

【希腊神话】中英双语对照



《希腊神话》并不是一部单一的作品，而是由多个古希腊文学作品、史诗、戏剧、赞歌以及后来的整理和注释作品共同构成的神话体系。它涵盖了从宇宙创世、众神的诞生与斗争，到英雄的冒险和城邦的历史，形成了一... 庞大而复杂的神话世界。因此，谈及《希腊神话》时，我们实际上是在引用一个广泛的神话传说集合，而非单一作者的作品。古希腊神话的来源非常广泛，包括荷马的《伊利亚特》和《奥德赛》等史诗，赫西俄德的《神谱》提

唐库学习 编

目 录

- Chapter 1 (奥林匹斯众神的故事)
- Chapter 2 (潘多拉的盒子：人类的灾难与希望)
- Chapter 3 (阿波罗：奥林匹斯神祇中的光辉太阳神)
- Chapter 4 (普罗米修斯：为人类盗火的泰坦神)
- Chapter 5 (海神尼柔斯与变形怪普罗透斯的传说)
- Chapter 6 (厄洛斯 (丘比特)：爱神的故事)
- Chapter 7 (阿瑞斯：战争之神的荣耀与屈辱)
- Chapter 8 (狄俄倪索斯：葡萄酒之神的传说与狂欢)
- Chapter 9 (雅典公主的悲惨命运与神话变迁)
- Chapter 10 (特洛伊的守护神像：帕拉迪姆的传奇)
- Chapter 11 (洪水灭世与人类重生)
- Chapter 12 (伟大的英雄阿贾克斯：勇敢与悲剧的一生)
- Chapter 13 (杰森与金羊毛的传奇冒险)
- Chapter 14 (伊俄的传说)
- Chapter 15 (海妖之歌与奥德修斯的智谋)
- Chapter 16 (赫库巴：特洛伊的悲剧女王)
- Chapter 17 (人类的四个时代)
- Chapter 18 (金羊毛的传说)
- Chapter 19 (皮格马利昂的奇幻爱情故事)
- Chapter 20 (恩底弥翁与月神阿尔忒弥斯的永恒之吻)
- Chapter 21 (奥德修斯与莲花食者岛的奇遇)
- Chapter 22 (月桂树与阿波罗的传说)
- Chapter 23 (水仙花的传说)
- Chapter 23 (水仙花的传说)
- Chapter 24 (伊克西翁的罪与罚)
- Chapter 25 (猎户座奥里翁的传说)
- Chapter 26 (塔塔罗斯：因触怒众神而遭受永恒折磨的国王)
- Chapter 27 (亚克托翁的悲剧)
- Chapter 28 (阿特拉斯与珀尔修斯的传说)
- Chapter 29 (米达斯与黄金触摸)
- Chapter 30 (拉奥达米亚的悲欢离合)
- Chapter 31 (阿尔忒弥斯的侍女阿瑞图萨与河神阿尔菲斯的爱情传说)
- Chapter 32 (阿尔忒弥斯：月亮女神的纯洁与狩猎)
- Chapter 33 (赫尔墨斯：奥林匹斯的神偷与使者)

- Chapter 34 (金星与阿多尼斯的爱情悲剧)
- Chapter 35 (水仙与回声的悲恋)
- Chapter 36 (泰瑞西阿斯：古希腊盲眼先知的传奇一生)
- Chapter 37 (法厄同的悲剧)
- Chapter 38 (金苹果与特洛伊的纷争)
- Chapter 39 (卡利斯托与宙斯的悲情故事)
- Chapter 40 (鲍西斯与菲勒蒙的奇遇)
- Chapter 41 (海神波塞冬的传说与奇遇)
- Chapter 42 (爱与美的女神阿佛罗狄忒(维纳斯)的传说)
- Chapter 43 (巴比伦恋人的悲剧：提斯贝与派拉姆斯的故事)
- Chapter 44 (回声女神与那喀索斯的悲伤故事)
- Chapter 45 (希腊美少年海辛瑟斯与阿波罗的悲剧故事)
- Chapter 46 (潘神的传说与古希腊神话)
- Chapter 47 (黎明女神与凡人的永恒之恋)
- Chapter 48 (雅典娜：智慧女神与雅典城的守护传说)
- Chapter 49 (玛尔佩莎的选择与命运)
- Chapter 50 (尼俄伯的悲剧)
- Chapter 51 (海伦的传奇一生)
- Chapter 52 (忒修斯：雅典的半神英雄与他的传奇冒险)
- Chapter 53 (赫尔墨斯与百眼巨人阿耳戈斯的故事)
- Chapter 54 (特洛伊战争史诗)
- Chapter 55 (阿克里修斯与珀尔修斯的传说)
- Chapter 56 (俄狄浦斯悲剧)
- Chapter 57 (阿喀琉斯的传奇一生)

