

LIST OF USES AND THEIR CASES

Accompaniment

A. Ablative

- i. Accompaniment is denoted by the Ablative, regularly with *cum* (§413)
 - a. The Ablative is used with *cum* in some military phrases, and here and there by early writers (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. armis **cum hoste** certare (Off. iii. 87); *to fight with the enemy in arms*)

Agent

A. Genitive

- i. The personal agent, when considered as instrument or means, is often expressed by *opera* with a Genitive or possessive (§405b) (e.g. elatae opera **Neptuni** (Plaut. Rud. 699); *washed clean by the services of Neptune*)

B. Dative

- i. The Dative of the Agent is used with the Gerundive to denote the person on whom the necessity rests (§374) (e.g. haec **vobis** provincia est defendenda (Manil. 14); *this province is for you to defend* [to be defended by you])
- ii. The Dative of 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 Agent is used by poets and later writer with almost any passive verb (e.g. neque cernitur **ulli** (Aen. i. 440); *nor is seen by any*)
 - b. The Dative of the person who sees or thinks is regularly used after *videor*, *seem* (e.g. videtur **mihi**; *it seems* [seems good] *to me*)

C. Accusative

- i. The personal agent, when considered as instrument or means, is often expressed by *per* with the Accusative (§405b) (e.g. **per exploratores** Caesar certior factus est (B.G. i. 12); *Caesar was informed by* [means of] *scouts*)

D. Ablative

- i. The Voluntary Agent after a passive verb is expressed by the Ablative with *a* or *ab* (§405) (e.g. **a filiis** in iudicium vocatus est (Cat. M. 22); *he was brought to trial by his sons*)
 - a. The Ablative of Agent with *ab* is sometimes used after intransitive verbs that have a passive sense (e.g. perire **ab hoste**; *to be slain by the enemy*)

Comparison

A. Ablative

- i. The Comparative degree is often followed by the Ablative signifying *than* (§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])
- ii. The comparative may be followed by *quam*, *than*. When *quam* is used, the two things compared are put in the same case (§407) (e.g. non callidior es quam **hic** (Ros. Am. 49); *you are not more cunning than he*)
 - a. The construction with *quam* is required when the first of the things compared is not in the Nominative or Accusative
 - 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. nihil detestabilius **dedecore**, nihil foedius **servitute** (Phil. iii. 36); *nothing is more dreadful than disgrace, nothing viler than slavery*)
 - 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. ii. 6); *more than a third part being slain*)
 - d. *Alius* is sometimes followed by the Ablative in poetic colloquial use; in formal prose it is followed by *ac* (*atque*), *et*, and more rarely by *nisi*, *quam* (e.g. **alius Lysippo** (Hor. Ep. ii. 1. 240); *another than Lysippus*)
 - e. The comparative of an adverb is usually followed by *quam*, rarely by the Ablative except in poetry (e.g. cur olivum **sanguine viperino** cautius vitat (Hor. Od. i. 8. 9); *why does he shun oil more carefully than viper's blood?*)

Direct Address

A. Vocative

i. The Vocative is the case of direct address (§340) (e.g. *res omnis mihi tecum erit, Hortensi* (Verr. i. 33); *my whole attention will be devoted to you, Hortensius*)

B. Nominative

ii. A noun in the Nominative in apposition with the subject of the imperative mood is sometimes used instead of the Vocative (§340a) (e.g. *audi tu, populus Albanus* (Liv. i. 24); *hear, thou people of Alba*)

Indirect Object

A. Dative

i. The Dative is used to denote the object *indirectly affected* by an action (§361) (e.g. *provincia Ciceroni obtigit; the province fell by lot to Cicero*)

ii. The Dative of the Indirect Object with the Accusative of the Direct may be used with any transitive verb whose meaning allows (§362) (e.g. *do tibi librum; I give you a book*)

a. Many verbs have both a transitive and an intransitive use, and take either the Accusative with the Dative, or the Dative alone (e.g. *concessit senatus postulationi tuae* (Mur. 47); *the senate yielded to your demand*)

iii. Certain verbs implying motion vary in their construction between the Dative of the Indirect Object and the Accusative of the End of Motion (§363)

a. Some verbs implying motion take the Accusative (usually with *ad* or *in*) instead of the Indirect Object and the Accusative of the End of Motion (e.g. *hostis in fugam dat* (B.G. v. 51); *he puts the enemy to flight*)

b. On the other hand, many verbs of motion usually followed by the Accusative with *ad* or *in*, take the Dative when the idea of *motion* is merged in some other idea (e.g. *eum librum tibi misi* (Fam. vii. 19); *I sent that book to you*)

iv. 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 suis; he presents wreaths to his men/ donat suos coronis; he presents his men with wreaths*)

v. Verbs which in the active voice take the Accusative and Dative retain the Dative when used in the passive (§365) (e.g. *nuntiabatur haec eadem Curioni* (B.C. ii. 37); *these same things were announced to Curio*)

