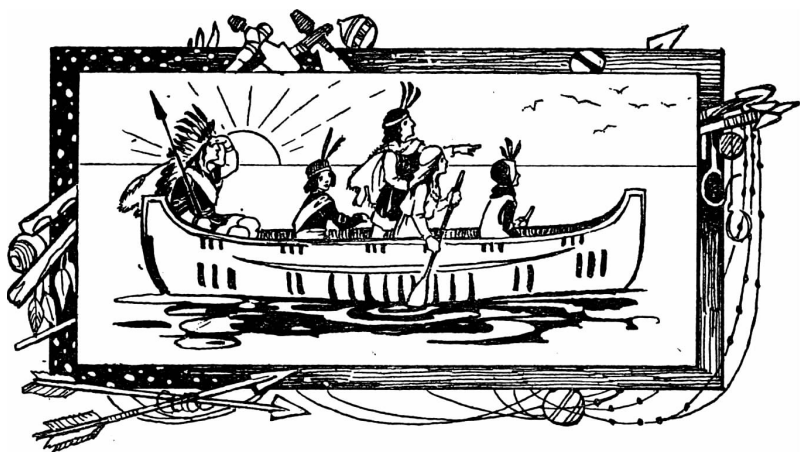


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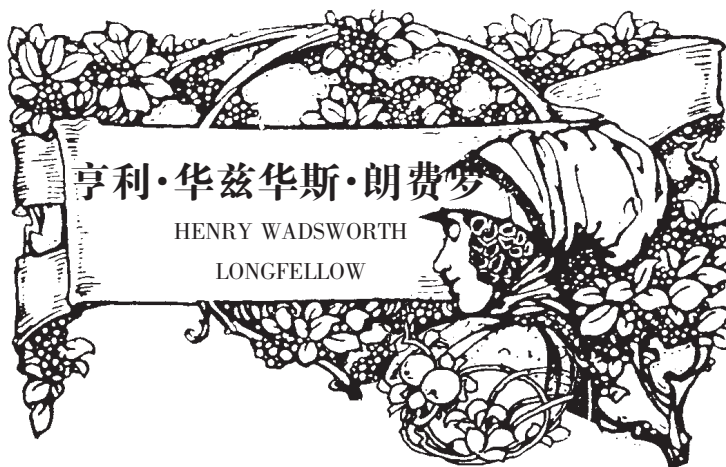
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His song was of the summer time,
The very birds sang in his rhyme;
The sunshine, the delicious air
The fragrance of the flowers were there.

The Golden Legend.



他的歌声如夏日时光，
就如鸟儿在和韵歌唱；
阳光啊，快乐的样子，
那里都是花儿的芳香。

——金色的传说

作者介绍





HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, the greatest of American poets, and one of the most popular of writers in the English language, had the good fortune to be the son of well-to-do parents. From his birth the road was made smooth for him, and so it may be said to have continued for the seventy-five years of his peaceful and somewhat uneventful life.

Longfellow was born in the city of Portland, State of Maine, on February 27, 1807. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Bowdoin College, in the neighbouring town of Brunswick, and in four years graduated there with high honours.

Intended for the legal profession, he immediately entered his father's office, although the study of the law was certainly uncongenial to him. Before many months, however, his good fortune, now in the shape of Bowdoin College, came to his rescue. He was highly honoured by being

亨利·华兹华斯·朗费罗，美国伟大诗人，19世纪最著名的英语作家之一。他出生在富裕之家，从小生活顺利，而在他整个75年的生涯中，一直生活得很安宁。

朗费罗于1807年2月27日出生于缅因州波特兰城，14岁时进入不伦瑞克附近的博多因学院，4年后以高分毕业。

虽然不喜欢法律，他还是进入了父亲的办公室，本想以律师作为职业。而在几个月前，当他还在博多因学院的时候，就被学院授予现代文学教授的荣誉。

接受这份荣誉之后，朗费罗到欧洲英格兰、法兰西、德国、西班牙和荷兰等地，研究这些国家的语言和文学。他在博多因学院讲学时获得了显赫的声望，接着被请到马萨诸塞州坎布里奇市的哈佛大学讲授现代语言与纯文学，当时该席位恰好空缺。在去哈佛大学之前，他再一次到德国、丹麦和瑞典，加深了对北欧文学的

offered the Professorship of Modern Languages that the Authorities of the College then proposed to found.

On accepting this offer Longfellow started for Europe to perfect himself for his Professorship by a residence of nearly four years in England, France, Germany, Spain, and Holland, the result being that he achieved such considerable distinction during the years he lectured at Bowdoin that, on the Professorship of Modern Languages and *Belles-lettres* in the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts, becoming vacant, he was offered the chair. Before taking up this new office he once more went to Europe, on this occasion spending most of his time in Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, to further strengthen his knowledge of the literature of Northern Europe.