1 The Olympin Gods

奥林匹斯的诸神

Between Macedon and Thessaly of eastern Greece there stood a high mountain. —
在东希腊的马其顿和塞萨利之间，有一座高山屹立其间。 —

Its cloudy top rushed into the very heavens. —
山顶笼罩在云雾之中，直插云霄。 —

On the top of the mountain, the home of the gods was bathed in brightness. —
在山巅，众神的住所光芒四射。 —

At Olympus Zeus ruled as the father of gods and men. Zeus was not a crude ruler by any standards. —
在奥林匹斯，宙斯作为众神和人类的父亲统治着。 —

All the gods listened to his final words, it was true. —
所有的神听从他的最后决定，这是真实的。 —

But Zeus made them all sit on a committee of twelve members, including six gods and six goddesses. —
但宙斯让他们都坐在一个由六位男神和六位女神组成的委员会上。 —

The first in the Olympian crowd sat Zeus himself. —
奥林匹斯的头等宾客是宙斯本人。 —

He was the overlord of gods and men and the operator of the thunderbolt. —
他是众神和人类的统治者，拥有雷霆之力。 —

Next to him was Hera, his proud and greeneyed queen. —
紧随其后的是赫拉，他那自豪而嫉妒的皇后。 —

Poseidon was ruler of the sea, And Hades, king of the lower world, had no seat in the committee. —
波塞冬是海洋之主，而冥王哈迪斯，却没有在委员会中有席位。 —

Apollo was the god of the sun, music and poetry, while his twinsister Artemis was the goddess of the moon and the chase. —
阿波罗是太阳神，兼具音乐和诗歌之神，而他的孪生姐姐阿尔忒弥斯则是月亮和狩猎之女神。

—

Athena was the goddess of wisdom and patroness of house holdarts. —

雅典娜是智慧女神，家庭艺术的赞助者。 —

Hestin, the goddess of the family, represented home life and family happiness. —

赫斯提亚，家庭女神，代表家庭生活和幸福。 —

The frightening Ares was the god of war, and the charming Aphrodite the goddess of love and beauty. —

充满恐怖的阿瑞斯是战争之神，而迷人的阿芙罗狄忒则是爱与美的女神。 —

The god of fire, Hephaestus, was the forger of the thunderbolts of Zeus. —

火神赫淮斯托斯是宙斯的雷电锻造者。 —

The wing footed messenger Hermes was the god of invention and commerce; —

一脚翼飞快的信使赫尔墨斯是发明和商业之神； —

and the goddess of grains and harvests, Demeter, looked after agriculture and stood for mother of civilization.

谷物和丰收女神狄蜜特负责农业，象征文明之母。

All the chief gods mentioned above took human forms of incomparable beauty and grace. —

所有上述主要神祇都以无与伦比的美丽和优雅的人形出现。 —

Often moved by human feelings and desires, they frequently gave way to anger and jealousy. —

他们常被人类感情和欲望所感动，经常表现出愤怒和嫉妒。 —

They became involved in ceaseless battles with the world of man. —

他们卷入与人类世界的不断战斗。 —

Among themselves at Olympus they plotted and struggled for power. —

在奥林匹斯山他们之间密谋争夺权力。 —

In the human world they experienced competitions and difficulties. —

在人类世界他们经历竞争和困难。 —

They enjoyed earthly friendships and loves. —

他们享受人间友谊和爱情。 —

A crowd of everlasting gods looked and acted in a perfectly human fashion that is what all gods at Olympus actually were.

