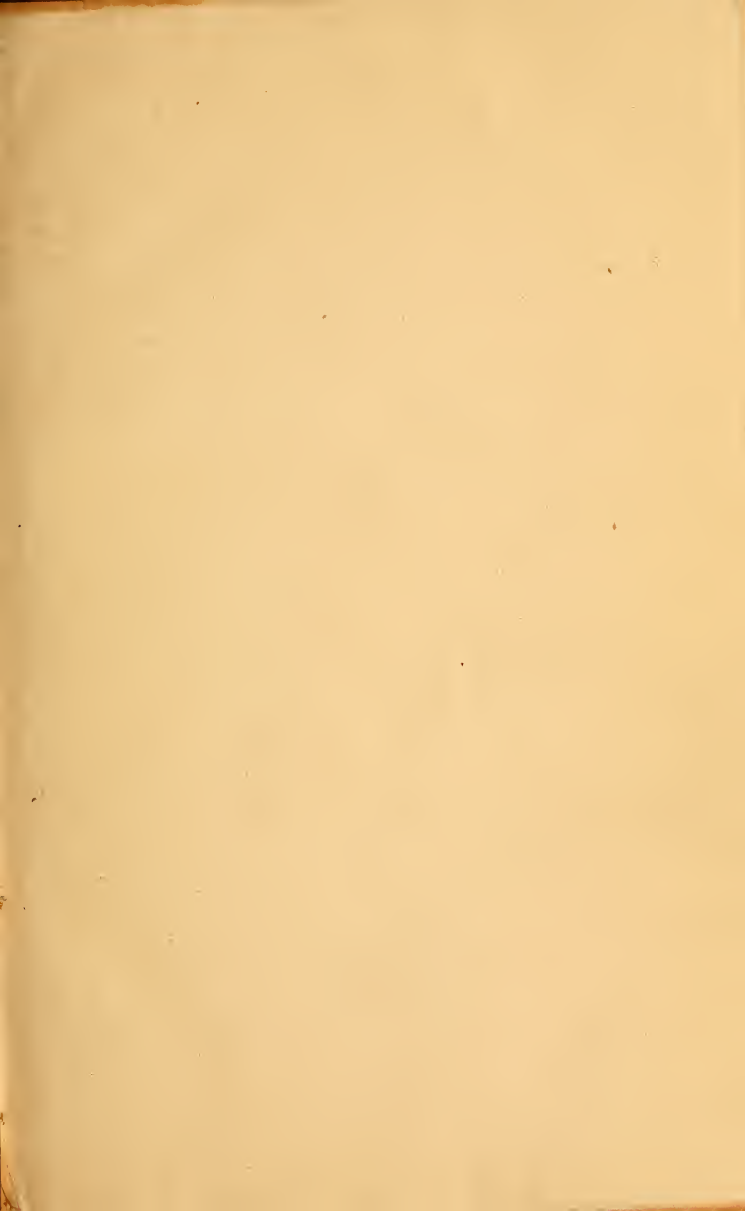






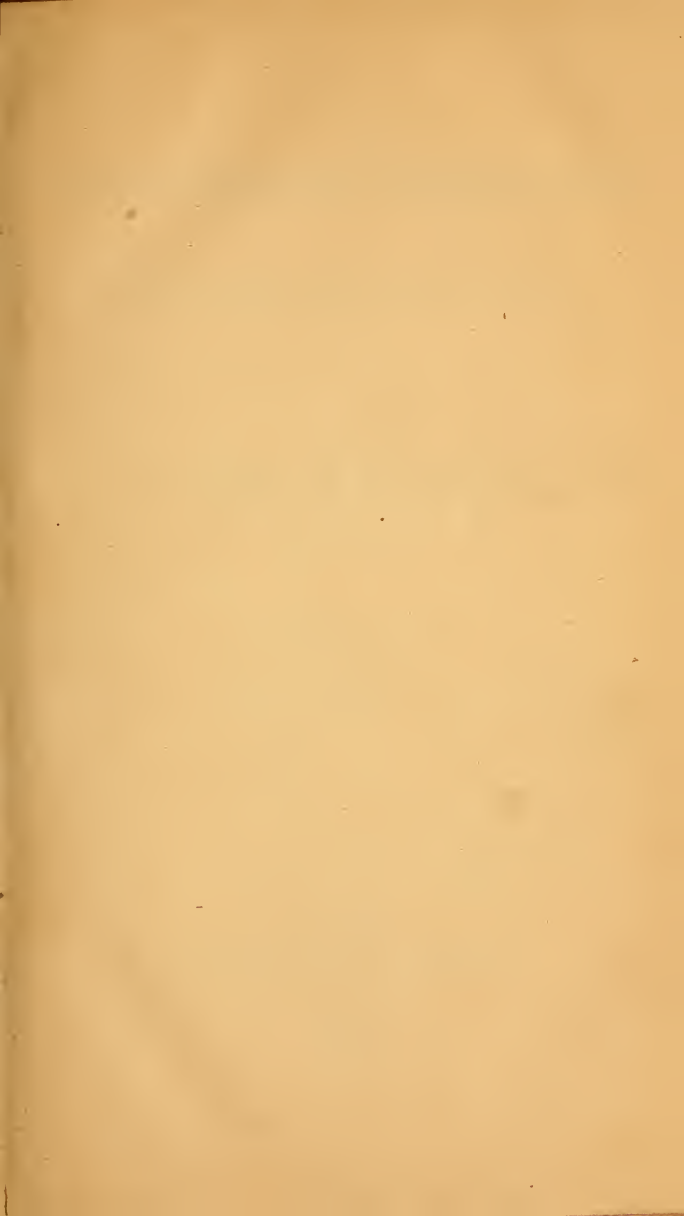
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THE
TRAGEDIES OF SOPHOCLES,

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH VERSE.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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TO THE
REV. ARTHUR WILLIAM TROLLOPE, D.D.
HEAD MASTER OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

This Translation

OF THE

TRAGEDIES OF SOPHOCLES;

AS A SINCERE, THOUGH INADEQUATE, ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF EARLY AND ESSENTIAL OBLIGATIONS,

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY HIS GRATEFUL PUPIL

AND

OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THOMAS DALE.

INTRODUCTION.

To trace the gradual progress of any art or science, from the infancy of its institution to the perfection of its maturity ;—to behold the rude and shapeless materials, passing through successive stages of improvement, till, like the rough marble under the hands of the experienced sculptor, they are polished into beauty and moulded into symmetry ;—is one of the most interesting speculations that can occupy the reflecting mind. This remark applies with peculiar force to the Greek Tragic Drama ; which, though mean almost beyond credibility

in its origin, attained, after the lapse of less than a century, the highest degree of splendour and magnificence. Indeed, if we may judge either from the avidity with which dramatic spectacles were anticipated by the Athenians—or from the immense expense which attended their celebration—it may fearlessly be pronounced, that in Tragedy, as well as in Painting, Sculpture, and Music, the moderns were far excelled by their predecessors of antiquity.

Two sources are assigned for the origin of the Greek drama. By some it is referred back to the Rhapsodists, or wandering bards, who were accustomed, in very remote ages, to travel from city to city, not only reciting their own compositions, but accompanying the recitation with correspondent gestures. Others, with greater probability, ascribe it to the festivals of Bacchus, at which, particularly in the villages, certain hymns were chanted in honour of the God. In these the authors were accustomed to indulge in the keenest personal

invective against the wealthy and the covetous; and their compositions, thus flattering the democratic, and, if we may be allowed the expression, the *levelling* spirit of the Athenian populace, were received with general applause. In process of time, these hymns, which were, at first, only an adventitious appendage, became an integral part of the ceremony; and, for the sake of exciting competition, a goat (*τράγος*) was awarded as a prize to the composer of the best song (*ὠδή*), whence arose the name, as well as the art, of Tragedy.

These hymns, however, did not long continue to be simply lyrical. Their wild and unconnected strains were gradually reduced to some degree of harmony and order; a regular narrative of the exploits of the God was introduced; and even this narrative was soon varied by the occasional substitution of an interlocutory personage. The intent of this new performer was, by diverting the attention of the audience from the immediate subject of

the recitation, to keep awake their interest, and afford, at the same time, some interval of relief to the singer. It was at this era of the dramatic art, that Thespis, a native of a small borough in Attica, named Icaria, (cir. 540 A.C.) gave the first distinguishing feature to Tragedy, by the introduction of an actor whose office it should be to *personate some particular character*; the interlocutor before-mentioned being merely a kind of low jester or buffoon. By this means, the Chorus became subordinate to the actor, instead of the actor to the Chorus. As yet, however, the only stage was a temporary scaffold, erected on the cart of Thespis; and the only disguise of the actor or actors was the lees of wine, with which their faces were besmeared.

During the ensuing half century, little or no improvement appears to have been effected in the composition and exhibition of dramatic spectacles. The names,—and scarcely any thing beyond the names,—of some Tragedians

are recorded, among whom we may particularize Phrynichus. He changed the dithyrambics into a species of verse more suitable to Tragedy, and made a few other alterations; none, however, of sufficient importance to invalidate the claim of Æschylus to the honourable appellation of ‘Father of the Drama.’

This great man was born of an illustrious family, in or about the sixty-third Olympiad, 528 B.C. We are not informed of the circumstances that first directed his attention to the dramatic art; but it is recorded, that, before he attained his thirtieth year, he had both conceived and executed the arduous enterprize of redeeming Tragedy from the degraded state in which he found it, and exalting it to one of the highest pinnacles in the temple of literary fame. He first introduced a second and afterwards a third actor, thus varying the monotony of the former representations by dialogue; he adorned the stage with suitable scenery, and arrayed the performers in appropriate habits.

In compliance with popular tradition, which assigned to the heroes of the 'olden time' a loftier stature and more commanding aspect, he elevated his actors by the buskin, disguised them in the mask, and invested them with the insignia of royalty. He increased the number and prescribed the office of the Chorus; procured the erection of a spacious and commodious theatre, and reduced the drama nearly to that form in which it has descended to modern times.

But Sophocles, the son of Sophilus, an Athenian, the date of whose birth is fixed at about thirty years posterior to that of Æschylus, was destined one day to rival, if not to eclipse, this great luminary. Endowed by nature with superior personal attractions, which were heightened and improved by the judicious management of his education, he became, in very early life, the object of popular attention and admiration. Among a chorus of chosen youths, who were celebrating

around a trophy the battle of Salamis, he was pre-eminently conspicuous both for the elegance of his person, and the melody of his lyre. His skill in music seems to have pre-saged the harmony of those beautiful compositions which he was one day to produce; and his dexterity in the exercises of the Palæstra might well qualify him for that office, which necessarily devolved on all the Grecian dramatists of those ages—to regulate the movements of the person, and direct the modulations of the voice, in their respective actors. He pursued, for a season, the track of lyric poetry; but the bent of his genius directing him to a nobler species of composition, he boldly entered into competition with Æschylus, then in exclusive possession of the stage, and was declared victor by a plurality of voices in his very first attempt, when he was not more than twenty-five years of age. It is said, though there are substantial reasons for discrediting the account, that Æschylus, fired with indignation

at the preference thus given to his rival, withdrew himself into Sicily.

The improvements introduced by Sophocles into the drama, consisted principally in the superior dexterity with which he formed the plots of his tragedies, and the relation which he made the Chorus bear to the main action of the piece. The plots of Æschylus were extremely rude and inartificial; often at war with nature, and sometimes scarcely reconcilable with possibility. Sophocles studied nature. If he was not so conversant as his predecessor with the imaginary world; if he did not invest with such superhuman attributes the heroes whom a superstitious veneration had exalted into Gods; at least he approached nearer to the true standard of mortality, and raised his characters to that precise elevation, where they would neither be too lofty to excite sympathy, nor so familiar as to incur contempt. He never violates probability to produce effect;

and if his heroes are less imposing and sublime, they are, at the same time, more interesting and natural than those of Æschylus. The part, also, which he causes the Chorus to sustain in the action imparts a peculiar finish to the piece. In short, whoever would contemplate the Greek drama in the meridian of its perfection must contemplate it in the Tragedies of Sophocles.

For, whatever be the merits of Euripides, (who was born about fourteen years after Sophocles, and commenced his theatrical career at the early age of eighteen,) however high be his reputation for pathos and purity of moral sentiment, he can hardly be said to have contributed, in any degree, towards the perfection of the drama. His method of opening his plays by a species of Prologue, in which one of the principal characters tells the audience what may be very proper for them to know, but is not quite so proper for him or her to communicate, cannot be called an *improvement*; in fact, generally

speaking, nothing can be more unnatural and extravagant. His plots are sometimes even more barren and improbable than those of *Æschylus*; his catastrophe occasionally feeble, and not seldom ridiculous. He is, it must be acknowledged, full of solemn and sententious maxims, but even these are frequently introduced in so awkward a manner, that their effect is materially invalidated, if not totally lost; while, by *Sophocles*, though of rarer occurrence, they are invariably displayed to the greatest advantage. *Euripides* interrupts the progress of his action, for the sole purpose of obtruding a prolix and unseasonable moral dissertation. *Sophocles*, with better judgement and more striking effect, deduces the moral from the event. In short, respecting the rival merits of these three great poets, we can hardly venture to differ from *Aristophanes*, who, in compliance with the common sentiment of the people, assigned the first place to *Æschylus*, the second to *Sophocles*, and the last to *Euripides*; though we

may, perhaps, be pardoned for suggesting a doubt whether Æschylus would have been considered the greatest, had he not been the first.

It has already been intimated by what circumstances the Chorus;—a branch of the Grecian drama, which the English reader will find some difficulty in tolerating;—assumed so conspicuous a part. It is a relic, and, in fact, the sole surviving relic of the original poems. The complement of the Chorus varied at different periods. On one occasion Æschylus introduced no less than fifty upon the stage; but by a subsequent edict, the Chorus was limited to twelve; to which number, at the instance of Sophocles, were afterwards added three more. These fifteen persons were arranged five in depth and three in front; their motions were regulated by a flute-player, and their sentiments were communicated, on all occasions, by their leader, denominated Coryphæus or Choregus. Hence arises that apparent incon-

gruity, which will strike the English reader, that the Chorus are frequently addressed, and return their answer in the singular number. The first instance of this seeming anomaly occurs in the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, p. 29, where the Choregus, for himself and his associates, disclaims all participation in the death of Laius—

Mighty King!

So will I speak, as in thy curse involved;

I slew him not—

While the choral odes were singing, the Chorus performed certain evolutions, marching with a kind of military step, and in the order above mentioned, first from right to left, whence the former division of the ode itself is called “Strophe;” and then from left to right, whence the corresponding division is called “Antistrophe.” During the “Epode,” they stood still in the middle of the stage, on which they remained during the whole time of the representation, except when their absence was

indispensably required; as in the *Ajax*, where the hero falls upon his sword, which occurrence could not take place in the presence of any witnesses. On the whole, however the Chorus may be at variance with the notions of the moderns, there can be no doubt that it was rather an ornament than an incumbrance to the ancient stage. It was generally the vehicle of those beautiful moral sentiments in which the Tragic poets delighted, and which justly elevated the dramatic performances of Greece to the dignity of a religious festival.¹

It being the principal, or rather the exclusive design of these introductory remarks, to

¹ The Chorus, Francklin observes, as introduced by Sophocles, is composed of such persons as might naturally be supposed present on the occasion; whose situations might so far interest them in the events of the Fable, as to render their presence useful and necessary; and yet not so deeply concerned as to render them incapable of offering useful reflections and giving advice, an office for which they were particularly appointed.

clear up such difficulties as may present themselves to a reader who is unacquainted with the peculiar customs of the Ancients, we shall not consider it necessary to enter into a minute examination of the Greek Theatres. A full and satisfactory account of these, and all particulars connected with them, may be found either in Francklin's "Dissertation on Ancient Tragedy," or in the Travels of Anacharsis. We shall confine ourselves to a few concise remarks respecting the division and recitation of the plays, with a brief explanation of the "Unities."

The division into five acts; though, as we learn from the canon of Horace,

Neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu,

it was prevalent among the Latins, appears to have been altogether unknown to the Greeks. The action was uniform and uninterrupted from the commencement to the catastrophe.

This is evident, as well from the constant continuance of the Chorus upon the stage, as from the difficulty of dividing any of the remaining Greek dramas into five acts, which shall bear any reasonable proportion to one another. The more natural division, and that which is sanctioned by the authority of Aristotle, is into Prologue, which extends from the opening of the drama to the first interlude or chorus; Episode, which includes all between the first and last interludes; Exode, which comprises the remainder from the last interlude to the close. Considering, however, the different acceptation in which the word prologue is *now* used, it will perhaps be more intelligible to an English reader, if the whole drama be regarded as one long piece of a single act.

It cannot be decidedly pronounced whether the *ἱαμβοί* (which, in the following translation, are rendered by the usual metre of tragedy, blank heroic verse,) were accompanied with music or not. The former supposition seems

the more probable, since music, according to Aristotle, was one of the essential parts of Tragedy. The recitation may possibly have been a kind of slow and solemn chant;—and wherever it is observed that sudden and abrupt transitions occur in the metre, a question or answer being frequently conveyed in a single word, there it may be supposed that the music was suddenly changed. It is certain that the Greek music possessed, in a peculiar degree, the power of expressing the passions; love, hatred, joy, sorrow, hope, fear, frenzy, jealousy, despair, were alternately depicted by its magic influence; and that too in such perfection, that the effect of even dramatic illusion would not for an instant be impeded or impaired.

It will appear somewhat singular, that, with very little exception, the entire action of the play is supposed to pass in one and the same place: in the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, the *Antigone*, the *Trachiniæ*, and the *Electra*, before the vestibule of a palace; in the *Œdipus Coloneus*, on

the verge of a grove dedicated to the Furies; in the *Philoctetes*, near a cave on the coast of Lemnos. This arises from the extreme rigour of the rules which the ancient dramatists prescribed to themselves, respecting what are called the Unities. These Unities are threefold,—of Action, of Time, and of Place. We may define the Unity of Action to be, a concentration of the interest into one or two principal characters, with such a continuity of it through the whole drama, that the spectators' thoughts may be exclusively directed to the developement of one catastrophe. Thus the detection of the guilt of *Œdipus* in one tragedy and his death in another; the execution of *Creon's* tyrannical edict on the generous and devoted *Antigone*; the destruction of *Hercules* by the malignant subtilty of the Centaur; the liberation of *Philoctetes* from his captivity in Lemnos; and the triumph of *Electra* and *Orestes* over the murderers of their father;—*these* are the points on which our attention is riveted from the first; and, in the tendency of

every incident to produce the anticipated result, the Unity of Action is exemplified. The only instance in which Sophocles has violated it appears in the *Ajax*, where the action is continued after the death of the hero. This, however, may be accounted for by the peculiarity of the heathen superstition respecting the interment of the dead. The Unity of Time requires that the whole action should be comprised within the space between the rising and the setting of the sun. This rule Sophocles has disregarded in his *Trachiniæ*, where the voyage to Eubœa and back is performed during the representation, even in the short interval while the Chorus is singing an ode. The Unity of Place, as we have already intimated, confines the action to a single place; the exception to which rule occurs also in the *Ajax*, where indeed the nature of the action requires it, as the Chorus separates into two parties, each headed by a leader, in search of Ajax. It is, nevertheless, possible that the scene here may open, and discover Ajax be-

hind.—The observance of these rules, it will readily be seen, must have been an oppressive and almost intolerable restraint on the “free flights” of genius; yet it is a circumstance highly creditable to Sophocles, that while he is more attentive to the Unities than either of his rival dramatists, his plots are more conformable to probability,—his incidents more consistent with the tenor of real life.

The Greeks had a great aversion to the introduction of many characters upon the stage at the same time. The general restriction in this respect,—we are not prepared to say that it may not have been violated in particular instances,—seems to have been, that there should not be more than *three*² actors, beside the Chorus, actually engaged in the dialogue; and that, if the appearance of a greater number on the

² Nec quarta loqui peronsa laboret.—Hor. Ars. Poet.

stage be absolutely indispensable, they should be merely “*Mutæ Personæ*,” taking no part in the action. Such are Eurysaces in the *Ajax*, and Pylades in the *Electra*. It is evidently one of the principal reasons for this arrangement, that the favourite actor frequently supported, in the representation, more than one character. Thus, in the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, the same actor might have performed Creon and the Corinthian, who never appear together; in the *Ajax*, Agamemnon and Menelaus;—by only changing the masks. The necessity for the use of masks will be doubly apparent, when it is remembered that the Greeks never admitted women on the stage; though it must seem wonderful how male performers could successfully imitate that voice—

Ever soft,

Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in woman.—

But it is time that we return to Sophocles.

We have already seen that Sophocles com-

menced his poetical career by a victory over Æschylus. He pursued it with distinguished, though not invariable success, and, if one account be credited, expired in the very arms of triumph. Though the number of his compositions, to which the prize was awarded, is not stated to be the same by all authors, it is yet generally admitted, that he was more successful in proportion than either of his competitors. He is said to have produced on the whole one hundred and twenty tragedies, eighteen of which, or, according to others, twenty-four, were honoured with the palm; while but thirteen out of the hundred tragedies of Æschylus were equally fortunate, and five only out of the eighty dramas which are attributed to Euripides.

It is not, however, as a Poet alone that Sophocles is illustrious in the annals of his country; he was scarcely less eminent as a warrior. He was the companion in arms of Thucydides and of Pericles, with whom he

was associated in reducing to obedience the island of Samos. It is affirmed, that he was afterwards complimented with the government of this new conquest on the representation of his *Antigone*.—Sophocles was the only one of the three great Tragedians, who succeeded in preserving the attachment of a people so characteristically fickle as the Athenians. *Æschylus* and *Euripides* both died in exile, while *Sophocles*, in full enjoyment of the love of his fellow-citizens, and with unabated poetical fervour, survived in the bosom of his country to an extreme old age. The only bitter ingredient which mingled in his overflowing cup of happiness was the ingratitude of his children, who accused him before the magistrates of being incompetent, by reason of the decay of his faculties, to the management of his own affairs. This accusation he triumphantly refuted by reading to the judges his *Œdipus at Colonus*, one of the most interesting of his productions, and full of that calm and gentle beauty which might be expected from his age

and habits. The ³marvellous incidents which are related by Plutarch, Cicero, and others, however unworthy of credit or repetition, are at least sufficient to prove that Sophocles, on account of the excellence of his character, was considered the peculiar favourite of the Gods. And as this great man had been fortunate in his life, so was he happy in his death; he had witnessed the glories of his country in the zenith of her grandeur, but he was spared the bitter pang of beholding her degradation. He expired but a short time before Athens was taken by Lysander, choked, as some relate, by a grapestone, or overpowered, according to others, by excess of joy on having obtained the prize. This latter account we are inclined to question, because his rivals Æschylus and

³ Plutarch mentions that the God Æsculapius dwelt with Sophocles; and Cicero relates, that a goblet having been stolen from the temple of Hercules, the thief was made known to the poet in a vision of the night, which was thrice repeated, till the booty was restored.

Euripides were already deceased, and had left behind them no antagonist over whom Sophocles could be *honoured* by a triumph. So high was the estimation in which this great man was held throughout Greece, that even the rough and perfidious Lysander intermitted for a short period the siege of Athens, that he might afford her citizens an opportunity of celebrating the obsequies of the last and most venerated of their bards.

The most popular poetical translations of Sophocles are those of Francklin and of Potter. Both are possessed of merit, though in a very different degree. The former translation, which appeared in 1759, is in many parts extremely loose and inaccurate. The pathetic simplicity of the original degenerates, in the translation, into a rude and insipid familiarity; nor does the translator seem to be aware, that a very literal rendering may be a very incorrect one. In the Choral Odes, Dr. Francklin has been

particularly unfortunate. Nevertheless, his work is entitled to considerable praise, as being the first successful attempt to clothe Sophocles "in an English habit," and thus recommend him to the perusal of those who were unacquainted with the language of the original. The notes, it may be added, convey much valuable information.

The translation of Potter is highly finished and correct, and he may justly be said, in reference to his great original, to have been

" True to his sense, but truer to his fame."

It is in those very points, where Dr. Francklin had most conspicuously failed, that Potter most decidedly excels. His Choral Odes are distinguished by a judicious adaptation of metre, and a close adherence to the sense of the original; nor does he ever deviate from the dignified tone of Tragedy. He is simple, without being familiar; faithful, without being

insipid. He may perhaps be occasionally considered deficient in spirit and animation; but if he rarely soars, at least he never sinks. In short, it may be pronounced,—and there can be no higher praise,—that the Translator is not unworthy of the Author.

The reasons which prompted this new translation, and the particulars in which it professes to differ from those which have preceded it, have already been submitted to the Public in a Prospectus; and, judging from the number and respectability of the Subscribers, it is presumed that they have not been unsatisfactory. The main object was there stated to be, “to render the diversified metres of the original by measures as nearly corresponding as the genius of our language will permit.” How far this object has been accomplished, it will remain for the Public to decide.

Of the Notes which are appended to the pre-

sent Translation, it may be necessary to state, that they are designed principally for the information of the English reader. The greater part of them are borrowed from various authors;† and wherever a distinct acknowledgement has been accidentally omitted, it is hoped that this general recognition will redeem the Translator from the imputation of attempting to profit by the labours of others, without confessing his obligations. The few which are original have no pretensions to depth of erudition or acuteness of conjecture; they are merely intended as illustrative or explanatory; and their brevity will, it is trusted, be excused, by a consideration of the facility with which they might have been multiplied and enlarged.

This Translation, originally undertaken merely

† The edition which has been taken for the basis of the present Work is that of Erfurd; though the text and annotations of Brunck, Lobeck, and other Commentators have been diligently considered and compared.

as an exercise for study in earlier days, was commenced and carried forward in the quiet seclusion of a College ; but, after having been abandoned for reasons which it is unnecessary to state, was resumed and completed in the few brief intervals which could be snatched from the avocations of a laborious profession. Could the difficulties have been foreseen, which have since obstructed its progress, it is probable that the work would never have been presented to the Public. But the highly respectable list of Subscribers at once invited and encouraged the best exertions of the Translator to redeem his pledge ; and, for this purpose, he has spared no pains in revising and correcting his first sketch, and endeavouring to express the sense of the original as closely as the idiom of the English language will allow. The time which has been devoted to the prosecution of his task has passed pleasantly, and, he would gladly persuade himself, not unprofitably ; for it is assuredly matter of more than mere curiosity to observe, what opinions were entertain-

ed by the most enlightened people upon earth on the great subjects of Religion and Morality, centuries before the ' day-spring from on high ' arose with the Gospel. If the polished Athenians are found to have mixed the most absurd puerilities with their civil and religious solemnities, and occasionally to have combined pure and philosophical principles of morals with the most impure and inconsistent system of Polytheism ; this consideration ought not only to excite our gratitude, for the transcendent advantages which we enjoy, but to awaken humility, when we reflect how grossly we have perverted, or how negligently improved them. And he who thus compares the heathen code of morals with the divine institutes of Christianity will, we venture to predict, rise with no inconsiderable benefit from the perusal of the " Tragedies of Sophocles."

ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS.

ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS.

WHEN Laius, King of Thebes, upon his marriage with Jocasta, implored the Gods to bless their union with a numerous and happy offspring, it was replied by the oracle, that Jupiter, incensed by the crimes of his ancestors, had assigned to him an only son, by whose hand the Fates had decreed that he should one day perish. The King, appalled by this inauspicious response, formed a solemn resolution never to approach Jocasta. In the reckless hardihood of intoxication, this resolution was disregarded or forgotten, and Jocasta became the mother of a son, predestined, ere his birth, to be the murderer of his father.

Though deterred by the natural yearnings of maternal tenderness from executing in its full extent the mandate of Laius, who had enjoined her to destroy the infant as soon as it was born, the Queen, nevertheless, delivered it to a confidential domestic, with a charge to expose it upon the mountains. The slave, in obedience to this cruel and unnatural command, bored the infant's feet, and suspended it by the heels from a tree in the wild and unfrequented forests of Cithæron. In this condition the child was found by one of the shepherds of Polybus, King of Corinth, who, moved with compassion, unbound the babe, carried it to Corinth, and presented it to the King, his master. Peribœa, the wife of Polybus, prevailed upon her husband, as they were childless, to adopt the infant; who being, accordingly, received into the palace, was educated with the utmost care and tenderness, as the son of Polybus and Peribœa, and the destined inheritor of the crown of Corinth.

It is unnecessary, even for the information of the English reader, to pursue the narrative beyond this point, since all the subsequent events of the life of Œdipus are incidentally developed by him-

self in the progress of the drama. Suffice it, therefore, to premise, that, at the period from which the action commences, Œdipus is supposed to have swayed the sceptre of Thebes for many years, loving his people, and not less beloved by them, happy in an affectionate consort, a flourishing race of children, a loyal and devoted friend. But a dark and lowering cloud has begun to overcast this hitherto calm and unclouded sky: Thebes is visited by a pestilential disorder, universally ascribed to the anger of the Gods; though the cause of their indignation is enveloped in a mysterious and total obscurity. The baleful effects of this penal visitation are most pathetically described in the opening scene. Henceforth, the history of Œdipus proceeds collaterally with the business of the piece.

This tragedy has been honoured with the concurrent approbation of the most acute and judicious critics of every age: it was adopted by Aristotle as a perfect model of dramatic excellence, and few of the modern commentators have been less enthusiastic in their encomiums. It is affirmed to bear the same relation to tragic, which the Iliad

bears to epic poetry. It is said to stand alone and unrivalled, while all other efforts of tragic writers can only be successful in proportion as they approximate more or less to this, their common standard and criterion.

Indeed, when we consider the admirable dexterity which is evinced in the mechanism of the piece, the mutual consistency and harmonious combination of its parts, the gradual and progressive developement of the various circumstances which unite to elicit the catastrophe, it must be acknowledged that this tragedy is absolutely perfect. Not an incident occurs, however trivial in appearance, which does not conduce to some appropriate and important end; not a character is introduced which does not sustain some part of vital and essential interest in the grand business of the drama. The poet never loses sight of the *end* in the prosecution of the *means*. If a momentary hope be excited, it tends but to deepen the impending and inevitable despair; if a ray of light dart rapidly athwart the gloom, it only displays, in all its horror, the approaching "blackness of darkness." The denunciations of Œdipus against the criminal, so worded

from the first as to apply peculiarly to himself; the ambiguous response brought by Creon from the oracle of Delphi; the reluctant compliance of Tiresias with the first summons of the monarch, as though he were constrained by some mighty and mysterious agency, which he vainly struggled to control; his subsequent vehemence of prophetic indignation; the profane and arrogant exultation which bursts from Jocasta on the apparent confutation of the oracle by the death of Polybus; the faint solitary hope, to which the shuddering monarch clings in that pause of agonizing suspense, while he is awaiting the arrival of the Theban slave; the resistless and overwhelming conviction which flashes upon his soul at the clear unequivocal testimony of this last fatal witness; all these circumstances are successively described in a manner so lively and natural, that the interest never languishes for an instant. We are prepossessed from the first in favour of the unhappy prince; we feel with him and for him; we are continually agitated between hope and fear; and, though we know from the beginning that the catastrophe is inevitable, we are scarcely less startled and surprised by

the appalling discovery, than if it had been totally unexpected and unforeseen.

Another point in which the poet has displayed his consummate acquaintance with the nicest refinement of his art, is the delineation of the character of Œdipus. Had this devoted monarch been represented altogether without blemish, we might have pitied his sorrows, but we could not have sympathised with them: had he been pourtrayed as an utterly abandoned criminal, we could neither have sympathised with him nor pitied him. We feel, comparatively, but little interest in characters which rise far above, or sink greatly below, the common level of mankind; the former excite our indifference,—the latter, our disgust. But Œdipus, unlike the heroes of modern tragedy, neither sins like a demon, nor suffers like a God.¹ He is in all things a perfectly *human* character, a being of like passions with ourselves, not free from faults, yet “ more sinned against

¹ Aristotle, *Poetics*, xxv.

than sinning,"—not wholly undeserving of censure, yet far more unfortunate than culpable. Such is man. *Mentem mortalia tangunt.*

We cannot, however, forbear to record our dissent from one eulogy of Sophocles, which, notwithstanding, has been pronounced by no mean authority. "Never," it has been said, "was there a tale more affecting than that of Œdipus, and never was it told more pathetically than by Sophocles."² In the former part of this panegyric we cannot acquiesce; on the contrary, we consider the tale, on which the drama is founded, as altogether repugnant and revolting to the best and finest feelings of our nature; and in no one instance is the genius of Sophocles so transcendently triumphant, as in the consummate address with which he has treated a subject calculated, in less powerful hands, to awaken only the strongest emotions of horror, indignation, and disgust. But the master-spirit of the great poet has tempered the revolting details of his plot with so much pure human feeling, such

² Knox's Essays, No. clxxvi.

pathetic and redeeming benevolence, that our sympathy is never for an instant checked by abhorrence, or superseded by disgust. We forget the crimes of Œdipus in his misfortunes; nor do we so much regard the murderer, the parricide, the τῆ πατρὸς δμῶσπορος, as the dethroned monarch, — the blind, self-devoted, and despairing outcast, — the affectionate and miserable father, who, though his children survive, is yet worse than childless, for they only survive to misery, and of that misery *he* is the cause!

But it would be unpardonable in a Christian writer, while commenting upon this drama, to pass lightly over that which Sophocles himself claimed as the brightest ornament of his native Athens,³ and which constitutes not the least interesting feature in his own immortal dramas, — a pious and devout reverence for the Gods. The chorus in this tragedy nobly sustain their dignified character. Venerable alike for age and virtue, they will not suffer to pass unnoticed or unreprieved the unguarded exclamations

³ Œdip. Colon. 1005.

even of the monarch whom they revere and love. The choral hymns breathe a beautiful spirit of meek and holy feeling, coupled with the most poetic elevation of sentiment, and interspersed with pathetic appeals to Heaven to avert its vengeance from their country and their King. And we trust it will not be deemed intrusive or irrelevant, if we seize the opportunity of drawing, not from this drama alone, but from the collective works of Sophocles, the following moral conclusion: that if, under the disadvantages of a confused and complicated mythology, and at a period when, with respect to religious truth, "darkness covered the earth and gross darkness the people,"—if a heathen poet could then inculcate the fear of the Gods as the most exalted virtue and the most imperative duty, how ought WE to evince, by our more rigid and enlightened observance of the same precept, that "the darkness is past, and the true light now shineth,"—that, as our knowledge is more extensive than was that of the heathen, so is our piety more fervent, our morality more pure, our practice more virtuous and irreproachable.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

ŒDIPUS, KING OF THEBES.

PRIEST OF JUPITER.

CREON, BROTHER OF JOCASTA.

TIRESIAS.

JOCASTA, WIFE OF ŒDIPUS.

CORINTHIAN.

HERDSMAN.

MESSANGER.

CHORUS OF AGED THEBANS.

ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS.

SCENE—THEBES, *before the Palace of ŒDIPUS.*

ŒDIPUS. THEBANS.

Œd. Why, O my children, from the ancient stock
Of Cadmus sprung, why haste ye to these seats
Bearing the suppliant branches? ¹ Incense breathes
Through all the town, and votive pæans blend
With deep and bitter wailings. O my people,
I could not learn your woes from other lips,

¹ Suppliants, whether they addressed themselves to Gods or men, were accustomed to bear in their hands olive-branches tipped with wool, called, by the Greeks, *σίμματα*, by the Latins, *velamina*.

But came in person, Œdipus, your King!
 A name to all illustrious. Say, old man—
 Thine age demands such reverence—wherefore thus
 Ye bend imploring? Dread ye future ills,
 Or strive with present griefs? My will is prompt
 To aid in all:—obdurate were my heart
 Could I behold a sight like this unmoved.

Pr. O Œdipus, imperial lord of Thebes!
 Thou seest our sad estate, and how we sit
 Before thine altars;² some, whose callow wings
 Refuse a lengthened flight;—some, bowed with age,
 Priests of the Gods—myself the Priest of Jove,
 And some, the flower of all our Theban youth.
 Another band their suppliant boughs extend
 At the two fanes of Pallas,³ and the shrine
 Oracular, by fair Ismenus' stream.
 The state—as thou may'st witness—with the storm

² The altars here intended were not consecrated to Œdipus, but simply erected before the doors of his palace, and, most probably, dedicated to Apollo.

³ In Thebes, there were two temples of Minerva erected to her under the names of Oncæa and Ismenia. Apollo had a temple on the banks of the Ismenus, and from the flames and ashes of its altars his priests drew prophecies; hence Ἰσμήνεσσι σποδῶ, the prophetic ashes of Ismenus.

Is struggling, and in vain essays to rear
 Her head emergent from the blood-stained wave.
 Her fruits are blasted in the opening bud ;
 Her herds, infected, perish ; her weak births
 Are blighted immature. The fiery God,⁴
 Loathed Pestilence, o'er this devoted city
 Hangs imminent, and desolates th' abode
 Of Cadmus, while in shrieks and piercing groans
 Dark Pluto richly revels. Hence I bend,
 With these sad youths, a suppliant at thine altars ;
 Not that we deem thee equal to the Gods,
 But in the sad vicissitudes of life,
 Or visitations of the angry Gods,
 Account thee first of men. At Thebes arriving,
 Thou didst redeem us from the tax imposed
 By that relentless monster,⁵ uninformed,
 Untaught of us ; by pitying Heaven alone
 We deem thee sent our glory to restore.

⁴ The "fiery God," according to Musgrave, is Mars. The ground of his conjecture is the application of the epithet *πυρόεις* to the planet bearing the name of that divinity. It appears more probable, however, that the expression poetically denotes a personification of Pestilence.

⁵ *Ἀοιδῶν*, literally, songstress ; so called, because her enigmas were propounded in verse.

Now, worthiest Œdipus! on thee we fix
 Our supplicating eyes,—O find us aid,
 Or from the sure responses of the Gods,
 Or man's experienced wisdom. Oft we see
 That prudent counsels, e'en in deadliest ills,
 Impart returning life. Noblest of men
 Arise, once more the drooping state revive,
 Arise, and wisdom guide thee! Though our realm
 Hails thee her great Deliverer for the deeds
 Of other days, no more can we recall
 Thy happier sway—if, once by thee preserved,
 Again we sink in ruin. Then restore
 Our rescued state to safety; and as erst
 With happiest omens thou didst rise and save,
 So be again thyself. Still o'er this land
 Wouldst thou bear sway,—'tis better far to rule
 O'er peopled cities, than deserted realms.
 °Nought can strong tower or stately ship avail,
 If nobler man, the soul of each, be wanting.

° The same thought has been beautifully imitated, we might almost say translated, by Sir William Jones.

What constitutes a state?
 Not high-raised battlements, or laboured mound,
 Thick wall, or moated gate:
 Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned,

Œd. O my afflicted people, but too well
 I know the purport of your prayers ; I know
 Your common sufferings ; yet, 'mid all your woes,
 None mourns so deeply as your pitying monarch :
 Each o'er his own peculiar misery weeps,
 Nor thinks of others' pain ;—*my* heart is wrung
 At once for you, the city, and myself.
 Nor do ye rouse me now from reckless sleep ;
 Know, many tears your King hath shed for you,
 And traversed many a path in thought's wild maze.
 One remedy alone my search discerned ;
 This I at once applied. The noble Creon,
 Menœceus' son, my kinsman,⁷ have I sent
 To Phœbus' Pythian shrine, charged to demand
 How I may save the state by word or deed.
 Now, as I reckon the revolving days,
 The strange delay alarms me ; for his stay
 Hath passed the allotted term. When he arrives,

Not bays, and broad-armed ports
 Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride :
 No ;—men, high-minded men.

⁷ Γαμβρός. The Greeks restrict this term, in its proper and peculiar sense, to those who are connected by ties of affinity, but not by blood, though it is occasionally taken, in a general sense, to express both.

If I perform not all the God ordains,
Account your monarch basest of mankind.

Pr. Well hast thou said, O King! These youths
proclaim
The wished approach of Creon.

Œd. Royal Phœbus,
Grant he return with tidings not less glad,
Than the fair promise of his brightening eye.

Pr. He seems indeed exultant, or his brow
With the rich laurel were not thus enwreathed.⁸

Œd. Soon shall we learn; our voice can reach
him now.

Enter CREON.

ŒDIPUS, CREON, PRIEST, THEBANS.

Œd. Prince, our loved kinsman, great Menceæus'
son,
What answer bring'st thou from the God to Thebes?

Cr. Auspicious tidings; e'en our present ills,
If guided well, may yield a prosperous issue.

⁸ Those who returned from the oracle of Delphi, with an auspicious answer, were crowned with wreaths of laurel.

Œd. What mean thy words? Nor livelier hope
 I draw,
 Nor added terrors, from a speech like this.

Cr. If 'mid this concourse thou wouldst hear, I
 stand
 Prepared to speak; if not, to pass within.

Œd. Nay, speak to all. I count not life itself
 Of equal interest with my people's sorrow.

Cr. Let me then tell the bidding of the God.
 Phœbus hath straitly charged us to expel
 Our state's pollution, nurtured in its bosom;
 Nor harbour guilt that cannot be forgiven.

Œd. What, then, is this mysterious guilt, and what
 The due atonement?

Cr. Exile from the land,
 Or death requiting death, since guiltless blood
 Troubles the state.

Œd. To whose disastrous fate
 Points this response?

Cr. O King, ere yet thy hand
 Assumed the helm of empire in our state,
 Laius was lord in Thebes.

Œd. Thus fame hath told me:—
 I ne'er beheld the monarch.

Cr. He was slain;

And with no dubious voice the God enjoins
On the fell murderers to avenge his death.

Œd. Where do they lurk? and where shall we
explore

The path, so hard to trace, of guilt like this?

Cr. E'en in this land, he said, pursuit may soon
Detect the deed, by slow neglect concealed.

Œd. Died Laius in the palace, or the field,
Or by assassins in a foreign land?

Cr. To seek a distant oracle, 'tis said,
He left the home to which he ne'er returned.

Œd. Did then no herald, no attendant view
His fall, of whom we may demand the truth?

Cr. All died, save one, who fled in wild dismay,
And of the scene he witnessed could recount
One circumstance alone.

Œd. Repeat that one.
If the first light of hope be well improved,
A full disclosure may requite our toil.

Cr. He said that ruffians met the King, who fell
Oppressed by numbers, not by single hand.

Œd. How could a robber, if unbribed by traitors
Within the city, dare this desperate deed?

Cr. Such was suspicion's comment; but there rose
No bold avenger, 'mid our ills, to Laius!

Œd. But, when your monarch was thus basely
slain,

What cause withheld you from a strict inquiry?

Cr. The Sphynx, propounding charms in mystic
verse,

Turned all our thoughts from dubious ills away
To instant evils.

Œd. From their very source

✓ Soon will I drag to light these deeds of darkness :

Such inquisition for a murdered King

Is worthy both of Phœbus and of you ;

I too, confederate in this righteous cause,

Will vindicate at once the state and heaven.

Swayed by no distant interests, do I rise

To crush this foul pollution,—'tis *my* cause ;

Who shed the blood of Laius would embrue,

With equal daring, his bold hand in mine ;

Your King avenging, thus I guard myself.

But from your seats, my children, rise with speed ;

Bear hence your suppliant boughs. And let a herald

Convoke the Theban people to our presence ;

Nought will I leave untraced ;—Phœbus my guide,

To gladness will we soar, or sink to ruin.

Pr. Arise, my sons ; the end for which we came

Is now accomplished, for the King hath said it.

And may the God, who sent this dark response,
Shine forth our saviour, and this plague arrest.

[*Exit* ŒDIPUS, &c.

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

Sweet-breathing voice of Jove, what fateful word
Bring'st thou to Thebes from Delphi's golden shrine?
Troubled in soul, I quake with awe divine!

O Pæan, Power of healing, most adored
In Delos' hallowed isle, THOU wak'st my fear!
What dread decree, remote or near,
Shall thy prophetic voice proclaim?
Say, child of golden Hope, imperishable Fame!

ANTISTROPHE I.

Daughter of Jove, immortal Pallas! hear
The suppliant vows that first to thee are paid;
Thy sister Dian next, earth-ruling maid,
Who 'mid the forum her proud throne doth rear;
And the far-darting Phœbus! Mighty Three!
Appear—avert our misery!
If from our Thebes her former woe
Your guardian-care dispelled, O come to aid us now!

STROPHE II.

Alas ! unnumbered ills we bear ;
· Dismay and anguish reign
Through all our state ; and wisdom's care
Strives, 'mid dejection and despair,
 To bring relief in vain.
Nor ripen now the fruits of earth,
Nor mothers, in th'untimely birth,
 The struggling throes sustain.
Swift as the wild bird's rapid flight,
Or flames that flash through circling night,
Unnumbered spectres sink, a joyless train,
To the dark shores of Pluto's dreary reign.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Thus doth th' unpeopled city sigh,
 Wide o'er whose pavements spread
The lifeless heaps unheeded lie,
Ungraced with pious obsequy,
 Or tear in pity shed.
Matrons and wives, a mournful band,
Suppliant around the altars stand ;
 With groans of piercing dread,
Their votive strains to Heaven ascend,
And sighs with louder pæans blend.

Bright daughter of the Mightiest! fair-eyed Maid,
Rise in thy might, and send thy people aid!

STROPHE III.

This ruthless power, who, raging round,
Clad in no panoply of war,⁹
Inflicts a deeper, deadlier wound—
O drive him from our land afar
In backward flight, or where the wave
Hides Amphitrite's trackless cave;
Or where the restless whirlwinds roar
On Thracia's bleak and barbarous shore.
If aught survives the baleful night
'Tis blasted by the morning-light.
Oh Thou, who roll'st red lightnings in thine ire,
Smite with thy vengeful bolt the foe, Eternal Sire!

ANTISTROPHE III.

And from thy bright and golden bow
Speed the keen shafts, Lycæan King!

⁹ *Ἀρεά τὸν μαλερόν*, Martem ustivum, the same with *ὁ πυρφόρος* Θεός, above-mentioned. "*Ἀχαικος ἀσπίδων*, not equipped in panoply; the ravages of pestilence being more desolating than the violence of war.

The shafts that ever strike the foe,
 These in thy people's succour wing ;
 Thou, Dian, lift thy beams of light
 On us, as on Lycæum's height ;
 Thee too, with golden mitre crowned,
 Whose name exalts thy Thebes renowned ;
 Thee, Bacchus, flushed with wine's deep hue,
 Whose path th'infuriate Nymphs pursue ;
 On thee I call ; be thy red torches driven
 To crush this fatal Pest, this Power abhorred in heaven.

Re-enter ŒDIPUS.

ŒDIPUS. CHORUS.

Œd. I hear thy prayers, nor are they breathed
 in vain—

If thou wilt heed my counsels, and observe
 Whate'er the crisis claims, thou mayst achieve
 A remedy or respite from thy ills.
 I, as a stranger to the tale, will speak ;
 A stranger to the deed. I cannot hope
 To search it far with not a track to guide me ;
 Yet, last enrolled among the sons of Thebes,
 This is my charge to all her citizens :

Whoe'er is conscious of the murderous hand
 That shed the blood of Laius, I ordain
 He do forthwith reveal to me the whole :
 And lest, by fear withheld, he shrink to own
 His latent guilt, no heavier doom awaits him,
 Than to retire uninjured into exile ;
 Or if one know th' assassin, and he draw
 His breath from foreign soil, still let him speak,—
 With gifts and added thanks will we requite him.
 If yet ye all are silent, and there be
 One, for his own life or his friend's appalled,
 Who still shall slight our mandate, hear ye next
 The solemn edict we will then proclaim.
 This man, whoe'er he be, let none that owns
 Our sceptre and our sway presume to grant
 The shelter of a home ; let none accost him ;
 Let none associate with him in the vows
 And victims of the Gods, or sprinkle o'er him
 The lustral stream ;¹⁰ let all, from every roof,

¹⁰ *Χέριβς*. This word does not, as Potter has translated it, imply the laver itself; but denotes, according to Athenæus, water in which was dipped a firebrand taken from the altar where the sacrifice had been offered; sprinkling with this all who were present at the sacrifice, they performed the lustration.

Chase far the dire pollution, as the word
 Of Phœbus by his oracle enjoined.
 Thus will I be confederate with the God,
 And with the murdered monarch. On the wretch
 Who wrought this impious deed, or if alone,
 Or leagued with more, he shroud his head in darkness,
 I imprecate my curse; may he consume
 His joyless years in misery and despair,
 Torn from the common blessings of mankind.
 Yea, on myself,¹ if, conscious of the deed,
 I grant the wretch asylum in my home,
 The same dread curse, in all its vengeance, fall!
 Ye too I charge, our solemn word obey,
 Both for your King, the God, and this poor land,
 Now parched and withering in the wrath of Heaven.
 Nay, had the Gods their warning voice withheld,
 It ill became you unatoned to leave
 A crime like this,—a warrior, and a King,
 Cut off by traitorous guilt. 'Twas then your part

¹ Brunck proposes to read this passage, *γένοιτο μὴ ἔξυνειδότης*,
 “I imprecate the same curse upon him, even if resident in
 my own family;” but the common reading, *ἐμοῦ ξυνειδότης*,
 which we have adopted in the text, seems preferable.

To press a strict inquiry,² now 'tis mine.
 Mine is the realm which once his sceptre swayed ;
 Mine is his nuptial couch, and mine his wife ;
 Mine too had been his children, but that Heaven
 Willed not to bless him with a prosperous seed ;
 And fate in ruin burst upon his head.—
 Therefore, in his behalf, as in a father's,³
 Will I arise, and every path explore,
 To seize the dark assassin of the son
 Of Labdacus, the heir of Polydore,
 Cadmus, and old Agenor. And I pray,

² It has been objected by the severity of criticism, that so long a period could scarcely have elapsed since the death of Laius, without some inquiry into the circumstances which had occasioned it. We might reply, in defence of the poet, With whom could such an inquiry be expected to originate? Jocasta, without any violation of probability, may be rather supposed anxious to suppress than to revive the memory of her former husband; and if even Œdipus had been apprized of the circumstances, why should he feel so intense an interest in the fate of a stranger, as to institute an inquiry into a crime, which does not even appear to have been perpetrated within the jurisdiction of Thebes?

³ We cannot but notice here the consummate address of the poet, in causing Œdipus to assume the character and relation which rightfully belong to him, but of which he is so fatally unconscious.

That Earth, though tilled in sorrow, may deny
 Her kindly fruits to all who slight our charge ;
 Their marriage-bed be childless ; may they sink
 In anguish keen as that we now deplore,
 Yea, meet a deadlier doom. To you, my friends,
 And all the Thebans who approve our will,
 May justice lend her aid, and the good Gods
 Accord their favouring presence.

Ch. Mighty King!

So will I speak, as in thy curse involved ;
 I slew him not, nor yet can I disclose
 The murderer. Phœbus, who this search ordained,
 Alone can guide it to unveil the guilty.

Œd. True are thy words ; but who can force the
 Gods

To swerve from their high pleasure ?

Ch. What my breast

Inspires, would I a second time propose.

Œd. Though it be thrice, forbear not thou to speak.

Ch. The seer Tiresias, in prophetic skill,

Is scarce, I know, by Phœbus self excelled ;
 Ask thou of him, O King, he will resolve thee.

Œd. Nor on this hope have I been slow to act.
 Counsell'd by Creon, twice have we required
 His presence, and much marvel why he comes not.

Ch. Vague and most dubious are the ancient rumours.

Œd. What are they? I would weigh e'en rumour well.

Ch. 'Tis said some travellers slew him!

Œd. This I heard;

But none can say who saw it.

Ch. If he be

Alive to fear, he will not calmly bear

Thy stern and solemn curse.

Œd. Who trembled not

To do such deed, will never quake at words.

Ch. One now draws nigh, whose voice shall soon convict him.

They lead the reverend prophet, in whose breast

Alone of mortals shines inherent truth.

Enter TIRESIAS.

ŒDIPUS, TIRESIAS, CHORUS.

Œd. Tiresias, whose expansive mind surveys
All man can learn, or solemn silence seal,
The signs of heaven, and secrets of the earth;

Though sight is quenched in darkness, well thou
know'st

The fatal plague that desolates our Thebes ;
From which, O Prince, we hope to find in thee
Our help and sole preserver. List, if yet
Thou hast not heard his mandate,—the response
Returned by Phœbus. Never shall this pest
Cease its wide desolation, till we seize,
And on th' assassins of the murdered King
Avenge his fall by exile or by death.

O then refuse not thou, if thou hast aught
Of augury or divination sure,
To save thyself, thy country, and thy King,
And ward this foul pollution of the dead.
We trust in thee. Of all our earthly toils
The best and noblest is to aid mankind.

Ti. ⁴Ah! woe is me! (for wisdom is but woe,
When to be wise avails not) This I knew,
But ill remembered, or I ne'er had come.

⁴ We have, in this scene, a fine and impressive comment on the evil consequences of prying into futurity. Tiresias would gladly exchange this baleful knowledge for the bliss of ignorance.

Œd. What may this mean! and whence this
strange dismay?

Ti. Dismiss me to my home: this grace conferred,
Thou wilt endure thy griefs, I mine, more lightly.

Œd. It were unjust, ungrateful to the state,
Which hath sustained thee, to withhold thy counsel.

Ti. Thy words are most untimely to thyself.
Let me beware, lest I too swerve from caution.

Ch. Oh, by the Gods, refuse not what thou canst.
In one assenting prayer we all implore thee.

Ti. For ye are all unwise. Be well assured,
I will not speak, and publish thy despair.

Œd. Dost thou then know and wilt not speak
the truth?

Wilt thou betray us, and subvert thy country?

Ti. I would not injure thee, nor wound myself.
Why urge me thus? Nought shalt thou hear from me.

Œd. Basest of villains! for thou wouldst excite
The insensate rock to wrath, wilt thou not speak?
Still dost thou seem unpitying and unmoved?

Ti. Thou hast reprov'd my warmth, yet little
know'st

What dwells in thine own bosom, though on me
Thou heap'st reproach.

Œd. And who could calmly hear
Such words, so shameful to thine injured country?

Ti. Soon will these things appear, though I be
silent.

Œd. Doth it not then behove thee to declare
What soon shall come to light?

Ti. I'll speak no more.

Indulge this lawless passion at thy will.

Œd. Nought will I now suppress, since anger
prompts

My unreserv'd speech. I do suspect thee
Accomplice of the deed, save that thy hand
Struck not the mortal blow; had sight been thine,
I then had charged thee as the only villain!

Ti. Ha! Is it thus? Nay, then, I tell thee, King!
Adhere to thine own edict; from this hour
No more hold converse or with these or me.
THOU art the sole polluter of our land.

Œd. Art thou so lost to shame, as to indulge
A taunt like this. Think'st thou to 'scape unscathed?

Ti. I have escaped: the might of truth is mine.

Œd. By whom informed?—not through thy pre-
sient art.

Ti. By thee; thy will constrained me thus to speak,
Though most reluctant.

Œd. What? Repeat thy words,
That I may learn more clearly.

Ti. Knew'st thou not
Before, or wouldst thou tempt me to speak on?

Œd. I have not caught thy purport. Speak again.

Ti. I say thou art the murderer whom thou seekest.

Œd. Thou shalt not vent that slander twice un-
punished.

Ti. Shall I proceed, and fire thy rage to frenzy?

Œd. Speak what thou wilt, it will be said in vain.

Ti. Thou dost not know what guilty ties unite thee
To those thou deem'st most dear ; thou dost not see
The ills that close thee round.

Œd. And dost thou hope
Again to triumph in thy vaunt unharmed ?

Ti. If there be aught of potency in truth.

Œd. There is, but not for thee. Thou hast it not ;
Dark in thine eye, in heart and ear yet darker.

Ti. Wretched art thou in thus upbraiding me,
Whom all, ere long, shall urge with like reproach.

Œd. Nurtured in night alone, thou canst not harm
The man who views the living light of heaven.

Ti. 'Tis not thy doom to fall by me ; for this
Phœbus is mighty, who will work the whole.

Œd. Didst thou, or Creon, frame these sage inventions?

Ti. Not Creon wrongs thee, thou dost wrong thyself.

Œd. O wealth, O empire, and thou nobler art,⁵

Potent o'er all to brighten life with joy,

What baleful envy on your splendour waits!

Since for these regal honours, which the state

Confided to my hand, a boon unsought,

Creon, my first and once most faithful friend,

By traitorous cunning saps my rightful sway,

And hath suborned this dark designing wizard,

This scheming specious sorcerer, skilled alone

To seek his profit, sightless in his art.

When didst thou ever prove a faithful prophet?

Why, when the Monster⁶ screamed her mystic charm,

⁵ Τέχνη τέχνης. Literally, the art of arts, *ars ceteris artibus præstans*. What are we to understand by this? The word is conjectured in this passage to denote generally *wisdom*, and, in particular, that wisdom, or subtlety, which Œdipus had evinced in resolving the enigma of the Sphynx.

⁶ ΠΑΥΩΔΟΣ ΚΥΩΝ. The Greeks applied the term ΚΥΩΝ to several of their mythological monsters, particularly the Furies, who are called by Orestes, in the Chœphori of Æschylus, μητρὸς ἔγκοτοι κύνες; so our own Shakspeare,

“ Cry havoc! and let slip the dogs of war.”

With whom that home is shared. Art thou apprized
 Who gave thee birth? Thou art th' unconscious foe
 Of thine own race on earth, and in the tomb.

Soon shall thy father's, soon thy mother's curse,
 With fearful stride expel thee from the land;
 Now blest with sight,—then, plunged in endless
 gloom.

Ere long what shore shall not attest thy cries?
 How will they echo from Cithæron's⁷ brow,
 When thou shalt learn that marriage, where impelled,
 As with propitious gales, in evil port
 Thy heedless bark hath anchored. Seest thou not
 A gathering storm of miseries, doomed ere long
 To burst alike on thee and on thy children?
 Vent now on Creon and my prescient word
 Thy keen upbraidings. None of mortal race

⁷ This, observes Brumoy, is an allusion to the past, which could not be preserved in the translation. Why not? The ignorance of Œdipus does not affect the validity of the prophet's denunciation. The obscurity of Tiresias has been objected to; but obscurity is the necessary and appropriate language of prophecy; its clearest and most satisfactory explanation is the event.

Διμῶν, properly, portus, a haven, a strand, should here be used in the sense of ἀγορά, as Mount Cithæron was situated inland, between Phocis and Bœotia.

Hath ever fallen so low as thou shalt fall.

Œd. Must I then brook such shameless taunts
from thee?

A curse light on thee, babbler! to thy home

Away, and rid us of thy hateful presence.

Ti. But for thy summons, I had never come.

Œd. I little deemed that thou wouldst prate so
weakly,

Or never had I sought thy presence here.

Ti. Though to thy better wisdom void of sense
We seem, thy parents once esteemed us wise.

Œd. Who are they? Stop, and tell who gave
me birth.

Ti. This day will show thy birth, and seal thy ruin.

Œd. How wild, and how mysterious are thy words!

Ti. Art thou not skilled t' unriddle *this* enigma?

Œd. Reproach the path that led me up to greatness.

Ti. That very path hath led thee to perdition.

Œd. I reckon not that, so I preserved the state.

Ti. Then I depart. Thou, boy, conduct me hence.

Œd. Aye, let him lead thee. Thou dost mar
our counsels ;

When absent, thou wilt trouble us no more.

Ti. I go ; but first will do mine errand here,
By thy stern looks unawed. Thou canst not harm me.

I tell thee, King, the man whom thou hast sought
 With fearful menaces, denouncing death
 On Laius' murderer, *THAT MAN IS HERE.*
 In word he seems an alien, yet shall prove
 By birth a Theban, nor in this disclosure
 Shall long exult. From sight reduced to blindness,
 To penury from wealth, he shall go forth
 To foreign climes by a frail staff directed
 Then to his children shall be proved at once
 A brother and a father; and to her
 Who gave him birth a husband and a son,
 Corrival^s of the father whom he slew.
 Seek now thy palace, and reflect on this;
 And, if thou find my bodings unfulfilled,
 Deem me untutored in prophetic lore.

[*Exeunt* TIRESIAS and ŒDIPUS.]

^s Ὀμόσπορος, if taken in a passive sense, signifies "born of the same mother," and is synonymous with ὁμαίμος; if used actively, it denotes a man who has children by the same woman who had children by another person referred to. The present translator, in common with his predecessors, feels and acknowledges his inability to convey the idea adequately in English. The word *corrival*, used by Shakspeare, can hardly be said to afford even a distant resemblance to the original.

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

Whom did the fate-unfolding word
From Delphi's rock-hewn shrine proclaim,
The wretch who wrought with ruthless sword
The deed we dare not name?
Now let him seek, in frantic speed,
To emulate the foaming steed;
The Son of Jove, arrayed in arms of light,
With vengeful flames is gaining on his flight,
And still the Fates, resistless in their wrath,
Track the base murderer's path.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Bright the prophetic word hath shone
From hoar Parnassus' snow-crowned brow,
To trace the guilty wretch, unknown,
And hid in darkness now.
Aye, let him range the lonely wood,
Lurk, like the bull, in cavern rude,
Or with tired steps a weary wanderer roam—
Ne'er can he shun the presage of his doom

From Delphi's shrine⁹ denounced,—where'er he fly,
The Living Curse is nigh.

STROPHE II.

Dire were the bodings of the seer ;
And doubt and dread distract my breast,
Nor all he told, nor all suppressed.
I yield in turn to hope and fear,
And trace the present and the past,
Each with impervious gloom o'ercast.
No mortal feud arose
Between our monarch and the royal line
Of Thebes ; nor now, nor then can I divine
The Kings were ever foes.
¹⁰How should I then adopt the Seer's decree

⁹ Delphi's shrine. In the original τὰ μεσόμφαλα γᾶς, literally, umbilicum terræ, the centre of the earth, in which the ancients supposed Delphi to be situated ; so line 889, γᾶς ἐπ' ὀμφαλὸν, " the central shrine."

¹⁰ Musgrave proposes to read in this passage ἐπίκυρον for ἐπίκυρος, thereby referring the word to Œdipus. But there does not appear any ground for rejecting the version of Brunck, who has, " unde conjecturam faciens explorem, an propter vatis evulgatum responsum, contra Œdipodem Labdacidis auxilium laturus sim, ultionemque cædis obscuræ suscepturus."

To aid the house of Laius, and on thee,
O Œdipus, avenge this deed of mystery?

ANTISTROPHE II.

Though Jove and Phœbus still are wise,
And still to them mankind are known,
Yet that the prophet views alone
Things unrevealed to mortal eyes—
I cannot judge : in wisdom's lore
Beyond his fellow man may soar ;
But ne'er, till in my sight
His truth be proved, on those who slight his word
By me can censure or reproach be poured.
When, with destroying flight,
To Œdipus the fell Enchantress came,
His sage response redeemed my country's shame,
Then let my grateful heart such hideous charge
disclaim.

Enter CREON.

CREON. CHORUS.

Cr. O citizens, of that atrocious crime

With which the King doth charge me, late apprized,
 Such charge I cannot brook. If, in the hour
 Of general suffering, he suspect that I
 Have sought to wrong him, or in word or act,
 E'en life itself were valueless to me,
 Thus coupled with dishonour ; for this charge
 Involves no trivial detriment, but seems
 Of gravest import, were I deemed by thee
 And by my friends a traitor to my country.

Ch. Nay, but from vehemence of wrath this charge
 Burst rashly forth, not cool deliberate thought.

Cr. Whence could it seem, that, by our wiles
 suborned,
 The prophet framed these falsehoods?

Ch. So, indeed,
 The King affirmed ; but on what grounds, I know not.

Cr. With mind unwarped, and unperverted eye,
 Did he thus charge me ?

Ch. Sooth I cannot tell ;
 I do not scrutinize the acts of princes.
 But lo ! himself approaches from the palace.

Enter ŒDIPUS.

ŒDIPUS. CREON. CHORUS.

Œd. Ha! wherefore cam'st thou hither? Is thy
brow

So armed with bold presumption, that thou dar'st
Still tread our courts, a false convicted traitor,
Convicted in thy scheme to shed our blood,
And steal into a throne? Say, by the Gods,
What folly, what supineness, hast thou marked
In me, to form an enterprise like this?
Or didst thou think I had no eye to trace
Thy wiles — when traced, no firmness to revenge
them?

Doth not thy rash attempt proclaim thee senseless,
Without or friends or forces, to affect
The throne, by armies and by wealth attained?

Cr. Know'st thou what thou wouldst do? To
our reply

Grant first impartial audience; learn, then judge.

Œd. Aye, thou art mighty in the strife of words;
But I am slow to learn of one like thee,
Whom I have proved rebellious and perverse.

Cr. First do thou hear what I would fain reply.

Æd. So thou reply not thus, " I am no villain."

Cr. If thou dost deem this self-willed senseless
pride

Will aught avail thee, thou art most unwise.

Æd. And if thou deem'st to work thy kinsman
wrong,

And 'scape unpunished, thou art most unwise.

Cr. Thy words have show of justice; but explain
Wherein I thus have wronged thee.

Æd. Didst thou then,
Or didst thou not, persuade me here to summon
This holy and most venerable prophet?

Cr. I did, and still my counsel is the same.

Æd. How long a space hath now elapsed since
Laius —

Cr. What act performed? I cannot see thy drift.

Æd. Fell thus obscurely by a ruffian hand?

Cr. We must retrace a length of years obscure.

Æd. Did this sage prophet then profess his art?

Cr. Unmatched, as now, in wisdom, and esteemed
With equal reverence.

Æd. Did he, at that time,
Make mention of my name?

Cr. Never; at least,
Not in my presence.

Æd. 'Did ye not enforce
Strict inquisition for your murdered Lord?

Cr. How could we pass it by? Our search was
vain.

Æd. Why spake not then this sage diviner thus?

Cr. I know not, and strict silence would preserve
On points unknown.

Æd. One point, at least, thou know'st;
And, if true wisdom guide thee, wilt disclose it.

Cr. Name it! I will not aught I know deny.

Æd. Were not the prophet basely leagued with
thee,

He had not charged me with the death of Laius.

Cr. If thus he speaks, thou know'st. I claim in
turn

To ask of thee as thou hast asked of me.

Æd. Ask what thou wilt, I never shall be proved
A base assassin.

Cr. Is my sister thine,
Thine by the nuptial tie?

¹ This passage furnishes another refutation of the objection noticed above. It had never even entered into the mind of Œdipus, that the inquiry into the death of Laius could possibly be neglected; hence his ardour in the investigation, otherwise inexplicable, is satisfactorily accounted for.

Œd. To such a question

I cannot give denial.

Cr. Dost thou not

Divide with her the empire of the land ?

Œd. 'Tis my chief pride to grant her every wish.

Cr. Do not I hold an equal rank with both ?

Œd. Thence dost thou seem indeed a faithless
friend.

Cr. Not if thou weigh my words, as I weighed
thine,

With cool and temperate judgment. First reflect,

Who would prefer the terrors of a throne

To fearless sleep, with equal power combined ?

Nor I, nor any whom true wisdom guides,

Would seek the empty pageant of a crown,

Before the real potency of Kings.

Now, void of fears, I gain my wish from thee ;

Were I a King, full oft must I renounce it.

How, then, could empire be to me more dear

Than this serene, yet not less potent sway ?

I am not thus by flattering hope beguiled,

To quit substantial good for empty honour.

All now is pleasure ; all men court me now ;

They who desire thy favour seek my aid

To advocate their cause ; through me they gain

The boon solicited. And should I then
 Renounce such pleasures for the pomp of empire?
 So wild a scheme the prudent soul discards.
 Such plots I never loved, and would disdain
 To mingle with the guilty band who frame them.
 If thou dost seek a proof, to Delphi send,
 Ask if aright the oracle I brought thee.
 Shouldst thou detect me leaguings with the Seer
 To work thee wrong, be instant death my meed,
 Twice doomed,—by thy decree, and by mine own;
 But tax me not with guilt on vague suspicion.
 To deem the good unworthy, or account
 Alike the base and noble, is unjust.
 The man who drives an upright friend to exile,
 Doth wound himself no less, than if he struck
 At his own valued life. Of this, in time,
 Shalt thou be well convinced; (long space it asks
 To prove the stainless honour of the just,
 One day suffices to detect a traitor.)

Ch. Well hath he said, O King, to one forewarned
 Of falling; (quick resolves are rarely safe.)

Œd. When one is quick to frame insidious plots,
 I too have need of quickness to repel him.
 If I remain inactive, he will gain
 His traitorous end, while my slow cares avail not.

Cr. What is thy will?—To force me into exile?

Œd. Nay, exile shall not be thy doom, but death.

Cr. When thou hast proved what merits such a sentence.

Œd. Speak'st thou as one who meditates resistance?

Cr. I see thee swerve from wisdom.

Œd. Not unwise

In mine own cause.

Cr. Nor shouldst thou be in mine.

Œd. Thou art a villain.

Cr. If thou know'st no crime?—

Œd. Yet will I rule.

Cr. Thou shalt not tyrannize.

Œd. Thebes! Thebes!

Cr. ²And I, too, have a part in Thebes;

It is not thine alone.

Ch. Princes, forbear!

In happy moment, lo! from out the palace

² The validity of Creon's defence will be more duly appreciated, if we reflect that he had actually been raised to the throne upon the death of Laius, though he afterwards voluntarily resigned the crown in favour of the destroyer of the Sphynx, and deliverer of his country.

Jocasta comes ; her presence may appease
The growing rancour of this desperate strife.

Enter JOCASTA.

JOCASTA, ŒDIPUS, CREON, CHORUS.

Jo. Why, O unhappy princes ! have ye raised
This unadvisèd strife, nor blush to wake
Your private feuds when public woes distract us ?
Wilt thou not home, my lord, and thou, too, Creon,
Nor from slight cause excite severer ills ?

Cr. My sister ; Œdipus, thy husband, wills me
A dreadful doom. ³Two ills await my choice ;
Or death, or exile from my native land.

Œd. I own it, Lady, since with basest arts
Have I exposed him plotting for my life.

³ Two ills await my choice. Yet Œdipus had refused the election, and peremptorily denounced the severer penalty ;

Exile shall not be thy doom, but death.

We must suppose that the fiery arrogance of Œdipus is more strikingly displayed by its contrast to the mildness and forbearance of Creon.

Cr. If I have done it, if the charge be true,
May Heaven's dread curse descend at once to blast me.

Jo. Oh, by the Gods, my Œdipus, believe him ;
Revere the solemn test that seals his truth ;
Regard me, too, and these thy faithful friends.

STROPHE I.

Ch. ⁴ By prompt reflection swayed,
O King ! I pray thee, yield.

Œd. Wherein shall I accord thy prayer ?

Ch. Revere the prince, before
Not senseless proved, now bound by solemn oath.

Œd. Know'st thou what thou wouldst ask ?

Ch. I know.

Œd. Then speak.

Ch. Forbear to charge a friend with crimes un-
proved,

⁵ Who calls the Gods to witness for his truth.

⁴ This is the first variation of metre in the original. What difference was hereby occasioned in the recitation, it is perhaps vain to inquire. The probability appears, that the dialogue was accompanied with music, somewhat analogous to our own serious opera.

⁵ *Ἐαγῆν*: some read *αγαγῆν*, *purum, labis expertem*. The word itself signifies " qui jurejurando se obstrinxit."

Œd. In such request, know well, thou dost but
 seek
 Thy monarch's death, or exile from the land.

STROPHE II.

Ch. No! by yon radiant Sun,
 °Prince of the Powers above,
 Low may I fall, a godless, friendless wretch,
 If e'er my bosom harboured thought like this.
 'Tis my poor country's woe
 That rankles in my breast,
 And now must strike a deeper blow,
 If to our common ills be added yours.

Œd. Then let him hence, though certain death
 ensue,
 Or I be thrust with infamy to exile.
 Thy plea awakes my sympathy, not his;
 Go where he will, my quenchless hate attend him.

Cr. Even in relenting art thou stern; thy wrath
 Too far indulged, most fearful. Souls like thine
 Are the just authors of their own remorse.

Œd. Wilt thou not leave me, and depart?

° Προμος, dux, antesignanus.

Cr. I go,
 Unknown by thee, but still by these deemed righteous.
 [*Exit CREON.*]

ŒDIPUS, JOCASTA, CHORUS.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Ch. Why, Lady, dost thou pause
 To lead thy lord away?
Jo. First tell me what inflamed their wrath?

Ch. Suspicion from dark words
 Arose, and e'en a groundless charge offends.

Jo. By both preferred?

Ch. Even so.

Jo. And what the cause?

Ch. Enough, enough I deem it, when the state
 Is plunged in grief, to cease where they too ceased.

Œd. Mark how thy speech, although I know
 thee worthy,
 Tends but to trouble and depress my heart!

ANTISTROPHE II.

Ch. My Lord, I spake not once
 Unmeaning words alone,
 But deem me void of wisdom, and bereft

Of sage reflection, if I fall from thee,
 Who, when in adverse storms
 My much-loved country strove,
 Didst steer her to a prosperous port.
 O, if thou canst, be thus our pilot now !

Jo. Nay, by the Gods, inform me too, O King !
 What to such rancour first inflamed thy wrath ?

Œd. I will, for I revere thee more than these ;
 'Twas Creon, who hath framed a treacherous wile.

Jo. Say, if thou canst convict him of the crime.

Œd. He dares to tax me with the death of Laius.

Jo. Himself th' accuser, or apprized by others ?

Œd. He hath suborned that false malignant seer,
 Who claims free license for his slanderous tongue.

Jo. Dispel the thoughts that agitate thy breast.
 Hear me, and learn, that none of mortal birth
 Can trace the future by prophetic skill.
 The proof of this concisely will I show.

An oracle to Laius once came forth,
 (I will not say by Phœbus self denounced,
 But by his ministers,) that fate ordained him
 To perish by a son whom I should bear ;—
 And yet, as rumour tells, where three ways meet,
 By foreign ruffians was the monarch slain.
 Our child was born, but ere three days had past,

Piercing the joints, he bound the infant's feet,
 And cast him forth by menial hands to die
 On an untrodden rock. In nought the word
 Of Phœbus was fulfilled;—nor was the child
 His father's murderer, nor did Laius meet
 The doom he dreaded from a filial hand;
 Yet thus the doughty oracles declared.
 Then heed them not. If Phœbus wills the search,
 He will himself the latent truth disclose.

Œd. O Lady, as I listen, how my thoughts
 Distempered wander, and my soul is torn!

Jo. What strange solicitude prompts words like
 these?

Œd. I heard, or seemed to hear, that Laius fell
 Beneath the ruffian-band, where three ways meet.

Jo. So rumour whispered then, and still pro-
 claims.

Œd. What region was the scene of this dark
 deed?

Jo. ⁷Phocis the realm is called, the parted road
 From Delphi and from Daulia blends in one.

Œd. What time hath now elapsed since this befel?

⁷ Delphi and Daulia are separated by Mount Parnassus in Phocis, between the Gulf of Crissa and the Gulf of Opus.

Jo. 'Twas through the state divulged, short time
ere thou

Didst rise in glory to the throne of Thebes.

Œd. Almighty Jove! to what hast thou reserved
me?

Jo. My Œdipus, what means this wild dismay?

Œd. Oh, ask not, ask not, tell me of this Laius.
What was his aspect, what his age, O speak!

Jo. His port was lofty, the first snows of age
Had tinged his locks, his form resembled thine.

Œd. Wretch that I am, on mine own head, it
seems,
Have I called down this dread destroying curse.

