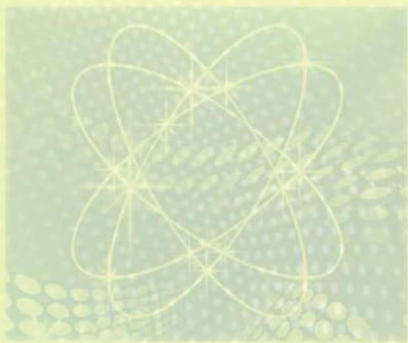


神曲·炼狱篇

The Divine Comedy-Purgatorio

(意) 但丁著



辽宁人民出版社



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THE DIVINE COMEDY PURGATORIO

by Dante Alighieri

Translated by H. W. Longfellow

Illustrated by Gustave Dore



Liaoning People's Publishing House, China

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Dante Alighieri

Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) was a major Italian poet of the Middle Ages. His *Divine Comedy*, originally called *Commedia* and later called *Divina* by Boccaccio, is widely considered the greatest literary work composed in the Italian language and a masterpiece of world literature.

In Italy he is known as il Sommo Poeta (“the Supreme Poet”) or just il Poeta. He, Petrarch and Boccaccio are also known as “the three fountains” or “the three crowns”. Dante is also called the “Father of the Italian language”.

Is this book for you?

西方文学花园中的一朵艳丽奇葩

从古希腊、古罗马文学开始，一直到20世纪漫长的西方文学史中，中世纪的教会文学、骑士文学、英雄史诗等都是不可或缺的一部分。而中世纪文学，更是由于有了但丁《神曲》这部划时代的重磅作品而增色许多。正如恩格斯所说，但丁是“中世纪最后一位诗人，同时又是新时代的最初一位诗人”。

《神曲》是但丁1307年至1321在放逐期间写的一部长诗。全诗分为三部《地狱篇》（已经收录并出版在“最经典英语文库”第一辑里）、《炼狱篇》、《天堂篇》。每部33首，最前面增加一首序诗，共100首，描绘了诗人但丁在维吉尔和贝阿特丽采的指引下，幻游地狱、炼狱、天堂三界的故事。

在“最经典英语文库”先出版的《地狱篇》序言中，我称《神曲》是“一个战士的梦幻现实巨著”。说但丁是“战士”，是由于他早年积极参加反封建贵族的政治斗争，并为此被判处终身流放，拒绝屈服，直至客死他乡。说《神曲》是“梦幻现实巨著”，是因为它不仅借助了梦幻中神游三界的文学形式，而且极其广泛地包含了当时意大利的社会政治和文化方面的情况，描写了诗人幻游中遇到的上百个各种类型的人物，对政治党争、教会罪恶、哲学、神学、科学、艺术等诸多方面都做了艺术性的阐述和总结，堪称欧洲中世纪的百科全书。

此次，“最经典英语文库”出版的是《神曲》的第二部《炼狱篇》，也是《地狱篇》改恶从善历程的继续。

说它是西方文学花园里的“艳丽奇葩”，不仅是因为它有着时代独有的宗教色彩，饱含着但丁对人类和意大利民族前途的忧虑、对现实的揭露、对善恶的评判、对理想和民族道路的探索，还因为它交融了梦幻和写实，充斥着象征和寓意，采用了意大利民族语言和意大利民歌形式。

美国19世纪著名诗人朗费罗，通过精确的理解，将它翻译成英语。现在这部朗费罗英译本，已成为英语世界里的精品。法国19世纪著名版画家、雕刻家和插图作家古斯塔夫·多雷，通过精确的理解，为它作了充实饱满、质感强烈、精美异常的插图。人们通过阅读这部译本，来了解但丁，了解“地狱”，了解“炼狱”，了解“天堂”。

如果您是英文爱好者中的一员，希望您通过阅读英语原文，来欣赏这部作品，这无疑是一种无法替代的精神享受。

如果您是学生家长，建议您给上中学或大学的孩子准备一套“最经典英语文库”，放在书架上。它们是永远不会过时的精神食粮。

如果您是正在学习的大中学生，也建议您抽空读这些经时间检验的人类精神食粮文库里最经典的精品。一时读不懂不要紧，先收藏起来，放进您的书架里，等您长大到某个时候，您会忽然发现，自己开始能读，而且读懂了作品字里行间的意义时，那种喜悦感，是无法言述的，也是无与伦比的。您可能也会因此对走过的人生，有更深刻的感悟与理解。

关于这套图书的装帧设计与性价比：完全按欧美出版规则操作，从图书开本，到封面设计，从体例版式，到字体选取，但价钱却比欧美原版图书便宜三分之二，甚至更多。因此，从性价比看，它们也是最值得收藏的。

——王维强

General Preface

Millions of Chinese are learning English to acquire knowledge and skills for communication in a world where English has become the primary language for international discourse. Yet not many learners have come to realize that the command of the English language also enables them to have an easy access to the world literary classics such as Shakespeare's plays, Shelley's poems, mark Twain's novels and Nietzsche's works which are an important part of liberal-arts education. The most important goals of universities are not vocational, that is, not merely the giving of knowledge and the training of skills.

