 3)
Bir-le-şik	(3, 2)	or-to-ğraf	(3, 7)
bi-ta-raf-lik	(2, 2, 3)	pro-to-plas-ma	(2, 7, 3)
can-a-cı-sı	(6, 2, 2)	ri-a-ye-ten	(4, 2, 2)
cüm-hu-ri-ye-ti	(3, 2, 2, 2)	ser-best-çe	(3, 3)
çağ-rıl-mak	(3, 3)	tak-si-me-tre	(3, 2, 7)
dağ-a-la-sı	(6, 2, 2)	tay-ya-re-ci-lik	(3, 2, 2, 2)
Dev-let-ler	(3, 3)	türk-çe-si	(3, 2)
ec-ne-bi-lik	(3, 2, 2)	türk-çü-lük	(3, 2)
el-al-tın-dan	(6, 3, 3)	us-ta-lık-lı	(3, 2, 3)
en-ter-nas-yo-nal	(3, 3, 3, 2)	uz-laş-tır-mak	(3, 3, 3)
fa-bri-ka-tör	(7, 2, 2)	ü-leş-tir-mek	(3, 3)
gay-ri-ka-bil	(3, 5, 2, 2)	ül-tra-vi-yo-le	(7, 2, 2, 2)
ha-yır-lı	(2, 3)	va-kit-siz	(2, 3)
hay-si-yet	(3, 2)	Vaş-ing-ton (or Vash-ing-ton)	(7, 3)
hü-kû-met	(2, 2)	ya-ra-şik-sız	(2, 2, 3)
ih-ba-ri-ye	(3, 2, 2)	ye-tiş-mek	(2, 3)

Stress and diacritics

Stress is not marked in Turkish orthography. The only diacritics are the dieresis, cedilla, and circumflex, all of which are explained under Special characters.

Capitalization

Capitalization is practically as in English, but proper adjectives are lower-cased.

Punctuation

Punctuation is similar to that in English, but the comma and dash are used somewhat more frequently than in English.

Abbreviations

A. Ş.	Anonim Şirket, anonymous firm; Inc.	MI.	Matmazel, Miss
a y n.	aynı müellif, the same author; idem	Mm.	Madam, Mrs.
B.	Bey (Bay), Sir, Mr.	msl.	meselâ, for example, e. g.
B. D.	Birleşik Devletler, United States	No.	Nümero, number
Bl.	Bölük, Company, Co.	Pş.	Paşa, Pasha
Gn.	Genel, General	s.	sahife, page
Hz.	Hazretleri, His Excellency, His Majesty	sk.	sokak, street
ilv.	ilâve, supplement	sm.	santimetre, centimeter
km.	kilometre, kilometer	Şsi.	Şürekası, Company, Co.
M.	Mösyö, Monsieur, Mr.	T. C.	Türkiye Cümhuriyeti, The Republic of Turkey
		T. L.	Türk Lirası, Turkish pound
		v. b.	ve başkalar, and others, et al.
		v. s.	ve saire, etc.

Cardinal numbers

bir	one	otuz	thirty
iki	two	kırk	forty
üç	three	elli	fifty
dört	four	altmış	sixty
beş	five	yetmiş	seventy
altı	six	seksen	eighty
yedi	seven	doksan	ninety
sekiz	eight	yüz	hundred
dokuz	nine	yüz bir, etc.	one hundred and
on	ten		one, etc.
on bir	eleven	iki yüz, etc.	two hundred, etc.
on iki	twelve	bin	thousand
on üç, etc.	thirteen, etc.		
yirmi	twenty		
yirmi bir, etc.	twenty-one, etc.		

