

# *Wirespeak*

Codes and Jargon of the News Business

Richard M. Harnett

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By Richard M. Harnett



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# 1

## Wire Service Jargon

73 . . 95 . . 30 . . Clup

Every trade and profession has it's own jargon, code words, abbreviations, acronyms.

In United Press International we had ours. We had several codes, plus an informal lingo that was understood by initiates. In addition to that, a few — very few — of us knew the shorthand taught in school. Many of us created our own private shorthand. Code letters were used to identify each bureau.

The more formalized codes included Phillips Code. This was originally created in 1879 by Walter P. Phillips, who helped E.W. Scripps form United Press in the early 20th century and who had worked for the Associated Press.

Phillips invented his code to speed up the transmission of copy by Morse telegraph. The Phillips Code gradually went out of use when Teletypes replaced Morse transmission in the 1920s and 1930s.

Ray Stallings, a UPI telegrapher, said that when he left the company to go into the Navy in World War II, the Phillips Code was widely known but when he came back in 1946 few knew much of it.

A few remnants of Phillips Code continued to be used by wire service people to shorten messages. For example SCOTUS, for Supreme Court of the United States, was still commonly used in wire service messages into the 1980s as



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well as CY for "copy," POX for "police" and XGR for "legislature."

Ex-*Unipresser* Louis Milliner recalled that his copy of Phillips Code, published in 1925 at 64 pages for \$2.75, helped United Press clinch a contract with a new client. Ernest St. John, of the *Mena, Ark., Star*, had been a holdout for a long time. When he visited the Little Rock bureau "he happened to look over my shoulder while I was taking down a telephoned story using the code. He was interested because, although he had never seen it before he could almost read it. 'Tell you what,' he told Bureau Manager Pat Walsh, 'if you get me a copy of that code I'll sign.' 'Done,' said Walsh, handing him my copy."

It's true that many words are easy to figure out from their Phillips abbreviations. The key to the code was to learn abbreviations that were not confusing. For instance, NT meant "north," and NOR meant "normal."

In Phillips Code YAP was "yesterday afternoon." There was an island in the Western Pacific named Yap. When it came into the news during World War II a telegrapher taking a correspondent's story made it "the Island of Yesterday Afternoon."

Phillips Code revisions were published in 1914, 1921, 1923 and 1925. E. F. Bruckner, who made the last revision, said it was required because the language used by journalists was changing. New words were becoming common and some older words were going out of use.

Working in a wire service bureau quickly made one knowledgeable of an informal jargon, some of it a corruption of the Phillips Code and some derived from newspaper jargon. For example, LEDE for Lead, DUPE for duplicate, FLIMSY for carbon copy and TAKE for a part of a dispatch. Curiously, the wires did not pick up some abbreviations commonly used in newspapers, such as TK for "to come."

Wire service jargon included abbreviations such as

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SUMMY for summary. It also included words not abbreviated, such as TRUNK for the cross-country national wire, and THUMBSUCKER for an analysis dispatch.

Wire service employees also learned to use "cablese." This was a method of shortening messages and dispatches by combining words. It was often accomplished by reversing two words and making them into one, as DOWNHOLD for "hold down," OFFPUT for "put off," OUTCHECK for "check out," INFONE for "phone in."

Prefixes and suffixes were used in cablese to save a word. TOKYOWARD was "to Tokyo," UNFIND was "don't find." The suffix "-LY" was used to replace several words, as OTHERHANDEDLY for "on the other hand."

Latin prefixes and suffixes were used. EXHOTEL meant "from the hotel," CUMBIKE was "with bicycle," ETWIFE was "and wife." Sometimes other languages made their way into cablese, as ANOCHE for "yesterday," from Spanish, SANS for "without" from French.

The idea was to reduce the number of words and shorten the message. Cable companies charged for transmission by the number of words, ranging up to 30 cents or more per word. A word had to be 15 or fewer characters in order to go at the single word rate, and you couldn't just join two words to get the single word rate. For instance SINGLEWORD was not recognized as a single word.

Cable addresses had to be registered with the cable companies. United Press International was UNIPRESS. Associated Press was ASSOCIATED.

Only few — very few — reporters learned the formal shorthand taught in schools. How did the rest write down what was said by a speaker?

They often created their own private shorthand. Merriman Smith, a famed United Press International White House reporter, in his book *Thank You, Mr. President*, gives an example of how he took notes on a press conference of President

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Roosevelt about planning the United Nations.

Notes:

"I think be good thing say smtg re ILO NA 20 APR—34 cntrs—  
vry imp't mtg bcs undbtly whn we come to devise [note this is  
a word spelled out] UNs org, ILO will be ind but affld cum  
new org of UNs."

Translated:

"I think it would be a good thing to say something today  
about the meeting of the International Labor Organization  
in Philadelphia on the twentieth of April. Thirty-four coun-  
tries will be represented. It will be a very important meeting  
because when we come to devise the United Nations Organi-  
zation, the I.L.O., will be independent, but affiliated with the  
new organization of the United Nations."

President Truman spoke much more rapidly, than  
Roosevelt. Smith tightened up his note-taking.

Notes:

"T bg 3 min ind pscr alwys gld de nybdy wa."

Translated:

"President Truman told a news conference that no meet-  
ing of the Big Three is in immediate prospect, asserting that  
when another meeting is held it will be in Washington."

When a reporter asked Truman whether he had ordered  
General Marshall back from China, Smith's notes on the  
reply were:

"M askt hwrd rpt but gg bck."

Translation:

"President Truman announced today that he requested  
General George C. Marshall, his special envoy to China, to  
return to Washington for a report on his mission."

"The President emphasized, however, that Marshall would  
return to China in his same capacity—personal representa-  
tive of the President with the personal rank of ambassador."

Both Associated Press and United Press International  
had proprietary codes for use in confidential messages trans-

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mitted by commercial cable, radiotelegraph or on a wire that  
could be seen by the opposition in a newspaper office. Asso-  
ciated Press named its code "Code A." United Press  
International merely called it the "code." These codes were  
invented in the early part of the century and disappeared in  
the 1970s.

AP's "Code A" invented 365 words, one for each day of  
the year. Sometimes there were several code words for one  
ordinary word. For example, in the United Press Interna-  
tional code a dollar could be COPALM, ROIL or STILE.

Important public people and officials in the company were  
given code names. In the UPI code John Foster Dulles, the  
U.S. Secretary of State, was ALOGRAB. Roy Howard, of  
Scripps-Howard, was WILMAX or ZAURAK. Queen  
Wilhelmina of Holland was LADORA. The man who updated  
the United Press International code in 1959, John S. Dittrich,  
gave himself the name XANADU.

The UPI secret code was in use by some executives for  
10 years after that. Additions and changes were made as  
late as April, 1968.

Some items in the Associated Press Code A: QUAGS,  
"Wire me quickly"; PRUNE, "We beat the opposition on";  
PICRO, "Opposition beating us"; OPULE, "Do not hire."  
United Press International was LEVIT.

In UPI messages, Associated Press was CASTOR,  
HENAGAR OR WINGATE. Yesterday was SHAY. Havana,  
Cuba, was BLACKLICK.

Reeve Hennon, Honolulu UPI bureau manager in the  
early 1970s, had a plaque in his office which read CLARIST  
APPLETES. In the company code that meant "Honolulu bu-  
reau manager resigns." He said it was a gentle reminder of  
the frustration bureau managers felt at times.

In the wire services you were pretty important if you were  
given the key to the code. Code books were to be kept locked  
up and never to be allowed into the hands of anyone, even



the lower ranking employees of the company.

Those codes fell into neglect largely because the people who were supposed to use them found it time-wasting. They had to unlock their code books and rifle through them to translate or create messages. Besides that, new means were available for confidential messages, such as the telephone.

In bureaus where radio-telegraph was the means of communication, the codes were still actively used until the early 1970s. Once land cables supplanted radio transmission, the code was seldom needed.

Another means widely used for a confidential message was to send it in uppercase. The teletype keyboard had only capital letters and numerals, in four rows of keys. Uppercase created symbols such as @!\$%&\*Q\_+=. Most Unipressers learned to read the uppercase, as did anybody in a newspaper or broadcast office who took the trouble.

A simple "time group" code was used to identify messages in international traffic. This consisted of a 5-digit number. The first two digits were the month, the second two digits were the time of day on a 24-hour clock, and the last digit was the fraction of the hour, which was broken into six 10-minute periods. Thus 08153 was August 8 at 3:30 P.M. This number, placed at the start of a message, was used as a reference when a response was being made. For example, "11101 Wilsons 10043 efforting," meaning that the message from Wilson at 11:10 AM on the first of the month was received and is being worked on.

Domestic messages were ended with a "timeoff," the initials of the sender and the time of day, as "RI10830AEST" (Richard Harnett, 8:30 AM Eastern Standard Time). The time was used as a reference to the message. "Onworking you're 8:30a."

Wire service and newspaper reporters covering regular beats had their own codes. For example, reporters on the San Francisco federal court beat had "the syndicate." When

the "syndicate" was applied, it meant that one reporter would share information with other (and competing) reporters on the beat. This usually occurred when more than one court case was going on.

In San Francisco, reporters on the court beat also used what they called "Broughton's Law." This, named after somebody called Dave Broughton, provided that on a story breaking late in the afternoon there was an agreement that no one would use it until the next day.

Codes like that were different in different places.

In wire service or newspaper offices there were other "inside" code words. At one newspaper an editor would jot in the margin of a story, "Wagasa" — "Who Gives a S— Anyway?"

Every wire service bureau was identified by its "call letters." These were usually two letters of the alphabet, sometimes three. In the United Press International, NX was New York, NXP was New York Pictures, PS was Pittsburgh, KP was Kansas City.

Some call letters were picked up from telegraph usage. This was the origin of NX, New York; HX, Chicago; SX, San Francisco; and KO, Oklahoma City. The X originally indicated a relay bureau, where copy was transferred on several circuits. The St. Louis bureau was simply "X."

In the Associated Press, NX was New Haven, CX was Chicago, ST was Saint Louis.

In both AP and UPI, KO was Oklahoma City. This and many other bureau call letters, especially in the AP, were picked up directly from telegraph codes used by Western Union and the railroads.

In the United Press International, call letters were more creative than in Associated Press.

Many UPI bureaus had the initials of the city, as RV, Richmond, Va.; LV, Las Vegas. Other bureau call letters were the initials of a newspaper in the city, TC for the Tucson,

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Ariz., *Citizen*; RT, for the Albany, New York, *Kritickerbocker Times*; MH, Miami, the *Miami Herald*. Some were named for publishers, GP, Salem, Ore., for George Putnam.

Some UPI bureaus were named for company executives or reporters: FT, Savannah, Ga., for Frank Tremaine, a UPI executive whose home was there; HC, Los Angeles, for Hamilton Clark, an early president of the company; HT, Brentwood, Tenn., Helen Thomas, long-time White House reporter; WC, El Paso, Tex., Walter Cronkite; WL, Nanking, China, for foreign correspondent Walter Logan.

The wire services also used "number" codes derived from telegraphers' usage dating back to 1859 and earlier. Each number, 1 to 99, stood for a complete phrase, sometimes a sentence. One of the early telegraph codes was called the "92 Code." It may have had only 92 entries at first, but versions being used by railroad telegraphers as late as the 1940s included 95 "the president's message," There was 88, "love and kisses," and 73, "best regards."

One number could give a complete instruction or query. For example, 16 was: "What is your weather?"

The use of "30" by newspapermen to end a dispatch is an offshoot of the telegraphers' code. [See chapter 10]

Wire service people continued long after the numbers code was obsolete to use 73 or 73s to sign off a message or letter. The number 95 was used in both services to designate an urgent message. Associated Press identified its financial service with the number 97.

Beginning on page 13 is a glossary of codes and jargon common in the wire services.

Included are abbreviations from the Phillips Code (See Chapter 3), or spurious derivations from that code. Some are cablese terms, and some are ordinary words that had a special meaning for people in the business. Most of these terms may still be heard in wire service bureaus or newspaper offices.

# 2

## Wirespeak Glossary

### Wire Service Jargon

Following is a glossary of jargon, abbreviations and code words used in the wire services. Some entries are abbreviations from the Phillips Code (see Chapter 3). These are marked (P). Other abbreviations are mutations which may have originated in mistaken use of Phillips Code. If there is no (P) after it, then it is not authentic Phillips. Some words are from cablese (see Chapter 6). Others are ordinary words or abbreviations that picked up special meaning in the wires.

**A — A.M.**

**A-WIRE** — The main newswire, carrying national and international news.

**AAA** — A-wire. Used in messages to refer to that wire.

**ACD** — According. In the Phillips Code ACD is an abbreviation for "accord." ACG is the Phillips for "according."

**ACTIONABLE** — We might get sued over this one. At one time, mentioning that a person had cancer was considered actionable, possibly libelous.

**ACTUALITY** — In Audio service the voice of someone involved in an event. An excerpt from a speech, a policeman's description of an accident, the voice of a wounded man crying for help.



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**ADD** — Addition to dispatch. Adds were designated sequentially and three "x"s were put at the front of the last word of the preceding paragraph. For example: "1st add nuclear xxxexplosion." "2nd add . . ." etc. In this example, "nuclear" was the slug on the dispatch, "explosion" was the ending word of the preceding paragraph."

**ADS** — Address. (P)

**ADV** — Advance. A dispatch about an expected event, transmitted for use in newspapers or broadcasts before the event occurs. In Phillips, ADV is for "advertise."

**ADVISORY** — A message to editors sent on the wire, usually about a story or development in the news.

**ADZ** — Advise. (P)

**AFT** — Afternoon.

**AFTNN** — Afternoon. Afternooner, a PM paper. Used instead of AFT by people who didn't grasp the concept of reducing things to the shortest.

**AG** — Agriculture. As in Agriculture Department.

**AGATE** — Tabular material such as baseball box scores. This is a newspaper term originating from "agate" type, which was smaller than normal type and was used for things like lists of names and stock quotations. The wire services picked this up when Teletypesetters became able to send "agate" size copy. It was used for sports box scores and stocks.

**AK** — Acknowledge. (P)

**ALBEST** — All the Best. A greeting at the end of a letter.

**ALTERNATE LEAD** — An alternate version of the story, usually featured. See **OPTIONAL LEAD**.

**ANNY** — Anniversary.

**ANGLE** — The viewpoint in a news story. "Don't overplay the sex angle."

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**ANOCHE** — Last night (Spanish). Used mainly in the Latin America service.

**ANR** — Another. (P)

**APATHY** — Associated Press. Used, of course, mainly by United Press International people.

**ART** — Pictures, photos. "Is there art to go with this story?" This was widely used in newspapers as well as wire services. When asked for "art" to accompany a news story, Ed Hart of UPI used to respond: "We will have pictures in 20 minutes, but I doubt we will have art."

**APC** — Appreciate. (P)

**AUDIO** — Transcribed voice service.

**AUY** — Authority. (P)

**AVBL** — Available.

**AYEMER** — A story for morning newspapers; or to identify a morning edition newspaper.

**AYG** — Anything.

**B** — B-Wire.

**B-WIRE** — The wire carrying secondary news, regional news, text material and interbureau messages.

**BACKBONE** — A transcontinental interbureau wire, not going to clients, used mainly for sending copy and messages to New York. Only major division relay bureaus were on this wire. Sometimes called simply the "BONE."

**BACKGROUNDER** — Story giving background on a news event. Also, a news conference at which off the record information is given.

**BACKLOOKER** — A backward looking dispatch. Maggie Richards, a veteran United Press International newswoman in Kansas City, wrote backlookers on crime in that city.

**BACKSTAIRS** — "Backstairs at the White House," Merriman

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Smith's feature on the President's less public life and minor White House foibles and sidelights, carried regularly by United Press International.

**BACKSTOP** — To have extra people or equipment to be sure of a story. See **BACKUP**.

**BACKUP** — A reserve, or alternate staffer, or a second means of transmission.

**BANNER** — The banner headline across page one. As a verb, to put the story at the top of today's news. "Times **BANNERS** your plane crash."

**BAT OUT** — Write a story very fast. See **POUND OUT**.

**BB** — Baseball.

**BBB** — B-wire.

**BD** — Board. (P)

**BEAT** — A news victory. A famous United Press International beat was the invasion of South Korea by the North, which UPI had six hours before the opposition. This was a six hour beat.

**BEAT** — The specific regular news assignment of a reporter; the subject, offices or area regularly covered by a reporter, as the White House beat, the religion beat, the state court beat.

**BELL** — Verb, give it priority. "Bell it on the wire." Derives from the fact that Teletypes had bells which were used to signal something important. A flash rang ten times on receiving machines, bulletin or urgent dispatches rang five bells, messages rang three. A "belled" dispatch could break into a dispatch that was moving, or between dispatches rather than taking its normal sequence.

**BELLRINGER** — A story good enough to break into the wire urgently. Bells would ring on receiving printers. Used more after the fact, that is to describe a story that got

## WIRE SERVICE GLOSSARY 17

the attention of editors and was widely used.

**BESTS** — Used some places for "best regards."

**BF** — Before. (P)

**BFD** — Big Flaming Deal.

**BGM** — "Bureaus Go Ahead Messages." A BGM was given on the wire at a regular time, usually on the hour, for bureaus to send messages. Its purpose was to avoid interruptions when the news was moving.

**BILLBOARD** — Printed description for a cut transmitted on the Audio Network. Billboards moved on the Broadcast Wire and included dateline, a number for the cut, its length in seconds, whether it was a voice report or actuality, the name of the reporter or individual, and subject matter.

**BIZ** — Business.

**BIZREP** — Business Representative. The person who sold the service to newspapers and broadcasters.

**BKB** — Basketball.

**BLANK** — Defeat totally. "We blanked the opposition," our dispatch was used everywhere, or we were "blanked."

**BLDG** — Building.

**BLIND** — Copy of a letter with notations for one of several addressees but not the others.

**BLUE** — Postal Telegraph message. From color of the company's stationary. See **YELLOW**.

**BLUE RIBBONER** — In the 1960s, feature articles were promoted as "Blue Ribbon" dispatches.

**BLV** — Believe.

**BN** — Been. (P)

**BOB** — Base on Balls.

**BOB-UP** — Twelve monthly file folders used to keep track of



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coming events. Items transferred to 31 daily dated folders at the beginning of every month. This term was widely used in New Orleans and some other places. Other bureaus called it the "calendar."

**BOOK** — Set of paper sheets with carbons, often called "filmsies." In the early days someone had to make books by inserting the carbons between sheets of newsprint or flimsy paper. The number of sheets was determined by the number of editors who needed to have copies.

**BOOMER** — An itinerant telegrapher. He had union seniority and could bump anyone with lower seniority for a job opening anywhere. Jack Williamson, who wore a red flannel shirt and suspenders when he worked in the Dallas UPI office, was a boomer.

**BOX** — Short tabulation as for sports or election statistics.

**BRAND X** — Associated Press and United Press International called each other "Brand X."

**BREAK** — The first news about an event.

**BREAK** — Break into the wire to send. On Teletypes any sending point on the line could, by pressing the "break" key, stop other bureaus from sending. The "break" could only be used in a very important circumstance such as having a bulletin to send.

**BRF** — Brief. (P)

**BRIEF** — A short story, two or three paragraphs. See QUIRKS, SHORTS, BRIES. In the broadcast department the "briefs" were a five-minute news summary.

**BRITE (OR BRIGHT)** — A short light-hearted story. "Martians Land in Field Near Bismark, North Dakota." Bries were needed every day for all the wires. They were especially wanted for movement early on the wire to give editors something to work on before the big stories came along. They were sometimes called "wire-

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openers." See SHORTS, QUIRKS, BRIEFS.

**BROMLEIGH** — An international UPI radioteletype transmission circuit from New York, serving Europe, the Middle East and South Asia. The UPI had a listening station near London which picked up Bromleigh and relayed the news to Europe. See FLEET.

**BTW** — Between.

**BTW** — By the Way.

**BUDGET** — The list of scheduled stories planned for the day. The Associated Press used "Budget." United Press International called it the "SKED" for AMs or PMs.

**BUG** — Morse telegraph sending device.

**BUN** — Bulletin. (P)

**BUO** — Bureau. (P)

**BURO** — Bureau.

**BUST** — Cancel, remove dispatch, throw it away. We don't want it. The New York editor often told a line bureau to "Bust Trim Resked," meaning kill this version and offer a shorter one. In Kansas City, Fred MacIlvaine, the chief wire editor, swore he was going to name his oncoming child "Bustrim Resked MacIlvaine."

**CABLESE** — Word combinations to reduce the charges for stories and messages sent by cable. "Downhold" is cablese for hold down, "Fonely" is cablese for by telephone.

**CANNED** — A story prepared and held in readiness for use when needed. An obit ready for use when the person dies is "canned."

**CAST** — Broadcast. This was widely used in international traffic to indicate a regular radio transmission period. "The whole cast was washed out," meaning it was unreadable because of interference, usually atmospheric conditions.

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- CAX** — Casualties. (P)
- CBL** — Cables desk. CBL was Phillips "cable."
- CD** — Could. (P)
- CFM** — Confirm, verify. (P)
- CGS** — Congress. (P)
- CHEERS** — Best wishes to you! Often used as a friendly signoff for a message or letter.
- CHEESECAKE** — Pictures of scantily clad females. Seldom used by people actually in the newspicture business.
- CHESTER** — UPI's Latin American service.
- CHOP** — Cut off the service to a client, a step taken reluctantly when payments were far in arrears.
- CHOP** — In editorial use, cut the story drastically.
- CHRONOLOGY** — Historical highlights of a continuing story, listed briefly by dates.
- CIRCUIT** — A news wire, for example, the "California Circuit."
- CK** — Check, verify. (P)
- CKT** — Circuit. (P)
- CLEANUP** — The final part of a news dispatch. "Send the CLEANUP sap (soon as possible)."
- CLEAR THE DECK** — Get ready to handle an important news story.
- CLEARTIME** — Period when the wire is idle. Associated Press usage. It is also the title for the AP retirees' newsletter.
- CLI** — Client. A customer of the service. Used by United Press International. Associated Press customers were "members," not clients.
- CLIP** — Clipping from a newspaper. As a verb, to cut out something from a publication.

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- CLR** — Clear, all copy has moved. (P)
- CLUP** — Clean Up, finish, a noun or verb. "Pls CLUP Giants" (Send the rest of the story on the Giants.) "CLUP Giants ready" was the appropriate response.
- CM** — Come. (P)
- CNFM** — Confirm.
- COLOR** — Descriptive, human interest material.
- COMCENTER** — A regional broadcast center. This term was used in the 1970s in United Press International. There was a Comcenter in each Division headquarters, with its own staff and specific regional broadcast duties. The company's official name for it was "Newscenter," but the staff always used "Comcenter."
- COPPER** — To verify news solidly with a good source. "Assume arrest of governor coppered."
- COPY** — Story material ready for editing or transmission.
- CQ** — Correct. Used in parenthesis, for example after a name or word to advise editors that an unusual spelling or reference is correct. It was not meant to be printed in the newspaper. In Phillips Code CQ was "correction." This abbreviation derived from "Call to Quarters," a military signal — or, "Come Quick," "Correct Quote."
- CRASH** — This came into use with computers. When a crash occurred, nothing could be moved on the wire. The system went down. The bureau became quiet. Oddly enough, the staff took a crash more tolerantly than it previously took wire trouble, probably because the source of wire trouble had to be found and might be anywhere. In a "crash," you knew the trouble was in the computer. Sometimes a crash was momentary and might destroy work in progress. Sometimes it lasted for hours, preventing the news from flowing on the wires.



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**CREW** — The staff on hand. "Your crew did a great job."

**CROSSTALK** — Interference in transmission, such as a voice, which could cause defects to show up in Telephotos.

**CRT** — Cathode Ray Tube. See VDT, SCREEN, TUBE.

**CUT** — The audio equivalent of copy, a recorded story.

**DEADLINE** — "Deadline Every Minute" was the title of a history of United Press written by Joe Alex Morris, published in 1957. Somewhere in the world there was always a newspaper going to press. The term "deadline" in newspaper jargon came from the Civil War prisons. A rope was stretched a few feet inside the boundary of open compounds and about three feet off the ground. If prisoners went past this rope they were shot.

**DPR** — Day press rate. The telegraph or cable company's charge per word during the daytime. See NPR.

**EA** — Each. (P)

**EARLY** — A dispatch transmitted early in a news cycle, before expected developments occur. Unlike an Advance, an Early is expected to be superseded by a new lead on the event in the same cycle.

**EARLY** — In Associated Press, Early was the overnight shift.

**ED** — Editor. (P)

**EDGE** — To defeat the opposition or be defeated by a narrow margin.

**EFFORTING** — We're trying to get the story.

**ELN** — Election. (P)

**EMBARGO** — Hold for release, restraint on release for publication. "This story is embargoed for Tuesday."

**ENTERPRISE** — Initiative. Wire service managers liked to see staff members show enterprise and enthusiasm in getting a story. For a time the term "Enterprise" was used

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to identify special features in the UPI service.

**ENUF** — Enough.

**ESP** — Especially. In Phillips Code, ESP was "especial."

**ESSO** — The oil company which sponsored UPI news broadcasts at many radio stations. Staffers sometimes called the radio briefs the ESSO briefs. See WIB.

**ESPY** — Especially. (P)

**ET** — "And" (Latin). Used frequently as a prefix in cablese.

**EURO** — Europe.

**EX** — "Out of" (Latin). Used as prefix in cablese.

**EXTTEL** — A small high-speed printer introduced in the 1970s to replace Teletype printers.

**EYE** — I. Used to avoid the possibility that "T" could be taken as the numeral 1, or as an "L."

**EYEBALL** — Personal eye-to-eye contact. Used mainly by Associated Press. "Get an eyeball interview."

**EYE-CATCHER** — An especially attractive photograph, sometimes a story.

**EYE-WITNESSER** — A story written by one who saw or experienced the event. Sometimes the editor sought a witness to a news event to tell the story in his or her own words and it was published as an eye-witnesser. Sometimes the reporter at a scene wrote an eye-witnesser. This was the rare occasion when the reporter could use the personal pronoun "I."

**FADE** — The signal (transmission quality) is getting weaker.

**FB** — Football.

**FEED** — An Audio story, edited and ready to use. See CUT.

**FEEDBACK** — Response on a news story.

**FIELD** — Handle the response to a query. Used to specify

what bureau or reporter will respond. "Asking Jones WA to field that."

**FILE** — Verb, transmit the story on a wire. Noun, the complete series of transmissions on one story.

**FILES** — Bureaus saved files for future use. Sometimes called the "morgue," as in newspaper jargon. But the wire services did not employ librarians and so the files were often disorderly or incomplete.

**FILER** — One who files the wire. Filing the wire involved determining the order in which stories moved, trimming stories as needed to assure a complete report, and maintaining order on the wire. The distinguished CBS newsman Walter Cronkite said he liked being the wire filer when he was with United Press in Kansas City.

**FILLER** — Short story, two or three paragraphs, used to fill space in a column. One or two-line proverbs and quotations were also provided in large batches in the mailed "Red Letter" service of United Press International.

**FIX** — Verb, to correct. Noun, a correction.

**FLACK** — A public relations person. Verb, flacking, to carry on public relations activity.

**FLAG** — Verb, to mark in a special way. Noun, the marking. Sometimes a flag was a word or brief advisory at the beginning of a story to indicate the content, e.g. "editors, note language." A flag was also used to call a story to someone's or some bureau's attention. "Flag it for WA."

**FLASH** — Very hot news, expressed in fewest words, not complete sentence, as "FDR Dead." Flashes were used less and less over the years. They occurred mostly when they could be planned in advance, as, for example, the end of a World Series baseball game. When President Kennedy was shot in Dallas, the first word on the wire was not a flash, although when his death was announced it was a flash.

**FLEET** — A UPI radioteletype circuit from New York to London. The bureau was not on Fleet Street, but on adjacent Bouverie Street. Another circuit was called "Bouverie." See BROMLEIGH.

**FLESH OUT** — Add material to give more detail on this story.

**FLIMSY** — Carbon copy. Before the advent of computers and high-speed printers, light weight paper, with carbons, was used to make copies for various uses. See BOOK.

**FLW** — Follow.

**FM** — From. (P)

**FMI** — For My Information.

**FNCL** — The business news department.

**FOLO** — A story that follows, a sidebar with reaction or later developments, but not a new lead on the main story.

**FONE** — Telephone.

**FONER** — Telephone interview.

**FONERS** — The telephone company, usually AT&T. The "foners" were called to fix wire trouble.

**FONELY** — By telephone.

**FOX** — A test text used on teletypes, "A QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER THE LAZY DOG'S BACK1234567." It used all 26 letters of the alphabet and was repeated over and over. When it garbled, technicians might be able to pinpoint the trouble.

**FRANDSEN PARAGRAPH** — A paragraph near the top of a story telling exactly what was being written about. Named after Julius Frandsen, United Press International Washington news chief.

**FREEBIE** — Something for nothing, a gift such as a book or basket of fruit, bottle of liquor or even a cruise aboard a



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luxury liner given to a newsperson. Ostensibly it was for nothing. Seldom was a newsperson asked to report a story in return. But freebies obviously were intended to enhance the relationship between the newsperson and the donor.

**FREeload** — A trip, meal or party on which the reporter is a non-paying guest.

**FRN** — Foreign.

**FRONTS** — Uses on the front page. "The Journal fronts your plane story."

**FST** — First.

**FTU** — Feature. (P)

**FWD** — Forward.

**FYI** — For Your Information.

**GA** — Go Ahead, send your story on the wire.

**GARBLE** — Words are illegible.

**GD** — Good. (P)

**GG** — Going. (P)

**GMT** — Greenwich Mean Time. The standard time zone used for reference. It was the mean solar time calculated on the prime meridian at Greenwich, a borough of London. In international news traffic GMT was a time which could be used anywhere in the world.

**GN** — Goodnight.

**GNI** — Goodnight. (P) Used after the final item on the day's report.

**GOV** — Governor. (P)

**GRAF** — Paragraph. This was the Associated Press usage taken from newspaper jargon. United Press International used "pgh," which was from the Phillips Code.

## WIRE SERVICE GLOSSARY 27

**GRANDMA** — Associated Press. A term used by United Press International people of course.

**GUV** — Governor.

**GVT** — Government. (P)

**HACK** — A writer who turned out decent copy but would never win any prizes. The word came from "hackney," an old decrepit horse, when cabs were horse-driven. Some newswriters were proud to be considered "hacks," able to produce acceptable copy on any subject, day after day. But the term more often was used to describe a mediocre writer, an old burned out reporter coasting along, turning out "hackneyed" copy full of cliches.

**HANDLE** — Noun, some means of getting the story to jell. "Need a better handle on this story." Verb, to take charge of a story. "Wilson will handle coverage of the execution."

**HAND-HOLDING** — Visiting clients or members, taking editors to lunch, to make them better friends of the service.

**HANGING** — A story is waiting to move. When Las Vegas opened its first topless show in the early 1960s. Paul Corcoran, in the Los Angeles bureau of United Press International, became impatient waiting for New York to call in the story. He sent the New York editor a message: "Bare bosoms hanging." The story was called in promptly.

**HARDEST** — Adverb, very hard. "Trying hardest."

**HASH** — Garbled copy on the wire.

**HD** — Had. (P)

**HEADLINES** — On the Broadcast Wire, a one-minute news report, summing up four top news events, with two to four lines for each.

**HED** — Headline. (P) In newspaper jargon this was a deliberate misspelling. Wire service usage was from Phillips Code.

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**HFR** — Hold For Release. Usually a day and hour of cycle is designated.

**HOGS** — The livestock market. This was a very, very important item on the wire in farm states. Someone at the livestock exchange was engaged to telephone the nearest bureau and dictate the day's prices for pork bellies, etc.

**HONCHO** — The person who is running things. Sometimes the "head honcho." Sometimes used as a verb. "Mullen is honchoing this."

**HOOK** — The event or circumstance on which a story mainly depended. See PEG.

**HORIZONER** — Weekend feature, designation used by United Press International in the 1960s and 1970s.

**HORN** — Telephone. "Get on the horn and call the police."

**HOUT** — Handout. A news release, press kit, speech or other material received from a public relations source.

**HOW?** — Demand for an explanation. Where is the expected news story?

**HPN** — Happen. (P)

**HR** — Here. (P)

**HR** — Home Run.

**HV** — Have. (P)

**HYPE** — Exaggeration in a story. Schemes, strategies, exaggerations to get and/or keep something in the news. See NEEDLE.

**II** — Aye-aye. The sailor's term meaning, "Yes, I understand and will obey." After 1974 when new printers had caps and lower case it was generally ii, lower case.

**IMMY** — Immediately.

**INFONE** — Report by telephone.

**INPUT** — Contribution. When computers came into use, "in-

## WIRE SERVICE GLOSSARY 29

put" was the raw material, the stories put into the system.

**INSERT** — Noun, a piece of information or paragraphs put into a story already on the wire. Verb, to do an insert. "Please insert the man's age." You had to be careful. "Insert Marilyn Monroe" was an objectionable double entendre.

**IRON MIKE** — A Teletype machine.

**IS&R** — Information Storage and Retrieval, the system used when computers were introduced.

**ITXD** — Intoxicated. (P)

**JAZZ UP** — To add color and excitement to a story.

**JIM-DASH** — A small line to set apart such things as separate items in broadcast copy or an editor's note from a story. On the wire it was -O-.

**JITS** — International News Service. The Hearst-owned news service became known for a tendency to jump at a sensational report, to be "jittery" or have the "jitters."

**JNL** — Journal. (P)

**JOG** — Reminding a bureau that the story is needed soon or sappest. "Jog Chicago to get going on this story."

**JP** — Justice of Peace.

**JUNKET** — A trip, not particularly important, on which reporters are usually non-paying guests. The sponsors usually hoped a story would be produced, but the trip was not conditional on getting it.

**KFC** — Conference. (P)

**KGN** — Congratulations. (P)

**KICKER** — Brief, humorous or clever ending for a story. Or a short item in the same vein to end a news broadcast.

**KISS** — Some editors used this. "Keep it Simple, Stupid."



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**KILL** — An order: No further use is to be made of this story. A "mandatory kill" was even more forceful and usually meant that there was a very serious flaw in the story.

**KITTY** — A set of written instructions and timetable for specific editorial chores. The kitty listed things to be done and the times to do them.

**KNOCK DOWN** — Get contradictory information. If one service had a story that was dubious, the other service might carry a story "knocking it down."

**KVN** — Convention. KVN in Phillips was "conversation."

**KUDOS** — Congratulations, nice job on the story. This is a Greek word and is singular, not plural.

**LATAM** — Latin America.

**LC** — Lower case. Before the Teletypesetter was able to transmit capitals and small letters, wire service news writers did not need to capitalize anything when typing because the old Teletype made everything caps. Not capitalizing contributed to writing speed.

**LD** — Lead. In Phillips, LD was "London."

**LEG** — Branch of a wire, a circuit. The Montana "leg" of the West Coast wire.

**LEG MAN** — A reporter who goes to the scene and reports by telephone to a rewrite staffer in the office. In a talk before some non-newspaper people, United Press International Washington Chief Lyle Wilson, a usually prudish individual, once observed that some of the staff were leg men. "The others were called tit men."

**LEVEL** — Regularity in the transmission electrical signal. A "level change" could cause a copy to be garbled or a picture to be blurred.

**LG** — Large.

**LGR** — Legislature. See XGR.

### WIRE SERVICE GLOSSARY 31

**LIGHTER SIDE** — A United Press International humorous feature for the broadcast wire.

**LINE** — A Teletype or telephone circuit.

**LINE BREAK** — A kind of telegraph or radio interference that showed up as a black or white line on a Telephoto.

**LINE BUREAU** — Not a major bureau. Chicago was a major bureau. Minneapolis was a line bureau. Some line bureau staffers said it meant "the pits."

**LINESCORE** — The two-line agate summary of a game. In baseball it included inning-by-inning runs, final hits, runs and errors, and was followed by the batteries, which were the pitchers and catchers. Other sports had appropriate "linescores." See AGATE.

**LIST** — Stock market prices.

**LOB** — Left on Base.

**LOG** — Report on use of competitive stories. Bureaus provided daily messages indicating what newspapers used United Press International vs. Associated Press and International News Service. These bureau logs were tallied in New York and a report given back to the bureaus. This was the daily log. A weekly or bi-weekly log was printed and sent to bureaus. It included a summary of the daily logs and comments by the Managing Editor. Verb, to "log" a dispatch was to report its use, or to "log" a newspaper was to report the competitive use in it.

**LOOK-SEE** — Check this out. Go and take a look yourself. See EYEBALL.

**LOSER** — A dispatch that loses to competition.

**LRN** — Learn. (P)

**LTR** — Letter. (P)

**LUK** — Look. (P)

**LV** — Leave. (P)

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**MAILER** — A story sent by mail.

**MAN** — To staff, as to "man the bureau," or to "man the nearest telephone." Women could man any of these jobs.

**MAN-IN-THE-STREET** — On major political or international news events, the editors often asked all bureaus to go after "man in the street" comments from persons selected randomly.

**MATCHER** — A dispatch to match one the opposition has, or a newspaper.

**MEDIA EVENT** — A set-up story, usually staged by a public relations agent; an event that would not be covered on its own merits. Television is the main target of media events.

**MBR** — Member.

**MEMBER** — Newspapers and broadcasters that received the Associated Press were called "members." See SCRIBER.

**MFG** — Manufacturer.

**MGR** — Manager. (P)

**MILL** — Typewriter. Webster's big dictionary gives no origin for how this word came to be used for "typewriter," saying only that it was slang. Perhaps newswriters thought their typewriters milled raw grain into smooth meal.

**MIN** — Give me one minute, please. (P)

**MKT** — Market. (P)

**MNY** — Many. (P)

**MO** — Month. (P)

**MODEL 15** — Teletype receiving machine, the one most widely used by the wire services. In newspaper offices they were usually "ro" (receive only) machines.

**MONITOR** — Listen to. Watch. Keep an eye on.

**MORGUE** — The file of earlier stories or photographs for use as needed. This is an old newspaper term, presumably

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used because the stories in the morgue were dead in terms of immediate need.

**MORSE** — The telegraphers' code of dots and dashes for the alphabet. Named for Samuel F. B. Morse, who invented the telegraph (1791-1872).

**MOVE** — Send, transmit on the wire.

**MSG** — Message.

**MTG** — Meeting. (P)

**MUCHLY** — Very much. "I muchly appreciate your help." Often used, but the "ly" doesn't make sense, does it?

**MV** — Move. (P)

**MVG** — Moving. (P)

**MYN** — Million. (P)

**NCCY** — Necessary.

**ND** — Need. (P)

**NEC** — Necessary. (P)

**NEEDLE** — To sharpen, perhaps over-sharpen a story, to prod it along. See HYPE.

**NEWSSIDE** — The news staff, reporters and editors.

**NEWSSIDER** — One on the news staff.

**NEWSWIRE** — As opposed to the Picture, Broadcast or Sports wires.

**NFY** — Notify.

**NIGHTSIDE** — The late PM shift or cycle, for AM newspapers. The night side usually started around noon, but it varied in some time zones.

