

# STYLE SHEET

University of Pennsylvania Press

*Early American Studies*  
(updated September 2022)

In general, follow the *Chicago Manual of Style* (16th ed. or later), but where something in Chicago conflicts with something in the present style guide, follow the latter. For spelling, consult *Webster's 11th Collegiate Dictionary* (if more than one spelling appears for a word, use the first spelling).

## GENERAL NOTES:

- Distinguish between *which* and *that*.
- Make sure that *only* is properly positioned (e.g., “I have only three apples,” *not* “I only have three apples”).
- Splitting infinitives is OK if moving the adverb would create awkward phrasing.
- Do not use journalese titles (e.g., “the historian Joe Blow,” *not* “historian Joe Blow”).
- Treat *none* as singular (e.g., “of these states none has shown . . .”); OK to make an exception where this treatment proves awkward.
- Do not use *impact* as a verb and minimize its inappropriate overuse as a noun (substitute, e.g., *influence* or *effect*).
- Use *before* rather than *prior to*.
- Write *to* a person.
- Avoid using *while* in the sense of *although*, but OK to use occasionally if there really is a sense of “at the same time.”
- In legal discussions, *take* someone to court, but *bring* a suit.
- Treat *data* as plural.
- Retain distinction between “in behalf of” (i.e., in support of, for the benefit of) and “on behalf of” (i.e., acting as the agent or representative of).
- Do not use *with* as a conjunction.
- When explaining usage of terms, set words in italics (e.g., “I use the terms *ordinary* and *tavern* interchangeably”).
- Do not use “of” between month and year (e.g., December 1698, *not* December of 1698), but OK to use it with seasons (e.g., in spring of 1722).
- Generally, restrict *upon* to indicate a circumstance (e.g., “Upon his election, he took the stand”). Use *on* otherwise.
- *Likely* and *probably* are not interchangeable; do not use *likely* where you mean *probably*.
- Treat “plural-sounding” nouns such as *politics* and *economics* as singular (e.g., “All politics is local”).
- Always use the plural for ethnographic groups, such as groups of Indigenous peoples (e.g., the Mohawks, Crees, Delawares, Ojibwas, etc.). Fox, Iroquois, Illinois, and the like are both singular and plural.
- Do not use *gift* as a verb.
- Use *titled* rather than *entitled* to refer to the name of a written work.
- Be mindful of verb tenses. In general, it is acceptable to refer to primary sources in present tense (i.e., whereas the writer/speaker wrote/spoke in the past, the source remains), as long as

such usage is consistent throughout an article. Always use past tense verbs or modal verbs or past perfect tense when referring to a historical figure's actions or words themselves.

- Avoid first-person if possible, except in acknowledgments.
- Singular use of *they* is OK.

#### **ABBREVIATIONS:**

- Use small caps for B.C., A.D., A.M., P.M., and the like.
- Set [*sic*] in italics per Chicago 13.61. Use sparingly.
- Spell out "Saint" in place names and when referring to canonized persons.
- Spell out military and religious titles when accompanied by last name only (e.g., Reverend Jones), but OK to abbreviate if full name is given (e.g., Capt. Jack Jones). In the case of religious titles, use "the" when *Reverend* is spelled out and the full name is given (e.g., the Reverend George Jones; Rev. George Jones; Jones).

#### **CAPITALIZATION:**

- Capitalize Native, Indigenous, Black, and the names of other ethnic minorities. White can be either lower-case or capitalized, depending on the author's preference. For clarification, see *CMOS*: <https://cmosshoptalk.com/2020/06/22/black-and-white-a-matter-of-capitalization/>.
- Capitalize the names of military units.

#### **FOREIGN LANGUAGE TERMS & PHRASES:**

- Set foreign-language words and phrases that appear in *Merriam-Webster* in roman type (e.g., per se, vis-à-vis). All other foreign-language words *should* be italicized.
- Do not use accents on capital letters.
- Indigenous terms and phrases are not italicized.
- **Please note:** authors are responsible for correct spelling and accent marks on all foreign-language words and phrases.

