Having written *Sardanapalus*, Byron started *The Vision of Judgement* on May 7th 1821; he stopped working on it the same day, on completing (I think) its first thirty-eight stanzas. Between September 20th and October 4th 1821 he finished it. Between July 16th and September 9th he was writing *Cain* (he wrote the play’s Preface on September 10th). The suspicion thus arises that he had to get some things worked out in his mind using the two-dimensional blank verse play as a test-bed before he could continue the multi-dimensional ottava rima poem with confidence.

Central to both works (though discreetly hidden) is the figure of a malign deity or Principle, who prefers poor verse and sycophantic prayers to harmonious music and sincerity, and who provokes discord among his creations. He (or It) is countered by an ambiguously benign Spirit or equal Principle, who, in opposing his foe, perhaps provokes discord no less harmful. The idea of Two Principles ruling the Universe, as opposed to one God, is taken from Manicheism, which itself derives from the ancient Persian religion of Zoroaster, in which Byron had been interested for some time, perhaps since before he read Sir John Malcolm’s *History of Persia* in manuscript in 1814, but certainly since that date. His interest in it would have been further fanned by the great *Critical and Historical Dictionary* of the French encyclopaedist Pierre Bayle, an eighteenth-century ironist, who, pretending to discuss heresies with horror, in fact allows them to run riot and multiply all over his voluminous footnotes. Byron sells his Bayle in the 1816 auction, but regrets doing so; he writes of his need for a Bayle on October 9th 1821 – after completion of both *Cain* and *The Vision*. Another important writer in this respect is the third-century Armenian Eznik of Kolb, whose paraphrase of a dualistic creation myth Byron may have helped translate. Byron does not reject Manicheism until *Don Juan* XIII, stanza 41, written in February 1823:

But Heaven must be diverted; its diversion
Is sometimes truculent – but never mind –
The World upon the whole is worth the Assertion
(If but for comfort) that all things are kind;
And that same devilish Doctrine of the Persian –
Of the two principles – but leaves behind
As many doubts as any other Doctrine
Has ever puzzled Faith withal, or yoked her in. –

*Manfred*, written five years previous to *Cain*, is suffused with dualistic thought. There are references to a light / dark complementarity in Manfred’s words at I i 29-30 (“Ye Spirits of the immortal universe! / Whom I have sought in darkness and in light”) and in the speech of the Sixth Spirit at I i 108-9 (“My dwelling is the Shadow of the Night – / Why doth thy magic torture me with light?”). Arimanes, before whose throne Manfred refuses to bow, is the Zoroastrian Ahriman. In *Cain*, Lucifer is his civilised descendant, the bringer of spiritual enlightenment to the human sepulchre of clay: although in Cain’s case the enlightenment also brings depression, resentment, and murder.

As neither Principle seems destined to win the battle – although Zoroastrianism does cheat, by positing a final victory for the Light – gestures such as the Incarnation and Suffering (rejected by Byron in his famous letter to Francis Hodgson) are inefficacious. Lucifer rejects Christ’s forthcoming sacrifice with contempt, at *Cain* I i 161-6 (no other character is granted foreknowledge of it). Manfred offers, without effect, to suffer for Astarte at II iv 125-7; Cain for Abel at III 510-3 (also without effect); and all *The Vision of Judgement* has to offer for the same Christian miracle is the parodic Dunking and Soaking of Bob Southey in Derwentwater. The Laureate gets wet so that George III can at least “slip into” Heaven.

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1: In June and July he also wrote *The Two Foscari*.
3: BLJ 147-8 and nn.
4: In the notes below, I have used Mr Bayle’s *Historical and Critical Dictionary*, English translation, second edition, five vols, 1735-8.
5: CMP 238.
6: BLJ VIII 238.
8: BLJ II 97; quoted below, III 88n.
Also like *Manfred*, *Cain* ignores the three dramatic unities with maximum indifference; nothing could be less Unified in Place and Time than its second act, where Cain and Lucifer roam the entire universe, and all past ages. In this the play contrasts with the Racinian forms Byron experimented with in his neo-classical dramas, and aligns itself with later plays such as *Heaven and Earth* and *The Deformed Transformed*. It also places itself in opposition to the non-dramatic *Vision of Judgement*, the action of which adheres to the unities very strictly (*The Vision* can be staged with great effect).

*Cain* is, to speak in modern cinema terms, a “prequel” to *Manfred*: its protagonist stands at the start of the quest for universal knowledge, which Manfred has (so his play asserts) mastered. It is a gloomy picture, in which Man is alienated equally at the beginning and end of his Faustian journey. Byron was well-placed in history to chart such an event: discoveries in astronomy and palaeontology were starting seriously to undermine Genesis as an explanation for Everything, and he exploits them in Act II especially.

Byron takes pleasure in insisting that Lucifer had nothing to do with the Fall, and that his relationship with Cain is non-Mephistophelian: he does no tempting. As Byron wrote to Murray:

> Cain is a proud man – if Lucifer promised him kingdoms &c. – it would *elate* him – the object of the demon is to *depress* him still further in his own estimation than he was before – by showing him infinite things – & his own abasement – till he falls into the frame of mind – that leads to the Catastrophe – from mere *internal* irritation – *not* premeditation or envy – of *Abel* – (which would have made him contemptible) but from rage and fury against the inadequacy of his state to his Conceptions – & which discharges itself rather against Life – and the author of Life – than the mere living. – – His subsequent remorse is the natural effect of looking on his sudden deed – had the *deed* been premeditated – his repentance would have been tardier (BLJ IX 53-4).

Byron, disingenuously, ignores here the role of Jehovah, whose rejection of Cain’s vegetable offering precipitates the catastrophe, we have to assume, with foreknowledge.

It goes without saying that there are more jokes in a single stanza of *The Vision of Judgement* than there are in all of *Manfred* and *Cain* put together.

*Cain* has been staged more frequently than *Manfred*. The three best-known productions are those by Stanislavsky, during the Russian civil war, by Grotowsky in 1960s Poland, and by John Barton in 1995-6 at the RSC. The first two failed for different reasons – the third ran for some time, but was re-written and in part re-conceived by its director from start to finish. Byron remains an amateur dramatist: he italicises beyond economical limits, and his shared pentameters are often shared for metrical reasons only. Despite his Drury Lane Committee experience, he has not learned the lesson of

> Did you not speak?  
> When?  
> Now.  
> As I descended? (*Macbeth*, II ii 16).

*Cain* was published, with *Sardanapalus* and *The Two Foscari*, on December 19th 1821. Its manuscript, which I have not seen, is at Texas. This edition is based on four others: the first edition (John Murray 1821), and those of E.H.Coleridge (John Murray 1901), T.G.Steffan (Texas 1968), and Barry Weller (Clarendon 1991). I have taken liberties with capitalisation, verbal contractions, and with II ii 88.
Now the Serpent was more subtil than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made. – Genesis, Chapter 3rd, verse I.

PREFACE.

The following scenes are entitled “A Mystery,” in conformity with the ancient title annexed to dramas upon similar subjects, which were styled “Mysteries, or Moralities.” The author has by no means taken the same liberties with his subject which were common formerly, as may be seen by any reader curious enough to refer to those very profane productions, whether in English, French, Italian, or Spanish. The author has endeavoured to preserve the language adapted to his characters; and where it is (and this is but rarely) taken from actual Scripture, he has made as little alteration, even of words, as the rhythm would permit. The reader will recollect that the book of Genesis does not state that Eve was tempted by a demon, but by “The Serpent” and that only because he was “the most subtil of all the beasts of the field.” Whatever interpretation the Rabbins and the Fathers may have put upon this, I take the words as I find them, and reply, with Bishop Watson upon similar occasions, when the Fathers were quoted to him as Moderator in the schools of Cambridge, “Behold the Book!” – holding up the Scripture. It is to be recollected, that my present subject has nothing to do with the New Testament, to which no reference can be here made without anachronism. With the poems upon similar topics I have not been recently familiar.

Since I was twenty, I have never read Milton, but I had read him so frequently before, that this may make little difference. Gesner’s “Death of Abel” I have never read since I was eight years of age, at Aberdeen. The general impression of my recollection is delight; but of the contents I remember only that Cain’s wife was called Mahala, and Abel’s Thirza; in the following pages I have called them, “Adah” and “Zillah,” the earliest female names which occur in Genesis; they were those of Lamech’s wives: those of Cain and Abel are not called by their names. Whether, then, a coincidence of subject may have caused the same in expression, I know nothing, and care as little.

I am prepared to be accused of Manicheism, or some other hard name ending in ism, which makes a formidable figure and awful sound in the eyes and ears of those who would be as much puzzled to explain the terms so bandied about, as the liberal and pious indulgers in such epithets. Against such I can defend myself, or, if necessary, I can attack in turn. “Claw for claw, as Conan said to Satan, and the deevil take the shortest nails” (Waverley).

The reader will please to bear in mind (what few choose to recollect) that there is no allusion to a future state in any of the books of Moses, nor indeed in the Old Testament. For a reason for this extraordinary omission he may consult “Warburton’s Divine Legation;” whether satisfactory or not, no better has yet been assigned. I have therefore supposed it new to Cain, without I hope, any perversion of Holy Writ.

With regard to the language of Lucifer, it was difficult for me to make him talk like a clergyman upon the same subjects; but I have done what I could to restrain him within the bounds of spiritual politeness. If he disclaims having tempted Eve in the shape of the Serpent, it is only because the book of Genesis has not the most distant allusion to anything of the kind, but merely to the Serpent in his Serpentine capacity.

9: Richard Watson (1737-1816) was appointed Moderator of the Schools in 1762, Regius Professor of Divinity in 1771, and Bishop of Llandaff in 1782.
10: Solomon Gesner’s Death of Abel was published in 1791, translated by Mary Collyer.
11: Mani was a prophet of the third century A.D. whom the Christians flayed and crucified. He maintained that two Principles governed the world, the Dark, which created matter and therefore sin, and the Light, which he identified with the Serpent in Eden, bringing illumination to the soul trapped in the body. He may have been influenced by Zoroastrianism, in which B. was interested. His beliefs were taken over by the Paulicians, the Bogomils, and the Albigensians. The couplet “Yet still between his Darkness and his Brightness, / There passed a mutual glance of great politeness” (VOJ 35, 7-8) sums it up.
12: This paragraph is not in the first edition. The Waverley reference is to a note in Chapter XXII, relating to the Irish jester Conan, who vowed never to receive a blow without returning it, and who kept his vow even when hit by Satan in Hell.
Note.— The reader will perceive that the author has partly adopted in this poem the notion of Cuvier that the world had been destroyed several times before the creation of man. This speculation, derived from the different strata and the bones of enormous and unknown animals found in them, is not contrary to the Mosaic account, but rather confirms it; as no human bones have yet been discovered in those strata, although those of many known animals are found near the remains of the unknown. The assertion of Lucifer, that the pre-adamite world was also peopled by rational beings much more intelligent than man, and proportionally powerful to the mammoth, &c. &c. is, of course, a poetical fiction to help him to make out his case.

I ought to add, that there is a “Tramelogedie” of Alfieri, called “Abel.” I have never read that nor any other of the posthumous works of the writer, except his Life.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

MEN.

Adam.
Cain.
Abel.

SPIRITS.

ANGEL OF THE LORD.
Lucifer.

WOMEN.

Eve.
Adah.
Zillah.

ACT I.

SCENE 1. – The Land without Paradise. – Time, Sunrise.

Adam, Eve, Cain, Abel, Adah, Zillah, offering a Sacrifice.

Adam: God the Eternal! Infinite! All-wise! –
Who out of darkness on the deep didst make
Light on the waters with a word—All Hail!
Jehovah! with returning light—All Hail!

Eve: God! who didst name the day, and separate
Morning from Night, till then divided never—
Who didst divide the wave from wave, and call
Part of thy work the firmament—All Hail!

Abel: God! who didst call the elements into
Earth, ocean, air and fire—and with the day
And Night, and worlds which these illuminate,
Or shadow, madest beings to enjoy them,
And love both them, and thee—All Hail! All Hail!

Adam: God! the Eternal parent of all things!
Who didst create these best and beauteous beings,
To be beloved, more than all, save thee –
Let me love thee and them – All Hail! All Hail!

Zillah: Oh, God! who loving, making, blessing all,
Yet didst permit the Serpent to creep in,
And drive my father forth from Paradise,
Keep us from further evil:– Hail! All Hail! 20

Adam: Son Cain! my first-born – wherefore art thou silent?
Cain: Why should I speak?
Adam: To pray.
Cain: Have ye not prayed?
Adam: We have, most fervently.
Cain: And loudly: I have heard you.
Adam: So will God, I trust.
Abel: Amen! 25
Adam: But thou my eldest born? art silent still?
Cain: ’Tis better I should be so.
Adam: Wherefore so?
Cain: I’ve nought to ask.
Adam: Nor aught to thank for?
Cain: No.
Adam: Dost thou not live?
Cain: Must I not die?
Eve: Alas! The fruit of our forbidden tree begins
To fall. 30
Adam: And we must gather it again.
Oh God! why didst thou plant the Tree of Knowledge?
Cain: And wherefore plucked ye not the tree of life?
Ye might have then defied him.
Adam: Oh! my son, Blaspheme not: these are Serpent’s words.
Cain: Why not? The Snake spoke truth; it was the Tree of Knowledge;
It was the Tree of Life: knowledge is good,
And Life is good; and how can both be evil? 35
Eve: My boy! thou speakest as I spoke in Sin,
Before thy birth: let me not see renewed
My misery in thine I have repented.
Let me not see my offspring fall into
The snares beyond the walls of Paradise,
Which ev’n in Paradise destroyed his parents.
Content thee with what is. Had we been so,
Thou now hadst been contented. – Oh, my son!
Adam: Our orisons completed, let us hence,
Each to his task of toil – not heavy, though
Needful: the earth is young, and yields us kindly
Her fruits with little labor.
Eve: Cain – my son – 50
Behold thy father cheerful and resigned –
And do as he doth.

