

徐家汇藏书楼西文精品
英 汉 双 语

中世纪骑士故事

Children's Stories From Scott

[英]司各特 原著 王汉梁 译





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上海科学技术文献出版社

CHILDREN'S STORIES FROM SCOTT

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出版前言

徐家汇藏书楼隶属上海图书馆,是中国最早的,具有西方图书馆意义的近代图书馆。主要收藏1949年以前出版的旧外文图书,计56万册,语种包括拉丁语、英语、法语、德语等近20余种,内容涉及哲学、文学、历史、地理等学科,其中有不少配有精美插图的珍本典籍。

英汉双语本《徐家汇藏书楼西文精品》选自19世纪末20世纪初出版的英文原版“拉菲尔儿童礼品书屋”丛书。总部设在英国伦敦,在美国纽约、法国巴黎都设有分部的拉菲尔公司,以编辑出版儿童礼品书而著名。一个世纪之前,拉菲尔公司陆续出版了一套专门为男孩和女孩阅读打造的精品图书,即风靡世界的“拉菲尔儿童礼品书屋”丛书(The Raphael House Library of Gift Books for Boys and Girls)。该丛书有数十种之多,系英文原版精装。内容有精选英国、意大利、日本、俄罗斯、印度、法国、罗马尼亚等国家的传说故事;有《伊索寓言》、《一千零一夜的故事》、《朗费罗童话》等儿童文学名著;有《莎士比亚戏剧故事》、《司各特小说故事》、《丁尼生儿童故事》、《狄更斯小说故事》、《圣经童话》等世界文学名著的改写本。这些故事,都配满版插图10至12幅,黑白插图80幅左右,增加了图书的观赏价值和读者的阅读品味。

这套由拉菲尔公司精心打造的儿童礼品书,一经问世,便受到世界上千千万万个小读者的欢迎。遗憾的是,这套丛书从来没有以中译本的形式介绍到中国。随着岁月的流逝,英文原版也日渐稀少,坊间难以寻觅。为了展示一个世纪之前出版的,在西方英语世界流传甚广的珍本典籍,我们决定把存世稀少的“拉菲尔儿童礼品书屋”中的“Children's story from”系列丛书完整地翻译介绍给中国读者。上海科学技术文献出版社以英汉双语的形式,完全保留了原版图书的纯正英文和精美插图,读者可以领略原版精品图书的风采。

我们相信,这套曾经拨动着世界上一代又一代读者的心灵,影响了人们的情感、性格、精神与灵魂的经典读本,同样会受到中国读者的欢迎。



华特·司各特爵士



ROBIN HOOD FROM "IVANHOE."

罗宾汉“伊凡荷”插图



首先,不要以为下面这些小故事就可以在某种程度上取代以“威弗莱”命名的伟大小说系列了。

这些小故事取材自司各特的一些得意之作,可以作为进一步研读那些不朽原作的趣味盎然的引导与鼓励。

下面是有关这位最伟大的小说家与最杰出人士之一的简介。

华特·司各特是苏格兰文学的领袖,一位像英语一样可以传之久远的天才。他于 1771 年 8 月 15 日生于爱丁堡威英特





IN the first place it must not be supposed that the following short stories are in any way to take the place of the grand romances known under the name of the Waverley Novels.

These tales are a series of interesting incidents taken from Scott's favourite poems and prose works, and will serve as a delightful introduction, and a pleasant incentive to obtain further knowledge of these glorious stories.

And now a word about one of the greatest of novelists and best of men.

Walter Scott, the chief of Scotland's men of letters, a genius that will endure as long as the English language is read, was born in the College Wynd of Edinburgh on August 15, 1771.

His father, Walter Scott, was a Writer to the Signet.

At the age of three, little Walter was sent to his grandfather's farm at Sandyknowe, where he was taught to read; "not without difficulty," it

学院。

他的父亲是一位律师。

小司各特三岁时即被送到祖父的圣迪诺农场,在那儿接受教育。虽说他注定是一个天才,但这么幼小的孩子,据说读书“相当吃力”,也没有什么好惊讶的。

1779年,他就读于爱丁堡中学。几年后,前往爱丁堡大学读书。他于1785年或1786年进入父亲的律师事务所勤奋攻读法律。在此期间,他的业余爱好是钓鱼与徒步旅行收集古老的传说与歌谣。

虽然能让他垂青史册的是他写的许多美丽动人的小说,但最初打动世人的却是他的诗歌。

他的第一部长诗《末代歌者之歌》出版于1805年,立刻使他成为当代最知名的作家。

is said, which is not surprising for one of such tender years, although destined to become a genius.