Jo. How say'st thou, King! I tremble to behold
thee.

Œd. I fear the prophet saw, alas! too clearly.
One question more, and all will be disclosed.

Jo. I tremble—but will truly tell thee all.

Œd. Went the King private, or with many guards
Encompassed, as became his regal sway?

Jo. His followers were but five—a herald one;
Sole rode the monarch in a single car.

+ This passage confirms our conjecture, page 28, that the crime was not committed within the territories of Thebes.

Œd. Alas! alas! 'tis all too evident;

But, Lady, who this sad narration brought?

Jo. A slave, the sole survivor of the train.

Œd. Is he now present in the palace?

Jo. No.

Returning thence, when he beheld thee crowned
 Monarch in Thebes, and Laius now no more,
 Claspings my hand, with suppliant prayers, he craved
 Some rural charge to tend our herds afar,
 Where never more might he behold the city.
 Such charge I gave assenting; though a slave,
 He well deserved a richer recompense.

Œd. How can we bid his instant presence hither?

Jo. Soon shall he come. Yet wherefore seek'st
 thou this?

Œd. I tremble, Lady, for myself, and much
 Hath now been said to wake my wish to see him.

Jo. He will arrive ere long. Meanwhile, O
 King,

I, too, am worthy to partake thy cares.

Œd. I will not this deny thee, to such height
 Of expectation raised; to whom more dear
 Could I confide my fortunes, than to thee?

My sire was Polybus, fair Corinth's Lord,
 My mother Merope, of Doric race;

I, too, was counted noblest of the state,
Till chanced a strange event that claimed my wonder,
Though scarce deserving of the care it caused.

One at a banquet in a drunken mood

Reviled me, as not sprung from Polybus.

Oppressed with weighty thoughts, throughout the
day

I scarce could curb my wrath, and on the next,

From both my parents warmly asked the truth.

They heard my tale, incensed with deepest rage

Against th' inebriate babbler. Though with them

I was delighted, yet th' opprobrious taunt

Burnt in my breast, and rankled in my soul.

Unknown to both I hastened to the shrine

Of Delphi; Phœbus, reckless of my prayer,

Dismissed me thence dishonoured; but denounced

A long, long train of dark and fearful sorrows;—

That I, in wedlock to my mother bound,

Should bring to light a race accursed of men,

And in a father's blood my hands embrue.

Hearing these bodings dire, I bade farewell

To the loved realm of Corinth, by the stars

My wandering course directing far away,

That never, never might I see the shame

Of those dread oracles fulfilled in me.

I passed those very regions in my course
Where fell the murdered monarch. To thee, Lady,
I will reveal the truth. As I pursued
My onward journey, nigh the triple path,
A herald there encountered me, with one
Borne, as thou said'st, in single car sublime.
The leader then, and that old chieftain too,
With violent impulse thrust me from the path ;
I struck the rude aggressor in mine anger,
But the old man observing, when I passed
Beside his chariot, with his double goad
Smote on my brow. Unequal was the meed
My hand returned. ^s I raised my vengeful staff,
And straight he rolled expiring from the car.
I slew the whole. But if this stranger prove
The murdered Laius, who of all mankind
Exists more deeply wretched than myself,
Oh ! who more hateful to th' avenging Gods ?
Nor citizen nor stranger to my need

^s *Cædipus* though, as we observed, much more unfortunate than guilty, cannot be wholly vindicated. When he had been apprised that he was destined to be the murderer of his father, ought he, on so trivial a provocation, to have revenged the insult with death? The plea of self-defence may palliate, but cannot justify, the deed.

Henceforth may grant the refuge of a home ;
 None may accost, but all must spurn me from them ;
 And I, O how unconscious, on myself
 Invoked the withering curse. I, by whose hand
 His blood was shed, pollute his nuptial couch—
 Am I not all abandoned, all defiled ?
 If I must fly, and, flying, ne'er behold
 My best-loved friends, or tread my natal earth,
 Or else am doomed, in most unnatural ties,
 To wed my mother, and my father slay,
 Good Polybus, who gave me life and nurture,
 Would he not rightly judge who deemed these woes
 The work of some inexorable God ?
 Never, O never, ye most holy Powers,
 May I behold that day. Oh may I sink
 To death's more friendly darkness, ere my life
 Be marked and sullied by a stain so foul.

Ch. Thy words, O King ! are fearful ; yet retain
 Thy hope, till from this herdsman thou hast
 learned.

Œd. I but await his presence, for in him
 Concentres all the hope that now is left me.

Jo. When he arrives, what is thy purpose next ?

Œd. I will inform thee ; if his tale agree
 With thine in all things, I escape the crime.

Jo. What of such moment did my words imply ?

Œd. Thou saidst, the man ascribed the death
of Laius

To banded ruffians ; if he still adhere

To this report, I am at once absolved ;—

The deed of numbers is no deed of one :

If he but name a single murderer,

'Tis but too plain the deadly act was mine.

Jo. But this, be well convinced, he then affirmed,

Nor can he now retract his former tale—

Not I alone, th' assembled state is witness.

If aught he change the tenour of his words,

Still, my good Lord, it cannot thence appear

That Laius fell, as Phœbus' voice foretold,

Slain by my son. Alas ! my hapless child

Slew not,—but perished ere his father fell.

⁹ So lightly do I hold each oracle,

No longer would I waste a thought on either.

⁹ It should here be remarked, that, to this period, nothing has occurred to criminate Jocasta. It was necessary, for the sake of reconciling the audience to her subsequent miseries and death, that she should not be altogether guiltless. With judgement not less discerning than the moral he inculcates is impressive, the poet has represented her indifferent to the

Œd. Nor can I blame thee, but with speed despatch
A summons to this herdsman,—linger not.

Jo. Straight will I send. But pass we now within.
Nought of thy pleasure shall be left undone.

[*Exeunt* JOCASTA and ŒDIPUS

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

O! be the lot for ever mine
Unsullied to maintain,
In act and word, with awe divine,
What potent laws ordain.
Laws spring from purer realms above,
Their father is th' Olympian Jove;
Nor is their heaven-born might controuled
By aught of meaner mortal mould.
Ne'er shall oblivion veil their front sublime;
Th' indwelling God is great, nor dreads the waste
of time.

Gods. Characters of unmixed good, as Shakspeare's Cor-
delia, and even our author's Antigone, have been found too
affecting for representation.

ANTISTROPHE I.

(Pride forms the Tyrant. If elate
 With power increased in vain,
 On which no prosperous issues wait,—
 Pride leads him on to gain
 The steep ascent,—then from the brow,
 Hurls him to ruin's gulf below)
 But ah! if aught of counsel sage
 May yet my country's wound assuage,
 By the kind Gods be favouring issue given—
 I will not cease to ask the bounteous aid of
 Heaven.

STROPHE II.

But if a haughty wretch proceed
 To vaunting word or daring deed,
 Who nor avenging Justice fears,
 Nor the pure shrines of Heaven reveres,
 (Destruction be his meed,
 To guilt's ill-omened transports due;—
 Unless in justice he pursue
 Just gains, from impious deeds refrain,—
 Nor madly grasp, with hand profane,
 When Heaven forbids the deed.

¹⁰ Who yet will curb in due controul
 The wildest wishes of his soul,
 If glory crown the guilty head;
 And why do I this hallowed chorus lead?

ANTISTROPHE II.

And never to the central shrine
 Will I repair with rites divine,
 Nor bend at Abæ's hallowed fane,
 Nor tread Olympia's courts again,
 Till this mysterious word
 To all its certain truth approve.—
 O Lord of Heaven, eternal Jove!
 If by thy sceptre all are swayed,
 Let not Oblivion's trackless shade
 Conceal this crime abhorred.—
 They spurn the prescient word of Heaven,
 In years long past, to Laius given,

¹⁰ Τίς ἔτι ποτ' ἐν τοῖσδ' ἀνῆρ
 Θυμῷ βέλη δέξεται
 Ψυχᾶς ἀμύνειν;

Quisnam, si ita se res habet, cupiditatum tela ab animo
 arcere volet.—Erfurdt.

No reverence is to Phœbus paid,
And the due honours of th' Immortals fade,

Re-enter JOCASTA.

JOCASTA. CHORUS.

Jo. Princes of Thebes, we deemed it meet to seek
The temples of the Gods, and in our hands
These votive wreaths, this odorous incense bear.
The soul of Œdipus on a wild sea ✓
Of anxious care is tossed;—nor, as becomes
The prudent, weighs by former oracles
This late response, but lends a willing ear
To all who speak of terrors. Since my voice
Avails no more, Lycæan King, to thee
I fly, for thou art' nearest to our need,
And come in prayer a suppliant to thy shrine,

¹ "ἄγχιτος γὰρ ἐστίν. Dr. Francklin renders these words in a metaphorical sense, "Near to help the wretched." There is no occasion to depart from the literal sense. The temple of Phœbus was probably situated nearest to the palace.

That thou mayst grant us thine auspicious aid ;
 Since all now tremble, when we thus behold
 Our very Pilot shuddering and appalled.

Enter CORINTHIAN.

JOCASTA, CORINTHIAN, CHORUS.

Co. Can ye inform me, strangers, where your
 King,
 Great Œdipus, his regal state maintains ;
 Or, if ye know, where I may find the Monarch ?

Ch. These are th' imperial halls—he is within,—
 This is his wife, the mother of his children.

Co. (Blest may she be, and ever with the blest
 Hold glad communion) to her royal lord
² A most accomplished consort.

² Παντελής τέκνα ἔχουσα. Perfection in the marriage-state is when the nuptial bed is blessed with children. Hence the Ἄνδρὸς τέλει δῶμα, and the Ζεὺ τέλειε of Æschylus.—Potter.

This is the commencement of that περιπετεία, so highly extolled by the critics ; nothing can be more finely imagined, or more judiciously executed.

Jo. Equal joy

Attend thee, stranger,—thy kind greeting claims
This due return of courtesy. But say,
Whence cam'st thou to our Thebes, and what thy
tidings?

Co. Joy to thine house, O Lady! and thy Lord.

Jo. What joy?—and from what region art thou
come?

Co. From Corinth. At my words thou wilt rejoice;
Why should'st thou not—yet fond regrets will rise.

Jo. What dost thou mean, and whence this two-
fold influence?

Co. The assembled states of Isthmus, rumour tells,
Will choose thy Lord to mount the vacant throne.

Jo. How vacant? Reigns not Polybus in Corinth?

Co. No more,—his only kingdom is the tomb.

Jo. Mean'st thou, old man, that Polybus is dead?

Co. May I, too, perish if my words be false.

Jo. Haste, haste, attendant, and convey with speed
These tidings to your lord. Vain oracles!

Where are your bodings now? My Œdipus,
Fearing to slay this man, forsook his country;
Now Fate, and not *his* hand, hath laid him low.

Enter ŒDIPUS.

ŒDIPUS, JOCASTA, CORINTHIAN, CHORUS.

Œd. Why, my beloved Jocasta, hast thou sent
To bid my presence hither?

Jo. Hear this man—
Attend his tidings, and observe the end
Of these most true and reverend oracles.

Œd. Who is this stranger—with what message
charged?

Jo. He is from Corinth, thence despatched to tell
thee
That Polybus, thy father, is no more.

Œd. What sayst thou, stranger? Be thyself the
speaker.

Co. If in plain terms I first must tell thee, King,
Know, he hath gone the pathway to the tomb.

Œd. Died he by treason, or the chance of sickness?

Co. Slight ills dismiss the aged to their rest.

Œd. Then by disease, it seems, the monarch died.

Co. And bowed beneath a withering weight of
years.

Œd. Ha! is it thus? Then, Lady, who would
heed

The Pythian shrine oracular, or birds

Clanging in air, by whose vain auspices
I was fore-doomed the murderer of my father?
In the still silence of the tomb he sleeps,
While I am here—the fatal sword untouched—
Unless he languished for his absent child,
And I was thus the author of his doom.
Now in the grave he lies, and with him rest
Those vain predictions, worthy of our scorn.

Jo. Did I not tell thee this before?

Œd. Thou didst—

But terror urged me onward.

Jo. Banish now

This vain solicitude.

Œd. Should I not fear

The dark pollution of my mother's bed?

Jo. Oh why should mortals fear, when fortune's
sway

Rules all, and wariest foresight nought avails.

Best to live on unheeding, as thou mayst.

And dread not thou thy mother's lawless couch;

Oft is the soul dismayed by hideous dreams

Of guilt like this,—but life's rough path is found

Smoothest to him, who spurns these wild illusions.

Œd. I should admit the justice of thy plea,

Save that my mother lives ; while she survive,
Though thou speak'st well, I cannot choose but fear.

Jo. Proof strong and sure thy father's fate affords.

Œd. Strong, I confess ;—my fears are for the living.

Co. And by what woman are these terrors roused ?

Œd. By Merope, the wife of Polybus.

Co. And what, to her relating, thus alarms thee ?

Œd. Stranger, a dark and hideous oracle.

Co. May it be told?—or shouldst thou not disclose it

To other ears ?

Œd. I may and will disclose it.

Phœbus foretold that I should wed my mother,
And shed with impious hand a father's blood.

For this I fled my own Corinthian towers

To seek a distant home—that home was blest ;

Though still I languished to embrace my parents.

Co. This fear then urged thee to renounce thy
country ?

Œd. Old man, I would not be a father's murderer.

Co. Then wherefore, since thy welfare I regard,
Should I forbear to rid thee of this terror ?

Œd. Do so, and rich shall be thy recompense.

Co. This hope impelled me here, that when our
state

Hails thee her monarch, I might win thy favour.

Œd. Ne'er will I seek the authors of my birth.

Co. 'Tis plain, my son, thou know'st not what
thou doest!

Œd. How! how! old man, by Heaven! unfold
thy meaning.

Co. If this preclude thee from returning home—

Œd. I fear lest Phœbus saw, alas! too clearly!

Co. If thou dost dread pollution from thy parents—

Œd. That restless dread for ever haunts my soul.

Co. Know, then, thy terrors all are causeless here.

Œd. How so? if of these parents I was born?

Co. But Polybus is nought allied to thee.

Œd. How say'st thou? was not Polybus my father?

Co. No more than I—our claims are equal here.

Œd. Had he who gave me life no nearer claim
Than thou, a stranger?

Co. Nor to him nor me

Ow'st thou thy birth.

Œd. Then wherefore did he grant

A son's beloved name?

Co. He from my hand

Received thee as a gift.

Œd. With such fond love

How could he cherish thus an alien child?

Co. His former childless state to this impelled him.

Œd. Gav'st thou a purchased slave, or thine own
child?

Co. I found thee in Cithæron's shadowy glades.

Œd. Why didst thou traverse those remoter vales?

Co. It was my charge to tend the mountain herds.

Œd. Wert thou a herdsman, and engaged for hire?

Co. I was, my son, but thy preserver too.

Œd. From what afflictions didst thou then pre-
serve me?

Co. This let thy scarred and swollen feet attest.

Œd. Ah! why dost thou revive a woe long passed?

Co. I loosed thy bound and perforated feet.

Œd. Such foul reproach mine infancy endured.

Co. From this event arose the name thou bear'st.

Œd. Was it a father's or a mother's act?

By the good Gods inform me!

Co. This I cannot—

He may know more, perchance, who gave thee to me.

Œd. Thou didst receive me then from other
hands,

Nor find me as by chance?

Co. No, to my hand

Another herdsman gave thee.

Œd. Who was he?

Canst thou inform me this?

Co. He was believed

A slave of Laius.

Œd. What! of him who erst

Ruled o'er this land?

Co. The same—this man to him

Discharged a herdsman's office.

Œd. Lives he yet

That I may see him?

Co. Ye—his countrymen—

Are best prepared this question to resolve.

Œd. Is there of you who now attend our presence

One who would know the herdsman he describes,

Familiar erst or here, or in the field?

Speak—for the time demands a prompt disclosure.

Ch. He is, I deem, no other than the man

Whom thou before didst summon from the fields.

This none can know more clearly than the Queen.

Œd. Think'st thou, O Queen, the man whose
presence late

We bade, is he of whom this stranger speaks?

Jo. Who—spake of whom?—Regard him not, nor dwell,

With vain remembrance, on unmeaning words!

Œd. Nay, Heaven forefend, when traces of my birth

Are thus unfolding, I should cease to follow.

Jo. Nay, by the Gods I charge thee! search no more, If life be precious still. Be it enough That I am most afflicted.

Œd. Cheer thee, lady!

⁴Though my descent were proved e'en trebly servile, No stain of infamy would light on thee.

Jo. Ah yield, I do conjure thee—seek no more.

Œd. I will not yield, till all be clearly known.

Jo. 'Tis for thy peace I warn thee—Yet be wise.

Œd. That very wisdom wounds my peace most deeply.

Jo. Unhappy—never mayst thou know thy birth.

⁴ Though my descent were proved e'en trebly servile. In the original, ἐὰν τρίτης ἐγὼ μητρὸς φανῶ τρεῖς γενεαί, not if I were thrice a slave from a third mother; i. e. not if my mother, with her mother and grandmother, for three generations back, had been slaves.—Francklin.

Œd. Will none conduct this shepherd to our
presence?

Leave her to triumph in her lordly race.

Jo. Woe, woe, unhappy! henceforth by that name
Alone can I address thee, and by that
Alone for ever.

[*Exit* JOCASTA.]

Ch. Whither, my good Lord,
Hath the Queen parted, urged by wild dismay?
I fear, I fear, lest this portentous silence
Be but the prelude to impending woe.

Œd. Let the storm burst, I reckon not. I will on
To trace my birth, though it be most obscure.
Pride swells her thus, for in a woman's breast
Pride reigns despotic, and she thinks foul scorn
Of my ignoble birth. I deem myself
The child of Fortune, in whose favouring smile
I shall not be dishonoured. She alone
Hath been my fostering parent; from low state
My kindred months have raised me into greatness.
Sprung from such lineage, none I heed beside,
Nor blush reluctant to explore my birth.

[*Exit* ŒDIPUS.]

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

If prophetic skill be mine,
 If aright my soul divine,
 By Olympus' brow I swear,
 Thou, Cithæron, shalt declare
 (Soon as mid to-morrow's sky
 Shines the rounded moon on high)
 The mystic word, and proudly own
 Great Œdipus thy fostered son !
 Then would we in sportive measure
 Lead to thee the dance of pleasure,
 For thy bounties richly poured,
 On our country's honoured Lord.
 Phœbus, Healing Power, to thee
 Pleasing may my presage be !

ANTISTROPHE I.

Which of all th' immortal host,
 Can, my son, thy lineage boast ?
 Did some ^s Mountain-Dryad fair,
 Thee to Pan the wanderer bear,

^s Ουγάτης Λοξίς. Ουγάτης does not here denote filia, a

Pan who roams the sylvan height ; —
 Or to Phœbus, Lord of Light,
 For the young God delighted roves
 O'er green hills crowned with shadowy groves.
 Did the King, Cyllene swaying,
 Did gay Bacchus ever straying
 Woods and lofty crags among,
 With the maids of sweetest song,^d
 Greet thee, his illustrious son,
 From some fair nymph of Helicon ?

Re-enter ŒDIPUS, CORINTHIAN.

ŒDIPUS, CORINTHIAN, CHORUS.

Ed. If aught I may conjecture, friends, of one
 With whom I ne'er held converse, I behold
 Th' expected herdsman : for his lengthened years
 Accord ; and those who lead him, I discern,
 For mine own menial train. But haply thou,
 To whom familiar erst his face hath been,
 Canst speak with more assurance.

daughter, but simply a maiden—" puella." So ἀλοχοί, simply *mulieres*.

Ch. Yea, I know him—

The herdsman he of Laius, in his charge
Proved to his Lord most faithful.

Œd. First, I ask
Of thee, Corinthian—is this man the same
Whom thou didst now describe?

Co. This is the man.

Enter HERDSMAN.

ŒDIPUS, CORINTHIAN, HERDSMAN, CHORUS.

Œd. Approach, old man! look on me, and reply
To my demand. Wert thou the slave of Laius?

Herd. I was his slave—bred in his house—not
purchased.

Œd. What office didst thou hold? what task dis-
charge?

Herd. My better part of life was passed in
tending
The monarch's flocks.

Œd. What regions wert thou then
Wont to frequent?

Herd. Cithæron, and the meads
Adjacent.

Œd. Dost thou e'er remember there
To have beheld this man ?

Herd. What task performing—
Which man dost thou intend ?

Œd. I mean this man
Here present ; hadst thou converse with him there ?

Herd. Not such, that I can instantly retrace it.

Co. No marvel this, O King! But I will soon
Revive events forgotten, for I know
He cannot but recal what time he fed
Two flocks, I one, in green Cithæron's vales.
°Three months we thus consorted, from the Spring
Till cold Arcturus brings the wintry blast.
To mine own stalls I then drove back my herds,
He to the stalls of Laius led his charge.
Say, are my words unwarranted by fact ?

Herd. Thy tale is true, though told of times long
passed.

Co. Then answer. Dost thou recollect the babe

° Three months, &c. Yet from Spring to the rising of Arcturus, which occurs, according to Pliny, eleven days before the autumnal equinox, there is an interval of six months. Can we reconcile this by supposing ἐμμήνους χρόνους to mean seasons ?

Thou gav'st me there, as mine own child to cherish?

Herd. What wouldst thou? Whither do thy questions tend?

Co. This is that child, my friend, who stands before thee.

Herd. A curse light on thee! wilt thou not be silent?

Œd. Reprove him not, old man, for thine own words,

Far more than his, demand a stern reprover.

Herd. In what do I offend thee, my good Lord?

Œd. In that thou speak'st not plainly of the child Of whom he asks thee.

Herd. But he speaks in darkness,
Mere empty babbling.

Œd. If thou wilt not answer
To mild persuasion, force shall soon compel thee.

Herd. Oh! for the love of Heaven, respect mine age.

Œd. Will ye not seize and instant bind his hands?

Herd. Alas! what is my crime? what wouldst thou learn?

Œd. Didst thou commit to him the child he spake of?

Herd. I did:—O, had that moment been my last!

Œd. This shall be, if thou wilt not speak the truth.

Herd. And if I speak it, I am trebly lost.

Œd. This man, it seems, still struggles to elude us.

Herd. No, I confessed long since I gave the child.

Œd. And whence received? thine own, or from another?

Herd. No, not mine own; I from another's hand
Bare him.

Œd. And from what Theban, from what roof?

Herd. O, by the Gods! my Lord, inquire no further.

Œd. If I repeat th' inquiry, thou art lost.

Herd. The palace of King Laius gave him birth.

Œd. Sprung from a slave, or of the royal stock?

Herd. Ah! how I shrink to breathe the fatal truth.

Œd. And I to hear it; yet it must be heard.

Herd. The child was called the son of Laius; here
Thy royal consort can inform thee better.

Œd. Didst thou from her receive him?

Herd. Yea, O King!

Œd. And for what purpose?

Herd. That I might destroy him.

Œd. What—the unnatural mother?

Herd. She was awed

By woe-denouncing oracles.

Œd. What woe?

Herd. That he should prove the murderer of his
parents.

Œd. Why, then, to this old man thy charge
consign?

Herd. From pity, O my Lord. I deemed that he
To his own land would bear the child afar.
He saved him to despair. If thou art he
Of whom he spake, how dark a doom is thine!

Œd. Woe! woe! 'tis all too fatally unveiled.
Thou Light! O may I now behold thy beams
For the last time! Unhallowed was my birth,
In closest ties united, where such ties
Were most unnatural;—with that blood defiled,
From whose pollution most the heart recoils.

Exit ŒDIPUS.

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

Sad generations of mankind,
How oft your fleeting date I deem
Of vanity and woe combined!
For what is transport but a dream

That seems awhile to beam and bless,
Then wanes away to wretchedness ?
Thy fortunes, my unhappy lord,
Thy woes the mournful proof afford ;
And henceforth never shall my breast
Deem mortal blest.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Raised by strong hand and daring aim,
Sublime to glory's proudest height,
Who erst—Eternal Jove!—o'ercame
The harpy-taloned Maid of night
Chaunting dark strains—and stood the tower
Of Thebes in death's impending hour ;—
For this, O King, thy wisdom's meed,
My country's crown adorns thy head ;
For this her stately towers obey
Thy regal sway.

STROPHE II.

But now thy tale I hear,
Ah ! who so deeply sunk as thou ?
What horrors are thy portion now,
What hopeless toil severe ?
Alas for thee ! O King renowned !

'To one dark couch the son and sire
 Alike the nuptial union bound ;—
 How could that couch, in silence so profound,
 Bear such pollution dire ?

ANTISTROPHE II.

Time with all-searching eye
 Dragged thee reluctant into light,
 And doth on son and sire requite
 This foul unnatural tie.
 O had it ne'er been mine to see
 The son of Laius !—o'er thy doom
 I pour the plaints of sympathy.
 By thee, O Prince ! I rose to life ;—by thee
 Have closed mine eyes in gloom !

Enter MESSENGER.

MESSENGER, CHORUS.

Mess. O chiefs, most honoured of my native
 land,

¹ In the original, “ Cui unus et idem suffecit portus, quo filius et pater et sponsus exciperentur.”—Brunck. It is trusted, that the classical reader will excuse the absence of a *literal* translation in this passage, as he will readily appreciate the motives which occasioned its omission.

What horrors will ye hear, what woes behold,
 What pitying anguish suffer, if indeed
 Ye still revere the house of Labdacus.
²Did Phasis blend with Ister's mighty flood,
 Both could not wash the deadly taint away
 Of those dark deeds, which, latent in yon towers,
 Soon shall burst forth to day's abhorrent light,
 Spontaneous, unconstrained. Ills self-imposed
 With keener anguish wound the bleeding heart.

Ch. There wanted nought to aggravate the woes
 We knew already. What remains to tell?

Mess. What may be quickly told, and learnt as
 soon.

Hear, first,—the loved Jocasta is no more.

Ch. Ill-fated Queen! what caused her hapless
 doom?

Mess. She was herself the cause. Of these dark
 deeds

The worst is latent, since no eye beheld

² Crimes were imagined by the ancients to be expiated by river or sea water. So Æneas, in Virgil:

Me bello e tanto digressum et cæde recenti
 Attractare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
 Abluero.

Its horrors; yet the tenour of her woes,
As memory can retrace them, thou shalt hear.

When, frantic with despair, she wildly rushed
Within the portal, to the nuptial couch,
Rending her hair with ruthless hands, she fled;
Then, entering, closely barred the doors within,
And on the long-departed Laius calls,
Making sad mention of that earlier son
By whom her Lord should perish, leaving her
To her own child to bear a lawless race;—
Then o'er that couch bewailed, where she brought
forth

A husband from a husband, sons from sons;
And then and there, I know not how, she perished.
For with wild clamours Œdipus rushed in,
Nor longer thought we of the hapless Queen;
For every eye on him was riveted.
On, on he hurried, raving for a sword,
Raving for her, his wife,—yet not his wife,
The mother of his children, and himself.
Infuriate thus, some demon urged him on,
We, who were present, spake not. With deep groans
Led by that viewless guide, he madly rushed
Against the two-fold portals, and beat down
The massive bolts, and burst into the chamber.

Suspended there his wretched wife we saw,
Wreathed in the twisted cord. Soon as he marked
Th' appalling sight, with agonizing groans
He loosed the strangling noose; but when on earth
Her breathless corpse was laid,—oh, then ensued
A hideous scene of horror. From her robe
Tearing the golden clasps that bound her zone,
Deep in his eyes the piercing point he plunged,
Exclaiming thus,—that never, never more,
Her should they see, the sufferings he endured,
Or the dire deeds he wrought,—that, henceforth
quenched

In outer darkness, ne'er should they behold
Those whom to see beseemed him now no more;—
Nor know the forms he most desired to know.
Thus, imprecating curses on his head,
Again, again, and yet again, he struck,
Raising his eye-lids, till the bleeding balls
His cheek empurpled, nor in scanty flood
Gushed the quick drops, but from his brow poured
down

A shower of tears and crimson gore combined.
Such storms of fate have burst alike on both—
The wife, the husband, in one ruin whelmed—
Their former state, which heretofore we deemed,

And justly too, most blessed ;—on this day
 Is changed to wailing, horror, death, and worse
 Than death, dishonour. Misery hath no name
 For aught that blends not in his cup of sorrow.

Ch. Is there no pause of respite from his pangs ?

Mess. He calls aloud, with clāmours wild and
 shrill,

T' unbar the portals, and to all the Thebans,
 Expose the guilty murderer of his father,
 His mother's——Oh, I cannot, dare not breathe
 His heart-appalling words : he bids them drive him
 Far, far from Thebes, nor refuge still afford
 To him, th' accursed, by himself condemned.
 Yet ah, a guide and added strength he needs ;
 His agony is more than he can bear.
 Soon wilt thou see him. Lo ! the close-barred gates
 Are bursting now asunder. Thou wilt soon
 Behold a sight, that well might wake relenting
 E'en in the bosom of remorseless hate.

Enter ŒDIPUS. ✕

ŒDIPUS, CHORUS.

Ch. O sight of grief to human eye—

The most appalling far of all
 On which I e'er have gazed.—Ill-fated King!
 What frenzy seized thee—what indignant God
 Hath heaped this sad extremity of woe
 On thy devoted head?—

Alas, alas, unhappy! But mine eye
 Recoils to meet thee, though of much I pant
 To ask, and much to hear and to behold,
 Such dread thy pangs inspire.—

Æd. Woe! woe! unutterable woe!

I am indeed most wretched. Where, oh where
 Is the lost wanderer borne, and whence that voice
 That breaks upon mine ear?—

Where, Fortune, hast thou plunged me now?—

Ch. In horrors, from which eye and ear recoil.

STROPHE I.

Æd. O thou dense cloud
 Of black and baleful darkness, deepening round,
 Boundless, eternal, and by hope uncheered!
 Oh wretch, wretch, wretch! How piercing is the
 sting
 Of frenzy, and the memory of the past!

Ch. No marvel if, in agonies like thine,
 Redoubled ills inflict a double wound.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Œd. What! thou, my friend,
 Thou only firm and faithful, who art still
 Regardful of the blind?—O misery!
 Though all is dark around me, still I hear,
 I know thy friendly accents through my darkness.

Ch. O wildly-daring, how couldst thou endure
 To mangle thus thine eyes,—what God impelled
 thee?

STROPHE II.

Œd. 'Twas Phœbus, Phœbus, O my friends, alone
 Who wrought my doom of woe,
 My hopeless agony;—
 But this dark deed no hand, save mine, hath dared.
³Yet what were sight to me,
 For whom all Nature wears one hue of blackness?

Ch. Alas! I can but own thy words most true.

STROPHE III.

Œd. What now remains to court

³ Shuddering I shrunk from Nature's face,
 Where every hue that charmed before,
 The blackness of my bosom wore.—BYRON.

My gaze, or wake my love,
 Henceforth what voice shall gladden my dull ear?
 Drive me to instant exile from your land,
 Drive me, O friends! this widely-blasting pest,
 This most accursed of men,
 And trebly hateful to the Powers above!

Ch. Wretched alike in soul as in thy doom!
 Would to the Gods that I had never known thee!

ANTISTROPHE II.

Œd. Perdition seize the wretch, in the wild wood,
 Who first my feet unbound,
 And from impending fate
 Released and rescued me,—unwelcome care!
 O had I perished then,
 Nor brought this ruin on myself,—my kindred!

Ch. Fain must I breathe an echo to thy prayer.

ANTISTROPHE III.

Œd. I had not then been doomed
 The murderer of my sire,
 Nor by mankind for lawless nuptials scorned—
 Now I am most defiled—the child of guilt—
 The sire of sons to her who calls *me* son.
 Whate'er of heavier woe,

In woe exists, that Œdipus must bear.

Ch. I know not how thy counsel to commend ;—
Better to die at once than pine in darkness.

Œd. If void of wisdom I have done this deed,
Spare now reproof and counsel ; both are vain.
Descending to the dead, I know not how
I could have borne to gaze upon my sire,
Or my unhappy mother ; for to them
Crimes dark as mine, not death can e'er atone.
And could the sight of my fair budding offspring,
Springing from whence they sprung, be sweet to me ?
Oh never with these eyes ! I could not gaze
On this fair city, these imperial towers,
Or e'en the hallowed temples of the Gods,
Of which, though once the noblest in our Thebes,
My own stern sentence hath for ever reft me !
Myself enjoining all to spurn afar
The wretch, proclaimed accursed by the Gods,
And sprung from Laius' stock. When I disclosed
Mine own dishonour, could I still behold
These with bold front and firm undrooping eye ?
Oh never, never ! Could I e'en obstruct
The avenues of sound, I would not cease
To rend this wretched body, till with sight
The power of hearing fled ; 'tis some relief

To lose the bitter sense of agony.
Oh why, Cithæron, didst thou yield me refuge,
Nor grant me swift destruction, that to men
I ne'er had shown the secret of my birth ?
Oh Polybus, oh Corinth, and the home
Once fondly deemed my father's, what a form
Of specious glory but of latent ills
In me ye cherished, who am now revealed
The guilty child of parents not less guilty !
Ye triple ways, thou lone secluded dell,
Thou grove, and dark recess in that trine path,
Which from my hand imbibed a father's blood,
Ah do ye still remember the foul deeds
I wrought in your deep shade ? then, here arriving,
What added guilt incurred ? Thou fatal marriage,
Alas, most fatal, whence I drew my birth,
Whence sprung again a vile promiscuous brood,
Exposed to light, of fathers, brothers, sons ;—
Whence too of kindred blood came sisters, wives,
And mothers—all that man accounts most guilty !
Yet, since to speak is evil, where to act
Was most unseemly, hide me, by the Gods,
Far from this land, or doom my instant death,
Or cast me to the deep—I reckon not where—
So I may never blast your sight again.

Come, nor disdain to touch a hapless wretch ;—
 Comply, and fear not : these unequalled woes
 I, I alone, of all mankind, must bear.

Ch. He comes, to whom thy prayers were best
 preferred,
 Creon—to counsel and to act are his,
 Who now is left sole monarch of the land.

Œd. Ah me ! and in what words shall I accost
 him ?
 How can he yield due credence to my prayer,
 Who hath himself already proved me worthless ?

Enter CREON.

CREON, ŒDIPUS, CHORUS.

Cr. I come not to insult thee, Œdipus,
 Or add recrimination to thy sorrows.
 But you, if nought of reverence ye retain
 For those of mortal birth, at least respect
 The all-sustaining flame of yon fair sun,
 Nor drag the dire pollution into light,
 Which nor the earth, nor heaven-descending rain,
 Nor day's broad light can evermore endure.
 Haste, and immure him instantly within,

For decency demands that kindred ears
Alone should listen to a kinsman's woes.

Æd. Now by the Gods, since thou hast passed
my hopes,

And, best thyself of men, dost freely come
To me the most abandoned, grant *one* boon—
Not for myself, but thee, I ask.—

Cr. What boon

Would'st thou of me so fervently implore?

Æd. Drive me from Thebes afar, where never
more

May I e'er hold communion with mankind.

Cr. This had I done, be well assured, but first
'Tis meet to ask the pleasure of the God.

Æd. That pleasure hath already been declared;
He dooms the impious parricide to death.

Cr. Thus hath he willed; yet in so dark a crisis
'Tis better far again to ask his pleasure.

Æd. Wilt thou consult him for a wretch like me?

Cr. Thy fall hath taught us to revere his truth.

Æd. I charge and will adjure thee to entomb
With decent rites the dead who lies within—
Such office best beseems thy kindred blood.
Nor longer let my native city deign
To grant me refuge in her friendly walls;

But drive me hence, to dwell on that wild mount,
My own Cithæron called, which erst my parents,
While yet I lived, designed my sepulchre ;—
As they my death ordained, so let me die.
Too well I know, nor blight of keen disease,
Nor other ill could slay me. I was snatched
From death, to dare this more than deadly deed.
But as our fate began, so let us on.—
As for my children—for my sons, O Creon,
Take no solicitude—for they are men—
Where'er they roam, they cannot feel the pangs
Of piercing penury.—But, O! my daughters!—
My much loved daughters!—in the weak estate
Of virgin helplessness—who never dwelt
Apart from their loved father, and with whom
I ever shared my pomp—my joy—my all,—
Be these thy constant care, and grant me now
To clasp them, and bewail our common woes.
Assent, O King!—
O generous Monarch, while my hand may touch them,
I seem to hold, as though I saw them still.
What do I say?—
Ye Gods! my much loved children do I hear,
Wailing our woes?—hath pitying Creon sent
The dearest pledges of my love to bless me?

Are my words true?

Cr. They are. My care provided this delight,
Assured of old what joy their presence gave thee.

Œd. O be thou blest for this, and mayst thou find
The God a better guard than I have found him.
Where are ye, my sweet children? Come, O come,
To mine embrace, as to a brother's hands,
Which yet have quenched a father's eyes in darkness.
Your father, my poor children, (though unseen,
Unknown the deed,) by *her* who gave me life.
O'er you I weep—though never more, alas!
Can I behold you,—yet I know too well
That ye must linger on through life in sorrow,
While bitterest anguish waits you with mankind.
To what assembled crowds will ye resort,
What festive scenes, from which with downcast looks
Ye will not steal dejected to your home,
Yourselves more wept than that ideal woe?
And when in Beauty's vernal pride ye bloom,
Ah who, my daughters, who in nuptial tie
Will lead you to his house, nor heed the stain
Fixed on my wretched parents, and on yours?
What taint is wanting? First, your father slew
His father; then, in guilty wedlock linked
To his own mother, gave you birth, my children,

From the same source whence his own life he drew.
Thus will ye be reproached. Who then will wed
you?

None, none, my daughters—ye must pine, alas!
Deserted, and with nuptial rites unblessed.
Son of Menœceus, since thou now art left
Sole parent to these orphans, (we, who once
Bore that beloved name, in ruin whelmed,)
Ah leave them not, for they are still thy kindred,
To roam in friendless penury, unwedded ;—
Let not their misery equal their lost father's.
Ah pity them, so young, so innocent,
By every friend deserted, save by thee.
Assent, most noble Monarch, pledge thy hand.
And ye, my children, were your age mature
To heed instruction, much would I exhort you.—
Now would I breathe alone this parting prayer,
Where'er your destined home, may Heaven assign
A happier lot than your most wretched father's.

TROCHAICS.

Cr. Hold, for where doth grief transport thee?
to the palace now retreat.

Œd. I obey, though most reluctant.

Cr. All is well in season meet.

Dare not to pronounce thy fellow truly happy, truly
blest,
Till the bounds of life passed over, yet unharmed,
he sinks to rest.

ŒDIPUS AT COLONOS.

ŒDIPUS AT COLONOS.

THAT sublime sentiment of Sophocles, respecting
“Laws,” which occurs in the preceding tragedy,

Μέγας ἔν τέτοις Θεός, ἠδὲ γηράσκει,

“The Divinity is mighty within them, and waxes not old,”

may be applied, with the strictest propriety, to his own admirable genius, as displayed in the plan and execution of the drama now under consideration. The “Œdipus at Colonos” is indeed a phenomenon without rival or parallel in the records of literature. Though composed, if we admit the testimony of Cicero and Valerius Maximus, after the poet had completed his ninetieth year;—at an

age, when, in ordinary instances, as the corporeal powers of man become only "labour and sorrow," so his mental energies are merged in imbecility and forgetfulness; this tragedy is inferior to none of our author's productions in animation and interest, while for unaffected pathos and impressive morality it is superior to all. It constitutes a most satisfactory and appropriate sequel to the "Œdipus Tyrannus," inasmuch as it supplies that *moral* effect, in which its precursor is unquestionably deficient. To behold an individual, like Œdipus, suffering on account of crimes into which he had been unconsciously betrayed by the very means which he had taken to avoid them, is a painful, if not an unnatural spectacle; and we derive little or no instruction from the calamities of one, who is punished rather from the caprice of the Gods, than for actual and deliberate transgression. But when we contemplate the same individual, as in the succeeding drama, enduring with patient resignation the unmerited anger of the Deities, and looking only to a future state of existence for deliverance and repose, we are admonished in the most forcible manner, that, as it is the first duty of man to avoid the perpetration of crime, so the most accep-

table expiation of guilt, is a meek and unrepining submission to its penalty.

It may also be added, that if, according to the trite proverb, example be the most impressive and useful mode of instruction, then is this drama more than commonly instructive. For the characters which it delineates are of universal occurrence. If there are few monarchs, on whom it can devolve to imitate the dignified magnanimity of Theseus, there are many sufferers, who may practise the resignation of Œdipus, and many daughters, who may emulate the piety of Antigone. In reference to the last-mentioned character, indeed, we may unhesitatingly affirm, that in no one uninspired composition is there presented a more natural and affecting delineation of filial virtue, than is here depicted in the daughter of Œdipus.

But though the softer emotions—love, and tenderness, and pity—are the predominant characteristics of this tragedy, the poet, in his management of the catastrophe, has soared to the loftiest elevation of grandeur and sublimity. As the life of Œdipus had been extraordinary and eventful,

so was his death to be awful and mysterious. He had not lived, neither could he die, like an ordinary mortal. He bore a " charmed life ;" a life exempted, as it were, from the common assaults of mortality, and only to be terminated by some signal and unprecedented interposition of Divinity. Such is indeed the "*dignus vindice nodus*," which sanctions supernatural interference. Accordingly, the earth convulsed and trembling, the appalling and incessant thunder, the glare of lightning, and the howling of the storm, the solemn intervals of silence, in which the voice of some invisible messenger is heard to murmur from beneath a summons to the devoted monarch, the consternation even of the resolute and intrepid Theseus, all these tend to produce a scene, which, for loftiness of conception and magnificence of execution, is not excelled by any relic of the Grecian drama, even in the compositions of the wild and terrific Æschylus.

This drama is also peculiarly valuable, on account of the light which it throws upon the religious observances of antiquity, of which the expiatory homage of Œdipus in the grove of the Fu-

ries is a conspicuous instance. Should the English reader consider these descriptions somewhat too tedious and circumstantial, he may perhaps be conciliated by the reflection, that the ancient drama,—how unlike the modern!—was the popular vehicle of religious as well as moral instruction. He will at least be recompensed for the labour of perusal, if the contemplation of the rigid devotion with which the heathen performed the services of *their* religion, should furnish him with an additional motive for the more zealous and conscientious fulfilment of the duties of his *own*.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

ŒDIPUS.

ANTIGONE, }
ISMENE, } DAUGHTERS OF ŒDIPUS.

THESEUS, KING OF ATHENS.

CREON.

POLYNICES, SON OF ŒDIPUS.

ATHENIAN.

MESSENGER.

CHORUS OF AGED INHABITANTS OF COLONOS.

ŒDIPUS AT COLONOS.

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE.

Œd. Say, daughter of a blind and aged sire,
Antigone, what region have we reached,
Or whose the city? Who will here extend
A scanty pittance for the passing day
To the poor wandering Œdipus, who asks
But for a little, and receiving less
Ev'n than that little, counts the boon enough.
For stern afflictions, long-protracted years,
And fortitude of soul, have taught me patience.
But now, my child, if haply thou discern
One resting on unconsecrated seats,

Or by the hallowed groves, there rest my steps,
 And seat me there, that thus we may inquire
 What land hath given us refuge? Strangers here
 We seek the natives of the state, to learn,
 And what we hear, perform.

Ant. O Œdipus,
 My much-afflicted father, the high towers,
 Which girt the city, rise in distant view :
 The spot on which we stand, I deem, is holy.
 Here laurels, olives, vines, in one green shade
 Are close inwoven ; and within the grove
 The nightingales make frequent melody.
 Rest now thy faltering limbs on this rude stone ;
 Such lengthened wanderings ill befit thine age.

Œd. Then seat me here, and watch beside the
 blind.

Ant. That mournful office time too well hath
 taught me.

Œd. Canst thou then tell me on what place we stand?

Ant. The land is that of Athens ; but the spot
 I know not ; this each passing traveller
 Hath told already. Wilt thou I depart
 To question of the place?

Œd. Yea, if there be
 Inhabitants, my daughter, to inform thee.

Ant. There are inhabitants ; but now my task
Is needless, for I see a stranger near us.

Œd. And with quick pace is he advancing hither?

Ant. The man e'en now hath reached us ; what
thou wilt

Demand ;—for he is present to inform thee.

Enter an ATHENIAN.

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, ATHENIAN.

Œd. Stranger, apprised by her, whose sight alone
Guides both herself and me, that thou art here
Arrived in welcome moment to unfold
What much we long to know—

Ath. Ere thou dost urge
Inquiry further, quit that sacred seat ;
No foot of man may tread this hallowed soil.

Œd. What is the place,—devoted to what Power?

Ath. From mortal touch and mortal dwelling pure
Is that mysterious grove ; 'the awful Powers,

¹ Εμφόβοι Θεαί, the venerable Goddesses, or Furies ; by name, Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megæra. They were also

Daughters of Earth and Darkness, dwell within.

Œd. By what most holy name should I invoke
them?

Ath. We call them in this land th' Eumenides,
The all-beholding Powers; in other lands,
By various lofty titles men adore them.

Œd. Propitious now may they receive their
suppliant,
That never may I quit their fated seat.

Ath. What may this mean?

Œd. A symbol of my doom.

Ath. 'Twere bold in me to force thee from the
spot,

Ere thus the mandate of the state enjoin.

Œd. O stranger, by the Gods, disdain thou not
To answer all a wretched wanderer asks thee.

Ath. Speak; and from me thou shalt not meet
disdain.

Œd. What is the region, then, which now re-
ceives us?

styled the Eumenides, or " Benevolent." The reader, who is curious to learn in what manner they acquired an appellation so incongruous with the offices usually ascribed to them, may consult the " Eumenides" of Æschylus.

Ath. Far as I know, thou too shalt hear the whole.
 The place is holy all. Here reigns supreme
 The mighty Neptune; here the Power of Flame,²
 The Titan-God, Prometheus; where thy feet
 Are resting now, is called the brazen way,
 The bulwark of great Athens; while the fields
 Adjacent claim for their illustrious Lord
 Colonus the equestrian, and from him
 The circling regions all deduce their name.
 Such are the things I tell thee; not alone
 By words ennobled, but familiar use.

Œd. Do any dwell around this hallowed spot?

Ath. Yes, they who from the God their name derive.

Œd. ³Is there a king, or bear the people sway?

Ath. The King who rules the city rules here also.

² Πυρφόρος Θεός. This appellation is peculiarly applicable to Prometheus; because, as we are told by Pausanias, the youths, who contended in the race, called ἀγών λαμπαδέχου, lighted their torches at his altar here mentioned, and ran towards the city.—Potter.

³ It may seem surprising, that Œdipus, who had so long been Monarch of Thebes, should not know whether a neighbouring state was a republic or a monarchy; but it will afterwards appear, that Œdipus only asks this question for a feint, that he may not be known, and in order to gain fuller intelligence.—Brumoy.

Œd. Stands his high throne in equity and might?

Ath. His name may answer this: 'Tis Theseus, son
Of Ægeus, late our Lord.

Œd. Is there of you
One who will bear our message to his ear?

Ath. Aught to recount, or ask his presence hither?

Œd. That for a trivial succour he may reap
A rich reward.

Ath. Reward! and what reward
Can a blind wanderer on a king confer?

Œd. The things we would reveal are not less clear
Than if our sight had traced them.

Ath. Know'st thou, stranger,
That thou art not deceived? and yet thou seem'st
In all, except thy fortunes, truly noble.
Remain where now I see thee, till I seek
Those who inhabit the encircling meads,
Not the far city, and relate my tale.
Be it their task to judge, if in this grove
Thou mayst remain, or must again depart.

[*Exit* ATHENIAN.]

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE.

Œd. My daughter, is the stranger now departed?

Ant. He is, my father; all around is still.

Speak what thou list, for I alone am nigh thee.

Œd. Dread Powers of fearful aspect, since *your*
seats

Have lent my wearied limbs their first repose,
Be not relentless or to me or Phœbus,
Who, when his voice my countless woes denounced,
Foretold a welcome though a distant end,
When I should reach the destined realm—where find
A rest and refuge in the sheltering grove
Of venerable Powers—that there my course
Of sorrow and of agony should close;
With rich reward to those who should receive me,
To those, who thrust me from their land, destruction;
And that undoubted signals should proclaim
The hour ordained by fate—or earthquake's roar,
Thunders, or lightnings of Almighty Jove.
Hence well I know 'twas your own augury,
That to this hallowed grove my wanderings led.
I had not else thus lighted first on you,

*The wine-abhorring, pure myself from wine,
 And on this rude yet awful seat reclined.
 Now, gracious Powers, Apollo's word confirm,
 And grant at length a limit to my woes,
 If I have felt enough of wretchedness,—
 The slave of miseries far beyond the lot
 To man's sad race assigned. Come, then, O come,
 Propitious daughters of primeval Night;
 And thou, from thine own patron Pallas named,
 Fair Athens, noblest of our Grecian states;
 Pity the shade of wretched Œdipus;
 Alas! I am not now what I have been.

Ant. Cease, cease. I see some aged men advance,
 Perchance with purpose to explore thy seat.

Œd. I will forbear. Conduct me from the path,
 And screen me in the grove, that I may learn
 Their secret conference. Knowledge thus obtained
 May best direct us how to act with prudence.

[*Exeunt* ŒDIPUS and ANTIGONE.]

* Ἀοίνοις. Wine was never used in the sacrifices offered to the Furies. Hence the Chorus, in enjoining Œdipus to propitiate the Goddesses, expressly command him, μηδὲ προσφέρειν μῆδυ, not to present wine.

Chorus.

STROPHE.

Look ! look ! who was he ? where abides he now ?
 Or whither from the spot hath fled,
⁵ Restless, most restless of mankind ?
 Dost thou behold him ? Search around,
 And shout on every side.
 Who—who is this sad aged wanderer ?
 Doubtless of foreign land, or his rash foot
 Had never trod the grove
 Of those unconquered Virgin-Powers,
 Whose name we tremble but to breathe,
 Whose mystic shrine we pass
 With far-averted eye,
 And pondering, silent and devout,
 On happier omens there.

⁵ Ἀκορέσις αἶτος. Literally, according to Brunck's interpretation, most insatiable. The translator confesses himself at a loss to comprehend the full meaning of this epithet; he has therefore adopted the rendering of Potter, "most restless," in preference to that of Francklin, who has "most prophane."

But rumour tells that one hath now arrived,
 Revering not the laws,
 Whom I have sought with keen observant glance
 Throughout the sacred grove,
 Yet still he mocks my search.

Enter ŒDIPUS and ANTIGONE.

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

Œd. Behold him here ; for by your words I know
 I am the man ye seek.

Ch. Ah me ! to hear and to behold how fearful !

Œd. O deem me not a ⁶scorner of your laws.

Ch. Protector Jove, who is this aged man ?

Œd. One on whose lot no favouring Power hath
 smiled

Ye rulers of the land !

⁶ *Ἀνόμων*. The term "outlaw," which Francklin has selected as peculiarly appropriate, does not appear to give the precise signification of the original word. It refers not so much to one "whom the laws of his country have expelled from all the benefits and privileges of society," as to one who does not recognise or regard the sanction of the laws. It would, perhaps, be more appropriately rendered by the word "lawless."

Be this the proof,—I had not wandered else,
Led by another's eye,
Or leaned, though weighty, on so frail a stay.

ANTISTROPHE.

Ch. Woe! woe! unhappy! thou, it seems, art
doomed

To pine with sightless orbs, oppressed
By years, and bowed with wretchedness.
Yet, if my power avail, to woe
Thou shalt not add *this* curse ;
For thou hast passed, far passed, the bound assigned.
Ah ! tread not thou that green and hallowed grove,
Where with the honied draught
Commingling, its pure limpid stream
The full and flowing goblet pours.
This, hapless stranger, this
With cautious step beware.
Recede—depart—a lengthened space
Remains between us still.
Dost thou not hear, unhappy wanderer ?
If thou hast aught to ask
In conference, quit that sacred spot,
And where the laws allow
Demand ; till then refrain.

Œd. What, O my daughter! should we now
resolve?

Ant. Father, we must obey the citizens,
And yield, as fits our state, without reluctance.

Œd. Sustain me then.

Ant. My hand e'en now sustains thee.

Œd. O strangers, wrong me not,
Since, yielding now, I quit the sacred seat.

Ch. Nay, from that very seat, old man,
Know, none shall force thee.

Œd. Should I yet advance?

Ch. Yea, forward.

Œd. Forward still?

Ch. Maiden, do thou his footsteps onward guide.
Thou seest the bound prescribed.

Ant. Follow me then, with dark and faltering step;
Follow, my father, whither now I lead thee.

A stranger in a foreign land,

O thou of many woes!

Whate'er the state abhors

Endure to hate, and what it wills, revere.

Œd. Then lead me, O my child, where guiltless all
We may securely speak,
And unoffending hear,
Nor strive we more with stern necessity.

Ch. Stop ! nor beyond the rocky pavement aught
Thy venturous foot advance.

Œd. Thus far ?

Ch. Enough ; thou hear'st—enough !

Œd. May I now sit ?

Ch. On the crag's sloping verge
Cautious with reverent awe thy form incline.

Ant. Father, 'tis mine, in silent tenderness,
Alas ! how sad a task !

To guide thy dark and dubious steps.

On my beloved hand

Rest thy weak powerless frame.

Œd. O doom of abject misery !

Ch. Since thou hast now obeyed, ill-fated man,
Disclose who gave thee birth,
What mighty woe constrains thee thus to roam,
And where thy country ?—

Œd. Strangers, I have no country—Ask no more.

Ch. Why thus evade, old man ?

Œd. Ask not, I pray thee, ask not of my race,
Nor question aught beyond.

Ch. Ha ! what means this ?

Œd. Dire is my race.

Ch. Yet speak.

Œd. Ah me, my daughter, how can I reply ?

Ch. Say of what line thou cam'st,
Who, stranger, was thy sire?

Œd. What shall I do, my daughter? Woe is me!

Ant. Speak; since the hand of fate lies heavy
on thee.

Œd. Then will I speak; concealment'vails not now.

Ch. Thou tarriest long; but speed—at once reply.

Œd. Know ye a certain child of Laius?

Ch. Ha!

Œd. Sprung from the race of Labdacus?

Ch. Great Jove!

Œd. The hapless Œdipus?—

Ch. Art thou that wretch?

Œd. Oh, start not thus appalled. I am, I am.

Ch. Alas!

Œd. I am most wretched.

Ch. Gracious Heaven!

Œd. What darker doom, my daughter, now
impends?

Ch. Away, away, and quit my land for ever.

Œd. What thou hast promised how wilt thou fulfil?

Ch. Nay, Heaven's avenging justice smites not him
Who wreaks but wrong for wrong;
And fraud repaid with fraud,
On the false wretch, who first deceived,

Brings sorrow, not success.

Thou from these seats, once more

An outcast, speed thee—speed thee from the land,

Lest thine unhallowed presence blast the city.

Ant. O venerable strangers, though ye shrunk

Recoiling from the tale

Of my poor aged sire,

Speaking of dark involuntary deeds ;

I do conjure you, turn not thus from me,

Me, while in suppliant anguish, I implore

Compassion for a father, and regard

Your steadfast gaze with unaverted eye.

Ah! deem me now as one

Of your own kindred, and let pity wake

To aid the lost. On you, as on the Gods,

Our hopes depend. Oh! then relent, and grant

This unexpected boon.

I here adjure you by each hallowed tie,

Your child, your wife, your duty, and your God.

Where will ye find the man who can escape,

When Fate's stern hand constrains him to despair?

Ch. Know, child of Œdipus, we pity thee,

Nor gaze relentless on thy woe-worn sire ;

But we revere the Gods, nor dare rescind

The firm decision of our former mandate.

Œd. What then doth Glory's vaunted name avail,
What the fair honours of illustrious fame,
Unproved by deeds as noble? Rumour boasts
Of Athens, most observant of the Gods,
Athens alone, of all our states, the first
To save the stranger, and the lost to aid.
What are those vaunts to me? Ye from those seats
Allured, and now expel me from your land,
Awed by a name alone. It is not me,
Nor yet my deeds ye fear; for in those deeds
I have but suffered—not inflicted—wrong,
If I may dare my wretched parents name,
For whom ye thus contemn me. This I know
Full well. And shall I then be foully branded
Base e'en by nature, when my sole offence
Is—to have borne injustice, and revenged it?
Nay, had I e'en been conscious of the crime,
I were not thus abandoned. But I went;
Oh how unconscious of the path I trod!
But much have I endured from those who knew
The fearful wreck they wrought. By the great Gods,
I now adjure you, strangers, at your will
Hither removed, O save me, save me here,
Nor, while ye think to venerate your Gods,
Contemn their holiest laws. Know, while they gaze

Approving on the righteous, they behold
 The impious too, and guilt shall never win
 Escape or shelter from the wrath of Heaven.
 O then forbear to dim the radiant fame
 Of generous Athens, leaguings with the lawless ;
 But as, relying on thy plighted faith,
 Thou hast received me, save and shield me still,
 Nor spurn with cold contempt this abject frame,
 Thus worn and wasted by consuming woes.
 Sacred I come, and pious, charged alone
 With blessings to your state; and when your King,
 Whoe'er he be, is present to my tale,
 I will inform thee all;—till he arrive
 Insult me not.

Ch. Thine arguments, old man,
 Are urged by weighty reasonings, and constrain me
 Much to revere thee. Things of import high
 Thy words involve. Be it enough for me
 To wait the wise decision of our monarch.

Œd. Where, strangers, doth your monarch hold
 his court ?

Ch. In his ancestral city; and the man
 Who saw thee first, and bade my presence here,
 Passed with like tidings to the monarch charged.

Œd. Will he then deem me worthy of regard,

And deign his audience to a blind old man?

Ch. Doubtless, when he shall hear thy name.

Œd. And who

Will be the bearer of a word like this?

Ch. ⁷ Long have thy wanderings been, and travellers soon
vellers soon

Diffuse their tales afar; these he will hear,

And, be assured, will come. Widely, old man,

Thy fame is blazoned; though his step were slow,

Thy name would urge him to redoubling speed.

Œd. O! be his coming prosperous to his state,
Prosperous to me. What man of virtuous deeds
Befriendeth not himself?

Ant. Almighty Jove!

What shall I say, and whither lead my thoughts?

Œd. What mean'st thou, my Antigone?

Ant. I see

A woman, on a fleet Sicilian steed,

Advancing hither; from the sun's full beams

A close Thessalian bonnet shades her brow.

⁷ Μακρὰ κέλευθος. Potter interprets these words to signify, that Œdipus had advanced far into the Athenian territories. Certainly they cannot refer to the distance between Colonus and Athens, which did not exceed ten stadia.

What shall I say? Oh! is it she indeed,
 Or do my fond imaginings deceive me?
 Again I doubt and am assured by turns,
 Uncertain what to think.—My doubts are o'er;
 I know her now; that sweet and welcome smile
 Hath scattered all misgivings, and I see
 'Tis she, my dear, my ever-loved Ismene.

Œd. What hast thou said, my daughter?

Ant. That I see

Thy child, my father, my dear sister too;
 A moment—and her accents will assure thee.

Enter ISMENE.

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, ISMENE, CHORUS.

Is. O ye, the names most treasured in my heart,
 My father and my sister, though in pain
 I traced your wanderings, now a keener grief
 Dims my sad eye while gazing on your sorrows.

Œd. And art thou here, my child?

Is. Unhappy father!

Œd. Sprung from my blood—

Is. To share thy miseries!

Œd. And art thou come?

Is. Not without desperate peril.

Œd. Embrace me, dearest child.

Is. In one fond clasp

I thus embrace you both.

Œd. Her, too, and me.

Is. Myself the third in sorrow.

Œd. O my child,

What brought thee hither?

Is. Anxious thought for thee.

Œd. Concern for *me*!

Is. Yea, fraught with weighty tidings,

And unattended, save by this true slave,

Alone of all yet faithful.

Œd. Where are now

Thy brothers, nerved by youth for martial toils?

Is. They are, where Fate constrains, in darkest
peril!

Œd. How have they bowed their manners and
their mind

To the base customs of inglorious Egypt!

Where men, immured at home, direct the loom,

While in the field their women still procure

The sustenance of life. Thus too of you,

My children, those whom best such toil behoved

Like timid maids, rest idly in their home ;
While ye, my daughters, in their stead partake
A wretched father's sorrows. She, indeed,

[To ANTIGONE.

Since feebler childhood passed, and blooming youth
Breathed vigour through her frame, still on my path
Attendant, ever wanders where I roam,
Guides my weak steps, and oft through pathless wilds
Strays with unsandalled foot, bereft of food,
Endures the frequent showers and sultry sun,
Nor heeds the splendours of a kingly board,
So her fond care may tend a father's need.

Thou too, Ismene, oft unknown to Thebes
Hast left thy home, to tell thy wandering sire
The oracles relating to his doom ;
And when they thrust me from my native land,
Didst thou stand forth, my firm and faithful guide.
And now, beloved daughter, to thy sire
What errand dost thou bear ? what weighty cause
Moved thee to quit thy home ? Thou dost not come,
Full well I know, with serious charge unfraught,
And much I fear lest new alarms impend.

Is. I will not tell thee, father, all the toils,
The ills I bore in seeking thine abode ;

These now are vanquished,—and 'twere worse than
vain

Once more to waken, by recounting, woes.
My errand here was to relate the ills
In which thy hapless sons are now immersed.
It seemed at first their only wish to yield
The throne to Creon, nor pollute the state,
Weighing the curse entailed on all their race,
Which plunged in ruin thy devoted house.
Now by some God, or frenzy of the mind,
Unhappy pair! perverted, mutual strife
Fires them to rancour, struggling for the throne.
Reckless of natural rights, the younger spurns
His elder, Polynices, and expels him
Both from his rightful throne and father-land.
He, as the voice of Rumour widely tells,
Fled to the vales of Argos, and contracts
A new alliance; arms his martial friends;
And vaunts that Argos shall requite his wrongs
On guilty Thebes, and raise his name to heaven.
No vague and vain reports are these, my father,
But facts too surely proved. But when the Gods
Will look in mercy on thy lengthened woes,
Alas! I cannot learn.

Œd. Hast thou then hope,
That Heaven will yet regard, and save me still?

Is. I have, my father; for I firmly trust
The recent voice oracular.

Œd. What voice?
What, daughter, hath it presaged?

Is. That an hour
Will come when Thebes shall seek thee, living still,
Or dead, for her deliverance.

Œd. Who can look
For prosperous fortune to a wretch like me?

Is. The oracles proclaim *thou* art their might.

Œd. I deemed that I was nothing; am I then
Once more a man?

Is. The Gods exalt thee now;
Before—they willed thy downfall.

Œd. What avails it
To raise in age the wretch whose youth they blasted?

Is. Know, for this cause will Creon quickly come.

Œd. With what intent, my daughter? tell me all.

Is. That near the Theban confines they may hold
thee,

Though ne'er allowed to pass the sacred bound.

Œd. What can one prostrate at their gate avail
them?

Is. Thy tomb, if reared in other lands, to them
Would prove most fatal.

Œd. Though the God withheld
His certain presage, this were promptly learnt.

Is. And therefore seek the Thebans to confine thee
Near their own realms, not thine own master there.

Œd. Would they inter me too in Theban ground?

Is. This must not be; the kindred blood forbids.

Œd. Then never, never, shall they work their will.

Is. An hour must come when Thebes shall rue
thy vengeance.

Œd. What strange event, my child, shall work
this marvel?

Is. Thy quenchless wrath, when round thy tomb
they stand.

Œd. From whom didst thou these oracles receive?

Is. From those who late returned from Delphi's
shrine.

Œd. Hath then Apollo thus foretold of me?

Is. So those declared, who came but now to Thebes.

Œd. Which of my shameless sons heard aught
of this?

Is. Each heard alike, and both must know it well.

Œd. Yet those degenerate wretches, warned of this,
Could grasp at empire, and neglect a father.

Is. I grieve to hear such tidings,—yet I bear them.

Œd. Ne'er may the Gods extinguish the fierce flames

Of this dread fatal strife ; but to my will
Award the issue of that deadly feud,
Which now with equal weapons they prepare :
So should the proud usurper vaunt no more
His sceptre and his throne, nor e'er to Thebes
Should he, who left his native towers, return.
They, they at least, nor succoured nor retained
Their wretched father, from his country spurned
With foul dishonour ; but assenting joined
In the stern edict which proclaimed me exile.
Thou wilt reply, to mine own earnest prayer
The state that melancholy boon assigned :
But 'tis not thus ;—on that disastrous day,
When frenzy fired my soul, and all I asked
Was but to die, and hide my shame for ever,
Crushed by o'erwhelming rocks ;—no friendly hand
Was stretched to rid me of the life I hated ;
But when the lenient hand of time had soothed
Despair to resignation, and I learned
That mine own desperate frenzy had inflicted
A wound more piercing than the crime deserved ;

Then, then, the city thrust me sternly forth
To most reluctant exile ; and these sons,
My noble offspring, who had power to aid
Their father in his need, that power withheld,
Deigned not to raise a word in my defence ;
But drove me out a poor unfriended outcast.
While by these virgins, far as their weak sex
Avails to aid me, all hath been supplied,—
Meet sustenance, serene though lowly rest,
And all the tender cares of duteous love ;
^s While my base sons with impious ardour grasp
Crowns, sceptres, kingdoms, and forget a father.
But never shall they gain support from me,
Nor shall they flourish on the throne of Thebes
In glad and prosperous grandeur ; this I know,
Hearing these oracles, and pondering well
The sure response by Phœbus breathed of old.
And let them send their Creon, or some chief
As potent and as base, to seek me here ;

^s In extenuation of the rancorous malediction of Œdipus, it should be observed, that the godlike doctrine of the forgiveness of injuries obtained no place in the heathen systems of morality, where revenge was accounted natural, or even laudable.

If ye, O strangers, with these awful Powers,
Your tutelary Gods, will here stand forth
To grant me succour, much will ye promote
Your country's welfare and my foes' despair.

Ch. Thou, Œdipus, and these thy daughters, claim
Our warmest, liveliest pity; but since thou
Hast pledged thyself my country's saviour, first
Would I inform thee what involves thy good.

Œd. Speak, friend, to one who will in all obey thee.

Ch. Make due atonement to those awful Powers,
Whose hallowed grove thy footsteps first have trod.

Œd. And with what rites? my friends, inform
me all.

Ch. ⁹First, from yon sacred ever-gushing stream,
Drawn with pure hands, the due libations bring.

Œd. What follows, when th' unsullied stream is
drawn?

Ch. Goblets are there, by nicest art enchased,
Whose brim and double handles thou must crown—

Œd. With boughs, or slender threads? or with
what rites?

⁹ This is the commencement of that scene alluded to in our introductory remarks, which so minutely develops the religious ceremonies of the ancients. The reader must endeavour to judge of it as it would appear to an Athenian audience, not as it appears to himself.

Ch. Wreathe round the soft wool of a new-shorn lamb.

Œd. 'Tis well; what next befits me to discharge?

Ch. Turn to the orient morn, and pour the stream—

Œd. From the same goblets thou hast just described?

Ch. Yea, pour libations trine; drain with the third
The consecrated bowl.

Œd. Instruct me yet;
What should the bowl contain?

Ch. The simple stream
With honey tempered—wine be absent thence!

Œd. And when the soil's dark verdure drinks the
stream?

Ch. With both thy hands place fresh-plucked
olive-boughs,
Thrice nine;—then invoke the Powers in prayer.

Œd. I joy to hear; for this is solemn all.

Ch. Since here we call them "Powers Benevolent,"
That with propitious minds they may accept
And aid the lowly suppliant, for thyself
Implore their mercy, or in thy behalf
Another. Let thy prayers be brief, and breathed
In low and whispered tone. Then from the spot
Retire—and turn not back. These rites performed,
I shall stand forth undaunted at thy side;

If not, old man, I can but tremble for thee.

Œd. Hear ye the natives of this land, my daughters?

Ant. We hear—what should be done do thou command.

Œd. These rites *I* cannot now discharge, debarred
By twofold ills—infirmity and blindness.

Of you, my daughters, one the homage pay.

I deem *one* soul, with pious feeling fraught,

Meet as a thousand for a task like this.

Then be the hallowed rites discharged with speed.

Yet leave me not alone; these faltering limbs

Refuse to bear me onward unsustained,

Nor dare I move without a watchful guide.

Is. The task enjoined be mine; but tell me first
Where is the spot—where all the rite demands?

Ch. Far in the grove retired. There one resides,
O virgin, to provide whate'er thou need.

Is. For this I now depart. My sister, thou
Remain to watch our father; toil is light,
When we but labour in a parent's cause.

[*Exit* ISMENE.]

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

Ch. Stranger, 'tis painful to awake

Griefs that have long and calmly slept,
Yet do I long to ask—

Œd. Ah! what?

Ch. Whence this interminable woe,
That rankles in thy breast?

Œd. By all the reverence which a guest may claim,
Explore it not. Foul deeds have I endured.

Ch. Wide hath the rumour spread, nor yet hath
ceased,
And I would learn the truth.

Œd. Ah me!

Ch. Assent, I pray thee.

Œd. Woe is me!

Ch. Yield, for I too will grant whate'er thou ask.

Œd. Strangers, dire evils have I borne,
Borne how reluctantly, let Heaven attest!
Involuntary all.

Ch. And from what cause?—

Œd. To an unhallowed couch
The city linked me, guiltless of the crime.

Ch. And hast thou then profaned
The kindred couch I tremble but to name?

Œd. 'Tis death to hear you, strangers;—but these two
Sprung from my blood—

Ch. Ha! whence?

Œd. My daughters these, and pledges of my
crime—

Ch. Almighty Jove!

Œd. Both born of her who gave

Their father life—

Ch. Are these thy daughters then,

Daughters at once and sisters of their sire?—

Œd. Alas!

Ch. Yes; thou dost well to weep.

The woes thou hast endured are infinite.

Œd. And e'en oblivion's solace is denied me.

Ch. And thou hast done—

Œd. I have not *done*.

Ch. What then?

Œd. A gift the state conferred, and I received,

Wretch that I was! oh had I ne'er deserved it!

Thence all my woes.

Ch. How thus, unhappy man!—

Didst thou not shed the blood?—

Œd. Why this demand? what dost thou seek to
trace?

Ch. A father's blood?—

Œd. Alas!

Thy words revive the pangs that seemed to sleep.

Ch. Didst thou then slay?—

Œd. I slew him, yet I had—

Ch. What?

Œd. A most righteous plea.

Ch. Speak it.

Œd. I will.

Since all unconscious on the crime I rushed,
And struck the blow in ignorance, by the law
I am absolved, unknowing what I did.

Ch. But lo! great Theseus, Ægeus' royal son,
Hastes to the spot, excited by thy fame.

Enter THESEUS.

THESEUS, ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

Thes. Long by the voice of general fame apprised
Of thy sad tale, and that infuriate deed
Which quenched thy visual orbs in utter gloom,
I knew thee, son of Laius; as I came,
Much have I heard, and know thee now more surely.
Thine abject garb and aspect of despair
Too plainly speak thy fortunes. Hapless King,
Thou wak'st my pity; and I would but ask
What boon thou seek'st from me or from my state,

Thou and the sad associate of thy sorrows.
 Unfold thy wish ; and arduous were th' emprise
 Where thou shouldst ask my utmost aid in vain.
¹⁰I too was nurtured in a foreign land,
 As thou art now ; an exile's woes to me,
 An exile's perils, are familiar all.
 Then never, never, from the stranger's prayer,
 Who comes like thee, relentless will I turn,
 Or needful aid withhold. I am a man,
 As thou art ; and *my* power to rule th' events
 To-morrow may bring forth transcends not thine.

Œd. Theseus ! in these brief words thy generous
 soul

Hath shone conspicuous ; hence a brief reply
 May well suffice me. Who I am, and who
 My father, what my country, thou hast said.
 Nought then remains, save to prefer my prayer
 For all I need, and then our conference close.

Thes. Speak, then, at once, that I may know thy
 wish.

Œd. I come to proffer thee this withered frame,

¹⁰ Theseus was educated in the court of Pittheus, King of Træzene.

A gift to sight unseemly ; yet endowed
With costlier treasures than the loveliest form.

Thes. What rich requital dost thou bring me here ?

Œd. This mayst thou learn in time—thou canst not
now.

Thes. When shall thy proffered good approve its
worth ?

Œd. When I am dead, and thou hast reared my
tomb.

Thes. The last and saddest boon of life is all
Thy prayer regards. The care of all between
Is unremembered, or contemned by thee.

Œd. In this one prayer are these concentrated all.

Thes. Yet light and trivial is the grace implored.

Œd. Mark me ! no trivial contest shall ensue.

Thes. Of me, or of thy children, dost thou pre-
sage ?

Œd. They would constrain me to return to Thebes.

Thes. If such their wish, it ill becomes thee thus
To roam a willing exile.

Œd. When I sought
Such refuge, they refused.

Thes. Oh, most unwise !
How vain is wrath in wretchedness like thine !

Œd. Forbear reproaches, till thou hear my plea.

Thes. Speak—I were wrong to judge thee uninformed.

Æd. O Theseus ! I have suffered woes on woes
Exhaustless heaped.

Thes. Dost thou by this intend
The ancient ruin of thy fated house ?

Æd. Ah no ! in this the general voice of Greece
Hath left me nought to tell thee.

Thes. Do thy griefs
Transcend the common sufferings of our race ?

Æd. They do, indeed. By mine own heartless sons
To exile thrust, like some loathed parricide,
Ne'er may I tread my native soil again.

Thes. Why, then, recall thee, if consigned to
dwell

For evermore apart ?

Æd. The voice of Heaven
Constrains them thus to act.

Thes. And of what ills
Do these predictions wake the boding dread ?

Æd. Discomfiture and death from this fair land.

Thes. Whence shall such fatal feud between us rise ?

Æd. Most honoured son of Ægeus, the great Gods
Alone the high prerogative may claim
To shun the blight of age, the stroke of death ;

All else must yield to Time's unconquered sway.
The vigour of the earth, man's martial might,
Are doomed alike to fade ; fair faith expires,
And falsehood springs florescent. So in men
By dearest ties united, and in states
By firmest leagues to amity constrained,
The same true soul remains not. What we now
Delight to cherish, in the lapse of time,
Or wakes abhorrence, or revives desire.
Thus now, though all is peace with thee and Thebes,
Thanks to thy generous faith, revolving time,
Which in its ceaseless course gives constant birth
To countless days and nights, shall yet produce
The fated season, when for trivial wrongs,
Your plighted concord shall dissolve in air :
Then this cold body, in the sleep of death
Entombed, shall drink their warm and vital blood,
If Jove be mightiest still, and Jove-born Phœbus
Retain his truth unbroken. But I pause—
Let me not breathe what Heaven has veiled in
darkness.

Guard thou thy proffered faith, nor shalt thou say
In Œdipus thy hospitable land
A vain and useless habitant received,
Unless in this the Gods themselves deceive me.

Ch. Before, O King! to thee and to the state
Such promises he proffered to fulfil.

Thes. Oh, who would spurn the warm benevolence
Of one like him, to whom this altar first,
Common to all, its friendly refuge lends?
Then, though a suppliant to these Powers he came,
To me and to my people doth repay
No trivial recompense. Whom I, impressed
With deepest reverence, never will repulse;
But in my realms a safe asylum grant.
If here it please the stranger to remain,
To guard him be *your* charge. If thou prefer
With me to quit the spot, O Œdipus,
Choose which thou wilt, and my assent command.

