

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE
STYLE MANUAL



November 1935

ASSISTANT FOREMAN
DAY

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE

STYLE MANUAL

ISSUED BY THE PUBLIC PRINTER
UNDER AUTHORITY OF SECTION 51 OF AN ACT
OF CONGRESS APPROVED JANUARY 12, 1895

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NOVEMBER 1935



WASHINGTON : 1935

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EXTRACT FROM THE
PUBLIC PRINTING LAW
OF JANUARY 12, 1895

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SECTION 51. THE FORMS AND STYLE IN
WHICH THE PRINTING OR BINDING
ORDERED BY ANY OF THE DEPARTMENTS
SHALL BE EXECUTED, AND THE MATE-
RIAL 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 AND EDITORS

This **STYLE MANUAL** is intended to facilitate Government printing. Careful observation of the following suggestions will aid materially in expediting publication and reducing printing expenditures. As a general rule, copy will be printed in conformity with this **STYLE MANUAL**.

Copy should be carefully edited in accordance with the style here laid down before being sent to the Government Printing Office. Changes on proof sheets add greatly to the expense and delay the work.

Legible copy, not faint carbon copies, must be furnished. This is most essential for copy in foreign languages and copy containing figures.

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

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

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

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

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

Reference marks in text and tables should be arranged consecutively from left to right across each page. (See table, p. 119.)

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.

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.

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

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 composition if they conflict with the rules in this **STYLE MANUAL**.

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.

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

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

- Ⓐ Period.
- 逗 Comma.
- － Hyphen.
- 冒 Colon.
- ； Semicolon.
- ‘’ Apostrophe.
- “” Quotations.
- Em quadrat.
- ‘’ One-em dash.
- Two-em parallel dash.
- ↙ Push down space.
- ↔ Close up.
- ✓ Less space.
- ^K Caret—left out, insert.
- ⑨ Turn to proper position.
- # Insert space.
- ← or → Move to left or to right.
- ↑ or ↓ Move up or move down.
- tr. Transpose.
- or stat. Let it stand.
- del. Delete—take out.
- ꝝ Broken letter.
- ¶ Paragraph.
- No ¶ No paragraph.
- w. f. Wrong font.
- ꝝ or eq. # Equalize spacing.
- ≡ or caps. Capitals.
- = or s. c. Small capitals.
- l. c. Lower-case.
- ꝝ or 1 Superior or inferior.
- or italic. Italic.
- rom. Roman.
- 〔〕 Brackets.
- () Parentheses.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS

6 pt. ital. caps

a.c.

11 ✓ 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 printer's 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 impossible 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 reg-

ularity for the past 80 years, were previously used on the miss or hit plan. The approach to regu-

larity, 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 mod-

ern printing. More errors have been found in the

Bible than in any other one work. For many genera-

tions it was frequently the case that Bibles were brought out stealthily, from fear of govern-

mental interference. They were frequently printed from imperfect texts, and were often mod-

ified 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 asser-

tions 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 fool" instead

of "And he shall be thy Lord." The word not

was omitted by Barker, the King's printer in En-

gland in 1632, in printing the seventh commandment. He was fined £3,000 on this account.

✓ w.f.

✓

a

up.

4/?

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARING COPY

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 such other matters as are 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, text copy will be set in 10-point solid and tables in 6-point solid. Two-point rules will be used in tables unless otherwise specified.

It is not absolutely necessary to mark again anything that has been plainly indicated at the beginning of a sheet, as the preparation is to be followed if the same thing should appear more than once on the sheet; but on copy marked "Fol." the preparation must be carried throughout.

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

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 manual unless authorized to do so by the Chief Copy Preparer.

The following rules apply to all copy:

Abbreviations.

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 two constructions.

Capitalization.

Unusual forms of capital and lower-case letters must be indicated.

Date lines, addresses, and signatures.

Copy preparers must mark caps, small caps, italic, abbreviations, and indentions; also indicate where lines are to be broken if necessary.

Decimals and common fractions.

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

Folioing and stamping copy.

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

All other stamping—type size, measure, etc.—should be placed in the upper left-hand corner.

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 divide to the end.

Footnotes and references.

Footnotes and references, in general (see p. 143), run consecutively from 1 to 99 and then begin with 1 again. Copy preparers must see that references and footnotes are plainly marked and indicate if they are to be set in half or third measure. On a job that is not completed the last footnote number must be given to the Chief Copy Preparer, who will enter it on his copy book, so that there will be no question as to the next footnote number. (See Page and stone revising, p. 10; Reference marks and footnotes, p. 143.)

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.

Headings.

The type to be used for all headings must be marked—case number or size of type, indicating whether italic, small caps, or caps and small caps.

Pick-up.

The jacket number of a job from which matter is to be picked up must be indicated, and the copy preparer must ascertain whether pick-up is available. Uniform style must prevail on new matter and on pick-up.

Signs, symbols, etc.

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

The 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.

COMPOSITION

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

In setting inserts on a pick-up or on a proof, the compositor or operator must indicate with a pencil what portion was actually reset.

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

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

After a proof is read the first time, if a word or line is pied or a drop-out occurs, the workman must call attention to it in writing on the proof sheet. If a proof sheet is not available, the type involved must be placed feet uppermost when returned to position. This direction is intended for all who handle type.

In correcting matter set on the linotype machine, care must be taken to insert corrected type slugs in their proper places and to remove only such type slugs as are 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.

READING AND COPY HOLDING

Foremen of composing sections must see that the copy preparer's instruction sheet is sent to the Proof Section with the first installment of each job.

Readers must consult the copy preparer's instruction sheet.

Speed is desirable, but accuracy is of first importance.

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.

If the reader detects inconsistent and erroneous statements, made by the writer through lapse of memory or slip of the pen, 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 correction. If he does not know, he must query.

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 doubt and write "Author verify" enclosed in a ring in the margin. 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.

A query appearing on copy must be carried to the author unless readers can definitely answer it.

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

The manner in which correction marks are made on a proof is of considerable importance. Straggling, unsymmetrical characters, disconnected marks placed on the margins 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 a frequent use of the eraser to obliterate marks hastily or incorrectly made are all faults to be avoided.

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 have occasion to handle the proof afterward. He should obliterate entirely a broken or defective figure and rewrite it in a ring. He should not mark transpositions in little-known words or in figures, but write the letters or figures in the order in which they are to appear.

In marking errors in display type the case number must be indicated.

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

On discovering evidence of any wrong-font matrices readers must immediately inform the referee.

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

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.

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

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

Folios of copy must be "run" by the copy holder and verified as marked on proof.

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 will be clearly sounded, and names of persons or geographic designations pronounced distinctly or read by letters.

MAKING-UP

Before beginning his work the maker-up must ascertain the length of type page and style of folios to be used. He should also know whether work is to be printed from type or plates. If the work is to be printed from type or flat plates, it must be made up with a 10-point slug at bottom within the gage, but it can be made a flush page if necessary; if from curved plates, no flush pages should be made, the longest to be 4 points shorter than the gage.

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

A blank or sink of 72 points should be left at the head of each new odd or even page of octavo (document) or greater depth; pages with a depth of from 6 inches to octavo will carry a 60-point sink; pages less than 6 inches, 48 points.

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

Contents, lists of illustrations, the preface, or any other matter that makes a page in itself should be placed 12 points or more nearer the top than the bottom, the difference depending upon the length of page. (See p. 11, par. 14, for standard make-up of Government publications.)

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

Continued heads over tables and leader work must be condensed into one line if possible.

Footnote references should not be repeated in box heads or in continued lines over tables unless special orders are given to do so, but they must be repeated after continued lines in stubs.

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

For arrangement of footnotes, see page 11, paragraph 16.

Unless other type is indicated, legends for illustrations should be set in 6-point roman, lower-case.

Legends and explanatory matter with illustrations are set full measure unless text is to be run at the side or unless the illustration is wider than full measure.

Legends (for illustrations that run lengthwise of the page), broad tables, etc., must read up.

Center heads, whether in black face, 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 center lines should be reduced, commencing at the bottom of the page.

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 occurs under the same conditions, the text should double up above it.

IMPOSITION

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 sheet-wise, these companion pages are never separated; their position is determined by the fold.

To illustrate further the fact 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, the half of which the 24-inch way is 12 inches. The width of the two type pages, say, is 48 ems of 12-point, or 8 inches, and the back is 10 ems of 12-point, or 1½ inches, leaving 2½ inches to be used as margin, one-half of which is to go on the outside of each printed page (1½ inches, or 7 ems of 12-point), making 12 inches in all.

The other two companion pages that go to 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.

Margins should be governed by the trimmed book and not by the untrimmed sheet. The gutter or back margin should be such that it will bring the pages nearly in the center of the open printed book without using fractional parts of 12 points, putting the excess space in the outer margins, except in books that are to be side-stitched with wire, in which 12 points additional per page must be allowed for space that will be taken up. The margins should be so planned that when the book is delivered from the binder the back margin is less than the outside. In adopting the type page and trim allowances stated herein, the economical use of stock has been considered. The type page has been made as large as possible. The top margin of the trimmed book should be at least 3 ems of 12-point and the bottom margin at least 4 ems of 12-point. The outside margin should be at least 1 em of 12-point greater than the back but not as wide as the bottom margin.

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

If a book makes less than 80 pages (weight of paper to be considered) and is not to be sewed, it should be imposed as an inset for saddle stitching, with gutter margin same as a sewed book.

REVISING

Galley revising.

The importance of revising proofs cannot be overestimated. Although a reviser is not expected to read proof, it is not enough for him merely to follow the marks found on the proof sheet. 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 third paragraph under Page and stone revising.)

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 foreman for decision.

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

All instructions on proofs must be transferred to revises.

All queries made by the author or copy preparer and carried or made by the readers must be carefully transferred to the revises.

Each paragraph in a proof containing an alteration that makes one or more overruns should be reread.

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

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

Page and stone revising.

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.

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

Special care must be exercised in revising linotype matter. It is necessary to read the entire line in which corrections have been made, to see that the line has been inserted in the proper place, and to see that the lines above and below it 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 made in the wrong place or if lines have been transposed.

The following rules must be carefully observed:

1. See that the proof sheets are clean and clear; send for another proof if they are not.

2. See that galley proofs run consecutively and, in continuous make-up, that the matter on the galleys connects before beginning the page revise.

3. 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.

4. 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 goes again to the author; if not, see that all queries are answered.

5. If a revise is not properly corrected or is not reasonably free from errors, call for another correction and proof (stating number wanted) and destroy all duplicates.

6. Be on the lookout for drop-outs, doublets, and transpositions.

7. Read all running heads and box heads in continued tables; see that all leading lines are carried at the top where subordinate matter turns over, that dollar marks and italic captions of columns are properly placed and 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.

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

9. 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.

10. When page proofs are to be sent out on partly completed jobs, fill out Reviser's Memoranda, 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 memoranda to the "mark-off" galley and return to the Chief Reviser.

11. Make sure that different sets of proof sheets on any work 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, but when the true folio is finally given revert to the single "R." When the "R" is not to be advanced, use an "x", as "2R".

12. 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.

13. See that rules do not lap, that work is not jammed in the lock-up, that damaged letters and "slips" are indicated, and that the matter is ready in all respects to pass rigid inspection.

14. Government publications will be made up in the following order unless otherwise indicated: Page I, title; page II blank; page III, table of contents; if contents ends on page III, page IV blank; page V, letter of transmittal; page VI blank; page VII, preface. The text proper will begin with page 1.

15. 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.

16. If a footnote is eliminated, renumber the footnotes so that numbers will run consecutively on facing pages. The omission of a footnote does not necessitate changing the numbers beyond this point.

If the footnotes in an entire job have been made uniform, even though not according to style, do not change them. Footnotes are to be made paragraphs, but short notes may be doubled up. If a footnote is added in proof, use the preceding number with a superior letter added, as ^{15a}. 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 two leads on each side of the rule. (See Footnotes, p. 121.)

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

Press revising.

Press revising calls for the exercise of utmost care. The press reviser must be thoroughly familiar with the style and make-up of Government publications. He is required to O.K. all forms that go to press—book work, covers, job work, 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 book or job to the required size.

Although speed is essential when forms reach the pressroom, accuracy must under no consideration be sacrificed.

SIGNATURE MARKS, ETC.

All signature marks are set in 6-point lower-case and are indented 3 ems.

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

125327—35—4

116529—pt. 5—35—3

116529—vol. 1—35—3

The signature line is placed below the all mark (O) but above the imprint if both appear on the same page.

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

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

All jobs to be cast take a degree mark (°) immediately after the jacket number in the signature mark.

All jobs to be offset take a capital O immediately after the jacket number in the signature mark.

On a job reprinted on account of change, a black star (★) is placed in the signature line and, with the date, on the title page:

★17234—35—2

★12-15-35

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

H. Doc. 73, 74-1—2
S. Doc. 57, 74-2, pt. 1—2
H. Rept. 120, 74-2—8

S. Doc. 57, 74-1—2
S. Doc. 57, 74-2, vol. 1—2
S. Rept. 100, 74-2—9

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.

For pasters the jacket number, the figures indicating the year, and the page to be faced by the paster are used as follows (no punctuation):

12344—35 (Face p. 10)

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-hand side.

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

12344—35 (Face p. 19) No. 1
12344—35 (Face p. 19) No. 2

IMPRINTS AND PRICE NOTICES**Imprints.**

The Government Printing Office imprint must appear on all printed matter.

The full imprint is used on the title page of a congressional speech.

The imprint and all mark are not used together on any page; if one is used the other is omitted.

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

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.

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, half imprint only, thus—Washington: 1935.

Price notices.

If there is a cover but no title page, the price notice is printed on page 1 of the cover. 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, separated by a cross rule.

Price notices are not printed on title pages of congressional documents.

Samples of imprints and price notices are given below.

On title page:

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1935

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. - - - - - Price 00 cents

On last page of text:

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1935
(16 points)

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. - - - - - Price 00 cents

Imprint on last page of text (usually at right):

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Capitalization

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CAPITALIZATION

(See also Abbreviations; Guide to Capitalization)

The initial capital letter is all that remains of our originally all-capital alphabet. It survives because it serves a definite purpose, such as introducing a sentence or an enumeration, distinguishing an individual within a class, or indicating preeminence, respect, or distinction attaching to a certain individual, position, or object. By thus emphasizing words, the capital letter helps the reader to grasp their significance more readily. Purpose, therefore, rather than mere opinion, is the logical criterion in deciding whether a particular word should be capitalized.

The fundamental principle underlying rules for capitalization in the English language is that proper nouns and proper adjectives are capitalized and that common nouns and common adjectives are not capitalized. The difficulty in applying this principle lies in the fact that some nouns and adjectives are construed as proper in certain connections and common in others. It is impossible to give rules that will cover every conceivable problem, but by considering the purpose to be served and the fundamental principle it is possible to attain a considerable degree of uniformity.

The list of approved usages given on pages 25-42 will serve as a reference guide. Manifestly such a list cannot be complete, but the correct usage with respect to any term not included can be determined by analogy or by application of the rules.

PROPER NAMES

Proper names.

1. Proper names are capitalized.

Rome
Brussels

John Macadam
Macadam family

Italy
Anglo-Saxon

Derivatives of proper names.

2. Derivatives of proper names, if used with a proper meaning, are capitalized.

Roman (of Rome)

Johannean

Italian

(a) Derivatives of proper names, if used with an acquired and independent common meaning, are lower-cased. For derivatives not found in the list on page 31, Webster's Dictionary will be accepted as authority.

roman (type)
brussels sprouts
venetian blinds

macadam (crushed rock)
watt (electric unit)
plaster of paris

italicize
anglicize
pasteurize

Common nouns and adjectives in proper names.

3. A common noun or common 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
Bunker Hill Monument; the monument	Federal Express; the express
Statue of Liberty; the statue	Cape of Good Hope; the cape
Roosevelt Dam; the dam	Jersey City; <i>also</i> Washington City; <i>but</i> city of Washington; the city
Boston Light; the light	Cook County; the county
Angeles National Forest; the national forest	Lake of the Woods; the lake
Soldiers' Home of Ohio; the soldiers' home	North Platte River; the river
Johnson House (hotel); Johnson house (residence)	Lower California; <i>but</i> lower Mississippi Charles the First; Charles I Fourteenth Census; the census

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

the Canal (Panama Canal)
the Capitol, the Monument (at Washington)
the District (District of Columbia)
the Lakes (Great Lakes)
the Soldiers' Home (District of Columbia only)

(b) The plural form of a common noun capitalized as part of a proper name is also capitalized.

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

(c) A common noun used with a date, number, or letter, merely to denote time or sequence, or merely for the purpose of reference, record, or temporary convenience, does not form a proper name and is therefore not capitalized. (See list on pp. 25-42.)

act of 1928	article 1	appendix C	abstract B
treaty of 1918	book II	class I	collection 6
war of 1914	chapter III	column 2	exhibit D
first district	page 2	figure 7	group 7
(not congressional)	paragraph 4	plate IV	schedule K
twentieth century	part I	table 4	signature 4
ward 2	section 3	volume X	station 27

(d) The following terms are lower-cased, even with a name or number. (For capitalized forms, see Geographic terms, p. 33.)

aqueduct	dike	levee	tunnel
breakwater	ditch	lock	watershed
buoy	dock	pier	weir
chute	drydock	reclamation dis-	wharf
dam (lower-case with number; capitalize with name)	floodway	trict or project	
	irrigation district	slip	
	or project	spillway	

Definite article in proper names.

4. The word *the* (or its equivalent in a foreign language) used as an essential part of a proper name or a title is capitalized.

<i>British Consul v. The Mermaid</i> (title of legal case)
The Dalles (Oreg.); The Weirs (N. H.); <i>but</i> the Dalles region; the Weirs streets
The Hague; <i>but</i> the Hague Court; the Second Hague Conference
El Salvador; Las Cruces; L'Esterel
The Adjutant General (prescribed by law to designate the chief adjutant general)
The Assistant Secretary (chief assistants, War, Navy, Labor)
The National Archives

(a) In common practice this rule is disregarded in references to newspapers, periodicals, vessels, airships, trains, and firm names.

the Times	the <i>Mermaid</i> ; the <i>U-3</i>	the Federal Express
the Atlantic Monthly	the <i>Los Angeles</i>	the National Photo Co.

Particles in names of persons.

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

D'Orbigny; Alcide d'Orbigny
Da Ponte; Cardinal da Ponte
Van Rensselaer; Stephen van Rensselaer

(a) In American and British 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; <i>but</i> du Pont de Nemours (in firm name)

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.

(b) In names set in capitals *de*, *von*, etc., are set in caps and small caps but are closed up with the surname only if that is the individual preference.

Names of organized bodies.

6. The full names of organized bodies and the distinguishing substitutes for such 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. 25-42.)

National governmental units:

United States Congress: Seventy-second 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; department clerk

French Ministry of Foreign Affairs: the Ministry

Bureau of the Census: the Census Bureau; the Bureau; the Census Office; the Office

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

Foreign Service: the Service

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 Sub-treasury, the subtreasury

United States Army, French Army: the Army; the Infantry; Eighty-first Regiment; the Regulars; the Volunteers; Army Establishment; the Army Band; Army officer; Regular officer; Reserve officer; Volunteer officer; *but* army shoe; Grant's army; Robinson's brigade; the brigade; the corps; the regiment; infantryman

United States Navy, British Navy: the Navy; the Marine Corps; the Air Service; Navy (Naval) Establishment; Navy officer; *but* navy yard; naval officer; naval station

International organizations:

League of Nations: the League; the Council; the Assembly; the Secretariat

International 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

(a) 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.

7. The official designations of countries, national domains, and their principal administrative divisions are capitalized only if used with or as proper names or as proper adjectives. (See table on p. 148.)

United States: the Republic; *also* the Nation; the Union; *but* republic, republican (in general sense)

New York State: the State, a State (official designation); State rights (United States); *but* state (in general sense); church and state; statehood; state's evidence

Territory of Hawaii: the Territory; a Territory; Territorial; *but* territory, territorial (not a political subdivision)

Japanese Empire: the Empire; *but* empire (in general sense)

Dominion of Canada: the Dominion; *but* dominion (in general sense)

Ontario Province: the Province, Provincial; *but* province, provincial (in general sense)

(a) The similar designations *commonwealth*, *confederation (federal)*, *government*, *nation (national)*, *powers*, *union*, etc., are capitalized only if used with or 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; *but* government (in general sense); the Kerensky government; European governments

Cherokee Nation: the nation; nation (in general sense); American nations

National Government (of any specific nation); *but* national customs

Allied Powers, Central Powers (in World War); *but* the powers; European powers

Union of South Africa: the Union; *but* union (in general sense)

Names of regions, localities, and geographic features.

8. A descriptive term used to denote a definite region, locality, or geographic feature is a proper name and is therefore capitalized.

the North Atlantic States; the Gulf States; the Central States; the Pacific Coast States; the Lake States; East North Central States, <i>but</i> eastern North Central States	the Occident; the Orient
the West; the Midwest; the Middle West	the Far East; the East
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
	the North Pole; the North and South Poles
	the Torrid Zone
	the East Side (section of a city)
	the Driftless Area (Mississippi Valley)

(a) Terms used in soil science for names of the 24 great soil groups are capitalized. (See Soil classifications, Guide to Capitalization, p. 40, for complete list.)

Alpine Meadow

Bog

Brown

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

north; south; east; west

northerly; northern; northward

eastern; oriental; occidental

east Tennessee; southern California

west Florida; *but* West Florida (1763-1819)

Names of calendar divisions.

9. The formal 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.

10. The formal names of historic events, historic epochs, holidays, and ecclesiastical feast and fast days are capitalized.

Battle of Bunker Hill

Christian Era; Middle Ages; *but* twentieth century

Battle of the Giants

Renaissance

War of 1812; World War; *but* war of 1914

Fourth of July; the Fourth

Reformation

Feast of the Passover; the Passover

Trade names.

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

Bon Ami (trade name)

Choice lamb (market grade)

durum wheat (class term)

Yellow Stained cotton (market grade)

Fordor sedan (brand)

Red Radiance rose (variety)

Scientific names.

12. 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)

(a) In scientific descriptions coined terms derived from proper names are not capitalized.

(b) A plural formed by adding *s* to a Latin generic name is capitalized.

Rhynchonellas Spirifers

(c) Other scientific terms also are capitalized or not in conformity with accepted scientific usage. In case of doubt copy should be followed. (For lists of geologic and physiographic terms, see p. 145.)

(d) 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.

Fanciful appellations.

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

Personifications.

14. A vivid personification in a figure of speech is capitalized.

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

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

Religious terms.

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

Heavenly Father; the Almighty. Trust Him who rules all things. Bible; 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)

TITLES

Titles of persons.

16. Any title or designation preceding a name is capitalized.

President Roosevelt
King George
Ambassador Gibson
Lieutenant Fowler
Chairman Smith
Nurse Cavell
Professor Leverett

(a) A title immediately following the name of a person or used alone as the substitute for the name of a person, which is most often regarded as a common noun, is capitalized only in certain specified instances to indicate preeminence or distinction. (See list on pp. 25-42.)

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

Title of a head or assistant head of a national 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.

Hugh S. Gibson, 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; etc.

Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff: the Chief of Staff; *but* the general (military title standing alone not capitalized)

Title of a ruler or prince:

George V, King of England: the King; the Crown; His Most Gracious Majesty; His Majesty; *similarly* the Emperor; the Tsar; etc.

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

Common-noun titles:

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

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

(b) 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.

(c) A title in the second person is capitalized.

Your Excellency
Your Highness
Your Honor
Mr. Chairman

Mr. Secretary
my dear General
but my dear sir

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

17. 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)

Statutes at Large; Revised Statutes; District Code; Bancroft's History; Journal (House or Senate) (short titles); *but* the code; the statutes

Address of President Hoover on Unemployment Relief

American Journal of Science

Saturday Evening Post; the Post

Monograph 55; Research Paper 123; Circular A; Senate Document No. 70; House Resolution 45; Executive Order No. 24; Public Law No. 9; Private and Union Calendars; Calendar No. 80; Calendar Wednesday

Annual Report of the Public Printer

Declaration of Independence; the Declaration

Constitution (United States or with name of country or State); *but* twelfth amendment

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

United States v. Four Hundred Twenty-two Casks of Wine (legal case)

The Blue Boy (painting)

(a) 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

(b) In titles of legal cases such words as *appellant* and *respondent* are not capitalized.

De Jager, appellant, v. Attorney General of Natal, respondent

(c) The capitalization of the titles of books, etc., written in a foreign language is to conform with national practice.

Danish: Kongelig dansk Hof- og Stats-Kalender

Dutch: Jaarboek van het mijnwezen in Nederlandsche Oost-Indië

French: Droit international de l'Europe; La littérature française

German: Allgemeine deutsche Biographie; Die Homerische Frage

Italian: Storia della diplomazia europea in Italia

Latin: De lege Rhodia et jactu; Bellum Catilinarium

Norwegian: Norges geologiske undersøkelse

Portuguese: Historia de Portugal; Historia da civilização iberica

Spanish: Historia crítica de España y de la cultura española

Swedish: Svensk botanisk tidskrift

(d) The capitalization in bibliographies, footnote citations, synonomies, and lists is to conform with above rules unless the particular class of work requires its own established style and the copy is prepared accordingly.

FORMAL USAGES

First words.

18. 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 assay content was as follows: Gold, 0.5 ounce to the ton; copper, 8 percent; etc.

(a) The first word of a fragmentary quotation is not capitalized.

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

(b) 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 sense fuller or 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?

(c) 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
Resolved, That * * *
Resolved by the Washington Board of Trade, That * * *
Provided, That * * *
Provided further, That * * *
Ordered, That * * *
Be it enacted, That * * *

Addresses, salutations, signatures, and heads.

19. The first word and all principal words in addresses, salutations, and signatures are capitalized. (See Date Lines, Addresses, and Signatures.)

(a) In matter set in caps and small caps or caps and lower-case, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, prepositions and conjunctions of four or more letters, verbs (including both elements of the verb *to be*), adverbs, and interjections are capitalized.

Interjections.

20. The interjection *O* is always capitalized; other interjections are not capitalized.

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

Historic papers, documents, etc.

21. In the printing of historic papers, documents, journals, correspondence, etc., the capitalization (and other features of style) of the original text should be followed where historic accuracy is required.

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GUIDE TO CAPITALIZATION

The following list is based on the preceding principles and rules for capitalization. This capitalization applies to both singular and plural forms. Parenthetic references are to rule numbers, but no such references follow common nouns that are lower-cased under the general principle but not under any particular rule.

abstract B, 1, etc. (3c)	All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies (6)
Academy, if part of proper name (6): United States Military; the Military Academy; the academy; United States Naval; the Naval Academy; the academy	Ambassador, British, etc.; the Ambassador; the Senior Ambassador; His Excellency (16a)
Act (Federal, State, or foreign), short or popular title or with number (17a): Act 14	amendment to the Constitution; fourteenth amendment (3c)
Act No. 14	American:
Public Act 145	Federation of Labor; the Federation of Labor; the federation (6)
Revenue Act of 1928; <i>but</i> revenue act; act of 1928	Legion; the Legion; a Legionnaire (6, 6a)
Classification Act	National Red Cross; the Red Cross (6)
Economy Act	Ancient Free and Accepted Masons (6); a Mason; a Freemason (6a)
Prohibition Act	Annex, if part of name of building; the annex (3)
Panama Canal Act	Antarctic Ocean; the ocean (3); Antarctic ice
Volstead Act; <i>but</i> Volstead law	appellant (17b)
War Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933	appendix 1, A, II, etc.; the appendix (3c); <i>but</i> Appendix II, with title (17)
Acting, if preceding a capitalized title (16a)	appropriation bill:
Actuary of the Treasury; the Actuary (16a)	deficiency
Administration, Veterans', etc.; the Administration; <i>but</i> the Harding administration (6)	Department of Agriculture
Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; the Administrator (16a)	District of Columbia
Admiralty, British (6)	independent offices
Admiralty, Lords of the (16a)	for any governmental unit
Agency: Chippewa, etc. (Indian only); the agency (6)	Appropriations Committee; the committee (6)
National Bank Redemption; the Agency (6)	Archipelago, Philippine, etc.; the archipelago (3)
Ages: Dark; Golden Age (only if meaning Golden Age of Pericles); Middle (10); <i>but</i> stone age, copper age, ice age, etc.	Architect of the Treasury, of the Capitol; the Architect (16a)
Air Corps; the corps (6)	Arctic: Circle, Ocean, nights, seas, etc.; the circle; the ocean (3)
Alien Property Custodian; the Custodian (16a)	Arctics, the (3b)
Alliance, Farmers', etc.; the alliance (6)	Area, First Corps, etc.; the corps area (3)
Allied Powers (World War); European powers; the powers (7a)	Arlington Memorial Amphitheater; the Memorial Amphitheater; the amphitheater (3, 3a)
Allies, the (World War) (1)	Arlington Memorial Bridge; the Memorial Bridge; the bridge (3, 3a)
	Armory, Springfield, etc.; the armory (3)

Army (American or foreign; noun, adjective, or standing alone) (6):
 Adjutant General, The (4, 16a)
 Air Corps (or Service); the corps (6)
 Band (6)
 Blue (maneuvers) (6)
 branches and organizations, names capitalized (6): Infantry; Regulars; Volunteers; Gordon Highlanders; Royal Guards; etc.
 Brigade, First, etc.; the brigade; Robinson's brigade (6)
 Company A; A Company; the company (6)
 Confederate (referring to Southern Confederacy); the Confederates (1)
 Continental; Continentals (13, 3b)
 Corps Area, First, etc.; the corps area (3)
 corps; *but* Air Corps; Hospital Corps; etc. (6)
 Department of the East; Finance Department (6); *but* the department;
 District of Washington (military district); the district (3)
 Establishment (6)
 General Commanding the (16a)
 General of the (commanding); *but* the general (16a)
 General Staff; the Staff (6)
 General Staff College; the college (6)
 General Staff Corps; the corps (6)
 Gun Factory; the gun factory; the factory (3)
 headquarters, First Regiment
 Headquarters of the; the Headquarters (6)
 Inspector General, only if referring to head of service (16a)
 Judge Advocate General (16a)
 Medical Museum; the museum (3)
 mobile army
 Organized Reserves; the Reserves (6)
 Paymaster General (16a)
 Regiment, First, etc.; the regiment (6)
 Regular; the Regulars
 Regular Establishment (6)
 Regulations (book) (17); *but* Army regulation 56 (3c)
 Revolutionary (American, French, British) (6)
 service, the (6)
 Surgeon General (16a)
 Volunteer; the Volunteers
 War College (6)
 White (maneuvers) (6)
 army, if with name of a person: Lee's army (6)
 army shoe, mule, etc. (6)
 Arsenal, Rock Island, etc.; the arsenal (3)
 article 2, II, etc. (3c); *but* Article 2, with title (17)

Articles of Confederation (United States) (17)
 Articles of War (17); *but* sixty-second article of war
 Artillery School (United States) (6)
 Asiatic Naval Station; the Asiatic Station; the station (3)
 Assembly of New York; the assembly (6)
 Assembly of the League of Nations; the Assembly (6)
 Assistant, if preceding a capitalized title (16a)
 Associate Justice (U. S. Supreme Court) (16a)
 Astrophysical Observatory; the Observatory (6)
 Atlantic:
 cis-Atlantic coast
 Coast States (8)
 Fleet; the fleet (3)
 mid-Atlantic seaboard
 slope
 Squadron; the squadron (3)
 Torpedo Flotilla; the torpedo flotilla; the flotilla (3)
 trans-Atlantic
 Attorney General (United States) (16a)
 Authority, Tennessee Valley, etc.; the Authority; Port of New York Authority; the port authority (6)
 autumn (9)
 Avenue:
 Constitution, etc.; the avenue (3)
 Pennsylvania; the Avenue (District of Columbia only) (3a)
 award (arbitral decision)

Badlands, S. Dak. and Nebr. (8)
 Band:
 Army (6)
 Fourth Field Artillery (6)
 Marine (6)
 Navy (6)
 Sousa's (3)
 Band, Eastern, etc. (of Cherokee Indians); Joseph's; the band (3)
 Bank, only if part of proper name; the bank (6):
 Farmers & Mechanics, etc.
 Farm Loan Bank of Dallas; Dallas Farm Loan Bank; farm-loan bank; farm-loan bank at Dallas
 Federal home-loan bank at Cumberland
 Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Richmond Federal Reserve Bank; *but* Reserve bank at Richmond
 First National, etc.
 Joint Stock Land Bank of Louisville; Louisville Joint Stock Land Bank; joint-stock land bank; joint-stock land bank at Louisville

Barracks, only if part of proper name; the barracks (3):	Board, etc.—Continued
Marine (District of Columbia)	of Road Commissioners for Alaska
Vancouver; Washington; etc.	of Visitors (Military and Naval Academies)
but A barracks; barracks A; etc.	United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene
Battery, the (New York City) (3a)	War Credits (War Department)
Battle, only if part of proper name; the battle (10):	Bolshevik; Bolsheviki (collective plural); Bolshevik (6a); bolshevism book:
of Gettysburg; but battle at Gettysburg; etc.	books of the Bible
of the Marne; of the Wilderness; of Waterloo; etc.	First Book of Samuel; etc. (17)
Belt, only if part of proper name; the belt (8):	Good Book (synonym for Bible) (15)
Black (United States)	book 1, I, etc. (3c); but Book 1, with title (17)
Wheat; Corn; etc.	Borough, only if part of proper name: Borough of the Bronx; the borough (3)
Bible; Biblical; Scriptures; etc. (15)	Botanic Garden (National); the garden (3)
bill, Kiess, etc.	Boy Scouts (the organization); a Boy Scout; a Scout; Scouting (6, 6a)
Bill of Rights (historic document) (17)	Bridge, only if part of proper name; the bridge (3):
Black Hand (organization) (6)	Arlington Memorial
B'nai B'rith (6)	Cabin John
Board, if part of proper name; capitalized, standing alone, only if referring to a Federal board, a board of the District of Columbia, or an international board (6):	Francis Scott Key; Key M Street
Aeronautical	but Pennsylvania Railroad bridge
Compensation (Navy)	Brigadier General Commandant (Marine Corps) (16a)
Crop Reporting	Brother; Brothers (adherent of religious order) (15)
Farm Loan	Budget of the United States; the Budget (publication) (17); but the budget, in general sense
Federal Horticultural	Building, only if part of proper name; the building (3):
Federal Reserve, Federal Reserve System	Colorado
for Vocational Education	Federal
General Education	General Staff College
General (Navy)	House (or Senate) Office
General (of Engineers)	Treasury
Governing (Pan American Union)	Treasury Annex
Insecticide and Fungicide	Winder
Macy Board; etc. (Federal board, with name of person)	Bulletin 420 (17)
Mediation and Conciliation (United States)	Bureau, if part of proper name; capitalized, standing alone, only if referring to a bureau of the Federal or District Government or an international bureau (6):
Naval Examining	International Bureau at Berne; the International Bureau; the Berne Bureau
Naval Retiring	of Customs
of Charities (District of Columbia)	of Engraving and Printing
of Commissioners of the District of Columbia	of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
of Education (District of Columbia)	of Immigration
of Engineers	of Indian Affairs
of Food and Drug Inspection	of Mines
of General Appraisers; a general appraiser	of Ordnance
of Governors of the Federal Reserve System	of Reclamation
of Health of Montgomery County; Montgomery County Board of Health; the board of health	of Social Hygiene, New York; the bureau; etc.
of Indian Commissioners	of the Budget
of Managers (of the Soldiers' Home)	of the Public Health Service
of Ordnance and Fortification	Business Men's League; the league (6)
of Pension Appeals	
of Public Welfare (District of Columbia)	
of Regents (Smithsonian Institution)	

Cabinet, American or foreign (noun, adjective, or standing alone) (6):	Chief, only if referring to a unit of the Federal or District Government; the Chief (16a)
British Cabinet; the Cabinet	Constructor (Navy)
the President's Cabinet; Cabinet officer; the Cabinet	Coordinator
Calendar, only if part of proper name; the calendar (17) (see also Church calendar):	Intelligence Office
Consent; etc.	Justice (United States)
House	Magistrate (the President)
No. 99	of Naval Operations (Navy)
of Bills and Resolutions	of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, etc.
Private	of the Division of Publications
Senate	Chief Clerk, the, of a governmental unit (16a)
Union	Christian; Christendom; Christianity; Christianize (15)
Wednesday (legislative)	church and state (7)
Canal Zone (Isthmian); the Canal; the zone (3)	church calendar (10):
Cape, only if part of proper name; the cape (3)	Advent
Capes, the (Charles and Henry) (3a)	Christmas
Capital, Capital City, National Capital (Washington, D. C.) (3a); but the capital (State)	Epiphany
Capitol Building (State); the capitol (3)	Septuagesima
Capitol, the (at Washington, D. C.) (3a):	Sexagesima
Chamber	Quinquagesima
Grounds	Lent
Hall of Fame; the Hall	Easter
Halls, meaning Hall of the House and Chamber of the Senate	Whitsuntide (Pentecost)
Halls of Congress	Ascension
Police; the police	Trinity
Statuary Hall	Church, if with name, referring to building, congregation, or organization (3, 6)
Cemetery, only if part of proper name; the cemetery (3):	Circle, only if part of proper name; the circle (3): Arctic Circle; Dupont Circle; Logan Circle; etc.
Arlington National	cis-Atlantic; etc.
Oak Hill	cities, sections of, capitalized (8):
Census:	East Side
Fourteenth; the census (3)	Latin Quarter
the fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses	North End
central Asia (8a)	the Loop
Central Powers; the powers (7a)	City, only if part of corporate or popular name; the city (3):
century; twentieth century (3c)	Kansas City; the two Kansas Citys
Chair, the, if personified (14)	Mexico City
Chairman (16a):	New York City
of the Committee of the Whole House; the Chairman	Washington City; but city of Washington
of the Federal Trade Commission; the Chairman	Civil Service, capitalize when referring definitely to the Commission
chairman of the Appropriations Committee	Clan, only if part of proper name; the clan (3)
Chamber of Commerce of Boston; Boston Chamber of Commerce; the chamber of commerce (6)	class 2, A, II, etc. (3c); but Class 2, with title (17)
Chamber, the (Senate or House) (3a)	Clerk, the, of the House of Representatives; of the Supreme Court of the United States (16a)
chapter 5, II, etc. (3c); but Chapter 5, with title (17)	Coastal Plain (Atlantic and Gulf) (8)
Chargé d'Affaires, British, etc.; the Chargé d'Affaires; the Chargé (16a)	Coast Guard, United States; the Coast Guard (6)
chart 2, A, II, etc. (3c); but Chart 2, with title (17)	Code (in shortened title of a publication); the code (17):
Chicago Sanitary District; the sanitary district; the district (6)	District
	Federal Criminal
	Hosiery, etc.
	International (signal)
	Penal, Criminal, etc.
	United States

collector of internal revenue	Committee, if used as part of proper name; the Committee, only if referring to a Federal or international committee or the Committee of the Whole, the Committee of the Whole House, or the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union (6):
College, only if part of proper name; the college (3):	Appropriations, etc.; the committee; Subcommittee on Appropriations; the subcommittee; subcommittee of Appropriations Committee
Columbia	Democratic National; the committee
Gallaudet	National Advisory, for Aeronautics; the Committee
of Bishops	of One Hundred, etc.; the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; of the Whole House; of the Whole; the Committee on Accounts; the committee
Colonials (American Colonial Army) (3a)	on Post Offices and Post Roads (Senate); the committee
Colonies, Thirteen American; the Thirteen Colonies; Thirteen Original Colonies; the Colonies (7)	on Public Safety; the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads (House); the committee
Columbia Institution for the Deaf; the institution (6)	Republican National, etc.; the national committee; the committee
Comintern (Communist International) (6)	Commonwealth (synonym for State) (7a): of Australia; of Massachusetts; etc.; the Commonwealth
Commandant (Coast Guard) (16a)	Commune (of Paris) (7)
Commission, if part of proper name; capitalized, standing alone, only if referring to a national governmental, District of Columbia, or international commission (6):	Communist (6a); communism
Alaskan Engineering	Communist International (6)
Civil Service	Comptroller (16a):
District (District of Columbia)	of the Currency; the Comptroller of the Post Office Department; the Comptroller
Electoral	Comptroller General (United States); the Comptroller (16a)
Federal Power	Confederacy (of the South) (6)
Federal Radio	Confederate Army; government; soldier; States (7a)
Federal Trade	Confederation, Swiss; the Confederation (7a)
Gettysburg National Military Park	Conference, if part of proper name and referring to a governmental (United States) or an international conference (6):
Immigration, Joint Congressional	First Hague; the International Peace Conference; the conference on Limitation of Armament; the conference
Inter-American High	Confession, Augsburg (15)
International Boundary, United States and Mexico	Congress (assembly), if part of proper name; capitalized, standing alone, only if referring to an international congress (6):
International High; the High Commission	International Good Roads Congress; Good Roads Congress; the Congress
International Prison	of Parents and Teachers, National; the congress
International Waterways	Congress (legislature), if referring to a national congress (6):
Interstate Commerce	of Bolivia; etc.; the Congress of the United States; First, Second, etc.; the Congress
Isthmian Canal	
Merchant Marine	
Mississippi River	
National Forest Reservation	
National Monetary	
National Waterways	
of Fine Arts	
Public Buildings	
Public Utilities (District of Columbia)	
Shiloh National Military Park	
Spanish Treaty Claims	
to Revise the Laws of the United States	
United States Employees' Compensation	
United States Tariff	
Vicksburg National Military Park	
Commissioner General of Immigration; the Commissioner General (16a)	
Commissioner, the, of any national governmental, District of Columbia, or international commission (16a):	
of Customs	
of Patents	
of the District of Columbia; the Commissioner; the Commissioners of the Five Civilized Tribes; etc.	
United States (International Prison Commission, etc.)	

Congressional (congressional, standing alone):	County, Frederick; county of Frederick; County Kilkenny; etc.; the county (3)
Directory; the directory (17)	Court (of law; see also Court Work); capitalized if part of name of a national or international court, a United States court, a district court, or a State court; lower-cased if part of the name of a city or county court; capitalized, standing alone, if referring to the Supreme Court of the United States, to a Court of Impeachment (U. S. Senate), or to an international court (6):
District, First; etc.; the First District; the district (3)	Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Circuit; the circuit court; the court
Library; the Library (3, 3a)	Commerce Court, United States; the court
Congressman; Congressman at Large; Member of Congress; Member; membership (6a, 16a)	Court of Appeals of the State of Wisconsin, etc.; the court of appeals; the court
Constitution, the (United States), or with name of country or State (17)	Court of Claims; the court
consul, British, etc. (16a)	Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; the court
consul general, British, etc. (16a)	Court of Impeachment, the Senate; the Court
consulate, British, etc. (6)	Court of Private Land Claims; the court
Continent, only if following proper name; American Continent; the continent (3); but the Continent (continental Europe) (8)	District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri; the district court; the court
Continental:	District of Columbia municipal court
Army; the Army (6)	International Court of Arbitration; the Court
Congress; the Congress (6)	Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, etc.; the supreme court; the court
Divide; the Divide (8)	Supreme Court of the United States; the Supreme Court; the Court
continental Europe	United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the court
Continents (Revolutionary soldiers) (13)	World Court; the Court
Convention, governmental (United States) or international (6):	Covenant of the League of Nations; the Covenant (17)
Constitutional (United States, 1787); the Convention	Creed, Apostles'; the Creed (15)
International Postal; the convention	Crown, if referring to a ruler (16a): lands; etc.
International Sanitary; the convention	Curb Exchange; the Curb
convention of 1907 (treaty); the convention (3)	Dalles, The; but the Dalles region (4)
convention, Republican national	Dam, Boulder, etc.; but dam no. 4; dam 2 (3, 3d)
Coordinator, Federal, of Transportation; the Coordinator	Daughters of the American Revolution; King's Daughters; a Daughter; a Real Daughter (6, 6a, 15)
Corn Belt; the belt (8)	Day (10):
Corporation, Reconstruction Finance; the Finance Corporation; the Corporation (6)	Arbor
Corps, only if part of proper name; the corps (6):	Armistice
Air	Founders'
Artillery	Mother's
Chaplain	dean of the diplomatic corps
diplomatic corps	Declaration of Independence; the Declaration (17)
General Staff	decorations, medals, etc., names capitalized (3):
Marine	Congressional Medal of Honor; the medal
Medical	
Nurse	
of Cadets	
of Engineers	
Pay	
Quartermaster	
Signal	
Cotton Belt; the belt (8)	
Council (6):	
Boston City; the council	
Choctaw, etc.; the council	
His Majesty's Privy Council; the Privy Council	
National Research; the council	
of the League of Nations; the Council	
Philadelphia Common; the council	
councilor, privy	

decorations, medals, etc.—con.	derivatives of proper names, etc.—con.
Croix de Guerre; the cross	plaster of paris
Distinguished Service Medal; the medal	portland cement
Iron Cross; the cross	prussian blue
Victoria Cross; the cross	raglan coat
Deity, words denoting, capitalized (15)	roentgen rays
Delegate (in Congress) (16a)	roman numerals
delegate (to a conference); the delegate; the delegation (6a, 16a)	roman type
Delta, Mississippi River; the Delta (3, 3a)	russia (leather)
Department, if part of proper name (6): of State; the Department; <i>similarly</i> , all national executive departments	scotch plaid
Land Department (for General Land Office); the department	stillson wrench
department (6):	surah silk
clerk	diplomatic corps
legislative, executive, and judicial departments	Diplomatic List (publication) (17)
Deputy, if preceding a capitalized title (6); <i>but</i> the deputy, standing alone	Director General (16a):
derivatives of proper names no longer identified with the names from which they were derived (for terms not here listed, see Webster's Dictionary) (2a):	of the Pan American Union; the Director General; the Director of Railroads; the Director General; the Director
anglicize	Director, if referring to the head of a national governmental unit; the Director (16a):
angstrom unit	of Postal Savings
apache (Paris)	of Public Buildings and Public Parks
arabic numerals	of the Budget
artesian well	of the Geological Survey
babbitt metal	of the Mint
bessemer steel	Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., etc.; the barracks (3)
bordeaux mixture	District, only if part of proper name; the district (3):
bristolboard	Chicago Sanitary; the sanitary district (3)
britanniaware	first assembly district; third light-house district; etc. (3c)
brussels sprouts	Sixth Congressional (3); Sixth District (3c); the district
bunsen burner	District of Alaska; the District (7)
burley tobacco	District of Columbia; the District (7, 3a):
caesarean operation	Anacostia Flats; the flats (3)
canada balsam (microscopy)	Arlington Memorial Bridge; the Memorial Bridge; the bridge (3, 3a)
carlsbad twins (petrography)	Avenue, the (Pennsylvania Avenue only) (3a)
cashmere shawl	District jail; the jail
castile soap	Highway Bridge; the bridge (3)
china clay	juvenile court; the court
chinaware	Mall, the (3a)
chinese blue	Metropolitan Police; Metropolitan policeman; the police (6)
delftware	Monument Grounds; the grounds (3)
derby hat	Monument Lot; the lot (3)
fedora hat	Monument, Washington; the Monument (3, 3a)
fuller's earth	municipal court
georgette crepe	Plaza, the (Union Station) (3a)
german silver	police court
gothic architecture	Potomac Flats; the flats (3)
gothic type	Public Library; the Free Public Library; the library (3)
haikwan tael	Speedway, the (3a)
harveyized steel	Tidal Basin; the Basin (3, 3a)
hessian fly	White Lot; the lot (3)
	Divide, Continental; the Divide (8)

Division, if referring to a national governmental unit (6): of Accounts; the Division of Rural Mails; the Division Passport; the Division	estate, third (the commons); fourth (the press); etc.
Division, Army, only if part of name (6): First Division; the division	Excellency, His; Their Excellencies (16a)
Document, only if part of proper name; the document (3): Document No. 2	Executive (meaning President of the United States) (16a)
Document Numbered One Hundred and Thirty	executive departments (6)
Dominion, capitalized if part of proper name (7): of Canada; of New Zealand; etc.; the Dominion	Executive Document No. 95 (17)
but a dominion, dominion status	Executive Mansion; Executive Office; the White House; the Office (3, 3a)
drawing II, A, 3, etc. (3c); but Drawing 2, with title (17)	Executive order (by the President); Executive Order No. 34 (17)
Driftless Area (Mississippi Valley) (8)	exhibit 2, A, II, etc. (3c); but Exhibit 2, with title (17)
eagle boats (a class) (11)	Exposition: California-Pacific International; the California Exposition; the San Diego Exposition; the San Diego Fair; the exposition; the fair
earth, lower-case unless used with names of planets which are capitalized (12d)	Express, only if part of proper name (3): Federal Express, the (4a)
east Africa (8b)	Fair, Hagerstown, etc.; the fair
East Coast (Africa) (8)	fall (season) (9)
east Tennessee (8a)	Falls, Niagara; the Falls (3, 3a)
East, the (section of the United States) (8)	fanciful appellations capitalized (13):
eastern Gulf States (8, 8b)	Bay State (Massachusetts)
easterner	Big Four (railroad)
Eastern Hemisphere (8)	City of Churches (Brooklyn)
Eastern Shore (Chesapeake Bay) (8)	Great Father (the President)
electoral college; the electors	Keystone State (Pennsylvania)
Embassy, British, etc.; the Embassy (6)	New Deal (Roosevelt administration)
Emperor, Japanese; the Emperor (16a)	the Hub (Boston)
Empire, Japanese, etc.; the Empire; but an empire (7)	Far East (the Orient); but far West (United States); far eastern (8, 8b)
Engine Company No. 6; No. 6 Engine Company; the company (6)	Fascist; Fascisti (6a); fascism
Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia (16a)	Father of his Country (Washington) (13)
Engineer Department; the Department (6)	Federal (synonym for United States or other sovereign power) (7a)
Engineer in Chief (Navy); the Chief (16a)	Federal Coordinator of Transportation; the Coordinator (16a)
Engineer officers, etc. (of Engineer Corps) (16a)	Federal Council; the Council; Federal Government (of a national federal government) (7a)
Entente Allies; the Entente; the Triple Entente (6)	Federal District (Mexico) (7a)
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; the Envoy; the Minister (16a)	Federal Reporter (publication); the Reporter (17)
Equator, the; equatorial (8)	Federal Reserve Board, the Board (6); Federal Reserve System; the System.
Establishment, only if part of proper name (6): Army	Fidac (Fédération Interalliée des Anciens Combattants) (6)
Lighthouse	Field, Bolling; Hoover; Mitchel; etc.; the field (3)
Military	figure 2, A, II, etc. (illustration) (3c); but Figure 2, with title (17)
Naval	First Lady (wife of President) (13)
Regular	flag code
but civil establishment	flag, United States (13):
Estate, Girard (a foundation); the estate (3)	Old Flag Old Glory Stars and Stripes Star-Spangled Banner

Flats, Anacostia, etc.; the flats (3)
 Fleet, only if part of proper name; the fleet (3):
 Channel
 Grand
 High Seas
 Naval Reserve
 Pacific, etc. (naval)
 United States
 Food and Drug Administration; the Administration (6)
 foreign cabinets (6, 16a)
 Foreign Office; the Office
 Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Minister
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry
 Premier
 Prime Minister
 Foreign Commerce Service; the Service (6)
 Foreign Legion (French); the legion (6)
 Foreign Service; the Service (6)
 Forest, only if part of proper name; the national forest; the forest (3):
 Angeles National
 Black
 Coconino and Prescott National Forests
 Minam National
 Forest Products Laboratory (3)
 Forest Service; the Service (6)
 Forester (Chief of Forest Service); the Chief (16a)
 form 2, A, II, etc. (3c); but Form 2, with title (17)
 Foundation, only if part of proper name; the foundation (3):
 Chemical
 Rockefeller
 Russell Sage
 Free City of Danzig; the Free City (7)
 Free Public Library (District of Columbia) (6)
 Freedman's Savings Bank; the bank (6)
 Freedmen's Hospital; the hospital (6)
 Frisco (for San Francisco; no apostrophe) (13)
 Garden, Botanic (District of Columbia); the garden (3)
 General Accounting Office; the Accounting Office; the Office (6)
 General Board (of the Navy); the Board (6)
 General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue; the General Counsel (16a)
 General Order No. 14; General Orders, No. 14; a general order (17)
 General Supply Committee (of the U. S. Government); the Committee (6)
 gentile

geographic terms, capitalized if part of proper name (3, 3b, 8); capitalized, standing alone, only if well-known short form of specific name (3a); lower-cased in general sense (valleys of Virginia and Maryland).
 Archipelago
 Basin (not irrigation)
 Bay
 Bayou
 Beach
 Bend
 Bight
 Borough
 Branch (stream)
 Butte
 Camp (military)
 Canal (not irrigation); the Canal (Panama)
 Canyon
 Cape
 Channel
 Cove
 Crater
 Creek
 Dam (capitalize with name; lower-case with number)
 Desert
 Dome (but not in geologic sense; see p. 145)
 Draw (stream)
 Dune
 Falls
 Ferry
 Flats
 Forest
 Fork (stream)
 Fort
 Gap
 Glacier
 Gulch
 Gulf
 Harbor
 Head
 Highway
 Hill
 Hollow
 Hook
 Inlet
 Island
 Isle
 Islet
 Jetty
 Lake
 Landing
 Light
 Lighthouse
 Light Station
 Mesa
 Mole
 Mount
 Mountain
 Narrows
 Oasis
 Ocean
 Parish (Louisiana)
 Park
 Pass
 Passage
 Peak
 Peninsula
 Plateau
 Point
 Pond
 Range (mountain)
 Reef
 Reservoir
 Ridge
 River
 Roads (anchorage)
 Rock
 Run (stream)
 Sea
 Shoal
 Sound
 Spring
 Strait
 Valley
 Volcano
 Woods
 Geological Survey; the Survey (6)
 George V; George the Fifth (16a)
 Girard Estate (a foundation); the estate (3)
 Girl Scouts (organization); a Girl Scout; a Scout (6, 6a)
 Gold Coast, Africa (8)
 Gold Star Mothers (organization); a Mother (6, 6a)
 Golden Rule (15)
 Gospel, only if referring to the first four books of the New Testament (15)
 gospel truth (15)
 governmental

Government and similar designations, capitalized if part of proper name; capitalized, standing alone, only if referring to a specific government (7a):	Highway No. 40; Route 40; State Route 9
British Commonwealth; the Commonwealth	His Excellency the Duke of Athol, etc.; His Excellency; Their Excellencies (16a)
French Government; the Government; Government publications; etc.; <i>but</i> Mussolini government; European governments; insular government; State or Provincial government; island government; seat of government; etc.	His Majesty; Her Majesty; Their Majesties (16a)
National; Central	Historical Adviser of the Department of State; the Historical Adviser (16a)
Government Printing Office; the Printing Office; the Office (6)	historic events and epochs (10):
Governor (16a):	Reformation, the Renaissance, the Restoration, the (English) Revolution of July (French) Revolution, the (American, 1775; French, 1789; English, 1688)
of Puerto Rico; the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board; the Governor of the Panama Canal; the Governor of Wisconsin, etc.; the Governor	holidays, etc. (10):
Governor General (16a):	Admission Day Arbor Day Armistice Day Christmas Day, Eve Decoration Day Easter Sunday Father's Day Fourth of July Good Friday Inauguration Day Independence Day Labor Day Memorial Day Mother's Day New Year's Day, Eve Thanksgiving Day, Eve Washington's Birthday
of Canada; the Governor General of the Philippine Islands; the Governor General	Holy Writ (Bible) (15)
Grain Futures Administration; the Administration (6)	Hospital, only if part of proper name; the hospital (3):
Grand Army of the Republic; the Grand Army; the Army (6)	Edward Hines, Jr. Fifth Regiment Providence St. Elizabeths (no apostrophe)
Grand Army Post No. 63; etc.; Post No. 63; Grand Army post; the post (3)	<i>but</i> naval (marine or Army) hospital
Grange, the (National) (8)	House, if part of proper name:
graph 2, A, II, etc. (3c); <i>but</i> Graph 2, with title (17)	Ebbitt (hotel); the house (3)
Great (3, 8):	Johnson house (private residence) (3)
Basin	of Representatives; the House (6)
Beyond	of the Woods (palace); the House (3, 3a)
Divide	Office Building; the office building (3)
Lakes; the Lakes; Lakes traffic; but lake traffic (3, 3a)	House of Representatives, titles of officers, standing alone, capitalized (16a):
Plains	Chairman (Committee of the Whole)
White Way (New York City)	Chaplain
great circle (navigation)	Clerk
Greater New York (8)	Doorkeeper
group 2, II, A, etc. (3c); <i>but</i> Group 2, with title (17)	Official Reporter
Gulf of Mexico; the Gulf (3, 3a)	Parliamentarian
Gulf Stream; the stream (3)	Postmaster
Hague, The; <i>but</i> the Hague Court (4)	Sergeant at Arms
Hall (Senate or House) (3a)	Speaker; Speakership
Halls of Congress (3a)	Speaker pro tempore
Heaven (Deity) (15); heaven (place)	Hudson's Bay Company
Hemisphere, Eastern; Western; etc.; the hemisphere (8)	Hydrographer, the (Navy Department) (16a)
High Church (15)	Hygienic Laboratory; the Laboratory (6)
High Commissioner (16a)	
High School, only if part of proper name; the high school (3):	
Catonsville	
Eastern	
Western	
Highway Bridge (Washington, D. C.); the bridge (3)	

Income Tax Unit; the Unit (6)	Legion, if part of proper name:
independence; in the year of our independence the one hundred and fifty-sixth	American; the Legion; a Legionnaire (6, 6a)
Indians (1):	French Foreign; the legion (6)
Absentee Shawnee	Legislative Assembly, only if part of proper name (6):
Eastern (or Lower) Band of Cherokee; the band (3)	of New York; the legislative assembly; the assembly
Five Civilized Tribes; the tribes (3)	of Puerto Rico; the legislative assembly; the assembly
Joseph's Band; the band (3)	Legislature, only if part of proper name (6):
Shawnee Tribe; the tribe (3)	National Legislature (U. S. Congress)
Inquisition, Spanish; the Inquisition (10)	Ohio Legislature; the legislature
Institute, if part of proper name; capitalized, standing alone, only if referring to an international organization (6):	Letters Patent No. 378964; but patent no. 378964 (17)
Institute of International Law; the Institute	Levant, the (Mediterranean region) (8)
Woman's Institute; the institute	Liberty Loan bonds; the loan bonds; the bonds (3)
Institution, if part of name; capitalized, standing alone, only if referring to a national governmental unit (6):	Librarian of Congress; the Librarian (16a)
Carnegie Institution; the institution	Library, if part of proper name:
Smithsonian Institution; the Institution	of Congress; the Library (3, 3a)
insular government; island government	Public (District of Columbia); Free
international law	Public Library; the library (3)
Isthmian Canal; the Canal (3, 3a)	Lieutenant Governor, of a State; the Lieutenant Governor (16a)
Isthmus of Panama; the Isthmus (3, 3a)	Light, only if part of proper name; the light (3, 3a):
Ivory Coast (8)	Boston Light
Jersey cattle (11)	Buffalo South Pier Light 2; but light no. 2; light 2 (3c)
Jim Crow law, car, etc. (13)	Highland Light
Journal clerk; the clerk	but Massachusetts Bay lights
Journal (House or Senate) (17)	Light Station, only if part of proper name; the light station; the station (3):
Judge Advocate General (Army or Navy) (16a)	Minots Ledge Light Station
King of England, etc.; the King (16a)	Watch Hill Light Station
Ku Klux Klan (organization); the Klan (6)	Lighthouse (see Light Station)
Lake, only if part of proper name; the lake (3):	Lighthouse Service; the Service (6)
Lake Erie; the lake	Lightship (formerly Light Vessel), only if part of proper name; the lightship (3):
Lake of the Woods	Grays Reef Lightship
Salt	North Manitou Shoal Lightship
Lakes, the (Great Lakes); Lakes traffic (3a); but lake traffic	Line(s), only if part of proper name; the line(s) (3):
Lane, only if part of proper name; the lane (3):	Burlington Lines (railroad)
Bradley	Dollar Line (steamship)
Maiden	Greyhound Line (bus)
Latter-Day Saints (15)	Ludington Line (airplane)
law of nations	Loop, the (section of city) (8)
law, Volstead, etc.	Louisiana Purchase (8)
League of Nations; the League (6)	Low Church (15)
Assembly of the; the Assembly	Lower, only if part of proper name (3):
Council of the; the Council	Lower California (Mexico)
Covenant of the; the Covenant	Lower Egypt
Secretariat of the; the Secretariat	lower House of Congress
Legal Adviser of the Department of State; the Legal Adviser (16a)	lower Mississippi
Legation, Chinese, etc.; the Legation (6)	Lower Peninsula (of Michigan)
	Magna Carta (17)
	Majesty, His, Her, Their Majesties (16a)
	Major General Commandant (Marine Corps); the major general (16a)
	Mall (District of Columbia) (3a)

mandate
 Mandatory Government, if referring to a specific government; the Mandatory (7a)
 map 3, A, II, etc. (3c); but Map 2, with title (17)
 Marine Corps; the corps (6); a marine (16a)
 Marine Corps Naval Reserve; Marine Corps Reserve; the Reserve (6)
 Maritime Customs (Chinese International Customs Service) (6)
 Maritime Provinces, Canada (8)
 market grades (11):
 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)
 Red Kidney, U. S. No. 2 Pea (beans)
 Timothy Light Clover Mixed, Upland Prairie (hay)
 Marshal, United States Supreme Court (16a)
 medals (see Decorations)
 Member, if referring to a Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner of United States Congress; but membership
 Memorial Bridge, Arlington; the Memorial Bridge; the bridge (3, 3a)
 Merchant Marine Naval Reserve; the Reserve (6)
 midecontinent region
 Middle West, Midwest (section of United States) (8)
 Middle Western States; Midwestern States; but midwestern farmers, etc. (8, 8b)
 Mikado, the (Emperor of Japan) (16a)
 Military Academy (United States); the academy (3, 3a)
 Military Establishment (Army); the establishment (6)
 Militia, only if part of proper name; the militia (6):
 First Regiment Ohio
 Indiana
 Naval
 New York Naval Reserve
 of Ohio
 Organized
 Minister Plenipotentiary; the Minister (16a)
 Mint, Philadelphia, etc.; the mint (3)
 miscellaneous lower-cased terms (see Derivatives)
 Mission, only if part of proper name; the mission (6):
 diplomatic mission
 Gospel Mission
 Monroe Doctrine (17)
 Monument, Bunker Hill, etc.; the monument (3)
 Monument Grounds (District of Columbia); the grounds (3)
 Monument Lot (District of Columbia); the lot (3)
 Monument, Washington (District of Columbia); the Monument (3a)
 moon, lower-case unless used with names of planets which are capitalized (12d)
 Mountain States (8)
 Mount Vernon Memorial Highway; the Memorial Highway; the highway (3, 3a)
 Mr. Chairman; Mr. Secretary; etc. (16b)
 Museum, National; the Museum (3, 3a)
 Nation (synonym for United States) (7)
 Nation, Creek; Osage; etc.; the nation (7a)
 nation, in general, standing alone (7a)
 Nation-wide (United States)
 National, only if preceding a capitalized name:
 Academy of Sciences; the Academy (6)
 Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; the Committee (6)
 and State institutions, etc.
 Bank Redemption Agency; the Agency (6)
 Capital (Washington); the Capital (3, 3a)
 Forest, Prescott, etc.; the national forest; the forest; but State and National forests (3)
 Forest Reservation Commission; the Commission (6)
 Gallery of Art; the National Gallery; the Gallery (3, 3a)
 Grange; the Grange (3, 3a)
 Guard, Ohio, etc.; the National Guard; the guard; a guardsman; but a National Guard man (6, 16a)
 Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (6)
 Legislature (U. S. Congress) (6)
 Medical Museum; the Medical Museum; the museum (6)
 Naval Volunteers; the Naval Volunteers; the volunteers (6)
 Park, Yellowstone, etc.; Yellowstone Park; the national park; the park (3)
 Treasury; the Treasury (6)
 Woman's Party; the party (3)
 national customs, spirit, etc. (7a)
 Naturalization Service; the Service (6)
 Naval, if part of proper name (3, 6):
 Academy (United States); the academy
 Aircraft Factory; the aircraft factory; the factory
 Asylum; the asylum
 Establishment; the establishment

Naval, etc.—Continued	Observatory, Astrophysical; Naval; the Observatory (6)
Gun Factory; the gun factory; the factory	Occident, the (8); occidental
Home (Philadelphia); the home Militia; the militia	Office, if referring to a national governmental unit; the Office (6)
Observatory; the Observatory (6)	Executive
Reserve; the Reserve	General Land
Reserve Force; the force	Government Printing
Reserve officer; a Reserve officer	Hydrographic
Station (if preceded by name): Key West, etc.; Key West station; the station	Nautical Almanac
War College; the War College; the college	of Education
naval, in general sense (6): expenditures	of Experiment Stations
Navy (American or foreign; noun, adjective, or standing alone) (6):	of Indian Affairs
Admiral of the; the admiral (16a)	of Naval Intelligence
Battle Force; the Battle Force; the force	of Naval Operations
Blue Fleet; the Blue Fleet; etc. (maneuvers); the fleet	of Public Buildings and Public Parks
Establishment; the establishment	of the Chief of Engineers
Hospital Corps; Hospital Corps man; the corps	of the Supervising Architect
Regular	Patent
Regulations (book) (17); <i>but</i> Navy regulation 56	Old South (13)
Scouting Force; the scouting force; the force	Old World (8)
Special Service Squadron; the service squadron; the squadron	opinion (arbitrary decision)
Navy Yard, only if immediately preceding or following proper name; the navy yard (3): Brooklyn Navy Yard; the Navy Yard, Brooklyn	Order of Business No. 56 (congressional calendar)
Nazi; nazi-ism (6a)	Ordnance Department; the department (3)
Near East (8)	Organization Tables (War Department publication) (17)
Negro; Negress (1)	Organized Militia; the militia (6)
New Deal	Organized Reserves; the Reserves (6)
New, only if part of proper name (1): Ebbitt; Willard	Orient, the (8); an oriental
New World (8)	Pacific (see also Atlantic):
Night Riders (organization); a Night Rider (6, 6a)	coast
Nine Power Treaty; the treaty (17)	Coast (or Slope) States (8)
North, the (section of United States) (8)	seaboard
North Atlantic (8)	slope
North Atlantic Squadron; the squadron (3)	Pan American Union; the Union (6): Governing Board; the Board
North Atlantic States (8)	pan-American
North Pole (8)	Panhandle (8)
North Star (Polaris)	Parish, Caddo, etc.; <i>but</i> parish of Caddo (Louisiana civil division); the parish (3)
northerners	Park, only if part of proper name; the park (6)
Northern States (8)	Park Police, District of Columbia (6); Park policeman
numbers and letters capitalized if spelled out as part of a name (3): Charles the First	Parliament, House of; Parliament (6)
Committee of One Hundred	Parliamentarian, House of Representatives (16a)
First Regiment	part 2, A, II, etc. (3c); <i>but</i> Part 2, with title (17)
Fourteenth Census	Party, only if part of name; the party (6):
One Hundred and Twenty-second Street	Democratic Party
Tenth Congressional District; Tenth District	National Woman's Party
	Pass, Passes, only if part of proper name; the pass (3):
	Brenner Pass
	Head of Passes, Mississippi River
	Paymaster General (Army or Navy) (16a)
	Peninsula, if part of proper name; the peninsula (3): Upper (Lower) Peninsula (Michigan)

Penitentiary, Albany, etc.; the penitentiary (3)	President—Continued
Permanent Court of International Justice; the World Court; the Court (6)	of any other country; the President of the Civil Service Commission; President of the Commission; the president
Pharisee (Biblical sect) (15); pharisee (in general)	<i>but</i> president of the Erie Railroad
Philippine:	Presidential (office of the head of state); otherwise lower-cased
Assembly; the assembly (6)	Prince Edward; the Prince of Wales; the Prince (16a)
Commission; the Commission (6)	Printing Office, Government; the Printing Office; the Office (6)
Constabulary; the constabulary (6)	Privy Council, His Majesty's; the Privy Council (6)
government	Province, Provincial, if referring to an administrative subdivision of a state (7): Ontario Province; Province of Ontario; the Province
Philippines, Governor General of the; Governor General; President (16a)	Proving Ground, if part of proper name; the proving ground (3): Sandy Hook, etc.
Pilgrim Fathers (1620); the Pilgrims; a Pilgrim (1)	Public, No. 37; Public Act 26; Public Act No. 44; Public Law No. 9; Public Resolution 3 (17)
Place, only if part of proper name; the place (3); Jefferson Place	Public Printer; the Government Printer (16a); <i>but</i> the printer
Plains (Great Plains), the (3a)	Puerto Rico:
plate 2, A, II, etc. (3c); <i>but</i> Plate 2, with title (17)	government (6)
Plaza, Union Station (Washington, D. C.); the Plaza (3a)	Governor of; the Governor (16a)
Pole Star (Polaris); polar star	Legislative Assembly of; the legislative assembly (6)
Police, only if part of proper name; the police (6):	Provisional Regiment; <i>but</i> Puerto Rico regiment (6)
Capitol	Puritan (15)
Metropolitan (District of Columbia)	Range, Coast, etc. (mountains) (8)
Park (District of Columbia)	Rebellion (American Civil War) (10)
political parties and adherents (6, 6a):	Reconstruction Finance Corporation; the Reconstruction Corporation; the Finance Corporation; the Corporation (6)
Anticlerical Party; an Anticlerical	Reform School of the District of Columbia; the reform school (3)
Boxers; a Boxer	Reformation, the (10)
Center; Right; Left	Reformatory, only if part of proper name; the reformatory (3): Elmira, etc.
Communist Party; a Communist	Refuge, Blackwater Migratory Bird, etc.; Blackwater Bird Refuge; Blackwater refuge
Conservative Party; a Conservative	Register of the Treasury; the Register (17)
Independent Party; an Independent	Regular Army; Regular Navy (6)
Progressive Party; a Progressive	Reign of Terror (France, 1792) (10)
Socialist Party; a Socialist	religious names (15):
Unionist Party; a Unionist	Baptist
Port, only if part of proper name; the port (3):	Buddhist
Arthur	Catholic; Catholicism; <i>but</i> catholic (universal)
of New York Authority; the port authority	Christian
-of-Spain (Trinidad)	Christian Science
<i>but</i> port of Baltimore	Evangelical
Postal Savings System; the System (6); postal-savings account	Hebrew
Postal Service; the Service (6); postal service (general sense)	Latter-Day Saints
Postal Union; the Union (6)	New Thought
Postmaster General (16a)	
Powers, Central, Allied (World War); the powers; European powers (7a)	
precinct; first precinct (3c)	
Preserve, Wichita National Forest Game, etc.; Wichita Game Preserve; Wichita preserve	
Presidency (office of a head of state) (6)	
President (16a):	
of the United States; the Executive; the Chief Magistrate; the Commander in Chief; the President-elect; ex-President; former President; also preceding name	

religious names—continued	Ruler of the Universe (Deity) (13)
Protestant	Rules and Articles of War (book) (17)
Seventh-day Adventists	Sabbath; Sabbath Day (15)
Seventh Day Baptists	schedule 2, A, II, etc. (3c); <i>but</i> Schedule 2, with title (17)
United Brethren	School, only if part of proper name; the school (3):
Renaissance, the (era) (10)	any school of the United States Army or Navy
Report, only if part of proper name; the report (17)	Artillery
Reporter, Federal (publication); the Reporter (17).	Girls' Reform (District of Columbia)
Reporter, the (U. S. Supreme Court) (16a)	Hayes
Representative; Representative at Large (in U. S. Congress)	Pawnee Indian
Republic, capitalized if part of proper name; capitalized, standing alone, if referring to a specific govern- ment (7a):	St. John's Industrial
French; the Republic of Panama; the Republic	Scriptures (the Bible) (15)
Swiss; the Republic	Secretariat of the League of Nations; the Secretariat (6)
United States; the Republic	Secretary, if referring to the head of a national governmental unit (16a): of State; of War; etc.; the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, British; for the Colonies; etc.; the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; the Secretary <i>but</i> secretary of the Interstate Com- merce Commission
Reservation (forest, military, or Indian) if part of proper name; the reservation: Great Sioux	Secretary General of the League of Nations; the Secretary General (16a) section 2, A, II, etc. (3c); <i>but</i> Section 2, with title (17)
Reserve:	Senate, titles of officers, standing alone, capitalized (16a):
United States Army Reserve Corps; Officers' Reserve Corps; Reserve Officers' Training Corps; the Re- serves; Reserve officer	Chaplain
United States Naval Reserve; the Reserve; Reserve officer	Chief Clerk
Resident Commissioner (Philippine Is- lands and Puerto Rico) (16a)	Official Reporter
Resolution, only if part of proper name; the resolution (17):	Postmaster
Resolution No. 6	President of the
Public Resolution 6	President pro tempore
Senate Concurrent Resolution 18	Presiding Officer
House Joint Resolution 3	Secretary
Resolution 42	Sergeant at Arms
Revised Statutes (United States); Sup- plement to the Revised Statutes (17)	Senator (U. S. Congress); <i>but</i> lower- cased if referring to State senators unless preceding a name (16a)
Revolution, Revolutionary (if referring to the American, French, or English Revolution) (6)	senatorial
River, only if part of proper name; the river (3):	Sergeant at Arms (Senate or House) (16a)
Mississippi, the	Sermon on the Mount (15)
Potomac, the	Service, if referring to any Federal or District service; the Service (6):
Road, only if part of proper name; the road (3):	Air
Benning Road	Air Mail
Erie Road (railroad)	Army Transport
Military Road	City Delivery
roman numerals, common nouns used with, not capitalized (3c):	Consular
book II; chapter II; part II; etc.	Customs
<i>but</i> Book II: Modern Types (com- plete heading); Part XI: Early Thought (complete heading)	Diplomatic and Consular
route no. 12466; mail route 1742; rail- way mail route 1144 (3c); <i>but</i> Route 40, State Route 9 (highways)	Employment
rule 21; rule XXI (3c); <i>but</i> Rule 21, with title (17)	Extension
	Federal Coordinating
	Foreign
	Foreign Commerce
	Forest
	Indian
	Internal Revenue
	Lighthouse

Service, etc.—Continued	Soviet, etc.—Continued
National Park	of Labor and Defense
Parcel Post	regime
Postal	system
Public Health	Moscow Soviet; city soviet; the soviet
Railway Mail	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Rural Free Delivery; Rural Delivery; Free Delivery	Special Order No. 12; Special Orders, No. 12; a special order (17)
Secret (Treasury)	Speedway, the (District of Columbia) (3a)
Special Delivery	Spirit of '76 (painting) (17); <i>but</i> spirit of '76 (in general sense)
Star Route	spring (season) (9)
States Relations	Squadron, only if part of proper name; the squadron (3): North Atlantic, etc.
Steamboat Inspection	Square, only if part of proper name; the square (3): Lafayette, etc.
Sister; Sisters (adherent of religious order) (15)	Staked Plains (8)
Six Companies, Inc. (6)	Star of Bethlehem (15)
Six Nations (Iroquois Confederacy) (7a)	Star-Spangled Banner (13)
Smithsonian Institution; the Institution (6)	statehood (7)
Socialist; socialism (6a)	statehouse
Society, only if part of proper name; the society (6):	State prison (7)
Boston Medical of the Cincinnati	State rights; States' rights (7)
soil classifications (8a):	State-wide (United States) (7)
Alpine Meadow	State's attorney (7)
Bog	state's evidence (7)
Brown	States (8):
Chernozem	Eastern; <i>but</i> western Gulf (8b)
Chestnut	Gulf; Lake
Desert	Middle
Gray - Brown	Middle Western
Podzolic	Midwestern
Half-Bog	North Atlantic
Laterite	Pacific Coast
Pedalfer	Thirteen Original (8)
Pedocal	Station, only if part of proper name (3); not capitalized if referring to surveying or similar work:
Podzol	Broad Street Station; the station (3)
Soldiers' Home, if part of proper name (3): Ohio Soldiers' Home; the soldiers' home; etc.	Key West Naval Station; Key West station; the station (3)
Soldiers' Home, the (District of Columbia only) (3a)	Nebraska Experiment Station; Nebraska station; the station (3)
Solicitor for the Department of Commerce, etc.; the Solicitor (16a)	Union; Union Depot; the depot (3)
Solicitor General (Department of Justice) (16a)	substation A (3c)
Son of Man (Christ) (15)	Statistical Abstract; the Abstract (17)
Sons of the American Revolution (organization); a Son; a Real Son (6, 6a)	Statue of Liberty; the statue (3)
Sound, if part of proper name; capitalized, standing alone, only if referring to Long Island Sound or Puget Sound (3, 3a):	Statutes at Large (United States only) (17)
Albemarle Sound; the sound	Street, only if part of proper name; the street (3):
Pamlico Sound; the sound	K Street
South Atlantic (8)	One Hundred and Tenth Street
South Pole (8)	the Street (Wall Street)
South, the (section of United States) (8)	Subtreasury, New York, etc.; subtreasury at New York; the subtreasury (6)
southerners	summer (9)
Soviet, if part of proper name; capitalized, standing alone, only if referring to a central governmental unit (6):	sun, lower-case unless used with names of planets which are capitalized (12d)
a soviet	Superintendent, of any Federal or District organization; the Superintendent (16a):
of People's Commissars	of Documents (Government Printing Office)

Superintendent, etc.—Continued of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Naval (or Military) Academy of the Naval Observatory	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; the tomb (3)
Supervising Architect (Treasury); the Architect (16a)	Township, Union; township of Union (7)
Supervising Inspector General, the (Steamboat Inspection Service); the Inspector General (16a)	trade names (11):
Supplement to the Revised Statutes (United States); the Revised Statutes (17)	Bon Ami Quaker Oats Ceres flour Royal typewriter Packard 12 Sapolio Pears' soap Shredded Wheat Puffed Rice Studebaker Com- Pyrex glass mander
Supreme Bench (13)	trans-Atlantic; trans-Siberian; etc.
Supreme Court (United States); the Court; titles of officers, standing alone, capitalized (16a):	Treasurer, Assistant, of the United States; the Assistant Treasurer; but assistant treasurer at New York, etc. (16a)
Associate Justice	Treasurer of the United States; the Treasurer (16a)
Chief Justice	Treasury Decisions (book); the de- cisions (17)
Clerk	Treasury notes (6)
Marshal	Treasury, of the United States; Gen- eral; National; Public (6)
Reporter	Treasury Regulations (book); the reg- ulations (17)
Surgeon General, the (Army, Navy, and Public Health Service) (16a)	Treaty of Versailles (17); but treaty of 1919; the treaty; Jay treaty (3, 3c)
Survey, if part of title of a national governmental unit; the Survey (6):	Tribunal, standing alone, capitalized only in minutes and official reports of a specific arbitration
Biological	Tropic of Cancer; of Capricorn; the Tropics (8)
Coast and Geodetic	Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul) (13)
Geological	Umpire, in an international arbitration (16a)
Lake	Under Secretary, if referring to a na- tional governmental officer; the Under Secretary (16a):
System (6):	of Agriculture of State of the Treasury
Federal Reserve; the System	Union, if synonym for United States or part of proper name; lower- cased in general sense (7a):
Parcel Post; the System	Pan American Union; the Union plumbers' union; typographical union; etc.
Postal Savings; the System	Station; Union Passenger Station; etc. (3)
but Pennsylvania system	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U. S. S. R.) (6):
table 2, II, A, etc. (3c); but Table 2, with title (17)	Central Control Commission; the Commission
Territorial, if referring to a political subdivision (7)	Central Executive Committee; Cen- tral Committee; the Committee
Territory, capitalized if part of proper name; capitalized, standing alone, if referring to a political subdivision (7): of Hawaii; the Territory; etc.	Central Soviet (R. I. L. U.)
The, as part of a name, capitalized (4); lower-cased (4a):	Congress (of central government)
The Adjutant General (chief adju- tant general)	Executive Bureau (R. I. L. U.)
The Assistant Secretary (chief assist- ant in Labor, Navy, and War Departments)	Executive Committee of the Com- munist International; the Com- mittee
The National Archives	Political Bureau; the Bureau
The Dalles; The Hague; The Weirs; but the Dalles region; the Hague Conference; the Weirs streets	Presidium (of Central Executive Committee)
but the Times; the <i>Mermaid</i> ; the Federal Express	Red International of Labor Unions
Thirteen American Colonies; the Thir- teen Colonies; Thirteen Original Colonies; the Colonies (8)	
Thirteen Original States (8)	
Tidal Basin (District of Columbia); the Basin (3, 3a)	
time: standard; central; eastern; moun- tain; Pacific	
title 2, II, A, etc. (3c); but Title 2, with title (17)	

University, only if part of proper name; the university (3):	War Mothers (organization); a Mother (6, 6a)
Howard	ward 1, 2, etc.; first, second, etc. (3c)
Stanford	Washington's Farewell Address (17)
Unknown Soldier; Unknown Soldier's Tomb; the tomb (3)	West Coast (Africa) (8)
Upper, only if part of proper name (3):	West End, etc. (section of city) (8)
Upper Egypt	West Florida (1763-1819) (8b)
Upper Peninsula (of Michigan)	West, the (section of United States) (8)
but upper House of Congress	Western Hemisphere (8)
Veterans' Administration; the Administration (6)	Wheat Belt; the belt (8)
vice consul, British, etc. (16a)	Whisky Rebellion (10)
Vice Governor of the Philippines; the Vice Governor (16a)	White Army (Russia) (6)
Vice President (same as President) (16a)	White Caps (organization) (6)
volume 2, A, II, etc. (3c); but Volume 2, with title (17)	White House (3):
Volunteer Naval Reserve; the Reserve (6)	Blue Room
War, only if part of proper name (3):	East Room
between the States	Red Room
Boxer Rebellion	State Dining Room
Civil War	winter (9)
European war	Woman's Christian Temperance Union (6)
French and Indian War (1754-63)	Woman's Party (National); the party
French and Indian wars	Woods, only if part of proper name; the woods (3):
Great War	Belleau Wood
Indian war	House of the Woods (palace)
Mexican War	World:
of the Nations	New World (8)
of the Rebellion; the Rebellion	Old World (8)
of the Revolution; the Revolution	World Court; the Court (6)
of 1812; but war of 1914	
Philippine Insurrection	X-rays
Revolutionary War	Young Women's Christian Association (6)
Seven Years' War	Your Excellency; Your Honor; Your Majesty; etc. (16c)
Spanish War	
Spanish-American War	Zone, if part of proper name:
with Mexico	Canal (Panama); the zone (3)
with Spain	Frigid; the zone (3)
World War (1914-18)	Temperate; the zone (3)
	Zoological Park (National); the Zoo (3, 3a); but the park

Spelling

Compound
Words

Guide to
Compounding

Abbreviations

SPELLING

(See also Compound Words; Abbreviations)

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. This guide is Webster's New International Dictionary, which has been the accepted authority for Government printing for the past 70 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.

Approved forms.

22. The forms given in the following list are to be used in preference to any other forms.

accessory	beveling	caviar	diarrhea
adapter	bloc (group)	center	dieresis
adviser	blond	chancelor	dieretic
adz	bluing	chancery	dike
afterward	bombazine	channeled	dingey (boat)
aid (assistance)	boulder	char	disheveled
aide (assistant)	bourn	charred	disk
aide-de-camp	briquet	check	dispatch
airplane	briquetted	chiffonier	despatch (diplomatic communication)
aline	briquetting	chili (pepper)	distill
aluminum	broadax	choir	distilled
ambidextrous	bronco	chop suey	distillment
analog	bunion	citable	distributor
anyway	bur	clue	doggerel
anywise	bus	coconut	downward
appareled	busses	collaret	draft
appendixes	bylaw	conjuror	dril (textile, technical)
apprise (to inform)	caddie (golf)	connecter	drought
apprize (to appraise)	caddying	conveyor	dumfound
archeology	caliber	cooky	eastward
arrester	caliper	coolie	edema
artisan	calk	coquet	edgewise
asafetida	cancellation	cornetist	employee
ascendance	canceled	councilor (member of council)	enameling
autogiro	canceling	counselor (adviser)	encage
awhile (adv.)	cannot	crawfish	encave
ax	cantaloup	cyclopedia	enclose
aye	canyon	dato	enclosure
backward	carabao (singular plural)	debouch	encumber
bagging	carbureted	decalog	encumbrance
bandanna	carburetor	defense	endorse
baritone	caroled	dependent	endorsement
bark	catalog	desecrater	endwise
barreled	cataloged	dextrous	enfeeble
bazar	cataloger	dialing	
behoove	cataloging	dialog	

enforce	grey cloth (textile, technical)	medaled	savable
enforcement	groveling	medieval	scalloped
enroll	gruesome	meter	sextet
enrolled	guarantee (v.)	milk cow	Shakespeare
enrollment	guaranty (n.)	modeler	sideward
enshade	gypsy	mold	sirup
ensheathe	harken	moneys	skill
ensnare	hiccup	monolog	skilled
enthral	hindmost	mortise	skillful
entrench	homeopath	movable	smolder
entrust	homeward	myth	sometime (adv.)
entwine	hypotenuse	octet	stanch
envelope (n.)	idyl	offense	stifling
epaulet	inquire	onward	subpene
equaled	inquiry	organdie	sulphur
equaling	install	orthopedia	swiveled
escalloped	installation	pajama	sylvan
farther (distance)	installed	paneling	taxi
further (not distance)	installment	parceling	taxied
favor	instill	partisan	taxies
feldspar	instilled	percent	taxying
fetal	instillment	petaled	teasable
finable	insure	pickax	technique
flannelet	inward	plow	theater
fledgling	jeweler	practice (n., v.)	thralldom
flex	judgment	pretense	thrash
flexion	kidnaper	program	thresh (grain)
flyer	kilogram	propellant (n.)	totaled
focusing	kopek	ptomain	totaling
forbade	labeled	quarreling	toward
forbear	labeling	quartet	toweling
forego	landward	raccoon	toxemia
fueler	leatheret	racket (all mean- ings)	tranquillize
fulfill	lengthwise	ratable	tranquillity
fulfilled	leveler	rattan	traveled
fulfillment	libelant	raveling	traveler
funneled	libeled	recompense	traveling
fuse (safety device)	license	reconcilable	trolley
fuze (ignition device)	likable	reconnaissance	tunneler
gage	livable	reenforce (enforce again)	turquoise
galosh	lodestar	reinforce	upward
garrote	lodestone	(strengthen)	visa
gasoline	mandolin	refractory	visaed
gayety	maneuver	registrar	visaging
good-bye	manywise	remodeler	wainscoting
graveled	margarin (in chem- istry)	reveler	weeviled
gray	margarine (butter substitute)	rhyme	westward
	meager	ruble	whiskies
		salable	whisky
			willful

Ligatures.

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

Caesar
Leguminosae

Cadmon (Old English)
vœu (French)

Diacritical marks.

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

angstrom
applique
apropos
blase
boutonniere

brassiere
cafe
cafeteria
comedienne
confrere

consomme
cortege
coulee
crepe
crepe de chine

debris
debut
debutante
decollete
denouement

depot	glace	moron	role
ecru	habitue	naive	rotisserie
elite	ingenuue	nee	roue
entree	jardiniere	portiere	soiree
facade	matinee	premiere	souffle
fete	melee	regime	tragedienne
frappe	moire		

(a) Foreign words carry the diacritical marks that are an essential part of their spelling.

abbé	communiqué	littérateur	porte-lumière
agrément	congé	longéron	pousse-café
à la carte	coup de grâce	matériel	précis
à la king	coup de maître	mélange	procès-verbal
à la mode	coup d'état	mère	protégé (masculine)
attaché	crédit foncier	mésalliance	protégée (feminine)
auto-da-fé	crédit mobilier	métier	raisonné
beauséant	crème	nacré	râle
bêche de mer	curé	naïveté	recherché
béton	déjeuner	opéra bouffe	résumé
blessé	doña	opéra comique	risqué (masculine)
caïque	dos-à-dos	outré	risquée (feminine)
caleche	entrepôt	papier mâché	santé
cañada	étude	passé (masculine)	señor
canapé	exposé	passée (feminine)	table d'hôte
centième	faïence	pâté	tête-à-tête (n.)
chargé	fiancé (masculine)	père	velón
chargé d'affaires	fiancée (feminine)	piña	vis-à-vis
chiné	garçon	pléiade	
cloisonné	grillé	porte cochère	

Geographic names.

25. The spelling of geographic names must conform with the decisions of the United States Geographic Board and its successor, the Division of 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 rules of the Board and Division are to be followed in the spelling of foreign names.

If the decisions or the rules of the Board and Division 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 or correct the spelling of the particular form used.

Transliterations.

26. In the spelling of nongeographic words transliterated from Chinese, Japanese, or other languages that do not have a Latin alphabet, copy is to be followed literally. (Countries that do not use a Latin alphabet are marked with an asterisk in the table on p. 150.)

Indian words.

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

Nationalities, etc. (nouns and adjectives).

28. The table on page 150 shows forms to be used for nouns and adjectives denoting nationality.

(a) Observe the following forms:

Hawaiian
Part-Hawaiian (applies to
Hawaii only)

Puerto Rican
Tennessean

Endings "ible" and "able."

29. The following list comprises the words ending in *ible*; other words of this class end in *able*.

abhorrible	divisible	incorrigible	passible
accendible	docible	incorrodible	(passable)
accessible	edible	incorruptible	perceptible
addible	educible	incredible	perfectible
adducible	effectible	indefeasible	permisible
admissible	effervescent	indefectible	permissible
affectible	eligible	indefensible	persuasible
apprehensible	eludible	indeprensible	pervertible
audible	evasive	indestructible	plausible
bipartible	evincible	indigestible	possible
circumscribable	exhaustible	indiscernible	prehensible
coctible	exigible	indivisible	prescriptive
coercible	expandible	indocible	producible
cognoscible	expansible	inducible	productible
cohesive	explosible	ineffervescent	protrusible
collapsible	expressible	ineligible	putrescible
collectible	extendible	ineludible	receptible
combustible	extensible	inevitable	redemptible
committible	fallible	inexhaustible	redressible
compatible	feasible	inexpansible	reducible
compatible	fencible	inexpressible	reflectible
compossible	flexible	infallible	refrangible
comprehensible	fluxible	infeasible	remissible
compressible	forcible	inflexible	renascible
conducible	frangible	infractible	rendible
conducible	fungible	infrangible	reprehensible
confluxible	fusible	infusible	repressible
connectible	gullible	inscribable	resistible
contemptible	horrible	insensible	responsible
contractible	ignitable	instructible	reversible
controvertible	illegible	insubmersible	reversible
convertible	immersible	insuppressible	risible
(conversable)	immiscible	insusceptible	runcible
convertible	impartible	intactible	seducible
convincible	impassible	intangible	sensible
corrigible	(impassable)	intelligible	suasible
corrodible	impatible	interconvertible	subdivisible
corrosible	impedible	interruptible	submersible
corruptible	imperceptible	intervisible	subvertible
credible	impermissible	invincible	supersensible
cullible	imperscriptible	invendible	suppressible
decoctible	impersusasible	invertible	susceptible
deducible	implausible	invincible	suspensible
deductible	impossible	invisible	tangible
defeasible	imprescriptible	irascible	tensile
defectible	impressible	irreducible	terrible
defensible	imputrescible	irrefrangible	traducible
delible	inaccessible	irremissible	transfusible
deprehensible	inadmissible	irreprehensible	transmissible
depressible	inapprehensible	irrepressible	transmittible
descendible	inaudible	irreversible	transvertible
destructible	incircumscribable	legible	tripartible
diffusible	includible	mandible	unadmissible
digestible	incoercible	marcescible	unexhaustible
dirigible	incognoscible	miscible	unexpressible
discernible	incombustible	negligible	unresponsible
discerpible	incommiscible	nxible	vendible
discerptible	incompatible	omissible	vincible
discussible	incomprehensible	ostensible	visible
dissectible	incompressible	partible	vitrescible
distensible	inconcuessible		
distractible	incontrovertible		
divertible	inconvertible		
divestible	inconvincible		

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

30. A large number of words have the termination *ise*, *ize*, or *yze*, all pronounced *ize*. The letter *l* is followed by *yze* 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)
affanchise	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	
	enterprise	premise	

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

31. 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.).

Indefinite articles.

32. 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 *yu* and *o* pronounced as in *one*.

a historical review	a union	an hour	an onion
a human being	a one-sided view	an honor	an oyster

Plural forms.

33. 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	gauchos	merinos	sextos
banjos	halos	mestizos	siroccos
cantos	inamoratos	octavos	solos
cascos	indigos	octodecimos	tobaccos
centos	juntos	pianos	twos
didos	kimonos	provisos	tyros
duodecimos	lassos	quartos	virtuosos
dynamics	magnetos	salvos	zeros
embryos			

34. In forming the plurals of complex terms, the principal word (always a noun) takes the plural form.

Principal word first:

attorneys general
chargés d'affaires
courts martial
postmasters general
rights-of-way
sergeants at arms
sergeants major
surgeons general

Principal word second:

deputy judges
judge advocates
lieutenant colonels
major generals
under secretaries
vice chairmen

35. The following list comprises some of the words whose plurals may cause difficulty:

addendum, addenda
alga, algae
alumnus, alumni (masc.); alumna, alumnae (fem.)

antenna, antennas (antennae in zoology)
appendix, appendixes
basis, bases

chassis (singular and plural)	lava, lavas
Co., Cos.	Marys
crisis, crises	medium, mediums
criterion, criteria	memorandum, memoranda
datum, data	parenthesis, parentheses
desideratum, desiderata	phenomenon, phenomena
dilettante, dilettanti	procès-verbal, procès-verbaux
ellipsis, ellipses	radius, radii
erratum, errata	septum, septa
folium, folia	spoonful, spoonfuls
formula, formulas	stimulus, stimuli
genius, geniuses	stratum, strata
genus, genera	syllabus, syllabi
gladiolus (singular and plural)	synopsis, synopses
hypothesis, hypotheses	tableau, tableaus
index, indexes (indices in mathematics)	terminus, termini
Kansas Citys	thesis, theses
larva, larvae	

Possessives and apostrophes.

36. The possessive case of a singular or plural noun not ending in *s* is formed by adding an apostrophe and *s*; the possessive case of a singular or plural noun ending in *s* is formed by adding an apostrophe only.

man's, men's	hostess', hostesses'	Jesus'
prince's, princes'	princess', princesses'	Mars'
Essex's, Essexes'	Jones', Joneses'	Dumas'
Co.'s, Cos.'		