Manner

A. Ablative

i. The Manner of an action is denoted by the Ablative; usually with *cum*, unless a limiting adjective is used with the noun (§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. *non minore cume taedio recubant* (Plin. Ep. ix. 17. 3); *they recline with no less weariness*)

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*)

Material

A. Genitive

i. The Genitive may denote the Substance or Material of which a thing consists (§344) (e.g. *talentum auri; a talent of gold*)

B. Ablative

i. The Ablative (usually with a preposition) is used to denote the Source from which anything is derived, or the Material of which it consists (§403) (e.g. *templum de marmore ponam* (Georg. iii. 13); *I'll build a temple of marble*)

a. Some verbs take the Ablative of Material without a preposition. Such are *constare*, *consistere*, and *contineri*. But with *constare*, *ex* is more common (e.g. *vita corpore et spiritu continetur* (Marc. 28); *life consists of body and spirit*)

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 Tulliola mea fiet* (Fam. xiv. 4. 3); *what will become of my dear Tullia?*)

Object

A. Nominative

- i. The Object of a transitive verb in the active voice becomes its subject in the passive, and is put in the Nominative (§275) (e.g. **domus** aedificatur; *the house is building* (being built))

B. Genitive

- i. Many verbs of *feeling* take the Genitive of the Object which excites the feeling (§354)
 - a. Verbs of *pity*, as miseret and miseresco, take the Genitive (e.g. miserere **animi** non digna ferentis (Aen. ii. 144); *pity a soul that endures unworthy things*)
 - 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*)
 - c. With miseret, paenitet, etc., the *cause of the feeling* may be expressed by an infinitive or a clause (e.g. neque me paenitet **mortalis inimicitias habere** (Rab. Post. 32); *nor am I sorry to have deadly enmities*)

C. Dative

- i. Many verbs signifying to *favor, help, please, trust*, and their contraries; also to *believe, persuade, command, obey, serve, resist, envy, threaten, pardon, and spare*, take the Dative (§367) (e.g. **mihi** non displicet (Clu. 144); *it does not displease me* [it is not displeasing to me])
 - a. Some verbs are used *transitively* with the Accusative or *intransitively* with the Dative without perceptible difference of meaning; such are adolor, aemulor, despero, praestolor, and medeor (e.g. **pacem** non desperas (Att. viii. 15. 3); *you do not despair of peace/saluti* desperare vetuit (Clu. 68); *he forbade him to despair of safety*)
 - b. Some verbs are used *transitively* with the Accusative or *intransitively* with the Dative with a difference of meaning (e.g. metuens **peuris** (Plaut. Am. 1113); *anxious for the children/nec metuunt deos* (Ter. Hec. 772); *they fear not even the gods*)
- ii. The Dative is used with the impersonals libet (lubet), *it pleases*, and licet, *it is allowed* (§368) (e.g. quasi **tibi** non liceret (Fam. vi. 8); *as if you were not permitted*)
- iii. The Dative is used with verbs compounded with satis, bene, and male (§368) (e.g. **optimo viro** male dicere (Deiot. 28); *to speak ill of a most excellent man*)
- iv. The verbs gratificor, gratulor, nubo, permitto, plaudo, probro, studeo, supplico, excello take the Dative (§368) (e.g. gratulor **tibi**, mi Balbe (Fam. vi. 12); *I congratulate you, my dear Balbus*)
- v. The Dative is often used by poets in constructions which would in prose require a noun with a preposition. So especially with verbs of contending (§368) (e.g. contendis **Homero** (Prop. i. 7. 3); *you vie with Homer*)

D. Accusative

- i. The Direct Object of a transitive verb is put in the Accusative (§387) (e.g. Brutus **Caesarem** interfecit; *Brutus killed Caesar*)

E. Ablative

- i. The deponents utor, fruor, potior, vescor, with several of their compounds, govern the Ablative (§410) (e.g. **auro** heros potitur (Ov. M. vii. 156); *the hero takes the gold*)
- ii. Opus and usus, signifying need take the Ablative (§411)
 - a. With opus the Ablative of a perfect participle is often found, either agreeing with a noun or used as a neuter abstract noun (e.g. **properato** opus est; *there was need of haste*)

