Chapter IV.

OF PRONOUNS

In the use of pronouns, the possibilities of error are so many and so varied that few writers succeed in securing absolute correctness and uniform clearness.

Vulgarisms. — Some blunders in the use of pronouns are, or should be, confined to the illiterate.

I.	II.
This book is yours.	This book is *your's*.
Its length is twenty feet.	*It's* length is twenty feet.
Although near their ages, she was not in reality a companion of theirs.	She was not in reality, although near their ages, a companion of *their's*.

Your's, *it's*, and *their's* occur now and then in college compositions, and sometimes creep into print.

I.	II.
He was a gentleman who was always ready to give his advice.	He was a gentleman *as* was always ready to give his advice.
That's he who lives in the great stone house.	That's he *as* lives in the great stone house.

This use of *as* is not uncommon among the half-educated.

I.	II.
Such traits as are recorded by others are noteworthy.	Such traits *which* are recorded by others are noteworthy.

After "such," the proper pronoun is "as," not *which*.

I.	II.
Now I will accept that as courage which (or, accept as courage what) I before regarded as arrogance.	Now I will accept that as courage *what* I before regarded as arrogance.

Any one who believes that the sentence as originally written is correct, will see his error if he substitutes for *what* its equivalent, "that which."

I.	II.
What does he want here?	*Whatever* does he want here?
King Louis said that he would give the Countess Isabelle in marriage to any one who should prove that he had killed William de la Marck.	King Louis said that he would give the Countess Isabelle in marriage to *whomsoever* should give evidence of killing William de la Marck.
It is impossible for me to hold both of them.	It is impossible for me to hold *the two* of them.
Was it you who called and asked all those questions?	Was it you who called and asked all *them* questions?

Avoid VULGARISMS.

Nominative or **Objective Case.** — Few inexperienced writers avoid mistakes in the use of personal pronouns.

I.	II.
BELL. If it was only you, I don't care.	BELL. If it was only you I don't care.
TITA. It might n't have been only I.	TITA. It might n't have been only *me*.
He looked sharply over, and called out to know if that was I.	He looked sharply over and called out to know if that was *me*.
Others have them, I believe, as well as I.	Other people have them, I believe, as well as *me*.

"A great many young ladies of my acquaintance," says a recent American writer, "do not know the difference

between 'you and I' and 'you and me.' I constantly hear them saying, 'He brought you and *I* a bouquet,' or 'You and *me* are invited to tea this evening.'"

"Oh, if it had only been *me!*" cries a character in one of Mrs. Oliphant's novels, — "ungrammatical," adds the author, "as excitement generally is."

Other examples are —

I.	II.
Our only comfort was that the Carbottle people were quite as badly off as we.	Our only comfort was that the Carbottle people were quite as badly off as *us*.
At that, another fellow, probably he who had remained below to search the captain's body, came to the door of the inn.	At that, another fellow, probably *him* who had remained below to search the captain's body, came to the door of the inn.
They were both somewhat taller than she.	They were both somewhat taller than *her*.
A calm ensued, in the absence of him of the whip and the trumpet.	A calm ensued in the absence of *he* of the whip and the trumpet.

A well-worn example of the use of *he* for "him" is in Byron's "Cain": "Let *he* who made thee, answer this."

I.	II.
I know no one whom I like better than them.	I know no one whom I like better than *they*.

The last sentence as originally written is ambiguous; but, in the absence of a verb after *they*, it is natural to suppose *they* to be a mistake for "them."

Beware of using the NOMINATIVE CASE *of a personal pronoun instead of the* OBJECTIVE, *or the* OBJECTIVE *instead of the* NOMINATIVE.

Pronouns before **Verbal Nouns.** — The use of pronouns with verbal nouns presents a troublesome question.

	II.
I have no doubt of its being she.	I have no doubt of *it* being *her*.

In this example, "the pronoun 'she,' coming in a soundingly objective phrase," as a teacher puts it, "seems, to the ear, ungrammatical, as if it were dependent far back upon 'of';" but it is the phrase "its being she," not the word "she," which depends upon "of." "Being" is a verbal noun, — that is, it serves both as noun and as verb. As noun, it takes the possessive pronoun "its;" as verb, it takes "she" after it, as the verb "is" would do if the same thought were expressed thus: "I have no doubt that it is she," — a sentence less clumsy than that quoted above. If this explanation is correct, "its" before "being" may be easily and simply accounted for. The weight of good usage, at all events, is decidedly with "its being."

