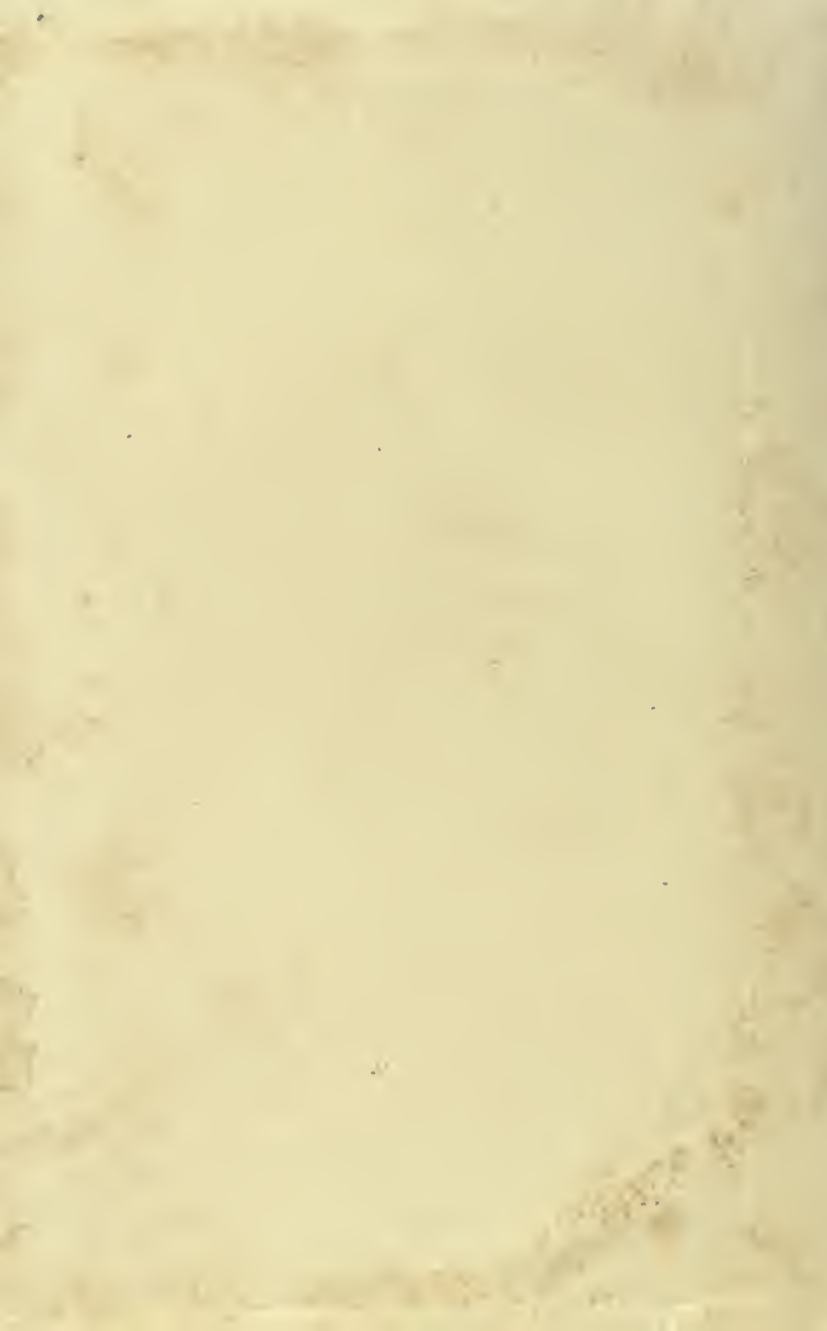
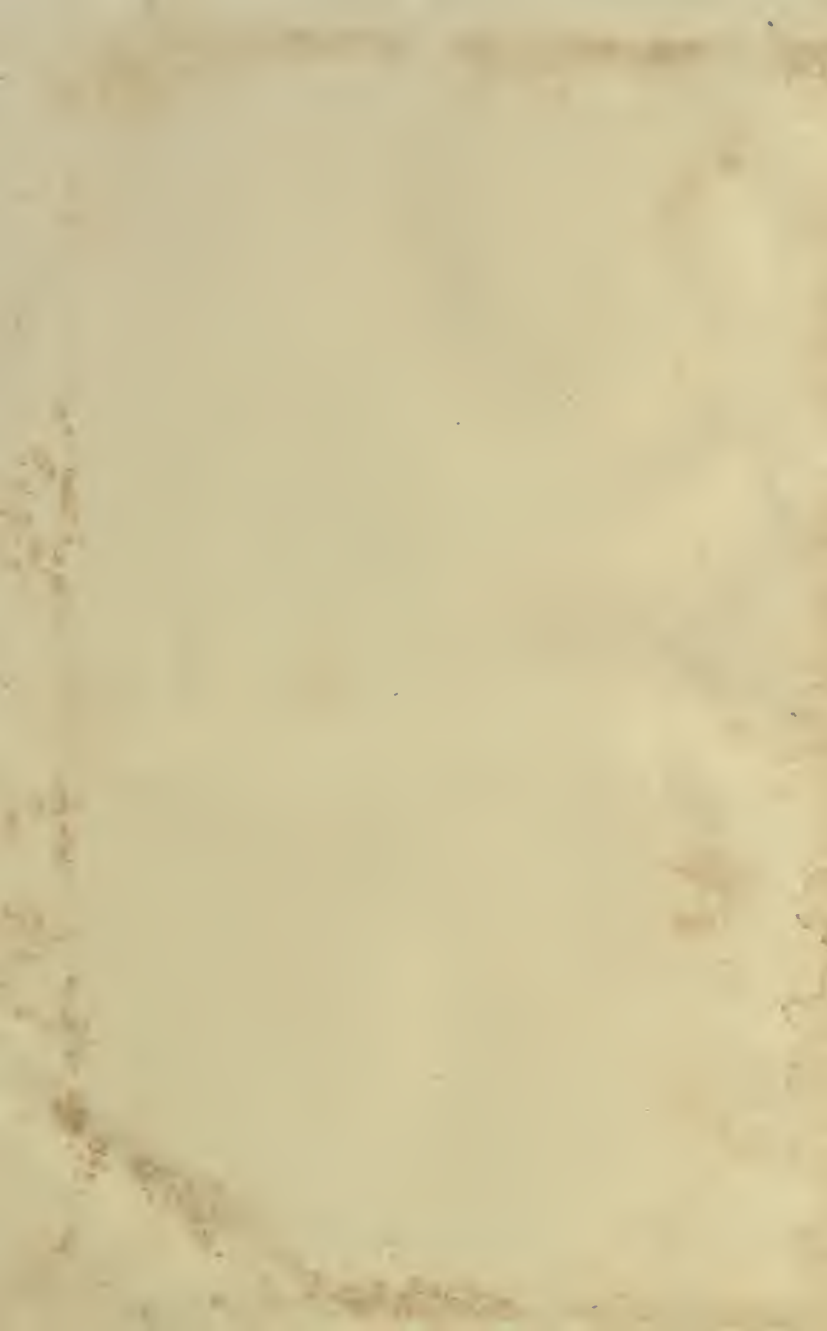


ORNIA  
CILITY








Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2007 with funding from  
Microsoft Corporation







**Ballantyne Press**  
BALLANTYNE, HANSON AND CO.  
LONDON AND EDINBURGH

THE PLAYS  
OF  
SOPHOCLES

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH VERSE BY

THOMAS FRANCKLIN

*WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY HENRY MORLEY*

LL.D., PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AT  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

SECOND EDITION

LONDON  
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS  
BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL  
GLASGOW, MANCHESTER AND NEW YORK

1890

MORLEY'S UNIVERSAL LIBRARY.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <i>Sheridan's Plays.</i><br/>                 2. <i>Plays from Molière.</i> By English Dramatists.<br/>                 3. <i>Marlowe's Faustus</i> and <i>Goethe's Faust.</i><br/>                 4. <i>Chronicle of the Cid.</i><br/>                 5. <i>Rabelais' Gargantua</i> and the <i>Heroic Deeds of Pantagruel.</i><br/>                 6. <i>Machiavelli's Prince.</i><br/>                 7. <i>Bacon's Essays.</i><br/>                 8. <i>Defoe's Journal of the Plague Year.</i><br/>                 9. <i>Locke on Civil Government</i> and <i>Filmer's "Patriarcha."</i><br/>                 10. <i>Butler's Analogy of Religion.</i><br/>                 11. <i>Dryden's Virgil.</i><br/>                 12. <i>Scott's Demonology and Witchcraft.</i><br/>                 13. <i>Herrick's Hesperides.</i><br/>                 14. <i>Coleridge's Table-Talk.</i><br/>                 15. <i>Boccaccio's Decameron.</i><br/>                 16. <i>Sterne's Tristram Shandy.</i><br/>                 17. <i>Chapman's Homer's Iliad.</i><br/>                 18. <i>Mediæval Tales.</i><br/>                 19. <i>Voltaire's Candide,</i> and <i>Johnson's Rasselas.</i><br/>                 20. <i>Johnson's Plays and Poems.</i><br/>                 21. <i>Hobbes's Leviathan.</i><br/>                 22. <i>Samuel Butler's Hudibras.</i><br/>                 23. <i>Ideal Commonwealths.</i><br/>                 24. <i>Cavendish's Life of Wolsey.</i><br/>                 25 &amp; 26. <i>Don Quixote.</i><br/>                 27. <i>Burlesque Plays and Poems.</i><br/>                 28. <i>Dante's Divine Comedy.</i> LONGFELLOW'S Translation.<br/>                 29. <i>Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Plays, and Poems.</i><br/>                 30. <i>Fables and Proverbs from the Sanskrit.</i> (Hitopadesa.)<br/>                 31. <i>Lamb's Essays of Elia.</i><br/>                 32. <i>The History of Thomas Ellwood.</i><br/>                 33. <i>Emerson's Essays, &amp;c.</i><br/>                 34. <i>Southey's Life of Nelson.</i></p> | <p>35. <i>De Quincey's Confessions of an Opium-Eater, &amp;c.</i><br/>                 36. <i>Stories of Ireland.</i> By Miss EDGEWORTH.<br/>                 37. <i>Frere's Aristophanes: Acharnians, Knights, Birds.</i><br/>                 38. <i>Burke's Speeches and Letters.</i><br/>                 39. <i>Thomas à Kempis.</i><br/>                 40. <i>Popular Songs of Ireland.</i><br/>                 41. <i>Potter's Æschylus.</i><br/>                 42. <i>Goethe's Faust: Part II.</i> ANSTER'S Translation.<br/>                 43. <i>Famous Pamphlets.</i><br/>                 44. <i>Francklin's Sophocles.</i><br/>                 45. <i>M. G. Lewis's Tales of Terror and Wonder.</i><br/>                 46. <i>Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.</i><br/>                 47. <i>Drayton's Barons' Wars, Nymphidia, &amp;c.</i><br/>                 48. <i>Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.</i><br/>                 49. <i>The Banquet of Dante.</i><br/>                 50. <i>Walker's Original.</i><br/>                 51. <i>Schiller's Poems and Ballads.</i><br/>                 52. <i>Peele's Plays and Poems.</i><br/>                 53. <i>Harrington's Oceana.</i><br/>                 54. <i>Euripides: Alcestis and other Plays.</i><br/>                 55. <i>Præd's Essays.</i><br/>                 56. <i>Traditional Tales.</i> ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.<br/>                 57. <i>Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.</i> Books I.-IV.<br/>                 58. <i>Euripides: The Bacchanals and other Plays.</i><br/>                 59. <i>Isaak Walton's Lives.</i><br/>                 60. <i>Aristotle's Politics.</i><br/>                 61. <i>Euripides: Hecuba and other Plays.</i><br/>                 62. <i>Rabelais—Sequel to Pantagruel.</i><br/>                 63. <i>A Miscellany.</i></p> |
|---|---|

"Marvels of clear type and general neatness."—*Daily Telegraph.*

## INTRODUCTION.



THE last of the Plays of Sophocles, brought out by his grandson five years after his death, associates Œdipus with the poet's birthplace, Colonus, on a little hill, with a temple and grove sacred to the Furies, about a mile distant from Athens. Here, in extreme old age, Sophocles, expecting his own death, sang, with sympathy in every tone, the death of Œdipus. "Far as my eyes can reach," says Antigone to her father,

"I see a city  
With lofty turrets crowned, and, if I err not,  
This place is sacred, by the laurel shade,  
Olive and vine thick planted, and the songs  
Of nightingales sweet-warbling through the grove."

Here, within sight of Athens, Sophocles was born about the year 495 before Christ, five years before the battle of Marathon. He was about thirty years younger than Æschylus, whose extant plays have already been given in this Library, and fifteen years older than Euripides, whose plays will hereafter be given. These are the three Greek tragedians whose genius laid for all Europe the strong foundation of the poetic drama. Æschylus, whose fire burned like that of an old Hebrew prophet, shaped his conceptions broadly and grandly, with a force of nature that creates the forms of art. Sophocles followed, and with the fine touch of a poet working under influences of an art already vigorous and true in aim, added new graces of his own; in the clear light of his genius the Greek play ripened to the fulness of its beauty. Then followed Euripides, perhaps more faulty than either of his predecessors, but of the three most human, and to us moderns rich in echoes of the thought of our own hearts; therefore Milton loved him.

Sophocles was the son of Sophilus. He was trained liberally, and learned to so excel in music, dancing, and in exercises of the body, that it was he who was chosen, as a youth of fifteen, to lead, naked and lyre in hand, the song and dance of triumph for the victory at Salamis. About twelve years afterwards, at the age of twenty-seven, on a

conspicuous occasion, when accident made the leading men in Athens umpires, Sophocles competed with Æschylus and won the prize, for a play which is now lost. Æschylus then withdrew for a time to Sicily, as has been told in the Introduction to the Plays of Æschylus. Sophocles remained at Athens in highest favour, until it was his turn, when veteran, to be overcome by a younger poet, and in the year 441 B.C. the first prize was won by Euripides. Of the Plays produced by Sophocles during twenty-eight years, from the time when he overcame Æschylus to the time when he was overcome by Euripides, not one remains.

But in the next year (440), when his age was fifty-five, he produced his Play of "Antigone," and for the wisdom in its poetic counsels, which accorded with the policy of Pericles, Sophocles was appointed one of the nine military leaders who were associated with Pericles in the war against a faction at Samos. Pericles said of him that he understood the making of verses better than the marching of an army. Military duty did not disturb his calm or spoil his dinners, and even in camp he gave good dinners to his friends. Æschylus had won special distinction as a soldier; Sophocles neither won it nor cared for it.

At Samos, Sophocles made acquaintance with Herodotus. The poet and the historian met afterwards at Athens, and were friends. For the last thirty-four years of his life Sophocles was a patriot in troubled times, assenting often to a next best policy where best was not attainable, and putting his heart rather into his Plays than into the wars of party that beset him. He stayed by Athens and by Colonus, with

the songs

Of nightingales sweet-warbling through the grove.

His Play of "Antigone" was followed by "Electra"; next came, probably, the "Trachiniæ," "Œdipus Tyrannus," "Ajax," "Philoctetes," and "Œdipus Coloneus."

Sophocles had two sons: one named Iophon, whose mother was a free Athenian woman; the other, Ariston, whose mother was of Sicyon. Iophon was legal heir, but Ariston had a son who was named Sophocles after his grandfather, and Iophon was jealous of the old man's tenderness towards his grandson, fearing lest the boy might get some part of Iophon's inheritance. Iophon therefore publicly accused his father of imbecility—said that, his mind being affected by his great age, he was not capable of making a will. The old man replied: "If I am Sophocles, I am not beside myself; and if I am beside myself, I am not Sophocles." He then read, as evidence of his sanity,



a chorus in sweet praise of his native soil, from the "Œdipus at Colonus," which he had just written :

Thou art come in happy time,  
Stranger, to this blissful clime;  
Long for swiftest steeds renowned,  
Fertil'st of the region round;  
Where, beneath the ivy shade,  
In the dew-besprinkled glade,  
Many a love-lorn nightingale  
Warbles sweet her plaintive tale.—&c.

The reader will find at p. 287 the chorus in the Play, which caused the judges to dismiss the charge of imbecility with acclamation of a genius still fresh. That Sophocles bore no malice to his son is inferred from another passage in the same swan song, where Antigone pleads to her father for Polynices :

Remember, 'tis thy child—  
Thou didst beget him ; though he were the worst  
Of sons to thee, yet would it ill become  
A father to return it. Let him come.  
Others like thee have base, unworthy children,  
And yet their minds are softened to forgiveness  
By friends' advice, and all their wrath subdued."

Sophocles was about ninety years old when he died : he was dead in the year 405. The enjoyment of his Plays will be heightened to the reader who recalls to memory the course of events in the history of Athens during the fifty years after the battle of Salamis ; for a large part of a true man's life, and all his work, lies in the world that is about him.

Robert Potter, the translator of Æschylus, also translated the Plays of Euripides and Sophocles. He was born in and graduated from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, took orders, and was incumbent, first, of Scarning, and afterwards of Lowestoft. He wrote poems of his own, which he collected in 1774, and published, three years afterwards, in one quarto volume, his translation of Æschylus. This was received with very great favour, and was often republished, with addition of notes, in two volumes 8vo. In 1781 Potter's Æschylus was followed by the first volume of his translation of Euripides ; the second volume followed close upon the first, in 1782. In 1783 Potter issued a pamphlet meant as vindication of Gray in "An Enquiry into some Passages of Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets," and in 1785 followed a translation of the Oracle concerning Babylon, and the Song of Exultation from Isaiah, chapters xiii. and xiv. In 1788 he completed his work on the Greek Tragedians by

publishing his translation of Sophocles. He died in 1804. Potter's work was at its best and freshest in his *Æschylus*. His translation of Euripides was rivalled by that of Woodhull, which appeared at the same time; and his Sophocles did not surpass the preceding translation of Dr. Francklin.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Francklin was an older man, whose whole life was contemporary with Samuel Johnson's. He was twelve years younger, but Johnson and he died in the same year, 1784. He dedicated to Johnson his translation of Lucian, and caught Johnson's fancy by defining man as a tool-making animal. Johnson he styled in his Dedication "the Demonax of the present age;" Lucian having described Demonax as "the best philosopher whom I have ever seen or known."

Thomas Francklin (whose name was and is commonly spelt Franklin) was born in London in 1720, son to Robert Francklin, printer of *The Craftsman*, and educated at Westminster School. He went on to Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated, and became a Fellow of his College; also Greek Professor in the University. In December 1758 he was instituted vicar of Ware and Thunderidge, and afterwards rector of Braxted in Essex. He proceeded to the degree of D.D., and he became chaplain in ordinary to King George the Third. As a Greek scholar he translated Lucian as well as Sophocles. His Sophocles, dedicated to the Prince of Wales, appeared in 1759. Dr. Francklin wrote also two tragedies: the "Earl of Warwick," borrowed from De la Harpe, acted with great success in 1767; and "Matilda," acted in 1775, also with great applause, and borrowed from Voltaire's "Duc de Foix." Francklin produced also, without success, a two-act comedy called "The Contract," founded on D'Estouche's "L'Amour Usé." He also edited, with Smollett, a translation of Voltaire, in which his own part was only a translation of two of Voltaire's tragedies: "Orestes," which was acted for Mrs. Yates's benefit in March 1769; and "Electra," in 1774. In his own day Dr. Francklin lost popularity by severities of judgment as a writer in the *Critical Review* when Smollett was its editor. This caused Churchill to say of him—

Others for Francklin voted, but 'twas known  
He sickened at all triumphs but his own.

He is chiefly known to us now as the best eighteenth-century translator of the Plays of Sophocles.

H. M.



# A J A X.



## DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

MINERVA.

ULYSSES.

AJAX.

TECMESSA, *Wife of Ajax.*

TEUCER, *Brother to Ajax.*

AGAMEMNON.

MENELAUS.

MESSENGER.

CHORUS, *composed of Ancient  
Men of Salamis.*



## ACT I.

SCENE I.—*A Field near the Tent of AJAX.*

MINERVA, ULYSSES.

MINERVA. Son of Laertes, thy unwearied spirit  
Is ever watchful to surprise the foe ;  
I have observed thee wandering midst the tents  
In search of Ajax, where his station lies,  
At th' utmost verge, and meas'ring o'er his steps  
But late impressed ; like Sparta's hounds of scent  
Sagacious dost thou trace him, nor in vain ;  
For know, the man thou seekst is not far from thee :  
Yonder he lies, with reeking brow and hands  
Deep-stained with gore ; cease then thy search, and tell  
me  
Wherefore thou com'st, that so I may inform  
Thy doubting mind, and best assist thy purpose.

ULY. Minerva, dearest of th' immortal powers,

For, though I see thee not, that well-known voice  
 Doth like the Tyrrhene trump awake my soul,  
 Right hast thou said, I come to search my foe,  
 Shield-bearing Ajax: him alone I seek:  
 A deed of horror hath he done this night,  
 If it be he, for yet we are to know  
 The certain proof, and therefore came I here  
 A willing messenger: the cattle all,  
 Our flocks and herds, are with their shepherds slain.  
 To Ajax every tongue imputes the crime;  
 One of our spies, who saw him on the plain,  
 His sword still reeking with fresh blood, confirmed it:  
 Instant I fled to search him, and sometimes  
 I trace his footsteps, which again I lose  
 I know not how; in happy hour thou com'st  
 To aid me, Goddess; thy protecting hand  
 Hath ruled me ever, and to thee I trust  
 My future fate.

MIN. I know it well, Ulysses,  
 And therefore come to guard and to assist thee  
 Propitious to thy purpose.

ULY. Do I right,  
 My much-loved mistress?

MIN. Doubtless; his foul deed  
 Doth well deserve it.

ULY. What could prompt his hand  
 To such a desperate act?

MIN. Achilles' arms;  
 His rage for loss of them.

ULY. But wherefore thus  
 Destroy the flock?

MIN. 'Twas in your blood he thought  
 His hands were stained.

ULY. Against the Grecians then  
 Was all his wrath?

MIN. And fatal had it proved  
 To them, if I had not prevented it.

ULY. What daring insolence could move his soul  
 To such a deed?

MIN. Alone by night he wandered  
 In secret to attack you.

ULY. Did he come  
Close to our tents?

MIN. Even to the double portal  
Where rest your chiefs.

ULY. What power could then withhold  
His mad'ning hand?

MIN. I purposely deceived  
His sight, and saved him from the guilty joy,  
Turning his rage against the mingled flocks,  
Your gathered spoil; on these with violence  
He rushed, and slaughtered many; now he thought  
That he had slain th' Atridæ, now believed  
Some other chiefs had perished by his hand.  
I saw his madness and still urged him on,  
That he might fall into the snare I laid:  
Tired with his slaughter now he binds in chains  
The living victim, drives the captive herd  
Home to his tent, nor doubts but they are men:  
There beats with many a stripe the helpless foe,  
But I will show thee this most glaring frenzy,  
That to the Grecians what thy eyes behold  
Thou mayst report; be confident, nor fear  
His utmost malice; I shall turn his sight  
Askant from thee. Ajax, what ho! come forth,  
Thou who dost bind in chains thy captive foes!  
Ajax, I say, come forth before the portal. [him.

ULY. What wouldst thou do, Minerva? Do not call

MIN. What should Ulysses fear?

ULY. Oh! by the gods  
I do entreat thee, let him stay within.

MIN. But wherefore? Thou hast seen him here  
before.

ULY. He ever was and is my deadliest foe.

MIN. Oh! but to laugh an enemy to scorn  
Is mirth most grateful.

ULY. I had rather still  
He came not here.

MIN. And art thou then afraid  
To see a madman?

ULY. I should little dread  
The sight of Ajax in his better mind.

MIN. He will not see thee be thou e'er so near.

ULY. Impossible ! his eyes are still the same.

MIN. But I shall throw a veil of darkness o'er them.

ULY. By powers immortal all things may be done.

MIN. Wait then in silence till he comes.

ULY. I will ;

And yet 'twere better to retire.

MIN. What ho !

Ajax, again I call thee ; wherefore payst thou  
So little reverence to thy guardian power ?

## SCENE II.

AJAX, MINERVA, ULYSSES.

AJAX. Hail to the daughter of great Jove ! to thee,  
Minerva, hail ! Thou com'st in happy hour,  
For I will crown thee with the golden spoils  
Which I have gained by thy assisting hand.

MIN. Well hast thou spoke ; but say, has Ajax  
dipped  
His spear in Grecian blood ?

AJAX. It is my boast ;  
I'll not deny it.

MIN. Did th' Atridæ feel  
Thy vengeful arm ?

AJAX. They never will again  
Dishonour Ajax.

MIN. If I understand thee,  
They are both dead.

AJAX. They are ; now let them come,  
And take my arms away.

MIN. But tell me, Ajax ;  
Laertes' son, hath he escaped thy wrath ?

AJAX. Talkst thou of him, that fox accursed ?

MIN. I mean  
Thy foe, Ulysses.

AJAX. Oh ! he is my captive,  
The fairest of my spoils ; I have him here ;  
He shall not perish yet.

MIN. What 'vantage then  
Meanst thou to draw from his confinement?

AJAX. First,  
I'll have him bound to the pillar.

MIN. And what then  
Wouldst thou inflict?

AJAX. His limbs all purpled o'er  
With many a bloody stripe, he shall be slain.

MIN. Do not torment him thus.

AJAX. In all things else,  
Minerva, would I gratify thy will,  
But this, and this alone must be his fate.

MIN. Since 'tis so pleasing to thee, be it so,  
Nor quit thy purpose.

AJAX. I must to my work ;  
Thus, great Minerva, mayst thou ever smile  
Propitious on me, and assist thy Ajax !

[Exit.

### SCENE III.

MINERVA, ULYSSES.

MIN. Behold, Ulysses, here the mighty strength  
Of power divine : lived there a man more wise,  
More famed for noble deeds than Ajax was?

ULY. None, none indeed ; alas ! I pity him ;  
E'en in a foe I pity such distress,  
For he is wedded to the worst of woes :  
His hapless state reminds me of my own,  
And tells me that frail mortals are no more  
Than a vain image and an empty shade.

MIN. Let such examples teach thee to beware  
Against the gods thou utter aught profane ;  
And if perchance in riches or in power  
Thou shin'st superior, be not insolent ;  
For, know, a day sufficeth to exalt  
Or to depress the state of mortal man :  
The wise and good are by the gods beloved,  
But those who practise evil they abhor.

[Exeunt.

## CHORUS.

## I.

To thee, O Ajax ! valiant son  
 Of illustrious Telamon,  
 Monarch of the sea-girt isle,  
 Fair Salamis, if fortune smile  
 On thee, I raise the tributary song,  
 For praise and virtue still to thee belong :  
 But when, inflicted by the wrath of Jove,  
 Grecian slander blasts thy fame,  
 And foul reproach attaints thy name,  
 Then do I tremble like the fearful dove.

## II.

So, the last unhappy night,  
 Clamours loud did reach mine ear  
 And filled my anxious heart with fear,  
 Which talked of Grecian cattle slain,  
 And Ajax maddening o'er the plain,  
 Pleased at his prey, rejoicing at the sight.

## III.

Thus false Ulysses can prevail,  
 Whisp'ring to all his artful tale,  
 His tale alas ! too willingly received ;  
 Whilst those who hear are glad to know  
 And happy to insult thy woe,  
 For who asperse the great are easily believed.

## IV.

The poor like us alone are free  
 From the darts of calumny,  
 Whilst envy still attends on high estate :  
 Small is the aid which we can lend,  
 Without the rich and powerful friend ;  
 The great support the low, the low assist the great.  
 But 'tis a truth which fools will never know ;  
 From such alone the clamours came  
 Which strove to hurt thy spotless fame,  
 Whilst we can only weep, and not relieve thy woe.



## V.

Happy to 'scape thy piercing sight,  
Behold them wing their rapid flight,  
As trembling birds from hungry vultures fly,  
Sudden again shouldst thou appear,  
The cowards would be mute with fear,  
And all their censures in a moment die.

## VI.

Cynthia, goddess of the grove,  
Daughter of immortal Jove,  
To whom at Tauris frequent altars rise,  
Indignant might inspire the deed,  
And bid the guiltless cattle bleed,  
Deprived of incense due, and wonted sacrifice.  
Perhaps, sad cause of all our grief and shame !  
The god of war with brazen shield,  
For fancied inj'ries in the field,  
Might thus avenge the wrong, and brand thy name,

## VII.

For never in his perfect mind  
Had Ajax been to ill inclined,  
On flocks and herds his rage had never spent ;  
It was inflicted from above :  
May Phœbus and all-powerful Jove  
Avert the crime, or stop the punishment !  
If to th' Atridæ the bold fiction came  
From Sisyphus' detested race,  
No longer, Ajax, hide thy face,  
But from thy tents come forth, and vindicate thy  
fame.

## VIII.

Ajax, thy too long repose  
Adds new vigour to thy foes,  
As flames from aiding winds still fiercer grow ;  
Whilst the loose laugh, and shameless lie,  
And all their bitter calumny,  
With double weight oppress and fill our hearts with  
woe.

## ACT II.

## SCENE I.

TECMESSA, CHORUS.

TECMESSA. Sons of Erectheus, of Athenian race,  
Ye brave companions of the valiant Ajax,  
Oppressed with grief behold a wretched woman,  
Far from her native soil, appointed here  
To watch your hapless lord, and mourn his fate.

CHOR. What new misfortune hath the night brought  
forth ?

Say, daughter of Teleutas, for with thee,  
His captive bride, the noble Ajax deigns  
To share the nuptial bed, and therefore thou  
Canst best inform us.

TEC. How shall I declare  
Sadder than death th' unutterable woe !  
This night, with madness seized, hath Ajax done  
A dreadful deed ; within thou mayst behold  
The tent's o'erspread with bloody carcasses  
Of cattle slain, the victims of his rage.

CHOR. Sad news indeed thou bringst of that brave  
man :

A dire disease ! and not by human aid  
To be removed ; already Greece hath heard  
And wond'ring crowds repeat the dreadful tale ;  
Alas ! I fear th' event ! I fear me much,  
Lest, with their flocks and herds the shepherds slain,  
Against himself he lift his murth'rous hand.

TEC. Alas ! this way he led his captive spoils,  
And some he slew, and others tore in sunder ;  
From out the flock two rams of silver hue  
He chose, from one the head and tongue divided,  
He cast them from him ; then the other chained  
Fast to the pillar, with a double rein  
Bore cruel stripes, and bitt'rest execrations,  
Which not from mortal came, but were inspired  
By that avenging god who thus torments him.



CHOR. Now then, my friends (for so the time demands),

Each o'er his head should cast the mournful veil,  
And instant fly, or to our ships repair,  
And sail with speed; for dreadful are the threats  
Of the Atridæ; death may be our lot,  
And we shall meet an equal punishment  
With him whom we lament, our frantic lord.

TEC. He raves not now; but like the southern blast,  
When lightnings cease and all the storm is o'er,  
Grows calm again; yet to his sense restored,  
He feels new griefs; for oh! to be unhappy,  
And know ourselves alone the guilty cause  
Of all our sorrows, is the worst of woes.

CHOR. Yet if his rage subside we should rejoice;  
The ill removed, we should remove our care.

TEC. Hadst thou then rather, if the choice were given,  
Thyself at ease, behold thy friend in pain,  
Than with thy friend be joined in mutual sorrow?

CHOR. The double grief is sure the most oppressive.

TEC. Therefore, though not distempered, I am  
wretched.

CHOR. I understand thee not.

TEC. The noble Ajax,  
Whilst he was mad, was happy in his frenzy,  
And yet the while affected me with grief  
Who was not so; but now his rage is o'er,  
And he hath time to breathe from his misfortune,  
Himself is almost dead with grief, and I  
Not less unhappy than I was before;  
Is it not double then?

CHOR. It is indeed;  
And much I fear the wrath of angry heaven,  
If from his madness ceased he yet receive  
No kind relief.

TEC. 'Tis so; and 'twere most fit  
You knew it well.

CHOR. Say then how it began;  
For like thyself we feel for his misfortunes.

TEC. Since you partake the sorrows of a friend,  
I'll tell you all. Know then, at dead of night,

What time the evening taper were expired,  
 Snatching his sword, he seemed as if he meant  
 To roam abroad. I saw and chid him for it ;  
 What wouldst thou do, I cried, my dearest Ajax ?  
 Unasked, uncalled for, whither wouldst thou go ?  
 No trumpet sounds to battle, the whole host  
 Is wrapped in sleep. Then did he answer me  
 With brief but sharp rebuke, as he was wont :  
 " Woman, thy sex's noblest ornament  
 Is silence." Thus reproved, I said no more.  
 Then forth he rushed alone, where, and for what,  
 I knew not ; but returning, he brought home  
 In chains the captive herd, in pieces some  
 He tore, whilst others bound like slaves he lashed  
 Indignant ; then out at the portal ran,  
 And with some shadow seemed to hold discourse  
 Against th' Atridæ, and Ulysses oft  
 Would he inveigh ; or, laughing loud, rejoice  
 That he had ta'en revenge for all his wrongs ;  
 Then back he came. At length, by slow degrees,  
 His frenzy ceased ; when, soon as he beheld  
 The tents o'erwhelmed with slaughter, he cried out,  
 And beat his brain ; rolled o'er the bloody heaps  
 Of cattle slain, and tore his clotted hair,  
 Long fixed in silence : then, with horrid threats  
 He bade me tell him all that had befallen  
 And what he had been doing. I obeyed,  
 Trembling with fear, and told him all I knew.  
 Instant he poured forth bitt'rest lamentations,  
 Such as I ne'er had heard from him before,  
 For grief like that, he oft would say, betrayed  
 A weak and little mind, and therefore ever  
 When sorrow came refrained from loud complaint,  
 And, like the lowing heifer, inly mourned.  
 But sinking now beneath this sore distress,  
 He will not taste of food or nourishment ;  
 Silent he sits, amid the slaughtered cattle,  
 Or, if he speaks, utters such dreadful words  
 As shows a mind intent on something ill.  
 Now then, my friends, for therefore came I hither,  
 Oh ! if ye have the power, assist me now ;

Perhaps ye may ; for oft th' afflicted man  
Will listen to the counsels of a friend.

CHOR. O daughter of Teleutas ! horrible  
Indeed thy tidings are of noble Ajax,  
Thus raving, and thus miserable.

AJAX [*within, groans*]. Oh !

TEC. Louder you'll hear him soon ; marked ye, my  
friends,

How deep his groans ?

AJAX [*within*]. O me !

CHOR. He seems to rave,

Or mourns, reflecting on his madness past.

AJAX [*within*]. Boy, boy !

TEC. Alas ! he calls Eurysaces.

Where art thou, child ? What would he have with  
thee ?

AJAX [*within*]. Teucer, 'tis thee I call ; where art  
thou, Teucer ?

Still must he chase his prey, whilst Ajax dies ?

CHOR. He seems of perfect mind—open the doors,  
Let him come forth. Who knows but sight of us  
May keep him so.

TEC. I'll open them—now see

[*The doors are thrown open and AJAX discovered.*]

Your master there, and judge of his condition.

## SCENE II.

AJAX, TECMESSA, CHORUS.

AJAX. My dear companions, who alone deserve  
The name of friends, ye see the dreadful storm  
How it o'erwhelms me.

CHOR. [*aside to TECMESSA*]. What thou saidst, alas !  
Was but too true ; he seems indeed distracted.

AJAX. My fellow-sailors ! whose assisting hand  
Plied the tough oar, and led me through the main,  
From you alone can I expect to meet  
Or love or friendship ; therefore show it now,  
And kill me.

CHOR. Talk not thus, nor thus increase  
By added woes thy dreadful malady.

AJAX. Dost thou behold this once intrepid Ajax,  
The brave, the mighty, long for strength renowned  
And dauntless courage in the bloody field ;  
Dost thou behold him? Oh! what laughter now,  
What vile reproach must he sustain!

TEC. O Ajax!  
My lord, my master, do not talk thus sadly.

AJAX [*to TECMESSA*]. Wilt thou not home? Wilt not  
be gone?

TEC. O me!

CHOR. Be patient; by the gods let me entreat you,  
Be more composed.

AJAX. Wretch that I was, to let  
The curst Atridæ 'scape, and shed the blood  
Of harmless cattle!

CHOR. But why sorrow thus  
For what is past, and cannot be recalled?

AJAX. How will that subtle instrument of ill,  
Laertes' prying son, insult me now,  
And smile at my misfortunes!

CHOR. That must be  
As seems most fitting to the gods; from them  
Or grief or joy must flow.

AJAX. Oh! would to heaven  
That I could see him! wretched as I am!

CHOR. This is no time for boasting: seest thou not  
How very weak thou art?

AJAX. Almighty Jove,  
My great progenitor! oh, grant me this!  
Grant me to slay that hateful, talking slave,  
With the proud princes; then well pleased myself  
Should perish last.

TEC. Oh! if thou prayst for death,  
Pray too for mine; for wherefore should I live  
When thou art gone?

AJAX. O darkness! my best light  
And hope! oh wrap me in your friendly shade,  
A willing guest! I dare not look for help,  
Or from the gods above, or men below:

The powerful daughter of eternal Jove  
 To death devotes me. Whither can I fly,  
 Or where remain, my fame and glory lost  
 In this sad frenzy? Left without a friend,  
 And the whole army bent on my destruction!

TEC. Alas! how dreadful 'tis to hear such words,  
 Which Ajax never would have spoke before!

AJAX. Ye well-known floods that roll into the main,  
 Ye caves and forests by the rocky shore!  
 Years heaped on years fast by the walls of Troy  
 Have ye detained me, but no longer now  
 Amongst the living shall ye ever see  
 The hapless Ajax; this remember all:  
 Nor shall thy neighbouring waves, Scamander, still  
 To Greece beneficent, behold me more:  
 Troy never saw, forgive the boastful word,  
 A braver, nobler foe than Ajax was,  
 Though now dishonoured thus, and thus oppressed.

CHOR. I would not have thee thus lament thy woes,  
 And yet I know not how to chide thee for it,  
 So hard thy lot.

AJAX. Who would have thought my name  
 Would e'er so well have suited my condition!  
 Oh! I have reason to lament indeed,  
 For sure there is not such a wretch as Ajax!  
 Long since at Troy my valiant father fought,  
 And to his native land, with glory crowned,  
 Bore back the meed of his distinguished virtues:  
 Nor less renowned for gallant deeds was once  
 His hapless son, though now he perish thus  
 Inglorious: yet Achilles, well I know,  
 Were he alive, and to bestow his arms  
 On him who best deserved the prize, to me,  
 And me alone, would 'judge, the great reward:  
 But little deemed the Atridæ worth like mine,  
 And therefore gave them to that vile impostor,  
 Author of every evil work, Ulysses.  
 Had not my mind been wrought on by some power  
 Superior, and my eyes averted from them,  
 They had not lived to give another sentence;  
 But Jove's great daughter, the invincible,



The dreadful Pallas, turned my arm aside,  
 Just raised against them, and inspired me thus  
 With horrid rage to dip my murd'rous hand  
 In blood of guiltless cattle: they meantime  
 Smile at the danger 'scaped, and triumph o'er me.  
 But, when the gods oppose us, valour bends  
 To cowardice, and strength to weakness yields:  
 What then can Ajax? hateful to the gods,  
 By Troy detested, and by Greece forsaken?  
 Shall I go leave the Atridæ here alone  
 To fight their cause, and seek my native land?  
 But how shall I appear before my father,  
 How will he bear to see his Ajax thus  
 Spoiled of his honours? he who ever crowned  
 With glory sits; it must not, cannot be.  
 What if I rush amid the Trojan host,  
 And with my single arm oppose them all,  
 Do something noble, and as nobly perish!  
 But that would please th' Atridæ, therefore never  
 Shall it be done: no, I will do a deed  
 To show my father that I still deserve  
 The name of son, and emulate my sire:  
 When life but teems with unremitted woes,  
 'Tis poor in man to wish a longer date:  
 For what can day on day, and year on year,  
 But put off wished-for death, and lengthen pain?  
 Of little worth is he who still depends  
 On fruitless hope; for it becomes the brave  
 To live with honour, or to die with glory.  
 Ye have my thoughts.

CHOR                      Thoughts not unworthy of thee,  
 Ajax; but quit, oh! quit, thy horrid purpose,  
 And yield thee to thy friends.

TEC.                      My lord, my master,  
 My dearest Ajax, dreadful are the ills  
 Which cruel fortune brings on human kind:  
 Of noblest race (a better, Phrygia boasts not)  
 Tecmessa was, and from a father sprung  
 Happy and free, though now a wretched slave;  
 For so the gods and thy all-conqu'ring arm  
 Decreed: but since partaker of thy bed,

Thou know'st I ever have with tend'rest care  
 Watched o'er thee : therefore, by domestic Jove,  
 Here I entreat thee, by the sacred tie  
 That binds us, let me not with foul reproach  
 And bitter scorn be taunted by thy foes,  
 When they surround me, as I know they will :  
 For oh ! when thou shalt die, that very day  
 The Greeks with violence will seize on me ;  
 Tecmessa then and thy loved son shall eat  
 The bread of slavery. Then some haughty lord,  
 Insulting loud, shall cry, behold the wife  
 Of Ajax, once the pride of all our host,  
 How is she fall'n ! from envied happiness  
 To servitude and woe ! Such vile upbraidings  
 Oft shall I hear, on thee and on thy race  
 Casting foul shame. Oh, then relent, my Ajax !  
 Think on thy father in the vale of years,  
 Think on thy aged mother, who with vows  
 Incessant prays the gods to send thee back  
 Safe to thy native land ! Pity thy son,  
 Without a father in his tender youth  
 To form his mind, left to the unfriendly hands  
 Of those who love him not. Alas ! what woes  
 Wilt thou bequeath to me and to thy child !  
 I have no hope, no stay but thee alone.  
 Thy hand destroyed my country and my mother ;  
 Death snatched my father to the realms below.  
 Deprived of thee what country will receive me,  
 Or where shall I subsist ? Thou art my all,  
 My only safeguard : do not, do not leave me !  
 Nought so becomes a man as gratitude  
 For good received, and noble deeds are still  
 The offspring of benevolence, whilst he  
 With whom remembrance dies of blessings past  
 Is vile and worthless.

CHOR. Oh ! that thou couldst feel  
 Pity like mine for this unhappy woman !  
 Then wouldst thou say her words deserve thy  
 praise.

AJAX. And praised she shall be, if she but perform  
 What I require.

TEC. In all will I obey thee,  
My dearest Ajax!

AJAX. I would see my child:  
Let him be brought.

TEC. I hid him from thy sight  
Because of——

AJAX. My distemper, was it not?

TEC. It was: I feared indeed thou mightst destroy  
him.

AJAX. And well thou mightst: a deed like that  
became  
My sad condition.

TEC. Therefore, to prevent it  
I kept him from thee.

AJAX. I approve thy caution.

TEC. What wouldst thou have me do?

AJAX. Let me behold  
And speak to him.

TEC. He is not far from hence;  
The servants have him in their care.

AJAX. Then why  
May I not see him?

TEC. Boy! thy father calls thee:  
Let some one bring him hither.

AJAX. Is he coming?  
Doth he not hear thee?

TEC. They have brought him to thee.  
[*Enter Servants with EURYSACES.*]

## SCENE III.

EURYSACES, TECMESSA, AJAX, CHORUS.

AJAX. Bring him this way: for if he be the son  
Of Ajax, the fresh blood that hangs about me  
Will not affright him; he must learn like me  
In earliest years the savage laws of war,  
And be inured to scenes of death and slaughter.  
Mayst thou, my boy, be happier than thy father!  
In all things else it will be no disgrace



To copy me: I envy thee, my child,  
 For that thou seest not thy own wretchedness;  
 The happiness of life is not to know.  
 Thy ignorance will keep thee free from pain,  
 Till time shall teach thee what it is to grieve  
 And to rejoice; then must thou show thy foes  
 From whom thou art descended. May the breath  
 Of life meantime nourish thy tender frame,  
 That thou mayst prove a comfort to thy mother!  
 I know there's not a Grecian that will dare  
 Insult thee when thy father is no more;  
 For I shall leave thee to the best of guardians,  
 The faithful Teucer, who far from thee now,  
 Sent forth by Greece, repels the invading foe.  
 Of you, my friends, companions of the war,  
 The only boon I ask is, that ye urge  
 This last request to Teucer: say, I begged  
 That straight to Telamon and Eriboea,  
 My aged parents, he would bear my child,  
 To be the joy of their declining years,  
 Till death shall call them to the shades below.  
 Let not my arms by Greece, or by that plague  
 Ulysses, e'er be made the prize of glory  
 For rival chiefs; but do thou take, my boy,

[turning to EURYSACES

The sevenfold, vast impenetrable shield  
 Whose name thou bear'st; the rest be buried with me.  
 Take hence the child with speed; nor in the tents  
 Let there be wailings. Women ever love  
 To brood o'er sorrows, and indulge their woe.  
 Shut to the door. The wound that must be cut  
 No wise physician will attempt to heal  
 With incantation, elegy, or song.

CHOR. I tremble when I hear thee threat'ning thus  
 With sharp and piercing voice.

TEC. Alas! my lord,  
 What wilt thou do?

AJAX. Guess not; inquire not of me;  
 Be silent, and be wise; it will become thee.

TEC. How am I tortured! By the gods I beg thee,  
 By our dear child, do not destroy us both.

AJAX. Thou dost perplex me ; why revere the gods ?  
I am not bound to 't, for I owe them nothing.

TEC. Be not so impious.

AJAX. Talk to those will hear thee,

TEC. Art thou resolved then ?

AJAX. 'Tis too much ; thy grief  
Grows troublesome.

TEC. Alas ! my lord, I fear——

AJAX [*to the CHORUS*]. Will ye not take her hence ?

TEC. Oh ! by the gods

I beg thee, be persuaded.

AJAX. Thou art mad

To think thy words will ever change my purpose.

[*Exeunt.*]

ODE.

CHORUS.

*Strophe.*

Oh, happiest, best abode, my native isle,  
Fair Salamis, encompassed by the sea,  
On thee whilst gods and men indulgent smile,  
My country, oh behold and pity me !  
A long, long time on Ida's plain  
Thus doomed inglorious to remain,  
While circling years roll o'er my wretched head ;  
New terrors still affright me here,  
Still is my heart appalled with fear,  
Lest I should visit soon the mansions of the dead.

*Antistrophe.*

The woes of Ajax, too, embitter mine,  
The bravest leader of the Grecian host,  
Untimely visited by wrath divine,  
And in the desp'rate cruel frenzy lost.  
There was a time when sent by thee  
He gained the wreath of victory,  
Though now his weeping friends lament his fall :  
The ungrateful chiefs revere no more  
The virtues they admired before ;  
His gallant deeds are now forgotten all.

*Strophe 2.*

Weighed down with years, when thou in hoary age,  
 Unhappy mother, shalt these tidings hear  
 Of thy dear Ajax, and his cruel rage,  
     How wilt thou weep and wail with grief sincere !  
     Not like the plaintive nightingale  
     That warbles sweet her tender tale,  
 But with loud shrieks of horrible despair :  
     With sharpest anguish sore opprest,  
     Then shalt thou beat thy aged breast,  
 And in deep sorrow rend thy wild dishevelled hair.

*Antistrophe 2.*

'Tis better far to die than, hopeless still  
 Of cure, to languish under sore disease ;  
 When mortals suffer such distinguished ill  
 The silent tomb is liberty and ease.  
     Ajax, the pride of all our host,  
     His ancient fame and glory lost,  
 Sinks down at last o'erwhelmed with foul disgrace ;  
     How will hapless father bear  
     His son's distressful fate to hear,  
 E'en such as never fell on Æacus his race !

## ACT III.

## SCENE I.

AJAX, TECMESSA, CHORUS.

AJAX. Still are the secret things of man revealed,  
 And what is known again in darkness hid  
 By endless and immeasurable time ;  
 And nothing is there but in length of days  
 May come to pass ; e'en sacred oaths are broken,  
 And the fixed mind, perverse and obstinate,  
 Subdued by time : I, who like hardened steel

Was late inflexible, am softened now  
 To pity and remorse by this dear woman ;  
 I cannot bear to leave her here a widow  
 Amidst her foes, or to forsake my child,  
 A helpless orphan. No ; I will retire  
 Along the shore, and seek the running stream,  
 Avert the wrath of angry heaven, and wash  
 My crimes away : there haply shall I find  
 Some unfrequented spot where I may hide  
 This fatal weapon, this destructive sword :  
 Oh ! I will bury it deep in earth, that none  
 May see it more, but night and Erebus  
 Preserve it still from ev'ry mortal eye.  
 E'er since that hapless day, when from the hand  
 Of Hector I received this dreadful boon,  
 Nought have I had from Greece but pain and woe :  
 True is the adage, " From the hands of foes  
 Gifts are not gifts, but injuries most fatal."  
 Hereafter will I yield me to the Gods  
 And the Atridæ ; since they are my masters,  
 'Tis meet that I obey them : all that's strong  
 And mighty must submit to powers superior :  
 Doth not the snowy winter to the bloom  
 Of fruitful summer yield ? and night obscure,  
 When by white steeds Aurora drawn lights up  
 The rising day, submissively retire ?  
 The roaring sea, long vexed by angry winds,  
 Is lulled by milder zephyrs to repose,  
 And oft the fetters of all-conq'ring sleep  
 Are kindly loosed to free the captive mind.  
 From Nature then, who thus instructs mankind,  
 Why should not Ajax learn humility ?  
 Long since I knew to treat my foe like one  
 Whom I hereafter as a friend might love  
 If he deserved it, and to love my friend  
 As if he still might one day be my foe :  
 For little is the trust we can repose  
 In human friendships. But to my intent :  
 Go thou, Tecmessa, and beseech the gods  
 To grant what I request : do you perform  
 The same kind office ; and when Teucer comes,

Tell him, the care of me and all my friends  
 I leave to him : whither I must, I must.  
 Obey my orders : wretched as I am  
 Soon shall ye see me freed from all my woes. [Exeunt.

## SCENE II.

CHORUS.

*Strophe.*

Now let sounds of mirth and joy  
 Every blissful hour employ :  
 Borne on pleasure's airy wing,  
 Io Pan ! to thee we sing :  
 Thee, whom on the rocky shore  
 Wreck-'scaped mariners adore,  
 Skilled the mazy dance to lead,  
 Teach, oh teach, our feet to tread  
 The round which Cretan Cnossus knows,  
 At Nyssa which spontaneous rose ;  
 Pan, oh ! guide this tuneful throng,  
 While to thee we raise the song,  
 From Cyllene's snowy brow ;  
 King of pleasures, hear us now !  
 From thy mountains, oh, appear !  
 Joy and happiness are here :  
 And do thou, O Delian king !  
 Now thy aid propitious bring !  
 Oh ! from the Icarian sea  
 Come, Apollo, smile on me.

*Antistrophe.*

All our sorrows now are o'er,  
 Grief and madness are no more :  
 See, the happy day appears,  
 Mighty Jove ! that ends our fears ;  
 Let us, free from every care,  
 Gladly to our ships repair :  
 Ajax now in sweet repose  
 Sinks, forgetful of his woes ;



Humbly to the gods resigned,  
 He devotes his better mind :  
 Time that withers can restore  
 Human pleasures. Now no more  
 Must we say our vows are vain ;  
 Nought unhop'd for should remain,  
 Since, beyond our wishes, see  
 Ajax from his madness free ;  
 'Gainst th' Atridæ all his rage  
 See how milder thoughts assuage,  
 Bitter strife and quarrels cease ;  
 All is harmony and peace.

## SCENE III.

MESSENGER, CHORUS.

MES. My friends, I bear you news of highest import :  
 From Mysia's rocky mountains hither comes  
 The noble Teucer ; know, e'en now I saw him  
 Amid the Grecian host, who, as he came,  
 Surrounded, and on ev'ry side poured forth  
 Reproaches on him. Not a man but cried  
 " Behold the brother of that frantic foe  
 To Greece and to her council." Such their rage  
 That they had well-nigh stoned him ; swords were  
 drawn,  
 And dire had been the conflict, but that some  
 Among the aged chiefs by calm advice  
 Appeas'd the strife. But where is Ajax gone ?  
 That I may tell him : from our masters nought  
 Should be conceal'd :

CHOR. He is not now within.  
 But just steps forth, as if on some new act  
 Intent, well suited to his better mind.

MES. Alas ! too late did Teucer send me here,  
 Or I am come too slowly.

CHOR. Why regret  
 His absence thus ?

MES. 'Twas Teucer's strict command  
He should be kept within the tent, nor stir  
Till he arrived.

CHOR. But, to his sense restored,  
He went to deprecate the wrath divine,  
And expiate his offence.

MES. Thy words are vain  
If Chalcas prophesy aright.

CHOR. What then  
Did Chalcas say? Dost thou know aught of this?

MES. Thus far I know, for I was witness of it:  
Chalcas, retiring from the assembled chiefs  
Apart from the Atridæ, gently pressed  
The hand of Teucer, and in tenderest friendship  
Besought him that by every human art  
And means to be devised he would prevent  
Ajax his wandering forth this fatal day,  
If he did ever wish to see him more.

This day alone, he said, Minerva's wrath  
Would last against him. Oft the mighty fall  
In deep affliction, smit by angry heaven,  
When, mortal-born, to human laws they yield not  
As mortals ought, submissively: thus spake  
The prophet, and long since was Ajax deemed  
To have a mind disturbed. When first he left  
His native soil, "Be conqueror, O my child!"  
His father said, "but conquer under God."  
Impious and proud his answer was: "The worst  
Of men," he cried, "assisted by the gods  
May conquer; I shall do the work without them."  
Such were his boastings; and when Pallas once  
With kind assistance urged him to the fight,  
Dreadful and horrible was his reply:  
"Go, queen, to other Grecians lend thy aid,  
'Tis needless here; for know, where Ajax is  
The foe will never come." By words like these,  
And pride ill-suited to a mortal's pow'r,  
Did he offend the vengeful deity;  
But if he lives, we may preserve him still,  
The gods assisting. So the prophet spake;  
And Teucer bade me say, you all should try

To keep him here ; but if that cannot be,  
And Chalcas judge aright, he is no more.

CHOR. [*to TECMESSA within*]. What ho ! Tecmessa,  
most unhappy woman !  
Come forth and hear the tidings that he brings ;  
They wound us deep, and all our joys are gone.

## SCENE IV.

TECMESSA, MESSENGER, CHORUS.

TEC. Scarce do I breathe from still repeated woes,  
And now again thou call'st me : wherefore ? Speak.

CHOR. This messenger hath brought us dreadful news  
Concerning Ajax : hear him.

TEC. Oh ! what is it ?  
Am I undone ?

MES. I know not what thou art ;  
But if thy Ajax be gone forth, my fears  
Are great for him.

TEC. Alas ! he is ; but why ?  
How thou afflict'st me !

MES. Teucer hath forbade  
His wandering thus alone.

TEC. But why forbade him ?  
And where is Teucer ?

MES. He will soon be here :  
He fears this fatal day.

TEC. Undone Tecmessa !  
Whence are his fears ? who told him 'twould be fatal ?

MES. Thestorian Chalcas did foretell this day  
To life or death would fix the fate of Ajax.

TEC. [*to the CHORUS*]. Assist me, friends, in this  
distressful hour.

To Teucer haste, and bring him to my aid ;  
Some to yon western mountain bend your way,  
And some to th' east ; find out which path he went,  
Unhappy wanderer ! Oh ! he has deceived me,  
His former love forgotten all and gone !  
What must we do, my child ? I must not sit



Inactive here ; no, wheresoe'er I can  
 I'll go to search him. Let us haste, my friends.  
 Quick ! fly this instant, if we mean to save  
 The wretched Ajax, rushing on destruction.

CHOR. Behold us ready, not in word alone,  
 But bent with speed to follow thee. Away ! [*Exeunt.*]

## ACT IV.

## SCENE I.

AJAX. There stands my sword, and fixed as it may  
 best

Perform its office ; 'twas the gift of Hector,  
 My worst of foes, whom I detested ever :  
 The steel-devouring stone hath sharpened well  
 Its keenest edge. Buried in Trojan earth  
 It lies, and now in kindness seems prepared  
 To end my wretched life. Thus far is well.  
 And now, O Jove !—for first to thee 'tis fit  
 We pay due honours—I address my prayer.  
 I ask not much : I ask thee but to send  
 Some passing stranger here to bear the news  
 Of my unhappy fate to Teucer's ear,  
 That he may first behold, and take me hence,  
 Lest, by my foes discovered, I be cast  
 A prey to dogs and birds. Forbid it, Jove !  
 Thee too, great leader of departed souls,  
 Terrestrial Hermes, thee I call ! oh, hear me !  
 With easy steps, and swift, conduct me safe  
 To my abode, soon as this fatal sword  
 Shall reach my breast. And you, ye virgin powers  
 From whom whate'er befalls of human ill  
 Cannot be hid, ye goddesses revered,  
 Swift to pursue the guilty, oh, behold,  
 The wretched Ajax by th' Atridæ fall !  
 O seize the murd'ers ! By my own sad hand  
 As I shall perish, let my foes be slain

By those whom most they love! Quick, fly, begone,  
 Ye vengeful furies! Gorge yourselves in blood,  
 Nor spare a man of all the Grecian host.  
 And thou, O Sun! who driv'st the flaming car  
 Along the vaulted sky, when thou shalt see  
 My native soil, oh! stop thy golden reins;  
 Tell the sad story to my hapless sire  
 And my afflicted mother. When she hears  
 The mournful tale, her grief will fill the land  
 With dreadful lamentations. But 'tis vain  
 To weep my fate: the business must be done.  
 O Death! look on me, Death; I come to thee—  
 Soon shall we meet; but thee, O glorious day!  
 And yon bright charioteer the sun, no more  
 Shall I behold: e'en now thou hearst my last,  
 My dying words. O light! O sacred soil  
 Of Salamis, my country, and her gods!  
 O noble Athens! O my loved companions!  
 Ye rivers, fountains, and fair fields of Troy!  
 And you, my honoured parents, oh, farewell!  
 'Tis the last word Ajax shall speak on earth:  
 The rest be uttered to the shades below.

[AJAX falls on his sword and dies.]

## SCENE II.

### CHORUS.

SEMICHOR. 1. Labour on labour, toil no toil! Oh, whither  
 Have we not wandered? Yet no place informs us  
 Where Ajax is. But soft, I hear a voice.

SEMICHOR. 2. 'Twas ours, your friends.

SEMICHOR. 1. What news?

SEMICHOR. 2. We've searched along  
 The western shore.

SEMICHOR. 1. And is he found?

SEMICHOR. 2. Alas!  
 We met with nought but toil; no sight of him.

SEMICHOR. 1. We from the east return with like suc-  
 cess;

For none have seen or heard of him that way.

