

with Verbs and Adjectives, while the genitive, as the case of adjective relations, is most common with Nouns. See 393.

413. The Ablative is used as

I. Ablative of Cause, Manner, Means—including

1. Ablative of Price.
2. Ablative after Comparatives.
3. Ablative of Difference.
4. Ablative in Special Constructions.

II. Ablative of Place.

III. Ablative of Time.

IV. Ablative of Characteristic.

V. Ablative of Specification.

VI. Ablative Absolute.

VII. Ablative with Prepositions.

I. ABLATIVE OF CAUSE, MANNER, MEANS.

RULE XXI.—Cause, Manner, Means.

414. Cause, Manner, and Means are denoted by the Ablative:

Ars utilitate laudatur, An art is praised because of its usefulness. Cic. Gloria dicitur, He is led by glory. Cic. Duobus modis fit, It is done in two ways. Cic. Sol omnia luce collustrat, The sun illumines all things with its light. Cic. Aeger erat vulneribus, He was ill in consequence of his wounds. Nep. Laetus sorte tua, pleased with your lot. Hor.

1. APPLICATION OF RULE.—This ablative is of very frequent occurrence, and is used both with verbs and adjectives.

2. The ABLATIVE OF CAUSE designates that *by which, by reason of which, because of which, in accordance with which* anything is or is done.

1) This includes such ablatives as *meo iudicio*, in accordance with my opinion; *mea sententia, jussu, impulsu, monitu*, etc.; also the Abl. with *doleo, gaudeo, glorior, laboro*, etc.

The Abl. with *afficio*, and with *sto* in the sense of *depend upon, abide by*, is best explained as *Means*. *Afficio* and the Abl. are together often equivalent to another verb: *hōnōre afficere* = *hōnōrāre*, to honor; *admiratione afficere* = *admirari*, to admire.

2) With *Passive* and *Intransitive* verbs, *Cause* is regularly expressed by the Abl., though a preposition with the Acc. or Abl. sometimes occurs:

Amicitia propter se expetitur, Friendship is sought for itself. Cic.

3) With *Transitive* verbs the Abl. without a Prep. is rare; but *causa, grātia* and ablatives in *u* of nouns used only in that case (134), *jussu, rogatu, mandatu*, etc., are thus used; sometimes also other words.

In other cases, *Cause* in the sense of—*on account of, because of*, is generally expressed—(1) by a Preposition with its case: *ob, propter, de, ex, prae*, etc.; or (2) by a Perfect Participle with an Ablative:

In oppidum propter timorem sese recipiunt, They betake themselves into the city on account of their fear. Caes. Regni cupiditate inductus conjurationem fecit, Influenced by the desire of ruling, he formed a conspiracy. Caes.

Cupiditate in the 2d example really expresses the *cause* of the action *fecit*, but by the use of *inductus*, it becomes the Abl. of Cause with that participle.

3. ABLATIVE OF MANNER.—This ablative is regularly accompanied by some modifier, or by the Prep. *cum*; but a few ablatives, chiefly those signifying *manner*—*mōre, ordine, ratione*, etc.—occur without such accompaniment:

Vi summa, with the greatest violence. Nep. Mōre Persarum, in the manner of the Persians. Nep. Cum silentio audire, to hear in silence. Liv.

Per with the Acc. sometimes denotes *Manner*: *per vim*, violently.

4. ABLATIVE OF MEANS.—This includes the *Instrument* and all other *Means* employed. See also 434. 2; 414, 2, 1).

5. ABLATIVE OF AGENT.—This designates the Person by whom anything is done as a voluntary agent, and takes the Prep. *A* or *Ab*:

Occisus est a Thebanis, He was slain by the Thebans. Nep.

1) The Abl. without a Prep. or the Accus. with *per* is sometimes used, especially when the Person is regarded as the *Means*, rather than as the *Agent*.

Cornua Numidis firmat, He strengthens the wings with Numidians. Liv. Per Fabricium, by means of (through the agency of) Fabricius. Cic.

2) Dative of Agent. See 388.

6. PERSONIFICATION.—When anything is personified as agent, the ablative with *A* or *Ab* may be used as in the names of persons:

Vinci a voluptate, to be conquered by pleasure. Cic. A fortuna datam occasionem, an opportunity furnished by fortune. Nep.

7. ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT.—This generally takes *cum*:

Vivit cum Balbo, He lives with Balbus. Cic. But

In describing military movements, the preposition is often omitted, especially when the Abl. is qualified by an adjective:

Ingenti exercitu profectus est, He set out with a large army. Liv.