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15: See Genesis 2, 9.
16: Distinguished from the Tree of Knowledge at Genesis 2, 9. See Manfred, I i 12: The Tree of Knowledge is not that of Life.
Exeunt Adam and Eve.

Zillah: Wilt thou not, my brother?
Abel: Why wilt thou wear this gloom upon thy brow, Which can avail thee nothing, save to rouse The Eternal anger?
Adah: My beloved Cain, Wilt thou frown even on me?
Cain: No, Adah! no; I fain would be alone a little while. Abel, I’m sick at heart; but it will pass; Precede me, brother – I will follow shortly. And you, too, sisters, tarry not behind; Your gentleness must not be harshly met: I’ll follow you anon.
Adah: If not, I will Return to seek you here.
Abel: The peace of God Be on your Spirit, brother!

Exeunt Abel, Zillah, and Adah.

Cain: (solus). And this is Life? – Toil! and wherefore should I toil? – because My father could not keep his place in Eden? What had I done in this? – I was unborn: I sought not to be born; nor love the state To which that birth has brought me. Why did he Yield to the Serpent and the woman? Or Yielding – why suffer? What was there in this? The tree planted, and why not for him? If not, why place him near it, where it grew The fairest in the centre? They have but One answer to all questions, ‘‘Twas his will, And he is good.” How know I that? Because He is all-powerful, must all-good, too, follow? I judge but by the fruits – and they are bitter – Which I must feed on for a fault not mine. Whom have we here? – A shape like to the Angels Yet of a sterner and a sadder aspect Of spiritual essence: why do I quake? Why should I fear him more than other Spirits, Whom I see daily wave their fiery swords Before the gates round which I linger oft, In Twilight’s hour, to catch a glimpse of those Gardens which are my just inheritance, Ere the Night closes o’er the inhibited walls And the immortal trees which overtop The Cherubim-defended battlements? If I shrink not from these, the fire-armed Angels, Why should I quail from him who now approaches? Yet – he seems mightier far than them, nor less Beauteous, and yet not all as beautiful

17: See Macbeth, V iii 19; or Manfred, I ii 113.
As he hath been, and might be: sorrow seems
Half of his immortality. And is it
So? and can aught grieve save, Humanity?
He cometh.

Enter Lucifer.

Lucifer: Mortal!
Cain: Spirit, who art thou?
Lucifer: Master of Spirits.
Cain: And being so, canst thou
Leave them, and walk with dust?
Lucifer: I know the thoughts
Of dust, and feel for it, and with you.
Cain: You know my thoughts?
Lucifer: They are the thoughts of all
Worthy of thought; – ’tis your immortal part
Which speaks within you.
Cain: What immortal part?
This has not been revealed: the Tree of Life
Was withheld from us by my father’s folly,
While that of Knowledge, by my mother’s haste,
Was plucked too soon; and all the fruit is Death!
Lucifer: They have deceived thee; thou shalt live.
Cain: I live,
But live to die; and, living, see no thing
To make Death hateful, save an innate clinging,
A loathsome, and yet all invincible
Instinct of life, which I abhor, as I
Despise myself, yet cannot overcome –
And so I live. Would I had never lived!
Lucifer: Thou livest – and must live for ever. Think not
The Earth, which is thine outward cov’ring, is
Existence – it will cease – and thou wilt be –
No less than thou art now.
Cain: No less! and why
Lucifer: No more?
Cain: And ye?

18: Compare the description of Satan at Paradise Lost, I 590-4:
… his form had not yet lost
All her Original brightness, nor appear’d
Less than Arch-Angel ruind, and th’ excess
Of Glory obscur’d …
The description of Sathan in TVOJ is much more dramatic:
But bringing up the rear of this bright host
A Spirit of a different aspect wave
His wings, like thunder-clouds above some coast
Whose barren beach with frequent wrecks is paved –
His brow was like the Deep when tempest-tost –
Fierce and unfathomable thoughts engraved
Eternal wrath on his immortal face –
And where he gazed a gloom pervaded Space.

19: Implies Lucifer’s proximity to suffering humanity to be greater than that of God.

20: In dualistic thought, the Spirit is imprisoned within the fleshly body. See Manfred’s self-description at I i 27:
My own Soul’s Sepulchre.
Lucifer: Are everlasting.
Cain: Are ye happy?
Lucifer: We’re mighty.
Cain: Are ye happy?
Lucifer: How should I be so? Look on me!
Cain: I am – and thou, with all thy might, what art thou?
Lucifer: One who aspired to be what made thee, and Would not have made thee what thou art.
Cain: Thou look’st almost a god; and –
Lucifer: I am none; And having failed to be one, would be nought Save what I am. He conquered; let him reign!
Cain: Who?
Lucifer: Thy Sire’s Maker – and the Earth’s.
Cain: And Heaven’s
And all that in them is. So I have heard His Seraphs sing; and so my father saith.
Lucifer: They say – what they must sing and say, on pain Of being that which I am, – and thou art – Of Spirits and of men.
Cain: And what is that?
Lucifer: Souls who dare use their immortality – Souls who dare look the Omnipotent tyrant in His everlasting face, and tell him that His evil is not good! If he has made,
As he saith – which I know not, nor believe – But, if he made us – he cannot unmake: We are immortal! – nay, he’d have us so, That he may torture – let him! He is great –
But, in his greatness, is no happier than We in our conflict! Goodness would not make Evil; and what else hath he made? But let him Sit on his vast and solitary throne, Creating worlds, to make Eternity Less burthensome to his immense existence And unparticipated solitude;
Let him crowd orb on orb: he is alone Indefinite, Indissoluble Tyrant;
Could he but crush himself, ’twere the best boon He ever granted: but let him reign on!
And multiply himself in misery! Spirits and Men, at least we sympathise –
And, suffering in concert, make our pangs Innumerable, more endurable,
By the unbounded sympathy of all With all! But He! so wretched in his height, So restless in his wretchedness, must still Create, and re-create – perhaps he’ll make One day a Son unto himself – as he

21: Yet Lucifer later implies himself to be of the Two Principles.
22: Compare TVOJ 2, 1-2: The Angels all were singing out of tune / And hoarse with having little else to do …
Gave you a father – and if he so doth,
Mark me! that Son will be a Sacrifice. 23

Cain: Thou speak’st to me of things which long have swum
In visions through my thought: I never could
Reconcile what I saw with what I heard.
My father and my mother talk to me
Of Serpents, and of fruits and trees: I see
The gates of what they call their Paradise
Guarded by fiery-sworded Cherubim,
Which shut them out – and me: I feel the weight
Of daily toil, and constant thought: I look
Around a world where I seem nothing, with
Thoughts which arise within me, as if they
Could master all things – but I thought alone
This misery was mine. My father is
Tamed down; my mother has forgot the mind
Which made her thirst for knowledge at the risk
Of an eternal curse; my brother is
A watching shepherd boy, who offers up
The firstlings of the flock to him who bids
The earth yield nothing to us without sweat;
My sister Zillah sings an earlier hymn
Than the birds’ matins; and my Adah – my
Own and beloved – she, too, understands not
The mind which overwhelms me: never till
Now met I aught to sympathise with me. 190
'Tis well – I rather would consort with Spirits.

Lucifer: And hadst thou not been fit by thine own soul
For such companionship, I would not now
Have stood before thee as I am; a Serpent
Had been enough to charm ye, as before.

Cain: Ah! didst thou tempt my mother?

Lucifer: I tempt none,
Save with the truth: was not the Tree, the Tree
Of Knowledge? and was not the Tree of Life
Still fruitful? Did I bid her pluck them not?
Did I plant things prohibited within
The reach of beings innocent, and curious
By their own innocence? I would have made ye
Gods; and even He who thrust ye forth, so thrust ye
Because “Ye should not eat the fruits of life,
And become gods as we.”24 Were those his words?

Cain: They were, as I have heard from those who heard them,
In thunder.

Lucifer: Then who was the Demon? He
Who would not let ye live, or he who would
Have made ye live for ever, in the joy
And power of Knowledge?

Cain: Would they had snatched both

23: Lines 163-6 were cut from the first edition.
24: Lucifer alludes to the words of Eve and the Serpent at Genesis 3, 2-5: “And the woman said unto the serpent, We may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden: But of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die. And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die: For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil”. His familiarity with what was said throws doubt on his seeming assertion that the Serpent was not him.
The fruits, or neither!

Lucifer: One is yours already,
The other may be still.

Cain: How so?
Lucifer: By being
Yourselves, in your resistance. Nothing can
Quench the mind, if the mind will be itself
And centre of surrounding things – ’tis made
To sway. 215

Cain: But didst thou tempt my parents?
Lucifer: I?
Poor clay – what should I tempt them for, or how?

Cain: They say the Serpent was a Spirit.
Lucifer: Who
Saith that? It is not written so on high:
The proud One will not so far falsify,
Though man’s vast fears and little vanity
Would make him cast upon the spiritual nature
His own low failing. The Snake was the Snake –
No more; and yet not less than those he tempted,
In nature being earth also – more in wisdom,
Since he could overcome them, and foreknew
The knowledge fatal to their narrow joys.
Think’st thou I’d take the shape of things that die?

Cain: But the thing had a demon?
Lucifer: He but woke one
In those he spake to with his forky tongue. 230
I tell thee that the Serpent was no more
Than a mere Serpent: ask the Cherubim
Who guard the tempting tree. When thousand ages
Have rolled o’er your dead ashes, and your seed’s,
The seed of the then world may thus array
Their earliest fault in fable, and attribute
To me a shape I scorn, as I scorn all
That bows to him, who made things but to bend
Before his sullen, sole Eternity;
But we, who see the truth, must speak it. Thy
Fond parents listened to a creeping thing,
And fell. For what should Spirits tempt them? What
Was there to envy in the narrow bounds
Of Paradise, that Spirits who pervade
Space26 – but I speak to thee of what thou know’st not, 245
With all thy Tree of Knowledge.

Cain: But thou canst not
Speak aught of Knowledge which I would not know,
And do not thirst to know, and bear a mind
To know.

Lucifer: And heart to look on?

Cain: Be it proved.
Lucifer: Darest thou look on Death?
Cain: He has not yet
Been seen.

25: 214-6 echo Satans’ words at Paradise Lost, I, 254-5: The mind is its own place, and in it self / Can make a Heav’n of Hell, a Hell of Heav’n.
26: Compare TVOJ 24, 8: And where he gazed a gloom pervaded Space.
Lucifer: But must be undergone.  
Cain: My father
     Says he is something dreadful, and my mother
     Weeps when he’s named; and Abel lifts his eyes
     To Heaven, and Zillah casts hers to the earth,
     And sighs a prayer; and Adah looks on me,
     And speaks not.
Lucifer: And thou?
Cain: Thoughts unspeakable
     Crowd in my breast to burning, when I hear
     Of this almighty Death, who is, it seems,
     Inevitable. Could I wrestle with him?
     I wrestled with the lion, when a boy,
     In play, till he ran roaring from my gripe.
Lucifer: It has no shape; but will absorb all things
     That bear the form of Earth-born being.
Cain: Ah!
     I thought it was a being: who could do
     Such evil things to beings save a being?
Lucifer: Ask the Destroyer.
Cain: Who?
Lucifer: The Maker – Call him
     Which name thou wilt: he makes but to destroy.
Cain: I knew not that, yet thought it, since I heard
     Of Death: although I know not what it is –
     Yet it seems horrible. I have looked out
     In the vast desolate Night in search of him;
     And when I saw gigantic shadows in

27: For God’s answer to the charge that he is simultaneously Creator and Destroyer, see Paradise Lost, X 616-42:

See with what heat these Dogs of Hell advance
To waste and havoc yonder World, which I
So fair and good created, and had still
Kept in that state, had not the folly of Man
Let in these wasteful Furies, who impute
Folly to mee, so doth the Prince of Hell
And his Adherents, that with so much ease
I suffer them to enter and possess
A place so heav’nly, and conniving seem
To gratifie my scornful Enemies,
That laugh, as if transported with som fit
Of Passion, I to them had quitted all,
At random yielded up to their misrule;
And know not that I calld and drew them thither
My Hell-hounds, to lick up the chaff and filth
Which Mans polluting Sin with taint hath shed
On what was pure, till crammed and gorg’d, nigh burst
With suckt and glutted offal, at one sling
Of thy victorious Arm, well-pleasing Son,
Both Sin, and Death, and yawning Grave at last
Through Chaos hurld, obstruct the mouth of Hell
For ever, and seal up his ravenous Jaws.
Then Heav’n and Earth renewd shall be made pure
To sanctitie that shall receive no staine:
Till then the Curse pronounc’t on both precedes.
He ended, and the heav’nly Audience loud
Sung Halleluiah ...
The umbrage of the walls of Eden, checkered
By the far-flashing of the Cherubs’ swords,
I watched for what I thought his coming; for
With fear rose longing in my heart to know
What ’twas which shook us all — but nothing came.
And then I turned my wary eyes from off
Our native and forbidden Paradise,
Up to the lights above us, in the azure,
Which are so beautiful: shall they, too, die?

Lucifer: Perhaps — but long outlive both thine and thee.

Cain: I’m glad of that: I would not have them die —
They are so lovely. What is Death? I fear,
I feel, it is a dreadful thing; but what,
I cannot compass: ’tis denounced against us,
Both them who sinned and sinned not, as an ill —
What ill?

Lucifer: To be resolved into the earth.

Cain: But shall I know it?

