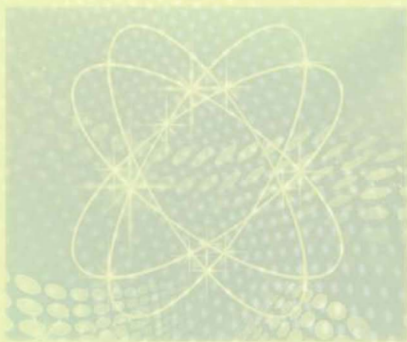


爱伦 · 坡诗歌全集

Edgar Allan Poe' s Complete
Poetical Works by Edgar Allan Poe

(美) 爱伦 · 坡著



辽宁人民出版社



CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC • A BEDSIDE CLASSIC •

Edgar Allan Poe's Complete Poetical Works by Edgar Allan Poe



Liaoning People's Publishing House, China

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

爱伦·坡诗歌全集 = Edgar Allan Poe's Complete Poetical Works by Edgar Allan Poe: 英文/ (美) 爱伦·坡著. —沈阳: 辽宁人民出版社, 2016.1

(最经典英语文库)

ISBN 978-7-205-08441-7

I. ①爱… II. ①爱… III. ①英语—语言读物 ②诗集—美国—现代 IV. ①H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2015) 第283798号

出版发行: 辽宁人民出版社

地址: 沈阳市和平区十一纬路25号 邮编: 110003

电话: 024-23284321 (邮 购) 024-23284324 (发行部)

传真: 024-23284191 (发行部) 024-23284304 (办公室)

<http://www.lnpublish.com.cn>

印 刷: 辽宁泰阳广告彩色印刷有限公司

幅面尺寸: 105mm × 175mm

印 张: 7.25

出版时间: 2016年1月第1版

印刷时间: 2016年1月第1次印刷

责任编辑: 张 放

封面设计: 琥珀视觉

责任校对: 吉 拉

书 号: ISBN 978-7-205-08441-7

定 价: 19.00元

Edgar Allan Poe

Edgar Allan Poe (19 January 1809-7 October 1849) was an American writer, editor, and literary critic. Poe is best known for his poetry and short stories, particularly his tales of mystery and the macabre. Widely regarded as a central figure of Romanticism in the United States and American literature

Poe and his works influenced literature in the United States and around the world, as well as in specialized fields, such as cosmology and cryptography. Poe and his work appear throughout popular culture in literature, music, films, and television. A number of his homes are dedicated museums today. The Mystery Writers of America present an annual award known as the Edgar Award for distinguished work in the mystery genre.

Is This Book for You?

坎坷的短暂四十载人生

——“最经典英语文库”第五辑之
《爱伦·坡诗歌全集》导读

田璐柯

埃德加·爱伦·坡出生于19世纪初,只活了40岁,便于1849年离开了人世间。但他这40年,可以用“惊涛骇浪”来形容毫不为过。他娶了自己的侄女为妻;与其他作家大打出手,整天醉眼朦胧。

爱伦·坡生活的地方,是美国重要的文学中心地带:巴尔的摩、费城、纽约和波士顿。他干过杂志编辑,当过文学评论者,也给一些大学上过课。他最感兴趣的是英国惊悚小说、歌德体诗歌,同时又热衷于向美国读者介绍侦探小说、科幻小说,并不停地进行文学评论。爱伦·坡成为美国19世纪文学领域里最活跃也十分重要的人物。当然,一提到19世纪,人们自然会想起一些伟大的名字,如爱默生、梭罗、霍桑、梅尔维尔以及惠特曼等人。正是这些人试图摆脱头顶上的英国文学传统的阴影,并试图走出一条美国式的文学道路来。而爱伦·坡直到20世纪下半叶,才被公认为对“美国文艺复兴”起到重要作用。

翻开爱伦·坡的作品,不难看出,几乎所有的作

品，都留有悲剧的情愫。他刚出生不久，父亲便去世了。他3岁刚过，就亲眼看到自己的妈妈在肺病病痛的折磨中死去的全过程。后来，他被父母生前好友收养。但养母的身体也一直很糟糕，他能感受得到养母的病痛，一如体会自己亲生母亲的致命病痛带来的苦痛。而他与养父的关系则变得十分紧张。养父是个情绪多变、性情乖戾的人。后来爱伦·坡上了大学，但养父只供养他两个学期，就拒绝再支付后来的学费了，他只好辍学。爱伦·坡还有个坏毛病：嗜赌，这使得他深陷债务危机之中。整个前半生，他养成了一种人生观：错误都是别人造成的，自己则是无辜的。这种人生观使他的人际关系变得紧张。他于是认定，养父不过就是个名称罢了，养父根本就不能起到父亲的作用。而这种观点，一直影响他的几乎所有的作品。