415. KINDRED USES OF THE ABLATIVE.—Kindred to the Ablative of Cause, etc., are

I. The Ablative of Price—that by which the trade is effected.

II. The Ablative with Comparatives—that by which the comparison is effected.

III. The Ablative of Difference—that by which one object differs from another.

IV. The Ablative in Special Constructions.

RULE XXII.—Ablative of Price.

416. PRICE is generally denoted by the Ablative:

Vendidit auro patriam, *He sold his country for gold.* Virg. Conduxit magno dōmum, *He hired a house at a high price.* Cic. Multo sanguine Poenis victōria stētit, *The victory cost the Carthaginians (stood to the Carthaginians at) much blood.* Liv. Quinquāginta tālentis aestimāri, *to be valued at fifty talents.* Nep. Vile est viginti minis, *It is cheap at twenty minae.* Plaut.

1. THE ABLATIVE OF PRICE is used

1) With verbs of buying, selling, hiring, letting, *ēmo, vendo, conducō, lōco, vēneo*, etc.

2) With verbs of costing, of being cheap or dear, *sto, consto, liceo, sum*, etc.

3) With verbs of valuing, *aestimo*, etc.

4) With adjectives of value, *cārus, vēnālis*, etc.

2. EXCHANGING.—With verbs of exchanging—*mūto, commūto*, etc.—the thing received is generally treated as the price, as with verbs of *selling*:

Pāce bellum mūtāvit, *He exchanged war for peace.* Sall. But sometimes the thing given is treated as the price, as with verbs of *buying*, or is put in the Abl. with *cum*: Exsiliū patria mūtāvit, *He exchanged country for exile.* Curt.

3. ADVERBS OF PRICE are sometimes used: *vēne ēmere*, to purchase well, i. e., at a low price; *cāre aestimāre*, to value at a high price.

4. GENITIVE OF PRICE. See 402. III.

RULE XXIII.—Ablative with Comparatives.

417. Comparatives without QUAM are followed by the Ablative:

Nihil est amābilius virtūte, *Nothing is more lovely than virtue.* Cic. Quid est melius bonitate, *What is better than goodness?* Cic.

1. COMPARATIVES WITH QUAM are followed by the Nominative, or by the case of the corresponding noun before them:

Hibernia minor quam Britannia existimatur, *Hibernia is considered smaller than Britannia.* Caes. Agris quam urbi terribilior, *more terrible to the country than to the city.* Liv.

2. ABLATIVE, WHEN ADMISSIBLE.—The construction with *quam* is the full form for which the Ablative is an abbreviation. This abbreviation is admissible only in place of *quam* with the Nominative or Accusative, but is not necessary even here except for *quam* with a Relative:

Scimus sōlem majōrem esse terrā, *We know that the sun is larger than the earth.* Cic. Amicitia, qua nihil melius habemus; *friendship, than which we have nothing better.* Cic. See also examples under the Rule.

1) In the first example the Ablative (*terra*) is admissible but not necessary, *quam terram* might have been used; but in the second example the Ablative (*quā*) is necessary, the conjunction *quam* would be inadmissible.

2) In the examples under the rule the ablatives *virtūte* and *bonitate* are both equivalent to *quam* with the Nom. *quam virtus* and *quam bonitas*, which might have been used.

3) Instead of the Abl. a Preposition with its case, *ante, prae, praeter*, or *supra* is sometimes used: *Ante alios immānior*, *more monstrous than (before) the others.* Virg.

3. CONSTRUCTION WITH PLUS, MINUS, ETC.—*Plus, minus, amplius*, or *longius*, with or without *quam*, is often introduced in expressions of number and quantity, without influence upon the construction; sometimes also *major, minor*, etc.:

Tecum plus annum vixit, *He lived with you more than a year.* Cic. Minus duo millia, *less than two thousand.* Liv.

So in expressions of age: *nātus plus triginta annos*, *having been born more than thirty years.* The same meaning is also expressed by—*major triginta annos nātus*, *major triginta annis*, *major quam triginta annōrum*, or *major triginta annōrum*.

4. ATQUE OR AC FOR QUAM occurs chiefly in poetry and late prose:

Arctius atque hēdērā, *more closely than with ivy.* Hor.

5. ALIUS WITH THE ABLATIVE sometimes occurs. It then involves a comparison, *other than*:

Quaerit alia his, *He seeks other things than these.* Plaut.