Lucifer: As I know not Death,

Cain: I cannot answer.

Lucifer: That is a grovelling wish,

Cain: Were I quiet earth,

Lucifer: Less than thy father’s — for he wished to know!

Cain: But not to live — or wherefore plucked he not
The life-tree?

Lucifer: He was hindered.

Cain: Deadly error!

Lucifer: Not to snatch first that fruit — but ere he plucked
The knowledge, he was ignorant of Death.
Alas! I scarcely now know what it is,
And yet I fear it — fear I know not what!

Lucifer: And I, who know all things, fear nothing; see
What is true knowledge.

Cain: Wilt thou teach me all?

Lucifer: Aye, upon one condition.

Cain: Name it.

Lucifer: That

Cain: Thou dost fall down and worship me — thy Lord.

Lucifer: No.

Cain: His equal?

Lucifer: No; — I’ve nought in common with him!

Cain: Nor would: I would be aught above — beneath —
Aught save a sharer or a servant of
His power. I dwell apart; but I am great —
Many there are who worship me, and more
Who shall — be thou amongst the first.

Cain: I never

Lucifer: Hast thou ne’er bowed

Cain: As yet have bowed unto my father’s God.
Although my brother Abel oft implores
That I would join with him in sacrifice —
Why should I bow to thee?

Lucifer: To him?
Cain: Have I not said it? – need I say it? Could not thy mighty knowledge teach thee that?
Lucifer: He who bows not to him has bowed to me.
Cain: But I will bend to neither.
Lucifer: Ne’er the less, Thou art my worshipper; not worshipping Him makes thee mine the same.
Cain: And what is that?
Lucifer: Thou’lt know here – and hereafter.
Cain: Let me but Be taught the mystery of my being.
Lucifer: Follow Where I will lead thee.
Cain: But I must retire To till the earth – for I had promised –
Lucifer: What?
Cain: To cull some first-fruits.
Lucifer: Why? To offer up
Cain: With Abel on an altar.
Lucifer: Said’st thou not Thou ne’er hadst bent to him who made thee?
Cain: Yes – But Abel’s earnest prayer has wrought upon me;
The offering is more his than mine – and Adah –
Lucifer: Why dost thou hesitate?
Cain: She is my sister, Born on the same day, of the same womb; and She wrung from me, with tears, this promise; and Rather than see her weep, I would, methinks, Bear all – and worship aught.
Lucifer: Then follow me!
Cain: I will.

Enter Adah.

Adah: My brother, I have come for thee; It is our hour of rest and joy – and we Have less without thee. Thou hast laboured not This morn; but I have done thy task: the fruits Are ripe, and glowing as the light which ripens: Come away.
Cain: See’st thou not?
Adah: I see an Angels; We have seen many: will he share our hour Of rest? – he is welcome.
Cain: But he is not like The Angels we have seen.
Adah: Are there, then, others? But he is welcome, as they were: they deigned To be our guest – will he?
Cain (to Lucifer): Wilt thou? I ask
Lucifer: Thee to be mine.
Cain: I must away with him.
Adah: And leave us?
Cain: Aye.
Adah: And me?
Cain: Beloved Adah!
Adah: Let me go with thee.
Lucifer: No, she must not.
Adah: Who art thou that steppeth between heart and heart?
Cain: He is a God.
Adah: How know'st thou?
Cain: He speaks like A God.
Adah: So did the Serpent, and it lied.
Lucifer: Thou errest, Adah! – was not the Tree that Of Knowledge?
Adah: Aye – to our eternal sorrow.
Lucifer: And yet that grief is knowledge – so he lied not: And if he did betray you, 'twas with Truth; And Truth in its own essence cannot be But good.
Adah: But all we know of it has gathered Evil on ill; expulsion from our home, And dread, and toil, and sweat, and heaviness; Remorse of that which was – and hope of that Which cometh not. Cain! walk not with this Spirit. Bear with what we have borne, and love me – I Love thee.
Lucifer: More than thy mother, and thy sire?
Adah: I do. Is that a sin too?
Lucifer: No, not yet; It one day will be in your children.
Adah: What!
Lucifer: Must not my daughter love her brother Enoch?28
Adah: Not as thou lovest Cain.
Adah: Oh, my God!
Shall they not love and bring forth things that love Out of their love? have they not drawn their milk Out of this bosom? was not he, their father, Born of the same sole womb, in the same hour With me?29 did we not love each other? and In multiplying our being multiply Things which will love each other as we love Them? – And as I love thee, my Cain! go not Forth with this Spirit; he is not of ours.
Lucifer: The Sin I speak of is not of my making, And cannot be a Sin in you – whate’er It seem in those who will replace ye in Mortality.
Adah: What is the Sin which is not Sin in itself? Can circumstance make Sin Or virtue? – if it doth, we are the slaves Of –
Lucifer: Higher things than ye are slaves: and higher

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28: See Genesis 4, 17: And Cain knew his wife: and she conceived, and bare Enoch …
29: B., with mock-disingenuousness, makes the innocent Adah praise sibling incest, giving it a pseudo-Biblical authority, deriving in fact from Bayle’s Dictionary.
Than them or ye would be so, did they not
Prefer an independency of torture
To the smooth agonies of adulation,
In hymns and harpings, and self-seeking prayers,
To that which is omnipotent, because
It is omnipotent, and not from love,
But terror and self-hope.

Adah:        Omnipotence
Must be all goodness.

Lucifer:     Was it so in Eden?
Adah:        Fiend! tempt me not with beauty; thou art fairer
Than was the Serpent, and as false.

Lucifer:     As true.
Ask Eve, your mother: bears she not the knowledge
Of good and evil?

Adah:        Oh, my mother! Thou
Hast plucked a fruit more fatal to thine offspring
Than to thyself; thou at the least hast passed
Thy youth in Paradise, in innocent
And happy intercourse with happy Spirits:
But we, thy children, ignorant of Eden,
Are girt about by demons, who assume
The words of God, and tempt us with our own
Dissatisfied and curious thoughts – as thou
Wert worked on by the Snake, in thy most flushed
And heedless, harmless wantonness of bliss.

I cannot answer this immortal thing
Which stands before me; I cannot abhor him;
I look upon him with a pleasing fear,
And yet I fly not from him: in his eye
There is a fastening attraction which
Fixes my fluttering eyes on his; my heart
Beats quick; he awes me, and yet draws me near,
Nearer and nearer – Cain – Cain – save me from him!

Cain:        What dreads my Adah? This is no ill Spirit.
Adah:        He is not God – nor God’s: I have beheld
The Cherubs and the Seraphs; he looks not
Like them.

Cain:        But there are Spirits loftier still –
The Archangels.

Lucifer:     And still loftier than the Archangels.
Adah:        Aye – but not blessed.

Lucifer:     If the blessedness
Consists in slavery – no.

Adah:        I’ve heard it said.
The Seraphs love most – Cherubim know most –
And this should be a Cherub – since he loves not.

Lucifer:     And if the higher knowledge quenches love,
What must he be you cannot love when known?
Since the all-knowing Cherubim love least,
The Seraphs’ love can be but ignorance:
That they are not compatible, the doom
Of thy fond parents, for their daring, proves.
Choose betwixt Love and Knowledge – since there is

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30: We have only the Devil’s word, both here and in TVOJ, that Heavenly music is tuneless and insincere.
No other choice: your sire hath chosen already: His worship is but fear.

Adah: Oh, Cain! choose Love.
Cain: For thee, my Adah, I chose not – It was Born with me – but I love nought else.

Adah: Our parents?
Cain: Did they love us when they snatched from the Tree That which hath driven us all from Paradise?
Adah: We were not born then – and if we had been, Should we not love them – and our children, Cain?
Cain: My little Enoch! and his lisping sister! Could I but deem them happy, I would half Forget – but it can never be forgotten Through thrice a thousand generations! never Shall men love the remembrance of the man Who sowed the seed of evil and mankind In the same hour! They plucked the tree of science And Sin – and, not content with their own sorrow, Begot me – thee – and all the few that are, And all the unnumbered and innumerable Multitudes, millions, myriads, which may be, To inherit agonies accumulated By ages!–and I must be sire of such things!
Cain: Be thou happy, then, alone – I will have nought to do with happiness, Which humbles me and mine.

Adah: Be thou happy –
Cain: Nor would be happy; but with those around us I think I could be so, despite of Death, Which, as I know it not, I dread not, though It seems an awful shadow – if I may
Adah: Alone I could not, Nor would be happy; but with those around us I think I could be so, despite of Death, Which, as I know it not, I dread not, though It seems an awful shadow – if I may

Adah: Alone! Oh, my God!
Cain: And thou couldst not
Adah: Alone, thou say’st, be happy?
Cain: Who could be happy and alone, or good?
Adah: He is not so; he hath
The Angels, and the mortals to make happy,  
And thus becomes so in diffusing joy.  
What else can joy be, but the spreading joy?

Lucifer:  
Ask of your sire, the exile fresh from Eden;  
Or of his first-born son: ask your own heart;  
It is not tranquil.

Adah:  
Alas! no! and you –  
Are you of Heaven?

Lucifer:  
If I’m not, enquire  
The cause of this all-spreading happiness  
(Which you proclaim) of the all-great and good  
Maker of life and living things; it is  
His secret, and he keeps it. We must bear,  
And some of us resist – and both in vain,  
His Seraphs say: but it is worth the trial,  
Since better may not be without: there is  
A wisdom in the Spirit, which directs  
To right, as in the dim blue air the eye  
Of you, young mortals, lights at once upon  
The star which watches, welcoming the morn.

Adah:  
It is a beautiful star; I love it for  
Its beauty.

Lucifer:  
And why not adore?⁹¹  
Adah:  
Adores the Invisible only.

Lucifer:  
But the symbols  
Of the Invisible are the loveliest  
Of what is visible; and yon bright star  
Is leader of the host of Heaven.

Adah:  
Our father  
Saith that he has beheld the God himself  
Who made him and our mother.

Lucifer:  
Hast thou seen him?

Adah:  
Yes – in his works.

Lucifer:  
But in his being?

Adah:  
No –  
Save in my father, who is God’s own image;  
Or in his Angels, who are like to thee –  
And brighter, yet less beautiful and powerful  
In seeming: as the silent sunny noon,  
All light, they look upon us; but thou seem’st  
Like an ethereal Night, where long white clouds  
Streak the deep purple, and unnumbered stars  
Spangle the wonderful mysterious vault  
With things that look as if they would be suns;  
So beautiful, unnumbered, and endearing,  
Not dazzling, and yet drawing us to them,  
They fill my eyes with tears, and so dost thou.  
Thou seems’st unhappy: do not make us so,  
And I will weep for thee.

Lucifer:  
Alas! those tears!

Adah:  
Couldst thou but know what oceans will be shed –

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³¹: Lucifer was once visible as the Morning Star: See Isaiah 14, 12: How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations!
Lucifer: By all.
Adah: What all?
Lucifer: The million millions –
The myriad myriad – the all-peopled Earth –
The unpeopled Earth – and the o’er peopled Hell,
Of which thy bosom is the germ.
Adah: O Cain!
Cain: Let him say on; 525
Him will I follow.
Adah: Whither?
Lucifer: To a place
Whence he shall come back to thee in an hour;
But in that hour see things of many days.
Adah: How can that be?
Lucifer: Did not your Maker make
Out of old worlds this new one in few days? 530
And cannot I, who aided in this work,
Show in an hour what he hath made in many,
Or hath destroyed in few?
Cain: Lead on.
Adah: Will he,
In sooth, return within an hour?
Lucifer: He shall. 535
With us acts are exempt from time, and we
Can crowd Eternity into an hour,\(^32\)
Or stretch an hour into Eternity:
We breathe not by a mortal measurement –
But that’s a mystery. Cain, come on with me.
Adah: Will he return?
Lucifer: Aye, woman! he alone 540
Of mortals from that place (the first and last
Who shall return, save ONE) shall come back to thee,
To make that silent and expectant world
As populous as this: at present there
Are few inhabitants.
Adah: Where dwellest thou?
Lucifer: Throughout all space. Where should I dwell? Where are
Thy God or Gods – there am I: all things are
Divided with me: Life and Death – and Time –
Eternity – and Heaven and Earth – and that
Which is not Heaven or Earth, but peopled with 550
Those who once peopled or shall people both –
These are my realms! so that I do divide
His, and possess a kingdom which is not
His. If I were not that which I have said,
Could I stand here? His Angels are within
Your vision.
Adah: So they were when the fair Serpent
Spoke with our mother first.
Lucifer: Cain! thou hast heard.
If thou dost long for knowledge, I can satiate
That thirst nor ask thee to partake of fruits

\(^{32}\): Compare TVOJ 56, 7-8: The Sun takes up some years for every ray / To reach its Goal – the Devil not half a day.
Which shall deprive thee of a single good
The Conqueror has left thee. Follow me.

Cain: Spirit, I have said it.

_Exeunt LUCIFER and Cain._

Adah (_follows, exclaiming_): Cain! my brother! Cain!
ACT II.

SCENE 1. The Abyss of Space.

Cain: I tread on air, and sink not – yet I fear
To sink.

Lucifer: Have faith in me, and thou shalt be
Borne on the air, of which I am the Prince.

Cain: Can I do so without impiety?

Lucifer: Believe – and sink not! doubt – and perish! Thus
Would run the edict of the other God,
Who names me Demon to his Angels; they
Echo the sound to miserable things,
Which, knowing nought beyond their shallow senses,
Worship the word which strikes their ear, and deem
Evil or good what is proclaimed to them
In their abasement. I will have none such:
Worship or worship not, thou shalt behold
The worlds beyond thy little world, nor be
Amerced for doubts beyond thy little life,
With torture of my dooming. There will come
An hour, when, tossed upon some water-drops,
A man shall say to a man, “Believe in me,
And walk the waters;” and the man shall walk
The billows and be safe. I will not say,
Believe in me, as a conditional creed
To save thee; but fly with me o’er the gulph
Of space an equal flight, and I will show
What thou dar’st not deny, – the history
Of past – and present, and of future worlds.

