

- 880 obuius armātō, seu cum pedes iret in hostem
 seu spūmantis equī foderet calcāribus armōs.
*Heu, miserande puer, sī quā fāta aspera rumpās—
 tū Mārcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plēnis
 purpureōs spargam flōrēs animamque nepōtis*
- 885 *hīs saltem accumulem dōnīs, et fungar inānī
 mūnere.” Sic tōtā passim rēgiōne vagantur
 aēris in campīs lātīs atque omnia lūstrant.
 Quae postquam Anchisēs nātum per singula dūxit*

accumulō (1) heap up; pile up; honor
āēr, aēris *m.* air, mist, fog
armō (1) arm, equip, furnish
armus, ī *m.* shoulder, flank, side
asper, era, erum rough, harsh, fierce
calcar, āris *n.* spur, goad
flōs, ōris *m.* flower, blossom, bloom
fodiō, ere, fōdī, fossus dig, pierce, spur
fungor, ī, fūnctus perform, fulfil (+ *abl.*)
hostis, is *m.* enemy, foe, stranger
inānis, e empty, useless, unavailing
lātus, a, um wide, broad, spacious
lilium, (i)ī *n.* lily
lūstrō (1) purify; survey; traverse
Mārcellus, ī *m.* 1. Marcus Claudius
 Marcellus, d. 208 BCE; famous Roman
 consul, served in both 1st and 2nd Punic
 Wars; 2. Marcus Claudius Marcellus,
 42–23 BCE; son of Octavia, sister of
 Augustus, and first husband of Augustus’
 daughter Julia

miseror, āri, ātus pity, commiserate
nepōs, ōtis *m.* grandson; descendant
obuius, a, um meeting (+ *dat.*)
passim *adv.* everywhere, all about
pedes, itis *m.* foot soldier, infantry
plēnus, a, um full, filled, complete
postquam after (that), when
purpureus, a, um purple, crimson,
 bright
quā *adv.* where(by), wherever, in any
 (some) way
rēgiō, ōnis *f.* district, region, quarter
rumpō, ere, rūpi, ruptus break, burst
 (forth)
saltem *adv.* at least, at any rate
singuli, ae, a each, one by one
sive, seu or if, whether, or
spargō, ere, rsī, rsus scatter, sprinkle
spūmō (1) foam, froth, spray
vagor, āri, ātus wander, roam, rove

882. sī rumpās: protasis of a future-less-vivid condition, the apodosis of which is not expressed; App. 381. The exact interpretation of this and the following verse has been long debated. What exactly is Anchises saying? Some have understood him to mean that the young man before him will come to merit the name Marcellus, or will be a “real” Marcellus, only if he manages to overcome his sad fate; but many now think it more likely that we are to imagine here an outburst on Anchises’ part, breaking off with an APOSIOPESIS as he is overcome by emotion at the sight of the youth. Anchises is then saying, “You will (i.e.,

must) be Marcellus; oh, if only you were to break your harsh fate somehow!” **quā (viā).**

883. date: Anchises addresses Aeneas and the Sibyl; but we may also imagine that through Anchises Vergil himself is addressing his readers.

884–85. purpureōs: a color indicative of both distinguished rank and deserved honor. **spargam, accumulem, fungar:** understand either as volitive subjunctives; App. 254, or as subjunctives in a sequence of indir. commands after **date**, with **ut** implied.

886. vagantur (Anchisēs et Aenēās et Sibylla).

- incenditque animum fāmae venientis amōre,
 890 exim bella virō memorat quae deinde gerenda,
 Laurentēsque docet populōs urbemque Latīnī,
 et quō quemque modō fugiatque feratque labōrem.
 Sunt geminae Somnī portae, quārum altera fertur
 cornea, quā vēris facilis datur exitus umbrīs,
 895 altera candenti perfecta nitēns elephantō,
 sed falsa ad caelum mittunt īnsomnia Mānēs.
 Hīs ibi tum nātum Anchīsēs ūnāque Sibyllam
 prōsequitur dictīs portāque ēmittit eburnā;
 ille viam secat ad nāvēs sociōsque revīsīt.

alter, era, erum one (of two), other (of two),
 second

candēns, entis shining, white, gleaming

corneus, a, um of horn

deinde *adv.* thence, next, thereupon

doceō, ēre, uī, ctus teach (about), tell

eburnus, a, um (of) ivory

elephantus, ī m. elephant, ivory

ēmittō, ere, mīsī, missus send forth

exim, exin(de) *adv.* from there, next,
 thereupon

exitus, ūs m. exit, outlet, egress

facilis, e easy, favorable, ready

falsus, a, um false, deceitful, mock

gerō, ere, gessī, gestus bear, wage

ibi *adv.* there, then

incendō, ere, ī, ēnsus inflame, kindle

insomnium, (i)ī n. dream, vision

Latīnus, ī m. early king of Italy, whose
 daughter, Lavinia, married Aeneas

Laurēns, entis of Laurentum, a city near
 Rome

Mānēs, ium m. (souls of) the dead, Hades

memorō (1) recount, (re)call, relate

modus, ī m. manner, measure, limit

nitēns, entis gleaming, bright, shining

perficiō, ere, fēcī, factus finish, make

populus, ī m. people, nation

porta, ae f. door, gate, entrance, exit

prōsequor, ī, secūtus follow, escort

quisque, quaeque, quidque (quodque)
 each, every(one)

revīsō, ere revisit, see again

secō, āre, uī, ctus cut, cleave

Sibylla, ae f. ancient Italian prophetess

Somnus, ī m. Sleep, Slumber personified as
 a divinity

ūnā *adv.* together, at the same time

vērus, a, um true, real, genuine, honest

890. virō: dat. of agent with pass. periphrastic construction; App. 302. **gerenda (sint).**

892. fugiat, ferat: subjunctives in indir. quest., introduced by **docet . . . quōmodo.**

quō . . . modō: normally written as either one or two words; the intrusion of **quemque** here creates a true TMESIS.

893. fertur (esse) = dicitur (esse). Again Vergil implies that the two gates from the

underworld are part of a tradition already known to his readers: in this case, first and foremost from Homer, who describes the two Gates of Dreams in *Odyssey* 19.S62–67.

895. candenti elephantō: abl. of material; App. 324. The association of ivory with deception is based in part on a play on words: the Greek verb *elphairesthai* means “to deceive.”

896. sed: i.e., through this gate.

899. ille: Aeneas.