6. PECULIARITIES.—*Quam pro* denotes disproportion, and many ablatives—*opinione, spe, aequo, justo, solito*, etc.—are often best rendered by clauses:

Minor caedes quam pro victōria, *less slaughter than was proportionate to the victory.* Liv. Sērius spe vēnit, *He came later than was hoped (than hope).* Liv. Plus aequo, *more than is fair.* Cic.

RULE XXIV.—Ablative of Difference.

418. The MEASURE OF DIFFERENCE is denoted by the Ablative:

Uno die longiorem mensem faciunt, *They make the month one day longer (longer by one day).* Cic. Biduo me antecessit, *He preceded me by two days.* Cic. Sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, *They are in size a little below the elephant.* Caes.

1. The Ablative is thus used with all words involving a comparison, but adverbs often supply its place: *Multum robustior*, *much more robust.*

2. The Ablative of Difference includes the Abl. of Distance (378. 2), and the Abl. with *ante, post*, and *abhinc* in expressions of time (427).

RULE XXV.—Ablative in Special Constructions.

419. The Ablative is used

I. With *utor*, *fruo*, *fungor*, *pōtior*, *vescor*, and their compounds:

Plūrimis rebus fruimur et ūtimur, *We enjoy and use very many things.* Cic. Magna est praeda pōtitus, *He obtained great booty.* Nep. Vescimur bestiis, *We live upon animals.* Cic.

II. With *fido*, *confido*, *nitor*, and *innitor*:

Nemo pōtest fortunae stābilitate confidēre, *No one can trust (confide in) the stability of fortune.* Cic. Sālus veritate nititur, *Safety rests upon truth.* Cic.

III. With VERBS and ADJECTIVES OF PLENTY and WANT:

Non ēgeo mēdicina, *I do not need a remedy.* Cic. Vācāre culpa, *to be free from fault.* Cic. Villa ābundat lacte, cāseo, melle; *The villa abounds in milk, cheese, and honey.* Cic. Urbs nūda praesidio, *a city destitute of defence.* Cic. Virtūte praeditus, *endowed with virtue.* Cic.

IV. With *dignus*, *indignus*, *contentus*, and *frētus*:

Digni sunt amicitia, *They are worthy of friendship.* Cic. Nātūra parvo contenta, *nature content with little.* Cic. Frētus amicis, *relying upon his friends.* Liv.

V. With *opus* and *usus*:

Auctoritāte tua nobis opus est, *We need (there is to us a need of) your authority.* Cic. Usus est tua mihi opēra, *I need your aid.* Plaut.

1. EXPLANATION.—This Ablative may in most instances be readily explained as the Ablative of *Cause* or *Means*: thus *utor*, I use, serve myself by means of; *fruo*, I enjoy, delight myself with; *vescor*, I feed upon, feed myself with; *fido*, *confido*, I confide in, am confident because of, etc.

2. ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE.—*Dignor* and transitive verbs of *Plenty* and *Want* take the Accusative with the Ablative:

Me dignor hōnōre, *I deem myself worthy of honor.* Virg. Armis nāves ōnērat, *He loads the ships with arms.* Sall. Oculis se privat, *He deprives himself of his eyes.* Cic. See 371. 2.

1) Transitive verbs of *Plenty* and *Want* signify to fill, furnish with, deprive of, etc.: *afficio*, *cūmulo*, *compleo*, *impleo*, *imbuo*, *instruo*, *ōnēro*, *orno*, etc.—*orbo*, *privo*, *spolio*, etc. *Dignor* in the best prose admits only the Abl.

2) For the Accusative and Genitive with some of these verbs, see 410. 7. 2).

3. DATIVE AND ABLATIVE.—*Opus est* and *usus est* admit the Dative of the person with the Ablative of the thing. See examples.

1) The Ablative is sometimes a Perfect Participle, or, with *opus est*, a Noun and Participle:

Consulto opus est, *There is need of deliberation.* Sall. Opus fuit Hirtio convento, *There was need of meeting Hirtius.* Cic.

2) With *opus est*, rarely with *usus est*, the thing needed may be denoted—(1) By the Nominative, rarely by the Genitive or Accusative:

Dux nobis opus est, *We need a leader, or a leader is necessary (a necessity) for us.* Cic. Tempōris opus est, *There is need of time.* Liv. Opus est cibum, *There is need of food.* Plaut.

(2) By an Infinitive, a Clause, or a Supine:

Opus est te valēre, *It is necessary that you be well.* Cic. Opus est ut lavem, *It is necessary for me to bathe (that I bathe).* Plaut. Dictu est opus, *It is necessary to be told.* Ter.

4. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS also occur. Thus

1) *Utor*, *fruo*, *fungor*, *pōtior*, and *vescor*, originally transitive, are occasionally so used in classic authors. Their participle in *dus* is passive in sense. *Utor* admits two ablatives of the same person or thing:

Me ūtetur pātre, *He will find (use) me a father.* Ter.

2) *Fido*, *confido*, and *innitor* admit the Dative, rarely the Abl. with Prep. Virtuti confidēre, *to confide in virtue.* Cic. See 385. 1.

3) *Dignus* and *indignus* admit the Gen., *frētus* the Dat., *nitor* and *innitor* the Acc. or Abl. with Prep., and some verbs of *Want* the Abl. with Prep.

Dignus sālūtis, *worthy of safety.* Plaut. Rei frētus, *relying upon the thing.* Liv. Vācāre āb opēre, *to be free from work.* Caes.

4) *Genitive*.—For the *genitive* with *pōtior*, see 409. 3. For the *genitive* with verbs and adjectives of *Plenty* and *Want*, see 409. 1, 410. 7, and 399. 2. 2).

II. ABLATIVE OF PLACE.

420. This Ablative designates

I. The PLACE IN WHICH anything is or is done:

II. The PLACE FROM WHICH anything proceeds;—including *Source* and *Separation*.

RULE XXVI.—Ablative of Place.

421. I. The PLACE IN WHICH and the PLACE FROM WHICH are generally denoted by the Ablative with a Preposition. But

II. NAMES OF TOWNS omit the Preposition, and in the Singular of the First and Second declensions designate the PLACE IN WHICH by the Genitive:

I. Hannibal in Itālia fuit, *Hannibal was in Italy*. Nep. In nostris castris, *in our camp*. Caes. In Appia via, *on the Appian way*. Cic. Ab urbe proficiscitur, *He departs from the city*. Caes. Ex Africa, *from Africa*. Liv.

II. Athēnis fuit, *He was at Athens*. Cic. Bābylōne mortuus est, *He died at Babylon*. Cic. Fūgit Cōrintho, *He fled from Corinth*. Cic. Rōmae fuit, *He was at Rome*. Cic.

422. NAMES OF PLACES NOT TOWNS sometimes omit the preposition:

1. The Ablative of PLACE IN WHICH, sometimes omits the preposition:

1) Generally the Ablatives—*lōco, lōcis, parte, partibus, dextra, laeva, sinistra, terra, mārī*, and other Ablatives when qualified by *tōtus*:

Aliquid lōco pōnere, *to put anything in its place*. Cic. Terra mārīque, *on land and sea*. Liv. Tōta Graecia, *in all Greece*. Nep.

2) Sometimes other Ablatives, especially when qualified by adjectives:
Hoc libro, *in this book*. Cic.

In poetry the preposition is often omitted even when the ablative has no modifier:
Silvis agrisque, *in the forests and fields*. Ov.

2. The Ablative of PLACE FROM WHICH sometimes omits the preposition, especially in poetry:

Cādere nūbibus, *to fall from the clouds*. Virg. Lābi ēquo, *to fall from a horse*. Hor.

423. NAMES OF TOWNS differ in their construction from other names of places,

I. Generally in simply omitting the preposition. But

II. In the Singular of the First and Second declensions they designate the PLACE IN WHICH by the Genitive. See examples under the Rule.

1. PREPOSITION RETAINED.—The preposition is sometimes retained, especially for emphasis or contrast:

Ab Ardea Rōmam vēnērunt, *They came from Ardea to Rome*. Liv. So also when the *vicinity* rather than the town itself is meant: Discessit a Brundisio, *He departed from Brundisium*, i. e., from the port. Caes. Apud Mantinēam, *near Mantinea*. Cic. Ad Trēbiam, *at or near the Trebia*. Liv.

2. The GENITIVE, it must be observed, never denotes the PLACE FROM WHICH.

The Genitive-Forms denoting the *place in which*, are genitives only in form. They probably belonged originally to a case called the *Locative*, afterward blended with the Ablative, except in the Sing. of Dec. I. and II., where it is united with the Gen. Accordingly these genitives are in force old Ablatives.

3. OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS for the Genitive also occur:

1) *Ablative by Attraction*:

In monte Albāno Lāviniōque, *on the Alban mount and at Lavinium*. Liv.

2) *Ablative without Attraction*, generally with a preposition:

In ipsa Alexandria, *in Alexandria itself*. Cic. Longa Alba, *at Alba Longa*. Virg.

This is the regular construction when the noun takes an adjective or adjective pronoun, but the Gen. *dōmi* (424. 2) admits a *possessive* or *aliēnus*:

Dōmi suae, *at his home*. Cic.