— **95** — An urgent message.

**NITE** — Night. A "nite" lead was for AM newspapers of the next day.

**NITER** — Story for AM newspapers, the nite lead.



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**NOISY** — Noun. Telephone. This was a term used in some Associated Press offices.

**NOTNOT** — "Not" doubled. In radio transmission minor interference often caused garbled copy or lost characters. Therefore names, numerals and other important words were repeated to increase their chance of getting through correctly.

**NPR** — Night press rate. The cable or telegraph company's charge per word during off-peak hours. See DPR.

**NR** — Near. (P)

**NTG** — Nothing. (P)

**NUP** — Newspaper. (P)

**NUS** — News. (P)

**OFC** — Office. (P)

**OFCL** — Official.

**OFFBEAT** — Unusual, humorous, clever story.

**OFFGET** — An order to line bureaus to stop sending, get off the wire. Cablese.

**OFT** — Often.

**OHED** — Send by commercial service. See OVERHEAD.

**ONE-PMER** — Bright or offbeat story for AM cycle, to move at approximately 1 PM eastern time.

**ONITE** — The Overnight cycle, for PM newspapers.

**ONITER** — Story for PM newspapers. Sometimes a staffer who works the overnight shift.

**ONWORKING** — Trying to get the story. See EFFORTING.

**OPTIONAL LEAD** — Another way to tell the story, usually with more interpretive content. On some stories the wire services liked to offer an alternative version to give editors a choice. See ALTERNATE LEAD.

## WIRE SERVICE GLOSSARY 35

**ORG** — Organization.

**OSEAS** — Overseas.

**OSN** — The opposition. (P) This was the term Associated Press used for the United Press International. UPI sometimes used OSN for the AP and International News Service, but usually called AP "Rox" and INS "Jits." See BRAND X, GRANDMA.

**OTIME** — Overtime.

**OUTCHECK** — Check out. Cablese.

**OUTTAPOCKET** — Not here, not available, didn't return from lunch.

**OVERHEAD** — Send by Western Union or other commercial service. In 1933 the Memorial Day 500-mile auto race in Indianapolis was big news. The Associated Press wire at the Walsenburg, Colo. *World Independent* was going to be shut down for the day before the race ended. The editor asked AP to keep the newspaper informed until the race ended. The AP sent the paper this message: "WILL OVERHEAD WINNER." Misunderstanding the message, the newspaper carried a banner headline: "OVERHEAD WINS INDIANAPOLIS RACE," and went on to tell how "Will Overhead" came on fast at the end and overtook the leader to win the race.

**P** — PM.

**PAD** — Add material to a dispatch to expand it. The implication was that the story was not missing any essentials but might look better if it were longer.

**PATCH** — Telephone company detour around wire trouble.

**PARADE** — A daily sports feature column, written for several years by Oscar Fraley, a top United Press International sports writer who later co-authored "The Untouchables."

**PBL** — Probable.

**PBLM** — Problem.

**PBLY** — Probably.

**PEG** — News event or circumstance on which story is justified. What would be the peg for another story about this incident? See **HOOK**.

**PERSPOT** — Personality Spotlight. Story about a person involved in the news. This column title was picked up by United Press International from International News Service after the services merged in 1958.

**PFT** — Perfect. (P)

**PGH** — Paragraph. (P) United Press International usage. See **GRAF**.

**PHILLIPS CODE** — Abbreviations invented by Walter P. Phillips in 1879 for use in transmitting words by telegraph.

**PHOTO-OP** — A "photo opportunity" which usually developed into an informal news conference with reporters and photographers shouting questions and getting shouted answers during or after the picture taking.

**PIC** — Picture.

**PICKUP** — Line at the end of a new lead indicating by a few words the paragraph at which an earlier dispatch may be replaced by a later lead. "Pickup 4th pgh: Farmers accepted etc."

**PICKUP** — Picture or news story obtained from a newspaper.

**PIECE** — A story.

**PIO** — Public Information Officer, the person in a government agency whose job it is to keep newsmen informed, sometimes used by corporate flacks.

**PIX** — Pictures.

**PKG** — Package. A group of stories related either by their content or timing for use together, sometimes with pictures. A weekend feature package was routine, usually

moving some days in advance.

**PLAY** — Use of a dispatch in competition with others. We won the play — beat the opposition in use of the story. "Times uses our Truman." See **LOG**.

**PLAY-BY-PLAY** — Dispatch sent in short takes as developments occur, usually used for major sports events like the World Series.

**PLS** — Please. (P)

**PMER** — For afternoon newspapers.

**PONY** — News report delivered by telephone. The pony system was invented by Kent Cooper when he worked for United Press before World War I. Cooper carried it over to the Associated Press when he joined that service. Reading the pony report was usually given to the newest staffer. A 10- to 20-minute summary of the news was dictated to the newspapers, where a typist took it down. Walter Cronkite of CBS and many other United Press International and Associated Press newsmen who went on to become distinguished correspondents began as pony readers. Pony reports continued until after World War II.

**POOL** — Agreement to have one reporter and/or photographer cover an event. He or she is required to share the story or photos with others assigned to the event.

**POT** — President of the . . . (P)

**POTUS** — President of the United States. (P)

**POX** — Police. This is the best known Phillips Code abbreviation and is still used by wire service and newspaper people. (P)

**PRECEDE** — A one-paragraph bulletin to be used at the top of a previously sent dispatch for newspapers on deadline. It is an important new development in the story and is followed by a new lead. Newspapers on deadline used the



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precede and the new lead in the next edition. With the number of newspaper editions reduced to one or two, the precede became less important.

**PRESS KIT** — A package of news release information, usually from a corporate flack.

**PRINTOUT** — A copy on paper.

**PRODUCT** — People who run news agencies and newspapers have started to use "product" to refer to what they produce. News is now a product. Bank services are a product, a football team is a coach's product.

**PROLLY** — Probably.

**PROTECTION** — An arrangement to have a reporter or stringer ready to provide coverage on a news developments. See **BACKUP**.

**PROTECTIVELY** — "We are sure you know this but are advising you just in case."

**PUNCH** — Key copy into a Teletype machine. The Teletype perforator punched small holes in a waxed paper tape. When this tape was run through the transmitter, it sent electrical signals over the wire that activated keys on receiving machines.

**PUNCHER** — Teletype operator. In the wire services the operators belonged to a craft union, distinct from the news staff. When Teletypes gave way to computers, some operators became news editors. The job of puncher disappeared.

**PVCL** — Provincial. (P)

**PVD** — Provide.

**PVS** — Previous.

**PVT** — Private. (P)

**PW** — Press Wireless, a commercial cable firm.

**PX** — Price. (P)

## WIRE SERVICE GLOSSARY 39

**Q&A** — Question and Answer dispatch. On major news conferences or trials, the wire services liked to transmit a word-for-word transcription of the questions and answers.

**Q** — Query, question. "We will query San Francisco again."

**QSN** — Question.

**QT** — Quiet. "On the QT," meant surreptitiously.

**QUIRK** — Short, offbeat item. See **WIREOPENER**, **SHORT**, **BRIEF**, **BRITE**.

**R** — Are. (P)

**RAW SOUND** — In Audio, the sound of an event in contrast to speech.

**RCA** — A commercial communications company, Radio Corporation of America.

**RCV** — Receive.

**RDY** — Ready. (P)

**READBACK** — In Audio, a proofing of a dispatch by listening to it for errors.

**RED LETTER** — Mailed feature page of the United Press International, used until the 1960s. It contained columns, filler and background stories that a newspaper could use as needed, without a specified release time.

**REF** — Refuse.

**REG** — Regular.

**REGEX** — Regional Executive, a designation used for sales people in United Press International, earlier called Business Representative. See **BIZREP**.

**RELEASE-AT-WILL** — An Advance story that may be used at any time, as opposed to an HFR (Hold For Release) with a specified release time.

**REPORT** — All the news stories moved in one cycle, the day's news in toto.

**REPORT FROM AMERICA** — A special human interest feature story about a geographical location, used in the 1970s by United Press International. Correspondent Danny Gilmore wrote many "Report From America" features.

**REPRISE** — Dispatch reviewing an event.

**REW** — Rewrite.

**REWRITE** — Inside staffer who took notes or dictation from a reporter and prepared the story for final editing. Also used to refer to a re-written version of a story. A good rewrite (staffer) could do many rewrites (stories) in a day.

**RKO** — Record. (P)

**RLS** — Release. (P)

**RMG** — Remaining. (P)

**ROCKET** — An urgent message from headquarters calling for a news story, usually resulting because the opposition has it already. When you received a rocket, you were expected to devote your immediate full attention to it.

**ROUNDUP** — Dispatch assembling related events. The weather roundup combined weather news for a region or for the whole country. In sports, the baseball roundup gave information on all the games played that day. In Broadcast, a Roundup was a 15-minute summary of major news events. See RUP.

**ROX** — Associated Press, the way AP was referred to in the United Press International. The UPI legend was that it came from the name of Melville Stone (Rock), longtime AP executive. Some AP staffers thought it developed from Rockefeller Plaza, where AP's headquarters are located.

**ROUND ROBIN** — Company memos and letters were sent to executives with a list of initials on the memo. Each was to check off his or her initials and pass it along to next name.

**RPT** — Repeat.

**RTD** — Returned. (P)

**RU** — Are you. (P)

**RUNNING** — A dispatch moving in pieces as news developments become available. In a "running" account, paragraphs are sent as "adds" as events occur. A running dispatch is intended to create a complete story, whereas a Play-By-Play is intended for use immediately as the parts arrive.

**RUP** — Roundup. See ROUNDUP.

**RW** — Return the Wire. This meant throw the switch to reconnect the branch or "leg" of the circuit to the main wire after a "split" for local copy. See SPLIT.

**RY** — A test pattern used in international radio-telegraph. Several lines of RYRYRYRYRY were sent to make sure the transmission was going out properly.

**SAFT** — This afternoon.

**SANS ORIGINE** — Without origin. During World War II censorship prohibited using a correct dateline in some places. The SANS ORIGINE dateline would be something like "With American troops in Sicily."

**SAP** — Soon as Possible.

**SAPPEST** — Soon as Possible. A line bureau might ask for something SAP. The headquarters bureau could ask for it SAPPEST.

**SCENE-SETTER** — Dispatch giving background for an expected news event.

**SCOOP** — Verb. Beating all rivals. Getting news exclusively or first, ahead of competition. Noun. The news story so achieved. "Scoop" sometimes indicates the news came from confidential sources, not accessible to others.



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**SCORE** — Win the play, produce a story the opposition does not have. To achieve a scoop.

**SCOREBOARD** — Summary box score on competitive use of major stories in a cycle.

**SCOTUS** — Supreme Court of the United States. (P) This is a Phillips Code abbreviation that still is used in the wire services.

**SCRAMBLED** — Garbled.

**SCREEN** — A video terminal. See VDT, TUBE, CRT.

**SCRIBER** — Subscriber. Client. United Press International had clients, then these customers became "subscribers." The Associated Press called its customers "members" because the AP was a club, incorporated under the New York law established for fish and game clubs. See MEMBER, CLIENT.

**73** — Best regards. From the telegraphers' number code. (Chapter 5).

**SGN** — Suggestion.

**SHD** — Should. See SHUD.

**SHIP** — Verb. Send requested copy. See MOVE.

**SHMOOZING** — Being exceedingly helpful and friendly to customers, clients, subscribers, members. See HAND-HOLDING.

**SHORTS** — Brief items or fillers, short offbeat news items. See BRIE, BRIEF, WIREOPENER.

**SHOTS** — Pictures.

**SHOWER DOWN** — Rush requested information or reaction. This is usually a request for follow-up news from various bureaus about a major news story.

**SHUD** — Should. See SHD.

**SHUTOUT** — The opposition got no play.

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**SIDEBAR** — A secondary story related to a news event, not the main story.

**SIGNAL** — Transmission clarity. A good signal was coming in clear.

**SIGNER** — Byline.

**SIGNOFF** — Initials, time and date at end of a story, sometimes with a source.

**SINER** — Byline story, or the byline itself.

**SITUATIONER** — Background dispatch.

**SIUN** — Situation. (P)

**SKED** — A message notifying the editor that a story is ready, with the wordage. Skeds were numbered and could be called in by the number, "GA (go ahead) 4."

**SKED** — In United Press International "SKED" was also used for a list of stories planned for a cycle. The sked was sent at the beginning of a cycle to let subscribers know what is coming. Associated Press used the term BUDGET for the same thing.

**SKED-4** — Communications term for a special wire set-up in United Press International in the 1970s.

**SKO** — Score.

**SKUL** — School.

**SLIDE** — To get out of work early. "I got a slide snite."

**SLUG** — Single word at the top of a dispatch to identify it. From newspaper typographical jargon.

**SMG** — Something. (P)

**SMONTH** — This month. Cablese.

**SMORN** — This morning. Cablese.

**SMTG** — Something.

**SNAP BUN** — A one paragraph bulletin giving latest election

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results declaring a winner.

**SNITE** — Last night.

**SOONEST** — A college graduate's version of SAPPET.

**SOUND OUT** — Get reaction from.

**SP** — Special.

**SP** — Spelling, a common abbreviation used in proof reading. (SP?) means "look up the spelling."

**SPACE-GETTER** — Photo departments used this to indicate a picture was used by customers.

**SPACE GRABBER** — Same as SPACE-GETTER.

**SPCL** — Special.

**SPIKE** — Verb, discard, throw away.

**SPIKE** — Wire hook to which messages and wire copy were attached. The spike was usually a large nail imbedded in a hunk of lead from the newspaper back shop. You sometimes spiked your hand when you slapped something on the spike. When the government started worrying about workplace safety, spikes disappeared.

**SPIN** — The interpretative slant that a news story might have.

**SPK** — Speak. In Phillips SPK was "spoke."

**SPL** — Special dispatch. (P)

**SPLASH** — To give it top prominence on page one of a newspaper. "Our story was splashed in the Examiner." This term was picked up in computer publishing. The first image in an Internet page is called the Splash.

**SPLIT** — Bureaus could throw a switch to separate a section of the circuit away from the rest of the wire. Split periods were usually scheduled for regular times so that regional news could then be moved and the wire returned for national news.

#### WIRE SERVICE GLOSSARY 45

**SPOT** — To place, to "spot" a story. Also to see, notice.

**SPOT ON** — In British usage this meant "on the mark," "right on."

**SQUIB** — A brief story of marginal news value, often humorous. This term was used mostly by outsiders, not wire service employees. "You carried a little squib about Marilyn Monroe."

**SRY** — Sorry.

**STAFFER** — Member of the staff.

**STAM** — Statement. (P)

**STAX** — Statistics. (P)

**STD** — Standard. (P)

**STED** — Instead of.

**STOX** — The stock market report.

**STRAIGHT** — As opposed to slanted news, opinion or feature dispatch. Straight news was just the facts.

**STRING** — Cover news on piecemeal basis. On newspapers, stringers were once paid by story length, measured by a string at the editor's desk, according to the folklore of the business. The wire services depended on stringers for news wherever they did not have bureaus.

**STRINGER** — A person who reports news for a usually small stipend, not a regular full-time employee.

**STY** — Story, dispatch.

**STYLEBOOK** — House rules for writing and transmitting news. In the 1970s the Associated Press and United Press International, at the insistence of customers, developed a joint style book.

**SUB** — Substitute. (P) A paragraph or several paragraphs that would "sub out" or replace, previous material.

**SUBSCRIBERS** — Scribers. Customers. Clients. See



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SCRIBERS, MEMBERS.

**SUG** — Suggest. (P)

**SUMMY** — Summary.

**SWK** — This week. (P)

**SVL** — Several. (P)

**SWEEP** — Win nearly all of the play.

**SYS** — System. (P)

**SYSTEM** — When computers came in, the system was the computer and its software.

**TAG LINE** — One line identifying a dispatch.

**TAKE** — A unit of copy, one part of a story sent in parts.

**TAKE** — The angle or spin of a news story. "What's your take on this one?" See SPIN.

**TABS** — Tabulation of election returns.

**TAKEOUT** — A report, a comprehensive news dispatch.

**TAP OUT** — Write, as on a typewriter. Tap out also was used to indicate, as in a game of poker, that the material is exhausted, there is nothing left.

**TAPE** — The ribbon of punched paper tape turned out by the Teletype.

**TBL** — Trouble. (P)

**TDA** — Today.

**TEARSHEET** — A newspaper page carrying a dispatch. Wire service writers liked to get tearsheets from newspapers carrying their by-line stories.

**TEL** — Telephone.

**TELEPHOTO** — Picture transmitted by wire. United Press International called it Telephoto. Associated Press called it Wirephoto.

**TELETYPE** — Trademark name for a teletypesetter or tele-

## WIRE SERVICE GLOSSARY 47

printer, the machine at the heart of wire service transmission. A keyboard-equipped Teletype sent the copy and a Teletype without keyboard received it. It had a characteristic noise which saturated wire service bureaus and was sometimes used as background sound for broadcast news programs. See TIS, TTY, IRON MIKE.

**TEMP** — Temporary.

**TEMP** — Temperature. "Move the temps before 8 AM."

**TFC** — Traffic.

**TFK** — Traffic. (P)

**TFR** — Transfer. (P)

**TGM** — Telegram. (P)

**THANK** — Thank you. See TNX, THX, THANK.

**THINK PIECE** — Analysis story. See THUMBSUCKER.

**THUMBSUCKER** — Analysis dispatch, a think piece.

**THX** — Thanks. See TKS, THANK, TNX.

**TICKER** — Teletypes were sometimes called tickers, but not by wire service people. The "news ticker" is a broadcast or lay term.

**TIMEOFF** — At the end of each story, the writer and/or Teletype operator put his or her initials and the time. "RH1215p est." The original reporter also usually indicated the source. See SIGNOFF.

**TIME OUT** — A United Press International broadcast wire human interest feature.

**TKS** — Thanks.

**TMONY** — Testimony.

**TMSN** — Transmission.

**TMW** — Tomorrow.

**TMX** — Transmission. This was used by the picture service

## 48 WIRESPEAK

to indicate a picture being sent. Either the picture or the sending of it.

**TNI** — Tonight. (P)

**TNX** — Thanks.

**TOPS** — In the play message this indicated a story was used at the top of the page. "Times Tops our Truman."

**TOP TEN, TOP TWENTY** — Ranking of sports teams each week was an important item for the wire services. United Press International polled coaches. Associated Press polled sports writers to make up their list of top teams.

**TRANSMITTER** — The device which could read Teletype tape and transmit the corresponding electrical signals on the wire.

**TRICK** — Work shift.

**TRUNK** — Main transcontinental wire.

**TRUNKWORTHY** — Good enough for national circulation.

**TS** — This. (P)

**TSM** — This Morning. (P)

**TT** — That. (P)

**TTS** — Teletypesetter. A machine which produced and transmitted copy using six level tape that could be fed into a linotype creating capital and lower case characters. Earlier five-level Teletype tape produced copy in all capital letters. See TELETYPE.

**TTY** — Teletype. A machine that printed copy from electrical signals. It was operated by a five level paper tape and used all capitals.

**TUBE** — Computer terminal. See VDT, CRT, SCREEN.

**TUBE** — Sometimes used for a telephone. "Get on the tube to the POX."

**TURKEY** — Poorly done dispatch. "Who wrote that turkey?"

## WIRE SERVICE GLOSSARY 49

**TURNAROUND** — Having lost the play, to regain it in a later cycle, or the opposite.

**TWX** — A commercial telegraph service. Pronounced "twix."

**TY** — They. (P)

**U** — You. (P)

**UGT** — Urgent. (P)

**UK** — Understand. (P)

**UNCAN** — Can't do it.

**UN-1** — United Press International sports wire in the 1960s.

**UNDATED** — A story without a city dateline, just "By United Press International" or "By Associated Press."

**UNDER THE GUN** — Under heavy pressure to produce a story quickly.

**UNDERTIME** — Hours when the wire was active but clients were not on it, usually in the middle of the night. In Associated Press this was also called the "clear time."

**UNFIND** — Can't find. Cablese.

**UNHAVE** — Do not have. Cablese.

**UNHV** — Do not have. Cablese and Phillips.

**UNIFAX** — United Press International Facsimile picture transmission machine and system.

**UNIPRESS** — United Press International cable address.

**UNIPRESSER** — One who is or was employed by United Press International.

**UNISTOCKS** — United Press International system for transmitting stock market lists at high speed.

**UNKNOWN** — Don't know. Cablese.

**UNLOAD** — Dictate a story to the desk.

**UNSITE** — Do not see.

**UPBUILD** — Get more detail on this story.



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**UPHOLD** — Hold up, wait.

**UPITN** — UPI Television News, when the wire service had a news film service for TV broadcasters.

**UPPICK** — Pick up or re-write from a local newspaper.

**UPR** — United Press Radio, the national broadcast service.

**UPSHOW** — Show up.

**UPSKED** — Offer a story.

**UPSTICK** — Cablese. In United Press International lore, a distinguished foreign correspondent, when he reached the end of the line, is said to have cabled headquarters: "up-stick job assward."

**UPWRAP** — Wrap it up, finish.

**UR** — Your. (P)

**URG** — Urgent.

**URGENT** — News dispatch important enough to send at once on the wire, a priority dispatch. Moves with bells to alert editors.

**USAGE** — The "play" or frequency a dispatch is found in client newspapers.

**UTMOSTING** — Trying our damndest.

**UXL** — Unconstitutional. (P)

**VDT** — Video Display Terminal. See TUBE, SCREEN, CRT.

**VKN** — Vacation. (P)

**VOICE-OVER** — In Audio, a voice report with raw sound of the event in the background.

**VY** — Very. (P)

**W** — With. (P)

**WARD** — Suffix, toward. "Tokyoward."

**WD** — Word.

## WIRE SERVICE GLOSSARY 51

**WD** — Would. (P)

**WEA** — Weather. (P)

**WH** — Which. (P)

**WHAMBO-ZAMBO** — UP President Hugh Baillie demanded colorful, dramatic writing from correspondents. "Give 'er the old Whambo Zambol"

**colorful. WHN** — When.

**WI** — With.

**WHEEL** — A list of telephone number for news sources on a Rolodex.

**WHU** — White House. (P)

**WIB** — World In Brief, Broadcast wire five-minute news summary.

**WILD BULLETIN** — A bulletin related to something on the wire but sent independently on its own, not as a lead or precede. Wire service editors did not like wild bulletins because they were not provided for in the style book.

**WINNER** — A story winning competitively.

**WIREFILER** — Editor of wire. The person who edited and relayed news to satisfy the clients on the wire. Division headquarters had wire filers who edited regional wires. See FILER.

**WIRE HIT** — A short garble in teletype copy caused by electrical anomaly.

**WIREOPENER** — Short item transmitted at the beginning of a cycle before major news stories are ready. Usually they were light, humorous or clever items. See SHORTS, QUIRKS, BRIEFS, WO, BRITE.

**WIREPHOTO** — Associated Press name for its wire picture service. See TELEPHOTO.

**WK** — Week. (P)

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**WO** — Wire opener, first picture of the day, usually a feature.

**WORLD-SHAKER** — A big story, certain to get top attention.

**WOT** — Without. (P)

**WRAPUP** — Final, complete dispatch including all available information.

**WRG** — Wrong.

**WRITETHRU** — Write Through, new story that includes everything concisely and elegantly. See WRAPUP.

**WRK** — Work. (P)

**WUD** — Would.

**WUXLY** — By Western Union.

**X-BULLETIN** — A printable flash. For example: NEW YORK (UP) — The world ended today, reliable sources said.

**X-LEAD** — Written in advance for release by an advisory message on the wire.

**XCP** — Except. (P)

**XMSN** — Transmission.

**XMTR** — Teletype or picture transmitter.

**XN** — Constitution. (P)

**XT** — Extension.

**XTN** — Extension. (P)

**XYL** — Wife (ex-young lady).

**YA** — Yesterday. (P)

**YAM** — Yesterday morning. (P)

**YAP** — Yesterday afternoon. (P)

## 3

### Phillips Code Wire Service Shorthand

Walter P. Phillips is remembered mainly as author of the "Phillips Code" of abbreviations used in telegraphy and news work from the 1870s to the 1940s.

Phillips was born in 1848 in the village of Grafton, Mass. At the age of 15, when the Civil War was breaking out, he got a job as a messenger for the American Telegraph Company office in nearby Providence.

When he wasn't busy running telegrams around the city, Walter was allowed to practice on a telegraph key. Within a year he was an expert telegrapher and won a speed contest in listening to the clicking dots and dashes sent over the wire and translating them into words.

For his phenomenal speed he once was awarded a gold pencil by Samuel F. B. Morse, the telegraph inventor.

To make the work faster, Phillips developed a shorthand by which whole words did not have to be spelled out on the telegraph, only short abbreviations. His method became the standard in telegraphy and then in journalism. The Phillips Code, in a little 64-page booklet, was in every telegrapher's pocket and was learned by heart.

Not only did he have abbreviations for most of the words commonly used in press material, but he devised a complete system of punctuation that replaced the practice of spelling out the punctuation words.<sup>1</sup>



In 1867 Phillips was taken on, working nights, as a reporter for the *Providence Journal* and a year later was hired by the *Providence Herald* as city editor. Soon he was managing editor there and in 1871 he went to New York on the staff of the *Sun*. From there he started his wire service career by taking a job with the Associated Press, which sent him to Washington to organize coverage of the capital during the busy post-war years.

Not long after that Phillips was tapped by the old United Press<sup>2</sup> as its manager in New York. He was widely known for his skill in management of the news service, then competing fiercely and successfully against the New York Associated Press which had held a tight monopoly on the news until then.

Phillips envisaged UP as a comprehensive nationwide news service, in contrast to the AP which was set up as a group of regional services, each exclusive in its own area.

E.W. Scripps, who had been unable to get the Associated Press to serve his afternoon chain of newspapers, became an important client of the old UP and a good friend of Phillips. Towards the end of the 1880s the UP was doing very well. The New York City publishers who controlled AP secretly bought into United Press and began milking its profits by getting UP to pay the cost of collecting cable news which was quietly handed over to AP bureaus.

One way both services made profits was by granting each newspaper customer exclusive rights to the news in its area. Anyone who wanted to start a newspaper had to pay a huge fee — really a bribe — to obtain a waiver from the existing newspaper. The wire services collected part of this gravy.

E.W. Scripps wrote in a memoir that he worked out such a sweet deal with Phillips that United Press was actually paying him to take its service. Phillips allowed Scripps' newspapers, which had their own service, to use UP wires for less than the cost of the telegraphers' time.

Something like that couldn't last. The covert maneuvering and conspiracies in the newspaper business resulted in a dominant group of publishers establishing a new Associated Press, the one which still exists. In 1895 the old UP was at "the zenith of its power," according to Scripps. But things fell apart quickly. The publishers who had created the new AP began abandoning UP. It went bankrupt in February, 1897.

Phillips did not go down with his news service but made a deal with Scripps to help him organize the Scripps-McRae News Service, intended as a comprehensive news agency for afternoon newspapers. Scripps called Phillips "a brilliant news purveyor."

Scripps hired Phillips to help Robert F. Paine, manager of the new service, "so that we could have the benefit of his practical experience and his services in soliciting clients."<sup>3</sup>

But Scripps shortly let Phillips go, or Phillips quit. He went to work for the Columbia Gramophone Company as an executive and remained there for more than 15 years.

In his later years Phillips also was prominent in the National Red Cross organization and was on its national board for a time.

The last six years of his life were spent in retirement at Vineyard Haven, Mass. He died there in 1920 at the age of 73.

The Phillips Code was first published in 1879. There were a number of revisions, with words being added according to the needs of newspapers. The final edition was published in 1925 by the *Telegraph and Telephone Age*, New York City. The editor was E.E. Bruckner.

The author called it "a thoroughly tested method of shorthand arranged for telegraphic purposes, and contemplating the rapid transmission of press reports, also intended to be used as an easily acquired method for general newspaper and court reporting."

Introducing his revision Bruckner said there were no

absolute rules in creating the abbreviations but it had to be done with care because some combinations might indicate the wrong word or might turn out to be problematical later when there was a conflict and they could not be changed.

Bruckner's revision in 1925 incorporated 78 changes, adding such words as abrogate (ABR), confident (CFT) political (PXL) and Senate Committee (SAC).

Instructions advised telegraph operators not to try to send at top speed because "it defeats its purpose." A slower operator, with an even temper and precise signals, was more likely to find the receiver at the other end easier to work with. This would mean fewer "breaks," which occurred when the receiving operator stopped the wire for a repeat or correction. "It isn't the time one makes but the time one loses that is important," Bruckner wrote.

Telegraphers were advised not to stop the sending to make corrections but to put them at the end of the item. This was because many receiving operators used typewriters without ribbons. They were making multiple copies with carbon between the sheets and it was difficult to find the place for a correction.

The Phillips Code was used almost universally in the wire services and newspaper business as long as Morse was the means of transmission. About 1915 the first Teletypes came into use. These machines converted electrical signals into printed characters and words, eliminating the need for a receiving operator. The first Teletypes were not any faster than Morse, about 40 words a minute, but this was gradually increased until in the 1950s the standard speed was 60 words a minute.

Reporters, particularly in the wire services, continue to use Phillips Code in messages. Certain Phillips abbreviations were established so well that they are still used in the news industry, such as POX for police and SCOTUS for Supreme Court of the United States.

Most of the Phillips Code has been corrupted or abandoned. There isn't much need for it when data can be moved via computers thousands of times faster.

I am indebted to Louis Milliner, who worked for both United Press and Associated Press, for loaning me his copy of the Phillips Code.

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1. Most of the biographical material on Phillips is from "History of Cooperative News-Gathering in the United States," Victor Rosewater, D. Appleton, New York, 1930, page 170 etseq.

2. The "old United Press" was a press service in the 1890s which competed with the Associated Press. It went bankrupt in 1897. The United Press founded by E.W. Scripps in 1907 was a new organization.

3. R. McCabe, Harper & Bros., New York, 1951, page 196.



# The Phillips Code

(Revised 1925)

## A

**Ab** — About.  
**Abb** — Abbreviate.  
**Abbd** — Abbreviated.  
**Abbg** — Abbreviating.  
**Abbn** — Abbreviation.  
**Abc** — Absence.  
**Abd** — Aboard.  
**Abg** — Abiding.  
**Abh** — Abolish.  
**Abhd** — Abolished.  
**Abhg** — Abolishing.  
**Abhn** — Abolition.  
**Abi** — Abide.  
**Abj** — Abject.  
**Abjy** — Abjectly.  
**Abm** — Abominate.  
**Abmd** — Abominated.  
**Abmg** — Abominating.  
**Abml** — Abominable.  
**Abmn** — Abomination.  
**Abn** — Abandon.  
**Abnd** — Abandoned.  
**Abng** — Abandoning.  
**Abam** — Abandonment.  
**Abp** — Abrupt.  
**Abpas** — Abruptness.  
**Abpy** — Abruptly.  
**Abq** — Absolute.  
**Abqy** — Absolutely.  
**Abr** — Abrogate.  
**Abrd** — Abrogated.  
**Abrg** — Abrogating.  
**Abra** — Abrogation.  
**Abrv** — Abrogative.

**Abs** — Absent.  
**Abse** — Absented.  
**Abse** — Absentee.  
**Absg** — Absenting.  
**Abt** — About the.  
**Abty** — Ability.  
**Abu** — Abundant.  
**Abuc** — Abundance.  
**Abuy** — Abundantly.  
**Abv** — Above.  
**Aby** — Albany.  
**Ac** — And company.  
**Aca** — Academy.  
**Acal** — Academical.  
**Acan** — Academician.  
**Acb** — Acceptable.  
**Acc** — Account.  
**Accd** — Accounted.  
**Accg** — Accounting.  
**Acct** — Accountant.  
**Accd** — Accord.  
**Accd** — Accorded.  
**Accg** — According.  
**Accy** — Accordingly.  
**Acf** — Aircraft.  
**Ach** — Achieve.  
**Achd** — Achieved.  
**Achg** — Achieving.  
**Achm** — Achievement.  
**Accm** — Accumulate.  
**Accmg** — Accumulating.  
**Accmp** — Accompany.  
**Accmpd** — Accompanied.  
**Accmpg** — Accompanying.  
**Accn** — Accumulation.  
**Acco** — Accommodate.

**Accod** — Accommodated.  
**Accog** — Accommodating.  
**Accon** — Accommodation.  
**Accp** — Accept.  
**Accpc** — Acceptance.  
**Accpd** — Accepted.  
**Accpg** — Accepting.  
**Accph** — Accomplish.  
**Accphd** — Accomplished.  
**Accphg** — Accomplishing.  
**Accphm** — Accomplishment.  
**Accq** — Acquaint.  
**Accqd** — Acquainted.  
**Accqg** — Acquainting.  
**Accqs** — Acquaints.  
**Accr** — Accurate or accurately.  
**Accstm** — Accustom.  
**Accstm** — Accustomed.  
**Acti** — Actual.  
**Actly** — Actually.  
**Actn** — Action.  
**Actu** — Actuate.  
**Actud** — Actuated.  
**Actug** — Actuating.  
**Actu** — Accuse.  
**Accud** — Accused.  
**Accug** — Accusing.  
**Accun** — Accusation.  
**Accup** — Acted upon.  
**Accur** — Accuser.  
**Accv** — Active.  
**Accvs** — Activities.  
**Accvly** — Actively.  
**Accvly** — Activity.  
**Accx** — Across.  
**Accy** — Accuracy.  
**Ad** — Adopted.  
**Adc** — Advice.  
**Adcs** — Advices.  
**Adg** — Advantage.  
**Adgs** — Advantages.  
**Adgx** — Advantageous.  
**Adh** — Adhere.  
**Adhc** — Adherence.

**Adhd** — Adhered.  
**Adhg** — Adhering.  
**Adht** — Adherent.  
**Adj** — Adjourn.  
**Adjd** — Adjourned.  
**Adjg** — Adjourning.  
**Adjm** — Adjournment.  
**Adl** — Admiral.  
**Adly** — Admirably.  
**Adtly** — Admiralty.  
**Adm** — Admit.  
**Admc** — Admittance.  
**Admd** — Admitted.  
**Admg** — Admitting.  
**Admn** — Admission.  
**Adms** — Admits.  
**Ada** — Addition.  
**Adnl** — Additional.  
**Adp** — Adopt.  
**Adpn** — Adoption.  
**Adq** — Adequate.  
**Adqy** — Adequately.  
**Adr** — Administer.  
**Adrd** — Administered.  
**Adrg** — Administering.  
**Adrn** — Administration.  
**Adrr** — Administrator.  
**Adrv** — Administrative.  
**Adrx** — Administratrix.  
**Ads** — Address.  
**Adsd** — Addressed.  
**Adsg** — Addressing.  
**Adss** — Addresses.  
**Adt** — Amendment.  
**Adts** — Amendments.  
**Adu** — Adduce.  
**Adud** — Adduced.  
**Adug** — Adducing.  
**Adus** — Adduces.  
**Adv** — Advertise.  
**Adv** — Advance.  
**Advd** — Advanced.  
**Advog** — Advancing.  
**advem** — Advancement.

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**Advd** — Advertised.  
**Advq** — Advertising.  
**Adva** — Advertisement.  
**Adz** — Advise.  
**Adzd** — Advised.  
**Adzg** — Advising.  
**Adzs** — Advises.  
**Aen** — Aeronaut.  
**Aep** — Aeroplanc.  
**Af** — After.  
**Afa** — Affair.  
**Afc** — Affect.  
**Afed** — Affected.  
**Afeg** — Affecting.  
**Afen** — Affection.  
**Afcny** — Affectionately.  
**Afcs** — Affects.  
**Afd** — Afford.  
**Afdd** — Afforded.  
**Afg** — Affording.  
**Afj** — Affidavit.  
**Afjs** — Affidavits.  
**Afi** — Afflict.  
**Afid** — Afflicted.  
**Afig** — Afflicting.  
**Afin** — Affliction.  
**Afis** — Afflicts.  
**Afm** — Affirm.  
**Afmd** — Affirmed.  
**Afmg** — Affirming.  
**Afmm** — Affirmation.  
**Afn** — Afternoon.  
**Afo** — Aforesaid.  
**Afol** — American Federation of Labor.  
**Afr** — Affray.  
**Afv** — Affirmative.  
**Afw** — Afterward.  
**Afx** — Affix.  
**Afxd** — Affixed.  
**Afxg** — Affixing.  
**Ag** — Agent.  
**Aga** — Against.  
**Agb** — Agreeable.

**Age** — Agriculture.  
**Agd** — Agreed.  
**Agg** — Aggregate.  
**Aggd** — Aggregated.  
**Aggg** — Aggregating.  
**Aggn** — Aggregation.  
**AgI** — Agitate.  
**Agid** — Agitated.  
**Agig** — Agitating.  
**Agin** — Agitation.  
**Agir** — Agitator.  
**AgI** — Agricultural.  
**Agist** — Agriculturist.  
**Agm** — Agreement.  
**Agms** — Agreements.  
**Agn** — Again.  
**Agv** — Agree.  
**Agv** — Agreeing.  
**Agv** — Agents.  
**Agv** — Agreed to.  
**Agv** — Argue.  
**Agud** — Argued.  
**Agug** — Arguing.  
**Agum** — Argument.  
**Agup** — Agreed upon.  
**Agv** — Aggressive.  
**Agv** — Agency.  
**Ahd** — Apprehend.  
**Ahdd** — Apprehended.  
**Ahg** — Apprehending.  
**Ahn** — Apprehension.  
**Ahv** — Apprehensive.  
**Aj** — Adjust.  
**Aja** — Adjacent.  
**Ajd** — Adjusted.  
**Ajg** — Adjusting.  
**Ajm** — Adjustment.  
**Ajn** — Adjoin.  
**Ajnd** — Adjoined.  
**Ajng** — Adjoining.  
**Ajs** — Adjusts.  
**Ajt** — Adjutant.  
**Ajts** — Adjutants.  
**Ak** — Acknowledge.

**Akc** — Access.  
**Akev** — Accessory.  
**Akd** — Acknowledged.  
**Akg** — Acknowledging.  
**Akm** — Acknowledgment.  
**Aks** — Acknowledges.  
**Akt** — Accident.  
**Akti** — Accidental.  
**Akti** — Accidentally.  
**Akts** — Accidents.  
**Ala** — Alabama.  
**Alb** — Alberta.  
**Alc** — Alcoholic.  
**Ald** — Aldermen.  
**Aldm** — Alderman.  
**Alg** — Along.  
**Ali** — Ally.  
**Alid** — Allied.  
**Alis** — Allies.  
**Alj** — Alleg.:  
**Aljd** — Alleged.  
**Aljg** — Alleging.  
**Aljn** — Allegation.  
**Aljnc** — Allegiance.  
**Alk** — Alike.  
**Alm** — Alarm.  
**Almd** — Alarmed.  
**Almg** — Alarming.  
**Aln** — Altercation.  
**Alnc** — Alliance.  
**Alns** — Altercations.  
**Alr** — Already.  
**Alt** — Alternate.  
**Altd** — Alternated.  
**Altg** — Alternating.  
**Alty** — Alternately.  
**Alu** — Allude.  
**Alud** — Alluded.  
**Alug** — Alluding.  
**Alun** — Allusion.  
**Alv** — Alternative.  
**Alw** — Always.  
**Am** — America.  
**Amal** — Amalgamated.  
**Amb** — Ambition.