爱伦·坡后来应征入伍，但没些时候，他便从部队里出来了。为了谋生，他进入杂志领域。他凭着自己的能说会道，居然说服了当时一个很有名的主编，让自己当上了某杂志的编辑。这一职业使得他有了后来文学作品得以发表的空间。他好好地利用了这一职位。他撰写文章，激烈地抨击商业竞争对手，并顺势抨击他不喜欢的著名诗人朗费罗。不过很快，他便失宠，于是，职位丢失了，但他已经很有名气。他一生最大的梦想就是办一家自己的杂志，直到临近死亡，他一直坚信，是别人偷走了他实现这一梦想的元素。

爱伦·坡以文学评论家姿态驰骋于美国文学领域。不过，令他一夜成名的，却不是他的文学评论作品，而是他的诗作：“The Raven”（此诗作为第一首诗被收录在“最经典英语文库”第五辑《爱伦·坡诗歌全集》之中）。后来，他陆续发表了很多诗作。而最令

读者动容的诗作当数“安娜贝尔莉”。这次，“最经典英语文库”重点推出了这一诗作。

此外，本书中还收录了爱伦·坡的唯一的诗歌体剧本。读者只要拥有此书，就可以把爱伦·坡的全部诗作都收入进来。

总之，爱伦·坡在中国读者眼中并不是陌生的。上世纪80年代，有很多中国学者纷纷拿起手中的笔，或介绍或翻译爱伦·坡的作品。但要不折不扣地理解爱伦·坡，还得看原汁原味的爱伦·坡作品。

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美剪影。

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
全国英国文学学会名誉会长

张中载 教授
2013年7月于北京



PREFACE

In placing before the public this collection of Edgar Poe's poetical works, it is requisite to point out in what respects it differs from, and is superior to, the numerous collections which have preceded it. Until recently, all editions, whether American or English, of Poe's poems have been *verbatim* reprints of the first posthumous collection, published at New York in 1850.

In 1874 I began drawing attention to the fact that unknown and unreprinted poetry by Edgar Poe was in existence. Most, if not all, of the specimens issued in my articles have since been reprinted by different editors and publishers, but the present is the first occasion on which all the pieces referred to have been garnered into one sheaf. Besides the poems thus alluded to, this volume will be found to contain many additional pieces and extra stanzas, nowhere else published or included in Poe's works. Such verses have been gathered from printed or manuscript sources during a research extending over many years.

In addition to the new poetical matter included in this volume, attention should, also, be solicited on behalf of the notes, which will be found to contain much matter, interesting both from biographical and bibliographical points of view.

John H. Ingram.



MEMOIR OF EDGAR ALLAN POE

During the last few years every incident in the life of Edgar Poe has been subjected to microscopic investigation. The result has not been altogether satisfactory. On the one hand, envy and prejudice have magnified every blemish of his character into crime, whilst on the other, blind admiration would depict him as far "too good for human nature's daily food." Let us endeavor to judge him impartially, granting that he was as a mortal subject to the ordinary weaknesses of mortality, but that he was tempted sorely, treated badly, and suffered deeply.

The poet's ancestry and parentage are chiefly interesting as explaining some of the complexities of his character. His father, David Poe, was of Anglo-Irish extraction. Educated for the Bar, he elected to abandon it for the stage. In one of his tours through the chief towns of the United States he met and married a young actress, Elizabeth Arnold, member of an English family distinguished for its musical talents. As an actress, Elizabeth Poe acquired some reputation, but became even better known for her domestic virtues. In those days the United States afforded little scope for dramatic energy, so it is not surprising to find that when her husband died, after a few years of married life, the young widow had a vain struggle to maintain herself and three little ones, William Henry, Edgar, and Rosalie. Before her premature death, in

December, 1811, the poet's mother had been reduced to the dire necessity of living on the charity of her neighbors.

