3. Capitalization Rules
(See also Chapter 4 “Capitalization Examples” and Chapter 9 “Abbreviations and Letter Symbols”)

3.1. It is impossible to give rules that will cover every conceivable problem in capitalization, but, by considering the purpose to be served and the underlying principles, it is possible to attain a considerable degree of uniformity. The list of approved forms given in Chapter 4 will serve as a guide. Obviously such a list cannot be complete. The correct usage with respect to any term not included can be determined by analogy or by application of the rules.

Proper names
3.2. Proper names are capitalized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rome</th>
<th>John Macadam</th>
<th>Italy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>Macadam family</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman (of Rome)</th>
<th>Johannean</th>
<th>Italian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3.4. Derivatives of proper names used with acquired independent common meaning, or no longer identified with such names, are set lowercased. Since this depends upon general and long-continued usage, a more definite and all-inclusive rule cannot be formulated in advance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>roman (type)</th>
<th>macadam (crushed rock)</th>
<th>italicize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brussels sprouts</td>
<td>watt (electric unit)</td>
<td>anglicize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>venetian blinds</td>
<td>plaster of paris</td>
<td>pasteurize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Massachusetts Avenue; the avenue</th>
<th>Washington Monument; the monument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statue of Liberty; the statue</td>
<td>Hoover Dam; the dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boston Light; the light
Modoc National Forest; the national forest
Panama Canal; the canal
Soldiers’ Home in Holyoke; the soldiers’ home
Johnson House (hotel); Johnson house (residence)
Crow Reservation; the reservation
Cape of Good Hope; the cape
Jersey City
Washington City
*but* city of Washington; the city
Cook County; the county
Great Lakes; the lakes
Lake of the Woods; the lake
North Platte River; the river
Lower California
*but* lower Mississippi
Charles the First; Charles I
Seventeenth Census; the 1960 census

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

Union Station: union passenger station
Eastern States: eastern farming States
United States popularly elected government

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

the Capitol building in Washington, DC; *but* State capitol building
the Channel (English Channel)
the Chunnel (tunnel below English Channel)
the District (District of Columbia)

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

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

3.9. A common noun used with a date, number, or letter, merely to denote time or sequence, or for the purpose of reference, record, or
temporary convenience, does not form a proper name and is therefore not capitalized. (See also rule 3.38.)

|temporary | convenience | does not | form | proper | name | and is | therefore | not | capitalized | (See | also | rule | 3.38.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|abstract B | figure 7 | room A722 |
|act of 1928 | first district (not congressional) | rule 8 |
|amendment 5 | schedule K |
|apartment 2 | flight 007 | section 3 |
|appendix C | graph 8 | signature 4 |
|article 1 | group 7 | spring 1926 |
|book II | history 301 | station 27 |
|chapter III | mile 7.5 | table 4 |
|chart B | page 2 | title IV |
|class I | paragraph 4 | treaty of 1919 |
|collection 6 | part I | volume X |
|column 2 | phase 3 | war of 1914 |
|drawing 6 | plate IV | ward 2 |
|exhibit D | region 3 |

3.10. The following terms are lowercased, even with a name or number.

|aqueduct | irrigation project | shipway |
|breakwater | jetty | slip |
|buoy | levee | spillway |
|chute | lock | turnpike |
|dike | pier | watershed |
|dock | reclamation project | weir |
|drydock | ship canal | wharf |

Definite article in proper place names

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

*British Consul v. The Mermaid* (title of legal case)
The Dalles (OR); The Weirs (NH); *but* the Dalles region; the Weirs streets
The Hague; *but* the Hague Court; the Second Hague Conference
El Salvador; Las Cruces; L’Esterel
The National Mall; The Mall (Washington, DC only)
The Gambia
*but* the Congo, the Sudan, the Netherlands
3.12. Rule 3.11 does not apply in references to newspapers, periodicals, vessels, airships, trains, firm names, etc.