Cain: Oh God! or Demon! or whate’er thou art,
Is yon our Earth?

Lucifer: Dost thou not recognise
The dust which formed your father?

Cain: Can it be?

Lucifer: The dust which formed your father?

Cain: Yon small blue circle, swinging in far ether,
With an inferior circlet purple still,
Which looks like that which lit our earthly Nights?
Is this our Paradise? Where are its walls,
And they who guard them?

33: B.’s letter to Moore of Sep 19, 1821, introduces the second act interestingly: “… I have sent him [Murray] another tragedy – “Cain” by name – making three in MS. now in his hands, or in the printer’s. It is in the Manfred, metaphysical style, and full of some Titanic declamation; - Lucifer being one of the dram. pers., who takes Cain a voyage among the stars, and, afterwards to “Hades,” where he shows him the phantoms of a former world, and its inhabitants. I have gone upon the notion of Cuvier, that the world has been destroyed three or four times, and was inhabited by mammoths, behemoths, and what not; but not by man till the Mosaic period, as, indeed, is proved by the strata of bones found; – those of all unknown animals, and known, being dug out, but none of mankind. I have, therefore, supposed Cain to be shown in the rational Preadamites, beings endowed with a higher intelligence than man, but totally unlike him in form, and with much greater strength of mind and person. You may suppose the small talk which takes place between him and Lucifer upon these matters is not quite canonical.” (BLJ VIII 215-6: quotation continued below, at n).

34: Newman inverts this relationship, between human soul and supernatural guide, in The Dream of Gerontius.

35: See TVOJ 40, 1, quoting Ephesians 2, 2.

36: Punished. See Romeo and Juliet, III i 187.

37: How Lucifer can anticipate the events of Matthew 14 24-32 is not clear; but he does.

38: Compare Lamartine, Méditations Poétiques (a passage addressed to B.): Toi, dont le monde encore ignore le vrai nom, / Esprit mystérieux, mortel, ange ou démon … See BLJ VII 111-2 and 127.
Lucifer: Point me out the site
Of Paradise.

Cain: How should I? As we move
Like sunbeams onward, it grows small and smaller,
And as it waxes little, and then less,
Gathers a halo round it, like the light
Which shone the roundest of the stars, when I
Beheld them from the skirts of Paradise:
Methinks they both, as we recede from them,
Appear to join the innumerable stars
Which are around us; and, as we move on,
Increase their myriads.

Lucifer: And if there should be
Worlds greater than thine own – inhabited
By greater things – and they themselves far more
In number than the dust of thy dull Earth,
Though multiplied to animated atoms,
All living – and all doomed to Death – and wretched,
What wouldst thou think?

Cain: I should be proud of thought
Which knew such things.

Lucifer: But if that high thought were
Linked to a servile mass of matter – and,
Knowing such things, aspiring to such things,
And science still beyond them, were chained down
To the most gross and petty paltry wants,
All foul and fulsome – and the very best
Of thine enjoyments a sweet degradation,
A most enervating and filthy cheat
To lure thee on to the renewal of
Fresh souls and bodies, all foredoomed to be
As frail, and few so happy.

Cain: Spirit! I
Know nought of Death, save as a dreadful thing
Of which I’ve heard my parents speak, as of
A hideous heritage I owe to them
No less than life – a heritage not happy,
If I may judge, till now. But, Spirit! If
It be as thou hast said (and I within
Feel the prophetic torture of its truth),
Here let me die: for to give birth to those
Who can but suffer many years, and die –
Methinks is merely propagating Death,
And multiplying murder.

Lucifer: Thou canst not
All die – there is what must survive.

Cain: The Other
Spake not of this unto my father, when
He shut him forth from Paradise, with Death
Written upon his forehead. But at least
Let what is mortal of me perish, that
I may be in the rest as Angels are.

Lucifer: I am angelic: wouldst thou be as I am?

Cain: I know not what thou art: I see thy power,
And see thou show’st me things beyond my power,
Beyond all power of my born faculties,
Although inferior still to my desires
And my conceptions.

Lucifer: What are they which dwell
So humbly in their pride, as to sojourn
With worms in clay?

Cain: And what art thou who dwellest
So haughtily in Spirit, and canst range
Nature and immortality – and yet
Seem’st sorrowful?

Lucifer: I seem that which I am;39
And therefore do I ask of thee, if thou
Wouldst be immortal?

Cain: Thou hast said, I must be
Immortal in despite of me. I knew not
This until lately – but since it must be,
Let me, or happy or unhappy, learn
To anticipate my immortality.

Lucifer: Thou didst before I came upon thee.

Cain: How?

Lucifer: By suffering.

Cain: And must torture be immortal?

Lucifer: We and thy sons will try. But now, behold!
Is it not glorious?

Cain: Oh, thou beautiful
And unimaginable ether! and
Ye multiplying masses of increased
And still-increasing lights! what are ye? what
Is this blue wilderness of interminable
Air, where ye roll along, as I have seen
The leaves along the limpid streams of Eden?
Is your course measured for ye? Or do ye
Sweep on in your unbounded revelry
Through an aërial universe of endless
Expansion – at which my soul aches to think –
Intoxicated with Eternity?
Oh God! Oh Gods! or whatsoe’er ye are!
How beautiful ye are! how beautiful
Your works, or accidents, or whatsoe’er
They may be! Let me die, as atoms die,
(If that they die), or know ye in your might
And knowledge! My thoughts are not in this hour
Unworthy what I see, though my dust is;
Spirit! let me expire, or see them nearer.

Lucifer: Art thou not nearer? look back to thine Earth!

Cain: Where is it? I see nothing save a mass
Of most innumerable lights.

Lucifer: Look there!

Cain: I cannot see it.

Lucifer: Yet it sparkles still.

Cain: That yonder?

Lucifer: Yea.

Cain: And wilt thou tell me so?
Why, I have seen the fire-flies and fire-worms
Sprinkle the dusky groves and the green banks

39: Unlike Iago and Viola; Lucifer reverses their I am not what I am (Othello I i 66; Twelfth Night III i 137).
In the dim twilight, brighter than yon world
Which bears them.

Lucifer: Thou hast seen both worms and worlds,
Each bright and sparkling – what dost think of them?

Cain: That they are beautiful in their own sphere,
And that the Night, which makes both beautiful,
The little shining fire-fly in its flight,
And the immortal star in its great course,
Must both be guided.

Lucifer: But by whom or what?

Cain: Show me.

Lucifer: Dar’st thou behold?

Cain: How know I what
I dare behold? As yet, thou hast shown naught
I dare not gaze on further.

Lucifer: On, then, with me.

Cain: Wouldst thou behold things mortal or immortal?

Lucifer: Why, what are things?

Cain: Sit next thy heart?

Lucifer: Both partly: but what doth

Cain: The things I see.

Lucifer: But what

Cain: The things I have not seen,
Nor ever shall – the mysteries of Death.

Lucifer: What, if I show to thee things which have died,
As I have shown thee much which cannot die?

Cain: Do so.

Lucifer: Away, then! on our mighty wings!

Cain: Oh! how we cleave the blue! The stars fade from us!
The Earth! where is my Earth? Let me look on it,
For I was made of it.

Lucifer: ’Tis now beyond thee,
Less, in the universe, than thou in it;
Yet deem not that thou canst escape it; thou
Shalt soon return to Earth, and all its dust:
’Tis part of thy Eternity, and mine.

Cain: Where dost thou lead me?

Lucifer: To what was before thee!
The phantasm of the world; of which thy world
Is but the wreck.

Cain: What! is it not then new?

Lucifer: No more than life is; and that was ere thou
Or I were, or the things which seem to us
Greater than either: many things will have
No end; and some, which would pretend to have
Had no beginning, have had one as mean
As thou; and mightier things have been extinct
To make way for much meaner than we can
Surmise; for moments only and the space
Have been and must be all unchangeable.
But changes make not Death, except to clay;
But thou art clay – and canst but comprehend
That which was clay, and such thou shalt behold.


Lucifer: Away, then!
Cain: But the lights fade from me fast, 
And some till now grew larger as we approached, 
And wore the look of worlds.

Lucifer: And such they are.

Cain: And Edens in them? 
Lucifer: It may be.

Cain: Yea, or things higher. 
Lucifer: Aye! and Serpents too? 
Cain: Wouldst thou have men without them? must no reptiles breathe, save the erect ones? 
Lucifer: Yea, or things higher.

Cain: Where fly we? 
Lucifer: To the world of phantoms, which are beings past, and shadows still to come. 

Cain: But it grows dark, and dark – the stars are gone! 
Lucifer: And yet thou seest. 

Cain: 'Tis a fearful light! 
No sun – no moon – no lights innumerable – 
The very blue of the empurpled Night 
Fades to a dreary twilight – yet I see 
Huge dusky masses; but unlike the worlds we were approaching, which, begirt with light, 
Seemed full of life even when their atmosphere of light gave way, and showed them taking shapes unequal, of deep valleys and vast mountains; 
And some emitting sparks, and some displaying enormous liquid plains, and some begirt 
With luminous belts, and floating moons, which took, like them, the features of fair earth – instead, 
All here seems dark and dreadful.

Lucifer: But distinct. 

Cain: Thou sekest to behold Death, and dead things? 

Lucifer: I seek it not; but as I know there are such, and that my sire’s Sin makes him and me, and all that we inherit, liable to such, I would behold, at once, what I must one day see perforce.

Lucifer: Behold! 

Cain: 'Tis darkness! 

Lucifer: And so it shall be ever – but we will unfold its gates! 

Cain: Enormous vapours roll apart – what’s this? 

Lucifer: Enter! 

Cain: Can I return? 

Lucifer: Return! be sure; how else should Death be peopled? Its present realm is thin to what it will be, through thee and thine. 

Cain: The clouds still open wide 

Lucifer: Advance! 

Cain: And thou! 

Lucifer: Fear not – without me thou

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40: Echoes *The Tempest*, IV i 154.
Couldst not have gone beyond thy world. On! on!\textsuperscript{41}

They disappear through the clouds.

\textsuperscript{41}: Echoes Mephistopheles: \textit{Vorbei! vorbei!} (Goethe, \textit{Faust}, line 4404).
SCENE II. – Hades.

Enter LUCIFER and Cain.

Cain: How silent and how vast are these dim worlds!
For they seem more than one, and yet more peopled
Than the huge brilliant luminous orbs which swung
So thickly in the upper air, that I
Had deemed them rather the bright populace
Of some all unimaginable Heaven,
Than things to be inhabited themselves,
But that on drawing near them I beheld
Their swelling into palpable immensity
Of matter, which seemed made for life to dwell on,
Rather than life itself. But here, all is
So shadowy, and so full of twilight, that
It speaks of a day past.

Lucifer: It is the realm
Of Death. – Wouldst have it present?

Cain: Till I know
That which it really is, I cannot answer.
But if it be as I have heard my father
Deal out in his long homilies, ’tis a thing –
Oh God! I dare not think on’t! Cursed be
He who invented Life that leads to Death!
Or the dull mass of life, that, being life,
Could not retain, but needs must forfeit it –
Even for the innocent!

Lucifer: Dost thou curse thy father?

Cain: Cursed he not me in giving me my birth?
Cursed he not me before my birth, in daring
To pluck the fruit forbidden?

Lucifer: Thou say’st well:
The curse is mutual ’twixt thy sire and thee –
But for thy sons and brother?

Cain: Let them share it
With me, their sire and brother! What else is
Bequeathed to me? I leave them my inheritance!
Oh, ye interminable gloomy realms
Of swimming shadows and enormous shapes,
Some fully shown, some indistinct, and all
Mighty and melancholy – what are ye?
Live ye, or have ye lived?

Lucifer: Somewhat of both.

Cain: Then what is Death?

Lucifer: What? Hath not he who made ye
Said ’tis another life?

Cain: Till now he hath
Said nothing, save that all shall die.

Lucifer: Perhaps
He one day will unfold that further secret.

Cain: Happy the day!

Lucifer: Yes; happy! when unfolded,
Through agonies unspeakable, and clogged
With agonies eternal, to innumerable
Yet unborn myriads of unconscious atoms,
All to be animated for this only!
Cain: What are these mighty phantoms which I see
Floating around me?\(^{42}\) – They wear not the form
Of the Intelligences I have seen
Round our regretted and unentered Eden;
Nor wear the form of man as I have viewed it
In Adam’s and in Abel’s, and in mine,
Nor in my sister-bride’s, nor in my children’s:
And yet they have an aspect, which, though not
Of men nor Angels, looks like something, which,
If not the last, rose higher than the first,
Haughty, and high, and beautiful, and full
Of seeming strength, but of inexplicable
Shape; for I never saw such. They bear not
The wing of Seraph, nor the face of man,
Nor form of mightiest brute, nor aught that is
Now breathing; mighty yet and beautiful
As the most beautiful and mighty which
Live, and yet so unlike them, that I scarce
Can call them living.

Lucifer: Yet they lived.
Cain: Where?
Lucifer: Where
Thou livest.
Cain: When?
Lucifer: On what thou callest Earth
They did inhabit.
Cain: Adam is the first.
Lucifer: Of thine, I grant thee – but too mean to be
The last of these.
Cain: And what are they?
Lucifer: That which
Thou shalt be.
Cain: But what were they?
Lucifer: Living, high,
Intelligent, good, great, and glorious things,\(^{43}\)
As much superior unto all thy sire,
Adam, could e’er have been in Eden, as
The sixty-thousandth generation shall be,
In its dull damp degeneracy, to
Thee and thy son; – and how weak they are, judge
But thy own flesh.
Cain: Ah me! and did they perish?
Lucifer: Yes, from their earth, as thou wilt fade from thine.\(^{44}\)
Cain: But was mine theirs?
Lucifer: It was.