Possession

A. Genitive

- i. The Possessive Genitive denotes the person or thing to which an object, quality, feeling, or action belongs (§343) (e.g. **perditorum** temeritas (Mil. 22); *the recklessness of desperate men*)

B. Dative

- i. The Dative is used with esse and similar words to denote Possession (§373) (e.g. est **mihi** domi pater (Ecl. iii. 33); *I have a father at home* [there is to me])
- ii. The Dative of Reference is often used to qualify a whole idea, instead of the Possessive Genitive modifying a single word (§377) (e.g. iter **Poenis** vel corporibus suis obstruere (Cat. M. 75); *to block the march of the Carthaginians even with their own bodies*)

Price

A. Ablative

- i. The price of a thing is put in the Ablative (§416) (e.g. agrum vendidit sestertium **sex milibus**; *he sold the land for 6,000 sesterces*)
 - a. The so-called Ablative of penalty (e.g. **magno** illi ea cunctatio stetit (Liv. ii. 36); *that hesitation cost him dear*)
 - b. 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, verdo (§417b) (e.g. fidem suam et religionem **pecunia** commutare (Clu. 129); *to barter his faith and conscience for money*)

B. Genitive

- i. Certain adjectives of quantity are used in the Genitive to denote indefinite value. Such are *magni*, *parvi*, *tanti*, *quanti*, *pluris*, *minoris* (§417) (e.g. *mea magni* interest; *it is of great consequence to me*)
 - a. The Genitive of certain colorless nouns is used to denote indefinite value. Such are *nihili* (*nili*), nothing; *assis*, a farthing (rare); *flocci* (a lock of wool), a straw (e.g. *non flocci* facio (Att. xiii. 50); *I care not a straw*)

Purpose

A. Constructions

- i. The Purpose of an action is expressed in Latin in various ways; but never (except in idiomatic expressions and rarely in poetry) by the simple Infinitive as in English (§533)
 - a. The usual way of expressing purpose is by *ut* (negative *ne*), unless the Purpose is closely connected with some one word, in which case a relative is more common (e.g. *milites misit ut* eos qui *fugerant* *persequerentur* (B.G. v. 10); *he sent the soldiers to follow up those who had fled*)
 - b. The Gerund and Gerundive constructions of Purpose are usually limited to short expressions, where the literal translation, though not the English idiom, is nevertheless no harsh or strange
 - c. The Supine is used to express purpose only with verbs of motion, and in a few idiomatic expressions
 - d. The Future Participle used to express Purpose is a late construction of inferior authority

B. Clauses of Purpose (Final Clauses) (§530/531)

- i. Pure Clauses of Purpose, with *ut* (*uti*), or *ne* (*ut ne*), express the Purpose of the main verbs in the form of a modifying clause (e.g. *ut* *sint* *auxilio* *suis*, *subsistunt* (B.C. i. 80); *they half in order to support* [be an aid to] *their own men*)
- ii. Relative Clauses of Purpose are introduced by the relative pronoun *qui* or a relative adverb (*ubi*, *unde*, *quo*, etc.). The antecedent is expressed or implied in the main clause (e.g. *scribebat orationes quas* *alii* *dicerent* (Brut. 206); *he wrote speeches for other men to deliver*)
 - a. The Ablative *quo* (*ut eo*) is used as a conjunction in final clauses which contain a comparative (e.g. *libertate* *usus* *est, quo* *impunius* *dicax* *esset* (Quinct. 11); *he took advantage of liberty, that he might bluster with more impunity*)
- iii. Substantive Clauses of Purpose with *ut* (negative *ne*) are used as the objects of verbs denoting an action directed toward the future. Such are, verbs meaning to admonish, ask, bargain, command, decree, determine, permit, persuade, resolve, urge, and wish (§563) (e.g. *hortatur eos ne* *animo* *deficiant* (B.C. i. 19); *he urges them not to lose heart*)
 - a. *Iubeo*, *order*, and *veto*, *forbid*, take the Infinitive with Subject Accusative (e.g. *Labienuum iugum montis ascendere* *iubet* (B.G. i. 21); *he orders Labienus to ascend the ridge of the hill*)
 - b. Verbs of wishing take either the Infinitive or the Subjunctive. With *volo* (*nolo*, *malo*) and *cupio* the Infinitive is commoner, and the subject of the infinitive is rarely expressed when it would be the same as that of the main verb. With other verbs of wishing (1) the Subjunctive is commoner when the subjects changes, (2) the Infinitive when it remains the same (e.g. (1) *augur fieri* *volui* (Fam. xv. 4. 13); *I wished to be made augur!* (2) *volo te scire* (Fam. ix. 24. 1); *I wish you to know*)
 - c. Verbs of permitting take either the Subjunctive or the Infinitive. *Patior* takes regularly the Infinitive with Subject Accusative; so often *sino* (e.g. *permisit ut faceret* (De. Or. ii. 366); *permitted him to make*)
 - d. Verbs of determining, decreeing, resolving, bargaining, take either the Subjunctive or the Infinitive (e.g. *proelio supersedere* *statuit* (B.G. ii. 8); *he determined to refuse battle*)
 - e. Verbs of caution and effort take the Subjunctive with *ut*. But *conor*, *try*, commonly takes the Complementary Infinitive (e.g. *impeller uti* *Caesar nominaretur* (Sall. Cat. 49); *to induce them to name Caesar* [that Caesar should be named])

