

THE STORIES READERS

故 事 讀 本

Stories from Six Great Works

六 鉅 著 故 事

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Annotated and with Questions by

T. T. EUGENE TSEU

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

1938

◆(84500·1)

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發 行 人 王 長 沙 南 正 路 五 雲

印 刷 所 商 務 印 書 館 長 沙 南 正 路

發 行 所 商 務 印 書 館 各 埠

實價國幣伍角 外埠酌加運費匯費

中華民國二十六年五月初版

中華民國二十七年十月再版

編輯大意

- 一. 本書取六大名著之事實，演爲淺顯故事，共得二十篇，趣味皆極濃厚。六大名著如下：
 1. Iliad.
 2. Odyssey.
 3. Æneid.
 4. Canterbury Tales.
 5. The Faërie Queene.
 6. Don Quixote.
- 二. 故事中難解之詞句，與難讀之字音，均有譯註及讀音附於本書之後。故本書用作教本或自修本均無不宜。
- 三. 本書文字流利曉暢，爲現代英文之極足資模楷者。學者熟讀深思，則於普通應用之字，所增既多，其於英語語法上亦自漸合彀率，不獨得一進讀各名著原文之介紹已也。
- 四. 每一故事之後，附有問題若干則，於全故事之要點，一一問及之。
- 五. 教師用本書爲教本時，每畢一故事之後，宜先令學生口述答語，次令學生將答語筆之於練習簿中，使於英語之語法及寫法，兩得練習，以期日有進步。
- 六. 學者自修此書時，亦宜按問自述其答語，並記之於練習簿中，然後發書校正其錯誤，藉以自行練習英語之語法與作法。

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STORIES

荷 馬 小 傳

荷馬 (Homer), 希臘 詩人也。“薏黎愛特” (Iliad) 與“奧迪賽” (Odyssey) 二史詩 (epic poems) 相傳爲氏所著。氏之生世不甚可考。司麥那 (Smyrna), 祿池 (Rhodes), 考羅坊 (Colophon), 薩拉密斯 (Salamis), 喀愛渥斯 (Chios), 阿哥斯 (Argos), 與雅典 (Athens) 七城皆據氏爲其地之產。而徵諸故實, 則氏似爲司麥那人, 特喀愛渥斯則氏所嘗居之地也。老年雙目盡盲, 至逝世之地則爲埃愛渥斯島 (Ios)。生存年代亦傳說不同, 考諸希臘史家黑洛度得斯 (Herodotus), 則在西曆紀元前八百五十年之頃; 然亦有斷爲較晚之年代者; 更有一說, 則謂氏之生存, 早在紀元前一千二百年之前後; 紛紛聚訟, 莫衷一是。至近世論者, 疑荷馬未必有其人, 且謂“薏黎愛特”與“奧迪賽”二史詩乃時代不同, 撰人不一之集合品, 非一人一時之著作也。

[註] Homer 音 hō'mēr.

1

The Story of

HOMER'S "ILIAD"

1. The word "Iliad"¹ is the² English form of a Greek word that means "about Ilium,"³ and Ilium was the name of a town that stood on the coast⁴ of Asia⁵ Minor. It is usually referred⁶ to in English as Troy,⁷ the capital⁸ city of Troja,⁹ but it was known to the Greeks as Ilium. Its inhabitants¹⁰ were called Trojans.¹¹

2. The "Iliad" tells¹ of a great war carried² on by the Greeks against the Trojans, but what³ is true in it and what is the fancy of the poet we cannot very well say, as fact⁴ and fiction are mingled together.

3. The King of Troy was named Priam,¹ and the name of his wife was Hecuba.² Of their many sons, Hector³ was famed⁴ for his bravery and Paris⁵ for his good⁶ looks. It happened that Paris was sent⁷ on an embassy to Menelaus,⁸ King of Sparta,⁹ in Greece.¹⁰ This king was married to Helen,¹¹ a woman so far that she was thought to be the most beautiful woman in all Greece. When Paris arrived in Sparta, the king was away, and Paris was false¹² to him. He made¹³ Helen a captive and carried her off to Troy. Greece, which is a land of many islands, was not¹⁴ then united under one king, but had many independent¹⁵ rulers and princes. So when the King of Sparta found that his queen had been stolen away, he called together a great meeting of the princes, and his own brother Agamemnon¹⁶ was elected "sovereign"¹⁷ lord of all the Greeks" to lead them in a war against the

Trojans for¹⁸ the recovery of Helen. At the marriage of Helen and Menelaus, the Greek princes had promised to defend¹⁹ the beautiful Helen if any need arose.

4. The story then goes¹ on to tell us how the Greeks made preparations for the war, how the army was reviewed, and how the boats for carrying the soldiers were got² ready.

5. It tells also of the many famous warriors¹ who were to take² part in the war. Chief among these was Achilles,³ the bravest of the Greeks; then there was Ulysses,⁴ the wisest; while Nestor⁵ was the oldest and most⁶ experienced of them all. When all was ready, the mighty army set⁷ sail for Troy, and, landing on the shore, soon laid⁸ siege to the city. For ten long years the siege continued, battle after battle was fought and also single⁹ combats between the leaders, but no decisive¹⁰ victory was won.

6. Thus nine of the years had worn¹ away when trouble began among the Greeks themselves. A great quarrel arose between Agamemnon and Achilles over a very little matter—a² slave who had been given to Achilles having been taken away by Agamemnon. As³ a result of this quarrel, Achilles withdrew to his tent, and would not support Agamemnon in any of the next skirmishes⁴ that took place between the Trojans and the Greeks. Growing bold, because the mighty Achilles fought⁵ no more, the Trojans now began⁶ to press the besiegers. Fearing that the Trojans might⁷ even score a victory, the noble Greek, Patroclus,⁸ the dearest friend of Achilles, dressed himself in the armor of that⁹ powerful warrior, and led the Greeks

once¹⁰ more against the Trojans. He drove them back into the city, but fell,¹¹ mortally¹² wounded.

7. Achilles had¹ now more reason than before to² make war against the enemy that had killed his well-loved friend. Arrayed³ in a new armor made for him by Vulcan,⁴ he goes forth to⁵ avenge Patroclus, and is met by Hector, the finest fighter of all Troy. Now⁶ takes place the greatest battle of the long war. Hector soon falls before Achilles in⁷ his wrath, and the body of the⁸ Trojan prince is dragged⁹ three times around the city at the chariot¹⁰ of his conqueror¹¹ before it is given to Hector's father, Priam, who bears it back within the walls of Troy, where the dead hero is mourned¹² by Hecuba, his mother; by Andromache,¹³ his wife; by the captive Helen, and by all the Trojans. A great funeral¹⁴ is given to the¹⁵ hero of Troy:

“Perform,¹⁶ ye¹⁷ Trojans! what the rites require,
And fell the forests for a funeral¹⁸ pyre;
Twelve days, nor¹⁹ foes nor secret ambush dread;
Achilles²⁰ grants these honors to the dead.”

8. Thus¹ commands Priam, the king, and with a short² description of the final honors paid to the dead hero the story ends. But this, of course, was not the end of the war. The chief³ purpose of Homer's great and lengthy poem is to show what Achilles did during the siege of Troy, and not to give a complete⁴ account of the war.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of the word "Iliad"?
2. What is the English word for "Ilium"?
3. What were the inhabitants of Ilium called?
4. Who wrote the epic poem "Iliad"?
5. Is the story told in "Iliad" a true one?
6. Name two of the many sons of Priam and Hecuba.
7. Whose wife was Helen? By whom was she made captive?
8. Who was elected "sovereign lord of all the Greeks" to lead them in a war against the Trojans for the recovery of Helen?
9. Name some of the most famous Greek warriors who took part in the war.
10. How long was Troy besieged?
11. At the end of the ninth year what trouble took place among the Greeks?
12. How was Patroclus mortally wounded?
13. What was the cause of Hector's fall?
14. Before Hector's body was given to his father, what did the Greeks do?
15. Repeat the four lines containing Priam's command.
16. What was the purpose of Homer's poem?

The Story of

HOMER'S "ODYSSEY"

1. After the Trojan¹ War the Greeks returned home, but Ulysses² was fated³ to wander for many years before he regained⁴ his native land, and the "Odyssey"⁵ contains the stories of his adventures⁶ during those years. The Greek name for Ulysses was Odysseus,⁷ and so the word "Odyssey" means "about Odysseus."

2. When the Greeks set¹ sail from the coast of Asia² Minor to return to their own beautiful homes, none of the princes was more anxious³ to regain his native land than the wise and brave Ulysses. But, in⁴ spite of all that his sailors could do, adverse⁵ winds drove his ships far from the isles⁶ of Greece. At home his wife, Penelope,⁷ and his son, Telemachus,⁸ were waiting for him, but they had to wait for ten long years after the Trojan War, and during those years the⁹ wanderer had twenty adventures. We are going to mention a few here.

3. Instead¹ of being carried toward Greece, the ships of Ulysses were blown along the coast of Asia Minor, and, being sore² pressed by hunger, he and his men at³ length were forced to land and attack the inhabitants⁴ of a small town, who fled⁵ before them. The Greeks, with plenty to eat and drink, gave⁶ themselves up to merrymaking. Meanwhile, the inhabitants came back and attacked them, slaying more than half of the sailors who had landed. The others had⁷ a narrow escape in returning to their ships.

4. Ulysses and his men who thus escaped landed afterwards on the island which we now call Sicily,¹ and here they wandered about until they came to a great cave.² In this cave were huge pans of milk, and the place showed³ other signs of being inhabited. It was, indeed, the home of one of the fabulous⁴ giants who, like all the gods and goddesses⁵ of these ancient stories, existed⁶ only in the imagination of the people of that time. The giant was named Polyphemus,⁷ and an⁸ uglier or more cruel giant it would be difficult to imagine. He had only one eye, and it was set⁹ in the middle of his forehead. He was chief of a race of one-eyed giants called Cyclops.¹⁰

5. Ulysses and his men were waiting in the cave that evening when the giant came home, driving¹ before him into the cave a² flock of giant sheep, and rolling³ before the entrance a stone which twenty ordinary men could not have moved. To him Ulysses came forward and, offering⁴ a skin of wine—for in those days bottles⁵ were made of skins—pleaded⁶ for mercy to himself and his men. The giant drank the wine and was delighted with it. He promised⁷ a boon to Ulysses for his gift; but, as he immediately proceeded to eat up two of the Greeks; it was clear they could not hope for any mercy from this monster.⁸ Polyphemus then asked Ulysses to tell him his name; but the prince was too⁹ wise to let him know who he was, so he replied:

“No-man¹⁰ is my name.

By that distinguish'd¹¹ from my tender years,

'Tis what my parents call me, and¹² my peers."
 The giant then: "Our¹³ promis'd grace receive,
 The¹⁴ hospitable boon we mean to give:
 When all thy wretched¹⁵ crew have¹⁶ felt my power,
 No-man shall be the last I will devour."

6. Six days of terror pass¹ by, and the giant each evening reduces² the followers of Ulysses by two before the³ wise prince hits⁴ upon a way of escape. On the seventh night, while Polyphemus lies⁷ stretched upon the floor asleep, Ulysses sharpens⁶ a great stake of wood, and, assisted⁷ by his men, this⁸ is run into the eye of the giant, whose roars⁹ of pain awaken others of the fabulous inhabitants of the island, but they cannot enter owing¹⁰ to the stone that blocks the cave. So they call¹¹ to their great chief to know who hurts him, and from his den¹² he answers:

"Friends, No-man kills me; No-man, in the hour
 Of sleep, oppresses¹³ me with fraudulent power."

To this they call¹⁴ back:

"If No-man hurt thee, but¹⁵ the Hand Divine
 Inflict disease, it fits¹⁶ thee to resign."

7. Then they go away and leave him. But all¹ the Greeks together are unable to move the stone, and so they have to wait² till dawn, when the giant himself, now⁸ blinded, pushes the stone away to let his flock of enormous sheep go⁴ forth. He himself sits by the entrance, meaning to prevent⁵ the Greeks from escaping. But Ulysses has

been wise⁶ enough to expect this, and has⁷ had one of his men bound under each of the sheep, so that as the animals pass through the door they carry all the Greeks with them. Ulysses and his crew escape to the ships, and so ends the third of his wonderful adventures.

8. A stranger adventure still befalls¹ the Greeks when, in their wanderings, they come into the hands of a² witch named Circe, who gives them wine to drink that turns³ them into beasts. Here, again, Ulysses is too⁴ wise to be caught by any snare, and refuses to drink the wine. It⁵ is well for him that he does, as his wisdom makes the witch admire⁶ him, and for⁷ his sake she restores⁸ all his companions to their natural⁹ shapes.

9. Many of the adventures of Ulysses are full¹ of meaning for us, and teach² us valuable lessons if we care to take them. One of the most interesting is the adventure of the Sirens,³ who are beautiful singing maidens⁴ that sit along the shore and sing so sweetly that sailors are tempted⁵ to come to land. But these Sirens are really furies,⁶ who kill the men that land, and strew their bones along the shore. Here, again, the wisdom of Ulysses secures⁷ the safety of his crew. He puts⁸ wax in the ears of his sailors so that they may not hear the singing of the Sirens, and thus they row⁹ safely past their land.

10. Their next adventure is the sailing between a rock called Scylla¹ and a terrible whirlpool² called Charybdis,³ which Ulysses succeeds in doing. But we must now come to the end of these extraordinary⁴ adventures and see Ulysses landed safely on the barren⁵ shores of Ithaca,⁶

the Greek island of which he was the king.

11. Twenty years have passed since he first sailed away to¹ take part in the great war against the Trojans, and all this time his wife, Penelope, who is famed for her goodness, her beauty, and her wisdom, has been patiently² awaiting his return. Many other men have been anxious to marry her, and have come to the palace, saying, "Ulysses is dead, or³ he would have returned ere⁴ now." But she has refused them all, telling them she would never wed again until she had woven a shroud,⁵ and as she undid⁶ each night what she had woven during the day, the shroud was never made.

12. When Ulysses reached his palace, some of the princes who wished to marry Penelope were there. Nobody but¹ his old nurse and his dog knew the king, who was so changed² in his twenty years of wandering. But Ulysses told his son, Telemachus, who he was, and together they killed the princes who had been pestering³ Penelope. Then Ulysses sought his wife, who at first could hardly believe it was her husband back again, but at length was overjoyed⁴ to think her wise and noble king was safe at last and all⁵ his wanderings done.

QUESTIONS

1. What stories does the "Odyssey" contain? What is the meaning of the word "Odyssey"?
2. Why Ulysses returned home many years after the Trojan War? Who was waiting for him at home?

3. How and where were more than half of Ulysses' men lost?
4. Whose home was the cave in Sicily?
5. What was the name of the giant? Is there really such a giant?
6. Of what race was Polyphemus chief?
7. Describe the condition when the giant came home in the evening.
8. How could Ulysses and his men know that there was no hope for any mercy from the monster?
9. When Polyphemus asked Ulysses to tell him his name, what did Ulysses say? What did the giant say then?
10. What is the way of escape that Ulysses hit upon?
11. In answering the inhabitants who called to know who hurt him, what did Polyphemus say? In calling back, what did the inhabitants say?
12. What made Circe restore Ulysses's companions to their natural shapes?
13. What were the Sirens? How did Ulysses secure the safety of his crew?
14. Of what island was Ulysses king?
15. To those who were anxious to marry her, what did Penelope say?
16. When Ulysses returned home, who still knew him?

樊 琪 爾 小 傳

樊琪爾 (Virgil) 生於意大利北部曼陀華 (Matua) 之左近，時在西曆紀元前之七十年。相傳氏舉止羞澀，性好退藏，惟嗜學不倦。嗣與奧格斯德史 (Augustus) 與密西納斯 (Mæcenus) 爲友，前者爲羅馬大帝，後者爲羅馬名臣，獎勵文學，君臣同心；氏旣得攀龍附鳳，卽家於羅馬矣。君臣皆信樊氏有詩才，而大詩人霍萊思 (Horace) 亦與樊氏爲友。氏年五十一而卒。最後數年常居加奔涯 (Campania)，冬季則居奈不爾 (Naple)。氏一生安富尊榮，最爲人所羨慕。彼于意大利全國及西息利全島風景皆所熟知，而於天然景色尤爲愛好。希臘與羅馬文學並爲氏所熟知。氏蓋爲一學者，爲一夢想者，且爲一理想家也。氏雖生性孤介，知好不多，而其所爲詩，不獨歌頌往昔，且於奧格斯德史之功業，讚美尤多。彼之名作皆出於燕居之時，“農歌” (Georgics) 一作，閱七年而成，“惹尼依特” (Æneid) 一作，則閱十年而成。樊氏當日甚願天假之緣，使“惹尼依特”一作得臻完美之境，旣而知不可能，遺命燬其積稿，而奧格斯德史不許，原作遂傳於今日，亦不幸中之幸也。

The Story of

VIRGIL'S "ÆNEID"

1. Among the Trojan¹ princes who took² prominent parts in the great war, there was one named Æneas,³ and nearly eight hundred years after Homer had written the⁴ two great poems in⁵ praise of Achilles and of Ulysses, Virgil,⁶ the Latin⁷ poet, followed⁸ the style of Homer by composing the great poem known as the "Æneid,"⁹ which means "about Æneas." The real purpose of this poem was to please the Latin people and their rulers by showing how their kings had descended¹⁰ from this¹¹ great Trojan prince, the story of whose life had¹² ceased to be true history, and had become, for the most part, pure fable.¹³

2. We have now to learn how the Greeks succeeded in destroying the city of Ilium, or Troy. It was due¹ to the wisdom of Ulysses that the long siege ended² in victory. He it was who caused³ an enormous wooden horse to be built, and inside of this were concealed⁴ a number of Greek soldiers. This⁵ very strange erection was wheeled⁶ to the gates of Troy and left there. Then all the other Greek soldiers got into their boats and pretended⁷ to row away, as⁸ if they were tired of the war. The curiosity⁹ of the Trojans got¹⁰ the better of them, so they went outside and, at¹¹ great pains, drew the wooden horse within the walls of the city. In the night the Greek

soldiers inside of it crept out and took¹² the Trojans by surprise, while the main army, which had made a pretense of going away, came back and joined¹³ in the siege. Troy was soon in¹⁴ flames, its inhabitants killed or flying for their lives. The beautiful Helen, who was the cause of all the trouble, was restored¹⁵ to her husband, Menelaus, and so the famous siege was at an end.

3. The story of the "Æneid" does not begin by telling us this, but opens¹ with the description² of a terrible storm which overtakes³ the fleet of Æneas, who, after the fall of Troy, from which he had escaped, carrying his father on his back, but losing his wife, had gathered⁴ together many followers, and put⁵ to sea, setting⁶ sail, after seven years, for Italy.

4. In this great storm many of his ships are wrecked,¹ but his own boat and six others arrive safe at an African² port, and he finds himself in the rich and wonderful region of Carthage,³ to whose queen, the lovely Dido,⁴ he tells the story of the fall of Troy and the wooden horse which we have just heard. He also describes his different voyages after his escape up⁵ to the time of coming to Carthage. Dido herself grows⁶ to admire this noble prince and wishes to marry him, but he is warned to leave Carthage, and no entreaties⁷ of the queen will make him stay. In her despair at this she kills herself.

5. After sailing to Sicily,¹ where he celebrates² the memory of his father, Æneas is supposed to visit the Elysian³ Fields, where the ancients thought the⁴ souls of people went after death, and there he finds his father, who

shows him the⁵ race of heroes that is to descend from Æneas and is to rule over the Latin people.

6. Æneas sets¹ forth, and reaches the land of Latium,² or Italy, whose king, Latinus,³ entertains⁴ him well, and promises him his only daughter, Lavinia,⁵ heiress⁶ of the crown, as his wife. But another prince, named Turnus,⁷ King of the Rutuli,⁸ a Latin people, is in love with her, and is favored⁹ by her mother. So war¹⁰ is declared between the Trojans and Rutuli, in which there are many stirring¹¹ battles, and toward the end it looks as if the Trojans might be completely defeated in¹² the absence of their leader. But Æneas, who has received a¹³ shield made by Vulcan, the fabled¹⁴ god who made the armor¹⁵ of Achilles, on which shield are shown¹⁶ the future glories and triumphs of the Latin, or Roman, nation, returns¹⁷ to the field in good time to¹⁸ change the fortunes of the war.

7. In the last¹ battle of all a single² combat is arranged to be fought between Æneas and Turnus, but the followers of the latter succeed in wounding³ the Trojan prince. Æneas, however, is cured⁴ of his wound by his mother, Venus,⁵ one of the goddesses⁶ the ancient Romans believed in, and, forcing Turnus to fight⁷ a duel, succeeds in killing him.

So ends the story of the mighty deeds of Æneas as told in the "Æneid."

QUESTIONS

1. Who wrote the poem "Æneid"?
2. What is the meaning of "Æneid"? What is the real purpose of Virgil writing the poem?

3. How could the Greeks succeed in destroying the city of Troy?
4. What does "Æneid" tell us in the opening of the story?
5. What stories did Æneas tell Dido?
6. Why did Dido kill herself?
7. What did the soul of Æneas's father show him?
8. Who was Turnus?
9. How was war declared between the Trojans and the Rutuli?
10. How was the war brought to an end?

綽塞小傳

綽塞 (Geoffrey Chaucer) 爲英國第一古代大詩人，生於一三四〇年，卒於一四〇〇年。其著名著作爲“根德伯來記事詩” (The Canterbury Tales)。詩中敘述一羣旅客自英國倫敦塞華克區 (Southwark) 之坦白潭旅館 (Tabard Inn) 出發，前赴根德伯來，瞻觀聖湯末斯阿倍該 (St. Thomas à Becket) 之神龕，時在一三八七年之四月。旅客共三十三人，有騎馬者，有步行者，綽塞與旅館主人亦在其中。主人爲解沿途寂寞計，倡議往來二程中，每人各述故事一則，以娛他客。以人數計之，故事當有六十六則。然傳本“根德伯來記事詩”僅得故事二十四則，則傳本殆非全本也。本書僅擇其較有興趣之故事七則，述之以娛初學，深願讀本書者進而讀綽塞之原書耳。

STORIES FROM CHAUCER'S¹
"THE CANTERBURY TALES"

1

*The Story of*THE PATIENCE OF GRISELDA²*A Tale Told by the Clerk*

1. A "clerk" in Chaucer's time meant a student, or any learned person. We still speak of a clergyman³ as a "Clerk⁴ in Holy Orders." This is the story told by the student to his fellow⁵ pilgrims.

2. A gifted¹ but pleasure-loving nobleman named Walter,² lord³ of the noble country of Saluces,⁴ in Italy,⁵ was asked by his subjects to marry, so that an heir⁶ might be left to them when he⁷ had gone. Near by his palace was a little village, which the marquis⁸ passed through when he went hunting.

3. Among the poor folk of this village dwelt a man called Janicula,¹ who had a daughter, "the² fairest under the sun." This humble³ maiden, whose name was Griselda, was as⁴ virtuous and dutiful and hard-working as she was beautiful. Often, when on⁵ his way to the chase, had the marquis's eye rested on Griselda, and, bearing⁶ in mind his people's wish, he determined that, if he did marry, she should be his wife.

4. He had fixed a day for his wedding, as his people had desired, but the day came and still none¹ knew who was to be the bride.

5. All preparations were made for the ceremony.¹ Costly² dresses were made, gems³ prepared, for⁴ his lady that was to be, and a gallant⁵ company were invited to the feast. Then a brave⁶ procession, headed by the marquis, set⁷ out from the palace to escort⁸ the bride. The marquis led the way to the little village. Here Griselda was busily⁹ engaged getting her household¹⁰ tasks done, so that she might afterwards stand at her father's door and see the wedding procession. As she was setting out to draw¹¹ water at the well, the marquis stopped the procession at her rude¹² dwelling, and, calling¹³ her by name, at which she almost swooned,¹⁴ asked for her father. Griselda answered that he was within,¹⁵ and then brought him forward. After conferring¹⁶ with her father, the marquis asked Griselda if she would marry him, giving¹⁷ him all obedience. Griselda pleaded¹⁸ her unworthiness of so much honor, but replied that, if¹⁹ it was her lord's will, she would marry him and obey him in all things. Then the marquis, taking her hand, led her forth from the hut, and said to his people, "This is my wife. Honor²⁰ and love her as you love me."

6. Griselda was straightway¹ dressed in royal² robes, and, looking more lovely than ever, was set on a beautiful horse, on which she rode to the castle,³ where the⁴ marriage was celebrated with much feasting.

7. Walter and she then lived for¹ a time in great hap-

piness, Griselda winning² all hearts near and renown afar. Then was³ Walter moved to try her obedience sorely. When a little daughter was born to them, he told her that his people were displeased, and that she was the⁴ cause of the trouble. Obedient to her husband's wish, Griselda gave⁵ up her child, thinking she would⁶ never see it any more. So, when a son was born, him⁷ also she gave up. Then the marquis, chiding⁸ her with her lowly origin, though her conduct was such that one⁹ born and reared to fill a great position might have been proud of it, said that she must return to her father to¹⁰ make way for another whom he was to marry. In this, as in all other things, was Griselda submissive.¹¹

8. The people, who loved her, were angry at the marquis's cruelty. But when the new bride came in¹ state with her brother from Bologna,² and the people saw that she was fairer and younger than Griselda, they, with³ the fickle hearts of the crowd, thought that the marquis had done well.

9. Yet was Griselda to¹ be further tried, for the marquis sent² for her to greet³ the new arrivals, because she alone knew how such ceremony should be carried⁴ out. So, in her humble⁵ attire, Griselda went back to the castle to obey her cruel lord's behest.⁶ And all the guests wondered who this humble and beautiful lady was that knew such honor and such reverence.⁷ At last, when the feast was spread, the marquis called for Griselda, and, as⁸ if in jest, asked her how she liked his new wife.

10. "Right well, my lord," quoth¹ she; "for in² good fay;
 A³ fairer saw I never none than she.
 I pray to God give her prosperity;⁴
 And so hope I, that He will to you send
 Pleasaunce⁵ enough unto your life's end.
 One⁶ thing warn I you, and beseech also,
 Hurt⁶⁷ not ever with no tormenting
 This tender maiden, as ye have done me;
 For she is fostered⁸ in her nourishing,
 More tenderly, and, to⁹ my supposing,
 She could¹⁰ not adversity endure,
 As could¹¹ a pooré fostered créature."

11. And when Walter saw her patience under¹ this great trial, his heart was at² length touched.³

12. "'Tis enough, Griselda!" he cried. "Be no more afraid. Now¹ know I, dear wife, your steadfastness." He took her in his arms, and sought² to comfort her, so³ overcome was she at what he said. He told her that it was her own daughter whom she had just received as his new bride, and that the boy was her son. He had sent the two to Bologna, where they had been fittingly⁴ cared for and brought⁵ up secretly. Griselda was then dressed in the royal robes; there was great rejoicing,⁶ and the rest of her life was full of happiness. Says the poet:

13. Full¹ many a year in² high prosperity
 Lived these³ two in⁴ concord and in rest,
 And richly⁵ his daughter married he
 Unto a lord, one of the worthiest
 Of all Italy; and then in peace and rest

His⁶ wife's father in his court he keepeth,
 Till that the⁷ soul out of his body creepeth.
 His son succeedeth⁸ in his heritage,
 In rest and peace after his father's day;
 And fortunate⁹ was eke in marriage,
 Though he put not his wife in such a say.
 This world is not so strong, no, by my fay,
 As it hath been, in¹⁰ oldé timés yore,
 And hearken¹¹ what this author saith¹² therefore.
 This story is said, not for that wivés should
 Follow¹³ Griselda in her humility,
 For this¹⁴ could not be borne, no, tho' they would;
 But for that every wight¹⁵ in¹⁶ his degree
 Shouldé¹⁷ be constant¹⁸ in adversity
 As was Griselda.