- the Washington Post
- the Times
- the Atlantic Monthly
- the Mermaid
- the U–3
- the Los Angeles
- the Federal Express
- the National Photo Co.

Particles in names of persons

3.13. In foreign names such particles as *d’, da, de, della, den, du, van*, and *von* are capitalized unless preceded by a forename or title. Individual usage, if ascertainable, should be followed.

- Da Ponte; Cardinal da Ponte
- Den Uyl; Johannes den Uyl; Prime Minister den Uyl
- Du Pont; E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
- Van Rensselaer; Stephen van Rensselaer
- Von Braun; Dr. Wernher von Braun
- but d’Orbigny; Alcide d’Orbigny; de la Madrid; Miguel de la Madrid

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

- Justice Van Devanter; Reginald De Koven
- Thomas De Quincey; William De Morgan
- Henry van Dyke (his usage)
- Samuel F. Du Pont (his usage); Irénée du Pont

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

- De Kalb County (AL, GA, IL, IN)
- but DeKalb County (TN)

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

Names of organized bodies

3.17. The full names of existing or proposed organized bodies and their shortened names are capitalized; other substitutes, which are most often regarded as common nouns, are capitalized only in certain specified instances to indicate preeminence or distinction.
National governmental units:

- U.S. Congress: 110th Congress; the Congress; Congress; the Senate; the House; Committee of the Whole, the Committee; but committee (all other congressional committees)
- Department of Agriculture: the Department; Division of Publications, the Division; similarly all major departmental units; but legislative, executive, and judicial departments
- Bureau of the Census: the Census Bureau, the Bureau; but the agency
- Environmental Protection Agency: the Agency
- Geological Survey: the Survey
- Government Printing Office: the Printing Office, the Office
- American Embassy, British Embassy: the Embassy; but the consulate; the consulate general
- Treasury of the United States: General Treasury; National Treasury; Public Treasury; the Treasury; Treasury notes; New York Subtreasury, the subtreasury
- Department of Defense: Military Establishment; Armed Forces; All-Volunteer Forces; but armed services
- U.S. Army: the Army; All-Volunteer Army; the Infantry; 81st Regiment; Army Establishment; the Army Band; Army officer; Regular Army officer; Reserve officer; Volunteer officer; but army shoe; Grant’s army; Robinson's brigade; the brigade; the corps; the regiment; infantryman
- U.S. Navy: the Navy; the Marine Corps; Navy (Naval) Establishment; Navy officer; but naval shipyard; naval officer; naval station
- U.S. Air Force: the Air Force
- U.S. Coast Guard: the Coast Guard
- French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry; French Army; British Navy

International organizations:

- United Nations: the Council; the Assembly; the Secretariat
- Permanent Court of Arbitration: the Court; the Tribunal (only in the proceedings of a specific arbitration tribunal)
- Hague Peace Conference of 1907: the Hague Conference; the Peace Conference; the Conference

Common-noun substitutes:

- Virginia General Assembly: the assembly
- California State Highway Commission: Highway Commission of California; the highway commission; the commission
- Montgomery County Board of Health: the Board of Health, Montgomery County; the board of health; the board
- Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh: the common council; the council
- Buffalo Consumers’ League: the consumers’ league; the league
- Republican Party: the party
Southern Railroad Co.: the Southern Railroad; Southern Co.; Southern Road; the railroad company; the company
Riggs National Bank: the Riggs Bank; the bank
Metropolitan Club: the club
Yale School of Law: Yale University School of Law; School of Law, Yale University; school of law

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a Representative (U.S.)</th>
<th>a Shriner</th>
<th>a Boy Scout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a Republican</td>
<td>a Socialist</td>
<td>a Knight (K.C., K.P., etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an Elk</td>
<td>an Odd Fellow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Federalist</td>
<td></td>
<td>a Communist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Names of countries, domains, and administrative divisions

3.19. The official designations of countries, national domains, and their principal administrative divisions are capitalized only if used as part of proper names, as proper names, or as proper adjectives. (See Chapter 17, Principal Foreign Countries table.)