SEMICHOR. 2. Who will inform us? who will say  
 Where cruel Ajax bent his way?  
 Will not the watchful hind, who, void of sleep,  
 Hangs laborious o'er the deep?  
 From high Olympus will no pitying god,  
 Will no kind Naiad of the flood,  
 If chance they see the cruel Ajax stray,  
 Tell us where he bent his way?  
 For oh! 'tis dreadful, wearied thus, to rove,  
 Whilst all our pains successful prove  
 To reach the destined goal, or find the man we love.

TEC. [*from within*]. Alas! alas!

SEMICHOR. 1. Hark! from the neighbouring grove  
 I heard a voice.

SEMICHOR. 2. It is the wretched captive,  
 The wife of Ajax, the poor sad Tecmessa.

## SCENE III.

TECMESSA, CHORUS.

TEC. Oh! I am lost, my friends, undone, destroyed!

CHOR. Ha! what hath happened?

TEC. Ajax lies before me,  
 Slain by the sword which he had buried here.

CHOR. Fatal sure was our return,  
 Thy untimely death to mourn.  
 Me, and all thy faithful train,  
 Cruel Ajax, hast thou slain.  
 Sad event, alas! to me!  
 Sadder, woman, still to thee.

TEC. Oh! I have reason now to weep indeed.

CHOR. What hand performed the horrid deed?

TEC. His own  
 Doubtless it was; the sword he fell upon,  
 Here, fixed in earth, declares it must be so.

CHOR. [*approaching towards the body*].  
 Alone, without one pitying friend,  
 Cam'st thou to this dreadful end;

Was I not myself to blame,  
 Who neglectful never came?  
 Bring him, Tecmessa, to my eyes,  
 Tell me where thy Ajax lies.

TEC. He is not to be seen. This folded garment  
 Shall hide the horrid sight—a sight no friend  
 Would wish to see: whilst from his nostrils streams  
 The black blood, more still issuing from the wound  
 Made by his own destructive hand. O me!  
 What must I do? What friend will raise him up?  
 Oh! where is Teucer? He should have been here  
 To pay his last sad duty to a brother.  
 O wretched Ajax! But to think, alas!  
 What once thou hast been, and what now thou art.  
 Thy very foes must sure lament thy fate.

CHOR. Ajax, long since in thy obdurate mind,  
 Thy sad purpose was designed;  
 Long since wert thou resolved to seek repose  
 From thy never-ceasing woes:  
 This from the daily sigh, the nightly tear,  
 This from thy sorrows did I fear;  
 This from thy hate which nought could e'er assuage;  
 And 'gainst th' Atridæ all thy rage:  
 For never did thy soul contentment know,  
 But still with fiercest indignation glow,  
 Since great Achilles' arms were given to thy foe.

TEC. O me!

CHOR. Alas! I know the wound must pierce  
 Thy inmost soul.

TEC. Unhappy, lost Tecmessa!

CHOR. Oh! I believe thou art indeed unhappy,  
 Bereaved of such a friend.

TEC. Thou but believ'st it;  
 I am too certain, for I feel it here.

CHOR. I know thou dost.

TEC. What servitude, my child,  
 Must we endure? Who will protect us now?

CHOR. Doubtless thy fear of future pain  
 From the Atridæ all are vain,

For never can they mean such ills to thee ;  
 Unfeeling they of human woe,  
 Nor love nor piety could know ;  
 May heaven avert the sad calamity !

TEC. The gods ordained it, and it must be so.

CHOR. But he hath suffered more than he deserved.

TEC. Jove's dreadful daughter Pallas so decreed  
 His fate, to gratify her loved Ulysses.

CHOR. Ulysses, ever pleased to see  
 His madness, now will smile at thee,  
 Will laugh at Ajax's woes nor pity thine :  
 By him the curst Atridæ led  
 Perhaps will triumph o'er the dead,  
 And in the cruel mirth with pleasure join.

TEC. Let them rejoice, let them insult him now  
 With savage joy ; but when the dreadful day  
 Of battle comes, whom living they despised  
 When dead they shall lament. Fools never know  
 The treasure's value till the treasure 's lost ;  
 But far more bitter was his death to me  
 Than sweet to them : to Ajax it was most welcome ;  
 Death was his only wish, and he obtained it.  
 Then wherefore should they triumph ? By the hand  
 Of Heaven, and not by theirs, my Ajax fell.  
 Then let Ulysses smile : he is not theirs,  
 He lives not for the Grecians : he is gone,  
 And has bequeathed his sorrows all to me.

#### SCENE IV.

TEUCER, TECMESSA, CHORUS.

TEU. Alas ! alas !

CHOR. Hark ! 'tis the voice of Teucer  
 In mournful sighs lamenting our sad fate.

TEU. O Ajax ! is it so ? My dearest brother,  
 Dear as these eyes to me, hath fame said true,  
 And art thou gone ?

CHOR. O Teucer ! he is dead.

TEU. Unhappy fate !

CHOR. 'Tis so indeed.

TEU. Alas !

Wretch that I am !

CHOR. Oh ! thou hast cause to weep.

TEU. Dreadful calamity !

CHOR. It is indeed

Too much to bear.

TEU. O wretched, wretched Teucer !

Where is the child ? Is he at Troy ?

CHOR. Alone,

And in the tent.

TEU. Will ye not bring him to me !

Lest he shall fall a victim to the foe,

Even as the hunters seize the lion's whelp

Left to its helpless dam ? Quick ! fly ! assist me ;

For all are glad to triumph o'er the dead.

CHOR. To thee, O Teucer ! he bequeathed the care  
Of his loved child, and thou obeyest him well.

TEU. O Ajax ! never did these eyes behold  
A sight so dreadful. Came I then for this  
With luckless speed ? O melancholy journey !

To seek thee long in vain, and thus at last

To find thee dead before me, O my brother !

Quick through the Grecian host, as if some god

Had brought the tidings, spread the dire report

Of thy untimely fate. Far from thee then

I heard and wept, but now, alas ! I see

And am undone. My best, my dearest Ajax !

Unveil the body ; let me view it well,

And count my miseries. Horrid spectacle !

Oh ! rash advent'rous deed ! What weight of woe

Thy death has laid on me ! Alas ! to whom

Or whither shall I go ? Oh, wherefore, Teucer,

Wert thou not here to stop a brother's hand ?

What will our poor unhappy father say,

The wretched Telamon ? Will he receive me

With looks of love and pleasure, when I come

Without his Ajax ? Oh ! he never will.

Even in the best of times he was not wont



To smile or joy in aught. What then will now  
 His anger vent? Will he not speak of me  
 As of a faithless, base, unworthy son,  
 The spurious offspring of a captive mother,  
 Who hath betrayed and slain his best-loved Ajax  
 To gain his fair possessions after death?  
 Thus will his wrath, sharpened by peevish age,  
 Upbraid me guiltless; and to slavery doomed,  
 A wretched exile from his native land,  
 Shall Teucer wander forth. Such dreadful ills  
 Must I expect at home. At Troy my foes  
 Are numerous, and my friends, alas! how few!  
 Thou art the cause of all: for, O my Ajax!  
 What shall I do? How can I save thee now  
 From this sad fate? Oh! who could have foreseen  
 That Hector, long since dead, at last should prove  
 The murderer of Ajax? By the gods  
 I do beseech you, mark the fate of both:  
 The belt, which Ajax did to Hector give,  
 Dragged the brave Trojan o'er the bloody field  
 Till he expired; and now, behold! the sword,  
 Which Hector gave to Ajax is the cause  
 Of Ajax' death. Erynnis' self did forge  
 The fatal steel, and Pluto made the belt.  
 Dreadful artificer! But this, and all  
 That happens to us, is the work of Heaven.  
 If there be those who doubt it, let them hold  
 Their diff'ring judgments—I shall keep my own.

CHOR. Teucer, no more; but rather now prepare  
 To bury Ajax, and defend thyself  
 Against thy foe, whom yonder I behold  
 This way advancing, with malignant smile  
 And looks of ill intent.

TEU. Who can it be?  
 From the army, thinkst thou?

CHOR. 'Tis the man whose cause  
 We came to fight, e'en Menelaus.

TEU. 'Tis so.  
 As he approaches nigh, I know him well.



## SCENE V.

MENELAUS, TEUCER, CHORUS.

MEN. Stop there ! To thee I speak. Let go the body.  
I will not have it touched.

TEU. Why touch it not ?

MEN. Because it is my will, and his who leads  
The Grecian host.

TEU. But wherefore is it so ?

MEN. Greece fondly hoped that she had brought a  
friend

And firm ally, but by experience found  
That Troy herself was not so much our foe  
As Ajax was, who nightly wandered forth  
With deadliest rage to murder all our host,  
And, but some god did frustrate his intent,  
The fate himself hath met had been our own.  
Then had he triumphed ; but the gods ordained  
It should not be, and 'gainst the flocks and herds  
Turned all his fury ; wherefore know, there lives not  
A man of courage or of power sufficient  
To bury Ajax. On the yellow shore  
He shall be cast, to be the food of birds  
That wander there. Thou mayst resent it too,  
But 'twill be vain. At least we will command  
When dead, whom living we could ne'er subdue,  
Nor ask thy leave. He never would submit,  
But now he must. Yield therefore, or we force thee.  
Tis the Plebeian's duty to obey  
The voice of those who bear authority,  
And he who doth not is the worst of men ;  
For never can the state itself support  
By wholesome laws, where there is no submission.  
An army's best defence is modest fear  
And reverence of its leaders ; without these  
It cannot conquer. It becomes a man  
How great soe'er his strength, still to remember  
A little, very little, may destroy him.  
He who is guarded by humility

And conscious shame alone in safety lies ;  
 But where licentious freedom and reproach  
 Injurious reign, each as his will directs  
 Still acting, know that city soon must fall  
 From all its bliss, and sink in deepest woe.  
 Remember, then, respect is due to me.  
 Let us not think when pleasure is enjoyed  
 We must not suffer too and taste of pain ;  
 For these to mortals still alternate rise.  
 There lived not one so proud and arrogant  
 As Ajax was. I will be haughty now ;  
 It is my turn. Take heed, then. Touch him not,  
 Lest, while thou striv'st to bury him, thyself  
 Should drop into the tomb.

CHOR.

O Menelaus !

Do not with maxims grave and wisdom's rules  
 Mix foul reproach and slander on the dead.

TEU. It should not move our wonder, O my friend !

To see the vulgar err, of meaner souls  
 And birth obscure, when men so nobly born  
 Will talk thus basely. Tell me, Menelaus—  
 For 'twas thy first assertion—didst thou bring  
 Our Ajax here to help the Greeian host ?  
 Or came he hither by himself alone  
 Conducted ? Whence is thy command o'er him,  
 O'er these his followers ? Who gave thee power ?  
 Who gave thee right ? Thou mayst be Sparta's king,  
 But art not ours. Ajax was bound by law  
 No more to thee than thou wert bound to Ajax :  
 Thyself no general, but to others here  
 Subjected ; therefore, lord it where thou mayst—  
 Command thy slaves ; go, threaten and chastise them.  
 But I will bury Ajax, spite of thee  
 And of thy brother, for I heed thee not.  
 He sailed not here to quarrel for the wife  
 Of Menelaus, like a hireling slave,  
 But to fulfil the strictly-binding oath  
 Which he had sworn ; he did not come for thee,  
 For he despised so poor a cause ; he came  
 With all his heralds and a numerous train,  
 And brought his captains too. Remember, therefore,

Thy clamours ne'er shall turn me from my purpose  
Whilst thou art what thou art.

MEN. A tongue like thine  
But ill becomes thy state: 'tis most unseemly.

TEU. A keen reproach, with justice on its side,  
Is always grating.

MEN. This proud archer here  
Talks loudly.

TEU. 'Tis no mean illiberal art.

MEN. If thou couldst bear a shield, how insolent  
And haughty wouldst thou be, when naked, thus,  
Thou boast'st thy valour!

TEU. Naked as I am  
I should not fly from thee with all thy arms.

MEN. Thy tongue but speaks thy pride.

TEU. I should be proud  
When I am just.

MEN. Doth justice bid me love  
Him who destroyed me?

TEU. Art thou then destroyed?  
That's strange indeed, living and dead at once.

MEN. For him I had been so: the gods preserved me.

TEU. Do not dishonour then the powers divine  
That saved thee.

MEN. Do I violate their laws?

TEU. If thou forbidst the burial of the dead  
Thou dost offend the gods.

MEN. He was my foe,  
And therefore I forbid it.

TEU. Art thou sure  
That Ajax ever was thy foe?

MEN. I am;  
Our hate was mutual, and thou knowst the cause.

TEU. Because thou wert corrupted, thy false voice  
Condemned him.

MEN. 'Twas the judges' fault, not mine.

TEU. Thus mayst thou screen a thousand injuries.

MEN. Some one may suffer for this insolence.

TEU. Not more perhaps than others.

MEN. This alone  
Remember, buried he shall never be.

TEU. Do thou remember too, I say he shall.

MEN. So have I seen a bold imperious man  
With froward tongue, before the storm began,  
Urging the tardy mariner to sail,  
But when the tempest rose no more was heard  
The coward's voice, but wrapt beneath his cloak  
Silent he laid, and suffered every foot  
To trample on him: Thus it is with thee,  
And thy foul tongue: forth from a little cloud  
Soon as the storm shall burst, it will o'erwhelm thee,  
And stop thy clamours.

TEU. I too have beheld  
A man with folly swollen reproach his friends  
Oppressed with sore calamity, when straight  
One came like me, with indignation fired,  
Saw, and addressed him thus: "Cease, shameless wretch!  
Nor thus oppress the dead; for if thou dost,  
Remember, thou shalt suffer for thy crime."  
Thus spoke he to the weak insulting fool;  
Methinks I see him here—it must be he,  
Even Menelaus. Have I guessed aright?

MEN. 'Tis well; I'll leave thee. 'Tis a folly thus  
To talk with those whom we have power to punish.

[Exit.

#### SCENE VI.

TEUCER, CHORUS.

TEU. Away! This babbler is not to be borne.

CHOR. The contest will grow warm. O Teucer! haste,  
Prepare some hollow fosse for the remains  
Of Ajax. Raise him there a monument,  
By after-ages ne'er to be forgotten.

TEU. And lo! in happy hour this way advancing  
The wife and son of our unhappy friend,  
To pay due honours and adorn his tomb.

## SCENE VII.

TECMESSA, EURYSACES, TEUCER, CHORUS.

TEU. Come hither, boy, bend down and touch thy father ;

There sit, and, holding in thy hands this hair  
 And hers and thine, the suppliant's humble treasure,  
 Offer thy pious prayers for thy dead father :  
 If from yon hostile camp the foe should come  
 To drive thee hence, far from his native land,  
 Whoe'er he be, unburied may he lie,  
 From his whole race uprooted, torn away,  
 E'en as this hair which here I cut before thee ;  
 Oh ! guard it well, my child ; and you my friends,  
 Behave like men—assist, protect him now,  
 Till I return, and, spite of all our foes,  
 Perform the rites, and raise a tomb to Ajax. [Exit.

## SCENE VIII.

TECMESSA, EURYSACES, CHORUS.

CHORUS.

*Strophe* I.

When will the happy hour appear,  
 That comes to calm our every fear,  
 From endless toil to bring us sweet repose,  
 To bid our weary wanderings cease,  
 To fold us in the arms of peace,  
 And put the wished-for period to our woes ?  
 For since the day when first to Troy we came  
 Nought have we known but grief, reproach, and  
 shame.

*Antistrophe* I.

Oh ! that the man, who erst inspired  
 With horrid rage, our Grecians fired

To slaught'rous deeds, and taught them first to fight,  
 Ere he had learned the dreadful trade,  
 Himself had mingled with the dead,  
 Or scattered wide in air, or sunk in endless night!  
 For oh! from war unnumbered evils flow,  
 The unexhausted source of every human woe.

*Strophe 2.*

By war disturbed, the genial board  
 No longer will its sweets afford;  
 Their fragrant odours round my head  
 The verdant wreaths no longer spread;  
 Nor music's charms my soul delight,  
 Nor love with rapture crowns the night;  
 No love, alas! for me, but grief and care;  
 For when I think of Troy I still despair,  
 And wet with many a tear my wild dishevelled hair.

*Antistrophe 2.*

Nor nightly fear nor hostile dart;  
 Whilst Ajax lived, appalled my heart,  
 But all our pleasures now are o'er,  
 The valiant Ajax is no more:  
 Oh! could I climb the woody steep  
 That hangs incumbent o'er the deep,  
 From Sunium's cliff by waves for ever beat,  
 Then should my eye the lovely prospect greet,  
 And smile on sacred Athens rising at my feet.

---

ACT V.

SCENE I.

TEUCER, AGAMEMNON, CHORUS.

TEUCER. This way I bent my hasty steps to meet  
 The Grecian chief, who hither comes prepared  
 To vent his keen reproaches.



AGA. I am told  
 That thou, e'en thou, the son of a vile slave,  
 Hast dared to utter foulest calumny  
 Against thy prince, and passed unpunished for it ;  
 Mean as thy birth is, what had been thy pride  
 And high demeanour had thy mother sprung  
 From noble blood? Barbarian as thou art,  
 How couldst thou praise a wretch, who, like thyself,  
 Was nothing? We, it seems, for thou hast sworn it,  
 Are not the masters or of Greece or thee ;  
 Ajax alone, thou sayst, was leader here.  
 Shall we be thus insulted by our slaves?  
 Who is this boaster? and what mighty deed  
 Hath he performed which I could not have done?  
 Is there no hero in the Grecian host  
 But Ajax? Vain indeed were our resolves  
 In the warm contest for Achilles' arms,  
 If Teucer yet shall question the decree  
 Against the general voice—resisting still,  
 And still reproachful, with delusive arts,  
 Though conquered, yet opposing. Wholesome laws  
 Will nought avail if those whom justice deems  
 Superior, to the vanquished must resign,  
 And first in virtue be the last in fame.  
 It must not be. Not always the huge size  
 Of weighty limbs ensures the victory ;  
 They who excel in wisdom are alone  
 Invincible. Thou see'st the brawny ox,  
 How the small whip will drive him through the field ;  
 What if the med'cine be applied to thee  
 For thy proud boasting and licentious tongue?  
 'Twill be thy portion soon, unless thou learnst  
 More wisdom ; henceforth, mindful what thou art,  
 Bring with thee one of nobler blood to plead  
 Thy cause ; for know, the language which thou talkst  
 Is barbarous, and I understand thee not.

CHOR. I can but wish that wisdom may attend  
 To guide you both.

TEU. Alas ! how very soon  
 Are all the merits of the dead forgotten !  
 O Ajax ! is the memory of thee

Already lost, e'en by the man for whom  
Thy life so oft was ventured in the field?  
But now 'tis past, and buried in oblivion.  
Thou wordy slanderer! Canst thou not remember  
When, baffled and unequal to the foe,  
Close pent within the walls our forces lay—  
Canst thou not call to mind who came alone  
To your deliverance, when devouring flames  
Towered o'er our ships, when Hector leaped the fosse  
And rushed amongst us? Then who fought for Greece?  
Who drove him back, but Ajax, who, thou sayst,  
Could never fight? Did he not fight for you?  
He met the noble Hector hand to hand,  
Unbidden dared the fortune of the field.  
He scorned the coward's art to fix his lot  
In the moist earth: forth from the crested helmet  
It sprang the first. Such were the deeds of Ajax,  
And I was witness of them—I, the slave,  
For so thou call'st me, sprung from a barbarian.  
How dares a wretch like thee to talk of birth?  
Who was thy grandsire? Canst thou not remember  
That old barbarian, Phrygian Pelops, tell me?  
Who was thy father—Atreus, was he not?  
That worst of men, who at a brother's table  
Served up his children—horrible repast!  
Thy mother, too, a Cretan and a slave—  
A vile adultress, whom thy father caught  
And headlong cast into the sea. Shalt thou  
Talk then to me of birth—to me, the son  
Of valiant Telamon, renowned in war,  
And wedded to a queen, the royal race  
Of great Laomedon, and fairest gift  
Of famed Alcides? Thus of noble blood  
From either parent sprung, shall I disgrace  
The man whom thou, inhuman, wouldst still keep  
Unburied here? Dost thou not blush to think on't?  
But, mark me well! If thou dost cast him forth,  
Not he alone inglorious on the plain  
Shall lie—together we will perish all:  
To die with glory in a brother's cause  
Is better far than fighting for the wife

Of Agamemnon or of Menelaus :  
 For thy own sake, and not for mine, remember,  
 If thou provoke me, thou'lt be sorry for it,  
 And wish thou'dst rather feared than angered Teucer.

## SCENE II.

ULYSSES, AGAMEMNON, MENELAUS, TEUCER, CHORUS.

CHOR. Ulysses, if thou meanst not to inflame,  
 But to compose this dreadful strife, thou com'st  
 In happiest hour.

ULY. Far off I heard the voice  
 Of the Atridæ o'er this wretched course ;  
 Whence rose the clamour, friends ?

MEN. With bitterest words  
 This Teucer here, Ulysses, has reviled me.

ULY. What words ? For if he heard the same from  
 thee,  
 I blame him not.

AGA. He did provoke me to it.

ULY. What injury hath he done thee ?

AGA. He declares  
 The body shall have sepulture, himself  
 Perforce will bury Ajax, spite of me  
 And of my power.

ULY. Shall I be free, and speak  
 The truth to thee, without reproach or blame ?

AGA. Thou mayst ; for well thou knowst I hold  
 Ulysses  
 Of all the Greeks my best and dearest friend.

ULY. Then hear me. By the gods I must entreat  
 thee,

Do not, remorseless and inhuman, cast  
 The body forth unburied, nor permit  
 Authority to trample thus on justice.  
 E'er since our contest for Achilles' arms  
 Hath Ajax been my foe, and yet I scorn  
 To use him basely. E'en Ulysses owns,  
 Of all the Grecian chiefs who came from Troy

(Except Achilles), Ajax was the bravest.  
Do not deny him, then, the honours due  
To worth so great ; for know, it were a crime  
Not against him alone, but 'gainst the gods—  
A violation of the laws divine.

To hurt the brave and virtuous after death,  
Even though he lived thy foe, is infamous.

AGA. Pleadst thou for Ajax ?

ULY. Yes ; I was his foe  
Whilst justice would permit me ; but he's dead ;  
Therefore thou shouldst not triumph nor rejoice  
With mirth unseemly o'er a vanquished man.

AGA. 'Tis not so easy for a king to act  
By honour's strictest rules.

ULY. 'Tis always so  
To hearken to the counsels of a friend,  
When he advises well.

AGA. But know, the good  
And virtuous still submit to those who rule.

ULY. No more. When thou art vanquished by thy  
friends,  
Thou art thyself the conqueror.

AGA. Still remember  
For whom thou pleadst, Ulysses.

ULY. For a foe,  
But for a brave one.

AGA. Dost thou thus revere  
E'en after death thine enemy ?

ULY. I do :  
Virtue is dearer to me than revenge.

AGA. Such men are most unstable in their ways.

ULY. Our dearest friend may one day be our foe.

AGA. Dost thou desire such friends ?

ULY. I cannot love  
Or praise th' unfeeling heart.

AGA. This day shall Greece  
Mark us for cowards.

ULY. Greece will call us just.

AGA. Wouldst thou persuade me then to grant him  
burial ?

ULY. I would, and for that purpose came I hither.

AGA. How every man consults his own advantage,  
And acts but for himself!

ULY. And who is he  
Whom I should wish to serve before Ulysses?

AGA. 'Tis thy own work, remember, and not mine.

ULY. The deed will win thee praise, and every tongue  
Shall call thee good.

AGA. Thou knowst I'd not refuse  
Ulysses more, much more than this; but Ajax  
Or buried or unburied is the same,  
And must be hateful still to Agamemnon.  
But do as it beseems thee best.

CHOR. Ulysses,  
The man who says thou art not wise and good  
Is senseless and unjust.

ULY. I tell thee, Teucer,  
Henceforth I am as much the friend of Ajax  
As once I was his foe: e'en now I mean  
To join with thee, a fellow-labourer  
In all the pious offices of love,  
Nor would omit, what every man should pay,  
The honours due to such exalted virtue!

TEU. O best of men! thou hast my thanks and  
praise,  
And well deserv'st them, for thou hast transcended  
My utmost hopes. I little thought the worst  
Of all his foes among the Grecian host  
Would thus alone defend, alone protect  
The dead from insult, when these thundering leaders  
United came to cast his body forth  
With infamy; but may the god who rules  
O'er high Olympus, and the vengeful Furies,  
Daughters of Jove, the guilt-rewarding sisters,  
With all-deciding justice soon repay  
The haughty tyrants. For thy offered aid,  
Son of Laertes, in the funeral rites,  
Perhaps it might offend the honoured shade  
Of our dead friend—it cannot be accepted.  
For all beside we thank thee. If thou wilt  
To send assistance from the Grecian camp,  
'Twill be received; the rest shall be my care.



Thou hast performed the duty of a friend,  
And we acknowledge it.

ULY. I would have lent  
My willing aid, but since it must not be,  
I shall submit. Farewell! [Exit ULYSSES.

## SCENE III.

AGAMEMNON, MENELAUS, TEUCER, EURYSACES, CHORUS

TEU. Thus far is right.  
The time already past doth chide our sloth :  
My friends, be vigilant. Let some prepare  
The hollow fosse, some o'er the sacred flame  
Place the rich tripod for the funeral bath ;  
Forth from the camp a chosen band must bear  
His glittering arms and trophies of the war.  
Do thou, my child, if thou hast strength, uplift  
[To EURYSACES.

Thy father's body. See, the veins, yet warm,  
Spout forth with blood. Haste ! Help, assist me, all  
Who bear the name of friends, and pay with me  
Your last sad duties to the noble Ajax ;  
For never was on earth a better man.

CHOR. Whate'er of good or ill weak mortals know  
Must from their best of guides, experience, flow.  
Seek then no farther ; for to man is given  
The present state, the future left to Heaven.





# ELECTRA.

---

## DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

ELECTRA, *Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra.*

ORESTES, *Brother of Electra.*

PYLADES, *Friend of Orestes.*

GOVERNOR OF ORESTES.

CLYTEMNESTRA, *Wife to Ægisthus.*

CHRYSOTHEMIS, *Sister of Electra.*

ÆGISTHUS, *King of Argos and Mycencæ.*

CHORUS, *composed of the principal Ladies of Mycencæ.*

SCENE.—MYCENÆ, *before the Palace of ÆGISTHUS.*

---

## ACT I.

### SCENE I.

ORESTES, PYLADES, GOVERNOR OF ORESTES.

GOVERNOR. O son of great Atrides! he who led  
Embattled Greece to Troy's devoted walls,  
At length behold what thy desiring eyes  
So long have sought. Behold thy native soil,  
Thy much-loved Argos, and the hallowed grove  
Of Io, frantic maid. On this side lies  
The Lycian forum, on the left the fane  
Of Juno, far renowned. Behold! we come  
To rich Mycencæ, and the slaughterous house  
Of Pelops' hapless race, from whose sad walls  
Long since I bore thee, at thy sister's hand

Gladly received, and with paternal care  
 To this blest day have fostered up thy youth,  
 Till riper years should give thee to return,  
 And pay with dire revenge thy father's murder.  
 Now, my Orestes, and thou dear companion  
 Of all our sufferings, much-loved Pylades,  
 Let deepest counsel sway our just resolves;  
 For lo! resplendent Phœbus with his light  
 Calls up the cheerful birds to early song,  
 And gloomy night hath lost her starry train:  
 Come then, my friends, and ere th' awakened city  
 Pours forth her busy throngs, this instant here  
 Let us consult. Believe me, 'tis no time  
 For dull delay; 'tis the decisive hour,  
 And this the very crisis of our fate.

ORESTES. What proofs thou giv'st me of the noblest  
 nature

And true benevolence, thou good old man!  
 Of servants sure the faithfullest and best  
 That ever bore the name: the generous steed,  
 Though worn with years, thus keeps his wonted courage,  
 And warns his master of approaching danger;  
 Like him thou stir'st me up to noble deeds,  
 And follow'st me undaunted: but attend  
 To what I have resolved, and if I err,  
 Let thy superior judgment set me right.

When to the Delphic oracle I flew,  
 Eager to know how on my father's foes  
 I best might satiate my revenge, the god  
 Enjoined me not by force or open arms  
 To rush upon them, but with guileful arts  
 And silent well-conducted fraud betray them.  
 Such was his will. Thou, therefore, soon as time  
 Shall lend thee opportunity, unknown  
 And unsuspected (as thy absence hence  
 For so long space and hoary age shall make thee)  
 Must steal upon them, learn their secret counsels,  
 As soon thou mayst, and quick inform us of them;  
 Say thou'rt of Phocis, from Phanoteus sent  
 By one who is their friend and firm ally;  
 Say, and confirm it with a solemn oath,

Orestes is no more—by a rude shock  
 Thrown from his chariot at the Pythian games.  
 Be this thy tale : meantime (for thus the god  
 His will divine expressed) my father's tomb  
 With due libations and devoted hair  
 Ourselves will crown ; and thence returning bring,  
 From the dark covert where thou knowst 'twas hid,  
 The brazen urn. There, we shall tell the tyrant—  
 Thrice welcome news !—Orestes' ashes lie.  
 What should deter me from the pious fraud ?  
 Since my feigned death but gains me real fame,  
 And I shall wake to better life : the deed  
 Which brings success and honour, must be good.  
 Oft times the wisest and the best of men  
 From death like this have rose with added greatness ;  
 E'en so thy friend to his deluded foes  
 Shall soon return unlooked-for, and before them  
 Shine like a star with more distinguished lustre.  
 O my loved country ! and its guardian gods,  
 Receive Orestes, and with happy omen  
 Propitious smile ! And thou, paternal seat—  
 For lo ! by Heaven's command I come to purge thee  
 Of vile usurpers, and avenge thy wrongs—  
 Drive me not from thee an abandoned exile  
 With infamy, but grant me to possess  
 My father's throne, and fix his injured race.  
 Thus far 'tis well. My faithful minister,  
 Thou to thy office, we to ours with speed ;  
 So time and opportunity require  
 On whom the fate of mortals must depend.

ELECTRA [*from within*]. O misery !

Gov. Methought a mournful voice  
 Spake from within.

ORES. Perhaps the poor Electra :  
 Shall we not stay and hearken to it ?

Gov. No :

First be Apollo's great behests obeyed  
 Before thy father's tomb. That pious deed  
 Performed shall fire our souls with nobler warmth,  
 And crown our bold attempt with fair success. [*Exeunt*].

## SCENE II.

## ELECTRA.

O sacred light ! and O thou ambient air !  
Oft have ye heard Electra's loud laments,  
Her sighs and groans, and witnessed to her woes,  
Which ever as each hateful morn appeared  
I poured before you : what at eve retired  
I felt of anguish my sad couch alone  
Can tell, which watered nightly with my tears  
Received me sorrowing—that best can tell  
What pangs I suffered for a hapless father,  
Whom not the god of war with ruthless hand  
Struck nobly fighting in a distant soil,  
But my fell mother, and the cursed Ægisthus,  
The partner of her bed, remorseless slew.  
Untimely didst thou fall, lamented shade,  
And none but poor Electra mourns thy fate ;  
Nor shall she cease to mourn thee, while these eyes  
View the fair heavens or behold the sun !  
Never ! oh, never ! Like the nightingale,  
Whose plaintive song bewails her ravished brood,  
Here will I still lament my father's wrongs,  
And teach the echo to repeat my moan.  
O ye infernal deities ! and thou  
Terrestrial Hermes ! and thou, Nemesis,  
Replete with curses ! and ye vengeful Furies,  
Offspring of gods, the ministers of wrath  
To vile adulterers, who with pity view  
The slaughtered innocent—behold this deed !  
Oh ! come, assist, revenge my father's murder ;  
Quickly, oh, quickly bring me my Orestes ;  
For lo ! I sink beneath oppressive woe,  
And can no longer bear the weight alone.

## SCENE III.

CHORUS, ELECTRA.

CHOR. O wretched daughter of an impious mother !  
 Wilt thou for ever mourn, for ever thus,  
 With unavailing tears and endless sorrow,  
 Lament the royal Agamemnon's fate,  
 By a vile woman's wicked arts betrayed ?  
 Perish the hand (forgive the pious curse,  
 Ye heavenly powers !) that gave the deadly blow !

ELEC. My noble friends and partners in affliction,  
 Who thus, to soothe my sorrows, kindly try  
 Each art which love and friendship can inspire ;  
 Ye come to comfort me, I know ye do.  
 I know my tears are fruitless all and vain ;  
 But, oh ! permit me to indulge my griefs,  
 For I must weep.

CHOR. Thy tears can ne'er recall him  
 From the dark mansions of the common grave—  
 No, nor thy prayers ; they can but make thee wretched,  
 And sink thee deeper in calamity.  
 Why art thou then so fond of misery ?

ELEC. Devoid of sense and feeling is the heart  
 That can forget an injured parent's wrongs.  
 I love the airy messenger of Jove,  
 The mournful bird that weeps her Ity's fate,  
 And every night repeats the tender tale ;  
 Thee, too, I reverence as a goddess—thee,  
 Unhappy Niobe ! for still thou weepst,  
 And from the marble tears eternal flow.

CHOR. But oh ! reflect, that not to thee alone  
 Misfortune comes—that comes to all. Behold  
 Iphianassa, and Chrysothemis,  
 And him who hides his grief, illustrious youth,  
 The loved Orestes—these have suffered too.

ELEC. Orestes ! Yes, Mycenæ shall receive  
 In happy hour her great avenger ; Jove,  
 With smiles auspicious, shall conduct him to me ;  
 For him alone I wait—for him, a wretch



Despised, of children and of nuptial rites  
 Hopeless I wander. He remembers not  
 What I have done for him, what suffered ; still  
 With airy promises he mocks my hopes,  
 And yet he comes not to me.

CHOR.

But he will.

Despair not, daughter ; Jove is yet in heaven,  
 The god who sees, and knows, and governs all :  
 Patient to him submit, nor let thy rage  
 Too far transport thee, nor oblivion drown  
 The just remembrance of thy matchless woes ;  
 Time is a kind indulgent deity,  
 And he shall give thee succour ; he shall send  
 The god of Acheron, from Chrysa's shores  
 To bring Orestes and avenge thy wrongs.

ELEC. Oh ! but the while how much of life is gone !  
 And I a hapless wretched orphan still,  
 Without a friend to guard or to protect me—  
 Disgraced, dishonoured, like a stranger clad  
 In base attire, and fed with homeliest fare.

CHOR. Sad news indeed the hapless messenger  
 To Argos brought, that spoke the wished return  
 Of thy loved father to his native soil ;  
 Fatal the night when Agamemnon fell  
 Or by a mortal or immortal hand ;  
 The work of fraud and lust, a horrid deed !  
 Whoe'er performed it.

ELEC.

O detested feast !

O day, the bitt'rest sure that ever rose !  
 With him I perished then. But may the gods  
 Repay the murderers ; never may they hear  
 The voice of joy, or taste of comfort more !

CHOR. Cease thy complaints ; already hast thou suffered  
 For thy loud discontents and threatened vengeance.  
 'Tis folly to contend with power superior.

ELEC. Folly indeed, and madness ! But my griefs  
 Will force their way, and whilst Electra breathes  
 She must lament ; for who will bring me comfort,  
 Or soothe my sorrows ? Let me—let me go,  
 And weep for ever.

CHOR.

'Tis my love entreats ;

Trust me, I feel a mother's fondness for thee,  
And fain would save thee from redoubled woes.

ELEC. And wouldst thou have me then neglect the  
dead?

Forget my father! Can there be such guilt?  
When I do so, may infamy pursue me!  
And if I wed, may all the joys of love  
Be far removed! If vengeance doth not fall  
On crimes like these, for ever farewell, justice—  
Shame, honour, truth, and piety, farewell!

CHOR. Pardon me, daughter; if my warmth offend,  
Glad I submit. We'll follow, and obey thee.

ELEC. I am myself to blame, and blush to think  
How much unfit I seem to bear the weight  
Imposed upon me; but indeed 'tis great.  
Forgive me, friends, a woman born as I am,  
Must she not grieve to see each added minute  
Fraught with new mis'ries? Thus to be a slave  
E'en in my father's house, and from those hands  
Which shed his blood to ask the means of life!  
Think what my soul must suffer to behold  
The cursed Ægisthus seated on the throne  
Of Agamemnon, in the very robes  
Which once were his—to see the tyrant pour  
Libations forth e'en on the fatal spot  
Where the sad deed was done. But, worst of all,  
To see the murderer usurp his bed,  
Embrace my mother (by that honoured name  
If I may call a guilty wretch like her),  
Who, pleased, returns his love, and, of her crimes  
Unconscious, smiles, nor fears th' avenging Furies  
But ever as the bloody day returns  
Which gave the royal victim to her wiles,  
Annual the dance and choral song proclaim  
A solemn feast, nor impious sacrifice  
Forgets she then to her protecting gods.  
Shocked at the cruel banquet I retire,  
And in some corner hide my griefs, denied  
E'en the sad comfort to indulge my sorrows,  
For Clytemnestra in opprobrious terms  
Reviles me oft: "To thee alone," she cries,

“ Is Agamemnon lost, detested maid !  
 Thinkst thou Electra only weeps his fate ?  
 Perdition on thee ! May th’ infernal gods  
 Refuse thee succour, and protract thy pains ! ”  
 Thus rails she bitter, and if chance she hear  
 Orestes is approaching, stung with rage  
 Wild she exclaims, “ Thou art th’ accursed cause ;  
 This is thy deed, who stole Orestes from me,  
 And hid him from my rage ; but be assured  
 Ere long my vengeance shall o’ertake thee for it  
 These threats her noble lord still urges on—  
 That vile adulterer, that abandoned coward,  
 Whose fearful soul called in a woman’s aid  
 To execute his bloody purposes.

Meantime Electra sighs for her Orestes,  
 Her wished avenger ; his unkind delay  
 Destroys my hopes. Alas ! my gentle friends,  
 Who can bear this, and keep an equal mind ?  
 To suffer ills like mine, and not to err  
 From wild distraction, would be strange indeed.

CHOR. But say, Electra, is the tyrant near ?  
 Or may we speak our thoughts unblamed ?

ELEC. Thou mayst ;  
 I had not else beyond the palace dared  
 To wander hither.

CHOR. I would fain have asked thee——

ELEC. Ask what thou wilt, Ægisthus is far off.

CHOR. Touching thy brother then, inform me quick  
 If aught thou knowst that merits firm belief.

ELEC. He promises, but comes not.

CHOR. Things of moment  
 Require deliberation and delay.

ELEC. Oh ! but did I delay to save Orestes ?

CHOR. He boasts a noble nature, and will ne’er  
 Forget his friends : be confident.

ELEC. I am,  
 Were I not so I had not lived till now.

CHOR. But soft, behold the fair Chrysothemis  
 Advance this way, and in her hand she bears  
 Sepulchral offerings to the shades below.

## SCENE IV.

CHRYSOTHEMIS, ELECTRA, CHORUS.

CHRY. Still, my Electra, pouring forth thy griefs?  
 Art thou not yet by sad experience taught  
 How little they avail? I too must feel  
 And could resent, as, were thy sister's power  
 But equal to her will, our foes should know.  
 Meantime with lowered sail to bear the storm  
 Befits us best, nor, helpless as we are,  
 With idle hopes to meditate revenge;  
 Yield then with me, and though impartial justice  
 Plead on thy side, remember, if we prize  
 Or life or liberty, we must obey.

ELEC. It ill becomes great Agamemnon's daughter  
 Thus to forget her noble father's worth,  
 And take a base unworthy mother's part;  
 For well I see from whom thy counsels flow;  
 Nought from thyself thou sayst but all from her?  
 Either thy reason's lost, or if thou hast it,  
 Thou hast forgot thy friends who should be dear  
 And precious to thee. Of thy boasted hate  
 Against our foes, and what thou vauntst to do  
 If thou hadst power I reckon not, whilst with me  
 Thou wilt not join in great revenge, but still  
 Dissuadest me from it; is't not cowardly  
 To leave me thus? Tell me, I beg thee, tell me  
 What mighty gain awaits my tame submission,  
 Should I suppress my griefs. I can but live;  
 That I do now—a wretched life indeed!  
 But 'tis enough for me, and I am happy  
 Whilst I can torture them, and to the dead  
 Pay grateful honours—if to them such care  
 Aught grateful can bestow. Thy hate, I fear me,  
 Is but in word: thou dost befriend the murderers:  
 For me, not all the wealth they could bestow,  
 Not all the gifts which they have poured on thee,  
 Should bind me to 'em. Take thy costly banquets,  
 And let thy days with ease and pleasure flow;

Give me but food, and I am satisfied.  
 I wish not for thy honours, nor wouldst thou,  
 If thou wert wise, receive them at their hands.  
 Thou mightst be daughter to the best of fathers,  
 And art thy mother's only. Take that name,  
 And henceforth all shall mark thee as a wretch  
 Who hath betrayed her father and her friends.

CHOR. I do entreat you, let not anger come  
 Between you thus ; you both have reasoned well,  
 And much of mutual benefit may flow  
 If each to other lend a patient ear.

CHRY. Custom, my noble friends, hath made re-  
 proach  
 Familiar to me, and, so well I know  
 Her haughty mind, I had been silent still,  
 But that I saw the danger imminent,  
 And came to warn her of the fatal stroke  
 Which soon must end her and her griefs together.

ELEC. Tell me this mighty danger ; if aught more  
 It threaten than Electra long hath borne,  
 I yield me to thy counsels.

CHRY. Hear me then :  
 Know, thou art doomed, unless thou dost refrain  
 Thy clamorous griefs, far from the light of day  
 And this thy native soil, within a cell  
 Dismal and dark, to spend the poor remains  
 Of thy sad life, and there lament thy fate.

ELEC. Is it decreed ? Must it in truth be so ?

CHRY. Soon as Ægisthus shall return, it must.

ELEC. Quick let him come : I long to see him here.

CHRY. Alas ! what dreadful imprecations these !

ELEC. Would he were present, if for this he comes !

CHRY. What ! to destroy thee ! Is thy mind dis-  
 turbed ?

ELEC. That I might fly for ever from thy sight.

CHRY. Wilt thou not think how to preserve thy life ?

ELEC. Mine is a blessed life indeed to think of.

CHRY. It might be blest, if thou wouldst have it so.

ELEC. Teach me not basely to betray my friends.

CHRY. I do not ; all I ask thee is to yield  
 To powers superior.



ELEC. Fawn on them thyself ;  
Thou dost not know Electra.

CHRY. Sure it better  
Deserves the name of wisdom to avoid  
Than hasten thy destruction.

ELEC. No, to die  
Were pleasure, could I but avenge my father.

CHRY. Our father, doubt it not, will pardon thee.

ELEC. 'Tis mean to think so.

CHRY. Wilt thou not consent ?

ELEC. Never, oh never, be my soul so weak !

CHRY. Then to my errand : fare thee well.

ELEC. To whom,  
Chrysothemis, and whither dost thou bear  
Those sacred off'rings ?

CHRY. To our father's tomb,  
From Clytemnestra.

ELEC. To the man she hated ?  
The man, my sister——

CHRY. Whom she killed, I know,  
Thou would have said.

ELEC. Why, what should move her to it ?

CHRY. If I mistake not, horrors late impressed  
From a sad vision.

ELEC. O my country's gods !  
Succour me now !

CHRY. What hopes dost thou conceive  
From this ?

ELEC. The dream : and I will tell thee all.

CHRY. I know but little of it.

ELEC. Tell me that :  
Oftimes to words, how few soe'er they be,  
Is given the power to save or to destroy.

CHRY. Once more to light returned (so fame reports)  
Before her our loved father did appear,  
The royal sceptre wielded in his hand  
Which now Ægisthus bears, whence seemed to spring  
A green and leafy branch, whose wide extent  
O'er all Mycenæ spread its verdant shade :  
This did I learn, and this alone, from one  
Who listened long attentive while she told



Her vision to the sun ; hence all her fears,  
And hence my destined journey.

ELEC. By the gods  
Let me conjure thee, hear me. If thou dost not,  
Too late shall thou repent, when for thy guilt  
Evil o'ertake thee. O Chrysothemis!  
Never, I beg thee, to our father's tomb  
Bear thou those offerings ; 'twere a horrid deed  
From such a woman. Give 'em to the winds ;  
Let them be hid, deep buried in the sands,  
And not the smallest grain escape to reach  
That hallowed place ; let 'em remain for her,  
Safe in the earth till she shall meet 'em there.  
None but this shameless, this abandoned woman,  
Would e'er with impious off'rings thus adorn  
The tomb of him she murdered. By the dead  
Thinkst thou such gifts can be with joy received ?  
Gifts from that hand which from his mangled corse  
Severed his lifeless limbs, and on the head  
Of the poor victim wiped her bloody sword ?  
Madness to think that offerings and ablutions  
Could purge such crimes, or wash her stains away ;  
Never, oh never ! But of this no more.  
Instant, my sister, thy devoted hair  
With these dishevelled locks and this my zone,  
Plain as it is and unadorned, shalt thou  
Bear to our father. Wretched offerings these !  
But, Oh ! 'tis all Electra now can give.  
Bear them, and suppliant on thy knees implore  
him

To smile propitious and assist his children ;  
Pray for Orestes, too, that soon with power  
He may return, and trample on our foes ;  
So shall a fairer tribute one day grace  
His honoured tomb, than now we can bestow.  
Trust me, my sister, we are still his care—  
I know we are. From him the vision came,  
The horrid dream that shook her guilty soul :  
Now then, I beg thee, be a friend to me,  
Be to thyself a friend, a friend to him  
Of all mankind the dearest, our dead father.

CHOR. Well doth the pious virgin speak, and thou  
Must yield to her requests.

CHRY. And so I will.  
Where reason dictates, strife should never come ;  
But quick, despatch ! fulfil her just commands.  
Yet, O my friends ! remember, our attempt  
Is full of danger, and let nought escape  
That may betray me to my cruel mother ;  
For if it reach her ear, this daring act,  
I fear me much, shall one day cost us dear.

[Exit CHRYSOTHEMIS.]

SCENE V.

CHORUS, ELECTRA.

CHORUS.

*Strophe.*

Or my prophetic mind is now no more  
Attentive as of old to wisdom's lore,  
Or justice comes, with speedy vengeance fraught ;  
Behold ! the goddess armed with power appears—  
It must be so, by Clytemnestra's fears,  
And the dire dream that on her fancy wrought :  
Thy father, not unmindful of his fate,  
Shall hither come his wrongs to vindicate ;  
And, in his gore imbrued,  
The fatal axe with him shall rise,  
Shall ask another sacrifice,  
And drink with him the cruel tyrant's blood.

*Antistrophe.*

Lo ! with unnumbered hands and countless feet,  
The fury comes her destined prey to meet ;  
Deep in the covert hid she glides unseen,  
Hangs o'er the trembling murderer's head,  
Or steals to the adultrous bed,  
An awful witness of the guilty scene ;

Doubtless the dream with all its terrors meant  
 For crimes like these some dreadful punishment,  
 If mortals aught from nightly visions know,  
 If truth from great Apollo's shrine  
 Appears in oracles divine,  
 Presaging bliss to come, or threat'ning future woe.

*Epode.*

O Pelops ! to thy country and to thee  
 The fatal course brought woe and misery ;  
 For since the time when, from his chariot thrown,  
 For thee the guilty wreath to gain,  
 The hapless Myrtilus was slain,  
 Nought has thy wretched race but grief and sorrow  
 known.

ACT II.

SCENE I.

CLYTEMNESTRA, ELECTRA, CHORUS

CLYTEMNESTRA. Ægisthus absent, who alone could curb  
 Thy haughty spirit and licentious tongue,  
 At large, it seems, thou ro'rst, and unrestrained,  
 No deference paid to my authority,  
 But on thy mother ever pouring forth  
 Bitter invectives, while the listening crowd  
 Are taught to hold me proud and fierce of soul,  
 A lawless tyrant slandering thee and thine  
 I am no slanderer—I abhor the name ;  
 But oft reviled, of force I must reply,  
 And send thy foul reproaches back upon thee.  
 Thou sayst I slew thy father ; that alone  
 Is left to plead for all thy insolence.  
 I do confess the deed, and glory in it.  
 I slew thy father ; yet not I alone,  
 I had the hand of justice to assist me,

And should have had Electra's. Well thou knowst  
 That cruel father, for whom thus thy tears  
 Incessant flow, that father slew his child :  
 He, he alone of all the Grecian host  
 Gave up his daughter—horrid sacrifice—  
 To the offended gods : he never felt  
 A mother's pangs, and therefore thought not of them,  
 Or, if he did, why slay the innocent ?  
 For Greece, thou tellst me ! Greece could never claim  
 A right to what was mine. Or did she fall  
 For Menelaus ? He had children too :  
 Why might not they have died ? Their parent's guilt,  
 Source of the war, more justly had deserved it.  
 Or thinkst thou death with keener appetite  
 Could feast on mine, and Helen's not afford  
 As sweet a banquet ? Why was all the love,  
 To me and to my child so justly due,  
 With lavish hand bestowed on Menelaus ?  
 Was he not then a base inhuman father ?  
 He was ; and so, could Iphigenia speak,  
 Thy breathless sister, she too would declare.  
 Know then, I grieve not ; shame or penitence  
 I feel not for the deed ; and if to thee  
 It seems so heinous, weigh each circumstance,  
 Remember what he did, and lay the blame  
 On him who well deserved the fate he suffered.

ELEC. Thou hast no plea for bitterness like this ;  
 Thou canst not say that I provoked thee to it.  
 I have been silent : had I leave to speak  
 I could defend an injured father's cause,  
 And tell thee wherefore Iphigenia fell.

CLY. I do permit thee ; and if modest thus  
 Thou hadst addressed me always thy free speech  
 Had ne'er offended.

ELEC. Hast thou not confessed  
 That thou didst slay my father ? Whether justice  
 Approve or not, 'twas horrid to confess it :  
 But justice never could persuade thee—no !  
 I'll tell thee who it was, it was Ægisthus,  
 The wretch with whom thou liv'st. Go ask the goddess,  
 The immortal huntress, why the winds were stayed

So long at Aulis. But thou must not ask  
 The chaste Diana! Take it, then, from me.  
 My father once, as for the chase prepared,  
 Careless he wandered through her secret grove,  
 Forth from its covert roused a spotted hind  
 Of fairest form, with towering antlers graced,  
 Pursued and slew her. Of the deity  
 Something with pride elate he uttered then  
 Disdainful. Quick resenting the affront,  
 Latona's daughter stayed the Grecian fleet,  
 Nor would forgive, till for her slaughtered beast  
 Th' offending father sacrificed his child.  
 Thus Iphigenia fell; and but for her  
 Greece ne'er had seen or Ilion's lofty towers,  
 Or her own native soil. The father strove  
 In vain to save, and not for Menelaus  
 He gave her up at last, but for his country.  
 Suppose a brother's fondness had prevailed,  
 And she was given for him, would that excuse  
 Thy horrid deed? What law required it of thee?  
 That law alone by which thyself must fall;  
 If blood for blood be due, thy doom is fixed.  
 Plead not so poorly then, but tell me why  
 Thou liv'st adultrous thus with a vile ruffian,  
 Thy base assistant? Why are those who sprung  
 From thy first nuptials cast unkindly forth  
 For his new race? Was this thy piety?  
 Was this, too, to revenge thy daughter's death?  
 In pure revenge to wed her deadliest foe  
 Was noble, was it not? But I forget:  
 You are my mother—so it seems you say—  
 And I must hold my peace. But I deny it;  
 I say you are my mistress, not my mother—  
 A cruel mistress that afflicts my soul,  
 And makes this weary life a burthen to me.  
 Orestes too, the hapless fugitive,  
 Who once escaped thy fatal hand, now drags  
 A loathsome being. Him, thou sayst, I looked for  
 To join in my revenge, and so I did;  
 I would have been revenged, I tell thee so.  
 Say, I am base, malicious, impudent,



Abusive, what thou wilt ; for if I am  
It speaks my birth, and I resemble thee.

CHOR. Resentment deep hath fired the virgin's  
breast ;

Whether with truth and justice on her side  
She speak, I know not.

CLY. Can they plead for her ?

What care, what love, or tenderness is due  
To an abandoned child, who shameless thus  
Reviles a parent ? Is there, after this,  
A crime in nature she would blush to act ?

ELEC. I am not base, nor shameless, as thou callst  
me,

For know, even now I blush for what is past—  
Indecent warmth, and words that ill became  
My tender years and virgin modesty ;  
But 'twas thy guilt, thy malice urged me to it :  
From bad examples bad alone we learn—  
I only erred because I followed thee.

CLY. Impudent wretch ! And am I then the cause  
Of all thy clamorous insolence ?

ELEC. Thou art :  
Foul is thy speech, because thy deed was foul ;  
For words from actions flow.

CLY. By chaste Diana,  
Soon as Ægisthus comes thy boldness meets  
Its just reward.

ELEC. Is this thy promised leave,  
So lately granted, freely to unfold  
What, now incensed, thou dost refuse to hear ?

CLY. Have I not heard thee, and in base return  
With luckless omen dost thou now retard  
My pious sacrifice ?

ELEC. Oh ! far from me  
Be guilt like that ; perform it, I beseech thee.  
In holy silence shall these lips be closed,  
And not a word escape to thwart thy purpose.

CLY. [*speaking to one of her attendants*]. Hither do thou  
the sacred offerings bring,  
Of various fruits composed, that to the god  
Whose altars we adorn my fervent prayer



May rise accepted, and dispel my fears.  
 Hear then, Apollo! great protector, hear  
 My secret vows, for with no friendly ear [softly.]  
 My voice is heard: her malice would betray,  
 Should I unveil my heart, each word I uttered,  
 And scatter idle rumours through the crowd.  
 'Thus then accept my prayers, Lycean Phœbus! [aloud.]  
 If in the doubtful visions of the night  
 Which broke my slumbers, aught presaging good  
 Thou seest, propitious, oh! confirm it all;  
 But if of dire portent, and fraught with ill  
 To me and mine they came, avert the omen,  
 And send the evil back upon my foes!  
 Oh! if there are whose fraudulent arts conspire  
 To cast me forth from all my present bliss,  
 Let them not prosper, but protect me still!  
 Grant me to live and reign in quiet here,  
 To spend each happy hour with those I love—  
 With those my children who have ne'er offended  
 By malice, pride, and bitterness of soul—  
 Grant this, indulgent Phœbus! What remains  
 Unasked thou seest; for nought escapes the eye  
 Of gods, such knowledge have the sons of Jove.

## SCENE II.

GOVERNOR OF ORESTES, CLYTEMNESTRA, ELECTRA,  
CHORUS.

Gov. Is this the royal palace of Ægisthus?

CHOR. Stranger, it is.

Gov. And this—for such her form  
 And look majestic speak her—is his queen;  
 Is it not so?

CHOR. It is.

Gov. Great sovereign, hail!  
 With joyful news I come, and from a friend,  
 To thee and to Ægisthus.

CLY. Stranger, welcome!  
 Say, first, from whom thy message?

Gov. From Phanotcus ;

A Phocian sends thee things of utmost moment.

CLY. Of moment sayst thou ? What ? Impart them quick !

Of friendly import, if from thence they come,  
I know they must be.

Gov. Briefly then, 'tis this :

Orestes is no more.

ELEC. Undone Electra !

Now am I lost indeed.

CLY. What sayst thou ? Speak !

Regard not her—go on !

Gov. I say again,

Orestes is no more.

ELEC. Then what am I ?

I too am nothing.

CLY. [*to ELECTRA*]. Get thee hence—away !

Disturb us not—most welcome messenger !

[*to the GOVERNOR*].

Go on, I beg thee, let me hear it all !

Say how he died, tell every circumstance.

Gov. For that I came, and I will tell thee all.

Know then, Orestes at the Pythian games,

Eager for glory, met assembled Greece.

Soon as the herald's far-resounding voice

Proclaimed the course, the graceful youth appeared,

And was by all admired. Successful soon

He reached the goal, and bore his prize away.

Ne'er did these eyes behold such feats performed

By mortal strength ; in every course superior,

He rose victorious. Theme of every tongue

Was the brave Argive, great Atrides' son,

Who led the Grecian host. But oh ! in vain

Doth human valour strive when power divine

Pursues vindictive ! The succeeding morn

Uprose the sun, and with him all the train

Of youthful rivals in the chariot race :

One from Achaia, one from Sparta came,

Of Afric's sons advanced a noble pair,

And joined the throng. With these Orestes drove

His swift Thessalian steeds ; Ætolia next,

For yellow coursers famed ; and next Magnesia ;  
And Athens, built by hands divine, sent forth  
Her skilful charioteer ; an Ænian next  
Drove his white horses through the field ; and last  
A brave Bœotian closed the warrior train.  
And now in order ranged, as each by lot  
Determined stood, forth at the trumpet's sound  
They rushed together, shook their glittering reins,  
And lashed their foaming coursers o'er the plain.  
Loud was the din of rattling cars involved  
In dusty clouds ; close on each other pressed  
The rival youths, together stopped, and turned  
Together all, the hapless Ænian first :  
His fiery steeds impatient of subjection,  
Entangled on the Lybian chariot hung.  
Confusion soon and terror through the crowd  
Disastrous spread ; the jarring axles rung ;  
Wheel within wheel now cracked, till Chrysa's field  
Was with the scattered ruins quite o'erspread.  
Th' Athenian cautious viewed the distant danger,  
Drew in the rein, and turned his car aside,  
Then passed them all. Orestes, who, secure  
Of conquest, lagged behind, with eager pace  
Now urged his rapid course, and swift pursued.  
Sharp was the contest : now th' Athenian first,  
And now Orestes o'er his coursers hung,  
Now side by side they ran. When to the last  
And fatal goal they came, Atrides' son,  
As chance with slackened rein he turned the car,  
Full on the pillar struck, tore from the wheel  
Its brittle spokes, and from his seat down dropped  
Precipitate. Entangled in the reins  
His fiery coursers dragged him o'er the field,  
Whilst shrieking crowds with pity viewed the  
youth,  
Whose gallant deeds deserved a better fate.  
Scarce could they stop the rapid car, or loose  
His mangled corse, so drenched in blood, so changed,  
That scarce a friend could say it was Orestes.  
Straight on the pile they burnt his sad remains,  
And, in an urn enclosed, a chosen few

From Phocis sent have brought his ashes home,  
To reap due honours in his native land.

Thus have I told thee all, a dreadful tale!  
But, oh! how far more dreadful to behold it,  
And be like me a witness of the scene!

CHOR. Ah me! the royal race, the ancient house  
Of my loved master is no more!

CLY. Great Jove!  
Th' event was happy, but 'tis mixed with woe.  
For, oh! 'tis bitter to reflect that life  
And safety must be purchased by misfortunes.

Gov. Why grieve you, madam?