Œd. Pour down thy richest blessings on such men,
Almighty Jove!

Thes. What, then, dost thou resolve?
Say, wilt thou to the palace?

Œd. Would to Heaven
I might attend thee, but the spot is here—

Thes. Destined for what? I will in nought oppose
thee.

Œd. Here shall I triumph o'er the foes who
wronged me.

Thes. Great recompense thou nam'st for thine
abode

In these our realms.

Œd. If to thy purpose true,

Thou dost remain unchanged, till all be o'er.

Thes. Distrust me not, I never will betray thee.

Œd. I would not bind thee, like the base, by oath.

Thes. I count no oath more binding than a pro-
mise.

Œd. How wilt thou act?

Thes. What terror thus alarms thee?

Œd. Men will approach—

Thes. That charge belongs to these.

Œd. Beware, lest if thou leave me—

Thes. Tell me not

What is my duty.

Œd. He who fears must tell thee.

Thes. Fear is a stranger to my breast.

Œd. And yet

Thou little know'st what threats—

Thes. One thing I know ;

No mortal hand shall force thee from this spot,

In my despite. The impotence of Wrath

Vents its wild rage in vain and vehement threats,

Which, when cool Thought its sober sway resumes,
 Unheeded pass away. Thus, too, for these;
 Though now they proudly menace, should they strive
 To drag thee hence by violence, such emprise
 Will prove a stormy ocean, where immerged,
 Their shattered bark will sink. Take courage then—
 If Phœbus hither was indeed thy guide,
 Without my feebler aid his arm can save thee;
 And though ourselves be distant, yet our name
 Shall still avail from insult to protect thee.

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

STROPHE I.

Well did Fate thy wanderings lead,
 Stranger, to this field of fame,
 Birth-place of the generous steed,
 Graced by white Colonus' name.¹
 Frequent in the dewy glade
 Here the nightingale is dwelling;

¹ The sincerity of these encomiums on the beauties of Colonus will not be questioned, if we admit the common notion, that it was the birth-place of Sophocles.

Through embowering ivy's shade,
Here her plaintive notes are swelling ;
Through yon grove, from footsteps pure,
Where unnumbered fruits are blushing—
From the summer sun secure,
Screened from wintry whirlwinds rushing ;
Where, with his fostering nymphs, amid the grove,
The sportive Bacchus joys to revel or to rove.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Bathed in heaven's ambrosial dew,
Here the fair narcissus flowers,
Graced each morn with clusters new,
Ancient crown of Mightiest Powers ;
Here the golden crocus blows ;
Here exhaustless fountains gushing,
Where the cool Cephisus flows,
Restless o'er the plains are rushing ;
Ever as the crystal flood
Winds in pure transparent lightness ;
Fresher herbage decks the sod,
Flowers spring forth in lovelier brightness ;
Here dance the Muses ; and the Queen of Love
Oft guides her golden car through this enchanting
grove.

STROPHE II.

What nor Asia's rich domain,
Nor, by Pelops' ancient reign
Famed afar, the Doric coast
Through its thousand vales can boast,—
Here, by mortal hands unsown,
Here, spontaneous and alone,
Mark the hallowed plant expand,
Terror of each hostile band !
Here, with kindly fruit mature,
Springs the azure olive pure ;
Youth and hoary age combine
To revere the plant divine ;
² Morian Jove, with guardian care,
Watches ever wakeful there ;
And Athena's eye of blue
Guards her own loved olive too.

² The sacred olives in the Academia were called *Mopíαι* ; hence Jupiter, who had an altar there, as protector of the place, had the name of Morian.—Potter.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Let me still my country's fame,
 Still her matchless praise proclaim,
 Sing the wondrous gifts bestowed
 By her potent Patron-God,
 Steeds in fleetness ne'er outvied,
 And the gallant navy's pride.
 Son of Saturn, King, whose sway
 Ocean's restless waves obey,
 Thou to this transcendant praise
 Didst thy favoured Athens raise ;
 Taught by thee the courser's flame
 By the golden curb to tame—
 While the light oar, framed by thee,
 Speeds the swift bark o'er the sea,
 Bounding through the foaming main
 Fleeter than the ³Nereid train.

Ant. O most renowned land ! 'tis now the time
 To prove by action thy transcendant praise.

Œd. What wakes new terrors in thy breast, my
 daughter ?

³ Literally, follower of the hundred-footed daughters of Nereus.

Ant. Creon approaches, not unguarded, hither.

Œd. Most honoured strangers, in your aid alone
My anxious eye must seek the goal of safety.

Ch. Be calm; I will not fail thee, though mine arm
Be weak and withered by a weight of years,
Age hath not palsied yet the might of Athens.

Enter CREON.

CREON, ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

Cr. Ye citizens, and children of the soil,
Your looks, I see, betray at mine approach
The sudden impulse of awakening fears.
Your fears are causeless:—be vain threats forborne.
I come not here to compass aught by force,
For I am old; and this most potent state
Transcends, I know, the mightiest in our Greece;
But, bent with age, I come but to restore
This hapless outcast to his native land;
A charge no private voice, but the whole state
Imposed on me, by kindred blood constrained
To feel most deeply for a kinsman's woe.
List to mine errand then, unhappy King,
And to thy home return; the state recalls thee;
I beyond all by closest ties impelled,
Who were indeed the basest of mankind,

Did not thy miseries wring my inmost soul,—
Viewing thee thus, a friendless, homeless exile,
A wanderer and a fugitive on earth,
Led by one feeble guide, and that thy daughter.
Ah! never thought I to behold her thus,
Sunk in the depth of wretchedness and shame,
On thee attendant, and in thy behalf
A scant relief imploring;—in the flower
Of ripened youth from nuptial honours torn,
To scorn and ruffian outrage still exposed.
What dark and deep reproach, unhappy me!
On mine own head, and thine, and all our race,
Have I not charged? Yet, since in vain we strive
To shroud that shame, which all must know too well,
By thy paternal Gods, O Œdipus,
Yield to my warm persuasions; hide thy woes
In thine own city and ancestral halls.
Bid to this generous state a kind farewell,
She well deserves it; but the land that bore
And gave thee nurture claims superior love.

Œd. O thou in all audacious, basely skilled
E'en from the words of truth to frame deceit,
Why seek to lure me to those scenes again,
Where, if beguiled, severest woes await me?
When, sunk and struggling with domestic ills,
My only solace was the hope of exile,

Thou wouldst not then that mournful boon bestow ;
 But when the frenzy of my soul was calmed,
 And I had joyed to linger out my days
 In my once happier home ; then didst thou drive,
 And spurn me forth to exile. Where was then
 The kindred tie so much regarded now ?
 Now, when thou seest this hospitable state
 And her kind sons concede a welcome refuge,
 Wouldst thou delude me hence, veiling thy fraud
 In smooth dissembling words. Thy proffered love,
 What joy imparts it to the heart that loathes thee ?
 If from thy prayer, in utmost need preferred,
 Unheeding one should turn, nor will to aid,
 But, when thy soul were sated with its wish,
 Should then obtrude his slow and worthless help,
 Say—would such empty succour aught delight thee ?
 Such grace thou bring'st to me ; specious in word,
 False in itself, and fruitless. I will speak,
 That to these strangers I may prove thee villain.
 Thou com'st to lure me—not to mine own home,
 But to your confines, there to pine, that Thebes
 May shun th' impending vengeance of this land.
 It shall not be ; such vengeance still awaits thee.
 There shall my spirit dwell, a blighting curse
 To your devoted state. And for my sons,

Of all the rich domain their father swayed,
 Be the scant tomb their sole inheritance.
 Is not my presage of the doom of Thebes
 More sure than thine ;—yea, 'tis e'en trebly sure,
 As drawn from truer prophets, Phœbus 'self,
 And his dread sire, the all-controlling Jove !
 And hither hast thou come with specious words
 And most delusive ; but, for thy smooth tongue,
 Defeat and shame, not safety, shalt thou reap.
 Since, then, thy toils are spread in vain, away !
 Leave us to sojourn here ; sunk as we are,
 Here to reside, we were not wholly wretched.

Cr. And dost thou think severer woes impend
 O'er me from these wild ravings, or thyself ?

Œd. Much will it glad me, if in vain thou seek'st
 Me to persuade, or these my friendly guards.

Cr. Thou wretch, not time itself can teach thee
 wisdom ;
 But frenzy makes thee hateful e'en in age.

Œd. Practised art thou in eloquence ; but one
 Who smoothly talks on right and wrong alike—
 Can such a man be virtuous ?

Cr. To speak much,
 And speak in fitting season, differ widely.

Œd. How briefly and how wisely dost *thou* speak.

Cr. Not so to one whose soul is warped like thine.

Œd. I charge thee, hence! nor thus observe
where most

Befits me sojourn.

Cr. I attest, not thee,

But these most friendly strangers, in what terms
Thou dost reply. If I should force thee!—

Œd. Ha!—

And who dare force me, if my guards assent not?

Cr. Nay, though I use no force, thou shalt
repent.

Œd. From what base deed arise these menaces?

Cr. One of thy daughters is my captive now,
And this shall be ere long.

Œd. Unhappy me!

Cr. Ah! thou shalt soon have cause for heavier
sorrow.

Œd. Hast thou my child?

Cr. Aye; and design ere long
To force the other from thee.

Œd. Oh! my friends,

What will ye do? Will ye, too, thus betray me?
Will ye not spurn the villain from your land?

Ch. Stand off, bold stranger;—justice disallows
The deeds thou late hast done, and still art doing.

Cr. This is the moment ; do your office, slaves ;
Quick,—force her hence, if she refuse to follow.

Ant. Ah ! whither shall I fly ? where shall I look,
To earth or heaven for rescue ?

Ch. Wretch ! what dost thou ?

Cr. The man I shall not touch, the maid is mine.

Œd. O Princes of the land !

Ch. Presumptuous stranger,
Thy deeds are most unjust.

Cr. Most just.

Ch. And say,
Where is their justice ?

Cr. I but seize mine own.

Ant. O Athens ! Athens !

Ch. Stranger, how is this ?
Wilt thou not loose her ? quickly shalt thou feel
The vengeance of mine hand.

Cr. Off with thine hand !

Ch. Never from thee, if such thy venturous aim.

Œd. If thou wrong me, thou dost incense the
state.

Ch. Have I not told thee thus ?

Cr. Straight from thy clasp ;
Release the virgin.

Ch. Dictate not to those

Who do not own thy power.

Cr. Again I bid thee loose her.

Ch. And again

I bid thee swift depart. Haste, hither haste,
O citizens! the state is foully wronged;

My country's rights are outraged; haste to help me!

Ant. Oh strangers, strangers, I am torn away.

Œd. My child, my child, where art thou?

Ant. Hurried hence

By lawless violence.

Œd. Stretch forth thy hand,

My hapless child!

Ant. Alas! I have no power.

Cr. Will ye not drag her hence?

Œd. Unhappy me!

Cr. Henceforth, unaided by these props at least,
Shalt thou roam forth, since thus thy stubborn mood
Rejects thy country, and thy friends, and me,
Commissioned forth, although a King, to bring thee.
Time will, I know, convince thee, that such deeds
Will ne'er conduce to work thy lasting good,
Spurning thy friends, and nurturing that wild rage
Which plunged, and still doth plunge thee, in
despair.

Ch. Hold, stranger, hold!

Cr. I warn thee, touch me not.

Ch. I will not loose thee, while of these bereft.

Cr. Then on thy state wilt thou entail revenge
For heavier wrongs ; I seize not these alone.

Ch. What is thy purpose now ?

Cr. To drag *him* hence.

Ch. High words are these.

Cr. Like deeds will soon ensue,
Unless the monarch of this land prevent me.

Œd. Oh ! shameless boaster ! wilt thou seize
me too ?

Cr. Silence ! I charge thee.

Œd. Did these Awful Powers
Enjoin me silence from the curse that now
Is trembling on my lips, I would not then
Forbear to curse thee, ruffian ! who hast rent
From the blind wanderer his last dearest guide.
For this, on thee and thy devoted race
May yon bright Sun, All-seeing God, repay
A dark and dreary age, fraught to the last
With miseries keen as mine.

Cr. Behold ye this,
Ye natives of the land ?

Œd. Thee they behold
And me ; they know what wrongs I have endured,

While but in words I vent my powerless vengeance.

Cr. I will not curb my anger ; but alone,
Though age-enfeebled, straight will drag thee hence.

Œd. Unhappy me !

Ch. What insolence is thine,
If thou but deem'st to dare a deed like this !

Cr. I deem.

Ch. Then Athens is no more a city.

Cr. In a just cause the weak subdue the mighty.

Œd. Hear you his vaunts ?

Ch. They shall not end in action.

Cr. This Jove may know, thou canst not.

Ch. Is not this
Atrocious wrong ?

Cr. 'Tis wrong ; yet thou must bear it.

Ch. Ho citizens!—ho rulers of the land !
Advance with speed,—advance ; far, far e'en now
They pass the bounds of right.

Enter THESEUS.

THESEUS, ŒDIPUS, CREON, CHORUS.

Thes. ³ Why this clamour? what the outrage?
 Urged by what unwonted dread,
 Call ye thus your King adoring where the votive
 steer hath bled
 To the Ocean-King whose altar decks Colonus?
 Quickly say,
 Wherefore from the shrine ye urge me with un-
 welcome speed away?
Œd. O noble friend, for well thy voice I know,
 Foul wrongs from this base ruffian have I borne.
Thes. What are those wrongs,—how hath he
 injured thee?

³ Though the abrupt transition in the metre may sound harshly to the reader, it would have been inconsistent with the main principle of the present translation to have rendered these four lines in heroic measure, as they are trochaics in the original. If, however, according to Pope's celebrated canon,

The sound must seem an echo to the sense,
 it must be acknowledged, that no metre is better adapted to convey the idea of hurried indignation and impetuous surprise.

Œd. This Creon, whom thou seest, hath forced away
My last and only comfort, my loved daughters.

Thes. What dost thou say?

Œd. My sufferings thou hast heard.

Thes. Let one of those who in our presence wait
Speed instant to the altars, and proclaim
This mandate to our people, horse and foot,
To quit the sacred rites, and with all haste
Secure the passage where the double ways
Converge in one, ere the lost virgins pass,
And I, by lawless force discomfited,
Be held in scorn by my much-injured guest.
Away, as I have charged thee! For this wretch,
Did I but feel the wrath his guilt deserves,
He should not 'scape uninjured from my vengeance.
Now, by the very laws himself imposed,
By those same laws, impartial will I judge him.
Hence never shalt thou part, till thou restore
The ravished virgins to our presence here;
For thou hast done a deed, that shames not me
Alone, but thine own lineage, and thy country;
Since on a state, by law and justice swayed,
And of its faith observant—on *this* state,
Thou hast intruded with unlicensed might,
To work thy will, and bear away the spoil,

Deeming our land, perchance, of manly hearts
Devoid,—some haughty despot's crouching slave,
Or me an abject and degenerate coward.
Thebes never taught thee this degrading lesson,
She is not wont to form and nurture baseness ;
Nor will she praise nor vindicate the deed,
When she shall learn, that on the sacred rights
Of me and of my Gods thou hast transgressed,
Forcing the wretched suppliant from our altars.
I had not thus intruded on thy state,
(Though rigid justice sanctified the deed,)
And lured, or led, a wretched captive thence,
Without the King's assent, whoe'er he were,
Knowing too well what to the sheltering state
Becomes a stranger in a foreign land.
Thy deeds have shamed thy country, of such shame
Most undeserving, and protracted years
Have left thee aged and bereft of wisdom.
But now our former menace we repeat ;
Let the lost virgins be at once restored,
Or in this land will I detain thee, bound
A slave reluctant—till thou set them free.
Our will in this accords but with our words.

Ch. Seest thou thy peril, stranger? first I thought
thee

Generous and noble, as became thy race ;
 Now in thy guilt thou art at once convicted.

Cr. It was not, Theseus, that I deemed thy state
 Devoid of martial might or counsel sage,
 As thou hast said, that I have done this deed ;
 But from my firm conviction, of thy realms
 That none would will to harbour and retain
 In my despite a kinsman ;—for I deemed
 Ye could not cherish a polluted wretch
 Stained with a father's blood, from whose dark couch
 Sprung an incestuous progeny. And I knew
 The long-revered tribunal of your land,
 Throned on the Mount of Mars, would never deign
 To grant asylum in her sheltering walls
 To such degraded outcasts. Urged by this,
 I came confiding to arrest my prey ;
 Nor had I gone thus far, save that on me
 And on my race a bitter curse he poured,
 Whence, having suffered wrong, I thus repaid it.
 Resentment knows no soothing balm of age,
 Calmed but in death, it only fails to rouse
 The long departed. Act, then, as thou wilt ;
 I am alone before thee, with no plea
 But justice ;—that in weakness nought avails me—

Yet know, whate'er thy deeds, thus weak with age,
With equal deeds will I essay to quite thee.

Œd. Unblushing villain ! dost thou think to pour
Contempt on mine old age or on thy own
With these upbraidings, while thou tell'st a tale
Of murder, incest, misery, and despair,
Which I, oh how unwillingly ! endured.
Such was the will of Heaven, against my house
Incensed, perchance, for unrepented crimes.
Thou canst not prove, that by a wilful deed
I merited such evil, or involved
Myself, my race, in guilt so dark as this.
Say, if thou canst, since by the voice divine
I was foredoomed a father's murderer,—
Say, how can Justice brand me with such deed,
Whose doom was presaged ere my life began ?
If—born to woe—as I, alas ! was born,
In chance encounter met, I slew my sire,
Unknowing what I did, or whom I slew,
Canst thou revile me for unconscious crimes ?
And, oh thou wretch ! doth it not shame even thee
Thus to constrain me but to speak of her,
My wife, my mother, and THY sister too.
Now I WILL speak ;—no longer will I veil

The tale in silence, since thy shameless tongue
 Hath forced it from me. Yes—she gave me birth ;
 I here avow it—Oh accursed doom !
 Unthinking of her fate as I of mine ;—
 She gave me birth ; then to her son she bore
 Fresh sons, and to herself eternal shame.
 This too I know, though thou with willing mind
 On me and her hast heaped this keen reproach,
 Unwillingly I wedded her, and tell
 This tale with like reluctance. Not for this
 Shall infamy for ever brand my name ;
 Nor for my father's blood, though at this deed
 Are aimed the keenest arrows of thy wrath.
 And answer truly what I now demand ;—
 Should one rush forward to attempt thy life,
 Thou paragon of justice, wouldst thou ask
 If he who sought to slay thee were thy father ?
 Or take an instant vengeance ? Sooth I deem,
 If thou lov'st life, thou wouldst repel the assault
 With equal force, and think of justice after !
 To these unconscious crimes the will of Heaven
 Constrained my path ; and couldst thou from the
 grave
 Evoke the spirit of my murdered sire,
 This plea he would not question. But for thee,

Oh lost to justice! thou hast dared to speak
 While Honour warned to silence; and to charge
 Me in this presence with calumnious blame;
 Yet hast thou deemed it worthy on this state,
 Renowned Athens, and her generous King,
 To fawn with hollow and unmeaning praise;
 How is it thou hast passed her worthiest fame,
 Her proud pre-eminence, of all our states
 In virtue first and reverence to the Gods?
 Yet from this noble land hast thou essayed
 Meanly to steal a wretched suppliant,
 And bear to bondage my unhappy daughters.
 Wherefore I now implore the potent arm
 Of these dread Powers, and bend in earnest prayer
 For their resistless aid, that thou mayst learn
 What manly hearts defend this generous city.

Ch. The stranger is most worthy, good my Lord,
 And though his woes are countless, they but lend
 A stronger title to thy friendly succour.

Thes. Enough of words;—the lawless ruffians
 speed,
 While we, the injured, stand inactive here.

Cr. What task to my weak age wouldst thou
 prescribe?

Thes. That thou precede, and guide me to the spot,

That if the captive maidens near this grove
 Are yet detained, thou mayst at once reveal them,
 Though, if thy band be fled, this toil avails not.
 Others are now abroad, whose sure pursuit
 They never shall escape—to thank the Gods
 For villany successful. Go before ;
 The doom for others destined now is thine,
 And Fate, at length, in thine own toils hath snared
 thee ;—

Brief are the triumphs gained by guilty fraud.
 Nor rest on other aid. I know full well,
 By thine insulting vaunts, thou didst not come
 Unarmed or unattended to this outrage ;
 Some power upholds thee in this bold emprise.
 But this demands our care, nor must we leave
 Our state thus baffled by a single villain.
 This dost thou comprehend, or is it said
 In vain, as when this insult first was planned ?

Cr. Nay, spare thy threats, I cannot beard thee
 here ;

At home we too shall know what best beseems us.

Thes. Away, and, threaten as thou wilt. Do thou,
 O Œdipus, undaunted here remain ;
 And, save in death, I will not cease mine aid
 Till thou again embrace thy rescued daughters.

Œd. Most honoured Theseus, for thy generous soul,
 And ready succour to our helpless age,
 May the Gods crown thee with their choicest
 blessings.

[*Exeunt* THESEUS and CREON.]

ŒDIPUS, CHORUS.

STROPHE I.

* Oh ! were I present 'mid the fray
 Where warriors meet in stern array,
 And clanging arms resound,
 Or by the hallowed Pythian shrine,
 Or where unnumbered torches shine
 The gleaming shores around ;

* The chorus, concluding that an engagement must ensue, wish themselves with their brave countrymen, when they should overtake the forces of Creon, whether it were in the plains of Marathon, characterised by the temple there dedicated to the Pythian Apollo, or on the shores of Eleusis, or near Leucogeos, the domain of the tribe of Œa. The latter part of the strophe is an allusion to the silence observed in the Eleusinian mysteries ; the priests were called Eumolpidæ, from Eumolpus, the first hierophant.—Potter.

Where Awful Powers in mystery
Veil the dread rites, whose golden key
Locks deep in silent awe divine
Their priests, Eumolpus' honoured line.

Thither were borne the virgin pair,
There led the King his martial band,
There, sword to sword, and hand to hand,
The strife they soon shall dare.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Or westward do the warriors speed,
Where high o'er Œa's fertile mead

The white rock rears its brow ?

On fiery steed or rolling car,
Say, flock they to the deepening war ?

For Mars is wakening now
His legions ardent for the fight,
And Athens pours her martial might.
From every rein the lightnings glance,
As high on glittering steeds advance

The youthful bands, who proudly own
Athena, thy superior sway,
Or, grateful, votive homage pay
To Rhea's honoured son.

STROPHE II.

Say, do they fight, or linger still ?

Glad hopes my bounding breast inflame ;
 The virgins, wronged by causeless ill,
 Wronged by a haughty kinsman's will,
 Soon shall my King reclaim.

Jove, Jove, to-day will aid the right,
 And I forebode a prosperous fight.
 Oh ! could I seize the wild dove's wing,
 And to yon clouds my pinions fling,
 That my glad eye might beam to see
 The combat and the victory !

ANTISTROPHE II.

Thou of the all-pervading eye !

In Heaven by subject Gods adored,
 Jove ! from thy radiant throne on high
 Send might, and joy, and victory,

To grace my country's Lord !
 Daughter of Jove, Athena ! hear ;
 Thou, Phœbus, lift thy fatal spear,
 With thy chaste sister, skilled to slay
 With certain aim the forest-prey,
 Oh come, with prompt and potent hand,
 To aid my people and my land.

Thou wilt not, wandering stranger, in this hope
 Count me a faithless prophet ; for I see
 Thy rescued daughters swift advancing here.

Œd. Where, where, what say'st ?—what said'st
 thou ?

Enter ANTIGONE and ISMENE.

THESEUS, ANTIGONE, ISMENE, ŒDIPUS, CHORUS.

Ant. Oh, my father !

My dearest father ! would some pitying God
 Grant thee to gaze on this most generous monarch,
 Who hath restored us to thy welcome arms.

Œd. My child—and are ye near me ?

Ant. Yea ; the hands

Of Theseus and his gallant band have saved us.

Œd. Come, O my children, to a father's arms,
 Who never, never, thought again to feel
 Your loved embrace.

Ant. That transport, then, be thine ;—
 With equal joy we share it.

Œd. Where, indeed,
 Where are ye ?—

Ant. Here, together we approach thee.

Œd. My dearest blossoms !

Ant. To a father's breast

His offspring all are dear.

Œd. Ye loved supports
Of my weak age !

Ant. Sad guardians of the wretched !

Œd. I clasp my best-beloved, nor can die
Hapless in all, while ye are left to bless me.
Press, then, my daughters, to a father's side ;
Grow to the parent-breast ; and close, at length,
My dark and dreary pilgrimage in peace.
But first the manner of your rescue tell ;
Brief be the tale, as fits your modest years.

Ant. Here stands our great preserver. Ask of him,
So will my tale be brief, and quickly told.

Œd. O marvel not, dear stranger ! though I dwell
With prolix transport on my children, saved
Beyond my hope ;—well do I know from thee
Springs this delight, the boon is only thine,
Thou hast preserved them ; yea, and thou alone.
For this, on thee and on thy state may Heaven
Pour down such blessings as my warm heart prays,
Since in your state alone of all mankind
Have I discerned unsullied piety,
Justice unwarped, and sacred truth unstained.

Oh could my grateful thanks attest thy worth !
 For all my blessings flow from thee alone.
 Stretch forth, oh noble King, the hand that saved us,
 That I may clasp it, and confess thy grace
 With the warm kiss of ardent gratitude.
 Yet what have I implored ! should a lost wretch
 Dare but to touch the unpolluted form
 Of virtue pure as thine ? It may not be ;
 Didst thou assent, I would not thus defile thee.
 They, they alone, whom bitterest woes have wrung,
 Aright can pity wretchedness like mine.
 Farewell, my Lord ; yet, while I linger here,
 Still let thy friendship, still thine aid be mine.

Thes. I marvel not, that in the first warm thrill
 Of heartfelt transport for thy rescued daughters,
 Thou didst not promptly speak the thanks our aid
 Might seem to merit, nor doth such delay
 In aught displease us. Not from empty words
 Would we seek honour, but from manly deeds.
 I prove it thus : in all our promise pledged,
 That pledge hath been redeemed ; I here restore
 Thy daughters, living, from his threats unharmed.
 And why should I recount, in vaunting words,
 How conquest crowned our arms, when thou mayst
 learn

From these thy daughters? But direct thy thoughts
 To what befel me as I hasted hither ;
 Brief to recount, yet worthy of surprise.
 Events, though trivial, prudence duly weighs.

Œd. What is it, son of Ægeus? for thy words
 Are dark to me, nor can I guess their import.

The. They say a man, no citizen of Thebes,
 Yet to thy blood allied, in suppliant guise
 At Neptune's altar sits, where I performed
 The sacred rites, when summoned to the rescue.

Œd. Whence doth he come? what boon implore
 of me?

The. I know but this; they tell me—at thy hand
 He seeks brief audience, and no greater grace.

Œd. Why this? nought trivial doth that seat
 portend!

The. They say he asks but to confer with thee
 A few brief moments, and return in safety.

Œd. Who can he be, thus suppliant at the altar?

The. Bethink thee, is there none of kindred blood
 At Argos, who may crave a boon like this?

Œd. Cease, cease, most honoured Monarch.

The. What means this?

Œd. Entreat me not.

The. And wherefore not entreat thee?

Œd. Too well I know the stranger-suppliant now.

The. And who is he? and why should I rebuke
him?

Œd. My son, my foul abhorrence: but to hear
His voice, O King! would deeply gall my breast.

The. Yet wherefore? Though thou hear his
prayer, thy will

Is free to spurn it; can it harm thee aught
To grant him audience?

Œd. O, my Lord, his voice
Is harsh and hateful to a father's ear!

Then urge me not to grant request like this.

The. But first beware; doth not his suppliant seat,
And the high sanction of the Gods constrain thee?

Ant. O yield to me, my father, though by years
Unschool'd in wisdom I presume to speak;
And to thy suppliant grant the grace he asks.

Revere the Power in whose high name he prays thee,
Relent to us, and bear my brother's presence;

His words, though uncongenial, are not fraught
With power to force thee from thy fixed design.

What ill can rise from listening but to words
By which the noblest counsels are declared?

Art thou not still his father? For this cause,

Though most unnatural were his deeds to thee,
 It is not meet that thou shouldst thus repay
 Evil for evil. Yield, then, to his prayer ;
 Others have felt the curse of thankless children,
 And burnt with equal anger,—till, appeased
 By mild remonstrances of mutual friends,
 Once more the father in their breasts revived.
 Ah ! dwell not now on those unnumbered woes,
 Which thou hast borne for deeds unconscious wrought
 Against thy parents, though I know too well,
 If that on these thou look, 'twill prove at once
 What pregnant sufferings spring from rage indulged ;
 My truth, alas ! is too severely proved
 By those dark eye-balls,—dark in endless night.
 Relent, then, to our prayers. It ill beseems
 That they should ask so oft who ask for justice,
 Or that thine heart, itself by kindness soothed,
 Knows not by kindness to requite the grace.

Œd. Thou hast prevailed, my daughter, though
 assent,

While pleasing, is reluctant—take thy wish.
 This I forewarn thee, stranger ; if he come,
 Let not his ruffian-hand attempt my life.

Thes. Enough—my honour needs no second pledge.

Old man, I scorn to boast ; but while the Gods
Still grant me life and safety, thou art safe.

Exit THESEUS.

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, ISMENE, CHORUS.

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

Estranged from wisdom's rule appears

The man, whose restless mind

Aspires to life beyond the years

To mortal date assigned.

Years linger on ; but in their train

Lead cares more restless, keener pain ;

And when beyond Hope's utmost bound

Thy wish is won, ah what can cheer

The joyless breast, when hovering near

Relentless Death has frowned ?

No festive dance, or nuptial wreath,

Or magic of the melting lyre,

Can wake in age the stifled fire,

Or charm the sleep of death.

ANTISTROPHE I.

O better were it not to be ;—
 Or when the infant-eye
 Opens on light and misery,
 To pass in that first sigh
 Whence first we came. Youth onward speeds,
 And in his train of folly leads
 Delusive pleasures, light and vain—
 What restless toils are absent there,
 What woes, swift darkening to despair ?—
 In that disastrous train
 Are Strife, Sedition, Envy, Wrath ;—
 While Age, morose with countless woes,
 Dark, cheerless, friendless, waits to close
 The drear and downward path.

EPODE.

Nor mine alone these ills to bear,
 Thou, too, the mournful lot must share.
 As the wild billows fiercely roar
 Round the white crags and northern shore ;
 So fierce on thy devoted brow
 The waves of woe are beating now,
 And sorrows round thee pour ;—

Some from the sinking orb of day,
 Some where he darts his orient ray,
 Some from the sultry noontide beam,
 And some from Midnight's starry gleam.

Ant. Hither, it seems, the stranger comes, my
 father,

All unattended, and dissolved in tears.

Œd. Who is he?

Ant. 'Tis the same we deemed before,
 And Polynices stands before thee now.

Enter POLYNICES.

POLYNICES, ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, ISMENE,
 CHORUS.

Pol. Ah me! what shall I do? Shall my first tears
 Gush forth for mine own sorrows, or for those
 Which now I see my aged sire endure?
 Whom, a sad exile in a stranger-land,
 By you alone, my sisters, have I found
 Attended, and arrayed in this mean garb,
 Whose squalid vestments, worn by wandering bare,

Defile his aged form, while o'er his brow,
 Reft of its visual orbs, the matted locks
 Stream to each passing gale ; with such vile garb,
 Too well, it seems, his scanty food accords.
 Late, late I learn the measure of thy woes,
 And, though of men most worthless, I attest
 The Gods, I come but to relieve thy need.
 Ah ! seek not this from others. By the throne
 Of mighty Jove, associate of his sway,
 Sits gentle Mercy, judge of human deeds ;
 Let her be present to thy soul, my father.
 The guilt we have incurred may be redeemed,
 Though keen remorse can nought avail us now.
 Why art thou silent?—
 Speak to me, O my father, one kind word ;
 Repulse me not. Wilt thou not deign reply,
 But sternly thrust me forth, dishonoured, shamed
 With mute contempt, unknowing whence thy wrath
 Burns thus relentless ? Aid me, O my sisters,
 Ye are his children too ; O seek to move
 Th' obdurate sternness of my angry father,
 Nor let him thus, without one answering word,
 Dismiss in scorn the suppliant of the God.

Ant. Speak, my unhappy brother, speak thy
 wish ;

Oft words are armed with mild persuasive power ;
And if they rouse resentment, or awake
The dormant pity, oft compel reply
From the closed lips of deep and angry silence.

Pol. Then will I speak ; for thou hast counselled
well.

Imploring first the God (from whose dread shrine
The King despatched me hither, granting first
A free communion and a safe return,)
To be the great auxiliar of my prayer.
Such grace, kind strangers, I implore from you,
From these, my sisters, from my sire himself.
Now, O my father, will I tell the cause
Why thus I sought thee. From my native land
I have been driven to exile ; for no crime,
Save that I claimed to mount thy royal throne,
By birth my fair and free inheritance.
For this Eteocles, thy younger son,
Forced me from Thebes, not by superior plea
Of solid reasoning, or by nobler deeds
Of conquering arms triumphant, but the state
By fraudulent arts persuading. The fell cause
Of all our feud was thine avenging curse ;
This, too, prophetic oracles confirm.
Then to the Doric Argos I repaired,

Espoused Adrastus' daughter, and received,
As friends and comrades in my righteous cause,
The best and bravest of the Apian chiefs.
With these allied, a seven-fold troop I lead
To hostile Thebes, in this good cause prepared
To die, or hurl th' usurper from his throne.
Enough of this. Then wherefore came I hither?
To breathe, my father, fervent prayers to thee,
Both for myself and my confederate friends,
Who in seven bands, by seven bold chieftains led,
Are now encircling all the Theban plain.
Mighty to wield the spear, and skilled to trace
The flight of birds, Amphiaraus is there;
Ætolian Tydeus next, great Œneus' son;
Eteoclus the Argive leads the third;
The fourth Hippomedon, sent to the fight
By Taläus his sire; then Capaneus,
Who vaunts ere long that his victorious arm
Shall raze to earth the haughty Theban towers;
Parthenopæus of Arcadian birth
Springs to the contest, from his mother's fame
His name deriving, proved the noble son
Of Atalanta, who so long maintained
Her virgin-beauty, matchless in the chase;
And I, thy son,—or, if not thine, the son

Of angry Fortune, yet who bear thy name,—
Conduct to Thebes the fearless Argive band.
Now, by thy daughters, by thy life, my father,
We all accord in one assenting prayer ;
Heap not on me the burthen of thy wrath,
Seeking due vengeance on a brother's head,
Who drove me forth, and robbed me of a throne.
If faith be due to Heaven's prophetic voice,
Whom thou shalt succour, them must victory grace.
Now by thy native fountains, by the Gods
Who guard the rights of kindred, I implore thee
Yield to my prayer, remit thy rooted wrath ;
I, too, am poor and exiled, e'en as thou.
Consigned to equal miseries, both must bow
To a strange master in a stranger-land,
While he, exultant in his royal halls,
Derides our common doom of bitterness ;
Whom, so thou aid my purpose, with brief toil
Soon will I hurl degraded from his throne.
Then to thy regal state will I restore thee,
Restore myself, and drive the wretch to exile.
This, if thou aid, is no unmeaning vaunt ;—
Without thy help I hope not ev'n for safety.

Ch. Now, for his sake, who sent the suppliant here,
Deign, Œdipus, meet answer to his prayer,

Whate'er thou wilt, and let him part from hence.

Œd. Save that the honoured Monarch of these
realms

Hath sent him hither, and esteemed it just
That we should deign reply, I tell ye, friends,
He never should have heard my voice again.
That grace accorded, let him hearken now
Our firm response, and triumph as he may.
Oh most abandoned ! when the very throne
Was thine, which now in Thebes thy brother holds,
Thou didst thyself expel thy wretched sire,
Didst spurn me from my country, and consign me
To this most abject penury, which now
Excites thy tears ; but never did *my* woes
Inflict one pang, till they became thine own.
Those ills I may not weep, but must endure ;
And ever, ever must remembrance wake
Thy worse than parricide. Thou didst enfold me
In all this web of misery ; by thy will
Constrained, I wandered sadly forth to crave
The slender pittance of my daily food.
Save that the care of duteous daughters soothed me,
Long since, for thee, should I have ceased to live ;
But they have saved me, they sustain me still ;
Unlike their weaker sex, with manly hearts

They toil unwearied in a father's cause ;—
Ye are not *mine*, but aliens from my blood.
Wherefore with other eyes will Heaven look down
On this emprise ere long, when these thy troops
Are marched to Thebes. It shall not be thy lot
To win the city ;—rather shall thy blood
And thy base brother's stain her fatal plain.
Such were the curses of my first despair ;
Such now with keener hatred I invoke
To wreak my vengeance, that ye late may learn
The reverence due to parents ; nor, though blind,
With causeless insult wound a powerless father.
My gentle daughters never acted thus.
For this, on thy proud throne and royal seat
Shall sit th' avenging curse, if Justice, famed
Of old, by Jove's august tribunal throned,
Maintain the ancient laws unbroken still.
Hence to thy doom, Accursed ! I disclaim
A father's part in thee, thou scorn of men ;
And with thee bear the curse I call to blast thee :
That thou mayst ne'er thy rightful throne regain,
And never to the Argive vales return ;
But fall unpitied by a kindred hand,
Requiting first thine exile by his death.
Thus do I curse thee : and I here invoke

Dark Erebus, the hated Sire of Hell,
 To give thee dwelling in his deepest gloom ;—
 These venerable Powers, and mighty Mars,
 Whose anger cursed thee with this deadly feud.
 Depart with this mine answer. Hence, and tell
 Th' assembled Thebans and thy bold allies,
 Such is the meed which Œdipus repays
 To his abhorred and most unnatural offspring.

Ch. I cannot greet thee for thy prosperous way,
 O Polynices! now return with speed.

Pol. O most ill-omened journey! fatal close!
 Oh my devoted friends! was it for this
 We left the Argive towers? Unhappy me!
 I will not to my faithful friends impart
 These dire predictions, nor renounce th' emprise,
 But rush in silence on my certain doom.
 Oh my beloved sisters! by the Gods!
 Since ye have heard my father's ruthless curse,
 Should that fell curse in all its fury fall,
 If ere ye visit your paternal Thebes,
 Ah! spurn me not dishonoured; but inter
 My sad remains with due funereal rites:
 So shall the praise ye have most justly earned
 For duteous labour in a father's cause
 Be crowned with added lustre, if ye pay

The last kind office to a brother's corpse.

Ant. O Polynices, I implore thee yield
To mine impassioned prayer.

Pol. Antigone,
My best-beloved sister, speak thy will.

Ant. O lead thy bold confederates back to Argos,
Nor plunge thy country and thyself in ruin.

Pol. It cannot be. If here I doubt or pause,
My gallant friends renounce the cause for ever.

Ant. My dearest brother! wherefore wilt thou
yield

To unavailing fury? Canst thou reap
Renown or profit from thy country's ruin?

Pol. To fly were baseness, and I will not fly.
Mine is the birth-right; and I cannot brook
The insults of my brother.

Ant. Seest thou not
His³ boding stern; too plain, alas! he spake it,
That death impends o'er both?

Pol. Such was his presage;
But never, never shall this feud be staunch'd.

Ant. Ah! woe is me!—Yet say, will they who
hear

³ The malediction of Œdipus.

These fateful omens, aiding still thy cause,
Rush headlong on destruction ?

Pol. None shall hear them.

A prudent general fans enlivening hope,
But wisely veils the omen of ill-fortune.

Ant. Is this thy sad and stern resolve, my brother ?

Pol. Detain me not. To this high enterprise,
Though dark and hopeless from a father's curse,
Be all my thoughts directed. But may Jove
With favouring eye behold you, so ye grant
My last request, and honour me in death ;
In life ye cannot aid me. Now, my sister,
Now let me go, and take a fond farewell,
A last farewell ! we meet in life no more.

Ant. Then am I lost indeed.

Pol. Mourn not for me.

Ant. My dearest brother, can I check these tears,
If frantic thus thou rush on open death ?

Pol. If fate so wills, I perish.

Ant. Yet,—oh yield—
Yield to a sister's prayer.

Pol. Persuade me not
To deeds of baseness.

Ant. But if thou shalt perish,
I am most wretched.

Pol. By the hand of Heaven
 Our doom must be decided. But from you
 May Heaven, propitious to my prayer, avert
 Sadness or suffering. Ye are most unworthy
 To mourn the blighting influence of despair.

Exit POLYNICES.

ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, ISMENE, CHORUS.

STROPHE I.

Ch. Redoubling sorrows to me now,
 This sightless stranger bears,
 Laden with heavier doom,
 If fate achieve no remedy.
 But never can I deem Heaven's high decree
 Is breathed in vain.
 Time, all-beholding Time,
 Looks on, and hastens still
 To fill the destined measure of his woes—
 Great Jove! what sudden thunders peal?

Œd. My daughters, O my daughters, is there nigh
 One who will speed to call the noble Theseus?

Ant. Why, dearest father, should the King be
 called?

Æd. This winged thunder peals from lofty Jove
To bear me to the grave. Send, send with speed.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Ch. Lo! yet again the mighty peal,
Rolled by the hand of Jove,
Grows louder; and mine hair
With thrilling horror stands erect.
My soul is troubled; for the lightning blaze
Again flames high.
What end is thus foretold?—
I tremble—Not in vain,
Nor void of dark event, these thunders roll;—
O mighty thunders! mightier Jove!

Æd. This, O my daughters, is the hour fore-
doomed
To close mine ills;—there is no respite now.

Ant. How know'st thou this? whence is such
presage drawn?

Æd. I know it well; but haste, once more I bid
thee,
Require thy Monarch's instant presence hither.

STROPHE II.

Ch. Hark!—hark!

Again the ceaseless thunder rolls
 In unabated wrath.
 Be merciful, dread Power ! be merciful.
 If o'er my mother-land thy wrath impends,
 Avert the wrathful stroke from me,
 Though on this wretch, oppressed with woes,
 I gazed,—and, gazing, pitied his despair.
 Dread Jove, on thee I call.

Œd. Is not the monarch nigh ? Still will he find me,
 My children, living, nor of sense bereft ?

Ant. What secret wouldst thou to his faith confide ?

Œd. For all his goodness, I would now repay
 The proffered recompense I pledged before.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Ch. Haste—haste,
 Speed, speed thy pace, my son, my son,
 Though on the utmost shore,
 To the dread Monarch of the Main thy hand
 Present the votive victim, come, O come !
 To thee, thy state, and martial friends,
 The grateful stranger would repay
 A guerdon meet for your kind courtesy.
 Come, my good Lord, O come.

Enter THESEUS.

THESEUS, ŒDIPUS, ANTIGONE, ISMENE, CHORUS.

Thes. Again this general shout and wild dismay?—
I hear your voices, and the stranger's too.
Did the red lightnings or tempestuous hail
Burst o'er your heads? When Jove's indignant voice
Is heard in thunder, such may well be dreaded.

Œd. Well art thou come, my Lord. Some fa-
vouring God

In happy moment sped thy footsteps hither.

Thes. What new event hath fallen, O son of Laius?

Œd. The close of my sad pilgrimage draws on ;
But let me first to thee and to thy land
Perform my promise ; then I die with honour.

Thes. What symbols presage thine impending fate?

Œd. The Gods themselves are heralds of my doom,
In none of all the former signs proved faithless.

Thes. How say'st thou, stranger, these are plainly
shown?

Œd. The fierce and frequent thunders, the red flames
Hurl'd by th' unconquered hand of lofty Jove !

Thes. Thy words demand my credence ; for I see
They have proved false in nought. Declare thou then
What duty now demands.

Œd. Great son of *Ægeus*,

I will inform thee what awaits thy state,
What lasting glories, never to decay.
Now will I lead thee, by no friendly hand
Sustained or guided, where my life must close ;
But never, never breathe to mortal ear
The place of that mysterious sepulchre ;—
Then shall it guard thy land with firmer might
Than myriad shields and mercenary spears.
There too alone, secluded, shalt thou learn
Unuttered mysteries, which I dare not breathe
To these thy subjects, no, nor my loved daughters,
Though dearest to my soul. Do thou maintain
Inviolatè silence till thine hour is nigh ;
Then breathe them only to the noblest chief ;
Bid him disclose them to the next alone ;
Thus ever shall ye hold your royal seat
Impregnable to Thebes. Unnumbered states,
Though swayed by wise and righteous laws, decline
To wrong and foul oppression. Yet the Gods
Behold unerringly, though late, when man
Turns from their hallowed awe to lawless pride ;
Beware, O Theseus, lest such fall be thine.
Yet why teach virtue to the heart that loves it ?
Now the strong impulse of th' inspiring God

Leads to the spot ; then let us onward now,
 Nor shrink in awe-struck reverence. O my daughters !
 Follow me thither ; I am now your guide,
 As ye so long have been your wretched father's.
 Advance—yet touch me not ; unaided all,
 That long and last asylum shall I find,
 Where this worn frame is fated to repose.
 This—this way pass ; for Hermes in that path
 Directs me, and the Queen of those dark realms.
 O light, dear light, long from mine eyes obscured,
 Thy last, last beam now warms this nerveless frame.
 Onward I pass to hide life's waning ray
 In death's chill darkness. Most illustrious King,
 Blessings on thee, thy state, thy faithful friends ;
 Oft in the hour of conquest and of fame
 Revere my memory, prosper by my doom.

[*Exeunt* ŒDIPUS, THESEUS, ANTIGONE,
and ISMENE.

Chorus.

STROPHE.

If to thee, Eternal Queen,
 Empress of the worlds unseen ;
 Mighty Pluto, if to thee,
 Hell's terrific Deity,

Lips of mortal mould may dare
Breathe the solemn suppliant prayer,
Grant the stranger swift release,
Bid the mourner part in peace,
Guide him where in silence deep
All that once were mortal sleep.
Since relentless Fate hath shed
Sorrows o'er thy guiltless head,
In thy pangs let mercy stay thee,
In the grave let rest repay thee.

ANTISTROPHE.

Powers of Night! Infernal Maids!
Monster-guardian of the shades!
Who, as antique legends tell,
Keep'st the brazen porch of Hell,
And with ceaseless yell dost rave
Fearful from thy gloomy cave;
Thou, whose mighty bulk of yore
Earth to sable Tartarus bore;
Veil thy terrors, quell thine anger,
Gently meet the passing stranger,
Sinking now with welcome speed
To the dwellings of the dead.

Thou, the ward of Hell who keepest !
 Thou, the guard who never sleepest !

Enter a COLONIATE.

COLONIATE, CHORUS.

Col. Brief words, my countrymen, may tell the
 tale,
 That Œdipus is dead ; but *how* he died,
 With what most strange and solemn circumstance,
 Admits no brief recital.

Ch. Is he then,
 Th' unhappy ! now at rest ?

Col. Yea. Know thou well
 The sorrows of his heart are hushed for ever.

Ch. How—by celestial aid and calm release ?

Col. Much wilt thou marvel, when this too thou
 hearest.

Thou know'st, for thou wert present, how from
 hence

He walked, supported by no friendly hand,
 But to us all a sure unfaltering guide.

Soon as he gained the rough and steep descent,
With brazen steps deep-rooted in the earth,
He stood, where varying paths converge in one,
Beside the caverned gulf, where yet remain
The fixed memorials of that mutual faith
Of old by Theseus and Pirithous pledged ;
And standing midway there, betwixt that spot
And the Thorician rock, the hollow thorn
And sepulchre of stone—he sate; and there
His squalid weeds ungirding, to his side
He called his daughters, charging them to bring
A pure libation from the living stream,
And holy lavers ; they to Ceres' hill,
Clad with fresh-glistening verdure, haste with speed
To do his bidding ; then with lavers cleanse,
And in a decent robe their sire array,
As ancient custom's funeral rites enjoin.
These sadly-pleasing rites at length discharged,
Nor aught unfinished of their sire's command,
The Infernal Jove deep thundered from beneath.
The timid virgins trembled as they heard,
Then clasped their father's knees, dissolved in tears,
And smote their breasts with wailings long and loud.
He, when he heard that strange and sudden sound,

Pressed them in fond embrace ; and “ O my
children,”

He said, “ to-day ye have no more a father ;
The grave hath closed o’er all that once was mine ;
And your long painful task is now fulfilled—
Painful I know, my daughters, though one thought
Still soothes and sweetens these protracted toils ;
For never, never in a father’s breast
Glowed fonder love than I have felt for you ;
Of this bereft, on what remains of life
Shall better fortune smile.” With frequent sobs,
Locked in each other’s arms, they thus bewailed ;
But when their piercing cries an instant ceased,
And the first thrill was hushed, silence ensued,—
A silence, oh how awful !—From beneath,
With deep mysterious voice, called one unseen,
While our damp hair in stiffening horror stood.
Again, and yet again, the God exclaimed,
“ Come, Œdipus, why pause we to depart ?
Come, Œdipus ; for thou hast tarried long.”
Soon as he heard the summons of the God,
He called the royal Theseus to his side,
And thus addressed him, “ Dear and noble King !
Thy hand, th’ unbroken pledge of spotless faith,

Give to my children ; ye, my daughters, too,
 Like pledge return ; and promise me, O King,
 That thou wilt ne'er betray them ; but perform
 Whate'er thy soul, benevolent, may deem
 Congenial to their welfare." Our good Lord,
 Like a true King, the promise promptly gave,
 And stamped it with an oath. Accomplished this,
 Straight in his feeble arms did Œdipus
 Embrace his daughters, and thus bade farewell ;—
 " Ye, my loved children, yield with generous hearts
 To stern necessity, and hence retire.
 Seek not to see what mortal may not gaze on,
 Or hear what never mortal sense may hear.
 Away with speed ; for to the King alone
 To rest, and mark the dread event, is given."
 We heard in wonder, and departed all ;
 And with the sorrowing virgins from the spot
 Receded ; backward in short space we gazed,
 To seek the stranger ; but he was not there.
 We marked the King alone, with close-pressed hands
 Shading his brow, as if appalled by forms
 More terrible than human sight could bear.
 A few short moments ;—and we saw him bowed
 Prostrate—adoring in one prayer the Earth,
 And high Olympus, dwelling of the Gods.

But what the vanished stranger's wondrous fate,
 Save royal Theseus, man can never tell.
 For neither red and angry bolts of Jove
 Consumed him as he stood ; nor maddening storm
 Hath swept his relics to the rolling sea ;
 Some God conveyed him hence, or yawning earth
 Oped a new passage through her pathless caves,
 A painless passage to the realms of peace.
 Such doom demands no wailing ; for he fell
 By slow disease unwithered, of mankind
 Most wondrous in his doom. Though this my tale
 Excite suspicion of my cooler sense,
 I will not yield to those who count me senseless.

Ch. Where are the maidens, with the friends
 who led them ?

Col. They are not far ; the sound of wailing wild
 Proclaims too well that they approach us now.

Enter ANTIGONE *and* ISMENE.

ANTIGONE, ISMENE, COLONATE, CHORUS.

STROPHE I.

Ant. Ah ! 'tis no common or familiar grief
 That wounds us now—we mourn not now alone

Our guilty birth from that unhappy sire,
 For whose beloved sake,
 Serene and patient, countless toils we bore ;
 Now are we plunged in ills unspeakable,
 Which we behold and bear.

Ch. What is it ?

Ant. 'Twere vain, my friends, to tell—
 'Tis past the imagining of one who feels not.

Ch. Hath he departed ?

Ant. He hath passed as thou
 Wouldst most desire his miseries should close.
 And wherefore ? Nor destroying war
 Nor ocean wrought his doom ;
 But earth in terror opened wide,
 And snatched him to his rest—
 Ah me ! and o'er our eyes
 A deadly night hath closed.
 Henceforth, alas ! in what far-distant clime,
 Wandering o'er what wild billowy sea,
 A refuge shall we find ?

STROPHE II.

Is. Alas ! I know not.
 O that remorseless death
 Would grant the hapless child

To share her father's tomb. Henceforth, to me,
Life is but lingering death.

Ch. Oh best of daughters ! most beloved !
In resignation must ye bow
To Heaven's high will, nor thus indulge despair.
Who would contemn your lot ?

ANTISTROPHE. I.

Ant. Then man, alas ! may long for woe itself :
What mortals deem most joyless was my joy,
While these fond arms his aged form embraced.
My father, my beloved,
Entombed for ever in the cheerless grave,
Dear to my heart wert thou when bowed in age,
And dear shalt ever be !

Ch. He hath accomplished—

Ant. Yea ; he hath indeed
Obtained the warmest wishes of his breast.

Ch. What wished he thus ?

Ant. He wished to breathe his last
In a strange land ; in a strange land indeed
He died ; and in eternal gloom
Now sleeps beneath the sod,
Leaving no transient woe ; for long,
My father, these sad eyes

Ceaseless shall weep. I know
 No hope that shall erase
 This woe. Alas! it was not well to die
 In a strange land, and dying leave
 Thy daughter desolate!

ANTISTROPHE II.

Is. Wretched Ismene!
 What doom awaits me now,
 Forsaken, friendless all!
 Thee, too, beloved maid,—thee, as myself,
 Of a loved sire bereft.

Ch. Yet think how blessed was the close,
 Dear virgins, of his dreary course.
 Cease, cease your wailings; none of mortal birth
 From wretchedness are free.

STROPHE III.

Ant. Once more, dear sister, let us hence.

Is. And by what aim impelled?

Ant. My bosom burns to—

Is. What?

Ant. To see the funeral-bed—

Is. Of whom?

Ant. My father! wretched me.

Is. Would Heaven thy purpose sanction? Seest
thou not—

Ant. Why thus repress me?

Is. Think on this—

Ant. Why yet deter me?

Is. He lies unburied, and apart from all.

Ant. O lead, and slay me there.

Is. Woe, woe, unhappy! where
Again, deserted and forlorn,
Shall I in anguish pine?

ANTISTROPHE III.

Ch. Dear virgins, calm your anxious fears.

Ant. Ah! whither shall we fly?

Ch. Already have ye fled
Where wrong shall never fall.

Ant. I own it.

Ch. Wherefore then despond?

Ant. I know not how we shall return to Thebes.

Ch. Think not of that; 'tis plunged in ills.

Ant. It was before; yet—

The tide of misery ebbs and flows again.

Ch. Ah! ye are tossed upon a shoreless sea.

Ant. Shoreless indeed!

Ch. I know, and pity you.

Ant. Eternal Jove, ah whither shall we fly?
 To what surviving hope
 Will Heaven direct us now?

Enter THESEUS.

THESEUS, ANTIGONE, ISMENE, CHORUS.

Thes. Cease, oh unhappy virgins, cease your
 plaints!
 Ye should not weep for him, who oft invoked
 Death, ere it came, to soothe him. 'Tis not well
 To weep!

Ant. Great King, we supplicate thy grace.

Thes. What grace, poor maidens, would ye crave
 from me?

Ant. We but implore to gaze
 On our dear father's tomb once more.

Thes. It cannot be; that spot ye must not tread.

Ant. What hast thou said, O King! the Lord of
 Athens?

Thes. Virgins, your dying father bade,
 That none of mortal birth should e'er approach
 That spot, or breathe funereal vows

O'er his mysterious tomb.

This charge observed with faith, he promised peace
And glory to our realm.

The God was conscious to my vows,
And the Infernal Jove, attesting all.

Ant. If such, indeed, be our lost father's will,
Be it his daughters' too. Yet grant us now
Safe conduct to Ogygian Thebes, if yet
We may avert the miseries that impend
O'er each doomed brother's head.

Theb. This will I do ; and all my power can reach
To soothe and aid you, for the love
Of him who rests late sepulchred in earth ;—
In such a task no labour will I shun.

Ch. But cease your sorrows, virgins, nor indulge
This wild impassioned woe.—
All hath been willed by Heaven's disposing hand.

[*Exeunt Omnes.*

ANTIGONE.

ANTIGONE.

IN forming our estimate of those productions of poetical genius, which have appeared in various countries and at different periods of time, it should ever be remembered, that similarity of conception and coincidence of design are totally distinct from, and unconnected with, *imitation*. The same character may indeed present itself, under the same aspect, to the contemplation of two minds, each gifted with superior powers; but it does not necessarily follow, that the more recent writer has been contented to pursue the track of his predecessor. Though there are several striking features of resemblance between the Cordelia of Shakspeare and

the Antigone of Sophocles,—both eminent for filial piety, both summoned to evince it under the most trying circumstances, and both, instead of receiving the recompense of virtue, consigned to an early and miserable doom,—it cannot be imagined, that the Prince of the Modern Drama was indebted to his Greek precursor for that idea of female excellence, which he has so beautifully embodied in the daughter of Lear. The simple fact is, that nature is the same at every age and in every clime; and these great masters of dramatic poetry acknowledged no other guide. They knew, that prosperity is not always the reward of virtue; and that no spectacle could be at once more natural and affecting, than the sight of beauty and excellence descending prematurely to the tomb.

To us, however, who are but imperfectly acquainted with the customs of the Ancients, and disqualified from allowing them due consideration by the diversity of our own, the Greek poet must necessarily appear under very material disadvantage. The very principle on which this drama is founded possesses comparatively little interest to us; it can neither excite sympathy nor commiseration.

tion in our minds. It is difficult for us fully to comprehend;—it is impossible for us adequately to feel;—*why* Antigone should be required to sacrifice her own life to the mere interment of her brother's corpse. We are indeed aware, that the privation of sepulture was esteemed by the Greeks a heavier calamity than the loss of life itself,—that the surviving kindred were enjoined, by the most solemn obligations, to pay the last sad offices to their departed relative,—and that even the 'casual traveller, who should pass a dead body without sprinkling over it three handfuls of dust, subjected himself to a penalty of the most tremendous execration. But, though we *know* all this, we cannot *feel* it; and, consequently, to our minds, the great interest of the drama is irreparably lost.

These remarks are introduced—not, it is hoped, without some reference to the subject—to obviate any disappointment which might be experienced

' Precibus non linquar inultis;
Teque piacula nulla resolvent.
Quanquam festinas, non est mora longa; licebit
Injecto ter pulvere curras.

Horat. Lib. I. Od. 28.

on the perusal of this tragedy, particularly by those whose expectations are founded on the commendations of critics, and not derived from acquaintance with the original. Yet, under all its disadvantages, it will be found highly interesting and pathetic. That the Athenians, who were the most competent judges of its excellence, and among whose national defects has never been numbered the faculty of being *easily pleased*, honoured it with peculiar approbation, may be collected from two facts;² that it was represented thirty-two times without intermission, and that they requited its author with the government of Samos.

The chorus, indeed, by their servile submission to the arbitrary commands of the Tyrant Creon, seem to deviate somewhat from the canon prescribed by Horace :

Actoris partes chorus officiumque virile
Defendat ;

² The authority for this fact is the expression of the Scholiast, Λέλεκται δὲ τὸ δράμα τοῦτο τριακοσὸν δεύτερον: which, however, may also signify, This drama was the thirty-second in order written by Sophocles.

Ille bonis faveatque, et concilietur amicis,
Et regat iratos, et amet peccare timentes ;
Ille dapes laudet mensæ brevis ; ille salubrem
Justitiam, legesque, et apertis otia portis ;
Ille tegat commissa ; Deosque precetur et oret,
Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis.

Horat. Ars Poet. 193-201.

But this discrepancy is so judiciously accounted for by Potter, that we cannot do better than transcribe his words. " In the Persian war Thebes had deserted the cause of glory and of Greece, and was, besides, hostile to the Athenian state ; therefore, to this generous people, animated with resentment, conscious of their own merit, and glowing with all the enthusiasm of civil liberty, nothing could be more pleasing than a representation of their hated enemies, under the most contemptible of all circumstances, as slaves to a tyrant."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

ANTIGONE.

ISMENE.

CHORUS OF AGED THEBANS.

CREON, KING OF THEBES.

MESSENGERS.

HEMON, SON OF CREON.

TIRESIAS.

EURYDICE, WIFE OF CREON.

ANTIGONE.

ANTIGONE, ISMENE.

Ant. Ismene, sister of my fondest love,
Know'st thou, of those unnumbered ills that sprung
From our devoted father, *one* which Jove
Heaps not on us, who now alone survive him ?
There is no grief or suffering, nought of shame
Or keen dishonour, which I cannot trace
Centred in thy afflictions and mine own.
E'en now, what new decree doth rumour blaze
Through all the city, by the King proclaimed ?
Know'st thou its import ? hast thou heard ? or yet

Are the fresh wrongs, designed by ruthless foes
³Against our dearest friends, concealed from
 thee?

Is. No tidings of our friends, Antigone,
 Have reached me, sad or joyous, since the hour
 When of our brethren we were both bereft,
 On the same day by mutual rancour slain;
 Save that to-night the routed Argive host
 Speeds its reluctant flight; nought know I more
 To wake our hopes or aggravate our fears.

Ant. I knew too well; and, therefore, summoned
 thee
 Beyond the palace-gates to hear alone.

Is. And what? Thy words bespeak a troubled
 soul.

Ant. For hath not Creon, honouring with a tomb
 One of our brethren, in dishonour held
 Another not less dear? He hath entombed,
 As Fame reports, with due sepulchral rites,

³ As Polynices was the elder son of Œdipus, and, consequently, the rightful inheritor of the crown of Thebes, he had already been wronged by the opposition which was made to his ascending the throne. Hence the prohibition of Creon, that his remains should be interred, was a new and additional injury.

Eteocles, among the Gods below
 An honourable shade. But his decree
 Sternly enjoins the city not to grace
 The wretched Polynices with a grave,
 Nor o'er his relics shed the pitying tear ;
 But leave him unlamented, unentombed,
 †A welcome banquet to the birds of death,
 Fierce swooping to their prey. Such things, 'tis
 said,

To you and me, for I must name myself,
 Ordains this worthy Creon, and approaches
 Here too the same stern edict to proclaim,
 Lest any yet plead ignorance. Nor account
 This charge of trivial import. Death awaits
 Him, who shall do the deed,—a public death,
 By stoning from the people. Such is now
 Our perilous state; and quickly must thou prove
 Whether thy soul is noble as thy birth,
 Or thou degenerate from thy lofty line.

† The common reading, εἰσορῶσι, rendered by Potter
 “ whose keen eye marks their prey,” appears altogether inadmissible. The emendation which we have adopted, εἰσορμῶσιν, has been proposed and approved by the most eminent commentators.

Is. What then, unhappy ! could I more avail,
 5 Who cannot sanction, nor repeal the law ?

Ant. Reflect awhile. Wilt thou partake my toils ?

Is. In what emprise ? what is thy wild design ?

Ant. Wilt thou unite with me to bear away
 The lifeless body ?

Is. And wilt *thou* presume
 To give him burial, though the state forbid ?

Ant. He is my brother ; aye, and thine ; though
 thou
 Art thus reluctant, I will ne'er betray him.

Is. Too daring sister ! when the King forbids ?

Ant. He hath no power to hold me from mine
 own.

Is. O think, dear sister ! think on our poor father ;
 How, by a doom inglorious and abhorred,
 He fell ;—and, maddened by detected crimes,

⁵ The common reading, remarks Erfurdt on this passage, “ λύεις ἂν ἢ θάπτεις,” is evidently incorrect, since the opposition, which ought to exist between the two verbs, does not occur here, λύειν τον νόμον being exactly the same in signification as θάπτειν. He, therefore, proposes to read λέεσα. The reader may form his own opinion respecting this emendation, which we have contented ourselves with stating, and not ventured to adopt.

Tore out his eyes with self-avenging hand.
Think how his wife and mother too—she bore
That twofold name—by the suspended cord
Her course of suffering closed. Reflect, once more,
How in one day our hapless brothers slain,
Each by the other's spear, received alike
From fratricidal hands their common doom.
We now are left unfriended and alone :
And oh, bethink thee, how we must incur
A doom more dark and fearful, if we dare
To spurn by force the mandate of our tyrant.
And weigh this also ;—nature formed us women,
Weak and unfit to cope with mightier man ;
Since, therefore, we are swayed by stronger lords,
Submit we meekly, though to keener wrongs.
First will I ask forgiveness of the dead,
That force constrains me to obey the mighty ;
Then bow to those who hold the sovereign sway.
To dare a deed so far beyond our strength,
What is it but distraction ?—

Ant. I forbear

To urge thee more ; nay, did thy spirit burn
To share mine enterprise, I would not now.
Accept thine aid. Act as thy prudence guides thee.
I will entomb him. For a deed like this,

Oh what were death but glory? I shall rest
 Beloved with him I love, my last sad duty
 Boldly discharged. Our latest, longest home
 Is with the dead; and therefore would I please
 The lifeless, not the living. I shall rest
 For ever there; but thou, if such thy pleasure,
 Trample in scorn on those most sacred rites,
 Which the Gods reverence.

Is. Nay, I do not hold
 Those rites in scorn; but, when the state forbids,
 I am not framed by nature to resist.

Ant. Still feign such fair pretences; I will hence
 To heap a mound o'er my beloved brother.

Is. Alas, my sister! how I tremble for thee.

Ant. Fear not for me; but look to thine own
 safety.

Is. At least, to none impart thy bold design;
 Veil it in darkness; I too will be silent.

Ant. Nay, but declare it; I shall hate thee more,
 If thou forbear my purpose to divulge.

Is. ⁶Thou'rt warm; and yet methinks a deed
 like this

⁶ Θερμὴν ἐπὶ ψυχροῖσι καρδίαν ἔχεις; literally, you have a warm heart in a cold business. This idiomatic expression is difficult to be preserved in a translation.

Might damp thy zeal.

Ant. I know that those I please,
Whom most to please becomes me.

Is. Couldst thou *do it*—
It far transcends thy power.

Ant. I will forbear,
Whene'er my power shall fail me.

Is. 'Tis unseemly
To aim at objects which transcend thy reach.

Ant. Nay, if thou still persist to answer thus,
I cannot choose but hate thee ; and thy words
Will make thee no less hateful to the dead.
Leave me, and my presumption, as thou deem'st it,
To dare the menaced evil. I can suffer
No heavier penalty than not to die
An honourable death.

Is. If such thy purpose,
Go ; void of prudence do I deem the deed,
Though fond and faithful to the friends thou lovest.

[*Exeunt* ANTIGONE and ISMENE.]

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

Beam of the sun ! the brightest ray
That ever shot from yon blue heaven,
To gild our stately portals seven ;
Eye of the golden day !
At length thine orient splendours glancing
O'er Dirce's hallowed stream are dancing,
Urging to swifter, wilder flight
7The chief with argent buckler bright ;
Who, from proud Argos' distant towers,
Led to our land his martial powers,
And to the dubious field of fame
With vengeful Polynices came.
As the swift eagle spreads her snow-white wing,
And downward swoops impetuous to the strand ;
So, with reverberant arms, and casques that fling
Their floating crests in air, he led the Argive
band.

⁷ Adrastus, King of Argos, and father-in-law of Polynices.

ANTISTROPHE I.

High o'er our towers the chieftain stood,
 With spears in carnage deeply dyed,
 Circling our portals in his pride ;—
 But ere in Theban blood
 His wrath was quenched, ere flames were curling
 Around the destined turrets furling ;
 In swift retreat, dismayed he fled ;—
 Such wild alarm and withering dread
 Full on his rear our troops impelled,
⁸ And all his dragon-frenzy quelled.
 For Jove, with just abhorrence fired,
 Hears lofty vaunts by pride inspired ;
 He marked, as onward rushed the adverse powers,
 Radiant with gold, with armour's echoing clang,
 And hurled the brandished bolt, as to our towers,
 With conquest's maddening shout, th' infuriate
 boaster sprang.

⁸ Ἀντίπαλῳ δυσχέρῳμα δράκοντι. The exact signification of the word *δυσχέρῳμα* has excited some discussion. It denotes properly, “*res ægre superabilis*.” *Δράκοντι* is applied by most commentators to the Thebans. There is, however, no necessity for such an application, as the expression may be used, in a general sense, to denote the violent hostility

STROPHE II.

⁹ Armed with devouring flames, at once he fell
 A blackening corpse to earth, whose rancour past
 Swift as the winged blast
 When rising whirlwinds darkly swell.
 But other ills befel ;—
 For mighty Mars the storm of battle guided,
 And still to each his doom divided.
 At the seven gates, seven chiefs of martial might,
 With seven bold Thebans matched in equal fight,
 Left their bright spoils to grace Tropæan Jove ;
 Save that devoted pair—who, from one sire,
 One guilty mother sprung—in mortal ire
 With ruthless spears in stern encounter strove,
 Victorious each, and doomed an equal fate to prove.

ANTISTROPHE II.

But Conquest comes, with noblest names renowned,
 To grace her Thebes, whose sons control the car ;

of the Argives against the Thebans. The word *bellua* occurs among Latin authors in a similar sense.

⁹ Capaneus, struck down by a thunderbolt, while attempting to scale the walls.

Now be the woes of war
 Henceforth in glad oblivion drowned,
 And let each fane resound
 With joyous vigils, Bacchus first adoring,
 To Bacchus first the glad strain pouring.—
 But lo! the King whose rule we now revere,
 Menœceus' late-crowned son, advances here ;
 Raised to imperial sway by favouring Fate ;—
 Now weighty cares seem labouring in his breast,
 And hence I deem the Monarch's high behest
 Bade the swift heralds summon to debate
 This chosen conclave,—these, the sages of the state.

Enter CREON.

CREON, CHORUS.

Cr. Thebans, the Gods, who willed our struggling
 state

To be the sport of many an adverse wave,
 Once more have reared it vigorous from the storm.
 I sent the heralds to convene you here,
 Apart from all, for well I ever knew
 Your firm allegiance to the house of Laius ;

While Œdipus bore sway, ye nobly proved it ;
And on the wreck of all his prouder fortunes
Firm were ye still, and loyal to his sons.
Since in one day they met an equal doom,
By mutual hate destroying and destroyed,
On me devolve the sceptre and the sway,
As to the dead by nearest ties allied.
Vain were the task to trace man's secret soul,
The latent thoughts and judgements of his mind,
Till proved by empire—practised in the laws.
For me, the man who guides the helm of state,
Nor to the sagest counsels firmly cleaves,
But curbs the natural current of his thoughts,
By servile fear constrained ; such do I deem,
Such ever deemed, most worthless. Lightly, too,
That man I value, who regards his friend
Beyond his country's welfare. For myself ;—
All-seeing Jove attest my stainless truth !—
I will not tamely and in silence mark
Peril and ruin o'er the state impend,
In place of safety ; never will I deem
That man my friend who is my country's foe.
Experience tells me, on the state alone
Our weal depends ; and while in steady course
Her bark is steered, we cannot fail of friends.

By rules like these will I exalt the city ;
And now, with these concurring, this decree
Have I proclaimed to all our citizens,
Touching the sons of Ædipus. We will
To lay the youth, who in his country's cause
Died nobly fighting, first by valorous deeds
Ennobled, in an honourable tomb,
With all sepulchral splendours, which are wont
To grace the mighty dead. But for his brother—
I speak of Polynices—who, returned
To his paternal realms and Patron-Gods
From distant exile, panted to subvert
His native city with devouring flame ;—
To sate his vengeful thirst with Theban blood,
And bear his captive countrymen to bondage ;—
We will that none commit him to the tomb
With hallowed rites, or mourn above his bier,
But leave his corpse unburied ; let the dogs
And wild birds batten on his loathed remains.
Such is our will ; for never shall the base
Receive from me like reverence with the virtuous ;
But the good man, who seeks my country's welfare,
In life or death, shall ever win from me
Unvarying honour due.

Ch. If such thy pleasure,
 Son of Meneceus, towards the ruthless foe
 And gallant friend of Thebes ; enforce the law
 Thy kingly mandate sanctions, on the dead,
 As on ourselves, who'er are living still.

Cr. Ye then attend to see our will obeyed.

Ch. A task like this befits more vigorous youth.

Cr. Guards are already set to watch the dead.

Ch. What more than this wouldst thou command ?

Cr. That ye
 Concede no grace to those who dare transgress.

Ch. Who is so senseless as to long for death ?

Cr. Aye, death shall be the meed ; but men too oft
 By hope of treacherous gain are lured to ruin.

Enter MESSENGER.

CREON, CHORUS, MESSENGER.

Mess. I dare not say, my Lord ! with breathless
 speed
 And hurried step I sought thy royal presence,
 For ponderings of dark presage long detained me,
 And oft I turned as to retrace my path,

Long unresolved—for various were the pleas
 My soul suggested;—“ Wherefore dost thou speed,
 Unhappy man ! where woe and wrath await thee ?
 Yet what avails to linger ? Should the King
 Learn thine unwelcome errand from another,
 How wouldst thou rue thy rashness !” Musing thus,
 I came with steps irresolute and slow.
 Thus a short path becomes a lengthened way.
 At length my final sentence here impelled me ;
 And, though mine errand gall thee, I must speak.
 I come confiding in this only hope,
 Nought can I suffer more than Heaven ordains.

Cr. And what excites this strange solicitude ?

Mess. First of myself indulge a brief remark.
 Nor have I done the deed, nor can I tell
 Who did it ; vengeance therefore on my head
 Would fall unjustly.

Cr. Well dost thou evade,
 And raise a cautious rampart round thy cause ;
 Thine errand seems of something new and strange.

Mess. Unwonted perils wake unusual fear.

Cr. Wilt thou not speak, and hie thee hence
 absolved ?

Mess. Now, then, I speak. Some one hath just
 interred

The corpse, and fled; first sprinkling o'er the dead
The loose dry dust, all decent rites discharged.

Cr. Ha! sayst thou so? Who, then, hath done
the deed?

Mess. I know not;—not a stroke of axe was there,
Nor mark of delving spade; the earth around
Was solid and unbroken, and by track
Of wheel unfurrowed; not a trace betrayed
The viewless workman. When the earliest watch
Of morn revealed it, it awoke in all
A sad astonishment. No mound was raised,
And yet the corpse had vanished; the light dust
Was sprinkled o'er it, as by one who shunned
Pollution from the dead. No track appeared
Of beast or ravening dog, who might have torn
The lifeless relics for his bloody fare.
Then rose the interchange of keen reproach,
Guard criminating guard. Nay, had the strife
Increased to mortal rancour, none was there
To quell the rising madness. Each accused
His fellow of the deed, yet visible guilt
Attached to none, and each repelled the charge.

¹⁰ We stood prepared to lift the glowing mass

¹⁰ This singular allusion proves the antiquity of the trial by ordeal, so prevalent in the monkish ages.

Of heated metal, through the living flame
 To pass, and call to witness the great Gods,
 That all were most unconscious of the deed,
 Unknowing who devised or who performed it.
 At last, when all our scrutiny was vain,
 One spake, whose sentence bowed us to the earth
 With wild o'ermastering terror, for we could not
 Refute his reasoning, nor devise a scheme
 Less fraught with peril :—thus its purport ran :
 That this bold deed be straight disclosed to thee ;
 It could not be concealed. His voice prevailed ;
 The lots were cast ; on me, alas ! it fell,
 To bear these *'welcome* tidings. I am come
 Unwilling herald to reluctant hearers ;—
 None greet with joy the messenger of ill.

Ch. O King ! already have my thoughts ascribed
 This strange event to interposing Gods.

Cr. Cease, ere mine anger kindle at thy words ;—
 Lest thou be found at once unwise and aged.
 Who can endure thy babbling, when thou sayst

¹ Spoken ironically. The expression in the original is *τοῦτο ταγαθόν*, which might be accurately rendered by “ this precious intelligence,” a phrase evidently altogether inadmissible into tragic poetry.

