

H I S T O R Y

O F T H E

Destruction of Troy.

together with the Mighty Deeds, and Valorous Exploits of the Renowned Warriors,

HECTOR, PRINCE OF TROY,

A N D

HERCULES THE GRECIAN.



GLASGOW,
PRINTED by J. and M. ROBERTSON,
Saltmarket, 1799.



T H E

H I S T O R Y

O F T H E

DESTRUCTION OF TROY.

C H A P. I.

How Troy was the first Time destroyed by Hercules, for Leomedon's refusing to give him the Horses he promised, upon slaying a Sea Monster, delivering Exione, his Daughter, from Destruction, and freeing the Land from a Plague, &c.

TROY, a famous city in Lesser Asia, was first founded by Dardanus, who made himself king of it, and all the country, for three hundred miles lying round it, being then called the Dardan kingdom, from the name of its founder. But after he had flourished twenty-nine years, much enlarging its borders, he left it to his son Illius, for which reason it is, by Homer and other poets, often called Illium; but it had the name of Troy from Trofs, the succeeding
ing

ing king; who, after he had conquered the Thrigians, his neighbours, in a mighty battle, and annexed their country to it named it Troy, and commanded his subjects to call themselves Trojans.

This king reigned successfully many years, and dying left the kingdom and great riches to Leomedon, his Son, who enlarged the walls of Troy, built strong towers, and had many fair children; so that he was a stranger to adversity, till an odd adventure happened, viz. A mortal plague having wasted his country, and thousands of his subjects daily dying of it, he sent to enquire of the Oracle, to know the cause of it, and how it might be removed. Having answer returned, that Apollo and Neptune, the gods of the sun and sea, were angry with him for his breach of promise, in neglecting to build them a new temple, with the money they had taken out of the old one, seeing they had so much contributed to the advantage of his country, and the building of the walls of his city; and that the plague should not be stayed till it had wasted his whole people, unless a virgin above sixteen years, was daily offered up to a sea monster which Neptune would send to devour her, if no valiant knight in single combat could kill the monster.

This, to save the general destruction, was agreed on; till at last all the virgins
but

but Exione, the king's daughter, was devoured, for whose hard fortune the people greatly lamented, as being a virtuous lady, of a beauteous behaviour, and exceeding fair: When at that instant she was led to be bound to the rock, followed by her weeping sisters, who were married, and a multitude of people, the mighty Hercules, whose name made nations tremble, returning from winning the golden fleece, arrived in the port, and enquiring into the matter, offered himself to be the lady's champion. King Leomedon, upon this greatly rejoiced, and promised him, if he overcame the monster, to give him whatever he desired in his kingdom; telling him a lamentable story of their desires and sufferings, which moved him to pity. But whilst they were discoursing, the sea came rowling on in mighty waves from afar; and immediately they could perceive the monster, in a terrible form and bigness, making to the shore; whereupon the virgin being bound to the rock, to wait the event, having only a sambrick shift over her delicate body, Hercules took a huge iron club, which two strong men at his request, had fetched from Troy on their shoulders, and entering a boat began a combat with the monster, who roared terribly, and spouted floods of water in him, endeavouring to catch him in his monstrous mouth, and swallow him whole; but

but with mighty strokes of his club he repelled him, and at last battered his skull quite into his brains, when with a terrible roaring he died: Whereupon the sea withdrew and left him upon the sands, and so hideous was his form, that the Trojans trembled to behold him tho' dead. Hereupon Hercules released the lady with great joy, leading her to the city, where he was received in triumph with several noble Greeks his accomplices, and feasted many days. Then he demanded as his reward, king Leomedon's two milk-white horses that drew his chariot; but the perfidious king, finding the plague ceased, and his daughter preserved, grew unmindful of his promise, and the mighty obligation laid upon him, yet dissembled the matter; till Hercules one day going a hunting, at his return found the city gates shut against him, and upon demanding entrance, Leomedon from the wall denied it, saying, He went about to move his subjects to rebel against him, and charging him and his Greeks immediately to depart the land.