一群永恒的神祇以完全符合人类习惯的方式行事，这正是奥林匹斯山上的一切神明所是。

2 Pandora

潘多拉

After the stealing of fire, Zeus became increasingly unkind to men. —

在偷取火之后，宙斯对人类变得越来越不友善。 —

One day he ordered his son Hephaestus to build an image of a beautiful maiden out of clay. —

有一天，他命令他的儿子赫淮斯托斯用黏土建造一个美丽少女的雕像。 —

He then asked the gods and goddesses to award her with different kinds of gifts. —

然后他请求众神女神给予她各种礼物。 —

Among others, Athena clothed her in an attractive coat and Hermes gave her the power of telling lies. —

其中，雅典娜给她穿上一件迷人的外套，赫尔墨斯给她赋予说谎的能力。 —

A charming young lady, she was the first woman that ever lived. Zeus called her Pandora. —

她是一位迷人的年轻女士，她是有史以来第一个女人。宙斯称她为潘多拉。 —

Because she had received from each of the gods and goddesses a gift. —

因为她从每位神祇那里收到了一份礼物。 —

The gift was harmful to men.

这份礼物对人类是有害的。

Zeus decided to send her down to men as a present. —

宙斯决定把她送给人类作为礼物。 —

So Hermes the messenger brought her to Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus. —

于是，赫尔墨斯将她带给普罗米修斯的兄弟厄庇墨修斯。 —

The greatness of her beauty touched the hearts of all who looked upon her, and Epimetheus happily received her into his house. —

她的美丽打动了所有看到她的人的心，厄庇墨修斯高兴地接她进入自己的家。 —

He had quite forgotten Prometheus' warning: never to accept anything from Zeus. —

他已经完全忘记了普罗米修斯的警告：绝不要接受宙斯的任何东西。 —

The couple lived a happy life for some time. —

这对夫妇过着幸福的生活一段时间。 —

Then trouble came on to the human world.

然后麻烦降临到人间。

When he was busy with teaching men the art of living, Prometheus had left a big cask in the care of Epimetheus. —

普罗米修斯在忙于教导人类生活的艺术时，将一个大桶托付给了厄庇墨修斯。 —

He had warned his brother not to open the lid. Pandora was a curious woman. —

他曾经警告他的兄弟不要打开盒子的盖子。潘多拉是一个好奇的女人。 —

She had been feeling very disappointed that her husband did not allow her to take a look at the contents of the cask. —

她感到非常失望，因为她丈夫不允许她看看盒子里的内容。 —

One day, when Epimetheus was out, she lifted the lid and out it came unrest and war, Plague and sickness, theft and violence, grief sorrow, and all the other evils. —

一天，当厄庇米修斯不在家时，她抬起盖子，里面涌出了动荡和战争，瘟疫和疾病，盗窃和暴力，悲伤和悲伤，以及所有其他的邪恶。 —

The human world was hence to experience these evils. —

人类世界从此将经历这些邪恶。 —

Only hope stayed within the mouth of the jar and never flew out. —

只有希望留在罐子里，从未飞出去。 —

So men always have hope within their hearts.

因此，人们的内心总是充满希望。

3 Apollo

阿波罗

Among the crowd of Olympian gods the one most widely admired was Apollo. —

在奥林匹斯众神中，最受广泛赞赏的是阿波罗。 —

He was the son of Zeus and Leto. According to Greek mythology, Leto was driven by Hera from land to land at last Poseidon took Pity on her and brought the island of Delos out of water for her to live on. —

他是宙斯和勒托的儿子。根据希腊神话，勒托被赫拉逐出一地又一地，最后波塞冬怜悯她，将得罗斯岛从水中带出，让她住下来。 —

There she gave birth to the twins , Apollo and Artemis.

在那里，她生下了双胞胎，阿波罗和阿尔忒弥斯。

Apollo was the sun-god. He wore a purple robe. —

阿波罗是太阳神。他穿着紫色长袍。 —

He usually sat in his bright eastern palace early in the morning and made ready to start his daily journey across the sky. —

他通常早晨坐在他明亮的东方宫殿里准备开始他每天的穿越天空的旅程。 —

During the day he drove his carriage of gold and ivory , and brought light, life and love to the great world below. —

白天，他驾着他的金象牙马车，在伟大的世界下方带来光明、生命和爱。 —

late in the afternoon he came to the end of his journey in the far western sea and got on his golden boat to return to his eastern home.