Ordinal numbers ²

birinci	first	on birinci	eleventh
ikinci	second	on ikinci	twelfth
üçüncü	third	on üçüncü, etc.	thirteenth, etc.
dördüncü	fourth		twentieth
beşinci	fifth	yirminci	hundredth, etc.
altıncı	sixth	yüzüncü, etc.	thousandth, etc.
yedinci	seventh		
sekizinci	eighth	bininci, etc.	
dokuzuncu	ninth		
onuncu	tenth		

Months

Ocak (Kânunsani)	January	Temmuz	July
Şubat	February	Ağustos	August
Mart	March	Eylül	September
Nisan	April	Ekim (Teşrinevel)	October
Mayıs	May	Kasım (Teşrinsani)	November
Haziran	June	Aralık (Kânunevel)	December

² The ordinals are formed regularly from the cardinals by the addition of *-inci*, *-uncu*, or *-üncü*. in accordance with the principle of vowel harmony.

Days

Pazar	Sunday	Perşembe	Thursday
Pazartesi	Monday	Cumâ	Friday
Salı	Tuesday	Cumartesi	Saturday
Çarşamba	Wednesday		

Seasons

ilkbahar	spring	sonbahar	autumn
yaz	summer	kış	winter

Time

saat	hour	ay	month
gün	day	yıl, sene	year
hafta	week		

REFERENCES.—N. A. McQuown and Sadi Koylan, *Spoken Turkish* (1944); A. Vahid Moran, *Türkçe-İngilizce Sözlük* (1945); James W. Redhouse, *Lûgati, İngilizce-Türkçe* (1950); F. Heuser und İ. Şevket, *Türkisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch* (Istanbul, 1942).

SLAVIC LANGUAGES AND THEIR ALPHABETS

The Slavic languages are usually divided into three groups:

(a) West Slavic, which includes Polish, Sorb or Wendish (also called Lusatian), Czech, and Slovak; Polabian, now extinct, also belongs to this group, as do Kashubian (almost extinct) and Slovincian (extinct). Polish is the language of Poland. Sorb or Wendish is spoken along the river Spree in both Upper and Lower Lusatia. Czech and Slovak are two separate, though very similar, languages; Czech is spoken in western and central Czechoslovakia (Bohemia and Moravia), and Slovak in the eastern part of the country (Slovakia). Polabian was spoken in the regions adjacent to the Elbe River. Kashubian and Slovincian were found in the region around Danzig in Pomerania.

(b) East Slavic, which comprises Russian, Ukrainian, and White Russian. Russian is spoken throughout the Soviet Union, but was originally native only to central and northern European Russia. White Russian is spoken in the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic. Ukrainian is found in most of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; the variety of Ukrainian spoken in what was formerly sub-Carpathian Russia in Czechoslovakia was often referred to as Ruthenian. Ukrainian was formerly called Little Russian, and Russian proper was then designated as Great Russian.

(c) South Slavic, which includes Slovene, Serbo-Croatian, Macedonian, and Bulgarian. Serbo-Croatian is a single literary language, the Serbian areas writing it in the Cyrillic alphabet, while the Croatian areas use the Latin alphabet (in the form given as transliteration for Serbian Cyrillic). Serbo-Croatian is the language of all Yugoslavia, but Slovene is used in Slovenia (northwest Yugoslavia) and Macedonian in Macedonia (southeast Yugoslavia). Bulgarian is spoken in Bulgaria.

The West Slavic languages and Slovene and Croatian have always been written in the Latin alphabet. The other Slavic languages use modern forms of Cyrillic. Cyrillic was devised in the 10th century, being based on the Greek alphabet. It was created for the purpose of writing Old Macedonian, which is usually called Old Church Slavic, and the old form of the alphabet, not given below, is now found only in printed ecclesiastical materials. Old Church Slavic is sometimes called Old Church Slavonic.