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**Ambs** — Ambitions.  
**Amd** — Amend.  
**Amd** — Amended.  
**Amdg** — Amending.  
**Amds** — Amends.  
**Amdy** — Amendatory.  
**Amg** — Among.  
**AmI** — Amicable.  
**Amily** — Amicably.  
**Amk** — Amuck.  
**Amn** — American.  
**Amns** — Americans.  
**Amp** — Ample.  
**Ampy** — Amply.  
**Ampf** — Amplify.  
**Ampfd** — Amplified.  
**Ampfg** — Amplifying.  
**Ampfn** — Amplification.  
**Amr** — Ambassador.  
**Amri** — Ambassadorial.  
**Amrsp** — Ambassadorship.  
**Am** — Amount.  
**Amd** — Amounted.  
**Amtg** — Amounting.  
**Amts** — Amounts.  
**Amu** — Amuse.  
**Amud** — Amused.  
**Amug** — Amusing.  
**Amum** — Amusement.  
**Amun** — Ammunition.  
**Amx** — Ambitious.  
**Amxy** — Ambitiously.  
**Amz** — Amaze.  
**Amzd** — Amazed.  
**Amzg** — Amazing.  
**Amzm** — Amazement.  
**Amzy** — Amazingly.  
**Anc** — Announce.  
**Ancd** — Announced.  
**Ancg** — Announcing.  
**Anem** — Announcement.  
**Anes** — Announces.  
**Ang** — Antagonist.  
**Angm** — Antagonism.  
**Angs** — Antagonists.



**Angz** — Antagonize.  
**angzd** — Antagonized.  
**Angzg** — Antagonizing.  
**Ank** — Anarchist.  
**Anky** — Anarchy.  
**Anl** — Annual.  
**Anly** — Annually.  
**Anm** — Animal.  
**Anms** — Animals.  
**Anr** — Another.  
**Ant** — Anticipate.  
**Antd** — Anticipated.  
**Antg** — Anticipating.  
**Antn** — Anticipation.  
**Anv** — Anniversary.  
**Anx** — Anxious.  
**Anxy** — Anxiety.  
**Anxy** — Anxiously.  
**ao** — At once.  
**Ap** — Appropriate.  
**Ap** — Apart.  
**Apam** — Apartment.  
**Apams** — Apartments.  
**Apc** — Appreciate.  
**Apcd** — Appreciated.  
**Apcg** — Appreciating.  
**Apcn** — Appreciation.  
**Apcv** — Appreciative.  
**Apd** — Appropriated.  
**App** — Appropriating.  
**Aph** — Approach.  
**Aphd** — Approached.  
**Aphg** — Approaching.  
**Aphs** — Approaches.  
**Api** — Apiece.  
**Apka** — Application.  
**Api** — Appeal.  
**Apld** — Appealed.  
**Apig** — Appealing.  
**Apin** — Appellation.  
**Apis** — Appeals.  
**Apit** — Appellant.  
**Apn** — Appointment.  
**Apms** — Appointments.

**Apn** — Appropriation.  
**Apns** — Appropriations.  
**App** — Appoint.  
**Appd** — Appointed.  
**Appg** — Appointing.  
**Apr** — Appear.  
**Aprc** — Appearance.  
**Aprd** — Appeared.  
**Aprg** — Appearing.  
**Aps** — Appropriates.  
**Apt** — Apparent.  
**Apty** — Apparently.  
**Apv** — Approve.  
**Apvd** — Approved.  
**Apvg** — Approving.  
**Apvl** — Approval.  
**Apx** — Approximate.  
**Apxd** — Approximated.  
**Apzg** — Approximating.  
**Apzn** — Approximation.  
**Apzs** — Approximates.  
**Apzy** — Approximately.  
**Apy** — Appropriately.  
**Aq** — Acquire.  
**Aqc** — Acquaintance.  
**Aqd** — Acquired.  
**Aqg** — Acquiring.  
**Aqm** — Acquisition.  
**Aqn** — Acquisition.  
**Aqs** — Acquires.  
**Aql** — Acquirable.  
**Aqt** — Acquit.  
**Aqtd** — Acquitted.  
**Aqtg** — Acquitting.  
**Aqtl** — Acquittal.  
**Aqts** — Acquits.  
**Aqu** — Acute.  
**Aqw** — Acquiesce.  
**Aqwc** — Acquiescence.  
**Aqwd** — Acquiesced.  
**Aqwg** — Acquiescing.  
**Aqwt** — Acquiescent.  
**Aqy** — Acutely.  
**Ar** — Answer.

**Ara** — Arrange.  
**Arad** — Arranged.  
**Arag** — Arranging.  
**Aram** — Arrangement.  
**Arb** — Arbitrate.  
**Arbd** — Arbitrated.  
**Arbg** — Arbitrating.  
**Arbm** — Arbitrament.  
**Arbp** — Archbishop.  
**Arbr** — Arbitrator.  
**Arby** — Arbitrarily.  
**Ard** — Answered.  
**Arg** — Answering.  
**Ark** — Arkansas.  
**Arl** — Artillery.  
**Arn** — Arbitration.  
**Aro** — Arose.  
**Arr** — Arrest.  
**Arnd** — Arrested.  
**Arrg** — Arresting.  
**Ars** — Answers.  
**Arv** — Arrive.  
**Arvd** — Arrived.  
**Arvg** — Arriving.  
**Arvl** — Arrival.  
**Ary** — Arbitrary.  
**Arz** — Arizona.  
**Asa** — As soon as.  
**Asb** — Absorb.  
**Asbd** — Absorbed.  
**Asbg** — Absorbing.  
**Asc** — Ascertain.  
**Ascd** — Ascertained.  
**Asd** — Associated.  
**Asf** — As follows.  
**Asfd** — Asphyxiated.  
**Asg** — Ascertaining.  
**Asi** — Assist.  
**Asic** — Assistance.  
**Asid** — Assisted.  
**Asig** — Assisting.  
**Asit** — Assistant.  
**Asl** — Asleep.  
**Asm** — Assemble.

**Asmd** — Assembled.  
**Asmg** — Assembling.  
**Asmj** — Assemblage.  
**Asn** — Association.  
**Aso** — Also.  
**Asp** — Aspect.  
**Asr** — Assert.  
**Asrd** — Asserted.  
**Asrg** — Asserting.  
**Asrn** — Assertion.  
**Ast** — Associate.  
**Asts** — Associates.  
**Asu** — Assume.  
**Asud** — Assumed.  
**Asug** — Assuming.  
**Asun** — Assumption.  
**Asus** — Assumes.  
**Asx** — Assassinate.  
**Asxd** — Assassinated.  
**Asxg** — Assassinating.  
**Asxn** — Assassination.  
**Asy** — Assembly.  
**Atb** — Attribute.  
**Atbd** — Attributed.  
**Atbg** — Attributing.  
**Atc** — Attendance.  
**Atd** — Attend.  
**Atdd** — Attended.  
**Atds** — Attends.  
**Atg** — Attending.  
**Ath** — Athlete.  
**Athc** — Athletic.  
**Athes** — Athletics.  
**Aths** — Athletes.  
**Atk** — Attack.  
**Atkd** — Attacked.  
**Atkg** — Attacking.  
**Atks** — Attacks.  
**Atl** — Atlantic.  
**Atm** — Attempt.  
**Atmd** — Attempted.  
**Atmg** — Attempting.  
**Atms** — Attempts.  
**Atn** — Attention.

**Atns** — Attention.  
**Atr** — Attract.  
**Atrd** — Attracted.  
**Atrg** — Attracting.  
**Atrn** — Attraction.  
**Atrs** — Attracts.  
**Atrv** — Attractive.  
**Atu** — Altitude.  
**Atv** — Attentive.  
**Atvy** — Attentively.  
**Atx** — Atrocious.  
**Aty** — Attorney.  
**Atyg** — Attorney General.  
**Au** — Author.  
**Aub** — Auburn.  
**Auc** — Auction.  
**Aucnr** — Auctioneer.  
**Aucs** — Auctions.  
**Aud** — Audience.  
**Audm** — Auditorium.  
**Auds** — Audiences.  
**Aug** — August.  
**Auh** — Authentic.  
**Auhcy** — Authenticity.  
**Auhd** — Authenticated.  
**Auhg** — Authenticating.  
**Auhn** — Authentication.  
**Auhs** — Authenticates.  
**Auby** — Authentically.  
**Aum** — Autumn.  
**Aumb** — Automobile.  
**Aume** — Automatic.  
**Aun** — Austrian.  
**Aup** — Auspices.  
**Aupx** — Auspicious.  
**Aur** — Austria.  
**Aus** — Australia.  
**Ausa** — Australian.  
**Aut** — Adjourned until tomorrow.  
**Auv** — Authoritative.  
**Auvy** — Authoritatively.  
**Aux** — Auxiliary.  
**Auy** — Authority.

**Auys** — Authorities.  
**Auz** — Authorize.  
**Auzd** — Authorized.  
**Auzg** — Authorizing.  
**Auza** — Authorization.  
**Auzs** — Authorizes.  
**Av** — Average.  
**Avb** — Available.  
**Avd** — Averaged.  
**Ave** — Avenue.  
**Avg** — Averaging.  
**Avin** — Aviation.  
**Avir** — Aviator.  
**Avix** — Aviatrix.  
**Avk** — Advocate.  
**Avkd** — Advocated.  
**Avkg** — Advocating.  
**Avl** — Avail.  
**Avid** — Aailed.  
**Avlg** — Availing.  
**Avls** — Avails.  
**Avm** — Averment.  
**Avn** — Aversion.  
**Avr** — Avoid.  
**Avob** — Avoidable.  
**Avod** — Avoided.  
**Avog** — Avoiding.  
**Avos** — Avoids.  
**Avr** — Aver.  
**Avrd** — Averred.  
**Avrg** — Averring.  
**Avrs** — Avers.  
**Avs** — Averages.  
**Avt** — Avert.  
**Avtd** — Averted.  
**Avtg** — Averting.  
**Avts** — Averts.  
**Avoy** — Avoidably.  
**Aw** — At which.  
**Awa** — Away.  
**Awd** — Award.  
**Awdd** — Awarded.  
**Awdg** — Awarding.  
**Awds** — Awards.  
**Awf** — Awful.

**Awfy** — Awfully.  
**Awl** — Awhile.  
**Ax** — Ask.  
**Axd** — Asked.  
**Axg** — Asking.  
**Axn** — Annexation.  
**Ay** — Any.  
**Ayb** — Anybody.  
**Ayg** — Anything.  
**Ayh** — Anyhow.  
**Aym** — Anymore.  
**Ayo** — Anyother.  
**Ay4** — Anywhere.  
**Az** — Applause.

## B

**B** — Be.  
**Baf** — Baffle.  
**Bafd** — Baffled.  
**Bafg** — Baffling.  
**Bafs** — Baffles.  
**Baj** — Badge.  
**Bal** — Balance.  
**Bald** — Balanced.  
**Balg** — Balancing.  
**Bap** — Baptist.  
**Bas** — By a score of.  
**Bc** — Because.  
**Bca** — Became.  
**Bch** — Beach.  
**Bcm** — Become.  
**Bcy** — Bankruptcy.  
**Bd** — Board.  
**Bdc** — Broadcast.  
**Bdd** — Boarded.  
**Bdg** — Boarding.  
**Bdl** — Bundle.  
**Bdm** — Bondsman.  
**Bdmn** — Bondsmen.  
**Bdn** — Burden.  
**Bdr** — Boarder.  
**Bds** — Boards.

**Bdt** — Bandit.  
**Bdy** — Body.  
**Bea** — Beacon.  
**Bef** — Beef.  
**Beq** — Bequest.  
**Bev** — Beverage.  
**Bew** — Bewilder.  
**Bf** — Before.  
**Bfu** — Beforehand.  
**Bfi** — Beautiful.  
**Bft** — Breakfast.  
**Bfy** — Beautifully.  
**Bg** — Being.  
**Bga** — Began.  
**Bgg** — Baggage.  
**Bgi** — Begin.  
**Bglg** — Beginning.  
**Bgm** — Belgium.  
**Bgn** — Bargain.  
**Bgr** — Burglar.  
**Bgt** — Bright.  
**Bgu** — Begun.  
**Bgy** — Burglary.  
**Bh** — Both.  
**Bhd** — Behind.  
**Bhf** — Behalf.  
**Bhv** — Behave.  
**Bi** — By.  
**Bis** — Bystander.  
**Bit** — By the.  
**Bj** — Bound.  
**Bjcy** — Belligerency.  
**Bjt** — Belligerent.  
**Bjy** — Boundary.  
**Bk** — Break.  
**Bkg** — Breaking.  
**Bkn** — Broken.  
**Bkw** — Backward.  
**Bky** — Bakery.  
**Bl** — Bill.  
**Bld** — Build.  
**Blf** — Belief.  
**Big** — Building.  
**Blk** — Black.



**Bim** — Blame.  
**Bin** — Berlin.  
**Blo** — Blow.  
**Blt** — Built.  
**Blu** — Blue.  
**Bmb** — Bombard.  
**Bnd** — Bombarded.  
**Bmg** — Bombarding.  
**Bmt** — Bombardment.  
**Bn** — Been.  
**Bnd** — Bond.  
**Bnf** — Benefit.  
**Bng** — Bring.  
**Bnh** — Beneath.  
**Bnk** — Bank.  
**Bnl** — Beneficial.  
**Bnq** — Banquet.  
**Bnv** — Benevolent.  
**Bo** — Baltimore.  
**Boe** — Bank of England.  
**Boh** — Board of Health.  
**Bop** — Breach of promise.  
**Bos** — Boston.  
**Bot** — Bought.  
**Bp** — Bishop.  
**Bpc** — Bishopric.  
**Bq** — Bequeath.  
**Bqd** — Bequeathed.  
**Bqg** — Bequeathing.  
**Br** — British.  
**Brc** — Brilliance.  
**Brd** — Burned.  
**Brf** — Brief.  
**Brg** — Burning.  
**Bri** — Brilliant.  
**Brk** — Broke.  
**Brl** — Barrel.  
**Brm** — Barometer.  
**Brn** — Burn.  
**Bro** — Brother.  
**Bry** — Brilliantly.  
**Brz** — Breeze.  
**Bs** — Best.  
**Bsp** — Battleship.

**Bsps** — Battleships.  
**Bt** — But.  
**Btk** — Betake.  
**Btl** — Battle.  
**Btld** — Battled.  
**Btlg** — Battling.  
**Btn** — Between.  
**Btr** — Better.  
**Bts** — By the score of.  
**Bty** — Battery.  
**Bu** — Bushel.  
**Buf** — Buffalo.  
**Buk** — Book.  
**Bun** — Bulletin.  
**Buo** — Bureau.  
**Bv** — Believe.  
**Bvd** — Believed.  
**Bvg** — Believing.  
**Bvs** — Believes.  
**Bw** — Be With.  
**Bwr** — Beware.  
**Bx** — Brackets [].  
**Bxd** — Boxed.  
**Bxdg** — Boxing.  
**Bxr** — Boxer.  
**Bxs** — Boxes.  
**Byd** — Beyond.  
**Bz** — Business.  
**Bzl** — Brazil.  
**Bzln** — Brazilian.

## C

**C** — See.  
**Ca** — Came.  
**Cac** — Caucus.  
**Cacd** — Caucused.  
**Cacg** — Caucusing.  
**Cacs** — Caucuses.  
**Cak** — Contract.  
**Cakd** — Contracted.  
**Cakg** — Contracting.  
**Cakn** — Contraction.

**Cal** — Calculate.  
**Cal** — California.  
**Cald** — Calculated.  
**Calg** — Calculating.  
**Calm** — Calculation.  
**Cap** — Capital.  
**Capz** — Capitalize.  
**Capzd** — Capitalized.  
**Capzg** — Capitalizing.  
**Capzn** — Capitalization.  
**Cau** — Cause.  
**Caud** — Caused.  
**Caug** — Causing.  
**Caus** — Causes.  
**Cav** — Cavalry.  
**Cax** — Casualties.  
**Cay** — Casualty.  
**Cb** — Celebrate.  
**Cba** — Columbia.  
**Cbd** — Celebrated.  
**Cbg** — Celebrating.  
**Cbl** — Covered by Insurance.  
**Cbl** — Cable.  
**Cbld** — Cabled.  
**Cblg** — Cabling.  
**Cbls** — Cables.  
**Cbn** — Celebration.  
**Cbs** — Celebrates.  
**Cby** — Celebrity.  
**Cbt** — Cabinet.  
**Ced** — Concluded.  
**Ccg** — Concluding.  
**Cel** — Cancel.  
**Celd** — Cancelled.  
**Celg** — Cancelling.  
**Celn** — Cancellation.  
**Cen** — Conclusion.  
**Cesn** — Concession.  
**Ccu** — Conclude.  
**Cd** — Could.  
**Cda** — Canada.  
**Cde** — Concede.  
**Cdd** — Conceded.  
**Cdg** — Conceding.

**Cdk** — Contradict.  
**Cdkd** — Contradicted.  
**Cdkg** — Contradicting.  
**Cdkn** — Contradiction.  
**Cdm** — Condemn.  
**Cdmnd** — Condemned.  
**Cdmng** — Condemning.  
**Cdmn** — Condemnation.  
**Cdn** — Canadian.  
**Cdr** — Consider.  
**Cdrd** — Considered.  
**Cdrg** — Considering.  
**Cdrl** — Considerable.  
**Cdrn** — Consideration.  
**Cdrs** — Considers.  
**Cdry** — Considerably.  
**Cdt** — Credit.  
**Cddd** — Credited.  
**Cdtg** — Crediting.  
**Cdtr** — Creditor.  
**Cdy** — Custody.  
**Cf** — Chief.  
**Cfc** — Confidence.  
**Cfd** — Confined.  
**Cfg** — Confining.  
**Cfi** — Confine.  
**Cfm** — Confinement.  
**Cfk** — Confiscate.  
**Cfkd** — Confiscated.  
**Cfkg** — Confiscating.  
**Cfkn** — Confiscation.  
**Cfl** — Confidential.  
**Cfly** — Confidentially.  
**Cfm** — Confirm.  
**Cfmd** — Confirmed.  
**Cfmg** — Confirming.  
**Cfms** — Confirms.  
**Cfn** — Confirmation.  
**Cfr** — Chauffeur.  
**Cft** — Confident.  
**Cfty** — Confidently.  
**Cfu** — Confuse.  
**Cfud** — Confused.  
**Cfug** — Confusing.

**Cfun** — Confusion.  
**Cfus** — Confuses.  
**Cfy** — Chiefly.  
**Cg** — Seeing.  
**Cgm** — Congressman.  
**Cgmn** — Congressmen.  
**Cgn** — Campaign.  
**Cgnd** — Campaigned.  
**Cgng** — Campaigning.  
**Cgns** — Campaigns.  
**Cgs** — Congress.  
**Cgsi** — Congressional.  
**Ch** — Chicago.  
**Cha** — China.  
**Chad** — Chamber of Deputies.  
**Chc** — Chance.  
**Chcd** — Chanced.  
**Chcg** — Chancing.  
**Chcs** — Chances.  
**Chc** — Chinese.  
**Chg** — Charge.  
**Chgd** — Charged.  
**Chgg** — Charging.  
**Chgs** — Charges.  
**Chh** — Church.  
**Chj** — Challenge.  
**Chjd** — Challenged.  
**Chjg** — Challenging.  
**Chjr** — Challenger.  
**Chjs** — Challenges.  
**Chk** — Cheek.  
**Chlr** — Chancellor.  
**Chm** — Chairman.  
**Chmn** — Chairmen.  
**Chn** — Children.  
**Cho** — Chose.  
**Chp** — Cheap.  
**Chpr** — Cheaper.  
**Chr** — Character.  
**Chrc** — Characteristic.  
**Chu** — Choose.  
**Chz** — Characterize.  
**Chzd** — Characterized.  
**Chzg** — Characterizing.

**Chzn** — Characterization.  
**Chzs** — Characterizes.  
**Cic** — Commander in chief.  
**Cin** — Cincinnati.  
**Ciq** — Coroner's inquest.  
**Cj** — Coroners' jury.  
**Cjd** — Congregated.  
**Cjg** — Congregating.  
**Cjl** — Congregational.  
**Cjn** — Congregation.  
**Cjt** — Congregate.  
**Cjx** — Courageous.  
**Cjxy** — Courageously.  
**Ck** — Check.  
**Ckc** — Coerce.  
**Ckl** — Circle.  
**Ckld** — Circled.  
**Cklg** — Circling.  
**Ckls** — Circles.  
**Ckn** — Coercion.  
**Ckt** — Circuit.  
**Cktx** — Circuitous.  
**Cky** — Coercive.  
**Ckx** — Committed suicide.  
**Cl** — Call.  
**Cla** — Class.  
**Cld** — Called.  
**Clg** — Calling.  
**Clj** — College.  
**Cljt** — Collegiate.  
**Clk** — Clerk.  
**Clm** — Claim.  
**Clmd** — Claimed.  
**Clmg** — Claiming.  
**Clms** — Claims.  
**Clo** — Close.  
**Clod** — Closed.  
**Clog** — Closing.  
**Clos** — Closes.  
**Clr** — Clear.  
**Clrd** — Cleared.  
**Clrg** — Clearing.  
**Cls** — Calls.  
**Cly** — Clearly.

**Cm** — Come.  
**Cmb** — Combine.  
**Cmbd** — Combined.  
**Cmbg** — Combining.  
**Cmbs** — Combines.  
**Cmc** — Commence.  
**Cmed** — Commenced.  
**Cmcg** — Commencing.  
**Cmcm** — Commencement.  
**Cmd** — Command.  
**Cmd** — Commanded.  
**Cmdg** — Commanding.  
**Cmde** — Commands.  
**Cmf** — Comfort.  
**Cmfd** — Comforted.  
**Cmfg** — Comforting.  
**Cmfl** — Comfortable.  
**Cmfs** — Comforts.  
**Cmg** — Coming.  
**Cml** — Commercial.  
**Cmly** — Commercially.  
**Cmm** — Commission.  
**Cmnd** — Commissioned.  
**Cmmg** — Commissioning.  
**Cmms** — Commissions.  
**Cmn** — Combination.  
**Cmp** — Company.  
**Cmps** — Companies.  
**Cmr** — Commissioner.  
**Cmrc** — Commerce.  
**Cmt** — Commit.  
**Cmtd** — Committed.  
**Cmtg** — Committing.  
**Cmtm** — Commitment.  
**Cmts** — Commits.  
**Cmw** — Commonwealth.  
**Cmx** — Circumstance.  
**Cmxd** — Circumstanced.  
**Cmxd** — Circumstantial.  
**Cmxs** — Circumstances.  
**Cmy** — Commissary.  
**Cnc** — Concern.  
**Cncd** — Concerned.  
**Cncg** — Concerning.

**Cncs** — Concerns.  
**Cnd** — Conditional.  
**Cnds** — Conditions.  
**Cnf** — Confess.  
**Cnfd** — Confessed.  
**Cnfg** — Confessing.  
**Cnfn** — Confession.  
**Cnfs** — Confesses.  
**Cng** — Change.  
**Cngd** — Changed.  
**Cngg** — Changing.  
**Cngs** — Changes.  
**Cnl** — Control.  
**Cnld** — Controlled.  
**Cnlg** — Controlling.  
**Cnq** — Conquer.  
**Cnqd** — Conquered.  
**Cnqg** — Conquering.  
**Cnqs** — Conquers.  
**Cnr** — Controller.  
**Cnt** — Count.  
**Cnv** — Convene.  
**Cnvd** — Convened.  
**Cnvg** — Convening.  
**Cnvs** — Convenes.  
**Cnx** — Consolidate.  
**Cnxd** — Consolidated.  
**Cnxg** — Consolidating.  
**Cnxs** — Consolidates.  
**Cnxs** — Consolidation.  
**Co** — County.  
**Coc** — Chamber of Commerce.  
**Cof** — Coffee.  
**Coi** — Court of inquiry.  
**Coj** — County jail.  
**Col** — Colonel.  
**Com** — Committee.  
**Comm** — Committeeman.  
**Comm** — Committeemen.  
**Con** — Convention.  
**Cop** — Chief of police.  
**Coq** — Coroner.  
**Cot** — Cotton.  
**Cou** — Country.



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**Cous** — Countries.  
**Cow** — Committee of the whole.  
**Coz** — Cousin.  
**Cp** — Constantinople.  
**Cpa** — Capacity.  
**Cph** — Capable.  
**Cpc** — Compliance.  
**Cpd** — Captured.  
**Cpe** — Catastrophe.  
**Cpg** — Capturing.  
**Cpk** — Complicate.  
**Cpkd** — Complicated.  
**Cpkg** — Complicating.  
**Cpkn** — Complication.  
**Cpm** — Compromise.  
**Cpmd** — Compromised.  
**Cpmg** — Compromising.  
**Cpms** — Compromises.  
**Cpn** — Captain.  
**Cpo** — Compose.  
**Cpod** — Composed.  
**Cpog** — Composing.  
**Cpon** — Composition.  
**Cpos** — Composes.  
**Cpr** — Capture.  
**Cpt** — Complete.  
**Cptd** — Completed.  
**Cptg** — Completing.  
**Cptn** — Completion.  
**Cpts** — Completes.  
**Cpu** — Compute.  
**Cpod** — Computed.  
**Cpug** — Computing.  
**Cpun** — Computation.  
**Cpus** — Computes.  
**Cpv** — Captive.  
**Cpvy** — Captivity.  
**Cpy** — Comply.  
**Cpx** — Complex.  
**Cpz** — Capsize.  
**Cpzd** — Capsized.  
**Cpzg** — Capsizing.  
**Cq** — Correct.  
**Cqc** — Consequence.

**Cqd** — Corrected.  
**Cqg** — Correcting.  
**Cqn** — Correction.  
**Cqs** — Corrects.  
**Cqt** — Consequent.  
**Cqty** — Consequently.  
**Cqy** — Correctly.  
**Cr** — Care.  
**Crc** — Circulate.  
**Cred** — Circulated.  
**Creg** — Circulating.  
**Cren** — Circulation.  
**Crer** — Circular.  
**Cres** — Circulates.  
**Crd** — Cared.  
**Crf** — Careful.  
**Crg** — Caring.  
**Crj** — Carriage.  
**Crm** — Ceremony.  
**Crmx** — Ceremonious.  
**Crmxy** — Ceremoniously.  
**Crn** — Certain.  
**Crny** — Certainly.  
**Crp** — Correspond.  
**Crpd** — Corresponded.  
**Crpg** — Corresponding.  
**Crpn** — Corporation.  
**Crpt** — Correspondent.  
**Crs** — Cares.  
**Crt** — Court.  
**Cru** — Crew.  
**Cs** — Case.  
**Csh** — Cash.  
**Cshd** — Cashed.  
**Cshg** — Cashing.  
**Cshr** — Cashier.  
**Csi** — Consist.  
**Csid** — Consisted.  
**Csig** — Consisting.  
**Csis** — Consists.  
**Csit** — Consistent.  
**Csl** — Counsel.  
**Csm** — Custom.  
**Csn** — Cession.

**Csp** — Championship.  
**Csr** — Customer.  
**Css** — Cases.  
**Cst** — Contest.  
**Cstd** — Contested.  
**Cstg** — Contesting.  
**Csts** — Contests.  
**Csu** — Consume.  
**Csud** — Consumed.  
**Csug** — Consuming.  
**Csun** — Consumption.  
**Csuv** — Consumptive.  
**Csy** — Customary.  
**Ct** — Connect.  
**Ctd** — Connected.  
**Ctf** — Certificate.  
**Ctfn** — Certification.  
**Ctg** — Connecting.  
**Ctm** — Contempl.  
**Ctmb** — Contemptible.  
**Ctn** — Connection.  
**Cts** — Connects.  
**Cty** — City.  
**Ctz** — Criticize.  
**Ctzd** — Criticized.  
**Ctzg** — Criticizing.  
**Ctzm** — Criticism.  
**Ctzs** — Criticises.  
**Cuj** — Courage.  
**Cul** — Culminate.  
**Culd** — Culminated.  
**Culg** — Culminating.  
**Culn** — Culmination.  
**Culs** — Culminates.  
**Cur** — Currency.  
**Cus** — Currents.  
**Cuy** — Currently.  
**Cv** — Cover.  
**Cvc** — Convenience.  
**Cvd** — Covered.  
**Cvg** — Covering.  
**Cvl** — Civil.  
**Cvk** — Convoke.  
**Cvkd** — Convoked.

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**Cvkg** — Convoking.  
**Cvks** — Convokes.  
**Cvn** — Civilization.  
**Cvt** — Convenient.  
**Cvy** — Conveniently.  
**Cvz** — Civilize.  
**Cvzd** — Civilized.  
**Cvzg** — Civilizing.  
**Cy** — Copy.  
**Cx** — Capital letter.  
**Cxv** — Consecutive.  
**Cz** — Cruise.  
**Czn** — Citizen.  
**Cznsp** — Citizenship.

## D

**D** — In the, or penec.  
**Dap** — Disappear.  
**Dapc** — Disappearance.  
**Dapd** — Disappeared.  
**Dapg** — Disappearing.  
**Das** — Days.  
**Dau** — Daughter.  
**Db** — Debate.  
**Dbd** — Debated.  
**Dbf** — Destroyed by fire.  
**Dbg** — Debating.  
**Dbl** — Debatable.  
**Dbr** — Debater.  
**Dbs** — Debates.  
**Dbt** — Doubt.  
**Dc** — District of Columbia.  
**Dca** — Decay.  
**Dcad** — Decayed.  
**Dcag** — Decaying.  
**Dcd** — Decide.  
**Dcdd** — Decided.  
**Deds** — Decides.  
**Dcg** — Deciding.  
**Dcl** — Declare.  
**Deld** — Declared.  
**Delg** — Declaring.

**Dcln** — Declaration.  
**Dcls** — Declares.  
**Dcn** — Decision.  
**Dcr** — December.  
**Dcs** — Decease.  
**Dcsd** — Deceased.  
**Dct** — District court.  
**Dcv** — Decisive.  
**Dd** — Did.  
**Ddc** — Deduct.  
**Dded** — Deducted.  
**Ddeg** — Deducing.  
**Dden** — Deduction.  
**Ddu** — Deduce.  
**Ddud** — Deduced.  
**Ddug** — Deducing.  
**Ddus** — Deduces.  
**Ddvv** — Deductive.  
**De** — Defense.  
**Dea** — Deacon.  
**Deb** — Debris.  
**Dec** — Decrease.  
**Decd** — Decreased.  
**Decg** — Decreasing.  
**Dees** — Decreases.  
**Ded** — Dead.  
**Def** — Defeat.  
**Defd** — Defeated.  
**Defg** — Defeating.  
**Defa** — Defeats.  
**Defi** — Definite.  
**Defy** — Definitely.  
**Deg** — Degree.  
**Degs** — Degrees.  
**Del** — Delegate.  
**Dela** — Delaware.  
**Deln** — Delegation.  
**Dels** — Delegates.  
**Dem** — Democrat.  
**Deme** — Democratic.  
**Demy** — Democracy.  
**Dep** — Deputy.  
**Deps** — Deputies.  
**Depz** — Deputize.

**Des** — Despatch, or dispatch.  
 (The receiver may determine whether despatch or dispatch is meant; the former meaning to forward concretely; e.g. to "despatch an army"; "despatch a messenger," and the latter meaning to send abstractly: "dispatch a telegram.")  
**Det** — Debt.  
**Df** — Differ.  
**Dfc** — Difference.  
**Dfd** — Differed.  
**Dfdt** — Defendant.  
**Dfg** — Differing.  
**Dfi** — Deficient.  
**Dfm** — Defamation.  
**Dfmd** — Defamed.  
**Dfmg** — Defaming.  
**Dfnn** — Defamation.  
**Dfn** — Definition.  
**Dfr** — Defer.  
**Dfrd** — Deferred.  
**Dfrg** — Deferring.  
**Dfs** — Differs.  
**Dft** — Different.  
**Dfty** — Differently.  
**Dfv** — Defective.  
**Dfy** — Deficiency.  
**Dg** — Doing.  
**Dgh** — Distinguish.  
**Dghd** — Distinguished.  
**Dghg** — Distinguishing.  
**Dgt** — Draught.  
**Dh** — Deadhead.  
**Dhg** — Discharge.  
**Di** — Direct.  
**Dia** — Diamond.  
**Dif** — Difficult.  
**Difs** — Difficulties.  
**Dify** — Difficulty.  
**Dig** — Directing.  
**Din** — Direction.

**Dir** — Director.  
**Dis** — Directs.  
**Div** — Dividend.  
**Divs** — Dividends.  
**Diz** — Disease.  
**Dizd** — Diseased.  
**Dizs** — Diseases.  
**Dj** — Deject.  
**Djd** — Dejected.  
**Djn** — Dejection.  
**Dk** — Describe.  
**Dkd** — Described.  
**Dkg** — Describing.  
**Dkn** — Discriminate.  
**Dknd** — Discriminated.  
**Dkng** — Discriminating.  
**Dknn** — Discrimination.  
**Dkns** — Discriminates.  
**Dkn** — Description.  
**Dko** — Decorate.  
**Di** — Deliver.  
**Dia** — Delay.  
**Diad** — Delayed.  
**Diag** — Delaying.  
**Dias** — Delays.  
**Dib** — Deliberate.  
**Dibd** — Deliberated.  
**Dibg** — Deliberating.  
**Dibn** — Deliberation.  
**Diby** — Deliberately.  
**Did** — Delivered.  
**Dig** — Delivering.  
**Diq** — Delinquent.  
**Diqy** — Deltaquency.  
**Dls** — Delivers.  
**Dly** — Delivery.  
**Dm** — Demand.  
**Dmc** — Domestic.  
**Dmd** — Demanded.  
**Dmg** — Demanding.  
**Dmh** — Diminish.  
**Dmhd** — Diminished.  
**Dmhg** — Diminishing.  
**Dmhs** — Diminishes.

**Dmth** — Demolish.  
**Dma** — Demonstration.  
**Dms** — Demands.  
**Dmt** — Demonstrate.  
**Dmtd** — Demonstrated.  
**Dmtg** — Demonstrating.  
**Dmj** — Damage.  
**Dmtr** — Demonstrator.  
**Dmz** — Demoralize.  
**Dmzd** — Demoralized.  
**Dmzg** — Demoralizing.  
**Dmzn** — Demoralization.  
**Dn—?** (Interrogation).  
**Dnc** — Denounce.  
**Dned** — Denounced.  
**Dneg** — Denouncing.  
**Dnen** — Denunciation.  
**Dng** — Danger.  
**Dngs** — Dangers.  
**Dngx** — Dangerous.  
**Dni** — Denial.  
**Dnm** — Denomination.  
**Dnr** — Dinner.  
**Doa** — Department of Agriculture.  
**Doe** — Document.  
**Docs** — Documents.  
**Doey** — Documentary.  
**Doj** — Department of Justice.  
**Dol** — Dollar.  
**Dols** — Dollars.  
**Dom** — Dominion.  
**Dos** — Department of State.  
**Dp** — Depart.  
**Dpc** — Diplomatic.  
**Dpd** — Departed.  
**Dpg** — Departing.  
**Dpk** — Depict.  
**Dpkd** — Depicted.  
**Dpkg** — Depicting.  
**Dpl** — Disposal.  
**Dpm** — Department.  
**Dpms** — Departments.  
**Dpn** — Disposition.



**Dpo** — Dispose.  
**Dpod** — Disposed.  
**Dpog** — Disposing.  
**Dpr** — Departure.  
**Dps** — Departs.  
**Dpt** — Diplomat.  
**Dpv** — Deprive.  
**Dpy** — Diplomacy.  
**Dq** — Discover.  
**Dqc** — Divorce.  
**Dqcd** — Divorced.  
**Dqce** — Divorcee.  
**Dqcg** — Divorcing.  
**Dqd** — Discovered.  
**Dqg** — Discovering.  
**Dqn** — Drown.  
**Dqr** — Discoverer.  
**Dqs** — Discovers.  
**Dqy** — Discovery.  
**Dr** — Doctor.  
**Drd** — Doctored.  
**Drf** — Draft.  
**Drfs** — Drafts.  
**Drg** — Doctoring.  
**Dri** — Dreadful.  
**Drs** — Doctors.  
**Dsb** — Disturb.  
**Dsbc** — Disturbance.  
**Dsbd** — Disturbed.  
**Dsbg** — Disturbing.  
**Dsc** — Distance.  
**Dsd** — Discussed.  
**Dsg** — Discussing.  
**Dsi** — Desist.  
**Dsl** — Dissolve.  
**Dsld** — Dissolved.  
**Dslg** — Dissolving.  
**Dslu** — Dissolution.  
**Dsn** — Discussion.  
**Dsp** — Desperate.  
**Dspn** — Desperation.  
**Dsr** — Desire.  
**Dsrd** — Desired.  
**Dsrg** — Desiring.

**Dss** — Discusses.  
**Dst** — Disaster.  
**Dsv** — Deserve.  
**Dsx** — Disastrous.  
**Dsy** — Destroy.  
**Dsyd** — Destroyed.  
**Dsyg** — Destroying.  
**Dt** — Do not.  
**Dth** — Distribute.  
**Dthd** — Distributed.  
**Dthg** — Distributing.  
**Dthn** — Distribution.  
**Dtf** — Doubtful.  
**Dth** — Death.  
**Dtm** — Determine.  
**Dtmd** — Determined.  
**Dtmg** — Determining.  
**Dtn** — Determination.  
**Dtr** — Detract.  
**Dtrd** — Detracted.  
**Dtrg** — Detracting.  
**Dtv** — Detective.  
**Dtvs** — Detectives.  
**Du** — Duty.  
**Dub** — Double.  
**Dubd** — Doubled.  
**Dubg** — Doubling.  
**Dup** — Duplicate.  
**Dupd** — Duplicated.  
**Dupg** — Duplicating.  
**Dupn** — Duplication.  
**Dups** — Duplicates.  
**Dur** — During.  
**Dus** — Duties.  
**Dv** — Divide.  
**Dva** — Devastate.  
**Dvad** — Devastated.  
**Dvag** — Devastating.  
**Dvan** — Devastation.  
**Dvc** — Device.  
**Dvd** — Divided.  
**Dve** — Defensive.  
**Dvg** — Dividing.  
**Dvn** — Division.