In a broad sense, education aims at broadening young people's mental horizon, cultivating virtues and shaping their character. Lincoln, Mao Zedong and many other great leaders and personages of distinction declared how they drew immense inspiration and strength from literary works. As a matter of fact, many of them had aspired to become writers in their young age. Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) is said to take along with him two things, waking or sleeping: a book and a dagger, and the book is Iliad, a literary classic, by Homer. He would put these two much treasured things under his pillow when he went to bed.

Today, we face an unprecedented complex and changing world. To cope with this rapid changing world requires not only communication skills, but also adequate knowledge of cultures other than our own home culture. Among the most important developments in present-day global culture is the ever increasing cultural exchanges and understanding between different nations and peoples. And one of the best ways to know foreign cultures is to read their literary works, particularly their literary classics, the soul of a country's culture. They also give you the best language and the feeling of sublimity.

Liaoning People's Publishing House is to be congratulated for its foresight and courage in making a new series of world literary classics available to the reading public. It is hoped that people with an adequate command of the English language will read them, like them and keep them as their lifetime companions.

I am convinced that the series will make an important contribution to the literary education of the young people in china. At a time when the whole country is emphasizing "spiritual civilization", it is certainly a very timely venture to put out the series of literary classics for literary and cultural education.

Zhang Zhongzai

Professor

Beijing Foreign Studies University

July, 2013 Beijing

总序

经典名著的语言无疑是最凝练、最优美、最有审美价值的。雪莱的那句“如冬已来临，春天还会远吗？”让多少陷于绝望的人重新燃起希望之火，鼓起勇气，迎接严冬过后的春天。徐志摩一句“悄悄的我走了，正如我悄悄的来；我挥一挥衣袖，不带走一片云彩”又让多少人陶醉。尼采的那句“上帝死了”，又给多少人以振聋发聩的启迪作用。

读经典名著，尤其阅读原汁原味作品，可以怡情养性，增长知识，加添才干，丰富情感，开阔视野。所谓“经典”，其实就是作者所属的那个民族的文化积淀，是那个民族的灵魂缩影。英国戏剧泰斗莎士比亚的《哈姆雷特》和《麦克白》等、“意大利语言之父”的但丁的《神曲》之《地狱篇》《炼狱篇》及《天堂篇》、爱尔兰世界一流作家詹姆斯·乔伊斯的《尤利西斯》及《一个艺术家的肖像》等、美国风趣而笔法超一流的著名小说家马克·吐温的《哈克历险记》以及《汤姆索亚历险记》等，德国著名哲学家尼采的《查拉图斯特拉如是说》及《快乐的科学》等等，都为塑造自己民族的文化积淀，做出了永恒的贡献，也同时向世界展示了他们所属的民族的优秀剪影。

很多著名领袖如林肯、毛泽东等伟大人物，也都曾从经典名著中汲取力量，甚至获得治国理念。耶鲁大学教授查尔斯·希尔曾在题为《经典与治国理念》的文章，阐述了读书与治国之间的绝妙关系。他这样写道：“在几乎所有经典名著中，都可以找到让人叹为观止、深藏其中的治国艺术原则。”

经典名著，不仅仅有治国理念，更具提升读者审美情趣的功能。世界上不同时代、不同地域的优秀经典作品，都存在一个共同属性：歌颂赞美人间的真善美，揭露抨击世间的假恶丑。

读欧美自但丁以来的经典名著，你会看到，西方无论是在漫长的黑暗时期，抑或进入现代进程时期，总有经典作品问世，对世间的负面，进行冷峻的批判。与此同时，也有更多的大家作品问世，热情讴歌人间的真诚与善良，使读者不由自主地沉浸于经典作品的审美情感之中。

英语经典名著，显然是除了汉语经典名著以外，人类整个进程中至关重要的文化遗产的一部分。从历史上看，英语是全世界经典阅读作品中，使用得最广泛的国际性语言。这一事实，没有产生根本性变化。本世纪相当长一段时间，这一事实也似乎不会发生任何变化。而要更深入地了解并切身感受英语经典名著的风采，阅读原汁原味的英语经典作品的过程，显然是必不可少的。

