Queen Victoria

维多利亚女王

Elizabeth Longford （英）著

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肖宏宇　译

致读者

《外研社·英汉对照人物传记丛书》(Pocket Biographies)由英国 Sutton 出版公司授权外语教学与研究出版社翻译并出版发行。这些人物传记生动客观地向读者介绍了历史上杰出人物的生平事迹及对历史和社会发展的影响。这些人物中包括音乐家、政治家、王室贵族、科学家、民主政治领袖、哲学思想家、电影明星和剧作家等。他们大都具有独特的人生经历、性格魅力和历史功绩，其名字为世人所传诵。本套丛书英汉对照，英文部分完全保留了作品的原汁原味，中文部分则以英文为基础，可帮助读者更好地理解原著。

本套丛书适合所有英语学习者和爱好者，读者既可以从语言文字的角度咀嚼英文原著的精华，又可以从认识世界的角度更好地重温历史人物及历史事件。

CHRONOLOGY

1819	**24 May**. Alexandrina Victoria born, Kensington Palace.
1820	**23 January**. Victoria's father, Edward Augustus, fourth son of George III, dies.
	29 January. George III dies. George IV ascends the throne.
1830	George IV dies. William IV ascends throne.
1837	**24 May**. Victoria's eighteenth birthday.
1837	**20 June**. William IV dies. Victoria ascends throne at eighteen.
1838	**28 June**. Victoria crowned, Westminster Abbey.
1839	**15 October**. Victoria proposes to Albert.
1840	**10 February**. Marries Albert, Chapel Royal.
1840	Victoria, Princess Royal born.
1841	Albert, Prince of Wales born.
1843	Alice born.
1844	Alfred born.
1846	Helena born.
1848	Louise born.
	Year of Revolutions, King Louis-Phillipe of France escapes to England.
1850	Arthur born.
1851	Crystal Palace built, Great Exhibition opened.
1853	Leopold born.
1854–6	Crimean War.
1855	**April**. State visit by French Imperial couple, Napoleon III and Eugénie.
1857	Beatrice born.
	Albert given title of Prince Consort.
1858	Princess Royal marries Prince of Prussia.
1861	**14 December**. Albert dies.
1861–9	Victoria's seclusion.

生平记事

1819	5月24日。亚历山德利娜·维多利亚在肯辛顿宫出生。
1820	1月23日。维多利亚的父亲,乔治三世第四子,爱德华·奥古斯塔斯,去世。
	1月29日。乔治三世去世。乔治四世即位。
1830	乔治四世去世。威廉四世即位。
1837	5月24日。维多利亚18岁生日。
1837	6月20日。威廉四世去世。维多利亚18岁即位。
1838	6月28日。维多利亚在威斯敏斯特大教堂加冕。
1839	10月15日。维多利亚向艾伯特求婚。
1840	2月10日。在皇家教堂与艾伯特结婚。
1840	维多利亚,大公主出生。
1841	艾伯特,威尔士王子出生。
1843	艾丽斯出生。
1844	阿尔弗雷德出生。
1846	海伦娜出生。
1848	路易丝出生。
	大革命之年,法国国王路易斯·菲利普逃到英国。
1850	阿瑟出生。
1851	水晶宫建成,世界博览会开幕。
1853	利奥波德出生。
1854—1856	克里米亚战争。
1855	4月。法兰西帝国皇帝拿破仑三世和皇后欧也妮对英国进行国事访问。
1857	比阿特丽斯出生。
	艾伯特被授予亲王称号。
1858	大公主与普鲁士王子结婚。
1861	12月14日。艾伯特去世。
1861—1869	维多利亚隐居。