QUESTIONS

1. What was meant by "clerk" in Chaucer's time?
2. What kind of man was Walter?
3. What was the request of Walter's subjects?
4. What was the name of Janicula's daughter? And what was her goodness?
5. What was Walter's determination when he was bearing in mind his people's wish?
6. Why was Griselda busily engaged getting her household tasks done?
7. What did Walter ask of Griselda when she was setting out to draw water at the well?
8. What did Griselda reply when Walter asked her if she would marry him and give him all obedience?

9. How did Walter put Griselda's obedience to the test?
10. How fickle were the hearts of the crowd?
11. How was Griselda further tried?
12. What was Griselda's warning to Walter?
13. What did Walter tell Griselda when he saw her steadfastness?
14. What did the poet say at the end of the story?

2

*The Story of*THE¹ FOX REPAID IN HIS OWN COIN*A Tale Told by the Priest²*

1. There was once a poor widow, in the little yard³ attached to whose dwelling was a very fine cock, called Chanticleer.⁴ One morning this bird awoke⁵ with terror and told his mate, Pertelot,⁶ of a horrible dream that he had had, of⁷ a beast like a hound⁸ that threatened him. Dame⁹ Pertelot laughed¹⁰ her Chanticleer's fears to scorn. It was, said she, the¹¹ result of indigestion, for which she suggested that he should take¹² certain medicines.

2. While Chanticleer was enumerating¹ stories of dreams that had come true, he looked upon Dame Pertelot's face, and, taking² courage, begged that they should talk of cheerful things. By this time daylight had come, and, descending³ from his perch, Chanticleer strutted⁴ around like a lion, chucking⁵ whenever he found a corn.

3. But one day, as he was proudly walking about the yard, crowing¹ at the sun, he spied a fox that had crept in the² night before and hidden in a bed of herbs.³ Then Chanticleer, reminded⁴ of his dream, would have fled, but the fox, addressing him, said:

4. "Gentle sir, alas! why would ye¹ go? Be not afraid of me. I am your friend. I only came to hear you sing, for, truly, to² you as sweet a voice is given as any angel hath that is in heaven. Your father and your mother both have been in my house. I never heard anyone except³ you sing⁴ so well as your father did. Let us hear now if you can imitate⁵ your father."

5. Chanticleer, much¹ flattered by the remarks of the sly fox, stood high upon his toes, stretched his neck, made his eyes to close, and began to crow right² loudly. Then Dan³ Russel,⁴ the fox, jumping up, seized him by the throat, and fled with him toward the wood.

6. Such¹ an alarm was then raised by Dame Pertelot and the other hens that the widow and her daughters ran out of their dwelling and, seeing² how matters stood, called the neighbors, who joined in the chase. Jack³ Straw and all his company never made such a to-do⁴ as was caused by the chase after the fox and Chanticleer. But, as he was lying⁵ helpless in fear on the fox's back, the cock thought of a plan.

7. "Dear sir," said he to his captor,¹ "if I were you, I would turn² on yon proud fellows and tell them that, now³ I am near the wood, the⁴ cock shall here abide, and I will surely eat him, when⁵ I choose, whatever you may do."

8. "In¹ faith," declared the fox, "it² shall be done."

9. But, as he spoke, the cock slipped¹ from his mouth and quickly flew high up on a tree out² of reach. The fox then cried that he was sorry³ for frightening the cock. He did it, he said, with⁴ no base intent; and, if Chanticleer would only come down again, he would tell him why⁵ he had acted as he had done.

10. But Chanticleer replied that he¹ had been deceived once and would not be deceived again. And so the fox was paid in his own coin—flattery.²

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of "The fox was paid in his own coin"?
2. Who is Chanticleer? And Pertelot?
3. What a dream had Chanticleer?
4. In Pertelot's opinion, what was the cause of Chanticleer's horrible dream?
5. By the time when daylight had come, what did Chanticleer do?
6. What happened to Chanticleer one day when he was proudly walking about the yard?
7. What did the fox say in addressing the Chanticleer?
8. When Chanticleer was much flattered by the remarks of the fox, what did he do?
9. How was Chanticleer seized by the fox?
10. What a to-do was caused when Pertelot had raised an alarm?

11. What plan did Chanticleer think of when he was lying helpless on the fox's back?
12. How did Chanticleer slip from the mouth of the fox?
13. What did the fox say to Chanticleer when the latter was out of his reach?
14. What was Chanticleer's reply?

3

*The Story of*THE¹ STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PRINCESS*A Tale Told by the Lawyer²*

1. Constance,³ the daughter of the Emperor⁴ of Rome, was of such goodness⁵ and beauty that, when travelers returned from that⁶ city, they could⁷ not sing her praises too highly. The Sultan⁸ of Syria heard of her from his merchants, and was so affected⁹ by their reports that he sent¹⁰ word to her father, offering¹¹ to become Christian, with¹² all his nobles, if he might have¹³ her hand in marriage.

2. The marriage took¹ place; but the Sultan's mother, who was secretly² opposed to the union, invited the bride and bridegroom, and all the Christian³ knights who accompanied them from Rome, to a great feast,⁴ at which she caused⁵ them to be treacherously murdered, all⁶ save Constance. Her⁷ she sent adrift to sea in a rudderless⁸

boat, with all the rich wedding gifts and a⁹ store of food and raiment.¹⁰

3. In this frail¹ bark Constance was driven far, and finally cast² on the shores of Northumberland.³ Here she was found by the constable⁴ of a castle which stood near, and he and his wife, Hermyngyld,⁵ befriended⁶ her and became Christians.

4. A young knight of Northumberland, being¹ refused by Constance, sought to bring² her to a shameful death. He killed Hermyngyld secretly and accused³ Constance of the crime. She was tried before King⁴ Alla of Northumberland, whose gentle heart was touched⁵ with pity by her tears. A miracle⁶ occurred, which was thought⁷ to prove her innocence; so the false knight was put⁸ to death, and she became King Alla's wife.

5. But Alla had a mother, who was bitterly¹ opposed to this marriage, and, in² her son's absence, had Constance once³ more sent adrift with her baby boy. When King Alla discovered this, he killed his wicked⁴ mother with his own hand, and gave⁵ himself up to grief and lamentation.⁶ Meanwhile, Constance and the little Maurice⁷ were rescued⁸ from a heathen land on which they had been cast, and eventually⁹ taken to Rome, where they were befriended¹⁰ by a senator and his wife.

6. All this time Constance kept¹ her pitiful story to herself, but her goodness caused her to be beloved² by all.

7. Then King Alla, smitten¹ with repentance for the death of his mother, journeyed² on a pi grimage to Rome,

where he was received by the³ very senator who had befriended Constance; and, being invited to a feast by Alla, the senator took young Maurice with him.

8. Attracted¹ by the child's face, Alla asked as to the boy's history. Musing² on all that the senator could tell him, and full³ of thoughts of the wife he mourned⁴ as one that was dead, Alla afterwards went⁵ as a guest to the senator's house. Here Alla and Constance met, and knew one another immediately. Constance, who thought it was by⁶ Alla's orders she had been cast adrift, sank⁷ down in a swoon. Then the truth became known to her concerning the treachery⁸ of King Alla's mother; and, husband and wife being reconciled,⁹ Constance made¹⁰ herself known to her father, the Emperor; so at last all were come to happiness.

9. Alla shortly after took his wife back to England. But¹ only a little while in joy and pleasure lived Alla and his Constance before Alla died.

10. Constance then returned, for the last time, to Rome, where Maurice was made¹ Emperor in² course of years; and the remainder of her days were passed in³ acts of virtue and charity.

QUESTIONS

1. Why no traveler could sing Constance's praises too highly?
2. What did the Sultan of Syria do when he heard of Constance from his merchants?

3. What did the Sultan's mother do, as she was secretly opposed to the union?
4. To what place was Constance driven in the frail bark?
5. By whom was she found?
6. Why did the young knight of Northumberland contrive to bring Constance to a shameful death? What was his plan? How was she saved?
7. Why did King Alla kill his mother?
8. At what place was Constance saved a third time? By whom was she befriended this time?
9. Why did Alla go as a guest to the senator's house?
10. What was the cause of Constance's swoon?
11. What is the end of the story?

4

The Story of

THE MEN WHO WENT TO KILL DEATH

A Tale Told by the Pardoner

1. In those days, there were men who were permitted¹ to sell to others, in² the name of the Pope,³ "pardons"⁴ for their sins. Such a pardon was known as a "Papal⁵ indulgence." The men who sold these were called "Pardoners." Here is the story told by the Pardoner whom Chaucer includes among his pilgrim⁶ group:

2. In Flanders¹ lived a² company of young revelers who practiced³ all forms of folly and wickedness. Three of these ne'er-do-wells⁴ were one day seated in a tavern⁵

drinking, when a bell was heard tolling⁶ for a man who was dead. One thereupon called out to his servant to⁷ get for them the name of the dead man. The varlet⁸ replied that he had⁹ no need to go out to learn who it was that was dead.

3. "It was," said he, "told me two hours before you came here. The dead man was an old¹ comrade of yours, and he was slain at night as he sat on his bench drinking by a silent thief men² call Death, who hath killed a thousand of³ pestilence in this country."

4. The¹ lad's story was confirmed by the taverner, who added that Death had that year slain men, women, and children, peasants² and pages, within a great village a mile away.

5. At this one of the roisterers¹ invited his fellows to join² with him that they might seek out Death and slay him. And the three set³ out on⁴ their errand toward the village spoken⁵ of. On their way they met an old man, who besought⁶ their mercy.

6. "Nay,¹ old churl,"² said they, "tell us where³ this same Death is, that killeth all our friends, or⁴ thou shalt die."

7. "Now, sirs," replied the old man, "if thou art so eager¹ to find Death, turn² up this crooked way, and you will find him in yonder³ grove beneath an oak tree, where I left him."

8. On learning this, the three rowdies¹ ran in² the direction indicated, and, coming to the tree, found a³ great store of golden florins⁴ piled⁵ up. No⁶ longer did

they think of their⁷ quest of Death, but forthwith sat down by the precious⁸ hoard.

9. "Fortune,"¹ said the youngest of the three, "has given us this treasure² that we may live³ in mirth and jollity. It must be carried home to my house or to yours by night, because, if men saw⁴ us with it in the daytime, we should be hanged⁵ for carrying what is our own."

10. He proposed¹ that they should draw² lots to decide which of them should go³ to the town for food and wine, while the other two kept⁴ watch over the treasure. The⁵ lot fell on the speaker. When he had departed,⁶ one of the others said to his companion⁷ that it would be so⁸ much better if the gold were divided only between two of them.

11. "Two of us are stronger than one," said he, "and, when our companion returns, do¹ you engage him, as² it were, in a playful³ wrestling bout, when I will strike him with my dagger,⁴ and if you dispatch⁵ him with yours, then all this gold shall be ours to⁶ gratify all our wishes and enable us to play⁷ at dice as much as we like." The second villain⁸ agreed to this dastardly⁹ plan. But wicked¹⁰ thoughts entered also the mind of the youngest as he went toward the town, and, thinking how he could gain¹¹ the gold for himself, he bethought¹² him of the apothecary's,¹³ where, on¹⁴ the pretext that he wanted to kill rats, he bought some powerful¹⁵ poison. Next he borrowed three bottles, into two of which he poured the poison. Filling then the bottles with wine, he returned to his companions, to whom he purposed¹⁶ giving the

poisoned wine, drinking himself from the third and harmless bottle. When the other villains had killed him, as¹⁷ they had planned to do, they said, "Let us sit down and drink and make¹⁸ merry before we bury him." And one, taking up a bottle—it was one containing poison—drank from it and passed¹⁹ it to his companion, who also drank.

12. So, both dying of the poison, the words of the old man who had told them that they would find Death under the oak tree were proved¹ to be true.

QUESTIONS

1. What is a paider?
2. What did the three ne'er-do-wells hear when they seated one day in the tavern drinking?
3. What did they learn from the varlet?
4. By whom was the lad's story confirmed?
5. For what did one of the roisterers invite his fellows to join with him?
6. On their way to the village spoken of, whom did the three roisterers meet?
7. What was the old man's reply?
8. What did the three rowdies find when they came to the tree indicated by the old man?
9. What did the youngest of the three rowdies say when he saw the golden florins?
10. What lot fell on the proposer or speaker?
11. When the youngest had gone to buy food and wine, what did the other two plan to do?

12. When the youngest was on his way to the town, what wicked thoughts entered his mind? What was his plan?
13. How were all of them killed?
14. Were the old man's words proved to be true?

5

The Story of

THE ROMANCE OF THE LADY EMELYE

A Tale Told by the Knight

1. Once¹ upon a time in ancient Greece,² there lived a great duke named Theseus.³ No greater conqueror⁴ than he lived under⁵ the sun. He defeated the Amazons⁵ of Scythia,⁷ and married their Queen, Hippolyta,⁸ whose fair young sister, Emelye,⁹ he took¹⁰ captive. On¹¹ his way back to Athens,¹² he was met by weeping women, who besought¹³ his help, because the tyrant¹⁴ Creon¹⁵ had massacred¹⁶ their husbands and captured the throne of Thebes.¹⁷ Sending Hippolyta and Emelye to Athens, Theseus turned¹⁸ aside, and, with his army, marched on Thebes. There he slew Creon by his own hand, and routed¹⁹ the tyrant's forces.

2. After the battle there were found, wounded¹ and lying near where the fight had been the fiercest,² two handsome and richly-dressed young men, named Palamon³ and Arcite,⁴ cousins of the royal⁵ house of Thebes. Now, because o a vow⁶ he had made against Creon's house,

Theseus ordered these young men to be kept⁷ in prison at Athens for⁸ life. When they had recovered from their wounds, Palamon and Arcite were therefore thrown into a dungeon⁹ in a strong tower near Theseus' palace in Athens, where they remained¹⁰ captive for several years.

3. It also happened that the narrow window of their dungeon overlooked¹ the royal garden, and here, one bright May morning, the Lady Emelye,

Far² fairer to be seen
Than is the³ lily on her stalké green,
And fresher than the⁴ May with flowers new,

came forth to walk and gather flowers.

Her yellow hair was braided⁵ in a tress,
Behind⁶ her back a yardé long, I⁷ guess . . .
And as⁸ an angel heavenly she sang.

4. Palamon himself awoke¹ with the sun, heard the sweet song, and, peering² through his prison bars upon the fair scene beneath, was stricken³ to the heart with love for the fair Emelye. His cry of pain aroused Arcite.

5. "Cousin¹ mine," exclaimed Arcite in² alarm, "what aileth³ thee? Why criest⁴ thou? Take in⁵ all patience our imprisonment, for the stars⁶ ordained it when we were born."

6. "Cousin," replied Palamon, "you are wrong. It was not our imprisonment that caused me to cry out. The fairness of the lady that I see yonder in the garden is the cause¹ of my woe. I know not if she be woman or goddess² in human form."

7. Then went Arcite to the narrow window, and, when he, too, saw Emelye walking in the sunlight, his despair was even greater than Palamon's.

8. "If," he cried, "I cannot see her day by day, I shall be nought¹ but a dead man." Then, for the first time in their lives, there sprang up a feeling of enmity between the cousins.

9. This continued¹ till one day a duke, who knew Arcite and who was an old and valued² friend of Theseus, came to Athens, and, hearing of Arcite's captivity,³ begged Theseus to set the⁴ young Theban free. The request was granted on⁵ the condition that Arcite went⁶ his way, consenting⁷ never again to set⁸ foot on Athenian⁹ soil. For two years Palamon, still¹⁰ in prison, and his cousin, now at¹¹ freedom, bewailed¹² the cruel fate that divided¹³ them from the beautiful Emelye.

10. At last Arcite could¹ bear his pain no longer, and returned to Athens as a poor laborer. In this guise² he obtained a humble³ post in⁴ the household of the duke, where his⁵ manners soon won him advancement. Then, one night, Palamon was enabled to drug⁶ his jailer and to escape to a little wood near by, where he met Arcite, and the two fell⁷ to quarreling afresh over the⁸ object of their mutual affection. At length Arcite said he would bring food and weapons,⁹ so that on¹⁰ the morrow they could fight for the lady Emelye.

11. They were engaged¹ in this conflict when they were surprised by Theseus and his retinue.² Theseus, learning from Palamon who they were, condemned³ both to death;

but, on the intercession⁴ of the ladies of the company, he ordained that the two rivals should go away for fifty weeks, at the end of which period each should return with fifty knights, to attend a great tournament,⁵ the victor in which should have⁶ the fair Emelye's hand.

12. The¹ time passed, and, when the hour of the tournament arrived, it was decreed² by Theseus that life should not be wasted, but that, should³ either of the leaders be taken prisoner or slain, the tourney⁴ should cease. Palamon was struck down by the Indian⁵ King Emetreus⁶ in Arcite's company, and taken prisoner; but, as Arcite was riding proudly to the spot where Emelye was sitting, his horse stumbled,⁷ and he was fatally⁸ injured by the fall. Whilst lying at⁹ the point of death in the palace of Theseus, Arcite sent¹⁰ for Emelye and Palamon. To Emelye he said:

“Nought¹¹ may the woful spirit in mine heart
Declare a point of all my sorrow's smart
To you, my lady, that I love most;
But I bequeath¹² the service of my ghost
To you aboven¹³ every creature,
Since that my¹⁴ life may now no longer dure.
Farewell, my sweet! Farewell, mine Emelye!
And softly take me in your armes¹⁵ tweye,
For¹⁶ love of God, and hark¹⁷ to what I say.
I have here with my cousin Palamon
Had strife and rancour¹⁸ many a day i-gon,¹⁹
For love of you, and eke²⁰ for jealousy.”²¹

But, he went on to say:

“In this world right²² now I knowé²³ none
 So worthy to be loved as Palamon,
 That²⁴ serveth you, and will²⁵ do all his life.
 And if that ye²⁶ shall ever be a wife,
 Forget not Palamon, that gentle man.”

13. And so a brave man died. Emelye and Palamon were stricken¹ with bitter grief, and Arcite's death was mourned² by all Athens. Even the Duke Theseus bowed³ his head in sorrow. None could comfort him save⁴ his aged father, Egeus,⁵ “that knew this world's⁶ changes,” and who said:

“This world is but a⁷ throughfare full of woe,
 And we⁸ be pilgrims, passing⁹ to and fro;
 Death is an end of every worldly¹⁰ sore.”

14. Theseus cut down the wood where the cousins had fought, and gave to Arcite a befitting¹ funeral. Then it came² to pass when time³ had brought healing to the hearts of all⁴ concerned, that Theseus sent for Palamon and Emelye, and, that of⁵ two sorrows might be made a perfect joy, the duke ordered that these two should take⁶ one another as husband and wife.

15. So, with great rejoicing, the marriage was celebrated,¹ and Emelye loved Palamon so tenderly,² and Palamon served Emelye so nobly,

That never was there word³ between them two
 Of jealousy, nor⁴ of none other woe.

QUESTIONS

1. When Theseus had defeated the Amazons of Scythia, what did he do?
2. Why did the weeping women beseech Theseus's help?
3. Who were the two handsome and richly-dressed young men? Why did Theseus order them to be kept in prison for life?
4. What was Chaucer's description of Lady Emelye?
5. What did Palamon see when he peeped through the prison bars in one early morning?
6. What was Arcite's advice to Palamon when he was aroused by the latter's cry of pain?
7. What did Arcite say when he had seen Emelye walking in the sunlight?
8. How was Arcite set free?
9. How did Palamon and Arcite meet again?
10. When Theseus learned from Palamon who the other party was in the conflict, what did he do? What was the result of the intercession of the ladies?
11. When the hour of the tournament arrived, what was decreed by Theseus?
12. By whom was Palamon struck down? How was Arcite injured?
13. What did Arcite say to Emelye, when he was lying at the point of death?
14. How did Arcite praise Palamon?
15. What did Egeus say to comfort Theseus?

16. When time had brought healing to the hearts of all concerned, what did Theseus do?

6

The Story of

THE KNIGHT AND THE UGLY OLD WOMAN

A Tale Told by the¹ Wife of Bath

1. A knight² of King³ Arthur's Court, by an unworthy⁴ deed, had earned the penalty⁵ of death. But, the Queen and her ladies⁶ gaining⁷ the King's grace, the knight was handed over to the Queen, who promised⁸ him his life if, within a year and a day, he could tell her what it was that⁹ women most desired.

2. Time¹ passed sorrowfully for the knight. No² satisfying answer could he discover of anyone. Then, when the day on which he was once³ again to appear before the Queen drew⁴ near, and he was returning from his quest,⁵ he met an ugly old hag,⁶ who, addressing⁷ him, inquired what it was that he sought.

3. "Promise me," said the old woman, when he had told her his story, "that you will do the next thing that I¹ require of thee, if² it be in thy power, and I will tell thee the answer."

4. The knight gave¹ her his word, and together they journeyed² to the Queen's Court. Here, as³ instructed

by the old woman, the knight declared that the thing most desired by women was power. This was the answer, and he was adjudged⁴ to have saved his life. Then up rose the old woman, and, telling the Queen of his promise, asked⁵ his hand in marriage.

5. "Take¹ all my goods and let me go rather!" exclaimed the knight. But he was² kept to his bond. When his newly wedded wife upbraided³ him for his treatment of her, he taunted⁴ her with her lowly⁵ birth, as well as her ugliness and poverty. To this she replied in words that have been full⁶ often repeated:

"Look who⁷ that is most virtuous⁸ alway,⁹
 Open¹⁰ and secret, and most intendeth¹¹ aye¹²
 To do the gentle deedés¹³ that he can,
 And take¹⁴ him for the greatest gentleman.
 Christ¹⁵ will we claim of Him our gentleness,
 Not¹⁶ of our elders for their old richesse,
 For tho'¹⁷ they give us all their heritage,¹⁸
 For which we claim to be of¹⁹ high peerage,
 Yet may²⁰ they not bequeathé, for²¹ no thing,
 To none²² of us their virtuous living,
 That²³ made them gentlemanly calléd be,
 And bade us follow them in²⁴ such degree."

6. When the knight had repented¹ him of his unknightly mood, his wife asked him to choose which she would be—as² she was, old and ugly, but devoted to him, or young and fair, but vain³ and fickle. In reply the knight put⁴ himself in his wife's "wise governance."

7. "Then," said she, "I have the mastery.¹ And I will be to you both fair and true."

8. The knight, looking up, now saw, to¹ his rapture, that what she said had come² to pass. And the two lived to their lives' end in perfect joy.

QUESTIONS

1. For what was the knight of King Arthur's Court condemned to death?
2. On what condition did the Queen promise the knight his life?
3. When the knight was returning from his quest, whom did he meet?
4. What was the old hag's request if she told the knight the right answer?
5. Is there any truth in the old woman's answer?
6. What did the old woman require of the knight to do for her in return?
7. Being upbraided by the newly wedded wife for his treatment of her, what did the knight say?
8. In the old woman's opinion, what kind of person might be taken for the greatest gentleman?
9. Men do not claim of their elders their greatness, though they give them great wealth. Why?
10. When the knight repented him of his unknighthly mood, what did his wife ask him to choose?
11. When the knight had put himself in his wife's wise governance, what was her reply?

*The Story of*THE DEAD BOY WHO SANG A HYMN¹*A Tale Told by the Prioress²*

1. At the time to which this tale of Chaucer's relates,³ there was a great hatred between the Christians⁴ and the Jews. Both misunderstood one another, and, perhaps, few of Chaucer's pilgrims would have known enough to⁵ cast serious doubt on the truth of the Prioress's story, which was an old fable⁶ that may be briefly told:

2. Once, in a great city of Asia,¹ was a quarter² filled³ with Jewish money lenders. The street in which the Jews lived was one through which was constant⁴ traffic. At one end of this street was a little school, to which Christian children went. Among these children was a widow's⁵ son, seven years of age. He had learned at⁶ his mother's knee to pray, and when he heard the hymn "Alma⁷ Redemptoris" (Mother of the Redeemer) sung, so moved was he that, though he knew no Latin,⁸ he soon learned to repeat the first⁹ verse. Then he asked another boy to tell him the meaning of the hymn, which finally he learned¹⁰ by heart, and grew to love it so much that he sang it regularly as he went to and from school through the street where¹¹ dwelt the Jews.

3. Satan¹ then stirred the hearts of the Hebrews² against the little singer, and they hired a wicked man

to kill him and cast his body into a pit. The next day the widow sought everywhere for her son, and made³ piteous but useless appeals to all the Jews to tell her if and where they had seen him. They all said "Nay."⁴

But Jesus of⁵ His grace
Gave to her thought, within⁶ a little space,
That in that place after⁷ her son she cried,
Where he was casten⁸ in a pit beside.

4. And hereupon the dead child began to sing the "Alma Redemptoris" so loudly that all¹ the place began to ring. The Christian² folk passing through the street stopped to wonder³ at this marvelous thing. They sent for the Provost,⁴ and he, praising⁵ God for the miracle, had all the Jews taken and bound, and the child's body carried to the nearest abbey.⁶

5. The¹ guilty having been punished, preparations were made for the burial² of the child. All the time the voice of the boy was heard singing the hymn he loved so well.

6. "Dear¹ child," said the Abbot,² "I conjure³ you, tell me why you sing, since that your⁴ throat is cut."

7. And the child replied that, as he was about to die, Mary,¹ the mother of Jesus,² appeared to him and, placing a grain³ upon his tongue, said he would continue to sing, till from⁴ his tongue this grain was taken.

8. The Abbot then took away the grain, and the boy "gave¹ up the ghost full softly." Everyone was thereupon deeply moved. And the² little martyr's body was placed in a marble tomb.

QUESTIONS

1. What kind of story is this tale of the Prioress?
2. Did Chaucer's pilgrims know the real meaning of the story?
3. At what place was the school, to which Christian children went, situated?
4. What is "Alma Redemptoris" meant in English?
5. When Satan stirred the hearts of the Jews against the small Christian boy, what did they do?
6. How was the mother enabled to find the place where the boy's body was cast?
7. How could the boy sing as his throat was cut?
8. Is there any truth in this story?