(a) In the use of an apostrophe in geographic names, firm names, the names of organizations and institutions, and the titles of books, the authentic form is to be followed.

Harpers Ferry	St. Peter's Church
Traders Bank	St. Elizabeths Hospital
Masters, Mates, and Pilots' Association	Johns Hopkins University
Court of St. James's	Hinds' Precedents

(b) Possessive pronouns do not take an apostrophe.

its	theirs
-----	--------

37. The singular possessive case is used in such general terms as the following:

author's alterations	printer's ink
fuller's earth	writer's cramp
miner's inch	

38. An apostrophe is used to indicate contractions and the plurals of letters, figures, and symbols.

don't	Spirit of '76	the 1920's
I've	Y. M. C. A.'s (plural)	a's; 7's; 4's
it's (it is)	A B C's	T's; W's; 8's

39. 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)	for charity's sake
2 hours' travel time	for pity's sake
a stone's throw	For euphony <i>s</i> is omitted in—
2 weeks' pay	for acquaintance' sake
the ship's hovering	for conscience' sake

40. 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

41. Other than as indicated above, an apostrophe is not used if ownership is not to be indicated.

teachers college	Grain Exchanges Act	the Williams claim
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Doubled consonants in derivatives.

42. A single consonant following a single vowel and ending a mono-syllable or a final accented syllable is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

bag, baggage	red, reddish	allot, allotted
bus, busses	rob, robbing	concur, concurred

(a) 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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Compound
Words

Guide to
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COMPOUND WORDS

(See also Guide to Compounding)

A compound word is a union of two or more words, either with or without a hyphen.

In the development of the English language many separate words have been united into compounds because of their close and repeated association, but the process, mainly for want of guiding principles, has been both haphazard and erratic. Consequently current usage abounds in inconsistencies, and authorities do not agree.

A compound word conveys a unit idea that is not 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 a correct pronunciation.

General rule.

43. Two or more words are compounded either to express a unit idea (literal or nonliteral) or to avoid ambiguity.

drydock	whitewash	ball-like
afterglow	childlike	right-of-way
newsprint	ladyfinger	co-op

Rules applying to all parts of speech.

44. A hyphen is used—

(a) To avoid doubling a vowel (except after the short prefixes *co*, *de*, *pre*, *pro*, *re*) or tripling a consonant.

thimble-eye	brass-smith	shell-like
-------------	-------------	------------

(b) To prevent mispronunciation, especially to insure a definite accent on each element of the compound.

mid-ice	head-on	air-dry (v.)
---------	---------	--------------

(c) To join a single capital letter to a noun or a participle.

U-boat	X-ray	T-shaped
--------	-------	----------

(d) To join the elements of an improvised compound

make-believe (n.)	blue-pencil (v.)	know-it-all (n.)
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(e) In compounds formed of duplicating or conflicting terms and in compounds naming the same person or thing under two aspects.

devil-devil	pitter-patter	dead-alive
city-State	comedy-ballet	treasurer-manager

45. A hyphen is used in a compound noun containing an adverb as its second element; also in a compound noun consisting of three or more words.

flare-back	forget-me-not
go-between	man-of-war
hold-up	mother-in-law
looker-on	jack-in-the-box

46. A hyphen is used in compound numbers, in compound (double) titles, in compound units of measurement, in complex terms of compass direction, and in other complex compounds.

twenty-one	secretary-treasurer	north-northeast
twenty-first	light-year	great-grandfather
but one hundred and twenty-first	horsepower-hour	a 6-footer

47. A hyphen and an apostrophe are used in a compound containing a possessive noun as one of its elements.

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

48. A compound adjective in which the second element is a past participle or a coined adjective in the form of a past participle is hyphenated unless derived from a solid compound or unless the first element is an adverb ending in *ly*.

This material is fire-tested.	The slopes are wind-blown.
The flowers were bell-shaped.	This generation is air-minded.

heavy-laden	drought-stricken	heavily laden
fear-fraught	chicken-hearted	brightly striped

49. An expression in which the last element is a present participle is printed as separate words unless it is used as a unit modifier or is derived from a solid compound.

The shale was oil bearing.
One of their duties was price fixing.
He was engaged in painting and paperhanging.

50. A derivative of a compound retains the form of the original compound.

praiseworthiness	cold-bloodedness
outlawry	ill-advisedly

51. Color terms are not hyphenated unless used as unit modifiers.

blue green	chocolate brown	bluish green
orange red	milk white	dark green

52. Words combined to form a unit modifier immediately preceding the word or words modified are hyphenated unless the first word is an adverb ending in *ly* or unless the first word in a three-word modifier is an adverb and modifies the second.

above-mentioned law	one-half interest
interstate-commerce law	10-foot pole
contested-election case	4-percent increase, <i>but</i> 4 percent [of]
navy-yard employee	hydrochloric acid
Washington-Alexandria region	pro-rata share
most-favored-nation clause	prima-facie evidence
law-abiding citizen	nicely kept lawn
six-room house	very well defined rating curve

(a) The hyphen is not used in a unit modifier (except where modifier is normally a hyphenated term) which is enclosed in quotation marks.

“blue sky” law	“brain trust” activity	“mark-off” galley
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(b) A unit modifier following and reading back to the word or words modified takes a hyphen and is always printed in the singular.

motors, alternating-current, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 115-volt
glass jars: 5-gallon, 2-gallon, 1-quart
belts: 2-inch, 1½-inch, ½-inch, ¼-inch

(c) Proper names used as unit modifiers retain their noun form.

Wilkes-Barre: Wilkes-Barre streets
United States: United States laws

(d) A modifier should not be confused with the word it modifies.

competent shoemaker	field canning factories
wooden-shoe maker	tomato-canning factories

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

2- or 3-em quads (*not* 2 or 3-em quads)
2- by 4-inch boards; *but* 2 to 6 inches wide
8-, 10-, and 16-foot boards
long- and short-term money rates (*not* long and short-term money rates)
but twofold or threefold (*not* two or threefold)
goat, sheep, and calf skins (*not* goat, sheep, and calfskins)

54. The compounding and hyphening of scientific terms are governed by scientific usage. (In general, *copy* is considered authoritative.)

55. Civil and military (single) titles are not hyphenated.

commander in chief	under secretary	<i>but</i> under-secretaryship
major general	vice president	vice-presidency
attorney general	president general	president-general-elect

56. A fraction is hyphenated, but the hyphen is omitted between the numerator and the denominator when the hyphen appears in either.

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

57. Idiomatic phrases are not hyphenated.

come by (obtain)	inasmuch as
Monday week	insofar as

58. Combining forms, prefixes, and suffixes do not require hyphens except as indicated in paragraphs (a) and (b), following.

Anglomania	heroicomic	reenact	percentage
antedate	infrared	semiofficial	twentyfold
antislavavery	interview	stepfather	spoonful
bylaw	misstate	subsecretary	manhood
cooperate	nonneutral	superfine	selfish
countercase	planoconvex	transship	stainless
deenergize	postscript	tricolor	relationship
excommunicate	preexist	ultraviolet	northward
extraordinary	proptic	unnecessary	clockwise

(a) The prefixes *ex* (former) and *self* (reflexive) and the adjective *elect* require a hyphen.

ex-governor	self-interest	president-elect
ex-trader	self-defense	vice-president-elect

(b) A hyphen is used—

To avoid doubling a vowel (except after the short prefixes *co*, *de*, *pre*, *pro*, *re*).

anti-imperial micro-organism ultra-atomic

To avoid tripling a consonant.

shell-like skill-less thrill-less

To join duplicating prefixes.

re-redirect sub-subcommittee

To join a prefix to a proper name.

un-American pan-American Pan American Union
Anglo-American trans-Atlantic (official usage)

To prevent mispronunciation or misinterpretation.

contra-indicated non-civil-service position
dynamo-electric anti-hog-cholera serum
re-treat (treat again) co-op (short for cooperative)
blow-out-proof

Guide to
Compounding

Abbreviations



GUIDE TO COMPOUNDING

The following list is based on the principles and rules for compounding given on pages 51-54. Manifestly such a list cannot be complete, but the approved usage with respect to any words not included can be determined by analogy or by application of the rules or the general principle.

Words printed flush are combined with the words which follow to form solid or hyphenated compounds; space marks (#) indicate two-word forms.

Words listed as combining forms and prefixes are limited to only a few examples. Such words are usually solid, but the hyphen is sometimes required for a special reason.

The abbreviations *a.* (adjective), *adv.* (adverb), *n.* (noun), *v.* (verb), and *u. m.* (unit modifier) indicate functions of the compounds as given. Foreign languages are indicated by the usual abbreviations.

Uniformity of treatment: For the sake of appearance, it may sometimes be necessary to treat alike words which if widely separated would have different forms, as, for example, *deck house* and *warehouse*. Appearing in juxtaposition, these and similar words may be made uniform. When this is done it should be understood that it is only a temporary expedient for the job in hand and does not supersede the list here given.

A

A-flat
afoot, -sea, shipboard
A-frame
aardvark, wolf
A #B #C (n.), A-B-C (u. m.)
abio (combining form) genesis
able-bodied, -minded
aboveboard, #deck, #ground, -mentioned, #proof, #water
absent-minded
ace #high
acidproof, fast, -treat, #worker
acre-foot
actino (combining form) chemistry, -electricity
acute-angled
adman, minister, smith
adderbelt, fish
addlebrain, head, pate, plot
aero (combining form) dynamics, meter
aforegoing, hand, -mentioned, -named, said, time, thought
Aframerican
Afro-American
aftcastle, most
after-acquire, -described, -designed, glow, #gun, #mast, -mentioned, -named, #sails, -specified, thought, time, wit, witted, -written
agar-agar
agateware
ageless, #long, -stricken
ague-faced, -plagued, proof, -rid, -sore
aide-de-camp
aide-memoire

air-bound, -blasted, -blown, -borne, -brained, #brake (n.), -bred, craft, -chambered, #clear, -con, ditioned, -conveyed, -cooled, -dried, -driven, drome, -dry, #duct, -embraced, field, -floated, foil, -formed, hole, #line, #liner, -locked, #mail, man, #navigation, plane, port (all meanings) ship, sick, -slaked, tight, #twist, ward, way, wayman, -wise, woman, worthy
aleoholo (combining form) meter
aleo (combining form) viscometer
alderfly, -leaved, man, woman
alebench, -blown, -born, conner, cup, -fed, glass, house, monger, pot, tap, #taster, -washed, wife, yard
all #absorbing, -aged, -American, #around, -fired, -flotation, #fours, #hail, #in, #mark, mouth (zool.), over (clothing), -overish, -possessed, #right, -rounder, spice, -stars, -time (u. m.), -wise
All-Father
alleyway
almond-eyed
almsman, giver, giving, house
alongship, shore, side
alpenglow, horn, stock
also-ran
altarpiece, #screen, wise
alto-cumulus, -relievo, -stratus
amber #clear, -colored, fish, -headed, -hued, -tipped amidships
amperemeter
amyo (combining form) genesis
anchorhold, #light, plate
angel-eyed, -faced
anglehook, meter, sight, twitch, wing, wise, worm
Anglo (combining form) mania, -American

ankle #bone, #cutter, jack
antacid, eater, fly, hill
antedate, #bellum, -bellum (u. m.), meridian, #mortem, -mortem (u. m.)
antero (combining form) lateral
anthem-wise
antra (combining form) diol
anthro (combining form) pogony
anti-American, -hog-cholera (u. m.), -imperial, slavery
anvil-faced, -headed, #maker, smith
anybody (pron.), how, one (pron.), thing, way, where, wise
A #1 (rating)
A-pole
apple #blossom, #cart, -cheeked, -faced, #grower, jack, john, monger, nut, -scented, -shaped, worm
April-fool (v.)
aqua #green, marine, meter, plane, tint, tone
aquo (combining form) capsulitis, -ion
arborway
archband, bishop, duke, way, wise
archerfish
archespore
archi (combining form) episcopal, lithic, morphic
arc-over (n.), -weld (v.)
arithmo (combining form) graph, mania
arm #band, chair, hole, let, load, piece, pit, plate, #rack, #rest, -shaped
armyworm
armor bearer, -clad, #plate, -plated
ariswise
arrowbeam, head, headed, -leaved, #maker, plate, -shaped, shot, smith, -smitten, snake, stone, -toothed, worm, -wounded
art-colored, craft, ware
arterio (combining form) sclerosis
artilleryman, ship
asbestos-coated, -covered, -packed, #wool
A-sharp
ash #bin, can, #color, -colored, -free, #heap, -leaved, man, pan, pile, pit, tray
assemblyman, #room
astro (combining form) physics
athwarthawse, ship, wise
auburn-haired, -locked
audio #frequency, gram, meter
auger #nose, #type
authorcraft
authotype
auto (combining form) biography, boat, bus, cab, #camp, car, -immunization, -infection, -inoculation, -intoxication, -omnibus, -ophthalmoscope, -oxidation, sight, truck, type
avant-courier
away-going (n.)
awe-bound, -filled, -inspired, some, -strike (v.), -stricken, -struck
awl-fruited, -shaped
ax-ade, #grinder, hammer, #head, #maker, man, -shaped, stone, tree
axlesmith, tree
aye-aye
azo (combining form) benzil
azure-blazoned, -colored, -domed, -mantled, -tinted, -vaulted, -veined

B

babe-face (n.), -faced
baby-face (n.), -faced
backache, #angle, band, -bencher, bite (v.), board, bone, boned, #breaker, cap, cast (n., v.), chat, -connected, #chain, -down (n.), #drop, -face, fill, fire, flash, #flap, flow, -focus (v.), -focused, furrow, gammon, ground, hand, lands, lash, -list (v.), log, -lotter, -paddle (v.), -pedal (v.), piece, plate, -putty (v.), run, saw, set, shift, slide (v.), #spiker, spin, spread, staff, stage, stair (a.), #stairs (n.), stamp, stay, stick, stitch, stop, strap, -street, #stretch (n.), string, strip, stroke, -swath (v.), -swept, swing, sword, tack, #tender, #tenter, -titrate, -track (v.), -trail (v.), -trailer (n.), -up (n.), #wall, ward, wash, water, #way, woods, #yard, -yarder
backer-off, -up
badgeman
badger-legged
badland(s) (geol.)

bag-bedded, -cheeked, #house, #maker, #making, man, nut, pipe, reef, room, -shaped, #wig, worm
baggageman, master, #smasher, #truck
bailpiece, wood
bailsman
bakeboard, #house, #meat, pan, #shop, #stove
bakelite-dilecto
balancewise
baldberry, crown (bird), -faced, head (n.), headed, pate, rib
bald-faced, fish, flower, -like, #planter, player, proof, room, stock
ballot #box
balm #breathing, -leaved, -shed
andbox, #cutter, man, master, #pulley, #saw, #sawyer, -shaped, stand, string, -tailed, #wagon
bandsman
bandyball, -bandy, -legged
bangtail
bankbook, #high, man, side (stream)
banker-mark, -out
bannerfish, man
bannut
bantamweight
bar #bit, keeper, maid, man, master, point, post, room, tender, way, wise, wood, wound
barberfish, #shop
barbwire
bare-angled, -armed, back, backed, -branched, #bone, -boned, -bosomed, -chested, faced, -fingered, foot, footed, -handed, headed, -kneed, -legged, -necked, -picked, -ribbed, -skinned, -skulled, -throated, -toed, -walled, -worn
bargeboard, #couple, #course, #house, -laden, load, man, master
bar-k-bared, -bound, #cutter, -formed, -galled, -peel (v.), #rot, -tanned
barkometer
barley-fed, mow, break, bree, corn
barmy-brained
barman, #owl, stormer, yard
barrel-bellied, #head, #maker, #making, -shaped
barring-out (n.)
barrowcoat, man
basal-nerved
baseball, baller, -begged, -begot, board, -born, -bred, -hearted, -leveled, #liner, man, -mettled, -minded, -souled, -spirited, -witted
basketball, baller, fish, -hilted, #maker, ware, #weave, woman, work
bas-relief
basbar, wood
bat #blind, -eyed, fish, fowl, fowler, #horse, man, -minned, #mule, -winged
bathhouse, man, robe, room, root, tub
batsman, wing (cloth)
battercake, clock, man
battering #ram
battle-ax, dore, -fallen, field, ground, plane, -scarred, ship, -slain, -spent, stead
baybolt, gall, head, man, #rum, wood
beachcomber, man, master, #wagon
bead-eyed, flush, hook, #house, row, work
beady-eyed
beadsman, woman
beakhead, iron, -shaped
beakerman
beamfilling, room, trawl
beamsman
beancod, feast, -fed, field, #setter, -shaped
bear #baiting, bane, #garden, herd, hide, #hound, -off, skin, ward
bestman
beaterman, -out, -up
beauty-blind, #bright, -clad, proof
beaverboard, pelt, wood
bedboard, bug, cap, case, chair, chamber, clothes, cord, cover, fast, fellow, flower, foot, frame, #goer, gown, #lamp, #light, #maker, man, mate, #molding, pan, plate, post, quilt, rail, ridden, rock, room, #screw, sheet, sick, side, sock, sore, spread, spring, stock, staff, stand, stead, straw, string, tick, #timber, time, ward, way
beebread, -but, #head, herd, hive, #house, keeper, keeping, line, man, master, way, #wine
beech #drops, nut, wood
beef #eater, #extract, -faced, #head, steak, #tongue, -witted
beennut

beerbibber, #house, #maker, monger, pull
 beetle-browed, #head, stock, stone, weed
 before-cited, -created, -delivered, hand, -known,
 -mentioned, -named, -recited, -tasted, -thought,
 time, -told, -warned, -written
 beggarman, -patched, weed, woman
 behindhand, sight, time
 bell #bearer, bind, bird, -bottomed, boy, -crowned,
 -faced, hanger, -hooded, hop, #house, #maker,
 #making, man, mouth, -nosed, #ringer, -shaped,
 topper, ware, wood
 bellows #maker, #making, man
 bellyache, #band, -beaten, -bound, #button, -fed,
 #god, -gulled, -laden, -naked, piece, pinch,
 -proud, -sprung, #worshiper
 belowstairs
 belt-coupled, -driven, #maker, #making, man
 benchboard, fellow, -hardened, land, -legged,
 -made, man, mark, #work
 Ben Day process
 Beni-Israel
 bennetweed
 ben-teak
 bentstar, wood
 berry #brown, bush, cone, -formed, #picker, #picking
 beta #ray, #test
 betweenwhiles
 B-flat
 bi (combining form) facial, -iliac, monthly, weekly
 bibble-babble
 big-antlered, -armed, -bearded, -bellied, -bodied,
 -boned, -bosomed, -breasted, -bulked, -eared,
 eye (fish), -eyed, -footed, -framed, -gaited, -handed,
 head (ego), -hearted, -hoofed, horn (sheep),
 -horned, -jawed, -leaguer, -leaved, -mouthed,
 -nosed, -souled, -voiced, -waisted
 billback, beetle, board, broking, bug, fish, fold,
 head, hook, man, poster, posting, sticker
 billet-doux, head, wood
 billingsgate
 biochemistry, -electrogenesis, -energetics, -aeration
 birchbark, man
 bird #cage, -eye, -faced, -fingered, #house, land, lime,
 lore, man, -mouthed, seed, -witted, woman
 bird's-eye
 birthbed, day, land, mark, mate, place, #rate, right,
 stone
 biscuit-brained, -colored, #maker, #making, -shaped
 bismuto (combining form) plagiomite
 bitstock
 bitter-ender, head, nut
 black-aproned, -backed, ball (n., v.), -banded,
 -bearded, -bellied, berry, -billed, bird, board,
 -bodied, -bordered, -breasted, -browed, -crested,
 -crowned, damp, -edged, -eyed, -faced, -feathered,
 -figured, fish, fly, guard, -hearted, -hooded, jack,
 list, mail, -mouthed, -robed, -shirted, smith,
 strap, -tufted
 bladderfish, nose
 bladbone, fish
 blameworthy
 blanket #maker, #making
 blastplate
 bleach #house, #wax, #works, yard
 blear-eyed, -witted
 bleary-eyed
 blightbird, -resistant
 blindfish, fold, -loaded, #pig, -stitched
 blink-eyed
 blithe-hearted
 blockhead, house, like, #maker, #making, #signal
 blond-haired
 bloodheat, -bespattered, -bought, -colored,
 curdling, -discolored, -drenched, -dyed, guilty,
 hound, #hot, -hued, letting, #poisoning, #red, #ripe,
 shed, shot, #spot, stain, stock, stone, sucker, sucking,
 thirst, thirsty, #warm, wood, worm
 bloody-eyed, -faced, -handed, -hearted, -mined,
 -mouthed, -nosed, #red, -sceptered, -veined,
 -woven
 bloom-colored
 blossom-billed, -bordered, -crested, -faced, -headed,
 -laden, -nosed, #red, time
 blowback, ball, cook, -down (n.), fish, fly, gun,
 -hard (n.), hole, line, -off (n.), -out (n.), -out-proof,
 pipe, point, proof, spray, -through (n.), torch,
 tube, -up (n.)

blue-annealed, -aproned, -backed, -banded, beard
 (n.), -bellied, bill (bird), -blooded, -bloused,
 -breasted, book (n.), breast (bird), -checked,
 -cheeked, coat (n.), -eye (bird), -eyed, fin, fish,
 fly, gill, #hot, -pencil (v.), stone, throat (bird),
 tongue (n.), wing (bird)
 bluff-bowed, -headed
 blunderbuss, head
 boarskin, spear, staff
 boardman
 boarding #house
 boatbill (bird), builder, building, hook, head,
 house, keeper, lip, load, man, master, #owner,
 setter, shop, side, swain, tail, woman, wright
 bobbinwork
 bobcat, -cherry, fly, sled, sleigh, stay, tail, weight,
 white
 body #bending, #builder, -centered, guard, #maker,
 #making, -mind, plate
 bogberry, -bred, -eyed, hole, #iron, land, man, trot,
 way, wood
 bogeyman (a goblin)
 bogie-man (mechanical)
 boilerhouse, maker, making, man, -off (n.),
 -out (n.), plate, smith, #works
 boiling #house
 bold-faced, -hearted, -spirited
 boll #weevil, worm
 bolsterwork
 bolt #cutter, #end, #head, #hole, #maker, -shaped,
 smith, strake, work
 bomb-proof, shell
 bondfolk, holder, maid, man, slave, stone, woman
 bondsman, woman
 bone-ace, ache, #breaker, -bred, dog, #dry, #eater,
 fish, #hard, head, #lace, meal, set, #shaker, #tired,
 #white, wood, work
 bonnyclabber
 bookbinder, binding, board, case, craft, #dealer,
 -fed, fold, keeper, keeping, -learned, -lined, lore,
 louse, lover, maker, making, man, mark, mate,
 monger, plate, #rack, room, #rest, #seller, shelf,
 #shop, stack, stall, stand, #store, -taught, ward,
 -wise, #work, worm, wright
 boomboat, brace, -ended
 bootblack, boy, holder, hose, jack, lace, last, leg,
 lick, maker, making, #top, #tree
 borderland
 boroughmaster, monger
 bosom #deep, -felt, -folded, -stricken
 both-headed
 both-handed, -sided
 bottle-bellied, bird, -fed, #holder, -nosed, -shaped,
 tight
 boughpot
 boulderhead
 bounty-fed
 bow #arm, back, -bent, fin, grace, head, knot, leg,
 line, #maker, #making, man, -necked, -shaped,
 shot, sprit, stave, string, woman, wood, -wow
 bowerbird, maiden, woman
 bowl #maker, -shaped
 boxbord, car, fish, haul, #head, keeper, #kite,
 #maker, #making, man, wood
 boxer-off, -up
 boy #king
 brainache, -bigot, -born, -bred, cap, -cracked, craft,
 -crazed, -crumpled, fag, #fever, -fevered, pan, sick,
 spun, stone, storm, -strong, -tired, wood
 brake #drum, hand, head, #lining, load, #maker,
 #making, man, #shoe
 brand #new
 brandyball, -burnt, -faced, man
 brantail
 brass-armed, #bold, -bound, -browed, -cheeked,
 -colored, -eyed, #renting, -smith, -visaged
 brave-hearted, -horsed, #looking, -minded, -spirited
 brazen-browed, -colored, face, faced, -imaged, wood
 bread #box, #crumb, earner, -faced, fruit, -liner,
 #maker, #making, man, meal, nut, root, #seller,
 stuff, winner, winning
 break-away (n.), ax, -back (n.), -circuit (n.),
 -down (n.), fast, -in (n.), iron, neck, -off (n.),
 -over (n.), stone, -through (n.), water
 breaker-down, man, -off (n.), -up (n.)
 breast #band, beam, bone, #deep, -fed, #height,
 #high, hook, #mark, piece, pin, plate, plane, rail,
 rope, weed, wood, work

breath-blown, #seller, -taunted
breaststitch
breach block, cloth, clout, loader
breedbate
breeze-borne, -fanned, -lifted, -shaken, -swept, way
brewhouse, master
bribe-free, #giver, monger, #taker, worthy
bric-a-brac
brick-barred, bat, -bound, -built, -colored, field, -fronted, -hemmed, kiln, layer, laying, #liner, maker, making, mason, -nogged, -paved, #setter, #timber, -walled, wise, work, yard
bride-ale, bed, bowl, cake, chamber, cup, #god, groom, knot, lace, maiden, stake
bridesmaid, man
bridgeboard, #builder, head, keeper, #maker, man, master, pot, tree, ward, way, #work, work (dental)
bridgeman, -wise
brief #case, man
briarroot, man
bright-bloomed, -checked, -colored, -dyed, -eyed, -faced, -featured, -haired, -headed, -hued, -leaved, -mined, -robed, -spotted, -striped, -studded, -tinted, -witted, #work
bright-cut
brimstone
brine-bound, #cooler, #house, man, -soaked
bringer-up (n.)
bringing-up (n.)
bristlebird, cone, -faced, -painted, -stalked, tail, -thighed, -toothed
bristolboard
broadacre, ax, -backed, -based, -beamed, bill (bird), -billed, -bodied, -boughed, -breasted, brim, cast, -cheated, cloth, -crested, -fronted, -handled, head, -hearted, -hoofed, -horned, leaf, leafed, leaved, -limbed, -lipped, loom, -margined, -mined, -mouthed, -ribbed, sharn (n., v.), sheet (n.), side, -shouldered, -striped, sword, tail (n.), -thighed, -toed, -wheeled, -winged
broken-arched, -backed, -bellied, #down, -ended, -footed, -fortuned, -handled, -headed, hearted, -hipped, -hoofed, -legged, -mined, -mouthed, -nosed, -paced, -shanked, -spirited, -winded, -winged
bromobenzine, iodism
bronze-bound, -clad, -covered, -foreheaded, -haired, -shod, smith, wing (bird)
broomcorn, -leaved, maker, making, shank, staff, stick, straw, tail, wood
brotherhood, -in-law
browbeat, beaten, beater, beating, piece, point, post
brown-armed, -complexioned, -eyed, -faced, -leaved, -roofed, -sailed, -skinned, -spotted, stone, -tailed, ware, -washed
brushball, land, #maker, #making, man, tail, -tongued, -treat (v.), wood, #work
brusher-up
buckberry, board, brush, eye (tree), -eyed, horn, #hound, jump, plate, pot, saw, shot, skin, stall, stay, stove, tail, tooth, wagon, wash, wheat
bucket-eyed, #maker, man, -shaped
bulker-headed, -shaped
budtime, moth, wood, worm
buff-backed, -breasted, -colored, -tapped, -washed, -ware
buffaloback
bufflehead, horn
bugbane, a-bo, bear, -eyed, fish, house
burghstone
build-up (n.)
bulb #angle, -tee
bulthead, -pile (v.)
bullock, #baiting, beggar, berry, boat, -browed, cart, comber, dog, dose, -faced, feast, fight, fighter, fighting, finch, fly, foot, frog, -fronted, #god, head, hide, man, -mouthed, -necked, nose, nosed, nut, #pen, pout, -run (n.), skin, -voiced, whack, whacker
bullet-headed, proof
bull's-eye
bumblebee, foot, kite, puppy
bunboat, clock
bunch-backed
bungle, #maker
bunkhouse
bunnymouth
buntline, whip

burghmaster
burner-off (n.)
burn-over (n.)
burrknot, stone
bushbeater, buck, #fighter, -grown, -haired, hammer, -headed, land, man, master, ranger, rope, -skirted, -tailed, whack, whacked, whacker, whacking, wife, woman, wood
bushelman, woman
bushy-bearded, -browed, -eared, -haired, -headed, -legged, -tailed, -whiskered, -wiggled
businessman, woman
bustbody, -brained, -fingered, -headed, -idle
butcherbird
butthorn, #joint, -jointed, #saw, stock, #strap, -weld (v.), -welded, woman
butterback, ball, bird, #box, -colored, cup, fat, fingered, fingers, fish, fly, #maker, milk, monger, mouth, mouthed, nut, -rigged, -rose, scotch, #smooth, -toothed, woman, #worker
butteryfingered
buttonball, bur, -eared, head, headed, hold, holder, hole, holed, holer, holing, hook, -shaped, wood
buzzwig
buzzphone
byalley, altar, bidder, bidding, blow, channel, child, cock, corner, day, dweller, effect, election, end, fellow, form, gold, gone, hand, issue, job, lane, law, lead, line, matter, name, office, pass, passage, past, path, place, play, plot, product, reaction, result, road, room, route, speech, spell, stact, stander, street, talk, term, thing, tone, track, trail, twining, view, walk, walker, wash, water, way, wipe, wood, word, work
bye-bye

C

cabman, stand, urn
cabbage #fly, #head, wood, worm
cabinhouse, mate
cabinetmaker, making, #work
cable #holder, #length, man, #ship, way
caddisfly, worm
cake #box, #maker, pan, walk
calf-bound, skin
calicoback
calk-weld (v.)
callboy, -down, -off
calm-eyed
camber-keeled
camel-backed, -faced, -haired, #keeper, man, -shaped
cameraman
campcraft, fire, #follower, ground, master, #stool, ward
camshaft
canal #boat, man, side
can #maker, not
candleball, beam, bomb, #box, branch, ease, fish, fly, #holder, -hour, light, lighter, lighting, maker, making, meter, pin, power, rent, -shaped, shrift, #stand, stick, #waster, #wasting, wick, wood, wright
candy #maker, stick
cane-backed, -bottomed, brake, field, work
canker-bitten, -eaten, -hearted, -mouthed, #sore, -toothed
cannonball (bird), #ball (ordnance), proof
canoeload, man, wood
cantboard
canvasback, -climber, -covered, #maker, #making, man
cap-flash (v.), #maker, #making, sheaf, shore, stone
car-borne, #builder, fare, fox, goose, load, lock, lot, -mile
cardboard, #case, #catalog, -devoted, #holder, #maker, #player, room, sharp, #stock
cardinalfish
carecloth, -crazed, -crossed, -fraught, free, -laden, -lied, -scorched, taker, taking, -tired, -tuned, worn, -wounded
carnal-minded
carpetbag, bagger, bagging, -covered, #maker, #making, #layer, #smooth, snake, way, web, #work, -woven
carriagemaker, smith, way
carry-all, -over

cartload, man, way, wright
 cartridge #maker
 carvel-built, -planked
 casebay, bearer, -harden, #keeper, #maker, mate, mated, #work, worm
 caser-in
 cashbook, #box, boy, girl, #keeper
 cask-shaped
 cast-away, -back, -by, #house, -off, -ridden, -weld
 caster-off
 castle #builder, -built, -buttressed, -crowned, #guard
 catbeam, bird, boat, -built, call, -eyed, -faced, fall, fish, -footed, gut, -hammed, harping, head, #hole, hook, lap, like, -o'-nine-tails, piece, pipe, skin, step, stick, stitch, stone, walk, -witted
 catch-all, -as-catch-can, cry, land, penny, plate, pole, water, weight, word
 cater-cornered, waul
 cat's-eye, -paw
 cattleman, -specked, yak
 cauliflower-eared
 causeway, wayéd, waying
 cavalryman
 cavekeeper, -lodged, -in
 cedar-colored, ware
 cell-shaped
 cellarman, woman
 cement-coated, -covered, -faced, -lined, #maker, #making, -temper (v.)
 centerboard, #fire, piece, -second
 cesspipe, pit, pool
 chain #bag, -driven, -drooped, #maker, #making, man, -shaped, smith, -spotted, -swung, #work
 chairfast, #maker, #making, man, #mender, -shaped, warmer, woman
 chalk #cutter, -eyed, plate, stone, #white, #worker
 chamberdeacon, maid, woman
 change-over
 chapbook, fallen
 chapelmaster
 charcoal, coaled, coaling, lady, pit, woman, work
 charge #house, man, -off
 chariot-shaped, man, way
 charterhouse, master
 charthouse, room
 chatterbag, box
 chatwood
 chawbacon
 cheap-John, -Jack
 checkbird, hook, man, mate, -off, rack, rein, roll, room, rope, row, rowed, rower, stone, strap, string, #weigher, #weighman, #work
 checkerboard, breast, -brick (v.), -up, wise, work
 cheekbone, piece
 cheese #board, #box, #cake, cloth, curd, #cutter, -head, -headed, lip, monger, #parer, wood
 cheer #leader
 cherry-cheeked, -colored, -flavored, -lipped, bird, blossom (tint), #blossom (flower)
 chessboard, man, tree
 chestnut-backed, -bellied, -collared, -colored, -crested, -crowned, -sided, -winged
 chicken-billed, -brained, -breasted, #coop, -hearted, pox, -spirited, -toed, yard
 chickstone, weed
 chief #justice, -justiceship
 childbearing, bed, -bereft, birth, #crowing, -fashion, #god, -hearted, kind, -minded, -ridden, #wife
 chill-cast, #room
 chimesmaster
 chin-bearded, -chin, #deep, #high, piece, -wag
 Chinaman, woman
 chink-backed
 chipper-up
 chipwood
 chisel-cut, -edged, #maker, -mouthing, -pointed, -shaped
 chit-chat
 chitter-chatter
 chlorometer
 chock-a-block, #full
 chocolate-coated, #maker
 choirboy, man, master, -wise
 chokebore, bored, boring, damp, strap
 chokerman
 chop-chop, -fallen, #house, stick, #suey
 chow-chow, #mein
 chrisomloosing

Christ-borne, -given, -inspired, -taught
 chub-faced
 chuck-a-luck, hole, plate, -will's-widow
 chucklehead, headed
 chunkhead
 church-ale, craft, goer, like, man, manlike, master, ward, way, woman, yard
 churn-buttled, milk, staff
 churwworm
 cider-and, #cup
 cigar-shaped
 cis-Atlantic, oceanic
 city-born, -bound, -bred, -commonwealth, folk, scope, State, -wide
 clackdish
 clam-bake, cracker (fish), shell, worm
 clanfellow
 clansman
 clapboard, boarded, boarding, match, net, trap
 claperclaw
 claspknife
 classbook, fellow, man, mate, room, #work
 clawbar, -footed, hammer, hatchet, -tailed
 clay #bank, -built, -colored, -faced, man, pit
 clean-armed, -boled, -bred, -cut, -faced, -fingered, -handed, -hearted, -limbed, -lived, -minded, -out, -shaped, -shaven, -up, -washed
 cleaner-off, -out, -up
 clear-complexioned, -cut, -eyed, -faced, -headed, -hearted, -minded, -sighted, -skinned, starch, -throated, -tinted, -toned, -up (n.), -voiced, wing, -witted
 cleft-footed, graft, grafted, grafting
 clergyman, woman
 clerk-ale, like
 click-clack
 cliff-bound, -chased, -girdled, -marked, side, -worn
 cliffsmen
 clinch-built, #work
 clingfish, stone
 clink-clank, stone
 clinker-built
 clip-edged, fish, -marked, #sheet, -winged
 clipper-built, man
 clockbird, #case, #face, -fashion, keeper, maker, making, -minded, mutch, room, smith, wise, work
 clod #breaker, head, hopper, hopping, pate, pated, -tongued
 clog #maker, #making
 close-annealed, -banded, -bitten, -bodied, -bred, -buttoned, -clipped, -connected, -coupled, -eared, -fertilize (v.), -fibered, -fisted, -grained, -handed, -hauled, -hearted, -herd, -herded, -mouthing, -out, -packed, -reefed, -rounded, stool, -up, -tongued, wing
 clothes #bag, #basket, #brush, horse, line, man, monger, pin, press, rack, yard
 cloth-backed, -bound, -faced, -inserted, -lined, #maker, #making, #worker
 cloud-barred, -born, -built, burst, cap, capped, -compacted, -covered, -crammed, -crossed, -curtailed, -drowned, -eclipsed, -enveloped, -flicked, -girt, -headed, -hidden, -laden, land, #ring, -rocked, -shaped, -topped, -woven, -wrapped
 cloven-footed, -hoofed
 cloversick, sickness
 club-armed, -ended, fellow, -fisted, foot, footed, hand, handed, haul, hauled, house, link, man, -ridden, room, -shaped, start, woman
 clumsy-fisted
 clutchman
 coach-and-four, builder, building, fellow, maker, making, man, master, smith, #sway, whip, woman, wood, #work, wright
 coal #bag, #bagger, #bin, #black, #box, #dark, #dealer, -eyed, -faced, -fired, fish, #goose, hole, -laden, monger, mouse, pit, #rake, sack (astron.), #shed, -whipper, yard
 coarse-featured, -fibered, -grained, -haired, -handed, -lipped, -minded, -skinned, -spun, -tongued, -toothed, -wrought
 coastland, #line, man, side, waiter, ward, wise, -wrought
 coat #rack, room, tail
 cobblefish, man, stone
 cobbler's-awl (bird)
 cobhead, loaf, nut, web, webbed, webbing, webby, #work

cobra-headed
cobridgehead
cockbill, billed, billing, boat, brain, crow (time), eye, eyed, -feathered, #fight, head, horse, light, #loft, master, #match, pit, roach, sparrow, sparrowship, spur, stride, sure, sureness, tail (drink), -tailed, #throwing
cockdeboat, -bread, bur, shell, wife
cockscomb, combed
codbank, fish, fishery, fishing, head (turtle), -headed, man, pitchings, smack, worm
cod's-head
coffee #cake, -colored, cup, -faced, #grower, #growing, #house, #making, pot, #room, time
cofferdam, #work
coffin-fashioned, -headed, #maker, #making, -shaped
cogwheel, wood
coismut
coin #bag, #holder, #maker, #making, -operated
cold-blooded, -draw (v.), -drawing (v.), -drawn, -faced, finch, -flow (v.), -forge (v.), frame, -hammer (v.), -hammered, -hearted, -natured, -nipped, -press (v.), proof, -roll (v.), -rolled, -short, -shortness, -spirited
coleseed, slaw
collar #band, bird, bone, #maker, #making, man college-bred
color #bearer, -blind, -blindness, fast, -free, #maker, #making, man, type (n.), -washed
comb-back, -broach, #brush, fish, -shaped, -toothed
come-alone, -at-able, -back, -between, -down, -hither, -off, -on, -out
comedy-ballet, -featured
commander #in #chief
commonplace, weal, wealth
companionship, way
compass-headed
cone-billed, -headed, #maker, #making, -in-cone, nose, pate, -shaped
Congressman, woman
contra-acting, band, -indicate, pose
cookbook, #house, maid, #room, #shack, #shop, #stove
cool-headed, #house
coonskin
co-op (n.)
cooped-in (n.), -up (n.)
copemate, stone
copper-alloyed, -bellied, -bottomed, -coated, -colored, -faced, -fastened, head (snake), -headed, -nosed, plate, plated, proof, sidesman, smith, ware, wing, #works, worm
copple-crowned
copsewood
copybook, cat, #editor, #holder, #holding, man, #reader, right, rightable, righter
coral-beaded, -bound, -girt, #frag, #red, -rooted
cord #maker, wood
cork-barked, board, -heeled, -lined, #maker, #making, screw, screwed, wing, wood
corn #bin, bird, bole, bottle, brash, #cake, cob, -colored, cracker, crib, #crusher, dodger, #eater, -fed, field, fly, #grower, #house, #husk, #husker, land, #loft, master, #meal, monger, pipe, #pit (market), #rick, stalk, starch, stock, stone, worm
corner-bind (v.), cap, piece, stone, wise
costal-nerved
costermonger
cotter #pin, way
cotton-backed, -clad, -covered, field, mouth, seed, -sick, tail, wood, worm
councilman, woman
councilwheel
counterbalance, check, #check (banking), clockwise, #jumper, man, -off (n.)
countinghouse
country-born, -bred, -fashion, folk, man, #people, seat, side, #style, ward, -wide, woman
cupstick
court-baron, -bred, craft, house, like, man, #martial (n.), -martialled, plaster, room, ship, yard
cousin-german, hood, -in-law
coversall, chief, let, lid, side
cowbell, bird, boy, catcher, -eyed, fish, #gate, girl, -headed, -hearted, heel, herd, hide, hitch, -hocked, horse, #keeper, leech, leeching, man, -nosed, path, #pilot, pony, pox, puncher, #shed, skin, -slipped, sucker, tail (wool), yard

coxcomb, swain
crab #catcher, #eater, -faced, #hole, man, mill, stick, stone, wise, wood, -yaws
crab's-claw, -eye
crackajack, -brained, jaw, pot, -up, -the-whip
cracker-off
cracklware
cracksman
cradleboard, child, fellow, land, like, #maker, #making, man, mate, -shaped, side, #song
craftsman, master, woman
cragsman
craneman, way
crankbird, case, -driven, man, pin, pit, shaft
creapefish, hanger
crawl-craw, fish, thumper
crawl-a-bottom, -up (n.)
crazy-cat, -headed, pate
cream #cake, -colored, -faced, -flowered, #maker, #making, ometter, -slice, #ware
creedsman
creekbank, fish, side
creephole, mouse
crest-fallen, line
crewman
crewwork
crib-bite, -biter, #work
crimpy-haired
crimson-banded, -barred, -billed, -colored, -lined, -petaled
crinkly-haired
crisscross, crossed
crockeryware
crookback, backed, -billed, -fingered, -headed, -kneed, -legged, -necked, -nosed, -shouldered, -sided, -sterned, -toothed
crooked-backed, -billed, -branched, -clawed, -eyed, -legged, -limbed, -lined, -lipped, -nosed, -pated, -shouldered -stemmed, -toothed, -winged
crop-bound, ear, eared, -haired, head (n.), -headed, land, man, -nosed, -shaped, sick, -tailed
cropplecrow
cross-appeal, #arm, -armed, #band, -banded, #banding, #bar, -barred, #beak, #beam, #bearer, -bedded, #bedding, #belt, #bench, -bias, -biased, bill (bird), -bill (legal), -bind, #bolt, -bolted, -bond, bones, bow, bowman, -bred, -breed, #bridge, -brush (v.), -carve (v.), #channel, -check (v.), #church, -claim, -compound, -connect, #country, -cultivate, -cultivation, -current, #curve, cut, cutter, cutting, -dye, -yeing, -drain (v.), -elbowed, -examination, -examine, -examiner, #eye, -eyed, #fall, -feed (v.), -fertile, -fertilization, -fertilize, #fiber, -file, -fingered, -fire, fish, -fissured, #flow, #flower, -folded, -foot (v.), -footed, -gagged, #garnet, -gartered, #gartering, -grained, -hackle, #hand, -handed, -handled, -hatch (v.), #hatcher, #hatching, #haul, #hauling, #head, -headed, -index, -invite, -interrogate, -interrogatory, -joined, -laced, -laminated, -laticed, -leaded, -legged, #legs, -level (v.), -license, -lift, #light, -lighted, #line, #lock, #mark, -marked, -mate (v.), -over, patch, #path, #pawl, piece, -piled, -plow (v.), -pollenize, -pollinate, -pollination, -purpose, -question, #rail, -refer, -reference, -referring, #road, roads (place), #row, #rule, #section, #shaft, -shaped, #spale, #spall, #staff, #star, -sterility, -stitch (v.), #stone, #stratification, -striated, -striped, -sue (v.), #surge (n.), -surge (v.), #tie, -tied, -tine (v.), -tined, #toes, -toed, -town, #track, #tree, #vaulting, -veined, -vote, -voting, #walk, way, #web, wise, #word, -wrapped
crow #bait, bar, #bill, #flight, foot, footed, #hop, #keeper, #quill, #step, -stapped, stone, -tread
crow's-bill, -foot, -nest
crownbar, #maker, #making, #piece, #plate, #post, #sheet, #work
crucethouse
crust-hunt, -hunted, -hunter, -hunting
crutch-cross
crybaby
crystal #clear, -gilded, -leaved, #smooth, -winged
C-sharp, -star
C-tube
cub-drawn, master
cubbyhole, #house, #yew
cuckstool, fly
cuddyhole

cudgelplay
cueman
cullboard
culverhouse, tail, tailed
cumberworld
cuminseed
cup #bearer, board, cake, ful, #head, -headed,
#holder, man, #mark, #marker, stone
curl #sending, #signaling, stone, stoner
cure-all, master
curlpaper
curl-y-coated, -haired, head, headed, -locked, -locks
(n.), pate, pated, -polled, -toed
currentwise
currycomb, #favor
curse #word
curve-billed
curved-printed, -horned, -veined
cushion-footed, -shaped
cuss #word
custom-built, -cut, house, -made, -tailored
cutaway, -back, #hole, -in, lips, -off, -out, -over,
throat, -toothed, -under, -up, water, #work,
worm
cutter-built, rigged, -down, #head, man, -off, -out,
-up
cuttlebone, fish
cycle #car, smith

D

dainty-eared, -fingered, -limbed, -mouthed, -nosed,
-tongued, -toothed
dairy-fed, -made, maid, man, woman
daisy-blossomed, #bush
dale-backed
dam #site
damp-stained, worm
damping-off
danger #fearing, -free, -fraught, #loving
dare-all, -base, -devil, -deviltry
dark-bearded, -bosomed, -boughed, -breasted,
-browed, -closed, -colored, -complexioned, -eyed,
-featured, -fringed, -grown, -haired, -hearted,
-hued, -hulled, -leaved, -minded, -prisoned, room,
#skin, -skinned, -stemmed, -suited, -veiled,
-veined, -visaged
dashboard, #maker, #plate, #pot, #wheel
daughter-in-law
day #beam, #blush, book, break, #bright, #clear,
#coal, #dawn, dream, dreamer, #drudge, -eyed,
fly, #going, -hired, light, lighted, lit, -lived,
#long, man, mare, #pup, #room, #spring, #star,
-struck, time, times, -wearied, #work, #worker
dead #afraid, -alive, -alivism, #arm, #beat (n.),
-blanched, -born, #bright, #burn, #cold, #color,
-colored, #dip, -dipped, #drunk, -drunkenness,
#end, -eyed, fall, -frozen, -grown, head, headed,
-hearted, #heat, -heated, -heater, #heavy, #house,
latch, light, -live, lock, man, melt, #roast, -roasted,
#set, #sick, #smooth, -struck, wood
deaf-dumb, -dumbness, -eared, -mute, -muteness,
-mutism
dealfish
dearborn, -bought, worth
death #bearing, bed, -begirt, #black, blow, #cold,
day, #deaf, -deafened, #deep, -devoted, -dewed,
-divided, #doom, #due, like, -marked, -polluted,
-practiced, #root, -shadowed, -sheeted, #shot,
-struck, #trap, watch, -weary, weed, -winged,
worthy, -wounded
death's-head
deckle-edged
deck #house, load, #swabber
decoyman
deed #box
deep-affected, -affrighted, #asleep, -bellied, #biting,
-bodied, -bosomed, -brained, -breasted, -browed,
-buried, -cheated, -colored, #contemplative,
-crimsoned, -cut, -damasked, -domed, -drawn,
-drenched, -drunk, -dyed, -embattled, -engraven,
-eyed, -faced, -felt, -fetched, -fixed, #going,
-grounded, -grown, -laden, -laid, -lunged, -mouthed,
-naked, -piled, -pitched, -plowed, -pointed,
-premeditated, -read, -rooted, -seated, -set,
-settled, -sided, -sighted, -skirted, #sore, -stapled,
-sunk, -sunken, -tangled, -thoughted, -throated,
-toned, -transported, -troubled, -uddered, -vaulted,
-versed, -voiced, -waisted, #water, -worn, -wounded

deerberry, #dog, #drive, -eyed, #hair, herd, #horn,
#hound, #meat, #neck, skin, #stalker, #stalking,
#stealer, tongue, weed, wood, yard
deft-fingered
delicate-handed
derrickman
dessertspoonful
devil-born, bird, -devil, -diver, -dodger, fish, -giant,
-haired, -inspired, #porter, -ridden
dewbeam, berry, -bedabbled, -bediamoned, -bent,
-bespangled, -bespattered, -besprinkled, #bright,
-clad, #claw, #cold, #cup, -dabbled, #damp,
-drenched, -dipped, drop, dropper, #drunk, fall,
-fed, flower, -gemmed, -laden, lap, lapped, #light,
-lipped, -lit, -pearled, #rot, -rotted, -spent,
-sprinkled
dewy #bright, #dark, -eyed, -feathered, #fresh,
-pinioned
diamond back, backed, -headed, -paved, -pointed,
-shaped, -tiled, -tipped
dice #box, #board, #cup, man
die-cast, -cut, -hard, #maker, #making, #sinker,
#sinking, #square, #stock, -sunk
dilly-dally
dimp-browned, -colored, -discovered, -eyed, -felt,
-lettered, -lighted, -lit, -remembered, -seen,
-sensed, -sheeted, -sighted, -visioned
diner-out
dingleberry, bird, -dangle
dinnertime, ware
dip-dye (v.), -grained, #head, #heading, #ware
dipper-in
direct #acting, -connected, -coupled, -driven,
-geared, -indirect
dirt-besmirched, bird, board, -born, #cheap, fast,
-grimed, -incrusted, #line, plate, -soaked
dirty-colored, -faced, -handed, -minded, -shirted,
-souled
disease-resistant
dishboard, cloth, clout, -crowned, -faced, -headed,
#maker, #making, monger, pan, washer, washing,
water, wiper, wiping
disk #bearing, -shaped
ditchbank, bur, -delivered, #digger, -drawn, side,
#water
do all, -nought, -nothing
dock #head, #house, #land, man, master, side, yard
doebird, skin
dog #bite, -bitten, boat, bolt, bush, cart, #catcher,
#cheap, -draw, -drawn, -driven, #ear, -eared,
-eyed, -faced, fall, -fashion, #fight, fish, #foot,
-footed, -gnawn, gone, -headed, #hole, #house,
#hungry, #lame, #lean, -legged, #mad, #poor,
#shore, #sick, skin, #sleep, stone, #tail, #tired,
#tooth, -toothed, trick, trot, vane, watch, #weary,
wood
doll #beer, -faced, fish, #house, #maker, #making,
#post
dolly #head, man, #mop, way
dollarfish
donkeyback, -drawn, -eared, man
doombook
doomsday
doorbell, #brand, case, #check, frame, head, jamb,
keeper, keeping, knob, maid, #maker, #making,
man, #mat, nail, #plate, post, #roller, -shaped,
sill, step, #stone, #stop, way, yard
dopebook
double-armed, -geared, -banked, -barred, #barrel,
-barreled, -battalioned, -bedded, -benched, #bitt,
-bitted, -bladed, -blossomed, -bodied, -bottomed,
-breasted, -brooded, -buttoned, -charge (v.),
-charged, #claw, #concave, #convex, -cross (v.),
-crosser (n.), -cupped, -dealer, -decked, -decker,
-disk (v.), -distilled, -ditched, -doored, -dye (v.),
-edged, -eyed, -ended, -ender, -engined, -faced,
-facedness, -footed, -framed, -fronted, #gear, #guilt,
-handed, -headed, -header, -hearted, -ironed,
-jointed, -keeled, -leaded, #leaf, #line, -lined,
-livedness, -loaded, -loathed, -manned, -minded,
-natured, -pedal (v.), -pointed, -ported, -quick,
#reef, -ripper, -rivet (v.), #scull, -sided, -sighted,
-stitched, #stop, -struck, -sunk, -sworded, #thong,
#thread, -threaded, #tongue, -tongued, #tooth,
#track, tree, -trenched, #trouble, -twisted, -win-
dowed, #work, -worked
doubt-beset, monger, -ridden, -sprung, -troubled

doughboy, -colored, face, faced, facism, head, #maker, #making, man, nut

dove-colored, #cat, -eyed, #house, like, tail, tailed, tailer, tailing, wood

down-bound, #bow, #by, cast, castly, castness, #charge, coast, come, comer, coming, -covered, crier, cry, -curved, #cut, dale, #drag, #face, fall, fallen, #feed, flow, grade, #hanging, haul, -headed, hearted, hill, #head, #lie, #lier, #line, #look, #looker, most, -rate (v.), right, #river, rush, rushing, #set, #shoot, #side, #sinking, #sitting, #sliding, #slip, #slope, #soft, spout, stairs, -State, stream, street, #stroke, swing, #talk, take, throw, thrown, thrust, town, trampling, treading, trend, trodden, turn, #valley, ward, way, weigh, weighing, weight, weighted, #wind

draftsman

drag #bar, #bolt, #hound, line, man, net, #rope, saw, #staff

dragger-down, -out, -up

dragon-eyed, -faced, fish, fly, kind, -mouthed, -ridden, -winged

drainman, #pipe, #tile

drainageway

dram #seller, #shop

draw #arch, #arm, -back, bar, beam, bench, board, bolt, bore, bored, boy, bridge, cut, -down, -file (v.), -filed, #filng, gate, gear, glove, head, horse, knife, knot, latch, link, loom, net, -off, -out, plate, point, rod, shave, sheet, span, spring, stop, string, tongs, tube, -water, #well

drawer-down, -in, -off, -out

dray #horse, man

dreadnaught, nought (warship)

dream-blinded, -born, -built, -created, -footed, -found, -haunted, #haunting, land, let, lore, -perturbed, #world

dreamy-eyed

dressmaker, makership, making

driftbolt, piece, pin, way, weed, wind, wood

drillman, master, #stock

drip-drip, stick, stone

drive-away, bolt, boat, cap, head, pipe, screw, way

droop-eared, -headed, -nosed

drop-away, -forge (v.), -forged, -forger, head, #kick, -kicker, -leg, light, man, -out, worm

dropper-on

drought-parched, #resisting, -resistant, -stricken

drug-addicted, -damned, man, #shop, #store

drumbeat, fire, fish, head, stick, wood, -wound

dry #beard, -boned, -bones (n.), -burnt, -clean (v.), -cleaned, -cleanse (v.), -cleansed, -cure (v.), -cured, dock, docked, -dye (v.), -dyed, -eyed, farm (v.), -fine (v.), -footed, -fruited, goodisman, -grind (v.), -ground, -handed, #house, -leaved, -lipped, -mouthed, -nursed, -paved, -pick (v.), -roasted, #rot, -rotted, -salted, -scrubbed, -shod, -skinned, -tongued

D-sharp

dub-a-dub

duck-billed, blind, board, boat, -footed, -hearted, #house, #hunting, -legged, pin, pond, stone, -toed, wife

dugout, way

dull-brained, -browed, -colored, -eared, -edged, -eyed, head, headed, -hearted, #looking, pated, -pointed, -scented, -sighted, -spirited, -surfaced, -toned, -voiced, -witted

dumbbell, balled, beller, head, -waiter

dum dum

dumpeart

dunderhead, headed

dun-belted, bird, -colored, #drab, fish, #yellowish

dungbeck, bird, hill, hilly, yard

dusky-browed, -colored, -faced, -mantled, -raftered, -sanded

dust-begrimed, #bin, #box, #brush, #counter, #cloth, -colored, -covered, #dry, fall, #gray, -laden, man, pan, #plate, -polluted, proof, -soiled, tight, woman

dusterman, -off (n.)

duty-free

dye #house, #maker, #making, stone, stuff, ware, wood

dynamo #brush, -electric, phone

eager-eyed, -hearted, #looking, -minded, #seeming

eagle-billed, #eye, -eyed, -flighted, -headed, -pinioned, -sighted, stone, -winged

earache, bob, cap, cockle, drop, drum, hole, lap, -leaved, lock, mark, marked, marking, -minded, phone, pick, piece, plug, reach, ring, ringed, screw, shot, tab, tag, wax, wig, wiggled, wigging, wiggy, witness, worm

earthbank, board, -born, -bound, -bred, drake, fall, fast, -fed, gall, #god, #goddess, kin, light, lit, #maker, #making, nut, quake, shine, shock, slide, #sounds, -sprung, star, -stained, -strewn, #wall, -wide, work, worm

earthen-hearted, ware

earthily-minded, -wise

Eastertide

east-bound, -northeast, -southeast

easygoing, -hearted, -mannered, -minded, #rising, -spoken

cave(s) drip, drop, dropped, dropper, dropping

edge #maker, #making, man, shot, stone, ways, wise

eel-backed, boat, bob, bobber, buck, #cake, #catcher, fare, grass, pot, pout, #shop, skin, spear, worm

eggberry, -bound, fruit, nog, plant, -shaped, shell

eight-angled, -armed, -celled, -cylinder, feld, -oared, -ply, score, -square, -wheeler

elastic-sided

elbowboard, bush, #chair, piece, room

elderberry, -born, -brotherhood, -brotherly, #bush, -leaved, -sisterly, wood

elfhood, land, lock, -stricken, -struck, -taken, wife

elfenfolk

elk #hound, wood

elliptic #coordinate, -lanceolate

elsehow, ward, ways, what, when, where, whither

embryologic, plastic

empty-armed, -barreled, -bellied, -fisted, -handed, -headed, -hearted, #looking, -minded, -mouthed, -noddled, -paneled, -pated, -skulled, -stomached, -vaunted

enamelware

end-all (n.), board, brain, gate, #grain, long, -match (v.), #matcher, -measure (v.), most, oral, piece, -rack (v.), -shrink (v.), -stopped, ways, wise

ender-on, -up

engine-driven, man, #room, -turned, #turner

English-born, -bred, -built, -hearted, -made, man, -manned, -minded, -rigged, #speaking

ensign #bearer

entrance #denying, way

entryman, way

equal-angled, -armed, -balanced, -blooded, -eyed, -handed, -headed, -limbed, -poised, -sided, -souled, -weighted

erelong, now, while

error-blasted, -darkened, proof, -stricken, -tainted, #teaching

even-down, -edged, fall, glow, -handed, -minded, -numbered, -paged, song, tail, -tempered, tide, -toed, -wayed, wise

ever #abiding, #active, #admiring, #angry, bearer, bearing, #being, -beloved, #blazing, -blessed, blooming, #burning, -celebrated, #changing, #circling, #conquering, #constant, #craving, #dear, #deepening, #dripping, #drizzling, #dropping, #durable, #during, #duriness, #dying, #echoing, #endingly, -esteemed, #expanding, #faithful, #fast, #fertile, #friendly, glade, #glooming, #gloating, #going, green, #growing, #happy, -honored, #increasing, lasting, living, #loving, #mingling, more, #moving, #new, #noble, #present, #prompt, #ready, #recurrent, #recuring, #renewing, #smiling, #sporting, #strong, #thrilling, #varying, #victorious, #wearing, which, #white, who, #widening, #willing, #wise, #young

everybody, day, how, like, one, thing, when, whence, where, whither

evil-affected, -boding, -complexioned, -disposed, doer, doing, -eyed, -faced, -fashioned, -favored, -featured, -fortuned, -gotten, -headed, -hearted, -hued, -impregnated, #looking, -loved, -mannered, -minded, -mouthed, -ordered, -pieced, -qualified, -savored, sayer, -shaped, -shapen, #smelling, #sounding, -sown, speaker, speaking, -spun, -starred, -taught, -thewed, -thoughted, -tongued, -weaponed, -willed, #wishing, -won

excommunicate, #contractu, -governor, -official, #officio, -officio (u. m.), -parte (u. m.), -post-facto (u. m.), -trader
 excise-man
 extra-marriage
extra (additional, greater degree) #allowance, #binding, #bound, #condensed, #current, #dry, #dynamite, #fine, #good, #hazardous, #large, #lattens, #long, #mild, #session, #special, #strong, #thirsts
extra (beyond, outside of) -acinous, -alimentary, -American, -ammatic, -analogical, -anthropic, -articulat, -atmospheric, -axillar, -axillary, -Britanic, -European, -Judaical, judicial, marginal, ordinary, polar, terrestrial, territorial, vascular
eyeball, balm, bar, beam, blink, -blurred, -bold, bolt, -bridled, bright, brow, -charmed, -checked, -conscious, cup, drop, flap, glance, glass, hole, lash, lens, lid, light, line, mark, -minded, -peep, piece, pit, point, reach, root, #salve, sun, servant, #server, #service, shade, shield, shot, sick, sight, sore, spot, -spotted, stalk, stone, strain, string, #tooth, wash, water, wear, -weariness, -weary, wink, winker, witness

F

fableland, #maker, monger, mongering
face-about, -ache, arbor (v.), -bedded, bread, -centered, cloth, -harden, -hardened, #maker, #making, man, mark, piece, plate, wise, #work
 fad-ridden
fade-away, -out
faint-hearted, -hued, -lined, -lipped, -ruled, -spoken, -voiced, -marbled
fair-born, -breasted, -browed, -checked, -colored, -complexioned, -conditioned, -eyed, -faced, ground, -favored, -featured, -fortuned, -fronted, -haired, #head, -horned, -hued, -maned, -minded, -natured, -reputed, -sized, -skinned, -spoken, -tongued, -tressed, -visaged, way
faire-born, folk, hood, land, like
faith #breaker, worthy, worthiness
faker-out
falcon-beaked, bill, -gentle
fold-erol
fall-away, -back, -board, fish, -plow (v.), -sow (v.), time, -trap, way
false #boding, -bottomed, #card, #dealing, -derived, -eyed, -faced, -fingered, -fronted, -gotten, -hearted, hood, -nerved, -plighted, -principled, -purchased, -spoken, -sworn, -tongued, -visored, #work, -written
fame-blazed, -crowned, -ennobled, -sung, -thirsty, worthy
fan #bearer, -crested, dangle, fare, fish, #fold (geol.) foot, #house, -leaved, light, #maker, #making, man, -nerved, -pleated, -shaped, tail, tailed, -tan, -veined, #work, -wrought
fancy-baffled, -blest, -born, -borne, -bred, -built, -caught, -driven, -fed, #feeding, -formed, -framed, -free, -guided, -led, -loose, monger, -raised, -sick, #stirring, -struck, -stung, #weaving, -woven, -wrought
far-advanced, #aloft, #away, -borne, #branching, -called, -cast, #darting, -discovered, #distant, -driven, #eastern, #embracing, -extended, -famed, fetch, fetched, #flashing, #flying, -flung, -foamed, #gleaming, #gone, #going, good, -heard, -horizoned, #looking, #looming, #northern, -parted, #passing, #projecting, #ranging, #reaching, -removed, #resounding, -seen, seeing, -set, #shooting, sight, sighted, -sought, #sounding, #southern, -spread, #spreading, -stepped, -stretched, #stretching, -traveled, -weltered, #western
fardel-bound
farewell
farm-bred, hold, house, place, stead, steading, yard
fashion #fancying, -fettered, #following, -led, monger, mongering, #setting
fast-anchored, -bound, #cleaving, #darkening, -dyed, #fading, #falling, #feeding, -fettered, #fleeting, #flowing, #gathering, #going, -grounded, #growing, -handed, hold, -knit, land, -mass, #moving, -plighted, -rooted, #running, #sailing, -settled, #stepping, -tied
fat #back, -backed, -barked, -bellied, -bodied, -brained, -cheeked, -edged, -fed, -free, head, headed, -hearted, -hipped, -legged, -paunched, -rumped, -soluble, -tailed, -witted
fate-bowed, -dogged, -environed, -furrowed, -mended, -stricken
father-confessor, -in-law, land
fault-finder, finding, -slip
faux #pas
fawn-colored
fear-broken, -crested, -depressed, -free, -frozen, naught, -palsied, -pursued, -shaken, -struck, -tangled, -taught
featherbird, bone, brain, brained, -covered, edge, edged, -footed, head, headed, -heeled, leaf, leaved, -legged, man, monger, -pated, stitch, stitched, stitching, -tongue, -tongued, top, -veined, way, weight, weighted, wing, wood, work, worker
feeble-bodied, -brained, -eyed, -hearted, -lunged, -minded, -voiced, -winged, -wit
fee-faw-fum
feedback, #bin, board, #box, head, stuff, way
fell-field, monger
fell-lingbird
fellow #citizen, craft, ship
felt-jacketed, -lined, #maker, #making, monger, work
fenbank, -born, -bred, land, lander, man, -sucked
fernbird, brake, -clad, -crowned, -fingered, #grower, land, #leaf, -leaved, shaw, tickle, -thatched
ferret-badger, -eyed
ferro (combining form) -alloy, -carbon-titanium, -uranium (rest one word)
ferryboat, flat, house, man, woman
fetterbush, lack
fever #destroying, -haunted, -maddened, -ridden, -shaken, -sick, -smitten, -stricken, #trap, -troubled, #warm, -weakened
few-acred, -celled, -flowered, -fruited -seeded, -toothed
F-flat, #horn, -sharp
fiberboard, -faced
fibrous-coated, -rooted
fiddle-fancied, -headed, -hearted, -minded
fiddleback, -brained, deedee, -faced, -faddle, -flanked, #head, -headed, -shaped, stick, string, -waist, wood
fieldfare (bird), piece, work (mil.)
fierce-eyed, -faced, -hearted, #looking, -minded, -natured
fiery #bright, -crowned, -eyed, -faced, #fierce, #flaming, -footed, -helmed, -hoofed, #hot, -kindled, #liquid, -mouthed, -pointed, #rash, #seeming, #shining, -spangled, #sparkling, -spirited, -swords, -tempered, -tressed, #twinkling, -veined, -visaged, -wheeled, -winged
figbird, boy, eater, #picker, shell, worm
filefish, #hard, #maker, #making, smith
fillercap, -in (n.)
filmgoer, going, land, #slide, -struck
film-y-eyed
filth-born, -created, #disease, -fed, #ferment, -sodden
filthy-handed
finback (fish), -backed, fish, foot (bird), -footed, -shaped, -spined, -tailed, -winged
finch-backed
fine #appearing, -bred, -cut, -draw (v.), -drawn, -dressed, -featured, -graded, -grained, -haired, -handed, -headed, -leaved, -mouthed, -nosed, -set, -sifted, -skinned, -spirited, -spoken, -threaded, -timbered, -tongued, -tricked, -wrought
fingerbreadth, -cut, #cutting, fish, -foxed, hold, #hook, nail, -parted, #print, -shaped, #shell, spin, stall, stone, tip, #work
finish-grind (v.), -turn (v.)
fir-bordered, -built, -created, -scented, -topped
fire #angry, back, ball, -baptized, -bellied, bird, board, boat, bolt, -born, box, boy, brand, brat, break, brick, bug, -burnt, -clad, coat, -cracked, cracker, crest, -crowned, -cure (v.), damp, dog, drake, -eater, -eyed, fall, fang, fanged, flirt, fly, -footed, -free, -hardened, guard, -hoofed, #hot, #house, #hurt, light, lighted, -lipped, -lit, lock, man, -marked, master, -mouthed, place, plow, plug, -pitted, -polish, proof, proofed, proofing, #quencher, #raiser, #raising, #red, -resistant, -resistive, -retardant, -robbed, room, safe, safeness, -scarred, -scathed, -seamed, shine, side, -souled, -spirited, spout, stone, #strong, #swift, tight, trap, -warmed, #warden, water, -wheeled, -winged, wood, worm

firm-based, -braced, -compacted, -footed, -framed, -hearted, -minded, -nerved, -planted, -rooted, -set, -sinewed, -textured, -written

first-aider, -begot, -begotten, -born, -bred, -built, -class (a., adv.), #class (n.), -conceived, -created, -done, -expressed, -famed, -formed, -found, -framed, -gendered, -gotten, -grown, -hand (a., adv.), -invented, -known, -loved, -made, -mentioned, -named, -nighter, -preferred, -rate (a., adv.), #rate (n.), -rater

fish-backed, bed, -bellied, -blooded, bolt, bone, #eater, -culturist, eye, eyed, fall, -fed, garth, #god, #goddess, hook, #house, -joint (v.), line, man, #meal, monger, mouth, plate, pond, pool, pot, pound, -shaped, skin, tail, way, weir, wife, woman, wood, #works, worm, yard

fisherboat, boy, folk, girl, man, people, woman

five-and-ten, -bar, -barred, -branched, -chambered, -cornered, -fingered, -flowered, -foiled, fold, -gaited, -horned, -leaved, -lined, -lived, -lobed, -master, -nerved, -parted, pence, penny, -ply, -pointed, -reeler, -ribbed, score, -shooter, -spotted, stones, -story, -stringed, -toed, -toothed, -valved

flag #bearer, -bedizened, fall, #maker, man, pole, ship, -signal (v.), staff, stick, stone, worm

flame-breathed, -colored, -cut, -devoted, -eyed, -faced, -feathered, -haired, -robed, -shaped, tight, -tipped, -uplifted, -winged

flangeway

flannelmouth

flap eake, doodle, dragon, -eared, jack, -mouthed

flare-back, board, -up

flash board, light, -over, pan, proof

flask-shaped

flat-armed, -backed, -beaked, -billed, boat, -bosomed, -bottomed, car, -compound (v.), -decked, -ended, -faced, fish, -floored, -fold (v.), -footed, -grained, -handled, head, headed, -hoofed, -horned, iron, -knit (v.), -minded, -mouthed, -nosed, -out (adv.), -packed, -ribbed, -rooted, -shouldered, -sided, -soled, -toothed, -topped, -visaged, -waisted, ware, way, wise, work, worm

flaxboard, -leaved, man, -polled, seed, wife, woman

flaxen-haired

flea #bite, -bitten, wood

fleecy-winged

fleet #captain, -footed, -winged

flesh #brush, -colored, -fallen, hook, pot

fleshy-fruited

fleur-de-lis

flightshot

flimflam

flint #dry, -hearted, lock, ware, wood, work

flip-flap, -flop

float board, -iron (n.), man, stone

flockman, master, #owner, -wise

floodboard, cock, gate, hatch, light, mark, time, water, way, wood

floorcloth, head, #load, man, walker, way, wise, #work

flophouse, top, wing

flower-bespangled, -besprinkled, -crowned, #cup, decked, -embroidered, -enameled, -faced, -hung, -inwoven, pecker, piece, pot, -scented, -shaped, -sprinkled, work

fluffy-haired

fluid-compressed, extract

flush-bound, -cut, -decked, -decker, gate, -headed, -jointed, -plated

flutebird, -douce, like, mouth, work

fly-away, -back, bane, -bitten, blow, blowing, blown, boat, boy, -by-night, catcher, catching, eater, -fish, -fished, -fisher, -fisherman, -fishing, flap, flapper, -free, leaf, man, proof, speck, speckled, -speckled, -stuck, -swarmed, tail, #tier, #trap, weight, wheel, winch

foam-born, bow, -crested, -flanked, -flecked, -girt, -lit, -painted, #white

fog-beset, -born, -bound, bow, -bred, dog, eater, fruit, #gage, -hidden, horn, -logged, man, -ridden

folkcraft, -free, land, lore, right

follow-through (n.), -up (n.)

follower-up (n.)

folly-bent, -blind, -drenched, -fallen, -fed, -snared, -stricken

food #productive, sick, stuff

foot #bold, -born, fish, -frequented, #happy, hardy, -headed, -heady, proof, ship

foolscap

football, baller, band, #binding, blower, board, boy, breadth, bridge, candle, cloth, fall, farer, fight, -free, #front, ganger, gear, geld, -grain, halt, hill, hold, hook, lights, lining, lock, -loose, man, manship, #mark, note, noted, pace, pad, path, pick, plate, -pound, -pound-second, print, #race, rail, rest, rill, room, rope, scald, -second, slog, slogger, sore, stalk, stall, step, stick, stock, stone, stool, -ton, walk, wall, way, wear, -weary, work, worm, -worn

forasmuch, bade, bar, bear, bearing, bid, bite, blow, borne, by, do, ever, fend, go, judge, leave, sooth, spend, spending, spent, swear, swearing, sworn

forcible-feeble

fore-adapt, #and #aft, -age, -announce, -answer, bay, being, bemoan, bespeak, bless, body, #bow, #cabin, caddy, cast, casting, castle, close, closed, closing, closure, companion, conclude, doom, #edge, -elder, #end, father, father's-cup, foot, gather, gathered, gathering, go, going, gone, gut, handed, leg, noon, -oath, #part, #pillow, #plane, quarter, #rent, rider, room, sheet, sight, stage, stall, stalled, stalling, thought, top, topman, -topgallant, -topmast, -topsail, waters, warn, warned, warning, wing

foreign #appearing, -born, -bred, -built, #looking, -made, -manned, -owned, #speaking

forest-belted, -born, -bosomed, -bound, -bred, -clad, -covered, craft, -crowned, -grown, side

forkbeard, head, man, -pronged, -ribbed, -shaped, smith, -tailed, -tined, -tongued

forth bring, bringer, call, come, comer, coming, fare, gaze, go, going, putting, right, tell, ward, with

fortune #hunting, teller, telling

forty-niner (n.)

forward-turned

foul-breathed, -browed, -faced, -handed, #looking, -minded, -mouthed, -spoken, -tongued

fountainhead

four-bagger, -ball, -cant, -centered, -color (u. m.), -colored, -cornered, -cylindered, -edged, -eyed, -eyes (fish), flush, flusher, flushing, fold, -footed, -handled, -headed, -horned, -horsed, -in-hand, -leaved, -legged, -lettered, -lobed, -masted, -master, -oared, pence, penny, -ply, -posted, -poster, score, -sided, some, -spined, -spotted, square, squared, -storied, -stranded, -stringed, -striped, -striper, -tined, -wheelied, -winged

fox-colored, -faced, fish, #hole, #hound, #hunting, like, -nosed, ship, skin, skinned, tail, tailed, #trot, -visaged, wood

fractocumulus, nimbus, stratus

frail-bodied

frame-up, work

frank-hearted

free #acting, -armed, -bestowed, -blown, board, boat, booter, -born, -bred, -for-all, -footed, -grown, hand (drawing), -handed, -hearted, hold, holder, #lance, man, martin, -minded, -mouthed, -quarter, -quarterer, -spirited, -spoken, stone, #swimming, -tailed, thinker, thinking, -tongued, -trade (u. m.), -trader, -versifier, wheel, wheeled, wheeler, wheeling, #will (n.), -willed, -willer

freedman, woman

freight-mile

French-born, -bred, -educated, -fashion, -grown, #looking, -made, man, -minded, woman

fresh-baked, -boiled, -caught, -cleaned, -coined, -colored, -cooked, -cropped, -cut, -drawn, -faced, -fallen, -hearted, -heeled, -killed, -laid, -leaved, #looking, -made, man, -painted, -picked, -slaugthered, -washed, -watered

fretwork

friarbird

friction head, tight

frieze-coated

frigate-built

frill back, -bark (v.)

frock #maker

frog #eater, -eyed, -faced, hopper, land, #leg, #mouth, #nose, #tongue

front-ranker

frontiersman

frost-beaded, bird, bite, -bound, bow, -burnt, -checkered, -concocted, -congealed, -fettered, -firmed, -free, -hardy, -killed, -nipped, proof, #pure, -rent, -riven, -tempered, work
frosty-faced, -mannered, -natured, -spirited, -whiskered
froth-becurled, -born, -clad, -faced, #foamy
fruit #cake, fly, #grower, #growing, man, stalk, time, woman, worm
fugelman
full-accomplished, -acorned, -adjusted, #annealing, -assembled, -assured, -attended, back, -bagged, -banked, #beaming, -bearded, #bearing, -bellied, -blood, -blooded, -bloodedness, -bloomed, -bodied, -bosomed, -bound, -built, #charge, -charged, #cream, #crew, #depth, -drawn, #dress, -dressed, -eyed, #face, -faced, -feathered, -feed (v.), -flowered, #flowering, -grown, -haired, #hand, -handed, -headed, -hearted, -laden, #leather, -lined, #load, -manned, -mined, #mouth, -mouthing, -necked, #opening, -paid, -powere_c, #resounding, -rigged, -rigger, #ripe, -ripened, -sailed, #scale, -shouldered, -size, -sized, #speed, -stomached, #strength, #swelling, -toned, -voiced, #weight, -weighted, -witted
fundholder
funnel form, -shaped
fur-capped, -clad, -coated, -collared, -cuffed, -gowned, -lined, -touched, -trimmed
furious-faced
furrow-cloven, -faced, -fronted
fuzzy-haired

G

gad-about, bee, fly, wall
gaff-topsail
gag-check (v.)
gain birth, call, come, say, sayer, saying, set, speaker, speaking, strive, turn, twist, yield
gale-driven, wort
gallberry, bush, fly, nut, stone, wind
galley bird, man, #proof, #slave, -west, worm
gallows #maker
game #bag, ball, cart, cock, craft, keeper, keeping
gammon-faced
gangboard, land, man, master, plank, tide, way, wayman
gap-toothed
gapeseed, worm
garbill, board, fish
garberman
garnet #red
gas #bag, -charged, -driven, -filled, -fired, -heated, #house, -laden, light, lighted, lighter, lock, #maker, man, #meter, -operated, tight, #worker, -works
gatchwork
gatehouse, keeper, man, post, #tender, ward, way, wayman, wise, woman, #works, wright
gaunt-bellied
gavelkind
gay-beseen, cat, -colored, -flowered, -hued, -humped, #looking, -motleyed, -painted, -spent, -spotted, -throned
gazehound
gazingstock
gazelle-eyed
gelatino bromide, chloride
gear #box, -driven, man, -operated
gemsbok, horn
gentle-born, -bred, -browed, -eyed, -handed, -hearted, #looking, man, -mannered, -minded, -mouthed, -natured, -spoken, woman
gentleman #adventurer, #agent, #at #arms, #cadet, #commoner, #covenanter, #dependent, #farmer, #jailer, #jockey, #lackey, #lodger, #murderer, #porter, #priest, #ranker, #rider, #scholar, #sewer, #tradesman, #vagabond, #volunteer, #walter
gerrymander
germproof
get-at-able, -away (n.), -off (n.), -together (n.), -up (n.)
ghostcraft, -filled, -haunted, land, monger, -ridden, ship

giddy brain, brained, #drunk, head, headed, -paced, pated, -witted
giltbird, #book, flirt, hooter, -netter, #stoup
gilt-edged, head (fish)
gim crack, crackery
gimlet-eyed
ginhouse, -rum, #shop
gingerberry, bread, -colored, -faced, -hacked, -haired, leaf, nut, root, snap, spice, work
girllike
give #and #take, -away
glad-cheered, -handed, -hearted, -sad
glare-eyed
glass-bottomed, -built, -coated, -colored, -covered, -eater, -eyed, -faced, -fronted, -glazed, #hard, -lined, maker, making, man, -paneled, #paper, -paper (v.), -papered, #rope, -topped, ware, weed, #wool, work, worker, working, #works, worm
gleemaiden, man, woman
globefish, #flower, #holder, trotter, trotting
gloomily-faced
glowfly, #lamp, worm
glue maker, making, pot
go-ahead, -back, -between, -by, cart, -devil, -getter, -getting
goalkeeper, mouth (fish)
goat-bearded, #drunk, -eyed, fish, -footed, -headed, herd, -hoofed, -horned, -kneed, land, skin, stone, sucker (bird), -toothed
goat's-hair, -horn
God-begot, -begotten, -beloved, -bless (v.), -built, -conscious, -created, -cursed, -descended, -empowered, -enlightened, -entrusted, #fearing, -forbidden, -forgotten, -forsaken, -given, head, -inspired, like, -loved, -made, -man, -ordained, -sent, speed, sped, -taught, ward, -wrought
godchild, daughter, father, hood, -horse, mamma, mother, papa, parent, send, ship, son, sonship, wit (bird)
goggle-eye (fish), -eyed
gold-banded, #beater, -bound, -braided, -breasted, #brick, -brick (v.), #bright, -brodered, bug, -crested, -daubed, -decked, -edged, -embossed, -embroidered, -enwoven, -fielder, -filled, finch, finny, fish, -framed, -fringed, -graved, -haired, hammer, head (bird), -headed, -hilted, -inlaid, -laced, -laden, -lit, -mounted, -plate (v.), -plated, -ribbed, -rimmed, -robed, smith, smithery, stone, -striped, -strung, -studded, tail (bird), water (liquor), -winged, work, worker, -wrought
golden back (bird), -banded, -bearded, -breathed, -cheeked, -colored, -crested, -crowned, -eared, eye (bird), -eyed, -fettered, -fingered, -footed, -fruited, -haired, -headed, -hilted, -hued, knop, -leaved, -locked, -mouthed, -rayed, -spotted, -thronged, -tipped, -tongued, -tressed, wing (bird), -winged
good-bye, #fellow, -fellowhood, -fellowship, -for-nothingness, hap, -hearted, -humored, -looker, #looking, #man, -natured, sire, -tempered, #will (kindness), will (asset)
goody-goody
gorgellied
goosebeak, berry, bird, bone, boy, #cackle, cap, -eyed, fish, -flesh, -footed, girl, -headed, herd, #house, mouth (n.), neck, necked, -pimples, -pimply, -rumped, -shaped, -step (v.), -stepper, #tongue, weed, #wing, -winged
gospel #true
gourdhead, worm
grab-all, hook
graft-hybridism
grain-burnt, -cut, field, -laden, man, sick
gram-meter, -molecular
granddaunt, child, dad, daddy, daughter, father, fatherly, filial, ma, mamma, mother, motherly, nephew, niece, pa, pop, parent, sire, son, stand, uncle
grapefruit, -hued, -leaved, root, -shaped, -sized, shot, skin, stalk, stone, vine
grassbird, #blade, -carpeted, chat (bird), -clad, -covered, -cushioned, #cutter, -embroidered, -fed, #flat, #green, -grown, hop, hopper, land, -leaved, nut, plot, quit, -roofed, widow, widowhood, work, worker

grave-born, -bound, clod, #clothes, digger, garth, #maker, #making, -riven, ship, side, stead, stone, ward, yard

gravel-bind, -blind, stone, weed

grayback, -barked, beard (n.), -bearded, -bellied, -bordered, -boughed, -breasted, -brindled, -cheeked, -clad, coat (n.), -colored, -crowned, -eyed, -faced, fish, fly, -gowned, -grown, -haired, -headed, -hooded, -leaved, -lit, -mantled, -necked, pate (n.), -slated, -speckled, -tailed, -tinted, -toned, -twigged, -veined, -winged

great-armed, -aunt, -bellied, -boned, coat, coated, -created, -eared, -eyed, -footed, -grandchild, -granddaughter, -grandfather, -grandmother, -grandson, -headed, -hearted, -hipped, -leaved, -lipped, -minded, -nephew, -niece, -nosed, -sized, -souled, -spirited, -stemmed, -tailed, -uncle, -witted

greedygut

greenback (n.), -backed, backer, -barked, -bodied, -boled, bone (fish), -bordered, -boughed, -breasted, -clad, -crested, -curtained, -decked, -edged, -embroidered, -eyed, -feathered, finch, fish, -flowered, -fringed, gage, -garbed, gill (fish), -gilled, -glazed, grocer, grocery, -grown, -haired, head (duck), -headed, -hearted, #hide, horn, house, -hued, keeper, keeping, -leaved, -legged, -mantled, -manure (v.), -recessed, -ribbed, #room, -salted, sand (geol.), -seeded, -sheathed, sick, side (n.), -skinned, -stained, stone (n.), -striped, stuff, -suited, sward, tail (bird), -tailed, -throated, -tinted, -tipped, -twisted, -veined, wing (bird), -winged, #wood, wood (forest), #yard

greyhound

griddecake

gridiron

grief-bowed, -distraught, -exhausted, -inspired, -scored, -stricken, -worn

grillroom, work

grim-cheeked, -eyed, -faced, -featured, #looking, -set, -visaged

grimy-handed

grindstone

gripman, sack

gripple-handed

gristmill

groomsman

groove-billed

gross-bodied, -brained, -featured, -fed, -headed, -jawed, -lived, -mannered, -minded, -natured, -pated, -witted

grottowork

groundberry, bird, man, #mass, nut, plot, #sluice, #sluicer, #wall, ward, #wood, #work

group-connect (v.)

grouthead

grown-up, -upness

grub-prairie, root, stake, worm

G-sharp

guardhouse, rail, room, stone

guardsman

guess-rope, -warp, work

guest #chamber, #house, master

guideboard, book, craft, line, post, way

guider-in (n.)

guild #hall

guilt-sick

gull-billed

gumboil, #chewer, #digger, drop, field, -gum, lac, #maker, #making, -saline, shoe, weed, wood

gun #bearer, #bright, cotton, -equipped, boat, fire, flint, lock, #house (nav.), #maker, #making, man, -mouthed, paper, play, power, powder, #frack, reach, -rivet (v.), #runner, #shop, shot, -shy, smith, stock, wall

gutta-percha

gutterblood, -bred, man, snipe, #spout

II

hackamore, barrow, but, log, saw, man, wood

hackneyman

hagboat, -born, fish, -ride (v.), -ridden, rope, seed, stone, worm

ha-ha

hailshot, stone, storm

hair #band, bird, brain, brained, breadth, #brush, cap, -check (n., v.), cloth, cut (n.), dresser, dressing, -fibered, lock, monger, pin, splitter, spring, stone, streak, work, worm

hairy-armed, -chested, -clad, -eared, -faced, -footed, -fruited, -handed, -headed, -woven

half #a #crown, -and-half (n.), -addressed, -admitted, #afraid, #alive, -altered, #angry, back (football), -backed, beak (fish), blood, -blooded, -bred, -breed, -buried, -caste, -cleaned, #clear, -decked, -decker, -dressed, -feathered, -feed (v.), -grown, -hearted, #day, hold, -hourly (adv.), -leaded, #load, -marked, -miler, -monthly (adv.), -necked, -paced, -paid, penny (coin), penny-worth, rater, -rigged, rigger, #ripe, -sailed, -share (v.), -shroud (v.), -shy, -size, -sized, #speed, -speeded, #strength, -timer, #tone, #true, way, -weekly (adv.), #weight, -weighted, -wit (n.), -witted, -yearly (adv.)

halibut, mark, way

halter-break (v.), -broken

hamshackle, string

hammerbird, cloth, -dress (v.), -harden (v.), -hardened, #hardening, head (fish), #head, -headed, man, -refined, smith, stone, toe, -weld (v.), -wrought

handbag, ball, baller, -bank (v.), barrow, -beaten, bill, -blocked, -blown, book, -bound, bow, breadth, -broken, -built, car, #carry, -carve (v.), #cast, -chased, clap, clasp, -clean (v.), -closed, -colored, -comb (v.), -crushed, cuff, -cut, -dress (v.), -drill (v.), -dug, -embroidered, -fed, -feed (v.), -fill (v.), -filled, -fire (v.), fish, -fold (v.), -footed, grasp, grip, #gun, -hewn, -hidden, #high, hold, hole, -knotted, -laid, -lettered, like, #line, -liner, #lock, -lopped, -made, maid, maiden, -mix (v.), #mold, -off (n.), -operated, -organist, -out (n.), -packed, -pick (v.), -pitched, -pollinate (v.), post, #pressman, print (n.), rail, -rear (v.), -rinse (v.), -rivet (v.), -roll (v.), -rubbed, sale, #saw, -scrape, #seller, -sent, -set, -sew, -sewn, -shackled, shake, smith, -sort, #spade, spike, -splice (v.), -split, spoke, spring, -spun, staff, -stamp (v.), stand, -stitch, stone, #stroke, stuff, -tailored, -tap (v.), -thrown, -tied, tight, #tool, -tooled, -turn, -wash, wear, #weave, wheel, #work, -worked, -woven, write, writing, written, -wrought

handle #bar

handsome-featured

hang-back (n.), bird, dog, -fair, fire (n.), -head, man, nail, nest, -out, -over, worm, worthy

hanger-on, -up

happy-go-lucky

hard-acquired, back (beetle), -baked, -barked, beam (fish), -billed, -bitted, -bitten, -boiled, -boned, -bought, -bred, -coated, -contested, -cooked, -cured, -drawn, -dried, -driven, -earned, -edged, -eyed, -faced, -fated, -favored, -featured, -fed, -finished, -fired, fist (n.), -fisted, -fleshed, -gained, -got, -grained, -haired, -headed, -hearted, -hit, -learned, #looking, -mined, -natured, mouth (fish), -mouthing, pan, -plucked, -pressed, -riden, set, -shell (n.), -shelled, ship, -skinned, -spirited, -spun, -surfaced, tack, tail (fish), -timbered, -used, -visaged, ware, wareman, way, -won, wood, wooded, -worked, -wrought, -wrung

harebrain, brained, -eyed, -footed, -hearted, #hound, lip, lipped, wood

harnessmaker, making

hartshorn

harum-scarum

harvest #lice, man, time

hat #band, #box, #brim, #brush, #maker, #making, pin, #rack, #rail, #shag, -shaped, #stand, #tree

hatchboat, man, way

haul-about, -back

haversack, sine

hawk-beaked, #bill, -billed, -eyed, -faced, -headed, -nosed, -tailed

hawse-fallen, #hole, man, piece, pipe

hawser-laid

hay #band, bird, #cap, #cart, cock, -colored, -fed, field, #fork, #grower, loft, maker, making, #market, -mow, rack, #rake, #raker, rick, #scattered, seed, stack, time, ward

hazel-eyed, -hooped, -leaved, nut, ward

he-man
headache, aching, aching, *#band*, -bander, bay, board, *#cap*, *#chair*, cheese, chute, cloth, dress, *#drop*, -ender, first, fish, *#frame*, gear, *#hunt*, -hunter, *#hunting*, land, ledge, light, lighting, line, lock, long, man, *#master*, *#mistress*, *#mold*, most, note, -on, phone, piece, plate, post (furniture), quarters, *#race*, rail, reach, *#rent*, rest, right, *#ring*, room, rope, sail, *#set*, *#shake*, ship, *#sill*, skin, spring, stall, stick, stock, stone, stream, strong, strongly, -turned, *#waiter*, ward, water, way, wear, work, worker, working
header-up
headsman
heat-all
healthcraft, guard, some
healthy-minded
hearsecloth, like
heartache, aching, -angry, beat, bird, *#blood*, break, breaker, breaking, -bred, broken, -burdened, burn, -chilled, *#complaint*, -deadened, *#deep*, *#eating*, -fallen, -fashioned, -flowered, felt, -free, grief, -happy, hardened, -heaviness, heavy, -hungry, leaf, -leaved, nut, pea, quake, root, seed, -shaped, -shed, sick, sickening, sickness, sore, *#sorrowing*, -stricken, string, -struck, -swollen, throb, *#warm*, water, -weariness, -weary, -whole, -wounded, -wrung
hearthman, penny, stone, *#warming*
heat *#drops*, -cracked, -killed, -laden, *#maker*, -making, -opposed, proof, -resistant, -softened, stroke, -treat (v.), *#treating*, *#treatment*
heaven-accepted, -begot, -bent, -born, -bred, -built, *#clear*, -controlled, *#dear*, -descended, -devoted, -directed, -erected, -fallen, -forsaken, -gifted, -given, -guided, -inspired, -instructed, -lighted, -lit, -made, -prompted, -protected, -sent, -sprung, *#sweet*, -taught, -touched, -wide
heaver-off, -out, -over
heavy-armed, -bearded, -bodied, -boned, -booted, -boughed, -eared, -eyed, -faced, -featured, -fisted, -fleeced, -footed, -fruited, -gaited, -handed, -headed, hearted, -heeled, -jawed, -laden, -leaved, -lidded, -limbed, -lipped, -looking, -mettled, -mouthed, -paced, -scented, -set, -shotted, -shouldered, -shuttered, -soled, -tailed, -timbered, -winged, -witted, weight
hedgeberry, -born, bote, -bound, *#breaker*, hog, *#maker*, -making, -mike, pig, row, straw, wood
heeball, *#band*, -breast (v.), cap, fast, grip, *#maker*, *#making*, path, piece, plate, post, print, strap, tap, tree
heigh-ho
hell-begotten, bender, -bent, -bind, -born, -bound, box, -bred, -brewed, broth, cat, *#dark*, *#deep*, -diver, dog, -doomed, -engendered, *#fire*, hag, *#hard*, -hatched, -haunted, hole, hound, kite, -raker, *#red*, root, ship, weed
helmetflower, *#maker*, *#making*, -shaped, pod
helpmate, meet
helter-skelter
hempseed, *#string*, worthy
hernstitch, stitching
hen *#bill*, *#bit*, *#coop*, *#cote*, -feathered, fish, -hearted, *#house*, hussy, peck, pecking, *#roost*, -tailed, *#wife*, woodite, yard
henceforth, forward
henchboy, man
herdbook, boy
herdsman, woman
hereabout, adays, again, among, after, at, away, before, by, from, in, inabove, inafter, inbefore, into, of, on, out, to, tofore, toforetime, under, unto, upon, with, withal
herringbone
hidden-fruited, -veined
hide-and-seek, -away, -bound, -out
high-aimed, -angled, -arched, *#back*, -backed, ball (n.), binder, -blest, -blooded, -bodied, -boned, born, boy, -breasted, -bred, brow, -built, *#caliber*, *#caste*, -ceiled, *#class*, *#climber*, -colored, -collared, -complexioned, -crested, -crowned, -cut, *#dusty*, -elbowed, -embowed, -fated, -flavored, -flown, flyer, flying, -flushed, -forehanded, -go, *#grade*, -handed, -hatter, -headed, -heaped, -hearted, -heeled, -holden, -hung, *#intensity*, jacker, -keyed, land, lander, -lineaged, -mettled, -minded, -mixed, -motived, -mounted, -muck-a-muck, -necked, -notioned, *#pass*, -peaked, -pitched, -placed, -pooped, *#potential*, -powered, -priced, -principled, -prized, -raised, *#reaching*, -reared, -resolved, -rigger, road, -roofed, -seasoned, -seated, -set, -shouldered, -sided, -soled, -souled, *#speed*, -spirited, -stepper, -strung, -swollen, -swung, -tempered, *#tension*, -tested, -thoughted, -thorned, -toned, -topped, -towered, -tuned, -vaulted, -waisted, -walled, way, wayman
High (also Low) -Church, -Churchism, -Churchist, -Churchman, -Churchmanship
hillbilly, bird, -girdled, -girt, sale, salesman, side, -surrounded, top, trot, woman
hind-end-foremost, -gut, head, most, quarter, *#saddle*, sight
hipshot
hit-and-miss, -and-run, -or-miss
hitchhike
hoarfrost, head, hound, stone
hoary-eyed, -feathered, -haired, -headed, -leaved
hob-and-nob, goblin, nail, nailed, nailing, nob, nobbed, nobbing, thrush
hobbyhorse
hocus-pocus
hodgepodge, -pudding
hodman
hocecake
hogback (geol.), -backed, *#choker*, -faced, *#fat*, *#frame*, herd, hide, *#mace*, -maned, -mouthed, -nosed, nut, pen, sty, tie (v.), tight, yard
hog's-back, -bean, -fennel
hogshead
holistway
hoity-toity
hold-all, -back, -clear, -down, -fast, -off, -out, -over, -up
holder-forth, -on, -up
hollow-backed, -billed, -cheeked, -cheasted, -eyed, -faced, foot, -footed, -fronted, -ground, -hearted, -horned, *#horning*, -jawed, -pointed, root, -toned, -toothed, -vaulted, -voiced
holus-bolus
holy *#day*, stone, tide
home-baked, body, -born, -bound, -bred, *#brew*, -brewed, -built, comer, coming, craft, croft, -driven, farer, -fed, -felt, *#goer*, -grown, keeper, keeping, -killed, land, lander, like, likeness, -made, maker, making, *#owner*, -raised, -reared, *#seeker*, -sent, sick, sickly, sickness, *#site*, spun, stead, steader, stretch, ward, ward-bounder, *#work*, *#worker*, wort, -woven
homo-hetero-analysis, *#mensura*, *#signorum*, *#sui*, *#juris*, *#vulgaris*
homo (combining form) genesis
honestone
honeyballs, -colored, comb, combed, combing, dew, dewed, drop, fall, flower, fogle, fugle, -hearted, -heavy, -laden, -lipped, moon, mooner, moonlight, moon-struck, -mouthed, pod, pot, -steeped, -stored, *#sweet*, -tongued, -voiced
honky-tonk
honor-fired, -thirsty, worthy
hoodcap, -shy, wink, winked, winking
hoofbeat, -cast, -cut, -loosened, *#mark*, -plowed, -bound, print, printed, *#rot*, -shaped
hook-armed, -backed, -beaked, -billed, -handed, -headed, land, *#maker*, *#making*, man, *#nose*, -nosed, -shaped, -shouldered, smith, -snouted, -tipped, -up, worm
hooker-off, -on, -out, -over, -up
hooky-crooky
hoop *#maker*, man, *#stick*, *#wood*
hopbine, scotch, vine, yard
hopperburn
hornbeak, beam, bill, blonde, *#block*, *#blower*, book, -eyed, fish, -footed, -mad, -madness, pipe, plant, -shaped, stay, stone, swoggle, tail, thumb, *#tip*, weed, *#work*, worm
horny-fingered, -fisted, -handed, head, -headed, -hoofed, -knuckled, -nibbed
horror-crowned, -fraught, monger, mongering, -stricken, -struck

horseback, backer, bane, -bitten, #breaker, #car, #cloth, craft, -drawn, #eye, -eyed, -faced, #fight, fish, #flesh, flower, fly, #gate, #godmother, hair, haired, #head, herd, hide, #hoof, -hour, #jockey, #keeper, #keeping, laugh, laughter, laughter, leech, load, #lock, man, manship, mint, monger, pipe, play, #pond, power, pox, radish, shoe, shoer, #tail, way, whip, whipper, woman, womanship

horsepower-hour, -year

hotbed, #blood, -blooded, #box, #brain, -brained, -breathed, #bright, -broached, -cold, -drawn, #dry, -eyed, foot, -forged, head (n.), headed, -hearted, hoof, house, -mettled, #mix, -moist, -mouthed, #press, -presser, -punched, -roll, -rolled, -short, #shot, skull, -spirited, spur, -stomached, -swage, -tempered, -vulcanized, #wire, #work

hounddog, fish, man, -marked, shark

hourglass

houseball, boat, bote, -bound, boy, break, breaker, breaking, broken, bug, #builder, #cap, #father, fly, furnishing, furnishings, -headship, hold, holder, holding, keep, keeper, keeping, kept, line, maid, maidenly, maiding, man, master, mate, mating, milder, mistress, #mother, #owner, #raising, -ridden, room, smith, top, warmer, warming, wear, wife, work, wright

howbeit, -do-you-do (n.), ever, soever

howdy-do (n.)