1863	Prince of Wales marries Denmark's Princess Alexandra. Baron Stockmar dies.
1864	Prussia, under Bismarck, invades the Duchies.
1865	Lord Palmerston dies. Victoria's uncle Leopold, King of Belgians, dies. John Brown brought south on advice of Dr Jenner to entice the Queen into fresh air.
1868	**January**. Disraeli becomes Prime Minister.
1868	**November**. Disraeli defeated by Gladstone. *Leaves from the Journal of our life in the Highlands 1848–61* published.
1869	Victoria fifty years old.
1870	Franco-Prussian War, Napoleon III defeated and forced to abdicate. 'Royalty Question' arises in England and there are calls for Victoria's abdication.
1872	**27 February**. Victoria emerges for first official public appearance to attend thanksgiving service held at St Paul's for her heir's recovery from typhoid.
1874	**February**. Disraeli in power again.
1876	**May Day**. Queen Victoria declared Queen-Empress of India, Britain and Ireland.
1881	**April**. Disraeli dies.
1883	**29 March**. John Brown dies.
1887	**20 June**. Golden Jubilee Day.
1891	**13 March**. Prince of Wales's eldest son dies, leaving George V next in line to the throne.
1897	**20 June**. Diamond Jubilee Day: sixty years of rule by Queen Victoria.
1898	Gladstone dies. Boer War begins.
1901	**22 January**. Victoria dies.

1863　　　威尔士王子与丹麦公主亚历山德拉结婚。

斯托克玛男爵去世。

1864　　　俾斯麦掌权的普鲁士入侵两公国。

1865　　　帕麦斯顿勋爵去世。

维多利亚的舅舅利奥波德，比利时国王去世。

在詹纳医生建议下，约翰·布朗被一同带往南方，以
使女王多在户外活动。

1868　　　1月。迪斯累里成为首相。

11月。迪斯累里被格莱斯顿击败。

《苏格兰高地生活日志摘抄 1848—1861》出版。

1869　　　维多利亚 50 岁诞辰。

1870　　　普法战争，拿破仑三世失败，被迫退位。

"王权问题"在英国出现，有人呼吁维多利亚退位。

1872　　　2月27日。维多利亚自隐居后第一次正式公开露面，
参加在圣·保罗大教堂为王位继承人顺利度过伤寒
症举行的感恩仪式。

1874　　　2月。迪斯累里重新执政。

1876　　　五朔节。维多利亚女王称印度，不列颠和爱尔兰女
王－女皇

1881　　　4月。迪斯累里去世。

1883　　　3月29日。约翰·布朗去世。

1887　　　6月20日。登基 50 周年金庆。

1891　　　3月13日。威尔士王子的长子去世，乔治五世因而成
为王储。

1897　　　6月20日。维多利亚女王在位 60 周年钻石庆。

1898　　　格莱斯顿去世。

布尔战争开始。

1901　　　1月22日。维多利亚去世。

目　录

C O N T E N T S

外研社・英汉对照人物传记丛书

Queen Victoria is the longest-reigning monarch in British history. In this concise biography, Lady Longford, long recognized as an authority on the subject, gives a full account of Queen Victoria's life and provides her unique assessment of the monarch. Victoria ascended the throne in 1837 on the death of her uncle William IV. In 1840, she married her first cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and for the next twenty years they were inseparable. Their descendants were to succeed to most of the thrones of Europe. When Albert died in 1861, Victoria's overwhelming grief made her almost withdraw from public life. This perceived dereliction of public duty, coupled with rumours about her relationship with her Scottish ghillie, John Brown, led to increasing criticism. Coaxed back into the public eye by Disraeli, she resumed her political and constitutional interest with vigour until her death in 1901.

Elizabeth Longford's first work on Queen Victoria, *Victoria RI*, won the James Tait Black memorial prize. Her many other works include biographies of Wellington and Byron.

BORN TO BE QUEEN, 1819–37

Queen Victoria gave her name to a great era. Only the subjects of Elizabeth I and Victoria are known by the name of their Queen. Was Queen Victoria herself great? The presumption is yes. Certainly, with her 9 children, 41 grandchildren and 87 great-grandchildren, her fertility would seem greater than that of English women now alive. They called her the Grandmother of Europe.