His truthful and graceful work proves him to be “ pre-eminently the interpreter of all that is peaceful, lovely, and cheering in external nature

理解。

他那踏实的工作态度和优美的翻译风格 ,使他获得了“ 最卓越的翻译家 ”的称号。他的性格平和、有趣、讨人喜欢。既没有狂喜 ,因狂喜会使美丽变形 ,也没有极度的苦恼。他不走人生的极端 ,每日愉快地歌唱 ,即使疲惫和发怒的精灵也想由他的深思来驱除疲劳安慰心灵 ,他就像是所罗王当年邪恶附身时所召唤的竖琴师大卫。

1831年朗费罗与波特兰的波特小姐结婚 ,1835年他们在欧洲一起旅游的时候 ,朗费罗夫人在鹿特丹不幸去世。他写了一首美妙的诗歌“ 天使的足迹 ”来纪念她。1843年朗费罗继娶弗郎西丝·伊丽莎白·阿普尔顿为妻。1882年3月24日 ,朗费罗在马萨诸塞州的坎布里奇市去世。





and human life. He has neither ascended the bright mountains of transport, where the beautiful is transfigured into the glorious, nor descended into the dark mines of misery, where even the beautiful is deformed into the frightful. He dwells between these extremes, which are the zenith and nadir of human experience, and he sings so sweetly in the intermediate region of everyday nature and life, that all jaded or irritated spirits may have recourse to his muse for refreshment and soothing, even as King Saul, when the evil spirit was upon him, called for David the harper. ”

Longfellow married in 1831 Miss Potter, of Portland, who died in Rotterdam in 1835, while they were making a tour of Europe; she is commemorated in the beautiful poem, “ The Footsteps of Angels. ” He married again in 1843, Miss Frances Elizabeth Appleton, the heroine of “ Hyperion. ” The poet’s death took place at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on March 24, 1882.

Edric Vredenburg



FROM "ELIZABETH"

“庄园里少女”插图

THE home of the American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, during the greater part of his life was in the picturesque town of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and there many of his best-known poems were written.

The forge of the Village Blacksmith really stood there, beneath



朗费罗生活过的马萨诸塞州的坎布里奇市,风景如画,诗人在那里写了很多家喻户晓的诗歌。

他所讲述的乡村铁匠、到处长满栗子树的乡村就在坎布里奇。当那里的小镇扩大的时候,铁匠铺搬家了,栗子树也被砍掉了。坎布里奇学校里的孩子们捐钱买下了这棵出名的树,做成椅子送给了诗人。

朗费罗对印第安文化很有兴趣,在《海华沙之歌》里,他穿插了很多关于北美印第安人的古老传说。海华沙是个有着传奇色彩的人物,在不同的部落里对他有不同的称呼。据说,他是神派来清澈河水、清理森林、带给印第安人和平的。

本书介绍

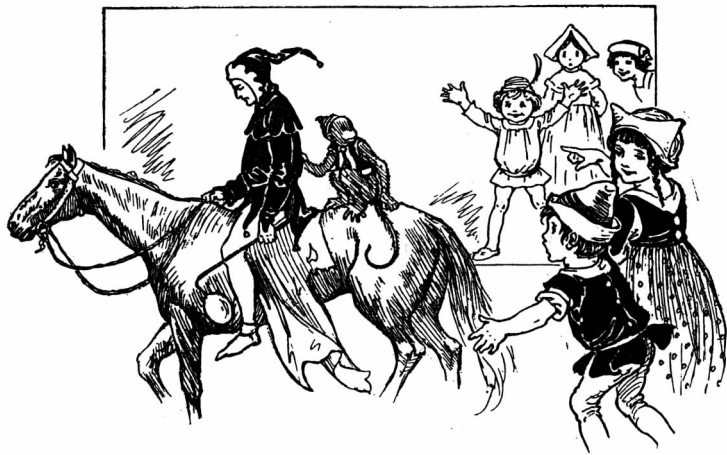




the shelter of a "spreading chestnut-tree," in Cambridge, and when, as the town grew larger, the smithy was removed and the tree cut down, all the school children in Cambridge subscribed together to buy the wood of the famous tree, and had a chair made from it which they gave to the poet.

Longfellow was deeply interested in all Indian lore, and in the poem of "Hiawatha" he has embodied many of the old legends of the North American Indians. Hiawatha, who was known among the different tribes under various names, was supposed to be a person of miraculous birth, sent among them by the Great Spirit to clear their rivers and forests and to teach them the arts of peace.

