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/](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.
- 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

Pre-1900 Imprint

E-Book

Citation from an Edition of Primary Documents

Chapter (etc.) in a Book

**Dissertation**

**Print Periodical**

**E-Periodical**

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


*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

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 letters
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 Common Prayer (rom)
Boston Harbor
breast-feeding
British army (but Royal Navy)
British Conquest (of Canada)
British Empire, the empire
by-product

C
c’a., 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
coatdress
co-commissioner
cocoonspirator
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
decorate
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 Nanticks
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)
femme 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
Môme Saint Nicolas
Mont-Saint-Michel
movable
multinational
myth maker (n.), myth making (n., v.), myth-making (adj.)

N
naïve
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
Taino
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 Nanticoke
Western world
whaleboat
whalemen
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