

LIST OF CASES AND THEIR USAGES

1. Nominative Case

A. The subject of a finite verb (§339) (e.g. **Caesar** Rhenum transire decreverat (B.G. iv. 17); *Caesar had determined to cross the Rhine*)

2. Vocative Case

A. Direct Address (§340) (e.g. **Tiberine pater**, te, **sancte**, precor (Liv. ii. 10); *O father Tiber, thee, holy one, I pray*)

3. Genitive Case (description at §341)

A. Possessive Genitive (§343) (e.g. **Alexandri** canis; *Alexander's dog*)

B. Genitive of Material (§ 344) (e.g. flumina **lactis**; *rivers of milk*)

C. Genitive of Quality (§345) (e.g. vir **summae virtutis**; *a man of the highest courage*)

i. Adjective phrase (e.g. **eius modi** sunt tempestates consecutae, uti (B.G. iii. 29); *such storms followed, that...*)

ii. Numerals (e.g. fossa **trium pedum**; *a trench of three feet [in depth]*)

D. Partitive Genitive (§346)

i. Partitive words (followed by Genitive)

a. Nouns or Pronouns (e.g. nemo **eorum** (B.G. vii. 66); *not a man of them*)

b. Numerals, Comparatives, Superlatives, Pronominals [alius, alter, nullus., etc.] (e.g. **animalium** fortiora; *the stronger [of] animals*)

c. Neuter Adjectives and Pronouns, used as nouns (e.g. tantum **spati**; *so much [of] space*)

d. Adverbs, especially those of Quantity and of Place (e.g. ubinam **gentium** sumus? (Cat. i. 9), *where in the world are we [where of nations?]*)

ii. Partitive Genitive after adjectiveness, instead of a noun in its proper case (e.g. expediti **militum** (Liv. xxx. 9); *light-armed soldiers*)

iii. Uterque and quisque with Pronouns take a Partitive Genitive (e.g. uterque **nostrum**; *both of us*)

E. Objective Genitive (§347)

i. Nouns of action, agency, and feeling (e.g. desiderium **oti**; *longing for rest*)

F. Genitives with Adjectives (§349)

i. Adjectives denoting desire, knowledge, memory, fullness, power, sharing, and guilt (e.g. memorem **vestri**, oblitum **sui** (Cat. iv. 19); *mindful of you, forgetful of himself*)

ii. Participles in -ns govern the genitive when they are used as adjectives, i.e. when they denote a constant disposition and not a particular act (e.g.s multitudo insolens **belli** (B.C. ii. 36); *a crowd unused to war*)

iii. Verbals in -ax govern the genitive in poetry and later Latin (e.g. iustum et tenacem **propositi** virum (Hor. Od. iii. 3); *a man just and steadfast to his purpose*)

iv. Genitive of Specification, i.e. using an adjective with a genitive to denote that *with reference to which* the quality exists (e.g. callidus **rei militaris** (Tac. H. ii. 32); *skilled in soldiership*)

a. Note: Genitive of Specification is only an extension of the construction with adjectives requiring an object of reference.

G. Genitive with Verbs

i. Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting (§350)

a. Memini takes the Accusative when it has the literal sense of *retaining the mind* what one has seen, heard, or learned; obliviscor takes the Accusative when it means to *lose all memory of* a thing (e.g. totam **causam** oblitus est (Brut. 217); *he forgot the whole case*)

b. Memini takes the Genitive when it means to *be mindful or regardful of* a person or thing; obliviscor takes the Genitive when it means to *disregard or dismiss from the mind*, and the adjective oblitus, *careless or regardless* (e.g. ipse **sui** meminerat (Verr. ii. 136); *he was mindful of himself*)

c. Reminiscor takes the Accusative in the literal sense of *call to mind, recollect*; the Genitive in the more figurative sense of *be mindful of* (e.g. dulcis moriens reminiscitur **Argos** (Aen. x. 782); *as he dies he calls to mind his beloved Argos*)

d. Recordor, *recollect, recall*, regularly takes the Accusative (e.g. recordamini omnis civilis **dissentiones** (Cat. iii. 24); *call to mind all the civil wars*)

ii. Verbs of Reminding (§351)

a. Verbs of *reminding* take with the Accusative of the person a Genitive of a thing; except in the case of a neuter pronoun, which is put in the Accusative (e.g. **eos hoc** moneo (Cat. ii. 20); *I give them this warning*)

iii. Verbs of Accusing, Condemning, and Acquitting (§352)