**Dvo** — Devote.  
**Dvod** — Devoted.  
**Dvog** — Devoting.  
**Dvon** — Devotion.  
**Dvp** — Develop.  
**Dvpd** — Developed.  
**Dvpg** — Developing.  
**Dvpm** — Development.  
**Dvr** — Devour.  
**Dvrd** — Devoured.  
**Dvrg** — Devouring.  
**Dvs** — Divides.  
**Dvt** — Divert.  
**Dvtd** — Diverted.  
**Dvrg** — Diverting.  
**Dvts** — Diverts.  
**Dw** — Draw.  
**Dwf** — Dwarf.  
**Dwg** — Drawing.  
**Dwl** — Dwell.  
**Dwn** — Drawn. (Spell out "down")  
**Dwr** — Drawer.  
**Dws** — Draws.  
**Dx** — (Dash).  
**Dxn** — Destruction.  
**Dxx** — Destructive.  
**Dyn** — Dynamite.  
**Dz** — Does.

## E

**Ea** — Each.  
**Ebd** — Embezzled.  
**Ebg** — Embezzling.  
**Ebm** — Embezzlement.  
**Ebr** — Embezzler.  
**Ebz** — Embezzle.  
**Ec** — Ecclesiastic.  
**Ecl** — Encourage.  
**Eclm** — Encouragement.  
**Eck** — Eccentric.  
**Ecl** — Ecclesiastical.  
**Ed** — Editor.

**Edd** — Edited.  
**Edf** — Edify.  
**Edg** — Editing.  
**Edi** — Editorial.  
**Edn** — Education.  
**Ednl** — Educational.  
**Edt** — Edit.  
**Edu** — Educate.  
**Edud** — Educated.  
**Edug** — Educating.  
**Edv** — Endeavor.  
**Edvd** — Endeavored.  
**Edvg** — Endeavoring.  
**Edw** — Edward.  
**Ef** — Effect.  
**Efd** — Effected.  
**Efg** — Effecting.  
**Efi** — Efficient.  
**Efl** — Effectual.  
**Efly** — Effectually.  
**Efm** — Effeminate.  
**Efo** — Effort.  
**Efos** — Efforts.  
**Efs** — Effects.  
**Efv** — Effective.  
**Efvy** — Effectively.  
**Efy** — Efficiency.  
**Eg** — England.  
**Ega** — Engage.  
**Egad** — Engaged.  
**Egag** — Engaging.  
**Egam** — Engagement.  
**Egh** — English.  
**Egm** — Englishman.  
**Egn** — Englishmen.  
**Egp** — Egypt.  
**Egr** — Eager.  
**Egy** — Eagerly.  
**EH** — Either.  
**Ehb** — Either be.  
**Ehd** — Either in the.  
**Ehf** — Either of the.  
**Ehg** — Either from the.  
**Eho** — Either of.

**Ehq** — Either on the.  
**Ehr** — Either are.  
**Eht** — Either the.  
**Ehu** — Either you.  
**Ehv** — Either of which.  
**Ehw** — Either with.  
**Ehx** — Either in which.  
**Ehy** — Either year.  
**Ehz** — Either from which.  
**Ej** — Eject.  
**Eja** — Ejaculate.  
**Ejad** — Ejaculated.  
**Ejag** — Ejaculating.  
**Ejan** — Ejaculation.  
**Ejd** — Ejected.  
**Ejg** — Ejecting.  
**Ejm** — Ejection.  
**Ejn** — Ejection.  
**Ejo** — Enjoy.  
**Ejod** — Enjoyed.  
**Ejog** — Enjoying.  
**Ejom** — Enjoyment.  
**Ejs** — Ejects.  
**Ek** — Economy.  
**Eke** — Economic.  
**Ekl** — Economical.  
**Eks** — Economics.  
**Ekz** — Economize.  
**El** — Elect.  
**Elc** — Electric.  
**Elcl** — Electrical.  
**Elcn** — Electrician.  
**Elcy** — Electrically.  
**Elcu** — Electrocute.  
**Elcud** — Electrocuted.  
**Elcug** — Electrocuting.  
**Elcun** — Electrocution.  
**Elb** — Elaborate.  
**Elbn** — Elaboration.  
**Eld** — Elected.  
**Elg** — Electing.  
**Elj** — Eligible.  
**Eljy** — Eligibility.  
**Elm** — Eliminate.

**Elmd** — Eliminated.  
**Elmg** — Eliminating.  
**Elmn** — Elimination.  
**Eln** — Election.  
**Elo** — Elope.  
**Elod** — Eloped.  
**Elog** — Eloping.  
**Elom** — Elopement.  
**Elq** — Eloquent.  
**Elqc** — Eloquence.  
**Elqy** — Eloquently.  
**Elr** — Elector.  
**Els** — Elects.  
**Elt** — Element.  
**Elts** — Elements.  
**Elty** — Elementary.  
**Elu** — Elude.  
**Elv** — Elective.  
**El4** — Elsewhere.  
**Em** — Embarrass.  
**Emb** — Embrace.  
**Embd** — Embraced.  
**Embg** — Embracing.  
**Embt** — Embracement.  
**Emc** — Emphatic.  
**Emey** — Emphatically.  
**Emd** — Embarrassed.  
**Emg** — Embarrassing.  
**Emi** — Emigrate.  
**Emid** — Emigrated.  
**Emig** — Emigrating.  
**Emj** — Emergent.  
**Emjy** — Emergency.  
**Emn** — Emigration.  
**Emo** — Emotion.  
**Emp** — Empty.  
**Empd** — Emptied.  
**Empg** — Emptying.  
**Emt** — Embarrassment.  
**Emy** — Embody.  
**Emyd** — Embodied.  
**Emyg** — Embodying.  
**Emym** — Embodiment.  
**Emz** — Emphasize.

**Emzd** — Emphasized.  
**Emzg** — Emphasizing.  
**En** — Enthusiasm.  
**Ena** — Enable.  
**Enc** — Enthusiastic.  
**Enf** — Enforce.  
**Enfd** — Enforced.  
**Enfg** — Enforcing.  
**Enfm** — Enforcement.  
**Eng** — Engine.  
**Engr** — Engineer.  
**Engrd** — Engineered.  
**Engrg** — Engineering.  
**Enh** — Enough.  
**Enj** — Enjoin.  
**Enjd** — Enjoined.  
**Enjg** — Enjoining.  
**Enjm** — Enjoyment.  
**Enm** — Entertainment.  
**Eno** — Enormous.  
**Enoy** — Enormously.  
**Enr** — Enter.  
**Enrd** — Entered.  
**Enrg** — Entering.  
**Ent** — Entertain.  
**Entd** — Entertained.  
**Entg** — Entertaining.  
**Enu** — Enumerate.  
**Enud** — Enumerated.  
**Enug** — Enumerating.  
**Enun** — Enumeration.  
**Env** — Envelope.  
**Envd** — Enveloped.  
**Envg** — Enveloping.  
**Envm** — Envelopment.  
**Eny** — Enthusiastically.  
**Enz** — Enterprize.  
**Enzg** — Enterprising.  
**Epd** — Employed.  
**Epg** — Employing.  
**Epe** — Employee.  
**Epl** — Episcopal.  
**Epm** — Employment.  
**Epn** — Episcopalian.

**Epr** — Employer.  
**Epy** — Employ.  
**Eq** — Enquire.  
**Eqb** — Equable.  
**Eqd** — Equalled.  
**Eqg** — Equalling.  
**Eqk** — Earthquake.  
**Eqi** — Equal.  
**Eqis** — Equals.  
**Eqm** — Equipment.  
**Eqp** — Equip.  
**Eqs** — Enquires.  
**Eqv** — Equivalent.  
**Eqy** — Enquiry.  
**Eqz** — Equalize.  
**Eqzd** — Equalized.  
**Eqzg** — Equalizing.  
**Eqzn** — Equalization.  
**Er** — Error.  
**Ers** — Errors.  
**Err** — Erroneous.  
**Erxy** — Erroneously.  
**Es** — And.  
**Esb** — Establish.  
**Esb d** — Established.  
**Esb g** — Establishing.  
**Esb s** — Establishes.  
**Esc** — And so forth.  
**Esd** — And in the.  
**Es k** — Escape.  
**Es k d** — Escaped.  
**Es k g** — Escaping.  
**Es k m** — Escapement.  
**Esl** — Essential.  
**Esls** — Essentials.  
**Esly** — Essentially.  
**Esm** — Establishment.  
**Esp** — Especial.  
**Espy** — Especially.  
**Esq** — Esquire.  
**Esr** — And are.  
**Est** — And the.  
**Etc** — Etcetera.  
**Etd** — Estimated.



**Estg** — Estimating.  
**Estm** — Estimate.  
**Estn** — Estimation.  
**Eu** — Europe.  
**Eun** — European.  
**Ev** — Ever.  
**Eva** — Evade.  
**Evad** — Evaded.  
**Evng** — Evading.  
**Evan** — Evasion.  
**Evc** — Evidence.  
**Eved** — Evidenced.  
**Evcg** — Evidencing.  
**Evg** — Evening.  
**Evk** — Evoke.  
**Evkd** — Evoked.  
**Evkg** — Evoking.  
**Evm** — Evermore.  
**Evn** — Even.  
**Evt** — Evident.  
**Exa** — Extra.  
**Exb** — Exhibit.  
**Exbd** — Exhibited.  
**Exbg** — Exhibiting.  
**Exbn** — Exhibition.  
**Exc** — Excess.  
**Exd** — Expected.  
**Exg** — Exchange.  
**Exk** — Expect.  
**Exkg** — Expecting.  
**Exkn** — Expectation.  
**Exm** — Examine.  
**Exmd** — Examined.  
**Exmg** — Examining.  
**Exn** — Examination.  
**Exp** — Express.  
**Expd** — Expressed.  
**Expg** — Expressing.  
**Expn** — Expression.  
**Exq** — Excuse.  
**Exqd** — Excused.  
**Exqg** — Excusing.  
**Exqs** — Excuses.  
**Exr** — Examiner.

**Exrs** — Examiners.  
**Exv** — Excessive.  
**Ey** — Every.  
**Eyb** — Everybody.  
**Evg** — Everything.  
**Ey4** — Everywhere.

## F

**F** — of the.  
**Fa** — Fail.  
**Fab** — Fabric.  
**Fac** — Fact.  
**Factn** — Faction.  
**Factr** — Factor.  
**Fad** — Failed.  
**Fag** — Failing.  
**Fam** — Family.  
**Fap** — Filed a petition.  
**Fapib** — Filed a petition in  
     bankruptcy.  
**Fas** — Falls.  
**Fau** — Failure.  
**Fav** — Favor.  
**Fax** — Facts.  
**Fb** — Of the bill.  
**Fbl** — Favorable.  
**Fbo** — Fire broke out.  
**Fbx** — Fabulous.  
**Fcd** — Financed.  
**Fcg** — Financing.  
**Fce** — Finance.  
**Fch** — French.  
**Fcl** — Financial.  
**Fely** — Financially.  
**Fcr** — Financier.  
**Fcs** — Finances.  
**Fd** — Find.  
**Fdc** — Federal Court.  
**Fdd** — Federated.  
**Fdg** — Finding.  
**Fdl** — Federal.  
**Fdm** — Fundamental.

**Fdn** — Federation.  
**Fdr** — Finder.  
**Fds** — Finds.  
**Fea** — Feather.  
**Feb** — February.  
**Fem** — Feminine.  
**Fev** — Fever.  
**Ffj** — Fugitive from justice.  
**Pfr** — Philosopher.  
**Ffy** — Philosophy.  
**Fg** — Following.  
**Fgh** — Photograph.  
**Fghd** — Photographed.  
**Fghg** — Photographing.  
**Fghr** — Photographer.  
**Fgm** — Fragment.  
**Fgms** — Fragments.  
**Fgmy** — Fragmentary.  
**Fgn** — Foreign.  
**Fgnr** — Foreigner.  
**Fgo** — Following order.  
**Fgr** — Figure.  
**Fgd** — Figured.  
**Fgg** — Figuring.  
**Fh** — Fourth.  
**Fhr** — Further.  
**Fhw** — Forthwith.  
**Fi** — Fire.  
**Fid** — Fired.  
**Fig** — Firing.  
**Fia** — Finish.  
**Fj** — Found.  
**Fjd** — Founded.  
**Fjg** — Founding.  
**Fjn** — Foundation.  
**Fjr** — Founder.  
**Fjy** — Foundry.  
**Fk** — Fluctuate.  
**Fkd** — Fluctuated.  
**Fkg** — Fluctuating.  
**Fks** — Fluctuates.  
**Fkx** — Pictitious.  
**Fky** — Factory.  
**Fl** — Feel.

**Fla** — Flame.  
**Flas** — Flames.  
**Fld** — Field.  
**Fidd** — Fielded.  
**Fldg** — Fielding.  
**Flds** — Fields.  
**Flg** — Feeling.  
**Flh** — Flourish.  
**Flhd** — Flourished.  
**Flhg** — Flourishing.  
**Flhs** — Flourishes.  
**Flo** — Flow.  
**Flod** — Flowed.  
**Flog** — Flowing.  
**Flos** — Flows.  
**Fls** — Feels.  
**Flz** — Fertilize.  
**Flzd** — Fertilized.  
**Flzg** — Fertilizing.  
**Fizr** — Fertilizer.  
**Fm** — From.  
**Fmd** — Formed.  
**Fmg** — Forming.  
**Fmi** — Formal.  
**Fmly** — Formally.  
**Fmn** — Formation.  
**Fmr** — Former.  
**Fmly** — Formerly.  
**Fmx** — Famous.  
**Fn** — Fifteen.  
**Fna** — Fanatic.  
**Fnc** — France.  
**Fnd** — Friend.  
**Fndsp** — Friendship.  
**Fnh** — Furnish.  
**Fnhd** — Furnished.  
**Fnhg** — Furnishing.  
**Fnhs** — Furnishes.  
**Fnk** — Frank.  
**Fnl** — Funeral.  
**Fnt** — Front.  
**Fntr** — Frontier.  
**Fny** — Funny.  
**Fnz** — Frenzy.

# 80 WIRESPEAK

**Foj** — Fourth of July.  
**Fot** — Fought.  
**Fou** — Fourteen.  
**Fp** — Philanthropist.  
**Fpc** — Philanthropic.  
**Fpy** — Philanthropy.  
**Fq** — Frequent.  
**Fqd** — Frequented.  
**Fqg** — Frequenting.  
**Fqs** — Frequents.  
**Fqy** — Frequently.  
**Fr** — Four.(Use "fr" for "four" and "4" for "where")  
**Frc** — Force.  
**Fred** — Forced.  
**Freg** — Forcing.  
**Frd** — Fraud.  
**Frdt** — Fraudulent.  
**Frb** — Fourth.  
**Fri** — Friday.  
**Frl** — Fearful.  
**Frm** — Form.  
**Frn** — Forenoon.  
**Frt** — Freight.  
**Frv** — Forever.  
**Frw** — Forward.  
**Frwd** — Forwarded.  
**Frwg** — Forwarding.  
**Frws** — Forwards.  
**Frz** — Furious.  
**Fs** — First.  
**Fsd** — Finished.  
**Fsg** — Finishing.  
**Ft** — For the.  
**Ftb** — Fort the bill.  
**Ftl** — Fatal.  
**Ftm** — For the murder.  
**Ftp** — For the purpose.  
**Ftu** — Feature.  
**Fty** — Fatally.  
**Fu** — Few.  
**Fug** — Fugitive.  
**Fui** — Fully insured.  
**Fut** — Future.

**Fv** — Five.  
**Fvh** — Fifth.  
**Fvt** — Favorite.  
**Fw** — Follow.  
**Fwd** — Followed.  
**Fx** — Fort.(Spell out "fix".)  
**Fxd** — Fixed.  
**Fyg** — Fixing.  
**Fxm** — Fortification.  
**Fxs** — Forts.  
**Fxy** — Fortify.  
**Fym** — Furthermore.  
**Fyn** — Fortune.  
**Fyt** — Fortunate.  
**Fz** — Freeze.  
**Fzn** — Frozen.

## G

**G** — From the.  
**Ga** — Gave.  
**Gad** — Guaranteed.  
**Gag** — Guaranteeing.  
**Gal** — Gallon.  
**Gals** — Gallons.  
**Gar** — Guarantee.  
**Gau** — Gauge.  
**Gay** — Guaranty.  
**Gb** — Great Britain.  
**Gc** — Grace.  
**Gcl** — Graceful.  
**Gcx** — Gracious.  
**Gcy** — Gracefully.  
**Gd** — Good.  
**Gdn** — Goodness.  
**Gds** — Goods.  
**Gen** — General.  
**Gens** — Generals.  
**Geny** — Generally.  
**Ger** — German.  
**Gery** — Germany.  
**Gf** — Gulf.  
**Gfd** — Gratified.  
**Gfg** — Gratifying.

# PHILLIPS CODE 81

**Gfn** — Gratification.  
**Gfy** — Gratify.  
**Gg** — Going.  
**Gh** — Gather.  
**Ghd** — Gathered.  
**Ghg** — Gathering.  
**Ghs** — Gathers.  
**Gl** — Gigantic.  
**Gj** — Grand jury.  
**Gk** — Greek.  
**Gks** — Greeks.  
**Gl** — Girl.  
**Glc** — Glance.  
**Gld** — Glanced.  
**Glcg** — Glancing.  
**Gld** — Gold.  
**Glm** — Gleam.  
**Glm** — Gleamed.  
**Glm** — Gleaming.  
**Glm** — Gleams.  
**Gln** — Glean.  
**Gld** — Gleaned.  
**Glg** — Gleaning.  
**Gls** — Gleans.  
**Gls** — Girls.  
**Glv** — Glove.  
**Glv** — Gloves.  
**Glx** — Glorious.  
**Gm** — Gentleman.  
**Gmn** — Gentlemen.  
**Gms** — Gentleman's.  
**Gmy** — Gentlemanly.  
**Gn** — Gone.  
**Gnd** — Grand.  
**Gni** — Good Night.  
**Gno** — Gave notice.  
**Gnt** — Grant.  
**Gntd** — Granted.  
**Gntg** — Granting.  
**Gnts** — Grants.  
**Gnx** — Generous.  
**Gnx** — Generously.  
**Goh** — Guest of honor.  
**Gom** — Gulf of Mexico.

**Gov** — Governor.  
**Gp** — Group.  
**Gpd** — Grouped.  
**Gpg** — Grouping.  
**Gps** — Groups.  
**Gq** — Geology.  
**Gql** — Geological.  
**Gqt** — Geologist.  
**Gr** — Ground.  
**Grd** — Grounded.  
**Grf** — Grief.  
**Grg** — Grounding.  
**Grn** — Grain.  
**Grs** — Grounds.  
**Grv** — Grieve.  
**Grvd** — Grieved.  
**Grvg** — Grieving.  
**Gs** — Guess.  
**Gsd** — Guessed.  
**Gsg** — Guessing.  
**Gsp** — Gossip.  
**Gspd** — Gossiped.  
**Gspg** — Gossiping.  
**Gt** — Great.  
**Gtg** — Getting.  
**Gtr** — Greater.  
**Gty** — Greatly.  
**Gu** — Guard.  
**Gubl** — Gubernatorial.  
**Gud** — Guarded.  
**Gug** — Guarding.  
**Gus** — Guards.  
**Gv** — Give.  
**Gvc** — Grievance.  
**Gvg** — Giving.  
**Gvn** — Given.  
**Gvt** — Government.  
**Gw** — Grow.  
**Gwg** — Growing.  
**Gwh** — Growth.  
**Gwn** — Grown.  
**Gws** — Grows.  
**Gx** — Great excitement.  
**Gy** — Guilty.



Gz — Gazette.  
Gzd — Gazetted.  
Gzr — Gazetteer.

## H

H — Has.  
Hag — Haggie.  
Hagd — Haggled.  
Hagg — Haggling.  
Hags — Haggles.  
Hap — Happy.  
Hb — Has been.  
Hbr — Harbor.  
Hbrd — Harbored.  
Hbrg — Harboring.  
Hbrr — Harbor.  
Hc — Habeas corpus.  
Hd — Had.  
Hdb — Had been.  
Hed — Head.  
Hes — Hesitate.  
Hesd — Hesitated.  
Hesg — Hesitating.  
Hesn — Hesitation.  
Hf — Half.  
Hg — Having.  
Hgh — Having been.  
Hh — Has had.  
Hhd — Hogshead.  
Hib — Hibernian.  
Hin — Hinder.  
Hir — Higher.  
Hk — Hook.  
Hkd — Hooked.  
Hkg — Hooking.  
Hkn — Hurricane.  
Hkp — Handicap.  
Hks — Hooks.  
Hl — Hell.  
Hlh — Health.  
Hlp — Help.  
Hlpd — Helped.

Hlpg — Helping.  
Hly — Healthy.  
Hm — Him.  
Hmx — Harmonious.  
Hmy — Harmony.  
Hn — Has not.  
Hnb — Has not been.  
Hnc — Hence.  
Hnd — Hundred.  
Ho — Hold.  
Hod — Holland.  
Hog — Holding.  
Hom — Home.  
Homs — Homes.  
Hon — Honorable.  
Hor — Holder.  
Hos — Holds.  
Hox — Hostilities.  
Hoy — Hostility.  
Hp — Hope.  
Hpd — Hoped.  
Hpf — Hopeful.  
Hpg — Hoping.  
Hpl — Hopeless.  
Hpa — Happen.  
Hpd — Happened.  
Hpng — Happening.  
Hpas — Happens.  
Hps — Hopes.  
Hqrs — Headquarters.  
Hr — Here, (Spell out "hear").  
Hrd — Heard.  
Hrf — Heretofore.  
Hrg — Hearing.  
Hrl — Hurl.  
Hrld — Hurdled.  
Hrlg — Hurling.  
Hrm — Harm.  
Hrmd — Harmed.  
Hrmg — Harming.  
Hrms — Harms.  
Hrt — Hurt.  
Hrtg — Hurting.  
Hrv — Harvest.

Hrvd — Harvested.  
Hrvg — Harvesting.  
Hrvr — Harvester.  
Hrvs — Harvests.  
Hrw — Herewith.  
Hry — Hurry.  
Hs — His.  
Hsb — Husband.  
Hsf — Himself.  
Hsp — Hospital.  
Ht — Has the.  
Htl — Hotel.  
Hu — House.  
Hub — House bill.  
Huc — House committee.  
Hud — Hudson.  
Hul — House of Lords.  
Huq — House of Commons.  
Hur — House of Representa-  
tives.  
Hv — Have.  
Hvb — Have been.  
Hvnb — Have not been.  
Hvk — Have.  
Hvr — However.  
Hvu — Have you.  
Hvy — Heavy.  
Hw — How.  
Hx — Hyphen.  
Hz — Hazard.  
Hzd — Hazarded.  
Hzg — Hazarding.  
Hzz — Hazardous.

## I

Ia — Iowa.  
Iab — Introduced a bill.  
Ian — Indian.  
Iar — Introduced a resolution.  
Iat — In addition to.  
Iaw — In accordance with.  
Ibo — In behalf of.  
Ic — In connection.

Icc — Interstate Commerce  
Commission.  
Icg — In concluding.  
Iej — Intercollegiate.  
Icm — Income.  
Icmg — Incoming.  
Icms — Incomes.  
Icn — In conclusion.  
Icp — Incorporate.  
Icpd — Incorporated.  
Icpg — Incorporating.  
Icpa — Incorporation.  
Ict — Inconvenient.  
Icu — Include.  
Icud — Included.  
Icug — Including.  
Icun — Inclusion.  
Icus — Includes.  
Icv — Inconvenient.  
Icw — In connection with.  
Id — Introduce.  
Ida — Idaho.  
Ide — Induct.  
Ided — Inducted.  
Idcg — Inducting.  
Iden — Induction.  
Idd — Introduced.  
Idf — Identify.  
Idfd — Identified.  
Idfg — Identifying.  
Idfn — Identification.  
Idg — Introducing.  
Idm — Indictment.  
Idn — Introduction.  
Idt — Indict.  
Idtd — Indicted.  
Idtg — Indicting.  
Idty — Identity.  
Idu — Induce.  
Idud — Induced.  
Idug — Inducing.  
Idum — Inducement.  
Idy — Introductory.  
Ife — Interference.

**Ifd** — Informed.  
**Ifg** — Informing.  
**Ifi** — Informal.  
**Ifm** — Inform.  
**Ifn** — Information.  
**Ifo** — In favor of.  
**Ifq** — Infrequent.  
**Ifqy** — Infrequently.  
**Ifr** — Infer.  
**Ift** — Inflict.  
**Iftd** — Inflicted.  
**Iftg** — Inflicting.  
**Iftn** — Infliction.  
**Ifts** — Inflicts.  
**Ify** — Infantry.  
**Ig** — Indignant.  
**Igc** — Ignorance.  
**Igl** — Illegal.  
**Ign** — Indignation.  
**Igt** — Ignorant.  
**Igy** — Indignantly.  
**Ih** — It has.  
**Iho** — In honor of.  
**Ij** — Injure.  
**Ijc** — Intelligence.  
**Ijd** — Injured.  
**Ijg** — Injuring.  
**Ijn** — Injunction.  
**Ijs** — Injures.  
**Ijt** — Intelligent.  
**Ijx** — Injurious.  
**Ijy** — Injury.  
**Ik** — Instantly killed.  
**Ikd** — Indicated.  
**Ikg** — Indicating.  
**Ikm** — Incriminate.  
**Ikmn** — Incriminated.  
**Ikn** — Incriminating.  
**Ikmn** — Incrimination.  
**Ikmn** — Incriminates.  
**Ikn** — Indication.  
**Iks** — Indicates.  
**Ikt** — Indictate.  
**Iku** — Incumbent.

**Ikv** — Indicative.  
**Ild** — Illustrated.  
**Ilg** — Illustrating.  
**Iln** — Illustration.  
**Ils** — Illustrates.  
**Ilt** — Illustrate.  
**Ilv** — Illustrative.  
**Ilx** — Illustrious.  
**Im** — Immediately.  
**Ima** — Imagine.  
**Iman** — Imagination.  
**Imd** — Imagined.  
**Img** — Imagining.  
**Imi** — Immigrate.  
**Imid** — Immigrated.  
**Imig** — Immigrating.  
**Imm** — Immense.  
**Imny** — Immensely.  
**Imm** — Immigration.  
**Imnt** — Imminent.  
**Imp** — Import.  
**Impd** — Imported.  
**Impg** — Importing.  
**Impn** — Importation.  
**Imps** — Imports.  
**Imt** — Immediate.  
**Imv** — Imaginative.  
**Ina** — Initiate.  
**Inad** — Initiated.  
**Inag** — Initiating.  
**Inav** — Initiative.  
**Inas** — Initiates.  
**Inc** — Increase.  
**Incd** — Increased.  
**Incg** — Increasing.  
**Incs** — Increases.  
**Ind** — Indiana.  
**Indf** — Indefinite.  
**Inf** — Influence.  
**Inf** — Influential.  
**Inj** — Injustice.  
**Int** — International.  
**Ino** — Innocent.  
**Inoc** — Innocence.

**Inp** — Independent.  
**Inpc** — Independence.  
**Inpy** — Independently.  
**Inq** — Inquest.  
**Inr** — Interior.  
**Ins** — Insurance.  
**Instn** — Institution.  
**Instu** — Institute.  
**Instd** — Instituted.  
**Instg** — Instituting.  
**Isax** — Instantaneous.  
**Int** — Interest.  
**Intd** — Interested.  
**Intg** — Interesting.  
**Inu** — Innumerable.  
**Inv** — Involve.  
**Invd** — Involved.  
**Invg** — Involving.  
**Inx** — Instruct.  
**Inxd** — Instructed.  
**Inxg** — Instructing.  
**Inxn** — Instruction.  
**Inxs** — Instructs.  
**Iny** — Incendiary.  
**Inys** — Incendiaries.  
**Io** — In order.  
**Iot** — In order to.  
**Ip** — Improve.  
**Ipc** — Importance.  
**Ipd** — Improved.  
**Ipg** — Improving.  
**Ipk** — Implicate.  
**Ipkd** — Implicated.  
**Ipkg** — Implicating.  
**Ipkn** — Implication.  
**Ipm** — Improvement.  
**Ipn** — Imposition.  
**Ipo** — Impose.  
**Ipod** — Imposed.  
**Ipg** — Imposing.  
**Ipm** — Imprisonment.  
**Ipm** — Imprison.  
**Ips** — Improves.  
**Ipt** — Important.

**Ipu** — Impure.  
**Ipu** — Imputed.  
**Ipu** — Imputing.  
**Ipu** — Imputation.  
**Ipus** — Imputes.  
**Ipx** — Inspect.  
**Ipxd** — Inspected.  
**Ipxg** — Inspecting.  
**Ipxn** — Inspection.  
**Ipxs** — Inspects.  
**Iq** — Inquire.  
**Iqd** — Inquired.  
**Iqg** — Inquiring.  
**Iqn** — Inquisition.  
**Iqo** — In consequence of.  
**Iqr** — Inquirer.  
**Iqs** — Inquires.  
**Iqy** — Inquiry.  
**Ir** — Irregular.  
**Ird** — Ireland.  
**Irh** — Irish.  
**Ir** — Internal.  
**Ir** — Iron.  
**Irs** — Irregularities.  
**Irt** — In regard to.  
**Iry** — Irregularly.  
**Isc** — Instance.  
**Iscd** — Instanced.  
**Iscg** — Instancing.  
**Iscs** — Instances.  
**Isi** — Insist.  
**Isjt** — Insurgent.  
**Isjts** — Insurgents.  
**Isjy** — Insurgency.  
**Isn** — Island.  
**Iso** — In spite of.  
**Ista** — Interstate.  
**Isu** — Issue.  
**Isuc** — Issuance.  
**Isud** — Issued.  
**Isug** — Issuing.  
**Isus** — Issues.  
**Isw** — In sympathy with.  
**Isxn** — Insurrection.



**Isy** — Instantly.  
**Ita** — Italy.  
**Itan** — Italian.  
**Itc** — In this connection.  
**Itd** — Intend.  
**Itdd** — Intended.  
**Itg** — Intending.  
**Itf** — Interfere.  
**Itfd** — Interfered.  
**Itfg** — interfering.  
**Ita** — Intention.  
**Itv** — Intervene.  
**Itx** — Intoxicate.  
**Itxd** — Intoxicated.  
**Itxg** — Intoxicating.  
**Itxn** — Intoxication.  
**Iug** — Inaugurate.  
**Iugd** — Inaugurated.  
**Iugg** — Inaugurating.  
**Iul** — Industrial.  
**Iun** — Inauguration.  
**Iup** — Interrupt.  
**Iupd** — Interrupted.  
**Iupg** — Interrupting.  
**Iupa** — Interruption.  
**Iux** — Industrious.  
**Iuxy** — Industriously.  
**Iuy** — Industry.  
**Iuys** — Industries.  
**Iv** — In view.  
**Iva** — Invade.  
**Ivad** — Invaded.  
**Ivag** — Invading.  
**Ivan** — Invasion.  
**Ivas** — Invades.  
**Ivc** — Invincible.  
**Ivd** — Investigated.  
**Ivg** — Investigate.  
**Ivgg** — Investigating.  
**Ivk** — Invoke.  
**Ivkd** — Invoked.  
**Ivkg** — Invoking.  
**Ivka** — Invocation.  
**Ivl** — Individual.  
**Ivm** — Investment.  
**Ivn** — Investigation.  
**Ivo** — In view of.  
**Ivs** — Invest.  
**Ivsd** — Invested.  
**Ivsg** — Investing.  
**Ivt** — Invite.  
**Ivtd** — Invited.  
**Ivtg** — Inviting.  
**Ivtn** — Invitation.  
**Ivts** — Invites.  
**Ivu** — Interview.  
**Ivud** — Interviewed.  
**Ivug** — Interviewing.  
**Iw** — It was.  
**Iwb** — It was believed.  
**Iwc** — It was claimed.  
**Iwf** — It was feared.  
**Iwh** — It was held.  
**Iwj** — It was alleged.  
**Iwn** — It was not.  
**Iwr** — It was reported.  
**Iwu** — It was understood.  
**Iwx** — It was expected.  
**Ix** — It is.  
**Ixb** — It is believed.  
**Ixc** — It is claimed.  
**Ixf** — It is feared.  
**Ixb** — It is held.  
**Ixb** — It is alleged.  
**Ixn** — It is not.  
**Ixp** — It is possible.  
**Ixr** — It is reported.  
**Ixs** — It is said.  
**Ixt** — It is the.  
**Ixu** — It is understood.  
**Ixx** — It is expected.

## J

**J** — By which.  
**Jan** — January.  
**Jas** — James.  
**Jb** — Jubilee.

**Jbn** — Jubilation.  
**Jbt** — Jubilant.  
**Jdl** — Judicial.  
**Jdx** — Judicious.  
**Jdxy** — Judiciously.  
**Jdy** — Judiciary.  
**Jf** — Justify.  
**Jfd** — Justified.  
**Jfg** — Justifying.  
**Jfi** — Justifiable.  
**Jfn** — Justification.  
**Jfs** — Justifies.  
**Jg** — Judge.  
**Jgd** — Judged.  
**Jgg** — Judging.  
**Jgm** — Judgment.  
**Jgs** — Judges.  
**Jl** — Jail.  
**Jlsy** — Jealousy.  
**Jlx** — Jealous.  
**Jlxy** — Jealously.  
**Jly** — July.  
**Jn** — Join.  
**Jnd** — Joined.  
**Jng** — Joining.  
**Jnl** — Journal.  
**Jns** — Joins.  
**Jny** — Journey.  
**Jop** — Justice of the Peace.  
**Jp** — Japan.  
**Jpe** — Japanese.  
**Jpx** — Jeopardous.  
**Jpy** — Jeopardy.  
**Jpz** — Jeopardize.  
**Jr** — Junior.  
**Jrn** — Jurisdiction.  
**Jrnl** — Jurisdictional.  
**Js** — Just.  
**Jsc** — Justice.  
**Jsy** — Justly.  
**Jl** — Joint.  
**Jty** — Jointly.  
**Ju** — Jury.  
**Jus** — Juries.

**Jvn** — Javelin.  
**Jwl** — Jewel.  
**Jwy** — Jewelry.  
**Jz** — Juarez (Mexico).

## K

**K** — Out of the.  
**Kah** — Knots an hour.  
**Kan** — Kansas.  
**Kb** — Contribute.  
**Kbd** — Contributed.  
**Kbg** — Contributing.  
**Kbn** — Contribution.  
**Kbs** — Contributes.  
**Kc** — Concentrate.  
**Kcd** — Concentrated.  
**Kcg** — Concentrating.  
**Kcl** — Conciliate.  
**Keld** — Conciliated.  
**Kelg** — Conciliating.  
**Keln** — Conciliation.  
**Kcls** — Conciliates.  
**Kcn** — Concentration.  
**Kep** — Conscript.  
**Kept** — Conscripted.  
**Kcs** — Concentrates.  
**Kex** — Conscious.  
**Kcnn** — Consciousness.  
**Kd** — Kind.  
**Kdc** — Conduct.  
**Kded** — Conducted.  
**Kdeg** — Conducting.  
**Kder** — Conductor.  
**Kdg** — Knowledge.  
**Kdn** — Kindness.  
**Kdu** — Conduce.  
**Kdud** — Conduced.  
**Kdug** — Conducting.  
**Kdus** — Conduces.  
**Kdy** — Kindly.  
**Kf** — Confer.  
**Kfc** — Conference.  
**Kfd** — Conferred.

**Kfe** — Conferee.  
**Kfg** — Conferring.  
**Kfm** — Conform.  
**Kfmd** — Conformed.  
**Kfmg** — Conforming.  
**Kfms** — Conforms.  
**Kfny** — Conformity.  
**Kfs** — Confers.  
**Kft** — Conflict.  
**Kftd** — Conflicted.  
**Kftg** — Conflicting.  
**Kfts** — Conflicts.  
**Kfw** — Confer with.  
**Kg** — King.  
**Kgd** — Congratulated.  
**Kgg** — Congratulating.  
**Kgm** — Kingdom.  
**Kgn** — Congratulation.  
**Kgu** — Congratulate.  
**Kgy** — Congratulatory.  
**Ki** — Kill.  
**Kid** — Killed.  
**Kig** — Killing.  
**Kis** — Kills.  
**Kj** — Complain.  
**Kjd** — Complained.  
**Kjg** — Complaining.  
**Kjn** — Conjunction.  
**Kjt** — Complaint.  
**Kl** — Collect.  
**Kld** — Collected.  
**Klg** — Collecting.  
**Kli** — Collide.  
**Klid** — Collided.  
**Klig** — Colliding.  
**Kln** — Collection.  
**Klps** — Collapse.  
**Klpsd** — Collapsed.  
**Klpsg** — Collapsing.  
**Klr** — Collector.  
**Klrl** — Collateral.  
**Kls** — Collects.  
**Klsn** — Collision.  
**Klv** — Collective.  
**Km** — Communicate.  
**Kmd** — Communicated.  
**Kmg** — Communicating.  
**Kml** — Criminal.  
**Kmly** — Criminally.  
**Kmn** — Communication.  
**Kmp** — Compare.  
**Kmpd** — Compared.  
**Kmpg** — Comparing.  
**Kmpv** — Comparative.  
**Kmw** — Communicate with.  
**Kmy** — Community.  
**Knc** — Conscience.  
**Knd** — Candidate.  
**Kndy** — Candidacy.  
**Knp** — Contemplate.  
**Knpd** — Contemplated.  
**Knpg** — Contemplating.  
**Knpn** — Contemplation.  
**Knps** — Contemplates.  
**Kns** — Converse.  
**Knsd** — Conversed.  
**Knsg** — Conversing.  
**Knv** — Conversation.  
**Knx** — Conscientious.  
**Kny** — Conscientiously.  
**Ko** — Colon (:).  
**Kok** — Contempt of Court.  
**Kol** — Column.  
**Kom** — Common.  
**Kop** — Co-operate.  
**Kopd** — Co-operated.  
**Kopg** — Co-operating.  
**Kopn** — Co-operation.  
**Kp** — Keep.  
**Kpd** — Comprehend.  
**Kpg** — Keeping.  
**Kpl** — Compel.  
**Kpn** — Comprehension.  
**Kpr** — Conspire.  
**Kprd** — Conspired.  
**Kprg** — Conspiring.  
**Kpt** — Compete.  
**Kptd** — Competed.

