

## SUMMARY OF ABLATIVE USES

### SHOWING LOCATION

1. Of place where  
*In urbe manet. He is staying in the city.*
2. Of time when  
*Tertiā hōrā discesserunt. They left at the third hour.*
3. Of time within which  
*Tribus diēbus discēdemus. We shall leave within three days.*

### SHOWING MEANS OR CIRCUMSTANCES

1. Of means or instrument  
*Tēlō vulnerātus est. He was wounded by a weapon.*
2. Of accompaniment  
*Vēnī cum meis amicis. I came with my friends.*
3. Of manner  
*Dōnum magnō gaudiō accēpit. He received the gift with great joy.*

### SHOWING SEPARATION:

1. Of place from which  
*Ab insulā navigāmus. We are sailing from the island.*
2. Of separation  
*Cīvēs timōre liberāvit. He freed the citizens from fear.*  
*Defendimur a ferocibus Gallis. We are defended from the fierce Gauls.*
3. Of personal agent  
*Hoc factum est ā Caesare. This was done by Caesar.*

### MISCELLANEOUS CASE USAGES:

1. Showing Comparison:  
*Haec via longior illā est. This road is longer than that one.*
2. Showing Degree of Difference  
*Paulō post discēssit. He left a little later. ("afterward by a little bit")*
3. Ablative of Specification or Respect  
*Rex nomine erat. He was king in name (only).*
4. Ablative of Cause  
*Hoc fēcī amōre vestri. I did this from (out of, because of) love of you.*