- a. Genitive of the Charge or Penalty (e.g. arguit me furti; *accuses me of theft* or **damnare capitis**; *to sentence to death*)
- iv. Verbs of Feeling (§354)
 - a. Verbs of *pity*, as misereor and miserescio take the Genitive (e.g. miserescite regis (Aen. viii. 573); *pity the king*)
 - b. As impersonals, miseret, paenitet, piget, pudet, taedet (or pertaesum est), take the Genitive of the *cause of the feeling* and the Accusative of the *person affected* (e.g. **quos infamiae** suae neque pudet neque taedet (Verr. i. 35); *who are neither ashamed nor weary of their dishonor*)
- v. Interest and Refert, Impersonals (§355) (e.g. **Clodi** intererat Milonem parire (cf. Mil. 56); *it was the interest of Clodius that Milo should die*)
- vi. Verbs of Plenty and Want (§356) (e.g. ne quis **auxili** egeat (B.G. vi. 11); *lest any require aid*)
- vii. Genitive with Special Verbs (§357)
 - a. The Genitive sometimes follows potior (e.g. illius regni potiri (Fam. i. 7. 5); *to become master of that kingdom*)
 - b. Some other verbs rarely take the Genitive (e.g. **iustitiaene** prius mirer, belline **laborum** (Aen. xi. 126); *shall I rather admire his justice or his toils in war?*)
- H. Peculiar Genitives (§359)
 - i. Genitive of Exclamation (e.g. **foederis** heu taciti (Prop. iv. 7. 21); *alas for the unspoken agreement!*)
 - ii. The Genitive is often used with the ablatives causa, graita, ergo, instar, pridie, postridie, and tenus (e.g. **honoris** causa; *with due respect [for the sake of honor]*)

4. Dative Case (description at §361)

- A. Indirect Object (§361) (e.g. cedite **tempori**; *yield to the occasion*)
 - i. Indirect Object with Transitives (§362) (do **tibi** librum; *I give you a book*)
 - a. Certain Verbs of Motion (§363) (e.g. **mihi** litteras mittere (Fam. vii. 12); *to send me a letter*)
 - b. Certain Verbs may take either the Dative of the person and the Accusative of the thing, or (in a different sense) the Accusative of the person and the Ablative of the thing (§364) (e.g. donat coronas **suus**; *he presents wreaths to men* or donat suos coronis; *he presents his men with wreaths*)
 - c. Verbs which in the active voice take the Accusative and Dative retain the Dative when used in the passive (§365) (e.g. nuntiabantur haec eadem **Curioni** (B.C. ii. 37); *these same things were announced to Curio*)
 - ii. Indirect Object with Intransitives (§366) (e.g. cedant arma **togae** (Phil. ii. 20); *let arms give place to the toga*)
 - a. Many phrases consisting of a noun with a copula sum or a copulative verb are equivalent to an intransitive verb and take a kind of indirect object (e.g. quis **huic rei** testis est (Quinct. 37); *who testifies (is witness) to this fact?*)
 - b. The Dative is sometimes used without a copulative verb in a sense approaching that of the Genitive (e.g. legatus **fratri** (Mur. 32); *a lieutenant to his brother*)
- B. Indirect object with Special Verbs
 - i. Many verbs signifying to *favor, help, please, trust* and their contraries; also to *believe, persuade, command, obey, serve, resist, threaten, pardon, and spare*, take the Dative (§367) (e.g. **mihi** parcit atque ignoscit; *he spares and pardons me*)
 - ii. With the impersonals libet (lubet), *it pleases*, and licet, *it is allowed* (§368) (e.g. quod **mihi** maxime lubet (Fam. i. 8. 3); *what most pleases me*)
 - iii. With verbs compounded with satis, bene, and male (e.g. **mihi** ipse numquam satisfacio (Fam. i. 1); *I never satisfy myself*)
 - iv. With gratificor, gratulor, nubo, permitto, plaudo, probro, studeo, supplico, excello (e.g. **mihi** plaudo ipse domi (Hor. S. i. 1. 66); *I applaud myself at home*)
- C. Indirect Object with Compounds (w/ ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, sub, super) (§370) (e.g. neque enim adsentior **eis** (Lael. 13); *for I do not agree with them*)
 - i. When place or motion is distinctly thought of, the compound verbs mentioned regularly take a noun with a preposition (§371) (e.g. ignis qui est **ob os** offusus (Tim. 14); *the fire which is diffused before the sight*)
 - ii. Intransitive verbs that govern the dative are used *impersonally* in the passive. The dative is still retained (§372) (e.g. **cui** parci potuit (Lib. xxi. 14); *who could be spared?*)
- D. Dative of Possession (§373) (e.g. **quibus** opes nullae sunt (Sall. Cat. 37); *[those] who have no wealth*)
 - i. Desum takes the Dative; so occasionally absum (which regularly has the Ablative) (e.g. quid **huic** abesse poterit (De Or. i. 48); *what can be wanting to him?*)
- E. Dative of Agent
 - i. The Dative of Agent is used with the Gerundive to denote the person on whom the necessity rests (§374) (e.g. **mihi** est pugnandum; *I have to fight*)

