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史乘節錄

(下)

SHORT SKETCHES  
FROM HISTORY

BOOK II

英語週刊社編

商務印書館發行

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購 108

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## BOOK II

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# SHORT SKETCHES FROM HISTORY

## BOOK II

### LAW OF THE TWELVE TABLES<sup>1</sup>

In the year 450 B.C., Rome appointed three ambassadors<sup>2</sup> to visit Athens, and examine the laws of Solon.<sup>3</sup> On their return, in the next year, ten magistrates, called decemvirs,<sup>4</sup> were chosen. They were to be the ruling power,<sup>5</sup> and the consuls and tribunes<sup>6</sup> resigned.<sup>7</sup> The new rulers did admirably during the first term,<sup>8</sup> and completed ten tables of excellent laws that were adopted by the Assembly of Centuries.<sup>9</sup> Decemvirs were therefore chosen for a second term.

Appius Claudius<sup>10</sup> was the most popular of the first body of decemvirs, and the only one who was reelected.<sup>11</sup> But now all was quickly changed; the ten men became at once odious tyrants,<sup>12</sup> and Appius Claudius was the chief of all. Each of the decemvirs was attended by twelve lictors,<sup>13</sup> bearing the fasces<sup>14</sup> with the axes wherever he went in public.<sup>15</sup> Two new tables of oppressive laws, confirming the patricians in their hated privileges,<sup>16</sup> were added to the former tables. When the year expired,<sup>17</sup> the decemvirs called no new election, but held their office in defiance of<sup>18</sup> the senate and the people. No man's life was safe, and many leading persons<sup>19</sup> fled from Rome.

One day, seeing a beautiful maiden, the daughter of a plebeian named Virginius,<sup>20</sup> who was crossing the Forum,<sup>21</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Law of the Twelve Tables, 法律十二章。Table, 一塊碑, 因其時無紙筆, 所定法律寫於銅碑之上, 故云。 <sup>2</sup> Ambassadors, 大使; 全權大臣。 <sup>3</sup> Laws of Solon, 梭倫所訂之律。Solon (sō'lŭn), 雅典法律家 (639?-559 B. C.). <sup>4</sup> Decemvirs (dĕ-sĕm'vĕrz), 羅馬治國之十大執政官。 <sup>5</sup> Ruling power, 統治全國者。 <sup>6</sup> Consuls and tribunes, 執政官與保民官。 <sup>7</sup> Resigned, 退職; 引退。 <sup>8</sup> Term, 任期。 <sup>9</sup> The Assembly of Centuries, 百人團議會, 按百人團爲 Servius Tullius (sĕr'vĭ-ŭs tŭ'li-ŭs), 所創設, 其人數雖未必一定爲一百, 然與一百相近, 故謂之百人團。 <sup>10</sup>

# 史乘剪影

## 下冊

### 法律十二章

西曆紀元前四百五十年，羅馬派大使三人赴雅典考察梭倫之法律。彼等次年歸國後，羅馬即選大政官十人。此十人有施令之全權，而從前所舉之執政官及保民官，今皆退職。第一次所舉之大政官，措施至當，所定法律十章，為百人團會議所採用。以是羅馬遂有第二任大政官之選舉。

埃劈安克勞狄者，第一任大政官之最孚衆望者也，第二次所選舉之大政官中，惟埃氏復得當選。然一切情形由是大變；此十人立即成為可憎惡之專制暴君，而以克勞狄為之魁。凡大政官外出，任赴何所，必有侍臣十二，各執桿一束，斧一柄，以隨其後。彼等復於十章法律之外，增加二章，壓制平民，凡平民所恨毒之貴族特權，皆於此二章中准許之。大政官任期滿後，亦不召集新選舉，但盤據職位，與元老院及人民相抗。人民之生命，無一不在危險之中，羅馬之領袖人物，逃往他處者甚多。

一日，克勞狄見一美麗之女童，行經會議所，

人團之職務，為參議征收賦稅，選舉官吏，及制定法律等。

<sup>10</sup> Appius Claudius (äp'f-üs klou'di-üs), 埃劈安克勞狄。 <sup>11</sup> Reëlected, 再得選; 第二次當選。 <sup>12</sup> Odious tyrants, 可憎惡之專制暴君。 <sup>13</sup> Lictors, 侍臣; 衛卒。 <sup>14</sup> Fasces (fäs'öz), 一束之桿 (lictors 所執者)。

<sup>15</sup> Went in public, 外出。 <sup>16</sup> Confirming the patricians in their hated privileges, 准許貴族以素為平民所恨毒之特權;

之特權即平民所恨毒者。 <sup>17</sup> Expired, 滿期; 終了。

<sup>18</sup> ... of, 與... 相抗。 <sup>19</sup> Leading persons, 領袖人物。

<sup>20</sup> ... (vër-jin'i-üs), 味錦尼阿斯。 <sup>21</sup> Forum (fö'räm), 會議場。





Claudius resolved to make her his own. So he directed a client<sup>1</sup> to seize her on the charge<sup>2</sup> that she was the child of one of his slaves, and then to bring the case before<sup>3</sup> the decemvirs for trial. Claudius, of course, decided in favor of<sup>4</sup> his client. Thereupon Virginius drew his daughter one side from the judgment seat<sup>5</sup> as if to bid her farewell.<sup>6</sup> Suddenly catching up a butcher's knife<sup>7</sup> from a block<sup>8</sup> near by, he plunged<sup>9</sup> it into his daughter's heart, crying, "Thus only can I make thee free!"<sup>10</sup>

Then brandishing<sup>11</sup> the red blade, he hastened to the camp<sup>12</sup> and roused the soldiers, who marched to the city, breathing vengeance.<sup>13</sup> When they came to the corpse<sup>14</sup> of the spotless<sup>15</sup> Virginia, they swore that Rome should be free. The plebeians flocked out<sup>16</sup> once more to the Sacred Mount.<sup>17</sup> The decemvirs were forced to resign. The tribunes and consuls were restored<sup>18</sup> to power. Appius, in despair, committed suicide.<sup>19</sup>

### BATTLE OF THE CAUDINE FORKS<sup>20</sup>

In the year 321 B. C. a Roman<sup>21</sup> army of forty thousand men, headed by the consul<sup>22</sup> Spurius Posthumius,<sup>23</sup> marched against the Samnites.<sup>24</sup> They seemed to have been successful in the first few encounters. But later, Pontius,<sup>25</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Client, 屬民; 羅馬貴族所保護之平民. <sup>2</sup> On the charge, 藉口於. <sup>3</sup> To bring the case before, 上其事於; 告發. <sup>4</sup> In favor of, 袒護. <sup>5</sup> Drew his daughter one side from the judgment seat, 曳其女於審判座之一邊; 將其女引至審判座之一側. <sup>6</sup> As if to bid her farewell, 作與彼訣別狀; 一若與彼作別者. <sup>7</sup> Butcher's knife, 屠刀. <sup>8</sup> Block, 切肉砧. <sup>9</sup> Plunged, 戮入. <sup>10</sup> Thus only can I make thee free, 我之所能使汝自由者惟此耳. <sup>11</sup> Brandishing, 揮舞. <sup>12</sup> Camp, 軍營. <sup>13</sup> Breathing vengeance, 存心報仇; 雪恨. <sup>14</sup> Corpse (kórps), 屍體. <sup>15</sup> Spotless, 無污點;

即欲奪之爲己有；女童者，平民味錦尼阿斯之女也。克氏嗾其所保護之一平民，藉口此女爲其奴隸之女，而上其事於大政官，請爲審判。克勞狄之左袒其人，自不待言。味錦尼阿斯聞判之後，曳其女於審判座之一邊，一若與之訣別者。旁有一砧，砧上有屠刀，味錦尼阿斯直攫此刀，戳入女心，呼曰，“我之所能使汝自由者，惟此耳！”

味錦尼阿斯既殺其女，即揮鮮血淋漓之刀，向軍營中走去，激起衆兵士之公憤，兵士乃入城復仇。兵抵女屍所，聲言解放羅馬，使得自由。羅馬人民乃結隊出城，復至聖山集議。大政官被逼離職。保民官及執政官復行恢復。埃劈安既失望，即自殺。

### 科丁叉口之戰

西曆紀元前三百二十一年，執政官司半利斯樸秀米斯率羅馬陸軍四萬人，進攻薩謨奈軍。彼等初戰頗利。但後來薩謨奈之軍統

貞潔。<sup>16</sup> Flocked out, 結隊而出。<sup>17</sup> Sacred Mount, 聖山，在羅馬東北三十哩，爲羅馬人民抗爭市民特權暫時徙居集議之處。<sup>18</sup> Restored, 恢復。<sup>19</sup> Committed suicide, 自殺。<sup>20</sup> Caudino Forks (kó'dín fòrks), 科丁叉口。<sup>21</sup> Roman (rō'mán), 羅馬的。<sup>22</sup> Consul, 羅馬執政官。<sup>23</sup> Spurius Posthumius (spûr'i-ús pöst-hû'-mî-ús[?]), 人名。<sup>24</sup> Samnites (sám'nîts), 意大利南部之古民族。<sup>25</sup> Pontius (pôn'ti-ús[?]), 人名。

the Samnite commander, by a stratagem,<sup>1</sup> enticed<sup>2</sup> them into an ambush<sup>3</sup> at the Caudine Forks, in the neighborhood of Caudium.<sup>4</sup> High mountains here inclose a little plain,<sup>5</sup> having at each end a passage through a narrow defile.<sup>6</sup> When the Romans were fairly in the basin,<sup>7</sup> the Samnites suddenly appeared in both gorges.<sup>8</sup> The Romans were taken by surprise<sup>9</sup> and totally disabled to fight. Posthumius and his men were forced to yield. But instead of being put to death, they were subjected to the deepest humiliation<sup>10</sup> that could be inflicted; for the Samnite leader sent them under the yoke.<sup>11</sup>

Each man, unarmed and clad only in a shirt,<sup>12</sup> had to pass with bowed heads between two upright spears, upon which rested a third. Having done so, they were made to swear that Rome would never renew the war. Then relying upon their promise, Pontius released and allowed them to go home.

When Posthumius came back to Rome, he was severely reproved<sup>13</sup> by the senators,<sup>14</sup> who were very angry indeed because he had agreed to fight no more. In their wrath,<sup>15</sup> they vowed<sup>16</sup> that his promise to the Samnites should never be kept. Then Posthumius told them that, since they disapproved of his conduct so greatly, they had better bind him hand and foot,<sup>17</sup> and send him back to the Samnites.

<sup>1</sup> Stratagem (străt'ă-jēm), 機謀. <sup>2</sup> Enticed, 引誘. <sup>3</sup> Ambush (ăm'bōōsh), 伏兵. <sup>4</sup> Caudium (kô'dī-ăm[?]), 地名. <sup>5</sup> Plain, 平原. <sup>6</sup> Having at each end a passage through a narrow defile—participial phrase, modifying the noun "plain." Defile, (dē-fil'), 門道. <sup>7</sup> Basin, 盤谷. <sup>8</sup> Gorges (gôrj'ěz), 谷口. <sup>9</sup> Taken by surprise = caught unprepared. <sup>10</sup> Humiliation (hū-mil-i-ă'shūn), 恥辱. <sup>11</sup> Sent . . . under the yoke, 以轡作拱, 令被擄者由其下而過, 以

本德氏，設計誘羅馬兵入科的姆地方附近之科丁叉口彼已設有伏兵之處。其地四周皆是高山，中有小平原，兩端通路各爲一狹道。羅馬兵既已盡數入此盤谷，谷口伏兵卽一湧而起。羅馬兵驚惶失措，絕無抵抗之力。樸秀米斯及其所統之兵均被迫投降。然彼等並未遇害，但受唯一之大辱，因薩謨奈之首領，令彼等過一槍架也。

降軍人人解除武裝，身穿單衫，俯首而自槍架之下經過。槍架者，以三槍爲之，二槍直立，一槍橫於其上。降軍既經過槍架之後，卽勒令立誓，此後羅馬永不再與薩謨奈開戰。本德憑此誓語，將降軍釋放，許其回羅馬。

樸秀米斯既回羅馬，大爲參議員所斥責，彼等因樸氏訂息戰之約，甚爲忿怒。參議員忿怒之餘，誓言不遵守樸氏與薩謨奈人所立之約。樸氏謂彼等既不以彼所爲爲是，不如捆縛彼之手足，將彼送回薩謨奈營中。

表示屈辱。 <sup>12</sup> Unarmed and clad only in a shirt—participial phrase, modifying the noun “man.” Clad=clothed. <sup>13</sup> Reproved, 斥責。 <sup>14</sup> Senators (sěn'á-těrz), 參議員。 <sup>15</sup> In their wrath—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb “vowed” <sup>16</sup> Vowed, 立誓。 <sup>17</sup> Hand and foot—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb “bind.”

Strange to relate,<sup>1</sup> the senate took advantage of this generosity,<sup>2</sup> and Posthumius, bound like a criminal,<sup>3</sup> was led to the Samnite camp. When the enemy heard that, although bound so securely, he had come there only by his own free will, they were struck with admiration<sup>4</sup> for his courage. They knew that the Romans were going to continue the war, but they refused to take vengeance on<sup>5</sup> Posthumius, and sent him home unharmed.

### CATO<sup>6</sup> THE CENSOR<sup>7</sup>

Marcus Porcius Cato was one of the most noted of the Romans during the Punic Wars.<sup>8</sup> He led an active life. As a young man he fought in the Hannibalic<sup>9</sup> War, and as an old counselor did more than any other person to bring on the third war, which resulted in the destruction of Carthage.<sup>10</sup>

Cato was the son of a peasant at Tusculum.<sup>11</sup> From his father he received as an inheritance<sup>12</sup> a scanty<sup>13</sup> farm in the Sabine country.<sup>14</sup> Near by were the cottage and farm of the celebrated Roman commander Dentatus,<sup>15</sup> one of the popular heroes of the Samnite<sup>16</sup> Wars, of whom tradition related that, when the Samnites on one occasion<sup>17</sup> sought to bribe him, they found him cooking turnips, and wanting nothing that they could give him. Cato took this worthy old Roman as his model.

<sup>1</sup> Strange to relate=it is strange to relate that—parenthetical expression. <sup>2</sup> Generosity (jĕn-ĕr-ĕs'ĭ-ti), 慷慨. <sup>3</sup> Bound like a criminal—participial phrase, modifying the noun "Posthumius." <sup>4</sup> Admiration (ăd-mĭ-ră'shŭn), 嘉獎; 贊. <sup>5</sup> To take vengeance on, 向...報仇. <sup>6</sup> Cato (kă'tō), 羅馬哲學家及愛國者 (234-149 B. C.). <sup>7</sup> Censor (sĕn'sŏr or -sĕr), 羅馬都察官. <sup>8</sup> Punic (pŭ'nĭk) Wars, 羅馬與迦太基之戰爭. Punic=pertaining to the

所可異者，參議院竟利用樸秀米斯之慷慨，將彼捆縛如一囚犯，而送之至薩謨奈營中。敵人聞彼雖用繩捆縛，然其來實出於自願，頗驚服其膽量。彼等固知羅馬將繼續作戰，但並不向樸氏報仇，反將樸氏送回，不加傷害。

### 都察官伽圖小傳

馬卡斯坡基司伽圖，當比尼甲之役，爲羅馬最著名之人物。平生事蹟甚多。少年時，曾參與漢尼拔之戰，既老，爲顧問，鼓起第三次之戰爭，滅迦太基，其功之大，非他人所能比肩。

伽圖生於塔斯邱蘭之農家。彼所受於其父者，僅賽勃因地方之薄田一方。附近有羅馬名將鄧戴端士之草舍及田莊，鄧爲薩謨奈戰爭之著名英雄，相傳薩謨奈人嘗欲行賄於彼，入其家，見其方煮蘿蔔，但不願收受彼等之贈。伽圖卽以此高尚之羅馬人爲範式者也。

ancient Carthaginians. <sup>9</sup> Hannibalic (hǎn-i-bǎi'ík), 屬於迦太基大將 Hannibal (hǎn'í-bǎi) 的。 <sup>10</sup> Carthage (kǎr'tháj), 古國名，在非洲之北部。 <sup>11</sup> Tusculum (tūs'kū-lūm), 羅馬東南之城名。 <sup>12</sup> Inheritance, 遺產。 <sup>13</sup> Scanty, 不豐厚的。 <sup>14</sup> Sabine (sā'bín) country, 在羅馬之東北。 <sup>15</sup> Dentatus (dén-tā'tūs), 羅馬執政官之名(生卒不詳)。 <sup>16</sup> Samnite (sǎm'nít), 意大利南部之民族，西曆紀元前第四世紀間，嘗與羅馬交戰。 <sup>17</sup> On one occasion, 有一次。

At his time Greek ideas and customs were being introduced into Rome. Cato set his face like a flint against<sup>1</sup> all these innovations.<sup>2</sup> He visited Athens<sup>3</sup> and made a speech to the people; but instead of addressing the Athenians<sup>4</sup> in their own language, which he could speak well enough, he talked to them in Latin,<sup>5</sup> simply in order to rebuke those of his countrymen who affected<sup>6</sup> to regard the Greek language as better than the Roman. He told the Romans that Greek education and Greek literature and philosophy<sup>7</sup> would bring their country to ruin.<sup>8</sup>

One of the most unattractive sides of Cato's character is revealed in his treatment of his slaves. He looked upon them precisely as so much live stock, raising<sup>9</sup> them and disposing of<sup>10</sup> them just as though they were cattle. When a slave became old or worn out he sold him, and recommended such a course to others<sup>11</sup> on the ground of its economy.<sup>12</sup>

But notwithstanding all of Cato's faults and shortcomings, his character was noble and admirable. His services, especially those which he rendered the state as censor, were appreciated by his fellow citizens, who set up in his honor a statue with this inscription: "This statue was erected to Cato because when censor,<sup>13</sup> finding the state of Rome corrupt and degenerate, he, by introducing wise regulations and virtuous discipline, restored it."

<sup>1</sup> Set his face like a flint against = determined to oppose. <sup>2</sup> Innovations, 新事物. <sup>3</sup> Athens (ăth'ĕnz), 雅典; 希臘城名. <sup>4</sup> Athenians (ă-thĕ'ni-ănz), 雅典人. <sup>5</sup> Latin (lăt'in), 拉丁語. <sup>6</sup> Affected

是時希臘之思想風俗，漸漸輸入羅馬。伽氏對於此種新事物，極端反對之。彼嘗遊雅典，對民衆演說；但彼不用其所嫻熟之雅典語而用拉丁語，因以斥羅馬人之視希臘文爲優勝於羅馬文者之偏見。彼語國人，謂希臘之教育，希臘之文學及哲學，足以使羅馬亡國。

伽氏品行有一缺點，卽其虐待奴隸一事是也。彼視彼等猶如牲畜，養之賣之，不異牛羊。奴隸之年老而衰弱者，彼卽售與他人，且以經濟之理，勸人仿己之法而行。

伽氏雖有過失及缺點，然其品行則高潔而可敬。彼爲都察官時所建之勳業，尤爲國人所重視，故國人爲之立像，刻其上曰：“伽公當羅馬人心不古，世風日下之秋，嘗立智明之法律，及道義之風紀，以救積弊，特建是像，以誌其功。”

=impressed; moved, 感動。 <sup>7</sup>Philosophy, 哲學。 <sup>8</sup>Bring . . . to ruin, 使 . . . 滅亡。 <sup>9</sup>Raising, 生殖。 <sup>10</sup>Disposing of, 賣。 <sup>11</sup>Recommended such a course to others, 以此種辦法(指視奴隸爲牛馬, 生殖而售賣之事)教他人。 <sup>12</sup>On the ground of its economy, 以經濟學之理而言。 <sup>13</sup>When censor=when he was censor.



THE VICTORY OF PYRRHUS<sup>1</sup>

The wealthy cities of southern Italy<sup>2</sup> during the last part of the third century B. C. offered a great tempting prize to Roman greed.<sup>3</sup> Before long many of them<sup>4</sup> received Roman garrisons<sup>5</sup> and bowed to the rule of the Latin republic.<sup>6</sup> Tarentum,<sup>7</sup> the most important of the Greek colonies,<sup>8</sup> held jealously to her independence. But she was not strong enough to face the Romans, and therefore turned to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus,<sup>9</sup> for help.

Pyrrhus, an ambitious cousin of Alexander the Great,<sup>10</sup> proudly led into Italy twenty-five thousand soldiers, with a large number of war elephants. The Roman troops met them at Heraclea,<sup>11</sup> and a terrible battle ensued. But the Romans could not break the bristling ranks of the Greek phalanx,<sup>12</sup> and shrank back before the huge elephants which they had never seen before. Finally they retreated, and Pyrrhus won the victory. But Pyrrhus lost so many brave soldiers that he exclaimed, "Another such victory, and I am lost." In allusion to this reputed exclamation of his,<sup>13</sup> a success obtained at too great a cost has since been called a "Pyrrhic<sup>14</sup> victory."

After the war, Pyrrhus walked over the battle field. When he saw the Romans lying with wounds in front,<sup>15</sup> and their countenances<sup>16</sup> stern in death, he cried out, "With such soldiers, how easily could I conquer the world!"

<sup>1</sup> Pyrrhus (pir'üs), 希臘 Epirus 國之國王 (318-272 B. C.).  
<sup>2</sup> Italy (it'a-li), 歐洲南部之國名. <sup>3</sup> Roman (rō'mán) greed, 羅馬人之貪心. <sup>4</sup> Them = cities. <sup>5</sup> Garrisons (gär'i-s'nz), 駐紮之軍隊. <sup>6</sup> Latin (lät'in) republic, 羅馬共和國. <sup>7</sup> Tarentum (tä-rän'tüm), 意大利古國名, 即今之 Taranto (tä'rän-tō). <sup>8</sup> Greek (gräk) colonies, 希臘殖民地. <sup>9</sup> Epirus, (e-pi'rüs), 希臘古國名.  
<sup>10</sup> Alexander (äl-äg-zän'dēr) the Great, Macedon 國王之名 (356-

## 比洛士之勝利

西曆紀元前三世紀之末葉，意大利南部諸富城，引起羅馬侵略之野心。曾不多時，已有多城容納羅馬駐軍，屈服於拉丁民主國統治之下。泰林敦者，希臘殖民地之要城也，堅持獨立，不肯降服。但國勢弱甚，力不能抗羅馬，於是向易庇魯斯國王比洛士求援。

比洛士爲亞歷山大大王之表弟，性好勝，急統大軍二萬五千，戰象無數，侵入意境。羅馬軍在希拉克利迎敵，血戰遂起。但羅馬軍不能破希臘軍之密陣隊，且見素所未見之巨象，畏卻不敢前進。羅馬軍卒至敗退，比洛士大勝。但此役比洛士喪失勇敢戰士無算，嘗自言曰，“如再逢如此之勝利，余無能爲役矣。”自此而後，凡事之經極大之犧牲而成功者，即稱爲“比洛士之勝利，”蓋即暗指比氏之語而言也。

戰事既畢，比氏視察戰場。彼見羅馬人均胸前受創，僵臥地上，神色堅毅，不禁歎息曰，“余苟能得如此之軍隊，何患不能征服全世界耶！”

323 B. C.). <sup>11</sup> Heraclea (hě-r-á-klē'á), 意大利海灣名。 <sup>12</sup> Phalanx (fā'lāŋks or fāl'āŋks), 密陣軍。 <sup>13</sup> In allusion to this reputed exclamation of his—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb “has been called.” In allusion to, 暗指。 <sup>14</sup> Pyrrhic (pir'ik), 屬於 Pyrrhus 的。 <sup>15</sup> Lying with wounds in front—participial phrase, modifying the noun “Romans.” In front, 在前—adjective phrase, modifying the noun “wounds.” <sup>16</sup> Countenances (koun'tē-nāns-ēz), 面貌。

CICERO<sup>1</sup>

Marcus Tullius Cicero, celebrated Roman orator,<sup>2</sup> philosopher,<sup>3</sup> and statesman,<sup>4</sup> was born to a book-loving, country gentleman in the year 106 B. C. He received his primary education<sup>5</sup> at home and studied law and philosophy in Athens.<sup>6</sup> For two years, he traveled extensively in Asia Minor.<sup>7</sup> Then he returned to Rome and settled there as an advocate.<sup>8</sup> Plunging into the politics of his time, he soon became famous for his thrilling oratory<sup>9</sup> and by virtue of<sup>10</sup> his brilliant genius, he was made, in succession,<sup>11</sup> quæstor,<sup>12</sup> ædile,<sup>13</sup> prætor,<sup>14</sup> and consul.<sup>15</sup> His public life was an extraordinarily remarkable one.

In the year 63 B. C., while Pompey<sup>16</sup> was away in the East,<sup>17</sup> a few young Romans headed by Catiline,<sup>18</sup> a very wicked man, formed a conspiracy<sup>19</sup> to murder the consuls, abolish<sup>20</sup> all the laws, plunder<sup>21</sup> the state treasury, and set fire to the city.

Fortunately for Rome,<sup>22</sup> this conspiracy was discovered by the consul Cicero, who revealed the plot<sup>23</sup> to the senate,<sup>24</sup> but Catiline had the boldness to deny all knowledge of it.

Cicero then went on to denounce the traitor in one of those eloquent speeches which are read by all students of the Latin language. Catiline, however, indignantly left the senate hall, and, rushing out of the city, went to join the army of rebels<sup>25</sup> that was awaiting him. But the conspirators who stayed in the city were arrested and put to death by order of Cicero and the senate.

<sup>1</sup> Cicero (sîs'êr-ô), 羅馬執政官, 演說家, 及文學家 (106-43 B. C.). <sup>2</sup>Orator, 演說家. <sup>3</sup>Philosopher, 哲學家. <sup>4</sup>Statesman, 政治家. <sup>5</sup>Primary education, 初級教育. <sup>6</sup>Athens (âth'ênz), 雅典 (希臘國名). <sup>7</sup>Asia Minor (â'shâ mî'nêr), 小亞細亞 (亞洲地名, 在黑海與地中海之間). <sup>8</sup>Advocate, 辯護士. <sup>9</sup>Thrilling

## 西塞祿傳

馬卡斯塔力士西塞祿者，羅馬著名之演說家，哲學家，及政治家也，於西曆紀元前一百零六年生於一酷愛詩書之鄉紳家。早年在受學，稍長，遊學雅典，研究法律及哲學。彼遊歷小亞細亞各處者二年。回羅馬後，為辯護士。既入政界，即以雄辯露頭角，並藉其天才，歷任執法官，建築監察官，裁判官，及執政官等職。其政治生涯，殊有足令人注意者。

西曆紀元前六十三年，當龐培在亞洲時，有若干少年，戴極惡之人名喀提萊因者為首領，謀刺執政官，廢除一切法律，搶劫國庫，并焚毀羅馬城。

幸而其謀為西塞祿所察覺，即以奸黨之計畫報告參政院，但喀提萊因堅不承認其與謀。

西塞祿乃朗朗演說，擯斥叛賊，此演說為學拉丁文者所必讀之書。喀提萊因乃憤憤然出參政院，加入候彼於城外之叛軍。然城內之叛黨，則西塞祿及參政院下令捕殺之。

oratory, 驚人之演說。 <sup>10</sup> By virtue of = on the ground of. <sup>11</sup> In succession, 相繼—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb “was made.” <sup>12</sup> Quæstor (kwēs'tōr), 羅馬刑事執法官。 <sup>13</sup> Ædile (ē'dil), 羅馬建築監察官。 <sup>14</sup> Prætor, (prē'tōr), 羅馬裁判官。 <sup>15</sup> Consul, 羅馬執政官。 <sup>16</sup> Pompey (pōm'pi), 羅馬大將名 (106-48 B. C.). <sup>17</sup> East, 東方; 亞洲。 <sup>18</sup> Catiline (kāt'i-lin), 羅馬叛賊名 (108-62 B. C.). <sup>19</sup> Conspiracy, 同謀為反; 叛逆。 <sup>20</sup> Abolish, 廢除。 <sup>21</sup> Plunder, 劫掠。 <sup>22</sup> Fortunately for Rome—adverbial phrase, modifying the whole sentence following. <sup>23</sup> Plot = plan. <sup>24</sup> Senate, 參政院; 元老院。 <sup>25</sup> Rebels, 反叛者。

In the meanwhile, an army had been sent out against Catiline, who was defeated and killed. The Romans were so grateful to Cicero for saving them from the threatened destruction<sup>1</sup> that they called him the "Father of his Country."

Cicero had an elegant mansion<sup>2</sup> on the Palatine<sup>3</sup> Hill and numerous country villas,<sup>4</sup> his favorite one at Tusculum<sup>5</sup> being built on the plan of the Academy<sup>6</sup> at Athens. Here he walked and talked with his friends, and here he had a magnificent library of handsomely bound volumes, copied by his skillful Greek slaves. His favorite poet was Euripides,<sup>7</sup> whose "Medea,"<sup>8</sup> it is said, he was reading when he was overtaken by his assassins.<sup>9</sup>

Cicero studied Greek models, and his four orations on the "Conspiracy of Catiline" rank with the "Philippics"<sup>10</sup> of Demosthenes.<sup>11</sup> His orations, together with his essays, are familiar Latin textbooks of to-day.

### PYRRHUS<sup>12</sup> AND FABRICIUS<sup>13</sup>

Fabricius, who was a sturdy Roman and who worked his own farm and loved integrity<sup>14</sup> and honor more than anything else, was sent to Pyrrhus' camp<sup>15</sup> as an ambassador.<sup>16</sup> Admiring his ability and eloquence,<sup>17</sup> Pyrrhus wished to employ him in his service. At first, the king tried to frighten him to submission,<sup>18</sup> but he failed. Then

<sup>1</sup> Destruction, 滅亡. <sup>2</sup> Mansion, 大廈. <sup>3</sup> Palatine (pāl'á-tîn), 羅馬七大山之一. <sup>4</sup> Villas, 別墅. <sup>5</sup> Tusculum (tüs'kü-lüm), 羅馬東南之地名. <sup>6</sup> Academy (á-kád'é-mi), 學院(係 Plato 所設立). <sup>7</sup> Euripides (ù-ríp'í-dēz), 希臘悲劇家 (384-322 B. C.). <sup>8</sup> Medea (mē-dé'á), 詩名. <sup>9</sup> Assassins (á-sás'í-nā-tērz), 謀刺者. <sup>10</sup> Philippics (fi-líp'íks), 演說文之名. <sup>11</sup> Demosthenes (dē-mōs'thē-nōz), 雅典演說家 (384-322 B. C.). <sup>12</sup> Pyrrhus (pir'ús), 希臘 Epirus 國

同時羅馬又派軍隊出城，討喀提萊因，喀提萊因遂被誅。羅馬人士極感西塞祿救國之功，尊之爲“國父。”

西塞祿在帕拉泰因山有巨廈，且有別墅甚多，而彼所最愛之屋，則在塔斯邱蘭，係仿柏拉圖學院建築者。彼常在此屋中與友人散步談笑，屋中有一極大之藏書室，保藏其奴隸所手繕，裝訂極精美之書籍。彼所愛慕之詩人爲幼里坡底，相傳當彼被刺時，正在讀幼氏所著之“米第亞”一詩云。

西塞祿演說文，以希臘名人之演說文爲模楷，其所著喀提萊因謀反演說，與狄摩西尼所撰之腓力演說同等重視。其演說詞及論說文，實爲今日常讀之拉丁文課本。

### 比洛士與法布里齊奧

法布里齊奧者，堅強不屈之羅馬人也，躬耕自給，最愛廉潔忠直，嘗被任爲大使，往比洛士營中議和。比氏見其精幹善辯，深愛之，欲收爲己用。比氏先欲以威脅之使降，然不能動。

之國王 (300-272 B. C.). <sup>13</sup> Fabricius (fá-brīsh'í-ús), 羅馬大將軍名. <sup>14</sup> Integrity, 正大. <sup>15</sup> Camp, 軍營. <sup>16</sup> Ambassador (ám-bás'á-dēr), 大使. <sup>17</sup> Admiring his ability and eloquence—participial phrase, modifying the noun “Pyrrhus.” Eloquent, 辯才. <sup>18</sup> To submission—adjective phrase, objective complement to the direct object “him.”

he offered him more gold than Rome<sup>1</sup> had ever possessed, but Fabricius replied, "Poverty<sup>2</sup> with a good name<sup>3</sup> is better than wealth."