愛德曼·史本廬小傳

愛德曼·史本廬 (Edmund Spenser), 英國綽塞 以後第一大詩人也。生於一五五二年，卒於一五九九年。家本貴顯，然貧甚，其得受教育於劍橋大學，實賴友人之資助。畢業後，赴英國北部爲私家教讀者若干時。後賴錫德尼 (Sidney) 與勒司特 (Leicester) 之助，爲葛壘爵士 (Lord Grey de Wilton) 掌書記。自是而後，氏卽居愛爾蘭。是時愛爾蘭與英國反抗，格壘率大軍平之，兵雖暴，而氏獨表同情於格壘，頌之爲正義之範 (“the model of true justice”) 焉。亂平論功，氏得於愛爾蘭賜堡邸，並田三千英畝，特不得歸居倫敦耳。仙后 (“The Faërie Queene”) 一詩卽作於是時。首三章出版 (一五九〇年) 後，卽名噪一時，並得封爲桂冠詩人 (poet laureate)。未幾，又續成三章。既而愛爾蘭再起而與英反抗，氏之邸第被焚，全家之人僅以身免。氏既遭此不幸，精神頹唐矣。後以事赴倫敦，得病而歿，葬於韋斯敏斯德寺 (Westminster Abbey) 綽塞之墓之旁。

或謂仙后全詩共十二章，今所存者則僅六章，其餘六章亦燬於火。“Faërie Queene”者，“Fairy Queen”之古拼法也。詩中敘述仙地 (Fairyland) 每年舉行宴會一次，歷時凡十二日，每日有一武士行一冒險之事，以除地方之害。此詩爲喻言詩 (poetic allegory) 之巨著。詩中之 Fairy Queen Gloriana 喻 Glory, Prince Arthur 喻 Spirit of Chivalry, St. George 喻 Christianity, Sir Guyon 喻 Temperance, Britomart 喻 True Love, Sir Calidore 喻 Courtesy 云。

STORIES FROM SPENSER'S

"THE FAËRIE QUEENE"

I

The Story of.

UNA AND THE RED CROSS KNIGHT

How the Knight Set Free the King and Queen

1. On the first day of the festival¹ of the Fairy Queen, there presented² himself a tall, clownish³ young man, who, falling before Gloriana,⁴ desired⁵ a boon—as⁶ the custom then was—which, while⁷ the feast lasted, she might not refuse. This boon was that to⁸ him might befall an adventure during the festival. His prayer⁹ being granted, he seated himself upon the floor, being thought unfitted by¹⁰ his rank for a better place.

2. Soon afterwards there entered a fair lady, named Una,¹ who was in² mourning. She was riding on a white ass, with a dwarf³ behind her, leading⁴ a war-like steed that bore the arms⁵ of a knight. Falling before the Queen, this lady complained that her father and mother, an ancient King and Queen, had been shut up in a brazen⁶ castle by a huge dragon. Would the Queen, she prayed, send one of her knights to liberate⁷ her parents from the dragon?

3. Hearing her request, the tall, clownish young man begged that he might be intrusted¹ with the adventure. All wondered at his temerity,² and³ none more than the Fairy Queen and Una. But, the youth urging⁴ his suit,

the lady said that, unless the⁵ armor which she had brought could be worn by him, he could not succeed. Thereupon, the armor being put upon him, "he seemed the goodliest man in all that company." He was now given the rank⁶ of a knight, and, mounting the strange horse which the lady had brought with her, he set forth with her as the Red⁷ Cross Knight, accompanied by the dwarf.

4. For a time the beauty of the country through which they passed drew¹ their thoughts away from the perils² that beset their enterprise. But ere³ long a great storm arose.

Enforced to seek some shelter nigh⁴ at hand,
A shady grove not far away they spied,⁵
That promised⁶ aid the tempest to withstand;
Whose lofty trees, all clad⁷ in summer's pride,
Did spread so broad, that heaven's light did hide,
Not⁸ piercable with power of any star;
And all within were paths⁹ and alleys wide,
With¹⁰ footing worn, and leading inward far,
Fair¹¹ harbor to them seemed, so soon they¹² entered are.

And forth they pass, with¹³ pleasure forward led,
Joying¹⁴ to hear the birds' sweet harmony,¹⁵
Which, therein shrouded¹⁶ from the tempest dread,
Seemed in their song to scorn¹⁷ the cruel sky.

5. Led on by delight, they did not notice, until the storm had passed and they wished to retrace¹ their footsteps, that they had lost their way in Wandering² Wood.

Here was the den³ of Error, a fearsome monster,⁴ half woman, half snake, that dwelt in a darksome cave in the thickest part of the wood.

6. In¹ no way daunted by the warnings of Una and her dwarf, the Red Cross Knight sought out this monster, which, after a terrible encounter,² he killed. Then, proceeding on their journey, the travelers found their way out of the wood. On their way they met a venerable-looking³ old man, dressed like a hermit,⁴ who greeted them with fair⁵ words, bidding the Knight take rest with the westering⁶ sun. "So with that godly father to his home they went."

A little lowly Hermitage⁷ it was,
Lown in a dale,⁸ hard⁹ by the forest's side,
Far from resort of people that did pass¹⁰
In travel to and fro.

7. They passed the evening with fair¹ discourse. Drooping² night creeping on, their host showed them their sleeping place. While they slept the seeming³ hermit, who was none⁴ other than the wicked⁵ magician Archimago, caused the Knight to dream that his lady, Una, was false.⁶ Believing his dream to be true, the Knight fared⁷ forth in anger from the Hermitage, leaving Una behind.

8. When Una arose she looked¹ in vain for her Knight. She began to wail and weep; but

After him she rode, with so much speed²
As her slow³ beast could make; but⁴ all in vain,

For⁵ him so far had borne his light-foot steed,
Pricked⁶ with wrath and fiery fierce disdain,
That him⁷ to follow was but fruitless⁸ pain;
Yet she⁹ her weary limbs would never rest,
But every hill and dale, each wood and plain,
Did search, sore¹⁰ grieved in her gentle breast,
He so ungently¹¹ left her, whom she loved best.

9. One day, nigh¹ weary of the irksome² way, Una alighted from her slow beast. Resting in a secret³ shade, she was suddenly seen by a fierce lion. Eager for his prey, the king⁴ of the forest was rushing⁵ upon Una, when he was stopped by the sight of her great beauty, and, instead of attacking⁶ her, kissed her wearied feet, licked⁷ her lily hands with fawning tongue, and became her devoted⁸ attendant and protector. After undergoing many hardships and dangers, Una at last met Prince⁹ Arthur and was safe.

10. When he left the enchanted Hermitage, the Red Cross Knight again encountered deception¹ in² the form of Duessa,³ a daughter of Archimago. Duessa, who was disguised, led the Knight to the House of Pride and persuaded him to drink of the water of an enchanted spring, with⁴ the result that he fell⁵ an easy prey to the giant Orgoglio,⁶ who cast him into a noisome⁷ dungeon. From this he was rescued by Prince Arthur, who killed the giant, exposed the falsity⁸ of Duessa, the giant's accomplice, and reunited the Knight and Una.

11. Starting forth once more, these¹ two came to the Cave of Despair, where a new kind of peril was met, to

which the Knight all² but yielded. Seeing all around the ruin³ wrought by Despair, the Knight threatened⁴ him with death, but so artfully did the villain⁵ speak in⁶ praise of death that, after trying⁷ to argue with him, the Knight yielded to his view, and, taking from his hand a dagger, was about to plunge⁸ it into his own breast, when Una snatched⁹ it from him and, casting it upon the ground, said:

"Fie,¹⁰ fie, faint-hearted¹¹ Knight!

What¹² meanest thou by this reproachful¹³ strife?

Is this the battle which thou¹⁴ vauntest to fight

With that fire-mouthed Dragon, horrible¹⁵ and bright?

"Come, come away, frail,¹⁶ feeble, freshly wight,¹⁷

Nor let vain words bewitch¹⁸ thy manly heart,

Nor evil thoughts dismay thy constant spright.¹⁹

In²⁰ heavenly mercies hast thou not a part?

Why shouldst thou then despair that²¹ chosen art?"

¹² 12. Taking¹ heart at these words, the Knight rose up, and was taken by Una to the House of Holiness, where Faith, Hope, and Charity² dwell. Here he was taught repentance;³ here he saw a vision of the Holy⁴ City prepared for the⁵ chosen of God; and here he gained strength for his task.

13. Once more in Una's company the Knight set¹ forth for the brazen tower wherein her parents were imprisoned for fear of the dragon. Encountering this fearful beast, the Knight fought with him for two days, and, coming² again to the fight, gained³ the victory on the third day.

14. Thus were the aged King and Queen liberated; and so it came¹ to pass that with great rejoicing Una and the Red Cross Knight—who was none other than St. George²—were united³ in happy wedlock.

QUESTIONS

1. Who presented himself on the first day of the festival of the Fairy Queen? What boon did he ask?
2. In what condition was Una when she came to the Queen? What was her complaint?
3. When was the clownish young man given the rank of a knight?
4. What was Spenser's description of the Wandering Wood?
5. What kind of person was Error?
6. When the Red Cross Knight had killed Error, what place did he next come to?
7. Why did the Red Cross Knight leave the hermitage in anger?
8. How did Una follow after the knight?
9. What happened to Una when she rested in a secret shade? How did the king of the forest treat her?
10. What deception did the Red Cross Knight next encounter?
11. By whom was the knight rescued from the noisome dungeon?
12. In the Cave of Despair, what did the knight do?

13. When Una had snatched the dagger from the knight, what did she say?
14. At the House of Holiness, how was the knight benefited?
15. Was it difficult to liberate the aged King and Queen?
16. Who was the Red Cross Knight?

2

*The Story of*SIR¹ GUYON, CHAMPION² OF TEMPERANCE*How He Overcame the Enchantress³*

1. The wicked magician⁴ Archimago,⁵ having learned that the Red Cross Knight had returned, as he was in⁶ duty bound, to the Court of the Fairy Queen, invented another scheme by which the hero might be brought⁷ to ruin. Accordingly, when he met Sir Guyon, the enchanter⁸ told a painful tale of how a beautiful lady, meaning⁹ Una, had been cruelly¹⁰ wronged by the Knight of the Red Cross.

2. Sir Guyon, the Champion of Temperance, thereupon set¹ out to punish the recreant² knight, but when they met and Sir Guyon was about³ to run upon him with his spear, he recognized his fellow⁴ adventurer; so the two champions exchanged⁵ courtesies and parted.

3. Now, it was Sir Guyon's task to¹ seek out and destroy the bower² of Acrasia,³ whose wiles⁴ had brought

so much ruin to noble men, and, when he was pursuing his journey, he heard from a neighboring thicket⁵ the voice of a woman crying. Alighting from his steed, he found Amavia⁶ dying by the side of her husband, Sir⁷ Mordant, and with her little child on her knees. Sir Mordant was one of the victims of the cruel Acrasia.

4. After they had buried Sir Mordant and Amavia, Sir Guyon and the Palmer,¹ a wandering² pilgrim who accompanied him, found that Sir Guyon's steed and spear had been stolen by a boastful³ coward named Braggadocchio.⁴ Taking the infant with them, the two travelers made⁵ their way to the castle of the Lady⁶ Medina or Golden⁷ Mean, who lived with her sisters Elissa⁸ (Too Little) and Perissa⁹ (Too Much).

5. The lovers of Elissa and Perissa were at¹ enmity, and though both, when they saw Sir Guyon, went forth to attack him, before they could reach him they quarreled together. Medina came out and succeeded in making² peace, and all went into the Castle, where they sat down to a hospitable³ board, while Sir Guyon told of the adventure on which he was bound. Leaving⁴ the child to the care of Medina, Sir Guyon proceeded on his way on⁵ foot. In the meantime, Braggadocchio, flourishing⁶ the stolen spear and mounted on Sir Guyon's steed, had by⁷ his show of false courage pressed⁸ a poor idler into his service. Thus armed and attended, he was met by Archimago, who, deceived⁹ as to Braggadocchio's character, accused Sir Guyon and the Red Cross Knight of wronging him.

6. Braggadocchio boasted of the punishment he would wreak¹ upon the heads of these knights. When advised that he had² better be armed with a sword against such enemies, he declared that, since he had killed seven knights with such³ a weapon, he had sworn never to bear a sword again, unless it should be the sword of the⁴ very bravest of men.

7. Promising to secure for him the sword of Prince¹ Arthur on the morrow, Archimago vanished² so suddenly that the coward Braggadocchio and his equally³ alarmed attendant fled in haste, and without turning their eyes, into a thick forest. Here the sound of a horn⁴ caused Braggadocchio to fall from his horse, and, like⁵ the coward that he was, he crept into a thicket. His attendant, Trompart,⁶ however, looking round, was amazed to see before him a beautiful huntress,⁷ Belphœbe,⁸ carrying in her hand a spear. While Belphœbe was asking of Trompart the⁹ course pursued by a hart she had wounded, she heard a noise in the thicket, and was advancing¹⁰ when Braggadocchio crawled from his hiding place. He was telling her a lying story, but, undeceived, she threatened him and disappeared, whereupon he once more mounted his horse, and with Trompart went on his way.

8. While this incident was happening, Sir Guyon and the Palmer encountered the madman Furor,¹ with his ugly mother, Occasion,² whom the knight overcame and bound, effecting³ at⁴ the same time the rescue of the youth Phedon,⁵ who, having been deceived by a false friend, had killed him and then fallen into the hands of Furor.

9. The Palmer was telling Phedon of the folly¹ of passion when there rushed² out upon them Atin, brandishing³ two darts. Atin sought to make Sir Guyon fly by telling him of his master, Pyrochles,⁴ who was on his way thither, and against⁵ whom none could stand. Atin, who had been sent to find Occasion, taunted⁶ Sir Guyon with fighting against an old woman, and hurled⁷ against the Knight one of his fearful darts. But as this glanced⁸ off his shield, Sir Guyon was unhurt.

10. Pyrochles then appeared, and rushed at Sir Guyon, who, at length having¹ him at his mercy, gave² him his life, upon³ the condition that he rendered⁴ faithful service to his conqueror. Pyrochles then asked the Knight to let him release Occasion and Furor. This prayer⁵ having been granted, Occasion turned⁶ upon both Sir Guyon and Pyrochles, and, while the tumult⁷ was proceeding, Atin hurried away to the bower of Acrasia to tell Pyrochles' brother Cymochles⁸ that his master was slain, and to urge⁹ him forth to vengeance.

11. Cymochles, spurring¹ on his mission against Sir Guyon, came to the shores of Idle² Lake, whereon he saw a little boat, in which sat a lady fresh³ and fair, by whose sweet voice he was enticed⁴ aboard, entertained with song and story, and taken⁵ to an enchanted isle.

12. Here he was lulled¹ to sleep. Then the lady, whose name was Phædria,² and who was a servant of Acrasia, betook³ herself into her boat again, and rowed to the other side of Idle Lake. Here she was seen by Sir Guyon, who asked her to ferry⁴ him over the water.

Phædria readily responded, but when Sir Guyon stepped on board, she quickly⁵ shot the vessel away from land, so that the Palmer was left behind.

13. Arrived at the Island¹ of Joy, Sir Guyon was attacked by the awakened Cymochles. Effecting² a peace between the two, but unable to win Sir Guyon by her allurements,³ Phædria took the Knight back to the other shore.

14. Resuming his journey, Sir Guyon came to the home of Mammon,¹ the Money God, to whose temptations he might² have succumbed but for the help of an angel. After three days of weary wandering in the underground³ realm of Mammon, Sir Guyon was found by the Palmer, lying in a swoon.⁴ Sir Guyon was still lying helpless, when Pyrochles and Cymochles appeared and disarmed⁵ him. But at⁶ this juncture Prince Arthur came⁷ on the scene, and, after a terrible encounter with the two Pagans,⁸ gained the victory and delivered Sir Guyon from his foes.

15. Having recovered strength in the House¹ of Temperance, Sir Guyon resumed his quest. Setting sail on the sea, steered by the Palmer, he safely passed the Gulf² of Greediness, the Rock³ of Vile Reproach, the Wandering⁴ Islands, the Quicksand⁵ of Unthriftihead, and the Whirlpool⁶ of Decay, till he won the Bower⁷ of Bliss, Acrasia's home.

16. Here a new victim of the Queen¹ of Base Pleasure was released by him, and, other victims who had been transformed by her into wild beasts having been restored²

to their natural forms, Acrasia was bound fast, and sent captive to the Fairy Queen.

QUESTIONS

1. What another scheme did Archimago invent in order to bring the Red Cross Knight to ruin?
2. Why did Sir Guyon stop to run upon the Red Cross Knight with his spear?
3. What did Sir Guyon find in the neighboring thicket, from which he heard a woman's voice crying?
4. By whom were Sir Guyon's steed and spear stolen?
5. What is the meaning of the name of Medina? Of Elissa? Of Perissa?
6. How could Braggadocchio deceive Archimago?
7. How did Braggadocchio boast of his bravery?
8. When Archimago vanished, what did Braggadocchio do? Why did he creep into a thicket?
9. What did Belphœbe hear and see when she was asking of Trompart the course pursued by a hart she had wounded?
10. Into whose hands did Phedon fall? By whom was he rescued?
11. How did Atin seek to make Sir Guyon fly?
12. On what condition did Sir Guyon give Pyrochles his life?
13. When Occasion turned upon both Sir Guyon and Pyrochles, why Atin hurried away?

14. How was Cymochles taken to an enchanted isle?
15. Whose servant was Phædria?
16. By whom was a peace effected between Sir Guyon and Cymochles?
17. What was the name of the Money God?
18. Where did the Palmer find Sir Guyon after he was left at the other side of the Idle Lake?
19. By whom was Sir Guyon delivered from his foes Pyrochles and Cymochles?
20. Before he won the bower of Acrasia, what places did Sir Guyon pass?
21. What was the end of Acrasia?

3

*The Story of*THE FACE IN MERLIN'S¹ MIRROR*The Lady Knight Found Her True Love*

1. Britomart,² the golden-haired daughter of King³ Ryence of Wales, looking one day into a glassy⁴ globe that Merlin, the wizard,⁵ had made, saw therein the image of Sir⁶ Artegall, a brave Cornish⁷ knight, and fell⁸ in love with him. Finding it impossible to make Britomart forget her vision,⁹ her old nurse took her to Merlin's cave, both¹⁰ assuming a disguise for¹¹ the purpose.

2. The¹ magician then told them that it was Britomart's destiny² to wed the noble Artegall, and to become the mother of a³ line of kings. Donning⁴ the armor of

Angla,⁵ the Saxon Queen, and arming herself with a mighty⁶ spear, which she found in her father's chief church, Britomart set⁷ forth with her nurse in⁸ search of Sir Artegall. They encountered Prince⁹ Arthur and Sir Guyon, who had met with many adventures since their overthrow of Acrasia¹⁰ and her champions.¹¹ Seeing one whom he took¹² to be a strange knight approaching, Sir Guyon rode¹³ forward against Britomart. He was, however, quickly overthrown¹⁴ by the enchanted spear. Worse might have befallen him, but that wise¹⁵ counsels prevailed at¹⁶ the instance of the¹⁷ Palmer, who accompanied Sir Guyon, and the party rode on in¹⁸ good fellowship.

3. They had not traveled far before they saw the fair Florimell,¹ rushing² by on a milk-white palfrey,³ pursued by a grisly⁴ forester. Prince Arthur rode after Florimell, and Arthur's squire,⁵ Timias,⁶ went after the forester.

4. Britomart, finding her companions did not return, pursued¹ her way with her own aged attendant. Leaving the wood in which they were, they came² upon a goodly³ castle, before which they saw a⁴ single knight withstanding the onslaught of six others, servants⁵ of Malecasta, the Lady of Delight, whose⁶ castle it was—(Castle⁷ Joyous by name. The single knight was he⁸ of the Red Cross—St. George. He declared himself true⁹ to Una,¹⁰ whereas the others were championing¹¹ Malecasta, whose object it was to make all strange knights enter¹² her service or prove¹³ in combat that the lady they served was fairer than the Lady of Delight. Taking¹⁴ the side of the

Red Cross Knight, Britomart overthrew four of his assailants.¹⁵ The other two submitting,¹⁶ all entered Castle Joyous.

5. Hero, after passing through a chamber in which every pillar¹ was of gold, embossed² with pearls and precious stones, Britomart was escorted³ to an⁴ inner room of even greater magnificence, where sat the Lady of Delight, who, struck⁵ by the appearance of Britomart, and, believing her to be a man, fell in love with her. In⁶ the end, it was only by fighting that Britomart and the Red Cross Knight won⁷ their way from the castle.

6. Proceeding in company, the Knight told his companion of the prowess¹ of Sir Artegall, and she, in² her turn, told him her history. At length they came to a road where their³ ways parted, and they bade one another farewell. Coming to the sea, Britomart encountered Marinell,⁴ son of the sea⁵ nymph Cymænt, who, because of a prophecy⁶ that he should be dismayed or killed by "a⁷ virgin strange and brave," had fled from woman's love. Marinell, being⁸ laid low by Britomart, was carried by his mother to her home beneath⁹ the waves.

7. While Marinell was being tended¹ by his mother, Florimell, who had been seeking him, was flying² from Prince Arthur and Sir Guyon with as much fear as she had³ fled from the grisly forester. Prince Arthur, learning Florimell's story from her squire, bethought⁴ him of his own faithful Timias; Timias, on⁵ his part, had come up with the forester at a ford,⁶ and, after a fierce encounter, had slain him and his two brothers.

8. Sorely wounded, he was found by Belphebe,¹ who, with her attendants, carried him to a fair pavilion² in the forest, where she daily dressed³ his wounds and instilled⁴ into his mind a deeper devotion to beauty and purity.

9. Meanwhile, Florimell had taken¹ shelter in a humble² cottage. Here lived a witch, whose wicked son so affrighted³ Florimell that she fled before the dawn. Pursued by a monster called⁴ up by the witch, Florimell came to the sea, and, seeing a boat in which an old fisherman was sleeping, leaped into this vessel, and with the oar pushed⁵ it out to sea.

10. As the monster was wreaking¹ vengeance upon Florimell's defenseless palfrey, it² chanced that a knight, Sir³ Satyrane, came⁴ that way, and overthrew the monster, who, however, afterwards escaped⁵ to tell his tale to the witch. Then the witch made⁶ of snow a false Florimell, the real Florimell having been taken to the bottom of the sea by Proteus,⁷ and, as she refused to wed him, cast⁸ into a dungeon.

11. All this time Amoret,¹ the twin² sister of Britomart and the³ beloved of Sir Scudamore, had been imprisoned by the enchanter Busirane.⁴ After a series of adventures Britomart succeeded in liberating⁵ Amoret, with whom she fared⁶ forth to find Sir Scudamore, Amoret believing that her deliverer was a man. But Scudamore, deceived by lying tales, believed his Amoret to be false, and pursued⁷ his quest of her with a sorrowing heart.

12. On his way he met Sir Artégall, and, these¹ two encountering Britomart, Sir Scudamore was unhorsed² by

the wonderful power of the enchanted spear. Sir Artegall going³ to Sir Scudamore's aid, the two fought long and valorously,⁴ when, Britomart's helmet being struck aside, Sir Artegall was so overcome by her beauty that his⁵ arm fell powerlessly at her side, and he surrendered.⁶

13. When Sir Artegall's helmet was removed and Princess Britomart saw his face, she recognized¹ it as the one she had seen in Merlin's mirror.

14. Thus it was that the two were betrothed,¹ but, before the marriage could take place, Sir Artegall¹ had to depart² on another adventure. Sir Scudamore bewailed³ his lost Amoret, who had been lost in a desert. Here she was captured by a monster.

15. Saved first¹ of all by Belphœbe, Amoret was finally rescued² by Prince Arthur, and Marinell was wedded to Florimell, the ceremony taking place in Cymant's home under the sea.

QUESTIONS

1. Where did Britomart, daughter of King Ryence of Wales, see the image of Sir Artegall?
2. How was Britomart donned when she set forth with her nurse in search of Sir Artegall?
3. With what did Britomart overthrow Sir Guyon?
4. Whom did Prince Arthur and his squire separately pursue?
5. What did Britomart and her attendant see before a goodly castle? Who was the single knight? And who were the six others?

6. What was the object of Malecasta?
7. Why had Britomart and the Red Cross Knight to win their way from Castle Joyous by fighting?
8. Who was Marinell?
9. How was Timias wounded?
10. When Belphebe had found Timias, how did she treat him?
11. Why did Proteus cast Florimell into a dungeon?
12. Who was Amoret?
13. By whom was Amoret first liberated?
14. On his way to pursue his quest of Amoret, whom did Sir Scudamore meet?
15. Why did Sir Artegall surrender when he was fighting Britomart with Scudamore?
16. How could Britomart know that the knight who surrendered was Artegall?
17. By whom was Amoret finally rescued?
18. Where was the wedding ceremony of Marinell and Florimell taken place?

4

*The Story of*THE QUEST OF THE¹ BLATANT BEAST*How Sir Calidore Led the Blatant Beast
Through Fairyland*

1. Sir² Calidore's quest was the destruction of the Blatant Beast, Slander,³ which had attacked Sir⁴ Arte-

gall. On his travels he fell⁶ in with a⁶ troop of shepherds, with whom he stayed for a time. Among their number was Pastorella.⁷ Pastorella was beloved of all the shepherds, but especially by Coridon.⁸

2. Sir Calidore fell in love with the¹ fair shepherdess, and sought² by³ the exercise of knightly courtesy to win her regard. But she, unused⁴ as she was to the ways of courts, remained unmoved. Then the knight, doffing⁵ his armor, clad himself in shepherd's garb, and tended the sheep with her. Joining in the rural⁶ sports, he was challenged⁷ by the jealous Coridon to a wrestling bout. Coridon being defeated, Pastorella placed the oaken⁸ crown of victory upon Sir Calidore's head, but he, "who⁹ in courtesy did excel," gave it to Coridon.

3. By such acts as these, Sir Calidore won¹ his way among the shepherds and eventually to Pastorella's favor. One day, as he ranged² over the fields, forgetful³ of his mission against the Blatant Beast, he came upon "a place whose pleasance⁴ did appear to pass⁵ all others on the earth that were."

4. It was an¹ hill, placed in an open² plain,
 That round³ about was bordered⁴ with a wood
 Of matchless⁵ height, that⁶ seem'd th' earth to disdain;
 In which all⁷ trees of honor stately stood,
 And did⁸ all winter as in summer bud,
 Spreading⁹ pavilions for the birds to¹⁰ bower,
 Which in their lower branches sang aloud;
 And in their tops the soaring¹¹ hawk did¹² tower,
 Sitting like king¹³ of birds in¹⁴ majesty and power.

And at the foot thereof¹⁵ a¹⁶ gentle flood
 His silver waves did softly tumble down,
 Unmarred¹⁷ with raggy moss or filthy mud;
 Nor might wild beasts, nor might the ruder¹⁸ clown,
 Thereto¹⁹ approach; nor²⁰ filth might therein drown;
 But Nymphs²¹ and Fairies by the banks did sit
 In the wood's shade which did²² the waters crown,
 Keeping all noisome things away from it,
 And to²³ the water's fall tuning their accents fit.

5. In this beautiful spot Sir Calidore saw the Graces¹ dance² to the piping of poor Colin³ Clout. Going toward them, he was amazed⁴ to see them disappear. On another day, when Sir Calidore was with the hapless⁵ Coridon and Pastorella, a tiger rose from the wood. Coridon ran to⁶ the rescue of his love, but when he saw the beast fully, he was so alarmed that he fled. Sir Calidore slew the tiger with his shepherd's staff. Thus it was that the knight finally won⁷ the affection of Pastorella.