- ii. The Dative of the Agent is common with *perfect participles* (especially when used in an adjective sense), but rare with other parts of the verb (§375) (e.g. **mihi** res provisa est (Verr. iv. 91); *the matter has been provided for by me*)
 - a. The Dative of person who *sees* or *thinks* is regularly used after *videor, seem* (videtur **mihi**; *it seems to me*)
- F. Dative of Reference (§376) (e.g. laudavit **mihi** fratrem; *he praised my brother* [out of regard for me]); Often called the **Dative of Advantage or Disadvantage**, as denoting the person or thing for whose benefit or to whose prejudice the action is performed.
 - i. The Dative of Reference is often used to qualify a whole idea, instead of a Possessive Genitive modifying a single word (§377) (e.g. versatur **mihi** ante oculos (Verr. v. 123); *it comes before my eyes* [it comes to me before the eyes])
 - ii. The Dative is used of the person from whose *point of view* an opinion is stated or a situation or a direction is defined (§378)
 - a. Of the mental point of view (e.g. Plato **mihi** unus instar est centum milium (Brut. 191); *in my opinion* [to me] *Plato alone is worth a hundred thousand*)
 - b. Of the local point of view (*as you go in* etc.)
 - iii. The Dative of Reference is used idiomatically without any verb in colloquial questions and exclamations (§379) (e.g. quo **mihi** fortunam (Hor. Ep. i. 5. 12); *of what use to me is fortune?*)
- G. Ethical Dative (§380), used to show a certain interest felt by the person indicated (e.g. quid **tibi** vis; *what would you have* [what do you wish for yourself?])
- H. Dative of Separation
 - i. Many verbs of *taking away* and the like take the Dative instead of the Ablative of Separation (§381) (e.g. vitam **adulescentibus** vis aufert (Cat. M. 71); *violence deprives young men of life*)
 - a. The distinct idea of *motion* requires the ablative with a preposition (e.g. illum **ex periculo** eripuit (B.G. iv. 12); *he dragged him out of danger*)
- I. Dative of the Purpose or End (§382)
 - i. The Dative of an abstract noun is used to show that *for which a thing serves* or *which it accomplishes*, often with another dative of the person or thing affected (e.g. rei publicae **cladi** sunt (Iug. 85. 43); *they are a ruin to the state*)
 - ii. The Dative of Purpose of concrete nouns is used in prose in a few military expressions, and with freedom in poetry (e.g. optavit locum **regno** (Aen. iii. 109); *he chose a place for a kingdom*)
- J. Dative with Adjectives
 - i. The Dative is used with adjectives (and a few adverbs) of *fitness, nearness, likeness, service, inclination*, and their opposites (§383) (e.g. nihil est tam **naturae** aptum (Lael. 17); *nothing is so fitted to nature*)