In 1779 he was sent to the High School of Edinburgh, which he left some years later for Edinburgh University. In 1785 or 1786 he entered his father's office where he sedulously studied law between his fishing and antiquarian rambles.

Whereas it is through the many powerful and beautiful novels that flowed from his prolific pen that Scott will hold his place in the literature that goes down to posterity, it was by his poems that he first took the world by storm.

"The Lay of the Last Minstrel," published in 1805, the first of his long poems, made him at once the most popular author of the generation.

"Marmion" appeared in 1808, and "The Lady of the Lake" in 1810, the last poem greatly enhancing his already widespread

长诗《玛密恩》出版于 1808 年。长诗《湖上美人》于 1810 年出版后使他更加声名远播。

1811 年他写了《洛克比》。1813 年,被授予桂冠诗人称号,但他拒绝了这个荣誉,结果这顶桂冠戴到了骚塞^①头上。

1814 年,他的伟大系列小说“威弗莱”第一部以匿名的方式出版问世。1819 年,他被封为准男爵。

关于这位伟人的性格,有人这样写道:“他的伟大心灵、忠诚善良的天性,像他惊人的才华一样显著。人们异口同声称赞他的美德。

“他为人大度,极重情义,信誉卓著。在生活方面,他有极高的品味。他的个人魅力(因找不到更合适的字眼,只好这么说了)不

① 骚塞(1774—1843),英国湖畔诗人、散文家,早期的浪漫主义作家。——译注





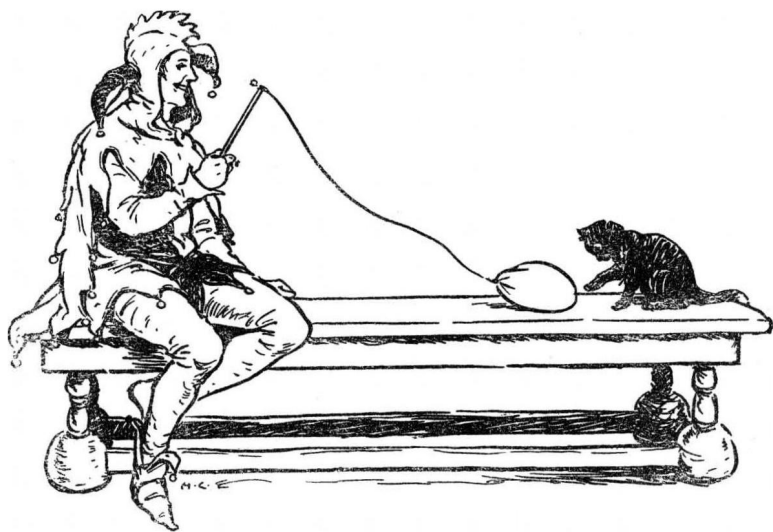
reputation.

1811 found him writing “Rokeby,” and in 1813 he was offered the laureateship, but declined the honour in favour of Southey.

In 1814 appeared “Waverley,” the first of his long list of great novels. It was published anonymously. In 1819 he was created a baronet.

Concerning the great man’s character, it is written: “The greatness of his heart, the loyal affection and kindness of his nature, are at least as remarkable as his astonishing genius. There is only one voice as to his goodness.

“He was the most generous, the most friendly, the most honourable of men. In no relation of life did he fall short of the



highest excellence. The magnetism (as we may call it for want of a better word) of his personality endeared him not only to mankind, but to the lower animals. Dogs, cats, and horses took to him at once. He was even persecuted by the affection of grotesque friends: pigs and chickens.

“He is one of the few who retain, after death, this power of making us love those ‘whom we have not seen.’” What a sublime record to leave behind!

Walter Scott passed to his rest on September 21, 1832. On the morning of that day he was helped to the window of his room, to take one last look at the Tweed he loved so well. “To-night,” he said, “I shall know all.”

So fell the curtain on the life of one of the world's noblest men.

EDRIC VREDENBURG.