Other examples are —

I.	II.
I always remember your saying that.	I always remember *you* saying that.
I did not think of his being archdeacon.	I did not think of *him* being archdeacon.
These confidences, which neither could forget, might prevent their meeting (or, prevent them from meeting) with ease.	These confidences, which neither could forget, might prevent *them* meeting with ease.

There are pronouns, however, which must be used in the nominative case before verbal nouns: —

I have my doubts as to this being true.

You seem to understand me by each at once her choppy finger laying upon her skinny lips.

A sufficient reason for these apparent exceptions to the

rule lies in the fact that "this" and "each" have no possessive case.

Before a VERBAL NOUN, *put a* PRONOUN *in the possessive case, if it has one.*

Pronouns in **-self.** — Pronouns in "-self" are used sometimes for emphasis and sometimes in a reflexive sense.

I.	II.
I myself wrote the letter with my own hand.	*Myself* wrote the letter with my own hand.
Is he himself at home?	Is *himself* to home?

When, as in the above examples, the pronoun in "-self" serves for emphasis, the corresponding personal pronoun should be joined with it.

An example of the correct use of a pronoun in "-self" in its reflexive sense may be taken from "Through the Looking-Glass": "All this time Tweedledee was trying his best to fold up the umbrella with himself in it."

I.	II.
Louis, fearing that the Hungarian may disclose something harmful to him, sends him to the gallows.	Louis, fearing that the Hungarian may disclose something harmful to *himself*, sends him to the gallows.

In this sentence as originally written, *himself* grammatically refers to the subject of "may disclose," — that is, "the Hungarian;" but it is not likely that the Hungarian would be sent to the gallows for disclosing something harmful to himself. He might be sent there for disclosing something harmful to Louis.

I.	II.
"The Record" should not strive to prevent those who have been successful from including it in the universal amnesty.	"The Record" should not strive to prevent those who have been successful from including *itself* in the universal amnesty.

"It" expresses the writer's meaning; *itself* does not. The pronoun stands for the newspaper called "The Record;" and the writer means to advise "The Record" not to prevent others from including it in the universal amnesty. He does not mean to advise it against including itself.

Be careful in the use of PRONOUNS *in* -SELF.

Which or **Whom.** — "Which" is sometimes used in place of "whom."

I.	II.
He was in daily contact with Whately and the other thinkers for whom Oriel College was famous.	He was in daily contact with Whately and the other thinkers for *which* Oriel College was famous.

The use of a neuter pronoun to represent a masculine or a feminine noun is a gross, but not an infrequent, error.

Beware of using WHICH *for* WHOM.

Who or **Whom.** — Few are so fortunate as never to confound, in speech or in writing, "who" with "whom."

I.	II.
Whom do you take me for?	*Who* do you take me for?

"*Who* do you take me for?" is often heard in conversation, and is sometimes seen in print.

Other examples are —

I.	II.
Whom shall the Republicans select?	*Who* shall the Republicans select?
Find out whom that dress belongs to.	Find out *who* that dress belongs to.
If there should happen to be a mistake as to who is to take down whom, it will only be all the more amusing.	If there should happen to be a mistake as to who is to take down *who*, it will only be all the more amusing.
Who could that be but Rose?	*Whom* could that be but Rose?

"*Whom* is it to be?" in flaring capitals, stood (in 1892) at the head of a column in the leading newspaper of a great Western city.

Other examples are —

I.	II.
I found a letter from a friend who I had once hoped would join me for a week of rest.	I found a letter from a friend *whom* I had once hoped would join me for a week of rest.
He was put through college by an uncle for whom he had a strong dislike, and who, he said, treated him like a dog.	He was put through college by an uncle for whom he had a strong dislike, and *whom*, he said, treated him like a dog.
Then appeared another prisoner, who, he felt at once, could be no other than the object of his visit.	Then appeared another prisoner, *whom*, he felt at once, could be no other than the object of his visit.

Errors in the use of "who" and "whom" are often caused by a half-conscious attempt to fit the case of the pronoun to the nearest verb. Thus, in the last example, had the sentence ended at "felt," the pronoun would have been the object of "felt," and "whom" would have been correct; but in the sentence as it stands *whom* is incorrect, because the pronoun is the subject of "could be." Slips of this kind are especially frequent in sentences in which the subject or the object of a verb is separated from it by several words. The best authors, however, succeed in avoiding the fault altogether; and young writers can avoid it if they take pains.