Afterwards the physician<sup>4</sup> of Pyrrhus came to see Fabricius, offering to poison the king.<sup>5</sup> But the indignant Roman general<sup>6</sup> sent the traitor<sup>7</sup> back in irons.<sup>8</sup> This<sup>9</sup> filled Pyrrhus with admiration for his virtue, and he warmly cried, "It would be easier to turn the sun from its course<sup>10</sup> than Fabricius from the path of honor."

### JULIUS CÆSAR<sup>11</sup>

Cæsar was born 100 B. C. A patrician,<sup>12</sup> he was yet a friend of the people. His aunt was married to Marius;<sup>13</sup> his wife Cornelia<sup>14</sup> was the daughter of Cinna.<sup>15</sup> During Sulla's proscription,<sup>16</sup> he refused to divorce<sup>17</sup> his wife at the bidding of the dictator,<sup>18</sup> and only the intercession<sup>19</sup> of powerful friends saved his life. Sulla detected the character of this youth of eighteen years, and declared, "There is more than one Marius hid in him."<sup>20</sup>

While on his way to Rhodes<sup>21</sup> to study oratory,<sup>22</sup> he was taken prisoner by pirates,<sup>23</sup> but he acted more like their

<sup>1</sup> Rome (rōm), 羅馬. <sup>2</sup> Poverty, 貧乏. <sup>3</sup> With a good name—adjective phrase, modifying the noun "poverty." <sup>4</sup> Physician (fī-zish'án), 內科醫士. <sup>5</sup> Offering to poison the king—participial phrase, modifying the noun "physician." <sup>6</sup> The indignant Roman general, 指 Fabricius. Indignant, 忿怒的. <sup>7</sup> Traitor, 叛賊 (指 physician). <sup>8</sup> In irons, 錄鑄—adjective phrase, modifying the noun "traitor." <sup>9</sup> This, 指 sending the traitor back in irons 一事. <sup>10</sup> From its course—adverbial phrase, modifying the infinitive verb "to turn." <sup>11</sup> Julius Cæsar (jōō'li-ūs sē'zár), 羅馬大將 (100-44 B. C.). <sup>12</sup> A patrician = though he was a patrician (pá-trish'án), 羅馬貴族. <sup>13</sup> Marius (mā'ri-ūs), 羅馬大將 (157?-86 B. C.). <sup>14</sup> Cornelia

既而誘之以利，欲以多於羅馬全國所有之金之總量贈之，但法布里齊奧答曰，“富而忘義，不如貧而克保令名也。”

後比氏之醫來見法布里齊奧，願爲毒殺比氏。但法布里齊奧大怒，執叛賊而加以鐐銬，送往比氏之營。比氏嘉法布里齊奧之德，讚之曰，“欲使法布里齊奧離其正規，實較更易太陽之軌道爲尤難。”

### 愷撒大將

愷撒生於西曆紀元前一百年。彼雖爲貴族，然頗結好於平民。其姑母嫁美立阿斯；其妻科呢利婭爲辛拿之女。當薩拉氏排斥政敵時，彼不肯休妻以從狄克推多之命令，幸經有勢力之友人從中調停，始得保全生命。時愷撒爲一十八歲之少年，薩氏察見其品性，嘗曰，“此子將來不僅爲一美立阿斯而已。”

愷撒嘗赴羅得學習辯論，途中爲海盜所擄，

(kōr-nē'li-ā), 女子名。 <sup>15</sup> Cinna (sin'ā), 羅馬執政官名。 <sup>16</sup> During Sulla's proscription.—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb “refused.” Sulla's proscription, 西曆紀元前八十二年, Sulla 出征回國, 驅逐 Marius, 屠殺其黨約六千餘人。 Sulla (sūl'ā), 羅馬之 dictator (138-78 B. C.). <sup>17</sup> Divorce (di-vōrs'), 離婚。 <sup>18</sup> Dictator (dik-tā'tēr), 羅馬執行政權之首領。 <sup>19</sup> Intercession, 調停。

<sup>20</sup> Hid in him—participial phrase, modifying the noun “Marius.” <sup>21</sup> Rhodes (rōdz), 小亞細亞西南之島名。 <sup>22</sup> Oratory, 辯論學。

<sup>23</sup> Pirates, 海盜。



leader than captive, and, on being ransomed,<sup>1</sup> headed a party which crucified<sup>2</sup> them all.

Having been elected pontiff<sup>3</sup> during his absence at the East,<sup>4</sup> he returned to Rome.<sup>5</sup> He now became in succession<sup>6</sup> quæstor,<sup>7</sup> ædile,<sup>8</sup> and pontifex maximus.<sup>9</sup> His affable manners and boundless generosity<sup>10</sup> won all hearts. As ædile, a part of his duty was to furnish amusement to the people, and he exhibited three hundred and twenty pairs of gladiators,<sup>11</sup> clad in silver armor.<sup>12</sup> His debts became enormous, but his popularity<sup>13</sup> was unbounded. At the termination of that office, he secured an appointment as prætor.<sup>14</sup> According to the custom, a prætor might obtain a province. He selected Spain,<sup>15</sup> and there he recruited<sup>16</sup> his wasted fortune,<sup>17</sup> and gained some military prominence.<sup>18</sup> He then came back to Rome, defeating all his enemies in order to enter the city and stand for the consulship. This gained,<sup>19</sup> his next step was to secure a field where he could train an army, by whose help he might become master of Rome.

It is a strange sight, indeed, to witness this spendthrift,<sup>20</sup> fighting at the head of his legions,<sup>21</sup> swimming rivers, and climbing mountains,—the hardest of the hardy, and the bravest of the brave.

But it is stranger still to think of this great general and statesman as a literary man.<sup>22</sup> Even when riding in his litter<sup>23</sup> or resting, he was still reading or writing, and often

<sup>1</sup> On being ransomed = as soon as he was ransomed—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb “headed.” Ransomed (răn’súmd), 贖身. <sup>2</sup> Crucified, 釘死於十字架. <sup>3</sup> Pontiff (pŏn’tif), 祭司長. <sup>4</sup> East, 東方 (指亞洲). <sup>5</sup> Rome (rŏm), 羅馬. <sup>6</sup> In succession, 依次—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb “became.” <sup>7</sup> Quæstor (kwěs’tŏr), 羅馬司庫官. <sup>8</sup> Ædile (ĕ’dil), 羅馬監察建築及遊戲之官長. <sup>9</sup> Pontifex maximus (pŏn’tī-fĕks māk’sī-mŭs), 大祭司長.

但彼在賊中所爲，儼然賊之首領，不似俘囚，及贖回後，率衆剿匪，匪類殲焉。

彼在東方時，國內舉彼爲祭司長，因而回國。此後歷任司庫官，建築監察官，及大祭司長等職。彼態度謙和，胸襟寬大，故頗得民心。籌備公衆娛樂，爲監察官責任之一，彼在任時，嘗以銀甲力士三百二十對，當衆獻技。彼負債極鉅，然其聲譽則隆盛無比。任滿，又被委爲裁判官。爲裁判官者，例得專治一省之地。彼擇定西班牙，即在彼處積聚財物，并得到軍事上之優勢。未幾，回羅馬，戰勝其仇，遂入羅馬，任爲執政官。彼既爲執政官，其第二步即覓一曠場以操練一軍，蓋欲爲羅馬之主人翁，不能不藉兵力也。

愷撒用財無度，實羅馬之浪子，然觀其每戰必身先士卒，游水而渡，攀峯越嶺，堅忍勇毅，爲他人所不及，見者莫不驚異之。

尤奇者，愷撒不獨爲一大將與一大政治家，且爲一文學家也。雖在肩輿中或休息時，彼讀書著述不息，常同時對四個至七個書記員

<sup>10</sup> Generosity, 慷慨. <sup>11</sup> Gladiators (glād'i-ā-tērz), 競技角力之人. <sup>12</sup> Clad (= clothed) in silver armor—participial phrase, modifying the noun “gladiators.” <sup>13</sup> Popularity, 聲譽; 衆望. <sup>14</sup> Prætor (prē'tōr), 羅馬裁判官. <sup>15</sup> Spain (spān), 西班牙. <sup>16</sup> Recruited, 收集. <sup>17</sup> Fortune, 財產. <sup>18</sup> Prominence, 顯赫; 卓絕. <sup>19</sup> This gained = when he gained this = when he was appointed consul. <sup>20</sup> Spend-thrift, 敗家子; 浪費財物者. <sup>21</sup> Legions (lē'jūnz), 軍旅 (約三千至六千人). <sup>22</sup> Literary man, 長於文字之人. <sup>23</sup> Litter, 肩輿.

at the same time dictating<sup>1</sup> to from four to seven amanuenses.<sup>2</sup> Besides his famous Commentaries,<sup>3</sup> published in the very midst of his eventful career, he composed works on rhetoric and grammar, as well as tragedies,<sup>4</sup> lyrics,<sup>5</sup> etc. His style is pure and natural, and the polished smoothness of his sentences gives no hint of the stormy scenes amid which they were formed.<sup>6</sup>

Cæsar's public life<sup>7</sup> was full of dramatic scenes.<sup>8</sup> Before marching upon Rome,<sup>9</sup> it is said that he stopped at the Rubicon,<sup>10</sup> the boundary between his province<sup>11</sup> and Italy,<sup>12</sup> and hesitated long. To pass it was to make war with his native country. At last he shouted, "The die is cast!"<sup>13</sup> and plunged into the stream.

When he had crossed into Greece<sup>14</sup> in pursuit of<sup>15</sup> Pompey,<sup>16</sup> he became impatient at Antony's<sup>17</sup> delay in bringing over the rest of the army.<sup>18</sup> He, therefore, secretly embarked on<sup>19</sup> a fisherman's vessel to return to Italy and find out the cause. A tempest<sup>20</sup> arose. The sea ran so high that the man<sup>21</sup> wanted to turn back. Cæsar proudly said, "Go on boldly, man, fear nothing, for you have Cæsar on board."

Upon the plains<sup>22</sup> of Pharsalia,<sup>23</sup> the armies of the two greatest Roman generals<sup>24</sup> met. Pompey's troops, though nearly twice as numerous as Cæsar's,<sup>25</sup> were defeated after

<sup>1</sup> Dictating, 口述. <sup>2</sup> Amanuenses (á-mán-ù-én'séz), 筆錄者.

<sup>3</sup> Commentaries, 記事; 評論. <sup>4</sup> Tragedies, 悲劇. <sup>5</sup> Lyrics, 抒情詩.

<sup>6</sup> Amid which they were formed—adjective clause, modifying the noun "scenes." <sup>7</sup> Public life, 政治生涯. <sup>8</sup> Dramatic scenes, 似戲劇的情景; 有趣之事蹟.

<sup>9</sup> Marching upon Rome, 向羅馬進發.

<sup>10</sup> Rubicon (rōō'bi-kōn), 意大利與高盧 (Gaul) 交界處之河名.

<sup>11</sup> His province, 指 Gaul; 時 Cæsar 爲 Gaul 總督. Gaul 讀 gól.

<sup>12</sup> Italy (it'á-li), 意大利, 歐洲南部之國名. <sup>13</sup> The die is cast = The decision is taken, 在中文有 "木已成舟" 及 "矢在弦上不

口述，令其記述。當羅馬多事之秋，彼印行雜記一書，此外彼尙著有修詞學，文法，悲劇，及抒情詩等。其文體純潔天然，其語句甚暢達，雖落筆時正當國中擾攘之際，而字裏行間，絕無時艱心亂之概。

愷撒之政治生涯，頗多驚人之事。當彼向羅馬進發時，嘗暫駐於其省境及意大利邊界間之盧比孔河畔，躊躇久之。蓋一渡此河，卽對其祖國宣戰也。後彼呼曰，“矢在弦上，不得不發矣，”遂躍入河中。

彼嘗渡海至希臘，追逐龐培，因安多尼遲遲而行，不速帶其餘之軍隊而來，心中焦急也。彼潛登一漁船，回意大利以探其究竟。時風暴猝起。海中浪濤洶湧，漁夫意欲返棹。愷撒傲然曰，“漁夫，前進勿畏，因汝船上有愷撒在焉。”

羅馬二大將之軍隊，戰於法舍里亞之平原。龐培之軍，雖二倍於愷撒，然血戰結果，龐

得不發”二語之意。<sup>14</sup> Greece (grēs), 希臘(國名)。<sup>15</sup> In pursuit of, 追逐。<sup>16</sup> Pompey (pōm'pī), 羅馬大將(106-48 B. C.)。 <sup>17</sup> Antony's (ān-tō'nīz), 安多尼的。安多尼, 羅馬大將(83-30 B. C.)。<sup>18</sup> In bringing over the rest of the army—adjective phrase, modifying the noun “delay.” <sup>19</sup> Embarked on, 登(船)。<sup>20</sup> Tempest, 大風。<sup>21</sup> Man, 指漁夫。<sup>22</sup> Plains, 平原。<sup>23</sup> Pharsalia (fār-sā'li-ā), 希臘地名。<sup>24</sup> Generals, 指 Cæsar 與 Pompey。<sup>25</sup> Though (they were) nearly twice numerous as Cæsar's (troops)—adjective clause, modifying the noun “troops.”

a severe struggle. Their great leader<sup>1</sup> then made his escape into Egypt,<sup>2</sup> only to be foully murdered there. His head was severed from his body and brought to Cæsar, who turned aside from the bloody spectacle<sup>3</sup> and wept, thinking that so mighty a warrior had met with so sad a fate. He ordered that the assassins<sup>4</sup> be executed and that fitting obsequies<sup>5</sup> be performed over the mutilated<sup>6</sup> body.

After the war at Pharsalia, there still remained some years of fighting. In Egypt, Cæsar restored the dethroned<sup>7</sup> Queen Cleopatra<sup>8</sup> to power, and thus brought the empire<sup>9</sup> into dependence on Rome. This, however, caused a great deal of struggle between the Egyptians on one side and Cæsar and Cleopatra on the other. But such was the energy which Cæsar showed that he soon conquered the whole country.<sup>10</sup> The news of his victory was sent to Rome in three Latin words, "Veni, vidi, vici,"<sup>11</sup> which mean, "I came, I saw, I conquered."

Cæsar was a very ambitious man; he desired the crown. While passing through the streets one day,<sup>12</sup> he was hailed king; but he cried out, "I am not king, but Cæsar." Still, when Mark Antony,<sup>13</sup> his intimate<sup>14</sup> friend, at a festival,<sup>15</sup> offered him a crown, Cæsar seemed to thrust it aside reluctantly.<sup>16</sup> The ire<sup>17</sup> of zealous<sup>18</sup> republicans<sup>19</sup> was excited; and, under the guise of<sup>20</sup> a love of liberty, those who were jealous of Cæsar or who hated him formed a conspiracy<sup>21</sup> for his assassination.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Leader, 指 Pompey. <sup>2</sup> Egypt (ə'jipt), 埃及 (非洲國名).  
<sup>3</sup> Spectacle, 景象. <sup>4</sup> Assassins (á-säs'ínz), 暗殺者; 刺客. <sup>5</sup> Fitting obsequies (ób'sé-kwiz), 合其身分之葬禮. <sup>6</sup> Mutilated (mū'ti-lät-čd), 肢體不全的. <sup>7</sup> Dethroned, 廢黜的. <sup>8</sup> Cleopatra (klē-ō-pā-trá), 埃及女皇名 (69-30 B. C.). <sup>9</sup> Empire, 指 Egypt. <sup>10</sup> Country, 指 Egypt. <sup>11</sup> Veni, vidi, vici (vë-në' vë-dë' vë-kí'), 拉丁字, 意即 "I

培反敗，龐培乃逃往埃及，爲該處人民所暗殺。龐培之首，被斬以獻愷撒，愷撒對此血肉模糊之狀，掉首垂淚，蓋如是剛勇之戰士，遭此慘死，殊可悲也。愷撒命捕暗殺之人而置諸刑，且厚葬龐氏之殘體。

法舍里亞戰役之後，尙有多年之征戰。愷撒在埃及，助被廢之女皇姑婁巴復位，而使該國附屬於羅馬。但此事致埃及人民方面與愷撒及姑婁巴方面發生許多爭鬪。然愷撒富於毅力，不久卽戰勝埃及全境。戰勝之後，捷報至羅馬，僅三拉丁字，意卽“余來，余見，余勝也。”

愷撒爲一極好名之人；彼竊慕王冕。一日，彼於街上經過，有人稱彼爲王；但彼呼曰，“余非王，余乃愷撒耳。”然某次宴會，其密友馬克安多尼以一王冕獻之，彼推却時頗呈不願之色。共和黨人由是大怒；以愛好自由爲名，凡妒嫉愷撒及怨恨愷撒者，均結黨以圖暗殺。

came, I saw, I conquered.” <sup>18</sup> While (he was) passing through the streets one day—adverbial clause, modifying the verb “was hailed.”

<sup>13</sup> Mark Antony (mārk ǎn'tō-nī), 羅馬大將 (83-30 B. C.). <sup>14</sup> Intimate, 密切的. <sup>15</sup> Festival, 令節之宴會. <sup>16</sup> Reluctantly, 不願意；勉強. <sup>17</sup> Ire (ir)=anger. <sup>18</sup> Zealous (zél'ūs), 熱心的. <sup>19</sup> Republicans (ré-püb'li-kānz), 主張共和政體者. <sup>20</sup> Under the guise of, 藉口於. <sup>21</sup> Conspiracy (kǒn-spir'á-sī), 同謀爲惡之黨. <sup>22</sup> Assassination (á-sās-i-nā'shūn), 暗殺；刺。

Brutus<sup>1</sup> and Cassius,<sup>2</sup> the leaders, chose the fifteenth of the ensuing<sup>3</sup> March<sup>4</sup> for the execution<sup>5</sup> of the deed.<sup>6</sup> As the day approached, the air was thick with rumors<sup>7</sup> of approaching disaster.<sup>8</sup> A famous augur<sup>9</sup> warned Cæsar to beware of the Ides of March.<sup>10</sup> On the way to the senate house,<sup>11</sup> he was handed a scroll<sup>12</sup> containing the details<sup>13</sup> of the plot,<sup>14</sup> but in the press<sup>15</sup> he had no chance to read it. If Cæsar had read it, it would have cost the conspirators<sup>16</sup> their lives and have saved his own!

When the conspirators crowded about Cæsar, no alarm was caused, as they were men who owed their lives to his leniency,<sup>17</sup> and their fortunes<sup>18</sup> to his favor.

Suddenly swords gleamed on every hand. For a moment the great soldier defended himself. Then, catching sight of the loved and trusted Brutus, he exclaimed, "Et tu, Brute!"<sup>19</sup> and, wrapping his mantle about his face,<sup>20</sup> sank dead at the foot of Pompey's<sup>21</sup> statue.

The assassination happened in the year 44 B. C. when Cæsar was only fifty-five years of age. But, to the great disappointment of the "liberators,"<sup>22</sup> his death could not restore<sup>23</sup> the republic. It served only to prolong<sup>24</sup> the disorder and strife<sup>25</sup> within the Roman state. As Cicero<sup>26</sup> himself said, hearing the news, "The tyrant<sup>27</sup> is dead, the tyranny<sup>28</sup> still lives."

<sup>1</sup> Brutus (brōō'tūs), 羅馬政治家 (85-42 B. C.). <sup>2</sup> Cassius (kāsh'i-ūs), 羅馬政治家 (卒於 42 B. C.). <sup>3</sup> Ensuing = following. <sup>4</sup> March, 三月. <sup>5</sup> Execution, 實行. <sup>6</sup> Deed, 事. <sup>7</sup> Rumors, 謠言. <sup>8</sup> Approaching disaster, 將臨之禍. <sup>9</sup> Augur (ō'gūr), 卜者. <sup>10</sup> Ides (īdz) of March, 三月十五日. Ides 爲羅馬日曆三月, 五月, 七月, 十月之第十五日, 與其餘諸月之十三日之名. <sup>11</sup> On the way to the senate house—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb "was handed." Senate house, 元老院. <sup>12</sup> Scroll, 紙捲. <sup>13</sup> Details, 詳細情形. <sup>14</sup> Plot = plan. <sup>15</sup> In the press = in hurry. <sup>16</sup> Conspirators (kōn-spir'ā-tērz), 同謀爲奸之人. <sup>17</sup> Leniency

黨首布魯特斯及加西阿斯二人，擇定三月十五日爲實行其計畫之期。期漸近，空氣中密布大難將臨之謠。一著名之卜者，嘗戒愷撒謹防三月十五日。當愷撒往元老院時，途中有人授以一紙捲，敘述此陰謀之詳情，愷撒匆遽未及展覽。假如愷撒閱覽此紙捲者，則陰謀者之生命不保，而彼自己之生命則有救矣！

奸人既集愷撒之左右，愷撒毫不驚恐，蓋彼等之生命財產，無不受賜於愷撒也。

頃刻間人人手中刀光閃爍。愷撒初亦竭力抵禦。後彼見其親信之布魯特斯亦在其中，即大呼曰，“布魯特斯，汝亦欲殺我耶！”遂以衣襟掩面，而死於龐培石像之下。

暗殺之事，發生於西曆紀元前四十四年，時愷撒僅五十五歲耳。然最足使彼自由黨人失望者，即愷撒之死，未足救羅馬共和國也。其死也，反使國中之亂象及爭奪延長。西塞祿有言曰，“暴虐之君雖死，暴虐之政仍在也。”

(lě'nī-ēn-si), 寬恕; 寬恩。 <sup>18</sup>Fortunes, 幸運。 <sup>19</sup>Et tu, Brute (ēt tō, brō'tē)=you, too, Brutus! 拉丁文。 <sup>20</sup>Wrapping his mantle about his face—participial phrase, modifying the pronoun “he.” Mantle, 外套。 <sup>21</sup>Pompey's (pōm'pīz), 龐培的。 Pompey, 羅馬大將 (106-48 B. C.). <sup>22</sup>Liberators, 自由黨(當時謀刺 Cæsar 者, 均自稱爲 Liberators). <sup>23</sup>Restore, 恢復; 挽救。 <sup>24</sup>Prolong, 延長。 <sup>25</sup>Disorder and strife, 擾亂及爭戰。 <sup>26</sup>Cicero (sīs'ēr-ō), 羅馬政治家, 辯論家, 及文學家 (106-43 B. C.). <sup>27</sup>Tyrant (tī'rānt), 昏君; 暴君。 <sup>28</sup>Tyranny (tīr'ā-nī), 暴虐之政。



LIFE OF HORACE<sup>1</sup>

Horace (65-8 B. C.), "the wit<sup>2</sup> who never wounded,<sup>3</sup> the poet who ever charmed,<sup>4</sup> the friend who never failed,<sup>5</sup>" was the son of a freedman,<sup>6</sup> who gave his boy a thorough Roman<sup>7</sup> education, and afterwards sent him to Athens.<sup>8</sup> Here he joined the army of Brutus,<sup>9</sup> but after the defeat at Philippi,<sup>10</sup> he returned to Rome to find his father dead, and all his little fortune confiscated.<sup>11</sup> Of this he afterwards wrote:

"Want<sup>12</sup> stared me in the  
face,<sup>13</sup> so then and there  
I took to<sup>14</sup> scribbling<sup>15</sup> verse  
in sheer despair.<sup>16</sup>"

The proceeds<sup>17</sup> of his poems and the gifts of friends bought him a clerkship in the quaestor's department,<sup>18</sup> and made him modestly independent. Virgil<sup>19</sup> introduced him to Mæcenas,<sup>20</sup> who took him into an almost romantic friendship, lasting through life.<sup>21</sup> From this generous patron<sup>22</sup> he received the gift of the "Sabine Farm,"<sup>23</sup> to which he retired, and which he has immortalized<sup>24</sup> by his descriptions. He died a few months after his "dear knight Mæcenas;" and by the side of his princely friend, he was buried on the Esquiline Hill.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Horace (hōr'ās), 詩人名。 <sup>2</sup> Wit, 才子。 <sup>3</sup> Wounded, 傷人情緒。 <sup>4</sup> Charmed, 引起興趣。 <sup>5</sup> Failed, 失信於人。 <sup>6</sup> Freedman, 羅馬脫奴籍之自由民。 <sup>7</sup> Roman (rō'mān), 羅馬的。 <sup>8</sup> Athens (āth'ēnz), 雅典。 <sup>9</sup> Brutus (brōō'tūz), 西曆紀元前四十四年刺死 Cæsar 之民主黨首領 (85-42 B. C.). <sup>10</sup> Philippi (fi-lip'i), 希臘東北之故城。 <sup>11</sup> Confiscated, 充公。 <sup>12</sup> Want, 貧乏。 <sup>13</sup> Stared me in the face, 對面注視; 臨。 <sup>14</sup> Took to=began. <sup>15</sup> Scribbling, 寫。 <sup>16</sup> In sheer despair, 於極失望中—adverbial phrase, modify-

## 賀拉西傳

賀拉西(生於西曆紀元前六十五年,卒於西曆紀元前八年)爲“一素不傷人感情之才子,一動人興趣之詩家,且爲一忠實可靠之良友,”彼爲羅馬一自由人之子,其父既與以完美之羅馬教育,又遣往雅典遊學。在雅典時,賀氏曾加入布魯特斯之軍隊,腓力比之役,布氏兵敗,賀氏乃回羅馬,見其父已先卒,薄薄遺產,又被國家沒收。後賀氏嘗作詩述其當日之境遇曰:

“貧苦睜睜視我面,  
謀生無計且吟詩。”

賀氏以賣詩文之所得,及友人之餽贈,捐得一國庫部之小職,始克勉強自立。復得味吉爾之介紹,始與米栖那斯相識,米氏引爲契友,相親相愛,始終不變。賀氏既與此大度之恩主相交,且得其以“薩賓田莊”相贈,遂退隱焉,且作詩描寫是地之風景,使其地之名,流傳不朽。賀氏卒於米栖那斯死後之數月;米栖那斯葬於厄斯啓來固山,賀氏卽葬其墓旁。

ing the participle “scribbling.” <sup>17</sup> Proceeds, 賣文所得之利。  
<sup>18</sup> Quæstor’s (kwēs’tōrz) department, 國庫部。 <sup>19</sup> Virgil (vūr’jil), 羅馬大詩人(70-19 B. C.). <sup>20</sup> Mæcenas (mē-sē’nās), 羅馬政治家, 生平頗獎勵文學 (lived between 73 and 63-8 B. C.). <sup>21</sup> Lasting through life, 終身不變—participial phrase, modifying the noun “friendship.” <sup>22</sup> Patron, 恩主。 <sup>23</sup> Sabine (sā’bin) Farm, 田莊名。  
<sup>24</sup> Immortalized, 使不朽。 <sup>25</sup> Esquilline (ēs’kwī-lin) Hill, 羅馬七名山之一。

Like Virgil, Horace reproduced in Latin<sup>1</sup> verse the forms, and sometimes even the substance, of his Greek<sup>2</sup> models. But what Horace borrowed he made his own by the added beauty which he gave to it. The first work of Horace was a book of Satire,<sup>3</sup> a series of witty poems exhibiting his gifts of humor, good-fellowship, and good sense.<sup>4</sup> His other famous poems are a collection of Epistles<sup>5</sup> written in verse, and the Odes. The latter<sup>6</sup> is perhaps the most admirable example of literary art to be found in any literature.

Horace is the poet of the golden mean.<sup>7</sup> His principles are: Accept in contentment<sup>8</sup> the gifts the gods provide, do not strive for an impossible happiness,<sup>9</sup> a cozy<sup>10</sup> home, good cheer, and kind friends, will enable you to pass an untroubled existence. Thus, his poetry presents the commonplace<sup>11</sup> philosophy<sup>12</sup> of the ordinary man. And surely this philosophy has never had a more attractive setting.<sup>13</sup>

### “THE ROMAN HOMER”<sup>14</sup>

Virgil,<sup>15</sup> the greatest poet of the Augustan Age,<sup>16</sup> was born in the year 70 B. C. He was educated at Cremona,<sup>17</sup> Milan,<sup>18</sup> and Naples<sup>19</sup> where he devoted himself to rhetoric,<sup>20</sup> philosophy,<sup>21</sup> and poetry. In 41, after the fall of the Republic, his small paternal<sup>22</sup> estate<sup>23</sup> was confiscated<sup>24</sup> for

<sup>1</sup> Latin (lăt'in), 拉丁文的。 <sup>2</sup> Greek (grêk), 希臘文的。 <sup>3</sup> Satire, 諷刺詩。 <sup>4</sup> Good sense, 妙意。 <sup>5</sup> Epistles (è-pis'tlz), 書札。 <sup>6</sup> Latter, 指 Odes。 <sup>7</sup> Golden mean, 中庸之道。 <sup>8</sup> In contentment, 滿足一 adverbial phrase, modifying the verb "accept." <sup>9</sup> Impossible happiness, 不可必得之幸福。 <sup>10</sup> Cozy, 安適的。 <sup>11</sup> Commonplace, 普通的。 <sup>12</sup> Philosophy, 哲理。 <sup>13</sup> Setting, 背景, 指 Horace 描寫之佳。 <sup>14</sup> The Roman Homer, 羅馬國之荷馬, 指 Virgil, 因 Virgil

賀氏亦如味吉爾然，以希臘文爲模範，或取其格式，或用其文句，著成拉丁詩歌。但彼所借用者，莫不加以潤飾，使成爲己所固有者。賀拉斯之第一著作爲“諷刺詩，”皆諧謔之作，作者之滑稽，之和樂，之妙意，莫不畢露於是。此外名著，一爲以韻文作成之書牘，一爲短歌。賀氏之短歌，或可稱爲文學中最堪稱美之作品。

賀拉斯爲一講中庸之道之詩人。其主義爲：樂天知命，勿爲非分之求；有安適之家庭，樂觀之態度，及和好之友人，即可安樂終生矣。故其詩中之哲理，卽爲恆人日常之哲理。但此項哲學之描寫得體，舍賀氏外無第二人矣。

### 羅 馬 之 荷 馬

味吉爾者，奧古斯德時代之唯一大詩人也，生於西曆紀元前七十年。彼嘗遊學於格里摩拿，米倫，及那不勒斯諸地，專攻修詞學，哲學，及詩文。西曆紀元前四十一年，羅馬民主國既倒之後，味氏之祖傳薄產，被奪充公，爲討伐

之詩與 Homer 之“*Iliad*”及“*Odyssey*”有同等之價值也。Roman 讀 rō'mán; Homer 讀 hō'mēr, 希臘詩人(紀元前九世紀人)。<sup>15</sup> Virgil (vîr'jil), 羅馬大詩人。<sup>16</sup> The greatest poet of the Augustan Age—noun phrase in apposition with the noun “Virgil.” Augustan (ô-gûs'tân) Age, 羅馬文學全盛時代。<sup>17</sup> Cremona (krê-mō'ná), 意大利地名。<sup>18</sup> Milan (mî'lân), 意大利地名。<sup>19</sup> Naples (nâ'p'lz) 意大利地名。<sup>20</sup> Rhetoric, 修詞學。<sup>21</sup> Philosophy, 哲學。<sup>22</sup> Paternal, 祖傳的。<sup>23</sup> Estate, 財產; 地產。<sup>24</sup> Confiscated (kôn'fis-kât-éd; 或 kôn-fis'kât-éd), 充公。

the benefit of the soldiery<sup>1</sup> which aided in the civil war against Brutus<sup>2</sup> and Cassius.<sup>3</sup> But, later, through the influence of his poetry, he won the warm favor of Mæcenas,<sup>4</sup> the confidential<sup>5</sup> adviser of Augustus,<sup>6</sup> and through the latter's<sup>7</sup> intercession, the confiscated property was restored to him. Presently the tall, slouching,<sup>8</sup> figure of Virgil was seen among the brilliant crowds of statesmen, artists, poets, and historians who thronged<sup>9</sup> the house of the popular minister.<sup>10</sup> He died in 18 B. C. In accordance with his dying request, he was buried near Naples, where his tomb is still seen above the Posilippo Grotto.<sup>11</sup>

The three great works of Virgil are the "Eclogues,"<sup>12</sup> the "Georgics,"<sup>13</sup> and the "Æneid."<sup>14</sup> The "Eclogues" are a series of pastorals,<sup>15</sup> which are very close imitations of the poems of the Sicilian<sup>16</sup> Theocritus.<sup>17</sup> In the "Georgics," Virgil extols<sup>18</sup> and dignifies the husbandman<sup>19</sup> and his labor. The work, written after the model of the "Works and Days" of the Greek poet Hesiod,<sup>20</sup> was suggested by Mæcenas, who hoped by means of the poet's verse to allure<sup>21</sup> his countrymen back to that love for the art of husbandry which animated the fathers of the early Roman state. This poem was written so carefully that the author is said to have averaged<sup>22</sup> but one line a day during its composition.