- United States: the Republic; the Nation; the Union; the Government; also Federal, Federal Government; but republic (when not referring specifically to one such entity); republican (in general sense); a nation devoted to peace
- New York State: the State, a State (a definite political subdivision of first rank); State of Veracruz; Balkan States; six States of Australia; State rights; but state (referring to a federal government, the body politic); foreign states; church and state; statehood; state’s evidence
- Territory (Canada): Yukon, Northwest Territories; the Territory(ies), Territorial; but territory of American Samoa, Guam, Virgin Islands
- Dominion of Canada: the Dominion; but dominion (in general sense)
- Ontario Province, Province of Ontario: the Province, Provincial; but province, provincial (in general sense)

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

- British Commonwealth, Commonwealth of Virginia: the Commonwealth; but a commonwealth government (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: the Governments; but government (in general sense); the Churchill government; European governments
Cherokee Nation: the nation; but Greek nation; American nations
National Government (of any specific nation); but national customs
Allied Powers, Allies (in World Wars I and II); but our allies, weaker allies;
Central Powers (in World War I); but the powers; European powers
Republic of South Africa: the Republic; but republic (in general sense)

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

the North Atlantic States Middle East
the Gulf States Middle Eastern
the Central States Mideast
the Pacific Coast States Mideastern (Asia)
the Lake States Near East (Balkans, etc.)
East North Central States the Promised Land
Eastern North Central States the Continent (continental Europe)
Far Western States the Western Hemisphere
Eastern United States the North Pole
the West the North and South Poles
the Midwest the Temperate Zone
the Middle West the Torrid Zone
the Far West the East Side
the Eastern Shore (Chesapeake Bay) Lower East Side (sections of a city)
the Badlands (SD and NE) Western Europe, Central Europe
the Continental Divide (political entities)
Deep South
Midsouth
the Far East
Far Eastern lower 48 (States)
the East the Northeast corridor

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

north; south; east; west
northerly; northern; northward
eastern; oriental; occidental
east Pennsylvania
southern California
northern Virginia
west Florida; but West Florida (1763–1819)
eastern region; western region
north-central region
east coast; eastern seaboard
northern Italy
southern France

but East Germany; West Germany (former political entities)

Names of calendar divisions
3.23. The names of calendar divisions are capitalized.

January; February; March; etc.
Monday; Tuesday; Wednesday; etc.

but spring; summer; autumn (fall); winter

Names of holidays, etc.
3.24. The names of holidays and ecclesiastic feast and fast days are capitalized.

April Fools' Day Independence Day
Arbor Day Labor Day
Armed Forces Day Lincoln's Birthday
Birthday of Martin Luther Memorial Day (also
King, Jr. Decoration Day)
Christmas Day, Eve Mother's Day
Columbus Day New Year's Day, Eve
Father's Day Presidents Day
Feast of the Passover; the Passover Ramadan
Flag Day Rosh Hashanah
Fourth of July; the Fourth St. Valentine's Day
Halloween Thanksgiving Day
Hanukkah Washington's Birthday
Hogmanay Yom Kippur
Inauguration Day (Federal) but election day, primary day
Trade names and trademarks

3.25. Trade names, variety names, and names of market grades and brands are capitalized. Some trade names have come into usage as generic terms (e.g., cellophane, thermos, and aspirin); when reference is being made to the formal company or specific product name, capitalization should be used. (See Chapter 4 “Capitalization Examples” trade names and trademarks.)

Choice lamb (market grade)   Xerox (the company)
Red Radiance rose (variety)   but photocopy (the process)

Scientific names

3.26. The name of a phylum, class, order, family, or genus is capitalized. The name of a species is not capitalized, even though derived from a proper name. (See rule 11.9.)

