| Peaceable, a. | 1. Peaceful, pacific, free from war. |
| Peaceful, a. | 1. Quiet, calm, still, undisturbed, placid, tranquil, serene. |
| Pearl-white, n. | Pearl-powder, submuriate of bismuth. |
| Pearly, a. | 1. Abounding in pearls. |
| Pearce, n. | 1. Mediator, intercessor. |
| Peak, n. | Top (of a mountain), summit, crest, crown, pinnacle. |
| Peak, v. n. | 1. Grow thin or lean, become emaciated. |
| Peaked, a. | Pointed. |
| Peal, n. | Blast, burst, blare, clang. |
| Peal, v. n. | Resound, echo, re-echo, boom, thunder, roar. |
| Pearlash, n. | Sub-carbonate of potassa (impure), calcined potash. |
| Pearl-powder, n. | Pearl-white. |

Excerpt from "Dictionary of English Synonymes" by Richard Soule via Project Gutenberg:
http://www.gutenberg.org/files/38390/38390-h/38390-h.htm
Journal Layout

In this example the columns are defined by width and their content is laid out to fully fill each column before beginning the next rather than balancing all column heights equally. The gap is a little bigger, to leave room for written side-notes.

Monday 8th.
Fresh Breezes and Cloudy weather: the most part of these 24 hours. At 10 a.m. weighed and came to sail: at Noon the South Foreland bore North-East 1/2 North, distant 6 or 7 Miles: Wind West by North, North-West.

Tuesday 9th.
Gentle breezes and Cloudy weather: At 7 p.m. the Tide being against us, Anchored in 13 fathoms of Water: Dungeness South-West by West. At 11 a.m. Weighted and made Sail down Channel: at Noon, Beachy Head, North by East 1/2 East, distant 6 Leagues, Latitude observed 50 degrees 30 minutes North. Wind North-West to North.

Wednesday 10th.
Variable light Airs and Clear weather: At 8 p.m. Beachy Head North-East by East, distant 4 Leagues, and at 8 a.m. it bore North-East by North, 9 Leagues. Found the Variation of the Compass to be 23 degrees West: at Noon the Isle of Wight North-West by North. Wind West by North, North-East by East.

Thursday 11th.
Light Airs and Clear weather: At 8 p.m. Dunnose North by West 5 Leagues, and at 4 a.m. it bore North-North-East 1 1/2 East, distant 5 Leagues. Wind Variable.
Restaurant Menu with Spanning Content

The following example shows an advanced layout with rules between columns and a headline and an image spanning the columns.

**SUSHI**

Sushi (すし, 寿司, 鮨, 鮒, 寿斗, 寿し, 塩司) is a Japanese food consisting of cooked vinegared rice (shari) combined with other ingredients (neta). Neta and forms of sushi presentation vary, but the ingredient which all sushi have in common is shari. The most common neta is seafood.

![Sushi Image]

**MAKI SUSHI**

17. **Avocado Maki**  
   avocado, rice and nori (dried seaweed)

18. **Kappa Maki**  
   cucumber, rice and nori (dried seaweed)

19. **Sake Maki**  
   salmon, rice and nori (dried seaweed)

20. **Tekka Maki**  
   tuna, rice and nori (dried seaweed)

**NIGIRI SUSHI**

21. **Sake Nigiri**  
   salmon, rice

22. **Ebi Nigiri**  
   shrimp, rice

23. **Maguro Nigiri**  
   tuna, rice

The United States Capitol is the meeting place of the United States Congress, the legislature of the federal government of the United States. Located in Washington, D.C., it sits atop Capitol Hill at the eastern end of the National Mall. Though it has never been the geographic center of the federal district, the Capitol is the origin by which both the quadrants of the District are divided and the city was planned. Officially, both the east and west sides of the Capitol are referred to as "fronts."

Historically, however, only the east front of the building was intended for the arrival of visitors and dignitaries. Like the federal buildings for the executive and judicial branches, it is built in the distinctive neoclassical style and has a white exterior.

Ensuring Vertical Rhythm for Improved Readability

This sample shows how the different values of the property -ro-line-snap are used to align the text vertically to a virtual grid, giving the content a more pleasant look.

- **-ro-line-snap:** none
- **-ro-line-snap:** baseline
- **-ro-line-snap:** contain
As seen in the first box, without a line grid differently sized elements like the headers shift the lines. There is a noticeable deviation in the vertical position of lines in two adjacent columns. Also single lines at the bottom of a column may stand out.

To prevent this unaesthetic positioning, the lines of all columns need to be aligned to a common, invisible grid. With the CSS property `-ro-line-grid`, such a virtual grid is created. By setting the property `-ro-line-snap`, lines can be aligned to this grid.

In the second box, the baselines of the text are aligned to said invisible grid. Adjacent lines now have the same vertical position, which improves the readability and gives the text a tidier look. Note that the distance between the headings and paragraphs has become larger, as the first line has to be moved further down in order to match its baseline with the grid.

In the third box, the property is set to `contain`. This has no different effect on the normal text, however for text with a different line-height or font, this yields a different result. While headings are no longer baseline aligned, the result can, depending on the specific scenario, be space-saving. Whether it visually fits the surrounding design has to be tried.

In all cases the top and bottom margins of paragraphs and headings may require adjustments to produce the desired result.