5. Accusative Case (description at §386)

- A. Direct Object (§387)
 - i. The Accusative of the Direct Object denotes (1) that which is *directly affected*, or (2) that which is *caused* or *produced* by the action of the verb (e.g. (1) Brutus **Caesarem** interfecit; *Brutus killed Caesar*, (2) **aedem** facere; *to make a temple*)
- B. Accusative with Special Verbs (§388)
 - i. Many verbs, apparently intransitive, expressing *feeling*, take an Accusative, and may be used in the passive (e.g. meum **casum luctumque** doluerunt (Sest. 145); *they grieved at my calamity and sorrow*)
 - ii. Verbs of motion, compounds of circum, trans, and praeter, and a few others, frequently become transitive, and take the Accusative (e.g. **mortem** obire; *to die* [to meet death])
 - iii. The accusative is used after the impersonals decet, dedecet, delectat, iuvat, oportet, fallit, fugit, praeterit (e.g. **te** non praeterit (Fam. i. 8. 2); *it does not escape your notice*)
 - iv. A few verbs in isolated expressions take the Accusative from a forcing of their meaning (e.g. vincere **iudicium**; *to prevail on a trial*)
- C. Cognate Accusative
 - i. An intransitive verb often takes the Accusative of a noun of kindred meaning, usually modified by an adjective or in some other manner (§390) (e.g. **servitutum** servire; *to be in slavery*)
 - ii. Verbs of *taste, smell*, and the like take a cognate Accusative of the quality (e.g. **vinum** redolens (Phil. ii. 63); *smelling* [of] *wine*)
- D. Predicate Accusative (§392)
 - i. Verbs of *naming, choosing, appointing, making, esteeming, showing*, and the like, may take a Predicate Accusative along with the direct object (§393) (e.g. me **augurem** nominaverunt (Phil. ii. 4); *they nominated me for your augur*)
 - a. In changing from the active voice to the passive, the Predicate Accusative becomes Predicate Nominative (e.g. **rex** ab suis appellatur (B.G. viii. 4); *he is called king by his subjects*)
- E. Secondary Object (§394)

- i. Transitive verbs compounded with prepositions sometimes take (in addition to the direct object) a Secondary Object, originally governed by the preposition (§395) (e.g. Caesar Germanos **flumen** traicit (B.C. i. 83); *Caesar throws the Germans across the river*)
- ii. Some verbs of *asking* and *teaching* may take two Accusatives, one of the Person (*direct object*), and the other of the Thing (*secondary object*) (§396) (e.g. **otium** divos rogat (Hor. Od. ii. 16. 1); *he prays the gods for rest*)
- iii. The verb *celo*, *conceal*, may take two Accusatives, and the usually intransitive *lateo*, *lie hid*, an Accusative of the person (e.g. nec laure doli **fratrem** Iunonis (Aen. i. 130); *nor did the wives of Juno escape the notice of her brother*)

F. Idiomatic Uses (§397)

- i. The Accusative is found in a few adverbial phrases (*Adverbial Accusative*) (e.g. meam vicem; *on my part*)
- ii. The so-called *synecdochical* or Greek Accusative, found in poetry and later Latin, is used to denote the part affected (e.g. ardentis **oculos** suffecti sanguine et igni (Aen. ii. 210); *their glaring eyes bloody-shot and blazing with fire*)
- iii. In many apparently similar expressions the Accusative may be regarded as the direct object of a verb in the middle voice (e.g. **umeros** insternor pelle leonis (Aen. ii. 722); *I cover my shoulders with a lion's skin*)
- iv. The Accusative is used in Exclamations (e.g. me miserum; *ah, wretched me!*)
- v. The subject of the infinitive is in the Accusative (e.g. intellego **te** sapere (Fam. vii. 32. 3); *I perceive that you are wise*)

5. Ablative Case (used to denote the relations expressed in English by the prepositions *from; in, at; with, by*) (description at §398)