#### **NUMBERS AND DATES:**

- Spell out numbers of fewer than three digits (cardinals and ordinals) and all round numbers. Use figures in discussions where some of the numbers are large and must be expressed with figures or where comprehension of numerous numbers will be made easier by the use of figures. Follow these rules also for money, whatever denomination.
- Spell out regiments (Twenty-second Connecticut Regiment).
- Spell out centuries.
- Abbreviate dates in text & notes (1705–7, 1802–21, 1800–1803), but give in full in subheadings.
- When citing your sources in notes, use abbreviated page ranges per *CMOS* 9.61
- 1920s (not '20s, 1920's, or the Twenties).
- Spell out people's ages: in their twenties and thirties.
- 30 percent
- April 5, 1757 (not 5 April 1757) in text and notes. Old-style/new-style dates: 1704/05.
- Use hyphens with fractions: two-thirds.
- Spell out and cap amendments to the U.S. Constitution: Fourteenth Amendment
- when figures are called out, lower-case the word figure and use numeral: (see figure 2). Use upper case in caption; do not abbreviate: Figure 2.

- British currency: spell out simple amounts (two pounds, three and sixpence). Complex amounts expressed as £0 0s. 0d.

### **PUNCTUATION AND HYPHENATION:**

- Use single spaces between sentences, not double.
- Use series comma.
- Use semicolons for series with internal commas.
- Use three dots with spaces for ellipses (e.g., “. . .”)
- Add apostrophe *s* (i.e., ’s) for possessives of proper names ending in *s* (e.g., Peters’s, Massachusetts’s).
- Do not apostrophe *s* for noun possessives that are plural in form, singular in meaning (e.g., Congress’, not Congress’s; United States’, not United States’s).
- Note the direction of apostrophes in contractions like ’tis (i.e., not ‘tis).
- All punctuation except colons and semicolons goes within quotes.
- Impose standard hyphenation style per *CMOS*, with exceptions noted in the list of terms below. However, note that house style diverges from *CMOS* and *MW* regarding compounds formed with *maker* or *making*: see list of terms below for specific guidance and exceptions, e.g., decision-maker, decision-making; policymaker, policymaking; knowledge-maker, knowledge-making.
- Do not use hyphens to join adverbs ending in “ly” to the other modifier in compound modifiers (e.g., *historically based* not *historically-based*).
- Use a hyphen rather than a virgule (slash) in instances such as master-slave dynamic.
- Mark for thin space around the virgules in in-text poetry: <th>.
- Insert commas after verbs conveying the communication of ideas (e.g., he said, “. . .”).
- Use commas before and after the state in city, state, constructions.
- Do not use ellipsis points, as described in Chicago 10.54, before or after a run-in quotation of an obviously incomplete sentence or of a complete sentence or several sentences.
- Jr. and Sr. are not set off by commas.
- Commas are unnecessary after short introductory phrases (“By May 1750 he had found . . .”)
- Generally avoid excessive use of quotation marks and italics for emphasis (outside of actual quotations).
- Use lower case after colon, regardless of what follows, except for questions, which start cap.
- Follow italic text with italic period, comma, colon, semicolon. Use italic quotation marks or parentheses only if what they enclose is all italic. Whether to use italic question mark or exclamation point depends on context.
- For dashes, we prefer use of the em dash—with no spaces.

### **QUOTED MATERIAL:**

- Restrict quoted extracts to text of ten lines of text or more. Use quoted extracts judiciously.
- Do not change case of first character of quotes from primary, pre-twentieth-century sources (except to change lower case to upper at the beginning of a sentence; use brackets in this instance); do change case of initial character of quotes from secondary sources to fit the syntax of the sentence; there is no need to use brackets to indicate the case change.
- Set [*sic*] in italics as per Chicago 13.61. Use sparingly.
- Do not use ellipsis points, as described in Chicago 10.54, before or after a run-in quotation of an obviously incomplete sentence or of a complete sentence or several sentences.