6. But his joy was turned to pain shortly afterwards, for the maiden was stolen by brigands.¹ Taking² up the pursuit, Sir Calidore effected³ her rescue, and bore her to the Castle⁴ of Belgard. Here she was discovered to be the long-lost⁵ daughter of the good Sir⁶ Bellamoure and his lady, Claribell.⁷ Sir Calidore, leaving⁸ Pastorella in safety with her parents, set out again to seek the Blatant Beast. He was successful so far, at least, that he captured the monster, muzzled⁹ him with iron bands, and,

to the great joy of all, led him through all Fairyland. So¹⁰ muzzled did the beast long remain—

Until that (whether¹¹ wicked fate so framed
Or fault of men), he broke his iron chain,
And got into the world at¹² liberty again.

Since that time none had succeeded in subduing him.

QUESTIONS

1. What was Sir Calidore's quest?
2. By whom was Pastorella beloved?
3. Why did Sir Calidore doff his armor?
4. Why did Coridon challenge Sir Calidore to a wrestling bout?
5. How did Spenser describe the pleasance of the place upon which Sir Calidore came?
6. What did Sir Calidore see at that beautiful place?
7. By what act did Sir Calidore finally win the affection of Pastorella?
8. Why was Sir Calidore's joy shortly afterwards turned to pain?
9. At the Castle of Belgard what discovery was made?
10. How long was Blatant Beast muzzled?

薩 凡 提 茲 小 傳

米蓋爾·對·薩凡提茲 (Miguel de Cervantes) 生於西班牙之亞爾喀拉 (Alcala) 城，時爲一五四七年；後七年而英國莎氏比亞生，二人均卒於一六一六年。薩氏少時曾以職務赴意大利；年二三，入西班牙軍隊。時西班牙、意大利、方與教皇聯盟以拒土爾其 (Turkey)；一五七一年勒頒多 (Lepanto) 海戰，薩氏受大傷，左手遂終身殘廢。又三年，退伍回國，中途被亞爾及耳 (Algiers) 海盜所擄，屢謀潛逃，皆不得脫。家人日謀所以贖之者，籌款至五年之久，始集有成數。得盜之許，於一五八〇年回家。更二年，始致力於文學；此後三年中，撰戲劇二十餘種，然名不甚著，所得亦微。其時薩氏卜居於塞維爾 (Seville)，任西班牙艦隊供應副官 (deputy purveyor to the Spanish Armado)。既而又爲收稅員。在爲收稅員時，遭不幸而入獄。據氏自言，“揆格蘇脫先生傳” (“Don Quixote”) 卽作於是時。是後薩氏專倚筆墨爲生；及一六〇五年是傳之第一章出版，一年之內，重印至五次之多。氏家生活，遂得大安。然薩氏志在編撰戲劇，故第二章歷久未成，乃別有一人，續成第二章，薩氏見而恨之，遂將第二章撰成，於一六一五年出版。薩氏著述甚多，有詩，有戲劇，有小說，然最膾炙人口，而在世界文學中佔一重要位置者，莫如“揆格蘇脫先生傳”一書。善乎，麥考來 (Macaulay) 之言曰，“世界小說中無有與之倫匹者” (“It is the best novel in the world beyond all comparison”).

[註] Miguel de Cervantes, 音 mé-gál' dē thēr-ván'tās 或 sēr-ván'tēs.

STORIES FROM CERVANTES'S

"DON QUIXOTE"

1

*The Story of*HOW DON¹ QUIXOTE EQUIPS HIMSELF
FOR HIS ADVENTURES

1. In a certain village of La² Mancha, a territory which is partly in Aragon³ and partly in Castile,⁴ two old kingdoms of Spain, there lived an elderly gentleman whose⁵ ways of thought were more exalted than his means. His household⁶ consisted of a housekeeper, a niece, and a man⁷ of all work. Three⁸ quarters of his income went on food, which was of the most humble kind. The rest was laid⁹ out on a plush¹⁰ coat, velvet¹¹ breeches, with slippers¹² of the same material, for¹³ holidays, and a¹⁴ suit of homespun for everyday use.

2. He was about fifty years old, of a hale¹ and strong complexion,² lean-bodied and thin-faced, an early³ riser, and a lover of hunting. He passed⁴ the greater part of his time in reading books about the doughty⁵ deeds performed by knights in⁶ the brave days of old. So absorbed⁷ did he become in these tales that he sold much of the land he owned in order that he might be able to buy the books.

3. He was so much loved and respected¹ by those who knew him that, not only his niece and his servants

became² alarmed at his odd³ behavior, but his neighbors also were concerned⁴ for his welfare. For while the older books that he pored⁵ over were of value, he bought many that were quite worthless, and grew⁶ so fascinated with them all that he was unable⁷ to tell the good from the bad.

4. At last he was¹ convinced that the² only course left open to him was to become a knight-errant³ himself, to arm⁴ himself in the old-fashioned way, and to go⁵ out into the world in⁶ search of adventure, and, by redressing⁷ all manner of wrongs and grievances, to win honor and renown. Full of this idea, he secured a suit of armor⁸ that had belonged to his great-grandfather,⁹ and had¹⁰ for many years lain by and rusted in a corner of his house. When he had cleaned and repaired it as well as he could, he found that there was no visor¹¹ to the helmet.¹² So he made one of pasteboard.¹³ Then, being anxious to see if it was cutlass-proof,¹⁴ he drew his sword and tried its edge upon the pasteboard. At¹⁵ the very first stroke he undid¹⁶ in a moment what he had taken a whole week to complete.

5. Undaunted,¹ however, by this disaster, he made another visor, fencing² this one with some thin plates of iron on the inside. Satisfied with his handiwork,³ he next thought of his horse.

6. In his stable¹ was a sorry-looking² animal, which, however, he was convinced would³ compare favorably with any of the famous steeds of which he had read.

For four days he was at⁴ a loss for a name that would suit such a splendid creature. He decided to call him Rozinante,⁵ meaning thereby a horse that, from being an ordinary animal, had become "second" to none."

7. Having decided that he himself would thenceforth be known as Don Quixote de¹ la Mancha, in order to immortalize² his native place, he thought that there was nothing wanting now but³ a lady upon whom he might, in the ancient manner, bestow⁴ the empire of his heart. "Should I," said he to himself, "chance to encounter⁵ some giant, and happen to lay⁶ him prostrate on the ground, transfixed⁷ with my lance, or cleft⁸ in two, or, in short, overcome him and have⁹ him at my mercy, would it not be proper to have some lady to whom I might send¹⁰ him as a trophy of my valor?" Now, it chanced that there lived not far away a good-looking country¹¹ lass, whose name was Aldonza¹² Lorenzo. He thought she would serve¹³ admirably, if she had but a name more like that of a princess or lady¹⁴ of quality, so at length he decided to call her Dulcinea,¹⁵ with¹⁶ the addition of "del Toboso," from the place where she was born. Thus provided with all that was necessary to his present way of thinking, he donned¹⁷ his armor, and one fine July morning mounted Rozinante and sallied¹⁸ forth secretly to meet his first adventure. As he rode along, he was struck¹⁹ suddenly with the thought that he had never been "Dubbed"²⁰ or created a knight. Moreover, he

remembered that, until he had been dubbed a knight, he could neither meet another knight in²¹ single combat nor wear dark armor. These thoughts at first shook²² his resolution, but he resolved that he would be dubbed a knight by the²³ first he should meet, while he would scour²⁴ his armor at leisure until it should look whiter than ermine.²⁵ Thus fortified in his plan, he went on his way until evening drew on and he espied²⁶ an inn.

QUESTIONS

1. What was the condition of Don Quixote's home?
2. How did he make use of his income?
3. What kind of man was Don Quixote?
4. Why did he sell much of the land he owned?
5. Were the books he bought useful?
6. How was he convinced at last?
7. Where did he get his armor?
8. How did he make the vizor?
9. What name did he give his horse? What was the meaning of that name?
10. What did he say to himself when he thought that there was nothing wanting except a lady upon whom he might bestow the empire of his heart?
11. What name did he give the country lass Aldonza Lorenzo?
12. What thoughts shock Don Quixote's resolution at first? What was his next resolution?

2

The Story of

HOW DON QUIXOTE BECOMES A KNIGHT

1. Both Don Quixote and his steed were sorely¹ in need of rest and refreshment when they came up to the inn, at the door of which stood two young women who were going to Seville² with some carriers,³ all of whom were taking⁴ up their lodging for the night.

2. Now, our¹ traveler no² sooner saw the inn than he fancied it to be a castle, fenced with four towers, with lofty pinnacles³ glittering with silver, together with a deep moat,⁴ drawbridge,⁵ and all other devices⁶ peculiar to such strongholds. He thereupon halted, fully⁷ expecting that some⁸ dwarf would appear on the battlements⁹ and sound¹⁰ his trumpet to give¹¹ notice of the arrival of a knight.

3. Just then a swineherd¹ sounded a horn² to call his pigs together from the stubble³ field. Imagining this to be the⁴ expected signal, Don Quixote rode up to the entrance.⁵ At⁶ his approach the two young women started⁷ to run away in alarm, but Don Quixote, lifting up his vizer and disclosing⁸ his withered, dusty face, accosted⁹ them, with¹⁰ comely grace and grave delivery, in¹¹ this manner:

4. "Do not fly, ladies, I beseech¹ you, nor fear the² least offense. The order³ of knighthood, which I profess,⁴ forbids me to offer⁵ injuries to anyone, and least⁶

of all to damsels⁷ of such high rank as your presence denotes."

5. As the young women laughed¹ outright at this, Don Quixote, speaking in a tone² of grave reproof, observed that modesty³ and civility were very becoming⁴ in the fair⁵ sex, whereas laughter without sufficient reason was but foolishness. "But," added he, "I do not presume to say this to offend you. My only wish is to⁷ do service."

6. This speech only increased the mirth¹ of the young women, and our knight's anger was rising when the innkeeper luckily² appeared, and, holding³ the stirrup for Don Quixote to dismount, invited the⁴ latter to enter the inn and partake⁵ of such cheer as it afforded. Don Quixote, observing⁶ the humility⁷ of the governor of the castle—for⁸ such the innkeeper and the inn seemed to him to be—replied, "Señor⁹ Castellano,¹⁰ the least thing in the world suffices¹¹ me; for arms are the only things I value, and combat¹² is my bed of repose."

7. Having besought the innkeeper to look¹ well to his steed, Don Quixote entered the inn, where, with² the help of the two good-natured young³ women, he divested³ himself of his armor, with⁴ the exception of the helmet. This⁵ he had fastened on with ribbons, and as these⁶ had become⁷ tangled, and he would not allow them to be cut, he had⁷ to be fed by the young women and the landlord.

8. When he had partaken of his frugal¹ meal in this awkward manner, he called his host² to the stable, and

here, falling³ down at his feet, declared he would⁴ not move until the governor had promised to dub him knight. All that night, he said, it was his intention⁵ to watch his armor in the⁶ chapel of the castle, so that the ceremony might take⁷ place in the morning. The innkeeper, who had a sense⁸ of humor, promised to do what was asked of him, but observing that, as the chapel had not yet been rebuilt,⁹ his noble guest might watch his armor just¹⁰ as well in the courtyard.¹¹ The host next asked Don Quixote if he had any money, and, on being told that he had not, informed him that all knights should carry money and clean¹² shirts. Don Quixote, having said that he would see¹³ to this in the future, took his armor into the courtyard, placed it in a dry horse¹⁴ trough, and began his vigil.¹⁵ While he was so engaged, one of the carriers came out to water¹⁶ his mules. When Don Quixote saw this man approach the trough for¹⁷ the purpose of removing the armor, he cried out:

9. "O thou, whoever¹ thou art, rash² knight, that prepares to lay³ thy hands on the arms of the most valorous⁴ knight-errant that ever wore sword, take⁵ heed; do not attempt to profane⁶ them with a touch, lest⁷ instant death be the reward of thy temerity."

10. But the carrier paid¹ no heed to this warning, and very promptly² lifted the armor and threw³ it out of his way. On this, Don Quixote, calling⁴ upon his lady, Dulcinea, in⁵ knightly fashion, knocked⁶ over the carrier with a heavy blow from his lance, restored⁷ the armor

to its place, and marched backward and forward with⁸ as little concern as if nothing had happened.

11. Soon after another carrier came out, and, not¹ noticing the form of his comrade on the ground, also attempted to remove the armor. Don Quixote thereupon hit the man so heavily with his lance that his cry² of alarm brought out the landlord and all the people of the inn. Very quickly Don Quixote was defending³ himself from such a volley⁴ of stones that he had to shelter⁵ himself under his shield, calling⁶ out at the same time that they were false⁷ and treacherous villains, and that the lord of the castle was a base^b and inhospitable knight to suffer⁹ a knight-errant to be so abused. He carried¹⁰ himself at the same time with so much spirit as to¹¹ strike fear into the hearts of his assailants, so that they yielded¹² to the appeal of the landlord and stopped the attack.

12. But the landlord, anxious to¹ be rid of so troublesome a guest, made² apologies for the carriers, and, remarking³ that two hours' vigil was sufficient, whereas⁴ Don Quixote had already been watching for his armor for four hours, hinted that the ceremony of dubbing him a knight could now proceed. Don Quixote, believing him, asked him to⁵ make an end of the business as soon as possible. Further observing that the⁶ rest of the ceremony might be performed⁷ as well in a field⁷ as in a chapel or anywhere else, the landlord fetched his account⁸ book, and, calling upon the two young women previously⁹ mentioned, also a boy, whom he caused to hold a lighted¹⁰ candle, asked Don Quixote to kneel.

13. Then, pretending¹ to read from his book, the landlord lifted up his hand and gave Don Quixote first a² good blow on the neck with his hand, and secondly, a³ gentle slap on the back with the flat of his sword. He next ordered one of the women to gird⁴ the sword about the knight's waist. Her companion having buckled⁵ on his spurs, the knight thanked them all, and, Rozinante being brought⁶ forth, he rode away, the landlord being so glad to see him go that he did⁷ not ask for the reckoning.

Thus it was that Don Quixote de la Mancha was dubbed a knight.

QUESTIONS

1. Who stood at the door of the inn when Don Quixote came up there?
2. What was the appearance of the inn, in the eyes of Quixote?
3. When Quixote heard the sound of the swineherd's horn, what did he imagine it to be?
4. Why did the two young women start to run away at the approach of Quixote?
5. In what manner did Quixote accost the two young women?
6. What did Quixote say when the two young women laughed?
7. What did the innkeeper do when he saw Quixote? What was Quixote's reply?
8. Why had Quixote to be fed by the young women and the landlord?

9. What did Quixote do when he had called the host to the stable?
10. What does "vigil" mean?
11. Why did the innkeeper ask Quixote if he had any money with him?
12. What did Quixote say to the first carrier who was approaching the trough for the purpose of removing the armor?
13. When the carrier lifted the armor and threw it out of his way, what did Quixote do?
14. What brought out the landlord and all the people of the inn?
15. How did Quixote rail at the innkeeper and the people who threw stones at him?
16. How did the landlord perform the ceremony of dubbing Quixote a knight?

3

*The Story of*HOW DON QUIXOTE CHALLENGES¹

THE MERCHANTS

1. The adventures that befell Don Quixote soon after he left the inn were enough² to damp the ardor of any ordinary knight-errant.

2. When he had arrived at a spot where four¹ cross-roads met, he saw a party of merchants on² their way to Murcia.³ Perceiving⁴ here the prospect of a new adven-

ture, and resolved to imitate⁵ as much as possible the knightly⁶ prowess of which he had read in his books, he posted⁷ himself in the middle of the road and called⁸ upon the advancing strangers to halt and declare that there was no other damsel in the world to equal "the⁹ Empress of La Mancha, the peerless¹⁰ Dulcinea del Toboso."

3. After some parley,¹ and dissatisfied² with the replies given to his demands, the knight couched³ his lance, and rode⁴ so furiously at one of the merchants that, had⁵ not Rozinante stumbled and fallen, the man would have paid⁶ dearly for his raillery.⁷ As⁸ it was, Don Quixote was so encumbered⁹ with the weight of his armor that he could not rise.

4. At this one of the grooms,¹ indignant² at what he regarded as the insult offered to the merchant, his master, took the knight's lance, and, breaking it into pieces, belabored³ him until he was tired out. At last the merchants pursued⁴ their journey, leaving⁵ Don Quixote powerless on the ground. Here he was found by a countryman, who, with⁶ no little difficulty, lifted Don Quixote upon his donkey, and, putting the knight's armor on the back of Rozinante, led him home.

5. While Don Quixote was recovering¹ from his injuries, his friends made² a bonfire of all the rubbishy books in his library, hoping, by removing the cause³ of his craziness, to restore the knight to his former healthy⁴ state of mind. But at the end of a fortnight⁵ Don Quixote prepared to go forth again.

6. This time he decided that he would have a squire.¹ To² this end he induced an honest but poor county laborer named Sancho³ Panza to go with him. He promised Sancho Panza that, when⁴ opportunity offered, he would make him the governor of some island, and this prospect so dazzled⁵ the fancy of the stolid countryman that he saddled⁶ his donkey, Dapple, and, joining the knight, mounted on Rozinante, the two made such haste that one morning by⁷ break of day they had traveled so far as to believe themselves out⁸ of reach of pursuit.

QUESTIONS

1. When Don Quixote had arrived at a spot where four crossroads met, what did he see?
2. Having resolved to imitate the knightly prowess of which he had read in his books, what did Quixote do?
3. Being dissatisfied with the replies the merchants gave to his demands, what did Quixote do?
4. How was the merchant saved?
5. Why was Quixote unable to rise?
6. How did one of the grooms avenge the wrong that Quixote did the merchant?
7. By whom was Quixote saved when he lay powerless on the ground?
8. Why did the friends burn Quixote's books?
9. Whom did Quixote induce to be his squire?
10. What promise did Quixote make to his squire?

4

The Story of

HOW DON QUIXOTE FIGHTS THE WINDMILLS

1. While Sancho was talking, as they went along, about the island he was going to govern—he was not quite sure, by¹ the way, what² an island was—they came to a plain on which were some thirty or forty windmills.³

2. “Look yonder,¹ friend Sancho!” cried the knight. “There are at² least thirty outrageous³ giants whom I intend to encounter. Having deprived⁴ them of life, we will enrich⁵ ourselves with their spoils,⁶ for they are lawful⁷ prize.”

3. Honest Sancho, who saw¹ things as they were, endeavored² to convince his master that the “giants” were really windmills. But Don Quixote, regarding³ this as a sign of magic, told Sancho to⁴ stand aside if he was afraid.

4. This¹ said, he put² spurs to Rozinante, and crying out, “Stand, cowards! Be not so³ base as to fly before a single knight, who dares encounter you all!” was⁴ about to charge.

At this moment the wind arose, and the mill⁵ sails began to move.

5. “Base miscreants!”¹ now cried Don Quixote. “Though you move more arms than the giant Briareus,² you shall³ pay for your arrogance.”

6. Calling¹ upon his lady Dulcinea, he couched his lance, and, covering himself with his shield, dashed² forward to the nearest windmill at³ the utmost speed of which Rozinante was capable. As he ran⁴ his lance into the sail, the wind whirled⁵ it about with such swiftness that the lance was shivered,⁶ and both knight and horse were hurled⁷ to the ground. As⁸ on the former occasion, the knight was again rendered⁹ powerless.

7. When Sancho ran up to him, Don Quixote declared that a wicked¹ magician had transformed² the giants into windmills, so as to deprive³ him of the honor of the victory.

8. Don Quixote's next adventure was of¹ a more dignified character. Engaging in single combat with a Biscayan,² he had³ him at his mercy, and only spared his life when his lady promised that he should go to Toboso and present⁴ himself before the Lady Dulcinea that she might dispose⁵ of him as she might think fit.

9. But not long after this, as¹ the result of an encounter with a party of carriers, Don Quixote was seen riding in a limp² condition on Dapple, while Rozinante carried his arms, and Sancho Panza, also sorely³ bruised, was leading⁴ the way to an inn, on seeing which Don Quixote declared it was a castle. Here the knight's conduct caused⁵ much wonderment, but his⁶ wounds were attended to, as⁷ were those of his squire.

10. On being informed by the landlord at¹ the moment of leaving that his imagined castle was but an inn, Don Quixote declared that as no knight-errant had² ever been

known to pay in such a place, neither³ would he. Thereupon he rode off. But Sancho Panza, who was behind,⁴ was seized and tossed⁵ in a blanket, and emerged⁶ from this adventure more wretched than his master, who, hearing his squire's cries, came back, but was unable to help him.

11. As they went on their way, Don Quixote sought¹ in² vain to convince Sancho that those who had treated him so cruelly were but phantoms³ from another world.

12. "It is as¹ plain as a nose on a man's face," declared Sancho ruefully,² "that these adventures, which we hunt³ for up and down, are likely to bring⁴ us at last into a peck of troubles. Our wisest course is to jog⁵ home and look⁶ after our harvest, lest⁷ worse mischief befall us."

13. "Poor Sancho," replied the knight; "how ignorant art¹ thou in² matters of chivalry! Come, say³ no more, but have patience. A day will come when you will be convinced how honorable a thing it is to⁴ follow this employment."

So, but with⁵ reluctance, Sancho rode on with his master.

14. Soon after this Don Quixote performed¹ a feat of valor which astonished all. Encountering² a wagon, in which two fierce lions were⁴ being conveyed to the king, he called upon the keeper to open the cages and let the animals free.

15. "In¹ spite of the enchanters² that have sent them to try³ me," he cried, "I will make⁴ the creatures know who Don Quixote de la Mancha is."

16. When all save¹ the keeper had fled out² of harm's way, and the mules that drew the wagon had, with Roziante, been taken to a place³ of safety, the knight compelled⁴ the keeper to open one of the cages.

17. Grasping¹ his shield in one hand and his sword in the other, he then took² up a position before the cage. The door being set open, a large lion was disclosed³ to view—an animal that appeared⁴ of a monstrous bigness and fearful aspect.

18. The first thing the lion did was to turn¹ himself round in his cage, stretch out one of his paws, and rouse² himself. After that he gaped³ and yawned, then thrust out his tongue. Then, lifting his head, he stared⁴ about with eyes that looked like⁵ two live coals. But Don Quixote stood undaunted,⁶ and, as the lion turned round and showed⁷ his back to the knight, called upon the keeper to rouse the animal with blows. The keeper advised the knight to be satisfied⁸ with his day's work, having⁹ displayed his courage sufficiently.

19. Persuaded at length that, as¹ the challenger, he could do no more, Don Quixote yielded² to the man's appeal, insisting,³ however, that the keeper should give him a certificate⁴ of what he had seen performed.

20. "Well, Sancho," said Don Quixote to his squire afterwards, "what¹ makes you of this? These magicians may perhaps rob² me of success, but of³ fortitude and courage they cannot deprive me."

QUESTIONS

1. When Don Quixote saw the windmills, what did he think them to be?
2. When Quixote had told Sancho to stand aside if he was afraid, what did he do?
3. What did Quixote say to the mill sails when they began to move?
4. How was Quixote again rendered powerless on the ground?
5. What was Quixote's next adventure?
6. Where were Quixote's and his squire's wounds attended?
7. Why was Sancho tossed in a blanket?
8. What was Sancho's advice to his master, when Quixote sought to convince him that those who had treated him so cruelly were but phantoms from another world?
9. What feat of valor did Quixote perform which astonished all?
10. What did the lion do when he saw Quixote, shield in one hand and sword in the other, standing before the cage?
11. What was Quixote's demand when he yielded to the keeper's appeal?
12. After this adventure what did Quixote say to his squire?

5

The Story of

HOW SANCHO PANZA BECOMES A GOVERNOR

1. One day at sunset, as the knight and his squire were coming out of a wood, Don Quixote saw a noble cavalcade,¹ composed² of a³ duke and his lady and their retainers. It was a hawking⁴ party. The knight sent Sancho forward to⁵ pay his respects to the lady, and to say that the Knight⁶ of the Lions, as he now proclaimed⁷ himself, would be proud⁸ to receive her command.

2. Now, it happened that the lady had heard of Don Quixote's remarkable¹ adventures, and she received² Sancho with great courtesy, Don Quixote and his squire being invited by the duke and duchess³ to their castle. Learning the knight's story, the duke resolved to⁴ gratify Sancho Panza's ambition to be a Governor and to⁵ rid Don Quixote of his foolish humor.

3. With¹ this end in view, he arranged² a pageant, which he and his guests came³ upon one day as⁴ if by accident. In this pageant there rode a beautiful damsel, by whose side was a terrible-looking⁵ figure representing⁶ a magician. When the procession⁷ stopped, the magician, drawing⁸ himself up, declared that the damsel by⁹ his side was none¹⁰ other than the Lady Dulcinea, and that there was but one way by which she could be released¹¹ from her troubles. This was that Sancho, who had

played¹² a trick upon his master by presenting¹³ to him a country woman as his beautiful Dulcinea, should inflict¹⁴ upon himself three thousand three hundred lashes.¹⁵

4. Upon hearing this, Sancho loudly bewailed¹ his fate, and declared that his master should bestow² the lashes upon his own person. Overcome,³ however, by the protests that arose against his cowardice,⁴ Sancho consented to perform the penance,⁵ if he was appointed to the governorship and was allowed⁶ to give himself the stripes when he pleased.

5. That night Sancho gave himself five slaps¹ with the² flat of his hand. Some days later, Don Quixote, taking³ Sancho aside, imparted⁴ to him some wise counsel respecting his conduct as Governor.

6. After this, Sancho was conducted by the duke's steward¹ to the seat² of the governorship, which was known as the Island³ of Barataria. When he came to the gates of the town, he was met by the officials, and the people gave demonstrations⁴ of joy. His first duties took him to the Hall⁵ of Justice, where he had to judge⁶ a number of cases. He was next conducted to a sumptuous⁷ palace, where arrangements had been made for a royal⁸ feast. When the music had ceased, Sancho took his seat at one end of the table, which was only⁹ laid for one.

7. An official, who appeared to be the court¹ physician, came and stood² at his elbow, with a wand³ of office in his hand. One that looked like a student said⁴ grace. A page put a laced⁵ bib under the new Governor's chin.

Then another servitor⁶ placed before him a dish of fruit. But Sancho had hardly tasted this, when the physician touched the dish with his wand, and it was taken away in⁷ an instant.

8. This happening several times, the amazed¹ Sancho asked if he was expected to eat² his dinner like a juggler.

“My lord Governor,” answered the man with the wand, “you are to eat here no³ otherwise than according⁴ to the use of other islands where there are Governors. I am a doctor⁵ of physic, my lord, and I have a⁶ salary allowed me to attend the Governor’s meals, to let him eat what I deem good for him, and to remove⁷ what I regard as harmful.”

9. After much discussion,¹ Sancho asserted² his right to eat what he wished. But he wrote a letter to his³ old master on the woes of office.

10. One night Sancho was aroused¹ by a fearful din. Hastily jumping up, he was met at the door of his apartment² by a body of armed³ men with swords and lighted⁴ torches in their hands.

“Arm,⁵ my lord Governor!” they cried. “A⁶ world of enemies have got⁷ on to the island, and we⁸ are lost unless your valor save⁹ us!”