<sup>1</sup> Soldiery (sōl'jēr-ī), 軍隊. <sup>2</sup> Brutus (brōō'tūs), 羅馬民主黨首領, 曾刺死 Caesar (85-42 B. C.). <sup>3</sup> Cassius (kāsh'ī-ūs), 羅馬政治家, 曾與 Brutus 同謀刺 Caesar (?-42 B. C.). <sup>4</sup> Mæcenas (mê-sē'nās), 羅馬政治家, 亦熱心提倡文學者 (73 or 63-8 B. C.). <sup>5</sup> Confidential (kōn-fi-dēn'shāl), 親信的. <sup>6</sup> Augustus (ō-gūs'tūs), 羅馬帝國之第一世皇帝, 即 Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus (63 B. C.-A. D. 14). <sup>7</sup> Latter's = Mæcenas's. <sup>8</sup> Slouching, 委靡的; 精神不振的. <sup>9</sup> Thronged (thrōngd), 聚集. <sup>10</sup> The popular minister, 相 Mæcenas. <sup>11</sup> Posilippo (pō-sē-lō'pō) Grotto (grōt'ō), 山穴名.

布魯特斯及加西阿斯之軍之餉需。後藉其詩文之力，頗爲奧古斯德之親信謀士米栖那斯所賞識，米氏從中調處，充公之財產，因得發還。自是而後，彼身長而神倦之味吉爾，逐日周旋於時下名公之宇下，與諸大政治家，大藝術家，大詩人，及大史家爲伍矣。味氏卒於西曆紀元前十八年。遺囑葬遺骸於那不勒斯附近，至今坡西利坡山穴之上，猶有其墓在焉。

味吉爾有三大作品，一爲“愛克魯格斯，”一爲“喬治克斯，”一爲“伊泥易德。”“愛克魯格斯”爲一牧歌集，摹仿西西利詩人提奧克立塔斯之作品而成。在“喬治克斯”詩中，味氏贊揚且提高農人及其工作。此詩仿希臘希西阿之“工作及時間”之體制，原爲米栖那斯所授意，米氏蓋欲藉味氏之詩，勸國人愛好羅馬遠祖所恃以爲生之農藝也。味氏之作此詩，頗費匠心，聞平均每日僅作詩一行耳。

<sup>12</sup> Eclogues (èk'lògz), 牧者互相酬答之歌。 <sup>13</sup> Georgics (jòr'jìks), 田歌。 <sup>14</sup> Æneid (è-nē'id), 史詩名。 <sup>15</sup> Pastorals, 田家歌。 <sup>16</sup> Sicilian (sì-sil'i-àn), 屬於 Sicily 的。 <sup>17</sup> Theocritus (thê-òk'ri-tùs), 希臘詩人(生於西曆紀元前第三世紀間)。 <sup>18</sup> Extols, 贊揚。 <sup>19</sup> Husbandman, 農人。 <sup>20</sup> Hesiod (hè'si-òd), 希臘詩人(生於西曆紀元前第七世紀間)。 <sup>21</sup> Allure, 勸誘。 <sup>22</sup> Averaged, 平均。

The "Æneid" holds a place among the world's great epics.<sup>1</sup> In this, Virgil was a close student of the "Iliad"<sup>2</sup> and the "Odyssey,"<sup>3</sup> and to them he is indebted for very many of his finest metaphors,<sup>4</sup> similes,<sup>5</sup> and descriptive passages. It was originally written to please Augustus whose ancestry<sup>6</sup> it<sup>7</sup> traces back to the "pious Æneas"<sup>8</sup> of Troy,<sup>9</sup> the hero of the poem. It is said that in his last illness, Virgil, who had not yet polished his great work to suit his fastidious<sup>10</sup> tastes, would have destroyed it but for<sup>11</sup> the entreaties of his friends. Now this work has been translated into many languages and has been read by all students of literature. With him none but Homer of Greece is worthy of comparison.

### "THE GREAT FIRE"

During the first century after the Christian era,<sup>12</sup> Rome<sup>13</sup> produced a tyrannical emperor whose name was Nero.<sup>14</sup> When he came to the throne,<sup>15</sup> he was only seventeen years old; and it was fortunate for him to have for his preceptor<sup>16</sup> the great philosopher<sup>17</sup> and moralist<sup>18</sup> Seneca.<sup>19</sup> Under the influence of his teacher and some other wise ministers, he at first ruled with moderation and equity.<sup>20</sup> Gradually, he broke away from their control and entered upon a career filled with crimes of almost incredible enormity,<sup>21</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Epics, 史詩(敘述英雄事蹟之詩歌). <sup>2</sup> Iliad (il'í-äd), 希臘荷馬所著史詩之一. <sup>3</sup> Odyssey (öd'í-sí), 荷馬所著史詩名. <sup>4</sup> Metaphors (mët'ä-förz), 修詞學中之隱喻法; 暗比. <sup>5</sup> Similes (sim'í-lēz), 明比; 以不同類之物之相同點爲比. <sup>6</sup> Ancestry, 祖宗. <sup>7</sup> It, 指 "Æneid" 一詩. <sup>8</sup> Pious Æneas (ē-nō'äs), 羅馬民族之始祖, 向傳 Troy 城既燬, Æneas 逃至 Italy, 遂立業焉. <sup>9</sup> Troy (troi), 小亞細亞已燬之古城名. <sup>10</sup> Fastidious (fäs-tid'í-üs), 難討好的; 苛求的. <sup>11</sup> But for = were it not for, 若非. <sup>12</sup> Christian

“伊泥易德”一詩，與世界諸大史詩並稱。此詩摹仿“易利亞德”及“奧德賽”二詩，其佳美之隱喻，明比，以及描寫，多脫胎於是二詩。作此詩之本意，在取悅奧古斯德，述奧氏之祖卽爲詩中之英雄推來國之伊泥阿。向傳味氏於病危之際，因此詩著就後，尙未潤飾完妥，意不甚滿，欲燬棄之，經其友人之力勸而止。今此詩早已譯成各國文字，爲研究文學者所必讀。味氏除希臘之荷馬外，無能與之比肩者。

### 羅 馬 大 火

耶穌紀元之第一世紀間，羅馬產一暴君，名曰尼祿。彼登極時，年甫十七；幸有大哲學家兼道德家辛尼加氏爲之師輔。彼初承其師相及二三賢明大臣之指導，治國之法，頗穩健公平。後彼漸漸脫離其師及諸大臣之羈束，無惡不作，終日以佃獵爲樂。有時且登舞臺，

(kris'chǎn) era, 耶穌紀元. <sup>13</sup> Rome (rōm), 羅馬(國名). <sup>14</sup> Nero (nē'rō), 羅馬皇帝 (37-69). <sup>15</sup> Came to the throne, 登極. <sup>16</sup> Preceptor (prē-sōp'tēr), 師. <sup>17</sup> Philosopher, 哲學家. <sup>18</sup> Moralist, 道德家. <sup>19</sup> Seneca (sēn'è-ká), 羅馬哲學家 (4? B. C.-A. D. 65). <sup>20</sup> With moderation and equity—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb “ruled.” <sup>21</sup> Filled with crimes of almost incredible enormity—participial phrase, used as an adjective, modifying the noun “career.” Incredible enormity, 其大幾令人不信。



indulging himself in hunting for pleasures.<sup>1</sup> Not unfrequently, he appeared on the stage<sup>2</sup> as an actor or a singer and even as a charioteer in the circus.<sup>3</sup> Besides an artist, he was also an expert in bloodshedding.<sup>4</sup> His mother, his wife, and his tutor Seneca were all numbered among his victims.<sup>5</sup> At last the senate<sup>6</sup> took courage<sup>7</sup> and proclaimed him a public enemy. To avoid capture the tyrant stabbed<sup>8</sup> himself, exclaiming, "What an artist dies with me!"

Nero had a very good education. He was familiar with the great poem of Homer,<sup>9</sup> which tells about the war of Troy.<sup>10</sup> Once Nero wished to enjoy the sight of a fire, such as Homer describes when the Greeks<sup>11</sup> became masters of that city. He therefore gave orders that Rome should be set afire. Sitting up on his palace tower, he watched the destruction, played on his lyre,<sup>12</sup> and sang the verses about the fall of Troy.

A great part of the city was thus destroyed, many lives were lost, and countless people were made poor; but the sufferings<sup>13</sup> of others did not trouble the monster<sup>14</sup> Nero, who delighted in seeing misery of every kind.

The new Rome which speedily arose was a much finer city than the old, with wide, straight streets instead of narrow alleys,<sup>15</sup> and houses of good stone in place of wooden hovels.<sup>16</sup> Except for the loss of the temples and public buildings, the fire was a blessing in disguise.<sup>17</sup>

A large part of the burnt region<sup>18</sup> was appropriated<sup>19</sup> by Nero for the buildings and grounds of an immense palace

<sup>1</sup> Indulging himself in hunting for pleasures—participial phrase, modifying the pronoun "he." <sup>2</sup> Stage, 舞台. <sup>3</sup> Circus, 馬戲場; 角力場. <sup>4</sup> In bloodshedding—adjective phrase, modifying the noun "expert." <sup>5</sup> Victims, 犧牲者; 被害者. <sup>6</sup> Senate, 元老院; 參政院. <sup>7</sup> Took courage, 放膽. <sup>8</sup> Stabbed, 刺. <sup>9</sup> Homer (hō'mēr), 希

演藝或唱曲，又入圍場，作賽車之戲。尼祿不僅爲一藝術家，亦爲一殺人流血之能手。其母，其妻，以及其師辛尼加，皆其所犧牲之人也。後元老院決計宣告尼祿爲國中之公敵。彼暴君者，知不免於被執爲囚，乃自殺，臨死時自歎曰，“一大藝術家因我而死矣！”

尼祿曾受良好之教育。彼熟讀荷馬氏之傑作，卽敘述推來之戰事者。某次，彼欲一觀荷馬詩中所敘希人入主推來城時之大火。彼因發令，縱火焚羅馬城。彼則高據宮中之塔頂而暢觀之，且奏七絃琴，吟推來城焚燬詩以和之。

城之一大部分，因此而燬，人民之死者甚多，其破家蕩產者，尤不計其數；然人民所受之痛苦，不足以傷魔王尼祿之心，反令其愉快不置。

羅馬新城，不久築成，較舊城尤爲美麗，狹窄之僻巷，變爲寬而且直之街衢，木屋變爲美石建成之大廈。除寺院及公共建築物之損失外，此大火實有利於羅馬也。

被火之地，尼祿指定其一大部分，建造宮院，

慮大詩人。 <sup>10</sup>Troy (troi), 小亞細亞故城。 <sup>11</sup>Greeks (grēks), 希臘人。 <sup>12</sup>Lyre, 七絃琴。 <sup>13</sup>Sufferings, 遭難。 <sup>14</sup>Monster, 魔王。  
<sup>15</sup>Alleys, 小巷。 <sup>16</sup>Hovels, 陋室；茅屋。 <sup>17</sup>In disguise, 暗中—adjective phrase, modifying the noun “blessing.” <sup>18</sup>Region, 地段。  
<sup>19</sup>Appropriated, 指定爲...之用。

called the Golden House. As the emperor ensconced<sup>1</sup> himself in its luxurious apartments,<sup>2</sup> he is said to have remarked, "Now I am housed as a man ought to be."

### SENECA<sup>3</sup>

Seneca, the celebrated<sup>4</sup> Roman<sup>5</sup> philosopher,<sup>6</sup> was born at Cordoba<sup>7</sup> about 4 B. C. When a child<sup>8</sup> he was brought to Rome,<sup>9</sup> where he studied rhetoric<sup>10</sup> and philosophy,<sup>11</sup> and rose to prominence<sup>12</sup> as a pleader of causes.<sup>13</sup> He served as a senator<sup>14</sup> under the Emperor<sup>15</sup> Caligula.<sup>16</sup> But in the first year of the reign of Caligula's successor,<sup>17</sup> he was, for some cause or other, banished<sup>18</sup> from Rome. Having thus been in exile<sup>19</sup> for some years, he was recalled by the queen of Emperor Claudius, who intrusted him with the education of young Nero.<sup>20</sup>

At first, as guardian<sup>21</sup> of Nero, he exercised complete control over the government, and with his assistance<sup>22</sup> the youthful emperor was able to rule in a fair and just manner. Gradually, however, Nero broke away from his yoke,<sup>23</sup> but even then their friendship carried so far that he wrote an essay in defense of the murder of Agrippina.<sup>24</sup>

Powerful as he was,<sup>25</sup> Nero was over head and ears<sup>26</sup> in debt. He had no means to raise money.<sup>27</sup> His preceptor,<sup>28</sup> on the other hand,<sup>29</sup> was immensely<sup>30</sup> rich. Feeling

<sup>1</sup> Ensnconced (ĕn-skōnst'), 安居. <sup>2</sup> Luxurious apartments, 陳設華美之室. <sup>3</sup> Seneca (sĕn'ĕ-kā), 羅馬哲學家 (4? B. C.-A. D. 65). <sup>4</sup> Celebrated (sĕl'ĕ-brāt-ĕd), 著名的. <sup>5</sup> Roman (rō'mān), 羅馬的. <sup>6</sup> Philosopher, 哲學家. <sup>7</sup> Cordoba (kōr'dō-bā), 地名. <sup>8</sup> When a child = when he was a child. <sup>9</sup> Rome (rōm), 羅馬 (國名). <sup>10</sup> Rhetoric, 修詞學. <sup>11</sup> Philosophy, 哲學. <sup>12</sup> To prominence—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb "rose." <sup>13</sup> Pleader of causes, 辯護士; 律師. <sup>14</sup> Senator, 參議員. <sup>15</sup> Emperor, 皇帝. <sup>16</sup> Caligula

稱爲金屋。彼居此奢華之宮中，曾自言曰“今日余始居於人所應居之屋中矣。”

### 辛尼加傳

辛尼加，羅馬著名之哲學家也，於西曆紀元前四年生於哥爾多巴。幼年父母攜赴羅馬，後即在羅馬學習修詞學及哲學，及爲辯護士，頗露頭角。當加力苟拉皇帝在位時，彼嘗一度爲參議員。但加皇太子嗣統之元年，彼因故被逐。自是流亡於外者多年，既而克路題奧斯皇后召彼回國，令彼教育尼祿。

彼初以尼祿皇帝保護人之資格，總理國政，冲主得其佐理，治道頗稱公平。但尼祿漸漸脫離辛尼加之羈束，惟彼等之友誼猶尙密切，故尼祿殺母阿格立派那一事，辛氏猶爲撰文以辯護之。

尼祿雖身爲帝王，然負債甚鉅。彼無策籌款。其師適與之相反，擁有巨資。尼祿妬其

(ká-lig'ò-lá), 羅馬皇帝 (12-41). <sup>17</sup> Successor, 繼位者 (指 Claudius 皇帝, Claudius 讀 kló'dí-ŭs). <sup>18</sup> Banished, 驅逐出國. <sup>19</sup> In exile, 流亡—adverbial phrase, modifying the participle “having been.” <sup>20</sup> Nero (nē'rō), 羅馬暴君 (37-68). <sup>21</sup> Guardian, 保護人. <sup>22</sup> With his assistance—adverbial phrase, modifying the infinitive “to rule.” <sup>23</sup> Broke away from his yoke, 脫離其羈束. <sup>24</sup> Agrippina (äg-rí-pí'ná), Nero 之母, Emperor Claudius 之后 (15?-60). <sup>25</sup> Powerful as he was=though he was powerful. <sup>26</sup> Over head and ears=entirely; deeply. <sup>27</sup> Raise money, 籌款. <sup>28</sup> Preceptor, 師. <sup>29</sup> On the other hand—adverbial phrase, modifying the whole sentence. <sup>30</sup> Immensely, 十分; 巨大.

envious of<sup>1</sup> his wealth and planning to confiscate<sup>2</sup> all his property for his own use, the wicked emperor falsely charged him with<sup>3</sup> treason,<sup>4</sup> and ordered him to take his own life.

Seneca, then an old man,<sup>5</sup> met his fate bravely and cheerfully. According to tradition, his young wife resolved to die with him and opened a vein<sup>6</sup> in her arm with the same weapon with which he had punctured<sup>7</sup> his own, but Nero ordered her wound to be ligatured,<sup>8</sup> and thus caused her much mental anguish.

Seneca was a disbeliever<sup>9</sup> in the popular religion of his countrymen. His moral government<sup>10</sup> was not very different from that of Socrates.<sup>11</sup> He employed his restless intellect in brilliant<sup>12</sup> ethical essays,<sup>13</sup> tragedies,<sup>14</sup> and instructive letters written for the public, and his teachings were remarkable for their moral purity.

### THE PUBLIC SALE<sup>15</sup> OF ROME<sup>16</sup>

The Later Empire<sup>17</sup> which covers the two hundred and fifteen years from the accession of Commodus<sup>18</sup> to the death of Theodosius<sup>19</sup> is, in general, a period of decline. It falls naturally into two divisions: a century of military despotism,<sup>20</sup> lasting until the reforms of Diocletian<sup>21</sup> (A. D. 284); and a century of reorganized<sup>22</sup> and better government, ending with the final division of the empire (A. D. 395).

<sup>1</sup> Envious of, 妬嫉. <sup>2</sup> Confiscate, 充公; 抄沒. <sup>3</sup> Charged . . . with, 控以 . . . 之罪. <sup>4</sup> Treason, 叛國之罪. <sup>5</sup> Then an old man—noun phrase, in apposition with the noun "Seneca." <sup>6</sup> Vein, 血管. <sup>7</sup> Punctured, 刺. <sup>8</sup> Ligatured (líg'á-túrd), 包裏傷痕. <sup>9</sup> Disbeliever, 不信者. <sup>10</sup> Moral government, 以道德爲歸之政制. <sup>11</sup> Socrates (sòk'rá-tész), 希臘大哲學家 (469-399 B. C.). <sup>12</sup> Brilliant, 莊嚴的. <sup>13</sup> Ethical essays, 講倫理的論文; 講道德

富，欲抄沒其財產以供己用，因誣彼叛國，降旨賜死。

辛尼加時已年老，毅然自殺，殊無慘容。相傳其妻年齡尙少，決欲殉節，以辛氏自刺之刃，破其臂上之血管，但尼祿命裹其傷痕，致使伊心受莫大之痛苦。

辛尼加不信其國人所奉之宗教。其以道德爲依歸之政治，與蘇格拉底之所主張者略同。彼以其活潑之才智，著爲道德文，悲劇，及對一般國人而作之啓迪知識之書牘，彼之所教者，以道德純潔著。

### 羅 馬 拍 賣 記

自高摩達皇帝登位，迄狄奧多西皇帝崩，是爲後羅馬帝國，其間二百十五年，實爲衰落時代。此時代可分爲二期：軍閥專橫，直至西曆二百八十四年戴克里先改革政治止，爲一世紀；政府重組而較佳，至三百九十五年羅馬帝國最後之分裂止，又爲一世紀。

的論文。<sup>14</sup> Tragedies, 悲劇。<sup>15</sup> Public sale, 拍賣。<sup>16</sup> Rome (rōm), 羅馬。<sup>17</sup> Later Empire, 後羅馬帝國。<sup>18</sup> Commodus (kōm'ō-dūs), 羅馬皇帝名 (161-192)。<sup>19</sup> Theodosius (thē-ō-dō'shī-ūs), 羅馬皇帝名 (346-395)。<sup>20</sup> Military despotism, 軍閥專橫。<sup>21</sup> Diocletian (dī-ō-klē'shān), 羅馬皇帝名 (245-313)。<sup>22</sup> Reorganized, 重行改組的。

The beginning of these troublous<sup>1</sup> times was marked by a shameful proceeding on the part of the prætorians.<sup>2</sup> Upon the death of Commodus, Pertinax,<sup>3</sup> a distinguished<sup>4</sup> senator,<sup>5</sup> was placed on the throne; but his efforts to enforce<sup>6</sup> discipline<sup>7</sup> among the prætorians aroused their anger, and he was slain by them after a short reign of only three months. These soldiers then gave out notice that they would sell the empire to the highest bidder.<sup>8</sup> It was accordingly set up for sale at the prætorian camp and struck off<sup>9</sup> to Julianus,<sup>10</sup> a wealthy senator, who promised twenty-five thousand sesterces<sup>11</sup> to each of the twelve thousand soldiers at this time composing the guard. So the price of the empire was three hundred million sesterces.

But these turbulent<sup>12</sup> and insolent<sup>13</sup> soldiers at the capital<sup>14</sup> of the empire were not to have things entirely their own way. As soon as the news of the disgraceful transaction<sup>15</sup> reached the legions<sup>16</sup> on the frontiers,<sup>17</sup> they rose in indignant revolt. Each of the three armies that held the Euphrates,<sup>18</sup> the Rhine,<sup>19</sup> and the Danube<sup>20</sup> proclaimed its favorite commander emperor. The leader of the Danubian<sup>21</sup> troops was Severus,<sup>22</sup> a man of great energy and force of character. He knew that there were other competitors<sup>23</sup> for the throne, and that the prize would be his who first seized it. Instantly he set his veterans<sup>24</sup> in motion and was soon at Rome. The prætorians were no match for the trained legionaries<sup>25</sup> of the frontiers,

<sup>1</sup>Troublous, 多難的。 <sup>2</sup>Prætorians (prê-tō'ri-ānz), 羅馬保護皇帝之衛隊。 <sup>3</sup>Pertinax (pûr'ti-nāks), 羅馬皇帝名。 <sup>4</sup>Distinguished, 著名的。 <sup>5</sup>Senator, 參議員。 <sup>6</sup>Enforce, 執行; 施行。 <sup>7</sup>Discipline, 軍紀。 <sup>8</sup>The highest bidder, 拍賣時出價最高者。 <sup>9</sup>Struck off, 拍賣與; 成交。 <sup>10</sup>Julianus (jōō'li-ān-ūs), 羅馬皇帝名。 <sup>11</sup>Sesterces (sês'têrs-êz), 羅馬銀元名。 <sup>12</sup>Turbulent, 強暴的。 <sup>13</sup>Insolent, 無恥的。 <sup>14</sup>Capital, 京城; 首都。 <sup>15</sup>Transaction,

當此多難之秋之開始也，禁衛軍方面有一極可恥之行爲。高摩達既崩，著名參議員波替拿師氏爲人擁戴，卽位稱帝；但彼因欲整頓禁軍之軍紀，致觸彼等之怒，在位僅三月，卽爲彼等所殺。禁軍乃出通告，孰出價最高，卽以羅馬帝國售與之。於是禁衛軍營中，舉行拍賣，其時禁衛軍一萬二千人，有豪富之議員名朱理安納斯者，允給每人銀元二萬五千元，羅馬帝國遂爲彼所得。故羅馬帝國之賣價，統計爲三萬萬元。

但首都此類驕橫而無恥之軍人，並不能完全自行其志。此項醜事，一經傳出，邊境駐軍卽反戈相向。幼發拉的河，萊茵河，及多腦河三處之駐軍，各自擁戴其軍統爲皇帝。多腦河軍之首領塞弗拉司氏，一活潑有毅力之人也。彼深知爭王位者，大有人在，惟捷足先登者，方能得之。彼卽發精兵至羅馬。禁衛軍不敵邊境曾受訓練之兵，遂置其皇帝於不

商業上事務之處理（指拍賣事）。<sup>16</sup> Legions (lě'jǔnz), 步兵團（約三千至六千人）。<sup>17</sup> Frontiers, 邊境。<sup>18</sup> Euphrates (ú-frā'tēz), 河名。<sup>19</sup> Rhine (rīn), 河名。<sup>20</sup> Danube (dǎn'ūb), 河名。<sup>21</sup> Danubian (dǎ-nū'bī-ān), 在 Danube 河之地方的。<sup>22</sup> Severus (sè-vē'rūs), 羅馬皇帝名（146-211）。<sup>23</sup> Competitors, 逐鹿者；爭奪者。<sup>24</sup> Veterans (vē'tēr-ānz), 久經戰陣之軍隊。<sup>25</sup> Legionaries (lě'jǔn-ā-rīz), 一團中之軍士。



and did not even attempt to defend their emperor, who was taken prisoner and put to death after a reign of sixty-five days.

### CÆDMON,<sup>1</sup> THE OLD ENGLISH<sup>2</sup> SINGER

Cædmon was a monk of Whitby.<sup>3</sup> At his time singing and poetry were so familiar that, whenever a feast was given, a harp<sup>4</sup> would be brought in, and each monk or guest would in turn<sup>5</sup> entertain the company with a song or poem to his own musical accompaniment.<sup>6</sup> But Cædmon was not educated and could not sing. When, as he sat at the table, his turn came, he would rise from the table in shame, and go home, sad and lonely.<sup>7</sup> Yet he felt in his heart that he would like to sing, not of battles and heroes, but of the wonderful things that he had learned from the abbeſs.<sup>8</sup>

One night he had gone out from the feast to the ſtables.<sup>9</sup> Some of the gueſts had come from far, and their beaſts muſt be guarded againſt robbers. It was Cædmon's turn to watch them, and as he ſat among them, ſad<sup>10</sup> becauſe he had no gift of ſong,<sup>11</sup> he fell aſleep.

In his ſleep he had a wondrous<sup>12</sup> dream. One ſtood by him and called him by name. "Cædmon," he ſaid, "ſing me ſomething."

"I cannot ſing," the poor man replied; "indeed, I have come out hither from the feaſt becauſe I could not ſing."

"But you ſhall<sup>13</sup> ſing to me," ſaid the ſtranger.<sup>14</sup>

"What," aſked Cædmon, "ought I to ſing?"

<sup>1</sup> Cædmon (kæd'mŭn), 古詩人名. <sup>2</sup> English (iſ'gliš), 英國的.  
<sup>3</sup> Whitby (hwít'bi), 英國州名. <sup>4</sup> Harp, 七弦琴. <sup>5</sup> In turn, 輪流.  
<sup>6</sup> To his own muſical accompaniment, 自調琴音. <sup>7</sup> Sad and lonely—adjectives, modifying the ſubject "he." <sup>8</sup> Abbeſs, 修道院

願，立即潰散，皇帝被擄，處以死刑，統計在位僅六十五日耳。

### 英國古詩人卡德夢

卡德夢者，回特比州之僧人也。當時歌詩與作詩，人人能之，凡遇宴會，必備一豎琴，寺僧與客，各自調琴唱歌，以娛同席之人。然卡德夢未受教育，不諳歌詠。每當宴會，坐於席間，輪及彼歌詠時，彼輒含羞起身，逃席而回，自覺憂寂無聊之至。惟彼心中極好詠詩，非欲詠戰爭及英雄事蹟也，但欲詠其自女院長處學得之神奇故事耳。

一夕，彼已離席至馬廄矣。賓客有自遠方來者，牲畜須人看守，以防竊賊。卡德夢適當值，坐於諸牲畜之間，深恨不能歌詠，鬱鬱而睡。

睡中得一奇夢。有人立其旁，呼其名。其人曰，“卡德夢，爲我歌詠。”

卡德夢答曰，“余不能歌；余所以離席來此者，實因余不能歌耳。”

客復曰，“但汝必爲我歌。”

卡德夢曰，“然則余將何歌耶？”

之女院長。<sup>9</sup> Stables, 馬廄。<sup>10</sup> Sad—appositive adjective, modifying the pronoun “he” (“as he” 之 “he”).<sup>11</sup> Because he had no gift of song—adverbial clause, modifying the adjective “sad.”  
<sup>12</sup> Wondrous, 奇怪的。<sup>13</sup> Shall=must. <sup>14</sup> Stranger, 指夢中所見之人。

"Sing of the beginning of all things," was the answer; "sing of the Creation of the World."

Then Cædmon began to sing words which came to his lips<sup>1</sup> he knew not how.<sup>2</sup> In the morning, remembering<sup>3</sup> part of what he had sung in his dream, he went to one of the servants of the house, and told him about it.

He was taken to the abbess, who said, when she had heard his poem, that his new power was the gift of God. She told him a Bible story,<sup>4</sup> and when he came next day with the story turned<sup>5</sup> into verse, she asked him to become a monk, and to give up the rest of his life to making poems.

So he went to live in the monastery,<sup>6</sup> where he was taught the sacred stories,<sup>7</sup> and turned them into song. There he lived to a great age,<sup>8</sup> and died at last peacefully in his sleep. He was a good and humble man of whom all were fond.

### CHARLEMAGNE<sup>9</sup>

In the days when Rome<sup>10</sup> was mighty,<sup>11</sup> a people called the Franks,<sup>12</sup> or "free" people, lived to the south of the Saxons.<sup>13</sup> When the Roman Empire was falling into ruins, these Franks began to attack Gaul<sup>14</sup> and Germany<sup>15</sup> and to settle down upon the lands which they had won.

About a hundred years later they were masters of North Gaul as well as of much of Germany. In the course of time<sup>16</sup> Gaul became France;<sup>17</sup> that is, the land of the Franks.

