

pounds, these words do not severally denote the tears which the Arabian patriarch shed, a seal belonging to the wise Hebrew ruler, bark which is the property of Jesuits, the foot of a bear, the beard of a goat, the harp of a Jew, the dance of St. Vitus, the evil of the king. But, were the primitive words from which they are formed put separately, they would have these meanings.

When, however, institutions, churches, law-courts, places, rivers, etc., are called after distinguished men, the names put in the possessive case are separated from those of the objects which they characterize; as, *St. Mary's College, St. Peter's Church, St. Paul's Churchyard, Queen's Bench, Van Diemen's Land, Merchant's Exchange, the St. John's River*. The names of holidays, if similarly formed, may be written or printed in the same manner; as, *New Year's Day, All Saints' Day*. In all such phrases, the hyphen is not required, because they have severally but one signification.

If the possessive case, and the noun governing it, are used in the literal sense of the words, and have only one accent, they should be written or printed as a compound, without either apostrophe or hyphen; as, *beeswax, craftsman, doomsday, hogslard, kinswoman, lambswool, newspaper, ratsbane, townsman, tradesman*.

COMPOUND PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS.

Compound pronouns have always their parts consolidated; as, *yourself, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself, ourselves; whoever, whomsoever, whatever, whatsoever*. *One's self* is probably a phrase, and not, as is sometimes written, a compound, — *oneself or one's-self*. *I myself* is also a phrase, or two words in apposition.

Compound adverbs are, generally speaking, consolidated; as, *altogether, awhile, beforehand, evermore, henceforward, indeed, instead, everywhere, nowhere; nevertheless, somehow, nowise, anywise, likewise, wherewithal, hereupon, whithersoever*. But *to-day, to-night, to-morrow*, are almost universally printed with a hyphen. So also *now-a-days*; and perhaps such words as *inside-out, upside-down*. There is a tendency on the part of American printers to spell the words *for ever* as one continuous compound; but they everywhere occur in the common version of the Bible as a phrase, and, the eye being thus accustomed to their separation, it would probably be better to retain this form. *By and by* are obviously three words, though sometimes written as a compound.

COMPOUND AND OTHER PHRASES. — All phrases which are thrown out of their usual order, and, by a strange collocation, put before the nouns which they are made to qualify, should have a hyphen between their parts; as, *some out-of-the-world place, a matter-of-fact-looking town*.

When epithets are formed of an adverb ending in *ly* and of a participle, the two words are usually separated without the hyphen; as, *a nicely built house, a beautifully formed pen*. The reason probably is, that the structure of such adverbs does not easily admit of their junction with the words modified.

When a noun is placed before an adverb or preposition and a participle, these do not make a compound epithet, and should therefore be written or printed as two words; as, *a catalogue well arranged, love ill requited, the place before mentioned*.

Words in phrases should be written and printed separately; as, *above all, after all, at second hand, balm of Gilead, cheek by jowl, in anywise* (but, without the preposition, and as an adverb, *anywise*), *might and main, rank and file, tit for tat, tooth and nail*. Of such phrases, however, as, *father-in-law, attorney-at-law, commander-in-chief*, the parts are usually connected by a hyphen.

When a compound phrase is formed of two or more words which are severally associated in sense with one term, the primitives should stand apart; as, *cannon and musket balls*. Were a hyphen inserted between "musket" and "balls," the meaning of the phrase would not be cannon-balls and musket-balls, but cannon, or large guns, and also balls for the musket. The following are additional examples: *Household and needle work; land and river travel; a chief or master builder; the watch and clock repairing business; a son and daughter in law; second, third, or fourth rate effects*. Some would insert a hyphen between the parts of the last compound, and attach it to the disjointed words: as, *iron, cotton, silk, print-, and dye-works*; but, though more correct, this is a German mode of exhibiting such compounds, with which the English eye is not familiar. All difficulty would be obviated, were the phrases changed into language more grammatical.

All foreign phrases should be written and printed as they are found in the language from which they are taken; as, "John Sharp, Sec-