hub #band, #bander, -bub, #cap, #deep, #maker, #making

humanhood, kind

humble #acting, bee, -hearted, #looking, -mannered, -minded, -mouthed, -spirited, -visaged

humpback, backed, -shouldered

humpty-dumpty

hunchback, backed

hundred-eyed, -feathered, fold, -footer, -handed, -headed, -leaf (n.), -leaved, -legged, #legs, penny, -percenter, -pounder, weight

hunger-bit, -bitten, -driven, -mad, -pressed, root, -stricken, #strike, -strike (v.), #striker, -stung, weed, -worn

hunkydory

huntsman, woman

hurdy-gurdy

hurly-burly

hurricane-decked

husbandman

huthold, holder

hydro (combining form) airplane, electric, plane, -tainted

I

iceberg, bird, -blind, -blindness, blink, #boat, bone, -bound, #box, #breaker, #breaking, -built, #cap, -capped, -clad, #cold, -cooled, -covered, craft, #cream, fall, field, -free, #hook, #house, land, -locked, #maker, #making, man, master, quake, #water, work

ideal-realism

idle-brained, -handed, -headed, #looking, -minded, -pated, -witted

ill-acquainted, -accustomed, -advised, -affected, #being, -born, #breeding, #doing, -favored, -featured, -hap, -humored, -mannered, -minded, -natured, -tempered, -timed, -treat, -treated, #will, #usage, -use (v.), -willer, -wish (v.), -wisher

imitationproof

impedometer

imp-pole

in-and-outer, being, -between, board, born, -bound, breathe, bred, bring, built, burning, by, clearer, clearing, comer, coming, creep, cutting, doors, dwell, face, field, gate, gather, going, -group, -law, lean, -marriage, most, nerve, net, orb, -patient, payment, port, put, rigged, rigger, rub, run, running, rust, sack, seam, see, ship, shoe, shoot, shore, #situ, sole,sofar, somuch, sooth, stroke, sweeping, swing, take, wale, wall

incense #breathing

inch #deep, #high, #long, meal, -pound, -ton, worm

index-digest

India-cut, man

india #rubber

indigo-dyed

infra-auricular, -axillary, -esophageal, red

inglebred, nook

ingot #maker, man

ink-blurred, -colored, fish, #holder, #horn, #maker, #making, pot, shed, slinger, -spotted, stain, stand, stone, well, wood, -written, #writer

innholder, keeper, yard

instrumentman

interallied, -American, -Andean, bonding, breed, chapter, church, cooler, play

I #O #U

Irish-American, -born, -bred, man, woman

iron #age, #back, -banded, bark, -barred, -bound, -braced, -branded, -burnt, -cased, #casing, clad, -faced, -fastened, -forged, -fisted, -free, -handed, #hard, -headed, -hearted, -jawed, like, -lined, #maker, #making, man, master, #mold, monger, mongering, -ribbed, -shod, -shot, sick, -sided, smith, -stained, stone, -studded, -tipped, -visaged, ware, -winged, -witted, wood, work, worker, working, #works

ironer-up

island-belted, -born, -dotted, man

islesman

ivory-backed, -beaked, -billed, #board, -faced, -finished, -hafted, -handled, -headed, -hilted, -studded, -tinted, -toned, type, wood

ivy-circled, -clad, -covered, -crowned, -fingered, -gnarled, -hung, -leaved, -mantled, -netted, -hidden, -twined, -twisted, -walled, -wreathed

J

jackanapes, ass, bird, #box, daw, fish, hammer, head, -in-the-basket, -in-the-box, knife, #light, -of-all-trades, -o'-lantern, #plane (n.), -plane (v.), saw (bird), screw, shaft, shay, snipe, stay, stone, straw, -tar, wood, -yarder

jackbird, house

jarfly

jawbone, breaker, fish, foot, hole, -locked, smith, twister

jayhawk, hawk, walk, walker

jelly-bellied, fish

jerkin-head

jerky-build, -builder, -built

jestbook

jet #black

jewbird, bush, fish, stone

jewel #bright, -colored, -enshrined, -headed, #house, smith, -studded

jew's-harp

jibhead, headed, header, man, stay, -o-jib

jig-a-jig, -back (n.), -drill (v.), man, -jog, saw, sawed, sawing

jingle-jangle

jobman, master, mistress, monger, smith, #work

joggle #work

johnnycake

joint-awned, -bedded, worm

jollyhead

jofterhead, headed

joulemeter

journeycake, man, woman, #work

joy-bereft, #bright, -deserted, -encompassed, #hop, #killer, -mixed, -rapt, #ride, #stick, -wrung

judge-made

judgmentproof

jugfish, fishing

jump-off, rock, seed

jungle-clad, -covered, side, worm

junkboard, man

jury #fixer, man, -rigged, #squaring, woman

justicehood, proof

K

keelbill, bird, block, boat, boatman, fat, haul, hauled, hauling, line, man

keen-eared, -edged, -eyed, -scented, -sighted, -witted

keepsake, worthy

kelpfish, ware

kettle #bottom, #case, drum, drummer

keyboard, hole, lock, man, note, noter, seat, seater, smith, stone, stop, -stringed, way

kick-about, -back, ball, -off, -out, -up

kid-gloved

kidney-shaped

killcrop, deer (bird), -devil, -joy

kiln-dry, eye, hole, rib, stick, tree

kilo (prefix) cycle, watt, volt-ampere, watt-hour
kind #heart, -hearted
kinemacolor
kingbird, bolt, craft, cup, fish, fisher, head, hood, hunter, like, #maker, #making, piece, pin, -ridden, wood
kinship
kinsfolk, man, people, woman
kipskin
kitchenmaid, man, ware, wife
kite #flyer, #flying
kitten-breeches, -hearted
Klansman, woman
klipfish
knapsack, sacked, sacking
knee-bent, -bowed, -braced, -breeched, brush, cap, #deep, #halter, -haltered, #high, hole, -jointed, #pad, #pan, piece, shaped, -sprung, stone, -tied, -worn
knife-backed, -bladed, board, #edge, -edged, -featured, -handled, -jawed, like, man, -plaited, -shaped, smith, -stripped, way
knight-errant, -errantry, fish, head, hood, hood-errant
knitback, wear, work
knob-bellied, stick, stone, wood
knoek-about, -away, -down, -knee, -kneed, -off, -on, -out, stone
knocker-off
knothole, horn, #portering, work
know-all, -how, -it-all, -little, -nothing, -nothingness
knuckle #bone, #deep, #duster, #joint, -kneed
Ku #Klux #Klan

L

labor #saving
lacebark, bug, -bordered, -covered, -curtained, -edged, -fronted, #maker, #making, man, piece, pod, -trimmed, -winged, woman, wood, work, worker
lack-all, -beard, -brain, -eyed, -fettle, land, #learning, love, luster, lustrous, wit
ladder-backed, way
ladybeetle, bird, bug, finger, fish, fly, killer, killing, kin, kind, like, love
lake-bound, -girt, land, lander, let, manship, -moated, -reflected, side, -surrounded
lambkill, kin, like, skin
lampblack, -blown, fly, -foot, hole, -hour, light, lighter, lit, man, post, wick
lance-acuminated, -fashion, gay, -knight, -leaved, -linear, man, -pierced, pod, -shaped, wood, -worn
landblink, book, -born, -east, fall, fast, flood, folk, -girt, #grabber, #grabbing, holder, holding, #horse, lady, leaper, lock, locked, look, looker, lord, lousing, lubber, man, mark, monger, -obsessed, owner, ownership, owning, plane, -poor, raker, reeve, right, #sale, scape, -sheltered, sick, side, -slater, slide, slip, spout, storm, -surrounded, -taxer, waiter, ward, wash, ways, #wire, #wrack
lantern-jawed, leaf, man
lapboard, -butted, cock, -jointed, -lap, -love, stone, streak, streaked, streaker, -weld (v.), -welded, wing, #work
large-acred, -ankled, -bayed, -filled, -bodied, -crowned, -drawn, -eared, -eyed, -finned, -flowered, -footed, -framed, -fronded, -fruited, -grained, -grown, -handed, -headed, -hearted, -hipped, -minded, -molded, -mouthed, -natured, -necked, -spaced, -stomached, -tailed, thoughted, -throated, -wristed
lark-colored, -heeled, spur
last-born, -cited, -ditcher, -erected, -made, -mentioned, -named
latchkey, man, string
late-begun, -betrayed, -born, -built, -coined, comer, coming, -disturbed, -embarked, -filled, -found, -imprisoned, -kissed, -lamented, -lost, -met, -practiced, -sacked, -taken, -transformed, -won
lath-backed, -legged, work
lathe-bore (v.), man, reeve
lattermost
latticework
laughingstock
laughter-dimpled, -lighted, -lit

laughworthy
laundry maid, man, #owner, woman
laurel-browed, -crowned, -decked, -leaved, -locked, worthy, -wreathed
law #abiding, book, breaker, breaking, -bred, -condemned, craft, -fettered, giver, giving, #hand, #honest, -learned, maker, making, man, monger, -ridden, suit, suiting, -worthy
layer-like
lay-away, -back, boy, -by, -down, land, man, -minded, -off, -on, -out, -over, woman
layer-out, -over, -up
lazyback, bird, bones, boots, legs
lead-burn (v.), -burned, #burner, -coated, -colored, -covered, -encased, -filled, -headed, -in, -lapped, -lined, man, -off, -ruled, -sheathed, way, wood, work
leaden-colored, -eyed, -footed, -headed, -hearted, -heeled, -lined, -natured, -paced, -pated, -skulled, -soled, -souled, -spirited, -thoughted, -weighted, -willed, -winged, -witted
leafboy, -clad, curler, -footed, #forming, -fringed, girl, hopper, -laden, mold, -nose, -nosed, #red, -shaded, -shaped, -sheltered, stalk, -strewn, work
lean-cheeked, -eared, -faced, -fleshed, -headed, -horned, -jawed, -limbed, #looking, -minded, -necked, -ribbed, -souled, -to, -witted
leapfrog, frogger, frogging
leasehold, holder, holding
leather-backed, bark, board, -bound, -covered, craft, -eared, fish, head, headed, -lined, #maker, #making, neck, side, ware, -winged, work, worker, working
leave #taking
leangle, board, #bow, -bowed, ward, way
leech #eater, man
left-brained, -bank (v.), -eyed, -eyedness, -footed, -handed, -hander, -legged, most, -over, -sided, -winger, -wingism
legpiece, puller, pulling
lemon-colored, -faced, -flavored, -scented, -tinted
lengthways, wise
leopard-man, wood
let-off, -up
letter-bound, gram, head, -learned, #perfect, press, -space (v.), -spaced, -spacing, (v.) -winged
level #head, -headed
liberal-minded
licker-in (n.)
lieutenant #colonel, -colonelcy, #governor, -governorship
life-beaten, -bereft, blood, boat, cord, -crowded, -deserted, drop, #giver, #giving, guard, hold, holder, -infatuated, -lengthened, like, long, mate, -penetrated, -rent, saver, saving, -size, -sized, -spent, spring, #sweet, -tide, time, timer, -weariness, -weary, worthy
light-adapted, -armed, -bearded, -bellied, -bodied, -borne, -brained, -built, -charged, -clad, -colored, -complexioned, -disposed, #drab, #draft, -embroidered, -faced, -fingered, -footed, -gilded, -haired, -handed, -headed, -hearted, -heeled, -horseman, house, houseman, keeper, -leaved, -legged, -limbed, -loaded, man, -mouthing, -minded, -poised, -proof, -refractive, -robbed, room, -rooted, -sensitive, ship, -skinned, -spirited, -struck, -thoughted, tight, weight (n., a.), -winged, -witted, wood, -year
lighthouse #keeper
lighterman, screw
like-eyed, -fashioned, -featured, #looking, -made, -minded, -natured, -persuaded, -shaped, -sized, wise
lilac-banded, -colored, -flowered, -headed, -tinted
lily-cheeked, #clear, -cradled, -crowned, -fingered, -handed, -paved, -robbed, -shaped, -tongued, #white, -wristed
limber-neck (n.)
limebush, house, -juicer, kiln, light, lighter, man, -quat, rock, stone, wash, water
linchbolt, pin, pinned
line-bred, -breed (v.), -firing (v.), man, -out, -up, -walker, #work
linear-acute, -attenuate, -awled, -elliptical, -elongate, -ensate, -filiform, -lanceolate, -leaved, -jugulate, -oblong, -obovate, -setaceous, -shaped, -subulate
linkboy, man, smith, work

linsey-woolsey
 lintwhite (bird)
lion #bold, -footed, -guarded, -headed, heart (n.), hearted, -hided, hood, -hued, like, -maned, -mettled, proof, -thoughted, -toothed, -tailed
 lipfish
 listener-in
little-footed, -haired, -headed, -known, -loved, -minded, mouth (fish), neck (n.), -prized, -read, -regarded, -statured, -trained, -traveled, -used
 livestock
liver-colored, -hearted, -hued
 liverman
 loadstone
 loanmonger
lobfig, lolly, scouse, scouser, stick, tail, worm
lobsterproof, -tailed
lockbox, -down, fast, -grained, jaw, hole, #maker, #making, man, -out, pin, #pouch, smith, spit, -up, work
lodestar, stone, stuff
lodgeman, pole
 lodginghouse
 loft-dried
 loftsmen
logcock, fish, head, man, roll, rolled, roller, rolling, wood, work
loggerhead, headed
long-accustomed, #ago, -awaited, -awned, -barreled, -beaked, #beard, -bearded, -bellied, bill (n.), -billed, boat, -borne, bow, -breathed, -buried, -celled, -clawed, cloth, -coated, -contended, -continued, -dated, -delayed, -desired, #distance, -drawn, -drawn-out, #enduring, -established, -expected, -experienced, -faced, -favored, -felt, -fibered, -fingered, fin, -finned, -fleeced, -flowered, -forgotten, -fronted, -gowned, -grassed, -haired, hand, -handed, -handled, #head, -headed, -heeled, -hid, horn, -horned, jaw, -jawed, #journey, leaf, leaved, -legged, legs, -limbed, -memoried, -mouthed, -nebbed, neck, -necked, nose, -nosed, -parted, #past, -planned, -plumed, -projected, -protracted, -ribbed, -ridged, -robbed, -roofed, -rooted, -saved, -settled, -shafted, -shanked, -shaped, shoreman, -shut, -sighted, -sleaved, -snouted, -sought, -spined, -spun, -spurred, -stemmed, -stretched, -suffered, -sun-dered, -tailed, -tongued, -toothed, -visaged, -waisted, -wedded, -winded, -wished, -withheld, -wooled
look-down, -in, out, -through
 looker-on
 looking #glass
loophole, work
loose-barbed, -bodied, -coupled, -fibered, -fleshed, -girdled, -gowned, -hipped, -kneed, -limbed, -lipped, -lived, -mannered, -mouthed, -packed, -paniced, -robbed, -skinned, -spiked, strife, -tongued, -topped, -wadded, -wived, -woven, #writ
lop-eared, heavy, sided, stick
lotus-eater, -eating
loud-mouthed, -roared, speaker (mechanical), -spoken, -tongued, -voiced
love-anguished, -begot, -begotten, bird, -bitten, -born, -crossed, -delighted, -entangled, -enthralled, -illumined, -inspired, -laden, -learned, lock, lorn, -mad, -madness, #maker, #making, mate, proof, sick, sickness, smitten, -spent, -starved, -stricken, -touched, worthy, worthiness, -wounded
 loving #kindness
low-arched, -backed, -born, -boughed, -bowed, boy, -breasted, -bred, brow, browed, -built, #caste, -ceiled, -ceilinged, -conditioned, -crested, -crowned, -down (n.), -downer, -ebbed, -feathered, -filleted, -flung, -fortuned, -geared, -heeled, land, lander, -lived, -masted, -mined, -muttered, -necked, -pitched, -priced, -principled, -purposed, -rented, -roofed, -set, -sized, -spirited, -spoken, -thoughted, -toned, -tongued, -uttered, -voiced, -waisted, #wattage, -wheeled, -withered, -witted
Low (also **High**) -Church, -Churchism, -Churchist, -Churchman, -Churchmanship
lower-case (a., v.), most
 luckpiece
lugmark, sail, worm
luke-warm, warmth
lumberjack, man, some, yard
lumpfish, man, sucker

lunchroom
lungfish, -grown, motor, worm
lunkhead
lurchline
lute-backed, -fashion, #maker, #making, -voiced
 lying-in (n.)
lynx-eyed
lyrebird, -guitar, man, tail, -tailed

M

mace #bearer, #head
machine-broken, -cut, -drilled, -driven, -finished, -forged, -hour, -made, man, #work
macroaxis, cephalia, meter, method, photograph, seismograph, structure
madbrain, brained, cap, -doctor, -headed, house, man, stone, woman
made-beaver (n.), -over
magnetite-basalt, olivinate
magnetochemistry, dynamo, -electric, meter, -optics, printer, phone
maid-servant
maidenhair, hood, servant
mail #bag, #box, -checked, -clad, #guard, man, #plane, #pouch
main #brace, land, lander, mast, #pin, sail, sheet, spring, stay, top, topman, -topmast, -topsail
maizebird
major-domo, #general, -generalcy, -generalship
make-ado, -believe, -fast, -hawk, -ready, shift, -up
maker-off, -up
making #up
maltman, worm
 mammatocumulus
man-at-arms, back, bird, -begat, -bodied, -born, #bote, -brute, -changed, #child, -created, -devised, -eater, -enslaved, -fashion, #god, -grown, handle, handled, #hater, #high, hole, hood, -hour, #keen, -killer, like, kind, -made, -minded, -minute, -of-war (ship), -of-war's #man, power, -ridden, #rope, servant, -shaped, -size, -swear (v), slaughter, #slayer, #slaying, #stealer, #stealing, #stopper, #stopping, -taught, #trap, ward, way, -wise, -woman
mando-bass, -cello, -lute
 manesheet
 mangemant
 manic-depressive
mantelboard, piece, shelf, tree
mantua #maker, #making
many-acred, -angled, -banded, -belled, -blossomed, -branched, -breasted, -celled, -chambered, -colored, -cornered, -eared, -eyed, -faced, -faceted, -flowered, fold, -folded, -forked, -formed, -fountained, -gifted, -handed, -headed, -horned, -hue'd, -jointed, -knotted, -languaged, -layered, -leaved, -legged, -lived, -lobed, -minded, -mouthed, plies, -pointed, -rooted, -sided, -spotted, -tailed, -yeared
mapland, -wise
marble-arched, -breasted, #calm, -checkered, -colored, -covered, -faced, #hard, head, -hearted, -imaged, #looking, -minded, #pale, -paved, -piled, -pillared, -ribbed, -topped, #white, wood, work
marcel #wave
marchland, pane, ward
 mare-rose
mare's-nest, -tail
 marine #finish
mark-down, -off, shot, stone, -up
marker-off
market #ripe
marksman, manship
marlpit, stone
 marlinspike
 marrow #bone
marshbuck, #fire, fish, land, man
 mashman
 masonwork
mass-minded, -produced, #word
mast-fed, head, man, wood
master-at-arms, #key, #mind
matboard, -covered, #maker, #making, -ridden, -roofed, #reed
matchboard, #box, -lined, lock, maker, making, #mark, #safe, stick, wood

maulstick
 mawbound, #mouth, worm
 maybe, day (radio), fish, hap
Maybird, cock, #Day, fly, fowl, pole, poling, tide, time, wings
meadowland, lark
 mealman, monger, mouth, tide, time, worm
 mealy-back, bird, bug, mouth, mouthed, wing
mean #acting, -conditioned, -dressed, -souled, -spirited, time, #tone, while, -witted
meatbird, -fed, fly, hook, -hungry, man, #works
 mechanico-chemical
 medicolegal, military, physical
 mediumweight (n., a.)
meek-browed, -eyed, -hearted, -mindedness, -spirited
mellow-colored, -eyed, -flavored, -lighted, #ripe, -tasted, -tempered, -toned
melon-faced, fly, -formed, #grower, -laden, -leaved, like, monger, -shaped
menfolk, kind
merchantlike, man, #ship
 meritmonger
 mermaid's-hair
merman, mother, woman
merry-andrew, -eyed, -faced, -go-round, maker, making, #meeting, -minded, #thought, trotter, wing
messman, mate, room
metalammonium, -bound, -bushed, -clad, -clasped, -coated, -covered, craft, -decorated, -edged, -embossed, -forged, -framed, -jacketed, -lined, lometer, organic, -sheathed, -studded, -tipped, ware, work, working, #works
meter-amperes, gram, -kilogram, man, -millimeter
 methanometer
 methinks
methylmalonic, sulphuric
mezzo-relievo, -soprano, tint, tinter
 Michaelmaside
microammeter, ampere, bar, barograph, battery, burner, chronometer, erg, farad, gram, meter, -movie, -needle, -organism, pin, second, volt, weber
mid or 'mid (amid or amidst) not a prefix
mid (contraction of middle) preceding capitalized word, use hyphen: mid-America, mid-Pacific; mid-dish, mid-ice; rest one word
middle-aged, #breaker, -burst, -colored, -growthed, -horned, man, most, -sized, #splitter, -saturated, -wooled, weight (n., a.), -witted, woman
might-be (n.), -have-been (n.)
mighty-brained, -handed, -hearted, -minded, -mouthed, -spirited
mild-aired, -aspected, -brewed, -cured, -eyed, -faced, -flavored, -hearted, -mannered, -mooned, -savored, -scented, -spirited, -spoken, -tempered, -tongued, -worded
mile-ohm, post, -pound, stone, -ton, way
 milfoil
 militiaman
mill-blended, -borne, -faced, -fed, fish, head, -hued, -livered, maid, man, shed, sick, sop, stone, #white
millboard, clapper, #course, #dam, feed, #hand, -headed, #house, man, #owner, #post, race, #ring, #run, -run (v.), #site, #stock, stone, stream, tail, work, worker, wright
 mincemeat
mind-infected, sick, -stricken, #healer, sight
mine #owner, #run, #ship, #worker
 minsteryard
 mintmaster
 minuteman
mirror-faced, scope
mischief #maker, #making
 missmark (n.)
mist-blotted, -blurred, bow, -clad, -covered, -enshrouded, fall, -laden
 miter-lock (v.)
 mittelhand
 mix-up
 mizzenmast, top, topman
 mobcap, capped
mockbird, -heroic, -heroically
mockingbird, stock
model #maker, #making
modern-bred, -built, -made, -practiced
 molarimeter

moldboard, -made
molecast, #catching, -eyed, #head, heap, hill, -sighted, skin
mollycoddle
Mondayland
money #bag, -bloated, -bound, #box, #changer, #grubber, #grubbing, #lender, -mad, #maker, #making, monger, mongering, #saver, #saving
monkbird, board, craft, fish, hood, monger, ship
monkey-faced, #god, like, pot, shine, tail (naut.) #wrench
monoacid, clinic, cycle, -ideism, -ideistic, -ion
monster-guarded, -infested
 monte-jus
moonbeam, bill, -blanched, -blasted, -blind, -blindness, blink, -born, #bright, -browed, #calf, -charmed, -crowned, #culminating, down, drop, eye, eyed, face, faced, fall, fish, -gathered, #gazing, #glade, glow, #gray, head, light, lighter, lighting, lit, -mad, man, path, raker, raking, ray, rise, sail, set, shade, shine, shiner, shining, shiny, sick, stone, stricken, struck, tide, -tipped, -touched, -trodden, #white, -whitened
moorbird, #cock, fowl, #hen, land, lander, man, tetter
moosebird, #call, fly, wood
moopboard, head, headed, stick, -up
mope-eyed
mopper-up
moreover, pork (bird)
 morningtide
 mornitime
Morocco-head, jaw
mortarboard, ware
 mortgageholder
mossbuck, backed, -bound, -begrown, -bordered, #bunker, -clad, -covered, -crowned, #green, -grown, head, -inwoven, -lined, trooper, -woven
 most-favored-nation (u. m.)
moth-eaten, worm
mother #gate, hood, -in-law, land, -of-pearl, -spot
 motivemonger
 motley-minded
motomagnetic, phone
motorboat, bus, cab, #camper, car, cycle, cyclist, -driven, drome, man, -minded, ship, truck, way
mound #builder, #building, #maker, work
mountain-built, -girdled, #high, top, -walled
mouse #brown, -colored, #dun, -eared, eaten, fish, hawk, #hole, #trap
mouth-footed, -made, piece, wash
movie goer, land
mwburn, burnt, land
muckrake, raked, raker, raking, worm
mud #bank, #bar, -bespattered, -built, cap, #color, -colored, -exhausted, fish, flow, guard, head, hole, -lost, -roofed, -shot, sill, skipper, -splashed, stain, stone, sucker, track
muddlehead, headed
muddy-brained, breast, -headed, -mettled
muffelman
 mughouse
 mugwump
mulberry-faced
muleback, man
 multiple-tuned
mumble-the-peg
muscle-bound, -celled, #maker, #making, -tired
music-footed, -mad, monger, -tongued
musk #hog, #ox, rat, wood
buttonbird, #chop, head, -legger, monger
muzzle-loader, #loading, wood
 myroscope
 myrtlebird

N

nail #bin, #brush, head, headed, #hole, #maker, -pierced, print, -shaped, #shop, sick, smith, -studded, -tailed
naked-armed, -bladed, -eared, -eyed, -flowered, -footed, -fruited, -seeded, -stalked, -tailed
namby-pamby, -pambics
narrow-backed, -billed, -bladed, -brained, -breasted, -celled, -cheated, -ended, -eyed, -faced, -fisted, -gaged, -headed, -hearted, -minded, -mouthed, -necked, -nosed, -petaled, -rimmed, -shouldered, -skulled, -souled, -spirited, -streeted, -throated, -toed, -visioned, -waisted
 Nation-wide

nature #print
 nazi-ism
near #acquainted, #adjoining, #bordering, by, #coming, #dwelling, #fighting, #following, #growing, most, #resembling, sighted, #smiling
neat-dressed, -faced, -fingered, -folded, -footed, -handed, herd, herdess
neck #band, #break, cloth, #deep, fast, #guard, #high, hole, lace, laced, #line, #mold, piece, tie, wear
needlebill, -billed, #book, bush, #case, fish, -leaved, -made, #maker, #making, man, monger, -nosed, -pointed, proof, -scarred, -shaped, #sharp, stone, woman, work, worked, worker
ne'er-do-well
negrohead
nerve #ache, -celled, -deaf, -deafness, -racked, -ridden, -shaken
netball, #brider, -fashion, fish, #maker, #making, man, monger, -veined, -winged, work
netsman
nettlebird, fire, foot, some
never-was, more, -strike, theless
new-admitted, #apparel, #array, -awaked, -begotten, -blown, born, -built, comer, -created, -cut, fangle, fangled, -fashioned, -front (v.), -grown, -laid, -light, -made, market, -modeler, -mown, -rich, -rigged, -risen, -written, -wrought
newsbill, board, boat, boy, -greedy, #letter, #making, man, monger, paper, paperdom, paperized, paperman, print, #reader, #reel, room, #sheet, stand, #teller
nick-eared, name, named, naming, stick
niggerfish, goose, head
nigh #destroyed, #drowned, #ebbed, #naked, #post, #spent
night #black, cap, capped, -clad, -cloaked, -cradled, -dark, dress, -enshrouded, -eyed, fall, fallen, -filled, fish, flit, fly, -folded, -foundered, fowl, gown, -grown, -haired, -haunted, hawk, -hid, -long, man, -mantled, mare, -overtaken, -scented, shade, shirt, stock, -struck, #swift, -swollen, tide, time, -veiled, wake, walker, walking, ward, wear, #work, #worker
nimble-brained, -eyed, -featured, -fingered, -footed, -headed, -heeled, -jointed, -mouthed, #moving, -pinioned, -spirited, -tongued, -toothed, -winged, -witted
nine-banded, -circled, -corned, -eyed, fold, -hole, -jointed, -killer, -lived, #part, pence, penny, -pounder, score, -spined, -spotted, -tailed, -voiced
ninnyhammer, watch
no-ball, body, way, where, whither, wise
noble-born, -courageid, -featured, -fronted, -hearted, #looking, man, -minded, -natured, -spirited, -tempered, -visaged, woman
no-pros
non-civil-service (u. m.), -coal-bearing (u. m.), cooperation, ego, neutral, -pros
noonday, light, lit, steady, tide, time
north-bound, -northeast, #polar, ward
nose #band, -belled, bleed, #bone, #dive, fish, gay, -grown, #high, hole, -leaved, -led, #nippers, piece, -pulled, -shy
 notwithstanding
notch board, wing
notebook, #case, head, holder, paper, worthy
novelcraft, -crazed, mongering, sick, wright
now #accumulated, adays
numskull
nurse girl, hound, keeper, maid, tender
nurserymaid, man
nutbreaker, #coke, cracker, gall, hatch, #hook, #jobber, pecker, #pick, -shaped, shell, #sweet

O

oak-beamed, -boarded, -clad, -covered, -crested, -crowned, -leaved, -timbered, -wainscoted, wood
oarcock, fish, -footed, lock
oarsman, woman
oat #bin, #cake, #ear, -fed, field, #fowl, land, meal, -seed, -shaped
oath-bound
oblong-acuminate, -cordate, -cylindric, -elliptic, -elliptical, -falcate, -hastate, -lanceolate, -leaved, -linear, -ovate, -ovoid, -spatulate, -triangular, -wedge-shaped

ocean-born, -borne, -bound, -compassed, -flooded, -girdled, -guarded, -rocked, -severed, side, -skirted, -sundered, #wide, -wise
odd-come-short, -fangled, -humored, -jobber, -jobman, #looking, -mannered, -numbered, -shaped, -toed
offbeat, -colored, -corn, -flavor, grade, hand, handedly, handedness, let, look, print, scape, scour, scum, set, shoot, shore, side, sorts, spring, type, ward, wheel, white
office #bearer, holder
 oftentimes
ohm-ammeter, meter
oilbird, can, cloth, coat, -driven, -fed, -filled, -finished, -fired, fish, #forming, -fueled, -hardened, hole, -insulated, -laden, -lit, man, monger, mongery, paper, proof, proofing, seed, skin, -soaked, stock, stone, stoned, stoning, #stove, -tempered, tight, tightness, way
old-aged, -clothesman, -established, -faced, fangled, -fashioned, -fogysim, -fogyst, -gathered, -gentlemanly, #growing, -hearted, #looking, #maid, -maidish, -new, -sighted, -sightedness, #standing, #time, -timer, wife (fish), -womanish, -womanly, -young
olive-backed, -bordered, -cheeked, -clad, -colored, -complexioned, #pale, -shaded, -shadowed, -sided, -skinned, wood
oliversmith
omni (combining form) bus
oncoming, -dit, -drive (v.), flow, flowing, -go, -going, hanger, -hit, laid, lay, laying, looker, looking (n.), march, rush, rushing, set, shore, slaughter, sweep, sweeping, to, waiting, ward
once-over, -run
one-acter, -armed, -blade, -bladed, -buttoned, -celled, -chambered, -classer, -colored, -cused, -decker, -eared, -eyed, -eyedness, -finned, -flowered, fold, -footed, -grained, -half, -handed, -handedness, -legged, -leggedness, ness, -sided, -sidedly, -sidedness, -step, -striper, time (a. adv.), -two, -two-three
onc's #self
onion-eyed, peel, skin
open-airishness, -airness, -armed, -armedly, #back, -backed, beak (n.), bill (bird), -breasted, -cast, -chested, -countenanced, -cribbed, -cut, -doored, -eared, -ended, -eyed, -faced, -flowered, -fronted, -frontedness, -grained, -handed, -handedly, -handedness, -hearted, -heartedly, -heartedness, -minded, -mindedness, -mouthed, -mouthedness, -pattered, -pattered, -pit, -pitted, -roofed, -rounded, -shelved, -shopper, -sided, -sidedly, -sidedness, -sleaved, -spaced, -spacedly, -spacedness, -spoken, -spokenly, -spokenness, -timbered, #top, -topped, #view, -visaged, -webbed, -webbedness, -windowed, -tailed, -throated, -tipped, -winged, work, worked
opera-mad, meter
orangeade, bird, -colored, -crowned, -eared, -fleshed, -flowered, -headed, -hued, man, #peel, #red, -shaped, -sized, -striped, -tailed, -throated, -tipped, -winged, woman, wood
orchardman
oreman
organ-piano
ortho (combining form) clase, -cousin
otherness, whence, where, wise, -worldiness, -worldly
out-and-outer, board, -bound, box, brag, do, doors, field, -group, house, -kneed, law, #loud, maneuver, -of-date (u. m.), -of-dateness, -patient, -soul, stroke, swim
outward-bounder
oval-arched, -faced
ovate-acuminate, -conical, -deltoid, -oblong
ovato (combining form) acuminate, deltoid
ovenbird, -dry (v.), man, peel, stone, ware, wise
over-all (u. m.), all (n.), alls (n.); rest one word
owl-eyed, -faced, -haunted, head (bird), -headed, light, -sighted, -winged
ownhood, -rooted
oxbird, biter, blood (color), #bow, boy, brake, cart, -eyed, fly, gall, gang, gate, goad, harrow, hide (leather), hot, horn, #house, like, man, shoe, skin, tail, tongue
oysterbird, fish, #house, man, root, seed, shell, woman

P

paceboard, maker, making
 pack #builder, cloth, #horse, -laden, #maker, #making, sack, saddle, staff, thread, ware, way
 pad cloth, lock, nag, stone, tree
 paddlecock, fish, wood
 page #proof
 pain-afflicted, -distorted
 painstaker, taking, worthy
 paint-bespattered, #box, #brush, #filler, #pot, -splashed, -spotted, -stained, work, -worn, pair-oar, -oared
 paleblooded, -blooded, #blue, breast, #bright, buck, -checked, -colored, -complexioned, -dried, -eared, -eyed, face (n.), -faced, -hearted, -hued, -leaved, -livered, #looking, #reddish, -refined, -souled, -spirited, -spotted, -striped, -tinted, -visaged
 pallbearer, -mall
 pallid-faced, #looking
 palmi (combining form) nerved
 palm-crowned, -fringed, -shaded, -thatched, -wise, worm
 palsy #quaking, -shaken, #shaking, -sick, -stricken, -struck
 pan (prefix) -American, -Anglican, cosmic
 Pan #American Union (official usage)
 pan-broil (v.), cake, dowdy, drop, #fish, handle, head, headed, man, side, smith
 panelwork
 panic-driven, monger, -stricken, -struck, -stunned
 pantryman
 paperback (n.), -backed, bark, board, -bound, -capped, hanger, hanging, #maker, #making, mouth (fish), -shelled, -shuttered, #thick, #thin, weight, #whiteness, -windowed
 papier-mâché
 para (prefix) -analgesia, -anesthesia, central
 parcel #blind, #deaf, #divine, #drunk, #Greek, #guilty, #Latin, #learned, #mad, -plate (v.), #popish, #stupid
 parchment-colored, -covered, -faced, #maker, -skinned, -spread
 pari-mutuel
 parsley-flavored, -leaved
 part-created, -done, -earned, -finished, -heard, -opened, #time, -timer
 parti-coated, -colored, -membered, -mortgage, -mortgaged, -striped, -walled
 passback, book, key, man, -out (n.), over, port, word
 passageway
 passer-by
 passion #blazing, #breathing, -colored, -distracted, -driven, #feeding, -filled, -fraught, -frenzied, -guided, -kindled, #kindling, -led, -proud, -ridden, -shaken, -smitten, -stirred, -stung, -swayed, -thrilled, #thrilling, tide, -torn, -tossed, -wasted, -winged, -worn
 pasteboard, down
 pasty-faced
 pat-a-cake
 patchhead, word, work
 pathbreaker, finder, finding, way
 patrolman
 patty-cake, pan
 pauper-born, -bred, #breeding, -fed, #feeding, #making
 pawnbroker, brokerage, broking, #shop
 pay #day, master, mistress, -off (n.), #roll
 peabird, chick, coat, cock, cod, fowl, hen, jacket, nut, #shooter, -sized, stick, sticking
 peace-blessed, breaker, breaking, -enamored, -billed, maker, making, man, monger, mongering, time, -trained
 peach-colored
 pearl-besprinkled, bird, -bordered, -coated, -colored, -crowned, -encrusted, -eyed, fish, #fishery, -gemmed, -handled, -headed, -hued, -lined, -lippled, #pole, #pure, #round, -set, #sides, -studded, -toothed, -wreathed
 pearmonger
 peasecod, -bellied
 peat #house, man, -roofed, #ship, -smoked, #stock, wood
 peau-d'orange (Fr.)
 pebble-covered, -dashed, -hearted, -paved, stone, -strewn, ware

peel #house, man
 peep-eye, hole
 pelican's-foot (shell)
 pell-mell
 penbard, #cattle, craft, dragon, dragonish, dragon-ship, #driver, fish, head, holder, #keeper, knife, #maker, #making, man, manship, master, pusher, #rack, script, -shaped, #stock, tail, #trough, wiper, woman, #work, #worker, wright, -written
 penny-a-liner, bird, rot, weight, winkle, -wise
 penthouse
 people #blinding, -born, #devouring, #loving, -pestered, #pleasing
 pepper #box, corn, grass, mint, wood
 percent, centage, #centum
 per (prefix) oxide
 peri (prefix) cycle
 pesthole, house, -ridden
 petersham
 petro (combining form) glyph, -occipital
 pewfellow, holder
 phono (combining form) graph
 photo (combining form) active, electric, engrave, graph, gravure, meter, -oxidation, telegraph
 phrase #maker, #making, man
 phyllo (combining form) cactus
 phyo (combining form) cycle, -French
 physico (combining form) chemical
 pianoforte
 pick-a-back, ax, lock, man, maw, -me-up, -nosed, -over, penny, pocket, pole, #shaft, smith, some, tooth, -up, #work
 picker-up
 pickleman, worm
 picture-broidered, craft, -hung, #maker, #making, -pasted
 piebald, -eyed, -gown, #house, man, #marker, pan, plant, print, #shop, -stuffed, wife, woman
 piece-dye, meal, #work, #worker
 pied-billed, -coated, -colored, -faced, -winged
 pierhead
 piezo (combining form) electric, metric, -oscillator, resonator
 pig-back (v.), -backed, #backing, -bellied, #belly, -bribed, -chested, -eyed, face, -faced, fish, foot, -footed, -haired, -haunted, head, headed, -headedly, headedness, herd, #jaw, -jawed, -jump (v.), -jumped, -jumper, #jumping, #maker, #making, man, pen, skin, #sticker, sty, #tail, -tailed, tight, wash, yard
 pigeon-breasted, -breastedness, gram, -hearted, hole, holed, holed, holing, -livered, man, #tail, -toed, #toes, wheat, #wing
 pike-eyed, man, monger, -snouted, staff, tail
 pile #work, worm
 pill #box, bug, #maker, #making, monger, -shaped
 pillowcase, #work
 pilotman
 pinball, #case, cushion, -eyed, fall, feathered, feathering, #fire, fish, #flat, #fold, #folding, head, headed, hold, hole, #hook, #lock, #maker, #making, prick, proof, rail, tail (bird), -tailed, wheel, wheeled, wheeling, wing, #work, -worked, #working, worm
 pince-nez (Fr.)
 pinch #bar, beck, cock, gut, -hit (v.), penny
 pineapple, #bearing, -bordered, -built, -capped, -clad, -covered, -crested, -crowned, -dotted, drops, -encircled, -fringed, land, sap, -sequestered, -shaded, #shipping, wood, #woods
 ping-pong
 pink-blossomed, -bound, -breasted, -checked, -cheeked, -coated, -colored, -eared, eye (n.), -eyed, -faced, fish, -fleshed, -flowered, #foot, -footed, -leaved, -lippled, -ribbed, -shaded, -shelled, -skinned, -sterned, -stockings (n.), -striped, -tinted, -veined, #violet, #white
 pipe #clay, -drawn, fish, #fitter, #layer, #laying, #line (n.), -line (v., adj.), -lined, #lining, man, #mouth, -necked, -shaped, stem, stone, #walker, work
 pippinface, faced, -hearted
 pistolgram, graph, proof
 piston #head, #rod
 pit-a-pat, bird, #blackness, -eyed, fall, -headed, #maker, #making, man, #mark, -marked, pan (boat), -rotted, saw, side, -specked, wood, #work (mining), wright

pitch-and-run (golf), -blackened, -blackness, blonde, #brown, -colored, #dark, #darkness, faced, fork, hole, -lined, man, -marked, -out (n.), pike, #plaster, -plastered, #plastering, poll, -stained, stone, #work (mining)

pitter-patter

pity #begging, -bound, -moved, worthy

place-kick (v.), #maker, #making, man, manship, monger, mongering, -proud

placid-featured

plague-beleagued, -infested, proof, -stricken

plainback (fabric), -bodied, -bred, -clothed, -edged, -faced, -featured, -garbed, -headed, -hearted, -looking, -mannered, -pranked, -soled, -spoken, -spokeness, tail

plane-polarized, #table, -table (v.), -tabled, -tabling (v.)

planet-stricken, -struck

piano (combining form) convex

plant #louse

plantsman

plasterbill (bird), board, work

platband

plate #carrier, fish, -glazed, #holder, -incased, #layer, maker, making, man, -roll (v.), -rolled, way, #work, #worker

platterface, faced

play-act (v.), -back (n.), #bill, book, #box, boy, #broker, craftsman, day, fellow, field, folk, goer, going, ground, house, #maker, #making, man, mate, mongering, -off, #reader, #right, room, #script, thing, time, woman, work, wright, wrightery, wrighting, #writer, #writing, -yard

pleasant-faced, -minded

pleasure-bent, -bound, -greedy, man, monger, -tempted, -tired, -wasted, -weary

pledge-bound, -free, #shop

pleuro (combining form) bronchial

plotproof

plover-billed

playboy, -bred, -cloven, fish, #foot, #gang, #light, #line, #maker, #making, man, #point, -shaped, share, #shoe, #staff, #tail, wise

plowboard, drawer, man, #tray, -ugly

plum-colored, -shaped, -sized, -tinted

plum-crowned, -decked, -dressed, -embroidered, -fronted, #gay, #maker, #making, -plucked, #soft, -stripped

pluto (combining form) mania

pneumato (combining form) gram

pneumo (combining form) gastric

pockhouse, mark, marked, -pit (v.)

pocketbook, -eyed, knife, piece, -sized, #veto

poet-artist, -painter

point-blank, #event

pointsman

poison-barbed, -dipped, -fanged, -fed, -laden, #maker, -sprinkled, -tinted, -tipped, -toothed

poke #bonnet, -bonneted

polearm, -armed, ax, axer, burn, cat, -dried, head, man, -masted, -pile (v.), #rot, #setter, -shaped, stack, #trap

policeman, woman

policyholder

poll #parrot, #tax

pollen #bearing, -covered

pondfish, grass, man

pooh-pooh

poolroom

poor-blooded, -charactered, -clad, -folksy, house, -minded, -sighted, -spirited, -spiritiedness, will

popcorn, eye (fish), -eyed, gun, -over (n.)

poplar-covered, -flanked

poppy-bordered, cock, -colored, -crowned, fish, -flowered, -haunted, #head, -sprinkled

porkfish

portcrazon, cullis, fire, folio, hole, hook, last, man, manteau, -mouthing, reeve, side, sider, #vent

porterhouse

post #auger, #bag, #bellum, -bellum (u.m.), #boat, #box, boy, #captain, #car, #card, #cedar, #chaise, #chariot, classic, #coach, date, face, fact, fix, fixed, -free, graduate, #hole, #horn, #horse, #house, man, mark, marked, master, meridian, #mill, mistress, #mortem, -mortem (u. m.), note, nuptial, #oak, #office, #roads, #route, #runner, script, #town, #trader, -war, woman, yard

potash, -au-feu, bank, bellicid, belly, boil, boiled, boiler, boiling, -bound, boy, #clay, #color, #crook, eye, girl, gun, #hanger, head, herb, #hole, hook, hookery, house, hunter, #lid, #liquor, luck, man, pie, pourri, #ack, #roast, -roast (v.), #rustler, shard, shoot, shot, #stick, stone, valiancy, valiant, valiantly, valiantry, valor, waller, walling, wallopper, ware, #wheel, whisky, #work

poultryman

pound #cake, -foolish, -foot, keeper, man, master, meal, #stone, worth

poverty-stricken

powder #black, #blue, -charged, #flask, #gray, man, -marked, -scorched, -tinged

pow-wow

powerboat, -driven, -house, monger, -operated

praise-fed, -spoiled, worthily, worthiness, worthy

pre (prefix) -Cambrian, exist, -war

president-elect

press #agency, #agent, board, fat, feeder, feeding, -forge (v.), -made, man, #mark, master, -noticed, -pack (v.), room, woman, work, worker

price #list, #notice

prick-eared, #punch, seam, shot, spur, timber, wood

prickly-finned, -fruited

pride-blind, -bloated, -fed, -inflamed, -ridden, sick, -swollen

priest #baiting, cap, craft, -educated, fish, -guarded, hood, -lcd, -prompted, -rid, -ridden, shire, -wrought

priest (dual titles take hyphen) -astronomer, -monk, -prince

prim-lipped, #looking, -mannered, -mouthed

prima-facie (u. m.)

prime-ministership

primrose-colored, -decked, -dotted, -haunted, -leaved, -scented, -spangled, -starred, tide, time, -tinted

princecraft, -protected, -proved, -ridden, -trodden

printline, #works

printing #ink, #machine, #office, #press

prison-bound, -bred, -caused, -free, -made, -taught

prattle-prattle

privatesman

prize #holder, #taker, #winner, worthy

proptic, #rata, -rata (u. m.), rate

probe-pointed

procès-verbal (Fr.), -verbaux

profitmonger, mongering

promise-bound, -crammed, -fed, -led

prongbuck (n.), -hoe (v.), horn (n.), -horned

proofread, reader, reading, room

probblast, -Egyptian, -Greek

proud-blind, -blooded, -crested, -hearted, -minded, -pared, -pillared, -quivered, -spirited, -stomached

pseudo (if second element is a technical or scientific term, make one word, using hyphen before capitalized term: alkaloid, anthropology, -Eocene; if second element is a nontechnical or nonscientific term, make two words, using hyphen with unit modifiers: #accident, #actor, -broker (u.m.), #mechanic)

psycho (combining form) physics

public-hearted, -minded, -schooled, -spirited, -voiced

puckermouth (fish)

puddinghead, headed, house

puffback (bird), ball, bird, -leg, wig

pugmill, miller, -nosed

pull-back, boat, devil, -down, -off, -on, -out, -over, -through, -up

puller-in, -out

pulley-shaped

pulling-out

pulpboard, stone, wood

punchboard, -marked

puntabout, out

puppetman, master

pureblood (n.), -blooded, -bosomed, bred, -eyed

purple-awned, -backed, -berried, #black, #blue, #brown, -clad, -coated, -colored, #crimson, -eyed, -faced, -flowered, #green, -headed, heart, -hued, -leaved, -nosed, #red, -robed, #rose, -skirted, -spiked, -spotted, -stemmed, -streaked, -tailed, -tipped, -topped, -veined, -vested, wood, #yellow

purple-eyed, -lined, -lipped, -mad, -pinched, -proud, -shaped, -swollen

pushball, -off, pin

pusscat

pussycat, foot, footed

put-and-take, -back, -off, -on, -out, -up, -upon

putter-in, -off, -on, -out, -through, -up

putty #blower, -colored, -faced, head -hearted, -jointed, -powdered, -stopped, work

puzzlebrain, -cap, head, headed, man, -monkey,

pate, pated, wit

pyx #jury

Q

Q-boat, -Celt, -language, -ship

quagmire

quaint-costumed, -eyed, -felt, -shaped, -spoken, -stomached, #witty, -worded

qualmsick

quarry-faced, man, stone

quarter-angled, back, #boards, -bound, -breed, #cast, -cleft, -cut, -deck, -decker, -final, land, man, master, -miler, pace, -pointed, -saw (v.), -sawed, #sawing, -sawn, -sheet, -shot, staff, stretch

quartermaster #general, -generalship, #sergeant

quasi #absolute, #absolutely, #authority, #citizen, #classic, #uplift

queen #cake, craft, cup, fish, hood, right

queer-eyed, -faced, -headed, -legged, #looking, -made, -shaped, -spirited, -tempered

quick-born, #change, -compounded, -drawn, -eared, -firer, foot, -gone, -handed, hatch, -hearted, lime, -minded, -nosed, -paced, -raised, sand, -saver, set, -sighted, silver, silvered, silvering, -spirited, step, -tempered, -thoughted, -voiced, -winged, -witted, -wrought

quillback, fish, tail, work

quintuplicate-nerved, -ribbed

quierewise

quitclaim, claimed, rent

R

rabbit-backed, #ear, -eared, -faced, #foot, -hearted, #meat, #mouth, -mouthing, -shouldered, skin

rabble-chosen, proof

race-about, course, goer, like, #track, way

rackabones, board, lashing, master, #renter, way, #work

radioacoustics, actinium, active, #amplifier, #antenna, #beacon, #bearing, #broadcast, carpal, cast, #channel, chemistry, chrometer, #communication, #compass, conductor, dermatitis, detector, diagnosis, digital, dynamic, element, #engineer, #field, #frequency, goniometer, gram, graph, humeral, lead, #link, luminescence, man, metallography, meter, metric, micrometer, movies, muscular, necrosis, neuritis, #observer, palmar, pelvimetry, phare, phone, photograph, praxis, #range, #receiver, scope, #set, sensibility, sensitive, #spectator, stereoscopy, surgery, symmetrical, technology, telegram, telegraph, telephone, tellurium, thallium, therapeutics, therapy, thorium, #transmitter, transparent, trician, tron, tropic, #tube, ulnar, vision, #wave

raftman

raftsman

ragamuffin

ragfish #house, -made, picker, #seller, time

railbird, -borne, head, man, -ridden, road, roader, way

rain-awakened, band, -beat (n.), -beaten, bird, -bitten, -bleared, -bound, bow, #bright, burst, coat, -damped, -drenched, -driven, drop, fall, fowl, -fraught, #god, -gutted, light, proof, -scented, -soaked, -sodden, #soft, spout, storm, -streaked, -swept, tight, wash, -worn

rainbow-arched, -clad, -colored, -edged, -girded, -hued, #large, -painted, -sided, -skirted, -tinted, -winged

rake-hell (n.), -helly, -hellish, -off

ramboozle, head, line, rod, shackle

ram's-horn

ranchman, woman

range #finder, keeper

rank-trained, -grown, -minded, -scented, -winged

rapid-fire (u. m.), -firer, -footed, -mannered

rapture-bound, -ravished, -smitten, -touched, -wrought

rarebit, -bred, -felt, ripe, -seen

rashbrain (n.), brained, -conceived, -embraced, -headed, -hearted, -levied, -minded, -pledged, -spoken, -thoughted

rat-a-tat, #bite, #catcher, -colored, -deserted, -eyed, fish, -gnawn, #hole, -infested, -inhabited, line, proof, -ridden, -riddled, #tail, -tailed, tight, #trap

rate-aided, #payer, #paying

rattlebag, bones, box, brain, brained, head, headed, mouse, nut, pate, pated, ran, skull, skulled, snake, trap

raven-colored, -feathered, -haired, -plumed, stone, -toned, -torn

rawboned, bones, -colored, -edged, -faced, -handed, head (n.), headed, hide, #looking, -mouthed, -nosed, -ribbed, -striped, #wool

ray-fringed, -gilt, -girt, -illumined, -lit, -strewn

razorback (n.), -backed, bill, -billed, -bladed, -bowed, #edge, -edged, #grinder, #keen, -leaved, #maker, #making, man, -shaped, #sharp, #strop, -tongued, -weaponed, -witted

razzle-dazzle

ready-armed, -beaten, -bent, -braced, -built, -coined, -cooked, -cut, -dressed, -formed, -furnished, -grown, -handed, -made, -mixed, -mounted, -penned, -prepared, #reference, -sanded, -sensitized, -shaped, -starched, -tongued, -typed, -winged, -witted, -worded, -written

rearhorse, most, #view, ward

receiver(s) #general

rectoabdominal

red-armed, -banded, -barked, -beaded, -billed, bird, breast, bug (apple), cap, -cheasted, -clad, coat, -colored, -combed, -crested, -dyed, -eared, -edged, eye (n.), -eyed, -faced, finch, fish, -gilled, -haired, -handed, head, -headed, #hot, #lead (n.), -leaved, -painted, -plumed, -rimmed, -shirted, skin (n.), -skinned, -tailed, #tape (n.), -taper, -tapist, -throated, -tiled, -vested, -walled, ward, -winged, wood

reedbird, -bordered, buck, bush, -clad, -compacted, -crowned, -grown, #maker, #making, plot, -shaped, -thatched, work

reef #knoll, #knott

regular-bred, -built, -featured, -shaped, -sized

re-ice

reichsmark

remainderman

rendrock

repairman

representative #at #large

restbalk, -cured, #house, -refreshed, #room

return-cocked

rhinestone

rhodeswood

rhyme-fettered, -free, #maker, #making, -tagged

ribband, banded, -faced, -grated, -mauled, -nosed, -pointed, -striped, -supported, -welted, work

ricebird, #cake, land, #throwing

rich-appareled, -attired, -bedight, -bound, -built, -clad, -conceited, -distilled, -embroidered, -figured, -fleeced, -fleshed, -halfed, -jeweled, -laden, #looking, -minded, -ored, -robed, -set, -soiled, -tasting, -toned, -voiced, -wrought

rickrack, stand, yard

ridge #band, #pole, #rope

riffraff

riflebird, fish, man, proof, shot

right-angled, #away, -believed, -born, -brained, -bred, -eared, -eyed, -footed, -framed, #hand, -handed, -hander, -headed, -hearted, -laid, -made, -minded, -of-way, -principled, -shaped, -shapen, -sided, #turn, ward, winger, -wingism

rimbase, #deep, #fire, #maker, #making

rinderpest

ring-adorned, -around-a-rosy, -banded, bark,

barked, bill, -billed, bird, bolt, bone, boned, -bound, craft, dove, eye (n.), -eyed, -given, #giving, #goer, -handled, head, -in, leader, -legged, #maker, #making, man, master, -necked, -off, -oil (v.), #porous, -ridden, -shaped, side, sider, #small, -streaked, tail, -tailed, taw, time, toss, -up, walk, wall, wise, worm

riprap, rapping, sack, saw

ripe-aged, -cheeked, -colored, -eared, -faced, -grown, #looking, -picked, #red, -tongued, -witted

riverbank, -blanched, -borne, -caught, damp, -formed, -given, #god, head, man, scape, side, sider, -sundered, wash, -watered, -worn

roach-backed
roadbed, book, craft, fellow, head, #hog, -hoggism, house, man, master, -ready, #runner, side, sider, steady, stone, #track, way, -wary, -wise, worthy
rock #asphalt, away, -based, -begirdled, -bestudded, -bethreatened, bird, -born, -bound, -built, -clad, -cleft, #climber, #climbing, -concealed, -covered, -created, -cut, -dusted, -embossed, -encircled, -encumbered, -enthroned, -faced, fall (n.), -fallen, fast, #firm, fish, -free, -girded, -girt, -hearted, -hewn, man, -piled, -reared, -ribbed, -roofed, -rooted, -scarc'd, #shaft, -sheltered, slide, staff, -strewn, -throned, -thwarted, -torn, -wombed, wood, work
rod-caught, #maker, man, -shaped, wood
roe-buck
roll-about, -back, cumulus, way
roller-made, #maker, #making, -milled
rolleyway
poly-poly
romance-empurpled, -hallowed, monger
roof-blockaded, #gardening, man, -shaped, tree
roomkeeper, mate, -ridden
root-built, #cap, fast, hold, -inwoven, -meansquare, -prune (v.), #rot, stock, torn, worm
rope-bound, #dancer, #dancing, -driven, -fastened, -girt, #maker, #making, -minded, -reeved, -shod #stock, -strapped, walk, walker, way, work
rose #back, -bellied, -breasted, #bright, bud, -carved, -clad, -colored, -covered, -crowned, drop, -faced, -fingered, fish, -flowered, #fresh, head, -headed, -heded, -hued, -leaved, -lipped, -popped, -ringed, -scented, #sweet, -tinged, -tinted, #warm, #water, -water (u. m.), wood
rosy-armed, -bosomed, -cheeked, -colored, #crimson, -eared, -faced, -fingered, -hued, -lipped, #red, -tinted, -tipped, -toed, #warm
rotten #dry, -hearted, -minded, -planked, #red, #rich, #ripe, stone, -throated, -timbered
rough-and-tumble, -backed, -barked, -bearded, -bedded, -billed, -bordered, -bore (v.), -cast (v.), -cheeked, -clad, #coat, -coated, -cut, #draft, -draw, -dressed, -dry, -edged, #face, -faced, -feathered, -finned, -foliated, -footed, -fruited, -furrowed, -grained, -grind (v.), -grinder, -grown, -hacked, -haired, -handled, -headed, -hearted, -hew (v.), -hewer, -hewn, -hob (v.), -hobbed, house, houser, housing, -jacketed, -keeled, -leaved, leg, -legged, -lipped, #looking, -machine (v.), -mannered, neck, -necked, -paved, -plastered, -plow (v.), -plumed, -podded, -point (v.), -reddened, ride, rider, -ridged, -roll (v.), -sawn, -sealed, -setter, -shape (v.), shod, -sketch (v.), -skinned, slant, -spirited, -spoken, -square (v.), -stalked, -stemmed, -stone (v.), #string, -stringed, stuff, -surfaced, -tailed, -tanned, -tasted, -textured, -thicketed, -toned, -tongued, -toothed, -turned, -voiced, -walled, -weather, -winged, #work, -write (v.), -wrought
rougher-down, -out, -up
roughing-in
roundabout, aboutly, aboutness, -about-face, -arched, -armed, -backed, -barreled, -bellied, -beset, -billed, -bodied, -boned, -bottomed, -bowed, -bowled, -celled, -cornered, -crested, -eared, -edged, -eyed, -faced, -fenced, fish, -fruited, -furrowed, -handed, head, headed, -heart, -hoofed, -horned, house, -leafed, -leaved, -limbed, line, -lipped, -lobed, -made, -mouthed, #nose, -nosed, -podded, -pointed, -ribbed, #ridge, -rooted, #seam, -seeded, -shapen, -shouldered, -sided, -skirted, -spun, -stalked, tail (fish), -tailed, -toed, #top, -topped, -tripper (n.), -trussed, -up, -visaged, -winged, -wombed, worm
roundish-deltoid, -faced, -featured, -leaved, -obovate, -oval, -ovate, -shaped
roundsman
roustabout
rowboat, lock, -off, port
rowelhead
royal-born, -chartered, -hearted, #rich, -souled, -spirited, -towered
rubber-coated, -cored, -covered, -down, -faced, -headed, -lined, neck, necker, nose, -off, proofed, -set, -soled, #stamp, -stamped, stone, -tired
rubblestone, work
rub-down

ruby-berried, -budded, -circled, -colored, -crested, -crowned, -eyed, -faced, -headed, -hued, -lipped, -lustered, -necked, -studded, -tailed, throat, -throated, -tinctured, -toned, -visaged
rudderhead, hole, post, #stock
ruddy #bright, -cheeked, -colored, -complexioned, -faced, -haired, -headed, -leaved, -spotted
rude-carved, -ensculptured, -fanged, -fashioned, -featured, -hewn, #looking, -made, -mannered, -spoken, -spun, -thoughted, -tongued, -washed
rum-bred, -crazed, -fired, -flavored, -nosed
run-about, -around, -away, -by, -down, fish, holder, -in, keeper, -off, -on, -out, -over, way runner-up
rush-bordered, -bottomed, -floored, -fringed, -girt, land, -leaved, light, like, -margined, -seated, -stemmed, -strewn, -woven
rust-cankered, -complexioned, -eaten, proof, -resistant, -stained, -worn
rusty-branched, -coated, -collared, -colored, -crowned, -leaved, #looking, -rested, -spotted, -throated

S

S-boat
sab-cat
saberbill, fish, -legged, wing
sabre-bordered, -cloaked, -colored, fish, -hooded, -robed, -spotted, -suited, -visaged
saccharimeter, ometter
sack #bearer, cloth, -coated, #maker, #making, man, -sailed, -shaped
sad-a-vised, -colored, -eyed, -faced, -hearted, iron, -natured, -paced, -tuned, -voiced
saddleback, backed, bag, -billed, bow, -broke, cloth, -galled, -graft (v.), like, #maker, #making, nose, -shaped, sick, -sore (a.), -sorenness, -spotted, -stitch (v.), -stitched, tree, -wired, wise
safeblower, blowing, #conduct, -conducted, cracker, cracking, guard, guarded, guarding, hold, keeping, light, #maker, #making
safetypin
saffron-colored, -hued
sagamore
sagebrush, -colored, -covered, -leaved
sailboat, -borne, cloth, -dotted, fish, #flying, maker, plane, -propelled, room, -stretched, -winged
sailor-fisherman, -laborer, -minded, -poet, proof, -train (v.)
sailorman
sale #goor, #work, #yard
sales #clerk, lady, man, manship, people, person, room, woman, #work, #yard
salinometer
sallow-wheeked, -colored, -complexioned, -faced, -visaged
salmon-colored, -haunted, #red, -tinted
salometer
saloonkeeper
salt #soda
salt #box, #catch, cellar, -cured, -edged, #house, master, mouth, peter, #pit, #shaker, #spoon, #works
salverform, -shaped
same-colored, -featured, -minded, -sized
sample #box, #maker, #making, man, woman
sandalwood
sandbag, bagged, bagger, bagging, bank, #bar, #bin, blast, blasted, -blown, board, -bottomed, #box, boy (insect), -built, -buried, -burned, -east, -colored, -dune, -etched, -faced, fish, glass, #heap, -hemmed, #hill, -hiller, #lapper, man, paper, papered, peep (bird), piper, #pit, shoe, spit, stone, storm, -weid, wood, worm
sandy-bearded, -bottomed, -colored, -haired, #rufous
same-minded
sang-froid
sans-serif
saphead, headed, sucker (bird), wood
sapphirewing (bird)
sauceboat, box, dish, man, pan
saucer-eyed, like
saunderswood
savage-featured, #fierce, -hearted, -spoken, #wild sawback, belly, bill (bird), -billed, bones (n.), buck, dust, -edged, fish, fly, grass, -handled, horse, log, man, mill, -pierce (v.), #setter, -shaped, smith, -toothed, -way, -whet (bird), #worker, #wrest

saxcornet, horn, tuba, valve	sedgelike
say-nothing, -so	seeatch, -eater, gall, saw
scabland	seedbed, bird, #box, #cake, #case, lac, stalk, time
scalarwise	seedsmen
scaldfish	seerfish, hand, sucker
scaleback (worm), bark, #beam, board, -down, drake, fish, #maker, #making, man, #pan, smith, -tail (fish), wing	selectman
scaly-winged	self (reflexive prefix use hyphen) -aid, -angry, -applause, -confessed, -conscious, -defense, -denying, -driven, -educated, -fed, -formed, -help, hood, -interest, ness, same, -sow, ward
scandalmonger, mongering	selling-plater
scapegallows, goat, grace, wheel	sell-out (n.)
scar-clad, -faced, -seamed	semiacid, arid, -armor-piercing, -Christian, circle, cured, -incandescent, -imperial, official, perfect, -Slav, terrestrial, -Zion
scarce-closed, -cold, -covered, -discerned, -found, -heard, -met, -parted, -seen, -told, -warned	send-off, -out
scarebabe, bear, beggar, bird, -Christian, crow, devil, fish, fly, hawk, head, hog, monger, mouse, peddler, robin, sheep, sinner, sleep, thief, vermin	sensitometer
scarfspin, #skin, wise	sentence #maker, #making, monger
scarlet-ariled, -bassed, -berried, -blossomed, -breasted, -circled, -clad, -coated, -colored, -crested, #day, -faced, -flowered, -fruited, -gowned, -haired, -lined, -lipped, #red, -robed, -tipped, #vermillion	sergeant #at #arms, #major
scatterbrain, brained, good, #gun	serpent #god, like, wood
scenecraft, shifter, wright	serrate-ciliate, -dentate
scholarlike, ship	serve-out
school #bag, #board, book, boy, -bred, #child, craft, dame, fellow, girl, girlhood, #going, house, keeper, keeping, ma'am, -made, maid, man, master, mate, miss, mistress, room, -taught, #teacher, #teaching, time, -trained, ward, #work, yard	servingman, woman
schooner-rigged	servomotor
scissorsbill, -fashion, #maker, #making, -shaped, smith, tail, -tailed, -winged	sesquicentennial, oxide, sulphate
scofflaw	set-back, bolt, -down, -fair, head, -in, -off, -out, -over, screw, -stitched, -to, -up, wise, work
scoreboard, book, #card, keeper, #sheet	setsman
scotch-hopper	setter-forth, -in, -on, -out, -to, -up
Scotch-Irish, man	settle-brain
scot #free	seven-banded, -branched, -caped, -eyed, fold, -folded, -horned, -lined, -nerved, pence, penny, score, -shooter, -up
Scoto-Britannic, -Celtic	sewerman
Scotsman, woman	sexlike, -limited, -linked
scourway	sexdecimo
scoutcraft, hood, master	shabby #genteel
scowman	shad-bellied, #belly, bird
scrapbook, #heap	shade-grown, tail
scraper-finished, shoe (n.)	shadow-box (v.), land
scratchboard, #brush, #card, cat, -coated, #pad, -penny, work	shaftman, #rubber, #straightener
screechbird	shagbark, -haired, rag, tail
screen-faced, land, #maker, #making, man	shaggy-barked, -bearded, -bodied, -coated, -fleeced, -footed, -haired, -leaved, -maned
screwsman	shakebag, -cabin, -down, fork, #hands, -out, proof, -up
screwbarrel, -bound, -capped, -clamped, -driven, #driver, -eyed, -geared, head, headed, -lifted, #maker, man, -piled, -propelled, -shaped, ship, stem (n.), #stock, -stoppered, -threaded, -topped, -torn, -turned, worm	shallow-brained, -footed, -headed, -hearted, -minded, -pated, -witted
scroll-cut, head, work	shame-burnt, -crushed, -eaten, -faced, proof, -shrunk, sick, -stricken, worthy
scrubbird, board, land	shankpiece
scruffiman	shantyman
scuff #plate	shape #knife, smith
scuttleman	sharebeam, #broker, crop, cropper, holder, -out
scythe-armed, -leaved, #maker, #making, man, -shaped, smith, stone, work	sharesman
sea-bathed, #beach, beard, -beaten, board, -born, -borne, -bound, -bounded, -bred, -broke, -built, -circled, coast, craft, #deep, -divided, dog, -driven, drome, -ear (mollusk), -encircled, #fare (food), farer (traveler), faring (n.), #fighter, flower, folk, fowl, #gate, #god, #goddess, goer, going, hound, -island (u. m.), #level, like, -lost, maid, man, mark, -packed, piece, plane, port, -potent, quake, -rounded, scape, -scented, -scoured, #shell, shine, shore, sick, side, stroke, -surrounded, -swallowed, -torn, -tossed, -walled, ward, ware, way, -weary, weed, #wide, wife, -wildered, -worn, worthiness, worthy, -wrecked	sharkskin
seal #brown, #maker, #making, skin	sharp-angled, -ankled, -beaked, -billed, -clawed, -cut, -edged, -faced, #looking, saw, -shinned, -shod, shooter, shooting, -sighted, -tailed, ware, -witted
seam-rend (v.), -weld (v.)	shavetail
seamy-sided	she-actor, -ape, -ass, -bear, -demon, -devil, -god, -panther, -poet, -school, -wolf, -woman
searchlight	shearbill, hog, man, tail, water
seat #maker, #making, #work, worm	sheatfish
seatsman	sheathbill, knife, -winged
second-class (a., adv.), #class (n.), -foot, -hand (a., adv.), #in #command, -rate (a., adv.), #rate (n.), -rater, #sight, -sighted	sheaveman
secretary #general, -generacy, -generalship, -treasurer	shed #hand, man
secretmonger	sheepbiter, cote, crook, #dip, -faced, fold, #gate, -headed, -hearted, hook, -hued, #keeper, -kneed, man, master, monger, nose (apple), #pen, shank, #shearer, #shearing, #shears, #shed, sick, skin, #split, #stealer, #stealing, #walk, #white, -witted
sect-wise	sheer-built, #hook
	sheet #block, #flood, ways, wise, work
	shelfplate
	sheldrake, duck
	shell #back, bark, #blow, -bound, #burst, #cracker, #fire, fish, -like, man, proof, #shock, -shocked, work
	shelterbelt
	shewbread
	shieldmaiden, -shaped, tail
	shilly-shallier, -shally
	shindig
	shiner-up
	shingleback, wood
	shinbone, plaster
	shiny-backed

shipboard, -bound, boy, #breaker, -broken, builder, building, keeper, lap, load, man, manship, mast, master, mate, owner, owning, plane, -rigged, shape, side, smith, way, #work, worm, wreck, wright, yard
 shireman
 shirt #band, #maker, #making, man, #tail, waist
 shoalbrain
 shockhead, headed
 shoebill, #black, #box, boy, brush, horn, lace, maker, making, man, #pack, #scraper, shine, shop, smith, #store, string, tree
 shoe-fly
 shootman, -off
 shopboard, book, boy, #breaker, folk, girl, keeper, lifter, lifting, man, #mark, mate, -soiled, #talk, #walker, #washer, #wear, #wife, #window, woman, #work, -worn
 shore #bird, fast, going, land, man
 short-armed, -barred, -billed, -bladed, bread, cake, -change (v.), -changed, #circuit, -circuited, #coat, coming, -eared, -eyed, -faced, -fed, -haired, hand (writing), -handed, head, horn (n.), -horned, -necked, -sighted, staff, stop, tail (n.), -winded, -winged
 shotgun, #hole, #maker, man, proof, -put, star
 shoulder #high
 shovel-beaked, bill, -bladed, board, fish, -footed, -handled, head (n.), -headed, #maker, #making, -nosed, -shaped
 snowbird, board, boat, #card, case, -down, man, -off, piece, room, -up, yard
 showerproof
 shrewmouse
 shrewd-brained, -headed, #looking, -pated, -witted
 shrill-edged, -toned, -tongued, -voiced
 shrimpfish
 shroud-laid, plate
 shuffleboard, cap, wing
 shun-pike (n.)
 shut-down, -in, -mouthed, -off, -out, -up
 shuttlecock, wise, -wound
 sick-abed, bed, #list, room
 sicklebill, -billed, -hocked, man, -tailed
 sidearms, #bands, -bended, board, bone, burns, #car, -cast, check, -cut, flash, -handled, #head, #hook, hill, -kick, #line, -liner, #light, long, -necked, note, piece, #play, saddle, splitter, splitting, -step, -stitched, sway, swipe, track, walk, way, ways, -wheeler, -whiskered, -winded, wise
 siegework, #work
 sievelike, #maker, #making
 sighthole, proof, -read (v.), seeing, seer, worthy
 signalman
 signboard, man, post, #writer
 silken-coated, -fastened, -sailed, -winged
 silkman, -stockinged, tail, woman, wood, work, #works, worm
 silverback (n.), -backed, -barked, #beater, belly, bill, #black, #bright, #clear, fish, #golden, #gray, -haired, -lead, -leaved, -penciled, point, side, sides, smith, tail, tip, top, #true, ware, wood, work, worker
 simon #pure
 simple-armed, -faced, -headed, -hearted, -minded
 sin-absorbed, #black, -born, #eater, proof
 sinew-shrunk
 sing-song
 single-banked, -barreled, -bodied, -breasted, -caped, -celled, -decker, -edged, -eyed, -foot, -handed, -loader, -phraser, -seater, stick, -surfaced, tree, -valued
 sink #box, hole, room, stone
 Sino-American, -Belgian, -Russian
 sinsick
 sire-in-law
 S-iron
 sister-german, hood, -in-law
 sitter-by, -out, -upon
 six-angled, -arched, -barreled, -cut, fold, -gated, pence, penny, pennyworth, -ply, score, some, -shooter, -wheeler
 sixty-eight, -fourmou, penny (nail)
 sizeman
 sketchbook
 skewback, bald, wise
 skidproof, way
 skill-less
 skimback
 skin-bound, -clad, #deep, flint, -graft (v.), #tight, -tightness, worm
 skinning #knife
 skipjack, man, tail
 skirtboard, #dance
 skullcap, fish
 skunkbill, head, top
 sky-blasted, #blue, -born, -bred, -capped, -dyed, -gazer, #high, lark, larking, light, man, #pilot, rocket, sail, sail-yarder, scape, scraper, shine, ward, way
 slabman, -sided, stone
 slack-bake (v.), -filled, -salted, -twisted, -watered
 slam-bang
 slant-eyed, wise
 slap-bang, -dash, jack, stick
 slate-colored, -formed, like, #maker, #making, -spired, work, #works, yard
 slaughterhouse, man
 slave-born, -deserted, holder, holding, land, #maker, #making, monger, #owner, #ownership, #pen
 Slavo-Germanic, -Hungarian
 sledge #hammer, -hammered
 sled #log
 sleek-browed, -faced, -haired, -skinned
 sleep-created, -filled, -swollen, walker, walking
 sleepy-eyed, eyes (n.), head (n.), headed, #looking, -souled, -voiced
 sleeveboard, fish
 slender-ankled, -armed, -beaked, -billed, -fingered, -hipped, -leaved, -witted
 sleuthdog, hound
 slew-eyed, -footed
 slick-faced, -haired, #looking, -spoken
 slight-billed, -built, -informed, #looking, -made, -shaded
 slim-ankled, -built, -jim, -leaved, -limbed, -waisted
 slime-begotten, -browned, -coated, -filled, man
 slimy-backed
 slingball, shot, stone
 slinkskin
 slip-along, -back, band, board, #case, knot, -on, proof, -shelled, shod, skin, -slop, sole, string, top, -up, ware, way
 slit-eyed, shell
 sloopman, -rigged
 slop-built, #maker, #making, -molded, -over, #seller, #shop, work, worker
 slope-browed, -eared, -edged, -faced, -walled, wise
 slot-drill (v.), -spike (v.)
 slow-belly (n.), -blooded, -eyed, -footed, -gaited, #going, -headed, -hearted, -mouthed, poke, -up, -witted, worm
 sluiceway
 slumber-bound, land, -wrapped
 slumland
 slumpwork
 slybouts, -eyed, #looking, -tongued
 smacksman
 small-acred, -ankled, -armed, -celled, -hearted, -hipped, -mouthed, pox, sword, #talk, ware
 smart-built, -cocked, -spoken, -witted
 smearcase
 smeller-feast, -out
 smelling #salts, #stick
 smile #maker, #making, -tuned, -wreathed
 smithwork
 smockface, faced
 smoke-blearied, -blinded, -bound, #box, #dry, -dried, -dyed, -enrolled, -filled, house, jack, -laden, proof, stack, stone, tight, -torn
 smoky-bearded, -colored, -flavored, #looking, #seeming, -tinted
 smooth-ankled, boots, -bore (v.), -bored, -browed, -cast, -cheeked, -chinned, -combed, -faced, pate, -spoken, -tongued
 smother-kiln
 smut-resistant
 snail-eater (bird), -horned, -paced, #slow
 snakebird, -bitten, -bodied, -eyed, fish, #goddess, #head, #hole, neck (bird), piece, skin, stone, wood, worm
 snaky-eyed, -haired, -handed, -headed, -paced, -tailed, -wreathed
 snap-apple, back, head, holder, shooter, shooting, shot
 snapper-back, -up

sneak #boat, #box, #current
snipebill, fish, -nosed
sniperscope
snip-snap
snowball, bank, #beater, bird, -blind, blink, -blown, -bound, break, #broth, cap, -choked, drift, fall, flake, #house, -hung, land, -lined, #plow, -robed, scape, #shed, shoe, shoer, slide, slip, storm, -topped, #white, -winged, worm
snowy-banded, -bosomed, -capped, -countenanced, -fleeced, -flowered, -headed, -vested, -winged
snub-nosed
snuffbox, -clad, #maker, #making, -stained
so-and-so, -called, -so
soapbark, #box, fast, fish, #maker, #making, #rack, root, stone, suds
sober-blooded, -clad, -disposed, -headed, -minded, -sad, sides, -spirited, -suited, -tinted
sobproof
sockeye, #maker
sod-bound, buster, work
soda #granite
sodden-faced
sofa #maker, #making, -ridden
soft-armed, -backed, -bedded, -bellied, -bodied, -boiled, -brained, -coated, -eyed, -finned, -headed, -hearted, like, -rayed, -shelled, -spoken, tack, wood
soldierbird, -fashion, fish, -hearted, like, -mad, proof
sole-begotten, -beloved, #deep, #maker, #making, piece, plate, print
solemn-browed, -eyed, -garbed, #looking, #proud, -visaged
solid-billed, -browed, -drawn, -hoofed, -horned, ungulate
somebody, day, how, one, thing, time, times, way, what, when, whence, where, whither, why, wise
son-in-law
songbird, book, craft, -fraught, land, #maker, #making, man, -tuned, worthy, wright
soot #black, -bleared, fall, -grimed
soothfast, say, sayer, saying
sore-armed, -backed, -eyed, foot (n.), head (n.), headed, -hearted, -toed
sorrow-beaten, -blinded, -laden, -melted, sick, -stricken, -torn, -wasted, -worn, -wounded
soul-benumbed, -blind, -blinded, -born, #cake, #deep, -felt, mate, sick, -vexed, -wise, -wounded
soundboard, #group, -headed, -minded, proof, -winded
soupbone, like, spoon
sourbelly, -blooded, -breathed, dough (n.), -eyed, -faced, -hearted, -natured
south-born, -borne, -bound, east, -southeast, -southwest, ward, west, wester
sowback, belly, bug
spaceband, -cramped, -spread, -world
spadebone, -cut, -dug, fish, #foot, #maker, #making, man, -shaped, work
Spanish-Arab, -barreled, -born, -bred
spanpiece, worm
spannerman
spare-bodied, -built, -fed, -handed, rib
sparkle-eyed
sparpiece
sparrow-tailed
spatterdash, work
speak-easy
spear-billed, -bound, -famed, fish, #head, #high, man, -nosed, proof, -shaped, -swept, wood
speckfall
speckle-backed, -bellied, belly (bird), -coated, -faced, -skinned
speckledbill
specterlike, monger
speech-bereft, -bound, craft, -famed, -flooded, #maker, #making
speedboat, boatman, -up, way
spell #band, bind, binder, binding, bound, -caught, craft, -down, -free, monger, proof, -raised, -riveted, -struck
spelterman
spend-all, thrift, thrifty
sphere-born, -descended, -filled, -found, -headed, -tuned
sphinxlike

spice-burnt, #cake, #house, -laden, land
spick-and-span
spider-fingered, -legged, -limbed, -spun, #web, work
spikebill, -billed, horn, -kill (v.), like, -pitch, tail (bird)
spilehole, worm
spillway
spindle-celled, -formed, head, -legged, -shanked, shanks, -tailed
spine #ache, bill, #bone, -broken, -clad, -covered, -finned, -headed, -pointed, -rayed, tail, -tipped
spiny-backed, -coated, -crested, -finned, -haired, -legged, -pointed, -rayed, -skinned
spiral-coated, -grooved, -horned, -pointed, tail
spirit-born, -bowed, -broken, -fallen, land, -torn, -wise
spiritual-minded
spitball, baller, box, fire, poison, stick
spitchock
spittlefork
splashboard, proof
splat-backed
spatterdash, -faced, work
spay-edged, foot, -footed, -kneed, mouth, -mouthing, -toed
spleen-born, -devoured, -pained, sick, -struck, -swollen
splinterproof
splitbeak, -eared, finger (n.), mouth (n.), -nosed, saw, tail (fish), -tongued, worm
spoilfive, -paper (n.), sport (n.)
spoilman, monger
spokeshave
spokesman, woman
sponge #cake, -colored, -footed, -shaped
spongy-flowered, -footed, -rooted, -wooded
spoon-backed, -beaked, bill (n.), -billed, drift, -fed, -formed, #maker, #making, -shaped, wise
sportsman, wear, woman
sport-starved
spot-barred, -billed, -eared, -face (v.), light, -milk (v.), -weld (v.)
spotted-beaked, -bellied, -billed, -breasted, -eared, -leaved, -necked, -tailed, -winged
sprayboard, -decked, -shaped, -topped, -washed
springboard, -born, bok, -clean (v.), finger, fish, -gathered, -grown, halt, head, house, -made, -planted, -plow (v.), -plowed, -raised, -sowed, tail, tide, time, -touched, wood, worm
spritsail, tail
spur-clad, -driven, -finned, gall, galled, -heeled, like, way, -winged
spurnwater
spyglass
squads-left (n.), -right (n.)
square-barred, -based, -bladed, -bodied, -bottomed, -browed, -built, cap, -countered, -cut, -drill (v.), -eared, -edged, -faced, flipper, head, headed, -jawed, -jointed, -made, -mouthed, -necked, -rigged, -rigger, -set, -skinned, tail, -toed, -toes (n.), -towered
squawfish
squeeze-up
squid-jigger
squint-eye, -eyed
squirrel-colored, -eyed, fish, -headed, -limbed, -minded, -trimmed
stableboy, fly, keeper, man
stackencloud
stack-freeed, man, stand, yard
stادhouse
staffherd, man
stag-evil, -eyed, -hafted, -handled, head, -headed, -horned, #hound, #hunt, #hunter, #hunting, -necked, skin, worm
stagecoach, craft, #hand, land, like, #house, man, -struck, worthy
stairbeak, #builder, #building, case, head, step, stepper, way, work
stakehead, holder, master
stalemate
stalk-eyed
stalking #horse
stallboard, -fed, -feed (v.), man
stamp-and-go (n.), man
standard #bearer, #breed, -wing (bird)

stand-by, -down, -easy, fast, -in, -off, -offish, -out, -patter, -pattism, pipe, point, post, still, -up
star-decked, -bespotted, board, -born, #bright, -crossed, -eyed, -fed, finch, fish, -gaze (v.), -gazed, -gazer, #gazing, -leaved, -led, light, like, lit, nose (mole), -nosed, proof, shake, #shell, shine, -spangled, stone, stroke, -studded, throat (bird), -wise, worm
starry #bright, -eyed, -headed
start-up (n.)
state-aided, -caused, craft, hood, house, -owned, room, way, -wide
statesboy, man, woman
station #house, man, master
statue-bordered, craft, like, #maker, #making
statute-barred
stavewood
stay-at-home (n.), lace, #log, #maker, #making, #plow, sail
steadfast, fastly, fastness
steady-eyed, -footed, -handed, -headed, -hearted, -minded, -nerved
stealthlike
steamboat, boatman, #car, -cleaned, -cooked, -dried, -driven, -filled, #filter, -laundered, #pipe, #pocket, -propelled, ship, tight, tightness, -treated, -wrought
steel-bound, #bright, -capped, -cased, -clad, -colored, -faced, -framed, #hard, head (fish), -hearted, #maker, #making, master, ware, work, worker, #works, yard
steep-backed, -faced, -gabled, -pitched, -pointed, -roofed, -sided, -to, -up, -walled
steepelchase, chaser, #crown, -crowned, top
sterageway
steersman
stemborer, -clasping (u. m.), head, post, ware, -winder
stencil #cutter, #cutting, #maker, #making
stepaunt, brother, child, daughter, -down (n.), father, grandchild, grandfather, grandson, ladder, mother, nephew, parent, relation, relationship, sister, son, stone, uncle, way, wise
stepping #stone
stereo (combining form) chemistry, chrome, scope, typer
stern-born, -browed, -eyed, -faced, -featured, foremost, -gated, -lipped, -minded, most, post, ward, way, -wheeler
stewpan, pot
stick-fast, -in-the-mud, pin, tail (fish), -up
sticker-in, -on, -up
stickleback
stiff-armed, -backed, -bearded, -bodied, -boned, -bosomed, -necked, tail (bird)
still (as adv., two words) -admired (u. m.), birth, -born, -burn (v.), -fish (v.), house, -hunt (v.), man, room
stingbull, fish, tail (fish)
stinkball, bird, bug, damp, pot, stone, wood
stir-about (n.), -up (n.)
stitchbird, -down (n.), work
stock #breeder, broker, broking, #car, #dove, father, fish, holder, #house, #job, #jobber, #jobbing, #judging, keeper, #maker, #making, man, #owner, #pile, pot, proof, room, stone, #taker, #taking, work, wright, yard, yards
stokehold, hole
stomach #ache, -formed, -shaped, -sick, -weary, -worn
stone-arched, bird, -bladed, #blind, #boat, bow, brash, #broke, brood, cast, chat, #cold, -covered, cutter, cutting, -dead, -deaf, -eared, -eyed, fish, #fly, gall, #hand, hatch, head, -hearted, man, mason, pecker, shot, #wall, ware, wise, wood, work, yard
stony-eyed, -hearted
stopback, block, board, cock, gap, #hound, -off (n.), -over (n.), #watch, water, work
storehouse, keeper, keeping, man, master, room, #ship
stork-billed
storm-armed, -beaten, bird, -bound, cock, #god, -laden, proof, -swept, tight, -tossed, ward, wind, -worn
storybook, #maker, #making, monger, teller, telling #work, #writer

stout-armed, -billed, -bodied, -hearted, -heartedness, -limbed, -minded, -ribbed, -sided, -soled, wood
stove #brush, -dried, -heated, #house, #maker, #making, man, pipe, wood
stowaway (n.), bord, -down (n.), #net, -wood
straddleback, bug, -face (v.), -legged, wise
straggle-brained, -toothed
straightaway, -backed, -barreled, -bitted, -bodied, -cut, edge, -fibered, -fluted, forward, forwardly, forwardness, -grained, -haired, -hemmed, -leaved, -legged, -limbed, -spoken, -winged, wise
strainerman
strait-breasted, -chested, -coated, #jacket, -laced, work
strandlooper
strange-colored, -garbed, -wayed
straphanger, head, -laid, -shaped, work
strato (combining form) cirrus, cumulus, sphere
straw-barreled, board, -built, -capped, -colored, -dried, -laid, -necked, -roofed, stack, -stuffed, walker, work, yard
stray-away (n.)
streamhead, line, lined, way
street-bred, car, -sold, walker, ward, way
stretcher #bearer
strideways
strike #maker, #making, monger
strike-a-light, breaker, -out (n.)
stringboard, course, halt, #maker, man, piece, #plate, -soled, ways, wood
stripeleaf
stroke #hole
strokeman
strong-ankled, -arm (v.), back (naut.), -backed, box, -headed, -hearted, hold, -minded, -mindedly, -mindedness, -willed
stubborn-hearted, -minded, -shafted
stub-bred, runner
stubblefield
stucco-adorned, -fronted, -walled, work, worker
stuck-upness, -upper, -uppish
studbook, fish, horse, mare, work
study-bred, -given, -racked, -worn
stump-bred, -fingered, -footed, -legged, -nosed, nose (fish), -rooted, -tailed, work
stupidhead, headed
stylebook, #manual
sub (prefix) acute, adult, alpine, arch, arid, -base, -basement, -bass, -bituminous, secretary, -subcommittee
subject-object, -objectivity
subtle-brained, -fingered, -headed, -minded, -souled, -witted
such-and-such, like, wise
suck-egg (n.), fish, #fly, hole, stone
sugarbird, #cake, cane, -chopped, -coat (v.), -coated, -colored, -cured, -laden, #house, #maker, #making, plum, #sweet, #works
sullen-browed, -eyed, -hearted, -natured
suitcase
suphlo (combining form) carbolic, -uvitic
suphur-bellied, -breasted, -colored, -hued, -tipped
summer-brewed, castle, -dried, -fallow (v.), -fallowed, #allowing, house, land, -made, tide, time, wood
sun-arrayed, -bathed, beam, bird, -blackened, -blind, bonnet, -born, bow, break, burn, burst, -cracked, cup, dial, dog, down, -dried, -dry, fast, fish, glass, glow, #god, land, light, lit, proof, quake, ray, rise, room, set, setting, shade, shine, shiny, -shot, -smitten, spot, squall, stone, stricken, stroke, struck, up, ward, wise
super (prefix) fine
supertime, ward
supple-kneed, -limbed, -minded, -wristed
supra (prefix) -auricular, branchial, -orbital
sur (prefix) mark, master, mount, name, -royal
sure-aimed, -footed, -footedly, -footedness, -settled, -slow (adj.)
surface-bent, -coated, -founded, -grounded, man, #printing
surf-battered, bird, board, boat, boatman, -bound, man, -swept, -washed, -worn
surgeonfish
swagman
swallowtail, tailed, -wing (n.)

swampland
swan-bosomed, -breasted, herd, #mark, neck, necked, skin
swansdown
sward-cut (v.)
swashbuckler, buckling, #letters, way, work
sway-back (n.), -backed, -brace (v.)
swearer-in
swear #word
sweat #band, shop
sweep-back, stake, stakes, washer, washings
sweet-beamed, -blooded, bread, -eyed, -faced, fish, heart, #maker, meat, -mouthed, -pickled, potato, #shop, water
swell-butted, fish, toad
swift-brought, -fated, -finned, foot (n.), -handed
swill #bowl, #tub
swine-backed, -bodied, bread, -chopped, fish, head (n.), herd, pipe, pox, stone, sty
swing-back (n.), dingle, stock, tree
swinglebar, tail, tree
switch-back, board, horn, keeper, like, man, yard
swivel #chair, -hooked, like, #lock
swollen-cheeked, -eyed, -faced, -jawed
sword-armed, #bearer, bill, craft, fish, fisherman, fishing, man, play, player, proof, -shaped, smith, stick, tall
swordsman, woman
sylphlike
Syro (combining form) -Arabian, -Persian