CLY. 'Tis a bitter task  
To bring forth children; though a mother's wronged,  
A mother cannot hate the babe she bore.

Gov. Then with ungrateful news in vain I came.

CLY. Oh no! Most welcome is the man who brings  
Such joyful tidings, that a thankless child  
Is gone, who left a tender mother's arms  
To live a voluntary exile from me;  
Ne'er to these eyes returned, but absent raged,  
And threatened vengeance for his murdered father.  
Day had no rest for me, nor did the night  
Bring needful slumbers—thoughts of instant death  
Appalled me ever. But my fears are gone!  
He cannot hurt me now, nor, worse than him,  
This vile domestic plague, who haunts me still  
To suck my vital blood; but henceforth safe,  
Spite of her threats, shall Clytemnestra live.

ELEC. Now, my Orestes, I indeed must mourn  
Thy cruel fate, embittered by reproach,  
And from a mother's tongue. This is not well.

CLY. With him it is, and would it were with thee!

ELEC. Attend, O Nemesis! and hear the dead!

CLY. She heard that voice which best deserved her  
ear,  
And her decrees are just.

ELEC. Go on, proud woman;  
Insult us now, whilst fortune smiles upon thee

CLY. Dost thou then hope that we shall fall here-  
after?

ELEC. No; we are fallen ourselves, and cannot hurt thee.

CLY. Thrice worthy is that messenger of joy  
Whose gladsome news shall stop thy clamorous tongue.

Gov. My task performed, permit me to retire.

CLY. No, stranger, that were an affront to thee,  
And to our friend who sent thee here. Go in,  
And leave that noisy wretch to bellow forth  
Her sorrows, and bewail her lost Orestes. [Exeunt.

## SCENE III.

## ELECTRA, CHORUS.

ELEC. Marked ye, my friends, did ye observe her  
tears?

Did she lament him? Did the mother weep  
For her lost child? Oh, no; she smiled and left me.  
Wretched Electra! O my dear Orestes!  
Thou hast undone me; thou wert all my hope:  
I thought thou wouldst have lived to aid my vengeance  
For our loved father's death; deprived of both  
Whither shall I betake me? Left at last  
A slave to those whom most on earth I hate,  
The cruel murderers—must it then be so?  
Never, oh never! Thus bereft of all,  
Here will I lay me down, and on this spot  
End my sad days. If it offend the tyrants,  
Let 'em destroy me—'twill be kindly done.  
Life is a pain; I would not wish to keep it.

CHOR. Where is thy thunder, Jove? or where thy  
power,  
O Phœbus! if thou dost behold this deed  
And not avenge it?

ELEC. Oh!

CHOR. Why mournst thou thus?

ELEC. Alas!

CHOR. Oh! do not groan thus.

ELEC. Thou destroyst me.

CHOR. How have I hurt thee?



ELEC. Why thus vainly try  
To give me comfort, when I know he's dead?  
You but insult my woes.

CHOR. Yet weep not thus.  
Think on the golden bracelet that betrayed  
Amphiaraus, who now——

ELEC. Oh me!

CHOR. In bliss  
Immortal reigns among the shades below.

ELEC. Alas!

CHOR. No more; a woman was the cause,  
Th' accursed cause.

ELEC. She suffered, did she not?

CHOR. She did; she perished.

ELEC. Yes, I know it well;  
He found a kind avenger of his wrongs,  
But I have none, for he is ravished from me.

CHOR. Thou art indeed unhappy.

ELEC. 'Tis too true.  
I am most wretched, it beats hard upon me;  
My sorrows never cease.

CHOR. We see thy woes.

ELEC. Therefore no more attempt to bring me  
comfort;  
There is no hope.

CHOR. What sayst thou?

ELEC. There is none,  
None left for me—my noble brother slain!

CHOR. Death is the lot of human race.

ELEC. But, oh!  
Not death like his—entangled in the reins,  
His mangled body dragged along the field.

CHOR. A strange unthought-of chance.

ELEC. And then to fall  
A wretched stranger in a foreign land!

CHOR. Oh horrible!

ELEC. No sister there to close  
His dying eyes, to grace him with a tomb,  
Or pay the last sad tributary tear.



## ACT III.

## SCENE I.

CHRYSOTHEMIS, ELECTRA, CHORUS.

CHRYSOTHEMIS. Forgive me, sister, if my hasty steps  
Press unexpected on thee; but I come  
With joyful tidings, to relieve thy toils,  
And make thee happy.

ELEC. What canst thou have found  
To soften ills that will admit no cure?

CHRY. Orestes is arrived; as sure as here  
I stand before thee, the dear youth is come.

ELEC. Canst thou then make a mockery of my woes;  
Or dost thou rave?

CHRY. No, by our father's gods,  
I do not mean to scoff; but he is come.

ELEC. Alas! who told thee so? What tongue deceived  
Thy credulous ear?

CHRY. Know, from myself alone  
I learned the truth, and confirmations strong  
Oblige me to believe it.

ELEC. What firm proof  
Canst thou produce? What hast thou seen or known  
To raise such flattering hopes?

CHRY. Oh! by the gods,  
I beg thee but to hear me, then approve  
Or blame, impartial.

ELEC. If to tell thy tale  
Can give thee pleasure, say it; I attend.

CHRY. Know, then, that soon as to our father's tomb  
Eager I came, my wondering eyes beheld  
Down from its side a milky fountain flow,  
As lately poured by some benignant hand;  
With various flowers the sacred spot adorned  
Increased my doubts: on every side I looked  
And listened long impatient for the tread

Of human footsteps there ; but all was peace.  
 Fearless approaching then the hallowed spot,  
 I saw it spread with fresh devoted hair ;  
 Instant my soul recalled its dearest hope,  
 Nor doubted whence the pious offerings came ;  
 I snatched them up and silent gazed, while joy  
 Sprang in my heart, and filled my eyes with tears —  
 They were, they must be his ; ourselves alone  
 Excepted, who could bring them ? 'twas not I,  
 And 'tis not given to thee to leave these walls  
 E'en for the gods : our mother scarce would do  
 So good an office ; or e'en grant she might,  
 We must have known it soon. Be confident,  
 It was Orestes then. Rejoice, Electra,  
 Sister, rejoice ! The same destructive power  
 Doth not for ever rule. Behold at last  
 A milder god, and happier days appear !

ELEC. Madness and folly ! How I pity thee !

CHRY. Have I not brought most joyful tidings to  
 thee ?

ELEC. Alas ! Thou knowst not where nor what thou  
 art ?

CHRY. Not know it ? Not believe what I have seen ?

ELEC. I tell thee, wretched as thou art, he's dead ;  
 He and thy hoped-for bliss are gone together.  
 Thou must not think of it.

CHRY. A wretch indeed  
 I am, if this be so ; but oh ! from whom,  
 Where didst thou learn the fatal news ?

ELEC. From one  
 Who was a witness of his death.

CHRY. Where is he ?  
 Amazement chills my soul.

ELEC. He is within ;  
 And no unwelcome guest to Clytemnestra.

CHRY. Alas ! who then could bring those pious gifts ?

ELEC. Some friend of lost Orestes placed them there.

CHRY. I flew with joy to tell thee better news,  
 And little thought to hear so sad a tale.  
 The griefs I came to cure are present still,  
 And a new weight of woes is come upon us.

ELEC. But know, my sister, all may yet be well,  
If thou wilt hear me.

CHRY. Can I raise the dead ?

ELEC. I am not mad that I should ask it of thee

CHRY. What wouldst thou have me do ?

ELEC. I'd have thee act

As I shall dictate to thee.

CHRY. If aught good

It may produce, I do consent.

ELEC. Remember

That if we hope to prosper, we must bear ;

Success in all that's human must depend

On patience and on toil.

CHRY. I know it well,

And stand resolved to bear my part in all.

ELEC. Hear then the solemn purport of my soul.

Thou knowst too well how friendless and forlorn

We both are left, by death bereaved of all

Who could support us. Whilst Orestes lived,

I cherished flattering thoughts of sweet revenge ;

But he is gone, and thou art now my hope.

Yes, thou must join (for I will tell thee all)

With thy Electra to destroy Ægisthus—

To kill the murderer. Why should we delay ?

Is aught of comfort left ? Thou canst but weep

Thy ravished fortunes torn unjustly from thee ;

Thou canst but mourn thy loss of nuptial rites,

And each domestic bliss. For, O my sister !

The tyrant cannot be so weak of soul

As e'er to suffer our detested race

To send new branches forth for his destruction.

Assist me then. So shalt thou best deserve

A father's praises and a brother's love ;

So shalt thou still, as thou wert born, be free,

And gain a partner worthy of thy bed.

Dost thou not hear th' applauding voice of fame,

And every tongue conspire to praise the deed ?

Will they not mark us as we pass along,

And cry aloud, " Behold the noble pair !

The pious sisters who preserved their race,

Whose daring souls, unawed by danger, sought

The tyrant's life, regardless of their own.  
 What love to these, what reverence is due !  
 These shall th' assembled nation throng to praise,  
 And every feast with public honours crown,  
 The fit reward of more than female virtue."  
 Thus will they talk, my sister, whilst we live,  
 And after death our names shall be immortal.  
 Aid then a brother's, aid a sister's cause,  
 Think on thy father's wrongs, preserve Electra,  
 Preserve thyself ; and, oh ! remember well  
 That to the noble mind a life dishonoured  
 Is infamy and shame.

CHOR. Be prudence now  
 The guide of both.

CHRY. Her mind was sure disturbed,  
 My friends, or she would ne'er have talked so wildly.  
 Tell me, I beg thee tell me, my Electra,  
 How couldst thou think so rash an enterprise  
 Could e'er succeed, or how request my aid ?  
 Hast thou considered what thou art ? A woman,  
 Weak and defenceless, to thy foes unequal.  
 Fortune thou seest each hour flows in upon them,  
 Nor deigns to look on us. What hand shall deal  
 The fatal blow and pass unpunished for it ?  
 Take heed, my sister, lest, thy counsel heard,  
 A heavier fate than what we now lament  
 Fall on us both. What will our boasted fame  
 Avail us then ? It is not death alone  
 We have to fear—to die is not the worst  
 Of human ills ; it is to wish for death  
 And be refused the boon. Consider well,  
 Ere we destroy ourselves and all our race.  
 Be patient, dear Electra ; for thy words,  
 As they had ne'er been uttered, here they rest ;  
 Learn to be wise at last, and when thou knowst  
 Resistance vain, submit to powers superior.

CHOR. Submit, convinced that prudence is the  
 first  
 Of human blessings.

ELEC. 'Tis as I expected ;  
 I knew full well thou wouldst reject my counsel.

But I can act alone ; nor shall this arm  
Shrink at the blow, or leave its work unfinished.

CHRY. Would thou hadst shown this so much vaunted  
prowess  
When our loved father died !

ELEC. I was the same  
By nature then, but of a weaker mind.

CHRY. Be sure thy courage fail thee not hereafter.

ELEC. Thy aid will ne'er increase it.

CHRY. 'Twill be wanted ;  
For those who act thus rashly must expect  
The fate they merit.

ELEC. I admire thy prudence,  
But I detest thy cowardice.

CHRY. I hear thee  
With patience ; for the time must one day come  
When thou shalt praise me.

ELEC. Never.

CHRY. Be that left  
For time to judge ; enough remains.

ELEC. Away !  
There's no dependence on thee.

CHRY. But there is,  
Hadst thou a mind disposed for its acceptance.

ELEC. Go, tell thy mother all.

CHRY. I am not yet  
So much thy enemy.

ELEC. And yet would lead me  
To infamy.

CHRY To safety and to wisdom.

ELEC. Must I then judge as thy superior reason  
May dictate to me ?

CHRY. When thy better mind  
Shall come, I'll not refuse to follow thee.

ELEC. Pity who talks so well should act so poorly !

CHRY. That censure falls on thee.

ELEC. What I have said  
Is truth.

CHRY. Truth, sister, may be dangerous.

ELEC. Rather than thus submit I will not live.

CHRY. Hereafter thou wilt praise me.







*Antistrophe.*

Bid the sad Atridæ mourn  
 Their house by cruel faction torn ;  
 Tell 'em, no longer, by affection joined,  
 The tender sisters bear a friendly mind ;  
 The poor Electra now alone,  
 Making her fruitless solitary moan,  
 Like Philomela, weeps her father's fate ;  
 Fearless of death and every human ill,  
 Resolved her steady vengeance to fulfil—  
 Was ever child so good, or piety so great !

*Strophe 2.*

Still are the virtuous and the good  
 By adverse fortune unsubdued,  
 Nor e'er will stoop to infamy and shame ;  
 Thus Electra dauntless rose  
 The war to wage with virtue's foes,  
 To gain the meed of never-ending fame,

*Antistrophe 2.*

Far, far above thine enemies,  
 In power and splendour mayst thou rise,  
 And future bliss compensate present woe !  
 For thou hast shown thy pious love,  
 By all that's dear to heaven above,  
 Or sacred held by mortals here below.

[*Exeunt.*]

## ACT IV.

## SCENE I.

ORESTES, PYLADES (*with Attendants*), ELECTRA, CHORUS.

ORESTES. Say, virgins, if by right instruction led  
 This way, I tend to—

CHOR.

Whither wouldst thou go ?

ORES. The palace of Ægisthus.

CHOR. Stranger, well  
Wert thou directed; thou art there already.

ORES. Who then amongst your train shall kindly  
speak

A friend's approach, who comes with joyful news  
Of highest import?

CHOR. [*pointing to ELECTRA*]. Be that office hers  
Whom bound by Nature's ties it best befits.

ORES. Go then, and say from Phocis are arrived  
Who beg admittance to the king.

ELEC. Alas!

And com'st thou then to prove the dreadful tale  
Already told?

ORES. What you have heard I know not,  
But of Orestes came I here to speak  
By Strophius's command.

ELEC. What is it, say;

Oh, how I dread thy message!

ORES. [*showing the Urn*]. Here behold  
His poor remains——

ELEC. O lost, undone Electra!

'Tis then too plain, and misery is complete.

ORES. If for Orestes thus thy sorrows flow,  
Know that within this urn his ashes lie.

ELEC. Do they indeed? Then let me, by the gods  
I do entreat thee, let me snatch them from thee!  
Let me embrace them—let me weep my fate,  
And mourn our hapless race.

ORES. Give her the urn,  
Whoe'er she be; for not with hostile mind  
She craves the boon; perhaps some friend, perhaps  
By blood united.

ELEC. [*taking the Urn*]. O ye dear remains  
Of my Orestes, the most loved of men!  
How do I see thee now! How much unlike  
What my fond hopes presaged, when last we parted!  
I sent thee forth with all the bloom of youth  
Fresh on thy cheek, and now, O dismal change!  
I bear thee in these hands an empty shade.  
Would I had died ere I had sent thee hence,

Ere I had saved thee from the tyrant's hand !  
 Would thou hadst died thyself that dreadful day,  
 And joined thy murdered father in the tomb,  
 Rather than thus a wretched exile fallen,  
 Far from thy sister, in a foreign land !  
 I was not there with pious hands to wash  
 Thy breathless corpse, or from the greedy flame  
 To gather up thy ashes. What have all  
 My pleasing toils, my fruitless cares availed,  
 E'en from thy infant years, that as a mother  
 I watched thee still, and as a mother loved ?  
 I would not trust thee to a servant's hand,  
 But was myself the guardian of thy youth,  
 Thy dear companion. All is gone with thee !  
 Alas ! thy death, like the devouring storm,  
 Hath borne down all. Thy father is no more,  
 And thou art gone, and I am going too.  
 Our foes rejoice. Our mother, mad with joy,  
 Smiles at our miseries—that unnatural mother,  
 She whom thou oft hast promised to destroy.  
 But cruel fate hath blasted all my hopes,  
 And for my dear Orestes left me naught  
 But this poor shadow. Oh ! th' accursed place  
 Where I had sent thee ! Oh ! my hapless brother,  
 Thou hast destroyed Electra. Take me then—  
 Oh ! take me to thee ! Let this urn enclose  
 My ashes too, and dust to dust be joined,  
 That we may dwell together once again :  
 In life united by one hapless fate,  
 I would not wish in death to be divided.  
 The dead are free from sorrows.

CHOR. Fair Electra !  
 Do not indulge thy griefs ; but, oh ! remember,  
 Sprung from a mortal like thyself, Orestes  
 Was mortal too—that we are mortal all.

ORES. [*aside*]. What shall I say ? I can refrain no  
 longer.

ELEC. Why this emotion ?

ORES. [*looking at ELECTRA*]. Can it be Electra,  
 That lovely form ?

ELEC. It is indeed that wretch.

ORES. Oh, dreadful!

ELEC. Stranger, dost thou weep for me?

ORES. By impious hands to perish thus!

ELEC. For me

Doubtless thou weepst, for I am changed indeed.

ORES. Of nuptial rites, and each domestic joy  
To live deprived!

ELEC. Why dost thou gaze upon me?

ORES. Alas! I did not know I was so wretched.

ELEC. Why, what hath made thee so?

ORES. I see thy woes.

ELEC. Not half of them.

ORES. Can there be worse than these?

ELEC. To live with murderers!

ORES. What murderers, whom?

ELEC. The murderers of my father; bound to serve  
them.

ORES. Who binds thee?

ELEC. One who calls herself a mother;

A name she little merits.

ORES. But say, how?

Doth she withhold the means of life, or act

With brutal violence to thee?

ELEC. Both, alas!

Are my hard lot; she tries a thousand means

To make me wretched.

ORES. And will none assist,

Will none defend thee?

ELEC. None. My only hope

Lies buried there.

ORES. Oh! how I pity thee!

ELEC. 'Tis kindly done; for none will pity me—

None but thyself. Art thou indeed a stranger,

Or doth some nearer tie unite our sorrows?

ORES. I could unfold a tale. But—say, these  
virgins,

May I depend on them?

ELEC. They are our friends,

And faithful all.

ORES. Then lay the urn aside,

And I will tell thee.

- ELEC. Do not take it from me ;  
Do not, dear stranger.
- ORES. But I must indeed.
- ELEC. Do not, I beg thee.
- ORES. Come, you'll not repent it.
- ELEC. O my poor brother ! If thy dear remains  
Are wrested from me, I am most unhappy.
- ORES. No more ; thou must not grieve for him.
- ELEC. Not grieve  
For my Orestes ?
- ORES. No ; you should not weep.
- ELEC. Am I unworthy of him then ?
- ORES. Oh, no !  
But do not grieve.
- ELEC. Not when I bear the ashes  
Of my dear brother ?
- ORES. But they are not there  
Unless by fiction and a well-wrought tale,  
That hath deceived thee.
- ELEC. Where then is his tomb ?
- ORES. The living need none.
- ELEC. Ha ! what sayst thou ?
- ORES. Truth.
- ELEC. Does he then live ?
- ORES. If I have life, he lives.
- ELEC. And art thou he ?
- ORES. Look here, and be convinced ;  
This mark, 'tis from our father.
- ELEC. O blest hour !
- ORES. Blessed indeed !
- ELEC. Art thou then here ?
- ORES. I am.
- ELEC. Do I embrace thee ?
- ORES. Mayst thou do it long !
- ELEC. O my companions ! O my dearest friends !  
Do ye not see Orestes, once by art  
And cruel fiction torn from life and me,  
But now by better art to life restored ?
- CHOR. Daughter, we do ; and see 'midst all our  
woes  
From every eye fast flow the tears of joy.



ELEC. Oh! ye are come, my friends, in happiest hour,  
E'en to behold, to find again the man  
Whom your souls wished for, ye are come.

CHOR. We are ;  
But oh! in silence hide thy joys, Electra.

ELEC. Wherefore in silence?

CHOR. Lest our foes within  
Should hear thee.

ELEC. Never, by the virgin power  
Of chaste Diana, will I hide my joys,  
Nor meanly stoop to fear an idle throng  
Of helpless women.

ORES. Women have their power,  
And that thou knowest.

ELEC. Alas! and so I do ;  
For oh! thou hast called back the sad remembrance  
Of that misfortune which admits no cure,  
And ne'er can be forgot.

ORES. A fitter time  
May come when we must think of that.

ELEC. All times,  
All hours are fit to talk of justice in,  
And best the present, now when I am free.

ORES. Thou art so, be so still.

ELEC. What's to be done?

ORES. Talk not, when prudence should restrain thy  
tongue.

ELEC. Who shall restrain it? Who shall bind Electra  
To fearful silence, when Orestes comes?  
When thus I see thee here, beyond my thoughts,  
Beyond my hopes!

ORES. The gods have sent me to thee ;  
They bade me come.

ELEC. Indeed! More grateful still  
Is thy return. If by the gods' command  
Thou cam'st, the gods will sure protect thee here.

ORES. I would not damp thy joys, and yet I fear  
Lest they should carry thee too far.

ELEC. Oh, no !  
But after so long absence, thus returned  
To thy afflicted sister, sure thou wouldst not——



ORES. Do what ?

ELEC. Thou wouldst not grudge me the dear pleasure  
Of looking on thee.

ORES. No; nor suffer any  
To rob thee of it.

ELEC. Shall I then !

ORES. No doubt.

ELEC. I hear that voice, my friends, I never thought  
To hear again. Ye know, when I received  
The dreadful news, I kept my grief within,  
Silent and sad ; but now I have thee here,  
Now I behold thee, now I fix my eyes  
On that dear form, which never was forgotten.

ORES. Spend not thy time in fruitless words, nor tell  
me

How Clytemnestra lives, nor how Ægisthus  
Hath lavished all our wealth. The present hour  
Demands our strict attention. Tell me how,  
Whether by fraud, or open force, our foes  
May best be vanquished. Let no cheerful smile  
Betray thee to thy mother. Seem to grieve  
As thou wert wont. When we have done the deed,  
Joy shall appear, and we will smile in safety.

ELEC. Thy will is mine. Not to myself I owe  
My present bliss ; I have it all from thee—  
From thee, my brother ; nor should aught persuade me  
To give Orestes e'en a moment's pain.

That were ungrateful to th' indulgent power  
Who thus hath smiled propitious. Know, Ægisthus  
Has left the palace ; Clytemnestra's there ;  
And for thy needless fears that I should smile,  
Or wear a cheerful face, I never shall—  
Hatred so strong is rooted in my soul,  
The sight of them will make me sad enough.  
The tears of joy perhaps may flow for thee,  
And add to the deceit ; for flow they must,  
When I behold thee in one happy hour  
Thus snatched from life, and thus to life restored.  
I could not hope it. Oh ! 'tis passing strange !  
If from the tomb our father should arise  
And say he lived, I think I should believe him ;

And oh ! when thou art come so far, 'tis fit  
I yield to thee in all. Do thou direct  
My every step ; but know, had I been left  
Alone, e'en I would not have failed in all,  
But conquered bravely, or as bravely fell.

ORES. No more. I hear the footsteps as of one  
Coming this way.

ELEC. Strangers, go in, and bear  
That which with joy they cannot but receive,  
But which with joy they will not long possess.

## SCENE II.

GOVERNOR OF ORESTES, ELECTRA, ORESTES, CHORUS.

Gov. Madness and folly thus to linger here !  
Have ye no thought ? Is life not worth your care ?  
Do ye not know the dangers that surround you ?  
Had I not watched myself before the palace,  
Ere ye had entered, all your secret plan  
Had been discovered to our foes within.  
Wherefore no more of this tumultuous joy,  
And lengthened converse ; 'tis not fitting now.  
Go in ; away, delays are dangerous  
At such an hour ; our fate depends upon it.

ORES. May I with safety ? Is all well within ?

Gov. None can suspect you.

ORES. Spake you of my death  
As we determined ?

Gov. Living as thou art,  
They do account thee one among the dead.

ORES. And are they glad ? What say they ?

Gov. By-and-by  
We'll talk of that ; let it suffice that all  
Is right within ; and that which most they think so,  
May prove most fatal to them.

ELEC. [*pointing to the GOVERNOR*]. Who is this ?

ORES. Do you not know ?

ELEC. I cannot recollect him.

ORES. Not know the man to whom you trusted me !  
Under whose care——

ELEC. When? how?

ORES. To Phocis sent,  
I 'scaped the tyrant.

ELEC. Can it then be he,  
Among the faithless only faithful found  
When our dear father fell?

ORES. It is the same.

ELEC. [*to the GOVERNOR*]. Dearest of men, great  
guardian of our race,  
Art thou then here? Thou, who hast saved us both  
From countless woes! Swift were thy feet to bring  
Glad tidings to me, and thy hand stretched forth  
Its welcome succour. But, oh! why deceive me?  
Why wouldst thou kill me with thy dreadful tale,  
E'en when thou hadst such happiness in store?  
Hail! father, hail!—for I must call thee so—  
Know, thou hast been to me, in one short day,  
Both the most hated and most loved of men.

Gov. No more of that. We shall have time enough  
To talk of it hereafter. Let us go.  
This is the hour; the queen is now alone,  
And not a man within. If ye delay,  
Expect to meet more formidable foes,  
In wisdom and in numbers far superior.

ORES. We will not talk, my Pylades, but act.  
Let us go in. But to the gods who guard  
This place be first due adoration paid.

ELEC. Hear, then, Apollo, great Lycæan, hear  
Their humble prayer! Oh! hear Electra too,  
Who with unsparing hand her choicest gifts  
Hath never failed to lay before thy altars!  
Accept the little all which now remains  
For me to give, accept my humblest prayers,  
My vows, my adorations; smile propitious  
On all our counsels! Oh! assist us now,  
And show mankind what punishment remains  
For guilty mortals from offended Heaven.

[*Exeunt.*]

CHORUS.

*Strophe.*

Behold, he comes! the slaughter-bearing god  
 Mars, ever thirsting for the murderer's blood;  
 And see! the dogs of war are close behind;  
 Naught can escape their all-devouring rage.  
 This did my conscious heart long since presage,  
 And the fair dream that struck my raptured mind.

*Antistrophe.*

Th' avenger steals along with silent feet,  
 And sharpened sword, to his paternal seat,  
 His injured father's wrongs to vindicate;  
 Concealed from all by Maia's fraudulent son,  
 Who safe conducts him till the deed be done,  
 Nor longer will delay the needful work of fate.  
[*Exeunt.*

## ACT V.

## SCENE I.

ELECTRA, CHORUS.

ELECTRA. O my dear friends! they are about it now.  
 The deed is doing. But be still.

CHOR. What deed?  
 How? where?

ELEC. She doth prepare the funeral banquet;  
 But they are not far from her.

CHOR. Why then leave them?

ELEC. To watch Ægisthus, lest he steal upon us  
 And blast our purpose.

CLY. [*behind the scenes*]. Oh! I am betrayed!  
 My palace full of murderers; not a friend  
 Left to protect me.

ELEC. Some one cries within ;  
Did you not hear ?

CHOR. It is too horrible  
For mortal ear ; I tremble at the sound.

CLY. [*within*]. Ægisthus, oh ! where art thou ?

ELEC. Hark ! again  
The voice, and louder.

CLY. [*within*]. O my child ! my child !  
Pity thy mother, pity her who bore thee !

ELEC. Be thine the pity which thou showedst to him,  
And to his father.

CHOR. O unhappy kingdom !  
O wretched race ! thy misery is full ;  
This day will finish all.

CLY. [*within*]. Oh ! I am wounded !

ELEC. Another stroke—another, if thou canst !

CLY. Ah me ! again !

ELEC. Oh ! that Ægisthus too  
Groaned with thee now !

CHOR. Then vengeance is complete.  
The dead arise and shed their murderers' blood  
In copious streams.

## SCENE II.

ORESTES, PYLADES, GOVERNOR OF ORESTES, ELECTRA,  
CHORUS.

ELEC. Behold them here ! their hands  
Dropping with gore, a pious sacrifice  
To the great god of war. How is 't, Orestes ?

ORES. 'Tis very well. All 's well, if there be truth  
In great Apollo's oracles. She 's dead.  
Thou needst not fear a cruel mother now.

CHOR. No more ! Ægisthus comes.

ELEC. Instant go in ;  
Do you not see him ? Joyful he returns.

CHOR. Retire. Thus far is right—go on, and prosper.

ORES. Fear not ! We'll do it.

CHOR. But immediately.

ORES. I'm gone.

[*Exeunt* ORESTES, PYLADES, and GOVERNOR.



ELEC. For what remains here to be done,  
 Be it my care. I'll whisper in his ear  
 A few soft flattering words, that he may rush  
 Unknowing down precipitate on ruin.

## SCENE III.

ÆGISTHUS, ELECTRA, CHORUS.

ÆGIS. Which of you knows aught of these Phocian  
 guests,  
 Who come to tell us of Orestes' death?  
 You first I ask, Electra, once so proud  
 And fierce of soul; it doth concern you most;  
 And therefore you, I think, can best inform me.

ELEC. Yes, I can tell thee. Is it possible  
 I should not know it? That were not to know  
 A circumstance of dearest import to me.

ÆGIS. Where are they then?

ELEC. Within.

ÆGIS. And spake they truth?

ELEC. They did; a truth not proved by words alone,  
 But facts undoubted.

ÆGIS. Shall we see him then?

ELEC. Aye, and a dreadful sight it is to see.

ÆGIS. Thou art not wont to give me so much joy;  
 Now I am glad indeed.

ELEC. Glad mayst thou be,  
 If aught there is in that can give thee joy.

ÆGIS. Silence within! and let my palace gates  
 Be opened all—that Argos and Mycenæ  
 May send her millions forth to view the sight;  
 And if there are who nourish idle hopes  
 That still Orestes lives, behold him here,  
 And learn submission, nor inflame the crowd  
 Against their lawful sovereign, lest they feel  
 An angry monarch's heaviest vengeance on them.

ELEC. Already I have learned the task, and yield  
 To power superior.



## SCENE IV.

*Opens and discovers the Body of CLYTEMNESTRA extended on a bier, and covered with a veil.*

ORESTES, PYLADES, GOVERNOR OF ORESTES, ÆGISTHUS,  
ELECTRA, CHORUS, and a Crowd of Spectators from  
the city.

ÆGIS. What a sight is here!

O deity supreme! this could not be  
But by thy will; and whether Nemesis  
Shall still o'ertake me for my crime, I know not.  
Take off the veil, that I may view him well;  
He was by blood allied, and therefore claims  
Our decent sorrows.

ORES. Take it off thyself!

'Tis not my office; thee it best befits  
To see and to lament.

ÆGIS. And so it does;  
And I will do it. Send Clytemnestra hither.

*[Taking off the veil.*

ORES. She is before thee.

ÆGIS. Ha! what do I see?

ORES. Why, what's the matter? What affrights thee  
so?

Do you not see him?

ÆGIS. In what dreadful snare

Am I then fallen?

ORES. Dost thou not now behold  
That thou art talking with the dead?

ÆGIS. Alas!

Too well I see it, and thou art—Orestes.

ORES. So great a prophet thou, and guess so ill!

ÆGIS. I know that I am lost, undone for ever;  
But let me speak to thee.

ELEC. Do not, Orestes;  
No, not a word. What can a moment's space  
Profit a wretch like him, to death devoted?  
Quick let him die, and cast his carcase forth

To dogs and vultures ; they will best perform  
Fit obsequies for him. By this alone  
We can be free and happy.

ORES. Get thee in !  
This is no time for talk—thy life, thy life !

ÆGIS. But why go in ? If what thou meanst to do  
Be just, what need of darkness to conceal it ?  
Why not destroy me here ?

ORES. It is not thine  
Now to command. Hence to the fatal place  
Where our dear father fell, and perish there.

ÆGIS. This palace then is doomed to be the witness  
Of all the present, all the future woes  
Of Pelops' hapless race.

ORES. Of thine, at least  
It shall be witness ; that's my prophecy,  
And a most true one.

ÆGIS. 'Tis not from thy father.

ORES. Thou talkst, and time is lost. Away !

ÆGIS. I follow.

ORES. Thou shalt go first.

ÆGIS. Thinkst thou I mean to fly ?

ORES. No ; but I'd make thy end most bitter to thee  
In every circumstance, nor let thee choose  
The softest means. Were all like thee to perish  
Who violate the laws, 'twould lessen much  
The guilt of mortals, and reform mankind. [*Exeunt.*]

CHOR. O race of Atreus ! after all thy woes,  
How art thou thus by one adventurous deed  
To freedom and to happiness restored !



# PHILOCTETES.

---

## DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

ULYSSES, *King of Ithaca.*

NEOPTOLEMUS, *Son of Achilles.*

PHILOCTETES, *Son of Pæan and  
Companion of Hercules.*

A SPY.

HERCULES.

CHORUS, *composed of the Com-  
panions of Ulysses and Neopto-  
lemus.*

SCENE.—LEMNOS, *near a Grotto in a rock by the Seaside.*

---

## ACT I.

### SCENE I.

ULYSSES, NEOPTOLEMUS, ATTENDANT.

ULYSSES. At length, my noble friend, thou bravest son  
Of a brave father—father of us all,  
The great Achilles—we have reached the shore  
Of sea-girt Lemnos, desert and forlorn,  
Where never tread of human step is seen,  
Or voice of mortal heard, save his alone,  
Poor Philoctetes, Pæan's wretched son,  
Whom here I left; for such were my commands  
From Grecia's chiefs, when by his fatal wound  
Oppressed, his groans and execrations dreadful  
Alarmed our hosts, our sacred rites profaned,  
And interrupted holy sacrifice.

But why should I repeat the tale? The time  
 Admits not of delay. We must not linger,  
 Lest he discover our arrival here,  
 And all our purposed fraud to draw him hence  
 Be ineffectual. Lend me then thy aid.  
 Surveying round thee, canst thou see a rock  
 With double entrance—to the sun's warm rays  
 In winter open, and in summer's heat  
 Giving free passage to the welcome breeze?  
 A little to the left there is a fountain  
 Of living water, where, if yet he breathes,  
 He slakes his thirst. If aught thou seest of this  
 Inform me; so shall each to each impart  
 Council most fit, and serve our common cause.

NEO. [*leaving ULYSSES a little behind him*]. If I  
 mistake not, I behold a cave,  
 E'en such as thou describst.

ULY. Dost thou? which way?

NEO. Yonder it is; but no path leading thither,  
 Or trace of human footstep.

ULY. In his cell  
 A chance but he hath lain him down to rest;  
 Look if he hath not.

NEO. [*advancing to the cave*]. Not a creature there.

ULY. Nor food, nor mark of household preparation?

NEO. A rustic bed of scattered leaves.

ULY. What more?

NEO. A wooden bowl, the work of some rude hand,  
 With a few sticks for fuel.

ULY. This is all  
 His little treasure here.

NEO. Unhappy man!  
 Some linen for his wounds.

ULY. This must be then  
 His place of habitation; far from hence  
 He cannot roam; distempered as he is,  
 It were impossible. He is but gone  
 A little way for needful food, or herb  
 Of power to 'suage and mitigate his pain.  
 Wherefore despatch this servant to some place  
 Of observation, whence he may espy



His every motion, lest he rush upon us.  
 There's not a Grecian whom his soul so much  
 Could wish to crush beneath him as Ulysses.

*[Makes a signal to the Attendant, who retires.]*

## SCENE II.

NEOPTOLEMUS, ULYSSES.

NEO. He's gone to guard each avenue; and now,  
 If thou hast aught of moment to impart  
 Touching our purpose, say it; I attend

ULY. Son of Achilles, mark me well! Remember,  
 What we are doing not on strength alone,  
 Or courage, but on conduct will depend;  
 Therefore if aught uncommon be proposed,  
 Strange to thy ears and adverse to thy nature,  
 Reflect that 'tis thy duty to comply,  
 And act conjunctive with me.

NEO.

Well, what is it?

ULY. We must deceive this Philoctetes; that  
 Will be thy task. When he shall ask thee who  
 And what thou art, Achilles' son reply—  
 Thus far within the verge of truth, no more.  
 Add that resentment fired thee to forsake  
 The Grecian fleet, and seek thy native soil,  
 Unkindly used by those who long with vows  
 Had sought thy aid to humble haughty Troy,  
 And when thou cam'st, ungrateful as they were,  
 The arms of great Achilles, thy just right,  
 Gave to Ulysses. Here thy bitter taunts  
 And sharp invectives liberally bestow  
 On me. Say what thou wilt, I shall forgive,  
 And Greece will not forgive thee if thou dost not;  
 For against Troy thy efforts are all vain  
 Without his arrows. Safely thou mayst hold  
 Friendship and converse with him, but I cannot.  
 Thou wert not with us when the war began,  
 Nor bound by solemn oath to join our host,

As I was ; me he knows, and if he find  
 That I am with thee, we are both undone,  
 They must be ours then, these all-conquering arms ;  
 Remember that. I know thy noble nature  
 Abhors the thought of treachery or fraud.  
 But what a glorious prize is victory !  
 Therefore be bold : we will be just hereafter.  
 Give to deceit and me a little portion  
 Of one short day, and for thy future life  
 Be called the holiest, worthiest, best of men.

NEO. What but to hear alarms my conscious soul,  
 Son of Laertes, I shall never practise.  
 I was not born to flatter or betray ;  
 Nor I, nor he—the voice of fame reports—  
 Who gave me birth. What open arms can do  
 Behold me prompt to act, but ne'er to fraud  
 Will I descend. Sure we can more than match  
 In strength a foe thus lame and impotent.  
 I came to be a helpmate to thee, not  
 A base betrayer ; and, O king ! believe me,  
 Rather, much rather would I fall by virtue  
 Than rise by guilt to certain victory.

ULY. O noble youth ! and worthy of thy sire !  
 When I like thee was young, like thee of strength  
 And courage boastful, little did I deem  
 Of human policy ; but long experience  
 Hath taught me, son, 'tis not the powerful arm,  
 But soft enchanting tongue that governs all.

NEO. And thou wouldst have me tell an odious falsehood ?

ULY. He must be gained by fraud.

NEO. By fraud ? And why  
 Not by persuasion ?

ULY. He'll not listen to it ;  
 And force were vainer still.

NEO. What mighty power  
 Hath he to boast ?

ULY. His arrows winged with death  
 Inevitable.

NEO. Then it were not safe  
 E'en to approach him.

- ULY. No; unless by fraud  
 He be secured.
- NEO. And thinkst thou 'tis not base  
 To tell a lie then?
- ULY. Not if on that lie  
 Depends our safety.
- NEO. Who shall dare to tell it  
 Without a blush?
- ULY. We need not blush at aught  
 That may promote our interest and success.
- NEO. But where 's the interest that should bias me?  
 Come he or not to Troy, imports it aught  
 To Neoptolemus?
- ULY. Troy cannot fall  
 Without his arrows.
- NEO. Saidst thou not that I  
 Was destined to destroy her?
- ULY. Without them  
 Naught canst thou do, and they without thee nothing.
- NEO. Then I must have them.
- ULY. When thou hast, remember  
 A double prize awaits thee.
- NEO. What, Ulysses?
- ULY. The glorious names of valiant and of wise.
- NEO. Away! I'll do it. Thoughts of guilt or shame  
 No more appal me.
- ULY. Wilt thou do it then?
- Wilt thou remember what I told thee of?
- NEO. Depend on 't; I have promised—that 's sufficient.
- ULY. Here then remain thou; I must not be seen.  
 If thou stay long, I'll send a faithful spy,  
 Who in a sailor's habit well disguised  
 May pass unknown; of him, from time to time,  
 What best may suit our purpose thou shalt know.  
 I'll to the ship. Farewell! and may the god  
 Who brought us here, the fraudulent Mercury,  
 And great Minerva, guardian of our country,  
 And ever kind to me, protect us still!

[*Exeunt.*]

## SCENE III.

CHORUS, NEOPTOLEMUS.

CHOR. Master, instruct us, strangers as we are,  
 What we may utter, what we must conceal.  
 Doubtless the man we seek will entertain  
 Suspicion of us ; how are we to act ?  
 To those alone belongs the art to rule  
 Who bear the sceptre from the hand of Jove ;  
 To thee of right devolves the power supreme,  
 From thy great ancestors delivered down ;  
 Speak then, our royal lord, and we obey.

NEO. If you would penetrate yon deep recess  
 To seek the cave where Philoctetes lies,  
 Go forward ; but remember to return  
 When the poor wanderer comes this way, prepared  
 To aid our purpose here if need require.

CHOR. O king ! we ever meant to fix our eyes  
 On thee, and wait attentive to thy will ;  
 But, tell us, in what part is he concealed ?  
 'Tis fit we know the place, lest unobserved  
 He rush upon us. Which way doth it lie ?  
 Seest thou his footsteps leading from the cave,  
 Or hither bent ?

NEO. [*advancing towards the cave*]. Behold the double  
 door  
 Of his poor dwelling, and the flinty bed.

CHOR. And whither is its wretched master gone ?

NEO. Doubtless in search of food, and not far off,  
 For such his manner is ; accustomed here,  
 So fame reports, to pierce with winged arrows  
 His savage prey for daily sustenance,  
 His wound still painful, and no hope of cure.

CHOR. Alas ! I pity him. Without a friend,  
 Without a fellow-sufferer, left alone,  
 Deprived of all the mutual joys that flow  
 From sweet society—distempered too !  
 How can he bear it ? O unhappy race  
 Of mortal man ! doomed to an endless round

Of sorrows, and immeasurable woe !  
 Second to none in fair nobility  
 Was Philoctetes, of illustrious race ;  
 Yet here he lies, from every human aid  
 Far off removed, in dreadful solitude,  
 And mingles with the wild and savage herd ;  
 With them in famine and in misery  
 Consumes his days, and weeps their common fate,  
 Unheeded, save when babbling echo mourns  
 In bitterest notes responsive to his woe.

NEO. And yet I wonder not ; for if aright  
 I judge, from angry heaven the sentence came,  
 And Chrysa was the cruel source of all ;  
 Nor doth this sad disease inflict him still  
 Incurable, without assenting gods ?  
 For so they have decreed, lest Troy should fall  
 Beneath his arrows ere th' appointed time  
 Of its destruction come.

CHOR. No more, my son !

NEO. What sayst thou ?

CHOR. Sure I heard a dismal groan  
 Of some afflicted wretch.

NEO. Which way ?

CHOR. E'en now  
 I hear it, and the sound as of some step  
 Slow-moving this way. He is not far from us.  
 His plaints are louder now. Prepare, my son !

NEO. For what ?

CHOR. New troubles ; for behold he comes !  
 Not like the shepherd with his rural pipe  
 And cheerful song, but groaning heavily.  
 Either his wounded foot against some thorn  
 Hath struck, and pains him sorely, or perchance  
 He hath espied from far some ship attempting  
 To enter this inhospitable port,  
 And hence his cries to save it from destruction.

[*Exeunt.*]



## ACT II.

## SCENE I.

PHILOCTETES, NEOPTOLEMUS, CHORUS.

PHILOCTETES. Say, welcome strangers, what disastrous  
fate  
Led you to this inhospitable shore,  
Nor haven safe, nor habitation fit  
Affording ever? Of what clime, what race?  
Who are ye? Speak! If I may trust that garb,  
Familiar once to me, ye are of Greece,  
My much-loved country. Let me hear the sound  
Of your long wished-for voices. Do not look  
With horror on me, but in kind compassion  
Pity a wretch deserted and forlorn  
In this sad place. Oh! if ye come as friends,  
Speak then, and answer—hold some converse with me,  
For this at least from man to man is due.

NEO. Know, stranger, first what most thou seemst to  
wish;  
We are of Greece.

PHIL. Oh! happiness to hear!  
After so many years of dreadful silence,  
How welcome was that sound! Oh! tell me, son,  
What chance, what purpose, who conducted thee?  
What brought thee thither, what propitious gale?  
Who art thou? Tell me all—inform me quickly.

NEO. Native of Scyros, hither I return;  
My name is Neoptolemus, the son  
Of brave Achilles. I have told thee all.

PHIL. Dear is thy country, and thy father dear  
To me, thou darling of old Lycomedes;  
But tell me in what fleet, and whence thou cam'st.

NEO. From Troy.

PHIL. From Troy? I think thou wert not with us  
When first our fleet sailed forth.



I slaked my thirst, or crept into the wood  
 For useful fuel; from the stricken flint  
 I drew the latent spark, that warms me still  
 And still revives. This with my humble roof  
 Preserve me, son. But, oh! my wounds remain.  
 Thou seest an island desolate and waste;  
 No friendly port nor hopes of gain to tempt,  
 Nor host to welcome in the traveller;  
 Few seek the wild inhospitable shore.  
 By adverse winds, sometimes th' unwilling guests,  
 As well thou mayst suppose, were hither driven;  
 But when they came, they only pitied me,  
 Gave me a little food, or better garb  
 To shield me from the cold; in vain I prayed  
 That they would bear me to my native soil,  
 For none would listen. Here for ten long years  
 Have I remained, whilst misery and famine  
 Keep fresh my wounds, and double my misfortune.  
 This have th' Atridæ and Ulysses done,  
 And may the gods with equal woes repay them!

CHOR. O, son of Pæan! well might those, who came  
 And saw thee thus, in kind compassion weep;  
 I too must pity thee—I can no more.

NEO. I can bear witness to thee, for I know  
 By sad experience what th' Atridæ are,  
 And what Ulysses.

PHIL. Hast thou suffered then?  
 And dost thou hate them too?

NEO. Oh! that these hands  
 Could vindicate my wrongs! Mycenæ then  
 And Sparta should confess that Scyros boasts  
 Of sons as brave and valiant as their own.

PHIL. O noble youth! But wherefore cam'st thou  
 hither?  
 Whence this resentment?

NEO. I will tell thee all,  
 If I can bear to tell it. Know then, soon  
 As great Achilles died——

PHIL. Oh, stay, my son!  
 Is then Achilles dead?

NEO. He is, and not

By mortal hand, but by Apollo's shaft  
Fell glorious.

PHIL. Oh! most worthy of each other,  
The slayer and the slain! Permit me, son,  
To mourn his fate, ere I attend to thine. [*He weeps.*]

NEO. Alas! thou needst not weep for others' woes,  
Thou hast enough already of thy own.

PHIL. 'Tis very true; and therefore to thy tale.

NEO. Thus then it was. Soon as Achilles died,  
Phœnix, the guardian of his tender years,  
Instant sailed forth, and sought me out at Scyros;  
With him the wary chief Ulysses came.  
They told me then (or true or false I know not),  
My father dead, by me, and me alone  
Proud Troy must fall. I yielded to their prayers;  
I hoped to see at least the dear remains  
Of him whom living I had long in vain  
Wished to behold. Safe at Sigeum's port  
Soon we arrived. In crowds the numerous host  
Thronged to embrace me, called the gods to witness  
In me once more they saw their loved Achilles  
To life restored; but he, alas! was gone.  
I shed the duteous tear, then sought my friends  
Th' Atridæ—friends I thought 'em!—claimed the arms  
Of my dead father, and what else remained  
His late possession: when—O cruel words!  
And wretched I to hear them—thus they answered:  
"Son of Achilles, thou in vain demandst  
Those arms already to Ulysses given;  
The rest be thine." I wept. "And is it thus,"  
Indignant I replied, "ye dare to give  
My right away?" "Know, boy," Ulysses cried,  
"That right was mine, and therefore they bestowed  
The boon on me: me who preserved the arms,  
And him who bore them too." With anger fired  
At this proud speech, I threatened all that rage  
Could dictate to me if he not returned them.  
Stung with my words, yet calm, he answered me:  
"Thou wert not with us; thou wert in a place,  
Where thou shouldst not have been; and since thou  
meanst

To brave us thus, know, thou shalt never bear  
 Those arms with thee to Scyros; 'tis resolved."  
 Thus injured, thus deprived of all I held  
 Most precious, by the worst of men, I left  
 The hateful place, and seek my native soil.  
 Nor do I blame so much the proud Ulysses  
 As his base masters—army, city, all  
 Depend on those who rule. When men grow vile  
 The guilt is theirs who taught them to be wicked.  
 I've told thee all, and him who hates the Atridæ  
 I hold a friend to me and to the gods.

CHORUS.

*Strophe.*

O Earth! thou mother of great Jove,  
 Embracing all with universal love,  
 Author benign of every good,  
 Through whom Pactolus rolls his golden flood!  
 To thee, whom in thy rapid car  
 Fierce lions draw, I rose and made my prayer—  
 To thee I made my sorrows known,  
 When from Achilles' injured son  
 Th' Atridæ gave the prize, that fatal day  
 When proud Ulysses bore his arms away.

PHIL. I wonder not, my friend, to see you here,  
 And I believe the tale; for well I know  
 The man who wronged you, know the base Ulysses  
 Falsehood and fraud dwell on his lips, and nought  
 That's just or good can be expected from him.  
 But strange it is to me that, Ajax present,  
 He dare attempt it.

NEO. Ajax is no more;  
 Had he been living, I had ne'er been spoiled  
 Thus of my right.

PHIL. Is he then dead?

NEO. He is.

PHIL. Alas! the son of Tydeus, and that slave,



Sold by his father Sisyphus, they live,  
Unworthy as they are.

NEO. Alas! they do,  
And flourish still.

PHIL. My old and worthy friend  
The Pylian sage, how is he? He could see  
Their arts, and would have given them better counsels.

NEO. Weighed down with grief he lives, but most  
unhappy,  
Weeps his lost son, his dear Antilochus.

PHIL. O double woe! whom I could most have wished  
To live and to be happy, those to perish!  
Ulysses to survive! It should not be.

NEO. Oh! tis a subtle foe; but deepest plans  
May sometimes fail.

PHIL. Where was Patroclus then,  
Thy father's dearest friend?

NEO. He too was dead.  
In war, alas—so fate ordains it ever—  
The coward 'scapes, the brave and virtuous fall.

PHIL. It is too true; and now thou talkst of cowards,  
Where is that worthless wretch, of readiest tongue,  
Subtle and voluble?

NEO. Ulysses?

PHIL. No;  
Thersites; ever talking, never heard.

NEO. I have not seen him, but I hear he lives.

PHIL. I did not doubt it: evil never dies;  
The gods take care of that. If aught there be  
Fraudful and vile, 'tis safe; the good and just  
Perish unpitied by them. Wherefore is it?  
When gods do ill, why should we worship them?

NEO. Since thus it is, since virtue is oppressed,  
And vice triumphant, who deserve to live  
Are doomed to perish, and the guilty reign.  
Henceforth, O son of Pæan! far from Troy  
And the Atridæ will I live remote.

I would not see the man I cannot love.  
My barren Scyros shall afford me refuge,  
And home-felt joys delight my future days.  
So, fare thee well, and may th' indulgent gods



CHOR. Oh, pity him, my lord, for bitterest woes  
 And trials most severe he hath recounted;  
 Far be such sad distress from those I love!  
 Oh! if thou hat'st the base Atridæ, now  
 Revenge thee on them, serve their deadliest foe;  
 Bear the poor suppliant to his native soil;  
 So shalt thou bless thy friend, and 'scape the wrath  
 Of the just gods, who still protect the wretched.

NEO. Your proffered kindness, friends, may cost you  
 dear;  
 When you shall feel his dreadful malady  
 Oppress you sore, you will repent it.

CHOR. Never  
 Shall that reproach be ours.

NEO. In generous pity  
 Of the afflicted thus to be o'ercome  
 Were most disgraceful to me; he shall go.  
 May the kind gods speed our departure hence,  
 And guide our vessels to the wished-for shore!

PHIL. O happy hour! O kindest, best of men!  
 And you my dearest friends! how shall I thank you?  
 What shall I do to show my grateful heart?  
 Let us be gone! But, oh! permit me first  
 To take a last farewell of my poor hut,  
 Where I so long have lived. Perhaps you'll say  
 I must have had a noble mind to bear it.  
 The very sight to any eyes but mine  
 Were horrible, but sad necessity  
 At length prevailed, and made it pleasing to me

CHOR. One from our ship, my lord, and with him  
 comes  
 A stranger. Stop a moment till we hear  
 Their business with us.

*[Enter a Spy in the habit of a Merchant,  
 with another Grecian.]*

## SCENE II.

NEOPTOLEMUS, PHILOCTETES, CHORUS, SPY.

SPY. Son of great Achilles,  
 Know, chance alone hath brought me hither, driven  
 By adverse winds to where thy vessels lay,  
 As home I sailed from Troy. There did I meet  
 This my companion, who informed me where  
 Thou mightst be found. Hence to pursue my course  
 And not to tell thee what concerns thee near  
 Had been ungenerous, thou perhaps meantime  
 Of Greece and of her counsels naught suspecting,  
 Counsels against thee not by threats alone  
 Or words enforced, but now in execution.

NEO. Now by my virtue, stranger, for thy news  
 I am much bound to thee, and will repay  
 Thy service. Tell me what the Greeks have done.

SPY. A fleet already sails to fetch thee back,  
 Conducted by old Phœnix, and the sons  
 Of valiant Theseus.

NEO. Come they then to force me ?  
 Or am I to be won by their persuasion ?

SPY. I know not that ; you have what I could learn.

NEO. And did th' Atridæ send them ?

SPY. Sent they are,  
 And will be with you soon.

NEO. But wherefore then  
 Came not Ulysses ? Did his courage fail ?

SPY. He, ere I left the camp, with Diomedæ  
 On some important embassy sailed forth  
 In search—

NEO. Of whom ?

SPY. There was a man—but stay,  
 Who is thy friend here, tell me, but speak softly.

[*Whispering him.*]

NEO. The famous Philoctetes.

SPY. Ha ! begoné then !  
 Ask me no more—away, immediately !

PHIL. What do these dark mysterious whispers mean?  
Concern they me, my son?

NEO. I know not what  
He means to say, but I would have him speak  
Boldly before us all, whate'er it be.

SPY. Do not betray me to the Grecian host,  
Nor make me speak what I would fain conceal.  
I am but poor—they have befriended me.

NEO. In me thou seest an enemy confest  
To the Atridae. This is my best friend  
Because he hates them too; if thou art mine,  
Hide nothing then.

SPY. Consider first.

NEO. I have.

SPY. The blame will be on you.

NEO. Why, let it be;  
But speak, I charge thee.

SPY. Since I must then, know,  
In solemn league combined, the bold Ulysses  
And gallant Diomede have sworn by force  
Or by persuasion to bring back thy friend:  
The Grecians heard Laertes' son declare  
His purpose; far more resolute he seemed  
Than Diomede, and surer of success.

NEO. But why th' Atridae, after so long time,  
Again should wish to see this wretched exile?  
Whence this desire? Came it from th' angry gods  
To punish thus their inhumanity?

SPY. I can inform you; for perhaps from Greece  
Of late you have not heard. There was a prophet,  
Son of old Priam, Helenus by name,  
Him, in his midnight walks, the wily chief  
Ulysses, curse of every tongue, espied;  
Took him, and led him captive, to the Greeks  
A welcome spoil. Much he foretold to all,  
And added last that Troy should never fall  
Till Philoctetes from this isle returned.

Ulysses heard, and instant promise gave  
To fetch him hence; he hoped by gentle means  
To gain him; those successful, force at last  
Could but compel him. He would go, he cried,



And if he failed his head should pay the forfeit.  
I've told thee all, and warn thee to be gone,  
Thou and thy friend, if thou wouldst wish to save him.

PHIL. And does the traitor think he can persuade me?  
As well might he persuade me to return  
From death to life, as his base father did.

SPY. Of that I know not : I must to my ship.  
Farewell, and may the gods protect you both ! *[Exit.*

PHIL. Lead me—expose me to the Grecian host !  
And could the insolent Ulysses hope  
With his soft flatteries e'er to conquer me ?  
No ! Sooner would I listen to the voice  
Of that fell serpent, whose envenomed tongue  
Hath lamed me thus. But what is there he dare not  
Or say or do ? I know he will be here  
E'en now, depend on't. Therefore, let's away !  
Quick let the sea divide us from Ulysses.  
Let us be gone ; for well-timed expedition,  
The task performed, brings safety and repose.

NEO. Soon as the wind permits us we embark,  
But now 'tis adverse.

PHIL. Every wind is fair  
When we are flying from misfortune.

NEO. True ;  
And 'tis against them too.

PHIL. Alas ! no storms  
Can drive back fraud and rapine from their prey.

NEO. I'm ready. Take what may be necessary,  
And follow me.

PHIL. I want not much.

NEO. Perhaps  
My ship will furnish you.

PHIL. There is a plant  
Which to my wound gives some relief ; I must  
Have that.

NEO. Is there aught else ?

PHIL. Alas ! my bow  
I had forgot. I must not lose that treasure.

*[PHILOCTETES steps towards his Grotto, and  
brings out his bow and arrows.*

NEO. Are these the famous arrows then ?

PHIL. They are.

NEO. And may I be permitted to behold,  
To touch, to pay my adoration to them?

PHIL. In these, my son, in everything that's mine  
Thou hast a right.

NEO. But if it be a crime.  
I would not; otherwise——

PHIL. Oh! thou art full  
Of piety; in thee it is no crime;  
In thee, my friend, by whom alone I look  
Once more with pleasure on the radiant sun—  
By whom I live—who giv'st me to return  
To my dear father, to my friends, my country:  
Sunk as I was beneath my foes, once more  
I rise to triumph o'er them by thy aid:  
Behold them, touch them, but return them to me,  
And boast that virtue which on thee alone  
Bestowed such honour. Virtue made them mine.  
I can deny thee nothing: he, whose heart  
Is grateful can alone deserve the name  
Of friend, to every treasure far superior.

NEO. Go in.

PHIL. Come with me; for my painful wound  
Requires thy friendly hand to help me onward.

(*Exeunt.*)

CHORUS.

*Strophe.*

Since proud Ixion, doomed to feel  
The tortures of th' eternal wheel,  
Bound by the hand of angry Jove,  
Received the due rewards of impious love;  
Ne'er was distress so deep or woe so great  
As on the wretched Philoctetes wait;  
Who ever with the just and good,  
Guiltless of fraud and rapine, stood,  
And the fair paths of virtue still pursued;  
Alone on this inhospitable shore,  
Where waves for ever beat and tempests roar,  
How could he e'er or hope or comfort know,  
Or painful life support beneath such weight of woe?

*Antistrophe.*

Exposed to the inclement skies,  
 Deserted and forlorn he lies,  
 No friend or fellow-mourner there  
 To soothe his sorrows and divide his care,  
 Or seek the healing plant of power to 'suage  
 His aching wound and mitigate its rage ;  
 But if perchance, awhile released  
 From torturing pain, he sinks to rest,  
 Awakened soon, and by sharp hunger prest,  
 Compelled to wander forth in search of food,  
 He crawls in anguish to the neighbouring wood ;  
 Even as the tottering infant in despair  
 Who mourns an absent mother's kind supporting care.

*Strophe 2.*

The teeming earth, who mortals still supplies  
 With every good, to him her seed denies ;  
 A stranger to the joy that flows  
 From the kind aid which man on man bestows ;  
 Nor food, alas ! to him was given,  
 Save when his arrows pierced the birds of heaven ;  
 Nor e'er did Bacchus' heart-expanding bowl  
 For ten long years relieve his cheerless soul ;  
 But glad was he his eager thirst to slake  
 In the unwholesome pool, or ever-stagnant lake.

