

The nominative sometimes comes *after* the verb ; as, "Now *stood Eliza* on the wood-crowned height." Here *Eliza* is the nominative after the verb *stood*. Such examples are generally found in blank verse, and in sentences which commence with "*There*," or "*Were there*;" as, "There are five *loaves* in the basket."—"Were there two more, we would have enough."

There are two other circumstances in which a noun may be the nominative case. (See Note, Rule VII., page 96.)

✓ II. The POSSESSIVE CASE* (from the Latin *possideo*, to possess,) denotes the *possessor*, and has two forms,—the apostrophe with the letter *s* (which is called the Saxon form); as, "I lived in my father's house": and the sign of *possessively*, (which is called the Norman form); as, "The house of my *father*." In this latter instance the word *of* is not a preposition, but the *sign* of the possessive case.

In order to ascertain when *of* is the *sign of the possessive case*, and *not a preposition*, transpose the sentence, as in the above example—"The house of my *father*," which is in substance, and sense the same as, "My father's house": although differing in form, *the possessor is the same*.

THE POSSESSIVE may be known by its answering to the question *whose*?

* The old Saxon form of the possessive was *is* and *es*, which in modern days has become contracted into the apostrophe and letter *s* ('s); as, "The king's," was spelled "The kinges."