Therefore they finish the journey having been begun and draw near the river. The sailor thus sooner addresses with words and reproves them voluntarily, when from the Stygian wave he saw them, go on foot thence through the silent wood and turn to the bank: "Whoever you are, armed, who hasten to the streams, come now say why you come, and now from there repress your walk: this is the place of the shadows, of sleep and of sleepy night. It is a crime to carry living bodies on my Stygian boat. And not in truth did I rejoice that I had received the descendant of Alceus going on the lake, and not Thesus and Pirithous, although they were begotten from gods and unconquerable in strength. That man with his hand sought the guardian of Tartarus in chains, and he dragged him trembling from the throne of the king himself; these men attempted to abduct the queen of Pluto from her bedroom.”

inceptum – PPP, n. acc. sg.
adgreditur – Pres. dep. 3rd sg. indic.
dictis – Abl. means
ut…prospexit – Temporal clause
riape – Dat. direction
fare age – Pres. act. imperative 2nd sg., age serves to emphasize the prior command
quid venias – Indirect question, 2nd sg. pres. subj. act.
comprime – Pres. act. imperative 2nd sg.

Alciden – Patronymic referring to Hercules
Nec…sum laetatus – Litotes, perf. dep. 1st sg. indic.
accepisse – Perf. act. inf.
viribus – Abl. specification
Tartareum ille – Hercules sought to capture Cerberus as one of his labors.
trementem – Pres. act. part. m. acc. sg.
hi dominam – Theseus, a mythical king of Athens, and his friend Pirithous tried to abduct Prosperina from the underworld.
Quae contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates:
“Nullae hic insidiae tales (absiste moveri)
nectim tela ferunt; licent ingens ianitor antro
aeternum latrans exsangues terreat umbras,
casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen.
Troius Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis,
ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.
Si te nulla movet tanta pietatis imago,
at ramum hunc” (aperit ramum, qui veste latebat)
“adgnoscas.” Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt.
Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum
fatalis virgae, longo post tempore visum,
caeruleam adverdit puppim, ripaeque propinquat.

And in reply the Amphrysian prophet briefly said these things:
“There are no such treacheries here (cease to be moved),
Nor do his weapons bear force, it is permitted that the huge doorkeeper
Barking eternally in his cave terrify lifeless shades,
It is permitted that chaste Prosperina watch over the threshold of her uncle.
Trojan Aeneas, distinguished for his loyalty and arms,
Descends to the lowest shadows of Erebus to his father.
If no image of so great loyalty moves you,
But may you recognize this bough.” (she reveals the bough, which was lying hidden in
her clothing.) Then his swelling hearts sit down from anger,
And not many more things than these were said. That man, wondering at the venerable
Gift of the fateful twig, seen after a long time,
Turns his dark ship and approaches the bank.

Quae – Conjunctive relative
fata est – Perf. dep. 3rd sg. indic.
absiste – Pres. act. imperative 2nd sg.
moveri – Pres. pass. inf.
licet…umbras – In response to Charon’s claims, the
priestess responds that Aeneas will not do what
Hercules and Theseus and Pirithous did; he’s in the
underworld simply to see his father.

ingens ianitor – Cerberus
latrans – Pres. act. part. m. nom. sg.
terreat, servet – Pres. subj. act. 3rd sg.
adgnoscas – Pres. subj. act. 2nd sg.
his – Abl. Comparison
admirans – Pres. dep. part. m. nom. sg.
visum – PPP, n. acc. sg.

Thence he drives off other spirits, who were sitting through the long ridges, And loosens the decks; at the same time he receives huge Aeneas in his boat. The sewn skiff groaned under the weight And, leaky, received much marsh. At last across the river he puts both the prophet and the hero, unharmed, On the shapeless slime and in the gray marsh grass. This huge Cerberus makes these kingdoms resound with three-throated barking, Reclining immense in the opposite cave. The priestess, now seeing that the necks to him bristle with serpents, Places before him a cake drugged with honey and drugged fruits. That one with raving hunger opening his three throats Snatches it up, having been presented, and loosens its immense backs, The huge one, poured out on the ground, is stretched out in the entire cave. Aeneas seizes the entrance, the guard having been interred, And passes, swift, over the bank of the irretraceable water.

iuga – Metaphorical, typically used for ridges of a mountain or of a human spine
Gemuit sub pondere – Aeneas weighs far more than the boat’s typical incorporeal passengers, so his weight causes the boat to groan and sink deeper in the water.
limo…in– Anastrophe
latratu – Abl. means
recubans – Pres. act. part. m. nom. sg.
videns – Pres. act. part. f. nom. sg.
soporatam – PPP f. acc. sg.
melle, frugibus – Abl. means
medicatis – PPP, f. abl. pl.
fame – Abl. description
pandens – Pres. act. part. m. nom. sg.
humi – Locative, f. sg.
antro – Abl. place where
custode sepulto – Abl. Abs., PPP. m. abl. sg., sepulto is used metaphorically to compare Cerberus’s sleep to death.
inremeabilis undae – Aeneas can’t turn back now.
Inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido errabat silva in magna; quam Troius heros ut primum iuxta stetit adgnovitque per umbras obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense aut videt, aut vidisse putat per nubila lunam, demisit lacrimas, dulcique adfatus amore est: “Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo venerat exstinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?
Funeris heu tibi causa fui? Per sidera iuro, per superos, et si qua fides tellure sub ima est, invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.
Sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has per umbras, per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam, imperii egere suis; nec credere quivi hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.

