



# 伊丽莎白一世传

HUMANITIES IN ENGLISH

[英] 里顿·斯特拉奇◎著

申思 陶尚芸◎译

全新双语插图本

# 童贞女王

VIRGIN  
*Queen*



英国传记大师里顿·斯特拉奇的传世名篇，世界上最经典的伊丽莎白一世传记

经济科学出版社


人文英语  
双语读物  
HUMANITIES IN ENGLISH®



# 童贞女王：伊丽莎白一世传

**ELIZABETH  
AND ESSEX**  
A TRAGIC HISTORY

[英] 里顿·斯特拉奇◎著  
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## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

童贞女王：伊丽莎白一世传 / (英) 斯特拉奇著：  
申思，陶尚芸译. —北京：经济科学出版社，2012. 5  
(人文英语双语读物)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5141 - 1759 - 2

I. ①童… II. ①斯… ②申… ③陶… III. ①伊丽莎白  
一世 (1533 ~ 1603) - 传记 IV. ①K835. 617 = 33

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2012) 第 060073 号

责任编辑：李海波 张 力  
责任校对：王凡娥 康晓川  
责任印制：李 鹏

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经济科学出版社出版、发行 新华书店经销

社址：北京市海淀区阜成路甲 28 号 邮编：100142

总编部电话：88191217 发行部电话：88191537

网址：www. esp. com. cn

电子邮件：esp@esp. com. cn

北京东海印刷有限公司印装

710 × 1000 16 开 19 印张 360000 字

2012 年 6 月第 1 版 2012 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5141 - 1759 - 2 定价：35.00 元

(图书出现印装问题，本社负责调换。电话：88191657)

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# 前 言

*Humanities in English*

## 培养人文素质 成就国际通才

若想精通一门语言，没有对其文化背景的深入了解恐怕永远难登大雅之堂。在全球化日益成为国际主流的今天，英语作为西方文化头牌语言的重要性已日益凸显——今日世界，恐怕在地球上的任何角落，人们都可以用英语问路、用英语聊天、用英语购物、用英语交友、用英语在跨文化间作深度交流。

正如许多西方人热切地想了解中国文化一样，中国的英语学习者对西方文化及人文的了解也处于热切的需求中。是的，如果对西方的历史、文学、艺术、宗教、哲学没有一个最基本的了解，就连好莱坞大片想要看懂都会成为一个问题；而西方文化贡献给社会的普世价值恰恰是它深厚的人文传统及“民主、自由、博爱”等现代理念，不了解这些，则与任何稍有层次和品位的西方人的交流都将难以顺畅。

另一方面，国内的英语学习及爱好者如再停留在日常生活的 **English In General** 的层次上，将难以适应深度沟通和交流的需要，因此，对专业英语及文化背景的深入了解及学习将是提升英语能力的必由之路。有鉴于此，我们编写了本套丛书——《人文英语双语读物》，为读者奉上原汁原味的人文阅读精华，其或选自原典正文、或选自专业教材、或选自网络热帖，由精研此业者掇菁撷华，辑录成册，希望能帮助读者在学习英语的同时又能品味西方文化的独特魅力。

读万卷书行万里路，在我们无法踏上万里之路以愉耳目的时候，我们可以用阅读来滋养心灵，拓展人生版图。于某一日午后，抛开世俗的纷扰，挑一静谧之处，一杯香茗，几卷书册，品文化，长知识，学英语，在书页和文字之间触摸大千世界的真谛，在阅读中将知识内化成自己的修养，此为人生至乐。

文化共语言同飞，思想与阅读共舞。让我们的目光穿越时光、穿越语言，在原汁原味的英语阅读中品味人类文明共有的人文素质、人文素养、人文情怀、人文理念……并在此过程中成就自己的文化修养及完美人生。

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谨以此书献给  
伟大的伊丽莎白一世





## Chapter I

### Twilight Romance of the Charful Queen

Elizabeth, the founder of the golden age of English Tudor Dynasty; Essex, the rough knight in Battle of Zutphen. She had the advantages of beauty and power, and he had the nature of courage and depression. She and he fall into love with each other shortly and pitifully.

#### **1. Bid Farewell to the Knight Times**

The English Reformation was not merely a religious event; it was also a social one. While the spiritual mould of the Middle Ages was shattered, a corresponding revolution, no less complete and no less far-reaching, occurred in the structure of secular life and the seat of power. The knights and ecclesiastics who had ruled for ages vanished away, and their place was taken by a new class of persons, neither chivalrous nor holy, into whose competent and vigorous hands the reins, and the sweets, of government were gathered. This remarkable aristocracy, which had been created by the cunning of Henry VIII, overwhelmed at last the power that had given it being. The figure on the throne became a shadow, while the Russells, the Cavendishes, the Cecils, ruled over England in supreme solidity. For many generations they were England; and it is difficult to imagine an England without them, even today.