Slavic (Cyrillic) alphabets

Russian: А а, Б б, В в, Г г, Д д, Е е, Ё ё, Ж ж, З з, И и, Й й, К к, Л л, М м, Н н, О о, П п, Р р, С с, Т т, У у, Ф ф, Х х, Ц ц, Ч ч, Ш ш, Щ щ, Ъ ъ, Ы ы, Ь ь, Э э, Ю ю, Я я; formerly also used: І і, Ъ ъ, Ѡ ѡ, Ѳ ѳ

Ukrainian: А а, Б б, В в, Г г, Д д, Е е, Є є, Ж ж, З з, И и, І і, Й й, К к, Л л, М м, Н н, О о, П п, Р р, С с, Т т, У у, Ф ф, Х х, Ц ц, Ч ч, Ш ш, Щ щ, Ъ ъ, Ю ю, Я я, ’; formerly also used: І і, І і

White Russian: А а, Б б, В в, Г г, Д д, Е е, Ё ё, Ж ж, З з, І і, Й й, К к, Л л, М м, Н н, О о, П п, Р р, С с, Т т, У у, Ў ў, Ф ф, Х х, Ц ц, Ч ч, Ш ш, Щ щ, Ы ы, Ь ь, Э э, Ю ю, Я я; formerly also used: І і

Bulgarian: А а, Б б, В в, Г г, Д д, Е е, З з, Ж ж, И и, Ы ѝ, К к, Л л, М м, Н н, О о, П п, Р р, С с, Т т, У у, Ф ф, Х х, Ц ц, Ч ч, Ш ш, Щ щ, Ъ ѡ, Ь ѣ, Ю ю, Я я; formerly also used: Ъ ѡ, Ж ж, Ы-ѝ Ы-ѝ

Macedonian: А а, Б б, В в, Г г, Ѓ ѓ, Д д, Е е, Ж ж, З з, С с, И и, Ј ј, К к, Ќ ќ, Л л, Љ љ, М м, Н н, Њ њ, О о, П п, Р р, С с, Т т, У у, Ф ф, Х х, Ц ц, Ч ч, Џ џ, Ш ш,

Serbian: А а, Б б, В в, Г г, Д д, Ѓ ѓ, Е е, Ж ж, З з, И и, Ј ј, К к, Л л, Љ љ, М м, Н н, Њ њ, О о, П п, Р р, С с, Т т, Ћ ћ, Ф ф, Х х, Ц ц, Ч ч, Џ џ, Ш ш

The Cyrillic alphabet has been adopted recently in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for use with various non-Slavic languages, such as Moldavian, Kirghiz, Tajik, Mongolian, and others. Usually the Russian form is used as a base, with special letters added as needed.

Transliteration of Cyrillic alphabets

The transliteration given first place here is that of the United States Board on Geographic Names, adopted in 1944. It is identical with that used by the (British) Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, adopted about the same time. The Board on Geographic Names transliteration has been officially adopted only for Russian, Bulgarian, and Serbian; for the other languages here given it is applied by extending the same principles and supplying new symbols or digraphs as needed. Certain additions to avoid possible ambiguity are also given.

The Library of Congress uses a transliteration that differs at certain points from that of the Board on Geographic Names. These differences are indicated.

In works on Slavic in the fields of linguistics and philology, still other transliterations are used. These are also indicated, the word "linguistics" being used to mean linguistics and philology.

In the list below, the transliterated symbol holds for all six languages when it is not marked. Where different uses are recommended for different languages, or where a letter is used only in some of the languages, these facts are stated.