下午早些时候，他抵达他旅程的终点，远在西方的海上，上他的黄金船返回他的东方家园。

Apollo was the god of music and poetry. He could stir up all feelings. —

阿波罗是音乐和诗歌之神。他能激起各种感情。 —

These feelings are expressed in lofty songs. —

这些感情被表达在高贵的歌曲中。 —

With his lyre of gold and the sweet accents of his godlike voice he led the choir of the Muses at Olympus. —

用他的金琴和神一般的嗓音，他在奥林匹斯领导缪斯的合唱团。 —

The pleasant music from his lyre was so exciting that stones marched into their places in rhythmic time and of their own will when he helped Poseidon build up the walls of Troy. —

他美妙的琴声是如此动人，以至于当他帮助波塞冬建造特洛伊城墙时，石头会按照自己的意愿有节奏地移动到位。 —

On one occasion, invited to a contest by the human musician Marsyas, he won and then flayed him to death for his pride. —

有一次，被人类音乐家玛尔西亚斯邀请参加比赛，他赢了然后剥了他的皮致死。 —

On another occasion, he lost out to Pan at a musical contest and turned the ears of the judge, King Midas, into those of an ass.

另一次，他在音乐比赛中输给了潘，把评委国王米达斯的耳朵变成驴耳朵。

His son, Orpheus, took over such skill from the father that his lyre moved man and animals alike.

他的儿子奥菲斯继承了父亲的技艺，他的琴声感动了人和动物。

Apollo stood for youthful and manly beauty. —

阿波罗象征着青春和雄壮的美丽。 —

His golden hair, stately manner and air all combined to make him the admiration of the world.

—

他的金色头发、威严的态度和气质使他成为世界的仰慕对象。 —

A beautiful girl, by the name of Clytie, was so fond of his beauty and glory that from dawn to dusk she knelt on the ground, her hands outstretched towards the sun god, and her eyes looked at his golden wheeled carriage racing across the blue sky. —

一个名叫克莉滕的美丽女孩，如此迷恋他的美丽和荣耀，从清晨到黄昏，她跪在地上，双手伸向太阳神，双眼注视着他的金色战车在蓝天中飞驰。 —

Though her love was not returned, she had never changed her mind about Apollo. —

尽管她的爱没有得到回报，她对阿波罗的感情从未改变。 —

The gods were moved at the sad sight, and changed her into a sunflower.

神灵们被这悲伤的情景所感动，将她变成了一朵向日葵。

4 Prometheus

普罗米修斯

Prometheus was a Titan . In the war between Zeus the giants he had stood on the side of the new Olympiangods. —

普罗米修斯是一位泰坦神。在宙斯和巨人之间的战争中，他站在了新奥林匹安神祇一边。 —

Out of the clay he made the first man, to whom Athena gave soul and holy breath. —

他用黏土创造了第一个人，雅典娜给予了他灵魂和神圣的气息。 —

Prometheus spent a lot of time and energy in creating the gift of fire. —

普罗米修斯花费了大量时间和精力创造了火的礼物。 —

And fire raised man above all animals . Later, there held a joint meeting of gods and men. —

—

火将人类提升高于其他动物。后来，举行了一场神与人的联席会议。 —

The meeting was to decide what part of burnt animals should begiven to gods and what to men. —

会议的目的是决定烤肉中应该献给神的部分和应该给人的部分。 —

Prometheus cut up an ox and divided it into two parts: —

普罗米修斯宰杀了一头牛，将它分为两部分： —

under the skin he placed the fresh, and under the fat he put the bones, for he knew the selfish Zeus loved fat. —

他把鲜肉放在皮下，把骨头放在脂肪下，因为他知道自私的宙斯喜欢脂肪。 —

Zeus saw through the trick and felt displeased at the Prometheus' favor towards men. —

宙斯看穿了这个诡计，对普罗米修斯对人类表示的好意感到不悦。 —

So in a masterful way he took away the gift of fire from mankind. —

所以他以一种娴熟的方式从人类那里夺走了火的礼物。 —

However, Prometheus managed to steal fire from heaven and secretly brought it down to men. —