#### **2. Essex, the Last Flame of Knight**

The change came quickly—it was completed during the reign of Elizabeth. The rebellion of the Northern Earls in 1569 was the last great effort of the old dispensation to escape its doom. It failed; the wretched Duke of Norfolk—the feeble Howard who had dreamt of marrying Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded; and the new social system was finally secure. Yet the spirit of the ancient feudalism was not quite exhausted. Once more, before the reign was over, it flamed up, embodied in a single individual—Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex.

## 第一章

## 倾世女王的黄昏恋

伊丽莎白，英国都铎王朝<sup>①</sup>黄金时代的缔造者；埃塞克斯，祖特芬战役<sup>②</sup>中的勇猛骑士。她美丽与权力双拥，他勇敢与忧郁并存。她和他，短暂地、可怜地相爱着。

## 1. 告别骑士时代

英国的宗教改革，不仅是一项宗教大事，也是一项社会大事。中世纪的精神枷锁震碎了，但是相应地，一场革命运动出现在世俗生活和权力交椅的夹缝中，既全面而又意义深远。占据统治地位长达数年的骑士与神职人员销声匿迹，而其位置也由一个新的阶级取而代之：他们既没有骑士风度，也不具神圣气质，但他们活跃在社会舞台上，有力地掌握着政府的一切权力和利益。这是一个能力非凡的贵族阶级，原来是亨利八世玩弄政治把戏创造出来的，但讽刺的是，到最后是这个阶级吞没了创造它的那份权力。这使得王座就像一个影子、一个傀儡，整个英格兰的政权已经被拉塞尔家族、卡文迪什家族和塞西尔家族等贵族牢牢掌控了，其至高无上的权力固若金汤。他们代表着英国，并一代又一代地传承下来；即使到了今天，也很难想象没有他们的英国是什么样的。

## 2. 埃塞克斯——骑士精神的最后光芒

时代的更替很迅速地在伊丽莎白当权时期完成了。1569年的北方伯爵叛乱，是旧的社会制度为了逃脱灭亡的命运而作的最后的垂死挣扎。可惜的是，叛乱以失败而告终；可怜的诺福克公爵——软弱的霍华德一直梦想着娶到苏格兰的玛丽女王，结果却被砍头了；最后，新的社会制度终于确立下来了。然而，古代封建主义的幽灵并没有完全灭绝。在伊丽莎白当权期间，这个幽灵又一次发出光芒，并附寄在一个人的身上——埃塞克斯伯爵，即罗伯特·德弗雷。



亨利七世，都铎王朝的创建者

①都铎王朝：始于1485年亨利七世入主英格兰、威尔士和爱尔兰，结束于1603年伊丽莎白一世的去世。这个王朝因将英国从一个老式的国家变成优秀强大的国家而令世人瞩目。

②祖特芬战役：发生在1586年9月22日，英国支持荷兰联合省与西班牙作战，是80年持久战的一部分，以西班牙胜利而告终。

The flame was glorious—radiant with the colours of antique knighthood and the flashing gallantries of the past; but no substance fed it; flaring wildly, it tossed to and fro in the wind; it was suddenly put out. In the history of Essex, so perplexed in its issues, so desperate in its perturbations, so dreadful in its conclusion, the spectral agony of an abolished world is discernible through the tragic lineaments of a personal disaster.

### 3. The Complex Essexes

His father, who had been created Earl of Essex by Elizabeth, was descended from all the great houses of mediaeval England. The Earl of Huntingdon, the Marquis of Dorset, the Lord Ferrers—Bohuns, Bouchiers, Rivers, Plantagenets—they crowded into his pedigree. One of his ancestresses, Eleanor de Bohun, was the sister of Mary, wife of Henry IV; another, Anne Woodville, was the sister of Elizabeth, wife of Edward IV; through Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the family traced its descent from Edward III. The first Earl had been a man of dreams—virtuous and unfortunate. In the spirit of a crusader he had set out to subdue Ireland; but the intrigues of the Court, the economy of the Queen, and the savagery of the kerns had been too much for him, he had effected nothing, and had died at last a ruined and broken-hearted man. His son Robert was born in 1567. Nine years old when his father died, the boy found himself the inheritor of an illustrious name and the poorest Earl in England. But that was not all. The complex influences which shaped his destiny were present at his birth: his mother was as much a representative of the new nobility as his father of the old. Lettice Knollys's grandmother was a sister of Anne Boleyn; and thus Queen Elizabeth was Essex's first cousin twice removed. A yet more momentous relationship came into being when, two years after the death of the first Earl, Lettice became the wife of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. The fury of her Majesty and the mutterings of scandal were passing clouds of small significance; what remained was the fact that Essex was the stepson of Leicester, the Queen's magnificent favourite, who, from the moment of her accession, had dominated her Court. What more could ambition ask for? All the ingredients were present—high birth, great traditions, Court influence, even poverty—for the making of a fine career.