Alphabets, pronunciation, and transliteration

А	а	<i>a</i>
Б	б	<i>b</i>
В	в	<i>v</i>
Г	г	<i>g</i> in Russian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, and Serbian; <i>h</i> in White Russian and Ukrainian; linguistics, always <i>g</i>
Ґ	ґ	<i>g</i> in White Russian and Ukrainian only; no longer used; linguistics, <i>g̃</i>
Ѓ	ѓ	<i>g'</i> in Macedonian only; linguistics, <i>g'</i>
Д	д	<i>d</i>
Ђ	ђ	<i>ot</i> or <i>dj</i> in Serbian only; Library of Congress and linguistics, <i>d̄</i>
Е	е	<i>ye</i> in Russian initially and after a vowel or ѡ or ѣ, <i>e</i> elsewhere; in White Russian, always <i>ye</i> ; in the other languages, always <i>e</i> ; Library of Congress and linguistics, always <i>e</i>
Ё	ё	<i>ye</i> and <i>ě</i> in Russian, as for <i>ye</i> and <i>e</i> ; in White Russian, <i>ye</i> ; not used elsewhere; Library of Congress, always <i>ě</i> ; linguistics, <i>e</i> or <i>ě</i>
Є	є	<i>ye</i> in Ukrainian only; Library of Congress, <i>ie</i> ; linguistics, <i>ě</i> or <i>je</i>

Ж	ж	<i>zh</i> ; linguistics, <i>ž</i>
З	з	<i>z</i>
С	с	<i>dz</i> in Macedonian only; linguistics, <i>ž</i> or <i>dz</i>
И	и	<i>i</i> , except in Ukrainian, where it is <i>y</i> ; linguistics, always <i>i</i>
Ї	ї	<i>y</i> ; not used in Macedonian and Serbian; Library of Congress, <i>ÿ</i> ; linguistics, <i>ÿ</i> and <i>j</i>
І	і	<i>ī</i> in Ukrainian and Russian; <i>i</i> in White Russian; not used elsewhere; no longer used in Russian; Library of Congress and linguistics, <i>ī</i>
Ї	ї	<i>yi</i> in Ukrainian only; no longer used; Library of Congress, <i>ÿ</i> ; linguistics, <i>i</i> and <i>ji</i>
Ј	ј	<i>j</i> in Macedonian and Serbian only
К	к	<i>k</i>
К'	к'	<i>k'</i> in Macedonian only; linguistics, <i>ḳ</i>
Л	л	<i>l</i>
Љ	љ	<i>l</i> or <i>lj</i> in Macedonian and Serbian only; Library of Congress and linguistics, <i>ḷ</i>
М	м	<i>m</i>
Н	н	<i>n</i>
Њ	њ	<i>ń</i> or <i>nj</i> in Macedonian and Serbian only; Library of Congress, <i>nj</i> ; linguistics, <i>ń</i>
О	о	<i>o</i>
П	п	<i>p</i>
Р	р	<i>r</i>
С	с	<i>s</i>
Т	т	<i>t</i>
Ћ	ћ	<i>ć</i> in Serbian only
У	у	<i>u</i>
Ў	ў	<i>w</i> in White Russian only; Library of Congress, <i>ŭ</i> ; linguistics, <i>u</i>
Ф	ф	<i>f</i>
Х	х	<i>kh</i> ; linguistics, <i>x</i> and <i>ch</i>
Ц	ц	<i>ts</i> ; Library of Congress, <i>ṭs</i> ; linguistics, <i>c</i> ; to avoid ambiguity, Cyrillic <i>tc</i> may be transliterated as <i>t.s</i> , or the Library of Congress symbol for <i>ц</i> may be used
Ч	ч	<i>ch</i> , except <i>č</i> in Macedonian and Serbian; linguistics, <i>č</i>
Ќ	ќ	<i>dž</i> in Macedonian and Serbian only; linguistics, <i>ǰ</i>
Ш	ш	<i>sh</i> , except <i>š</i> in Macedonian and Serbian; linguistics, <i>š</i> ; Library of Congress uses <i>sh̄</i> in Ukrainian to avoid ambiguity with <i>cr=sh</i>
Щ	щ	<i>shch</i> in Russian, White Russian, and Ukrainian; <i>sht</i> in Bulgarian; not used in Macedonian and Serbian; linguistics, <i>š</i> and <i>šč</i> (or <i>št</i> for Bulgarian)
Ъ	ъ	double apostrophe (") in Russian and Bulgarian; not used elsewhere; Library of Congress, " ; linguistics, <i>ŭ</i>
Ы	ы	<i>y</i> in Russian and White Russian only
Ь	ь	single apostrophe ('); not used in Macedonian and Serbian; Library of Congress, ' ; linguistics, <i>ÿ</i>
Ѣ	ѣ	<i>yē</i> and <i>ē</i> in Russian, no longer used; <i>ye</i> in Bulgarian, no longer used; not used elsewhere; Library of Congress, <i>īe</i> ; linguistics, <i>ě</i>
Ә	ә	<i>e</i> in Russian (or <i>è</i> to avoid ambiguity); <i>è</i> in White Russian; not used elsewhere; Library of Congress, <i>è</i> ; linguistics, <i>è</i>