<sup>1</sup> Which came to his lips—adjective clause, modifying the noun "words." <sup>2</sup> He knew not how—adverbial clause, modifying the verb "came." <sup>3</sup> Remembering—participle modifying "he went" 之 "he." <sup>4</sup> Bible (bi'b'l) story, 聖經中之故事. <sup>5</sup> Turned, 改編. <sup>6</sup> Monastery (mōn'ās-tēr-i), 寺院; 修道院. <sup>7</sup> Sacred stories, 聖經中之故事. <sup>8</sup> To a great age—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb

客答曰，“歌萬物之起原可也；歌天地之開闢可也。”

卡德夢即開口歌詠，彼自己並不知此歌之何由而來。次晨，彼以所記憶夢中歌詩之一部份，往見院僕，告以所遇。

院僕引彼見女院長，院長聆其所歌之詩，稱此新獲之才，係上帝所授與者。院長即教以聖經中之故事一則，翌日，卡德夢復來，已將該故事編成韻文，院長遂收彼為僧人，令其從事作詩以終其身。

於是彼居於寺中，習聖經中之故事，改編之為詩歌。彼獲享遐齡，安然無病而逝。彼為人和愛謙恭，人皆愛之。

### 查 理 孟 大 帝

羅馬強盛時，有佛郎克族者，亦稱自由民，居於薩克森民族之南。及羅馬帝國日趨衰弱之時，佛郎克人攻高盧及日耳曼，奪其地以居之。

更閱百年，彼等成為高盧北部及日耳曼之主人翁。其後高盧改稱法蘭西，意即佛郎克人之地也。

“lived.” <sup>9</sup> Charlemagne (shār'lè-mān) = Charles (chārlz) the Great, 生於 742 年，卒於 814 年。 <sup>10</sup> Rome (rōm), 羅馬。 <sup>11</sup> Mighty, 強盛。  
<sup>12</sup> Franks (frāŋks), 佛郎克民族。 <sup>13</sup> Saxons (sāk'sūnz), 薩克森民族。  
<sup>14</sup> Gaul (gól), 古國名 (即今之法蘭西, 比利時, 及瑞士)。  
<sup>15</sup> Germany (jūr'mā-nī), 日耳曼 (即德國)。 <sup>16</sup> In the course of time, 後來。  
<sup>17</sup> France (frāns), 法蘭西。

Emperor Charlemagne (or Charles the Great) was the son of a very powerful man named Pepin,<sup>1</sup> who made himself King of the Franks. Pepin died in the year 768, and then Charlemagne reigned<sup>2</sup> in his stead.

You must remember that France, as we now know it, did not then exist. Charlemagne was King of the Franks, and he ruled over Belgium,<sup>3</sup> North Gaul, and the middle of Germany. We must think of him as mainly a German<sup>4</sup> king. The Germans<sup>5</sup> have always held that he was the man who gave great glory and honor to their name.<sup>6</sup>

In person, dress, and speech, Charlemagne was a true German. Keen to detect, apt to understand, profound to grasp, and quick to decide, he impressed<sup>7</sup> all who knew him with a sense of his power. Like his rude ancestors<sup>8</sup> of centuries before, he was hardy in his habits, and unconcerned about his dress; but, unlike them, he was strictly temperate in food and drink.<sup>9</sup> Drunkenness he abhorred.<sup>9</sup>

His greatest pride was in his sword, Joyeuse,<sup>10</sup> the handle of which bore his signet,<sup>11</sup> and he was wont to<sup>12</sup> say, "With my sword I maintain all to which I affix my seal."<sup>13</sup>

Generous to his friends,<sup>14</sup> indulgent to his children,<sup>15</sup> and usually placable<sup>16</sup> to his enemies, his only acts of cruelty were perpetrated<sup>17</sup> on the Saxons. They, true to the Teutonic<sup>18</sup> passion of liberty, for thirty-three years fought and struggled against him; and, though by his orders forty-five hundred were beheaded in one day, they continued to rebel till hopelessly subdued.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pepin (pěp'in), 丕 耶 克 王, 卽 Charles the Great 之 父 (?-768).  
<sup>2</sup> Reigned, 治 理. <sup>3</sup> Belgium (běl'jī-ŭm), 比 利 時. <sup>4</sup> German (jūr'mǎn), 日 耳 曼 的. <sup>5</sup> Germans (jūr'mǎnz), 日 耳 曼 人. <sup>6</sup> Their name, 指 "Germans." <sup>7</sup> Impressed, 使 有 . . . 之 印 象. <sup>8</sup> Like his rude ancestors—adjective phrase, modifying the pronoun "he."  
<sup>9</sup> Ancestors, 祖 先. <sup>9</sup> Abhorred, 憎 惡; 恨. <sup>10</sup> Joyeuse (jō'yú-sê[?]),

查理孟大帝，乃丕平之子也，丕氏爲一極有權勢之人，曾自立爲佛郎克國王。丕平崩於七百六十八年，查理孟遂繼承大統。

讀者當知今日之法蘭西，當時尙未成立。查理孟乃佛郎克王，統轄比利時，北高盧，及日耳曼之中部。<sup>65</sup>吾人當視彼爲一日耳曼王。日耳曼人亦常謂彼爲一使其國名譽隆盛之人。

查理孟之體格，服飾，言語，及思想，無一不顯其爲真正之日耳曼人。其爲人也，精於識別，易於理會，深思而善斷，見之者無不覺其威權之大。彼習於勞苦而不修邊幅，頗似其數百年前野蠻時代之祖先；惟飲食之節儉則反之。飲酒一事，彼深恨之。

彼所最用以自豪者，爲查幼西劍，柄上刻有彼之印章，彼常言曰，“余得維持余所有之一切者，皆此劍之功也。”

彼待友慷慨，處子女則放任，對其仇敵亦能寬恕，其唯一殘忍之事，卽其屠殺薩克森人耳。薩人保持條頓民族酷愛自由之精神，與之反抗爲敵者三十有三年；王雖嘗於一日之間，殺薩民四千五百人，然彼等繼續謀反，直至一蹶不振而後已。

查劍名。 <sup>11</sup> Signet (sig'nēt), 印章。 <sup>12</sup> Wont to = accustomed to. <sup>13</sup> Affix my seal, 用印封存；意卽所擁有者。 <sup>14</sup> Generous to his friends, 對友人慷慨。 <sup>15</sup> Indulgent to his children, 縱容子女。 <sup>16</sup> Placable, 寬恕。 <sup>17</sup> Perpetrated (pûr'pè-trât-ĕd), 作惡；爲惡。 <sup>18</sup> Teutonic (tû-tôn'ik), 條頓 (Teuton) 民族的。(Teuton 讀 tû'tôn, 德國古民族)。 <sup>19</sup> Subdued, 征服。

CHARLEMAGNE<sup>1</sup> AS A WARRIOR<sup>2</sup>

Charlemagne's long reign of nearly half a century was filled with military expeditions<sup>3</sup> and conquests,<sup>4</sup> by which he so extended the boundaries<sup>5</sup> of his dominions<sup>6</sup> that they embraced a large part of western Europe.<sup>7</sup>

Among the first undertakings of Charlemagne was a campaign against the Lombards,<sup>8</sup> whose king Desiderius<sup>9</sup> was troubling the Pope.<sup>10</sup> Charlemagne wrested<sup>11</sup> from Desiderius all his possessions, shut up the unfortunate king in a monastery,<sup>12</sup> and placed on his own head the famous "Iron Crown" of the Lombards.

In the year 778, Charlemagne gathered his warriors for a crusade<sup>13</sup> against the Mohammedans<sup>14</sup> in Spain.<sup>15</sup> He crossed the Pyrenees<sup>16</sup> and succeeded in winning from the Moslems<sup>17</sup> all the northeastern corner of the peninsula.<sup>18</sup> These lands thus regained for Christendom<sup>19</sup> he made a part of his dominions, under the title of the Spanish March.<sup>20</sup>

But by far the greater number of the campaigns of Charlemagne were directed against the still pagan<sup>21</sup> Saxons.<sup>22</sup> These people were finally reduced to permanent submission<sup>23</sup> and forced to accept Charlemagne as their sovereign<sup>24</sup> and Christianity<sup>25</sup> as their religion.

On Christmas Day,<sup>26</sup> A. D. 800, as Charlemagne was bending in prayer before the high altar<sup>27</sup> of St. Peter's<sup>28</sup> at

<sup>1</sup> Charlemagne (shār'lê-mân) = Charles the Great, 西羅馬帝國皇帝 (742-814). <sup>2</sup> Warrior, 戰士. <sup>3</sup> Expeditions, 遠征. <sup>4</sup> Conquests, 戰勝. <sup>5</sup> Boundaries, 邊界. <sup>6</sup> Dominions, 邦土. <sup>7</sup> Europe (ū'rūp), 歐洲. <sup>8</sup> Lombards (lōm'bārdz), 歐洲之一種民族. <sup>9</sup> Desiderius (dēs-i-dē'rī-ūs), 倫巴國國王名 (756-774). <sup>10</sup> Pope (pōp), 教皇. <sup>11</sup> Wrested (rēst'ēd), 搶奪. <sup>12</sup> Monastery, 寺院. <sup>13</sup> Crusade (krūs-sād'), 十字軍. <sup>14</sup> Mohammedans (mō-hām'ēd-ānz), 回教徒. <sup>15</sup> Spain (spān), 西班牙(國名). <sup>16</sup> Pyrenees (pīr'ē-nēz),

## 查 理 孟 大 帝 之 戰 績

查理大帝在位約半世紀，南征北討，疆土大擴，歐洲西部，竟大半入其版圖。

初，查理大帝因倫巴國王底塞德留常與教皇爲難，遂與倫巴人宣戰。大帝盡奪底氏之地，囚之於僧院，且取其著名之鐵冕以自冠之。

西曆七百七十八年，查理大帝召集軍隊，組十字軍，征西班牙之回民。彼越庇里尼斯山，戰勝回民，奪該半島之東北部。彼既奪回此基督教固有之地後，卽作爲己之領土，而以西班牙領土稱之。

但查理大帝大半之戰事，對不信耶教之撒克遜人而作。彼等卒爲查理所征服，力不能抗，遂稱查氏爲帝，且信奉耶教。

西曆八百年之聖誕日，查理大帝在羅馬聖彼得堂之神座前俯首祈禱時，教皇利奧忽以

西班牙及法蘭西間之山名。 <sup>17</sup> Moslems (mōz'lēmz), 奉回教者。 <sup>18</sup> Peninsula (pēn-in'sū-lá), 半島。 <sup>19</sup> Christendom (krīs'n-dūm), 奉基督教之國。 <sup>20</sup> Spanish (spān'īsh) March (mārch), 西班牙領土。 <sup>21</sup> Pagan (pā'gān), 奉異教的。 <sup>22</sup> Saxons (sāk'sūnz), 撒克遜民族。 <sup>23</sup> Permanent submission, 永久之征服。 <sup>24</sup> Sovereign, (sōv'-ēr-in), 元首；皇帝。 <sup>25</sup> Christianity (krīs-chī-ā'ī-tī), 基督教。 <sup>26</sup> Christmas (krīs'mās) Day, 耶穌聖誕日。 <sup>27</sup> Altar (ól'tēr), 神座；祭壇。 <sup>28</sup> St. Peter's (sānt pē'tēr), 聖彼得堂。 St. Peter, 耶穌門徒。



Rome,<sup>1</sup> Pope Leo<sup>2</sup> unexpectedly placed on his head the crown of the Cæsars.<sup>3</sup> The Western Empire was thus restored; the old empire was finally divided; there were two emperors—one at Rome, and one at Constantinople;<sup>4</sup> and from this time the Roman emperors were “Kings of the Franks.”<sup>5</sup>

### CHARLEMAGNE<sup>6</sup> AS A RULER

Charlemagne must not be regarded as a warrior merely. His most noteworthy<sup>7</sup> work was that which he effected<sup>8</sup> as a legislator<sup>9</sup> and administrator.<sup>10</sup> In this field, too, were exhibited<sup>11</sup> the finer qualities of his masterful personality.<sup>12</sup> In building up his great empire, Charlemagne practiced much cruelty and unrighteousness; but over this empire, once established, he ruled with the constant solicitude<sup>13</sup> of a father.

Among the characteristic<sup>14</sup> institutions<sup>15</sup> of the Empire was the Diet,<sup>16</sup> or General Assembly,<sup>17</sup> which held a meeting every year in the spring. At these gatherings there took place an interchange of views between Charlemagne and the assembled freemen<sup>18</sup> of the realm.<sup>19</sup> The relation of the Diet to Charlemagne is well shown by the words once he addressed one of the meetings: “Counsel<sup>20</sup> me,” he said, “that I may know what to do.”

Education was a matter to which Charlemagne gave zealous<sup>21</sup> attention. He was himself from first to last as

<sup>1</sup> Rome (rōm), 羅馬。 <sup>2</sup> Pope Leo (pōp lē'ō), 教皇名。 <sup>3</sup> Cæsars (sē'zārz), 羅馬皇帝之稱。 <sup>4</sup> Constantinople (kōn-stān-tī-nō'p'l), 歐洲土耳其之地名(羅馬帝國之西京)。 <sup>5</sup> Franks (frānks), 佛郎克人。 <sup>6</sup> Charlemagne (shār'lē-mān) = Charles (chārlz) the Great, 西羅馬帝國皇帝(742-814)。 <sup>7</sup> Noteworthy, 有足注意之價值的; 顯著。 <sup>8</sup> Effected, 成就; 致成。 <sup>9</sup> Legislator, (lēj'is-lā-tēr), 立法家。

羅馬皇帝之冕，加於其頭上。西羅馬帝國因是恢復，舊帝國遂分裂爲二；羅馬及君士但丁各戴一帝；此後羅馬皇帝均爲佛郎克國國王矣。

### 查理孟大帝之治績

查理大帝不能僅以戰士目之也。其最足令人注意之事業，卽其處立法與行政地位之事業。在此途徑上，彼亦表現其有勝人之才。就其建設帝國之時而言，彼之政策固極嚴酷；但一經建設之後，彼之愛護其人民，猶如慈父之愛其子也。

帝國中有一特異之組織，卽爲議政會，或稱公民會，每於春季召集會議一次。會中查理大帝與出席之自由民交換意見。該會與查氏之關係，可由查氏某次對於會中之宣言中見之，其言曰：“諸君其規諫我，俾我知所適從也。”

教育一端，爲查氏所極注重。彼雖忙碌，但

<sup>10</sup> Administrator (äd-mǐn'is-trā-tēr), 行政官。 <sup>11</sup> Exhibited, 顯現。  
<sup>12</sup> Masterful personality, 出於人上之特往。 <sup>13</sup> Solicitude, 照顧憂慮。  
<sup>14</sup> Characteristic (kär-äk-tēr-is'tik), 特異的。 <sup>15</sup> Institutions (in-sti-tū'shūnz), 組織。  
<sup>16</sup> Diet (dī'ēt), 議會。 <sup>17</sup> General Assembly, 公民會議。  
<sup>18</sup> Freemen, 自由民。 <sup>19</sup> Realm (rēlm), 國。 <sup>20</sup> Counsel, 規諫。  
<sup>21</sup> Zealous (zēl'ūs), 熱心的。

diligent a student as his busy life permitted. Distressed by the dense ignorance all about him, Charlemagne labored to instruct his subjects, by the establishment of schools and the multiplication<sup>1</sup> and dissemination<sup>2</sup> of books through the agency of the copyists of the monasteries. He invited from England the celebrated Alcuin,<sup>3</sup> one of the finest scholars of the age; and with his help, he organized what became known as the Palace School, in which his children and courtiers<sup>4</sup> and he himself were pupils.

Besides this court school, Charlemagne organized at Paris<sup>5</sup> the first university<sup>6</sup> and established academies<sup>7</sup> throughout his dominions. He required that every monastery which he founded or endowed should support a school.

Charlemagne died in 814. He has been pronounced<sup>8</sup> the most imposing<sup>9</sup> personage that appears between the fall of Rome and the fifteenth century. "He stands alone," says Hallam,<sup>10</sup> "like a beacon<sup>11</sup> upon a waste, or a rock in the broad ocean."

### ALFRED<sup>12</sup> THE GREAT

King Alfred was as great in peace as in war. No king before him, and few kings after him, did more for the real happiness<sup>13</sup> and welfare<sup>14</sup> of the people.

He drew up<sup>15</sup> a book of laws for the protection of life and property.<sup>16</sup> Men who did wrong were severely punished,<sup>17</sup> but no man was put to death<sup>18</sup> for his crime.

<sup>1</sup> Multiplication (mūl-ti-plī-kā'shūn), 增多. <sup>2</sup> Dissemination (dī-sēm-i-nā'shūn), 流傳; 廣播. <sup>3</sup> Alcuin (äl'kwīn), 英國神學家 (735-804). <sup>4</sup> Courtiers (kōrt'yōrz), 朝臣. <sup>5</sup> Paris (pār'is), 巴黎 (法國京城). <sup>6</sup> University (ū-nī-vūr'sī-tī), 大學校. <sup>7</sup> Academies (ā-kād'é-mīz), 書院; 中學校. <sup>8</sup> Pronounced, 稱爲. <sup>9</sup> Imposing, 有威權的; 有勢力的. <sup>10</sup> Hallam (hāl'ām), 英國歷史家及批

得暇即勤學，始終不怠。彼深痛人民之愚魯，乃設立學校以教育之，並藉寺院中抄寫者之力，使書籍流傳日廣。彼嘗自英國聘請當時負盛名之學者阿爾琴，組一皇宮學院，彼與其子孫及朝臣均就學焉。

除皇宮學院外，彼復於巴黎立一大學，并於全國各處設立書院。彼嘗命其所創設及所資助之寺院，各出資設一學校。

查理大帝卒於八百十四年。自羅馬敗亡迄於十五世紀，查氏為最有勢力之人物。哈蘭氏曰，“彼巍然孤立，猶如沙漠中之標號，或巨海中之岩石也。”

### 亞勒弗烈王

亞勒弗烈王之文治武功，無不卓絕。國君之能為人民謀真幸福者，前乎彼直可謂無其人，後乎彼亦罕有其人。

王嘗編訂法律以保護人民之生命財產。犯罪者均嚴切懲治，但不處以死刑。

評家(1777-1859). <sup>11</sup> Beacon (bē'k'n), 標識(立於沙漠或海中以指示旅行者之標記). <sup>12</sup> Alfred (ā'frēd), 英國國王名(849-901). <sup>13</sup> Happiness, 幸福. <sup>14</sup> Welfare, 利益. <sup>15</sup> Drew up = composed, 編訂. <sup>16</sup> For the protection of life and property, 保護生命財產—adjective phrase, modifying the noun “laws.” <sup>17</sup> Severely punished, 從嚴懲罰. <sup>18</sup> Put to death, 處死.

Respect for Alfred's law<sup>1</sup> was so great that people said, if apples of gold grew beside the public highway,<sup>2</sup> a man might walk the country from end to end and not dare to steal them.

Alfred showed great favor to<sup>3</sup> men of learning. He wished all his people to learn to read. He was himself anxious to learn all that he could, and invited a learned bishop<sup>4</sup> named Asser<sup>5</sup> to come to live with him and be his teacher.

Asser taught Alfred many things, and among them, the Latin<sup>6</sup> language. When Alfred had learned Latin, he set about translating<sup>7</sup> Latin books into English for the use of his people. He made a translation of a history of the English church, the "Ecclesiastical<sup>8</sup> History of England," written by a learned monk named Bede.<sup>9</sup>

Alfred is said to have invented<sup>10</sup> a clever way of telling the time, for there were no clocks<sup>11</sup> or watches<sup>12</sup> then. He noticed how evenly<sup>13</sup> the candles, used in his palace and in the churches, burnt down,<sup>14</sup> and he found out, by careful trial,<sup>15</sup> the size of a candle which would burn exactly three inches in an hour.

Then he ordered<sup>16</sup> a large number of these candles to be made, each of them one foot long. They were marked off in inches,<sup>17</sup> so that each inch of candle lasted twenty minutes, and each candle lasted four hours.

By taking care that<sup>18</sup> such candles were always kept burning, he made it possible to know exactly how the

<sup>1</sup> For Alfred's law—adjective phrase, modifying the noun "respect." <sup>2</sup> Highway, 官道; 大路. <sup>3</sup> Showed great favor to, 極重視. <sup>4</sup> Bishop (bīsh'ŭp), 大祭司長; 教會之監督. <sup>5</sup> Asser, (ās'ēr), 嘗爲 Alfred 作傳 (?-909). <sup>6</sup> Latin (lāt'ĭn), 拉丁文. <sup>7</sup> Translating, 翻譯—verbal noun, object of the preposition "about." <sup>8</sup> Ecclesiastical (ē-klē-zī-ās'tī-kāl), 教會的. <sup>9</sup> Bede (bēd), 或作 Bæda (bē'dá),

王之法律，人民守之惟恐不謹，當時人民有云，雖金質蘋果，生於道旁，過往之人，無敢竊之者。

王頗重視學者。彼願人民均能讀書識字。已亦虛心求學，嘗聘博學之祭司長阿塞氏來國，奉之爲師。

阿塞授王以種種學科，且教以拉丁文。王習拉丁文之後，即譯拉丁文之書爲英文，以供人民之用。彼所譯者，有僧人比德氏所著之英國教會史。

王嘗發明便利之計時法，蓋當時尙無鐘錶也。彼見宮中及寺院中之燭，燃燒頗爲平勻，細加研究，即定燭之粗細，使每小時適燃燒三英寸。

王於是命製此類之燭甚多，每枝長一英尺。燭上畫爲十二英寸，每寸足燃二十分鐘，燃盡一枝，得四小時。

宮中燃此燭勿熄，王以是得知時間之早晚。

英國僧人及宗教史家 (673-735). <sup>10</sup> Invented, 發明. <sup>11</sup> Clocks, 時鐘. <sup>12</sup> Watches, 時錶. <sup>13</sup> Evenly, 有次序的; 準. <sup>14</sup> Burnt down, 燃燒. <sup>15</sup> By careful trial, 謹慎試驗—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb "found." <sup>16</sup> Ordered, 命令. <sup>17</sup> Marked off in inches, 每寸作一記號. <sup>18</sup> By taking care that . . . —adverbial phrase, modifying the verb "made."

time was going.<sup>1</sup> This was a great help for those who had work to do.

This great king is sometimes called the Father of the British navy,<sup>2</sup> for he spent great pains in building ships which drove away the Danish fleets.<sup>3</sup>

In 901, the great king's useful life came to a peaceful end. As he lay on his deathbed,<sup>4</sup> he called to him his son Edward,<sup>5</sup> a young man who had many of his father's fine qualities.

"Thou, my dear son," said the dying king,<sup>6</sup> "set thee<sup>7</sup> now beside me, and I will deliver to thee true counsel.<sup>8</sup> I feel that my last hour<sup>9</sup> is nigh,<sup>10</sup> and it is time for us to part.<sup>11</sup> I go to another world, and thou art to be left alone to hold all that which I have held to this time.<sup>12</sup> I pray thee, my dear child, to be a father to thy people.<sup>13</sup> Comfort<sup>14</sup> the poor,<sup>15</sup> protect and shelter<sup>16</sup> the weak,<sup>17</sup> and, with all thy might,<sup>18</sup> right that which is wrong. Then shall the Lord<sup>19</sup> love thee."

So King Alfred passed away.<sup>20</sup> He was fifty-two years old. His body was buried in the cathedral<sup>21</sup> at Winchester,<sup>22</sup> and his kingdom passed peacefully to his son.

Alfred's people loved and admired him: he was so calm<sup>23</sup> and patient,<sup>24</sup> so earnest<sup>25</sup> and sincere,<sup>26</sup> so eager<sup>27</sup> to please them and to do them good, and so careless of his own pleasure.<sup>28</sup> Afterwards he was known as Alfred the Great.

<sup>1</sup>How the time was going—noun clause, object of the verb "know." <sup>2</sup>Father of the British navy, 英國海軍之始祖. <sup>3</sup>Danish (dān'ish) fleets, 丹麥艦隊. <sup>4</sup>Deathbed, 臨終所臥之床. <sup>5</sup>Edward (ēd'wērd), 英國王. <sup>6</sup>Dying king, 臨終之國王, 指 Alfred. <sup>7</sup>Set thee=you sit. <sup>8</sup>True counsel, 忠告; 良謀. <sup>9</sup>Last hour, 死期. <sup>10</sup>Nigh=near. <sup>11</sup>For us to part—adjective phrase, modifying the noun "time." <sup>12</sup>To this time, 至今. <sup>13</sup>Father to thy people, 慈愛人民; 愛民如子. <sup>14</sup>Comfort, 安慰. <sup>15</sup>The poor=the poor

此在作工者尤爲便利。

王亦稱爲英國海軍之始祖，因彼嘗費苦心，監造戰船，驅逐丹麥艦隊也。

西曆九百零一年，王崩。當彼臨終時，召其子愛德華至榻前，授以遺命，愛德華少年英俊，頗有父風。

王囑其子曰，“吾兒，其坐我旁，我將語汝以良謀。我覺我生最後之時間已近，我與汝行將永訣矣。我去世後，我所保持至今之一切，將悉爲汝所有。吾兒，汝宜愛民如子。貧者安之，弱者扶之，凡遇冤抑，宜盡力伸雪之。如此則上帝必佑汝矣”

王語畢而逝。享年五十二歲。葬於溫徹斯特大教堂，太子繼承大統，國勢平順。

王之人民甚愛戴之：以王之爲人，沈靜忍耐，切實忠直，凡有可以慰人民之心，增人民之幸福者，無不爲之，而一己之安樂，則視爲後圖也。後人尊王爲亞勒弗烈大王。

people. <sup>16</sup> Shelter, 保護. <sup>17</sup> The weak = the weak people. <sup>18</sup> With all thy might, 盡汝之力—a verbal phrase, modifying the verb “right.” <sup>19</sup> Lord, 上帝. <sup>20</sup> Passed away, 死. <sup>21</sup> Cathedral (ká-thē’-drál), 大教堂. <sup>22</sup> Winchester (wín’chēs-tēr), 英國城名. <sup>23</sup> Calm, 鎮靜. <sup>24</sup> Patient, 忍耐. <sup>25</sup> Earnest, 誠摯. <sup>26</sup> Sincere, 忠實. <sup>27</sup> Eager, 熱心. <sup>28</sup> Careless of his own pleasure, 不顧自己之快樂.



WILLIAM<sup>1</sup> THE CONQUEROR<sup>2</sup>

After the decisive<sup>3</sup> battle at Hastings<sup>4</sup> on October 14, 1066, England<sup>5</sup> came under the complete control of William, duke<sup>6</sup> of Normandy.<sup>7</sup> On the following Christmas Day,<sup>8</sup> he was crowned king by an English<sup>9</sup> Archbishop.<sup>10</sup>

When those who rose against him were overcome,<sup>11</sup> William seized their lands and gave them to his knights.<sup>12</sup> On these estates<sup>13</sup> they set up great castles<sup>14</sup> of stone, in which they lived and from which they held the people in bondage.<sup>15</sup>

The people had every reason to be sad, especially in the north of England. When they rose against William, he marched north, burned villages, houses, and crops, killed the cattle, and turned much of the land into a desert.<sup>16</sup> Over one hundred thousand persons are said to have died of hunger and cold<sup>17</sup> during the following winter.

William was very fond of hunting. We are told that he loved the great deer as though he were their father. He made hunting the deer a royal sport,<sup>18</sup> and put out<sup>19</sup> the eyes of those who dared to hunt a deer without his consent.

Cruel and harsh as William was,<sup>20</sup> he did a good work for England. The old history book of the time says: "We must not forget the good peace that he made in this land, so that a man might travel over the kingdom with his bosom full of gold and yet receive no hurt. And no man durst<sup>21</sup> slay another man, though he had suffered much

<sup>1</sup> William (wīl'yām), 英國國王 (1027 or '28-1087). <sup>2</sup> Conqueror, 戰勝者. <sup>3</sup> Decisive, 決定勝負的. <sup>4</sup> Hastings (hās'tingz), 英國地名. <sup>5</sup> England (in'gländ), 英國. <sup>6</sup> Duke, 公爵. <sup>7</sup> Normandy (nór'mán-dī), 法國北部之地名. <sup>8</sup> Christmas (kris'más) Day, 聖誕日 (十二月二十五日). <sup>9</sup> English (in'glīsh), 英國的. <sup>10</sup> Archbishop (ärch'bīsh'úp), 大祭司長. <sup>11</sup> Overcome, 克服. <sup>12</sup> Knights

## 戰勝英倫之威廉公爵

西曆一千零六十六年十月十四日哈斯丁之戰既告終，英國完全爲諾曼底公爵威廉所征服。是年聖誕日，英國大祭司長爲威廉加冕，尊爲國王。

威氏於叛反者既經征服後，卽奪其土地，以賞己之武士。武士各就其地築巨大之石堡，安居其中，以控制人民。

人民苦甚，尤以北方爲最。當彼等叛威氏時，威氏驅兵北討，燬其村鎮，焚其廬舍，壞其田疇，兵過之處，雞犬不留，地無完土。聞是年冬季，人民之死於饑寒者，數逾十萬。

威氏頗好田獵。聞彼甚愛巨鹿，幾如父之愛子。彼下令以獵鹿爲王家專有之遊戲。凡未得王之許可而擅獵一鹿者，其刑爲抉去雙目。

威氏雖暴戾，然有一事極有功於英國。古史云，“威王維持地方安寧之功，不可忘也，其時人民可懷鉅金旅行國中而不致受絲毫之傷害。人受其仇之害無論如何深切，然不敢

爵士。 <sup>12</sup> Estates, 產業。 <sup>14</sup> Castles, 堡壘。 <sup>15</sup> In bondage, 束縛—objective complement of the verb “held.” <sup>16</sup> Into a desert—objective complement of the verb “turned.” <sup>17</sup> Of hunger and cold—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb “died.” <sup>18</sup> Royal sport, 國王之遊戲。 <sup>19</sup> Put out, 挖; 抉去。 <sup>20</sup> Cruel and harsh as William was = though William was cruel and harsh—adverbial clause, modifying the verb “did.” <sup>21</sup> Durst = dare.

evil from the other." In many ways the coming of the Normans<sup>1</sup> was good for England.

The great conqueror came to a miserable end. In his later years his sons fought against him; and now, grown fat and heavy,<sup>2</sup> he made war upon a French<sup>3</sup> king who mocked<sup>4</sup> him. As he rode over the embers<sup>5</sup> of a town which he had burned, his horse stumbled<sup>6</sup> and threw him against the high peak of his saddle.<sup>7</sup>

He died soon afterwards; and before the breath was out of his body, his servants plundered<sup>8</sup> the death chamber and left his body bare on the floor. Such was the end of the man who gave England its line<sup>9</sup> of Norman kings!

### RICHARD<sup>10</sup> OF THE LION HEART<sup>11</sup>

In the Third Crusade,<sup>12</sup> three of the great sovereigns<sup>13</sup> of Europe<sup>14</sup> took part. The central figure<sup>15</sup> among them was Richard of England, known as the "Lion Heart." He was a big, handsome, fair-haired, blue-eyed man who loved fighting and adventure.<sup>16</sup> His name still lives in song and story as the very pattern<sup>17</sup> of a noble knight.<sup>18</sup>

Richard was the fifth king of England after William the Conqueror.<sup>19</sup> As soon as he became king, he began to prepare for the Crusade. In August, 1190, his ships set sail from a great port in the south of France.

