Cosmology and Structure in Vergil's *Aeneid*: Gigantomachy in Book 2.

- 1 continuo nova lux oculis effulsit et arma horrendum sonuere, tremunt in vertice cristae sanguineae clipeoque micantia fulmina mittit. (*Aen.* 9.731-3)
- 2 ... dixit vaginaque eripit ensem fulmineum strictoque ferit retinacula ferro. (*Aen.* 4.579 f.)
- 3 καὶ γὰρ θαῦμ' ἐτέτυκτο πελώριον, οὐδὲ ἐψκει ἀνδρί γε σιτοφάγῳ, ἀλλὰ ῥίῳ ὑλήεντι ὑψηλῶν ὀρέων, ὅ τε φαίνεται οἶον ἀπ' ἄλλων. (Od. 9.190-2)
- 4 ἐφεψαλώθη κἀξεβροντήθη σθένος. καὶ νῦν ἀχρεῖον καὶ παράορον δέμας κεῖται στενωποῦ πλησίον θαλασσίου ἰπούμενος ῥίζαισιν Αἰτναίαις ὕπο. (Aesch., PV 362-5)
- 5 at Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti, aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona praecipitare iubent subiectisque urere flammis, aut...
 (Aen. 2.35-8)
- 6 καί κεν ὅ γε θνητοῖσι καὶ ἀθανάτοισιν ἄναξεν, εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὰ νόησε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε. (Theog. 837 f.)
- 7 ... si mens non laeva fuisset... Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres. (*Aen.* 2.54, 56)
- 8 οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτι Ζεὺς ἴσχεν έὸν μένος, ἀλλά νυ τοῦ γε εἶθαρ μὲν μένεος πλῆντο φρένες, ἐκ δέ τε πᾶσαν φαῖνε βίην: ἄμυδις δ' ἄρ' ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ ἠδ' ἀπ' Ὁλύμπου ἀστράπτων ἔστειχε... χειρὸς ἄπο στιβαρῆς. (Theog. 687-90, 92)
- 9 Ζεὺς δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν κόρθυνεν ἑὸν μένος, εἴλετο δ' ὅπλα... πλῆξεν ἀπ' Οὐλύμποιο ἐπάλμενος: ἀμφὶ δὲ πάσας ἔπρεσε θεσπεσίας κεφαλὰς δεινοῖο πελώρου. (Theog. 853, 55 f.)

Immediately a new light flashed from his eyes and his weapons emitted a terrible sound, his blood-red crests quiver on his head, and he sends out flashing lightning from his shield.

... He spoke and drew his thundery sword from its sheath, and strikes the mooring cables with his drawn sword.

For indeed he was a well-made monstrous marvel, and he did not resemble a grain-eating man, but rather a wooded peak of high mountains, the sort of which appears away from others.

He was burnt up and his strength thunderstruck out of him. And now, his useless and sprawling corpse lies beside the strait [of the sea], pressed under Aetna's roots.

But Capys, and those whose thinking was better, bid that they either throw the treachery and suspicious gifts of the Danaans into the sea, and that they burn it with flames placed beneath, or...

And [Typhon] would have become lord over mortals and immortals, if the father of men and gods had not quickly perceived it.

If their mind had not been foolish... Troy would now stand, and you, high citadel of Priam, would remain.

Then Zeus did not restrain his might any longer, but now his mind was filled with fury and he revealed all of his force. Immediately he came from Heaven and from Olympus, hurling his lightning... from his mighty hand.

But when indeed Zeus lifted up his might and took up his arms... he sprang from Olympus and struck, and he burned up all the awful heads of the terrible beast.

10 Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce... sic fatus ualidis ingentem viribus hastam in latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum contorsit.

(Aen. 2.41, 50-2)

Laocoon came blazing down from the peak of the citadel... After speaking thus he hurled his huge spear with his powerful strength into the side and into the joints in the curved belly of the beast.

dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis. accingunt omnes operi *pedibusque* rotarum *subiciunt* lapsus (*Aen.* 2.234-6)

We divide the walls and lay open the fortifications of the city. Everyone prepares for the task and they place the sliding of wheels under its feet.

12 quare *religio pedibus subiecta* vicissim opteritur, nos exaequat victoria caelo. (Lucr. 1.78 f.)

Wherefore, with religion in turn trampled, placed under foot, his victory now makes us equal to heaven.

13 primum Graius homo mortalis tollere contra est oculos ausus primusque obsistere contra; quem neque fama deum nec fulmina nec minitanti murmure compressit caelum.

(Lucr. 1.66-9)

The Greek mortal man first dared to lift his eyes against them, and was first to oppose them, whom neither the sayings nor thunderbolts of the gods, nor sky with its threatening rumble oppressed.

14 ... ex alto delubri culmine telis nostrorum obruimur oriturque miserrima caedes armorum facie et Graiarum errore iubarum. (Aen. 2.410-2)

15

...We are overwhelmed by the weapons cast from the high peak of a shrine, weapons of our own men, and there arises a most miserable slaughter because of the appearance and error of our Greek armor and crests.

... iacet ingens litore truncus, avulsumque umeris caput et sine nomine corpus. (*Aen.* 2.557 f., cf. #4)

His huge trunk lies on the shore, both his head torn from his shoulders and the corpse without a name.

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