- All punctuation except colons and semicolons goes within quotes.
- Use double opening and closing quotes at first level and use single quotes at second level. (e.g.: Nash has argued that “Lord Adam Gordon, visiting Philadelphia in 1765...called it ‘a great and noble city’ and ‘one to the wonders of the world.’” )
- All punctuation except colons and semicolons goes within quotes.

## NOTES

### **GENERAL STYLE:**

*EAS prefers that whenever possible citations to multiple secondary sources be grouped together and note numbers placed at the end of the paragraph. Citations should then follow in the order that they appear in the paragraph. When quoting from sources, note numbers should be positioned directly following the quote unless there are multiple quotes from the same source in a single paragraph. In that case, those too should be grouped together into a single note at the end of the last quote. Please use semicolons to separate multiple sources in a single note. Please don't combine notes that cover more than a single paragraph.*

- Note numbers should not appear on the title or subheadings. Place them at the most appropriate spot in the text instead.
- Note numbers should appear at the end of sentences.
- In the case of reprints, include original date of publication (e.g. 1795; rep., Middletown, CT, 1975).
- When using see in an explanatory footnote, generally preface it with a semicolon (rather than a colon). For example: Jane Smith argues that although wives exercised some authority, they had little protection; see *Married Women and the Law*, 55.
- Always include specific page or chapter numbers when citing secondary works.
- When citing chapters in books, please abbreviate (e.g. chap. 6).
- When citing Omohundro Institute books, no need to cite either Omohundro Institute or Williamsburg, Va.. These books should appear as: (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2016).
- Use *hereafter cited as* sparingly. (See *CMOS*, 14.59).
- No need to use *hereafter cited as* for journal title abbreviations when those abbreviations are obvious or well-known (e.g. *WMQ*, *JAH*, *AHR*).
- When citing periodicals, if the issue no. is given, there is no need to give the season or month of publication.
- Use abbreviated page ranges per *CMOS* 9.61
- Avoid *ibid.* when it creates or has the potential to create confusion about its referent. When used, set in roman type, not italics.
- Do not use *idem*.
- Use spaces between authors' initials (e.g., W. E. B. Du Bois).
- Abbreviate organizations with roman initials (MHS) and publications with italic initials (*WMQ*).
- Set legal cases in roman type.
- Use 2nd and 3rd as ordinals rather than 2d and 3d for editions. No need to specify 3rd ser. when citing the *WMQ*.

- Cite notes with the letter n and no added space (e.g., 324n15).
- Note the distinction between *see* and *cf.*; use *cf.* sparingly, and only to mean *compare* or *see, by way of comparison*. Neither term is italicized in notes.
- When citing newspapers, generally follow guidance of *CMOS* 14.193. Omit *The* from the title. Italicize the name of the paper. When needed for clarity, indicate the city and/or state of publication within parentheses (e.g. *Carlisle (PA) Gazette*). For newspapers without a location in their titles, supply city and state in parentheses when the newspaper is first cited (e.g. *Independent Advertiser (Boston, MA)*). For subsequent citations from the same newspaper, omit the parenthetical information. See additional examples below.
- No need to include section, page, or column numbers when citing newspapers.
- Include state names in citations unless the city is large or a university press's city or town is commonly known (e.g., New York, Chicago, Boston, Ithaca, Stanford, New Haven, Princeton, Cambridge [for Harvard and MIT]). However, if you are not citing publishers (e.g., when citing pre-1900 primary sources), state abbreviations might be necessary for clarity (e.g., Cambridge, MA). Also, OK to add the country if the city of publication might be unknown to readers. See *CMOS* 14.130.
- OK to use two-letter postal code abbreviations for states
- Cite only one location for the publisher. If a title was simultaneously published in North America and abroad (e.g., New York and London for Oxford University Press), give the North American city of publication.
- Okay to omit the publisher's name for titles published before 1900 per *CMOS* 14.128
- Access dates to websites is not required, unless there's no date of publication given or revision cannot be determined from the source; see *CMOS* 14.12.

