

The Locative Case

and Other Expressions of Place

The proper names of cities, towns, and small islands:

Place where: Use the Locative Case with no preposition:

- a) Proper Names of the 1st & 2nd Declension Singular: Same form as the genitive
Rōma, -ae (f) **Rōmae** = in Rome, at Rome
Brundisium, -ī (n) **Brundisiī** = in Brundisium, at Brundisium
- b) Proper Names of the 3rd Declension Singular: Same form as Ablative (sometimes Dative)
Sīdon, Sīdōnis (f) **Sīdōne** = in Sidon, at Sidon
Carthāgō, Carthāginis (f) **Carthāginī** = in Carthage, at Carthage
- c) Any Plural Proper Names: Same form as Ablative
Baiae, Baiārum (f, pl) **Baiīs** = in Baiae, at Baiae
Athēnae, Athēnārum (f, pl) **Athēnīs** = in Athens, at Athens
Gādes, Gadium (f, pl) **Gadibus** = in Cadiz, at Cadiz

Place to Which: Requires the Accusative with no preposition:

Rōmam = to Rome	Carthāginem = to Carthage
Dēlum = to Delos	Brundisium = to Brundisium
Athēnās = to Athens	Baiās = to Baiae

Place from Which: Requires the Ablative with no preposition:

Rōmā = from Rome	Carthāgine = from Carthage
Dēlō = from Delos	Brundisiō = from Brundisium
Athēnīs = from Athens	Baiīs = from Baiae

Irregular nouns: **Domus, -ūs (f)** and **Rūs, rūris (n)**:

Place Where Locative: (No preposition)

domī = at home	rūrī = in the countryside
-----------------------	----------------------------------

Place to Which Accusative: (No preposition)

domum = to home	rūs = to the countryside
------------------------	---------------------------------

Place from Which Ablative: (No preposition)

domō = from home	rūre = from the countryside
-------------------------	------------------------------------

Chapter 39: Review

The Relative Pronoun: quī, quae, quod

	S I N G U L A R			P L U R A L		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
nom.	quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
dat.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
acc.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
abl.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

REMEMBER: **Gender** and **number** from its ANTECEDENT
Case from how it is used in ITS OWN CLAUSE

...duae ancillae, **quārum** altera speculum tenēbat...

...Phrygia, **quae** crīnēs neglegenter pectēbat...

...amīcōs quōsdam, in **quibus** sunt senātōrēs praeclārī...

...ad mercātōrem quondam **cuius** taberna nōn procul abest...

Expressions of Time:

1. The Accusative of Duration of Time:

multōs annōs
 paucōs diēs

quīnque hōrās
 tōtam aestātem

2. The Ablative of Time When or Within Which:

aestāte
 eō tempore
 prīmā lūce

īdibus Martiīs
 brevī tempore
 tribus mēnsibus

3. Prepositions in Expressions of Time: (+ Accusative)

post multōs annōs
 ante prīmam lūcem
 abhinc trēs diēs

4. Adverbs in Expressions of Time: (+ Ablative of Degree of Difference)

crās
 hodiē
 iam
 iterum
 nunc
 heri

quīnque ante hōrīs
 tribus post diēbus
 tribus ante diēbus
 multō post
 paulō ante

