Ulixēs cum ab Īliō in patriam Ithacam redīret, tempestāte ad Ciconas est dēlātus, quōrum

oppidum Ismarum expugnāvit praedamque sociīs distribuit. Inde ad Lōtophagōs, hominēs

minimē malōs, quī lōton ex foliīs flōrem prōcreātum edēbant, idque cibī genus tantam

suāvitātem praestābat, ut, quī gustābant, oblīviōnem caperent domum reditiōnis. Ad eōs

sociī duo missī ab Ulixe cum gustārent herbās ab eīs datās, ad nāvēs oblītī sunt revertī,   5

quōs vīnctōs ipse redūxit. Inde ad Cȳclōpem Polyphēmum Neptūnī fīlium. Huic

respōnsum erat ab augure Tēlemō Eurymī fīliō, ut cavēret, nē ab Ulixe excaecārētur.

1-2   **Ulixēs**…**expugnāvit**…**distribuit**: joined by enclitic '**-que**' on '**pugnamque**'.
    cum…..redīret: *'cum'* clause circumstantial, **cum** + subjunctive. **in** *(+ ac*c.*)*: *'into'*. **patriam**
    Ithacam: *apposition*. **Ciconas**: Greek accusative pl., note the short *'as'*. Your attention to the
    nominative and genitive of proper names in the vocabulary lists will prepare you to identify
    unfamiliar Greek nominative and accusative case endings. **quōrum** *(m.)*: gen.pl., masc.,
    relative pronoun, its antecedent is **Ciconas**.

2   **oppidum Ismarum**…**Lōtophagōs, hominēs**: be attentive to other examples of *apposition*
    throughout this text. **Inde ad Lōtophagōs**: *ellipsis*, a literary device where a word is omitted
    but implied as the verb *'īvit'* or *'vēnit'* here and at lines 6 and 16.

3   **minimē malōs**: the repetition of the letter at the beginning of successive words, a rhetorical
    device called *alliteration,* adds emphasis. Latin synonyms for **minimē** are *haud, vix*.
    lōton….**flōrem**: Note how this *apposition* frames the prep. phrase for descriptive emphasis.
    lōton ex foliīs flōrem prōcreātum: **lōton** is a Greek accusative; the meaning is a bit uncertain:
    'lotus, a flower produced from leaves,' perhaps with a sense of the visual arrangement of the
    lotus on its tree; or read **lōtōn**, a Greek genitive plural (λωτῶν), *'a flower produced from the*
    leaves of lotus trees.' This may be a stretch but a bit further Hyginus does Latinize the Greek
    accusative and nominative of οὔτις at lines 12 and 13 respectively. Word order argues for the
    accusative reading; the word framing is consistent with the author's style elsewhere in the
    passage.

3-4   **tantam**…**ut**…**caperent**: result clause with subjunctive; the subject of **caperent** is the 3ʳᵈ person
    personal pronoun *'eī',* the understood antecedent of **quī gustābant**.

4   **oblīviōnem**…**reditiōnis**: **domum** is accusative with preposition *'ad'* understood, depending on
    reditiōnis. **Ad eōs**: **eōs** = *Lōtophagī*.

5   read: *cum duo sociī missī ab Ulixe gustārent herbās ab eīs datās;* **cum gustārent**:*'cum'* clause
    circumstantial as in line 1; **ab eīs**: **eīs** = Lōtophagī; subject of **oblītī sunt** = *duo (virī) ab Ulixe*
    missī; **lōton** now referred to as '**herbās**'; so what exactly does '**flōrem**', line 3, mean here?
    revertī: complementary infinitive with **oblītī sunt**. revertī and oblītī sunt are deponent verbs.
    Reminder: deponents are passive in form, active in meaning.

6   **quōs**: *duo (virī) ab Ulixe missī;* **vīnctōs** = in chains, bound; **ipse** = *Ulixēs.* **Cȳclōpem**
    Polyphēmum…**fīlium**: note the *apposition*; supply the verb as at line 2 above and line 16.
    Huic: dat. sing., Polyphēmus, translate *'to him'*. **respōnsum**: a reply of oracular nature.