In "The Golden Legend" we find quite a different form of story. This is a legend written down by one of the old German Minnesinger and called, "Der arme Heinrich" (Unhappy Henry). The American



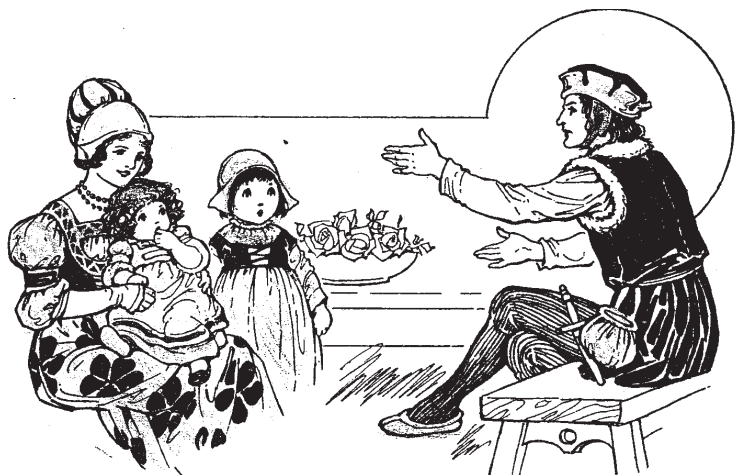
FROM "KING ROBERT OF SICILY"

"西西里岛的罗伯特国王"插图

poet has faithfully followed the outlines of the story, but has added a good deal to it, including the appearance of Lucifer with his train of evil spirits, and his attempts to lead Prince Henry astray.

Five of the remaining stories are taken from the “ Tales of a Wayside Inn ” — a series of poems whose plan was evidently suggested by “ The Canterbury Tales. ”

Doris Ashley



《金色的传说》中有很多不同形式的故事。原来是由一个德国吟游诗人讲述的，题为“不幸的亨利”。美国诗人朗费罗忠实地按照原来的故事框架，再加入一些素材，比如魔鬼撒旦以及它的邪恶幽灵出场，撒旦试图引诱王子亨利的情节，使作品更为生动。

还有5个故事是从《乡村小旅馆的故事》里摘录下来的。《乡村小旅馆的故事》是由《坎特伯雷故事》情节所体现的一系列诗歌。





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。

这次由上海科学技术文献出版社推出《徐家汇藏书楼西文精品·本色童话》四种:《英国古老传说》、《欧洲的传说·罗马尼亚》、《圣经童话》、《朗费罗童话》。这是继《徐家汇藏书楼西文精品·插图寓言》之后的又一西文精品系列,均选自19世纪末20世纪初拉菲尔公司编辑出版的英文原版“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,在西方英语世界享有盛誉。在一个世纪之前,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、罗马尼亚等国家的童话、神话、民间故事；有《爱丽丝在仙境中》、《伊索寓言》、《水孩子》、《卷毛头和长腿》、《阿拉伯之夜故事》、《鹅妈妈》、《朗费罗童话》等儿童文学名著；有《莎士比亚戏剧故事》、《鲁滨逊漂流记》、《圣经童话》等世界文学名著的改写本；有介绍英国、法国等国历史的儿童故事。这些故事，都具有极强的文学性和可读性。值得一提的是，这套丛书都配有精美的插图，每部书都有彩色满版插图10至12幅，黑白插图80幅左右。满版彩色插图为水彩画，画家借助水彩来表现色调浓淡和透明度，利用白纸和颜料的掩映渗融作用，体现出画面上人物、背景那明丽、透明、轻盈、滋润、淋漓等特有的艺术效果。黑白插图是以线条为主要描绘方式的单色画，概括、清晰、醒目、流畅。高度的表现力和独特的艺术效果，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。但遗憾的是，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，完全保留了原书的纯正英语和精美插图，读者从此可以领略原版精品图书的迷人风采。

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。我们还相信，这套英汉双语版的经典读本的问世，对促进世界儿童文学的交流，推动中国儿童文学原创图书的发展和提高少年儿童儿童的阅读品味，都将起重要作用。

丛书策划人 张锡昌
(著名儿童文学作家)





FROM "KING ROBERT OF SICILY"

MORE than a thousand years ago there lived a famous Emperor. Many were his deeds of valour, and there have come down to us a wealth of stories and poems concerning his wondrous acts. But Charlemagne (or Charles the Great) was not only a mighty warrior; he cared for peace and strove to improve the condition of his people. He invited men of learning from other countries to his Court, and made them teachers in the schools which he founded in his capital — schools wherein the King's own sons were taught side by side with children of the poor. The chief of these teachers was Alcuin, the most learned man of the age, who not only imparted his knowledge to his pupils but won their affection by his kindly nature.