## EXAMPLES:

### Print Book

Clarence J. Glacken, *Traces on the Rhodian Shore: Nature and Culture in Western Thought from Ancient Times to the End of the Eighteenth Century* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1967), 134–56.

### Pre-1900 Imprint

[Anonymous], *Plantation Justice* (London, 1701).

### E-Book

Herman Melville, *Moby-Dick; or, The Whale* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1851), 627, <https://mel.hofstra.edu/moby-dick-the-whale-proofs.html>.

### Citation from an Edition of Primary Documents

Thomas Jefferson to Henry Middleton, January 8, 1813, in *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, ed. Andrew A. Lipscomb and Albert Ellery Bergh, 20 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association of the United States, 1903–5), 13:202–3.

### Chapter (etc.) in a Book

Peter Stallybrass, "The World Turned Upside Down: Inversion, Gender and the State," in Valerie Wayne, ed., *The Matter of Difference: Materialist Feminist Criticism of Shakespeare* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1991), 209–20, esp. 209–10.

### Dissertation

Robert Gough, "Toward a Theory of Class and Social Conflict: A Social History of Wealthy Philadelphians, 1775 and 1800" (Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1977).

### Print Periodical

Joyce Chaplin, "Natural Philosophy and an Early Radical Idiom in North America: Comparing English and Indian Bodies," *William and Mary Quarterly* 54, no. 2 (1997): 229–52.

### E-Periodical

Anna Vincenzi, "'Mutation in Dominion' or Revolution? The American Revolution as Seen from Papal Rome" *Early American Studies* 20, no. 3 (2022): 466-505, <https://doi:10.1353/eam.2022.0014>.

### Newspapers

*Carlisle* (PA) *Gazette*, Sept. 5, 1767.

*Indiana Daily State Sentinel* (Indianapolis), Oct. 1, 1849.

*Franklin Repository* (Chambersburg, PA), April 21, 1796.

### Websites

For guidance, see *CMOS* 14.207 and 14.12.

### Manuscript collections

For manuscript collections, the goal is to allow readers to find your source, if they wish. This generally means giving the **author** (if applicable), **title** or description of the item (if applicable), **date** of the item, **collection number or identifier** (if applicable), the **box** and **folder** where you found it, the **collection name**, the **name of the repository**, the **location of the repository**. Include a **URL** and access date if applicable. Above all, be consistent.

Generally, the location of the repository is given only in the first citation unless required for the sake of clarity.

Consult *CMOS* 14.221–231 for additional guidance.

## LIST OF TERMS

### A

Aboriginal (n)

accoutrement

Achilles' heel

act 2  
 Adams administration  
 ad hoc (rom)  
 Admiralty  
 ad valorem (rom)  
 adviser  
 African American (n, adj)  
 African American studies  
 afterward not afterwards  
 Age of Revolution  
 Age of Sail  
 Algonquian  
 almanac maker (n.), almanac making (n., v.), almanac-making (adj.)  
 alter ego  
 Amerindian  
 analogue  
 ancien régime (roman type)  
 anglicize  
 Anglo-American  
 Anglophone (n)  
 anglophone (adj)  
 Anishinaabe (pl: Anishinaabeg)  
 anti- compounds generally close  
 antiauthoritarian  
 Anti-Federalist  
 antilocal  
 antimodernist  
 Antinomian Controversy  
 antiproprietary  
 antislavery  
 antitheatrical  
 anti-turnpike  
 antiwar  
 appendixes  
 archaeology  
 arminianism  
*asiento*  
 Atlantic coast  
 Atlantic Seaboard  
 Atlantic world  
 axe  
 axeman