T

T-rail, -shape, -shaped
tablecloth, clothwise, -cut, #cutter, #cutting, fellow, fellowship, -formed, land, maid, #maker, #making, man, mate, -shaped, spoon, spoonfuls, -topped, ware, wise
tagboard, lock
tailband, board, -cropped, -decorated, -docked, -ender, first, foremost, head, -heavy, -joined, light, piece, pin, race, stock, -tied, ward, wise
tailbird, -built, craft, -cut, -legged, -made, man, -suited
taintworm
take-all, -down, -in, -off, -out, -up
taker-down, -in, -off, -up
talebearer, bearing, book, #carrier, master, monger, teller, telling
talesman
taffest
tall-bodied, boy (n.), -built, -chimneyed, -columned, #looking, -masted, -necked, -pillared, -sceptered, -spired, -stalked, -stemmed, -trunked, -tussocked, -wheeled
tallow-colored, -cut, -faced, -hued, -lighted, #maker, #making, man, #pale, -topped, #white
tallyho, man, wag, woman
tame-grown, -hearted, -lived, #looking, -minded, -natured, -spirited, -witted
tanbark, -colored, -faced, house, -mouthed, -soiled, -skinned, -strewn, -tinted, -trodden, wood, #works, yard
tanglefish, foot, legs
tank #maker, #making, man, room
tap-off, -riveted, room, root, rooted
tape-bound, #maker, #making, man, string, -tied, work, worm
taper-bored, -grown, -headed, -limbed, -molded, -pointed
tapestry-covered, -worked, -woven
tar-bedaubed, -bind (v.), boy, -brand (v.), #brush, -clotted, -dipped, -laid, -paved, pot, -scented, -sealed, -soaked, #works, yard
tariff-borne, -bound, -fed, -protected, -raised, -ridden
tarry-fingered
taskmaster, mistress, setter, #work
tattletale
tawny-coated, -colored, -faced, -haired, -skinned, -tanned, -visaged, -whiskered
tax-born, -bought, -burdened, eater, eating, -exempt, -free, #gatherer, #gathering, -laden, man, -paid, payer, paying, -ridden, -supported
taxiauto, -bordered, bus, cab, man, meter, metered, plane

teaboard, #box, boy, #cake, #cart, -colored, -covered, cup, cupful, #house, -inspired, kettle, -leaved, #maker, #making, pot, poy, room, -scented, #shop, -sodden, spoon, spoonfuls, #taster, time, ware
teamwise, work
tear-acknowledged, -affected, -attested, -baptized, -bright, -commixed, -composed, -damped, -derived, -dewed, -dimmed, -distained, -down, -imaged, -kissed, -lined, -marked, -melted, -mirrored, -misty, -moist, -mourned, -off, -out, #pit, -plagued, -practiced, -procured, proof, -protected, -purchased, -reconciled, -shaped, -shot, stain, stained, -stubbled, -thirsty, -washed, -wet, -worn, -wrung
te-hee
telltale
tempest-beaten, -blown, -born, -driven, -flung, -gripped, -harrowed, proof, -rocked, -scattered, -shattered, -sundered, -swept, -threatened, -torn, -tossed, -troubled, -winged, -worn
temple-crowned, -guarded, #sacred, -treated
tender-bearded, -bladed, -bodied, -boweled, -colored, -conscienced, -eared, -eyed, -faced, foot, -footed, footish, -foreheaded, -handed, #heart, -hearted, -hoofed, -hued, loin, #looking, -mined, -mouthed, -natured, -nosed, -personed, -rooted, -shelled, -skinned, -souled, -taken, -tempered, -witted
tenpins (game)
tent-clad, -dotted, maker, making, mate, work
tenterhook
tenthimeter
terneplate
terrace-banked, -fashion, -steeped, work
terror-crazed, -driven, -fraught, -haunted, -mingled, -ridden, -riven, -shaken, -smitten, -stricken, -struck, -threatened, -troubled, -wakened, -warned, -weakened
tetherball
textbook, man
thankworthiness, worthy
thanksgiver, giving
thatch-browed, -headed, -roofed, work
theatergoer, going
thenceafter, forth, forward, from, ward
thereabout, above, across, after, afterward, against, among, at, for, fore, from, in, inafters, inbefore, into, of, on, out, to, tofore, unto, upon
thermobattery, -inhibitory
thick-ankled, -barked, -barred, -bedded, -billed, -blooded, -blown, -bodied, -bossed, -bottomed, -decked, -drawn, -eared, -fingered, -flanked, -haired, head, headed, -hided, -jawed, -jeweled, -knee, -knede, -knobbed, -laid, -leaved, -legged, -lined, -lipped, #lips, #looking, -maned, -necked, -packed, -pated, -peopled, -piled, -ribbed, -rinded, -rooted, -set, -shadowed, -shafted, -shelled, -sided, -sighted, #skin, -skinned, skull, -walled, -warbled, wind, wit, witted, -wooded, -woven, -wristed, -wrought
thiefcraft, land, #maker, #making, proof, #taker
thimble-crowned, -eye, -eyed, #maker, #making, man, -pie, rig, rigger, rigging, -shaped, -sized
thin-ankled, -barked, -bedded, -bladed, -blooded, -blown, -clad, -coated, -cut, -faced, -featured, -frozen, -fruited, -grown, -haired, -laid, -leaved, -lined, -lipped, -necked, -peopled, -rinded, -set, -shelled, -skinned, -sown, -spread, -veiled, -walled, -worn, -woven, -wrought
thinghood, man, -in-itself, -word
third-class (a., adv.), #class (n.), -rate (a., adv.), #rate (n.), -rater
thirst-maddened, -scorched, -tormented
thornback, bill, -bound, -covered, -headed, -hedged, -marked, -pricked, -set, stone, -strewn, tail, -wounded, -wreathed
thorny-edged, -handed, -painted
thorough-bind (v.), bred, -dried, fare, foot, -fought, going, -made, -paced, pin, wax
thought-bewildered, -fed, -fixed, -free, -haunted, -heavy, -humbled, -instructed, -jaded, -laden, -mad, -mastered, -numb, -peopled, -poisoned, -ridden, -set, sick, tight, -tinted, -winged, -worn, worthy
thousandfold, -headed
thrall-less

threadbare, fin, fish, -leaved, -lettered, #maker, #making, -needle, -shaped, worm, worn
three-angled, -armed, -bagger, -bid, -cornered, -decker, -edged, -eyed, -faced, -fibered, -fingered, -fold, -handed, -in-hand, -master, -necked, pence, penny, -ply, score, some, -spot, -spread, -square, -striper
threshingtime
throatband, lash, latch, strap
throw-away, -back, -down, -in, -off
thrum-eyed
thummbird, -fingered, -made, #mark, -marked, nail, piece, print, rope, screw, -shaped, stall, string, tack, -worn
thunder #bearer, bird, blast, bolt, burst, clap, #cloud, crack, -dirt, fish, #god, gust, head, headed, light, proof, shower, smite, squall, stone, storm, strike, stroke, struck, worm
thyroarytenoid, epiglottic, hyoid
ticksed, -tack, -tack-toe, -tack
tickle-footed, -headed, -heeled, -tongued
tiddlywinks
tide-beaten, -beset, -bound, -caught, coach, -covered, -driven, -flooded, -forsaken, -free, head, land, -locked, #maker, #making, #mark, -marked, race, -ribbed, #surveyor, -swept, -tossed, -trapped, #waiter, -washed, water, way, -worn
tidesman
tidy-kept, #looking, -minded
tie-back, -in, -on, -out, pin, #plate, -plater, #rod, -up, -wig
tight-ankled, -belted, -bodied, -booted, -bound, -clap (v.), -clenched, -closed, -draped, -drawn, -fisted, -gartered, -hosed, -limbed, -lipped, #looking, -made, -necked, -packed, -pressed, rope, -rooted, -set, -shut, -skinned, -skirted, -sleaved, -stretched, -tie (v.), -valved, wad, -wasted, wire, -wound, -woven, -wristed
tile #drain, fish, #setter, #setting, stone
tiltboard, yard
timber-built, -ceilinged, -framed, head, headed, jack, -laden, land, #line, man, monger, -proped, -skeletoned, -strewn, work, wright, yard
time #card, keep, keeper, #killer, #killing, piece, #pleaser, saver, saving, server, serving, servingness, table, taker, taking, #work, #worker, -worn
tin-bottomed, -bound, -bounder, -capped, -clad, -colored, -covered, -edged, -filled, foil, folled, foiler, -handled, #house, -lined, -mailed, man, #plate, -plated, -roofed, smith, smithing, #store, -tabled, type, ware
tinsel #bright, -clad, -covered, -embroidered, #maker, #making, -paned, -slipped, #weaver
tipburn, cart, cat, -curled, man, most, -off, staff, stock, tail, -tap, tilt, tilted, tilting, toe, top
tire #house, maid, #maker, #making, man, -mile, woman
tired-armed, -eyed, -faced, -headed, #looking, -winged
titbit, fish, lark, man, mouse
tithebook, -free, monger, payer, right
Titian-haired
titleboard, holder
title-tattle
to-and-fro (n.), day, morrow, night
toadback, -bellied, #blind, bug, eater, fish, #green, -legged, -shaped, -spotted, stone, stool, -swollen
toastmaster
toeboard, cap, -drop, hold, -in, -mark (v.), nail, plate, print
toil-beaten, -bent, -exhausted, -hardened, -marred, -oppressed, -stained, -stricken, -tired, -weary, -won, -worn
tollbook, gate, #gatherer, house, keeper, man, master, #taker
tomboy, cat, cod, fool, foolery, foolish, foolishness, -tom
tomato-colored
tomb-paved, stone, -strewn
tommyrot
ton-hour, -mile, -mileage, -mile-day
tongue-baited, -bang (v.), -bitten, -bound, craft, -dumb, fish, -free, -garbled, -gilt, -haltered, -hammer (v.), -kill (v.), -lash (v.), #lashing, man, manship, pad, play, proof, -puissant, -shaped, shot, -sore, -tack (v.), -tacked, -taw (v.), -tie, -tied, tip, twister, -valiant, -walk (v.), -wanton

tool #box, #builder, #building, #dresser, #head, #holder, #holding, #maker, #making, man, mark, marking, #plate, room, #setter, #slide, smith, #stock, stone
toothache, aching, achy, -billed, bird, -bred, #brush, -chiseled, #drawing, -leaved, -marked, pick, #plate, proof, -set, -shaped, stick, wash, -winged, work
top #armor, cap, coat, coating, #cutter, #drain, -dress (v.), #dressing, gallant, -graft (v.), -hampered, -hatted, -heavy, -heaviness, knot, knotted, #line, lofty, loftiness, #maker, #making, man, mast, most, -notcher, piece, #rail, #rope, sail, -shaped, #side, soil, #stone, #tail, #timber, #work
topsy-turvy
torch #bearer, fish, light, lighted, like, lit, man, wood
torpedoplane
torrent-biten, -borne, -flooded, #mad, -swept
tort-feasor
tortoise-footed, -headed, -paced, -rimmed, -roofed, -shaped
Tory-Irish, -Radical, -ridden, -voiced
tosspot, -up
tottyhead, headed
touchback, #bell, #box, down, hole, -in-goal, #line, -me-not, pan, piece, stone, -up (n.), wood
tough-backed, -fibered, -fisted, -handed, head, -headed, -hearted, -lived, -metaled, -minded, -muscled, -shelled, -sinewed, -skinned, -thonged
tourist-crammed, -haunted, -infested, -laden, -ridden, -trodden
town-colored, #feeder, -haired, head (n.), headed, line, -made, mast, net, netter, netting, path, rope
tower-capped, #chime, -created, -crowned, -encircled, -flanked, #high, man, proof, -shaped, -studded, -supported, #work
town-born, -bound, -bred, -dotted, #faring, -flanked, folk, #gate, -girdled, #goer, -imprisoned, -killed, -made, man, -spent, sick, sickness, side, #site, -tied, -trained, ward, #wear, -weary, #yard
townsboy, fellow, folk, man, people
toy #house, land, #maker, #making, -sized, #shop, #town
trace #bearer, -galled, #high
trackbarrow, #hound, #layer, #laying, man, master, -mile, #shifter, sick, side, walker, walking, way, #work
trade-bound, craft, -in (n.), -laden, -made, #mark, master, #name, -union, -unionism, -unionist
tradesfolk, man, people, -union, -unionism, woman
traffic-choked, -congested, -furrowed, -laden, -mile, way
tragicomedy, comic
trail #blazer, #maker, #making, -marked, side, -weary
train #bearer, bolt, boy, -giddy, load, man, master, -mile, time, way
training #camp
tram-borne, car, line, man, pot, road, smith, way, wayman
trans (prefix) -Atlantic, ship
trapball, fall, #light, #nest, -nester, shoot, shooter, shooting, stick
travel-bent, -broken, -changed, -disordered, -famous, -farmed, -gifted, -infested, -jaded, -mad, -met, -parted, -sated, -sailed, -spent, -stained, -tainted, -tattered, time, -tired, -toiled, -weary, -won
trawlboat, net
trawlerman
treadboard, mill, wheel
treason-haunted, monger
treasure-baited, -filled, -laden, #trove
treble-dated, -geared, -sinewed, tree
tree-clad, -covered, -crowned, -dotted, -embowered, -fringed, -garnished, -girt, #god, #goddess, hopper, -lined, -locked, #maker, #making, man, -marked, nail, -planted, -shaded, -skirted, top
trellis-bordered, -covered, -framed, -shaded, -sheltered, work, -woven
trenchboard, #foot, master, #mouth, #plow, -plow (v.), -plowed, #plowing
trencher-fed, #maker, #making, man
trestlework, tree
tricolor, -iodide, -State, weekly

tribesman, people
tricktrack
trim-ankled, -bearded, -bodied, -bodied, -cut, -dressed, -hedged, -kept, #looking, -suited, -swept, -waisted
tripeman, monger, #shop, stone, wife, woman
triple-aisled, -arched, awned, back (sofa), -barbed, -barred, -bearded, -bodied, -bolted, -branched, -chorded, -colored, -crested, -decked, -dyed, -edged, -fold, -formed, -gemmed, -hatted, -headed, -lived, -piled, -rayed, -ribbed, -roofed, -stranded, tail (fish), -tailed, -terraced, -throated, -tiered, -tongued, -toothed, -towered, tree (n.), -turreted, -veined
trolleyman
troop #ship
trotline
trouble-free, -haunted, #house, maker, making, smith, -tossed, -worn
trout-colored, -famous, -haunted
trucebreaker, breaking, maker, making
truckman, master, way
true-aimed, -based, -begotten, -blooded, -born, -breasted, -bred, -derived, -devoted, -eyed, -felt, -grained, -hearted, #love, -mannered, -paced, penny, -souled, -spirited, -spoken, -stamped, -strung, -toned, -tongued
trumpet-hung, -shaped, -toned, -tongued, -voiced, wood
trundle #bed, head, shot
trunkback, fish, nose, way, #work
trusswork
trust-controlled, monger, -ridden, worthy
truth-armed, -dictated, -filled, -instructed, -led, -shod, teller, telling, -tired, -writ
try #house, -out, #pot, sail, #works
tryer-out
tub-brained, #maker, #making, -shaped, -sized
tube-eyed, -fed, -form, head, -hearted, #maker, #making, man, -nosed, -shaped, smith, #work, #works
tuft
tuft-hunter, #hunting
tugboat, boatman
tulipwood
tumblebug, -down
tunnel #maker, #making, man, -shaped, way
tup-headed
turf-bound, -built, -clad, -covered, -grown, -laid, man, -roofed, -spread, -walled
tur-about, -away, -back, bout, buckle, cap, coat, cock, -down, key, -off, -out, -over, pike, piker, pin, plate, plow, -round, row, screw, #server sheet, skin, sole, spit, stile, stone (bird), table, tail, -to, -under, -up, wrest
turnip-fed, -headed, -leaved, -pointed, -rooted, #seed, -shaped, -stemmed, -tailed, wood
turtleback, dove, -footed
twelffold, month, pence, penny, score
twenty-first, -one
twice-reviewed -revised,
twin-balled, -begot, -blossomed, -engined, -forked, -headed, -hued, -leaved, -named, -peaked, -spiked, -spired, -striped, -towered, -towned, -wheeled
twine-bound, -colored, #maker, #making, -toned
two-a-day (n.), -arched, -bagger, -chambered, -decker, -faced, fold, -legged, -master, pence, penny, -ply, score, -seated, -seater, -sidedness, -spot, -step, -striper, -suter, -thirder, -up, -wheeler
type #high, #holder, script, setter, setting, write, writer, writing, written
tyrant-bought, craft, -ridden

U

U-boat
U-cut, -shaped
ugly-clouded, -conditioned, -eyed, -faced, -headed, #looking, -omened, -tempered, -visaged
ultra-agnostic, -atomic, conservative, -Martian, -Puritan, refined, religious
umbrella-shaped
un-American
under #age, age (amount), #agent, #air (n.), air (v.), #bailiff, #barber, bodice, #boy, brush, cap, casing, #chief, clad, #class, classman (student), #clerk, cloth, clothes, #contract, #cover (protection, secret), cover (shrubbery), cry, #cultivation

(tillage), cultivation (insufficient), current, #deacon, #doctor, #dog, dress (n., v.), estimate, #farmer, #fire, flannel, flooring, foot, frock, #gamekeeper, garb, #general, graduate, ground, growth, #guard, habit, hand, #head, jacket, #janitor, #jaw, #judge (magistrate), judge (v.), laid, lay, line, linen, #lip, lock (wool), #man (n.), man (v.), muslin, note, #oath, #obligation, #officer (n.), officer (v.), #orders, paid, #part, pass, plate, power (v.), #pressure (n.), pressure (v.), rated, #repair, robe, school (v.), score, script, sea, #secretary, -secretaryship, #servant, shirt, skirt, #side, sill, slip, soil, strap (v.), stream, suit, #suspicion, talk, tax (n., v.), tow, vest, wash, #way (motion), wear, world, write
unequal-limbed, -lobed, -sided, -tempered, -valved
uneven-aged, -carriaged, -handed, -numbered, -priced, -roofed
unhappy-eyed, -faced, -happy, #looking, -witted
unit-set
up-anchor, city, grade, lift, -rate (v.), -State, stream, swing, street, -to-date (u.m.), -to-dateness, town, trend, turn
upercut, most
upright-grown, -hearted, -minded
upward-borne, -bound, -pointed

V

V-boat
V-engine, -shaped, -type
vacant-brained, -eyed, -headed, -hearted, -minded
vague-eyed, -idead, #looking, -minded, -phrased, -worded
vainglorious, glory
vanguard
vapor-belted, -braided, -burdened, -clouded, -filled, -headed, -sandalized, tight
various-blossomed, -colored, -formed, -leaved, -measured, -minded, -priced, -tinctured, -vested
vase #maker, #making, -shaped, #work
vasoconstrictor, inhibitory
vast-dimensioned, #rolling, -skirted
vat #maker, #making, man
vegeto (combining form) alkali
veinstone, stuff
velvet-banded, -bearded, #black, breast, -caped, -clad, -covered, #crimson, -draped, -eared, -edged, -eyed, -faced, -footed, #green, -hearted, -hooded, -hung, -jacketed, -lined, #maker, #making, -pawed, -ribboned, -sheathed, -sleeved, -soled, -suited, -tipped, -winged, work
venthole
ventroinguinal, lateral
vermilion-colored, #crimson, -dyed, -painted, #red, #scarlet, -spotted, #tawny, -veined
verse-commemorated, craft, #maker, #making, mongering, mongery, smith, wright
vertebroarterial, basilar, lilac
vice #admiral, admiralty, -bitten, -cancellarian, comital, #consul, -consulate, -consulship, gerency, gerent, #governor, -governorship, -married, #minister, -ministry, #president, -president-elect, -presidency, -presidential, #rector, -rectorship, #regent, -regency, roy, royalty, -scarred, #warden, -wardenship, -worn
viewpoint
vile-born, -bred, -concluded, -fashioned, -hearted, -natured, -proportioned, -spirited, -spoken
vine-bordered, -clad, -covered, -decked, #dresser, -encircled, -fed, -garlanded, #grower, -hung, -laced, land, -leafed, -leaved, -mantled, -planted, -robbed, -shadowed, -sheltered, -wreathed, yard, yarder
vinegar-faced, -flavored, -hearted, #tart
violet #black, #bloom, #blue, -colored, -crowned, -dyed, #ear, -eared, -embroidered, -flowered, -garlanded, #gray, -headed, -hooded, -horned, -hued, -inwoven, -rayed, -ringed, -scented, -shrouded, -stoled, -striped, #sweet, -tailed, -throated
violin #maker, #making, -shaped
virtue-armed, proof, -wise
vis-à-vis
viseman
vision-directed, -filled, -haunted, monger, -struck
vitroelectric, graph
voltammeter, -ampere, -coulomb, meter, -second
voltaelectric, electrometer

volumescope

vow-bound, #maker, #making, -pledged

vulture-beaked, -gnawn, -rent, -torn, -tortured,
-winged

vulvouterine, vaginal

W

W-type

waddywood

wad #maker, #making

wafer #maker, #making, -sealed, -torn, #work

wagtail, tongue, wit

wage #earner, #work, #worker

wagon-headed, load, -roofed, smith, wayman,
wright

wainwright

waist #band, cloth, coat, coated, coating, line

waldflute, grave, horn

walk-around, -away, -on, -out, -over, -up, way

wallbird, board, -bound, -defended, -encircled,
eye (n.), -eyed, -fed, flower, -girt, -like, paper,
papering, piece, -sidedwalnut-finished, -framed, -inlaid, -paneled,
-stained, -trimmed

wan-cheeked, -colored, -faced, -visaged, -worn

wanton #cruel, -eyed, -mad, -sick, -tongued,
-wingedwar-appared, -blasted, -broken, -disabled, -famed,
fare, -hardened, like, -made, #maker, #making,
-marked, mouth, path, #plane, -ridden, -shaken,
ship, -swept, time, -tossed, -triumphant, -wasted,
-wearied, -weariness, -weary, wolf, #worker,
-worn, worthiness, worthywardmaid, man, robe, room, ship, #walk, woman
warehouse, houseman, #maker, #making, man,
roomwarm-backed, -blooded, -breathed, -clad, -colored,
-complexioned, -contested, -hearted, -kept, -shel-
tered, -tempered, -tinted, -wrapped

wartyback

washbasin, basket, board, bowl, cloth, -colored,
day, -down, #house, land, maid, man, -off, -out,
pot, rag, room, #shed, stand, tray, trough, tub,
-up, woman, #work

washerwoman, woman

wasp-waisted, -waistedness

wastebasket, board, paper, way, weir, wood, yard
watch #boat, case, cry, dog, -free, #house, keeper,
maker, making, man, mate, tower, woman,
word, #workwaterbailage, bank, #bearer, -beaten, -bind (v.),
blink, bloom, board, bok, -borne, -bound,
-broken, bucket, caster, chat, #color, -colored,
-colorist, #commanding, -cool (v.), -cooled, course,
craft, #cress, #cup, doe, #drinking, drop, -eaten,
fall, #finder, -finished, -floated, -flushed, fowl,
-free, -frontier, -furrow (v.), -girt, #glass, -hammer
(v.), -hardened, head, #heap, #hole, horse, -inter-
woven, -laden, -laid, -locked, log, logged, logger,
logging, man, manship, mark, master, melon,
-mingled, -packed, phone, pot, proof, proofer,
proofing, proofness, quake, -quenched, -resistant,
-rolled, #rot, -rotted, #rotting, -rounded, scape,
shed, shoot, sick, side, skin, -soak (v.), -soaked,
#soaking, -sodden, -soluble, spout, -struck, -sweet,
-tempered, tight, tightness, #tube, -vascular,
#wall, -walled, -washed, -waved, way, #weak,
-whipped, #white, work, worker, works, worm,
-worn

watt-hour, man, meter, -second

wattlebird, work

wave-beaten, -bladed, -bowered, -breasted, -buf-
feted, -dashed, -edged, -encircled, -haired, -hol-
lowed, -lashed, -laved, #length (dimension),
length (specific radiant energy), #mark, meter,
#moist, -reflected, -subjected, -swept, -tossed,
-washed, -wet, -wornwavy-coated, -edged, -grained, -haired, -leaved,
-toothedwaxbill, bird, chandler, chandlery, -coated, -col-
ored, -composed, -covered, -erected, -featured,
-finished, -headed, -hearted, -jointed, -lighted,
#maker, #making, man, -polished, #red, -rubbed,
-stitched, -tipped, -topped, #white, wing, work,
worker, #yellowway #back, bill, bird, book, #bread, #bung, #down,
fare, farer, faring, fellow, #god, going, #house,
laid, lay, layer, laying, #leave, #maker, man,mark, mate, #past, side, sliding (n.), -sore,
-spent, thorn, #up, ward, -wearied, -weariness,
-weary, -wise, -worn

wayzgoose

weak-backed, -bodied, -brained, -built, -cheated,
-conscienced, -eyed, -felt, -fibered, fish, #growing,
-handed, -jawed, -kneed, #looking, -lunged, -made,
-minded, -pated, -sighted, -spirited, -stemmed,
-throated, -toned, -voiced, -willed, -winged,
-wittedwealth-elated, -encumbered, -fraught, -given, -got
#maker, #making, monger, -proud, -ruined,
-shorn, -tempted

weapon #maker, #making, proof

weary-footed, -laden, #looking, -winged, -worn

weasel-faced, fish, skin

weather-beaten, -bitten, -bleached, -blown, board,
boarding, -borne, -bound, break, -bronzed,
-burnt, cock, -driven, -fagged, fish, -free, #glass,
#gleam, -hardened, #maker, #making, man,
-marked, most, proof, proofing, proofness, -rotted,
-scarred, -sick, -stayed, -tanned, tight, -tough,
-wafted, -wasted, -wise, -worn, -wrung

webeye, -fingered, foot, footed, -glazed, #maker,

#making, -toed, -winged, -worked, worm

wedgibill, -billed, -formed, -grafted, -shaped, -sided,
-spliced, -tailed, wise

weed-choked, -entwined, -fringed, -grown, -hidden,

hook, -hung, -spoiled

weekday, #end, -ender (n.), -ending (v.)

weighbar, bridge, bridgeman, #house, lock, man,
master, -out, shaftwell-ancestored, -armored, -being, -beloved,
-blooded, -boned, -born, -bred, -chaperoned,
#curb, #deserving, doer, doing, -favored, -fa-
vorited, -feathered, -fixed, -founded, -foundedly,
-fruited, -furnished, -groomed, -grown, -handled,
head, -headed, -heeled, hole, -horned, -informed,
-learned, -leaved, -lettered, -liked, -livered,
#looking, -lunged, #maker, #making, #man,
-mannered, -meander, -meaningly, -natured, -nigh,
-pleasedly, -principled, -read, -ribbed, -rooted,
side, -spoken, spring, steady, -tempered, -timed,
-toothed, -wisher, -witted, -wooded, -worked,
yard

welterweight

were-animal, -ass, bear, calf, fox, hyena, jaguar,
leopard, tiger, wolf, wolfish, wolfismwestaway, -bound, -central, -faced, land, -winded
wetbird, -cheeked, -eyed, -footed, -lippedwhaleback, -backed, bird, boat, bone, boned,
-built, head (bird), -headed, man, -mouthed, road,
#ship, -tailed

wharthead, holder, land, man, master, side

whatever, soever

wheelworm

wheatbird, #cake, -colored, ear, eared, -fed, field,
#grower, -hid, land, -rich, stack, stalk, wormwheel #band, barrow, #box, -cut (a., v.), -footed,
#house, -made, #maker, #making, man, -marked,
-mouthed, race, #road, -shaped, -smashed,
smith, #spin, -spun, -supported, -twined, way,
work, -worn, wright

wheelman

wheneversoever

whereabouts, after, as, at, #away, by, for, fore,
from, in, insoever, into, of, on, out, over, soever,
through, till, to, toever, under, until, unto,
upon, with, withal

wherever

whetstone

whypeard, -bearded, bird, -blooded, -brained,
-colored, face, faced, worm, wormed

whicheversoever

whiffetree

whipbird, cord, -corrected, crack, craft, -ended,
fish, #graft, jack, lash, #maker, #making, man,
-marked, master, poorwill, saw, sawed, sawing,
sawyer, -shaped, #socket, #staff, #stalk, #stick,
stitch, stitched, stitching, #stock, tail, -tailed,
-tom-kelly, -torn, worm

whipper-in, snapper

whirlabout, blast, pool, -shaped, wig, wind

whistlefish, -pig, wing, wood

whiffleather, wall

white-acre, -anted, back, bait, bark, beam, beard, belly, bill, bird, blaze, boy, cap, capper, coat, -collared, #corn, -ear, -eye, -eyed, face, -faced, fish, #fly, foot (n.), -footed, -handed, #hard, head, -headed, #hot, #lead, -minded, pot, -ribboner, rump, smith, stone, tail, -tailed, throat, tip, vein, wall, wash, washed, washer, washing, wood, worm whithersoever

whiz-bang

whoso, soever

whole-backed, -bodied, -colored, -eared, -eyed, -feathered, -footed, -headed, hearted, -hogger, -hoofed, -leaved, -minded, -mouthing, sale, saler, -skinned, -soled, -souled, -spirited, -witted

whomso, soever

whooping #cough

wickerwork

wicketkeeper

wide-arched, -armed, #awake, -awakeness, -banked, -branched, -breasted, -brimmed, -chapped, -doored, -eared, -elbowed, -eyed, -faced, -framed, -gated, -girdled, -handed, -hearted, -hipped, -jointed, -kneed, -leafed, -leaved, -lipped, -minded, -mouthing, -necked, -nosed, -openness, -palmed, -patched, -petaled, -realmid, -ribbed, -rimmed, -shaped, -skirted, -sleaved, -spaced, -spanned, spread, spreading, spreadly, spreadness, -streeted, -throated, -toed, -tracked, -veined, -wayed, -winged

widowhood, #maker, man

wife-awed, -bound, hood, -ridden, -worn

wig #maker, #making, tail, wag, wagger

wiggletail

wild-armed, -blooded, -born, -brained, -bred, cat, catter, -chosen, -eyed, fire, -fought, grave, -grown, -haired, -headed, -headedness, life, -made, -noticed, -phrased, -spirited, -winged, -wetted, wood, -woven

will-fraught, -less, #maker, #making, strong, #worship, #worshipper

willing-hearted

will-o'-the-wisp

willy-nilly

willow-bordered, -colored, -fringed, -grown, -leaved, -shaded, -skirted, -tufted, -veiled, ware, #wielder, wood, worm

wilt-resistant

windbag, bagged, bagger, -balanced, ball, -blown, -borne, -bound, break, #broach, -broken, -chapped, -clipped, #clothes, #cloud, fall, fallen, fast, -fertilization, -fertilized, -firm, fish, flow, #force, gall, galled, #god, -hungry, jammer, mill, pipe, player, -pollinated, -pollination, proof, #puff, -rode, row, rowed, rower, rowing, #screen, -shaken, shield, shock, storm, sucker, -swept, #swift, -taut, tight, -up, ward, wardly, wardness, way, -whipped, -winged, -worn

window #maker, #making, man, pane, #peeper, #shopper, #shopping

windy-aisled, #clear, -footed, -headed, #looking, -mouthing, -voiced, -worded

wineball, bibber, bibbing, -colored, conner, -crowned, -drabbed, -driven, -drunken, glass, glassful, grower, growing, -hardy, -heated, #house, -inspired, -laden, -merry, pot, -shaken, #shop, skin, -soaked, sop, -stained, -stuffed, #taster, -tinged, vat, -wise, #yielding

wingbeat, -borne, -broken, -clipped, -cut, fish, -footed, -hoofed, -leafed, -leaved, -maimed, piece, power, -shaped, #shot, spread, -wearily, -weary, -wide

winter-beaten, -bound, -clad, -fallow (v.), -habited, -kill, -killed, -proud, tide, time

wirebar, bird, -borne, -bound, -caged, #dancer, -draw (v.), #drawer, -drawn, -edged, -guarded, hair, haired, -hung, #maker, #making, man, -mended, monger, -netted, puller, pulling, -sewed, -sewn, -shafted, smith, -spun, -stringed, -strung, -tailed, -toothed, way, -wheelied, work, worker, working, #works, worm, -wound, -woven

wiry-coated, -haired, -leaved, #looking, -stemmed, -voiced

wiseacre, aced, acedness, -bold, crack, cracker, -framed, head, headed, -hearted, -heartedly, -lipped, -said, -spoken, -valiant, -worded

wishbone

wishy-washy

witch-charmed, craft, #finder, -held, #hunter, -hunting, man, monger, -ridden, -stricken, work wither #band, -wrung

witty-brained, -conceited, -feigned, -pated, -pretty, -worded

wizen-faced, -hearted

woebegone, -bested, -betrothed, -dejected, -delighted, -destined, -embroidered, -enwrapped, -exhausted, -fraught, -humbled, -illumined, -infirmed, -laden, -maddened, -sprung, -stricken, -struck, -surcharged, -threatened, -tied, -wearied, -weary, -wedded, -whelmed, -worn, -wrinkled

wolf-begotten, -colored, -eyed, -haunted, #hound, -moved, -shaped, skin, -suckled

woman-born, head, -hearted, hood, kind, -suffragist

womenfolk

wonderland, -stricken, strong, -struck, work, worker, working

wood #dark, -born, -bound, #box, -bred, -built, -cased, chuck, cock, craft, crafter, craftiness, #cut, #cutter, #cutting, -embosomed, -encumbered, -faced, fall, fish, -fringed, -girt, -hoofed, #horse, house, -hung, #jobber, -keyed, land, lander, -lined, #lot, man, monger, -paneled, -paved, pecker, #pile, #print, #ranger, -rip, rock, -roped, -sheathed, shed, #shop, side, silver, skin, -skirted, stock, stone, wall, -walled, work, worker, working, worm, yard

wooden-barred, -faced, -featured, head, headed, -hooped, -hulled, -legged, -lined, -pinned, -posted, -seated, -shoed, -sided, -soled, -tined, -walled, ware, -weary, -wheeled

woodsman

wool-backed, -dyed, fell, #flock, -fringed, gathered, #grower, #growing, head, -laden, -lined, man, -o'erburdened, pack, -pated, #press, #sack, #scour, #shearer, #shearing, #shears, skin, #sorter, #sower, #stock, #washer, #wheel, #white, #winder, -witted, -woofed, work, worker, working

woolly-butted, -coated, -haired, head (n.), headed, -leaved, #looking, -minded, -pated, -podded, -tailed, -wetted, #white

word-blind, book, -bound, #building, #catcher, -charged, -clad, craft, craftsman, -deaf, #jobber, #maker, #making, man, monger, mongering, play, #seller, #slinger, #slinging, smith, spite

wordsman

workaday, #away, bag, basket, bench, book, box, brittle, #cure, day, -driven, fellow, folk, girl, hand, -hardened, #horse, house, housed, man, manlikeness, master, -out, #pan, people, piece, place, room, shop, -shy, -shyness, -stained, stand, #stopper, #table, time, -up, -wan, ways, -weary, week, wise, woman, womanlike, -worn, yard

workingman

world-beater, -conscious, -consciousness, #maker, #making, proof, quake, self, -wearily, -weariness, -weary, -wide

worldly-minded, -minedly, -minedness

worm-cankered, -consumed, -eaten, -gnawed, -gnawn, #hole, -holed, -pierced, -reserved, -riddled, -ripe, -shaped, -spun, -tongued, -worn, -wrought

worn-outness

worst-affected, -bred, -cast, -damaged, -disposed, -fashioned, -formed, -governed, -informed, -managed, -paid, -printed, -ruled, -served, -taught, -timed, -treated, -used, -wanted

wound-fevered, -marked, -plowed, -scarred, -secreted, -worn

wreath-crowned, -drifted, -festooned, #maker, #making, -wrought

wreckfish

wringbolt, staff

wrinkle-coated, -faced, -fronted, -furrowed, #making, -scaled

wrinkled-browed, -cheeked, -leaved, #old, -shelled, -visaged

wringing #wet

wrist-band, bone, face, work

wrongdoer, doing, -ended, -endedness, #font, -headed, -hearted, -jawed, -minded, -timed

wry-armed, bill, -billed, -blown, -eyed, -faced, -formed, -guided, #looking, mouth (fish), -mouthing, -nosed, -set, -tailed, -toothed

X

X-ray
X-shaped

Y

Y-shaped
yachtsman, woman
Yankee-Doodle, land
yardarm, keep, land, man, master, stick, ward
yawl-rigged
yawmeter
yearbook, -day, -hour
yeast-bitten
yellowback, -backed, -bellied, bill (bird), -billed, bird, -breasted, -covered, -crowned, -eyed, fish, hammer (bird), -headed, -legger, -shafted, -tailed, -throated, -vented

yesterday, year

yokefellow, mate, mating, -toed

young-bladed, -chinned, -conscined, -counseled, -eyed, -headed, -hearted, -ladydom, -ladyfied, -ladyhood, -ladyish, -ladyism, -lady-like, -manhood, -man-like, -manliness, -manly, -manship, -womanhood, -woman-like, -womanly, -womanship

yuletide

Z

zantewood

zeal-blind, -influenced, -transported, worthy

zebrawood

Zend-Avesta

zeroaxial, -dimensional

zinc-coated, -etched, -lined, -robed

Abbreviations



ABBREVIATIONS

(See also Numerals; Symbols)

Abbreviations are used to save space and to avoid distracting the mind of the reader by a repetition of long, cumbersome words or phrases.

The nature of the publication governs the extent to which abbreviations are used. In ordinary text, abbreviations are to be avoided, with a few exceptions; in formal usage even fewer abbreviations are required; in the text of technical publications and in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, leader work, and bibliographies many words are commonly abbreviated. Cut-in side heads, tables of contents, and indexes are regarded as text.

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.

Capitalization, hyphenation, period, and spacing.

59. In general, an abbreviation follows the capitalization and hyphenation of the word or words abbreviated. It is followed by a period unless otherwise indicated.

A. A. A. S.	no.
c. o. d.	ft.-lb.

(a) When requested by author, abbreviations may take the form of symbols, and in such cases periods and spaces are omitted.

NYA

TVA

AAA

(b) Periods are omitted after abbreviated compass directions when denoting fractional sections in land descriptions and after abbreviations of units based on the metric system.

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, T. 12 S., R. 15 E. of the Boise meridian
kg, kv, m, kc

Geographic terms.

60. The words *United States* are abbreviated if preceding the word *Government* or the name of a Government organization in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leader work; 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. House of Representatives	U. S. S. <i>Brooklyn</i> (note abbreviation for ship)
U. S. Senate	

61. In other than formal usage Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, and the names of States of the United States (except Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Ohio, and Utah) are abbreviated after any geographic term,

including armory, arsenal, aviation field, barrack, fort, Indian agency, military camp, national forest, national park, navy yard, reservation (forest, Indian, or military), or reserve or station (military or naval).

Richmond, Va. Mount Rainier National Forest, Wash.
Anne Arundel County, Md. Stone Mountain, Ga.

Approved forms of abbreviations:

Ala.	Ill.	Mo.	Okla.	Vt.
Ariz.	Ind.	Mont.	Oreg.	Va.
Ark.	Kans.	Nebr.	Pa.	Wash.
Calif.	Ky.	Nev.	P. I.	W. Va.
Colo.	La.	N. H.	P. R.	Wis.
Conn.	Md.	N. J.	R. I.	Wyo.
Del.	Mass.	N. Mex.	S. C.	
D. C.	Mich.	N. Y.	S. Dak.	
Fla.	Minn.	N. C.	Tenn.	
Ga.	Miss.	N. Dak.	Tex.	

(a) The names of other insular possessions and of Territories and foreign countries are not abbreviated.

62. The words *street*, *avenue*, *place*, *road*, *square*, *boulevard*, and *building*, following name or number, are abbreviated in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leader work. For the numbers of streets or avenues, figures are used in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leader work; elsewhere the numbers of streets and avenues are spelled out.

First Street NW. Ninth Avenue; (9th Ave.)
but E Street East (to prevent confusion); also West, North, South

63. The words *fort*, *mount*, *point*, and *port* are not abbreviated.

Descriptions of tracts of land.

64. In the description of tracts of public land the following abbreviations are used:

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
Tps. 9, 10, 11, and 12 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W.
Tps. 2 S., Rs. 8, 9, and 10 E., sec. 26
T. 3 S., R. 1 E., sec. 34, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
sec. 32 (with or without a township number)

(a) In such descriptions where fractions are spelled out, *half* and *quarter* are used (not *one-half* or *one-quarter*).

south half of T. 47 N., R. 64 E.

Names and titles.

65. Christian names are abbreviated only if it is necessary to save space. The following forms are used:

Benj.	Edwd.	Saml.
Danl.	Jas.	Thos.

(a) The following forms are not always abbreviations, and copy should be followed as to periods:

Alex	Ed	Sam
Ben	Fred	Will

(b) In signatures the form used by the signer must be retained.

George Wythe	Geo. Taylor
--------------	-------------

66. In firm names, if it is not necessary to preserve the full legal title, the forms *Bro.*, *Bros.*, *Co.*, *Ltd.*, *Inc.*, and & are used; the word *Corporation*, if a part of the name, is not abbreviated.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	Chesapeake & Delaware Canal
Jones Bros. & Co.	Vic Sport Shop, Inc.
Maryland Steamship Co., Ltd.	Hough Shade Corporation
Smith & Bro.	

(a) Abbreviate the words *railroad* and *railway* (*R. R.* and *Ry.*), except in such names as "Washington Railway & Electric Co." and "Florida Railroad & Navigation Corporation", also *steamship* (*S. S.*), when preceding name, in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leader work.

(b) In the names of informal companionships the word *and* is spelled out.

Gilbert and Sullivan Cuvier and Valenciennes

67. In other than formal usage a civil, military, or naval title preceding a name is abbreviated if followed by Christian name or initial; but *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, *M.*, *MM.*, *Messrs.*, *Mlle.*, *Mme.*, and *Dr.* are abbreviated with or without Christian name or initial.

Adjt.	Hosp. Steward	Passed Asst. Surg.
Adjt. Gen.	Insp. Gen.	Prof.
Asst. Surg.	Judge Adv. Gen.	Pvt.
Brig. Gen.	Lt.	Pvt. (1st cl.)
Bvt.	Lt. Col.	Q. M. Gen.
Capt.	Lt. Comdr.	Q. M. Sgt.
Col.	Lt. Gen.	Second Lt.
Com. Sgt.	Lt. Gov.	Sgt.
Corp.	Lt. (Jr. Gr.)	Sgt. Maj.
First Lt.	Maj.	Supt.
First Sgt.	Maj. Gen.	Surg.
Gen.	Orderly Sgt.	Surg. Gen.
Gov.	Ord. Sgt. (Ordnance Ser- geant)	Surg. Maj.
Hosp. Sgt.		Third Lt. Eng.

(a) The words *honorable* and *reverend* are adjectives, not titles, and should be followed by the first name, the initials, or the appropriate title; they are usually abbreviated unless preceded by *the*.

Hon. Elihu Root; the Honorable Elihu Root; the Honorable Mr. Root
Rev. Allen A. Stockdale; Rev. Dr. Stockdale (*not* Rev. Stockdale)
the Reverend Dr. Graham

Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman; the Right Reverend James E. Freeman

(b) The following abbreviations are used after a name:

Esq., Jr., Sr. (See also p. 123, par. 222.)
Degrees: LL. D., M. A., Ph. D., etc.
Fellowships, orders, etc.: F. R. S., K. C. B., etc.

Parts of publications.

68. For parts of publications mentioned in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, lists of references, synonymies, tables, and leader work, and followed by figures, letters, or roman numerals, the following abbreviations are used:

art., arts. (article, articles)	pt., pts. (part, parts)
bull., bulls. (bulletin, bulletins)	sec., secs. (section, sections)
ch., chs. (chapter, chapters)	subpar., subpars. (subparagraph, sub- paragraphs)
fig., figs. (figure, figures)	subsec., subsecs. (subsection, subsec- tions)
no., nos. (number, numbers)	vol., vols. (volume, volumes)
p., pp. (page, pages)	
par., pars. (paragraph, paragraphs)	
pl., pls. (plate, plates)	

Terms relating to Congress.

69. For the words *Congress* and *session* in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, lists of references, synonymies, tables, and leader work, the following abbreviations are used (note punctuation):

72d Cong., 1st sess.
1st sess. 72d Cong.
Public, No. 64, 74th Cong.

70. In references to bills, resolutions, documents, and reports in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leader work, these terms are abbreviated as follows:

H. R. 416 (House bill)	S. J. Res. 45 (Senate joint resolution)
S. 116 (Senate bill)	H. Doc. 35 (House document)
H. Res. 5 (House resolution)	S. Doc. 62 (Senate document)
H. Con. Res. 10 (House concurrent resolution)	H. Rept. 214 (House report)
H. J. Res. 21 (House joint resolution)	S. Rept. 410 (Senate report)
S. Res. 50 (Senate resolution)	Ex. Doc. 20 (Executive document)
S. Con. Res. 17 (Senate concurrent resolution)	Misc. Doc. 16 (miscellaneous document)
	Public Res. 47

71. References to statutes in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leader work are abbreviated as follows:

Rev. Stat. (Revised Statutes)
Supp. Rev. Stat. (Supplement to the Revised Statutes)
Stat. L. (Statutes at Large)

Calendar divisions.

72. The names of months (except May, June, July), where followed by the day, are abbreviated in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leader work as follows:

Jan.	Apr.	Oct.
Feb.	Aug.	Nov.
Mar.	Sept.	Dec.

(a) In narrow columns of tables the names of months may be abbreviated even if standing alone.

73. 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.

Mon.	Thurs.	Sat.
Tues.	Fri.	Sun.
Wed.		

Common abbreviations.

74. The following abbreviations are in common use:

A. D., anno Domini (in the year of our Lord)	C. Cls. R., Court of Claims Reports
a. i., ad interim (in the interim)	cf., confer (compare)
A. M., anno mundi (in the year of the world)	c. i. f., cost, insurance, and freight
a. m., antemeridian	c. m., circular mil (wire measure)
B. C., before Christ	c. o. d., cash on delivery
Bldg., building	c. p. a., certified public accountant
Blvd., boulevard	e. g., exempli gratia (for example)
b. o., buyer's option	e. m. f., electromotive force
B. t. u., British thermal units	et al., et alii, et aliae (and others)
ca., circa (about)	etc., et cetera (and so forth)
cc., cubic centimeter	et seq., et sequentes, et sequentia (and the following)
C. Cls., Court of Claims	et ux., et uxor (and wife)
	f., ff., and following page (pages)

STARTING WITH J 40000

IMPORTANT CHANGES INCLUDED IN THE 1935 REVISION OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE STYLE MANUAL

Samples submitted will not be considered as style for composition if they conflict with the Style Manual (p. 1).

All tables will be set in 6-point solid unless copy is marked otherwise (p. 5).

The depth of sinks on new pages is graduated according to the length of the page (p. 8).

Signature lines are always set in 6-point lower-case, never in small caps (p. 12).

Note punctuation in signature lines on pasters (p. 12).

Imprints are not to be used on any page of cover except on congressional hearings, and are never used on a half title (p. 13).

Derivatives of proper names used with acquired and common meaning listed definitely (p. 15, par. 2a).

Such terms as *lock* and *pier* are lower-cased, even with name or number (p. 16, par. 3d).

Capitalization of the word *Territory* is liberalized (p. 18, par. 7).

Names of the 24 great soil groups are capitalized (p. 19, par. 8a).

Capitalize *New Deal* (Roosevelt administration) (p. 20, par. 13).

Capitalization of short or popular titles of acts widened to include Federal, State, and foreign acts (p. 22, par. 17a).

Definite rule as to capitalization in matter set in caps and small caps and caps and lower-case (p. 23, par. 19a; p. 141, par. 284a).

Numerous changes in approved forms of spelling. See *aid*, *aide*, *envelope*, *milk cow*, *rhyme*, etc. (pp. 43-44).

Restriction on the use of accents in geographic names stricken out (p. 45, par. 25).

Plurals of gothic shapes and forms are formed by adding an apostrophe and s (p. 48, par. 38; p. 101, par. 99b).

Hyphens are not used in color combinations (p. 52, par. 51).

Latin terms are hyphenated when used as unit modifiers (p. 52, par. 52).

Hyphen used in unit modifier which reads back (p. 53, par. 52b).

The hyphen is used in fractions when spelled (p. 53, par. 56).

Spaces are used after periods following one-letter abbreviations, paragraph 59 (a) on page 87 being changed to provide for the omission of spaces in symbols when periods also are omitted.

Such words as *street*, *avenue*, and *building* are abbreviated in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leader work, and in these same instances figures are used for the numbers of streets and avenues (p. 88, par. 62).

The provision for the use of figures in groups of two or more enumerations is changed to provide for the use of figures only when one of the enumerations is 10 or over (p. 96, par. 84a).

Use full space after colon in Biblical citations (p. 103, par. 104e).

The comma is used between title and name of organization (p. 104, par. 105l).

The final period is not omitted after flush heads and cut-in side heads (p. 108, par. 115b).

Lists of words set in columns will carry the final period unless copy is otherwise prepared (p. 108, par. 115b).

Use of quotation marks restricted following *known as*, *so-called*, etc. (p. 108, par. 117b).

Quotation marks are not borne off from adjacent characters (p. 109, par. 117e).

Months are spelled in tabular work unless followed by the day (p. 111, par. 125).

All clears and indentions are in addition to bear-offs (p. 111, par. 128).

Center heads, including years, in figure and date columns are set in italic (p. 113, par. 146; p. 114, par. 159).

A cipher used alone in a money or other decimal column is placed in the unit row preceding the period (p. 113, par. 148).

Use of the *do.* is clarified (pp. 114-115, pars. 161, 162, 167).

Plus and minus signs at the right in figure columns are cleared (p. 115, par. 176).

Fractions standing alone will be spelled at the beginning of a footnote (p. 117, par. 192).

Figures are centered in tables in rules consisting entirely of figure columns (p. 118, par. 207).

Do. is not used in an independent column consisting entirely of units of quantity (p. 118, par. 209a).

Well-known abbreviations of units of quantity will be used over all figure columns of a table if it is necessary to abbreviate over any column to save overrun (p. 118, par. 210).

The dollar mark does not carry through leaders in leader work (p. 121, par. 216).

Footnote references begin with 1 in each statement of leader work, and footnotes are printed immediately beneath the leader work, separated from it by two leads (p. 121, par. 218).

Units of quantity and other words centered over stub or figure column in leader work are set in 6-point italic (p. 122, par. 219).

More than eight signatures, with or without titles, are run in, caps and lowercase, and are set with hanging indentation, 5 and 7 ems (p. 125, par. 235).

In copy marked *Fol.*, compounding is included in the features which are to be followed (p. 131, par. 244).

In copy marked *Fol. lit.* abbreviations are not closed up unless so prepared (p. 131, par. 245a).

In copy marked *Fol. lit.* or *Fol., incl. punc.* the relative position of quotation marks to other marks of punctuation will be followed (p. 131, par. 245a).

Capitalization and compounding are included in the features to be followed in printing Supreme Court and other court records (p. 133, par. 252) and opinions of the Court of Claims and the various courts of appeals (p. 134, par. 265a).

In 12-point briefs the overrun lines in the titles of cases are set in caps and small caps on both covers and captions (p. 136). This rule also applies to titles of cases in court opinions (pp. 138, 139).

Footnotes to indented matter are set full measure (p. 144, par. 317).

Sidenotes and cut-in notes are to be set flush on left and ragged unless otherwise prepared (p. 144, par. 320).

Two leads, three leads, etc., marked on copy means two leads in all, three leads in all, etc. (p. 144, par. 325).

Use of leads around flush heads and extracts indicated (p. 144, pars. 326, 327).

H. B. BARNHART,
Chairman, Style Board.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
November 1935.

f. a. s., free alongside	p. p. m., parts per million
f. o. b., free on board	q. v., quod vide (which see)
F. R. S., Fellow of the Royal Society	R. O. T. C., Reserve Officers' Training Corps
fo., folio	r. p. m., revolutions per minute
feet b. m., feet board measure (with figures)	R. R., railroad
ft.-lb., foot-pound	Ry., railway
hp., horsepower	S. A. T. C., Student Army Training Corps
ibid., ibidem (in the same place)	sec.-ft., second-foot
id., idem (the same)	ser., series
i. e., id est (that is)	SOS (no periods) (wireless distress signal)
in. ² , sq. in., square inch (superior figure here not a reference)	sp. gr., specific gravity
in. ³ , cu. in., cubic inch (superior figure here not a reference)	ss, scilicet (namely, in law)
I. Q., intelligence quotient	S. S., steamship
K. C. B., Knight Commander of the Bath	St. SS., Saint, Saints
kv-a, kilovolt-ampere	T., Tps., township, townships
kw.-hr., kilowatt-hour	TB (no periods), tuberculosis
L. S., locus sigilli (place of the seal)	TNT (no periods), trinitrotoluol
loc. cit., loco citato (in the place cited)	U. S. A., United States of America
ms., mss., manuscript, manuscripts	U. S. Army, United States Army
n. e. s., not elsewhere specified	U. S. C., United States Code
no., nos., number, numbers (only preceding figures)	U. S. N. R., United States Naval Reserve
n. o. i. b. n., not otherwise indexed by name	U. S. S. R., Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
nol-pros, nolle prosequi (to be unwilling to prosecute)	U S 40 (no periods), U. S. No. 40 (with periods), United States Highway No. 40
non-pros (v.), non prosequitur (he does not prosecute)	v. or vs., versus (against)
O. K., O. K.'d, O. K.'ing, O. K.'s	viz (no period), videlicet (namely)
O. R. C., Officers' Reserve Corps	WMAL, etc. (no periods), radio stations
op. cit., opere citato (in the work cited)	4°, quarto
p., pp., page, pages	8°, octavo
pct., percent (no period), per centum	2d, second
p. m., postmeridian	3d, third

Terms of measure.

75. Compass directions are abbreviated as follows:

N.	E.	S.	W.	10° N.	25° W.
NE.	SW.	NNW.	ESE.	NW. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	

76. The words *latitude* and *longitude*, followed by figures, are abbreviated in parentheses, footnotes, sidenotes, tables, and leader work, and the figures are closed up.

lat. 52°33'05" N.
long. 13°21'10" E.

77. Temperature and gravity are expressed in figures with the degree mark; the following abbreviations are used:

C., centigrade	B., Baumé
F., Fahrenheit	A. P. I., American Petroleum Institute
Cel., Celsius	Twad., Twaddell
R., Réaumur	32° F.
K., Kelvin	273.1° K.
Abs., absolute	18° A. P. I.

78. References to meridian in statements of time are abbreviated as follows:

10 a. m.
2:30 p. m. (equal space each side of colon) 12 m. (noon)
12 p. m. (midnight)

(a) The word *o'clock* is not needed with the above abbreviations.

79. Metric abbreviations are simply the initial letters of the respective units combined with the initial letters of the prefixes, set in lower-case and without period, the same form being used for both singular and plural.

<i>Prefixes and their meaning</i>		<i>Metric units</i>	
m	milli =one-thousandth (0.001)	m	meter (for length)
c	centi =one-hundredth (0.01)	g	gram (for weight or mass)
d	deci =one-tenth (0.1)	l	liter (for capacity)
[The unit equals 1]			
dk	deka =ten (10)		
h	hecto =one hundred (100)		
k	kilo =one thousand (1,000)		
<i>Length</i>		<i>Area</i>	
km	kilometer	km ²	square kilometer
hm	hectometer	hm ²	square hectometer
dkm	dekameter	dkm ²	square dekameter
m	meter	m ²	square meter
dm	decimeter	dm ²	square decimeter
cm	centimeter	cm ²	square centimeter
mm	millimeter	mm ²	square millimeter
μ	micron (0.001 mm)	μ ²	square micron
mμ	millimicron		
<i>Weight</i>		<i>Land area</i>	
kg	kilogram	ha	hectare
hg	hectogram	a	are
dkg	dekagram	ca	centare
g	gram		
dg	decigram		
cg	centigram		
mg	milligram		
<i>Volume</i>		<i>Capacity of containers</i>	
km ³	cubic kilometer	kl	kiloliter
hm ³	cubic hectometer	hl	hectoliter
dkm ³	cubic dekameter	dkl	dekaliter
m ³	cubic meter	l	liter
dm ³	cubic decimeter	dl	deciliter
cm ³	cubic centimeter	cl	centiliter
mm ³	cubic millimeter	ml	milliliter
μ ³	cubic micron		
<i>Capacity of containers</i>			

(a) A similar plan of abbreviation applies to any unit based on the metric system.

A	angstrom	h	henry	kc	kilocycle
a	ampere	j	joule	kv	kilovolt
c	cycle (kc only)	mc	megacycle	mf	millifarad
d	dyne	ohm	not abbreviated	μf	microfarad (one-millionth of a farad)
e	erg	v	volt	μμ	one-millionth of a micron
f	farad	w	watt		

80. The following forms are used when units of English weight and measure and units of time are abbreviated, the same form of abbreviation being used for both singular and plural:

<i>Length</i>		<i>Weight</i>	
in.,	inch	grain(s),	not abbreviated
ft.,	foot	dr.,	dram
yd.,	yard	oz.,	ounce
mile(s),	not abbreviated	lb.,	pound
<i>Area and volume</i>		cwt.,	hundredweight
sq. in.,	in. ² , square inch	ton(s),	not abbreviated
cu. in.,	in. ³ , cubic inch	<i>Capacity</i>	
sq. mile(s),	square mile(s)	gill(s),	not abbreviated
cu. ft.,	cubic foot	pt.,	pint
<i>Time</i>		qt.,	quart
yr.,	year	gal.,	gallon
mo.,	month	pk.,	peck
dy.,	day	bu.,	bushel
hr.,	hour	bbl.,	barrel
min.,	minute		
sec.,	second		

Money.

81. The following are some of the abbreviations and symbols used for indicating money.

\$, dol. (dollars)	₱ (pesos)
c., ct., ¢ (cent, cents)	£ (pounds)
£T175 (Turkish)	s. (shillings)
\$US15,000	d. (pence)
\$Mex2,650	£12 16s. 8d. (<i>not</i> 12/16/8)

(For the abbreviations of other terms indicating foreign money, see Foreign coins, p. 151.)

Numerals

Symbols

Punctuation

Tabular
Work

Leader
Work

Date Lines
etc.



NUMERALS

(See also Tabular Work; Leader Work)

Arabic numerals are generally preferable to roman numerals.

Most rules for the use of arabic numerals are based on the general principle that they are used in expressions of quantity or measurement, in enumerations, and in matter that is primarily statistical, but that numbers are spelled out in certain connections for special reasons. The following rules cover the most common conditions that require a decision between the use of arabic numerals and words. Some of them, however, are based on typographic appearance rather than on the general principle stated above.

NUMBERS EXPRESSED IN FIGURES

Punctuation.

82. The comma is used in a number containing four or more digits, except in serial numbers or in astronomical time.

Quantities and measurements.

83. Quantities and measurements are expressed in figures.

Age:

6 years old
52 years 10 months 6 days
a 3-year-old

Clock time (see also Time):

4:30 p. m. (equal space each side of colon)
10 o'clock or 10 p. m. (preferably not 10 o'clock p. m.)
half past 4
4^h30^m or 4.5^h, in scientific work, if so written in copy
0025, 2359 (astronomical time)

Dates:

June 1935; June 29, 1935 (*not* June, 1935, or June 29th, 1935)
March 6 to April 15, 1935 (*not* March 6, 1935, to April 15, 1935)
May, June, and July, 1935
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 more than 2 years, when contracted, the forms 1931-32, 1801-2 1875-79 are used (*but* 1895-1914, 1900-1901); for 2 or more separate years not representing a continuous period a comma is used instead of a dash (1875, 1879).

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
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)

Degrees, etc. (spaces omitted):

longitude $77^{\circ}04'06''$ E.
latitude $49^{\circ}26'14''$ N.
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

Market quotations:

$4\frac{1}{2}$ -percent bonds
Liberty bonds sell at 95
Metropolitan Railroad, 109

gold is 109
wheat at 42
sugar, .03

Mathematical expressions:

multiplied by 3

divided by 6

Measurements:

110 meters
about 10 yards
8 by 12 inches
(or 8 x 12 inches or $8'' \times 12''$)
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles
6 acres
40 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

Money:

\$3.65; \$0.75; 75 cents
\$3 per 200 pounds
75 cents apiece
3¢ to 5¢ (no spaces)
Rs.3,225,644 (Indian rupees)

2.5 francs or fr.2.5
£2 4s. 6d.
£T175
65 yen
₱265

Percentage:

12 percent; 25.5 percent; 0.5 percent (or one-half of 1 percent)
3.65 bonds; 3.65's, 5-20 bonds; 5-20's; $4\frac{1}{2}$'s; 3's
50-50 (colloquial expression)

Proportion:

1 to 4
1:62,500 (equal space each side of colon)
1-3-5

Time (see also Clock time):

6 hours 8 minutes 20 seconds
10 years 3 months 29 days
but four centuries; three decades

8 days
7 minutes
1 month

Unit modifiers:

5-day week
8-year-old wine
8-hour day

10-foot pole
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe
but six-room house

(a) The degree mark is always used in lieu of the word *degree* following a figure. Any symbol that is set close up to figures, such as the degree mark, Greek mu, or commercial c ($^{\circ}$, μ , ϕ), is used after each figure.

45° to 65° F., not 45 to 65° F.

5'-7' long, not 5-7' long

Enumerations.

84. Figures are used for enumerations and serial numbers, as follows:

(a) Two or more enumerations within a sentence, any one of which is 10 or over. A unit of quantity or measurement as defined in paragraph 83, which is always expressed in figures, is not considered as a part of a group of enumerations within a sentence.

That occurred four out of five times.

There were 3 committees consisting of 10 men.

The farmer owned 8 horses and 10 cows.

There were five men, three women, and nine children on the bus.

The six-room house was completed in a 5-day week.

I would like to say one or two words, but I won't take more than 4 or 5 minutes of your time.

The five girls and four boys earned $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour.

Those two men dug nine post holes 2 feet deep.

The three boys ran 1 mile in 8 minutes.

That man has had 3 suits, 2 pairs of shoes, and 10 hats in the past 2 years, and they cost him \$150.

That man has had three suits, two pairs of shoes, and five hats in the past 2 years, and they cost him \$150.

There were 3 six-room houses, 5 four-room houses, and 3 two-room cottages, and they were built by 20 men in three 5-day weeks.

There were three six-room houses, five four-room houses, and three two-room cottages, and they were built by eight men in six 5-day weeks.

(b) Isolated numbers of 10 or more.

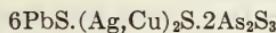
50 ballots	nearly 10 miles
10 guns	about 40 men
24 horses	10 times as large

(c) Serial numbers.

Bulletin 725	Genesis 39: 20 (full space after colon)
Document 71	Metropolitan 9020 (telephone number)
pages 352-357	the year 1931
paragraph 1	1721-1727 St. Clair Avenue
290 U. S. 325	Letters Patent No. 189463

Chemical formulas.

85. In chemical formulas ordinary figures are used before the symbol or group of symbols to which they relate and inferior figures after the symbol.



Fractions.

86. Built 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.

87. Figure fractions are used in a unit modifier.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe

NUMBERS SPELLED OUT

Numbers beginning a sentence.

88. Numbers are generally spelled out at the beginning of a sentence, but in technical matter, testimony, hearings, etc., arabic numerals are used for years, sums of money of \$1 or over, decimals, street numbers, and other cumbersome expressions. A colon preceding a number does not affect the use of numerals.

Serious and dignified subjects.

89. Numbers mentioned in connection with serious and dignified subjects are spelled out.

the Thirteen Original States
in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-two (in formal documents)
the Seventy-second Congress
millions for defense but not one cent for tribute

(a) Numbers larger than 1,000, if spelled out, should be in the following form:

two thousand and twenty
one thousand eight hundred and fifty
one hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and five
eighteen hundred and fifty (serial number)

Enumerations.

90. The following enumerations are spelled out:

(a) Enumerations of 100 or less preceding a compound modifier containing a figure.

two $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch boards
twelve 6-inch guns
but 120 8-inch boards

(b) Indefinite expressions.

the early seventies; *but* the 1920's
in the eighties
between two and three hundred horses

(c) Enumerations less than 10, including fractions.

six horses
five wells
eight times as large
three and one-half cans

(d) Ordinal numbers, except in dates and in technical work.

twentieth century
sixty-sixth birthday
One Hundred and Twenty-first Street
but 121st St. (in parentheses, sidenotes, footnotes, tables, and leader work)
141st meridian, 32d parallel (in technical work)

91. In expressing large numbers the word *million* (or a similar larger group term) may be spelled out.

20 million	$25\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars
4 millions	$2\frac{3}{4}$ billions

Related numbers.

92. Related numbers close together at the beginning of a sentence are treated alike.

Fifty or sixty miles away is snow-clad Mount McKinley.

Round numbers.

93. Round numbers are spelled out.

a hundred cows	forty-odd people
a thousand dollars	one-hundred-and-odd men
a million and a half	one-hundred-odd pupils
one or two millions	

Fractions.

94. Fractions standing alone are generally spelled out.

three-fourths of an inch	one-tenth
one-half inch	one-hundredth
one-fourth inch	two one-hundredths
or, if copy so reads:	one-thousandth
three-quarters of an inch	five one-thousandths
half an inch	
a quarter of an inch	

Symbols

Punctuation

Tabular
Work

Leader
Work

Date Lines
etc.



SYMBOLS

The increased use of 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.

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 arithmetical signs +, −, ×, ÷). As heretofore, the Government Printing Office will furnish at cost new special symbols for technical matter when necessary.

Letter symbols.

95. 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.

(a) In mathematical equations use italic for all symbol letters—capitals, lower-case, small capitals, and superiors and inferiors (exponents and subscripts)—and roman for arabic numerals (including superiors and inferiors).

$$X^3 Z_1 \times 9_2 \times 8 Q_4 1 = {}_5 d^3 \times P^2 n_4 - W x^1 - \frac{7^3 N 5^1 O_4 6 \times {}_2 W^2 R_2}{L_M D_E E^F G^B} \\ d^k + h_a^k g_a^k a \sqrt{\frac{b 8972^a h_d}{X_d r^c + X_h n^e_d}} + \frac{C^E c L^G N^a H_7 O_{B7}^0 P^0 a_{Kn} S_{Ln} T^0 M_h}{C_7 b^1 L_7 v^2 M^3 P^b v_2 Y^b v_7 n_2 N_2 d^0_{1n}}$$

Chemical symbols.

96. The chemical elements are designated by the initial letter or a shortened form of the English or Latin name. Not being strictly symbols but rather abbreviations, they are set in roman, but without periods. (See p. 153.)

Standardized symbols.

97. Symbols duly standardized through the procedure of any national qualified scientific, professional, or technical group are accepted as preferred forms within the field of the group when a duly authenticated copy of such standardized symbols is furnished to the Government Printing Office. The issuing office desiring or requiring the use of such standardized symbols should see that copy is prepared accordingly.

Examples.

98. The following approved lists of standardized symbols are acceptable under the above rule, since they have passed the conditions set forth in that rule, approved copies having been furnished to the Style Board:

Mathematical Symbols (ASA Z 10f—1928)
Letter Symbols for Electrical Quantities (ASA Z 10gl)
Aeronautical Symbols (ASA Z 10e—1929)

Graphical Symbols for Telephone and Telegraph Use (ASA Z 10g6—1929)
Symbols for Hydraulics (ASA Z 10b—1929)
Symbols for Photometry and Illumination (ASA Z 10d—1930)
Symbols for Heat and Thermodynamics (ASA Z 10c—1931)
Report of the Committee on Standardization of the Institute of Radio Engineers, reprinted from the 1931 Yearbook of the Institute of Radio Engineers
Symbols for Mechanics, Structural Engineering, and Testing Materials (ASA Z 10a—1932)

Punctuation

Tabular
Work

Leader
Work

Date Lines
etc.



PUNCTUATION

Punctuation is a device to clarify the meaning of written or printed language. In speech, pauses and emphasis serve the same purpose. Either punctuation or pauses, if wrongly placed, may alter the sense.

Well-planned word order requires a minimum of punctuation. The trend toward less punctuation calls for skillful phrasing to avoid ambiguity and insure exact interpretation.

The punctuation required even in well-phrased text should aid clearness. If the use of a punctuation mark is in doubt, the question to be asked is "Why?" rather than "Why not?" If doubt persists, the mark should be omitted to aid the smooth flow of words. Marks interrupt. They are needed only to make the thought clearer or to facilitate oral expression. Beyond that they are detrimental to speed, ease, and exactness of understanding.

Rules for punctuation may be arbitrary in origin and may be observed from habit or inertia. Moreover, rules cannot be devised to meet all exigencies in the limitless variety of word sequence; hence principles must govern.

At each critical point in a sentence there may be a choice of punctuation; the following brief summary of the functions of punctuation marks, in order of decreasing break, may therefore prove helpful:

The period marks a full break or complete stop.

The dash, parenthesis, bracket, and comma allow the interpolation of extraneous matter in the main text.

Marks of ellipsis break the continuity of the text to indicate an omission.

The colon introduces the text that follows it but does not necessarily break the continuity of the thought.

The semicolon breaks the text with somewhat more force than the comma and should not be used where a comma will suffice.

The comma—the least break in the text—prevents ambiguity by setting off items in sequence where a false connection might otherwise be imputed.

Quotation marks, question marks, exclamation points, apostrophes, hyphens, and braces all have unique functions which require no explanation.

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.

Apostrophe.

99. The apostrophe is used—

(a) To indicate a contraction.

it's (it is)
the spirit of '76

M'LEAN (c omitted in small capitals)

(b) To form the plurals of letters, figures, and symbols.

W. C. T. U.'s
p's and q's
7's; ¶'s
A B C's

2 x 4's (timber)
2 by 4's (timber)
T's; Y's

(c) To form the possessive case.

John's
Burns'
Joneses'

The Speaker of the
House's ruling

100. The apostrophe is omitted in abbreviations.

Danl. Sgt.

Brace.

101. The brace is used to show the relation of one line or group of lines to another group of lines. The point is placed toward the fewer number of lines, or, if the number of lines is the same, toward the single group.

Supervision of timber sales. { 1-hour jobs { District 1
District 7 } 1½ hours' travel time-- } Sales conducted monthly from
2-hour jobs { District 6
District 4 } 1 hour's travel time-- } May to July.
3-hour jobs { District 2
District 3 } 2 hours' travel time-- } District 5

Brackets.

102. Brackets, in pairs, are used—

(a) To indicate a correction, a supplied omission, or an interpolation.

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. (By Mr. SMITH.) Do you know these men [handing witness a list]?
The bill had *not* been paid. [Italics ours.]

(b) In bills, contracts, etc., to indicate matter that is to be omitted.

103. A single bracket may be used in poetry and indexes before overrun words or figures.

[of all.

Till one man's weakness grows the strength

Argentina: [710

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

Colon.

104. The colon is used—

(a) To introduce a clause that supplements the preceding clause.

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

(b) After a complimentary address.

MY DEAR SIR:

Ladies and Gentlemen: (flush)

(c) 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]

(d) In expressing clock time.

2 : 40 p. m. (equal space each side of colon)

(e) In Biblical citations.

Luke 4: 3 (full space after colon)
 I Corinthians xiii: 13 (full space after colon)

(f) In proportions.

Concrete mixed 1:3:5 (equal space each side of colons)
 but 1-3-5 (when so in copy)

(g) After introductory lines in lists, tables, and leader work, if subentries follow.

Seward Peninsula:

Council district:

Northern Light Mining Co.

Wild Goose Trading Co.

Fairhaven district: Alaska Dredging Association.

Comma.

105. The comma is used—

(a) 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.

(b) Before a direct quotation of only a few words following an introductory phrase.

He said, "Now or never."

(c) To indicate the omission of a word or words.

Then we had much; now, nothing.

(d) After each of a series of coordinate qualifying words.

short, swift streams; but short tributary streams

(e) Between an introductory modifying phrase and the subject modified.

Beset by the enemy, they retreated.

(f) Before *Jr.*, *Sr.*, *Esg.*, *Ph. D.*, *F. R. S.*, etc.

Henry Smith, Jr. Peter Johns, F. R. S.

(g) 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.

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

I should add, moreover, that the conditions are quite different.

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

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

but:

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

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

However desirable this may seem, it cannot be done.

He therefore gave up the search.

(h) To separate thousands, millions, etc., in numbers of four or more digits, except in serial numbers.

4,230

50,491

1,000,000

(i) After each member within a series of three or more words, phrases, letters, or figures.

horses, mules, and cattle

Cloth is sold by the bolt, by the yard, or in remnants.

a, b, and c

6, 7, and 10

(j) 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, but his sister remained with the crowd.

(k) After a noun or phrase in direct address.

Senator, will the measure be defeated?

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

(l) Between title and name of organization in the absence of the words *of* or *or the*.

Chief, Division of Finance

chairman, Committee on Appropriations

colonel, Seventh Cavalry

president, Yale University

(m) Between the name and number of an organization.

Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101

General U. S. Grant Post, No. 25

106. The comma is omitted—

(a) Between month and year in dates.

June 1935; 22d of May 1935; *but* June 2, 1935; January, February, and March, 1935

(b) In serial numbers.

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Metropolitan 9020 (telephone number)

1721-1727 St. Clair Avenue

Letters Patent No. 189463

(c) Between superior letters or figures in footnote references.

Numerous instances may be cited.^{1 2}

(d) 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; Public Law No. 37; *but* Public, No. 37

June last

My age is 30 years 6 months 12 days.

Thomas of Utah; Thomas of Oklahoma (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

Dash.

107. The dash is used—

(a) To mark a sudden break or abrupt change in thought.

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.

(b) To indicate an interruption or an unfinished word or sentence.

Q. Did you see —— A. No, sir. I de —

The report goes on to say that —

Observe this closely —

during the fiscal year * * *.

(c) 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.

(d) After a word or phrase set in a separate line, if followed by elements at the beginning of each line of which the word or phrase is implied.

I recommend —

That we accept the rules.

That we also publish them.

(e) With a preceding question mark, in lieu of a colon.

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

(f) Sometimes, in lieu of opening quotation marks, in French, Spanish, and Italian dialog.

(g) 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. —G. H. F.

(h) After a period following a run-in side head.

(i) To separate run-in questions and answers in testimony.

Q. Did he go? — A. No.

(j) En dashes are used instead of hyphens in connected combinations of figures, letters, or figures and letters; they will also be used in the absence of the word *to* when denoting a period of time.

1935-37	DC-14	January-June
exhibit 6-A	4-H club	Monday-Friday
5-20 bonds	KB-AL	

108. The dash is not used —

(a) At the beginning of any line of type, except as indicated in paragraphs (f) and (g) above.

(b) With any other mark of punctuation except as indicated in paragraphs (a), (e), (g), (h), and (i) above.

Ellipsis.

109. Marks of ellipsis — asterisks (or periods if so prepared) — are used to indicate the omission of part of a quotation.

Three asterisks, separated by em quads, are used to denote an ellipsis in text; if periods are used instead of asterisks, they are separated by en quads. Neither asterisks nor periods are overrun at the end of a paragraph.

In document or wider measure, “line of stars” means seven asterisks indented 2 ems at each end of the line, with the remaining space divided evenly between the asterisks. In measures less than docu-

ment, except Congressional Record, five stars are used. If two or more sizes of type are used on a page, 10-point asterisks are indented 2 ems; 8-point, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ems; and 6-point, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ems. An extra indentation is added in indented matter.

For the use of marks of ellipsis within quotations, see under Quotation marks.

Exclamation point.

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

He acknowledged the error!

How beautiful!

“Great!” he shouted.

What!

Who shouted, “All aboard!” (Note omission of question mark.)

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

O my friend, let us consider this subject impartially.

O Lord, save Thy people!

(b) 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.

111. The hyphen is used—

(a) To connect the elements of certain compound words. (See Compound Words.)

(b) To indicate the continuation of a word divided at the end of a line.

(c) Between the letters of a spelled word.

c-e-n-t-s

h-o-l-d-u-p

Parentheses.

112. Parentheses are used—

(a) To set off matter not intended to be part of the main argument of the text, yet important enough to be included.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Smith).

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.

(b) To enclose a parenthetical clause where the interruption is too great to be indicated by commas.

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

(c) To enclose an explanatory word not part of the statement.

the Erie (Pa.) News

but the News, of Erie, Pa.

Washington, D. C., schools

113. A reference in parentheses at the end of a sentence is placed before the period unless it is a complete sentence in itself or unless copy is specifically marked otherwise.

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

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

(a) 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).

Period.

114. The period is used—

(a) After a declarative sentence.

Stars are suns.

He was employed by Sampson & Co.

(b) After an imperative sentence.

Do not be late.

On with the dance.

(c) After an indirect question or a polite request.

Tell me how he did it.

Please furnish three sets of proofs.

(d) Sometimes to indicate ellipsis.

He called . . . and left. . . . He returned the next day.

(e) After a run-in side head (with a dash following).

Conditional subjunctive.—The conditional subjunctive is required for all unreal and doubtful conditions.

2. *Peace-time preparation.*—*a.* The Chairman of the War Industries Board, etc.

2. *Peace-time preparation—Industrial-mobilization plans.*—The Chairman of the War Industries, etc.

2. *Peace-time preparation—Industrial mobilization.*—The Chairman of the War Industries, 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.

(f) To separate integers from decimals in a single expression.

3.75 percent \$3.50 1.25 meters

(g) After abbreviations, unless otherwise specified. (See Abbreviations.)

gal.	NE.	but m (meter)
qt.	N. Y.	kc (kilocycle)

(h) After legends and explanatory matter beneath illustrations.

(i) Rarely, to indicate multiplication; the multiplication sign is preferable for this purpose.

a.b (a \times b)

(j) After words or short items set in columns unless otherwise indicated on copy.

115. The period is omitted—

(a) After roman numerals used as ordinals.

George V

(b) In general, at the ends of lines in title pages, after center and running heads, after box heads of tables, after scientific, chemical, or other symbols, after abbreviations based on the metric system, and (when so indicated on copy) after words or short items (other than abbreviations) set in columns.

(c) After a quotation mark that is preceded by a period.

He said, "Now or never."

(d) After letters used as names without specific designation.

A said to B that * * *.

Mr. A told Mr. B that * * *.

but Mr. A. (for Mr. Andrews) * * *.

Mr. K. (for Mr. King) * * *.

(e) After explanatory matter set in 6-point under leaders or rules.

----- Name ----- Address ----- Position -----

Question mark.

116. The question mark is used—

(a) To indicate a direct query, even if not in the form of a question.

Did he do it?

He did it?

Can the money be raised? is the question.

Who asked, "Why?" (Note single question mark.)

(b) To express more than one query in the same sentence.

Can he do it? or you? or anyone?

(c) To express doubt.

He said the boy was 8 (?) feet tall.

Quotation marks.

117. Quotation marks are used—

(a) To enclose direct quotations. (Each part of an interrupted quotation begins and ends with quotation marks.)

He said "No."

He said, "John said 'No.'"
(Alternate single and double quotes for quotations within quotations.)

"John," said Henry, "why do you go?"

(b) In general, to enclose any matter following such terms as *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.

Account 5, "Management fees."

Under the heading "Management and operation."

In the chapter "Management and operation."

Of what does the item "Miscellaneous debts" consist?

Congress passed the act entitled "An act * * *."

After the word "treaty" insert a comma.

He was known as "The Cid."

The column "Imports from foreign countries" was not * * * *.

Under "Receipts and expenditures" will be found * * * *.

(c) At the beginning of each paragraph of a quotation, but at the end of the last paragraph only. In order to avoid too many quotation marks at the beginning of such paragraphs, however, it is sometimes preferable to run matter in. Quotation marks should be limited, if possible, to three sets (double, single, double).

(d) To enclose misnomers, slang expressions, or ordinary words used in an arbitrary way.

He voted for the "lame duck" amendment. (Note omission of hyphen.)
His report was "bunk."

It was a "gentlemen's agreement."

The "invisible government" is responsible.

(e) Quotation marks will not be borne off from adjacent characters unless they precede a fraction or an apostrophe or precede or follow a superior figure or letter, in which cases a thin-space bear-off will be used. A thin space will also be used to separate double and single quotation marks.

118. Quotation marks are not used to enclose complete letters having date and signature, extracts that are indented or set in smaller type, or (generally) solid extracts in leaded matter.

119. Punctuation marks should be placed inside the quotation marks if they are a part of the matter quoted; otherwise they are placed outside (except final period).

Ruth said, "I think so."

The trainman shouted, "All aboard!"

Who asked, "Why?"

Insert the word "growth", "production", or "manufacture", according to facts.

The President suggests that "an early occasion be sought * * *."

(a) However, in certain classes of congressional and other work showing amendments, the final period is printed after the quotation marks when not a part of the quoted matter.

120. In a citation the period and 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

121. If poetry is quoted, each verse should start with quotation marks, but only the last verse 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.

Semicolon.

122. The semicolon is used—

(a) To separate phrases containing commas.

Other minerals of this stage are dolomite, in small rhombic crystals; celestite, in slender prisms and radial aggregates; and sylvanite, in small prismatic crystals.

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.

(b) To separate statements that are too closely related in meaning to be written as separate sentences.

It is true in peace; it is true in war.

123. The semicolon is to be avoided where a comma will suffice.

Single punctuation.

124. Single punctuation is used wherever possible without ambiguity.

124 U. S. 321 (no comma)

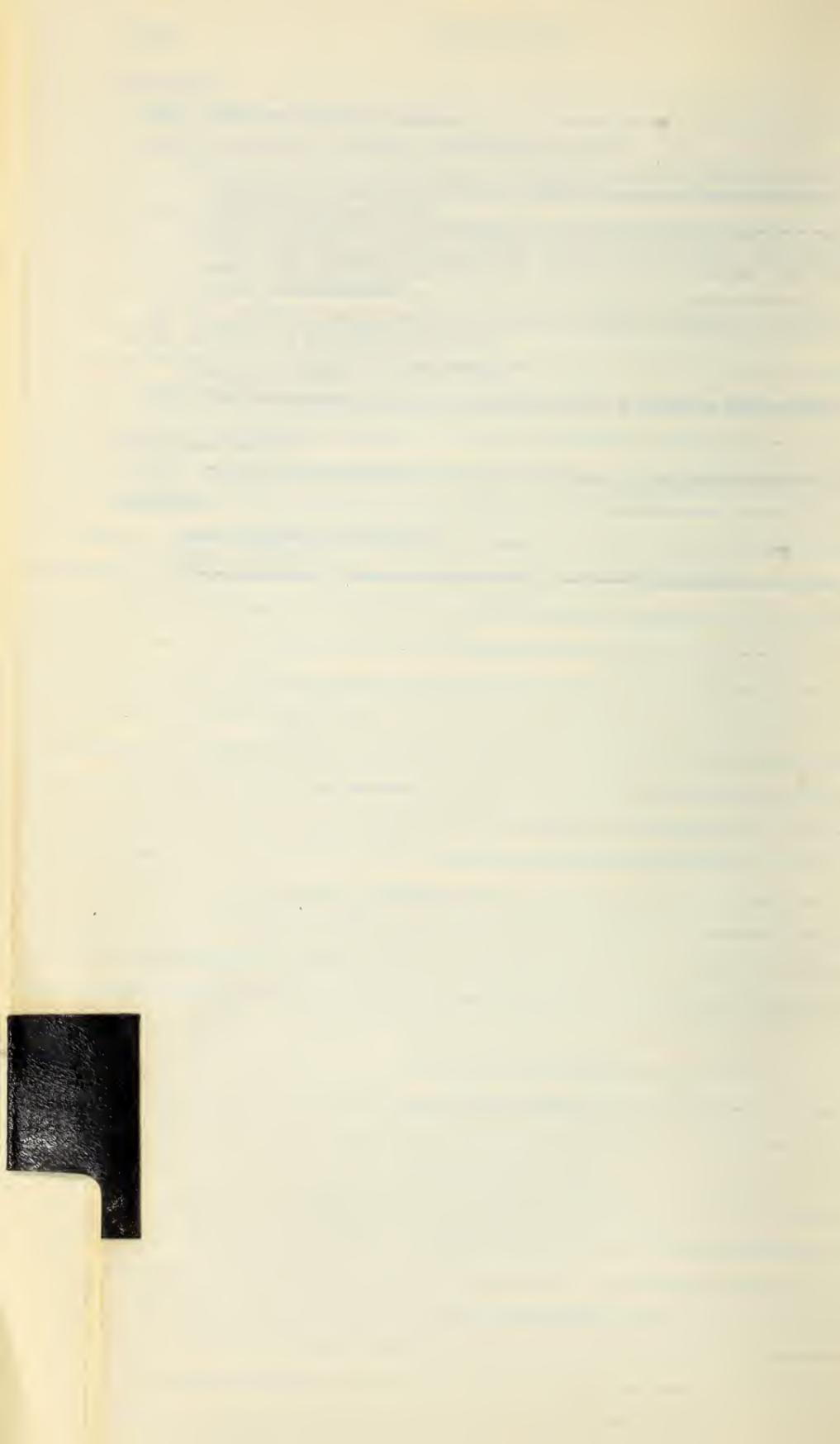
SIR: (no dash)

Joseph replied, "It is not worth while." (no outside period)

Tabular
Work

Leader
Work

Date Lines
etc.



TABULAR WORK

(See also Abbreviations; Leader Work)

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.

Unless otherwise specified, tables will be set in 6-point, and 2-point rules will be used.

The style given for text in other sections of this manual applies also to tables, unless deviation therefrom is made necessary by the form or purpose of the tables. Special features of tabular composition and necessary deviations from text style are set forth in the following rules.

Abbreviations.

125. The names of months (except May, June, and July), where 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.

(a) The words *street*, *avenue*, *place*, *road*, *square*, *boulevard*, and *building*, following name or number, are abbreviated. For the numbers of streets or avenues, figures are used.

(b) Abbreviate the words *United States* if preceding the word *Government* or the name of any Government organization; use the abbreviations *R. R.* and *Ry.* following name (except as indicated on p. 89, par. 66a) and *S. S.* preceding name; use *lat.* and *long.* when with figures; abbreviate (when followed by figures) the various parts of publications, as *article*, *part*, *section*, etc. (see p. 89, par. 68); and 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 p. 90, pars. 69, 70), *Rev. Stat.*, *Stat. L.*, etc., when with figures.

126. In columns containing names of persons copy is followed as to abbreviations of given names, but well-known abbreviations of such names are used if necessary to save overruns.

127. Periods are not used after abbreviations followed by leaders, but are used before footnote references.

Bear-off.

128. An en quad is used for bear-off—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. In a crowded table the bear-off may be omitted in figure columns. All clears and indentations indicated on copy are in addition to bear-off.

Blanks.

129. Blank lines are omitted unless their retention is specially requested.

Box heads.

130. Periods are omitted after box heads, but a dash is used after any box head that reads into the matter below.

131. Box heads are set solid and bear off an em space above and below rule unless they run up.

132. Box heads are centered except that in a column 10 ems or more in width a head making three lines or more is set with hanging indentation.

133. Box heads 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 are run up. Running up over reading and date columns is to be avoided. Box heads need not run up in all sections of divided tables.

134. Run-up 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 indentation.

135. If a single box exceeds the depth of a double or triple box, the extra space is placed in the lowermost box.

136. 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 box head 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]				
	Number	Percent distribution	June to August		September to May		Not re-ported
			Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	
Boys (12 to 14) -----	3,869	45.5	1,415	9.6	2,405	15.8	49

137. 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.

138. In parallel tables a box head that is divided is repeated on subsequent pages with the word *Continued*.

139. In referring to quantity or things the word *Number* in box heads is spelled if possible.

140. In an 8-point table with a 6-point box head, 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 quad line and set unit of quantity in 6-point italic.

Braces.

141. Braces are avoided if possible; if used, they are placed on the right of a rule and should extend to include overruns.

Center heads, flush heads, and subheads.

142. Center heads over tables are set solid over solid tables and leaded over leaded tables; they follow the same general style of the tables as to the use of figures and abbreviations. Words are preferably not divided between pages in heads over parallel tables.

143. Punctuation is omitted after center heads. Flush entries and subentries over subordinate items are followed by a colon (single subentry to run in, preserving the colon), but a dash may be used instead of a colon when the entry reads into the matter below.

144. A full quad line is placed above all center heads, including years, in reading and standard date columns. However, if a dash, overrun, etc., in another column furnishes a blank space above the head, an extra quad line is not added.

145. If the center head clears the reading matter below, and there are leaders, no space is used below the head; if there are no leaders below and the center head clears at least an em, the quad line is omitted, but if it clears less than an em, a full quad line is used.

146. Center heads, including years, in figure and standard date columns are set in italic with a quad line above and no space below.

147. 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.

Ciphers.

148. 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 preceding the period. In mixed units the cipher is repeated before each decimal unless group is totaled.

149. 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. 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.* 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 to indicate *none*, place one cipher under both *Ft.* and *in.* In any column containing sums of money the period and ciphers are omitted if the column consists entirely of even dollars. In columns containing both dollars and cents, ciphers will be supplied on right of decimal point in the absence of figures.

Continued heads.

150. In continued heads an em dash is used between the head and the word *Continued*. The abbreviation *Contd.* or *Con.* is used only to avoid an overrun. If the head is in small caps the term *continued*, *contd.*, or *con.* is not capitalized.

(a) In a head set in caps, caps and small caps, or italic the word *Continued* is set in caps and lower-case roman; in a heading set in bold-faced caps or lower-case the word *Continued* is set in caps and lower-case of the same font as head.

151. Continued heads over tables are to be condensed into one line if possible. Notes above tables and footnote references in table

heads and box heads are not repeated unless necessary to make the table clear.

Dashes or rules.

152. Rules may be used in place of dashes in a crowded table.
153. Dashes or rules are not carried in reading or date columns.
154. Parallel dashes are used to cut off figures from other figures below that are added or subtracted; also above a grand total.

Date columns.

155. Standard date columns with month and day are cast 4½ ems for outside columns and 5 ems for inside columns; with month, day, and year, 7 ems and 7½ ems. The figures are alined on the right, and any extra space is inserted between the month and day. An en comma is used between the day and the year.

156. In a date column of 4½ ems that is the first column of a table the month is cleared instead of being repeated or indicated by *Do.*

157. 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. Words or figures in standard date columns are alined on the left and followed by leaders.

158. Footnote references in date columns are placed at the right. If the date column is the last column, the references are placed at the left.

159. If the year is centered as a head in a standard date column, it is set in italic with a full quad line above but no space below.

160. In columns consisting entirely of single and/or double years, the figures are centered in the columns without leaders.

1898 ¹
1899-1900 ²
1901-2

Ditto.

161. The abbreviation *do.* is used in reading and date columns only, lower-cased and preceded by leaders when figures or text is used in preceding column, except in last column of table, where capital is used with no leaders. Tracing columns are counted as the first and last columns of table. All *do.*'s should be uniform throughout column; if any one is lower-cased all in the column should be lower-cased and preceded by leaders.

162. *Do.* is not used in a figure column, in the first line under a center head in the column in which the center head occurs, under a line of leaders, under an item italicized or set in bold-faced type for a specific reason (italic or bold-faced *do.* is never used; item is repeated), under an item consisting wholly of figures or combinations of letters and figures, or in a reading column containing only *Yes* and *No*. *Do.* is used, however, under a blank space.

163. *Do.* does not apply to a reference mark on the preceding item. The reference mark, if needed, is added to the *do.*

164. *Do.* under a braced group relates only to the last item of the group.

165. Leaders are not used before *do.* in the first column or before or after *do.* in the last column.

CORRECTION IN G. P. O. STYLE MANUAL

Page 115, paragraphs 166 and 167, change to read:

166. 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, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ems of leaders are used, except in a last column, in which quads are used in place of leaders. Bear-off is included. Capitalize *do.* in first and last columns.

167. 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, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ems of leaders are used, except in a last column, in which quads are used in place of leaders. Bear-off is included. If the preceding line is indented, the indentation of the *do.* is increased accordingly. The *do.* under an indented item in an inside reading column, with matter in preceding column, is preceded by 2 ems of leaders which are indented to align with item above. Capitalize *do.* in the first and last columns.

preceding figures by a parallel dash, and the symbol is placed at the top of the group only.

171. In a double money column dollar marks are used in the first group of figures only; en dashes or words are aligned.

\$10-\$12	\$15	\$10 to \$12
16- 20	16- 18	14 to 20

Double-up tables.

172. If the matter under a center head, 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.

173. An en-quad bear-off is used on each side of the parallel rule separating the two parts of a double-up table. This applies also to leaders and dashes in the last column of the first part, but not to rules in box heads.

Figure columns.

174. Figures align on the right. In a crowded table the en-quad bear-off 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 bear-off on the right. The whole table, including all parts of a divided table, must be treated alike.

(a) When figures occur in parentheses the parentheses are set against the rule and the figures aligned on right. In tables set "Figs. ag.", parentheses are cleared.

175. 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, the dashes, signs, or words are usually aligned.

176. Plus or minus signs at the left of figures are placed close to the figures regardless of alignment; plus and minus signs at the right of figures are placed against the rule and are cleared.

177. Words and roman numerals in figure columns are alined on the right with the figures, without period; letters and symbols are centered in the columns.

178. Figures (including decimal and common fractions) expressing mixed units of quantity (feet, dollars, etc.) are alined on the right.

179. Decimal points are alined except in columns containing numbers that refer to mixed units (such as pounds, dollars, and percentage) and have irregular decimals. Copy preparers should indicate at the top of each folio the clear necessary for decimals; the clear indicated does not include bear-off. In a continued or double-up table the maker-up should transpose the space so that all columns will have an en bear-off only.

Footnotes and references.

(See also Headnotes.)

180. Figures are used for footnote references, beginning with 1 in each table, but if figures might lead to ambiguity (for example, in connection with a chemical formula), letters, asterisks, daggers, etc., may be used. A thin space is not used to bear off an asterisk, dagger, or similar character.

181. 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. —."

182. References to footnotes are numbered consecutively across the page from left to right and across both pages in a parallel table. Footnotes to a parallel table begin on the even page unless there are no references on that page.

183. Footnote references are placed at the right in reading columns and date columns and at the left in figure columns and are borne off. If a date column is the last column, however, the references are placed at the left. Two footnote references occurring together are separated by a space, not a comma.

184. In a figure column 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 by a period and quads, as if it were a word.

185. The footnotes are placed immediately beneath the table. If the table runs over more than one page, the appropriate footnotes go with each page.

186. 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, the two groups separated by a 50-point rule flush on left.

187. 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. In a series of short footnotes the reference numbers are alined on the right.

188. Footnotes in measures wider than document will be set half measure and doubled up wherever practicable.

189. The footnotes and notes referring to a table are set solid if the table is solid and leaded if the table is leaded.

190. Footnotes and notes referring to tables are usually set in type 2 points smaller than the table but not smaller than 6-point.

191. The same abbreviations are used in the footnotes as in the table.

192. In footnotes numbers are expressed in figures, even at the beginning of a note or sentence. Fractions standing alone will be spelled at the beginning of footnotes.

193. If a footnote consists entirely or partly of a table, the footnote table is set the full width of text. It should always be preceded by introductory matter carrying the reference number; if necessary copy preparer should add an introductory line, such as "See the following table:"

194. 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 two leads.

Fractions.

195. Em fractions are set flush to the rule on the right, even in tables in rules (except in last column); en fractions bear off as usual. Whole numbers clear the fractions throughout the columns except in columns containing numbers that refer to mixed units (such as pounds, dollars, and percentage). Copy preparers should indicate at top of each column the clear necessary for fractions; in a continued or double-up table the maker-up should transpose the space so that all columns will have an en bear-off only.