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\(^{42}\): This speech reflects B.’s interest in the fossil record, the full extent of which was being revealed in his day.

\(^{43}\): B. imagines the pre-Adamite beings to have been superior to the post-Adamites.

\(^{44}\): In *Detached Thought* 101, B. wrote, “If according to some speculations – you could prove the World many thousand years older than the Mosaic Chronology – or if you could knock up Adam & Eve and the Apple and Serpent – still what is to be put up in their stead? – or how is the difficulty removed? things must have had a beginning – and what matters it *when or how*? – – I sometimes think that *Man* may be the relic of some higher material being wrecked in a former world – and degenerated in the hardships and struggle through Chaos and Conformity – or something like it – as we see Laplanders, Esquimaux – &c. inferior in the present state – as the Elements become more inexorable – – but even then this higher Pre-Adamite Supposititious Creation must have had an Origin and a *Creator* – for a *Creator* is a more natural imagination than a fortuitous concourse of atoms – all things remount to a fountain – though they may flow to an Ocean.” (BLJ IX 46-7)
Cain: But not as now. It is too little and too lowly to Sustain such creatures.
Lucifer: True, it was more glorious.
Cain: And wherefore did it fall?
Lucifer: Ask him who fells.
Cain: But how?
Lucifer: By a most crushing and inexorable Destruction and disorder of the elements, Which struck a world to chaos, as a chaos Subsiding has struck out a world: such things, Though rare in time, are frequent in Eternity. – Pass on, and gaze upon the past.
Cain: 'Tis awful!
Lucifer: And true. Behold these phantoms! they were once Material as thou art.
Cain: And must I be Like them?
Lucifer: Let Him who made thee answer that. I show thee what thy predecessors are, And what they were thou feellest, in degree Inferior as thy petty feelings and Thy pettier portion of the immortal part Of high intelligence and earthly strength. What ye in common have with what they had Is Life, and what ye shall have – Death: the rest Of your poor attributes is such as suits Reptiles engendered out of the subsiding Slime of a mighty universe, crushed into A scarcely-yet shaped planet, peopled with Things whose enjoyment was to be in blindness – A Paradise of Ignorance, from which Knowledge was barred as poison. But behold What these superior beings are or were; Or, if it irk thee, turn thee back and till The earth, thy task – I’ll waft thee there in safety.
Cain: No: I’ll stay here.
Lucifer: How long?
Cain: Forever! Since I must one day return here from the earth, I rather would remain; I’m sick of all That dust has shown me – let me dwell in shadow.
Lucifer: It cannot be: thou now beholdest as A vision that which is reality. To make thyself fit for this dwelling, thou Must pass through what the things thou seest have passed – The gates of Death.
Cain: By what gate have we entered
Lucifer: By mine! But, plighted to return, My Spirit buoys thee up to breathe in regions Where all is breathless save thyself. Gaze on; But do not think to dwell here till thine hour Is come!

45: All editions follow the Ms in having “Let He”: I felt the solecism to be too gross.
Cain: And these, too – can they ne’er repass
To Earth again?

Lucifer: Their Earth is gone forever –
So changed by its convulsion, they would not
Be conscious to a single present spot
Of its new scarcely hardened surface – ’twas –
Oh, what a beautiful world it was!

Cain: And is!

Lucifer: What thy world is, thou see’st,
But canst not comprehend the shadow of
That which it was.

Cain: And those enormous creatures,
Phantoms inferior in intelligence
(At least so seeming) to the things we have passed,
Resembling somewhat the wild habitants
Of the deep woods of Earth, the hugest which
Roar nightly in the forest, but tenfold
In magnitude and terror; taller than
The Cherub-guarded walls of Eden – with
Eyes flashing like the fiery swords which fence them –
And tusks projecting like the trees stripped of
Their bark and branches – what were they?

Lucifer: That which
The Mammoth is in thy world; – but these lie
By myriads underneath its surface.

Cain: But none on it?

Lucifer: No: for thy frail race to war
With them would render the curse on it useless –
’Twould be destroyed so early.

Cain: But why war?

Lucifer: You have forgotten the denunciation
Which drove your race from Eden – war with all things,
And Death to all things, and disease to most things,
And pangs, and bitterness; these were the fruits
Of the forbidden tree.

Cain: But animals –
Did they, too, eat of it, that they must die?

Lucifer: Your Maker told ye, they were made for you,
As you for him. – You would not have their doom
Superior to your own? Had Adam not
Fallen, all had stood.

Cain: Alas! the hopeless wretches!
They too must share my sire’s fate, like his sons;
Like them, too, without having shared the apple;
Like them, too, without the so dear-bought knowledge!
It was a lying tree – for we know nothing.
At least it promised knowledge at the price
Of Death – but knowledge still: but what knows man?

Lucifer: It may be Death leads to the highest knowledge;
And being of all things the sole thing certain,
At least leads to the surest science: therefore
The Tree was true, though deadly.

Cain: These dim realms!

Lucifer: These dim realms!

Lucifer: Because
Thy hour is yet afar, and matter cannot
Comprehend Spirit wholly – but 'tis something
To know there are such realms.

Cain: We knew already
That there was Death.

Lucifer: But not what was beyond it.

Cain: Nor know I now.

Lucifer: Thou knowest that there is
A state, and many states beyond thine own –
And this thou knewest not this morn.

Cain: But all
Seems dim and shadowy.

Lucifer: Be content; it will
Seem clearer to thine immortality.

Cain: And yon immeasurable liquid space
Of glorious azure which floats on beyond us,
Which looks like water, and which I should deem
The river which flows out of Paradise
Past my own dwelling, but that it is bankless
And boundless, and of an ethereal hue – What is it?

Lucifer: There is still some such on Earth,
Although inferior, and thy children shall
Dwell near it – 'tis the phantasm of an Ocean.

Cain: 'Tis like another world; a liquid sun –
And those inordinate creatures sporting o'er
Its shining surface?

Lucifer: Are its inhabitants,
The past Leviathans.46

Cain: And yon immense
Serpent, which rears his dripping mane and vasty Head, ten times higher than the haughtiest cedar,
Forth from the abyss, looking as he could coil
Himself around the orbs we lately looked on –
Is he not of the kind which basked beneath
The 'Tree in Eden?

Lucifer: Eve, thy mother, best
Can tell what shape of Serpent tempted her.

Cain: This seems too terrible. No doubt the other
Had more of beauty.

Lucifer: Hast thou ne’er beheld him?

Cain: Many of the same kind (at least so called)
But never that precisely, which persuaded
The fatal fruit, nor even of the same aspect.

Lucifer: Your father saw him not?

Cain: No: 'twas my mother

Lucifer: Good man! whence’er thy wife, or thy sons’ wives,

46: In the Bible, the leviathan is most often a mere monster (see Job 41, 1; Psalms 74, 14 and 104, 26); however, Isaiah (27, 1) makes it a piercing and crooked serpent, to be slain by the Lord.
Tempt thee or them to aught that’s new or strange,
Be sure thou seest first who hath tempted them!

Cain: Thy precept comes too late: there is no more
For Serpents to tempt woman to.

Lucifer: But there
Are some things still which woman may tempt man to,
And man tempt woman – let thy sons look to it!
My counsel is a kind one; for ’tis even
Given chiefly at my own expense; ’tis true,
’Twill not be followed, so there’s little lost.

Cain: I understand not this.

Lucifer: The happier thou! –
Thy world and thou are still too young! Thou thinkest
Thyself most wicked and unhappy – is it
Not so?

Cain: For crime, I know not but for pain,
I have felt much.

Lucifer: First-born of the first man!
Thy present state of Sin – and thou art evil,
Of sorrow – and thou sufferest, are both Eden
In all its innocence compared to what
Thou shortly may’st be; and that state again,
In its redoubled wretchedness, a Paradise
To what thy sons’ sons’ sons, accumulating
In generations like to dust (which they
In fact but add to), shall endure and do. –
Now let us back to Earth!

Cain: And wherefore didst thou
Lead me here only to inform me this?

Lucifer: Was not thy quest for knowledge?

Cain: Yes – as being
The road to happiness!

Lucifer: If truth be so,
Thou hast it.

Cain: Then my father’s God did well
When he prohibited the fatal Tree.

Lucifer: But had done better in not planting it.
But ignorance of evil doth not save
From evil; it must still roll on the same,
A part of all things.

Cain: Not of all things. No –
I’ll not believe it – for I thirst for good.

Lucifer: And who and what doth not? Who covets evil
For its own bitter sake? – None – nothing! ’tis
The leaven of all life, and lifelessness.

Cain: Within those glorious orbs which we beheld,
Distant, and dazzling, and innumerable,
Ere we came down into this phantom realm,
Ill cannot come: they are too beautiful.

Lucifer: Thou hast seen them from afar.

Cain: And what of that?
Distance can but diminish glory – they,
When nearer, must be more ineffable.

Lucifer: Approach the things of Earth most beautiful,
And judge their beauty near.

Cain: I have done this –
The loveliest thing I know is loveliest nearest.

Lucifer: Then there must be delusion. – What is that
Which being nearest to thine eyes is still
More beautiful than beauteous things remote?

Cain: My sister Adah. – All the stars of Heaven,
The deep blue Noon of Night, lit by an Orb
Which looks a Spirit, or a Spirit’s World –
The hues of twilight – the Sun’s gorgeous coming –
His Setting indescribable, which fills
My eyes with pleasant tears as I behold
Him sink, and feel my heart float softly with him
Along that Western Paradise of Clouds –
The forest shade, the Green bough, the bird’s voice –
The vespers bird’s, which seems to sing of love,
And mingles with the song of Cherubim,
As the day closes over Eden’s walls; –
All these are nothing, to my eyes and heart,
Like Adah’s face: I turn from Earth and Heaven
To gaze on it.

Lucifer: ’Tis fair as frail mortality,
In the first dawn and bloom of young creation,
And earliest embraces of Earth’s parents,
Can make its offspring; still it is delusion.

Cain: You think so, being not her brother.

Lucifer: Mortal!

Cain: Then thou canst have no fellowship with us.

Lucifer: It may be that thine own shall be for me.
But if thou dost possess a beautiful
Being beyond all beauty in thine eyes,
Why art thou wretched?

Cain: Why do I exist?
Why art thou wretched? why are all things so?
Even he who made us must be, as the Maker
Of things unhappy! To produce destruction
Can surely never be the task of joy,
And yet my sire says he’s omnipotent:
Then why is Evil – he being Good? I asked
This question of my father; and he said,
Because this Evil only was the path
To Good. Strange Good, that must arise from out
Its deadly opposite. I lately saw
A lamb stung by a reptile: the poor suckling
Lay foaming on the earth, beneath the vain
And piteous bleating of its restless dam;
My father plucked some herbs, and laid them to
The wound; and by degrees the helpless wretch
Resumed its careless life, and rose to drain
The mother’s milk, who o’er it tremulous
Stood licking its reviving limbs with joy.
Behold, my son! said Adam, how from Evil
Springs Good!

Lucifer: What didst thou answer?

47: The devil, being an immortal, cannot beget. But compare Macduff speaking of Macbeth, at IV iii 215: “He has no children.”
Nothing; for
He is my father: but I thought, that 'twere
A better portion for the animal
Never to have been *stung at all* than to
Purchase renewal of its little life
With agonies unutterable, though
Dispelled by antidotes.\(^{48}\)

But as thou saidst
Of all beloved things thou lovest her
Who shared thy mother’s milk, and giveth hers
Unto thy children –

Most assuredly:
What should I be without her?

What am I?

Dost thou love nothing?

What does thy God love?

All things, my father says; but I confess
I see it not in their allotment here.

And, therefore, thou canst not see if I
Or no – except some vast and general purpose,
To which particular things must melt like snows.

Snows! what are they?

Be happier in not knowing
What thy remoter offspring must encounter;
But bask beneath the clime which knows no winter.

But dost thou not love something like thyself?

And dost thou love thyself?

Yes, but love more
What makes my feelings more endurable,
And is more than myself, because I love it!

Thou lovest it, because ’tis beautiful,
As was the apple in thy mother’s eye;
And when it ceases to be so, thy love
Will cease, like any other appetite.

Cease to be beautiful! how can that be?

With time.

But time has passed, and hitherto
Even Adam and my mother both are fair:
Not fair like Adah and the Seraphim –
But very fair.

All that must pass away
In them and her.

I’m sorry for it; but
Cannot conceive my love for her the less:
And when her beauty disappears, methinks
He who creates all beauty will lose more
Than me in seeing perish such a work.

I pity thee who lovest what must perish.
And I thee who lov’st nothing.

