

序

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一五九三年刊行的《维诺斯与阿都尼斯》献词中说：“愿利用一切闲暇，期能以较有分量之作品为大人扬名。”翌年，《露克利斯》出版，可能《露克利斯》即是莎士比亚所谓之“较有分量之作品”，其行数较多，其内容亦较严肃。

《露克利斯》的标题页是这样的：

LUCRECE. London/Printed by Richard Field, for Iohn Harrison, and are / to be sold at the signe of the white Greyhound / in Paules Church-yard. 1594 . 标题是《露克利斯》，但是卷内正文前之标题及各页附列之小标题均为“露克利斯之被强奸”（The Rape of Lucrece），而同年五月间在书业公会登记时则又为Ravysheiment of Lucrece，前后颇不一致。（“露克利斯”一字之读音，重音在第一音节，或第二音节。）《露克利斯》之写作，显然是在一五九三年四月以后，一五九四年五月以前。也许是因为内容较为严肃之故，此诗销行不及《维诺斯与阿都尼斯》之畅，但是在莎士比亚生时也重版过四次（一五九八年，一六〇〇年，一六〇七年，一六一六年），死后又重印过三次（一六二四年，一六三二年，一六五五年）。原刊本是四开本，重刊的都是八开本。

《露克利斯》的故事是很简单的，见诗人自撰“提要”。露克利斯被皇子强奸，羞愧自杀，激起公愤，推翻塔尔昆王朝，改建共和，相传是纪元前五〇九年在罗马发生的事。但是其中经过细节，则各家常有出入。莎士比亚写这首诗，大概参考过很多资料，最重要的是奥维德（Ovid: *Fasti*, II, 721-825）与李维（Livy, I, 57-60）。莎士比亚读过奥维德的作品，是没有疑问的；有些资料不见于奥维德而见于李维，莎士比亚是否直接读过李维，则不得而知。因为李维的作品在文艺复兴期间常被人大段的引用来注释奥维德，所以莎士比亚可能没有直接读过李维的原文，虽然从表面上看莎士比亚取材于李维之处多于奥维德。

中古英文有关露克利斯的作品也有不少，莎士比亚一定读过巢塞的故事，Chaucer: *The Legend of Good Women*，其中有二百零五行是露克利斯的故事（1680—1885）。他也可能读过高渥的故事，Gower: *Confessio Amantis*, Bk. VII, 4926-34, 4964-5。

此外，William Painter: *The Palace of Treasure* 必是莎士比亚所熟知的，Bandello 的小说（以及 Belleforest 所翻释 *Histoire Tragiques* 里的 Bandello 的小说）都可能提供资料给莎士比亚。

莎士比亚的同时代作家丹尼尔（Samuel Daniel, c. 1563-1619），也是由写诗而认真走入戏剧的一位作家，同时也是莎士比亚的好友，他有一首长诗 *The Complaint of Rosamond* (1592)，体裁与《露克利斯》也相同，对莎士比亚的影响一定很大，这一点是马龙提出来的。莎士比亚可能是袭取了丹尼尔的技巧与情调，使他的《露克利斯》成为所谓 *complaint poem* 这一类型中的又一杰作。

三

《露克利斯》的诗体是当时最流行的叙事诗的形式，所谓“御体”（rhyme royal），因为相传用此种形式写成的 The Kingis Quair 乃是苏格兰王哲姆斯一世所作。每节七行，每行五音步，抑扬格，韵脚的排列是 a b a b b c c。巢塞的《脱爱勒斯与克莱西达》便是用这种诗体，所以有时又被称为“脱爱勒斯体”（Troilus verse）。据说莎士比亚本来有意使用《维诺斯与阿都尼斯》的六行体，并且试写了若干节，终于改用了“御体”，因为气势比较沉重庄严一些。