On arriving in Palestine,<sup>20</sup> Richard, by his wonderful bravery and strength, struck terror into the hearts of his

<sup>1</sup> Normans (nôr'mănz), 諾曼人. <sup>2</sup> Grown fat and heavy—participial phrase, modifying the pronoun "he." <sup>3</sup> French (frěch), 法國的. <sup>4</sup> Mocked, 嘲罵. <sup>5</sup> Embers, 餘燼. <sup>6</sup> Stumbled, 躓仆. <sup>7</sup> Saddle, 馬鞍. <sup>8</sup> Plundered, 搶劫. <sup>9</sup> Line, 血統; 王統. <sup>10</sup> Richard (rích'árd), 英王名 (1157-1199). <sup>11</sup> Lion heart, 雄心如獅者. <sup>12</sup> Third Crusade (krōō-sād'), 第三次出征之十字軍 (1189-1192).

私自殺之以爲報復。” 諾曼人之至英，有利於英國者，蓋有多端焉。

此戰勝英國之大英雄，結果頗慘。威氏年老時，其子與彼作戰；此時彼身體極爲肥重，然猶因法王嘲罵彼而與法開戰。當彼策馬經過被彼焚燬之某城之餘燼時，其馬仆地，致身體與馬鞍相觸而傷。

威氏不久逝世；當其一息奄奄之時，其奴僕盡劫其屋中所有而逃，棄彼於地而不顧。英國諾曼王統之始祖，結局如此，可謂慘矣！

### 獅 心 之 理 查 王

第三次十字軍之出征也，參加者有歐洲三大國之君主。而中堅人物，則爲英王理查，卽史所稱爲“獅心”者。王魁偉端正，美髮碧睛，性好戰鬪及冒險。王之威名，常見於詩歌小說中，足爲壯士之模範。

理查爲威廉後之第五世國王。登極後，卽籌備十字軍之出征。西曆一千一百九十年，其艦隊自法蘭西南部之某巨港出發。

理查一抵巴力斯坦，敵人聞其神武之名，膽

<sup>13</sup> Sovereigns (sōv'ēr-īnz), 君主。 <sup>14</sup> Europe (ū'rūp), 歐洲。 <sup>15</sup> Central figure, 中心人物；重要人物。 <sup>16</sup> Adventure, 冒險事業。 <sup>17</sup> Pattern, 模範。 <sup>18</sup> Knight, 武士。 <sup>19</sup> William (wīl'yǎm) the Conqueror, 一千零六十六年戰勝英國之威廉公爵 (1027 or '28-1087)。 <sup>20</sup> Palestine (pāl'ēs-tīn), 地名，在敘利亞之西南。

enemies. He took part in the siege<sup>1</sup> of Acre,<sup>2</sup> where Saladin,<sup>3</sup> the great leader of the Turks,<sup>4</sup> was forced to surrender. The king of France<sup>5</sup> then returned home, leaving Richard to advance alone to Jerusalem.<sup>6</sup> The English<sup>7</sup> king came within sight of the sacred city,<sup>8</sup> but had to retire without capturing<sup>9</sup> it.

On his homeward way Richard was wrecked on the shores of the Adriatic Sea.<sup>10</sup> Dressed as a merchant, he tried to pass through Austria.<sup>11</sup> The gloves in the belt of his page, however, showed that he was a noble, and he was seized and handed over to Leopold of Austria,<sup>12</sup> who sold him to the German<sup>13</sup> emperor for £60,000. He was loaded with chains and thrown into prison, where he lay for many months.

Richard had always been fond of singing songs of brave knights and fair ladies, and the minstrels<sup>14</sup> were his bosom friends.<sup>15</sup> One of them, named Blondel,<sup>16</sup> wandered all over Germany<sup>17</sup> from castle to castle to seek for him.

Singing one day<sup>18</sup> a song of Richard's beneath a small window in a castle wall, the minstrel heard the voice of his master faintly echoing the song from within. Overjoyed at hearing once more the well-known voice, Blondel hastened to England with the good news that he had found the king's prison. A large sum of money was at once raised to buy the king's freedom.

When Richard came back to England, he found that his brother John,<sup>19</sup> with the help of the French King,<sup>20</sup> was

<sup>1</sup> Siege (sēj), 圍攻. <sup>2</sup> Acre (ā'kēr, 或 ā'kēr), 敘利亞之古城名.  
<sup>3</sup> Saladin (sāl'á-dīn), 敘利亞王 (1137-1193). <sup>4</sup> Turks (túrks), 土耳其人.  
<sup>5</sup> France (fráns), 法蘭西. <sup>6</sup> Jerusalem (je-rōō'sá-lēm), 敘利亞城名, 耶穌降生之地.  
<sup>7</sup> English (in'glīsh), 英國的.  
<sup>8</sup> Sacred city, 聖城, 卽 Jerusalem. <sup>9</sup> Capturing, 奪取. <sup>10</sup> Adriatic (ā-drē-āt'ik 或 ād-rī-) Sea, 海名, 在意大利之東. <sup>11</sup> Austria

爲之寒。彼會師進攻亞克城，土耳其軍首領薩拉丁力竭而降。是時法王忽率隊回國，理查孤軍向巴勒斯坦進發。及抵聖城，理查亦因故而退，未及克捷。

理查王班師至亞得里亞海，遭覆舟之災，乃喬裝商人，冀得由奧大利陸行回國。不幸其侍者腰帶間束有手套，顯見理查爲一貴人，遂被執，送至奧大利王李奧破爾德之前，李氏以之售與德王，得價六萬鎊。德王械繫理查，禁之獄中者數月。

理查王好詠英雄美人之詩歌，樂師則爲其好友。有樂師名布倫得爾者，嘗遍歷德國全境各堡以訪求理查。

一日，彼在一巨堡之小窗下唱理查王之詩，忽聞理查王之和聲自內而出。布氏聞此習聞之聲，大喜，急回英國，以覓得王獄之消息告國人。於是徵集巨款，贖王回國。

理查王既回英，見其弟約翰藉法王之助，陰

(òs'tri-á), 奧大利。 <sup>12</sup> Leopold (lě'ò-pòld) of Austria, 奧大利王李奧破爾德。 <sup>13</sup> German (júr'mán), 德國的。 <sup>14</sup> Minstrels, 樂人; 樂師。 <sup>15</sup> Bosom friends, 好友。 <sup>16</sup> Blondel (blón,dě'l'), 人名。 <sup>17</sup> Germany (júr'mán-i), 德國。 <sup>18</sup> Singing one day . . . —participial phrase, modifying the noun "minstrel." <sup>19</sup> John, (jòn), 英王名 (1167?-1216)。 <sup>20</sup> With the help of the French King—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb "was trying."

trying to take his kingdom from him. He forgave his brother and began to make war on the French king. While he was fighting in France, an archer<sup>1</sup> shot at him and hit him in the breast. The wound was not properly treated and before long<sup>2</sup> Richard died.

He had won great renown,<sup>3</sup> but he had done nothing for England. Nearly all his life had been spent overseas,<sup>4</sup> and his people had been forced to pay much money for his wars and his ransom.<sup>5</sup> They paid very dearly for his fame as a Crusader.<sup>6</sup>

### KING JOHN<sup>7</sup> AND THE GREAT CHARTER<sup>8</sup>

On a summer day, in the year 1215, a meadow near Windsor<sup>9</sup> was the scene of an event which Englishmen<sup>10</sup> look back upon as one of the most important events in their history.

The chief figure in the scene was a king—a king so bad that no other king of England<sup>11</sup> has borne his name. It was John, whose rebellion<sup>12</sup> had broken the heart of his father, Henry II.<sup>13</sup>

John had been a bad son and a bad brother before he became a bad king. He had done his best to get the kingdom away from his brother Richard,<sup>14</sup> who had in his noble way forgiven him.

And now, on this meadow of Runnymede,<sup>15</sup> King John was compelled, after sixteen years of misrule, to set his seal to a charter which made Englishmen forever free.

<sup>1</sup> Archer, 弓手. <sup>2</sup> Before long, 不久. <sup>3</sup> Renown, 名譽. <sup>4</sup> Overseas, 海外; 國外. <sup>5</sup> Ransom, 贖身金. <sup>6</sup> Crusader, 十字軍英雄. <sup>7</sup> John (jōn), 英國王 (1167?–1216). <sup>8</sup> Great Charter, 亦名 Magna Charta (māg'nā kār'tā), 大憲章, 英國憲法之始祖. <sup>9</sup> Windsor

謀篡位。彼赦免其弟，而與法王作戰。當其在法國戰爭時，一弓手射中王胸。因調理不善，旋即逝世。

王身前雖得極大之名譽，然實無功於英國。彼之一生，幾盡消磨於海外，人民出巨款以供給彼之戰費，且爲彼贖身。以一十字軍英雄之虛名故，致令人民出此巨款，實屬得不償失也。

### 約翰王及大憲章

一千二百十五年之一夏日，溫草爾地方附近之草場上，演一活劇，英人視此活劇爲有史以來之一大事。

此活劇中之主要人物爲一國王——此國王甚無道，故後世英國君王，無願襲用其名者。王名約翰，其父亨利第二，因約翰反叛，心爲之碎。

約翰爲暴君之前，固已爲不孝之子與不義之弟矣。彼用種種方法，奪其兄理查之國，然理查仁愛爲懷，寬恕其罪。

今約翰王爲人民所迫，在此蘭尼米德之草場上，於十六年昏亂無道之後，用印於使英人永遠自由之憲法上。

(wīn'zēr), 英國地名。 <sup>10</sup> Englishmen (īŋ'glīsh-mēn), 英國人。

<sup>11</sup> England (īŋ'glānd), 英國。 <sup>12</sup> Rebellion (rē-bēl'yūn), 反叛。

<sup>13</sup> Henry II (hēn'rī thē sēk'ūnd), 英國王(1133-1189)。 <sup>14</sup> Richard (rīch'ārd), 英國王，即 Richard the Lion Heart (1157-1199)。

<sup>15</sup> Runnymede (rūn'ī-mēd), 泰姆士河南岸附近之草場名。



About him were grouped some of England's greatest men. There was Cardinal<sup>1</sup> Stephen Langton,<sup>2</sup> Archbishop of Canterbury,<sup>3</sup> a wise and learned man, who loved England well. There were Robert Fitzwalter<sup>4</sup> and William Marshal,<sup>5</sup> great barons,<sup>6</sup> who were ready to use their swords against the tyrant king. These men stood there while John unwillingly put his seal to the Charter drawn up<sup>7</sup> by Langton.

How did this Great Charter make Englishmen free? Firstly, it settled what the rights of the people were, and showed that there were certain things which King John must not do. Secondly, it remained for future ages to refer to; whenever a king was inclined to act like a tyrant, there was the Great Charter for the people to appeal to. It was confirmed<sup>8</sup> many times by succeeding<sup>9</sup> kings, upon it other charters of liberty were based.

It laid down the rule that the king could not demand money from his people without the consent of the Council of the Realm.<sup>10</sup> It declared that no freeman should be put in prison, or banished, or deprived of his goods until he had been judged according to the law of the land. The laborer's tools<sup>11</sup> and the merchant's goods were as carefully guarded as the wealth of the barons.

"To none will we sell or deny or delay right or justice" are famous words of the Charter. In short, it secured liberty and justice for all the Englishmen—high and low, rich and poor.

<sup>1</sup> Cardinal (kār'dī-nāl), 大主教之尊稱. <sup>2</sup> Stephen Langton (stē'ven lāng'tān), 英國大主教名 (?-1228). <sup>3</sup> Archbishop (ārch'bīsh'ūp) of Canterbury (kān'tēr-bēr-i), 英國甘州大教主. <sup>4</sup> Robert Fitzwalter (rōb'ērt fits-wāl'tēr), 英國男爵. <sup>5</sup> William Marshal (wil'yūm mār'shāl), 英國男爵. <sup>6</sup> Barons (bār'ūnz), 男爵.

立於王之周圍者，皆英國有名之大人物。有甘州大教主史梯芬郎吞者，其人多智而好學，愛護英國備至。更有二大男爵，羅伯非華德及威廉馬竭，均持刀預備與暴君抗。當約翰王悒悒然用印於郎吞所起草之憲章上時，是諸人者，皆立於其旁也。

大憲章何以能使英人自由乎？一因此憲章規定人民之權利及限制約翰王之行爲。二因此憲章爲後世之參考；凡國王有妄爲者，人民即可訴之於大憲章。後世英王之承認此憲章者，屢見不尠，而其他之自由憲章，亦均以此大憲章爲根據。

此憲章規定國王非得國會允許，不得向人民勒索財物。又聲明人民非受法律之判決，不得監禁之，或流放之，或抄沒其財產。勞工之工具及商人之物貨，與男爵之財產受同樣之嚴密保護。

憲章著名之言曰，“無論對於何人，不得售賣，否認，或遷延其權利或公義。”總之，此憲章爲一切英國人民——無論貴賤貧富——保全自由及正誼之公器。

<sup>7</sup> Drawn up, 起草。 <sup>8</sup> Confirmed, 宣誓承認, 認可。 <sup>9</sup> Succeeding, 繼位的。 <sup>10</sup> Council of the Realm, 國會。 <sup>11</sup> Tools, 工具。

THE MAID<sup>1</sup> OF ORLEANS<sup>2</sup>

For thousands of years<sup>3</sup> the front<sup>4</sup> of the fair sex<sup>5</sup> has never been pushed farther than the threshold<sup>6</sup> of the home. But women are not at all destined<sup>7</sup> to be good mothers and faithful wives. There are exceptions. In China we have Mu Lan<sup>8</sup> and Liang Hung-yu.<sup>9</sup> In the west<sup>10</sup> we have a little girl of seventeen who played the rôle of<sup>11</sup> a savior<sup>12</sup> and did great deeds such as few men had ever done or attempted.

Once an English<sup>13</sup> duke laid siege to<sup>14</sup> the town of Orleans. For months the Frenchmen made a stout<sup>15</sup> defense, but could not drive him away. All the attempts of the Frenchmen to relieve Orleans had failed; it seemed that the town must give in.<sup>16</sup> At this serious moment a savior came from the fair sex, almost as by a miracle.<sup>17</sup>

Joan of Arc<sup>18</sup> was her name, but sometimes she was also called the Maid of Orleans. She was the daughter of a poor peasant. Being brought up in a quiet country village, she was very ignorant. She could neither read nor write, but she was gentle and good. Her mother taught her to pray, and she loved to sit and dream, and think over the stories of angels<sup>19</sup> which she had been told.

As she grew older, stories of the horrors<sup>20</sup> and miseries<sup>21</sup> caused by war filled Joan's simple mind with sorrow. By and by, her own village began to suffer, and she became more and more sad. She felt great pity for the realm of France.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Maid, 少女. <sup>2</sup> Orleans (ôr-lā-ān'), 法國城名. <sup>3</sup> For thousands of years—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb "has been pushed."

<sup>4</sup> Front, 界限; 勢力範圍. <sup>5</sup> Fair sex, 女子. <sup>6</sup> Threshold, 門檻.

<sup>7</sup> Destined, 天定. <sup>8</sup> Mu Lan, 木蘭, 女子名, 營代父從軍.

<sup>9</sup> Liang Hung-yu, 梁紅玉, 宋韓世忠夫人, 營隨世忠出征, 與

## 奧 陵 之 少 女

數千年來，女子之勢力，不出家庭之外。然女子非天定專爲慈母與賢婦者也。歷史中有傑出之女丈夫焉。我國有木蘭及梁紅玉。歐洲則有一十七齡之少女，救祖國於垂危，其功業之大，爲男子所不及。

英國某公爵嘗圍攻奧陵城。法人堅守數月，然終不能使彼解圍而去。守城之計畫盡歸失敗；陷落亦旦夕事耳。當此千鈞一髮之際，忽有救主自巾幗中出，一若有神跡者然。

女名奧克之佐恩，又稱奧陵少女。彼爲一貧苦農人之女。以生長於荒僻之鄉村之故，人頗愚昧。書寫非彼所能，然女生性溫良。其母教之祈禱，彼又好靜坐深思，思念其所聞之天使故事。

女年漸長，聞及戰爭之恐怖及痛苦，戚戚憂之。不久，女之鄉村亦遭蹂躪，心更悲痛。蓋伊深爲法蘭西之存亡而痛惜也。

士卒同力役。<sup>10</sup> West, 西方(指歐洲)。<sup>11</sup> Played the rôle of = play the part of, 爲 . . . 之事。<sup>12</sup> Savior (sāv'yēr), 救主; 救星。<sup>13</sup> English (iŋ'glɪʃ), 英國的。<sup>14</sup> Laid siege to, 圍攻。<sup>15</sup> Stout, 堅毅的。<sup>16</sup> Give in, 陷; 降。<sup>17</sup> Miracle, 神奇之事。<sup>18</sup> Joan of Arc (jōn òv ärk'), 法國女英雄名(1412-1431)。<sup>19</sup> Angels, 天使; 安琪兒。<sup>20</sup> Horrors, 恐怖。<sup>21</sup> Miseries, 痛苦; 難。<sup>22</sup> France (fràns), 法國。

Suddenly she began to hear, as she thought, voices in the air. She paid little heed<sup>1</sup> to them at first, but one day a voice said, "Joan, you are called to live another life, and to do marvelous things; for it is you whom God has chosen to bring happiness to France, and to render aid to King Charles."<sup>2</sup>

Joan went to a great captain<sup>3</sup> and she told her story. He laughed at her, called her a foolish girl, and bade her go home to her parents. Joan sadly returned, but she still heard the voices. By and by<sup>4</sup> her village was burned and its church destroyed. Joan could wait no longer; again she went to the captain, who this time paid more attention to what she said, and at last agreed to send her to Charles.

When she came to Charles, she begged him to give her an army,<sup>5</sup> and allow her to go to Orleans. Charles thought her requests<sup>6</sup> fit only to be laughed at. But at last his doubts were overcome by the maid's earnestness, and he gave her a suit of white armor<sup>7</sup> and bade her go.

Clad in her armor, mounted on a white horse, and bearing a white banner<sup>8</sup> embroidered<sup>9</sup> with lilies, Joan set out<sup>10</sup> with an army for Orleans. The rough soldiers adored<sup>11</sup> her, and for her sake they gave up some of their bad habits and lived more decent lives.<sup>12</sup>

When the English<sup>13</sup> heard of her, they were overcome with terror.<sup>14</sup> They could not believe that any woman but a witch<sup>15</sup> would dare to engage in such a dangerous work, and they were not there to fight against witches.

<sup>1</sup> Heed, 注意. <sup>2</sup> Charles (chäriz), 法國國王 (1403-1461). <sup>3</sup> Captain, 統領. <sup>4</sup> By and by, 立即; 未幾—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb "was burnt." <sup>5</sup> Army, 陸軍. <sup>6</sup> Requests, 請求. <sup>7</sup> Armor, 甲冑. <sup>8</sup> Clad (=clothed) in her armor, mounted on a white horse, and bearing a white banner . . . —participial phrases, modifying the noun

女忽聞空中有人語聲。初時彼未嘗介意也，但一日空中有聲曰，“佐恩，汝當過一種別樣之生活，作驚人之事業；上帝已選定汝爲福利法國，救助查理王之人矣。”

佐恩往見大統領，告以所聞之聲。統領笑之，呼之爲愚女，遣之回家。佐恩懊喪而歸，然仍聞空中人語。不久女所居之村被焚，村中之教堂亦被燬。佐恩不能忍；再往見統領，統領此次稍注意於其所言，卒乃送女往見查理。

女見查理，請其派兵一隊，俾彼領之以往奧陵。查理以爲彼之請求僅值一笑。然女之懇切，卒使查理之疑慮冰釋，查理卽給女以白色甲冑一套，令往前敵。

佐恩身穿白甲，跨白馬，手執繡百合花之白旗，領兵一隊，前赴奧陵。軍人雖粗鹵，然頗崇拜佐恩，且因佐恩之故，革除許多惡習，而過較爲純潔之生活。

英人聞女之名，大爲驚恐，彼等不信除巫女外有敢爲如此危險之事者，而彼等實不欲與巫女抗。

“Joan.” <sup>9</sup> Embroidered (ëm-broid'ërd), 繡(花紋). <sup>10</sup> Set out, 出發. <sup>11</sup> Adorèd, 崇拜. <sup>12</sup> Decent lives, 正當的生活; 純潔的生活. <sup>13</sup> English (in'glish), 英國人. <sup>14</sup> With terror—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb “were overcome.” <sup>15</sup> Witch, 女巫.

In a few days, the French<sup>1</sup> captured several of the English forts.<sup>2</sup> A few days more, Orleans was saved. The English had so lost heart<sup>3</sup> that they withdrew from the place. Then Joan went to Rheims,<sup>4</sup> where Charles was crowned.

Unhappily<sup>5</sup> Joan did not return to her country home; she remained with the soldiers, still leading and cheering them, until by and by she was taken prisoner by the troops of one of Charles's enemies, and handed over to the English. Those were cruel times, when terrible deeds were sometimes done in the name of<sup>6</sup> religion. The English had Joan brought to trial, and accused of being a witch. Accordingly she was condemned, and on May 30, 1431, in the market place of Rouen,<sup>7</sup> Joan was burned to death. As she bent forward and murmured<sup>8</sup> the name of Jesus<sup>9</sup> ere she died, an Englishman standing by hung his head in shame. "We are lost!" he said; "we have burnt a saint!"

### THE LION OF THE NORTH<sup>10</sup>

One Sunday morning, in the year 1520, a strange sight was seen in that part of Sweden known as Dalecarlia.<sup>11</sup> The bells<sup>12</sup> were ringing, and the workers in the copper mines<sup>13</sup> were wending their way to<sup>14</sup> the church along with<sup>15</sup> their wives and children, when suddenly a young man called upon them to listen to him.

He was a well-built young fellow, with light-yellow hair, sharp eyes, and a rosy face. For some weeks past he had

<sup>1</sup> French (frĕnch), 法國人. <sup>2</sup> Forts, 砲臺. <sup>3</sup> Lost heart, 喪膽.  
<sup>4</sup> Rheims (rĕmz), 法國東北城名, 爲歷代法王行加冕禮之地.  
<sup>5</sup> Unhappily, 不幸—adverb, modifying the whole sentence following. <sup>6</sup> In the name of, 以 . . . 之名義. <sup>7</sup> Rouen (rwān),

法人於數日間奪得英軍之礮臺甚多。又數日，奧陵之圍解。英人喪膽，退回本國。佐恩乃往理姆斯，查理即於此加冕焉。

所不幸者，佐恩於事畢之後，不回故里；而仍與兵士爲伍，遇事率以身先，鼓勵士氣，卒至爲查理之仇人之軍隊所執，交入英軍手中。當日風尚殘忍，一切惡事，皆以宗教之名義行之。英人執佐恩而審問之，斥爲巫女。遂按法懲治，一千四百三十一年五月三十日，焚斃佐恩於盧昂之市場中。當其受刑之前，垂首而呼耶穌之名時，有一英人立於其旁，深以此舉爲恥。彼垂首而言曰“事壞矣！聖女已爲吾人焚斃矣！”

### 北 歐 之 獅

一千五百二十年星期日之晨，有怪異之現象發現於瑞士之達利高立亞地方。禮拜堂之鐘方鳴，銅鑛工人均攜妻子向禮拜堂而去，忽有一少年招彼等聽其演說。

彼爲一體格雄健之少年，其髮淡黃，其目銳利，面紅潤如玫瑰花。前數星期間，彼在鑛中

法國北部城名。<sup>8</sup> Murmured, 念；誦。<sup>9</sup> Jesus, (jē'zūs), 耶穌。<sup>10</sup> Lion of the North, 指 Gustavus Vasa. Lion, 兇猛如獅之人物。North, 指歐洲北方。<sup>11</sup> That part of Sweden known as Dalecarlia, 瑞士之一部份，即所稱爲達利高立亞者。Sweden (swē'dēn), 瑞士(歐洲北部之國名)。Dalecarlia (dā-lē-kār'li-á[?]), 瑞土地名。<sup>12</sup> Bells, 指禮拜堂之鐘。<sup>13</sup> Copper mines, 銅鑛。<sup>14</sup> Wending their way to, 向...而去。<sup>15</sup> Along with, 同；攜帶。



been working in the mines; but though he was dressed as a laborer<sup>1</sup> and toiled hard<sup>2</sup> with a pick<sup>3</sup> and a shovel,<sup>4</sup> his comrades<sup>5</sup> felt sure that he was no ordinary working man. They often wondered who he was and why he had come amongst them.<sup>6</sup> They were now to learn.

A crowd gathered round the young man, and he began to speak. He told them that his name was Gustavus Vasa,<sup>7</sup> and that he had been put in prison because he had striven to free Sweden from the Danes,<sup>8</sup> who then ruled the country with an iron hand.<sup>9</sup> He had escaped from prison, and had been hunted from place to place as an outlaw.<sup>10</sup>

Then he reminded them that the Danish<sup>11</sup> king was a cruel tyrant,<sup>12</sup> and that only a few months before he had marched through the land, slaying and hanging, and robbing the people of all that they held dear. "Follow me," he cried, "and I will lead you against this bloodthirsty Dane.<sup>13</sup> Swear that you will never rest until Sweden is once more free."

The men of Dalecarlia had long been noted for their love of freedom and their hatred of the Danes. Greatly stirred by the brave words of young Gustavus,<sup>14</sup> they rose in arms, and before long had driven the Danish governor out of the district. Other Swedes joined them, and Gustavus led them on from victory to victory until, at the end of three years, the land was free.

Gustavus was then crowned king, and he ruled wisely and well for thirty-seven years.

<sup>1</sup> As a laborer—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb "was dressed." <sup>2</sup> Toiled hard, 用力工作. <sup>3</sup> Pick, 鹤嘴斧. <sup>4</sup> Shovel, 鏟. <sup>5</sup> Comrades, 同事. <sup>6</sup> Wondered who he was and why he had come amongst them = wondered that who. . . . "Who he was" and "why he had come amongst them"—noun clauses, used as objects to the

工作；但彼雖穿工人之服裝，用斧用鎚，不辭勞瘁，而同輩中均知其非尋常勞工也。然彼究爲何人，因何與彼等爲伍，彼等不知也。今彼等得知之矣。

衆人環少年而立，少年卽演說。彼告大衆，謂彼之名爲考斯道夫發薩，嘗因爲瑞士人謀脫離當時以強力統治瑞士之丹麥人之羈束故，一度入獄。後彼越獄而逃，遂爲法外之民，爲各地所通緝。

彼又警告羣衆，謂丹麥國王係一暴君，數月前率軍隊過其地，殺人絞人，無惡不作，又奪人民一切愛好之物。彼又高呼曰，“諸君請隨我來，我當率君等抗彼性好屠殺之丹王。不恢復瑞士之自由，誓不干休。”

達利高立亞之人民，素以愛自由惡丹人著名。今彼等一聞考斯道夫之壯語，大爲憤激，執戈而起，不久卽驅丹麥官出境。他處之瑞士人羣起響應，考斯達夫率衆作戰，戰無不勝，閱三年，瑞士完全脫離丹麥矣。

考斯達夫遂被尊爲國王，治國三十七年，以賢明稱於世。

verb “wondered.” <sup>7</sup> Gustavus Vasa, (güs-tā'väs vä'sä), 瑞士國王 (1496-1560). <sup>8</sup> Danes (dānz), 丹麥人. <sup>9</sup> With an iron hand, 用鐵手，謂用強力也—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb “ruled.” <sup>10</sup> Outlaw, 法外人；法律所不保護之人. <sup>11</sup> Danish (dān'ish), 丹麥國的. <sup>12</sup> Tyrant, 暴君. <sup>13</sup> This bloodthirsty Dane, 指 Danish king, Bloodthirsty, 好殺人的. <sup>14</sup> Greatly stirred by the brave words of young Gustavus—participial phrase, modifying the pronoun “they.”

“UTOPIA”<sup>1</sup>

“Utopia”—that is, “Nowhere”<sup>2</sup>—is one of the most famous books in English literature.<sup>3</sup> It tells us of a land in which all people strive for<sup>4</sup> the welfare<sup>5</sup> of each other; where all have to work for their living,<sup>6</sup> and no one has to work too hard or too long; where all are taught in schools; where all live in good houses, with plenty of light, air, comfort, and cleanliness; where the law is always just and the punishment fits the crime; and where every one has a chance of living a useful and civilized life. Almost all students of English know that the author of this book is Sir Thomas More.<sup>7</sup> But do you know why he wrote it?

During More’s time, the king of England and his great men thought too much of war and wealth and grandeur,<sup>8</sup> but little of the happiness and welfare of the people whom they govern. In order to draw man’s attention to evils of his own country and to what might be done to remedy them, More, by means of this book, shows an ideal commonwealth<sup>9</sup> in which it is a blessing to live.

Nowadays many earnest men and women, who are influenced by<sup>10</sup> this wonderful book, are working hard and unselfishly to help the poor and the wretched, so as to make the world a little more like the Utopia which More has told us.

More was born in the year 1478, the son of a lawyer. When young, he served as a page<sup>11</sup> of Cardinal Morton.<sup>12</sup> Being pleased with the boy’s wit and intelligence the cardinal used to say to his nobles dining at his table,<sup>13</sup> “This

<sup>1</sup> Utopia (ù-tō'pì-á), 理想國; 烏託邦. <sup>2</sup> Nowhere, 虛無之地, 即 Utopia. <sup>3</sup> English literature, 英國文學. <sup>4</sup> Strive for, 勉力從事於 . . . . <sup>5</sup> Welfare, 利益. <sup>6</sup> Living, 生活. <sup>7</sup> Thomas More (tóm'ás mōr), 英國政治家及著作家 (1478-1535). <sup>8</sup> Grandeur

## “烏托邦”

“烏托邦”——即“虛無國”之謂也——為英國文學名著之一。書中記述一地，其地人民均能互謀利益；人人皆作工以謀生，惟工作並不甚苦，而工作時間亦不甚長；國民概受教育；人人居住光線充足，空氣流通，安適潔淨之房屋；法律則大公無私，刑罰亦適當人民之罪；故人人得為有用之人，而過文明之生活。著此書者為多馬斯莫亞，英文學者無不知之。然君等亦知莫亞因何而著此書乎？

莫亞之時，英國國王及其臣下惟戰爭與名利是圖，至於人民之福利則不遑計及。莫亞因欲使人民注意於本國之罪惡，及挽救之方法，乃著此書，述一理想之共和國，謂居此共和國內者，莫不受福。

今日熱誠之男子與婦女，受此書之感化，勤勉無私，從事於救助貧苦患難之人，欲使世界幾近於莫亞氏所述之烏託邦者，蓋甚多也。

莫亞生於西曆一千四百七十八年，一律師之子也。莫氏少年時，為大主教馬爾敦之侍者。馬爾敦嘉彼之聰敏多智，常謂其同膳之

(grän'dür), 浮華; 榮華。<sup>9</sup> Commonwealth, 共和國。<sup>10</sup> Influenced by, 受...之影響。<sup>11</sup> Page, 侍者。<sup>12</sup> Cardinal Morton (môr'tün), 大教主馬爾敦。<sup>13</sup> Dining at his table, 同膳者—participial phrase, modifying the noun "nobles."

child here waiting at the table, whosoever shall live to see it, will prove a marvelous man.”

He was educated at Oxford<sup>1</sup> under John Colet<sup>2</sup> and Linacre.<sup>3</sup> In 1523 he became speaker<sup>4</sup> of the House of Commons.<sup>5</sup> After Wolsey's<sup>6</sup> fall he was appointed lord chancellor,<sup>7</sup> which office he filled admirably. Upon his refusal to acknowledge Henry's<sup>8</sup> claim to be the head of the Church, he was imprisoned, tried for high treason,<sup>9</sup> and executed<sup>10</sup> in 1535.