一千多年前,有一个著名的国王。他很勇敢,因此流传下很多关于他非凡事迹的故事和诗篇。查理曼—法兰克国王(查理曼大帝)虽然好战,却也致力于和平,努力提高人民的生活水平。他在首府建立学校,并从其他国家请来学者到他的宫廷让他们担任老师,传授知识,在那里普通孩子也能够和王子一起学习。有一个名叫阿尔昆的学者,他不仅向学生们传授知识,还以和蔼的性格赢得了学生们的尊敬。

在国王的学者里,有一个叫艾及哈德的年轻人,他很快就超过了其他人。别人视作的繁重工作,对他来说就像是游戏。他十分聪明,科学和艺术这两门课学得特别快,诗歌和音乐进步显著。他的

艾玛和艾及哈德





Now amongst his scholars was a youth named Eginhard, who so far surpassed the others that what was hard work to them seemed but a game to him. He learned rapidly all the arts and sciences, and was moreover an accomplished poet and musician. So remarkable was the young student's progress that it came to the knowledge of the Emperor, who resolved to take Eginhard into his service and train him for high office in the realm.

So Eginhard became his secretary and won much favour. Yet his modesty was great, and he lived as much as possible in quiet seclusion with his books.

“ All men loved him for his modest grace,
And comeliness of figure and of face. ”

Eginhard kept always the favour of Charlemagne, and wrote the life of his great benefactor. He was much loved by the next King, Charlemagne's son, with whom he had been taught in Alcuin's school, and died an old



man full of honour.

A chronicler, many years after, tells this story of what befell Eginhard in the days of his youth. Whether this story be true or not we cannot tell, but it shows that people believed that beneath the warrior King's coat of mail lay concealed all the tenderness and affection which a father can bestow.

The great Emperor had one fair daughter, the Princess Emma, and many were the reports throughout the realm of her exceeding loveliness and sweetness of disposition. Charlemagne had resolved that she should be trained in all womanly arts, as befitted a noble lady, and so he had sent her to a convent where the gentle nuns had taught her to do beautiful embroideries and all things pertaining to the care of a household. In those days the mistress of a home, even the Queen herself, did not disdain to instruct her maids in spinning and cookery and such-like domestic arts. The nuns, too, must have had a garden of herbs and flowers which they



才华很快被国王获悉。国王将他留在身边工作，并准备培养他，委以重任。

艾及哈德成为国王的秘书，深得国王宠爱，然而他很谦逊，常常埋头在书本之中。

“所有人都喜欢他谦逊的风度和漂亮的外貌。”

后来艾及哈德写了一些反映大恩人国王日常生活的书。查理曼国王的儿子曾与他一同在阿尔昆门下学习，后来做了国王，也很器重他。在艾及哈德死的时候，他得

艾玛和艾及哈德





carefully tended, for when the Princess Emma returned to Court, above all other things she loved to wander in the Palace gardens and cull the wondrous variety of flowers that grew therein. Even the studious Eginhard, as he pored over his books heard whispers of the Princess's charms, and when she returned home in state attended by knights and courtiers, the young scholar gazed eagerly through his window for a first glimpse of the Princess. On that same day a banquet was given in her honour, and Eginhard, looking from his lowly seat, was lost in wonder at her beauty. He slept but to dream of the Princess, and when next morning he rose betimes and wandered, with a learned book in his hand, through the Palace gardens, once more he saw her as she gathered sprays of roses, while a demure maid of honour followed in close attendance. Graciously the noble lady held out her flowers to the youth, saying, "Tell me, Eginhard, the mystery and the meaning of the rose." With courtly salute but trembling at his daring reply, he

到了很多荣誉。

过了许多年后,一个历史年鉴编纂者讲述了艾及哈德年轻时的一些事。不论真假,从这个故事中我们能看出在查理曼国王的铠甲衣领下藏着一颗父亲的温柔宽厚的心。

国王有一个漂亮的女儿,叫艾玛公主,整个国家都知道她迷人的甜美和可爱。国王让她学习各种社交礼仪,使她成为高贵的女士。国王将她送到修道院,让那里的修女们教她刺绣、插花和烹饪等手艺,让她学会照料家庭。在查理曼王国里,所有家庭的女主人,甚至王后也不使唤女仆,而是自己亲手去做纺织、烹饪之类的家庭劳作。修女们细心照料王宫花园,因为艾玛公主回到王宫时最爱做的事情就是在花园里散步,采摘各色鲜花。连专心学习的艾及哈德也听到了公主温柔的呢喃。在骑士与侍从们护卫公主回宫殿去的时候,年轻的学者从窗口热切地凝望,初次瞥见了公主。当天,国王为公主举办宴会,艾及哈德坐在他低矮的椅子上看着