## **B**

backcountry  
 backup (n, adj); back up (v)

Bacon's Rebellion  
 Bank of the United States, the national bank, the bank  
 Barbary Coast  
 bark (not barque)  
 barn raising (n)  
 bateau (pl. bateaux)  
 Battles of Lexington and Concord  
 B.C.E.  
 beginning-reading (adj)  
 belles lettres  
 best seller (n)  
 best-selling (adj)  
 belowdecks  
 Bible  
 biblical  
 Biblicism  
 birch bark (n)  
 birch-bark (adj)  
 bird's-eye view  
 Black Nationalism  
 Black, Blacks  
 bloodletting  
 boardinghouse  
 Board of Propriety  
 boat builder (n.), boat building (n., v.), boat-building (adj.)  
 bondholder  
 bondman  
 bondspeople  
 bond servant  
 book (of the Bible: book of Genesis, book of Exodus, etc.)  
 Book of Common Prayer (rom)  
 Boston Harbor  
 breast-feeding  
 British army (but Royal Navy)  
 British Conquest (of Canada)  
 British Empire, the empire  
 by-product

## C

ca., not c. for circa  
 Cabinet (president's)  
 cabinet maker (n.), cabinet making (v.), cabinet-making (adj.)  
 Calvin's Case (rom)  
 camera obscura (rom)  
 Cap Français  
 carbon-14 dating

Caribbean islands  
 catalog, cataloging  
 C.E.  
 Ceded Islands  
 chantey  
 Charter of Liberties  
 chicken pox  
 child care (n)  
 child rearing (n)  
 childbearing  
 civil war (British)  
 circum-Atlantic  
 cliché  
 clothes maker (n.), clothes making (n., v.), clothes-making (adj.)  
 co- compounds generally close; exceptions include co-opt, co-owner  
 coaddress  
 co-commissioner  
 coconspirator  
 coffeehouse  
 co-heads  
 Cold War  
 colon (roman type)  
 colonial era  
 Colonial Revival  
 Columbian Exchange  
 colony—lower case (Plymouth colony; Massachusetts Bay colony)  
 commander in chief  
 commissioner  
 Committee of Gentlemen Planters, the Gentlemen Planters  
 common-law (adj)  
 commonsense (adj)  
 commonweal  
 Communion (Christian sacrament)  
 Congress (U.S.), but congressional  
 Connecticut Valley  
 Constitution, U.S.  
 constitutional  
 consul general  
 Continent, the (European), *but* the European continent  
 Continental army, artillery  
 Continental Congress, but congress, congressional when not preceded by “Continental”  
 co-opt  
 coreligionist  
 cosign  
 counternarrative  
 countinghouse

coup d'état (roman type); pl. coups d'état  
 courthouse  
 cowrie  
 craftwork  
 Creation (biblical)  
 Creator (God)  
 Creole; creolization  
*criado*  
 Crown, the  
 crisscross  
 cross-purpose  
 Crucifixion (Jesus's)  
 Culpeper's Rebellion  
 customhouse

## D

data set  
 dead end  
 decision-maker (n.), decision-making (n., v., adj.)  
 decor  
 Deep South  
 deepwater (adj)  
 de facto (roman type)  
 Deist, Deism  
 Delaware Valley  
 delegate  
 Democratic party  
 descendant  
 de-skill  
 devil  
 dialogue  
 director general  
 Dissenter (British Nonconformist)  
 Divine Providence  
 downside (n)  
 downstream  
 dry goods  
 Du Bois, W. E. B.  
 du Pont de Nemours  
 Dunkerque

## E

ear-bobs  
 Early American Imprints  
 early modern (adj)  
 Earth (the planet)