**Kpts** — Competing.  
**Kptn** — Competition.  
**Kptr** — Competitor.  
**Kptv** — Competitive.  
**Kpv** — Comprehensive.  
**Kpx** — Conspicuous.  
**Kpy** — Conspiracy.  
**Kq** — Colon, quotation ( : " ).  
**Kqc** — Convince.  
**Kqed** — Convinced.  
**Kqcg** — Convincing.  
**Kqd** — Convicted.  
**Kqg** — Convicting.  
**Kqn** — Conviction.  
**Kqs** — Convicts.  
**Kqt** — Convict.  
**Kr** — Color.  
**Krb** — Corroborate.  
**Krbd** — Corroborated.  
**Krbg** — Corroborating.  
**Krbn** — Corroboration.  
**Krbs** — Corroborates.  
**Krd** — Colored.  
**Krg** — Coloring.  
**Krp** — Corrupt.  
**Krpg** — Corrupting.  
**Krpn** — Corruption.  
**Krps** — Corrupts.  
**Krs** — Colors.  
**Kru** — Crusade.  
**Ksd** — Conserved.  
**Ksg** — Conserving.  
**Ksm** — Conservatism.  
**Ksn** — Conservation.  
**Kst** — Christ.  
**Kstn** — Christian.  
**Ksu** — Consummate.  
**Ksud** — Consummated.  
**Ksug** — Consummating.  
**Ksun** — Consummation.  
**Ksv** — Conservative.  
**Kt** — Contain.  
**Ktd** — Contained.  
**Ktg** — Containing.  
**Kts** — Contains.  
**Ktv** — Controversy.  
**Kty** — Controversy.  
**Ku** — Continue.  
**Kuc** — Continuance.  
**Kud** — Continued.  
**Kug** — Continuing.  
**Kul** — Continual.  
**Kun** — Continuation.  
**Kus** — Continues.  
**Kuy** — Continually.  
**Kv** — Convert.  
**Kva** — Convey.  
**Kvac** — Conveyance.  
**Kvad** — Conveyed.  
**Kvag** — Conveying.  
**Kvb** — Convertible.  
**Kvd** — Converted.  
**Kvg** — Converting.  
**Kvn** — Conversation.  
**Kvs** — Converts.  
**Kvy** — Convertibly.  
**Kw** — Know.  
**Kwg** — Knowing.  
**Kws** — Knows.  
**Kx** — Colon, dash ( : — ).  
**Kxc** — Construct.  
**Kxd** — Constructed.  
**Kxg** — Constructing.  
**Kxn** — Construction.  
**Kxs** — Constructs.  
**Ky** — Kentucky.  
**Kya** — Kentuckian.  
**Kz** — Consult.  
**Kzd** — Consulted.  
**Kzg** — Consulting.  
**Kzn** — Consultation.  
**Kzs** — Consults.

## L

**La** — Louisiana.  
**Lab** — Labor.  
**Labd** — Labored.



<b>Labg</b> — Laboring.	<b>Lks</b> — Likes.
<b>Labs</b> — Labors.	<b>Lkly</b> — Likely.
<b>Laby</b> — Laboratory.	<b>Ln</b> — Loan.
<b>Laf</b> — Laugh.	<b>Lnd</b> — Loaned.
<b>Lag</b> — Language.	<b>Lng</b> — Loaning.
<b>Lan</b> — Louisianan.	<b>Lns</b> — Loans.
<b>Las</b> — Last.	<b>Loco</b> — Locomotive.
<b>Lat</b> — Latitude.	<b>Loj</b> — Lodge.
<b>Lav</b> — Lavish.	<b>Lok</b> — Lock.
<b>Lavd</b> — Lavished.	<b>Lol</b> — Loss of life.
<b>Lavg</b> — Lavishing.	<b>Lon</b> — Longitude.
<b>Lavy</b> — Lavishly.	<b>Lov</b> — Love.
<b>Lbi</b> — Liberal.	<b>Lp</b> — Liverpool.
<b>Lbr</b> — Lumber.	<b>Lq</b> — Liquor.
<b>Lbx</b> — Laborious.	<b>Lqd</b> — Liquidated.
<b>Ld</b> — London.	<b>Lqg</b> — Liquidating.
<b>Ldg</b> — Leading.	<b>Lqn</b> — Liquidation.
<b>Ldr</b> — Leader.	<b>Lqt</b> — Liquidate.
<b>Lea</b> — Leather.	<b>Lqs</b> — Liquors.
<b>Li</b> — Life.	<b>Lr</b> — Lower.
<b>Lfb</b> — Life boat.	<b>Lrj</b> — Large.
<b>Lfi</b> — Life insurance.	<b>Lrn</b> — Learn.
<b>Lfr</b> — Laughter.	<b>Lrnd</b> — Learned.
<b>Lgd</b> — Longed.	<b>Lrng</b> — Learning.
<b>Lgg</b> — Longing.	<b>Lt</b> — Lieutenant.
<b>Lgl</b> — Legal.	<b>Ltr</b> — Letter.
<b>Lgr</b> — Longer.	<b>Lu</b> — Lieu.
<b>Lgs</b> — Longs.	<b>Luk</b> — Look.
<b>Lgt</b> — Legitimate.	<b>Lux</b> — Luxury.
<b>Lgu</b> — League.	<b>Lv</b> — Leave.
<b>Lgy</b> — Legally.	<b>Lvg</b> — Leaving.
<b>Lgz</b> — Legalize.	<b>Lvs</b> — Leaves.
<b>Lia</b> — Liability.	<b>Lw</b> — Law.
<b>Lias</b> — Liabilities.	<b>Lwf</b> — Lawful.
<b>Lib</b> — Liberty.	<b>Lwl</b> — Lawless.
<b>Libs</b> — Liberties.	<b>Lwr</b> — Lawyer.
<b>Lic</b> — License.	<b>Lx</b> — Pounds Sterling.
<b>Lied</b> — Licensed.	<b>Lyg</b> — Lying.
<b>Licg</b> — Licensing.	
<b>Lics</b> — Licenses.	
<b>Lit</b> — Little.	
<b>Lk</b> — Like.	
<b>Lkd</b> — Liked.	
<b>Lkg</b> — Liking.	

## M

<b>M</b> — More.
<b>Mab</b> — May be.
<b>Mag</b> — Magnificent.

<b>Mah</b> — Miles an hour.	<b>Mil</b> — Military.
<b>Maj</b> — Major.	<b>Min</b> — Minute.
<b>Mam</b> — Mammoth.	<b>Mir</b> — Minister.
<b>Mar</b> — March.	<b>Mit</b> — Might.
<b>Mas</b> — Massachusetts.	<b>Mjt</b> — Magistrate.
<b>Mat</b> — Material.	<b>Mjy</b> — Majority.
<b>Max</b> — Maximum.	<b>Mk</b> — Make.
<b>Mbz</b> — Mobilize.	<b>Mkg</b> — Making.
<b>Mbzn</b> — Mobilization.	<b>Mkr</b> — Maker.
<b>Mch</b> — Machine.	<b>Mks</b> — Makes.
<b>Mck</b> — Mechanic.	<b>Mkt</b> — Market.
<b>Mcl</b> — Mechanical.	<b>MI</b> — Mail.
<b>Mcn</b> — Mechanization.	<b>Mid</b> — Mailed.
<b>Mcy</b> — Machinery.	<b>Mlg</b> — Mailing.
<b>Md</b> — Made.	<b>Mls</b> — Mails.
<b>Mda</b> — Monday.	<b>Mlx</b> — Malicious.
<b>Mdf</b> — Modify.	<b>Mlxy</b> — Maliciously.
<b>Mdfn</b> — Modification.	<b>Mm</b> — Mid-meridian (12 o'clock
<b>Mdg</b> — Middling.	midnight, when the sun is
<b>Mdl</b> — Middle.	equidistant from the merid-
<b>Mdm</b> — Medium.	ian, or noon.).
<b>Mdn</b> — Moderation.	<b>Mmb</b> — Memorable.
<b>Mdt</b> — Moderate.	<b>Mml</b> — Memorial.
<b>Mdy</b> — Moderately.	<b>Mmy</b> — Memory.
<b>Mdz</b> — Merchandize.	<b>Mmz</b> — Memorize.
<b>Me</b> — Maine.	<b>Mnf</b> — Manifest.
<b>Med</b> — Mediterranean.	<b>Mnfd</b> — Manifested.
<b>Mem</b> — Member.	<b>Mnfg</b> — Manifesting.
<b>Mex</b> — Mexico.	<b>Mnfn</b> — Manifestation.
<b>Mexc</b> — Mexico City.	<b>Mng</b> — Morning.
<b>Mf</b> — Manufacture.	<b>Mnm</b> — Minimum.
<b>Mfd</b> — Manufactured.	<b>Mnr</b> — Manner.
<b>Mfg</b> — Manufacturing.	<b>Mnv</b> — Maneuver.
<b>Mfr</b> — Manufacturer.	<b>Mnx</b> — Monotonous.
<b>Mfs</b> — Manufacturers.	<b>Mny</b> — Many.
<b>Mfy</b> — Manufactory.	<b>Mo</b> — Month.
<b>Mg</b> — Manage.	<b>Mod</b> — Modern.
<b>Mgd</b> — Managed.	<b>Mof</b> — Matter of fact.
<b>Mgg</b> — Managing.	<b>Moi</b> — More or less.
<b>Mgm</b> — Management.	<b>Mom</b> — Moment.
<b>Mgr</b> — Manager.	<b>Momx</b> — Momentous.
<b>Mgs</b> — Manages.	<b>Mon</b> — Money.
<b>Mh</b> — Much.	<b>Mos</b> — Months.
<b>Mld</b> — Midnight.	<b>Moy</b> — Monthly.

**Mpc** — Monopolistic.  
**Mpd** — Manipulated.  
**Mpg** — Manipulating.  
**Mpn** — Manipulation.  
**Mpon** — Metropolitan.  
**Mpu** — Manipulate.  
**Mpy** — Monopoly.  
**Mpz** — Monopolize.  
**Mr** — Mister.  
**Mrd** — Married.  
**Mrg** — Mortgage.  
**Mrj** — Marriage.  
**Mrl** — Marshal.  
**Mrv** — Marvel.  
**Mrvx** — Marvelous.  
**Mry** — Marry.  
**Ms** — Most.  
**Msd** — Missed.  
**Msg** — Missing.  
**Msj** — Message.  
**Msjr** — Messenger.  
**Msk** — Mistake.  
**Mskn** — Mistaken.  
**Msn** — Mission.  
**Msnv** — Missionary.  
**Msp** — Mississippi.  
**Msr** — Measure.  
**Msrđ** — Measured.  
**Msrđ** — Measuring.  
**Msrđ** — Measurement.  
**Mst** — Must.  
**Msy** — Mostly.  
**Mt** — Meet.  
**Mtg** — Meeting.  
**Mtn** — Mountain.  
**Mtr** — Mailer.  
**Mts** — Meets.  
**Mty** — Materially.  
**Mtz** — Materialize.  
**Mtzn** — Materialization.  
**Mu** — Murder.  
**Mud** — Murdered.  
**Mug** — Murdering.  
**Mun** — Municipal.

**Mur** — Murderer.  
**Mus** — Murders.  
**Mut** — Mutual.  
**Muty** — Mutually.  
**Mux** — Murderous.  
**Muy** — Municipality.  
**Muys** — Municipalities.  
**Mv** — Move.  
**Mvd** — Moved.  
**Mvg** — Moving.  
**Mvl** — Moveable.  
**Mvr** — Mover.  
**Mvs** — Moves.  
**Mw** — Meanwhile.  
**Mx** — Mix.  
**Mxd** — Mixed.  
**Mxg** — Mixing.  
**Mxr** — Mixer.  
**Mxs** — Mixes.  
**Mxn** — Maintain.  
**Mxnd** — Maintained.  
**Mxng** — Maintaining.  
**Mxc** — Maintenance.  
**Myd** — Maryland.  
**Myn** — Million.  
**Myr** — Millionaire.  
**Mys** — Mystery.  
**Myx** — Mysterious.

## N

**N** — Not.  
**Na** — Name.  
**Nad** — Named.  
**Nag** — Naming.  
**Nal** — National.  
**Nas** — Names.  
**Nav** — Navigate.  
**Navn** — Navigation.  
**Nb** — Not be.  
**Nbg** — Not being.  
**Nbh** — Neighborhood.  
**Nbr** — Neighbor.  
**Nbrg** — Neighboring.

**Ne** — North Carolina.  
**Nct** — Necessitate.  
**Ncy** — Necessity.  
**Nd** — Need.  
**Ndf** — Needful.  
**Ndg** — Needing.  
**Ndy** — Needy.  
**Ne** — New England.  
**Neb** — Nebraska.  
**Nec** — Necessary.  
**Neg** — Negative.  
**Nev** — Nevada.  
**Nf** — Notify.  
**Nfd** — Notified.  
**Nfg** — Notifying.  
**Nfk** — Norfolk.  
**Nfn** — Notification.  
**Ng** — Negotiate.  
**Ngd** — Negotiated.  
**Ngg** — Negotiating.  
**Ngn** — Negotiation.  
**Ngs** — Negotiales.  
**Nh** — New Hampshire.  
**Ni** — Night.  
**Nik** — Nicaragua.  
**Nj** — New Jersey.  
**Nl** — Natural.  
**Nly** — Naturally.  
**Nlz** — Naturalize.  
**Nlzn** — Naturalization.  
**Nm** — Nominate.  
**Nmd** — Nominated.  
**Nme** — Nominee.  
**Nmg** — Nominating.  
**Nml** — Nominal.  
**Nmn** — Nomination.  
**No** — New Orleans.  
**Nor** — Normal.  
**Nov** — November.  
**Nr** — Near.  
**Nrv** — Nerve.  
**Nry** — Nearly.  
**Nt** — North.  
**Ntc** — Notice.

**Ntg** — Nothing.  
**Ntn** — Northern.  
**Ntr** — Neither.  
**Ntx** — Notorious.  
**Nty** — Northerly.  
**Nu** — New.  
**Num** — Number.  
**Numd** — Numbered.  
**Nung** — Numbering.  
**Nums** — Numbers.  
**Nup** — Newspaper.  
**Nus** — News.  
**Nux** — Numerous.  
**Nv** — Never.  
**Nvl** — Nevertheless.  
**Nvx** — Nervous.  
**Nw** — Now.  
**Nwg** — Notwithstanding.  
**Nx** — Next.  
**Ny** — New York.  
**Nz** — New Zealand.

## O

**O** — Of.  
**Oa** — Of a.  
**Oac** — On account of.  
**Ob** — Obtain.  
**Obc** — Obedience.  
**Obd** — Obtained.  
**Obg** — Obtaining.  
**Obo** — On behalf of.  
**Obq** — Obscure.  
**Obqd** — Obscured.  
**Obgg** — Obscuring.  
**Obgy** — Obscurity.  
**Obs** — Obtains.  
**Obt** — Obedient.  
**Oc** — O'clock.  
**Oca** — Occasion.  
**Occ** — Occurrence.  
**Ocd** — Occasioned.  
**Ocg** — Occasioning.  
**Ocl** — Occasional.



Oct — October.  
 Ocu — Occur.  
 Ocud — Occurred.  
 Ocug — Occurring.  
 Ocy — Occasionally.  
 Od — Order.  
 Odd — Ordered.  
 Odg — Ordering.  
 Ods — Orders.  
 Ody — Orderly.  
 Ofc — Office.  
 Ofd — Offered.  
 Ofg — Offering.  
 Ofh — Offense.  
 Ofv — Offensive.  
 Ofi — Official.  
 Ofn — Often.  
 Ofr — Offer.  
 Ofs — Office.  
 Ofy — Officially.  
 Og — Organize.  
 Ogd — Organized.  
 Ogg — Organizing.  
 Ogl — Original.  
 Ogn — Organization.  
 Ogs — Organizes.  
 Ogt — On the ground that.  
 Ogy — Originally.  
 Oh — Ohio.  
 Oht — Ought.  
 Oj — Object.  
 Ojd — Objected.  
 Ojg — Objecting.  
 Ojl — Objectionable.  
 Ojn — Objection.  
 Ojs — Objects.  
 Ojv — Objective.  
 Oko — Of course.  
 Om — Omit.  
 Omd — Omitted.  
 Omg — Omitting.  
 Omn — Omission.  
 Omo — On motion of.  
 Oms — Omits.

Ond — Owned.  
 Onr — Owner.  
 Ont — Ontario.  
 Op — Opportunity.  
 Opd — Opened.  
 Opg — Opening.  
 Opn — Opinion. (Spell out "Open").  
 Opr — Operator.  
 Oprn — Operation.  
 Ops — Opportunities.  
 Opt — Opponent.  
 Opu — Opportune.  
 Oq — Occupy.  
 Oqd — Occupied.  
 Oqg — Occupying.  
 Oqn — Occupation.  
 Oqs — Occupies.  
 Oqt — Occupant.  
 Oqy — Occupancy.  
 Ory — Ordinary.  
 Os — Oppose.  
 Osd — Opposed.  
 Osg — Opposing.  
 Osn — Opposition.  
 Oss — Opposes.  
 Ost — Opposite.  
 Ot — Owing to.  
 Otg — Outrage.  
 Otgx — Outrageous.  
 Otr — Other.  
 Ou — Our.  
 Ova — Ovation.  
 Ovb — Overboard.  
 Ovm — Overwhelm.  
 Ovmd — Overwhelmed.  
 Ovng — Overwhelming.  
 Ovms — Overwhelms.  
 Ow — On which.  
 Owd — Owed.  
 Owg — Owing.  
 Owz — Otherwise.  
 Oz — Ounce.

## P

P — Per.  
 Pa — Pennsylvania.  
 Pab — Passed a bill.  
 Pac — Pacific.  
 Pacn — Pacification.  
 Pag — Paying.  
 Pam — Pamphlet.  
 Pap — Paper.  
 Paps — Papers.  
 Pat — Patent.  
 Pau — Pause.  
 Pb — Probable.  
 Pbg — Pittsburgh.  
 Pbm — Problem.  
 Pbt — Probability.  
 Pby — Probably.  
 Pc — Percent.  
 Pcb — Practicable.  
 Pcd — Proceed.  
 Pcdr — Procedure.  
 Pedg — Proceeding.  
 Pch — Purchase.  
 Pchd — Purchased.  
 Pchg — Purchasing.  
 Pej — Percentage.  
 Pel — Practical.  
 Pen — Procession.  
 Pep — Participate.  
 Pepd — Participated.  
 Pepn — Participation.  
 Pept — Participant.  
 Pet — Precipitate.  
 Petd — Precipitated.  
 Petg — Precipitating.  
 Petn — Precipitation.  
 Pets — Precipitates.  
 Peu — Preclude.  
 Peud — Precluded.  
 Peug — Precluding.  
 Peus — Precludes.  
 Pev — Perceive.  
 Pevd — Perceived.

Pevg — Perceiving.  
 Pcy — Practically.  
 Pd — Paid.  
 Pdc — Precedence.  
 Pdd — Preceded.  
 Pde — Precede.  
 Pdg — Preceding.  
 Pdk — Predict.  
 Pdkd — Predicted.  
 Pdkg — Predicting.  
 Pdkn — Prediction.  
 Pdm — Predominate.  
 Pdmd — Predominated.  
 Pdmg — Predominating.  
 Pdn — Production.  
 Pdr — Predecessor.  
 Pdt — Precedent.  
 Pdu — Produce.  
 Pdud — Produced.  
 Pdug — Producing.  
 Pduz — Produces.  
 Pduz — Product.  
 Pdv — Productive.  
 Pe — Principle.  
 Pedn — Pedestrian.  
 Pem — Presented a memorial.  
 Peny — Penitentiary.  
 Peo — People.  
 Pep — Presented a petition.  
 Pes — Principles.  
 Pet — Petition.  
 Petd — Petitioned.  
 Petg — Petitioning.  
 Pf — Prefer.  
 Pfc — Preference.  
 Pfd — Preferred.  
 Pff — Plaintiff.  
 Pfg — Preferring.  
 Pfk — Perfunctory.  
 Pfk — Perfunctorily.  
 Pfl — Preferable.  
 Pfly — Preferably.  
 Pfm — Perform.  
 Pfn — Perfection.

**Pfsl** — Professional.  
**Pfsn** — Profession.  
**Pft** — Perfect.  
**Pftd** — Perfected.  
**Pftg** — Perfecting.  
**Pfu** — Profuse.  
**Pfun** — Profusion.  
**Pfuy** — Profusely.  
**Pfy** — Perfectly.  
**Pg** — Progress.  
**Pgd** — Progressed.  
**Pgg** — Progressing.  
**Pgh** — Paragraph.  
**Pgm** — Program.  
**Pgn** — Progression.  
**Pgr** — Passenger.  
**Pgs** — Progresses.  
**Pgv** — Progressive.  
**Ph** — Perhaps.  
**Pha** — Philadelphia.  
**Phb** — Prohibit.  
**Phbd** — Prohibited.  
**Phbg** — Prohibiting.  
**Phbn** — Prohibition.  
**Phc** — Physic.  
**Phcs** — Physics.  
**Phl** — Physical.  
**Phn** — Physician.  
**Phy** — Physically.  
**Pip** — Philippine.  
**Pips** — Philippines.  
**Pj** — Prejudice.  
**Pjd** — Prejudiced.  
**Pig** — Prejudicing.  
**Pjl** — Prejudicial.  
**Pjn** — Projection.  
**Pjr** — Perjure.  
**Pjs** — Prejudices.  
**Pjt** — Project.  
**Pjtd** — Projected.  
**Pjtg** — Projecting.  
**Pjy** — Perjury.  
**Pkg** — Packing.  
**Pkj** — Package.  
**Pkm** — Predicament.  
**Pks** — Particulars.  
**Pku** — Peculiar.  
**Pkuly** — Peculiarly.  
**Pkuy** — Peculiarity.  
**Pky** — Particularly.  
**Pkz** — Particularize.  
**Plf** — Platform.  
**Pln** — Politician.  
**Plny** — Preliminary.  
**Plm** — Parliament.  
**Plmy** — Parliamentary.  
**Pls** — Please.  
**Plsr** — Pleasure.  
**Plx** — Politics.  
**Ply** — Politically.  
**Pma** — Panama.  
**Pmac** — Panama Canal.  
**Pmc** — Prominence.  
**Pmg** — Postmaster-General.  
**Pmn** — Proclamation.  
**Pmnt** — Prominent.  
**Pmp** — Peremptory.  
**Pmpy** — Peremptorily.  
**Pmr** — Premier.  
**Pmsl** — Permissible.  
**Pmsn** — Permission.  
**Pmt** — Permit.  
**Pmtd** — Permitted.  
**Pmtg** — Permitting.  
**Pmy** — Prominently.  
**Pnc** — Pronounce.  
**Pncd** — Pronounced.  
**Pncg** — Pronouncing.  
**Pncn** — Pronunciation.  
**Pnd** — Pound.  
**Png** — Pending.  
**Pnk** — Precinct.  
**Pnl** — Principal.  
**Pnpy** — Plenipotentiary.  
**Pnr** — Prisoner.  
**Pnt** — Point.  
**Pnm** — Pneumonia.  
**Pnu** — Precincts.

**Pny** — Principally.  
**Po** — Post-office.  
**Pod** — Post-office department.  
**Pog** — Postage.  
**Pon** — Position.  
**Pop** — Popular.  
**Popn** — Population.  
**Pos** — Possible.  
**Posy** — Possibly.  
**Pot** — President of the.  
**Potus** — President of the United States.  
**Pov** — Poverty.  
**Pox** — Police.  
**Poxm** — Policeman.  
**Poxn** — Policemen.  
**Poy** — Possibly.  
**Pp** — Postpone.  
**Ppa** — Propaganda.  
**Ppd** — Postponed.  
**Ppg** — Postponing.  
**Ppl** — Proposal.  
**Ppm** — Postponement.  
**Ppn** — Proposition.  
**Ppo** — Propose.  
**Ppod** — Proposed.  
**Ppog** — Proposing.  
**Ppr** — Prepare.  
**Pprd** — Prepared.  
**Pprg** — Preparing.  
**Pprn** — Preparation.  
**Pprs** — Prepares.  
**Ppry** — Preparatory.  
**Pps** — Postpones.  
**Ppy** — Property.  
**Pq** — Possess. 2  
**Pqd** — Possessed.  
**Pqg** — Possessing.  
**Pqn** — Possession.  
**Pqy** — Plurality.  
**Pr** — President.  
**Pri** — Presidential.  
**Prm** — Permanent.  
**Prn** — Prison.  
**Prp** — Proper.  
**Prpn** — Proportion.  
**Prs** — Presidents.  
**Prt** — Parts.  
**Prtly** — Party.  
**Pry** — Presidency.  
**Ps** — Pass.  
**Psd** — Passed.  
**Psc** — Persistence.  
**Psg** — Passing.  
**Psi** — Persist.  
**Psid** — Persisted.  
**Psig** — Persisting.  
**Psis** — Persists.  
**Psit** — Persistent.  
**Psj** — Passage.  
**Psk** — Prospect.  
**Pskd** — Prospected.  
**Pskg** — Prospecting.  
**Pskv** — Prospective.  
**Psl** — Personal.  
**Psn** — Person.  
**Psnl** — Personnel.  
**Psp** — Prosper.  
**Pspx** — Prosperous.  
**Pspy** — Prosperity.  
**Psq** — Prosecute.  
**Psqd** — Prosecuted.  
**Psqg** — Prosecuting.  
**Psqn** — Prosecution.  
**Pss** — Passes.  
**Psu** — Presume.  
**Psud** — Presumed.  
**Psug** — Presuming.  
**Psun** — Presumption.  
**Psur** — Pressure.  
**Psuy** — Presumably.  
**Psv** — Passive.  
**Psy** — Personally.  
**Pt** — Present.  
**Ptc** — Pretence.  
**Ptd** — Presented.  
**Ptg** — Presenting.  
**Ptm** — Presentment.



**Ptn** — Presentation.  
**Ptr** — Presenter.  
**Pts** — Presents.  
**Pty** — Presently.  
**Pu** — Public.  
**Pucy** — Publicity.  
**Pud** — Published.  
**Pug** — Publishing.  
**Puh** — Publish.  
**Puhr** — Publisher.  
**Pun** — Publication.  
**Pur** — Purpose.  
**Puy** — Publicly.  
**Pv** — Privilege.  
**Pvc** — Province.  
**Pvcl** — Provincial.  
**Pvd** — Privileged.  
**Pvi** — Provide.  
**Pvid** — Provided.  
**Pvig** — Providing.  
**Pvk** — Provoke.  
**Pvkd** — Provoked.  
**Pvkg** — Provoking.  
**Pvl** — Prevail.  
**Pvld** — Prevailed.  
**Pvlg** — Prevailing.  
**Pvlc** — Prevalence.  
**Pvn** — Provision.  
**Pvnt** — Prevent.  
**Pvntd** — Prevented.  
**Pvntg** — Preventing.  
**Pvnl** — Provisional.  
**Pvtn** — Prevention.  
**Pvs** — Privileges.  
**Pvt** — Private.  
**Pvx** — Previous.  
**Pvxy** — Previously.  
**Pvy** — Privately.  
**Pw** — Power.  
**Pwf** — Powerful.  
**Pws** — Powers.  
**Pwy** — Powerfully.  
**Px** — Price.  
**Pxl** — Political.

**Pxn** — Protection.  
**Pxo** — Porto Rico.  
**Pxn** — Porto Rican.  
**Pxs** — Prices.  
**Pxt** — Protect.  
**Pxtd** — Protected.  
**Pxtg** — Protecting.  
**Pxts** — Protects.  
**Py** — Presbytery.  
**Pyn** — Presbyterian.  
**Pz** — Prize.  
**Pzd** — Prized.  
**Pzg** — Prizing.  
**Pzn** — Poison.  
**Pznd** — Poisoned.  
**Pzng** — Poisoning.  
**Pzr** — Poisoner.  
**Pzs** — Prizes.

## 9

**g** — On the.  
**Ga** — Qualify.  
**Gad** — Qualified.  
**Gag** — Qualifying.  
**Gan** — Qualification.  
**Gay** — Quality.  
**Gb** — On the bill.  
**Gc** — concur.  
**Gcc** — Concurrence.  
**Gcd** — Concurred.  
**Gcg** — Concurring.  
**Gcs** — Concurs.  
**Gct** — Concurrent.  
**Gk** — Quick.  
**Gky** — Quickly.  
**Gm** — Quartermaster.  
**Gmg** — Quartermaster-general.  
**Gny** — Quantity.  
**Goc** — On the contrary.  
**Goh** — On the other hand.  
**Gom** — Quorum.  
**Gow** — On the whole.  
**Gp** — On the part of.

**Gpt** — On the part of the.  
**Gq** — On the question.  
**Grd** — Quartered.  
**Grq** — Quartering.  
**Grl** — Quarrel.  
**Grs** — Quarters.  
**Gry** — Quarterly.  
**Grz** — Quartz.  
**Gsd** — Questioned.  
**Gsg** — Questioning.  
**Gsh** — Quash.  
**Gsn** — Question.  
**Gso** — Quite so.  
**Gt** — Quite.  
**Gtn** — Quotation.  
**Guo** — Quota.  
**Guy** — Quietly.

## R

**R** — Are.  
**Ra** — Raise.  
**Rad** — Raised.  
**Raf** — Ratify.  
**Rafd** — Ratified.  
**Rafg** — Ratifying.  
**Rafn** — Ratification.  
**Rafs** — Ratifies.  
**Rag** — Raising.  
**Rav** — Ravish.  
**Ral** — Radical.  
**Ras** — Raises.  
**Rav** — Ravage.  
**Rb** — Rob.  
**Rbd** — Robbed.  
**Rbg** — Robbing.  
**Rbr** — Robber.  
**Rby** — Robbery.  
**Rc** — Receive.  
**Rcd** — Received.  
**Rcg** — Receiving.  
**Rcn** — Redemption.  
**Rcp** — Reciprocate.  
**Rcpl** — Reciprocal.

**Rcpy** — Reciprocity.  
**Rcr** — Receiver.  
**Rcs** — Receives.  
**Rct** — Receipt.  
**Rcu** — Recupérate.  
**Rcud** — Recuperated.  
**Rcug** — Recuperating.  
**Rd** — Read.  
**Rdg** — Reading.  
**Rdn** — Reduction.  
**Rdo** — Radio.  
**Rdr** — Reader.  
**Rds** — Reads.  
**Rdu** — Reduce.  
**Rdud** — Reduced.  
**Rdug** — Reducing.  
**Rdx** — Ridiculous.  
**Rdy** — Ready.  
**Reb** — Rebel.  
**Reg** — Register.  
**Regd** — Registered.  
**Regg** — Registering.  
**Regn** — Registration.  
**Regr** — Registrar.  
**Regs** — Registers.  
**Rek** — Wreck.  
**Rekj** — Wreckage.  
**Rel** — Re-elect.  
**Rept** — Repeat.  
**Repd** — Repeated.  
**Repg** — Repeating.  
**Reptn** — Repetition.  
**Req** — Request.  
**Reqd** — Requested.  
**Reqg** — Requesting.  
**Reqs** — Requests.  
**Rev** — Reverend.  
**Rf** — Refer.  
**Rfc** — Reference.  
**Rfd** — Referred.  
**Rfe** — Referee.  
**Rfg** — Referring.  
**Rfk** — Reflect.  
**Rfk d** — Reflected.

**Rfkg** — Reflecting.  
**Rfkn** — Reflection.  
**Rfm** — Reform.  
**Rfn** — Reformation.  
**Rfr** — Reformer.  
**Rfs** — Refers.  
**Rfu** — Refuse.  
**Rfud** — Refused.  
**Rfug** — Refusing.  
**Rfum** — Referendum.  
**Rg** — Regular.  
**Rgd** — Regard.  
**Rgdd** — Regarded.  
**Rgdg** — Regarding.  
**Rgds** — Regards.  
**Rgm** — Regiment.  
**Rgn** — Regulation.  
**Rgs** — Regulars.  
**Rgt** — Regulate.  
**Rgy** — Regularly.  
**Rh** — Reach.  
**Rhd** — Reached.  
**Rhg** — Reaching.  
**Rhr** — Rather.  
**Rhs** — Reaches.  
**Rht** — Right.  
**Ri** — Rhode Island.  
**Rj** — Reject.  
**Rjc** — Rejoice.  
**Rjcd** — Rejoiced.  
**Rjcg** — Rejoicing.  
**Rjd** — Rejected.  
**Rjg** — Rejecting.  
**Rjn** — Rejection.  
**Rjr** — Rejector.  
**Rjs** — Rejects.  
**Rk** — Recover.  
**Rkc** — Recognizance.  
**Rkd** — Recovered.  
**Rkg** — Recovering.  
**Rkn** — Recognition.  
**Rko** — Record.  
**Rkod** — Recorded.  
**Rkog** — Recording.

**Rks** — Recovers.  
**Rkt** — Recruit.  
**Rky** — Recovery.  
**Rkz** — Recognize.  
**Rkzd** — Recognized.  
**Rl** — Real.  
**Rla** — Relate.  
**Rlav** — Relative.  
**Rlb** — Reliable.  
**Rlc** — Reluctance.  
**Rld** — Related.  
**Rlf** — Relief.  
**Rlg** — Relating.  
**Rlj** — Religion.  
**Rljx** — Religious.  
**Rln** — Relation.  
**Rlps** — Relapse.  
**Rlpsd** — Relapsed.  
**Rlpsg** — Relapsing.  
**Rlpss** — Relapses.  
**Rlq** — Relinquish.  
**Rls** — Release.  
**Rlsd** — Released.  
**Rlsg** — Releasing.  
**Rlv** — Relieve.  
**Rlvd** — Relieved.  
**Rlvg** — Relieving.  
**Rly** — Really.  
**Rlz** — Realize.  
**Rm** — Remain.  
**Rmb** — Remember.  
**Rmc** — Remembrance.  
**Rmd** — Remained.  
**Rmg** — Remaining.  
**Rmk** — Remark.  
**Rmkd** — Remarkd.  
**Rmkg** — Remarking.  
**Rmn** — Remuneration.  
**Rmr** — Rumor.  
**Rmrd** — Rumored.  
**Rmrg** — Rumoring.  
**Rms** — Remains.  
**Rmt** — Remit.  
**Rmu** — Remunerate.

**Rmv** — Remunerative.  
**Rmx** — Remarks.  
**Rn** — Reason.  
**Rnc** — Renounce.  
**Rncd** — Renounced.  
**Rncg** — Renouncing.  
**Rnd** — Reasoned.  
**Rnf** — Reinforce.  
**Rnfm** — Reinforcement.  
**Rng** — Reasoning.  
**Rnl** — Reasonable.  
**Rnu** — Renew.  
**Rny** — Reasonably.  
**Ro** — Rose.  
**Rog** — Re-organize.  
**Rogd** — Re-organized.  
**Rogg** — Re-organizing.  
**Rogn** — Re-organization.  
**Rot** — Report of the.  
**Rp** — Report.  
**Rpb** — Responsible.  
**Rpby** — Responsibility.  
**Rpc** — Republic.  
**Rpd** — Reported.  
**Rpg** — Reporting.  
**Rph** — Reproach.  
**Rphd** — Reproached.  
**Rphg** — Reproaching.  
**Rpl** — Repeal.  
**Rpld** — Repealed.  
**Rplg** — Repealing.  
**Rpls** — Repeals.  
**Rpm** — Re-appointment.  
**Rpn** — Republican.  
**Rpr** — Reporter.  
**Rps** — Reports.  
**Rpt** — Represent.  
**Rptd** — Represented.  
**Rptg** — Representing.  
**Rptn** — Representation.  
**Rpu** — Repudiate.  
**Rpud** — Repudiated.  
**Rpug** — Repudiating.  
**Rpun** — Repudiation.

**Rpv** — Representative.  
**Rpvs** — Representatives.  
**Rpy** — Reply.  
**Rpz** — Repulse.  
**Rq** — Request.  
**Rqd** — Required.  
**Rqg** — Requiring.  
**Rqm** — Requirement.  
**Rqn** — Requisition.  
**Rqr** — Require.  
**Rqs** — Requests.  
**Rr** — Railroad.  
**Rrg** — Railroading.  
**Rsd** — Reside.  
**Rsdcd** — Residence.  
**Rsdg** — Resided.  
**Rsdg** — Residing.  
**Rsdtd** — Resident.  
**Rsg** — Resign.  
**Rsgd** — Resigned.  
**Rsgg** — Resigning.  
**Rsgn** — Resignation.  
**Rsi** — Resist.  
**Rsic** — Resistance.  
**Rsid** — Resisted.  
**Rsig** — Resisting.  
**Rsis** — Resists.  
**Rsl** — Resolve.  
**Rslid** — Resolved.  
**Rslg** — Resolving.  
**Rsn** — Resolution.  
**Rsp** — Respect.  
**Rspd** — Respected.  
**Rspg** — Respecting.  
**Rspv** — Respective.  
**Rspy** — Respectively.  
**Rsq** — Rescue.  
**Rsqd** — Rescued.  
**Rsqg** — Rescuing.  
**Rsu** — Resume.  
**Rsud** — Resumed.  
**Rsug** — Resuming.  
**Rsun** — Resumption.  
**Rsv** — Reserve.



**Rsvd** — Reserved.  
**Rsvg** — Reserving.  
**Rsvn** — Reservation.  
**Rt** — Are the.  
**Rtd** — Returned.  
**Rtg** — Returning.  
**Rtn** — Return.  
**Ru** — Are you.  
**Ruf** — Rough.  
**Rup** — Rupture.  
**Rupd** — Ruptured.  
**Rupg** — Rupturing.  
**Rus** — Russia.  
**Rv** — Remove.  
**Rvd** — Removed.  
**Rvg** — Removing.  
**Rvk** — Revoke.  
**Rvkd** — Revoked.  
**Rkvg** — Revoking.  
**Rvkn** — Revocation.  
**Rvl** — Removal.  
**Rvn** — Revolution.  
**Rvo** — Revolve.  
**Rvod** — Revolved.  
**Rvog** — Revolving.  
**Rvos** — Revolves.  
**Rvor** — Revolver.  
**Rvr** — River.  
**Rvs** — Removes.  
**Rvt** — Revolt.  
**Rvu** — Review.  
**Rvy** — Revolutionary.  
**Rwd** — Reward.  
**Rwdd** — Rewarded.  
**Rwdg** — Rewarding.  
**Rwds** — Rewards.  
**Rx** — Recommend.  
**Rxd** — Recommended.  
**Rzg** — Recommending.  
**Rxn** — Recommendation.  
**Rxs** — Recommends.  
**Ry** — Railway.  
**Rz** — Result.  
**Rzd** — Resulted.

**Rzg** — Resulting.  
**Rzs** — Results.  
**Rzt** — Resultant.

## S

**Sa** — Senate.  
**Sab** — Senate bill.  
**Sac** — Senate committee.  
**Saf** — Spoke as follows.  
**Saik** — Shot and instantly killed.  
**Sak** — Shot and killed.  
**Sal** — Salary.  
**Sap** — Soon as possible.  
**Sar** — Senator.  
**SB** — Subsequent.  
**Sbc** — Subsequence.  
**Sbl** — Substantial.  
**Sbly** — Substantially.  
**Sbm** — Submit.  
**Sbd** — Submitted.  
**Sbg** — Submitting.  
**Sbn** — Submission.  
**Sby** — Subsequently.  
**Sc** — South Carolina.  
**Sca** — Scare.  
**Sch** — Subscribe.  
**Scd** — Subscribed.  
**Scf** — Sacrifice.  
**Scfd** — Sacrificed.  
**Scfg** — Sacrificing.  
**Scg** — Subscribing.  
**Sch** — Schooner.  
**Scl** — School.  
**Scn** — Subscription.  
**Scotus** — Supreme Court of the United States.  
**Sct** — Supreme Court.  
**Scu** — Seclude.  
**Scud** — Secluded.  
**Scug** — Secluding.  
**Scun** — Seclusion.  
**Scy** — Scarcely.