11. They brought him two huge shields, tied one in¹ front and the other behind him, and, putting a lance in his hand, called upon him to lead the way against the enemy. Poor Sancho, directly² he attempted to move, fell³ down as helplessly as did Don Quixote when⁴ he rode at the merchant.

12. Thereupon there was another great uproar, which was followed later by cries¹ of "Victory!" Told that he had caused² the enemy to be routed, Sancho asked nothing more than to be unburdened³ of the huge shields and to be given some wine.

13. After this he dressed himself, and, going quietly to the stable, followed by the whole company, he embraced¹ Dapple, gave him a loving kiss, and, with tears in his eyes, cried:

"Come hither, my faithful companion. When thou and I were together, and all my cares were but² to mend³ thy trappings and feed thy little carcass,⁴ then happy were my days. But since I forsook thee, and clambered⁵ up the towers of ambition and pride, a thousand woes, toils, and tribulations⁶ have haunted⁷ my soul."

14. With this¹ he mounted² his old friend, and rode³ forth to liberty, remarking that a man should stick⁴ to the calling he was born to, and that he would rather eat⁵ a mess of plain porridge than be at⁶ the mercy of a physician who starved him.

QUESTIONS

1. When Don Quixote saw the hawking party, what did he send Sancho to do?
2. When the duke learned Quixote's story, what did he resolve to do?
3. In the pageant what incident occurred?
4. On what condition did Sancho consent to perform the penance?

5. On what island was the seat of governorship situated?
6. When Sancho had taken his seat at the table of a royal feast, what did the man who appeared to be the court physician do?
7. What did the man with a wand say when Sancho asked if he was expected to eat his dinner like a juggler?
8. By whom was he met at the door of his apartment when he was aroused one night by a fearful din?
9. What made Sancho fall down as helplessly as did Quixote when he rode at the merchant?
10. What did the great uproar mean, which was followed by cries of "victory!"?
11. What did Sancho say, with tears in his eyes, to Dapple in the stable?
12. What was Sancho's word of repentance when he rode to liberty?

6

*The Story of*HOW DON QUIXOTE IS DECEIVED BY
THE CLOUDS OF DUST

1. As they continued on their way, they saw a thick¹ cloud of dust arise before them.

"The² day is now come," said Don Quixote, on seeing this.³ "The day is come, Sancho, that shall usher⁴ in the happiness that is in⁵ store for us. That cloud is

raised by a great army on⁶ the march."

2. "Why, then," said Sancho, "there must be two armies, for yonder¹ is as² great a dust on the other side."

Don Quixote looked and was thereupon transported³ with joy. His imagination⁴ at once leaped⁵ to the conclusion that two vast armies were about to engage each other on the plain⁶ before them. So⁷ clouded was his brain that he could not see that the dust was raised by two flocks⁸ of sheep going in⁹ the same direction from different parts. The dust being so thick as to hide¹⁰ the cause of it, Sancho at first believed that what his master said was right.

3. "What shall we do?" he asked, in¹ great alarm.

"Do?"² exclaimed Don Quixote. "What³ but assist the weaker and injured side? The army, Sancho, which now moves toward us is commanded⁴ by the great Alifanfaron;⁵ the other is his enemy, the King of the famous Garamantians,⁶ Pentapolin⁷ with the naked⁸ arm, so called because he always enters into battle with his right arm bare."

4. Recalling what he had read from foolish books, Don Quixote proceeded to describe to his squire the causes of the quarrel. At this point they mounted a hillock,² from which Sancho, to³ his amazement, could only see the sheep, which were being driven along by some peaceful countrymen.

5. "Why, said he, "you¹ might as well tell me that it snows. Not² a man, nor a knight, nor a giant such as you name, can I see, but only sheep."

6. "Dost¹ thou not hear their horses neigh,² their trumpets³ sound, and their drums beat?" asked the knight.

"Not I," replied Sancho: "I can hear nothing but the bleating⁴ of sheep,"—for the two flocks were now very near to them.

7. "Thy¹ fears disturb thy senses," said Don Quixote, "and hinder² thee from hearing and seeing right. But since thou³ art so terrified, withdraw⁴ to some place of safety. For I alone am sufficient⁵ to give the victory to that side which I⁶ shall favor." And so, couching his lance, setting⁷ spurs to Rozinante, and heedless⁸ of what Sancho Panza said, Don Quixote rushed forward upon the sheep.

8. "Courage, brave knights," cried he, laying¹ about him with all the vigor possible, "fall² on all³ of you who fight under⁴ the standard of the valiant⁵ Pentapolin. Follow me, and you shall see how easily I shall revenge⁶ him on that infidel⁷ Alifanfaron."

9. Seeing¹ what destruction the knight was causing, the shepherds and drovers² who were with the sheep called out to him to desist,³ and, finding that their cries were of⁴ no avail, they proceeded to unloose⁵ their slings and to ply⁶ him with showers of stones as big as their fists. But Don Quixote only laid⁷ about him with greater energy, until one of the stones struck him so violently in the face that it knocked⁸ out several of his teeth and caused him to fall⁹ heavily to the ground and lose¹⁰ his senses.

10. As he lay¹ motionless, the shepherds, fearing he was killed, got² their flocks together, and, carrying away

the dead sheep, of which there were about seven, departed³ with haste.

11. When Sancho had come¹ to his master's assistance, Don Quixote, sorely² hurt as he was, groaned³ out that this fresh trouble was again the⁴ work of an enchanter, and begged Sancho to follow the sheep, declaring that, if he did so, he would soon find them resume⁵ their former shapes. But Sancho was not to be persuaded⁶ this time, and the knight had to yield⁷ to his suggestion that they should find⁸ their way to a lodging⁹ where they might rest.

12. Shortly afterwards, knight and squire returned to their native village, wiser,¹ if sadder, than when they first left it. And Don Quixote, dying in² his right mind, was deeply³ mourned by all who knew him, and especially by Sancho Panza.

QUESTIONS

1. When Don Quixote saw the thick cloud, what did he think it to be?
2. To what conclusion did Quixote's imagination leap when he say that there were two clouds of dust?
3. By whom were the two armies commanded, in Quixote's imagination?
4. On the hillock what did Sancho see?
5. In Quixote's imagination what was the bleating of the sheep?
6. When Quixote rushed forward upon the sheep, what did he say?

7. What did the shepherds and drovers do when they saw that their cries were of no avail?
8. Why did the shepherds depart in haste?
9. What did Quixote beg Sancho to do when he was sorely hurt?
10. In what condition did the knight and the squire return to their native village?

NOTES

NOTES

ILIAD

意黎愛特

1. "Iliad" (il'i-äd), 作“談及意利合姆城中之事”解, 亦書名也. 2. The English form of a Greek (grëk) word, 希拉字之轉成英國字者. 3. Ilium (il'i-üm), 意利合姆 (小亞細亞古城名). 4. Coast, 海濱. 5. Asia (ä'sh-ä 或 -zhä) Minor (mi'nör), 小亞細亞. 6. Referred to in English, 英文中稱之爲. 7. Troy (troi), 屈羅, 卽 Ilium. 8. Capital city, 首城. 9. Troja (trö'yä), 屈羅雅 (古國名). 10. Inhabitants (in-häb'i-tänts), 居民. 11. Trojans (trö'jänz), 屈羅雅人.
2. 1. Tells of, 講及. 2. Carried on, 進行. 3. What is true in it and what is the fancy of the poet, 何者爲其中之實事, 何者爲作詩者之幻想. 4. Fact and fiction are mingled together, 事實與虛構混而不分.
3. 1. Priam (pri'am), 柏辣安姆 (人名). 2. Hecuba (hëk'ü-bä), 海扣白 (女子名). 3. Hector (hëk'tör), 海克坦 (人名). 4. Famed for, 以 . . . 著名. 5. Paris (pä'r'is), 巴黎斯 (人名). 6. Good looks, 美貌. 7. Sent on an embassy (ün'bä-si), 以使臣之職
- 遺行. 8. Menelaus (mën-ä-lä'äs), 孟尼雀合斯 (人名). 9. Sparta (spär'tä), 斯巴達 (希臘之一邦). 10. Greece (grës), 希臘 (歐洲古國). 11. Helen (hël'ën), 海倫 (女子名). 12. False to, 欺; 負. 13. Made Helen a captive, 以海倫爲俘. 14. Not then united under one king, 當時並不統一於一君之下. 15. Independent, 獨立的; 自主的. 16. Agamemnon (äg-äm-mëm'nön), 安格美嫩 (人名). 17. "Sovereign (söv'ër-in 或 süv'-) lord of all the Greeks," 希臘全部之統治者.
18. For the recovery of Helen, 以求奪回海倫. 19. Defend, 保護.
4. 1. Goes on to tell us, 進而告吾人. 2. Reviewed, 檢閱. 3. Got ready, 準備.
5. 1. Warriors (wör'yörz, 或 i-örz, 或 wör'i-örz), 戰士. 2. Take part in, 參加. 3. Achilles (ä-kil'ëz), 阿愷黎士 (人名). 4. Ulysses (ü-lis'ëz), 育利西士 (人名). 5. Nestor (nës'tör), 奈斯得 (人名). 6. Most experienced, 最有經驗的. 7. Set sail for, 開船向 . . . 進發. 8. Laid siege (sëj) to, 圍攻. 9. Single

- combats, 個人爭鬥. 10. Decisive (dâ-sî'siv) victory, 分勝負; 決定之勝利.
6. 1. Worn away, 過去. 2. A slave having been taken away by Agamemnon, 一奴僕被安格美嫩奪去(解釋上文 "a very little matter" 一語). 3. As a result of, 因...之結果. 4. Skirmishes (skûr'mîsh-êz), 小衝突. 5. Fought no more, 不再出戰. 6. Began to press the besiegers, 開始攻擊城外之圍兵. 7. Might even score a victory, 甚至一戰而勝. 8. Patroclus (pâ-trô'klûs), 潑屈祿克勒斯(人名). 9. That powerful warrior, 此強有力之戰士(指 Achilles). 10. Once more, 再. 11. Fell, 倒地. 12. Mortally wounded, 受致命傷; 受傷而死.
7. 1. Had now more reason than before, 今乃有較前更多之理由. 2. To make war against, 作戰; 進攻. 3. Arrayed (â-râd'), 穿戴. 4. Vulcan (vûl'kân), 佛爾根(神話中所傳之神). 5. To avenge Patroclus, 爲潑屈祿克勒斯報仇. 6. Now takes place

- the greatest battle = The greatest battle now takes place. Takes place, 開始. 7. In his wrath, 在彼大怒之下. 8. The Trojan prince, 指海克坦. 9. Dragged around, 載之而行. 10. Chariot (châr'i-ôt), 古代四輪馬車. 11. Conqueror (kôn'kêr-êr), 戰勝者; 征服者. 12. Mourned, 悲悼; 追悼. 13. Andromache (ân-drôm'â-kô), 安得羅麥愷(人名). 14. Funeral (fû'nêr-âl), 安葬典禮. 15. The hero of Troy, 屈羅戰事之英雄(即海克坦). 16. Perform what the rites require, 照禮節所需而行. 17. Ye = you. 18. Funeral pyre (pîr), 焚尸之火; 火葬之禮. 19. Nor foes nor secret ambush dread, 仇敵與埋伏均不必畏. 20. Achilles grants these honors to the dead, 阿愷黎士所賜與死者之榮譽也.
8. 1. Thus commands Priam = Priam thus commands. 2. Short description, 單簡之描寫. 3. Chief purpose, 主要目的. 4. Complete account, 完全之記錄.

NOTES

ODYSSEY

奧迪賽

1. 1. Trojan (trō'jān) War, 參觀 The Story of "Iliad" 篇註.
 2. Ulysses (û-lis'ēz), 育利息斯, 人名, Trojan War 中之一首領, 以多智多謀能言著名.
 3. Fated. 天定的.
 4. Regained his native land, 回故土.
 5. Odyssey (ōd'y-si), 奧迪賽, 亦 Homer 所著之史詩名.
 6. Adventures. 經歷; 冒險.
 7. Odysseus (ō-dis'ūs 或 ō-dis'ē-ūs), 卽 Ulysses.
2. 1. Set sail, 動身; 掛帆.
 2. Asia Minor (ā'shā 或 -zhā m'ñēr), 小亞細亞.
 3. Anxious, 急欲; 渴望.
 4. In spite of all that his sailors could do, 舟子雖盡力駕駛.
 5. Adverse (ād'vērs) winds, 逆風.
 6. Isles (ilz), 小島.
 7. Penelope (pē-nēl'ō-pē), 毗奈盧比, 女子名.
 8. Telemachus (tē-lēm'ā-kūs), 梯萊美格斯, 男子名.
 9. The wanderer, 漫遊在外者, 指育利息斯.
3. 1. Instead of being carried toward Greece, 並未載往希臘.
 2. Sore pressed by hunger, 爲饑餓所驅(此處 "sore" 作 adverb 用).
 3. At length, 最後.
 4. Inhabitants, 居民.
 5. Fled before them, 未接戰而逃.
6. Gave themselves up to merry-making, 縱情於歡樂.
 7. Had a narrow escape, 幸而得免.
4. 1. Sicily (sis'i-li), 西息利島(在地中海中).
 2. Cave, 洞; 穴.
 3. Showed other signs of being inhabited, 顯示有人居住之他種記號.
 4. Fabulous (fāb'û-lūs) giants (jī'ānts), 荒誕不經之巨人.
 5. Goddesses, 女神.
 6. Existed only in the imagination of, 祇存在於...之理想中(謂非真有其人也).
 7. Polyphemus (pōl-i-fē'mūs), 朴利菲未斯, 巨人名.
 8. An uglier or more cruel giant it would be difficult to imagine = it would be difficult to imagine an uglier or more cruel giant, 欲再思議一更醜劣而更殘刻之巨人, 不可得矣.
 9. Set in the middle of his forehead, 生於其額之中央.
 10. Cyclops (sī'klōps), 薩愛克勞帕斯, 巨人族名.
5. 1. Driving before him, 驅於其前.
 2. A flock of, 一羣.
 3. Rolling before the entrance a stone, 推一巨石於穴口以爲門; 推一巨石以塞穴

- 口。 4. Offering a skin of wine, 獻酒一瓶。 5. Bottles were made of skins, 瓶皆以皮製成。 6. Pleaded for mercy to himself and his men, 求其賜惠於己及其手下之人。 7. Promised a boon to Ulysses for his gift, 因育利息斯供獻禮物而允以恩施與之。 8. Monster (mōn/stēr), 怪物。 9. Too wise to let him know who he was, 極爲聰明, 不使之知其爲何人也。 10. No-man, 烏有子, 此處作人名用。 11. Distinguish'd (= distinguished) from my tender years, 自幼卽以此名自別於他人; 自幼卽用此名。 12. And my peers = and it is what my peers call me. Peers, 同伴。 13. Our promis'd (= promised) grace receive = you receive our promised grace, 請君接受我所允許之恩。 14. The hospitable boon we mean to give, 吾輩所欲給與之柔遠之恩。 15. Wretched (rēcht) crew, 不幸之水手。 16. Have felt my power, 嘗試我之權力之後 (謂被吞食也)。
6. 1. Pass by, 過去。 2. Reduces . . . by two, 減去 . . . 二人 (謂日食二人也)。 3. The wise prince, 睿智之王 (卽育利息斯)。 4. Hits upon, 想出; 思得。 5. Lies stretched, 挺身而臥。 6. Sharpens a great stake of wood, 削尖一大木椿。 7.

- Assisted by, 藉 . . . 之助。 8. This is run into . . . , 木椿刺入 . . . 。 9. Roars of pain, 呻吟。 10. Owing to, 因 . . . 之故。 11. Call to their great chief to know, 呼其首領而問之。 12. Den, 洞; 穴。 13. Oppresses me with fraudulent (fród/fōól) power, 以欺詐手段壓迫我。 14. Call back, 回答。 15. But the Hand Divine (= the Divine Hand) inflict disease, 而是神力降殃。 16. Fits thee to resign, 汝當聽天由命。
7. 1. All the Greeks together, 集合所存之希臘人。 2. Wait till dawn, 待至天明。 3. Now blinded, 今日已盲矣。 4. Go forth, 外出; 出洞 (此處不言 "to go" 者, 爲在 "let" 之後故也)。 5. Prevent the Greeks from escaping, 阻止希臘人使不能逃。 6. Wise enough to expect this, 智足以料及此事。 7. Has had one of his men bound under each of the sheep, 將各個希臘人一一縛於羊身之下。
8. 1. Befalls, 臨; 降。 2. A witch named Circe (sūr'sē), -- 女巫名薩西者。 3. Turns them into beasts, 使彼輩變形爲獸。 4. Too wise to be caught by any snare, 甚聰明, 不至陷入網中。 5. It is well for him that he does, 彼之爲此甚善也。 Does = does refuse. 6. Admire, 稱讚; 佩服。 7.

For his sake, 因彼之故. 8. Restores, 恢復. 9. Natural shapes, 天然形狀; 人形.

9. 1. Full of meaning for us, 有極好之意義供給吾人. 2. Teach us valuable lessons if we care to take them, 吾人若留心採取之, 實與吾人以有價值之教訓也. 3. Sirens (*sī'rēnz*), 海中妖女. 4. Maidens, 女子. 5. Tempted to come to land, 被誘上岸. 6. Furies, 復仇女神. 7. Secures the safety of, 爲 . . . 謀得安全. 8. Puts wax in the ears of, 以蠟塞於 . . . 之耳中. 9. Row safely past, 安然駛過.
10. 1. Scylla (*sīl'á*), 巨石名 (在意大利海濱). 2. Whirlpool, 旋渦. 3. Charybdis (*ká-rib'dis*), 卡利波提斯 (旋

渦名). 4. Extraordinary (*ěks-trór'di-ná-ri*, 或 *ěks-trá-ór'-di-ná-ri*), 殊特的; 出乎尋常的. 5. Barren shores, 不毛之海岸. 6. Ithaca (*ith'á-ká*), 伊塞加 (Ionian Islands 中之一小島).

11. 1. To take part in, 參加. 2. Patiently, 忍耐. 3. Or, 否則. 4. Ere now, 在今日之前. 5. Shroud, 裹屍衣. 6. Undid each night what she had woven during the day, 每夜將日間所織者拆去.
12. 1. But his old nurse and his dog, 除其老保姆與其犬之外. 2. Changed, 改變; 容貌大變. 3. Pestering, 滋擾不清. 4. Overjoyed, 喜不自勝. 5. All his wanderings done = all his wanderings were done, 彼之遠遊今已告終.

NOTES

ÆNEID

惹尼依特

1. Trojan princes, 參觀 “The Story of ‘Iliad’ ” 與 “The Story of ‘Odyssey’ ” 二篇 (本篇人名凡已見前兩篇者不更加註). 2. Took prominent parts in, 顯著參加. 3. Æneas (ê-nē'ās), 惹尼安斯, 人名. 4. The two great poems, 指 “Iliad” 與 “Odyssey” 二史詩. 5. In praise of, 贊美; 表 . . . 之功業. 6. Virgil, 亦作 Vergil (vûr'jil), 羅馬詩人 (70-19 B.C.). 7. Latin poet, 拉丁詩家. 8. Followed the style of, 學 . . . 之風格; 照 . . . 之樣. 9. Æneid (ê-nē'id), 惹尼依特. 10. Descended from, 自 . . . 傳下; 爲 . . . 之後裔. 11. This great Trojan prince, 指 Æneas. 12. Had ceased to be true history, 不復爲真確之歷史. 13. Fable, 寓言.
2. 1. Due to the wisdom of, 由於 . . . 之智慧. 2. Ended in victory, 終於戰勝. 3. Caused an enormous wooden horse to be built, 使造一大木馬. 4. Concealed, 隱藏. 5. This very strange erection, 此極奇怪之建築 (指木馬). 6. Wheeled, 以輪推之. 7. Pretended to row away, 佯爲駛去. 8. As if they were tired of the war, 一若彼輩厭戰矣. 9. Curiosity, 好奇心. 10. Got the better of them = Defeated them, 克服; 制勝彼輩 (“them” 指 Trojans). 11. At great pains, 大爲費力. 12. Took the Trojans by surprise = caught the Trojans unprepared, 乘屈羅雅人之不備而攻之. 13. Joined in the siege, 連合圍攻. 14. In flames, 起火; 着火. 15. Restored to, 恢復; 送還.
3. 1. Opens with, 以 . . . 開始. 2. Description, 描寫. 3. Overtakes, 趕及. 4. Gathered together many followers, 招集許多同志. 5. Put to sea, 動身出海. 6. Setting sail for Italy, 向意大利駛去.
4. 1. Wrecked, 沉沒. 2. African (â'fri-kân) port, 亞非利加洲之口岸. 3. Carthage (kâr'thâj), 古國名, 亦口岸名, 在北亞非利加洲. 4. Dido (dî'dō), 大杜, Carthage 之女主. 5. Up to, 直至. 6. Grows to admire this noble prince, 漸漸羨慕此高貴之君主. 7. Entreaties, 請求. 8. This, 此事 (指惹尼安斯不願留而娶大杜一事).

5. 1. Sicily (sīs'i-lī), 西息利島 (在地中海中). 2. Celebrates (sēl'ē-brāts) the memory of his father, 紀念其父. 3. Elysian (ē-līzh'ān 或 ē-līz'i-ān) Fields, 卽 Elispium, 西天樂土. 4. The souls of people went after death, 人死後靈魂所赴之地. 5. The race of heroes, 英雄族.
6. 1. Sets forth, 動身. 2. Latium (lā'shī-ām), 來西合姆, 卽 Italy. 3. Latinus (lā-tī-nūs), 勒塔奴斯, 人名. 4. Entertains, 招待. 5. Lavinia (lā-vīn'i-ā), 辣維尼亞, 女子名. 6. Heiress (ār'ēs) of the crown, 王位之女繼承人. 7. Turnus (tūr'nūs), 透納思, 人名. 8. Rutuli (rūt'ū-lī), 勒土黎, 古意大利之 Latium 人. 9. Favored by her mother, 爲其母所贊成. 10. War is declared, 宣戰. 11. Stirring battles, 驚人之戰事. 12. In the absence of, 因...之不在. 13. A shield made by Vulcan (vūl'kān), 佛爾根神所造之盾. 14. Fabled god, 神話中所傳之神. 15. Armor, 甲冑. 16. Shewn the future glories and triumphs of, 宣示...後來之榮耀與戰績. 17. Returns to the field in good time, 及時趕到戰場. 18. To change the fortunes of the war, 使戰事轉危爲安.
7. 1. Last battle of all, 最後之一戰. 2. Single combat, 個人與個人之爭鬥. 3. Wounding, 使受傷. 4. Cured, 醫治. 5. Venus, 維納斯, 女神名; 古羅馬愛神. 6. Goddesses, 女神. 7. Fight a duel, 二人決鬥.

NOTES

STORIES FROM CHAUCER'S "THE CANTERBURY TALES"

綽塞“根德伯來記事詩”故事

1. *The Patience of Griselda*

格里塞爾達之能忍

1. Chaucer's "The Canterbury Tales," 綽塞“根德伯來記事詩.” Chaucer (chó'sēr), 名 Geoffrey (jéf'ri), 英國第一詩人 (1340?-1400). Canterbury (kǎn'tēr-bēr-ī 或 -bēr-ī), 英國郡名, 亦城名. 2. Griselda (grī-zē'dá 或 -sēl'á), 格里塞爾達, 女子名, 以能忍而有賢德著名. 3. Clergyman (klūr'jī-mān), 牧師; 教士. 4. Clerk in Holy Orders, 任聖職之徒. 5. Fellow pilgrims (pīl'grīms), 同行旅客.
2. 1. Gifted but pleasure-loving, 有才能而但好遊樂的. 2. Walter (wól'tēr), 華爾德, 人名. 3. Lord, 君侯; 貴族. 4. Saluces, 卽 Saluzzo (sā-lūt-sō), 薩洛脫沙, 意大利 Cuneo (kōō'nā-ō) 省之一城. 5. Italy (it'á-lī), 意大利. 6. Heir (ār), 繼承人. 7. He had gone, 彼逝世之後. 8. Marquis (mār'kwīs), 侯爵.
3. 1. Janicula (jā-nīk'ū-lá), 傑尼溝刺, 人名. 2. "The fairest under the sun," 舉世無雙之美女子(綽塞原文, 故加引號). 3. Humble maiden, 出自寒門之處子. 4. As virtuous and dutiful and hard-working as, 其有美德而孝且勤也, 一如 5. On his way to the chase, 在出外佃獵之途中. 6. Bearing in mind his people's wish, 切記其人民之願望於心中(指勸其結婚一事).
4. 1. None knew who was to be the bride, 人無知孰爲新婦者.
5. 1. Ceremony (sēr'é-mō-nī), 婚禮. 2. Costly dresses, 貴重衣服. 3. Gems, 珍寶. 4. For his lady that was to be=the one that was to be his lady, 將爲之新婦者. 5. Gallant company, 豪華之客. 6. Brave procession, 喧赫之行列. 7. Set out, 出發. 8. Escort (ēs'kórt), 迎接; 護送. 9. Busily engaged, 忙碌. 10. Household tasks, 家事. 11. Draw water at the well, 從井中汲水. 12. Rude, 粗陋. 13. Calling her by name, 呼其名. 14. Swooned, 發暈; 昏. 15. Within, 在內. 16. Conferring with, 與 . . . 商

- 議. 17. Giving him all obedience, 服從其一切命令. 18. Pleaded her unworthiness of so much honor, 聲說不克當此大榮寵. 19. If it was her lord's will, 假如貴人果有此意者. 20. Honor and love her, 敬愛之.
6. 1. Straightway, 立即. 2. Royal robes, 王家袍服; 命婦服裝. 3. Castle, 堡壘(即貴族家中). 4. The marriage was celebrated with much feasting, 大設宴席, 以慶祝婚禮.
7. 1. For a time, 曾有一時; 閱若干時. 2. Winning all hearts near and renown afar, 近者悅服, 遠處聞名. 3. Was Walter moved (=Walter was moved) to try her obedience sorely, 華爾德起意欲大試其能否服從. 4. The cause of the trouble, 起禍之原. 5. Gave up, 拋棄. 6. Would never see it any more, 必不能再見其女. 7. Him also she gave up= she also gave him up. 8. Chiding her with her lowly origin, 斥其出身微賤. 9. One born and reared to fill a great position might have been proud of it, 在彼生成居高位, 且長養之使然者, 亦且以此自傲矣 ("It" 指 conduct). 10. To make way for, 讓於. 11. Submissive (süb-mis'ive), 服從.
8. 1. In state, 尊嚴之狀. 2. Bologna (bò-lôn'yä), 薄洛雅, 意大利北部城名. 3. With the fickle hearts of the crowd, 照羣衆無恆之心緒; 以羣衆易變之心理.
9. 1. To be further tried, 尙須進而受試; 艱苦之試猶未已也. 2. Sent for, 請. 3. Greet the new arrivals, 歡迎新來之人. 4. Carried out, 施行. 5. Humble attire, 平民之衣服. 6. Behest, 命令. 7. Reverence, 敬禮. 8. As if in jest, 如兒戲然.
10. 1. Quoth (kwöth)=says. 2. In good fay=in good faith, 說真實話. 3. A fairer saw I never none than she=I never saw a fairer one than she. "None" 字贅, 此由古今文法不同之故. 4. Prosperity, 興盛. 5. Pleasaunce enough=enough pleasure. 6. One thing warn I you=I warn you one thing, 我所勸戒君侯者惟一事. 7. Hurté (=hurt) not ever with no tormenting this tender maiden=do not ever hurt this tender maiden with tormenting, 永勿磨難此柔弱之女子. "No" 字贅. 8. Fostered in her nourishing, 長養於豐衣美食之家. 9. To my supposing, 以我意度之. 10. Could not adversity endure =could not endure adversity, 不能忍受困苦. 11. Could a pooré fostered creature=a poorly fostered creature could endure.