A. Uses of the Ablative Proper/of Separation- (English preposition *from*)

- i. Verbs meaning to *remove, set free, be absent, deprive, and want* take the Ablative (sometimes with *ab* or *ex*) (§401) (e.g. **oculis** se privavit (Fin. v. 87); *he deprived himself of his eyes*)
 - a. Verbs compounded with *a, ab, de, ex* (1) take the simple Ablative when used *figuratively*; but (2) when used literally to denote actual *separation* or *motion*, they usually require a preposition (§402) (e.g. (1) *abire magistratu*; *to leave one's office* (2) **ab iure** abire (Verr. ii. 48); *to go outside of the law*)
 - b. Adjectives denoting *freedom* and *want* are followed by the Ablative (e.g. urbs nuda **praesidio** (Att. vii. 13); *the city naked of defence*)
- ii. Ablative of Source (§403) (e.g. Rhenus oritur **ex Lepontiis** (B.G. iv. 10); *the Rhine rises in [from] the country of the Lepontii*)
 - a. Participles denoting *birth* or *origin* are followed by the Ablative of Source, generally without a preposition (e.g. edite **regibus** (Hor. Od. i. 1. 1); *descendant of kings*)
- iii. Ablative of Material (§403) (e.g. factum **de cautibus** antrum (Ov. M. i. 575); *a cave formed of rocks*)
 - a. Some verbs may take the Ablative of Material without a preposition. Such are *constare, consistere, and contineri*. But with *constare*, *ex* is more common (e.g. domus amoenitas non **aedificio** sed **silva** constabat (Nep. Att. 13); *the charm of the house consisted not in the buildings but in the wood*)
 - b. The Ablative of Material without a preposition is used with *facere, fieri, and similar words*, in the sense of *do with, become of* (e.g. quid **te** futurum est (Verr. ii. 155); *what will become of you?*)
 - c. The Ablative of Material with *ex*, and in poetry without a preposition, sometimes depends directly on a noun (e.g. non pauca pocula **ex auro** (Verr. iv. 62); *not a few cups of gold*)
- iv. Ablative of Cause (§404) (e.g. **ex vulnere** aeger (Rep. ii. 38); *disabled by [from] a wound*)
 - a. The Ablative of Cause without a preposition is used with *laboro* (also with *ex*), *exsilio, exsulto, triumpho, lacrimo, ardeo* (e.g. exsilii **gaudio** (Fam. xvi. 16); *I jumped for joy*)
 - b. The *motive* which influences the mind of the person acting is expressed by the Ablative case; the *object* exciting the emotion often by *ob* or *propter* with the Accusative (e.g. non **ob praedam** aut spoliandri **cupidine** (Tac. H. i. 63); *not for booty or through lust of plunder*)
- v. Ablative of Agent (§405) (e.g. **a filiis** in iudicium vocatus est (Cat. M 22); *he was brought to trial by his sons*)
- vi. Ablative of Comparison (§406) (e.g. Cato est **Cicerone** eloquentior; *Cato is more eloquent than Cicero*)
 - a. The idiomatic Ablatives *opinione, spe, solito, dicto, aequo, credibili, and iusto* are used after comparatives instead of a clause (e.g. serius **spe** omnium (Liv. xxvi. 26); *later than all hoped [than the hope of all]*)
 - b. In sentences expressing or implying a *general negative* the Ablative (rather than *quam*) is the regular construction when the first member of the comparison is in the Nominative or Accusative (e.g. neminem esse cariorum **te** (Att. x. 8A. 1); *that no one is dearer than you*)