3) With an Appellative—*urbs, oppidum*—the name of the town is in the Gen. or Abl., but the appellative itself is in the Abl., generally with a Prep.:

In oppido Antiochiaē, *in the city of Antioch*. Cic. In oppido Citiō, *in the town Citium*. Nep. Albae, *in urbe opportuna, at Alba, a convenient city*. Cic.

424. LIKE NAMES OF TOWNS are used

1. Many names of Islands:

Vixit Cypri, *He lived in Cyprus*. Nep. Delo proficiscitur, *He proceeds from Delos*. Cic.

2. Dōmus, rus and the genitives hūmi, militiae and belli:

Rūri agere vitam, *to spend life in the country*. Liv. Dōmi militiaeque, *at home and in the field*. Cic. Dōmo profugit, *He fled from home*. Cic.

3. The Genitive of other nouns also occurs:

1) By *Attraction* after names of towns:

Rōmae Nūmidiaeque, *at Rome and in Numidia*. Sall.

2) *Without Attraction* in a few proper names and rarely also the genitives *ārenae, fōci, terrae, viciniae*:

Dōmum Chersōnēsi hābuit, *He had a house in the Chersonesus*. Nep. Truncum reliquit ārenae, *He left the body in the sand*. Virg.

RULE XXVII.—Ablative of Source and Separation.

425. SOURCE and SEPARATION are denoted by the Ablative, generally with a preposition:

SOURCE.—Hoc audi de parente meo, *I heard this from my father*. Cic. Oriundi ab Sābinis, *descended from the Sabines*. Liv. Stātua ex aere facta, *a statue made of bronze*. Cic. Jōve nātus, *son of Jupiter*. Cic.

SEPARATION.—Caedem a vōbis depello, *I ward off slaughter from you*. Cic. Hunc a tuis arīs arcēbis, *You will keep this one from your altars*. Cic. Expulsus est patria, *He was banished from his country*. Cic.

1. The ABLATIVE OF SOURCE designates that from which anything is derived, including *parentage, material*, etc.

2. The ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION designates that from which anything is separated, or of which it is deprived, and is used:

1) With Intransitive verbs signifying, *to abstain from, be distant from*, etc.

2) In connection with the Accusative after transitive verbs signifying, *to hold from, separate from, free from*, and the like: *arceo, abstineo, deterreo, ejicio, excludo, exsolvo, libero, pello, prohibeo, removeo, solvo*, etc.:

3) A few verbs of separation admit the Dative: *alieno, furor*, etc. See 385. 4.

3. Preposition Omitted.—This generally occurs

1) With Perfect Participles denoting *parentage or birth*—*gēntus, nātus*, *ortus*, etc.:

Jōve nātus, son of Jupiter. Cic.

2) With Verbs of *Freeing*, except *libero*, which is used both with and without a preposition:

Somno solvi, to be released from sleep. Cic. But in the sense of *acquitting* these verbs admit the genitive (410. 7): *Aliquem culpae liberāre, to free one from blame*, i. e., *acquit him. Liv.*

3) With *Moveo* before the ablatives—*lōco, sēnātū* and *tribū*:

Signum mōvĕre lōco, to move the standard from the place. Cic.

4) The preposition is sometimes omitted with other words, especially in poetry.

III. ABLATIVE OF TIME.

RULE XXVIII.—Time.

426. The TIME of an Action is denoted by the Ablative:

Octogēsimo anno est mortuus, He died in his eightieth year. Cic. *Vĕre convĕnĕre, They assembled in the spring. Liv.* *Nātāli die suo, on his birthday. Nep.* *Hiĕme et aestāte, in winter and summer. Cic.*

1. DESIGNATIONS OF TIME.—Any word, so used as to involve the time of an action or event, may be put in the ablative: *bello*, in the time of war; *pugna*, in the time of battle; *lūdis*, at the time of the games; *mēmōria*, in memory, i. e., in the time of one's recollection.

2. The ABLATIVE WITH *IN* is used to denote

1) The *circumstances* of the time, rather than time itself:

In tāli tempōre, under such circumstances. Liv.

2) The time *in* or *within* which anything is done:

In diēbus proximis dĕcem, in the next ten days. Sall.

(1) This is used especially after numeral adverbs and in designating the periods of life: *bis in die*, twice in the day; *in pueritia*, in boyhood.