**Sd** — Should.  
**Sdn** — Sudden.  
**Sdr** — Surrender.  
**Sdrd** — Surrendered.  
**Sdrg** — Surrendering.  
**Sdu** — Seduce.  
**Sdud** — Seduced.  
**Sdug** — Seducing.  
**Sdun** — Seduction.  
**Sdus** — Seduces.  
**Sdy** — Sunday.  
**Se** — From which.  
**Sec** — Section.  
**Sed** — Said.  
**Seg** — Saying.  
**Sem** — Seem.  
**Sen** — Seen.  
**Sep** — September.  
**Ses** — Says.  
**Sey** — Secretary.  
**Sf** — Satisfy.  
**Sfd** — Satisfied.  
**Sfg** — Satisfying.  
**Sfj** — Suffrage.  
**Sfft** — Suffragette.  
**Sfly** — Satisfactorily.  
**Sfn** — Satisfaction.  
**Sfr** — Suffer.  
**Sfy** — Satisfactory.  
**Sgc** — Significance.  
**Sgd** — Signified.  
**Sgg** — Signifying.  
**Sghr** — Stenographer.  
**Sgn** — Signification.  
**Sgt** — Significant.  
**Sgy** — Stenography.  
**Sh** — Such.  
**Shf** — Sheriff.  
**Shk** — Shake.  
**Shl** — Shall.  
**Shr** — Share.  
**Si** — Semicolon (;)  
**Sig** — Signature.  
**Sil** — Silver.

**Sim** — Similar.  
**Sip** — Said in part.  
**Sis** — Sister.  
**Siu** — Situate.  
**Siud** — Situated.  
**Siug** — Situating.  
**Siun** — Situation.  
**Sj** — Subject.  
**Sjd** — Subjected.  
**Sjg** — Subjecting.  
**Sjn** — Subjection.  
**Sjo** — Subject of.  
**Sjt** — Sergeant.  
**Sk** — Success.  
**Skd** — Succeed.  
**Skj** — Schedule.  
**Skjd** — Scheduled.  
**Skjg** — Scheduling.  
**SkI** — Successful.  
**Skm** — Scheme.  
**Skr** — Successor.  
**Skv** — Successive.  
**Sky** — Successfully.  
**Sl** — Sail. (Spell out "sale").  
**Sld** — Sailed.  
**Slf** — Self.  
**Slg** — Sailing.  
**Slh** — Selfish.  
**Slr** — Sailor.  
**Slt** — Slight.  
**Sm** — Some.  
**Sma** — Small.  
**Smb** — Somebody.  
**Smc** — Sympathetic.  
**Smg** — Something.  
**Smh** — Somehow.  
**Smj** — Submerge.  
**Smk** — Smoke.  
**Smp** — Sympathy.  
**Smr** — Summer.  
**Smt** — Sometimes.  
**Smw** — Somewhat.  
**Smx** — Simultaneous.  
**Smz** — Sympathize.

<b>Sn</b> — Soon.	<b>Spr</b> — Shipper.
<b>Snc</b> — Since.	<b>Spt</b> — Support. (Spell out "sport").
<b>Snd</b> — Send.	<b>Sptr</b> — Supporter.
<b>Snm</b> — Sentiment.	<b>Spx</b> — Suspicious.
<b>Snr</b> — Sooner.	<b>Spz</b> — Surprise.
<b>Soa</b> — Secretary of Agriculture.	<b>Sq</b> — Separate.
<b>Soc</b> — Secretary of Commerce.	<b>Sqd</b> — Separated.
<b>Sor</b> — Soldier.	<b>Sqg</b> — Separating.
<b>Sos</b> — Secretary of State.	<b>Sqn</b> — Separation.
<b>Sot</b> — Secretary of the	<b>Sqr</b> — Square.
<b>Sou</b> — South.	<b>Sqs</b> — Separates.
<b>Soun</b> — Southern.	<b>Sr</b> — Secure.
<b>Sov</b> — Sovereign.	<b>Srd</b> — Secured.
<b>Sovy</b> — Sovereignty.	<b>Srg</b> — Securing.
<b>Sow</b> — Secretary of War.	<b>Srm</b> — Surmise.
<b>Soy</b> — Society.	<b>Srs</b> — Secures.
<b>Sp</b> — Ship.	<b>Srv</b> — Survive.
<b>Spa</b> — Spacious.	<b>Srx</b> — Serious.
<b>Spb</b> — Shipboard.	<b>Srxy</b> — Seriously.
<b>Spd</b> — Shipped.	<b>Sry</b> — Securely.
<b>Spfc</b> — Specific.	<b>Ss</b> — Steamship.
<b>Spfd</b> — Specified.	<b>Ssn</b> — Session.
<b>Spfg</b> — Specifying.	<b>St</b> — Street.
<b>Spfn</b> — Specification.	<b>Sta</b> — State.
<b>Spfy</b> — Specify.	<b>Stam</b> — Statement.
<b>Spg</b> — Shipping.	<b>Stax</b> — Statistics.
<b>Sph</b> — Speech.	<b>Stc</b> — Sentence.
<b>Spk</b> — Spoke.	<b>Stcd</b> — Sentenced.
<b>Spkg</b> — Speculating.	<b>Stcg</b> — Sentencing.
<b>Spkn</b> — Spoken.	<b>Std</b> — Standard.
<b>Spkr</b> — Speculator.	<b>Stdz</b> — Standardize.
<b>Spku</b> — Speculate.	<b>Stgh</b> — Strength.
<b>Spkun</b> — Speculation.	<b>Stg</b> — Strong.
<b>Spkv</b> — Speculative.	<b>Stgr</b> — Stronger.
<b>Spl</b> — Special.	<b>Stgy</b> — Strongly.
<b>Spm</b> — Shipment.	<b>Stj</b> — Strange.
<b>Spn</b> — Suspicion.	<b>Stjr</b> — Stranger.
<b>Spo</b> — Suppose.	<b>Stjy</b> — Strangely.
<b>Spod</b> — Supposed.	<b>Stk</b> — Strike.
<b>Spog</b> — Supposing.	<b>Stkr</b> — Striker.
<b>Spon</b> — Supposition.	<b>Stn</b> — Station.
<b>Spq</b> — Speak.	<b>Sto</b> — Store.
<b>Spqg</b> — Speaking.	<b>Stod</b> — Stored.
<b>Spqr</b> — Speaker.	

<b>Stog</b> — Storing.	<b>Sxh</b> — Sixth.
<b>Str</b> — Steamer.	<b>Sxl</b> — Sexual.
<b>Sts</b> — Streets.	<b>Sxm</b> — Settlement.
<b>Sty</b> — Steady.	<b>Sxn</b> — Sensation.
<b>Su</b> — Sure.	<b>Sxnl</b> — Sensational.
<b>Sub</b> — Substitute.	<b>Syc</b> — Systematic.
<b>Subd</b> — Substituted.	<b>Syl</b> — Systematical.
<b>Subg</b> — Substituting.	<b>Sym</b> — Symptom.
<b>Subm</b> — Submarine.	<b>Syn</b> — Syndicate.
<b>Subn</b> — Substitution.	<b>Sys</b> — System.
<b>Sud</b> — Surround.	<b>Syz</b> — Systematize.
<b>Sudd</b> — Surrounded.	<b>Sz</b> — Seize.
<b>Sudg</b> — Surrounding.	<b>Szd</b> — Seized.
<b>Suf</b> — Sufficient.	<b>Szg</b> — Seizing.
<b>Sufy</b> — Sufficiently.	<b>Szn</b> — Season.
<b>Sug</b> — Suggest.	<b>Szr</b> — Seizure.
<b>Sugd</b> — Suggested.	<b>Szs</b> — Seizes.
<b>Sugg</b> — Suggesting.	
<b>Sugn</b> — Suggestion.	
<b>Suk</b> — Suspect.	
<b>Sukd</b> — Suspected.	
<b>Sui</b> — Suicide.	
<b>Supm</b> — Supreme.	
<b>Supr</b> — Superior.	
<b>Supt</b> — Superintendent.	
<b>Sup</b> — Supply.	
<b>Sux</b> — Securities.	
<b>Suy</b> — Saturday.	
<b>Sv</b> — Seven.	
<b>Svc</b> — Service.	
<b>Svd</b> — Served.	
<b>Sve</b> — Serve.	
<b>Svg</b> — Serving.	
<b>Svh</b> — Seventh.	
<b>Svl</b> — Several.	
<b>Svr</b> — Severe.	
<b>Svt</b> — Servant.	
<b>Svy</b> — Severely.	
<b>Sw</b> — Swear.	
<b>Swg</b> — Swearing.	
<b>Swn</b> — Sworn.	
<b>Swo</b> — Swore.	
<b>Sws</b> — Swears.	
<b>Sx</b> — Dollar mark (\$).	

## T

<b>T</b> — The.
<b>Tam</b> — The amendment.
<b>Tan</b> — Than.
<b>Tau</b> — To authorize.
<b>Tb</b> — The bill.
<b>Tbc</b> — Tobacco.
<b>Tbd</b> — The board.
<b>Tbh</b> — To be held.
<b>Tbl</b> — Trouble.
<b>Tbx</b> — Tuberculosis.
<b>Tbz</b> — The business.
<b>Tch</b> — Touch.
<b>Tcl</b> — Technical.
<b>Tct</b> — Transact.
<b>Tcd</b> — Transacted.
<b>Tcg</b> — Transacting.
<b>Tcn</b> — Transaction.
<b>Tcy</b> — Technically.
<b>Td</b> — Treasury Department.
<b>Tdb</b> — The debate.
<b>Tde</b> — Trade.
<b>Tdg</b> — Trading.
<b>Tdl</b> — Traditional.
<b>Tdn</b> — Tradition.



**Tdy** — Today.  
**Ter** — Terror.  
**Tes** — Testimony.  
**Tex** — Texas.  
**Tey** — Territory.  
**Tez** — Terrorize.  
**Tezd** — Terrorized.  
**Tezg** — Terrorizing.  
**Tf** — The following.  
**Tfc** — Terrific.  
**Tfd** — Testified.  
**Tff** — Tariff.  
**Tfg** — Testifying.  
**Tfk** — Traffic.  
**Tfm** — Transform.  
**Tfmd** — Transformed.  
**Tfmg** — Transforming.  
**Tfn** — Transformation.  
**Tfr** — Transfer.  
**Tfrd** — Transferred.  
**Tfrg** — Transferring.  
**Tfy** — Testify.  
**Tg** — Thing.  
**Tgh** — Telegraph.  
**Tgm** — Telegram.  
**Tgr** — Together.  
**Tgy** — Telegraphy.  
**Th** — Those.  
**Thd** — Thursday.  
**Thea** — Theatre.  
**Thf** — Thief.  
**Thk** — Thank.  
**Thm** — Thermometer.  
**Tho** — Though.  
**Thq** — Thick.  
**Thr** — Their.  
**Thru** — Through.  
**Tht** — Thought.  
**Thu** — The house.  
**Tjg** — The judge.  
**Tgk** — Taking.  
**Tkh** — Turkish.  
**Tkn** — Taken.  
**Tkr** — Taker.

**Tkt** — Ticket.  
**Tky** — Turkey.  
**Tmp** — Temperature.  
**Tmd** — Transmitted.  
**Tmg** — Transmitting.  
**Tmn** — Transmission.  
**Tmt** — Transmit.  
**Tmx** — Tremendous.  
**Tnc** — Thence.  
**Tnd** — Thousand.  
**Tni** — Tonight.  
**Tnk** — Think.  
**Tnm** — Tournament.  
**Tnv** — Tentative.  
**Tnv** — Tentatively.  
**Tny** — Tendency.  
**Tol** — Tolerate.  
**Tpd** — Transported.  
**Tpg** — Transporting.  
**Tph** — Telephone.  
**Tpn** — Transportation.  
**Tpo** — The passage of.  
**Tpy** — Temporary.  
**Tal** — Tranquil.  
**Tqo** — The question of.  
**Tqy** — Tranquility.  
**Trd** — Third.  
**Tre** — Three.  
**Trf** — Therefore.  
**Trk** — Track.  
**Trl** — Trial.  
**Trm** — Terminate.  
**Trmd** — Terminated.  
**Trmg** — Terminating.  
**Trml** — Terminal.  
**Trmn** — Termination.  
**Trn** — Train.  
**Trp** — Troop.  
**Trps** — Troops.  
**Trw** — Therewith.  
**Tsa** — The Senate.  
**Tsb** — This bill.  
**Tsd** — Translated.  
**Tse** — These.

**Tsf** — This forenoon.  
**Tsm** — This morning.  
**Tsp** — This afternoon.  
**Tsq** — This question.  
**Tsr** — Treasurer.  
**Tsv** — This evening.  
**Tsy** — Treasury.  
**Tti** — That is (7).  
**Ttt** — That the (5).  
**Tuf** — Tough.  
**Tuy** — Tuesday.  
**Twd** — Toward.  
**Twf** — Tomorrow forenoon.  
**Twh** — To which.  
**Twm** — Tomorrow morning.  
**Twp** — Tomorrow afternoon.  
**Twv** — Tomorrow evening.  
**Twy** — Twenty.  
**Txb** — This is believed.  
**Txi** — Taxicab.  
**Txm** — This is more.  
**Txn** — This is not.  
**Txs** — This is said.  
**Txt** — This is the.  
**Ty** — They.  
**Tz** — These.

## U

**U** — You.  
**Uac** — Unaccepted.  
**Uau** — Unauthorized.  
**Uav** — Unavoidable.  
**Ubd** — Undoubted.  
**Ubq** — Ubiquitous.  
**Uby** — Undoubtedly.  
**Uc** — You see.  
**Ucm** — Uncommon.  
**Ucn** — Uncertain.  
**Ucx** — Unconscious.  
**Ucxi** — Unconsciousness.  
**Ucy** — Unnecessary.  
**Udf** — Unidentified.

**Uf** — Unfortunate.  
**Ufb** — Unfavorable.  
**Ufby** — Unfavorably.  
**Ufd** — Unfounded.  
**Ufm** — Uniform.  
**Ufp** — Under false pretenses.  
**Ufy** — Unfortunately.  
**Ugd** — Unchanged.  
**Ugt** — Urgent.  
**Ugud** — Unguarded.  
**Uguy** — Unguardedly.  
**Ugy** — Urgently.  
**Uk** — Understand.  
**Ukd** — Understood.  
**Ukg** — Understanding.  
**Ukn** — Unknown.  
**Uky** — Understandingly.  
**Ul** — Usual.  
**Ulm** — Ultimate.  
**Ult** — Ultimo [last month].  
**Uly** — Usually.  
**Um** — Unanimous.  
**Umf** — Unmanufactured.  
**Ump** — Umpire.  
**Umy** — Unanimously.  
**Un** — Until.  
**Und** — Under.  
**Ung** — Young.  
**Uni** — United.  
**Unj** — Unjust.  
**Unl** — Unless.  
**Uns** — Unsettled.  
**Unu** — Unusual.  
**Unuy** — Unusually.  
**Unx** — Unexpected.  
**Uny** — Unexpectedly.  
**Uoc** — Unchanged on call.  
**Uof** — Unofficial.  
**Upn** — Upon.  
**Upt** — Unimportant.  
**Upw** — Upward.  
**Uq** — Upon the.  
**Uqq** — Upon the question.  
**Ur** — Your.

**Us** — United States.  
**Usa** — United States of America.  
**Usf** — Useful.  
**Usfy** — Unsatisfactory.  
**Usg** — United States Government.  
**Usk** — Unsuccessful.  
**Utaf** — Under the auspices of the.  
**Utc** — Under the circumstances.  
**Utd** — Uttered.  
**Utr** — Utter.  
**Uty** — Utterly.  
**Utz** — Utilize.  
**Uv** — Universe.  
**Uvl** — Universal.  
**Uvy** — University.  
**Ux** — Underline, i.e. italics.  
**Uxc** — Under these circumstances.  
**Uxl** — Unconstitutional.  
**Uxty** — Unconstitutionality.  
**Uxy** — Unconstitutionally.

## V

**V** — Of which.  
**Va** — Virginia.  
**Vac** — Vacate.  
**Vad** — Vacated.  
**Vag** — Vague.  
**Vak** — Vacant.  
**Val** — Value.  
**Var** — Various.  
**Vax** — Vaccinate.  
**Vay** — Variety.  
**Vb** — Valuable.  
**Vby** — Valuably.  
**Vcd** — Vindicated.  
**Vcg** — Vindicating.  
**Vcn** — Vindication.  
**Vct** — Vindicate.  
**Vcv** — Vindictive.  
**Vcy** — Vicinity.

**Vdt** — Verdict.  
**Vet** — Veteran.  
**Vf** — Verify.  
**Vfn** — Verification.  
**Vgc** — Vengeance.  
**Vgx** — Vigorous.  
**Vk** — Victor.  
**Vka** — Victoria.  
**Vkm** — Victim.  
**Vkn** — Vacation.  
**Vkx** — Victorious.  
**Vky** — Victory.  
**Vkz** — Victimize.  
**Vlj** — Village.  
**Vlr** — Volunteer.  
**Vly** — Voluntarily.  
**Vm** — Vehement.  
**Vmc** — Vehemence.  
**Vmy** — Vehemently.  
**Vnc** — Violence.  
**Vnq** — Vanish.  
**Vnqd** — Vanished.  
**Vnqg** — Vanishing.  
**Vnt** — Violent.  
**Vny** — Violently.  
**Vo** — Vote.  
**Voc** — Vocation.  
**Vod** — Voted.  
**Vog** — Voting.  
**Vol** — Volume.  
**Vos** — Votes.  
**Vox** — Voluminous.  
**Vp** — Vice-president.  
**Vpot** — Vice-president of the.  
**Vr** — Virtue.  
**Vrl** — Virtual.  
**Vru** — Virtuous.  
**Vry** — Virtually.  
**Vsb** — Visible.  
**Vsd** — Visited.  
**Vsg** — Visiting.  
**Vsl** — Vessel.  
**Vsn** — Vision.  
**Vsr** — Visitor.

**Vst** — Visit.  
**Vt** — Vermont.  
**Vtu** — Vituperate.  
**Vtun** — Vituperation.  
**Vtuv** — Vituperative.  
**Vu** — View.  
**Vud** — Viewed.  
**Vug** — Viewing.  
**Vul** — Vulgar.  
**Vus** — Views.  
**Vx** — Violate.  
**Vxd** — Violated.  
**Vxg** — Violating.  
**Vxn** — Violation.  
**Vy** — Very.  
**Vyj** — Voyage.  
**Vz** — Venezuela.  
**Vzn** — Venezuelan.

## W

**W** — With.  
**Wa** — With a.  
**Wac** — With a capital.  
**Wad** — War Department.  
**Wam** — Ways and means.  
**Wat** — Water.  
**Wav** — With a view.  
**Wb** — Will be.  
**Wbh** — Will be held.  
**Wc** — Welcome.  
**Wcd** — Welcomed.  
**Wcg** — Welcoming.  
**Wd** — Would.  
**Wda** — Wednesday.  
**Wdf** — Wonderful.  
**Wdg** — Wedding.  
**Wdw** — Withdraw.  
**Wea** — Weather.  
**Wek** — Week.  
**Wf** — Wife.  
**Wg** — Wrong.  
**Wgd** — Wronged.  
**Wgf** — Wrongful.

**Wgg** — Wronging.  
**Wgh** — Weigh.  
**Wgn** — Wagon.  
**Wgt** — Weight.  
**Wgy** — Wrongly.  
**Whi** — While.  
**Whl** — Whole.  
**Wht** — Wheat.  
**Whu** — White House.  
**Wi** — Will.  
**Wig** — Willing.  
**Wik** — Wicked.  
**Win** — Within.  
**Wis** — Wisconsin.  
**Wit** — Witness.  
**Witd** — Witnessed.  
**Witg** — Witnessing.  
**Wix** — Wireless.  
**Wj** — Wound.  
**Wk** — Week.  
**Wkm** — Workman.  
**Wkn** — Workmen.  
**Wky** — Weekly.  
**Wl** — Well.  
**Wld** — World.  
**Wlf** — Welfare.  
**Wlh** — Wealth.  
**Wly** — Wealthy.  
**Wn** — When.  
**Wnb** — Will not be.  
**Wnc** — Whence.  
**Wng** — Winning.  
**Wnr** — Winner.  
**Wnv** — Whenever.  
**Wo** — Who.  
**Wom** — Whom.  
**Wos** — Whose.  
**Wot** — Without.  
**Wp** — Weep.  
**Wpg** — Weeping.  
**Wpn** — Weapon.  
**Wq** — Warrant.  
**Wqd** — Warranted.  
**Wqg** — Warranting.



**Wqs** — Warrants.  
**Wky** — Warranty.  
**Wr** — Were.  
**Wrd** — Word.  
**Wrg** — Writing.  
**Wrh** — Worth.  
**Wri** — Write.  
**Wrn** — Written.  
**Wro** — Wrote.  
**Wrk** — Work.  
**Wrt** — With regard to.  
**Wrx** — Works.  
**Ws** — Was.  
**Wsk** — Whiskey.  
**Wsn** — Western.  
**Wsp** — Warship.  
**Wsy** — Westerly.  
**Wt** — What.  
**Wtr** — Whether.  
**Wtv** — Whatever.  
**Wv** — Waive.  
**Wvd** — Waived.  
**Wvg** — Waiving.  
**Ww** — With which.  
**Wx** — Wait.  
**Wxd** — Waited.  
**Wxg** — Waiting.  
**Wxr** — Waiter.  
**Wy** — Why.

**X**

**X** — In which.  
**Xac** — Exact.  
**Xag** — Exaggerate.  
**Xas** — Exacts.  
**Xay** — Exactly.  
**Xb** — Exorbitant.  
**Xby** — Exorbitantly.  
**Xc** — Excite.  
**Xcd** — Excited.  
**Xcg** — Exciting.  
**Xcm** — Excitement.  
**Xcp** — Except.

**Xcpn** — Exception.  
**Xd** — Exceed.  
**Xdd** — Exceeded.  
**Xdg** — Exceeding.  
**Xdn** — Extradition.  
**Xdt** — Extradite.  
**Xdtd** — Extradited.  
**Xdtg** — Extraditing.  
**Xdy** — Exceedingly.  
**Xg** — Legislate.  
**Xgd** — Legislated.  
**Xgg** — Legislating.  
**Xgh** — Extinguish.  
**Xghd** — Extinguished.  
**Xghg** — Extinguishing.  
**Xgn** — Legislation.  
**Xgor** — Legislator.  
**Xgr** — Legislature.  
**Xgv** — Legislative.  
**Xh** — Exhaust.  
**Xhd** — Exhausted.  
**Xhg** — Exhausting.  
**Xhn** — Exhaustion.  
**Xhv** — Exhaustive.  
**Xj** — Explain.  
**Xjd** — Explained.  
**Xjg** — Explaining.  
**Xjn** — Explanation.  
**Xjy** — Explanatory.  
**Xk** — Execute.  
**Xkd** — Executed.  
**Xkn** — Execution.  
**Xkr** — Executor.  
**Xkv** — Executive.  
**Xl** — Excel.  
**Xlc** — Excellence.  
**Xld** — Excelled.  
**Xlg** — Excelling.  
**Xlt** — Excellent.  
**Xly** — Excellently.  
**Xm** — Extreme.  
**Xmt** — Exempt.  
**Xmtn** — Exemption.  
**Xmy** — Extremely.

**Xn** — Constitution.  
**Xnl** — Constitutional.  
**Xnlst** — Constitutionalist.  
**Xnty** — Constitutionality.  
**Xny** — Constitutionally.  
**Xo** — Exonerate.  
**Xod** — Exonerated.  
**Xog** — Exonerating.  
**Xon** — Exoneration.  
**Xoy** — Extraordinary.  
**Xp** — Expense.  
**Xpc** — Experience.  
**Xpd** — Expend.  
**Xpg** — Expending.  
**Xpi** — Expedite.  
**Xpl** — Explode.  
**Xpld** — Exploded.  
**Xplg** — Exploding.  
**Xpln** — Explosion.  
**Xpm** — Experiment.  
**Xpn** — Expedition.  
**Xpo** — Expose.  
**Xpod** — Exposed.  
**Xpog** — Exposing.  
**Xpon** — Explosion.  
**Xppn** — Exposition.  
**Xpr** — Expenditure.  
**Xps** — Expenses.  
**Xpt** — Export.  
**Xpv** — Expensive.  
**Xr** — Exercise.  
**Xrd** — Exercised.  
**Xrg** — Exercising.  
**Xrl** — External.  
**Xrn** — Exertion.  
**Xrs** — Exercises.  
**Xrt** — Exert.  
**Xs** — Exist.  
**Xsc** — Existence.  
**Xsd** — Existed.  
**Xsg** — Existing.  
**Xss** — Exists.  
**Xt** — Extent.  
**Xtd** — Extend.

**Xtg** — Extending.  
**Xtn** — Extension.  
**Xtv** — Extensive.  
**Xty** — Extensively.  
**Xu** — Exclude.  
**Xun** — Exclusion.  
**Xuv** — Exclusive.  
**Xxd** — Cross examined.  
**Xxg** — Cross examining.  
**Xxm** — Cross examine.  
**Xxn** — Cross examination.

**Y**

**Y** — Year.  
**Ya** — Yesterday.  
**Yaf** — Yesterday forenoon.  
**Yam** — Yesterday morning.  
**Yap** — Yesterday afternoon.  
**Yav** — Yesterday evening.  
**Yd** — Yield.  
**Ydd** — Yielded.  
**Ydg** — Yielding.  
**Yf** — Yellow fever.  
**Yl** — Yellow.  
**Yo** — Years old.  
**Yoa** — Years of age.  
**Yoha** — Year of his (or her) age.

**Z**

**Z** — From which.  
**Za** — Sea.  
**Zap** — Seaport.  
**Zc** — Section.  
**Zcl** — Sectional.  
**Zd** — Said.  
**Zlx** — Zealous.  
**Zm** — Seem.  
**Zn** — Seen.  
**Znr** — Senior.  
**&** — And.  
**5** — That the.  
**7** — That is.

4 — Where.

#### BASEBALL SUPPLEMENT

**Bas** — By a score of.  
**Bob** — Base(s) on balls.  
**Bts** — By the score of.  
**Ing** — Inning.  
**Ings** — Innings.  
**Lob** — Left on bases.  
**Nbf** — Now batting for.  
**Ncf** — Now catching for.  
**Npf** — Now pitching for.  
**Sko** — Score.  
**Ump** — Umpire.

#### PUNCTUATION:

**Semi-colon** — SI  
**Open quote** — QN  
**Close quote** — QJ  
**Open parenthesis** — PN  
**Close parenthesis** — PY  
**Capital letters** — CX  
**Small letters** — 15 (two dots three dashes)  
**Shilling** — UT  
**Pound Sterling** — LX  
**Dollars** — SX  
**Colon, dash (:-)** — KX  
**Not code** — E5 (dot, three dashes)

**Pence** — D

**Brackets** — BX

**Dash** — DX

**Underline** — UX (start), UJ (stop)

**Colon followed by quote (: ")** — KQ

**Percent** — OSO

**Apostrophe** — Dot, four dashes, dot

Fractions are sent by inserting the letter "E" between the numerator and denominator — 3/16 = 3 E 16

Owing to the fact that three numbers when quickly transmitted sound a lot like the figure 5, it will always be better to use TND for thousand and MYN for million after the first second or third figures. Thus 10,000 = 10 TND; 248,000,000 = 248 MYNS. HND could also be used to express hundreds — 400 = 4 HND; 500,000 = 5 HND TND; 300,000,000 = 3 HND MYN.

Decimals should be sent by inserting the word "dot" thus 0.34 = 0 dot 34; 89.92 = 89 dot 92.

# 4

## Morse Code

*"What Hath God Wrought"*

— Samuel F.B. Morse, May 24, 1844

Samuel Finley Breese Morse was a portrait painter and not a bad one. In 1832 he was returning from Europe to the United States when he began thinking about using electric signals to send messages. He was 41 years old.

The telegraph was the first electric device to be put to everyday use and was the forerunner of today's electronic communication equipment. Computers are based on the same principle, that is, interrupting or pulsing an electric current in a controlled manner.

On board the packet ship *Sully*, Morse was chatting with Dr. Charles Jackson, also a passenger en route home. Morse mentioned that some years earlier his wife had died while he was away and he did not learn of her death for two weeks.

He and Jackson talked about the possibility of using electricity as a means of transmitting signals over a wire in such a way that messages could be sent.

Walking around on the deck of the *Sully*, Morse told Jackson he saw no reason "why intelligence might not be instantaneously transmitted by electricity to any distance."

Morse became so interested that when he arrived home he studied the subject and found that other people had been tinkering with the same idea, among them Joseph Henry, who had invented the electromagnet.

Electricity is based on waves of positive and negative



electrons that can be carried along a metal wire. It can be turned on and off by a switch. A pattern of short signals could be used as a code for the letters of the alphabet. As early as 1753 people had been trying to devise equipment and a system for doing this.

In 1836 Morse built his first working model. This machine consisted of a pencil-like stylus attached to an electromagnet. An "on" pulse of electricity caused the stylus to make a mark on a strip of paper.

Two years later the inventor demonstrated his telegraph for President Martin Van Buren and the cabinet. In 1840 his "Recording Electric Telegraph" and his dot-dash code were patented. Other telegraph systems were already being tried in Europe. In 1843 the U.S. Congress appropriated \$30,000 to help Morse develop the telegraph. An attempt with an underground transmission line was a failure, but the next year the inventor was able to string an overhead line on trees and posts from Washington, D.C. to Baltimore. The official "launch" of Morse's telegraph occurred on May 24, 1844. At the Supreme Court building (now the Law Library) in the U.S. Capitol, the inventor tapped out: "What Hath God Wrought!" from the Bible Book of Numbers, 23:23. Alfred Vall, Morse's partner, sitting in a railroad station in Baltimore, tapped back, "Yes."

The telegraph was quickly exploited. Lines spread rapidly between cities all over the United States, Canada and Mexico. Various competing telegraph companies were formed and vied for franchises.

When the Democratic National Convention, held at Baltimore that same year, nominated James K. Polk for President, the news was flashed to Washington by dots and dashes.

Very soon newspapers began to include columns of "telegraph news" along with local news and dispatches received by the mail.

Associated Press was the first newsgathering organiza-

tion to lease a private wire. United Press, International News Service and other wire services followed.

The early telegraph devices had a moving strip of paper on which short and long marks — dots or dashes — were made in response to the manipulation of a sending key at some other point.

A stylus was attached to the armature of an electromagnet to put the dots and dashes on the moving paper as electricity pulsed through the wire. Soon telegraphers learned to recognize the signals by ear and write them down as words and messages. They didn't need the stylus.

Morse at first objected to having the messages taken down this way by receiving operators. He wanted the system to be mechanical. But sound telegraphy was used widely. Improvements were made in the "sounder," and the stylus was dropped, although Morse always insisted on calling his invention the "Electromagnetic Printing Telegraph."

Learning to "read" dots and dashes by listening to "click clicks" is not as difficult as it might seem. In ordinary reading we learn the shape of letters and numbers by sight. Telegraphers learned their sounds. Once the alphabet was memorized, speed increased so that entire words, instead of letters, were heard.

Telegraphy was a phenomenal improvement in communications. It radically changed society. Telegraphers were held in high regard and called "lightning slingers."

Congress took up debate on whether the telegraph ought to be run by the government, eventually deciding to let private enterprise have it. About a dozen competing companies were consolidated in 1856 to form Western Union and establish a nationwide, private-enterprise communications network. Western Union gained a great advantage over competitors by having an exclusive agreement with the Associated Press. In fact, the two were practically one company. Western Union would not carry anybody else's news, and the AP



required its members to use Western Union.

In 1860 the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company, commonly known as the "Pony Express," took 10 days to carry a letter from St. Joseph, Missouri to Sacramento, California. A cross-country land line for telegraph was completed on October 21, 1861. Three days later the Pony Express went bankrupt.

Railroads quickly adopted the telegraph for communication. With single-track lines, arrangements had to be made for trains going in opposite directions to pass safely. The telegraph allowed trainmen to determine quickly where to hold the oncoming train.

Both Union and Confederate forces employed the telegraph during the Civil War. It radically changed how the war was fought. Telegraph operators, many of them civilians, became indispensable to the military. Wired messages enabled officers to quickly assess the size and location of enemy forces and react much faster.

On some occasions a telegrapher went aloft in a balloon, carrying a Morse set and trailing wires to earth, to report on enemy troop dispositions.

Operators became adept at tapping into wires and eavesdropping on enemy circuits. Some even imitated the sending characteristics of enemy operators to send false messages. At times they taunted opposing operators by letting them know their traffic had been overheard.

Noted people who began their careers as telegraph operators include Andrew Carnegie, the steel magnate; Jesse H. Bunnell, Civil War operator and later a leading manufacturer of telegraph equipment; Chet Huntley, NBC news co-anchor; and many railroad officials, including some presidents.

Many telegraphers also worked in stock brokerages or commodity exchanges. Some went on to be high officials in those fields. Thomas Edison was a telegrapher in the 1860s

and many of his first electrical experiments were related to the telegraph.

The dots and dashes code used in America, for several reasons, was not suitable for the transatlantic cables nor for use in Europe. A variation called the International Morse Code, emerged in 1851. When radio transmission began some years later, both codes were used for a time, resulting in confusion and errors when European ships were in American waters, and vice-versa.

Following the sinking of the *Titanic* in April, 1912, International Morse was made the standard for radio use everywhere, but American Morse still served U.S. wire services and domestic land-line traffic.

The speed of transmission was gradually increased from 10 words per minute to as much as 60 words a minute by skilled telegraphers. The fastest Morse transmission recorded was 84 words a minute, sent by an operator named T. L. McElroy.

When the typewriter was produced late in the 19th century, telegraphers receiving Morse Code quickly began using it, tapping out the words of a message as they listened to the "click, click, click" of the sounder.

Speed was further increased when Walter P. Phillips, a manager for Associated Press and later United Press, invented the "Phillips Code" in 1879.

The semi-automatic "Vibroplex" telegraph key was introduced by Horace Martin in 1904. The combination of Vibroplex, typewriter, Phillips Code and skilled operators made communication speeds at 60 words per minute commonplace.

The telegraph was used not only by Western Union, Postal Telegraph, wire services and railroads, but by many other businesses — mining companies, meat packing houses, automobile manufacturers, oil pipelines, radio networks, telephone companies, stock brokers and commodity traders. A Quebec beer maker connected its offices in Montreal



to its brewery in Lachine with an eight mile line.

The telegraph became an important part of the sports scene. A telegrapher at the ball park was employed to send a play-by-play account to a radio station, usually in the home town of the visiting team. There in the studio another telegrapher copied the account, periodically handing slips of paper to the announcer.

A system of shorthand was used by baseball telegraphers. "SIC" meant "strike one called." "PTF" was "pitcher throws to first." "B2 OS" was "ball two, outside," and so on. The announcer expanded on the sketchy facts by inserting other information, sometimes made up, to make his broadcast sound as though he was at the game. Even crowd noises were inserted by "sound effects" devices.

This system developed into an art. Several broadcasters became well known for their ability to make a telegraphed minimum account exciting to listeners. "Red" Barber and Western Union telegrapher Harry Moorman, working for the Cincinnati Reds, were a particularly accomplished duo.

Former President Ronald Reagan, fresh out of college, did baseball re-creations as a sports announcer for station WHO in Des Moines. Walter Cronkite, distinguished CBS correspondent, began his broadcast career doing football re-creations in Kansas City.

Radio re-creations ended shortly after World War II when improved long distance telephone facilities made broadcasting directly from the ball park feasible — not to mention the arrival of television.

Very early in the telegraph era, North American telegraphers began to refer to novice and inept operators as "hams," from "ham-handed." Most early radio operators came from the ranks of land-line operators and so, when pioneer amateur radio activity began to interfere with commercial traffic, the interlopers were called "hams." The epithet soon came to include all amateurs.

Teleprinters were developed in 1914 and soon began taking over news transmission, but some Morse lines were still in operation when World War II broke out. Radio telegraphy using Morse and International codes continued for many years after that.

Morse Code is still an important means of communication, even though the dots and dashes may travel via satellite. The international distress call, of course, is still the "SOS" three dots three dashes three dots.

## American Morse, 1844

Used in land wire telegraphy in North and South America

A	• —	J	• — • — •	S	• • •
B	• — • — •	K	• — •	T	—
C	• • •	L	—	U	• — •
D	• • •	M	• —	V	• • — •
E	•	N	• •	W	• — •
F	• — •	O	• •	X	• • • •
G	• — •	P	• • • •	Y	• • • •
H	• • • •	Q	• • • •	Z	• • • •
I	• •	R	• • •		
1	• — • — •	Period	• — • — •		
2	• • • •	Comma	• — •		
3	• • • •	Colon	— • — •		
4	• • • •	Semicolon	• — • — •		
5	• — •	Quote	• — • — • — •		
6	• • • • •	Exclamation	• — • — •		
7	• • • •	Interrogation	• — • — •		
8	• • • •	Parenthesis	• — • — •		
9	• — • — •	New paragraph	• — • — •		
0	—	Fraction bar	• • • —		

## International Morse, 1851

Used in wireless traffic and landlines in Europe and Asia

A	• — •	J	• — • — •	S	• • •
B	• — • •	K	• — •	T	—
C	• — • •	L	• — • •	U	• — •
D	• — •	M	• —	V	• • • •
E	•	N	• •	W	• — •
F	• • • •	O	• — •	X	• • • •
G	• — •	P	• • • •	Y	• — • •
H	• • • •	Q	• — • — •	Z	• — • •
I	• •	R	• • •		
1	• — • • •	Period	• — • — •		
2	• • • •	Colon	• — • — •		
3	• • • •	Semi-colon	• — • — • — •		
4	• • • •	Comma	• — • — •		
5	• • • •	Interrogation	• — • — •		
6	• • • •	Hyphen	• — • — •		
7	• — • •	Apostrophe	• — • — • — •		
8	• • • •	Fraction bar	• — • — •		
9	• — • •				
0	• — • •				

## 5

## The Numbers Code

88 'Love &amp; Kisses'

A uniform code was first adopted by Western Union in 1859. The following is a version used by wire service telegraphers, derived partly from *The Telegraph Instructor*, published by G. M. Dodge in 1908.