Arthropoda (phylum), Crustacea (class), Hypoparia (order), Agnostidae (family), Agnostus (genus)

Agnostus canadensis; Aconitum wilsoni; Epigaea repens (genus and species)

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

aviculoid       menodontine

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

Rhynchonellas   Spirifers

3.29. In soil science the 12 soil orders are capitalized. (See Chapter 4 “Capitalization Examples” soil orders.)

Alfisols   Andisols   Aridisols

3.30. Capitalize the names of the celestial bodies as well as the planets.

Sun   Earth   Venus
Moon   Mercury   Mars
Jupiter   Uranus   but the moons of Jupiter
Saturn   Neptune
Historical or political events

3.31. Names of historical or political events used as a proper name are capitalized.

- Battle of Bunker Hill
- Middle Ages
- Revolution, the
- Christian Era
- New Deal
- American, 1775
- D-day
- New Federalism
- English, 1688
- Dust Bowl
- New Frontier
- French, 1789
- Fall of Rome
- Prohibition
- Russian, 1917
- Great Depression
- Restoration, the
- V–E Day
- Great Society
- Reformation
- War of 1812
- Holocaust, the
- Renaissance
- War on Poverty

but Korean war; cold war; Vietnam war; gulf war

Personification

3.32. A vivid personification is capitalized.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York;
but I spoke with the chair yesterday.

For Nature wields her scepter mercilessly.
All are architects of Fate,
   Working in these walls of Time.

Religious terms

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

- Heavenly Father; the Almighty; Lord; Thee; Thou; He; Him; but himself; You, Your; Thy, Thine; [God's] fatherhood
- Mass; red Mass; Communion
- Divine Father; but divine providence; divine guidance; divine service
- Son of Man; Jesus' sonship; the Messiah; but a messiah; messiahship; messianic; messianize; christology; christological
- Bible, Holy Scriptures, Scriptures, Word; Koran; also Biblical; Scriptural; Koranic
- New Testament; Ten Commandments
- Gospel (memoir of Christ); but gospel music
- Apostles' Creed; Augsburg Confession; Thirty-nine Articles
- Episcopal Church; an Episcopalian; Catholicism; a Protestant
- Christian; also Christendom; Christianity; Christianize
- Black Friars; Brother(s); King's Daughters; Daughter(s); Ursuline Sisters; Sister(s)
- Satan; the Devil; but a devil; the devils; devil's advocate
**Titles of persons**

3.34. Civil, religious, military, and professional titles, as well as those of nobility, immediately preceding a name are capitalized.

- President Bush
- Queen Elizabeth II
- Ambassador Acton
- Lieutenant Fowler
- Chairman Williams
- Dr. Bellinger
- Nurse Joyce Norton
- Professor Leverett
- Examiner Jones (law)
- Vice-Presidential candidate Smith

*but* baseball player Ripken; maintenance man Flow; foreman Collins

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

**Title of a head or assistant head of state:**
- George W. Bush, President of the United States: the President; the President-elect; the Executive; the Chief Magistrate; the Commander in Chief; ex-President Clinton; former President Truman; *similarly* the Vice President; the Vice-President-elect; ex-Vice-President Gore
- Tim Kaine, Governor of Virginia: the Governor of Virginia; the Governor; *similarly* the Lieutenant Governor; *but* secretary of state of Idaho; attorney general of Maine

**Title of a head or assistant head of an existing or a proposed National governmental unit:**
- Condoleezza Rice, 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; *but* Secretaries of the military departments; secretoryship

**Titles of the military:**
- General of the Army(ies): United States only; Supreme Allied Commander;
- Admiral Michael Mullen, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Joint Chiefs of Staff; Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; the Chief of Staff; *but* the commanding general; general (military title standing alone not capitalized)