- c. After the comparatives plus, minus, amplius, longius, without quam, a word of *measure* or *number* is often used with no change in its case (e.g. plus **tertia parte** interfecta (B.G. iii. 6); *more than a third part being slain*)
- B. Uses of the Ablative as Instrumental (English preposition *with, by*) (§408)
- i. Ablative of Means or Instrument (§409) (e.g. multae istarum arborum mea **manu** sunt satae (Cat. M. 59); *many of those trees were set out with my own hands*)
 - a. The Ablative of Means is used with verbs and adjectives of *filling, abounding*, and the like (e.g. vita plena et conferta **voluptatibus** (Sest. 23); *life filled and crowded with delights*)
 - b. The deponents utor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor, with several of their compounds, govern the Ablative (§410) (e.g. utar vestra **benignitate** (Arch. 18); *I will avail myself of your kindness*)
 - c. Opus and usus, signifying *need*, take the Ablative (§411) (e.g. nunc **viribus** usus (Aen. viii. 441); *now there is need of strength*)
 - ii. Ablative of Manner (§412) (e.g. **summa celeritate** venit; *he came with the greatest speed*)
 - a. But cum is often used even when the ablative has a limiting adjective (e.g. **quanto id cum periculo** fecerit (B.G. i. 17); *at what risk he did this*)
 - b. With such words of manner as modo, pacto, ratione, ritu, vi, via, and with stock expressions which have become virtually adverbs (as silentio, iure, iniuria), cum is not used (e.g. apis Matinae **more modoque** carmina fingo (Hor. Od. iv. 2. 28); *in the style and manner of a Matinian bee I fashion songs*)
 - iii. Ablative of Accompaniment (§413) (e.g. si **secum** suos eduxerit (Cat. i. 30); *if he leads out with him his associates*)
 - a. The Ablative is used without cum in some military phrases (e.g. **hoc praesidio** profectus est (Verr. ii. 1. 86); *with this force he set out*)
 - b. Words of Contention and the like require cum (e.g. libenter haec **cum Q. Catulo** disputarem (Manil. 66); *I should gladly discuss these matters with Quintus Catulus*)
 - iv. Ablative of Degree of Difference (§414) (e.g. **multo** me vigilare acrius (Cat. i. 8); *that I watch much more sharply*)
 - a. The ablatives quo...eo (hoc), and quanto...tanto, are used correlatively with comparatives, like the English *the...the* (e.g. **quanto** erat gravior oppugnatio, **tanto** crebriores litterae mittebantur (B.G. v. 45); *the severer the siege was, the more frequently letters were sent*)
 - b. The Ablative of Comparison and the Ablative of Degree of Difference are sometimes used together with the same adjective (e.g. patria, quae mihi **vita mea multo** est carior (Cat. i. 27); *my country, which is much dearer to me than life*)
 - v. Ablative of Quality (§415) (e.g. Aristoteles, vir **summo ingenio, scientia, copia** (Tusc. i. 7); *Aristotle, a man of the greatest genius, learning, and gift of expression*)
 - a. In expressions of quality the Genitive or the Ablative may often be used indifferently; but *physical* qualities are oftener denoted by the Ablative (e.g. **capillo** sunt **promisso** (B.G. v. 14); *they have long hair*)
 - vi. Ablative of Price (§416) (e.g. Antonius regna addixit **pecunia** (Phil. vii. 15); *Antony sold thrones for money*)
 - a. With verbs of *exchanging*, either the *thing taken* or the *thing given* in exchange may be in the Ablative of Price. Such are muto, commuto, permuto, verito (e.g. exsilium patria **se** mutavit (Q.C. iii. 7. 11); *he exchanged his native land*)
 - vii. Ablative of Specification (§418) (e.g. **lingua** haesitantes, **voce** absoni (De Or. i. 115); *hesitating in speech, harsh in voice*)
 - a. To this head are referred many expressions where the Ablative expresses that *in accordance with* which anything is or is done (e.g. **mea sententia**; *in my opinion*)
 - b. The adjectives dignus and indignus take the Ablative (e.g. vir **patre, avo, maioribus** suis dignissimus (Phil. iii. 25); *a man most worthy of his father, grandfather, and ancestors*)
 - viii. Ablative Absolute (§419) (e.g. Caesar, **acceptis litteris**, nuntium mittit (B.G. v. 46); *having received the letter, Caesar sends a messenger*)
 - a. An adjective, or a second noun, may take the place of the participle in the Ablative Absolute construction (e.g. exigua **parte** aestatis **reliqua** (B.G. iv. 20); *when but a small part of the summer was left [a small part of the summer remaining]*)
 - b. A phrase or clause, used substantively, sometimes occurs as Ablative Absolute with a participle or an adjective (e.g. **incerto** quid peterent (Liv. xxviii. 36); *as it was uncertain what they should aim at*)
 - ix. The Ablative Absolute often takes the place of a Subordinate Clause (§420)
 - a. Temporal Clause (e.g. **recentibus** sceleris eius **vestigiiis** (Q.C. vii. 1. 1); *while the traces of the crime were fresh*)
 - b. Causal Clause (e.g. Dareus, **desperata pace**, ad reparandas viris intendit animum (Q.C. iv. 6. 1); *Darius, since he despaired of peace, devoted his energies to recruiting his forces*)