Ю ю	<i>yu</i> ; not used in Macedonian and Serbian; Library of Congress, <i>ŭ</i> ; linguistics, <i>ü</i> and <i>ju</i>
Я я	<i>ya</i> ; not used in Macedonian and Serbian; Library of Congress, <i>ŭ</i> ; linguistics, <i>ä</i> and <i>ya</i>
Ѡ ѡ	<i>f</i> in Russian only; no longer used
Ѣ ѣ	<i>y</i> in Russian only; no longer used
Ѥ ѥ	<i>ä</i> in Bulgarian only; no longer used; Library of Congress, <i>ǎ</i> ; linguistics, <i>q</i>
І-Ѧ І-ѧ	<i>ya</i> in Bulgarian only; no longer used; linguistics, <i>ǝ</i> or <i>jǝ</i> , Ukrainian and Macedonian only, instead of older Ѣ; transliterate by double apostrophe (’’), single apostrophe (’) is used for Ѣ in Ukrainian; linguistics, ’

The old form of Cyrillic used for Old Church Slavie had letters similar in shape to а, б, в, г, д, е, ж, з, с, и, і, к, л, м, н, о, п, р, с, т, у, ф, х, ц, ч, ш, щ, ѡ, Ѣ, Ѥ, ю, ѧ, І-Ѧ, е, and в. In addition there were ω (Greek) = *ō*, ѡ (equal to modern я), І-е (equal to Ukrainian е), А=а (nasal *e*), ІА=ѣ (*ye* or *je*), ξ (Greek) = *ks* (*x*); ψ (Greek) = *ps*; Ѣ appeared as ѢІ or ѢІ, and also as ѢІ (*ŭi*, *ŭi*, *ŭi*). A still older form of this alphabet, the Glagolitic, has letter shapes that are very different from those of the original Greek or modern Cyrillic; this alphabet lacked the letters ω, Ѣ, І-а, І-е, ξ, ψ, but had a letter corresponding to Serbian п.

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- 1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.
- 2. In the second part, we consider the case of a homogeneous medium.
- 3. The third part is devoted to the case of an inhomogeneous medium.
- 4. In the fourth part, we consider the case of a medium with a periodic structure.
- 5. The fifth part is devoted to the case of a medium with a random structure.
- 6. In the sixth part, we consider the case of a medium with a fractal structure.
- 7. The seventh part is devoted to the case of a medium with a self-similar structure.
- 8. In the eighth part, we consider the case of a medium with a self-similar structure.
- 9. The ninth part is devoted to the case of a medium with a self-similar structure.
- 10. In the tenth part, we consider the case of a medium with a self-similar structure.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. In the second part, we consider the case of a homogeneous medium. The third part is devoted to the case of an inhomogeneous medium. In the fourth part, we consider the case of a medium with a periodic structure. The fifth part is devoted to the case of a medium with a random structure. In the sixth part, we consider the case of a medium with a fractal structure. The seventh part is devoted to the case of a medium with a self-similar structure. In the eighth part, we consider the case of a medium with a self-similar structure. The ninth part is devoted to the case of a medium with a self-similar structure. In the tenth part, we consider the case of a medium with a self-similar structure.

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