

"*Mine answer to them that do examine me is this.*"

"*These are not the children of God.*"

"*Speak to the children of Israel and say to them, when ye come into the land whither I bring you.*"

"*This is the heir; come, let us kill him, and let us seize on his inheritance.*"

"*Esther put on her royal apparel—she obtained favor in his sight—then the king said unto her.*"

"*A river went out of Eden to water the garden, and it was parted.*"

"*The woman whom thou gavest to be with me.*"

"*Ignatius, who was bishop of Antioch, conversed with the apostles.*"

"*A letter, which is just received, gives us the news.*"

"*O thou who rulest in the heavens.*"

"*Who and whom are exclusively the substitutes for persons; whose is of all genders, and as correctly applied to things as to persons.*"

"*The question whose solution I require.*"

"*That forbidden fruit whose mortal taste.*"

"*A system whose imagined evils.*"

"*These are the charming agonies of love,*"

"*Whose miseries delight.*"

"*It, though neuter, is used as the substitute for infant or child; the distinction of sex in the first period of life being disregarded.*"

"*Formerly which was used as a substitute for persons; as appears from old authors, and especially in the vulgar version of the scriptures—'thy mighty men which were of old.'*"

"*Which however represents persons, when the subject is asked or discerning. It is misapplied; as, 'which of the men was it; I know not which person it was.'*"

"*Who is sometimes used as the substitute for things, but most unwarrantably. 'The countries who—' Dancant on Rev. 2. 13. 'The towns who—' Hume Contin. 11. ch. 10. 'The faction or party who—' Equally faulty is the use of who and whom for brutes; 'the birds who—'*"

"*The use of it for a sentence, seems to have given rise to very vague application of the word in phrases like this: How said I contrive it to attend contrivance? How fares it with you? But such phrases, whatever may have arisen from them, are used chiefly in familiar colloquial language, and are deemed ineligible in any other style.*"

"*A more justifiable use of it is seen in this sentence: 'But it is not this real essence that distinguishes them into species; it is men who range them into sorts,' &c.*"

"*Here it is in the singular, though referring to men in the plural. The cause or origin of this, in our language as in others, may perhaps be found in the disposition of the mind to combine the particular agents employed in performing an act, into a single agent. The unity of the act or effect seems to predominate in idea, and control the grammatical construction of the substitute.*"

"*RULE XI.—In compound sentences, a single substitute or relative, who, which or that, employed to introduce a new clause, is the nominative to the verb or verbs belonging to that clause, and to others connected with it; as, 'The thirst after curiosities, which often draws contempt.' Rambler, Vol. 83. 'He who suffers not his faculties to lie torpid, has a chance of doing good.' Idem. 'They that are after the flesh, do mind the things of the flesh.' Rom. viii. 5. Among those who are the most richly endowed by nature, and [are] accomplished by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured by the ignorance, prejudice or envy of their beholders.' Spect. No. 255.*"

"*In a few instances, the substitute for a sentence or a clause, is introduced as the nominative to a verb, before the sentence or clause, which it represents; as, 'There was therefore, which is all that we assert, a course of life pursued by them, different from that which they before led.' Paley's Evid. ch. 1. Here which is the representative of the whole of the last part of the sentence, and its natural position is after that clause.*"

"*The substitute which combines in itself the offices of two substitutes, which, if expressed, would be the nominatives to two verbs, each in distinct subsequent clauses; as, 'Add to this, what, from its antiquity is but little known, has the recommendation of novelty.' Hermes, pref. 19. Here what stands for that, which; and the two following verbs have no other nominative.*"

"*This use of what is not very common. But what is very frequently used as the representative of two cases; one, the objective after a verb or preposition, and the other, the nominative to a subsequent verb. Examples: 'I heard what he said.' 'He related what was seen.' 'We do not so constantly love what has done us good.'*"

"*Agreeable to what was afterwards directed.' Black. Com. b. 2. ch. 3. 'Agreeable to what hath been mentioned.' Prideaux, p. 2, 6, 3. 'There is something so overruling in whatever inspires us with awe.'*"

"*Burke on the Sublime, 304. In these sentences what includes an object after a verb or preposition, and a nominative to the following verb. 'I have heard what he said.'*"

"*RULE XII.—When a new clause is introduced into a sentence, with two pronouns, or with one pronoun and a noun, one of them is the nominative*

*1 Cor. ix. 13.*

*Rom. ix. 8.*

*Numb. xv. 18.*

*Matt. xxi. 38.*

*Gen. ii. 10.*

*Gen. iii. 12.*

*Paley, Evid. sect. 3.*

*Milton.*

*Goldsmith.*

*Thomson.*

*Locke, 2. 10. 14.*

*Black. Com. b. 2. ch. 3.*

*Prideaux, p. 2, 6, 3.*

*Hermes, pref. 19.*

*Burke on the Sublime, 304.*

*Rambler, Vol. 83.*

*Idem.*

*Rom. viii. 5.*

*Spect. No. 255.*

*Locke, 2. 10. 14.*

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*Burke on the Sublime, 304.*

to the verb, and the other is governed by the verb or a preposition in the objective case, or by a noun in the possessive; as, "Locke, *whom* there is no reason to suspect of favoring idleness, has advanced." *Ramb. 89.* Here reason is the nominative to *is*, and *whom* is governed by *suspect*.