The Gods revere a wretch accursed as this ?
Would they entomb with honourable rites,
As of such meed deserving, one who came
To fire their columned fanes and costly shrines,
Their land to ravage, and subvert their laws ?
Seest thou the Gods requiting guilt with glory ?
It is not thus. A rebel faction lurks
Within the state, who murmur at our sway,
Muttering their spleen in secret, and disdain
To stoop the lofty crest beneath our yoke
In due submission. They, I know full well
By fraudulent arts of bribery have suborned
Their hirelings to the deed. Ne'er sprung device
So fraught with evils to mankind as gold.
This lays imperial cities in the dust ;—
Drives men to exile from their native land ;—
'Tis this instructs and turns the generous soul
From honour's onward road to deeds of baseness ;—
This paves a path to artifice and fraud,
And every nameless ill that shames mankind.
But they, whom lucre to the deed hath led,
Have sealed their doom, and shall endure the death ;
And oh ! if yet I fear th' Eternal Jove,
Be well assured, for by His name I swear,
Unless ye find, and bring before our presence,

The authors of this outrage, death alone
Shall not suffice for vengeance ; ye shall hang
Alive, till ye reveal th' atrocious wrong,
That, well apprised whence profit should arise,
Ye may hereafter seek it there, and learn,
That not from every source may gain accrue.
Far more by lawless lucre wilt thou mark
Consigned to ruin, than from ill preserved.

Mess. May I now speak, or must I thus depart ?

Cr. Know'st thou not yet how odious are thy words ?

Mess. Harsh to thine ear, or hateful to thy soul ?

Cr. Why dost thou scan the nature of my pain ?

Mess. The author of the deed hath galled thy soul ;
I but offend thine ear.

Cr. Wretch ! thou wert born
A most inveterate babbler.

Mess. Of this deed,
At least, I am not guilty.

Cr. Thou hast bartered
Thy life for worthless gold.

Mess. Alas ! how keenly
Suspicious, though unfounded, wound the guiltless.

Cr. Aye, prate upon suspicion ; but unless
Ye find the criminal, soon shall ye own
On lawless gain a fearful vengeance waits.

Mess. Soon be the guilty found ; yet be it thus,
 [Exit CREON.

Or not, (for this must fate alone decide,)
 No more shalt thou behold me here return ;
 And now, preserved beyond or hope or thought,
 I owe glad praises to protecting Heaven.
 [Exit MESSENGER.

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

Mid nature's countless wonders none is found
 More marvellous than MAN ! O'er the white wave
 He speeds his daring course, while foam around
 The swelling surges, and loud whirlwinds rave,
 Fearless the billows and the blast to brave.
 Man, year by year, the labouring steed constrains
 To urge the rolling plough, a docile slave,
 O'er Earth, Supreme of Gods ;—whose teeming veins
 Nor countless years exhaust, nor ceaseless labour
 drains.

ANTISTROPHE I.

The feathered tribes that cut the yielding air,
 The wilder race who prowl the pathless wood,
 Alike can man's inventive skill ensnare

In fine-wove toils ; nor less the watery brood
 Who sport secure in ocean's trackless flood.
 Man, by superior art, can curb and chain
 The brute, wild ranging o'er the mountains rude ;
 The haughty steed elate with flowing mane,
 And the fierce mountain-bull beneath his yoke
 restrain.

STROPHE II.

The might of eloquence he taught,
 The rapid train of counselled thought,
 The social ties that link mankind ;—
 He taught the sheltering roof to form,
 And from the “² arrows of the storm”
 A safe asylum find.
 Skilful in all things, no surprise
 Finds him unwarned or unprepared ;—
 One art alone his skill defies,
 The shaft of death to ward ;
 Though man for many a woe hath found
 Relief, and balm for many a wound.

² Δύσομβρα φεύγειν βέλη. Sophocles terms hail “ the arrows of the storm.” Milton (and after him Gray) has inverted the metaphor, and termed thick flying arrows “ sleet of arrowy shower.”—Potter.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Unfettered springs his active mind
High o'er the range by Hope assigned ;
To virtue soars, or sinks to shame ;
Him who the sacred laws reveres,
And Heaven's avenging justice fears,
His country crowns with fame ;—
But instant from her breast be driven
The wretch accursed, whose guilty soul,
From impious deeds, nor fear of Heaven
Nor earthly laws control.
Far from my hearth let such remove,
Nor share my counsel and my love.

Ha ! what new wonders burst upon my sight ?
How—known too well—can I deny
This is the young Antigone ?—
Oh, thou unhappy child
Of an unhappy father ! wherefore thus ?—
Why do they drag thee here ?—
Not as a rebel to the royal laws,
And in thy rashness seized ?—

ANTIGONE is brought in by the MESSENGER.

CHORUS, MESSENGER, ANTIGONE.

Mess. This is the daring author of the deed.
We seized her in the act of sepulture—
But where is Creon ?

Ch. At thy need again,
From out the palace, lo ! the Monarch comes.

Enter CREON.

CREON, MESSENGER, ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

Cr. What make ye here ? What timely chance
hath fallen ?

Mess. Nought, O my Lord, should man by oath
forswear,

Lest calmer thought confute the rash resolve.
I vowed, by thy stern menaces appalled,
Long should it be ere hither I returned ;
But joy is doubly sweet, when hope itself
Hath ceased to look for gladness. I am come,—
Though bound by strongest oath to come no more,—
Leading this virgin, whom we found in act
The body to entomb. In this, at least,

No lot was thrown ; the unexpected prize
Is all mine own. Now, Monarch, at thy will
Receive—convict—condemn the conscious maid.—
Approve mine innocence, and send me hence
Acquitted and absolved.

Cr. Whence bring'st thou her,
And wherefore ?—Speak.

Mess. She hath interred the dead ;
Thou hear'st the whole.

Cr. And art thou well assured
Of thine assertion ? Canst thou prove the charge ?

Mess. I saw her hand entomb the corpse, by thee
Denied a grave. Speak I not plainly now ?

Cr. How didst thou see her ?—where detect and
seize her ?

Mess. I will recount the whole. Soon as we
reached

The spot, by thine indignant threats appalled,
From the pale corpse we swept the covering dust,
Laid bare the putrid relics, and sate down
Upon a loftier mound, in the free air,
To shun the fetid odours of the corpse.
While each his comrade urged with keen reproach,
Denounced on him who first shrunk back from toil.
Thus rolled the hours, till now the noon-day sun

In the mid arch of Heaven resplendent flamed,
And the full rays beat fiercely on our heads ;
When sudden from the earth a whirlwind rose—
Troubled the clear blue sky, o'er the far plain
Impetuous swept, and of their foliage dense
The waving woods divested. The hot air
Was choked with dusty clouds, and we, with eyes
Deep-closed, this Heaven-inflicted pest endured.
The blast at length subsided. Then we saw
This maid, who wailed with loud and bitter cry,
As the poor bird, that hastens to her young,
And finds her nest deserted,—thus the virgin,
Soon as uncovered she discerned the corpse,
Redoubled her shrill wailings, and invoked
Dire imprecations on the heads of all
Who wrought this sacrilege. Then in her hands
She brought the light dry dust, and from a vase
With nicest art ensculptured, on the dead
Poured due libations trine. We at the sight
Rushed onward and secured her—nought appalled ;
Then straightly taxed her with the former deed,
As with the present ; she confessed the whole.
Welcome, yet painful, was her frank avowal.
To shun impending evil is most welcome ;

Painful to work the woe of those we honour.
 Yet all regrets are fruitless, and must yield
 To mine own preservation.

Cr. Answer thou,
 Bending thy head to earth,—dost thou confess,
 Or canst deny the charge?

Ant. I do confess it
 Freely ; I scorn to disavow the act.

Cr. *Thou*, from the threatened penalty absolved,
[*To* MESSENGER.]
 Go where thou wilt, acquitted. But for *thee*,
[*To* ANTIGONE.]

Reply with answer brief to one plain question,
 Without evasion. Didst thou know the law,
 That none should do this deed ?

Ant. I knew it well ;
 How could I fail to know, it was most plain.

Cr. Didst thou then dare transgress our royal
 mandate ?

Ant. Ne'er did eternal Jove such laws ordain,
 Or Justice, throned amid th' Infernal Powers,
 Who on mankind these holier rites imposed ;—
 Nor can I deem thine edict armed with power
 To contravene the firm unwritten laws

Of the just Gods, thyself a weak frail mortal!
These are no laws of yesterday,—they live
For evermore, and none can trace their birth.
I would not dare, by mortal threat appalled,
To violate their sanction, and incur
The vengeance of the Gods. I knew before
That I must die, though thou hadst ne'er pro-
claimed it;

And if I perish ere th' allotted term,
I deem that death a blessing. Who that lives,
Like me, encompassed by unnumbered ills,
But would account it blessedness to die?
If then I meet the doom thy laws assign,
It nothing grieves me. Had I left my brother,
From mine own mother sprung, on the bare earth
To lie unburied, *that* indeed might grieve me;
But for this deed I mourn not. If to thee
Mine actions seem unwise, 'tis thine own soul
That errs from wisdom when it deems me senseless.

Ch. This maiden shares her father's stubborn soul
And scorns to bend beneath misfortune's power.

Cr. Yet thou mightst know, that loftiest spirits
oft

Are bowed to deepest shame; and thou mightst mark
The hardest metal soft and ductile made

By the resistless energy of flame ;
Oft, too, the fiery courser have I seen
By a small bit constrained. High arrogant thoughts
Beseem not one, whose duty is submission.
In this presumption she was lessoned first,
When our imperial laws she dared to spurn,
And to that insolent wrong fresh insult adds,
In that she glories vaunting in the deed.
Henceforth no more deem mine a manly soul ;—
Concede that name to hers, if from this crime
She shall escape unpunished. Though she spring
From our own sister ;—were she sprung from one
³ Dearer than all whom Hercian Jove defends,
She and her sister shall not now evade
A shameful death ; for I accuse her, too,
And deem her privy to these lawless rites.
Hence, call her hither ; late within I marked
Her frenzied ravings and distempered mood.
The mind that broods in darkness o'er its guilt
By starts of frenzy is betrayed to light.
I hate the wretch, who, when convicted, strives

³ In the original, from one more near of blood than all under the protection of Hercian Jove. This Jupiter was the guardian of the house, in the court of which his altar stood.

To veil detected guilt in honour's garb.

Ant. And wouldst thou aught beyond my death?

Cr. No more;

'Tis all I seek.

Ant. Then wherefore dost thou pause?—

For all thy words are hateful to mine ear,
 And ever will be hateful; nor my speech
 To thee is less unwelcome. Whence could I
 Obtain a holier praise, than by committing
 My brother to the tomb? These, too, I knew,
 Would all approve the action, but that fear
 Curbs their free thoughts to base and servile silence.
 But 'tis the noble privilege of tyrants
 To say and do whate'er their lordly will,
 Their only law, may prompt.

Cr. Of all the Thebans,
 Dost thou alone see this?

Ant. They too behold it;
 But fear constrains them to an abject silence.

Cr. Doth it not shame thee to dissent from these?

Ant. I cannot think it shame to love my brother.

Cr. Was not he too, who died for Thebes, thy
 brother?

Ant. He was; and of the self-same parents born.

Cr. Why then dishonour him to grace the guilty?

Ant. The dead entombed will not attest thy words.

Cr. Yes; if thou honour with an equal doom
That impious wretch—

Ant. He did not fall a slave ;
He was my brother.

Cr. Yet he wronged his country ;
The other fought undaunted in her cause.

Ant. Still Death at least demands an equal law.

Cr. Ne'er should the base be honoured like the
noble.

Ant. Who knows, if this be holy in the shades?

Cr. Death cannot change a foe into a friend.

Ant. My nature tends to mutual love, not hatred.

Cr. Then to the grave, and love them, if thou
must ;—

But while I live, no woman shall bear sway.

Ch. Lo ! at the portal fair Ismene stands,
Dissolved in tears at her loved sister's peril.
The cloud of heartfelt sorrow lowers
O'er her dejected brow,
And dims the radiance of her loveliness.

ISMENE is brought in.

CREON, ANTIGONE, ISMENE, CHORUS.

Cr. O thou false viper! stealing through my house
To prey upon my vitals; till this hour
I knew not I had nurtured two such furies,
Leagued to subvert my throne. Approach, and
tell me,—

Art thou accomplice in this venturous deed,
Or wilt thou swear thine innocence of the charge?

Is. The deed, so she deny not, I have shared.
I shared the crime, and will partake the vengeance.

Ant. Such an assertion justice will disclaim;
Nor wouldst thou give, nor I accept thine aid.

Is. Yet in this deep extremity of woe,
I do not blush to share thy destiny.

Ant. Whose deed is this, let Hell's dark Powers
attest;
I value not a friend who loves in words.

Is. Ah! do not—do not spurn me thus, my sister;
Let me partake thy doom; and thus in death
Revere my brother.

Ant. No; die not with me,
Nor claim a deed thou didst not; 'tis enough
That I must perish.

Is. Yet, bereft of thee,

What still hath life to charm me ?

Ant. Ask thy Creon ;

Thou court'st his royal favour.

Is. Wherefore thus

Wound me, dear sister, when it nought avails thee ?

Ant. I mourn, although I mock thee.

Is. Is there nought

In which I yet may aid thee ?

Ant. Save thyself ;

I do not envy thine escape.

Is. Ah me !

Am I forbidden e'en to share thy doom ?

Ant. It was thy choice to live ;—'tis mine to die.

Is. Alas ! thou dost not fall unwarned by me.

Ant. Thy words to thee seemed weighty ; I esteemed it

True wisdom thus to act.

Is. And yet our share

Is equal in this crime.

Ant. Be of good cheer—

Thou yet mayst live ;—my life hath long been vowed
To reverence thus the dead.

Cr. Of these two maidens,

The one hath gone distracted, and the other
Was born an idiot.

Is. Oh, my Lord ! the mind,
Is bowed by misery from its native strength,
And changed to utter weakness.

Cr. Such was thine,
When thou wert aiding in a deed like this.

Is. What charm hath life's bleak solitude for me,
If I must lose my sister ?

Cr. Name her not ;
She hath ALREADY perished.

Is. Wilt thou slay
Thy son's affianced bride ?

Cr. Aye ; for a race
May spring from other nuptials.

Is. None, at least,
So dear to him and her.

Cr. I scorn to wed
My son to a base woman.

Is. Dearest Hæmon !
How doth thy father pour contempt on thee.

Cr. Thou and thy nuptials are to me most hateful.

Is. Wilt thou then rob thy Hæmon of his bride ?

Cr. Death shall ere long dissolve these hated
nuptials.

Is. Alas ! it seems the stern decree is fixed ;
And she must perish.

Cr. So must thou, and I.
 Quick, slaves!—delay no longer—lead them in.
 It ill beseems that maidens thus should roam
 At large; and e'en the boldest will recede,
 When they discern the swift approach of Death.

[*Exeunt* ANTIGONE and ISMENE, *guarded.*]

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

What blessedness is theirs, whose earthly date
 Glides unembittered by the taste of woe!
 But when a house is struck by angry Fate,
 Through all its line what ceaseless miseries flow!
 As when from Thrace rude whirlwinds sweep,
 And in thick darkness wrap the yawning deep,
 Conflicting surges on the strand
 Dash the black mass of boiling sand
 Rolled from the deep abyss;—the rocky shore,
 Struck by the swollen tide, reverberates the roar.

ANTISTROPHE I.

I see the ancient miseries of thy race,
 O Labdacus! arising from the dead

With fresh despair ; nor sires from sons efface
 The curse some angry Power hath rivetted
 For ever on thy destined line !
 Once more a cheering radiance seemed to shine
 O'er the last relic of thy name ;—
 This, too, the Powers of Darkness claim,
 Cut off by Hell's keen scythe, combined
 With haughty words unwise, and frenzy of the mind.

STROPHE II.

Can mortal arrogance restrain
 Thy matchless might, Imperial Jove !
 Which all-subduing sleep assaults in vain,
 And months celestial, as they move
 In never-wearied train ;—
 Spurning the power of age, enthroned in might,
 Thou dwell'st mid Heaven's broad light.
 This was, in ages past, thy firm decree,
 Is now, and must for ever be ;
 That none of mortal race on earth shall know,
 A life of joy serene, a course unmarked by woe.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Hope beams with ever-varying ray ;
 Now fraught with blessings to mankind,

Now with vain dreams that lure but to betray ;—

And man pursues, with ardour blind, b

Her still deluding way,

Till on the latent flame he treads dismayed.

Wisely the Sage hath said,

(And time hath proved his truth, that when by
Heaven

To woe Man's darkened soul is driven,

(Evil seems good to his distorted mind, b

Till soon he meets and mourns the doom by Fate
assigned.)

But lo ! the youngest of thy sons,

Hæmon advances—comes he wrung with grief

For the impending doom

Of his fair plighted bride, Antigone,

And mourning much his blasted nuptial joys?—

Enter HÆMON.

HÆMON, CREON, CHORUS.

Cr. We soon shall need no prophet to inform us.—

Hearing our doom irrevocably past

On thy once-destined bride, com'st thou, my son,

Incensed against thy father? Or, thus acting,

Still do we share thy reverence ?

Hæ. I am thine ;

And thou, my father, dost direct my youth
By prudent counsels, which shall ever guide me ;
Nor any nuptials can with me outweigh
A father's just command.

Cr. 'Tis well, my son.

A mind like this befits thee, to esteem
All else subservient to a father's will.
Hence 'tis the prayer, the blessing of mankind,
To nourish in their homes a duteous race,
* Who on their foes may well requite their wrongs,
And, as their father, honour friends sincere.

But he who to a mean and dastard race
Gives life, engenders to himself regret,
And much derision to his taunting foes.
Then do not thou, my son, by love betrayed,
Debase thy generous nature for a woman ;
But think how joyless is the cold embrace
(Of an unworthy consort.) Is there wound

* Like as the arrows in the hand of the giant, even so are young children. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them, they shall not be ashamed when they speak with their enemies in the gate.—Ps. cxxvii. 5, 6.

Which galls more keenly than a faithless friend?
Spurn, then, this maiden, as a foe abhorred,
To seek in Hell a more congenial bridegroom.
Since her have I convicted,—her alone
Of all the city daring to rebel,
My people shall not brand their King a liar!
She dies! And let her now invoke her Jove,
Who guards the rights of kindred. If I brook
Rebellion thus from those allied by blood,
How strong a plea may strangers justly urge!
He who upholds the honour of his house,
By strict, impartial justice, will be proved
True to the public weal. Nor can I doubt
The man who governs well, yet knows no less
To render due obedience, will be found
A just and firm confederate in the storm
Of peril and of war. Who dares presume
With insolent pride to trample on the laws,
Shall never win from me the meed of praise.
He whom the state elects should be obeyed
In all his mandates, trivial though they seem,
Or just or unjust. Of all human ills,
None is more fraught with woes than anarchy;
It lays proud states in ruin, it subverts
Contending households, 'mid the battle strife

Scatters the serried ranks, while to the wise,
Who promptly yield, obedience brings success.
Still, then, by monarchs this should be maintained,
Nor e'er surrendered to a woman's will.
'Tis better far, if we must fall, to fall
By man, than thus be branded the weak prey,
The abject prey, of female conquerors.

Ch. To us, unless our soul be dull with age,
Thy words, O King, seem well and wisely urged.

Hæ. The Gods, my father, have on man bestowed
Their noblest treasure—Reason. To affirm,
That in thy words from prudence thou hast
swerved,

Nor power have I, nor knowledge to maintain.

Such task were meeter from a stranger's lips.

'Tis mine to guard thine interests ;—to explore
How each may think, and act, and vent on thee

His cutting censure. Thine indignant eye

Appals the people, when their uttered thoughts

Might haply wound thine ear. But to observe

These darkly-whispered murmurs is my office.

“ How the whole state laments this hapless maid,

“ Of all her sex least worthy of such doom

“ As waits her now for deeds most truly noble ;

“ Who could not brook to leave her brother, slain

“ In fight, without a tomb, nor cast his corpse
 “ A prey to ravening dogs and birds obscene.
 “ Doth she not merit glory’s brightest meed?”

Such is the general sentence. O my father,
 No treasure can be dearer to thy son,
 Than thine own prosperous honours. What reflects
 Such pride on children as a generous sire,
 Such joy on parents as a noble offspring?
 O, then, indulge not thou this mood alone,
 To deem no reasoning cogent save thine own;
 For he who vaunts himself supremely skilled
 In speech and judgement o’er his fellow men,
 When weighed in wisdom’s balance, is found
 wanting.

It cannot shame a mortal, though most wise,
 To learn much from experience, and in much
 Submit. Thou seest the pliant trees, that bow
 Beneath the rushing torrent, rise unstripped;
 But all that stem erect its onward course,
 Uprooted fall and perish. So the pilot,
 Who with full sail meets strong-opposing blasts,
 O’ersets his bark, and on the shivered planks
 Floats on the random wave. Pause — quell thy
 wrath—

Unbend to softer feelings. If one ray

Of wisdom's light my younger breast illumine,
 I deem the man, whose vast expansive mind
 Grasps the whole sphere of knowledge—noblest far;
 But, since such boon is rare, the second praise
 Is this, to learn from those whose words are wise.

Ch. If he hath spoken wisely, my good Lord,
 'Tis fit to weigh his reasoning. Thou, too, youth,
[To HÆMON.

Regard thy father's. Both have argued well.

Cr. And must we stoop, in this our cooler age,
 Thus to be lessoned by a beardless boy?

Hæ. Not stoop to learn injustice. I am young.
 But thou shouldst weigh mine actions, not my years.

Cr. Thou deem'st it justice, then, to favour rebels?

Hæ. Ne'er would I ask thy favour for the guilty.

Cr. Is not this maiden stained with manifest guilt?

Hæ. The general voice of Thebes repels the
 charge.

Cr. Shall then the city dictate laws to me?

Hæ. Do not thy words betray a very youth?

Cr. Should I or should another sway the state?

Hæ. That is no state, which crouches to one
 despot!

Cr. Is not a monarch master of his state?

Hæ. How nobly wouldst thou lord it o'er a desert!

Cr. Behold, I pray you, how this doughty warrior
Strives in a woman's cause.

Hæ. Art *thou* a woman?
I strive for none, save thee.

Cr. Oh thou most vile!
Wouldst thou withstand thy father?

Hæ. When I see
My father swerve from justice.

Cr. Do I err,
Revering mine own laws?

Hæ. Dost thou revere them,
When thou wouldst trample on the laws of Heaven?

Cr. O thou degenerate wretch! thou woman's
slave!

Hæ. Ne'er shalt thou find me the vile slave of
baseness.

Cr. Still, as it seems, his words are all for her.

Hæ. For thee, for me, and for th' Infernal Gods.

Cr. Thou ne'er shalt wed her living.

Hæ. If she die,
Her death shall crush another.

Cr. Daring villain!
Dost thou proceed to threats?

Hæ. And does he threat,
Who but refutes vain counsels?

Cr. At thy cost

Shalt thou reprove me, void thyself of sense.

Hæ. Now, but thou art my father, I would say
That thou art most unwise.

Cr. Hence, woman's slave !
And prate no more to me.

Hæ. Wouldst thou then speak
Whate'er thou list, and not endure reply ?

Cr. Aye, is it true ? Then, by Olympian
Jove,
I swear thou shalt not beard me thus unpunished !

Ho ! bring that hated thing, that she may die,
E'en in the presence of her doting bridegroom.

Hæ. Believe it not. Before mine eyes, at least,
She shall not die, nor thou such dream indulge ;
I quit thy sight for ever. They who list
May stand the tame spectators of thy madness.

[*Exit HÆMON.*

CREON, CHORUS.

Ch. The youth has passed, my Lord, in desperate
wrath.

A soul like his may rush from rankling grief
To deeds of frenzy.

Cr. Let him do, and dare
Beyond the power of man, he shall not save
These virgins from the death.

Ch. Dost thou then purpose
An equal doom for both?

Cr. No; not for her
Who hath not touched the corpse. Thy words
are just.

Ch. What death dost thou design her?

Cr. To a spot
By mortal foot untrodden, will I lead her;
And deep immure her in a rocky cave,
Leaving enough of sustenance to provide
A due atonement, that the state may shun
Pollution from her death. There let her call
On gloomy Hades, the sole Power she owns,
To shield her from her doom; or learn, though late,
At least this lesson; 'tis a bootless task
To render homage to the Powers of Hell.

Chorus.

STROPHE.

Love! unsubdued, unconquerable Love!
 On wealth descending;⁵—whose repose
 Is in the virgin's cheeks of rose;—
 Alike o'er trackless ocean dost thou rove,
 Or 'mid the lowly dwellings of the grove.
 None of th' Immortals throned on high,
 From thy pervading power can fly;
 Nor man, frail being of a fleeting day!
 The heart that feels thee yields to frenzy's sway.

ANTISTROPHE.

Thy spells delusive turn the just aside
 To baseness—and attendant shame;
 Thine arts this mortal strife inflame
 In men, by nature's dearest ties allied.
 From the soft glances of his lovely bride

⁵ "On wealth descending." In the original, ὅς ἐπὶ κτήμασι
 πίπτεις, the true signification of which has tortured and ex-
 hausted the ingenuity of the commentators.

Revealed, desire subdues his soul ;
 Desire, usurping high control
 O'er Heaven's primordial laws ; matchless in might
 °In sport like this fair Venus takes delight.

[ANTIGONE *is brought in guarded.*

I, too, beyond controlling laws
 Am hurried ; for I cannot check
 The gushing tears, as I behold
 Antigone thus borne away
 To share our common couch, the joyless tomb.

ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

STROPHE I.

Ant. Behold me, Princes of my native land !
 Treading the last sad path,
 And gazing on the latest beam
 Of yon resplendent sun—
 To gaze no more for ever ! The stern hand

° Sic visum Veneri ; cui placet impares
 Formas atque animos sub juga ahenea
 Sævo mittere cum joco.—Hor. Lib. I. Od. 33.

Of all-entombing Death
Impels me—living still—
To Acheron's bleak shore—ungraced
By nuptial rites ;—no hymeneal strain
Hath hymned my hour of bliss,
And joyless Death will be my bridegroom now.

Ch. Therefore, with endless praise renowned,
To those drear regions wilt thou pass ;
Unwasted aught by slow disease,
Unwounded by avenging sword.
Spontaneous, living, sole of mortal birth,
Shalt thou to Death descend.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Ant. Yes ! I have heard by how severe a doom
The Phrygian stranger died
On Sipylus' bleak brow sublime ;
Whom, in its cold embrace,
The creeping rock, like wreathing ivy, strained.
Her, in chill dews dissolved,
As antique legends tell,
Ne'er do th' exhaustless snows desert,
Nor from her eyes do trickling torrents cease
To gush. A doom like her's,
Alas, how like ! hath fate reserved for me.

Ch. A Goddess she, and sprung from Gods ;—
 We, mortal as our fathers were.
 What matchless fame is thine ! to fall like those
 Of ancestry divine !

STROPHE II.

Ant. Ah me ! I am derided. Why, oh why,
 By my ancestral Gods,
 Why do ye mock me, ere the tomb
 Hath veiled me from your sight ?
 O my loved Thebes ! and ye,
 Her lordly habitants !
 O ye Dirœan streams !
 Thou sacred grove of car-compelling Thebes !
 I here invoke you to attest my wrongs,
 How, by my friends unwept, and by what laws,
 I sink into the caverned gloom
 Of this untimely sepulchre !
 Me miserable !
 Outcast from earth, and from the tomb,
 I am not of the living or the dead.

Ch. Hurried to daring's wild excess,
 Deeply, my daughter, hast thou sinned
 Against th' exalted Throne of Right.
 The woes that crushed thy father, fall on thee.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Ant. Ah ! thou hast probed mine anguish to the
quick,

The source of all my pangs,
My father's widely-blazoned fate ;
And the long train of ills,
Which crushed, in one wide wreck,
The famed Labdacidæ !
Woe for the withering curse
Of those maternal nuptials, which impelled
My sire, unconscious, to a parent's couch !
From whom I sprung, by birth a very wretch :
To whom accursed, unwedded, now
I sink to share their drear abode.

Alas, my brother !

Ill-omened were thy nuptials ! Thou,
Though dead, dost hurl me, living, to the tomb.

Ch. Religion bids us grace the dead ;
But might, when regal might bears sway,
Must never, never, be contemned.
Thine own unbending pride hath sealed thy doom.

Ant. Unmourned, unfriended, 'reft of bridal joys,
Despairingly I tread
The path too well prepared.

No more for ever must I hail thy beams,
 Thou glad and holy sun !
 Yet to my doom no sorrowing friend accords
 The tribute of a tear.

Enter CREON.

CREON, ANTIGONE, CHORUS.

Cr. What, know ye not, that none, ere death
 arrive,
 Would ever cease their plaints, could words avail
 them ?

Instant conduct her hence ; and, as I bade,
 Immure her in the deep sepulchral cave ;
 There leave her lone and desolate, or to die
 Or live imprisoned in that drear abode.
 We from her death shall thus be pure ; and she
 Shall hold no more communion with the living.

Ant. O tomb ! O bridal bed ! O dark abode !
 My ever-during prison ! whither now
 I sink to join my kindred, a sad train,
 Whom Proserpine among the silent dead
 Hath long received ;—of whom the last in time,
 The first in sorrow, I to Death descend,

Ere mine allotted earthly term be past.
Yet e'en in death I cherish one warm hope,
That dear to my loved father I shall come,
Dear to thee, mother ! and most dear to thee,
My brother ! for in death my hand received you,
Your relics laved, your lifeless limbs composed,
And o'er your tomb libations poured. And now,
Dear Polynices, I have honoured thee
With funeral rites, and thus do they requite me.
Yet will not justice blame my pious care ;
Since, had I been a mother or a wife,
And my loved child or wedded lord had lain
Unsepulchred on earth, not e'en for them
Would I have braved the state to do this deed.
Ask ye what motive sways me thus to think ?
Had but my husband or my child been slain,
7 Haply I might have wed another lord,

⁷ Our English ladies are entreated to make allowance for a mode of thinking and reasoning so opposite to their own. A similar principle, according to Herodotus, was acted upon by the wife of Intaphernes, a noble Persian, who, when allowed by Darius to save from death whichever of her kindred she preferred, selected her brother, for precisely the same reason as that assigned to Antigone.

Or joyed in other children ; but the tomb
 Hath closed above my parents, and from hence
 A brother could no more be born to me.
 Since, swayed by thoughts like these, I honoured
 thee

Beyond all other kindred, dearest brother,
 This Creon counts me guilty and perverse :
 And now he leads me with remorseless hand,
 Severed from nuptial joys, and bridal hymns,
 And wedlock's dearest bliss, a mother's pride,
 In the fond nurture of a smiling offspring ;
 But friendless now, deserted, desolate,
 I seek in life the dwellings of the dead.
 Which of your laws, ye Powers, have I transgressed?—
 Yet wherefore do I turn me to the Gods?—
 Whom shall I call to aid me, since I meet
 For pious deeds the vengeance of the guilty ?
 If acts like these are sanctioned by the Gods,
 I will address me to my doom in silence ;
 If not, and these offend, may Heaven requite
 On them such evils as they wreak on me.

Ch. The same wild storms of frenzied rage
 Distract th' unhappy maiden still.

Cr. For this the lingering slaves ere long
 Shall learn in tears to mourn their vain delay.

Ant. Alas! death cannot be dissevered far
From that appalling threat.

Cr. Aye, I would warn thee not to hope
The doom, once sealed, may be reversed.

Ant. O Thebes, proud city of my sires!
O tutelary Gods!
They force me hence, and respite is denied.
Behold, ye rulers of imperial Thebes,
The last sad daughter of a royal line,
What fearful wrongs I suffer, and from whom;—
My only crime a pious deed.

[ANTIGONE is led off. Exit CREON.]

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

Thus, long in brazen cell immured,
To change day's genial light for cheerless gloom,
To pine enshrouded in a living tomb,
Fair Danae erst endured;—
Yet, O my child! my child! of lineage high
She came, and to immortal Jove
Cherished the golden pledge of love;—
But matchless is the might of destiny:

⁸ Nor storm, nor martial might, nor stately tower,
Nor wave-repelling fleets escape the tameless Power.

ANTISTROPHE I.

So Dryas' haughty son was bound,
Edonia's Lord, for words of wrathful pride,
Chained by th'⁹ Avenging Power his taunts defied
In rocky cave profound ;—
And thus the venom of his maddening breast
Still flows afresh. Too late he knew
How rage had fired him to pursue
A GOD with keen reproach. His wrath repressed

⁸ On this passage an ingenious conjectural emendation is proposed by Erfurdt, ἄλβος for ἄμβροτος ;—a conjecture, as he justly remarks, not only recommended by its accordance with the general sense of the sentence, but by a parallel passage, of exactly similar construction, in Bacchylides.

Θνατοῖς δ' οὐκ ἀνδαίρετοι

"Οὐτ' ὈΛΒΟΣ, οὐτ' ἀκαμπτὸς" ΑΡΗΣ

"Ουτε πάμφθερσις στάσις—ἀλλ' ἐπιχρίμπτει

Νέφος ἄλλοτ' ἐπ' ἄλλαν γᾶν

Ἄ πάνδωρος Λῆσα.

⁹ Th' avenging Power. Ἐκ Διόνυσου, by Bacchus. The story of Lycurgus, who was punished by Bacchus for expelling the Bacchanalians from his territories, is differently related by various authors.

The raving Virgins ;—quenched the Evcean fire ;—
 And mocked with impious taunts the Sisters of the
 Lyre.

STROPHE II.

Where the Cyanean rocks divide
 In double sea the rushing tide,
 And rise the high Bosphorean shores,
 And Thracian Salmydessus towers ;
 There Mars, the guardian of the realms around,
 Beheld a raging ¹⁰step-dame's deadly deed.
 He saw your mangled eyeballs bleed,
 O sons of Phineus ! by that fatal wound
 Consigned to night profound !—
 That wound, alas ! no spear of warrior brave,
 But woman's blood-stained hand, and woman's
 weapon gave.

¹⁰ Phineus married Cleopatra, the daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, by whom he had two sons, Crambis and Orythus. He afterwards repudiated her, and married Idaia, who put out the eyes of Crambis and Orythus. Cleopatra, to escape her cruelty, concealed herself among the rocks, where she died. To this circumstance the Chorus' alludes.—Potter.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Pining in anguish and in gloom,
 They mourned their mother's hapless doom;
 Wedded with evil omens she
 To bear a wretched progeny!
 She sprung from high Erectheus' ancient seed,—
 Yet, ah! though nursed where wild in dreary cave,
 Storms of her father Boreas rave,
 Bounding o'er lofty hills, her winged speed
 Outstripped the fiery steed;—
 What recked her race of Gods? Their firm decree,
 On her the Fates fulfilled, my daughter! as on thee.

Enter TIRESIAS, conducted by a Youth.

TIRESIAS, CREON, CHORUS.

Ti. Princes of Thebes, we tread our wonted path,
 One sight directing both; this mode alone
 Remains to guide the wanderings of the blind.

Cr. Hath aught occurred of import new or strange,
 Aged Tiresias?

Ti. I will tell thee, King!

Do thou obey the Prophet.

Cr. Never yet

Thy warning did I slight.

Ti. Thence hast thou steered

Aright the helm of empire.

Cr. I confess

Thy counsels oft have led me to success.

Ti. Then heed them now. Thou art in desperate
peril.

Cr. What mean'st thou?—how I tremble at thy
words!

Ti. List, and the symbols of mine art shall tell
thee.

When on mine ancient stool of augury,
Where every bird flocks round me, I sat down,
Burst on mine ear a strange unwonted sound
Of birds, with shrill and dissonant screamings wild,
While with ensanguined talons I perceived
They tore each other; this the flapping hoarse
Of wings betokened plainly. Struck with awe,
I next essayed the hallowed fires that burn
On the high blazing altars; but the flame
Refused to shine upon the sacrifice;
And, oozing from the limbs, the vapour flowed

Mid the loose ashes, where it fumed and hissed ;
The swollen entrails were dispersed ; the thighs,
Stripped of th' involving caul, lay bare around.
These fearful signs of import strange and dire
I learned from mine attendant—he recounts
To me the symbols I explain to others.
'Tis thy relentless soul that plagues thy country.
Our sacred altars and domestic hearths
Are strewed by dogs and birds with their foul prey,
The corpse of Œdipus' ill-fated son ;
For this the Gods reject our hallowed rites,
Our prayers, and votive victims,—while the birds,
Sated with human flesh and human blood,
Can only utter sounds of omen dire.
Therefore, my son, consider ; since to err
Is common to mankind ; nor is that man
Unhappy or unwise, who, when betrayed
To error, mourns his lapse, and doth not cleave
Inflexible to ill. Know, stubbornness
Doth ever argue folly. To the dead
Give way, nor trample on a fallen foe—
What courage needs it to insult the lifeless ?
I speak with soul benevolent to thee ;
'Tis sweet to learn from one who counsels well,
If he regard our welfare.

Cr. Aye, old man,

I am your butt ; ye all, like archers, aim
Your wily shafts at me. I know you well,
The venal tribe of prophets, and by them
Too oft have I been bartered and betrayed.
Go on ; pursue your traffic, and acquire
The Sardinian amber and the Indian gold,
If so ye list ; but never shall ye shroud
This wretch within the tomb, though Jove's swift
bird

Should bear the mouldering relics as his prey,
E'en to th' eternal throne. Yea, though I feared
Pollution dire as this, I would not yield
To honour him with sepulture ;—well I know
That none of mortal birth can e'er pollute
The holy Gods ! And mark me, old Tiresias !
Oft do the sagest of our race incur
The vilest shame, when, lured by sordid gain,
They clothe base counsels in the garb of honour.

Ti. Ha ! is there one who knows—who thinks—

Cr. What wouldst thou ?

Are these thy words addressed alike to all ?

Ti. How much is wisdom man's most precious
treasure ?

Cr. So much, as folly is his greatest bane !

Ti. It is, in truth, a malady which seems
Conspicuous in *thy* conduct.

Cr. I forbear
To shame the Prophet with a keen retort.

Ti. Yet this thou dost in charging me with
falsehood.

Cr. Ah! ye are fond of gold, ye tribe of prophets.

Ti. The tribe of tyrants seems indeed to love
Dishonourable gains.

Cr. Know'st thou thy words
Are spoken to thy Monarch?

Ti. Aye, I know it;
'Twas by my counsels thou didst save thine empire.

Cr. Thou art a skilful prophet, but too prone
To deeds of baseness.

Ti. Wilt thou then provoke me
To speak the awful secrets of my soul?

Cr. Well, speak them, so thou dost not ask
reward.

Ti. And seem I, in thy judgement, to demand it?

Cr. Know first, thou shalt not traffic in my
purpose.

Ti. And know thou, too, proud Monarch, ere
the car

Of yon bright sun shall oft his course fulfil,

Thou of thine own loved offspring shalt repay
A just and equal ransom, dead for dead,
For one whom thou hast plunged from upper air
To dwell beneath, whom to the dark abodes,
Yet living, thou hast doomed ; nor less for one,
Whom of the honours due to Hell's dread Powers,
Of funeral rites, of sacred obsequies,
Thou hast bereft. Here no concern hast thou,
None have the Heavenly Powers ; but thou hast
wrought

These shameless deeds by lawless violence.
Wherefore the sure Avengers, who pursue
The track of Guilt, the Furies of the Shades,
Are ambushed round thy path, and soon will plunge
thee

In ruin hopeless as thy rage inflicted.
Mark now, if gold hath bribed me thus to presage ;—
Pass but a few short moments, and the shriek
Of men, and wail of women, through thy halls
Shall ring ; and all the hostile states, whose slain
The dogs, and beasts, and ravening birds, have torn,
Wafting their noisome odours o'er the plain,
Shall rise against thee. Such, then, are the shafts,
Which, archer-like, my hand hath now discharged,
For thou hast roused my wrath ; and from the wound

These shafts inflict, thou wilt not find relief.
 Boy, lead me to my home ; and leave yon Tyrant
 To vent his impotent rage on younger heads ;
 And let him learn to curb his tongue to silence,
 And hold a wiser mind than now he holds.

[*Exeunt TIRESIAS and Youth.*

CREON, CHORUS.

Ch. The prophet hath departed, O my Lord,
 Denouncing dread events ; and well I know,
 Since time's long round hath silvered my dark locks,
 The state hath never proved his presage faithless.

Cr. I know it too ; and therefore doubts distract me.
 To yield bespeaks a coward, yet I fear
 To rush upon destruction, if I cross him.

Ch. Son of Meneceus, thou hast need of
 prudence.

Cr. What wouldst thou have me do ? Give thine
 advice,
 And I will straight obey it.

Ch. Then away !—
 Release the virgin from her rock-hewn cave,
 And grace th' unburied corpse with sepulture.

Cr. Is this thy counsel? Dost thou bid me yield?

Ch. Without delay, my Lord! Th' avenging curse
Of Heaven is swift to crush the disobedient.

Cr. O but 'tis hard ;—yet I must fain submit—
To war with stern Necessity were madness.

Ch. Haste, then, perform thy purpose, nor entrust
The task to others.

Cr. With all speed I fly—
Haste—haste—attendants ! ye who here await,
And ye too at a distance ;—haste—and bring
Keen axes in your hands—fly to the cave—
I too, since my first sentence is repealed,
Who bound, will now release her ; for I fear
That, while we live, 'twill prove our truest wisdom
To venerate th' eternal laws of Justice.

[*Exit CREON with Attendants.*]

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

¹O Thou, by countless names renowned,

¹ The names of Bacchus, which were numerous, were derived chiefly from his attributes. Thus, he was called Lyæus,

Pride of the Theban nymph, and progeny
 Of Jove, whose thunders rend the sky!
 Who with thy favouring presence dost surround
²Italia's far-famed clime, and reign
 O'er Ceres' general bosom, the rich plain
 Of fair Eleusis—Bacchus, King divine!
 Who dwell'st in Thebes, thy fair and favoured shrine;
 Thebes, mother-town of Bacchanals, where flows
 Ismenus, and from earth the dragon-seed arose;—

ANTISTROPHE I.

³Thee saw the heaven-ascending fire,
 Which fierce and far from forked Parnassus glowed;
 Where to their tutelary God
 Roam in wild orgies the Corycian choir,
 And springs the pure Castalian fount;—
 Thee saw the vine-clad slopes of Nysa's mount
 Crowned with enwreathing ivy, where to Thee
 Breathe strains of more than mortal melody;

from *λίω*, because wine opens the heart (*aperit præcordia Liber*); *Lenæus*, from *ληνη*, a wine-press, &c.

² The Tuscans were great observers of the worship of Bacchus.

³ Euripides also mentions this fire, which was supposed to announce the presence of the God on Mount Parnassus.

Echoing through groves of rich-empurpled vine,
 To hail the Lord of Thebes, her honoured King
 divine;—

STROPHE II.

Thebes, whose illustrious name
 By Thee with noblest honours is approved,
 Nor by thy beauteous Mother less beloved,
 The lightning-stricken dame.—
 Yet now, alas! a dire disease pervades
 The drooping city. Come, O come,
 With life-imparting step, o'er sylvan shades
 Clothing Parnassus' sloping sides in gloom,
 Or o'er the sounding gulf where echoing billows
 foam!

ANTISTROPHE II.

Prince of each silver star,
 That breathes through darkness its celestial light;—
 Lord of the train, who on the ear of night
 Swell their wild hymns afar;—
 Blest youth! high offspring of Eternal Jove!
 Haste, and thy fair attendants bring,
 Those Naxian nymphs the livelong night who
 rove,

Dancing around thy throne in festive ring,
 And shout Iacchus' name, their leader and their
 King.

MESSENGER, CHORUS.

Mess. Inhabitants of Thebes, where Cadmus erst
 And old Amphion reigned, I know not how,
 Whate'er it be, to censure or to praise
 The varying life of man;—since Fortune still
 Lifts, at her will, th' unhappy from the dust,
 Or dooms again the prosperous to despair,
 Nor can prophetic skill divine the future.
 I deemed the royal Creon greatly blessed,
 Who from her foes the Theban state preserved;
 Assumed the sole dominion of her realms;
 Bore sway, and flourished in a generous race.
 And now all—all is lost. For when the joys,
 The sweet delights of life are reft for ever,
 I scarce can say man lives;—though still he breathe,
⁴The soul of life is fled. Heap, if thou wilt,

⁴ Literally, ἔμψυχον ἠγοῦμαι νεκρόν, I account him a breathing corpse.

Vast treasures in thy house, and live enthroned
In regal splendour ; yet to this thy pomp,
If the heart's joy be wanting, all beside
I would not purchase with th' illusive cloud
Of unsubstantial smoke.

Ch. Of what new ills

Com'st thou a herald to the royal house ?

Mess. They are no more— those live who caused
their ruin.

Ch. Say, who hath wrought the deed, and who
hath perished ?

Mess. Bathed in his blood, the lifeless Hæmon
lies.

Ch. Slain by his own rash hand, or by his father's ?

Mess. Incensed against his father, for the death
Of his loved bride, by his own hand he fell.

Ch. How true, O prophet, was thy fearful
presage !

Mess. Since it is thus, the rest demands our
thought.

Ch. But lo ! I see the King's unhappy wife,
Eurydice, approach us ; in the palace
She heard us name her son, or comes by chance.

Enter EURYDICE.

EURYDICE, MESSENGER, CHORUS.

Eu. Your conference we have heard, O citizens,
As we came forth, departing to prefer
Our suppliant prayers in chaste Athena's shrine.
While yet my hand was loosening the firm bars
Which close our palace-gates, the whispered voice
Of some domestic evil met mine ear ;—
Trembling I sunk amidst my maids supine,
With sudden terror lifeless. Yet again
I bid thee tell thy tale—for I shall hear it,
Not unexperienced in severest woes.

Mess. As present there, dear Lady, all the tale
Will I disclose, nor aught of truth disguise.
Why should I soothe thee with evasive words,
When time must prove their falsehood and mine own?
The truth is ever best. Thy royal Lord
I, as his guide, attended to the verge
Of that far plain, where torn by ravening dogs
The corpse of Polynices lay defiled.
Here, first invoking Hecate, and the King
Of Hades, that by prayers propitiate now
They would avert their wrath, in the pure stream

We laved the relics,—on a recent pyre
Of boughs consumed them, and upreared a mound
Of his loved natal earth. We next repaired
To the sepulchral cave, the bridal couch
Of her espoused to Death. But of our train
A murmur of deep wailing from afar
Round that unhonoured tomb one haply heard,
And hastening told our Monarch. He approached,
And still the muttered moanings on his ear
Smote louder and less doubtful, till he groaned
In bitter agony, and thus sighed forth—
“ Unhappy me ! And is my presage true,
“ And do I tread the most ill-omened path
“ Of all my pilgrimage ? It is the voice
“ Of mine own son that meets me ! Haste, oh haste,
“ Attendants, to the sepulchre, and remove
“ The rock’s obstructing barrier ; look within ;—
“ I hear the voice of Hæmon, of my son,
“ Or am by Heaven deluded.” We obeyed
The bidding of our half distracted Lord,
And looked. Soon in the cavern’s dim recess
We see the virgin—lifeless—hanging there
In noose enwoven of her linen robe.
There too lay Hæmon, clasping his pale bride,
Mourning his plighted consort, to the Powers

Of Hell espoused—his father's act severe—
 And his most joyless nuptials. When the King
 Beheld him, deeply sighing—to the tomb
 Entering, with loud lament he thus exclaimed :
 “ O my unhappy child, what hast thou done ?
 “ What fearful purpose sways thee ? By what woes
 “ Art thou thus plunged in anguish ? O my son
 “ Come forth, a suppliant father here conjures thee.”
 But on his sire he turned his glaring eyes
 With the stern air of mingled hate and scorn,
 Nor answer deigned, but bared his two-edged brand ;
 The King by flight evaded, and the blow
 Fell impotent. Then the distracted youth,
 Indignant with himself, stretched out the sword,
 And sheathed it in his bosom. Conscious still
 Around the lifeless maid his arms he threw
 With fond embrace, and, breathing his last sigh,

⁵ This act of Hæmon is censured by Aristotle as causeless and unnatural. May it not, however, be urged in defence of the Poet, that a sudden impulse, on the first and unexpected sight of the author of his woes, might urge the unhappy youth to a deed of desperation ; particularly since he does not persevere in the attempt, but, as though in ungovernable distraction and remorse, immediately turns his fury upon himself ?

Tinged her pale cheek with crimson, for the blood
 Came gushing with the fluttering sob of death;
 And lifeless now he sleeps beside the dead,
 In Hell's dark gloom his nuptial rites completing,
 A solemn, sad example to mankind,
 How great an evil is unbridled rashness.

[*Exit* EURYDICE.]

CHORUS, MESSENGER.

Ch. What dost thou judge from this? The Queen
 is gone

Without one word of patience, or despair.

Mess. I too am lost in wonder—but I still
 Indulge a hope; that, learning thus the doom
 Of her lost son, she will not deign to wail
 Throughout the city, but retired within,
 Will vent her grief in secret with her maidens.
 She is more prudent than to err in this.

Ch. I know not—yet I like not this deep silence,
 It bodes some dark resolve—more clamorous grief
 Vents all its force in words.

Mess. Soon shall we learn
 If aught so desperate lurks within her breast,

By hastening to the palace ; well thou say'st
 Deep silence is the herald of destruction.

Ch. And lo! the King himself appears,
 Bearing the sad memorials of his woe
 ° Within his arms ; if we may justly speak,
 He is the author of his own despair !

Enter CREON, bearing his Son's body.

CREON, MESSENGER, CHORUS.

STROPHE I.

Cr. Woe for the errors of a frenzied mind,
 Ruthless and fraught with death !
 O mark, in kindred ties allied,
 The slayers and the slain !
 Such of my counsels is the bitter fruit !
 Alas ! for thee, my son, my son,
 Who, in youth's vernal prime
 Art perished, and hast fled,
 Through mine insensate rashness, not thine own.

° The entrance of Creon, bearing his son's corpse, will doubtless remind the reader of that scene in Shakspeare, where Lear comes in, carrying in his arms the lifeless body of Cordelia.

Ch. Alas! how late dost thou acknowledge, King,
The justice of the Gods.

STROPHE II.

Cr. Ah me! I learn it in mine own despair.
Then, then upon my head the wrath divine
Smote heaviest—to perdition urged me on,
And trod my joys in dust. Alas! the toils!
The hapless toils of man!

Enter SECOND MESSENGER.

2d Mess. Sorrows are deepening round thee, O
my Lord ;—

One source of bitterest grief thy hands sustain,
One waits within which thou must soon behold.

Cr. What yet remains to dreg the cup of sor-
row?

2d Mess. Thy Queen, the mother of this lifeless
youth,

Hath died, unhappy, by a recent wound.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Cr. Oh! thou inexpiable home of death,
Why dost thou crush me thus?—
O herald of o'erwhelming woes
What horrors dost thou bring?—

Why, why press down a wretch already lost ?

What hast thou said ? what new despair,

Redoubling woes on woes ?—

And to a murdered son

Dost thou then add my wife's destruction too?—

2d Mess. ⁷ Thou mayst behold her, now no
more, within.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Cr. Alas ! I gaze upon a second woe.

What doom, ah ! what awaits the victim still ?

In these sad hands a lifeless son I bear,

There mark another récent corpse—Woe ! woe !

Sad mother ! wretched son !

2d. Mess. Before the hallowed altars, in wild wrath
She fell—and closed her eyes in Death's dull
night,

Deploring first indeed th' illustrious bed

Of ⁸ Megareus—long since to death consigned ;

⁷ The scene here opens, and discloses to view the remains of the Queen.

⁸ Commentators do not agree respecting this Megareus. Some make him a former husband of Eurydice ; others suppose him to have been the same with Menœceus, son of Creon and Eurydice, whose patriotism and death are related in the *Phœnissæ* of Euripides.

Then this her hapless son,—last on thy head
 She imprecated curses, and proclaimed thee
 The murderer of thy child !

STROPHE III.

Cr. Woe ! woe is me !

I quake with horror. Will no friendly hand
 In mercy plunge deep, deep the two-edged sword ?
 I am a very wretch,
 Condemned to struggle with o'er-mastering woes !

2d Mess. Ere yet she perished, with her parting
 breath,

She charged on thee the fatal doom of both.

Cr. And by what means did death relieve her
 sorrows ?

2d Mess. Deep in her side she buried the keen
 sword,

Soon as her son's lamented doom she heard.

STROPHE IV.

Cr. Wretch that I am ! the guilt is all mine own,
 None shared the deadly deed !

I am alone the blood-stained homicide ;

'Tis all too clear O ! lead me hence,

Attendants, bear me hence ! away—away—
For I am nothing now !

Ch. Well dost thou judge, if in despair like thine
Aught can be well, for heaviest evils press
With lighter burden, when from sight removed.

ANTISTROPHE III.

Cr. Come, then, O come,
Shine forth, thou last and lightest of my woes,
Bringing the final and most welcome hour
Of suffering ! Come, O come,
That I may view the light of Heaven no more.

Ch. These cares respect the future—first befits
To weigh with prudent thought the present crisis.
Let those direct on whom such charge devolves.

Cr. What most my soul desires, I did but make
My first and warmest prayer.

Ch. Pray now for nothing—
There is no refuge for devoted man,
When fate consigns him to a doom of woe.

ANTISTROPHE IV.

Cr. Lead hence this lifeless shade, far, far away.
Who, though unwilling all,
Slew thee, my son ! thee, too, O wife beloved !

Ah! wretch! I know not where to look,
Or whither fly. All are against me now—
Fate is itself my foe.

Ch. There is no guide to happiness on earth,
Save wisdom; nor behoves it us to fail
In reverence to the Gods! High-sounding vaunts
Inflict due vengeance on the haughty head,
And teach late wisdom to its dark old age.

END OF VOL. I.

THE

TRAGEDIES OF SOPHOCLES,

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH VERSE.

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TRACHINLÆ.

TRACHINIÆ.

It has been remarked by Aristotle, that Æschylus painted men greater than they can be, Sophocles such as they ought to be, and Euripides such as they are. This encomium, though most applicable and appropriate in reference to those characters of the dramas of Sophocles which are strictly *human* personages, cannot in justice be extended either to his Heroes or his Deities. Hercules, in the following tragedy, constitutes as indifferent a specimen of the heroic character as Minerva, in the *Ajax*, presents of the divine. The son of Jove, notwithstanding his celestial extraction and destined exal-

tation, is represented to us as enslaved by the most abject and degrading of all human weaknesses. He is indeed a practical exemplification of the Anacreontic sentiment,

.....κάλλος

Ἐντ' ἀσπίδων ἀπασῶν,

Ἐντ' ἐγχέων ἀπάντων.

and unites to the most abandoned licentiousness the qualities of gross intemperance and unrelenting cruelty; for no greater provocation than because a father had refused to deliver up his daughter to the secret embraces of a brutal violator, this favourite of Heaven, this scourge of tyrants and oppressors, invades an unoffending state, levels its capital with the dust, slays its monarch, and consigns its inhabitants to a miserable captivity. Reserving for the most infamous purposes the daughter of the King whom he has murdered, he insults his father Jove by offering at his shrine the trophies of successful villany. Such is a true portrait of the most celebrated hero of ancient mythology; and such a delineation may well convince us, that the bard, who could duly appreciate the excellen-

cies of the human character, was utterly unable to estimate the perfections of the divine.

Yet it is not intended, by these observations, to impeach either the judgement or the discretion of the poet. The gross and glaring defects of this drama are attributable, not to the writer, but to the age. Whatever abstract opinion the genius of Sophocles might have formed respecting the character of a hero, he would be compelled, in the delineation of an individual personage, to consider the prejudices and prepossessions of his audience. The Athenians, who knew what was right, would gladly plead the example of their heroes and divinities, to excuse them from practising it. And, whatever may be asserted to the contrary by the admirers of antiquity, it is an irrefutable fact, that with all the refinement and elegance of Athens was mingled, even at the most flourishing period of its existence, a degree of barbarism almost inconceivable.

Leaving these remarks, which are perhaps somewhat irrelevant, let us descend from the hero to the woman, from the licentious and implacable Her-

cules to the chaste and affectionate Deianira, and we shall again recognise, in all its vigour and beauty, the transcendant genius of Sophocles. Here, at least, all is natural, becoming, and consistent. The lively exultation of the unhappy Queen at the intelligence of her Lord's triumph, and the promise of his return ;—that mournful pre-
sage of the instability of all human transport, which is so exquisitely represented as stealing over her at the sight of the unhappy captives ;—her generous compassion for Iole's sorrows, so well preparing us to sympathise with her own ;—the hurried agony in which she resolves on sending the fatal robe ;—her swift repentance and anxious alarm ;—the utter anguish in which she listens to the reproaches of her son, describing his father's sufferings ;—the silent desperation with which she rushes to the bridal couch, there to expiate her unconscious crime by a violent death ;—in all these we discern the hand of a master, and forget the deficiencies of other characters in contemplating the excellence of this. On the whole, this drama, if it does not exalt the reputation of Sophocles, would have crowned a meaner poet with immortality.

The chorus is composed of Trachinian virgins. The scene is at Trachis, in Thessaly, whither Hercules had retired after the unintentional murder of his relative, the grandson of Æneus.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

DEIANIRA.

ATTENDANT.

HYLLUS.

CHORUS OF TRACHINIAN VIRGINS.

TRACHINIAN, OR MESSENGER.

LICHAS.

MATRON, OR NURSE.

OLD MAN, ATTENDANT ON HERCULES.

HERCULES.

TRACHINIÆ.

DEIANIRA, ATTENDANT.

Dei. 'Tis an old adage, and of all approved,
That never canst thou learn, if man's brief date
(Be blest or wretched, till by death fulfilled);
Yet, ere the grave enshroud me, well I know
How dreary and unblest hath been mine own.
When in the palace of my sire I dwelt
At Pleuron, if of all th' Ætolian maids
One feared detested nuptials, 'twas myself.
My suitor was the River-God—I speak
Of Achelöus—who, in triple form,

Required me of my father ; first he came
A manifest bull ;—next rolled in volumed folds
A spotted serpent ;—then gigantic stalked
In form a mortal, and in head a bull,
While from his bearded chin irriguous flowed
Streams of the fountain flood. To such a lord
Was I, unhappy ! destined ; and for death
Arose my ceaseless prayer, or ere I came
To his loathed bridal couch. At length, though late,
Yet oh ! to me how welcome, the famed son
Of lofty Jove and fair Alcmena came,
Who, with the monster matched in mortal strife,
My freedom won. The horrors of the fray
I cannot tell—I know them not—such scene
He, who unmoved beheld it, best can paint.
Appalled I sate in mute and breathless fear,
Lest that my fatal beauty should but work
My lasting woe. The Arbiter of strife,
Eternal Jove, th' event awarded well,
If it indeed were well. I, to the couch
Of Hercules advanced, his well-won prize,
Still in my bosom feed corroding care,
Distracted for my lord. Nights come and wane,
But only lend variety to woe.
And I have borne him children, whom, like one

That tills a field far distant, he hath seen
But twice—in seed-time and in harvest once.
A life like this restores the chief to home,
And drives him thence, in ceaseless bondage held.
Now, his allotted labours all achieved,
Redoubled terrors haunt me. From what time
He slew the valiant Iphitus, we dwell
Exiles in Trachis with our generous host.
But where my lord is gone, this none can tell.
Hence, his strange absence wakes my restless dread ;
I more than fear some dire reverse hath chanced.
'Tis no brief space ;—ten lingering months have fled,
And five ; yet through this long, long interval
He sends no herald ; there is some dread cause.
Parting, such tablet to my hand he gave ;—
The Gods in mercy grant I have received it,
Not to our mutual misery !

Att. Honoured lady !

Long have I witnessed thine incessant tears,
Poured for the absent Hercules ; and now,
If it be lawful for a slave to breathe
Her counsel to the freeborn, would I speak:
Lady, thou dost abound in manly sons ;
Why send not one to seek thine absent lord ?
And first, if I may name him, the brave Hyllus,

Whom, if his sire he reverence, such bold deed
 Would best beseem. Lo! to the palace now
 He hastens opportune, and if thou deem
 My counsel worthy, of thy son's approach,
 And of my words, thou mayst avail thee now.

Enter HYLLUS.

HYLLUS, DEIANIRA, ATTENDANT.

Dei. My son, my much-loved offspring, from
 the lips
 Ev'n of th' ignobly born high speech proceeds.
 This woman is a slave, and yet her words
 Might well become the free.

Hyll. What hath she spoken?
 Inform me, mother! if thou mayst inform me.

Dei. She deems it foul reproach, that when so
 long
 Thy sire delays, thou shouldst not search what land
 Hath thus detained him.

Hyll. This I know already,
 If we may credit rumour.

Dei. Where on earth,
 My son, abides thy father?

Hyll. The past year,
'Tis said, in bondage to a Lydian dame,
He bore th' ignoble labours of a slave.

Dei. If shame like this he brooked, what added
baseness

May we not dread to hear ?

Hyll. But, as I learn,
He is once more in freedom.

Dei. Where doth fame
Report him tarrying now, alive or dead ?

Hyll. Against Eubœa and King Eurytus,
He led, or now prepares to lead, his band.

Dei. Knowst thou, my son, the certain oracles
He left with me, relating to that land ?

Hyll. What oracles ? Thy words are new and
strange.

Dei. That there his earthly pilgrimage shall
close,

Or, in this strife triumphant, he should pass
His yet remaining days in peace serene.
And, in such crisis, wilt not thou, my son,
Speed to the succour of thy noble father ?
If he survive, his fortunes shall we share,
And if he perish, we must perish too.

Hyll. I go, my mother! had I earlier known
 The prescient word, I had not paused till now.
 ' My father's wonted victories will not leave
 Our minds to sink in terror. Yet, since now
 Informed, I will not cease till I explore
 The certain truth of all.

Dei. Go then, my son!
 He who, though late, aspires to noble deeds,
 When wisdom warns him, wins the meed of fame.

Enter CHORUS.

Chorus.

STROPHE.

O thou! whom star-gemmed night declining
 Wakes into birth, or soothes to bland repose;
 Thou Sun! in matchless splendour shining,
 Thee, thee I ask—do thou, bright Power! disclose
 Where doth Alcmena's offspring dwell?
 O thou, who beam'st with ever-lucid ray,
 Doth the bold chief in sea-girt isle delay?

' In this passage the translator has followed the arrangement of Erfurdt in preference to that of Brunck.

² In east or western climes? O tell,
 Thou, whose pervading eye doth Heaven and Earth
 survey.

ANTISTROPHE.

I hear the plaintive wild lamenting,
 Which, like some hapless bird, for her loved lord
 Sad Deianira still is venting,—
 And slumber's lenient balm is never poured
 O'er her dull eye-lids!—In her breast
 The hero lives, well, well remembered there;
 While on her widowed couch in chill despair,
 Unsolaced still by genial rest,
 She thinks on heavier ills her absent lord may bear.

STROPHE II.

As o'er the broad blue ocean,
 From north or south when whirlwinds rise,
 Unnumbered billows to the skies
 Are hurled in wild commotion,

² In order to avoid the incongruity of placing Hercules in two continents at once, it has been proposed to read *λίσσαϊσιν*, for *δίσσαϊσιν*. Without, however, investing the hero with the attribute of ubiquity, we may suppose the passage merely to imply an inquiry whether he were in Europe or in Asia.

And waves on waves successive roll ;—
 So must the Theban Hero bear
 The ruder shock of ceaseless care ;
 So ever-changing toils control,
 Rough as the Cretan waves ; yet some kind God
 Preserves him, ever safe, from Pluto's drear abode.

ANTISTROPHE II.

And hence would I reprove thee,
 Consoling while I seem to chide ;—
 Why should fair hope be cast aside,
 And chill despondence move thee ?
 The Sire, who sways this earthly sphere,
 Wills not unclouded bliss to send
 On man—but grief with joy to blend,
 And temper hope by fear :—
 Both, like the starry group that gems the pole,
 With ever-varying course, in just succession roll.

EPODE.

Spangled night, with sable sway,
 Frowns not on the world for aye ;
 Sorrow wounds not—golden store
 Doth not bless to change no more ;

Joy and woe in turn succeed ;
Hearts in turn must bound and bleed.
Lady, on my counsels dwell,
Trust that all may yet be well ;—
When, oh when ! did lofty Jove
Reckless of his children prove ?

DEIANIRA, CHORUS.

Dei. Aware, it seems, of mine o'erwhelming woes
Thou com'st—but, oh ! what pangs distract my soul,
From sad experience mayst thou never know !
As yet thou know'st not. Ever fresh and fair
Smile the gay meads where youth exults to rove ;
Unharm'd by sultry suns, or stormy showers,
By wintry winds unruffled—while the tide
Of life flows on in glad unvarying course ;
But when the name of virgin is exchanged
For that of wife, through the lone hours of night
What sleepless care she feels—now for her lord,
Now for her children fearing. Then alone
From her own sufferings will she learn the weight
That presses on my heart. In days long past
Many and various evils have I mourned,

But never felt the pangs that now I feel.
 What time the royal Hercules went forth
 Upon his last emprise, within his halls
 He left a³ tablet, graven long since with words
 Of highest import ; such on perilous deeds
 Embarking, never to my hand he gave ;
 But as to conquest parted—not to death.
 Yet now, as if no more, he hath assigned
 My nuptial dowry—to his children now
 Divided their paternal heritage ;
 Prescribing first the time ;—if thrice five months
 Revolving found him absent,—then his doom
 Was fixed for death ; if he survived the close,
 Calm and unruffled were his future days.
 Thus had the Gods, he said, assigned the term
 Of his allotted labours ; thus the beech
 Oracular, at old Dodona, spake
 By the prophetic doves. The hour is come
 When some event must prove the presage true ;

³ Παλαιὰν δέλτον ἐγγεγραμμένην.—This notable record proves, undeniably, that Sophocles believed alphabetic writing to have been in common use in Greece in the age of Hercules, and can admit of no other interpretation than a *written document* analogous to our notion of a *will*.—Penn's Primary Argument of the Iliad, ch. xi.

Therefore, dear virgins, when in pleasing sleep
 Entranced I lie, I start in frequent dread,
 Lest he, the noblest of mankind, should fall,
 And I remain to wail him !

Ch. Augur now
 Omens of happier import, for I see
 A crowned messenger approach from far.

Enter TRACHINIAN.

TRACHINIAN, DEIANIRA, CHORUS.

Tra. Most honoured Deianira, I am here
 The first to free thee from thy load of terror—
 Know, thy Alcides lives, with conquest crowned,
 And offers to his tutelary Gods
 A sacrifice of triumph.

Dei. What, old man,
 What tidings dost thou bear me ?

Tra. Soon, oh soon,
 Thy long-sought lord shall in his home appear,
 Graced with triumphant fame.

Dei. And didst thou learn
 From citizens or strangers these glad tidings ?

Tra. The herald Lichas, in the verdant mead,
 Recounted all. I heard the joyous tale,
 And foremost rushed to bear the welcome news,
 That I might win thy favour for my meed.

Dei. And how doth Lichas linger, when he bears
 Tidings of triumph?

Tra. Lady, much withstands
 His onward progress. Melia's thronging crowds
 Press round, and check his passage. Ardent all
 To catch the welcome tidings, none will brook
 The herald's absence, till his wish be won.
 Thus, though himself reluctant, he delays
 With those who seek his presence. Thou, ere long,
 Wilt greet his glad arrival.

Dei. Mighty Jove!
 Who dwell'st mid Cæta's sacred ⁴ unshorn meads,
 On me, though late, thou hast bestowed deep joy.
 Break forth, ye virgins, into songs of gladness;
 Without, within the palace, let the hymns
 Of joy resound; beyond my fondest hope
 A ray of rapture brightens through despair.

⁴ Ἄτομον λειμῶνα.—So Euripides.

Σὺ δὲ τόνδε πλεκτὸν στέφανον ἐξ ἀκηράτου

Λειμῶνος.—κ. τ. λ.—Hippol. 72.

Chorus.

Ye, who crowd yon palace, raise
 Round your altars hymns of praise ;
 Let the virgin-choir on high
 Swell the bridal harmony ;
 While the youth's responsive train
 Echoes the exultant strain.
 Sing the guardian Lord of Light,
 Armed with golden quiver bright,
 Blending still, with glad acclaim,
 Pæan, Pæan, honoured name.
 Virgins, pour th' enraptured lay
 To the Sister of the Day ;
⁵ Dian sing, whose fatal bow
 Lays the stately quarry low ;

⁵ Ἐλαφηβόλον.—So Homer, Hymn. in Dian.

Ἄρτεμιν αἰείδω, χρυσηλάκατον, κελαδεινήν,
 Παρθένον αἰδοίην, ἔλαφηβόλον, ἰοχέαιραν.

⁶ Ἀμφίπυρον.—Hecate, or Diana, was represented in the mysteries as holding a torch in each hand. The epithet, however, may be taken as expressive merely of the splendour of the Goddess, “ de Diana in plenilunio : ἀμφίπυρον, undique fulgidum.”—Hippol. 559.

Vested in encircling fire—
And th' attendant virgin ⁶ choir!

I soar extatic.—Monarch of my soul,
Ne'er will I spurn, sweet pipe, thy bland control.
The ivy-twined Thyrsus wakes a thrill
Through all my breast, inflaming wild desire
To join the sportive Bacchic choir.
Iö, Iö Pæan still
I sing!—Look, look, beloved Queen,
Full in thy presence now the pledge of joy is seen.
Dei. I see, dear virgins; to its office still
Mine eye is true, and marks this joyful train.

Enter LICHAS with Captives.

DEIANIRA, LICHAS, CHORUS, CAPTIVES.

Herald, I bid thee welcome, though thy coming
Was long delayed, if thou bringst aught of glad-
ness.

⁶ Γείτονάς τε νύμφας,—the adjacent shore of Trachis was sacred to Diana, who was usually accompanied with a train of attendant nymphs.

Li. We come with happiest omens, and our
deeds,

Lady, this joyful greeting well may claim—
Such words befit the messenger of good.

Dei. Thou of mankind most welcome—tell me
first

What most I burn to hear ;—shall I once more
Greet Hercules alive ?—

Li. I left the King
Strong in his wonted might, from ills secure,
Vigorous in health, not pining with disease.

Dei. Where? in his own, or some barbaric clime?

Li. On the Eubœan shore ; an altar there
He rears, and offers to Cenæan ⁷ Jove.

Dei. Some vow discharging, or by Heaven en-
joined?

Li. Bound by a vow, when his good spear sub-
dued
The city of these women, whom thou seest.

Dei. Who, by the Gods, are these, and whence
their race ?

They claim my pity, or their woes deceive me !

⁷ So called, from Cenæum, a promontory of Eubœa, sacred to Jupiter.

Li. These, when the towers of Eurytus he razed,
The victor for himself and Heaven reserved.

Dei. And in this siege were the long dreary
months,

Since last he left his palace, all consumed?

Li. No; through the greater part was he detained
In Lydia, as he tells; not free, indeed,
But bartered as a slave—nor thou arraign
My tale, O Lady; 'twas the act of Jove.
Sold to barbaric Omphale, he pined
A year in bondage, as himself relates.
Stung by disgrace so shameful, with an oath
He charged his soul, to lead the guilty cause
Of this keen outrage, with his wife and children,
In bondage not less bitter. Nor in vain
Was pledged his faith. He, from the guilt absolved,
Raised his confederate band, and sought the towers
Of Eurytus; for him of all mankind
He deemed sole author of such deadly wrong;
Who, when thy Lord his sheltering palace sought,
A guest of ancient days, reviled him much
In words of insult, much with rancorous soul;—
And said—though he th' inevitable darts
Bore in his hand, his sons were better skilled
To draw the bow; and added—that a slave

Deserved but blows and insult from the free.

⁸ And at the banquet, when with wine opprest,
Expelled him from the palace. By such wrong
Incensed, when ⁹ Iphitus essayed to track
O'er the Tirynthian hills his vagrant steeds,
And mind and eye on other cares were bent,
From towering rock he dashed the wretch to earth.
Indignant at the deed, Olympian Jove,
The King and general Father, drove him forth
To pine a purchased captive, nor endured
That he should slay this only of mankind
With treacherous fraud, though if in open war
He had avenged the outrage, Jove had stamped
His seal and sanction on the righteous deed ;
But the great Gods abhor injurious wrong.
They who with insolent taunts reviled the chief,

⁸ Hercules, though the son of Jupiter, and himself a probationary God, appears to have been addicted to drunkenness—one of the most disgusting of human propensities—in no common degree. Even the beautiful drama of *Alcestis* is deformed by the introduction of the inebriated Hercules, exclaiming to the astonished and indignant attendant—

Οὔτος, τί σεμνὸν καὶ πεφροντικὸς βλέπεις ;

⁹ One of the sons of Eurytus.

Are now the tenants of the silent tomb ;
 Their city is enslaved—these, whom thou seest,
 From loftiest splendour plunged to deepest woe,
 Await thy pleasure ; so thy Lord hath willed,
 And I, his faithful slave, fulfil his bidding.
 Know, too, that he, the votive rites performed
 For this glad conquest to his Father Jove,
 Himself will come. Of all my lengthened tale,
 This word, I deem, awakes thy liveliest joy.

Ch. Now, Queen, true joys are thine, from what
 thou seest,

And the glad tidings in his words conveyed.

Dei. How can I but exult, and that most justly,
 Hearing the prosperous fortunes of my Lord?
 There is, at least, high cause of transport here ;
 Yet those, who scan the dubious future well,
 Must fear, lest rapture change ere long to woe.
 Strange doubts, dear virgins, through my bosom
 thrill,

When these ill-fated captives I behold,
 Without or sheltering home, or parents' love,
 Unhappy wanderers in a foreign land,
 Who, sprung perchance from free-born sires, are
 doomed

Henceforth to pine in servitude unblest.
 Eternal Jove,¹⁰ averter of my woes !
 O may I never be condemned to see
 Thy hand thus heavy on my fated race ;
 Or if thou will'st their woe, first let me perish :
 Such dread the sight of this sad train awakes.
 But who art thou? so young, and yet so wretched ;
 A virgin or a mother? If thy mien
 May wake conjecture, still unwedded thou ;
 Whate'er thou art, most noble. Tell me, Lichas,
 Who is this stranger-maid? What mother bare her?
 What father boasts her lineage? Herald! speak,—
 Far o'er the rest our sympathy she claims ;
 For she alone endures her grief with patience.

Li. How should I know? Why ask of me such
 question?

She springs, perchance, from no ignoble race.

Dei. Is she a daughter of King Eurytus?

Li. I cannot tell; I made no long demands.

Dei. From her companions heardst thou not her
 name?

Li. No; I performed th' allotted task in silence.

¹⁰ Ζῆν Τροπῆς—Jove, averter of ills, or subverter of empires.

Dei. Speak thou, unhappy ; tell thy tale of woe,
For not to know thee seems itself misfortune.

Li. In sooth the virgin now no more replies
Than heretofore ; nor hath she uttered aught
Of lofty taunt, or plaint of hopeless woe ;
But ever, crushed by grief's overwhelming load,
Weeps on in restless anguish, since she left
Her native land of storms. Sad is her doom ;
O let her sorrows meet thy kind forbearance.