*Antistrophe 2.*

But now, behold the joyful captive freed ;  
 A fairer fate, and brighter days succeed :  
 For he at last hath found a friend  
 Of noblest race, to save and to defend,  
 To guide him with protecting hand,  
 And safe restore him to his native land ;  
 On Sperchius' flowery banks to join the throng  
 Of Melian nymphs, and lead the choral song  
 On Ceta's top, which saw Alcides rise,  
 And from the flaming pile ascend his native skies.

## ACT III.

## SCENE I.

NEOPTOLEMUS, PHILOCTETES, CHORUS.

NEO. Come, Philoctetes; why thus silent? Wherefore  
This sudden terror on thee?

PHIL. Oh!

NEO. Whence is it?

PHIL. Nothing, my son; go on!

NEO. Is it thy wound  
That pains thee thus?

PHIL. No; I am better now.

O gods!

NEO. Why dost thou call thus on the gods?

PHIL. To smile propitious, and preserve us—— Oh!

NEO. Thou art in misery. Tell me—wilt thou not?  
What is it?

PHIL. O my son! I can no longer  
Conceal it from thee. Oh! I die, I perish;  
By the great gods let me implore thee, now  
This moment, if thou hast a sword, oh! strike,  
Cut off this painful limb, and end my being!

NEO. What can this mean, that unexpected thus  
It should torment thee?

PHIL. Know you not, my son?

NEO. What is the cause?

PHIL. Can you not guess it?

NEO. No.

PHIL. Nor I.

NEO. That's stranger still.

PHIL. My son, my son!

NEO. This new attack is terrible indeed!

PHIL. 'Tis inexpressible! Have pity on me!

NEO. What shall I do?

PHIL. Do not be terrified,  
And leave me. Its returns are regular,

And like the traveller, when its appetite  
Is satisfied, it will depart. Oh! oh!

NEO. Thou art oppressed with ills on every side.  
Give me thy hand. Come, wilt thou lean upon me?

PHIL. No; but these arrows, take; preserve 'em for  
me.

A little while, till I grow better. Sleep  
Is coming on me, and my pains will cease.  
Let me be quiet. If meantime our foes  
Surprise thee, let nor force nor artifice  
Deprive thee of the great, the precious trust  
I have reposed in thee; that were ruin  
To thee, and to thy friend.

NEO. Be not afraid—  
No hands but mine shall touch them; give them to me.

PHIL. Receive them, son; and let it be thy prayer  
They bring not woes on thee, as they have done  
To me and to Alcides.

*[Gives him the bow and arrows.]*

NEO. May the gods  
Forbid it ever! May they guide our course  
And speed our prosperous sails!

PHIL. Alas! my son,  
I fear thy vows are vain. Behold my blood  
Flows from the wound? Oh! how it pains me! Now  
It comes, it hastens! Do not, do not leave me!  
Oh! that Ulysses felt this racking torture,  
E'en to his inmost soul! Again it comes!  
O Agamemnon! Menelaus! why  
Should not you bear these pangs as I have done?  
O death! where art thou, death? so often called,  
Wilt thou not listen? wilt thou never come?  
Take thou the Lemnian fire, my generous friend,  
Do me the same kind office which I did  
For my Alcides. These are thy reward;  
He gave them to me. Thou alone deservest  
The great inheritance. What says my friend?  
What says my dear preserver? Oh! where art thou?

NEO. I mourn thy hapless fate.

PHIL. Be of good cheer,



Quick my disorder comes, and goes as soon ;  
I only beg thee not to leave me here.

NEO. Depend on 't, I will stay.

PHIL. Wilt thou indeed ?

NEO. Trust me, I will.

PHIL. I need not bind thee to it

By oath.

NEO. Oh, no ! 'twere impious to forsake thee.

PHIL. Give me thy hand, and pledge thy faith.

NEO. I do.

PHIL. Thither, oh, thither lead !

[*Pointing up to heaven.*]

NEO. What sayst thou ? where ?

PHIL. Above.

NEO. What, lost again ? Why lookst thou thus

On that bright circle ?

PHIL. Let me, let me go !

NEO. [*lays hold of him*]. Where wouldst thou go ?

PHIL. Loose me.

NEO. I will not.

PHIL. Oh !

You'll kill me, if you do not.

NEO. [*lets him go*]. There, then ; now

Is thy mind better ?

PHIL. Oh ! receive me, earth !

Receive a dying man. Here must I lie ;

For, oh ! my pain's so great I cannot rise.

[*PHILOCTETES sinks down on the earth near  
the entrance of the cave.*]

## SCENE II.

NEOPTOLEMUS, CHORUS.

NEO. Sleep hath o'ertaken him. See, his head is lain  
On the cold earth ; the balmy sweat thick drops  
From every limb, and from the broken vein  
Flows the warm blood ; let us indulge his slumbers.

## CHORUS.

## INVOCATION TO SLEEP.

Sleep, thou patron of mankind,  
 Great physician of the mind,  
 Who dost nor pain nor sorrow know,  
 Sweetest balm of every woe,  
 Mildest sovereign, hear us now ;  
 Hear thy wretched suppliant's vow ;  
 His eyes in gentle slumbers close,  
 And continue his repose ;  
 Hear thy wretched suppliant's vow,  
 Great physician, hear us now.

And now, my son, what best may suit thy purpose  
 Consider well, and how we are to act.

What more can we expect? The time is come ;  
 For better far is opportunity

Seized at the lucky hour than all the counsels  
 Which wisdom dictates or which craft inspires.

NEO. He hears us not. But easy as it is  
 To gain the prize, it would avail us nothing  
 Were he not with us? Phœbus hath reserved  
 For him alone the crown of victory ;  
 But thus to boast of what we could not do,  
 And break our word, were most disgraceful to us.

CHOR. The gods will guide us, fear it not, my son ;  
 But what thou sayst speak soft, for well thou knowst  
 The sick man's sleep is short. He may awake  
 And hear us ; therefore let us hide our purpose.  
 If then thou thinkst as he does—thou knowst whom—  
 This is the hour. At such a time, my son,  
 The wisest err. But mark me, the wind's fair,  
 And Philoctetes sleeps, void of all help—  
 Lamè, impotent, unable to resist,  
 He is as one among the dead. E'en now  
 We'll take him with us. 'Twere an easy task.  
 Leave it to me, my son. There is no danger:

NEO. No more! His eyes are open. See, he moves.

## SCENE III.

PHILOCTETES, NEOPTOLEMUS, CHORUS.

PHIL. [*awaking*]. O fair returning light! beyond  
 my hope;  
 You too, my kind preservers! O my son!  
 I could not think thou wouldst have stayed so long  
 In kind compassion to thy friend. Alas!  
 The Atridæ never would have acted thus.  
 But noble is thy nature, and thy birth,  
 And therefore little did my wretchedness,  
 Nor from my wounds the noisome stench deter  
 Thy generous heart. I have a little respite;  
 Help me, my son! I'll try to rise; this weakness  
 Will leave me soon, and then we'll go together.

NEO. I little thought to find thee thus restored.  
 Trust me, I joy to see thee free from pain,  
 And hear thee speak; the marks of death were on thee.  
 Raise thyself up; thy friends here, if thou wilt,  
 Shall carry thee, 'twill be no burthen to them  
 If we request it.

PHIL. No; thy hand alone;  
 I will not trouble them; 'twill be enough  
 If they can bear with me and my distemper  
 When we embark.

NEO. Well, be it so; but rise.

PHIL. [*rising*]. Oh! never fear; I'll rise as well as ever.  
 [*Exeunt.*]

## ACT IV.

## SCENE I.

NEOPTOLEMUS, PHILOCTETES, CHORUS.

NEOPTOLEMUS. How shall I act?

PHIL. What says my son?

- NEO. Alas!  
I know not what to say; my doubtful mind——
- PHIL. Talked you of doubts? You did not surely.
- NEO. Aye,  
That's my misfortune.
- PHIL. Is then my distress  
The cause at last you will not take me with you?
- NEO. All is distress and misery when we act  
Against our nature and consent to ill.
- PHIL. But sure to help a good man in misfortunes  
Is not against thy nature.
- NEO. Men will call me  
A villain; that distracts me.
- PHIL. Not for this;  
For what thou meanst to do thou mayst deserve it.
- NEO. What shall I do? Direct me, Jove! To hide  
What I should speak, and tell a base untruth  
Were double guilt.
- PHIL. He purposes at last,  
I fear it much, to leave me.
- NEO. Leave thee! No!  
But how to make thee go with pleasure hence,  
There I'm distressed.
- PHIL. I understand thee not;  
What means my son?
- NEO. I can no longer hide  
The dreadful secret from thee; thou art going  
To Troy, e'en to the Greeks, to the Atridæ.
- PHIL. Alas! what sayest thou?
- NEO. Do not weep, but hear me.
- PHIL. What must I hear? what wilt thou do with me?
- NEO. First set thee free; then carry thee, my friend,  
To conquer Troy.
- PHIL. Is this indeed thy purpose?
- NEO. This am I bound to do.
- PHIL. Then am I lost,  
Undone, betrayed. Canst thou, my friend, do this?  
Give me my arms again.
- NEO. It cannot be.  
I must obey the powers who sent me hither;  
Justice enjoins—the common cause demands it.

PHIL. Thou worst of men, thou vile artificer  
Of fraud most infamous, what hast thou done?  
How have I been deceived? Dost thou not blush  
To look upon me, to behold me thus  
Beneath thy feet imploring? Base betrayer!  
To rob me of my bow, the means of life,  
The only means—give 'em, restore 'em to me!  
Do not take all! Alas! he hears me not,  
Nor deigns to speak, but casts an angry look  
That says I never shall be free again.  
O mountains, rivers, rocks, and savage herds!  
To you I speak—to you alone I now  
Must breathe my sorrows; you are wont to hear.  
My sad complaints, and I will tell you all  
That I have suffered from Achilles' son,  
Who, bound by solemn oath to bear me hence  
To my dear native soil, now sails for Troy.  
The perjured wretch first gave his plighted hand,  
Then stole the sacred arrows of my friend,  
The son of Jove, the great Alcides; those  
He means to show the Greeks, to snatch me hence  
And boast his prize, as if poor Philoctetes,  
This empty shade, were worthy of his arm.  
Had I been what I was, he ne'er had thus  
Subdued me, and e'en now to fraud alone  
He owes the conquest. I have been betrayed!  
Give me my arms again, and be thyself  
Once more. Oh, speak! Thou wilt not? Then I'm lost.  
O my poor hut! again I come to thee  
Naked and destitute of food; once more  
Receive me, here to die; for now, no longer  
Shall my swift arrow reach the flying prey,  
Or on the mountains pierce the wandering herd;  
I shall myself afford a banquet now  
To those I used to feed on—they the hunters,  
And I their easy prey; so shall the blood  
Which I so oft have shed be paid by mine;  
And all this too from him whom once I deemed  
Stranger to fraud nor capable of ill;  
And yet I will not curse thee till I know  
Whether thou still retainst thy horrid purpose,



Or dost repent thee of it ; if thou dost not,  
Destruction wait thee !

CHOR. We attend your pleasure,  
My royal lord, we must be gone ; determine  
To leave, or take him with us.

NEO. His distress  
Doth move me much. Trust me, I long have felt  
Compassion for him.

PHIL. Oh ! then by the gods  
Pity me now, my son, nor let mankind  
Reproach thee for a fraud so base.

NEO. Alas !  
What shall I do ? Would I were still at Scyros !  
For I am most unhappy.

PHIL. O my son !  
Thou art not base by nature, but misguided  
By those who are, to deeds unworthy of thee.  
Turn then thy fraud on them who best deserve it ;  
Restore my arms, and leave me.

NEO. Speak, my friends,  
What's to be done ?

## SCENE II.

PHILOCTETES, NEOPTOLEMUS, CHORUS, ULYSSES.

ULY. Ah ! dost thou hesitate ?  
Traitor, be gone ! Give me the arms.

PHIL. Ah me !  
Ulysses here ?

ULY. Aye ! 'tis Ulysses' self  
That stands before thee.

PHIL. Then I'm lost, betrayed !  
This was the cruel spoiler.

ULY. Doubt it not.  
'Twas I ; I do confess it.

PHIL. [*to* NEOPTOLEMUS]. O my son !  
Give me them back.

ULY. It must not be ; with them  
Thyself must go, or we shall drag thee hence.

PHIL. And will they force me ? O thou daring villain !

ULY. They will, unless thou dost consent to go.

PHIL. Wilt thou, O Lemnos! wilt thou, mighty  
Vulcan!

With thy all-conquering fire, permit me thus  
To be torn from thee?

ULY. Know, great Jove himself  
Doth here preside. He hath decreed thy fate;  
I but perform his will.

PHIL. Detested wretch,  
Mak'st thou the gods a cover for thy crime?  
Do they teach falsehood?

ULY. No, they taught me truth,  
And therefore, hence—that way thy journey lies.

[*Pointing to the sea.*]

PHIL. It doth not.

ULY. But I say it must be so.

PHIL. And Philoctetes then was born a slave!  
I did not know it.

ULY. No; I mean to place thee  
E'en with the noblest, e'en with those by whom  
Proud Troy must perish.

PHIL. Never will I go,  
Befall what may, whilst this deep cave is open  
To bury all my sorrows.

ULY. What wouldst do?

PHIL. Here throw me down, dash out my desperate  
brains

Against this rock, and sprinkle it with my blood.

ULY. [*to the CHORUS*]. Seize, and prevent him!

[*They seize him.*]

PHIL. Manacled! O hands!  
How helpless are you now! those arms, which once  
Protected, thus torn from you!

[*To ULYSSES.*]

Thou abandoned,  
Thou shameless wretch! from whom nor truth nor  
justice,

Naught that becomes the generous mind, can flow,  
How hast thou used me! how betrayed! Suborned  
This stranger, this poor youth, who, worthier far  
To be my friend than thine, was only here  
Thy instrument; he knew not what he did,

And now, thou seest, repents him of the crime  
Which brought such guilt on him, such woes on me.  
But thy foul soul, which from its dark recess  
Trembling looks forth, beheld him void of art,  
Unwilling as he was, instructed him,  
And made him soon a master in deceit.

I am thy prisoner now ; e'en now thou meanst  
To drag me hence, from this unhappy shore,  
Where first thy malice left me, a poor exile,  
Deserted, friendless, and though living, dead  
To all mankind. Perish the vile betrayer !  
Oh ! I have cursed thee often, but the gods  
Will never hear the prayers of Philoctetes.  
Life and its joys are thine, whilst I, unhappy,  
Am but the scorn of thee, and the Atridæ,  
Thy haughty masters. Fraud and force compelled  
thee,

Or thou hadst never sailed with them to Troÿ.  
I lent my willing aid ; with seven brave ships  
I ploughed the main to serve them. In return  
They cast me forth, disgraced me, left me here.  
Thou sayst they did it ; they impute the crime  
To thee. And what will you do with me now ?  
And whither must I go ? What end, what purpose  
Could urge thee to it ? I am nothing, lost  
And dead already. Wherefore—tell me, wherefore ?—  
Am I not still the same detested burthen,  
Loathsome and lame ? Again must Philoctetes  
Disturb your holy rites ? If I am with you  
How can you make libations ? That was once  
Your vile pretence for inhumanity.  
Oh ! may you perish for the deed ! The gods  
Will grant it sure, if justice be their care—  
And that it is I know. You had not left  
Your native soil to seek a wretch like me  
Had not some impulse from the powers above,  
Spite of yourselves, ordained it. O my country !  
And you, O gods ! who look upon this deed,  
Punish, in pity to me, punish all  
The guilty band ! Could I behold them perish,  
My wounds were nothing ; that would heal them all.

CHOR. [*to ULYSSES*]. Observe, my lord, what bitterness  
of soul

His words express; he bends not to misfortune,  
But seems to brave it.

ULY. I could answer him,  
Were this a time for words; but now, no more  
Than this—I act as best befits our purpose.  
Where virtue, truth, and justice are required  
Ulysses yields to none; I was not born  
To be o'ercome, and yet submit to thee.  
Let him remain. Thy arrows shall suffice;  
We want thee not; Teucer can draw thy bow  
As well as thou; myself with equal strength  
Can aim the deadly shaft, with equal skill.  
What could thy presence do? Let Lemnos keep thee.  
Farewell! perhaps the honours once designed  
For thee may be reserved to grace Ulysses.

PHIL. Alas! shall Greece then see my deadliest foe  
Adorned with arms which I alone should bear?

ULY. No more! I must be gone.

PHIL. [*to NEOPTOLEMUS*]. Son of Achilles,  
Thou wilt not leave me too? I must not lose  
Thy converse, thy assistance.

ULY. [*to NEOPTOLEMUS*]. Look not on him;  
Away, I charge thee! 'Twould be fatal to us.

PHIL. [*to the CHORUS*]. Will you forsake me, friends?  
Dwells no compassion  
Within your breasts for me?

CHOR. [*pointing to NEOPTOLEMUS*]. He is our master;  
We speak and act but as his will directs.

NEO. I know he will upbraid me for this weakness,  
But 'tis my nature, and I must consent,  
Since Philoctetes asks it. Stay you with him,  
Till to the gods our pious prayers we offer,  
And all things are prepared for our departure;  
Perhaps, meantime, to better thoughts his mind  
May turn relenting. We must go. Remember,  
When we shall call you, follow instantly.

[*Exit with ULYSSES*

## SCENE III.

PHILOCTETES, CHORUS.

PHIL. O my poor hut ! and is it then decreed  
 Again I come to thee to part no more,  
 To end my wretched days in this sad cave,  
 The scene of all my woes ? For whither now  
 Can I betake me ? Who will feed, support,  
 Or cherish Philoctetes ? Not a hope  
 Remains for me. Oh ! that th' impetuous storms  
 Would bear me with them to some distant clime !  
 For I must perish here.

CHOR. Unhappy man !  
 Thou hast provoked thy fate ; thyself alone  
 Art to thyself a foe, to scorn the good,  
 Which wisdom bids thee take, and choose misfortune.

PHIL. Wretch that I am, to perish here alone !  
 Oh ! I shall see the face of man no more,  
 Nor shall my arrows pierce their wingèd prey,  
 And bring me sustenance ! Such vile delusions  
 Used to betray me ! Oh ! that pains like those  
 I feel might reach the author of my woes !

CHOR. The gods decreed it ; we are not to blame.  
 Heap not thy curses therefore on the guiltless,  
 But take our friendship.

PHIL. [*pointing to the sea-shore.*] I behold him there ;  
 E'en now I see him laughing me to scorn  
 On yonder shore, and in his hands the darts  
 He waves triumphant, which no arms but these  
 Had ever borne. O my dear glorious treasure !  
 Hadst thou a mind to feel th' indignity,  
 How wouldst thou grieve to change thy noble master,  
 The friend of great Alcides, for a wretch  
 So vile, so base, so impious as Ulysses !

CHOR. Justice will ever rule the good man's tongue,  
 Nor from his lips reproach and bitterness  
 Invidious flow. Ulysses, by the voice  
 Of Greece appointed, only sought a friend  
 To join the common cause, and serve his country.



PHIL. Hear me, ye winged inhabitants of air,  
 And you, who on these mountains love to feed,  
 My savage prey, whom once I could pursue ;  
 Fearful no more of Philoctetes, fly  
 This hollow rock—I cannot hurt you now ;  
 You need not dread to enter here. Alas !  
 You now may come, and in your turn regale  
 On these poor limbs, when I shall be no more.  
 Where can I hope for food ? or who can breathe  
 This vital air, when life-preserving earth  
 No longer will assist him ?

CHOR. By the gods !  
 Let me entreat thee, if thou dost regard  
 Our master, and thy friend, come to him now,  
 Whilst thou mayst 'scape this sad calamity ;  
 Who but thyself would choose to be unhappy  
 That could prevent it ?

PHIL. Oh ! you have brought back  
 Once more the sad remembrance of my griefs ;  
 Why, why, my friends, would you afflict me thus ?

CHOR. Afflict thee—how ?

PHIL. Think you I'll e'er return  
 To hateful Troy ?

CHOR. We would advise thee to it.

PHIL. I'll hear no more. Go, leave me !

CHOR. That we shall  
 Most gladly. To the ships, my friends ; away ! [*Going.*  
 Obey your orders.

PHIL. [*stops them*]. By protecting Jove,  
 Who hears the suppliant's prayer, do not forsake me !

CHOR. [*returning*]. Be calm then.

PHIL. O my friends ! will you then stay ?  
 Do, by the gods I beg you.

CHOR. Why that groan ?

PHIL. Alas ! I die. My wound, my wound ! Hereafter  
 What can I do ? You will not leave me ! Hear——

CHOR. What canst thou say we do not know already ?

PHIL. O'erwhelmed by such a storm of griefs as I am,  
 You should not thus resent a madman's frenzy.

CHOR. Comply then and be happy.

PHIL. Never, never !

Be sure of that. Tho' thunder-bearing Jove  
Should with his lightnings blast me, would I go?  
No! Let Troy perish, perish all the host  
Who sent me here to die; but, O my friends!  
Grant me this last request.

CHOR. What is it? Speak.

PHIL. A sword, a dart, some instrument of death.

CHOR. What wouldst thou do?

PHIL. I'd hack off every limb.  
Death, my soul longs for death.

CHOR. But wherefore is it?

PHIL. I'll seek my father.

CHOR. Whither?

PHIL. In the tomb;  
There he must be. O Scyros! O my country!  
How could I bear to see thee as I am—  
I who had left thy sacred shores to aid  
The hateful sons of Greece? O misery!

[Goes into the cave. *Exeunt.*]

## ACT V.

### SCENE I.

ULYSSES, NEOPTOLEMUS, CHORUS.

CHORUS. Ere now we should have taken thee to our  
ships,  
But that advancing this way I behold  
Ulysses, and with him Achilles' son.

ULY. Why this return? Wherefore this haste?

NEO. I come  
To purge me of my crimes.

ULY. Indeed! What crimes?

NEO. My blind obedience to the Grecian host  
And to thy counsels.

ULY. Hast thou practised aught  
Base or unworthy of thee?

NEO. Yes; by art  
And vile deceit betrayed th' unhappy.

ULY. Whom?  
Alas! what mean you?

NEO. Nothing. But the son  
Of Pæan——

ULY. Ha! what wouldst thou do? My heart  
Misgives me. [*Aside.*]

NEO. I have ta'en his arms, and now——

ULY. Thou wouldst restore them! Speak! Is that  
thy purpose?  
Almighty Jove!

NEO. Unjustly should I keep  
Another's right?

ULY. Now, by the gods, thou meanst  
To mock me! Dost thou not?

NEO. If to speak truth  
Be mockery.

ULY. And does Achilles' son  
Say this to me?

NEO. Why force me to repeat  
My words so often to thee?

ULY. Once to hear them  
Is once indeed too much.

NEO. Doubt then no more,  
For I have told thee all.

ULY. There are, remember,  
There are who may prevent thee.

NEO. Who shall dare  
To thwart my purpose?

ULY. All the Grecian host,  
And with them, I.

NEO. Wise as thou art, Ulysses,  
Thou talkest most idly.

ULY. Wisdom is not thine  
Either in word or deed.

NEO. Know, to be just  
Is better far than to be wise.

ULY. But where,

Where is the justice, thus unauthorized,  
To give a treasure back thou ow'st to me,  
And to my counsels?

NEO. I have done a wrong,  
And I will try to make atonement for it.

ULY. Dost thou not fear the power of Greece?

NEO. I fear  
Nor Greece nor thee, when I am doing right.

ULY. 'Tis not with Troy then we contend, but thee.

NEO. I know not that.

ULY. Seest thou this hand? behold,  
It grasps my sword.

NEO. Mine is alike prepared,  
Nor seeks delay.

ULY. But I will let thee go;  
Greece shall know all thy guilt, and shall revenge it.  
[Exit ULYSSES.]

## SCENE II.

NEOPTOLEMUS, CHORUS.

NEO. 'Twas well determined; always be as wise  
As now thou art, and thou mayst live in safety.  
[Approaching towards the cave.]  
Ho! son of Pæan! Philoctetes, leave  
Thy rocky habitation, and come forth.

PHIL. [from the cave]. What noise was that? Who  
calls on Philoctetes? [He comes out.]

## SCENE III.

PHILOCTETES, NEOPTOLEMUS, CHORUS.

PHIL. Alas! what would you, strangers? Are you  
come  
To heap fresh miseries on me?

NEO. Be of comfort,  
And hear the tidings which I bring.

- PHIL. I dare not ;  
Thy flattering tongue already hath betrayed me.
- NEO. And is there then no room for penitence ?
- PHIL. Such were thy words, when, seemingly sincere,  
Yet meaning ill, thou stolst my arms away.
- NEO. But now it is not so. I only came  
To know if thou art resolute to stay,  
Or sail with us.
- PHIL. No more of that ; 'tis vain  
And useless all.
- NEO. Art thou then fix'd ?
- PHIL. I am ;  
It is impossible to say how firmly.
- NEO. I thought I could have moved thee, but I've  
done.
- PHIL. 'Tis well thou hast ; thy labour had been vain ;  
For never could my soul esteem the man  
Who robbed me of my dearest, best possession,  
And now would have me listen to his counsels—  
Unworthy offspring of the best of men !  
Perish th' Atridæ ! perish first Ulysses !  
Perish thyself !
- NEO. Withhold thy imprecations,  
And take thy arrows back.
- PHIL. A second time  
Wouldst thou deceive me ?
- NEO. By th' almighty power  
Of sacred Jove I swear.
- PHIL. O joyful sound !  
If thou sayst truly.
- NEO. Let my actions speak.  
Stretch forth thy hand, and take thy arms again.  
*[Gives him the arrows.]*

## SCENE IV.

ULYSSES, PHILOCTETES, NEOPTOLEMUS, CHORUS.

ULY. Witness ye gods ! Here, in the name of Greece  
And the Atridæ, I forbid it.



- PHIL. Ha!  
What voice is that? Ulysses'?
- ULY. Aye, 'tis I—  
I who perforce will carry thee to Troy  
Spite of Achilles' son.
- PHIL. [*raising his arm as intending to throw an arrow at ULYSSES*]. Not if I aim  
This shaft aright.
- NEO. Now, by the gods, I beg thee  
Stop thy rash hand! [*Laying hold of him.*]
- PHIL. Let go my arm.
- NEO. I will not.
- PHIL. Shall I not slay my enemy?
- NEO. Oh, no!  
'Twould cast dishonour on us both.
- PHIL. Thou knowst,  
These Grecian chiefs are loud pretending boasters,  
Brave but in tongue, and cowards in the field.
- NEO. I know it; but remember, I restored  
Thy arrows to thee, and thou hast no cause  
For rage or for complaint against thy friend.
- PHIL. I own thy goodness. Thou hast shown thyself  
Worthy thy birth; no son of Sisyphus,  
But of Achilles, who on earth preserved  
A fame unspotted, and amongst the dead  
Still shines superior, an illustrious shade.
- NEO. Joyful I thank thee for a father's praise,  
And for my own; but listen to my words,  
And mark me well. Misfortunes, which the gods  
Inflict on mortals, they perforce must bear:  
But when, oppressed by voluntary woes,  
They make themselves unhappy, they deserve not  
Our pity or our pardon. Such art thou.  
Thy savage soul, impatient of advice,  
Rejects the wholesome counsel of thy friend,  
And treats him like a foe; but I will speak,  
Jove be my witness! Therefore hear my words,  
And grave them in thy heart. The dire disease  
Thou long hast suffered is from angry heaven,  
Which thus afflicts thee for thy rash approach  
To the fell serpent, which on Chrysa's shore

Watched o'er the sacred treasures. Know beside,  
 That whilst the sun in yonder east shall rise,  
 Or in the west decline, distempered still  
 Thou ever shalt remain, unless to Troy  
 Thy willing mind transport thee. There the sons  
 Of Æsculapius shall restore thee—there  
 By my assistance shalt thou conquer Troy.  
 I know it well ; for that prophetic sage,  
 The Trojan captive Helenus, foretold  
 It should be so. "Proud Troy (he added then)  
 This very year must fall ; if not, my life  
 Shall answer for the falsehood." Therefore yield.  
 Thus to be deemed the first of Grecians, thus  
 By Pæan's favourite sons to be restored,  
 And thus marked out the conqueror of Troy,  
 Is sure distinguished happiness.

PHIL.

O life !

Detested, why wilt thou still keep me here ?  
 Why not dismiss me to the tomb ! Alas !  
 What can I do ? How can I disbelieve  
 My generous friend ? I must consent, and yet  
 Can I do this, and look upon the sun ?  
 Can I behold my friends—will they forgive,  
 Will they associate with me after this ?  
 And you, ye heavenly orbs that roll around me,  
 How will ye bear to see me linked with those  
 Who have destroyed me, e'en the sons of Atreus,  
 E'en with Ulysses, source of all my woes ?  
 My sufferings past I could forget ; but oh !  
 I dread the woes to come ; for well I know  
 When once the mind's corrupted it brings forth  
 Unnumbered crimes, and ills to ills succeed.  
 It moves my wonder much that thou, my friend,  
 Shouldst thus advise me, whom it ill becomes  
 To think of Troy. I rather had believed  
 Thou wouldst have sent me far, far off from those  
 Who have defrauded thee of thy just right,  
 And gave thy arms away. Are these the men  
 Whom thou wouldst serve ? whom thou wouldst thus  
 compel me  
 To save and to defend ? It must not be.

Remember, O my son! the solemn oath  
 Thou gav'st to bear me to my native soil.  
 Do this, my friend, remain thyself at Scyros,  
 And leave these wretches to be wretched still.  
 Thus shalt thou merit double thanks, from me  
 And from thy father; nor by succour given  
 To vile betrayers prove thyself as vile.

NEO. Thou sayst most truly. Yet confide in heaven,  
 Trust to thy friend, and leave this hated place.

PHIL. Leave it! For whom? For Troy and the  
 Atridæ?

These wounds forbid it.

NEO. They shall all be healed,  
 Where I will carry thee.

PHIL. An idle tale  
 Thou tellst me, surely; dost thou not?

NEO. I speak  
 What best may serve us both.

PHIL. But, speaking thus,  
 Dost thou not fear th' offended gods?

NEO. Why fear them?  
 Can I offend the gods by doing good?

PHIL. What good? To whom? To me or to th'  
 Atridæ?

NEO. I am thy friend, and therefore would persuade  
 thee.

PHIL. And therefore give me to my foes.

NEO. Alas!  
 Let not misfortunes thus transport thy soul  
 To rage and bitterness.

PHIL. Thou wouldst destroy me.

NEO. Thou knowst me not.

PHIL. I know th' Atridæ well,  
 Who left me here.

NEO. They did; yet they perhaps,  
 E'en they, O Philoctetes! may preserve thee.

PHIL. I never will to Troy.

NEO. What's to be done?  
 Since I can ne'er persuade thee, I submit;  
 Live on in misery.

PHIL. Then let me suffer ;  
Suffer I must ; but, oh ! perform thy promise ;  
Think on thy plighted faith, and guard me home  
Instant, my friend, nor ever call back Troy  
To my remembrance ; I have felt enough  
From Troy already.

NEO. Let us go ; prepare !

PHIL. O glorious sound !

NEO. Bear thyself up.

PHIL. I will,  
If possible.

NEO. But how shall I escape  
The wrath of Greece ?

PHIL. Oh ! think not of it.

NEO.. What  
If they should waste my kingdom ?

PHIL. I'll be there.

NEO. Alas ! what canst thou do ?

PHIL. And with these arrows  
Of my Alcides——

NEO. Ha ! What sayst thou ?

PHIL. Drive  
Thy foes before me. Not a Greek shall dare  
Approach thy borders.

NEO. If thou wilt do this,  
Salute the earth, and instant hence. Away !

## SCENE IV.

HERCULES, ULYSSES, NEOPTOLEMUS, PHILOCTETES,  
CHORUS.

HER. [*descends and speaks*]. Stay, son of Pæan ! Lo  
to thee 'tis given  
Once more to see and hear thy loved Alcides,  
Who for thy sake hath left yon heavenly mansions,  
And comes to tell thee the decrees of Jove ;  
To turn thee from the paths thou meanst to tread,

And guide thy footsteps right. Therefore attend.  
 Thou knowst what toils, what labours I endured,  
 Ere I by virtue gained immortal fame ;  
 Thou too like me by toils must rise to glory—  
 Thou too must suffer, ere thou canst be happy ;  
 Hence with thy friend to Troy, where honour calls,  
 Where health awaits thee—where, by virtue raised  
 To highest rank, and leader of the war,  
 Paris, its hateful author, shalt thou slay,  
 Lay waste proud Troy, and send thy trophies home,  
 Thy valour's due reward, to glad thy sire  
 On Ceta's top. The gifts which Greece bestows  
 Must thou reserve to grace my funeral pile,  
 And be a monument to after-ages  
 Of these all-conquering arms. Son of Achilles

[turning to NEOPTOLEMUS

(For now to thee I speak), remember this,  
 Without his aid thou canst not conquer Troy,  
 Nor Philoctetes without thee succeed ;  
 Go then, and, like two lions in the field  
 Roaming for prey, guard ye each other well ;  
 My Æsculapius will I send e'en now  
 To heal thy wounds. Then go, and conquer Troy ;  
 But when you lay the vanquished city waste,  
 Be careful that you venerate the gods ;  
 For far above all other gifts doth Jove,  
 Th' almighty father, hold true piety ;  
 Whether we live or die, that still survives  
 Beyond the reach of fate, and is immortal.

NEO. Once more to let me hear that wished-for voice,  
 To see thee after so long time, was bliss  
 I could not hope for. Oh ! I will obey  
 Thy great commands most willingly.

PHIL.

And I.

HER. Delay not then. For lo ! a prosperous wind  
 Swells in thy sail. The time invites. Adieu !

[HERCULES reascends.



## SCENE V.

PHILOCTETES, ULYSSES, NEOPTOLEMUS, CHORUS.

PHIL. I will but pay my salutations here,  
And instantly depart. To thee, my cave,  
Where I so long have dwelt, I bid farewell!  
And you, ye nymphs, who on the watery plains  
Deign to reside, farewell! Farewell the noise  
Of beating waves, which I so oft have heard  
From the rough sea, which by the black winds driven  
O'erwhelmed me, shivering. Oft th' Hermæan mount  
Echoed my plaintive voice, by wintry storms  
Afflicted, and returned me groan for groan.  
Now, ye fresh fountains, each Lycæan spring,  
I leave you now. Alas! I little thought  
To leave you ever. And thou sea-girt isle,  
Lemnos, farewell! Permit me to depart  
By thee unblamed, and with a prosperous gale  
To go where fate demands, where kindest friends  
By counsel urge me, where all-powerful Jove  
In his unerring wisdom hath decreed.

CHOR. Let us be gone, and to the ocean nymphs  
Our humble prayers prefer, that they would all  
Propitious smile, and grant us safe return.



# ANTIGONE.



## DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

CREON, *King of Thebes.*

EURYDICE, *Wife of Creon.*

HÆMON, *Son of Creon.*

ANTIGONE, *Daughter of Œdipus.*

ISMENE, *Sister of Antigone.*

TIRESIAS, *a Prophet.*

A MESSENGER, GUARD, SERVANT, and ATTENDANTS.

CHORUS, *composed of Ancient Men of Thebes.*

---

## ACT I.

### SCENE I.

ANTIGONE, ISMENE.

ANTIGONE. O my dear sister, my best-beloved Ismene!  
Is there an evil, by the wrath of Jove  
Reserved for Œdipus' unhappy race,  
We have not felt already? Sorrow and shame,  
And bitterness and anguish, all that's sad,  
All that's distressful, hath been ours, and now  
This dreadful edict from the tyrant comes  
To double our misfortunes. Hast thou heard  
What harsh commands he hath imposed on all,  
Or art thou still to know what future ills  
Our foes have yet in store to make us wretched?

ISM. Since that unhappy day, Antigone,  
When by each other's hand our brothers fell,  
And Greece dismissed her armies, I have heard  
Naught that could give or joy or grief to me.

ANT. I thought thou wert a stranger to the tidings,  
And therefore called thee forth, that here alone  
I might impart them to thee.

ISM. Oh! what are they?  
For something dreadful labours in thy breast.

ANT. Know then, from Créon, our indulgent lord,  
Our hapless brothers met a different fate:  
To honour one, and one to infamy  
He hath consigned. With funeral rites he graced  
The body of our dear Eteocles,  
Whilst Polynices' wretched carcase lies  
Unburied, unlamented, left exposed  
A feast for hungry vultures on the plain.  
No pitying friend will dare to violate  
The tyrant's harsh command, for public death  
Awaits th' offender. Créon comes himself  
To tell us of it—such is our condition.  
This is the crisis, this the hour, Ismene,  
That must declare thee worthy of thy birth,  
Or show thee mean, base, and degenerate.

ISM. What wouldst thou have me do?—defy his  
power?  
Contemn the laws?

ANT. To act with me, or not:  
Consider and resolve.

ISM. What daring deed  
Wouldst thou attempt? What is it? Speak!

ANT. To join  
And take the body, my Ismene.

ISM. Ha!  
And wouldst thou dare to bury it, when thus  
We are forbidden?

ANT. Aye, to bury *him*!  
He is my brother, and thine too, Ismene;  
Therefore, consent or not, I have determined  
I'll not disgrace my birth.

ISM. Hath not the king  
Pronounced it death to all?

ANT. He hath no right,  
No power to keep me from my own.

ISM. Alas!

Remember our unhappy father's fate :  
His eyes torn out by his own fatal hand,  
Oppressed with shame and infamy he died ;  
Fruit of his crimes ! a mother, and a wife—  
Dreadful alliance !—self-devoted, fell ;  
And last, in one sad day, Eteocles  
And Polynices by each other slain.  
Left as we are, deserted and forlorn,  
What from our disobedience can we hope  
But misery and ruin ? Poor weak women,  
Helpless, nor formed by nature to contend  
With powerful man. We are his subjects too.  
Therefore to this, and worse than this, my sister,  
We must submit. For me, in humblest prayer  
Will I address me to th' infernal powers  
For pardon of that crime which well they know  
Sprang from necessity, and then obey ;  
Since to attempt what we can never hope  
To execute, is folly all and madness.

ANT. Wert thou to proffer what I do not ask—  
Thy poor assistance—I would scorn it now.

Act as thou wilt ; I'll bury him myself ;  
Let me perform but that, and death is welcome :  
I'll do the pious deed, and lay me down  
By my dear brother. Loving and beloved  
We'll rest together ; to the powers below  
'Tis fit we pay obedience ; longer there  
We must remain than we can breathe on earth.  
There I shall dwell for ever ; thou, meantime,  
What the gods hold most precious mayst despise.

ISM. I reverence the gods ; but, in defiance  
Of laws, and unassisted to do this,  
It were most dangerous.

ANT. That be thy excuse,  
Whilst I prepare the funeral pile.

ISM. Alas !

I tremble for thee.

ANT. Tremble for thyself,

And not for me.



ISM. Oh! do not tell thy purpose,  
I beg thee, do not. I shall ne'er betray thee.

ANT. I'd have it known; and I shall hate thee  
more

For thy concealment, than, if loud to all,  
Thou wouldst proclaim the deed.

ISM. Thou hast a heart  
Too daring, and ill-suited to thy fate.

ANT. I know my duty, and I'll pay it there  
Where 'twill be best accepted.

ISM. Couldst thou do it!  
But 'tis not in thy power.

ANT. When I know that  
It will be time enough to quit my purpose.

ISM. It cannot be; 'tis folly to attempt it.

ANT. Go on, and I shall hate thee! Our dead brother,  
He too shall hate thee as his bitterest foe;  
Go, leave me here to suffer for my rashness;  
Whate'er befalls, it cannot be so dreadful  
As not to die with honour.

ISM. Then farewell,  
Since thou wilt have it so; and know, Ismene  
Pities thy weakness, but admires thy virtue. [*Exeunt.*]

## SCENE II.

CHORUS.

### *Strophe I.*

By Dirce's sweetly-flowing stream,  
Ne'er did the golden eye of day  
On Thebes with fairer lustre beam,  
Or shine with more auspicious ray.  
See the proud Argive, with his silver shield  
And glittering armour, quits the hostile plain;  
No longer dares maintain the luckless field,  
But vanquished flies, nor checks the loosened rein.  
With dreadful clangour, like the bird of Jove,  
On snowy wings descending from above,

His vaunted powers to this devoted land,  
 In bitterest wrath did Polynices lead,  
 With crested helmets, and a numerous band  
 He came, and fondly hoped that Thebes should  
 bleed.

*Antistrophe 1.*

High on the lofty tower he stood,  
 And viewed th' encircled gates below,  
 With spears that thirsted for our blood,  
 And seemed to scorn th' unequal foe ;  
 But, fraught with vengeance, ere the rising flame  
 Could waste our bulwarks, or our walls surround,  
 Mars to assist the fiery serpent came,  
 And brought the towering eagle to the ground.  
 That god who hates the boastings of the proud  
 Saw the rude violence of th' exulting crowd ;  
 Already now the triumph was prepared,  
 The wreath of victory and the festal song,  
 When Jove the clash of golden armour heard,  
 And hurled his thunder on the guilty throng.

*Strophe 2.*

Then Capaneus, elate with pride,  
 Fierce as the rapid whirlwind came,  
 Eager he seemed on every side  
 To spread the all-devouring flame ;  
 But soon he felt the wingèd lightning's blast,  
 By angry heaven with speedy vengeance sent—  
 Down from the lofty turrets headlong cast,  
 For his foul crimes he met the punishment.  
 Each at his gate, long time the leaders strove,  
 Then fled, and left their arms to conquering Jove ;  
 Save the unhappy death-devoted pair,  
 The wretched brethren, who unconquered stood,  
 With rancorous hate inspired, and fell despair,  
 They reeked their vengeance in each other's blood.

*Antistrophe 2.*

And lo! with smiles propitious see  
 To Thebes, for numerous cars renowned,  
 The goddess comes, fair Victory,  
 With fame and endless glory crowned!  
 Henceforth, no longer vexed by war's alarms,  
 Let all our sorrows, all our labours cease;  
 Come, let us quit the din of rattling arms,  
 And fill our temples with the songs of peace.  
 The god of Thebes shall guide our steps aright,  
 And crown with many a lay the festive night.  
 But see, still anxious for his native land,  
 Our king, Menæceus' valiant son, appear;  
 With some fair omen by the gods' command  
 He comes to met his aged council here. [*Exeunt.*

## ACT II.

## SCENE I.

CREON, CHORUS

CREON. At length our empire, shook by civil broils,  
 The gods to peace and safety have restored;  
 Wherefore, my friends, you had our late request  
 That you should meet us here; for well I know  
 Your firm allegiance to great Laius, next  
 To Œdipus, and his unhappy sons;  
 These by each other's hand untimely slain,  
 To me the sceptre doth of right descend,  
 As next in blood. Never can man be know,  
 His mind, his will, his passions ne'er appear  
 Till power and office call them forth; for me,  
 'Tis my firm thought, and I have held it ever,  
 That he who rules and doth not follow that

Which wisdom counsels, but, restrained by fear,  
 Shuts up his lips, must be the worst of men ;  
 Nor do I deem him worthy who prefers  
 A friend, how dear soever, to his country.  
 Should I behold—witness all-seeing Jove!—  
 This city wronged, I never would be silent,  
 Never would make the foe of Thebes my friend,  
 For on her safety must depend our own ;  
 And if she flourish we can never want  
 Assistance or support. Thus would I act,  
 And therefore have I sent my edict forth  
 Touching the sons of Œdipus, commanding  
 That they should bury him who nobly fought  
 And died for Thebes, the good Eteocles,  
 Gracing his memory with each honour due  
 To the illustrious dead. For Polynices,  
 Abandoned exile, for a brother's blood  
 Thirsting insatiate—he who would in flames  
 Have wasted all, his country and his gods,  
 And made you slaves—I have decreed he lie  
 Unburied, his vile carcase to the birds  
 And hungry dogs a prey. There let him rot  
 Inglorious—'tis my will ; for ne'er from me  
 Shall vice inherit virtue's due reward,  
 But him alone who is a friend to Thebes,  
 Living or dead shall Creon reverence still.

CHOR. Son of Menæceus, 'twas thy great behest  
 Thus to reward them both ; thine is the power  
 O'er all supreme, the living and the dead.

CREON. Be careful then my orders are obeyed.

CHOR. O sir ! to younger hands commit the task.

CREON. I have appointed some to watch the body.

CHOR. What then remains for us ?

CREON. To see that none

By your connivance violate the law.

CHOR. Scarce will the man be found so fond of death  
 As to attempt it.

CREON. -Death is the reward  
 Of him who dares it ; but oftentimes by hope  
 Of sordid gain are men betrayed to ruin.

## SCENE II.

MESSENGER, CREON, CHORUS.

MES. O king ! I cannot boast that hither sent  
 I came with speed, for oft my troubled thoughts  
 Have driven me back ; oft to myself I said,  
 Why dost thou seek destruction ? Yet again  
 If thou report it not, from other tongues  
 Creon must hear the tale, and thou wilt suffer.  
 With doubts like these oppressed, slowly I came,  
 And the short way seemed like a tedious journey ;  
 At length I come, resolved to tell thee all :  
 Whate'er the event, I must submit to fate.

CREON. Whence are thy fears, and why this hesita-  
 tion ?

MES. First for myself ; I merit not thy wrath ;  
 It was not I, nor have I seen the man  
 Who did the guilty deed.

CREON. Something of weight  
 Thou hast t' impart, by this unusual care  
 To guard thee from our anger.

MES. Fear will come  
 Where danger is.

CREON. Speak, and thou hast thy pardon.

MES. The body of Polynices some rash hand  
 Hath buried, scattered o'er his corpse the dust,  
 And funeral rites performed.

CREON. Who dared do this ?

MES. 'Tis yet unknown ; no mark of instrument  
 Is left behind : the earth still level all,  
 Nor worn by track of chariot wheel. The guard,  
 Who watched that day, call it a miracle ;  
 No tomb was raised ; light lay the scattered earth,  
 As only meant to avoid the imputed curse ;  
 Nor could we trace the steps of dog or beast  
 Passing that way. Instant a tumult rose ;  
 The guards accused each other ; nought was proved,  
 But each suspected each, and all denied,  
 Offering, in proof of innocence, to grasp



The burning steel, to walk through fire, and take  
 Their solemn oath they knew not of the deed ;  
 At length, one mightier than the rest, proposed—  
 Nor could we think of better means—that all  
 Should be to thee discovered ; 'twas my lot  
 To bring th' unwelcome tidings, and I come  
 To pour my news unwilling into ears  
 Unwilling to receive it, for I know  
 None ever loved the messenger of ill.

CHOR. To me it seems as if the hand of heaven  
 Were in this deed.

CREON. Be silent, ere my rage,  
 Thou rash old man, pronounce thee fool and dotard ;  
 Horrid suggestion ! Think'st thou, then, the gods  
 Take care of men like these ? Would they preserve  
 Or honour him who came to burn their altars,  
 Profane their rites, and trample on their laws ?  
 Will they reward the bad ? It cannot be.  
 But well I know the murmuring citizens  
 Brooked not our mandate, shook their heads in  
 secret,

And, ill-affected to me, would not stoop  
 Their haughty crests, or bend beneath my yoke.  
 By hire corrupted, some of these have dared  
 The venturous deed. Gold is the worst of ills  
 That ever plagued mankind : this wastes our cities,  
 Drives forth their natives to a foreign soil,  
 Taints the pure heart, and turns the virtuous mind  
 To basest deeds ; artificer of fraud  
 Supreme, and source of every wickedness.  
 The wretch corrupted for this hateful purpose  
 Must one day suffer ; for, observe me well,  
 As I revere that power by whom I swear,  
 Almighty Jove, if you conceal him from me,  
 If to my eyes you do not bring the traitor,  
 Know, death alone shall not suffice to glut  
 My vengeance ; living shall you hang in torments  
 Till you confess, till you have learned from me  
 There is a profit not to be desired,  
 And own dishonest gains have ruined more  
 Than they have saved.

MES. O king! may I depart,  
Or wait thy further orders?

CREON. Knowst thou not  
Thy speech is hateful? Hence!

MES. Wherefore, my lord?

CREON. Know you not why?

MES. I but offend your ear,  
They who have done the deed afflict your soul.

CREON. Away! Thy talk but makes thy guilt appear.

MES. My lord, I did not do it.

CREON. Thou hast sold  
Thy life for gain.

MES. 'Tis cruel to suspect me.

CREON. Thou talkst it bravely; but remember all,  
Unless you do produce him, you shall find  
The miseries which on ill-got wealth await. *[Exit.]*

MES. Would he were found. That we must leave to  
fate;

Be it as it may, I never will return:

Thus safe beyond my hopes, 'tis fit I pay

My thanks to the kind gods who have preserved me.

*[Exit.]*

### SCENE III.

CHORUS.

#### *Strophe I.*

Since first this active world began,  
Nature is busy all in every part;  
But passing all in wisdom and in art,  
Superior shines inventive man:  
Fearless of wintry winds and circling waves,  
He rides the ocean and the tempest braves;  
On him unwearied earth with lavish hand,  
Immortal goddess, all her bounty pours,  
Patient beneath the rigid plough's command,  
Year after year she yields her plenteous stores.

*Antistrophe 1.*

To drive the natives of the wood  
 From their rude haunts, or in the cruel snare,  
 To catch the winged inhabitants of air,  
 Or trap the scaly brood ;  
 To tame the fiery courser yet unbroke  
 With the hard rein, or to the untried yoke  
 To bend the mountain bull, who wildly free  
 O'er the steep rocks had wandered unconfined—  
 These are the arts of mortal industry,  
 And such the subtle power of humankind.

*Strophe 2.*

By learning, and fair science crowned,  
 Behold him now full-fraught with wisdom's lore,  
 The laws of nature anxious to explore,  
 With depth of thought profound.  
 But naught, alas! can human wisdom see  
 In the dark bosom of futurity.  
 The power of wisdom may awhile prevail,  
 Awhile suspend a mortal's fleeting breath,  
 But never can her fruitless arts avail  
 To conquer fate, or stop the hand of death.

*Antistrophe. 2.*

Man's ever-active changeful will  
 Sometimes to good shall bend his virtuous mind,  
 Sometimes behold him to foul deeds inclined,  
 And prone to every ill.  
 Who guiltless keeps the laws is still approved  
 By every tongue, and by his country loved ;  
 But he who doth not, from his native land  
 A wretched exile, far, oh ! far from me  
 May he be driven, by angry Heaven's command,  
 And live devote to shame and infamy !

СНОР. Amazement ! Can it be Antigone ?  
 Or do my eyes deceive me ? No, she comes.  
 O ! wretched daughter of a wretched father !  
 Hast thou transgressed the laws, and art thou ta'en  
 In this adventurous deed, unhappy maid ?

## SCENE IV.

ANTIGONE, GUARD, CHORUS.

GUARD. Behold the woman who hath done the deed !  
I' th' very act of burial we surprised her.  
Where is the king ?

CHOR. Returned, as we could wish ;  
E'en now he comes this way.

## SCENE V.

CREON, ANTIGONE, GUARD, CHORUS.

CREON. Whom have we here ?  
Doth justice smile upon us ?

GUARD. O my lord !  
Never should man too confident assert,  
Much less by oath should bind himself to aught,  
For soon our judgments change, and one opinion  
Destroys another. By thy threats alarmed  
But now, I vowed I never would return ;  
Yet thus preserved beyond my hopes, I come,  
Bound by that duty which I owe to thee  
And to my country, to bring here this virgin,  
Whom, as she sprinkled o'er her brother's dust  
The varied wreath, we seized. The willing task  
Was mine, nor as of late by lot determined.  
Receive her then, O king ! Judge and condemn  
The guilty as it best becomes thy wisdom ;  
Henceforth I stand acquitted.

CREON. But say how,  
Where didst thou find her ?

GUARD. To say all, 'twas she  
Who buried Polynices.

CREON. Art thou sure ?

GUARD. These eyes beheld her.

CREON. But say, how discovered ?

GUARD. Thus then it was. No sooner had I left thee

Than, mindful of thy wrath, with careful hands  
 From off the putrid carcase we removed  
 The scattered dust; then, to avoid the stench,  
 Exhaling noisome, to a hill retired;  
 There watched at distance, till the mid-day sun  
 Scorched o'er our heads. Sudden a storm arose,  
 Shook every leaf, and rattled through the grove,  
 Filling the troubled element. We closed  
 Our eyes, and patient bore the wrath of heaven.  
 At length the tempest ceased, when we beheld  
 This virgin issuing forth, and heard her cries  
 Distressful, like the plaintive bird who views  
 The plundered nest, and mourns her ravished young.  
 E'en thus the maid, when on the naked corse  
 She cast her eyes, loud shrieked, and cursed the hand  
 That did the impious deed, then sprinkled o'er  
 The crumbled earth, and from a brazen urn,  
 Of richest work, to the loved relics thrice  
 Her due libations poured. We saw, and straight  
 Pursued her. Unappalled she seemed, and still  
 As we did question her, confessed it all.  
 It pleased, and yet methought it grieved me too.  
 To find ourselves released from woe is bliss  
 Supreme, but thus to see our friends unhappy  
 Embitters all. I must be thankful still  
 For my own safety, which I hold most dear.

CREON. Speak thou, who bendst to earth thy drooping  
 head;

Dost thou deny the fact?

ANT.

Deny it? No!

'Twas I.

CREON. [*to the GUARD*]. Retire, for thou art free; and  
 now [*turning to ANTIGONE*]

Be brief, and tell me; heardst thou our decree?

ANT. I did; 'twas public. How could I avoid it?

CREON. And dar'st thou then to disobey the law?

ANT. I had it not from Jove, nor the just gods

Who rule below; nor could I ever think

A mortal's law of power or strength sufficient

To abrogate th' unwritten law divine,

Immutable, eternal, not like these



Of yesterday, but made ere time began.  
 Shall man persuade me then to violate  
 Heaven's great commands, and make the gods my foes?  
 Without thy mandate, death had one day come;  
 For who shall 'scape it? and if now I fall  
 A little sooner, 'tis the thing I wish.  
 To those who live in misery like me,  
 Believe me, king, 'tis happiness to die;  
 Without remorse I shall embrace my fate;  
 But to my brother had I left the rites  
 Of sepulture unpaid, I then indeed  
 Had been most wretched. This to thee may seem  
 Madness and folly. If it be, 'tis fit  
 I should act thus—it but resembles thee.

CREON. Sprung from a sire perverse and obstinate,  
 Like him she cannot bend beneath misfortune;  
 But know, the proudest hearts may be subdued;  
 Hast thou not marked the hardest steel by fire  
 Made soft and flexible? Myself have seen  
 By a slight rein the fiery courser held.  
 'Tis not for slaves to be so haughty; yet  
 This proud offender, not content, it seems,  
 To violate my laws, adds crime to crime,  
 Smiles at my threats, and glories in her guilt;  
 If I should suffer her to 'scape my vengeance,  
 She were the man, not I; but though she sprang  
 E'en from my sister, were I bound to her  
 By ties more dear than is Hercæan Jove,  
 She should not 'scape. Her sister too I find  
 Accomplice in the deed—go, call her forth!

[to one of the Attendants

She is within, I saw her raving there,  
 Her senses lost, the common fate of those  
 Who practise dark and deadly wickedness.

[Turning to ANTIGONE.

I cannot bear to see the guilty stand  
 Convicted of their crimes, and yet pretend  
 To gloss them o'er with specious names of virtue.

ANT. I am thy captive; thou wouldst have my life;  
 Will that content thee?

CREON.

Yes; tis all I wish.

ANT. Why this delay then, when thou knowst my  
To thee as hateful are as thine to me? [words  
Therefore dispatch; I cannot live to do  
A deed more glorious; and so these would all

[pointing to the CHORUS  
Confess, were not their tongues restrained by fear;  
It is the tyrant's privilege, we know,  
To speak and act whate'er he please, uncensured.

CREON. Lives there another in the land of Thebes  
Who thinks as thou dost?

ANT. Yes, a thousand; these—  
These think so too, but dare not utter it.

CREON. Dost thou not blush?

ANT. For what? Why blush to pay  
A sister's duty?

CREON. But, Eteocles!  
Say, was not he thy brother too?

ANT. He was.

CREON. Why then thus reverence him who least de-  
served it?

ANT. Perhaps that brother thinks not so.

CREON. He must,  
If thou payst equal honour to them both.

ANT. He was a brother, not a slave.

CREON. One fought  
Against that country which the other saved.

ANT. But equal death the rites of sepulture  
Decrees to both.

CREON. What! Reverence alike  
The guilty and the innocent!

ANT. Perhaps  
The gods below esteem it just.

CREON. A foe,  
Though dead, should as a foe be treated still.

ANT. My love shall go with thine, but not my hate.

CREON. Go then, and love them in the tomb! But know,  
No woman rules in Thebes whilst Creon lives.

CHOR. Lo! At the portal stands the fair Ismene,  
Tears in her lovely eyes, a cloud of grief  
Sits on her brow, wetting her beauteous cheek  
With pious sorrow for a sister's fate.

## SCENE VI.

ISMENE, ANTIGONE, CREON, CHORUS.

CREON Come forth, thou serpent! Little did I think  
That I had nourished two such deadly foes  
To suck my blood, and cast me from my throne.  
What sayst thou? Wert thou accomplice in the deed,  
Or wilt thou swear that thou art innocent?

ISM. I do acknowledge it, if she permit me;  
I was accomplice, and the crime was mine.

ANT. 'Tis false; thou didst refuse, nor would I hold  
Communion with thee.

ISM. But in thy misfortunes  
Let me partake, my sister; let me be  
A fellow-sufferer with thee.

ANT. Witness, death,  
And ye infernal gods, to which belongs  
The great, the glorious deed! I do not love  
These friends in word alone.

ISM. Antigone,  
Do not despise me; I but ask to die  
With thee, and pay due honours to the dead.

ANT. Pretend not to a merit which thou hast not.  
Live thou; it is enough for me to perish.

ISM. But what is life without thee?

ANT. Ask thy friend  
And patron there. [*Pointing to CREON.*]

ISM. Why that unkind reproach,  
When thou shouldst rather comfort me?

ANT. Alas!  
It gives me pain when I am forced to speak  
So bitterly against thee.

ISM. Is there aught  
That I can do to save thee?

ANT. Save thyself,  
I shall not envy thee.

ISM. And will you not  
Permit me then to share your fate?

ANT. Thy choice  
Was life. 'Tis mine to die.

ISM. I told thee oft  
It would be so.

ANT. Thou didst, and was't not well  
Thus to fulfil thy prophecy?

ISM. The crime  
Was mutual; mutual be the punishment.

ANT. Fear not. Thy life is safe, but mine long  
since  
Devoted to the dead.