(a) Fractions standing alone are expressed in figures, even at the beginning of a line, but not at the beginning of a footnote.

Headnotes.

196. Headnotes above tables are enclosed in brackets and set in type 2 points smaller than the table but not smaller than 6-point. They are not repeated with continued heads unless necessary to make table clear.

Italic.

197. Names of vessels and aircraft (except in reading columns consisting entirely of such names), titles of legal cases, and certain scientific terms are set in italic. *See* and *see also* are set in roman.

Leaders.

198. Leaders run across the entire table except that they are omitted from a last reading column or a first or last date column. Leaders may be omitted in any line from a reading column followed only by other reading columns which in that particular line are blank, when copy is so prepared.

199. If there is only one reading column in a table, the leaders run from the bottom line of an overrun; if there is more than one reading column, they run from the top line, and the overrun ends with a period. (A date column is not regarded as a reading column.)

(a) In tables where tracing figures are used on the left and right of each page or on the left and right of parallel pages, the leaders are run from the top line.

Letter-spaced words.

200. Words in a line are letter-spaced if more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ ems would otherwise be required between words. All of a short word is letter-spaced rather than only part of a long one.

Overruns.

201. Overruns are set with hanging indentation. The indentation is 1 em more than the indentation of the item or, to prevent conflict, 1 em more than the indentation of a following subordinate item.

Parallel tables.

202. Words are preferably not divided between pages in heads over parallel tables, and box heads are not divided but are repeated with the word *Continued*.

(a) Tables in which the tracing figures or stub or tracing figures and stub are repeated on the left of odd pages are divided tables and not parallels, and over such tables the heads are repeated with the word *Continued*; rules on the right of the even pages and the left of the odd pages are not used.

Reading columns.

203. Figures or combinations of figures and letters used to form a stub or inside reading column aline on left (except days of months, which aline on right) and are followed by leaders. *Do.* is not used under such items.

204. The indentation in reading columns is in addition to the en quad used for bear-off.

(a) A single entry under a colon line is run in, preserving the colon.

205. If the last word in a leader line runs close to the rule, an en leader is inserted if space permits; if not, a thin space is used.

206. Numerical terms, including numbered streets and avenues, are expressed in figures, even at the beginning of a sentence.

Tables in rules.

207. All figures (except em fractions, which are set flush to the rules) bear off an em quad where an em quad can be used on each side of the figures; otherwise they bear off an en quad, except that the first and last columns (including leaders and fractions) bear off an em quad from the outside rules. In tables consisting entirely of figure columns, the figures are centered in each column, alined on right.

Total lines.

208. The usual indentation of the word *Total* is 3 ems; but if the indentation of the line preceding 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.

Units of quantity.

209. Units of quantity in stub columns are placed on the right, 1-em leader from the rule. If the subject 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, followed but not preceded by leaders.

(a) *Do.* is used under a unit of quantity in a stub if unit is spelled; in an independent column consisting entirely of units of quantity (either spelled or abbreviated) the *do.* is never used.

210. 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 box heads, are set in 6-point italic and are placed immediately above the figures, without periods other than an abbreviating period. Any well-known abbreviation will be used to save an overrun, but if one 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 quad line above and no space below.

211. Units of quantity and other words used as headings over figure columns are used only at the beginning of a table or at the head of a continued page or continued column in a double-up table.

Table showing style in regard to the use of units of quantity in stub and figure columns, dashes, reference figures for footnotes, words in figure columns, plus and minus marks, use of braces, miscellaneous figures, usual form of italic and box heads, etc.

Article	Date	Year		
		1901		1902
		1903		
FARM PRODUCTS				
<i>Animal matter</i>				
Hides and skins, other than furs.....pounds..	1934 June 16 ¹	<i>Value</i> 2\$5,729,927	<i>Quantity</i> 5,881,168	<i>Value</i> 2\$942,246
Wool:				
Washed.....do.....	May 16	{ 18,423+ 11,521	{ 146,000 152,429	{ 622-49,233
<i>Vegetable matter</i>				
Cocoa and chocolate.....pounds..	do.....	254,452	2,452,452	+24,942
Coffee.....do.....	Feb. 20	4,279,779	4,263,943	-64,243
Fibers, vegetable:				
In raw state:				
Cotton ³....bales..	Mar. 17	42,648,335	98,250	+272,894
1935				
Do.....do.....	Apr. 10	26,084	214½	48,716
Do ³.....do.....	None	63,094	152,429	-308,736
Istle or tampico fiber.....bales	1934.....	70,124	840.25	+5,158
Total.....		53,315,784		3,575,973
				1,059,864.00

¹Approximate.

²Amount estimated.

³Other than in raw state.

⁴Not stated.

Leader
Work

Date Lines
etc.



LEADER WORK

(See also Tabular Work; Abbreviations)

Leader work is a simple form of tabular work without box heads or rules. In general, leader work (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.

Columns.

212. A figure column is an en quad wider than the largest group of figures but not less than 2 ems.

213. If the last column is a reading column, leaders are run within an en quad of the first word. If the first column overruns, it is indented 1 em from the first word of the last column.

Continued heads.

214. If leader work continues on a following page, the center heads and colon lines are continued.

Ditto.

215. 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 lower-cased when used under a unit of quantity in stub.

Dollar mark.

216. The dollar mark 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 does not carry through leaders in leader work.

(a) In a column containing mixed amounts (as money, tons, gallons) the figures are alined on the right, and the dollar mark or other symbol is repeated before each sum of money; but 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 at the top of the group only.

Flush items and subheads.

217. Flush items clear the figure column. 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.

218. Footnote references begin with 1 in each statement, and footnotes are placed at end of statement, separated from it by two leads. Separate notes from matter following by not less than 6 points. If the leader work runs over from one page to another, the appropriate footnotes are carried on each page, being repeated if necessary. If

the footnotes to leader work and text fall at bottom of page, the footnotes to leader work are placed above footnotes to the text, the two groups separated by a 50-point rule flush on the left.

Units of quantity.

219. Units of quantity or other words centered over a stub or figure column are set in 6-point italic, separated from leader work by 2 points.

The examples below show 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:

	Tons
May	150, 000
June	152, 000

Pennsylvania R. R.: Freight carried Jan. 1, 1935

1 21, 000

¹ Livestock not included in total.

If there is no colon line:

	Tons
Freight carried by the Pennsylvania R. R. and the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. in May	371, 500

Miscellaneous examples.

220. The following are typical examples of leader work:¹

Explanatory matter set in 6-point under leaders (note omission of period):

Name	Address	Position

Half measure doubled up (units of quantity are aligned across the page):

Seedlings:	Inches	Seedlings—Continued.	Inches
Black locust	27	Osage orange	20
Honey locust	16	Catalpa	16
Green ash	7	Black walnut	10
Box elder	24	Chestnut	12

Mixed units of quantity and amounts and words in figure column:

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:

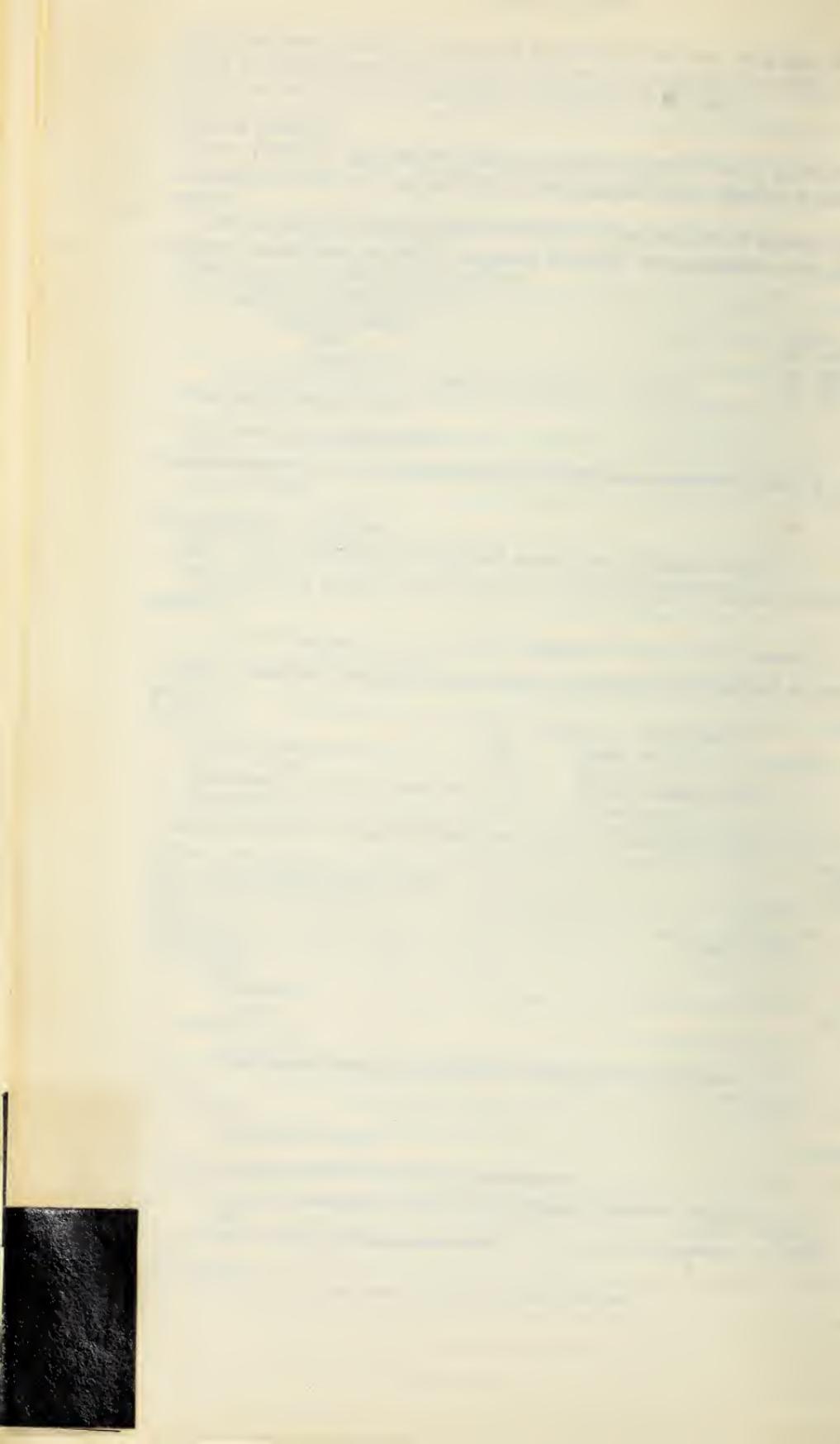
Number	46
Loss from cholera	None

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

¹ Estimated.

¹ This shows the relative positions of footnotes for text and leader work.



DATE LINES, ADDRESSES, AND SIGNATURES

The general principle involved in the typography of date lines, 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 date lines, addresses, and signatures.

General instructions.

221. Principal words in date lines, addresses, and titles accompanying signatures are capitalized.

222. *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, and all other titles preceding a name, and *Esq.*, *Jr.*, and *Sr.* following a name in address and signature lines are set in caps and lower-case roman if the name is in caps and lower-case or caps and small caps; if the name is in all caps they are set in caps and small caps, if small caps are available—otherwise in caps and lower-case.

223. Lines set in caps, small caps, or caps and small caps are spaced with en quads.

224. An extra lead is used, unless space is clear, between date line and text or address, address and text, text and signature, and signature and address.

Date lines.

225. Date lines 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 date lines are indented from the right 1 em for a single line, 3 ems and 1 em successively for two lines, or 5 ems, 3 ems, and 1 em successively for three lines. In wider than document measure these indentations are increased by 1 em.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 30, 1935.* □

THE WHITE HOUSE, □ □ □
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1935. □

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, □ □ □
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1935. □

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, □ □ □ □ □

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, □ □ □
July 30, 1935. □

OFFICE OF JOHN SMITH & CO., □ □ □
26 Bill Street, New York, N. Y., June 6, 1935. □

WASHINGTON, *May 20, 1935—10 a. m.* □

THURSDAY, *MAY 5, 1935—2 P. M.* □

WASHINGTON, November 29, 1935. [Received Dec. 6, 1935.] ON BOARD THE U. S. S. "CONNECTICUT", September 21, 1935. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, November 6, 1935. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, Thursday, October 27, 1935.

Congressional hearings:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1935¹HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, Washington, D. C. UNITED STATES SENATE, SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES, Washington, D. C. CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, JOINT COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURAL INQUIRY, Washington, D. C.

226. Date lines 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 lower-case; if below, in caps and small caps for the place and italic for the date.

Above signature:

 Steubenville, Ohio, July 30, 1935. July 28, 1921.

Below signature:

 STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, July 28, 1935. JULY 30, 1935.

227. Date lines on 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 lower-case.

 NEW YORK, N. Y., August 21, 1935.—A dispatch received here from * * *.**Addresses.**

228. 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 wider than document).

To SMITH & JONES and

 BROWN & GREEN, Esqs.,

Attorneys for Claimant.

 (Attention of Mr. Green.)

(a) 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.

¹ Dates in hearings on appropriation bills are set on right in caps and small caps with a 5-em dash above each date.

229. 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 is set in caps and lower-case roman; 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 lower-case, in the same line as the name.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, United States Army,
Chief of Engineers.

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD M. MARKHAM,

Chief of Engineers, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Hon. SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

230. General addresses (not to a particular person) are set in italic, flush, with overruns indented 2 ems.

To Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue:

To the Congress of the United States:

To the Senate:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

To whom it may concern:

To the American Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

*GENTLEMEN: You are hereby * * *.*

Examples illustrating other types of addresses:

The CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

(Through the Division Engineer).

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor, etc.

MR. REED: I have the honor, etc.

DEAR MR. CLERK: I have the honor, etc.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) JOHN SMITH,

Navy Department:

The care shown by you, etc.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

County of New York, ss:

Signatures.

231. Signatures, preceded by an em dash, are sometimes run in with last line of text.

232. 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 two lines, and 5 ems, 3 ems, and 1 em successively for three lines. In wider than document measure these indentations are increased by 1 em.

233. The name or names are set in caps and small caps; *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, and all other titles preceding a name, and *Esq.*, *Jr.*, and *Sr.* following a name are set in caps and lower-case roman; the title following name is set in italic. In signatures the form of the personal name of signer must be retained.

234. If name and title make more than half a line, they are set as two lines.

235. 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 lower-case, run in, indented 5 and 7 ems in document or wider measure; in less than document measure 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.

A long title following a signature is set in italic caps and lower-case and is indented 3 and 4 ems on the left and 1 em on the right.

□[SEAL] (Signed) □ THOMAS E. RHODES, □□□□
□□□□ *Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Attorney for Howard Sutherland, □□□□ Alien Property Custodian, and H. T. Tate, Acting Treasurer.*

236. The punctuation of closing phrases is governed by the sense. A detached complimentary close is made a new paragraph.

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 SMITH □□□□
(For the Governor of Pennsylvania). □

NORTH AMERICAN ICE Co., □
G. Y. ATLEE, *Secretary.*

JOHN W. SMITH □□□□
(And 25 others). □

JOHN (his thumb mark) SMITH. □

CLARENCE CANNON,
THOMAS L. BLANTON, □□□□
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,

JOHN R. KING, *Secretary.* □

□ Hoping to hear from you soon, I have the honor to be,
□□□ Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. JONES. □

□[SEAL] RICHARD ROE, □□□□
Notary Public. □

J. M. WILBER. [SEAL] □
BARTLET, ROBINS & Co. □ [SEAL] □

□ In presence of—
□□□ A. B. BROWN.
□□□ JOHN DOE.

□ Attest:

□ By the Governor:

□ Approved.

RICHARD ROE, *Notary Public.* □

NATHANIEL COX, *Secretary of State.* □

JOHN SMITH, *Governor.* □

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

On behalf of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce:

GEO. W. PHILIPS.

SAM'L. CAMPBELL.

H. H. STROHMEYER & Co.

Respectfully submitted.

L. A. WRIGHT,

United States Indian Agent.

Yours truly,

Capt. JAMES STALEY, Jr.,

Superintendent.

Very respectfully,

A. F. CALDWELL,

United States Indian Agent.

I am yours truly,

"Very respectfully,

"M. T. JENKINSON.

"ALBERT WARD."

italic

Fol.
Fol. Lit.
etc.

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ITALIC

(See also Court Work; Symbols)

Italic letters stand out prominently in a page of roman type and therefore are commonly used for words and phrases which for any purpose are to be differentiated from other text. However, as an undue amount of italic actually defeats its purpose, its use in general work is restricted as indicated.

Emphasis, foreign words, titles of publications.

237. 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.

Names of vessels and aircraft.

238. The names of vessels and aircraft are italicized unless otherwise provided, but 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.

(a) Such names are quoted in matter printed in other than lower-case roman.

Sinking of the "Lusitania" SINKING OF THE "LUSITANIA" Sinking of the "Lusitania"

Names of legal cases.

239. The names of legal cases are italicized, except the *v.*

De Jager, appellant, v. Attorney General of Natal, respondent
Smith v. Brown et al.
but **SMITH v. BROWN ET AL.** (heading)
SMITH v. BROWN ET AL. (heading)

Scientific names.

240. The scientific names of genera, subgenera, species, and subspecies (varieties) are italicized; 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

Words and letters.

241. The words *Resolved*, *Resolved further*, *Provided*, *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).

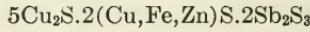
Resolved, That (resolution)
 [To be continued] (centered; no period)
 [Continued from p. 3] (centered; no period)
See also Mechanical data (index entry)

(a) Letter symbols used in legends for illustrations, drawings, etc., are set in italic without periods and are capitalized only if so shown in copy.

242. All letters (caps, small caps, lower-case, superiors, and inferiors) used as symbols are italicized, except chemical symbols and certain other standardized symbols. (See Symbols.)

nth degree

$$D \div 0.025 V_m^{2.7} = \frac{0.042}{G-1} V_m^{2.7}$$



243. Parentheses and brackets which are adjoined to italicized words are set in roman type; other punctuation marks match the type to which they are adjoined.

Fol.
Fol. lit.
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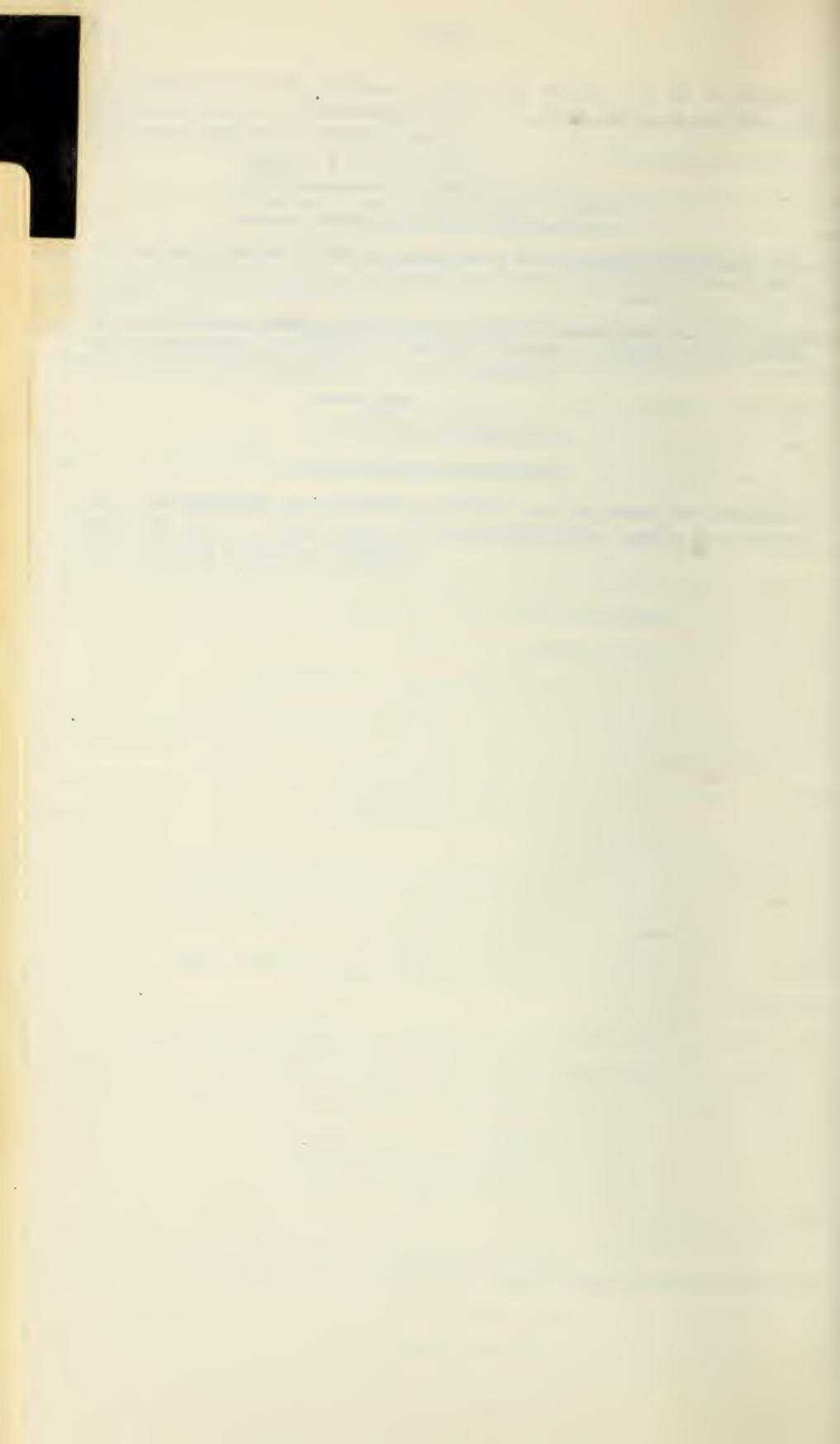
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FOL., FOL. LIT., ETC.

In some classes of printing—for example, legal and historic documents—literal faithfulness to the original text is essential. The responsibility for faithfulness to original text must rest with the author, editor, or originating office. The extent to which it is desired that copy be followed should always be specifically indicated.

Copy marked “Fol.”

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

Copy marked “Fol. lit.”

245. Copy marked “Fol. lit.” is to be followed in all respects, including capitalization, punctuation, compounding, and even manifest errors, but not as to size and style of type.

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

Copy marked “Reprint.”

246. Copy marked “Reprint” is to be followed in all respects, including size and style of type, the relative position of quotation marks to other marks of punctuation, and the closing up of abbreviations.

Copy marked “Bill style.”

247. Copy marked “Bill style” is to follow the style of the Government Printing Office Bill Style Manual.

The Bill Style Manual 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 (including land descriptions), and volumes; the classification of vessels (A 1); and all other instances where *numbered* is used or implied. Otherwise, everything is spelled out except *Mr.* and *Mrs.* Punctuation as prepared must be followed.

Unprepared copy.

248. Copy that bears no preparation will be printed in conformity with this **STYLE MANUAL**.

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COURT WORK

(See also Capitalization; Fol., Fol. Lit., etc.; Italic)

The style for court work differs from ordinary style as set forth below. For matters not provided for herein, the style prescribed in the preceding sections will be followed.

Supreme Court and other court records.

249. Paragraphs are made of answers in Q. and A. matter.

250. 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 is 10 points of white space above or below). Indentions of paragraphs, etc., are in addition to the 3-em cut-in. In hanging indentations of headings the extra indentation is carried to the end of the heading.

251. A cut-in folio is not used opposite a paragraph reading "Endorsement on cover."

252. Copy is followed literally, including capitalization (initial capitalization of words) and compounding (including unit modifiers), but not other punctuation or italic (which stands for errors only).

253. 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 or set in italic.

254. Words having the sanction of any dictionary are permissible, and the spelling is not changed.

255. Italic letters are used 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; roman letters are used to indicate errors in words set in italic. Errors in syntax are not corrected.

256. Doublets are indicated by italicizing the repeated words or lines.

257. The names of vessels are set in roman, quoted.

258. The titles of cases are set in roman, including the abbreviation of *versus*.

259. 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.

260. A 3-em quad is used to indicate the omission of one or more words.

261. The word *The* is capitalized in names of legal cases as follows:

the said The B. & O. R. R. Co.

The Sun v. The Globe

The City of Washington v. The B. & O. R. R. Co.

the defendant, The Davies County Bank

262. 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, and jacket numbers should not be stamped on copy; instead, all instructions are put 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 lower-case letters (for example: J. 12345a, J. 12345b, etc., to the end).

263. Preparers must indicate on the instruction sheet such information as 11-point type, cut-in folios, etc.

264. The following names and abbreviations are used by Supreme Court reporters in citations of United States Supreme Court Reports:

Cranch (abbreviated Cr.)	Peters (abbreviated Pet.)
Dallas (abbreviated Dall. or Dal.)	United States Reports (abbreviated U. S.)
Howard (abbreviated How.)	Wheaton (abbreviated Wheat.)

Briefs, decisions, exhibits, and opinions of the Court of Claims and other courts.

265. In general, copy is printed "Fol., incl. caps", but the following directions and examples must be observed.

(a) In Court of Claims opinions and opinions of 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.

266. Single punctuation is used in citations wherever possible.

267. The **STYLE MANUAL** is followed in testimony in Court of Claims transcripts of evidence.

268. The spelling of Indian names is followed in the use of hyphens or spaces.

269. Superior letters are not used in abbreviations unless so indicated by the copy preparer.

270. 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

271. The words *Question* and *Answer* begin new paragraphs and are spelled out.

272. If questions are numbered, the number generally precedes the question.

273. In the titles of cases the first word and all principal words are capitalized, but not such terms as *defendants* and *appellees*.

274. In the titles of cases copy is followed as to the use of figures and abbreviations.

275. The following examples indicate the capitalization, italic, small caps, abbreviations, etc., generally used.

Defendant John Smith; but the defendant, John Smith.

The *Legal Tender* cases.

In Clarke's case the court says.

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 * * *.

(*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).

Clarke's case (14 Howe, 14).

WALLACE, J., delivered the opinion.

(31 Stat. 154).

Rev. Stat., Stats., Stat. L., Stats. L., or R. S., as written.

In *Roe v. Doe* the court ruled.

United States v. 12 Diamond Rings.

The United States v. Forty Hogsheads of Tobacco.

(a) The following forms show punctuation and spacing required:

1. X Q.	X Int. 1.	24th. Cross-ques.
X Ques. 1.	X 20.	46th. Cross-int.
1. Add. direct.	24. X.	46. Cross-int.
2. R. D. Q.	24. Q.	46. Cross-ques.
3. Re D. Q.	24. Question.	46. C. Int.
4. R. X Q.	X Q. 1.	46th. C. Int.
Re X Q. 1.	24. Int.	Answer to cross-int. 1.
R. X Int. 1.	5 Re X Q.	Question 1.
24. X Int.		

276. 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. [Italics ours.]

277. In citations of single lines the period is inserted at the end of each line.

278. If citations are run in, semicolons are used.

279. The following differences in capitalization 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.

280. All footnotes in 12-point briefs are set 10-point leaded, and extracts in footnotes are set full measure and are quoted. Footnotes to indented matter are set full measure.

281. The following capitalization is followed in all court work:

Circuit Court	District Court
Circuit Court for the Southern District	John Smith, United States marshal for the Northern District
Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, etc.	Southern District
County Court	Sixth Circuit
Court of Appeals	Superior Court
	Supreme Bench

Reports of Interstate Commerce Commission.

282. Copy for reports and orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission is stamped "Fol., incl. caps and punc."

[For briefs (cover)]

No. 738

*In the Supreme Court of the United States*OCTOBER TERM, 1935

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

[For briefs (caption)]

*In the Supreme Court of the United States*OCTOBER TERM, 1935

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

[Supreme Court—Transcripts of record]

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1935

No. 439JAMES 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

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[Set index in 8-point leaded]

[Court of Claims—Records]

Court of Claims of the United States
CONGRESSIONAL, No. 13331

GEORGE F. SCHILD v. THE UNITED STATES

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENDANT

INDEX

[Set index in 8-point leaded]

[Opinions—District of Columbia Court of Appeals]

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

No. 6364

FRANK T. HINES, ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS AND NEXT
FRIEND OF JESSE THOMAS KELLY, APPELLANT

[Three leads]

v.

[Three leads]

GOLDIE S. PAREGOL, COMMITTEE OF ESTATE OF JESSE THOMAS KELLY

Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia

Argued March 6, 1935—Decided April 29, 1935

Before MARTIN, Chief Justice, and ROBB, VAN ORSDEL, HITZ, and
GRONER, Associate Justices*Horace T. Jones*, of Washington, D. C., for appellant.*John H. Burnett*, of Washington, D. C., for appellee.MARTIN, *Chief Justice*: This appeal is taken from an order of the lower court granting compensation to the committee (guardian) of an insane veteran for legal services alleged to have been rendered by the committee in the execution of her trust.

* * * * *

The order of the lower court now upon appeal is reversed and the cause is remanded for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

Reversed and remanded.

A true copy.

Test:¹*Clerk, United States Court of Appeals
for the District of Columbia.*

[Two slugs]

¹As in copy.

[Opinions—Circuit courts of appeals, all circuits]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ¹
FOURTH CIRCUIT

No. 3747

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, APPELLANT

[Three leads]

v.

[Three 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, 1935—Decided April 2, 1935 ²

March 22, 1935 ²

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 Fifth Circuit.*

¹ Supply "for the" when not in copy.

² As in copy.

³ Do not supply if not in copy.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Center and side heads.

283. The responsibility for uniformity in type used for heads of coordinate rank rests with copy preparers.

284. Unless otherwise marked, center heads are set in capitals; side heads are set in lower-case, only first word and proper names capitalized. Overs for flush heads will be 2 ems unless otherwise prepared. Text heads set in capitals will be leaded unless otherwise prepared.

(a) In matter set in caps and small caps or caps and lower-case, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, prepositions and conjunctions of four or more letters, verbs (including both elements of the verb *to be*), adverbs, and interjections are capitalized.

285. Periods are omitted after center heads and running heads; periods are used after flush and cut-in side heads, and a period and dash after a side head run in with the text, except such terms as *Article 1, Section 1*.

286. Division of words should be avoided in center heads making more than one line, and the first line should be centered, not made to fill the measure by unduly wide spacing.

287. Center heads set in capitals are spaced with at least en quads between words, and the space is widened proportionately for an extended face or for letter-spaced words.

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

Citations.

(See also Reference marks and footnotes.)

289. 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.

Division of words, etc.

(See also Center and side heads.)

290. The division of words at the ends of more than two consecutive lines must be avoided so far as possible.

291. Hyphenated words are preferably divided at the compounding hyphen.

292. A word should not be divided on a single letter; division on two letters should be avoided if possible.

293. The last word on a page and the last word of the last full line of a paragraph are preferably not divided.

294. Division of words should be minimized in leaded matter and avoided so far as possible in double-leaded matter.

295. Such abbreviations as *U. S. N.*, *D. C.*, *M. D.*, *B. C.*, *a. m.*, and *NW $\frac{1}{4}$* should not be divided at the end of a line.

296. Initials should not be divided at the end of a line, and preferably they are not separated from the surname; *Esq.*, *Sr.*, and *Jr.* should not be separated from the names to which they belong.

“*Et cetera*”, “*etc.*”, “*and so forth*.”

297. 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*, those words should be placed at the beginning of the following paragraph.

Footnotes.

(See Reference marks and footnotes, p. 143.)

Indentations.

298. In document or narrower measure the paragraph indentation is 1 em.

299. Overruns in hanging indentions are 1 em more than the first line, except that to avoid conflict with a following indentation (for example, of a subentry) the overrun indentation is made 1 em more than the following line.

300. In matter wider than document measure the indentation for paragraphs is 2 ems instead of 1 em, and the indentions on date lines, addresses, and signatures are increased by 1 em.

301. The indentation of matter set in smaller type should be the same, in points, as that of the main text if the indented lines are in juxtaposition.

Indexes and tables of contents.

302. Indexes and tables of contents are set in the same style as the text, except that *See* and *see also* are set in italic. *Page*, *section*, *paragraph*, etc., over figure columns are set in roman.

	Page
General instructions	5
Capitalization (<i>see also</i> Abbreviations)	16
Legends. (<i>See</i> Miscellaneous rules.)	

(a) The figure column is 3 ems wide unless otherwise indicated.

303. In indexes set with leaders, if the page numbers will not all go 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 page folios overrun	220, 224, 227, 230, 240	And this way when overrun	folios make two or more lines	220, 224–225, 230–240, 245, 246, 250–227, 230, 235, 238, 240, 247, 260	255, 258, 300.
This way to save overruns	220, 224,				

304. The overrun page numbers are indented 7 ems in full measure and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ems in half measure, more than one line being used if necessary. These indentions are increased as necessary to not less than 2 ems more than the line above or below.

305. 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.)

306. In a table of contents, where such a word as *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.

307. Subheads in indexes and tables of contents are centered in the full measure. If such subheads extend to the figure column, the figure column and an equal number of ems on the left are cleared.

Leads and slugs.

(See Spacing, p. 144.)

Legends for illustrations.

308. Legends and explanatory matter of one or two lines are centered; if more than two lines they are set with hanging indentation. 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.

309. Legends are leaded if the text is leaded and are set solid if the text is solid.

310. Legend lines of illustrations which run the broad way should be printed 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.

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

312. Periods are used after legends and explanatory matter beneath illustrations.

Letters illustrating shapes and forms.

313. Letters used to illustrate shapes and forms, as *U-shape(d)*, *A-frame*, *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. Plurals are formed by adding the apostrophe and s, as *T's*, *Y's*, etc. A gothic capital is not used in *X-ray* and *U-boat*, which have no reference to shape or form.

Numbered paragraphs or items.

314. A period and en quad are used after a number or letter at the beginning of a paragraph or item, but if parentheses are used the period is omitted.

(a) When a figure is followed by a letter in parentheses, a space is used between figure and letter; but if the letter is not in parentheses and the figure is repeated with each letter, the letter is set close up to the figure.

(b) If a figure and a letter in parentheses are both used before each paragraph, a period is used after the letter; 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 letter.

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.

Reference marks and footnotes.

315. For reference marks superior figures are used, separated from the words to which they apply by thin spaces, unless immediately

preceded by a period or comma. Unless copy and proofs are otherwise marked, text footnotes are numbered consecutively from 1 to 99, but in a publication that is divided into chapters or articles the reference numbers begin with 1 in each chapter or article. A superior reference mark follows all punctuation marks except a dash. Two footnote references occurring together are separated by a thin space, not a comma.

(a) A thin-space bear-off is not used when asterisk, dagger, or other similar character is used for reference.

316. Where reference figures might lead to ambiguity (for example, in matter containing exponents), asterisks, daggers, etc., or italic superior letters may be used.

317. Footnotes are set in the same measure as the text to which they belong. Footnotes to indented matter are set full measure.

318. Footnotes are set as paragraphs and are separated from the text by a 50-point rule, flush on the left, with two leads above and below the rule. Two or more short footnotes coming together may be combined by the maker-up in one line, with the blank spaces equalized, provided the spaces are not less than 2 ems.

319. Unless copy is otherwise marked, footnotes to 12-point text (except 12-point briefs) are set in 8-point; footnotes to 10-point and 8-point text are set in 6-point.

Sidenotes and cut-in notes.

320. Sidenotes and cut-in notes are set each line flush on left and ragged on right, unless otherwise prepared, and are always set solid. The measure allowed for cut-in notes is 12 ems of 6-point 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.

321. The cut-in note begins on the third line of the paragraph if the length of the paragraph permits.

Spacing.

322. Spacing of text is governed by the leading, narrow spacing being more desirable in solid matter than in leaded matter. Very thin or very wide spacing in the first line of a paragraph should be avoided.

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

324. Center heads 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.

325. "Two leads", "three leads", and similar designations marked on copy mean two leads in all, three leads in all, etc.

326. Flush heads are separated from text by two leads above and one lead below in solid matter and by three leads above and two leads below in leaded matter unless otherwise marked.

327. Unless otherwise marked, where extracts or other matter are set off from the main text by smaller type or indentation, or where the introductory paragraph reads to a flush line below the extract, they are separated from the text by three leads in leaded matter and two leads in solid matter. Extracts set solid in leaded matter are separated from text by three leads.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

GEOLOGIC TERMS

For the capitalization, compounding, and use of quotations in geologic terms, copy is to be followed. The following list gives many of the terms 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 Permian-Triassic rocks of the West; and that these terms, if used in a common-noun sense, are not capitalized or quoted. The term *redbeds* (lower-case, 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. A dagger preceding a name (†Lafayette gravel) indicates that the name is obsolete or abandoned.

Acadian	Devonian:	lignite	Pennsylvanian
Algonkian	Lower	"Magnesian"	Permian
Archean	Middle	Mesozoic	"Permo-Carboniferous"
"Calciferous"	Upper	Miocene:	Pleistocene
Cambrian:	Eocene:	lower	Pliocene:
Lower	lower	middle	post-Pliocene
Middle	middle	upper	pre-Pliocene
pre-Cambrian	upper	Mississippian	Proterozoic
Upper	Georgian	Mohawkian	Quaternary
Carboniferous:	glacial:	Neocene	Recent
lower	interglacial	Oligocene:	"Red Beds"
upper	postglacial	lower	Saratogian
Cenozoic	preglacial	middle	Silurian
Cincinnatian	Jurassic:	upper	Tertiary
"Coal Measures"	Lower	Ordovician:	Triassic:
"Corniferous"	Middle	Lower	Lower
Cretaceous:	Upper	Middle	Middle
Lower	"Juratrias"	Upper	Upper
Upper	"Lignite"	Paleozoic	

PHYSIOGRAPHIC TERMS

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*, being 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	
Atlantic Plain	Continental Shelf	Embayed section.
	Coastal Plain	Sea Island section.
		Floridian section.
		East Gulf Coastal Plain.
		Mississippi Alluvial Plain.
		West Gulf Coastal Plain.
Appalachian Highlands	Piedmont province	Piedmont Upland.
	Blue Ridge province	Piedmont Lowlands.
	Valley and Ridge province	Northern section.
		Southern section.
		Tennessee section.
		Middle section.
		Hudson Valley.
	St. Lawrence Valley	Champlain section.
		Northern section.

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Major division	Province	Section
Appalachian Highlands-----	Appalachian Plateaus-----	Mohawk section. Catskill section. Southern New York section. Allegheny Mountain section. Kanawha section. Cumberland Plateau. Cumberland Mountain section. Seaboard Lowland. New England Upland. White Mountain section. Green Mountain section. Taconic section.
Interior Plains-----	New England province----- Adirondack province----- Interior Low Plateaus----- Central Lowland----- Great Plains-----	Highland Rim. Lexington Plain. Nashville Basin. Eastern lake section. Western lake section. Wisconsin Driftless section. Till Plains. Dissected Till Plains. Osage Plains. Missouri Plateau. Black Hills. High Plains. Plains Border. Colorado Piedmont. Raton section. Pecos Valley. Edwards Plateau. Central Texas section. Springfield-Salem plateaus. Boston "Mountains." Arkansas Valley. Ouachita Mountains.
Interior Highlands-----	Ozark Plateaus-----	Walla Walla Plateau. Blue Mountain section. Payette section. Snake River Plain. Harney section.
Rocky Mountain System-----	Ouachita province----- Southern Rocky Mountains----- Wyoming Basin----- Middle Rocky Mountains----- Northern Rocky Mountains----- Columbia Plateaus-----	High Plateaus of Utah. Uinta Basin. Canyon Lands. Navajo section. Grand Canyon section. Datil section. Great Basin. Sonoran Desert. Salton Trough. Mexican Highland. Sacramento section. 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.
Intermontane Plateaus-----	Colorado Plateaus----- Basin and Range province-----	
Pacific Mountain System-----	Sierra-Cascade Mountains----- Pacific Border province----- Lower Californian province-----	

PRINCIPAL AND GUIDE MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES 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. (Mont.)
Ashley guide meridian. (Utah.)	Louisiana meridian. (La.)
Beaverhead guide meridian. (Mont.)	Maginnis guide meridian. (Mont.)
Belt Mountain guide meridian. (Mont.)	Michigan meridian. (Mich.-Ohio.)
Big Hole guide meridian. (Mont.)	Mount Diablo base line. (Calif.-Nev.)
Bitterroot guide meridian. (Mont.)	Mount Diablo meridian. (Calif.-Nev.)
Black Hills base line. (S. Dak.)	Musselshell guide meridian. (Mont.)
Black Hills guide meridian. (S. Dak.)	Navajo base line. (Ariz.-N. Mex.)
Boise meridian. (Idaho.)	Navajo meridian. (Ariz.-N. Mex.)
Boulder guide meridian. (Mont.)	New Mexico guidemeridian. (N. Mex.-Colo.)
Browning guide meridian. (Mont.)	New Mexico principal meridian. (N. Mex.-Colo.)
Buffalo Creek guide meridian. (Mont.)	Panguitch guide meridian. (Utah.)
Carson River guide meridian. (Nev.)	Passamari guide meridian. (Mont.)
Castle Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)	Pine Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)
Chickasaw meridian. (Miss.)	Principal meridian. (Mont.)
Choctaw base line. (Miss.)	Red Rock guide meridian. (Mont.)
Choctaw meridian. (Miss.)	Reese River guide meridian. (Nev.)
Cimarron meridian. (Okla.)	Ruby Valley guide meridian. (Nev.)
Colorado guide meridian. (Utah.)	Salt Lake meridian. (Utah.)
Columbia guide meridian. (Wash.)	St. Helena meridian. (La.)
Colville guide meridian. (Wash.)	St. Stephens base line. (Ala.-Miss.)
Copper River meridian. (Alaska.)	St. Stephens meridian. (Ala.-Miss.)
Coulson guide meridian. (Mont.)	San Bernardino base line. (Calif.)
Deer Lodge guide meridian. (Mont.)	San Bernardino meridian. (Calif.)
Deschutes meridian. (Oreg.)	Sevier Lake guide meridian. (Utah.)
Emery Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)	Seward meridian. (Alaska.)
Fairbanks meridian. (Alaska.)	Shields River guide meridian. (Mont.)
Flathead guide meridian. (Mont.)	Smith River guide meridian. (Mont.)
Fort Belknap guide meridian. (Mont.)	Snake Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)
Fremont Valley guide meridian. (Utah.)	Square Butte guide meridian. (Mont.)
Gila and Salt River meridian. (Ariz.)	Sweet Grass guide meridian. (Mont.)
Grand River guide meridian. (Utah.)	Tallahassee meridian. (Fla.)
Grande Ronde guide meridian. (Oreg.)	Teton guide meridian. (Mont.)
Green River guide meridian. (Utah.)	Uinta special meridian. (Utah.)
Haystack Butte guide meridian. (Mont.)	Ute principal meridian. (Colo.)
Helena guide meridian. (Mont.)	Valley Creek guide meridian. (Mont.)
Henry Mountain guide meridian. (Utah.)	Wah Wah guide meridian. (Utah.)
Horse Plains guide meridian. (Mont.)	Washington meridian. (Miss.)
Humboldt meridian. (Calif.)	Willamette meridian. (Oreg.-Wash.)
Humboldt River guide meridian. (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, WITH THE TITLES OF HEADS OF STATE, THE NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES, ETC.

[As of Oct. 1, 1935]

Country	Title of head of state	Legislative body and branches	Domain and major administrative subdivisions
Abyssinia. (See Ethiopia.)			
Afghanistan	King	(Absolute monarchy) National Consultative Assembly.	Kingdom: Province.
Albania	do	Chamber of Deputies	Kingdom: Prefecture.
Andorra	Joint Regents	General Council	Protected State: Civil Principality.
Arabia. (See Saudi Arabia.)			
Argentina	President	National Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic: Province, Territory, Federal Capital.
Austria	do	Federal Diet	Federal State: State.
Belgium	King	Senate, Chamber of Representatives.	Kingdom: Province.
Bhutan			State.
Bolivia	Maharaja	National Congress: Chamber of Senators, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic: Department, Territory.
Brazil	President	National Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic: State, Territory, Federal District.
Bulgaria	King	National Assembly (Sobranjé)	Kingdom: Province (Okrug).
Chile	President	National Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic: Province, Territory.
China	do	Legislative Yuan ¹	Republic: Province.
Colombia	do	Congress: Senate, House of Representatives.	Republic: Department, Intendencia, ¹ Comisaría. ¹
Costa Rica	do	Constitutional Congress	Republic: Province.
Cuba	do	Congress: Senate, House of Representatives.	Do.
Czechoslovakia	do	National Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Do.
Danzig, Free City of		Senate, Legislative Assembly (Volkstag).	Free City: Kreis. ¹
Denmark	King	Diet (Rigsdag): Landsting, ¹ Folketing. ¹	Kingdom: Amt. ¹
Dominican Republic	President	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic: Province.
Ecuador	do	National Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic: Province, Territory.
Egypt	King	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Kingdom: Province (Mudiriyet), Governorate.
El Salvador	President	National Assembly of Deputies.	Republic: Department.
Estonia	President (Riigwanem).	State Assembly (Riigikogu)	Republic: District (Maakond).
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).	Emperor	(Absolute monarchy) Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Empire: Feudal Kingdom, Province.
Finland	President	Diet	Republic: Province (Lääni).
France	do	National Assembly: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic: Department.
Germany	Chancellor of the German Reich.	Legislature of the Republic (Reichstag), State Council (Reichsrat).	Republic: State, Province.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, British Dominions beyond the Seas, and India.	King (etc.)		Empire: Kingdom, Dominion, and India.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of.	King	Parliament: House of Lords, House of Commons.	Kingdom: Colony, Protectorate, Dependency.
Australia, Commonwealth of.	Governor General	Parliament: House of Representatives.	Dominion: State.
Canada, Dominion of.	do	Parliament: House of Commons.	Dominion: Province, Territory.
Irish Free State	do	Parliament: Senate (Seanad Eireann), Chamber of Deputies (Dail Eireann).	Dominion: County.
Newfoundland	Governor	Legislature: Legislative Council, House of Assembly.	Dominion: District.
New Zealand	Governor General	Parliament: Legislative Council, House of Representatives.	Dominion: County, Municipality.
South Africa, Union of.	do	Parliament: Senate, House of Assembly.	Dominion: Province.

¹ No accurate English equivalent.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, WITH THE TITLES OF HEADS OF STATE, THE NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES, ETC.—Continued

Country	Title of head of state	Legislative body and branches	Domain and major administrative subdivisions
Great Britain—Con. India, British	Viceroy and Governor General.	Legislature: Council of State, Legislative Assembly.	Empire: Province.
India, Native States.	Prince, etc.		State.
Greece	President	Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic: Nome ¹ (Nomos).
Guatemala	do	National Assembly: Permanent Committee functions during recess of Assembly.	Republic: Department.
Haiti	do	National Assembly: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Do.
Hejaz and Nejd. (See Saudi Arabia.)			
Honduras	do	Congress of Deputies.	Do.
Hungary	Regent	Parliament: Upper House, Lower House.	Kingdom: Comitat (Várme-gye).
Iceland	King	Parliament (Alting): Upper House, Lower House.	Kingdom: District (Syslur).
Iran	Shah	National Consultative Assembly (Mejliiss).	Empire: Province.
Iraq	King	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Kingdom: District (Liwa).
Italy	do	do	Kingdom: Province.
Japan	Emperor	Imperial Diet: House of Peers, House of Representatives.	Empire: Prefectures (Fu and Ken).
Chosen			Province.
Latvia	President	Diet (Saeima)	Republic: Province (Apgabals).
Liberia	do	Congress: Senate, House of Representatives.	Republic: County.
Liechtenstein	Prince	Diet (Landtag)	Principality.
Lithuania	President	Diet (Seimas)	Republic: District (Apskrritis).
Luxemburg (Luxembourg)	Grand Duchess	Chamber of Deputies	Grand Duchy: Canton.
Mexico	President	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic: State, Territory, Federal District.
Monaco	Prince	National Council	Principality.
Morocco	Sultan		Sultanate: Territory (civil or military).
Nepal	Maharaja	(Theoretical despotism) Prime Minister: Council of Ministers.	Kingdom.
Netherlands	Queen	States-General: First Chamber, Second Chamber.	Kingdom: Province.
Nicaragua	President	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic: Department, Comarca. ¹
Norway	King	Storting: Lagting, ¹ Odelsting ¹ (Absolute monarchy)	Kingdom: District (Fylke ¹).
Oman (Muscat)	Sultan	National Assembly	Sultanate.
Panama	President		Republic: Province.
Paraguay	do	National Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic: Department.
Persia. (See Iran.)			
Peru	President	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic: Department.
Poland	do	Diet (Sejm), Senate	Republic: Province (Woje-wodztwo).
Portugal	do	National Assembly	Republic: District.
Rumania	King	Parliament: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Kingdom: Județul ¹ .
Russia. (See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.)			
Salvador. (See El Salvador.)			
San Marino	Captains-Regent (2).	Grand Council	Republic.
Saudi Arabia	King	(Absolute monarchy)	Dual Kingdom.
Siam	Council of Regency.	Legislative Council	Kingdom: Circle (Monthon ¹).
Spain	President	Cortes: Congress of Deputies	Federative Republic Autonomous Region, Province.
Sweden	King	Diet (Riksdag): First Chamber, Second Chamber.	Kingdom: Län. ¹
Switzerland	President	Parliament: Council of States (Ständerat), National Council (Nationalrat).	Republic: Canton.
Turkey	do	Grand National Assembly	Republic: Vilâyet. ¹

¹ No accurate English equivalent.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, WITH THE TITLES OF HEADS OF STATE, THE NAMES OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES, ETC.—Continued

Country	Title of head of state	Legislative body and branches	Domain and major administrative subdivisions
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	President of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. ²	Congress of Soviets of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; elects the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is composed of the Soviet of Nationalities and the Union Soviet and which elects the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: 7 constituent republics—the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, the White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic, the Transcaucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, the Uzbek Socialist Soviet Republic, the Turkmen Socialist Soviet Republic, and the Tajik Socialist Soviet Republic; within a constituent republic may be a republic, an autonomous republic, krai, ¹ an oblast, ¹ autonomous oblast, ¹ and a raion. ¹ Republic: Department.
Uruguay	do	General Assembly: Senate, Chamber of Representatives.	
Venezuela	do	Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Republic: State, Territory, Federal District.
Yugoslavia	Regency Council.	National Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies.	Kingdom: Banovina. ¹

¹ No accurate English equivalent.² There are 7 Presidents of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1 from each of the 7 constituent republics). Since the formation of the Union, the senior President of the Central Executive Committee of the Union has been at the same time the President of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee.

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES DENOTING NATIONALITY

[As of Oct. 1, 1935]

[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.
America, United States of	American(s)	American (preferred). (United States.)
Andorra	Andorran(s)	Andorran.
Argentina	Argentinean(s)	Argentine.
Australia	Australian(s)	Australian.
Austria	Austrian(s)	Austrian.
Belgium	Belgian(s)	Belgian.
*Bhutan	Bhutanese	Bhutanese.
Burma	Burman(s)	Burman.
Bolivia	Bolivian(s)	Bolivian.
Brazil (United States of)	Brazilian(s)	Brazilian.
*Bulgaria	Bulgarian(s)	Bulgarian.
Canada	Canadian(s)	Canadian.
Chile	Chilean(s)	Chilean.
*China	Chinese	Chinese.
*Chosen	Korean(s)	Korean.
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.
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.
*Greece	Greek(s)	Greek.
Guatemala	Guatemalan(s)	Guatemalan.
Haiti	Haitian(s)	Haitian.
*Hejaz	Hejazi(s)	Hejaz or Hejazi
Honduras	Honduran(s)	Honduran.
Hungary	Hungarian(s)	Hungarian.
Iceland	Icelander(s)	Icelandic.
India	Indian(s)	Indian.
*Iran	Iranian(s)	Iranian.

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES DENOTING NATIONALITY—Continued

[Countries that do not use a Latin alphabet officially are marked with an asterisk]

Country or region	Noun (plural ending in parentheses)	Adjective
*Iraq	Iraqi(s)	Iraq or Iraqi.
Ireland (Irish Free State; Northern Ireland).	Irishman (men)	Irish.
Isle of Man	Irish (collective plural)	
Italy	Manxman (men)	
*Japan	Manx (collective plural)	
*Korea. (See Chosen.)	Italian(s)	Italian.
Latvia	Japanese (singular, plural)	Japanese.
Liberia	Latvian(s)	Latvian.
Liechtenstein	Liberian(s)	Liberian.
Lithuania	Liechtensteiner(s)	Liechtenstein.
Luxemburg, Luxembourg	Lithuanian(s)	Lithuanian.
Malay States	Luxemburger(s)	Luxemburg, Luxembourg.
Mexico (United Mexican States)	Malayan(s)	Malayan
Monaco	Mexican(s)	Mexican.
Morocco	Monacan(s)	Monacan.
*Muscat. (See Oman.)	Moroccan(s)	Moroccan.
*Nejd	Nejd(s)	Nejd or Nejdi.
*Nepal	Nepalese (singular, plural)	Nepalese.
Netherlands	Netherlander(s)	Netherland.
Newfoundland	Newfoundlander(s)	Newfoundland.
New Zealand	New Zealander(s)	New Zealand.
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan(s)	Nicaraguan.
Norway	Norwegian(s)	Norwegian.
*Oman (Muscat)	Omani(s)	Oman or Omani.
Palestine	Palestinian(s)	Palestinian.
Panama	Panamanian(s)	Panamanian.
Paraguay	Paraguayan(s)	Paraguayan.
Peru	Peruvian(s)	Peruvian.
Poland	Pole(s)	Polish.
Portugal	Portuguese (singular, plural)	Portuguese.
Rumania	Rumanian(s)	Rumanian.
Russia. (See also Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.)	Russian(s)	Russian.
Salvador. (See El Salvador.)		
Scotland	(Scot(s)	Scotch.
*Siam	(Scotch (collective plural)	Scottish.
South Africa, Union of	Siamese (singular, plural)	Siamese.
Spain	South African(s)	South African.
Sweden	Spaniard(s)	Spanish.
Switzerland	Swede(s)	Swedish.
Syria	Swiss (singular, plural)	Swiss.
Turkey	Syrian(s)	Syrian.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Turk(s)	Turkish.
United States of America. (See America, United States of.)	Soviet national(s)	Soviet.
Uruguay		
Venezuela	Uruguayan(s)	Uruguayan.
Wales	Venezuelan(s)	Venezuelan.
*Yemen	(Welsh (men)	
Yugoslavia	Welsh (collective plural)	Welsh.
	Yemeni(s)	Yemen or Yemeni.
	Yugoslav(s)	Yugoslav.

FOREIGN COINS

[As of July 1, 1935]

Country	Basic monetary unit			Value of basic unit in terms of United States money	Principal fractional unit		
	Name	Abbreviation	Symbol		Name	Abbreviation	Symbol ¹
Argentina	Peso(s) ²	P.	\$	\$1.6335	Centavo(s)	Ctvo.	
Australia	Pound	£		8.2397	(Shilling(s)	s	
Austria	Schilling	S		.1875	(Penny (pence)	d	
Belgium	Franc(s) ³	Fr		.1695	Groschen		
Bolivia	Boliviano(s)	B.		.6180	Centime(s)		
Brazil	Milreis		\$1000	.2025	Centavo(s)	Ctvo.	
Bulgaria	Lev(a)	L.		.0122	Real (reis)		\$
Canada ⁴	Dollar(s)	Doll.	\$	1.6931	Stotinka(ki)		
Chile	Peso(s)	P.	\$	.2060	Cent(s)		¢
China	Haikwan tael	HKTl.		(6)	Centavo(s)	Ctvo.	
	Shanghai tael	Tl.		(6)			
	Mexican dollar.		\$	(6)			
	Yuan dollar		\$	(6)			

See footnotes at end of table.

FOREIGN COINS—Continued

Country	Basic monetary unit			Value of basic unit in terms of United States money	Principal fractional unit		
	Name	Abbreviation	Symbol		Name	Abbreviation	Symbol
Colombia	Peso(s)	P	\$	\$1.6479	Centavo(s)	Ctvo.	
Costa Rica	Colon(es)	C	\$	.7879	Centimo(s)	Ctmo.	
Cuba	Peso(s)	P	\$	1.0000	Centavo(s)	Ctvo.	
Czechoslovakia	Koruna(ny)	Kč		.0418	Heller(e)	Ha.	
Denmark	Krone	Kr		.4537	Øre (Ører)		
Ecuador	Sucre(s)	S/		.3386	Centavo(s)	Ctvo.	
Egypt	Pound	£E	£	8.3692	Piaster	Pt.	
El Salvador	Colon(es)	C		.8466	Centavo(s)	Ctvo.	
Estonia	Kroon(i)	Ekr.		.4537	Sent(i)		
Finland	Markka(a)	SMK.		.0426	Penni(niä)	Piä.	
France	Franc(s)	Fr.		.0663	Centime(s)		
Germany	Reichsmark	RM.		.4033	Reichspfennig(e)	Rpf.	
Great Britain ⁷	Pound(s)	L stg	£	8.2397	Shilling(s)		
Greece	Drachma(ai)	Dr.		.0220	(Penny (pence))	s.	
Guatemala	Quetzal(es)	Q.		1.6931	Lepton(ta)	d.	
Haiti	Gourde(s)	Gde.		(⁸)			
Honduras	Lempira(s)	L.	\$	.2000	Centime(s)		
Hong Kong	Dollar	L.	\$	.8466	Centavo(s)	Ctvo.	
Hungary	Pengő(s)	P.		.2961	Fillér		
India, British ⁹	Rupee	R.		.6180	Anna		
Indochina	Piaster	P.		.6633	Centime(s)		
Iran ¹⁰	Rial			.0824			
Irish Free State	Pound(s)		£	8.2397	(Shilling(s))	s.	
Italy	Lira(re)	L.		.0891	(Penny (pence))	d.	
Japan	Yen	¥		.8440	Centesimo(i)		
Latvia	Lat(os)	L.		.3267	Sen.		
Lithuania	Litas(tu)	L.		.1693	Santims(mi)		
Malaya, British	Straits dollar		\$	(¹⁰)	Cent(s)		
Mexico	Peso(s)	P.	\$	.8440	Centavo(s)	Ctvo.	
Netherlands ¹¹	Florin(s)	Fl.		.6306	Cent(s)		
New Zealand	Pound		£	8.2397	Shilling(s)	s.	
Norway	Krone(er)	Kr		.4537	(Penny (pence))	d.	
Panama	Balboa(s)	B.		1.6933	Øre (Ører)		
Paraguay	Peso(s) ²	P.	\$	1.6335	Centavo(s)	Ctvo.	
Peru	Sol(es)	S/		.4740	Centavo(s)	Ctvo.	
Philippines	Peso		₱	.5000	Centavo(s)	Ctvo.	
Poland	Złoty(te)	Zł.		.1899	Grosz(e)		
Portugal	Escudo(s)		12 1:000	.0748	Centavo(s)	Ctvo.	
Rumania	Leu(lei)	L.		.0101	Ban(i)		
Salvador. (See El Salvador.)	Baht			.7491	Satang		
Siam	Peseta	Pta.		.3267	Centimo(s)	Ctmo.	
Spain	Krona(nor.)	Kr.		.4537	Öre.		
Sweden	Franc	Fr.		.3267	Centime(s)		
Switzerland	Pound	L Tq.	£T	7.4400	Piaster(s)		
Turkey	Chervonetz ¹³	R.		8.7123	Ruble; kopek	R.	
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	Peso(s)	P.	\$	1.7511	Centesimo(s)	Ctmo.	
Uruguay	Bolívar(es)	B.		.3267	Centimo(s)	Ctmo.	
Venezuela	Dinar(i)	Din.		.0298	Para		

¹ In the majority of countries the fractional parts of monetary units are indicated much the same as United States dollars and cents, with the difference that the comma is sometimes used instead of the decimal point; i. e., in Mexico, P. 495.50 represents 495 pesos and 50 centavos. Where there is still a lesser fractional part, it is written as follows: £5 2s. 4d. represents 5 pounds 2 shillings and 4 pence. Some few countries separate the fractional part simply by a space (without period or comma), while others use the symbol (\$) between the basic unit and the fractional part.

² Gold peso (oro sellado) is abbreviated o/s; paper money (moneda nacional) is abbreviated m/n.

³ The belga (B.) is used only in exchange transactions.

⁴ The conto, or 1,000 milreis, is written 1:000\$000.

⁵ Including Newfoundland.

⁶ Varies with the price of silver.

⁷ The pound is also the unit in all of the British colonies and territories except where a local currency exists. In a number of the African possessions the local shilling is the principal unit, and it has the same value as the English shilling. In the British West Indies the local dollar of 100 cents is used in most cases, the pound sterling being the equivalent of 4.80 local currency (\$4.80).

⁸ Fractional currency in terms of the monetary unit; i. e., .50 represents one-half quetzal.

⁹ The rupee is also used in Ceylon and some of the African territories.

¹⁰ The pahlavi (100 rials) has the same value as the British pound sterling.

¹¹ Including Netherland India.

¹² The symbol (\$) is used between the escudo and the centavo; the colon (:) used between the conto and the escudo; i. e., 5:415.385\$50 reads 5 contos 415,385 escudos and 50 centavos.

¹³ The chervonetz is the equivalent of 10 chervonetz rubles. Quotations are usually in rubles.

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

Accepted names, symbols, and atomic numbers as officially approved by the International Committee on Atomic Weights of the International Union of Chemistry; second report, issued in 1932]

Element	Symbol	Atomic number	Element	Symbol	Atomic number
Aluminum	Al	13	Molybdenum	Mo	42
Antimony	Sb	51	Neodymium	Nd	60
Argon	A	18	Neon	Ne	10
Arsenic	As	33	Nickel	Ni	28
Barium	Ba	56	Nitrogen	N	7
Beryllium	Be	4	Osmium	Os	76
Bismuth	Bi	83	Oxygen	O	8
Boron	B	5	Palladium	Pd	46
Bromine	Br	35	Phosphorus	P	15
Cadmium	Cd	48	Platinum	Pt	78
Calcium	Ca	20	Potassium	K	19
Carbon	C	6	Praseodymium	Pr	59
Cerium	Ce	58	Radium	Ra	88
Cesium	Cs	55	Radon	Rn	86
Chlorine	Cl	17	Rhenium	Re	75
Chromium	Cr	24	Rhodium	Rh	45
Cobalt	Co	27	Rubidium	Rb	37
Columbium	Cb	41	Ruthenium	Ru	44
Copper	Cu	29	Samarium	Sm	62
Dysprosium	Dy	66	Scandium	Sc	21
Erbium	Er	68	Selenium	Se	34
Europium	Eu	63	Silicon	Si	14
Fluorine	F	9	Silver	Ag	47
Gadolinium	Gd	64	Sodium	Na	11
Gallium	Ga	31	Strontium	Sr	38
Germanium	Ge	32	Sulphur	S	16
Gold	Au	79	Tantalum	Ta	73
Hafnium	Hf	72	Tellurium	Te	52
Helium	He	2	Terbium	Tb	65
Holmium	Ho	67	Thallium	Tl	81
Hydrogen	H	1	Thorium	Th	90
Indium	In	49	Thulium	Tm	69
Iodine	I	53	Tin	Sn	50
Iridium	Ir	77	Titanium	Ti	22
Iron	Fe	26	Tungsten	W	74
Krypton	Kr	36	Uranium	U	92
Lanthanum	La	57	Vanadium	V	23
Lead	Pb	82	Xenon	Xe	54
Lithium	Li	3	Ytterbium	Yb	70
Lutecium	Lu	71	Yttrium	Y	39
Magnesium	Mg	12	Zinc	Zn	30
Manganese	Mn	25	Zirconium	Zr	40
Mercury	Hg	80			

Announcements of the discovery of the missing members of the series of 92 elements of the periodic system require further authentication to warrant acceptance by the International Committee on Atomic Weights of the International Union of Chemistry. Examples are actinium (atomic number 90), alabanium (85), illinium (61), masurium (43), polonium (84), protoactinium (91), virginium (87). If, as, and when these are duly authenticated the fact will be announced by inclusion in the official list approved by and promulgated by the International Committee on Atomic Weights of the International Union of Chemistry.

UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Weight or measure	Country ¹	Weight or measure	Country ¹
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.	Dutch East Indies.	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 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.	Russia.	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=133½ pounds, avoirdupois.	China.
1 dessiatine=2.6997 acres.	Russia.	1 picul=61.761 kilograms=136.16 pounds, avoirdupois.	Dutch East Indies.
1 donum=0.227 acre.	Turkey.	1 picul=132.28 pounds, avoirdupois.	Japan.
1 doppelzenter=220.46 pounds, avoirdupois.	Germany.	1 pood=36.1128 pounds, avoirdupois.	Russia.
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.	(?).	1 Russian pound=½ pood=0.90282 pound, avoirdupois.	Russia.
1 hundredweight (long)=112 pounds, avoirdupois.	United Kingdom, Australia.*	1 rai=0.3954 acre.	Siam.
1 hundredweight (or cental)=100 pounds, avoirdupois.	United States, Canada, Union of South Africa.*	1 stremma (royal)=0.2471 acre.	Greece.
1 imperial bushel=1.03205 Winchester bushels.	Do.*	1 tan (or picul)=133½ 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 (international trade) and Canada (foreign trade).
1 kin=1.3228 pounds, avoirdupois.	Formosa.	1 zentner=110.23 pounds, avoirdupois.	Germany.
1 ko=2.4506 acres.	Japan.		
1 koku=4.9602 imperial bushels=5.1192 Winchester bushels.			

¹ The star (*) indicates that the 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.
Kilometer	1,000 meters	0.62137 mile.
Hectometer	100 meters	328 feet 1 inch.
Dekameter	10 meters	393.7 inches.
Meter	1 meter	39.37 inches.
Decimeter	0.1 meter	3.937 inches.
Centimeter	0.01 meter	0.3937 inch.
Millimeter	0.001 meter	0.0394 inch.

METRIC TABLES—Continued

SURFACE

Hectare.....	10,000 square meters.....	2.471 acres.
Are.....	100 square meters.....	119.6 square yards.
Centare.....	1 square meter.....	1,550 square inches.

WEIGHT

Name	Number of grams	Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density	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.	Grain.....	0.0972 metric ton.
Cubic foot.....	0.0283 cubic meter.	Ounce, troy.....	0.0648 gram.
Cubic yard.....	0.7646 cubic meter.	Pound, troy.....	31.103 grams.
Cord.....	3.625 steres.		0.3732 kilogram.
Liquid quart, United States.....	0.9463 liter.		

ROMAN NUMERALS

I.....	1	IX.....	9	LXX.....	70	D.....	500
II.....	2	X.....	10	LXXX.....	80	DC.....	600
III.....	3	XIX.....	19	XC.....	90	DCC.....	700
IV.....	4	XX.....	20	C.....	100	DCCC.....	800
V.....	5	XXX.....	30	CL.....	150	CM.....	900
VI.....	6	XL.....	40	CC.....	200	M.....	1,000
VII.....	7	L.....	50	CCC.....	300	MD.....	1,500
VIII.....	8	LX.....	60	CD.....	400	MCM.....	1,900

NAMES OF THE MONTHS IN FIVE LANGUAGES

English	Spanish	Portuguese	French	German
January	enero	janeiro	janvier	Januar
February	febrero	fevereiro	février	Februar
March	marzo	março	mars	März
April	abril	abril	avril	April
May	mayo	maio	mai	Mai
June	junio	junho	juin	Juni
July	julio	julho	juillet	Juli
August	agosto	agosto	août	August
September	septiembre	setembro	septembre	September
October	octubre	outubro	octobre	Oktober
November	noviembre	novembro	novembre	November
December	diciembre	dezembro	décembre	Dezember

NOTE.—It will be observed in the foregoing list that the names of months are capitalized in English and German, but are not capitalized in Spanish, Portuguese, and French.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS

♀ Aries	♑ Capricornus	♑ Saturn	□ Quartile
♂ Taurus	♒ Aquarius	♃ Uranus	* Sextile
□ Gemini	♓ Pisces	● or ○ New Moon	Ω Dragon's Head
♒ Cancer	○ or ♀ Sun	▷ First Quarter	♾ Dragon's Tail
♌ Leo	☿ Mercury	○ or ♃ Full Moon	♀ Ceres
♍ Virgo	♀ Venus	◁ Last Quarter	♀ Pallas
♎ Libra	⊕ or ⊕ Earth	○ Conjunction	♀ Juno
♏ Scorpio	♂ Mars	♂ Opposition	♃ Vesta
♐ Sagittarius	♐ Jupiter	△ Trine.	♀ or ♐ Neptune

MATHEMATICAL SIGNS

+ plus	□ square	⊥ perpendicular	∞ infinity
- minus	△ triangle	~ difference	∞ varies as
= equality	□ rectangle	∫ integration	√ radical
× multiplied by	○ circle	≂ equivalent	° degree
÷ divided by	∠ angle	:: proportion	' minute
:: geometrical proportion	∟ right angle	∴ difference, excess	" second
≡ identical with	⊸ or > greater than	∴ therefore	
± plus or minus	⊸ or < less than	∴ because	

GREEK ALPHABET

Caps	Lower case	Greek name	English sound	Caps	Lower case	Greek name	English sound
A	α α	Alpha.	A.	N	ν	Nu.	N.
B	β β	Beta.	B.	Ξ	ξ	Xi.	X.
Γ	γ	Gamma.	G.	Ο	ο	Omicron.	O short.
Δ	δ	Delta.	D.	Π	π ϖ	Pi.	P.
E	ε	Epsilon.	E.	Ρ	ρ	Rho.	R.
Z	ζ	Zeta.	Z.	Σ	σ ς	Sigma.	S.
H	η	Eta.	E.	Τ	τ	Tau.	T.
Θ	θ θ	Theta.	Th.	Τ	υ	Upsilon.	U.
I	ι	Iota.	I.	Φ	φ ϕ	Phi.	F.
K	κ	Kappa.	K.	Χ	χ	Chi.	Ch.
Λ	λ	Lambda.	L.	Ψ	ψ	Psi.	Ps.
M	μ	Mu.	M.	Ω	ω	Omega.	O long.

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.

STANDARD SET MEASUREMENTS, IN PICAS

Designations	Picas		Previous measure- ments (picas)
	Width	Between columns	
Full measure:			
Bill.....	30	-----	30 7
Census.....	42½	-----	42½
Court decisions.....	23	-----	23 4
Document.....	26½	-----	26½
Law.....	21½	-----	21½
Sidenotes.....	4½	½	4 7
Tide Tables.....	35	-----	34½
Professional Papers.....	32½	-----	32 1
Quarto.....	36½	-----	36½
Record.....	43	-----	42½
Revised Statutes.....	32½	-----	32½
Sidenotes.....	5½	½	5½
Half measure:			
Bill.....	14½	1	14½
Census.....	21	½	20½
Court decisions.....	11	1	11 5
Document.....	13	½	12½
Law.....	10½	½	10½
Tide Tables.....	17	1	-----
Professional Papers.....	16	½	15½
Quarto.....	18	½	18
Record.....	21	1	21 2
Revised Statutes.....	16	½	15½
Third measure:			
Census.....	13½	1	13½
Document.....	8½	½	8 7
Quarto.....	11½	1	11½
Revised Statutes.....	10½	½	10 8
Two-thirds measure:			
Census.....	28	-----	28 4
Broad measure:			
Census.....	56	-----	56
Court decisions.....	40½	-----	40½
Document.....	45	-----	45
Law.....	39½	-----	39½
Professional Papers.....	45½	-----	45½
Quarto and bill.....	53	-----	53
Revised Statutes.....	50	-----	50
Record.....	57	-----	57
Postal Bulletin measure:			
1 column.....	12	-----	12 1
2 columns.....	24½	-----	24½
3 columns.....	37	-----	37 3
4 columns.....	49½	½	49½

FOREIGN TYPE HEIGHTS

	Inch		Inch
Africa.....	0.918	Holland.....	0.975
Australia.....	.918	Italy.....	.978
Bulgaria.....	.936	Mexico.....	.918
Canada.....	.918	Russia.....	.989
Denmark.....	.982, .986, .987	South America.....	.918
England.....	.918	Sweden.....	.928
France (Didot).....	.928		

DIMENSIONS OF TYPE PAGES AND TRIM OF PRINTED BOOKS

Measures	Type page		Books trim to ²	Measures	Type page		Books trim to ²
	Width	Depth ¹			Width	Depth ¹	
Picas	Inches	Inches	Inches	Picas	Inches	Inches	Inches
43	7½	9½	9½ x 11½	30	5	9½	7½ x 11
42½	7½	9½	9½ x 11½	26½	4½	7½	5½ x 9½
36½	6½	9½	9½ x 11½	23	3½	7½	5½ x 9½
35	5½	9½	7½ x 10½	21½	3½	6½	5½ x 9½
32½	5½	8½	7½ x 11½	21	3½	6½	5½ x 9½

CONVERSION TABLE

Picas	Set							
	10½	10	9	8½	8	7½	7	6
4½	5.3	5.7	6	6.6	6.13	7.4	7.13	9
5½	6.5	6.11	7.6	7.14	8.4	8.14	9.8	11
8½	9.13	10.4	11.6	12	12.13	13.11	14.10	17
10½	12	12.11	14	14.15	15.13	16.14	18	21
11	12.10	13.4	14.12	15.10	16.9	17.11	18.15	22
11½	13.3	13.14	15.6	16.4	17.4	18.7	19.13	23
12	13.13	14.7	16	16.17	18	19.4	20.10	24
13	14.15	15.11	17.6	18.6	19.9	20.14	22.5	26
13½	15.8	16.4	18	19.1	20.4	21.11	23.3	27
14½	16.10	17.7	19.6	20.8	21.13	23.4	24.15	29
16	18.5	19.4	21.6	22.11	24	25.11	27.8	32
17	19.8	20.7	22.12	24	25.9	27.4	29.3	34
18	20.10	21.11	24	25.7	27	28.14	30.15	36
21	24	25.4	28	29.12	31.9	33.11	36	42
21½	24.10	25.14	28.12	30.6	32.4	34.7	36.15	43
22	25.3	26.7	29.6	31.1	33	35.4	37.13	44
23	26.5	27.11	30.12	32.8	34.9	36.14	39.8	46
24½	28	29.7	32.12	34.11	36.13	39.4	42	49
26½	30.5	31.14	35.6	37.7	39.13	42.7	45.8	53
28	32	33.11	37.6	39.9	42	44.14	48	56
30	34.5	36	40	42.6	45	48	51.8	60
32½	37.2	39	43.6	45.16	48.13	52	55.13	65
35	40	42	46.12	49.7	52.9	56	60	70
36½	41.13	43.14	48.12	51.9	54.13	58.7	62.10	73
37	42.5	44.7	49.6	52.4	55.9	59.4	63.8	74
39½	45.2	47.7	52.12	55.14	59.4	63.4	67.13	79
40½	46.5	48.11	54	57.3	60.13	64.14	69.8	81
42½	48.10	51	56.12	60	63.13	68	72.15	85
43	49.2	51.11	57.6	60.13	64.9	68.14	73.13	86
45	51.7	54	60	63.9	67.9	72	77.3	90
45½	52	54.11	60.12	64.4	68.4	72.14	78	91
49½	56.10	59.7	66	69.16	74.4	79.4	84.15	99
50	57.2	60	66.12	70.10	75	80	85.13	100
53	60.10	63.11	70.12	74.14	79.9	84.14	90.16	106
56	64	67.4	74.12	79	83.17	89.11	96	112
57	65.2	68.7	76	80.8	85.9	91.4	97.13	114

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

HEIGHTS AND THICKNESSES

	Inch		Inch
Type high	0.918	Height of regular metal furniture	0.768
Height of sectional blocks and bases for regular 11-point plates	.759	1-point is	.01383
Regular 11-point plates	.159	2-point is	.0277
Regular 16-gage zinc or copper plates	.065	3-point is	.0415
Height of bases for regular 16-gage zinc and copper plates	.853	6-point is	.083
Backing for zinc or copper to make 11 points for patent blocks	.094	8-point is	.1107
Height of regular leads and slugs	.763	10-point is	.1383
Height of high leads and slugs	.853	12-point is	.166
		Ludlow slug height	.768
		Monotype quad height	.768

STANDARD SET MEASUREMENTS

[In this table $\frac{1}{4}$ em equals 4 units]

	6	9	$10\frac{1}{2}$	12	10	11
Full measure:						
Bill	² 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4	30 7	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 3
Census	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	51 6	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
Court decisions	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	23 4	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	25 6
Document	53	35 6	30 5	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7
Law	² 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	29 3	25	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	26 5	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7
Sidenotes	² 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	5	4 7	5 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
Tide Tables, Specifications, Gazette, and Nautical Almanac	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 6	39 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4	41 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7
Professional Papers	³ 64 2	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	32 1	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quarto and enrolled bill	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
Record (page width) ^a	³ 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ 42	57 4	49 1	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
Record (column width) ^a	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 3	24 2	21 2	25 6	23
Revised Statutes	65	43 6	37 2	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	35 8
Sidenotes	³ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	7	6 6
Half measure:						
Bill	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
Census	³ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	25	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
Court decisions	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	15 1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	11 5	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	12 6
Document	4 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	17 2	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	15 7	14
Law	2 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	14 3	12 3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
Gazette and Specifications	3 34 2	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	17 1	20 8	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
Professional Papers	³ 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	17 2
Quarto and bill indorsement	36	24	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	18	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
Revised Statutes	³ 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42	21 4	18 3	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	19 2	17 6
Third measure:						
Census	⁴ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	18 5	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	16 8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
Document	³ 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	11 4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	8 7	10 2	9 3
Quarto	³ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	14 3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7
Revised Statutes	⁴ 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	10 8	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	11 7
Two-thirds measure:						
Census	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	32 5	28 4	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
Broad measure:						
Census	112	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	64	56	67 4	61 1
Court decisions	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 3	46 7	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	44 5
Document	90	60	51 7	45	54	49 1
Law	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	45 6	39 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4	47 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4	43 6
Professional Papers	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	52 5	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7
Quarto and bill	106	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	53	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
Revised Statutes	100	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	57 2	50	60	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
Record (page depth)	114	76	65 2	57	68 7	62 3
Postal Bulletin measure:						
1 column	³ 24 2	16 2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	12 1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 3
2 columns	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	28 2	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
3 columns	³ 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	42 7	37 3	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 columns	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 6	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	54 4

• Record tables, 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ page width, and 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ for column width—for Congressional Record only.

Superior figures indicate number of thicknesses of keyboard paper to be added to measure on caster.

The measure on the spool slip is always the 6-set measure, but operators must remember that the set scale in use governs the measure to which the keyboard should be set.

NUMBER OF WORDS AND EMS TO THE SQUARE INCH

Sizes of type	Number of words		Number of ems	Sizes of type	Number of words		Number of ems
	Solid	Leaded			Solid	Leaded	
14-point	11	8	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	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				

Plant
Names

Counties

Patents

Congressional
Record

Senate
and House
Journals

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Reports, etc.

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Languages

Index

PLANT NAMES

Standardized Plant Names (published by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature) has been adopted by the Government Printing Office as the standard authority for capitalization, compounding, and spelling of the common names of plants, and that authority will be followed hereafter. A list of all plant names in Standardized Plant Names which are at variance with usual dictionary forms follows.

A

Aaronsbeard
addersmouth
adderstongue
adzuki
African-violet
airpotato
alfileria
alkali-grass
alligatorweed
allthorn
alpencress
alpine-azalea
Amazonlily
Amazonvine
amuleplant
anatto-tree
anchorplant
angel-trumpet
anisetree
antelope-brush
Apache-plume
apple-of-Peru
Arab-primrose
arar-tree
arborvitae
arrow-arum
arrowgrass
arrowweed
ashleaf
asparagus-bean
atamasco-lily
Australian-pea
autumn-crocus
avalanche-lily
awl-leaf

B

baby-blue-eyes
babysbreath
babylears
bagseed
baldcypress
bald-hip
ballfern
ballflower
ballmustard
balloonflower
balloonvine
balm-of-Gilead
balsamapple
balsam-of-Peru
balsam-pear
balsamroot
banana-shrub
Barbados-cherry
barestem
barrenground
barren-strawberry
basketflower
bastetbox
beachgrass
beadplant

beadtree
beamtree
beardgrass
bearcabbage
bearmat
bearstail
beautyberry
beautybush
beavertail
beebalm
beechfern
bee-sage
beetree
begarticks
belladonna-lily
bellvine
bentgrass
bentleaf
bigberry
bigbush
bigcone-spruce
bigflower
bigfruit
bigleaf
bigmoon
bigroot
bigseed
bigstem
bigtooth
birchberry
bird-in-the-bush
bird-of-paradise-flower
birdpepper
birdseye
birdsfoot
birdsnest
bishopscap
bishopshood
bitleaf
bitterbrush
bittercress
bittervetch
blackhead
blackberry-lily
blackbox
black-bryony
blackbrush
black bud
black-eyed-susan
blackfoot
blackhaw
blackjoint
blacklaurel
blackpurple
blackseed
blackspot
blackstem
black-salsify
bladderfern
bladdernut
bladderpod
bladder-senna
bladeapple
blanketflower

blazing-star
bleedingheart
blistercress
bloodleaf
bloodlily
bloodred
bloodtwig
bloodvein
bloodweed
blowwives
blueback
bluebead
bluebeard
bluebell-creeper
bluebells
blueblossom
bluebrush
bluebunch
bluecrown
bluecurls
bluedicks
blue-eyed-grass
blue-eyed-mary
blueflag
bluegrass
bluegreen
bluejoint
blueleaf
bluelips
blueridge (adj.)
bluestar
bluestem
bluetop
bluewood
blunleaf
bogbean
bog-orchid
bog-rosemary
bonytip
bottlebrush
bottle-tree
bouncing-bet
bowmansroot
bowstring-hemp
boxelder
boxleaf
brassbuttons
Brazilian-cherry
breadgrass
breadroot
brickellbush
brickred
bridal-veil
bridalwreath
Brisbane-box
bristlecone
bristleleaf
bristletooth
brittlebush
broadbean
broadleaf
bromegrass
bronzebells
bronzeleaf
brookgrass

broomcorn
broom-crowberry
broomrape
broomsedge
brown-eyed
brown-eyed-susan
Browns (lily, etc.)
brownstain
brownstem
brush-cherry
brushtip
buckbeard
buckwheatbrush
buckwheat-vine
buffaloberry
buffalo-bur
buglelily
bugseed
bullhorn
bullnettle
bunchleaf
bur-clover
bur-forget-me-not
bur-marigold
burningbush
burnweed
burrobrush
bur-sage
bur-snakeroot
bushclover
bush-honeysuckle
bushmint
bushpepper
bushpoppy
butchersbroom
butter-and-eggs
butterflybush
butterflyflower
butterfly-pea
butterflyweed
buttonclover
button-snakeroot
buttonweed

C

cajeput-tree
calabash-tree
calaba-tree
calamondin
calicoflower
California-laurel
California-nutmeg
California-poppy
camelthorn
camphor-tree
canarybalm
candlenut-tree
candletree
canistel
canterbury-bells
canyon-poppy
Cape-cowslip
Cape-gooseberry
Cape-honeysuckle

Cape-jasmine	coraltree	desertwillow	firemoss
Cape-marigold	cordgrass	devilsclub	firepink
Cape-pondweed	corkbark	devils-pincushion	firethorn
Cape-weddingflower	corktree	devilstongue	fiveblade
cardinalflower	corkwing	devils-walkingstick	fivecoil
carelessweed	corncockle	diamondflower	fivefinger
Carolina-jessamine	cornelian-cherry	diamondleaf	fiveleaf
Carolina-vanilla	corn-marigold	Diels (cotoneaster, etc.)	fivevestamen
carriionflower	cornsalad	dimplecone	flamepoppy
carrotleaf	cotton-sedge	dingleberry	flame-ray
casabana	cottonthistle	ditchsunflower	flametree
cassabark-tree	cottonweed	dogbrier	flamingflower
cassiaflower-tree	coventry-bells	dogfennel	flannelbush
castor-aralia	cowcockle	dogtail	flatpod
castor-bean	cowparsley	dogweed	flat-sedge
catchfly-gentian	cow-parsnip	doublefile	flaxflower
catchweed	crabgrass	doubleflowering	flaxleaf
catclaw	cradle-orchid	doubleray	flaxlily
catjang-pea	cranberrybush	dovefoot	fleeceflower
cats-ear	cranberry-gourd	dovetree	fleecevine
cattail	crape-jasmine	dracena	fixweed
cavenia	crapemyrtle	dragonroot	floatingheart
celandine-poppy	crazyweed	dragontree	floss-silk-tree
centuryplant	creepingleaf	dryland (adj.)	flowerfence
chainfern	creepingdevil	duckfern	flowering-rush
chalice-vine	creosotebush	duncecap	flower-of-Jove
chalkleaf	cressleaf	dunegrass	fluffweed
chamaedrys	Cretan-mullein	dusty-miller	fourcolor
chaste-tree	cricketbat (adj.)	dutchmans-breeches	fourseard
checkerbloom	crimsoncup	dutchmans-pipe	fourstamen
cherryblossom	crimson-eye	dwarf-dandelion	fourwing
cherry-laurel	crimson-flag		foxgrass
cherry-orange	crocos (adj.)		Franciscan-nightshade
cherrystone	crossleaf		fringebell
chickpea	crossvine		fringeleaf
Childs (gladiolus, etc.)	cottonbush		fringe-orchid
Chile-ageratum	cottonweed		fringetree
Chile-bells	crownbeard		fullers (teasel)
Chile-guava	crowndaisy		fullmoon
Chile-jasmine	crown-imperial		
Chile-nettle	crownvetch	E	G
Chiloe (strawberry, etc.)	crowpoison	eardrops	
China-aster	crystal-tea	Easterbells	
China-fir	cubeseed	Eea (rose, etc.)	
China-laurel	cuckooflower	eggleaf	
Chinese-houses	cucumber-root	elderleaf	
Chinese-poppy	cucumbertree	elephanthead	
Christeye	culvers-physic	elkslip	
Christ-thorn	cupfern	elmleaf	
Christmasberry	cupgrass	empresstree	
Christmas-rose	cupids-dart	epatulette-tree	
cigarbox-cedar	cupleaf	evening-primrose	
cigarflower	curlleaf	evening-star	
cinnamon-vine	curlycup	evergold	
clammyweed	curlyleaf	evergreen-grape	
clawfern	currantweed	F	
cliffbrake	curveleaf	fairybells	
cliffbush	custard-apple	fairywand	
cliffily	cutcollar	fall-daffodil	
cliffrose	cutgrass	fall-dandelion	
cloakfern	cutleaf	false-arborvitae	
clockvine	cypress-pine	false-azalea	
cloth-of-gold	cypressvine	false-camomile	
cloudgrass		false-carrot	
cloven-lip		false-dragonhead	
clove-tree		false-flax	
clubleaf		false-hellebore	
clubmoss		false-indigo	
cluster-amaryllis	daisybush	false-olive	
clusterlily	daisytree	false-spiraea	
cobblersthumb	Dallis (grass, etc.)	false-tamarix	
cocaine-tree	dames (rocket, etc.)	false-yarrow	
cockscomb-yam	dammar-pine	fanscale	
cocks-eggs	danesblood	farewell-to-spring	
coco-plum	dasheen	featherfleece	
coffee-tree	dateplum	feathergrass	
combeleaf	datil	feather-hyacinth	
combseed	dawnflower	featherleaf	
compassplant	dawnrose	featherpetal	
confederate-jasmine	dayglow	feltfern	
coolwort	daylily	feltleaf	
coontail	deadnettle	fenderbush	
cootamundra	deathcamas	fennelflower	
copperleaf	deerfern	fenneleaf	
copperpertip	deerglass	fernspay	
coralbean	deervetch	feterita	
coralbells	desertbeauty	feverfew-camomile	
coralblow	desertcandle	fiddleleaf	
coralbush	desertholly	fieldcress	
coraldrops	desertlily	fieldmadder	
	desertprimrose	figmarigold	
		finetooth	
		fingergrass	
		fingerleaf	

golden-shower	hollyleaf	kidneyleaf	maretail
goldenstar	honeybell	kidneyvetch	Mardin (iris, etc.)
goldentop	honeybush	kidneywood	Maries (fir, etc.)
goldentuft	honeylocust	kittentails	marshcress
goldentwig	hopbush	kohlrabi	marsh-elder
goldenwave	hophornbeam	kolomikta	marshfern
goldenweed	hop-sage	kousa	marshmallow
goldenarrow	hop-tree	kudzu-bean	marshmarigold
goldeye-grass	hornbrush	kwanso (daylily, etc.)	Martens (selaginella, etc.)
goldfern	hornpoppy	Kyushu (azalea, etc.)	Mascarene (grass, etc.)
goldfields	horsebalm		matilija-poppy
goldflower	horsebean		matrimony-vine
goldhair	horsebrush		mayapple
Goldie (fern, etc.)	horsechestnut		mayflower
goldleaf	horsegentian		Mays (brake, etc.)
goldmoss	horsetettle		mayten
goldspot	horseradish		meadowbeauty
goldstripe	horseradish-tree		meadowfoam
goldtip	horsetail-tree		meadowrue
goldtwig	horseweed		mealycup
goldvein	houndstongue		mealymat
good-King-Henry	house-amarillys		Meiwa
goosegrass	hummingbird-trumpet		melicgrass
grains-of-paradise	hyacinth-bean		Menzies (spirea, etc.)
grapefern	hydrangea-vine		berrybells
grapeleaf			mescalbean
grassleaf			Mexican-buckeye
grass-pink			Mexican-clover
grasswidow			Mexican-orange
graybark	iceplant		Mexican-star
graybox	ilama		Mexican-tea
grayleaf	India-almond		Michaelmas-daisy
Grays (lily, etc.)	India-elm		milkbane
greasebush	India-hawthorn		milkthistle
Greek-valerian	India-mulberry		milkvetch
greenberry	Indianfig		milkvine
green-ebony	Indian-physic		milo
greenfire	Indianpipe		mistmaiden
greenleaf	Indianroot		miyama
green-net	Indian-tobacco		mock-cucumber
greenscale	Indian-warrior		mockorange
greensides	Indianwheat		moleroot
greenstem	Indigobush		Molucca-balm
greenthread	irisleaf		mombin
greenthread	iron-tree		momi
greenvein	itchborage		monkeycomb
groundcedar	ivy-aram		monkeyflower
groundcherry	ivy-gourd		monkeypuzzle
ground-ivy	ivyleaf		monkshood-vine
groundpine			monreale
groundselbush			moonpod
groundsmoke	jaburan		Moores (agapanthus, etc.)
guamachil	jackbean		moraea
guavaberry	jackfrost		moso
Gulana-chestnut	jackfruit		mosquito-trap
gum-myrtle	Jacobs-rod		mossheath
gumplant	jambolan-plum		mossycup
guttapercha	Jersey-tea		moth-orchid
	Jerusalem-artichoke		moundlily
H	Jerusalem-cherry		mountain-ash
hairgrass	Jerusalem-oak		mountain-bluet
hairyhead	Jerusalem-sage		mountain-dandelion
hairyleaf	Jerusalem-thorn		mountain-heath
halfhigh	jetbead		mountain-holly
halfmoon	jewelvine		mountain-laurel
halfskirt	jimmyweed		mountain-lilac
handleaf	imsonweed		mountain-mahogany
hardshell	jobs-tears		mountain-mint
hardyleaf	joe-pye-weed		mouse-ear
hares-ear-mustard	jointfir		mouseleaf
harestail	jointvetch		Moyes (rose, etc.)
hartstongue	Josephs-coat		mudbank
hawksbeard	Joshua-tree		mundi-root
heartpetal	Judas-tree		Mupin (cotoneaster, etc.)
hedeghog-coneflower	jumpseed		muskggrass
hedgemustard	junegrass		muskphlox
Hercules-club	jungle-rice		muskplant
heronbill	jupitersbeard		myrtleleaf
Hicks (yew, etc.)			
highbush (adj.)			N
Himalaya-berry	kafirlily		Narbonne (flax, etc.)
Himalaya-honeysuckle	kafircorn		narihira
Hinds (walnut, etc.)	karanda		narrowleaf
hogpeanut	karo		Natal-ebony
hollowstem	Kartaba (iris, etc.)		navelseed
hollyaster	kasumi (cherry, etc.)		necklacetree
hollyfern	katsura-tree		
hollygrape	kauri-pine		
	kei-apple		

needle-and-thread	pinewoods (adj.)	rabbiteye	rubberweed
needlegrass	pinkbells	rabbitfoot	runningpine
negundo	pinkedge	rabbittail	Russian-olive
netpod	pinkscale	ragged-robin	Russian-thistle
netvein	pinkshell	rainily	ryegrass
nightblooming	pink-shower	raintree	
nightjasmine	pinkstar	raisintree	S
nightphlox	pinkstem	ramshthead	
nimblewill	pinkstripe	Rangoon-creeper	sacred-lily
nineleaf	pinkwax	rattail	salad-rocket
ningala	pinpoint	rattlepod	saltcedar
Nippon-bells	pinxbloom	rattlesnake-plantain	saltgrass
nodfruit	pitcherplant	rattlesnake-root	saltmarsh
notchleaf	planetree	redbay	saltmeadow
nutgrass	plantainleaf	redbead	salt-tree
	plantainlily	redberry	sandbar
O	plumegras	redbox	sandboxtree
oakfern	plumepoppy	red-devil	sandbur
oakleaf	plumeseed	redflesh	sandgrass
oatgrass	plumleaf	redflowering	sandheath
oceanspray	plum-pine	redhelmet	sandhill
Oconee-bells	plum-yew	redleaf	sandmint
ohelo	podfern	redmaids	sandmyrtle
oilnut	poets (narcissus, etc.)	red-osier	sandreed
oldman (adj.)	pointleaf	redpepper	sandroot
oliveleaf	pointvetch	redrim	sandverbena
one-flower	poisonbean	redroot	sappan
one-spike	poisonhemlock	redscale	sapsuck-bush
oniongrass	poison-ivy	redseed	saskatoon
orangecup	poison-oak	redshanks	satingrass
orange-eye	poisonvetch	redshot	satinpoppy
orange-Jasmine	pond-apple	redspot	sawfern
orange-rose	pondcypress	redspray	sawleaf
organpipe	ponyfoot	redspur	sawpetal
orobus	poor-robins-plantain	redstem	sawtooth
Osage-orange	poppy-mallow	redtip	Scarboro-lily
otaks	portia-tree	redtwig	scarlet-bugler
owlclover	Portugal-laurel	redwool	scarletbush
oxtongue	possumhaw	redvein	scarletfunnel
oysterplant	potatobean	red - white - and - blue-flower	scarletplume
	Potts (tritonia, etc.)	reedgrass	scholar-tree
P	prairieclover	Reeves (spirea, etc.)	scorpion-senna
Painted-cup	prairiegentian	resurrectionplant	scouring-rush
palafotia	prairiemallow	ribbonbush	screwbean
paleleaf	prairie-smoke	ribgrass	screwvine
paleseed	prickleleaf	riceflower	scurf-pea
palma dulce	pricklegrass	ricegrass	scurvygrass
palmgrass	pricklepoppy	ricepaper-plant	sea-buckthorn
paloblanco	prickly-ash	riceroot	seagrape
paloverde	pricklypear	ringleaf	seaholly
pampasgrass	prickly-thrift	ripgut	seakale
pansy-orchid	pride-of-Madeira	rippleseed	sea-lavender
paperbark	primrose-willow	riverbank	sea-onion
paperflower	princesfeather	Rivers (beech, etc.)	seaplum
paper-mulberry	princesplume	rockbeauty	sea-urchin
paper-tree	ptarmiganberry	rockbell	seepweed
parasoltree	puncturevine	rockbrake	seepwillow
parrotfeather	purplebell	rockcress	seg-o-lily
Parsons (arborvitae, etc.)	purplecane	rockjasmine	selfheal
partridgberry	purplecone	rockmat	Seneca-snakeroot
partridgefoot	purplecup	rockpurslane	senna-pea
partridge-pea	purple-eye	rockspirea	sensitive-pea
pasqueflower	purple-lady	rockspray	sensitiveplant
passionflower	purpleleaf	rootspine	serpentroot
peabush	purplenet	rosa-de-montana	servicetree
peachbrush	purplespot	rosarybean	sevenleaf
peachleaf	purplestem	rosary-pea	sevenstars
pear-hip	purplestripe	rose-acacia	shadblow
pearleaf	purpletop	rosegay	shadscale
pearlstripe	purplewreath	rosegentian	shallowcup
pea-shrub	pussy-ears	roseleaf	sharpleaf
peatpink	pussypaws	rosenallow	sharplobe
pea-tree	pussytoes	rosemyrtle	sharpscale
peegee		rose-of-heaven	shellflower
pelicanflower	quackgrass	rose-of-Jericho	shepherds-purse
pennyleaf	quakerladies	rosepink	shineleaf
peppertree	Queen-Annes-lace	rose-ring	shootingstar
peppervine	queencup	rouge-plant	shortbeak
pheasanteye	queen-of-the-night	roughleaf	shortcluster
philbertia	Queensland-nut	roughseed	shorthair
phillyrea	quickweed	roundbud	shortspine
picklebush	quill-leaf	round-eared	shrub-althea
pickerelweed		roundleaf	sicklethorn
pigeonpea		roundlobe	sidebells
pinebarren		roundroot	side-oats
pinegrass		roundtop	silkflower
pinemat		rubbertree	silk-oak
	R	rubbervine	
	rabbitbean		
	rabbitbrush		

silk-tassel	squirtng-cucumber	teaselgourd	velvetpod
silk-tassel-bush	St. Augustine (grass, etc.)	tea-tree	Venusbutton
silk-tree	St. Bernardily	telegraph-plant	vetchleaf
silk-vine	St. Brunolily	Tennessee-indigo	vi-apple
silkyleaf	St. Jameslily	tequila	vineleaf
silverbell	St. Johns (coontie, etc.)	Texasplume	vinespinach
silverdust	St. Johnswort	thickspike	violetbush
silveredge	St. Thomas tree	thinleaf	virgins-bower
silverleaf	star-apple	thintail	
silverline	star-bur	threadleaf	W
silvermargin	starflower	threadstalk	
silvernerve	starglory	three-awn	wakerobin
silverplume	star-gooseberry	threecoil	walkingstick
silverpurple	star-grass	threecolor	wallcress
silverstar	starjasmine	threeflower	wandering-jew
silvervine	starleaf	threelobe	wandflower
singhara-nut	starlily	three-seed	waterchestnut
singleleaf	star-thistle	threespine	waterclover
sixweeks	steershead	threetip	watercreeper
skeletonflower	stickleaf	thymeleaf	water-elm
skeletonleaf	sticksseed	tickclover	waterfern
skeletonplant	stiffleaf	tigerflower	waterhemlock
skeletonweed	stifflstem	tigertail	waterhemp
skunkabbage	stingly	timberline	water-hyacinth
skunkleaf	stinkgrass	tipu-tree	waterlemon
skunkweed	stonecress	toadily	waterlettuce
skyblue	stonement	tobira	waterlily
sky-drop	storksbill	tomatillo	waterlocust
skyflower	straightstem	tonka-bean	waternut
sloughgrass	strapfern	torchlily	waterparsnip
Smalls (pentstemon, etc.)	strawberry-blite	toringo	waterpepper
smokebush	strawberry-tree	towlgourd	waterplantain
smoaketree	strawberryweed	trailing-arbutus	waterpoppy
smoothbark	strawflower	travelers-joy	watershield
smoothleaf	sugar-apple	travelers-tree	watershrub
smutgrass	sugarcane	treacle-mustard	water-snowflake
snailclover	sugar-root	trebbine	watersoldier
snakebeard	summer-cypress	treefern	waterstar
snakegourd	summer-fir	tremallow	waterweed
snowbell	summer-hyacinth	treepoppy	waterwillow
snowbrush	summersweet	tree-spiraea	wavyleaf
snowcloud	sumpweed	tree-tomato	waxgourd
snowgarland	summ-hemp	troutlily	waxmallow
snowhill	sunray	truedwarf (box)	waxmyrtle
snowplant	sunrose	true-tree (box)	waxplant
snowpoppy	supplejack	trumpetbush	wayfaring-tree
snow-wreath	Surinam-cherry	trumpetcreeper	waxfern
soapbloom	swampcandle	trumpetflower	weakleaf
soaproot	swamp-pink	trumpetleaf	weavers-broom
soaptree	swamp-privet	tuftroot	weddingflower
soapweed	swan-orchid	tuiliptree	wedgeleaf
softleaf	sweetbay	tumblegrass	wedgescale
solanberry	sweetbells	tumblemustard	Welshpoppy
Solomonsseal	sweet-calabash	tung-oil tree	wheatgrass
sourclover	sweetclover	tunicflower	whiproot
southernplume	sweetfern	turkeymullen	whiskgrass
sowthistle	sweetflag	turkeysbeard	whisperingbells
soybean	sweetgale	turkscap	whitebud
Spanish-bayonet	sweetgrass	Turks-rug	whitecup
Spanish-dagger	sweetgum	turnip-herb	white-edge
Spanish-moss	sweetpotato	twinbloom	white-eye
Spanish-needles	sweetshrub	twinpod	white-ironwood
spatterdock	sweetspire	twinspur	whiteleaf
pearlily	sweet-sultan	twist-arum	whitemat
spectacle-pod	sweetvetch	twistedstalk	white-sapote
spiderleaf	sweet-william	twistflower	whitespike
spiderlily	switchgrass	twistleaf	whitespot
spider-orchid	swordbean	two-color	whitestem
spiderweb	swordfern	two-groove	whitestripe
spikegrass	swordleaf	two-row	whitetop
spikeheath	Syrian-privet	two-wing	whitlowgrass
spikesedge			whortleleaf
spindleroot			wiggeongrass
spine-date			wildbergamot
spinemallow			wildcelery
spongegourd	tabletop (adj.)	udo	wildginger
spoonleaf	tailgrape	umbrellaleaf	wildgoose
sprangletop	tallowtree	umbrella-pine	wild-indigo
springbeauty	tanglehead	umbrella-sedge	wildrice
sproutingleaf	tanoak	umbrella-tree	wild-rye
spurge-nettle	tansybush	undergreen	wildthyme (adj.)
spurge-olive	tansymustard	unicornplant	willowleaf
spur-valerian	tarbush		wineleaf
squareleaf	tarflower		wingleaf
squarepod	tarweed		wingnut
squaw-apple	tasselflower	valley-mahogany	winteraconite
squawcarpet	tasseltree	Vanhoutte (elm, etc.)	wintercreeper
squirrelcorn	tealeaf	vanillaleaf	wintercress
squirreltail	tea-olive	vegetable-oyster	winterfat
	Teas (catalpa, etc.)	velvetbean	

T

U

V

winterhazel	woodrush	yeddo-hawthorn	yellow-oleander
wintersweet	Woods (rose, etc.)	yellowband	yellowspot
wirelettuce	wood sorrel	yellowbeard	yellowstripe
wirestem	woollybutt	yellowbell	yellowtip
wirevine	woollyhead	yellowberry	yellowvein
wireweed	woollypod	yellowcress	yerba-buena
witchgrass	woolwitch	yellowedge	yerba-del-venado
wolfbane	wormleaf	yelloweye	yerba-santa
wolfberry	wrinkleleaf	yellow-eyed-grass	yewleaf
wolftail		yellowflag	Youngs (cypress, etc.)
woodbetony		yellowflax	
woodfern	yamleaf	yellowfruit	Z
wood-gossip	yangtao	yellowleaf	
woodnymph	yate-tree	yellownet	zephyrlily

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COUNTIES

Note the orthography of names of the following counties:

Alleghany in Maryland and New York	Huntington in Indiana
Alleghany in North Carolina and Virginia	Johnston in North Carolina and Oklahoma; all others Johnson
Allegheny in Pennsylvania	Kanabec in Minnesota
Andrew in Missouri	Kennebec in Maine
Andrews in Texas	Kearney in Nebraska
Aransas in Texas	Kearny in Kansas
Arkansas in Arkansas	Lawrence in all States
Barber in Kansas	Linn in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Oregon
Barbour in Alabama and West Virginia	Lynn in Texas
Brevard in Florida	Loudon in Tennessee
Broward in Florida	Loudoun in Virginia
Brooke in West Virginia	Manatee in Florida
Brooks in Georgia and Texas	Manistee in Michigan
Brown in all States	Merced in California; Mercer elsewhere
Bullock in Georgia	Morton ¹ both in Kansas
Bullock in Alabama	Muscogee in Georgia
Burnet in Texas	Muskogee in Oklahoma
Burnett in Wisconsin	Park in Colorado and Montana
Cheboyan in Michigan; Sheboygan in Wisconsin	Parke in Indiana
Clarke in Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, and Virginia; all others Clark	Pottawatomie in Kansas and Oklahoma
Coffee in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee	Pottawattamie in Iowa
Coffey in Kansas	Sanders in Montana
Coal in Oklahoma	Saunders in Nebraska
Cole in Missouri	Smyth in Virginia; all others Smith
Coles in Illinois	Stafford in Virginia
Cook in Illinois and Minnesota	Strafford in New Hampshire
Cooke in Texas	Stanley in South Dakota
Davidson in North Carolina and Tennessee	Stanly in North Carolina
Davison in South Dakota	Stark in Illinois, North Dakota, and Ohio
Davie in North Carolina	Starke in Indiana
Davies in Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri	Stephens in Georgia, Oklahoma, and Texas
Davis in Iowa and Utah	Stevens in Kansas, Minnesota, and Washington
Dickenson in Virginia	Storey in Nevada
Dickinson in Iowa, Kansas, and Michigan	Story in Iowa
Dickson in Tennessee	Terrell in Georgia and Texas
Douglas in all States	Tyrrell in North Carolina
Forrest in Mississippi; Forest in others	Tooele in Utah
Glascock in Georgia	Toole in Montana
Glasscock in Texas	Vermillion in Indiana; all others Vermilion
Green in Kentucky and Wisconsin; all others Green	Woods in Oklahoma; all others Wood
Hartford in Maryland	Wyandot in Ohio
Hartford in Connecticut	Wyandotte in Kansas
Huntingdon in Pennsylvania	

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ALABAMA	Clarke	Escambia	Lee	Pike
	Clay	Etowah	Limestone	Randolph
Autauga	Cleburne	Fayette	Lowndes	Russell
Baldwin	Coffee	Franklin	Macon	St. Clair
Barbour	Colbert	Geneva	Madison	Shelby
Bibb	Conecuh	Greene	Marengo	Sumter
Blount	Coosa	Hale	Marion	Talladega
Bullock	Covington	Henry	Marshall	Tallapoosa
Butler	Crenshaw	Houston	Mobile	Tuscaloosa
Calhoun	Cullman	Jackson	Monroe	Walker
Chambers	Dale	Jefferson	Montgomery	Washington
Cherokee	Dallas	Lamar	Morgan	Wilcox
Chilton	De Kalb	Lauderdale	Perry	Winston
Choctaw	Elmore	Lawrence	Pickens	

ALASKA—Alaska is divided into four judicial districts. No counties.