Then Hercules desired the horses according to his oath and promise, as the reward; but he with threats refused to deliver them. Whereupon the mighty warrior thus vented his anger: "False and ungrateful king, dost thou deny me the reward of my labour, requiting me evil for good? By the

the gods I swear, as I with this club have delivered Troy from many evils, with the same I will bring far worse upon it, so that the living Trojans shall say, those that died of the plague are the happier." And thereupon turning his back on the proud walls of Troy, he went, burning with anger, to his ship, in the company of Antenor, Theseus, Philotes, a mighty giant whom he had conquered in the Hesperantides, and taken from him sheep valued at their weight in gold, and thence called Golden fleeces, and arriving in Greece, was highly welcomed by King Creon, Euristhenes, and Amphitrion his supposed father, and other kings and princes; to whom, after great feasting, having made his complaint of the wrong done him by Leomedon, they all vowed to assist him in revenge of it, and thereupon raised 20,000 valiant men which soon embarked and by the way they sacked and burnt Parissa and Tenedos, healthy cities belonging to the Trojans, and in a desperate battle overthrew Leomedon, and took his son Priamus prisoner; which Leomedon was obliged to retreat, and Hercules pursued so violently, beating down all before him, that he seized the gates of the city and let in the Greeks ere the Trojans were entered, so that miserable cries and slaughter ensued; whereupon Leomedon seeing all lost, fled with his wife and children to the city of Thebes, where he was slain by his own son.

ione,

3 *The famous History of*
ione, and Antigon his daughters, and
most precious jewels, leaving the Greeks
the plunder, who loaded all their ships with
great riches, and then fired the houses, be-
ing down the walls and bulwarks, so that
of the most famous city then in the world
it was by the enraged Greeks, in a few days
reduced to rubbish.

Thus Troy was the first time destroyed
with the lives of 50,000 of the inhabitants
for the ingratitude of its king. As for I-
amus, he was carried prisoner to Thebes
Greece, where he continued a long time
but at length was released and sent home
to see as great, if not greater miseries, as
the sequel of the history will appear.



C H A P. II.

*How Troy was a second Time destroyed
Hercules; for being refused Provision in
Port. Lcomedon slain, and Exione
Daughter, given to Telamon Ajax; and
the Greeks Departure, &c.*

THE Greeks being departed, Leon-
don with the treasure he had save
and large contributions of neighbourin
princes, and his own subjects, in ten year
space, rebuilt the city of Troy, as from
all

and as stately as before; when such was his
adverse fortune, occasioned by his ill tem-
per, that the same Hercules who had before
destroyed it, sailing by the Sigeum Port,
coming to the city in search of adventures,
was driven in, together with Jason and
many noble Greeks, by stress of weather;
and going on shore to refresh themselves,
desired victuals for their money, but were
denied by the king's strict command, who
from the battlements had beheld their ships
steering into the harbour. This unmanly
inhospitality greatly angered the victorious
Hercules, and his noble companions, so
that they vowed a cruel revenge, saying, If
they ended their voyage safely from Col-
chos, Isle, they would once again level the
city with the ground; and so departed,
going with anger and a thirst of speedy re-
venge.

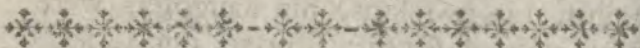
Having killed the wakeful dragon, and
loaded their ships with the golden apples in
the Hesperian Orchard, kept by a troop of
Amphs, daughters to the Sun, they return-
ed to Greece, and raised a powerful army,
commanded in chief by Hercules, and un-
der him king Telamon Ajax, next Castor
and Pollux, brothers to fair Helen of
Greece, of whom we shall largely speak
hereafter and many others of great renown,
who sailed with a prosperous wind into the
Sigeum Port before Troy, bringing great
terror

terror upon the city, insomuch that Leomedon himself was in great doubt whether he should give them battle or not; till looking towards the market place, he perceived his men were mustering themselves to the number of 30,000 having their arms in readiness, which gave him new courage, so that he descended from the upper stories of his palace, he buckled on his armour, mounted on his white steed, with a sword and spear glittering with gold, and rode to the head of them, encouraging them with moving oration, to defend their city and native country by fighting manfully against the invading Greeks who came without cause to take their wives, children, and wealth from them; also reminding them of the former miseries they had sustained by their fury. This so heightened their courage, that they cried out as with one voice to lead them to the port to oppose the landing Greeks; and there a sharp conflict ensued between them, and many were slain but at length Hercules leaping on shore with his mighty club, so laid about him that such as were not slain fled his fury, till heaps of dead bodies hemmed him round whereupon the rest of the Greeks leaped on shore, and then Leomedon perceiving his men overpowered, left the shore; however rallying his forces before the city, and draining it of all its strength, Leomedon

gain renewed the battle, and fought like a man in despair, till at length Hercules broke in upon the royal standard making incredible slaughter of the Trojans, and laying hold of it, pulled it in pieces with mighty strength of hand, and whilst king Leomedon laboured to defend it he struck him upon the helmet so strong a blow, that crushed it in pieces with his skull; and he fell from his horse dead to the ground.

