

# 【黑郁金香】中英双语 对照



《黑郁金香》 (La Tulipe Noire)

是法国著名作家亚历山大·仲马 (Alexandre Dumas, père, 1802-1870) 于1850年出版的一部历史小说。这部作品以17世纪的荷兰为背景，讲述了一...

亚历山大·仲马 著

唐库学习 译

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On the 20th of August,  
1672, the city of the Hague,  
always so lively, so neat,  
and so trim that one might  
believe everyday to be  
Sunday, with its shady park,  
with its tall trees, spreading  
over its Gothic houses, with  
its canals like large mirrors,  
in which its steeples and its  
almost Eastern cupolas are  
reflected, – the city of the  
Hague, the capital of the  
Seven United Provinces,

was swelling in all its arteries with a black and red stream of hurried, panting, and restless citizens, who, with their knives in their girdles, muskets on their shoulders, or sticks in their hands, were pushing on to the Buytenhof, a terrible prison, the grated windows of which are still shown, where, on the charge of attempted murder preferred against him by the surgeon

Tyckelaer, Cornelius de Witt, the brother of the Grand Pensionary of Holland was confined.

1672年8月20日，海牙市总是那么热闹，整洁，整整齐齐，仿佛每天都是星期天。这座城市有荫蔽的公园，高大的树木，遍布哥特式房屋，有像大镜子一样的运河，其中倒映着它的尖塔和近乎东方风格的圆顶。这座城市是七个联合省份的首都，血脉中充满着匆忙、喘



息和不安的黑红色。市民们手握刀剑、挎着火枪或手持棍棒，挤向Buytenhof，这是一个可怕的监狱，它的铁窗至今仍在。在这里，因为外科医生Tyckelaer指控他企图谋杀，荷兰大总理的弟弟康乃利亚斯·德威特被关了起来。

If the history of that time, and especially that of the year in the middle of which our narrative commences, were not indissolubly

connected with the two names just mentioned, the few explanatory pages which we are about to add might appear quite supererogatory; —

如果那时期的历史，尤其是故事开始的那一年，与我们刚才提到的两个名字没有紧密联系，我们即将加入的这几页的解释可能会显得多余； —

but we will, from the very first, apprise the reader

– our old friend, to whom we  
arewont on the first page to  
promise amusement, and  
with whomwe always try to  
keep our word as well as is  
in our power –that this  
explanation is as  
indispensable to the  
rightunderstanding of our  
story as to that of the great  
eventitself on which it is  
based.

但是我们首先要告诉读者  
——我们的老朋友，我们总

在第一页承诺给他带来乐趣，而我们也尽力履行这一诺言——这个解释对于我们的故事和这个重要事件的正确理解同样必不可少。

Cornelius de Witt,  
Ruart de Pulten, that is to  
say, warden of the dikes, ex-  
burgomaster of Dort, his  
native town, and member of  
the Assembly of the States  
of Holland, was forty-nine  
years of age, when the  
Dutch people, tired of

the Republic such as John de Witt, the Grand Pensionary of Holland, understood it, at once conceived a most violent affection for the Stadtholderate, which had been abolished for ever in Holland by the “Perpetual Edict” forced by John de Witt upon the United Provinces.

康乃利亚斯·德威特，加尔登镇的市长，他的家乡，荷兰州代表大会的成员，49岁的

时候，当荷兰人对约翰·德威特理解的共和国感到厌倦时，一下子热爱起长久以来被“C永久法令”永久废除的土尔菲尔德伯爵职位。

As it rarely happens that public opinion, in its whimsical flights, does not identify a principle with a man, thus the people saw the personification of the Republic in the two western figures of the brothers De Witt, those Romans

ofHolland, spurning to  
pander to the fancies of the  
mob, andwedding  
themselves with unbending  
fidelity to libertywithout  
licentiousness, and  
prosperity without the waste  
ofsuperfluity; —

公众舆论很少将一个原则与  
一个人分开，所以人们认  
为，兄弟德威特就是共和国  
的化身，他们是荷兰的罗马  
人，他们拒绝讨好暴民，坚

守自由而不放纵，追求繁荣而不铺张浪费； —

on the other hand, the Stadtholderate recalled to the popular mind the grave and thoughtful image of the young Prince William of Orange.

另一方面，斯塔特霍尔德又让人们想起年轻的威廉·奥兰治王子，他严肃而周到的形象深入人心。

The brothers De Witt humoured Louis XIV.,



whose moral influence was felt by the whole of Europe, and the pressure of whose material power Holland had been made to feel in that marvellous campaign on the Rhine, which, in the space of three months, had laid the power of the United Provinces prostrate.

德威特兄弟迎合路易十四，他的道德影响力遍布整个欧洲，他的物质力量让荷兰感到了压力，在莱茵河那场令

人惊叹的战役中，荷兰的实力被击垮，这场战役在三个月内展开。

Louis XIV. had long been the enemy of the Dutch, who insulted or ridiculed him to their hearts' content, although it must be said that they generally used French refugees for the mouthpiece of their spite. —

路易十四长期以来一直是荷兰人的敌人，荷兰人对他进行侮辱或嘲笑，尽管必须承

认，他们通常用法国难民作为他们怨恨的发泄工具。 —

Their national pride held him up as the Mithridates of the Republic. —

他们的民族自豪感将他奉为共和国的米特里达梯斯。 —

The brothers De Witt, therefore, had to strive against a double difficulty, — against the force of national antipathy, and, besides, against the feeling of weariness which is

natural to allvanquished people, when they hope that a new chief will beable to save them from ruin and shame.

因此，德维特兄弟必须对抗双重困难—一方面是国家之间的敌意，另一方面是被征服的人们自然而然的疲惫感，他们希望一个新的领袖能够拯救他们免于毁灭和耻辱。

This new chief, quite ready to appear on the politicalstage, and to