- c. Concessive Clause (e.g. **turribus excitatis**, tamen has altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat (B.G. iii. 14); *although the towers had been built up, still the high sterns of the enemy's ships rose above them*)
 - d. Conditional Clause (e.g. **qua** quidem **deducta** (Arch. 28); *if this be taken away*)
 - e. Clause of Accompanying Circumstance (e.g. nec **imperante** nec **sciente** nec **praesente domino** (Mil. 29); *without their master's giving orders, or knowing it, or being present*)
- C. Ablative as Locative (or *place where/time when*) (§421)
- i. Time *when*, or *within which*, is expressed by the Ablative (§423) (e.g. prima luce; *at daybreak*)
 - ii. Special Constructions of *time* (§424)
 - a. The Ablative of time *within which* sometimes takes in, and the Accusative of time *how long* per, for greater precision (e.g. **in** diebus proximis decem (Iug. 28); *within the next ten days/ludi per decem dies* (Cat. iii. 20); *games for ten days*)
 - b. Duration of Time is occasionally expressed by the Ablative (e.g. milites quinque **horis** proelium sustinuerant (B.C. i. 47); *the men had sustained the fight five hours*)
 - c. Time *during which* or *within which* may be expressed by the Ablative of a noun in the singular, with an ordinal numeral (e.g. **quinto die**; *within [just] four days* (lit. on the fifth day))
 - d. Many expressions have in Latin the construction of *time when* where in English the main idea is rather of *place* (e.g. ludis Romanis; *at the Roman Games*)
 - iii. Extent of Space (§425)
 - a. When considered as *degree of difference* (e.g. triginta **milibus** passum infra eum locum (B.G. vi. 35); *thirty miles below that place* [below by thirty miles])
 - iv. Relations of place (§426)
 - a. The *place from which* is expressed by the Ablative with ab, de, or ex (e.g. **a septentrione**; *from the north*)
 - b. The *place where* is expressed by the Ablative with in (Locative Ablative) (e.g. **in hac urbe** vitam degit; *he passed his life in this city*)
 - v. The *place where* is denoted by the Ablative without a preposition in the following instances (§429)
 - a. Often in indefinite words, such as loco, parte, etc. (e.g. quibus **loco** positus (De Or. iii. 153); *when these are set in position*)
 - b. Frequently with nouns which are qualified by adjectives (regularly when totus is used) (e.g. tota **Sicilia** (Verr. iv. 51); *throughout Sicily* [in the whole of Sicily])
 - c. In many idiomatic expressions which have lost the idea of place (e.g. pendemus **animis** (Tusc. i. 96); *we are in suspense of mind* [in our minds])
 - d. Freely in poetry (e.g. **litore** curvo (Aen. iii. 16); *on the winding shore*)
 - e. The *way by which* is put in Ablative without a preposition (e.g. provehimur **pelago** (Aen. iii. 506); *we sail forth over the sea*)
 - vi. Verbs of *placing*, though implying motion, take the construction of the *place where* (§430) (e.g. qui **in sede ac domo** collocavit (Par. 25); *who put [one] into his place and home*)
 - vii. Several verbs are followed by the Ablative (§431)
 - a. These verbs are: acquiesco, delector, laetor, gaudeo, glorior, nitor, sto, maneo, fido, confido, consisto, contineor (e.g. **spe** niti (Att. iii. 9); *to rely on hope*)
 - b. The verbals fretus, contentus, and laetus take the Locative Ablative (e.g. laetus **praeda**; *rejoicing in the booty*)