Upon the loss of the standard, and the death of their king, the Trojans fainted, and were over-borne in multitudes, such as could, retiring with great cries into the city, putting all into confusion, the ladies running up and down the streets with disheveled hair, beating their breasts and wounding their beautiful faces in a piteous manner; so that in this confusion the Greeks entering with them, Telamon Ajax being the first, and Hercules the second, a miserable slaughter ensued, insomuch that the streets flowed with blood. After this, they seized all the king's treasury, and all the riches of the city, took Exione the king's daughter, and gave her to Telamon to wife, fired the palace and buildings, beating down the walls and towers, so that they left not one stone upon another, as Hercules before had threatened. And thus was the famous city of Troy the second time destroyed by the Greeks, under the leading

leading of Hercules: Priamus being now absent, though ransomed from his imprisonment, his father having sent him to the Eastern kings to require aid.



C H A P. III.

How King Priamitts, being released from Prison rebuilt Troy, married Queen Hecuba and had a numerous issue. How they consulted to annoy the Greeks, and recover Exione. How Paris was sent with a Navy, and stole away Fair Helen. Wife to Menelaus, whom he brought to Troy, and other Matters.

THE Trojans, upon the departure of the Greeks came drooping like mournful bees about their burnt hive, and somewhat encouraged by Priamus, now their king, they resolved to rebuild their city more strong and large than before, which with the assistance of their neighbours they brought to pass with much toil, labour, and great cost; so that springing like a Phœnix from its ashes, it appeared more beautiful and gay than ever, it was adorned with many stately palaces of the King and Queen Hecuba, their children and nobles, which thrust up their gilt turrets in the air in a proud

proud manner, and peace continued for a long time, riches increased in abundance, and he was blest with many children, viz. Hector, a noble valiant knight, Paris, firmained Alexander, Deiphebus, Melenus, and Troilus, his five sons, his daughters were Creusa wife of Æneas, Exione, and Cassandra; these he had by his queen, daughter to Ægiphis, king of Thrace, but a greater number by his concubines, which prosperity puffed him up with pride and put him upon what fatally proved his destruction, viz. to be revenged on the Greeks, for the injury they had done, and to return his sister from the hands of Ajax: To contrive this, many councils were held. Paris, one of his sons, who had been turned out to a desperate fortune, because his mother, when he was big with him, dreamed she brought forth a firebrand that set Troy on fire, and the Oracle foretold thereupon, she should bring forth a son that should cause the destruction of the city, arose up from his seat and told a dream he had in Mount Ida, whilst he was a shepherd there, viz. Venus, Juno, and Pallas, who contended for a golden apple thrown among them, inscribed, "Be it given to the fairest," desiring him to decide the controversy; Juno, if it fell to her share, promising him kingdoms, riches, and honour; Pallas, on her account victory in all battles, and to be the most

most renowned conqueror in the world. Venus only promised to give to his arms the most beautiful lady that breathed on earth; whereupon having seen them naked, and a long time viewed their admirable beauties, he adjudged it to Venus; whereupon Juno and Pallas went frowning away, vowing revenge for the injury done them. Hereupon he desired his father to send him with armed knights to the coast of Greece to endamage them and seize thence some noble lady in reprisal for Exione his aunt. This was agreed to, and great preparations were made, contrary to the minds of Hector, Helemus, and most of the grave consuls of the kingdom, who foresaw it would bring a dangerous war upon them.

With him of note went Deiphebus, Antenor, Æneas, and Pellidamus, who after some sailing came upon the coast of Greece to a country where Menelaus brother of Agamemnon was king, and landed on the Isle of Citherea, where a temple was dedicated to Venus, and a feast at that time held in honour of the goddess. Here Paris soon cast his eyes on fair Helen, daughter of Leda and Jupiter, the most exact and comely beauty in the world, but of an amorous wanton temper, having before her marriage to Menelaus been ravished for her incomparable features by Theseus, at the
age

age of thirteen, her husband being absent in the counsel of Estyris of Greek princes. The Trojan prince, who was a very comely person and a great courtier, by gestures and glances soon insinuated himself into her favour, and procured himself to be invited to a splendid banquet with his retinue, where she fell passionately in love with him, and forebore not to tell him of it: But he fearing she would not freely consent to go along with him, giving the watch word to his company, they seized on her ladies and divers other attendants, and carried them with all the wealth they found in the palace on ship-board, and so set sail for Troy, where they were highly welcomed by king Priamus, and the ladies of the court.



C H A P. IV.

How the Greeks declared War against the Trojans, and came with a huge Fleet, burnt Tenedos, of th. Battle at their landing before they laid Siege to the City, and other things.