然而，普罗米修斯设法从天上偷走了火并秘密地带给了人类。 —

Flying into an anger at this unjustified act of rebellion, Zeus let the other gods chain Prometheus to a rock on Mountain Caucasus, where a hungry eagle ever tore at his liver which ever grew again. —

面对这种不公正的反叛行为，宙斯愤怒至极，让其他神把普罗米修斯铐在卡科索斯山上的一块岩石上，那里有一只饥饿的雄鹰不断撕裂他的肝脏，而肝脏却不断再生。 —

His period of pain was to be thirty-thousand years. —

他的痛苦期限将是三万年。 —

Prometheus faced his bitter fate firmly and never lost courage before Zeus. —

普罗米修斯坚定地面对自己的苦难命运，从不在宙斯面前失去勇气。 —

At last Heracles made Prometheus and Zeus restore to friend ship, when Heracles came over in search of the golden apple and killed the eagle and set the friend of mankind free.

最后，赫刺克勒斯使普罗米修斯和宙斯重归于友好，当赫刺克勒斯前来寻找金苹果并杀死了雄鹰，解救了这位人类的朋友。

5 Nereus and Proteus

尼柔斯和普罗透斯

Of all the small sea divinities Nereus and Proteus stood out as Peculiar sea-gods. —

尼柔斯和普罗透斯这两个小海洋神明，因为独特的海洋神明而脱颖而出。 —

Nereus, known as “the Old Man of the sea”, represented the pleasant aspect of ocean waters. —

尼柔斯被称为“海洋老人”，代表着海洋水域的愉快一面。 —

He lived beneath the sea with his fifty lovely daughters, of whom the most famous were Amphitrite, Thetis, Galatea and Panope. —

他和他五十个可爱的女儿一起生活在海底，其中最著名的有安菲特丽忒、忒蒂斯、加拉忒亚和帕诺珀。 —

It was Nereus who advised Heracles to seek Prometheus in the hero’s search of the golden apples.

尼柔斯建议海格力斯在寻找黄金苹果的英雄之旅中寻找普罗米修斯。

Proteus was Poseidon’s herdsman. He was well known for two qualities: —

普罗透斯是波塞冬的牧羊人。他以两种品质而著名： —

the gift of prophecy and the power to take various forms. —

预言的能力和变身的力量。 —

At one time he was a lion with a curly wavy hairs; —

有时他是一只头发卷曲的狮子； —

at another he appeared in the shape of a wild boar; —

另一次他化身为一头野猪； —

and still another he stood a stately tree covered with rich leaves. —

还有一次，他变成一棵长满繁茂叶子的高大树。 —

When, after all these and many other changes, he failed to get rid of his questioner, the god offered detailed answers.

当在经历了所有这些以及许多其他变化后，他仍无法摆脱质疑者时，这位神明会提供详细的答案。

6 Eros (Cupid)

6 爱神厄洛斯 (丘比特)

Eros was the god of love, better known by his latin name Cupid. —

厄洛斯是爱神，更为人们熟知的是他的拉丁名丘比特。 —

Son of Aphrodite by Ares, he took his place among the small gods of Olympus. —

作为阿佛罗狄忒和阿瑞斯之子，他在奥林匹斯诸神中占有一席之地。 —

He was represented as a little naked boy, with sparkling wings, and he carried his bow and arrows wherever he wandered. —

他被描绘成一个赤裸的小男孩，闪闪发光的翅膀，无论走到哪里，他都带着他的弓箭。 —

Shooting his thrilling arrows in evils, he inspired the passion of love and provided all nature with life and power of reproduction. —

射出他那令人心动的箭矢，激发爱的激情，赐予自然生命和繁衍的力量。 —

The lovely, naughty god had two kinds of arrows: —

这位可爱顽皮的神有两种箭矢： —

the gold tipped arrows used to quicken the pulse of love and the lead tipped ones to paralyze it. —

镀金尖的箭用于加快爱的心跳，铅尖的箭用于让它麻痹。 —

Besides, he had a torch to light hearts with.

