

XXVII. ULTRA.

1. BEYOND (of place); as, *Ultra montes consedere.*
2. BEYOND (of degree); as, *Ultra modum.*—*Ultra vires.*

XXVIII. USQUE.

(AS FAR AS, properly an adverb, and used generally in connexion with *ad*, *in*, *sub*, *ab*; as, *Usque ad mare.*—*Usque a Syria et Ægypto*, &c. With names of towns it may be used without a preposition; but only the poets and later prose writers omit the preposition with other nouns. The poets also say *adusque*, *abusque*.)

V. The prepositions that govern the ablative are fifteen in number, and are as follows:

I. A, AB, ABS.¹

1. FROM (of persons, places, and things); as, *Nullam abs te literam accepi.*—*Consul ab urbe profectus est.*—*Undæ veniunt a fontibus.*
2. FROM (as the commencement of a period); as, *A principio.*—*Ab adolescentia.*—*Ab initio.*²
3. BY (with passive and neuter passive verbs, and names of living beings); as, *Amatur ab omnibus.*—*Testis rogatus est an ab reo vapulasset.*
4. AFTER; as, *Scipio confestim a prælio ad mare ac naves rediit.*
5. ON (in the sense of relative position); as, *Alexander a fronte et a tergo hostes habebat.*
6. ON THE SIDE OF PART OF; as, *Principes utrinque pugnabant, ab Sabinus Curtius, ab Romanis Hostilius.*
7. IN POINT OF; as, *Antonius ab equitatu firmus esse dicebatur.*—*Imparati sumus cum a militibus, tum a pecunia.*³

II. ABSQUE.

WITHOUT; as, *Absque me factum esset.* It occurs once or twice in Cicero, but is chiefly found in the comic writers.

III. CLAM.

WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF; as, *Clam patre.*

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1. The preposition *a* is used before consonants; *ab* before vowels, and *h*, *j* (*l* not uniformly), *r*, *s*; and *abs* only before *t* and *qu*.
 2. *Ab initio* signifies not only *from* the beginning, but also *at* the beginning.
 3. In later prose writers it denotes office; as, *qui est principis a manu*, "an amanuensis;" *a secretis*, "a secretary;" *a bibliotheca*, "a librarian," &c.