ARIZONA	Coconino	Greenlee	Navajo	Santa Cruz
Apache	Gila	Maricopa	Pima	Yavapai
Cochise	Graham	Mohave	Pinal	Yuma
ARKANSAS	Carroll	Crawford	Garland	Jefferson
	Chicot	Crittenden	Grant	Johnson
Arkansas	Clark	Cross	Greene	Lafayette
Ashley	Clay	Dallas	Hempstead	Lawrence
Baxter	Cleburne	Deshaw	Hot Spring	Lee
Benton	Cleveland	Drew	Howard	Lincoln
Boone	Columbia	Faulkner	Independence	Little River
Bradley	Conway	Franklin	Izard	Logan
Calhoun	Craighead	Fulton	Jackson	Lonoke

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				
Glenn	Mendocino	San Benito	Siskiyou	
Humboldt	Merced	San Bernardino	Solano	
Alameda	Imperial	San Diego	Sonoma	
Alpine	Inyo	San Francisco	Stanislaus	
Amador	Kern	San Joaquin	Sutter	
Butte	Kings	San Luis Obispo	Tehama	
Calaveras	Lake	Nevada	Trinity	
Colusa	Lassen	Orange	Santa Barbara	
Contra Costa	Los Angeles	Placer	Santa Clara	
Del Norte	Madera	Plumas	Santa Cruz	
Eldorado	Marin	Riverside	Shasta	
Fresno	Mariposa	Sacramento	Sierra	
COLORADO				
Costilla	Grand	Logan	Pueblo	
Crowley	Gunnison	Mesa	Rio Blanco	
Adams	Custer	Mineral	Rio Grande	
Alamosa	Delta	Hinsdale	Routt	
Arapahoe	Denver	Huerfano	Saguache	
Archuleta	Dolores	Jackson	San Juan	
Baca	Douglas	Jefferson	San Miguel	
Bent	Eagle	Kiowa	Sedgwick	
Boulder	Elbert	Kit Carson	Summit	
Chaffee	El Paso	Lake	Teller	
Cheyenne	Fremont	La Plata	Phillips	
Clear Creek	Garfield	Larimer	Washington	
Conejos	Gilpin	Las Animas	Weld	
		Lincoln	Yuma	
CONNECTICUT	Fairfield	Litchfield	New Haven	Tolland
	Hartford	Middlesex	New London	Windham
DELAWARE	Kent	New Castle	Sussex	
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
	Brevard	Jefferson	Okeechobee	Suwannee
	Broward	Gadsden	Orange	Taylor
	Calhoun	Gadsden	Lafayette	Union
	Charlotte	Gilchrist	Lake	Volusia
	Citrus	Glades	Lee	Wakulla
	Gulf	Gulf	Palm Beach	Walton
	Clay	Hamilton	Levy	Pinellas
	Collier	Hardee	Liberty	Polk
	Columbia	Hendry	Madison	Putnam
GEORGIA	Clinch	Gordon	Macon	Stewart
	Cobb	Grady	Madison	Sumter
	Coffee	Greene	Marion	Talbot
	Atkinson	Gwinnett	Meriwether	Taliaferro
	Bacon	Habersham	Miller	Tattnall
	Baker	Hall	Mitchell	Taylor
	Baldwin	Hancock	Monroe	Telfair
	Banks	Haralson	Montgomery	Terrell
	Barrow	Harris	Morgan	Thomas
	Bartow	Hart	Murray	Tift
	Ben Hill	Heard	Muscogee	Toombs
	Berrien	Henry	Newton	Towns
	Decatur	Houston	Oconee	Treutlen
	Bibb	Irwin	Oglethorpe	Troup
	Bleckley	Dodge	Jackson	Turner
	Brantley	Dooly	Jasper	Twiggs
	Brooks	Dougherty	Jeff Davis	Union
	Bryan	Douglas	Jefferson	Upson
	Bullock	Early	Jenkins	Walker
	Burke	Echols	Johnson	Walton
	Butts	Effingham	Jones	Ware
	Calhoun	Elbert	Lamar	Warren
	Camden	Emanuel	Lanier	Washington
	Candler	Evans	Laurens	Wayne
	Carroll	Fannin	Lee	Randolph
	Catoosa	Fayette	Liberty	Richmond
	Charlton	Floyd	Lincoln	Rockdale
	Chatham	Forsyth	Long	White
	Chattahoochee	Franklin	Lowndes	Chamblee
	Chattooga	Fulton	Lumpkin	DeKalb
	Cherokee	Gilmer	McDuffie	Henry
	Clarke	Glascock	Glynn	Marion
	Clay			
	Clayton			

HAWAII	Hawaii Honolulu	Kalawao	Kauai	Maui
IDAHO				
Ada	Bonner	Clearwater	Jerome	Oneida
Adams	Bonneville	Custer	Kootenai	Owyhee
Bannock	Boundary	Elmore	Latah	Payette
Bear Lake	Butte	Franklin	Lemhi	Power
Benewah	Camas	Fremont	Lewis	Shoshone
Bingham	Canyon	Gem	Lincoln	Teton
Blaine	Caribou	Gooding	Madison	Twin Falls
Boise	Cassia	Idaho	Minidoka	Valley
	Clark	Jefferson	Nez Perce	Washington
ILLINOIS	De Witt	Jefferson	Marshall	Saline
	Douglas	Jersey	Mason	Sangamon
Adams	Du Page	Jo Daviess	Massac	Schuylerville
Alexander	Edgar	Johnson	Menard	Scott
Bond	Edwards	Kane	Mercer	Shelby
Boone	Effingham	Kankakee	Monroe	Stark
Brown	Fayette	Kendall	Montgomery	Stephenson
Bureau	Ford	Knox	Morgan	Tazewell
Calhoun	Franklin	Lake	Moultrie	Union
Carroll	Fulton	La Salle	Ogle	Vermilion
Cass	Gallatin	Lawrence	Peoria	Wabash
Champaign	Greene	Lee	Perry	Warren
Christian	Grundy	Livingston	Platt	Washington
Clark	Hamilton	Logan	Pike	Wayne
Clay	Hancock	McDonough	Pope	White
Clinton	Hardin	McHenry	Pulaski	Whiteside
Coles	Henderson	McLean	Putnam	Will
Cook	Henry	Macon	Randolph	Williamson
Crawford	Iroquois	Macoupin	Richland	Winnebago
Cumberland	Jackson	Madison	Rock Island	Woodford
De Kalb	Jasper	Marion	St. Clair	
INDIANA	Delaware	Jasper	Newton	Starke
	Dubois	Jay	Noble	Steuben
Adams	Elkhart	Jefferson	Ohio	Sullivan
Allen	Fayette	Jennings	Orange	Switzerland
Bartholomew	Floyd	Johnson	Owen	Tippecanoe
Benton	Fountain	Knox	Parke	Tipton
Blackford	Franklin	Kosciusko	Perry	Union
Boone	Fulton	Lagrange	Pike	Vanderburgh
Brown	Gibson	Lake	Porter	Vermillion
Carroll	Grant	La Porte	Posey	Vigo
Cass	Greene	Lawrence	Pulaski	Wabash
Clark	Hamilton	Madison	Putnam	Warren
Clay	Hancock	Marion	Randolph	Warrick
Clinton	Harrison	Marshall	Ripley	Washington
Crawford	Hendricks	Martin	Rush	Wayne
Davies	Henry	Miami	St. Joseph	Wells
Dearborn	Howard	Monroe	Scott	White
Decatur	Huntington	Montgomery	Shelby	Whitley
De Kalb	Jackson	Morgan	Spencer	
IOWA	Clarke	Hamilton	Lyon	Ringgold
	Clay	Hancock	Madison	Sac
Adair	Clayton	Hardin	Mahaska	Scott
Adams	Clinton	Harrison	Marion	Shelby
Allamakee	Crawford	Henry	Marshall	Sioux
Appanoose	Dallas	Howard	Mills	Story
Audubon	Davis	Humboldt	Mitchell	Tama
Benton	Decatur	Ida	Monona	Taylor
Black Hawk	Delaware	Iowa	Monroe	Union
Boone	Des Moines	Jackson	Montgomery	Van Buren
Bremer	Dickinson	Jasper	Muscatine	Wapello
Buchanan	Dubuque	Jefferson	O'Brien	Warren
Buena Vista	Emmet	Johnson	Osceola	Washington
Butler	Fayette	Jones	Page	Wayne
Calhoun	Floyd	Keokuk	Palo Alto	Webster
Carroll	Franklin	Kossuth	Plymouth	Winnebago
Cass	Fremont	Lee	Pocahontas	Winneshiek
Cedar	Greene	Linn	Polk	Woodbury
Cerro Gordo	Grundy	Louisa	Pottawattamie	Worth
Cherokee	Guthrie	Lucas	Poweshiek	Wright
Chickasaw				
KANSAS	Cheyenne	Elk	Hamilton	Lane
	Clark	Ellis	Harper	Leavenworth
Allen	Clay	Ellsworth	Harvey	Lincoln
Anderson	Cloud	Finney	Haskell	Linn
Atchison	Coffey	Ford	Hodgeman	Logan
Barber	Comanche	Franklin	Jackson	Lyon
Barton	Cowley	Geary	Jefferson	McPherson
Bourbon	Crawford	Gove	Jewell	Marion
Brown	Decatur	Graham	Johnson	Marshall
Butler	Dickinson	Grant	Kearny	Meade
Chase	Doniphan	Gray	Kingman	Miami
Chautauqua	Douglas	Greeley	Kiowa	Mitchell
Cherokee	Edwards	Greenwood	Labette	Montgomery

KANSAS—Continued

Morris	Pawnee	Rooks	Sheridan	Trego
Morton	Phillips	Rush	Sherman	Wabaunsee
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	Crittenden	Henry	Madison	Pulaski
Ballard	Cumberland	Hickman	Magnolia	Robertson
Barren	Daviess	Hopkins	Marion	Rockcastle
Bath	Edmonson	Jackson	Marshall	Rowan
Bell	Elliott	Jefferson	Martin	Russell
Boone	Estill	Jessamine	Mason	Scott
Bourbon	Fayette	Johnson	Meade	Shelby
Boyd	Fleming	Kenton	Menifee	Simpson
Boyle	Floyd	Knott	Mercer	Spencer
Bracken	Franklin	Knox	Metcalfe	Taylor
Breathitt	Fulton	Larue	Monroe	Todd
Breckinridge	Gallatin	Laurel	Montgomery	Trigg
Bullitt	Garrard	Lawrence	Morgan	Trimble
Butler	Grant	Lee	Muhlenberg	Union
Caldwell	Graves	Leslie	Nelson	Warren
Calloway	Grayson	Letcher	Nicholas	Washington
Campbell	Green	Lewis	Ohio	Wayne
Carlisle	Greenup	Lincoln	Oldham	Webster
Carroll	Hancock	Livingston	Owen	Whitley
Carter	Hardin	Logan	Owsley	Wolfe
Casey	Harlan	Lyon	Pendleton	Woodford

LOUISIANA (<i>Parishes</i>)	Cameron	Jefferson	Pointe Coupee	St. Tammany
	Catahoula	Jefferson Davis	Rapides	Tangipahoa
	Claiborne	Lafayette	Red River	Tensas
Acadia	Concordia	LaFourche	Richland	Terrebonne
Allen	De Soto	La Salle	Sabine	Union
Ascension	East Baton Rouge	Lincoln	St. Bernard	Vermilion
Assumption	East Carroll	Livingston	St. Charles	Vernon
Avoyelles	East Feliciana	Madison	St. Helena	Washington
Beauregard	Evangeline	Morehouse	St. James	Webster
Bienvenue	Franklin	Natchitoches	St. John the Baptist	West Baton Rouge
Bossier	Grant	Orleans	St. Landry	West Carroll
Caddo	Iberia	Ouachita	St. Martin	West Feliciana
Calcasieu	Iberville	Plaquemines	St. Mary	Winn
Caldwell	Jackson			

MAINE	Cumberland	Knox	Piscataquis	Waldo
	Franklin	Lincoln	Sagadahoc	Washington
Androscoggin	Hancock	Oxford	Somerset	York
Aroostook	Kennebec	Penobscot		

MARYLAND	Calvert	Dorchester	Kent	Somerset
	Caroline	Frederick	Montgomery	Talbot
Allegany	Carroll	Garrett	Prince Georges	Washington
Anne Arundel	Cecil	Harford	Queen Anne's	Wicomico
Baltimore	Charles	Howard	St. Marys	Worcester
Baltimore City				

MASSACHUSETTS	Berkshire	Franklin	Middlesex	Plymouth
	Bristol	Hampden	Nantucket	Suffolk
	Dukes	Hampshire	Norfolk	Worcester
Barnstable	Essex			

MICHIGAN	Cheboygan	Ingham	Macomb	Osceola
	Chippewa	Ionia	Manistee	Oscoda
Alcona	Clare	Iosco	Marquette	Otsego
Alger	Clinton	Iron	Mason	Ottawa
Allegan	Crawford	Isabella	Mecosta	Presque Isle
Alpena	Delta	Jackson	Menominee	Roscommon
Antrim	Dickinson	Kalamazoo	Midland	Saginaw
Arenac	Eaton	Kalkaska	Missaukee	St. Clair
Baraga	Emmet	Kent	Monroe	St. Joseph
Barry	Genesee	Keweenaw	Montcalm	Sanilac
Bay	Gladwin	Lake	Montmorency	Schoolcraft
Benzie	Gogebic	Lapeer	Muskegon	Shiawassee
Berrien	Grand Traverse	Leelanau	Newaygo	Tuscola
Branch	Gratiot	Lenawee	Oakland	Van Buren
Calhoun	Hillsdale	Livingston	Oceana	Washtenaw
Cass	Houghton	Luce	Ogemaw	Wayne
Charlevoix	Huron	Mackinac	Ontonagon	Wexford

MINNESOTA		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 Mahnomen 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 Watowwan Wilkin Winona Wright Yellow Medicine
MISSISSIPPI		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 Oktibeha 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		Clark Clay Clinton Cole Cooper Crawford Dade Dallas Davies Benton De Kalb Dent Douglas Dunklin Franklin Gasconade Gentry Greene Grundy Harrison Henry Hickory Cass Cedar Chariton Christian	Iron Jackson Jasper Jefferson Johnson Knox Laclede Lafayette Lawrence De Kalb Lewis Lincoln Linn Livingston McDonald Macon Madison Greene Grundy Harrison Henry Hickory Howard Howell	Montgomery Morgan New Madrid Newton Nodaway Oregon Osage Ozark Pemiscot Lawrence Lewis Lincoln Linn Livingston McDonald Macon Madison Maries Marion Mercer Miller Mississippi Moniteau Monroe Howell	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		Dawson Deer Lodge Fallon Fergus Blaine Broadwater Carbon Carter Cascade Chouteau Custer Daniels	Judith Basin Lake Lewis and Clark Liberty Flathead Gallatin Garfield Glacier Golden Valley Granite Hill Jefferson	Petroleum Phillips Pondera Powder River Lincoln McCone Madison Meagher Mineral Missoula Musselshell Park	Sheridan Silver Bow Stillwater Sweet Grass Teton Toole Treasure Valley Wheatland Wibaux Yellowstone
NEBRASKA		Cedar Chase Cherry Cheyenne Clay Colfax Blaine Cuming Boone Box Butte Boyd Brown Buffalo Burt Butler Cass	Dundy Fillmore Franklin Frontier Furnas Gage Garden Garfield Gosper Grant Greeley Hall Hamilton Dodge Douglas	Hitchcock Holt Hooker Howard Jefferson Johnson Kearney Keith Keyapaha Kimball Knox Lancaster Lincoln Logan Loup	McPherson Madison Merrick Morrill Nance Nemaha Nuckolls Otoe Perkins Pawnee 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
	Elko	Lander	Nye	Washeoe
Churchill	Esmeralda	Lincoln	Ormsby	White Pine
Clark	Eureka	Lyon	Pershing	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Belknap	Coos	Merrimack	Strafford
	Carroll	Grafton	Rockingham	Sullivan
	Cheshire	Hillsboro		
NEW JERSEY	Camden	Hudson	Morris	Somerset
	Cape May	Hunterdon	Ocean	Sussex
Atlantic	Cumberland	Mercer	Passaic	Union
Bergen	Essex	Middlesex	Salem	Warren
Burlington	Gloucester	Monmouth		
NEW MEXICO	De Baca	Lea	Rio Arriba	Sierra
	Dona Ana	Lincoln	Roosevelt	Socorro
Bernalillo	Eddy	Luna	Sandoval	Taos
Catron	Grant	McKinley	San Juan	Torrance
Chaves	Guadalupe	Mora	San Miguel	Union
Colfax	Harding	Otero	Santa Fe	Valencia
Curry	Hidalgo	Quay		
NEW YORK	Cortland	Lewis	Oswego	Steuben
	Delaware	Livingston	Otsego	Suffolk
Albany	Dutchess	Madison	Putnam	Sullivan
Allegany	Erie	Monroe	Queens	Tioga
Bronx	Essex	Montgomery	Rensselaer	Tompkins
Broome	Franklin	Nassau	Richmond	Ulster
Cattaraugus	Fulton	New York	Rockland	Warren
Cayuga	Genesee	Niagara	St. Lawrence	Washington
Chautauqua	Greene	Oneida	Saratoga	Wayne
Chemung	Hamilton	Onondaga	Schenectady	Westchester
Chenango	Herkimer	Ontario	Schoharie	Wyoming
Clinton	Jefferson	Orange	Schuyler	Yates
Columbia	Kings	Orleans	Seneca	
NORTH CAROLINA	Chatham	Greene	Mitchell	Rutherford
	Cherokee	Guilford	Montgomery	Sampson
	Chowan	Halifax	Moore	Scotland
Alamance	Clay	Harnett	Nash	Stanly
Alexander	Cleveland	Haywood	New Hanover	Stokes
Alleghany	Columbus	Henderson	Northampton	Surry
Anson	Craven	Hertford	Onslow	Swain
Ashé	Cumberland	Hoke	Orange	Transylvania
Avery	Currituck	Hyde	Pamlico	Tyrrell
Beaufort	Dare	Iredell	Pasquotank	Union
Bertie	Davidson	Jackson	Pender	Vance
Bladen	Davie	Johnston	Perquimans	Wake
Brunswick	Duplin	Jones	Person	Warren
Buncombe	Durham	Lee	Pitt	Washington
Burke	Edgecombe	Lenoir	Polk	Watauga
Cabarrus	Forsyth	Lincoln	Randolph	Wayne
Caldwell	Franklin	McDowell	Richmond	Wilkes
Camden	Gaston	Macon	Robeson	Wilson
Carteret	Gates	Madison	Rockingham	Yadkin
Caswell	Graham	Martin	Rowan	Yancey
Catawba	Granville	Mecklenburg		
NORTH DAKOTA	Cavalier	Hettinger	Nelson	Sioux
	Dickey	Kidder	Oliver	Slope
Adams	Divide	La Moure	Pembina	Stark
Barnes	Dunn	Logan	Pierce	Steele
Benson	Eddy	McHenry	Ramsey	Stutsman
Billings	Emmons	McIntosh	Ransom	Towner
Bottineau	Foster	McKenzie	Renville	Trail
Bowman	Golden Valley	McLean	Richland	Walsh
Burke	Grand Forks	Mercer	Rolette	Ward
Burleigh	Grant	Morton	Sargent	Wells
Cass	Griggs	Mountail	Sheridan	Williams
OHIO	Carroll	Delaware	Hancock	Lake
	Champaign	Erie	Hardin	Lawrence
Adams	Clark	Fairfield	Harrison	Licking
Allen	Clermont	Fayette	Henry	Logan
Ashland	Clinton	Franklin	Highland	Lorain
Ashtabula	Columbiana	Fulton	Hocking	Lucas
Athens	Coshocton	Gallia	Holmes	Madison
Auglaize	Crawford	Geauga	Huron	Mahoning
Belmont	Cuyahoga	Greene	Jackson	Marion
Brown	Darke	Guernsey	Jefferson	Medina
Butler	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	Garfield	Le Flore	Oklahoma	Tillman
Carter	Garvin	Lincoln	Okmulgee	Tulsa
Cherokee	Grady	Logan	Osage	Wagoner
Choctaw	Grant	Love	Ottawa	Washington
Cimarron	Greer	McClain	Pawnee	Washita
Cleveland	Harmon	McCurtain	Payne	Woods
	Harper	McIntosh	Pittsburg	Woodward
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
Coos	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	
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Provinces)				
Abra	Batanes	Davao	Misamis	Pangasinan
Agusan	Batangas	Ilocos Norte	Moro	Rizal
Albay	Bohol	Ilocos Sur	Mountain	Samar
Ambos Camarines	Bukidnon	Iloilo	Nueva Ecija	Sorsogon
Antique	Bulacan	Isabela	Nueva Vizcaya	Surigao
Bataan	Cagayan	Laguna	Occidental Negros	Tarlac
	Capiz	Lanao	Oriental Negros	Tayabas
	Cavite	La Union	Palawan	Zambales
	Cebu	Leyte	Pampanga	Zamboanga
	Cotabato	Mindoro		
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	Brown	Corson	Faulk	Hutchinson
Aurora	Brule	Custer	Grant	Hyde
Bennie	Buffalo	Davison	Gregory	Jackson
Bon Homme	Butte	Day	Haakon	Jerauld
Brookings	Campbell	Deuel	Hamlin	Jones
	Charles Mix	Dewey	Hand	Kingsbury
	Clark	Douglas	Hanson	Lake
	Clay	Edmunds	Harding	Lawrence
	Codington	Fall River	Hughes	Lincoln

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued

Lyman	Miner	Roberts	Sully	Walworth
McCook	Minnehaha	Sanborn	Todd	Washabaugh
McPherson	Moody	Shannon	Tripp	Washington
Marshall	Pennington	Spink	Turner	Yankton
Meade	Perkins	Stanley	Union	Ziebach
Mellette	Potter			
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	Hardeman	McMinn	Roane	Weakley
Crockett	Hardin	McNairy	Robertson	White
Cumberland	Hawkins	Macon	Rutherford	Williamson
	Haywood	Madison	Scott	Wilson
TEXAS				
Anderson	Cottle	Harrison	Lynn	San Jacinto
Andrews	Crane	Hartley	McCulloch	San Patricio
Angelina	Crockett	Haskell	McLennan	San Saba
Aansas	Crosby	Hays	McMullen	Schleicher
Archer	Culberson	Hemphill	Madison	Scurry
Armstrong	Dallam	Henderson	Marion	Shackelford
Atascosa	Dallas	Hidalgo	Martin	Shelby
Austin	Deaf Smith	Hill	Mason	Sherman
Bailey	Delta	Hockley	Matagorda	Smith
Bandera	Denton	Hood	Maverick	Somervell
Bastrop	De Witt	Hopkins	Medina	Starr
Baylor	Dimmit	Houston	Menard	Stephens
Bee	Duval	Howard	Midland	Sterling
Bexar	Eastland	Hudspeth	Milam	Stonewall
Blanco	Ector	Hunt	Mills	Sutton
Borden	Edwards	Hutchinson	Mitchell	Swisher
Bosque	Ellis	Irion	Montague	Tarrant
Bowie	El Paso	Jack	Montgomery	Taylor
Brazoria	Erath	Jackson	Moore	Terrell
Brazos	Falls	Jasper	Morris	Terry
Brewster	Fannin	Jeff Davis	Motley	Throckmorton
Briscoe	Fayette	Jefferson	Nacogdoches	Titus
Brooks	Fisher	Jim Hogg	Navarro	Tom Green
Brown	Floyd	Jim Wells	Newton	Travis
Burleson	Foard	Johnson	Nolan	Trinity
Burnet	Fort Bend	Jones	Nueces	Tyler
Caldwell	Franklin	Karnes	Ochiltree	Upshur
Calhoun	Freestone	Kaufman	Oldham	Upton
Callahan	Frio	Kendall	Orange	Uvalde
Cameron	Gaines	Kenedy	Palo Pinto	Val Verde
Camp	Galveston	Kent	Panola	Van Zandt
Carson	Garza	Kerr	Parker	Victoria
Cass	Gillespie	Kimble	Parmer	Waller
Castro	Glasscock	King	Pecos	Ward
Chambers	Goliad	Kinney	Polk	Wharton
Cherokee	Gonzales	Kleberg	Potter	Washington
Childress	Gray	Knox	Presidio	Webb
Clay	Grayson	Lamar	Rains	Wheeler
Cochran	Gregg	Lamb	Randall	Wichita
Coke	Grimes	Lampasas	Reagan	Wilbarger
Coleman	Guadalupe	La Salle	Real	Willacy
Collin	Hale	Lavaca	Red River	Willis
Collingsworth	Hall	Lee	Reeves	Williamson
Colorado	Hamilton	Leon	Refugio	Wilson
Comal	Hansford	Liberty	Roberts	Winkler
Comanche	Hardeman	Limestone	Robertson	Wise
Concho	Hardin	Lipscomb	Rockwall	Wood
Cooke	Harris	Live Oak	Runnels	Yoakum
Coryell		Llano	Rusk	Young
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	Caledonia Chittenden Essex	Franklin Grand Isle Lamoille	Orange Orleans Rutland	Washington Windham Windsor
Addison				
Bennington				
VIRGINIA	Charlotte Chesterfield Clarke Craig Culpeper Cumberland Dickenson Dinwiddie Elizabeth City Essex Fairfax Bedford Fauquier Floyd Fluvanna Franklin Frederick Giles Gloucester Goochland Grayson Charles City	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 Page 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	St. Croix	St. John	St. Thomas	
WASHINGTON	Cowlitz Douglas Ferry Asotin Benton Chelan Clallam Clark Columbia	King Kitsap Kittitas Franklin Garfield Grant Grays Harbor Island Jefferson	Pacific Pend Oreille Pierce San Juan Lewis Lincoln Mason Okanogan	Stevens Thurston Wahkiakum Walla Walla Whatcom Whitman Yakima
WEST VIRGINIA	Gilmer Grant Barbour Berkeley Boone Braxton Brooke Cabell Calhoun Clay Doddridge Fayette	Logan McDowell Marion Hampshire Hancock Hardy Harrison Jackson Jefferson Kanawha Lewis Lincoln	Nicholas Ohio Pleasants Mason Pocahontas Mercer Mineral Mingo Monongalia Monroe Morgan	Summers Taylor Tucker Tyler Upshur Wayne Webster Wetzel Wirt Wood Wyoming
WISCONSIN	Dodge Door Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane	Juneau Kenosha Kewaunee Dunn Eau Claire Florence Fond du Lac Forest Grant Green Green Lake Iowa Iron Jackson Jefferson	Outagamie Ozaukee Pepin La Crosse Lafayette Langlade Lincoln Manitowoc Marathon Marinette Marquette Milwaukee Monroe Oconto Oneida	Shawano Sheboygan Taylor Trempealeau Vernon Vilas Walworth Washburn Washington Waukesha Waupaca Waushara Winnebago Wood
WYOMING	Converse Crook Fremont Goshen Hot Springs Carbon	Laramie Lincoln Natrona Niobrara Park Johnson	Platte Sheridan Sublette Sweetwater Teton	Uinta Washakie Weston Yellowstone National Park

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PATENTS

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 are abbreviated. Fractions in assignments, etc., should be spelled. "Saint" should be abbreviated "St." in names of cities in the United States; sections of cities should be printed "N. W.", "E. C.", etc.

Follow copy in the use of the word "Figure" or "Fig." when followed by a 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.

Official Gazette.

States.—Abbreviate (according to rule 61) the names of States except in treaties, conventions, etc., with foreign countries; laws; acts of Congress; extracts; and quoted matter, where copy should be followed. (See list of abbreviations on p. 88.)

Months.—Follow copy in treaties, conventions, etc., with foreign countries; laws; acts of Congress; extracts; and quoted matter. Spell out in everything else, except in the index, published trade-marks, and patent suits. For the day of the month, following the name, use figures only. Where preceding the name of the month, use 1st, 2d, 3d, etc., as "the 1st of January", "the 2d day of January", etc.

Street, avenue, road, etc..—Follow copy in treaties, conventions, etc., with foreign countries; laws; acts of Congress; extracts; and quoted matter, but spell out in everything else.

Citations.—Copy should generally be followed, but abbreviate section, chapter, page, etc.

Etc. and &c..—Follow copy in treaties, conventions, etc., with foreign countries; laws; acts of Congress; extracts; and quoted matter. Use "etc." in everything else.

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", "my Patent No. 680,180", "Patent 680,180", "Trade-Mark No. 140,500", "Design No. 10,500", "Reissue No. 14,500", "reissued Patent No. 14,500", "Reissue Patent No. 14,900", "Certificate No. 130,500", "Serial No. 1", "Sheet 1", "Example 1", "Plate 1", "Diagram 1", "Case A", "Equation 1", "Formula 1", and "Division A." Lower-case "patent statutes", "registration No. 130,500", and "trade-mark registration No. 130,500", but "Reg. No. 13,175."

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.)

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." Where more than one word is used, capitalize only the first word. Lower-case "danger position", "on position", etc.

Capitalize the principal words in trade-mark 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 Luxemburg)	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 lower-case 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, lower-case, 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 Pharmacopœia, 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 Pharmacopœia test for arsenic, Journal of Pharmacy.

Capitalize the first word 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 first word of titles of invention in text when referring to title in previous patent in connection with date and serial number.

Where part of an incorporated name, capitalize the word "city", as Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Jersey City, etc.; but lower-case New York city, etc.

Where abbreviations consist of single letters, capitalize the same, but not abbreviations of weights and measures, which should be lower-cased. Examples: H. P. for horsepower; R. P. M. for revolutions per minute; E. M. F. (plural E. M. F.'s) for electromotive force; NEA; C. for centigrade (but lower-case cent., etc.), should be capitalized, while lb. for pound; ft. for foot; c. c. or cc. for cubic centimeter; gm. for gram; cwt. for hundredweight; k. w. or kw. for kilowatt; mm. or m. m. for millimeter; c. g. s. for centimeter gram second; etc., should be lower-cased.

All names of corporations and firms should be printed in caps and lower-case in head and all caps in signature. Names of individuals comprising lower-cased "de", "von", etc., should be printed in lower-case in head and small caps in signature. "Dr.", "Jr.", etc., should be printed in caps and small caps in signature; "née" and "geboren" should be printed in small caps in signature.

Official Gazette only.

Capitalize full titles of all courts, as United States Supreme Court, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second District, etc.; but lower-case court of appeals, circuit court of appeals, etc.

Capitalize the word "court" where reference is had to the United States Supreme Court, but lower-case elsewhere.

Capitalize the word "office" where reference is had to the Patent Office, but lower-case elsewhere.

Capitalize the titles of officials of the Patent Office.

Capitalize full titles of acts, as Trade-Mark Act, Spooner Act, etc.; but lower-case 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 lower case 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 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, etc., follow copy; but close up anti friction, electro magnet, sub station, ferro manganese, etc., if they appear as two words in copy.

Official Gazette.

Follow copy in titles in labels and prints, quoted matter, laws, treaties, etc.; but compound in accordance with Webster's New International Dictionary in everything else.

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. 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, which should be in clarendon. Where copy has tee shape, change to T shape; 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. 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 *Asclepiadaceæ*). 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); but Brown case, without citation, should be set in roman.

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 for decisions for the Gazette, the same should be followed; but 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.

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.

In patents and designs when jacket calls for "1 sheet of drawings", make "drawing" singular throughout patent. When jacket calls for more than 1 sheet of drawings, make it "drawings" throughout patent, but follow expression "1 sheet of drawings." Where amendments do not conform to above rules, correct with a query. The word "drawing" should always be singular in trade-marks.

In formulas and equations close up all symbols, also reference letters unless separated by commas.

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.

ORTHOGRAPHY

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.

Authorities for the spelling of geographic names (local and foreign) are listed below in the order of their preference: Decisions of the United States Geographic Board; United States Postal Guide; New World Loose Leaf Atlas; Rand McNally & Co.'s Atlas; the International Postal Guide. 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 referee.

In patents signed by an executor or administrator the pronouns should be changed and queried. Example: Change "I claim" to "What is claimed", "My invention" to "The invention", etc.

The following list contains a number of words in common use in patent work. Note capitalization.

LIST OF COMMON AND PREFERRED FORMS

A

accordion plait
acetyl, acyl
actuable, actuatable
aileron
airplane, aeroplane (fol.)
align, aline
alkalies, alkalis
aluminum, aluminium
ampulla, ampul, ampule (fol.)
anaeric
Archimedean
areaway
Argand burner
arsenic (compounds)
arsinic (acids)
artesian well
Axminster rug

B

B flat
babitt
Babbitt metal
bail (handle)
bakelite
balata
Basel (town), Basle (firm)
Baumé, Beaumé
bentonite
benzene, benzine (fol.)
benzol, benzole
bib (child's apron)
bibb (faucet)
Blau gas
blucher shoe
bluing, blueing
bootees, booties (fol.)
bouillon
Bourdon tube
Bowden wire
brassière
brier, briar
Brigg's logarithms
Bright's disease
Brinell
britannia ware
Brix hydrometer
brooch, broach (pin)
Brussels sprouts
Bunsen burner
bur (prickly covering)
burned, burnt
burr (tool)
bus, buss; pl. busses, buses
by-pass, bye-pass

C

cacao (seed)
candellilla (wax of plant)
canton flannel
capacitive, capacitative
carbide (only)
carburation
carburator
carburetor, carburete
carburettor
carburettor
carburetion
Cardan shaft
carline, carling (construction)
carrousel
castile soap
cat whisker
celanese (fabric)
celtium
chaise longue
pl. chaises longues
charr (fish), char, chare (to burn)
Chianti wine
chifforobe
china clay
China-wood oil
chute, shoot
cipher, cypher
citrus, citrous
clevis
cliché
coca (drug)
cocoa (made from cacao seed)
coky (cokelike)
communicable (only)
conduit, conduct
Congo red
congress boot
corselets
corsetlets
coumarin, cumarone (fol.)
coupé
crème
crepe, crape, crêpe
crêpe de Chine
cyanide (only)

D

decibel
dammar varnish
diarrhea, diarrhoea
dieing (stamping)
Diesel engine
disassemble
dislodgment (only)
doré bullion
doup (weaving)

E

eau de Cologne
eccentric, excentric
éclair
eddy current
Eddy kite
embed, imbed
empennage
eyeleting

F

factis (solidified oil)
felly, felloe
Ferris wheel
feterita (grain)
filet (lace)
filtrable
flyer, flier (fol.)
Fourdrinier machine
frusto, frustro
frustum, frustum
Fuller valve
fuller's earth
fuselage
fuse, fuze

G

Garnett machine
gauge, gage
gelatin, gelatine
Geneva gear
glacé
gluing (only)
Gnome engine
Gottenborg (Sweden)
grabbots (cotton refuse)
gramophone
grill (broiler) } interch.
grille (grating) }
Gruyère
guayule

H

Habana (not Havana)
Halloween
Hamburg steak
hamburger } follow in text
Hamburger
hawser, hauser
head lamp
height, highth, hight, heighth
henrys, henries (fol.)
hindrance, hinderance
Holland gin

holland linen
Hong Kong
horsepower
hyposulphite (not hyposulfite)
hypotenuse, hypothenuse

I

in any wise
inasmuch
india ink, India ink
Indian corn
in no wise
insertable
in so far or insofar
insomuch
interiorly, interially
introducible
invar metal

J

Jacquard loom (lower-case 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)

K

kafir, kaffir
kaoliang (grain)
Keen's or Keene's cement
Kelvin scale, or K.
kerosene (only)
kieselgur
kilogram, kilogramme
kraft paper (not craft)
kumquat

L

lavaliere
lavaliere
layallière
Leipzig
lens or lenses
Levers lace
lithopone
lodgment, lodgement
longéron
loupe (jeweler's)
louver, louvre
Lucerne, Switzerland
Lumière
luminair
Lyon, France

M

macadam road
machinable
machinability
Mah jongg
maltha (mineral tar)
mandrel, mandril
maneuver, manœuvre
Mangin mirror
manila paper
manila rope
manipulable, manipulatable
mansard roof
mantel, mantle (fireplace)
mantle, mantel (cloak)
marcelling
Marcel wave
Marseille, France
Master Car Builders' coupler
maul
McKay shoe
medicament (not medicant)
megohm (measure)
microhm (measure)
Miller hook
milo grain
Miné rifle
mitered, mitred
moiré (v. and a.) moire (n.)
mol. or mols

Monel metal
Montan wax
morocco binding
movable, moveable
mucus (n.), mucous (a.)
mutor

N

nacelle
naphtha, naphtha
naphthalene, naphthaline
naphthol, naphtol
navy blue
neglige, negligré
negligible, negligable
neon
nichrome
nick, knick
nickel (metal or coin) only
Nicol prism
nicotine, nicotin
noble metal
nozzle, nozle
n-pole dynamo
nth degree
Nuremberg

O

ogee shape (not O.G.)
operable, operable
os calcis
oscillatable, oscillable
overlie
oxford shoe
oxidation, oxidization
oxide, oxid, oxyde, oxyd

P

pajamas (only in patent titles)
pajamas or pyjamas (trade-
marks)
palette (artist's)
pallet, palate, pallete, palet (brick-
making)
papier-mâché
paraffin, paraffine
Pará rubber
pasteurize
pâté (pie)
pendant, pendent (n.)
pendent, pendant (a.)
per cent
per cent.
percent.
peripheral, peripheral
peripherical
pet cock
pH
phone
phosphorus (n.). (When used in
combinations follow Webster;
if not given, follow copy)
pimento, piminto (fol.)
pincers, pinchers
pitman (pl., pitmen only)
Piton tube
pivotably
pivotal, pivotable
pivotally (not pivotedly)
plansifter
plaster of Paris
platen, platten, plattin
pliers, plyers
piotron
ply, plie
Pontianak gum
portière
Portland cement
practice, practise (n., v.)
preventer
projectable (only)
propellant (n.); when used in com-
bination follow copy, as pro-
pellant powder or propellant
powder
propeller (only)
Puerto Rico
purée, puree
pylon

Q

quantitative, quantitative, quanti-
tive

R

rabbit (carpentry)
radical, radicle (chem.)
rarefy, rarify.
reciprocable, reciprocatable
reinforce, reinforce
registerable, registerable
releasable (only)
repellent (n. and a.)
replaceable (only)
resin, rosin (fol.)
resistor
résumé
retractable, retractile
revoluble, revolvable
revolubly, revolvably
Riggs' disease
Rochelle salt
Röntgen, Roentgen
rotary, rotatory (fol.)
rotatable (not rotatable)
Russia (if on file)
Russia leather

S

saccharin (a bitter white lactone)
saccharine (sugar substitute)
salable, saleable
salvarsan
Samson post
Saybolt
saxophone
scallop, scollop
selsyn (transformer)
selvage, selvedge
separator (only)
settable
shelf, shelve
shellac, shellack, shell-lac, shell-
acked
shipable
shoofly, shooflys
singletree, swingletree
siphon, syphon
sirup, syrup
sisal rope
skull, scull
sley, slay (knitting machinery)
slidable, slideable
soy or soya bean
spigot, spicket
squegee
Stillson wrench
strop, strap
style, stylus, styl, styluses
suede
sulph, sulfo (prefix denoting sul-
phur)
swage, swedge
sylphon (bellows)

T

taboret, tabouret
taxing, taxying
therefor, therefore (in return for
that or this)
therefore (consequently) only
thermon
thermonic
thermosyphon, thermosiphon
threadably, threadedly
thresh, thrash (beat grain)
through, thru
thumb, thum
tier (to tie)
Timken bearing
tire, tyre (of a wheel)
tonsillitis, tonsilitis
torchère
torsional, tortional
transferrer, transffor
transversely, transversally
trippable

T square
tunny, tuna (fish)
Turkey red
tumeric (not tumeric)
tuyère, twyer
Twaddell, or Twad
tying, tied

una-flow
unsanitary
utilized (only)
Union of Socialist Soviet Re-
publics

U

valance (fabric)
valence (chemistry)
venturi
Venturi tube
vernier clutch
viz or viz.
visor, vizor

wagon, waggon
Wheatstone bridge
wienerwurst

W

Wilton carpet
woolen, woollen
woolly, wooly

y
yolk (not yelk)
yoshino paper
Young's modulus

Y

zed shape
zeppelin (n.)
Zeppelin (a.)
zinc, zink

Z

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. antennæ; E., nas
apex, pl. apexes or apices
apparatus, pl. apparatus, apparatuses
callus, pl. calli
candelabrum, pl. candelabrum or candelabra
fascia, pl. fasciæ
frustum, pl. frustums or frusta

helix, pl. helixes or helices
lamina, pl. laminae
latex, pl. latices
matrix, pl. matrices, not matrixes
medium, pl. mediums or media
spatula, pl. spatulas
speculum, pl. speculums or specula
stylus, pl. styls 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.

PLURALS

Correct errors in the use of the apostrophe in the possessive case. Follow the document style. (See rule 36.)

PUNCTUATION

Patents.

Follow copy literally, except in headings, also in preambles of designs and trade-marks, which should be punctuated according to office style.

In the figure description delete all punctuation between the numeral and the verb. Commas used for periods in decimal fractions are to be followed.

In equations, center points should be followed.

Official Gazette.

Follow copy in claims; titles in labels and prints; court decisions; treaties, conventions, etc., with foreign countries; rules and amendments thereto; laws; extracts; quoted matter; and acts of Congress. Punctuate everything else, including Commissioner's decisions and citations in all decisions.

REFERENCE LETTERS AND FIGURES

Reference figures to drawings should be set in boldface type.

When copy has capitals, use roman capitals, and when copy has lower-case letters use lower-case italic, as, the wheel A has a rim *a* and spokes *b*; the hub B is of iron; the wrapper Wr is of paper.

Quote reference letters and figures, if copy, as, the frame "A" consists of uprights "1" and "2."

Where superior reference letters are used running up to "x", "y", and "z", use the superior letter "x"; otherwise use superior multiple. Where other 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 "o" should be used.

Follow copy as to *a*₁, *a*₂, *1a*, *1b*, 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*'' or "The wheels *a*¹ and *a*²." Some typewriters use the prime mark for "1", after passing "o", as: *a*¹, *a*², etc., which should be changed to *a*¹⁰, *a*¹¹, *a*¹², etc. These latter cases should be indicated by the copy editor. Follow inferiors where so used in copy as: *a*₁, *a*₂, etc.

Since typewriters use same character for figure 1 and lower-case 1, cipher and cap O, all such characters will be printed as figures unless otherwise marked. When Greek letters are used, they should be identified by name.

Where copy has prime over the inferior mark the inferior goes first followed by prime, thus: *a*₂¹, or *a*₂².

In foreign patents if apostrophes are used for primes, change to primes.

SIGNATURES

Avoid dividing names. If name cannot be printed in 1 line with 1 em bear off each end, center as many words as possible, following style below on balance.

The following are the proper indentions for trade-mark signatures, and should be followed:

JOSEPH BROWN. □

[L. S.]

THE CHAMPION
HARDWARE COMPANY, □ □
By NELSON T. HASENFLUE,
Secy.-Treas. □

[L. S.]

THE STANDARD OIL
COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, □
By H. D. COLLIER,
Vice-President.

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.

Follow copy "Sec. & Treas." or "Secretary and Treasurer." Do not supply "By" in signatures.

The word "drawing" should always be singular in trade-marks.

Cuts must agree in every particular with the drawing.

Patent signatures should be borne off □ from right, longest line.

WILLIAM UNION ^{his} ~~SMITH~~ □
~~mark~~

□ Witnesses to mark:

□ □ M. M. KITCHENS,
□ □ W. J. SPARKMAN.

SAMPLES FOR GAZETTE WORK

(Adjudicated patents)

(C. C. A. Del.) Gibson patent, No. 1,166,758, for flow-controlling apparatus, claims 1 and 2 held not infringed. *Gibson v. Smoot Engineering Corporation*, 40 F. (2d) 819.

(Adverse decisions in interference)

Pat. 1,699,418, M. H. Woodward, Telegraph system, decided November 27, 1930, claims 8, 9, 10, and 13.

(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.4.1. SYSTEMS, AUTOMATIC, PRINTING, REMOTE CONTROL. Systems coming under subclass 4 of remote control for starting and/or stopping printer motors at called or calling stations or both by either manually or automatically transmitted impulses or code.

Search this class, subclass 53.1.

Order No. 3119, 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

The patents formerly contained in these subclasses have been placed in class 167, subclasses 50-94, established in this order, in class 87, Oils, fats, and glue, subclass 28, Extracting, established in this order, and in class 131, Tobacco, subclass 67, Tobacco substitutes, established in this order.

In class 167, *Medicines* (Division 43), establish the following subclasses:

50 Medicines

50 Medicines—Con.

51 Radioactive56 Laxative 52 Anesthetics57 Effervescent

53 Veterinary

58 Topical

54 Inhalants

59 Eye

55 Internal

(Commissioner's Decisions)

EX PARTE ARBUCKLE

Decided June 11, 1929

(Disclaimer)

1,593,400.—*Carl M. Gilt*, Brooklyn, N. Y. FREQUENCY CONVERTER. Patent dated July 20, 1926. Disclaimer filed November 12, 1930, by the assignee, *General Electric Company*.

(Index)

Use Smith, Robert A., and E. B.—not Smith, Robert A., and E. B. Smith.

Use U. S. Army—not United States Army.

In labels and prints follow copy in capitalization of titles.

Where there are two or more inventors spell out the Christian name of only the first inventor. Abbreviate the rest.

Where the name of a city or State appears two or more times in succession, do not repeat the same, but use only once. Note the following:

Jones, Robert A., and W. R. Smith, Altoona, assignors to A. J. Robinson, Philadelphia, Pa. Smith, John C., Chicago, 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 Edward C. Becht.

Du Pont, E. I., de Nemours & Company. (See Calcott, W. S., and Douglass, assignors.)

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.

Wilson, Clyde L., San Francisco, Calif. Powder puffs. 269,839; Apr. 22; Serial No. 292,918; published Feb. 11, 1930. Class 29.

(Label and Print)

38,486.—Title: FANCY HOTEL. For Coffee. STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, New York, N. Y. Published November 6, 1930.

(Patent suits)

[Notices under sec. 4921, R. S., as amended Feb. 18, 1922]

1,058,285, L. A. Young, Upholstery spring construction; 1,428,701, O. A. Michelis, Wire loop; 1,439,891, J. T. Holtfoth, Spring cushion structure, D. C., E. D. Mich., S. Div. Doc. 1818, *L. A. Young Industries Inc.*, v. *Premier Cushion Spring Co.* Dismissed by consent Oct. 2, 1930.

Where matter runs over make a separate paragraph.

1,244,216. (See 1,558,436.) 1,244,217. (See 1,558,436.)

1,251,377. (See 1,173,079.) 1,273,627. (See 1,173,079.)

(Published trade-mark)

Ser. No. 297,676. MICHAEL KNEILING, doing business as Kneiling Co., Tacoma, Wash. Filed Mar. 21, 1930. Under section 5b of the act of 1905 as amended in 1920.

All wording apart from the mark as shown on the drawing is disclaimed. The portrait forming a feature of the mark is the portrait of the applicant.

For Welding, Brazing, and Soldering Fluxes.
Claims use since Nov. 1, 1929.

(Registered trade-marks)

276,977. BRASS SWIVELS AND BRASS RINGS. H. A. B. SNEVE, doing business as H. A. B. Sneeve Company, San Francisco, Calif.

Filed November 1, 1938, Serial No. 291,893. PUBLISHED AUGUST 19, 1930. Class 13.

Note style below for assignment of registered trade-marks:

239,476. SLOW-OPERATING VALVE. FLOYD L. SCOTT, Houston, Tex., assignor to Hughes Tool Company, Houston, Tex., a corporation of Texas.

Filed July 16, 1928, Serial No. 734,692. PUBLISHED JULY 7, 1930. Class 31.

Trade-mark registered under act of March 19, 1920:

278,120. (CLASS 39. CLOTHING.) THE DALLAS CO., Des Moines, Iowa. Filed Sept. 16, 1929, Serial No. 289,821.

For Women's and Misses' Ready-Made Dresses.

Claims use since Aug. 29, 1929.

If registered trade-mark jacket does not carry a date published in the Gazette, note whether file is marked "Publication waived", in which case "Published" and date are omitted.

SAMPLES OF HEADINGS

(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

(Divisional application)

Original application May 21, 1900, Serial No. 17,360. Divided and this application July 20, 1903, Serial No. 163,658

(Continuation of application)

Continuation of application Serial No. 341,560, May 3, 1904. This application June 2, 1905, Serial No. 450,632

(Renewed before reissue)

Original application May 20, 1898, Serial No. 480,550. Renewed August 10, 1901, Serial No. 12,640. Original No. 720,230, dated March 3, 1903. Application for reissue February 6, 1908, Serial No. 414,653

(Renewed and divided before reissue)

Original application May 20, 1898, Serial No. 681,202. Renewed August 10, 1901, Serial No. 710,635. Divided and application February 7, 1902, Serial No. 930,110. Original No. 720,777, dated March 3, 1904. Application for reissue February 9, 1910, Serial No. 414,652

DIVISION A

(Set "Division A" in 7½-point Ionic capitals and lower-case)

Original No. 975,935, dated November 15, 1910, Serial No. 480,510, March 15, 1905. Application for reissue May 15, 1913, Serial No. 767,921

DIVISION B

(Set "Division B" in 7½-point Ionic capitals and lower-case)

(Reissue of a reissue)

Original No. 1,056,794, dated March 25, 1913, Serial No. 481,582, May 30, 1910. Reissue No. 14,023, dated November 30, 1915, Serial No. 14,559, March 15, 1915. This application for reissue September 25, 1919, Serial No. 326,421

(Renewal of a renewed and divided specification)

Original application January 2, 1909, Serial No. 326,784. Renewed July 7, 1911, Serial No. 367,428. Divided and this application August 10, 1912, Serial No. 726,184. Renewed March 9, 1913, Serial No. 786,477

(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

(Continuation of renewal)

Original application February 4, 1903, Serial No. 141,817. Continuation of renewed application February 23, 1905, Serial No. 246,916. This application June 29, 1905, Serial No. 267,527

The following sample heads are intended to serve as a general guide to the reader. Should any unusual construction occur which is not covered herein, the referee should be consulted before changing the form in which it is set.

"Territory of" should be inserted and queried before "Hawaii" and "Alaska" if omitted from jacket. In Canadian patents supply name of Province and query.

[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.

[Note comma after name of administratrix when followed by an assignment, and its omission in the second sample]

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

[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.

[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 Tassell, Bayonne, N. J., assignors, by mesne assignments, to J. Edward Ogden, Mountainville, N. Y.

[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, 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

[When township is given, county should also follow]

Charlie Jasjerson, 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.

SAMPLE APPLICATION LINES

Application April 22, 1926, Serial No. 103,823. In Great Britain February 11, 1926

Application September 23, 1920, Serial No. 412,224. Renewed April 2, 1927

Application April 27, 1920, Serial No. 37,075. Renewed July 7, 1922, Serial No. 573,454

Application May 2, 1927, Serial No. 188,349. Renewed October 11, 1927. In Great Britain April 12, 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 January 15, 1924, Serial No. 686,427. In Italy January 26, 1923

No Drawing. Application December 20, 1924, Serial No. 757,297. Renewed October 1, 1927

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

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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; and all roll calls and lists of pairs shall be printed in 6-point type.

* * * * *

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 (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. All should familiarize themselves with the exceptions and the forms peculiar to the Record.

All extracts are set in 6½-point type unless otherwise ordered by the Joint Committee on Printing.

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, especially in break lines and lines containing many points.

In resetting lines when 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 should be made without authority.

Observe the lists of names of Senators and Members, 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, Members, or department officials. In case of doubt, the Congressional Directory will be taken as authority.

Small-cap center heads in speeches, also headings over tables, leader work, and subheads following main subject heading in the proceedings will be set in 6½-point.

Queries must not be made unless it is known that the author is to see a proof.

CAPITALIZATION

(See also Guide to Capitalization, p. 25)

It must be borne in mind that one general style of capitalization is to prevail on Record and document work.

In Senate and House proceedings and Senate and House Journals use rule VI, rule XVI, etc.

If the name of the Congressional Record is mentioned, it must be set in caps and small caps and never abbreviated, though appearing in citations.

If the name of a Senator or a Member is used in connection with a bill or other paper, as the Glass bill, the Smith amendment, etc., lower-case; but SMITH's amendment, etc.

The names of Members and Members-elect of both branches of the Congress will be printed in caps and small caps if mention is made of them. This applies also to eulogies, and notices of or references to eulogies, of deceased Senators or Members.

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 lower-case 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. 193.)

Observe that the names of all persons not certified Members of Congress are to be set in lower-case: that is, names of secretaries, clerks, messengers, and others.

Follow capitalization of proposed boards, commissions, services, etc., in reprints of bills and titles thereof, but not in extracts.

CONTRACTIONS

If in a Senator's or a Member's language the copy shows such contractions as *don't*, *can't*, *won't*, *didn't*, *couldn't*, and *wouldn't*, spell in full, as *do not*, *cannot*, *will not*, *did not*, *could not*, and *would not*. This is not intended to apply to extracts and anecdotes. The abbreviation *etc.* must be made to read *and so forth*, except in extracts.

FIGURES

(See also Numerals, p. 95)

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 (unless under 10), 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 "\$6,000,000."

Use figures for all enumerations of weights and measures and duration of time.

All grouped enumerations, any of which is 10 or more, are to appear in figures in examples such as the following: There were 20 males and 8 females, 28 in all; six horses; 10 horses; six horses, nine sheep, and five cows; 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 100 or less, spell, as twenty-five 6-inch guns, two $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch boards, ten 5-cent pieces, 125 6-inch guns, etc.

Isolated numbers of 10 or more, as 50 guns, 10 trucks, 11 soldiers, etc.

If sums of money are used as adjectives, express in figures, as a 5-cent piece, a \$10 note, a \$1,000 house, a \$1,000,000 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ -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.

ITALIC

In titles of cases use italic, with lower-case roman *v.*, including contested-election cases, as *Smith v. Brown*. In roman small-cap lines use a lower-case italic *v.* for *versus*.

Names of vessels must be set in italic in all cases.

If it is desired that italic should be used other than as provided for herein, the word or words must be underscored and "Fol. italic." written on each folio. Do not construe this to mean "*Ordered*", "*Resolved*", "*Be it enacted, etc.*", titles following signatures or addresses, or the part of date lines which should be set in italic.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

Do not quote any communication carrying date and signature.

Do not put quotation marks on center heads in 6½-point extracts unless center heads 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 lower-case 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. 124 under Date Lines, and p. 195 under Credits.)

Except in bill work proper, 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.

Use single punctuation in citations of cases and statutes, as *Brown v. Robinson* (122 U. S. 329; R. S. p. 310, sec. 1748).

In the case of Smith against Brown. (A general or casual reference to a case.)

In the case of *Smith v. Brown* (122 U. S. 329). (A citation of a specific case.)

In One Hundred and Twenty-fourth United States Reports, page 329.

Indent star lines 2 ems on each side. Use seven stars.

If a title is used as part of the name of an organization, vessel, etc., spell, as 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, preceded by a 3-em dash.

In extracts containing votes the names must be run in, as Lewis of Maryland, Maverick, and Ramspeck, etc.

In Senators' or Members' language, if the copy indicates *number*, use the abbreviation *no.*; when the word is *numbered*, use that form.

In text, reference to Senate and House reports and Senate and House executive and miscellaneous documents the *No.* must always be used, whether in copy or not, as House Report No. 75, Executive Document No. 20, Miscellaneous Document No. 37.

In the Senate, under House Bills Referred, Message from the House, Enrolled Bills Signed, Concurrent Resolutions Referred, Presidential Approvals, and in lists of bills and resolutions, the numbers must come first and read "An act" (or resolution), whether in copy or not, as "H. R. 722. An act", etc. In the House the same rule applies under Message from the President, Enrolled Bills Signed, Message from the Senate, Concurrent Resolutions Referred, and Senate Bills Referred. This means that bills and resolutions received in the House from the Senate or in the Senate from the House, when in lists, shall have the number begin the paragraph.

Seven-and-a-half-point breaks in 6½-point matter should be paragraphed, as follows:

The report goes on to say that—

Observe this closely—

during the fiscal year 1934 there were, etc.

USE OF CAPS AND SMALL CAPS

[Names of Senators and Members are set in small caps when in parentheses or brackets, or when sentence is in the passive voice. See also note on roll calls, p. 190.]

On motion by (or of) Mr. LEWIS of Maryland, it was, etc.
The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BULKLEY in the chair). Shall the bill pass?

The SPEAKER called the House to order.

Mr. DARROW's amendment was adopted.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia took the floor and yielded to Mr. GRAY of Indiana. During the roll call,

Mr. EAGLE said: If not paired, I would vote "no" on this bill.

A MEMBER. And debate it afterwards.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. I object.

Mr. ASHURST, Mr. BORAH (and others). Let it be read.

Mr. BYRNES (and others). Yes.

Mr. BYRNES (and other Members). No.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah objected.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri addressed the Chair.

Mr. PATMAN rose.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah resumed the floor.

The ACTING SECRETARY. In line 11, after the word "*Provided*", it is proposed, etc.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio was recognized, and yielded his time to Mrs. KAHN.

Mr. JOHNSON entered the Chamber.

Mr. McADOO, a Senator from the State of California, appeared in his seat today.

Mr. SEGER and Mr. MALONEY rose to a point of order.

The SPEAKER proceeded to put the question on the motion of Mr. HOBBS.

The CHAIRMAN appointed Mr. UMSTEAD and Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee as tellers.

Mr. BECK. I desire to withdraw my vote of "no" and vote "present."

The Clerk called the name of Mr. CRAVENS, and he answered "Present."

If a group of Members' names makes more than one line, they will be set in caps and small caps in all cases.

[If a Senator's name is used following a roll call to secure a quorum, set in caps and small caps for the sake of good typographic appearance. Note the following:]

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts entered the Chamber and answered to his name. The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. ASHURST answered "aye."

Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. BORAH entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

After some delay, Mr. LA FOLLETTE entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

[Note that in 6½-point extracts only an en quad is used after the name of the person speaking, as in the following:]

Mr. DARROW. I think this bill is so well understood that no time will be required for its discussion.

Mrs. KAHN. Does this bill come from the Committee on Commerce?

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 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 Public Lands and Surveys 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.

The Secretary read the bill; and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. RICH, 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. HEALEY. Regular order! [or Division!]

Mr. WEAVER. 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. LA FOLLETTE addressed the Senate. After having spoken for 35 minutes,

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield for a moment.

After the second call of the roll,

Mr. HAINES. Mr. Speaker, that has been agreed to.

[Note use of interrogation mark in the following:]

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, what does this mean?—

We have never received a dollar of this amount.

PARENTHESES AND BRACKETS

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY].

[Mr. CONNERY then resumed and concluded his remarks as above printed.]

(Mr. CROSSER of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

[Note use of parentheses and brackets in lines above.]

Mr. CANNON. There is no "may not" about it. Here is the form in which they are printed [exhibiting].

Mr. RAYBURN. 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. FISH (to Mr. McSWAIN). 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. HOEPPEL (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. FISH. Then he is endeavoring to restrict the liberty of the individual in the disbursement of his own money. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman— [Cries of "Regular order!"]

Mr. HARLAN 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 (lapping with his gavel). Debate is exhausted.

Mr. McFARLANE (reading):

When in the course of human events, etc.

[Mr. BARBOUR's speech will be published entire after it shall have been completed.]

[Or the following, which this Office is authorized to insert, observing that two leads are used on each side of "withhold" lines:]

[Mr. CAPPER addressed the Senate. His remarks will appear hereafter.]

[Mr. HALLECK addressed the Committee [or House]. His remarks will appear hereafter.]

[Names of Senators or Members, if supplied by reporters in remarks of Members of Congress, must appear in brackets, unless some other title than Mr. be used, when it will be considered that the gentleman speaking mentioned the other gentleman's name, as in the following examples:]

Mr. BURCH. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] stated that he would support the measure.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. The gentleman from Washington, Captain WALLGREN, stated that he would support the measure.

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 House divided; and there were—ayes 52, noes 65.

So (no further count being called for) the amendment of Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado 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.

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. DRIVER 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. TINKHAM'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. KELLY and Mr. MEAD were appointed.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as tellers the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. DISNEY, and the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. WITHROW.

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.

The question was taken; and there were on a division (demanded by Mr. MAPES)—ayes 69, noes 66.

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 therefore, 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. TARVER, it was agreed to; there being—ayes 141, noes 14.

VOTING BY YEAS AND NAYS

Senate.

The roll call was concluded; and the result was announced—yeas 27, nays 31, 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. HATCH called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas 27, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—27			
Ashurst Austin	Carey Clark	Fletcher Frazier	McNary Neely
NAYS—23			
Bailey Bankhead	Chavez Connally	Glass Gore	McKellar Murray
NOT VOTING—46			
Bone Borah	Coolidge Costigan	King Keyes	Pope Russell

House.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 76, nays 204, answered “present” 7, not voting 146, as follows:

The question being taken, there were—yeas 197, nays 70, answered “present” 3, not voting 173, 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			
Allen Adair	Carlson Cary	Patterson Peyser	Rich Rudd
NAYS—111			
Bell Bland	Blanton Boylan	Cox Dear	Seger Sirovich
ANSWERED “PRESENT”—2			
Fuller			Green
REPORTED BY TELLERS—1			
		Aswell	
NOT VOTING—195			
Brooks	Casey	Hull	West

[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 6-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 lower case 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. Perkins (for) with Mr. Parsons (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. Palmisano with Mr. Rich.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I voted, but, being paired with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. FOCHT, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. DARROW. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. SABATH, so I will withdraw my vote. I desire to announce on behalf of my colleague, Mr. FENERTY, that he was called from the Hall a few moments ago. He is paired with the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. GREGORY; but if present and not paired, he would vote "yea."

[In House pairs do not use brackets when Members are referred to by name. In Senate pairs observe following use of brackets:]

Mr. BORAH (when his name was called). I am paired on this question with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH]. If he were here, I should vote "yea."

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. 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]

Allen	Dies	Kelly	Meeks
Arnold	Dietrich	Kennedy, Md.	Montet
Burch	Duncan	Kerr	Wilcox

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 of Wisconsin: No excuse offered.

Mr. STARNES.

Mr. OLIVER. I have been requested to announce that Mr. STARNES was obliged to go to his room. I ask that he be excused for this day.

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK: No excuse offered.

FORMS OF TITLES

[Always in roman lower case, flush and hang or center]

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

[Two to eight independent signatures, with or without titles, are aligned on the left and the longest name is indented 1 em on the right if no title follows.]

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 eight signatures, with or without titles, are set full measure, caps and lower-case, run in, indented 3 and 5 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. MEAD'S STATEMENT

No fair-minded person can read the very clear and explicit statement made by Mr. MEAD 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 so set them, whether marked or not, if the copy clearly indicates that they are extracts. This does not refer to casual quotations of a few words in speeches.]

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. 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 refugee 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 when delivered outside of Congress or referred to as an extract will be set in 6½-point.]

FORMS OF SPEECH HEADS

[Headings over speeches must be set solid in case 131, caps and lower-case, regardless of the number of lines such headings make, unless other instructions are given by the foreman. Do not use more leads than are indicated in the following heads:]

President's Message	Case 131
<u>[1 lead]</u>	
SPEECH	Case 121
<u>[1 lead]</u>	
OR	6½-pt. Ionic s. c.
<u>[2 leads]</u>	
HON. ROBERT CROSSER	Case 123
<u>[1 lead]</u>	
OF OHIO	Case 119
<u>[2 leads]</u>	
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Case 120
<u>[2 leads]</u>	
<i>Friday, July 12, 1935</i>	7½-pt. Ionic italic.

[2 leads] The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the 6½-pt. Ionic Union had under consideration the President's message.

Mr. CROSSEY of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I hope the few 7½-pt. Ionic remarks I make this afternoon during this talkfest, which is costing the American taxpayer money, will be helpful.

Saturday, June 11, 1935

7½-pt. Ionic italic

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the 6½-pt. Ionic Union had under consideration the conference report on H. R. 7912, the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I believe in that old 7½-pt. Ionic saying that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound.

[Always *Mr. Speaker* on "leaves 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.]

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AND EDUCATION	Case 131
[1 lead]	
EXTENSION OF REMARKS	Case 121
[1 lead]	
OF	6½-pt. Ionic s. c.
[2 leads]	
HON. KARL STEFAN	Case 123
[1 lead]	
OF NEBRASKA	Case 119
[2 leads]	
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Case 120
[2 leads]	
Thursday, April 11, 1935	7½-pt. Ionic ital.
[2 leads]	
PIO ADDRESS OF HON. KARL STEFAN, OF NEBRASKA, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1935	6½-pt. on 7 Ionic caps

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my re- 7½-pt. Ionic marks in the RECORD, I include the following radio address which I made recently:

I wish to thank the National Broadcasting Co. for giving me 6½-pt. Ionic this opportunity to speak to you. It is a great treat to me to

[In "extension of remarks" speeches the following words may be used under the italic date line when they are supplied by the author; set flush and hang when three lines or more, center when less than three lines:]

On House Resolution No. 214 and impeachment charges preferred 6½-pt. Ionic
against Hon. Samuel Alschuler, judge of the United States
Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, by Hon.
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, of Illinois

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

[The headings *Senate* and *House of Representatives* are to be in case 133 caps, centered across page, and the date lines to be in case 121 caps and small caps, also centered. In the Record proper use only one lead above and below heads and extracts, except the heads *Senate* and *House* and date line.]

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1935

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney Thorne Phillips, D. D., LL. D., offered the following prayer:

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER

The Secretary, Edwin A. Halsey, read the following communication:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1935.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. FRANCIS T. MALONEY, a Senator from the State of Connecticut, to perform the duties of the Chair this legislative day.

KEY PITTMAN,
President pro tempore.

Mr. MALONEY thereupon took the chair as presiding officer.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Friday, July 12, 1935, when, on the request of Mr. KING and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Rippon, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 25) providing for the employment of telephone operators in the Capitol telephone exchange, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Mr. WAGNER presented a resolution approved and endorsed by George U. Harvey, president of the Borough of Queens, and a committee of ex-service men, all of New York City, N. Y., favoring the adoption of a program including on each recurring Armistice Day (Nov. 11) "roll call", to be sounded at 11 a. m. from the United States Capitol Building, with 2 minutes of silence, and then "taps", as a national symbol in commemoration of those who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War, and also a dedication of the living to the service of the Republic, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. COPELAND presented resolutions adopted by members of Brest Post, No. 2566, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, of Bayside, Long Island, N. Y., protesting against the passage of the so-called Hill bill, being House bill 12448, to clarify and amend the emergency officers' retirement act, etc., which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a resolution adopted by members of the Russian National Mutual Aid Society, of Buffalo, N. Y., protesting against the passage of the so-called Dies bill, being the bill (H. R. 12044) to provide for the exclusion and expulsion of alien Communists, which was ordered to lie on the table.

[Observe Senate copy in form of petitions and memorials, and follow Office style in use of figures, spelling numbers under 10. (See p. 188.)

Observe the following forms of capitalization and punctuation:

The First Presbyterian Church of Buxton; the Luther Memorial Church, of Carrville; the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Beaufort; 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 Hyattsville; the Society of Christian Endeavor of Riverdale; and the Yarmouth Bridge Co., of Baltimore, all in the State, etc., praying, etc. When a name and a number or address of a society or institution are given, use the comma before No. or of.]

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. ASHURST, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the bill (S. 1099) to amend section 2372 of the Revised Statutes, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 213) thereon.

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. 1541. A bill for the relief of J. P. D. Shiebler (Rept. No. 177); and

H. R. 1475. A bill providing for a grant of land to the State of Washington for a biological station and general research purposes (Rept. No. 178).

[Observe that the comma is left out after a Senator's or a Member's name when followed by of and the State. This applies only to Senators or Members whose names are duplicated, or to enumerations of Senators or Members, as, Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, and Mr. MINTON of Indiana were appointed, etc., and is not intended to apply to other than Senators or Members, or when the Christian name or initials are given, as Mr. Blank, of Wyoming; Mr. EDWARD A. KELLY, of Illinois.]

[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.]

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

Mr. VANDENBERG (for Mrs. CARAWAY), from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on yesterday, July 16, 1935, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill and joint resolution:

S. 3154. An act authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to the city of Fallon, Nev.; and

S. J. Res. 148. Joint resolution to permit a compact or agreement between the States of Idaho and Wyoming respecting the disposition and apportionment of the waters of the Snake River and its tributaries, and for other purposes.

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. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 4957) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Hippenheimer (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4958) granting an increase of pension to Michael Burger (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FRAZIER (for Mr. WHEELER):

A bill (S. 4960) to reduce the area of the Fort Peck irrigation project in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 193) amending the appropriation bills for the Interior Department, and the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor for the fiscal year 1935; to the Committee on Appropriations.

WITHHELD AND CONCLUDED SPEECH

[Mr. POPE resumed and concluded the speech begun by him on Saturday, which follows entire:]

Saturday, January 5, 1935

Mr. POPE. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass, and so forth.

Mr. POPE. Mr. President, I wish to say that those of us who are * * *

Monday, January 7, 1935

(Continuation from Saturday, Jan. 5, 1935)

Mr. POPE. Mr. President, I probably should be censured for having taken up several hours * * *

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 461) making appropriations to enable the Federal Farm Board to distribute Government-owned wheat and cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 280. An act for the relief of Hazel B. Lowe, Tess H. Johnston, and Esther L. Teckmeyer; and

S. 447. An act conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the District of Oregon to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the suit in equity of Rakha Singh Gherwal against the United States.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolutions:

On August 7, 1935:

S. 2259. An act to amend sections 966 and 971 of chapter 22 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia", approved March 3, 1901, as amended, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 117. Joint resolution to provide for the reappointment of Frederic A. Delano as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

On August 9, 1935:

S. 1629. An act to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, by providing for the regulation of the transportation of passengers and property by motor carriers operating in interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution requesting the President to extend to the International Statistical Institute an invitation to hold its twenty-fourth session in the United States in 1939.

INTEREST PAYMENTS ON AMERICAN EMBASSY DRAFTS (S. DOC. NO. 18)

THE VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed report from the Secretary of State, to the end that legislation may be enacted to authorize an appropriation of not exceeding \$44,403.15 for the payment of interest on funds represented by drafts drawn on the Secretary of State by the American Embassies in Russia and Turkey and transfers which the latter undertook to make by cable communications to the Secretary of State during the period from 1915 to 1920, in connection with the representation by those embassies of the interests of certain foreign governments and their nationals.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 12, 1935.

[All communications from the President must be set in 7½-point, but should such communications contain extracts, etc., such extracts must be in 6½-point.]

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 certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusion filed by the court in the cause of *The Pawnee Tribe of Indians v. The United States*, which was referred to the Committee on Claims 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* is in copy.]

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by title and referred as indicated below:

H. R. 927. An act for the relief of Capt. Fred S. Johnston; and

H. R. 1268. An act for the relief of the Six-Minute Ferry Co., of Vallejo, Calif.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1318. An act granting to certain claimants the preferential right to purchase certain alleged public lands in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

Third reading and passage of a bill.

JOHN B. H. WARING

The bill (S. 667) for the relief of John B. H. Waring was announced as next in order.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to restore to John B. H. Waring, etc.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for 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. 1881) 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 Territories and Insular Affairs with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 4, line 22, to strike out "Keaaupaha" and insert "Keaukahua."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 19, after the word "except", 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 reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

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. LOGAN. 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 Kentucky.

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. McNARY. 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. LOGAN. 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. McNARY. 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 and figures 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: Three 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. BROWN 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. BONE. Mr. President, I offer the 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 "three" and inserting "one", 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 Washington to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. SCHALL. I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. OVERTON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES]. 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. COUZENS. I desire to announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. KEYES], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS] would vote for the bill if present. They are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 78, nays 1, as follows:

YEAS—78			
Bankhead	Glass	Neely	Radcliffe
Bulow	Murray	Nye	Wheeler
NAYS—1			
	Pope		
NOT VOTING—17			
Bailey	Duffy	Minton	Trammell
Borah	King	Norbeck	Walsh

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. ROBINSON. 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. After 5 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

RECESS

Mr. ROBINSON. 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, Tuesday, June 4, 1935, at 12 o'clock meridian.

[If the executive session is an open one, the following usually precedes the adjournment heading:]

TREATY OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION WITH SWITZERLAND¹

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read Executive B, a treaty of arbitration and conciliation with Switzerland, signed at Washington on February 16, 1935, 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 February 16, 1935.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 18, 1935.

[NOTE.—The above to be set in 6½-point when accompanied by a treaty.]

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 14 (legislative day of June 5), 1935

[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:]

First head	7½-point caps and small caps.
With 1 subhead	{ 7½-point caps and small caps. 7½-point small caps.
	{ 7½-point caps and small caps. 7½-point small caps.
With 2 subheads	{ 7½-point small caps. 7½-point italic lower-case. 7½-point caps and small caps.
	{ 7½-point small caps. 7½-point italic lower-case. 6½-point small caps.

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY

Jesse Isidor Straus, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to France.

¹ This heading would be small caps if preceding an adjournment.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

James A. Stafford, of Alabama, to be United States marshal, southern district of Alabama. (He is now serving in this position under an appointment which expires June 17, 1935.)

Charles N. Hildreth, Jr., of Florida, to be United States marshal, southern district of Florida. (He is now serving in this position under an appointment by the court.)

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO BE MAJOR GENERAL

Brig. Gen. Charles Evans Kilbourne, United States Army, from July 7, 1935, vice Maj. Gen. Stuart Heintzelman, died July 6, 1935.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. Charles Frederic Humphrey, Jr., Infantry, vice Brig. Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne, United States Army, nominated for appointment as major general.

Col. Laurence Halstead, Infantry, from September 1, 1935, vice Brig. Gen. Otho B. Rosenbaum, United States Army, to be retired August 31, 1935.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 30th day of June 1935:

Thomas J. Doyle, Jr.	Herbert J. Ray
Kemp C. Christian	Marion Y. Cohen
Raymond A. Deming	Harry J. Reuse
Frank P. Thomas	Lynde D. McCormick

Lt. Comdr. James M. Shoemaker to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July 1935.

Lt. Comdr. Leon B. Scott to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of August 1935.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 30th day of June 1934:

William W. Behrens
Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter
The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 30th day of June 1935:

James H. Chadwick
Rockwell J. Townsend
Allen Hobbs

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA¹

Leon M. Thomas to be postmaster at Alexander City, Ala., in place of T. S. Christian, removed.

Homer Wright to be postmaster at Auburn, Ala., in place of L. A. Knapp. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1935.

Jesse A. Harris to be postmaster at New Brockton, Ala., in place of W. B. Goodman, resigned.

CALIFORNIA

E. H. Cain to be postmaster at Westmoreland, Calif., in place of T. W. Cox. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1934.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 7, 1935

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY

Jesse Isidor Straus to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to France.

CONSUL OF CLASS 4

Charles L. Hoover to be a consul of class 4.

¹ See note under Nominations, p. 202.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY

GENERAL OFFICERS

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Clarence Ransom Edwards
Brig. Gen. James William McAndrew

APPOINTMENT IN OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

Hugh S. Johnson to be brigadier general.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

Capt. William A. Moffett to be Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics with the rank of rear admiral.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants:

Paul S. Goen	John Smith
James K. Davis	Richard Arm

James J. O'Connor to be an assistant surgeon with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Leroy M. Sullivan to be United States attorney, District of Alaska, division no. 2.

POSTMASTERS

ALASKA

Earl T. Stannard, Latouche.

ARIZONA

Leonard D. Redfield, Benson.

Harry G. White, Glendale.

Luther Cadwell, Holbrook.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate January 7, 1935

POSTMASTERS

ARKANSAS

Cary Johnson to be postmaster at Hot Springs, in the State of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON

Thomas J. Atwood to be postmaster at Sultan, in the State of Washington.

REJECTION

Executive nomination rejected by the Senate January 9 (legislative day of Jan. 7), 1935

RECORDER OF DEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Henry Lincoln Johnson to be recorder of deeds, District of Columbia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1935

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday was read and approved.

SWEARING-IN OF MEMBERS

Mr. FORD, of Mississippi, Mr. DUNCAN, of Missouri, and Mr. WELCH, of California, appeared before the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 5953. An act for the relief of E. L. F. Auffurth; and
H. R. 6350. An act for the relief of Bertram Lehman.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 224. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase, etc.; and
S. 2062. An act ratifying, confirming, and approving certain acts of the Legislature of Hawaii granting franchises for the manufacture, distribution, etc.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 10126. An act for the relief of Loretta Pepper; and
H. R. 10974. An act for the relief of Carl Holm.

[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. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment the bill (H. R. 3707) making appropriations for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixtieth 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 passed the following resolution:

Senate Resolution 94

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, late a Representative from the State of Virginia, etc.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

The Committee informally rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, a message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On May 27, 1935:

H. R. 6573. An act to further reclassify postmasters and employees of the Postal Service and readjust their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, and for other purposes.

[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*.]

On May 28, 1935:

H. J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to change the name of the Grand River in Colorado and Utah to the Colorado River.

EDNA DUCE AND ETHEL MASON

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask consideration of the privileged resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 127

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Edna Duce the sum of \$153.33 and to Ethel Mason the sum of \$153.33, being the amount received by them per month as clerks to the late Hon. Henry St. George Tucker at the time of his death, June 17, 1921.

[Note that center line is *House Resolution 127*, not *No. 127*. Use *No.* elsewhere when in copy.]

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, it is the usual resolution for the employees of a deceased Member. I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. EATON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, 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. 9899. An act for the relief of Milton Longsdorf; and
H. R. 10125. An act for the relief of Leo Scheuren.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. EATON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, 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. 5756. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the United States as to the future political status of the people", etc.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. KNUTSON, for 2 weeks, on account of illness.

To Mr. FULMER, indefinitely, on account of illness in family.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the bills on the Private Calendar be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the first bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 1362

A bill for the relief of M. Fine & Sons

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay the sum of \$13,473 to M. Fine & Sons.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. SEARS: 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.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SEARS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on [not upon] the table.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1039. An act 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; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

[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. LEMKE. 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 North Dakota 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. RAMSPECK 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 Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), the rates of duty which are prescribed by this section, namely:

Mr. MERRITT of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MERRITT of New York: 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. HUDDLESTON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. LEMKE. 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. RAMSPECK, 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. 243 and 245 for styles of conference report set as House report and as Senate document.)

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7160]

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 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert "Alaska and"; and the Senate 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.

MARVIN JONES,
H. P. FULMER,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
Managers on the part of the House.

E. D. SMITH,
B. K. WHEELER,
G. W. NORRIS,
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 amendment no. 2: This amendment eliminates Puerto Rico from the benefits of title I of the bill. The House recedes with an amendment giving such benefits to Puerto Rico.

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 amendment no. 5: This amendment is a clarifying amendment which makes no substantive change; and the House recedes.

On amendment no. 6: This amendment changes a clause number to conform to the changes made by Senate amendments nos. 3 and 4; and the House recedes.

On amendments nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10: These amendments are clarifying amendments which make no change in substance; and the House recedes.

On amendment no. 11: This amendment extends the benefits of section 22 of the bill to the Territory of Hawaii in addition to the States; and the House recedes.

On amendment no. 12: This amendment is a clarifying amendment, and makes no change in substance; and the House recedes.

On amendment no. 13: This amendment increases by \$20,000 the annual allotment under section 22 in order to give Hawaii the benefits of the section; 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.

MARVIN JONES,
H. P. FULMER,
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. UNDERWOOD. 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. UNDERWOOD was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House, with Mr. RAMSPECK 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 Fourth Company United States Coast Artillery Corps, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Julia M. Porter, widow of Clinton A. Porter, late of Company F, First Regiment New Hampshire Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

This bill is a substitute for the following bills referred to the Committee on Pensions:

H. R. 400. Hattie Hjelmberg.
H. R. 416. Julia M. Porter.
H. R. 424. Annie M. Sullivan.

H. R. 1248. Florence Hall.
H. R. 1250. Emma M. H. Haas.
H. R. 1358. Alice A. Warner.

Mr. FULLER. 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, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Esther H. Drake, widow of George F. Drake, late of Company D, One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The foregoing bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to said committee:

H. R. 308. Mary M. Lytel.
H. R. 309. Esther H. Drake.
H. R. 401. Mary F. Zuill.

H. R. 1659. Eliza F. Platt.
H. R. 1667. Elisha R. Kenyon.
H. R. 1710. Louisa Lee.

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 p. 131.]

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. MAAS. 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, book rests, 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 engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

Adjournment, recess, and evening session.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SNELL. 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 adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 17, 1935, 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 Ohio, Mr. LAMNECK, 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. LAMNECK 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 small-cap heads "Recess" and "Adjournment" must be supplied in House and Senate copy.]

House briefs.

[The briefs follow at end of day's proceedings. Heads (in capitals) 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. 278); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

458. A letter from the vice chairman of the national legislative committee of the American Legion, transmitting proceedings of the Sixteenth National Convention of the American Legion, held at Miami, Fla., October 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1934; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

[Use the following form if only one communication is submitted:]

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 Buildings and Grounds, 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* appears in copy.]

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. CONNERY: Committee on Labor. S. 4661. 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. 1763). Referred to the House Calendar.

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. O'CONNOR: 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.

[Use above form also when only one report is submitted.]

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 5770. A bill for the relief of George Tatum; with amendment (Rept. No. 1154). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ROGERS of New Hampshire: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 1825. A bill for the relief of William M. Stoddard; with amendment (Rept. No. 1155). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McSWAIN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 2445. A bill for the relief of Clarence R. Killion; with amendment (Rept. No. 1156). 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. HOEPPEL: Committee on War Claims. 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. LAMBETH: Committee on Printing. 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.]

MOTIONS TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEES

Under clause 4 of rule XXVII, motions to discharge committees were filed as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of Apr. 26, 1935]

By Mr. KELLER: Motion to discharge the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 263) to amend section 4 of the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, as amended.

Also, motion to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 264) providing for an additional judge for the district of Arizona.