Dei. Let her then pass, and enter in the palace
As most she list ; to her severer woes
I would not add one pang : enough, alas !
Her sufferings wound already. But let all
Retire within the palace ; thou, to speed
Where duty calls thee ;—I must straight prepare
A worthy greeting for my much loved lord.

[*Exeunt* LICHAS and CAPTIVES.]

DEIANIRA, TRACHINIAN, CHORUS.

Tra. Nay, rest thou here a moment, that, from
these
Apart, thou first mayst learn on whom thy roof
Bestows a refuge, which thou hast not heard,

Yet much imports to hear. I have of all
A full and certain knowledge.

Dei. And what hast thou,
Thus to arrest our step?

Tra. Remain and hear me.
My former tidings were not lightly breathed;
Nor will I now delude thee.

Dei. Wouldst thou then
I called the herald hither; or alone,
To me and to these virgins wouldst thou speak?

Tra. Nought hinders me to speak with these
and thee,
But let the rest depart.

Dei. They have departed;
And now thy news unfold.

Tra. In all that late
This Lichas said, he passed the bounds of truth.
Or he is now most faithless; or at first
He came a lying herald.

Dei. Sayst thou so?
Unfold the purport of thy dubious speech,
For all as yet is strange and most obscure.

Tra. I heard this man affirm, and numbers there
Were present to attest it, that thy lord,
For love of this sweet maid, slew Eurytus,

And stormed the strong Œchalia. Love alone,
Of all the Gods, impelled him to the combat.
He was no slave in Lydia,—no base tool
Of Omphale; nor was the hapless youth,
Whom from the rock he hurled, the fated cause,
As this dissembler feigns; assigning thus
A specious pretext for the Hero's fall.
But when thy lord in vain her father prayed
To give his daughter to his arms in secret,
Some trivial plea of enmity he feigned,
And warred against her country,—slew the King
Her sire, and razed the city to the dust.
Now, as thou seest, he sends her to thy halls
Not unregarded, nor in captive guise.
Believe it not, dear Lady! 'tis opposed
To reason; since his heart beats high with love.
I deemed it fitting to declare the whole
To thee, O Queen, e'en as I chanced to hear it;
And, in the concourse of Trachinia's sons,
Numbers, as I, were conscious to the tale,
And will confirm it. If my words be harsh,
I grieve to wound thee, yet I speak the truth.

Dei. Wretch that I am! what ills are gathering
round me,—

What latent plague beneath my very roof

Unconscious have I sheltered. Wretched me!
Was she without a nation or a name,
As the base wretch who led her falsely swore,
In form so stately and in face so fair?

Tra. Her father was King Eurytus,—her name
Is Iole; yet nought could he reveal—
Right trusty herald!—he forbore to ask it!

Ch. I would not call down vengeance on all
crimes;
But when such baseness with unseemly art
Is glossed and varnished, let the traitor perish.

Dei. What, Virgins, shall I do? Struck with amaze
At this sad tale, ten thousand fears distract me.

Ch. Question the herald; he in open terms
Perchance may speak the whole, if force constrain
him.

Dei. I go: thy counsel is on wisdom built.

Ch. Shall we remain, or what are thy com-
mands?

Dei. Remain. The man, unsummoned by our
train,

Spontaneous now is issuing from the palace.

Enter LICHAS.

LICHAS, DEIANIRA, CHORUS, TRACHINIAN.

Li. What greeting, Lady, should I bear from
thee

To thy loved Hercules. Speak now thy will;
Thou seest me straight departing.

Dei. Art thou then,
Absent so long, thus ardent to depart,
Ere we have fully questioned of thy lord?

Li. If thou hast aught to question, I am here.

Dei. And wilt thou answer with unvarying truth?

Li. Far as I know, great Jove attest my faith.

Dei. Who is this captive, whom thou broughtest
hither?

Li. Eubœa is her country;— of her race
Nought can I tell thee.

Tra. Villain, look on me.
Art thou aware to whom these words are breathed?

Li. And why of me dost thou demand such
question?

Tra. First, if thou dar'st, reply to what I ask
thee.

Li. To my most honoured Lady, Deianira,
Daughter of Æneus, wife of Hercules,

My noble mistress, or mine eyes deceive me.

Tra. The answer this I sought. Thou dost confess

She is thy mistress?—

Li. Yea; with strictest justice.

Tra. What then?—what fitting vengeance should requite thee,

If to thy mistress thou be found a traitor?

Li. And how a traitor? What base wiles are these?

Tra. None; thine own deeds evince the greater baseness.

Li. I go; so long to listen was unwise.

Tra. Nay, not at least till my demand be answered!

Li. Ask what thou wilt, since thine ungoverned tongue

Spurns all restraint.

Tra. Know'st thou the captive, then, Whom hither thou hast brought?

Li. I know her not.

What prompts th' inquiry?

Tra. Didst thou not affirm, This slave—whose name, forsooth, thou canst not tell—

Was Iole, the child of Eurytus?

Li. And where affirm it? Whom canst thou
adduce

Such charge to witness?

Tra. Numbers of our state;—
Crowds in the mid Trachinian forum heard
Thy narrative.

Li. I own it. I declared
So I at least had heard; but vague report
Is not the firm assurance of a fact.

Tra. Why prate of vague report? Didst thou
not say,
Nay, swear thou brought'st the bride of Hercules?

Li. I brought his bride?—Speak, Lady, by the
Gods!

Who is this babbling stranger?

Tra. One who heard thee,—
In person heard thee say, for love of her
He sacked the city; not to vengeance roused
By the insulting Lydian. Love alone
Impelled him to the deed.

Li. Hence with the fool,
O Queen! to trifle with a brain diseased
But ill becomes the wise.

Dei. Nay, but by Him

Who rolls dread thunders through the shadowy groves
On Cæta's brow, I charge thee, seek no more
To hide the truth from me. Thou wilt not speak
To a weak woman, or to one untaught
Of man's estate ; that in the same delights
He finds not always gladness. He who strives
With mightier Love, and lifts th' opposing hand,
Is void of wisdom. O'er th' immortal Gods
Love lords it at his will ;—he rules *my* breast,
And wherefore not another's, framed as mine ?
Should I condemn my husband, by such flame
Possessed, or censure this unconscious maid,
Who works no evil,—no disgrace to me,
I were indeed of prudence all bereft.
It is not thus. But, if thy Lord hath trained
His servant to deception, thou hast learned
No worthy lesson : if in such base lore
Thou wert thine own instructor, when thy will
Would show thee honest, thou wilt seem a traitor.
Speak then th' unvarnished truth. To the free-born
'Tis foulest stigma to be branded liar.
To shun detection is a futile hope.
Many to whom thou spak'st will tell the tale ;
And if indeed thou fear'st, thy fears are vain,
Since to be uninformed alone would grieve me.

To know—what evil? Hath not Hercules
 Of other consorts been the only Lord ;
 Yea, and of many : and did one receive,
 At least from me, harsh words, or keen reproach?
 Nor shall she meet them, though for her his breast
 Glows with impassioned love. When first I gazed,
 She roused my liveliest pity, for I knew
 Her fatal beauty had but wrought her woe.
 Most wretched, though reluctant, she hath plunged
 Her state in ruin and herself in bondage.
 Such thoughts,¹ I spurn them to the winds afar.
 But thee, I charge, reserve thy fraud for others ;
 Observe to me a never-swerving truth.

Ch. Obey the Queen, who counsels for thy good.
 Thou wilt not soon repent, and mine esteem
 Thou mayst regain.

Li. Most dear and honoured mistress,
 Since I behold thee weighing human acts
 With human sympathies, inspired by prudence,

¹ The propriety of this translation is dubious. The explanation of the scholiast, on which it rests, is decidedly reprehended by Blomfield, Sept. apud Theb. Gloss. line 687. The original, ἀλλὰ τᾶντα μὲν ῥέιτω κατ' ἕζρον, may be literally rendered,—“ Let these things float with the stream.”

I will declare the truth, and nought conceal.
 'Tis even thus, as thine informant tells thee :
 Resistless love of her thy Lord inflamed,
 And for her sake, by hostile spear subdued,
 In one wide ruin sad Œchalia sunk.
 These things, for of thy husband I must speak,
 He nor enjoined me to conceal, nor did
 Himself disown them ; I alone, dear Lady,
 Fearing to wound thee with th' unwelcome tidings,
 Erred, if indeed thou deem'st my fraud an error.
 Now, since thou know'st the whole unvarnished
 truth,
 Not less for thy Lord's sake than for thine own,
 Endure the maid with pity and with patience,
 And prove by actions what thy words have pledged.
 He, whose unmated prowess conquered all,
 By love of her himself is vanquished now.
Dei. It is our settled purpose thus to act,
 Nor will we court a ² voluntary ill,

² Νόσον γ' ἑπακτὸν. It is difficult to discover the exact signification of the word ἑπακτὸν. By some it is interpreted *extrinsecus invecium*, by others *peregrinum*, by others again *voluntarium*.

Contending with the Gods. But let us pass
 Within the house, that thou mayst bear to him
 Our letters, and the gifts we would return
 For his rich presents.—Bear them to my Lord—
 Thou must not part unhonoured with a gift,
 Who can'st attended by so rich a train.

[*Exeunt* DEIANIRA and LICHAS.

Chorus.

STROPHE.

Unconquered is the matchless might
 Of Venus. Though I may not sing
 How she beguiled th' Olympian King,
 And the dark Power of Stygian Night;
 Or Him whose wild waves roar,
 And shake the solid shore;—
 Yet rivals twain for this sweet bride
 In desperate fray encountering strove,
 Till wounds and dusty toil decide
 The guerdon of her love.

ANTISTROPHE.

The haughty Tyrant of the Flood,
Stern Achelöus rushed to fight;
Like a wild bull in form and might,
With towering horns the Monster stood ;—
From Bacchic Thebes alone
Rushed forth Jove's warrior-son ;
Wielding the bow—the club—the spear ;—
Thus closed they—ardent for the bride,
While lone she sat and lovely there,
The Venus to decide.

EPODE.

And then and there rose mingling sound
Of bows and crashing horns around ;
Foe twines with foe in hate's close grasp,
While many a groan and panting gasp
Bursts from each breast, as brow to brow
They meet in full encounter now.
Mean time the gentle virgin fair
On a green bank conspicuous sate,
Waiting her destined bridegroom there ;—
(Thus matrons old the tale relate,)

That eye, whose beauty fired the fray,
Gazed on the strife in tearful dread,
Till from her mother's arms away
His beauteous prize the exultant victor led.

DEIANIRA, CHORUS.

Dei. While, gentle virgins, our brief guest within
Gives his last greeting to the captive train,
Impatient to depart;—to you I steal
Unseen, to tell what scheme these hands have
framed,
And claim your pity for the woes I feel.
Her whom I late received, I deem no more
A virgin, but my lord's affianced wife ;
And, as his freight the mariner admits,
So I give entrance to my soul's despair.
Now on one bridal couch, one lord's embrace
We both await,—such worthy recompense
The true and noble Hercules—so named—
Awards me now for long and ceaseless care.
Yet not his love my keen resentment wakes,
Oft in this weakness hath he sunk before—

³ But oh! to dwell with her—with her to share
The rights once all mine own—what woman's heart
Can tamely brook? I see her vernal grace
Ripening to pure and perfect loveliness,
Mine own decaying fast; on that the eye
Is wont to dwell delighted, while from this
Turns the reluctant step. Hence, much I fear
Lest, while the empty honours of a wife
I share, the glad reality be hers.
Yet not e'en this, as I declared, should rouse
To wrath a prudent woman. Now, dear virgins,
What hope remains to soften my despair,
I will inform you. In a brazen vase,
With wariest care secluded, I have long
Preserved the shaggy Centaur's ancient gift,
Which in my youth's first blossom I received
From hoary Nessus, dying with keen wound,
What time he used o'er deep Evenus' flood
To bear for hire the traveller in his hands,

³ Aye, if he speak my name with his fond voice,
It will be with the same tone, that to her
He murmured hers—it will be, or 'twill seem so.
If he embrace me, 'twill be with those arms
In which he folded her.—Milman, Fazio.

Not by strong oar, nor sails of rapid bark.
When first departing from my native towers,
I followed great Alcides as his bride,
The monster bore me o'er; but when he reached
The midst afar, his wanton hands transgressed;
I shrieked aloud, and straight the son of Jove
Turned to the spot, and from his sounding bow
Sped the swift shaft;—it hissed unerring on,
* And struck the monster with a mortal blow,
Who thus in death addressed me;—“ Child of Æneus,
“ So thou observe my counsel, thou shalt reap
“ High profit from my death, since thee the last
“ Of mortal race these hands their freight have
 borne.
“ If thou preserve the stiff and clotted gore
“ That round my wound congeals, where hangs this
 shaft,
“ In the black blood of Lerna's hydra steeped,
“ For ever changeless shall it bind to thine
“ The soul of Hercules, that ne'er his love
“ Shall burn to others as it burns to thee.”
This, friendly virgins, hath my soul recalled;

* Literally, And it whizzed through the lungs of his breast.

And since that hour I have preserved his gift
Hid in the palace. I have steeped this robe,
Applying all he bade me,—all is done.
Unhallowed arts I never,—never knew,
Nor seek to know them; for I scorn such baseness:
But by these spells could I transcend the charms
Of this young beauty, and revive the love
Of Hercules—the deed were well essayed,
If ye approve my purpose,—and if not,
I will forbear the act.

Ch. If thou hast aught
Of faith in such design, I fain must think
Thou hast not counselled ill.

Dei. Thus far alone
My faith extends. I can but think it true.
Experience hath not yet confirmed the fact.

Ch. Proceed then to the act; for though thy
trust
Be firm, if unessayed, thou canst not prove it.

Dei. Ere long we shall be taught; for, lo! I see
Yon herald quit the house,—he comes with speed.
But be our secret kept; for guilt itself,
If wrought in darkness, oft escapes dishonour.

Enter LICHAS.

LICHAS, DEIANIRA, CHORUS.

Li. Daughter of Æneus, promptly speak thy
will ;

Too far already is our stay prolonged.

Dei. Such errand, Lichas, hath engrossed my
care,

While thou within heldst converse with the stran-
gers ;

That thou mayst bear this richly woven robe,
Wrought by my hand, a present to thy Lord ;
And, ere thou give it, say, in that fair vest
No mortal form, save his, may be arrayed ;
Let not the sun's resplendent beam glance o'er it,
Nor flame from hallowed altars, nor bright hearth,
Till he, enrobed in visible pomp, shall stand
Before the Gods on sacrificial day.

Such was our vow, if ever in these halls
We saw him living,—heard of his return,—
That, duly robed in this resplendent vest,
He should stand forth, and to the Gods display
A new adorer clad in new attire.

Bear too this token, this familiar seal,
Which at a glance thy Lord will recognise.

Away ;—discharge thine office well, nor aught
Presume beyond thine orders. Do thine errand.
So from one faithful service shalt thou win
A double meed, my favour and thy master's.

Li. If right the herald's heaven-taught charge
I know,

In nought, O Lady, will I pass thy word :
But this sealed chest, e'en as thou giv'st, present ;
And with unvarying truth report thy message.

Dei. Depart then on thine errand. Well thou
know'st

The royal state and service of our house.

Li. I know : and shall report that all is well.

Dei. Thou know'st, for thou hast witnessed,
with what kind

And courteous greeting I received this maid.

Li. Such, that mine heart exulted at the sight.

Dei. Aught else shouldst thou relate? Alas! I
deem

Thou to thy Lord mayst bear my tenderest love,
Ere bring like token of his love to me.

[*Exit* LICHAS.]

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

O ye who dwell on Œta's brow,
 Where tepid rills are gushing;
 To swell the genial baths below,
 From rocky fissures rushing;—
 Ye who on Melia's hallowed shore,
 Swayed by the golden-quivered Power,
 Reside;—where Greece, to grave debate,
 Convenes the sages of her state;⁵—

ANTISTROPHE I.

To you no more the flute shall raise
 The dirge-like strain of sadness;
 But emulate, with loftier lays,
 The lyre's celestial gladness:

⁵ The Amphictyonic council, consisting of delegates from certain of the states of Greece, invested with the charge of the public interests, was accustomed to meet twice a year; in the spring at Delphi, and in the autumn at Thermopylæ, near Melia. Demosthenes cites a decree, wherein the Amphictyonic council is called τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων συνέδριον.

The son of Jove, Alcmena's son,
His last and deadliest conflict won;
While Virtue decks his trophied brow
With laurels, homeward speeds him now.

STROPHE II.

Twelve lingering months rolled slowly on,
Yet, distant o'er the main
The chief delayed, his doom unknown;—
In hopeless—heartless pain,
Wept his lone consort; her fond breast
Ne'er found a solace or a rest,
Till Mars, by wild desire possessed,
Closed all our toils again.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Come then, O come,—let every oar
Thy gallant bark impel;
Soon let it greet our gladdening shore,
And bid yon isle farewell,
Whence now the incensed fumes arise;—
Speed—speed, till eve invests the skies,
Robed in the vest Persuasion dyes,
The Centaur's mystic spell.

Enter DEIANIRA.

DEIANIRA, CHORUS.

Dei. I tremble, virgins, lest my late emprise
Hath passed the bounds of wisdom and of right.

Ch. Daughter of CENEUS, what import thy words?

Dei. I know not yet; but much, I fear, ere long
I shall be proved, by honest hopes impelled,
To deeds of ill.

Ch. Thou speak'st not of the gift
Which thou hast sent to HERCULES?—

Dei. I do.

O never—never more will I advise
The prompt performance of a dubious deed!

Ch. Tell us, if thou mayst tell, whence spring
thy fears?

Dei. That which hath chanced, my friends, is
passing strange,
Fraught with mysterious horror and dark presage.
The light wool, severed from a snow-white sheep,
With which but now I tinged the glittering robe,
Hath passed in air; not by th' attendant train
Consumed, but self-corroded,—shrunk in dust,
And loosely crumbled on the vacant stone.
But I will speak more largely, that to thee

May be explained the tenor of the deed.
Of all the Centaur charged me, as he writhed
In mortal anguish, by that shaft transfixed,
Nought have I passed unheeded; but retained,
Like characters indelibly impressed
On brazen tablets, all. Thus he enjoined,
And thus have I fulfilled it. I have kept
The mystic unguent unapproached by flame,—
Untouched by day's warm splendour, close concealed
In deep and dark recesses, till the time
When I should tinge the fresh-anointed robe.
Thus have I done. And now, when need required,
Alone within, I spread it o'er the vest
With wool, just severed from a slaughtered sheep;
Then in a hollow chest enclosed the gift,
Screened from the scorching sunbeam, as ye saw.
But when again within our halls I turned,
A sight of horror met my shuddering gaze;—
Nor words can paint it, nor can thought conceive.
It chanced, the wool, with which I tinged the vest,
When thrown on earth, fell mid the noon-tide blaze,
Where played the sun's warm beams; and when it felt
That genial ray, dissolved I know not how,
And o'er the ground was scattered, light as dust
Which falls from wood, dissevered by the saw.

Thus to the earth it fell ; and where on earth
It lay, a strangely-swelling froth arose,
Dark as the purple juice of the rich grape
In Autumn, bursting from the Bacchic vine.
Wretch that I am ! I know not what to think :
But see too plainly I have done a deed
Of horror. Wherefore should the dying Centaur
Regard with kindness her who caused his death ?
It cannot be ; but ardent to destroy
The foe, who pierced him, he hath thus beguiled
me ;—

Which, ah ! I know too late, when the sad truth
Can nought avail. I, yes, and I alone,
Or visionary fears deceive my mind,
Have caused the hero's downfall. Ah ! I know
The godlike Chiron maddened with the pain
Of that black venom, when the arrow pierced him.
All things that live are blasted by its touch.
How then, O how, shall the envenomed gore
Which flowed from that false Centaur, spare my Lord ?
Like doom will soon be his, if right I deem.
But should he perish, 'tis my firm resolve
That we will die together. To survive
With infamy's dark spot upon my name,
From me were most abhorrent, who prefer

To all beside a soul that scorns dishonour.

Ch. From deeds of horror dread must needs arise ;
But lose not hope ere yet thou know the end.

Dei. Alas! there is no hope in evil counsels ;
No cheering hope to rouse a glad reliance.

Ch. And yet to those unwittingly who err
Is anger lenient ; and if thou hast erred,
Such error hath been thine.

Dei. So one may speak
Who shares not in the wrong,—on whom the weight
Of conscious evil doth not press.

Ch. But now
Suppress the rest, unless thou wouldst disclose
Aught of the fatal secret to thy son.
He comes, who went before to seek his father.

Enter HYLLUS.

HYLLUS, DEIANIRA, CHORUS.

Hyl. O mother—would that one of these three lots
Were mine to choose! that thou wert now no more,
Or, living still, didst call another son,
Or couldst acquire a better frame of mind,
Than now bears sway within thee.

Dei. O my son,
What have I done to merit scorn like this?

Hyl. Know, thou hast slain on this accursed day
Thy husband, and my father.

Dei. Woe is me!
My son, what tale of horror dost thou bring?

Hyl. A tale of that which cannot be undone.
For who hath power o'er deeds, that once have birth,
To bid them be as they had never been?

Dei. What hast thou said, my son? By whom
informed
Com'st thou to charge me with a crime so hateful?

Hyl. Nay, with these eyes I saw the piercing
pangs
That wrung my father—'twas no vague report,
No idle rumour.

Dei. Where didst thou behold,
Where stand in presence of thy noble father?

Hyl. If thou must hear it, I will tell thee all.
When from the wreck of famed Œchalia's towers
He came, with victory's trophies richly graced,
And victims for the Gods;—high o'er the strand
Of steep Eubœa rises a rude rock,
Stemming the onward sea, Cenæum called;—
There to his Father Jove he rears a shrine,

⁶ And consecrates a grove ; with ardent joy
 I first beheld him there. While now in act
 To slay the numerous victims, from his home
 The herald Lichas in that instant came,
 Bearing thy gift, the death-impregnate robe.
 In this arrayed, as thou hadst straitly charged,
 He slew the victims—twelve selected bulls,
 The noblest of the spoil—and mingled there
 A hecatomb of meaner sacrifice.
 At first th' unhappy hero, glad in soul,
 And in his vest exulting, paid his vows ;—
 But when th' ensanguined flame arose on high,
 From the rich offerings and the unctuous wood,
 Soon from his skin burst forth the copious sweat,
 And, as by dexterous artist firmly fixed,
 To his whole body clung that deadly robe ;
 Till shooting anguish thrilled in every bone,
 Rending his frame convulsive. When at length,
 The fiery venom of the viperous foe

⁶ Τεμενίαν τε φυλλάδα, literally, the leafy foliage of a grove.
 On all sacred solemnities, the altars were crowned with
 branches :—

Nos delubra Deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
 Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.

Virg. Æn. ii. 248.

Shot burning through his veins, he sternly asked
Th' ill-fated Lichas,—of thy treacherous deed
In all unconscious,—with what base intent
He brought the robe?—Unknowing aught of ill,
The hapless herald answered—'Twas thy gift
Alone, and, as he brought it, sent by thee.
He, at the word, infuriate with the pangs
That tore his frame asunder, by the foot,
Where bends the ankle, grasped the hapless wretch,
And dashed him on the wave-encompassed rock ;
Then from his shattered head poured mingling down
A hideous mass of brains and gushing blood.
The countless concourse raised a bitter cry
For him who maddened, and for him who died ;—
But none might venture to approach the hero.
Wild with his pangs, he prostrate fell to earth,
Now stood erect, still shrieking. The high rocks
His groans resounded ;—Locris' sylvan crags,
And wide Eubœa's promontories steep.
When he grew faint with anguish, oft on earth
The sufferer dashed his frame, and ceaseless raised
Shouts of deep wailing, mingling stern reproach
On thy unhappy couch, the nuptial tie
Of Æneus, whence this fell destruction sprung.
Then raising through the mist that darkened round

His dim distorted eye, it fell on me,
Weeping amidst the crowd; he looked—and called
me:

“ Approach, my son! Oh fly not my despair,
Forsake me not, though we should die together;
But raise me, raise, and bear me to some spot
Where mortal eye may never more behold me.
If thou hast aught of pity, bear me far,
At least from this loathed region, ere I die.”
Such aid imploring, in the bark we placed,
But scarce could bear him to the destined strand,
Convulsed with deadliest pangs; and here, ere long,
Wilt thou behold him living, or in death.
Such were thy counsels, mother, such thy deeds
To my poor father; for which traitorous acts
May penal Justice and th’ avenging Furies
Meet recompense award thee. Thus I pray,
If it be lawful—lawful it *must* be,
Since every law towards me thyself hast spurned,
And slain the best and bravest of mankind,
One on whose like thou ne’er shalt look again.

[*Exit* DEIANIRA.

Ch. Whysteal away in silence?—Knowst thou not
This mute forbearance half confirms the charge?

Hyl. Nay, let her hence, and may the rising
winds

Far, far convey her from my loathing sight.

Why cherish still a mother's empty name

For her who acts not a true mother's part?

Let her away in triumph—such delight

As to my sire she gave, requite her baseness!

[*Exit* HYLLUS.]

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

Behold, dear virgins, with what fatal speed

The ancient oracle of Heaven

Hastes to its dread fulfilment driven;—

“When the revolving months,” so Fate decreed,

“Had crowned the twelfth long year,

“Rest from his toils severe

“The son of Jove should win;”—firm to its end

Doth the sure presage tend:

Who wakes to life and light no more,

His earthly toils are closed—his earthly bondage

o'er.

ANTISTROPHE I.

If in that vest, as in a bloody cloud
Involved, the Centaur's hate he mourns;—
If in his side the venom burns
Which, fraught with death, from that fell Hydra
 flowed ;—
How shall yon sun display
Another orient day
To him, thus tortured by that ruthless pest;
And in whose burning breast
Dark Nessus, with dissembling art,
And guileful words hath fixed th'intolerable smart?

STROPHE II.

Such wiles th' unhappy Queen essayed,
When o'er her house, from those new nuptials
 sprung,
Impending miseries hung,
Nor dreamt, alas ! by fraudulent words betrayed,
For her loved Lord the deadly snare was laid.
Now, plunged in agony severe,
Down her sad cheek th' incessant tear
Of hopeless misery steals ;
While, hastening to its destined close,

Fate sternly points to heavier woes,
And darker curse reveals.

ANTISTROPHE II.

The fount of tears is bursting now,
The infection spreads:—Ye Gods! from adverse
 might,
Ne'er did such ills excite
Our liveliest pity for Alcides' woe.
Weep for that spear, triumphant o'er the foe,
Which from Æchalia's hoary height
Bore the young bride, in beauty bright
The victor's lovely meed!
'Twas Venus, who in silence wrought
That spell with fearful issue fraught,
And her's the fatal deed!

Semich. Ah! do my fears deceive, or do I hear
Fresh lamentations bursting forth within?
What shall I say?—

Semich. No dubious sound, but wail of deepest
 woe

It seems—new sorrows are unfolding there.

Semich. Mark, with what clouded brow and awe-
 struck air

Yon aged nurse approaches to inform us.

Enter MATRON.

MATRON, CHORUS.

Mat. What evils, O my children! hath the gift
Sent to Alcides, on this house entailed!

Ch. What new affliction bringst thou, aged
mother?

Mat. The last of ways hath Deianira trod;—
That too with stedfast and unfaltering foot.

Ch. Thou canst not mean of death?

Mat. Thou hast heard all.

Ch. Ah! is she dead indeed?

Mat. Thou hear'st once more.

Ch. Unhappy Queen! how dost thou say she died?

Mat. In utter desperation was the deed!

Ch. Say, mother, by what doom she fell?

Mat. By her own ruthless hand.

Ch. Did rage, or frenzy—

Mat. 'Twas a weapon's point
The wound inflicted.

Ch. How did she contrive
The deadly act?

Mat. Redoubling death on death, alone she pierced
Her bosom with the sword.

Ch. And saw'st thou the infuriate deed ?

Mat. I saw, for at her side I stood.

Ch. How ? how ? Recount the whole !

Mat. I said her own rash hand performed the
deed.

Ch. What dost thou say ?

Mat. The clear and certain truth.

Ch. Alas ! the new affianced bride
A vengeful Fury hath produced
To this devoted house !

Mat. Too true indeed ! But hadst thou marked
the scene

Which I have witnessed, soon thine heart would melt
In deeper, livelier pity.

Ch. How, alas !

Could woman's hand achieve so wild a deed ?

Mat. Aye, 'twas a deed of horror—hear my tale,
And then attest my truth. When first within
Alone she went, and in the halls beheld
Her sorrowing son the covered couch prepare,
As hastening to return and meet his sire,
She shrunk away where none might trace her pre-
sence :

Then, prostrate at the altars, wailed aloud
 Her widowed state, and ever as she touched
⁷ Works which, in happier days, her hands had
 wrought,

Fresh tears of grief and agony gushed forth.
 Thus, as she roved distracted through the palace,
 If chance her eye some loved domestic caught,
 Again she wept in anguish at the sight,
 Her hapless doom deploring; and her house,
 Alas! from henceforth and for ever childless.
 When from these plaints she ceased, I saw her
 next,

With sudden impulse, to the chamber rush
 Of her Alcides;—latent near I lay,
 And with observant eye kept ceaseless watch,
 And marked th' unhappy Lady fondly strew
 The outspread garments on the hero's bed;
 This mournful task fulfilled, upon the couch
 She wildly sprung, and sad reclining there,
 With a quick flood of passionate tears, exclaimed—
 “ O thou beloved couch, my bridal bed,
 “ Farewell, farewell, for ever! never more

⁷ *οργάνων*,—literally, tools or implements of work.

“ Shalt thou receive me to thy soft repose.”

Lamenting thus, with hasty hand she loosed
Her robe, where shone the bright clasp on her breast,
And her left shoulder, with her side, laid bare.

I rushed, with hurried step, swift as the strength
Of faltering age allowed, to tell her son
What desperate deed she planned ; but while we
haste

With hurried footsteps in uncertain dread,
Deep in her side the two-edged sword we saw ;—
The point had pierced her vitals. At the sight
Her son lamented, for he knew in wrath
The wretched sufferer struck that mortal blow ;
Too late apprized by others, how she wrought
That deed, unconscious of the Centaur's wile.
Then, then indeed the hapless youth bursts forth
In loud repentant wailings ; on her lips
Imprints vain kisses—by her side outstretched
Lamenting lies in anguish, mourning much
That he had rashly wronged her with a charge
Of foulest baseness ; late deploring now
That by one stroke of two most tender parents
He is bereft. Such deeds are wrought within,
And who from henceforth shall presume to count
But on *one* day of life, I hold unwise ;

To-morrow is not in the grasp of man,
Until the present sun go down in safety.

Chorus.

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE I.

Which miseries claim mine earliest tear,
Which fraught with anguish most severe?
My sorrowing soul explores in vain!
These in yon palace I descry,
And those await th' expectant eye,—
To feel or fear is equal pain.

STROPHE II.

O that some tempest wind,
From these devoted towers would rise,
And waft me far to foreign skies,
Lest with distracted mind
When I behold Jove's martial son,
I perish at the sight alone!
Homeward, they say, the chief returns;
While in his breast, returned to die,
Th' immedicable fever burns,
A marvel in his agony!

ANTISTROPHE II.

'Tis not for distant woe
 I pour lone Philomel's sad strain;
 Advancing lo! a stranger-train:—
 Bear they the Chieftain now?
 With slow and noiseless step they wend,
 As watchful o'er a suffering friend.
 Ah! he is borne, in silence deep
 Reclined;—nor can I yet explore
 If his dread pangs are soothed in sleep,
 Or stilled in death for evermore.

HERCULES, BORNE BY ATTENDANTS, HYLLUS,
 CHORUS.

Hyl. Alas! alas for thee,
 My father! how thy sufferings rend my heart!
 What shall I do? how aid thee?—Misery!

Att. Hush, hush, my son, nor thus revive
 Thy frenzied father's maddening pain;
 He lives, though soon to die. Close, close thy lips
 In resolute silence.

Hyl. Dost thou say he lives?

Att. Thou wouldst not wake him, now in sleep
enchained,

My son, nor in his breast revive
That keen distracting malady.

Hyl. Nay ; but my frenzied mind
Is struggling with intolerable woe.

Herc. O Jove !

Ah whither am I borne ? with whom
Of mortals, racked with ceaseless pangs,
Am I now laid ? Woe, woe, unhappy me !
Again the fever burns—alas ! again.

Att. Hadst thou not learnt 'twere better far
To bear in silence, than dispel
Sleep from his heavy lids and throbbing brow ?

Hyl. Ah ! how could I endure
To gaze in silence on a sight like this ?

Herc. Ye altars, hallowed on the brow
Of high Cenæum's steep,
For victims slain what meed have ye repaid
To me, a wretch accursed ?
O Jove !

What shame, ah ! what hast thou imposed ?—
Oh had I never with these eyes
Beheld it ;—this immitigable wrath
Of frenzy never in my soul perceived !

What charmed strain—what healing hand,
 Save thine, Eternal Sire, can soothe
 These ever-gnawing pangs to rest?
 O could I hail, far off, such marvel now!
 O agony! away, away,
 And leave me,—leave the wretched to repose,—
 Yes; leave me to my doom.
 Where dost thou touch?—Where lay me now?
 Ah! thou wilt kill, wilt kill me—thou hast
 roused

The pang that seemed to sleep.
 O how thy very touch
 Shoots anguish through my frame,—again
 The fell disease steals on me. Where are ye
 O most unjust of Greece, for whom full oft
 Have I, engaged with monsters on the wave
 And in all forest wilds, emperilled life;
 Yet, in mine anguish, none will bring me now
 Or fire, or welcome sword; no hand
 Will grant me glad release
 From this accursed life!
 Woe, woe, unutterable woe!

Att. Son of the hero!—this sad task transcends
 My feebler frame; aid thou; to his relief
 Thine eye is quicker.

Hyl. I indeed support him ;—
But to relieve his pangs, around, within,
I see no helper—Jove alone can aid us.

Herc. Where art thou, O my son, my son !
Here, stay me here, and raise my fainting frame.
Ah miserable doom !
Again it springs, it springs upon me now,
Th' immedicable pest
That drives me to the tomb !
Pallas, again it maddens ! O my son,
Have pity on thy father—bare thy sword—
Strike—none can blame thee—heal the piercing pangs
Thy impious mother caused, whom may I see
Fall thus, e'en thus, as she hath wrought my fall.
Brother of Jove, kind Hades, hear !
Soothe, soothe me to repose ;—
With swift-descending doom
Compose the wretch in death !

Ch. How have I trembled but to hear the woes,
Which wring the bosom of the suffering Hero.

Herc. I who with daring hand and vigorous frame
Have wrought the matchless deeds no words can tell,
Ah never yet from Jove's indignant Queen,
Or the abhorred Eurystheus, have I met
Such burning pangs as *Æneus'* treacherous daughter

Enwove in this false net, this robe, the work
Of vengeful Furies, which consumes me now.
Adhering to my side, it hath devoured
Th' external skin, and clinging fast within
It drains the vital parts—the vigorous blood
It hath absorbed, and withered all my frame,
Bound fast in these inextricable toils.
This not th'embattled host, nor towering brood
Of earth-begotten Titans, nor the might
Of monsters fell, nor Greek, nor barbarous foe,
Nor those untraversed regions, where I passed
To rid the world of villains, e'er achieved ;—
I fall not ev'n by man ; a woman's hand
Slew me, unaided, and without a sword.
Thou, then, my son, if thou indeed art mine,
Revere no more thy mother's blighted name.
O give her to my vengeance, by thy hand
Dragged sternly forth—*thy* hand, that I may learn
If thou lament her fall—or mine—more deeply,
When thou shalt see my righteous vengeance smite
her.

Come, O my son ! dare this. Ah ! pity me,
Whom all must pity, wailing now in tears,
Like a weak girl. Such, ere this fatal day,
No mortal eye hath e'er beheld in me,

For all my sufferings never forced a groan,
Though in these pangs I seem a very woman.
Come now—beside thy dying father stand,
Gaze on the plague that fires my soul to madness—
I throw aside my vests—come all, and look—
Look on this form, thus wofully consumed ;
Behold mine anguish—pity my despair!
Ah miserable me !

Again the pangs are on me, through my frame
Again they thrill—this fell devouring pest
Yields not a moment's pause from agony.

King of the shades, receive me—
Strike me, thou bolt of Jove.

O King, O Father, hurl thy lightning-dart
Full on this head. Ah me, again it wakes,
It burns, it maddens. O my hands, my hands,
My back, my breast, my yet unconquered arms,
Was it with you I slew Nemea's pest,
Terror of flocks, the vast and tameless lion ?
Was it your might that crushed the dragon-plague
Of Lerna ;—and the troop—to mortal form
Who joined the courser's fleetness, lawless—proud—
Haughty in corporal might ;—did ye too slay
The Erymanthian boar, and curb in chains
The triple-headed guardian of the shades,

Herc. Speak what thou wilt, but briefly. Tortured thus,

I trace no meaning in thy measured words.

Hyl. 'Tis of my mother I approach to speak,
Her present state, and most unwitting error.

Herc. O thou most shameless! Dar'st thou but
to name

Thy father's murderer, and must I too hear thee?

Hyl. Silence at such a crisis ill becomes me.

Herc. It ill becomes thee on her former crimes—

Hyl. Thou wilt not call them by so harsh a name.

Herc. Speak—but beware lest thou be proved a
villain.

Hyl. I speak. In recent death my mother lies.

Herc. By whom?—This wonder seems to verge
on falsehood.

Hyl. By her own hand—no stranger struck the
blow.

Herc. Ah! ere she met her righteous meed from
mine?

Hyl. Thou wouldst restrain thy wrath, if all were
told thee.

Herc. Thy words excite surprise—declare thy
meaning.

Hyl. In the whole deed she erred—her thought
was guiltless.

Herc. Guiltless, thou base one! Was thy father's
death

A guiltless deed?

Hyl. Deeming by mystic charms
To fix thy wandering love, she widely erred.

Herc. Who is of Trachis thus in magic skilled?

Hyl. The Centaur Nessus at his death beguiled her
By this false philtre to inflame thy love.

Herc. Ah me, unhappy! now my doom is sealed.
I die—I die—yon light is mine no more.

I see the fatal measure of my woe.

Come, O my son, thou hast no more a father;

Summon thy brothers and my children hither;

Call, too, the sad Alcmena—vainly styled

The consort of high Jove; that all may hear

My last portentous oracle of death.

Hyl. Thy mother is not here; but hence hath
past,

And by the shore at Tiryns holds her court;

Some of thy children share her fostering love,

Some dwell in Thebes afar. We, who are here,

In duteous care, my father, round thee stand,

To hear thy dying mandates, and obey them.

Herc. Thou then observe my charge ; 'tis now
the time

To prove thy manly virtue, and assert

The honours of thy name, Alcides' son.

Long since my sire's sure oracle declared

That by no living mortal should I fall,

But by some habitant of Pluto's realm.

This, this is he, the Centaur ; this by Fate

Foretold ; who, long reposing with the dead,

Slew me, though living. Now will I reveal

New oracles, accordant with the old,

And a like doom denouncing, which I heard

What time I reached the Selli's sacred grove,

(A hardy race, who o'er the mountains roam,

And on the cold earth rest,) and from the oak

Of my great Father, on my tablets graved—

This very hour, it presaged, should appear

The close of all the toils by Fate assigned.

I dreamed of peace and gladness, while to me

It boded nought but death ; for toil no more

Invades the peaceful slumber of the tomb.

Since, then, the end is certain, O my son !

Befits thee now to lend thy willing aid,

Nor wait a sterner and more angry charge,

But yield thy help spontaneous, of all laws
Deeming it noblest to obey thy father.

Hyl. Though, O my Father, with alarm I hear
A charge like this, I will in all obey thee.

Herc. First give me thy right hand—in solemn
pledge.

Hyl. Wherefore so warmly urge this pledge
of faith?

Herc. Wilt thou not yield it quickly, nor with-
stand

Thy father's pleasure?

Hyl. Lo! I give my hand,
And will in nought refuse thee.

Herc. By the head
Of Jove, my Father, swear.

Hyl. Swear to do what?
Say this, and I assent.

Herc. Swear to perform
The task I shall impose.

Hyl. Yea, I do swear,
And call dread Jove to witness.

Herc. If thou'rt false,
Invoke his wrath upon thee.

Hyl. That were needless;
For I will do it—yet invoke the curse.

Herc. Know'st thou the brow of Cæta, dear to
Jove ?

Hyl. I know. Oft have I there the victim slain.

Herc. Thither with thine own hand befits thee now
To bear this body, with thy chosen friends;—
And stripping from the deeply-rooted oak
Its branching honours, and the olive wild,
Construct a pyre, and there my body place.
Then, waving high the redly-blazing torch,
Fire the vast pile—yet not a tear be shed—
If thou art mine indeed, without a groan,
Without a tear perform it ; and if not,
Though with the dead, my curse shall track thy path,
And hang most heavy on thy soul for ever.

Hyl. What hast thou said, my father?—what
enjoined ?

Herc. What thou must straight perform ;—if not,
henceforth

I am thy father, thou my son, no more.

Hyl. Ah ! to what deed of horror wouldst thou
call me?—

To be a murderer and a parricide !

Herc. To this I call thee not. Be but the balm,
The only healer of thy father's pangs.

Hyl. How can I heal thee, lighting thus the pyre ?

Herc. If here thou shrink, at least fulfil the rest.

Hyl. I will not shrink to bear thee as thou said'st.

Herc. And as I charged thee, wilt thou rear the
pile?

Hyl. So that my hands touch not the fatal flame,
The rest I will perform—the task be mine.

Herc. This will suffice. Add now one trivial grace
To dearer favours, and I part in peace.

Hyl. Though it were most momentous, I will do it.

Herc. Thou know'st the virgin-child of Eurytus.

Hyl. If right I deem, of Iole thou speakest.

Herc. The same. And thus, my son! do I com-
mand thee.

When I am dead, if thou revere thy father,
And art observant of thy filial oath,
Make her thy bride, nor spurn thy sire's behest.
No mortal save thyself should e'er espouse
Th' affianced bride of Hercules. My son,
Let her become thy consort—yield this grace—
Though thou concede a greater, *this* denied,
Thy whole assent is valueless.

Hyl. Alas!

Wrath ill befits in miseries like thine;
But who can bear these wild and wayward ravings?

Herc. Thou wilt not then obey thy father's will?

Hyl. Nay, who, by vengeful Furies unconstrained,
 Could wed the author of a mother's death,
 A father's sufferings, keen and fierce as thine?
 Nay, nay, my father, rather let me die,
 Than live united to a foe so hateful.

Herc. This man, it seems, accounts a dying father
 Unworthy of regard. But Heaven's dread curse
 Shall surely wait thee, if thou still obey not.

Hyl. Alas! I deem ere long thou wilt confess
 The fell disease beguiled thee.

Herc. Thou alone
 Reviv'st the slumbering pangs.

Hyl. Wretch that I am!
 What doubts distract my soul!

Herc. And yet thy soul
 Disdains obedience to a father's bidding.

Hyl. And would my father teach an impious
 part?

Herc. It is not impious, if it be my pleasure.

Hyl. And canst thou then with justice thus com-
 mand me?

Herc. I can—and call the Gods to prove my truth.

Hyl. Then I will do it, nor resist thee more,
 Appealing to the Gods thy will constrained me.
 I cannot err, if I obey my father.

Herc. Well dost thou close. Now to thy favours add

One more—and promptly; ere returning pangs
Drive me to madness, place me on the pyre.
Come, haste, support me;—there of every toil
The close awaits me.—Death is rest for all.

Hyl. There is no cause to linger, since thy charge,
My father, bids—compels us to obey thee.

Herc. Come then, bold heart! and ere the pain
Returns,—as with an adamantine curb
Close, close my lips, that not a groan
May force its way. This last sad task
Is glad and welcome now.

Hyl. Raise him, attendants, and absolve
Me from the guilt of this dark deed;—
And, conscious of the fatal act,
Ascribe th' injustice to the Gods;
They gave him being—bear the name
Of Fathers, yet can view his pangs unmoved.
Fond man the future ne'er descries;
To us with woe the present teems,
And to the Gods with shame;
But falls with heaviest shock the blow
On him who bears these ills.

Ch. Nor ye, O virgins, in your homes remain;
Ye have beheld the mighty fall,
Beheld these recent woes—unnumbered—strange:—
But all were wrought by Jove's disposing hand.

[*Exeunt Omnes.*

AJAX.

AJAX.

THE tragedy of Ajax is, perhaps, the least interesting, though by no means the least elaborate, among the dramas of Sophocles. We have already adverted to the very indifferent portraiture which it presents of the celebrated "Goddess of Wisdom," nor can it with safety be affirmed, that the deficiencies of the Divinity are, in this instance at least, counterbalanced by the excellencies of the Hero. With all the allowance which can be extended by the most indulgent reader to the repelling description of mental aberration, it cannot but be acknowledged, that the spectacle of the mighty and martial Ajax, committing nightly depredations upon

the flocks and herds, scourging and decapitating the unoffending and harmless rams, even under the impression that they were his mortal enemies,—to say the least—savours somewhat of the ludicrous. And it requires a more than ordinary exertion of the faculty of intellectual abstraction, so far to obliterate from the mind the remembrance of the Hero's degradation, as adequately to relish those beautiful passages which are interspersed throughout the play, contrasting the sublimity of terrific madness and resolute desperation with the mild, yet importunate, earnestness of the tenderest conjugal affection.

In this drama, also, the poet appears to have condescended more than usual in the artful introduction of passages, calculated only to produce stage effect. It is, or was some years since, the constant practice of a British audience to applaud most vociferously on any allusion to the glories of "Old England," however remote from, or inconsistent with, the business of the piece under representation. In like manner, it is to be imagined, was the noisy patriotism of an Athenian mob called forth by the encomiums of their native city. At least, it is difficult to account for the forced and

unnecessary recurrence of the same subject on any other supposition.

We shall, perhaps, be suspected of not entertaining even a proper and reasonable partiality for our author, if we proceed to notice a circumstance, which is only worthy of notice on account of its singularity — that in this drama Sophocles has descended to a pun; a pun, uttered under the most agonizing circumstances, and uttered, too, by Ajax, who, according to the concurrent testimony of ancient authors, does not appear, at any time, to have enjoyed the reputation of a wit. It can hardly be urged, that these conceits in tragedy are either necessary or natural, though it is certain, that the poet who, of all others, has adhered most rigidly to nature, is most vehemently addicted to the practice of punning.

It is time, however, to enumerate some of the excellencies of this drama; and, perhaps, it is not one of the least striking, that, in the delineation of the several personages, the poet has accurately preserved the Homeric character. The resolute, though somewhat brutal, hardihood of Ajax—the

contemptible malignity of Menelaus—the arbitrary selfishness of Agamemnon—and the supple versatility of that “much enduring” man, whose cold-calculating policy would never allow him to sin *gratuitously*, are admirably portrayed. We recognise at once the personages with whom we are so familiarly conversant; and recognise them in perfect consistence with those cherished prepossessions, the violation of which no originality could excuse.

Tecmessa is, unquestionably, a most interesting character. Her affection for Ajax combines the deep tenderness of a consort with the patient endurance of a slave; and her mild, yet earnest, remonstrances are not the less affecting, because Ajax, in the asperity of his replies, seems to remember that he is her master as well as her husband. It would, however, materially detract from the interest which we take in the amiable Phrygian, did we suppose, according to the interpretation of some translators, that the lord of her affections had been the murderer of her mother. The passage, however, upon which this notion is founded, as we shall notice in its proper place, appearing sus-

ceptible of a different rendering, we have not scrupled to adopt it, convinced that we have, at least, two powerful authorities in our favour,—reason and nature.

“ The scene is before the tent of Ajax, the last in station—so that it has the camp and fleet of the Grecians stretching along the shore to the west, a valley terminated by Mount Ida lying to the east.”

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

MINERVA.

ULYSSES.

AJAX.

CHORUS OF SALAMINIAN SAILORS.

TECMESSA.

MESSENGER.

TEUCER.

MENELAUS.

AGAMEMNON.

MUTÆ PERSONÆ.

EURYSACES, SON OF AJAX.

TUTOR.

HERALD.

AJAX.

MINERVA, ULYSSES.

Min. Son of Laertes, I have ever marked thee
Forming some new attempt against thy foes,
And now I see thee at the naval tent
Of Ajax,¹ on the camp's remotest verge,
Long keenly hunting, and with measured care
Tracking his latest footsteps, if he be
Without, or in the tent. Thine active search,
True as the quick scent of the Spartan hound,
Leads thee in season hither. He whom thus

¹ "E'en Ajax and Achilles heard the sound,
Whose ships, remote, the guarded navy bound."

Hom. Il. xi. 111.

Thou seek'st, is now within, his temples yet
 Reeking with sweat, his hands distilling gore.
 Within his gate no longer need'st thou pry;
 But speak the purpose that impelled thy speed,
 That thou mayst learn from one who knows the
 whole.

Ulys. O accents of Minerva, to my soul
 Dearest of Powers immortal, how mine ear
 Thy welcome voice perceives, and with my mind
 I grasp the sounds, though thou art viewless still,
 Clear as the Tuscan trumpet's ² echoing clang!
 Well dost thou know my circling steps pursue
 A foe, bold Ajax of the massy shield;
 Him, and no other, do I track so long.

² Κώδων, Tintinnabulum. In its proper signification, a little bell, used in camps, at the sound of which the soldiers were expected to answer. When applied to a trumpet it denotes the bell or broad part. The Tuscan Trumpet, Σάλπιγξ Τυρσηνίκη, was invented by the Tyrrhenians. Its orifice was cleft, and sent forth an exceeding loud and shrill sound.

Tyrrhenusque tubæ mugire per æthera clangor.

Virg. *Æn.* viii. 526.

It may here be proper to remark, that when the Deities interposed in favour of mortals, they rarely became visible. Comp. Eurip. *Hippol.* 83-86.

This very night to us hath he achieved
 Deeds most unlooked for, if those deeds be his :
 For nought we clearly know, but wander lost
 In vague surmise. Spontaneous I incurred
 This arduous toil. We found but now the herds,
 The prize of battle, weltering in their blood ;
 Slain, with their keepers, by some ruthless hand.
 All charge the crime on Ajax: o'er the plain
 One who kept watch beheld him proudly stalk
 With lofty strides, and newly-reeking sword.
 He said, and proved it. I, by him apprized,
 Pursue the track ; some signs I clearly trace,—
 Some fill me with amazement,—and I learn
 No sure conclusion. In glad hour thou com'st,—
 My former acts were all inspired by thee ;
 Be thou director of my future deeds.

Min. I knew it well, Ulysses, and long since
 Came forth to guide thee in thy venturous path,
 Propitious to thy toils.

Ulys. Say, Queen beloved,
 Do I thus toil aright ?

Min. Thou dost ; this man
 Hath done the deed.

Ulys. What urged his raging hand
 To such strange acts of frenzy ?

Min. Fired by wrath
For great Achilles' arms.

Ulys. Why rushed he thus
On senseless cattle?

Min. In your blood he thought
He then embrued his hand.

Ulys. Planned he this deed
Against the Argives?

Min. Had I been remiss,
He had achieved it.

Ulys. With what bold intent,
What arrogance of soul?

Min. 'Gainst you he rushed
Alone, a night-marauder!

Ulys. Did he reach
E'en to his purposed goal?

Min. Yea; to the gates
Of the two Chiefs he came.

Ulys. What still withheld
His hand, intent on slaughter?

Min. To his sight,
Raising intolerable fancies wild
That cureless joy I checked,—and on the flocks
I turned his wrath—the herdsmen's mingled charge,
The spoils of battle, undivided still.

Rushing on these, throughout the horned droves
 He spread destruction, smiting all around ;
 Now fondly deemed he by his vengeful hand
 The two Atridæ fell; then sought the rest,
 Now striking one—and now another chief.
 I urged him still, and lured to evil toils
 The man, misled by phrenzy's impulse wild.
 Next, when he rested from his murderous task,
 The oxen that survived in chains he bound ;
 And to his tent the herd upbraiding drove,
 Like men, the captives of his conquering spear.
 These fettered in his tent he scourges now.
 Nay, I will show thee his distempered mood,
 That to the Argives thou mayst bear the tale.
 Rest undismayed, nor as some dangerous ill
 Receive the man ; for I will turn aside
 His erring glance, nor shall he mark thy presence.—
 Hear, thou who bind'st thy captives' hands in chains,
 I call thee forth to meet me. Ho!—I call
 Ajax,—appear without thy tent before me.

Ulys. What wilt thou do, Minerva? call him not!

Min. Wilt thou not rest in silence, and unawed ?

Ulys. Call him not forth, by Heaven! but let
 him rest

Within.

Min. And wherefore? Was he not before—

Ulys. My foe, I own; and doubly hateful now.

Min. What laugh so sweet as that which scorns
a foe?

Ulys. Enough for me that he remain within.

Min. And dost thou tremble to behold a madman?

Ulys. I ne'er had shunned him when in saner mood.

Min. He shall not see thee, though thou stand
before him.

Ulys. How, if he views me with the self-same eyes?

Min. I will obscure perception, though he see.

Ulys. All things may happen, when a God
directs.

Min. Stand now in silence where thou art.

Ulys. I stand.

I would I were afar.

Min. Ajax—come forth;

A second time I call thee. Wherefore thus
Art thou unmindful of thy great ally?

Enter AJAX.

MINERVA, ULYSSES, AJAX.

Aj. Hail! O Minerva; daughter of high Jove,
All hail! in happy moment art thou come!

Thee too with golden offerings will I crown
For this glad booty.

Min. Thou hast spoken well.

But tell me first, hast thou embrued thy sword
Deep in the life-blood of the Argive host?

Aj. Such is my boast; nor will I e'er disclaim
The glorious deed.

Min. And hast thou raised thy spear
Against th' Atridæ?

Aj. So that never more
Shall they dishonour Ajax!

Min. If I hear
Arigh, the men are dead.

Aj. Aye; let the dead
Now rob me of mine arms.

Min. 'Tis well: and where
Is now Laertes' son? What doom is his?
Hath he escaped thy vengeance?

Aj. Dost thou ask
Of that insidious villain?

Min. Of the same—
I mean Ulysses, thy detested rival.

Aj. Fettered he sits within, a welcome sight.
Death is a boon I will not grant him yet.

Min. What wilt thou do, what further vantage
win?

Aj. First to the columns of my hall fast-bound —

Min. What ill design'st thou to th' unhappy
wretch?

Aj. This scourge shall mark him deeply ere he die.

Min. Nay, do not thus at least insult the foe.

Aj. In all beside thy pleasure shall prevail ;
But he shall bear this vengeance, this alone.

Min. Thou, then, since it delights thee thus
to act,

Indulge thy hand, nought of thy purpose spare.

Aj. I hasten to the task ; but pray thee first,
Ever to aid me, as thou aid'st me now.

[*Exit* AJAX.]

MINERVA, ULYSSES.

Min. Thou see'st, Ulysses, Heaven's resistless
might.

Who was more prudent than bold Ajax once,
And who more daring in the hour of need ?

Ulys. I know of none ; but now he moves my
pity,

Thus plunged in misery, though my deadliest foe,
Who now is struggling with such weighty ills,
His fate regarding as mine own may fall.

I see that we who live are nothing more
³Than a vain image and a fleeting shade.

Min. This then observing, dare not thou to
breathe

High words of swollen pride against the Gods ;
Nor boast presumptuous, if in martial deeds
Or treasured wealth thou pass thy fellow man.
A day o'erthrows, a day to light restores
All mortal things—and still the heavenly Powers
Regard the lowly, while they loathe the proud.

[*Exeunt* MINERVA and ULYSSES.]

³ Pulvis et umbra sumus.—Hor.

We are such stuff
As dreams are made of.

Shakspeare.

Ονειράτων

³ Ἀλίγκιοι μορφᾶισι.

Prom. Vinct. 457.

Chorus.

O son of Telamon, whose sway
The shores of Salamis obey,
Wet with encircling ocean's spray ;
I triumph in thy fame :—
But when th' indignant stroke of Jove
Descends, or slanderous Greeks reprove,
Then, timid as the fluttering dove,
I sink with fear and shame.
As from the night that now hath fled,
Loud rumours wake our liveliest dread ;
'Tis said, that rushing to the plain,
By thee the captured herds were slain,
To Grecian valour due ;
All that of martial spoils remain
Thy sword infuriate slew.
Such slanders doth Ulysses bear,
Such whispers breathe in every ear,
And much prevails ;—mid the low train
His calumnies glad credence gain ;—
As he who speaks, so they who hear
Insulting mock thy pain.
He rarely errs who flings on high,
At gallant souls, his contumely ;

Whilst I, of lowlier lot, evade
 The penalty by greatness paid ;
 For envy steals with silent aim
 On nobler worth and loftier fame.
 And though the mean, apart from power
 But ill support the tottering tower ;
 As they, to greatness linked, are strong,
 So greatness needs the meaner throng.
 Yet thus to teach th' insensate train
 E'en wisdom's self might speak in vain.
 From such the clamorous tumults flow,
 And powerless we to curb the foe,
 Without our Chieftain's aid ;
 Like babbling birds, while yet by thee
 Unseen, they vent their calumny ;
 But, like the vulture in his might,
 Shouldst thou, O King ! appear in sight,
 Soon would they urge their conscious flight,
 Confounded and dismayed.

STROPHE.

Did Dian, ⁴Queen of Tauris, Child of Jove,

⁴ Ταυροπόλα. According to Brunck, *vecta tauris* ; Lobeck, however, inclines to the sense of *huntress of bulls*. The

(O widely spreading fame,
 The parent of my shame!)
 Against the public herds thy frenzy move,
 Incensed by vows of conquest yet unpaid ;
 Perchance defrauded of the promised spoil,
 Or victims vowed for hunter's prosperous toil ?
 Or did the brazen-mailed Mars invade
 Thy breast with nightly wiles, avenging here
 The wrong thine arms have wrought to his con-
 federate spear ?

ANTISTROPHE.

⁵ Not in the vigour of thy manly mind
 This erring deed was done,
 O child of Telamon !

Diana Taurica was worshipped at Brauron, a village of Attica ; but if these rites were instituted subsequently to the carrying off Iphigenia from Tauris by Orestes, the poet, if our translation be correct, has been guilty of a gross anachronism. We must, however, concede somewhat to that poetical license, which puts a saying of Solon into the mouth of Deianira.

Euripides, *Iph. in Tauris*, 1457, has the same epithet :

Τολοισὸν ὑμνήσασσι Ταυροπόλον θεάν.

And celebrate in hymns the Tauric Maid.

West.

⁵ Φρενόθεν γ' ἐπ' ἀριστέρα. Si mens non læva fuisset.—Virg.

Thy fatal frenzy was by Heaven assigned.
 Phœbus, and Jove avert the dire disgrace !
 But if the mighty Kings, to blast thy fame,
 Suborned the vulgar to these words of shame,
 Or he of 'Sisyphus' accursed race,
 No more, O Monarch, in thy tent delay,
 With eyes enchained to earth, to foul reports a prey.

EPODE.

Rise from thy seat, O King, where all too long
 In lingering anguish thou hast borne the wrong,
 Feeding the wrathful curse of Heaven ;—
 Thy fearless foes through every sheltered vale,
 With vaunting insult speed the slanderous tale ;
 And all with scoffing tongues on thee
 Pour foul reproach and injury,
 While my sad heart with settled grief is riven.

Enter TECMESSA.

⁶ Anticlea, the mother of Ulysses, is said to have been violated by Sisyphus, prior to her union with Laertes. Hence Virgil, *Æn.* vi. 529. " Hortator scelerum Æolides." Sisyphus was the son of Æolus.

TECMESSA, CHORUS.

Tec. Ye, from the ⁷ earth-born Erectheidæ sprung,
 Great Ajax' naval band,
 Well may we mourn, who from afar regard
 The house of Telamon !
 The brave, the bold, the matchless Ajax lies,
 Sunk by the turbid storm
 Of raging frenzy low.

Ch. How hath this night to heaviest sorrow
 changed
 The fortunes of the day !
 Daughter of Phrygian ⁸Teuthras, since with thee,

⁷ Erectheus, son of Pandion, and sixth King of Athens. But, according to others, he is reported to have been the son of Vulcan and the Earth. It is well known, that the Athenians piqued themselves on the antiquity of their descent; hence Creon addresses them, in the *Œdip. Col.* 728.

Ἄνδρες χθονὸς τῆσδ' ἐγγενεῖς ἀικήτορες.

This is, in the present instance, merely a political stroke to flatter the Athenians.

⁸ Teleutas in the text, but, according to some, Teuthras.

Though captured by his spear, great Ajax shares
The bridal couch of love ;—
Speak, for thou know'st, and canst impart the
whole.

Tec. How shall I breathe what words can never
tell ?

Of evils thou wilt hear more keen than death.
Our noble Ajax, by one frantic deed
This night is branded with eternal shame.
Within yon tent mayst thou behold,
Bathed in their blood, the victims of his wrath,
The slaughter of his hand !

Ch. What tidings of the fiery warrior these,
Nor to be borne nor shunned ;—
Already whispered 'mid the mighty chiefs,
And which, ere long, will gathering rumours swell !
Alas ! I presage ill ! The hero soon
Will fall indignant by the same rash hand
Which, armed by madness, slew with vengeful sword
The herdsmen and their charge.

Tec. Thence, thence, alas ! he came, and drove
The herd, like captives, to his tent ;
Some, stretched on earth, he slew within,
Plunged deep the sword in some, and clave in twain.
Two rams with snow-white feet he chose ;—the head

And tongue of one he lopped and cast away ;—
 The other, to a column bound erect,
 Seizing his chariot's weighty rein, he lashed
 As with a double scourge, mocking it still
 With keen reproach, which none of mortal race,
 But some ill Power hath taught.

Ch. Time is it now for each with veiled head
 And silent step to fly ;
 Or mount the bench, and ply the labouring oar,
 To urge along the ocean-ranging bark.
 Such threats on us the brother-chiefs denounce ;
 We too, I fear, crushed by o'erwhelming stones,
 Shall share, ere long, the fortunes of our Lord,
 Whom fate, resistless fate, impels.

Tec. Impels no more. ⁹Swift as the southern blast
 That rose without red lightning, he rushed forth ;—
 As soon is calm. Now, cooler sense restored,
 He feels a fresh affliction ; since to gaze
 On evils all our own, which none beside
 Partakes, is keener woe.

⁹ The Scholiast informs us, that those who are acquainted with the nature of the winds have observed, that when the south rises, not attended with lightning, its violence soon ceases.—Potter. See Theophrastus, De Signis Ventorum.

Ch. If he be calm, then all may yet be well ;
Our cares are less for ills already vanished.

Tec. Which, if the choice were thine, wouldst
thou prefer ?

Wouldst thou, thyself at ease, afflict thy friends,
Or share their common grief in common ills ?

Ch. The two-fold evil, Lady, is the greater.

Tec. Thus we, no more diseased, are suffering
now.

Ch. What mean thy words ambiguous, for I
know not

The tenour of thy speech ?

Tec. This man, while yet

The frenzied plague possessed him, in his ills
Exulted ; we, more sane, were plunged in woe.
Now, since the respite to his madness came,
His bosom rankles with a keener pang,
Nor are our sorrows lighter than before.

Say, are not these two evils sprung from one ?

Ch. Thy words are just. I tremble, lest this
woe

Be Heaven's own plague. Alas ! how should it not ?
If, the disease now quelled, he joys no more
Than when it still was raging ?

Tec. Know thou then,
Such is his state.

Ch. And whence arose these ills ?
Inform us, Lady ; for in all his woes
We keenly sympathize:

Tec. Thou shalt hear all, as partner of the deed.
In the deep midnight, when the ¹⁰ evening lamps
Glimmered no more, he seized his two-edged sword,
And, as I deemed, rushed forth without a cause.
I then remonstrate thus : “ What wouldst thou do,
My Ajax ? why thus issue from thy tent
Uncalled—unsummoned or by herald’s voice
Or by the signal trumpet ? Now, at least,

¹⁰ “*Ἐσπεροὶ λαμπυτήρες.* This has been understood to mean the stars ; but expressions occurring in various authors, *περὶ λύχων ἀφὰς*, Dionys. Hal. xi. *μέχρι λυχῶν ἀφῶν*, Athen. 12, “ ad extremas lucernas,” Propert. Eleg. 111, (to which we may add, *pereundum est ante lucernas*, Juvenal, x. 339,) are in favour of the rendering in the text. “*Ἀκρας νυκτὸς*, the dead of night. Pindar, Isthm. iv. 58 :

Ἴστε μὲν Ἀϊάντος ἀλκίαν
Φοίνιον, τὰν ὀψία
Ἐν νυκτὶ ταμῶν περὶ ὧ
Φασγάνω, κ. τ. λ.

The host is hushed in sleep." He but replied,
 In words abrupt, that for an adage pass,
 "Silence, O woman, is a woman's grace."
 Reproved, I ceased ; my Lord went forth alone.
 Meantime, nought knew I of the deeds he wrought.
 At length, the chief returned, driving in bonds
 The bulls, the shepherd-dogs, and horned prey.
² From some, the heads he severed ; some, on earth
 Laid prostrate, mangled with unsparing sword ;
 Some, bound in fetters, with the sounding scourge,
 Falling upon the flocks, as men, he lashed.
 Last, rushing through the portal, converse there
 He held, as with some spectre, speaking much
 Now of th' Atridæ, now Laertes' son,
 Commingling insult keen ;—how, by this deed,

¹ Γυναικὶ γὰρ σιγὴ τε καὶ τὸ σωφρονεῖν
 Κάλλιστον.

Euripides.

So Hector, *Il.* vi. 490. Indeed, ancient as well as modern authors seem pretty unanimously agreed on this very important subject.

² In this, as in several passages of a similar description, some deviation from the literal signification of the original has been found indispensable. "Some, turning them on their backs, he stabbed and hewed through their spine."

Their guilty outrage he had well repaid.
But when he bent his course once more within,
Where, in long time, cool reason scarce returned,
Soon as he marked the tent with carnage strewed,
He smote his head in anguish—dashed to earth
His form—lay prostrate mid the prostrate herds,
Tearing with ruthless hand his flowing hair.
Long time in moody silence thus he sate,
Then turned on me with threats of vehement wrath,
Unless I truly told the whole event,
And all the tenour of this fatal act.
I then, my friends, affrighted, of the deed
Revealed in trembling accents all I knew.
Straight he burst forth in loud and long laments,
Such from his lips I never heard before ;
For he till then maintained, that wailings wild
Were the sure symptoms of a coward-heart ;
Nor gave his sorrow utterance, but compressed
His groanings inward, like the murmuring bull.
Thus in his tent reclined in evil case,
Nor food nor drink hath cheered him ; but he sits
Amidst encircling slaughter mute and stern.
Some fearful deed he plainly now designs,
As wandering words and bursting groans declare.
Ye then, my friends, for in this hope I came,

Come, if ye can, and aid your gallant chief;
Oft are such hearts by friendly words subdued.

Ch. Sad is thy tale, Tecmessa, that a soul
So noble should be plunged in ills like these.

Aj. Ah me! Ah me! [Within.

Tec. Soon will his frenzy heighten. Heard ye not
How deep a groan from wretched Ajax broke?

Aj. Woe! woe is me! [Within.

Ch. He seems to grapple with his anguish now,
Or writhes in keen remembrance of the past.

Aj. Alas! my son! my son! [Within.

Tec. Ah me! Eurysaces, for thee he calls!
What means he now? Where art thou? Wretched
me!

Aj. I call for Teucer—where is Teucer? Still
Will he pursue the prey, while I am lost? [Within.

Ch. Sense hath, it seems, returned. Unclose
the door;

Regard for me may haply soothe him yet.

Tec. Lo! I unclose it; thou mayst now be-
hold

His frenzied acts and utter wretchedness.

[Scene opens and discovers AJAX.

AJAX, TECMESSA, CHORUS.

STROPHE I.

Aj. O comrades, most beloved, my only friends,
 Who only honour's law regard;
 Ye see ³ what bloody waves
 From this tempestuous sea
 Your hapless Lord enclose.

Ch. Alas! too true, it seems, hath been thy tale.
 These fatal deeds proclaim how wild his frenzy.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Aj. My brave associates, skilled in naval art,
 To urge the light bark o'er the main;—
 You, you alone, of all
 Have I yet faithful found;
 Then slay me,—slay me now.

³ Φοινίας ὑπὸ ζάλης. This kind of metaphor is of frequent occurrence among the Greek tragedians. Æsch. *Prom.* 771. 1051. Eurip. *Med.* 603. Sophocles, *Antig.* 163. *Œdip.* Tyr. 23. So Shakspeare:

Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
 And, by opposing, end them.

Hamlet, act iii. sc. 1.

Ch. Speak words of happier import, nor in woe
Seek for o'erwhelming ills a deadlier cure.

STROPHE II.

Aj. See'st thou the bold, the lion-hearted chief,
Who never yet shrunk back from battle's van,
Vent his wild rage on herds secure of ill?—
Alas! what scorn, what mockery shall be mine!

Tec. My Lord! my Ajax! speak not thus, I
pray thee.

Aj. Wilt thou not hence! wilt thou not hence
retire?

O wretch! wretch! wretch!

Ch. Now by the Gods, my Lord,
Yield to her prayer, and calm thy frenzied soul.

STROPHE III.

Aj. Unhappy! who, from this right hand,
Let slip the hated foes;
And rushing on the sable herds
And unoffending flocks,
Drew forth inglorious blood.

Ch. Why sorrow thus for deeds already done?
It cannot be that thou recall the past.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Aj. O all-exploring and of every ill
 The wily instrument, Laertes' son ;
 Thou scorn and scandal of our warlike host ;
 How wilt thou mock and revel in my woes !

Ch. As Heaven ordains, so man must smile or
 weep.

Aj. O could I meet him, though thus sunk in ills.
 Unhappy me !

Ch. Nay, do not speak thus proudly!
 Dost thou not mark the miseries of thy doom?

ANTISTROPHE III.

Aj. O Jove!⁴ great father of my sires!
 Could I but doom to death,
 That specious, scheming foe, and crush
 The sceptre-sharing Kings,
 How gladly would I die !

Tec. When thou dost pray for death, ask too
 for me

⁴ Προγόνων προπάτωρ. Ajax was the son of Telamon, the son of Æacus, the son of Jove. Thus Ovid, *Metam.* xiii.

“ Ab Jove tertius Ajax.”

The same: how could I live when thou hadst
perished?

STROPHE IV.

Aj. O darkness, now my light! O shades of hell,
My brightest radiance now,
Receive, receive your sad inhabitant;
Receive me, from this hour
Unworthy or to look
On the blest Gods, or on mankind,
To aid me in my woes.
The daughter of high Jove,
The Goddess of unconquerable might,
Impels me to the tomb.
Ah! whither can I fly,
Or henceforth where abide?
Comrades, my former fame is lost
By these last fatal deeds;
My name is sullied by ignoble spoils:
And soon the host, in vengeance doubly armed,
Shall seek my life.

Tec. Alas! that one so noble should indulge
In words, which had but waked his scorn before.

ANTISTROPHE IV.

Aj. Ye ocean-seeking streams, and sea-girt caves;

Thou grove that crowns the shore ;
 Long, long a captive have ye held me here
 Round Troy's beleaguered towers ;
 But—breathing life's free air,
 Shall hold me here no more.—Know this,
 Whoe'er can rightly judge !
 O Thou, whose limpid streams
 Adjacent flow, Scamander ! to the host
 Of Greece propitious still ;
 Know, never, never more
 Shalt thou behold the man
 (I speak a high and haughty word)
 Whose peer none ever marked
 On Trojan plains, 'mid all the host who sailed
 From Grecian realms ; but now dishonoured thus,
 Prostrate he lies.

Ch. Nor can I check, nor yet endure thy words,
 So great the evils which enclose thee now.

Aj. ³Ah me ! who ever could have deemed my name

³ "Αι, αι—νῦν γὰρ πάρεστι καὶ δις ἀλάξεν ἐμὸν—Καὶ τρεῖς. The pun in this passage is altogether puerile, and unworthy of Sophocles. It will, however, bear a comparison with Shakespeare's —

" This is Rome,
 And room enough."—Julius Cæsar.

Should thus be proved accordant with my woes?
Well may my bosom heave repeated groans,
Such and so fatal are the ills I bear;—
I,—whose bold sire from this Idæan strand
Bore the first trophies mid the victor-host,
And with unrivalled glory sought his home;—
While I, his son, to the same Trojan plain
Proceeding, and with no inferior might,
Like deeds of conquest by my sword achieved,
By Greece dishonoured, thus ignobly die.
Yet this at least my firm conviction deems;
If still the brave Achilles lived t'award
His arms the guerdon of superior worth,
No other hand had borne the prize from mine.
And now th' Atridæ grant them to a wretch
Skilled but in wiles, and on my nobler deeds
Pour foul contempt. Had not these eyes, this mind
Beguiled by false illusions, failed my purpose,
With like decrees they ne'er had wronged another.
But now the virgin-daughter of high Jove,
In aspect stern, unconquered, when this hand
Was stretched to strike in vengeance, foiled my aim,
And o'er my soul such maddening frenzy cast,
That on these harmless herds my fury fell;
While the base foes, against my will escaped

For a brief space at best deferring death?
 I count the man most worthless, who would feed
 His wavering soul with vain delusive hope :
 To live with glory, or with glory die
 Befits the noble. Thou hast heard my thoughts.

Cho. None will affirm, my Lord, that thoughts
 like these

Are false and foreign to a soul like thine.
 Yet cease from wrath, and to thine anxious friends
 Display a softened spirit, and dismiss
 These galling cares.

Tec. O ! Ajax ! my dear Lord,
 No heavier woe hath man than slavery !
 I was descended from a free-born sire,
 In wealth the proudest of the Phrygian realm ;
 And now I am a slave. So Heaven ordained,
 And such the prowess of thy conquering hand.
 For this, since raised to share thy nuptial couch,
 I count thy welfare mine, and I conjure thee,
⁴By Jove, the guardian of domestic ties,

⁴ Ἐφεστῖος Διὸς.—Ephesian Jupiter presided over the hearth shared in common by all who dwelt in the same house.—Potter. Compare the speech of Andromache to Hector. Il. vi. 459.

And by that couch, which binds the sacred vow ;
Ah ! leave me not a by-word and a taunt
To thine insulting foes—an easy prey
To some imperious lord. If thou wilt die
And, dying, leave me friendless—on that day,
Be well assured, by brutal force constrained,
I, with thy son, by Greece shall be consigned
To abject servitude. Thus then, perchance,
Shall some rude tyrant breathe the piercing taunt,—
“ Behold the wife of Ajax, who excelled
“ The Grecian chiefs in valour, how her lot,
“ So envied once, is changed to bitter bondage!”
Thus will they speak, while fate constrains me still ;
And words like these to thee, and to thy race,
Are fraught with foul dishonour. O revere
Thy father, thus abandoned in his age ;
Revere thy mother, who with many years
Oppressed, oft, oft implores the Gods once more
To greet her living Ajax. O my Lord !
Have pity on thy son, who, of thy care
In tender youth bereft, will pine oppressed
By faithless guardians. Such to him and me
Thou leav’st in death a legacy of woe.
Where should I look for refuge, save to thee ?
Thy conquering arms have laid my country waste,

And, for my parents,⁵ by a different doom
 Both, both are tenants of the silent grave.
 What country could requite me, chief, for thee?
 What wealth? Thou art my safety, thou alone.
 O then remember me—it ill befits
 A manly bosom to forget whence sprung
 What once it deemed delightful. Kindness still
 Gives birth to kindness. He, from whose cold breast
 Grateful remembrance fades, can never boast
 The grace and glory of a generous soul.