6-7   **Huic respōnsum erat ab augure**: *'it had been prophesied to…'*; **augure Tēlemō**…**fīliō**:
    ablatives, each in *apposition* to the one before; **ut cavēret**: indirect command depending on
    respōnsum. **nē**…**excaecārētur**: negative purpose clause depending on **cavēret**.

Hic mediā fronte ūnum oculum habēbat et carnem hūmānam epulābātur. Quī postquam
pecus in spēluncam redēgerat, mōlem saxeam ingentem ad iānuam oppōnēbat. Quī
Ulixem cum sociīs inclūsit sociōsque eius cōnsūmere coepit. Ulixēs cum vidēret eius   10
immānitātī atque feritātī resistere sē nōn posse, vīnō, quod ā Marōne accēperat, eum
inēbriāvit sēque "Ūtin" vocārī dīxit. Itaque cum oculum eius truncō ārdentī exūreret, ille
clāmōre suō cēterōs Cȳclōpas convocāvit eīsque spēluncā praeclūsā dīxit: "Ūtis mē
excaecat." Illī crēdentēs eum dērīdendī grātiā dīcere neglēxērunt. At Ulixēs sociōs suōs
ad pecora alligāvit et ipse sē ad arietem et ita exiērunt.   15

8	**epulābātur**: deponent verb.
8-9	**Hic**…**Quī**…**Quī**: Polyphēmus. **postquam**…**redēgerat**: the perfect tense with **postquam** is more common in classical Latin prose to establish the pluperfect tense **redēgerat** which Hyginus uses explicitly here; see line 27 below.
9	**oppōnēbat**: imperfect for habitual, repeated action in the past.
10	**eius**: Ulixēs; at the end of the line **eius** refers to Polyphēmus. **cum vidēret**: *‘cum’* clause causal. **coepit**: a defective verb, i.e. exists in the perfect tense with present meaning.
10-11	**vidēret**…**posse**: indirect statement, read *sē nōn posse resistere*.
11	**immānitātī atque feritātī**: dative depending on **resistere**.
	vīnō: ablative of means, antecedent of **quod**…**accēperat**.
12	**sēque "Ūtin" vocārī dīxit**: indirect statement; **sē** = Ulixēs; **Ūtin** is a Greek accusative; compare to **lōton**, line 3 above; while there is some obvious overlap between Latin and Greek case endings, the use of the Greek word here appears deliberate for emphasis and authenticity; Hyginus might just as easily have used the Latin equivalent, *nēmō*; **vocārī**: present passive infinitive *‘to be called or named’*. **cum…..exūreret**: *‘cum’* circumstantial clause; the subject of **exūreret** is Ulixēs; **truncō ardentī** is ablative of means; note the *‘ī’* abl. ending on **ardentī** used when the participle is an adjective without verbal force; **ille** = Polyphēmus.
13	**Cȳclōpas**: note the short *‘as’* Greek accusative ending! **spēluncā praeclūsā**: ablative absolute.
14	**Illī**: Cȳclōpes, subject of **neglēxērunt**. **eum dērīdendī grātiā dīcere**: indirect statement depending on **crēdentēs**; **dērīdendī**: gerund in the genitive case, object of the prep. **grātiā**.
15	**ipse sē ad arietem**: *ellipsis,* supply **alligāvit**; **ipse** = Ulixēs.

Ad Aeolum Hellēnis fīlium, cui ab Iove ventōrum potestās fuit trādita; is Ulixem

hospitiō līberē accēpit follēsque ventōrum eī plēnōs mūnerī dedit. Sociī vērō aurum

argentumque crēdentēs cum accēpissent et sēcum partīrī vellent, follēs clam solvērunt

ventīque ēvolāvērunt. Rūrsum ad Aeolum est dēlātus, ā quō ēiectus est, quod vidēbātur

Ulixēs nūmen deōrum īnfestum habēre. Ad Laestrygōnas, quōrum rēx fuit   20

Antiphatēs [. . .] dēvorāvit nāvēsque eius ūndecim cōnfrēgit exceptā nāve, quā sociīs

eius cōnsūmptīs ēvāsit in īnsulam Aenāriam ad Circēn, Sōlis fīliam, quae pōtiōne datā

hominēs in ferās bēstiās commūtābat. Ad quam Eurylochum cum vīgintī duōbus sociīs

mīsit, quōs illa ab hūmānā speciē immūtāvit.