[Submitted Apr. 29, 1935]

By Mr. IGOE: Motion to discharge the Committee on Revision of the Laws from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 12) to consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States in force March 4, 1919.

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. 9800) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Lake; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3605) for the relief of Alvah Holmes Mitchell; Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 10351) approving and confirming contract for apportionment of waters of Ahtanum Creek, Wash., between Yakima Indian Reservation and lands north thereof, dated May 9, 1908; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation discharged, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

[Use the following form when only one change of reference is submitted:]

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7274) granting a pension to Peter F. Fleming, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SWEENEY: A bill (H. R. 11291) to amend the act of March 3, 1913, entitled "An act to regulate the officering and manning of vessels subject to the inspection laws of the United States", approved May 11, 1918; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KOPPLEMANN: A bill (H. R. 11292) to provide for the reorganization and consolidation of the various departments and establishments in the executive branch of the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. MORAN: A bill (H. R. 11293) to validate certain records and naturalization certificates of certain courts in the State of Maine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

[Use the following form when only one bill or resolution is submitted:]

Under clause 3 of rule XXII,

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill (H. R. 7566) to increase the cost of the public building at Woodbury, N. J., which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

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. GRAY of Indiana: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, urging Congress to enact, etc.; to the Committee on the Library.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 11290) 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. REED of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 11301) granting an increase of pension to Frances F. Shick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11302) granting an increase of pension to Bethel Ferren; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SAUTHOFF: A bill (H. R. 11303) granting a pension to William T. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

[Use the following form if only one bill or resolution is submitted:]

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. LAMNECK introduced a bill (H. R. 6322) authorizing the Secretary of War 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 Military Affairs.

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 Mr. LEA of California: 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. KELLER presented a petition of 33 members of the Women's Hospital Auxiliary, of Flint, Mich., favoring passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

[Showing use of italic lines over petitions, etc.:]

[Omitted from the Record of Aug. 14, 1935]

2349. By Mr. HOLLISTER: 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.

2350. By Mr. LEWIS of Maryland: Petition of town officials and 644 other citizens of Manchester, Conn., in favor of an appropriation for a building for post-office purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

[Submitted Aug. 15, 1935]

2360. By Mr. SNELL (by request): Cablegram from the Asociación de Haciendados y Colonos, of Cuba, urging larger concessions to Cuban sugar and tobacco in the reciprocity treaty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2361. Also (by request), resolution of the St. Paul Council of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, opposing the Penrose bill (S. 2135); 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, Record measure, one lead before flush lines.

Cap lines flush, blue underscore; italic lines, 1-em indentation, red underscore; committee lines, 2-em indentation; other matter indented 3 ems and overs 4 ems; but where a 3-em dash is used as a ditto, or an italic side head is run into text, the overruns above and below will be 7 ems.

Abbreviate months if in brackets or parentheses and 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*.

Use roman for words in parentheses as (Omitted in Record), (Appendix), (deceased), (administrator), (vessel), (House), (Senate), (city), (State), etc.

Record, referring to Congressional Record, cap and lower-case.

In the Semimonthly Index, if copy shows figures in both black and red ink, print black-ink figures only, restoring those which have been stricken through, disregarding the red-ink changes.

Observe the following forms: (Omitted in Record), (Rept. 349), (S. Rept. 25), (H. Rept. 41), (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).

[Public, No. 16.]

(See bill S. 546—Capper 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 groups by a semicolon.

In cap lines use small-cap "v." for versus.

Style of Semimonthly Index.

[One 2-point lead before each flush line.]

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Dickinson, Sarah A.: to pension (see bill S. 2315), 4634.

Trott, Mary: to pension (see bill S. 2314), 4634.

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Springfield Armory, Mass.: release certain right-of-way at (S. Rept. 237), 4778.

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Franchises for gas, electric light and power, and street railways in Hawaii (H. Rept. 284), 4543.

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 Bills to amend act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary (see bills S. 2161, 2182).

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 ——— bill for appointment of one additional judge for eastern district of (see bill H. R. 7397).

North Dakota: bill for appointment of an additional judge for district of (see bill S. 78).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, repeal act creating the Public Utilities Commission of (see bill H. R. 7193).
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 ——— bill to provide for compulsory school attendance of children (see bill S. 2040).
 ——— memorandum on classroom needs of, 2328.

Wahlers Hill: bill making appropriation for improvement and repair of (see bill H. R. 9694).

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, consolidation or redistribution of the powers and duties relating to the Territory of Alaska (see bills S. 2203; H. R. 7683).

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 Central City, Ky. (see bill H. R. 5945).

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Communications from
 American fleet in foreign waters: estimate of appropriation for purchase of a historical pictorial record of (H. Doc. 76), 1162.

WASHINGTON (city). *See* DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON (State), petition of citizens urging action by Congress to prevent the present impending disaster in Armenia, 4451.

WOOL, amendment in Senate relative to tariff on, 1114, 1283, 1289.
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YEA-AND-NAY VOTES IN HOUSE.
 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 the 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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MARYLAND (dredge), relief of owners (see bill H. R. 1942).

MEXICO, article written by President Obregon relative to taxation in, 5988.

Remarks in Senate relative to importation of oil from, 5981.

Resolution to investigate importation of oil from (see S. Res. 138).

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Chief warrant officers: bill to amend act relative to pay of retired (see bill H. R. 8361).

Pay of: committee appointed in House on readjustment of, 5584.

VETERANS' BUREAU, changing the name to be the "United States Veterans' Bureau" (see S. J. Res. 103).

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. 215.) 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 in Semimonthly Index.

S. 252—To amend an act approved February 22, 1889, entitled "An act to provide for the division of Dakota into two States and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington to form constitutions and State governments, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to make donations of public lands to such States."

Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Public Lands, 70.

Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 93), 2120.

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Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 2520.

Reported back (H. Rept. 182), 2761.

Debated, 4840.

Passed House, 4841.

Examined and signed, 5181, 5186.

Presented to the President, 5207.

See 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. Gambrill; Committee on the Judiciary, 2168.

Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 191), 2842.

Debated, 2880.

Reported with amendments; considered and agreed to, 2881.

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Reported back (S. Rept. 10) and passed Senate, 5002.

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Passed Senate, 5002.

Examined and signed, 5288, 5307.

Presented to the President, 5400.

Approved [Public, No. 12], 1234.

[In history of bills use lower-case 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.

In permanent Record history of bills, actions run in with period and em dash. Indentations □ and overs □□.]

Senate
and House
Journals

Nominations
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SENATE AND HOUSE JOURNALS

GENERAL RULES

The Journals are set in 7½-point (except votes, which are 6-point if appearing in columns), solid, 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 56, 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. Thomas of Oklahoma.

Note use of semicolon in Papers Referred.

Use one lead only on each side of small-cap heads.

Use 6½-point cap line for center heads showing time of meeting after recess taken in a day's proceedings.

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 226 regarding "run-downs" in setting votes in Senate and House Journals.

For abbreviations of bills, resolutions, etc., see page 90.

Act will be lower-cased in copy marked "Fol. bill style."

SENATE

[Observe the punctuation and paragraphing]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1935

QUESTION OF QUORUM

Mr. Coolidge 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.

A quorum being present,

PETITIONS

Mr. Capper presented a petition of citizens of Leavenworth, Kans., praying an investigation into the recent riots in Detroit, Mich.; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Rippon, 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, S. 1881 and H. R. 5622, I am directed to bring the same to the Senate for the signature of its President.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

Bills were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as follows:

By Mr. Copeland:

A bill (S. 2203) 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 Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. Capper:

A bill (S. 2204) for the relief of Christian Christensen; to the Committee on Claims.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Howe, his secretary: *Mr. President:* The President of the United States approved and signed the following acts:

On January 10, 1935:

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, 1935:

S. 1794. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to release the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad & Bridge Co. from reconstructing its highway and approaches across its bridge at Memphis, Tenn.

Ordered, That the Secretary notify the House of Representatives thereof.

PROPOSED SUMMER RECESS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 6) providing for an adjournment of the Senate from July 7 to July 15, 1932.

It was determined in the negative, { Yeas ----- 24
Nays ----- 27

On motion by Mr. Neely,
The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present,
Those who voted in the affirmative are—
Senators Burke, Bulkley, Byrnes, Donahey, Frazier, McNary, and Nye.
Those who voted in the negative are—
Senators Ashurst, Borah, Byrd, Capper, Caraway, Johnson, and Harrison.
So the resolution was not agreed to.

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS OF WORLD WAR

On motion by Mr. Bankhead,

The Senate resumed the consideration of the 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. Bankhead 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.

The number of Senators present not constituting a quorum,

The Vice President directed the names of the absentees to be called;

When

Seven Senators answered to their names.

A quorum not being present,

On motion by Mr. Robinson,

Ordered, That the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of the absent Senators.

Pending the execution of the order, a quorum having appeared,

PAPERS REFERRED

Papers in the cases hereinafter mentioned, to accompany bills 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 Pensions.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Vandenberg, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found duly enrolled the following bills:

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 an Hawaiian Homes Commission, granting certain powers to the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes; and

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.

Whereupon

The Vice President signed the same, and they were delivered to the committee to be presented to the President of the United States.

HOUSE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The bill H. R. 7158 and House Joint Resolution 138, this day received from the House of Representatives for concurrence, were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. Trammell, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them 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).

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, memorials, etc., were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. Capper: A resolution of Coffeyville Post, No. 20, American Legion, of Coffeyville, Kans., praying the enactment of legislation providing adequate relief for disabled ex-service men; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Logan: A petition of L. G. Council, of Louisville, Ky., favoring the abolition of the New York Cotton Exchange; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

RECESS

On motion by Mr. Pittman, at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.,
The Senate took a recess until 12 o'clock m. tomorrow.

AT 12 O'CLOCK M. (CALENDAR DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1935)
EXECUTIVE SESSION

On motion by Mr. Wagner,
The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and
After the consideration of executive business the doors were reopened;
When,

On motion by Mr. Wagner, at 5 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.,
The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

[Observe the punctuation and paragraphing, and that date lines are set in case 130 caps, centered.
Follow Record style in the treatment of names of Members of Congress.]

TUESDAY JULY 16, 1935

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

Executive communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

896. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting deficiency estimate of appropriation, in the sum of \$5,594.21, required by the Department of Labor for "Salaries and expenses of the International Conference of Labor, 1931" (S. Doc. No. 17); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

897. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting supplemental estimate of appropriation required by the Bureau of Fisheries for reconstruction of the fish hatchery at Baker Lake, Wash., recently damaged by fire (S. Doc. No. 17); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

[Use the following form if only one executive communication is transmitted:]

1001. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Quinby Creek, Va., was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Civil Service:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, I transmit herewith the Fifty-first Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 14, 1935.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on January 11, 1935, present to the President, for his approval, a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 7349. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and for other purposes", approved May 15, 1928, as amended; and

H. J. Res. 116. Joint resolution authorizing the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Commodore John Barry.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President did, on the following dates, approve and sign bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

HOUSE BILLS APPROVED

On June 5, 1935:

H. R. 4803. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5222. An act to provide for the retention by the Government of the property in Seward, Alaska, known as the Alaska Northern Railway Office Building, and its use for court purposes.

On June 7, 1935:

H. J. Res. 173. Joint resolution ratifying and confirming from and including July 1, 1935, obligations incurred pursuant to the terms of certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1936.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Biffle, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed a bill and Senate joint and concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 1960. An act providing for an additional judge for the northern district of California;

S. J. Res. 85. Joint resolution to provide for the remission of further payments of the annual installments of the Chinese indemnity; and

S. Con. Res. 7—

Senate Concurrent Resolution 7

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the bill (H. R. 7456) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes, as it passed the House, be printed as a Senate document, with an index, and that 15,000 additional copies be printed, of which 4,000 shall be printed for the use of the Senate, 9,000 for the House, to be distributed through the folding room, 1,000 for the Committee on Finance of the Senate, and 1,000 for the Committee on Ways and Means of the House.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 916. An act limiting the creation or extension of forest reserves in New Mexico and Arizona.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The House proceeded, in accordance with the special order agreed to on yesterday, to take up bills on the Private Calendar to which there should be no objection.

On motion of Mr. FORD of California, by unanimous consent, said bills were considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House.

HUBERT REYNOLDS

The bill (H. R. 2003) for the relief of Hubert Reynolds was read. Objection was made to the consideration of the bill.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1039. An act 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; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

AFTER THE RECESS—8 P. M.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mrs. O'DAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore:

H. R. 2421. An act granting certain public lands to the city of Phoenix, Ariz., for municipal purposes;

H. R. 6814. An act to authorize the construction of a dam across Wabash River at Huntington, Ind.; and

H. J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to change the name of the Grand River in Colorado and Utah to the Colorado River.

RULE TO CONSIDER NAVAL AND INDIAN BILLS

Mr. SABATH, by direction of the Committee on Rules, to which was referred the resolution (H. Res. 159)—

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the following bill: H. R. 7864, a bill providing for sundry matters, etc.—under clause 56, rule XI, reported said resolution (Rept. No. 287).

RATIFYING NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. KELLER introduced the following joint resolution (H. J. Res. 173): Joint resolution ratifying and confirming from and including July 1, 1935, obligations incurred pursuant to the terms of certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1936.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That appropriations for the service of the fiscal year 1936 contained in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for other purposes", are hereby made available.

Which, by unanimous consent, was considered, read twice, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time by title, and passed.

A motion by Mr. KELLER to reconsider the vote whereby the joint resolution was passed was, on his motion and by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said joint resolution.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—
To Mr. KENNEDY, for 5 days; and
To Mr. KELLER, for 10 days.

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE—O'CONNOR *v.* DISNEY

Mr. MASSINGALE, by direction of the Committee on Elections No. 1, to which was referred the contested-election case of *Charles O'Connor v. Wesley E. Disney*, from the First Congressional District of the State of Oklahoma, under clause 56, rule XI, submitted a report thereon (Rept. No. 281).

The report was ordered to be printed, and, together with the accompanying resolution, was referred to the House Calendar.

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11897) making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, 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 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.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$32,000,000; 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.

JAMES P. BUCHANAN,
CHESTER C. BOLTON,
JED JOHNSON,
Managers on the part of the House.

CARTER GLASS,
ROYAL S. COPELAND,
FREDERICK HALE,
HARRY S. TRUMAN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

[Note also the following three examples:]

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.

Mr. MILLARD moved that the House recede from its disagreement to said Senate amendment and concur therein.

The question being taken, on a division there appeared—yeas 7, nays 47.

So, the motion to recede and concur was not agreed to.

Mr. MONTEL moved that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendments nos. 91 to 122, inclusive, and concur therein, which motion was agreed to, viz:

Page 45, line 4, amendment no. 91, strike out "\$600" and insert \$720.
 92. Strike out "\$25,300" and insert \$27,100.
 93. Line 9, strike out "\$600" and insert \$720.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

Section of surety bonds: Clerks—one of class three, one of class two, two of class one; one, \$1,000; assistant messenger; in all, \$7,120.

And the Senate agree to the same.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. LANHAM made the point of order that a quorum was not present. A quorum not being present, On motion of Mr. LEE of Oklahoma, 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. 8]

Adair	Fuller	Lambertson	Ransley
Andrews, N. Y.	Gasque	Larrabee	Rudd
Arnold	Harlan	Lea, Calif.	Steagall

Thereupon the Speaker announced that 226 Members had answered to their names, a quorum.

On motion of Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The doors were reopened.

YEA-AND-NAY VOTE

The question being put,
 Will the House agree to the resolution?

It was decided in the negative, {Yea----- 23
 Nays----- 165

The yeas and nays being demanded and ordered by one-fifth of the Members present,

[Roll No. 9]

Those voting in the affirmative—

Amlie	Bell	Gilchrist	Wadsworth
-------	------	-----------	-----------

Those voting in the negative—

Carden	Dirksen	Haines	Monaghan
--------	---------	--------	----------

So, the resolution was not agreed to.

AUTOMATIC ROLL CALL

The question being put,
 Will the House pass the joint resolution?

On a division there appeared—yeas 102, nays 47.

Whereupon Mr. OLIVER made objection 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 appeared, {Yea----- 177
 Nays----- 84
 Answering present----- 2

[Roll No. 10]

Those voting in the affirmative—

Dies	Guyer	Lea, Calif.	Rich
------	-------	-------------	------

Those voting in the negative—

Andrew, Mass.	Gavagan	Martin, Mass.	Robinson
---------------	---------	---------------	----------

Answering present—

Sears	Sandlin
-------	---------

So, the joint resolution was passed.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading, etc.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7294) supplemental to the National Prohibition Act; and after some time spent therein,

The SPEAKER resumed the chair,

When Mr. TRUAX, Chairman, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7294) supplemental to the National Prohibition Act, had directed him to report that the Committee recommended that certain Senate amendments be concurred in, that certain other Senate amendments be concurred in with amendments, and certain other Senate amendments be disagreed to.

Mr. BLANTON, stating that he rose to a question of privilege of the House, submitted a resolution.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas the Constitution of the United States, which empowers the President to address recommendations respecting, etc.: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That such exclusion of this House from the right conferred upon it by the Constitution to share in all communications which the President may address to Congress respecting, etc.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky demanded a separate vote on the following motion:

Concur in Senate amendment no. 15—

Provided further, That no vinous liquor shall be imported into the United States unless it is made to appear to the Commissioner that vinous liquor for such nonbeverage use produced in the United States is not sufficient to meet such nonbeverage needs—

with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter proposed in said Senate amendment insert:

Provided, That no vinous liquor shall be imported into the United States unless it is made to appear to the Commissioner, etc.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY

On motion of Mr. WEAVER, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

And then,

ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Mr. WEAVER, at 5 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m., the House adjourned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. O'CONNOR: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 288. Resolution authorizing all Members of the House to extend their own remarks in the Congressional Record; without amendment (Rept. No. 1776). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. PATTERSON: Committee on Patents. S. 4912. An act to protect the copyrights and patents of foreign exhibitors at A Century of Progress (Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration), to be held at Chicago, Ill., in 1933; without amendment (Rept. No. 1778). 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,

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 289. Resolution providing for the payment of extra compensation to James W. Boyer, Jr. (Rept. No. 1779). Ordered to be printed.

[Use above form also when only one report is submitted.]

ADVERSE REPORT

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. THOMASON: Committee on Military Affairs. House Resolution 67. Resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish certain information to the House of Representatives (Rept. No. 33). Laid on the table.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. 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.]

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 Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 11111) granting a pension to Annie Elizabeth Clark; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

[Use the following form if only one change of reference is made:]

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7557) granting a pension to Fannie Knowles, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DALY: A bill (H. R. 12917) to prohibit discrimination and intimidation on account of race or color in employment under contracts for public buildings or public works in the United States, and fixing penalties therefor; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 463) to amend the Revenue Act of 1932 by repealing section 751, imposing a tax on checks, drafts, and money orders for the payment of money; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURNHAM: Memorial of the City Council of the City of Santa Monica, Calif., pertaining to the Federal Government pledging the support of the city of Santa Monica in the execution of any plan of defense which may be inaugurated by the Federal Government within the legal limits of the city of Santa Monica; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLAIBORNE: A bill (H. R. 12921) for the relief of Andrew William McFadden; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12922) granting an increase of pension to Emma C. Bragg; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12923) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Sweeney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEMPSEY: A bill (H. R. 12924) granting a pension to Victor Brock; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DUFFEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 12925) for the relief of C. A. Hursh; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JENKINS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 12926) for the relief of Fanny Reuter Shafer; to the Committee on Claims.

[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 Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

8510. By Mr. GINGERY: Petition of Mina C. Ahrens, urging a respite or moratorium on debts, bonds, taxes, and interest, public and private, until the depression is over and times are better; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8511. By Mr. GILCHRIST: Petition of 26 citizens of Wesley, Iowa, asking the President and the Congress to enact legislation that will enable small farmers to retain ownership of their homes; and asking immediate passage of legislation which will place farm mortgages upon an equality with other assets in the reconstruction program of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

8512. By Mr. HAMLIN: Petition of National Association of Flat Rolled Steel Manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio, protesting against the dumping of foreign steel in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8513. Also, petition of E. Goldberger, manufacturer, Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against increased Federal expenditures; to the Committee on Economy.

Votes in Senate and House Journals.

Operators must observe the following forms: Allow an en space at end of introductory clause for the insertion of a brace when line is sawed. The figures which accompany the "yeas", "nays", etc., must be set on the same slug as those words.

It was decided in the affirmative, { Yeas ----- 110
 Run down 16 ems, 7½-point. Nays ----- 10
 Not answering ----- 42

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas ----- 40
 Run down 14¾ ems, 7½-point. Nays ----- 100

When there appeared, { Yeas ----- 100
 Run down 11¼ ems, 7½-point. Nays ----- 40
 Not answering ----- 89
 Answering present ----- 3

It was determined in the negative, { Yeas ----- 12
 Run down 16 ems, 7½-point. Nays ----- 20

It was determined in the affirmative, { Yeas ----- 200
 Run down 17¾ ems, 7½-point. Nays ----- 50
 Not answering ----- 9

SENATE JOURNAL INDEX

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[Type, 7½-point, solid, Record measure. No *S.* or *H.R.* in front of numbers. Indentions 4 ems overruns 5 ems. Lower-case initial letter on action lines unless proper noun. Italic for amendments. Vessels in italic. Senate bills read *A bill*; House bills read *An act*.]

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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— read twice and referred	
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[Index is set in 7½-point, Record measure, flush; indentations 2, 3, 4 ems, etc.; overruns 4 ems except where 4-em indents occur, when overruns are 5 ems. Note use of *H. R.* in front of numbers if more than one bill is given in the cross reference. Vessels in italic.]

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[This history of bills and resolutions is set in 7½-point, solid, Record measure. Italic lines indented 4 ems; action lines 5 ems, lower-case initial letters unless first word is proper noun; overruns 6 ems. Spell months except when in parentheses or brackets and followed by day of month; vessels in italic.]

By SENATOR BANKHEAD:

For the history of the omnibus bills referred to in this list, see pages 5, 6, and 7 of this volume.

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419. A bill granting an increase of pension to Emma T. Barnes—	
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<i>Second session:</i>	
reported (see bill S. 5575).	
420. A bill granting an increase of pension to A. M. Barstow—	
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History of bills is set in 6½-point, Record measure, flush. Indentions 3 ems; overruns 4 ems. Lead before each item. Actions run in with em dash. Spell months, unless in parentheses or brackets and followed by date. Vessels in italic.

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Nominations
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NOMINATIONS, REPORTS, DOCUMENTS, LAWS

GENERAL RULES FOR NOMINATIONS

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 date line.

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 $6\frac{1}{2}$ ems. This applies to Army and Navy as well as civilian nominations. (See sample 1, p. 234.)

In 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. (See sample 2, p. 234.)

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. 235.) 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 date line at bottom.

Note that the word *confirmed* is set in italic in the recommendation line.

Reinstate, *Reappointment*, or similar statement, if a sentence at the end of a nomination, is placed in parentheses. (See sample 3, p. 235.)

The President's signature indicates the end of a nomination, but is printed only in a withdrawal (see sample 5, p. 237), 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. (See sample 3, p. 235.)

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 237 and 239, respectively.

Note the use of the words *I nominate* in paragraphs in the messages.

379]

SAMPLE 1

NOMINATION REFERENCE AND REPORT

[20 points]

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

January 5, 1935.

Ordered, That the following nomination be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

[20 points]

[Indent 6½ ems.] Louis H. Burns, Junior, of Louisiana, to be United States attorney, eastern district of Louisiana, vice Henry Mooney, resigned.

[30 points]

1935.

[20 points]

Reported by Mr.

with the

[20 points]

recommendation that the nomination be *confirmed*.

422]

SAMPLE 2

NOMINATION REFERENCE AND REPORT

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 10, 1935.

Ordered, That the following nominations be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

The following-named captains to be rear admirals in the Navy from the 3d day of June 1934:

Archibald H. Scales

Nathan C. Twining

Commander David E. Theleen to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of January 1935.

The following-named commanders to be captains in the Navy from the 3d day of June 1934:

Andrew T. Graham, Arthur St. Clair Smith, and
William C. Asserson, Clark H. Woodward.

[30 points]

, 1935.

[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 (legislative day, January 3), 1935.

Ordered, That the following nomination be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Flora A. Hastings to be postmaster at Coachella, California.
(Reappointment.)

[30 points]

, 1935.

[20 points]

Reported by Mr. with the

[20 points]

recommendation that the nomination be *confirmed*.

SAMPLE 4

[Center heads 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.]

489]

NOMINATION REFERENCE AND REPORT

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 7 (legislative day, January 3), 1935.

Ordered, That the following nominations be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

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:¹

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captain

First Lieutenant Leland Elder Dashiell, Medical Corps, from July 4, 1934.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be first lieutenants

Second Lieutenant Harry Lawrence Watson, Veterinary Corps, from July 18, 1934.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Weir Clark, Veterinary Corps, from July 23, 1934.

[30 points]

, 1935.

[20 points]

Reported by Mr.

with the

[20 points]

recommendation that the nominations be *confirmed*.

¹ This paragraph to be used only when in copy.

SAMPLE 5

WITHDRAWAL

The following message from the President withdrawing nomination was ordered to lie on the table:

436] THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 15, 1935.*

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, 1935:

Ordnance Department

Captain Arthur Grant Mack, Cavalry, with rank from October 19, 1934.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

[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

MESSAGES¹

[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.]

414] THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 7, 1935.*

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.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

To the Committee on Finance.

418] THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 7, 1935.*

To the Senate of the United States:

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, I nominate the officers herein named for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States:

¹ This heading does not appear in the completed print.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captains

First Lieutenant Lewis Bradley Bibb, Medical Corps, from August 2, 1934.

First Lieutenant Charles William Henderson, Medical Corps from August 2, 1934.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

To the Committee on Military Affairs.

422]

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 7, 1935.*

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 1934:

Archibald H. Scales

Nathan C. Twining

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of January 1934:

Fred T. Berry,	John H. Everson, and
John C. Jennings,	Robert E. Rogers.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

[Follow copy in the use of word *and* between names.]

417]

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 7, 1935.*

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate the following-named persons to be postmasters:

Harry H. Hiener to be postmaster at Superior, Arizona, in place of R. T. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired August 16, 1934.

John C. Neblett to be postmaster at Elsinore, California, in place of Charles Collins, resigned.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

To the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

SAMPLE 7

EXECUTIVE JOURNAL EXTRACTS

[This heading does not appear in the printed copies]

IN THE NAVY

Chaplain, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade):

Francis L. Albert	James M. Hester
Thomas J. Burke	Perry L. Mitchell
Edgar W. Davis	Walter L. Thompson
Joseph B. Earnest, Jr.	Razzie W. Truitt

SAMPLE 8

[Calendar is set in 8 on 10, quarto measure, and with display headings. Note 8-point cast given below table]

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

[For the next executive session after Jan. 10, 1935]

NOMINATIONS

Date of report	Calen- dar no.	Mes- sage no.	Name of nominee	Office	Predecessor
1935 Jan. 9	618	387-1	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ¹ Homer L. Ross, of Honolulu, Hawaii.	Circuit judge, fourth circuit, Territory of Hawaii.	Clement K. Quinn, term expired.
	619	391-1	Thomas M. Reed, of Nome, Alaska.	United States district judge, first division, District of Alaska.	Robert W. Jennings, term expired.
	631	398-1	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ¹ Francis A. Carmelia.	Surgeon.	
	632	398-2	Lionel E. Hooper.	do.	
	633	398-3	Ernest W. Scott.	do.	
			POSTMASTERS ¹		
			ILLINOIS		
	641	377-14	Carl M. Crowder.	Bethany.	C. M. Davis, resigned.
	642	382-3	Warren S. Bunker.	Equality.	H. L. B. Mason, deceased.
	643	382-4	Paul W. Gibson.	Louisville.	A. J. Ikemire, deceased.
			IN THE NAVY ¹		
	653	413	Aclpfar A. Marsteller.	Passed assistant surgeon.	
	653	413	Thomas L. Carter.	do.	
	653	413	Loyd Lewis Edmisten.	Assistant surgeon.	

4 | 3½ | 4 | 12.4 | 12 | 12

¹ These headings to be set in case 130.

REPORTS, DOCUMENTS, AND LAWS

[In either Senate or House reports follow bill style in titles or extracts from bills. Follow copy in reports on pension bills in regard to vision, as *vision was impaired 20/200, etc.*]

[30 points]

74TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPT. 156
 1st Session } [One 2-point lead above parallel rule] { Part 2

[50 points]

PORTER BROS. & BIFFLE ET AL.¹

[18 points]

[8 points]

FEBRUARY 18, 1935.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and
 ordered to be printed ²

[6 points]

[18 points]

Mr. NICHOLS, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following
 [14 points]

REPORT

[10 points]

[To accompany H. R. 6154]

[14 points]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6154) for the relief of Porter Bros. & Biffle et al., having considered the same, unanimously reported thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass with certain amendments.

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.

STATEMENTS OF FACTS IN REGARD TO H. R. 6154

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. These cattle became rein-

¹ If title makes more than three 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 Printing.

74TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } REPORT
1st Session } } No. 15

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS FOR CERTAIN
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE REGULAR ARMY
AND NAVY, ETC.

APRIL 26, 1935.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered
to be printed

Mr. Wood, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5214]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was 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.	H. R. 1031. Fletcher Duling.
416. Julia M. Porter.	1078. William D. Wheaton.
424. Annie M. Sullivan.	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, First 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, First 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.

Calendar No. 26¹74TH CONGRESS
1st Session

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 27

RELIEF OF HEIRS OF AGNES INGELS, DECEASED

MAY 2 (calendar day, MAY 3), 1935.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOWELL, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T²

[To accompany S. 1300]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1300) for the relief of the heirs of Agnes Ingels, deceased, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass with the following amendment:

In line 7, strike out the figures "\$10,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$5,000".³

The facts in the case are fully set forth in Senate Report No. 715, Seventy-third Congress, second session, which is appended hereto and made a part of this report.

[S. Rept. No. 715, 73d Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4692) for the relief of the heirs of Agnes Ingels, deceased, having considered the same, report 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 space the words.

³ Follow copy literally as to use of punctuation marks inside or outside of quoted words or figures.

74TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } REPORT
1st Session } No. 1667

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1936

JUNE 18, 1935.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, 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 (nos. 46–168, both inclusive) to the bill (H. R. 11267) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, 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, etc., 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.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

¹ See also p. 207 for style of conference report in Congressional Record, and p. 245 for style of conference report printed as a Senate document.

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:

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*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference have not agreed on amendment numbered 46.

JAMES P. BUCHANAN,
CHESTER C. BOLTON,
JED JOHNSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

CARTER GLASS,
ROYAL S. COPELAND,
FREDERICK HALE,
HARRY S. TRUMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

[Names of House Members print first in a conference report printed as a House report.]

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

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 (nos. 46-168, both inclusive) to the bill (H.R. 11267) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, 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 II 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 1936, 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.

JAMES P. BUCHANAN,
CHESTER C. BOLTON,
JED JOHNSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

¹ Statement of managers begins new page.

[Conference reports in Senate are printed as Senate documents. Note the following form:]

74TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ DOCUMENT
No. 79

APPROPRIATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1936

Mr. McCARRAN, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE BILL (H. R. 7912) MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

APRIL 4 (calendar day, APR. 5), 1935.—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, etc.

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, etc., 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 with an amendment 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.

The committee of conference have not agreed on amendments numbered 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 29, 30, 53, 56, 61, 67, 68, 69, 76, 77, and 82.

JOHN H. BANKHEAD,
PETER NORBECK,
ELMER THOMAS,
JOHN H. OVERTON,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

J. P. BUCHANAN,
JOHN N. SANDLIN,
CHESTER C. BOLTON,

Managers on the part of the House.

[Names of Senate Members print first in a conference report printed as a Senate document.]

[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.]

74TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } DOCUMENT
1st Session } NO. 276

MERRIMACK RIVER, MASS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

REPORT FROM THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS ON MERRIMACK RIVER,
MASS., COVERING NAVIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL, POWER DE-
VELOPMENT, AND IRRIGATION

MARCH 17, 1935.—Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered
to be printed, with 15 illustrations

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 15, 1935.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am transmitting herewith a report dated
March 15, 1935, from the Chief of Engineers, etc.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. DERN,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, March 15, 1935.

Subject: Report on Merrimack River, Mass.

To: The Secretary of War.

1. I submit for transmission to Congress, my report with accom-
panying papers and illustrations, on Merrimack River, Mass., made,
etc.

EDWARD M. MARKHAM,
Major General, Chief of Engineers.

74TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ DOCUMENT
No. 2

WILLIAM W. DANENHOWER

LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS,
TRANSMITTING A COPY OF THE FINDINGS OF THE COURT IN
THE CASE OF WILLIAM W. DANENHOWER AGAINST THE UNITED
STATES

APRIL 13, 1935.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed¹

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 11, 1935.

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,

F. C. KLEINSCHMIDT,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims of the United States. No. 17319, Congressional. William W. Danenhower 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 Statutes at Large, page 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, 1932.

A true copy.

Test this April 11, 1932.

[SEAL]

F. C. KLEINSCHMIDT,
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 Printing.

[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 Fiftieth and subsequent Congresses and was transmitted to the court by resolution of the United States Senate, etc.

BY THE COURT.

74TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } DOCUMENT
1st Session } NO. 323

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
PAYMENT OF CLAIMS, NAVY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

TWO DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
NAVY DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1935 AND 1936,
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 1935

MAY 13, 1935.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 12, 1935.

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 Navy Department for the fiscal years 1935 and 1936, 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 1935.

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,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

SAMPLES OF ESTIMATES IN TABULAR FORM

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Transportation and recruiting, Bureau of Navigation, 1935----- \$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.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1934----- \$1, 297. 05

This estimate of appropriation is required to provide for payment of claim approved by the General Accounting Office, as per certificate of settlement no. T-78765.

Deficiency estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934 and 1935, by the Navy Department

[Note that the cast of the last column is 7 ems of 6 point]

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
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY		
Draft of a proposed provision pertaining to certain appropriations, Navy Department, for the fiscal year 1934: The restrictions contained in certain appropriations for the Naval Establishment for the fiscal year 1934, limiting the amounts that may be paid to certain classes of civilian employees in the field service, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to permit payment to employees assigned to group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the schedule of wages for civil employees in the field service of the Navy Department (U. S. C., title 34, secs. 503, 504; act July 3, 1930, vol. 46, p. 1005)-----		
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 1935 (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 Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year 1935 (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, Navy Department-----	1, 543. 11	

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO THE APPROPRIATION "PAY, SUBSISTENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION, NAVY", FISCAL YEAR 1934

The appropriation "Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy", fiscal year 1933, 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, 1924, as authorized by the act approved June 11, 1930 (46 Stat., pt. 2, p. 253).

74TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } DOCUMENT
 1st Session } NO. 305

VETO MESSAGE ON H. R. 7349, A BILL TO AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED
 "AN ACT FOR THE CONTROL OF FLOODS ON THE MISSISSIPPI
 RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

RETURNING

WITHOUT HIS APPROVAL, H. R. 7349, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND
 THE ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT FOR THE CONTROL OF FLOODS
 ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, AND FOR
 OTHER PURPOSES', APPROVED MAY 15, 1928, AS AMENDED"

AUGUST 22, 1935.—Referred to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered
 to be printed

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 7349, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act for the control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and for other purposes', approved May 15, 1928, as amended."

This act provides that the United States shall pay for the cost of flowage rights over all lands which were protected by the main Mississippi River levees on May 15, 1928, but which have since been left, or may hereafter be left, on the river side of the controlling main river levee lines constructed on new locations under the adopted flood-control plan.

For the reasons set forth in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, dated August 13, 1935, I do not feel that I would be justified in giving my approval to this legislation.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 22, 1935.

74TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } DOCUMENT
1st Session } NO. 197

VETO MESSAGE ON THE ADJUSTED-SERVICE
CERTIFICATES ACT

A D D R E S S

OF

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DELIVERED

ON THE RETURN WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE ACT (H. R. 3896) TO
PROVIDE FOR THE IMMEDIATE PAYMENT TO VETERANS OF
THE FACE VALUE OF THEIR ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES,
FOR CONTROLLED EXPANSION OF THE CURRENCY, AND TO
EXTEND THE TIME FOR FILING APPLICATIONS FOR BENEFITS
UNDER WORLD WAR ADJUSTED COMPENSATION ACT, AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES

MAY 22, 1935.—Ordered to be printed with accompanying bill

Mr. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Two days ago a number of gentlemen from the House of Representatives called upon me and with complete propriety presented their reasons for asking me to approve the House of Representatives' bill providing for the immediate payment of adjusted-service certificates. In the same spirit of courtesy I am returning this bill today to the House of Representatives. As I told the gentlemen who waited upon me, I have never doubted the good faith lying behind the reasons which have caused them and the majority of the Congress to advocate this bill. In the same spirit I come before you dispassionately and in good faith to give you, as simply as I can, the reasons which compel me to give it my disapproval.

And I am glad that the Senate by coming here in joint session gives me opportunity to give my reasons in person to the other House of the Congress.

SAMPLE OF STYLE FOR LAWS

[PRIVATE—No. 135—72D CONGRESS]

[Two 2-point leads]

[H. R. 1248]

[Three 2-point leads]

AN ACT

[Three 2-point leads]

[8 points]

Granting a pension to Katherine S. McCartney, widow of William H. McCartney.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 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 Katherine S. McCartney, widow of William H. McCartney, late captain Company A, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Approved, September 30, 1932.

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 day of , in the year of our Lord , and of the Independence of the United States of America the .

[Follow this series of type]

[Cheltenham Bold]

HEARING

[Case 125]

BEFORE _____

[6-pt. caps]

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON _____

[Case 90]

UNITED STATES SENATE

[Case 91]

SEVENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

[10-pt. caps]

SESSION _____

[8-pt. caps]

ON _____

[6-pt. caps]

A BILL

[Case 225]

[8-pt. caps]

[8-pt caps]

Printed for the use of the Committee on _____

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1935[Personnel of committee to
appear on back of title]

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Languages

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FOREIGN LANGUAGES

DIACRITICAL MARKS	HUNGARIAN
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FRENCH	SPANISH
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GREEK (Classical and Modern)	TURKISH (New)

DIACRITICAL MARKS

Á	Bohemian, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Portuguese, Samoan, Slovak, Spanish, Tagalog	Č	Bohemian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovenian, Wendish
À	Gaelic	‘c	Fox
À	Catalonian, French, Italian, Latvian, Portuguese (reformed), Rumanian, Tagalog	C‘	Dakota
À	Chinook, Fox, French, Iroquoian, Maidu, Malay, New Turkish, Pima, Portuguese, Rumanian, Tagalog, Tsimshian	Ç	Albanian, Catalonian, Eskimo (no. 2), French, Iroquoian, Polish, Portuguese
À	Chinook, Eskimo (no. 2), Finnish, Fox, German, Iroquoian, Kwakiutl, Maidu, Malay, Pima, Swedish, Tsimshian, Zuñi	Ç	Dakota, Osage
À	Finnish, Norwegian, Swedish	ç	Gaelic
À	Anglo-Saxon, Cherokee, Chinook, Cree, Dutch, Eskimo, Fox, Iroquoian, Kwakiutl, Latin, Latvian, Maidu, Malay, Persian, Samoan, Takelma, Tsimshian	ş	Cherokee
À	Dutch, Iroquoian, Malay, Pima, Samoan	ş	Cherokee
À	Rumanian	ş	Cherokee
À	Portuguese	đ	Cherokee
À	Dakota, Lithuanian, Polish	đ	Bohemian, Slovak
à	Cherokee, Navaho	ò	Gaelic
à	Cherokee	đ	Anglo-Saxon
à	Eskimo (no. 2)	đ	Icelandic
À	Choctaw	đ	Serbo-Croatian
À	Choctaw	Đ	Polish
À	Iroquoian	Đ	Polish
À	Fox	Đ	Latvian, Serbo-Croatian, Wendish
À	Fox	đ	Pima
À	Takelma	đ	Bohemian, French, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Portuguese, Samoan, Slovak, Spanish, Tagalog
À	Navaho	đ	Catalonian, French, Italian, Latvian, Portuguese (reformed), Tagalog, Takelma
À	Navaho	é	Gaelic
À	Navaho	đ	Albanian, French, Kwakiutl, Lithuanian
À	Caddoan	đ	Bohemian, Slovak, Wendish
À	Caddoan	đ	Chinook, Esperanto, French, Kwakiutl, Portuguese, Slovenian, Tagalog, Tsimshian
À	Caddoan	đ	Anglo-Saxon, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish
À	Caddoan	đ	Navaho, Polish
À	Caddoan	đ	Anglo-Saxon, Chinook, Dutch, Eskimo, Fox, Hupa, Kwakiutl, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maidu, Malay, Persian, Tsimshian
À	Navaho	đ	Dutch, Iroquoian, Latin, Malay, Pima
À	Navaho	đ	Lithuanian
À	Anglo-Saxon	đ	Navaho
À b'	Wendish	đ	Cherokee
ò	Gaelic	đ	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Tsimshian
Ć	Polish, Serbo-Croatian, Wendish	đ	

e ^t	Fox	k [!]	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Tsimshian
e ^e	Takelma	'k	Fox
e [·]	Navaho	k̄	Zuñi
e [·]	Navaho	k̄̄	Zuñi
f̄	Gaelic	k̄̄̄	Zuñi
ḡ	New Turkish	l̄	Chinook, Kwakiutl
ḡ	Navaho	l̄!	Chinook, Kwakiutl
ḡ	Dakota	l̄!	Tsimshian
ḡ	Gaelic	l̄̄	Latvian
ḡ ḡ	Latvian	l̄̄̄	Slovak
ḡ	Chinook, Eskimo (no. 2), Tsimshian	l̄ l̄'	Slovak, Wendish
ḡ	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Tsimshian	m̄	Gaelic
g ^k	Fox	m̄̄	Wendish
ḡ	Tsimshian	m̄̄̄	Fox
H h	Dakota	m̄!	Tsimshian
H	Persian	ñ̄	Hupa, Iroquoian, Maidu, Pima, Spanish
í	Bohemian, Catalonian, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Portuguese, Samoan, Slovak, Spanish, Tagalog	ñ̄̄	Latvian
í	Italian, Latvian, Portuguese (reformed), Rumanian, Tagalog	ñ̄̄̄	Polish, Wendish
í	Chinook, French, Kwakiutl, Latvian, New Turkish, Rumanian, Tagalog, Tsimshian	ñ̄̄̄̄	Tagalog
í	Catalonian, French, Malay, Portuguese (reformed)	n̄	Fox
í	Anglo-Saxon, Chinook, Cree, Dutch, Eskimo, Fox, Hupa, Iroquoian, Kwakiutl, Latin, Latvian, Maidu, Persian, Takelma, Tsimshian	n̄!	Tsimshian
í	Dutch, Iroquoian, Latin, Pima	ñ̄g	Pima
í	Gaelic	ñ̄̄	Bohemian, Slovak
í	Lithuanian	ñ̄̄̄	Navaho
i [·]	Navaho	ñ̄̄̄̄	Dakota, Iroquoian
i [·]	Dakota	ó	Bohemian, Catalonian, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Polish, Portuguese, Slovak, Spanish, Wendish
'I	Osage	ó̄	Catalonian, Italian, Latvian, Portuguese (reformed), Wendish
'i	Fox	ȫ	Finnish, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Maidu, New Turkish, Swedish
'i	Takelma	ó̄̄	Chinook, French, Kwakiutl, Portuguese, (reformed) Slovianian, Tagalog, Tsimshian
'I ⁿ	Choctaw, Osage	ȫ̄̄	Cherokee
'I ⁿ	Osage	ó̄̄̄̄	Portuguese
j̄	Esperanto	ó̄̄̄̄̄	Hungarian
K̄	Dakota, Pima	ó̄̄̄̄̄̄	Anglo-Saxon, Chinook, Dutch, Eskimo, Fox, Hupa, Latin, Maidu, Persian Takelma, Tsimshian
K̄	Cherokee, Dakota, Osage	ó̄̄̄̄̄̄̄	Dutch, Latin, Pima
K̄	Latvian	ó̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄	Anglo-Saxon
K̄	New Turkish	ó̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄	Navaho
k̄	Navaho	ó̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄	Navaho
k̄	Cherokee, Takelma	ó̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄	Navaho
k̄	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Tsimshian	ó̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄	Choctaw, Osage
k̄!	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Maidu, Takelma	ó̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄	Gaelic

'O	Osage	Ü	French, Italian, Latvian, Portuguese (reformed), Rumanian, Tagalog
ō ^u	Takelma	Û	French, Hupa, New Turkish, Pima, Tagalog
OO	Eskimo	Ü	Catalonian, Eskimo (no. 2), French, German, Hungarian, Maidu, New Turkish, Portuguese (reformed), Spanish, Takelma
o ^o	Fox	Ü	Anglo-Saxon, Chinook, Hupa, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maidu, Persian, Takelma
Þ	Wendish	Ü	Esperanto, Iroquoian, Latin, Pima
P	Dakota, Osage	ū ^u	Takelma
P ^o	Dakota	ū ^u	Takelma
p!	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Maidu, Takelma, Tsimshian	Ü	Dakota
'p	Fox	Ü	Hungarian
p'	Pima	Ü	Bohemian, Lithuanian, Slovak
þ	Zuñi	ü	Gaelic
þ	Gaelic	Ü	Lithuanian
q!	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Tsimshian	u ^u	Navaho
q̄	Eskimo (no. 2)	u ^u	Navaho
r̄	Tsimshian	U ^u	Choctaw
R̄	Latvian	'U	Osage
R̄	Bohemian, Slovak	Ŵ	Welsh
R̄	Wendish	w ^w	Fox
R'	Eskimo	'w	Takelma
S̄	Polish, Wendish	w!	Tsimshian
S̄	Bohemian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovenian, Wendish	ꝝ	Cherokee
's	Fox	ꝝ	Chinook
s̄	Takelma	ꝝ	Chinook, Kwakiutl
S̄	Gaelic	ꝝ ^u	Kwakiutl
S̄	Persian, Rumanian	Ŷ	Dutch
S̄	Dakota	Ŷ	Bohemian, Icelandic, Slovak
S̄	New Turkish	Ŷ	Welsh
SC̄	Polish	y ^y	Fox
Č̄ Č̄	Bohemian, Slovak	y!	Tsimshian
T̄	Rumanian	Ž	Dakota, Lithuanian, Polish
T̄	Dakota, Osage	Ž	Polish, Wendish
t̄	Gaelic	Ž	Persian
t̄	Cherokee, Pima	Ž	Persian
tc̄!	Chinook	Ž	Bohemian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovenian, Wendish
ts̄!	Chinook, Kwakiutl, Takelma, Tsimshian	,	Dakota, Fox, Iroquoian, Maidu, Malay, Persian, Pima, Samoan
't̄	Fox	'	Cree, Dakota, Fox, Hupa, Iroquoian, Persian, Pima, Samoan
'tc̄	Fox	'	Hupa, Malay, Navaho, Persian, Samoan
dtc̄	Fox	'	Iroquoian, Kwakiutl
t̄!	Kwakiutl, Maidu, Takelma, Tsimshian	'	Malay
ts̄!	Takelma		
t̄	Zuñi		
tc̄	Zuñi		
ts̄	Zuñi		
t̄	Navaho		
Ü	Bohemian, Catalonian, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Portuguese, Samoan, Slovak, Spanish, Tagalog		

ALPHABETS OF CYRILLIC ORIGIN

Modified Cyrillic	Transliter- ation	Russian	Ukrainian	White Russian	Bulgarian	Serbian
А	а	А	а	А	а	А
Б	б	Б	б	Б	б	Б
В	v	В	в	В	в	В
Г	g	Г	г	Г	г	Г
І (І)	г̄	Г̄	г̄	Г̄	г̄	Г̄
Д	d	Д	д	Д	д	Д
Ђ (Ђ)	đ	Ђ	ђ	Ђ	ђ	Ђ
Е	e	Е	е	Е	е	Е
Є	ē	Є	є	Є	є	Є
Ё	ë	Ё	ё	Ё	ё	Ё
Ж	zh	Ж	ж	Ж	ж	Ж
З	z	З	з	З	з	З
И	ī	И	и	И	и	И
І	i	І	і	І	і	І
Ї	ї	Ї	ї	Ї	ї	Ї
Й	й	Й	й	Й	й	Й
Ј	j	Ј	ј	Ј	ј	Ј
К	k	К	к	К	к	К
Л	l	Л	л	Л	л	Л
Љ	l̄	Љ	љ	Љ	љ	Љ
М	m	М	м	М	м	М
Н	n	Н	н	Н	н	Н
Њ	ń	Њ	њ	Њ	њ	Њ
О	o	О	о	О	о	О
П	p	П	п	П	п	П
Р	r	Р	р	Р	р	Р
С	s	С	с	С	с	С
Т	t	Т	т	Т	т	Т
Ћ (Ћ)	ć	Ћ	ћ	Ћ	ћ	Ћ
У	u	У	у	У	у	У
Ў	ū	Ў	ў	Ў	ў	Ў
Ф	f	Ф	ф	Ф	ф	Ф
Х	kh	Х	х	Х	х	Х
Ц	ts ¹	Ц	ц	Ц	ц	Ц
Ч	ch	Ч	ч	Ч	ч	Ч
Џ	dzh	Џ	џ	Џ	џ	Џ
Ш	sh	Ш	ш	Ш	ш	Ш
ШЧ	shch	ШЧ	шч	ШЧ	шч	ШЧ
Љ	" ²	Љ	ъ	Љ	ъ	Љ
Ы	y	Ы	ы	Ы	ы	Ы
Ь	y'	Ь	ь	Ь	ь	Ь
Ђ	ie ¹	Ђ	ѣ	Ђ	ѣ	Ђ
Э	ë	Э	ë	Э	ë	Э
Ю	ii ¹	Ю	ио	Ю	ио	Ю
Я	â ¹	Я	я	Я	я	Я
Ө	f	Ө	ө	Ө	ө	Ө
Վ	ÿ	Վ	v	Վ	v	Վ
Ж	ü					Ж

¹ As initials in proper names, first word of a sentence, etc.: ІА, ІЕ, ІС, ТС.² Final disregarded.³ Obsolete.

SELECTED LIBRARY AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL TERMS

Volume	Page	Edition	Part	Number (issue)	Revised	Enlarged
Afrikaans -----	boekdeel	{ bladsy pagina fáqe	deel	nommer	verbeterde { revisue përsëre	vergrooterde { përshtuem zvřílení
Albanian -----	vëllim	strana	pjësë	numér	znovuvydano	
Bohemian -----	svazek, kniha	{ stranička strana	část	číslo	reviziрано	
Bulgarian -----	тъмъ	{ strana plana	частъ	номеръ	разширено	
Catalonian -----	{ volum tomo	strana, stranica	part	número	aumentada	
Croatian -----	svezak	sida, blad	edicio	broj	rašireno	
Danish -----	bind, volume	{ bladzijde pagina	izdanje udgave	nefte, nummer	udvidet	
Dutch -----	boekdeel	editie	deo	nummer	vermeerderde	
Esperanto -----	volumo	uitgave	del	aflevering		
Estonian -----	köide	eldono	deel	nummer		
Finnish -----	teos	wäljaanne	afdeeling	numero		
French -----	{ volume tome	külg	parto	number		
Gaelic -----	cuairtise	sivu	osa	number		
German -----	Band	{ page τόμος	osa	number		
Greek -----	τόμος	τετάρτας	osa	number		
Hebrew -----	הַלְּבָד	Seite	osa	number		
Hungarian -----	kötet	σελίς	osa	number		
Italian -----	volume	τετάρτης	osa	number		
Latin -----	volumen	Αυθαίρετη	osa	number		
Latvian -----	sejums	ausgabe	osa	number		

Lithuanian	puaslapis	лаida	numeris	padidinti
	side	{leidinys lisleidimas	hefte	udvidet
bind		del		{rozzerzać powiększać
Polish	książka	{utgave wydanie		
	tom	edycja		
Norwegian	volume	edição		aumentado
	tomo	edição		alargado
Portuguese	livro	edição	lårgå	
Romanian	tom	ediție		дополненное
Russian	томъ	издание		{допущено новчано
				{расширено звеличені
Serbian	књига, еvezak	издање		
Slovak	sväzok	vydanie	časť	
Slovenian	zvezek	izdaja, natis	del	
Spanish	volume	edición	parte	
	tomo			
Swedish	volym	upplaga	del	reviderad
	band	tabi, nesr	cíz	tekstidelmis
Turkish (new)	cilt			{перероблене вимралене
Ukrainian	том	sahife		
		сторинк		
Welsh	cyfrol	argraffiad		adolygiad
Wendish	strona	wydanie		nowwydanie

DANISH

A	a	a in rather; also a in cat	O	o	o in rot; also o in globe
B	b	b	P	p	p in pay
C	c	k before a, o, u; s before other vowels	Q	q	k; kv is usually substituted
D	d	d, initial; th, soft, between vowels	R	r	r
E	e	a in care; also e in met	S	s	s, sharp
F	f	f	T	t	t
G	g	g, hard initial, soft final, and sometimes mute between vowels	U	u	u in full; also u in true
H	h	h, mute before j and v	V	v	v
I	i	i in flit; also ee in flee	W	w	v
J	j	y in yet	X	x	ks, which is usually substituted for x
K	k	k	Y	y	ü in German über
L	l	l	Z	z	s
M	m	m	Æ	æ	ä in German Fähre
N	n	n	Ø	ø	ö in German Götter
			AA	aa	aw in law

The Latin alphabet is universally used in Denmark, with the addition of æ, ø, and aa.

The c, q, w, x, and z are used only in words of foreign origin and in proper names; aa is not a double a, but a single letter; it is sometimes placed first in the alphabet. The sound of aw is like au in the German word lau, aj, eg, and ej like i in pie, and oj like oy in boy.

Accents

Ordinarily accents are used only in foreign loan words and in certain proper names.

Capitalization

In the official Danish language all nouns are capitalized; however, some modern authors tend to follow the English usage.

Syllabification

A consonant between two vowels usually goes with the following vowel (*ta-le*); when two or more consonants occur between two vowels, the last consonant generally goes with the following vowel (*brænd-te*); sk, sp, st and str are usually not separated, but added to the following vowel (*hvi-ske, lx-spe, bed-ste, ven-stre*). Compound words are divided according to their component parts (*Kirke-gaard, ind-til*).

Punctuation

The punctuation in the official Danish language rigidly follows the clausal construction of the sentence, especially in regard to the use of the comma; however, many modern writers tend to follow the English usage.

Articles

Indefinite article

Common gender

Neuter gender

en

et

Definite article:

Postpositive { Singular

-en, -n _____ -et, -t

Plural

-ne, -ene

Prepositive { Singular

den

det

Plural

dc

The postpositive article, which is suffixed to the noun, is always used when the noun is definite in sense; the prepositive article is used when the noun is modified by an adjective.

Cardinal numbers

en (een)	one	nitten	nineteen
to	two	tyve	twenty
tre	three	en og tyve	twenty-one
fire	four	tredive	thirty
fem	five	fyrretyve (fyrre)	forty
seks	six	halvtredsindstyve (halvtreds)	fifty
syv	seven	tresindstyve (tres)	sixty
otte	eight	halvfjerdsindstyve (halvfjerds)	seventy
ni	nine	firsindstyve (firs)	eighty
ti	ten	halvfemsindstyve (halvfems)	ninety
elleve	eleven	hundrede	hundred
tolv	twelve	hundrede og en	one hundred
tretten	thirteen	to hundrede	and one
fjorten	fourteen	tusind(e)	two hundred
femten	fifteen		thousand
seksten	sixteen		
sytten	seventeen		
atten	eighteen		

Ordinal numbers

første	first	sekstende	sixteenth
anden	second	syttende	seventeenth
tredje	third	attende	eighteenth
fjerde	fourth	nittende	nineteenth
femte	fifth	tyvende	twentieth
sjette	sixth	enogtyvende	twenty-first
syvende	seventh	tredivte	thirtieth
ottende	eighth	fyrretyvende	fortieth
niende	ninth	halvtredsindstyvende	fiftieth
tiende	tenth	tresindstyvende	sixtieth
ellevte (elvte)	eleventh	halvfjerdsindstyvende	seventieth
tolvte	twelfth	firsindstyvende	eightieth
trettende	thirteenth	halvfemsindstyvende	ninetieth
fjortende	fourteenth	hundrede og første	h u n d r e d and first
femtende	fifteenth		

NOTE.—Hundred(e) (100) and tusind(e) (1,000) have no corresponding ordinals.

Months

Januar (Jan.)	January	Juli (Jul.)	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

Føraar	spring	Efteraar, Høst	autumn
Sommer	summer	Vinter	winter

Time

Time	hour	Maaned	month
Dag	day	Aar	year
Uge	week		

Abbreviations

A/S	Aktieselskab, joint-stock company	Hds. M.	Hendes Majestæt, Her Majesty
Adrs.	Adresse, address, c/o	Hr.	Herr, sir, Mr.
Afs.	Afsender, sender	if.	ifølge, according to
ang.	angaaende, concerning	jf., jfr.	jævnfør, compare
Anm.	Anmærkning, remark, observation	Kap.	Kapitel, chapter
B., Bd.	Bind, volume, volumes	kgl.	kongelig, royal
bl.a.	blandt andet, blandt andre, among other things, or others	Kl.	Klokken, o'clock; Klasse, class
d.	død, dead	Kpt.	Kaptajn, captain
d.A.	dette Aar, 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 Maaned, this month	m.fl.	med flere, with others, and others
d.v.s.	det vil sige, that is, that is to say	m.H.t.	med Hensyn til, with regard to
Dr.	Doktor, doctor	m.m.	med mere, et cetera, and more, and so forth
etc.	et cetera, et cetera	N.B.	nota bene, mark (notice) well
Eks.	Eksempel, example (illustration), e.g.	N.N.	nomen nescio, Mr. * * *, Mr. such a one
Em.	Eftermiddag, afternoon, p.m.	Nr.	Nummer, number
f.	født, born	o.s.v.	og saa videre, and so forth, etc.
f.A.	forrige Aar, last year	obs.	observer, observe
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
Fm.	Formiddag, forenoon, a.m.	s.D.	samme Dato, same date
Forf.	Forfatter, author	S.u.	Svar udbedes, an answer is requested
Frk.	Frøken, Miss	sml.	sammenlign, compare
gl.	gammel, old	vedr.	vedrørende, concerning
H.M., } H.M., His Majesty			
Hs. M. }			

ESPERANTO

A	a	a as in pa	K	k	k
B	b	b	L	l	l
C	c	ts in wits	M	m	m
Ĉ	ĉ	ch in church	N	n	n
D	d	d	O	o	o in go
E	e	a in air	P	p	p
F	f	f	R	r	r trilled
G	g	g in go (always hard)	S	s	s in so
Ĝ	ĝ	g in gem (soft)	Ŝ	ŝ	sh in show
H	h	h, aspirated	T	t	t
Ĥ	ĥ	h, guttural, ch in loch	U	u	oo in soon
I	i	e in we	Ŭ ²	ŭ	u in bull
J ¹	j	y in yet	V	v	v
Ĵ	ĵ	s in pleasure	Z	z	z

¹ J is like the English semivowel y, and therefore at the end of words forms the diphthongs *aj*, *ej*, *oj*, and *uj*.

² Ě forms with a and e the diphthongs *aŭ* (pronounced like *ou* in house), and *eŭ* (pronounced like the words *eh* and *who*, quickly uttered, without any aspirate, *eh-hoo*).

GRAMMATICAL RULES

1. There is only a definite article, *la*, alike for all sexes, cases, and numbers; it may be dispensed with.
2. Substantives terminate in *o*, and *j* is added for the plural. There are two cases: Nominative and accusative; the latter being obtained by the addition of *n* to the nominative. Other cases are expressed by means of a preposition (*de* for genitive, *al* for dative, and *per* or other prepositions according to sense for the ablative).
3. The adjective ends in *a*, and cases and numbers are as with the substantive. The word *pli* indicates the comparative, and *plej* the superlative.
4. The cardinal numbers are not declined.
5. Personal pronouns are *mi*, *vi*, *si*, *gi* (referring to thing or animal), *si*, *ni*, *vi*, *ili*, *oni*; possessive pronouns are formed by adding the adjective termination, and declension is as with substantives.
6. There is no change in person or number with the verb; *as* is the termination for the present tense, *is* the past tense, and *os* the future tense. For the conditional mood the termination is *us*, and for the infinitive, *i*. Participles with an adjectival or adverbial sense end in *ant*; active past, *int*; active future, *ont*; passive present, *at*; passive past, *it*; passive future *ot*. All forms of the passive are formed by using a corresponding form of the verb *esti* and a passive participle of the required verb. *De* is the preposition with the passive.
7. Adverbs end in *e*, and degrees of comparison are as with adjectives.
8. All prepositions require the nominative case.
9. All letters are pronounced.
10. Accent is always on the penultimate syllable.
11. In compound words the principal word comes last.
12. Omit the word *ne* where there is another negative word.
13. Words take the termination of the accusative to indicate direction.
14. Every preposition has a definite and constant meaning, but if in doubt use the preposition *je*, which has no independent meaning, although the accusative may be used without a preposition.
15. Foreign words are used without change, receiving only the spelling of the Esperanto.
16. The final vowel of the substantive and the article may be replaced by the apostrophe.

Esperanto is a "made" language intended by its inventor, Dr. Zamenhoff, to become a ready medium of world communication. Radicles are taken from various languages to which a system of suffixes is added to provide a grammatical structure.

Syllabification

A syllable is necessary for every vowel regardless of how many come together; there are no double vowels: *tra-i-re*, *bo-a-o*, *me-ti-ist-o*, *zo-o-lo-gi-o*.

Punctuation

The present custom is for each writer to follow the rules of his own language since it is impossible to change the meaning of a sentence by punctuation, as is often the case in English.

Capitalization

Considerable latitude is permitted in the use of capital letters, but certain seemingly international styles have been adopted. Names of countries are capitalized, but the names of races, with the correlative adjectives and adverbs, are not: *Francujo*, France; *franco*, a Frenchman; *franca*, French; *france*, in French. The same rule applies to churches, orders, and political parties. The names of the days of the week are not capitalized.

Cardinal numbers

unu	one	naŭ	nine
du	two	dek	ten
tri	three	dekunu	eleven
kvar	four	dekdu	twelve
kvin	five	dektri	thirteen
ses	six	dudek	twenty
sep	seven	cent, cento	hundred
ok	eight	mil	thousand

Ordinal numbers

unua	first	naŭia	ninth
dua	second	deka	tenth
tria	third	dekunua	eleventh
kvara	fourth	dekdua	twelfth
kvina	fifth	dektria	thirteenth
sesa	sixth	dudeka	twentieth
septa	seventh	centa	hundredth
oka	eighth	mila	thousandth

Months

Januaro	January	Julio	July
Februaro	February	Äugusto	August
Marto	March	Septembro	September
Aprilo	April	Oktobro	October
Majo	May	Novembro	November
Junio	June	Decembro	December

Days

dimanĉo	Sunday	jaŭdo	Thursday
lundo	Monday	vendredo	Friday
mardo	Tuesday	sabato	Saturday
merkredo	Wednesday		

Seasons

printempo	spring	aŭtuno	autumn
somero	summer	vintro	winter

Time

horo	hour	monato	month
tago	day	jaro	year
samajno, septago	week		

Article to be disregarded in filing

The definite article is *la*.

FINNISH

A	a	a in sofa	S	s	s
D	d	d	T	t	t
E	e	e in met	U	u	u in put
G	g	g in game	V	v	v in vest
H	h	h	Y	y	ü
I	i	i in din	Ä	ä	a in at
J	j	y in yet	Ö	ö	er in herb
K	k	k	B	b	b
L	l	l	C	c	c in calm or in cease
M	m	m	F	f	f
N	n	n	Q	q	cou in could
O	o	o in open	X	x	x in express
P	p	p	Z	z	s or ts
R	r	r in rose	Å	å	aw in saw

The last seven letters, *b*, *c*, *f*, *q*, *x*, *z*, and *đ*, occur only in foreign words and proper names and are never found at the beginning of pure Finnish words.

Since 1883 the Suomi, or Finnish language, has, in common with Swedish, been an official language in Finland.

The language has no articles, and the verbs have but two tenses, past and present. The future tense is expressed by circumlocution. There are 15 cases. The principal stress is always on the first syllable.

So-called long vowels are *aa*, *ää*, *ee*, *ii*, *oo*, *uu*, *yy*.

In the following diphthongs the sound of the individual letters must not be lost: *uo*, *yö*, *ie*, *au*, *eu*, *iu*, *ou*, *äy*, *öy*, *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *ui*, *yi*, *äi*, *öi*.

Syllabication

A syllable consists of a vowel or diphthong with or without one or more consonants, as, *a-pu*, help; *au-rin-ko*, sun.

A consonant between two vowels belongs to the following syllable.

Two consonants may be divided and double consonants, as *kk*, are always divided.

In words having three consecutive consonants the last will go with the following syllable.

Cardinal numbers

yksi	one	yhdeksän	nine
kaksi	two	kymmenen	ten
kolme	three	yksitoista	eleven
neljä	four	kaksitoista	twelve
viisi	five	kolmetoista	thirteen
kuusi	six	kaksikymmentä	twenty
seitsemän	seven	sata	hundred
kahdeksan	eight	tuhat	thousand

Ordinal numbers

ensimäinen	first	yhdeksäs	ninth
toinen	second	kymmenes	tenth
kolmas	third	yhdestoista	eleventh
neljäs	fourth	kahdestoista	twelfth
viides	fifth	kolmastoista	thirteenth
kuudes	sixth	kahdeskymmenes	twentieth
seitsemäs	seventh	sadas	hundredth
kahdeksas	eighth		

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		

FRENCH

A	a		LL	ll	Liquid, as in brilliant
À ¹	à	a in madam	M	m	m
Â ¹	â		N	n	n
B	b	b	O	o	Short, vowel sound in
C	c	k in king; c in cedar (before e and i)	Ó	ô	law; long, o in omen
C	ç	c in cedar	P	p	p
CH	ch	sh in sham	Q(U)	q(u)	k in kite
D	d	d	R	r	r
E	e		S	s	Hard, as in sister; soft, as in rose; final, mute
È ¹	è	e in let; final, mute	T	t	Hard, as in tit; soft, as c in cedar
Ê ¹	ê	unless accented	U	u	
È ²	ë		Ù ¹	ù	Almost oo in pool
É	é	a in mate	Ù ¹	û	
F	f	f	Ù ²	ü	
G	g	g in game; zh like sec- ond g in garage (be- fore e and i)	V	v	v
H	h	Silent in most cases	W	w	Only in words of for- eign origin
I	i		X	x	k and ks; z and gz; like hard s; final mute, except in borrowed words
Î ²	î	ee in meet	Y	y	ee
J	j	s in pleasure	Z	z	z in zed
K	k	k			
L	l	l; final l rarely pro- nounced			

¹ The orthographic signs, grave and circumflex, do not indicate the pronunciation of vowels. For example, à in là and â in parlâmes are similar.

² The dieresis shows that the vowel bearing it is divided in pronunciation from the preceding vowel, as in Noël.

Un has no English equivalent; *an* nearly like the English taunt; *ou* like *oo* in food; *in* like *an* in sank; *on* like *on* in long; *gn* like *ni* in onion.

Twenty-five letters of the Latin alphabet are used, the *w* being added only for foreign words.

Punctuation is practically the same as in English.

Em dashes take a space before and after (—) not closed up as in English, and are also used to denote change of speaker in dialog.

Capitalization

Capitals are used the same as in English, except that proper adjectives, names of seasons, 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 lower-cased, as *le Dante*; otherwise use the form *La Fayette*. In names of places the article is lower-cased, as *le Havre*.

Use roman small caps for the centuries—example: *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 equivalents of streets, etc., are lower-cased, 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*.

Accents

The orthographic accents used (acute, grave, and circumflex) must not be confused with the tonal accent that stresses certain syllables of words. In French there is no mark to indicate stress on any particular syllable.

Capital letters are likewise accented except where the protruding accent is likely to interfere with alinement, as in solid matter. Small caps carry all accents where indicated.

Hyphens

Geographic names containing the prepositions *en*, *de*, and *sur* are hyphenated, as *Saint-Valéry-en-Caux*. Hyphens are also used in spelled numbers under 100 with few exceptions. See list on following page.

Spacing

No space is used after the apostrophe, as *l'arbre*, *l'homme*, *d'autrement*.

Syllabication

Division is made on a vowel or diphthong before a consonant, as *jeu-nesse*. The combinations *bl*, *br*, *ch*, *cl*, *cr*, *dr*, *fl*, *fr*, *gl*, *gn*, *gr*, *gh*, *ph*, *pl*, *pr*, *th*, *tr*, and *vr* must not be separated, as in *ré-pu-bli-que*, *dé-peu-ple-ment*, *cé-lé-brer*, *dé-cret*, *au-tre-ment*, *ou-vrier*, *qua-drille*, *dé-pê-cher*, *ca-tho-li-que*, *té-lé-gra-phi-que*, *Vau-ghan*, but where the *g* and *n* have separate sounds they are divided, as *ag-nus*, *di-ag-nos-ti-que*.

Any other two consonants are divided, as *en-suite*, *im-mense*, *juil-let*, *ec-clé-sias-ti-que*.

As a rule, two vowels are not separated: *mi-nuit*; *théâtre*.

It is allowable to divide a monosyllable ending in mute *e*, as *mar-che*; *hom-me*.

In dividing hyphenated phrases such as *ira-t-il*, and *pré-sente-t-on* the *t* must go over.

No division should be made on *x* or *y*, as in *Alexan-dre*, *roya-liste*.

One-letter divisions, as in *a-près*, are not permissible, nor should a word be divided on one letter in combination with an elision, as *l'école*, *qu'avant*, except in narrow measure.

The ligature *æ* is inseparable.

Abbreviations

Article, *titre*, *chapitre*, *scène*, and *figure* are abbreviated only when they occur in parentheses.

In the following abbreviations superior letters are sometimes used

art.	article, article	MS. (pl. MSS.)	manuscrit, manuscript
av.	avec, with	N.-D.	Notre-Dame, Our Lady
ch.	chapitre, chapter	No	numéro, number
cie ¹	compagnie, company	N.-S.	Notre-Seigneur, Our Lord
c.-à-d.	c'est-à-dire, that is	R.S.V.P.	Répondez s'il vous plaît, An answer is requested
Cte	Comte, Count	S.A.R.	Son Altesse Royale, His Royal Highness
Dr	docteur, doctor	sc.	scène, scene
etc.	et cætera, et cetera	s.-ent.	sous-entendu, understood
fig.	figure, figure	S.Exc.	Son Excellence, His Excellency
fr., f.	francs, francs	S.M. (pl. LL. MM.)	Sa Majesté, His (Her) Majesty
h.	heure, hour	S.S.	Sa Sainteté, His Holiness
1 ^{er}	premier (m.), first	s.v.p.	s'il vous plaît, if you please
1 ^{re}	première (f.), first	t.	tome, book
II ^e , 2 ^e	deuxième, second	tit.	titre, title
in-f°	in folio, folio	v., vol.	volume, volume
J.-C.	Jésus-Christ, Jesus Christ	voy., v.,	voyez, voir, see
M.	Monsieur, Mr.	vve	veuve, widow
M ^d	marchand, merchant	%	pour-cent, percent
Me	maître, lawyer	&	et, and
Mgr	monseigneur, my lord		
Mlle	mademoiselle, Miss		
Mme	Madame, Mrs.		
Mn	maison, house		

¹ It will be noticed that the period is not used where the last letter in the abbreviation is the last letter of the complete word.

Abbreviations of metric signs

mm.	myriamètre	ha.	hectare	g.	gramme
km.	kilomètre	a.	are	dg.	décigramme
hm.	hectomètre	ca.	centiare	cg.	centigramme
dam.	décamètre	das.	décastère	mg.	milligramme
m.	mètre	s., m ³	stère	kl.	kilolitre
dm.	décimètre	ds.	décistère	hl.	hectolitre
cm.	centimètre	t.	tonne	dal.	décalitre
mq.	mètre carré	q.	quintal métrique	l.	litre
mm.	millimètre	kg.	kilogramme	dl.	décilitre
mmq.	millimètre carré	hg.	hectogramme	cl.	centilitre
mmc.	millimètre cube	dag.	décalogramme	ml.	millilitre

Figures

Numbers are usually spelled in text unless matter is of a statistical nature.

Age and clock time will be spelled, as *huit ans* (eight years); *six heures* (six o'clock).

Dates and figures are spelled in legal documents, as *l'an mil huit cent quatre* (the year one thousand eight hundred and four).

Cardinal numbers

un, une	one	soixante-dix	seventy
deux	two	soixante et onze	seventy-one
trois	three	soixante-douze	seventy-two
quatre	four	soixante-treize	seventy-three
cinq	five	soixante-quatorze	seventy-four
six	six	soixante-quinze	seventy-five
sept	seven	soixante-seize	seventy-six
huit	eight	soixante-dix-sept	seventy-seven
neuf	nine	soixante-dix-huit	seventy-eight
dix	ten	soixante-dix-neuf	seventy-nine
onze	eleven	quatre-vingt	eighty
douze	twelve	quatre-vingt-un	eighty-one
treize	thirteen	quatre-vingt-deux	eighty-two
quatorze	fourteen	quatre-vingt-trois	eighty-three
quinze	fifteen	quatre-vingt-quatre	eighty-four
seize	sixteen	quatre-vingt-cinq	eighty-five
dix-sept	seventeen	quatre-vingt-six	eighty-six
dix-huit	eighteen	quatre-vingt-dix	ninety
dix-neuf	nineteen	quatre-vingt-onze	ninety-one
vingt	twenty	quatre-vingt-dix-	ninety-seven
vingt et un	twenty-one	sept	
vingt-deux	twenty-two	quatre-vingt-dix-	ninety-eight
trente	thirty	huit	
trente et un	thirty-one	quatre-vingt-dix-	ninety-nine
quarante	forty	neuf	
quarante et un	forty-one	cent	
cinquante	fifty	cent un	
cinquante et un	fifty-one	trois cents	
soixante	sixty	mille (mil)	
soixante et un	sixty-one		

Ordinal numbers

premier, <i>m.</i> }	first	septième	seventh
première, <i>f.</i> }		huitième	eighth
second	second	neuvième	ninth
deuxième}		dixième	tenth
troisième	third	onzième	eleventh
quatrième	fourth	vingt et unième	twenty-first
cinquième	fifth	vingt-deuxième	twenty-second
sixième	sixth	centième	hundredth

Fractions.—The numerator is expressed by a cardinal, the denominator by an ordinal as in English. *Half=motié* (noun) and *demi* (adjective); $\frac{1}{4}=un quart$, $\frac{1}{3}=un tiers$. Use *la motié* (not *demi*), where *the half of* is used in English.

Un huitième; les trois dixièmes=one eighth; the three tenths.

La moitié de l'année=the half of the year.

Une heure et demi=an hour and a half.

Une demi-heure=half an hour.

Les trois quarts de cette somme=three fourths of that sum.

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	année	year
semaine	week		

Articles to be disregarded in filing

un, <i>m.</i>	<i>le, sing. m.</i>	<i>les, pl. m. and f.</i>	<i>la, sing. f.</i>
une, <i>f.</i>			

GERMAN

A	a	a in cart	P	p	p
B	b	b	Q	q	kv
C	c	c in can or ts in quarts	R	r	r as in wary
D	d	d	S	ſ ſ	s in son or in rose, or soft sh
E	e	e in end or a in ale	T	t	t; z before ion
F	f	f	U	u	oo in coo
G	g	g in gay	V	v	f in fan
H	h	h, initial; otherwise mute	W	w	v in van
I	i	i in pin	X	ꝝ	ks
Z	i	y in year	Y	ÿ	y in yet
K	k		Z	þ	ts in quarts or ds
L	l		Ü	ä	Similar to ai in fair
M	m		Ö	ö	Similar to a in ale
N	n		Ü	ü	Similar to e in we
O	o	o in more			

The language has no accents; the diacritical marks used are ä, ö, ü.

The Latin alphabet is coming into general use in German printing, and all 26 letters are used, with the addition of the ß or sz, which is used only in the lower case.

Where the em dash is used in text in parenthetical phrases, put a space on each side of the dash —, using a thick or thin space, according to the spacing of the rest of the line.

Capitalization

Initial capital letters are used as follows:

- (a) The first word of a sentence.
- (b) In poetry, usually, the first word of each line.

(c) The first word of a direct quotation; also the first word after a colon. An exception to this rule occurs when the matter following is merely complementary to the preceding. For example, "At home he was seldom, to the Court he never came: if you would find him, you must needs seek him in the forest." Lower case after interrogation and exclamation points if the phrase following is directly connected, as in "Where do we go from here?" the man said; and "Give me liberty or give me death!" cried Patrick Henry. The first word of titles of books also has a capital initial.

All nouns are capitalized, although there is an ever-growing movement in Germany to lower case common nouns.

Pronouns relating to the person addressed, as in letters, etc., as well as titles of honor, are capitalized.

The custom of capitalizing proper nouns used as adjectives is quite variable. We have *Schillersche Trauerspiele*, *Grimmsche Märchen*, but also *die lutherische Kirche* and *mohammedanische Pilger*.

Any word used as a noun (for example, *der Nächste*, *die Armen*, *das Rechte*, *Gutes*, *Böses*, etc.), takes a capital initial.

In solid matter, where the Umlaut (‘) on capital letters is likely to cause trouble in alinement, it will be omitted and a lower-case e added after the capital, as *Ae*, (*Aerger*), *Oe* (*Oel*), *Ue* (*Ueber*).

Hyphens

In words made up of two parts, where one part is common to both words, use the hyphen as follows: *Feld- und Gartenfrüchte* (field- and garden produce), the word *früchte* being common to both, and though a noun, is lower-cased; but use *Haftpflicht-Versicherungsgesellschaft und -Versicherte* (liability-insurance company and -insured), because the first is a compound word made up of two nouns.

Combinations of two or more words are printed without hyphens, *Fluss Wasser Stoff Säure* becomes *Flusswasserstoffsäure*.

Syllabication

The following rules are based on the Prussian "Book of Rules":

I. Polysyllabic words are divided, as a rule, phonetically—i.e., as they naturally divide themselves when pronounced slowly and distinctly, as *Wör-ter-ver-zeich-nis*, *Ge-schlech-ter*, *Ueber-lie-fe-rung*. Syllables consisting of but one letter should not be divided.

NOTE 1.—Avoid the somewhat common division *-ung* in *Lie-fer-ung*, *Schreib-ung*, which is contrary to the above rule.

NOTE 2.—(a) If there be but one consonant, carry it over, as *tre-ten*, *nä-hen*; also (b), *ch*, *sch*, *sz*, *vh*, and *th* have but a single sound and are therefore indivisible, as *Bü-cher*, *Hä-scher*, *Bu-sze*, *So-phie*, *ka-tho-lisch*; *x* and *z* are considered simple consonants, *He-xe*, *rei-zen*.

Where there is more than one consonant, the last is carried over, as *An-ker*, *Fin-ger*, *War-te*, *Rit-ter*, *Was-ser*, *Knos-pe*, *tap-fer*, *kämp-fen*, *Karp-fen*, *Ach-sel*, *krat-zen*, *Städ-te*, *Ver-wand-te*.

When using German text, *ß* is changed to *ff* when division is necessary, as *Haf-ße*.

St is never divided, as *ha-sten*, *be-ste*, *ko-sten*, *Klo-ster*, *mei-ste*, *Fen-ster*, *For-ster*, *Pfing-sten*.

(1) These rules are inflexible, but the last does not apply in the case of *äs-the-tisch*, since this is not a separation of *st*, but rather of *s* and *th*.

(2) In simple non-German words the phonetic combinations of *b*, *p*, *d*, *t*, *g*, and *k* in connection with *l* and *r* are not separated, as *Pu-bli-kum*, *Me-trum*, *Hy-drant*.

(3) Retain also the phonetic combination *gn*, since, in most cases, it will be found phonetically correct, as *Ba-gno*, *Ma-gno-lie*, *Ma-gnet*, *Si-gnet*, etc. *Kom-pag-nie* is, however, an exception because here the *g* is really silent and the last syllable begins with an *n*.

II. Compound words are separated into their physical parts and these are then treated as simple words, as *Diens-tag*, *Tür-an-gel*, *Emp-fangs-an-zei-ger*, *Vor-aus-set-zung*. This rule applies also in certain cases where it appears phonetically incorrect, as *hier-auf*, *hin-aus*, *dar-über*, *war-um*, *wor-an*, *be-ob-ach-ten*, *Woll-en-den*.

This is also the case in certain compound words of foreign origin, as *at-mo-sphä-re*, *Mi-kro-skop*, *In-ter-es-se*, but if the constituent parts of a foreign word are unknown, proceed as directed in (a) and (b) of Note 2.

Compound geographic names are no exception to this rule, as *Frie-den-au*, *Schwarz-ach*, etc.

III. An old rule prohibiting the division of vowel combinations has been modified to permit division if the vowels do not dissolve, forming a diphthong. This rule also applies in the case of those foreign groups of vowels that cannot be separated into distinct separate sounds in pronunciation, as the French *oi* in *coiffeur*, *oy* in *royalist*, *ay* in *rayon*, *ea* in *orgeade*, as well as the English *ea* in *Lear* and *ee* and *ea* in *beefsteak*. It is also self-evident that in such words as *Trauung* and *Kasteiung* the separation of the final *-ung* is permissible.

Prefixes *be* and *ge* are also separable from words beginning with a vowel, as *be-ar-bei-ten*, *be-er-ben*, *ge-ar-tet*, *ge-eb-net*.

Aside from these exceptions, vowels should not ordinarily be separated, although indicated in the following cases, when unavoidable due to narrow type measure:

(a) When the first vowel is stressed, as *Hy-peri-on*, *Mu-se-um*.

(b) When both are equal but pronounced separately, as *lini-ie-ren*, *Sper-ma-*

to-zo-on, *In-di-vi-du-um*.

(c) When a short word cannot possibly be divided otherwise, as *Oze-an*.

(d) When each vowel retains its own sound, as *Ela-in*, *Ka-per-na-um*, *kre-iren*,

Zel-lu-lo-id.

Where the object of the second vowel is merely to lengthen the sound of the first, do not separate them, as *Aachen*, *Moos*.

NOTE 3.—In printing, a two-letter run-over is permissible only in very narrow measure.

IV. Where space is limited there are certain other permissible divisions that are entirely contrary to the foregoing rules. *Glit-sch(e)st* is a case of this kind; the word *glitschst*, having but one syllable, is indivisible, but by adding the *e* it may be divided: *glit-schest*.

V. If a compound noun is run over so that the second or third part of the compound begins the next line, the latter must not be capitalized. Do not use—

Gepäck-
Annahme

but
Gepäck-
annahme.

With German text the round § is used in dividing only in those cases where it would have been used had the word not been divided—i.e., at the end of a prefix or component part of a compound word and in a few words of foreign derivation, as *Blasphemie*, *Molluske*, *konfisziieren*, *Konfiskation*, *kosmetisch*, *Kosmogonie*, *Tschia*, *Cefimo*, *viszeral*, *Escorial*, *Escapade*, *Sanskrit*, *Susquehanna*, *disputieren*; elsewhere the long § is used, as *Drechsler*, *Messer*, etc.

Abbreviations

The following are some common abbreviations in German:

A.	acceptiert, accepted; Acker, acre	u.drgl.	und dergleichen, and the like
a.c.	anni currentis, current year	unbest.	unbestimmt, indefinite
A.G.	Aktiengesellschaft, joint stock company	usw.	und so weiter, et cetera
Art.	Artikel, article	v.H.	vom Hundert, of the hundred
bez.	bezüglich, respecting	Wwe.	Witwe, widow
bzw.	beziehungsweise, respectively	Xber.	Dezember, December (rare)
ca.	circa, about	Xr.	Kreuzer, cruiser; kreutzer, a coin
Dr.	Doktor, doctor	z.	zur, to the
E. V.	Eingang vorbehalten, rights reserved	z.B.	zum Beispiel, for example
eng.	englisch, English	Zs.	Zeitschrift, periodical
ff.	folgende, following	Ztr.	Zentner, hundredweight
Forts.	Fortsetzung, continuation	zw.	zwischen, between
fr.	franko, postpaid	Ing.	Ingenieur, engineer
Fr.	Frau, Mrs.	Kap.	Kapitel, chapter
Frl.	Fräulein, Miss	kgl.	königlich, royal
geb.	geboren, born, née	M.	Mark, mark (coin)
G.m.b.	Gesellschaft mit beschränk- ter Haftung, corporation with limited liability	näml.	nämlich, namely
H.		n.Chr.	nach Christo, anno Domini
hrsg.	herausgegeben, published	n.F.	neue Folge, new series
i.a.	im allgemeinen, in general	no., ntto.	netto, net
I.G.	Interessengemeinschaft, amalgamation, trust	Nr., Nro.	Numero, number
Skt.	Sankt, Saint	od.	oder, or
s.o.	siehe oben, see above	p.Ct.	pro Cent, percent
St.	Stück, each	Pf.	Pfennig, penny
s.u.	siehe unten, see below	Pfd.	Pfund, pound
Thlr.	Thaler, dollar	Q.	Quadrat, square
u.	und, and	Rab.	Rabatt, discount
u. a.	unter anderen, among others; und andere, and others	resp.	respectiv, respectively
		Rm.	Reichsmark, reichsmark (coin)
		S.	Seite, page
		s.	siehe, see
		Ser.	Serie, series
		sog.	sogenannt, so-called

Chemical signs are used as in English.

Cardinal numbers

eins	one	zehn	ten
zwei	two	elf	eleven
drei	three	zwölf	twelve
vier	four	dreizehn	thirteen
fünf	five	zwanzig	twenty
sechs	six	ein und zwanzig	twenty-one
sieben	seven	hundert	hundred
acht	eight	tausend	thousand
neun	nine		

Ordinal numbers

erste	first	zehnte	tenth
zweite	second	elfte	eleventh
dritte	third	zwölft	twelfth
vierte	fourth	dreizehnt	thirteenth
fünfte	fifth	zwanzigste	twentieth
sechste	sixth	ein und zwanzigste	twenty-first
siebente	seventh	hundertste	hundredth
achte	eighth	tausendste	thousandth
neunte	ninth		

After ordinal numbers a period is placed where in English the form would be 1st, 2d, etc., as *1. Heft*; *2. Band*.

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		

Articles to be disregarded in filing

der (<i>masculine, nominative case</i>)	ein
die, <i>f.</i>	eine
das, <i>n.</i>	

GREEK (Classical)

A	α	alpha	ā as in father; ă as in papa	Ξ	ξ	xi	x as in mix
B	β	beta	b as in bad	Ο	ο	omicron	o as in obey
Γ	γ	gamma	g as in go	Π	π	pi	p as in pin
Δ	δ	delta	d as in do	Ρ	ρ	rho	r as in red
E	ε	epsilon	e as in pet	Σ	σ s	sigma	s as in see
Z	ζ	zeta	Originally as zd; later as z	Τ	τ	tau	t as in top
H	η	eta	e as in French fête	Τ	υ	upsilon	ū as in French sûr, German ü; ü as in G e r m a n
Θ	θ	theta	th as in thin				Brücke
I	ι	iota	ī as in ma- chine; ī as in pit	Φ	φ	phi	ph as in graphic
K	κ	kappa	k as in keg	X	χ	chi	ch as in German machen
Λ	λ	la(m)da	l as in lip	Ψ	ψ	psi	ps as in gyp- sum
M	μ	mu	m as in mix	Ω	ω	omega	o as in prone
N	ν	nu	n as in now				

The Greek language uses 24 letters. Each letter has at least two forms, the majuscule, or upper-case, and the minuscule, or lower-case. The larger, or capital, letters are very like those used by the Greeks of the classical period; the smaller letters are derived from the cursive script used at a very much later period. The use given herewith is that taught generally in American schools and colleges.

Five of the lower-case letters have two forms each: α is used in text; α, as a symbol in mathematics; σ and ς are rare, never used as symbols; φ ϕ, in text and as symbols; σ, initial or medial; ς, final.

Forms

The form σ is used at the beginning or in the middle of a word; the form ς at the end of a word only. Various fonts of type, especially the older fonts, had variants for certain of the characters, notably for θ, β, and φ. These variant characters can generally be used indiscriminately and interchangeably.

The later manuscripts had many hundreds of ligatures, a remnant of the shorthand of the period. The earlier printers had a great many of these cast in type, but they are not generally used today.

There is the relic of the primitive Greek alphabet remaining in the use of three ancient characters as numerals, ρ, digamma, or σ, stigma, used for 6; κ, kappa, used for 90, and ς, sampi, used for 900. The only other occasion for the use of these characters is in paleography.

Attention is called to the breathings, the rough (') which gives the sound of h to the letter on which it is written, and the smooth ('). Every initial vowel takes one or the other of these breathings. It is written over the second letter of a diphthong, and in front of capital letters. Initials ν and ρ take the rough breathing above them, and doubled ρ was formerly written ρρ, but modern usage eliminates the breathings. The smooth breathing should not be confused with the apostrophe, which is used at the end of a word to indicate an omission.

Accents

Three accents are used in Greek, the acute ('), the tilde (circumflex) (˜) and the grave (˘). These may be combined with the breathings to give a number of "sorts", the use of which involves a knowledge of the language.

GREEK DIACRITICAL MARKS

' lenis	'' lenis grave	'' tilde asper
' asper	'' asper acute	'' dieresis
' acute	'' asper grave	'' dieresis acute
' grave	'' tilde	'' dieresis grave
'' lenis acute	'' tilde lenis	

The Greek marks of punctuation are the comma (,), the colon-semicolon (׃), the period (.), and the mark of interrogation (՞). As the ancient Greeks wrote without any breaks, even between words, these marks are of quite recent origin, and are inserted where editors think they should go, generally as in English.

Pronunciation

Scholars think that the double consonants φ , χ , θ , ζ , ξ , and ψ , originally sounded both of their component parts, but that later they took on a single sound.

The letter γ before κ , γ , χ , and ζ took the sound of n in ink. The letter ρ , when with a rough breathing, had a sound something like *hr*.

The pronunciation of the principal diphthongs is:

α as *ai* in aisle

α as *ou* in our

ϵ as *ei* in rein

ϵ as *eu* in feud

ω as *oi* in toil

ω as *ou* in you

ν as *ui* in quit

The diphthong $\eta\nu$ can only be approximated by the sounds *eh-oo* pronounced quickly together.

The improper diphthongs α , η , ω , are pronounced like α , η , ω , respectively.

There is a division of opinion among modern scholars as to the pronunciation of ancient Greek. Some think that the pronunciation of the modern Greek is more nearly like the ancient than the ordinarily accepted scholastic pronunciation.

Capitalization

As the ancient Greeks did not know the lower-case letters, they had no scheme of capitalization. The modern use is to capitalize proper names and the first word of a sentence. Poetry does not capitalize the first word of a line, unless under the above rule.

Syllabication

Each Greek word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs. The following rules, based on ancient tradition, are used in divisions:

(a) Single consonants, combinations of consonants which can begin a word, and mutes followed by μ or ν , are placed at the beginning of a syllable.

In Greek there are found to be 41 combinations of consonants that are used to begin words. They are:

$\beta\delta$, $\beta\lambda$, $\beta\rho$, $\gamma\lambda$, $\gamma\nu$, $\gamma\rho$, $\delta\mu$, $\delta\nu$, $\delta\rho$, $\theta\lambda$, $\theta\nu$, $\theta\rho$, $\kappa\mu$, $\kappa\nu$, $\kappa\rho$, $\kappa\tau$, $\mu\nu$, $\mu\lambda$, $\mu\rho$, $\mu\nu$, $\mu\tau$, $\sigma\beta$,
 $\sigma\theta$, $\sigma\kappa$, $\sigma\mu$, $\sigma\pi$, $\sigma\tau$, $\sigma\varphi$, $\sigma\chi$, $\tau\lambda$, $\tau\mu$, $\tau\rho$, $\varphi\theta$, $\varphi\lambda$, $\varphi\nu$, $\varphi\rho$, $\chi\theta$, $\chi\lambda$, $\chi\nu$, $\chi\rho$.

(b) Other combinations of consonants are divided.

(c) Compound words are divided into their original parts.

Cardinal numbers

α'	$\epsilon\iota\sigma$, $\mu\iota\alpha$, $\epsilon\nu$	one	ν'	$\pi\epsilon\nu\tau\eta\kappa\omega\tau\alpha$	fifty
β'	$\delta\delta\omega$	two	ξ'	$\epsilon\epsilon\eta\kappa\omega\tau\alpha$	sixty
γ'	$\tau\tau\epsilon\iota\sigma$, $\tau\tau\alpha$	three	σ'	$\epsilon\dot{\epsilon}\delta\omega\mu\eta\kappa\omega\tau\alpha$	seventy
δ'	$\tau\epsilon\tau\tau\alpha\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma$, $-\rho\alpha$	four	π'	$\dot{\delta}\dot{\gamma}\delta\omega\eta\kappa\omega\tau\alpha$	eighty
ϵ'	$\pi\epsilon\nu\tau\epsilon$	five	ζ'	$\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\epsilon}\nu\eta\kappa\omega\tau\alpha$	ninety
F'	$\epsilon\epsilon\zeta$	six	ρ'	$\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\tau\omega$	hundred
ζ'	$\epsilon\epsilon\tau\alpha$	seven	σ'	$\delta\dot{\delta}\alpha\kappa\sigma\tau\omega$	two hundred
η'	$\dot{\delta}\dot{\delta}\kappa\omega$	eight	τ'	$\tau\pi\alpha\kappa\sigma\tau\omega$	three hundred
θ'	$\dot{\delta}\dot{\delta}\nu\eta\epsilon$	nine	ν'	$\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\kappa\sigma\tau\omega$	four hundred
ι'	$\dot{\delta}\dot{\delta}\kappa\omega$	ten	φ'	$\pi\epsilon\nu\tau\alpha\kappa\sigma\tau\omega$	five hundred
$\iota\alpha'$	$\dot{\delta}\dot{\delta}\kappa\omega\epsilon\iota\sigma$	eleven	χ'	$\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\kappa\sigma\tau\omega$	six hundred
$\iota\beta'$	$\dot{\delta}\dot{\delta}\kappa\omega\epsilon\iota\delta\omega$	twelve	ψ'	$\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\epsilon}\pi\tau\alpha\kappa\sigma\tau\omega$	seven hundred
$\iota\gamma'$	$\dot{\delta}\dot{\delta}\kappa\omega\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon\iota\sigma$	thirteen	ω'	$\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\alpha\kappa\sigma\tau\omega$	eight hundred
κ'	$\epsilon\epsilon\kappa\omega\sigma$	twenty	ϑ'	$\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\kappa\sigma\tau\omega$	nine hundred
λ'	$\tau\pi\alpha\kappa\omega\tau\alpha$	thirty	α	$\chi\iota\lambda\iota\omega\iota\omega$	thousand
μ'	$\tau\epsilon\tau\tau\alpha\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma$	forty	ι	$\mu\nu\tau\omega\iota\omega$	ten thousand

Ordinal numbers

$\pi\rho\omega\tau\sigma$	first	$\epsilon\eta\alpha\tau\sigma$	ninth
$\delta\epsilon\dot{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\sigma$	second	$\delta\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\tau\sigma$	tenth
$\tau\pi\tau\sigma$	third	$\dot{\epsilon}\eta\delta\kappa\alpha\tau\sigma$	eleventh
$\tau\epsilon\tau\pi\tau\sigma$	fourth	$\delta\dot{\epsilon}\delta\kappa\alpha\tau\sigma$	twelfth
$\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\sigma$	fifth	$\tau\pi\tau\kappa\alpha\tau\sigma$	thirteenth
$\epsilon\kappa\tau\sigma$	sixth	$\epsilon\pi\kappa\alpha\tau\sigma$	twentieth
$\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\epsilon}\delta\omega\mu\sigma$	seventh	$\tau\pi\alpha\kappa\sigma\tau\sigma$	thirtieth
$\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\delta\omega\mu\sigma$	eighth	$\chi\iota\lambda\iota\omega\iota\omega$	thousandth

These numerals, except the cardinals from 5 to 100, are regularly declinable according to the rules of the language. The exceptions are not declinable.