- 1 — Wait a minute.
- 2 — Very important.
- 3 — What time is it?
- 4 — Where was I? Where shall I go ahead?
- 5 — Have you business for me?
- 6 — I am ready.
- 7 — Are you ready?
- 8 — Close your key, stop breaking.
- 9 — Priority business. Drop everything and do what I tell you.
- 10 — Keep this circuit closed.
- 12 — Do you understand?
- 13 — I understand, or: Do you understand?
- 14 — What is the weather?
- 15 — For you and others to copy.
- 17 — Following is for all points.
- 18 — What's the trouble?
- 19 — Form 19 train order.
- 21 — Stop for meal.
- 22 — Wire test.



## 122 WIRESPEAK

- 23 — All stations copy.
- 24 — Repeat this back.
- 25 — Busy on another wire, call me later.
- 27 — Priority, very important.
- 28 — Do you get my writing?
- 29 — Private, deliver in sealed envelope.
- 30 — No more, the end.
- 32 — I understand that I am to . . .
- 33 — Answer is paid.
- 34 — Message for all officers.
- 37 — Inform everyone interested.
- 39 — Important, priority on thru wire.
- 43 — Answer will be paid here.
- 44 — Answer promptly by wire.
- 55 — Important.
- 73 — Best regards.
- 77 — I have a message for your.
- 88 — Love and kisses.
- 91 — Superintendent's signal.
- 92 — Deliver promptly.
- 93 — Vice president and general manager's signal.
- 95 — Very urgent message.
- 97 — (Associated Press). Urgent message regarding stock market news.
- 134 — Who is at the key?

In another version, published in the Twentieth Century Manual of Railway Commercial and Wireless Telegraphy in 1914 by Frederic L. Meyer, Rand McNally & Co., **23** meant "Accident or death message."

Still another, from the Lake Erie & Western Railroad telegraphers' manual in 1921, had **21** meaning "Emergency."

# 6

## Cablese

### Backwards Run the Words

Overland and underseas cables revolutionized news distribution towards the end of the 19th century. No longer did someone on horseback, ship or train have to physically carry dispatches from one place to another.

For the first 100 years after the invention of telegraph by Samuel F. B. Morse, the wires were the normal means to transmit news dispatches. About the middle of the 20th century, radio transmission came into widespread use for overseas traffic. Later satellites were sent up to do most of these jobs.

In the wire or cable system, each word was transmitted, letter by letter, in a code of dots and dashes. These were created by "on" and "off" electrical signals.

A trained telegrapher was needed at each end of the wire, one to translate the words into dots and dashes and transmit them, the other to receive and translate the dots and dashes into letters of the alphabet and words. The system was slow and relatively expensive. The rate from overseas points was often 30 to 50 cents a word.

News correspondents invented Cablese to get their messages through at the least cost. Charges were based on the number of words in the message. If you reduced wordage you reduced costs.

The way this was done was by making two words into

one, e.g. "Downhold" for "hold down."

Transmitting companies would not accept any old word combination. You couldn't simply join two ordinary words like "walk up." But you could use them if you did it backwards "upwalk," to save cable charges. Most combinations were acceptable as long as they didn't go over 15 characters. If they did, it would be charged as two words.

British writer Evelyn Waugh covered the Ethiopian War in 1935. When a rumor circulated that an English nurse had been killed in an air raid, he received a cable from his editor: "SEND TWO HUNDRED WORDS UPBLOWN NURSE." After checking it out Waugh replied: "NURSE UNUPBLOWN."

Cablese was used by the news agencies not only in overseas traffic but in domestic telegrams and messages.

There was no accepted official dictionary of Cablese words, or even official instructions on how to create Cablese. But there were some common practices.

If combinations left any doubt as to clarity and meaning, the best interests of economy were served by writing the words out completely. Overcablization tended to cause confusion. The sender needed to be certain that the receiving party got the message correctly. There was a knack to it.

Besides compounding words like "downhold," Cablese was based on the combining of certain standard prefixes and suffixes with regular words. Prepositions were joined to their verbs — "upbundle."

Articles "the" and "a" were simply dropped unless absolutely essential. Pronouns, "I," "his," "their" were also usually dropped.

Only essential punctuation was used because, in most commercial cables, it had to be spelled out as a word, "comma" "period," (or "stop"). "para" or "graf" (paragraph). Quotation marks took a word each. They were written out "quote" to start and "unquote" to end. A question mark was "query." "Endit" closed off a cable item.

Superfluous words, of course, were dropped. Titles and

first names were dropped if it could be assumed the receiver knew that "Roosevelt" was "President Franklin D. Roosevelt." Almost any shortcut language could be Cablese if it saved words and could be understood.

Following are some of the prefixes and suffixes used to make two or more words into one for the cable.

#### PREFIXES:

**cum** — with, "cumluggage" was "with luggage." This is a Latin word.

**ex** — from, "exParis" was "from Paris." Also Latin.

**et** — and, "etspouse" was "and spouse." Another Latin word.

**par** — by.

**pro** — for, "proinmates" was "for the inmates."

**ad** — to, "adkitchen."

**anti** — against, "antiauthorities" was "against the authorities."

**dans** — in, "dansriver" was "in the river." From French.

**un** — no (none, not) "unconquered" was "did not conquer."

**post** — after, "postlunch" was "after lunch."

**pre** — before, "preembarkation" was "before embarkation."

**super** — over, "supergrave" was "over the grave."

**omni** — all, "omnitroops" was "all the troops."

**uni** — united (one), "untdriver" was "one driver."

**sans** — without, French.

**sur** — on, "surmountain" was "on the mountain." From French.

**sed** — but, "sedlately," was "but lately." Latin.

#### SUFFIXES:

**ward** — to (toward), "Tokyoward" was "to Tokyo."

**ve** — have, "wouldve" was "would have."

**est** — most, "difficultest" was "most difficult."

**ed** — had, "Smithed" was "Smith had."

**ing** — added a verb to a noun, "efforting" was "making an effort."

**some** — full of, bursting with, "gladsome tidings."

"This" or "last" could be put at the beginning of a word



by simply adding "s," "smorning" for "this morning," "snite" for "last night."

Prepositions became prefixes to their verbs, "upcoming" for "coming up," "tocame" for "came to."

Proper names and an abbreviated title could be squeezed together. "PVTRICHARDR FERRIS" for "Pvt. Richard R. Ferris."

For numerals five digits could be sent as one word. Figures were usually spelled out and run together. For example "fivethreesevennine" for 5,379.

Single letters were spelled out. "zee" for "z"; "emmm" for "m" and "eye" for "i".

You dropped the hyphen in hyphenated words, knowing that the receiver could add it back.

Often important words were repeated to make sure they got through. Thus "not" became "notnot" which was less easily lost in transmission. A typographical error in a cable could be important. The story is told that when a Hollywood director was on location overseas with a sexy leading lady, his wife received a cable: "HAVING FANTASTIC TIME. WISH YOU WERE HER."

A masterpiece of Cablese compression was a message from architect Buckminster Fuller to a friend in Japan in which he explained the key equation of Einstein's Theory in 249 words.

Despite the rule of brevity, cablese developed some gentility, as demonstrated in humorist Robert Benchley's message from Venice to his travel agent in New York: "STREETS FULL OF WATER. PLEASE ADVISE." Note the superfluous "PLEASE."

A famous example of journalistic Cablese was an exchange between artist Frederick Remington when he was in Havana in 1897 and publisher William Randolph Hearst, for whom he was working. Remington cabled Hearst: "THERE WILL BE NO WAR. I WISH TO RETURN." Hearst's cable in

reply was: "PLEASE REMAIN. YOU FURNISH THE PICTURES AND I'LL FURNISH THE WAR."

There were limits to Cablese. Besides rejecting the combinations which merely eliminated the spaces between words, the cable companies had a rule that anything longer than 15 letters was counted as two words.

A cable address had to be registered and could not be longer than 10 characters. "Unipress" was the cable address for United Press International. "Associated" was AP's cable address.

Cable companies charged varying rates for messages. The "press rate" used to send news dispatches was lower than the ordinary commercial rate for messages. Correspondents were not supposed to send anything except news dispatches by the press rate, but they often sent messages press rate.

There was an "urgent press" rate which gave a dispatch priority over other messages sent at the ordinary press rate. In domestic telegraph there was a day press rate (DPR) and a night press rate (NPR), which was less expensive.

The example below shows how a 130-word story was Cabled into 110 words. Words which may be *Cabled* are italicized. Superfluous words are in bold face.

Algiers July 11 (U.P.) — American forces *with British and French units from this base* landed on Sicily *this morning and drove toward Catania*. Only light casualties **were** suffered *by the* **seaborne** troops which went *against enemy infantry and armored divisions* defending **the** coast.

*After beachheads were established and before* artillery **was** landed Axis resistance dwindled. Allies combined *all gains into one large area without difficulty*. They went over hill 34 meeting no resistance.

French **troops** fought German units to a stand-



still for two hours and finally beat them back to a point north of Giazza. **The** French would have advanced faster had **they** not been outnumbered.

**The** most difficult problem of the invasion was making contact with paratroopers who came down several miles inland.

**Gen. Dwight D.** Eisenhower commanded the entire operation including British and French forces.

First man ashore was **Pot. Richard R. Ferris** who lives at 5437 Sunset Drive, Minneapolis. **He** was followed by all men of his unit.

Here is the message after being turned into Cablese.

ALGIERS JULY QNEONE UP AMERICAN FORCES CUMBRITISH ETFRENCH UNITS EXSBASE QNLANDED SICILY S MORNING ETDROVE CATANIAWARD STOP ONLY LIGHT CASUALTIES SUFFERED PARSEABORNE TROOPS WHICH WENT ANTIENEMY INFANTRY ETARMORED DIVISIONS DEFENDING COAST PARAGRAPH POSTBEACHHEADS ESTABLISHED ETPREARTILLERY LANDED AXIS RESISTANCE DWINDLED STOP ALLIES COMBINED OMNIGAINS INTO UNLARGE AREA SANS DIFFICULTY STOP THEY WENT SUPERHILL THREEFOUR MEETING UNRESISTANCE PARAGRAPH FRENCH FOUGHT GERMANS ADSTANTSTILL PARTWO HOURS ETFINALLY BACKBEAT THEM ADPOINT NORTH EXGIAZZA STOP FRENCH WOULDVE ADVANCED FASTER UNHAD BEEN OUTNUMBERED PARAGRAPH DIFFICULTEST PROBLEM EXINVASION MAKING CONTACT CUMPARATROOPERS WHO DOWNCAME SEVERAL MILES INLAND PARAGRAPH EISENHOWER COMMANDED ENTIRE OPERATION INCLUDING BRITISH ETFRENCH PARAGRAPH

FIRST MAN ASHORE PVTRICHARDR FERRIS ATLIVES FIVEFOURTHREESEVEN SUNSETDRIVE MINNEAPOLIS STOP WAS FOLLOWED PAROMNIMEN EXHIS UNIT ITEM

A Cablese message:

"HB BAIREWARDING EXNXCUMFDRPAPER UTMOSTING ARRIVE PRECONFAB A CUMGAINZA."

This said Hugh Baillie (UPI President) was going to Buenos Aires from New York with FDR (President Roosevelt) documents and trying to arrive before the FDR conference with Galnza Paz (distinguished Buenos Aires publisher).

Cable messages were identified by a "time group" at the beginning. The time group was five digits. The first two were the day of the month. The second two were the hour (on a 24-hour clock). The last digit was the fraction of the hour (broken into six 10-minute parts). Thus "02135" meant that the message was transmitted on the second of the month at 40 minutes after one o'clock PM.

In cable traffic, important time references were usually done in GMT, Greenwich Mean Time, which was the internationally recognized standard time at Greenwich, England where an official clock was located at the Greenwich Observatory. Cable users were expected to know how to convert this to the local time in their zone of operation.

Here are a few words of cablese:

**Utmosting** — A correspondent's defensive response to a demand from headquarters that he match an opposition story. Thus : 08114 your 08112 utmosting. Translated, this meant, "We are doing our damndest to get this story."

**Alertest** — Most alert, ready for anything.

**Planewise, or Planely** — "by airplane."

**Yesteryear** — "last year."



# 7

## Secret Codes for Confidential Messages

The United Press International and the Associated Press had secret proprietary codes which they used for confidential messages.

Only executives and top editors were allowed to use these codes. Looseleaf books holding the key to the code were carefully guarded and locked up when not in use.

These code books ran to more than 200 pages. The UPI code was revised in 1959 for the last time, although it continued to be used in some areas where traffic was sent by radio that could be listened to by outsiders.

The codes mainly consisted of names of newspapers and executives, and terminology dealing with the business side such as rates charged for the service.

Associated Press called its secret code "Code A." In United Press International it was known simply as "the code."

On the following pages is a small sampling of the UPI code and AP's Code A.



## Secret Code

United Press International

## — A —

ACCUE — Ingle.

ADVANCE PAYMENT — Quartz.

AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER — Russet.

AMBASSADOR (ANY) — Jarreau, wencust.

AMERICAN AIRLINES — Gerlaw.

ASSOCIATED PRESS — Castor, henagar, wingate.

ARGENTINA — Sanibel

ARMY — Brook.

AUSTRIA — Stormont.

## — B —

BAGHDAD — Glomlawr

BAILLIE, HUGH — Marmon.

BEAMCAST — Tunic.

BOMBAY — Oradell.

BROADCAST — Cinder.

BROKER (ANY) — Cobalt.

BULLETIN — Hydro.

BUREAU (ANY UPI) — Kindle.

BURMA, PRESIDENT OF — Demillune.

BURMA, MONETARY UNIT — Saip.

## — C —

CABLEGRAM — Demilpike.

CAIRO UPI BUREAU MANAGER — Furison.

CAPITAL — Pommel.

CARTOON — Amber.

CASH PAYMENT — Surrey.

CASTRO, FIDEL — Holeb.

CATHOLIC — Niveous.

COURT MARTIAL — tumble.

CURRAN, TOM — Calmar, Elnath, Michie.

## — D —

DAMAGES — Lunars.

DAUGHTER — Catalpa.

DENY — Flake.

DETROIT — Neshkoro.

DISCHARGE — Ettolize.

DIVISION MANAGER (ANY UPI) — Somare.

DIVISION MANAGER, UNITED KINGDOM — Nedrow.

DUBLIN — Ausable.

## — E —

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS — Abatis.

EIGHT — Hawk.

EMBARGO — Sled.

ESSO STANDARD OIL — Mirfak.

ESTIMATE — Pipit.

EUROPE — Nehawka.

EXCHANGE RATE (FREE) — Osco.

EXCHANGE RATE (OFFICIAL) — Andrix.

EXPLOSION — Alley.

## — F —

FAMILY — Nyanza.

FEET — Iris.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT —

Beach.

FINLAND — Rathdrum.

FIVE — Dome.

FOREIGN MINISTER (ANY) — Alfirk.

FRANCE, PRESIDENT OF — Mechel.

FRANTZ, HARRY — Alachiba.

FRIDAY — Laxon.

FROZEN FUNDS — Acorns.

## — G —

GAIN — Adobe.

GENERAL STRIKE — Cyllix.

GENERAL UPI S.A. SERVICE — Falcon.

GERMANY (EAST) — Silverbat.

GERMANY (WEST) — Pinecastle, Loranger.

GIVE — Drum.

GRACE, PRINCESS OF MONACO — Elzevir.

GRATUITY — Lagro.

GREENWICH MEAN TIME — Seedkin.

GUAM RADIO — Eschel.

GILMORE, DANIEL — Barad.



## —H—

**HALF** — Bask.  
**HAVANA** — Blacklick.  
**HEALTH, PUBLIC** —  
 Cadamba.  
**HEARST CORPORATION** —  
 Barbone.  
**HIGH** — Deben.  
**HILO** — Kilsyth.  
**HIRE** — Icre.  
**HOBERECHT, EARNEST** —  
 Arimo, Dormont,  
 Northgate.  
**HONG KONG UPI BUREAU**  
**MANAGER** — Devall.  
**HIPPEAU, CLAUDE** —  
 Granch.

## I

**IBERIA AIRLINES** —  
 Alboston.  
**ILLEGAL** — Ansate.  
**IMPRISON** — Tinker.  
**INCOME TAX** — Beam,  
 Splre.  
**INDUSTRY** — Calabar.  
**INSURANCE** — Kenmark.  
**INTERVIEW (NOUN)** —  
 Dibatag.  
**INTERVIEW (VERB)** —  
 Morate.

**ISTANBUL** — Monowl.  
**ITALY, PRESIDENT OF** —  
 Sequace.  
**ITN (INDEPENDENT TELE-**  
**VISION NEWS)** —  
 Arcana, Cudbear.

## —J—

**JANUARY** — Astony.  
**JAPAN** — Senatobia.  
**JAPAN, EMPEROR OF** —  
 Labrusca.  
**JIJI NEWS AGENCY** —  
 Pulga.  
**JOHNSON, EARL** —  
 Claudius, Hanks,  
 Jaquins.  
**JUDGE** — Ambash.  
**JUNE** — Kintar.

## —K—

**KABUL UPI CORRESPON-**  
**DENT** — Oukia.  
**KANSAS CITY** — Holicon.  
**KELLER, LEROY** — Dufoll,  
 Lockyer, Osmond.  
**KHRUSHCHEV** — Facula,  
 Morain.  
**KNOW** — Ancord.  
**KOREA, FOREIGN MINIS-**  
**TER OF** — Isopag.

**KUWAIT** — Olar.  
**KYODO NEWS AGENCY,**  
**PRESIDENT OF** —  
 Burled.  
**KYOTO SHIMBUN** —  
 Catoosa.

## —L—

**LABOR** — Aldane.  
**LANDTOLLS** — Diaulos.  
**LANGUAGE** — Bragot.  
**LA PAZ LA NACION** —  
 Fourgon.  
**LAREDO** — Canaby.  
**LAW COURT** — Buksemare.  
**LAWYER** — Chalcon.  
**LEGAL** — Borine.  
**LEGATION** — Helmage.  
**LENINGRAD** — Kushequa.  
**LIQUIDATE** — Adrene.  
**LOSS** — Gabion.

## —M—

**MACARTHUR, GEN. DOU-**  
**GLAS** — Baryton.  
**MACHINE TROUBLE** —  
 Fibration.  
**MAIL** — Aspidate.  
**MAO TSE-TUNG** —  
 Naqualre.

**MAXIMUM** — Aphanite.  
**MERGER** — Enkyn.  
**MESSAGE** — Babul.  
**MICKEL, L.B.** — Costean.  
**MILE** — Buran.  
**MORNING FIELD** —  
 Ankylose.  
**MUTINY** — Roundhouse.  
**MERRILL LYNCH** —  
 Crabmill.  
**MCLEAN, ROBERT (RE-**  
**TIRED AP PRESIDENT)**  
 — Arondight.

## —N—

**NAVY** — Ascill.  
**NEGOTIATE** — Clymat.  
**NETHERLANDS** —  
 Whitewater.  
**NEWS AGENCY, ASSOCI-**  
**ATED PRESS** — Castor,  
 Henagar, Wingate.  
**NEWSPICTURES** —  
 Cromornes.  
**NEW YORK CITY** —  
 Maxwellton.  
**NOBEL AWARD** — Clomben.  
**NORTH** — Aperne.  
**NUMERALS, ZERO** — Lag.  
**NUMERALS, 100,000** —  
 Lark.



## — O —

OCTOBER — Apse.  
 OFFICE — Cransier.  
 ONE-HALF — Bask.  
 ORDINARY RATE —  
 Feedwire.  
 OSLO UPI BUREAU MAN-  
 AGER — Aramis.  
 OSLO MORGENPOSTEN —  
 Ucon.  
 OVERDRAFT — Ruff.  
 OVERHEAD — Ampassy.  
 OWNER — Jackpin.  
 OPERATOR — Paggie.

## — P —

PAN AMERICAN WORLD  
 AIRWAYS — Dagus.  
 PACKER, FRANK —  
 Grumium.  
 PAID — Adalat.  
 PARIS — Gallon.  
 PAYMENT, ADVANCE —  
 Quartz.  
 PENALTY — Buttonball.  
 PHOTOGRAPHER —  
 Cabool.  
 POLICE — Homan.  
 POLICE CHIEF — Meadow.  
 PRESS COLLECT — Cozad.

PRIME MINISTER, ANY —  
 Beton.

PRISON — Sketch.

PROFIT — Sand.

## — Q —

QUARTER (ONE) — Gest.  
 QUARTER (THREE) —  
 Shred.  
 QUOTE — Palm.

## — R —

RADAR — Tank.  
 RADIO — Bosque.  
 RATIFY — Avigate.  
 RECEIVE — Traist.  
 REDUCE — Apsid.  
 RELEASE — Landskip.  
 REUTERS — Foregate,  
 Rand, Stacket, Wickerby.  
 RIGHTS — Colts.  
 ROCKETS — Drawpins.  
 ROOSEVELT, MRS.  
 FRANKLIN D. — Breccia.  
 RUSSIAN ARMY — Lotles.

## — S —

SALARY — Fern.

SATELLITE — Firkin.  
 SATURDAY — Bodega.  
 SAVING — Flap.  
 SCHEDULE — Pectron.  
 SCRIPPS, CHARLES E. —  
 Ayden, Collis, Ladner.  
 SENTENCE (NOUN) — Fa-  
 cade.  
 SENTENCE (VERB) — Aulic.  
 SERVICE, NEWS —  
 Diambrod.  
 SEXTON, WILLIAM —  
 Mattawan.  
 SHORTAGE — Lapwal.  
 SPEAK — Goff.  
 STARZELL, FRANK (AP) —  
 Allweed.

## — T —

TAIPEH UPI MANAGER —  
 Duella.  
 TATARIAN, H. ROGER —  
 Aigulet, Cineol.  
 TAX COLLECTOR —  
 Aladfar.  
 TEN — Ice.  
 THIRTEEN — Grail.  
 THIRTY — Quirt.  
 THURSDAY — Maistrie.  
 TODAY — Bakal.  
 TRANSFER — Basify.

TRANSLATE — Provant.  
 TROOPS, FEDERAL —  
 Cargo.  
 TROOPS, REBEL — Archi-  
 tects.

## — U —

ULTIMATUM — Clef.  
 UNION — Bagreef.  
 UNIPRESSER — Caprin.  
 UNITED PRESS — Bagwell.  
 UNITED PRESS INTERNA-  
 TIONAL — Alpin, Caxon,  
 Dalradian, Manati,  
 Tensaw.  
 UNITED PRESS BUREAU  
 MANAGER — Doebay.  
 UPI PICTURES — Conglus.  
 UNITED STATES GOVERN-  
 MENT — Tallevast.  
 UNITED STATES CON-  
 GRESS — Vingolf.  
 UPI NEWS SERVICE —  
 Topazion.  
 URGENT RATE — Jaunt.

## — V —

VATICAN — Arneb.  
 VENEZUELA, AMBASSA-  
 DOR TO U.S. — Triary.  
 VERDICT — Gate.



**VERIFY** — Bushy.  
**VIETNAM** — Toivola.  
**VISA** — Labascus.

## — W —

**WAR** — Toast.  
**WAR (TO DECLARE WAR)** —  
 Joggle.  
**WARSHIP** — Rink.  
**WEEK** — Acrux.  
**WEEK, LAST** — Yew.  
**WEEK, NEXT** — Rota.  
**WEEKLY RATE** — Furl.  
**WHITE HOUSE** — Seastrand.  
**WILSON, LYLE C.** —  
 Shawhan, Tice, Wildorado.  
**WINNIPEG** — Avena.

**WITNESS (NOUN)** — Unuk.  
**WITNESS (VERB)** —  
 Fastigate.  
**WORDAGE** — Prillion.  
**WORLD RIGHTS** — Flutes.

## — Y —

**YEAR** — Scarf.  
**YELLOW FEVER** —  
 Alkalurops.  
**YESTERDAY** — Shay.

## — Z —

**ZANZIBAR** — Airtscha.  
**ZERO** — Lag.  
**ZURICH UPI MANAGER** —  
 Splatcher.

## Code A

### The Associated Press

**FENES** — Little Rock, Ark.  
**LISSO** — Terre Haute.  
**LATCH** — Texarkana.  
**LATCO** — Texas.  
**LATHE** — Thomasville.  
**LATIN** — Times.  
**LAUGH** — Titusville.  
**LAUND** — Tokyo.  
**LAURE** — Toledo.  
**LEGAT** — Traffic department.  
**LEGIT** — Transcript.  
**LEMON** — Traveler.  
**LENIT** — Treasurer.  
**LEONI** — Tribune.  
**LETHE** — Truth.  
**LEVER** — Union.  
**LEVIT** — United Press.  
**LIBAN** — United Press.  
**LIBER** — United Press.  
**LICEN** — United States.  
**LICHE** — United States and

Haiti Cable Co.  
**LOLLY** — Wenatchee.  
**LOMER** — West African Telegraph Co.  
**NAKED** — Advise me.  
**NODDS** — Being delayed by lax work on part of wire company.  
**ODORS** — Daily wire report.  
**OPULE** — Do not hire.  
**PARGA** — Is not friendly with.  
**PICRO** — Opposition beating us.  
**PRUNE** — We beat the opposition.  
**PUNGE** — We will not bear any of the expense.  
**QUAFF** — Will remain here.  
**QUAGS** — Wire me quickly.  
**QUAKE** — Wires partially prostrated.

# 7

## Bureau Call Letters

United Press International

<b>AA</b>	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	<b>AU</b>	Auckland, New Zealand.
<b>AB</b>	Sydney, Australia, from ("Aborigine").	<b>AX</b>	Halifax, Nova Scotia (last letters).
<b>AC</b>	Topeka, Kansas (Arthur Capper, publisher).	<b>AZ</b>	Angro Do Heroismo, Azores.
<b>AC</b>	Accra, Ghana.	<b>BA</b>	Buenos Aires.
<b>AD</b>	Abu Dhabi.	<b>BA</b>	Brisbane, Australia.
<b>ADN</b>	Aden.	<b>BB</b>	Brasilia, Brazil.
<b>AG</b>	Salt Lake City (AG is Phillips Code for the word "telegram." The Salt Lake Telegram was a client).	<b>BC</b>	Sacramento, Calif.
		<b>BE</b>	Berlin.
		<b>BE</b>	Boise, Idaho.
		<b>BF</b>	Buffalo, N.Y.
		<b>BG</b>	Belgrade.
<b>AJ</b>	Atlanta, (Journal).	<b>BG</b>	Baton Rouge, La.
<b>AK</b>	Ankara, Turkey.	<b>BH</b>	Bahrain.
<b>AL</b>	San Antonio, Tex., for "Alamo."	<b>BH</b>	Boston.
		<b>BI</b>	Billings, Mont.
<b>ALG</b>	Algiers.	<b>BK</b>	Bangkok.
<b>AM</b>	Amsterdam.	<b>BL</b>	Blantyre, Malawi.
<b>AMN</b>	Amman, Jordan.	<b>BM</b>	Bismark, N. Dak.
<b>AN</b>	Anchorage.	<b>BN</b>	Bahrain.
<b>ANT</b>	St. Johns, Antigua.	<b>BO</b>	Bonn, West Germany.
<b>AG</b>	Albuquerque.	<b>BOG</b>	Bogota, Colombia.
<b>AR</b>	Seattle (last letters of the Star).	<b>BP</b>	Bridgeport, Conn., (Press).
<b>AT</b>	Athens, Greece.	<b>BS</b>	Barcelona, Spain.



## 142 WIRESPEAK

<b>BR</b>	Baltimore, Md.				reau, Albany, N.Y.
<b>BT</b>	Beirut, Lebanon.	<b>CY</b>			Cyprus.
<b>BU</b>	Budapest.	<b>CZ</b>			Columbus, Ohio
<b>BW</b>	Kennedy Space Center, Fla. (Bird Watch).				(Citizen).
		<b>DA</b>			Dallas.
<b>BX</b>	Brussels, Belgium.	<b>DA</b>			New Delhi, India.
<b>BX</b>	Birmingham, Ala.	<b>DB</b>			Dacca, Bangladesh.
<b>CA</b>	Cairo, Egypt.	<b>DC</b>			District of Columbia.
<b>CA</b>	Columbia, S.C.	<b>DD</b>			Dover, Del.
<b>CAR</b>	Caracas, Venezuela.	<b>DES</b>			Dar Es Salaam,
<b>CAS</b>	Caracas, Venezuela.				Tanzania.
<b>CB</b>	Geneva, Switzer- land.	<b>DH</b>			Dayton, Ohio (Her- ald).
<b>CB</b>	Annapolis, Md. (Chesapeake Bay).	<b>DH</b>			Rockford, Ill.-Beloit, Wis. (Dottie Heesakker).
<b>CC</b>	Carson City, Nev.	<b>DJ</b>			Pensacola, Fla. (Dale M. Johns, UPI exec.).
<b>CD</b>	Darwin, Australia (Charles Darwin).				
<b>CF</b>	Corfu, Greece.	<b>DJ</b>			Djibouti, Africa.
<b>CG</b>	Calgary, Alberta.	<b>DN</b>			Dayton, Ohio.
<b>CG</b>	Chattanooga, Tenn.	<b>DO</b>			Doylestown, Pa.
<b>CH</b>	New York City Hall.	<b>DQ</b>			Akron, Ohio (Doc Quigg).
<b>CI</b>	Calcutta, India.				
<b>CK</b>	Little Rock, Ark.	<b>DR</b>			Moraga radio listen- ing station (D. R. Tibbetts).
<b>CM</b>	Casablanca, Mo- rocco.				
<b>CN</b>	Canberra, Australia.	<b>DU</b>			Detroit, Mich.
<b>CO</b>	Colombo, Sri Lanka.	<b>DU</b>			Dublin, Ireland.
<b>CR</b>	Costa Rica.	<b>DV</b>			Rochester, N.Y. (Doug Verone, first bureau manager).
<b>CS</b>	Charleston, S.C.				
<b>CS</b>	Chicago Daily News (a sending point).	<b>DX</b>			Denver.
<b>CT</b>	Charlotte, N.C.	<b>EA</b>			El Paso, Tex.
<b>CU</b>	Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	<b>EB</b>			Edinburg, Tex.
		<b>ED</b>			Edmonton, Alberta.
<b>CV</b>	Cape Verde, Spain.	<b>EG</b>			Bissau, Equatorial Guinea.
<b>CW</b>	Charleston, W. Va.				
<b>CX</b>	State Capitol Bu-	<b>ES</b>			El Salvador.

## BUREAU CALL LETTERS 143

<b>FA</b>	Taipei (first and last letters of Formosa).	<b>GX</b>	Springfield, Ill.
<b>FC</b>	New York City federal court.	<b>GZ</b>	Alexandria, Va. (Gazette).
<b>FD</b>	Helsinki, Finland.	<b>HC</b>	Los Angeles (Hamilton Clark, early UP president).
<b>FF</b>	Ford de France, Martinique.	<b>HF</b>	Hartford, Conn.
<b>FF</b>	Fairfax, Va.	<b>HG</b>	Harrisburg, Pa.
<b>FG</b>	Cayenne, French Guyana.	<b>HJ</b>	Herrin, Ill. (Journal).
<b>FK</b>	Frankfurt, West Germany.	<b>HK</b>	Hong Kong.
<b>FM</b>	Cuban monitoring bureau Miami (Francis McCarthy).	<b>HL</b>	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
		<b>HM</b>	Concord, N.H. (Henry Minot, UPI New England editor).
<b>FM</b>	Fort Meyers, Fla.	<b>HN</b>	Helena, Mont.
<b>FM</b>	Fargo-Morehead, N.D.-Minn.	<b>HO</b>	Honolulu.
<b>FO</b>	Fort Wayne, Ind.	<b>Hono</b>	Honolulu.
<b>FR</b>	Santa Fe, N.M. (Frank Rand, pub- lisher).	<b>99</b>	Honolulu. (Morse Code for "Lulu").
<b>FT</b>	Savannah, Ga. (Frank Tremaine, UPI vp).	<b>HOM</b>	Unicom, Hong Kong.
<b>FX</b>	Fairfax, Va. (admin- istration).	<b>HP</b>	Grand Rapids, Mich. (Harold Pringle, UP salesman).
<b>FY</b>	Frankfort, Ky.	<b>HQ</b>	Haiti-Quito.
<b>FZ</b>	Fresno, Calif.	<b>HS</b>	Houston, Tex.
<b>GA</b>	Guatemala City.	<b>HT</b>	Brentwood, Tenn. (Helen Thomas, White House re- porter).
<b>GA</b>	Guam.	<b>HV</b>	Havana, Cuba.
<b>GB</b>	Gibraltar.	<b>HV</b>	Huntsville, Ala.
<b>GF</b>	Great Falls, Mont.	<b>HX</b>	Chicago (Herald Examiner).
<b>GP</b>	Salem, Ore. (George Putnam, publisher).	<b>IA</b>	Indianapolis, Ind.
<b>GS</b>	Greensboro, N.C.	<b>IF</b>	Idaho Falls, Idaho.
<b>GV</b>	Geneva, Switzer- land.	<b>IS</b>	Islamabad, Paki- stan.
		<b>IX</b>	Phoenix, Ariz. (last letter of city).

## 144 WIRESPEAK

<b>JA</b>	Jakarta, Indonesia.	<b>LH</b>	Lahore, Pakistan.
<b>JB</b>	Green Bay, Wis. (Jess Bogue, UPI news editor).	<b>LN</b>	London.
<b>JC</b>	Jefferson City, Mo.	<b>LP</b>	La Paz, Bolivia.
<b>JE</b>	Jerusalem.	<b>LU</b>	Lubbock, Tex.
<b>JK</b>	Jackson, Miss.	<b>LV</b>	Las Vegas, Nev.
<b>JN</b>	Toronto, Canada (J.N. Crandall).	<b>LX</b>	Johnson Space Center, Tex. (Lunar Exploration).
<b>JX</b>	Jacksonville, Fla.	<b>LZ</b>	Shanghai, China (L.Z. Yuan, bureau manager).
<b>JO</b>	Portland, Ore. (Journal).	<b>MA</b>	Manila.
<b>JO</b>	Johannesburg, South Africa.	<b>MB</b>	Melbourne, Australia.
<b>JU</b>	Juneau, Alaska.	<b>MC</b>	Reno, Nev. (Fred McKee, publisher).
<b>KA</b>	Karachi, Pakistan.	<b>MD</b>	Madison, Wis.
<b>KH</b>	Copenhagen, Denmark.	<b>MD</b>	Madrid, Spain.
<b>KI</b>	Knoxville, Tenn.	<b>ME</b>	Augusta, Me.
<b>KL</b>	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.	<b>MG</b>	Montgomery, Ala.
<b>KM</b>	San Diego, Calif.	<b>MH</b>	Miami, Fla. (Herald).
<b>KN</b>	Katmandu, Nepal.	<b>MI</b>	Mobile, Ala.
<b>KO</b>	Oklahoma City.	<b>MJ</b>	Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
<b>KP</b>	Kansas City, Mo. (Post).	<b>ML</b>	Milan, Italy.
<b>KT</b>	Albany, N.Y. (Knickerbocker News-Times Union).	<b>MO</b>	Medford, Ore.
<b>KY</b>	Nairobi, Kenya.	<b>MO</b>	Moscow.
<b>LA</b>	South Pole (Little America).	<b>MP</b>	Memphis, Tenn. (Press).
<b>LA</b>	Lima, Peru.	<b>MR</b>	Montreal, Quebec.
<b>LB</b>	Lisbon, Portugal.	<b>MS</b>	Minneapolis, Minn. (Star).
<b>LE</b>	Marion, Ill. (Little Egypt).	<b>MT</b>	Kingsport, Tenn. (Mims Thomason, UPI president).
<b>LO</b>	Lexington, Ky.	<b>MU</b>	Munich.
<b>LI</b>	Mineola, N.Y. (Long Island).	<b>MX</b>	Mexico City.
		<b>MY</b>	Monterey, Calif.

## BUREAU CALL LETTERS 145

<b>NA</b>	Philadelphia, Pa. (North American Newspaper Alliance).	<b>PM</b>	Portland, Me.
<b>NC</b>	Atlantic City, N.J. (Norm Cafarelli, UPI exec.).	<b>PO</b>	Cincinnati, Ohio (Post).
<b>ND</b>	New Delhi, India.	<b>PP</b>	Peiping, (Peking, Beijing).
<b>NE</b>	New Orleans.	<b>PP</b>	Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
<b>NF</b>	Norfolk, Va.	<b>PR</b>	Pierre, S. Dak.
<b>NH</b>	New Haven, Conn.	<b>PR</b>	Paris, France.
<b>NI</b>	Managua, Nicaragua.	<b>PS</b>	Pittsburgh, Pa.
<b>NK</b>	Newark, N.J.	<b>PT</b>	Papeete, Tahiti.
<b>NB</b>	Nashville (Banner).	<b>PX</b>	Portland, Me.
<b>NS</b>	Lansing, Mich.	<b>QC</b>	Quebec City, Quebec.
<b>NT</b>	Nashville (Tennessee).	<b>QP</b>	Queen's Park (Ontario legislative bureau, Ottawa).
<b>NV</b>	Nashville, Tenn.	<b>RA</b>	Raleigh, N.C.
<b>NW</b>	Des Moines, Iowa (Northwestern Railroad, "NoWhere").	<b>R</b>	Rangoon, Burma.
<b>NXL</b>	New York City.	<b>RC</b>	Rapid City, S. Dak. (Robert Crennen, UPI exec.).
<b>NXP</b>	New York Pictures.	<b>RG</b>	Harlingen, Tex. (Rio Grande).
<b>NXT</b>	New York Television.	<b>RI</b>	Providence, R. I.
<b>OA</b>	Ottawa, Ontario.	<b>RIO</b>	Rio De Janeiro.
<b>OM</b>	Akron, Ohio.	<b>RK</b>	Roanoke, Va.
<b>OR</b>	Orlando, Fla.	<b>RO</b>	Rome, Italy.
<b>OS</b>	Oslo, Norway.	<b>RO</b>	Denver (nightside).
<b>PA</b>	Panama City, Panama.	<b>RS</b>	Regina, Saskatchewan.
<b>PB</b>	West Palm Beach, Fla.	<b>RV</b>	Richmond, Va.
<b>PG</b>	Prague, Czechoslovakia.	<b>SA</b>	San Jose, Calif.
<b>PG</b>	Polo Grounds, New York.	<b>SA</b>	Santiago, Chile.
<b>PK</b>	Peking, China (formerly Peiping).	<b>SA</b>	Singapore.
		<b>SB</b>	South Bend, Ind.
		<b>SB</b>	San Paulo, Brazil.
		<b>SD</b>	Springfield, Mass.
		<b>SF</b>	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.