16	**Ad**…**fīlium**: note *ellipsis*, supply verb as at lines 2 and 6. **cui**: dative, indirect object. By now you have figured out you must know all forms of ***quī, quae, quod*** as well as the personal pronoun ***is, ea, id*** and the demonstrative pronouns ***hic, haec, hoc*** and ***ille, illa, illud***. **fuit trādita**: alternate pluperfect form *(trādita erat)*.
17	**hospitiō**: ablative of specification *or* ablative of means, see line 62 below; see also note line 55. **eī**…**mūnerī**: double dative; **eī** is indirect object and **mūnerī** is dative of purpose.
18	**cum accēpissent et sēcum partīrī vellent**: *'cum'* causal clause; **aurum argentumque** is the understood object of the present infinitive **partīrī**. Is **partīrī** active or passive?
19	**est dēlātus**: Ulixēs is the understood subject. **quō**: relative pronoun, the antecedent is **Aeolum**.
21	a lacuna [….] indicating that part of the text is missing or corrupt.; subject of **dēvorāvit** and **cōnfrēgit**: Antiphatēs. **eius**: *'of Ulixēs'*; **exceptā nāve**: ablative absolute. **quā**: antecedent is **nāve**, both in the ablative case but for different reasons.
21-22	**sociīs eius cōnsūmptīs**: ablative absolute; Antiphatēs was a cannibal.
22	**Aenāriam**: an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea where Aeneas landed. Hyginus diverges from Homer for whom Circe's island is Aeaea; **Circēn**: Greek accusative in apposition with **fīliam**. **pōtiōne datā**: ablative absolute.
23	**in ferās bēstiās**: what does 'in' mean here? why? **quam**: antecedent is **Circēn**.
24	**illa**: Circē.

Eurylochus timēns, quī nōn intrāverat, inde fūgit et Ulixī nūntiāvit, quī sōlus ad eam sē   25

contulit; sed in itinere Mercurius eī remedium dedit mōnstrāvitque, quōmodo Circēn

dēciperet. Quī postquam ad Circēn vēnit et pōculum ab eā accēpit, remedium Mercuriī

monitū coniēcit ēnsemque strīnxit mīnātus, nisi sociōs sibi restitueret, sē eam

interfectūrum. Tunc Circē intellēxit nōn sine voluntāte deōrum id esse factum; itaque

fidē datā sē nihil tāle commissūram sociōs eius ad prīstīnam fōrmam restituit, ipsa cum   30

eōdem concubuit, ex quō fīliōs duōs prōcreāvit, Nausithoum et Tēlegonum. Inde

proficīscitur ad lacum Avernum, ad īnferōs dēscendit, ibique invēnit Elpēnorem socium

suum, quem ad Circēn relīquerat, interrogāvitque eum, quōmodo eō pervēnisset;

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25   **timēns**: present participle.

25-26   **sē contulit**: the reflexive use of the verb means that he *'betook himself'* and therefore *'he went'*.

26-27   **quōmodo Circēn dēciperet**: indirect question with the subjunctive.

27   **postquam**…**vēnit**…**accēpit**: *postquam* + perfect translate as pluperfect when followed by another verb in the perfect tense *(coniēcit…strīnxit* in line 28). **remedium**: antidote as described in Homer.

28   **coniēcit**: the meaning here is unclear, perhaps Ulixēs threw the antidote in her face to show that he had one; or he implemented it and then drew his sword. **mīnātus**: translate the perfect participle here as a present participle, *'threatening'*; word order here indicates that Ulixēs drew his sword and made his threat at the same time. **nisi**…**interfectūrum** *(esse)*: future more vivid condition with the apodosis *(the threat)* a future infinitive in an indirect statement depending on **mīnātus**. The form *'esse'* is implied here as often the case with the future infinitive.

29   **nōn sine voluntāte**: *litotes,* a rhetorical device where negating the opposite adds emphasis to a given statement. **id**: the fact that Ulixēs outwitted her; **id esse factum**: indirect statement depending on **intellēxit.**

30   **fidē datā**: ablative absolute, sets up the indirect statement, **sē nihil tāle commissūram** *(esse);* **nihil tāle:** translate *'nothing of the sort'*. **ipsa**: Circē.