**Titles of members of diplomatic corps:**
- Walter S. Gifford, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: the American Ambassador; the British Ambassador; the Ambassador; the Senior Ambassador; His Excellency; *similarly* the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; the Envoy; the Minister; the Chargé d’Affaires; the Chargé; Ambassador at Large; Minister Without Portfolio; *but* the consul general; the consul; the attaché

**Title of a ruler or prince:**
- Elizabeth II, Queen of England: the Queen; the Crown; Her Most Gracious Majesty; Her Majesty; *similarly* the Emperor; the Sultan
Charles, Prince of Wales: the Prince; His Royal Highness

Titles not capitalized:
Charles F. Hughes, rear admiral, U.S. Navy: the rear admiral
Steven Knapp, president of The George Washington University: the president
C.H. Eckles, professor of dairy husbandry: the professor
Barbara Prophet, chairwoman of the committee; the chairman; the chairperson; the chair

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

3.37. A title in the second person is capitalized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your Excellency</th>
<th>Mr. Chairman</th>
<th>but not salutations:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your Highness</td>
<td>Madam Chairman</td>
<td>my dear General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your Honor</td>
<td>Mr. Secretary</td>
<td>my dear sir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

3.38. In the full or short English titles of periodicals, series of publications, annual reports, historic documents, and works of art, the first word and all important words are capitalized.

- Statutes at Large; Revised Statutes; District Code; Bancroft’s History; Journal (House or Senate) (short titles); but the code; the statutes
- Atlantic Charter; Balfour Declaration; but British white paper
- Chicago’s American; but Chicago American Publishing Co.
- Reader’s Digest; but New York Times Magazine; Newsweek magazine
- Monograph 55; Research Paper 123; Bulletin 420; Circular A; Article 15: Uniform Code of Military Justice; Senate Document 70; House Resolution 45; Presidential Proclamation No. 24; Executive Order No. 24; Royal Decree No. 24; Public Law 89–1; Private and Union Calendars; Calendar No. 80; Calendar Wednesday; Committee Print No. 32, committee print; but Senate bill 416; House bill 61; Congressional Record
- Annual Report of the Public Printer, 2007; but seventh annual report, 19th annual report
- Declaration of Independence; the Declaration
- Constitution (United States or with name of country); constitutional; but New York State constitution: first amendment, 12th amendment
- Kellogg Pact; North Atlantic Pact; Atlantic Pact; Treaty of Versailles; Jay Treaty; but treaty of peace, the treaty (descriptive designations); treaty of 1919
- United States v. Four Hundred Twenty-two Casks of Wine (law)
- American Gothic, Nighthawks (paintings)
3.39. All principal words are capitalized in titles of addresses, articles, books, captions, chapter and part headings, editorials, essays, headings, headlines, motion pictures and plays (including television and radio programs), papers, short poems, reports, songs, subheadings, subjects, and themes. The foregoing are also quoted.

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

Revenue Act; Walsh-Healey Act; Freedom of Information Act; Classification Act; but the act; Harrison narcotic law; Harrison narcotic bill; interstate commerce law; sunset law

3.41. The capitalization of the titles of books, etc., written in a foreign language is to conform to the national practice in that language.

First words

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

The question is, Shall the bill pass?  
He asked, “And where are you going?”

The vote was as follows: In the affirmative, 23; in the negative, 11; not voting, 3.  
Lives of great men all remind us  
We can make our lives sublime.

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

She objected “to the phraseology, not to the ideas.”