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\(^{48}\): Thus the Fall is Fortunate in that it allows God to show his love via the Incarnation: but surely it would be better if he had not permitted the Fall in the first place? Compare: “... a plough-man clearly perceives, that it is a much greater goodness to hinder a man from falling into a ditch, than to let him fall in, and then take him out an hour after; and that it is much better to hinder an assassin from killing a man, than to break him on the wheel after he has been permitted to commit the murder … all this serves to admonish us, that we must not engage with the Manichees, till we have before all things laid down the doctrine of the exaltation of faith, and the abasement of reason” – Bayle, IV 516, Chapter on the Paulicians, nE.
Lucifer: And thy brother –
Sits he not near thy heart?\(^{49}\)

Cain: Why should he not?
Lucifer: Thy father loves him well – so does thy God.
Cain: And so do I.
Lucifer: ’Tis well and meekly done.
Cain: Meekly!
Lucifer: He is the second born of flesh,
And is his mother’s favourite.
Cain: Let him keep
Her favour, since the Serpent was the first
To win it.
Lucifer: And his father’s?
Cain: What is that
To me? should I not love that which all love?
Lucifer: And the Jehovah – the indulgent Lord,
And bounteous planter of barred Paradise –
He, too, looks smilingly on Abel.
Cain: I
Ne’er saw him, and I know not if he smiles.
Lucifer: But you have seen his Angels.
Cain: Rarely.
Lucifer: But
Sufficiently to see they love your brother:
His sacrifices are acceptable.
Cain: So be they! wherefore speak to me of this?
Lucifer: Because thou hast thought of this ere now.
Cain: And if
I have thought, why recall a thought that – (he pauses as agitated) –
Spirit!

Here we are in thy world; speak not of mine.
Thou hast shown me wonders: thou hast shown me those
Mighty Pre-Adamites who walked the Earth
Of which ours is the wreck: thou hast pointed out
Myriads of starry worlds, of which our own
Is the dim and remote companion, in
Infinity of life: thou hast shown me shadows
Of that existence with the dreaded name
Which my sire brought us – Death; thou hast shown me much
But not all: show me where Jehovah dwells,
In his especial Paradise – or thine:
Where is it?
Lucifer: Here, and o’er all space.
Cain: But ye
Have some allotted dwelling – as all things;
Clay has its earth, and other worlds their tenants;
All temporary breathing creatures their
Peculiar element; and things which have
Long ceased to breathe our breath, have theirs, thou say’st;
And the Jehovah and thyself have thine –
Ye do not dwell together?
Lucifer: No, we reign
Together; but our dwellings are asunder.
Cain: Would there were only one of ye! perchance

\(^{49}\): Lucifer knows that Cain will kill Abel, and plays with the knowledge in this next section.
An unity of purpose might make union
In elements which seem now jarred in storms.
How came ye, being Spirits wise and infinite,
To separate? Are ye not as brethren in
Your essence – and your nature, and your glory?

Lucifer:  Art not thou Abel’s brother?
Cain:    We are brethren,
And so we shall remain; but were it not so,
Is Spirit like to flesh? can it fall out –
Infinity with Immortality?
Jarring and turning space to misery – for what?

Lucifer:  To reign.
Cain:    Did ye not tell me that
Ye are both eternal?

Lucifer:  Yea!
Cain:    And what I have seen –
Yon blue immensity, is boundless?

Lucifer:  Aye.
Cain:    And cannot ye both reign, then? – is there not
Enough? – why should ye differ?

Lucifer:  We both reign.
Cain:    But one of you makes evil.

Lucifer:  Which?
Cain:    Thou! for
If thou canst do man good, why dost thou not?

Lucifer:  And why not he who made? I made ye not;
Ye are his creatures, and not mine.

Cain:    Then leave us His creatures, as thou say’st we are, or show me
Thy dwelling, or his dwelling.

Lucifer:  I could show thee
Both; but the time will come thou shalt see one
Of them for evermore.

Cain:    And why not now?

Lucifer:  Thy human mind hath scarcely grasp to gather
The little I have shown thee into calm
And clear thought; and thou wouldst go on aspiring
To the great double Mysteries! the two Principles!
And gaze upon them on their secret thrones!
Dust! limit thy ambition; for to see
Either of these would be for thee to perish!50

Cain:    And let me perish, so I see them!

Lucifer:  There
The son of her who snatched the Apple spake!
But thou wouldst only perish, and not see them;
That sight is for the other state.

Cain:    Of Death?

50: Bayle writes thus of the Paulicians (an Armenian Manichean sect): “Their fundamental doctrine, was that of two
co-eternal principles, and independent one upon another. This doctrine at first hearing creates horror, and
consequently it is strange, that the Manichean sect could seduce so great a part of the world” (Bayle IV 512). Walter
Scott wrote to Murray: “Lord Byron might have made this [the treachery of Lucifer’s pretended Manicheism] more
evident, by placing in the mouth of Adam, or of some good and protecting Spirit, the reasons which render the
existence of moral evil consistent with the general benevolence of the Deity. The great key to the mystery is,
perhaps, the imperfection of our own faculties, which see and feel strongly the partial evils which press upon us, but
know too little of the general system of the universe, to be aware how the existence of these is to be reconciled with
the benevolence of the great Creator” (quoted CPW VI 654).
Lucifer: That is the prelude.
Cain: Then I dread it less,
Now that I know it leads to something definite.
Lucifer: And now I will convey thee to thy world,
Were thou shalt multiply the race of Adam,
Eat, drink, toil, tremble, laugh, weep, sleep – and die!
Cain: And to what end have I beheld these things
Which thou hast shown me?
Lucifer: Didst thou not require
Knowledge? And have I not in what I showed,
Taught thee to know thyself?
Cain: Alas! I seem
Nothing.
Lucifer: And this should be the human sum
Of knowledge, to know mortal nature’s nothingness;
Bequeath that science to thy children, and
'Twill spare them many tortures.
Cain: Haughty Spirit!
Thou speak’st it proudly; but thyself, though proud,
Hast a superior.
Lucifer: No! By Heaven, which he
Holds, and the abyss, and the immensity
Of worlds and life, which I hold with him – No!
I have a Victor – true; but no superior.
Homage he has from all – but none from me:
I battle it against him, as I battled
In highest Heaven – through all Eternity,
And the unfathomable gulphs of Hades,
And the interminable realms of space,
And the infinity of endless ages,
All, all, will I dispute! And world by world,
And star by star, and universe by universe,
Shall tremble in the balance, till the great
Conflict shall cease, if ever it shall cease,
Which it ne’er shall, till he or I be quenched!
And what can quench our immortality,
Or mutual and irrevocable hate?
He as a conqueror will call the conquered
Evil, but what will be the Good he gives?
Were I the victor, his works would be deemed
The only evil ones. And you, ye new
And scare-born mortals, what have been his gifts
To you already, in your little world?
Cain: But few; and some of those but bitter.
Lucifer: Back
With me, then, to thine Earth, and try the rest
Of his celestial boons to you and yours.
Evil and Good are things in their own essence,

51 Compare Satan’s defiance at Paradise Lost I 105-11:

What though the field be lost?
All is not lost; th’unconquerable Will,
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield:
And what is else not to be overcome?
That Glory never shall his wrauth or might
Extort from me.
And not made good or evil by the Giver;
But if he gives you good – so call him; if
Evil springs from him, do not name it mine,
Till ye know better its true fount; and judge
Not by words, though of Spirits, but the fruits
Of your existence, such as it must be.

One good gift has the fatal apple given, –
Your reason – let it not be overswayed
By tyrannous threats to force you into faith
‘Gainst all external sense and inward feeling:
Think and endure, – and form an inner world
In your own bosom – where the outward fails;
So shall you nearer be the spiritual
Nature, and war triumphant with your own.

They disappear.
ACT III.  

SCENE 1. – The Earth, near Eden, as in Act 1.

Enter Cain and Adah.

Adah: Hush! tread softly, Cain!
Cain: I will – but wherefore?
Adah: Our little Enoch sleeps upon yon bed
Of leaves, beneath the cypress.
Cain: Cypress! ’Tis a gloomy tree, which looks as if it mourned
O’er what it shadows; wherefore didst thou choose it
For our child’s canopy?
Adah: Because its branches
Shut out the sun like Night, and therefore seemed
Fitting to shadow slumber.
Cain: Aye, the last –
And longest; but no matter – lead me to him.

They go up to the child.

How lovely he appears! his little cheeks,
In their pure incarnation, vying with
The rose leaves strewn beneath them.
Adah: And his lips, too,
How beautifully parted! No; you shall not
Kiss him, at least not now: he will awake soon –
His hour of mid-day rest is nearly over;
But it were pity to disturb him till
’Tis closed.
Cain: You have said well; I will contain
My heart till then. He smiles, and sleeps! – sleep on,
And smile, thou little, young inheritor
Of a world scare less young: sleep on, and smile!
Thine are the hours and days when both are cheering
And innocent! thou hast not plucked the fruit –

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52: Act III is the only one based on the Bible: “And Adam knew Eve his wife; and she conceived, and bare Cain, and said, I have gotten a man from the LORD. And she again bare his brother Abel. And Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiler of the ground. And in process of time it came to pass, that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground an offering unto the LORD. And Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of the fat thereof. And the LORD had respect unto Abel and to his offering: But unto Cain and to his offering he had not respect. And Cain was very wrath, and his countenance fell. And the LORD said unto Cain, Why art thou wrath? And why is thy countenance fallen? If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? And if thou does not well, sin lieth at the door. And unto thee shall be his desire, and thou shalt rule over him. And Cain talked with Abel his brother: and it came to pass, when they were in the field, that Cain rose up against Abel his brother, and slew him. And the LORD set a mark upon Cain, Where is Abel thy brother? and he said, I know not: Am I my brother’s keeper? And he said, What hast thou done? the voice of the brother’s blood crieth unto me from the ground. And now thou art cursed from the earth, which hath opened her mouth to receive thy brother’s blood from thy hand; When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength; a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be on the earth. And Cain said unto the LORD, My punishment is greater than I can bear. Behold, thou hast driven me out this day from the face of the earth; and from thy face shall I be hid; and I shall be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth; and it shall come to pass, that every one that findeth me shall slay me. And the LORD said unto him, Therefore whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold. And the LORD set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him. And Cain went forth from the presence of the LORD, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden” (Genesis 4, 1-16).
Thou know’st not thou art naked! Must the time
Come thou shalt be amerced for Sins unknown,
Which were not thine nor mine? But now sleep on!
His cheeks are reddening into deeper smiles,
And shining lids are trembling o’er his long
Lashes, dark as the cypress which waves o’er them;
Half open, from beneath them the clear blue
Laughs out, although in slumber. He must dream –
Of what? Of Paradise! – Aye! dream of it,
My disinherited boy! ’Tis but a dream;
For never more thyself, thy sons, nor fathers,
Shall walk in that forbidden place of joy!

Adah: Dear Cain! Nay, do not whisper o’er our son
Such melancholy yearnings o’er the past:
Why wilt thou always mourn for Paradise?
Can we not make another?

Cain: Where?
Adah: Where’er thou wilt: where’er thou art, I feel not
The want of this so much regretted Eden.
Have I not thee – our boy – our sire, and brother,
And Zillah – our sweet sister, and our Eve,
To whom we own so much besides our birth?

Cain: Yes – Death, too, is among the debts we owe her.
Adah: Cain! that proud Spirit, who withdrew thee hence,
Hath saddened thine still deeper. I had hoped
The promised wonders which thou hast beheld,
Visions, thou say’st, of past and present worlds,
Would have composed thy mind into the calm
Of a contented knowledge; but I see
Thy guide hath done thee evil: still I thank him,
And can forgive him all, that he so soon
Hath given thee back to us.

Cain: So soon?
Adah: ’Tis scarcely
Two hours since ye departed: two long years
To me, but only hours upon the sun.53

Cain: And yet I have approached that sun, and seen
Worlds which he once shone on, and never more
Shall light; and worlds he never lit: methought
Years had rolled o’er my absence.

Adah: Hardly hours.

Cain: The mind then hath capacity of time,
And measures it by that which it beholds,
Pleasing or painful; little or almighty.
I had beheld the immemorial works
Of endless beings; skirred54 extinguished worlds;
And, gazing on Eternity, methought
I’d borrowed more by a few drops of ages
From its immensity: but now I feel
My littleness again. Well said the Spirit,
That I was nothing!

Adah: Wherefore said he so?

53: A variation on the thought recorded above, at 1 536n.
54: See Macbeth, V iii 35: “Skir the country round!”
Jehovah said not that.

Cain: No: he contents him
With making us the *nothing* which we are;
And after flattering dust with glimpses of
Eden and Immortality, resolves
It back to dust again – for what?

Adah: Thou know’st –
Even for our parents’ error.

Cain: What is that
To us? they sinned, then *let them* die!

Adah: Thou hast not spoken well, nor is that thought
Thy own, but of the Spirit who was with thee.
Would I could die for them, so *they* might live!

Cain: Why, so say I – provided that one victim
Might satiate the Insatiable of life,
And that our little rosy sleeper there
Might never taste of Death nor human sorrow,
Nor hand it down to those who spring from him.

Adah: How know we that some such atonement one day
May not redeem our race?

Cain: By sacrificing
The harmless for the guilty? what atonement
Were there?55 Why, *we* are innocent: what have we
Done, that we must be victims for a deed
Before our birth, or need have victims to
Atone for this mysterious, nameless Sin –
If it be such a Sin to seek for knowledge?

Adah: Alas! thou sinnest now, my Cain: thy words
Sound impious in mine ears.

Cain: Then leave me!
Adah: Never!
Though thy God left thee.

Cain: Say, what have we here?
Adah: Two altars, which our brother Abel made
During thine absence, whereupon to offer
A sacrifice to God on thy return.

Cain: And how knew *he*, that I would be so ready
With the burnt offerings, which he daily brings
With a meek brow, whose base humility
Shows more of fear than worship – as a bribe
To the Creator?

Adah: Surely, ’tis well done.

Cain: One altar may suffice; *I* have no offering.

Adah: The fruits of the earth, the early, beautiful,
Blossom and bud – and bloom of flowers and fruits –
These are a goodly offering to the Lord,
Given with a gentle and a contrite Spirit.

Cain: I’ve toiled, and tilled, and sweated in the sun,
According to the curse – must I do more?