He was the most upright judge of his time. He refused to place his relatives in important positions, unless they were the men best fitted for them. It was impossible to bribe<sup>11</sup> him, as some judges in those days were easily bribed. Once a rich widow, in whose favor he had given a judgment, sent him as a New Year's present a large sum of money inside a pair of gloves. “Since it were against good manners to forsake a gentlewoman's New Year's gift,” he said, “I am content to receive your gloves, but as for your money I utterly refuse.”

### THE YELLOW PERIL<sup>12</sup>

On the borders<sup>13</sup> of China,<sup>14</sup> in the northeast of Asia,<sup>15</sup> roamed a Mongol<sup>16</sup> tribe known as the Tatars.<sup>17</sup> They occupy themselves exclusively with their flocks and go wandering ceaselessly from place to place.<sup>18</sup> The princes as well as the lowest among the people are all fed by the

<sup>1</sup> Oxford (òks'fèrd), 英國大學名。 <sup>2</sup> John Colet (jòn kòl'èt), 英國牧師 (1467?-1519)。 <sup>3</sup> Linacre (lín'á-kèr[?]), 人名。 <sup>4</sup> Speaker, 議長。 <sup>5</sup> House of Commons, 下議院; 衆議院。 <sup>6</sup> Wolsey (wòól'zì), 英國大主教及政治家 (1475?-1530)。 <sup>7</sup> Lord chancellor, 大法官。 <sup>8</sup> Henry (hèn'ri), 英國國王。 <sup>9</sup> High treason, 大逆不道之罪 (如叛國弑君等)。 <sup>10</sup> Executed, 執行死罪。 <sup>11</sup> Bribe, 賄賂。 <sup>12</sup> The

貴人曰，“此子今侍食於桌旁，將來必成大器，吾人拭目俟之可也。”

莫氏肄業於牛津大學，從約翰顧立德及李籍干爲師。一千五百二十三年，彼被舉爲衆議院議長。武爾雪失勢後，彼任爲大法官，在職時有清名。後彼因不肯承認亨利王爲教堂首領，被執入獄，治以大逆不道之罪，一千五百三十五年執行死刑。

彼爲當時最清廉之法官。親戚中除確有充分之才能足以勝任者外，概不許佔重要之位置。雖其時賄賂盛行，然欲使彼受賄，實爲難能之事。嘗有一富有之孀婦，因勝訴故，以手套一雙，內貯巨金，贈莫亞爲年禮。莫亞曰，“貴婦年禮，卻之不恭，然余得手套已足，金則決不敢受也。”

### 黃 禍

亞洲之東北，中國之邊境，遊行其間者，有蒙古族焉，其名曰韃靼。彼等以畜牧爲生，往來遷徙，並無定處。上自王公，下至庶民，無不以獸肉爲食，以獸皮爲衣。其俗除膂力與果敢

Yellow Peril, 黃種蹂躪世界之禍。 <sup>13</sup> Borders, 邊境。 <sup>14</sup> China (chí'nà), 中國。 <sup>15</sup> Asia (ā'shà), 亞細亞洲。 <sup>16</sup> Mongol (mǒng'gól), 蒙古的。 <sup>17</sup> Tatars (tǎ'tǎrz), 韃靼人；亦有拼作“Tartars”者誤。  
<sup>18</sup> From place to place—adverbial phrase, modifying the participle “wandering.”

flesh of the animals whose skin they use for clothing.<sup>1</sup> They respect nothing but strength and courage; age and weakness are condemned.

These people were very cruel. In the capture of a town, the loss of a myriad<sup>2</sup> men was thought nothing. No place could resist them. After a siege,<sup>3</sup> the entire population<sup>4</sup> was massacred,<sup>5</sup> without distinction of old or young, rich or poor, beautiful or ugly, those who resisted or those who yielded.

These nomad<sup>6</sup> Tatars were united by and under Genghis Khan,<sup>7</sup> one of their chiefs or khans.<sup>8</sup> He summoned all the khans of the several tribes, and before them took the title of emperor over all, declaring that, as there was only one sun in heaven, so there should be but one emperor on earth. At the head of his tribes, Genghis conquered Manchuria<sup>9</sup> and North China.<sup>10</sup> Then he moved west. His troops passed by the southern shore of the Caspian Sea,<sup>11</sup> and, crossing the Caucasus,<sup>12</sup> commenced the invasion of Europe.<sup>13</sup>

The march of such a host<sup>14</sup> could not be kept secret. When the Russians<sup>15</sup> heard of the approach, they, under the leadership of Mstislaf<sup>16</sup> the Bold, marched eastward and met the Tatar host at the Kalka,<sup>17</sup> a small river running into the Sea of Azof.<sup>18</sup> While the battle was at its height, the Russian soldiers were seized by a panic and were put to rout. Six dukes and seventy high boyards<sup>19</sup> were left dead on the battlefield, and hardly a tenth of the army escaped.

<sup>1</sup> Whose skin they use for clothing—adjective clause, modifying the noun "animals." <sup>2</sup> Myriad (mír'í-äd), 萬; 億萬. <sup>3</sup> Siege (sēj), 圍攻城鎮. <sup>4</sup> Population, 人口; 一地方人民之全體. <sup>5</sup> Massacred (mäs'á-kērd), 屠殺. <sup>6</sup> Nomad (nóm'äd), 遊牧的. <sup>7</sup> Genghis Khan (jën'giz kân'), 成吉思汗; 亦作 "Jenghiz Khan" (1162?-

之外，無他尊敬，年老及衰弱者皆輕視之。

彼等性極殘暴。因攻一城，至喪失生命億萬，亦不介意。其兵所往無敵。城既下，則全城人民均遭屠殺，勿論老與幼，貧與富，善與惡，及降與不降也。

成吉思汗本爲一族之酋長(或曰可汗)，今乃聯合羣族而統一之。彼又召集各族之可汗，即當衆可汗之前自進皇帝之尊號，統治各族，并對衆宣言，謂天無二日，地無二主云。彼率領各部，戰勝滿洲及中國北部。彼又向西進發。其軍，又過裏海之南岸，越高加索山，侵入歐洲。

大軍出發，非祕密事也。俄人一聞韃靼兵已臨近，即以勇士馬斯鐵拉夫爲首領，向東進軍，以抗韃靼人於流入阿速夫海之甲爾高小河之畔。戰爭正在劇烈之際，俄軍忽驚卻，遂一敗塗地。俄人之死於是役者，計公爵六人，貴族七十人，生歸者不及全軍之十分之一。

1227). <sup>8</sup> Khan (kän 或 kǎn), 酋長; 可汗. <sup>9</sup> Manchuria (mǎn-chōō'-rī-á), 滿洲. <sup>10</sup> North China, 中國北部. <sup>11</sup> Caspian (kās'pī-ǎn) Sea, 歐亞間之鹽湖名. <sup>12</sup> Caucasus (kō'ká-sūs), Black Sea 與 Caspian Sea 之間之山名. <sup>13</sup> Europe (ū'rūp), 歐羅巴洲. <sup>14</sup> Host, 大隊人馬. <sup>15</sup> Russians (rūsh'ǎnz), 俄國人. <sup>16</sup> Mstislaf (mās-ti-sláf' [?]), 俄國大將. <sup>17</sup> Kalka (kāl'ká [?]), 俄國河名. <sup>18</sup> Azof (ā'zōf), 俄國南部海名. <sup>19</sup> Boyards (boi'árdz), 俄國貴族名.



After this, Europe was several times invaded by the Mongols, until Russia was almost completely under the Yoke of the Khans. For about one hundred years, they ravaged<sup>1</sup> town after town. At last they won themselves the title of the "Yellow Peril."

### THE WOMEN OF WEINSBERG<sup>2</sup>

Conrad III<sup>3</sup> having been elected King of the Germans in 1138, wished to lessen the power of Henry the Proud,<sup>4</sup> and ordered him to give up<sup>5</sup> Saxony,<sup>6</sup> on the ground that it was unlawful for one prince<sup>7</sup> to hold two Duchies.<sup>8</sup> Henry refused, and Conrad took both his Duchies from him, and gave Bavaria<sup>9</sup> to Leopold,<sup>10</sup> and Saxony to Albert.<sup>11</sup>

War now broke out<sup>12</sup> between Conrad and Henry the Proud. But Henry the Proud soon died, and left a young son, afterwards known as Henry the Lion.<sup>13</sup> Conrad, wishing to bring back peace, made Albert give up the Duchy of Saxony to young Henry.

But peace was not then to be hoped. Count<sup>14</sup> Welf,<sup>15</sup> Henry the Proud's brother, continued the war in Bavaria. In 1140, however, Welf was defeated and took refuge in<sup>16</sup> Weinsberg, which had long been besieged<sup>17</sup> in vain, but finally yielded.

Conrad, upon the surrender of this city,<sup>18</sup> resolved to destroy it, but consented that the women might leave it

<sup>1</sup> Ravaged, 蹂躪. <sup>2</sup> Weinsberg (vīns'bērk), 德國城名. <sup>3</sup> Conrad (kōn'rād) III, 德國國王, 於 1138-1152 年間君德, 生於 1093 年, 卒於 1152 年. <sup>4</sup> Henry (hēn'ri) the Proud, 德國公爵名. <sup>5</sup> To give up—infinite used as a noun, direct object of the transitive verb "ordered." <sup>6</sup> Saxony (sāk'sūn-ī), 德國地名. <sup>7</sup> Prince=duke. <sup>8</sup> Duchies (dūch'īz), 公爵所封之地. <sup>9</sup> Bavaria (bā-vā'ri-ā), 德國州名. <sup>10</sup> Leopold (lē'ō-pōld), 德國公爵名. <sup>11</sup> Albert (āl'bērt), 德

此後歐洲屢遭蒙古人之侵略，俄國全部幾盡爲韃靼可汗所征服。一百年間，蒙古人所蹂躪之城鎮，不知凡幾。蒙古人以此得“黃禍”之稱號。

### 蘊斯堡之婦女

康拉德第三於一千一百三十八年被舉爲德王後，欲滅削驕蹇之亨利之勢力，因令其交還薩克森采地，其理由爲一公爵依法不得領二采地也。亨利抗命，康拉德卽盡奪其地，以巴威賜利歐破爾，以薩克森賜亞爾伯特。

康拉德與亨利因此開戰。然亨利旋卽逝世，遺一幼子，卽後來所稱爲雄獅之亨利者也。康氏意欲恢復和平，因令亞爾伯特以薩克森給還亨利。

但此時尙無和平希望。衛爾夫伯爵者，驕蹇之亨利之弟也，繼承兄志，作戰於巴威。然衛爾夫於一千一百四十年失敗，逃避於蘊斯堡城中，城雖久攻未下，然卒爲康拉德所克服。

城旣破，康拉德決欲燬之，但許城中婦女離城，并得攜帶貴物，以肩土所能負者爲限。翌

國公爵名。 <sup>12</sup> Broke out, 發生。 <sup>13</sup> Afterwards known as Henry the Lion—participial phrase, modifying the noun “son.” Henry the Lion, 生於1129年，卒於1195年。 <sup>14</sup> Count, 伯爵。 <sup>15</sup> Welf (wölf), 伯爵名。 <sup>16</sup> Took refuge in . . . , 避難於 . . . . <sup>17</sup> Besieged, 圍攻。 <sup>18</sup> Upon the surrender of this city—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb “resolved.”

and take with them such valuables as they could carry on their shoulders. Next morning when the gates were thrown open, to Conrad's astonishment<sup>1</sup> there stumbled out<sup>2</sup> a long line of women, each carrying her husband or lover on her back. The Swabian<sup>3</sup> king was so affected by this touching scene that he not only let the women and the men they carried with them escape but spared the whole city.

### FREDERICK<sup>4</sup> THE RED BEARD<sup>5</sup>

More than three hundred years after the death of Charlemagne,<sup>6</sup> or Charles the Great, there lived in Germany<sup>7</sup> a great hero. His name was Frederick, and he was known as the Red Beard because his beard was of that color.<sup>8</sup> He was a handsome man, with a clear, white skin, bright eyes, and a merry smile.

Frederick proved a worthy<sup>9</sup> successor to Charlemagne, and his reign<sup>10</sup> was one of the most brilliant in the annals<sup>11</sup> of the German Empire.<sup>12</sup> He wielded<sup>13</sup> the royal power with terrible force, established order, controlled the dukes,<sup>14</sup> and punished the robber knights.<sup>15</sup> The phantom<sup>16</sup> of a greater empire, however, allured<sup>17</sup> him into Italy.<sup>18</sup> Five times this "German Sennacherib"<sup>19</sup> crossed the Alps<sup>20</sup> with magnificent armies, to be wasted by pestilence<sup>21</sup> and the sword.

<sup>1</sup> To Conrad's astonishment—adverbial phrase, modifying the whole sentence following. <sup>2</sup> Stumbled out, 蹣跚而出. <sup>3</sup> Swabian (swā'bi-ān), 屬於 Swabia 的. Swabia 爲 Bavaria 西南之地名. <sup>4</sup> Frederick (frēd'ēr-ik), 德王名 (1123?-1190). <sup>5</sup> The Red Beard, 紅鬚人—noun in apposition with the noun "Frederick." <sup>6</sup> Charlemagne (shār'lē-mān)=Charles the Great, 查理大帝 (742-814). <sup>7</sup> Germany (jūr'mā-nī), 德國. <sup>8</sup> Of that color=of the red color—

晨，城門既開，即有大隊婦女各負其夫或情人，蹣跚而出，康氏大驚異之。此斯瓦比亞國王，見此情狀，頗爲感動，不但縱婦女背夫出城，而城亦保全，不復燬矣。

### 赤鬚之腓特烈

查理大帝崩後三百餘年，德國有一大英雄。此人名腓特烈，又稱赤鬚王，因其鬚作赤色也。彼容貌豐美，膚色晶瑩潔白，目光銳利，笑容可掬。

腓特烈不愧爲繼承查理大帝之人，在位之日，政績斐然，在德國歷史中，最爲顯赫。彼運用帝王之權，頗有威勢，國之秩序，賴以整頓，公爵暴橫，賴以抑制，爲匪之爵士，藉以懲治。然大帝國之夢想，誘彼入意大利。致此“德意志之西拏基立，”五次領大軍越阿爾普山，卒至全軍死於瘟疫及刀槍之下。

adjective phrase, used predicatively, modifying the noun "beard."

<sup>9</sup> Worthy, 相配的; 有爲的。 <sup>10</sup> Reign, 在位之時。 <sup>11</sup> Annals, 歷史。 <sup>12</sup> The German Empire, 德帝國。 <sup>13</sup> Wielded, 行使(指威權)。 <sup>14</sup> Dukes, 公爵。 <sup>15</sup> Robber knights, 爲盜之爵士。 <sup>16</sup> Phantom, 幻想。 <sup>17</sup> Allured, 引誘。 <sup>18</sup> Italy, (it'á-li), 意大利。 <sup>19</sup> German (jár'mǎn) Sennacherib (sě-nāk'ěr-ib), 德國之西拏基立。 Sennacherib 爲 Assyria 國王，卒於紀元前六百八十一年，好攻伐，故用以稱 Frederick。 <sup>20</sup> Alps (álp), 歐洲山名。 <sup>21</sup> Pestilence, 瘟疫。

The Lombard<sup>1</sup> cities, being jealous of their independence,<sup>2</sup> leagued<sup>3</sup> against Frederick. Finally, after years of strife, the emperor, beaten on the decisive field of Legnano,<sup>4</sup> made peace, and granted the Italians their municipal rights. After this, contentment and peace marked the evening<sup>5</sup> of Frederick's eventful life. He died in the Third Crusade.<sup>6</sup>

The old German stories say that he is not dead, but is sleeping in a cave amidst the hills. He sits at a stone table with his six faithful knights<sup>7</sup> by his side. Already his beard has grown through the stone. But he will sleep on until the ravens<sup>8</sup> shall cease to hover about the mountain, and the pear tree<sup>9</sup> shall blossom in the valley. Then he will spring up, come forth from his cave, and make Germany the foremost nation in the world.

### THE LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE<sup>10</sup>

During Queen Elizabeth's<sup>11</sup> reign there lived a man called William Shakespeare—one whom Englishmen boast of as the greatest poet the world has ever seen.

He was born in April, 1564, in a little town named Stratford-on-Avon,<sup>12</sup> in Warwickshire,<sup>13</sup> the heart of England.<sup>14</sup> The boy was sent to a grammar school<sup>15</sup> in the town, where he learned among other things a little Latin.<sup>16</sup> Perhaps, like the boys he afterwards wrote about, he went "with his satchel and shining morning face, creeping like snail unwillingly to school;"<sup>17</sup> or, like those other

<sup>1</sup> Lombard (lōm'bārd), 倫巴的。倫巴係一種民族名，於第五世紀時佔據意大利。<sup>2</sup> Being jealous of their independence—participial phrase, modifying the noun "cities." <sup>3</sup> Leagued, 聯盟；結合。<sup>4</sup> Legnano (lā-nyā'nō), 意大利地名。<sup>5</sup> Evening, 晚年。<sup>6</sup> Third Crusade, 第三次十字軍 (1189-1192)。<sup>7</sup> Knights, 武士。<sup>8</sup> Ravens, 烏鴉。<sup>9</sup> Pear tree, 梨樹。<sup>10</sup> Shakespeare (shāk'spēr),

倫巴諸城恐失其自主之權，乃聯盟以抗腓特烈。血戰數年，腓特烈王大敗於楞雅諾，遂與意大利言和，而予以地方自治之權。王雖一生多事，然晚年頗滿足而和平。彼崩於第三次十字軍中。

德意志故事，謂王實未死，但睡於山下石穴中。彼就石案而坐，有忠實之武士六人，侍於其旁。其鬚之長，已穿過石桌。但彼尚須長睡，直至烏鴉不繞山巔而飛，梨樹開花於谷中而止。斯時也，彼將一躍而起，破穴而出，使德意志成爲世界唯一之強國。

### 莎 士 比 亞 傳

綺麗沙白女皇在位時，有一人焉，名威廉莎士比亞——是人也，即英人所稱爲世界僅有之大詩人而用以自豪者也。

莎氏生於英倫中部窩立克州之一小村名斯德拉福溫亞豐者，時一千五百六十四年之四月也。少時入城中之小學校，於他學科之外，兼習拉丁文少許。當日之莎氏，或亦如其後來所描寫之童子然，“手挾書包，晨光滿面，遲

名 William, (wī'yām), 英國詩人與戲劇家。<sup>11</sup> Queen Elizabeth (ē-liz'ā-bēth), 英國女皇 (1533-1603)。<sup>12</sup> Stratford-on-Avon (strāt'fērd-ōn-ā'vōn), 英國地名。<sup>13</sup> Warwickshire (wōr'ik-shēr), 英國州名。<sup>14</sup> Heart of England (hē'tgländ), 英國之中部。<sup>15</sup> Grammar school, 小學校。<sup>16</sup> Latin (lāt'in), 拉丁文。<sup>17</sup> With his satchel . . . to school, 見莎士比亞所著“*As You Like It*”一劇之第二幕第七齣。Satchel (säch'el), 書包。

boys he mentioned, sometimes played truant<sup>1</sup> and picked blackberries<sup>2</sup> instead. He left school early, for his father fell into misfortune. What he did then<sup>3</sup> is not known; but some people say that he helped his father. He certainly married when he was eighteen years old; and, not very long after, he left home to seek his fortune<sup>4</sup> in the great city of London.<sup>5</sup>

Now, in the guildhall<sup>6</sup> of his native town, plays had sometimes been performed by traveling companies of actors. Shakespeare had been present at some of these performances, and heartily enjoyed them; for when he reached London, poor and helpless,<sup>7</sup> he seemed to have gone at once to the theater in search of work.<sup>8</sup> It is said that he began by holding the horses<sup>9</sup> of the gentlemen who came to see the play, and that he was so careful and polite that his services were much sought after.<sup>10</sup> He paid<sup>11</sup> boys to help him; and the gentlemen, as they rode up,<sup>12</sup> called out for "Shakespeare's boys" to come and mind their horses.

Then Shakespeare was taken inside the theater to assist the actors, and by and by he became an actor himself. Presently he began to show that he could revise and improve the plays which were acted; and after helping other men to write their works, at last he wrote plays that were entirely his own. His poems and plays won him the favor and friendship of great people.<sup>13</sup> Several times he acted with his company<sup>14</sup> before Queen Elizabeth, who was much pleased with his plays.

<sup>1</sup> Played truant, 逃學. <sup>2</sup> Blackberries, 桑子. <sup>3</sup> What he did then—noun clause, subject of the verb "is . . . known." <sup>4</sup> Seek his fortune, 謀事; 覓機會. <sup>5</sup> London (lün'dün), 倫敦, 英國京城.

遲而行，延緩如蝸牛，意滋不欲赴學校也；”甚或如其所敘述之他童子，逃學而採桑子，亦未可知。莎氏輟學極早，因其父忽逢否運也。此後莎氏所爲者爲何事無從查考；但有謂彼輟學後，即助其父者。彼確於十八歲時結婚；結婚未久，即離家赴倫敦謀事。

莎氏故鄉之會館中，間或有旅行劇團演劇，莎氏往觀，頗樂之；及抵倫敦，貧苦無助，即往劇院謀工作。說者謂彼初在劇院看守觀劇紳士之馬，因謹慎有禮，其工作爲羣客所欲得。彼因僱用若干童子爲助；而紳士之策馬而至者，即呼“莎士比亞之童子”看馬。

既而莎氏入劇院爲演員之助手，久之又自爲演員。彼即主張修改舊有之劇本；初則助他人編劇，繼則自編。其所著之詩與劇，頗爲一時大人物所贊賞，而樂與爲友。彼嘗數次入內庭供奉，其所演之劇，綺麗莎白女皇甚欣賞之。

<sup>6</sup> Guildhall, 會館；議事廳。 <sup>7</sup> Poor and helpless=in a poor and helpless condition. <sup>8</sup> In search of work, 尋生計。 <sup>9</sup> Holding the horses, 看守馬匹。 <sup>10</sup> Were much sought after, 求之者甚多。 <sup>11</sup> Paid, 雇用。 <sup>12</sup> Rode up, 騎馬到劇院時。 <sup>13</sup> Won him the favor and friendship of great people, 得諸大人物之贊賞及友好。 <sup>14</sup> Company, 班子；一班演員。



By and by he became one of the owners of the theater; and, being careful in business matters, he rose to a position of ease and comfort. At length he was rich enough to buy a large house in his native town; thither he returned to spend his last years as a quiet country gentleman with his family. He died on April 23, 1616, and was buried in the church at Stratford.

## COLUMBUS

Christopher Columbus,<sup>1</sup> the discoverer<sup>2</sup> of America,<sup>3</sup> was born at Genoa<sup>4</sup> in Italy<sup>5</sup> in 1446. His father was a wool comber. About his boyhood,<sup>6</sup> nothing definite is known. But it is said that when the time came for him to choose a trade, the boy declared that he longed<sup>7</sup> to be a sailor. So he spent a rough seafaring life<sup>8</sup> until 1470, when he was wrecked on the coast of Portugal<sup>9</sup> after a sea fight. He escaped on a plank, and reached his brother's house at Lisbon.<sup>10</sup> There he married the daughter of an old navigator,<sup>11</sup> and he settled down in Portugal as a maker of maps<sup>12</sup> and charts.<sup>13</sup>

Now Columbus had learned something of astronomy<sup>14</sup> as well as of navigation;<sup>15</sup> he had made many voyages round the western coasts of Europe;<sup>16</sup> he had talked with travelers and seamen, and had read many books of travel. What he had heard and read made him feel sure that the earth was round and that there was land on the other side

<sup>1</sup> Christopher Columbus (kris'tō-fēr kō-lūm'būs), 哥倫布, 發現美洲大陸者 (1446?-1506). <sup>2</sup> Discoverer, 發現者. <sup>3</sup> America (ā-mēr'i-kā), 美洲. <sup>4</sup> Genoa (jēn'ō-ā), 意大利近海之城名. <sup>5</sup> Italy (it'ā-li), 意大利, 歐洲南部之國名. <sup>6</sup> Boyhood, 少年時

未幾，彼爲劇院股東；經理業務，甚爲勤謹，景況藉以餘裕。後彼積資頗豐，乃於故鄉購置巨廈；與家人遷居之，爲安逸之鄉紳，遂終老焉。莎氏卒於一千六百十六年四月二十三日，葬於斯德拉福之教堂中。

### 哥 倫 布

發現美洲大陸之克利斯多福哥倫布，誕生於意大利之熱那亞城，時西曆一千四百四十六年也。父爲一刷羊毛者。哥倫布少年時代之所爲，今已無考。但聞年長擇業時，彼宣言願爲一水手。故彼過凶險之航海生活者，直至西曆一千四百七十年，是歲也，彼航海遇風，與海浪奮戰而敗，舟沈於葡萄牙海岸。彼抱一木板，因得不死，乃逃至里司本其兄之家。彼在里司本娶一老航海家之女爲妻，居葡萄牙，以製造地圖及航海表爲業。

斯時也，哥倫布已略知天文及航海術；又屢次航行歐西；常與旅行家及水手談，且瀏覽遊歷之書籍甚多。彼所得於傳聞及書籍者，皆足使彼確信地爲圓形，與大洋之彼岸尙有陸

代。 <sup>7</sup> Longed, 渴望。 <sup>8</sup> Seafaring life, 航海生活。 <sup>9</sup> Portugal (pōr'tū-gāl), 葡萄牙, 歐洲國名。 <sup>10</sup> Lisbon (līz'bŭn), 葡萄牙京城。 <sup>11</sup> Navigator, 航海家。 <sup>12</sup> Maps, 地圖。 <sup>13</sup> Charts, 航海圖。 <sup>14</sup> Astronomy, 天文學。 <sup>15</sup> Navigation, 航海學。 <sup>16</sup> Europe, (ū'rūp), 歐洲。

of the ocean. He was filled with a longing<sup>1</sup> to discover it. But he was not rich, and could not afford to buy ships and pay crews to sail them. So he went to the king of Portugal, and declared that if he were provided with ships and men, he would find the eastern shores of India,<sup>2</sup> and thus open up a way by which the wealth of the east could be obtained, without the cost and danger of journeys by land.

But his ideas were thought absurd, and he did not obtain the help he wanted. Nothing daunted,<sup>3</sup> he tried elsewhere. He sent letters to Henry the Seventh<sup>4</sup> of England,<sup>5</sup> asking for his assistance; but the letters never reached him. He then applied to a powerful duke in Spain,<sup>6</sup> who sent him to the good Queen Isabella<sup>7</sup> of Castile.<sup>8</sup> She received him with favor, but her counselors advised her not to give money to him.

Disappointed but not discouraged,<sup>9</sup> Columbus tried again and again to get what he wanted; and at length, after seven weary years, the queen agreed to fit out an expedition at her own expense. Columbus was made an admiral,<sup>10</sup> and was promised a reward if he were successful in discovering any new lands.

With three small vessels<sup>11</sup> and one hundred and twenty men Columbus made ready to start. The vessels were not larger than many of our fishing boats<sup>12</sup> to-day. The largest was the Santa Maria<sup>13</sup> and was commanded by Columbus. It was about ninety feet long, and was the only vessel of the fleet which had a complete deck.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Longing, 願望. <sup>2</sup> India (in'dī-ā), 印度, 亞洲國名. <sup>3</sup> Nothing daunted = Nothing being daunted—absolute construction. <sup>4</sup> Henry the Seventh, (hǎn'ri thē sǎv'nth), 亨利第七世, 英國國王 (1457-1509). <sup>5</sup> England (iŋ'gländ), 英吉利, 歐洲國名. <sup>6</sup> Spain (spān), 西班牙, 歐洲國名. <sup>7</sup> Queen Isabella (iz-ā-bēl'ā), 卡斯提爾之皇

地。彼亟欲一探其詳。但彼不富，力不能購備羣船，并不能僱水手以駕馭之。彼於是往見葡萄牙國王，聲言王如能以船隻與人夫與彼，則彼願往尋印度之東岸，因以另闢一道取得東方之財富，而陸行之耗費及困難，由此可免矣。

但此意人皆覺爲荒誕，彼所欲者，未能如願以償。然彼絕不沮喪，乃向他方進行。彼嘗上書英王亨利第七求助；但此信未嘗達到。彼又往求西班牙之握大權者某公爵，公爵遣彼往見卡斯提爾王后伊薩伯拉。后召見之，并嘉許其計，惟后之謀士勸后勿予以經濟上之援助。

哥倫布雖失望而心不灰，仍再三畫策，冀得所求；復閱七年之久，西班牙王后始允出私財組一探險隊以助成其事。哥倫布被任爲統領，且允如探得新地者，將給以巨獎云。

哥倫布率小船三艘，水手一百二十人，預備出發。船之大小與今日之漁船不相上下。最大者名聖塔瑪麗，爲哥倫布所親率。是船長約九十英尺，艦隊中有完全之艙面者，僅此一艘耳。

后 (1451-1504). <sup>8</sup> Castile (käs-tél'), 意大利中部之小國名. <sup>9</sup> Disappointed but not discouraged—adjective phrase, modifying the noun "Columbus." <sup>10</sup> Admiral, 艦隊統領. <sup>11</sup> Vessels, 船. <sup>12</sup> Fishing boats, 漁船. <sup>13</sup> Santa Maria (sän'tá mǎ'ri-á), 船名. <sup>14</sup> Deck, 艙面.

A half hour before sunrise on Friday<sup>1</sup> morning, August 3, 1492, the little fleet sailed out of the port of Palos.<sup>2</sup> He first held his course southward, and touched at the Canary Islands.<sup>3</sup> Thence he steered straight toward the west. After a few weeks, his men became alarmed. They feared that they should never again behold their native country, nor any land whatever, but should perish in the trackless<sup>4</sup> sea.

Columbus did his utmost<sup>5</sup> to encourage<sup>6</sup> them. He promised to turn back, if land were not discovered within three days. On the evening of the last day, at about ten o'clock, he looked from the deck of his vessel, and beheld a light gleaming over the sea. He knew that this light must be on land. In the morning an island was seen, to which Columbus gave the name of St. Salvador.<sup>7</sup>

This is one of the Bahama Islands.<sup>8</sup> The natives<sup>9</sup> thronged<sup>10</sup> to the shore, and gazed with wonder at the three ships. Perhaps they mistook them for living monsters, and thought that their white sails were wings.