Beware of using WHO *for* WHOM *or* WHOM *for* WHO.

Than whom or **Than who.** — To the general rules governing the choice between "who" and "whom," there is an apparent exception. "Than who" is rarely seen; "than whom" is found in the best authors, including Milton,

Pope, and Byron in verse, Landor and Thackeray in prose. Thackeray writes, for example, —

> "For a while, Clive thought himself in love with his cousin; than whom no more beautiful girl could be seen."

A young writer will do well to avoid both "than who" and "than whom;" for they are harsh and clumsy expressions.

Avoid THAN WHO *and* THAN WHOM.

Whose or **Of which.** — It is sometimes difficult to decide between "whose" and "of which."

I.	II.
The "White Captive" is a woman bound to a tree, in the bark of which (or, in which) arrows are sticking.	The "White Captive" is a woman bound to a tree, in *whose* bark arrows are sticking.

Some grammarians declare that "whose" should never stand for an inanimate object not personified; but this is going too far. The choice between "whose" and "of which" is often decided by the ear. A good writer might, for example, prefer "in *whose* bark" to "in the bark of which;" but "in which" seems preferable to either, for it says all that need be said, and is both grammatical and euphonious.

Other examples are —

I.	II.
To this may be added the extraordinary forensic methods of one of Cleary's counsel, the natural effect of which would be prejudicial to the interests of his client.	To this may be added the extraordinary forensic methods of one of Cleary's counsel, *whose* natural effect would be prejudicial to the interests of his client.
Another side of one's education is the scientific, — a side the importance of which is fast being recognized the world over.	Another side of one's education is the scientific — a side *whose* importance is fast being recognized the world over.

I.	II.
A lady entered to inquire if a monthly magazine, the name of which was unknown to me, had yet arrived.	A lady entered to inquire if a monthly magazine, *whose* name was unknown to me, had yet arrived.

In the last two examples, *whose* may be defended on the ground that there is a personal element in the antecedent. There is certainly more reason in ascribing personality to a scientific education, or to a magazine, than to the bark of a tree; it is, therefore, more natural to use "whose" with the former than with the latter.

Shakspere uses "whose" still more freely in a well-known line: —

The undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveller returns.

I.	II.
The Lilliputians ask Gulliver to destroy utterly the nation whose ships he has already taken.	The Lilliputians ask Gulliver to destroy utterly this nation *of which* he has already taken the ships.

In this example "whose" is preferable to *of which*, both on grounds of euphony, and because "the nation" may be regarded as personified.

When the antecedent is a neuter noun not personified, a writer should prefer OF WHICH *to* WHOSE, *unless euphony requires the latter.*

Which or **That.** — Some grammarians would confine the relative pronoun "which" to sentences in which it begins a parenthetical clause: *e. g.*, "This book, which I bought yesterday, cost fifty cents." They would reserve "that" for clauses which restrict the meaning of the preceding part of the sentence: *e. g.*, "The book that I bought yesterday cost fifty cents."

Even if this distinction were firmly established, to insist upon its observance by young writers might lead to the neglect of things vastly more important; but it is far from being established. Its warmest advocates admit that there are important exceptions to it, and that it is often transgressed by reputable authors. In this matter, the ear is a surer guide than any theory; and the ear often decides against the theory in question. There may be ears which prefer "that book that you spoke of," to "that book which you spoke of;" but hardly any would prefer "that that you spoke of" to "that which you spoke of."

Euphony decides between WHICH *and* THAT.

It or **That.** — "It" is sometimes used in sentences in which "this" or "that" would be better.

I.	II.
Of his positive acquisitions, only one is known; but that is by far the most important.	Of his positive acquisitions, only one is known, but *it* is by far the most important.

"**That**" emphasizes the reference to "only one."

I.	II.
To be so near the ocean and not always within sight of it, — I could never stand that.	To be so near the ocean and not always within sight of it — I could never stand *it*.

In this sentence as originally written, the second *it* is ambiguous as well as unemphatic.

Distinguish between IT *and* THAT.

Either or **Any one, The latter** or **The last.** — Some pronouns are to be preferred when the persons or things spoken of are only two; others, when they are more than two.