NO sooner came the amazing news of Helen's rape to Menelaus's ear, her husband, who was at Epirus; but his grief and

and anger exceeded the bounds of moderation, and it had tempted him to lay violent hands on himself, had not Nestor, an aged duke of great wisdom, gravely counselled him to be patient, telling him prudent men ought to bear afflictions, and not by immoderate grief give their enemies great cause to rejoice over them; that the affront was not only given to him, but the princes of Greece, his confederates, who would assist him to revenge the cause, which could not be done but by the sword; whereupon Menelaus assembled Agamemnon, Telamon Ajax, Patroclus, Proteuselaus, Achilles, Ulysses, and many other princes of Greece, to whom he declared the wrongs done him by the Trojans, whereupon all with one consent promised to aid him, in revenging it with forces and powers till they had laid the city in ashes, and made the Trojans mourn their anger in tears of blood.

And now the bloody scene began, the Greeks having provided supplies of victuals from Melsa, and settled their affairs, drew out their armies to give an assault upon the city of Troy; but were saved the labour, for the Trojans met them with great fury. Hector issued out at the gate in glorious arms, seeming in his strong hands to carry thunder-bolts, laying all dead before him, slaying king Proteuselaus who was the first
Greek

Greek that landed, his death being thereupon before prophesied, he sorely wounded Paumedos, who had done wonders in the beginning of the fight; then he encountered Patroclus, who smote him so strong on the shield with his spear that it pierced through Hector, who having never before met with such rough dealings, assailed him with his sword, and gave him such a stroke on the head as cleft it in two pieces; but king Memnon came upon Hector with 3000 knights, striding over the dead body, to prevent its being carried off, also his curious silver armour, which Hector much coveted, reproaching him of insatiable avarice; but his life had paid for it had not Giancion, king Theseus, and Archilogus come timely to his assistance with 3000 more. Then Hector laid on, and beat down all before him, breaking his way through the host of the Greeks, till he met with Telamon Ajax, who had destroyed a number of the Trojans; between these two champions began an exceeding fierce combat, insomuch that their armour shivered in pieces like glass, and many deep wounds were made on both sides; at which Hector was so much enraged to see his enemy stand so firm against him, that he laid on such terrible blows as broke his sword asunder. and the like, at the next stroke did Ajax: Whereupon the noble Hector groaning

ing within himself for anger, in great rage tore up, with his mighty arms, a huge piece of a rock; Ajax seeing him bend against him such a mighty and unusual weapon, tore up a huge wild ash by the root, whereupon Hector threw his rocky instrument with great violence, but the other leaping back, it fell short: then Ajax advancing, he darted his tree at him, part of which falling on Hector's shoulder, made him stoop with one knee to the ground. Upon this the two armies being driven by violence of motion, rushed in between them as a flowing tide and parted them.

In this battle many famous warriors were slain on both sides; however the Trojans boasted of victory, and night coming on, left the field, and retired to the city. After this battle and some others of less note, the Greeks sued for a truce, which was granted for two months; in which time hostilities ceasing, the slain were buried, the Trojans went into the Greeks camp, and the Greeks into the city of Troy at pleasure, without any molestation.

❖ ❖

C H A P. V.

ivers Battles between the Trojans and the Greeks, wherein many memorable Things performed by the renowned Hector, and Greek princes, &c.

THE truce expiring, the alarms of war began afresh, and by this time Achilles was prevailed with, at the intreaty of Hector and Ulysses, to leave his ships, some which had before been fired by the Trojans, and come to the field with his Mirmidons; so the battle being set in array on both sides, the trumpets sounding the bloody assault, and both hosts met with great fury. Hector and Achilles advanced in the front of either army, and ran at each other with great fury, giving such a shock, as made the earth to tremble, upon which Achilles was thrown from his horse: Whereupon Hector passing on, made lanes thro' the enemy's troops, paving his way with dead bodies, so that in a fearful manner they fled before him; and a second time countering Achilles, the son of Thetis, the goddess of the seas, being then mounted by his Mirmidons he threw him to the ground.

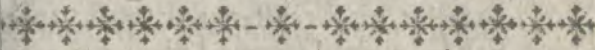
In

In this battle many worthy princes were slain; and it is remarkable that king Epi- trophus brought in his army a most monstrous creature, called Sagitary, his lower parts being like a horse, and the upper parts like a man, who being armed with a mighty bow and quiver, shot strongly, and pierced through the bodies of two or three Greeks standing in a rank, much terrifying them with his monstrous shape; but Diomedus being full of courage, approached him, and slew him with his sword.

Hector slew three kings, and many hundreds of the private soldiers, with his own hands; upon which the Greeks sent Ulysses and Diomedus to crave a truce for three months, which was agreed on.