此外，他还拥有一支用于点燃心灵的火炬。

Though sometimes he was blindfolded, no man nor god, Zeus himself included, was safe from his evils. —

有时候他会被蒙上眼睛，没有男人，甚至包括宙斯在内的任何神，都无法躲避他的利箭。 —

At one time the little naughty god was wounded by his own arrows and such burning love was awakened in him for the human maiden Psyche that he disregarded the constant interference of his mother and plucked up his courage to beg Zeus for justice. —

有一次，这位小调皮的神被自己的箭射伤，对人间少女普塞赫产生了如此炽烈的爱，以至于他无视母亲的干涉，鼓起勇气向宙斯祈求公正。 —

Another famous story where Eros played an important part was the Argonautic expedition. —

另一则著名的故事中，厄洛斯扮演了重要的角色是阿耳戈英雄传中。 —

Medea, daughter of King Aetes, was wounded by Eros' arrows, took Jason's part in recovering the golden fleece and eventually became the hero's wife.

阿伊特斯国王的女儿梅狄亚被厄洛斯的箭射中，支持杰森夺取金羊毛，并最终成为英雄的妻子。

7 Ares

阿瑞斯

Son of Zeus and Hera, Ares was appointed god of war. —

阿瑞斯是宙斯和赫拉之子，被任命为战神。 —

He was terrible and majestic, and his march shook the world. —

他可怕而威严，他的行进震撼着世界。 —

Of all the major gods at Olympus, he was the most hateful, loving struggle and war and ever thirsty for blood. —

在奥林匹斯的所有主要神祇中，他最受憎恶，热爱战斗和战争，永远渴望鲜血。 —

On the other hand he signified courage and victory in battle, and was devoutly worshipped by soldiers going to war. —

另一方面，他象征着战斗中的勇气和胜利，并受士兵们向战争中祈祷的虔诚崇拜。 —

Prayers were addressed to him before the war and spoils presented at his altar after it.

战前会向他祈祷，战后会在他的祭坛上献上战利品。

He was the one god who ever had to submit to the power of his inferiors. —

他是唯一一个曾经不得不屈服于下级神力量的神。 —

At one time lack of tact and good judgment led to his shame. —

一次他由于缺乏 tact 和良好判断力而遭遇耻辱。 —

He was fighting with two giants, and finding himself no match for the two monstrous creatures, laid down his arms and was imprisoned in chains. —

他与两名巨人搏斗，发现自己无法匹敌这两个畸形生物，于是放下武器，被囚禁在铁链之中。

—

He was set free in the end by the artful Hermes, but not before he had suffered all the humiliations.

最终，他被狡猾的赫尔墨斯释放，但在此之前他经历了所有的羞辱。

He was as thoughtless as he was unkind. A son of Poseidon's, attempting to kidnap his daughter, made the war-god unhappy, so that he killed the youth without hesitation. —

他既轻率又无情。一位波塞冬之子企图绑架他的女儿，让这位战神感到不快，所以他毫不犹豫地杀死了这位年轻人。 —

In retaliation, Poseidon dragged him before a group of Athenian judges for trial. —

作为报复，波塞冬将他拖到雅典裁判团前受审。 —

The court was held on a hill outside Athens. Ares presented his case and was declared innocent. —

法庭在雅典城外的一座山上举行。阿瑞斯陈述了他的案情，并被宣布无罪。 —

The hill was ever after called Areopagus, “the hill of Ares”, and the judges received the names of Areopagitae.

这座山从此被称为阿瑞斯山，裁判们获得了阿瑞斯山裁判官的称号。

8 Dionysus

酒神狄俄尼索斯

Dionysus was the god of wine. He was the son of Zeus by Semele. —

狄俄尼索斯是葡萄酒之神。他是宙斯和瑟墨勒所生的儿子。 —

When his mother was burnt to death in the glory of Zeus. He was still a helpless infant. —

当他的母亲在宙斯的荣耀中烧死时，他还是一个无助的婴儿。 —

His father trusted his upbringing to some mountain fairy maidens. —

他的父亲把他的抚养交给了一些山中的仙女。 —

They took the greatest care of him. Under the tutorship of Silenus, the Satyr, he was introduced to all the secrets of nature and the culture of the wine. —