Edgar, the second child of David and Elizabeth Poe, was born at Boston, in the United States, on the 19th of January, 1809. Upon his mother's death at Richmond, Virginia, Edgar was adopted by a wealthy Scotch merchant, John Allan. Mr. Allan, who had married an American lady and settled in Virginia, was childless. He therefore took naturally to the brilliant and beautiful little boy, treated him as his son, and made him take his own surname. Edgar Allan, as he was now styled, after some elementary tuition in Richmond, was taken to England by his adopted parents, and, in 1816, placed at the Manor House School, Stoke-Newington.

Under the Rev. Dr. Bransby, the future poet spent a lustrum of his life neither unprofitably nor, apparently, ungenially. Dr. Bransby, who is himself so quaintly portrayed in Poe's tale of *William Wilson*, described "Edgar Allan," by which name only he knew the lad, as "a quick and clever boy," who "would have been a very good boy had he not been spoilt by his parents," meaning, of course, the Allans. They "allowed him an extravagant amount of pocket-money, which enabled him to get into all manner of mischief. Still I liked the boy," added the tutor, "but, poor fellow, his parents spoiled him."

Poe has described some aspects of his school days in his oft cited story of *William Wilson*. Probably there is the usual amount of poetic exaggeration in these reminiscences, but they are almost the only record we have of that portion of his career and, therefore, apart from their literary merits, are on that account deeply interesting. The description of the sleepy old London suburb, as it was in those days, is remarkably accurate, but the revisions which the story of *William Wilson* went through before it reached its present

perfect state caused many of the author's details to deviate widely from their original correctness. His schoolhouse in the earliest draft was truthfully described as an "old, irregular, and cottage-built" dwelling, and so it remained until its destruction a few years ago.

The *soi-disant* William Wilson, referring to those bygone happy days spent in the English academy, says,

"The teeming brain of childhood requires no external world of incident to occupy or amuse it. The morning's awakening, the nightly summons to bed; the connings, the recitations, the periodical half-holidays and perambulations, the playground, with its broils, its pastimes, its intrigues—these, by a mental sorcery long forgotten, were made to involve a wilderness of sensation, a world of rich incident, a universe of varied emotion, of excitement the most passionate and spirit-stirring, '*Oh, le bon temps, que ce siècle de fer!*'"

From this world of boyish imagination Poe was called to his adopted parents' home in the United States. He returned to America in 1821, and was speedily placed in an academy in Richmond, Virginia, in which city the Allans continued to reside. Already well grounded in the elementary processes of education, not without reputation on account of his European residence, handsome, proud, and regarded as the heir of a wealthy man, Poe must have been looked up to with no little respect by his fellow pupils. He speedily made himself a prominent position in the school, not only by his classical attainments, but by his athletic feats—accomplishments calculated to render him a leader among lads.

"In the simple school athletics of those days, when a gymnasium had not been heard of, he was *facile princeps*," is the reminiscence of his fellow pupil, Colonel T. L. Preston. Poe he remembers as "a swift runner, a wonderful leaper, and, what was more rare, a

boxer, with some slight training.... He would allow the strongest boy in the school to strike him with full force in the chest. He taught me the secret, and I imitated him, after my measure. It was to inflate the lungs to the uttermost, and at the moment of receiving the blow to exhale the air. It looked surprising, and was, indeed, a little rough; but with a good breast-bone, and some resolution, it was not difficult to stand it. For swimming he was noted, being in many of his athletic proclivities surprisingly like Byron in his youth."

In one of his feats Poe only came off second best.

"A challenge to a foot race," says Colonel Preston, "had been passed between the two classical schools of the city; we selected Poe as our champion. The race came off one bright May morning at sunrise, in the Capitol Square. Historical truth compels me to add that on this occasion our school was beaten, and we had to pay up our small bets. Poe ran well, but his competitor was a long-legged, Indian-looking fellow, who would have outstripped Atalanta without the help of the golden apples."

"In our Latin exercises in school," continues the colonel, "Poe was among the first—not first without dispute. We had competitors who fairly disputed the palm, especially one, Nat Howard, afterwards known as one of the ripest scholars in Virginia, and distinguished also as a profound lawyer. If Howard was less brilliant than Poe, he was far more studious; for even then the germs of waywardness were developing in the nascent poet, and even then no inconsiderable portion of his time was given to versifying. But if I put Howard as a Latinist on a level with Poe, I do him full justice." "Poe," says the colonel, "was very fond of the Odes of Horace, and repeated them so often in my hearing that I learned by sound the words of many before I understood their meaning. In the lilting rhythm of the Sapphics and Iambics, his ear, as yet untutored in more complicated