Yet she did not quite grow to 5 feet tall nor did she outgrow her childhood's sloping chin. And she gave Europe, through her daughters' marriages, not only the blood royal but also the scourge of haemophilia, carried unknown to all with her own genes. Nor was her conception so much immaculate as competitive, geared to win the 1818 royal marathon race for the throne. Any saintliness that Victorians sometimes saw in their Queen's rotund, ageing image, was never traced from her father the Duke of Kent, who married her mother only months after dismissing Madame de St Laurent, his faithful mistress for nearly twenty-eight years.

It was the death in childbirth in 1817 of Princess Charlotte, heir to the throne, that made Princess Victoria important. Her father, Edward Augustus, fourth son of George III, had made his career in the army. A successful campaigner in the West Indies, he

第一章
从出生到女王，
1819—1837 年

维多利亚女王以其名字命名了一个伟大时代。惟有伊丽莎白一世和维多利亚时代的英国臣民因其女王的名字而为世人所熟知。难道是因为维多利亚女王自身很不平凡吗？这是确定无疑的。女王有 9 个孩子，41 个孙子，87 个曾孙，她的生育力看来要比现今的英国妇女强得多。后人称她为欧洲人的祖母。

其实，她不过 5 英尺高，儿时就已经突出的歪下巴到老都无任何改变。通过女儿们的婚姻，女王虽然赋予了欧洲人皇室血统，但是同时她的基因又令欧洲人在不知不觉间受尽了血友病的折磨。她的出生远非纯洁无瑕，其竞争力并不足以使她在 1818 年马拉松式的王位争夺赛上脱颖而出。维多利亚时代的人们在女王那圆胖并随岁月流逝渐显老态的形象中时不时捕捉到的圣洁之相，绝非源自她的父亲肯特公爵。这位公爵是在与他忠实相处了 28 年的情妇圣劳伦特夫人解除关系仅仅几个月之后，与女王的母亲结婚的。

1817 年，王位继承人夏洛特公主因生孩子而死，这使维多利亚公主变得重要起来。她的父亲爱德华·奥古斯塔斯是乔治三世的第四个儿子，过去一直在军队发展自己的事业。作为一名在西印度群岛参加过几次战役的成功军人，本

might have reached the top but for his unpopularity due to excessive discipline, culminating in the execution of three mutineers at Gibraltar. He was retired to England, where he lived chiefly on credit until 1815, when he withdrew to Brussels to economise. Princess Charlotte and her husband Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg urged him to solve his problems by marrying Leopold's widowed sister, Princess Victoria of Leiningen. After Charlotte's untimely death Edward did so. The handsome pair – he tall with dyed brown hair and whiskers and blue eyes, she with brown eyes and black ringlets – were married at Kew Palace on 11 July 1818. The German-speaking Duchess had her speeches written out for her in phonetic English: '. . . ei em môhst grêtful for yur congratuleschens end gud uishes. . . .' Nine months later an unwieldy caravanserai consisting of German maids, a female German doctor-midwife, cage-birds and lap-dogs hurried the heavily pregnant Duchess from the Continent to Calais – driven by the Duke himself to save money – so that England's heir might be born on English soil. The Duchess had promised the Duke a son. But it was Alexandrina Victoria who arrived at Kensington Palace in the spring dawn of 24 May 1819.

The family's first months together were cheerful enough. The Duke was a doting father. Intensely proud of his infant daughter, he would hold her up to his friends for their inspection, bidding them look well for one day she would be Queen of England. His friends included Whigs and even radicals like Sir Matthew Wood, populist mayor of London who was to champion the unruly Queen Caroline against George IV; and Robert Owen the socialist of New Lanarkshire Mills.