CREON. Both seem deprived  
Of reason. One indeed was ever thus.

ISM. O king! The mind doth seldom keep her  
seat  
When sunk beneath misfortunes.

CREON. Sunk indeed  
Thou wert in wretchedness to join with her.

ISM. But what is life without Antigone?

CREON. Then think not of it. For she is no more.

ISM. Wouldst thou destroy thy son's long-destined  
wife?

CREON. Oh! we shall find a fitter bride.

ISM. Alas!  
He will not think so.

CREON. I'll not wed my son  
To a base woman.

ANT. O my dearest Hæmon!  
And is it thus thy father doth disgrace thee?

CREON. Such an alliance were as hateful to me  
As is thyself.

ISM. Wilt thou then take her from him?

CREON. Their nuptials shall be finished by death.

ISM. She then must perish?

CREON. So must you and I;  
Therefore no more delay. Go, take them hence;  
Confine them both. Henceforth they shall not stir;  
When death is near at hand the bravest fly.

## CHORUS.

*Strophe 1.*

Thrice happy they, whose days in pleasure flow,  
 Who never taste the bitter cup of woe ;  
     For when the wrath of heaven descends  
 On some devoted house, there foul disgrace,  
     With grief and all her train attends,  
 And shame and sorrow o'erwhelm the wretched race,  
     E'en as the Thracian sea, when vexed with storms,  
 Whilst darkness hangs incumbent o'er the deep,  
     When the black north the troubled scene deforms,  
 And the black sands in rapid whirlwinds sweep,  
     The groaning waves beat on the trembling shore,  
 And echoing hills rebellow to the roar.

*Antistrophe 1.*

O Labdacus ! thy house must perish all—  
 E'en now I see the stately ruin fall ;  
     Shame heaped on shame, and ill on ill,  
     Disgrace and never-ending woes ;  
     Some angry god pursues thee still,  
     Nor grants or safety or repose.  
 One fair and lovely branch unwithered stood  
     And braved th' inclement skies ;  
 But Pluto comes, inexorable god—  
     She sinks, she raves, she dies.

*Strophe 2.*

Shall man below control the gods above,  
     Whose eyes by all-subduing sleep  
 Are never closed as feeble mortals' are,  
     But still their watchful vigils keep  
 Through the large circle of th' eternal year !  
     Great lord of all, whom neither time nor age  
 With envious stroke can weaken or decay ;  
     He who alone the future can presage,  
 Who knows alike to-morrow as to-day ;  
     Whilst wretched man is doomed, by Heaven's decree,  
 To toil and pain, to sin and misery.



*Antistrophe 2.*

Oftimes the flatterer Hope, that joy inspires,  
Fills the proud heart of man with fond desires ;

He, careless traveller, wanders still

Through life, unmindful of deceit,

Nor dreads the danger, till he feel

The burning sands beneath his feet.

When heaven impels to guilt the maddening mind,

Then good like ill appears,

And vice, for universal hate designed,

The face of virtue wears.

[*Exeunt.*

## ACT III.

## SCENE I.

CREON, HÆMON, CHORUS.

CHORUS. Behold, O king ! thy youngest hope appear—  
The noble Hæmon. Lost in grief he seems,  
Weeping the fate of poor Antigone.

CREON. He comes, and better than a prophet, soon  
Shall we divine his inmost thoughts. My son,  
Com'st thou, well knowing our decree, to mourn  
Thy promised bride, and angry to dispute  
A father's will ; or, whatso'er we do  
Still to hold best, and pay obedience to us ?

HÆ. My father, I am thine. Do thou command,  
And I in all things shall obey. 'Tis fit  
My promised nuptial rites give place to thee.

CREON. It will become thee with obedience thus  
To bear thee ever, and in every act  
To yield submissive to a father's will :  
'Tis therefore, O my son ! that men do pray

For children who with kind officious duty  
May guard their helpless age, resist their foes,  
And like their parents love their parents' friend ;  
But he who gets a disobedient child,  
What doth he get but misery and woe ?  
His enemies will laugh the wretch to scorn.  
Take heed, my son, thou yield not up thy reason,  
In hopes of pleasure from a worthless woman ;  
For cold is the embrace of impious love,  
And deep the wounds of false dissembled friendship.  
Hate then thy bitterest foe, despise her arts,  
And leave her to be wedded to the tomb.  
Of all the city her alone I found  
Rebellious ; but I have her, nor shall Thebes  
Say I'm a liar : I pronounced her fate,  
And she must perish. Let her call on Jove,  
Who guards the rights of kindred and the ties  
Of nature ; for if those by blood united  
Transgress the laws, I hold myself more near  
E'en to a stranger. Who in private life  
Is just and good, will to his country too  
Be faithful ever ; but the man who, proud  
And fierce of soul, contemns authority,  
Despiseth justice, and o'er those who rule  
Would have dominion, such shall never gain  
Th' applauding voice of Creon. He alone,  
Whom the consenting citizens approve  
Th' acknowledged sovereign, should in all command,  
Just or unjust his laws, in things of great  
Or little import, whatsoe'er he bids :  
A subject is not to dispute his will ;  
He knows alike to rule and to obey ;  
And in the day of battle will maintain  
The foremost rank, his country's best defence.  
Rebellion is the worst of human ills ;  
This ruins kingdoms, this destroys the peace  
Of noblest families, this wages war,  
And puts the brave to flight ; whilst fair obedience  
Keeps all in safety. To preserve it ever  
Should be a king's first care. We will not yield  
To a weak woman ; if we must submit,

At least we will be conquered by a man,  
Nor by a female arm thus fall inglorious.

HÆ. Wisdom, my father, is the noblest gift  
The gods bestow on man, and better far  
Than all his treasures. Why thy judgment deems  
Most fit, I cannot, would not reprehend.  
Others perhaps might call it wrong. For me,  
My duty only bids me to inform you  
If aught be done or said that casts reproach  
Or blame on you. Such terror would thy looks  
Strike on the low plebeian, that he dare not  
Say aught displeasing to thee; be it mine  
To tell thee then what I of late have heard  
In secret whispered. Your afflicted people  
United mourn th' unhappy virgin's fate  
Unmerited, most wretched of her sex,  
To die for deeds of such distinguished virtue,  
For that she would not let a brother lie  
Unburied, to the dogs and birds a prey;  
Was it not rather, say the murmuring crowd,  
Worthy of golden honours and fair praise?  
Such are their dark and secret discontents.  
Thy welfare and thy happiness alone  
Are all my wish; what can a child desire  
More than a father's honour, or a father  
More than his child's? Oh! do not then retain  
Thy will, and still believe no sense but thine  
Can judge aright! The man who proudly thinks  
None but himself or eloquent, or wise,  
By time betrayed, is branded for an idiot;  
True wisdom will be ever glad to learn,  
And not too fond of power. Observe the trees  
That bend to wintry torrents, how their boughs  
Unhurt remain, whilst those that brave the storm,  
Uprooted torn, shall wither and decay;  
The pilot, whose unslackened sail defies  
Contending winds, with shattered bark pursues  
His dangerous course. Then mitigate thy wrath  
My father, and give way to sweet repentance.  
If to my youth be aught of judgment given,  
He, who by knowledge and true wisdom's rules

Guides every action, is the first of men ;  
 But since to few that happiness is given,  
 The next is he, who, not too proud to learn,  
 Follows the counsels of the wise and good,

CHOR. O king ! if right the youth advise, 'tis fit  
 That thou shouldst listen to him ; so to thee  
 Should he attend, as best may profit both.

CREON. And have we lived so long then to be taught  
 At last our duty by a boy like thee ?

HÆ. Young though I am, I still may judge aright ;  
 Wisdom in action lies, and not in years,

CREON. Call you it wisdom then to honour those  
 Who disobey the laws ?

HÆ. I would not have thee  
 Protect the wicked.

CREON. Is she not most guilty

HÆ. Thebes doth not think her so.

CREON. Shall Thebes prescribe  
 To Creon's will ?

HÆ. How weakly dost thou talk !

CREON. Am I king here, or shall another reign ?

HÆ. 'Tis not a city where but one man rules.

CREON. The city is the king's.

HÆ. Go by thyself then,  
 And rule henceforth o'er a deserted land.

CREON. [*to the CHORUS*]. He pleads the woman's  
 cause.

HÆ. If thou art she,  
 I do ; for, oh ! I speak but for thy sake—  
 My care is all for thee.

CREON. Abandoned wretch !  
 Dispute a father's will !

HÆ. I see thee err,  
 And therefore do it.

CREON. Is it then a crime  
 To guard my throne and rights from violation ?

HÆ. He cannot guard them who contemns the gods  
 And violates their laws.

CREON. Oh ! thou are worse,  
 More impious e'en than her thou hast defended.

HÆ. Naught have I done to merit this reproof.

CREON. Hast thou not pleaded for her?

HÆ. No, for thee,

And for myself—for the infernal gods.

CREON. But know, she shall not live to be thy wife.

HÆ. Then she must die; another too may fall.

CREON. Ha! dost thou threaten me, audacious traitor?

HÆ. What are my threats? Alas! thou heedst them not.

CREON. That thou shalt see; thy insolent instruction  
Shall cost thee dear.

HÆ. But for thou art my father

Now would I say thy senses were impaired.

CREON. Think not to make me thus thy scorn and  
laughter,

Thou woman's slave.

HÆ. Still wouldst thou speak thyself,

And never listen to the voice of truth;

Such is thy will.

CREON. Now, by Olympus here!

I swear thy vile reproaches shall not pass

Unpunished. Call her forth!

[*To one of the Attendants.*  
Before her bridegroom

She shall be brought, and perish in his sight.

HÆ. These eyes shall never see it. Let the slaves

Who fear thy rage submit to it; but know,

'Tis the last time thou shalt behold thy son.

[*Exit HÆMON.*

## SCENE II.

CREON, CHORUS.

CHOR. Sudden in anger fled the youth. O king!

A mind oppressed like his is desperate.

CREON. Why, let him go! and henceforth better  
learn

Than to oppose me. Be it as it may,

Death is their portion, and he shall not save them.

CHOR. Must they both die then?



CREON. No ; 'tis well advised,  
Ismene lives ; but for Antigone——

CHOR. O king ! what death is she decreed to suffer ?

CREON. Far from the haunts of men I'll have her led,  
And in a rocky cave, beneath the earth,  
Buried alive ; with her a little food,  
Enough to save the city from pollution.  
There let her pray the only god she worships  
To save her from this death : perhaps he will,  
Or, if he doth not, let her learn how vain  
It is to reverence the powers below. [Exit CREON.

### SCENE III.

CHORUS.

*Strophe* I.

Mighty power, all powers above,  
Great unconquerable love !  
Thou, who liest in dimple sleek  
On the tender virgin's cheek,  
Thee the rich and great obey,  
Every creature owns thy sway.  
O'er the wide earth and o'er the main  
Extends thy universal reign ;  
All thy maddening influence know,  
Gods above and men below ;  
All thy powers resistless prove,  
Great unconquerable love !

*Antistrophe* I.

Thou canst lead the just astray  
From wisdom and from virtue's way ;  
The ties of nature cease to bind,  
When thou disturbst the captive mind  
Behold, enslaved by fond desire,  
The youth condemns his aged sire  
Enamoured of his beauteous maid,  
Nor laws nor parents are obeyed ;

Thus Venus wills it from above,  
And great unconquerable love.

CHOR. E'en I beyond the common bounds of grief  
Indulge my sorrows, and from these sad eyes  
Fountains of tears will flow, when I behold  
Antigone, unhappy maid, approach  
The bed of death, and hasten to the tomb.

## SCENE IV.

ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

ANT. Farewell, my friends, my countrymen, farewell!  
Here on her last sad journey you behold  
The poor Antigone; for never more  
Shall I return, or view the light of day:  
The hand of death conducts me to the shore  
Of dreary Acheron; no nuptial song  
Reserved for me—the wretched bride alone  
Of Pluto now, and wedded to the tomb.

CHOR. Be it thy glory still, that by the sword  
Thou fallst not, nor the slow-consuming hand  
Of foul distemperature, but far distinguished  
Above thy sex, and to thyself a law,  
Doomst thy own death: so shall thy honour live,  
And future ages venerate thy name.

ANT. Thus Tantalus' unhappy daughter fell,  
The Phrygian Niobe. High on the top  
Of towering Sipylus the rock enfolds her,  
E'en as the ivy twines her tendrils round  
The lofty oak; there still (as fame reports)  
To melting showers and everlasting snow  
Obvious she stands, her beauteous bosom wet  
With tears, that from her ever-streaming eyes  
Incessant flow. Her fate resembles mine.

CHOR. A goddess she, and from a goddess sprung;  
We are but mortal, and of mortals born:  
To meet the fate of gods thus in thy life,  
And in thy death, oh! 'tis a glorious doom!

ANT. Alas! thou mockst me! Why, whilst yet I live,  
 Wouldst thou afflict me with reproach like this?  
 O my dear country! and my dearer friends  
 Its blest inhabitants, renowned Thebes!  
 And ye Dircean fountains! you I call  
 To witness that I die by laws unjust,  
 To my deep prison unlamented go,  
 To my sad tomb—no fellow-sufferer there  
 To soothe my woes, the living, or the dead.

CHOR. Rashness like thine must meet with such  
 reward;  
 A father's crimes, I fear, lie heavy on thee.

ANT. Oh! thou hast touched my worst of miseries,  
 My father's fate, the woes of all our house,  
 The wretched race of Labdacus, renowned  
 For its misfortunes! Oh! the guilty bed  
 Of those from whom I sprang—unhappy offspring  
 Of parents most unhappy! Lo! to them  
 I go accursed—a virgin and a slave.  
 O my poor brother! most unfortunate  
 Were thy sad nuptials—they have slain thy sister.

CHOR. Thy piety demands our praise; but know,  
 Authority is not to be despised;  
 'Twas thy own rashness brought destruction on thee.

ANT. Thus friendless, unlamented, must I tread  
 The destined path, no longer to behold  
 Yon sacred light, and none shall mourn my fate.

## SCENE V.

CREON, ANTIGONE, CHORUS,

CREON. Know ye not, slaves like her, to death  
 devoted,  
 Would never cease their wailings? Wherefore is it  
 You thus delay to execute my orders?  
 Let her be carried instant to the cave,  
 And leave her there alone, to live, or die;  
 Her blood rests not on us; but she no longer  
 Shall breathe on earth.

[Exit CREON.]

## SCENE VI.

ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

ANT. O dreadful marriage bed !  
O my deep dungeon ! My eternal home,  
Whither I go to join my kindred dead !  
For not a few hath fell Persephone  
Already ta'en ; to her I go, the last  
And most unhappy, ere my time was come ;  
But still I have sweet hope I shall not go  
Unwelcome to my father, nor to thee,  
My mother. Dear to thee, Eteocles,  
Still shall I ever be. These pious hands  
Washed your pale bodies, and adorned you both  
With rites sepulchral, and libations due !  
And thus, my Polynices, for my care  
Of thee am I rewarded, and the good  
Alone shall praise me. For a husband dead,  
Nor, had I been a mother, for my children  
Would I have dared to violate the laws :  
Another husband and another child  
Might soothe affliction. But, my parents dead,  
A brother's loss could never be repaired,  
And therefore did I dare the venturous deed,  
And therefore die by Creon's dread command.  
Ne'er shall I taste of Hymen's joys, or know  
A mother's pleasures in her infant race ;  
But, friendless and forlorn, alive descend  
Into the dreary mansions of the dead.  
And how have I offended the just gods !  
But wherefore call on them ? Will they protect me,  
When thus I meet with the reward of ill  
For doing good ? If this be just, ye gods,  
If I am guilty, let me suffer for it.  
But if the crime be theirs, oh ! let them feel  
That weight of misery they have laid on me !

CHOR. The storm continues, and her angry soul  
Still pours its sorrows forth.





Taught by the offended god to know  
 From foul reproach what evils flow ;  
 For he the rites profaned with slanderous tongue,  
 The holy flame he quenched, disturbed the song,  
 And waked to wrath the Muses' tuneful throng.

*Strophe 2.*

His turbid waves where Salmydessus rolled,  
 And proud Cyaneæ's rocks divide the flood,  
 There from thy temple, Mars, didst thou behold  
 The sons of Phineus weltering in their blood ;  
 A mother did the cruel deed,  
 A mother bade her children bleed ;  
 Both by her impious hand, deprived of light,  
 In vain lamented long their ravished sight,  
 And closed their eyes in never-ending night.

*Antistrophe 2.*

Long time they wept a better mother's fate,  
 Unhappy offspring of a luckless bed ?  
 Yet nobly born, and eminently great  
 Was she, and midst sequestered caverns bred—  
 Her father's angry storms among,  
 Daughter of gods, from Boreas sprung—  
 Equal in swiftness to the bounding steed,  
 She skimmed the mountains with a courser's speed,  
 Yet was the nymph to death and misery decreed.

[*Exeunt.*]

## ACT IV.

## SCENE I.

TIRESIAS, GUIDE, CREON, CHORUS.

TIR. Princes of Thebes, behold, conducted hither  
By my kind guide—such is the blind man's fate—  
Tiresias comes!

CREON. O venerable prophet!  
What hast thou to impart?

TIR. I will inform thee;  
Observe, and be obedient.

CREON. Have I not  
been ever so?

TIR. Thou hast; and therefore Thebes  
Hath flourished still——

CREON. By thy protecting hand.

TIR. Therefore be wise. For know, this very hour  
Is the important crisis of thy fate.

CREON. Speak then! What is it? How I dread thy  
words!

TIR. When thou hast heard the portents which my  
art  
But now discovered, thou wilt see it all.  
Know then that, sitting on my ancient throne  
Augurial, whence each divination comes,  
Sudden a strange unusual noise was heard  
Of birds, whose loud and barbarous dissonance  
I knew not how to interpret. By the sound  
Of clashing wings I could discover well  
That with their bloody claws they tore each other;  
Amazed and fearful, instantly I tried  
On burning altars holy sacrifice—  
When, from the victim, lo! the sullen flame  
Aspired not. Smothered in the ashes still  
Laid the moist flesh, and, rolled in smoke, repelled  
The rising fire, whilst from their fat the thighs  
Were separate. All these signs of deadly omen,

Boding dark vengeance, did I learn from him ;

[*Pointing to the GUIDE.*]

He is my leader, king, and I am thine.

Then mark me well. From thee these evils flow,

From thy unjust decree. Our altars all

Have been polluted by th' unhallowed food

Of birds and dogs, that preyed upon the corpse

Of wretched *Cædipus'* unhappy son ;

Nor will the gods accept our offered prayers,

Or from our hands receive the sacrifice ;

No longer will the birds send forth their sounds

Auspicious, fattened thus with human blood.

Consider this, my son. And, oh ! remember,

To err is human—'tis the common lot

Of frail mortality ; and he alone

Is wise and happy, who, when ills are done,

Persists not, but would heal the wound he made ;

But self-sufficient obstinacy ever

Is folly's utmost height. Where is the glory

To slay the slain or persecute the dead ?

I wish thee well, and therefore have spoke thus ;

When those who love advise 'tis sweet to learn.

CREON. I know, old man, I am the general mark,

The butt of all, and you all aim at me.

For me I know your prophecies were made,

And I am sold to this detested race—

Betrayed to them. But make your gains ! Go, purchase

Your *Sardian* amber, and your *Indian* gold ;

They shall not buy a tomb for *Polynices*.

No, should the eagle seek him for his food,

And towering bear him to the throne of *Jove*,

I would not bury him. For well I know

The gods by mortals cannot be polluted ;

But the best men, by sordid gain corrupt,

Say all that's ill, and fall beneath the lowest.

TIR. Who knows this, or who dare accuse us of it ?

CREON. What meanst thou by that question ? Askst

thou who ?

TIR. How far is wisdom beyond every good !

CREON. As far as folly beyond every ill.

TIR. That's a distemper thou'rt afflicted with.

CREON. I'll not revile a prophet.

TIR. But thou dost ;  
Thou 'lt not believe me.

CREON. Your prophetic race  
Are lovers all of gold.

TIR. Tyrants are so,  
Howe'er ill-gotten.

CREON. Knowst thou 'tis a king  
Thou 'rt talking thus to ?

TIR. Yes, I know it well ;  
A king who owes to me his country's safety.

CREON. Thou 'rt a wise prophet, but thou art unjust.

TIR. Thou wilt oblige me then to utter that  
Which I had purposed to conceal.

CREON. Speak out,  
Say what thou wilt, but say it not for hire.

TIR. Thus may it seem to thee.

CREON. But know, old man,  
I am not to be sold.

TIR. Remember this :  
Not many days shall the bright sun perform  
His stated course, ere, sprung from thy own loins,  
Thyself shall yield a victim. In thy turn  
Thou too shalt weep, for that thy cruel sentence  
Decreed a guiltless virgin to the tomb,  
And kept on earth, unmindful of the gods,  
Ungraced, unburied, an unhallowed corse,  
Which not to thee, nor to the gods above  
Of right belonged. 'Twas arbitrary power :  
But the avenging furies lie concealed,  
The ministers of death have spread the snare,  
And with like woes await to punish thee.  
Do I say this from hopes of promised gold ?  
Pass but a little time, and thou shalt hear  
The shrieks of men, the women's loud laments  
O'er all thy palace ; see th' offended people  
Together rage ; thy cities all by dogs  
And beasts and birds polluted, and the stench  
Of filth obscene on every altar laid.  
Thus from my angry soul have I sent forth  
Its keenest arrows—for thou hast provoked me—

Nor shall they fly in vain, or thou escape  
 The destined blow. Now, boy, conduct me home.  
 On younger heads the tempest of his rage  
 Shall fall; but, henceforth let him learn to speak  
 In humbler terms, and bear a better mind.

[Exit TIRESIAS.]

SCENE II.

CREON, CHORUS.

CHOR. He's gone, and dreadful were his prophecies;  
 Since these grey hairs were o'er my temples spread  
 Nought from those lips hath flowed but sacred truth.

CREON. I know there hath not, and am troubled  
 much

For the event; 'tis grating to submit,  
 And yet the mind spite of itself must yield  
 In such distress.

CHOR. Son of Menæceus, now  
 Thou needst most counsel.

CREON. What wouldst thou advise?  
 I will obey thee.

CHOR. Set the virgin free,  
 And let a tomb be raised for Polynices.

CREON. And dost thou counsel thus?—and must I  
 yield?

CHOR. Immediately, O king! for vengeance falls  
 With hasty footsteps on the guilty head.

CREON. I cannot—yet I must reverse the sentence;  
 There is no struggling with necessity.

CHOR. Do it thyself, nor trust another hand.

CREON. I will; and you my servants, be prepared;  
 Each with his axe quick hasten to the place;  
 Myself—for thus I have resolved—will go,  
 And the same hand that bound shall set her free;  
 For, oh! I fear 'tis wisest still through life  
 To keep our ancient laws, and follow virtue.



## SCENE III.

## CHORUS.

*Strophe 1.*

Bacchus, by various names to mortals known,  
 Fair Semele's illustrious son,  
 Offspring of thunder-bearing Jove,  
 Who honourst famed Italia with thy love!  
 Who dwelst where erst the dragon's teeth were  
 strewed,  
 Or where Ismenus pours his gentle flood;  
 Who dost o'er Ceres' hallowed rites preside,  
 And at thy native Thebes propitious still reside.

*Antistrophe 1.*

Where famed Parnassus' forked hills uprising,  
 To thee ascends the sacrifice;  
 Corycia's nymphs attend below,  
 Whilst from Castalia's fount fresh waters flow:  
 O'er Nysa's mountains wreaths of ivy twine,  
 And mix their tendrils with the clustering vine:  
 Around their master crowd the virgin throng,  
 And praise the god of Thebes in never-dying song.

*Strophe 2.*

Happiest of cities, Thebes! above the rest  
 By Semele and Bacchus blest!  
 Oh! visit now thy once beloved abode,  
 Oh! heal our woes, thou kind protecting god!  
 From steep Parnassus, or th' Eubœan sea,  
 With smiles auspicious come, and bring with thee  
 Health, joy, and peace, and fair prosperity.

*Antistrophe 2.*

Immortal leader of the maddening choir,  
 Whose torches blaze with unextinguished fire,  
 Great son of Jove, who guidst the tuneful throng,  
 Thou, who presidest o'er the nightly song,

Come with thy Naxian maids, a festive train,  
 Who, wild with joy, and raging o'er the plain,  
 For thee the dance prepare, to thee devote the strain.

[*Exeunt.*]

## ACT V.

## SCENE I.

MESSENGER, CHORUS.

MESSENGER. Ye race of Cadmus, sons of ancient  
 Thebes,

Henceforth no state of human life by me  
 Shall be or valued or despised: for all  
 Depends on fortune; she exalts the low,  
 And casts the mighty down. The fate of men  
 Can never be foretold. There was a time  
 When Creon lived in envied happiness,  
 Ruled o'er renowned Thebes, which from her foes  
 He had delivered, with successful power;  
 Blest in his kingdom, in his children blest,  
 He stretched o'er all his universal sway.  
 Now all is gone: when pleasure is no more,  
 Man is but an animated corse,  
 Nor can be said to live; he may be rich,  
 Or decked with regal honours, but if joy  
 Be absent from him, if he tastes them not,  
 'Tis useless grandeur all, and empty shade.

CHOR. Touching our royal master, bringst thou news  
 Of sorrow to us?

MES. They are dead; and those  
 Who live the dreadful cause.

CHOR. Quick, tell us who—  
 The slayer and the slain!

MES. Hæmon is dead.

CHOR. Dead! by what hand, his father's or his own?

MES. Enraged and grieving for his murdered love,  
He slew himself.

CHOR. O prophet ! thy predictions  
Were but too true !

MES. Since thus it be, 'tis fit  
We should consult ; our present state demands it,

CHOR. But see ! Eurydice, the wretched wife  
Of Creon, comes this way ; or chance hath brought her,  
Or Hæmon's hapless fate hath reached her ear.

## SCENE II.

EURYDICE, MESSENGER, CHORUS.

EUR. O citizens ! as to Minerva's fane  
E'en now I went to pay my vows, the doors  
I burst, and heard imperfectly the sound  
Of most disastrous news which touched me near.  
Breathless I fell amidst the virgin throng ;  
And now I come to know the dreadful truth :  
Whate'er it be, I'll hear it now ; for, oh !  
I am no stranger to calamity.

MES. Then mark, my mistress, I will tell thee all,  
Nor will I pass a circumstance unmentioned.  
Should I deceive thee with an idle tale  
'Twere soon discovered. Truth is always best.  
Know then, I followed Creon to the field,  
Where, torn by dogs, the wretched carcase lay  
Of Polynices. First to Proserpine  
And angry Pluto, to appease their wrath,  
Our humble prayers addressing, there we laved  
In the pure stream the body ; then, with leaves  
Fresh gathered covering, burnt his poor remains,  
And on the neighbouring turf a tomb upraised.  
Then, towards the virgin's rocky cave advanced,  
When from the dreadful chamber a sad cry  
As from afar was heard, a servant ran  
To tell the king, and still as we approached  
The sound of sorrow from a voice unknown  
And undistinguished issued forth. Alas !

Said Creon: "Am I then a faithful prophet?  
 And do I tread a more unhappy path  
 Than e'er I went before? It is my son—  
 I know his voice! But get ye to the door,  
 My servants, close, look through the stony heap;  
 Mark if it be so. Is it Hæmon's voice?"  
 Again he cried: "Or have the gods deceived me?"  
 Thus spoke the king. We, to our mournful lord  
 Obedient, looked, and saw Antigone  
 Down in the deepest hollow of the cave,  
 By her own vestments hung. Close by her side  
 The wretched youth, embracing in his arms  
 Her lifeless corse, weeping his father's crime,  
 His ravished bride, and horrid nuptial bed,  
 Creon beheld, and loud reproaching cried:  
 "What art thou doing? What's thy dreadful purpose?  
 What means my son? Come forth, my Hæmon, come!  
 Thy father begs thee." With indignant eye  
 The youth looked up, nor scornful deigned an answer,  
 But silent drew his sword, and with fell rage  
 Struck at his father, who by flight escaped  
 The blow; then on himself bent all his wrath,  
 Full in his side the weapon fixed; but still,  
 Whilst life remained, on the soft bosom hung  
 Of the dear maid, and his lost spirit breathed  
 O'er her pale cheek discoloured with his blood.  
 Thus lay the wretched pair in death united,  
 And celebrate their nuptials in the tomb—  
 To future times a terrible example  
 Of the sad woes which rashness ever brings.

[Exit EURYDICE.]

SCENE III.

MESSENGER, CHORUS.

CHOR. What can this mean? She's gone, without a  
 word.

MES. 'Tis strange, and yet I trust she will not loud  
 Proclaim her griefs to all, but—for I know  
 She's ever prudent—with her virgin train  
 In secret weep her murdered Hæmon's fate.

CHOR. Clamour indeed were vain ; but such deep  
silence  
Doth ever threaten horrid consequence.

MES. Within we soon shall know if aught she hide  
Of deadly purport in her angry soul ;  
For well thou sayst her silence is most dreadful.

[Exit MESSENGER.]

CHOR. But lo ! the king himself : and in his arms  
See his dead son, the monument accursed  
Of his sad fate, which, may we say unblamed,  
Sprang not from others' guilt, but from his own.

#### SCENE IV.

CREON, MESSENGER, CHORUS.

*CREON enters, bearing the body of HÆMON.*

CREON. Ah me ! What deadly woes from the bad mind  
Perpetual flow. Thus in one wretched house  
Have you beheld the slayer and the slain !  
O fatal counsels ! O unhappy son !  
Thus with thy youthful bride to sink in death ;  
Thou diest, my child, and I alone have killed thee !

CHOR. O king ! thy justice comes too late.

CREON. It doth,  
I know it well, unhappy as I am ;  
For oh ! the god this heavy weight of woe  
Hath cast upon me, and his fiercest wrath  
Torments me now, changing my joyful state  
To keenest anguish. Oh ! the fruitless toils  
Of wretched mortals !

#### SCENE V.

MESSENGER, CREON, CHORUS.

MES. Thus oppressed, my lord,  
With bitterest misfortune, more affliction  
Awaits thee still, which thou wilt find within.



CREON. And can there be more woes? Is aught to  
come

More horrible than this?

MES. The queen is dead;

Her wounds yet fresh. Eager, alas! to show  
A mother's love, she followed her lost child.

CREON. O death insatiate! how dost thou afflict me!  
What cruel news, thou messenger of ill,  
Hast thou brought now?

CHOR. A wretch, already dead

With grief, thy horrid tale once more hath slain.

CREON. Didst thou not say a fresh calamity  
Had fallen upon me? Didst thou not say my wife  
Was dead, alas! for grief of Hæmon's fate?

*[Scene opens and discovers the body of EURYDICE.]*

MES. Behold her there!

CREON. O me! another blow!

What now remains? What can I suffer more,  
Thus bearing in these arms my breathless son?  
My wife too dead! O most unhappy mother!  
And oh! thou wretched child!

MES. Close by the altar

She drew the sword, and closed her eyes in death,  
Lamenting first her lost Megareus' fate  
And Hæmon's death, with imprecations dire  
Still poured on thee, the murderer of thy son.

CREON. I shudder at it? Will no friendly hand  
Destroy me quickly? For oh! I am most wretched—  
Beset with miseries!

MES. She accused thee oft,

And said the guilt of both their deaths was thine.

CREON. Alas! I only am to blame. 'Twas I  
Who killed thee, Hæmon; I confess my crime.  
Bear me, my servants, bear me far from hence,  
For I am—nothing.

CHOR. If in ills like these

Aught can be well, thou hast determined right:  
When least we see our woes, we feel them least.

CREON. Quick let my last, my happiest hour appear!  
Would it were come, the period of my woes!  
Oh! that I might not see another day!

CHOR. Time must determine that : the present hour  
Demands our care ; the rest be left to heaven.

CREON. But I have wished and prayed for 't.

CHOR. Pray for nothing ;  
There's no reversing the decrees of fate.

CREON. Take hence this useless load, this guilty  
wretch

Who slew his child, who slew e'en thee, my wife ;  
I know not whither to betake me, where  
To turn my eyes, for all is dreadful round me,  
And fate hath weighed me down on every side.

CHOR. Wisdom alone is man's true happiness ;  
We are not to dispute the will of heaven ;  
For ever are the boastings of the proud  
By the just gods repaid, and man at last  
Is taught to fear their anger, and be wise.

# TRACHINIÆ.

---

## DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

HERCULES.

HYLIUS, *Son of Hercules.*

DEIANIRA, *Wife of Hercules.*

LICHAS, *a Herald.*

ATTENDANT *on Deianira.*

NURSE.

OLD MAN.

MESSENGER.

CHORUS, *composed of Virgins  
of Trachis.*

SCENE.—*Before the Palace of CEYX in TRACHIS.*

---

## ACT I.

### SCENE I.

DEIANIRA, ATTENDANT.

DEIANIRA. Of ancient fame, and long for truth received,  
Hath been the maxim, that nor good nor ill  
Can mortal life be called before we die.  
Alas! it is not so; for, oh! my friends,  
Ere to the shades of Orcus I descend,  
Too well I know that Deianira's life  
Hath ever been, and ever must be, wretched.  
Whilst in my native Pleuron Æneus watched  
My tender years with kind paternal care,  
If ever woman suffered from the dread  
Of hated nuptials, I endured the worst

And bitterest woes, when Achelous came,  
 The river-god, to ask a father's voice,  
 And snatched me to his arms. With triple form  
 He came affrighting—now to sight appeared  
 A bull, and now with motley scales adorned  
 A wreathèd serpent, now with human shape  
 And bestial head united ; from his beard,  
 Shadowed with hair, as from a fountain, dripped  
 The ever-flowing water. Horrid form !  
 This to escape my prayers incessant rose  
 That I might rather die than e'er approach  
 His hated bed. When lo ! the welcome hour,  
 Though late, arrived, that brought the son of Jove  
 And fair Alcmena to my aid. He came,  
 He fought, he freed me. How the battle passed  
 Who unconcerned beheld it best can tell.  
 Alas ! I saw it not, oppressed with fear  
 Lest from my fatal beauty should arise  
 Some sad event. At length, deciding Jove  
 Gave to the doubtful fight a happy end,  
 If I may call it so ; for, since the hour  
 That gave me to Alcides' wished-for bed  
 Fears rise on fears ; still is my anxious heart  
 Solicitous for him ; oftimes the night,  
 Which brings him to me, bears him from my arms  
 To other labours and a second toil.  
 Our children too, alas ! he sees them not,  
 But as the husbandman who ne'er beholds  
 His distant lands, save at the needful time  
 Of seed or harvest. Wandering thus, and thus  
 Returning ever, is he sent to serve  
 I know not whom. When crowned with victory,  
 Then most my fears prevail ; for since he slew  
 The valiant Iphitus, at Trachis here  
 We live in exile with our generous friend,  
 The hospitable Ceyx ; he meantime  
 Is gone, and none can tell me where. He went  
 And left me most unhappy. Oh ! some ill  
 Hath sure befallen him ! for no little time  
 Hath he been absent ; 'tis full fifteen moons  
 Since I beheld him, and no messenger

Is come to Deianira. Some misfortune  
Doubtless hath happened, for he left behind  
A dreadful scroll. Oh! I have prayed the gods  
A thousand times it may contain no ill.

ATTEN. My royal mistress, long have I beheld  
Thy tears and sorrows for thy lost Alcides;  
But if the counsels of a slave might claim  
Attention, I would speak—would ask thee wherefore  
Amongst thy sons, a numerous progeny,  
None hath been sent in search of him, and chief  
Thy Hyllus, if he holds a father's health  
And safety dear: but, e'en as we could wish,  
Behold him here! If what I have advised  
Seem fitting, he is come in happiest hour  
To execute our purpose.

## SCENE II.

HYLLUS, DEIANIRA, ATTENDANT.

DEI. O my son!  
Oft from the meanest tongue the words of truth  
And safety flow. This woman, though a slave,  
Hath spoke what would have well become the mouth  
Of freedom's self to utter.

HYL. May I know  
What she hath said?

DEI. She says it doth reflect  
Disgrace on thee, thy father so long absent,  
Not to have gained some knowledge of his fate.

HYL. I have already, if I may rely  
On what report hath said of him.

DEI. Oh, where—  
Where is he then, my son?

HYL. These twelve months past,  
If fame say true, a Lydian woman held him  
In shameful servitude.

DEI. If it be so,  
May every tongue reproach him!

HYL. But I hear  
He now is free.



DEI. And where doth rumour say  
He is ? alive or dead.

HYL. 'Tis said, he leads,  
Or means to lead, his forces towards Eubœa,  
The land of Eurytus.

DEI. Alas ! my son,  
Dost thou not know the oracles he left  
Touching that kingdom ?

HYL. No, I know not of them ;  
What were they ?

DEI. There, he said, or he should die,  
Or if he should survive, his life to come  
Would all be happy. Wilt thou not, my son,  
In this important crisis strive to aid  
Thy father ? If he lives, we too shall live  
In safety. If he dies, we perish with him.

HYL. Mother, I go. Long since I had been there  
But that the oracle did never reach  
Mine ears before. Meantime that happy fate,  
Which on my father ever wont to smile  
Propitious, should not suffer us to fear ;  
Thus far informed, I will not let the means  
Of truth escape me, but will know it all.

DEI. Haste then away, my son ; and know, good deeds,  
Though late performed, are crowned with sure success.

### SCENE III.

CHORUS, DEIANIRA, ATTENDANT.

#### *Strophe 1.*

On thee we call, great god of day,  
To whom the night, with all her starry train,  
Yields her solitary reign,  
To send us some propitious ray :  
Say thou, whose all-beholding eye  
Doth nature's every part descry,  
What dangerous ocean, or what land unknown  
From Deianira keeps Alcmena's valiant son.

*Antistrophe 1.*

For she nor joy nor comfort knows,  
 But weeps her absent lord, and vainly tries  
 To close her ever-streaming eyes,  
 Or soothe her sorrows to repose :  
 Like the sad bird of night, alone  
 She makes her solitary moan ;  
 And still, as on her widowed bed reclined  
 She lies, unnumbered fears perplex her anxious mind.

*Strophe 2.*

E'en as the troubled billows roar,  
 When angry Boreas rules th' inclement skies,  
 And waves on waves tumultuous rise  
 To lash the Cretan shore :  
 Thus sorrows still on sorrows prest  
 Fill the great Alcides' breast ;  
 Unfading yet shall his fair virtues bloom,  
 And some protecting god preserve him from the tomb.

*Antistrophe 2.*

Wherefore, to better thoughts inclined,  
 Let us with hope's fair prospect fill thy breast,  
 Calm thy anxious thoughts to rest,  
 And ease thy troubled mind :  
 No bliss on man, unmixed with woe,  
 Doth Jove, great lord of all, bestow ;  
 But good with ill, and pleasure still with pain,  
 Like heaven's revolving signs, alternate reign.

*Epode.*

Not always do the shades of night remain,  
 Nor ever with hard fate is man oppressed ;  
 The wealth that leaves us may return again,  
 Sorrow and joy successive fill the breast ;  
 Fearless then of every ill,  
 Let cheerful hope support thee still :  
 Remember, queen, there is a power above ;  
 And when did the great father, careful Jove,  
 Forget his children dear, and kind paternal love ?

DEI. The fame, it seems, of Deianira's woes  
 Hath reached thine ears, but oh! thou little knowst  
 What I have suffered! Thou hast never felt  
 Sorrows like mine. And long may be the time  
 Ere sad experience shall afflict thy soul  
 With equal woes! Alas! the youthful maid  
 In flowery pastures still exulting feeds,  
 Nor feels the scorching sun, the wintry storm,  
 Or blast of angry winds. Secure she leads  
 A life of pleasure, void of every care,  
 Till to the virgin's happy state succeeds  
 The name of wife. Then shall her portion come  
 Of pain and anguish, then her terrors rise  
 For husband and for children. Then perchance  
 You too may know what 'tis to be unhappy,  
 And judge of my misfortunes by your own.  
 Long since oppressed by many a bitter woe  
 Oft have I wept, but this transcends them all;  
 For I will tell thee, when Alcides last  
 Forth on his journey went, he left behind  
 An ancient scroll. Alas! before that time  
 In all his labours he did never use  
 To speak as one who thought of death—secure  
 Always he seemed of victory; but now  
 This writing marks, as if he were to die,  
 The portion out reserved for me, and wills  
 His children to divide th' inheritance;  
 Fixes the time, in fifteen moons, it says,  
 He should return. That past or he must perish,  
 Or, if he 'scape the fatal hour, thenceforth  
 Should lead a life of happiness and joy:  
 Thus had the gods, it said, decreed his life  
 And toils should end: so from their ancient beach  
 Dodona's doves foretold. Th' appointed hour  
 Approaches that must bring th' event, e'en now,  
 My friends, and therefore nightly do I start  
 From my sweet slumbers, struck with deadly fear,  
 Lest I should lose the dearest, best of men.

CHOR. Of better omen be thy words. Behold  
 A messenger, who bears (for on his brow  
 I see the laurel crown) some joyful news.

## SCENE IV.

MESSENGER, DEIANIRA, ATTENDANT, CHORUS.

MES. I come, my royal mistress, to remove  
Thy fears, and bring the first glad tidings to thee,  
To tell thee that Alcmena's son returns  
With life and victory; e'en now he comes  
To lay before his country's gods the spoils  
Of glorious war.

DEL. What dost thou say, old man?  
What dost thou tell me?

MES. That thy dear Alcides,  
Thy valiant lord, with his victorious bands,  
Will soon attend thee.

DEL. From our citizens  
Didst thou learn this, or from a stranger's tongue?

MES. The herald Lichas, in yon flowery vale,  
But now reported, and I fled impatient  
Soon as I heard it, that I first might tell thee  
And be rewarded for the welcome tale.

DEL. But wherefore tarries Lichas if he bring  
Glad tidings to me?

MES. 'Tis impossible  
To reach thee, for the Melian people throng  
Around him—not a man but longs to know  
Some news of thy Alcides, stops his journey,  
Nor will release him till he hear it all.  
Spite of himself he waits to satisfy  
Their eager doubts; but thou wilt see him soon.

DEL. O thou who dwellst on Cæta's sacred top,  
Immortal Jove! At length, though late, thou giv'st  
The wished-for boon. Let every female now—  
You that within the palace do reside,  
And you, my followers here—with shouts proclaim  
The blest event! For, lo! a beam of joy,  
I little hoped, breaks forth, and we are happy.

*Strophe.*

Quick let sounds of mirth and joy  
 Every cheerful hour employ ;  
 Haste, and join the festive song,  
 You, who lead the youthful throng,  
 On whom the smiles of prosperous fate,  
 And Hymen's promised pleasures wait,  
 Now all your Io Pæans sing  
 To Phœbus, your protector and your king.

*Antistrophe.*

And you, ye virgin train, attend,  
 Not unmindful of your friend,  
 His sister huntress of the groves,  
 Who still her native Delos loves—  
 Prepare the dance, and choral lays,  
 To hymn the chaste Diana's praise ;  
 To her, and her attendant choir  
 Of mountain-nymphs, attune the votive lyre.

*Epode.*

Already hath the god possessed  
 My soul, and rules the sovereign of my breast ;  
 Evoë, Bacchus ! lo ! I come to join  
 Thy throng. Around me doth the thyrsus twine,  
 And I am filled with rage divine ;  
 See ! the glad messenger appears  
 To calm thy doubts, and to remove thy fears  
 Let us our Io Pæans sing  
 To Phœbus, our protector and our king.

---



## ACT II.

## SCENE I.

DEIANIRA, CHORUS.

DEIANIRA. These eyes deceive me, friends, or I behold  
 A crowd approach this way, and with them comes  
 The herald Lichas. Let me welcome him,  
 If he bring joyful news.

## SCENE II.

LICHAS, IOLE, SLAVES, DEIANIRA, CHORUS.

LIC. My royal mistress,  
 We greet thee with fair tidings of success,  
 And therefore shall our words deserve thy praise.

DEI. O thou dear messenger! Inform me first  
 What first I wish to know, my loved Alcides,  
 Doth he yet live—shall I again behold him?

LIC. I left him well. In health and manly strength  
 Exulting.

DEI. Where? In his own native land,  
 Or 'midst barbarians?

LIC. On Eubœa's shore  
 He waits, with various fruits to crown the altar,  
 And pay due honours to Cœnean Jove.

DEI. Commanded by some oracle divine  
 Performs he this, or means but to fulfil  
 A vow of gratitude for conquest gained?

LIC. For victory o'er the land, whence we have  
 brought  
 These captive women, whom thou seest before thee.

DEI. Whence come the wretched slaves? for if I  
 judge

Their state aright, they must indeed be wretched.

LIC. Know, when Alcides had laid waste the city

Of Eurytus, to him and to the gods  
Were these devoted.

DEI.

In Œchalia then

Hath my Alcides been this long, long time ?

LIC. Not so : in Lydia (as himself reports)

Was he detained a slave. So Jove ordained ;

And who shall blame the high decrees of Jove ?

Sold to barbarian Omphale, he served

Twelve tedious months ; ill brooked he the foul shame.

Then in his wrath he made a solemn vow

He would revenge the wrong on the base author,

And bind in chains his wife and all his race :

Nor fruitless the resolve, for when the year

Of slavery past had expiated the crime

Imputed, soon with gathered force he marched

'Gainst the devoted Eurytus, the cause

(For so he deemed him) of those hateful bonds.

Within his palace he had erst received

Alcides, but with bitterest taunts reviled him,

Boasting, in spite of his all-conquering arrows,

His son's superior skill, and said a slave

Like him should bend beneath a freeman's power ;

Then, midst the banquet's mirth, inflamed with wine,

Cast forth his ancient guest. This to revenge

When Iphitus to search his pastured steeds

Came to Tyrinthia, Hercules surprised,

And, as he turned his wandering eyes aside,

Hurled headlong from the mountain's top. Great Jove,

Father of men, from high Olympus saw

And disapproved the deed, unworthy him

Who ne'er before by fraud destroyed his foes ;

With open force had he revenged the wrong

Jove had forgiven, but violence concealed

The gods abhor, and therefore was he sold

To slavery. Eurytus' unhappy sons

Were punished too, and dwell in Erebus ;

'Their city is destroyed, and they, whom here

Thou seest, from freedom and prosperity,

Reduced to wretchedness. To thee they come,

Such was Alcides' will ; which I, his slave,

Have faithfully performed. Himself ere long

Thou shalt behold, when to paternal Jove  
 He hath fulfilled his vows. Thus my long tale  
 Ends with the welcomest news which thou couldst  
 hear :

Alcides comes !

CHOR. O queen ! thy happiness  
 Is great indeed, to see these slaves before thee,  
 And know thy lord approaches.

DEI. I am happy—  
 To see my Hercules with victory crowned  
 'Tis fit I should rejoice ; and yet, my friends,  
 If we consider well, we still should fear  
 For the successful, lest they fall from bliss.  
 It moves my pity much when I behold  
 These wretched captives in a foreign land,  
 Without a parent and without a home,  
 Thus doomed to slavery here, who once perhaps  
 Enjoyed fair freedom's best inheritance :  
 O Jove ! averter of each mortal ill,  
 Let not my children ever feel thy arm  
 Thus raised against them ? or, if 'tis decreed,  
 Let it not be whilst Deianira lives :  
 The sight of these alarms my fears. But tell me  
 Thou poor afflicted captive, who thou art. [*To IOLE.*  
 Art thou a mother ? or, as by thy years  
 Thou seemst, a virgin, and of noble birth ?  
 Canst not thou tell me, Lichas, whence she sprang ?  
 Inform me, for of all these slaves she most  
 Hath won my pity, and in her alone  
 Have I observed a firm and generous mind.

LIC. Why ask of me ? I know not who she is ;  
 Perhaps of no mean rank.

DEI. The royal race  
 Of Eurytus ?

LIC. I know not, nor did e'er  
 Inquire.

DEI. And didst thou never hear her name  
 From her companions ?

LIC. Never. I performed  
 My work in silence.

DEI. Tell me then thyself,

Thou wretched maid, for I am most unhappy  
Till I know who thou art.

LIC. She will not speak ;  
I know she will not. Not a word hath passed  
Her lips e'er since she left her native land,  
But still in tears the hapless virgin mourns  
The burthen of her sad calamity.  
Her fate is hard : she merits your forgiveness.

DEI. Let her go in : I'll not disturb her peace,  
Nor would I heap fresh sorrows on her head,  
She hath enough already. We'll retire.  
Go where thou wilt ; my cares within await me. [*To IOLE.*  
[*Exeunt LICHAS, IOLE, and SLAVES.*

## SCENE III.

MESSENGER, DEIANIRA, CHORUS.

MES. Stay thee awhile. I have a tale to tell  
Touching these captives, which imports thee nearly,  
And I alone am able to inform thee.

DEI. What dost thou know ? and why wouldst thou  
detain me ?

MES. Return, and hear me ; when I spake before  
I did not speak in vain, nor shall I now.

DEI. Wouldst thou I call them back, or meant to  
tell

Thy secret purpose here to me alone ?

MES. To thee, and these thy friends—no more.

DEI. They're gone.  
Now speak in safety.

MES. Lichas is dishonest,  
And either now, or when I saw him last,  
Hath uttered falsehood.

DEI. Ha ! what dost thou say ?  
I understand thee not—explain it quickly !

MES. I heard him say, before attendant crowds,  
It was this virgin, this fair slave destroyed  
Æchalia's lofty towers : 'twas love alone  
That waged the war—no Lydian servitude,  
Nor Omphale, nor the pretended fall

Of Iphytus—for so the tale he brings  
 Would fain persuade thee. Know, thy own Alcides,  
 For that he could not gain th' assenting voice  
 Of Eurytus to his unlawful love,  
 Laid waste the city where her father reigned,  
 And slew him. Now the daughter, as a slave,  
 Is sent to thee. The reason is too plain :  
 Nor think he meant her for a slave alone—  
 The maid he loves, that would be strange indeed !  
 My royal mistress, most unwillingly  
 Do I report th' unwelcome news, but thought  
 It was my duty : I have told the truth,  
 And the Trachinians bear me witness of it.

DEI. Wretch that I am ! To what am I reserved ?  
 What hidden pestilence within my roof  
 Have I received unknowing ! Hapless woman !  
 She seemed of beauteous form and noble birth ;  
 Have you not heard her name ? for Lichas said  
 He knew it not.

MES. Daughter of Eurytus,  
 Her name Iole ; he had not inquired  
 Touching her race.

CHOR. Perdition on the man,  
 Of all most wicked, who hath thus deceived thee !

DEI. What's to be done, my friend ? This dreadful  
 news  
 Afflicts me sorely.

CHOR. Go, and learn the whole  
 From his own lips ; compel him to declare  
 The truth.

DEI. I will ; thou counselst me aright.

CHOR. Shall we attend you ?

DEI. No ; for see he comes,  
 Uncalled.

## SCENE IV.

LICHAS, DEIANIRA, ATTENDANT, MESSENGER, CHORUS.

LIC. O queen ! what are thy last commands  
 To thy Alcides ? for e'en now I go  
 To meet him.



DEI. Hast thou ta'en so long a journey  
To Trachis, and wouldst now so soon return,  
Ere I can hold some further converse with thee?

LIC. If thou wouldst question me of aught, behold  
me  
Ready to tell thee.

DEI. Wilt thou tell me truth?

LIC. In all I know; so bear me witness, Jove!

DEI. Who is that woman thou has brought?

LIC. I hear

She's of Eubœa; for her race and name  
I know them not.

DEI. Look on me; who am I?

LIC. Why ask me this?

DEI. Be bold, and answer me.

LIC. Daughter of CENEUS, wife of Hercules,  
If I am not deceived 'tis DEIANIRA,  
My queen, my mistress?

DEI. Am I so indeed?  
Am I thy mistress?

LIC. Doubtless.

DEI. Why, 'tis well  
Thou dost confess it: then what punishment  
Wouldst thou deserve if thou wert faithless to her?

LIC. How faithless? meanst thou to betray me?

DEI. No;  
The fraud is thine.

LIC. 'Twas folly thus to stay  
And hear thee. I must hence.

DEI. Thou shalt not go  
Till I have asked thee one short question.

LIC. Ask it,  
For so it seems thou art resolved.

DEI. Inform me;  
This captive—dost thou know her?

LIC. I have told thee;  
What wouldst thou more?

DEI. Didst thou not say, this slave—  
Though now, it seems, thou knowst her not—was  
daughter  
Of Eurytus, her name Iole!

LIC. Where?

To whom did I say this? What witness have you?

DEL. Assembled multitudes. The citizens  
Of Trachis heard thee.

LIC. They might say they heard  
Reports like these. But must it therefore seem  
A truth undoubted?

DEL. Seem? Didst thou not swear  
That thou hadst brought this woman to partake  
The bed of my Alcides?

LIC. Did I say so?  
But tell me who this stranger is.

DEL. The man  
Who heard thee say, Alcides' love for her,  
And not the Lydian, laid the city waste.

LIC. Let him come forth and prove it. 'Tis no mark  
Of wisdom thus to trifle with th' unhappy.

DEL. Oh! do not, I beseech thee by that power  
Whose thunders roll o'er Cæta's lofty grove,  
Do not conceal the truth. Thou speakest to one  
Not unexperienced in the ways of men—  
To one who knows we cannot always joy  
In the same object. 'Tis an idle task  
To take up arms against all-powerful love:  
Love which commands the gods. Love conquered me,  
And wherefore should it not subdue another,  
Whose nature and whose passions are the same?  
If my Alcides is indeed oppressed  
With this sad malady, I blame him not;  
That were a folly. Nor this hapless maid,  
Who meant no ill, no injury to me.  
'Tis not for this I speak. But, mark me well;  
If thou wert taught by him to utter falsehood,  
A vile and shameful lesson didst thou learn;  
And if thou art thy own instructor, know  
Thou shalt seem wicked e'en when most sincere,  
And never be believed. Speak then the truth;  
For to be branded with the name of liar  
Is ignominy fit for slaves alone,  
And not for thee. Nor think thou canst conceal it;  
Those who have heard the tale will tell it me.

If fear deters thee, thou hast little cause ;  
 For to suspect his falsehood is my grief—  
 To know it, none. Already have I seen  
 Alcides' heart estranged to other loves,  
 Yet did no rival ever hear from me  
 One bitter word, nor will I now reproach  
 This wretched slave, e'en though she pines for him  
 With strongest love. Alas ! I pity her,  
 Whose beauty thus hath been the fatal cause  
 Of all her misery, laid her country waste,  
 And brought her here, far from her native land,  
 A helpless captive. But no more of this ;  
 Only remember, if thou must be false,  
 Be false to others, but be true to me.

CHOR. She speaks most kindly to thee. Be persuaded.  
 Hereafter thou shalt find her not ungrateful ;  
 We too will thank thee.

LIC. O my dearest mistress !  
 Not unexperienced thou in human life,  
 Nor ignorant. And therefore naught from thee  
 Will I conceal, but tell thee all the truth :  
 'Tis as he said, and Hercules indeed  
 Doth love Iole. For her sake alone  
 Œchalia, her unhappy country, fell ;  
 This—for 'tis fit I tell thee—he confessed,  
 Nor willed me to conceal it. But I feared  
 'Twould pierce thy heart to hear th' unwelcome tale,  
 And therefore own I would have kept it from thee ;  
 That crime, if such it was, I have committed.  
 But since thou knowst it all, let me entreat thee,  
 For her sake and thy own, oh ! do not hate  
 This wretched captive, but remember well,  
 What thou hast promised faithfully perform.  
 He, whose victorious arm hath conquered all,  
 Now yields to her, and is a slave to love.

DEI. 'Tis my resolve to act as thou advisest.  
 I'll not resist the gods, nor add fresh weight  
 To my calamity. Let us go in,  
 That thou mayst bear my orders to Alcides,  
 And with them gifts in kind return for those  
 We have received from him. Thou must not hence

With empty hand, who hither broughtst to me  
Such noble presents and so fair a train. [Exeunt.

## SCENE V.

CHORUS.

*Strophe.*

Thee, Venus, gods and men obey,  
And universal is thy sway;  
Need I recount the powers subdued by love ?  
Neptune, who shakes the solid ground,  
The king of Erebus profound,  
Or, the great lord of all, Saturnian Jove ?  
To mortals let the song descend,  
To pity our afflicted friend,  
And soothe the injurd Deianira's woes :  
For her the angry rivals came,  
For her they felt an equal flame,  
For her, behold ! the doubtful battle glows.

*Antistrophe.*

In dreadful majesty arrayed,  
Affrighting sore the fearful maid,  
Uprose the horned monarch of the flood ;  
He who through fair Ætolia's plain  
Pours his rich tribute to the main :  
A bull's tremendous form belied the god ;  
From his own Thebes, to win her love,  
With him the happier son of Jove,  
The great Alcides came, and in his hand  
The club, the bow, and glittering spear ;  
Whilst Venus, to her votaries near,  
Waved o'er their heads her all-deciding wand.

*Epode.*

Warm and more warm the conflict grows,  
Dire was the noise of rattling bows,

Of front to front opposed, and hand to hand ;  
 Deep was the animated strife  
 For love, for conquest, and for life ;  
 Alternate groans re-echoed thro' the land :  
 Whilst pensive on the distant shore  
 She heard the doubtful battle roar,  
 Many a sad tear the hapless virgin shed ;  
 Far from her tender mother's arms,  
 She knows not yet for whom her charms  
 She keeps, or who shall share her bridal bed. [*Exeunt.*]

---

 ACT III.

## SCENE I.

DEIANIRA, CHORUS.