I.	II.
She was smaller than any one of her three sisters.	She was smaller than *either* of her three sisters.
Subscriptions may be sent to any of the ten subscribers.	Subscriptions may be sent to *either* of the ten subscribers.
Three beautiful young women were rendered thoroughly unhappy by a hopeless passion for this man, — Miss Waring, Miss Vanhomrigh, and Miss Johnson, the last of whom he eventually married.	Three beautiful young women were rendered thoroughly unhappy by a hopeless passion for this man; Miss Waring, Miss Van Homrigh, and Miss Johnson, the *latter* of whom he eventually married.

Whenever more than two persons or things are spoken of, ANY ONE *and* THE LAST *are preferable to* EITHER *and* THE LATTER.

Each or **All.** — "All" is sometimes used for "each."

I.	II.
Election gave the governed some choice in the selection of the governors, and lot gave each a chance of being made one of the governors.	Election gave the governed some choice in the selection of the governors, and lot gave *all* a chance of being made one of the governors.

The meaning evidently is, that lot gave a chance to be a governor to "each" person concerned, not to *all.*

Beware of using ALL *for* EACH.

Each other and **One another.** — Some grammarians maintain that "each other" should always be used in speaking of two persons or things, and "one another" in speaking of more than two; but many good writers use the two expressions interchangeably.

EACH OTHER *and* ONE ANOTHER *may be used interchangeably.*

The one, The other. — Great care must be exercised in the use of "the one," "the other."

I.	II.
He does not love Cecilie, does not even hate Major Lovers; but he feels called upon to rescue the former, and this can be done only by killing the latter.	He does not love Cecilie, does not even hate Major Lovers, but he feels called upon to rescue *the one*, and this can only be done by killing *the other*.

Some grammarians hold that in a sentence in which "the one" and "the other" occur, "the one" refers to the person or thing last named, "the other" to that first named; others hold that "the one" refers to the person or thing first named, "the other" to that last named. The latter opinion is supported by the best usage; but in the present state of the question the safe rule is not to use *the one* and *the other* in any case in which *the one* is intended to refer specifically to one of two persons or things. In such cases, "the former" and "the latter" cannot mislead anybody, and are therefore preferable.

Use THE ONE, THE OTHER, *with caution.*

The one and **The ones.** — "The one" and "the ones" should be avoided.

I.	II.
It is he upon whom falls all the care.	He is *the one* upon whom all the care falls.
Lady Catherine de Bourgh urges that I marry, — I who have every opportunity and advantage for making her happy (or, for giving happiness to her) who consents to be my wife.	Lady Catherine de Bourgh urges that I marry; I who have every opportunity and advantage for making *the one* happy who consents to be my wife.

The one is sometimes used — but not by the best authors — instead of "he" or "she," "him" or "her." In this sense *the one* is vague and clumsy.

I.	II.
He discerns Lowell's main ideas, — those upon which he builds.	He discerns Lowell's main ideas — *the ones* upon which he builds.
My mind is filled with plots like those depicted.	My mind is filled with plots similar to *the ones* depicted.

It is improper to say *the ones;* but expressions like "the little ones," "the Shining Ones," "my pretty ones," are supported by the best usage.

Beware of THE ONE *and* THE ONES.

Change of Pronoun. — Different pronouns are sometimes made to stand for the same person or thing.

I.	II.
When one comes (or, When we come) to think of it, the power to express one's (or, our) thoughts in language is, perhaps, the most wonderful thing in the world.	When one comes to think of it, the power to express *his* thoughts in language is perhaps the most wonderful thing in the world.

"One" is a pronoun to be avoided when possible, for it is vague and clumsy. **In most cases, either "we," "you," or "a man" is preferable.**

If, however, "one" is used in one clause of a sentence (as in the last example), "one's" is better than *his* in a succeeding clause. To change from an indefinite to a definite pronoun is always clumsy, and is sometimes misleading; but sentences that have this fault are very common.

On the other hand, we instinctively couple "his," not *one's*, with "every one," "no one," "many a one:" *e. g.*, "Every one loves his mother;" "With this sauce no one could help eating his fill." In these sentences, "every one" and "no one" are less indefinite than "one" would be. "Every one loves one's mother" would, moreover, be ambiguous.

I.	II.
You shuddered as the dreadful sufferings of the wounded flashed across you.	*One* shuddered as the dreadful sufferings of the wounded flashed across you.

A reader of the sentence as originally written is not sure at first that *one* and "you" do not refer to different persons; but, on reflection, he sees that the man who shudders and the man who feels for the wounded are the same.