But when Christmas 1819 was over, so too was the Kents' family life. There was nothing whatever wrong with the baby, for she had been nursed by the practical Duchess, already the

来可以使自己的事业达到巅峰，但由于他军纪过于严厉，以致他并不很受欢迎。尤其是在直布罗陀海峡对三名反叛者处以死刑后，他人心尽丧。于是，他退役回到英格兰，主要依靠借贷维持生活。1815 年，因为经济拮据，他移居到了布鲁塞尔。夏洛特公主和她的丈夫萨克森·科堡的利奥波德亲王劝他与利奥波德的孀居的姐姐莱宁芩的维多利亚公主结婚以解决自己的窘境。在夏洛特公主意外死亡后不久，爱德华便这样做了。1818 年 7 月 11 日，爱德华与莱宁芩的维多利亚公主在 Kew 宫举行了婚礼。这真是漂亮的一对，爱德华身材高大，一头染过的棕色头发，漂亮的连鬓胡，还有一双深邃的蓝眼睛，而莱宁芩的维多利亚公主则有一双迷人的棕色眼睛和一头卷曲的乌发。操一口德语的公爵夫人请人用英语语调为她写演讲稿：“……我非常感谢您的庆贺和良好祝愿……”。九个月后，为了让英国王位继承人有可能出生在英国的土地上，一支不大的马车队伍载着因怀孕而肚子沉甸甸的公爵夫人匆匆忙忙从欧洲大陆赶往加来港。为了省钱，公爵亲自驱赶马车。随行的有德国仆人，德国女接生员，还带着供玩赏的笼中鸟和叭儿狗。公爵夫人原本答应给公爵生个儿子，但是在 1819 年 5 月 24 日那个春天的拂晓时分她在肯辛顿宫迎来的却是亚历山德利娜·维多利亚。

在最初的几个月，家庭里充满了欢乐。肯特公爵是一位溺爱孩子的父亲，他为自己的女儿深感自豪。他会将女儿抱起来让他的朋友们看，声称要让他们好好看一看，有一天她会成为英国女王。他的朋友包括辉格党人，甚至还有激进党人如马修·伍德爵士，以及支持桀骜不驯的卡罗琳王妃反对乔治四世的民粹主义者伦敦市市长，还有创建新拉纳尔克纺织工厂的社会主义者罗伯特·欧文等。

但随着 1819 年圣诞节的结束，公爵家的幸福生活也随之结束。公爵夫人与前夫生过两个孩子，其照料孩子经验丰富。因此，小孩被照顾得十分周到。公爵觉得自己照看孩子

experienced mother of two children by her first husband. The Duke was immensely amused and curious about this operation, for most aristocrats hired wet nurses. Unfortunately, when it came to his own health, the Duke took the wrong advice. His boyhood tutor, Dr John Fisher, now Bishop of Salisbury, recommended Devon as a cheap, healthy resort. On the way there the Duke caught a chill in the icy Salisbury Cathedral, and found the winds of Sidmouth whipped it to fever-pitch. He was persuaded to make his will by John Conroy, his equerry, and was visited by Dr Stockmar, valued German secretary-physician of his brother-in-law Prince Leopold.

On 23 January 1820 the Princess Victoria lost her father to what had become virulent pneumonia. He was followed to the grave six days later by his father George III, the Prince Regent becoming George IV. As Victoria's uncle, he had shown bad-tempered jealousy at her christening, having refused to allow the tiny intruder to be called Georgiana after him or Charlotte after his dead daughter. She could be called after her mother. So she was christened Alexandrina after the Tsar of Russia and Victoria after her mother; but the grand 'Alexandrina' was shortened, and she became the humble 'Drina' for the first years of her life.

The new King could at least have paid for the royal exiles to return from Sidmouth but that labour of love was left to Uncle Leopold who brought them back to Kensington Palace. Admittedly Parliament had endowed Prince Leopold with £50,000 a year on marrying Charlotte. Victoria was almost certainly the heir, for what stood in her way? 'Uncle King', as she called George IV, would have no more legitimate children after Charlotte, and his successor William IV, another marathon runner like Edward, produced only four legitimate children, who all died. Immediately after Victoria in the line of succession