DEIANIRA. My guest, in pity to the captive train,  
 Laments their woes, and takes his kind farewell ;  
 Meantime, my friends, in secret came I here  
 To pour forth all my miseries, and impart  
 To you my inmost thoughts—my last resolve.  
 Alas ! within these walls I have received,  
 Like the poor sailor, an unhappy freight  
 To sink me down : no virgin, but a wife—  
 The wife of my Alcides ; his loved arms  
 Now must embrace us both. My faithful lord—  
 Faithful and good I thought him—thus rewards  
 My tender cares, and all the tedious toils  
 I suffered for him ; but I will be calm,  
 For 'tis an evil I have felt before.  
 And yet to live with her ! with her to share  
 My husband's bed ! What woman can support it ?  
 Her youth is stealing onward to its prime,  
 Whilst mine is withered ; and the eye which longs  
 To pluck the opening flower from the dry leaf  
 Will turn aside. Her younger charms, I fear,  
 Have conquered, and henceforth in name alone



Shall Deianira be Alcides' wife.  
 But ill do rage and violence become  
 The prudent matron ; therefore, mark me well,  
 And hear what I have purposed to relieve  
 My troubled heart. Within a brazen urn,  
 Concealed from every eye, I long have kept  
 That ancient gift which Nessus did bequeath me—  
 The hoary centaur, who was wont for hire  
 To bear the traveller o'er the rapid flood  
 Of deep Evenus. Not with oars or sail  
 He stemmed the torrent, but with nervous arm  
 Opposed and passed it. Me, when first a bride  
 I left my father's hospitable roof  
 With my Alcides, in his arms he bore  
 Athwart the current ; half way o'er, he dared  
 To offer violence. I shrieked aloud,  
 When lo ! the son of Jove, his bow swift bent,  
 Sent forth a shaft and pierced the monster's breast,  
 Who with his dying voice did thus address me :  
 " Daughter of Ceneus, listen to my words,  
 So shalt thou profit by the last sad journey  
 Which I shall ever go. If in thy hand  
 Thou take the drops outflowing from the wound  
 This arrow made, dipped in the envenomed blood  
 Of the Lernæan hydra, with that charm  
 Mayst thou subdue the heart of thy Alcides,  
 Nor shall another ever gain his love."  
 Mindful of this, my friends—for from that hour  
 In secret have I kept the precious gift—  
 Behold a garment, dipped i' th' very blood,  
 He gave me ; nor did I forget to add  
 What he enjoined, but have prepared it all.  
 I know no evil arts, nor would I learn them,  
 For they who practise such are hateful to me.  
 I only wish the charm may be of power  
 To win Alcides from this virgin's love,  
 And bring him back to Deianira's arms,  
 If he shall deem it lawful, but if not  
 I'll go no farther.

CHOR.                    Could we be assured  
 Such is indeed th' effect, 'tis well determined.

DEI. I cannot but believe it, though as yet  
Experience never hath confirmed it to me.

CHOR. Thou shouldst be certain; thou but seemst to  
know  
If thou hast never tried.

DEI. I'll try it soon.  
For see e'en now he comes out at the portal:  
Let him not know our purpose. If the deed  
Be wrong, concealment may prevent reproach;  
Therefore be silent.

## SCENE II.

LICHAS, DEIANIRA, CHORUS.

LIC. Speak thy last commands,  
Daughter of  $\text{\textcircled{C}}$ eneus, for already long  
Have we delayed our journey.

DEI. Know then, Lichas,  
That whilst thou commun'dst with thy friends, myself  
Have hither brought a garment which I wove  
For my Alcides; thou must bear it to him.  
Tell him, no mortal must with touch profane  
Pollute the sacred gift, nor sun behold it,  
Nor holy temple, nor domestic hearth,  
Ere at the altar of paternal Jove  
Himself shall wear it. 'Twas my solemn vow  
Whene'er he should return, that, clothed in this,  
He to the gods should offer sacrifice.  
Bear too this token: he will know it well.  
Away! Remember to perform thy office,  
But go no farther, so shall double praise  
And favour from us both reward thy duty.

LIC. If I have aught of skill, by Hermes right  
Instructed in his art, I will not fail  
To bear thy gift, and faithful to report  
What thou hast said.

DEI. Begone! What here hath passed  
Thou knowst.

LIC. I do, and shall bear back the news  
That all is well.

DEL. Thou art thyself a witness  
How kindly I received the guest he sent me.

LIC. It filled my heart with pleasure to behold it.

DEL. What canst thou tell him more? Alas! I fear  
He'll know too well the love I bear to him.  
Would I could be as certain he'd return it! [*Exeunt.*]

## SCENE III.

CHORUS.

*Strophe 1.*

You who on Cæta's craggy summit dwell,  
Or from the rock, whence gushing riv'lets flow,  
Bathe in the warmer springs below.  
You who near the Melian bay  
To golden-shafted Diana hymn the lay,  
Now haste to string the lyre, and tune the vocal shell.

*Antistrophe 1.*

No mournful theme demands your pensive strain,  
But such as, kindled by the sacred fire,  
The Muses might themselves admire—  
A loud and cheerful song. For see,  
The son of Jove returns with victory,  
And richest spoils reward a life of toil and pain.

*Strophe 2.*

Far from his native land he took his way:  
For twelve long moons, uncertain of his fate,  
Did we lament his exiled state.  
What time his anxious wife deplored,  
With never-ceasing tears her absent lord;  
But Mars at last hath closed his long laborious day.

*Antistrophe 2.*

Let him from fair Eubœa's isle appear.  
Let winds and raging seas oppose no more,  
But waft him to the wished-for shore.  
Th' anointed vest's persuasive charms  
Shall bring him soon to Deianira's arms.  
Soon shall we see the great the loved Alcides here.

## ACT IV.

## SCENE I.

DEIANIRA, CHORUS.

DEIANIRA. Alas! my friends, I fear I've gone too far.

CHOR. Great queen, in what?

DEI. I know not what, but dread  
Something to come; lest where I had most hope  
Of happiness, I meet with bitterest woe.

CHOR. Meanst thou thy gift to Hercules?

DEI. I do.  
Nor would I henceforth counsel those I loved  
To do a dark and desperate deed like this,  
Uncertain of th' event.

CHOR. How was it? Speak,  
If thou canst tell us.

DEI. Oh! 'twas wonderful!  
For you shall hear it. Know then, the white wool  
Wherein I wrapped th' anointed vest, untouched  
By any hand, dropped self-consumed away,  
And down the stone, e'en like a liquid, flowed  
Dissolving—but 'tis fit I tell you all—  
Whate'er the wounded centaur did enjoin me  
Mindful to practise, sacred as the laws  
On brazen tablets graved, I have performed:  
Far from the fire, and from the sun's warm beams  
He bade me keep the charm; from every eye  
In secret hid, till time should call on me  
To anoint and use it. This was done: and now,  
The fleece in secret plucked, the charm prepared,  
Long from the sun within a chest concealed;  
At length I brought it forth, and sent the gift  
To my Alcides, when behold a wonder,  
Most strange for tongue to tell, or heart of man  
E'en to conceive! Perchance the wool I cast  
Into the sunshine; soon as it grew warm  
It fell to dust, consuming all away  
In most strange manner, then from th' earth uprose

In frothy bubbles, e'en as from the grape  
 In yellow autumn flows the purple wine.  
 I know not what to think ; but much I fear  
 I've done a horrid deed. For, why, my friends,  
 Why should the dying savage wish to serve  
 His murderer ? That could never be. Oh no !  
 He only meant by flattery to destroy  
 Me, his destroyer. Truth is come too late,  
 And I alone have slain my dear Alcides ;  
 I know that by his arrows Chiron fell,  
 I know whate'er they touched they still were fatal,  
 That very poison mingled with the blood  
 Of dying Nessus, will not that too kill  
 My Hercules ? It must : but if he dies,  
 My resolution is to perish with him ;  
 Those, who their honour and their virtue prize,  
 Can never live with infamy and shame.

CHOR. 'Tis fit we tremble at a deed of horror ;  
 But 'tis not fitting, ere we know th' event,  
 To give up hope, and yield us to despair.

DEI. There is no hope where evil counsel's ta'en.

CHOR. But when we err from ignorance alone,  
 Small is the crime and slight the punishment ;  
 Such is thy fault.

DEI. The guiltless may talk thus,  
 Who know no ill ; not those who are unhappy.

CHOR. No more ; unless thou meanst thy son should  
 hear thee,  
 Who now returns in search of thy Alcides ;  
 Behold him here.

## SCENE II.

HYLLUS, DEIANIRA, CHORUS.

HYL. Oh ! would that thou wert dead !  
 Would I were not thy son ! or, being so,  
 Would I could change thy wicked heart !

DEI. My son,  
 What means this passion ?

HYL. Thou hast slain thy husband ;  
 This very day my father hast thou slain.



DEI. Alas ! my child, what sayst thou ?

HYL.

What is past,

And therefore must be ; who can o'er undo  
The deed that's done ?

DEI.

But who could say I did it ?

HYL. I saw it with these eyes ; I heard it all

From his own lips.

DEI.

Where didst thou see him then ?

Tell me, oh ! quickly tell me.

HYL.

If I must,

Observe me well : when Hercules, returned  
From conquest, had laid waste the noble city  
Of Eurytus, with fair triumphal spoils  
He to Eubœa came, where o'er the sea,  
Which beats on every side, Cenæum's top  
Hangs dreadful, thither to paternal Jove  
His new raised altars in the leafy wood  
He came to visit : there did my glad eyes  
Behold Alcides first. As he prepared  
The frequent victim, from the palace came  
Lichas thy messenger, and with him brought  
The fatal gift : wrapped in the deadly garment  
(For such was thy command) twelve oxen then  
Without a blemish, firstlings of the spoil,  
He slew ; together next a hundred fell,  
The mingled flock. Pleased with his gaudy vest,  
And happy in it, he awhile remained,  
Offering with joy his grateful sacrifice ;  
But, lo ! when from the holy victim rose  
The bloody flame, and from the pitchy wood  
Exhaled its moisture, sudden a cold sweat  
Bedewed his limbs, and to his body stuck  
As by the hand of some artificer  
Close joined to every part, the fatal vest ;  
Convulsion racked his bones, and through his veins,  
Like the fell serpent's deadly venom, raged ;  
Then questioned he the wretched guiltless Lichas  
By what detested arts he had procured  
The poisoned garb ; he, ignorant of all,  
Could only say it was the gift he brought  
From Deianira. When Alcides heard it,

Tortured with pain, he took him by the foot,  
 And hurled him headlong on a pointed rock  
 That o'er the ocean hung; his brains dashed forth  
 With mingled blood flowed through his clotted hair  
 In horrid streams; the multitude with shrieks  
 Lamented loud the fury of Alcides,  
 And Lichas' hapless fate; none durst oppose  
 His raging frenzy; prostrate on the earth  
 Now would he lay and groan; and now uprising  
 Would bellow forth his griefs; the mountain-tops  
 Of Locris, and Eubœa's rocks returned  
 His dreadful cries; then on the ground outstretched,  
 In bitterest wrath he cursed the nuptial bed  
 Of CENEUS, and his execrations poured  
 On thee his worst of foes: at length his eyes,  
 Distorted forth from the surrounding smoke,  
 He cast on me, who midst attending crowds  
 Wept his sad fate; "Approach," he cried, "my son,  
 Do not forsake thy father; rather come  
 And share his fate than leave me here. oh! haste,  
 And take me hence; bear me where never eye  
 Of mortal shall behold me. O my child,  
 Let me not perish here." Thus spake my father,  
 And I obeyed: distracted with his pains  
 A vessel brings him to this place, and soon  
 Living or dead you will behold him here.  
 This have thy horrid machinations done  
 For thy Alcides: Oh! may justice doom thee  
 To righteous punishment, if it be lawful  
 For me to call down vengeance on a mother,  
 As sure it is on one who hath disclaimed  
 All piety like thee; the earth sustains not  
 A better man than him whom thou has murdered,  
 Nor shalt thou e'er behold his like again.

[Exit DEIANIRA.]

CHOR. Whence this abrupt departure? Knowst thou  
 not

To go in silence thus confirms thy guilt?

HYL. Let her be gone; and may some prosperous  
 gale

Waft her far off, that these abhorring eyes

May never see her more ! What boots the name  
 Of mother, when no longer she performs  
 A mother's duty ? Let her go in peace,  
 And for her kindness to my father soon  
 May she enjoy the blessing she bestowed !

CHORUS.

*Strophe 1.*

True was the oracle divine,  
 Long since delivered from Dodona's shrine,  
 Which said, Alcides' woes should last  
 Till twelve revolving years were past ;  
 Then should his labours end in sweet repose :  
 Behold, my friends, 'tis come to pass,  
 'Tis all fulfilled ; for who, alas !  
 In peaceful death, or toil or slavery knows ?

*Antistrophe 1.*

If deep within his tortured veins  
 The centaur's cruel poison reigns,  
 That from the Hydra's baleful breath  
 Destructive flowed, replete with death,  
 On him another sun shall never rise ;  
 The venom runs through every part,  
 And, lo ! to Nessus' direful art  
 Alcides falls a helpless sacrifice.

*Strophe 2.*

Poor Deianira long deplored  
 Her waning charms, and ever faithless lord ;  
 At length by evil counsel swayed  
 Her passion's dictates she obeyed,  
 Resolved Alcides' doubtful truth to prove ;  
 But now, alas ! laments his fate  
 In ceaseless woe, and finds too late  
 A dying husband, and a foreign love.

*Antistrophe 2.*

Another death must soon succeed,  
 Another victim soon shall bleed,  
 Fatal, Alcides, was the dart  
 That pierced the rival monarch's heart,  
 And brought Iole from her native land ;  
 From Venus did our sorrows flow.  
 The secret spring of all our woe,  
 For nought was done but by her dread command.

[*Exeunt.*]

## ACT V.

## SCENE I.

[*A noise within the Palace.*]

## CHORUS.

Or I'm deceived, or I did hear loud shrieks  
 Within the palace ; 'twas the voice of one  
 In anguish ; doubtless some calamity  
 Hath fallen upon us now. What can it be ?  
 But see, yon matron, with contracted brow  
 And unaccustomed sadness, comes to tell  
 The dreadful news.

## SCENE II.

## NURSE, CHORUS.

NURSE. What woes, my hapless daughters,  
 Alcides' fatal gift hath brought upon us !

CHOR. What dost thou tell us ?

NURSE. Deianira treads  
 The last sad path of mortals.

CHOR. Is she gone ?

NURSE. 'Tis so indeed.  
 CHOR. What! dead?  
 NURSE. Again I say  
 She is no more.  
 CHOR. Alas! how did she perish?  
 NURSE. Most fearfully: 'twas dreadful to behold.  
 CHOR. How fell she then?  
 NURSE. By her own hand.  
 CHOR. But wherefore?  
 What madness, what disorder, what could move her  
 To perpetrate so terrible a deed?  
 Thus adding death to death.  
 NURSE. The fatal steel  
 Destroyed her.  
 CHOR. Didst thou see it?  
 NURSE. I was by,  
 Close by her side.  
 CHOR. How was it?  
 NURSE. Her own arm  
 Struck the sad blow.  
 CHOR. Indeed!  
 NURSE. Most veritably.  
 CHOR. In evil hour this rival virgin came  
 To bring destruction here.  
 NURSE. And so she did;  
 Hadst thou like me been witness to the deed,  
 Thou wouldst much more have pitied her.  
 CHOR. Alas!  
 How could a woman do it?  
 NURSE. 'Twas most dreadful,  
 As thou shalt hear, for I will tell thee all:  
 Soon as she entered at the palace gate  
 And saw her son prepare the funeral bed,  
 To th' inmost chamber silent she retired  
 From every eye, there, at the altar's feet  
 Falling, lamented loud her widowed state;  
 And ever as she lit on aught her hands  
 Had used in happier days, the tears would flow;  
 From room to room she wandered, and if chance  
 A loved domestic crossed her she would weep  
 And mourn her fate, for ever now deprived



Of converse sweet, and hymeneal joys ;  
 Then would she strew her garments on the bed  
 Of her Alcides (for, concealed, I watched  
 Her every motion), throw herself upon it,  
 And as the tears in a warm flood burst forth,  
 "Farewell!" she cried, "for ever farewell now,  
 My nuptial couch! for never shalt thou more  
 Receive this wretched burthen." Thus she spake,  
 And with quick hand the golden button loosed,  
 Then cast her robe aside, her bosom bared  
 And seemed prepared to strike. I ran and told  
 The dreadful purpose to her son; too late  
 We came, and saw her wounded to the heart.  
 The pious son beheld his bleeding mother,  
 And wept; for well he knew, by anger fired,  
 And the fell centaur's cruel fraud betrayed,  
 Unweeting she had done the dreadful deed.  
 Close to her side he laid him down, and joined  
 His lips to hers, lamenting sore that thus  
 He had accused her guiltless; then deplored  
 His own sad fate, thus suddenly bereaved  
 Of both his parents. You have heard my tale.  
 Who to himself shall promise length of life?  
 None but the fool. For, oh! to-day alone  
 Is ours. We are not certain of to-morrow.

CHOR. Which shall I weep? which most our hearts  
 should fill  
 With grief, the present or the future ill?  
 The dying or the dead? 'Tis equal woe  
 To feel the stroke, or fear th' impending blow.

*Strophe.*

Oh! for a breeze to waft us o'er  
 Propitious to some distant shore!  
 To shield our souls from sore affright;  
 And save us from the dreadful sight:  
 That sight the hardest heart would move  
 In his last pangs the son of Jove;  
 To see the poison run through every vein,  
 And limbs convulsed with agonising pain.

*Antistrophe.*

Behold th' attendant train is nigh,  
 I hear the voice of misery ;  
 E'en as the plaintive nightingale,  
 That warbles sweet her mournful tale ;  
 Silent and slow they lead him on ;  
 Hark ! I hear Alcides groan !  
 Again 'tis silence all ! This way they tread ;  
 Or sleeps he now, or rests he with the dead ?

## SCENE III.

HERCULES, HYLUS, NURSE, CHORUS, ATTENDANTS.

HYL. Alas ! my father ; whither shall I go ?  
 Wretch that I am. Oh ! where shall I betake me ?  
 What will become of thy afflicted son ?

ATTEN. Speak softly, youth, do not awake his pains ;  
 Refrain thy grief, for yet Alcides lives,  
 Though verging to the tomb ; be calm.

HYL. What sayst thou ?  
 Doth he yet live ?

ATTEN. He doth ; disturb not thus  
 His slumbers, nor provoke the dire disease.

HYL. Alas ! I cannot bear to see him thus.

HER. [*awakes*]. O Jove ! where am I, and with  
 whom ? What land  
 Contains the wretched Hercules, oppressed  
 With never-ending woes ? Ah me ! again  
 The deadly poison racks me.

ATTEN. [*to HYLUS*]. Seest thou not  
 'Twere better far to have remained in silence,  
 And not awaked him.

HYL. 'Twas impossible  
 Unmoved to look on such calamity ;  
 I could not do it.

HER. O Cænæan rocks !  
 Where smoke the sacred altars, is it thus,  
 O Jove ! thou dost reward my piety ?

What dreadful punishment is this thy hand  
 Hath laid on me, who never could deserve  
 Such bitter wrath? What incantations now,  
 What power of medicine can assuage my pain,  
 Unless great Jove assisted? Health to me  
 Without him were a miracle indeed.  
 Let me, oh! let me rest; refuse me not  
 A little slumber; why will ye torment me?  
 Why bend me forward? Oh! 'tis worse than death;  
 Had you not waked me, I had been at peace.  
 Again it rages with redoubled force;  
 Where are you now, ye thankless Grecians, where,  
 Whom I have toiled to serve on the rough main,  
 And through the pathless wood? Where are you now  
 To help a dying wretch? Will no kind hand  
 Stretch forth the friendly sword, or in the flame  
 Consume me? None, alas! will cut me off  
 From hated life.

ATTEN. O youth! assist thy father;  
 It is beyond my strength; thy quicker sight  
 May be more useful.

HYL. My poor aid is ready;  
 But wheresoe'er I am, 'tis not in me  
 To expel the subtle poison that destroys him;  
 Such is the will of Jove.

HER. My son, my son!  
 Where art thou? Bear me up, assist me. Oh!  
 Again it comes, th' unconquerable ill,  
 The dire disease. O Pallas! aid me now,  
 Draw forth thy sword, my son; strike, strike thy father,  
 And heal the wound thy impious mother made.  
 Oh! could I see her like myself destroyed,  
 I should be happy! Brother of great Jove,  
 Sweet Pluto, hear me! Oh! with speedy death  
 Lay me to rest, and bury all my woes.

CHOR. The anguish of th' unhappy man, my friends,  
 Is terrible; I tremble but to hear him.

HER. What hath this body suffered? Oh! the toils,  
 The labours I endured, the pangs I felt,  
 Unutterable woes! but never aught  
 So dreadful as this sore calamity.

Oppressed Alcides! Not the wife of Jove,  
 Nor vile Eurystheus, could torment me thus,  
 As, CENEUS, thy deceitful daughter hath.  
 Oh! I am tangled in a cruel net,  
 Woven by the Furies: it devours my flesh,  
 Dries up my veins, and drinks the vital blood;  
 My body's withered, and I cannot break  
 Th' indissoluble chain. Nor hostile spear,  
 Nor earth-born giants, nor the savage herd,  
 The wild Barbarian, or the Grecian host,  
 Not all the nations I have journeyed o'er  
 Could do a deed like this. At last I fall,  
 Like a poor coward, by a woman's hand,  
 Unarmed and unassisted. O my son!  
 Now prove thyself the offspring of Alcides;  
 Nor let thy reverence of a mother's name  
 Surpass thy duty to an injured father.  
 Go, bring her hither, give her to my wrath,  
 That I may see whom thou wilt most lament  
 When thou beholdest my vengeance fall on her.  
 Fear not, my son, but go. Have pity on me,  
 Pity thy father: all must pity me,  
 Whilst they behold, e'en as the tender maid,  
 Alcides weep, who never wept before.  
 I bore my sorrows all without a groan,  
 But now thou seest I am a very woman.  
 Come near, my child. Oh! think what I endure,  
 For I will show thee. Look on this poor body—  
 Let all behold it: what a sight is here!  
 O me! again the cruel poison tears  
 My entrails, nor affords a moment's ease.  
 Oh! take me, Pluto, to thy gloomy reign;  
 Father of lightning, mighty Jove, send down  
 Thy bolt, and strike me now! Again it racks,  
 It tortures me! O hands! that once had strength,  
 And you, my sinewy arms, was it by you  
 The terrible Nemæan lion fell,  
 The dreadful hydra, and the lawless race  
 Of centaurs? Did this withered hand subdue  
 The Erymanthian boar—wide-wasting plague!  
 And from the shades of Orcus drag to light

The triple-headed monster? By this arm  
 Did the fierce guardian of the golden fruit  
 In Libya's deserts fall? Unnumbered toils  
 Have I endured of old, and never yet  
 Did mortal bear a trophy from Alcides.  
 But nerveless now this arm—see, from the bone  
 Darts the loose flesh. I waste beneath the power  
 Of this dark pestilence. O Hercules!  
 Why boast thy mother sprung of nobler race,  
 And vainly call thyself the son of Jove?  
 But, mark me well: this creeping shadow still,  
 Poor as it is, shall yet revenge itself  
 On her who did the execrable deed.  
 Would she were here to feel my wrath, to know  
 And teach mankind that Hercules, though dead,  
 As whilst he lived, can scourge the guilty still!

CHOR. Unhappy Greece! How wilt thou mourn the  
 Of such a man? [loss

HYL. Permit me but to speak,  
 Distempered as thou art, my father, hear me;  
 Nought shall I ask unfit for thee to grant;  
 Be calm and listen to me; yet thou knowst not  
 How groundless thy complaints, and what new joy  
 Awaits thee still.

HER. Be brief then, and inform me;  
 My pains afflict me so I cannot guess  
 Thy subtle purpose.

HYL. 'Twas to speak of her,  
 My mother; 'twas to tell thee of her state  
 And how unweeting she offended thee.

HER. Thou worst of children! Wouldst thou then  
 defend

The murderer of thy father? Dar'st thou thus  
 Recall the sad remembrance of her crime?

HYL. It must not be concealed; I know too well  
 I can no longer hide it.

HER. What! Her guilt?  
 'Tis known already.

HYL. Thou'lt not always think so.

HER. Speak then, but take good heed thou show  
 thyself



Worthy thy father.

HYL. Know then, she is dead.

HER. Oh! dreadful, murdered? By what hand?

HYL. Her own.

HER. Would she had fallen by mine!

HYL. Alas! my father,

Didst thou know all, thy anger would be changed  
To pity for her.

HER. That were strange indeed;

Why dost thou think so?

HYL. She did mean thee well,

But erred unknowing.

HER. Meant she well to slay

Thy father?

HYL. Thy new marriage was the cause:

She had prepared a philtre for thy love,

And knew not 'twas a poison.

HER. But say, who

So skilled in magic arts at Trachis here

Could give her this?

HYL. The savage centaur Nessus,

Who did persuade her it would restore thy love

Given to another wife.

HER. Undone, Alcides!

I die, my child; there is no life for me.

Alas! I see it now; I see my woes;

Hyllus, away, thy father is no more;

Begone, and call thy brothers, call Alcmena,

The wife, alas! in vain, the wife of Jove;

Go, bring them here, that with my latest breath

I may declare my fate long since foretold

By oracles divine.

HYL. Alcmena's gone

To Tyrinth. With her many of thy sons

Remain. Some dwell at Thebes, the rest are here,

And wait with me to hear and to obey thee.

HER. Then listen to me, for the time is come

When thou must prove thyself indeed my son:

Know, Jove, my heavenly sire, long since foretold

I was not born to perish by the hand

Of living man, but from some habitant

Of Pluto's dark abode should meet my fate.  
 The centaur Nessus—so was it fulfilled—  
 Though dead destroyed me. But I'll tell thee more,  
 New oracles confirmed the old, for know  
 When to the Selli's sacred grove I came—  
 The wandering priests who o'er the mountains roam,  
 And rest their wearied limbs on the cold ground—  
 An ancient oak prophetic did declare  
 That if I lived to this decisive hour,  
 Here all my labours, all my toils should end.  
 I thought it told me I should live in peace.  
 Alas! it only meant that I must die,  
 For death will put an end to every care.  
 Since thus it is, my son, thou too must join  
 To ease Alcides. Let me not reproach thee,  
 But yield thy willing aid, nor e'er forget  
 The best of laws, obedience to a father.

HYL. Thy words affright me; but declare thy  
 purpose—

Behold me ready to perform thy orders  
 Whate'er they be.

HER. First give me then thy hand.

HYL. But why this pledge, and wherefore anxious  
 thus

Dost thou require it?

HER. Wilt thou give it me

Or dost refuse?

HYL. There, take it; I obey.

HER. First swear then by the head of Jove my sire.

HYL. I will; but what?

HER. Swear that thou wilt perform

All I enjoin thee.

HYL. Bear me witness, Jove!

I swear.

HER. And imprecate the wrath divine

If thou performst it not.

HYL. I shall not fail;

But if I do, may vengeance swift o'ertake me!

HER. Thou knowst the top of Cæta's sacred hill.

HYL. I know it well, and many a sacrifice  
 Have offered there.

HER. That is the destined place,  
 Where thou, assisted by thy chosen friends,  
 My son, must bear the body of Alcides ;  
 There shalt thou cut thee many a leafy branch  
 From the wild olive and deep-rooted oak,  
 Then cast me on it, take thy torch, and light  
 My funeral pile ; without one tear or groan  
 Unmanly do it, if thou art my son ;  
 For if thou failst, remember, after death  
 A father's curses will sit heavy on thee.

HYL. Alas ! my father, what hast thou commanded ?  
 What hast thou bade me do ?

HER. What must be done,  
 Or thou art not the son of Hercules.

HYL. A dreadful deed ! And must I then become  
 A parricide, and murder thee ?

HER. Oh, no !  
 My kind physician, balm of all my woes.

HYL. Myself to cast thee in the flames ! Is that  
 An office fit for me ?

HER. If that alone  
 Seem dreadful to thee, yet perform the rest.

HYL. I'll bear thee thither.

HER. Wilt thou raise the pile ?

HYL. I will do anything but be myself  
 Thy executioner.

HER. 'Tis well, my son ;  
 But one thing more, and I am satisfied ;  
 'Tis but a little.

HYL. Be it e'er so great,  
 I shall obey.

HER. Thou knowst the virgin daughter  
 Of Eurytus.

HYL. Iole ?

HER. Her, my son ;  
 Remember, 'tis a father's last command,  
 And thou hast sworn obedience. That Iole  
 I do bequeath thee ; take her to thy arms  
 When I am dead, and let her be thy wife :  
 It is not fitting she who lay by th' side  
 Of Hercules to any but the son

Of Hercules should e'er descend ; to thee  
 Alone I yield her. Speak not, but obey me ;  
 After thy kind compliance, to refuse  
 So slight a favour were to cancel all.

HYL. [*aside*]. Alas ! distempered as he is, to chide  
 him

Were most unkind ; and yet, what madness this !

HER. Thou wilt not do it then ?

HYL. What ! marry her

Who slew my mother ! her, who hath brought thee  
 To this sad state ! It were an act of frenzy :  
 Death be my portion rather than to live  
 With those I hate.

HER. [*turning to the CHORUS*]. He will not pay me  
 then

The duty which he owes a dying father !  
 But if thou dost not, curses from the gods  
 Await thee.

HYL. Oh ! thou rav'st ; it is the rage  
 Of thy distemper makes thee talk so wildly.

HER. Thou hast awakened all my woes ; again  
 They torture now.

HYL. Alas ! what doubts arise,  
 What fears perplex me !

HER. Meanst thou to dispute  
 A father's will ?

HYL. Must I then learn of thee  
 To do a wicked deed ?

HER. It is not wicked  
 If I request it of thee.

HYL. Is it just ?

HER. It is ; the gods are witnesses 'tis just.

HYL. Then by those gods I swear I will perform  
 What thou commandst : I never can be deemed  
 Or base, or impious, for obeying thee.

HER. 'Tis well, my son ; one added kindness more,  
 And I am satisfied : before the racks  
 Of dire convulsion, and the pangs of madness  
 Again attack me, throw me on the pile.  
 Hasten then, and bear me to it, there at last  
 I shall have peace and rest from all my sorrows

HYL. Since 'tis thy will, my father, we submit.

HER. Now, ere the dreadful malady return,  
Be firm, my soul, e'en as the hardened steel;  
Suspend thy cries, and meet the fatal blow  
With joy and pleasure; bear me hence, my friends,  
For you have shown yourselves my friends indeed,  
And prove the base ingratitude of those  
From whom I sprang, the cruel gods, who saw  
Unmoved the woes of their unhappy son.  
'Tis not in mortal to foresee his fate;  
Mine is to them disgraceful, and to me  
Most terrible—to me of all mankind  
The most distressed, the poor, the lost Alcides.

CHOR. Iole, come not forth, unhappy virgin,  
Already hast thou seen enough of woe,  
And yet fresh sorrows wait thee; but remember,  
All is decreed, and all the work of Jove.



# ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS.



## DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

ŒDIPUS, *King of Thebes.*  
JOCASTA, *Wife of Œdipus.*  
CREON, *Brother to Jocasta.*  
TIRESIAS, *a Blind Prophet of  
Thebes.*  
A SHEPHERD, *from Corinth.*  
A MESSENGER.

AN OLD SHEPHERD, *formerly  
belonging to Laius.*  
HIGH PRIEST OF JUPITER.  
CHORUS, *composed of the Priests  
and Ancient Men of Thebes,  
Theban Youths, Children of  
Œdipus, Attendants, &c.*

SCENE.—THEBES, *before the Palace of ŒDIPUS.*



## ACT I.

### SCENE I.

ŒDIPUS, HIGH PRIEST OF JUPITER.

ŒDIPUS. O my loved sons ! the youthful progeny  
Of ancient Cadmus, wherefore sit you here  
And suppliant thus, with sacred boughs adorned,  
Crowd to our altars ? Frequent sacrifice  
And prayers and sighs and sorrows fill the land.  
I could have sent to learn the fatal cause ;  
But see, your anxious sovereign comes himself  
To know it all from you ; behold your king,  
Renowned Œdipus ; do thou, old man,

For best that office suits thy years, inform me,  
 Why you are come ; is it the present ill  
 That calls you here, or dread of future woe ?  
 Hard were indeed the heart that did not feel  
 For grief like yours, and pity such distress :  
 If there be aught that Œdipus can do  
 To serve his people, know me for your friend.

PRIEST. O king ! thou seest what numbers throng thy  
 altars ;

Here, bending sad beneath the weight of years,  
 The hoary priests, here crowd the chosen youth  
 Of Thebes, with these a weak and suppliant train  
 Of helpless infants, last in me behold  
 The minister of Jove : far off thou seest  
 Assembled multitudes, with laurel crowned,  
 To where Minerva's hallowed temples rise  
 Frequent repair, or where Ismenus laves  
 Apollo's sacred shrine : too well thou knowst  
 Thy wretched Thebes, with dreadful storms oppressed,  
 Scarce lifts her head above the whelming flood ;  
 The teeming earth her blasted harvest mourns,  
 And on the barren plain the flocks and herds  
 Unnumbered perish ; dire abortion thwarts  
 The mother's hopes, and painful she brings forth  
 The half-formed infant ; baleful pestilence  
 Hath laid our city waste, the fiery god  
 Stalks o'er deserted Thebes ; whilst with our groans  
 Enriched, the gloomy god of Erebus  
 Triumphant smiles. O Œdipus ! to thee  
 We bend ; behold these youths, with me they kneel,  
 And suppliant at thy altars sue for aid,  
 To thee the first of men, and only less  
 Than them whose favour thou alone canst gain,  
 The gods above ; thy wisdom yet may heal  
 The deep-felt wounds, and make the powers divine  
 Propitious to us. Thebes long since to thee  
 Her safety owed, when from the Sphynx delivered  
 Thy grateful people saw thee, not by man  
 But by the gods instructed, save the land :  
 Now then, thou best of kings, assist us now.  
 Oh ! by some mortal or immortal aid

Now succour the distress! On wisdom oft,  
 And prudent counsels in the hour of ill,  
 Success awaits. O dearest prince! support,  
 Relieve thy Thebes; on thee, its saviour once,  
 Again its calls. Now, if thou wouldst not see  
 The mem'ry perish of thy former deeds,  
 Let it not call in vain, but rise, and save!  
 With happiest omens once and fair success  
 We saw thee crowned: oh! be thyself again,  
 And may thy will and fortune be the same!  
 If thou art yet to reign, O king! remember  
 A sovereign's riches is a peopled realm;  
 For what will ships or lofty towers avail  
 Unarmed with men to guard and to defend them?

ŒDI. O my unhappy sons! too well I know  
 Your sad estate. I know the woes of Thebes;  
 And yet amongst you lives not such a wretch  
 As Œdipus; for oh! on me, my children,  
 Your sorrows press. Alas! I feel for you  
 My people, for myself, for Thebes, for all!  
 Think not I slept regardless of your ills;  
 Oh no! with many a tear I wept your fate,  
 And oft in meditation deep revolved  
 How best your peace and safety to restore:  
 The only medicine that my thoughts could find  
 I have administered: Menæceus' son,  
 The noble Creon, went by my command  
 To Delphos from Apollo's shrine, to know  
 What must be done to save this wretched land:  
 'Tis time he were returned: I wonder much  
 At his delay. If, when he comes, your king  
 Perform not all the god enjoins, then say  
 He is the worst of men.

PRIEST. O king! thy words  
 Are gracious, and if right these youths inform  
 me,

Creon is here.

ŒDI. O Phœbus! grant he come  
 With tidings cheerful as the smile he wears!

PRIEST. He is the messenger of good; for see,  
 His brows are crowned with laurel.

ÆDI. We shall soon  
Be satisfied: he comes.

## SCENE II.

CREON, ÆDIPUS, PRIEST, CHORUS.

ÆDI. My dearest Creon,  
Oh! say, what answer bearest thou from the god:  
Or good, or ill?

CREON. Good, very good; for know,  
The worst of ills, if rightly used, may prove  
The means of happiness.

ÆDI. What says my friend?  
This answer gives me nought to hope or fear.

CREON. Shall we retire, or would you that I speak  
In public here?

ÆDI. Before them all declare it;  
Their woes sit heavier on me than my own.

CREON. Then mark what I have heard: the god  
commands  
That instant we drive forth the fatal cause  
Of this dire pestilence, nor nourish here  
The accursed monster.

ÆDI. Who? What monster? How  
Remove it?

CREON. Or by banishment, or death.  
Life must be given for life; for yet his blood  
Rests on the city.

ÆDI. Whose? What means the god?

CREON. O king! before thee Laius ruled o'er Thebes.

ÆDI. I know he did, though I did ne'er behold him.

CREON. Laius was slain, and on his murderers,  
So Phœbus says, we must have vengeance.

ÆDI. Where,  
Where are the murderers? Who shall trace the guilt  
Buried so long in silence?

CREON. Here, he said,  
E'en in this land, what's sought for may be found,  
But truth unsearched for seldom comes to light.

ŒDI. How did he fall, and where?—at home,  
abroad?

Died he at Thebes, or in a foreign land?

CREON. He left his palace, fame reports, to seek  
Some oracle; since that, we ne'er beheld him.

ŒDI. But did no messenger return? Not one  
Of all his train, of whom we might inquire  
Touching this murder?

CREON. One, and one alone,  
Came back, who, flying, 'scaped the general slaughter.  
But nothing save one little circumstance  
Or knew, or e'er related.

ŒDI. What was that?  
Much may be learned from that. A little dawn  
Of light appearing may discover all.

CREON. Laius, attacked by robbers, and oppressed  
By numbers, fell. Such is his tale.

ŒDI. Would they—  
Would robbers do so desperate a deed,  
Unbribed and unassisted?

CREON. So, indeed,  
Suspicion whispered then. But—Laius dead—  
No friend was found to vindicate the wrong.

ŒDI. But what strange cause could stop inquiry  
thus  
Into the murder of a king?

CREON. The Sphynx.  
Her dire enigma kept our thoughts intent  
On present ills, nor gave us time to search  
The past mysterious deed.

ŒDI. Myself will try  
Soon to unveil it. Thou, Apollo, well,  
And well hast thou, my Creon, lent thy aid.  
Your Œdipus shall now perform his part.  
Yes, I will fight for Phœbus and my country.  
And so I ought. For not to friends alone,  
Or kindred, owe I this, but to myself.  
Who murdered him, perchance would murder me!  
His cause is mine. Wherefore, my children, rise;  
Take hence your suppliant boughs, and summon here  
The race of Cadmus—my assembled people.



Nought shall be left untried. Apollo leads,  
And we shall rise to joy, or sink for ever.

PRIEST. Haste, then, my sons, for this we hither  
came :

About it quick, and may the god who sent  
This oracle, protect, defend, and save us !

[*Exeunt.*]

CHORUS.

*Strophe 1.*

O thou great oracle divine !  
Who didst to happy Thebes remove  
From Delphi's golden shrine,  
And in sweet sounds declare the will of Jove.  
Daughter of hope, oh ! soothe my soul to rest,  
And calm the rising tumult in my breast.  
Look down, O Phœbus ! on thy loved abode.  
Speak, for thou knowst the dark decrees of fate,  
Our present and our future state.  
O Delian ! be thou still our healing god ?

*Antistrophe 1.*

Minerva, first on thee I call,  
Daughter of Jove, immortal maid,  
Low beneath thy feet we fall :  
Oh ! bring thy sister Dian to our aid.  
Goddess of Thebes, from thy imperial throne  
Look with an eye of gentle pity down ;  
And thou, far-shooting Phœbus, once the friend  
Of this unhappy, this devoted land,  
Oh ! now, if ever, let thy hand  
Once more be stretched to save and to defend !

*Strophe 2.*

Great Thebes, my sons, is now no more ;  
She falls and ne'er again shall rise,  
Nought can her health or strength restore,  
The mighty nation sinks, she droops, she dies.

Stripped of her fruits, behold the barren earth—  
 The half-formed infant struggles for a birth.  
 The mother sinks unequal to her pain :  
 Whilst quick as birds in airy circles fly,  
 Or lightnings from an angry sky,  
 Crowds press on crowds to Pluto's dark domain.

*Antistrophe 2.*

Behold what heaps of wretches slain,  
 Unburied, unlamented lie,  
 Nor parents now nor friends remain  
 To grace their deaths with pious obsequy.  
 The aged matron and the blooming wife,  
 Cling to the altars—sue for added life.  
 With sighs and groans united Pæans rise ;  
 Re-echoed, still doth great Apollo's name  
 Their sorrows and their wants proclaim.  
 Frequent to him ascends the sacrifice.

*Strophe 3.*

Haste then, Minerva, beauteous maid,  
 Descend in this afflictive hour,  
 Haste to thy dying people's aid,  
 Drive hence this baneful, this destructive power !  
 Who comes not armed with hostile sword or shield,  
 Yet strews with many a corse th' ensanguined field ;  
 To Amphitrite's wide extending bed  
 Oh ! drive him, goddess, from thy favourite land,  
 Or let him, by thy dread command,  
 Bury in Thracian waves his ignominious head.

*Antistrophe 3.*

Father of all, immortal Jove !  
 Oh ! now thy fiery terrors send ;  
 From thy dreadful stores above  
 Let lightnings blast him and let thunders rend  
 And thou, O Lydian king ! thy aid impart ;  
 Send from thy golden bow, th' unerring dart ;

Smile, chaste Diana, on this loved abode,  
 Whilst Theban Bacchus joins the maddening throng,  
 O god of wine and mirth and song!  
 Now with thy torch destroy the base inglorious god.  
[Exeunt.]

---

## ACT II.

## SCENE I.

ŒDIPUS, CHORUS. *The People assembled.*

ŒDI. Your prayers are heard : and if you will obey  
 Your king, and hearken to his words, you soon  
 Shall find relief ; myself will heal your woes.  
 I was a stranger to the dreadful deed,  
 A stranger e'en to the report till now ;  
 And yet without some traces of the crime  
 I should not urge this matter ; therefore hear me.  
 I speak to all the citizens of Thebes,  
 Myself a citizen—observe me well :  
 If any know the murderer of Laius,  
 Let him reveal it ; I command you all.  
 But if restrained by dread of punishment  
 He hide the secret, let him fear no more ;  
 For nought but exile shall attend the crime  
 Whene'er confessed ; if by a foreign hand  
 The horrid deed was done, who points him out  
 Commands our thanks, and meets a sure reward ;  
 But if there be who knows the murderer,  
 And yet conceals him from us, mark his fate,  
 Which here I do pronounce : Let none receive  
 Throughout my kingdom, none hold converse with him,  
 Nor offer prayer, nor sprinkle o'er his head  
 The sacred cup ; let him be driven from all,  
 By all abandoned, and by all accursed,  
 For so the Delphic oracle declared ;

And therefore to the gods I pay this duty  
 And to the dead. Oh! may the guilty wretch,  
 Whether alone, or by his impious friends  
 Assisted, he performed the horrid deed,  
 Denied the common benefits of nature,  
 Wear out a painful life! And oh! if here,  
 Within my palace, I conceal the traitor,  
 On me and mine alight the vengeful curse!  
 To you, my people, I commit the care  
 Of this important business; 'tis my cause,  
 The cause of Heaven, and your expiring country.  
 E'en if the god had nought declared, to leave  
 This crime unexpiated were most ungrateful.  
 He was the best of kings, the best of men;  
 That sceptre now is mine which Laius bore;  
 His wife is mine; so would his children be  
 Did any live; and therefore am I bound,  
 E'en as he were my father, to revenge him.  
 Yes, I will try to find this murderer,  
 I owe it to the son of Labdacus,  
 To Polydorus, Cadmus, and the race  
 If great Agenor. Oh! if yet there are,  
 Who will not join me in the pious deed,  
 From such may earth withhold her annual store,  
 And barren be their bed, their life most wretched,  
 And their death cruel as the pestilence  
 That wastes our city! But on you, my Thebans,  
 Who wish us fair success, may justice smile  
 Propitious, and the gods for ever bless!

CHOR. O king! thy imprecations unappalled  
 I hear, and join thee, guiltless of the crime,  
 Nor knowing who committed it. The god  
 Alone, who gave the oracle, must clear  
 Its doubtful sense, and point out the offender.

ŒDI. 'Tis true. But who shall force the powers  
 divine  
 To speak their hidden purpose?

CHOR. One thing more,  
 If I might speak.

ŒDI. Say on, whate'er thy mind  
 Shall dictate to thee.

CHOR. As amongst the gods  
All-knowing Phœbus, so to mortal men  
Doth sage Tiresias in foreknowledge sure  
Shine forth pre-eminent. Perchance his aid  
Might much avail us.

ŒDI. Creon did suggest  
The same expedient, and by his advice  
Twice have I sent for this Tiresias ; much  
I wonder that he comes not.

CHOR. 'Tis most fitting  
We do consult him ; for the idle tales  
Which rumour spreads are not to be regarded.

ŒDI. What are those tales ? for nought should we  
despise.

CHOR. 'Tis said some travellers did attack the king

ŒDI. It is ; but still no proof appears.

CHOR. And yet,  
If it be so, thy dreadful execration  
Will force the guilty to confess.

ŒDI. Oh no !  
Who fears not to commit the crime will ne'er  
Be frightened at the curse that follows it.

CHOR. Behold he comes, who will discover all,  
The holy prophet. See ! they lead him hither ;  
He knows the truth and will reveal it to us.

## SCENE II.

TIRESIAS, ŒDIPUS, CHORUS.

ŒDI. O sage Tiresias, thou who knowest all  
That can be known, the things of heaven above  
And earth below, whose mental eye beholds,  
Blind as thou art, the state of dying Thebes,  
And weeps her fate, to thee we look for aid,  
On thee alone for safety we depend.  
This answer, which perchance thou hast not heard,  
Apollo gave : the plague, he said, should cease  
When those who murdered Laius were discovered  
And paid the forfeit of their crime by death



Or banishment. Oh! do not then conceal  
 Aught that thy art prophetic from the flight  
 Of birds or other omens may disclose.  
 Oh! save thyself, save this afflicted city,  
 Save Œdipus, avenge the guiltless dead  
 From this pollution! Thou art all our hope;  
 Remember, 'tis the privilege of man,  
 His noblest function, to assist the wretched.

TIR. Alas! what misery it is to know  
 When knowledge is thus fatal! O Tiresias!  
 Thou art undone! Would I had never come!

ŒDI. What sayst thou? Whence this strange  
 dejection? Speak.

TIR. Let me be gone; 'twere better for us both  
 That I retire in silence: be advised.

ŒDI. It is ingratitude to Thebes, who bore  
 And cherished thee—it is unjust to all,  
 To hide the will of heaven.

TIR. 'Tis rash in thee  
 To ask, and rash I fear will prove my answer.

CHOR. Oh! do not, by the gods, conceal it from us,  
 Suppliant we all request, we all conjure thee.

TIR. You know not what you ask; I'll not unveil  
 Your miseries to you.

ŒDI. Knowst thou then our fate,  
 And wilt not tell it? Meanst thou to betray  
 Thy country and thy king?

TIR. I would not make  
 Myself and thee unhappy; why thus blame  
 My tender care, nor listen to my caution?

ŒDI. Wretch as thou art, thou wouldst provoke a  
 stone—  
 Inflexible and cruel—still implored  
 And still refusing.

TIR. Thou condemn'st my warmth,  
 Forgetful of thy own.

ŒDI. Who would not rage  
 To see an injured people treated thus  
 With vile contempt?

TIR. What is decreed by heaven  
 Must come to pass, though I reveal it not.

ŒDI. Still, 'tis thy duty to inform us of it.

TIR. I'll speak no more, not though thine anger  
swell

E'en to its utmost.

ŒDI. Nor will I be silent.

I tell thee once for all thou wert thyself  
Accomplice in this deed. Nay, more, I think,  
But for thy blindness, wouldst with thy own hand  
Have done it too.

TIR. 'Tis well. Now hear, Tiresias.  
The sentence, which thou didst thyself proclaim,  
Falls on thyself. Henceforth shall never man  
Hold converse with thee, for thou art accursed—  
The guilty cause of all this city's woes.

ŒDI. Audacious traitor! thinkst thou to escape  
The hand of vengeance?

TIR. Yes, I fear thee not;  
For truth is stronger than a tyrant's arm.

ŒDI. Whence didst thou learn this? Was it from  
thy art?

TIR. I learned it from thyself. Thou didst compel  
me  
To speak, unwilling as I was.

ŒDI. Once more  
Repeat it then, that I may know my fate  
More plainly still.

TIR. Is it not plain already?  
Or meanst thou but to tempt me?

ŒDI. No, but say,  
Speak it again.

TIR. Again then I declare  
Thou art thyself the murderer whom thou seekst.

ŒDI. A second time thou shalt not pass unpunished.

TIR. What wouldst thou say, if I should tell thee all?

ŒDI. Say what thou wilt. For all is false.

TIR. Know then,  
That Œdipus, in shameful bonds united  
With those he loves, unconscious of his guilt,  
Is yet most guilty.

ŒDI. Dar'st thou utter more,  
And hope for pardon?

TIR. Yes, if there be strength  
In sacred truth.

ŒDI. But truth dwells not in thee :  
Thy body and thy mind are dark alike,  
For both are blind. Thy ev'ry sense is lost.

TIR. Thou dost upbraid me with the loss of that  
For which thyself ere long shall meet reproach  
From every tongue.

ŒDI. Thou blind and impious traitor !  
Thy darkness is thy safeguard, or this hour  
Had been thy last.

TIR. It is not in my fate  
To fall by thee. Apollo guards his priest.

ŒDI. Was this the tale of Creon, or thy own ?

TIR. Creon is guiltless, and the crime is thine.

ŒDI. O riches, power, dominion ! and thou far  
Above them all, the best of human blessings,  
Excelling wisdom, how doth envy love  
To follow and oppress you ! This fair kingdom,  
Which by the nation's choice, and not my own,  
I here possess, Creon, my faithful friend,  
For such I thought him once, would now wrest from me,  
And hath suborned this vile impostor here,  
This wandering hypocrite, of sharpest sight  
When interest prompts, but ignorant and blind  
When fools consult him. Tell me, prophet, where  
Was all thy art when the abhorred Sphynx  
Alarmed our city ? Wherefore did not then  
Thy wisdom save us ? Then the man divine  
Was wanting. But thy birds refused their omens,  
Thy god was silent. Then came Œdipus,  
This poor, unlearned, uninstructed sage ;  
Who not from birds uncertain omens drew,  
But by his own sagacious mind explored  
The hidden mystery. And now thou com'st  
To cast me from the throne my wisdom gained,  
And share with Creon my divided empire.  
But you should both lament your ill-got power,  
You and your bold compeer. For thee, this moment,  
But that I bear respect unto thy age,  
I'd make thee rue thy execrable purpose.



ŒDI. Thou dost reproach me for my virtues.

TIR.

They,

And thy good fortune, have undone thee.

ŒDI.

Since

I saved the city, I'm content.

TIR.

Farewell.

Boy, lead me hence.

ŒDI. Away with him, for here

His presence but disturbs us ; being gone,

We shall be happier.

TIR.

Œdipus, I go,

But first inform me, for I fear thee not,

Wherefore I came. Know then, I came to tell thee,

The man thou seekst, the man on whom thou pouredst

Thy execrations, e'en the murderer

Of Laius, now is here—a seeming stranger

And yet a Theban. He shall suffer soon

For all his crimes : from light and affluence driven

To penury and darkness, poor and blind,

Propped on his staff, and from his native land

Expelled, I see him in a foreign clime

A helpless wanderer ; to his sons at once

A father and a brother ; child and husband

Of her from whom he sprang. Adulterous,

Incestuous parricide, now fare thee well !

Go, learn the truth, and if it be not so,

Say I have ne'er deserved the name of prophet.

CHORUS.

*Strophe 1.*

When will the guilty wretch appear,

Whom Delphi's sacred oracle demands ;

Author of crimes too black for mortal ear,

Dipping in royal blood his sacrilegious hands ?

Swift as the storm by rapid whirlwinds driven ;

Quick let him fly th' impending wrath of Heaven ;

For lo ! the angry son of Jove,

Armed with red lightnings from above,

Pursues the murderer with immortal hate,

And round him spreads the snares of unrelenting fate.



*Antistrophe 1.*

From steep Parnassus' rocky cave,  
 Covered with snow, came forth the dread command ;  
 Apollo thence his sacred mandate gave,  
 To search the man of blood through every land :  
 Silent and sad, the weary wanderer roves  
 O'er pathless rocks and solitary groves,  
 Hoping to 'scape the wrath divine,  
 Denounced from great Apollo's shrine ;  
 Vain hopes to 'scape the fate by Heaven decreed,  
 For vengeance hovers still o'er his devoted head.

*Strophe 2.*

Tiresias, famed for wisdom's lore,  
 Hath dreadful ills to Œdipus divined ;  
 And as his words mysterious I explore,  
 Unnumbered doubts perplex my anxious mind.  
 Now raised by hope, and now with fears oppressed,  
 Sorrow and joy alternate fill my breast :  
 How should these hapless kings be foes,  
 When never strife between them rose ?  
 Or why should Laius, slain by hands unknown,  
 Bring foul disgrace on Polybus' unhappy son ?

*Antistrophe 2.*

From Phœbus and all-seeing Jove  
 Nought can be hid of actions here below ;  
 But earthly prophets may deceitful prove,  
 And little more than other mortals know :  
 Though much in wisdom man doth man excel,  
 In all that 's human error still must dwell :  
 Could he commit the bloody deed,  
 Who from the Sphinx our city freed ?  
 Oh, no ! he never shed the guiltless blood ;  
 The Sphynx declares him wise, and innocent, and good.  
[*Exeunt.*

ACT III.

SCENE I.

CREON, CHORUS

CREON. O citizens! with grief I hear your king  
 Hath blasted the fair fame of guiltless Creon!  
 And most unjustly brands me with a crime  
 My soul abhors: whilst desolation spreads  
 On every side, and universal ruin  
 Hangs o'er the land, if I in word or deed  
 Could join to swell the woes of hapless Thebes,  
 I were unworthy—nay, I would not wish—  
 To live another day: alas! my friends,  
 Thus to be deemed a traitor to my country,  
 To you my fellow-citizens, to all  
 That hear me, 'tis infamy and shame;  
 I cannot, will not bear it.

CHOR. 'Twas th' effect  
 Of sudden anger only—what he said  
 But could not think.

CREON. Who told him I suborned  
 The prophet to speak falsely? What could raise  
 This vile suspicion?

CHOR. Such he had, but whence  
 I know not.

CREON. Talked he thus with firm composure  
 And confidence of mind?

CHOR. I cannot say;  
 'Tis not for me to know the thoughts of kings,  
 Or judge their actions! But behold! he comes.

SCENE II.

ŒDIPUS, CREON, CHORUS.

ŒDI. Ha! Creon here? And dar'st thou thus  
 approach  
 My palace, thou who wouldst have murdered me,

And ta'en my kingdom? By the gods I ask thee;  
 Answer me, traitor, didst thou think me fool,  
 Or coward, that I could not see thy arts,  
 Or had not strength to vanquish them? What madness,  
 What strange infatuation led thee on,  
 Without or force or friends, to grasp at empire,  
 Which only their united force can give?  
 What wert thou doing?

CREON. Hear what I shall answer,  
 Then judge impartial.

ÆDI. Thou canst talk it well,  
 But I shall ne'er attend to thee; thy guilt  
 Is plain; thou art my deadliest foe.

CREON. But hear  
 What I shall urge.

ÆDI. Say not thou art innocent.

CREON. If self-opinion void of reason seem  
 Conviction to thee, know, thou err'st most grossly

ÆDI. And thou more grossly, if thou thinkst to pass  
 Unpunished for this injury to thy friend.

CREON. I should not, were I guilty; but what crime  
 Have I committed? Tell me.

ÆDI. Wert not thou  
 The man who urged me to require the aid  
 Of your all-knowing prophet?

CREON. True, I was;  
 I did persuade you; so I would again.

ÆDI. How long is it since Laius——

CREON. Laius! What?

ÆDI. Since Laius fell by hands unknown?

CREON. A long,  
 Long tract of years.

ÆDI. Was this Tiresias then  
 A prophet?

CREON. Ay; in wisdom and in fame  
 As now excelling.

ÆDI. Did he then say aught  
 Concerning me?

CREON. I never heard he did.

ÆDI. Touching this murder, did you ne'er inquire  
 Who were the authors?

CREON. Doubtless ; but in vain.

ŒDI. Why did not this same prophet then inform you

CREON. I know not that, and when I'm ignorant  
I'm always silent.

ŒDI. What concerns thyself  
At least thou knowst, and therefore shouldst declare it.

CREON. What is it? Speak ; and if 'tis in my power,  
I'll answer thee.

ŒDI. Thou knowst, if this Tiresias  
Had not combined with thee, he would not thus  
Accuse me as the murderer of Laius.

CREON. What he declares, thou best canst tell : of me,  
What thou requirest, myself am yet to learn.

ŒDI. Go, learn it then ; but ne'er shalt thou discover,  
That Œdipus is guilty.

CREON. Art not thou  
My sister's husband?

ŒDI. Granted.

CREON. Joined with her,  
Thou rul'st o'er Thebes.

ŒDI. 'Tis true, and all she asks  
Most freely do I give her.

CREON. Is not Creon  
In honour next to you?

ŒDI. Thou art ; and therefore  
The more ungrateful.

CREON. Hear what I shall plead  
And thou wilt never think so. Tell me, prince,  
Is there a man who would prefer a throne,  
With all its dangers, to an equal rank  
In peace and safety? I am not of those  
Who choose the name of king before the power ;  
Fools only make such wishes : I have all  
From thee, and fearless I enjoy it all :  
Had I the sceptre, often must I act  
Against my will. Know then, I am not yet  
So void of sense and reason as to quit  
A real 'vantage for a seeming good.  
Am I not happy, am I not revered,  
Embraced, and loved by all? To me they come  
Who want thy favour, and by me acquire it :

What then should Creon wish for ; shall he leave  
 All this for empire ? Bad desires corrupt  
 The fairest mind. I never entertained  
 A thought so vile, nor would I lend my aid  
 To forward such base purposes. But go  
 To Delphos, ask the sacred oracle  
 If I have spoke the truth ; if there you find  
 That with the prophet I conspired, destroy  
 The guilty Creon ; not thy voice alone  
 Shall then condemn me, for myself will join  
 In the just sentence. But accuse me not  
 On weak suspicion's most uncertain test.  
 Justice would never call the wicked good,  
 Or brand fair virtue with the name of vice,  
 Unmerited : to cast away a friend,  
 Faithful and just, is to deprive ourselves  
 Of life and being, which we hold most dear :  
 But time and time alone revealeth all ;  
 That only shows the good man's excellence :  
 A day sufficeth to unmask the wicked.

CHOR. O king ! his caution merits your regard ;  
 Who judge in haste do seldom judge aright.

ÆDI. When they are quick who plot against my life,  
 'Tis fit I should be quick in my defence ;  
 If I am tame and silent, all they wish  
 Will soon be done, and Ædipus must fall.

CREON. What wouldst thou have ? my banishment ?

ÆDI. Thy death,

CREON. But first inform me wherefore I should die.

ÆDI. Dost thou rebel then ? Wilt thou not submit ?

CREON. Not when I see thee thus deceived.

ÆDI. 'Tis fit

I should defend my own.

CREON. And so should I.

ÆDI. Thou art a traitor.

CREON. What if it should prove

I am not so.

ÆDI. A king must be obeyed.

CREON. Not if his orders are unjust.

ÆDI. O Thebes !

O citizens !



CREON. I too can call on Thebes ;  
She is my country.

CHOR. Oh ! no more, my lords ;  
For see, Jocasta comes in happiest hour  
To end your contest.

SCENE III.

JOCASTA, CREON, ŒDIPUS, CHORUS.

Joc. Whence this sudden tumult ?  
O princes ! Is this well, at such a time  
With idle broils to multiply the woes  
Of wretched Thebes ? Home, home, for shame ! nor  
thus

With private quarrels swell the public ruin.