31   **eōdem**: ablative sing., masc., *(īdem, eadem, idem)* = Ulixēs, and the antecedent of **ex quō**.

32   **proficīscitur**: the shift to the historical present to make the narrative more vivid and compelling; **dēscendit** can be either present or perfect, probably present due to the absence of a conjunction *(asyndeton)*. **invēnit**: can also be present or perfect but probably perfect in relation to the pluperfect *'relīquerat'*, a relation that is emphasized by the conjunction at **ibique**. This relation of tenses is made deliberate with the shift back to the perfect tense **interrogāvit** in the next line.

33   **pervēnisset**: subjunctive in indirect question.

cui Elpēnor respondit sē ēbrium per scālam cecidisse et cervīcēs frēgisse et dēprecātus

est eum, cum ad superōs redīret, sē sepultūrae trāderet et sibi in tumulō gubernāculum   35

pōneret. Ibi et cum mātre Anticlīā est locūtus dē fīne errātiōnis suae. Deinde ad superōs

reversus Elpēnorem sepelīvit et gubernāculum ita, ut rogāverat, in tumulō eī fīxit. Tum

ad Sīrēnas Melpomenēs Mūsae et Achelōī fīliās vēnit, quae partem superiōrem

muliebrem habēbant, īnferiōrem autem gallīnāceam. Hārum fātum fuit tam diū vīvere,

quam diū eārum cantum mortālis audiēns nēmō praetervectus esset. Ulixēs monitus ā   40

Circē Sōlis fīliā sociīs cērā aurēs obtūrāvit sēque ad arborem mālum cōnstringī iussit et

sīc praetervectus est.

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34   **cui**: relative pronoun, dative case, its antecedent is the subject of **interrogāvit** *(Ulixēs)*, line 33;
       respondit sē...**cecidisse et**…**frēgisse**: indirect statement; because the main verb here is in the
       perfect tense *(respondit)*, the perfect infinitives here translate as pluperfect in the sequence of
       tenses. **cervīcēs**: often the plural is used with a singular meaning, both in poetry and in prose.
34-36 **sē**…**sē**…**sibi**: reflexive pronouns refer to Elpēnor; **sibi**: dative of reference.
35   **cum**…**redīret** : *'cum'* clause circumstantial with verb in the subjunctive;
       trāderet et…**pōneret**: subjunctives in indirect commands dependent on **dēprecātus est**.
36   **Ibi et**: *'et'* may be taken as a post-positive conjunction, *'and',* or as the adverb meaning *'also'*.
37   **rogāverat**: Elpēnor, the subject. **eī**: dative of reference, sing., personal pronoun *(is, ea, id)*.
38   **Sirēnas**…**fīliās**: *apposition*; note difference between the accusative plural endings of the
       Greek **Sirēnas** and the Latin first declension **fīliās**! **Melpomenēs**: Greek genitive sing.
       quae: relative pronoun, fem., nom. pl. subject of **habēbant**, its antecedent is **fīliās**.
38-39 **superiōrem muliebrem**…**īnferiōrem gallīnāceam**: note the parallel structure which makes the
       repetition of **partem** unnecessary and creates the context that justifies this example of *ellipsis.*
39   **Hārum**: gen. pl., fem., demonstrative pronoun *(hic,haec,hoc)*. **vīvere**: infinitive subject of
       fuit.
40   **eārum**: gen. pl., fem., personal pronoun *(is, ea, id)*. **cantum**: acc. object of **audiēns**.
       mortālis audiēns nēmō: note the emphatic effect of the word order achieved by placing the
       adjectives before the noun and thus delaying the noun to the end. **praetervectus esset**:
       pluperfect in sequence of tenses after **fuit**, with subjunctive in a proviso clause.
41   **sociīs**: dative of possession; **cērā**: ablative of means. **ad arborem mālum**: an odd way to put it;
       the mast is made from a tree trunk; absent the conjunction not quite a *hendiadys*, a rhetorical
       device which establishes meaning by joining two independent words with the conjunction
       'and'; **cōnstringī**: present passive infinitive.