(2) In a kindred sense occur also the Abl. with *de* and the Accus. with *inter* or *intra*: *De mĕdia nocte, in the middle of the night. Caes.* *Inter annos quattuordĕcim, in (within) fourteen years. Caes.*

(3) The Ablative with or without *in* sometimes denotes the time within which or after which: *paucis diēbus*, within (or after) a few days.

427. ACCUSATIVE OR ABLATIVE.—The time since an action or event is denoted by *Abhinc* or *Ante* with the Accusative or Ablative, and the time between two events, by *Ante* or *Post* with the Accusative or Ablative:

Abhinc annos trĕcentos fuit, He lived (was) three hundred years since. Cic. *Abhinc annis quattuor, four years since. Cic.* *Hōmĕrus annis multis fuit ante Rōmūlum, Homer lived many years before Romulus. Cic.* *Paucis ante diēbus, a few days before. Cic.* *Post dies paucos vĕnit, He came after a few days. Liv.*

1. EXPLANATION.—(1) The Accusative with *abhinc* is explained as Duration of Time (378), with *ante* and *post* as dependent upon those prepositions. (2) The Ablative in both cases is explained as the Ablative of Difference (418).

With the Abl. *ante* and *post* are used adverbially unless an Accus. is expressed after them. *Paucis his (illis) diēbus*, means *in these (those) few days*.

2. NUMERALS WITH ANTE AND POST.—These may be either cardinal or ordinal. Thus: five years after = *quinque annis post*, or *quinto anno post*; or *post quinque annos*, or *post quintum annum*; or with *post* between the numeral and the noun, *quinque post annis*, etc.

3. QUAM WITH ANTE AND POST.—*Quam* may follow *ante* and *post*, may be united with them, or may even be used for *postquam*:

Quartum post annum quam rĕdiĕrat, four years after he had returned. Nep. *Nōno anno postquam, nine years after. Nep.* *Sexto anno quam ĕrat expulsus, six years after he had been banished. Nep.*

4. The ABLATIVE OF THE RELATIVE OF QUAM may be used for *postquam*: *Quātrīduo, quo occĭsus est, four days after he was killed. Cic.*

IV. ABLATIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC.

RULE XXIX.—Characteristic.

428. The Ablative with an adjective may be used to characterize a person or thing:

Summa virtūte ādōlescens, a youth of the highest virtue. Caes. *Cātīlina ingĕnio mālō fuit, Catiline was a man of a bad spirit. Sall.*

1. ABLATIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC is used

1) With Substantives as in the first example.

2) In the Predicate with *sum*, and the other verbs which admit a Predicate Genitive (408) as in the second example.

2. The ABLATIVE WITH A GENITIVE instead of the ablative with an adjective is sometimes used:

Uri sunt spĕcie tauri, The urus is of the appearance of a bull. Caes.

3. GENITIVE OF CHARACTERISTIC.—See 396. IV.

4. GENITIVE AND ABLATIVE DISTINGUISHED.—The Genitive generally expresses permanent and essential qualities; the Ablative is not limited to any particular kind of qualities.

V. ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION.

RULE XXX.—Specification.

429. The Ablative may be used with a word to define its application :

Agēsilaus nōmine, non pōtestāte fuit rex, *Agesilaus was king in name, not in power.* Nep. Claudus altēro pēde, *lame in one foot.* Nep. Mōribus similes, *similar in character.* Cic.

1. FORCE OF ABLATIVE.—This shows in *what respect* or *particular* anything is true : thus, *king* (in what respect?) *in name* : *similar* (in what respect?) *in character.*

2. ACCUSATIVE OF SPECIFICATION. See 380.

VI. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

430. A noun and a participle, a noun and an adjective, or two nouns may be grammatically independent of (*absolved from*) the rest of the sentence, and yet may express various adverbial modifications of the predicate. When so used they are said to be in the case Absolute.

RULE XXXI.—Ablative Absolute.

431. The Ablative is used as the CASE ABSOLUTE :

Servio regnante vīgūrunt, *They flourished in the reign of Servius* (Servius reigning). Cic. Rēgibus exactis, consūles creati sunt, *After the banishment of the kings, consuls were appointed.* Liv. Sērēno coelo, *when the sky is clear.* Sen. Cānīnio consūle, *in the consulship of Caninius.* Cic.

1. USE.—The Ablative Absolute is much more common than the English Nominative Absolute, and expresses a great variety of relations,—*time, cause, reason, means, condition, concession, etc.*

2. HOW RENDERED.—This ablative is generally best rendered (1) by a *Clause* with—*when, while, for, since, if, though, etc.*, (2) by a *Noun* with a *Preposition*,—*in, during, after, by, from, through, etc.*, or (3) by an *Active Participle* with its *Object* :

Servio regnante, *while Servius reigned, or in the reign of Servius.* Cic. Rēligiōne neglecta, *because religion was neglected.* Liv. Perdītis rēbus omnibus, *tāmen, etc., Though all things are lost, still, etc.* Cic. Equitātū praemisso, *subseqūebātur, Having sent forward his cavalry, he followed.* Caes.