⁵ Σὺ γὰρ μοι πατρίδ' ἤγασσας δορί,
 Καὶ μητέρ' ἄλλη μῶιρα τὸν φύσαντά τε
 Καθῆιλεν Ἄϊδος θανασίμους οἰκήτορας.

This is the passage referred to in the prefatory remarks, which, if Potter's translation be correct, would give such a decisive overthrow to our prepossessions in favour of the unfortunate Tecmessa; and, consequently, so materially diminish the interest of the drama. Following Brunck, who places the stop after *μητέρ'*, he has—

Beneath thy conquering spear
 My ruined country and my mother sunk.

We have preferred the arrangement of Lobeck and Erfurd, who punctuate the passage as above; and by that expedient altogether evade the difficulty of supposing Ajax to be the murderer of the mother of Tecmessa. Matthiæ, vol. ii. 418, quoting the passage, reads τὸν φύσαντά με—a reading liable to great objection.

Ch. O were thine heart with pity moved, as mine,
Her words, my Lord, would win a prompt assent.

Aj. She will, indeed, command my warmest praise,
If to my bidding she will dare to yield
A due obedience.

Tec. My dear Lord, in all
Will I obey thee.

Aj. Bring me then my son
That I may gaze upon him.

Tec. In my fears
I hence removed him.

Aj. By our recent ills
Alarmed? or wherefore?

Tec. Lest the hapless child,
Encountering thee, should fall beneath thy hand.

Aj. That were, indeed, congenial with my fate.

Tec. And to prevent it, I have thus secured him.

Aj. I praise thy wise precaution in the deed.

Tec. Say, in what else can I obey thy word?

Aj. Let me behold him, and address my son.

Tec. Thy trusty train protect him near the spot.

Aj. Why is his presence then so long delayed?

Tec. My son, thy father calls thee. Of our train,
Thou, who dost bear the child, haste, bring him in.

Aj. Say, comes he at thy call, or hears thee not?

Tec. E'en now th' attendant with his charge is nigh.

Aj. Bring, bring him hither, for he will not shrink

At the deep hue of this ensanguined carnage,

If he, in truth, can rightly call me father.

Soon should he learn the firm unbending mood

Of my proud soul, and emulate his sire.

° Mayst thou, my son, be happier than thy father ;

Like him in all beside ; so with the base

Never shalt thou be numbered. Happy now

I may pronounce thee, since these present ills

Are all unfelt by thee. Alas ! how oft,

When thought is absent, life is most serene,

* * * * *

Until thou learn to smile, and to be sad !

When thou attain this age, then must thou prove

To all thy father's foes, from what bold stock

Thou cam'st—thyself as brave. Meanwhile be nursed

By sportive breathings, fostering thy young life,

Thy tender mother's joy. Of all the Greeks

None, well I know, with hate and foul reproach

Will ever spurn thee, though bereft of me.

° Disce, puer, virtutem ex me verumque laborem ;
Fortunam ex aliis.—Virgil, *Æn.* xii. 434.

So bold a guardian o'er thee shall I leave
 In Teucer, who will watch thy nurture well,
 Though now, from sight afar, he hunts the foe.
 Ye, too, dear warriors, skilled to stem the wave,
 To you this common office I bequeath,
 Give him my last commands ; that he conduct
 My son to Salamis, and show him there
 To Telamon, and Eribœa old,
 That he may be the solace of their age,
 Till they shall reach the gloomy halls of Death.
 Let not the judges of the strife, nor he,
 My deadliest foe, propose mine arms to Greece,
 The victor's prize ; Eurysaces, my son,
 Bear thou the shield, from which thou draw'st thy
 name,
 Of seven tough hides compact—by hostile spear
 Unperforate, and close knit with many thongs.
 Take this, my son ; be my remaining arms
 Laid with me in the grave. And now with speed
 Bear quickly hence thy child ; close fast the house,
 Nor wail within the tent. ⁷ Tears promptly spring
 To female eyes. Shut now thy doors with speed.

⁷ Γυνὴ δὲ θῆλυ, κατὰ δακρυόεις ἔφου.—Medea, 924.

No skilful leech by potent charms can heal
The wound whose only med'cine is the sword.

Ch. I quake to hear this prompt and ardent
charge—

This language of despair—I like it not.

Tec. My Lord, my Ajax, what is thy design?

Aj. Nay, think not—ask not—prudence most be-
comes thee.

Tec. Alas! what terrors seize me. By thy child,
Yea, by the Gods, I do conjure thee, pause;
Ah, doom us not to ruin!

Aj. Thou dost wake
My heaviest wrath. ⁸What! know'st thou not that I
Owe nought of prayer or reverence to the Gods?

Tec. Speak better omens.

⁸ Nothing impious is here intended: the words of Ajax have the same signification as those of Æneas over the dead body of Pallas:

Nos juvenem exanimum, et nil jam cœlestibus ullis
Debentem, vano mœsti comitamur honore.

Potter.

We cannot concur in this opinion of Potter, into which he appears to have been led by extreme partiality for his hero. Impiety (see line 127) was a predominant feature in the character of Ajax.

Aj. Prate to those who hear thee.

Tec. Wilt thou not heed me?

Aj. Thou hast said too much !

Tec. I fear, my Lord—

Aj. Will ye not force her in?

Tec. Be softened, by the Gods !

Aj. Thou art bereft

Of prudence, if thou form the vain design

To shake the settled temper of my soul.

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

Famed Salamis,—thy happy shores arise,
 Sublime 'mid ocean, where the wild waves war;
 Thy towering cliffs the distant sail descries ;
 While I, unhappy! lingering yet afar
 On Ida's pastured plain
 Through long, long years remain,
 Unhonoured, and by withering age opprest;
 Torn with desponding fear,
 Lest darker fate severe
 Dismiss my shuddering soul to Death's drear shades
 unblest.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Ah me! the gallant Ajax, sunk in woes
 No art can heal, augments my anxious care;
 From Heaven's dread wrath his fatal frenzy rose;
 Whom to the combat, ever foremost there,
 My country, thou hast sent;
 Whose soul, by madness rent,
 Now in his pitying friends wakes deep dismay.
 His deeds of martial might,
 Achieved in prosperous fight,
 By Atreus' senseless sons unvalued pass away.

STROPHE II.

O when, by wasting years
 Worn down, and hoary age,
 An absent mother hears
 This act of frenzied rage;
 She will not pour the dirge of woe,
 Like Philomela, faint and low:

⁹ The nightingale is a favourite simile among the Latin as well as the Greek poets.

Qualis populea mœrens Philomela sub umbra
 Amissos queritur fœtus, &c.

Virg. Georg. iv. 511.

So Hom. Od. xix. 518.

No ; she will mourn her hapless child,
 With piercing shrieks of vain despair ;
 And smite her breast in anguish wild,
 And rend her scattered locks of silver hair.

ANTISTROPHE II.

O happier, did he rest
 In death, than thus to pine
 With cureless griefs oppressed !
 The Chief of lofty line
 Noblest of Greece, whose wiser mood
 Is now by maddening rage subdued.
 Ah wretched sire ! what keen regret
 Awaits thee for thy hapless son !
 Plunged deep in heaviest woes, as yet
 To all thy princely race, save him, unknown !

Aj. Time, in his lengthened and unmeasured
 course,

Reveals things secret, and in darkness veils
 The most conspicuous ; nought transcends the range
 Of hope ; stern oaths, and fixedness of soul
 Are each in turn subdued. I, who but now
 Inflexible, like tempered steel, appeared,
 Relent, persuaded by this woman's words.
 I pity her, left widowed 'mid my foes ;

My son, a helpless orphan. Moved by this,
 To the pure baths and pastured shores I go,
 That, cleansed from all pollutions, I may shun
 The fearful vengeance of the Virgin-Power.
 Some yet untrodden spot will I explore
 To hide this sword,—this weapon most abhorred,
 Deep in the earth, where none may e'er behold,
 But Night and Hell preserve it evermore.
 'Twas Hector's gift, my most detested foe;¹
 And since the hour he gave it, nought from Greece
 Have I achieved of honour. Sage and true
 Is the old adage, ¹that a foeman's gift
 Is not a gift, nor fraught with solid good.
 Henceforth we'll pay meet reverence to the Gods,
 And learn submission to the sons of Atreus.
 They are Kings, and should be honoured. Where-
 fore not?
 The martial and most valiant must concede }
 To loftier station; thus the wintry snows }
 Yield to the fruitful summer. Night's dark orb
 Retires from Heaven, that with his snow-white steeds
 Glad Day may kindle o'er the reddening skies.
 When with wild winds vexed Ocean hoarsely raves,

¹ Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.—Virg. *Æn.* 11. 49.

A gentler gale may still the storm to peace ;
And Sleep, the all-subduing, breaks the chain
Wherewith he bound, nor holds us captive ever.
Why then should we refuse to learn submission,
Since—for at length I know—²so would I hate
A foe, as one whom friendship's tie restored,
May yet unite once more ; so would I aim
To aid a friend, in action and in word,
As one yet prone to change ? Friendship, I know,
To man a faithless haven oft hath proved.
But all shall yet be well. Retire within,
And pray the Gods, Tecmessa, to bestow
A prosperous issue to my soul's desire.
Ye too, dear comrades, to your chief concede
An equal honour ; and when Teucer comes,
Tell him our will, and bid him, too, concur.
Now where Fate calls me thither must I go.
Ye but observe the bidding of your Lord ;
And soon, perchance, though now in misery sunk,
My glad release from sorrow shall ye hear.

[*Exit* AJAX.]

² Similar is the sentiment referred to by Cicero, *de Amic.* xvi. Compare, also, Eurip. *Hippol.* 253, et seqq.

Chorus.

STROPHE.

Now with love my heart is glowing ;
 Now with livelier joys o'erflowing :
 Iö, Iö, Sylvan God,
 Wanderer of the ocean-flood,
 Come, O Pan, from heights of snow,
 On ³ Cyllene's craggy brow ;
 Come, Monarch of the choir divine,
 For all the graceful art is thine :
 Come, thine own sportive dance to share ;—
 Such as on Nysa's heights of green,
 And in the Gnosian vales is seen ;—
 The dance is all my care.
 Hastening o'er th' ⁴ Icarian main,

³ Cyllene, a mountain of Arcadia, jointly patronized by Mercury, whose birth-place it was, and Pan. (Pan Deus Arcadiæ venit. Virg. Ecl. 10.) Nysa, a summit of Parnassus, the same with that mentioned in the *Antigone*. Gnosus, a city in Crete.

Ἐν δὲ χορὸν πόικιλλε περικλυτὸς Ἀμφιγυήεις
 Τῷ ἱκελον, ὄιον ποτ' ἐνὶ Κνωσσῷ εὐρέειη
 Δάιδαλος ἤσκησεν καλλιπλοκάμω Ἀριάδνη.

II. 18. 590.

⁴ The Icarian sea, south of Icaros, on the coast of Ionia.

Royal Phœbus, Delian Power;
Thou too, in the joyous hour
Thy favouring presence deign!

ANTISTROPHE.

Mars hath changed the clouds of sadness,
To the cheerful beam of gladness:
Iö, Iö, now again,
Now, O Jove, her welcome reign
Morn resumes, and pours her light
O'er the gallies, swift in flight;
Since of his wrath forgetful now
Ajax again the suppliant vow
To Heaven's offended Powers hath paid,
Again fulfilled each holy rite.—
Before stern Time's resistless might
All mortal strength must fade:
Nor would I of aught despair—
Since from wrath and mortal feud
Ajax to the Royal Pair
Resumes a milder mood.

Enter MESSENGER.

MESSENGER, CHORUS.

Mess. My friends, these tidings I would first
relate,

Teucer is present from the Mysian heights ;
Whom, while advancing midway through the host,
With stern reproach the Argive bands pursued.
When from afar they saw him, all withstood
His onward path, and, flocking round, broke forth
On every side in keen upbraiding taunts ;
From insult none refrained. “ The brother this,”
They cry, “ of that wild madman, to the host
A false convicted traitor, who shall die,
Crushed, as he merits, by o’erwhelming stones.”
Nay, to such height arose the gathering fray,
That many hands were drawing from the sheath
Their glittering swords. At length the strife was
hushed,

By wise persuasions of experienced age.
But where is Ajax, that to his own ear
These tidings I may bear—for to our Lord
Duty enjoins us to disclose the whole?

Ch. He is no more within; but late went forth
In new-born calmness, and with new design.

Mess. Alas! Alas!

Then he, who sent me hither, gave too late
His charge, or I have loitered on my way.

Ch. What, then, is wanting of our present need?

Mess. Teucer gave charge, that, till himself arrived,
The Chief an instant should not quit the tent.

Ch. He went, with wisest purpose, to avert,
By pious prayer, the anger of the Gods.

Mess. Such words are empty babbling, if we hold
⁵The prescient Calchas an unerring prophet.

Ch. What? Hath he aught foretold concerning
this?

Mess. Thus much I know, for I was present
there.

Out of the court and council of the Kings
Calchas apart from Atreus' sons retired,
And grasping Teucer's hand, with friendly zeal,
Charged and conjured him, by whatever means
He could devise, throughout this day to keep
Ajax within his tent, nor let him range
Beyond its precincts, if he still desired
To see him living. On this day alone,

⁵ Præterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati
Si qua fides.—Virgil.

He said, against him burned Athena's wrath.
 For oft, the Seer declared, unwieldy ^o might,
 If void of prudence, by offended Heaven
 Is crushed in ruin, when beyond his birth
 With aim too daring senseless man aspires.
 When first the Chieftain left his native isle,
 He heeded not his father's prudent charge,
 Who thus addressed him: " Seek, my son, in fight,
 To conquer, but still conquer through the Gods :"
 This was his haughty and unwise reply :
 " Father, with heavenly aid a coward's hand
 May grasp the prize of conquest ; I confide
 To win such trophies e'en without the Gods." ⁷
 So lofty was his boast. Thus too once more,
 When mighty Pallas spurred him on to turn
 His reeking hand againt th' opposing foe,
 He answered stern in proud and impious strain :
 " O Queen ! to other Argives lend thine aid ;
 No hostile might shall break where Ajax stands."

^o This admirable sentiment is well expressed by Horace :

Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua :

Vim temperatam Di quoque provehunt

In majus : idem odere vires

Omne nefas animo moventes.—Hor. Lib. iii. 4.

By words like these he roused to ruthless ire
 Th' offended Goddess, for his spirit burned
 With pride unmeet for mortals. But this day
 If he survive, then, with celestial aid,
 We yet may save him. Thus the Prophet spake ;
 And Teucer bade me from the council bear
 These weighty mandates for thy prompt observance.
 If here our purpose fail, and Calchas prove
 A faithful prophet, Ajax is no more !

Ch. Wretched Tecmessa, born to bitterest woe,
 Come forth, and listen to these news of ill—
 Torn from the root are now thy transient joys.

Tec. Who calls a hapless wretch, scarce resting yet
 From unexhausted ills, to quit her seat ?

Ch. Hear from this man, what tidings he reports
 Of Ajax ; terror seized me as I heard.

Tec. Ah me ! what say'st thou ?—are we then
 undone ?

Mess. Thy fate I know not ; but for Ajax' doom,
 If he have left his tent, no hope I feel.

Tec. He hath indeed ; and therefore at thy words,
 Fear steals upon my soul !

Mess. 'Tis Teucer's charge,
 He should be closely watched, nor left alone
 To wander forth.

Tec. And where is Teucer, say ;
And wherefore charged he thus ?

Mess. E'en now he comes.

But oh ! I tremble, lest this sad event
Be but the prelude to the fall of Ajax.

Tec. Unhappy me ! And who informed thee thus ?

Mess. The Prophet-son of Thestor, that this day⁷
Would bring or certain death, or life secure.

Tec. Ah me ! lend, lend, O friends, your prompt-
est aid

In this sad crisis : some with speed repair
To hasten Teucer's coming ; some explore
The western hills ; the eastern some ; to track
Th' ill-omened path of your devoted Lord.
Alas ! he hath deceived me. Well I know
He loves me not as he was wont to love.
Ah me ! What shall I do, my son ?—No time
Is this to linger. Thither will I go
Where'er my strength avails. Away ! Away !
Now is their time to act, who fain would snatch
From death the man, who only hastes to die.

Ch. I am prepared ; nor will I show my zeal

⁷ This day or makes me, or undoes me quite.

In empty words ; the swift unlingering course,
And the prompt deed shall follow on my speech.

[*Exeunt* CHORUS and TECMESSA.

SCENE changes, and discovers AJAX bending over
his Sword.⁸

Aj. Now stands the murderous sword, where it may
pierce
Most deeply—(had I thought in such an hour
To reason idly thus)—’Twas Hector’s gift,
Of strangers ever most abhorred by me,
And to my sight most hateful. In the soil
Of hostile Troy ’tis rooted, sharpened late
To pierce more promptly. I have well prepared
And fixed it deep, to yield a speedy death,
And thence to Ajax prove his kindest friend.
Thus far ’tis well arranged. Next, mighty Jove !

⁸ Here is a violation of the unity of place, which has been censured by some writers ; but it is essential to the machinery of the piece. Similar instances are found in the *Eumenides* of Æschylus, and the *Alcestis* of Euripides ; and, even were it not so, still, as Potter justly remarks, the single speech of Ajax over his sword is of more value than all the unities.

Thy grace, as is most meet, I now implore,
 Nor will I ask thee for an ample boon.
 Send one who may in Teucer's ear report
 The evil tidings, that he first may bear
 My corpse, yet reeking from the sword, away,
 Lest by some foe discovered, I am cast
 To dogs and birds a vile dishonoured prey.
 This, Jove, I ask of thee.—I next invoke
 9 Th' infernal Hermes, guide of parted souls,
 That he would soothe me gently to repose;
 And grant, when this keen sword has pierced my
 side,
 A prompt and painless passage to the shades.
 I next invoke to aid me those dread Powers,
 For ever virgins, and of mortal wrongs
 For ever conscious, swift in keen pursuit,
 The awful Furies, to attest my doom,
 By the base sons of Atreus basely slain,
 And plunge the traitors in an equal fate.
 As they behold my blood, by mine own hand
 Poured forth, so be their best-loved children's hands

9 Tu pias lætis animas reponis
 Sedibus, virgaque levem coerces
 Aurea turbam, &c.—Hor. lib. i. 10

Embrued in their's—thus ¹⁰ self-destroyers too.
 Come, ye Avenging Furies, swift and stern,
 Quaff their warm blood, nor spare the peopled
 host.—

Thou, too, whose car o'er yon bright Heaven is
 borne,

Look down, O Sun! upon my native land;
 Relax thy golden reins, and deign to bear
 The joyless tale of misery and of death,
 To my sad mother and my aged sire.

Unhappy Queen! soon as the tale she hears,
 What plaints through all the city will she pour!—
 Yet idly thus to sorrow nought avails;
 Let the bold deed at once be dared and done.

O Death! stern Death! approach, regard me now,
 Soon shall I hold a nearer converse with thee.
 Thee, car-borne Sun sublime, for the last time,
¹ Thee, glorious beam of the resplendent day,

¹⁰ It is well known, that to die by the hand of one's own children was accounted among the Ancients a species of suicide.

¹ It was a general custom among the Ancients to invoke the Sun, as a witness of their sufferings:—

Esto nunc Sol testis, et hæc mihi terra precanti
 Quam propter tantos potui perferre labores,
 Et Pater Omnipotens, &c.—Virg. *Æn.* xii. 176.

I now invoke, to hail no more for ever!
 O light—O soil of Salamis beloved,
 My father-land! O dear paternal hearth,
 Thou noble Athens, and my loved compeers—
 Ye founts, ye rivers, and ye Trojan plains,
 Which long have here sustained me—Ajax breathes
 This parting word, a long and last farewell;—
 Next shall I commune with the shades of Hell.

[*Falls upon his sword.*]

SCENE opens and discovers Chorus divided into Two
 Parties, seeking AJAX.

1st *Semich.* Toil but increases toil. Where,
 where, O where

Hath not my search explored?

And yet no spot his latent path reveals.

Hist!—hist! I hear a sound.

2d *Semich.* From us it came, thy mates in com-
 mon search.

1st *Semich.* What tidings do ye bring?

2d *Semich.* We traversed all the western naval
 camp.

1st *Semich.* What have ye found?

2d Semich. Enough of toil—but nought in sight
beyond.

1st Semich. Nor yet to me, in all mine eastward
course,
Appeared a vestige of the man we seek.

STROPHE.

Ch. Who then, O who of all the ² Powers ma-
rine,
Holding his sleepless watch, intent on toil—
Which of th' Olympian host, or who that dwells
By Bosphorus' torrent streams,
If he hath marked the high-souled chief,
Will tell me where he roams?
Unwelcome task for me
³ Worn down with age and weakness, wandering
thus,
To lead a tedious search, nor trace

² Ἀλιαδᾶν.—Some render this “the laborious fishermen;” we read ἀλιᾶδων, and incline to consider it referring to the Marine Gods, particularly as used in opposition to Ὀλυμπιαδων, which last Herman proposes as the true reading for Ὀλυμπιαδᾶν.

³ Ἀμειννόν.—Musgrave, referring this word to Ajax, proposes to read μεμηνότ². The Choregus, however, evidently refers to himself, as being an old man.

The frenzied wanderer's path !

Tec. Ah me ! ah me !

Ch. What groans are echoing from th' adjacent
grove ?

Tec. Wretch that I am !

Ch. The captive of his spear—his hapless bride,
Tecmessa, bowed in anguish I behold.

Tec. I am undone, my friends, destroyed—un-
done.

Ch. What dost thou mean ?

Tec. Here lies our Ajax, slain with recent wound,
Pierced by the fatal sword, too well concealed.

Ch. Woe, woe for my return !—

Thus dying, Prince beloved, me too,

Thy comrade hast thou slain—

Ah me ! unhappy me !

More wretched, lady, thou !

Tec. Since such his doom, 'tis time indeed to wail !

Ch. Say, by whose hand the hapless chieftain
died ?

Tec. His own—his own, 'tis evident—for the
sword,

Deep fixed in earth, on which he fell, confirms it.

Ch. Ah ! my unhappy doom !

How didst thou sink in death alone,
 By friends unguarded all,
 While I—O most unthinking—most unwise,
 Slept negligent—Where, where
 Lies the unbending chief,
 Ajax of hapless name?

Tec. ⁴ Thou must not gaze upon him. I will fold
 This ample robe around his lifeless form ;—
 Alas! no friendly eye could bear to look
 On the wide nostril, spouting sable gore,
 On the wide wound his own fierce hand hath made.
 What shall I do? What friend shall bear thee
 hence?

Where, where is Teucer?—How will he arrive,
 Would he but come indeed, in time to pay
 The last sad duties to a brother's corpse!
 Ill-fated Ajax, man of matchless mould,
 Such are thy miseries, as might wring the tears
 Of prompt compassion from a foeman's eye.

⁴ This is an extremely delicate and accurate touch of nature. So tender was the affection of Tecmessa for her murdered Ajax, that she could not endure even his dead body to become an object of horror or disgust. The dying Hippolitus appears to have been conscious of a similar feeling:—

Κρύψου δε μὲ πρόσωπον, ὡς ταχὺς, πέπλοις.

ANTISTROPHE.

Ch. This was thy purpose then, thy purpose this,
 O thou of firm and unrelenting soul!
 By resolute death to end thy boundless toils.—
 Such were in night's mid gloom,
 In day's broad splendour, such thine anguished
 groans,
 On Atreus' race abhorred
 Invoking curses dire.
 That instant was the source of all our woes,
 When they proposed for valour's meed
 Achilles' radiant arms.

Tec. Unhappy me!

Ch. That grief, I know, lies deep within thy
 breast.

Tec. Ah me! ah me!

Ch. I marvel not at thine incessant groans,
 Lady, but now of one so dear deprived.

Tec. Thou canst but think—'tis mine to feel too
 deeply.

Ch. I own it.

Tec. Ah me! my son, what yoke of bondage
 base

Must we endure; what haughty Lord obey?)

Ch. Alas! thou hast recalled
 5 The dark unutterable deed
 Of the stern kings, unmoved
 In this our agony—
 May Heaven avert the blow!

Tec. It had not fallen thus, but Heaven decreed.

Ch. Woes far too heavy have the Gods imposed.

Tec. Yet such affliction for Ulysses' sake,
 Jove's hostile daughter, stern Athena, sends.

Ch. The Chief of many toils
 In his dark soul will doubtless mock
 Our tears with bitterest scorn,
 And laugh insulting at the woes we bear
 For deeds in frenzy wrought!
 So, too, the Brother-Kings
 Hearing the welcome tale.

Tec. And let them laugh exulting in his woes;
 Perchance, though living, they revered him not,
 In battle's hour they may lament him dead.
 The fool, though grasping in his hand a prize,

⁵ *Ἀναυδον*.—This word, according to Musgrave, generally signifies *mutum, taciturnum*; he, consequently, proposes to reject it, and read *αναίδων*. This, however, is unnecessary, since, as Erfurdt observes, it denotes the same with *αναίδητος* and *αναίδης, infandum*.

Heeds not its value, till 'tis lost for ever.
 More bitter was his death to me than sweet
 To them ; but joyous to himself :—the death
 He prayed for—wished for—now hath closed his
 woes.

How then can they insult a doom like this ?
 'Twas by the Gods he perished, not by them. }
 Let then Ulysses vent his empty taunts.
 They have no longer Ajax—while to me,
 Dying, he leaves dejection and despair. .

Teu. Alas! alas! [*within.*

Ch. Hist! for I seem to hear the voice of Teucer,
 Uttering deep groans, accordant with our ills.

Enter TEUCER.

TEUCER, TECMESSA, CHORUS.

Teu. O dearest Ajax,—O most honoured brother!
 Hast thou then perished e'en as rumour tells?

Ch. Yes, Teucer; thou must hear the mournful
 truth :

He is no more!

Teu. Ah miserable me!

What heaviest grief is this?

Ch. In woes like these—

Teu. Unhappy—most unhappy!

Ch. 'Tis well to weep.

Teu. O most disastrous doom!

Ch. Aye! too disastrous, Teucer.

Teu. Wretched man!

But say, what of his son? Where is he now,
In Trojan ground?

Ch. Alone, within the tents.

Teu. Fly then, and bring him hither to our pre-
sence;

Lest some fierce foe secure him, as the whelp
Of the forsaken lioness. Away!

Be prompt, assist him. All are prone to tread
Upon departed greatness.

Ch. While the life

Still warmed his breast, it was his latest charge,
That thou shouldst guard, as now thou guard'st,
his son.

Teu. O sight of all that ever met mine eye,
Most fraught with anguish! O ill-omened path
That led me here, of all I ever trod,
Tending to pangs that wound my heart most
deeply;

When first I heard thy fate, beloved Ajax,
Swift I pursued, and tracked thy steps in vain.
A sad report of thee, as by some God,
Was quickly blazoned through the Argive host,
That thou hadst perished ; I in sorrow heard,
Deep groaning, though afar ; I see it now,
And sink in heavier anguish. Come, remove
The veil, that I may witness all my woe.
O sight of horror !—wild excess of rage !
How many woes thy death has sown for me !
Ah whither, to what people can I fly,
I, in thy need who was not nigh to aid thee ?
Will Telamon, thy father and mine own,
Meet me with smiling brow and favouring heart,
Unaccompanied by thee ? How should he thus,
Who smiled not, e'en when better fortune crowned
me ?
What will he hide ? What keen upbraidings
spare ?
Will he not brand me as the base-born child
Of bondage, who, through mean, unmanly, fear,
Betrayed thee, dearest Ajax ; or through fraud,
That by thy death exalted, I might win
Thy kingdom for mine heritage ? Thus incensed,
By nature wrathful, and morose with age,

My sire will vent th' unmerited reproach ;
 And last,⁵ an outcast from my native land
 Shall I be thrust; accounted as a slave
 Unmeet for freedom. This at home awaits me ;
 While stern and many are my foes at Troy,
 My aids but few and feeble. All these ills
 Thy death, my brother, hath on me imposed.
 Ah me! what shall I do? How shall I tear
 Thy corpse, unhappy, from this deadly sword,
 Whose point hath shed thy life-blood? Didst thou
 know
 Hector, himself no more, would cause thy ruin?
 Mark, by the Gods! these hapless heroes' fate.
 Bound by the very belt which Ajax gave
 To the swift chariot, Hector breathed his last ;
 He, too, possessing Hector's fatal gift,

⁵ This presage of Teucer was verified by the event, as he was, on his return from Troy, expelled from Salamis by his indignant father.

Teucer Salamina patremque
 Cum fugeret.

Hor. Od. vii. lib. 1.

Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire
 Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem.

Virg. Æn. i. 619.

By it hath perished with a mortal wound.
 Did not some Fury forge that sword, and Death,
 A stern artificer ! that baldrick weave ?
 These, then, I ween, the Gods for man ordain ;
 These, and each strange vicissitude of life.
 If others think not thus, let them adhere
 To their own sentence ; I am fixed in mine.

Ch. Forbear thy plaints ; bethink thee how t'
 entomb

Thy brother's corpse in earth, and how reply.
 I see a foe approaching, who perchance
 Comes, like a ruffian, to insult our woes.

Teu. Whom of the host advancing dost thou see ?

Ch. 'Tis Meneläus, in whose cause we sailed
 From Greece.

Teu. I see him ; he is near us now,
 And may be promptly known.

Enter MENELAUS.

MENELAUS, TEUCER, TECMESSA, CHORUS.

Men. Ho ! thee I call.

Raise not that lifeless body with thy hands,

But leave it as it lies.

Teu. Why dost thou speak
In terms so haughty?

Men. Thus have we decreed;
And thus th' imperial chieftain.

Teu. Wilt thou say
What plea thou bring'st to justify the deed?

Men. Because, when we had trusted from his
home

He came to Greece a friend and firm ally,
Soon in the chief we found a deadlier foe,
Than e'en the adverse Trojans;—who conspired
The death of all our army, and by night
Rushed forth to slay us with insidious spear;
And, but some God his frenzied madness foiled,
Ours must the doom have been that now is his;
And we had perished by as base a death,
While he survived; but Heaven reversed the wrong,
And on the senseless herds his fury fell.

⁶Wherefore be none so potent, as to hide

⁶ This brutality was too common among the ancients. It was the privation of sepulchral honours that embittered the last moments of the dying Hector; and Turnus, while he will not directly supplicate for life, implores at least this boon.

His breathless body in a decent tomb ;
 But, cast unhonoured on the yellow sand,
 A prey to ravening sea-birds let it lie.
 Nor thou at this indulge unlicensed rage.
 If, while he lived, our righteous rule he scorned,
 At least in death our sway shall reach him now,
 Constrained, though thou withstand, by mightier
 force.

Living, he never hearkened to my word,
 And stubborn soul it speaks, when men ungraced
 With power, are backward to obey their Masters.
 Laws in a state could ne'er be well observed,
 Unless enforced by salutary fear ;
 Nor will an army bend submiss to sway,
 Unchecked by reverence, and by dread unawed.
 Man should reflect, though strong in corporal
 might,
 A trivial ill may work his future ruin.
 When fear is blended with ingenuous shame,
 The man, of both observant, is secure.

*Et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,
 Redde meis.*

This passage conveys no very favourable opinion of the husband of Helen, and the brother of the King of Men.

Where license free for lawless outrage reigns,
 That state, though sped by Fortune's favouring
 gales,
 Must sink, ere long, in Ruin's gulf immersed.
 Ever let me such wholesome awe observe,
 Nor let us deem, that acting as we list,
 We shall not pay a penalty of woe.
 Alternate these succeed. This man before
 Was insolent and proud ; 'tis now my turn,
 And I forewarn thee not t' entomb the chief,
 Lest, granting him a grave, thou dig thine own.

Ch. O Menelaus ! since thy words are sage,
 With senseless insult tread not on the lifeless.

Teu. Henceforth I ne'er can wonder, if a man
 Sprung from ignoble lineage widely errs ;
 Since chiefs, who vaunt them in ancestral fame,
 Err in their reasoning with vain words like these.
 Recur to thy commencement. Canst thou say
 Thou broughtest Ajax, as to Greece allied ?
 Sailed he not forth, sole Master of himself ?
 How wert thou made his general ? Whence hast thou
 Right to command the troops he brought from home ?
 Thou cam'st the King of Sparta, not our chief.
 Nor hadst thou aught of juster rule o'er him,
 Than he might claim o'er thee. Hither thou saild'st,

Thyself another's subject,—not the chief
 Of all,—that thou shouldst thus o'er Ajax lord :
⁷ Rule where thy sway is owned, and lofty vaunts
 On thine own vassals vent ; but for this man,—
 Though thou, or e'en thy brother-chief forbid,—
 I will entomb him with funereal rites,
 Thine idle threats disdaining. For thy wife
 He did not serve in battle, like the tribes
 Compelled to join the mercenary war ;
 But by the oath himself had sworn constrained,
 Not for thy sake. He ne'er esteemed the worthless.
 Go then,—bring many heralds in thy train,—
 Bring e'en the imperial chief ; thy clamorous threats
 Shall never move my purpose, while thou art
 What now I know thee.

Ch. Nay, I cannot praise
 Such vehemence, while woes are thick around us.
 Reproach like this, though just, severely wounds.

Men. This archer thinks not meanly of himself.

Teu. No! 'twas no vain nor worthless art I learned.

Men. Great were thine insolence, didst thou
 wear a shield !

⁷ Go ;—show your slaves how choleric you are,
 And make your bondmen tremble.

Teu. ⁸ Defenceless thus I would not shrink from
thee,

Though cased in panoply.

Men. Thy words indeed
Bespeak a doughty soul.

Teu. Conscious of right
The soul may proudly soar.

Men. Is it then right
To grace with honour the base wretch who slew me?

Teu. Slew thee? O wondrous! slain and yet
alive?

Men. The Gods preserved my life,—in his intent
I died.

Teu. Then dare not thou despise the Gods,
Thus by the Gods preserved.

Men. What, do I scorn
The laws of Heaven?

⁸ Ψιλός: the ψιλὸι wore no defensive armour, and were inferior in dignity to the σπλιῖται. Bowmen were accounted the least honourable of warriors, as we learn from the reproach of Diomed to Paris, in the eleventh Iliad.

Thrice armed is he that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

Shakspeare, Henry VI.

Teu. Yes ; if thou wilt not grant
The dead a tomb.

Men. I will not grant my foe
A sepulchre,—such grace would ill become me.

Teu. Did Ajax ever beard thee as a foe ?

Men. I hated him because he hated me ;
To this thou art no stranger.

Teu. Aye, by him
A false and fraudulent voter wert thou proved.

Men. This from the umpires, not from me, arose.

Teu. For many wiles canst thou in secret frame.

Men. These words shall cost thee sorrow.

Teu. None so keen
I deem, as that I have imposed on thee.

Men. One word I speak. He must not be en-
tombd.

Teu. In one I answer. He *shall* be entombd !

Men. I once beheld a man of daring speech,
Who, while the heavens grew dark, enjoined the
crew

To spread their swelling sails ; but when the storm
Infuriate raged, his voice was heard no more ;
Then, in his cloak enfolded, every foot
At will might trample o'er his prostrate form.
So thine offensive clamours will be checked,

When from a little cloud the mighty storm
Shall burst in wrath, and curb thy lengthened vaunts.

Teu. I too have seen a man, by folly swoln,
Who laugh'd insulting at a neighbour's woe.
One like myself beheld him, and in wrath,
Resembling mine, such words as these returned ;
“ Presume not, mortal, to insult the dead.
If thou persist, know, certain vengeance waits
thee.”

So he, thus present, warn'd th' insensate foe.
I see him now ; he is, or much I err,
No other than thyself. Say, speak I now
In parables obscurely ?

Men. I depart.

It ill beseems the man to threat in words,
Who has the power by force to work his will.

Teu. Away ;—I too esteem it foul reproach
Idly to babble with a fool like thee.

[*Exit* MENELAUS.]

TEUCER, CHORUS.

Ch. Some strife of dire contention must arise.
But, Teucer, haste thee to explore

Some cave, where Ajax may repose
 In his sepulchral dwelling, to mankind
 An ever-memorable name !

Teu. Mark, too, in season for our task most meet,
 His wife and son are present, to assist
 The obsequies of the unhappy dead.
 Come hither, child, and, standing near the corpse,
 A suppliant, touch the sire who gave thee life.
 And sit imploring there, fast in thy hand
 Grasping my hair, thy mother's, and thine own,
 The suppliant's treasured prayer. If of the host
 One but presume to force thee from the dead,
 Let that vile wretch on earth unburied lie,
 And from the root for ever be he plucked
 With all his race, as I cut off this hair.
 Take it, my child,—preserve it,—from this spot
 Let none constrain thee,—to thy sire cling fast.
 Ye too, not women in the garb of men,
 Stand close around, and aid him till I come,
 Forbid who may, our Ajax to entomb.

[*Exit* TEUCER.]

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

What then shall be the bound? O where

Shall close the train of wandering years,
 Which ever fraught with restless care,
 With martial toils, and ceaseless fears,
 9 At Troy detains me yet,—a name
 To Greece of woe and darkest shame!

ANTISTROPHE I.

O! had he first dissolved in air,
 Or sought our common home, the grave,
 Who taught these hateful arms to bear,
 And the 10 sad boon to Hellas gave.
 O toils of toils prolific still!
 He wreaked on man man's deadliest ill.

STROPHE II.

He gave me not the crown to twine,
 Or quaff the sparkling bowl;
 To revel in the generous wine,
 To raise the dulcet strain divine,

9 Ἐυρώδη Τροίαν—ἔυρώδη, properly squalidam, sordidam. But Troy was remarkable for its magnificence. We may either refer the epithet to the low and marshy plains about Troy, or adopt Lobeck's conjecture of ἔυρεδῆ.

10 Κοινὸν Ἄσπην, *communem noxam*.—Musgr. Rather, *bellum quod sociatis viribus gerunt*.

Or melt, while night's mid splendours shine,
 In blissful love's control.
 To love, sweet love, I wake no more ;
 But ¹ cheerless lie on this bleak shore,
 While aye o'er mine unsheltered head
 The damp chill dews of Heaven are shed,
 Sad Troy's memorials sole !

ANTISTROPHE II.

Till now from fears that frown by night,
 Or darts that wound by day,
 My shield was Ajax, stern in fight;—
 He yields to some loathed Dæmon's might—
 And now o'er me what new delight
 Shall beam its genial ray?
 O that I stood on that proud steep
 Which beetles o'er the maddening deep,
 Where ² Sunium rears its lofty shore;—
 Then, sacred Athens, might I pour
 To thee a livelier lay!

¹ ¹ Ἀμέριμνος, for πολυμέριμνος. It may, however, be translated *neglectus*.

² Sunium was a promontory of Athens, at the extremity of Attica : there was a small port and town, near which Minerva had a splendid temple.

Re-enter TEUCER.

TEUCER, TECMESSA, EURYSACES, CHORUS.

Teu. I hurried back, for I perceived our chief,
Stern Agamemnon, hither bend his steps.
No mild address his lowering brow portends.

Enter AGAMEMNON.

AGAMEMNON, TEUCER, TECMESSA, EURYSACES,
CHORUS.

Agam. Do they then tell me thou hast dared to
vent

Reproach on us, and thus unpunished too,
Thou, the base offspring of a captured slave?
Had but thy mother sprung from noble race,
How high had been thy vaunts, how fierce thy pride,
Since, weak thyself as nothing, thou dost strive
For one who now is nothing; and hast vowed
That nor commanders of the Grecian host,

Nor of the fleet, nor e'en thyself, we came ;
But Ajax, as thou said'st, to Ilion sailed
His own sole sovereign. Is't not foulest shame
To hear such vauntings from a slave like thee ?
And in whose cause hast thou so proudly cla-
moured ?

Where hath he met, or where withstood the foe,
And I have shrunk or trembled ? Hath our Greece
Through all her hosts no men, save him alone ?
In evil hour, it seems, did I proclaim
To Greece the contest for Achilles' arms,
If Teucer brand me in each place a villain ;
And ye, the conquered, will not yield the prize,
When by the umpires' general voice assigned ;
But still pursue us with reproaches keen,
And, when defeated, secret treasons frame.
Did acts like these prevail, no laws could stand
On firm and lasting basis, should we wrest
His guerdon from the victor, and award
The proud pre-eminence to grace the vanquished.
But this must be restrained. Not corporal might,
Nor sinewy frame on firmest footing stands ;
The wise and prudent are the prosperous still.
By a small lash in its appointed path
The mighty ox is unresisting led.

Nay, o'er thee too, such medicine I perceive
 Stealing, unless a wiser mood return,
 Who for what once was man, but now a shade,
 Dost brawl, and give free license to thy tongue.
 Wilt thou not bend submissive—wilt not own
 Thine abject baseness, and bring hither one
 Of freeborn race to speak while thou art silent?
 How should I catch the purport of thy words,
 Who am not practised in barbaric tongue?

Ch. O that a soul more temperate dwelt in both!
 I know not what to wish more meet for either.

Teu. ³Alas! how soon the service of the dead
 Fades from remembrance, and is all effaced,
 If this vain man so lightly deems of thee,
 My Ajax, nor accords the slightest grace
 To one whose life so often in the field
 Hath on his cause been perilled! All thy deeds
 Are swept unheeded from his memory now.
 Thou, of so many and such senseless words,
 Say, hast thou no remembrance, when enclosed

³ But yesterday the name of Cæsar might
 Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
 And none so poor to do him reverence.

Within your rampart, arms availing nought,
Alone he stemmed the tide of adverse war,
And singly brought deliverance ; when the flame
Curled round the ships, and lightened o'er the
fleet,

What time your naval trench stern Hector leaped
Impetuous on the host? Who checked him then?
Whose bold emprise was this? Was it not his,
Who ne'er, thou say'st, his fearless foot advanced?
Nay, more ; with Hector matched in single strife
By lot, and unconstrained, undaunted he
Went forth to meet him, casting in the midst
No fraudulent lot, no ⁴clod of kneaded clay,
But that which bounding and elastic sprung
From out the crested helmet. Such the deeds
Of this bold chief. I, too, was present there,
This slave, this barbarous mother's baseborn child.
Wretch, with what view this insult didst thou aim?
Dost thou not know, the father of that sire

⁴ Allusion is here made to the artifice practised by Cresphontes, at the division of Peloponnesus among the Heraclidæ, that Messenia might fall to his share. Probably, however, some stratagem actually practised by Menelaus is also referred to. See page 155.

Who gave thee life, was Pelops, of old time
 A barbarous ⁵ Phrygian, and thy father too
 Was Atreus, vilest, guiltiest of mankind,
 Who his own brother at a banquet lured
 On his own sons to feed; thy mother, too,
 A Cretan, whom the sire that gave her life
 Cast with her paramour to the wild waves,
 Food for the ravening monsters of the main?
 Born of such lineage, canst thou scorn *my* birth,
 Sprung from a noble sire, great Telamon,
 Who, best and bravest of the host approved,
 Took for the partner of his nuptial couch
 My mother—⁶ her, too, born of royal race,
 Daughter of high Laomedon?—such meed,
 By valour earned, to him Alcides gave.

⁵ Rather, a Lydian. The difference, however, is not material, as the boundaries of Phrygia and Lydia, which were adjacent provinces, cannot be accurately defined. Aërope, the mother of the Atridæ, (who were the grandsons, not the sons, of Atreus,) was condemned to be thrown into the sea, on account of her infidelities, but preserved, and given in marriage to Plisthenes, the son of Atreus.

⁶ Hesione, daughter of Laomedon, whom Hercules, having rescued from a sea-monster, gave in marriage to his friend and associate, Telamon.

Shall I, thus noble, and from parents sprung
Thus noble, cease my kinsman to revere,
Whom, prostrate in such miseries, thou wouldst
 leave
Unsepulchred, nor blushest at the word?
But know thou well, if thou shalt cast him forth,
Thou wilt cast forth us three, who kneel beside him.
'Tis better far, in honourable toil,
To die with glory in my kinsman's cause,
Than for thy wife's or for thy brother's sake.
Enough—see not mine interest, but thine own.
If thou dost work me wrong, ere long thou'lt wish
E'en coward fear had curbed thy wrath to me.

Enter ULYSSES.

ULYSSES, AGAMEMNON, TEUCER, TECMESSA,
EURYSACES, CHORUS.

Ch. In season, O King Ulysses, art thou come,
So thou wilt quench, and not inflame the strife.

Ulys. What is it, soldiers? from afar I heard
Th' Atridæ clamorous o'er the hero's corpse.

Agam. Have we not heard rude and unseemly
words,

O Prince Ulysses, from this man before thee ?

Ulys. What words ? I blame not him, who,
when he hears

Upbraidings keen, in haughty tone replies.

Agam. Such he hath heard ; for such his deeds
deserved.

Ulys. Why, what hath he achieved, to work
thee wrong ?

Agam. He will not leave this body unentombed ;
But will, he says, in my despite inter it.

Ulys. May, then, a friend presume to speak the
truth,

Yet, as before, thy hearty friendship share ?

Agam. Speak ; I were senseless to forbid thy
words,

Whom of all Greece I count my firmest friend.

Ulys. Then hear me. Do not unrelenting thus,
By the great Gods, cast noble Ajax forth
Unsepulchred, nor let ungoverned wrath
Subdue thy calmer mood, and urge thee on
Thus, in thy hate, to trample upon justice.
In all our host, he was my deadliest foe,

Since first Achilles' glorious arms were mine ;
 Yet him, of soul thus adverse, in such scorn
 I never can account, as to deny
⁷ Here lies the bravest of the Greeks who came—
 Except Achilles—to the Trojan towers ;
 Thus to degrade the chief would shame thyself.
 Not him alone, but Heaven's eternal laws,
 Wouldst thou contemn. Unjust it is to wrong
 The brave in death, though most abhorred in life.

Agam. Dost thou, Ulysses, in his cause with-
 stand me ?

Ulys. I do. I did but hate him while my hate
 Was sanctified by honour.

Agam. Shouldst thou not
 Insult the lifeless corpse ?

Ulys. Rejoice not thou,
 O son of Atreus, in ignoble triumphs.

⁷ This earth, that bears thee dead,
 Bears not alive so brave a gentleman.
 If thou wert sensible of courtesy,
 I should not make so great a show of zeal,
 But let thy favours hide thy mangled face.
 Adieu ! and take thy praise with thee to Heaven.

Agam. No easy task is piety to Kings.

Ulys. Kings should give way to sage and prudent friends.

Agam. The virtuous man should yield to those who rule.

Ulys. Cease ; vanquished but by friends, thou still art victor.

Agam. Remember well to whom such grace thou giv'st.

Ulys. He was my foe, but still most truly noble.

Agam. What wilt thou then? Why dost thou thus revere

A foe departed ?

Ulys. On his virtue more
I dwell, than on my hatred.

Agam. By mankind,
Those who thus reason oft are counted senseless.

Ulys. They who are friendliest now, ere long
may turn
To bitterest foes.

Agam. And wouldst thou make or praise
Such friends ?

Ulys. I praise not unrelenting souls.

Agam. This day as cowards wilt thou brand us
both!

Ulys. Nay, but th' assembled Greeks will laud
your justice.

Agam. Thou dost persuade me then t' entomb
the dead?

Ulys. Yes; for the same drear grave awaits me
too.

Agam. How promptly each fulfils, what to his
wish

Is most congenial!

Ulys. What becomes me more

For mine own welfare than to labour thus?

Agam. This shall be called thy deed—not mine.

Ulys. As thou

Shalt do, so all men will esteem thee righteous.

Agam. Of this be well assured: such grace to
thee,

Or e'en a greater, I would promptly yield.

But he, in life or death, alike shall share

My just abhorrence. Work thy will in all.

Ch. Whoe'er, Ulysses, lightly recks of thee,
In soul and thought so noble, widely errs.

Ulys. And thus to Teucer do I now proclaim,

My friendship shall exceed my former hate.
 With him I wish t' entomb the mighty dead,
 Partake his labours, and ^s omit no rite
 That man can pay to grace his noblest peer.

Teu. Noblest Ulysses, to thy words I yield
 My warm applause; far hast thou passed our hopes;
 Since thou, of Greece my brother's mortal foe,
 Alone stood'st forth to aid, nor hast endured
 The living thus should trample on the lifeless;
 When that infuriate leader of the host,
 With his most worthy brother, willed to cast
 The hero forth,—unhonoured—unentombed.
 For this may He who rules Olympus' brow,
 Th' Eternal Sire;—may ever-wakeful Furies,
 And Justice, following with unerring step,
 Consign these villains to as base a doom,
 As for the chief their guilty aim designed.
 But thee, brave son of old Laertes, thee
 I may not grant our pious task to share;
 Lest such an act offend the mighty shade;

^s Let every honour to a soldier due
 Attend this hero to the tomb.

In all beside befriend us. If thou send
 Some from the host our funeral task to aid,
 It will not be unwelcome. On my care
 All other rites devolve ; and know, I deem
 Thy deeds to us have been most truly noble.

Ulys. My will had been to aid thee ; since in this
 To share thy toil be less congenial deemed,
 I go, assenting promptly to thy thought.

[*Exit* ULYSSES.]

TEUCER, TECMESSA, EURYSACES, CHORUS.

Teu. Enough ; much time is now consumed.
 For you, let some with duteous hand
 The hollowed trench prepare,—some rear
 The lofty tripod o'er the flame,
 For due ablutions meet ; let one
 Bear from the tent the Hero's arms,
 And martial garb of war.
 Thou, child, thy feeble strength exert ;
 Raise,—softly raise,—thy sire, and lift
 His side with care ; still the warm veins
 Through the wide gash exhale the sable gore.

Advance, whoe'er of friendly soul
Is nigh ;—haste, haste,—alas! I deem
Ne'er wilt thou this sad task perform
For one of mortal birth more brave
Than what was Ajax once.

Ch. How much doth sage experience teach man-
kind.

But, ere he mark th' event, no prescient seer
The issue of the future can foretell!

PHILOCTETES.

PHILOCTETES.

SIMPLICITY, when it does not degenerate into tameness and insipidity, is among the most attractive graces of poetry; and it is less the indication of superior genius to have framed an elaborate and complicated plot, than to have erected, out of scanty and apparently inadequate materials, the superstructure of an interesting poem. Thus, the single subject of the Iliad is the anger of Achilles, with the events naturally arising out of it, and the inferiority of the Æneid to that first production of human intellect is, in no respect, more strikingly evident than in the more diffuse and complex nature of the subject. Thus, also, the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of our

Author, though unrivalled for dexterity in the management of the plot, and the developement of the catastrophe, is yet scarcely so bold and masterly an effort of genius as the drama before us; the sole argument of which is the endeavour of Ulysses to wrest, by the agency of Neoptolemus, the invulnerable arms from the custody of Philoctetes.

The story of the son of Pæas is familiar to the classical reader. Having been requited for his fidelity to the deified Hercules with the bequest of the hero's arms, he repaired with the confederate Greeks, as bound by oath, to the siege of Troy. There, either from the resentment of Juno on account of the services he had rendered to Hercules, or, as other authors relate, in consequence of the evasion of a solemn oath, by which he had bound himself never to reveal the spot where the ashes of the hero had been deposited, he received a deadly wound in his foot, from the dropping of an arrow which had been tinged with the venom of the Lernæan hydra. So noisome was the odour issuing from his wound that his removal from the camp became a measure of imperative necessity, and he was accordingly allured, by Ulysses, on board a

galley, under the specious pretence of having his wound cured by the sons of Æsculapius, and treacherously left on a desert part of the Isle of Lemnos. In this state of agony and desolation, with no witnesses of his misery but the inanimate objects around him, for which custom has taught him to cherish a kind of melancholy regard, has the unhappy exile lingered for upwards of nine years, supporting life only by the aid of his arms, and still nourishing, amidst his despair, the deadliest animosity against the traitors who had betrayed him. It is at this juncture that Ulysses and Neoptolemus, who have been deputed by the Grecian chiefs to seize and convey him to Troy, (which cannot be taken without his assistance,) arrive upon the island ;—and here commences the business of the drama.

If there be any spectacle peculiarly interesting to the observer of human nature, it is the contemplation of a generous mind reluctantly yielding to the suggestions of artifice and duplicity ; and, though seduced, for a moment, by the love of glory, into the commission of baseness, yet struggling with better feelings, till at last the native integrity

of the honourable mind rises triumphant over the arts of the deceiver. Such a character is Neoptolemus. Young, ingenuous, and upright, he recoils with indignation from the smooth sophistry of artifice and fraud—he is only reconciled to it by the specious lure of fame—he perseveres in the deceit so long as he is encouraged by the presence of his wily confederate; but when left to himself—to the silent remonstrances of conscience—the innate generosity of his heart resumes its ascendancy, nor can he consent to purchase his own glory and the welfare of Greece, at the price of his honour. We recognize in him all the lineaments of that high-souled and impetuous chief, to whom is attributed, by the Master-Poet, that memorable sentiment:—

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My soul detests him as the gates of hell.

Scarcely less interesting, though under a very different aspect, is the character of Philoctetes himself. The lonely exile has become familiarized to misery without being resigned to it; all around him has assumed the desolate aspect of his own forlorn condition, and yet, without any hope of

deliverance, the remembrance of his own country is the more endeared to him, as he is separated from it by a more hopeless and insuperable barrier. The 'Amor patriæ' burns inextinguishably in his heart. The very garb of Greece is beauty to his eye; the accents of a Greek are music to his ear. Absorbed as he might have been in the contemplation of his own sorrows, (and there is no teacher of selfishness like sorrow,) he has not yet forgotten his former companions and confederates in arms, and his inquiries after them are urged with a tenderness and solicitude truly pathetic. Even the misanthropic scepticism which he has imbibed is accordant with the general tone and temper of his mind; and, under such circumstances, a *heathen* may be excused for calling in question the impartiality and justice of the Gods. It was reserved for a more enlightened poet than Sophocles to deliver that beautiful aphorism—

All partial evil—universal good.

This drama, however, possesses a beauty peculiar to itself. Scenic descriptions of the utmost richness and luxuriance are, indeed, interspersed

throughout all the writings of Sophocles, but the drama before us presents by far the finest specimen of his descriptive talent. With admirable judgement he has put the delineation of the surrounding wildness and desolation into the mouth of Philoctetes, the sombre temper of whose mind would necessarily invest it with additional gloom. Indeed, throughout the whole drama, the prevailing charm is Nature; and however destitute it may be of that which is calculated to gratify the sickly and vitiated taste of a modern audience, the ravings of guilty passion, and the declamation of tumid and unnatural heroism, we do not hesitate to maintain, that so long as natural feeling, correct delineation, a lively exhibition of human character, and an intimate knowledge of the human heart, possess the power of awakening interest and exciting the affections, that power will belong, in an eminent degree, to the Philoctetes of Sophocles.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

ULYSSES.

NEOPTOLEMUS.

CHORUS.

PHILOCTETES.

SPY, DISGUISED AS A MERCHANT.

HERCULES.

PHILOCTETES.

ULYSSES, NEOPTOLEMUS.

Ulys. This is the shore of that sea-circled land,
Lemnos, ¹by mortal foot untrodden still,
Uncheered by mortal dwelling—here, O son
Of great Achilles, once our mightiest chief;—

¹ It must not be inferred from this expression, that the whole island of Lemnos was uninhabited; the contrary being established by the authority of Homer, *Odyss.* viii. 283;

Λῆμνον, ἑκτίμενον πτολίεθρον.

but simply that part of the coast on which Philoctetes had been left, whose range, from the nature of his wound, could not have been very extensive.

Here, Neoptolemus, in time long past,
I left the son of Pœas, Melia's lord,
At the high mandate of the brother kings ;
When from his foot such noxious venom oozed,
That nor in reverent silence to the Gods
Libations could we pour, nor victims slay ;
But through the camp his wild ill-boding shrieks
Incessant echoed.—Yet what need of words
Like these?—No time for tedious converse now,
Lest he detect my coming, and I lose
The train of wiles with which I think to snare him.
Now 'tis thy task my purpose to subserve,
And first seek out a cave, with double mouth
So formed, that either end in winter's chill
Receives the radiance of the genial sun ;
And in the sultry summer cooling gales
Breathe through the cleft, inviting soft repose.
On the left hand thou mayst at once descry
A limpid fountain, if 'tis flowing still.
Approach in silence, and inform me first
If on this spot, or elsewhere, he resides ;
That thou mayst hear, and I impart the rest
Of my design, and thus our task be shared.

Neop. No distant toil, Ulysses, dost thou give—
Methinks I see the cave thou hast described.

Ulys. Above us, or below? I see it not.

Neop. 'Tis that above—no trace of footsteps nigh.

Ulys. Look, if reclined in sleep he rest within.

Neop. To me the habitation seems devoid

Of human tenant.

Ulys. Is there nought within

Formed for domestic uses?

Neop. Yes; with leaves

The cave is strewéd, as one had there reposed.

Ulys. Is all deserted—is there nought beside

Beneath the rocky roof?

Neop. A drinking cup

Of wood, by some rude workman roughly wrought;

With ² implements to rouse the dormant flame.

Ulys. The scanty store, of which thou speak'st,
is his.

Neop. Alas, alas! here, drying in the sun,

A few loose rags are laid, discoloured all

With fetid gore.

Ulys. Here then, beyond all doubt,

The man resides, nor is he distant far;

² Πυρσῖα.—This word may either signify firewood, or the implements for striking fire. The latter supposition, as appears from line 296, is the more probable.

How should a wretch, with cureless wounds diseased,
 Traverse a lengthened space? Or he hath gone
 To seek for food, or haply knows some herb
 Lenient to soothe the anguish of his wound.
 Send then this man to keep attentive watch,
 Lest sudden he surprise me,—whom of Greece
 He most desires within his reach to view.

Neop. Nay, he is gone, and shall observe the
 path—

If thou wouldst aught beside, unfold thy will.

Ulys. Son of Achilles, it behoves thee now,
 In the good cause that led thee here, to act
 With firm resolve, and not in might alone;
 But, when thou hear'st new schemes, untold before,
 To aid my plans, since for this end thou cam'st.

Neop. What then dost thou enjoin me?

Ulys. Thou must seek
 To win with wily and ensnaring arts
 The soul of Philoctetes. When he asks
 “Who art thou, and from whence?” reply at once
 Achilles' son—this must not be suppressed.
 Say thou art sailing homeward, and hast left
 The naval host of Greece, with deadliest wrath
 Indignant, since they lured thee from thy home
 With prayers, as one to whose resistless arm

Alone should Ilion yield ;—yet, when thou cam'st
 Demanding, as thy right, Achilles' arms,
 Disdained thy righteous plea, and gave the prize
³ To grace Ulysses. Pour upon my name
 The torrent of reproach and foulest scorn ;
 Thou wilt not pain me, but in all the Greeks
 Wilt strike deep sorrow, if thou act not thus.
 For know, unless we gain his darts, in vain
 Wouldst thou essay to storm the Dardan towers.—
 Learn now the cause, why converse with the man
 To thee is sure and safe, though not to me.
 Thou sailed'st hither, bound by ⁴ oath to none—

³ The contest concerning the arms of Achilles was solely between Ajax and Ulysses ; we have no account that Neoptolemus laid claim to them. As Philoctetes, however, had been absent during the whole affair, Ulysses was at liberty to substitute Neoptolemus in the room of Ajax, especially as his being the son of Achilles naturally justified his pretensions to the arms of his father. The fiction was therefore probable.—Francklin.

⁴ The oath is related at large by Eurip. *Iph. at Aul.* All who engaged in this war under the obligations of this oath, that is—all who at first embarked with Agamemnon and Menelaus, were considered by Philoctetes as his enemies, in a conspiracy to expose him on that desert island. Neoptolemus was not of that number ; he therefore had not offended the deserted chief.—Potter.

By no severe necessity constrained—
 Nor with our former fleet—but nought of these
 By me can be denied. If with his bow
 Equipped, he should perceive me, I am lost—
 And by my presence should ensure thy ruin.
 This, then, should first be warily contrived,
 How thou mayst steal by fraudulent acts away
 Th' unconquerable arms. I know, my son,
 Thou com'st not of a race inured to speak
 In words like these, or forge insidious wiles—
 Yet think, for thee what joy to win the prize!
 Dare then,—hereafter will we live to justice.
⁵ Now but for this brief day resign thy soul
 To me, for once suppress thy sense of shame,
 And ever after be the best of men.

Neop. If but to hear such words offends mine
 ear,

Son of Laertes, how I loathe the actions!
 I am not framed to play a traitor's part,
 And my brave sire, Fame rumours, spurned at fraud.
 I stand prepared to seize the man by force,
 But not by falsehood; on one foot sustained
 'Twere strange if he could match our manly might.

⁵ Da te hodie mihi.—Terence. *Adelph.* v. iii. 52.

And though, as thy confederate hither sent,
 Ill should I brook the false betrayer's name ;
 Yet know, O Prince, I deem it nobler far
 To fail with honour, than succeed by baseness.

Ulys. Son of a noble sire, I thus in youth
 Was ever slow in speech, and prompt in deed.
 Now, taught by long experience, I have learnt
 That words, not deeds, direct th' affairs of men.

Neop. What hast thou bid me but to utter falsehood ?

Ulys. By fraud I bid thee seize on Philoctetes.

Neop. And why by treachery rather than the means

Of fair persuasion ?

Ulys. Thou wilt ne'er persuade him,
 Nor capture him by force.

Neop. What matchless might
 Inspires such confidence ?

Ulys. Unerring darts
 Pointed with certain death.

⁶ Similar is the character drawn by Sallust, of Jugurtha, in the brighter part of his life. *Plurimum facere, et minimum ipse de se loqui.* So Shakspeare of Troilus :—

Speaking in deeds, but deedless in his tongue.

Act iv. Scene 2.

Neop. And may none dare
Ev'n to approach him ?

Ulys. 'Tis most perilous,
Unless, as now I counsel, thou surprize him.

Neop. Dost thou not count it base to utter falsehood ?

Ulys. No ; not, at least, when falsehood leads to safety.

Neop. And with what front can one presume to speak

In words like these ?

Ulys. When our advantage calls
Such scruples should be silenced.

Neop. How can this
Conduce to Ilion's downfall ?

Ulys. To these darts,
And these alone, the Trojan towers can yield.

Neop. Am not I then predestined to subvert them ?

Ulys. Nor thou without these darts—nor they apart
From thee.

Neop. If it be thus, they *must* be won.

Ulys. This done, a two-fold recompense awaits thee.

Neop. How ?—tell me this and I refuse no more.

Ulys. Thou wilt be styled at once most brave and wise.

Neop. Come on—despite of shame, I will perform it.

Ulys. Dost thou remember what I late advised?

Neop. In once assenting, I remember all.

Ulys. Thou then remain awaiting his return—

I must away, lest he detect my presence;

Then to the ship ⁷ do thou despatch the spy.

Here, too, if your return be long delayed,

The same will I send forth, in pilot's garb

Disguised, and in appearance so transformed,

That to the exile he may seem a stranger.

From whom, while dubious and perplexed his words,

Catch thou, my son, what best may suit our purpose.

⁷ Musgrave proposes in this passage to substitute ἀποστειλάς for ἀποστειλῶ. Is it not more probable that ἀποστειλῶν is the true reading? Whence would arise the necessity of disguising the σκοπός; if Philoctetes had never seen him before; which would be the case according to the received reading? Doubtless, Neoptolemus would need some messenger to 'report progress.'

I, trusting this to thee, will seek the ship ;
 May Hermes, God of wiles, be now our guide,
 And ^s conquering Pallas, Queen of rampired towns,
 Whose favouring presence evermore preserves me.

[*Exit* ULYSSES.]

NEOPTOLEMUS, CHORUS.

STROPHE I.

Ch. My Lord, a stranger in a foreign land,
 What to the wary exile should I speak,
 Or what suppress? Instruct me thou.
 For art by art is baffled still,
 And judgement dwells in him who wields
 The sceptre of Immortal Jove.
 To thee, my son, from thy remotest line

^s Under the name of *Νίκη Αθήνα*, Minerva was worshipped in her temple on the Acropolis of Athens.—(Eurip. Ion. 1550.) She was called *Πολιάς*, as being the foundress of that city ; though for what reason Ulysses should adopt such an appellation in addressing her, it may be difficult to discover. Her favour and protection of him are well known.

Descends such ⁹sovereign sway. Then tell me now,
How shall I aid thee here?

Neop. Now—for thou haply seek'st to trace
The spot in this far region where he lies—
Explore it boldly. When he comes—
The terrible wanderer—from the cave emerge,
And, ever watchful of my beck,
Be near to aid me, as my need demands.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Ch. Such was my care, O King, ere yet thou
spak'st,
To keep for thine occasion heedful eye;—
But tell me now in what abode
He dwells, and where is wont to range;
For this, in sooth, 'twere timely now to learn,
Lest unawares he haply cross my path,
And thus evade my notice.—Say, what spot,
And what abode is his?—Where lies his path?—

⁹ Κράτος ὠγύγιον—potestas ab atavis. From Ogyges, a very ancient King of Attica, or of Thebes, or, as some say, of the Gods, all ancient and venerable things were called ὠγύγια. Compare Persæ Æsch. 71, (37,) 961; Eumen. 1034; Pindar Nem. vi. 75. Blomfield.

Abroad, or in the cave ?

Neop. Thou sees't his drear abode, where the
cleft rock

A double entrance forms.

Ch. And whither roves the sad inhabitant ?

Neop. I doubt not, but in quest of food
A path he ¹⁰ furrows, and is near us now ;
Thus, Fame reports, his joyless life
He still prolongs—with winged shafts
Smiting the forest-prey, a hopeless wretch !
And none hath ever come
To heal his festering wound.

STROPHE II.

Ch. His doom my liveliest pity wakes,
By mortal voice uncheered—
Bereft of sympathetic eye ;
But ever lonely, ever sad,
He strives with fell disease ;
And oft in utmost need unaided pines,

¹⁰ ὀγμύει.—There is a peculiar beauty in this expression, which it is difficult adequately to convey in a translation.—“ He trails his foot along so as to make a furrow in the ground.”

Cut off from every solace. How, O how
Endures the wretch through all?
O unavailing arts of men!
¹ O hapless generations of mankind,
On whom fate sternly frowns!

ANTISTROPHE II.

He, who perchance in virtue mates
The noblest of his sires,
Bereft of all that Nature needs,
Pines sad and solitary here,
¹Mid beasts that range the wood,
²And birds of painted wing. Oppressed
At once with pain and famine, he endures

¹ Perhaps there does not occur in the whole compass of ancient or modern poetry a more pathetic sentiment than that exquisite passage of Euripides, *Hipp.* 369—

Ω πονοὶ τρίφοντες βρότους.

O sorrows, ye nurses of mankind!

² Musgrave follows Stanley in referring *στικτῶν* to birds—*Cum avibus vel feris*. The expression certainly corresponds to the ‘*pictæ volucres*’ of Virgil. It is, however, generally understood to signify *dappled* or *speckled*.—‘With dappled or shaggy beasts.’

Immitigable woes ;

A sad inheritance !

While to his deep and piercing groans
Loquacious Echo, murmuring from afar,
Pours forth a wilder wail !

Neop. Nought here awakens my surprise.

If right I deem, Heaven's wrath alone
Heaped on his head these miseries,

³ From Chryse's unrelenting wrath derived !

Now that he pines unsolaced and alone,
Is not without the will divine ;

Lest on the fated towers of Troy

He hurl th' unconquered weapons of the Gods,
Ere yet the destined hour arrive

When those proud towers must fall.

STROPHE III.

Ch. Hush ! hush, my son !

Neop. And what is this ?

³ Sophocles appears here to follow that legend of Philoctetes, which relates, that having landed on the Isle of Chryse, near Lemnos, he was bitten by a serpent who guarded the shrine of Minerva, to whom he had been enjoined to sacrifice on behalf of the Greeks.

Ch. I seemed to hear a sound,
A human sound, as though of one in pain.

Neop. And distant was the voice, or near?—
It strikes—it strikes upon me ! 'tis the plaint
Distinct of one who, in his path,
With anguish lingers—nor does that deep groan
Of pain escape me—though afar,
Yet loudly now it sounds !

ANTISTROPHE III.

Ch. Take yet, my son—

Neop. Inform me what?—

Ch. Fresh counsel—for the man
Is not afar, but still yon cave within—
+ Nor tuning there the rustic pipe
As the blithe shepherd ; but on that rough path
Haply he strikes his wounded foot,
And shrieks for anguish—or descrying now
Our ship's inhospitable port ;—
For dreadful are his cries !

+ Long ere our approaching heard within
Noise, other than the sound of dance and song ;
Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage.

Enter PHILOCTETES.

PHILOCTETES, NEOPTOLEMUS, CHORUS.

Phi. Strangers, ho!

Who, who are ye, to this bleak shore impelled
By friendly port uncheered, or human home?
Say, from what region, or what lineage sprung,
Should I pronounce you? For the garb ye wear,
Most welcome to mine eyes, proclaims you Greeks;
But I would hear your voices. Do not shrink
To speak in friendship to so wild a form;
Pity a hapless, solitary man,
Deserted, and in agony. O speak,
If hither ye indeed are come as friends.
Ah deign reply—nor justly could I seek
This grace from you, nor ye from me, in vain.

Neop. First know then then, O stranger, we are
Greeks,
Since this it is thy soul desires to learn.

Phi. Thrice welcome accents! Ah! that I should
hear
Such greeting from such lips so long deferred!

What led thee hither, son?—what urgent need?—
 What impulse swift?—what most propitious gale?
 Tell me, that I may know thee, who thou art.

Neop. In sea-encircled Scyros was I born,
 And now am sailing homeward. For my name—
 'Tis Neoptolemus, Achilles' son.
 Thou know'st the whole.

Phi. Son of a sire most dear,
⁵ And of a land beloved! thou youthful charge
 Of aged Lycomedes, with what aim
 Seek'st thou these dreary shores;—whence loosed
 thy bark?

Neop. From Ilion homeward now my course I
 steer.

Phi. What hast thou said? Thou wert not of
 the fleet

When first to Troy our fatal course we sped?

Neop. Wert thou too sharer in that arduous toil?

Phi. And know'st thou not, my son, on whom
 thou look'st?

⁵ Lycomedes, King of Scyros, was father of Deidamia, mother of Neoptolemus. Hence, though Phthia was his paternal inheritance, he was taught to consider Scyros as his home.

Neop. How should I know the man I never saw?

Phi. Hast thou not heard my name, nor yet the
tale

Of those unequalled woes which wrought my ruin?

Neop. Know me in all unconscious of thy doom.

Phi. O plunged in miseries, and by Heaven ac-
curst,

The rumour of whose wrongs hath never reached
My native land, nor the loved realms of Greece;—
But they, who basely thrust me into exile,
Insult my woes in silence, while my wound
For ever rankles, and my pangs increase.
My child, the brave Achilles' martial son,
I, I am he, whom haply thou hast heard,
Styled Lord of Hercules' unconquered arms,
The son of Pœas, wretched Philoctetes.—
Me, the two Chiefs, and ⁶ Cephallene's lord,
Have exiled thus, deserted, wasting still
With dire disease, engendered by the wound,
Tinged with the venom of the deadly snake ;
Thus tortured, O my son, they hither brought—

⁶ The rule of Ulysses extended over the Island of Cephalene.—Homer, II. N. 361, calls him Κεφαλλήνων ἄναξ, as in the text.

Here left me desolate! what time they steered
From sea-girt Chrysa to this cheerless isle :
Soon as they saw me in th' o'er-arching rock
Asleep, exhausted by the boisterous wave,
The joyful sailors loosed ; but by my side,
As for some wandering beggar, first they placed
A few mean rags, and of the coarsest food
A scanty dole—such one day be their own!
⁷ Think, think, my son, from that brief broken
 sleep

How sad the waking, when I gazed around,
And found my comrades fled ; what bitter tears
I vainly shed—what sighs of anguish heaved,
When I perceived the ships in which I came
Departed all—and none of mortal race
On that wild spot to aid me in my need,
Or soothe my gnawing wound. I gazed around—
Nought met mine eye but misery and despair!
And, O my son, of these how large a store!
Time lingered on, and day succeeded day,
While I, sad tenant of this narrow cave,

⁷ This whole speech is beautifully paraphrased by Fenelon, who has, indeed, interwoven nearly the entire play into his *Telemachus*, book xv.

Nor would the prudent seek a shore like this.
 Perchance one comes reluctant—for long life
 Is fraught with much vicissitude to man ;
 And such, when they arrive, my son ! in words
 Express their pity, and some scant supply
 Of food or raiment to my wants vouchsafe ;
 But, when the boon I seek, all, all refuse
 To bear me homeward. Thus I linger now,
¹⁰ The tenth sad year, in famine and despair,
 Feeding this ever-wasting fell disease.
 These trophies grace th' Atridæ, and this deed
 Hath great Ulysses wrought, whom may the powers
 Of high Olympus with such woes repay
 As they have heaped on me !

Ch. I, son of Pœas,
 Like mariners to this wild shore impelled,
 Do pity thee.

Neop. Nay ; I too can attest
 The tenor of thy words, as one who knows
 The two Atridæ and Ulysses stamped
 With basest villany.

¹⁰ Pæne decem totis aluit Pœantius annis
 Pestiferum tumido vulnus ab angue datum.

Ov. Trist. v. 2, 13.

Phi. And canst thou, too,
Charge with injustice Atreus' cursed race,
So that thy wrongs awake indignant hatred?

Neop. O could I so evince my hate in deeds,
That Sparta and Mycenæ might attest,
Our Scyros, too, the mother of bold heroes!

Phi. 'Tis bravely said; but whence that deadly
wrath
With which thou com'st incensed against the kings?

Neop. O son of Pœas, though I scarce can
brook

To speak them, I will tell thee all my wrongs—
When ruthless Fate ordained Achilles' death—

Phi. Alas! ere thou speak further, tell me this;
Is the brave son of Peleus now no more?

Neop. He died, but by no mortal hand,—the
shaft

¹ Of mighty Phœbus struck the fatal blow.

Phi. Most noble both, the slayer and the slain.

¹ Such, at least, is the account of Homer, in the prophecy of the expiring Hector:—

Phœbus and Paris shall avenge my fate,
And stretch thee here, before the Scæan gate.

I doubt, my son, or first to ask the tale
Of thine own wrongs, or mourn thy father's fate.

Neop. I deem for thee, unhappy as thou art,
It is enough to dwell on thine own griefs,
And not to mourn another's.

Phi. Thou speak'st rightly—
Resume thy story then, and tell me all,
Wherein the Atridæ wrought thee desperate wrong.

Neop. The bold Ulysses, and the ² Chief whose
care
Cherished my father's youth, to Scyros came
In a proud galley, ³ rich with varied store;
Saying—if true or false I cannot judge—
That, since my sire had perished, Heaven ordained
No hand, save mine, to storm the stubborn Troy.
Such was their tale, O stranger! nor long space
Did I detain them, but embarked with speed,

² Phœnix.

³ Ποικιλοστόλω.—Commentators differ as to the precise signification of this word. It may either denote well-equipped, or many-coloured. Musgrave's conjecture is more ingenious than judicious, who interprets it, 'manned with sailors of different nations.'