Inde ad Scyllam Tȳphōnis fīliam vēnit, quae superiōrem corporis partem muliebrem, īnferiōrem ab inguine piscis, et sex canēs ex sē nātōs habēbat; eaque sex sociōs Ulixis nāve abreptōs cōnsūmpsit. In īnsulam Siciliam ad Sōlis pecus sacrum vēnerat, quod sociī 45 eius cum coquerent, in aēneō mūgiēbat; monitus id nē attingeret ab Tīresiā et ā Circē monitus Ulixēs; itaque multōs sociōs ob eam causam ibi āmīsit, ad Charybdinque perlātus, quae ter diē obsorbēbat terque ēructābat, eam monitū Tīresiae praetervectus est. Sed īrā Sōlis quod pecus eius erat violātum (cum in īnsulam eius vēnisset et monitū Tīresiae vetuerit violārī, cum Ulixēs condormīret, sociī involārunt pecus; itaque cum 50 coquerent, carnēs ex aēneō dabant bālātūs), ob id Iovis nāvem eius fulmine incendit. Ex hīs locīs errāns naufragiō factō sociīs āmissīs ēnatāvit in īnsulam Aeaeam, ubi Calypsō Atlantis fīlia nympha, quae speciē Ulixis capta annō tōtō eum retinuit neque ā sē dīmittere voluit, dōnec Mercurius Iovis iussū dēnūntiāvit nymphae, ut eum dīmitteret.

44 **īnferiōrem**…**piscis**: note the ellipsis *(partem)*; **piscis**: gen. sing. modifying understood *partem*; **ab inguine**: *'from waste down'*; there are 3 acc. direct objects of **habēbat**.
canēs ex sē nātōs: the separation of noun and adjective here *(hyperbaton)* neatly frames the prepositional phrase to emphasize the appearance of the dogs growing from Scylla.
45 **quod**: the subject of **mūgiēbat** AND the object of **coquerent** in a *'cum'* circumstantial clause.
46 **monitus** *(est)*…**nē attingeret**: subjunctive in a negative indirect command. The subject of **monitus** *(est)* is Ulixēs at the very end of the sentence. Repetition of the verb emphasizes the extent of the warning, further embellished by the rhetorical device called *chiasmus* with its inverted word pairs in an ABBA word order: **monitus**…**ab Tīrēsiā** / **ā Circē**…**monitus**.
47 **Charybdinque**: by now you are familiar with Greek accusatives.
48 **ter**…**obsorbēbat** / **ter**…**ēructābat**: the parallel structure renders the repetition of **ter** unnecessary and thus facilitates *ellipsis*. **diē**: ablative sing., 5th declension.
49 **īrā**: ablative of cause, translate: *'But due to the Sun's anger…'*; **ira** could also be nominative; the thought is clear either way but the writing lacks clarity. **erat violātum**: pluperfect passive.
49-51 **cum**…**bālātūs**: this passage is tricky. There are 4 *'cum'* clauses. The first with **vēnisset** is circumstantial; the second with **vetuerit** is concessive, translate: '***although*** he *(Ulixēs)* forbid the flock to be violated…'; the next 2 *'cum'* clauses are circumstantial;
vēnisset…vetuerit: pluperfect…perfect subjunctive, note sequence of tenses and the alliteration too! **vetuerit** is the only perf. subj. in this text. **vetuerit violārī**: translate *'he forbid (the flock) to be violated'*; note the *ellipsis*.
50 **involārunt**: syncopated form of *involāvērunt*.
51 **carnēs**: *'pecus'*; **bālātūs**: in lieu of *'mūgītūs'*; **id**: *'this'* i.e. all the circumstances of Ulixēs' arrival; **Iovis**: often genitive singular but in Hyginus and other authors also nom. sing. as here.
52 **locīs**: neuter plural, ablative; although plural refers to a single place. **naufragiō factō** and **sociīs āmissīs**: ablative absolute. **Aeaeam**: Homer has Circe on Aeaea and Calypso on Ogygia. Such differences in the readings are due to variants of the myth.
53 **fīlia nympha**: nom. sing., note the *apposition*. **annō tōtō**: abl. here denoting duration of time.
53-54 **neque ā sē dīmittere voluit**: the direct object *(eum)* is understood, another example of *ellipsis*.
54 **nymphae**: dative. **ut eum dīmitteret**: indirect command depending on **dēnūntiāvit**.