四

写诗是伊丽莎白时代高尚绅士之传统的正当工作之一，写戏则不是。所以莎士比亚写这两部长诗是全力以赴的，在写作上尽量显露才华，在刊印上也认真监视。在《露克利斯》里我们可以窥见作者的想像之丰富，精力之充沛，词藻之瑰丽，技巧之纯熟，但是最重要的是它透露了后来悲剧作品的雄浑沉郁之气。露克利斯的故事本身即是一个悲剧，其中的主要人物都是悲剧人物。把《露克利斯》和后来的悲剧作一比较分析的研究，是很有趣味的事。

“下笔不能自休”不是一句赞美之词，但也正是一位天才作家所必经的一个阶段。《露克利斯》是绚烂的，描写的细腻有时超出了必需的范围，例如有关脱爱战争的那幅画布，固然是很巧妙的侧面写法，写露克利斯的心情，但是未免写得太长了一些。再例如对于“时间”和“夜”的感叹，也嫌其冗。至于文字上常常使用纤巧的比喻，似不能独为莎士比亚病，实乃当时风气使然。诗中重心，时而在露克利斯，时而在塔尔昆，未能收人物

统一之效，当然也是可议之处。

**TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY WRIOTHESLY
EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON AND BARON OF TICHFIELD.**

THE love I dedicate to your lordship is without end; whereof this pamphlet, without beginning, is but a superfluous moiety. The warrant I have of your honourable disposition, not the worth of my untutored lines, makes it assured of acceptance. What I have done is yours; what I have to do is yours; being part in all I have, devoted yours. Were my worth greater, my duty would show greater; meantime, as it is, it is bound to your lordship, to whom I wish long life, still lengthened with happiness.

Your lordship's in all duty,
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

献词

骚赞普顿伯爵、提赤菲德男爵、

亨利、利滋雷大人阁下：

区区对于大人之敬爱无穷无尽，此一小小著作无头无脑，实不足以表达区区敬爱之忱于万一。拙作鄙不足道，而大人向来慷慨为怀^②，深信必将惠然予以接受也。吾所为者，吾应为者，以及吾所有之一切一切，均为大人所有。吾苟有较大之能力，自当作较大之贡献；区区之力不过尔尔，但已全部奉献于左右矣。谨祝大人长寿无疆，幸福无量。

大人之忠仆

威廉·莎士比亚

THE ARGUMENT

LUCIUS TARQUINIUS,—for his excessive pride surnamed Superbus,—after he had caused his own father-in-law, Servius Tullius, to be cruelly murdered, and contrary to the Roman laws and customs, not requiring or staying for the people's suffrages, had possessed himself of the kingdom, went, accompanied with his sons and other noblemen of Rome, to besiege Ardea. During which siege the principal men of the army meeting one evening at the tent of Sextus Tarquinius, the king's son, in their discourses after supper, every one commended the virtues of his own wife: among whom Collatinus extolled the incomparable chastity of his wife Lucretia. In that pleasant humour they all posted to Rome; and intending, by their secret and sudden arrival, to make trial of that which every one had before avouched, only Collatinus finds his wife—though it were late in the night—spinning amongst her maids: the other ladies were all found dancing and revelling, or in several disports. Whereupon the noblemen yielded Collatinus the victory, and his wife the fame. At that time Sextus Tarquinius, being inflamed with Lucrece' beauty, yet smothering his passions for the present, departed with the rest back to the camp; from whence he shortly after privily withdrew himself, and was, according to his estate, royally entertained and lodged by Lucrece at Collatium. The same night he treacherously stealeth into her chamber, violently ravished her, and early in the morning speedeth away. Lucrece, in this lamentable plight, hastily dispatcheth messengers, one to Rome for her father, and another to the camp for Collatine. They came, the one accompanied with Junius Brutus, the other with Publius Valerius; and finding Lucrece attired in mourning habit,