<b>SF</b>	Suva, Fiji.		(Tracy McCracken, publisher).
<b>SGN</b>	Saigon.		
<b>SH</b>	Oklahoma City capitol bureau (State House).	<b>TN</b>	Toledo, Ohio.
		<b>TP</b>	Tampa, Fla.
<b>SJ</b>	San Juan, Puerto Rico.	<b>TR</b>	Trenton, N.J.
		<b>TT</b>	Taipei, Taiwan.
<b>SK</b>	Seoul, South Korea.	<b>TU</b>	Istanbul, Turkey.
<b>SL</b>	Shreveport, La.	<b>TV</b>	Douglasville, Ga.
<b>SM</b>	Cleveland, Ohio (Scripps McCrae).	<b>TW</b>	Tulsa, Okla. (World).
		<b>TX</b>	Tacoma, Wash.
<b>SP</b>	Spokane, Wash. (Press).	<b>UC</b>	Milwaukee, Wis.
		<b>UG</b>	Youngstown, Ohio.
<b>SR</b>	Lincoln, Neb. (first and last letters of Star).	<b>UK</b>	Johannesburg, South Africa.
		<b>UPR</b>	National Radio, Chicago.
<b>SR</b>	Harare, Zimbabwe (formerly Salisbury, Rhodesia).	<b>UN</b>	United Nations, New York.
		<b>US</b>	Austin, Tex.
<b>SS</b>	Oriental, N.C. (Sea-Side).	<b>VA</b>	Vienna, Va. (computer center)
		<b>VC</b>	Victoria, British Columbia.
<b>ST</b>	Stockholm, Sweden.	<b>VN</b>	Vienna, Austria.
<b>SU</b>	Vancouver, British Columbia (Sun).	<b>VR</b>	Reston, Va. (Vasquez-Rana).
<b>SV</b>	Louisville, Ky. (middle letters in city).	<b>VT</b>	Montpellier, Vt.
		<b>WA</b>	Warsaw, Poland.
<b>SX</b>	San Francisco.	<b>WA</b>	Washington, D.C.
<b>SY</b>	Syracuse, N.Y.	<b>WB</b>	Morgantown, W. Va. (William Barrett, assistant UPI m.e.).
<b>TA</b>	Tallahassee, Fla.	<b>WC</b>	El Paso, Tex. (Walter Cronkite).
<b>TA</b>	Tel Aviv, Israel.	<b>EP</b>	El Paso, Tex. (when Cronkite went there).
<b>TC</b>	Tucson, Ariz. (Citizen).	<b>WD</b>	Wilmington, Del.
<b>TH</b>	The Hague, Netherlands.	<b>WE</b>	Wellington, New Zealand.
<b>TI</b>	Tehran, Iran.		
<b>TK</b>	Tokyo.		
<b>TL</b>	Toledo, Ohio.		
<b>TM</b>	Cheyenne, Wyo.		

<b>WH</b>	Omaha, Neb. (World Herald).	<b>WS</b>	St. Paul, Minn. ("west side" of Mississippi River).
<b>WF</b>	Winnipeg, Manitoba (Free-Press).	<b>X</b>	St. Louis, Mo. (Crossroads).
<b>WHU</b>	White House, Washington, D.C.	<b>YM</b>	Olympia, Wash. (middle letters of city).
<b>WI</b>	Wichita, Kan.	<b>YO</b>	Youngstown, Ohio.
<b>WL</b>	Nanking, China (Walter Logan).	<b>YS</b>	Yankee Stadium, New York City.
<b>WP</b>	White Plains, N.Y.	<b>YV</b>	Nicosia, Cyprus.
<b>WR</b>	Chunking, China (Walter Rundle).	<b>ZU</b>	Zurich, Switzerland.

## Associated Press

<b>AB</b>	Albany, N.Y.	<b>CJ</b>	Carbondale, Ill.
<b>AC</b>	Atlantic City.	<b>CN</b>	Charleston, W. Va.
<b>AD</b>	Portland, Me.	<b>CO</b>	Columbus.
<b>AG</b>	Anchorage.	<b>CR</b>	Concord, N.H.
<b>AH</b>	Omaha.	<b>CS</b>	Cincinnati.
<b>AN</b>	Annapolis.	<b>CU</b>	Champaign, Ill.
<b>AG</b>	Albuquerque.	<b>CX</b>	Chicago.
<b>AT</b>	Austin, Tex.	<b>CY</b>	Cheyenne.
<b>AU</b>	Augusta, Me.	<b>DC</b>	Des Moines.
<b>AX</b>	Atlanta.	<b>DN</b>	Dallas.
<b>BA</b>	Baltimore.	<b>DO</b>	Orlando.
<b>BD</b>	Boise.	<b>DT</b>	Detroit.
<b>BF</b>	Buffalo.	<b>DV</b>	Dover, Del.
<b>BI</b>	Bismarck, N.D.	<b>DX</b>	Denver.
<b>BM</b>	Birmingham, Ala.	<b>EV</b>	Evansville, Ind.
<b>BR</b>	Baton Rouge.	<b>FO</b>	Fargo.
<b>BX</b>	Boston.	<b>FR</b>	Fresno.
<b>CC</b>	Carson City, Nev.	<b>FW</b>	Fort Worth.
<b>CD</b>	Cleveland.	<b>FX</b>	Frankfort, Ky.
<b>CF</b>	Columbia, S.C.	<b>FX</b>	San Francisco.
<b>CG</b>	Chattanooga.	<b>GO</b>	San Diego.
<b>CH</b>	Charlotte, N.C.	<b>GS</b>	Grand Rapids.

<b>HF</b>	Hartford.	<b>NU</b>	New Orleans.
<b>HL</b>	Helena.	<b>NX</b>	New Haven.
<b>HN</b>	Huntington, W. Va.	<b>PD</b>	Portland, Ore.
<b>HT</b>	Houston.	<b>PEF</b>	Peoria.
<b>HU</b>	Honolulu.	<b>PG</b>	Pittsburgh.
<b>HX</b>	Harrisburg, Pa.	<b>PL</b>	St. Paul.
<b>IC</b>	Iowa City.	<b>PN</b>	Phoenix.
<b>JF</b>	Jefferson City.	<b>PR</b>	Pierre, S.D.
<b>JO</b>	Providence, R.I.	<b>PX</b>	Philadelphia.
<b>JU</b>	Juneau.	<b>RA</b>	Raleigh.
<b>JV</b>	Jacksonville, Fla.	<b>RM</b>	Richmond, Va.
<b>JX</b>	Jackson, Miss.	<b>RO</b>	Reno.
<b>KO</b>	Oklahoma City.	<b>RV</b>	Harlingen, Tex.
<b>KV</b>	Knoxville.	<b>SA</b>	San Antonio.
<b>KX</b>	Kansas City, Mo.	<b>SC</b>	Sacramento.
<b>LA</b>	Los Angeles.	<b>SD</b>	Springfield, Ill.
<b>LH</b>	Lexington, Ky.	<b>SE</b>	Seattle.
<b>LJ</b>	Lansing, Mich.	<b>SF</b>	Santa Fe, N.M.
<b>LN</b>	Lincoln, Neb.	<b>SI</b>	Sioux Falls.
<b>LR</b>	Little Rock.	<b>SK</b>	Salt Lake City.
<b>LX</b>	Louisville.	<b>SM</b>	Salem, Ore.
<b>MA</b>	Madison, Wis.	<b>SP</b>	Springfield, Mass.
<b>MB</b>	Mobile, Ala.	<b>ST</b>	St. Louis.
<b>MH</b>	Miami.	<b>SU</b>	Syracuse.
<b>MI</b>	Milwaukee.	<b>SX</b>	Spokane.
<b>MO</b>	Morgantown, Va.	<b>TA</b>	Tulsa.
<b>MP</b>	Minneapolis.	<b>TC</b>	Tucson.
<b>MR</b>	Montpelier, Vt.	<b>TD</b>	Tallahassee.
<b>MX</b>	Memphis.	<b>TK</b>	Topeka.
<b>MY</b>	Montgomery, Ala.	<b>TN</b>	Trenton, N.J.
<b>NK</b>	Norfolk, Va.	<b>TP</b>	Tampa.
<b>NR</b>	Newark.	<b>WI</b>	Wichita.
<b>NS</b>	Nashville, Tenn.	<b>YM</b>	Olympia.

## 9

## Custom Coding Compensating for Computers

There are many sophisticated "search engines" to help find things by computer in the massive data of the Internet. But sometimes you need to narrow down the focus if you don't want to be overwhelmed.

The news business faced the problem of exploding data back in the 1980s when the quantity of available material multiplied and bigger computers arrived to handle it and sort it.

The 60-word-a-minute clanking Teletype that was the trademark of news, providing sound background for the news programs on radio and television became a high speed printer at 1,200 or 1,800 words a minute that was relatively quiet.

You didn't even have to wait for the printer to work on the "wire" copy. As soon as a news agency put a story into the system, you could get it on your screen, read and edit it. But nobody could handle ALL the news that was available.

To help newspapers and broadcasters narrow down the glut, the American Newspaper Publishers Association (now called the Newspaper Association of America) and the Radio and Television News Directors Association came up with a filter or code system that enabled a newspaper or broadcast station to select only that part of the news supply that they wanted, such as sports, financial, international, etc.



United Press International and other news agencies further refined the codes so that their customers would receive only that part of the news report which they wanted. UPI called its version Custom Code. Using this code, for example, a publication in the automobile industry could choose to receive stories related to autos.

These codes are simply a series of characters in the alphabet. When placed at the top of a story they acted as a kind of address or routing instruction to the customer's receiving equipment.

The ANPA and RTNDA established code letters to indicate the priority or urgency of news and to sort it out by broad categories such as sports or financial.

The ANPA and RTNDA priority and category coding became elements in the letter code at the top of every story. The letter "F" indicated a flash, the highest priority. "B" was for bulletin, a one-paragraph high priority news item. "U" was urgent. "R" was for a "skedded" story, one that editors had been advised to expect. "D" was for an item moved every day, like the weather forecasts. "W" meant "release at will."

"A" was used for a weekday "advance," a story that was for release at a time and date specified. The "S" priority was used for stories that were moved a week or a few days ahead for weekend use.

Every story's code also had a category indicated by another letter of the alphabet in another position in the code. The category characters indicated whether it was domestic national news — category A, a financial news story — category F. An international news story was category I. The code V was put on advisory messages.

The ANPA code had 18 categories, and the RTNDA code had 22, the extra ones used to indicate broadcast things such as regional headlines — category J.

Incorporated in every story's code along with the ANPA and RTNDA priorities and categories, were other alphabeti-

cal letters used by the wire services for topics and subtopics. For instance, the topic code letter for a story might be U for "labor." The next letter would narrow it to the subtopic "jobs" — J, strikes — S, or union news — U.

The wire service computers constantly sent out vast quantities of data. The customer's computer was programmed to receive that which was contracted for and nothing else. The key to this was a black box at the customer which could be programmed remotely by the news agency.

With this system it was possible, for instance, to give a travel publication only news in the T category.

The priority codes, both for ANPA and the RTNDA were:

- f — flash.
- b — bulletin.
- u — urgent.
- r — skedded.
- d — daily.
- w — release at will.
- a — weekday advance.
- s — weekend advance.

The ANPA had the following category codes:

- a — domestic national news.
- b — designated special events.
- c — standing features.
- d — food.
- e — entertainment.
- f — financial.
- i — international.
- k — commentary.
- l — lifestyle.
- o — weather.
- p — national political copy.
- q — individual scores.
- r — race results.

- s — sports.
- t — travel.
- u — UPI regional news copy.
- v — advisories for more than one category.
- w — Washington dateline general news.

RTNDA categories were the same except:

- d — national briefs/roundups.
- g — regional briefs/roundups.
- h — national headlines.
- j — regional headlines.
- m — markets.
- r — radio billboards.
- t — television rundowns.

# 10

## Origin of 'Thirty' And Fighting Bulldogs

We have to have some way of saying, "You are at the end. That's all there is."

Early motion pictures simply wrote "The End," passed a river of credits on the screen and let the music trail off.

In print, the need for "end" was fulfilled by the number 30. Telegraphers used it. Newspaper people picked it up, and hip college students used "30" at the bottom of the last page of their term papers.

It looked a little better to do it with dashes: -- 30 --

Why "30"? Why not "70," the biblical life span three score and 10? Or why not "99," which might be even nearer the end?

The telegraph came into use in the 1840s. At some point telegraph operators invented a number code, with each number from 1 to 99 conveying a whole sentence. By 1859 the number code was widely used. "30" meant "No more. The end. That's all."

At the newspaper office, telegraphers receiving news by dots and dashes in Morse typed "30" to end an item. Correspondents and reporters in the news office soon were typing 30 to end their stories.

That genealogy of "30" cannot, however, be proven beyond any doubt, and therefore a large menagerie of stories has been built up about the origin of the finalist number.



The numbers codes used by telegraphers of various telegraph companies and railroads varied a little, but in most of them "30" meant the end.

Besides "30," some numbers generally used were "88," "Love and kisses?" "73," "Best regards."

Historians of the Associated Press, and most of the people who have looked into the matter in some depth are convinced that the journalists' "30" came from telegraphy.

But newspaper people, being the kind of people they are, cannot let the matter stand at that. Other versions of "30" are available — many of them. Some are plausible, with legends to go with them. Some are fictional but imaginative, perhaps having their genesis in the News Room Tavern down on the corner.

A theory advanced by some also credits telegraphers, but gives a different route of provenance.

According to this second telegraphy legend, the telegraph operator used an "X" to end a sentence, two "X"s to end a paragraph, and three "X"s to end a story. "XXX" is the Roman numeral for 30. When typewriters came into use around 1890 the operators simply decided to read the three "X"s as the Roman numeral for 30.<sup>1</sup>

The "New Dictionary of Slang," by Robert L. Chapman, published in 1987, endorses the three "X"s theory. So does the "Dictionary of Slang" by Wentworth and Flexner. Those linguistic scholars probably accept that derivation because it makes more sense to a scholarly mind that knows more about Roman numerals than about telegraphers. Nevertheless it is wrong. "Thirty" came from the numbers codes created by the Morse operators. Associated Press historians agree.<sup>2</sup>

Another linguistic resource, the "Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English," by Eric Partridge (8th edition, 1984)<sup>3</sup> suggests that "30" originated in Canada and was used by journalists there around 1910. Partridge cites a story in the now defunct *Toronto Star* in which a former typesetter is

setter is quoted as explaining it as follows: The Linotype — a huge, now obsolete machine — created lines of type on "slugs" of lead. At the end of a story, the operator put in an empty slug, one with no type on it. This slug measured 30 picas (a printing measure equal to five inches). Thus, according to that Canadian typographer, the end was a "30."

Hugo Jahn, in the *Dictionary of Graphic Arts Terms* in 1928 defined entry the thirty-rule thus: "A rule or dash line, of arbitrary length, used in newspaper offices at the end of an article, when all the takes have been set. The final or finish-rule."<sup>4</sup>

A problem exists for that explanation. "Thirty" was used in newspaper offices a generation before the Linotype was invented (1884).

Charles Collins, a *Chicago Tribune* writer, did some exploring and came up with seven possible sources for the use of "30." In his research he also talked to old typographers and telegraphers.

One of them told Collins that "30" was in the Phillips Code, invented by Walter P. Phillips in 1879. The Phillips Code was a list of clever abbreviations for words. For example, "Pox" meant "police" and "Xgr" meant "legislature." (See Chapter 3). But this code did not use numbers to replace sentences. Printed versions of Phillips Code as late as 1914 and 1925, did not contain "30."

Another theory offered by Collins and some linguists is that telegraphers used to wind up their work and close down the office at around 3:30 a.m., and thus "30" meant it was the end of the day for them.

However, telegraph offices did not close at 3:30 a.m., or at 3 a.m. Most of them closed earlier than that.

A version, perhaps related, was carried only recently, on the Internet by *Magnum Magnificat*, a telegraphy periodical. It said "30" in Morse code was used to mean half past the hour that ended an operator's shift.

In the very last edition of the *Toronto Star*, published July 6, 1996, Lew Gloin wrote that "30" meant "Good night. We are closing up the office and going home."

There may have been some emotion in that explanation because the paper was closing down for good. Gloin also had been with the *Toronto Telegram* when it ceased publication some years earlier, with a gigantic "30" printed on page one.

Mitford Mathews, sometimes called the dean of American lexicographers, in the magazine *American Speech*, gives the following intriguing account of "30."

"Gordon B. Wheeler, of Hinsdale, Illinois, writes me that until he has received positive proof to the contrary, he is going to maintain that whoever first used thirty as printers and telegraphers do to mean 'the end' might well have derived his inspiration from John Foxe's work on martyrs. Mr. Wheeler finds in this work the detailed account of the torture and death of a Bohemian minister during the reign of Ferdinand II (1619-37). The horrible things done to this poor wretch are listed in order and numbered. They total thirty. The last torture consisted of twisting a cord about the minister's head until death followed. Mr. Wheeler concludes his presentation of this enumeration of tortures with '30 was the end, wasn't it?'"<sup>1</sup>

The number "30" is sometimes used on funeral flower arrangements for newspaper people. It is also often used on plaques for retiring members of the trade. At least once "thirty" was found in a suicide note.

There is a story that a reporter who died at his typewriter fell over the machine and inadvertently typed "30" at the bottom of his copy.

Another one is that telegraphers typed "30303030" when they went on their 30-minute lunch breaks.

The publication *American Notes and Queries* in 1942 printed an exchange of correspondence on the subject. One

writer said that long ago a printer dropped dead in the printing office and that he happened to have in his hand at the time a type bar with the figure "30" on it.

It was also said that old-time operators sending telegrams to newspapers used "30" not only to indicate that the story was ended but that it came collect.

One writer asserted that correspondents were limited to 30 stories, the last one being "30."

The origin of "30" has inspired journalists, a creative lot, throughout the years to speculate on its origin during recreation over a drink or two. After work, at the Newsroom tavern one night, a newsie brought up the story about the 16th century preacher John Foxe and his 30 degrees of torture, hinting that there was a parallel in the torture of finishing a news story.

Not ready to accept that without challenge, a female copy person with an historical bent informed her drinking companions that the story of "30" goes much farther back in history. There were, she said, thirty magistrates who ruled over ancient Athens. They were such tyrants that when they were overthrown the number took on its finalist symbolism.

"Come now," said Paddy McGinnis, the newspaper's chief telegrapher, sipping on a glass of straight Bushmill's (no ice). "It was nothing so far-fetched as that! As everyone knows, telegraphers are always looking for ways to cut things short. The simple explanation is that an Irish telegrapher in Boston, whose name was 'Thurty,' had the habit of signing off with '30' instead of spelling out his name in Morse.

"And that's where '30' came from, and there's nothing more to be said about it."

— 30 —

1. This origin of the 30 is reported by Ruth Kimball Kent, in "Language of Journalism," published in 1979 by Kent University Press. Ms. Kent does



not endorse it herself and lists several other sources.

2. The *AP World*, in an article published in the Spring issue, 1964, said, "Several theories have been advanced as to the origin of '30,' which some newsmen use today even to signify the end of a particular story. But we regard this old number code as the true source."

3. Partridge quotes a Dr. Leechman of British Columbia as stating in 1959 that "30" was part of the Phillips Code. It was not. The Phillips Code was a system of abbreviations invented by Walter P. Phillips in 1879. It did not include the telegraphers' number code. Nor did later versions of the code include these numbers.

4. Hugo Jahn, *the Dictionary of Graphic Arts Terms* (Chicago, United Typothetae of America, 1928, page 282.

5. M.M. Mathews "Of Matters Lexicographical," *American Speech* XXVII October 1953 p 206-207.

## Newspaper Dogs at War

**Bulldog** — This item of newspaper jargon has almost as many stories as "thirty."

The Bulldog Edition is the edition of a morning newspaper that comes out the night before, usually the Sunday edition which is printed and delivered on Saturday to reach distant circulation points.

In some cities there were several competing morning newspapers at one time and they put out competing Bulldog Editions every day, hitting the streets late in the afternoon of the day before the issue date.

A story circulated among academics on the Internet suggested the term "Bulldog" was used because the editor tried to give the first edition a grabber headline. One version is that this terminology was coined by W. R. Hearst who wanted his first editions to have sensational headlines and "bite like a bulldog."

According to Robert Hendrickson's *Encyclopedia of Word*

*and Phrase* the term "Bulldog" dates to New York City's newspaper wars of the 1890s when rival papers competed with special editions sold by street vendors. The first editions to hit the streets were baptized "bulldogs" because the publishers fought like beasts for circulation.

An editor in the Midwest said the early edition was called a "bulldog" because it was ugly. "We collected all the leftover copy we could find on Saturday morning and somehow turned it into a passable imitation of a newspaper for newsstand sales the following Monday morning."

Here's a more romantic version from another journalism historian:

"I think it's from the very old English term for the college guys who used to patrol the streets of Cambridge in times gone by as watchdogs for the student misbehavior — in other words a guardian or Watchdog!"

Another plausible guess is that because it was the first edition, newsboys fought like bulldogs to grab the papers off the press.

Typographic errors were called "bulls," and the first edition was full of them. Carrying this thought on, some suggest the earliest edition was usually the ugliest in terms of type alignment, inking etc. ipso facto, "bulldog" — ugly.

In an article in the *American Editor*, Spring 1996, Stephen G. Bloom of the University of Iowa, writes:

"Bulldog — early Sunday edition. Origin: Paper was put to bed so early that typesetters were home in the noon-day sun when 'only mad dogs and Englishmen go out.' Alternate origin: First run of the Sunday paper came rolling off the presses 'fighting like a bulldog.'"

# 11

## Newspaper Jargon Some Lingo That Is Fading Away

**Afghanistanism** — When a newspaper editor used stories from remote places in order to avoid using local news that might be controversial it was called Afghanistanism. It still happens, in television as well as print. But not much is said about it, and few who do it would recognize it as "Afghanistanism."

**Agate** — The tabular copy sent in very small type, box scores, stock market quotations. The name came from the size of the type, which apparently came from an obsolete Webster definition — "a small person."

**Airbrush** — To retouch a photo, usually in order to remove blemishes or things the photo editor doesn't want to show.

**Alibi copy** — A duplicate copy of a news story, filed in the morgue in case it is needed.

**Alleged** — This isn't really a newspaper word, but it is overly and culpably used by journalists — a weasel word. It means: "Well, we're telling you this, but don't hold us to it because we're only saying that it was said by somebody else." Often the alleged is not identified.

**Background** — Government politicians' press conference where you aren't supposed to quote or even identify a source, a euphemism for "off the record." Often a "back-



ground" news conference is fully expected and hoped to be leaked. It is a "trial balloon." If it flies, it can be claimed in another news conference. If it bombs, the source can deny the whole thing.

**Banner** — The headline running all the way across the top of Page One.

**Beat** — A reporter's area of coverage, such as religion, football, science, the local courts, city council, the waterfront.

**Beat** — An exclusive story or the first story about an event. In the wire services you could score a beat by having an important news story a few minutes ahead of the opposition.

**Blacksmith** — According to Ruth K. Kent in "Language of Journalism" somebody who "pounded out" copy was called a blacksmith because the product was rough, not finely shaped. But there were newspeople who could "pound out" copy finer than that turned out by meticulous writers. A better writer was called a WORDSMITH.

**Blind lead** — In pursuit of a story one might take a path down which the story was not.

**Blue pencil** — A verb, to edit or proof copy. Proof readers used pencils with blue lead.

**Blurb** — This is a jargon word deliberately coined by the humorist Gelett Burgess in 1907. He said it sounded like a publisher trying to promote a book. A blurb is a short, often extravagant praise of a book, usually found on the back of the dust jacket. Nowadays blurb is often used for any short item that makes its way into the press. It still carries connotation of favorable.

**Boil down** — "Let's cut this by concentrating on the important stuff." Eliminate unnecessary material but keep the essentials.

**Box** — A rectangular border around a story, a typographical

device to call attention to what is in the box.

**Break** — A news event happens suddenly — it breaks. "What's breaking on the wire?" Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press, used to ask when he called into the bureau.

**Broughton's Law** — This was an agreement among reporters on the federal court beat in San Francisco that when a decision came down late in the day they would hold it up overnight. Named for Dave Broughton, who must have introduced it.

**Bug** — The typographical union's logotype, usually printed very small. It let readers know, if they cared, that the printing was done by unionized workers. At one time this was important for newspapers like the Scripps afternoon papers, which sought to attract the mass of working people.

**Bullet** — A heavy dot or other symbol used at the beginning of certain paragraphs to draw attention to them.

**Bury** — Sometimes information is so far down in a story, or an item is so far back in the newspaper that it is unlikely to be seen by everyone. The important stuff shouldn't be buried, but sometimes an editor felt it was necessary, for the record, to include an item or fact, but it might be buried in hopes it would get little attention.

**Canned** — Written in advance and ready to move when needed. Most obituaries were canned.

**Ceasefile** — An agreement among reporters not to submit a story competitively. This expression is found in "Hackspeak," by New York Times correspondent Christopher S. Wren.

**Cereal Spitter** — Gory pictures and stories. Many people read the morning newspaper over their breakfast, we don't want them to get sick and urp. See Wheaties Test.

**Chapel** — The craft union unit in a newspaper shop.

**Cheesecake** — Photographs of sexy looking females scantily dressed. Newspapers use these pictures in an effort to attract male reader attention.

**Circular file** — The wastebasket.

**Circus makeup** — Designing a newspaper page with styles and sizes of type that are large, unmatched and untidy.

**Cold Type** — Printing methods that do not use metal type.

**Color** — Human interest and details in descriptive writing.

**Contact** — A photograph print made directly from a negative, not enlarged or cropped.

**Controlled circulation** — A controlled circulation publication is distributed free to selected recipients. Nobody is charged for it, either because they won't pay or because the publisher wants to make profit only from advertising or promotion of a product.

**Cop shop** — The police department pressroom.

**Copy editor** — An important job on a newspaper. Copy editors, sitting around a horseshoe shaped table, made corrections, added headlines and marked the copy for the printers.

**Copyright** — Whoever creates a work of journalism, music, literature or film, has legal rights over it whether it is registered in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress or not. But if the question goes to court it is much better if one has paid the \$20 to register it.

**Cover** — To do the reporting. "I cover the waterfront." Helen Thomas covered the White House for United Press International.

**Credit line** — A line under a picture identifying the photographer or the source.

**Crop** — To frame the important parts of a photo and cut

away unwanted part. If three people are in a photo it might be possible to crop two of them out.

**Cub** — At one time an apprentice reporter was called a cub.

**Cut** — A newspaper engraving. When a drawing or illustration was cut into a wood or metal block it became a cut. Photoengravings were called cuts.

**Cutlines** — The caption lines printed under a picture identifying it. Also called the caption.

**Dateline** — The geographical place where the story came from. It is called a dateline because at one time the date was always included: "New York, Jan. 28 — etc." Newspapers stopped using the date in datelines, partly to save space but also to cover up the fact that the news might be a day or two old. Up until the 1960s most newspapers used a date and said something happened "today," which was really yesterday because the dateline had yesterday's date. Afternoon newspapers particularly had problems because nearly all the news they had was from yesterday. It was tough for an editor to get a good "today" lead. For example, a plane crash happens Sunday afternoon. Monday's morning newspaper says it happened yesterday. Monday's afternoon newspaper editor had some ready cliches such as "Investigators today shifted through the wreckage etc."

**Deadline** — If you were in a prison compound in Civil War days and went across a certain line, you would be shot dead. Newspaper deadlines are not quite as strict.

**Dingbat** — A decorative type element such as a star, a tiny tree or a half moon. Around some news offices, "dingbat" was an appellation bestowed on the person who came into the newsroom claiming to have been kidnapped by a flying saucer.

**Drumbeater** — A press agent.



**Dummy** — The layout of the publication on paper with instructions for the printer.

**Dupe** — Duplicate, usually a carbon copy.

**EM** — Measure in typography. An em was square, that is just as high as it was wide. An "En" was half as wide as an Em.

**Embargo** — A decision to delay use of a news story, usually with a release time specified in advance. Racing results were embargoed for release 20 minutes after the race ended. This was to forestall the possibility that someone with a faulty watch might take a bet on a race that was already finished.

**Etaoin shrdlu** — The line of type that resulted when a Linotype operator rolled his fingers down the keys on his machine to start off the day and make sure the equipment was working. Of course it was not intended to be printed but sometimes turned up in a newspaper to the puzzlement of readers.

**File 13** — The wastebasket. See Round file.

**File** — To send or call a story in to the office, to put it on the wire.

**File** — All the material a reporter has sent on one story.

**Five Ws** — The first lesson in journalism. Who, What, When, Where, Why.

**Fourth Estate** — News practitioners. First used by Edmund Burke in the House of Commons in 1774: "There are three Estates in Parliament; but, in the Reporters' Gallery yonder, there sits a Fourth Estate more important far than they all." What were the other three estates? Clergy, Lords and Commons.

**Flack** — A public relations person.

**Follow, folo** — Story that goes with another, usually less

important. See Sidebar.

**Freelancer** — You don't have a regular job with an employer but sell your work independently. That's the way some professional lancers sold their services to various warring kings.

**Fudge box** — When newspapers competed for street sales their afternoon edition had a box in a corner which could quickly be changed for new editions. It usually carried late sports and racing results.

**Future book** — Dated entries about events coming up that may need to be covered.

**Galley** — The galley was a metal tray in which type was gathered after it was set but before it was put into pages. A galley proof was a trial impression of type in the galley.

**Graf** — Paragraph. Newspaper editors often measured a story in grafs. "Give me four grafs on this." At one time many newspaper editors would not accept a four paragraph story, thinking that it did not look well balanced in type. It had to be three or five.

**Guild** — The American Newspaper Guild.

**Hack** — A journeyman reporter. Some people believed that a hack was a less than expert reporter. But some reporters were proud of being hacks. They took it to mean that they could handle anything that came along in the way of news story. The word originated from "hackney," which was a horse-powered cab in the days of horses. These beasts were often pretty well past their peak but still plodding along.

**Halftone** — A photoengraving so etched that darker areas show as heavy dots and lighter areas with finer dots, thus producing the gray tones between black and white.

**Handout** — A press release.

**Hed** — A deliberate misspelling of head. It meant headline and editors didn't want the printer to think it meant what was on top of his neck.

**Hellbox** — In the days of metal type there was a box in the composing room where useless or messed up type was thrown for eventual melting. Nowadays it would be called the recycling box.

**Hole** — The space available for news articles as opposed to advertising.

**Horeshoe** — In newspaper offices the copy editors sat around a horseshoe shaped table. Also called the "rim."

**Hype** — Put the hypodermic needle, inject a strong stimulant, into a story.

**Ink-stained wretch** — A working newspaper journalist was called this, usually in jest. The phrase goes back to Samuel Johnson in 1755. At one time the image was appropriate. But the term is disappearing as journalists now work in clean offices and their salaries have climbed to six-digit figures.

**Inverted Pyramid** — Put the most important thing at the top and work down through the story.

**Jump** — Stories not completed on page one were "jumped" to a page farther back.

**Justify** — Make all the lines come out even at both ends.

**Lede** — This was a deliberate misspelling of "lead." The reason for misspelling it was because it would not so easily be left in the newspaper by the printer where it was intended only to be an instruction. Lede told the printer it was a new story and not an instruction to put space in. "Lead" in one of its meanings was the metal of which type was cast and could mean that more space should be used.

**Leg** — In Texas, according to reporter and columnist Molly

Ivins, they referred to the state legislature as "the Leg" (pronounced Lej).

**Leg Man** — Way back in time a newspaper reporter who worked at the police station or some similar news venue, or who covered the scene of the action and telephoned information to the rewrite desk was called a "leg" man. Leg men were expected to be very good at getting a few quotes and reporting the "color" at the scene. However, they were often too illiterate to put their information into readable form. They weren't expected to. That wasn't their job. They seldom even entered the newspaper office.

**Lifestyle** — The part of a paper that carries stories about home decoration, hobbies, food, including features about cultural trends and people. Much of this material used to be in the "women's" section.

**Linotype** — The dinosaur machine that created newspaper type from hot lead.

**Masthead** — The place in the paper where its owners, address, chief editors are listed.

**Mill** — Typewriter.

**Morgue** — The file of old stories and pictures saved for reference in future need. Most newspapers devoted a great deal of attention to having a good morgue. They called it the "library" because they hired librarians to keep it in order.

**Mushroom Journalist** — Christopher Wren of the New York Times defined this as a reporter assigned to hard thankless stories.

**Must** — A story that must get into the paper. The owner orders it.

**Lobster trick** — The night shift. Lobster fishermen worked at night.

**Over the transom** — A story that came unsolicited.



**Overset** — The extra type that could not be fitted into the newspaper.

**Paste up** — Putting together a publication for cold type production.

**Photo op** — A news occasion when the purpose is mainly to take pictures of the president or someone else important in the news. There aren't supposed to be questions, but frequently the reporters on hand, and sometimes the photographers, throw provocative questions that the subject decided to answer — a response that was usually regretted.

**Pi** — A typographical term for printer's type that is mixed up, jumbled. When type was set by hand and the form was accidentally dropped you had pi on the floor.

**Pica** — A typographical measure, about one-sixth of an inch.

**Play** — Determining how much importance to give a story or what to emphasize in it.

**Plug** — To promote. "Our sports editor is plugging" the new stadium.

**Pool** — When there were too many reporters or photographers to cover an event without ruining it, a "pool" of a few was chosen, usually with consent of everyone. At least one wire service representative was in every pool. Those in a pool were bound to share their pictures or story with the others.

**Potholer** — Copy written hastily, usually for money, and of inferior quality.

**Pound out** — To write hastily, very hastily. Probably from the way iron was shaped roughly in a blacksmith shop.

**Printer's devil** — Back in the 17th century, the printing trade was looked upon as weird or Satanic. This may have been the origin of this term. But some say it was because the boys who worked as apprentices in print shops were usually blackened with ink stains.

**Privileged** — This is material you cannot be sued for printing, and which need not be accounted for publicly.

**Product** — In the 1990s the result of any work or endeavor began to be called a product. Football coaches and bankers didn't have teams and services. They had "products." A newspaper, even in the eyes of its managers, became a "product," like oatmeal.

**Puff** — Exorbitant praise.

**Put to bed** — Get the publication completed, no more changes.

**Retraction** — To take it back. Print a story admitting that a previous item was erroneous.

**Rewrite** — The editorial desk where the real writing was done. A reporter telephoned information to the rewrite person, who turned it into a story. In many cases the rewrite had to collect information from other sources or other reporters in order to create an acceptable news story. Sometimes "rewrite" meant the desk where this work was done. Sometimes it meant the person doing it.

**Rim** — The copy editors' desk. The outside edge of the horseshoe.

**Rocket** — Urgent message from an editor highly excited about getting a story that the opposition probably has. The reporter receiving a rocket should get on the story SAP.

**Rough Draft of History** — The news is often called the "first rough draft of history." This phrase is attributed to Phil Graham, publisher of the Washington Post and Newsweek.

**Sacred Cow** — A subject which receives special favorable treatment, perhaps it is the publisher's hobby.

**Scale** — The Guild contract pay rates.

**Scoop** — An exclusive or the first report of a news event, a competitive win (see Beat). Scoop also was used simply to mean information. "Give me the scoop on that fight."

**Second Coming** — The mythical great news story for which editors saved their extreme enthusiasm. Usually referred to in the negative. "That event was not the second coming."

**Shirrtail** — Short related item tacked on the end.

**Shit detector** — Henry Gruenwald, longtime chief of Time Magazine, said in his autobiography that some Time people were able to spot a lie. They were said to have this.

**Slot** — The inside of the copy editors' horseshoe desk. That's where the "slot man" sat, directing traffic.

**Sidebar** — A separate story covering in greater detail some aspect of the main lead.

**Slug** — A slug was a piece of lead. It was created by a Linotype machine. Hot metal was put through this mechanical monster with an operator at a keyboard and it spewed out slugs on which the type was cast. A line without type was just a slug. Editors identified stories with one word which was put on a slug at the top of the typeset story so that the printer could identify it. That line became known as the slug on the story. It was discarded in final page make-up.

**Smersh** — Howard Simons, managing editor of the Washington Post, called the paper's Style section this. "Science, Medicine, Education, Religion and all that Shit." (According to Katharine Graham in her autobiography).

**Spike** — This was originally a large sharp nail imbedded head first in a chunk of lead from the back shop. To discard a story you thrust it on the spike. "Spike" could also be used as a verb. "Let's spike that one." In some offices there was another spike for messages to be passed from one shift to the next. It was called the "live spike," as opposed to the other one, the "dead" spike.

**Spread** — A layout of related stories and pictures, sometimes extending over several pages.

**Squib** — A short, often trivial and often humorous item in

the newspaper. A gossip columnist's items were often referred to as squibs. The first meaning of squib in Webster is a firecracker that fizzled.

**Standing head** — The headline that doesn't change, as over a regular column.

**Stet** — Keep it, ok as it is, don't throw it away.

**Stringer** — A reporter paid on a piecework basis, by the story. Sometimes stringers were counted on to offer stories to the editor. Sometimes the editor called the stringer and commissioned a story. The term is said to have come from the days when these correspondents were paid by the inch of copy and the editor kept a string to measure them.

**Style** — The way we do things, the rules.

**Take** — A piece of the story, one part.

**Takeout** — A comprehensive story.

**Think piece** — An analysis story.

**Thumbsucker** — An analysis story.

**Time copy** — Material that may be held for later use.

**Tip** — A piece of information given to suggest there is unrevealed news to be dug out.

**TK** — This was a newspaper abbreviation for "to come." It was jotted on copy to indicate that a needed part would be along later. For example, "HTK" meant "headline to come."

**Wheaties Test** — Newspaper people sometimes discussed whether a photograph might be too gory for use in a newspaper to be read with breakfast. If it was decided that it was acceptable, it passed the Wheaties Test.

**Widow** — This is a short line at the end of a paragraph. If it is only one word or if it gets at the top of a column it



should be eliminated by rewriting the paragraph.

**Wrapup** — A complete news story as put together from several takes. A final, comprehensive but tight version that contains all the important material.

**Write-up** — A story, news event, interview, analysis, anything on paper.

**Yellow journalism** — In the 1890s newspaper competition was ruthless and unscrupulous. The New York World exemplified this fierce fighting. Because one of the cartoons was printed with the characters wearing yellow clothes, the journalism of the day was called yellow journalism.

*Wirespeak* is the way newspeople communicate with each other. Here are the codes, jargon and special language found in newsrooms. Some of the terminology is still used in the journalism business, but its origin is clouded in legend and folklore. Why does --30-- mean "the end"? What is a "Frandsen paragraph"? This book contains a compilation of the codes and jargon of wire service and newspaper people. It includes the Phillips Code, Morse Code, numeric telegraph codes, proprietary secret codes of United Press International and Associated Press, wire service bureau call letters, cablese, custom codes and newspaper jargon.

Richard M. Harnett is a career journalist. He worked for United Press International as a reporter, rewrite, editor, business writer and bureau manager. He is now retired and lives in San Mateo, Calif. He publishes a newsletter for former wire service employees. This collection of news codes and jargon was put together with the help of many other wire service and newspaper people.

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