Other examples are —

I.	II.
None feel this more keenly than those who know what it is to enjoy the comforts of home, but who are far away, with nothing but an occasional letter to assure them that the home still exists.	None feel this more keenly than those who know what it is to enjoy the comforts of home, but who are far removed from it, and with nothing but an occasional letter to assure *us* that the home still exists.
After seeing her once, you would not care to see her again. With angular features and faded cheeks, she presents a picture which would pain you.	After seeing her once, you would not care to see her again. With angular features and faded cheeks, she presents a picture which would pain *him*.
Mrs. Brown can see Miss Lewis on Tuesday at ten o'clock. Mrs. Brown thinks that Miss Lewis's dress is a good piece, and that it will not tumble. Address Mrs. Brown, 10 June Street.	Miss LEWIS: — Mrs. Brown can see Miss Lewis on Tuesday, at ten o'clock. Mrs. Brown thinks *your* dress is a good piece and will not tumble. *Yours* respectfully, 10 June St. Mrs. BROWN.
If any lady who has a Dreslyft, or who will get one, will send it to our office with the skirt to which she wishes it attached, we will attach it and return it to her at our expense.	Any lady who has a Dreslyft, or will get one and send, with the skirt to which she wishes it applied, to our office, we will attach it, and return to *you* at our expense.

First Undergraduate (reading out). Will this do, Gus? "Mr. Smith presents his compliments to Mr. Jones, and finds he has a cap which isn't mine. So, if you have a cap which is n't his, no doubt they are the ones."

Second Undergraduate. Oh, yes; first-rate! — *Punch.*

It should be unnecessary to warn any one who knows the *a b c* of composition against beginning to write in the third person, and continuing in the first or the second. This fault is, however, not uncommon in advertisements and in private letters.

I.	II.
He told me about a man whose name was Hayden, and whose place of business was Syracuse.	He told me about a man whose name was Hayden, and *his* place of business Syracuse.
Those were most eligible whose toes were lightest and whose outside trappings were brightest.	Those were most eligible whose toes were lightest and *their* outside trappings brightest.
In these scenes, Dickens seems like a bird whose flight is near the earth, but which at intervals rises on its strong pinions and almost reaches heaven.	In these scenes Dickens seems like a bird whose flight is near the earth but at intervals *it* rises on its strong pinions and almost reaches heaven.

The coupling of a personal with a relative pronoun, as in these examples, though sometimes found in the writings of good authors, is not to be recommended.

I.	II.
The high office which you fill and the eminent distinction which you bear are objects of respect.	The high office which you fill and the eminent distinction *that* you bear are objects of respect.

On grounds of clearness as well as of euphony, a writer should not, in one sentence, begin one relative clause with *which* and another with *that.*

Never change from one pronoun to another, without a clear and sufficient reason.

Singular or **Plural.** — The number of a pronoun is determined by the number of the noun which it represents.

I.	II.
Then came the Jesuit troubles in Quebec; and these last bid fair to be no slight matter.	Then arose the Jesuit troubles in Quebec; and *this* last bids fair to be no slight matter.

The sentence as originally written is an extreme instance of a fault into which even a practised writer may fall when a noun is so far from its pronoun that he forgets whether it is singular or plural.

I.	II.
Man after man passed out before the pulpit, and laid his hard-earned dollars (or, dollar) on the table.	Man after man passed out before the pulpit and laid *their* hard-earned dollars on the table.

In this example, "man after man," though plural in meaning, is singular in form. The pronoun should therefore be singular.

Other examples are —

I.	II.
It was the eve of the departure of one of the boys to make his fortune in the world.	It was the eve of the departure of one of the boys to make *their* fortune in the world.
He does not know a single belle; even if he did know one, she would not care to dance with so stupid a fellow.	He does not know a single belle; even if he did, *they* would not care to dance with such a stupid fellow.
Every one was absorbed in his or her own pleasure, or was bitterly resenting the absence of the pleasure he or she expected.	Every one was absorbed in his or her own pleasure, or bitterly resenting the absence of the pleasure *they* expected.
All were absorbed in their own pleasure, or were bitterly resenting the absence of the pleasure they expected.	

In this example the substitution of "he or she" for *they* secures grammatical correctness, but it makes the sentence even more clumsy than it was in its original form. A better plan is to put all the pronouns in the plural number.