Urged more than all by fondness for the dead,
To see him ere entombed, on whom, in life,
It ne'er was mine to look. Next urged me, too,
A worthy motive, e'en the thirst of fame,
To go, and raze the lofty towers of Troy.
When on my course the second morn arose,
And to the loathed Sigæum with swift oars
I steered, around me, soon as disembarked,
Flocked the whole host with greeting—vowing all
That in his son Achilles yet survived.
Alas! he lay in death! I—doomed to woe—
When o'er his corpse some natural tears had fallen,
Sought the Atridæ, whom I deemed my friends,
Claiming my father's arms, with all he had.
Ye Gods! with what base insult they replied—
“ Son of Achilles, all thy father's wealth
“ Is granted to thy claim, all, save his arms.
“ They grace another, e'en Laertes' son.”
I, bathed in tears, indignantly rejoined,
“ And have ye dared, injurious! to award
“ My father's arms, ere mine assent obtained?”
Ulysses, for he stood close by, replied:—
“ Nay, youth, in justice gave they those bright
arms

“⁴ To me, who saved them and their master’s
corpse.”

I, fired to madness, answered with reproach,
And called down every curse upon their heads,
If he should dare bereave me of mine arms.
He, thus reviled, though ever slow to wrath,
Was galled by mine upbraidings, and replied :—

“ Thou wert not with us, but wert absent far
“ When need required thy presence. For these
arms—

“ Since to such height thy vain resentment boils,
“ Ne’er, graced with them, shalt thou to Scyros
sail.”

Thus hearing, and with shameless taunts reviled,
I sail to Scyros—of mine own bereft
By base Ulysses, vilest of the vile ;
Though less with him than with the kings incensed.

⁴ Me miserum! quanto cogor meminisse dolore
Temporis illius, quo Graium murus Achilles
Procubuit! nec me lachrymæ, luctusve, timorve
Tardârunt, quin corpus humo sublime referrem.
His humeris, his inquam, humeris ego corpus Achilles
Et simul arma tuli.

As on its ruler's will a city hangs,
 So the confederate host—those of mankind
 To honour lost, learn baseness from their lords.
 My tale is told. Whoe'er the Atridæ loathes,
 Dear may he be to Heaven as loved by me.

STROPHE.

Ch. O mountain-loving Rhea, ⁵ nurse of all,
 Mother of mightiest Jove,
 Who dwell'st by rich Pactolus' golden stream,
 There, holiest mother, there
 Thee suppliant I implored,
 When on my chief th' Atridæ wreaked
 This most injurious wrong ;
 When they his sire's resplendent arms bestowed—

⁵ Παμβῶτι Γᾶ.

Γᾶια θεὰ, μήτηρ μακάρων θνητῶν τ' ἀνθρώπων
 Πάντροφε, πανδότετρα.

Orph. Hymn.

Thus Virg. *Æn.* vi. 495.—Terræ omniparentis alumnum.

Pactolus, a river of Lydia with golden sands.—So “auro turbidus Hermus.” Peculiar honours were paid to Rhea, or Cybele, the Goddess here addressed, in Lydia and Phrygia. There is a remarkable propriety in the appeal to Rhea, as tutelary Goddess of the country wherein they then were,

(Thou ever blessed, whose proud car is drawn
By slaughtering lions!)—when they gave
The noblest trophy to Laertes' son!

Phi. Possessed, it seems, of cause for just
offence,

To this lone isle, O strangers, have ye sailed;
And can with me concur, that all these crimes
From base Ulysses and th' Atridæ spring.

That man, I know, to all injurious words
All evil acts is prompt—by which he deems
To compass nought of justice in the end.

This wakes not my surprise;—my wonder is
The elder Ajax bore to see this wrong.

Neop. He, stranger, was no more. While Ajax
lived

I had not thus been plundered of my right.

Phi. What hast thou said?—Sleeps Ajax in the
tomb?

Neop. He sees no more the welcome light of life.

Phi. Ah me unhappy! But for Tydeus' son,
And the vile ⁶bargain to Laertes sold

⁶ We have already adverted to the supposition that Ulysses was the son of Sisyphus—

By Sisyphus—these have not perished too?

They were at least unfit for longer life.

Neop. Not they, be well assured. They flourish
still

The first in honour mid the Argive host.

Phi. But what—does he, the aged and the
brave,

My much-loved friend—does Pylian Nestor live?

He doubtless had by prudent counsels curbed

Their guilty outrage.

Neop. Yes; he lives indeed,

But lives in sorrow, since ⁷Antilochus,

His sole surviving son, in combat fell.

The Sisyphian seed,

By fraud and theft asserts his father's breed.

Ov. *Metam.* xiii.

⁷ Antilochus was slain by Memnon, according to Homer.

On the Phrygian plain

Extended pale, by swarthy Memnon slain.

Odyss. iv.

The word *μόνος* does not signify that Antilochus was the only son of Nestor, since we read of Pisistratus in the *Odyssey*, but the only surviving son of the two who had accompanied him to Troy.

Phi. Ah me! how mournful thy report of two,
Of whom such tale I least desired to hear:
Ah! whither, whither must I look, since these
Have perished, and the vile Ulysses lives,
Who hath so well deserved their doom of death?

Neop. A skilful combatant is he—but fraud
Though skilful, Philoctetes, sometimes fails.

Phi. Come, by the Gods, inform me where was he,
Patroclus, thy brave father's dearest friend?

Neop. He too had fall'n. But I will tell thee all
In one brief word—War never sweeps away
The vile and worthless, but destroys the good.

Phi. I do assent, and will for proof inquire
Of a most worthless and detested wretch,
Crafty and shrewd of tongue—how fares he now?

Neop. Of other than Ulysses speak'st thou thus?

Phi. I mean not him—there was a babbling fool
Whom none could silence—^s named Thersites—he,
This worthy—know'st thou if he live and prosper?

Neop. I never saw him—but have heard he lives.

Phi. Aye; fit he should—for nothing vile is lost,
Such the Gods visit with peculiar care—

^s For a description of Thersites, see Pope's *Il.* ii. 265:

The wily and the traitorous they rejoice
 To rescue from the tomb, but ever send
 To that drear home the righteous and the good.
 How shall I judge, or how extol the Gods,
 Proved, by the actions I would praise, unjust?

Neop. Son of Ætæan Pœas—henceforth I,
 Beholding from afar the Trojan towers
 And the Atridæ, will of both beware.
 Where o'er the better still the worse prevails,
 And honour fades, and infamy is crowned,
 Such men I never, never will revere.
 Henceforth for me shall Scyros' rocky isle
 Suffice—contented with my native home.
 Now to my ship I go. Thou, son of Pœas,
 Farewell, and be thou happier! May the Gods
 Heal, as thy soul desires, this sad disease—
 We now depart, and soon as Heaven bestows
 A favouring breeze, will steer our homeward course.

Phi. And will ye go, my son?

Neop. Time calls us now
 To watch beside the ship, not thus remote.

Phi. Now by a father's, by a mother's love,
 My son! by all thy home contains most dear,
 I come imploring—leave me not thus lone,
 Forsaken in the woes thine eyes behold,

Which thou hast heard for ever I endure ;
 9 Increase thy freight by me. I know, alas,
 Such load is most unwelcome—most abhorred,
 Yet, yet, endure it. To the nobly-born
 Is baseness hateful—honour is their pride.
 Foul shame it were on thee to leave me thus—
 But, O my son, what glory wouldst thou gain,
 Should I, yet living, reach th' Ætæan realms.
 Yield—'tis not e'en the evil of a day.
 Assent—embark me—cast me where thou wilt—
 The hold, the prow, the stern—I reckon not where—
 Where'er thy comrades I may least offend.
 Assent, my son ! By Jove, the suppliant's aid,
 O yield—thus prostrate at thy knees I fall
 Though most infirm and wretched. Leave me not
 On this lone strand, remote from human care ;—
 Oh ! save and bear me to thy friendly home,
 Or to Chalcodon's¹⁰ loved Eubæan towers—

⁹ Ἐν παρέρρω θῦ με, — Πάρεργον, “ qui est præter susceptum
 “ opus ; ad susceptum opus additus.” Evidently an addition
 to thy freight. By some, however, interpreted, “ an over-
 “ plus of toil.”

¹⁰ Chalcodon, an ancient King of Eubæa. Vide Eurip.

Not long my passage thence to Cæta's plains,
 The rocky heights of Trachis, and the flood
 Of clear Spercheius, where to my loved sire
 Thou mayst present me, if, indeed, the grave
 Have not withdrawn him from my gaze for ever.
 Ah! oft to him, by those who voyaged here,
 Have I despatched my warm and earnest prayer,
 That, hither sending, he would bear me home.
 Or he is dead, or of the charge I gave
 Full lightly have they recked—the common lot
 Of wretchedness—and homeward sped their course.
 Now since to thee my own sad messenger
 I come—O save me, pity my despair,
 Viewing what miseries man must ever dread,
 His doom, how sealed in darkness—prosperous now,
 Now adverse. When unclouded by dismay
 Thy skies are bright, expect a sad reverse ;
 When man is blessed, let him well observe
 His life, lest, unawares, he sink to ruin.

ANTISTROPHE.

Ch. Have mercy, King! for his sad tale is told

Ion. II. iv. 464. τὰ σταδμὰ are properly the anchorage for ships.

Of countless woes and keen—
 Such never, never, may my friends endure !
 But if, O King, thou hat'st
 The Brother-Chiefs severe,
 Their baseness would I now convert
 To this poor exile's gain ;
 And since he long hath lingered joyless here,
 In my good galley would I bear him hence,
 To his loved home—by such a deed
 Evading too the ¹ vengeful wrath of Heaven.

Neop. Beware! lest thou this grace too promptly
 yield,

And, when thou shar'st the evil of his pangs,
 Then with these words thy feelings ill accord.

¹ Θεῶν νέμεσιν. Νέμεσις, the just and righteous anger of the Gods.

Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
 At sperate Deos memores fandi atque nefandi.

Virg. Æn. i. 508.

There was also the φθόρος τῶν θεῶν, the causeless or capricious anger of the Gods, a very striking instance of which occurs, line 776, τὸν φθόρον δὲ πρόσκυσον. Compare Alcest, 1154, Monk's edit. in which there is a lucid and interesting note on the subject.

Cho. Distrust me not—it cannot, shall not be
That thou should'st charge me with inconstant
soul.

Neop. I hold it most unseemly to appear
Less prompt than thou to grant this timely aid.
Sail we, if such thy purpose—let him come
With speed—our ship shall bear him—for repulsed
He shall not be. May Heaven but grant us hence
A prosperous voyage to the land we seek.

Phi. O day most welcome! dearest of mankind!
Loved mariners—how, how shall I requite
The mighty favour ye have promptly shown?—
Hence let us haste, my son, saluting first
²My dark and drear abode, that thou may'st learn
How scanty I have lived—how firmly borne!
Alas! I deem, on agonies like these
None, save myself, could even brook to gaze—
But stern necessity hath taught me patience.

Ch. Hist! let us learn what news—two men
approach,

² "Αοικον ἐσόικεσιν. Literally, my houseless abode. This is a striking instance of the fervent and habitual piety of the ancients. Philoctetes would not leave even this miserable abode, till he had adored the tutelary Gods.

One from thy bark, and one in foreign garb
Attired—these question—enter then the cave.

Enter MERCHANT.

Mer. Son of Achilles—of this mariner,
Who, with two others, near thy ship kept guard,
I asked where I might find thee, since I chanced
To light upon thee thus—not by design,
But driv'n by fortune to the self-same strand.
Steering my bark, as master, light of freight,
From Ilion homeward to the vine-clad isle
³Of Peparethus ;—when I learnt the crew,
Who now are sheltering in the road, were thine ;—
I could not sail in silence, till I told
Tidings which yet thou know'st not—and should'st
know.

³ Peparethus is a small island in the Ægean sea, formerly noted for producing abundance of olives and wine.

Nitidæque ferax Peparethus olivæ.

Ov. Met. vii. 470.

'Ου πολλῶ στόλω may possibly mean with no numerous fleet, viz. with a single ship.

Perchance thou'rt yet unconscious what imports
 Thy welfare—what the counsels of the Greeks
 To thee referring—counsels now no more,
 But deeds, commenced in act, if not fulfilled.

Neop. Stranger, the service of thy generous zeal,
 Unless I am most base, shall long be owned.
 But now the purport of thy tidings tell,
 What recent plot of Greece 'gainst me thou bearest.

Mer. Some have already sailed with naval force
 Charged to pursue thee—Phœnix, hoar with age,
 And Theseus' martial sons.

Neop. To bear me back
 By violence or persuasion?

Mer. This I know not—
 I came but to inform thee what I heard.

Neop. Doth Phœnix, then, and do his comrades
 dare
 This arduous deed to please the sons of Atreus?

Mer. Know, 'tis already done—there is no pause,
 Nor lingering here.

Neop. Why did Ulysses then
 Withhold his ready service—was he checked
 By salutary fear?

Mer. He, with the son
 Of Tydeus on like enterprize was bound,

When from the port I weighed:

Neop. For whom, save me,
Thus did Ulysses sail?

Mer. Aye, there was one—but first
Inform me who is this—and what thou say'st
Speak in low voice.

Neop. This man, O stranger, is
The noble Philoctetes.

Mer. Say no more,
But hoist thy sail, and speed thee from the land.

Phi. What doth he tell, my son? with words
obscure

⁴Why seeks this mariner to betray my hopes?

Neop. I know not yet—but let him frankly speak
Alike to thee, and me, and these beside us.

Mer. Son of Achilles, that to thee I breathe
Forbidden words, relate not to the host,
From whom, for aid a lowly man may lend,
I bear an ample largess.

Neop. I abhor
The sons of Atreus—this man is my friend,
My dearest friend, in that he hates them too.

⁴ Literally, why does he buy and sell me in his words?

But since thou cam'st in friendship, of the tale
Which thou hast heard, I pray thee nought conceal.

Mer. Look to thine actions.

Neop. I long since have looked.

Mer. The blame be wholly thine.

Neop. It shall—but speak.

Mer. I will. The two bold chiefs, e'en as thou
hear'st,

The son of Tydeus and Ulysses sage,
Bound by an oath have sailed, to bring this man
A captive, by persuasion, or by force.

This all the Greeks in open day have heard
Ulysses vaunt—for greater trust was his
To win his purpose, than his comrade owned.

Neop. And for what cause, such lengthened
space elapsed,

Would the Atridæ now regard the wretch
Whom for long years to exile they consigned?
What need invades them now? What heavenly
might,

What righteous wrath avenging impious deeds?

Mer. I will recount the whole, since haply thou
Art uninformed—There was a certain Seer,
Of race illustrious, Priam's royal son,
And Helenus his name, whom he that hears

From every tongue deserved and keen reproach,
 The base Ulysses, as he prowled alone
 By night, took captive, and his prisoner brought
 Before th' assembled Greeks, a noble prey,
 Who then with other mysteries this revealed :
 Ne'er should they raze the lofty citadel
 Of Troy so long besieged, till they should lure,
 By smooth persuasion from the rocky isle
 Where now he dwells, this warrior here before thee.
 When thus Ulysses heard the seer proclaim,
 He promptly pledged his faith that he would seek
 This man, and bring him to the Grecian host,
 And, as he deemed, with unreluctant mind ;
 If not, by violence.—Should he fail in this,
 His head should pay the forfeit of his failure.
 Thou hast heard all, my son ! I warn thee now
 To speed thy flight, with all who share thy love.

Phi. Wretch that I am ! This villain, most
 accursed,

Hath he then sworn to lure me back to Greece ?

⁵ As soon shall he persuade me, when no more,

⁵ Sisyphus, on the approach of death, charged his wife, Merope, one of the Atlantides, to leave his body unburied.

Like his false father, to return to earth.

Mer. Of this I nothing know, but to my ship
Depart. The Gods aright direct you both!

[*Exit* MERCHANT.]

PHILOCTETES, NEOPTOLEMUS, CHORUS.

Phi. Is it not galling that Laertes' son
Should hope by wily blandishments again
To lure me hence, and show me to the Greeks?
O never! Rather would I lend mine ear
To the fell viper, which hath maimed me thus.—
But all things he will say, and all things dare,
And now I know too surely he will come.
But let us hence—that soon the wide, wide sea
May foam 'twixt us and loathed Ulysses' bark.
Come—let us hence—for timely speed full oft,

Arriving in Pluto's kingdom, he requested and received permission to return, in order to punish this seeming impiety of his wife, on condition of revisiting hell without delay. No sooner, however, was he out of the infernal regions, than he violated his oath, but was afterwards brought back by Mars, and punished.

The toil accomplished, yields a glad repose.

Neop. Soon as the gale, fresh blowing towards
the prow,

° Subsides, we'll hence—the wind is adverse now.

Phi. The winds are ever fair to him who flies
From wretchedness.

Neop. Fear not—this breeze to them
Is adverse also.

Phi. No adverse winds
Deter the pirate from his purposed course,
On plunder bent, and fired by lawless prey.

Neop. Well, since thou wilt, we sail, when from
within
Thou hast provided all thy need demands,
Or wishes prompt.

Phi. One thing my need demands,
Though scant my store.

Neop. What canst thou need, beyond
Our bark to furnish?

Phi. I possess a herb
With which the deadly wound I oft assuage,

° The Scholiast here reads $\alpha\gamma\tilde{\eta}$ for $\alpha\nu\tilde{\eta}$. If this be the true reading, it must be quasi $\epsilon\alpha\gamma\tilde{\eta}$, from $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\upsilon\acute{\nu}\mu\iota$, frango.

And mitigate the anguish.

Neop. Bring it then—

Would'st thou take aught beside ?

Phi. I must beware,
Lest one of these dread arrows should escape,
For mortal hands to find.

Neop. Is this, which now
Thou bear'st, the far-famed bow ?

Phi. Yes; aught besides
Were stranger to this hand.

Neop. And may I dare
To bring it closer to my lips—to hold—
And ⁷kiss the sacred relic as divine ?

Phi. To thee, my son, both this, and aught beside
Of mine that may delight thee, shall be done.

Neop. Such is indeed my wish, though but
indulged

⁷ Προσκύβσαι. This word here signifies to kiss, though in v. 766, (Erfurdt,) it denotes to appease or mitigate by adoration, the anger of the Gods. Among the ancients, (as well as the modern Orientals,) a kiss was considered the greatest mark of veneration and respect.

Et dare sacratis oscula liminibus.

Tib. Eleg. i. v. 44.

Compare also Cic. in Ver. Lib. iv. 43. Virg. Æn. ii. 490.

With this control—if it be just—I wish ;
 If not, pass thou my wish unheeded by.

Phi. Thy words are pious, son!—'tis just for thee—
 Thee, who alone hast giv'n me to behold
 The sun's broad light, my own Ætean land,
 My aged father, and my much-loved friends ;
 And bidst me rise triumphant o'er my foes.
 Doubt not—'tis freely thine to touch the bow ;
 And when thou hast restored it, boast that thou
 Alone of men hast grasped the sacred arms,
 The guerdon of thy virtue. I myself
 By constant friendship won th' immortal gift—
 It will not grieve me then that thou, my friend,
 Should'st view and bear it. He who knows to pay
 A due return for benefits received
 Is a true friend, the dearest earthly good.

Neop. Now should'st thou go within.

Phi. Aye—and within
 Will lead thee too, for this my sad disease
 Longs to receive thee as its firm support.

[*Exeunt* NEOPTOLEMUS and PHILOCTETES.]

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

Yes ! I have heard in tale, yet ne'er have seen,
 What hopeless anguish he was doomed to feel,
 Who sought the couch of Jove's Imperial Queen,
 Chained by the Thunderer on the ⁸whirling wheel;—
 But none have known, none viewed, of all man-
 kind,
 Like this sad exile, to despair consigned,
 Who, though for guilt, for fraud unblamed,
 For justice 'mid the righteous famed,
 In shame and sorrow thus hath pined !
 Ah ! much I marvel how he bore
 To list the wild waves' sullen roar ;
 The only sound of life—yet still
 Lived on to keener pangs and deadlier ill :—

ANTISTROPHE I.

Sole tenant of the shore—scarce faltering on

⁸ " *Αἰσθητικὰ*. Originally, the fillet used by women to bind up their hair ; and hence taken, from its round form, to signify a wheel. Musgrave proposes, however, to read *ἀντρογα*.

With powerless step—no human succour near;
⁹No partner of his woe to heed the groan
 Wrung from his bosom by that pang severe;
 None, when his wound poured forth th' envenomed
 flood

To stanch with soothing herbs the feverish blood,
 Herbs culled from earth's maternal breast,
 Potent to win a transient rest!—
 For when to sleep awhile subdued
 His pangs relax—as, yet untried
 To wander from its mother's side,
 Alone the infant seeks to stray;—
 He crawls with faltering foot his weary way.

STROPHE II.

No fruits for him provides the sacred soil,
 No golden grain requites his patient toil,
 He can but aim the winged shafts on high
 From that far-sounding bow,
 And for his hunger win a scant supply.

⁹ Κακογείτων. Not a bad neighbour, but a neighbour to evil. It must, however, be confessed, that the word does occasionally bear the former sense. Κακογείτονες ἔχθροι.—*Callim.*

Ah joyless soul! ten lingering years succeed,
 And still, uncheered by wine's enlivening glow,
 He seeks the stagnant waters, sad and slow,
 Where chance his path may lead!

ANTISTROPHE II.

Again for him shall joy resplendent shine,
 From woe to greatness raised—of royal line
 A youth encountering now, who o'er the flood,
 In galley swift of flight,—
 The long, long months fulfilled—to his abode
 Shall bear the exile, where the Melian choir
 Dwell by Spercheius—where from *Æta's* height
 The brazen shielded chief to realms of light
¹⁰Rose in celestial fire.

Neop. Crawl forth, if such thy pleasure.—Where-
 fore thus

Silent without a cause, and sudden struck
 As if with mute amazement?

Phi. Woe is me!

Neop. What ails thee?

Phi. 'Tis a trifle. Come, my son!

¹⁰ The apotheosis of Hercules, which took place on Mount *Æta*, is here adverted to.

Neop. Arise fresh sufferings from thy present
plague?

Phi. No, no, in sooth; I tread more lightly
now—

Alas! ye Gods!

Neop. Why thus with bitter groans
Invoke the Gods?

Phi. That they be present now,
Our guardians and preservers. Ha! that pang—

Neop. What anguish wrings thee—wilt thou not
confess?—

Still silent? Some fresh ill, it seems, hath seized
thee!

Phi. I die, my son! no longer can I quell
This maddening pain. Ha! there! again it thrills,
Thrills to my inmost soul. Wretch that I am!
My son, my son, I perish, I am racked—

(Repeated and violent groans.)

Hast thou a sword, my son? For Heaven's dear
sake,

With friendly hand strike off this wretched foot;
Quick—smite it off—and spare not life itself.

¹ Erfurdt reads this passage *μὴ φείσῃ βίας*, Spare not force.
The reading we have adopted appears preferable, as it is a

Neop. What strange and sudden pang hath seized thee now,

That thus thou utterest wild and bitter cries?

Phi. Know'st thou, my son?—

Neop. What is it?

Phi. Know'st thou, son?—

Neop. Know what?

Phi. Dost thou not know? how know'st thou not?—

² Woe! woe is me!

Neop. The burden of thy pangs
Is heavy on thee now!

more appropriate conclusion to the impassioned ravings of the unhappy sufferer.

² “ Unless all the commentators be mistaken,” says the Oxford Prose Translator, “ these expressions, and the ελελελέλευ of Æschylus, are positive nonsense.” We should rather be inclined to suppose that *all* the commentators were mistaken, than that either Sophocles or Æschylus could write positive nonsense. When we consider the copiousness of the Greek language, we surely need not wonder that it cannot be adequately rendered by the paucity of our own. Had our *barbarian* Shakspeare written in Greek, he would, doubtless, have surpassed Æschylus and Sophocles as far as he excels every modern dramatic poet, though even in this case it would not be a necessary consequence that he should altogether have discarded interjections.

Phi. Heavy indeed!

No words can paint it—yet—O pity me!

Neop. What can I do to aid thee?

Phi. Do not thou

In wild amaze betray me to my foes.

The pangs revive by starts—perchance, ere long,
They will have run their course, and cease. Ah me!

Neop. Unhappy man! thine anguish wakes my
pity—

Proved most unhappy in thy countless ills.

Shall I uphold thee with sustaining hand?

Phi. No, no; not thus—but take these hallow-
ed arms,

As thou didst seek to hold them, till the pangs
That rend me now, exhausted, shall subside;
Take thou, and guard them well. Slumber is wont
To seize and soothe me when the pangs are o'er;
Nor can I rest till then—but I must lie

In undisturbed repose. And if, meantime,
My foes approach, I charge thee by the Gods,
Nor by assent, nor force, nor any means,
To yield these arms to them, lest thou consign
Both me, thy suppliant, and thyself to death.

Neop. Be calm, and trust my caution—to no hand,
Save to mine own and thine, shall they be given.

Yield them with favouring omens to my care.

Phi. Receive them, O my son. But pay thy
vows

To Envy, lest they prove the source of woe,
As they have been to me and were to him
Their first and great possessor.

Neop. Grant, ye Gods!

Such may my fortune be—and may our course
Be swift and prosperous, where disposing Heaven
Wills in its justice, and my bark is bound.

Phi. O but, I fear, thy prayers are breathed in
vain.

Alas, my son!

Once more th' ensanguined stream from this deep
wound

Is oozing fresh, and keener pangs impend.

Ah me! Ah me!

Why, cursed foot, why dost thou thus torment me?

Ah! it steals on—

It comes—it comes—'tis here—Wretch that I am!

Thou seest my sad estate. Ah! fly me not!

O that like pangs might rend thy guilty breast,

Stranger of Cephallene.—Ah! I groan

Again—and yet again.—O brother chiefs

O Agamemnon, Menelaus, that ye

Could feel the anguish I have felt so long !
 Death—death—so oft, so long invoked in vain,
 Day after day, wilt thou not come at last?
 My son, my noble son, afford thine aid.
 Ah burn me, burn me, in the flames that ³ curl
 Around us, generous youth! Such task as I
 For these good arms, which now thou keep'st, dis-
 charged
 To Jove's great son, do thou the same for me.
 What say'st thou, son?
 What say'st thou? wherefore mute? alas, where art
 thou?

Neop. I mourn in pity to behold thy woes.

Phi. Ah! be not thou dejected—with such pangs
 The fit comes on, and is as quickly past.
 But, I conjure thee, leave me not alone.

Neop. Cheer thee! we will remain.

Phi. And wilt thou stay?

Neop. Account it certain.

Phi. By an oath to bind thee,

³ We do not read here ἀνακαλυμένω, as in Erfurdt's edition, but, according to Brunck, ἀνακυκλυμένω. The isle of Lemnos appears to have emitted volcanic fires, which is probably the reason why it was consecrated to Vulcan.

I should disdain, my son!

Neop. Justice, at least,

Would now forbid me to depart without thee.

Phi. Pledge me thy hand.

Neop. I do, I will remain.

Phi. Now thither—thither—

Neop. Whither dost thou mean.

Phi. Upwards—

Neop. Thou rav'st again—why dost thou gaze
Thus wildly on the azure vault of heaven?

Phi. Release, release me!

Neop. Whither thus release thee—

Phi. Release me now.

Neop. I will not yet release thee.

Phi. Thou wilt destroy me, if thou touch me
still.

Neop. Lo, now I leave thee to thyself, and what
Is yet thy purpose?

Phi. Take, O take me, Earth,
Expiring to thy bosom, for this plague
Will leave me strength to stand upright no more.

Neop. Sleep, it should seem, ere long will soothe
his woes.

His powerless head already droops to earth;
And his whole frame a copious sweat bedews.

Lo! in his foot one black and ruptured vein
 Emits the gore. Now leave we him, O friends,
 That sleep may soothe him in a bland repose!

STROPHE.

Ch. ⁴Sleep, gentle sleep, in pain, in griefs un-
 taught,
 Come with thy softest gales,—
 O peace-imparting Power!
 Veil from his eyes the ⁵broad red glare of day;
 Come, healing God, O come!—
 Look well, my son, or where thou pause,
 Or whither move—and when occasion asks
 My willing aid! The gales invite,
 And why delay the deed?
 To seize aright th' important hour
 Avails to prompt success

⁴ This passage, beautiful as it is, is excelled by those exquisite lines of Euripides :

⁵Ω φίλον ὕπνε θείλητρον, ἐπίκερον νόσθε

Ἦς ἠδ' ἔμοι προσῆλθεσ ἐν δέοντί γε.

⁵Ω πότνια λήθη τῶν κακῶν, ὡς εἶ, σοφῆ,

Καὶ τῶισι δυστυχῆσιν εὐκταία θεός.

Eurip. Orest. 205. (Porson's edit.)

⁵ Some, including Erfurdt, read here ἀγλόν for ἀιγλαν, which would altogether invert the sense of the passage—
 “ Stretch over his eyes the mist of darkness.”

Beyond sage counsel, or superior might.

Neop. Nay, nought he hears. I know, if he remain,

In vain we seize his arms and sail to Troy;
To him this crown belongs—we bear him hence
By Heaven's command—and 'tis a base reproach
To vaunt with falsehood promise unredeemed.

ANTISTROPHE.

Ch. For this, my son, for this let Heaven provide—

But when again thou speak'st,
In low and whispered tone
Reply, my son! the slumber of disease
Is light and watchful still,—
But thou, far as thou may'st, explore
For me the purpose which is labouring now
Deep in thy breast concealed. Thou know'st
The man of whom I speak;
And, if thy thought with his accord,
'Tis wisdom's part to trace
The depth of counsels that perplex the simple.

⁶ Some understand these words as referring to Ulysses, others, to Philoctetes. Brunck, whom we have followed, inclines to the former opinion.

The gale, the gale is ours—in slumber, still
 As midnight rest, he lies. Be sleep, of fear
⁷Devoid, our aid, enchaining hand, foot, heart.
 He looks as of the dead. Thy bidding speak—
⁸This task, O son, my prudence can perform ;
 Toil most avails, when most of fear devoid.

Neop. Peace—peace—I charge thee, from such
 thoughts refrain ;

For lo,—his eyelids move—he lifts his head.

Phi. O light to sleep succeeding! faithful care
 Of these kind strangers far beyond my hope!
 I never deemed, my son, that thou wouldst bear
 With constant pity mine unrivalled ills,
 And still thy presence and thine aid bestow.
 Such toil those noble and right worthy chiefs,
 Th' Atridæ, never had thus lightly brooked ;
 But thou, a gallant father's generous son,
 Dear youth! with stedfast soul hast promptly borne
 My groans—and fetid odours of my wound.

⁷ We concur with Reiske and Musgrave in reading ἀδελῆς
 for ἀλεῆς.

⁸ This is a very perplexed passage: it appears to convey a
 hint of the ease with which Philoctetes might be seized when
 asleep. The obscurity is evidently designed.

Now, since this genial sleep has kindly lent
 Brief respite from my sufferings, O my son,
 Raise me from earth, and fix me on the ground,
 That, when the anguish ceases, we may go
 To our good ship—nor yet delay our course.

Neop. Much I rejoice to see, beyond my hopes,
 Thine eye to light, thy frame from pain restored.
 Thy pangs regarding, and that death-like rest,
 I deemed, in sooth, thy latest hour was nigh.
 Raise now thyself—or, if it please thee more,
 These will support thee, nor refuse the toil,
 So thou assent, and I command their service.

Phi. I thank thee, son, and raise me as thou
 say'st—
 But leave thy crew, lest, ere our need demands,
 The fetid odours reach them;—'tis enough
 To bear such loathsome comrade in their bark.

Neop. This as thou wilt, but rise, and lean on me.

Phi. Courage! I will, as is my wont, arise.

Neop. Ye Gods! I waver—what should next be
 done?

Phi. My son, what mean'st thou? whither tends
 thy speech?

Neop. I know not whither I should turn my words,
 Perplexed and dubious!

Phi. Dost thou speak of doubt?

Nay, talk not thus, my son.

Neop. Yet even now

In such am I involved!

Phi. Hath then the ill

Of my disease impelled thee to withhold

The passage promised late?

Neop. All must be ill

When man the bias of his soul forsakes,

And does a deed unseemly.

Phi. But I know

Nought of thy sire unworthy wilt thou do

In granting aid to one not wholly worthless.

Neop. I shall appear a villain—hence my grief.

Phi. 'Tis not thy deeds, thy words excite my
terror.

Neop. Great Jove direct me! Shall I twice be
proved

A villain, first concealing sacred truth—

Then uttering words of falsehood?

Phi. Or my fears

Deceive me, or this man designs to sail

And leave me here, abandoned and betrayed.

Neop. I will not leave thee—'tis my liveliest fear
Lest to thy sorrow I should bear thee hence.

Phi. What dost thou mean, my son? Thy words perplex me.

Neop. Nought will I hide. Thou must away to Troy,

To the Atridæ and the host of Greece.

Phi. Ah me! what say'st thou?

Neop. Till thou hear'st, be calm.

Phi. What must I hear; what is thy purpose now?

Neop. First from thine ills to rescue thee—then sail

To raze with thee the haughty towers of Troy.

Phi. Is this indeed thy sure and settled aim?

Neop. Necessity constrains me to the deed.

Hear then in calmness, and thy wrath restrain.

Phi. Ah! I am lost—betrayed. What hast thou done?

O stranger—quickly give me back my arms.

Neop. It cannot be. Justice and interest both constrain obedience to superior power.

Phi. ⁹Thou blasting flame! Thou horror of my soul!

⁹ The Scholiast, with his usual felicity of conjecture, interprets this as an execrable pun on the name of Pyrrhus, in which he has been followed by Brumoy, who paraphrases it,

Thou loathed inventor of atrocious fraud ;
 What hast thou done—how wronged my easy
 faith ?

Doth it not shame thee to behold me thus,
 A suitor and a suppliant, wretch, to thee ?
 Stealing my bow, of life thou hast bereft me.
 Restore, I pray thee, O my son, restore it !
 By thine ancestral Gods, take not my life !
 Wretch that I am ! he deigns not e'en reply,
 But still looks backward, as resolved to spurn me.
¹⁰ Ye ports, ye beetling crags, ye haunts obscure
 Of mountain-beasts, ye wild and broken rocks,
 To you I mourn, for I have none beside !
 To you, who oft have heard me, tell the wrongs,
 The cruel deeds Achilles' son hath wrought !
 Pledged to convey me home, he sails to Troy—
 Plighting his hand in faith—he meanly steals
 My bow, the sacred arms of Jove's great son ;

“ O rage digne de ton nom.” Both the Scholiast and his imitator appear to have forgotten, that the son of Achilles was known only to Philoctetes by the name of Neoptolemus.

¹⁰ Daphni, tuum Pœnos etiam ingemuisse leones,
 Interitum, montesque feri sylvæque loquuntur.

Virg. Ec. v. 27.

And would display them to the Grecian host.
 By force he takes me, as some vigorous chief,
 Nor knows his triumph is achieved o'er one
 Long helpless as the dead—a shadowy cloud—
 An empty phantom. In my hour of might
 He ne'er had seized me thus, since, in my ills,
 He but by fraud entrapped me. I am now
 Deceived to my despair. What shall I do?
 Ah! yet restore them, be again thyself.
 What dost thou say?—Yet silent?—Then I perish.
 Thou double portal of the rock, again,
 I enter thee, of arms, of life, deprived;—
 But I must pine forsaken in the cave;
 Nor winged bird, nor mountain-ranging beast,
 Shall these good darts bring down. I yield in
 death

To those a banquet, who supplied mine own;
 They whom I once pursued shall hunt me now;
 While with my blood their slaughter I atone,
 Betrayed by one who seemed the soul of honour.
 I will not curse thee, ere I learn, if yet
 Thou wilt relent—if not, all evil blast thee!

Ch. What do we, King! we wait but thy com-
 mand,

To sail—or yield to this poor exile's prayer?

Neop. On me, indeed, compassion strongly fell
Long since, when first his piteous tale I heard.

Phi. Have mercy on me, by the Gods, my son!
Shame not thyself in thus beguiling me.

Neop. What shall I do?—Oh had I never left
My native Scyros! this unworthy deed
Is hateful to me.

Phi. No; thou art not base,
Though lessons of dishonour hast thou learnt
From evil men. To others leaving now
Such arts, sail hence, restoring first mine arms.

Neop. What, comrades, shall we do?

[*Extending the Bow to PHILOCTETES.*

ULYSSES rushes on the Stage.

ULYSSES, PHILOCTETES, NEOPTOLEMUS, CHORUS.

Ulys. What wouldst thou do,
O vilest of mankind? Wilt thou not hence,
The sacred arms resigning to my hand?

Phi. Ha! who is this?—Ulysses do I hear?

Ulys. Aye! I, who stand before thee, am Ulysses.

Phi. O! I am sold, undone. This is the wretch
Who snared, and hath despoiled me of mine arms.

Ulys. 'Tis I, in sooth—none else. I own the deed.

Phi. Restore, resign the arms to me, my son.

Ulys. This, did he wish, he would not dare to grant.

But thou must hence with us, or these around
By force shall drag thee.

Phi. Villain! of the vile

At once the vilest, and most daring too,
Shall these by force constrain me?

Ulys. Aye! unless

Thou go spontaneous.

Phi. O thou Lemnian land!

Thou all-controlling flame, by Vulcan framed,
Can wrong like this be borne, and shall he dare
To force me from thy shelter?

Ulys. It is Jove,

Yes, Jove, supreme controller of the land,
Jove thus hath willed—and I but do his will.

Phi. Detested wretch! what falsehoods dost
thou frame!

The Gods alleging—thou dost tax the Gods
With lies, to gloss thine own dissembling guile.

Ulys. No; they are ever true. Yet, in this way,
Thou must proceed.

Phi. I will not.

Ulys. But thou shalt—

Thou must obey.

Phi. Ah! what a doom is mine!

Did then my sire beget me as a slave,

And not the heir of freedom?

Ulys. Nay, not thus;

But mated with the noblest;—leagued with whom

Thou must take Troy, and raze her towers to earth.

Phi. O never! were I doomed to every woe,

While yet for me this lofty shore stands firm.

Ulys. What wilt thou do then?

Phi. I will cast me down

From rock on rock, and bathe my brow in blood.

Ulys. Ho—seize him—lest he execute his threat.

Phi. What do ye suffer, O my hands! deprived

Of your loved bow—by this base wretch ensnared.

O thou, whose wisdom claims no kindred tie

With honour and with freedom, with what wiles

Hast thou beguiled me, with what arts deceived!

Making this youth thy tool—unknown to me—

Unworthy to partake thine infamy—

Of my regard more worthy, who but knew,

Without a thought, to work thy base command.

Remorse, I see, corrodes his bosom now

Have they thrust forth to exile, as thou say'st,
 Charging on them the crime they charge on thee.
 And now why seek me? Wherefore drag me hence?
 I, who am nothing, dead long since to you!
 How, O thou wretch, most hateful to the Gods!
 Am I not lame, my wound offensive still?
 How can ye serve the Gods in prayer?—how slay
 The votive victims, if I share your bark?
 How pour libations due? Such was the plea
 On which ye first expelled me. Curses on ye!
 Ye, who have wronged me thus, yourselves shall
 meet
 An equal doom, if Heaven cares aught for justice.
 I know, I know it does, for never else
 Would ye have voyaged for a wretch like me,
 Had not a goad from Heaven itself constrained you.
³ But, O my father-land, all-seeing Gods!
 Avenge, avenge me in your own good time
 On all my foes, if ye, indeed, have aught
 Of pity for a wretch, who pines in ills,

³ Wakefield reads here, Ω *πυρωτὶ γῆ*—conjecturing that Philoctetes meant to apostrophize the land of Lemnos. The conjecture, like most of the same editor, is ingenious but fanciful.

Worthiest of pity. Could I see them fall,
I think my pangs would never wake again!

Ch. Stern is the stranger, and his words are stern,
Ulysses, and he will not bend to ills.

Ulys. Much to his passionate speech could I reply
If time were meet;—one word must now suffice.
When Greece needs men like this, such then am I—
When just and pious men th' emergence asks,
None wilt thou find more pious than myself.
'Tis still my wish to triumph over all
Excepting thee—to thee I promptly yield.

[*To the* CHORUS.

Release your charge, nor hold him longer thus:
Let him remain. We have no need of thee,

[*To* PHILOCTETES.

So but thine arms are ours,—since in the camp
Teucer is present, practised in this art;—
I, too, am no less skilful than thyself
To bend the bow, and aim th' unerring shaft.
What ask we then of thee? Back to thy cave,
And pace with sullen tread the Lemnian isle;
Let us away—perchance this prize for me
May win the fame to thee by Heaven assigned.

Phi. Ah me! what can I do? And shalt thou
shine

Glorious 'mid Greece, with these mine arms adorned?

Ulys. Answer me not, for I am now departing.

Phi. Son of Achilles, shall thy voice no more
Address me—but wilt thou, too, leave me thus?

Ulys. Retire, nor heed him, generous as thou
art,

Lest woman-pity mar our better fortune.

Phi. Will ye, too, strangers, leave me thus for-
lorn,

A wretch abandoned, nor have pity on me?

Ch. This youth is our commander—what to thee
He shall reply, the same we answer too.

Neop. Ulysses will reproach me, as too prone
To weak compassion—yet, if such his will
Remain, till in the ship our mariners
Are ready, and our vows to Heaven are made.
Meantime his purpose, haply, he may change
More to our profit;—haste we now away;
Ye, when we call, with speed obey the summons.

STROPHE I.

Phi. O dwelling of the caverned rock,
By changing seasons cheered, or cooled,
How am I then, unhappy! doomed
Never to quit thy drear abode;

But thou wilt be my shelter ev'n in death.
 Woe, woe is me!
 O cheerless cave, replete
 With all that wrings the joyless breast,
 Whence shall my daily food
 Be won, and to my need
 Who shall extend relief;—what cheering hope?
 * O would the direful brood
 Of Harpies, flapping hoarse their sounding wings,
 Waft me aloft, for I can bear no more!

STROPHE II.

Ch. Thou, thou alone, unhappy! on thine head
 Hast drawn these woes—no other hand
 On thee hath wreaked this doom—
 When wisdom called thee to decide,
 Thy free election chose the heavier ill.

* There is much diversity of opinion respecting the true reading of this passage. Aldus has *πτωκάδεις*; Gedicke, *πλατάδεις*. Several other conjectures are made by the Scholiast. Vossius, however, considers *πτῶαδεις* (from the obsolete word *πτῶειν*, cadere) the preferable reading, which, Erfurdt says, he embraces for want of a better. The allusion is probably to the Harpies.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Phi. I then, a wretch, a hopeless wretch,
Wasted by ever-gnawing pangs,
From henceforth in extremest woe,
Torn from the converse of mankind,
Here must abide and perish—Ah what doom
Of misery—
No more with food supplied,
With winged shaft and vigorous hand
Seizing the prey no more :
But unsuspected fraud
And wily words my cooler sense beguiled.
Ah! could I see the wretch,
Who planned the guileful scheme, like me con-
signed,
Through equal years to equal agony!

ANTISTROPHE II.

Ch. The doom, the doom of Heaven—no trea-
cherous scheme
Framed by my hand hath wrought thee this!
Turn then, on others turn
Thy bitter curse of agony;
E'en this I seek, that thou my kindness spurn not.

STROPHE III.

Phi. Ah me! Now seated on the shore
 Of the white-foaming main,
 He mocks me, poising in his hand
 The solace of my woes,
 Which none of mortals, save myself, hath borne.
 My bow, my only friend,
 And wrested from a friendly hand,
 How wouldst thou look, if sight and sense were thine,
 In pity on the friend
 Of Hercules—thus plunged
 In heaviest ills, who ne'er shall bend thee more!
 Henceforth—how sad the change!
 Wilt thou obey a man of many wiles;
 Attesting impious fraud,
 Beholding one abandoned and accursed,
 Who plots unnumbered crimes—all woes
 Which on my head hath base Ulysses heaped!

STROPHE IV.

Ch. To speak the truth with frankness is the
 part
 Of manly bosoms—not to vent
 In vehement speech invidious wrath.

Our King, from all the chiefs
Of Greece preferred, by *his* good counsels led,
Hath done a public service to the state.

ANTISTROPHE III.

Phi. Ye winged tribes, ye tameless herds
Who ever range the hills
Of this inhospitable isle ;
Come from your coverts now
Undaunted—I no longer wield
The bow, so feared before,
To feeble wretchedness consigned.
Henceforth the spot is left unguarded all,
And ye have nought to dread.
Come—'tis the moment now,
Blood to avenge with blood, and on my flesh
Your angry vengeance sate,
For I am quickly sinking to my doom !
What can supply my wants,
Who on the empty air alone must feed,
Bereft of all the genial food,
Earth, nurse of man, produces for her sons ?

ANTISTROPHE IV.

Ch. If thou regard the man who comes, to thee

Benevolent, his cares requite.

For know, know well, for thee

Escape is open still.

Hard is thy fate to bear, and yet

Unschooled to meet the wills its doom involves.

Phi. Again, again thou wak'st mine ancient woes
To new remembrance keen ;

The worthiest thou of all who e'er have trod

Our isle, why wound me thus—what hast thou done?

Ch. Why say'st thou this?

Phi. If thou indulge a hope
To bear me yet to Troy's detested land.

Ch. Such to my thought the wisest scheme ap-
pears.

Phi. Then, then this moment leave me to my doom.

Ch. Welcome, most welcome, is thy bidding
now,

And cheerful I obey.—

Away—away!

Seek we the ship, obedient to our chief.

Phi. ⁵ Go not, I pray, by Jove who hears the
curse!

⁵ Ἀραίει Διός.—“Jove who is called to witness by suppliants.”

Ch. Be calmer then.

Phi. Ah! strangers, tarry by the Gods!

Ch. What means

This sudden cry?

Phi. Ah miserable me!

Fate! unrelenting fate! I am undone—

A very wretch accurst!

My foot, my foot, how can I yet endure thee?

How can I yet live on?

Return, O strangers, yet awhile return.

Ch. What does thy purpose vary now

From all thy recent speech expressed?

Phi. Shall one be blamed, who, maddening in
his pain,

Utters delirious and distracted words?

Ch. Go then, as we exhort thee, wretched man!

Phi. O never, never!—Fixed is my resolve,

Though the dread Lord of lightning blast me here

With the red flashing of his fiery bolts.

Let Ilion perish, with each hated chief,

Who, unrelenting, spurned this deadly wound.

But ye, O strangers, grant but one brief prayer!

Ch. What is thy will?

Phi. A sword, or sharpened axe,

Or deadlier weapon, to my need convey.

Ch. What can a gift like this achieve for thee?

Phi. To lop with mine own hand this head—
these limbs—

My soul is bent on death.

Ch. Why thus?

Phi. To seek my much-loved sire—

Ch. Whither on earth?

Phi. Nay; in the dreary grave,

For light and life are his no more.

My country! O my country, most beloved!

How, thus abandoned, should I look on thee,

I, who have left thy sacred streams

To aid the legions of detested Greece,

And thus am nothing now!

Ch. Nay; now indeed long since beside my
ship

Had I been walking, save that I descried

Ulysses coming with Achilles' son.

Swift they approach, and now before us stand.

Enter NEOPTOLEMUS *and* ULYSSES.

ULYSSES, NEOPTOLEMUS, PHILOCTETES, CHORUS.

Ulys. Wilt thou not tell me, wherefore on this way

Thou steal'st thus earnest to retrace thy path?

Neop. To make atonement for my former errors.

Ulys. Thy words amaze me—Wherein hast thou erred?

Neop. Wherein by thee and all th' united host Persuaded—

Ulys. What then, that becomes thee not, Hast thou accomplished?

Neop. With ungenerous guile And fraudulent arts a noble soul betrayed.

Ulys. Whom—whom? Ah me! What new design impels thee?

Neop. Nought new indeed—but to the son of Pœas—

Ulys. What wilt thou do?—How fear is stealing on me.

Neop. From whom I took these arms, to him once more—

Ulys. O Jove! what say'st thou? Mean'st thou to restore them?

Neop. Yes; for I won and keep them still by baseness.

Ulys. Nay, by the Gods! in mockery speak'st thou thus?

Neop. Aye—if to speak the truth be mockery!

Ulys. What, son of great Achilles, dost thou say?

What hast thou uttered?

Neop. Will it pleasure thee

That twice and thrice I should repeat my words?

Ulys. 'Twas sore against my will to hear them once.

Neop. Be now assured, for thou hast heard the whole.

Ulys. There is, there is, who will prevent the deed.

Neop. Ha—who shall dare to hinder me in this?

Ulys. Th' assembled host of Greece—among them I.

Neop. Wise though thou art, thy words betray no wisdom.

Ulys. Neither thy words nor actions speak thee wise.

Neop. If both are just, 'tis better far than wisdom.

Ulys. How is it just the trophies to restore,
By my sage counsels gained?

Neop. I grossly erred,
And would retrieve mine error.

Ulys. Fear'st thou not,

For such an act, th' avenging host of Greece?

Neop. ⁶ In a just cause thy terrors I despise,
Nor shall thy hand direct me at thy will.

Ulys. Henceforth with Troy we war not, but
with thee.

Neop. Well—be it so.

Ulys. Seest thou my right hand laid
On my sword's hilt?

Neop. And dost not thou see mine
In the same act; nor shall it linger there?

Ulys. I will forbear—but when the tale I tell
To our whole army, they will best chastise thee.

Neop. Thy prudence I commend—act ever thus,
And cause of sorrow rarely will be thine.—

Come forth, thou son of Pœas, Philoctetes,
Quitting once more thy rocky dwelling place.

Phi. Ah! what new clamour through my cave
resounds?

⁶ There is no terror, Cassius, in thy threats,
For I am armed so strong in honesty,
That they pass by me as the idle wind,
Which I regard not.

Why am I called? What, strangers, is your will?
Alas! some foul device! And are ye come
To heap fresh sorrows on my former woes?

Neop. Courage—and hear the words I bring thee
now.

Phi. I hear in terror.—By thy words betrayed,
To woe already have those words consigned me!

Neop. Is there no place for true repentance
still?

Phi. Such were thy words, so winning, when
mine arms
Thou stolest, frank in aspect, false in heart.

Neop. Such are not now—I wish thee but to
hear me.

Still art thou firmly fixed to linger here,
Or wilt thou share our voyage?

Phi. Hush! no more—
If thou speak thus, thy words are bootless all.

Neop. Art thou decided?

Phi. Aye, far more resolved
Than words can tell thee!

Neop. Much could I have wished
My words might yet persuade thee; but if speech
Can nought avail my purpose, I am mute.

Phi. ⁷ Thy words are vain indeed. Thy fraudulent soul

Shall never win my friendly thought again ;
 Thou, who by craft of life itself dost rob me,
 And then with idle exhortations com'st,
 Thou basest son of a most noble sire !
 Perdition seize ye all—th' Atridæ first,
 Ulysses next, then thee !

Neop. Forbear thy curse,
 And from my hand again thine arms receive.

Phi. What say'st thou ! Shall we then be twice
 deceived ?

Neop. Nay—⁸ by the awe of holy Jove I swear !

⁷ Came he right now to sing a raven's note,
 Whose dismal tone bereft my vital powers,
 And thinks he that the chirping of a wren,
 By crying comfort from a hollow breast,
 Can chase away the first conceived sound ?
 Hide not thy poison with such sugared words.

Sec. Part Hen. VI. Act iii. Sc. 2.

⁸ A most solemn and inviolable form of adjuration. So—
 Ω θεῶν ἄγνὸν σέβας.—Ed. Tyr. 830.

Ἄλλ' εἰ μὲν ἄγνὸν ἐστὶ σοι

Πείθευ σέβας.

Æsch. Eum. 888.

Phi. O words most welcome, if sincerely breathed.

Neop. Actions shall prove their truth. Stretch
forth thine hand,

And once again be master of thine arms.

[*Gives him the bow, &c.*

ULYSSES rushes in.

Ulys. That I forbid it, let the Gods attest,
Both for the Atridæ, and th' united host!

Phi. Whose voice is this, my son? And do I hear,
Indeed, Ulysses?

Ulys. Know thou one is nigh,
Who yet will drag thee to the plains of Troy,
Whether Achilles' son consent, or not.

Phi. Not unavenged, if well this dart be aimed.

Neop. ⁹No—aim it not! O, by the Gods, forbear.

Phi. Nay—by the Gods, my son, release my
hand.

Neop. I will not loose thee.

Phi. Why prevent me thus
From wreaking vengeance on a foe abhorred?

⁹ The readers of Telemachus will, doubtless, remember in how much more favourable a light the character of Ulysses is represented by Fenelon.

Neop. Such deed were worthy nor of thee, nor
me.

Phi. Know this, at least, these leaders of the
Greeks
Are boastful liars, dastards in the fight,
Though trebly valiant in insulting words.

Neop. Well—thou hast now thine arms; nor is
there aught
Of wrath or censure thou canst vent on me.

Phi. None, none—well hast thou proved the
generous stock
Of which thou cam'st—not Sisyphus thy sire,
But great Achilles—noblest while he lived,
And now the mightiest of the mighty dead.

Neop. To hear my father's praise and mine from
thee
Is grateful to my soul—but hear thou too,
What I would seek of thee. The woes which
Heaven
Assigns to mortals, man perforce must bear.
But they who sink in voluntary ills,
As thou dost now, no valid claim can plead
To pardon, or to pity. Thou art grown
Wild by thy sufferings, deaf to counsels sage.
If one in friendship warns thee for thy good,

He wakes thy hate, and is esteemed thy foe.
 Yet I will speak, and Jove, the Lord of oaths,
 Invoke to witness mine unsullied truth.
 Know thou too this, and grave it on thy mind.
 This plague to thee the will of Heaven ordains,
 Since to the guard of Chrysa thy rash foot
 Drew nigh,¹⁰ the watchful Dragon-Power con-
 cealed,
 Mysterious guardian of th' uncovered shrine.
 Be well assured that never shalt thou win
 Rest from thy grievous pangs, while yon fair sun
 Mounts from the east, and to the west declines,
 Till of thine own free will to Ilium borne,

¹⁰ Serpents were often the guardians of shrines; and more particularly of treasures.—

Melius legatus adissem
 Sauromatas rabidos, servatoremque cruentum
 Bebrycii nemoris.

Stat. Theb. xi. 352.

It will also be remembered that Virgil describes the astonishment of Æneas, on seeing one of these animals at his father's tomb.

Incertus geniumne loci, famulumne parentis
 Esse putet.

Æn. v. 84.

The sons of Esculapius there shall heal
Thy wasting plague—while thy good shafts, com-
bined

With my right hand, subvert the Trojan towers.
Now will I tell thee how I know the fates.
We seized a captive from beleaguered Troy,
The first of prophets, Helenus, who said
That thus must all things be—and added yet,
That ere the summer fled, had Heaven decreed
The Trojan towers to ruin; and he pledged
His life the forfeit if his words were false.
Since then thou know'st the whole, assenting yield.
It is a proud distinction to be proved
The noblest chief of Greece—first to obtain
Release from all thy sufferings, then to rise
Sublime to Glory's loftiest height, and take
Proud Troy, prolific of so many woes.

Phi. Unwelcome life—ah why detain me still
In day's fair light, nor plunge me in the tomb?
Ah me! what shall I do—or how reject
Such pleas, preferred by friendship so sincere?
But say I yield—how, conscious of such deed
Can I meet Heaven's broad eye? with whom con-
verse?

Ye too,¹ bright orbs, who all my woes behold,
 How will ye brook that I should e'er unite
 With the Atridæ, who have wronged me thus,
 Or with Laertes' all-accursed son ?
 No thought of past affliction wounds my heart,
 But fancy pictures what I yet may bear.
 The mind that once gives birth to deeds of baseness,
 A base instructress, trains to every ill.
 Such words I marvel much to hear from thee ;
 It ill becomes thyself to sail for Troy,
 Or bring my succour to the foes who scorned
 thee,
 Thy Father's arms despoiling, and the meed
²Which to bold Ajax justice had assigned

¹ Camerarius understands this passage of "his eyes," as at *Œdip. Tyr.* 1270. Brunck seems to refer it to the stars. Literally. "Ye orbs, that witness every thing which happens to me."

² These two lines, Brunck observes, are evidently spurious : for how should Philoctetes know any thing about the contest for the arms of Achilles, beyond what he had heard from Neoptolemus, who did not even mention the name of Ajax as a competitor for the prize ? It is, however, possible, that the meaning intended to be conveyed is simply this—that if

Awarding to Ulysses! Wouldst thou then
 With such thyself unite, and force me too?
 No, no, my son—thy former pledge redeem—
 Conduct me home—and thou in Scyros dwell,
 Leaving those villains to the doom they merit.
 Thus wilt thou reap a double meed—from me
 And from thy father—nor, by aiding guilt,
 Show that thy soul is moulded vile as theirs.

Neop. Thy words have show of reason—still I
 wish

That, trusting yet to me and to the Gods,
 Thou from this land with me thy friend wouldst sail.

Phi. What, to the Trojan plains, and the loathed
 race

Of Atreus, with this agonizing foot?

Neop. To those at least who will relieve thy
 foot

From this fell venom, and thy pangs dispel.

Phi. ³ O thou whose pleading would to baseness
 lure me—

the arms had really been given to the most worthy, justice
 would have awarded them to Ajax rather than to Ulysses.

³ Δεινὸν αἶνον ἀνέσας—dirum consilium dans—ἀνεῖν sometimes

What dost thou mean ?

Neop. A deed I deem to thee
And me most glorious.

Phi. Canst thou argue thus,
Nor blush to think upon the Gods in heaven ?

Neop. Why should I blush to seek another's
welfare ?

Phi. Dost thou regard my welfare, or the good
Of Atreus' sons ?

Neop. In friendship for thyself
I speak—and such a friend my words attest me.

Phi. How, if thou wouldst betray me to my foes ?

Neop. Learn, O my friend, to be less fierce in
sorrow.

Phi. I know thee—thou wilt work my ruin yet
By specious words.

Neop. Far be such guile from me !
Thou dost not know my purpose.

Phi. This I know —
The false Atridæ drove me into exile.

signifying *suadere, hortari*. *Æsch. Choeph. 533. Supp. 187.*
Other passages are cited by Musgrave. We have given the
sense of the passage rather than the literal translation.

Neop. But think, though once they exciled, may
they not

Seek now to save thee?

Phi. Never shall I gaze,

At least with mine own will, on hated Troy.

Neop. What shall we do then, if our earnest
prayers

And strongest pleas avail not to persuade thee?

For me—'twere easier far to spare my words,

For thee to live, as now, in agony.

Phi. And let me suffer what my fate demands.

But the first pledge, by thy right hand conveyed

To bear me home—this, this, my son, redeem.

Delay not now, nor waste thy thoughts on Troy.

Enough of sighs already hath she cost me.

TROCHAICS.

Neop. Go we then, if such thy pleasure.

Phi. O how generous is the word!

Neop. Plant thy footsteps now more firmly.

Phi. I with all my strength obey.

Neop. How shall I evade the vengeance

Of the Argives?

Phi. Heed it not.

Neop. Should they on my much loved country
Wreak their vengeance?

Phi. I will aid—

Neop. What canst thou achieve to aid me?

Phi. With Alcides' conquering arms—

Neop. Ah, how sayst thou?

Phi. I will drive them
From thy country.

Neop. Then, O friend,
If thou wilt redeem thy promise,
Bid this land a last farewell.

⁴*Herc.* Not yet, O son of Pœas, ere once more
Our accents reach thine ear;
Know, 'tis the voice of Hercules thou hear'st—
His form thine eyes behold.
To watch thy fortunes I awhile have left
My own celestial seat,

⁴ It is hardly requisite to point out in what strict accordance with the canon of Horace is the appearance of Hercules.

Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit.

Ars. Poet. 191.

That Jove's almighty mandate I may breathe,
 And in his name forbid thy purposed course.
 Thou to my words give heed.
 Of mine own fortunes would I first remind thee—
 What ^s toils enduring and what perils braved,
 I won th' undying glories, which thou seest.
 Know, toils like these to thee hath Heaven assigned,
 That fame immortal may requite thy deeds.
 When with this warrior thou hast sailed to Troy,
 First shall thine agonizing pest be healed,
 Then, judged the bravest of th' embattled host,
 Paris, the guilty cause of all these woes,
 Thou with my arrows shalt of life bereave ;
 And raze proud Troy, and to thy palace send
 The richest booty of the captured town—
 To thy loved Father by fair Cæta's vales.
 Whate'er of spoils thy martial deeds requite,
 Place as memorials of my shafts and bow
 On my funereal pyre!—Achilles' son,
 Thee too I thus command—apart from him

^s Hæc arte Pollux et vagus Hercules
 Enisus, arces attigit igneas.

Thou canst not take the Trojan towers—nor he
 Apart from thee—bound in confederate faith
⁶Like two fierce lions, each the other guard;
 And I to Ilium's walls will quickly send
 Sage Esculapius, healer of thy wound.
 Once more must Troy be taken by mine arms—
 And O, remember, when her lofty towers
 Are laid in ruins, to revere the Gods.
 Second to this all else great Jove esteems—
⁷True piety alone defies the grave;
 Let mortals live or die—this blooms for ever.

Phi. O thou whose words are dearest to my soul,
 In happy hour vouchsafed,
 I will not disobey thy will.

Neop. My purpose too in this accords with his.

Herc. No longer then the deed delay

⁶ So two young mountain-lions nursed with blood,
 In deep recesses of the gloomy wood,
 Rush fearless to the plains, and, uncontrolled,
 Depopulate the stalls, and waste the fold.

Hóm. v. 681.

⁷ Ἄρετή δὲ, καὶ θάνη τις, οὐκ ἀπόλλυται
 Ζη δ' οὐκ ἐτ' ὄντος σώματος.

Euríp.

The wind and wave invite—

The favouring gales are breathing from the stern.

Phi. Come, as we go, this earth will I adore.

Farewell, my rocky home,

Ye nymphs who haunt the watery meads,

Thou wild roar of the hoarse resounding sea,⁶

Where oft within my cave

The southern blast in hoary dews

Has bathed my head ;—while many a bitter groan

Responsive to my voice th' ⁸Hermæan mount

Sent in wild murmurs on the echoing blast !

Now, ye pure founts, thou sweet and ⁹crystal stream,

I quit you, quit you now,

An unexpected joy !

Farewell, thou sea-encircled Lemnian plain—

⁸ Hoc erat, in gelido quare Pœantius heros
Voce fatigaret Lemnia saxa sua.

Co. Trist. v. i. 61.

⁹ For Λύκιον, the reading adopted by Brunck, who says, on the authority of the scholiast, that there was a fountain of that name in Lemnos, dedicated to and named from the Lycian Apollo, we have preferred the reading of Erfurdt, γλύκιον. If this part of the island were indeed, as Philoctetes said, uninhabited, how came the Lycian Apollo to be worshipped there ?

O speed me with a prosperous course
 Where ¹⁰Fate's resistless will—and the kind words
 Of generous friends impel me, and the God,
 The all-subduing God, who willed it thus!

Ch. Yea, let us all together part,
 Paying due honours to the Ocean-Nymphs
 To come 'protectors of our homeward course.

¹⁰ Μοῖρα μεγάλη. Literally, "Ingens fatum." So Horace,
 Post ingentia fata Deorum in templa recepti.

Hor. Ep. ii. 1, 6.

After the deeds of illustrious lives destined by fate.

¹ Σωτήρας. This word, which is masculine, is here joined to the feminine Νύμφαις. Similar instances may be seen. Æsch. Sep. Theb. 321, εὐπραξία σωτήρ. So Sophocles, τύχη σωτήρ.

ELECTRA.



ELECTRA.

EVERY reader of the ancient Greek drama must be forcibly struck with the narrowness of the range within which the great Tragic writers appear to have been confined, as to the selection of their subjects. The misfortunes of the families of Œdipus and of Atreus, with a few other legends of the same stamp, supplied, in a great measure, that scanty fountain, out of which all were contented to draw. Thus, on the same basis are founded the *Electra* of Sophocles, the *Chœphoræ* of Æschylus, and the *Electra* of Euripides. Yet it may reasonably be doubted whether, in the present instance at least, this similarity of subject should not

be attributed rather to a spirit of rivalry than a deficiency of materials. It is palpably evident, that Euripides intends to ridicule the manner in which Æschylus has managed the discovery of Orestes by his sister Electra; and, consequently, that *his* drama must have been produced subsequently to that of his great predecessor. We may, therefore, pronounce, without much hesitation, that the Chœphoræ of Æschylus appeared first of the three, the Electra of Sophocles next, and the Electra of Euripides last.

To decide between the merits of the two former compositions would be a task not less invidious than difficult. If the Chœphoræ of Æschylus is possessed of more striking beauties, the Electra of Sophocles has fewer and less glaring defects. If Æschylus rises into a sublimity which is never equalled by Sophocles, as in the relation of Clytemnestra's dream at the tomb of Agamemnon, neither does Sophocles degenerate into absurd and inconsistent puerilities, as in the recognition of Orestes by his sister, by reason of the exact correspondence of their footsteps. In the one there is a strange mixture of grandeur with meanness, elegance with

coarseness, beauty with deformity—the other is uniformly polished, dignified, and chaste. The former may be compared to the Eagle, which, in its impetuous and irregular flight, at one moment is ascending to the sun, and, at another, swooping downward to the earth; the latter may be likened to the silver Swan, gliding in its calm and majestic course through the regions of the liquid air, neither soaring to confront the effulgence of the meridian orb, nor sinking to soil the purity of its plumage by the pollution of the dust of earth.

With either of these interesting productions the *Electra* of Euripides is scarcely worthy of a comparison. With many strokes of true pathos, and occasional passages of real sublimity, it combines a puerile simplicity which will sometimes excite laughter, and sometimes create disgust. The poet who can gravely inform his audience, that “a rich man needs no more for the supply of the cravings of nature than a poor man,” and, that “strong wine diluted with water will afford a very agreeable beverage,” can hardly enter the lists upon equal terms either with Sophocles or with *Æschylus*. In proof of our judgement we would refer to the drama itself,

while we proceed to offer a few remarks on that with which we are more immediately concerned.

The point on which all the ancient dramatists have most strikingly failed is the delineation of the female character. Whether in deference to the popular opinion respecting the sex, or in subservience to their own personal prejudices, it is not easy to decide; but the fact is certain, that, with the exception of our author's Antigone, there are few, if any, of the softer sex, among the dramatic characters of the ancients, who are entitled to our unqualified approbation. The Electra of Sophocles is a haughty high-spirited woman, impressed, according to the erroneous morality of that age, with a full persuasion that it was her solemn and imperative duty to avenge her father's death by shedding the blood of her mother, by whom he had been treacherously murdered. For such vindictive and implacable resentment, our modern ladies will not—nor is it desirable that they should—make any allowance. In all other respects, as a sister and a friend, her character is calculated to excite an interest;—at least so long as she is unfortunate, and until she becomes guilty.

The gradual developement of incidents in this drama is admirably managed; indeed, it is *here* that Sophocles invariably excels. Orestes, after an absence of some years, revisits his native land, for the purpose of avenging the murder of his father, Agamemnon, accompanied by an attendant, who is the adviser and instigator of the deed. After feasting his eyes with the view of his much-loved country—

“ Dulces reminiscitur Argos”—

the old man consults with him on the most politic mode of commencing operations. Though he hears the mourning accents of Electra, and longs to embrace her, yet he acquiesces in the prudent direction of his aged counsellor, and first obeys the command of Phœbus, in presenting offerings at his father's tomb. The remorseless hatred and shameless effrontery of Clytemnestra, the politic servility of Chrysothemis, the dauntless intrepidity of Electra, and the generous sympathy of the Chorus, beautifully diversify the scene, and sustain the interest till tidings arrive that Orestes is no more. The manner in which this intelligence is received is exquisitely characteristic of the different parties: Electra

refuses all consolation, and, on the entrance of Orestes himself, disguised as the bearer of his own ashes, a scene ensues which, for deep and pathetic interest, has no superior in the whole circle of tragic poetry. Taking the urn in her hands, Electra apostrophises her departed brother in terms of such tender lamentation, that Orestes can refrain no longer, but, impelled by the resistless impulse of nature, discovers himself to his sister. Nothing can be more finely imagined or more skilfully executed than this abrupt transition from the depth of misery and despair to the transports of affection and triumph. The exuberant joy of Electra, which cannot be restrained, but breaks forth even amidst the most important consultations, is infinitely more pleasing and natural than the cool composure with which she receives her returning brother, in the dramas both of Æschylus and Euripides.

The work of death is well managed, avoiding on the one hand the improbability of Æschylus, and on the other, the awkward and impotent contrivance of Euripides. Both these dramatists, by making Ægisthus the first victim, suffer the ardour

of revenge to cool, and by this means render the sacrifice of Clytemnestra more hideous and unnatural. Sophocles, with better judgement, has made Clytemnestra the first to fall; and, instead of supposing Electra to be present at and participating in the murder, only assigns to her the office of watching against a surprise. The covering of the dead body with a veil, which is removed by Ægisthus himself, must have been peculiarly effective in representation.

One defect alone is here observable in Sophocles. When Electra hears, behind the scenes, the dying exclamation of her mother, she cries out, "strike, if thou canst, a second blow." This excessive barbarity is neither necessary nor natural; at such a moment Electra, however transported with rage, ought to have remembered that Clytemnestra was still her mother. This fault, nevertheless, is not chargeable so much upon Sophocles as upon the age in which he lived; and it is but fair to remark, that his writings, taken as a whole, present the most attractive specimen of moral sentiment and fervent, though erring, piety, which remains to us out of the wreck of antiquity.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

ATTENDANT.

ORESTES.

ELECTRA.

CHORUS OF VIRGINS.

CHRYSOTHEMIS.

CLYTEMNESTRA.

ÆGISTHUS.

MUTA PERSONA.

PYLADES.

ELECTRA.

ATTENDANT, ORESTES, PYLADES.

Att. O son of Agamemnon, who to Troy
Led the confederate host, now mayst thou gaze
On scenes, which ever woke thy fond desire.
Here is the ancient Argos, which thy soul
So thirsted to behold,—this is the grove
Of wandering Io,¹ frenzy-stricken maid ;

¹ Ὀιστροπλήξ. This word is borrowed from the *Prom. Vinct.* of Æschylus, in which drama Iö is introduced. Her story is also narrated by Ovid.

And this, Orestes, the ²Lycæan mart
 Of the wolf-slaughtering God. That on the left
 Is Juno's fane renowned, and whither now
 We have arrived, thou see'st the rich Mycenæ.
 This is the home of ³Pelops' race, defiled
 With frequent murders;—on thy father's death,
 From thy true sister's hand receiving thee,
 I bore thee hence,—preserved thee,—trained thee up
 To man,—Avenger of thy father's blood.
 Now then, Orestes, and thou best of friends,
 Now, Pylades, ye must resolve at once
 What deed should be emprized. Lo! the glad
 beam
 Of orient⁴ morn awakes the sylvan choir
 To matin hymns of gladness,—the pale stars
 Wane on the brow of Night. Ere from the gates
 One foot shall issue, be our plans matured

² Ἀγορὰ Λύκειος, a place sacred to Apollo. Λυκίος, or
 λυκοκτόνος, the wolf-slayer; so called from his killing wolves
 when under the disguise of a shepherd to Admetus.—
 Francklin.

³ Sævam Pelopis domum.—Hor. lib. i. 6, 8.

⁴ Matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus.—Virg. Æn. viii.
 456.

No lingering pause th' important hour allows,
But we must do and dare.

Ores. Most faithful thou,
Most dear of servants! how dost thou evince,
By manifest signs, thy firm unsullied truth,—
E'en as the generous steed, though worn with age,
In peril's hour his slumbering spirit wakes,
⁵ And pricks his ears erect, so thou too warm'st
Our zeal, and art thyself the first to follow.
Now I will speak my purpose;—do thou lend
Prompt audience to my words,—and where I seem
To swerve from prudence, curb my hastier mood.
When to the Pythian oracle I came
A suppliant, asking how I should exact
Just retribution for my Father's blood,
Phœbus, as thou shalt hear, this answer gave;—
That I, devoid of arms or martial host,
Should strike by stratagem the righteous blow.
Since then the God's response we thus have heard,
Go thou, when fit occasion shall arise,

⁵ *Si qua sonum procul arma dedere,
Stare loco nescit: micat auribus, et tremit artus.*

Virg. Geo. iii. 83, 84.

Within the palace,—learn what passes there,
 That thou mayst bring a clear and full report.
 On thee, thus changed by years and worn with time,
 Thus habited,⁶ suspicion will not fall.
 Be this thy tale,—A Phocian stranger thou,
 From ⁷Phanoteus despatched, who is esteemed
 By these the truest of their foreign ⁸friends ;
 Say,—and ⁹on oath confirm it, that, by fate
 Urged to his doom, Orestes is no more,
 Hurl'd at the Pythian contest from his car,

⁶ Ἡνδισμένον, properly *floribus ornatum*. Musgrave proposes, *canis capillis variegatum*. We have followed Potter: “ Thus attired.”

⁷ Phanoteus. A small midland town of Phocis, says Francklin; and Brumoy even translates it Panope. With this rendering Erfurdt appears to accord, though that it is the proper name of a man, is evident from l. 663 of his own edition.

⁸ Δορυξένος, literally, “ ex hoste factus hospes.” Here, however, it appears to denote simply *hospes*.

⁹ Much trouble is taken by commentators and translators to clear Orestes from the guilt of perjury. Lamentable blindness of superstition,—where a hero can only be exculpated by implicating a god! Phœbus, in the Eumenides of Æschylus, and Ion of Euripides, does not appear to very great advantage among his fellow divinities.

In the swift race. Thus let thy story run.
First, with libations and with these shorn locks,
Crowning my father's tomb, as willed the God,
We, from the spot returning, in our hands
Will bear the vessel formed with sides of brass,
Which, as thou know'st, lies hid within the wood ;
That, with dissembling words, we may convey
The welcome tidings,—how in death consumed
And burnt to ashes is my mortal frame.
Nought will it grieve me, when in words deceased
In act I live, and bear away renown.
'Tis no ill ¹⁰ omen which ensures success.
Oft have I known the wise, accounted dead
In rumour's empty tale, to their own home
Return once more, with brighter glories crowned.
So would I trust, with equal fame preserved,
I too shall shine a death-star to my foes.
But, O my father-land,—ye Gods who rule

¹⁰ The superstition of the Greeks, respecting words of good or ill omen, is remarkable. A striking instance occurs in the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, where the messenger from Corinth salutes *Œdipus* "King of Thebes," before he communicates the intelligence of the death of *Polybus*.

O'er this my country, bid me welcome here,
 And on my path your prospering smiles bestow :
 Thou, too, O palace of mine ancient sires,
 To thee I come, by Heaven's own impulse led,
 To cleanse, in just revenge, thy blood-stained halls.
 O send me not dishonoured from the land,
 But graced with wealth, restorer of my house !
 Enough of words. Be it thy care, old man,
 To execute thy task with caution meet,
 And we will hence,—in every arduous deed
 Occasion reigns great arbiter of all.

[ELECTRA comes out of the palace.

ELECTRA, ORESTES, ATTENDANT.

Elec. Ah me! unhappy me!

Att. Methought, my son, within the palace halls
 Some sad domestic sighed in stifled woe.

Ores. Is't not the poor Electra? Wilt thou here
 Awhile we pause and listen to her sorrows?

