情感世界系列

Qinggan Shijie Xilie

陈 池 编译

上海科技教育出版社

Aiqing Gushi Jingcui

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# 前言

爱情驱动生命，任何一个性情中人都有自己的爱情故事，只是表现形式有高尚、猥琐、忠贞、轻薄之分罢了。爱情形态的多样性使伦理和道德呈多元化，同时也使人生变得飘忽不定，难以捉摸！

然而，尽管爱情的魅力可以表现在任何人身上，尽管一对普通的男女也能爱得死去活来，但从历史的眼光来看，他（或她）的爱情还是不生动的，至少我们的读者翻不开那本无字的情史。

爱情需借名人之名而闻达，所谓千古佳话，那都是历史上风云人物的风流韵事。名以情传，情以名闻，两者相辅相成，相得益彰，此乃情与名之辩证法也。

这本小书收入的几篇爱情故事的当事人都是历史上（或传说中）的帝王将相、闻人贤达。他们演绎的爱情故事非同凡响，因为他们的爱

情往往同时维系着王朝的安危或事业的成败。没有海伦与帕里斯的私奔，就不会有那场导致特洛伊毁灭的战争；没有布朗宁与伊·巴雷特那坚贞不渝的爱情，就不会有那本优美的《葡萄牙十四行诗》。名人的爱情在实践中已经变成一种超越爱情本身而存在的力量，它有时能毁灭一切，有时能创造奇迹！

本书的编译者向读者献上这本小书，并非要猎奇先人的“桃色新闻”，而是想借他们的情感世界这一视角去透视人类社会，了解曾经被爱情的力量改造过的那一段历史。这是编者的愿望。希望读者也持同样的心态去阅读这些故事。



陈　池

2000年初夏

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# *Paris and Helen of Troy*

# 特洛伊的帕里斯与海伦

Until fairly recently, Helen of Troy was regarded as a completely mythical character. This is hardly surprising, since, according to the Greek legend, Helen was the result of an irregular union between a beautiful princess called Leda and a swan—who was actually the god Zeus in disguise. Far from being indignant at the discovery that she had been impregnated under false pretences, Leda seems to have acquired a taste for this peculiar form of sexual gratification, and went on to bear Zeus the twins Castor and Pollux.

The legend says that Helen was the most beautiful woman in the world. In fact, her attractions were apparently irresistible when she was merely ten years old. The hero Theseus—who was also the King of Athens—saw her when he was on a visit to Sparta (Leda was the wife of the King of Sparta) and tossed a coin with his friend Pirithous to decide which of them should have her. They carried her off when she was dancing in the Temple of Artemis.

What happened next depends on which poet or historian you prefer to believe. Plutarch says that Theseus did not marry Helen because she was

时至今日，特洛伊的美人海伦还一直被看做是一个神话中的人物。这似乎没有什么可以值得奇怪的。因为根据希腊神话所述，海伦是由一位名叫勒达的美丽公主与一只天鹅一段不正常的结合生下来的，这只天鹅其实是宙斯伪装的。勒达似乎对这种独特的媾合形式情有独钟，当发现自己为一只伪装的天鹅怀上孕时，她不但没有感到一丝的羞愧，还接着为宙斯生了一对双胞胎：卡斯托耳和波吕丢刻斯。

传说海伦是世界上最美丽的女人。确实，当她还只有十岁时，她所具有的魅力就已令人无法抗拒了。雅典国王——大英雄忒修斯，在一次去斯巴达访问时见到了她（勒达是斯巴达国王的妻子），他和他的朋友庇里托俄斯就用投掷硬币的方式来决定他俩谁应该得到她。结果，当海伦在阿耳忒弥斯神庙里跳舞时，他们劫走了她。



接着发生的事有两种说法，这取决于你是相信诗人呢，还是相信历史学家。普卢塔赫说忒修斯没有娶海伦，因为她太小了，而是把她留

too young, but left her at a small town called Aphidna in the care of his mother Aethra. But an earlier version, which accords better with Theseus's well known taste for de-flowering virgins, declares that she became pregnant by him and had a daughter.

The legends seem to agree that her brothers Castor and Pollux set out to rescue her, and probably sailed with an army, since they are said to have conquered the city of Athens. The Athenians claimed that they knew nothing about Helen, or where Theseus had taken her. Then a man called Academus—probably anxious to get rid of the brothers—told them that she was in Aphidna. This was also attacked and captured. Helen was taken back to her home in Sparta, and Theseus's mother Aethra was taken along as a prisoner.



This adventure made Helen so famous that dozens of suitors flocked to Sparta to ask for her hand. Her father Tyndareus apparently decided that she was too young to choose for herself, and examined the suitors one by one. Before he would even accept them as possible candidates, he made each of them swear that, whoever became Helen's

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在了一个叫阿斐得那的小镇上，由他母亲埃特拉照看着。但在这之前有一个说法是，海伦怀孕了，并且生了一个女儿，这种说法似乎与忒修斯出了名的喜欢摧残处女的嗜好更为符合。

尽管有几种不同的传说，但所有的传说似乎都说到一点，那就是海伦的兄弟卡斯托耳和波吕丢刻斯开始来救她。他们好像是带着一支军队从海上来的，因为据说他们攻占了雅典城。雅典人声称他们根本就不认识海伦，也不知道忒修斯把她藏在哪儿了。接着，一个名叫阿克德缪斯的男人——或许他迫切地想摆脱这兄弟俩——告诉他们海伦在阿斐得那。于是，阿斐得那也被攻占了。海伦被解救出来，回到了斯巴达的家中，而忒修斯的母亲埃特拉则沦为俘虏，一同被带走了。

这次经历使海伦闻名于世，许多求婚者都慕名涌向斯巴达。她父亲——斯巴达国王廷达瑞俄斯因她年纪太小，无法自己择偶，所以决定由他亲自为她挑选。他一个接一个地考察了这些求婚者。在接受他们为可能的候选人之前，他先让他们每人都立下一个誓：不管他们当中

husband, the others would all go to his aid if he was ever attacked by enemies. Finally, Tyndareus chose Menelaus, the younger brother of Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, and not only gave him his daughter, but also yielded up his throne to him.