East Asia  
 East Coast  
 eastern (relating to eastern North America)  
 Eastern (relating to Asia)  
 Eastern Niantics  
 Eastern Seaboard  
 Edenic  
 Election Day  
 émigré  
 English American (n, adj)  
 English Canadian (n, adj)  
 Enlightenment, the  
 entitled should be edited to titled when referring to the title of a work  
 entrée  
 entrepôt  
 Euro-American  
 extra-forecastle (adj)  
 extrahousehold  
 extralegal  
 extralocal

## F

falling-out  
 federal  
 Federalist; Federalist party  
 Federalist Papers (rom)  
 fellow feeling (n)  
*feme covert* (pl. *femes covert*)  
*feme sole*  
 ferryboat  
 ferryman  
 fete  
 field-worker  
 fils (rom)  
 fireship  
 flag-waving (n)  
 fleur-de-lis  
 flier  
 foodway  
 forebear  
 Founders (Founding Fathers)  
 Frame of Government; the Frame  
 Framers  
 Francophone  
 free enquirers  
 freeholder, freeholding

free indirect discourse  
 Freemasons  
 free port  
 Free Society of Traders; the Free Society  
 free trade; free-trading (adj.)  
 French Canadian  
 French Empire  
 freshwater

## G

genius loci (roman type)  
 German-speakers (n)  
 good-bye  
 Gospel (scriptural)  
 Gothic  
 gown maker (n.), gown making (n., v.), gown-making (adj.)  
 grandaunt, grandnephew, grandniece, granduncle  
 gray  
 greatcoat  
 Great Plains  
 gristmill  
*guarda costa*

## H

Haitian Revolution  
 half brother  
 half century  
 halfhearted (all forms)  
 harquebus, harquebusser  
 hat maker (n.), hat making (n., v.), hat-making (adj.)  
 hark *rather than* harken, hearken  
 Haudenosaunee  
 health care (n)  
 health-care (adj)  
 heaven  
 hell  
 High Federalists  
 Highland regiment (Scot.)  
 historical archaeology  
*H.M.S. Ship Name*  
 hocus-pocus  
 home building (n.), home-building (adj.)  
 hotcake  
 Hudson Valley, Hudson River Valley  
 hypermasculine

**I**

Ile-St-Jean (now P.E.I.)  
 Illinois Country  
 Independent (n, adj) (religious movement)  
 Indigenous  
 industrial revolution  
 insure should edit to ensure except in the context of an insurance policy  
 intendant (rom)  
 inter alia (rom)  
 inter- and intra- compounds generally close  
 intercolonial  
 interimperial  
 Irish American (n, adj)

**J**

Jack-Tar  
 Jeffersonian Republicans  
 judgment

**K**

keelboat  
 keelman  
 King Philip's War  
 kin-keeping  
 kin-work  
 knowledge-maker (n.), knowledge-making (n., v., adj.)  
 Kreyòle

**L**

laissez-faire (roman type)  
 lambaste  
 landgrabbing  
 landholding  
 law-abiding (all positions)  
 lawbreaking (n, adj)  
 lawsuit  
 Leather Apron Club; the Leather Aprons  
 leg-of-mutton  
 leet-men  
 letterbook  
 letter of marque  
 levee (reception)  
 level, -ed, -ing  
 life cycle  
 life span

lifestyle  
 linchpin  
 lingua franca (rom)  
 livre (rom)  
 logos (rom)  
 long-standing  
 Lord Mayor  
 Lord Protector  
 lost-and-found (adj)  
 lovable  
 Low Countries (Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg)  
 low country (n); low-country (adj) (Carolinas)  
 lowlands  
 Louisiana Purchase  
 Lower Louisiana  
 Lower Peninsula (Michigan)  
 Loyalist(s)