C. Dative

- i. The dative is used to denote the Purpose or End, often with another Dative of the person or thing affected (§382)
 - a. 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. *tertiam aciem nostris subsidio* *misit* (B.G. i. 52); *he sent the third line as a relief to our men*)
 - b. The Dative of Purpose of concrete nouns is used in prose in a few military expressions, and with freedom in poetry (e.g. *receptui* *signum* (Phil. xiii. 15); *the signal for retreat*)

D. Infinitive of Purpose

- i. In a few cases the Infinitive retains its original meaning of Purpose (§460)
 - a. The Infinitive is used in isolated passages instead of a subjunctive clause after habeo, do, ministro (e.g. ut Iovi bibere **ministraret** (Tusc. i. 65); *to serve Jove with wine* [to drink])
 - b. Paratus, suetus, and their compounds, and a few other participles (used as adjectives), take the Infinitive like the verbs from which they come (e.g. copias **bellare** consuetas (B. Afr. 73); *forces accustomed to fighting*)
 - c. The poets and early writers often use the Infinitive to express Purpose when there is no analogy with any prose construction (e.g. non ferro Libycos **populare** Penatis venimus (Aen. i. 527); *we have not come to lay waste with the sword the Libyan homes*)

E. Gerundive (Future Passive Participle)

- i. The Gerundive when used as a Participle or an Adjective is always passive, denoting necessity, obligation or propriety (§500)
 - a. After verbs signifying to give, deliver, agree for, have, receive, undertake, demand, a Gerundive in agreement with the object is used to express Purpose (e.g. navis atque onera **adservanda** curabat (Verr. v. 146); *he took care that the ships and cargoes should be kept*)
- ii. The Genitive of the Gerund and Gerundive is used after nouns or adjectives, either as subjective or objective Genitive (§504) (e.g. **vivendi** finis est optimus (Cat. M. 72); *it is the best end of living*)
 - a. The Genitive of the Gerund or Gerundive with causa or gratia expressed purpose (e.g. **vitandae suspicionis** causa (Cat. i. 19); *in order to avoid suspicion*)

F. Supine (§508)

- i. The Supine in -um is used after verbs of motion to express Purpose. It may take an object in the proper case (§509) (e.g. venerunt **questum** iniurias (Liv. iii. 25); *they came to complain of wrongs*)

Quality

A. Genitive

- i. The Genitive is used to denote Quality, but only when the quality is modified by an adjective (§345) (e.g. **magni** fomica **laboris** (Hor. S. i. 1. 33); *the ant* [a creature] *of great toil*)
 - a. The Genitive of Quality is found in the adjective phrases eius modi, cuius modi (equivalent to talis, such; qualis, of what sort) (e.g. **eius modi** sunt tempestates consecutae, uti (B.G. iii. 29); *such storms followed, that, etc.*)
 - b. The Genitive of Quality, with numerals, is used to define measures of length, depth, etc. (Genitive of Measure) (e.g. murus **sedecim pedum**; *a wall of sixteen feet* [high])

B. Ablative

- i. The quality of a thing is denoted by the Ablative with an adjective or Genitive modifier (§415) (e.g. mulierem **eximia pulchritudine** (Verr. ii. 1. 64); *a woman of rare beauty*)
 - 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. ut **capite aperto** sit (Cat. M. 34); *to have his head covered* [to be with covered head])