他们非常照顾他。在山鬼希林纳斯的指导下，他接触到了自然的所有奥秘和葡萄酒的文化。 —

He travelled far and wide in his carriage drawn by wild beasts. —

他乘坐由狂野动物拉的马车四处游历。 —

He was said to have been to India and Ethiopia. —

据说他到过印度和埃塞俄比亚。 —

Wherever he went, there was music and song and revelling. —

他走到哪里，那里就会有音乐、歌声和狂欢。 —

His attendants, known as the Bacchantes, were noted for their noise and disorder. —

他的随从，被称为狂欢女神，以其喧闹和混乱而闻名。 —

A most wild, noisy crew, they drank, danced and sang in a careless way. —

他们是一群狂野、吵嚷的乌鸦，他们饮酒、跳舞、放纵地歌唱。 —

The women Bacchantes were infamous for their excessive immodesty and disgraceful excitement. —

女性狂欢女神因其过度放荡和疯狂兴奋而臭名昭著。 —

In their madness and intoxication they committed cruel violence. —

在他们的疯狂和醉酒中，他们犯下残忍的暴行。 —

They tore Orpheus, the gifted musician, limb from limb. —

他们将才华横溢的音乐家奥尔菲斯撕成碎片。 —

King Pentheus of Thebes, for frowning on the worship of Bacchus in his kingdom, suffered the same treatment at the hands of a band of these fanatical women, of whom his own mother

was the leader.

廷珀乌斯国王因为反对在他的王国崇拜狄俄尼索斯而遭到了同样的对待，一群狂热的女人团体，其中他自己的母亲是领导者。

9 Philomela

鹞人

King Pandion of Athens had two daughters, Procne and Philomela. —

雅典国王潘蒂翁有两个女儿，普罗克涅和菲洛墨拉。 —

When Athens was threatened by the wild men, King Tereus of Thrace came to its help. —

当雅典受到野人的威胁时，色雷斯国王忒勒乌斯前来帮助。 —

Out of gratitude King Pandion offered Tereus either of his daughters in marriage and the Thracian king chose Procne as wife. —

出于感激，潘蒂翁国王向忒勒乌斯提供了他的两个女儿中的一个作为妻子，忒勒乌斯选择了普罗克涅。 —

For yearsthey lived in Thrace and had one son, Itylus by name. —

多年来，他们在色雷斯生活，有一个儿子，名叫伊泰卢斯。 —

Then Procne became homesick and longed to see her dear sister Philomela. —

后来，普罗克涅开始思乡，渴望见到心爱的姐姐菲洛墨拉。 —

At her repeated requests Tereus sailed to Athens to fetch Philomela. —

在她一再要求下，忒勒乌斯前往雅典接菲洛墨拉。 —

On the way back his evil heart took flame at the sight of Philomela who was then in her beauty of maidenhood. —

在返回途中，他邪恶的心灵被菲洛墨拉的美貌所激发。 —

He seized and carried her away by force, cut out her tongue and imprisoned her in a lonely hut in the woods. —

他强行抓住她带走，割掉她的舌头，并将她囚禁在森林中的一座孤独小屋里。 —

To Procne he lied, saying that Philomela was dead. —

他对普罗克涅撒谎，称菲洛墨拉已经死了。 —

Philomela stayed in prison for a year, where she had woven her painful story into the web of a robe. Then she managed to send the robe to her sister. —

菲洛墨拉在监狱里呆了一年，将她的痛苦故事编织到了一件长袍中。然后她设法将这件长袍送给了她的姐姐。 —

As soon as she received the web Procne came over to the woods and to her sister away from the keepers.

一拿到这件长袍，普罗克涅就来到森林，把她的姐姐从看守者那里解救出来。

Back at the palace, the two women, hot for paying back , killed little Itylus and served him up to his father . —

回到宫殿，这两个女人，燃眉之急地杀死了小伊泰卢斯，并将他烹饪给了他的父亲。 —

When Tereus learned of the terrible truth he grasped his sword and chased the sisters into the woods. —

当忒勒乌斯得知可怕的真相时，他抓起剑追逐这两个姐妹进入森林。 —

There the gods turned Procne into a swallow, Philomela a nightingale and Tereus a hoopoe .

在那里，众神将普罗克涅变成了一只燕子，菲洛墨拉变成了夜莺，忒勒乌斯变成了戴胜鸟。