

Orpheus *and* Eurydice

Retold by
Olivia Coolidge

In the legend of Orpheus the Greek love of music found its fullest expression. Orpheus, it is said, could make such heavenly songs that when he sat down to sing, the trees would crowd around to shade him. The ivy and vine stretched out their tendrils. Great oaks would bend their spreading branches over his head. The very rocks would edge down the mountainsides. Wild beasts crouched harmless by him, and nymphs¹ and woodland gods would listen to him enchanted. **E**

Orpheus himself, however, had eyes for no one but the nymph, **Eurydice.**² His love for her was his inspiration, and his power sprang from the passionate longing that he knew in his own heart. All nature rejoiced with him on his bridal day, but on that very morning, as Eurydice went down to the riverside with her maidens to gather flowers for a bridal garland, she was bitten in the foot by a snake, and she died in spite of all attempts to save her.

Analyze Visuals ▶

Describe the listeners' expressions. How can you **connect** this ancient scene to your own experience with music?

E GREEK MYTHS

Note what quality makes Orpheus special. According to the first sentence, how much did the Greeks value this quality?

1. **nymphs** (nĭmfz): divine beings represented as beautiful maidens who live in natural places such as trees.

2. **Eurydice** (yŏŕĭd'ĭ-sĕ).

Orpheus in the Underworld (1863),
Louis Jacquesson de la Chevreuse.
Oil on canvas, 115 cm × 145 cm.
Musée des Augustins, Toulouse,
France. © akg-images.



Orpheus was **inconsolable**. All day long he mourned his bride, while birds, beasts, and the earth itself sorrowed with him. When at last the shadows of the sun grew long, Orpheus took his **lyre** and made his way to the yawning cave which leads down into the underworld, where the soul of dead Eurydice had gone.

20 Even grey Charon, the ferryman of the **Styx**,³ forgot to ask his passenger for the price of crossing. The dog, **Cerberus**, the three-headed monster who guards Hades' gate, stopped full in his tracks and listened motionless until Orpheus had passed. As he entered the land of Hades, the pale ghosts came after him like great, uncounted flocks of silent birds. All the land lay hushed as that marvelous voice resounded across the mud and marshes of its dreadful rivers. In the daffodil fields of **Elysium**⁴ the happy dead sat silent among their flowers. In the farthest corners of the place of punishment, the hissing flames stood still. Accursed **Sisyphus**,⁵
30 he was resting. **Tantalus**,⁶ who strains forever after visions of cool water, forgot his thirst and ceased to clutch at the empty air.

The pillared hall of Hades opened before the hero's song. The ranks of long-dead heroes who sit at Hades' board looked up and turned their eyes away from the pitiless form of Hades and his pale, unhappy queen. Grim and unmoving sat the dark king of the dead on his ebony throne, yet the tears shone on his rigid cheeks in the light of his ghastly torches. Even his hard heart, which knew all misery and cared nothing for it, was touched by the love and longing of the music. **F**

40 **A**t last the minstrel came to an end, and a long sigh like wind in pine trees was heard from the assembled ghosts. Then the king spoke, and his deep voice echoed through his silent land. "Go back to the light of day," he said. "Go quickly while my monsters are stilled by your song. Climb up the steep road to daylight, and never once turn back. The spirit of Eurydice shall follow, but if you look around at her, she will return to me."

Orpheus turned and strode from the hall of Hades, and the flocks of following ghosts made way for him to pass. In vain he searched their ranks for a sight of his lost Eurydice. In vain he listened for the faintest sound behind. The barge of Charon sank to the very **gunwales**⁷ beneath

inconsolable
(ɪnˈkən-sōlə-bəl) *adj.*
impossible or difficult
to comfort

VISUAL VOCABULARY



lyre (līr) *n.* an ancient
stringed instrument
resembling a small harp

F ASK QUESTIONS

What **questions** do you have about what the underworld is like? Reviewing what you've read, along with the footnotes, might help you find answers.

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3. **Styx** (stīks): in Greek mythology, the river across which the souls of the dead are transported.
 4. **Elysium** (ī-līz'ē-əm): the home of the blessed, or those who were judged to have lived well, after death.
 5. **Sisyphus** (sīs'ə-fəs): a cruel king of Corinth condemned forever to roll a huge stone up a hill, only to have it fall down again.
 6. **Tantalus** (tăn'tə-ləs): a king who, for his crimes, was condemned to stand in water that receded when he tried to drink.
 7. **gunwales** (gūn'əlz): the upper edge of the side of a vessel.