Columbus clothed himself magnificently,<sup>11</sup> and landed with a drawn sword in his hand. His first act was to kneel down and kiss the shore. He then erected a cross,<sup>12</sup> as a symbol<sup>13</sup> that Christianity<sup>14</sup> was now to take the place of paganism.<sup>15</sup> He declared the island to be the property of Queen Isabella. He then visited other islands, and returned to Spain, giving an account of<sup>16</sup> the wonderful things he had seen. He made a second, but it was not till his third, voyage that he discovered the continent<sup>17</sup> of America.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Friday, 星期五. <sup>2</sup> Palos (pā'lōs), 西班牙西南港口. <sup>3</sup> Canary Islands (kā-nā'ri l'āndz), 非洲西北之羣島. <sup>4</sup> Trackless, 無人跡的. <sup>5</sup> Did his utmost, 盡力. <sup>6</sup> Encourage, 鼓勵. <sup>7</sup> St. Salvador (sānt sāl-vā-dōr'), 島名 (Salvador 有救星之意). <sup>8</sup> Bahama (bá-

西曆一千四百九十二年八月三日星期五，於日出半小時前，此小艦隊駛出巴羅斯港口。哥倫布初向南駛，經加那列羣島。由此轉向而西。數星期後，水手漸起恐慌。彼輩深憂不能復見祖國，或任何陸地，而將滅亡於人跡所不到之大海中。

哥倫布竭力鼓勵彼輩。彼允許如三日內不見陸地，即返棹回國。至第三日之晚，約十時許，彼在艙面瞭望，見海面有光照射。彼知此光必自陸地發出。翌晨，又見一島，彼即以聖薩爾佛圖名之。

此島即巴哈瑪羣島之一。土人羣集岸上，觀哥倫布之三船，不勝驚訝。彼輩或疑此三船為怪物，而以白帆為怪物之翼。

哥倫布服莊麗之服，提刀登岸。彼所為之第一件事，即跪而吻岸上之土。次乃立一十字架，表示基督教已取其地之異教而代之之意。彼又宣言此島為伊薩巴拉王后所有。彼旋往其他各島，遂回西班牙，詳述其所遇之一切奇事。彼又作第二度之航海，但直至第三度，始發現美洲大陸。

hā'má) Islands, 羣島名。<sup>9</sup> Natives, 土人。<sup>10</sup> Thronged, 羣集。  
<sup>11</sup> Magnificently, 莊麗。<sup>12</sup> Cross, 十字架。<sup>13</sup> Symbol, 記號。  
<sup>14</sup> Christianity, 基督教。<sup>15</sup> Paganism, 異教。<sup>16</sup> Giving an account of, 詳述；述詳情。<sup>17</sup> Continent, 大陸。<sup>18</sup> America (á-mēr'í-ká), 美洲。

No sooner had Columbus proved that there really was a new world beyond the sea, than several other navigators made voyages thitherward.<sup>1</sup> Amerigo Vespucci,<sup>2</sup> a native of Florence,<sup>3</sup> came here, and contrived to have the whole continent called by his name.

### THE CONQUEROR<sup>4</sup> OF MEXICO<sup>5</sup>

Twelve years after Columbus<sup>6</sup> made his first voyage to America,<sup>7</sup> a young Spaniard<sup>8</sup> of nineteen,<sup>9</sup> Hernando Cortez<sup>10</sup> by name, sailed on one of the fleets<sup>11</sup> bound for the New World.<sup>12</sup> After a stormy voyage,<sup>13</sup> he landed at Cuba,<sup>14</sup> where he lived for some years.

He then made his way to the eastern coast of that country, reaching Mexico in February,<sup>15</sup> 1519. Soon after landing, he gave the order, "Sink all the ships." This he did to prevent any homesick soldiers from going back to Cuba.

The people of Mexico, seeing the white men, showed great hatred for<sup>16</sup> them. For in that country there was a story that long ago a fair-skinned<sup>17</sup> being, called the Sky God, had been driven out of the country by the God of Darkness. When he left them, he said, "Some day I shall return and become ruler<sup>18</sup> of the country." They thought that Cortez was this Sky God. Besides, horses they had never seen before,<sup>19</sup> and they thought that the Sky God had brought those monsters<sup>20</sup> from another world.

<sup>1</sup> Thitherward = toward that place. <sup>2</sup> Amerigo Vespucci (*á-měr'f-gō vēs-pōōt'chē*), 亦作 Americus Vespuccius (*á-měr'ri-kūs vēs-pōō-shūs*[?]), 意大利航海家 (1451-1512). <sup>3</sup> Florence (*fłōr'áns*), 意大利城名. <sup>4</sup> Conqueror, 戰勝者. <sup>5</sup> Mexico (*měk'si-kō*), 墨西哥 (北美洲南部之國名). <sup>6</sup> Columbus (*kō-lūm'būs*), 哥倫布 (發現美洲者) (1446?-1506). <sup>7</sup> America (*á-měr'í-ká*), 美洲. <sup>8</sup> Spaniard

哥倫布既證明確有新大陸在海洋之彼岸，即有若干航行家航海往訪。有佛羅稜薩人名阿美利加佛斯浦希者，嘗設法使美洲全洲稱用彼之名字。

### 墨西哥之征服者

哥倫布初次航海赴美後之十二年，有一十九歲之西班牙少年名赫爾德科德司者，曾加入往新大陸之某艦隊。彼於經歷凶惡風濤之後，即於古巴登岸，居其地者數年。

彼又向美國之東岸進發，於一千五百十九年之二月至墨西哥。既登陸，即發令曰，“盡沈來舟。”彼之所以爲此者，蓋欲使思家之兵士不得逃回古巴也。

墨西哥土人一見白人，即仇視之。蓋該國有一故事，謂昔有一皮膚白皙之人，名曰天神，嘗爲黑暗之神驅逐出國。此人臨行之時之言曰，“他日余將重來爲是地之君也。”彼等疑科德司即天神。且馬爲彼等素所未見之物，以爲此係天神自天國帶來之怪物也。

(spän'yárd), 西班牙人。 <sup>9</sup> Of nineteen, 十九歲的。 <sup>10</sup> Hernando Cortez (hēr-nān'dō[?] kór'téz), 戰勝墨西哥者 (1485-1574)。 <sup>11</sup> Fleets, 艦隊。 <sup>12</sup> New World, 新大陸 (即美洲)。 <sup>13</sup> Stormy voyage, 多風浪之航行。 <sup>14</sup> Cuba (kū'bá), 美洲地名。 <sup>15</sup> February, 二月。 <sup>16</sup> Showed great hatred for, 對...表示極大之惡感。 <sup>17</sup> Fair-skinned, 美皮膚。 <sup>18</sup> Ruler, 統轄者。 <sup>19</sup> Horses they had never seen before = they had never seen horses before。 <sup>20</sup> Monsters, 怪物 (指馬)。



But the Mexicans<sup>1</sup> were not people who gave up<sup>2</sup> easily; the first tribe<sup>3</sup> he met soon gathered courage to fight.

In two battles, Cortez won the victory, and then the natives felt quite sure that he was more than a man<sup>4</sup> and that it was no use to fight him. Peace was concluded between them.

Then the Spaniards marched on and reached the city of Mexico. To weaken the power of his enemies, Cortez invited the king to visit him and kept him as a prisoner. The natives were angry and eager for revenge. They fell upon<sup>5</sup> the Spaniards with great fury. After a whole week of hard fighting, Cortez saw that he must leave the city. He tried to steal away<sup>6</sup> at night, but the Mexicans were on the watch and attacked him by land and by water.

The fighting in the dark was frightful. Cortez barely got away after a large part of his army had been killed or captured.

But he did not give up the idea of<sup>7</sup> taking the city. With another army he returned about six months later and again made an attack. Consequently the city surrendered,<sup>8</sup> but it was half in ruins. Cortez thus conquered Mexico.

### THE "SOLOMON<sup>9</sup> OF ENGLAND"<sup>10</sup>

After the Wars of the Roses<sup>11</sup> there came to English throne a strong king who reconciled<sup>12</sup> the two houses and brought peace and prosperity to the land. His name was Henry VII,<sup>13</sup> a clever, steadfast, patient, and strong-willed<sup>14</sup> man,

<sup>1</sup> Mexicans (mèk'si-kǎnz), 墨西哥人. <sup>2</sup> Gave up, 放棄; 屈服.  
<sup>3</sup> Tribe, 部落. <sup>4</sup> More than a man, 非常人; 神祇之類. <sup>5</sup> Fell upon, 戰; 攻擊. <sup>6</sup> Steal away, 潛逃. <sup>7</sup> Give up the idea of, 放棄... 之志. <sup>8</sup> Surrendered, 降服. <sup>9</sup> Solomon (sòl'ò-mǎn), 耶穌紀

但墨西哥人非易於屈服者也；科得司所遇見之第一部落，即鼓勇與之作戰。

科德司兩戰皆勝，土人乃斷定其爲非常人，雖與之戰亦無益也。以是兩方媾和。

西班牙人整隊前進，至墨西哥城。科德司邀國王來見，因而監禁之，以減敵人之勢力。土人大怒，亟欲復仇，彼輩乃猛擊西班牙人。苦戰一週，科德司覺勢力不敵，不得不退。彼欲於晚間潛遁，但墨西哥人看守甚嚴，水陸追擊之，

黑夜之戰甚烈。科德司僅以身免，其軍隊大半被殺或被擄。

但彼取城之志始終不渝。六閱月後，彼復率軍隊來攻。城卒陷，然城之一大部分已破毀矣。科德司之征服墨西哥如此。

### “英國之所羅門”

玫瑰之戰既定，居英國王位者，爲一強有力之君，彼嘗調和兩王族，而使太平昌盛之象復見於全國。王名爲亨利第七，乃一智明，穩健，

元前十世紀時 Israel 國王，極智明，事見耶教舊約聖經。  
<sup>10</sup> England (in'gländ), 英國。 <sup>11</sup> Wars of the Roses, 英國 York 與 Lancaster 兩王族之內戰 (1455-1485)。 <sup>12</sup> Reconciled, 調和。  
<sup>13</sup> Henry VII (hě'n'ri thē sěv'nth), 英國國王 (1457-1509)。  
<sup>14</sup> Strong-willed, 意志堅決的。

and, above all, a lover of peace. During his reign he did many illegal things; but the people bore them patiently because they had not forgotten the state of misery from which he had rescued<sup>1</sup> them.

Henry claimed the throne by inheritance, but his claim would not stand careful examination; he only belonged to the kingly line through his mother. He might equally well have called himself king by conquest; but he was no conqueror, as everybody knew. He came to the throne simply because Parliament<sup>2</sup> agreed to accept him as king.

During the civil wars<sup>3</sup> the nobles had so weakened themselves that Henry was enabled to rule as an absolute king.<sup>4</sup> He determined that those nobles who survived<sup>5</sup> should never again be able to threaten the kingly power. The great lords had been accustomed to maintain a large number of retainers,<sup>6</sup> ready to fight for them and do their bidding. Henry was determined to abolish this evil custom, and Parliament passed an Act<sup>7</sup> forbidding any lord to keep more than a stated number of retainers.

On one occasion Henry paid a visit to his oldest friend, De Vere,<sup>8</sup> Earl of Oxford,<sup>9</sup> at his castle. As he left the castle Henry passed between two long lines of men all wearing the De Vere livery. When he asked who these men were, he was told that they were the earl's retainers. Turning to his host,<sup>10</sup> the king said, "By my faith, I may not endure to have my laws broken in my sight. My Attorney<sup>11</sup> must speak with you." The result was that the Earl of Oxford was fined<sup>12</sup> a large sum of money.

Henry meant to be an absolute king, as I have said, and for this reason he did not summon many parliaments.

<sup>1</sup> Rescued, 拯救. <sup>2</sup> Parliament, 議院. <sup>3</sup> Civil wars, 內戰, 即玫瑰之戰. <sup>4</sup> Absolute king, 專制國王. <sup>5</sup> Survived, 存在. <sup>6</sup> Retain-

忍耐，堅決之人，尤愛和平。在位時所作不合法之事殊多；然人民忍受之無煩言，以王嘗出彼等於水深火熱之中，彼等未嘗忘懷也。

王之登位，藉口繼承，然此藉口，不宜加以細考；蓋王之統系出自母族也。彼亦可自稱爲戰勝之王，然彼實非戰勝者，亦人人所知也。彼之登位，不過議院許其爲君耳。

玫瑰之戰，貴族勢力大衰，故亨利得專制治國。亨利決意不令貴族再得與王權相對抗。當日之爵士，皆習慣於僱用無數侍臣，以備爲彼作戰并行彼之命。此項惡習，王決欲廢除之，議院遂下爵士雇用侍臣不得逾定額之禁。

某次，王訪其老友鄂斯福伯爵提微於其堡中。臨行之時，穿提微家號衣之人，站立兩旁，成兩長行，王穿過其間而出。王問此輩何人，答者謂彼等均爲伯爵之侍者。王轉首謂主人曰，“余實不能親見人之違犯我法。我之檢察官必與汝談判矣。”後鄂斯福伯爵納巨大之罰款而事始寢。

亨利決欲爲一專制之王，余已言之矣，因此彼並不常常召集國會。政府經費，應由人民

ers, 英國爵士之扈從。 <sup>7</sup> Act, 議會議決之法令。 <sup>8</sup> De Vere (dē vēr'), 英國伯爵名。 <sup>9</sup> Earl of Oxford (úr l óv óks'fórd), 鄂斯福伯爵。 <sup>10</sup> Host, 主人。 <sup>11</sup> Attorney, 檢察官。 <sup>12</sup> Fined, 罰金。

Instead of obtaining the money needed to carry on the government in the lawful way, by grants from the representatives of the people,<sup>1</sup> he had recourse to all sorts of illegal devices. One of those methods was to force people to lend him money which he did not intend to repay. These forced loans were called "benevolences."<sup>2</sup> His chief agent in securing them was Archbishop Morton,<sup>3</sup> who invented an argument known as "Morton's Fork,"<sup>4</sup> because by means of it he was able to secure all his victims with one or other of its prongs.<sup>5</sup> "If you live at great expense," he said, "you can afford to subscribe<sup>6</sup> handsomely; if you live sparingly, you must be saving money, and can therefore pay out of your savings." When Henry died he left his son a huge fortune of £1,800,000.

Henry undertook a difficult task when he began to govern England; nevertheless he did a great work for his land, and deserves the title by which he was known to his people—the "Solomon of England." He found the country weak, unruly, and poor; he left it strong, orderly, and prosperous.

### GENERAL MONCK<sup>8</sup>

"Theirs not to reason why,  
Theirs not to make reply,  
Theirs but to do and die."

These lines<sup>9</sup> by the great poet Tennyson<sup>10</sup> characterize the famous regiments<sup>11</sup> of General Monck, who was, in a sense, the founder of the British army.<sup>12</sup> Up to Crom-

<sup>1</sup> Representatives of the people, 人民之代表; 議員. <sup>2</sup> Benevolences (bē-něv'ō-lěns'ěz), 英王亨利第七向人民勒索之捐款名. <sup>3</sup> Archbishop Morton (ārch'bīsh'ūp mōr'tān), 英國大主教名. <sup>4</sup> Morton's Fork, 摩敦之叉. <sup>5</sup> Secure all his victims with one

代表議決徵收，而王則不此之爲，用種種不合法律之方法刮取之。其法之一，卽逼勒人民借款與彼，永不償還。此項勒索，名爲“恩惠捐。”其主要之經手人爲大主教摩敦，嘗發明一種辯論，卽所謂“摩敦之叉”者是，蓋藉此辯論，被勒索者無免脫之餘地也。彼之辯論曰，“汝之生活奢豪，汝必富有，可從豐捐助也；汝之生活節儉，汝必有積蓄，可於儲金提出一部份納捐也。”亨利死後，遺傳其子之英金，計有一百八十萬鎊之多。

亨利初治英國，殊爲艱困；然彼之功績，有足多者，人民稱之爲“英國之所羅門，”彼實當之無愧。彼得國時，國勢柔弱，紊亂，而貧乏；及其崩也，其國已雄強，整飭，而昌盛矣。

### 滿克將軍

“彼惟聽命兮，不加推論，  
彼惟執行兮，不加答辯，  
彼之責職兮，鞠躬盡瘁，至  
死靡他。”

是數行者，係大詩家丹尼生所著，實足描寫滿克將軍之軍隊，滿克將軍者，英國陸軍之創

or other of its prongs, 非用此尖, 卽用彼尖, 必能刺得其所欲得之人。謂 Morton 有兩種辯論, 如叉之有兩尖, 刺人必得也。  
<sup>6</sup> Subscribe, 捐。 <sup>7</sup> Savings, 積蓄之款。 <sup>8</sup> Monck 亦作 Monk (mũnk), 名 George (jõrj), 英國大將 (1608-1670)。 <sup>9</sup> Lines, 行 (詩)。  
<sup>10</sup> Tennyson (tẽn'í-sũn), 名 Alfred, 英國詩人 (1809-1892)。 <sup>11</sup> Regiments, 軍隊。 <sup>12</sup> British army, 英國陸軍。

well's<sup>1</sup> times there had been no standing army<sup>2</sup> in England. When war broke out, men were called from their work to fight and return to their trades when the fighting was done. Cromwell's was the first regular army supported by the state, but even this body was political and religious in character and did not think itself bound to obey Parliament.<sup>3</sup> It was Monck who separated his regiments from all political questions and taught them the lesson of obedience.

George Monck was born on December 6, 1608, at Potheridge,<sup>4</sup> in North Devon,<sup>5</sup> the native country of so many of the bold soldiers and sailors whose names are famous in English history. Adopting the profession of soldier, Monck served for a time in the Dutch<sup>6</sup> army. But in the very first battle in which he was engaged, he was defeated and taken prisoner. For three years he lay in the Tower of London;<sup>7</sup> and then he accepted a commission in the army of the Parliament.

He became one of Cromwell's lieutenant<sup>8</sup> generals in the campaign in Scotland,<sup>9</sup> and fought, pike in hand, at the head of his regiment at Dunbar.<sup>10</sup> When peace was concluded, Monck was placed at the head of the army in Scotland, and became in fact governor of that country, ruling on the principle—"assist the weak inhabitants, and weaken the mighty."

When Oliver Cromwell died, his son Richard was named Protector.<sup>11</sup> Monck loyally supported and assisted him with good advice; but after ten months of confusion, due to renewed quarrels between army and Parliament, the

<sup>1</sup> Cromwell's (króm'wélz), 克倫威爾的。Cromwell, 名 Oliver, 英國共和政制時代之保國者(1599-1658)。<sup>2</sup> Standing army, 常備軍。<sup>3</sup> Parliament, 議院。<sup>4</sup> Potheridge (pöth'er-ij [?]), 地名。<sup>5</sup> North Devon (döv'än), 蘇格蘭 Devon 州之北部。<sup>6</sup> Dutch,

始者也。克倫威爾之前，英國無常備軍。戰事一起，人民即輟業從戎，及戰事告終，則又棄戈復業。克倫威爾之軍隊，乃英國國家所設常備軍之最先者，然此項軍隊，仍不免帶有政治及宗教性質，不以服從議院為責職也。自滿克出，始不令軍隊干涉政治，而申之以服從為本之軍令。

喬治滿克，於一千六百零八年十二月六日生於得文北部之包德立治，其地多勇武之士，或以戰績著，或以遠涉重洋聞名在英國歷史中。滿氏之從戎也，初服役於荷蘭軍隊中。然彼初次出戰，即敗而被擄。彼被囚於倫敦大牢者三年；後乃受職於議院軍隊中。

蘇格蘭之役，彼為克倫威爾副將之一，其戰於敦巴也，手執短槍，身先士卒。和議既成，滿克即被任為蘇格蘭駐軍之總指揮，實際上即為該國之總督，其治民也，以“扶弱抑強”為原則。

奧力味克倫威爾死，其子理查繼任為護國者。滿克忠誠輔助，時進忠告；然當時軍隊與議院重起爭執，擾攘者十閱月，此不幸之護國

(düch)，荷蘭的。<sup>7</sup> Tower of London，倫敦大牢。<sup>8</sup> Lieutenant (lü-tên'ánt，或 lēf-tēn'ánt)，副將。<sup>9</sup> Scotland (sköt'länd)，蘇格蘭，英國三島之一。<sup>10</sup> Dunbar (dün-bār')，蘇格蘭地名。<sup>11</sup> Protector，英國共和政府之護國者。



luckless Protector resigned office and retired to the Continent.<sup>1</sup> All was now confusion in the government. Monck, seeing that the country was tired of military rule, began his famous march to London on the first day of January, 1660, in the midst of a bitter winter. As he passed through the country, people turned out to welcome him; church bells rang; everybody hoped that England would soon have a king again. Soon after his arrival in London, the Long Parliament<sup>2</sup> dissolved itself by its own vote, and a new parliament was elected.

As soon as the members met, a motion<sup>3</sup> was passed that the proper government of England was by King, Lords, and Commons. Thus the Great Rebellion was at an end.

On the 25th of May, 1660, Charles the Second<sup>4</sup> returned to England and became King. For the following ten years Monck loyally served his lord. Charles was grateful to him and raised him to the peerage with the title of Duke of Albemarle.<sup>5</sup>

The old general died on January 2, 1670, and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey.<sup>6</sup>

### PETER THE GREAT<sup>7</sup>

Although Russia<sup>8</sup> is such a great country, yet it did not rank among the civilized nations<sup>9</sup> till Peter the Great ascended the throne<sup>10</sup> in 1682. It was he who corrected the faults of his country<sup>11</sup> and made it great.

<sup>1</sup> Continent, 歐洲大陸。 <sup>2</sup> Long Parliament, 長期議院, 召集於一千六百四十年十一月, 解散於一千六百六十年三月。  
<sup>3</sup> Motion, 議案。 <sup>4</sup> Charles (chärly) the Second, 英國王 (1630-1685)。  
<sup>5</sup> Duke of Albemarle (äl'bē-mär), 亞伯馬利公爵。 Albemarle, 地名。  
<sup>6</sup> Westminster (wěst'min-stēr) Abbey, 英國倫敦之大教堂。  
<sup>7</sup> Peter (pē'tēr) the Great, 大彼得, 俄王 (1672-1725)。 <sup>8</sup> Russia

者，即辭職而退隱於歐洲大陸。於是政府乃紊亂而不可收拾。滿克見人民苦於軍閥之專橫，於一千六百六十年一月一日隆冬嚴寒之際，領兵向倫敦進發。兵之所至，人民歡迎；教堂則鳴鐘示敬；蓋國人皆望帝制之恢復也。滿克既抵倫敦，長期議會即自行解散，另召新議會。

議院開會後，即通過英國政體當為國王，元老，平民合治制。大革命至是遂告一結束。

一千六百六十年五月二十五日，查理第二返英，遂為英君。此後滿克忠心輔翼者閱十年之久。查理亦頗感恩，封彼為亞伯馬利公爵。

將軍卒於一千六百七十年一月二日，葬於韋斯敏斯德寺，殯儀甚盛。

### 彼得大帝

俄羅斯幅員雖極廣大，然在一千六百八十二年彼得大帝即位之前，未嘗與於文明國家之列也。改革俄國之弊政而使之強大者，彼得也。

(rūsh'á), 俄國。<sup>9</sup> Civilized nations, 文明國。<sup>10</sup> Ascended the throne, 登王位。<sup>11</sup> Faults of his country, 國中弊政。

Peter was the grandson of the first Czar of the Romanov<sup>1</sup> dynasty. In his boyhood,<sup>2</sup> he was so closely watched that he was never allowed to be alone. When he went to church or to the bath, many dwarfs<sup>3</sup> marched on either side of him carrying red silk curtains so that passers-by<sup>4</sup> could not see him.

He was very badly taught, and at sixteen he only knew the first two rules of arithmetic. But though he was very backward in book learning, he could work well with his hands, and he knew something of fourteen different trades.

He was a nervous<sup>5</sup> boy, but he was so strong-willed<sup>6</sup> that he made himself brave. His playmates, who were the sons of nobles,<sup>7</sup> formed a company of little soldiers whom he commanded. This company afterwards grew into a regiment<sup>8</sup> which was the beginning of the first regular Russian army.<sup>9</sup>

Peter was very fond of sailing in a small boat which had been built for his father by a Dutchman.<sup>10</sup> He was so much interested in this boat that he made up his mind to learn all that he could about ships, so that some day he could build a Russian navy.<sup>11</sup>

At the age of seventeen Peter became Czar,<sup>12</sup> and at once began to form and train an army. When he thought that this army was strong enough, he marched against the Turks,<sup>13</sup> who then held the shores of the Black Sea.<sup>14</sup> In the year 1696 he captured the town of Azov.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Romanov (ró-mā'nōf), 俄國 Romanov 朝 (1613-1917). <sup>2</sup> Boyhood, 少年時代. <sup>3</sup> Dwarfs, 矮人. <sup>4</sup> Passers-by, 路人. <sup>5</sup> Nervous, 神經衰弱的; 易於感動的. <sup>6</sup> Strong-willed, 志向堅固的. <sup>7</sup> Nobles, 貴族. <sup>8</sup> Regiment, 聯隊. <sup>9</sup> Regular Russian army,

彼得爲羅曼諾夫氏朝代之始祖之孫。幼時保護綦嚴，片刻勿令單獨。無論往教堂祈禱，或赴溫泉沐浴，必有侏儒無數，衛護兩旁，手執紅色綢幔，擁之而行，不使旁人窺見。

彼之教育極劣，年十六，僅知算學之基本原理二則。然彼於書本學問，雖極落後，而手藝則甚佳，所知工藝，共有十四種之多。

彼爲一神經衰弱之兒童，然志向甚堅，故能勇敢直前。彼之同遊伴侶，均爲貴族子弟，嘗編爲童子軍一隊，由彼統率之。此軍後爲一聯隊，卽俄國常備軍之初祖。

彼得極喜駕駛荷蘭人爲其父所造之一小船。彼既習知此船，遂決意學造船之法，以爲他日創辦俄國海軍之預備。

彼得年十七，嗣位爲俄王，立即編制軍隊而訓練之。及見兵已精練，卽與土耳其作戰，時土人正據守黑海之兩岸也。一千六百九十六年，俄兵克阿速夫城。

俄國常備陸軍。 <sup>10</sup> Dutchman (dūch'mán), 荷蘭人。 <sup>11</sup> Russian navy, 俄國海軍。 <sup>12</sup> Czar (zār), 亦作 Tsar (tsār), 俄王之稱。 <sup>13</sup> Turks, (tūrks), 土耳其人。 <sup>14</sup> Black Sea, 黑海(俄國南部之海名。) <sup>15</sup> Azov (ā'zōf; á-zōf'), 亦作 Azof, 俄國南部之海名及城名。

The Russians at that time were so ignorant that Peter was forced to employ Dutchmen to build his ships for him, and Scots<sup>1</sup> and Swiss<sup>2</sup> to command his armies. He knew that Russia could make no headway<sup>3</sup> until her people were taught the arts of Western nations.<sup>4</sup> He knew that he was ignorant too, so in the year 1697 he made a journey to western Europe, where he studied western ways of doing things. At Zaandam,<sup>5</sup> near Amsterdam,<sup>6</sup> he worked in the shipyard, and took the name of Peter Bass.<sup>7</sup>

Then he crossed over to England<sup>8</sup> and labored in the dockyard at Deptford.<sup>9</sup> The house in which he lived may still be seen, and one of the streets of the town is still known as Czar Street.<sup>10</sup>

### CHARLES THE TWELFTH<sup>11</sup>

The most famous sovereign<sup>12</sup> that Sweden<sup>13</sup> ever had, and one of the most famous in the world, was Charles the Twelfth. He began to reign in 1697, at fifteen years of age. From his youth,<sup>14</sup> he thought of nothing but being a soldier. When he was only about seventeen years old, the czar<sup>15</sup> of Russia<sup>16</sup> and the kings of Poland<sup>17</sup> and Denmark<sup>18</sup> made war upon him. He beat them all in the first campaign.<sup>19</sup>

When Charles heard the bullets<sup>20</sup> whistling by his ears, he showed great delight, and exclaimed, "That shall be my music!" And, as long as he lived, he never wished for any other music.

<sup>1</sup> Scots (sköts), 蘇格蘭人. <sup>2</sup> Swiss (swis), 瑞士人. <sup>3</sup> Make no headway, 不進步. <sup>4</sup> Western nations, 歐洲各國. <sup>5</sup> Zaandam (zān-dām), 荷蘭北部之城名. <sup>6</sup> Amsterdam (ām'stēr-dām), 荷蘭北部之城名. <sup>7</sup> Peter Bass, (pē'tēr bās), 即 Peter the Great 之假名. <sup>8</sup> England (in'glānd), 英國. <sup>9</sup> Deptford (dēt'fērd), 英國

當時俄人皆不學無術，彼得不得不雇荷蘭人爲之造船，用蘇格蘭人及瑞士人爲之領兵。彼深知俄人如不習西洋技術，俄國決不能進步。彼亦自知不學，遂於一千六百九十七年赴歐西，研究西洋學術。彼又入阿姆斯特丹附近之珊達姆船廠實習，取名爲彼得巴斯。

既而渡海至英，服役於得特福德船塢。彼所居之屋，今猶存在，而該城之某街，今尙稱爲俄皇街。

## 查 理 第 十 二

查理第十二爲瑞典最著名之君，亦卽世界最著名之君也。彼於一千六百九十七年繼承大統，時年僅十五歲耳。少時彼卽專思爲一軍人。年十七歲時，俄皇及波蘭丹麥兩國國王舉兵攻瑞典。查理一戰卽大敗之。

查理每聞砲彈自耳旁飛過，作淅淅聲，大悅而呼曰，“是乃余之音樂也。”跡其生平，彼絕不欲聞他種音樂。

南部沿海之地名。<sup>10</sup> Czar Street, 俄皇街。<sup>11</sup> Charles (chärlz) the Twelfth, 瑞典國王(於1697-1718年間爲王, 生於1682年, 卒於1718年)。<sup>12</sup> Sovereign, 君主。<sup>13</sup> Sweden (swō'dén), 瑞典(歐洲北部之國名)。<sup>14</sup> From his youth—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb “thought.”<sup>15</sup> Czar (zär), 亦作 tsar (tsär), 俄皇之尊號。<sup>16</sup> Russia (rüş'h'à), 俄羅斯。<sup>17</sup> Poland (pō'länd), 波蘭(歐洲中部國名)。<sup>18</sup> Denmark (dën'märk), 丹麥(歐洲西北部之國名)。<sup>19</sup> Campaign (käm-pän'), 戰爭。<sup>20</sup> Bullets, 砲彈。

But it is a sad thing for a people when their king loves the whistling of bullets. Charles the Twelfth was a scourge<sup>1</sup> to all Europe, and to his own kingdom more than to any other. He delighted in war for its own sake, and not for any good which he expected to gain by it.

During the first few years of his reign, Charles was constantly successful, but in 1709, the czar of Russia gained a great victory<sup>2</sup> over him, at Pultowa.<sup>3</sup> Charles made his escape into Turkey.<sup>4</sup>

He continued to live in Turkey for five years, although he might safely have returned home. He seemed to care nothing about his own dominions.<sup>5</sup> When the Swedes<sup>6</sup> sent to inquire what they should do in his absence, Charles answered that he would send one of his old boots to govern them.

At last, in 1714, he left Turkey and returned to Sweden. His first business was to make war again. But his warfare was now drawing to a close.

One night, while besieging<sup>7</sup> a fortress<sup>8</sup> in Norway,<sup>9</sup> he advanced in front of his troops to see how the siege was going on. A cannon shot<sup>10</sup> struck him on the head, and killed him. He was found grasping his sword, which was half drawn from the scabbard.<sup>11</sup> Historians<sup>12</sup> seem hardly decided whether to call Charles the Twelfth a hero or a madman.