Et ibi factā rate Calypsō omnibus rēbus ōrnātum eum dīmīsit eamque ratim Neptūnus   55

flūctibus disiēcit, quod Cȳclōpem fīlium eius lūmine prīvāverat. Ibi cum flūctibus

iactārētur, Leucotheē, quam nōs Mātrem Mātūtam dīcimus, quae in marī exigit aevum,

balteum eī dedit, quō sibi pectus suum vincīret, nē pessum abīret. Quod cum fēcisset,

ēnatāvit. Inde in īnsulam Phaeācum vēnit nūdusque ex arborum foliīs sē obruit, quā

Nausicaā Alcinoī rēgis fīlia vestem ad flūmen lavandam tulit. Ille ērēpsit ē foliīs et ab   60

eā petit, ut sibi opem ferret. Illa misericordiā mōta palliō eum operuit et ad patrem

suum eum addūxit. Alcinous hospitiō līberāliter acceptum dōnīsque decorātum in

patriam Ithacam dīmīsit. Īrā Mercuriī iterum naufragium fēcit.

55	**factā rate**: abl. absolute; **omnibus rēbus**: abl. of specification *or* abl. of means; cf. lines 17 and 62. **ratim**: note the acc. i-stem ending.
56	**flūctibus**: abl. of means; **lūmine**: abl. of separation. **eius**: gen. sing., *i.e.* Neptune's. **prīvāverat**: subject is Ulixēs.
56-57	**cum**…**iactārētur**: *'cum'* circumstantial clause.
57	**Leucotheē**: Greek nom. sing. **Mātrem Mātūtam**: note 3rd and 1st decl. acc. sing. endings. **exigit aevum**: idiom, translate *'she leads or spends her life'*. **marī**: abl. sing., 3rd decl. neuter i-stem ends in *'ī'*.
58	**quō**…**vincīret**: relative clause of purpose. **sibi**…**suum**: refer to Ulixēs. **sibi**: dat. of reference. **nē**…**abīret**: negative purpose clause.
58-59	**fēcisset ēnatāvit**: note sequence of tenses. Note the different subject of each verb!
60	**Nausicaā**: Greek nom. sing. **Nausicaā Alcinoī rēgis fīlia**: note how the *apposition* of **Nausicaā**…**fīlia** frames **Alcinoī rēgis** to underscore the relationship between daughter and her father. **vestem**…**lavandam**: *lavandam* is a gerundive modifying **vestem** to express purpose, trans. *'to wash her clothes'*.
60-61	**ērēpsit**…**petit**: note the shift from perfect tense to historical present; **ut**….**ferret**: substantive purpose clause, so called because the entire clause acts as the object of the preceding verb.
62	**hospitiō**: ablative of specification *or* ablative of means, see line 17 above. **dōnīsque decorātum**: see above line 55, *rēbus ornātum.*
63	**īrā**: ablative of cause; usage here supports interpretation of similar usage at line 49 above. **naufragium**…**fēcit**: *idiom* 'he was shipwrecked'.

Post vīcēsimum annum sociīs āmissīs sōlus in patriam redit, et cum ab hominibus

ignōrārētur domumque suam attigisset, procōs, quī Pēnelopēn in coniugium petēbant,   65

obsīdentēs vīdit rēgiam sēque hospitem simulāvit. Et Euryclīa nūtrīx ipsīus, dum pedēs

eī lavat, ex cicātrīce Ulixem esse cognōvit. Posteā procōs Minervā adiūtrīce cum

Tēlemachō fīliō et duōbus servīs interfēcit sagittīs.

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64   **sociīs āmissīs**: ablative absolute.
64-65   **cum**…**attigisset**: *'cum'* circumstantial clauses.
66   **sēque hospitem**: indirect statement depending on **simulāvit**. **ipsīus**: gen. sing., Ulixēs.
66-67   **dum**….**lavat**: in the context of past time, *'dum'* + present tense renders the incomplete,
            ongoing time of the imperfect tense. Translate *'while she was washing his feet'*.
67   **eī**: dative of reference *or* possession, translate *'his'*. **Ulixem esse**: indirect statement
            depending on **cognōvit**. **Minervā adiūtrīce**: ablative absolute.
67-68   **cum Tēlemachō fīliō et duōbus servīs**: ablative of accompaniment with *'cum'*.
68   **sagittīs**: ablative of means or instrument