[注意] 詩中 "hurté" 等字

之“e”母，其上有一斜點爲記號者，皆須讀音。

11. 1. Under this great trial, 在此大嘗辱之下。 2. At length, 終之；最後。 3. Touched, 感動。
12. 1. Now know I = now I know. 2. Sought to comfort her, 思所以慰之者。 3. So overcome was she at what he said = she was so overcome at what he said, 彼聞其言，心慌意亂，不能自主矣。 4. Fittingly cared for, 撫育得當。 5. Brought up secretly, 秘密撫養成人。 6. Rejoicing, 快樂。
13. 1. Full many a year, 多年。 2. In high prosperity, 大爲順利。 3. These two, 此二人（指 Walter 與 Griselda）。 4. In concord and in rest, 和睦而安逸。 5. Richly his daughter married he unto a lord = richly he married his daughter unto a lord. Richly,

豐盛。 6. His wife's father in his court he keepeth = he keepeth (=keeps) his wife's father in his court. 7. The soul out of his body creepeth = the soul creepeth (=creeps) out of his body, 靈魂出體（謂身亡也）。 8. Succeedeth (=succeeds, 音 sək-sɔd'ɛθ) in his heritage (h'ɛr'ɪ-tɛj), 繼承大業。 9. Fortunate was eke (=also, 音 ɛk) in marriage = was also fortunate in marriage. 10. In old times yore = in old times long ago. 11. Hearken, 聽；注意。 12. Saith = says. 13. Follow . . . in her humility, 學從其卑屈之狀。 14. This could not be borne, 是不可忍也。 15. Wight = person. 16. In his degree 在彼之境地中；各照其身分。 17. Sholdé = should. 18. Constant in adversity, 處困難應堅忍不變。

2. *The Fox Repaid in His Own Coin*

以詔成者亦以詔敗

1. The Fox Repaid in His Own Coin, 狐受己幣爲償；以詔成者亦以詔敗（意即欺人即自欺）。 2. Priest, 教士；牧師。 3. Yard attached to whose dwelling, 附屬於寡婦房屋之天井。 4. Chanticleer (chān'tī-klēr), 公鷄。 5. Awoke with terror, 驚醒。 6. Pertelot (pěr'té-lɔt),

鷓鴣。 7. Of a beast 之“af”與“dream”字接。 8. Hound, 獵犬。 9. Dame, 夫人。 10. Laughed her Chanticleer's fears to scorn, 嘲笑其公鷄之畏怯而鄙之。 11. The result of indigestion (in-di-jēs'tchān), 食物不消化之結果。 12. Take certain medicines, 服某種藥物。

2. 1. Enumerating stories of dreams that had come true, 歷述靈驗之夢之故事. 2. Taking courage, 自壯其胆. 3. Descending from his perch, 自其所棲之處飛下. 4. Strutted around, 昂首而行於各處. 5. Chucking, 發咯咯聲.
3. 1. Crowing at the sun, 向日而鳴. 2. The night before, 上夜. 3. Herbs, 植物. 4. Reminded of, 爲...所提醒; 提及.
4. 1. Ye=you. 2. To you as sweet a voice is given as any angel hath that is in heaven =a voice as sweet as any angel that is in heaven hath (=has) is given to you. 3. Except you, 除君之外. 4. Sing, 與上文 "heard" 字相接. 5. Initate, 做做.
5. 1. Much flattered by the remarks of the sly fox, 聞狡狐之言, 大爲榮幸. 2. Right=quite. 3. Dan=sir or master. 4. Russel (rüs'él), 勒塞爾, 狐狸名.
6. 1. Such an alarm was then raised, 如此一警報既而傳出. 2. Seeing how matters stood, 見此情形之後; 及見事情如何狀態之後. 3. Jack Straw and all his company, 草人與其僮侶 (指棍棒磚石等物). 4. To-do, 騷擾. 5. Lying helpless in fear on the fox's back, 伏於狐背之上驚悸不知所措.
7. 1. Captor (káp'tör), 捕者. 2. Turn on you (=younder) proud fellows, 轉身向彼處驕傲之徒. 3. Now I am near the wood, 我今已近林中矣. 4. The cock shall here abide, 公鷄將居於此處. 5. When I choose, 隨我所欲.
8. 1. In faith, 實言之; 誠然. 2. "It shall be done," 自當照辦.
9. 1. Slipped, 溜去. 2. Out of reach, 力不能及; 出於力所能及之外. 3. Sorry for frightening the cock, 驚及公鷄, 甚爲抱歉. 4. With no base intent, 並無惡意. 5. Why he had acted as he had done, 彼何以取此法而行; 彼之所爲何以如此.
10. 1. He had been deceived once and would not be deceived again, 彼已受欺於前, 不復受欺於後矣. 2. Flattery, 諂諂.

3. *The Strange Adventures of a Princess*

某公主之奇離遭遇

1. 1. The Strange Adventures of a Princess, 某公主之離奇遭遇. 2. Lawyer, 律師. 3. Constance (cön'stáns), 摩斯頓斯, 女子名. 4. Emperor (ëm'pèr-ër) of Rome (róm), 羅

- 馬皇帝。5. Goodness and beauty, 賢而美。6. That city, 指羅馬。7. Could not sing her praises too highly, 稱頌其美不爲過情。8. Sultan (sūl'tān, 亞拉伯音 sūl-tān') of Syria (sir'i-ā), 敘利亞回教王。9. Affected by their reports, 爲其傳說所動。10. Sent word to her father, 以書告其父。11. Offering to become Christian, 自願爲耶教信徒。12. With all his nobles, 率其全國貴族。13. Have her hand in marriage, 娶以爲后; 與彼結婚。
2. 1. Took place, 實現。2. Secretly opposed to the union (ūn'yǔn), 祕密反對此結合。3. Christian knights who accompanied them from Rome, 自羅馬護送而來之耶教徒貴族。4. Feast, 宴會。5. Caused them to be treacherously (trēch'ōr-ā-li) murdered, 使彼輩受欺而被暗殺。6. All save Constance, 除康斯頓斯之外, 一盡殺之。7. Her she sent adrift to sea = she sent her adrift to sea, 彼則送諸海中。8. Rudderless, 無舵的。9. A store of, 許多。10. Raiment (rā'imēt), 衣服。
3. 1. Frail, 脆的; 易破的。2. Cast on, 擲上; 擲於。3. Northumberland (nōr-thūm'bēr-lānd, 諾森伯蘭, 英倫北部郡名。4. Constable (kūn'stā-b'l) of a castle, 某邸堡之巡卒。5. Hermengyld, 亦

作 Hermengyld (hēr'mēn-gild), 赫孟格爾特, 女子名。6. Befriended, 與... 友好。

4. 1. Being refused, 被拒絕; 不允嫁彼。2. Bring her to a shameful death, 致彼於不名譽之死。3. Accused Constance of the crime, 歸罪於康斯頓斯 (謂死於康斯頓斯也)。4. King Alla (al'ā), 亦作 Ella (el'ā), 安拉王。5. Touched with pity, 憐憫。6. Miracle, 神異之事。7. Thought to prove her innocence (ūn'ō-sēns), 以爲可證實其無罪。8. Put to death, 置之於死。
5. 1. Bitterly opposed to, 大大反對。2. In her son's absence, 當其子外出之時。3. Once more, 再; 又。4. Wicked, 惡。5. Gave himself up to, 委身於。6. Lamentation (lām-ān-tā'shūn), 哀悼。7. Maurice (mō'ris), 毛里斯, 康斯頓斯之子。8. Rescued (rēs'kūd) from a heathen (hē'thēn) land, 救出於異教 (非耶教) 之國。9. Eventually, 卒之。10. Senator (sēn'ā-tēr), 元老院議員。
6. 1. Kept to herself, 祕不告人。2. Beloved by all, 人皆愛之。
7. 1. Smitten with repentance (rē-pēn'tāns) for, 因... 之懊悔而感傷。2. Journeyed on a pilgrimage (pil'gri-māj) to, 出聖地巡而赴... 3. The very senator, 即此元老院議員。

3. . . Attracted by, 被 . . . 所引動. 2. Musing, 沉思. 3. Full of thoughts of, 滿腹思慮. 4. Mourned as one that was dead, 悲悼之以爲已死. 5. Went as a guest to, 往 . . . 爲客; 作客於 . . . 之家. 6. By Alla's orders, 出於安拉王之命. 7. Sank down in a swoon, 昏暈倒地. 8. Treachery, 欺僞. 9. Recalled *räk'ân-sild*, 彼此和

好如初. 10. Made herself known, 自明; 宣布已之來歷.

9. 1. But . . . died = But, before Alla died, Alla and his Constance lived in joy and pleasure only a little while.
10. 1. Made Emperor, 立以爲帝; 稱帝. 2. In course of years, 後來; 閱數年之後. 3. In acts of virtue and charity, 行仁義之行; 專作仁慈之事

4. *The Men Who Went to Kill Death*

往殺死神之人

1. 1. Permitted (*për-mit'éd*), 准許. 2. In the name of, 託 . . . 之名. 3. Pope, 羅馬教皇. 4. "Pardons" for their sins, 宥赦其人之罪. 5. Papal (*pā'pāl*) indulgence (*in-dūl'jēns*), 教皇之寬宥. 6. Pilgrim (*pil'grim*) group, 旅行團體.
2. 1. Flanders (*fān'dērz*), 富蘭得士, 歐洲古邑名, 今分隸於比法二國. 2. A company of young revelers (*rēv'el-ērz*), 一羣喧飲之少年. 3. Practiced (*prāk'tist*) all forms of folly and wickedness, 作種種愚妄奸惡之事. 4. Ne'er-do-wells, 不做良善之事者. 5. Tavern stay'ems, 酒肆. 6. Tolling, 擊發喪鐘. 7. To get for them, 爲彼探問. 8. Varlet (*vār'lēt*), 侍從; 家僕. 9. Had no need to, 無須.

3. 1. Old comrade (*kōm'rād* 或 *-rād*) of yours, 君等之一老友. 2. Men call Death = whom men call Death. 3. Of pestilence (*pēs'ti-lēns*), 借助於瘟疫; 藉瘟疫之助.
4. 1. The lad's story was confirmed (*kōn-fūrm'd'*) by the taverner, 童子之言爲開設酒肆者所證實. 2. Peasants (*pēs'ānts*) and pages, 農夫與小傭.
5. 1. Reisterers (*rēi'tēr-ērz*), 喧飲者. 2. Join with him, 與彼連合; 與彼同行. 3. Set out, 出. 4. On their errand, 行其所負之使命. 5. Spoken of, 所述及者. 6. Besought their mercy, 求彼輩施恩.
6. 1. Nay, 否. 2. Churl (*chūr*), 窮人. 3. Where this same

- Death is, 此死神今在何處.
 4. Or thou shalt die = or you shall die, 否則汝當死.
7. 1. Eager (ĕ'gèr), 急切. 2. Turn up this crooked way, 轉身入彼屈曲之路. 3. Yonder (yōn'dēr) grove beneath an oak tree, 在彼處林中一棵樹之下.
8. 1. Rowdies (rou'diz), 暴亂者. 2. In the direction indicated, 按所指之方向. 3. A great store of, 大宗. 4. Florins (fīōr'inz), 金幣名. 5. Piled up, 堆積. 6. No longer did they think of = they no longer thought of, 彼輩不復思及. 7. Their quest of Death, 彼輩所尋覓之死神. 8. Precious (prēsh'ūs) hoard (hōrd), 寶貴之積聚.
9. 1. Fortune, 佳運. 2. Treasure (trēzh'ūr), 財富. 3. Live in mirth (mūrth) and jollity (jōl'i-ti), 生活於快樂之中. 4. Saw us with it, 見吾輩攜有財物. 5. Hanged for carrying what is our own, 將因攜我輩所有之物而死矣.
10. 1. Proposed (prō-pōzd'), 提議. 2. Draw lots, 拈鬮. 3. Go to the town for food and wine, 赴城市購食物與酒. 4. Kept watch over, 看守.
5. The lot fell on the speaker, 此責由提議者擔任. 6. Departed, 動身. 7. Companion (kōm-pān'yān), 同伴. 8. So much better, 最好.
11. 1. Do you engage (ēn-gāj') him = you do engage him, 君必牽住彼; 君必約彼. 2. As it were, 宛似; 儼然若. 3. Playful wrestling (rēs'ling) bout, 遊戲比力. 4. Dagger (däg'ēr), 短劍. 5. Dispatch him with yours (= your dagger), 以君之短劍殺死之. 6. To gratify (grāt'i-fi) all our wishes, 滿足吾輩一切願欲. 7. Play at dice, 作擲骰子之戲. 8. Villain (vil'in), 惡徒. 9. Dastardly (dās'tārd-li) plan, 怯懦之計畫. 10. Wicked thoughts, 惡念. 11. Gain the gold for himself, 自取此金. 12. Bethought him of, 自己想及. 13. Apothecary's (ā-pōth'ē-kā-riz), 藥店. 14. On the pretext (prē'tēkst 或 prē-tēkst') that, 伴爲; 託言. 15. Powerful poison, 濃烈之毒藥. 16. Purposed (pūr-pūst), 故意. 17. As they had planned to do, 照彼輩之計畫而行. 18. Make merry, 取樂. 19. Passed it to, 授與.
12. 1. Proved to be true, 證實.

5. *The Romance of the Lady Emelye*

愛密里之奇遇

1. 1. Once upon a time, 昔有一時. 2. Greece (grēs), 希臘. 3. Theseus (thē'sūs 或 -sē-ūs), 西色斯, 人名. 4. Conqueror

- (kōŋ/kēr-ēr), 征服者. 5. Under the sun, 天下. 6. Amazons (ām/ā-zōnz), 埃麥上, 希臘神話中之一族. 7. Seythia (sīth/i-ā), 息西亞, 歐亞二洲間一部份之古名, 其地今屬俄國. 8. Hippolyta (hī-pōl/i-tā), 海豹麗塔, 女子名. 9. Emelye (ēm-ē-lē'), 愛密里, 女子名. 10. Took captive, 捕爲俘虜. 11. On his way back, 在彼歸程中. 12. Athens (āth/ēnz), 雅典 (希臘之一邦). 13. Besought, 求. 14. Tyrant (tī'rānt), 暴君. 15. Creon (krē'ōn), 克利翁, 人名. 16. Massacred (mās/ā-kērd), 屠戮. 17. Thebes (thēbz), 齊不斯, 埃及古城, 今廢. 18. Turned aside, 更改路程. 19. Routed the tyrant's forces, 擊潰暴君克利翁之軍隊.
2. 1. Wounded, 受傷. 2. Fiercest, 極劇烈. 3. Palamon (pāl/ā-mōn), 潑拉盟, 人名. 4. Arcite (ār'sīt 或 ār-sīt'), 阿薛脫, 人名. 5. Royal house, 王家. 6. Vow he had made against Creon's house, 彼所立反對克利翁王家之誓言. 7. Kept in prison, 拘禁; 收入監中. 8. For life, 終生. 9. Dungeon (dūn'jān), 地牢. 10. Remained captive, 爲俘虜.
8. 1. Overlooked, 俯瞰. 2. Far fairer . . . , 此三行詩皆形容愛密里之美 (in apposition with "Emelye"). 後三行亦

- 然. 3. The lily on her stalké green = the lily on her green stalk, 百合花在其青梗上. 4. The May with flowers new = the May with new flowers, 新花盛開之五月天氣. 5. Braided in a tress, 結而爲辮. 6. Behind her back a yardé (= yard) long, 懸於背後約一碼之長. 7. I guess, 據我揣測得之. 8. As an angel heavenly she sang = she sang as a heavenly angel.
4. 1. Awoke with the sun, 清早即醒; 日出時即醒. 2. Peering through his prison bars, 由獄中之鐵窗外望. 3. Stricken to the heart with love, 愛情深入其心; 心爲 . . . 之愛情所中.
5. 1. Cousin mine = my cousin. 2. In alarm, 驚恐. 3. Ail-eth (āil'ēth) thee = ails you. 4. Criest thou = do you cry. 5. In all patience, 善爲忍耐. 6. Stars ordained it, 此監禁乃天命所定也.
6. 1. Cause of my woe, 吾所以悲之原因. 2. Goddess in human form, 人形女神; 女神之幻而爲人者.
8. 1. Nought (nōt) = nothing. 2. Feeling of enmity, 惡感; 妒嫉之情.
9. 1. Continued, 繼續. 2. Valued friend, 愛重之朋友. 3. Captivity (káp-tiv/i-tī), 囚禁. 4. The young Theban (thē'bān), 齊不斯之少年 (指 Arcite). 5. On the condition that, 以 . . . 爲條件. 6.

- Went his way, 走其所欲走之路. 7. Consenting, 允許. 8. Set foot on, 履; 踏. 9. Athenian (â-thê'nî-ân) soil, 雅典地土. 10. Still in prison, 仍在獄中. 11. At freedom, 已得自由. 12. Bewailed (bê-wâld'), 悲憤. 13. Divided them from, 使彼等與... 分隔.
10. 1. Could bear his pain no longer, 不能再忍其苦. 2. Guise, 假扮. 3. Humble post, 低職位. 4. In the household of, 在... 之家庭. 5. His manners soon won him advancement, 彼之態度不久使彼之地位升高. 6. Drug his jailer (jâl'êr), 飲獄吏以毒藥. 7. Fell to quarreling, 入於爭辯. 8. The object of their mutual affection, 二人所同愛慕之人. 9. Weapons, 器械. 10. On the morrow, 次晨.
11. 1. Engaged in this conflict, 從事鬪力. 2. Retinue (rêt'-i-nû), 隨從. 3. Condemned both to death, 判決致二人於死. 4. Intercession (in-têr-sêsh'ûn), 調解; 說情. 5. Tournament (tôor'nâ-mênt 或 tûr'-), 比武. 6. Have the fair Emelye's hand, 得娶美隱之愛密里爲妻.
12. 1. The time passed, 五十星期之時間已過. 2. Decreed, 命令; 諭令. 3. Should either of the leaders be taken prisoner or slain, 假如兩首領中有一人被擒或被殺者. 4. Tourney (tôor'nî 或 tûr'-)=tournament. 5. Indian (in'dî-ân) King, 印度國王. 6. Ermetreus (êm'ê-trûs 或 -rê-ûs), 人名. 7. Stumbled, 顛蹶. 8. Fatally injured, 大傷; 受重傷. 9. At the point of, 當... 之際. 10. Sent for, 請; 招. 11. Nought... smart to you=the woeful spirit in my heart may declare not a point of all my sorrow's smart to you, 吾心之精神痛苦, 不能對君述其失意悽慘之萬一. Woeful=woeful. Smart, 痛苦. 12. Bequeath the service of my ghost to you, 以吾陰靈之服役遺君. 13. Aboven=above. 14. My life may now no longer dure (=endure), 我之生命不能再留; 死在眼前. 15. Armés tweye (twê-ê')=two arms. 16. For love of God, 體天之愛. 17. Hark, 聽. 18. Rancour=rancor (rây'kêr), 愁怨. 19. I-gon (i-gôn')=gone by. 20. Eke=also. 21. Jealousy, 妬嫉. 22. Right now, 此時. 23. knowé=know. 24. That serveth = who serves. 25. Will do all his life=will serve you all his life. 26. Ye shall ever be a wife, 君若爲人婦者.
13. 1. Stricken with bitter grief, 極感慘痛. 2. Mourned, 悲悼. 3. Bowed his head in sorrow, 垂頭喪氣. 4. Save, 除... 之外. 5. Egeus (ê-

- jē'ūs), 惹及斯, 人名 6. World's changes, 世變. 7. A throughfare full of woe, 沿路盡是禍害之通衢. 8. We be pilgrims=we are pilgrims, 吾人乃過客也. 9. Passing to and fro, 來來往往. 10. Worldly sore, 人世之痛苦.
14. 1. Befitting, 得當; 合宜. 2. Came to pass, 實現; 發生. 3. Time had brought healing to, 事過境遷, 憂患漸忘.
4. All concerned, 有關係之各人. 5. Of two sorrows might be made a perfect joy=a perfect joy might be made of two sorrows, 合兩憂患以成一純全之快樂. 6. Take one another as husband and wife, 彼此結爲夫婦.
15. 1. Celebrated, 慶祝. 2. Tenderly, 柔順. 3. Word of jealousy, 妬嫉之言. 4. Nor of none other woe=or of any other woe.

6. *The Knight and the Ugly Old Woman*

武士與醜老婦

1. 1. The wife of Bath, 勃惹婦人, 人名. Bath (báth), 英國古城名. 2. Knight (ní), 武士. 3. King Arthur's (ár'thūr) Court, 英國亞塔爾王之朝中. King Arthur, 英國神話時代之王. 4. Unworthy deed, 不道德之行爲. 5. Penalty (pēn'ál-tí) of death, 死刑. 6. Ladies, 貴婦. 7. Gaining the King's grace, 取得英王之特許. 8. Promised him his life, 允彼以安全; 以不死許彼. 9. That women most desired, 女子之所最欲者.
2. 1. Time passed sorrowfully, 日復一日, 心甚愁急. 2. No satisfying answer could he discover of anyone=he could discover no satisfying answer of anyone, 彼不能思得任
- 何滿意之答覆. 3. Once again to appear before the Queen, 再去見王后. 4. Drew near, 漸近. 5. Quest, 訪求; 尋求. 6. Hag (häg), 女巫. 7. Addressing, 與... 交談; 招... 而與之言.
3. 1. I require of thee (=you), 我所有需於汝者. 2. If it be in thy power, 假使其事在君權力之內者; 假使其事爲君所能爲者.
4. 1. Gave her his word, 以言許之. 2. Journeyed (jūr'níd), 往; 赴. 3. As instructed by, 照... 之教而行. 4. Adjudged (ä-jüjd'), 判決. 5. Asked his hand in marriage, 請與彼結婚.
5. 1. Take all my goods and let me go rather! 不如盡取我之財物而任我自由之爲

得也。 2. Was kept to his bond, 迫令踐約。 3. Up-braided (ûp-brâd'éd), 責罰。 4. Taunted (tânt'éd 或 tōnt'éd), 斥責。 5. Lowly birth, 出身微賤。 6. Full=quite。 7. Who=the one。 8. Virtuous (vûr'tû-əs), 賢而有德。 9. Always=always。 10. Open and secret, 無論公開與祕密。 11. Intendeth=intends。 12. Aye (ā)=always。 13. Deeds=deeds。 14. Take him for the greatest gentleman, 卽視之爲高尚之人; 卽以彼爲最大之君子。 15. Christ (krīst) will we claim of Him our greatness=we will claim of Christ our greatness, 吾人認耶穌爲大。 16. Not of our elders for their old riches=we will not claim of our elders our greatness for their old riches, 但不因長老之自昔多財而認其爲大。 Richesse=riches。 17. Tho'=though。 18. Heritage

(hēr'i-tāj), 繼承物。 19. Of high peerage (pēr'āj), 極高之貴族。 20. May they not bequeathé (=bequeath, 音 bē-kwēth')=they may not bequeath, 彼等可以不傳。 21. For no thing=for nothing, 無一物。 22. None of us=no one of us, 無一人。 23. That made them gentlemanly calléd be=that made them be called gentlemanly, 使彼輩見稱爲上流人物者。 24. In such degree, 照樣。

6. 1. Repeated him of his un-knightly mood, 自悔其無武士態度。 2. As she was, 仍其原狀。 3. Vain and fickle, 虛僞而輕蕩。 4. Put himself in his wife's "wise govern-ance" (gáv'ēr-nāns), 委身於其妻之聰敏攝能之下; 聽其妻之指揮。
7. 1. Mastery (mās'tēr-ī, 權銜。
8. 1. To his rapture (ráp'tûr), 大樂。 2. Come to pass, 實現。

7. *The Dead Boy Who Sang a Hymn*

唱讚美詩之死童

1. 1. Hymn (hīm), 讚美詩。 2. Prioress (prī'ēr-ēs), 女修道院副院長。 3. Relates, 敘述。 4. Christians (krīst'chānz) and Jews (jūz 或 jōoz), 耶教信徒與猶太人。 5. To cast serious doubt on, 致疑; 大起疑心。 6. Fable, 寓言。
2. 1. Asia (ā'shā 或 ā'zhā), 亞細

亞。 2. Quarter (kwôr'tēr), 一隅之地。 3. Filled with Jewish (jū'ish 或 jōō'-) money lenders, 住滿猶太人之重利貸款者。 4. Constant traffic (tráf'ik), 終日行人車馬不絕。 5. Widow's son, 寡婦之子。 6. At his mother's knee, 在其母之膝下。

1. Alma (āl'mā) Redemptoris (rē-dēmp'tō-ris), 臘丁文, 作 "Mother of the Redeemer" (救主之母) 解. 8. Latin (lat'in), 臘丁文. 9. First verse, 第一行詩. 10. Learned by heart, 能背誦. 11. Where dwelt the Jews = where the Jews dwelt, 猶太人所居之處.
3. 1. Satan (sā'tān), 魔鬼. 2. Hebrews (hē'brōōz), 猶太人. 3. Made piteous (pīt'ē-ās) but useless appeals to, 向... 作可憐而實無效之請求. 4. Nay (nā) = no, 不知; 不見. 5. Of His grace, 施恩. 6. Within a little space, 不久; 片刻之後. 7. After her son she cried = she cried after her son, 呼叫其子. 8. Casten = cast.
4. 1. All the place began to ring, 全地爲之震動. 2. Christian folk, 耶教徒. 3. Wonder at this marvelous (mār'vël-ās) thing, 訝此奇事. 4. Provost (prōv'ōst), 長官. 5. Praising God for the miracle (mīr'á-k'l), 贊揚上帝顯此神蹟. 6. Abbey, 修道院.
5. 1. The guilty, 犯罪者. 2. Burial (bēr'i-āb), 安葬.
6. 1. Dear child, 此係問死者之言. 2. Abbot (āb'ūt), 修道院長. 3. Conjure (kōn-jūr'), 請問. 4. Your throat is cut, 汝之喉管已斷.
7. 1. Mary (mā'ri 或 mār'i), 聖母利. 2. Jesus (jē'zūs), 耶穌. 3. Grain, 穀粒. 4. From his tongue this grain was taken = this grain was taken from his tongue.
8. 1. Gave up the ghost full softly, 靈魂立即出體. 2. The little martyr's (mār'tērz) body, 童子之尸體.