I.	II.
If any one cares to help me with gifts of either money or land, he will be welcome to do so.	If any one cares to help me with gifts of either money or land, *they* will be welcome to do so.
Everybody felt it necessary to testify his sympathy.	Everybody felt it necessary to testify *their* sympathy.
Anybody can catch trout if he can find the trout.	Anybody can catch trout if *they* can find the trout.
They were all afraid to divulge the separate course which each planned to take for himself.	They were all afraid to divulge the separate course which each planned to take for *themselves*.
I like to think that each of them married well — in his own eyes at least.	I like to think that each of them married well — in *their* own eyes at least.
Neither of them would have allowed his parliamentary energies to interfere at such a crisis with his domestic affairs.	Neither of them would have allowed *their* parliamentary energies to have interfered at such a crisis with his domestic affairs.

There is no pronoun in English which exactly corresponds to "anybody," "everybody," "every one," "each," "neither." *They* certainly does not; for the word for which the pronoun stands is singular. *He or she* is clumsy. The only pronoun that will serve is "he," which may stand for mankind in general and include women as well as men. "His" is so used by Mrs. Oliphant in a sentence in which, as the context shows, she has herself in mind. "A writer," says she, "is thus prevented from determining which of his productions are to be given in a permanent form."

A pronoun which stands for a singular noun or pronoun should be singular; one which stands for a plural noun or pronoun should be plural.

Omitted Pronouns. — Pronouns necessary to the sense, or to the construction, or to both, are sometimes omitted.

I.	II.
Had I a picture of myself, I would send it to you.	Had I a picture of myself, would send it you.
In answer to your question regarding electric lights, I would say that I find them invaluable.	In answer to your question regarding electric lights, would say that I find them invaluable.

These sentences as originally written present a fault common in business letters.

Other examples of omitted pronouns are —

I.	II.
He determined to see what he could do with the long twelve-pounder which Blake had made for him on his own design, and which was so constructed that it could be slewed over the stern.	He determined to see what he could do with the long twelve-pounder which Blake had made for him on his own design, and was so constructed that it could be slewed over the stern.
These desertions came from the universal confidence in his measures which Jefferson had the art to inspire.	These desertions came from the universal confidence in his measures Jefferson had the art to inspire.
Five or six companions whom Jack had picked up, or who had picked up Jack, and who lived on him, advised him to put it off.	Five or six companions whom either Jack had picked up or had picked up Jack, and who lived upon him, advised him to put it off.
There was a consultation between those who favored and those who opposed the project.	There was a consultation between those who favored and opposed the project.
He availed himself of the opportunity.	He availed of the opportunity.
He made me wait in his hall and conducted himself like a man incapacitated for hospitality.	He made me wait in his hall and conducted like a man incapacitated for hospitality.
Don't trouble yourself about it.	Don't trouble about it.

"Avail of," "conduct," and "trouble" require a reflexive pronoun after them. "Avail of" and "conduct" without the pronoun are more common in America than in Great Britain. "Trouble" without the pronoun is more common in Great Britain than in America.

Beware of omitting necessary pronouns.

Redundant Pronouns. — Sometimes pronouns repeat an idea already expressed in the sentence.

I.	II.
Celia wishes to accompany Rosalind, and they set out together.	Celia wishes to accompany Rosalind, and they *both* set out together.
Louis and the tutor got as far as Berlin, with what mutual satisfaction need not be specially imagined.	Louis and the tutor got as far as Berlin, with what mutual satisfaction *to each other* need not be specially imagined.

Beware of REDUNDANT PRONOUNS.

Chapter V.

OF VERBS

Vulgarisms. — Some blunders in the use of verbs are, or should be, confined to the illiterate.

I.	II.
I should be delighted to go to the World's Fair.	I should *admire* to go to the World's Fair.

Admire in this sense is sometimes heard in the United States, but is not in good use.

I.	II.
The detectives admit (or, declare) that the safe was unlocked.	The detectives *allow* that the safe was unlocked.
A circular row of seats was taken possession of (or, occupied) by smokers.	A circular row of seats was *availed of* by smokers.
I don't call those who board in your house company.	I don't call people what *boards* in your house company.
Lady Lufton had besought him to be gentle with her.	Lady Lufton had *beseeched* him to be gentle with her.
He did it.	He *done* it.
All were expert divers, and John always dived to the bottom.	All were expert divers, and John always *dove* to the bottom.
Silver has flowed into the treasury.	Silver has *flown* into the treasury.
I have n't hung the clothes out yet.	I have n't *hanged* the clothes out yet.
The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged.	The prisoner was sentenced to be *hung*.

Clothes are "hung" on the line; men are "hanged" on the gallows.