For two or three years, Menelaus and Helen seem to have lived together happily, and Helen gave birth to a daughter called Hermione. Then a visitor named Paris arrived from Troy—on the coast of what is now Turkey—laiden with rich presents. Menelaus entertained him hospitably, failing to realise that Paris had come there with the specific intention of stealing his wife.



At this point, we have to digress to explain why Paris was willing to take this considerable risk. The legends about him are just as absurd as those about Helen. He was the son of King Priam of Troy, but a few days before his birth, his mother Hecuba had a horrifying dream in which she gave birth to a blazing torch, which burned down the whole city. She was so shaken that she decided to kill the baby by exposing him on Mount Ida. The child was found by a shepherd, who called him Paris, and brought him up as his son. Paris also became a shephered, but his natural domi-

谁最后成为海伦的丈夫，如果这个人受到敌人的攻击，其余的人都将予以支援。最终，廷达瑞俄斯选择了墨涅拉俄斯——迈锡尼国王阿伽门农的兄弟。廷达瑞俄斯不仅把女儿嫁给了他，还把王位也传给了他。

接下来的两三年里，墨涅拉俄斯与海伦似乎过得很幸福。海伦生了个女儿，取名赫耳弥俄涅。这时，从特洛伊——位于今天的土耳其海岸边，来了一个名叫帕里斯的客人，随身携带着丰厚的礼物。墨涅拉俄斯热情地款待了他，却没有意识到帕里斯来这儿是有特殊目的的，那就是诱拐他的妻子。



说到这儿，我们得交代一下帕里斯为什么会冒这么大的风险来诱拐海伦。传说中有关他的出生就像海伦的身世一样荒唐无稽。他是特洛伊国王普里阿摩斯的儿子。但在他出生前几天，他母亲赫卡柏做了一个可怕的梦，梦见自己生了一个燃烧着的火炬，把整个特洛伊城都烧毁了。她醒来后惊恐万分，于是决定弄死这个婴儿。她把他抛弃在埃达山上，任凭风吹雨打。幸好一个牧羊人发现了这个婴儿，为他取名帕里斯，把他当做自己的儿子来抚养。帕里斯长大后也成了一个牧羊人，但他那种与生俱

nance made him a leader among the shepherds of Mount Ida.

Apparently he was also placed in charge of cattle, for when King Priam needed a bull to be given away as a prize in some funerary games, it was Paris who brought the finest bull in all the herds on Mount Ida to Troy. Here he took part in the games, and carried off all the prizes, defeating his brothers, including Hector. The brothers were so jealous they decided to kill him. But at this point, he was recognised by his sister Cassandra—she was also a prophetess—and finally took his rightful place as the Prince of Troy.



Paris was as famed for his good looks as Helen was for her beauty. This was to contribute to his downfall, for as the most handsome shepherd on Mount Ida, he had once been asked to judge a beauty contest between three goddesses—Hera (wife of Zeus, also known as Juno), Aphrodite (also known as Venus) and Athene (also known as Minerva). The prize was a golden apple, which had been thrown down by the goddess of discord, Eris, who was angry at not having been invited. All three goddesses tried to bribe Paris—Hera by promising him power and riches,

来的能力使他成了埃达山上牧羊人的头领。

当然，帕里斯也掌管着牛群。因此当普里阿摩斯国王需要一头公牛作为葬礼活动的奖品时，帕里斯就挑了一头埃达山上最好的公牛前往特洛伊献给国王。在那儿他参加了葬礼活动，拿走了全部的奖品，打败了那些他并不认识的王家兄弟们，包括赫克托耳。他的兄弟们妒忌他这个野小子，决定杀死他。就在那时，他姐姐卡珊德拉——她还是一个预言家——认出了他。帕里斯终于获得了他应有的地位，成了特洛伊王子。



正如海伦因美貌而出名一样，帕里斯也因其英俊而闻名于世。这要归功于他出生时所受的灾祸，因为作为埃达山上最英俊的羊倌，他曾被邀在一次选美比赛中判定三位女神——赫拉(宙斯之妻，也称朱诺)、阿佛洛狄忒(也称维纳斯)和雅典娜(也称密涅瓦)谁最美丽。奖品是一个被不和女神厄里斯扔下来的金苹果。厄里斯因自己没有被邀请参加大赛而怒气冲冲。这三位女神都想贿赂帕里斯，赫拉许诺给他权力

Athene with glory in war, and Aphrodite by offering him the most beautiful woman in the world. Paris decided to accept Aphrodite's offer, and judged her the most beautiful of the three—making the other two goddesses life-long enemies.

The woman, of course, was Helen.

She was happily married, but with the goddess of love on his side, Paris could hardly fail. And when Menelaus made the mistake of going off to Crete, Paris lost no time in persuading Helen to elope with him. He added insult to injury by carrying off most of the gold in Menelaus's treasury.

Menelaus hastened to his brother Agamemnon to complain, and Agamemnon spent the next ten years (another authority says two) assembling more than a thousand ships and over a hundred thousand men. The force included the suitors who had promised Menelaus help in his time of need.



The story of the Trojan War hardly needs retelling. Troy stood in the middle of a windy plain, and should have been fairly easy to take. But the Trojans had heard about the preparations, and also summoned allies from all over Asia Minor and Thrace. Their attempt to prevent the Greeks from landing was unsuccessful, and the Trojans

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