55: On September 13th 1811, B. wrote to Francis Hodgson, who was about to become a priest, “... the basis of your religion is injustice; the *Son of God*, the pure, the *immaculate*, the *innocent*, is sacrificed for the *guilty*. This proves *His* heroism; but no more does away with man’s guilt than a schoolboy’s volunteering to be flogged for another would exculpate the dunce from negligence, or preserve him from the rod. You degrade the Creator, in the first place, by making Him a begetter of children; and in the next you convert Him into a tyrant over an immaculate and injured Being, who is sent into existence to suffer death for the benefit of some millions of scoundrels, who, after all, seem as likely to be damned as ever” (BLJ II 97).
For what should I be gentle? for a war
With all the elements ere they will yield
The bread we eat? For what must I be grateful?
For being dust, and grovelling in the dust,
Till I return to dust? If I am nothing –
For nothing shall I be an hypocrite,
And seem well-pleased with pain? For what should I
Be contrite? for my father’s Sin, already
Expiate with what we all have undergone,
And to be more than expiated by
The ages prophesied, upon our seed.
Little deems our young blooming sleeper, there,
The germs of an eternal misery
To myriads is within him! better ’twere
I snatched him in his sleep, and dashed him ’gainst
The rocks, than let him live to –

Adah: Oh, my God!

Cain: Fear not! for all the stars, and all the power
Which sways them I would not accost yon infant
With ruder greeting than a father’s kiss.  

Adah: Then, why so awful in thy speech?
Cain: ’Twere better that he ceased to live, than give
Life to so much of sorrow as he must
Endure, and, harder still, bequeath; but since
That saying jars you, let us only say –
’Twere better that he never had been born.

Adah: Oh, do not say so! Where were then the joys,
The mother’s joys of watching, nourishing,
And loving him? Soft! he awakes. Sweet Enoch!

She goes to the child.

Oh, Cain! look on him; see how full of life,
Of strength, of bloom, of beauty, and of joy –
How like to me – how like to thee, when gentle –
For then we are all alike; is’t not so, Cain?
Mother, and sire, and son, our features are
Reflected in each other; as they are
In the clear water, when they are gentle, and
When thou art gentle. Love us, then, my Cain!
And love thyself for our sakes, for we love thee.
Look! how he laughs and stretches out his arms,
And opens wide his blue eyes upon thine,
To hail his father; while his little form
Flutters as winged with joy. Talk not of pain!
The childless Cherubs well might envy thee
The pleasures of a parent! Bless him, Cain!
As yet he hath no words to thank thee, but
His heart will, and thine own too.

Cain: Bless thee, boy!
If that a mortal blessing may avail thee,
To save thee from the Serpent’s curse!

Adah: Surely a father’s blessing may avert
A reptile’s subtlety.

Cain: Of that I doubt; 160
But bless him ne’er the less.

Adah: Our brother comes.

Cain: Thy brother Abel.

Enter Abel.

Abel: Welcome, Cain! My brother, The peace of God be on thee!

Cain: Abel, hail!

Abel: Our sister tells me that thou hast been wandering, In high communion with a Spirit, far 165
Beyond our wonted range. Was he of those
We have seen and spoken with, like to our father?

Cain: No.

Abel: Why then commune with him? he may be A foe to the Most High.

Cain: And friend to man.

Abel: Has the Most High been so – if so you term him? 170

Term him! your words are strange today, my brother.

My sister Adah, leave us for awhile –
We mean to sacrifice.

Adah: Farewell, my Cain;
But first embrace thy son. May his soft Spirit, 175
And Abel’s pious ministry, recall thee
To peace and holiness!

Exit Adah, with her child.

Abel: Where hast thou been?

Cain: I know not.

Abel: Nor what thou hast seen?

Cain: The dead –

The Immortal – the Unbounded – the Omnipotent –
The overpowering mysteries of space –
The innumerable worlds that were and are – 180
A whirlwind of such overwhelming things,
Suns, moons, and Earth, upon their loud-voiced spheres
Singing in thunder round me, as have made me
Unfit for mortal converse: leave me, Abel.

Abel: Thine eyes are flashing with unnatural light – 185
Thy cheek is flushed with an unnatural hue –
Thy words are fraught with an unnatural sound –
What may this mean?

Cain: It means – I pray thee, leave me.

Abel: Not till we have prayed and sacrificed together.

Cain: Abel, I pray thee, sacrifice alone – 190
Jehovah loves thee well.

Abel: Both well, I hope.

56: Sacrifice and prayer being a male prerogative.
57: B.’s letter to Moore, quoted above at the start of Act II, n, concludes: “The consequence is, that Cain comes back and kills Abel in a fit of dissatisfaction, partly with the politics of Paradise, which had driven them all out if it, and partly because (as it is written in Genesis) Abel’s sacrifice was the more acceptable to the Deity. I trust that the Rhapsody has arrived – it is in three acts, and entitled ‘A Mystery,’ according to the former Christian custom, and in honour of what it probably will remain to the reader” (BLJ VIII 216).
Cain: But thee the better: I care not for that; Thou art fitter for his worship than I am; Revere him, then – but let it be alone – At least, without me.

Abel: Brother, I should ill deserve the name of our great father’s son, If, as my elder, I revered thee not, And in the worship of our God, called not On thee to join me, and precede me in Our priesthood – ’tis thy place.

Cain: But I have ne’er Asserted it.

Abel: The more my grief; I pray thee To do so now: thy soul seems labouring in Some strong delusion; it will calm thee.

Cain: No; Nothing can calm me more. Calm! say I? Never Knew I what calm was in the soul, although I have seen the elements stilled. My Abel, leave me! Or let me leave thee to thy pious purpose.

Abel: Neither; we must perform our task together. Spurn me not.

Cain: If it must be so – well, then, What shall I do?

Abel: Choose one of those two altars.

Cain: Choose for me: they to me are so much turf And stone.

Abel: Choose thou!

Cain: I have chosen.

Abel: ’Tis the highest, And suits thee, as the elder. Now prepare Thine offerings.

Cain: Where are thine?

Abel: Behold them here – The firstlings of the flock, and fat thereof – A shepherd’s humble offering.

Cain: I have no flocks; I am a tiller of the ground, and must Yield what it yieldeth to my toil – its fruit;

*He gathers fruits.*

Behold them in their various bloom and ripeness.

*They dress their altars, and kindle a flame upon them.*

Abel: My brother, as the elder, offer first Thy prayer and thanksgiving with sacrifice.

Cain: No – I am new to this; lead thou the way, And I will follow – as I may.

ABEL (kneeling). Oh, God! Who made us, and who breathed the breath of life Within our nostrils, who hath blessed us, And spared, despite our father’s Sin, to make His children all lost, as they might have been, Had not thy justice been so tempered with
The mercy which is thy delight, as to
Accord a pardon like a Paradise,
Compared with our great crimes – Sole Lord of light!
Of good, and glory, and Eternity!
Without whom all were evil, and with whom
Nothing can err, except to some good end
Of thine omnipotent benevolence!
Inscrutable, but still to be fulfilled!
Accept from out thy humble first of shepherds’
First of the first-born flocks – an offering,
In itself nothing – as what offering can be
Aught unto thee? – but yet accept it for
The thanksgiving of him who spreads it in
The face of thy high Heaven – bowing his own
Even to the dust, of which he is – in honour
Of thee, and of thy name, for evermore!

Cain (standing erect during this speech):
Spirit whate’er or whose’er thou art,
Omnipotent, it may be – and, if good,
Shown in the exemption of thy deeds from evil;
Jehovah upon Earth! and God in Heaven!
And it may be with other names, because
Thine attributes seem many, as thy works –
If thou must be propitiated with prayers,
Take them! If thou must be induced with altars,
And softened with a sacrifice, receive them;
Two beings here erect them unto thee.
If thou lov’st blood, the shepherd’s shrine, which smokes
On my right hand, hath shed it for thy service
In the first of his flock, whose limbs now reek
In sanguinary incense to thy skies;
Or, if the sweet and blooming fruits of earth,
And milder seasons, which the unstained turf
I spread them on now offers in the face
Of the broad sun which ripened them, may seem
Good to thee – inasmuch as they have not
Suffered in limb or life – and rather form
A sample of thy works, than supplication
To look on ours! If a shrine without victim,
And altar without gore, may win thy favour,
Look on it! and for him who dresseth it,
He is – such as thou mad’st him; and seeks nothing
Which must be won by prayers – if he be evil,
Strike him! thou art omnipotent, and may’st –
For what can he oppose? If he be good,
Strike him! or spare him, as thou wilt! since all
Rests upon thee; and Good and Evil seem
To have no power themselves, save in thy will –
And whether that be good or ill I know not,
Not being omnipotent, nor fit to judge
Omnipotence – but merely to endure
Its mandate; which thus far I have endured.

The fire upon the altar of ABEL kindles into a column of the brightest flame, and ascends to Heaven; while a whirlwind throws down the altar of CAIN, and scatters the fruits abroad upon the earth.
Abel (kneeling): Oh, brother, pray! Jehovah’s wroth with thee!  
Cain: Why so?  
Abel: Thy fruits are scattered on the earth.  
Cain: From earth they came, to earth let them return;  
Their seed will bear fresh fruit there ere the summer:  
Thy burnt-flesh offering prospers better; see  
How Heaven licks up the flames, when thick with blood!  
Abel: Think not upon my offering’s acceptance,  
But make another of thy own – before  
It is too late.  
Cain: I will build no more altars,  
Nor suffer any –  
Abel (rising): Cain! what meanest thou?  
Cain: To cast down yon vile flatterer of the clouds,  
The smoky harbinger of thy dull prayers  
Thine altar, with its blood of lambs and kids,  
Which fed on milk, to be destroyed in blood.  
Abel (opposing him): Thou shalt not – add not impious works to impious  
Words! let that altar stand – ’tis hallowed now  
By the immortal pleasure of Jehovah,  
In his acceptance of the victims.  
Cain: His!  
His pleasure! what was his high pleasure in  
The fumes of scorching flesh and smoking blood,  
To the pain of the bleating mothers, which  
Still yearn for their dead offspring? or the pangs  
Of the sad ignorant victims underneath  
Thy pious knife? Give way! this bloody record  
Shall not stand in the sun, to shame creation!  
Abel: Brother, give back! thou shall not touch my altar  
With violence: if that thou wilt adopt it,  
To try another sacrifice, ’tis thine.  
Cain: Another sacrifice! Give way, or else  
That sacrifice may be –  
Abel: What mean’st thou?  
Cain: Give –  
Give way! – thy God loves blood! – then look to it –  
Give way, ere he hath more!  
Abel: In his great name,  
I stand between thee and the shrine which hath  
Had his acceptance.  
Cain: If thou lov’st thyself,  
Stand back till I have strewed this turf along  
Its native soil – else –  
Abel (opposing him): I love God far more  
Than life.  
Cain (striking him with a brand, on the temples, which he snatches from the altar):  
Then take thy life unto thy God,  
Since he loves lives.

58: The line covers B.’s omission of the speech of the Lord, who, at this point in the source, provokes Cain by saying: “Cain, Why art thou wrath? And why is thy countenance fallen? If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? And if thou does not well, sin lieth at the door. And unto thee shall be his desire, and thou shalt rule over him.” (Genesis 4, 6-7). Bayle, with pseudo-naïvety, offers a number of reasons for God’s rejection of Cain’s offering: “I. That he was too tardy in making it: II. That he did not offer the First-fruits: III. That he did not make choice of the best” (Bayle II 248: chapter on Cain, nC). B. makes Cain’s prayer a challenge rather than an obeisance; God is challenged at one’s peril.
Abel (falls): What hast thou done – my brother?  
Cain: Brother!  
Abel: Oh, God! receive thy servant! and  
Forgive his slayer, for he knew not what  
He did59 – Cain, give me – give me thy hand; and tell  
Poor Zillah –  
Cain (after a moment’s stupefaction):  
My hand! ’tis all red, and with –  
What?  
(A long pause. – Looking slowly round):  
Where am I? alone! Where’s Abel? where  
Cain? Can it be that I am he? My brother,  
Awake! – why liest thou so long on the green earth?  
’Tis not the hour of slumber – why so pale?  
What hast thou! – thou wert full of life this morn!  
Abel! I pray thee, mock me not! I smote  
Too fiercely, but not fatally. Ah, why  
Wouldst thou oppose me? This is mockery;  
And only done to daunt me – ’twas a blow –  
And but a blow. Stir – stir – nay, only stir!  
Why, so – that’s well! – thou breathest! breathe upon me!  
Oh God! Oh God! 
Abel (very faintly): What’s he who speaks of God?60  
Cain: Thy murderer.  
Abel: Then may God forgive him! Cain,  
Comfort poor Zillah – she has but one brother  
Now. 
ABEL dies.  
Cain: And I none! – Who makes me brotherless?  
His eyes are open! then he is not dead!  
Death is like sleep; and sleep shuts down our lids.  
His lips, too, are apart; why then he breathes;  
And yet I feel it not. – His heart! – his heart! –  
Let me see, doth it beat? methinks – No! – no!  
This is a vision, else I am become  
The native of another and worse world.  
The Earth swims round me:– what is this? – ’tis wet;  
Puts his hand to his brow, and then looks at it.  
And yet there are no dews! ’Tis blood – my blood –  
My brother’s and my own! and shed by me!  
Then what have I further to do with life,  
Since I have taken life from my own flesh?  
But he can not be dead! – Is silence Death?  
No; he will wake; then let me watch by him.  
Life cannot be so slight, as to be quenched  
Thus quickly! – he hath spoken to me since –  
What shall I say to him? – My brother! – No:  
He will not answer to that name; for brethren  
Smite not each other. Yet – yet – speak to me.  
Oh! for a word more of that gentle voice,

60: Abel’s brief return from the dead recalls that of Desdemona at Othello V ii 120 et seq.
That I may bear to hear my own again!

Enter Zillah.