Among these women Phoenician Dido, fresh from a wound, Wandered in the great forest. As soon as the Trojan hero Stood near her and recognized through the shadows that obscure woman, Such as one who either sees or thinks to have seen The moon rising through the clouds in the first month, He sent down tears and addressed with sweet love: “Unlucky Dido, had a genuine message therefore come to me That you had been destroyed with a sword and had followed death? Alas, was I a cause of ruin for you? By the stars I swear, By the gods above, and if there is any faith under the lowest land, Unwilling, queen, did I depart from your shore. But the commands of the gods, which now drive me to go through these shadows Through places rough with decay and the vast night, Have driven me by their orders, and I was not able to believe That I brought this so great grief to you by my departure.

quas = has
ut primum – Idiomatic for “as soon as”
vidisse – Perf. act. inf.
qualem – This simile compares Aeneas’s having seen Dido to a man’s having seen the elusively small sliver of a new moon at the start of a lunar cycle.
adfatus est – Perf. dep. 3rd sg. indic.
amore – Abl. manner
venerat – Plpf. 3rd sg. indic. act.
exstinctam [esse] – Perf. pass. inf.
secutam [esse] – Perf. dep. inf.
et si qua – If there’s any point to swearing by the gods below, Aeneas swears by them too.
egere – Syncopated perf. indic. act. 3rd pl.
Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro. 465
Quem fugis? Extremum fato, quod te adloquor, hoc est.”
Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem
lenibat dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat.
Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat,
nece magis incepto vultum sermone movetur,
quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.
tandum corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit
in nemus umbriferum, coniunx ubi pristinus illi
respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.
Nec minus Aeneas, casu concussus iniquo,
prosequitur lacrimis longe, et miseratur euntem.

Stop your step and do not withdraw yourself from our sight.
Whom do you flee? By fate this is the last thing which I address to you.
With such words Aeneas was trying to calm her spirit,
Burning and looking grimly, and he stirred up tears.
That woman, having been turned away, held her eyes fixed on the ground,
And she is no more moved in her face by the speech having been begun,
Than if harsh flint or Marpesian rock were standing there.
At last she snatched herself away and fled hostile
Into the shady grove, where the former husband to that woman, Sychaeus,
Responds with cares and matches her love.
And no less agitated by unjust misfortune,
Aeneas Follows at a distance with tears and pities her going.

Siste, subtrahe – Pres. act. imperative 2nd sg.
lenibat – 3rd sg. imperf. indic. act., Conative imperf.:
Aeneas was trying to soothe Dido’s mind, but he
failed miserably.
fixos – PPP. m. acc. pl.
aversa – PPP f. nom. sg.
vultum – Acc. specification/respect
incepto sermone – Abl. abs., PPP m. abl. sg.
quam si – Dido is as moved by Aeneas’s brief speech
as rock or flint would have been, i.e., she isn’t moved
at all.
illi – Dat. of reference
concussus – PPP, m. nom. sg.
euntem – Pres. act. part. f. acc. sg., from eo
"Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera,  
(credo equidem) vivos ducent de marmore vultus,  
orabunt causas melius, caelique meatus  
describent radio, et surgentia sidera dicit:  
850
tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;  
(hae tibi erunt artes), pacisque imponere morem,  
parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.”
Sic pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit:  
"Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis  
ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes!  
855
Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,  
sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebelle,  
tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino.”
Atque hic Aeneas (una namque ire videbat  
egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,  
sed frons laeta parum, et deiecto lumina vultu)

Other men will more softly hammer out breathing bronze (statues),  
(I believe indeed), they will lead living faces from marble,  
They will plead cases better, and with a rod  
They will mark out the courses of heaven and will call the rising stars:  
You remember to rule the peoples with power, Roman,  
(These will be your skills), and to place law on peace,  
To spare the vanquished and to crush the proud."  
Thus his father Anchises (speaks), and he adds these things for the ones wondering:  
"See how Marcellus, distinguished with rich spoils,  
Strides as a victor and towers above all men.  
This man, an equestrian, will stand up the Roman state, a great uprising disturbing it,  
He will lay low the Carthaginians and rebellious Gaul,  
And he will hang up the third arms, having been captured, to his father Quirinus."  
And here Aeneas (and for at the same time he saw going  
A youth extraordinary in form and gleaming arms,  
But his forehead was not happy, and his eyes were in a cast down countenance):