3. A Connective sometimes accompanies the Ablative ;
Nisi mūnītis castris, *unless the camp should be fortified.* Caes.

4. An INFINITIVE or CLAUSE may be in the Abl. Absolute with a neuter participle or adjective :

Audito Dāriūm mōvisse, pergit, *Having heard that Darius had withdrawn* (that Darius had, etc., having been heard), *he advanced.* Curt. Multi, incerto quid vitārent, intēriērunt, *Many, uncertain what they should avoid* (what they, etc., being uncertain), *perished.* Liv.

5. A PARTICIPLE or ADJECTIVE may stand alone in the Abl. Absolute :

Multum certāto, pervicit, *He conquered after a hard struggle* (it having been much contested). Tac.

6. QUISQUE IN THE NOMINATIVE may accompany the Abl. Absolute :

Multis sibi quisque pētentibus, *while many sought, each for himself.* Sall.

VII. ABLATIVE WITH PREPOSITIONS. See 432 and 434.

SECTION VIII.

CASES WITH PREPOSITIONS.

RULE XXXII.—Cases with Prepositions.

432. The Accusative and Ablative may be used with Prepositions :

Ad āmicū scripsi, *I have written to a friend.* Cic. In cūriam, *into the senate house.* Liv. In Itālia, *in Italy.* Nep. Pro castris, *before the camp.*

433. The ACCUSATIVE is used with

Ad, adversus (adversum), ante, apud, circa, circum, circiter, eis, citra, contra, erga, extra, infra, inter, intra, juxta, ob, pōnes, per, pōne, post, praeter, prōpe, propter, sēcundum, supra, trans, ultra, versus :

Ad urbem, *to the city.* Cic. Adversus deos, *toward the gods.* Cic. Ante lucem, *before light.* Cic. Apud conciliū, *in the presence of the council.* Cic. Circa fōrum, *around the forum.* Cic. Citra flūmen, *on this side of the river.* Cic. Contra nātūrā, *contrary to nature.* Cic. Intra mūros, *within the walls.* Cic. Post castra, *behind the camp.* Caes. Sēcundum nātūrā, *according to nature.* Cic. Trans Alpes, *across the Alps.* Cic.

1. Like *Prōpe*, the derivatives *prōpior* and *proximus* take the Accus. dependent perhaps upon *ad* understood. *Exadversus* (um) also occurs with the Accus. :

Prōpior montem, *nearer to the mountain.* Sall. Proximus māre, *nearest to the sea.* Caes. See also 437, and for compounds, 371. 4. and 374. 6.

2. *Versus* (um) and *usque* as adverbs often accompany prepositions, especially *ad* and *in* : Ad Alpes versus, *towards the Alps.*

434. The ABLATIVE is used with

A or ab (abs),	absque,	cōram,	cum,	de,
e or ex,	prae,	pro,	sine,	tēnus :

Ab urbe, *from the city*. Caes. Cūram conventu, *in the presence of the assembly*. Nep. Cum Antiōcho, *with Antiochus*. Cic. De fōro, *from the forum*. Cic. Ex Asia, *from Asia*. Nep. Sine corde, *without a heart*. Cic.

1. Many verbs compounded with *ab*, *de*, *ex*, or *sūper*, admit the Ablative dependent upon the preposition:

Abire māgistrātū, *to retire from office*. Tac. Pugna exōdunt, *They retire from the battle*. Caes.

Sometimes the Prep. is repeated, or one of kindred meaning is used:

De vitā dēcēdere, *to depart from life*. Cic. Dēcēdere ex Asia, *to depart from Asia*. Cic.

2. The Ablative with or without *De* is sometimes used with *Fūcio*, *Fio*, or *Sum*, as follows:

Quid hoc hōmine fācias, *What are you to do with this man?* Cic. Quid te (or de te) fūtūrum est, *What will become of you?* Cic.

The Dative occurs in nearly the same sense:

Quid huic hōmīni fācias, *What are you to do with (or to) this man?* Cic.

3. *A*, *ab*, *abs*, *e*, *ex*.—*A* and *e* are used only before consonants, *ab* and *ex* either before vowels or consonants. *Abs* is antiquated, except before *te*.