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

Revolutions are not made: they come.  
Intelligence is not replaced by mechanism: even the televox must be guided by its master’s voice.  
But two months dead! nay, not so much; not two.  
What is this? Your knees to me? to your corrected son?
3.45. 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, moreover, * * *: Therefore be it
Whereas the Senate provided for the * * *: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That * * *; and be it further
Resolved (jointly), That * * *
Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That * * *.
(Concurrent resolution, Federal Government.)
Resolved by the Senate of Oklahoma (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That * * *. (Concurrent resolution, using name of State.)
Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring therein), That * * *.
(Concurrent resolution, not using name of State.)
Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly), That * * *.
(Joint resolution, using name of State.)
Resolved by the Washington Board of Trade, That * * *
Provided, That * * *
Provided further, That * * *
Provided, however, That * * *
And provided further, That * * *
Ordered, That * * *
Be it enacted, That * * *

**Center and side heads**

3.46. Unless otherwise marked, centerheads are set in capitals, and sideheads are set in lowercase and only the first word and proper names are capitalized. In centerheads making two lines, wordbreaks should be avoided. The first line should be centered and set as full as possible.

3.47. In heads set in caps, a small-cap *c* or *ac*, if available, is used in such names as *McLean* or *MacLeod*; otherwise a lowercase *c* or *ac* is used. In heads set in small caps, a thin space is used after the *c* or the *ac*.

3.48. In such names as *LeRoy*, *DeHostis*, *LaFollette*, etc. (one-word forms only), set in caps, the second letter of the particle is made a small cap, if available; otherwise lowercase is used. In heads set in small caps, a thin space is used. (See rule 3.15.)

3.49. In matter set in caps and small caps or caps and lowercase, capitalize all principal words, including parts of compounds which would
be capitalized standing alone. The articles *a, an, and the; the prepo-
sitions *at, by, for, in, of, on, to, and up; the conjunctions *and, as, but, 
*if, *or, and *nor; and the second element of a compound numeral are 
not capitalized. (See also rule 8.129.)

World en Route to All-Out War
Curfew To Be Set for 10 o’Clock
Man Hit With 2-Inch Pipe
No-Par-Value Stock for Sale
Yankees May Be Winners in Zig-Zag Race
Ex-Senator Is To Be Admitted
Notice of Filing and Order on Exemption From Requirements
*but Building on Twenty-first Street (if spelled)
One Hundred Twenty-three Years (if spelled)
Only One-tenth of Shipping Was Idle
Many 35-Millimeter Films in Production
Built-Up Stockpiles Are Necessary (*Up is an adverb here)
His Per Diem Was Increased (*Per Diem is used as a noun here); Lower Taxes
per Person (*per is a preposition here)

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

Buildings In and Near the Minneapolis Mall

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

All Returns Are In

3.52. The first element of an infinitive is capitalized.

Controls To Be Applied
*but Aid Sent to Disaster Area

3.53. In matter set in caps and small caps, such abbreviations as *etc., *et al., 
and *p.m. are set in small caps; in matter set in caps and lowercase, 
these abbreviations are set in lowercase.

**Planes, Guns, Ships, etc.** In *re the 8 p.m. Meeting
Planes, Guns, Ships, etc.
*JAMES BROS. ET AL. (no comma)
James Bros. et al.

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

Planes In and Near the Minneapolis Mall

3.55. In a heading set in caps and lowercase or in caps and small caps, a 
normally lowercased last word, if it is the only lowercased word in 
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All Returns Are In

3.56. The first element of an infinitive is capitalized.

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*but Aid Sent to Disaster Area

3.57. In matter set in caps and small caps, such abbreviations as *etc., *et al., 
and *p.m. are set in small caps; in matter set in caps and lowercase, 
these abbreviations are set in lowercase.

**Planes, Guns, Ships, etc.** In *re the 8 p.m. Meeting
Planes, Guns, Ships, etc.
*JAMES BROS. ET AL. (no comma)
James Bros. et al.
3.54. Paragraph series letters in parentheses appearing in heads set in caps, caps and small caps, small caps, or in caps and lowercase are to be set as in copy.

section 1.580(f)(1)

Addresses, salutations, and signatures
3.55. The first word and all principal words in addresses, salutations, and signatures are capitalized. See Chapter 16 “Datelines, Addresses, and Signatures.”

Interjections
3.56. The interjection “O” is always capitalized. Interjections within a sentence are not capitalized.

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

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