alii - Other men (non-Romans, mainly Greeks) will be better than the Romans at the following pursuits  
Anchises lists.
Excudent, ducent - 3rd pl. fut. indic. act., describe sculpting, at which the Greeks will excel
orabunt - 3rd pl. fut. indic. act., describes rhetoric, again a talent of the Greeks
describent, dicent - 3rd pl. fut. indic. act., describes astronomy
tibi - Dat. possession
mirantibus - Pres. act. part. m. dat. pl., refers to Aeneas and Sibyl
Aspice - Pres. act. imperative 2nd sg.
spolii opimis - The spolia opima were a very special honors given only to three Romans in all history: Romulus in 753 B.C., Cossus in 428 B.C., and Marcellus the Elder in 222 B.C. At the time Vergil was writing (~19 B.C.), Marcellus was the most recent recipient.
eques - Of the Roman "middle class" between the patricians and plebeians  
Gallumque rebelle - Marcellus's great victory was killing Viridomarus, the leader of the Gauls
tertiaque arma - The third and final spolia opima, obtained after killing Viridomarus  
Quirino - Deified Romulus, the first recipient of the spolia opima
"Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?
Filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?
Quis strepitus circa comitum! Quantum instar in ipso!
Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra."
Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis:
"O gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum;
ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago
visa potens, Superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.
Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
campus agit gemitus, vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!
Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos
in tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam
ulo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno.
Heu pietas, heu prisca fides, invictaque bello
dxetera! Non illi se quisquam impune tulisset
obvius armato, seu cum pedes iret in hostem,
seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.

"Who, father, is that man who thus accompanies the man going?
A son, or someone from his great lineage of descendants?
What noise of comrades around him! What a great dignity in the man himself!
But the dark night flies around his head with an unhappy shadow."
Then his father Anchises with tears having arisen began:
"O born man, do not ask about the enormous grief of your people,
The fates will display this so great man to the lands, and not beyond
Will they allow him to be. Too powerful would the Roman offspring
Have seemed to you, gods above, if these gifts had been our own.
How many groans of men will that field of Mars lead to the great city!
Or Tiber, what funerals you will see,
When you will glide past the fresh tomb!
And not will any boy from the Trojan race
Lift his Latin ancestors into so great a place by hope,
Nor will the Roman land ever vaunt itself so much by any child.
Alas, loyalty, alas, ancient faith and the right hand unconquerable in war!
Not would anyone have borne himself with impunity,
Meeting that armed man, either when he was going as a foot soldier against an enemy
Or was piercing the sides of his foaming horse with spurs.
Heu, miserande puer, si qua fata aspera rumpas,

tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis,
purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
his saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
munere"—Sic tota passim regione vagantur
aëris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.

Quae postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit,
iccenditque animum famae venientis amore,
exin bella viro memorat quae deinde gerenda,
Laurentisque docet populos urbeamque Latini,
et quo quemque modo fugiatque feratque laborem.
Sunt geminae Somni portae, quarum altera fertur
cornea, qua veris facilis datur exitus umbris;
altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto,
sed falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes.
His ibi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam
prosequitur dictis, portaque emittit eburna,
ille viam secat ad naves sociosque revisit:

Alas, boy to be pitied, if you break any rough fates,
You will be Marcellus. Give with full hands lilies,
Let me scatter purple flowers, and with these gifts
Let me at least honor the spirit of my descendant, and let me fulfill the vain duty."

Thus they wander all about in the whole region
In wide fields of fog, and they traverse all things.
And after Anchises led his son through these things one by one
And inflamed his mind with love of coming fame,
Then he mentions the wars which must be waged by the man next,
And he teaches about the peoples of Laurentum and the city of Latinus,
And by what way he may both flee and may bear each labor.
There are twin gates of Sleep, of which one is said (to be) of horn,
By which an easy exit is given to true shades,
The other, gleaming, was made with shining ivory,
But (through it) the souls of the dead send false dreams to heaven.
There Anchises escorts then his son and the Sibyl
Together with these words, and he sends them forth from the ivory gate;
That man cuts the way to his ships and revisits his allies.

miserande - Gerundive, m. voc. sg.
rumpas - Pres. act. subj. 2nd sg.
date - Pres. act. imperative 2nd sg.
spargam, accumulem- Pres. act. subj. 1st sg.,
hortatory
fungar - Pres. dep. subj. 1st sg., hortatory
inani munere - The duty is vain because Aeneas is
mourning the death of someone who hasn't been born
yet.
Quae = haecvenientis - Pres. act. part. f. gen. sg.
viro - Dat. agent
gerenda - Gerundive n. om. pl. in passive periphrastic
fugiatque feratque - Pres. act. subj. 3rd sg.
fertur, datur - Pres. indic. pass. 3rd sg.
candenti elephanto - Abl. material
candenti - Pres. act. part. m. abl. sg.
salsa...insomnia - The exact meaning of Anchises's
sending Aeneas back through the gate of "false
dreams" is unknown, but perhaps Vergil is making
fun of the very idea of the Rome Anchises describes,
i.e., it's all a false dream: He has no clue what Rome
is truly like.
prosequitur - Pres. dep. indic. 3rd sg.