After this was ended, another fierce battle was fought from morning till evening in which Hector, Troilus, Deiphebus, Paris &c. on the part of the Trojans, and Achilles, Diomedus, Ajax, Agamemnon, Menelaus, and others on the part of the Greeks performed wonders in arms. This battle continuing bloody and doubtful when the sun set, a retreat was beat from each host and the very soldiers, who had borne the fatigues of the day, gladly retired, the Greeks to their tents, and the Trojans to the city, where they refreshed themselves in expectation to engage the next morning; but the Greeks suing for a truce of two months

months, it was granted, fore against the
 kind of Hector, who urged it was only to
 gain time to provide themselves with vic-
 als, of which there was a great scarcity in
 their camp; whilst the Trojans must con-
 nue within the walls, and consume their
 ores of provisions, by which means the
 emy would have an opportunity of pro-
 aging the war, and driving them to a
 eater extremity.



C H A P. VI.

*How the Greeks conspired the Death of Hec-
 tor, and how he was slain by Achilles, &c.*

THE Greeks finding their estate but
 bad, concluding that as long as Hec-
 lived, they could not conquer Troy, at
 resolved upon a stratagem to take him
 of the world, to prevent their return-
 inglorious from this chargeable and
 body war; so having obtained another
 ce, they agreed that when Hector came
 to the battle they should open and give
 a way, and being entangled amongst the
 keft of the troops, they should at once
 upon him, and take the advantage to
 him.

his being concluded, and the truce ex-
 piring,

22
The Iliad
piring, Achilles provided him a strong knotty spear, and high proof armour: The Trojans armed as well as the Greeks, and issued out of the gates of Troy with the forces, but that night Andromache, the wife of Hector, had a vision appeared to her, which told her that if her husband went out that day, he should be slain. He mounted his warlike steed, and rode to the place where the fight was begun.

Now Hector had cast his shield behind him, and left his breast unguarded, to convey a prisoner richly armed out of the host; but Achilles unexpectedly ran at Hector with a spear, which violent stroke pierced his breast, he fell dead to the ground: The King Memnon beat Achilles from his horse and recovered the dead body of the mighty warrior, which was conveyed to Troy with great mourning and lamentation; and the death being known, so discouraged the Trojans, that they left the field and fled to the city, which was all in mourning for the death of the renowned Hector, whose mourning lasted thirty days, and a stately monument, adorned with precious stones, which the people freely gave, was erected for him in the temple of Pallas, his living image being fixed thereon, with a bloody sword in his hand, and in great fury trampling and treading on the Greeks.

After this and many other battles

wh

which many chiefs were slain on both sides, the Trojans made overtures of peace to the Greeks, promising to deliver Helen, and pay part of their charge, if they would depart into their own country, which they seemed to hearken to; but one Simon, a crafty fellow among them, in the mean time, contrived a mighty horse of wood, able to hold a band of armed men in its belly: This he persuaded the Greeks to offer the Trojans in recompence for their pallasium, that so Pallas being appeased, they might have a safe return. The stratagem being approved a feigned peace was made by the means of Antechor and Æneas, traitors to their own country, though against the mind of king Priamus. The horse was accordingly drawn into the city, Ulysses and an hundred men being concealed within it; when the Trojans, thinking the war was over, rejoiced exceedingly, feasting and making merry throughout the city; the Greeks to all appearance were retired to their ships, and their sails hoisted, as ready to depart. At midnight the unthinking Trojans, being buried as it were in sleep and wine, the trap door of the horse was opened, Ulysses, and his companions descended, and after they had slain the guards and seized the gates, gave a signal to the Greeks, who immediately rushed into the city, broke open the houses of those

who were asleep and massacred them, killing men, women, and children, so that the streets flowed with blood; they burnt all the palaces and other stately buildings, and heaped up the treasure in the market-place.

When the morning dawned, the Greeks loaded their ships with the plunder. Fair Helen was taken out of Paris's palace, and restored to Menelaus, who sharply rebuked her, and would have put her to death, had not the other princes interceded for her, and excused her transgression. They then set fire to the city, beat down the towers and bulwarks, and laid the whole in a heap of rubbish, and it has never since been rebuilt.

The ruins of Troy are yet to be seen, and strange it is, that as fate had foretold, after this fatal destruction, none ever attempted the rebuilding of it: Some say part of the stone laid over Hector's tomb is yet remaining, and an eagle carved in stone, that was placed at his head: Now where Troy stood, many wild grapes grow, and the famous rivers, Xanthus and Simonis, so often mentioned by Homer, are in a manner dried up.

PRINTED by J. and M. ROBERTSON,
Saltmarket, 1799.