但使他在人群中大受欢迎，甚至连一些低等动物都很喜欢他。狗啊，猫啊，马啊，都跟他很亲昵。猪与鸡是他的另类朋友，它们不论发生什么事，他都要操心。

“有人死后仍能让许多不相识的人怀念，司各特便属于这样的少数者之一。”这是留给后人的一个多么崇高的评价！

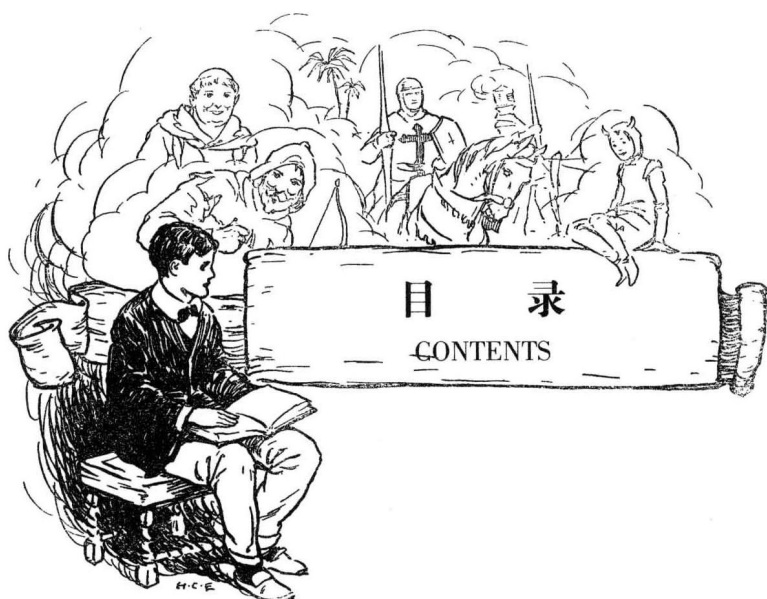
华特·司各特于 1832 年 9 月 21 日走到了生命的尽头。那天早上，他被人扶到窗前，朝他心爱的退特瞧了最后一眼，说道：“今晚，我将知道一切了。”

世上最杰出者之一的生命帷幕就这样落下了。

埃德里克·弗雷登堡



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伊 凡 荷

IVANHOE

自从威廉作为征服者打赢了哈斯丁这一仗后，诺曼底诸王统治了英格兰。每个国王都向他的部属赠送了广阔的土地与丰富的财宝，这样被剥夺了财产的当地撒克逊人自然对诺曼底贵族们怀有刻骨的仇恨。他们修建了自己的坚固城堡，倘若国王衰弱了，他们就很高兴。

在狮心理查当国王的时候，有个名叫赛德列克的撒克逊有钱贵族，他有个独生子，叫伊凡荷。他家里还住着一个修长优雅的美女，叫罗瓦娜。赛德列克是她的监护人。她在撒克逊人当中也算得





EVER since William the Conqueror had won the Battle of Hastings, Norman kings had ruled England, and each had bestowed on his followers broad lands and great possessions, so that the native Saxons, many of whom had been deprived of their estates, naturally cherished bitter feelings against the Norman nobles, who built themselves strong castles and, if the king were weak, did exactly as they pleased.

When Richard of the Lion Heart was king, a certain rich Saxon noble, named Cedric, had an only son who was called Wilfred of Ivanhoe; and in his house there also dwelt a tall, fair and beautiful maiden, Rowena, who was Cedric's ward, and amongst the Saxons was counted a princess. King Richard was a Norman, but he was good-natured and a mighty warrior, and many of the Saxons liked him well, especially the young Ivanhoe, who went to serve the King at court and became his devoted follower. For this reason, and because Ivanhoe had

上是个公主。理查王是诺曼底人，又是个善良英勇的武士。许多撒克逊人都喜欢他，特别是年轻的伊凡荷还在朝廷里任职，是他的忠实追随者。除此之外，伊凡荷还公然与罗瓦娜谈情说爱，而赛德列克是准备把她另嫁他人的，于是伊凡荷就被逐出了家门。当理查王进行十字军东征时，伊凡荷跟他一起去了。起初，有不少关于圣地战斗的消息传到英格兰，后来几个月就没了国王与年轻骑士的音讯。

在一个夏夜里，赛德列克的公馆里来了一个名叫波伊斯—吉尔伯特的诺曼底骑士，还有一个修道院院长与他们的追随者，来这儿要求宿夜。他们在树林里迷了路，又遇到了暴风雨，后来被一个偶尔碰到的刚从圣地回来的朝圣者带到了这里。这个朝圣者赤脚徒步，穿着粗糙的黑斗篷，戴一顶边上缀满鸟蛤壳的宽边遮阳帽。这家高贵的撒克逊主人招待他们虽说不太热情，却也客客气

ventured to make love to Rowena, for whom Cedric had planned another marriage, Ivanhoe was banished from his father's home. So when King Richard went on a crusade, Ivanhoe followed him. At first many reports reached England of battles in the Holy Land; then for months was heard no news of the King or of his young knight.

One summer evening, there came to Cedric's mansion a Norman knight, Bois-Guilbert, and an abbot with their attendants, seeking shelter. When lost amidst the woods and overtaken by a storm, they had been guided thither by a palmer, or pilgrim, returned from the Holy Land, whom they had chanced to meet wandering on foot, clad in his coarse black cloak and broad and shady hat bordered with cockle-shells. The travellers were feasted by their noble Saxon host, who gave them a civil though hardly a cordial welcome. With him was Rowena in