提 要

陆舍斯·塔昆尼阿斯Lucius Tarquinius（因过分狂傲而被人
在姓名之后加“苏泊勃斯”Superbus字样）^①，于使其岳父塞
维阿斯·图利阿斯Servius Tullius^②惨遭杀害，并违反罗马法律
与习俗，既未申请亦未听候人民同意，擅自夺取王位之后，在众
儿郎与罗马贵族等陪同之下，前往围攻阿尔地亚Ardea^③。围攻
时，某夜，军中将领聚集于国王之子塞克斯特斯·塔昆尼阿斯
Sextus Tarquinius^④帐幕之内，晚餐后闲话，各自称赞其妻室之
贤淑；其中有科拉丁诺斯Collatinus者^⑤，自诩其妻露克利西亚
Lucretia贞洁无比。大众兴致勃勃驰返罗马，意欲于秘密突然归
来之际，测验各自前所夸耀之事是否属实，仅科拉丁诺斯发现其
妻虽在深夜犹偕婢等纺织不辍；其他贵妇则正跳舞欢宴或作其
他娱乐。于是众皆承认科拉丁诺斯胜利，其妻可当贞洁之名而
无愧。此时塞克斯特斯·塔昆尼阿斯已垂涎露克利斯之美貌，暂
时抑制欲火，随众返回营地；旋即私自潜出，以其本人之身份，
在科拉提阿姆Collatium^⑥受得盛大欢迎，并承招待留宿。是夜
潜入露克利斯寝室，强奸之，翌晨匆匆离去。露克利斯狼狈不堪，
急遣使至罗马诣其父，又遣使至营地召科拉丁。二人皆至，一偕
朱尼阿斯·布鲁特斯Junius Brutus，一偕普伯利阿斯·瓦来利阿
斯Publius Valerius；见露克利斯着丧服，

demanding the cause of her sorrow. She, first taking an oath of them for her revenge, revealed the actor, and the whole manner of his dealing, and withal suddenly stabbed herself. Which done, with one consent they all vowed to root out the whole hated family of the Tarquins; and, bearing the dead body to Rome, Brutus acquainted the people with the doer and manner of the vile deed, with a bitter invective against the tyranny of the king: wherewith the people were so moved, that with one consent and a general acclamation the Tarquins were all exiled, and the state government changed from kings to consuls.

问其故。伊先请二人发誓为之复仇，然后宣布罪犯姓名，描述全部经过，突然举剑自戕而死。于是二人一致誓言推翻众所厌恶之塔尔昆家族，舁尸至罗马，布鲁特斯将罪人及其罪行昭告民众，强烈攻击国王之暴虐。人民哗然，异口同声主张塔尔昆家族一律放逐，政府体制遂由国王一变而为执政官之制度。

LUCRECE

FROM the besieged Ardea all in post,
Borne by the trustless wings of false desire,
Lust-breathed Tarquin leaves the Roman host,
And to Collatium bears the lightless fire
Which, in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire,
 And girdle with embracing flames the waist
 Of Collatine's fair love, Lucrece the chaste.

Haply that name of chaste unhappily set
This baseless edge on his keen appetite;
When Collatine unwisely did not let
To praise the clear unmatched red and white
Which triumph'd in that sky of his delight,
 Where mortal stars, as bright as heaven's beauties,
 With pure aspects did him peculiar duties.

For he the night before, in Tarquin's tent,
Unlock'd the treasure of his happy state;
What priceless wealth the heavens had him lent
In the possession of his beauteous mate;
Reckoning his fortune at such high-proud rate,
 That kings might be espoused to more fame,

露克利斯

欲火中烧的塔尔昆，
鼓着邪恶的淫念，
匆匆离开围攻阿尔地亚的罗马大军，
带着隐在灰烬中的无光火焰，
往科拉提阿姆去称心如愿，
 想用一团烈火来环抱
 科拉丁的贞洁美妻露克利斯的腰。

也许那“贞洁”之名不幸
激起了他的强烈欲念，
皆因科拉丁一时冲动，
不该那样极口的称赞
他的娇妻之无比的美艳；
 她的两眼有如天上的明星，
 对他熠熠照耀，脉脉传情。

皆因前一夜在塔尔昆帐篷里，
他宣示了他所享有的幸福：
上天给了他多么大的福气，
竟有这样美的一位贤内助；
自以为幸运得无法描述，
 帝王可以获得更多的威望，

But king nor peer to such a peerless dame.