### THE MAN OF "BLOOD AND IRON"

In the year 1815 a boy was born, who was to become the real maker of the German Empire.<sup>13</sup> His name was Otto

<sup>1</sup> Scourge, 鞭撻(使人民蒙禍之人物). <sup>2</sup> Victory, 勝利. <sup>3</sup> Pultowa (pōōl-tō'vā), 歐洲地名. <sup>4</sup> Turkey (tūr'ki), 土耳其(介於歐亞二洲間之國名). <sup>5</sup> Dominions, 領土. <sup>6</sup> Swedes (swēdz), 瑞典

然國王愛聞砲彈聲，乃人民之禍也。蓋查理第十二乃全歐之鞭撻者，而於其本國爲尤甚。彼之愛戰，實以戰爲可樂，初非欲由戰而有所獲也。

查理登位之初，每戰輒勝，及至一千七百零九年，始爲俄皇敗於波耳多瓦。查理乃往土耳其。

查理居土耳其者五年，其實早可安然回國也。彼對於本國國土，似乎毫不注意。瑞典人民曾遣使至土耳其，問王以當彼不在國中時，國事如何處理，查理答謂彼當遣送舊靴一隻回國以統治之。

一千七百十四年，王始去土耳其而回瑞典。彼回國後之第一事，卽重行作戰。然彼之作戰，至此亦將終止矣。

某夜，彼在挪威圍攻某堡時，親往前線，視察戰事之進行。一砲彈擊中王頭，遂被殺。屍體尋獲時，見其手方在拔刀，刀之半尙在鞘中。至查理第十二究爲一英雄或爲一癡漢，作史者至今不能下斷語。

### 鐵 血 主 義 者

西曆一千八百十五年，一男孩生於德國，此男孩後爲手創德意志帝國之偉人。男孩名

人。<sup>7</sup> Besieging, 圍攻。<sup>8</sup> Fortress, 炮台。<sup>9</sup> Norway (nôr'wā), 挪威(歐洲西北國名)。<sup>10</sup> Cannon shot, 大炮彈。<sup>11</sup> Scabbard, 刀劍之鞘。<sup>12</sup> Historians, 歷史家。<sup>13</sup> German Empire, 德意志帝國。



von Bismarck.<sup>1</sup> The title *von*<sup>2</sup> shows that he was of what is called gentle birth.

The nobles and gentry of Prussia<sup>3</sup> have always been proud and overbearing, and have never been willing to let the mass of the people<sup>4</sup> enjoy equal rights with them. They have always believed that might is right,<sup>5</sup> and that the strong ought to lord it over<sup>6</sup> the weak. Otto von Bismarck, even as a boy, was full of these ideas. He believed that kings could do no wrong,<sup>7</sup> and he had no pity for those who rose against them.<sup>8</sup>

Bismarck was the son of a soldier, and was very proud of his forefathers,<sup>9</sup> who had fought in all the Prussian wars.<sup>10</sup> When he was sent to the university,<sup>11</sup> he showed his warlike spirit<sup>12</sup> by fighting twenty-seven duels.<sup>13</sup> He grew up to be a big man, of great strength of mind, with a large, firm chin, and a very bold and confident look.<sup>14</sup> He was rough and blunt<sup>15</sup> in speech, and was ready to do anything, whether good or bad, to make Prussia not only the greatest state of Germany,<sup>16</sup> but the leader of the German states as well.

At this time Germany was made up of a large number of states, some small and some large, but all of them had their own rulers<sup>17</sup> and armies.<sup>18</sup> They each took toll<sup>19</sup> of goods passing through them, and had guards<sup>20</sup> on their borders,<sup>21</sup> to see that the goods did not pass through without paying toll. Thus much trouble was caused.

<sup>1</sup> Otto von Bismarck (öt'ō fön bis'märk), 德國政治家 (1815-1898). <sup>2</sup> Von (fön), 貴族之稱號. <sup>3</sup> Prussia (prüsh'á), 國名 (德意志聯邦之一). <sup>4</sup> Mass of the people, 民衆; 平民. <sup>5</sup> Might is right, 強權勝公理. <sup>6</sup> To lord it over, 擅作威福 (係一習語, 作 play the lord over 解). <sup>7</sup> Kings could do no wrong, 國王無過失 (係一種政治學說). <sup>8</sup> Them=kings. <sup>9</sup> Forefathers, 遠祖; 祖先. <sup>10</sup> Prussian wars, 普魯士諸戰役. <sup>11</sup> University, 大學. <sup>12</sup> Warlike spirit,

奧圖馮俾士麥克，稱以“馮”者表示其人出自貴族也。

普魯士之貴族及紳士，率皆驕橫，不許平民享受與貴族同等之權利。彼等深信強權即公理，以爲弱者應受制於強者。奧圖馮俾士麥自幼即有此種觀念。彼信爲國王者必不至有過惡，凡違抗國王者，死不足惜。

俾士麥爲軍人之子，其先人嘗參加普魯士諸戰役，彼頗以此爲榮。彼入大學後，曾與人決鬪至二十七次之多，頗顯其好戰之精神。年長，體態魁梧，心志堅決，有闊大穩定之下頷，及勇敢自信之風度。言語雖粗直，而凡事之足以使普魯士強大而領袖諸邦者，彼無不樂爲，事之善惡，非所問也。

是時德國聯邦，大小不一，各戴一主，各設軍隊。貨物經過其地，必須抽稅，邊境各有駐軍，以防偷漏。以是行旅商賈，莫不艱怨。

尙武精神。 <sup>13</sup> Duel, 兩人之決鬪。 <sup>14</sup> Bold and confident look, 勇敢而堅決之態度。 <sup>15</sup> Rough and blunt, 粗獷而又遲鈍。 <sup>16</sup> Germany (jür'má-ni), 德意志; 日耳曼(國名)。 <sup>17</sup> Rulers, 統治者; 國王。 <sup>18</sup> Armies, 陸軍。 <sup>19</sup> Toll, 稅。 <sup>20</sup> Guards, 防守之兵。 <sup>21</sup> Borders, 邊境。

Bismarck held that it was Prussia's mission<sup>1</sup> to effect the unification<sup>2</sup> of the German Fatherland. This work, he was convinced, could be accomplished only through the royal house.<sup>3</sup> He had no belief in the rule of the people.<sup>4</sup> Prussia, he knew, had been built up by the power of the sword,<sup>5</sup> and by the same power it should be governed. With this attitude<sup>6</sup> he flouted and trampled<sup>7</sup> the Parliament<sup>8</sup> under foot.

At this time Prussia's great rival<sup>9</sup> for chief power amongst the German states was Austria,<sup>10</sup> which was all-powerful<sup>11</sup> in the Parliament, out of which it was likely that a German empire would arise. But Bismarck said that no Parliament could ever turn Germany into an empire, and that this could only be done by "blood and iron."<sup>12</sup> And by "blood and iron" the work was at last accomplished.

## THE GREAT WAR

One year before the Franco-German war began,<sup>13</sup> a little prince, ten years of age,<sup>14</sup> might have been seen every morning drilling<sup>15</sup> with the troops<sup>16</sup> at Potsdam,<sup>17</sup> near Berlin.<sup>18</sup> He was dressed as an officer, and loved to strut,<sup>19</sup> with drawn sword in his hand, by the side of the long-legged soldiers, trying to keep step with them.<sup>20</sup>

No boy was so proud and happy as he when the king, his grandfather, came to review the troops.<sup>21</sup> The old

<sup>1</sup> Mission, 使命; 職責. <sup>2</sup> Unification, 統一. <sup>3</sup> Royal house, 王家.  
<sup>4</sup> Rule of the people, 平民政治; 民治主義. <sup>5</sup> Power of the sword, 武力.  
<sup>6</sup> Attitude, 態度. <sup>7</sup> Flouted and trampled, 侮辱踐踏.  
<sup>8</sup> Parliament, 議院. <sup>9</sup> Rival, 對手; 相抗者. <sup>10</sup> Austria (Os'tri-à), 國名 (德意志聯邦之一). <sup>11</sup> All-powerful, 有無上之權力.  
<sup>12</sup> "Blood and iron," 鐵血主義; 俾士麥所主張以武力解決一切之主義.  
<sup>13</sup> One year before the Franco-German war began—

俾士麥之主張，統一德意志祖國，爲普魯士之使命。而完成此工作之責任，則屬於王家。平民政治非彼所信。彼以爲德國既藉武力而成立，卽宜以武力治理之。彼懷此意見，竟踐踏議院於足下。

是時德國諸邦，足與普魯士爭盟主之地位者，厥惟奧地利，奧國在議院中勢力極大，似乎德意志帝國必於此產生之。然俾士麥以爲議院必不能造成德意志帝國，欲造成德意志帝國，賴“血與鐵”耳。果爾，賴“血與鐵”之力，此工作藉以完成。

### 歐 戰 記 略

普法之戰之前一年，有一年僅十齡之小王子，每晨隨同柏林附近波次城之駐軍習兵操。彼服軍官之服，手執指揮刀，與長腿之軍人齊步並行。

普魯士國王，小王子之祖父也，每來檢閱軍隊，小王子矜喜不可言狀。老王行過軍隊之

adverbial clause, modifying the verb "might have been seen." Franco-German (frāŋ'kò-jür'mǎn) war, 普法之戰 (1870-71).  
<sup>14</sup> Ten years of age—adjective phrase, modifying the noun "prince."  
<sup>15</sup> Drilling, 操練. <sup>16</sup> Troops, 軍隊. <sup>17</sup> Potsdam (pòts'dām), 德國柏林西南之城名. <sup>18</sup> Berlin (búr-lin'), 柏林; 德國京城. <sup>19</sup> Strut, 踏步. <sup>20</sup> To keep step with them, 與彼等齊步同行. <sup>21</sup> To review the troops, 閱兵.

king would pass in front of<sup>1</sup> his soldiers and say, "Good-morning, Guards!"<sup>2</sup> and then would come a noise like thunder, as everyman shouted at the top of his voice, "Good-morning, your Majesty!"<sup>3</sup> How the boy's eyes flashed<sup>4</sup> and his heart leaped within him!<sup>5</sup>

When the Guards marched away to fight the French,<sup>6</sup> he buckled<sup>7</sup> on his little sword and made ready to go with them. His father, the crown prince,<sup>8</sup> told him that he was too young to be a soldier, and when he heard this he burst into tears.<sup>9</sup> It was the first great sorrow of his life.

You can imagine how the boy swelled with pride<sup>10</sup> as the story of victory after victory came to his ears. When they told him that his grandfather was now German Emperor,<sup>11</sup> he knew that one day he would be German Emperor too. His grandfather had given great glory<sup>12</sup> to Prussia.<sup>13</sup> When his turn came to sit on the throne, he would give his country even greater glory.

Who was this boy? He was Prince William<sup>14</sup> of Prussia, a bright<sup>15</sup> lad who was very hard working, though not so clever as he thought himself to be.<sup>16</sup> His grandfather was very fond of him, and trained him for the high office<sup>17</sup> which he was afterwards to hold. He taught him to believe that God had chosen him to be emperor,<sup>18</sup> and that he was the master and not the servant of his people.

Old Bismarck<sup>19</sup> also trained him. He taught the lad that only by "blood and iron"<sup>20</sup> could he make the name and fame of the Fatherland grow in greatness. He also taught

<sup>1</sup> In front of, 在 . . . 之前. <sup>2</sup> Guards, 衛兵. <sup>3</sup> Your Majesty, 陛下. <sup>4</sup> Flashed, 閃光. <sup>5</sup> His heart leaped within him, 心中喜躍. <sup>6</sup> French (frēnch), 法國人. <sup>7</sup> Buckled, 扣上; 掛. <sup>8</sup> Crown prince, 儲君. <sup>9</sup> Burst into tears, 哭. <sup>10</sup> Swelled with pride, 得意之狀流露於外. <sup>11</sup> German Emperor, 德意志皇帝, 即德意志諸聯邦

前，輒言曰，“衛隊諸君，早安！”時則衆兵齊呼曰，“我王，早安！”呼聲之高，有如雷鳴。小王子目閃閃發光，心中喜躍不已！

當軍隊開往前敵與法國作戰時，彼即腰掛小刀，預備同往。其父爲普國儲君，謂彼年幼，不能當兵。彼聞此大哭。此蓋其平生第一傷心事也。

厥後戰勝之消息傳來，小王子之得意何如，讀者當能臆度得之。其時有人告彼，謂其祖父已爲德意志皇帝，彼即知他日彼亦必爲德意志皇帝。其祖父實與普魯士以絕大之榮譽。然彼登位後，決欲與祖國以更大之榮譽。

是童子果何人乎？彼乃普魯士之皇孫威廉也，少年英俊，頗能耐勞，惟不免自視稍高耳。其祖父愛之甚，躬自訓教之，使勝爲君之任。彼又使之深信上帝選彼爲皇帝，而皇帝乃人民之主，非人民之僕也。

俾士麥亦教導之。彼教威廉，謂惟藉“血與鐵”之力，始能使祖國之榮名日以張大。彼又

之首領也。<sup>12</sup> Glory, 榮譽。<sup>13</sup> Prussia (prūsh'á), 普魯士國, 德意志諸聯邦之一。<sup>14</sup> William (wil'yām), 德皇威廉 (1859—)。<sup>15</sup> Bright, 活潑的; 伶俐的。<sup>16</sup> Not so clever as he thought himself to be, 彼自以爲極智明, 實則並不如如此。<sup>17</sup> High office, 王位。<sup>18</sup> Emperor, 皇帝。<sup>19</sup> Bismarck (bis'märk), 德國首相, 主張鐵血主義者 (1815-1898)。<sup>20</sup> Blood and iron, 鐵血主義; 以武力解決一切之主張。

him how to manage Parliament<sup>1</sup> and the people, and to deal with<sup>2</sup> foreign countries. Moltke<sup>3</sup> was his teacher in the art of war.

When he was twenty-two years of age he married, and then became a colonel<sup>4</sup> in the army. He worked very hard; and the nobles began to admire him, because he showed that he meant to be master of the country and to stand up for<sup>5</sup> his rights and theirs. His father had none of these high and mighty notions,<sup>6</sup> and for this reason the nobles disliked him. They saw in young William the man who would maintain their power and lead them to great glory on the battlefield.

The old emperor<sup>7</sup> died in the year 1888, and William's father,<sup>8</sup> the crown prince, became emperor. He reigned<sup>9</sup> only for eighty-four days, and then, in his twenty-ninth year, William became King of Prussia and German<sup>10</sup> Emperor.

He now worked hard to make his army the greatest and most powerful in Europe.<sup>11</sup> He also did his best to make the country rich in manufactures<sup>12</sup> and trade.<sup>13</sup> From the first, however, he meant to do this in his own way.<sup>14</sup>

The emperor was very vain,<sup>15</sup> and he thought he could do everything he turned his hand to<sup>16</sup> better than anybody else. Bismarck might be very clever; but William was sure that he was cleverer still, and could manage the country quite well by himself. So he drove the old man from office, and then was able to say, "There is only one master in this country—I am he."

<sup>1</sup> Parliament, 議院. <sup>2</sup> To deal with, 對付. <sup>3</sup> Moltke (mòlt'kè), 德大將 (1848-1916). <sup>4</sup> Colonel, 大佐; 副將. <sup>5</sup> To stand up for, 保護. <sup>6</sup> Notions, 思想; 意志. <sup>7</sup> The old emperor, 老王, 指 William the First (1797-1888). <sup>8</sup> William's (wil'yūmz) father, 德前皇 William (1859—) 之父. <sup>9</sup> Reigned, 治國. <sup>10</sup> German (jūr'mān), 德意志的.

教以處置議院及國民之法，與對付外國之道。教彼戰爭之術者，則莫而甘大將也。

威廉年二十二而結婚，後乃任陸軍大佐。彼工作甚勤，國中貴族頗嘉異之，因其具有宰治全國之志，能保全自己及諸貴族之權利也。威廉之父無此雄偉之思想，是以貴族多不喜之。彼等覺威廉爲人，力能維持彼等固有之勢力，且能率彼輩赴戰場，獲最大之榮譽也。

老皇崩於一千八百八十八年，儲君繼承大統，則威廉之父也。彼嗣位僅八十四日，威廉即繼其父爲普魯士國王，兼德意志皇帝，時彼年僅二十有九耳。

威廉練兵甚勤，意欲練成歐洲最大最強之軍隊。彼又積極提倡工商業，使國家富足。然彼自始即欲以己意成此諸事。

德皇好虛榮，以爲凡事爲彼所經手者，無不勝過他人。俾士麥固智矣，然威廉自信己之智慧勝於俾士麥，以己之力治理德國，勝任有餘。俾士麥於是解職，威廉至此，足以自豪曰，“今我國僅有一主人矣——即我是也。”

<sup>11</sup> Europe (ū'rāp), 歐洲. <sup>12</sup> Manufactures, 製造工業. <sup>13</sup> Trade, 商業. <sup>14</sup> In his own way, 用自己的意思; 獨行其是. <sup>15</sup> Vain, 好虛榮的. <sup>16</sup> He turned his hand to = which he turned his hand to — adjective clause, modifying the noun "everything."



William now became very proud and boastful. He was rude<sup>1</sup> to other nations, and he told his people that those who opposed him would be dashed in pieces. If there were any of them who disliked his acts and speeches,<sup>2</sup> he could leave Germany if he wished to do so.

William had the mightiest<sup>3</sup> army on earth, but he was not content, and now began to strengthen<sup>4</sup> his navy. This navy was to be so strong that in due course of time it would help him to overthrow<sup>5</sup> Britain.<sup>6</sup>

Perhaps you are surprised to learn that he hated Britain. His mother was an English princess,<sup>7</sup> and the British<sup>8</sup> people had shown him much kindness when he visited them. The fact was that he and his people had grown very jealous<sup>9</sup> of Britain. They had come to believe that they were the greatest people on earth, and that they ought to be the greatest power<sup>10</sup> in the world.

They wished to have many colonies,<sup>11</sup> but they found to their anger that the best parts of the earth had already been taken up by Britain and other Powers. Soon they came to believe that Britain was their enemy. They said that she was a "robber state,"<sup>12</sup> and that she had won one-fifth of the world in all sorts of wrongful ways.

They also said that Britain could not rule her empire<sup>13</sup> properly, and that Germany<sup>14</sup> could rule it far better. Britain might seem to be strong; but she was really very weak, and could not stand against<sup>15</sup> such a strong and able people as the Germans.<sup>16</sup>

Some day they would fight Britain, and take her empire from her. They thought that there was nothing wrong in

<sup>1</sup> Rude, 無禮. <sup>2</sup> Acts and speeches, 動作及言語; 言行.  
<sup>3</sup> Mightiest, 最雄偉的. <sup>4</sup> Strengthen, 使強; 增厚...之力.  
<sup>5</sup> Overthrow, 打倒. <sup>6</sup> Britain (brit'n), 不列顛; 英國. <sup>7</sup> English

威廉極傲慢誇大，其對外國甚無理，又告其國人，謂若有敢與彼抗拒者，當受粉身碎骨之刑。如有不以彼之所言所行為然者，可離德意志而他去。

威廉擁有世界最雄偉之陸軍，然彼不以爲足，而復增厚其海軍力。彼意欲使此海軍精銳無敵，及時機一至，即藉之以推翻英國。

威廉之仇視英人，君或駭爲奇事。威廉之母，英國公主也，威廉遊歷至英，英人亦頗親善之。彼所以如此者，蓋彼及其人民頗嫉英國之強盛也。彼儕自信爲世界最大之民族，故當爲全球最大之強國。

彼儕欲有許多殖民地，及見世界最佳之土地已爲英國及他國所佔領，甚怒之。以是即視英國如仇敵。彼儕謂英國爲“強盜國，”用種種非禮手段，佔據全世界五分之一之土地。

彼儕又謂英人不善治其領土，如以德人治之，當必遠勝英人。英國外表似強；而內部則甚虛弱，如遇強壯精幹之民族如德意志者，必不能抵禦之。

他日者，彼儕必與英國開戰，因以奪得其領土。彼儕以爲奪取他人之國土，並無所謂不

(in'glish) princess, 英國公主。 <sup>8</sup> British (brit'ish), 英國的。 <sup>9</sup> Jealous, 嫉妬。 <sup>10</sup> Power, 強國。 <sup>11</sup> Colonies, 殖民地。 <sup>12</sup> Robber state, 強盜國家。 <sup>13</sup> Empire, 帝國。 <sup>14</sup> Germany (jūr'má-ni), 德意志; 日耳曼(國名)。 <sup>15</sup> Stand against, 抵禦。 <sup>16</sup> Germans (jūr'mánz), 德國人。

trying to seize the lands of other peoples. Might was right;<sup>1</sup> the strong had a right to rule the weak; but the weak had no rights against the strong.

Bismarck had made the King of Prussia German Emperor by means of three wars. Emperor William meant to make himself lord of Europe, and then of the world, by means of two wars. In the first war he hoped to overthrow France<sup>2</sup> and Russia,<sup>3</sup> and thus win the mastery of Europe. He thought that when this was done he could soon finish off Britain and take her empire from her.

Early in the summer of 1914<sup>4</sup> an event happened which seemed to give William a good chance of beginning the war for which he had so long prepared.<sup>5</sup> An archduke<sup>6</sup> of Austria<sup>7</sup> and his wife were murdered in a country bordering on the little kingdom of Serbia.<sup>8</sup> The Austrians<sup>9</sup> blamed the Serbians<sup>10</sup> for the murder, and William egged on<sup>11</sup> the Austrians to punish them.

The Russians<sup>12</sup> were the friends of Serbia, and they did not wish to see that brave little country overrun<sup>13</sup> and made part of Austria. So they said that if the Austrians invaded<sup>14</sup> Serbia they would fight the Austrians.

The Russians now began to call their soldiers together,<sup>15</sup> and it seemed that war would break out between Austria and Russia. The French and the Russians had agreed to stand together<sup>16</sup> if either of them should be forced to go to war; so you see that, if the Russians and Austrians began to fight, the French would have to fight too.

<sup>1</sup> Might was right, 強權即公理. <sup>2</sup> France (fráns), 法蘭西 (國名). <sup>3</sup> Russia (rúsh'á), 俄羅斯 (國名). <sup>4</sup> Early in the summer of 1914—adverbial phrase, modifying the verb "happened." <sup>5</sup> For

是。強權卽公理；強者有駕馭弱者之權；而弱者不當與強者抗。

俾士麥之使普魯士國王爲德意志皇帝也，藉三次之大戰。今威廉皇帝則欲以二戰而爲全歐之主人翁，由是而進爲全世界之主人翁。彼希望以第一戰克服法蘭西及俄羅斯，因以操縱歐洲。此戰旣勝，彼欲滅英而奪其領土不難矣。

一千九百十四年之初夏，發生一事，此事予威廉以啓釁之良機，蓋威廉對於此釁，早已熟籌之矣。奧國王子及其夫人，被殺於塞爾維亞邊境之一國，德王因愆患奧國懲塞。

俄爲塞之友邦，不願此勇敢之小國爲奧所滅。因此俄國宣言，奧如攻塞，俄必擊奧。

俄乃召集軍隊，當時形勢，俄奧二國，似不能免於開戰矣。初，法俄二國，曾訂有攻守同盟之約；故俄奧如開戰，則法亦必捲入旋渦之內。

which he had so long prepared—adjective clause, modifying the noun "war." <sup>6</sup> Archduke, 大公爵；太子。 <sup>7</sup> Austria (òs'tri-à), 奧地利(歐洲國名)。 <sup>8</sup> Bordering on the little kingdom of Serbia—participial phrase, modifying the noun "country." Kingdom, 國。 Serbia (súr'bi-à), 塞爾維亞(歐洲國名)。 <sup>9</sup> Austrians (òs'tri-ánz), 奧國人。 <sup>10</sup> Serbians (súr'bi-ánz), 塞國人。 <sup>11</sup> Egged on = urged on. <sup>12</sup> Russians (rúsh'ánz), 俄國人。 <sup>13</sup> Overrun, 蹂躪。 <sup>14</sup> Invaded, 侵伐。 <sup>15</sup> Call their soldiers together, 召集軍隊。 <sup>16</sup> Stand together, 互相救助。

If war broke out between these nations, the German Emperor meant to join in.<sup>1</sup> Europe would be in a blaze,<sup>2</sup> and the war which was to make Germany all mighty would begin.

Everybody knew that a war between the nations of Europe would be the most terrible that had ever been waged in the history of the world. Millions<sup>3</sup> of men would perish<sup>4</sup> on the battlefields, many towns and villages would be destroyed, fields would be laid waste,<sup>5</sup> and so much money would be needed, that all who took part in<sup>6</sup> it would be almost ruined by the time it came to an end.

People in Europe longed<sup>7</sup> to keep the peace, and statesmen<sup>8</sup> did everything in their power to make Russia and Austria come to an agreement.<sup>9</sup> On July 31, 1914, Austria said that she would talk over the matter with Russia. Emperor William, however, did not wish to see Austria and Russia come together. He knew that if they did so there would be no chance of war upon which he had set his heart.<sup>10</sup>

Something must be done at once. So, on the very day when the war cloud<sup>11</sup> seemed to be lifting, he sent an impudent<sup>12</sup> message to the Czar, and said that, if he did not disband his soldiers within twelve hours, he would make war on him. Russia sent no answer to this message, and at midnight on August 1, Germany declared war. This meant war on France as well.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Join in, 參加. <sup>2</sup> In a blaze, 烽火中. <sup>3</sup> Millions, 百萬. <sup>4</sup> Perish, 死亡. <sup>5</sup> Laid waste, 荒蕪. <sup>6</sup> Took part in, 加入. <sup>7</sup> Longed, 渴望. <sup>8</sup> Statesmen, 政治家. <sup>9</sup> Come to an agreement, 言和. <sup>10</sup> Upon

若此數國開戰，則德皇亦必參加。茫茫歐洲，戰雲瀰漫，彼使德國成爲世界盟主之戰爭，於是乎起矣。

歐洲各國，一旦發生戰役，則此戰役之可怖，當爲歷史之所無，此人人所知也。人民之死於戰場者，必至有數百萬之多，村鎮爲墟，田畝荒蕪，在在皆是，而耗費金錢更不知其數，戰事告終之日，卽爲彼參戰者破產之時矣。

歐洲人民，渴望和平，政治家亦竭盡能力，使俄奧言和。一千九百十四年七月三十一日，奧允與俄談判。然德皇威廉不願見奧俄和好。蓋彼深知俄奧言和，則彼所心欲之戰事，無從啓端矣。

情勢至是，當有表示。故於戰雲似將消散之日，德皇貿然致書於俄皇，謂彼若不於十二小時內將軍隊解散，當以干戈相見。俄得此書，置諸不答，八月一日午夜，德卽對俄宣戰。此其意亦卽對法宣戰也。

which he had set his heart, 彼所決心者—adjective clause, modifying the noun "war." <sup>11</sup> War cloud, 戰雲. <sup>12</sup> Impudent, 無禮的; 不顧前後的. <sup>13</sup> As well, 亦.

Germany had now to fight Russia and France; that is, she had to wage war in the East and in the West at the same time. She knew that the Russians would be slow to mass<sup>1</sup> their armies, and she thought that her best plan would be to strike a sudden blow at France and beat her to the ground.<sup>2</sup> Then when France lay helpless she would fall upon<sup>3</sup> Russia and make an end of her<sup>4</sup> too.

To carry out this plan<sup>5</sup> the Germans had to get into France as quick as possible. They believed that if they crossed the eastern border<sup>6</sup> of France they would be much delayed,<sup>7</sup> because they would have to capture<sup>8</sup> many strong fortresses.<sup>9</sup> The quickest and easiest way into France was by way of<sup>10</sup> Belgium.<sup>11</sup> They therefore marched their soldiers into Belgium.

The moment they did this they set the whole Western world<sup>12</sup> against them. Germany had sworn,<sup>13</sup> along with Britain and other Powers,<sup>14</sup> never to invade<sup>15</sup> Belgium. Now, in order to gain an advantage, she broke her plighted word.<sup>16</sup>

Therefore, the British told the Germans plainly that they should not invade Belgium. But they had already done so, and would not draw back;<sup>17</sup> so, at 11 P.M. on August 4, 1914, Britain declared war on Germany.

Then began the most terrible<sup>18</sup> war ever known. It requires a large book to tell the story of the awful struggle, in which sixteen great nations were engaged. The War lasted fifty-two months, and before it ended eight millions

<sup>1</sup> Mass, 召集. <sup>2</sup> Beat her to the ground, 打倒. <sup>3</sup> Fall upon, 襲擊. <sup>4</sup> Make an end of her, 滅亡之. <sup>5</sup> To carry out this plan, 實行此策. <sup>6</sup> Border, 邊境. <sup>7</sup> Delayed, 遲誤. <sup>8</sup> Capture, 佔奪.

德既與法俄兩國宣戰，俄在德國之東，法在其西，同時須雙方兼顧。德知俄之徵集兵隊也緩，意欲驟然進兵擊法，使之一蹶不振，此上策也。及法既敗，然後東擊俄而滅之。

德國欲實行此計畫，必須立即進軍入法境。德人確信若由法之東境侵入，則堡壘重重，必費時日。而最速最易之法，莫如借道於比。德遂率其大軍長驅入比。

德爲此舉，使西半球諸國，羣起反對。德曾與英及其他諸國立誓不侵比境。今見利忘義，竟棄前言。

故英直告德人，責其擊比之不當。但德軍業已入比，勢難中止，一千九百十四年八月四日下午十一時，英乃對德宣戰。

於是空前最恐怖之戰事起矣。與戰者凡十六大國，當日戰爭情形，非得一巨帙，不能詳

<sup>9</sup> Fortresses, 砲台。 <sup>10</sup> By way of, 經過。 <sup>11</sup> Belgium (Léi'jī-ǎm), 比利時(歐洲國名)。 <sup>12</sup> Western world, 全歐。 <sup>13</sup> Sworn, 立誓。  
<sup>14</sup> Powers, 列強。 <sup>15</sup> Invade, 侵略。 <sup>16</sup> Plighted word, 允諾。  
<sup>17</sup> Draw back, 退。 <sup>18</sup> Terrible, 恐怖的。



of men had been killed, and millions more had been crippled for life.<sup>1</sup>

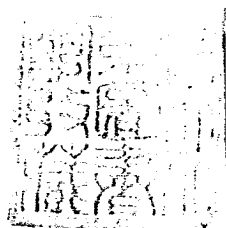
Germany began the war fully prepared, but the Allies<sup>2</sup> had to build up their armies while the struggle was going on. For many long months they could do no more than hold back<sup>3</sup> the foe. Slowly but surely, however, they grew in strength, and meanwhile the British navy<sup>4</sup> stopped food and raw materials<sup>5</sup> from reaching Germany and Austria. At length, in November, 1918, Germany begged for peace. Her partners<sup>6</sup> had already laid down their arms. The wretched emperor, who had brought about the ruin of his land, was forced to give up<sup>7</sup> his throne and flee to Holland.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Crippled for life, 終身殘廢. <sup>2</sup> Allies, 聯軍. <sup>3</sup> Hold back, 阻止; 守. <sup>4</sup> Navy, 海軍. <sup>5</sup> Raw materials, 原料. <sup>6</sup> Partners, 同盟國(即奧國等). <sup>7</sup> Give up, 放棄. <sup>8</sup> Holland (hōl'ánd), 荷蘭(歐洲國名).

述。戰事經五十二月之久，死者凡八百萬人，終身殘廢者，數逾百萬。

德於開戰之初，已有充分之籌備，而聯軍則於戰事既起之後，方急急練兵。故閱許多時日，聯軍方面僅能阻止敵軍前進。然籌備雖緩，勢力則逐漸穩固，其時英國海軍，阻止糧食原料輸入德奧境內。一千九百十八年十一月，德卒乞和。其同盟國均已解兵。德皇造孽，國以傾覆，乃被逼遜位，逃往荷蘭。

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