CREON. Sister, thy husband hath most basely used  
me ;

He threatens me with banishment or death.

ŒDI. I do confess it ; for he did conspire  
With vile and wicked arts against my life.

CREON. Oh ! may I never prosper, but accursed,  
Unpitied, perish if I ever did.

Joc. Believe him, Œdipus ; revere the gods  
Whom he contests, if thou dost love Jocasta ;  
Thy subjects beg it of thee.

CHOR. Hear, O king !  
Consider, we entreat thee.

ŒDI. What wouldst have ?  
Think you I'll e'er submit to him ?

CHOR. Revere  
His character, his oath, both pleading for him.

ŒDI. But know you what you ask ?

CHOR. We do.

ŒDI. What is it ?

CHOR. We ask thee to believe a guiltless friend,  
Nor cast him forth dishonoured thus, on slight  
Suspicion's weak surmise.

ŒDI. Requesting this,  
You do request my banishment, or death.

CHOR. No ; by yon leader of the heavenly host,

Th' immortal sun, I had not such a thought ;  
 I only felt for Thebes' distressful state,  
 And would not have it by domestic strife  
 Embittered thus.

ÆDI.                   Why, let him then depart :  
 If Ædipus must die, or leave his country  
 For shameful exile, be it so ; I yield  
 To thy request, not his ; for hateful still  
 Shall Creon ever be.

CREON.                   Thy stubborn soul  
 Bends with reluctance, and when anger fires it  
 Is terrible ; but natures formed like thine  
 Are their own punishment.

ÆDI.                   Wilt thou not hence ?  
 Wilt not begone ?

CREON.                I go ; thou knowst me not ;  
 But these will do me justice.                   [*Exit* CREON.]

## SCENE IV.

JOCASTA, ÆDIPUS, CHORUS.

CHOR.                   Princess, now  
 Persuade him to retire.

JOC.                   First, let me know  
 The cause of this dissension.

CHOR.                   From reports  
 Uncertain, and suspicions most injurious,  
 The quarrel rose.

JOC.                   Was th' accusation mutual ?

CHOR. It was.

JOC.                   What followed then ?

CHOR.                   Ask me no more ;  
 Enough 's already known ; we 'll not repeat  
 The woes of hapless Thebes.

ÆDI.                   You are all blind,  
 Insensible, unjust ; you love me not,  
 Yet boast your piety.

CHOR.                   I said before,  
 Again I say, that not to love my king

E'en as myself, would mark me for the worst  
Of men. For thou didst save expiring Thebes.  
Oh! rise once more, protect, preserve thy country!

Joc. O king! inform me, whence this strange dissen-  
sion?

ŒDI. I'll tell thee, my Jocasta, for thou knowst  
The love I bear thee, what this wicked Creon  
Did artfully devise against me.

Joc. Speak it,  
If he indeed be guilty.

ŒDI. Creon says  
That I did murder Laius.

Joc. Spake he this  
As knowing it himself, or from another?

ŒDI. He had suborned that evil-working priest,  
And sharpens every tongue against his king.

Joc. Let not a fear perplex thee, Œdipus;  
Mortals know nothing of futurity,  
And these prophetic seers are all impostors;  
I'll prove it to thee. Know then, Laius once,  
Not from Apollo, but his priests, received  
An oracle, which said it was decreed  
He should be slain by his own son, the offspring  
Of Laius and Jocasta. Yet he fell  
By strangers, murdered, for so fame reports,  
By robbers, in the place where three ways meet.  
A son was born, but ere three days had passed  
The infant's feet were bored. A servant took  
And left him on the pathless mountain's top,  
To perish there. Thus Phæbus ne'er decreed  
That he should kill his father, or that Laius,  
Which much he feared, should by his son be slain.  
Such is the truth of oracles. Henceforth  
Regard them not. What heaven would have us know,  
It can with ease unfold, and will reveal it.

ŒDI. What thou hast said, Jocasta, much disturbs  
me;  
I tremble at it.

Joc. Wherefore shouldst thou fear?

ŒDI. Methought I heard thee say, Laius was slain  
Where three ways meet.

Joc. 'Twas so reported then,  
And is so still.

ŒDI. Where happened the misfortune?

Joc. In Phocis, where the roads unite that lead  
To Delphi and to Daulia.

ŒDI. How long since?

Joc. A little time ere you began to reign  
O'er Thebes, we heard it.

ŒDI. O almighty Jove!  
What wilt thou do with me?

Joc. Why talkst thou thus?

ŒDI. Ask me no more; but tell me of this Laius:  
What was his age and stature?

Joc. He was tall;  
His hairs just turning to the silver hue;  
His form not much unlike thy own.

ŒDI. O me!  
Sure I have called down curses on myself  
Unknowing.

Joc. Ha! what sayst thou, Œdipus?  
I tremble whilst I look on thee.

ŒDI. Oh! much  
I fear the prophet saw too well; but say,  
One thing will make it clear.

Joc. I dread to hear it;  
Yet speak, and I will tell thee.

ŒDI. Went he forth  
With few attendants, or a numerous train,  
In kingly pomp?

Joc. They were but five in all,  
The herald with them; but one chariot there,  
Which carried Laius.

ŒDI. Oh! 'tis but too plain.  
Who brought the news?

Joc. A servant, who alone  
Escaped with life.

ŒDI. That servant, is he here?

Joc. Oh no! His master slain, when he returned  
And saw thee on the throne of Thebes, with prayer  
Most earnest he beseeched me to dismiss him,  
That he might leave this city, where he wished

No longer to be seen, but to retire,  
And feed my flocks ; I granted his request,  
For that and more his honest services  
Had merited.

ŒDI. I beg he may be sent for  
Immediately.

Joc. He shall ; but wherefore is it ?

ŒDI. I fear thou 'st said too much, and therefore wish  
To see him.

Joc. He shall come ; but, O my lord !  
Am I not worthy to be told the cause  
Of this distress ?

ŒDI. Thou art, and I will tell thee ;  
Thou art my hope—to whom should I impart  
My sorrows, but to thee ? Know then, Jocasta,  
I am the son of Polybus, who reigns  
At Corinth, and the Dorian Merope  
His queen ; there long I held the foremost rank,  
Honoured and happy, when a strange event  
(For strange it was, though little meriting  
The deep concern I felt) alarmed me much :  
A drunken reveller at a feast proclaimed  
That I was only the supposed son  
Of Corinth's king. Scarce could I bear that day  
The vile reproach. The next, I sought my parents  
And asked of them the truth ; they too, enraged,  
Resented much the base indignity.  
I liked their tender warmth, but still I felt  
A secret anguish, and, unknown to them,  
Sought out the Pythian oracle. In vain.  
Touching my parents nothing could I learn ;  
But dreadful were the miseries it denounced  
Against me. 'Twas my fate, Apollo said,  
To wed my mother, to produce a race  
Accursed and abhorred ; and last, to slay  
My father who begat me. Sad decree !  
Lest I should e'er fulfil the dire prediction,  
Instant I fled from Corinth, by the stars  
Guiding my hapless journey to the place  
Where thou report'st this wretched king was slain,  
But I will tell thee the whole truth. At length



I came to where the three ways meet, when, lo!  
 A herald, with another man like him  
 Whom thou describst, and in a chariot, met me.  
 Both strove with violence to drive me back ;  
 Enraged, I struck the charioteer, when straight,  
 As I advanced, the old man saw, and twice  
 Smote me o' th' head, but dearly soon repaid  
 The insult on me ; from his chariot rolled  
 Prone on the earth, beneath my staff he fell,  
 And instantly expired ! Th' attendant train  
 All shared his fate. If this unhappy stranger  
 And Laius be the same, lives there a wretch  
 So cursed, so hateful to the gods as I am ?  
 Nor citizen nor alien must receive,  
 Or converse, or communion hold with me,  
 But drive me forth with infamy and shame.  
 The dreadful curse pronounced with my own lips  
 Shall soon o'ertake me. I have stained the bed  
 Of him whom I had murdered ; am I then  
 Aught but pollution ? If I fly from hence,  
 The bed of incest meets me, and I go  
 To slay my father Polybus, the best,  
 The tenderest parent. This must be the work  
 Of some malignant power. Ye righteous gods !  
 Let me not see that day, but rest in death,  
 Rather than suffer such calamity.

CHOR. O king ! we pity thy distress ; but wait  
 With patience his arrival, and despair not.

ŒDI. That shepherd is my only hope : Jocasta,  
 Would he were here !

Joc. Suppose he were ; what then ?  
 What wouldst thou do ?

ŒDI. I'll tell thee : if he says  
 The same as thou dost, I am safe and guiltless.

Joc. What said I, then ?

ŒDI. Thou saidst he did report  
 Laius was slain by robbers ; if 'tis true  
 He fell by numbers, I am innocent,  
 For I was unattended ; if but one  
 Attacked and slew him, doubtless I am he.

Joc. Be satisfied it must be as he first  
Reported it ; he cannot change the tale :  
Not I alone, but the whole city heard it.  
Or grant he should, the oracle was ne'er  
Fulfilled ; for Phœbus said, Jocasta's son  
Should slay his father. That could never be ;  
For, oh ! Jocasta's son long since is dead.  
He could not murder Laius ; therefore never  
Will I attend to prophecies again.

ŒDI. Right, my Jocasta ; but, I beg thee, send  
And fetch this shepherd ; do not fail.

Joc. I will  
This moment ; come, my lord, let us go in :  
I will do nothing but what pleases thee.

[*Exeunt.*]

SCENE V.

CHORUS.

*Strophe 1.*

Grant me henceforth, ye powers divine,  
In virtue's purest paths to tread !  
In every word, in every deed,  
May sanctity of manners ever shine !  
Obedient to the laws of Jove,  
The laws descended from above,  
Which, not like those by feeble mortals given,  
Buried in dark oblivion lie,  
Or worn by time decay, and die,  
But bloom eternal like their native heaven !

*Antistrophe 1.*

Pride first gave birth to tyranny :  
That hateful vice, insulting pride,  
When, every human power defied,  
She lifts to glory's height her votary ;  
Soon stumbling, from her tottering throne  
She throws the wretched victim down.

But may the god indulgent hear my prayer,  
 That god whom humbly I adore,  
 Oh! may he smile on Thebes once more,  
 And take its wretched monarch to his care!

*Strophe 2.*

Perish the impious and profane,  
 Who, void of reverential fear,  
 Nor justice nor the laws revere,  
 Who leave their god for pleasure or for gain!  
 Who swell by fraud their ill-got store,  
 Who rob the wretched and the poor!  
 If vice unpunished virtue's meed obtain,  
 Who shall refrain the impetuous soul,  
 The rebel passions who control,  
 Or wherefore do I lead this choral train?

*Antistrophe 2.*

No more to Delphi's sacred shrine  
 Need we with incense now repair,  
 No more shall Phocis hear our prayer;  
 Nor fair Olympia see her rites divine;  
 If oracles no longer prove  
 The power of Phœbus and of Jove.  
 Great lord of all, from thy eternal throne  
 Behold, how impious men defame  
 Thy loved Apollo's honoured name;  
 Oh! guard his rights, and vindicate thy own. [*Exeunt.*]

---

ACT IV.

SCENE I.

JOCASTA, CHORUS.

JOCASTA. Sages and rulers of the land, I come  
 To seek the altars of the gods, and there  
 With incense and oblations to appease

Offended Heaven. My Ædipus, alas!  
 No longer wise and prudent, as you all  
 Remember once he was, with present things  
 Compares the past, nor judges like himself;  
 Unnumbered cares perplex his anxious mind,  
 And every tale awakes new terrors in him;  
 Vain is my counsel, for he hears me not.  
 First, then, to thee, O Phœbus! for thou still  
 Art near to help the wretched, we appeal,  
 And suppliant beg thee now to grant thy aid  
 Propitious; deep is our distress; for, oh!  
 We see our pilot sinking at the helm,  
 And much already fear the vessel lost.

SCENE II.

SHEPHERD FROM CORINTH, JOCASTA, CHORUS.

SHEP. Can you instruct me, strangers, which way  
 lies

The palace of king Ædipus; himself  
 I would most gladly see. Can you inform me?

CHOR. This is the palace; he is now within;  
 Thou seest his queen before thee.

SHEP. Ever blest  
 And happy with the happy mayst thou live!

Joc. Stranger, the same good wish to thee, for well  
 Thy words deserve it; but say, wherefore com'st thou,  
 And what's thy news?

SHEP. To thee, and to thy husband,  
 Pleasure and joy.

Joc. What pleasure? And whence art thou?

SHEP. From Corinth. To be brief, I bring thee  
 tidings

Of good and evil.

Joc. Ha! what mean thy words  
 Ambiguous?

SHEP. Know then, if report say true,  
 The Isthmian people will choose Ædipus  
 Their sovereign.

JOC. Is not Polybus their king?

SHEP. No; Polybus is dead.

JOC. What sayst thou? Dead?

SHEP. If I speak falsely, may death seize on me!

JOC. [*to one of her ATTENDANTS*]. Why fliest thou not to tell thy master? Hence!

What are you now, you oracles divine?  
Where is your truth? The fearful Œdipus  
From Corinth fled, lest he should slay the king,  
This Polybus, who perished, not by him,  
But by the hand of Heaven.

### SCENE III.

ŒDIPUS, JOCASTA, SHEPHERD, CHORUS.

ŒDI. My dear Jocasta,  
Why hast thou called me hither?

JOC. Hear this man,  
And when thou hearst him, mark what faith is due  
To your revered oracles.

ŒDI. Who is he?  
And what doth he report?

JOC. He comes from Corinth,  
And says thy father Polybus is dead.

ŒDI. What sayst thou, stranger? Speak to me—oh!  
speak!

SHEP. If touching this thou first desir'st my answer;  
Know, he is dead.

ŒDI. How died he? Say, by treason,  
Or some disease?

SHEP. Alas! a little force  
Will lay to rest the weary limbs of age.

ŒDI. Distemper then did kill him?

SHEP. That in part,  
And part a length of years that wore him down.

ŒDI. Now, my Jocasta, who shall henceforth trust  
To prophecies, and seers, and clamorous birds  
With their vain omens—they who had decreed  
That I should kill my father. He thou seest



Beneath the earth lies buried, whilst I live  
 In safety here and guiltless of his blood :  
 Unless perhaps sorrow for loss of me  
 Shortened his days, thus only could I kill  
 My father. But he's gone, and to the shades  
 Hath carried with him those vain oracles  
 Of fancied ills, no longer worth my care.

Joc. Did I not say it would be thus ?

ŒDI.

Thou didst ;

But I was full of fears.

Joc.

Henceforth, no more

Indulge them.

ŒDI.

But my mother's bed—that still

Must be avoided. I must fly from that.

Joc. Why should man fear, whom chance, and chance  
 alone,

Doth ever rule ? Foreknowledge, all is vain,

And can determine nothing. Therefore best

It is to live as fancy leads, at large,

Uncurbed, and only subject to our will.

Fear not thy mother's bed. Oftimes in dreams

Have men committed incest. But his life

Will ever be most happy who contemns

Such idle phantoms.

ŒDI.

Thou wert right, Jocasta,

Did not my mother live. But as it is,

Spite of thy words, I must be anxious still.

Joc. Think on thy father's death ; it is a light

To guide thee here.

ŒDI.

It is so. Yet I fear

Whilst she survives him.

SHEP.

Who is it you mean ?

What woman fear you ?

ŒDI.

Merope, the wife

Of Polybus.

SHEP.

And wherefore fear you her ?

ŒDI. Know, stranger, a most dreadful oracle

Concerning her affrights me.

SHEP.

May I know it,

Or must it be revealed to none but thee ?

ŒDI. Oh no ! I'll tell thee. Phœbus hath declared

That Œdipus should stain his mother's bed,  
 And dip his hands in his own father's blood;  
 Wherefore I fled from Corinth, and lived here,  
 In happiness indeed. But still thou knowst  
 It is a blessing to behold our parents,  
 And that I had not.

SHEP. Was it for this cause  
 Thou wert an exile then?

ŒDI. It was. I feared  
 That I might one day prove my father's murderer.

SHEP. What if I come, O king! to banish hence  
 Thy terrors, and restore thy peace?

ŒDI. Oh stranger!  
 Couldst thou do this, I would reward thee nobly.

SHEP. Know then, for this I came. I came to serve,  
 And make thee happy.

ŒDI. But I will not go  
 Back to my parents.

SHEP. Son, I see thou knowst not  
 What thou art doing.

ŒDI. Wherefore thinkst thou so?  
 By heaven I beg thee then do thou instruct me.

SHEP. If thou didst fly from Corinth for this cause——

ŒDI. Apollo's dire predictions still affright me.

SHEP. Fearst thou pollution from thy parents?

ŒDI. That,  
 And that alone I dread.

SHEP. Thy fears are vain.

ŒDI. Not if they are my parents.

SHEP. Polybus  
 Was not akin to thee.

ŒDI. What sayst thou? Speak  
 Say, was not Polybus my father?

SHEP. No;  
 No more than he is mine.

ŒDI. Why call me then  
 His son?

SHEP. Because long since I gave thee to him—  
 He did receive thee from these hands.

ŒDI. Indeed!  
 And could he love another's child so well?

SHEP. He had no children ; that persuaded him  
To take and keep thee.

ŒDI. Didst thou buy me, then,  
Or am I thine, and must I call thee father ?

SHEP. I found thee in Cithæron's woody vale.

ŒDI. What brought thee there ?

SHEP. I came to feed my flocks  
On the green mountain's side.

ŒDI. It seems thou wert  
A wandering shepherd.

SHEP. Thy deliverer ;  
I saved thee from destruction.

ŒDI. How ? What then  
Had happened to me ?

SHEP. Thy own feet will best  
Inform thee of that circumstance.

ŒDI. Alas !  
Why callst thou to remembrance a misfortune  
Of so long date ?

SHEP. 'Twas I who loosed the tendons  
Of thy bored feet.

ŒDI. It seems in infancy  
I suffered much, then.

SHEP. To this incident  
Thou ow'st thy name.

ŒDI. My father, or my mother,  
Who did it ? Knowst thou ?

SHEP. He who gave thee to me  
Must tell thee that.

ŒDI. Then from another's hand  
Thou didst receive me.

SHEP. Ay ; another shepherd.

ŒDI. Who was he ? Canst thou recollect ?

SHEP. 'Twas one,  
At least so called, of Laius' family.

ŒDI. Laius, who ruled at Thebes ?

SHEP. The same ; this man  
Was shepherd to King Laius.

ŒDI. Lives he still ?  
And could I see him ?

SHEP. [*pointing to the CHORUS*]. Some of these perhaps,  
His countrymen, may give you information.

ÆDI. [*to the CHORUS*]. Oh! speak, my friends, if any of you know  
This shepherd; whether still he lives at Thebes,  
Or in some neighbouring country. Tell me quick,  
For it concerns us near.

CHOR. It must be he  
Whom thou didst lately send for; but the queen  
Can best inform thee.

ÆDI. Knowst thou, my Jocasta,  
Whether the man whom thou didst order hither,  
And whom the shepherd speaks of, be the same?

Joc. Whom meant he? for I know not. Ædipus,  
Think not so deeply of this thing. •

ÆDI. Good heaven!  
Forbid, Jocasta, I should now neglect  
To clear my birth, when thus the path is marked  
And open to me.

Joc. Do not, by the gods  
I beg thee, do not, if thy life be dear,  
Make further search, for I have felt enough  
Already from it.

ÆDI. Rest thou satisfied;  
Were I descended from a race of slaves,  
'Twould not dishonour thee.

Joc. Yet hear me; do not,  
Once more I beg thee, do not search this matter.

ÆDI. I will not be persuaded. I must search  
And find it too.

Joc. I know it best, and best  
Advise thee.

ÆDI. That advice perplexes more.

Joc. Oh! would to heaven that thou mayst never know  
Or who, or whence thou art!

ÆDI. [*to the ATTENDANTS*]. Let some one fetch  
That shepherd quick, and leave this woman here  
To glory in her high descent.

Joc. Alas!  
Unhappy Ædipus! that word alone  
I now can speak: remember 'tis my last.

[*Exit JOCASTA.*]





*Antistrophe.*

What heavenly power gave birth to thee, O king !  
 From Pan, the god of mountains, didst thou spring,  
 With some fair daughter of Apollo joined ;  
 Art thou from him who o'er Cyllene reigns,  
 Swift Hermes, sporting in Arcadia's plains ?  
 Some nymph of Helicon did Bacchus find—  
 Bacchus, who delights to rove  
 Through the forest, hill and grove—  
 And art thou, prince, the offspring of their love ?

## SCENE VI.

ŒDIPUS, CHORUS, SHEPHERD FROM CORINTH.

ŒDI. If I may judge of one whom yet I ne'er  
 Had converse with, yon old man, whom I see  
 This way advancing, must be that same shepherd  
 We lately sent for, by his age and mien,  
 E'en as this stranger did describe him to us ;  
 My servants too are with him. But you best  
 Can say, for you must know him well.

CHOR. 'Tis he,  
 My lord ; the faithful shepherd of King Laius.

ŒDI. [*to the SHEPHERD from Corinth*]. What sayst  
 thou, stranger ?— is it he ?

SHEP. It is.

## SCENE VII.

OLD SHEPHERD, ŒDIPUS, SHEPHERD FROM CORINTH,  
 CHORUS.

ŒDI. Now answer me, old man ; look this way—  
 speak :  
 Didst thou belong to Laius ?  
 OLD SHEP. Sir, I did ;  
 No hireling slave, but in his palace bred,  
 I served him long.

ŒDI. What was thy business there?

OLD SHEP. For my life's better part I tended sheep.

ŒDI. And whither didst thou lead them?

OLD SHEP. To Cithæron,

And to the neighbouring plains.

ŒDI. Behold this man :

[*pointing to the SHEPHERD of Corinth*]

Dost thou remember to have seen him?

OLD SHEP. Whom?

What hath he done?

ŒDI. Him, who now stands before thee,  
Callst thou to mind, or converse or connection

Between you in times past?

OLD SHEP. I cannot say

I recollect it now.

SHEP. *of Corinth.* I do not wonder  
He should forget me, but I will recall  
Some facts of ancient date. He must remember  
When on Cithæron we together fed  
Our several flocks, in daily converse joined  
From spring to autumn, and when winter bleak  
Approached, retired. I to my little cot  
Conveyed my sheep; he to the palace led  
His fleecy care. Canst thou remember this?

OLD SHEP. I do; but that is long, long since

SHEP. *of Corinth.* It is;

But say, good shepherd, canst thou call to mind  
An infant whom thou didst deliver to me,  
Requesting me to breed him as my own?

OLD SHEP. Ha! wherefore askst thou this?

SHEP. *of Corinth* [*pointing to ŒDIPUS*]. Behold him  
here,

That very child.

OLD SHEP. Oh! say it not: away!

Perdition on thee!

ŒDI. Why reprove him thus?

Thou art thyself to blame, old man.

OLD SHEP. In what

Am I to blame, my lord?

ŒDI. Thou wilt not speak

Touching this boy.

OLD SHEP. Alas ! poor man, he knows not  
What he hath said.

ŒDI. If not by softer means  
To be persuaded, force shall wring it from thee.

OLD SHEP. Treat not an old man harshly.

ŒDI. [*to the ATTENDANTS*]. Bind his hands.

OLD SHEP. Wherefore, my lord ? What wouldst thou  
have me do ?

ŒDI. That child he talks of, didst thou give it to  
him ?

OLD SHEP. I did ; and would to heaven I then had  
died !

ŒDI. Die soon thou shalt, unless thou tellst it all.

OLD SHEP. Say, rather if I do.

ŒDI. This fellow means  
To trifle with us, by his dull delay.

OLD SHEP. I do not ; said I not I gave the child ?

ŒDI. Whence came the boy ? Was he thy own, or who  
Did give him to thee ?

OLD SHEP. From another hand  
I had received him.

ŒDI. Say, what hand ? From whom ?  
Whence came he ?

OLD SHEP. Do not—by the gods I beg thee,  
Do not inquire.

ŒDI. Force me to ask again,  
And thou shalt die.

OLD SHEP. In Laius' palace born—

ŒDI. Son of a slave, or of the king ?

OLD SHEP. Alas !

'Tis death for me to speak.

ŒDI. And me to hear ;  
Yet say it.

OLD SHEP. He was called the son of Laius ;  
But ask the queen, for she can best inform thee.

ŒDI. Did she then give the child to thee ?

OLD SHEP. She did.

ŒDI. For what ?

OLD SHEP. To kill him.

ŒDI. Kill her child ! Inhuman  
And barbarous mother !

OLD SHEP.                   A dire oracle  
Affrighted, and constrained her to it.

ŒDI.   Ha!  
What oracle?

OLD SHEP.    Which said, her son should slay  
His parents.

ŒDI.           Wherefore gav'st thou then the infant  
To this old shepherd?

OLD SHEP.                   Pity moved me to it :  
I hoped he would have soon conveyed his charge  
To some far distant country ; he, alas !  
Preserved him but for misery and woe ;  
For, O my lord ! if thou indeed art he,  
Thou art of all mankind the most unhappy.

ŒDI. O me ! at length the mystery's unravelled ;  
'Tis plain, 'tis clear ; my fate is all determined.  
Those are my parents who should not have been  
Allied to me ; she is my wife, e'en she  
Whom Nature had forbidden me to wed ;  
I have slain him who gave me life ; and now  
Of thee, O light ! I take my last farewell,  
For Œdipus shall ne'er behold thee more.           [*Exeunt.*

SCENE VIII.

CHORUS.

*Strophe* I.

O hapless state of human race !  
How quick the fleeting shadows pass  
Of transitory bliss below,  
Where all is vanity and woe !  
By thy example taught, O prince ! we see  
Man was not made for true felicity.

*Antistrophe* I.

Thou, Œdipus, beyond the rest  
Of mortals wert supremely blest ;  
Whom every hand conspired to raise,  
Whom every tongue rejoiced to praise,

When from the Sphinx thy all-preserving hand  
Stretched forth its aid to save a sinking land.

*Strophe 2.*

Thy virtues raised thee to a throne,  
And grateful Thebes was all thy own ;  
Alas ! how changed that glorious name !  
Lost are thy virtues and thy fame ;  
How couldst thou thus pollute thy father's bed ?  
How couldst thou thus thy hapless mother wed ?

*Antistrophe 2.*

How could that bed unconscious bear  
So long the vile incestuous pair ?  
But time, of quick and piercing sight,  
Hath brought the horrid deed to light ;  
At length Jocasta owns her guilty flame,  
And finds a husband and a child the same.

*Epode.*

Wretched son of Laius, thee  
Henceforth may I never see,  
But absent shed the pious tear,  
And weep thy fate with grief sincere !  
For thou didst raise our eyes to life and light,  
To close them now in everlasting night.

ACT V.

SCENE I.

MESSENGER, CHORUS.

MESSENGER. Sages of Thebes, most honoured and  
revered,  
If e'er the house of Labdacus was dear  
And precious to you, what will be your grief





To the beholders ; on a sudden, thence  
 Starting, he plucked from off the robe she wore  
 A golden buckle that adorned her side,  
 And buried in his eyes the sharpened point,  
 Crying, he ne'er again would look on her,  
 Never would see his crimes or miseries more,  
 Or those whom guiltless he could ne'er behold,  
 Or those to whom he now must sue for aid.  
 His lifted eyelids then, repeating still  
 These dreadful plaints, he tore ; whilst down his cheek  
 Fell showers of blood ! Such fate the wretched pair  
 Sustained, partakers in calamity,  
 Fallen from a state of happiness (for none  
 Were happier once than they) to groans and death,  
 Reproach and shame, and every human woe.

CHOR. And where is now the poor unhappy man ?

MES. Open the doors, he cries, and let all Thebes  
 Behold his parents' murderer, adding words  
 Not to be uttered ; banished now, he says,  
 He must be, nor, devoted as he is  
 By his own curse, remain in this sad place.  
 He wants a kind conductor and a friend  
 To help him now, for 'tis too much to bear.  
 But you will see him soon, for lo ! the doors  
 Are opened, and you will behold a sight  
 That would to pity move his deadliest foe.

## SCENE II.

ŒDIPUS, MESSENGER, CHORUS.

CHOR. Oh ! horrid sight ! more dreadful spectacle  
 Than e'er these eyes beheld ! what madness urged thee  
 To this sad deed ? What power malignant heaped  
 On thy poor head such complicated woe ?  
 Unhappy man, alas ! I would have held  
 Some converse with thee, but thy looks affright me ;  
 I cannot bear to speak to thee.

ŒDI.

O me !

Where am I ? and whence comes the voice I hear ?  
 Where art thou, fortune ?

CHOR. Changed to misery,  
Dreadful to hear, and dreadful to behold.

ŒDI. O cruel darkness! endless, hopeless night,  
Shame, terrors, and unutterable woe!  
More painful is the memory of my crimes  
Than all the wounds my wild distraction made.

CHOR. Thus doubly cursed, O prince! I wonder not  
At thy affliction.

ŒDI. Art thou here, my friend?  
I know thy voice; thou wouldst not leave the wretched;  
Thou art my faithful, kind assistant still.

CHOR. How couldst thou thus deprive thyself of sight?  
What madness drove thee to the desperate deed?  
What god inspired?

ŒDI. Apollo was the cause;  
He was, my friends, the cause of all my woes;  
But for these eyes—myself did quench their light—  
I want not them; what use were they to me,  
But to discover scenes of endless woe;

CHOR. 'Tis but too true.

ŒDI. What pleasure now remains  
For Œdipus? He cannot joy in aught  
To sight or ear delightful. Curse on him,  
Whoe'er he was, that loosened my bound feet,  
And saved me, in Cithæron's vale, from death!  
I owe him nothing: had I perished then,  
Much happier had it been for you, my friends,  
And for myself.

CHOR. I too could wish thou hadst.

ŒDI. I should not then have murdered Laius; then  
I had not ta'en Jocasta to my bed;  
But now I am a guilty wretch, the son  
Of a polluted mother, father now  
To my own brothers, all that's horrible  
To nature is the lot of Œdipus.

CHOR. Yet must I blame this cruel act, for sure  
The loss of sight is worse than death itself.

ŒDI. I care not for thy counsel or thy praise;  
For with what eyes could I have e'er beheld  
My honoured father in the shades below,  
Or my unhappy mother, both destroyed

By me? This punishment is worse than death,  
 And so it should be. Sweet had been the sight  
 Of my dear children—they I could have wished  
 To gaze upon ; but I must never see  
 Or them, or this fair city, or the palace  
 Where I was born. Deprived of every bliss  
 By my own lips, which doomed to banishment  
 The murderer of Laius, and expelled  
 The impious wretch, by gods and men accursed :  
 Could I behold them after this? Oh no!  
 Would I could now with equal ease remove  
 My hearing too, be deaf as well as blind,  
 And from another entrance shut out woe!  
 To want our senses, in the hour of ill,  
 Is comfort to the wretched. O Cithæron!  
 Why didst thou e'er receive me, or received,  
 Why not destroy, that men might never know  
 Who gave me birth? O Polybus! O Corinth!  
 And thou, long time believed my father's palace,  
 Oh! what a foul disgrace to human nature  
 Didst thou receive beneath a prince's form!  
 Impious myself, and from an impious race.  
 Where is my splendour now? O Daulian path!  
 The shady forest, and the narrow pass  
 Where three ways meet, who drank a father's blood  
 Shed by these hands, do you not still remember  
 The horrid deed, and what, when here I came,  
 Followed more dreadful? Fatal nuptials, you  
 Produced me, you returned me to the womb  
 That bare me ; thence relations horrible  
 Of fathers, sons, and brothers came ; of wives,  
 Sisters, and mothers, sad alliance ! all  
 That man holds impious and detestable.  
 But what in act is vile the modest tongue  
 Should never name. Bury me, hide me, friends,  
 From every eye ; destroy me, cast me forth  
 To the wide ocean—let me perish there :  
 Do anything to shake off hated life.  
 Seize me ; approach, my friends—you need not fear,  
 Polluted though I am, to touch me ; none  
 Shall suffer for my crimes but I alone.





CREON. It hath ;  
 But, as it is, 'twere better to inquire  
 What must be done.

ÆDI. For such a wretch as me  
 Wouldst thou again explore the will of Heaven ?

CREON. Thy hapless fate should teach us to believe,  
 And reverence the gods.

ÆDI. Now, Creon, list ;  
 I beg thee, I conjure thee, let a tomb  
 Be raised, and all due honours paid to her  
 Who lies within : she was thy sister, Creon ;  
 It is a duty which thou ow'st : for me,  
 I cannot hope this city now will deign  
 To keep me here. O Creon ! let me go,  
 And seek the solitary mountain's top,  
 My own Cithæron, by my parents doomed  
 Long since to be the grave of Ædipus ;  
 Where would I die, as they decreed I should.  
 Alas ! I cannot, must not perish yet,  
 Till I have suffered evils worse than death,  
 For I was only saved to be unhappy ;  
 But I must meet my fate, whate'er it be.  
 My sons are men, and wheresoever fortune  
 May place them, cannot want the means of life ;  
 They shall not burthen thee ; but, O my friend !  
 What will become of my unhappy daughters,  
 With tenderest love, beneath a father's hand,  
 Cherished so long ? Oh ! take them to thy care,  
 Thou best of men ! Oh ! might I but embrace them,  
 But shed a tear o'er their disastrous fate,  
 Might I be suffered but to touch them here,  
 I should rejoice, and think I saw them still.  
 But hark ! methinks e'en now I hear the voice  
 Of my dear daughters ; hath the gracious Creon,  
 In pity to my woes, already brought  
 My children to me ?—is it so ?

CREON. It is :  
 Thy wishes are prevented ; they are here.

SCENE IV.

DAUGHTERS OF ŒDIPUS, ŒDIPUS, CREON, CHORUS.

ŒDI. May Heaven reward thee for this goodness to  
me,

And give thee much more bliss than I have known !  
Now, my dear children, come towards me, come  
Towards your father and your—brother ; see  
These sightless eyes, pierced by my own mad hands ;  
Behold that wretched father who begat you  
Unknowingly on her who gave me birth ;  
I cannot see you now—I can but weep  
Your fate, to think what hours of wretchedness  
You have to know hereafter. Whither now  
Must my poor children fly ? From every feast  
Joyless with grief and shame, shall you return ;  
And when the time shall come when riper years  
Should give you to the nuptial bed, who then,  
Careless of fame, will let his child partake  
The infamy of my abhorred race,  
Sprung from a wretch accursed, who killed his father,  
And from the womb that bare him did beget  
You my unhappy daughters ? Such reproach  
Must still be yours, to virgin solitude  
Devoted ever, and a barren bed.  
Son of Menæceus, thou alone art left  
Their father now, for, oh ! Jocasta's dead,  
And I am—nothing. Do not then forsake  
Thy kindred ; nor, deserted and forlorn.  
Suffer them still in penury and woe  
To wander helpless, in their tender age :  
Remember they have no support but thee.  
O generous prince ! have pity on them ; give me  
Thy friendly hand in promise of thy aid.  
To you, my daughters, had your early years  
Permitted, I had given my last advice :  
Too young for counsel, all I ask of you  
Is but to pray the gods that my sad life

May not be long ; but yours, my children, crowned  
With many days, and happier far than mine.

CREON. It is enough ; go in—thy grief transports thee  
Beyond all bounds.

ŒDI. 'Tis hard ; but I submit.

CREON. The time demands it ; therefore go.

ŒDI. O Creon !

Knowst thou what now I wish ?

CREON. What is it ? Speak.

ŒDI. That I may quit this fatal place.

CREON. Thou ask'st

What Heaven alone can grant.

ŒDI. Alas ! to Heaven

I am most hateful.

CREON. Yet shalt thou obtain

What thou desirest.

ŒDI. Shall I indeed ?

CREON. Thou shalt ;

I never say aught that I do not mean.

ŒDI. Then let me go : may I depart ?

CREON. Thou mayst

But leave thy children.

ŒDI. Do not take them from me.

CREON. Thou must not always have thy will. Already  
Thou 'st suffered for it.

CHOR. Thebans, now behold

The great, the mighty Œdipus, who once  
The Sphinx's dark enigma could unfold,  
Who less to fortune than to wisdom owed,  
In virtue as in rank to all superior,  
Yet fallen at last to deepest misery.  
Let mortals hence be taught to look beyond  
The present time, nor dare to say, a man  
Is happy till the last decisive hour  
Shall close his life without the taste of woe.

# ŒDIPUS COLONEUS.

---

## DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

ŒDIPUS.	AN ATHENIAN.
CREON.	MESSENGER.
ANTIGONE, } <i>Daughters of</i>	ATTENDANTS on Creon, Theseus,
ISMENE, } <i>Œdipus.</i>	<i>and Ismene.</i>
POLYNICES, } <i>Son of Œdipus.</i>	CHORUS, <i>composed of Ancient</i>
THESEUS, <i>King of Athens.</i>	<i>Men of Thebes.</i>

SCENE.—*A Grove at the entrance to the Temple of the FURIES.*

---

## ACT I.

### SCENE I.

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE.

ŒDIPUS. Where are we now, my dear Antigone?  
Knowst thou the place? Will any here afford  
Their scanty alms to a poor wanderer,  
The banished Œdipus? I ask not much,  
Yet less receive; but I am satisfied:  
Long time hath made my woes familiar to me,  
And I have learned to bear calamity.  
But tell me, daughter, if thou seest a place,  
Or sacred, or profane, where I may rest,  
There set me down, from some inhabitant  
A chance but we may learn where now we are,  
And act, so strangers ought, as he directs us.

ANT. O Œdipus! my poor, unhappy father,  
 Far as my eyes can reach I see a city,  
 With lofty turrets crowned, and, if I err not,  
 This place is sacred, by the laurel shade  
 Olive and vine thick-planted, and the songs  
 Of nightingales sweet warbling through the grove;  
 Here sit thee down, and rest thy wearied limbs  
 On this rude stone; 'tis a long way for age  
 Like thine to travel.

ŒDI. Place me here, and guard  
 A sightless wretch.

ANT. Alas! at such a time  
 Thou needst not tell Antigone her duty.

ŒDI. Knowst thou not where we are?

ANT. As I have learned  
 From passing travellers, not far from Athens;  
 The place I know not; would you that I go  
 And straight inquire? But now I need not leave thee,  
 For, lo! a stranger comes this way, e'en now  
 He stands before you, he will soon inform us.

## SCENE II.

AN ATHENIAN, ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE.

ŒDI. Stranger, thou com'st in happy hour to tell us  
 What much we wish to know; let me then ask thee——

ATHE. Ask nothing; speak not till thou art removed  
 From off that hallowed spot where now thou standst,  
 By human footsteps not to be profaned.

ŒDI. To whom then is it sacred?

ATHE. 'Tis a place  
 Where but to tread is impious, and to dwell  
 Forbidden; where the dreadful goddesses,  
 Daughters of Earth and Night, alone inhabit.

ŒDI. Ha! let me hear their venerable names.

ATHE. By other names in other climes adored,  
 The natives here call them Eumenides,  
 Th' all-seeing powers.

ŒDI. Oh! that they would but smile



Propitious, and receive a suppliant's prayer,  
That I might never leave this blest abode!

ATHE. What dost thou mean?

ŒDI. It suits my sorrows well.

ATHE. I must inform the citizens; till then  
Remain.

ŒDI. Oh! do not scorn a wretched exile,  
But tell me, stranger——

ATHE. Speak; I scorn thee not.

ŒDI. What place is this?

ATHE. I'll tell thee what I know.

This place is sacred all: great Neptune here  
Presides, and he who bears the living fire,  
Titan Prometheus; where thou treadst is called  
The Brazen Way, the bulwark of our State:  
From this equestrian hill, their safest guard,  
The neighbouring villagers their general name  
Derive, thence called Colonians all.

ŒDI. But say,

Are there who dwell here, then?

ATHE. There are, and called

From him they worship.

ŒDI. Is the power supreme

Lodged in the people's voice, or in the king?

ATHE. 'Tis in the king.

ŒDI. Who is he?

ATHE. Theseus, son

Of Ægeus, their last sovereign.

ŒDI. Who will go

And tell him——

ATHE. What! to come and meet thee here?

ŒDI. To tell him that a little help bestowed  
Would amply be repaid.

ATHE. Why, what couldst thou do,  
Dark as thou art?

ŒDI. My words will not be so.

ATHE. Then mark me, that thou err not; for to me  
Thy fortunes seem ill-suited to thy nature,  
Which is most noble; therefore stay thou here  
Till I return; I will not go to Athens,  
But ask these villagers, who sojourn here,  
If thou mayst stay.

[Exit ATHENIAN.]

## SCENE III.

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE.

ŒDI. My daughter, is he gone ?

ANT. He is, and thou mayst safely speak, for I  
Alone am with thee.

ŒDI. Goddesses revered !  
Since in your seats my wearied steps have found  
Their first repose, not inauspicious smile  
On Phœbus and on me ! For know, the god  
Who 'gainst unhappy Œdipus denounced  
Unnumbered woes, foretold that here at last  
I should have rest, within this hallowed grove  
These hospitable shades, and finish here  
A life of misery : happy those, he said,  
Who should receive me, glorious their reward,  
And woe to them who strove to drive me hence  
Inhuman. This he promised to confirm  
By signs undoubted ; thunder, or the sound  
Of dreadful earthquake, or the lightning's blast  
Launched from the arm of Jove. I doubt it not,  
From you some happy omen hither led  
My prosperous steps, that first to you I came  
Pure to the pure ; and here on this rude seat  
Reposed me, could not be the work of chance ;  
Wherefore, ye powers ! as Phœbus hath decreed,  
Here let me find a period of my woes,  
Here end my wretched life ! unless the man,  
Who long hath groaned beneath the bitterest ills  
That mortals feel, still seem to merit more.  
Daughters of Ancient Night ! oh, hear me now !  
And thou, from great Minerva called, the best  
And noblest city, Athens ! pity me,  
Pity the shadow of poor Œdipus ;  
For, oh ! I am not what I was.

ANT. No more :  
Behold a venerable band approach  
Of ancient natives, come perchance to seek thee.

ŒDI. I've done ; Antigone, remove me hence,

And hide me in the grove till by their words,  
Listening, I learn their purpose ; such foreknowledge  
Will best direct us how to act hereafter. [Exit.

SCENE IV.

CHOR. Where is he ? Look, examine, search around  
For this abandoned exile, of mankind  
The most profane ; doubtless some wretched stranger.  
Who else had dared on this forbidden soil  
To tread, where dwell the dreadful deities  
We tremble e'en to name, and as we pass  
Dare not behold, but silently revere,  
Or soft with words of fairest omen greet ?  
Of these regardless, here we come to find  
An impious wretch. I look around the grove,  
But still he lurks unseen.

SCENE V.

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

ŒDI. Behold me here ;  
For by your words I find you look for me.  
CHOR. [*looking steadfastly at him*]. Dreadful his voice  
and terrible his aspect !  
ŒDI. I am no outlaw ; do not look thus on me.  
CHOR. Jove the defender ! who is this old man ?  
ŒDI. One on whom fortune little hath bestowed  
To call for reverence from you ; that, alas !  
Is but too plain ; thus by another's eyes  
Conducted here, and on her aid depending,  
Old as I am.  
CHOR. Alas ! and wert thou born  
Thus sightless ? Full of sorrow and of years  
Indeed thou seemst ; but do not let on us  
Thy curse devolve. Thou hast transgressed the bounds  
Prescribed to mortals ; shun this hallowed grove,

Where on the grassy surface to the powers  
 A welcome offering flows with honey mixed  
 The limpid stream ; unhappy stranger, hence,  
 Away, begone ! Thou seest 'tis a long space  
 Divides us : dost thou hear me, wretched exile ?  
 This instant, if thou dost, depart, then speak,  
 But not before.

ŒDI. Antigone, my daughter,  
 What's to be done ?

ANT. Obey the citizens ;  
 Give me thy hand.

ŒDI. I will ; and now, my friends,  
 Confiding thus in you, and thus removing  
 As you directed, let me not be injured.

CHOR. Thou shalt not ; be assured that thou art safe ;  
 None shall offend or drive thee hence.

ŒDI. Yet more  
 Must I approach ?

CHOR. A little farther still.

ŒDI. Will this suffice ?

CHOR. Remove him this way, virgin ;  
 Thou hearst us.

ANT. Thou must follow me, my father,  
 Weak as thou art ; we are unhappy strangers,  
 And must submit ; whate'er the city hates  
 Content to hate, and what she loves to love.

ŒDI. Lead me, my daughter, to some hallowed spot  
 For mutual converse fit, nor let us strive  
 With dire necessity.

CHOR. Stop there, nor move  
 Beyond that stone.

DI. Thus, then ?

CHOR. It is enough.

ŒDI. Where should I sit ?

CHOR. A little forward lean,  
 And rest thee there.

ANT. [*taking hold of him*]. Alas ! 'tis my sad office—  
 Let me perform it—to direct thy steps ;  
 To this loved hand commit thy aged limbs ;  
 I will be careful.

ŒDI. O unhappy State !  
 [*She seats him on the stone.*]

CHOR. Now, wretched stranger, tell us who thou art,  
Thy country, and thy name.

ÆDI. Alas! my lords,

A poor abandoned exile; but, oh! do not——

CHOR. What sayst thou?

ÆDI. Do not ask me who I am;

Inquire no farther.

CHOR. Wherefore?

ÆDI. My sad race——

CHOR. Speak on.

ÆDI. [*turning to ANTIGONE*]. My daughter, how shall  
I proceed?

CHOR. Thy race, thy father——

ÆDI. O Antigone!

What do I suffer?

ANT. Speak; thou canst not be

More wretched than thou art.

ÆDI. I will; for, oh!

It cannot be concealed.

CHOR. You do delay;

Inform us straight.

ÆDI. Know you the son of Laius?

CHOR. Alas!

ÆDI. The race of Labdacus.

CHOR. O Jove!

ÆDI. Th' unhappy Ædipus.

CHOR. And art thou he?

ÆDI. Be not affrighted at my words.

CHOR. O Heaven!

ÆDI. Wretch that I am! what will become of me?

CHOR. Away, begone, fly from this place!

ÆDI. Then where

Are all your promises? are they forgotten?

CHOR. Justice divine will never punish those

Who but repay the injury they receive;

And fraud doth merit fraud for its reward.

Wherefore, begone, and leave us, lest once more

Our city be compelled to force thee hence.

ANT. O my kind friends! as you revere the name

Of virtue, though you will not hear the prayers

Of my unhappy father, worn with age



And laden with involuntary crimes ;  
 Yet hear the daughter pleading for her sire,  
 And pity her who with no evil eye  
 Beholds you, but, as one of the same race,  
 Born of one common father, here entreats  
 Your mercy to th' unhappy, for on you,  
 As on some god alone, we must rely ;  
 Then grant this wished-for boon—oh ! grant it now,  
 By all that's dear to thee, thy sacred word,  
 Thy interest, thy children, and thy god ;  
 'Tis not in mortals to avoid the crime  
 Which Heaven hath pre-ordained.

CHOR.

We pity thee,

Daughter of Œdipus ; we pity him,  
 And his misfortunes ; but of wrath divine  
 Still fearful, dare not alter our decree.

ŒDI. Now who shall trust to glory and fair fame ?  
 What shall it profit that your pious city  
 Was once for hospitable rites renowned,  
 That she alone would pity and relieve  
 The afflicted stranger ? Is she so to me  
 Who drives me hence, and trembles at a name ?  
 Me you can never fear, and for my crimes  
 I am the sufferer, not the offender. What  
 Touching my father I have spoke, alas !  
 If 'tis for that you do abhor me thus,  
 Was I to blame ? The injury received  
 I but repaid, and therefore had I known  
 The crime I acted, I were guiltless still.  
 Whither I came, I came unknowingly ;  
 Not so they acted who have banished me.  
 By your commands already here removed,  
 Oh ! by the gods, preserve, assist me now ;  
 If you revere them, do not thus despise  
 What they decree ; their eyes behold the good  
 And view the evil man, nor shall the wicked  
 Escape their wrath ; use not their sacred names  
 To cover crimes and stain the fame of Athens.  
 As you received the suppliant, oh ! remember  
 Your plighted faith—preserve me, save me now !  
 Look not contemptuous on this wretched form,

Or cast reproach unmerited ; I come  
 Nor impious, nor profane, and with me bring  
 To Athens much of profit and renown,  
 As when your king arrives, you all shall know :  
 Meantime despise me not.

CHOR. Old man, thy words  
 Are full of weight, and merit our observance ;  
 If those who here preside but know thy purpose,  
 It doth suffice.

ŒDI. But say, where is the king ?

CHOR. Within his palace, but a messenger  
 Is gone to fetch him hither.

ŒDI. O my friends !  
 Think you a sightless wretch like me will move  
 His pity or his care, that he will come ?

CHOR. Most readily, when he shall hear the name  
 Of Œdipus.

ŒDI. And who shall tell it him ?

CHOR. The journey's long, but passing travellers  
 Will catch the tale, and he must hear it soon ;  
 Fear not, thy story is already known  
 On every side ; 'twill quicken his slow steps,  
 And bring him instant hither.

ŒDI. May he come  
 In happy hour to Athens and to me !  
 He will ; what good man doth not love his country ?

ANT. O Jove ! what shall I say or think ? My  
 father——

ŒDI. What says my daughter ?

ANT. This way bent, behold  
 On a Sicilian steed, a woman comes,  
 Her face concealed by a Thessalian veil,  
 To shield her from the sun : am I deceived,  
 Or is it she ? I know not what to think.

It is my sister, now she smiles upon me ;  
 It must, it can be none but my Ismene.

ŒDI. Who, my Antigone ?

ANT. It is thy daughter,  
 My sister, but her voice will soon convince you.

## SCENE VI.

ISMENE AND ATTENDANT, ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

ISM. O the sweet sounds ! a father and a sister !  
 What pains have I not suffered in the search !  
 And now for grief can scarce behold you.

ŒDI. Oh !  
 My daughter, art thou here ?

ISM. Alas ! my father,  
 How terribly thou lookst !

ŒDI. From the same blood  
 The father and the daughter.

ISM. Wretched race !

ŒDI. And art thou come, my daughter ?

ISM. I have reached thee  
 With toil and labour.

ŒDI. Touch me, O my child !

ISM. Let me embrace you both.

ŒDI. Both miserable !

ISM. Join then a third as wretched as yourselves.

[*They all embrace.*]

ŒDI. Ismene, wherefore art thou come ?

ISM. My care  
 For thee, my father, brought me here.

ŒDI. For me ?

ISM. That I might speak to thee ; this faithful slave  
 Alone conducted me. [*Pointing to her ATTENDANT.*]

ŒDI. Thy brothers, say,

What are they doing ?

ISM. They are—what they are ;  
 For, oh ! between them deadliest discord reigns.

ŒDI. How like th' unmanly sons of Egypt's clime,  
 Where the men sit inglorious at the loom,  
 And to their wives leave each domestic care !

E'en thus my sons, who should have laboured for me,  
 Like women idly sit at home, whilst you  
 Perform their office, and with filial care

Attend a wretched father. This kind maid,

[*pointing to ANTIGONE*]

E'en from her infant days, hath wandered long

An exile with me, and supported still  
 My feeble age; oft through the savage woods,  
 Naked and hungry, by the wintry storms  
 Or scorching heats afflicted, led me on,  
 And gave me food, unmindful of her own.  
 Thou too, Ismene, wert my faithful guard  
 When I was driven forth; and now art come  
 To tell thy father what the gods declare;  
 A stranger now to Thebes, I know not what  
 Hath passed between them; thou hast some sad news,  
 I know thou hast, to tell thy wretched father.

ISM. What I have suffered in the search of thee  
 I pass in silence o'er, since to repeat  
 Were but, alas! to double my misfortunes;  
 I only came to tell thee the sad fate  
 Of thy unhappy sons. Awhile they seemed  
 As if they meant to yield the throne to Creon,  
 Nor stain their guilty hands with Theban blood,  
 Mindful of that pollution which remained  
 On thy devoted race; but now some god  
 Or their own wicked minds have raised a flame  
 Of dire contention, which shall gain the power  
 Supreme, and reign in Thebes. Eteocles  
 Hath drove his elder Polynices forth,  
 Who, now an exile, seeks (as fame reports)  
 The Argians, and in solemn contract joined  
 With these his new allies would raise their fame  
 Above the stars, and sink our Thebes in ruin.  
 These are not words alone—'tis now in act,  
 Alas! e'en now I fear, nor know I when  
 The gods will take compassion on thy woes.

ÆDI. Hast thou no hope they'll pity me?

ISM. I have;  
 Their oracles have said it.

ÆDI. Ha! said what?  
 My daughter, tell me, what have they declared?

ISM. The time would come, they said, when Thebes  
 once more  
 Must seek thee, dead or living, for her safety.

ÆDI. Why, what could such a wretch as I do for  
 them?

ISM. Their only hope, they say, is placed in thee.

ŒDI. I, that am nothing, grown so powerful ! Whence  
Can it proceed ?

ISM. The gods, who once depressed thee,  
Now raise thee up again.

ŒDI. It cannot be ;  
Who falls in youth will never rise in age.

ISM. Know, for this very purpose Creon comes ;  
Ere long thou mayst expect him.

ŒDI. What to do,  
My daughter ?

ISM. To remove thee hence, and place thee  
Nearer to Thebes, but not within her borders.

ŒDI. If not within, what profit can it be  
To them ?

ISM. Thy tomb, raised in a foreign land,  
They fear would prove most fatal.

ŒDI. But how know they  
It must be so, unless some god declared it ?

ISM. For this alone they wish to have thee near  
The borders, in their power, and not thy own.

ŒDI. To bury me at Thebes ?

ISM. That cannot be ;  
Thy crime forbids it.

ŒDI. Then I'll never go. [ance.

ISM. A time will come when they shall feel thy venge-

ŒDI. What strange vicissitude can e'er produce  
This wished event ?

ISM. Thy wrath, when at thy tomb  
They shall be forced to meet.

ŒDI. Who told thee this ?  
Ismene, say.

ISM. The sacred ministers  
Of Delphos.

ŒDI. Came it from Apollo's shrine ?

ISM. On their return to Thebes they did report it.

ŒDI. My sons, did they hear aught of this ?

ISM. Both heard,  
And know it well.

ŒDI. Yet, impious as they are,  
Preferred a kingdom to their father's love.



ISM. With grief I tell thee what with grief I heard.

ŒDI. Oh! may the gods doom them to endless strife;  
 Ne'er may the battle cease till Œdipus  
 Himself shall end it; then, nor he who bears  
 The sceptre now, should long maintain the throne,  
 Nor Polynices e'er to Thebes return;  
 They should not live who drove a parent forth  
 To misery and exile, left by those  
 Who should have loved, supported, and revered him;  
 I know they say the city but complied  
 With my request—I asked for banishment;  
 Not then I asked it. In my desperate mind,  
 When first I raged, I wished indeed for death;  
 It had been grateful then, but no kind friend  
 Would minister the boon. At length my grief  
 Gave way, and when they saw my troubled soul  
 Had taken ample vengeance on itself,  
 After long stay, the city drove me forth;  
 And those who could have saved me, my base sons,  
 Deaf to a father's prayers, permit me still  
 To roam abroad in poverty and exile.  
 From these alone, far as their tender sex  
 Can help me, I receive the means of life,  
 All the sweet comfort, food, or needful rest  
 Earth can afford me now, whilst to my sons  
 A throne was dearer than a father's love;  
 But they shall never gain me for their friend,  
 Ne'er reign in Thebes—these oracles declare  
 They never shall. I do remember too  
 Another prophecy which Phœbus erst  
 Delivered to me: let 'em send their Creon,  
 Or any other powerful citizen,  
 To drag me hence; my hospitable friends,  
 If to those all-protecting deities  
 Who here preside you too will lend your aid,  
 Athens shall find in me its best defence,  
 And vengeance strike the foes of Œdipus.

CHOR. Thou and thy daughters well deserve our pity  
 And, for thy words are full of promised good  
 To our loved city, I will tell thee all  
 'Tis meet thou shouldst perform.

ÆDI. My best of friends,  
Instruct me ; I am ready to obey.

CHOR. An expiation instant must thou make  
To the offended powers whose sacred seat  
Thou has profaned.

ÆDI. But how must it be done ?

CHOR. First, with pure hands, from th' ever-flowing  
spring,  
Thy due libations pour.

ÆDI. What follows then ?

CHOR. Take thou a cup wrought by some skilful hand,  
Bind it with wreaths around.

ÆDI. Of leaves or threads  
Composed ?

CHOR. Of wool, fresh from the new-shorn lamb.

ÆDI. Is there aught else ?

CHOR. Then, turning to the sun,  
Make thy libations.

ÆDI. From the cup, thou sayst,

CHOR. The water from three fountains drawn ; and  
last  
Remember, none be left.

ÆDI. With that alone  
Must it be filled ?

CHOR. Water with honey mixed—  
No wine ; this pour on th' earth—

ÆDI. What then remains ?

CHOR. Take in thy hand of olive-boughs thrice nine,  
And offering these, begin thy humble prayer.

ÆDI. But how address them ? That concerns me near.

CHOR. Their name thou knowst implies benevolent :  
Intreat them therefore kindly now to prove  
Benevolent to thee ; but, remember,  
Low be the voice and short the supplication.  
That done, return—be careful to perform it ;  
I may assist thee then with confidence,  
But if thou dost it not, must tremble for thee.

ÆDI. My daughters, heard you this ?

ANT. We did ; command  
What's to be done.

ÆDI. What I can never do,

Powerless and blind as I am ; one of you,  
My daughters, must perform it.

ANT. One alone  
May do the task of many when the mind  
Is active in it.

ŒDI. Hence then, quick, away !  
But do not leave me here alone. These limbs  
Without a guide will never find their way.

ISM. Father, I go ; but how to find the place  
I know not.

CHOR. Stranger, t'other side of the grove ;  
There, some inhabitant will soon inform thee,  
If thou shouldst want assistance or instruction.

ISM. Meantime, Antigone, remain thou here,  
And guard our father well : cares are not cares  
When we endure them for a parent's sake.

[Exit ISMENE.]

SCENE VII.

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

CHOR. Stranger, albeit we know 'tis most ungrateful  
To raise the sad remembrance of past woes,  
Yet would we gladly hear——

ŒDI. What wouldst thou know ?

CHOR. The cause of thy unhappy state.

ŒDI. Alas !

By all the sacred hospitable rites,  
I beg thee do not ask me to reveal it ;  
My crimes are horrible.

CHOR. Already fame  
Hath spread them wide, and still talks loudly of them ;  
Tell us the truth.

ŒDI. Alas !

CHOR. Let me beseech thee !

ŒDI. O me

CHOR. Comply : ask what thou wilt of me,  
And thou shalt have it.

ŒDI. I have suffered much ;

The gods can witness 'twas against my will;  
I knew not of it.