O happiness enjoy'd but of a few!
And, if possess'd, as soon decay'd and done
As is the morning's silver-melting dew
Against the golden splendour of the sun;
An expir'd date, cancell'd ere well begun:
Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,
Are weakly fortress'd from a world of harms.

Beauty itself doth of itself persuade
The eyes of men without an orator;
What needeth then apology be made
To set forth that which is so singular?
Or why is Collatine the publisher
Of that rich jewel he should keep unknown
From thievish ears, because it is his own?

Perchance his boast of Lucrece' sovereignty
Suggested this proud issue of a king;
For by our ears our hearts oft tainted be:
Perchance that envy of so rich a thing,
Braving compare, disdainfully did sting
His high-pitch'd thoughts, that meaner men should vaunt
That golden hap which their superiors want.

But some untimely thought did instigate

但是娶不到这样好的姑娘。

啊只有少数人才有的幸福，
一旦到手，很快的会失掉，
像清晨消融中的白露，
禁不起太阳金光的照耀！
刚开始就期满失效！
贞节与美貌被拥在 怀里，
抵不住万般邪恶的侵袭。

美貌本身就有力量
打动男人的眼睛，不需人来辩护；
那么何必再来加以赞扬，
来表彰这人间的尤物？
为什么科拉丁如此糊涂，
应该懂得慢藏诲盗，
竟公布自己拥有的珠宝？

也许他对露克利斯美貌的夸赞
诱发了这位狂傲王子的动机；
因为我们常由耳闻而兴起邪念。
也许是嫉妒这样美好的东西，
举世无比，对他的狂傲是个刺激，
地位较低的人竟敢炫耀
上级人所没有的好运道。

如果都不是，必是什么非非之想

His all-too-timeless speed, if none of those:
His honour, his affairs, his friends, his state,
Neglected all, with swift intent he goes
To quench the coal which in his liver glows.
 O! rash false heat, wrapp'd in repentant cold,
 Thy hasty spring still blasts, and ne'er grows old.

When at Collatium this false lord arriv'd,
Well was he welcom'd by the Roman dame,
Within whose face beauty and virtue striv'd
Which of them both should underprop her fame:
When virtue bragg'd, beauty would blush for shame;
 When beauty boasted blushes, in despite
 Virtue would stain that o'er with silver white.

But beauty, in that white intituled,
From Venus' doves doth challenge that fair field;
Then virtue claims from beauty beauty's red,
Which virtue gave the golden age to gild
Their silver cheeks, and call'd it then their shield;
 Teaching them thus to use it in the fight,
 When shame assail'd, the red should fence the white.

This heraldry in Lucrece' face was seen,
Argu'd by beauty's red and virtue's white:
Of either's colour was the other queen,
Proving from world's minority their right:

督促他这样的仓猝而去；
名誉、公务、朋友、地位，都丢在一旁，
他匆匆忙忙的一心一意
去扑灭他肝中燃着的淫欲。

啊莽撞的欲火，表面上冷若冰霜，
你的早春会要枯萎，不得久长。

狂妄王子到了科拉提阿姆之后，
受到罗马女郎的殷勤欢迎，
在她脸上美貌与贞操互相争斗
应由谁来支撑她的美名。

贞操一夸口，美貌就羞得脸红；
美貌若是以红晕自傲，
贞操就以银白色来笼照。

但是美貌可以染成一片白，
那是借自维诺斯的鸽群；
贞操也可有美貌的红色，
贞操把红色给了黄金时代的人，
给他们的白脸镀金，称之为盾；
教他们在战斗中用做武器，
耻辱进攻时，红的要保护白的。

露克利斯脸上呈现这样的纹章，
美貌的红和贞操的白表现无遗；
任一颜色都自命为对方的女王，
证明自古以来即有此项权利。