4. *Tēnus* follows its case:

Collo tēnus, *up to the neck*. Ov.

5. *Cum* with the Abl. of a Pers. Pronoun is appended to it: *mēcum*, *tēcum*, etc., generally also with a relative: *quōcum*, *quibuscum*.

435. The ACCUSATIVE OR ABLATIVE is used with

In, sub, subter, sūper:

In Asiam prōfūgit, *He fled into Asia*. Cic. Hannībal in Itālia fuit, *Hannibal was in Italy*. Nep. Sub montem, *toward the mountain*. Caes. Sub monte, *at the foot of the mountain*. Liv. Subter tōgam, *under the toga*. Liv. Subter testūdine, *under a tortoise or shed*. Virg. Sūper Nūmīdīam, *beyond Numidia*. Sall. Hac sūper re scribam, *I will write on this subject*. Cic.

1. *In* and *Sub* take the Accusative in answer to the question *whither?* the Ablative in answer to *where?* In Asiam (whither?), *into Asia*; In Itālia (where?), *in Italy*.

2. *Subter* and *Sūper* generally take the Accusative, but *sūper* with the force of—*concerning*, *of*, *on* (of a subject of discourse), takes the Ablative; see examples.

436. PREPOSITIONS AS ADVERBS.—The prepositions were originally adverbs, and many of them are sometimes so used in classical authors.

437. ADVERBS AS PREPOSITIONS.—Conversely several adverbs are sometimes used as prepositions with an oblique case, though in most instances a preposition could readily be supplied. Such are

1. With Accusative: *prōpius*, *proxime*, *prīdie*, *postrīdie*, *usque*, *dēsūper*:

Prōpius pericūlum (ad), *nearer to danger*. Liv. Prīdie Idus (ante), *the day before the Ides*. Cic. Usque pēdes (ad), *even to the feet*. Curt.

2. With Ablative: *pālam*, *prōcul*, *simul* (poetic):

Pālam pōpūlo, *in the presence of the people*. Liv. Prōcul castris, *at a distance from the camp*. Tac. Simul his, *with these*. Hor.

3. With Accusative or Ablative: *clam*, *insūper*:

Clam patrem, *without the father's knowledge*. Plant. Clam vōbis, *without your knowledge*. Caes.

CHAPTER III.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES.

RULE XXXIII.—Agreement of Adjectives.

438. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE:

Fortūna caeca est, *Fortune is blind*. Cic. Vērae amīcītiāe, *true friendships*. Cic. Māgister optīmus, *the best teacher*. Cic.

1. This Rule includes Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, and Participles.

2. ATTRIBUTIVE AND PREDICATE ADJECTIVES.—An adjective is called *attributive*, unless it unites with the verb (generally *sum*), to form the *predicate*; it is then called a *predicate-adjective*: as *caeca est*, above.

3. AGREEMENT WITH CLAUSE, ETC.—An adjective may agree with any word or words used substantively, as a *pronoun*, *clause*, *infinitive*, etc.:

Quis clārīor, *Who is more illustrious?* Cic. Certum est liberos amāri, *It is certain that children are loved*. Quint. See 35. III.

An adjective agreeing with a clause is sometimes plural, as in Greek.

4. NEUTER WITH MASCULINE.—Sometimes the Predicate Adjective is neuter, when the subject is *Masc.* or *Fem.*:

Mors est extrēmum, *Death is the last (thing)*. Cic.

5. NEUTER WITH GENITIVE.—A neuter adjective with a genitive is often used instead of an adjective with its noun:

Multum opērae (for *multa opēra*), *much service* (much of service). Cic. Id tempōris, *that time*. Cic. Vāna rerūm (for *vānae res*), *vain things*. Hor.

6. CONSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO SENSE.—Sometimes the adjective or participle conforms to the *real meaning* of its noun, without regard to grammatical gender or number:

Pars certāre pārātī, *a part (some), prepared to contend*. Virg. Nōbis (for *me*, 446, 2), *praesente*, *we (I) being present*. Plant. Dēmōsthēnes cum cētēris erant expūlsī, *Demosthenes with the others had been banished*. Nep.

7. AGREEMENT WITH PREDICATE NOUN OR APPOSITIVE.—See 462.

8. AGREEMENT WITH ONE NOUN FOR ANOTHER.—When a noun governs another in the Genitive, an adjective belonging in sense to one of the two nouns, sometimes agrees with the other:

Majōra (for *majorum*) Inītia rerūm, *the beginnings of greater things*. Liv. Cursus justī (justus) amnis, *the regular course of the river*. Liv.