CHOR. Knew not what?

ŒDI. The city,  
Unknowing too, bound me in horrid nuptials.

CHOR. And didst thou then pollute, as fame reports,  
Thy mother's bed?

ŒDI. Oh! death to hear: I did.  
Here, here they are.

CHOR. Who's there?

ŒDI. My crimes! my daughters!

CHOR. Daughters and sisters of their father? Oh!  
'Tis horrible indeed!

ŒDI. 'Tis woe on woe.

CHOR. Great Jove! both daughters of one hapless  
mother!

What hast thou suffered?

ŒDI. Ills not to be borne.

CHOR. Didst thou then perpetrate the horrid deed?

ŒDI. Oh no!

CHOR. Not do it?

ŒDI. I received from Thebes  
A fatal gift; would I had never ta'en it!

CHOR. And art thou not a murderer too?

ŒDI. What's that  
Thou sayst?

CHOR. Thy father——

ŒDI. Thou add'st grief to grief.

CHOR. Didst thou not murder him?

ŒDI. I did; but hear——

CHOR. Hear what?

ŒDI. The cause.

CHOR. What cause?

ŒDI. I'll tell thee. Know then,  
I murdered others too, yet by the laws  
I stand absolved; 'twas done in ignorance.

CHOR. [*seeing THESEUS, who enters*]. But lo! the king,  
Ægean Theseus, comes;  
The fame of thee hath brought him here already.

SCENE VIII.

THESEUS, ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

THE. O son of Laius ! long ere this the tale  
 Of thy disastrous fate, by many a tongue  
 Related, I had heard : thy eyes torn forth  
 By thy own desperate hand : and now I see  
 It was too true. Thy garb and dreadful aspect  
 Speak who thou art. Unhappy Œdipus,  
 I come to ask, in pity to thy woes,  
 What's thy request to Athens or to me—  
 Thine, or this hapless virgin on thy steps  
 Attendant. Speak ; for large must be the boon  
 I would refuse thee. I have known too well,  
 Myself a wretched wanderer, the woes  
 Of cruel exile, not to pity thine :  
 Of toils and dangers in a foreign land  
 Much have I suffered ; therefore not to me  
 Shall the poor stranger ever sue in vain  
 For aid and safety. Mortals as we are,  
 Uncertain ever is to-morrow's fate,  
 Alike unknown to Theseus and to thee.

ŒDI. Theseus, thy words declare thy noble nature,  
 And leave me little to reply. Thou knowst  
 My story—who and whence I am ; no more  
 Remains, but that I tell thee my request,  
 And we have done.

THE. Proceed then, and inform me

ŒDI. I come to give this wretched body to thee,  
 To sight ungracious, but of worth more dear  
 To thee than fairest forms could boast.

THE. What worth ?

ŒDI. Hereafter thou shalt know—not now

THE. But when

Shall we receive it ?

ŒDI. When I am no more  
 When thou shalt bury me.



- THE. Death is, it seems,  
Thy chief concern, and life not worth thy care.
- ŒDI. That will procure me all the means of life.
- THE. And is this all thou ask'st, this little boon?
- ŒDI. Not little is the strife which shall ensue.
- THE. What strife? With whom—thy children, or my  
own?
- ŒDI. Mine, Theseus; they would have me back to  
Thebes.
- THE. And wouldst thou rather be an exile here?
- ŒDI. Once they refused me.
- THE. Anger suits but ill  
With low estate and miseries like thine.
- ŒDI. Hear first, and then condemn me.
- THE. Not unheard  
All thou canst urge, would I reprove thee. Speak.
- ŒDI. O Theseus! I have borne the worst of ills.
- THE. The curses on thy race?
- ŒDI. Oh no! all Greece  
Hath heard of them.
- THE. What more than mortal woe  
Afflicts thee then?
- ŒDI. E'en this: my cruel sons  
Have driven me from my country; nevermore  
Must Thebes receive a parricide.
- THE. Why then  
Recall thee now, if thou must ne'er return?
- ŒDI. Commanded by an oracle divine.
- THE. Why, what doth it declare?
- ŒDI. That Thebes shall yield  
To thee, and to thy arms.
- THE. But whence should spring  
Such dire contention?
- ŒDI. Dearest son of Ægeus,  
From age and death exempt, the gods alone  
Immortal and unchangeable remain,  
Whilst all things else fall by the hand of Time,  
The universal conqueror. Earth laments  
Her fertile powers exhausted. Human strength  
Is withered soon. E'en faith and truth decay,

And from their ashes fraud and falsehood rise.  
 Nor friendship long from man to man endures,  
 Or realm to realm. To each successive rise  
 Bitter and sweet, and happiness and woe.  
 Athens and Thebes thou seest united now,  
 And all is well; but passing time shall bring  
 The fatal day (and slight will be the cause)  
 That soon shall change the bonds of amity  
 And holy faith, for feuds and deadliest hate.  
 Then, buried long in earth, shall this cold corse  
 Drink their warm blood, which from the mutual wound  
 Frequent shall flow. It must be as I tell thee,  
 If Jove be Jove, and great Apollo true.  
 But why should I reveal the fixed decree  
 Of all-deciding Heaven? Permit me now  
 To end where I began. Thy plighted faith  
 Once more confirm, and never shalt thou say  
 The wretched Œdipus to Theseus came  
 An useless and unprofitable guest,  
 If the immortal gods have not deceived me.

CHOR. O king! already hath this man declared  
 The same goodwill to thee and to our country.

THES. Can I reject benevolence and love  
 Like this, my friends? Oh no! the common rites  
 Of hospitality, this altar here,  
 The witness of our mutual vows, forbid it;  
 He comes a suppliant to the goddesses,  
 And pays no little tribute both to me  
 And to my kingdom; he shall find a seat  
 Within my realms, for I revere his virtues.  
 If here it pleaseth him to stay, remember [*to the CHORUS*  
 'Tis my command you guard this stranger well;  
 If thou wouldst rather go with me, thou mayst;  
 I leave it to thy choice. [*To ŒDIPUS.*

ŒDI. Reward them, Jove.

THE. What sayst thou? wilt thou follow me?

ŒDI. I would,

If it were lawful, but it must be here—  
 This is the place——

THE. For what? I'll not deny thee——

ÆDI. Where I must conquer those who banished me.

THE. That would be glory and renown to this  
Thy place of refuge.

ÆDI. If I may depend  
On thy fair promise.

THE. Fear not, I shall ne'er  
Betray my friend.

ÆDI. I will not bind thee to it  
By oath, like those whom we suspect of ill.

THE. Thou needst not, Ædipus ; my word's my oath.

ÆDI. How must I act then ?

THE. Fear'st thou aught ?

ÆDI. I do.  
A force will come against me.

THE. [*pointing to the CHORUS*]. Here's thy guard ;  
These shall protect thee.

ÆDI. If thou goest, remember  
And save me, Theseus.

THE. Teach not me my duty.

ÆDI. Still am I fearful.

THE. Theseus is not so.

ÆDI. Knowest thou not what they threatened ?

THE. This I know,

No power on earth shall wrest thee from this place.

Oftimes the angry soul will vent its wrath

In idle threats, with high and empty words,

Which ever, as the mind is to itself

Restored, are—nothing. They may boast their strength,

And say they'll tear thee from me ; but I tell thee

The journey would be long and tedious to them ;

They will not hazard it—they dare not : therefore

Be comforted, for if by Phœbus sent

Thou hither cam'st, thou'rt safe without my aid,

E'en if I leave thee safe ; for know, the name

Of Theseus here sufficeth to protect thee.

[*Exit THESEUS.*]

SCENE IX.

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, CHORUS

CHORUS.

*Strophe 1.*

Thou art come in happy time,  
 Stranger, to this blissful clime,  
 Long for swiftest steeds renowned,  
 Fertilest of the regions round ;  
 Where, beneath the ivy shade,  
 In the dew-sprinkled glade,  
 Many a love-lorn nightingale  
 Warbles sweet her plaintive tale ;  
 Where the vine in clusters pours  
 Her sweets, secured from wintry showers  
 Nor scorching suns, nor raging storm  
 The beauties of the year deform.

*Antistrophe 1.*

Where the sweet narcissus growing,  
 Where the yellow crocus blowing,  
 Round the sacred altars twine,  
 Offering to the powers divine ;  
 Where the pure springs perpetual flow,  
 Watering the verdant meads below,  
 Which with its earth-enriching waves  
 The fair Cephisus ever laves ;  
 Where, with his ever-sporting train,  
 Bacchus wantons on the plain,  
 Pleased with the Muses still to rove,  
 And golden Venus, queen of love.

*Strophe 2.*

Alone within this happy land,  
 Planted here by Nature's hand,  
 Which, nor Asia's fertile plains,  
 Nor Pelops' spacious isle contains,

Pallas, thy sacred olive grows,  
 Striking terror on our foes ;  
 Ever free from hostile rage,  
 From wanton youth or greedy age ;  
 Happy in sage Minerva's love,  
 And guarded still by Morian Jove.

*Antistrophe 2.*

But nobler gifts and fairer fame,  
 Athens, yet adorn thy name ;  
 Such wondrous gifts hath poured on thee,  
 Thy great protecting deity.  
 Here first obedient to command,  
 Formed by Neptune's skilful hand,  
 The steed was taught to know the rein,  
 And bear the chariot o'er the plain ,  
 Here first along the rapid tide  
 The stately vessels learned to ride,  
 And swifter down the currents flow  
 Than Nereids cut the waves below.

[*Exeunt.*

---

ACT II.

SCENE I.

ANTIGONE, ŒDIPUS, CHORUS.

ANTIGONE. Great are thy praises, Attica, and now  
 The time is come to show thou dost deserve them.

ŒDI. What means my daughter ? Speak ; what new  
 event

Alarms thee ?

ANT. Creon, with a numerous band  
 Of followers, comes this way.

ŒDI. Oh ! now, my friends,  
 If ever, help me.

CHOR. Fear not ; we'll protect thee.  
 Though I am old, the strength of Attica  
 Is not decayed.



SCENE II.

CREON (*with Attendants*), ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE,  
CHORUS.

CREON. Most honoured citizens,  
I see you look with eyes of fear upon me,  
Without a cause ; for know, I came not here  
Intending aught of violence or ill  
Against a city so renowned in Greece  
As yours hath ever been ; I only came,  
Commissioned by the State of Thebes, to fetch  
This old man back, if by persuasion mild  
I could induce him to return ; not sent  
By one alone, but the united voice  
Of a whole people, who assigned the task  
To me because, by blood united to him,  
I felt for his misfortunes as my own.  
Come therefore, Œdipus, attend me home ;  
Thebes calls thee back, thy kingdom now demands thee—  
By me she calls thee ; listen to thy friend,  
For surely Creon were the worst of men,  
If he could look on woes like thine unmoved  
When I behold thee, in a foreign land  
A wretched wanderer, forced to beg thy bread  
From place to place, with this unhappy maid,  
Whom little did I think to see exposed  
To misery and shame, of nuptial rites  
Hopeless, and thus bereft of every aid,—  
Oh ! 'tis reproach and infamy to us  
And to our race ; but 'tis already known,  
And cannot be concealed. O Œdipus !  
I here beseech thee, by our country's gods,  
Return to Thebes ; bid thou a kind farewell—  
For she deserves it—to this noble city,  
But still remember thy own dearer country.

ŒDI. Thou daring hypocrite, whose specious wiles  
Beneath fair semblance mean but to betray,  
Why wouldst thou tempt me thus? Why thus once more

Ensnare me in thy toils, and make me still  
 More wretched than I am? Long time oppressed  
 By heaviest woes, I pined within my palace,  
 And longed for exile; but you then refused  
 To let me go, till, satiated with grief,  
 My soul at length was calm, and much I wished  
 To spend my few remaining years at home:  
 Then thou—for little did the kindred blood  
 Thou talkst of then avail—didst banish me;  
 And now again thou com'st to make me wretched.  
 Because thou seest this kind benignant city  
 Embrace and cherish, thou wouldst drag me hence,  
 With sweetest words covering thy bitter mind,  
 Professing love to those who choose it not.  
 He who denies his charitable aid  
 To the poor beggar in his utmost need,  
 And if abundance comes, should offer that  
 Which is not wanted, little merits thanks.  
 Such is thy bounty now—in word alone,  
 And not in deed, the friend of Ædipus.  
 But I will tell them what thou art. Thou can'st not  
 To take me hence, but leave me in the borders  
 Of Thebes, that so thy kingdom may escape  
 The impending ills which this avenging city  
 Shall pour upon it; but 'twill come to pass  
 As I foretold: my evil genius still  
 Shall haunt you, and my sons no more of Thebes  
 Inherit than shall serve them for a grave.  
 Thy country's fate is better known to me  
 Than to thyself, for my instruction comes  
 From surer guides—from Phœbus and from Jove.  
 Thy artful speech shall little serve thy purpose,  
 'Twill only hurt thy cause: therefore begone!  
 I'm not to be persuaded. Let me live  
 In quiet here, for, wretched as I am,  
 'Twill be some comfort to be far from thee.

CREON. Thinkst thou I heed thy words? Who'll  
 suffer most

For this perverseness—thou, or I?

ÆDI. Thy little arts will nought avail with me,  
 Or with my friends.

CREON. Poor wretch! no time can cure  
Thy follies; thy old age is grown delirious.

ŒDI. Thou hast a hateful tongue; but few, how just  
So'er they be, can always speak aright.

CREON. But to say much, and to say well, are things  
Which differ widely.

ŒDI. What thou sayst no doubt  
Is brief, and proper too.

CREON. 'Twill hardly seem so  
To those who think like thee.

ŒDI. Away; nor dare  
Direct my steps, as if thou hadst the power  
To place me where thou wilt.

CREON. Remember all  
To witness this, for he shall answer it  
When he is mine.

ŒDI. But who shall force me hence  
Against the will of these my friends?

CRE. Their aid  
Is vain, already I have done what much  
Will hurt thee.

ŒDI. Ha! what threats are these?

CREON. Thy daughters  
Must go with me; one is secured, and now  
This moment will I wrest the other from thee.

ŒDI. O me!

CREON. I'll give thee much more cause for grief.

ŒDI. Hast thou my daughter?

CREON. Ay, and will have this.

ŒDI. [*to the CHORUS*]. What will you do, my friends?

Will you forsake me?

Will you not drive this vile, abandoned man  
Forth from your city?

CHOR. Stranger, hence, away!  
Thy actions are most shameful and unjust.

CREON. Slaves, do your office; bear her off by force,  
If she consents not.

ANT. Whither shall I fly  
For aid? What god or man shall I implore  
To succour me?

CHOR. Alas! what wouldst thou do?

CREON. I touch not him, but I must have my own.

ANT. O princes! aid me now.

CHOR. 'Tis most unjust.

CREON. I say 'tis just.

CHOR. Then prove it.

CREON. They are mine.

CHOR. O citizens!

ANT. Oh! loose me: if you do not,

You shall repent this violence.

CREON. Go on,

I will defend you.

ÆDI. He, who injures me,

Offends the city.

CHOR. Said I not before

It would be thus?

CREON. [*to the CHORUS*]. Let go the maid this instant.

CHOR. Command where thou hast power.

CREON. Let her go.

CHOR. Begone thyself. What, ho! my countrymen,  
The city is in danger; haste and save us.

[*CREON's followers seize on ANTIGONE.*]

ANT. I'm seized, my friends. Oh, help!

ÆDI. Where is my daughter?

ANT. Torn from thee.

ÆDI. Oh! stretch forth thy hand.

ANT. I cannot.

CREON. Away with her

ÆDI. O wretched Ædipus!

CREON. No longer shall these tender props support  
Thy feeble age; since thou art still resolved  
Against thyself, thy country, and thy friends,  
By whose command I come, remain perverse  
And obstinate, old man; but know, hereafter  
Time will convince thee thou hast ever been  
Thy own worst foe; thy fiery temper still  
Must make thee wretched.

CHOR. Stranger, stir not hence.

CREON. I charge you, touch me not.

CHOR. Thou shalt not go

Till thou restor'st the virgins.

CREON. I must have

A nobler ransom from your city; these  
Shall not suffice.

CHOR. What meanst thou?

CREON. He shall go,  
This Œdipus.

CHOR. Thy threats are terrible.

CREON. I'll do 't; and only he who governs here  
Shall hinder me.

ŒDI. O insolence! thou wilt not,  
Thou dar'st not force me.

CREON. Hold thy peace.

ŒDI. Not e'en  
The dreadful goddesses, who here preside,  
Should bind my tongue from heaviest curses on thee,  
For thou hast robbed me of the only light  
These eyes could boast; but may th' all-seeing sun  
Behold and punish thee and all thy race,  
And load thy age with miseries like mine!

CREON. Inhabitants of Athens, hear ye this?

ŒDI. They do, and see that but with fruitless words  
I can repay the injuries I receive;  
For I am weak with age, and here alone.

CREON. No longer will I curb my just resentment,  
But force thee hence.

ŒDI. O me!

CHOR. What boldness, stranger,  
Could make thee hope to do a deed like this  
Unpunished?

CREON. 'Tis resolved.

CHOR. Our Athens then  
Is fallen indeed, and is no more a city.

CREON. In a just cause the weak may foil the mighty.

ŒDI. Hear how he threatens——

CHOR. What he'll ne'er perform.

CREON. That Jove alone can tell.

CHOR. Shall injuries  
Like these be suffered?

CREON. Call it injury  
Thou mayst, 'tis such as thou perforce must bear.

CHOR. This is too much; ye rulers of the land  
My fellow-citizens, come forth and save us.



## SCENE III.

THESEUS, CREON, ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

THE. Whence is this clamour? Wherefore am I called  
From sacred rites at Neptune's altar paid,  
Our guardian god? Say, what's the cause that thus  
In haste I'm summoned hither?

ŒDI. O my friend!—  
For well I know thy voice—most cruelly  
Have I been treated by this man.

THE. Who did it?

ŒDI. This Creon, whom thou seest, hath ravished  
from me

My only help, my daughters.

THE. Ha! what sayst thou?

ŒDI. 'Tis as I tell thee.

THE. [*to his Attendants*]. Quick, dispatch my servants,  
Fly to the altar, summon all my people,  
Horsemen and foot; give o'er the sacrifice,  
And instant to the double gate repair,  
Lest with the virgins the base ravishers  
Escape unpunished, and my guest thus injured  
Laugh me to scorn for cowardice. Away!  
Were I to punish this oppressor here [*turning to CREON*]  
As my resentment bids and he deserves,  
He should this instant fall beneath my rage;  
But the same justice he to others deals,  
Himself shall meet from us; thou shalt not go  
Till those whom thou didst basely ravish hence  
Are brought before me. 'Twas unlike thyself,  
Unworthy of thy country and thy race,  
To enter thus a cultivated city,  
Where law and justice reign, with violence  
And rapine, snatching what thy fancy pleased.  
Or didst thou think I ruled a desert land,  
Or that my people were a race of slaves,  
And Theseus but the shadow of a king?  
Thebes never taught thee such destructive lessons,

For she abhors injustice : when she hears  
 That Creon, thus despising sacred laws,  
 Hath ta'en with brutal violence my right,  
 And would have stolen a wretched suppliant from me,  
 She'll not approve thy conduct ; say I went  
 To Thebes, how just soever were the cause,  
 I should not seize on aught without the leave  
 Of him who governed there ; but, as becomes  
 A stranger, bear myself unblamed by all.  
 Thou hast disgraced thy country and thy friends,  
 And weight of years hath ta'en thy senses from thee.  
 Again I say, restore the virgins to me,  
 Or stay with me thyself, for so thou shalt,  
 Howe'er unwilling ; what I've said, remember,  
 Is what I have resolved—therefore determine.

CHOR. [*to CREON*]. Stranger, thy actions, noble as  
 thou art,

But ill become thy family and name,  
 Because unjust ; but thou beholdst thy fate.

CREON. Theseus, it was not that I thought this city  
 Without or guards to save, or laws to rule,  
 Which brought me here, nor unadvised I came ;  
 But that I hoped you never would receive  
 My kindred here against my will, nor e'er  
 Embrace a vile incestuous parricide,  
 Or cherish and protect him in a land  
 Whose court, renowned for justice, suffers not  
 Such poor abandoned exiles to reside  
 Within its borders ; therefore did I this,  
 Which yet I had not done but for the curses  
 Which he hath poured on me and all my race ;  
 Revenge inspired me ; anger, well thou knowst,  
 Can never be extinguished but by death,  
 Which closeth every wound. At present, Theseus,  
 It must be as thou wilt ; my want of power,  
 How just so'er my cause, demands submission ;  
 Yet, old and weak, I shall not tamely yield.

ÆDI. Audacious man ! thinkst thou the vile reproach  
 Thou utter'st falls on me, or on thyself ?  
 Thou who upbraidst me thus for all my woes,  
 Murder and incest, which against my will

I had committed, so it pleased the gods,  
 Offended at my race for former crimes ;  
 But I am guiltless ; canst thou name a fault  
 Deserving this ? For, tell me, was it mine,  
 When to my father Phœbus did declare  
 That he should one day perish by the hand  
 Of his own child ? Was Œdipus to blame,  
 Who had no being then ? If, born at length  
 To wretchedness, he met his sire unknown,  
 And slew him, that involuntary deed  
 Canst thou condemn ? And for my fatal marriage,  
 Dost thou not blush to name it ? Was not she  
 Thy sister, she who bore me, ignorant  
 And guiltless woman, afterwards my wife,  
 And mother to my children ? What she did,  
 She did unknowing ; not like thee, who thus  
 Dost purposely upbraid us both. Heaven knows  
 Unwillingly I wedded her, and now  
 Unwillingly repeat the dreadful tale ;  
 But, nor for that, nor for my murdered father,  
 Have I deserved thy bitter taunts ; for tell me,  
 Thy life attacked, wouldst thou have stayed to ask  
 Th' assassin if he were thy father ? No ;  
 Self-love would urge thee to revenge the insult.  
 Thus was I drove to ill by th' angry gods ;  
 This, should my father's soul revisit earth,  
 Himself would own, and pity Œdipus.  
 Thy bold and impious tongue still utters all ;  
 Just or unjust, thou pourst thy foul reproach  
 On me, pretending to revere the name  
 Of Theseus and his country. But remember,  
 The city, whom thou hast praised, is famed  
 For piety and reverence to the gods ;  
 Yet wouldst thou drive a needy suppliant thence,  
 And lead him captive. Thou hast stolen my daughter ;  
 But I implore the dreadful goddesses  
 To grant me aid, that thou mayst feel the power  
 Which thou contemn'st, and know the force of Athens.

CHOR. [*to THESEUS*]. O king ! this stranger merits thy  
 regard ;  
 His woes are great, his cause should be defended.

THE. No more the ravishers are fled with speed,  
Whilst we, who suffer, stand inactive here.

CREON. Speak thy commands, for I must yield to  
thee.

THE. Go thou before me, I shall follow close ;  
If here thou hast concealed the virgins, now  
Discover them ; if hence, to others' hands  
Committed, they are fled, they shall not 'scape ;  
My servants soon will fetch them back. Meantime,  
Remember thy condition, for thy fate  
Hath caught thee in the net which thou hadst spread  
For others ; but what evil means acquire  
Is seldom kept : thou cam'st not naked here,  
Or unattended, thus to do an act  
Of violence. Ere long I'll know on what  
Thou didst rely, nor by a single arm  
Shall Athens fall inglorious. Hearst thou this,  
Or are my words unheeded ?

CREON. 'Tis not now  
A time to answer ; we shall know at home  
What must be done.

THE. Thou threatenest ; but go on.  
Stay thou in quiet here, for if I live,

I will not rest till I restore thy daughters. [turning to ŒDIPUS

[Exeunt THESEUS and CREON.]

SCENE IV.

ŒDIPUS, CHORUS.

CHORUS.

*Strophe 1.*

Now the combatants prepare,  
And hasten to the field of war,  
Theseus, their great and god-like friend,  
The hapless virgins shall defend.  
Oh ! could I hear the dreadful battle roar,  
Or near Apollo's sacred shrine,

Or on the torch-enlightened shore,  
 Or Ceres, where thy priests their rights divine  
 Perform, with lips in solemn silence sealed,  
 And mysteries ne'er by mortal tongue revealed.

*Antistrophe 1.*

At yon snowy mountain's feet  
 Westward perchance the warriors meet ;  
 Chariot and horse with mutual rage  
 On Œta's flowery plains engage ;  
 Around their Theseus now, a valiant band,  
 See Athens' martial sons unite  
 To save their native land ;  
 All shake their glittering spears, and urge the fight ;  
 All who thy power, Equestrian Pallas, own,  
 Or bow to Neptune, Rhea's honoured son.

*Strophe 2.*

The bloody scene shall soon be o'er  
 Creon the virgin shall restore ;  
 My soul prophetic sees the maid  
 For pious duty thus repaid ;  
 For ever active is the power of Jove,  
 From whom perpetual blessings flow :  
 Oh ! that I now could, like the dove,  
 Soar through the skies, and mark the field below,  
 The wished-for conquest joyful to behold,  
 And triumph in the victory I foretold !

*Antistrophe 2.*

Thou power supreme, all powers above,  
 All-seeing, all-performing Jove,  
 Grant that the rulers of this land  
 May soon subdue the hostile band !  
 Thee, too, O Pallas ! hunter Phœbus, thee  
 Do we invoke, with thee be joined  
 Thy virgin sister deity,  
 Who loves o'er lawns to chase the spotted hind ;  
 On you we call, your aid propitious bring,  
 Oh ! haste, protect our country and our king. [Exeunt.



ACT III.

SCENE I.

ŒDIPUS, THESEUS, ANTIGONE, ISMENE,  
CHORUS.

CHOR. I'm no false prophet, stranger, for behold  
Thy daughters.

ŒDI. Ha! what sayst thou? Where, oh! where?

ANT. My father! O my father! what kind god  
Raised up this friend who hath restored us to thee?

ŒDI. Are then my daughters with me?

ANT. Theseus' arm  
Hath brought us here: to him and to his friends  
We owe our safety.

ŒDI. Oh! come nigh, my children;  
Let me embrace you. Never did I think  
Again to fold you in these arms.

ANT. We come  
With joy, my father.

ŒDI. Oh! where are you?

ANT. Here.

ŒDI. My dearest children!

ANT. To our father still  
May every pleasure come!

ŒDI. [*leaning on ANTIGONE*]. My best support!

ANT. The wretched bear the wretched.

ŒDI. [*embracing them*]. I have all  
That's precious to me: were I now to die  
Whilst you are here, I should not be unhappy.  
Support me, daughters, to your father's side  
Close pressed. Oh! soothe to peace a wretched exile,  
Long time deserted. Tell me what hath happened;  
But let the tale be short, as best becomes  
Thy tender age.

ANT. [*pointing to THESEUS*]. Here is our great pro-  
tector,

He will inform you ; so shall what I speak  
Be brief, as thou wouldst have it.

ÆDI. Noble Theseus,  
My children thus beyond my hopes restored,  
If I should talk too long on such a theme,  
Thou wilt not wonder. 'Tis to thee alone  
I owe my joys ; thou didst protect and save  
My much-loved daughters' : may the gods repay  
Thee and thy kingdom for this goodness to me !  
Here only have I found or faith, or truth,  
Or justice ; you alone possess them all.  
I will attest it, for I know it well.

I feel your virtues ; what I have is all  
From you. O king ! permit me but to touch  
Thy hand. Oh ! stretch it forth ; or let me kiss  
Thy honoured lips. But, oh ! what do I say ?  
Can such a wretch as Ædipus e'er hope  
With guilty hands to touch a man like thee,  
So pure, so spotless ? Yet I must embrace thee ;  
They only who have known misfortune feel  
For others' griefs with sympathizing woe.  
Hail, best of men ! and mayst thou ever be,  
As thou hast been, my guardian and my friend !

THE. Thus happy as thou must be in thy children,  
Hadst thou said more, much more, and talked to them  
Rather than me, it had not moved my wonder ;  
Nor think I should resent it. Not by words  
Would Theseus be distinguished, but by deeds  
Illustrious. This thou knowst, for what I swore  
I have performed—restored thy daughters to thee,  
Safe from the tyrant's threats. How passed the conflict  
Why should I boast ? They at their leisure best  
May tell you all. Meantime to what I heard  
As hither coming, Ædipus, attend.  
Of little import seemed the circumstance,  
And yet 'twas strange ; but nought should mortal man  
Deem or beneath his notice or his care.

ÆDI. What is it, son of Ægeus ? Oh ! inform me,  
For nothing have I heard.

THE. A man, they say,  
Who boasts himself by blood allied to thee,



And yet their minds are softened to forgiveness  
 By friends' advice, and all their wrath subdued.  
 Think on thy own unhappy parent's fate,  
 Thence mayst thou learn what dreadful ills have flowed  
 From anger's bitter fountain; thou, alas!  
 Art a sad proof; those sightless eyes too well  
 Bear witness to it. Those who only ask  
 What justice warrants, should not ask in vain;  
 Nor who receives a benefit, forget  
 The hand that gave, but study to repay it.

ŒDI. You have o'ercome me: with reluctant pleasure  
 I yield. My children, be it as you please;  
 But if he comes, O Theseus! guard my life.

THE. I've said enough; no more. I will not boast,  
 But thou art safe if Heaven forsake not me.

## SCENE II.

CHORUS.

*Strophe.*

In sacred wisdom's path is seldom seen  
 The wretch, whom sordid love of wealth inspires;  
 Neglectful of the happy golden mean,  
 His soul nor truth nor heavenly knowledge fires;  
 No length of days to him can pleasure bring,  
     In death alone he finds repose,  
     End of his wishes and his woes;  
     In that uncomfortable night  
     Where never music's charms delight,  
 Nor virgin choirs their hymeneals sing.

*Antistrophe.*

The happiest fate of man is not to be;  
 And next in bliss is he who soon as born,  
 From the vain world and all its sorrows free,  
 Shall whence he came with speediest foot return;

For youth is full of folly, toils, and woes,  
 Of war, sedition, pain, and strife,  
 With all the busy ills of life,  
 Till helpless age come creeping on,  
 Deserted, friendless, and alone,  
 Which neither power nor joy nor pleasure knows.

*Epode.*

The hapless Œdipus, like me,  
 Is doomed to age and misery;  
 E'en as around the northern shore  
 The bleak winds howl and tempests roar,  
 Contending storms in terror meet,  
 And dashing waves for ever beat;  
 Thus is the wretched king with grief oppressed,  
 And woes on woes afflict his long-distempered breast.  
[*Exeunt.*

ACT IV.

SCENE I.

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, ISMENE, CHORUS.

ANT. This way, my father. Lo! the wretched man  
 Approaches, unattended, and in tears.

ŒDI. Who comes, my child?

ANT. E'en he I told thee of—  
 Poor Polynices.

SCENE II.

POLYNICES, ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, ISMENE, CHORUS.

POL. O my sisters! see  
 Of all mankind the most unhappy. Where  
 Shall I begin? shall I lament my own,  
 Or shall I weep an aged parent's fate?  
 For, oh! 'tis horrible to find him thus



A wandering exile in a foreign land ;  
 In this mean garb, with wild dishevelled hair,  
 Bereft of sight, and destitute, perhaps,  
 Of needful food and nourishment. Alas !  
 Too late I know it ; worthless as I am,  
 I flew to succour him, to plead my cause,  
 That not from others he might hear the tale  
 Of my misfortunes. Sacred pity sits  
 Fast by the throne of Jove, o'er all his works  
 Presiding gracious. Oh ! let her inspire  
 Thy breast, my father. Crimes already done,  
 Which cannot be recalled, may still be healed  
 By kind forgiveness : why, then, art thou silent ?  
 Oh ! speak, my father ; do not turn aside.  
 Wilt thou not answer ? Wilt thou let me go  
 Without one word ; nor tell me whence thy wrath  
 Contemptuous springs ? My sisters, you at least  
 Will try to move his unrelenting heart,  
 And loosen his closed lips, that not thus spurned  
 And thus unanswered, though a suppliant here  
 At Neptune's altar, I return with shame  
 And foul disgrace.

ANT. Say, wherefore didst thou come,  
 My hapless brother ? Tell thy mournful tale ;  
 Such is the power of words, that whether sweet  
 They move soft pity, or when bitter urge  
 To violence and wrath, at least they ope  
 Th' unwilling lips, and make the silent speak.

POLY. 'Tis well advised, and I will tell thee all.  
 Oh ! may that deity propitious smile  
 Whose altar late I left, whence Theseus raised  
 This wretched suppliant, and in converse free  
 Mixed gracious with me ! May I hope from you  
 The like benevolence ? And now, my father,  
 I'll tell thee wherefore Polynices came.  
 Thou seest me banished from my native land—  
 Unjustly banished, for no other crime  
 But that I strove to keep the throne of Thebes,  
 By birthright mine, from him who drove me thence,  
 The young Eteocles : not his the claim  
 By justice, nor to me his fame in arms

Superior ; but by soft persuasive arts  
 He won the rebel city to his love.  
 Thy curse, my father, was the cause of all—  
 I know it was ; for so the priests declared  
 In oracles divine. To Argos then  
 I came, and, to Adrastus' daughter joined  
 In marriage, gained the Argive chiefs, renowned  
 For martial deeds ; seven valiant leaders march  
 To Thebes, resolved to conquer or to die.  
 Therefore to thee, my father, came I here,  
 To beg thy aid for me and these my friends,  
 Companions of the war, who threaten Thebes  
 With their united powers, in order thus :  
 The wise and brave Amphiaraus, or skilled  
 To cast the spear, or with prophetic tongue  
 Disclose the will of Heaven ; with Œneus' son  
 Ætolian Tydeus, and Eteocles,  
 At Argos born ; to these Hippomedon,  
 Sent by Talaus, his renowned sire ;  
 Bold Capaneus, who threatens soon to raze  
 The walls of mighty Thebes ; to close the train,  
 Parthenopæan Arcas comes, the son  
 Of Atalantis, from her virgin name  
 So called. With these thy hapless son (the child  
 Of dire misfortune rather) leads his force  
 From Argos to rebellious Thebes. For these,  
 And for their children, for the lives of all,  
 Suppliant to thee we come—in humble prayer  
 To deprecate thy wrath against a wretch  
 Who, injured much, but seeks the vengeance due  
 To a base brother, whose oppressive hand  
 Hath drove me from my country and my throne.  
 If there be truth in what the gods declare,  
 On him shall victory smile for whom thy vows  
 Shall rise propitious ; therefore, by our gods  
 And native fountains, oh ! remit thy anger,  
 And smile upon me, on a banished man,  
 A beggar like thyself, who lives, like thee,  
 By others' bounty—in one common fate  
 We are united, whilst the tyrant sits  
 In ease at home, and laughs our woes to scorn.

Yet if thou wouldst but listen to my vows,  
 Soon might I cast him forth, restore thee soon  
 To thy dear native land, and seat myself  
 In my own kingdom. Thy assent, my father,  
 Is all I ask ; but, oh ! without thy aid  
 I have no hope of safety or revenge.

CHOR. For Theseus' sake, oh ! give him answer now,  
 And let him go.

ŒDI. But that the noble Theseus,  
 Who hither brought him did request it of me,  
 He ne'er had heard the voice of Œdipus ;  
 And little pleasure will it now bestow.  
 Ungrateful wretch ! who, when the throne of Thebes,  
*[turning to POLYNICES]*
 Where now thy brother sits, was thine, didst drive  
 Thy father hence, to penury and woe,  
 Now, when thou seest me in this mean attire,  
 Thou weepst my fate because 'tis like thy own ;  
 But I'll not weep, for I can bear it all,  
 Still, wicked parricide, remembering thee,  
 The cruel cause of all ; thou mad'st me thus  
 On others' bounty to rely for food  
 And nourishment ; for thee, I might have perished,  
 But these my pious daughters, these alone,  
 Beyond their sex's power, with manly aid  
 Have cherished and protected me. For you,  
 Who call yourselves my sons, ye are not mine—  
 I know you not ; though Heaven hath spared you long,  
 Death will o'ertake you. When thy forces come  
 To Thebes, which shall not fall before thy arms,  
 There soon shalt thou, and thy vile brother, die.  
 Long since my curses did declare thy fate,  
 Which here I do repeat, that you may learn  
 The reverence due to parents, and no more  
 Reproach a sightless father. Look on these,  
 My duteous daughters : did they act like you ?  
 They never did ; and therefore to the throne  
 Which you have forfeited shall they succeed,  
 If justice still, as she is ever wont,  
 Sits at the hand of Jove. Meantime thou worst,  
 Thou most abandoned of the race of men,

Begone—away! and with thee bear this curse  
 Which here I do pronounce: To Argos ne'er  
 Mayst thou return! never may Thebes be thine!  
 Soon mayst thou perish by a brother's hand,  
 Slaying the slayer! may dark Erebus  
 Receive them both! And now on you I call,  
 Ye goddesses revered, and thou, O Mars!  
 Thou who hast raised the bitter strife between  
 My impious sons, bear witness to my words!  
 Farewell! Now go, and tell the Thebans, tell  
 Thy faithful friends, how fair an heritage  
 Your Œdipus hath here bequeathed his children.

CHOR. O Polynices! little is the joy  
 Which we can give thee of this fatal journey;  
 Therefore away and leave us.

POLY. A sad path  
 These steps have trod indeed, of woe to me  
 And to my friends. Was it for this, alas!  
 I came from Argos? I can never tell  
 My mournful story there, never return;  
 Oh! I must bury it in silence all.  
 My sisters, ye have heard the dreadful curse  
 Which he pronounced. Oh! if it be fulfilled,  
 And some kind hand restore you back to Thebes,  
 At least remember me; at least perform  
 The funeral rights, and hide me in the tomb;  
 So shall your names, for pious tenderness  
 To an unhappy father long revered,  
 With added praises crowned, exalted shine,  
 For this kind office to a brother's shade.

ANT. O Polynices! let me beg thee, hear  
 Thy sister now.

POLY. My dear Antigone,  
 What sayst thou?

ANT. Lead thy armies back to Argos,  
 Nor thus destroy thy country and thyself.

POLY. It cannot be; my forces once dismissed  
 Through fear, what power shall e'er reunite them?

ANT. But wherefore all this rage? What canst thou  
 hope  
 Of fame or profit by the fall of Thebes?

POLY. 'Tis base to fly, and, eldest born as I am,  
To be the laughter of a younger brother.

ANT. Dost thou not dread the oracles pronounced  
Against you both—death by each other's hand?

POLY. I know the sentence; but we must go on.

ANT. Alas! and who shall dare to follow thee  
After this dire prediction?

POLY. None shall know it.  
The prudent general tells the good alone,  
And keeps the threatened ill unknown to all.

ANT. Art thou determined then, and wilt thou go?

POLY. Do not dissuade me, for the task is mine;  
And though a father's fatal curse attend me,  
Though vengeful furies shall await my steps,  
Yet I must go. May Jove indulgent smile  
On you, my sisters, if when I am dead,  
As soon I shall be, to my breathless corpse  
You pay due honours! Now, farewell for ever,  
For living ye shall ne'er again behold me.

ANT. Alas! my brother!

POLY. Do not weep for me.

ANT. Who would not weep to see thee rushing thus  
On certain death?

POLY. If I must die, I must.

ANT. Yet be persuaded.

POLY. Ask me not to do  
A deed unworthy of me.

ANT. Losing thee,  
I shall be most unhappy.

POLY. To the gods  
Alone belong the fate of mortals; some  
Are born to happiness and some to woe:  
You may they guard from every ill, for sure  
Ye merit all the good they can bestow.

[Exit POLYNICES



SCENE III.

ÆDIPUS, ANTIGONE, ISMENE, CHORUS.

CHOR. Fresh sorrows hath this hapless stranger  
brought

On me and all ; but so hath Heaven decreed,  
Which nothing doth in vain ; whilst time beholds  
And orders all, inflicting woe on woe.

But, hark ! the thunder roars : almighty Jove !

ÆDI. My daughters ! O my daughters ! who will  
bring

The noble Theseus here, that best of men ?

ANT. Wherefore, my father, should we call him  
hither ?

ÆDI. This winged lightning from the arm of Jove  
Must bear me to the shades below. Where's Theseus ?  
Let him be sent for instantly.

CHOR. Again,

Another dreadful clap ! It strikes my soul  
With horror, and my hairs do stand on end  
With fear. Behold, again the lightnings flash !  
I dread the consequence, for not in vain  
These signs appear of some calamity  
Portentous ever, O ethereal Jove !

ÆDI. Alas ! my children, nought can save me now ;  
The fatal hour of my departure hence  
Draws nigh.

ANT. Why thinkst thou so ?

ÆDI. I know it well.

Send for the king immediately.

CHOR. Alas !

The thunder rolls on every side. Good Heaven,  
Protect us ! If to this devoted land  
It bodes destruction, let not ruin fall  
On me. Oh ! let not that be our reward  
For pitying thus a poor deserted stranger.  
O Jove ! on thee we call : protect and save us !

ÆDI. Is Theseus come ? shall he once more behold me,  
Whilst yet I live, and keep my perfect mind ?

CHOR. What secret hast thou to reveal to him ?

ŒDI. I owe him much, and would repay his goodness,  
E'en as I promised him.

CHOR. Oh ! haste, my son ;  
At Neptune's altar leave the sacrifice  
And hither fly, for Œdipus, to thee  
And to thy country grateful, waits to pay  
Thy bounties. Haste, O Theseus ! to receive them.

#### SCENE IV.

THESEUS, ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, ISMENE, CHORUS.

THE. Again this noise, this wild astonishment,  
Amongst you all ! Was Œdipus the cause ?  
Or did the bolt of Jove and rushing hail  
Affright you ? When the god in raging storms  
Descends thus dreadful, we have cause to fear.

ŒDI. O king ! thou com'st in happy hour ; some god  
Propitious led thee hither.

THE. Son of Laius,  
What new event hath happened ?

ŒDI. Know, my life  
At length is verging to its latest hour ;  
I wish to die, but first my vows to thee,  
And to this city, faithful must perform.

THE. But who hath told thee thou so soon shalt die ?

ŒDI. The gods themselves, who never utter falsehood,  
By signs infallible have warned me of it.

THE. How spake they to thee ?

ŒDI. In repeated thunder  
And lightning from th' all-powerful hand of Jove.

THE. I do believe thee, for thy prophecies  
Were never false ; but say, what must be done ?

ŒDI. O son of Ægeus ! I will tell thee all  
The bliss reserved for thee in thy age—  
For thee, and for thy country. I must go  
To my appointed place, and there shall die :  
I go without a guide, nor must thou tell

To mortal ear where Œdipus doth lie,  
 For ever hid. O king! that sacred place  
 Shall be thy sure defence, and better far  
 Than many a shield, or all the social aid  
 Of firm alliance in the field of war.

What more remains, unutterable now,  
 Of higher import, thither when thou com'st  
 To thee alone shall be delivered; nought  
 Shall I reveal, or to the citizens,  
 Or e'en to those, beloved as they are,  
 My pious daughters. Thou must ever keep  
 The solemn secret; only, when thy life  
 Draws near its end, disclose it to thy son,  
 Heir of thy kingdom, and to him alone.  
 From king to king thus shall the tale devolve,  
 And thus thy Athens be for ever safe  
 From Theban force; even the best of cities,  
 Where justice rules, may swerve from virtue's laws  
 And be oppressive; but the gods, though late,  
 Will one day punish all who disobey  
 Their sacred mandates; therefore, son of Ægeus,  
 Be careful and be just: but this to thee  
 I need not say. Quick, let us to the place,  
 For so the gods decree; there must I go,  
 Thence never to return. Come then, my daughters:  
 Long have you been my pious guides; henceforth  
 I must be yours. Follow, but touch me not;  
 Let me find out the tomb where I must hide  
 My poor remains: that way my journey lies.

[*Pointing with his hand.*]

Away: thou god of shades, great Mercury,  
 And Proserpine, infernal powers, conduct me!  
 O sightless eyes! where are ye? Never more  
 Shall these hands touch your unavailing orbs.  
 O light and life! farewell: at length I go  
 To hide me in the tomb; but oh! for thee,  
 My best beloved friend, and this fair land,  
 And these thy subjects, may prosperity  
 Attend you still, and may you sometimes deign  
 Amidst your bliss to think on Œdipus!

[*Exeunt.*]

CHOR. Goddess invisible, on thee we call,

If thee we may invoke, Proserpina, and thee  
 Great Pluto, king of shades, oh! grant  
 That not, oppressed by torturing pain,  
 Beneath the stroke of death he linger long,  
 But swift with easy steps descend,  
 To Styx's drear abode;  
 For he hath led a life of toil and pain;  
 May the just gods repay his undeserved woe!  
 Ye goddesses revered, who dwell  
 Beneath the earth deep hid, and thou,  
 Who, barking from thy gloomy cave,  
 Unconquered Cerberus, guardst the ghosts below,  
 On thee, O son of Tartarus! we call,  
 For thou art ever wakeful—lead, oh! lead  
 To thy dark mansions this unhappy stranger.

[*Exeunt.*]

## ACT V.

### SCENE I.

MESSENGER, CHORUS.

MESSENGER. O citizens! I come to tell a tale——  
 But to be brief, know, Œdipus is dead.  
 To speak the manner and strange circumstance  
 Of his departure will require more words,  
 And calls for your attention.

CHOR. Is he gone? •  
 Unhappy man!

MES. For ever hath he left  
 The path of life.

CHOR. How died he?—by the hand  
 Of Heaven dismissed, without disease or pain?

MES. Oh! 'twas a scene of wonder. How he left  
 This place, and, self-conducted, led us on,  
 Blind as he was, ye all remember well.

Soon as he came to where the craggy steep  
 With brazen steps leads to the hollow gulf,  
 Where various paths unite, a place renowned  
 For the famed league of Theseus and his friend,  
 Between Acherdus and the Thracian rock,  
 On a sepulchral stone he sat him down ;  
 Pulled off the filthy weeds he long had worn,  
 And bade his daughters instantly prepare  
 The bath and splendid garb ; with hasty steps  
 To Ceres' neighbouring altar they repair  
 Obedient, bring the vessel, and the robe  
 Funereal. All things done as custom bids  
 For dying men, sudden a dreadful clap  
 Of thunder shook the ground ; the virgins trembled,  
 And clinging fearful round their father's knees  
 Beat their sad breasts, and wept. Soon as he heard  
 The sound portentous, he embraced his daughters :  
 " Children," he cried, " your father is no more ;  
 No longer shall you lead a life of pain,  
 No longer toil for Œdipus. Alas !  
 'Twas dreadful to you, but this day, my children,  
 Shall end your sorrows and my life together.  
 Never did father love his daughters more  
 Than I have loved ; but henceforth you must live  
 Without your Œdipus. Farewell for ever !"  
 He spake, and long, in sad embraces joined,  
 They wept aloud ; at length did clamorous grief  
 To silent sorrow yield, and all was still ;  
 When suddenly we heard a voice that oft  
 Repeated, " Œdipus, why this delay ?  
 Where art thou, Œdipus ?" The wretched king,  
 Attentive to the call of Heaven, desired  
 That Theseus might be sent for ; Theseus came,  
 When thus the dying exile : " O my friend !  
 Give me thy hand, my daughters give him yours ;  
 Let this, my dearest Theseus, be the pledge  
 Of amity between you ; promise here  
 That you will ne'er forsake my hapless children,  
 But henceforth cherish, comfort, and protect them."  
 The generous king, in pity to their woes,  
 Vowed to perform what Œdipus desired.



The father threw his feeble arms around  
 His weeping children. "You," he cried, "must learn  
 To bear your sufferings with an equal mind,  
 And leave this place; for not to mortal eye  
 Is given to see my future fate. Away!  
 Theseus alone must stay, and know it all."  
 This did we hear him utter as we stood  
 Attentive; when his duteous daughters left him,  
 And went their way, we wept, and followed them.  
 Soon we returned, but Œdipus was gone;  
 The king alone remaining, as if struck  
 With terror at some dreadful spectacle,  
 Had with his hand o'er-veiled his downcast eye;  
 A little after, we beheld him bend  
 In humble adoration to the earth,  
 And then to heaven prefer his ardent prayer.  
 How the poor exile perished none can tell  
 But Theseus; nor the fiery blast of Jove  
 Destroyed, nor sea o'erwhelmed him, but from heaven  
 Some messenger divine did snatch him hence,  
 Or power infernal bade the pitying earth  
 Open her peaceful bosom to receive him;  
 Without a groan, disease, or pain he fell.  
 'Twas wondrous all; to those who credit not  
 This strange report, I answer, 'Tis most true.

CHOR. Where are his daughters, with their weeping  
 friends  
 Who followed them?

MES. They cannot be far off;  
 The voice of grief I hear proclaims them nigh.

## SCENE II.

ANTIGONE, ISMENE (*with Attendants*), MESSENGER,  
 CHORUS.

ANT. Alas! the time is come when we must weep  
 Our father's fate, the fate of all his race  
 Long since unhappy. Various were the toils,

The labours we endured, but this is far,  
Far above all, unutterable woe.

CHOR. What is it?

ANT. Oh! it cannot be conceived.

CHOR. Is he then dead?

ANT. He is; his death was strange

And wonderful, for not in war he fell,  
Nor did the sea o'erwhelm him, but the earth  
Hath hid him from us; deadly night hath closed  
Our eyes in sadness; whether o'er the seas  
We roam, or exiles in a foreign land  
Lead our sad days, we must be still unhappy.  
Alas! I only wish I might have died  
With my poor father; wherefore should I ask  
For longer life?

CHOR. Ye good and pious daughters,  
Remember, what the will of Heaven decrees  
With patience we must bear; indulge not then  
Excess of grief—your faith hath not deserved it.

ANT. Oh! I was fond of misery with him;  
E'en what was most unlovely grew beloved  
When he was with me, O my dearest father!  
Beneath the earth now in deep darkness hid,  
Worn as thou wert with age, to me thou still  
Wert dear, and shalt be ever.

CHOR. Now his course  
Is finished.

ANT. Even as he wished, he died  
In a strange land—for such was his desire;  
A shady turf covered his lifeless limbs;  
Nor unlamented fell; for oh! these eyes,  
My father, still shall weep for thee, nor time  
Ere blot thee from my memory.

ISM. Alas!

Alas! my sister, what must be our fate,  
Forlorn and helpless, of our father thus  
Bereft?

CHOR. His end was happy, therefore cease  
Your fruitless tears: from sorrow none is free.

ANT. Let us be gone.

ISM. But where?

ANT. I wish——  
ISM. Oh! what?  
ANT. To see the tomb.  
ISM. Whose tomb?  
ANT. Our father's. Oh!  
ISM. But is it lawful? Knowst thou that?  
ANT. Why thus  
Reprove me, my Ismene?  
ISM. He is yet  
Unburied, and without ——  
ANT. Oh! lead me there,  
Then kill me if thou wilt; for where, alas!  
Can I betake me?  
CHOR. Friends, be comforted.  
ANT. Where shall I fly?  
CHOR. Thou hast already 'scaped  
Unnumbered ills.  
ANT. I'm thinking, my Ismene——  
ISM. What thinkst thou?  
ANT. How we shall get home.  
CHOR. No more;  
Thou hast been long familiar with affliction.  
ANT. My life hath ever been a life of pain  
And sorrow, but this far exceeds them all.  
CHOR. The storm beats hard upon you.  
ANT. Oh! it doth.  
CHOR. I know it must.  
ANT. Oh! whither shall we fly?  
Great Jove! what hope remains?  
CHOR. Suppress your griefs;  
We should not weep for those who wished to die,  
And meet their fate with pleasure; 'tis not just  
Nor lawful to lament them.

## SCENE III.

THESEUS, ANTIGONE, ISMENE, CHORUS.

ANT. Son of Ægeus,  
Suppliant to thee we come.

THE. What would ye of me ?

ANT. Permit us but to see our father's tomb.

THE. It is not lawful.

ANT. Oh ! what sayst thou, king ?

THE. Know, pious virgins, Œdipus himself  
 Forbade that any should approach his tomb ;  
 That sacred spot, which he possesses there,  
 No mortal must profane ; to me, he said,  
 If careful I performed his last command,  
 Should joy and safety come, with victory  
 And peace to Athens ; this your gods did hear  
 Confirmed by the sacred oath of Jove.

ANT. If such our father's will, we must submit ;  
 But, oh ! permit us to revisit Thebes,  
 That so we may prevent th' impending fate  
 Of our dear brothers.

THE. All that you request,  
 Or may be grateful to that honoured shade  
 Whose memory we revere, I freely grant ;  
 For I must not be weary of my task.

CHOR. Remember, virgins, to repress your sorrows,  
 And cease your fruitless grief ; for know, 'tis all  
 Decreed by fate, and all the work of Heaven.





# LITERATURE.

## MORLEY'S UNIVERSAL LIBRARY.

A Re-Issue in 3/6 Volumes, each containing three of the Shilling Volumes.

1. Homer's *Iliad*—Æschylus—Sophocles.
2. The Plays of Euripides.
3. Aristophanes—Aristotle—Virgil's *Æneid*.
4. *Hitopadesa*—Mediæval Tales—The *Cid*.
5. Dante's *Divine Comedy* and *Banquet*—Boccaccio.

- 
- 21/- Morley's Universal Library. Any 15 vols. in an Oak Book-case.
- 10/6 The Spectator. By ADDISON and STEELE. New Edition, reproducing the Original Text. Edited by HENRY MORLEY. 3 vols.
- 10/6 The Works of Isaac D'Israell. The Curiosities of Literature  
The Amenities of Literature; The Miscellanies of Literature. 3 vols.
- 10/6 The Three Tours of Dr. Syntax. WILLIAM COMBE.
- 7/6 Schiller's Complete Works. Edited by Professor H. MORLEY.  
Demy 8vo, cloth.
- 7/6 Don Quixote. 50 Woodcuts by Sir JOHN GILBERT and ARMSTRONG.  
CERVANTES.
- 7/6 Heads of the People. By THACKERAY, DOUGLAS JERROLD,  
Mrs. GORE, and others. 56 Illustrations by KENNY MEADOWS.  
1st Series.
- 7/6 \_\_\_\_\_ 2nd Series.
- 6/- Lord Bacon's Essays. On Hand-made Paper, medium 8vo,  
Roxburghe Binding.
- 5/- Essayes of Michael, Lord of Montaigne. Parchment back, antique  
style, in cardboard box (also 3s. 6d. in cloth).
- 5/- King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. 37 Illusts. by  
F. A. FRASER. Parchment back, in cardboard box.
- 5/- The Works of R. W. Emerson. Parchment back, in cardboard box.
- 3/6 \_\_\_\_\_ Demy 8vo, cloth.
- 5/- Picciola; or, The Prison Flower, by X. B. SAINTINE. 10 Etchings  
by FLAMENG.
- 5/- Surnames as a Science. R. FERGUSON, F.S.A.
- 5/- The Wit and Wisdom of Lord Lytton. Selected by C. KENT.
- 5/- Essays on the Principles of Morality. With a few Words of  
Introduction by Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P. DYMOND.
- 3/6 England and the English. (Cheap Edition, 2/-) LORD LYTTON.
- 3/6 "Quarterly" Essays. Ditto.
- 3/6 Pamphlets and Sketches. (Cheap Edition, 2/-) Ditto.
- 3/6 Outre-Mer; Driftwood. LONGFELLOW.
- 3/6 Hyperion; Kavanagh. Ditto.

---

*George Routledge & Sons, London, Glasgow, and New York.*

**Literature—continued.**

- 3/6** Ralph Waldo Emerson's Works (Riverside Edition) in 11 Vols.,  
**each** printed from new Electrotpe Plates, with Two New Portraits,  
 crown 8vo. A New and Complete Copyright Edition.
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1</b> Nature: Addresses and Lectures.</p> <p><b>2</b> Essays. 1st Series.</p> <p><b>3</b> ——— 2nd Series.</p> <p><b>4</b> Representative Men.</p> <p><b>5</b> English Traits.</p> <p><b>6</b> Conduct of Life.</p> | <p><b>7</b> Society and Solitude.</p> <p><b>8</b> Letters and Social Aims.</p> <p><b>9</b> Poems.</p> <p><b>10</b> Lectures and Biographical Sketches.</p> <p><b>11</b> Miscellanies.</p> |
|--|---|
- 3/6** **The Spectator.** Complete in one volume. Demy. 8vo. ADDISON.
- 2/-** Ditto. Ditto. (Books for the People.) Cloth. 944 pages.
- 3/6** **Don Quixote.** Unabridged. CERVANTES.
- 3/6** **Adventures of Gil Blas.** Unabridged. Illustrated by PINWELL.  
 LE SAGE.
- 3/6** **The Works of Laurence Sterne.**
- 3/6** **The Letters of Junius.** Edited by WOODFALL.
- 3/6** **The Works of Charles Lamb.**
- 3/6** **Sydney Smith's Essays.**
- 3/6** **Longfellow's Prose Works.**
- 3/6** **Asmodeus; or, The Devil on Two Sticks.** Illus. by TONY JOHANNOT.  
 LE SAGE.
- 3/6** **Father Prout's Works.** Edited by CHARLES KENT.
- 3/6** **The Breakfast Table Series: The Autocrat The Professor, The Poet,** in one volume. (A Cheap Edition, 2/-.) O. W. HOLMES.
- 3/6** **The Professor at the Breakfast Table.** Ditto.
- 3/6** **The Poet at the Breakfast Table.** Ditto.
- 3/6** **The Waverley Anecdotes.** Six Steel Plates. (A Cheap Edition, 2/-.)
- 3/6** **Gulliver's Travels.** Coloured Plates. (Also 2/6 and 2/-.) SWIFT.
- 3/6** **King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table.** 50 Illustrations by F. A. FRASER. H. FRITH.
- 3/6** **Uncle Remus.** 50 Illustrations by A. T. ELWES. JOEL C. HARRIS.
- 3/6** **Nights with Uncle Remus.** Many Illustrations. Ditto.
- 3/6** **The Wonder Book.** The Mythology of the Greeks and Romans for Boys and Girls. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.  
 (Also in two volumes: Wonder Book, 2/-; Tanglewood Tales, 2/-.)
- 2/6** **Public Life in England.** Translated by HENRY FRITH. Cloth.  
 (2/-, in Paper.) PH. DARYL.
- 2/6** **David and Bathsheba.** A Royal Romance based on Rabbinical Traditions. By CONZAE DICK and JAMES CRESSWELL. Cr. 8vo.
- 2/-** **Rabelais' Works.**
- 1/-** **Longfellow's Hyperion.** (Pocket Library.) (Or 1/6 gilt top; 2/6 roan.)
- 1/-** **Artemus Ward, His Book.** Ditto. Ditto.

---

*George Routledge & Sons, London, Glasgow, and New York.*



**University of California  
SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY  
Return this material to the library  
from which it was borrowed.**

---

--	--

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



**A** 000 135 053 7



UNIV

REGI