这道光芒霞光万丈——闪耀着五彩缤纷的古代骑士精神和过往岁月的豪侠风范，让人触目惊心；可惜的是，没有养料来支撑这种精神和风范，它只能在风里飘忽不定，它的光亮也散漫虚弱，说不定突然之间就会灰飞烟灭。埃塞克斯的一生，经历着跌宕起伏的劫难、危险恶劣的动乱以及恐怖凄惨的结局。种种灾难和悲剧，向人们展示了一个被摒弃的装着形形色色苦难的世界。

### 3. 复杂的埃塞克斯家族

埃塞克斯的父亲就是伊丽莎白册封的从中世纪英格兰的所有名门望族中传承下来的埃塞克斯伯爵。他家的家谱图上，聚集着亨廷顿伯爵、多塞特侯爵、费勒斯勋爵、波亨家族、布希尔家族、里弗家族、普兰塔吉内特家族等众多的族人。埃塞克斯家族的母系祖先中，有一个名叫埃莉诺·德·波亨的女子，她是亨利四世的妻子玛丽的姐妹；还有一个名叫安妮·伍德维尔的女子，她是爱德华四世的妻子伊丽莎白的姐妹；埃塞克斯家族的世系表，可以由格劳斯特公爵，即伍德斯托克的托马斯，向上追溯到爱德华三世。埃塞克斯家族的第一代伯爵是一位空想家，为人正直，却时运不济。他曾怀着十字军战士的英雄精神，英勇出征爱尔兰；可惜他容忍不了诡计多端的宫廷、爱财如命的女王以及野蛮凶残的爱尔兰轻步兵，结果出征无功，倾家荡产，在悲痛中死去。他的儿子罗伯特出生于1567年。这个可怜的孩子9岁丧父，成了一个空有虚名的显赫家族的继承人，同时也是英格兰最穷困的一名伯爵。但这句话概括不了他的全部遭遇。在他出生的时候，导致他一生的坎坷命运的各种因素就已经存在了：他的母亲莱蒂斯·诺里斯是个新型贵族的代表人物，而他的父亲是一个旧式贵族的代表人物。莱蒂斯·诺里斯的祖母是安妮·博林<sup>③</sup>的姐妹，因此伊丽莎白女王就成了埃塞克斯的姨奶奶。第一代伯爵去世两年后，又增添了一个更重要的关系，那就是莱蒂斯成了莱斯特伯爵罗伯特·达德利的妻子。这引起了女王的愤怒和各种流言飞语，当然这一切就像天空中飘过的云，成为过往；只留下一个事实：埃塞克斯成为莱斯特伯爵的继子。然而，莱斯特伯爵从女王登基起就一直是女王的亲信。雄心勃勃的他还需要什么别的东西吗？所有构成美好前程的因素都已经具备——贵族的出身、豪门的传承、宫廷的势力，还有贫困的家境。



安妮·博林

③ 安妮·博林 (1501~1536年)：英王亨利八世的第二任妻子，伊丽莎白一世的母亲。她原本是亨利八世第一任妻子凯瑟琳的侍从女官，1533年1月与亨利八世秘密结婚，5月被宣布为合法妻子。1533年9月生下伊丽莎白。1536年5月2日，安妮·博林被捕入狱，5月19日以通奸罪被斩首。

#### **4. The Young Man with both Courage and Depression**

The young Earl was brought up under the guardianship of Burghley. In his tenth year he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where in 1581, at the age of 14, he received the degree of Master of Arts. His adolescence passed in the country, at one or other of his remote western estates—at Lanfey in Pembrokeshire, or, more often, at Chartley in Staffordshire, where the ancient house, with its carved timber, its embattled top, its windows enriched with the arms and devices of Devereux and Ferrers, stood romantically in the midst of the vast chase, through which the red deer and the fallow deer, the badger and the wild boar, ranged at will. The youth loved hunting and all the sports of manhood; but he loved reading too. He could write correctly in Latin and beautifully in English; he might have been a scholar, had he not been so spirited a nobleman. As he grew up this double nature seemed to be reflected in his physical complexion. The blood flew through his veins in vigorous vitality; he ran and tilted with the sprightliest; and then suddenly health would ebb away from him, and the pale boy would lie for hours in his chamber, obscurely melancholy, with a Virgil in his hand.

