

known by their taking an article before them, as in the examples here given.

NOUNS AND PRONOUNS IN APPOSITION.—

Nouns in apposition are written and printed apart; as, *Sister Anne, Brother Marshall, Father Taylor, Professor Bush, the tyrant Nero, the poet Milton, that fellow Turpin, the lily Asphodel*. But, when put before a common noun, whether singular or plural, the words *sister, brother, fellow*, severally form part of a compound; as, *the sister-city, my brother-ministers, our fellow-men*; and in all such cases the hyphen should be used. *Fatherhood, brotherhood, and sisterhood* are not regarded as exceptions, because the termination *hood* is not separately found, with the sense here used, in the English language.

The pronouns *he, she*, are commonly united by a hyphen to the nouns which they precede and qualify; as, *he-calf, she-asses*. The words *male and female*, when adjectives, are better put separately from the nouns which they qualify; as, *a male descendant*.

NOUNS USED ADJECTIVELY.—The first of two nouns, when it denotes the material or substance of which a thing is made, should stand apart from the noun which it qualifies; as, *brass pan, brick floor, glass pitcher, gold ring, granite building, mud cabin, oak chest, silver spoon, stone wall, tin basin*. But, when the nouns so coalesce in pronunciation that one of them has lost its original accent, they should be written or printed as one word; as, *rail'road, rain'drop, snow'ball*.

Two nouns may also be written as distinct words, when the former is put instead of an adjective; as *an angel woman* (for *an angelic woman*), *an anniversary feast* (for *an annual feast*), *business connections* (for *mercantile or trading connections*), *a country trip* (for *a rural trip*), *church government* (for *ecclesiastical government*), *giant labor* (for *gigantic labor*), *gospel truth* (for *evangelical truth*), *home life* (for *domestic life*), *mountain billows* (for *huge billows*), *the north wind* (for *the northern wind*), *the west part* (for *the western part*).

The same remark is applicable to nouns of more than one syllable, when they are necessarily used, for want of suitable adjectives, to express the nature, quality, or some modification of the nouns before which they are placed; as, *benefit societies, evening amusements, family party, leisure hours, party strife, prose writings, summer sky, Sunday training, village maid*.

So, also, compound nouns, when used adjectively,

are separated from the nouns which they precede or qualify; as, *pindrop silence, railway travel, a whalebone rod, the noonday sun; twenty-horse power, a custom-house officer, the council-room table*. But when the compound noun, and the simple noun which it preceeds, have altogether but one accent, they should appear as one word; as, *high'wayman, domes'day-book*.

Two words, the last of which is a noun, though in their usual construction separate, are hyphenated when put before a noun which they qualify, but are set apart from the latter; as, *high-water mark, short-metre stanzas, Sunday-school system, wild-beast skins, a bird's-eye view, a first-class car, a manual-labor business, an up-hill game, the one-hour rule*.

Proper names, when used as adjectives, should be separated from the words which they qualify or characterize; as, *Angola sheep, April fool, Argand lamp, Barbary horse, Bristol stone, California gold*.

NUMERICAL ADJECTIVES.—Two numerals expressing a compound number, if in their ordinary construction, are united by a hyphen; as, *twenty-one, ninety-nine*; but, if inverted, and a conjunction is placed between them, so as to constitute a phrase, they are written or printed apart; as, *three and thirty*. The word *foli* is closely annexed to the cardinals when they have only one syllable, but united to them by a hyphen when they have more than one; as, *two-fold, twelvefold; thirty-fold, seventy-six-fold, two hundred-fold*. The word *penny* is subject to the same principle; as, *threepenny, fifteen-penny*. *Halfpenny* is an unhyphenated compound; but *one penny*, two words. *Pence*, being a noun, is entirely separated from the numerals which precede it, when they consist of more than one syllable; as, *fifteen pence*: but, like the words *foli* and *penny*, it is joined without the hyphen, when they are monosyllables; as, *fourpence, twopence*.

The simple words in such terms as *one-half, five-sixteenths*,—though, strictly speaking, not compounds,—are usually joined together by the hyphen.

A half-dollar, a quarter-barrel, and all such compounds, are written with a hyphen between the simple words; but, when an article or preposition intervenes, the parts of the phrase should be separated; as, *half a pint, quarter of a pound*.

ADJECTIVES CONSOLIDATED WITH NOUNS.