辽宁人民出版社及时并隆重推出“最经典英语文库”系列丛书，是具有远见与卓识的出版行为。我相信，这套既可供阅读，同时也具收藏价值的英语原版经

典作品系列丛书，在帮助人们了解什么才是经典作品的同时，也一定会成为广大英语爱好者、大中学生以及学生家长们的挚爱的“最经典英语文库”。

北京外国语大学英语学院
北外公共外交研究中心
欧美文学研究中心主任
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CONTENTS

- I. The Shores of Purgatory. The Four Stars. Cato of Utica.
The Rush. / 1
- II. The Celestial Pilot. Casella. The Departure. / 8
- III. Discourse on the Limits of Reason.
The Foot of the Mountain.
Those who died in Contumacy of Holy Church.
Manfredi. / 14
- IV. Farther Ascent. Nature of the Mountain.
The Negligent, who postponed Repentance till the last Hour.
Belacqua. / 21
- V. Those who died by Violence, but repentant.
Buonconte di Monfelfro. La Pia. / 28
- VI. Dante's Inquiry on Prayers for the Dead.
Sordello. Italy. / 36
- VII. The Valley of Flowers. Negligent Princes. / 41
- VIII. The Guardian Angels and the Serpent. Nino di Gallura.
The Three Stars. Currado Malaspina. / 48
- IX. Dante's Dream of the Eagle.
The Gate of Purgatory and the Angel.
Seven P's. The Keys. / 55
- X. The Needle's Eye. The First Circle: The Proud.
The Sculptures on the Wall. / 62
- XI. The Humble Prayer. Omberto di Santafigiore.
Oderisi d' Agobbio. Provenzan Salvani. / 68

- XII. The Sculptures on the Pavement.
Ascent to the Second Circle. / 74
- XIII. The Second Circle: The Envious. Sapia of Siena. / 80
- XIV. Guido del Duca and Renier da Calboli.
Cities of the Arno Valley.
Denunciation of Stubbornness. / 88
- XV. The Third Circle: The Irascible. Dante's Visions.
The Smoke. / 93
- XVI. Marco Lombardo.
Lament over the State of the World. / 99
- XVII. Dante's Dream of Anger.
The Fourth Circle: The Slothful.
Virgil's Discourse of Love. / 106
- XVIII. Virgil further discourses of Love and Free Will.
The Abbot of San Zeno. / 113
- XIX. Dante's Dream of the Siren.
The Fifth Circle: The Avaricious and Prodigal.
Pope Adrian V. / 119
- XX. Hugh Capet. Corruption of the French Crown.
Prophecy of the Abduction of Pope Boniface VIII and
the Sacrilege of Philip the Fair. The Earthquake. / 125
- XXI. The Poet Statius. Praise of Virgil. / 131
- XXII. Statius' Denunciation of Avarice.
The Sixth Circle: The Gluttonous.
The Mystic Tree. / 136
- XXIII. Forese.
Reproof of immodest Florentine Women. / 142
- XXIV. Buonagiunta da Lucca. Pope Martin IV, and others.
Inquiry into the State of Poetry. / 149

- XXV. Discourse of Statius on Generation.
The Seventh Circle: The Wanton. / 155
- XXVI. Sodomites.
Guido Guinicelli and Arnaldo Daniello. / 160
- XXVII. The Wall of Fire and the Angel of God.
Dante's Sleep upon the Stairway,
and his Dream of Leah and Rachel.
Arrival at the Terrestrial Paradise. / 167
- XXVIII. The River Lethe. Matilda.
The Nature of the Terrestrial Paradise. / 174
- XXIX. The Triumph of the Church. / 181
- XXX. Virgil's Departure. Beatrice. Dante's Shame. / 189
- XXXI. Reproaches of Beatrice and Confession of Dante.
The Passage of Lethe. The Seven Virtues.
The Griffon. / 194
- XXXII. The Tree of Knowledge.
Allegory of the Chariot. / 200
- XXXIII. Lament over the State of the Church.
Final Reproaches of Beatrice.
The River Eunoe. / 208

PURGATORIO

Purgatorio: Canto I

To run o'er better waters hoists its sail
The little vessel of my genius now,
That leaves behind itself a sea so cruel;

And of that second kingdom will I sing
Wherein the human spirit doth purge itself,
And to ascend to heaven becometh worthy.

But let dead Poesy here rise again,
O holy Muses, since that I am yours,
And here Calliope somewhat ascend,

My song accompanying with that sound,
Of which the miserable magpies felt
The blow so great, that they despaired of pardon.

Sweet colour of the oriental sapphire,
That was upgathered in the cloudless aspect
Of the pure air, as far as the first circle,

Unto mine eyes did recommence delight
Soon as I issued forth from the dead air,
Which had with sadness filled mine eyes and breast.

The beauteous planet, that to love incites,
Was making all the orient to laugh,
Veiling the Fishes that were in her escort.