When he was eighteen, Leicester, sent with an army to the Netherlands, appointed him General of the Horse. The post was less responsible than picturesque, and Essex performed its functions perfectly. Behind the lines, in festive tournaments, “he gave all men great hope,” says the Chronicler, “of his noble forwardness in arms”—a hope that was not belied when the real fighting came. In the mad charge of Zutphen he was among the bravest, and was knighted by Leicester after the action.

#### **5. The Love of the Goddess and the Handsome Man**

More fortunate—or so it seemed—than Philip Sidney, Essex returned scathless to England. He forthwith began an assiduous attendance at Court. The Queen, who had known him from his childhood, liked him well. His stepfather was growing old; in that palace a white head and a red face were serious handicaps; and it may well have seemed to the veteran courtier that the favour of a young connexion would strengthen his own hand, and, in particular, counterbalance the rising influence of Walter Raleigh. Be that as it

#### 4. 勇猛与忧郁并存的少年

埃塞克斯小伯爵是在伯利<sup>④</sup>的监督下长大的，他10岁那年，伯利就把他送到剑桥大学的三一学院。1581年，14岁的他就已经获得了硕士学位。青年时期他是在位于偏远的英格兰西部——彭布罗克郡的蓝菲的家乡度过的，不过，他更愿意去的地方是斯塔福特郡的查特里。那里有广袤的猎场，猎场中间是神秘的古屋，古屋上面有雕花的梁木、垛墙。德弗雷和菲勒斯家的武器和徽饰点缀在大大小小的窗子上，赤鹿和黓鹿、獾和野猪漫游在无边无际的猎场上。这个小青年喜欢打猎，喜欢成年男子喜欢的一切活动，同时也喜欢读书。他的拉丁文写得很流利，英文写得很优美，可惜的是，他是一个英勇的贵族，不然的话，他很可能成为一名学者。他文武双全的禀赋，随着年龄的增长，越发明显地反映出来。他的血管里流淌着奔腾的血液；他赛跑、骑马、比武，总是挑战着最勇猛的劲敌；然而，有时候他会突然猛劲消退，变得苍白无力，然后虚弱地躺倒在床上，手捧一本维吉尔的诗集，黯然神伤，一连几小时在忧郁中度过。

埃塞克斯18岁时，莱斯特伯爵奉命率领一支军队远征荷兰，任命他为骑兵司令。这个职位多半是虚设的，没有多大的实际任务。但是埃塞克斯的任务完成得非常出色。根据记载，在战场的后方，每当遇到宴会、要进行比武活动时，“他的表现让所有人对他抱有巨大的期望，希望他在真正的战场上能够英勇杀敌”——到了真正的战场上，他果然不负众望。在疯狂进攻祖特芬的那场突袭战斗中，他成为作战最勇敢的一个。因此，莱斯特伯爵后来授予他“骑士”称号。

#### 5. 女神与美男的忘年恋情

埃塞克斯的运气比菲利普·西德尼<sup>⑤</sup>好，因为埃塞克斯没有带伤回英国。他一回国就开始在宫廷里朝夕侍候女王。女王是看着他长大的，非常喜欢他。埃塞克斯的继父已经慢慢变老，在那个宫廷里，年老没有优势，也不受女子待见，这位干练的老臣也许认为，女王宠爱他的儿子可以增强他自己的权势，特别是可以抗拒沃尔特·罗利日益剧增的影响力。尽管这很合理，



战争中的菲利普·西德尼

④ 伯利（1520～1598年）：即威廉·塞西尔，伊丽莎白一世的重臣，1558年被任命为首席国务大臣，1571年被册封为伯利勋爵。

⑤ 菲利普·西德尼：伊丽莎白一世主要的朝臣，才华横溢，富有骑士气概；1586年自愿入伍，到法兰德斯去和西班牙人作战；同年9月，在祖特芬战役中负伤，不治而亡，年仅32岁。

may, there was soon no occasion for pushing Essex forward. It was plain to all—the handsome, charming youth, with his open manner, his boyish spirits, his words and looks of adoration, and his tall figure, and his exquisite hands, and the auburn hair on his head, that bent so gently downwards, had fascinated Elizabeth.