NOTES

STORIES FROM SPENSER'S "THE FAËRIE QUEENE"

史本度“仙后詩”故事

1. *Una and the Red Cross Knight*

攸那與紅十字軍武士

1. Festival (fēs'tī-vāl) of the Fairy Queen. 仙后節. 2. Presented himself, 自來. 3. Clownish (kloun'ish), 村俗的. 4. Gloriana (glō-rī-ā'nā), 格盧里愛那(光榮之意), 仙后名. 5. Desired a boon, 請求賜一恩惠. 6. As the custom then was, 照當日之風俗. 7. While the feast lasted, 當宴會在進行之中. 8. To him might befall an adventure = an adventure might befall to him, 有一冒險之事分派與彼. 9. Prayer, 祈求. 10. By his rank, 就其身分而言.
2. 1. Una (ū'nā), 攸那, 女子名. 2. In mourning, 穿孝. 3. Dwarf (dwōrf), 矮子. 4. Leading a war-like steed, 牽一戰馬. 5. Arms of a knight, 武士之戰具. 6. Brazen castle, 銅堡; 以銅爲牆之堡壘. 7. Liberate (lib'er-āt), 解放.
3. 1. Intrusted with, 付託. 2. Temerity (tē-mēr'i-tī), 鹵莽; 大膽. 3. And none more than the Fairy Queen and
Una=and nobody wondered more than the Fairy Queen and Una wondered. 仙后與攸那尤駭異之; 駭異尤以仙后與攸那爲甚. 4. Urging his suit (sūt), 請求不已; 力求允其所請. 5. The armor, 甲冑(即指上節之“arms of a knight”). 6. Rank of a knight, 武士之階級. 7. Red Cross Knight, 紅十字軍武士.
4. 1. Drew their thoughts away, 使其心不注意於... 2. Perils that beset their enterprise, 此次冒險中之危機. 3. Ere long, 不久. 4. Nigh at hand, 左近; 在近處. 5. Spied, 見. 6. Promised aid the tempest to withstand= promised aid to withstand the tempest, 許以避風雨之助; 許人以避風雨之所. 7. Glad in summer's pride, 充滿夏日之繁榮; 蔽以繁茂之葉. 8. Not pierceable (=pierceable) with power of any star, 星光之力不能穿過之. 9. Paths and alleys wide=wide paths

- and alleys, 闌路與巷. 10. With footing worn = with worn footing, 有人跡所踐成之路. 11. Fair harbor, 良好之躲避處所. 12. They entered are=they are entered, 彼輩行入其內. 13. With pleasure forward led=led forward with pleasure, 欣然前進. 14. Joying, 快樂. 15. Harmony, 和諧之音. 16. Shrouded from the tempest dread (=dread tempest), 四面包圍, 足避可怕之暴風雨. 17. Scorn the cruel sky, 蔑視彼殘酷之天.
5. 1. Retrace, 尋原路. 2. Wandering Wood, 迷林. 3. Den of Error, 錯誤(此處作怪物之名用)之窟. 4. Monster, 怪物.
6. 1. In no way daunted by the warnings of, 毫不因...之警告而膽怯. 2. Encounter, 爭鬥. 3. Venerable-looking, 面貌尊嚴的. 4. Hermit, 隱士. 5. Fair words, 甘言蜜語. 6. Westering, 向西的. 7. Hermitage (*hūr'mi-táj*), 隱士之居. 8. Dale, 山谷. 9. Hard by, 近. 10. Pass in travel to and fro, 來來往往.
7. 1. Fair discourse, 美好之談論. 2. Drooping night creeping on, 夜漸深; 夜漸央. 3. Seeming, 貌似. 4. None other than, 非別人, 乃...也. 5. Wicked magician (*má-jish'án*) Archimago (*är-kí-má'gō*), 奸惡之幻術家阿該梅谷. 6. False, 不忠實的.
7. Fared forth, 進行; 上路.
8. 1. Looked in vain for, 偏覓不得. 2. Speed, 速率. 3. Slow beast, 行步緩慢之驢. 4. All in vain, 完全無效. 5. For him so far had borne his light-foot steed=for his light-foot steed had borne him so far, 因彼之輕快戰馬已載彼至極遠之處. 6. Pricked with wrath and fiery (*fi'er-i* 或 *fir'i*) fierce disdain, 盛怒且憤然輕視. 7. Him to follow=to follow him. 8. Futile pain, 無益之苦痛. 9. She her weary limbs would never rest=she would never rest her weary limbs. 10. Sore grieved, 大為痛心. 11. Urgently, 無禮; 無情.
9. 1. Nigh=nearly, 2. Irksome (*ürk'sām*), 厭倦的. 3. Secret shade, 幽僻之蔽蔭. 4. King of the forest, 林中之王; 獅. 5. Rushing upon, 衝上. 6. Attacking, 攻. 7. Licked her lily hands with fawning tongue, 以獻媚之舌舐彼嬌嫩之手. 8. Devoted attendant (*ä-tön'dánt*) and protector, 竭誠之侍奉者與保護者. 9. Prince Arthur (*är'thär*), 王子亞塔爾.
10. 1. Deception, 欺騙. 2. In the form of, 取...之形式. 3. Duessa (*dü-ës'á*), 杜厄薩, 人名. 4. With the result that, 得...之結果. 5. Fell an easy prey to, 即被...所擒; 爲...所不勞而擒. 6. Orgoglio (*ör-göl'yō*),

- 奧哥爾約, 巨人名. 7. Noisome (noi'sūm) dungeon, 惡臭之地牢. 8. Falsity, 欺偽. 9. Accomplice (ā-kōm/plis), 同謀者.
11. 1. These two, 此二人(即紅十字軍武士與攸那). 2. All but=almost, but not quite, 幾乎. 3. Ruin wrought by Despair, 失望所造成之破壞. 4. Threatened him with death, 以死恐嚇之. 5. Villain, 惡徒. 6. In praise of, 讚美. 7. Trying to argue with him, 擬與彼辯論. 8. Plunge it into his own breast, 刺入自己胸中. 9. Snatched, 奪. 10. Pie, 唾; 唾(喚人注意之詞). 11. Faint-hearted, 心志薄弱的. 12. What meanest thou . . . ? = What do you mean . . . ? 13. Reproachful, 可受責的. 14. Thou vauntest=you vaunt, 君自誇謝. 15. Horrible and bright, 可怕而輝

煌(形容“Dragon”一字). 16. Frail, 意志薄弱的. 17. Wight=man: person. 18. Bewitch, 蠱惑. 19. Spright=sprite=spirit. 20. In heavenly mercies hast thou not a part?=Have you not a part in heavenly mercies? 君於天賜恩澤中豈無分乎? To have a part in, 有分. 21. That chosen art, 指“heavenly mercy.”

12. 1. Taking heart, 膽壯. 2. Charity, 慈善. 3. Repentance (rē-pén'tāns), 懊悔. 4. Holy City, 聖城. 5. The chosen of God, 上帝所擇之善人.
13. 1. Set forth, 動身. 2. Coming again to the fight, 再攻門. 3. Gained the victory, 克捷.
14. 1. Came to pass, 發生; 實現. 2. St. George (sā'jōrj), 聖喬治, 人名. 3. United in happy wedlock, 歡然結婚.

2. *Sir Guyon, Champion of Temperance*

節制之擁護者嘉恩爵士

1. 1. Sir Guyon (gī'ōn), 該恩勳爵, 人名. 2. Champion (chām'pī-ōn) of Temperance (tēm'pēr-āns), 節制之擁護者; 爲節制而奮鬥者. 3. Enchantress (ēn-chān'trēs), 蠱人之婦. 4. Magician (mā-jish'ān), 有妖術者. 5. Archimago (ār-kī-mā'gō), 阿該梅谷(見上篇第七節). 6.

In duty bound, 當盡之義務; 責任所在. 7. Brought to ruin, 使滅亡. 8. Enchanter, 惑人者. 9. Meaning Una (ū'nā), 意中即指攸那; 指攸那而言(攸那見上篇). 10. Cruelly wronged, 慘遭殘虐.

2. 1. Set out, 出發. 2. Recreant (rēk'rē-ānt), 怯懦的. 3. About to run upon him

with his spear, 正欲以矛刺彼。 4. Recognized his fellow adventurer, 認識其人爲同僚之出征者。 5. Exchanged courtesies (kūn'f'è-siz 或 kūr'-), 彼此行敬禮; 互致敬禮。

3. 1. To seek out and destroy, 尋得而毀之。 2. Bower, 住所。 3. Aerasia (ā-krā'zhī-ā 或-zī-ā), 阿克雷西亞, 人名。 4. Wiles, 詭計。 5. Thicket, 叢林。 6. Anavia (ā-mā'vi-ā), 阿美味亞, 女子名。 7. Sir Mordant (mōr'dānt), 毛鄧脫勳爵, 人名。
4. 1. Palmer (pām'ēr), 手攔樹之枝以示曾遊聖地者。 2. Wandering pilgrim, 無固定居所之巡遊聖地者。 3. Boastful coward, 好說大言之怯懦者。 4. Braggadocio (brāg-ā-dō'shī-ō 或-kī-ō), 布拉格杜息窺, 人名。 5. Made their way to, 赴; 往。 6. Lady Medina (mē-di'nā), 美第那貴婦。 7. Golden Mean, 和平中正; 無過不及。 8. Elissa (ē-lis'ā), 依利薩, 女子名。 9. Perissa (pē-ris'ā), 伯利薩, 女子名。
5. 1. Aramity, 仇視。 2. Making peace, 勸和。 3. Hospitable (hōs'pī-ā-b'ē) board, 懇懇待客之宴。 4. Leaving to the care of, 交與...照料。 5. On foot, 步行。 6. Flourishing, 揮舞。 7. By his show of false courage, 佯示勇敢; 顯其假裝之勇氣。 8. Pressed a poor idler into his

service, 逼一窮苦之閒蕩者爲己服役。 10. Deceived as to..., 對於...被...所欺。

6. 1. Wreak, 發洩; 報復。 2. Had better be armed with a sword, 不如攜帶一刀。 3. Such a weapon, 指 spear。 4. The very bravest of men, 極勇敢之人。
7. 1. Prince Arthur, 見上篇第九節。 2. Vanished suddenly, 突然不見。 3. Equally abashed attendant, 同樣受驚之侍者。 4. Horn, 號角; 號筒。 5. Like the coward that he was, 正如懦夫之若彼者; 怯懦如彼之人。 6. Trompart (trōm'pärt), 特洛馬巴(布拉格杜息窺之從者)。 7. Huntress, 女獵者。 8. Belphæle (bēl-fē'lē), 柏爾菲伯, 女子名。 9. The course pursued by a hart she had wounded, 彼所擊傷之鹿所取之路。 10. Advancing, 進行; 前進。
8. 1. Furor (fūr'ōr), 孚洛爾, 字義作 madness 解; 此處作人名用。 2. Occasion, 奧愷與, 字義作“機會”解; 此處作人名用。 3. Effecting the rescue of, 使...得脫。 4. At the same time, 同時。 5. Phedon (fē'dān), 菲騰, 人名。
9. 1. Folly of passion, 情慾之愚謬。 2. Pushed out upon them Atin (ā'tin), 亞汀(人名)衝至彼景之前。 3. Braulishing (brānd'ish-ing) two darts, 揮舞雙鏢。 4.

- Pyrochles (pí'rò-klès 或 pí'r'ò-klès), 披羅克里斯, 人名.
5. Against whom none could stand = none could stand against him, 無人能抵禦之.
6. Taunted (tānt'əd 或 tōnt-əd) with, 激以辱罵.
7. Hurl'd against, 向...射擊.
8. Glanced off, 閃過.
10. 1. Having him at his mercy, 使彼聽己之命. 2. Gave him his life, 赦彼之命. 3. Upon the condition that, 以...爲條件. 4. Rendered faithful service to his conqueror, 忠心爲制服彼者(指嘉恩)服務. 5. Prayer, 請求. 6. Turned upon, 突擊. 7. Tumult (tū'múlt), 喧囂. 8. Cymochles (sím'ò-klès 或 sim'ò-klès), 薛謨克里斯, 人名. 9. Urge him forth to vengeance (vén'jəns), 促彼前去報仇.
11. 1. Spurring on his mission against..., 被反對...之任務所督促. 2. Idle Lake, 懶湖, 地名. 3. Fresh and fair, 清麗. 4. Enticed aboard, 被誘上船. 5. Taken to an enchanted isle, 載赴一迷人之島.
12. 1. Lulled to sleep, 催眠. 2. Phædria (fē'dri-à), 菲得利亞, 女子名. 3. Betook herself into, 往; 赴; 進入. 4. Ferry him over the water, 渡彼過河. 5. Quickly shot the vessel away from land, 迅即駛離陸地.
13. 1. Island of Joy, 樂島, 地名. 2. Effecting a peace between the two, 雙方講和. 3. Allurements, 誘惑.
14. 1. Mammon (mām'ūn), 莫孟, 財神名. 2. Might have succumbed but for the help of an angel, 假使不得天使之助, 必不免於屈服. 3. Underground realm, 地獄. 4. Swoon, 發暈. 5. Disarmed, 繳械; 奪去軍械. 6. At this juncture, 正在此時. 7. Came on the scene, 到場. 8. Pagans (pā'gānz), 異教徒.
15. 1. House of Temperance, 節制之居. 2. Gulf of Greediness, 貪灣. 3. Rock of Vile Reproach, 穢言石. 4. Wandering Islands, 迷路島. 5. Quicksand of Unthriftihead (ūn-thrif'ti-héd), 浪費沙. 6. Whirlpool (hwúrl'pōl) of Decay, 湖殘渦. 7. Bower of Bliss, 極樂居.
16. 1. Queen of Base Pleasure, 淫樂女主. 2. Restored to their natural forms, 恢復天然形狀.

3. *The Face in Merlin's Mirror*

麥林鏡中之人面

1. 1. Merlin's mirror, 麥林之鏡. Merlin (múr'lin), 魔術家之
- 名. 2. Britomart (brít'ò-märt), 帕里托馬, 亦作

- Britomartis (brít-ò-mār'tis), 帕里托馬的斯, 女子名.
3. King Rhyence (rì'èns) of Wales (wālz), 威爾斯島之萊恩斯王. 4. Glassy globe, 透明如玻璃之圓球. 5. Wizard, (wiz'ard), 魔術家. 6. Sir Artégall, 亦作 Artegal (är'té-gāl), 亞梯格爾爵士. 7. Cornish (kór'nish), 屬於英國康瓦爾 (Cornwall) 地方的. 8. Fell in love with, 與... 發生戀愛. 9. Vision, 影像. 10. Both assuming a disguise for the purpose, 二人皆喬裝而去. 11. For the purpose, 爲此事.
2. 1. The magician, 該魔術家 (指 Merlin). 2. Destiny, 定數; 天所注定之數. 3. A line of kings, 一系之國王; 一線相承之國主. 4. Donning, 穿; 戴. 5. Angela (än'-jél-ä), the Saxon (säk'sún 或 -s'n) Queen, 撒格遜女王安琪勒. 6. Mighty spear, 巨矛. 7. Set forth, 動身外出. 8. In search of, 尋覓. 9. Prince Arthur and Sir Guyon, 見上篇. 10. Acrasia, 見上篇. 11. Champions (chäm'pī-ünz), 助戰者. 12. Took to be, 認爲. 13. Rode forward against, 策馬進攻. 14. Overthrown by the enchanted spear, 被此神槍所推倒. 15. Wise counsels (koun'sélz) prevailed, 智計忽生. 16. At the instance of, 因... 之請. 17. The palmer, 見上篇. 18. In good fellowship, 彼此和好.
3. 1. Florimell, 亦作 Florimel (flör'i-möl), 佛羅里麥耳, 女子名. Rushing by, 疾行而過. 2. Palfrey (pól'frī 或 päl'-), 緩轡馬 (婦人用之). 4. Grisly, 引起恐怖的. 5. Squire, (武士之) 侍從. 6. Tunias (tüm'i-äs), 梯米諾斯, 人名.
4. 1. Pursued her way, 上路; 取路而行. 2. Came upon, 見; 到. 3. Goodly, 偉大的. 4. A single knight withstanding the onslaught of six others, 一武士抵禦六武士之進攻. 5. Servants of Malecasta (mäl-ò-käs'tá), the Lady of Delight, (六武士者) 乃歡樂貴婦曼麗喀司塔之僕也. 6. Whose castle it was, 此堡壘即彼之堡壘也. 7. Castle Joyous by name, 其名爲樂堡. 8. He of the Red Cross—St. George, 見前篇. 9. True to, 忠於. 10. Una, 見前篇. 11. Championing, 助... 以力. 12. Enter her service, 爲彼服務. 13. Prove in combat, 以爭鬥證明. 14. Taking the side of, 助; 加入... 方面. 15. Assailants (ä-säl'-änts), 進攻者. 16. Submitting, 降伏.
5. 1. Pillar, 柱. 2. Embossed (ém-böst'), 影以凸出之花紋. 3. Escorted (ös-kört'éd) to, 陪往. 4. An inner room of even greater magnificence (mäg-níf'i-séns), 更華麗之一內室. 5. Struck by, 爲... 所感動. 6. In the end, 最

- 後。 7. Won their way from the castle, 得逃出堡外。
6. 1. Prowess (prou'ēs), 勇敢; 剛勇。 2. In her turn, 轉而; 亦。 3. Their ways parted, 被輩各自分路。 4. Marinell (mār'i-nēl), 麥里奈爾, 人名。 5. Sea nymph (nīm̄f) Cymant (sīm'ant), 海妖薩敏脫。 6. Prophecy, 預言。 7. A virgin strange and brave = a strange and brave virgin, 奇而勇之貞女。 8. Being laid low by, 被... 打倒於地。 9. Beneath the waves, 在水底。
7. 1. Tended, 守護; 看護。 2. Flying from, 逃避。 3. Had fled from, 逃避。 4. Be-thought him of, 自思。 5. On his part, 在彼一方面。 6. Ford, 渡頭。
8. 1. Belphebe (bēl-fē'bē), 柏耳飛波, 女子名。 2. Pavilion (pā-vil'yūn), 亭; 閣。 3. Dressed his wounds, 包裹彼之傷口。 4. Instilled into his mind a deeper devotion to beauty and purity, 以對於美麗與純潔更深切之信仰灌輸於其心中。
9. 1. Taken shelter, 託庇。 2. Humble cottage, 陋屋。 3. Affrighted, 使驚嚇。 4. Called up, 召; 招來。 5. Pushed it out to sea, 將船駛入海中。
10. 1. Wreaking vengeance (vēn'-jāns), 想法實行報仇。 2. It chanced that, 偶然。 3. Sir Satyrane (sāt'er-ān), 薩脫蘭勳爵。 4. Came that way, 經過此路。 5. Escaped to tell his tale to, 逃去而以其事告... 6. Made of snow a false Florimell, 以雪造一假佛羅里麥耳。 7. Proteus (prō'tūs 或 tē-ūs), 普洛多斯, 海神名。 8. Cast into a dungeon, 閉入地牢中。
11. 1. Amoret (am'ō-rēt), 亞木累脫, 女子名。 2. Twin sister, 孿生姊妹。 3. The beloved of Sir Scudamore (skūd'ō-mōr), 斯甘特摩爵士之所愛者。 4. Busirane (bū'si-rān), 部息倫, 人名。 5. Liberating (lib'er-āt-ing), 釋放; 使自由。 6. Fared forth, 進行。 7. Pursued his quest of, 繼續尋求。
12. 1. These two, 指斯甘特摩與亞梯格爾兩爵士。 2. Unhorsed, 墮馬。 3. Going to one's aid, 赴... 之助; 援助... 4. Valourously (vāl'er-ūs-lī), 勇氣百倍。 5. His arm fell powerless at her side, 臂垂於彼身之旁, 毫無氣力。 6. Surrendered, 降服。
13. 1. Recognized, 記得; 認得。
14. 1. Betrothed, 訂婚。 2. De-part on another adventure, 動身而作另一冒險事。 3. Bewailed (bē-wāld'), 歎息; 悲慟。
15. 1. First of all, 最初。 2. Rescued, 救出。

4. *The Quest of the Blatant Beast*

尋訪喧囂之獸

1. 1. The Blatant (blā'tānt) Beast. 莽撞之獸; 喧囂之獸. 2. Sir Calidore (kāl'i-dōr), 喀力多耳勳爵. 3. Slander, 毀謗人者. 4. Sir Artegall, 見上篇. 5. Fell in with, 偶遇; 不期而遇. 6. A troop of shepherds, 一羣牧者. 7. Pastorella (pās-tōr-ē'lā) 巴斯托來拉, 女牧名. 8. Coridon (kōr'i-dōn), 科立登, 人名.
2. 1. The fair shepherdess, 美麗之女牧者 (即巴斯托來拉). 2. Sought to win her regard, 欲得彼青眼. 3. By the exercise of knightly courtesy, 行武士之敬禮. 4. Unused to the ways of courts, 不習朝廷之禮節. 5. Doffing, 脫去. 6. Rural sports, 鄉村娛樂. 7. Challenged to a wrestling bout, 挑使比力. 8. Oaken crown of victory, 橡木所製之得勝冠. 9. "Who in courtesy (kūr'tō-sī 或 kōr'-) did excel" = who did excel in courtesy, 在謙讓上勝人.
3. 1. Won his way among the shepherds and eventually to Pastorella's favor, 漸顯於牧者之間, 因而得巴斯托來拉之青睞. 2. Ranged over, 漫遊. 3. Forgetful of, 忘懷於. 4. Pleasance, 快樂. 5. Pass all others on the earth
- that were = pass all others that were on the earth. Pass, 勝過.
4. 1. An, 古用法, 今應作 "a." 2. Open plain, 空曠之平原. 3. Round about, 四周. 4. Bordered with, 圍以 5. Matchless height, 高無倫比. 6. That seem'd th' earth to disdain = that seemed to disdain the earth. Disdain, 輕視. 7. All trees of honor stately stood, 一切名貴之樹儼然高立焉. 8. Did all winter as in summer bud = did bud all winter as in summer. Bud, 發芽. 9. Spreading pavilions (pā-vīl'yūnz), 伸展而爲蓬帳. 10. To bower = to shelter. 11. Soaring (sōr'ing) hawk, 高飛之鷹. 12. Did tower, 翱翔. 13. King of birds, 鳥王. 14. In majesty (māj'ē-s-tī) and power, 貴而有權. 15. Thereof = from that. 16. A gentle flood his silver waves did softly tumble down = a gentle flood did softly tumble down his silver waves, 和緩之潮流, 徐徐作銀浪而推擁. 17. Unmarred with raggy mess or filthy mud, 不爲穢苔與汙泥所汙. 18. Ruder down, 森漠. 19. Ther to approach = approach to that place. 20. Nor fith might therein

- drown, 無汗物可沉入其中.
21. Nymphs (nɪmpfz), 山林沼澤之女神. 22. Did the waters crown=did crown the waters, 高高蓋於水面. 23. To the water's fall tuning their accents fit=tuning their fit accents to the water's fall, 依水流降落之聲而識和諧之調.
5. 1. Gray's, 女詩. 2. Dance to the piping of, 依...所吹之調而舞. 3. Colin Clout (kɒlɪn klaut), 叫林克勞脫, 牧者名. 4. Amos's, 驚奇. 5. His...守的. 6. To the rescue of, 救. 7. Won the affection of, 得...之愛.
6. 1. Brigands (brɪz'ændz), 盜匪. 2. Taking up the pursuit, 起而追之. 3. Effected her rescue, 將彼救出. 4. Castle of Belgard (bɛl'gɑ:d'), 美形堡. 5. Long-lost, 失蹤已久的. 6. Sir Blamoure (bɛl'ɑ:mɔ:), 貝勒摩耳勳爵. 7. Claribel (klær'i-bɛl), 克拉里倍耳. 8. Leaving in safety with, 交託...照料. 9. Muzzled him with iron bands, 以鐵箍箝其口. 10. So muzzled did the beast long remain =the beast did long remain so muzzled. 11. Whether wicked fate so framed or fault of men, 或係氣運或由人爲. 12. At liberty, 自由.

NOTES

STORIES FROM CERVANTES'S "DON QUIXOTE"

薩凡提茲“揆格蘇脫先生傳”故事

1. How Don Quixote Equips Himself for His Adventures

揆格蘇脫先生準備出行情形

1. 1. "Don Quixote" (dǒn kwik'-sót, 西班牙音 dōn kè-hō'-tā) 揆格蘇脫先生傳。當十七世紀之初，西班牙之書籍，大率叙述流浪武士所爲不可能之事。薩凡提茲深以此類記述爲不當，故作此傳以譏之。揆格蘇脫本爲一和藹之老人，然以多讀武士與貴婦之故事，故其頭腦始昏。 2. La Mancha (lā mǎn'chā), 拉曼查，西班牙中部省名。 3. Aragon (á-rō'-zón, 西班牙音 á-rō'-gōn'), 亞拉岡，西班牙中世紀國名，今省名。 4. Castile (kás-tē'l'), 西班牙文作 Castilla (kás-tē'l'yā), 卡斯提臘，西班牙古國名。 5. Whose ways of thought were more exalted (ōg-zōlt'ēd) than his means, 其人之思想高出於其資財之上（意謂其人所欲爲之事非其財力所勝任）。 6. Household, 家庭。 7. Man of all work, 管理雜務之人。 8. Three quarters, 四分之三。 9. Laid out, 備作...之用。 10. Plush coat, 絨布外衣。 11. Velvet breeches, 絲絨袴。 12. Slippers, 軟底鞋；拖鞋。 13. For holidays, 爲假日之用。 14. A suit (sūt) of homespun, 家織之布所製之一襲衣服。
2. 1. Hule, 壯健的。 2. Complexion (kōm-plēk'shōn), 面色。 3. Early rise, 起身甚早者。 4. Passed the greater part of his time, 消磨其歲月之大半。 5. Doughty deeds, 勇敢之行爲。 6. In the brave days of old, 古代勇敢之時。 7. Absorbed in, 專心致志。
3. 1. Respected, 尊敬。 2. Became alarmed at, 驚訝。 3. Odd behavior, 古怪之行爲。 4. Concerned for his welfare, 注意其福利；對於其後來之幸福頗爲關心。 5. Pored over, 熟讀。 6. Crew fascinated (fās'i-nāt'ēd) with them all, 對於所購之書無一不心醉。 7. Unable to tell the good from the bad, 不知何書爲佳，何書爲劣。
4. 1. Was convinced, 深信。 2. The only course left open to him, 彼所可取之唯一途徑。 3. Knight-errant, 游俠；抑強扶弱之武士。 4. Arm himself in the old-fashioned way, 按古式而戎裝己身。 5. Go out into the world, 出

- 外。6. In search of, 尋覓。7. Redressing (ré-drès'ing) all manner of wrongs and grievances (rév'áns-éz), 糾正各種不平及冤抑。8. Armor, 甲冑。9. Great-grandfather, 曾祖。10. Had lain by and rusted, 擱置不用而腐鏽。11. Visor (vī'zôr 或 vī'zêr), 活瓣面罩。12. Helmet (hêl'mêt), 頭盔。13. Pastboard, 紙板。14. Cutlass-proof (kút'láss), 不吃刀; 刀不能入。"Cutlass" 亦作 "cutlas." 15. At the very first stroke, 一刀刺去; 即第一刀。16. Undid, 刺破。
5. 1. Undaunted, 不畏怯。2. Pining, 悶。3. Handiwork, 手工製成之物。
6. 1. Stable, 馬廄。2. Sorry-looking, 形狀惡劣的。3. Would compare favorably with, 較... 爲勝; 與... 相較不在其下。4. At a loss, 不能思得。5. Rocinante (rôz-i-nân'tô), 羅齊南提, 馬名。6. "Second to none," 爲他馬能及之。
7. 1. De (dê), 作 "of" 解。2. Immortalize (i-môr'tal-iz) his native place, 使其本鄉之名不朽。3. But, 除... 之外。4. Bestow the empire of his heart, 給以己之愛情; 以真心相待。5. Encounter some giant, 遇見巨人。6.