Att. It must not be. The will of Loxias first
 Must be obeyed. Now pour we to thy sire
 The purifying stream,—for this will bring

Might in the act, and victory at the close.

[ORESTES *and* ATTENDANT *retire.* ELECTRA
comes forward.

Elec. O pure ethereal light,
Thou air, with 'earth pervading equal space,
How many a dirge of wild lament,
How many a blow upon this bleeding breast,
Hast thou for me attested, when dun Night
Withdraws her murky veil.
Through the long hours of darkness, each loathed
couch
Of these sad halls is conscious of my woe,
How mine unhappy father I bewail,
Whom not in far barbaric clime
Ensanguined Mars laid low ;
But my base mother, with her paramour,
Ægisthus, as the woodman fells the oak,
Hewed down with murderous axe.
No heart, save mine, with gentle pity wrung,

¹ ἴσομοῖρος—cui portio par datur. There are various opinions concerning this word, some interpreting ἀήρ, darkness. Light holding equal sway with darkness. The same thought occurs, Æsch. Chæph. 316, σκότῳ φάος ἰσόμοιρον.

Laments for thee, my father, though thy doom
Such pity well demands.
But never will I cease my wail,
Nor hush my bitter cries, while yet I gaze
On yon all-radiant stars,
Gaze on the orb of day ;—
But, like the hapless nightingale, bereft
Of her loved brood, before my native home
Pour the loud plaint of agony to all.
Ye dark abodes of Dis and Proserpine,
Thou Hermes, guide to hell—thou Awful Curse,
And ye, dread Furies, Offspring of the Gods,
Who on the basely murdered look,
On those who mount by stealth th' unhallowed
couch ;
Come, aid me, and avenge the blood
Of my beloved sire,
And give my absent brother to mine arms ;
Alone no longer can I bear the weight
Of this o'erwhelming woe.

[*Enter* CHORUS.]

ELECTRA, CHORUS.²

STROPHE I.

Ch. O daughter of a mother ³sunk in crimes,
 Why, why, Electra, dost thou pine
 In ever-wasting woe,
 For Agamemnon, by the wiles ensnared
 Of thy most impious mother, and betrayed
 To evil hands? If it be lawful thus
 To speak, like doom be his who did the deed.

Elec. Offspring of sires illustrious, ye are come

² "It has been the subject of serious dispute," says Potter, "whether the Chorus is formed of virgins or of matrons. They are not once styled *παρθένοι*; nor, on the other hand, is there any allusion to their married state. *Γυναικες* is a common term. It is more consonant to manners, that the friends and companions of Electra should be virgins." Yet the Chorus address Electra by the term *τέκνον*, which would seem to intimate that they were older than herself; and she, as Brunck observes, could not be less than twenty-five years of age. However, if it be not more probable to consider them as virgins, it is perhaps more poetical—

"Dabiturque licentia sumpta pudenter."

³ *Δυστανοστάτας*, the same with *ἐξωλεστάτης*. So *δύστησι*, Aj. 1307.

Thinking to solace my despair.—
 I know your love,—I feel it,—in no part
 Does it escape me,—yet I cannot cease
 To weep in anguish o'er my Father's fall.
 But ye, whose gentle bosoms well requite
 The love that warms mine own,
 O leave me, leave me, to indulge my woe!

ANTISTROPHE I.

Ch. And yet from Pluto's lake, man's common home,
 Thy sire thou never canst redeem
 By shrieks or fervent prayers.
 But thou, meanwhile, from temperate grief impelled
 To ceaseless tears, art sinking in despair!
 When from thy sorrows no release remains,
 Why cherish thus intolerable woe?

Elec. Senseless were he who could so soon forget
 A parent's miserable doom!
 And more congenial to a soul like mine
 Is she who mourns for Itys,—Itys still,
 The timid bird, sad ⁶ messenger of Jove.

⁴ Διὸς ἄγγελος. But this appellation is the exclusive property of the eagle. Can it mean "Veris nuntius," Διὸς being taken for "verni temporis?" The emendation, ἕϊαρος ἄγγελος,

O wretched ⁵Niobe, thee too I deem
 Divine, in rocky tomb
 Who dost for ever weep, for ever sigh !

STROPHE II.

Ch. Yet, daughter, not alone on thee
 Of mortal birth such ills descend ;
 In this thy griefs transcend not theirs within,
 Sprung from one source, to thee by birth allied.
 This doth Chrysothemis endure,
 This Iphianassa bears,
 And He, whose youthful spring in secret wanes,
 Whom, yet with glory crowned,
 May proud Mycenæ's towers
 Greet to his throne restored, by favouring Jove
 Led to his native land, thy loved Orestes.

Elec. Whom I unceasingly await, unblest

is inadmissible on account of the metre. The nightingale, says Erfurdt, is called the messenger of Jove, because she is the messenger of spring, and Jove is the director of the seasons. With this solution we must, perforce, be satisfied.

⁵ We need hardly refer to the exquisite description of Niobe in the *Antigone*, vol. i. p. 261. So Ovid. *Metam.* iii. 6, 311.

Fixa cacumine montis

Liquitur, et lacrymas etiamnum marmora manant.

With smiling children and connubial love,—
 In tears dissolved, and still oppressed
 With unexhausted woe,—while he forgets
 My cares, my fond instructions. What, oh what
 Of faithless tidings hath not mocked mine ear?
 He still desires to come,
 Desiring, yet delays.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Ch. Nay, daughter, cheer thee, cheer thee yet!
 Still in yon starry heaven supreme
 Jove, all-beholding, all-directing, dwells.
 To him commit thy vengeance, nor indulge
 This bitter vehemence of wrath;
 Nor yet thy wrongs forget.
 Time is a god who blunts the edge of woe. *d*
 Since nor on Crisa's pastured shore
 Delays the martial son
 Of Agamemnon, never to return,
 Nor the stern God who rules in Acheron.

Elec. Yet of mine earthly date long space hath
 passed
 In hope, vain hope, nor can I yet endure,
 Who pine in orphan wretchedness,
 Whom no kind friend with manly might upholds.

Scorned like some foreign slave, despised I tread
 The palace of my fathers, in the garb
 Of servitude arrayed,
 With scanty food sustained.

STROPHE III.

Ch. Sad was indeed the voice of his return,
 Sad in thy father's halls the groan,
 When from the brazen axe unsparing fell
 The adverse blow of death.—
 'Twas ^o falsehood prompted, lust fulfilled the deed.
 A deed of horror, fearfully conceived,
 Whether a God these acts of darkness wrought,
 Or one of mortal race !

Elec. O day, of all that ever shone
 Most hateful to my soul !
 O night, O traitorous banquet, fraught to me
 With deep unutterable woes,
 When my unhappy sire
 Met from two murderous hands th' inglorious death;

^o Ægisthus and Clytemnestra are said to have watched Agamemnon, as he came out of the bath, when they threw over his head a shirt without any opening at the neck; entangled in this they murdered him; thus was the scheme laid by falsehood and treachery, and executed by lust.—Francklin.

Those hands my life betrayed,
 Those hands my ruin wrought.
 May He who reigns on high Olympus' brow,
 With equal woes that deed of death repay ;
 Never may joy and peace accordant smile
 On those who dared the crime.

ANTISTROPHE III.

Ch. Bethink thee yet, nor still indulge thy wrath.
 Hast thou no thought, from what a height
 Already hast thou fallen into woes
 Shameful as undeserved ?
 Thou dost but heap fresh insult on thy head,
 Raising by thine inexorable hate
 Continual strife. This contest with the strong,—
 It cannot tend to good.

Elec. By woes, stern woes am I constrained ;
 The frenzy of my wrath
 I know, I feel—yet, maddening in my grief,
 I will not curb my plaints
 While life yet warms my breast !
 What, O beloved friends, what lenient word
 Of hope can soothe me now,
 From whom that seeks my weal ?
 Cease then, your unavailing comforts cease,

For never, never shall my woes be hushed!
And never shall I rest from misery,—
Eternal is my grief.

EPODE.

Ch. Yet do I speak with fond regard,
Fond as a mother's anxious love,
That thus thou heap not woes on woes!

Elec. What is the measure of my wretchedness?
How should a generous heart neglect the dead?
By whom of men are thoughts like these indulged?
O ne'er from such be honour mine,—
Ne'er, should I wed the worthiest of mankind,
Could I in peace repose, dishonouring thus
My much-loved sire, or cease the frantic flight
Of shrill-resounding groans;
For if the dull earth cover thus the blood
Of him who basely died,
And they who wrought his fall,
Repay not life for life;
Then perish shame for aye,
And piety be banished from mankind!

Ch. I came, my daughter, anxious to promote
Thy welfare and mine own,—but if I err
Do thou prevail, and be it mine to follow.

Elec. I blush, O friends, if from my ceaseless groans
You deem me conquered by excess of grief ;
Yet, since by stern necessity constrained,
Forgive me. How, from lofty lineage sprung,
How could a woman curb her flowing tears,
A father's wrongs beholding,—which by day,
By night, are ever present to my soul,
And all fresh-springing rather than decayed.
First from my mother, her who gave me birth,
My heaviest wrongs arise ;—then in these halls,
Mine own ancestral halls, must I perforce
Consort with those who shed my father's blood,
And yield a forced obedience, since by them
My various wants are slighted or supplied.
Think, too, what days of agony are mine,
When on my father's seat enthroned I view
The wretch Ægisthus ;—see him proudly wear
My father's robes of empire, and insult
The Gods with foul libations on that hearth
Which erst he sprinkled with my Father's blood.
And this, the last and most revolting wrong,
I see th' assassin share my Father's couch
With my abandoned mother, if to her
I still can give a mother's hallowed name.
Such is her bold presumption, with that wretch,

That blood-stained villain, undismayed she lives
 By the avenging Furies unappalled.
 But, as in mockery of that deed of death,
 Still when the day revolves on which she slew
 My hapless father by perfidious wiles,
 She leads the jocund dance, and to the Gods,
 Her guardian Gods, the votive victim slays.
 While I, unhappy! forced to witness all,
 Weep—waste away,—and evermore bewail
 Th' ill-omened ⁷ feast that bears my father's name.
 Yet vent my griefs alone: I dare not else
 Indulge the mournful luxury of tears.
 For thus my mother, bold at least in words,
 Pursues me ever with upbraidings keen.
 “Wretch—hateful to the Gods! to thee alone
 Is then thy father dead? Of all mankind
 Doth none deplore his doom, save only thou?
 Ill fate be thine, nor may th' infernal Gods
 E'er grant thee freedom from thy present woes.”

⁷ Clytemnestra, in imitation of the solemn honours paid to the gods and heroes on the new moons, called, therefore, ἑμμενια *iezia*, instituted a monthly festival, with sacrifices to the Gods, her preservers, on the day on which Agamemnon was murdered. This was celebrated with songs and dances, and a feast insolently called *Epulæ Agamemnoniæ*.—Potter.

Thus she upbraids me;—and if one remark,
 Orestes will return, infuriate then
 She cries aloud—“ And art not thou the cause,
 And is not this thy deed, who from my care
 Didst steal and bear away the young Orestes?
 Yet know at least due recompense awaits thee.”
 Thus doth she rave, and comes to fire her wrath
 Her truly noble and most valiant husband,
 That nerveless dastard, that reproach of man,
 Who fights his battles with a woman’s aid.
 While I, awaiting my Orestes still,
 To end my woes, in vain impatience pine.
 He meditates the deed, but nought achieves,
 Blighting my present as my future hopes.
 In such a lot, my friends, how hard to keep
 A meek and temperate prudence. Plunged in ills,
 Fain must we be subservient to our doom.

Ch. Say, while thou breath’st these words, where
 is Ægisthus?

Is he within, or hath he left his home?

Elec. He is far distant; were my tyrant near
 I could not thus beyond the portals range.
 He now is in the country.

Ch. Then indeed,
 With more assurance can we here indulge

An open converse.

Elec. Since he is afar
Ask boldly what thou wilt.

Ch. First would I seek
What tidings of thy brother,—will he come,
Or doth he linger yet?—I long to know.

Elec. He talks, but does not prove his words by
action.

Ch. Oft do men linger in a bold emprise.

Elec. I did not linger when I saved his life.

Ch. Cheer thee; right noble is thy brother's soul,
And prompt to aid his friends.

Elec. I trust it is,
Or had not borne the load of life so long.

Ch. Hush! say no more,—without the palace
gates
I see thy sister, fair ⁸ Chrysothemis,

⁸ Chrysothemis is mentioned by Homer, II. ix.

Yet more, three daughters in his court are bred,
And each well worthy of a royal bed,
Laodice and Iphigenia fair,
And bright Chrysothemis with golden hair.

Iphianassa is in the original, and ought to have been in the translation, as Iphigenia was supposed to have been immolated at Aulis. Laodice is, in all probability, the same with Electra.

Of the same parents born ; lo ! in her hands
 She bears the funeral offerings to the dead.

[*Enter* CHRYSOTHEMIS.

CHRYSOTHEMIS, ELECTRA, CHORUS.

Chry. What converse, sister, art thou holding
 here,

Beyond the portal ranging thus at large ?
 Wilt thou not yet from sad experience learn
 To curb this wild and unavailing wrath ?
 I too am conscious of indignant grief
 For these our present wrongs, and had I power
 Would prove what feelings to our foes I bear.
 Now, plunged in miseries, better furl our sails
 Nor dream of vengeance where we cannot wound.
 O could I win thee thus with me to act—
 Though what I speak, not that is right alone,
 But what thou judgest. Would I live as fits
 The free, I must obey my Lords in all.

Elec. At least 'tis shame, of such a father born,
 Thus to forget him, and subservient court
 A guilty mother's favour. Well I know

These admonitions all are taught by her,
And not the dictates of thine own free thought.
Choose then whiche'er thou wilt—to be unwise,
Or in thy wisdom to forget thy friends ;
Thou who didst late affirm, if strength were thine,
Of these thy just abhorrence thou would'st prove,
Yet aid'st me not, but dost impede the act.
Say, adds not this to wretchedness the shame
Of cowardice? Teach thou, or learn from me
What it could profit to forbear my tears.
Do not I live? In misery, I confess,
Yet this for me sufficeth. When I pay
Due honours to the dead—if there be aught
Of pleasure in those honours, *they* are grieved ;
Thou dost but hate them with the hate of words,
Aiding in acts the murderers of thy Sire.
But never, never, though the gifts that grace
Thy happier lot, were proffered to my need
Would I submit to them. Let the rich board
Be spread for thee—and plenty flow around—
This be my only sustenance—that I live
To gall their hearts. Their honours I disdain,
Nor wouldst thou prize them, wert thou truly wise.
Now, when thou mightst have borne thy Father's
name,

Noblest of men, be called thy mother's child.
 For thus to all shalt thou appear most base,
 False to thy murdered Father, and thy friends.

Ch. Nought, by the Gods, in anger:—wouldst
 thou stoop

To learn from her, and she in turn from thee,
 The words of both might tend perchance to good.

Chry. To words like these, my friends, am I inured,
 Nor to her memory had I e'er recalled
 The subject—but of coming ills I heard,
 Which soon will hush her long laments for ever.

Elec. Speak then this weighty evil—if thou
 name

One that can gall more deeply than the wrongs
 Which now I suffer—I oppose no more.

Chry. Nay, I will truly tell thee all I know.
 Unless thou cease thy wailings, they design
 To send thee hence where never shalt thou see
 The sun's glad light—but,⁹ shut in dreary cell

⁹ The resemblance between this menace and the punishment inflicted upon Antigone, will forcibly strike the reader; as will also the coincidence between the sentiments of the different parties,—Electra and Chrysothemis being the exact counterparts of Antigone and Ismene.

Far from this land, shalt pour thy dirge of woe.
 Reflect thou then—nor when in miseries plunged
 Upbraid thy sister. Thou mayst yet be wise.

Elec. What—is this doom, in truth decreed for me?

Chry. Soon as Ægisthus to his home returns.

Elec. For this at least may he return with speed.

Chry. Why, O unhappy, on thine own rash head
 Thus imprecate destruction?

Elec. Let him come

If deed like this, indeed, he meditate.

Chry. That thou may'st feel new miseries? Dost
 thou rave?

Elec. That far away I may escape from you.

Chry. Hast thou no thought for life?

Elec. A life is mine

So blest, it well may win thee to admire!

Chry. Blest it might be, if thou wouldst yield
 to wisdom.

Elec. Instruct not me to wrong the friends I
 honour.

Chry. I would but teach submission to the
 mighty.

Elec. Be such base flattery thine. I am not
 formed

For aught so abject.

Chry. Yet 'twere well at least
If we must perish, not to fall through rashness.

Elec. Nay, we will fall, if we must fall in-
deed,
Our Father's doom avenging.

Chry. But in this
Our sire will grant forgiveness to his children.

Elec. To praise thy counsels were a dastard's
part.

Chry. Wilt thou not hear my reasonings nor
assent?

Elec. No. May I never be thus lost to wisdom.

Chry. Then will I hence, mine errand to fulfil.

Elec. What errand—whither dost thou bear those
off'rings?

Chry. My mother sends me at my father's tomb
To make the due libations.

Elec. What—to him
Of all mankind her most detested foe?

Chry. And whom she murdered, since thou'lt
have me say so.

Elec. By whom persuaded? who hath counselled
this?

Chry. From some nocturnal vision, as I deem.

Elec. O my ancestral Gods, aid, aid me now!

Chry. Hast thou then aught of hope from these
her terrors ?

Elec. Wouldst thou relate the vision, I could tell
thee.

Chry. Scant information can I give thee here.

Elec. Tell all thou canst. Oft light and trivial
words

Have ruined mortals, or to greatness raised them.

Chry. 'Tis rumoured that she¹⁰ saw thy sire and
mine

Present again before her, from the tomb

To life ascending—then in earth he fixed

The ancient sceptre, which of old he bore

And now Ægisthus bears, and from its top

Sprouted a vigorous scion, which increased

Till its broad shade o'er all Mycenæ spread.

I heard her thus relating when she told

Her dubious vision to the radiant Sun.

But more than this I know not, save that urged

By anxious dread, she sends me to the tomb.

I now conjure thee by our country's Gods,

¹⁰ The idea of this dream is borrowed from the Chœphoræ of Æschylus, where Clytemnestra dreams that she was brought to bed of a dragon, to whom she gives suck, and who draws out all her blood.

Yield to my prayers, nor fall by utter rashness ;—
 If thou repel me now, when all too late
 Involved in misery thou wilt seek mine aid.

Elec. Nay, dearest sister! of these offerings
 nought

Present thou at the tomb. It is not just,
 It is not pious from that woman-fiend
 To bear funereal honours, and to pour
 Libations to my father. Cast them forth
 To the wild winds, or hide them in the dust,
 Deep—deep—that never to my Father's tomb
 Th' accursed thing may reach—but when she dies
 Lie hid in earth to grace her sepulchre.
 For had she not been formed of all her sex
 The most abandoned, never had she¹ crowned
 These loathed libations to the man she slew.
 Thinkst thou the dead entombed could e'er receive,
 In friendly mood, such obsequies from her
 By whom he fell dishonoured, like a foe—

¹ Brunck, on the authority of Virgil, (*Sanguinis et sacri pateras*,) seems to imagine that these libations were necessarily accompanied with the blood of a slain victim. It appears, however, *Eur. Orest.* 115, that honey, milk, and wine, only were offered.

While on her mangled victim's² head she wiped
His blood for expiation? Think'st thou then
These empty rites can for such guilt atone?
O no! leave this vain errand unfulfilled—
Cut from thy head th' extremest curls—and take
From mine these locks—though scanty—yet the best
I have—to him present this votive³ hair,
And this my zone, unwrought with regal pomp.
Kneel too—and pray, that he would soon arise
To aid his children 'gainst their deadly foes;
And that Orestes with more vigorous hand
May live, and dash his enemies to earth,
That henceforth we may crown his honoured tomb
With costlier offerings than we now present.
I think, I trust, at length he marks our woes,

² The murderer of any person, among the Ancients, was accustomed to wipe the sword, or other instrument of murder, on the hair of the deceased, and then to wash it; concluding that this process would wipe away the guilt also.

³ The hair was an offering usually dedicated to the dead. Thus Canace, in Ovid, regrets that she was not permitted to adorn her lover's tomb with her locks. The same custom appears to have prevailed among the eastern nations. Compare Ezek. xxvii. 31.

And hence affrights her with these fearful dreams.
 Now, O my sister, aid thyself and me,
 Aid him, the best and dearest of mankind,
 Our common Father, resting in the grave.

Ch. The virgin's words are pious. Thou,
 beloved,

If thou art wise, her bidding wilt perform.

Chry. I will—no plea the righteous deed affords
 For two to question, but at once to act.
 But of the deed I purpose, by the Gods!
 O friends beloved, unbroken silence keep,
 Since, should it reach my mother, I should meet
 A bitter guerdon for the bold attempt.

[*Exit* CHRYSOTHEMIS.]

Chorus.

STROPHE.

If true prophetic skill be mine,
 If aught of wisdom's ray divine ;
 Soon shall Avenging Justice here
 Her own dread harbinger appear—
 With hand of might, and threatening brow
 She cannot, will not linger now ;

But soon, my daughter, shall pursue
The track of guilt, and punish too!
So from this joy-awakening dream
In confidence I fondly deem.
At least the King of Greece, thy Sire,
Oblivion ne'er shall know ;—
That ancient axe, a weapon dire
Which laid the Monarch low
Mid scorn and insult to expire,
Shall ne'er forget the blow !

ANTISTROPHE.

With many a foot of matchless speed,
With many a hand of deadly deed,
Erinnys, veiled in ambush now,
With brazen tread shall track the foe.
Aye, she hath marked the lawless tie,
The bond of nuptial infamy—
Plighted in blood—by right unblest—
And hence forebodes my prescient breast
That ne'er shall this portentous sign
Pass, unfulfilled by wrath divine,
On those who wrought—who shared the shame.—
No faith shall man repose
On visions which in darkness came,

Or fates the Gods disclose,
 Unless this nightly dream proclaim
 A limit to our woes.

EPODE.

O race, with countless labours fraught,
 By Pelops won in olden time,
 What wide affliction hast thou wrought
 To this devoted clime.
 Since ⁴Myrtilus in ocean deep
 Was headlong hurled to Death's cold sleep,
 Hurled from his radiant car of gold,
 With insult fierce and uncontroled ;

⁴ Myrtilus was charioteer to CEnomaus, the father of Hippodamia. Having been warned, by an oracle, to beware of a son-in-law, he refused to give his daughter in marriage to any but one who could vanquish him in a chariot-race. Death was the penalty of failure. Thirteen chiefs had already perished, when Pelops, having gained over Myrtilus, entered the lists and became victor, the charioteer of CEnomaus having treacherously provided his master with an old chariot, which broke down in the course. When, however, Myrtilus came to demand the reward of his perfidy, Pelops threw him headlong into the sea; whence Mercury, the father of Myrtilus, revenged the death of his son upon the descendants of Pelops.

Nor woe hath passed, nor dire disgrace
Unfelt by this devoted race!

Enter CLYTEMNESTRA.

CLYTEMNESTRA, ELECTRA, CHORUS.

Cly. Again it seems, thou dar'st to roam at large,
He who was wont to check thee—lest abroad
Thou shame thy friends—Ægisthus is not here ;
Nor in his absence dost thou aught regard
My will. Unnumbered calumnies are breathed
By thee to every ear, that I am lost
To shame, and pass beyond the bounds of right,
To thee and thine injurious. I, in sooth,
Am slow to outrage, and the taunts I breathe
Are but an answer to thine own reproaches.—
Thy plea is still thy Father, and nought else,
Murdered by me. By me? I own the deed,
Nor would I seek to disavow the charge.
'Twas Justice struck the blow, not I alone,
Whom duty calls thee, wert thou wise, to aid:—
This Father, whom thy ceaseless tears lament,
Alone of Greeks could brook to immolate

Thy sister to the Gods—as if the pangs
 Of travail had been his, as they were mine.
 Enough of this.—And tell me for whose weal
 He slew my daughter—wilt thou say for Greece?
 No claim had Greece to slay my guiltless child.
 Was it for Meneläus? yet if thus
 He slew my daughter for his brother's sake,
 Should I not claim requital for her blood?
 Did not ⁵two children call the Spartan sire,
 For whom to perish first was doubly meet,
 From parents sprung who both had caused the war?
 And did remorseless Death desire to feed
 On my poor child, and not on Helen's too?
 Or was their hated Father's love extinct
 To his own offspring, and were natural ties
 Dear but to Meneläus?—Were not these
 Acts of a senseless and abandoned parent?
 Such are my thoughts, though far removed from
 thine.
 Such, could she speak them, were my murdered
 daughter's.

⁵ Hesiod says that, besides Hermione, Menelaus had a son, named Nicostratus, by Helena. Sophocles availed himself of this authority.—Pot ter.

Nought do I then repent me of the deed;
 And, if my actions seem unwise to thee,
 Thy just resolve maintaining, blame thy friends.

Elec. At least, thou wilt not now affirm that I
 By words of insult challenged keen retort;
 But, if thou sanction, I at once would speak
 In my dead father's and my sister's cause.

Cly. Take then my sanction—hadst thou ever
 thus
 Begun thy speech, I had not shrunk to hear thee.

Elec. Then will I speak. Thou freely hast
 avowed
 My father's murder. What avowal then
 Could be than this more shameful, whether made
 With justice, or without it? I will prove
 At least thou didst not strike the blow from justice
 But smooth persuasion of that impious wretch
 With whom thou now consortest, led thee on.
 Ask now the huntress Dian, for what crime
 At Aulis she detained the Grecian host;
 Or I will tell thee, since thou canst not ask
 Of the chaste goddess. When, as I have heard,
 My sire was sporting in her sacred grove,
 He from its covert roused a dappled stag,
 Stately with branching horns, and slew the prey,

With vaunting words exulting. Hence incensed,
Long did Latona's virgin child detain
Th' assembled Argives, till my sire should pay
His child a ransom for the slaughtered stag.
Such was the sacrifice—for else the host
Homeward, or e'en to Ilion, ne'er had sailed.
Constrained, and much resisting, scarce he brooked
To offer her—and not for Meneläus.—
Nay—for I state thy plea—if he but wished
To serve and aid his brother by the deed,
Was it thy part to slay him? By what law?
Beware, such laws ordaining to mankind,
Lest to thyself just vengeance thou ordain
And late remorse. If blood cry out for blood,
Thou then shouldst be the first to perish.—Thou,
If the due guerdon of thy crimes were paid.
Beware, nor urge such unavailing plea.
Tell, if thou wilt, requiting what misdeed
Thou now art working acts of foulest shame,
With a base wretch consorting, by whose aid
Thy guilty hand achieved my father's fall,
And bear'st him children, thrusting from thy house
The virtuous offspring of a virtuous line?
How could I vindicate such deeds? Or still
Wilt thou allege this vengeance, too, thou tak'st

For thy slain daughter? Shameless were the word,
E'en shouldst thou speak it—'tis not well to wed
An enemy, though for a daughter's sake.

But here I may not even dare advise thee,
For thou dost straight upbraid me with the crime
Of slander 'gainst my mother—yet, be sure,
Naught save a haughty mistress do I deem thee.
No mother's heart is thine to me, who spend
A weary life of never-ceasing woes ;
By thee inflicted—and thy paramour ;
While he afar, scarce rescued from thy rage,
Orestes, lingers on his joyless date,
Whom oft thou dost accuse me to have nursed
Thy future murderer. Had the power been mine,
Ere this, know well, the deed had been performed.
Go, then, and for these words to all proclaim me
Abandoned—slanderos—insolent of speech—
O'ercharged with bold presumption. If my mind
Is formed by Nature to such shameless deeds,
My mother need not blush to own her child.

Ch. I see her breathing rage—but if her ire
Be just, I ween, awakes but slight regard.

Cly. And what regard can she at least demand
Who thus insults a mother, and that too

At⁶ such an age? Seems she not well prepared
To dare the vilest deeds without a blush?

Elec. Yet know, e'en now I blush, although to
thee

I seem not—for I feel how ill such deeds
Befit my nature and become my birth!
But thine inveterate hate and shameless crimes
Constrain me, though reluctant, thus to act;
For deeds of baseness by the base are taught.

Cly. ⁷ Insolent wretch—do I, my words or deeds,
Constrain thee thus reproachfully to speak?

Elec. Thine the reproach—not mine—for thine
the deed.

No marvel deeds should find congenial words.

Cly. So Artemis, my tutelary Power,

⁶ At such an age. Does this allude to her extreme youth, or maturer age? Though the context seems to favour the former supposition, the latter appears more consistent with the probable age of Electra, which, as we have already observed on Brunck's authority, could not be *less* than twenty-five, according to Sophocles; while according to Æschylus and Euripides, she must have been at least ten years older.

⁷ Θρέμμα ἀναιδής—θρέμμα. Animal—quicquid alitur,—generally used in a bad sense. Blomfield.

Preserve me, as thou meet'st a due reward
When home returns Ægisthus.

Elec. Dost thou see?

Rage bears thee onward, though thou badst me speak
Whate'er I would, nor know'st thou how to listen.

Cly. Wilt thou not cease thy wild^s ill-boding cries,
While to the Gods these offerings I present,
Since I at least allowed thee to speak all?

Elec. I suffer—I exhort thee—pay thy vows;
Nor still persist to censure thus my words,
For I will say no more.

Cly. Thou on our rites
Attendant, of all fruits oblations bring,
That to this King due homage I may pay,
To chase the terrors that distract my soul.
O Tutelary Phœbus, hear my prayer—
My secret prayer—for not among my friends
My speech is made—nor be in every ear
The cause divulged, which hither leads me now—
Lest in malignant hate with clamorous spleen

^s The Ancients carried their superstition to such an excess, as to regard, in the light of a fatal presage, whatever they heard, either mournful or displeasing, during their sacrifices. Hence the expression "*Favete linguis.*"—Brumoy.

She through the city breathe a slanderous tale.
But hear me thus, for I will thus address thee.
This night in visions of my bed I saw
A dream of two-fold import—if it be
Propitious, grant me then, Lycæan King,
To hail its glad fulfilment—if 'tis fraught
With evils, let them on my foes recoil.
If secret treachery plots to hurl me down
From present bliss, O blast the false design,
And grant me still, in prosperous peace serene,
To guide the house and sway the sceptre proud
Of the Atridæ, circled with the friends
Whose converse now delights me—and with those
Of mine own offspring, who, with friendly mind,
Nor seek my downfall nor conspire my woe.
Lycæan Phœbus, hear with favouring mind,
And grant the blessings which our vows implore.
What still remains unsaid, though I be mute
Is known, I deem, to thee, a potent God :—
Nought can be hidden from the race of Jove.

Enter ATTENDANT.

ATTENDANT, CLYTEMNESTRA, ELECTRA, CHORUS.

Att. How, O ye strangers, can I surely learn,
If these are King Ægisthus' royal halls.

Ch. They are, O stranger.—Thou hast rightly
guessed.

Att. And rightly deem I this his royal spouse?
Her form and aspect well become a Queen.

Ch. Here too thou hast guessed rightly. 'Tis herself.

Att. Hail, Queen! To thine Ægisthus and to thee
News of glad import from a friend I bear.

Cly. I hail the omen, but would first demand
Who sent thee hither?

Att. Phanoteus of Phocis,
Charged with important tidings.

Cly. What, O stranger?
True was the friend by whom thou wert de-
spatched;—

Thy words, I doubt not, will be friendly too.

Att. I speak in brief—Orestes is no more.

Elec. Ah wretched me—This day I perish too!

Cly. What say'st, what say'st thou, stranger?

Heed her not.

Att. I told and tell thee of Orestes' death.

Elec. Then am I lost. I too am nothing now.

Cly. Look thou to what concerns thee.—Thou,
O Stranger,

Inform me truly by what means he perished?

Att. For this I came, and will relate the whole.
When to the noblest pageant of all Greece
The contest for the Delphian prize, he came,
Soon as he heard the herald's voice aloud
Proclaim the race which ushers in the strife,
Bright he stood forth, by all applauded there.
Scarce seemed the starting-post — so swift his
course—

At distance from the goal ; and victor there
He won th' all-honoured prize. But to compress
In few brief words a long and copious tale,
Such acts of might in man I never knew.
Be this the proof—in all th' accustomed games⁹

⁹ Πεντάθλια—The Πένταθλον, or Quinquertium, consisted of the five games mentioned in the following verse,—

“Αλμα, ποδακείην, δίσκον ἄκοντα, πάλην.

Viz. leaping, racing, throwing, darting, wrestling. It may be proper to notice that the Pythian games were not instituted in the age of Orestes. It is said that as often as this play was represented, the Athenians murmured at this anachronism. Yet they suffered it to remain.—The διαυλος here mentioned was when the competitors in the foot-race ran back again to the place from whence they first set out.

To him the umpires gave the conquering crown,
And every wreath his single brow adorned :
Thrice happy then the youth was hailed by all,
When through the host he was proclaimed an Argive,
By name Orestes—Agamemnon's son—
Who roused to war th' embattled power of Greece.
Such was his state—but when the Gods withstand,
No man, though mighty, can escape his doom.
On the next morn, when, with the rising sun,
Began the contest of the winged steeds,
With many practised in the chariot-course,
The lists he entered. An Achæan one,
And one from Sparta ; skilled with dextrous hand,
To guide the car, two Lybians next stood forth—
Fifth young Orestes to the contest cheered
His fleet Thessalian mares—the sixth rushed on
With chestnut coursers from Ætolia's land—
The seventh Magnesia sent ;—with steeds as white
As spotless snow, the eighth from Æenia came—
From God-erected Athens was the ninth—
And the tenth chariot a Bœotian filled.
Standing where chosen umpires of the strife
Assigned each station, all arranged their cars ;
Then at the signal-trumpet bounding forth
Each roused at once his coursers, in his hand

Each on his fellow ; broke th' encountering cars,
 And strewed their fragments far o'er Crissa's plain.
 This when th' Athenian saw, with skilful hand
 He turned without the wreck—and slacked his speed
 Till, wheeling round, he left it in the midst.
 Last came Orestes, urging in the rear
 His steeds, less swift, yet trusting in the end.
 He, when he saw his rival left alone,
 Sounding the shrill scourge o'er his flying¹ mares
 Pursues him onward, and in equal line
 They sped their course, now one, the other now
 Each urging forward still his horses' heads.
 And all the other courses safely drove
 Th' unhappy, standing in his car erect—
 When, of his wheeling courser slackening now
 The leftward rein, upon the pillar's edge
 Unwarily he struck—while by the shock

¹ Fleet horses are generally spoken of by the Ancient poets in the feminine gender, *πάλους Ἐνετάς*—Hipp. So Virgil—

Eliadum palmas Epiros equarum.

Georg. i. 59.

Ἴπποι μὲν μέγ' ἄρισται ἔσαν Φηρητιάδαο

Τὰς Ἐυμηλος ἔλαυνε—

Hom. Il. ii. 763.

Midway his axle broke, and from his car
 Entangled² in the reins, the youth is hurled,
 While his impatient steeds, now unrestrained
 O'er the mid course their hapless master bore.
 Soon as th' assembly marked him from his car
 O'erthrown, with general cries they mourned the
 youth,

What glorious deeds—what sad reverse were his,
 Thus whirled on earth, and upward then again,
 Tossing his limbs to heaven.—The charioteers,
 Who scarce could check the fiery coursers' speed,
 Loosed him, so torn and bleeding, that his friends
 Could scarce have recognized his mangled frame.
 And on the pyre they burn him—and the dust
 Of one so mighty in a little urn
 The chosen heralds of the Phocians bear,
 Here to entomb him in his father-land.
 Such is my tale, affecting to relate,
³ But to the sad spectators, of all woes

² Τμητῶις ἱμάσι. Cf. Hipp. (Monk,) 1240.

³ In like manner the Messenger in *Œdip. Tyr.*

Of these dark deeds
 The worst is latent, since no eye beheld
 Its horrors.—

They e'er beheld, the heaviest and the worst.

Ch. Alas, alas! e'en from its root the race
Of my time-honoured Lords seems withering now.

Cly. Great Jove! what news are these? Call I
 them glad,

Or grievous, though most gainful? I must mourn
By mine own evils to preserve my life.

Att. Why art thou pensive, Lady, at my tale?

Cly. 'Tis much to be a mother;—deeply wronged,
A mother slowly learns to hate her children!

Att. Then, as it seems, we are but come in vain.

Cly. Nay; not in vain; how could'st thou speak
 in vain,

If charged with certain tokens of *his* death?

Who, though I gave him birth, yet, far estranged

From my maternal breast and fostering care,

Hath dwelt, an exile in a foreign clime;

Nor, since he left this land, hath e'er beheld

His mother; but, still laying to my charge

His father's murder, threatened dire revenge;

Hence, nor by night nor day did sleep serene

O'ershade mine eyes, but Time's unvarying round

For ever led me on as doomed to death.

Now, (since to-day from terror I am freed,

I dread nor him nor her, for she hath been

My heavier curse, who, dwelling in my house,
 For ever drains my life-blood warm and pure,)
 Now shall we spend our future days in peace,
 Unvexed, at least, by her unheeded threats.

Elec. Wretch that I am! I now, indeed, have cause
 To wail thy doom, Orestes, my beloved,
 Thus fallen, and by a mother outraged thus!
 Is this well done?

Cly. Not well, in sooth, for thee;—
 For him, the doom he met became him well.

Elec. Hear, thou avenger of the recent dead,
 Hear, Nemesis!

Cly. Already hath she heard
 Whom first she ought, and well fulfilled the prayer.

Elec. Aye, vaunt, for thou art Fortune's minion
 now.

Cly. Henceforth nor thou, nor thine Orestes
 more,
 Subvert our peace.

Elec. Alas! ourselves undone,
 We have no power to compass thine undoing.

Cly. Worthy of rich reward hadst thou arrived
 O stranger, hadst thou checked her clamorous
 tongue.

Att. Then will I hence depart, if this be well.

Cly. Nay, go not thus : unworthy 'twere of us,
 Unworthy of the faithful friend who sent thee.
 But enter ye, and leave her here without
 To mourn her friends' afflictions, and her own.

[*Exeunt* CLYTEMNESTRA and ATTENDANT.]

ELECTRA, CHORUS.

Elec. Did that unnatural mother seem to feel
 One pang, to shed one tear, or heave a sigh
 O'er her lost son,—so soon, so sadly lost ?
 She passed within deriding ! Wretched me !
 Orestes ! dear Orestes ! by thy death
 Thou hast undone me,—thou hast torn away
 My last and only hope—that thou would'st come
 In life, Avenger of thy father's blood,
 And of thy sister's tears !—but whither now
 Can I betake me ? I am desolate ;
 Of brother and of father both bereft.
 Henceforth, in bitterest bondage must I serve
 Those, whom of all mankind I most abhor,
 My father's murderers. And can this be well ?
 O never, never, while I yet survive
 Will I with these consort, but at this gate,

Prostrate and friendless, waste my life away.
 If this offend the hated foes within,
 Then let them slay me,—joy it were to die,
 For life is woe, and I would live no more.

STROPHE I.

Ch. ⁴ Where are the vengeful bolts of Jove,
 Or where the beaming sun,
 If deeds like these beholding, still
 Such deeds they calmly hide ?

Elec. Ah me ! alas ! alas !

Ch. Wherefore, my friend, thus wildly weep ?

Elec. Woe ! woe !

Ch. Nay, do not feed this wild excess of
 grief.

Elec. Alas ! thou wilt destroy me !

Ch. Wherefore thus ?

Elec. If thou dost talk of idle hopes
 For those, whose dwelling is the dreary grave ;

⁴ There is some discussion whether these lines are to be attributed to Electra or to the Chorus. "The reflection," observes Francklin, "comes naturally from the Chorus:"—and though, perhaps, no reason can be assigned why it should come less naturally from Electra, we have followed Erfurdt in attributing it to the Chorus.

To me, by wasting woes consumed,
Thy solace seems but scorn!

ANTISTROPHE.

Ch. Yet ^s King Amphiaraus I knew,
By golden-wreathed chains
Of woman was to death ensnared,—
And now beneath the ground—

Elec. Ah! miserable me!

Ch. He reigns immortal evermore.

Elec. Alas!

Ch. Alas, indeed! for most destructive she.

Elec. She was, at length, requited?—

Ch. Even so.

Elec. I know—I know. One rose whose care
Avenged the Monarch's slaughter;—but for me
None, none remains, since he who lived
Is fled for ever now!

^s Amphiaraus, being a prophet, and knowing by his art that he should perish at the siege of Thebes, concealed himself, but Eriphyle, his wife, bribed by the present of a necklace, revealed the place of his concealment, and he died as he had foreseen. His death was revenged by his son Alcmaeon, who killed his mother Eriphyle.

STROPHE II.

Ch. Wretched among the comfortless art thou!

Elec. Conscious of this, too conscious must I
be,

In woes so varied, so prolonged,—

In evils dark as hateful plunged!

Ch. How true thy plaints, alas! we know.

Elec. Cease, then, ah cease your vain attempt
To solace,—since no more—

Ch. What would'st thou say?

Elec. Since hope no more
Of succour or of aid can spring
From mine ancestral line.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Ch. Death is the general doom of all mankind.

Elec. What, and must all, like that poor youth,
In the hot strife of ardent steeds,
Be in th' entangling reins involved?

Ch. That sad event was unforeseen.

Elec. How should it not? in foreign clime,
Far from my fostering hand—

Ch. Alas!

Elec. A narrow urn contains him now,
Nor hath he found from me or tomb
Or sad sepulchral dirge!

Enter CHRYSOTHEMIS.

CHRYSOTHEMIS, ELECTRA, CHORUS.

Chry. To thee in joy, beloved, am I come,
Dismissing cares of dress, for readier speed.
I bring thee joyous tidings,—hope of rest
From all the ills thou hast deplored so long.

Elec. How shouldst thou bring release from woes
like mine,
From which no respite can be found on earth?

Chry. Learn, this from me, Orestes is at hand,
And know it sure as that thine eyes behold me.

Elec. Art thou, unhappy, to distraction driv'n,
That thou dost mock my miseries and thine own?

Chry. No; by my father's hearth, I speak not
thus
In scorn,—but of his presence well advised.

Elec. Me miserable! and who declared to thee
This welcome tale, that wins thine easy faith?

Chry. I learnt it not from strangers ; mine own
eyes

Beheld the tokens that constrained my credence.

Elec. What wakes thy hope, unhappy girl ! what
sight

Inflames thy soul with this unbounded joy ?

Chry. Nay, by the Gods, but hear me ;—when
my tale

Is told, approve me wise, or call me senseless.

Elec. Speak, if the tale can yield thee aught of
pleasure.

Chry. Then will I tell thee all mine eyes have
seen.

Soon as I reached my Father's ancient tomb,
Lo ! o'er the mound I saw ⁶ libations poured
Of freshly-flowing milk ; and, o'er the tomb,
A coronal of every flower that blows :
Astonished at the sight, I gazed around,
Lest one might steal upon me unobserved.
When lone and tranquil I perceived the spot,
Nearer the mound I stole, and o'er the tomb
I saw some locks of fresh-dissevered hair ;

⁶ Here, again, we find funeral offerings without blood.

While pensively I gazed, full on my soul
Rushed the familiar fancy that I saw
Some pledge of him, the dearest of mankind,
The ever-loved Orestes ! In my hands
I raised it ; not ill-omened do I deem
The tears of gladness from mine eyes that fell.
Full well I know that none could offer there
These proofs of fond remembrance, save himself :
To whom, save thee and me, belongs such task ?
I have not done it ; nor, I know full well,
Hast thou ; how could'st thou, who may'st never
leave

These halls unpunished, e'en ⁷ to serve the Gods ?
Such deeds were never in my mother's heart
To do,—nor had she done it undescried.—
Doubtless, these offerings from Orestes came.
Hope, then, beloved sister ! not to these
Shall Fortune ever wear unchanging smiles :
Our former fates were adverse ; but this dawn
Shall usher in, perchance, a brighter day.

⁷ In the religious processions among the Greeks, the virgins, however excluded at other times, bore a conspicuous part ; they walked first, led by some maiden of the highest rank.

Elec. Alas, what madness! How I pity thee!

Chry. And wherefore? Do my words awake no joy?

Elec. Thou know'st not whither range thy wandering thoughts.

Chry. How know I not, at least, what mine own eyes

Have witnessed?

Elec. Wretched sister! he is dead!

Thy hopes from him are vanished; trust no more
To him for succour.

Chry. O unhappy me!

From whom hast thou heard this?

Elec. From one who there
Was present, when he perished.

Chry. Where is he?

I marvel at thy words.

Elec. Within the house—

Welcome, and not displeasing to my mother.

Chry. Ah! woe is me! Yet who, of all mankind,

Could with such offerings grace my father's tomb?

Elec. Some stranger hand, I ween, hath offered
there

The sad memorials of the dead Orestes.

Chry. Unhappy me ! in what unbounded joy
I flew to greet thee with the welcome news,
Of my sad doom unconscious ! Here arrived,
I find my former woes and fresh afflictions.

Elec. Such is thy state, indeed ; yet list to me,
And thou shalt lighten this thy weight of woe.

Chry. Shall I then raise the dead ?

Elec. I mean not this

At least—I was not born thus void of sense.

Chry. What bid'st thou then, where I can aught
avail thee ?

Elec. That what I counsel thou would'st boldly
act.

Chry. If it can aid us, I will not reject it.

Elec. Remember then, without determined toil
No enterprise can prosper.

Chry. This I know ;

And to the task will summon all my powers.

Elec. Hear how I purpose to effect the deed.—
Thou know'st too well no aid is left us now
From friendly hands ;—such Death's unsparing
might

Hath rent away, and we are left alone.

I, while I heard that still my brother bloomed
In youth's full vigour, yet indulged a hope

That he would come, Avenger of his sire.
 Since now he is no more, I look to thee,
 That thou, with me, thy sister, wilt not shrink,
 By our own hands, to shed the blood of him
 Who shed our father's blood, the vile Ægisthus.
 It is no season for concealment now.—
 How long wilt thou be slothful?—To what hope
 Of refuge canst thou look?—Thou canst but sigh,
 Reft of thy father's lordly heritage :—
 Thou canst but pine till beauty's vernal bloom
 Decay, unwedded still, and unbeloved ;
 Ne'er canst thou hope the sacred nuptial tie ;
 Thou know'st Ægisthus is not so estranged
 From prudence, as to brook that sons should spring
 From thee or me, to seek his own destruction.
 But, if my prudent counsels thou adopt,
 From thy dead father, from thy brother, too,
 The praise of pious reverence wilt thou win ;
 Then, as in freedom born, wilt thou be styled
 For ever free, with worthy nuptials graced,
 For all are wont to look on generous deeds.
 And seest thou not what never-dying fame,
 If thou accede, will grace thy name and mine ?
 Whoe'er of citizens or strangers gaze
 On us, will greet us with such words as these :—

“ Look on those noble sisters, O my friends,
 “ Who on their foes, though screened by regal power,
 “ Reckless of life repaid a father’s death.
 “ These each should love, and these must all revere ;
 “ These in the hallowed feasts and popular throng
 “ All for their manly courage must extol.”

Thus shall the general voice proclaim our praise,
 Alive or dead immortal fame is ours.

Assent, my sister, for thy father’s sake,
 For thy loved brother’s share the arduous toil ;
 Release me from mine evils, and release
 Thyself with the same blow,—of this assured,
 To live in baseness shames the nobly born.

Ch. Much need of caution in a scheme like this
 At once to her who speaks, and her who hears.

Chry. Ere thus she spake, O friends, had but
 her mind

Been less distracted, she had well preserved
 That timely caution which she now contemns.
 How couldst thou think in such a wild emprise
 To arm thyself, or call on me to aid thee ?
 Dost thou not see ? A woman, not a man
 Art thou by birth, and weaker than thy foes.
 Daily o’er them benignant Fortune smiles,
 While we decline, and hourly sink to nothing.

Who then can hope 'gainst such a man to plot,
 Nor on themselves severer miseries draw?
 Beware, on us lest heavier evils yet
 Should fall, if any chance to hear thy words.
 Nought will it aid us, nought avail, if crowned
 With high renown, in infamy we perish.—
 To die is not most hateful—but to long
 For death, while death eludes our baffled grasp.
 But I conjure thee, ere thou thus persist
 To tempt our fall, and desolate our race,
 Repress thy wrath :—All thou hast counselled now
 A wild unmeaning frenzy will I deem,
 And keep in deepest silence. Do but thou
 From length of time learn wisdom, and be taught,
 Thyself thus weak, to own superior sway.

Ch. Assent. No treasures are to man so rich
 As cautious forethought, and a prudent mind.

Elec. Thy words excite no wonder. Well I knew
 My proffered counsel thou wouldst wholly spurn.
 With mine own hand unaided will I strike
 The blow, nor shall it be at least untried.

Chry. Oh had this soul been in thee, when our
 sire
 Was slain—then might'st thou have accomplished all.

Elec. Such was at least my nature—but my soul

Was more infirm of purpose.

Chry. Through thy life

Be it thy case to cherish such a mood.

Elec. Thou counsel'st thus, as purposed not to
aid me?

Chry. Yes—schemes so ill contrived but ill suc-
ceed.

Elec. I praise thy prudence—for thy dastard fear,
I feel but hatred.

Chry. This I well can bear—
Hereafter thou wilt praise me.

Elec. Ne'er shalt thou
Win praise, at least from me.

Chry. Enough of time
Is yet remaining to decide that question.

Elec. Away—for there is nought of aid in thee.

Chry. There is—but thou dost lack a docile
mind.

Elec. Go, and betray my counsels to thy mother.

Chry. I do not hate thee with such mortal hatred.

Elec. Think then, to what dishonour thou dost
lead me.

Chry. Not to dishonour—to most needful pru-
dence.

Elec. What, must I stoop to follow in the track

Of what thou deemest justice?

Chry. When thy mind
Resumes its wiser mood, I'll follow thee.

Elec. Wondrous, indeed, that one who speaks
so well
Should err from wisdom!

Chry. Thou hast well described
Thine own deluded state.

Elec. And wherefore so—
Do I not seem to counsel thus with justice?

Chry. Justice itself sometimes may lead to ruin.

Elec. I would not deign to live by rules like these.

Chry. Yet, if thou dost it, thou wilt praise my
words.

Elec. Yes—I will do it—undismayed by thee.

Chry. Art thou resolved—or wilt thou yet reflect?

Elec. Than base reflections nought to me more
hateful.

Chry. Methinks thou giv'st no audience to my
words.

Elec. These are no new resolves—nor late con-
strained
By recent wrongs.

Chry. Then I depart at once ;
Neither canst thou endure to praise my words,

Nor I approve thy conduct.

Elec. Aye, depart ;—

Never again my counsel shalt thou share,
Though such thy soul desire. 'Tis empty toil
To seek for shadows where no substance dwells.

Chry. If to thyself thy schemes in wisdom framed
Appear, so think ;—when ills beset thee round
Too late wilt thou approve my wiser words.

[*Exit* CHRYSOTHEMIS.]

Chorus.

STROPHE I.

Why, when we view the feathery tribes of air
⁸ Meet sustenance with duteous love provide
 For those who gave them life—whose fostering care
 While yet unfledged, their every want supplied ;—
 Should we from equal piety forbear?
 But no—if Themis reigns on high,
 And Jove's blue lightnings rend the sky,

⁸ This cannot be predicated of birds in general, as the contrary practice is prevalent among them; it must be a particular allusion to the stork.

Ere long shall vengeance crush the guilty pair!
 O Fame, whose voice can pierce the tomb,
 Bear now for me a plaintive cry,
 Down to the grave, in whose perpetual gloom
 With sad dishonour fraught the famed Atridæ lie!

ANTISTROPHE I.

Say, in their palace wild confusion reigns ;—
 And e'en their children, whom the kindred tie
 Should bind in love, fell discord now restrains
 From intercourse of kindred harmony.
 While sad Electra heaves th' incessant sigh,
 And still, abandoned and alone
 Pours o'er her murdered sire the moan,
 Plaintive as Philomel's wild melody.
 Reckless of death, to life's glad light
 She promptly bids a last farewell,
 So that twin Fury sink to Death's dull night!
 Does not a soul like this her lofty lineage tell?

STROPHE II.

Let stern afflictions darkly lower—
 The generous soul recoils from shame,
 Nor strains the honours of its name—
 As thou, my child, in evil hour

Didst nobly choose, with dauntless mind,
A life to ceaseless woe consigned ;—
Waging with guilt eternal war,
That on thine honoured name might rest
A double meed—approved by far
At once the wisest daughter, and the best.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Oh mayst thou live in regal might,
As much exalted o'er thy foes
As now immersed in heavier woes !
Since, though from Glory's envied height
Plunged deep in ills, I found thee still
Spurning a guilty tyrant's will ;—
Found, that in every law divine
Which blooms with holiest awe above,
A stedfast piety was thine—
The love of honour, and the fear of Jove.

Enter ATTENDANT and ORESTES.

ORESTES, ATTENDANT, ELECTRA, CHORUS.

Or. Inform us, strangers, have we heard aright,

And will this path direct us where we seek ?

Ch. What dost thou ask, and whom desire to find ?

Or. Long since I asked where King Ægisthus dwells.

Ch. Right is thy path, and faithful was the guide.

Or. Which then of you will now announce within

The wished arrival of our welcome train ?

Ch. If to their race the next in blood allied
May do thy bidding best, behold her here.

Or. Go then within, O lady, and report
Some strangers, sent from Phocis, seek Ægisthus.

Elec. Unhappy me ! they cannot sure arrive
With certain proofs of all we lately heard ?

Or. What thou hast heard I know not—Strophius old,

Despatched me here with tidings of Orestes.

Elec. What tidings, stranger ? How I dread to hear thee !

Or. In the brief compass of this narrow urn
We bear the last sad relics of the dead.

Elec. O miserable me ! 'Tis now too plain—
I see th' undoubted symbols of my woe.

Or. If for Orestes these thy tears are shed,

Know, in this vase repose his poor remains.

Elec. O give me, stranger, give me, by the Gods,
If here indeed his relics are enshrined,
In these sad hands to hold the mournful urn,
That o'er myself, and all my hapless race
With these frail ashes I at once may weep.

Or. Whoe'er she be, bring forth and give the urn,
She does not ask it with a hostile mind—
Some friend perchance, or one of kindred blood.

Elec. Memorial dear of all I loved on earth,
The sole sad relic of Orestes now,
Ah with what different hopes I sent thee forth,
And with what grief receive thee! In my hands
I bear thee—nothing now—yet from these halls,
I sent thee forth, dear boy! in youth's fair bloom.
O had I earlier died, ere with these hands
I stole and sent thee to a foreign land,
And saved thy life from murder's lifted sword—
Thou on that day hadst lain a peaceful corpse,
And shared at least thy father's common tomb.
Now, far from home, and in a stranger-land,
Far from thy sister exiled hast thou died,
Nor my fond hands love's latest task performed,
Nor bathed thy corpse—nor from the flaming pyre
Bore thy sad relics, as beseemed me best;

Unhappy, decked by stranger-hands thou com'st,
 A scanty freight, and in a ⁹narrow urn!
 Alas! how vain are all mine earlier cares,
 How vain the welcome labours, which for thee
 I oft endured; for to thy mother's heart
 Thou couldst not have been dearer than to mine.
 Of all within I only was thy nurse,
 And thou didst greet me with a sister's name—
 But now these joys in one sad day are fled—
 With thee retiring: all are swept away
 Swift as the rushing of the winged blast.
 My father is departed—I am lost—
 And thou art with the dead—yet laugh our foes—
 And our vile mother, from a mother's name
 Estranged, is raving with unbridled joy—
 Of whom in secret tidings didst thou pledge
 Thyself the doomed Avenger, soon to come.

⁹ Ἐν σμικρῷ κύτει. Κύτος seems to signify any thing of a circular shape, and so may be applied to an urn. It is used by Æschylus to denote the rim, or outer circumference of a shield.

Οφείων δὲ πλεκτάναισι περιδρομον κύτος
 Προσηδάφισται κοιλυγαστορος κύκλου.

Sept. c. Theb. 491.

Now thy stern fate, and mine, hath torn away
 That hope for evermore, which brings me here
 When I had thought to clasp thy form beloved,
 But lifeless ashes and an empty shade.—

Woe for that breathless corpse—

Woe for that most ill-omened way

Which brought thee hither thus!—

Thou hast undone me, O my dearest brother!

Thou hast indeed undone me! Therefore now

Receive, receive me to thy narrow home.

To thee who now art nothing would I come

Who shall be nothing soon, in the cold grave

Henceforth to dwell together. While in life

I ever shared thy lot, and now in death

I ask but to partake thy sepulchre.

The dead, I see, are grieved no more for ever!

Ch. O think, Electra, mortal was thy sire,

And mortal thine Orestes—let not grief

Transport thee thus—it is our common lot,

The common birthright of our race to suffer.

Or. Alas! what shall I say?—words fail me
 here—

And yet no longer can I check their flow.

Elec. What grief is thine, and wherefore speak'st
 thou thus?

Or. Is thine the fair Electra's form renowned?

Elec. It is that form, though worn by many ills.

Or. This is indeed extremity of woe!

Elec. Why, stranger, thus dost thou lament my
doom?

Or. O form by sorrow impiously defaced!

Elec. Such words, O stranger, paint my fate
alone.

Or. Alas, thy life, unwedded and unblest!

Elec. Why, stranger, shouldst thou look upon
my state

With grief like this?

Or. Nought knew I till this hour

Of all my wretchedness.

Elec. How learn'st thou this

From aught that I have uttered?

Or. I behold thee

Conspicuous for thy sorrows.

Elec. Of my ills

The part that meets thine eye is small indeed!

Or. What can be heavier than I now behold?

Elec. I am an inmate with the murderers—

Or. Of whom—what evils dost thou here imply?

Elec. My Father's murderers,—nor is this all—

I am perforce their slave!

Or. Who of mankind

To such a lot constrains thee?

Elec. She is called

My mother—but with that endearing name

No kindred claims!

Or. How doth she wrong thee thus?

By violence or penury?

Elec. By all—

By force—and penury—and all other ills.

Or. And is there none to succour and defend
thee?

Elec. None. One I had, whose ashes thou hast
brought.

Or. Ill-fated! with what pity I behold thee!

Elec. Now, be assured, thou only of mankind

Hast pitied me!

Or. For I alone have come

In sorrow for thine ills.

Elec. And art thou then

With us connected by some kindred tie?

Or. If these around were friendly, I would tell
thee.

Elec. They are; and thou wilt speak before the
faithful.

Or. Give up that urn, that thou may'st learn the whole.

Elec. Nay, stranger, by the Gods, deprive me not Of this sad solace.

Or. To my bidding yield,
And never wilt thou err.

Elec. Nay, as thou bear'st
¹⁰A manly soul, leave all I hold most dear.

Or. Thou must not keep it—

Elec. Woe is me, Orestes!
If e'en thy tomb is wrested from my hands!

Or. Speak better omens, for thy tears are causeless.

Elec. Can tears, for a dead brother poured,
be causeless?

Or. It ill befits thee to accost him thus.

Elec. And am I then unworthy of the dead?

Or. Of none art thou unworthy—but this part Imports thee not.

Elec. It does—if this sad urn

¹⁰ Literally, "by thy beard."

Contains the ashes of the loved Orestes.

Or. Not of Orestes, save in specious tale.

Elec. And where then is th' unhappy youth entombed?

Or. He hath no tomb; the living need it not.

Elec. What say'st thou, youth?

Or. I speak no falsehood here.

Elec. And does he live then?

Or. Aye, if I am living!

Elec. And art thou he?

Or. Inspect this ' signet well—

¹ Σφραῖγίς. What this mark was has greatly puzzled the commentators; the Scholiast, whose conjectures are generally whimsical, will needs have it to be some remains of the ivory shoulder of Pelops, (Pind. Olymp. 1.) which was visible in all his descendants, as those of Cadmus were marked with a lance, and the Seleucidæ with an anchor. Camerarius and, after him, Brumoy call it a ring, or seal, which, indeed, is the most natural interpretation of the word σφραῖγίς; though it may be said in support of the other opinion, that the natural or bodily mark was more certain, and, therefore, a better proof of identity in regard to the person of Orestes.—Francklin. Euripides ascribes the discovery to a scar. It is certain, however, that the proper signification of σφραῖγίς is a seal, or signet, in which sense it is used in the Trachiniæ, where Deianira sends one as a token to Hercules.

It was my Father's—let it speak my truth.

Elec. O day most welcome!

Or. I attest, most welcome!

Elec. And do I hear thee?

Or. Aye, and none beside.

Elec. Do I indeed embrace thee?

Or. Yea—and thus

In these fond arms mayst thou for ever clasp me!

Elec. O friends, the dearest of my native land,
Ye see, ye see Orestes, late deceased
In art, and now by artifice preserved!

Ch. We see, my daughter—from our eyes the
tears

Of answering rapture gush in copious stream.

STROPHE I.

Elec. Thou offspring dear!

Offspring of him whom most I loved on earth!

At length thou hast arrived,

Found, reached, beheld, whom most thy soul desired.

Or. Yea, we are present;—yet be silent still.

Elec. And wherefore thus?—

Or. Silence is better, lest within they hear us.

Elec. Now by the chaste unconquered Artemis
Thus never will I deign

Meanly to tremble at the woman-crowd,
Which ever dwells within.

Or. Yet see, at least, how martial fire may burn
In woman's breast—for this thyself hast proved.

Elec. Ah miserable me!
Thou dost recall how deep a woe,
Unveiled—incurable—devoid
Of kind oblivion's balm,
Was our sad doom to bear.

Or. This too I know, and, when the crisis calls,
Will prove these deeds are present to our souls.

ANTISTROPHE.

Elec. But every time,
Yes, every time is meet, as it revolves,
To speak of deeds like these—
Scarce can I yet in freedom boldly speak.

Or. I too agree—what then thou hast, preserve.

Elec. And by what means?

Or. When time forbids, indulge not lengthened
speech.

Elec. And who, when thou hast blessed my sight,
such words

For silence could exchange,
Since I behold thee now, beyond all hope,

All promise, thus restored?

Or. Thou saw'st me then, when Heaven inspired
return.

* * * * *

Elec. A more enlivening joy
This word awakes than all I felt before,
If hither Heaven's high will indeed
Impelled thee to return :—
This too from Heaven I deem.

Or. I would not check thy transports, yet I fear,
By joy bewildered, thou wilt swerve from prudence.

EPODE.

Elec. O thou, so long an exile, who hast deigned
Though late, with welcome coming to appear,
Beholding me, long plunged in deepest woes,
Ah do not—

Or. What?

Elec. O do not thou forbid
The transport thus to gaze upon thy form.

Or. A joy is this, which none shall e'er forbid
thee.

Elec. Dost thou assent?

Or. How should I not?

Elec. I, friends beloved, have heard

The welcome news I dared not hope to hear.—
 I cherished mute despair,
 Nor shrieked in anguish at the first sad tale;
 But now I have thee—I behold
 That countenance most dear,
 Which not in misery could I e'er forget.

Or. Omit th' indulgence of superfluous words,
 Nor vainly tell me of my mother's guilt,
 Nor how Ægisthus drains my father's store,
 Profusely wastes, or idly spends his wealth—
 A tale like this would waste th' important hour.
 But speak what most may suit our present aim,
 Where first appearing, or in ambush where,
 We best may quell our proud insulting foes.
 Beware too, lest thy mother should detect
 Thy brow more joyous, when we pass within,
 But, as for that fictitious woe, lament—
 When full success hath crowned us, then 'twill be
 The time in freedom to exult and laugh.

Elec. Since, O my brother, such is now thy
 will,
 It shall be mine no less—my present joys
 From thee, and not myself, are all derived;
 Nor would I cause thee trivial pain, to reap

A great advantage—thus I should not yield
 A due obedience to our favouring God.
 But all from hence thou know'st—how shouldst thou
 not?

Thou know'st Ægisthus is not now within,
 But there my mother is—and fear thou not
 She should behold my face illumed with smiles,
 My inward hatred burns within me still,
 Nor, since I have beheld thee, can I cease
 From tears of joy.—O how could I forbear,
 Who from one journey both believed thee dead
 And saw thee living? Yea, thou hast indeed
 Surpassed the limit of my wildest hope;
 And should my father rise to life, no more
 Should I account it wondrous, but believe
 That I in truth beheld him. Wherefore then
 As in this path thou hast indeed arrived,
 Lead as thy soul directs, since I alone
 In two things ne'er had failed—or I had freed
 Myself with glory, or with glory died.

Or. Silence, I charge thee, for I hear the tread
 Of some proceeding from within—

Elec. Go in,
 O strangers—tidings do ye bear which none

Might here reject, nor can with joy receive.

Enter ATTENDANT.

ATTENDANT, ELECTRA, ORESTES, CHORUS.

Att. O most unwise, of prudence all bereft,
Have ye no lingering thought nor care of life,
And is no inborn caution in your souls,
Unknowing where ye stand, while perils dire
No longer menace, but enclose you round?
Had I not long with timely caution kept
The portal, all your plans within the house
Had been detected, ere yourselves appeared.
But o'er this danger have I promptly watched.
Cease then this long and unavailing speech—
These still insatiate clamours of delight.
Enter within—delay is peril here—
In deeds like this the crisis calls to action.

Or. How, if I enter now, is all within?

Att. Well.—There are none who know thine
aspect there.

Or. Thou hast, as it behoved, announced my
death?

Att. Know, here a man, thou'rt deemed but
ashes there.

Or. Do they exult in this? or what their thoughts?

Att. When all is done, I'll tell thee,—now they
deem

All well within—that most, which is not well.

Elec. Now by the Gods, my brother, who is
this?

Or. Dost thou not know?

Elec. I bear him not in mind.

Or. Know'st thou to whose kind care thy hands
consigned me?—

Elec. To whom? What say'st thou?

Or. By thy timely care

Whose hands conveyed me secretly to Phocis?

Elec. And is this he whom, at my father's death,
Of all our train alone I faithful found?

Or. 'Tis he. Forbear to ask in many words.

Elec. ²O dearest light—the sole preserver thou

² Φῶς. This word is capable of three significations :—1. The day, or light of day, which the ancients were accustomed to address on the reception of any welcome intelligence. 2. The countenance of the old man. 3. The man himself. The first is preferred by Scheffer, who quotes *Philoctetes*, 530.

Of Agamemnon's house, whence hast thou come?
 And art thou he who saved from many a woe
 My brother and myself? O hands beloved!
 O thou whose feet a welcome task fulfilled,
 How couldst thou thus delude me, nor reveal
 Thy form, but still distract me with thy words,
 While yet thy deeds were grateful to my soul?
 Hail, O my father, for I seem in thee
 To view a second father. Doubly hail!
 Know, in this single day, of all mankind
 Thee have I most abhorred and most beloved.

Att. Enough for me. Our intervening ills
 May be perchance the theme of future days,
 And then, Electra, thou shalt hear the whole.
 For you who now are present, 'tis the time
 To act—now Clytemnestra is alone.
 There is no man within—but if ye pause,
 Remember well, hereafter must ye fight
 With these, and mightier and more numerous foes.

Or. No more of lengthened conference—'tis the
 hour,
 My Pylades, for action—let us speed
 Within, adoring my paternal Gods,
 All who within this vestibule abide.

[*Exeunt* ORESTES, PYLADES, and ATTENDANT.]

ELECTRA, CHORUS.

Elec. Propitious, King Apollo, hear their prayer;
 Hear mine with theirs, who oft with suppliant
 hand
 Have offered all my scanty store allowed.
 Now then, Lycæan Power, with all I can
 I ask—I kneel—I pray thee. Be to us
 A potent helper in this arduous deed;
 And show to man, what righteous recompense
 Of shameless guilt the vengeful Gods award.

STROPHE I.

Ch. Behold, where breathing blood
 Of deadly strife Mars speeds his onward way;
 The hounds, who mark the guilty for their prey,
 Whom flight can ne'er elude,
 Are entering now the palace; and the cloud
 Of dark suspense, ere long, shall cease my dreams
 to shroud.

ANTISTROPHE I.

Within these halls unseen,
 Halls of his Father's wealth, with silent tread

He steals, the stern Avenger of the dead ;
 And whetted now and keen
 The sword he wields ;—while Hermes points the way,
 His wile in darkness hides, and brooks no more delay.

STROPHE II.

Elec. The warriors, friends beloved, will straight
 perform

The deed within—meantime in silence wait.

Ch. And how ? what do they ?

Elec. For the funeral now,

A ³cauldron she prepares—they stand beside.

Ch. And wherefore cam'st thou forth ?

Elec. To watch within,

Lest, unobserved, Ægisthus should escape.

Cly. Woe ! woe ! I die—I die ! O halls, [*Within.*
 Vacant of friends, and filled with murderous foes !

Elec. One shrieks within—did ye not hear, my
 friends ?

STROPHE III.

Ch. I heard what none should hear,

³ An allusion to the funeral banquet, which was usually spread on the tomb of the deceased by the nearest relation.

And shuddered at the sound.

Cly. Wretch that I am! Ægisthus, where art thou?

Elec. Hark—hark—she shrieks again—

Cly. My son, my son! [*Within.*

Oh pity her who bare thee!

Elec. Yet on him

Thou hadst no pity—on his father none.

STROPHE IV.

Ch. O city!—O unhappy race!

Now, day by day, death wastes thee, wastes thee still.

Cly. Ah! I am wounded—

Elec. ⁶Strike, if thou hast power,

A second blow.

Cly. Woe! woe! Again—again!

Elec. Soon may Ægisthus have like cause to shriek.

⁵ Francklin endeavours to vindicate Electra from the severe censures of the French critics. In excusing Sophocles he has succeeded—but to justify Electra is impossible, even on the plea of fatality.

STROPHE. V.

Ch. The curses are fulfilled—the dead
 Entombed in dust revive—
 And from their murderers now the copious stream
 Of freshly flowing blood
 The long-departed drain.

Enter ORESTES and PYLADES.

ORESTES, PYLADES, ELECTRA, CHORUS.

ANTISTROPHE II.

Elec. Now they are here—each hand is wet with
 blood,
 First sacrifice to Mars.—What should I say?—
Ch. How hast thou sped, Orestes?
Or. All is well
 Within, if Phœbus hath predicted well.
Elec. Is the unhappy dead?
Or. Henceforth no more
 Dread thou fresh insults from thy mother's hate.

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ANTISTROPHE III.

Ch. Cease, for I plainly now
Discern Ægisthus near.

Elec. Speed, youths, retire.

Or. Dost thou behold the man
Hastening to us ?

Elec. He from the suburbs comes,
And comes rejoicing * * *

* * * * *

ANTISTROPHE IV.

Ch. Haste—through yon doors that front us—
haste,
Your former deed, in truth, was bravely done—
And now for what remains—

Or. Be confident—
We will achieve it.

Elec. Hasten, if thou'rt wise.

Or. Aye, I am gone.

[*Exeunt* ORESTES, &c.]

ELECTRA, CHORUS.

Elec. On me the rest devolves.

ANTISTROPHE V.

Ch. Better, I ween, to lull his ear
 With mildly whispered words ;
 That all unheeding, headlong he may plunge
 Into those latent snares
 Which vengeance now hath laid !

Enter ÆGISTHUS.

ÆGISTHUS, ELECTRA, CHORUS.

Æg. Which of you knows where now the
 Phocians are,
 Charged with the tidings of Orestes' death,
 Who perished mid the wrecks of rival cars?
 Thee, thee I ask—whom I so long have found
 Perverse—such news thine interest most import,
 And thou from clearest knowledge canst inform me.

Elec. I know—how should I not? else had I
 been
 Blind to the wreck of all my dearest hopes.

Æg. Inform me, then, where are the strangers
 now?

Elec. Within—for a kind hostess have they found.

Æg. And do they bring sure tidings of the dead?

Elec. To sight they show it, not in words alone.

Æg. Can we, too, prove it by undoubted signs?

Elec. Thou canst—there is a mournful sight
within.

Æg. Thy words—not as thou’rt wont—awake
my joy.

Elec. Joy then, if such a sight indeed be joyous.

Æg. Command ye silence, and unfold the gates
For Argos and Mycenæ to behold ;—
That, if among them haply some indulge
Vain hopes of his return, they here may see
The breathless corpse, and curb their insolent
speech ;

Ere wisdom to their cost too late they learn,
When our just wrath chastise their bold presumption.

Elec. Now shall my part be done. I too have
learnt

At length the wisdom to revere my Lords.

Æg. ⁵ O Jove, a sight I view that well hath
chanced,

⁵ It was the office of Ægisthus, as a near relative, to

If thus to speak be lawful—but my words,
 If Nemesis be present, I recal.
 Now from the corpse the covering veil remove,
 That I may mourn above my kinsman's bier.

Or. Do thou remove it. 'Tis thy part, not
 mine,

Gazing on this, t' accost it as a friend.

Æg. Nay—but thou counsell'st well, and I obey;—
 Call Clytemnestra, if she be within.

Or. Herself is near thee. Seek her not else-
 where.

Æg. O what a sight is this!

Or. Whom dost thou fear,
 Whom know'st thou not?

Æg. Into th' insidious snares
 Of what false men unhappy have I fallen?

Or. What—seest thou not that they are living
 still

lament over the body of Orestes—on the contrary he expresses an indecent joy; this was an insult to the dead: he recollects himself, and, apprehensive of the vengeance of Nemesis, determines upon a friendly address to the deceased.—
 Potter.

Whom thou wert now addressing as the dead?

Æg. Alas! I know thy meaning—it must be
That he who thus accosts me is himself
The true Orestes.

Or. Most sagacious prophet!—
Thy science failed just now.

Æg. Ah, I am lost—
But let me speak, though brief must be my words.

Elec. Nay, by the Gods, my brother, let him
speak

No more—nor idly lengthen out his words!
How should a brief delay avail the wretch
In ills entangled, and to death consigned?
Be instant death his meed—and give his corpse
To those whose task is to inter the dead,
With rites that suit his crimes, of us unseen.
For all my former injuries this alone
A meet and due atonement do I deem.

Or. Go thou at once within—the contest now
Is not of words—thy life is on the die.

⁵ *Ægisthus* and *Clytemnestra* were buried without the walls, these murderers being thought unworthy of a tomb in the place where *Agamemnon* lay.—*Potter*, from *Pausanias*.

Æg. Why lead me then within? Why, if the
deed

Be done with honour, is there need of darkness?
Is not thy hand e'en now prepared to slay me?

Or. Command not thus, but to the spot proceed
°Where thou didst shed my murdered father's blood—
There shall thine own be poured.

Æg. Are then these halls
For ever destined to behold the ills
Of Pelops' race, the present and the future?

Or. Aye, thine at least,—I am the prophet here.

Æg. But no paternal office dost thou vaunt—

Or. Thou answer'st much to lengthen out the
way—

But haste.—

Æg. Do thou precede.

Or. Thou shalt go first.

Æg. Fear'st thou I should escape thee?

Or. I but fear

° This example of retributive justice will remind the reader of a similar instance in holy writ—"In the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth, shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine." 1 Kings, xxi. 19.

Lest thou should'st die with pleasure. Duty bids
That I should keep Death bitter to thy soul :
And well it were did instant vengeance smite
The wretch, presuming to transgress the laws,
For then would villany abound no more.

Ch. O race of Atreus, through what countless
woes

Hast thou to freedom wrought thine arduous way,
By this fierce act fulfilled !

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