## M

majesty, his  
 manitou  
 man-of-war; men-of-war  
 mantua maker (n.), mantua making (n., v.), mantua-making (adj.)  
 map maker (n.), map making (n., v.), map-making (adj.)  
 Maritime region (of Canada)  
 marquess  
 Maroon (escaped slave and descendants)  
*marronage*  
 marshal, -ed, -ing  
 Martinican (of Martinique)  
 Masonic  
 Mass (Catholic)  
 mass market (v)  
 Massachusetts' (possessive)  
 mass-produce (v)  
 Master-in-Equity  
 Mayor's Court  
 mecca  
 Meeting (Quaker)  
 mêlée  
 merchandising  
 métis  
 Miantonomi  
 mid- compounds generally close: midcentury but mid-Atlantic  
 midcentury  
 middle class (n, pa); middle-class (adj)

Middle Colonies  
 midcontinent  
 Midwest; midwestern  
 Mi'kmaq (not Micmac)  
 milk house  
 mind-set  
 Missouri Crisis  
 Mobilian Jargon  
 Môle Saint Nicolas  
 Mont-Saint-Michel  
 movable  
 multinational  
 myth maker (n.), myth making (n., v.), myth-making (adj.)

## N

naive  
 naïveté  
 nation-state  
 Native (n, adj., relating to American Indians)  
 nativist  
 neoclassical  
 neo-Hellenic  
 ne plus ultra (roman type)  
 the Netherlands  
 the New Model Army  
 New Testament  
 New World  
 New York Convention; the Convention  
 night soil  
 non- compounds generally close  
 non-constitutional citizenship  
 nonelites  
 nonexportation  
 non-family members  
 nonimportation, but Non-Importation Act  
 noninterventionist  
 non-newspaper (adj)  
 nonprofessional  
 non-sailor  
 non-slave-owning (adj)  
 the North, Northeast (American); northeastern  
 northern  
 Northerner (in the Civil War context)  
 Northwest Passage

**O**

obeah  
 oceangoing  
 off-limits  
 officeholder  
 offshore (adj, adv)  
 Ohio Country  
 Ohio River Valley; Ohio Valley  
 Old Testament  
 Old World  
 online  
 onshore (adj, adv)  
 Orphans Court  
 osnaburg  
 out-migration  
 outsize (adj)  
 outward-bound (adj)

**P**

Pan-Africanism  
 pan-Indian  
 papier-mâché  
 Parliament (Brit.)  
 parliamentary  
 parnassim  
 Patriot(s), but patriotic, -ism  
 pattern book  
*pays d'en haut*  
 peddler  
 pen name  
 pewholder  
 philosophe (rom)  
 piedmont (Carolinas)  
 Pietism, Pietist  
 Plains Indian Sign Language  
 planter elite  
 planter household  
 planter-merchants  
 planter wife  
 plow (*not* plough)  
 Plymouth Plantation  
 Plymouth Rock, the Rock  
 pocket-size  
 policymaker (n.), policymaking (n., v., adj.)  
 poorhouse

poor relief  
 post- and pre- compounds generally close: preexisting; precontact; *but* post-Revolutionary, pre-  
 Revolutionary  
 powwow  
 prayer book  
 preindustrial  
 prelapsarian  
 press-gang  
 Pretender (James Edward Stuart)  
 price-fixing (n, adj)  
 Primitive Baptists  
 Prince George's County  
 Proprietors (Pa.)  
 proslavery  
 proto-Anti-Federalist  
 proto-capitalist  
 proto-feminism  
 Providence  
 providentialism  
 Psalms (book); a psalm  
 puritan

## Q

quarter century  
 quitrent

## R

ragtag  
 rank and file (n)  
 rarefied  
 re- compounds generally closed  
 record-keeping  
 redcoats  
 reelect, reelection  
 re-enslave  
 re-export  
 regicides  
 reimagine  
 the republic  
 Republican party  
 Restoration (of British monarchy)  
 Revolutionaries (American)  
 Revolutionary America; Revolutionary era; Revolutionary War; the Revolution; lc for  
 generalized usage  
 riverbank  
 road map

Roman Empire  
 Romantic movement  
 rope maker (n.), rope making (n., v.), rope-making (adj.)  
 Royalist (n); royalist (adj.)  
 Royal Navy (Brit.)