"Take thy only son Isaac, *whom* thou lovest." *Gen. xxi.* Here are two substitutes, one the nominative to the verb, and the other governed by it in the objective.

"God is the sovereign of the universe, whose majesty ought to fill us with awe, *to whom* we owe all possible reverence, and *whom* we are bound to obey."

It is not unusual to see in periods, a third clause introduced within a second, as a second is within the first, each with a distinct substitute for a nominative; as, "Those modifications of any simple idea, which, as has been said, I call simple modes, are distinct ideas." *Locke, 2. 13.*

Involvement to this extent may be used with caution, without embarrassing a period; but beyond this, if ever used, it can hardly fall to occasion obscurity. Indeed the third member included in a second, must be very short, or it will perplex the reader.

Substitutes are sometimes made to precede their principals: thus, "When a man declares in autumn, when he is eating them, or in spring when there are none, that he loves grapes—"*Locke, 2. 20.* But this arrangement is usually awkward and seldom allowable.

RULE XIII.—When there are antecedents in different persons, to which a nominative substitute refers, the substitute and verb following may agree with either, though usage may sometimes offer a preference; as, "I am the Lord that make all things; that stretch forth the heavens alone; that spread abroad the earth," &c. *Isa. xlv.* Here I and Lord are of different persons, and that may agree with either. If it agrees with I, the verbs must be in the first person; "I am the Lord that make." If that agrees with Lord in the third person, the verb must be in the third person; "I am the Lord that maketh." But in all cases, the following verbs should all be of the same person.

RULE XIV.—The definitive adjectives, *this* and *that*, the only attributes which are varied to express number, must agree in number with the names to which they refer; as, *this* city, *that* church; these cities, those churches.

*This* and *that* are often used as substitutes for a name in the singular number, which is omitted, but the same name in the plural immediately follows after a connective; as in this example, "The mortality produced by *this* and other diseases." *Life of Washington, 3. 6.* That is, by *this* disease and other diseases. The sentence may be varied thus, by *this* disease and others; but the first form is the most common, and it occasions no obscurity.

Other adjectives and participles, used as adjectives, are joined to the names which they qualify without inflection; as, a wise man, wise men; an amiable child, or amiable children; a received truth, or received truths; a shining character, or shining characters.

Adjectives are often used as substitutes for the names of men and things which they describe by their qualities; as, *few* were present; and the *wise* are respected; *the bravest* are not always victorious.

In this character, adjectives take the plural form, and are qualified by other adjectives; as the goods of fortune, two finites or infinites, universals, generals, the chief good, a happy few. "The extraordinary great." *Burke on the Sublime, 304. 'The blue profound.'* *Akenside.*

When nouns are joined by a copulative, an adjective preceding the first is applied to the others without being repeated; as, "From great luxury and licentiousness, converted to strict sobriety and frugality of manners." *Enfield.* Here great belongs to licentiousness as well as to luxury.

RULE XV.—Adjectives are usually placed before the nouns to which they belong; as, a wise prince; an obedient subject; a pious clergyman; a brave soldier.

Exception 1. When some word or words are dependent on an adjective, it follows the noun; as, knowledge requisite for a statesman; furniture convenient for a family.

Exception 2. When an adjective becomes a title, or is emphatically applied to a noun, it follows it; as, Charles the Great; Henry the First; Lewis the Gross; Wisdom incomprehensible.

Exception 3. Several adjectives belonging to the same noun, may precede or follow the noun to which they belong; as, a learned, wise and martial prince, or a prince learned, wise and martial.

Exception 4. The verb *be* often separates the noun from its adjective; as, war is expensive; gaming is ruinous.

Exception 5. An epithetical adjective is often used to introduce a sentence, in which case it precedes the noun which it qualifies, and sometimes at a considerable distance; as, "Great is the Lord;" *auspicious* will be that event; *fortunate* is that young man who escapes the snares of vice.

Exception 6. The adjective *all* may be separated from its noun by *the*, which never precedes it in construction; as, "all the nations of Europe." *Such* and *many* are separated from nouns by *a*; as, "such a character is rare;" "many a time."

All adjectives are separated from nouns by *a*, when preceded by *so* and *as*, as "so rich a dress," "as splendid a retinue;" and they are separated by *a* or *the*, when preceded by *how* and *however*, as "how distinguished an