50 his weight, but no following passenger pressed it lower down. The way from the land of Hades to the upper world is long and hard, far easier to descend than climb. It was dark and misty, full of strange shapes and noises, yet in many places merely black and silent as the tomb. Here Orpheus would stop and listen, but nothing moved behind him. For all he could hear, he was utterly alone. Then he would wonder if the pitiless Hades were deceiving him. Suppose he came up to the light again and Eurydice was not there! Once he had charmed the ferryman and the dreadful monsters, but now they had heard his song. The second time his spell would be less powerful; he could never go again. Perhaps he had lost
60 Eurydice by his readiness to believe. **G**

Every step he took, some instinct told him that he was going farther from his bride. He toiled up the path in reluctance and despair, stopping, listening, sighing, taking a few slow steps, until the dark thinned out into greyness. Up ahead a speck of light showed clearly the entrance to the cavern.

At that final moment Orpheus could bear no more. To go out into the light of day without his love seemed to him impossible. Before he had quite **ascended**, there was still a moment in which he could go back. Quick in the greyness he turned and saw a dim shade at his heels, as

Orpheus Leading Eurydice from the Underworld (1861), Jean Baptiste Camille Corot. Oil on canvas, 112.3 cm × 137.1 cm. © Museum of Fine Arts, Houston. © Bridgeman Art Library.



COMMON CORE L5b

Language Coach

Antonyms Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. You can sometimes figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word in a sentence when its antonym appears in the same sentence. Read lines 50–52. The word *descend* is an antonym for *climb*. Can you tell what *descend* means?

G GREEK MYTHS

Recall the rule Hades gave to Orpheus.


Predict whether Orpheus will obey it.

ascend (ə-sĕnd') v. to go or move upward; rise

70 indistinct as the grey mist behind her. But still he could see the look of sadness on her face as he sprung forward saying, “Eurydice!” and threw his arms about her. The shade dissolved in the circle of his arms like smoke. A little whisper seemed to say, “Farewell,” as she scattered into mist and was gone. **H**

The unfortunate lover hastened back again down the steep, dark path. But all was in vain. This time the ghostly ferryman was deaf to his prayers. The very wildness of his mood made it impossible for him to attain the beauty of his former music. At last, his despair was so great that he could not even sing at all. For seven days he sat huddled together
80 on the grey mud banks, listening to the wailing of the terrible river. The flitting ghosts shrank back in a wide circle from the living man, but he paid them no attention. Only he sat with his eyes on Charon, his ears ringing with the dreadful noise of Styx.

Orpheus arose at last and stumbled back along the steep road he knew so well by now. When he came up to earth again, his song was pitiful but more beautiful than ever. Even the nightingale who mourned all night long would hush her voice to listen as Orpheus sat in some hidden place singing of his lost Eurydice. Men and women he could bear no longer, and when they came to hear him, he drove them away. At last the women
90 of Thrace, maddened by **Dionysus**⁸ and infuriated by Orpheus’ **contempt**, fell upon him and killed him. It is said that as the body was swept down the river Hebrus, the dead lips still moved faintly and the rocks echoed for the last time, “Eurydice.” But the poet’s eager spirit was already far down the familiar path.

In the daffodil meadows he met the shade of Eurydice, and there they walk together, or where the path is narrow, the shade of Orpheus goes ahead and looks back at his love.  **I**

H ASK QUESTIONS

Reread lines 66–74. What is the “dim shade” at Orpheus’ heels? Why does the shade disappear? If you’re not sure, try rereading lines 41–45 and then rereading this passage to **clarify** your understanding.

I ASK QUESTIONS

How are Orpheus and Eurydice reunited? If you have any **questions**, review this page.

8. **women of Thrace** (thrās), **maddened by Dionysus** (dī’ō-nī’sēs): Thrace was a Balkan region colonized by the Greeks; Dionysus was the god of wine.



Orpheus (1618), Marcello Provenzale. © Massimo Listri/Corbis.

Orpheus with his lute¹ made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing:
To his music plants and flowers
5 Ever sprung; as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring.

Every thing that heard him play,
Even the billows² of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then lay by.
10 In sweet music is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart
Fall asleep, or hearing, die.