## S

Sabbath  
 sabot (rom)  
 sail maker (n.), sail making (n., v.), sail-making (adj.)  
 Saint Domingue  
 Saint Elmo's fire  
 salable  
 salon (rom)  
 sansculottes  
 savoir faire (rom)  
 scalawag  
 scene 2 (of a play)  
 scripture, scriptural  
 seagoing  
 sea-lane  
 secondhand  
 Second Party System  
 semi- compounds generally close  
 settler colonial; settler colonialism no hyphens)  
 settler institutions  
 settler law  
 Seven Years' War  
 Seventh Foot  
 Shakespearean  
 Shays' Rebellion  
 ship builder (n.), ship building (n., v.), ship-building (adj.)  
 shipmaster  
 shipowner  
 shock wave  
 shoemaker, shoemaking  
 shopkeeper, shopkeeping  
 sizable  
 slave owner (n.), slave-owning (adj.)  
 slaveholder, slaveholding  
 Slave Power  
 slave trading, slave trader (no hyphens)  
 sleight of hand (n)  
 socioeconomic  
 sociohistorical  
 sociopolitical

socioracial  
 soi-disant (roman type)  
 sol (rom)  
 the South (American)  
 southern  
 Southerner (in the Civil War context)  
 the Southeast; southeastern  
 speakers: use hyphens in noun forms: German-speakers, English-speakers  
 spinning jenny  
 standard-bearer  
 States General  
 states' rights  
 status quo (rom)  
 stay maker (n.)  
 stepbrother, stepsister  
 step-grandfather  
 stockjobber  
 story line  
 style maker (n.), style-making (adj.)  
 sub- compounds generally close  
 subdiscipline  
 Suriname

## T

table 1  
 tabula rasa  
 tagline  
 Taíno  
 tallgrass prairie  
 tavern keeper, tavern keeping (no hyphens)  
 telos (rom)  
 The Hague  
 Thermidorian  
 thirdhand  
 Tidewater (Va. & N.C.)  
 time-consciousness  
 time frame  
 'tis, not 'tis  
 titleholder  
 title page  
 titled: use instead of entitled  
 toward not towards  
 town house  
 tranquility  
 trans-Appalachian West  
 trans-Atlantic

Transcendentalism, -ist  
 transimperial  
 transnational  
 transregional  
 transshipment  
 traveled; traveler; traveling  
 travelogue  
 Trinitarian  
 tri-racial  
 tromp l'oeil (rom)  
 tug-of-war (n)

## U

un-republican  
 upon edits to on (depend on; rely on) except for change in circumstance (upon his arrival)  
 Upper Louisiana  
 Upper Peninsula (Michigan)  
 ur-language  
 U.S. (adj); United States (n)  
 usable  
 U.S.S. *Ship Name*

## V

vice admiral, vice admiralty (n)  
 vice-admiralty (adj.)  
 vice versa  
 vis-à-vis  
 voodoo *or* Vodou

## W

War for Independence (U.S.)  
 warning-out system  
 War of Jenkins' Ear  
 Washington administration  
 website  
 well- compounds are generally hyphenated only before the noun; do not hyphenate well as an adverb.  
 well-being (n.)  
 the West (both the American West and the cultural entity), but western, westerner  
 Western Design (Cromwell's); the design  
 Western Hemisphere  
 Western Niantics  
 Western world  
 whaleboat  
 whalemens  
 wharves (*not* wharfs)

Whig party  
wife beating; wife beater  
Wise Men (Magi)  
witch hunt  
witch-hunting  
woodlot  
workforce  
worldview

**X**

XYZ Affair

**Y**

yearlong  
Yearly Meeting

**Z**