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., $\alpha'=1$, $\alpha=1000$, $\alpha\delta\lambda\gamma'=1933$.

Chronology

The ancient Greeks divided time into periods of four 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 twelve months, but there was no division into weeks.

The seasons were called $\eta\rho$, spring; $\theta\rho\rho\rho s$, summer; $\delta\pi\omega\rho a$, autumn, and $\chi\rho\rho\mu\rho\omega$, winter.

After the rise of the 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

$\epsilon\kappa\alpha\tau\omega\mu\beta\alpha\iota\omega\nu$	Hecatombion	About July
$\mu\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\tau\omega\iota\omega\nu$	Metagetnion	August
$\beta\omega\delta\omega\mu\omega\iota\omega\nu$	Boëdromion	September
$\pi\omega\alpha\omega\phi\iota\omega\nu$	Pyanopsis	October
$\mu\alpha\iota\mu\alpha\kappa\tau\omega\iota\omega\nu$	Maimacterion	November
$\pi\omega\sigma\epsilon\iota\omega\epsilon\omega\iota\omega\nu$	Poseideon	December
$\pi\omega\sigma\epsilon\iota\omega\epsilon\omega\iota\omega\nu\delta\epsilon\iota\tau\omega\rho\omega s$	Second Poseideon	In leap years only (every eight years)
$\gamma\alpha\mu\gamma\lambda\iota\omega\nu$	Gamelion	January
$\mu\alpha\iota\theta\epsilon\tau\omega\iota\omega\nu$	Anthesterion	February
$\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\phi\beta\omega\lambda\iota\omega\nu$	Elaphebolion	March
$\mu\omega\eta\iota\chi\iota\omega\nu$	Mounichion	April
$\theta\alpha\gamma\gamma\lambda\iota\omega\nu$	Thargelion	May
$\varsigma\kappa\iota\rho\phi\omega\iota\omega\nu$	Sciroporion	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 Hecatombion was intended to fall upon the summer solstice; but it actually varied from the middle of June to the first week in August.

Time

$\omega\rho\alpha$	hour	$\mu\dot{\eta}\nu$	month
$\dot{\eta}\mu\epsilon\rho\alpha$	day	$\ddot{\epsilon}\tau\omega s$	year
$\dot{\epsilon}\beta\delta\omega\mu\alpha\varsigma$	week		

Articles to be disregarded in filing

$\dot{\alpha}$	$o\iota$
$\dot{\eta}$	
$\tau\dot{\alpha}$	

Ligatures, etc.

ς = stigma (st)	ζ = kappa (q)
$\dot{\alpha}\omega$ = sampi (sch)	δ = (ou)

GREEK (Modern)

A	α	<i>A a</i>	alpha	<i>a</i> in father
B	β	<i>B b</i>	beta	<i>v</i>
Γ	γ	<i>T y</i>	gamma	Hard <i>g</i> aspirated (<i>gh</i>) as <i>g</i> in the German <i>tragen</i> , before <i>α</i> and <i>ο</i> sounds; as <i>y</i> (German <i>j</i>), before <i>ε</i> and <i>ι</i> sounds. For <i>γγ</i> , <i>γκ</i> , etc., see remarks
Δ	δ	<i>D ð</i>	delta	<i>th</i> in <i>this</i>
E	ε	<i>E ε</i>	epsilon	{ A little longer than <i>e</i> in <i>well</i> , but not quite as long as <i>a</i> in <i>fate</i> ; as <i>e</i> in German <i>nehmen</i>
Z	ζ	<i>Z J</i>	zeta	<i>z</i>
H	η	<i>H n</i>	eta	<i>ee</i> in <i>eel</i> , German <i>i</i>
Θ	θ	<i>θ ð</i>	theta	<i>th</i> in <i>thin</i>
I	ι	<i>Y u</i>	iota	<i>ee</i> in <i>eel</i> . See under diphthongs
K	κ	<i>K u</i>	kappa	<i>k</i> . For <i>γκ</i> , see remarks
Λ	λ	<i>L A</i>	lambda	<i>l</i>
M	μ	<i>M μ</i>	mu	<i>m</i>
N	ν	<i>N v</i>	nu	<i>n</i> . For <i>v</i> before <i>π</i> , see remarks
Ξ	ξ	<i>Z J</i>	xi	<i>x</i> (<i>ks</i>)
O	ο	<i>O o</i>	omicron	<i>o</i> in <i>mono</i>
Π	π	<i>P o</i>	pi	<i>p</i> ; after <i>μ</i> or its sound, as <i>b</i>
P	ρ	<i>P p</i>	rho	<i>r</i> , somewhat rolled or trilled
Σ	σ s	<i>E σ s</i>	sigma	<i>s</i> ; before <i>β</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>γ</i> , <i>μ</i> , <i>ρ</i> , as <i>z</i>
T	τ	<i>T T (z)</i>	tau	<i>t</i> ; a medial <i>τ</i> before <i>ν</i> as <i>d</i>
Τ	ν	<i>V v</i>	upsilon	<i>ee</i> in <i>eel</i>
Φ	φ	<i>Φ φ</i>	phi	<i>f</i>
Χ	χ	<i>X x</i>	chi	{ Before <i>α</i> and <i>ο</i> , guttural German <i>ch</i> in <i>doch</i> ; before <i>ε</i> and <i>ι</i> , palatal <i>ch</i> in <i>Licht</i>
Ψ	ψ	<i>Ψ y</i>	psi	<i>ps</i>
Ω	ω	<i>Ω w</i>	omega	<i>o</i> in note

Modern Greek is very similar to classical Greek, being the direct descendant of that language. There are, at present, two slightly differing forms of modern Greek, the literary, or written form, and the popular or spoken, dialectal form. As practically all printed matter is in the literary form, the following rules concern that form; but certain popular pronunciations will be indicated as needed.

The modern alphabet is the same as that used for the older language. The pronunciation of some of the letters differs from that ordinarily used for the ancient Greek. It is given in the table.

Remarks

The character σ is used in initial and medial positions in a word, the character s in the final position. Variant forms of other letters have no fixed rule for use.

The combinations $\gamma\gamma$ and $\gamma\kappa$ are pronounced as *ng* in England, and *nch* in anchor. Before x and ξ the γ has the sound of *ng* (nasal).

N -final before π -initial is pronounced as *m*, in which case the π is pronounced as *b*.

DIPHTHONGS.—The "improper" diphthongs α and η are pronounced as *a* and *η*, respectively.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs is as follows: αi like *ɛ*; ϵi , $o i$, $u i$ like η (*ee*); $o u$ as *ou* in group. The diphthongs αv , ϵv , ηv are pronounced before all vowels and the consonants β , γ , δ , ζ , λ , μ , ν , ρ , as *av*, *ev*, *eiv*, respectively, before θ , κ , ξ , π , σ , τ , φ , ψ , as *af*, *ef*, *eef*, respectively.

The popular language introduces a number of palatalizations into its pronunciation, notable among which is the prefixing of an *i* (or a letter having an *i*-sound, generally *v*) when the *i* takes the consonantal sound of *y*.

Accents and breathings

Modern Greek employs the same accents and breathings as the ancient language, and under practically identical rules. Every word, with a few exceptions has an accent on one of the three last syllables. Every initial vowel carries a rough or a smooth breathing. The initial letters ρ and ν always carry the rough breathing, and the combination $\rho\rho$ is usually written with a smooth and a rough accent. The rough breathing does not affect the pronunciation in any way.

Capitalization

Mayuscules (capital letters) are used on title pages and in headings, much as in English, at the beginning of a sentence, on all proper nouns, on the titles of high-placed officials, and on the designations of corporations, associations, etc. In letters, etc., the pronoun of address is usually capitalized.

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.

Syllabication

Modern Greek forms a syllable for each vowel or diphthong. A single consonant belongs to the following syllable. Two consonants divide, except that any two consonants that may begin a Greek word are given to the following syllable; further, three consonants will be affixed to the following syllable if the first with the second, or the second with the third can begin a word. Compounds may be divided on the compound.

A list of the letters which may begin a word can be found under Greek (classical), syllabication, page 70. This can be used in modern Greek.

NUMERALS.—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 by classical Greek.

Cardinal numbers

έν, μία, ἕν	one	ἕννέα	nine
δύο	two	δέκα	ten
τρεῖς, τρία	three	εἴκοσι	twenty
τέσσαρες, -α	four	τριάκοντα	thirty
πέντε	five	έκατόν	hundred
έξι	six	χίλια	thousand
έπτα	seven	ἕν ἑκατομμύριον	hundred thousand
οκτώ	eight		

Ordinal numbers

πρῶτος	first	ἕννατος	ninth
δεύτερος	second	δέκατος	tenth
τρίτος	third	εἰκοστός	twentieth
τέταρτος	fourth	τριακοστός	thirtieth
πέμπτος	fifth	έκατοντός	hundredth
έκτος	sixth	χιλιοστός	thousandth
έβδομος	seventh	έκατομμυριοστός	hundred thousandth
ογδόος	eighth		

Months

Ιανουάριος	January	Ιούλιος	July
Φεβρουάριος	February	Αύγουστος	August
Μάρτιος	March	Σεπτέμβριος	September
Απρίλιος	April	Οκτώβριος	October
Μάϊος	May	Νοέμβριος	November
Ιούνιος	June	Δεκέμβριος	December

Days

Κυριακή	Sunday	Πέμπτη	Thursday
Δευτέρα	Monday	Παρασκευή	Friday
Τρίτη	Tuesday	Σάββατον	Saturday
Τετάρτη	Wednesday		

Seasons

ανοξείς, ξαρ	spring	φθινόπωρον	autumn
θέρος	summer	χειμών	winter

Time

ώρα	hour	μήν	month
ἡμέρα	day	ἔτος	year
έβδομάς	week		

HUNGARIAN

A	a	o in dog	NY	ny	ni (ny) in Virginia
Á	á	a in father	O	o	o in horn
B	b	b	Ó	ó	o in stone
C	c	ts	Ö	ö	u in purr
CS	cs	ch in change	Ő	ő	eu in French peur ^{1 2}
CZ	cz	ts in its	P	p	p
D	d	d	R	r	r (trilled)
E	e	e in lend	S	s	sh in shut
É	é	ai in wait	SZ	sz	s in silly
F	f	f	T	t	t
G	g	g in pig	TY	ty	t (ty) in tune
GY	gy	d in duke, or j in joy	U	u	oo in good
H	h	h	Ú	ú	u in brute
I	i	i in bits	Ü	ü	u (y) of French nu, mue ^{1 2}
Í	í	i in ravine	Ű	ű	(²)
J	j	y in yard	V	v	v
K	k	k	Y	y	ÿ ³
L	l	l	Z	z	z
LY	ly	l (ly) in lute	ZS	zs	French j
M	m	m			
N	n	n			

¹ No corresponding sound in English.² Really only lengthened form of preceding vowel.³ Except as final, it is merely a sign of the softening of the preceding consonant.

There are no exceptions to these rules of pronunciation.
Punctuation is practically the same as in English.

Accent

Stress is without exception on the first syllable.

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 are not capitalized: *budapesti* (of Budapest); *magyar* (Hungarian).

Syllabication

Simple words are divided at the end of a line so that where two vowels follow one another they are separated: *fi-am, mi-enk, ti-e-id*.

Where two consonants follow one another, they also are separated: *nap-pal, er-dő*.

Where a single consonant occurs between two vowels, it goes with the next syllable: *vá-ros, va-dász*. This rule also holds good where the consonant is a double one: *gy, cz, ly, ny, sz, ty, cs, zs* (*a-gyag, e-cset, e-czet, a-nya, a-tya, ró-zsa*).

Two combinations of consonants occurring together in one word are abbreviated: *ssz* instead of *szzs*; but when they are divided, the original spelling is restored: *hosz-szu*.

Compound words are divided according to their construction: *rend-őr, meg-áll*.

Abbreviations

The following will be of interest because of their frequent use:

kir.	királyi, royal	p.	pengő, 100 filler	szt.	szent, Saint
f. é.	folyó évi, current year	pl.	például, for instance	t. i.	tudnivalik, that is
fil.	fillér, half penny	stb.	és a többi, et cetera		
k.	korona, crown	sz.	szám, number (no.)		

Cardinal numbers

egy	one	kilencz	nine
kettő	two	tiz	ten
három	three	tizenegy	eleven
négy	four	tizenkettő	twelve
öt	five	tizenhárom	thirteen
hat	six	husz	twenty
hét	seven	száz	hundred
nyolcz	eight	ezer	thousand

Ordinal numbers

első	first	kilenczadik	ninth
második	second	tizedik	tenth
harmadik	third	tizenegyedik	eleventh
negyedik	fourth	tizenkettődik	twelfth
ötödik	fifth	tizenharmadik	thirteenth
hatodik	sixth	huszadik	twentieth
hetedik	seventh	századik	hundredth
nyolczadik	eighth	ezredik	thousandth

Months

Január (Jan.)	January	Julius (Jul.)	July
Február (Feb.)	February	Augusztus (Aug.)	August
Március (Márcz.)	March	Szeptember (Szept.)	September
Április (Ápr.)	April	Október (Okt.)	October
Május (Máj.)	May	November (Nov.)	November
Junius (Jun.)	June	Deczember (Decz.)	December

Days

Vasárnap	Sunday	Csütörtök	Thursday
Hétfő	Monday	Péntek	Friday
Kedd	Tuesday	Szombat	Saturday
Szerda	Wednesday		

Seasons

tavasz	spring	ősz	autumn
nyár	summer	tél	winter

Time

óra	hour	hó, hónap	month
nap	day	év, esztendő	year
hét	week		

Articles to be disregarded in filing

az, a	egy
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ITALIAN

A	a	a in far	M	m	m
B	b	b	N	n	n
C	c	Before a, o, or u, as c in can; before e or i, similar to but softer than ch in chant	O	o	o in note; like aw in saw
D	d	d	P	p	p
E	e	a in grate; e in bell	Q	q	q in quart
F	f	f	R	r	r in wary, rolled
G	g	Before a, o, or u, as g in gay; before e or i like j, but softer	S	s	s; usually z between two vowels
H	h	Silent, but makes a preceding c or g hard	T	t	t
I	i	e in me	U	u	oo in coo
J	j	y; final, ee	V	v	v
K	k	k, only in foreign words	W	w	In foreign words only
L	l	l	X	x	
			Y	y	Like the vowel i; only in foreign words
			Z	z	ts in quarts or as ds in a few words

Syllabication

A single consonant between two vowels is always carried over; in case of two or more consonants, sound combinations must not be separated.

Combinations of two consonants are divisible if the first is a liquid; if one of the liquids, l, m, n, or r, is the first of the consonants, divide on these: *Sar-co, com-pi-ti, quin-di-cì, par-la-re, dol-cez-ze*. If the first consonant is not a liquid, the entire combination is carried over: *Ri-spo-sta, de-sti-no, lu-stri, se-sto, que-sta*.

Do not separate combinations representing a single sound, as ch, gh, gl, gn, sce, sci, scia, scio: *Po-chi, lun-ghez-za, fi-glia, bi-so-gno, cre-sce-re, u-sci-re, la-sci-a-re*.

Double consonants are divided: *Quel-lo, af-flit-to, fac-cio, fug-gi-re, oc-chi-o, vec-chi-o, cac-cia*.

Combinations of three consonants are divided on the first, except where the first is an s not belonging to a prefix: *Sem-pre, men-tre, in-con-tro, com-pren-do, dis-gra-zia*, but *lu-stri, re-gi-stro, co-stret-to, me-schi-no*.

Diphthongs, triphthongs, and sound combinations with i (semivowel) in ci, gi, gli, are not separated. Vowel combinations which are not diphthongs may be separated: *e-go-is-mo*.

Groups of two vowels with accent on the first are not separated: *O-céa-no, géo-gra-fia, Béa-tri-ce*. If the first is a, e, or o and the second carries the accent they are divided: *Ma-é-stro, pa-ú-ra, te-á-tro, cre-ò, po-é-ta, so-á-ve*. If the first is i or u, they may or may not be divided: *Vi-sio-ne, gra-zio-so*, but *ri-ar-so, tri-ón-fo, ru-i-na, flu-en-te*.

While it is permissible, it is not well to divide so as to carry over a single vowel, as *orari-o*, and word groups with an apostrophe must not divide on the apostrophe, as *all', coll'*, etc., but are divided on the first l, so that the second l and the apostrophe begin the next line, as *del-l'albero; un'ar-te*.

The space after the apostrophe is no longer required.

Capitalization

Capitalize all proper nouns, names of the Deity, the initial word of a sentence or a line of poetry, but lower case names of the months and proper nouns when used adjectively.

Capitalize adjectives when forming an integral part of a proper noun, as *Alto Adige*.

In book titles capitalize the first word and all proper nouns: *Storia della diplomazia europea in Italia*.

Accents

The grave is the only accent used and occurs on the final vowel of a word, indicating that the voice rests on that syllable; it also serves for the distinction of monosyllabic words.

The apostrophe indicates that a vowel has been left out, and may occur either at the beginning or end of a word, e.g., *sopra'l letto*, on the bed; *l'opera*, the work, etc.

Cardinal numbers

uno	one	quattordici	fourteen
due	two	quindici	fifteen
tre	three	sedici	sixteen
quattro	four	diciassette	seventeen
cinque	five	diciasette	
sei	six	diciotto	eighteen
sette	seven	diciannove	nineteen
otto	eight	diciannove	
nove	nine	venti	twenty
dieci	ten	ventuno	twenty-one
undici	eleven	cento	hundred
dodici	twelve	mille	thousand
tredici	thirteen	due mille	two thousand

Ordinal numbers

primo	first	decimoprimo	eleventh
secondo	second	undicesimo	
terzo	third	dodicesimo	twelfth
quarto	fourth	tredeciesimo	thirteenth
quinto	fifth	quattordicesimo	
sesto	sixth	decimoquarto	fourteenth
settimo	seventh	ventesimo	twentieth
ottavo	eighth	ventunesimo	
nono	ninth	ventesimo primo	twenty-first
decimo	tenth	centesimo	hundred
decima		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		

Articles to be disregarded in filing

il, lo	l'
i, gli	un, uno
la, le	una, un'

NORWEGIAN

A	a	a in father, short or long	P	p	p in pay
B	b	b ¹	Q	q	kv; as a rule kv is substituted for q
C	c	k before a, o, u; s before other vowels ²	R	r	r
D	d	d, sometimes mute ³	S	s	s, sharp
E	e	a in care, also e in met	T	t	t
F	f	f	U	u	u in full, also u in true
G	g	g in give; y ⁴ in yet before soft vowels	V	v	v, also f in some words, often mute after l
H	h	h, mute before j and v	W	w	w or v; usually v is used instead
I	i	i in flit, also ee in flee	X	x	ks, which is usually substituted for x
J	j	y in yet	Y	y	ü in German über
K	k	k, before i and y like ch in German ich	Z	z	s, which is used instead
L	l	l, mute when initial before j	Æ	æ	a in care ⁵
M	m	m	Ø	ø	ö in German Götter or eu in French peu ⁶
N	n	n	Å	å	aw in law ⁷
O	o	o in rot, also o in globe			

¹ In older spelling b was often used for the sound p; now p is used.² k and s are now usually substituted for c.³ Many mute d's found in older spelling are now omitted; d was also formerly used in many words to express the sound t, where t is now used.⁴ In former spelling g was used for k in many words, where k is now used.⁵ The letter e is now often used for this sound, where æ was formerly used.⁶ Usually written ö and printed ø.⁷ The form aa was formerly used, but å is now preferred.

Norway has two official languages, "riksmål" and "landsmål".

The "riksmål" was in the past often called "Dano-Norwegian", because, under strong Danish influence, its written form was almost identical with Danish. The development has been in a distinctly nationalistic direction and there are now many differences between Norwegian "riksmål" and Danish, both in grammar, spelling, and vocabulary.

The "landsmål" is based upon the dialects, which have developed from the Old Norse, free from Danish influence. Both languages are taught in the schools and used in the government service.

The Latin alphabet is universally used in Norway, with addition of the letters æ, ø or ö and å or aa. Æ and ø are not diphthongs but separate letters, likewise å, although it may be written aa, is not a double a but the 29th letter in the alphabet, and usually found in that place in dictionaries. C, q, w, x and z are used only in foreign words and proper names. Even in words of foreign origin they are preferably avoided by substituting k or s for c, kv for q, v for w, ks for x, and s for z.

Capitalization

Capital letters are used only at the beginning of a sentence, or after a full stop, after colon and quotation marks, in proper names and in the personal pronouns *De*, *Dem* and *Deres*. Proper names used as adjectives and the names of months and the days of the week are not capitalized.

Syllabication

Where one consonant stands between vowels, divide before the consonant. Of one or more consonants, the last only is carried over. Compound words are divided so that the component parts remain intact, regardless of the consonant rule.

Punctuation

English rules for punctuation will apply.

Cardinal numbers

<i>Riksmål</i>	<i>Landsmål</i>		<i>Riksmål</i>	<i>Landsmål</i>	
en, ett	ein, ei, eit	one	seksten	sekstan	sixteen
to	two	two	sytten	syttan	seventeen
tre	tri	three	atten	attan	eighteen
fire	fire	four	nitten	nittan	nineteen
fem	fem	five	tyve	tjuge	twenty
seks	seks	six	enogtyve	ein og tjuge	twenty-one
syv	sju	seven	tredve	tretti	thirty
otte	åtte	eight	firti	fyrти	forty
ni	ni	nine	femti	femti	fifty
ti	ti	ten	seksti	seksti	sixty
elleve	elleve	eleven	sytti	sytti	seventy
tolv	tolv	twelve	ottti	åtti	eighty
tretten	trettan	thirteen	nitti	nitti	ninety
fjorten	fjortan	fourteen	hundre	hundrad	hundred
femten	femtan	fifteen	tusen	tusund	thousand

Ordinal numbers

<i>Riksmål</i>	<i>Landsmål</i>		<i>Riksmål</i>	<i>Landsmål</i>	
förste	fyrste	first	tiende	tiande	tenth
annen,	andre	second	elevte	elevte	eleventh
annet			tolvte	tolvte	twelfth
tredje	tridje	third	trettende	trettande	thirteenth
fjerde	fjorde	fourth	tyvende	tjugande	twentieth
femte	femte	fifth	enogty-	ein og	twenty-first
sjette	sjette	sixth	vende	tjugande	
syvende	sjuande	seventh	tredevte	trettiande	thirtieth
ottende	åttande	eighth	firtiende	fyrtiande	fortieth
niende	niande	ninth			

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

<i>Riksmål</i>	<i>Landsmål</i>		<i>Riksmål</i>	<i>Landsmål</i>	
söndag	sundag	Sunday	torsdag	torsdag	Thursday
mandag	mondag	Monday	fredag	fredag	Friday
tirsdag	tysdag	Tuesday	lørdag	laurdag	Saturday
onsdag	onsdag	Wednesday			

Seasons

<i>Riksmål</i>	<i>Landsmål</i>		<i>Riksmål</i>	<i>Landsmål</i>	
vår	vår	spring	høst	haust	autumn
sommer	sumar	summer	vinter	vinter, vetter	winter

Time

<i>Riksmål</i>	<i>Landsmål</i>		<i>Riksmål</i>	<i>Landsmål</i>	
time	time	hour	måned	månad	month
dag	dag	day	år	år	year
uke	vika	week			

Articles to be disregarded in filing

en	ein	den	den
et	{ei, e eit	det	det dei

POLISH

A	a	a in ah	M	m	m in him
Ą	ą	on ^g (nasal)	N	n	n in new
B	b	b in bah	Ń	ń	ny sound in gnarl
C	c	tsz	O	o	o in boy
Ć	ć	ts in hoots	Ó	ó	oo in goose
CH	ch	ch (Scotch loch)	P	p	p in poor
CZ	cz	tsch	R	r	r in rare
D	d	d in dough	RZ	rz	zh, r mute
DZ	dz	ds	S	s	s in salt
DŽ	dž	dzj (voiced)	Ś	ś	sh in shut
DŽ	dž	j	ŚĆ	ść	shch
E	e	e in ever	SZ	sz	sh in shall
Ę	ę	en ^g (nasal)	SZCZ	sycz	schtsch
F	f	f in favor	T	t	t
G	g	g in good	U	u	u
H	h	h in half	W	w	v in vaudeville; f, final
I	i	e; before vowel, y	Y	y	y in pity
J	j	y in yell	Z	z	z in zebra
K	k	c in cost	Ž	ž	s ^j
L	l	l (trilled)	Ž	ż	j, French
Ł	ł	w in wood			

Punctuation is practically the same as in English.

The Polish has six words consisting of but one letter each: *w*, in; *z*, with; *i*, and, also; *a*, and; *o*, about; *u*, by.

Accent

Stress is invariably on the next to the last syllable.

Syllabication

1. Divide on a vowel followed by a single consonant (*ch*, *cz*, *dz*, *dž*, *rz*, *sz*, and *sycz* being treated as single consonants, cannot be divided), as *chło-pak*, *cho-dak*. Vowels are *a*, *ą*, *e*, *ę*, *i*, *o*, *ó*, *u*, and *y* (*ą*, *ę*, and *ó* not properly accentual).

2. Divide on the first of two or more consonants (*sycz*, *zd*, and *zg* are not separable), as *an-te-nat*, *jutrz-nia*.

3. The following vowel and consonant combinations are inseparable: *bi*, *fi*, *gi*, *gie*, *ki*, *kie*, *mi*, *ni*, *pi*, and *wi*.

Abbreviations

The following frequently used abbreviations will be helpful:

i.t.d.	i tak dalej, et cetera	r.	rok, year
n.p.	na przykład, for instance	św.	Święty, Saint
p. pan	pani, Mr., Mrs.	w.	wiek, century
por.	porównaj, compare with	ś.p.	Świętej pamięci, deceased

Cardinal numbers

jeden, -na, -no	one	jedenaście	eleven
dwa, dwie, dwa	two	dwanaście	twelve
trzy	three	trzynaście	thirteen
cztery	four	czternaście	fourteen
pięć	five	piętnaście	fifteen
sześć	six	szesnaście	sixteen
siedm (siedem)	seven	siedemnaście (siedemnaście)	seventeen
ośm (osiem)	eight	ośmnaście (osiemnaście)	eighteen
dziewięć	nine	dzieciętnaście	nineteen
dziesięć	ten		

Cardinal numbers—Continued

dwadzieścia	twenty	trzysta	three hundred
dwadzieścia-jeden	twenty-one	czterysta	four hundred
trzydzieści	thirty	pięćset	five hundred
czterdzieści	forty	sześćset	six hundred
pięćdziesiąt	forty	siedmset(siedemset)	seven hundred
sześćdziesiąt	sixty	ósmset (osiemset)	eight hundred
siedmdziesiąt(siedemdziesiąt)	seventy	dziewięćset	nine hundred
osiemdziesiąt (osiemdziesiąt)	eighty	tysiąc	thousand
dziewięćdziesiąt	ninety	dwa tysiące	two thousand
sto	hundred	trzy tysiące	three thousand
dwieście	two hundred	pięć tysięcy	five thousand
		sto tysięcy	hundred thousand
		milion	million

Ordinal numbers

pierwszy, -sza, -sze	first	trzydziesty	thirtieth
drugi, -a, -e	second	czterdziesty	fortieth
trzeci	third	pięćdziesiąty	fiftieth
czwarty	fourth	sześćdziesiąty	sixtieth
piąty	fifth	siedmdziesiąty	seventieth
szósty	sixth	(siedemdziesiąty)	
siódmy	seventh	osiemdziesiąty	eightieth
ósmym	eighth	(osiemdziesiąty)	
dziewiąty	ninth	dziewięćdziesiąty	ninetieth
dziesiąty	tenth	setny	hundredth
jedenasty	eleventh	sto pierwszy	hundred and first
dwunasty	twelfth	dwusetny	two hundredeth
trzynasty	thirteenth	trzysetny	three hundredeth
czternasty	fourteenth	czterechsetny	four hundredeth
piętnasty	fifteenth	pięćsetny	five hundredeth
szesnasty	sixteenth	sześćsetny	six hundredeth
siedemnasty (siedemnasty)	seventeenth	siedmsetny	seven hundredeth
ośmianasty (osiemnasty)	eighteenth	ośmioletny	eight hundredeth
dziewiętnasty	nineteenth	dziewięćsetny	nine hundredeth
dwudziesty	twentieth	tyściażny	one thousandth
dwudziesty-pierwszy	twenty-first	dwutysięczny	two thousandth
		milionowy	millionth

Months

Styczeń (Styc.)	January	Lipiec (Lip.)	July
Luty	February	Sierpień (Sierp.)	August
Marzec (Mar.)	March	Wrzesień (Wrzes.)	September
Kwiecień (Kwiec.)	April	Październik (Paźd.)	October
Maj	May	Listopad (Listop.)	November
Czerwiec (Czerw.)	June	Grudzień (Grud.)	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

PORTUGUESE

A	a	a in mar	N	n	n; final, nasal
ÄE	æe	a, nasal	NH	nh	ni in minion
ÄO	ão	a, nasal	O	o	o in more
B	b	b	ÖE	œ	French on
C	c	c in car or s in mason	P	p	p
Ç	ç	s	Q	q	k; qu=kw
D	d	d	R	r	r in wary or trilled as Spanish rr
E	e	a in fate	S	s	s, z between vowels
F	f	f	T	t	t
G	g	g in gay, j before e and i	U	u	oo
H	h	h, mute	V	v	v
I	i	e in he	W	w	w in wind; used only in foreign words
J	j	j	X	x	sh, x
K	k	k	Y	y	e in me
L	l	l	Z	z	z, zh; final, s
LH	lh	Liquid; nearly ly			
M	m	m; final, nasal			

Remarks

Nouns and adjectives ending with an *m* in the singular change their ending to *ns* in the plural, as *homem* (*homens*), *bem* (*bens*).

Pronouns appended to verbs are preceded by a hyphen as *praz-me*, *louvando-nos*, *dar-lhe-hei*.

Do not put a space after the apostrophe, as in *d'aguelle*, *n'estas*.

The sign \$ is used as follows in Brazil: 234:583\$120, meaning 234 *contos*, 583 *milreis*, and 120 *reis*.

Punctuation marks are used in the same manner as in English.

Capitalization

Capital letters are used for proper names, titles of books, plays, etc., and the first word of a sentence.

Adjectives derived from proper nouns are lower-cased.

Syllabication

Divide on a vowel, as *e-di-fi-cio*.

Divide on the first of two consonants, except *lh* (*fi-lho*), *nh* (*se-nho-ra*), *bl*, *br*, *ch*, *cl*, *cr*, *ct*, *dr*, *fl*, *fr*, *gl*, *gn*, *gr*, *ph*, *pl*, *pr*, *pt*, *st*, *th*, *tr*. But if a consonant precedes *st*, the *s* remains with the first consonant, as in *de-mons-tra-ção*, *cons-ti-tui-ção*.

Certain prepositions (*inter*, *post*, etc.) before vowels should remain intact: *inter-cambio*, *post-operario*, but *in-te-resse*.

The combination of two vowels should not be divided, such as *ao*, *au*, *eu*, *ia*, *io*, *iu*, *ou*, *ui*, *uo*, *uu*, etc.

The nasal diphthongs are distinguished by the tilde (~) placed over the first vowel, and must not be divided, as *æe*, *ãi*, *ão*, *œe*.

Do not divide the triphthongs *eia*, *éia*, *eão*, *ião*, *oei*.

Abbreviations

cm	centimetro, centimeter	Illmo.	Illustrissimo, Illustris-
D.	dona, lady	kilo., kg.	ous
Dr.	doutor, doctor	km.	kilogrammo, kilogram
Dra.	doutora, doctress	l.	kilometro, kilometer
EE.UU.da A.	Estados Unidos da Ame-	m	litro, liter
E.U.A.	rica; United States	p.	metro, meter
	of America	pp.	pagina, page
Exmo.	Excellentissimo, Ex-	S.Excia.	paginas, pages
	cellency,		Sua Excellencia, His
hect.	hectare, hectare		Excellency

Abbreviations—Continued

S.	São (contraction of santa), saint	Sta.	santa, saint
Snr., Sr.	senhor, Mr.; also Lord	V.E., V.Excia Vossa	Excellencia, Your Excellency
Snra., Sra.	senhora, Mrs.	Vmcê., V.M.	Vossa Mercê, Your Grace
Snrta., Srtा.	senhorita, Miss		

Cardinal numbers

um, -a	one	dez	ten
dois, dous, duas	two	onze	eleven
tres	three	doze	twelve
quatro	four	treze	thirteen
cinco	five	vinte	twenty
seis	six	vinte e um	twenty-one
sete	seven	cem	hundred
oito	eight	mil	thousand
nove	nine		

Round millions used adjectively are followed by *de*: *Um milhão de contos*, or *1,000,000 de contos*.

Ordinal numbers

primeiro	first	decimo	tenth
segundo	second	undecimo	
terceiro	third	onzeno	eleventh
quarto	fourth	duodecimo, decimo	twelfth
quinto	fifth	segundo	
sexto	sixth	decimo terceiro	thirteenth
setimo	seventh	vigesimo	twentieth
oitavo	eighth	centesimo	hundredth
nono	ninth	millesimo	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
terça-feira	Tuesday	sabbado	Saturday
quarta-feira	Wednesday		

Seasons

primavera	spring	outumno	autumn
verão	summer	inverno	winter

Time

hora	hour	mez	month
dia	day	anno	year
semana	week		

Articles to be disregarded in filing

o a os as um uma

REFORMED PORTUGUESE ORTHOGRAPHY

On September 1, 1911, the commission appointed on February 15 of the same year for the purpose of revising the national language, made its report to the Minister of the Interior. The commission recommended the adoption, with very slight changes, of "Ortografias Portuguesas," a volume containing 183 pages, which had been published by the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon in 1902, and further that it be adopted for all governmental publications and institutions of learning.

On June 15, 1931, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Brazil, the largest and most important Portuguese-speaking country in the world, issued a decree making extensive and somewhat radical changes in the orthography of the language "for the purpose of securing uniformity in the national language." The new orthography had been adopted previously by the Brazilian Academy of Letters, and the decree directs that it be used in all public departments, educational institutions, the Official Journal, and in all other official publications. A decree dated August 3, 1933, provided that after January 1, 1935, only those textbooks conforming to the decree of June 5, 1931, will be used in the public schools. However, its official use has since been abandoned.

The following is a free translation of the essential portions of the decree:

MUTE CONSONANTS

Do not use any consonant that is not sounded:

autor <i>not</i> auctor	aluno <i>not</i> alumno
sinal <i>not</i> signal	salmo <i>not</i> psalmo
adesão <i>not</i> adhesão	

but do not change the words—

abdicar	recepção	egipcio	espectador
acne	caracteres	egipciaco	espectativa
gnomo	optar	egiptólogo	mnemonica

or any other words in which the letters *bd*, *cn*, *gn*, *pç*, *ct*, *pt*, *pc*, or *mn* are sounded separately and distinctly.

Double letters.—Do not double consonants:

sabado <i>not</i> sabbado	belo <i>not</i> bello
acusar <i>not</i> accusar	chama <i>not</i> chamma
adido <i>not</i> addido	pano <i>not</i> panno
efeito <i>not</i> effeito	aparecer <i>not</i> apparecer
sugerir <i>not</i> sugerir	atitude <i>not</i> attitude

Exceptions.—(a) The letters *r* and *s* are doubled for emphasis:

barro	parra	passo	russo, etc.
carro	cassa		

(b) The *c* is doubled or used with the *ç* when each is sounded separately:

secção	seccional	infecciónar	sucção, etc.
infecção		infecciosos	

(c) The letters *r* and *s* are doubled in words having a prefix ending in a vowel:

prorrogar	prorromper	arrasar	assegurar
prerrogativa	pressentir	(from raso)	(from seguro)

THE LETTER H

Retain the initial, median, and final *h*, (a) when it conforms to the etymology of the word:

hoje	homem	hora	honorario, etc.

(b) In words having a prefix and a complete Portuguese word:

deshabitar	deshumano	inhumano	rehaver, etc.
deshonra			

(c) When used in combination as *ch*, *lh*, or *nh* to form arbitrary sounds:

chave	malha	lenho	manha, etc.
chapéu	velho		

(d) In interjections: *oh! ah!*

Drop the *h*, (a) when it occurs in the middle of a word, except as above noted:

sair <i>not</i> sahir	cair <i>not</i> cahir
compreender <i>not</i> comprehend	exumar <i>not</i> exhumar
coorte <i>not</i> cohorte	proibir <i>not</i> prohibir

(b) In future and conditional pronominal forms of verbs:

dever-se-á <i>not</i> dever-se-há	dir-se-ia <i>not</i> dir-se-hia, etc.
escrever-se-á <i>not</i> escrever-se-há	

Where it occurs at the end of a word:

Jeova <i>not</i> Jehovah	raja <i>not</i> rajah
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CHANGES FROM INITIAL SC

The initial *s* has been dropped in words like—

ciencia	ctero	cisão	cintilar
cena	cetico	centelha	ciatico

also when used with a prefix:

precientifico	preciencia, etc.
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USE OF THE APOSTROPHE

Drop the apostrophe, (a) in the contraction of the preposition *de* with the personal pronoun of the third person:

dèle	dela	dèles	delas
------	------	-------	-------

with the demonstrative pronouns:

disto	disso	daquilo
-------	-------	---------

with the article:

do	dos	dum	dumas
da	das	duns	

with the demonstrative adjectives:

dêsse	dessa	dêsses	dessas
dêste	desta	dêstes	destas
daquele	daquela	daqueles	daquelas

with the adverbs:

aí <i>as in</i> daí	onde <i>as in</i> donde
aqui <i>as in</i> daqui	aqueum <i>as in</i> daquem
ali <i>as in</i> dali	além <i>as in</i> dalém
antes <i>as in</i> dantes	

with the preposition:

entre <i>as in</i> dentre

(b) Drop it in the combinations *em*, with the pronoun in the third person: *nele*, etc., and with the demonstrative pronoun: *neste*, etc.

(c) In forms composed of the demonstrative adjectives:

essoutro	destoutro	aqueloutro	outrora
nestoutro			

THE LETTERS K, W, AND Y

These letters are not used in the Portuguese nor in translated words, but are replaced: (a) the *k* by *qu* before *e* and *i*:

querosene	quilo	quilômetro	faquir
quiosque			

and by *c* in every other case:

calendar	caleidoscopio	cleptomania	cleptofobia
cágado			

NOTE.—Retain the *k* in abbreviations of *quilo*, *quilogramo*, *quilolitro*, and *quilômetro*, as *k*, *kg*, *kl*, *km*. Although it does not belong to the Portuguese alphabet, the *k* is used in foreign proper names and foreign words which have been adopted into the language. Limit its use to—

kantismo	kantista	kaiser	kaiserista
kappa (Greek)	Kepler	kepleria	kepleriana
kermesse	Kiel	Kiew	kummel
kiries			

(b) The *w* is replaced by *u* or *v*, according to its pronunciation:

vigandias	vagão	valsa	Osvaldo
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NOTE.—Retain the *w* as a symbol for *oeste* (west).

(c) The *y* is replaced by *i*:

juri	mártir	tupí	Andaraí
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THE COMBINATIONS CH (HARD), PH, RH, AND TH

(a) Substitute *qu* for *ch* (hard) before *e* and *i*:

traquéa <i>not</i> trachéa	querubim <i>not</i> cherubim
quimera <i>not</i> chimera	química <i>not</i> chimica

Elsewhere it is replaced by *c*:

caldeu <i>not</i> chaldeu	eromo <i>not</i> chromo
caos <i>not</i> chaos	Cristo <i>not</i> Christo
corografia <i>not</i> chorographia	cloro <i>not</i> chloro
catecumeno <i>not</i> catechumeno	

(b) The digraphs *ph*, *rh*, and *th* are replaced by *f*, *r*, and *t*, respectively:

filosofia <i>not</i> philosophia	reumatismo <i>not</i> rheumatismo
fosforo <i>not</i> phosphoro	tesouro <i>not</i> thesouro
retorica <i>not</i> rhetorica	ortografia <i>not</i> orthographia

THE COMBINATION MP

Substitute *n* for *m* in the words which etymologically carry the *p*:

pronto <i>not</i> prompto	isento <i>not</i> isempto
assunto <i>not</i> assumpto	

USE OF THE LETTER S

Use the final *s* and not *z*, (a) in the pronouns *nós* and *vós*;

(b) In the second person singular of the future indicative:

amarás	ofenderás	irás	porás
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(c) In the second person singular of the present indicative of the monosyllabic verbs and their compounds:

dás	vês	revês	ris
desdás	crês	descrês	sorris

(d) In the plural of words ending in a long vowel:

pás	frenésis	teirós	perús
cafés			

(e) In foreign adjectives and other words formed with the suffix *ês* (Latin, *ense*):

aragonês	inglês	turquês	cortês
barcelonês	iroquês	veronês	pedrês
berlinês	javanês	marquês	baionês
borgonhês	português	burguês	garcês
finês	siamês	camponês	tamarês
francês	sudanês	montanhês	tavanês, etc.
holandês	turquianês	montês	

(f) In Latin words in common use which maintain their original form:

bis	plus	virus	pus (substantive)
jus			

(g) In the monosyllables and the following stressed words:

aliás	carajás	freguês	piós
ananás	catrapús	gilvás	princês
após	convés	grós	rês
arnês	cós	linaloés	res
arrás	cris	luís (money)	resvés
arriós	daruês	macis	tornês
ás	dês (since, from)	mês	trás
atrás	detrás	obús	tris
através	enapupês	pardês	viés
calcês	enxós	paspalhós	zás-trás, etc.
camoês	filhós	pavês	

USE OF THE MEDIAN S

(a) In the feminine forms (substantive) which take the ending *esa* or *isa*:

baronesa	consulesa	sacerdotisa	diaconisa
duquesa	prioresa	poetisa	profetisa
princesa			

(b) In adjectives formed from the substantives with the augmentative suffix *oso*:

animoso	formoso	populoso	teimoso
doloroso			

(c) In the different tenses of the verbs *querer* and *pôr*, with their components:

quis	quisemos	puseram	compôs
quisestes	pus	pusemos	dispusestes
quiseram	pusestes	compús	

(d) In the words ending in *esa* or *eso*, which are not truly Portuguese, in harmony with the language of their origin, also their derivatives in conformity with them:

empresa	surpresa	represa	defeso
despesa	framboesa	poesa	obeso
defesa	presa	aceso	teso
mesa	devesa	ileso	

(e) In the verbs of Latin origin ending in *sar*:

acusar (acusare)	recusar (recusare)	refusar (refusare)
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(f) In the substantives, adjectives, and the participles terminating in (or consisting of) *aso* *asa*, *iso*, *isa*, *oso*, *osa*, *uso*, *usa*:

caso	paraiso	divisa	uso
aso	siso	esposo	abuso
vaso	guiso	glosa	luso
asa	lisó	rosa	fuso
casa	friso	raposa	escuso
brasa	narciso	grosa	infuso
viso	brisa	entrosa	concluso
conciso	frisa	tosa	contuso
aviso	camisa	prosa	musa
graniso			

(g) In the prefix *trans*, as well as the forms *tras* and *tres*, and also their derivatives:

transação	transandino	transoceânico	traseiro
transiguir	transição	trasante-hontem	trasordinario
tresandar			

(h) In the nouns ending in *ase*, *ese*, *ise*, and *ose*:

crase	fase	génese	apófise
frase	perípase	diurése	bacilóse
acroase	diátese	síntese	diagnóse
apófase	tése		

(i) In composite words derived from the Greek with *isos*:

khryssos	stasis	crisóstomo	quersoneso
lysis	thesis	crisántemo	fsiologia
mesos	isocolo	analise	ptoseconomia
nesos	isodico	mesartérite	éxtase
physis	isodinamico	mesaulio	sintese
ptosis	crisóptero		

(j) In verbs terminating in *isar* whose roots terminate in *s* formed with the suffix *ar*:

avisar	precisar	analisar	irisar
(avis ar)	(precis ar)	(analis ar)	(iris ar)

USE OF THE Z

Use final *z* in stressed words ending in *az*, *ez*, *iz*, *oz*, or *uz*:

assaz	perdiz	veloz	arcabuz
xadrez			

NOTE.—See exceptions given in the rules governing the use of the letter *s*.

USE OF THE MEDIAN Z

(a) Use *z* in words of Latin origin in which the *z* displaces the *c*, *ci*, or *ti*:

azêdo (acetum)	vizinho (vicinus)	prezar (pretiare)
fiuza (fiducia)	razão (rationem)	mezinha (medicina)
juizo (judicium)	prazo (placitum)	

(b) In verbs ending in *zer* or *zir* and their components:

aprezer	jazer	conduzir	luzir
dizer	cozer	induzir	produzir
fazer	(to cook)		

NOTE.—Spell *coser* (with *s*) when it means to sew, and also in the variations *descoser*, *recoser*, etc.

(c) In the terminations *(z)inho* and *(z)ito* of the diminutives:

florzhinha	paizinho	avezita	pobrezito
maezinha			

(d) In words of Arabic, oriental, and Italian origin and their derivatives which have been adopted into the language:

azáfama	azar	gazúa	bizantino
azeite	azeviche	vizir	bizarro
azul	bazar	bezante	gazeta
azouge	ogeriza		

(e) In verbs ending in *izar* (Latin *izare*):

autorizar	batizar	civilizar	colonizar

(f) In substantives formed from the adjectives with the suffix *eza* (Latin *itia*):

beleza	firmeza	moleza	pobreza
fereza	madureza		

(g) In words derived from those ending in *z*:

apaziguar	cruzado	dezena	felizardo
avezar			

PROPER NOUNS

Portuguese or translated proper nouns, whether personal or locative, are written with the final *z* when terminating in a long syllable:

Quieroz	Luiz	Tomaz	Andaluz
Garcez	Queluz		

When the last syllable is short use the final *s*:

Alvares	Dias	Fernandes	Nunes
Peres	Pires		

NOTE.—The name *Jesus* and *Paris* retain the *s*.

Retain the corresponding vernacular forms of spelling already in use in the case of foreign proper names:

Antuerpia	Berna	Bordéus	Cherburgo
Colonia	Escandinavia	Escalda	Florença
Londres	Marselha	Viena	Algeria

NOTE.—Wherever such exist, vernacular names for those in foreign languages are to be preferred. Retain, however, the original forms of those that are not adapted to the Portuguese language:

Anatole France	Byron	Conte Rosso	Carlyle
Carducci	Musset	Shakespeare	Southampton

DUAL FORMS OF SPELLING

Where two forms have been in use, adopt the following (also in their derivatives and compounds):

(a) Brasil <i>not</i> Brazil		
(b) idade <i>not</i> edade	igreja <i>not</i> egreja	igual <i>not</i> equal
(c) assucar <i>not</i> açucar	alviassaras <i>not</i> alviçaras	sossegar <i>not</i> socegar
pessego <i>not</i> pecego	dossel <i>not</i> docel	jovem <i>not</i> joven
rossio <i>not</i> rocio	criar (to raise)	crear (to create)
almaço <i>not</i> almasso	maciço <i>not</i> massiço	solene <i>not</i> solemne
(d) ansia <i>not</i> ancia	ascensão <i>not</i> ascenção	cansar <i>not</i> cançar
dansar <i>not</i> dançar	farsa <i>not</i> farça	pretensão <i>not</i> pretenção

ENDINGS IN Ā, ĀO, AM

Use ā and not an in words where the last syllable is stressed:

amanhā	maçā	talismā, etc.
--------	------	---------------

in the feminine of words ending in āo in the masculine—

aldeā	cristā	irmā, etc.
-------	--------	------------

and the monosyllables—

lā	vā	sā, etc.
----	----	----------

Use āo, and not am, in the case of monosyllables:

cāo	chāo	vāo
-----	------	-----

in the stressed words—

coraçāo	verāo	alcorāo
---------	-------	---------

in the future form of the verbs—

amarāo	deverāo	farāo
--------	---------	-------

and in other words which are now written either āo or am—

acórdāo	bénçāo	órgāo	órfāo
sótāo			

NOTE.—The tonic syllable of words ending in āo must carry an acute accent as shown in the case of the five examples given above.

Use am in the unstressed terminations of the verbs:

amam	amavam	amaram	disseram
fizeram	expuseram		

DIPHTHONGS

The diphthongs ae and ao will be written with i and u:

pai	cai	sai	amais, etc.
grau	mau	pau	

The diphthong eo is replaced by éu or eu:

céu	véu	teu, etc.
chapéu	meu	

(d) Do not separate diphthongs:

neu-tro	nai-pe	rei-na-do	au-to
i-gual (i-guaís)			

(e) Separate vowels of equal force:

co-or-te	co-or-de-na-da
----------	----------------

as well as consecutive vowels that do not form a diphthong—

vo-ar	po-ei-ra	pro-e-mio	me-ú-do
ci-ú-me			

THE HYPHEN

Separate compound words whose different elements retain their phonetic independence with a hyphen:

para-raios	guarda-pó	contra-almirante
------------	-----------	------------------

NOTE.—Do not use a hyphen between the elements in the made-up words:

claraboia	parapeito	malmequer	malferido
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

ACCENTUATION IN REFORMED PORTUGUESE

Use the acute accent on bisyllabic or polysyllabic words where the stress is on the last syllable, and which terminate in *i* or *u*, whether or not followed by *s*:

aquí	tupí(s)	colibrí(s)
perú(s)	urubú(s)	

RULES GOVERNING THE USE OF WRITTEN ACCENTS

1. Differentiate between stressed and unstressed words and distinguish the predominant syllable where there are more than one.

2. Distinguish words that are spelled the same, but differ in either pronunciation or meaning and grammatical function.

There are monosyllabic, bisyllabic, and polysyllabic words:

pá	pára	parada
----	------	--------

There are monosyllabic and bisyllabic stressed words:

dá	pára
----	------

as well as unstressed words:

da	para
----	------

In bisyllabic words the first syllable usually receives the stress: *máres*, but if the second, that carries the accent mark: *marés*.

In polysyllabic words when the stress is on the last syllable the accent mark is used: *falará*; when on the penultimate, the mark is omitted: *falaria*, but when on the antepenultimate, it is used: *fálarámos*.

Words in which the last syllable is predominant are called "acutes" or "ultimates." If the next to the last syllable is predominant, they are called "grave", "perfect", or "penultimate." If the predominant syllable is that next to the penultimate, it is called "antepenultimate" or "prepenultimate."

No Portuguese word carries the stress on a syllable preceding the antepenultimate syllable, except in cases of pronouns connected by hyphens, where the stress will remain as in the original verbal form, regardless of how many syllables there are: *dávamos-to*, *dávamo-vo-lo*.

Where a written accent is necessary, use an acute on the stressed vowel in *i* and *u* and in the case of *a*, *e*, *o*, when open:

fará	maré	portaló
difícil	útil	

Use the circumflex on *a*, *e*, and *o*, closed:

câmara	mercé	avô
ânsia	indulgênciâ	brônzeo

but—

fímbria	núncio
---------	--------

The tilde serves to indicate the stress in words not otherwise indicated:

varão	maçã	capitães
órgão	órfã	

The grave accent serves to designate, wherever convenient or necessary to the correct pronunciation of a word, the value of the vowels *a*, *e*, and *o*, regardless of whether or not they are stressed, but especially where they are not:

à	pêgada	môlhana
sôzinho	fácilmente	

The dieresis over unstressed *i* or *u* indicates that it does not form a diphthong with the preceding vowel:

saímento	säüdar
----------	--------

But if the vowel should be stressed, use the acute—

saída	sáude
-------	-------

Use the dieresis also on the *u*, if followed by *e* or *i*, in combinations of *gu* and *qu* where the *u* is to be sounded—

freqüência	agüentar	argüir
------------	----------	--------

WORDS THAT DO NOT TAKE THE WRITTEN ACCENT

(a) Unstressed monosyllabic and bisyllabic words:

o(s)	a(s)	lo(s)	la(s)	no(s)	na(s)
do(s)	da(s)	ao(s)	pelo(s)	pela(s)	polo(s)
pola(s)	me	mo(s)	ma(s)	te	to(s)
ta(s)	lhe(s)	nos	no-lo(s)	no-la(s)	vo-lo(s)
vo-la(s)	lho(s)	lha(s)	se	de	por
sem	sob	com	mas	que	porque

(b) Monosyllabic stressed words ending in *em* or *ens*:

bem	bens	tem	tens	cem
-----	------	-----	------	-----

(c) Verbal forms ending in *am* or *em* where the penultimate is the prominent syllable:

louvam	louvem	contem	(of the verb <i>contar</i>)
--------	--------	--------	------------------------------

Also in bisyllabic and polysyllabic substantives ending in *em* or *ens* where the penultimate is the stressed syllable:

ordem	ordens	viagem	viagens	ferrugem	ferrugens
-------	--------	--------	---------	----------	-----------

(d) Stressed monosyllabic words with a final *i* or *u*, whether or not followed by *s*:

vi(s)	cru(s)
-------	--------

(e) Stressed monosyllabic and bisyllabic words, and polysyllabic words terminating in a nasal vowel, diphthongs, whether or not followed by *s*:

lã(s)	maçã(s)	sai(s)	arrais	mau(s)	sarau(s)
som	sons	atum	atuns		

Also those followed by any other consonant where the stress is on the last syllable:

mar	der	ser	dor	mal	canal
painel	funil	farol	azul	cruz	Artur
mão(s)	verão	varões			

(f) Bisyllabic and polysyllabic words terminating in *a(s)*, *e(s)*, or *o(s)*, where the penultimate syllable is stressed:

casa(s)	camada(s)	camarada(s)	trave(s)	parede(s)
vicissitude(s)	desaire(s)	modo(s)	devoto(s)	lume(s)

This applies to a majority of Portuguese words, including most of the verbal forms:

louvo	louva(s)	louve(s)	louvava(s)
louvara(s)	louvaria(s)	louvare(s)	

(g) Bisyllabic and polysyllabic words, having the stress on the penultimate syllable, which end in *i* or *u*, whether or not followed by *s*:

juri(s)	quasi	tribu(s)	iris
Amarilis	oasis	Venus	onus

WORDS THAT TAKE THE WRITTEN ACCENT

(a) Those ending in *a(s)*, *e(s)*, or *o(s)* with stress on the last syllable:

pá(s)	sé(s)	vê(s)	mês	pô(s)
pôs	fará(s)	maré(s)	avô(s)	avô(s)
mercê(s)	alvará(s)	jacaré(s)	português	portalô(s)

(b) Bisyllabic and polysyllabic words with stress on the last syllable and ending in *i(s)* or *u(s)*:

alí	aquí	escreví	tupí(s)	colibrí(s)	anís	funís (pl. of funil)
perú(s)		urubú(s)				

(c) Bisyllabic and polysyllabic words ending in *em* or *ens* with stress on the last syllable:

vintém	vinténs	armazém	armazéns
cecém	cecéns	contém	conténs (fr. verb
porém	Jerusalém	Belém	conter)

(d) Bisyllabic and polysyllabic words ending in a nasal vowel, diphthong, whether or not followed by *s*, or by any other consonant, with stress on the penultimate syllable:

órfã(s)	órfão(s)	louváveis	louváreis
fácil	fáceis	téxtil	tésteis
cônsul	sável	sáveis	cadáver
éter	mártir	sórör	alcáçar
Sófar	açúcar	gérmen	líquen
Félix	córtex	sílex	

(e) The diphthongs *éi*, *éu*, *ói*, with open *e* or *o* are always stressed:

réis	batéis ¹	véu(s)	chapéu(s)	sóis ²
róis	herói(s)	jóia	gibóia	

(f) The *a* of the suffix *ámos* of the first person, plural of the preterit, to distinguish it from the first person, present:

louvámos (cf., louvamos=louvámos).

(g) Monosyllabic and bisyllabic words stressed to distinguish them from other unstressed homographs:

quê	porquê	pôr ³	pára ⁴	péla
pêlo	pêlo ⁵	pôlo ⁶	pêra	

(h) All words stressed on the antepenult:

prática	ânimo	ânsia	férvido
gênero	gêmeo	gênia	pêssego
fêmea	concêntrico	tísico	tirocinio
fímbria	próximo	próprio	antimônio
lôbrego	brônzeo	úbere	lúgubre
único	núncio	cadáveres	árvores(s)
multíplice(s)	múltiplo(s)	quâdruplo(s)	

Also the verbal forms stressed on the antepenult—

louvávamos	louváramos	louvaríamos	devíamos
devêramos	deveríamos	puníamos	puníramos
puniríamos	louvássemos	devêssemos	punissemos
saíssemos	fizéssemos		

¹ Cf., reis, bateis.

² Cf., verb sois.

³ Cf., por, a preposition.

⁴ Cf., para, a preposition.

⁵ Cf., pelo, péla, prepositions for the articles *lo*, *la*.

⁶ Cf., polo, preposition for the article *lo*.

(i) Use the circumflex on the *e* and *o* when stress is on the penult, ending in *a(s)*, *e(s)*, or *o(s)*, closed, as well as in those having the same spelling where the vowels are open:

Substantives		Verbs		
rêgo	rôgo	regô	rogo	rogo
Present			Preterit	
dêmos			demos	
Closed	-----	sêde	côrte	côr
Open	-----	sede	corte	medo

(j) Use the acute accent on stressed *i*, *e*, *o*, and *u* where they do not form a diphthong with the preceding vowel:

país	saída	faísca	Taígeto
saúde	balaústre	baú	

(k) Do not use the accent before *nh*, *nd*, and *mb*, nor before any consonant, except *s*, which does not begin a syllable:

bainha	ainda	Coimbra	juiz
ruim	paul	cair	sair

but

juízes	caíres	saíres
--------	--------	--------

(l) Where *o*, *i*, or *u* do not form a diphthong with the preceding vowel and are unstressed use the dieresis instead of the acute:

saímento	paísagem	säúdar	abaülado
----------	----------	--------	----------

(m) The dieresis is also used in the combinations *gu* and *qu*, where the *u* is to be sounded:

conseqüênciâ	agüentâr	argüir
--------------	----------	--------

But if the *u* is the predominant vowel, use the acute:

apazigüé

(n) Use the grave accent to indicate that the unstressed *a*, *e*, or *o* are open:

àquele(s)	àquela(s)	àparte (substantive)
aquele(s)	aqueila(s)	aparte (verb)

Also in homographs where a vowel is mute:

prègar	pregar (de prego)
molhâda (de	molhada (de molhar)
molho)	

(o) To avoid mistakes in reading, the acute accent is replaced by the grave as follows:

1. In derivatives, whether augmentatives or diminutives, formed with the letter *z*:

má, màzinha, màzona	avó, avòzinha
órfâ, òrfâzinha	anéis, anèzinhos

2. In those adverbs ending in *mente* in whose primary form the vowel carries the acute accent:

rápido, ràpidamente	benéfico, benèficamente
exótico, exòticamente	lícito, lícitamente
último, ùltimamente	fácil, fàcilmente
sô, sômente	

but—

contraído, contraïdamente	miúdo, miündamente
---------------------------	--------------------

The circumflex designates the closed *e* and *o* and is used in monosyllabic, as well as bisyllabic and polysyllabic homographs; it is, however, omitted in *dor*, *poço* and *cera*, for example, since there are no such words as *dór* and *céra*, and the verb *posso* is spelled with the *ss* which distinguishes it from *poço*.

Cortês, cortêsmemente	sêco, sêcamente
sôfrego, sôfregamente	cômico, cômicamente
cristâ, cristâmente	vã, vâmente

Omit the written accent in homographs where there is no question as to the meaning; thus we use the circumflex on—

vêco séca lôgro

to distinguish them from the corresponding verbal forms—

seco seca logro

With the *e* or *o*, open, omit the written accent in the plural, as—

secos logros

but retain it in *sêcas* to distinguish it from the verbal form *secas*.

Also use *vaidoso(s)*, *vaidosa(s)* without the accent on the penultimate syllable, even though the pronunciation is *vaidôso*, *vaidósos*, *vaidósa(s)*.

The open *o* in the plural of the different substantives is the same as the closed *o* in the singular:

tijolo (tijôlo) tijolos (tijólos)

but—

trôco trocos troco (verb)

The words *espôso*, *espôsa(s)* take the written accent because of the verbal forms with the open *o*, *esposo*, *esposa(s)*, but the plural *esposos* does not take the accent because it is not a homograph.

Write *pôr* with the circumflex to distinguish it from the preposition *por*, but—

dispor propor expor

dispense with the written accent.

The circumflex is used on the *e* in the following because the stress is on the last syllable:

português cortês têm

In the following the written accent is omitted because the stress has passed from the last to the next to the last syllable:

portugeses portuguesa(s) corteses

The accent is placed on *árvore(s)* because stress is on the antepenultimate syllable; *arvore(s)* (verb) does not take it because stress is on the penultimate.

The imperfect and conditional verb forms, as

louvaria deveria puniria
louvava devia punia

take the accent if the stress is on the antepenult, as—

louvaríamos louvávamos deveríamos
devíamos puniríamos

also on the penult of a form ending in a diphthong—

louváveis louvarfeis devífeis
deverfeis punfeis punirfeis

but—

saía tê-lo-á

The accent is used in all persons of the imperfect tense:

saía saífas saífa saímos
saífeis saíam

because the *i* does not form a diphthong with the preceding *a*.

Use the written accent in proper nouns under the same conditions as in common nouns:

Pôrto pôrto (to distinguish it from the verb *porto*)
Setúbal Pontével Pedrógão Antônio
Tomé Nazaré Belém Águeda

Compound words retain their appropriate accents:

mãe-d'água pára-raios pesa-papéis

RUSSIAN

А	а	А а	а	a in far
Б	б	Б б	б	b in bed
В	в	В в	в	v in vague
Г	г	Г г	г (h)	g in gay ⁵
Д	д	Д д	д	d in day
Е	е	Е е	е, ě	ye in yell
Ж	ж	Ж ж	ж	z in azure
З	з	З з	з	z in zeal
И ¹²	и	И и	и	i in machine
І ¹³	і	І і	і	i in élite
Й ⁴	й	Й ѹ	ї	y in boy
К	к	К к	к	k in kite
Л	л	Л л	л	l in long
М	м	М м	м	m in man
Н	н	Н н	н	n in no
О	о	О о	о	o in mother
П	п	П п	р	p in pay
Р	р	Р р	р	r in error
С	с	С с	с	s in say
Т	т	Т т	т	t in tea
Ү	ү	Ү ү	ү	oo in boot
Ф	ф	Ф ф	ф	f in fold
Х	х	Х х	х	kh (as German ch)
Ц	ц	Ц ц	ц	ts in hoots
Ч	ч	Ч ч	ч	ch in church
Ш	ш	Ш ш	ш	sh in shawl
Щ	щ	Щ щ	щ	shch, somewhat like sti in Christian
Ђ ¹	Ђ ⁶⁷	Ђ ђ	Ђ	Mute
Ы	ы	Ы ы	ы	y in nymph
Ђ ⁸⁹	Ђ	Ђ ђ	,	Mute
Ђ ¹	Ђ	Ђ ђ	ї	ye in yea
Ә	ә	Ә ә	ә	e in Emma
Ю	ю	Ю ю	ю	u in union
Я	я	Я я	я	ya in yard
Ө ¹	ө	Ө ө	ө	ph in philosophy
Ѷ ¹⁰	ѷ	Ѷ ѷ	ѷ	y in rhythm

¹ See paragraph 2, p. 309.² Vos' meriehnoe.³ Desfaterichnoe (s tochkoi).⁴ S kratkoi (kratkoe).⁵ Used also in place of latin h.⁶ Tverdyi znak.⁷ Indicates that preceding consonant is hard.⁸ Mägkil.⁹ Indicates that preceding consonant is soft.¹⁰ Now replaced by И.

The Russians use the Cyrillic alphabet, which has been modified so that it bears some resemblance to the Latin alphabet.

Punctuation is very similar to the English usage.

Capital letters are used in beginning sentences, for proper names, in addresses in letters, and in words referring to the Deity.

The з in the prefixes **воз**, **вз**, **из**, **из**, **раз**, when it precedes c, is dropped.

Syllabication

1. A single vowel, with or without one or more consonants, constitutes a syllable.

2. Where a vowel is followed by but one consonant, the syllable ends on the vowel, the consonant beginning the next syllable. Example: **па-ри-ца**.

3. Where a vowel is followed by more than one consonant, the syllable ends with the first consonant. Example: **зав-тра**; **сол-дат**.

4. The semiconsonants **ъ**, **ь**, and **й**, when they occur within a word, terminate a syllable.

5. The prepositional prefixes **без**, **до**, **пере**, **вы**, **на**, **не**, **от**, **за**, **пре**, **чрез**, **раз**, and **воз** must remain intact.

6. The consonant combinations **ств**, **ст**, **стр**, **бл**, **вл**, **мл**, **пл** must not be separated.

7. Where two or more words are used to form a compound, divide so as to keep each component part intact.

Transliteration

The Russian language being phonetic, transliteration is simply a matter of substituting the proper English values for the respective Russian letters, as **Полтава**=Poltava.

The following important points should, however, be carefully observed:

1. **ъ** and **ь** are mute and indicate only that the consonant preceding such letter is, respectively, hard or soft.

быль=**byl**=he was.

быль=**byl'**=a tale.

NOTE.—The apostrophe (') is used to indicate the soft consonant.

2. **ѣ** and **е** are to be transliterated by e only when hard, by ē when soft:

весь=**ves'**=all.

поле=**polē**=field.

ѣмъ=**fēm**=I eat.

Cardinal numbers

одинъ, одна, одно <i>m., f., n.</i>	one	двѣнадцать	twelve
два, двѣ <i>m. & n., f.</i>	two	тринацдцать	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 одинъ	twenty-one
одиннадцать	eleven	сто	hundred
		тысяча	thousand

Ordinal numbers

первый ¹	first	седьмой	seventh
второй	second	восьмой	eighth
третій	third	девятый	ninth
четвѣртый	fourth	десятый	tenth
пятый	fifth	одиннадцатый	eleventh
шестой	sixth	двѣнадцатый	twelfth

¹ 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 **ья**, **ой** to **ая**. For the neuter change **ый** to **ое**, **ий** to **ье**, and **ой** to **ое**.

Ordinal numbers—Continued

тринадцатый	thirteenth	девятнадцатый	nineteenth
четырнадцатый	fourteenth	двадцатый	twentieth
пятнадцатый	fifteenth	двадцать первый	twenty-first
шестнадцатый	sixteenth	сотый	hundredth
семнадцатый	seventeenth	тысячный	thousandth
восемнадцатый	eighteenth		

Months

Январь (Янв.)	January	Июль	July
Февраль (Февр.)	February	Август (Авг.)	August
Мартъ	March	Сентябрь (Сент.)	September
Апрѣль (Апр.)	April	Октябрь (Окт.)	October
Май	May	Ноябрь	November
Июнь	June	Декабрь (Дек.)	December

Days

Воскресенье	Sunday	Четвергъ	Thursday
Понедѣльникъ	Monday	Пятница	Friday
Вторникъ	Tuesday	Суббота	Saturday
Среда	Wednesday		

Seasons

весна	spring	осень	autumn
лѣто	summer	зима	winter

Time

часъ	hour	мѣсяцъ	month
день	day	годъ	year
недѣля	week		

REFORMED ORTHOGRAPHY AND GRAMMAR

The movement to reform the Russian orthography and grammar had its origin long before the Revolution. It was sponsored by many of the scientific and scholastic academies and institutions of the Empire, but resulted in no official action until after the Revolution. The old style is presented in this Manual, however, because of the great number of the old works that are still extant. The student will bear in mind the various changes given below when dealing with present-day literature.

By the decree of the Council of the People's Commissars of October 10, 1918, relating to the introduction of the new orthography (Collection of Laws and Decrees of the Workers' and Peasants' Government no. 74, of October 17, 1918, item 804) all governmental publications, periodicals (newspapers and magazines) and nonperiodical publications (learned works, collections, etc.), and all documents and legal papers must, beginning with October 15, 1918, be printed according to the new rules of spelling given below. This spelling has also been introduced in all schools.

1. Replace the letter ъ by е (колено, вера, семя, в избе). (Cf. nos. 9, 10.)
2. Replace the letter ё everywhere by ф (Фома, Афанасий, кафедра).

3. Drop the letter ї at the end of words and parts of compound words (хлеб, посол, меч, контр-адмирал), but retain it in the middle of words as a sign of division (съемка, разъяснять, адъютант).

NOTE.—The apostrophe (') in the middle of words is also used instead of ъ.

4. Replace the letter і everywhere by и (учение, Россия, шиявка, Иоанн, высокий).

5. Write prefixes из, воз, вз, раз, роз, низ, без, чрез, через before vowels and hard consonants with з but replace з by с before mute consonants (к, п, т, х, ц, ч, ш, щ, ф) also before с (расставаться, чресседельник, беспокойство, чресполосница).

NOTE.—This rule differs from the old one in that the prefixes без, роз, чрез, через were also added to this group and that з is now replaced by с before с.

6. In the genitive case of adjectives, participial adjectives, and pronouns of masculine gender write ого, еро instead of аго, яго (доброго, пятого, которого, синего).

NOTE.—Adjectives whose roots end in ж, ч, ш, щ, have in the genitive case еро instead of ого (высшего, текущего, свежего, кипучего).

7. In the nominative and accusative plural of feminine and neuter adjectives, participial adjectives and pronouns write ы́е, ие instead of ы́я, ия (добра́ые, старые, синие, какие). (Cf. no. 4.)

8. Use они instead of онъ in the feminine nominative plural.

9. Write in the feminine одни, одних, одними instead of однъ, однъх, однъми.

10. Use ee instead of ея in the feminine genitive singular personal pronoun.

NOTE.—In connection with the discontinuance of ё, the letter ё is sometimes used to designate the fluctuating e sound (ёлка, всё).

11. Of all the rules on syllabication only the following are retained: When dividing words a consonant (one or the last in a group of consonants) immediately preceding a vowel must not be separated from this vowel; likewise a group of consonants at the beginning of a word must not be separated from a vowel; the letter ѹ before a consonant must not be separated from the preceding vowel; also a final consonant, final ѹ and a group of consonants at the end of words must not be separated from the preceding vowel. In dividing words having prefixes, a consonant at the end of the prefix, if preceding another consonant, is not to be carried over to the next line.

SPANISH

A	a	a in art	O	o	o in note
B	b	(¹)	P	p	p
C	c	Preceding e or i, as th in Martha. Otherwise, as in car	Q	q	q in quart
CH	ch	ch in chart	R	r	r in wary, trilled
D	d	Initial and following l and n, d; elsewhere, shading heavily to- ward th in breathe	RR	rr	r forcibly rolled
E	e	a in ale	S	s	s in saw
F	f	f	T	t	t
G	g	Preceding e or i, as kh energetically pro- nounced; otherwise as in gate	U	u	oo in coo ²
H	h	Almost mute	V	v	Between b and v, with the v sound slightly stronger
I	i	e in he	W	w	w only in foreign words
J	j	kh energetically pro- nounced	X	x	x in axle
K	k	k (only in foreign words)	Y	y	e in he
L	l	l	Z	z	th; z
LL	ll	lio in million	Á	á	As same letters unac- cented
M	m	m	É	é	
N	n	n	Í	í	
Ñ	ñ	ny	Ó	ó	
			Ú	ú	oo (dieresis indicates that the u is pro- nounced where it otherwise would form a diphthong with the vowel following)

¹ Softer than in English, produced by joining the lips without pressure; between vowels, almost v.² Between g and e or i, silent, rendering the g hard.

Punctuation

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 dialogue. The succeeding paragraphs sometimes start with em dashes instead of quotation marks, and the latter are not used until the dialogue ends.

“Es así, señor?
—Sí; es verdad.
—¿Cómo se puede averiguarlo?
—No sé; pero es la verdad.”

Capitalization

The English style of capitalization is followed, with few exceptions.

Adjectives derived from proper nouns are lower-cased, 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 lower-cased, 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 lower-case letter.

In titles of books only the initial and proper nouns, are capitalized: *Historia crítica de España y de la cultura española*.

Accents

(1) Words ending in *n*, *s*, or a vowel, and emphasized normally on the last syllable but one (penultimate), dispense with the accent mark.

(2) Words ending in a consonant except *n* or *s*, and emphasized normally on the last syllable, dispense with the accent mark.

(3) Words not included in (1) and (2) require an accent on the syllable carrying the emphasis, as *é-po-ca*, *se-gún*, *in-có-g-ni-to*. This includes verbs to which pronouns are appended, as *págasel*.

Words having a dual meaning, as *mas* (but) and *más* (more), do not fall under these rules, and the proper accent should be carried.

Usually but one accent is used in a word, regardless of the number of syllables.

Formerly the words, *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u* were accented, but this has become obsolete. However, changes should not be made without authority, as some authors follow the old custom.

When the word *o* (or) is used adjoining numerals, as *14 6 15*, the accent should be used to prevent confusing the *o* with a cipher.

Syllabication

Words are usually divided on a vowel: *a-si-mi-la-ción*, *pa-la-bras*.

The letter *y* is considered a vowel when standing alone, or at the end of a word. At the beginning of a word or syllable it is treated as a consonant.

The following combinations must not be divided: *ai*, *au*, *ei*, *eu*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *iu*, *oi*, *ou*, *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo* (*a-li-via-dor*). This does not apply when either letter carries an accent (*pa-is*, *ri-o*), which permits the vowels to be separated, but exceptions are made in certain cases.

The combinations of *ay*, *ey*, *oy*, and *uy* may be separated only when followed by a vowel, but must not be separated when followed by a consonant or when occurring at the end of a word:

<i>ha-ya</i>	<i>re-yes</i>	<i>a-rro-yo</i>	<i>cu-yo</i>
but—			
<i>rey-na</i>	<i>voy-me</i>	<i>Go-doy</i>	<i>muy</i>

A consonant occurring between two vowels should be carried over: *com-po-si-ción*.

Do not separate the following combinations of two consonants:

<i>bl</i>	<i>br</i>	<i>cl</i>	<i>cr</i>	<i>dr</i>	<i>fl</i>	<i>fr</i>
<i>gl</i>	<i>gr</i>	<i>pl</i>	<i>pr</i>	<i>tl</i>	<i>tr</i>	

Two separable consonants standing between vowels are divided: *ac-ta*, *chas-co*, *cuer-da*, *pron-to*.

The letters *ch*, *ll*, and *rr* are never divided and always begin a syllable, as *ria-chue-lo*, *gue-rrí-lla*, *fe-rrro-ca-rril*.

Prepositional prefixes form a separate syllable, as: *des-agradable*, *pre-colombiano*; but when the prefix is followed by *s* and another consonant, the *s* is joined to the prefix. Examples: *abs-tener*, *cons-trucción*, but *ab-solver*.

A syllable cannot begin with *s* followed by a consonant, as *cir-cuns-tan-cia*.

The liquid consonants *l* and *r*, when preceded by any consonant other than *s*, must not be separated from the consonant, except in uniting parts of compound words. Examples: *ha-blár*, *po-dría*, *sub-lu-nar*, *ab-ro-gar*, *es-la-bón*.

Double *c* and *n* may be divided as in English: *ac-ce-so*, *in-na-to*.

Abbreviations

Spell out names of countries, States, and Provinces, whether town is given or not.

Titles preceding names are usually spelled out, but both forms are permissible; uniformity should be adopted when possible. Observe the following form: *el Sr. (or señor) Enrique Palava*.

A.	autor, author	C.A.	Centroamérica, Central America
AA.	autores, authors	cap.	capítulo, chapter
ab.	abril, April	Cía.	compañía, company
agto.	agosto, August	C.M.B.	cuyas manos beso, very respectfully (<i>lit.</i> whose hands I kiss)
art.	artículo, article	c/l.	curso legal, legal procedure
B.	beato, blessed		
B.S.M.	beso a sus manos, with great respect (<i>lit.</i> I kiss your hands)		

Abbreviations—Continued

D.	don, Mr.	Q.E.P.D.	que en paz descance, deceased
dbre.	diciembre, December	S.A.	Sociedad Anónima, stock company; Su Alteza, His Highness; Sud- américa, South Amer- ica
D.F.	Distrito Federal, Federal District	sbre.	septiembre, September
Dña.	doña, Mrs.	S.E.U.O.	salvo error u omisión, errors and omissions excepted
Dr.	doctor, doctor	S.E.	Su Excelencia, His Ex- cellency
Dra.	doctora, doctress	S.M.	Su Majestad, His Maj- esty
eno.	enero, January	sec.	sección, section
EE. UU.,	Estados Unidos, United States	Sr.	señor, sir; also God
E.U.	Estados Unidos de Amé- rica, United States of America	Sra.	señora, lady
E.U.A.	febrero, February	Sres.	señores, sirs
Gral.	general, general	Srio.	secretario, secretary
hh.	hojas, leaves	Srita., Srta.	señorita, young lady, miss
Hnos.	hermanos, brothers	S.S.	Su Señoría, His Lordship
íd.	ídem, the same	S.Atto.S.S.,	su atento y seguro servi- dor, your obedient and
fb.	ibidem, in the same place	S.A.S.S.	faithful servant
Ilmo.	ilustrísimo, very illustrious	Sto.	santo, saint
jul.	julio, July	t.	tomo, volume
jun.	junio, June	tip.	tipografía, printing office
Lic., Lcdo.	licenciado, licensed	Ud., V., Vd.	usted, you
L.S.	lugar del sello, place of the seal	Uds., VV.	ustedes, pl. of you
Méx.	México, Mexico	V.	véase, see
mzo.	marzo, March	V.A.	Vuestra Alteza, Your Highness
m/n.	moneda nacional, nation- al currency	V.E.	Vuestra Excelencia, Your Excellency
n.a.	nota del autor, author's note	V.M.	Vuestra Majestad, Your Majesty
nbre.	noviembre, November	Vm.	Vuestra Merced, Your Worship
No., Nº, númer.	número, number	&	y, and
N.Y.	Nueva York, New York		
obre.	octubre, October		
P.R.	Puerto Rico, Porto Rico		
pág.	página, page		
pár.	párrafo, paragraph		
R.A.	República Argentina, Ar- gentine Republic		

Figures

Arabic and roman numerals are used as in English.

The following form is used in numbering paragraphs and sentences:

(1º) Todos los días, etc. (2º) Los hombres, etc.

Note that a superior lower-case o (º), not a degree mark, is used.

Cardinal numbers

un, -o, -a	one	diez	ten
dos	two	once	eleven
tres	three	doce	twelve
cuatro	four	trece	thirteen
cinco	five	veinte	twenty
seis	six	veintiuno (veintiún)	twenty-one
siete	seven	cien, ciento	hundred
ocho	eight	mil	thousand
nueve	nine		

Round millions preceding units of quantity are followed by the preposition *de*: *tres millones de pesos, 3,000,000 de pesos.*

Ordinal numbers

primero (1º)	first	décimo	tenth
segundo (2º)	second	undécimo	eleventh
tercero, tercer	third	duodécimo	twelfth
cuarto	fourth	décimotercio	thirteenth
quinto	fifth	vigésimo	twentieth
sexto	sixth	vigésimo primero	twenty-first
séptimo	seventh	centésimo	hundredth
octavo	eighth	milésimo	thousandth
noveno, nono	ninth		

Months

enero (eno.)	January	julio (jul.)	July
febrero (fbro.)	February	agosto (agto.)	August
marzo (mzo.)	March	septiembre (sbre.)	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

prinavera	spring	otoño	autumn
verano	summer	invierno	winter

Time

hora	hour	mes	month
día	day	año	year
semana	week		

Articles to be disregarded in filing

un, uno	una, unas	el, los	la, las
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SWEDISH

A	a	a in father	N	n	n; before k has sound of ng
B	b	b	O	o	o in folio, also oo in boon
C	c	k before a, o, u; s in for- eign words and before e, i, ä and y	P	p	p
D	d	d	Q	q	k
E	e	e in felt	R	r	r, strongly enunciated
F	f	f, but v at end of word	S	s	s, hard ²
G	g	g before l, r, t, a, o, u and å; y before e, i, j, y, ä, ö; before n the French en	T	t	t
H	h	h aspirated, except be- fore j and v	U	u	u in value (no y sound); when short, u in up
I	i	ee in tree	V	v	v
J	j	y in yellow	W	w	v
K	k	k ¹	X	x	x
L	l	l; silent before j	Y	y	ü in German über
M	m	m	Z	z	s hard
			Å	å	aw in saw
			Ä	ä	ä in German Fährte; when short, e in wren
			Ö	ö	ö in German Götter

¹ Before l, r, and v, and before the hard vowels a, å, o, u, as well as at the end of words. Before the soft vowels ä, e, i, y, and ö it has what is called the "tje" sound, nearly equivalent to ch.

² Before e, i, j, y, ä, and ö, sh, sk, and stj are pronounced as sh.

The Latin alphabet is universally used in Sweden, with the addition of the letters å, ä, and ö. The a, o, u and å are hard vowels; e, i, y, ä, and ö soft vowels. C, q, w, x, and z are used only in words of foreign origin and in proper names.

Accents

Accents are used only in foreign loan words (*resumé*) and in certain proper names (*Tegnér*).

Capitalization

Capitals are used almost as in English: At the beginning of a sentence, in proper names, but not in the case of adjectives derived from them. The names of the months and the days of the week are not capitalized.

Syllabication

A consonant between two vowels usually goes with the following vowel (*lä-ra-re*); when two or more consonants occur between two vowels, the last consonant generally goes with the following vowel (*fladd-ra*); sch and sk when used for the sj sound are not separated, but added to the following vowel (*mar-schera*, *männi-ska*); ng remains with the preceding vowel unless n and g belong to different parts of a compound word. Compound words are divided according to their component parts.

Punctuation

The rules of punctuation are essentially the same as in English, although the Swedish punctuation is perhaps somewhat closer, the comma, especially, being used more freely.

Articles

	Common gender	Neuter gender
Indefinite article	<i>en</i>	
Definite article:		<i>ett</i>
Postpositive { Singular	<i>-en, -n</i>	<i>-et, -t</i>
Plural	<i>-na</i> (rarely <i>-ne</i>)	<i>-na, -a, -en</i>
Prepositive { Singular	<i>den</i>	<i>det</i>
Plural		<i>de</i>

The postpositive article, which is suffixed to the noun, is always used when the noun is definite in sense; the prepositive article is used together with the postpositive article when the noun is modified by an adjective.

Cardinal numbers

en, ett	one	sjutton	seventeen
två	two	aderton	eighteen
tre	three	nitton	nineteen
fyra	four	tjugu (tjugo)	twenty
fem	five	tjuguen	twenty-one
sex	six	(tjuguett)	
sju	seven	trettio	thirty
åtta	eight	fyrtnio	forty
nio	nine	femtio	fifty
tio	ten	sextio	sixty
elva	eleven	sjuttio	seventy
tolv	twelve	åttio	eighty
tretton	thirteen	nittio	ninety
fjorton	fourteen	hundra	hundred
femton	fifteen	tusen	thousand
sexton	sixteen		

Ordinal numbers

(den) förste(a)	first	sextonde	sixteenth
andre(a)	second	sjuttonde	seventeenth
tredje	third	adertonde	eighteenth
fjärde	fourth	nittonde	nineteenth
femte	fifth	tjugonde	twentieth
sjätte	sixth	tjuguförsta	twenty-first
sjunde	seventh	trettionde	thirtieth
åtonde	eighth	fyrtnio	fortieth
nionde	ninth	femtio	fiftieth
tionde	tenth	sextionde	sixtieth
elfte	eleventh	sjuttionde	seventieth
tolfte	twelfth	åttionde	eightieth
trettonde	thirteenth	nittionde	ninetieth
fjortonde	fourteenth	hundrade	hundredth
femtonde	fifteenth	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		

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	hr	herr, Sir, Mr.
adr.	adress, address, c/o	i st.f.	i stället för, in place of
ang.	angående, concerning	jfr	jämför, compare
anm.	anmärkning, remark, observation	kap.	kapitel, chapter
b., bd	band, volume, volumes	kl.	klockan, o'clock
bla.	bland annat, bland andra, among other things, or others	kr.	krona, crown; kronor, crowns (coin)
d.	död, dead	kungl.	kunglig, royal
d:o	dito, ditto	m.a.o.	med andra ord, in other words
dr, d:r	doktor, doctor	m.fl.	med flera, with others, and others
d.v:s.	det vill säga, that is, that is to say	m.m.	med mera, etc., and so forth
d.y.	den yngre, junior	n.b.	nota bene, mark (notice) well
d.ä.	den äldre, senior; det är, that is	nr, n:o	nummer, numro, number
e.m.	eftermiddagen, afternoon, p.m.	näml.	nämligen, namely, viz, to wit
etc.	et cetera, and so forth	obs.	observera, observe
ex.	exempel, example (illustration), e.g.	o.d.	och dylikt (dylika), and the like
f.	född, born	o.s.a.	om svar anhålls, an answer is requested
f.d.	för detta, before this, formerly	o.s.v.	och så vidare, and so forth
f.m.	förmiddagen, before noon, a.m.	p.s.	postskriptum, postscript
frk.	fröken, Miss	red.	redaktör, editor
förf.	författare, author; förfat-	s., sid.	sida, page; sidor, pages
	tarinna, authoress	s.d.	samma dag, the same day
f.ö.	för övrigt, besides	s.k.	så kallad, so called
H.M.	Hans Majestät, His Majesty	t.ex.	till exempel, for instance
H.Maj:t	} Hans Majestät, His Majesty	t.o.m.	till och med, even
		und.	undantag, exception

TURKISH (New)

A	a	a in father; also a in past
B	b	b ¹
C	c	j in joint
Ç	ç	ch, hard
D	d	d ¹
E	e	e in red
F	f	f in fay
G	g	g, hard, sometimes mute between consonants
Ğ	ğ	g, soft, nearly gh in eight
H	h	h, always
İ	i	i in ring; long, as in ma- chine
I	ı	i in high
J	j	j in French journal
K	k	k, hard
Ķ	ķ	k, soft

L	l	l
M	m	m
N	n	In words with ĺ like n
O	o	o in or; also o in note
Ö	ö	oe in Goethe
P	p	p ¹
R	r	r
S	s	s in sun
S	ş	sh in shape
T	t	t
U	u	u in push; long as in through
Ü	ü	ue in German ueber, or u in French musée
V	v	v in vain
Y	y	y in yet
Z	z	z in zero

¹ In using the new alphabet p is sometimes substituted for b, as *edip* instead of *edib*, *kutuphane* instead of *kutubhane*; this is also the case where t is substituted for d, as *alaettin* instead of *alaeddin*. However, this is not always the case.

Remarks for transliterators

The language is practically phonetic; there being no silent letters, diphthongs or compound consonants, each is invariably the symbol of but one sound.

The soft vowels are e, ö, ü, and ı.

The soft ğ cannot be used as the initial or final letter of a word.

The y is not always a consonant, as it sometimes takes the place of i, usually at the end of a word.

When the circumflex is used over a, i, or u, the sound is long, but a and ı after g, k, and l are used for softening these consonants.

There is no silent e in the Latin transliteration, nor has the Turkish a vowel sound corresponding to a in man, o in not, e in her, or i in bird.

An infallible table for transliterating from the Arabic into the New Turkish is out of the question, as only a thorough knowledge of the Turkish will enable one to determine whether a vowel is hard or soft, or whether words are correctly spelled or pronounced.

Accent

There is practically no accent, the long vowels replacing, to some extent, the accent in other languages, but without stress.

Capitalization

Capitalize proper names, both personal and geographic, but lower case the latter when used adjectively.

Capitalize the first word of a sentence, but lower case, as a rule, after a colon.

Capitalize the name of the Deity as also the first word in a line of poetry.

Syllabication

Divide on a vowel, but diphthongs must not be separated.

A consonant goes with the following vowel, but if there be two consonants, they are separated.

Cardinal numbers

bir	one	dokuz	nine
iki	two	on	ten
üç	three	on bir	eleven
dört	four	on iki	twelve
beş	five	on üç	thirteen
altı	six	yirmi	twenty
yedi	seven	yüz	hundred
sekiz	eight	bin	thousand

Ordinal numbers

birinci	first	dokuzuncu	ninth
ikinci	second	onuncu	tenth
üçüncü	third	on birinci	eleventh
dördüncü	fourth	on ikinci	twelfth
beşinci	fifth	on üçüncü	thirteenth
altıncı	sixth	yirminci	twentieth
yedinci	seventh	yüzüncü	hundredth
sekizinci	eighth	bininci	thousandth

Months

Kânunusani (Kânunus.)	January	Ağustos (Ağust.)	August
Şubat (Şub.)	February	Eylül (Eyl.)	September
Mart	March	Tesrinievvel (Tesriniev.)	October
Nisan (Nis.)	April	Tesrinisani (Tesrinis.)	November
Mayıs (May.)	May	Kânunuevvel (Kânunuev.)	December
Haziran (Haz.)	June		
Temmuz (Tem.)	July		

Days

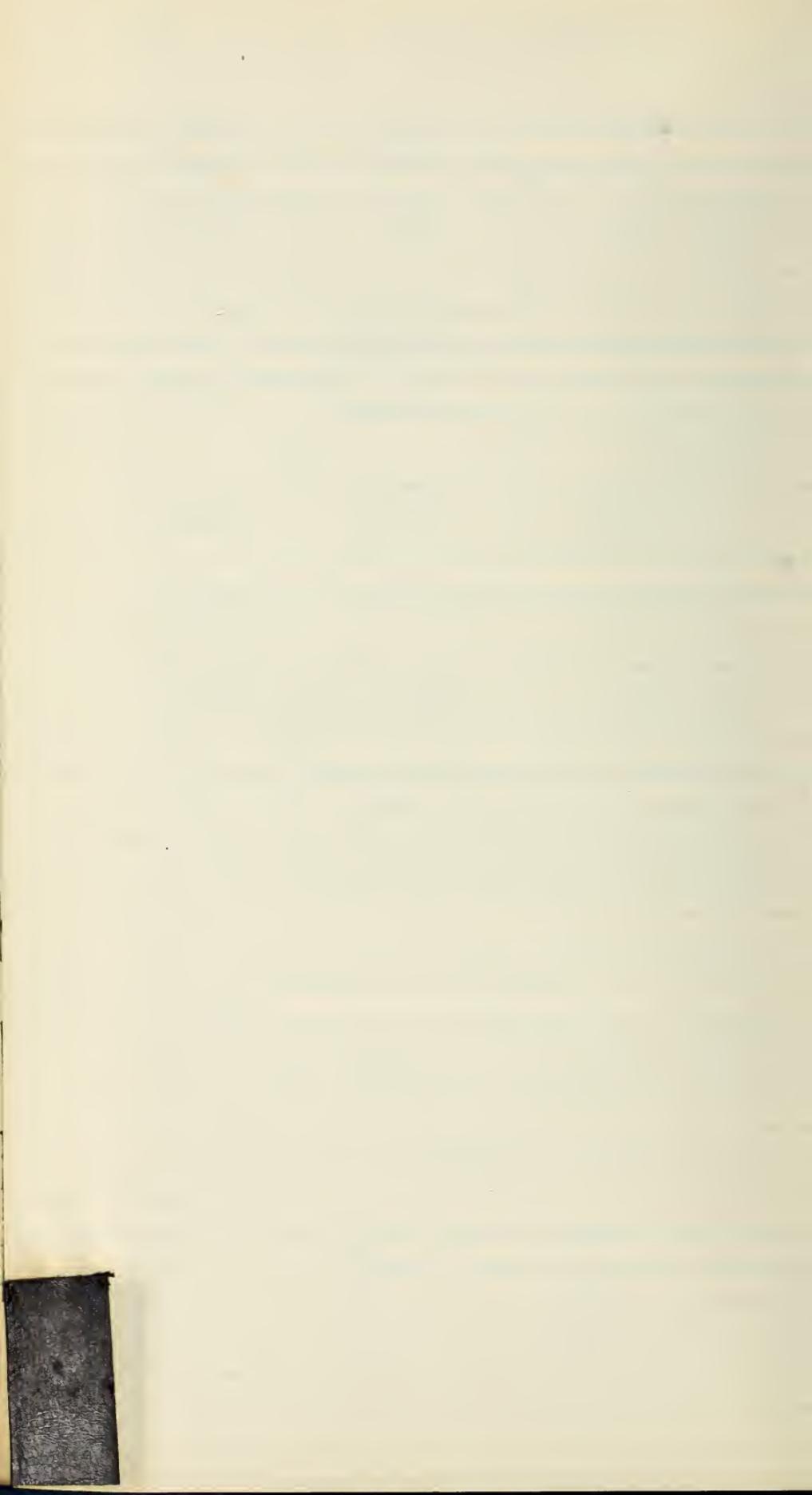
Pazar günü	Sunday	Perşembe	Thursday
Pazarıtesi	Monday	Cuma	Friday
Sali	Tuesday	Cumartesi	Saturday
Çarşamba	Wednesday		

Seasons

ilkbahar	spring	sonbahar	autumn
yaz	summer	kış	winter

Time

saat	hour	ay	month
gün	day	yıl, sene	year
hafta	week		



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