

61. The oblique cases of nouns may be used as adverbial modifiers denoting *time*.

62. *Time*.—Time *when* is expressed by the ablative without a preposition; e. g., *Hiberna ursus dormit, the bear sleeps in winter.*

63. *Length of Time*.—Length of time is generally expressed by the accusative; e. g., *Caius annum unum vixit, Caius lived one year.*

64. The oblique cases of nouns (with or without prepositions) may be used as adverbial modifiers denoting *place*.

65. The name of a town where anything is, or is done, if of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the genitive, otherwise in the ablative; e. g., (1) *Caius Cortonae vixit, Caius lived at Cortona*; (2) *Caius Tiburē vixit, Caius lived at Tibur.*

66. The name of a place where anything is, or is done, when not a town, is generally put in the ablative with a preposition; e. g., *Ursus in antrō dormit, the bear sleeps in a cave.*

67. After verbs of motion,

(1) The place to which the motion is directed, if a town or small island, is expressed by the accusative without a preposition, otherwise by the accusative with one; e. g., (1) *Romam venire, to come to Rome*; (2) *In Italiam venire, to come into Italy.*

(2) The place from which the motion proceeds, if a town or small island, is expressed by the ablative without a preposition, otherwise by the ablative with one; e. g., (1) *Roma venire, to come from Rome*; (2) *Ab Italia venire, to come from Italy.*

68. *Domus* and *rūs*, together with the genitives *belli, huius*, and *militiae*, are used like names of towns; e. g., *Caius rursū rediit, Caius returned from the country*; *Balbus est domi est militiae mecum fuit, Balbus was with me both at home and on service.*

69. The supine in *-um*, as a verbal noun in the accusative, follows verbs of motion to express the purpose or object of that motion; e. g., *Mittit legatos pacem petentem, he sends ambassadors to sue for peace.*

70. The ablative absolute and the oblique cases of nouns with prepositions are used to express various adverbial relations.