Reference and Advantage

A. Genitive

- i. Adjectives requiring an object of reference govern the Objective Genitive (§349)
 - a. Adjectives denoting desire, knowledge, memory, fullness, power, sharing, guilt and their opposites govern the Genitive (e.g. **iuris** peritus; *skilled in law*)
 - b. The poets and later writers use the Genitive with almost any adjective, to denote that with reference to which the quality exists (Genitive of Specification) (e.g. **fessi** rerum (Aen. i. 178); *weary of toil*)

B. Dative

- i. The Dative often depends, not on any particular word, but on the general meaning of the sentence (Dative of Reference) (§376) (e.g. tuas res **tibi** habeto (Plaut. Trin. 266); *keep your goods to yourself*) 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.
- ii. The Dative of Reference is often used to qualify a whole idea, instead of the Possessive Genitive modifying a single word (§377) (e.g. se in conspectum **nautis** dedit (Verr. v. 86); *he put himself in sight of the sailors* [he put himself to the sailors into sight])
- iii. 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 (in my opinion, according to me, etc.) (e.g. erit ille **mihi** semper deus (Ecl. i. 7); *he will always be a god to me* [in my regard])

- b. Of the local point of view (as you go in etc.). In this use the person is commonly denoted indefinitely by a participle in the Dative plural (e.g. est urbe **egressis** tumulus (Aen. ii. 713); *there is, as you come out of the city, a mound* [to those having come out])
- iv. The Dative of Reference is used idiomatically without any verb in colloquial questions and exclamations (§379) (e.g. quo **tibi**, Tilli (Hor. i. 6. 24); *what use for you, Tillius?*)
 - a. The Dative of Reference is sometimes used after interjections (e.g. ei (hei) **mihi** (Aen. ii. 274); *ah me!*)

Separation

- A. Genitive
 - i. Verbs of plenty and want sometimes govern the Genitive (§356) (e.g. ne quis **auxili** egeat (B.G. vi. 11); *lest any require aid*)
 - a. Note: verbs of Plenty and Want more commonly take the Ablative, except egeo, which takes either case, and indigeo. But the Genitive is by a Greek idiom often used in poetry instead of the Ablative with all words denoting separation and want.
- B. Dative
 - i. Many verbs of taking away (compounds with ab, de, ex, and a few with ad) and the like take the Dative (especially of a person) instead of the Ablative of Separation (§381) (e.g. nec **mihi** hunc errorem extorqueri volo (Cat. M. 85); *nor do I wish this error wrested from me*)
- C. Ablative (§400)
 - i. Verbs meaning remove, set free, be absent, deprive, and want, take the Ablative (sometimes with ab or ex) (§401) (e.g. soluti **a cupiditatibus** (Leg. Agr. i. 27); *freed from desires*)
 - a. The distinct idea of motion requires the Ablative with a preposition--thus generally with the names of things (§381a) (e.g. illum **ex periculo** eripuit (B.G. iv. 12); *he dragged him out of danger*)
 - ii. 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) abstinere **iniuria**; *to refrain from wrong!* (2) **ex civitate** excessere (B.G. vi. 8); *they departed from the state*)
 - a. Adjectives denoting freedom and want are followed by the Ablative (e.g. plebs orba **tribunis** (Leg. iii. 9); *the people deprived of tribunes*)

Specification

- A. Genitive
 - i. Adjectives requiring an object of reference govern the Objective Genitive (§349)
 - a. The poets and later writers use the Genitive with almost any adjective, to denote that with reference to which the quality exists (Genitive of Specification) (§349d) (e.g. pauper **aquae** (Hor. Od. iii. 30. 11); *scant of water*)
- B. Accusative
 - i. The so-called synecdochical or Greek Accusative, found in poetry and later Latin, is used to denote the part affected (§397b) (e.g. nuda **genu** (Aen. i. 320); *with her knee bare* [bare as to the knee])
 - a. Note: This construction is also called the Accusative of Specification
- C. Ablative
 - i. The Ablative of Specification denotes that in respect to which anything is or is done (§418) (e.g. maior **natu**; older)
 - a. To this head are to be referred many expressions where the Ablative expressed 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. te **omni honore** indignissimum iudicavit (Vat. 39); *he judged you entirely unworthy of every honor*)
- D. Supine
 - i. The Supine in -u is used with a few adjectives and with the nouns fas, nefas, and opus, to denote an action in reference to which the quality is asserted (§510) (e.g. rem non modo **visu** foedam, sed etiam auditu (Phil. ii. 63); *a thing not only shocking to see, but even to hear of*)
 - a. Note: the Supine in -u is thus in appearance an Ablative of Specification