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1. **lute**: a small, stringed musical instrument with a pear-shaped body.
 2. **billows**: huge waves.

Song of Orpheus

William
Shakespeare

Comprehension

- 1. Recall** When Prometheus gives humans fire, what is their first reaction?
- 2. Recall** Why does Zeus decide not to punish the humans for having fire?
- 3. Clarify** Why does Hades at first agree to return Eurydice to Orpheus?

Text Analysis

- 4. Ask Questions** Review the chart you created as you read. Are there questions you are unsure how to answer? Compare your chart with a classmate's. Together, go over the story to answer any remaining questions.
- 5. Compare Literary Works** Compare "Orpheus and Eurydice" to William Shakespeare's "Song of Orpheus" on page 657. Identify the part of the myth the poem describes. Which literary work, the myth or the poem, better helps you visualize the scene? Explain your answer with details from the selection you choose.
- 6. Analyze Characteristics of Greek Myths** Review lines 39–60 of "Prometheus." Why is this passage important in terms of explaining where fire comes from? Give specific details from the passage to support your answer.

- 7. Draw Conclusions** What kind of behavior do you think these myths were meant to encourage? Make a chart and go back through the stories, noting which behaviors are rewarded and which are punished. Then give your conclusions about what kind of behavior the Greeks hoped to encourage in people by telling these myths.

<i>Rewarded</i>	<i>Punished</i>

COMMON CORE

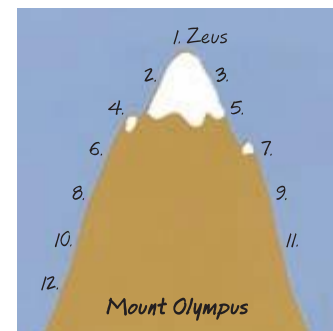
RL 1 Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly. **RL 10** Read and comprehend literature. **W 7** Conduct short research projects to answer a question.

Extension and Challenge

- 8. Inquiry and Research** Zeus and Hades were part of a group of 12 gods who ruled from Mount Olympus. Do research to find out more about the Olympians. Then create a poster that lists all 12 of these gods and goddesses and tells what they were known for.

Do you THINK before you act?

Imagine you could ask Prometheus or Orpheus this question. Choose one of these characters and write the answer you think he would give on the basis of his experiences.



Vocabulary in Context

▲ VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Decide whether the words in each pair are synonyms (words that mean the same) or antonyms (words that mean the opposite).

1. aptitude/talent
2. ascend/descend
3. inconsolable/comforted
4. infinitely/barely
5. vengeance/mercy

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY IN WRITING

• attribute • conduct • physical • status • task

In these myths, the gods often disapprove of the way people **conduct** themselves. Write a paragraph describing how the gods react to the humans' behavior. Use at least two of the Academic Vocabulary words in your response.

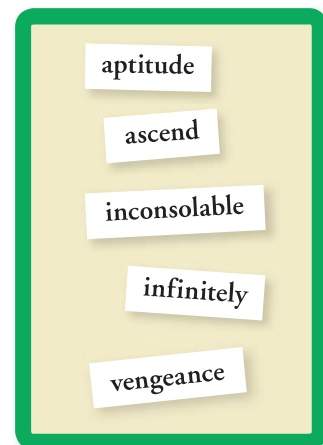
VOCABULARY STRATEGY: FOREIGN WORDS IN ENGLISH

The English language is constantly adopting foreign words and phrases, especially Greek and Latin. Some words may keep their original meanings, but others may change. For example, the first line of the Greek myth "Prometheus" describes Prometheus as "a young Titan." In Greek mythology, the Titans were a family of giants. Today, the word *titan* means "a person or thing that has great power or influence." A dictionary will have the definitions and histories of many foreign words and phrases that are commonly used in English.

PRACTICE Create a chart like the one shown. Use a dictionary to fill in the chart for each word.

Foreign Word	Original Language	Original Meaning	Meaning in English
<i>alfresco</i>	Latin	<i>in the fresh air, outdoors</i>	<i>in the fresh air</i>

1. alibi
2. de facto
3. apogee
4. ad nauseam
5. mea culpa
6. hoi polloi



COMMON CORE

L4c Consult general reference materials (e.g., dictionaries).
L6 Acquire and use accurately grade-appropriate general academic words.

Interactive Vocabulary **THINK** central
Go to thinkcentral.com.
KEYWORD: HML7-659