The new star, rising with extraordinary swiftness, was suddenly seen to be shining alone in the firmament. The Queen and the Earl were never apart. She was fifty-three, and he was not yet twenty: a dangerous concatenation of ages. Yet, for the moment—it was the May of 1587—all was smooth and well. There were long talks, long walks and rides through the parks and the woods round London, and in the evening there was more talk, and laughter, and then there was music, until, at last, the rooms at Whitehall were empty, and they were left, the two, playing cards together. On and on through the night they played—at cards or one game or another, so that, a contemporary gossip tells us, “my Lord cometh not to his own lodging till birds sing in the morning.” Thus passed the May of 1587 and the June.

If only time could have stood still for a little and drawn out those halcyon weeks through vague ages of summer! The boy, in his excitement, walking home through the dawn, the smiling Queen in the darkness, but there is no respite for mortal creatures. Human relationships must either move or perish. When two consciousnesses come to a certain nearness the impetus of their interactions, growing ever intenser and intenser, leads on to an unescapable climax. The crescendo must rise to its topmost note; and only then is the preordained solution of the theme made manifest.

由于时间匆忙，埃塞克斯仍然没有获得被提拔的机会。但是，明眼人都知道，这个魅力四射的俊美的年轻人，已经深深地打动了伊丽莎白女王的心：他那爽朗的风度、稚嫩的神态、恭敬的言语、英俊的轮廓、高挑的身材、灵巧的双手，还有那柔和的金发……这一切的一切，都是伊丽莎白女王的最爱。

这是一颗迅速升起的新星，顷刻间出现在女王的天空，光芒四射，只为照耀女王的世界。女王和伯爵从此相随相伴，那一年，女王 53 岁，伯爵还不到 20 岁：这对有情人的年龄差距是一个潜在的危险因素。然而，此刻——1587 年 5 月——一切顺利安好。他们长时间地交谈，在公园里和伦敦郊外的森林中骑马、散步，即使到了晚上也不分开，仍然在一起谈笑风生、欣赏歌曲，一直到白厅里所有厅室都已人去楼空，只剩下他们两个了才肯离去，然而离开白厅后还要在一起打牌。他们经常通宵玩乐——打牌或做游戏，以至于后来流传着一种闲话：“天已大亮了，鸟儿唱歌了，爵爷才肯回家。”他们就这样在一起度过了 1587 年的 5 月和 6 月。

如果时间可以停滞不前，把这段情爱岁月拉长到他们的整个盛年时代，那该有多幸福啊！每次分手时，小伙子总是满怀激情地在晨曦中走回家，在他身后的幽暗处，那是女王欢送的笑脸。可是，有些事情是不能停留的。人与人的关系不是变化就是消失，那是必然的现象。当两个有感情的人亲近到一定的程度，彼此之间的影响力越来越大，最终只能通向那个无法逃避的焦点。就好比在音乐中，渐强音必然会上升到最高音，只有到了这一巅峰，预期的乐章高潮才能凸显出来。



年少英俊的埃塞克斯伯爵







## Chapter II

### The Glorious Years of the Virgin Queen

Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen in the legend, was truly a charming and affectionate woman. She disliked matrimony, so didn't get married. She was not married but committed the asseveration of getting married to the slavers. It was just one of the keys of her genius diplomacy.

#### 1. The Wonderful Age of Elizabeth

The reign of Elizabeth (1558 to 1603), falls into two parts: the thirty years that preceded the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and the fifteen that followed it. The earlier period was one of preparation; it was then that the tremendous work was accomplished which made England a coherent nation, finally independent of the Continent, and produced a state of affairs in which the whole energies of the country could find free scope. During those long years the dominating qualities of the men in power were skill and prudence. The times were so hard that anything else was out of place. For a whole generation the vast caution of Burghley was the supreme influence in England. The lesser figures followed suit; and, for that very reason, a certain indistinctness veils them from our view. Walsingham worked underground; Leicester, with all his gorgeousness, is dim to us—an uncertain personage, bending to every wind; the Lord Chancellor Hatton danced, and that is all we know of him. Then suddenly the kaleidoscope shifted; the old ways, the old actors, were swept off with the wreckage of the Armada. Burghley alone remained—a monument from the past. In the place of Leicester and Walsingham, Essex and Raleigh—young, bold, coloured, brilliantly personal—sprang forward and filled the scene of public action. It was the same in every other field of national energy: the snows of the germinating winter had melted, and the wonderful spring of Elizabethan culture burst into life.

#### 2. The Flourishing Age and the Cultural Men

The age—it was that of Marlowe and Spenser, of the early Shake-