- Lay him prostrate (prôs'trât) on the ground, 使彼倒身地上。7. Transfix'd with my lance, 以我之槍刺之。8. Cleft in two, 剖而爲二。9. Have him at my mercy, 使之唯我之命是聽。10. Send him as a trophy (trô'fî) of my valor, 以其人爲我勇力之紀念品而送去。11. Country lass, 村姑。12. Aldonza Lorenzo (âl-dôn'zâ lô-rên'zô), 阿爾敦柴洛倫琪, 女子名。13. Serve admirably, 大爲可用。14. Lady of quality, 貴婦。15. Dulcinea (dûl-sîn'ê-â, 西班牙音 dôol-thô-nâ'â), 特爾沁尼亞, 人名。16. With the addition of "del Toboso" (dêl tô-bô'sô, 西班牙音 dêl tô-bô'sô), 並加 "黛爾托婆索" 二字。Toboso, 西班牙小城, 特爾沁尼亞之家在焉。17. Doomed, 穿。18. Sallied forth, 出征。19. Struck suddenly with the thought that, 突起... 之念。20. "Dubbed" or created a knight, 授有武士之銜。21. In single combat, 個人爭鬥。22. Shook his resolution, 擬改變其計畫。23. The first, 第一人。24. Scour his armor at leisure, 緩緩磨擦其甲冑。25. Ermine (ûr'mîn), 銀鼠。26. Espied, 窺見。

2. *How Don Quixote Becomes a Knight*

揆格蘇脫先生如何成一武士

1. 1. Sorely in need of rest and refreshment, 急須休息並進食. 2. Seville (sēv'īl 或 sē-vil'), 塞維爾, 西班牙文作 Sevilla (sā-vēl'yā), 西班牙南部省名. 3. Carriers, 運貨者. 4. Taking up their lodging for the night, 借宿過夜.
2. 1. Our traveler, 指 Don Quixote. 2. No sooner saw the inn than he fancied it to be a castle, 一見旅館, 即認爲一堡壘. 3. Pinnacles (pīn'-ā-k'lz), 尖塔. 4. Moat, 壕溝. 5. Drawbridge, 吊橋. 6. Devices peculiar to such strongholds, 此類堡壘所特有之器械. 7. Fully expecting, 滿心希望. 8. Some dwarf would appear, 有侏儒出現. 9. Battlements, 雉堞. 10. Sound his trumpet, 鳴號筒. 11. Give notice of the arrival of a knight, 報告武士來到.
3. 1. Swineherd, 牧豬奴. 2. Horn, 號角. 3. Stubble field, 刈後餘有稻根之田. 4. The expected signal, 所希望之信號(即報告武士來到之信號). 5. Entrance, 旅館門口. 6. At his approach, 當其行近之時. 7. Started to run away in alarm, 因驚悸而奔逃. 8. Disclosing, 露出. 9. Accosted, 開言; 招呼. 10. With comely grace and grave delivery, 以綢雅之舉止, 莊嚴之語氣. 11. In this manner, 狀態如此(指下文).
4. 1. Beseech, 懇求. 2. The least offense, 極小之侵犯. 3. Order of knighthood, 武士之階級. 4. Profess, 所居; 自認. 5. Offer injuries to, 傷及. 6. Less of all, 尤不; 更不. 7. Damsels of such high rank as your presence denotes, 階級高顯之少女, 由君等之容貌所可察見者.
5. 1. Laughed outright at this, 一聞其言, 即放聲大笑. 2. Tone of grave reproof, 嚴詞譴責; 嚴責之語調. 3. Modesty and civility, 謙遜. 4. Becoming, 相稱; 合於. 5. Fair sex, 女子. 6. Do not presume to say this to offend you, 並非欲說此以觸忤君等也.
3. 1. Mirth, 笑樂. 2. Luckily, 幸而. 3. Holding the stirrup for . . . to dismount, 按住鞍鐙以伺 . . . 下馬. 4. The latter, 後一人, 指 Don Quixote. 5. Partake of such cheer as it afforded, 共享該旅館所供結之宴樂. 6. Observing, 見; 察知. 7. Humility (hū-mil'i-tī) of the governor of the castle, 堡壘主人之謙和. 8. For such

- the innkeeper and the inn seemed to him to be, 蓋旅館主人與旅館在彼視之則爲堡壘主人與堡壘也。 9. Señor (sā-nyōr'), 西班牙尊稱。 10. Castellano (käs-tël-yä'nō), 卽 "governor of the castle" 之意。 11. Suffices me, 我已滿足。 12. Combat is my bed of repose, 爭鬥爲我休息之所。
7. 1. Look well to, 善爲照料。 2. With the help of, 藉...之助。 3. Divested (di-věst'éd) himself of, 脫去自己(之衣服)。 4. With the exception of, 除...之外。 5. This, 指 helmet。 6. These, 指 ribbons。 7. Become tangled, 亂。 7. Had to be, 不得不。
8. 1. Frugal (frōō'gūb) meal, 節省之膳食。 2. Host, 旅館主人。 3. Falling down at his feet, 跪於其前。 4. Would not move, 不動; 不起立。 5. Intention, 意志。 6. The chapel of the castle, 堡壘內之禮拜堂(堡壘內必有一禮拜堂, 而揆格蘇脫則誤認該旅館爲堡壘也)。 7. Take place, 舉行。 8. Sense of humor, 開玩笑之心; 滑稽心。 9. Rebuilt, 重建(其實旅館中無禮拜堂也)。 10. Just as well, 大可; 同樣可以。 11. Courtyard, 天井。 12. Clean shirts, 潔淨襯衫。 13. See to this in the future, 將來留心此事。 14. Horse trough (trōf), 馬槽。 15. Vigil (vij'ib), 守望; 爲聖。 16. Water his mules, 以水喂聖。 17. For the purpose of, 爲...之故。
9. 1. Whoever thou art = whoever you are, 無論汝爲何人。 2. Rash, 輕率的。 3. Lay thy (=your) hands on, 置汝之手於...之上。 4. Valorous (vāl'er-ās), 勇敢的。 5. Take heed, 注意; 宜謹慎。 6. Profane (prō-fān'), 污辱。 7. Lest, 否則; 恐。 8. Temerity, 燥急。
10. 1. Paid no heed to, 不注意; 不理。 2. Promptly, 立即。 3. Threw it out of his way, 擲諸他處。 4. Calling upon, 呼...之名。 5. In knightly fashion, 照古武士之方式。 6. Knocked over, 打倒。 7. Restored, 放還; 恢復。 8. With as little concern as if nothing had happened, 毫不關心, 一若並無何事發生者。
11. 1. Not noticing the form of his comrade, kōm'rād 或 -rād) on the ground, 未及察見其同伴之身假伏地上。 2. Cry of alarm, 驚呼。 3. Defending himself from, 自護; 防護。 4. Volley of stones, 陣石; 石子齊下。 5. Shelter himself under his shield, 以其盾爲憑; 躲避於盾下。 6. Calling out, 口呼。 7. False and treacherous (trēch'ēr-ās) villains, 詐僞無信之惡徒。 8. Base and inhospitable (in-hōs'pī-tā-b'l),

- 卑劣而待人不謙懇。 9. To suffer . . . to be so abused, 忍令 . . . 受辱至此。 10. Carried himself with so much spirit, 自處仍極興奮; 行動毫不畏怯。 11. To strike fear into the hearts of his assailants (*â-sâl'ants*), 使進攻者心悸。 12. Yielded to the appeal of, 聽 . . . 之言; 服從 . . . 之請求。
12. 1. To be rid of, 避去; 令之速去。 2. Made apologies (*â-pö'l'ô-jiz*) for, 代 . . . 謝罪。 3. Remarking, 言; 說。 4. Whereas, 爾時; 至此。 5. To make an end of the business, 將此事結束 (指 vigil)。 6. The rest of the ceremony, 其餘禮節 (即 vigil 以外之禮節)。 7. Field, 荒野。 8. Account book, 帳簿。 9. Previously mentioned, 前已述及者。 10. Lighted candle, 已燃之燭。
13. 1. Pretending, 佯爲。 2. A good blow on the neck with his hand, 以手重重擊其頸。 3. A gentle slap on the back with the flat of his sword, 以刀之平面輕輕擊其背。 4. Gird, 繫; 束。 5. Buckled on his spurs, 繫以錫馬刺。 6. Brought forth, 牽出。 7. Did not ask for the reckoning, 不向彼算帳; 不索饋宿費。

3. *How Don Quixote Challenges the Merchants*

揆格蘇脫先生如何與商人挑戰

1. 1. Challenges (*chäl'ênj-êz*), 挑戰。 2. Enough to damp the ardor of, 足以沮喪 . . . 之氣。
2. 1. Four crossroads met, 四條大道交叉。 2. On their way to, 正欲赴; 在 . . . 之路上。 3. Murcia (*mür'shi-â*, 西班牙音 *mōr'thyä*), 木爾西亞, 西班牙東南省名。 4. Perceiving here the prospect of, 此處見有 . . . 之前程。 5. Imitate, 摹仿。 6. Knightly prowess, 武士之勇力; 武士之身手。 7. Posted, 站住。 8. Called upon the advancing strangers, 呼叫正在行來之人; 命令前來之人。
9. "The Empress of La Mancha," La Mancha 之女主 (即 Dulcinea del Toboso, 見前篇)。 10. Peerless, 無匹的。
3. 1. Parley, 談判。 2. Dissatisfied with, 不滿意於。 3. Couched his lance, 斜執其矛 (作進攻之狀)。 4. Rode furiously at, 猛衝而前。 5. Had not . . . , 使 . . . 而不 . . . 者。 6. Paid dearly, 大爲不利。 7. Raillery (*räl'êr-I* 或 *räl'-*), 戲弄; 譏笑。 8. As it was, 照此情形。 9. Encumbered with the weight of his armor, 爲甲冑之重量所阻礙; 受甲冑之累。

4. 1. Grooms, 馬夫. 2. Indignant at, 憤怒; 激怒. 3. Belabored him until he was tired out, 鞭打之直至自己力倦. 4. Pursued their journey, 上路. 5. Leaving . . . powerless on the ground, 聽 . . . 臥於地上而不能動彈. 6. With no little difficulty, 頗難; 不易.
5. 1. Recovering from his injuries, 醫治其創處. 2. Made a bonfire of all the rubbishy (rüb'ish-i) books, 焚取其所有之破書付諸一炬. 3. Cause of his craziness, 癡狂之原(指書). 4. Healthy

state of mind, 清健之心境. 5. Fortnight, 兩星期.

6. 1. Squire, 武士之護從. 2. To this end, 爲此目的. 3. Sancho (sǎŋ'kō) Panza (pǎn'zà), 桑哥判柴, 人名. 4. When opportunity offered, 如機會可得; 時機一至. 5. Dazzled (dǎz'ld) the fancy of the stolid (stōl'id) countryman, 使此無知識之鄉人心迷目眩. 6. Saddled his donkey, Dapple (dǎp'pl), 駕其驃名淡不爾者. 7. By break of day, 當天明之時. 8. Out of reach of pursuit, 爲追者所不能及.

4. *How Don Quixote Fights the Windmills*

揆格蘇脫先生如何與風車奮鬥

1. 1. By the way, 順便言之(指全句中插入不關本文之一二語, 卽如 "He was not . . . island was" 一語). 2. What an island was, 島爲何物. 3. Windmills, 風車.
2. 1. Yonder, 彼方. 2. At least, 至少. 3. Outrageous (out-rā'jūs) giants whom I intend to encounter, 狂暴之巨人, 我意欲克服之. 4. Deprived them of life, 殺; 奪去其生命. 5. Enrich, 使富. 6. Spoils, 擄獲物. 7. Lawful prize, 合法之獎勵品.
3. 1. Saw things as they were, 能見物之真相. 2. Endeavored to convince his master, 竭力使其主人明白. 3.

Regarding this as a sign of magic (mǎj'ik), 認此風車爲魔術之標幟. 4. To stand aside, 站立一旁.

4. 1. This said, 說過此言之後. 2. Put spurs to, 鞭; 策. 3. So base as to fly before a single knight, 勿卑劣至見一孤單武士而卽逃避. 4. Was about to charge, 將以槍刺去 ("was" 字承上文 "and crying" 之 "and" 字). 5. Mill sails, 風車之翼子.
5. 1. Miscreants (mís'krē-ānts), 惡徒; 賤賊. 2. Briareus (bri-ā'rē-ūs), 布拉安力斯, 希臘神話中之百手巨人. 3. Shall pay for your arrogance (ǎr'ō-gāns), 應償汝傲

慢之代價;汝之驕傲應受罰。

6. 1. Calling upon, 呼...之名. 2. Dashed forward, 衝上. 3. At the utmost speed of which Rozinante was capable, 以其馬能力所及之最高速度. 4. Ran into, 刺入. 5. Whirled it about, 持之而轉. 6. Shivered, 破爲碎片. 7. Haled to the ground, 猛擲於地上. 8. As on the former occasion, 若上次然(指“揆格蘇脫與商人挑駝”一事). 9. Rendered powerless, 使不能動彈.
7. 1. Wicked magician (má-jīsh'ōn), 凶惡之魔術家. 2. Transformed, 改變...之形. 3. Deprive him of the honor of the victory, 奪其戰勝之榮.
8. 1. Of a more dignified character, 性質較爲尊嚴. 2. Biscayan (bīs'kā-ān), 西班牙比斯開(Biscay)島人. 3. Had him at his mercy, 收伏其人於己之掌握中. 4. Present himself before, 自投到於...之前. 5. Dispose of him as she might think fit, 照彼所認爲得宜之法以處置之.
9. 1. As the result of, 因...之結果. 2. Limp, 跛. 3. Sorely lamed, 傷痛. 4. Leading the way to, 導赴. 5. Caused much wonderment, 致起許多驚訝. 6. His wounds were attended to, 彼之傷處得以醫治. 7. As were those of his squire=as the wounds of his squire were attended to, 其侍從(指桑哥)之傷處亦得醫治.
10. 1. At the moment of leaving, 在動身之時;在將行之際. 2. Had ever been known to pay in such a place, 曾有知在如此之地方納費者. 3. Neither would he, 彼亦不願付. 4. Behind, 在後面. 5. Tossed in a blanket, 裹以絨毯而拋擲之. 6. Emerged (ē-mūrj'ōd) from this adventure more wretched than his master, 逃出此險之時較其主人愈爲可慘.
11. 1. Sought to convince, 思所以說服之;欲使...心信. 2. In vain, 無效. 3. Phantoms (fān'tānz) from another world, 別一世界之鬼怪;陰靈.
12. 1. As plain as a nose on a man's face, 明顯如人面之鼻. 2. Ruefully (rū'fōl-i), 可憐狀. 3. Hunt for up and down, 到處尋覓. 4. Bring into a peck of troubles, 招得許多困難. 5. Jog home, 按轡回家. 6. Look after our harvest, 照顧我等之收穫. 7. Lest worse mischief befall us, 否則更厲之禍必臨吾人之身(“lest”之後用subjunctive mood, 故“befall”不加“s”).
13. 1. Art thou=are you. 2. In matters of chivalry (shiv'āl-ri), 關於武士之風. 3. Say no more, 不再多言. 4. To

follow this employment, 行此事; 任此職務. 5. With reluctance (rê-lâk'fâns), 不願; 非心之所欲.

14. 1. Performed a feat of valor, 作一勇敢之事. 2. Encountering a wagon, 遇見一四輪貨車. 3. Were being conveyed to, 正在運赴...之時.

15. 1. In spite of, 雖; 任. 2. Enchanters (ên-chân'fêrz), 惑人者; 巫. 3. Try, 磨難; 試. 4. Make the creatures know, 使二獸知之; 使彼輩明白.

16. 1. Save the keeper, 除守者之外. 2. Out of harm's way, 出於危險範圍之外. 3. Place of safety, 平安之地. 4. Compelled (kôm-pêld'), 強迫.

17. 1. Grasping (grâsp'ing), 執; 握. 2. Took up a position, 站立. 3. Disclosed to view, 出現; 見. 4. Appeared of a monstrous (môn'strûs) bigness and fearful aspect, 見爲極大而極可畏.

18. 1. Turn himself round, 自轉

其身. 2. Rouse himself, 振奮; 振作精神. 3. Gaped (gâpt 或 gâpt) and yawned (yônd), 張口而呼欠. 4. Stared about, 四顧. 5. Like two live coals, 兩顆燒紅之煤粒. 6. Undaunted, 不屈不撓. 7. Showed his back to, 轉背. 8. Satisfied with his day's work, 對於此一日之工作可以滿意. 9. Having displayed his courage sufficiently, 其勇敢已十足表現.

19. 1. As the challenger (châl'ênj-êr), 如一挑戰者然. 2. Yielded to the man's appeal, 信服其人之言. 3. Insisting, 堅欲. 4. Certificate (sûr-tif'ikât), 證書.

20. 1. What makes you of this? 汝對於此事意見如何. 2. Rob me of success, 奪我之成功. 3. Of fortitude (fôr'titûd) and courage they cannot deprive me—they cannot deprive me of fortitude and courage, 彼輩不能奪我之堅忍.

5. *How Sancho Panza Becomes a Governor*

桑哥判柴如何得爲總督

1. 1. Cavalcade (kav-âl-kâd'), 騎遊隊. 2. Composed of, 包括. 3. A duke and his lady and their retainers (rê-tân'êrz), 公爵與其夫人及從者. 4. Hawking party, 放鷹隊. 5. To pay his respects to the

lady, 向公爵夫人致敬禮. 6. Knight of the Lions, 勝獅武士. 7. Proclaimed himself, 自稱. 8. Proud to receive her command, 以能得公爵夫人之命令爲榮.

2. 1. Remarkable, 顯著的. 2.

Received with great courtesy (kúr/tê-sí 或 kōr/tê-sí), 接待甚爲慇懃. 3. Duchess (dūch'ēs), 公爵夫人. 4. To gratify one's ambition, 滿足某某之慾望. 5. To rid... of his foolish humor, 除去...之謬見.

3. 1. With this end in view, 以此目的存於心; 以此意見爲目的. 2. Arranged a pageant (pāj'ěnt 或 pāj'jěnt), 安排一迎會; 佈置一輝煌之會. 3. Came upon, 邂逅相逢. 4. As if by accident, 一若出於偶然者. 5. Terrible-looking figure, 容貌可怕之人. 6. Representing, 假扮. 7. Procession, 遊行隊. 8. Drawing up, 停止; 止步. 9. By his side, 在其旁立於其旁. 10. None other than, 非他人, 卽...也. 11. Released from her troubles, 解脫其憂慮; 救彼出患難. 12. Played a trick upon, 侮辱; 玩弄. 13. Presenting to him a country woman as..., 以一鄉村女子詭爲...而獻與之. 14. Inflict upon himself, 自責. 15. Lashes, 鞭擊.
4. 1. Bewailed (bē-wāld') his fate, 悲歎自己之命運. 2. Bestow the lashes upon his own person, 以鞭自擊其身. 3. Overcome by the protests, 爲抗議所凌駕; 因反抗而不得不... 4. Cowardice (kou'ěr-dīs), 膽怯. 5. Penance (pě'n'āns), 悔過自責.

6. Allowed to give himself the stripes when he pleased, 准許其於願意之時自擊.

5. 1. Slaps, 掌擊. 2. The flat of his hand, 手掌. 3. Taking... aside, 約...至一邊; 邀...至無人在旁之處. 4. Imparted to, 授...以.
6. 1. Steward (stū'ěrd), 管家. 2. Seat, 地點. 3. Island of Barataria (bā-rá-tā'rē-ā), 巴拉泰利亞島. 4. Demonstrations (dēm-ōn-strā'shūnz), 表示. 5. Hall of Justice, 法庭. 6. Judge a number of cases, 判斷許多案件. 7. Sumptuous (sūmp'tū-ūs), 豪華. 8. Royal feast, 王家盛宴. 9. Only laid for one, 祇爲一人而設.
7. 1. Court physician (fi-zish'ān), 御醫. 2. Stood at his elbow, 立於其旁. 3. Wand (wōnd) of office, 指揮棒. 4. Said grace, 禱告. 5. Laced bib, 花邊遮胸布. 6. Servitor (sūr'vi-tēr), 伺饋者; 供使令者. 7. In an instant, 立刻.
8. 1. Amazed, 受驚的. 2. Eat his dinner like a juggler (jūg'lēr), 如變戲法者之進用其饋(意謂但可看而不可食也). 3. No otherwise than, 不能不. 4. According to the use of, 照...所通行之習慣. Use=custom, 習慣. 5. Doctor of physic (fiz'ik), 醫生. 6. A salary allowed

- me, 給我薪水. 7. Remove what I regard as harmful, 我所認爲有害者則撤去之.
9. 1. Discussion, 議論; 辯論. 2. Asserted his right, 伸其權利. 3. His old master, 老主人, 指揆格蘇脫.
10. 1. Aroused by a fearful din, 爲一可怕之喧聲所驚醒. 2. Apartment, 臥室. 3. Armed men, 執有軍器之人. 4. Lighted torches, 已燃之火炬. 5. Arm, 武裝起來. 6. A world of, 許多; 無數. 7. Got on to, 進兵. 8. We are lost, 吾輩將無瞧類矣. 9. Save, 救 (此處含有祈求意, 故不作 "saves").
11. 1. In front, 在胸前; 在前面. 2. Directly = as soon as, 甫; 正欲. 3. Fell down as helplessly as, 跌於 . . . 與 . . . 同樣不能動彈. 4. When he rode at the merchant, 當彼
- 攻擊商人之時.
12. 1. Cries of "Victory!" 高呼 "得勝." 2. Caused the enemy to be routed, 使暴徒潰散. 3. Unburdened, 解除.
13. 1. Embraced, 緊抱. 2. But = only. 3. Mend thy trappings, 修補汝之蔽身布. 4. Carcass (kār'kās), 軀體. 5. Clambered (klām'hērd) up the towers of ambition and pride, 爬上矜驕之塔. 6. Tribulations, 痛苦. 7. Haunted my soul, 出沒於我之靈魂中.
14. 1. This, 上文之言. 2. Mounted his old friend, 騎其所有之騾. 3. Rode forth to liberty (lib'ēr-tī), 騎行而赴自由之鄉. 4. Stick to the calling he was born to, 守其舊業. 5. Eat a mess of plain porridge (pōr'ij), 吃一餐薄粥. 6. At the mercy of, 聽命於.

6. *How Don Quixote Is Deceived by the Clouds of Dust*

揆格蘇脫先生如何爲塵土所愚

1. 1. Thick cloud of dust, 濃厚之塵土. 2. The day is now come, 今則時至矣. 3. This, 指 dust of clouds. 4. Usher (ūsh'ēr) in, 引入. 5. In store for us, 留與吾人者. 6. On the march, 在進行中.
2. 1. Yonder, 彼方. 2. As great, 同樣大. 3. Transported, 發狂. 4. Imagination, 幻想. 5. Leaped to the conclusion, 突然得到結論.
6. Plain, 平原. 7. So clouded was his brain that = his brain was so clouded that, 彼之腦筋昏妄至此, 以致 . . . 8. Flocks of sheep, 羊羣. 9. In the same direction, 同一方向. 10. Hide the cause of it, 將真情掩蔽.
3. 1. In great alarm, 大驚. 2. Do? 你說 "do?" 麼? 你說 "What can we do?" 麼? 3. What but assist the weaker

- and injured side? 除援助戰弱而且受傷之一方面外, 尚有何事可爲乎. 4. Commanded by, 爲... 所帶; 爲... 所統率. 5. Alifanfaron (ä-lē-fän'fä-rōn), 阿里芬法郎, 國王名 (不詳). 6. Garamantians (gär-ä-män'-shānz), 伽拉孟沁士, 古代阿非利加洲之一民族. 7. Pentapolin (pēn-tāp'ō-lin), 烹脫波鄰, 本書中信耶教之一王. 8. Naked arm, 裸臂.
4. 1. The causes of the quarrel, 戰爭之所由起. 2. Hillock, 小邱; 小墩. 3. To his amazement, 使彼驚訝.
5. 1. You might as well tell me that it snows, 你竟可告訴我說天下雪了 (指鹿爲馬之意). 2. Not a man, ... can I see=I cannot see a man, a knight, or a giant such as you name, 我不能見一人, 一武士, 或一巨人如君所指稱者.
6. 1. Dost thou=do you. 2. Neigh (nā'), (馬) 嘶. 3. Trumpets, 號角. 4. Bleating, (羊) 鳴; 咩.
7. 1. Thy fears disturb thy senses, 汝之恐懼使汝神志昏亂. Thy = your. 2. Hinder thee from, 使汝不能. Thee = you. 3. Thou art=you are. 4. Withdraw to, 退至. 5. Sufficient to give the victory to, 已足以勝利給... 6. I shall favor, 我所贊助者. 7. Setting spurs to, 刺以馬刺. 8. Heedless of, 不顧.
8. 1. Laying about him with all the vigor possible, 鼓起全身之勇氣; 振起一切可能之勇氣. 2. Fall on, 進攻. 3. All of you, 全體; 人人. 4. Under the standard of, 在... 之旗幟之下. 5. Valiant (vāl'yānt), 勇敢的. 6. Revenge him on, 爲彼向... 報仇. 7. Infidel (in'fi-dēl), 不信正道的.
9. 1. Seeing what destruction the knight was causing, 見此武士將肇何等殺傷 (意謂殺傷甚大也). 2. Drovers, 驅羊者. 3. Desist (dē-zist' 或 dē-sist'), 停止; 止步. 4. Of no avail (ā-vālv), 無效. 5. Unloose their slings, 解脫其投石器. 6. Ply him with showers of stones, 擲以石片, 如陣雨之來. 7. Laid about him with greater energy, 振起更大之勇力. 8. Knocked out, 擊下. 9. Fall heavily to the ground, 重重跌於地下. 10. Lose his senses, 失去知覺.
10. 1. Lay motionless, 臥於地上而不動. 2. Got their flocks together, 驅羣羊歸隊. 3. Departed with haste, 急急逃去.
11. 1. Come to his master's assistance, 救其主人. 2. Sorely hurt as he was, 受大傷如彼者. 3. Groaned out,

呻吟而言. 4. The work of, 爲 . . . 所設之計. 5. Re-
sume (ré-zūm') their former
shapes, 復其原狀. 6. Per-
suaded, 誘; 引. 7. Yield to
his suggestion, 服從其言; 聽
其提議. 8. Find their way

to, 沿路尋覓. 9. Lodging
(lōj'ing), 住所.

12. 1. Wiser, if sadder, than, 較
. . . 爲智慧, 特更悽慘耳.
2. In his right mind, 在正當
之心智中; 妄念已消. 3.
Deeply mourned, 深爲痛惜