Zillah: I heard a heavy sound; what can it be? 'Tis Cain; and watching by my husband. What Dost thou there, brother? Doth he sleep? Oh, Heaven! 360 What means this paleness, and yon stream? — No, no! It is not blood; for who would shed his blood? Abel! what's this? — who hath done this? He moves not; He breathes not: and his hands drop down from mine With stony lifelessness! Ah! cruel Cain! 365 Why camest thou not in time to save him from This violence? Whatever hath assailed him, Thou wert the stronger, and shouldst have stepped in Between him and aggression! Father! — Eve! — Adah! — come hither! Death is in the world!

Exit Zillah, calling on her Parents, etc.

Cain (solus): And who hath brought him there? — I — who abhor The name of Death so deeply, that the thought Empoisoned all my life, before I knew His aspect — I have led him here, and given My brother to his cold and still embrace, 375 As if he would not have asserted his Inexorable claim without my aid. I am awake at last — a dreary dream Had maddened me; — but he shall ne’er awake!

Enter Adam, Eve, Adah, and Zillah.

Adam: A voice of woe from Zillah brings me here — 380 What do I see? — 'Tis true! — My son! — my son! (To Eve) Woman, behold the Serpent’s work, and thine! Eve: Oh! speak not of it now: the Serpent’s fangs Are in my heart! My best beloved, Abel! Jehovah! this is punishment beyond 385 A mother’s Sin, to take him from me!

Adam: Who, Or what hath done this deed? — speak, Cain, since thou Wert present; was it some more hostile Angels, Who walks not with Jehovah? or some wild Brute of the forest?

Eve: Ah! a livid light 390 Breaks through, as from a thunder-cloud! yon brand Massy and bloody! snatched from off the altar, And black with smoke, and red with —

Adam: Speak, my son! Speak, and assure us, wretched as we are, That we are not more miserable still. 395

Adah: Speak, Cain! and say it was not thou!

Eve: It was! I see it now — he hangs his guilty head, And covers his ferocious eye with hands
Incarnadine!  

Adah:   Mother, thou dost him wrong –  
Cain! clear thee from this horrible accusal,  
Which grief wrings from our parent.  

Eve:       Hear, Jehovah!  
May the eternal Serpent’s curse be on him!  
For he was fitter for his seed than ours.  
May all his days be desolate! May –  

Adah:         Hold!  
Curse him not, Mother, for he is thy son –   405  
Curse him not, Mother, for his is my brother,  
And my betrothed.  

Eve:           He hath left thee no brother –  
Zillah no husband – me no son! for thus  
I curse him from my sight for evermore!  
All bonds I break between us, as he broke  
That of his nature, in yon – Oh Death! Death!  
Why didst thou not take me, who first incurred thee?  
Why dost thou not so now?  

Adam:         Eve! let not this,  
Thy natural grief, lead to impiety!  
A heavy doom was long forespoken to us;  
And now that it begins, let it be borne  
In such sort as may show our God, that we  
Are faithful servants to his holy will.  

Eve (pointing to Cain): His will! the will of yon Incarnate Spirit  
Of Death, whom I have brought upon the Earth  
To strew it with the dead. May all the curses  
Of life be on him! and his agonies  
Drive him forth o’er the wilderness, like us  
From Eden, till his children do by him  
As he did by his brother! May the swords  
And wings of fiery Cherubim pursue him  
By day and Night – snakes spring up in his path –  
Earth’s fruits be ashes in his mouth – the leaves  
On which he lays his head to sleep be strewed  
With scorpions! May his dreams be of his victim!  
His waking a continual dread of Death!  
May the clear rivers turn to blood as he  
Stoops down to stain them with his raging lip!  
May every element shun or change to him! 

61: See Macbeth, II ii 62.  
62: Eve’s curse may be compared with that of the Duchess of York to her son at Richard III IV iv 182-5. It is from  
B.’s imagination, having no Biblical precedent, and renders Cain’s subsequent condemnation to wander, and the  
mark put on his brow by the Angel of the Lord, anti-climactic and even superfluous.  
63: Lines 431-4 derive from II, 14 of The Curse of Kehama, by the detested Southey:  

… Earth which is mine  
Its fruits shall deny thee,  
And Water shall hear me,  
And know thee and fly thee,  
And the Winds shall not touch thee  
When they pass by thee,  
And the Dews shall not wet thee,  
When they fall nigh thee …  

The problem being that anyone so cursed becomes invulnerable and invincible, as is the case with Ladurlad, the  
wronged protagonist of Kehama.
May he live in the pangs which others die with!
And Death itself wax something worse than Death
To him who first acquainted him with man!
Hence, fratricide! henceforth that word is Cain,  
Through all the coming myriads of mankind,
Who shall abhor thee, though thou wert their sire!
May the Grass wither from thy feet! the Woods
Deny thee shelter! Earth a home! the Dust
A Grave! the Sun his light! and Heaven her God!

Exit Eve.

Adam: Cain! get thee forth: we dwell no more together.
      Depart! and leave the dead to me – I am
      Henceforth alone – we never must meet more.
Adah: Oh, part not with him thus, my father: do not
      Add thy deep curse to Eve’s upon his head!
Adam: I curse him not: his Spirit be his curse.
     Come, Zillah!
Zillah: I must watch my husband’s corse.
Adam: We will return again, when he is gone
      Who hath provided for us this dread office.
     Come, Zillah!
Zillah: Yet one kiss on yon pale clay,
      And those lips once so warm – my heart! my heart!

Exeunt Adam and Zillah weeping.

Adah: Cain! thou hast heard, we must go forth. I am ready,
      So shall our children be. I will bear Enoch,
      And you his sister. Ere the sun declines
      Let us depart, nor walk the wilderness
      Under the cloud of Night. – Nay, speak to me.
      To me – thine own.
Cain: Leave me!
Adah: Why, all have left thee.
Cain: And wherefore lingerest thou? Dost thou not fear
      To dwell with one who hath done this?
Adah: I fear
      Nothing except to leave thee, much as I
      Shrink from the deed which leaves thee brotherless.
      I must not speak of this – it is between thee
      And the great God.
A Voice from within exclaims: Cain! Cain!
Adah: Hear’st thou that voice?
The Voice within: Cain! Cain!
Adah: It soundeth like an Angels’s tone.

Enter the Angel of the Lord.

64: Compare the end of Troilus and Cressida III ii, where all three characters prophesy the way their names will be used in future myths and sayings. But they are presented ironically.
65: Lines were added by B. in a letter to Murray of September 12th 1821: “To the last speech of Eve in the last act (i.e. where she curses Cain) add these three lines to the concluding one – [‘May … God!’] There’s as pretty a piece of Imprecation for you, when joined to the lines already sent – as you may wish to meet with in the course of your business. – But don’t forget the addition of the above three lines which are clinchers to Eve’s speech” (BLJ VIII 206).
Angel: Where is thy brother Abel?
Cain: Am I then thy brother's keeper?
Angel: Cain! what hast thou done?
The voice of thy slain brother's blood cries out, Even from the ground, unto the Lord! – Now art thou cursed from the Earth, which opened late her mouth to drink thy brother's blood from thy rash hand. Henceforth, when thou shalt till the ground, it shall not yield thee her strength; a fugitive shalt thou be from this day, and vagabond on Earth!
Adah: This punishment is more than he can bear. Behold thou drivest him from the face of Earth, and from the face of God shall he be hid. A fugitive and vagabond on Earth, 'Twill come to pass, that whoso findeth him shall slay him.
Cain: Would they could! but who are they that shall slay me? Where are these on the lone Earth as yet unpeopled?
Angel: Thou hast slain thy brother, and who shall warrant thee against thy son? Adah: Angel of Light! be merciful, nor say that this poor aching breast now nourishes a murderer in my boy, and of his father. Angel: Then he would but be what his father is. Did not the milk of Eve give nutriment to him thou now seest so besmeared with blood? The fratricide might well engender parricides. – But it shall not be so – the Lord thy God and mine commandeth me to set his seal on Cain, so that he may go forth in safety. Who slayeth Cain, a sevenfold vengeance shall be taken on his head. Come hither!
Cain: What wouldst thou with me?
Angel: To mark upon thy brow exemption from such deeds as thou hast done.
Cain: No, let me die!
Angel: It must not be.

The Angel sets the mark on Cain's brow.  

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66: The conservative B. stops short of bringing the Lord himself on to the stage, as his source would insist: “I have even avoided introducing the Deity – as in the Scriptures – (though Milton does and not very wisely either) but have adopted his Angel as sent to Cain instead – on purpose to avoid shocking any feelings on the subject by falling short – of what all uninspired men must fall short in – viz – giving an adequate notion of the effect of the presence of Jehovah. – – The Old Mysteries introduced him liberally enough – and all this is avoided in the New one” (BLJ IX 103).

67: Echoes Cain's own words at Genesis 4, 13: My punishment is greater than I can bear.

68: As, apart from those in this vicinity, there are as yet no people anywhere on earth, to banish Cain is the best way of saving his life. Bayle makes this point in his chapter on Cain: “… perhaps he only pretended he was afraid of finding Assassins every where in distant Countries … in order to get the Punishment GOD had inflicted on him revoked, or commuted” (Bayle II 247: chapter on Cain, nA).
Cain: It burns
My brow, but nought to that which is within it!
Is there more? Let me meet it as I may.

Angel: Stern hast thou been and stubborn from the womb,
As the ground thou must henceforth till; but he
Thou slew’st was gentle as the flocks he tended.

Cain: After the fall too soon was I begotten;
Ere yet my mother’s mind subsided from
The Serpent, and my sire still mourned for Eden.
That which I am, I am; I did not seek
For life, nor did I make myself but could I
With my own Death redeem him from the dust –
And why not so? let him return today,
And I lie ghastly! so shall be restored
From me a being I ne’er loved to bear.

Angel: Who shall heal murder? what is done, is done;
Go forth! fulfil thy days! and be thy deeds
Unlike the last!

The Angel disappears.

Adah: He’s gone, let us go forth;
I hear our little Enoch cry within
Our bower.

Cain: Ah! little knows he what he weeps for!
And I who have shed blood cannot shed tears!
But the four rivers would not cleanse my soul.
Think’st thou my boy will bear to look on me?

Adah: If I thought that he would not, I would –
Cain (interrupting her): No,
No more of threats: we’ve had too many of them:
Go to our children – I will follow thee.

Adah: I will not leave thee lonely with the dead –
Let us depart together.

Cain: Oh! thou dead
And everlasting witness! whose unsinking
Blood darkens Earth and Heaven! what thou now art
I know not! but if thou seest what I am,
I think thou wilt forgive him, whom his God
Can ne’er forgive, nor his own soul. – Farewell!
I must not, dare not touch what I have made thee.
I, who sprung from the same womb with thee, drained
The same breast clasped thee often to my own,
In fondness brotherly and boyish, I
Can never meet thee more, nor even dare
To do that for thee, which thou shouldst have done
For me – compose thy limbs into their grave –
The first grave yet dug for mortality.
But who bath dug that grave? Oh, Earth! Oh, Earth!
For all the fruits thou hast rendered to me, I

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69: Bayle affects to worry at length about what this mark might have been: was it the Sign of the Cross? was it leprosy? “a wild aspect”? a horn? He concludes, “… but Cain’s Mark was intended him for his Benefit: it was to be his Safeguard” (Ibid: nB.)
Give thee back this. – Now for the wilderness!

Adah stoops down and kisses the body of Abel.

Adah: A dreary, and an early doom, my brother, 545
Has been thy lot! Of all who mourn for thee,
I alone must not weep. My office is
Henceforth to dry up tears, and not to shed them;
But yet of all who mourn, none mourn like me,
Not only for thyself, but him who slew thee.
Now, Cain! I will divide thy burden with thee.

Cain: Eastward from Eden will we take our way;
'Tis the most desolate, and suits my steps.

Adah: Lead! thou shalt be my guide, and may our God
Be thine! Now let us carry forth our children.

Cain: And he who lieth there was childless! I
Have dried the fountain of a gentle race,
Which might have graced his recent marriage couch,
And might have tempered this stern blood of mine,
Uniting with our children Abel’s offspring!
O Abel!

Adah: Peace be with him!
Cain: But with me! 70–

Exeunt.

70: Byron would have understood the future of the tribe of Cain to have been one of non-stop public homosexual orgying. Genesis 4, 17, tells us that Cain “builded a city, and called the name of the city, after the name of his son, Enoch”. But, Bayle tells us, ‘Josephus affirms, that Cain was a voluptuous Man, and a Robber, and that his Descendants grew worse and worse. Add to what he hath said the Description that Methodius has given us of the Manners of that Race, and you will see there is very good reason to compare the City of Enochia, built by Cain, to that, which a certain Macedonian King built for a Receptacle of all sorts of wicked and dissolute People; whence it was called Poneropolis. Impiety so horrifyingly prevailed among the descendants of Cain, that, not content to defile one another’s Marriage-Beds, and enjoy their Mistresses in public, and in the Sight of all who had a mind to see them, they broke through the Laws of Nature, and abandoned themselves, Men and Women, to the Sin of Non-Conformity … Men like mad Creatures ran headlong into all manner of abominable Uncleanliness and the Darkness of the Night, and privacy of a Chamber, not sufficing for their scandalous Actions, would act their Filthiness in open day, and, in the Presence and view of the People, practise odious Familiarities not to be named. —— But the shameful Practices of that time were carried to such a length, as far exceeds the Bounds and Limits of Nature. It would be incredible, were it not asserted by Methodius, a grave and holy Author, that even then was introduced the Practice, which St Paul bewails in Idolaters, that Men with Men acted that which is unseemly, and Women burnt with Lust to Women” (Bayle II 248: chapter on Cain, nC).
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