

哈佛 蓝星双语名著导读

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The Moonstone

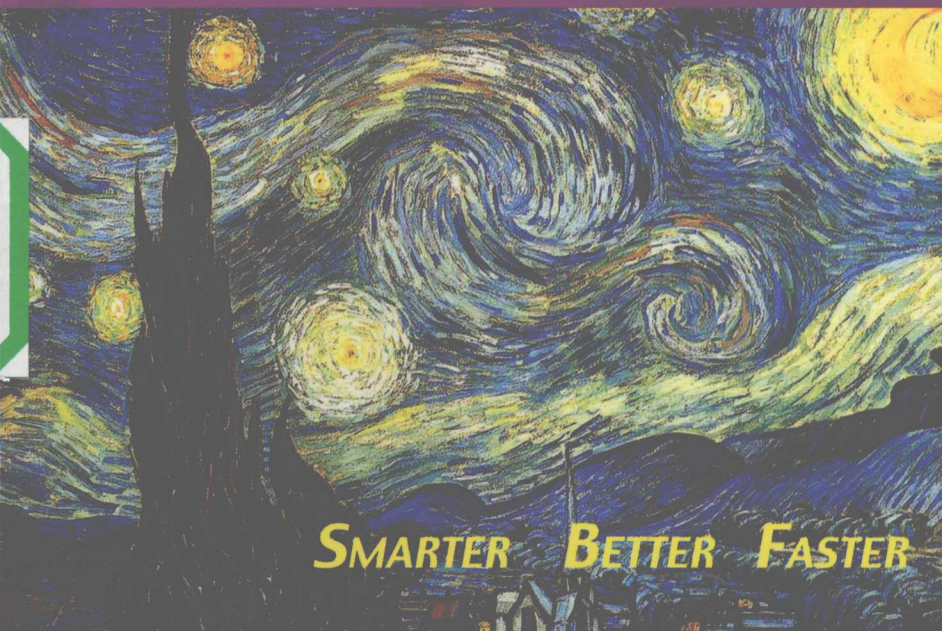
月亮宝石

原著 Wilkie Collins (英)

导读 Sparknotes

翻译 何晓茵

天津科技翻译出版公司



SMARTER BETTER FASTER

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致读者

亲爱的读者,在这个多元文化的世界里,渴望知识、钟情文学、热爱英语的你是否希望站在巨人的肩膀上摘星呢?

“哈佛蓝星双语名著导读”系列是全美最风行的经典名著导读笔记,由哈佛学生们融会名著阅读和文学学习精华,亲笔撰写而成。蓝星系列精选了来自世界各国的杰出经典著作,以经典性和流行性并重的名著为素材,以明晰的风格和地道的语言,解读名著精华和具有时代性的主题和思想。每一分册都包括名著的创作背景、人物分析、主题解析、篇章讲解、重要引文释义、作品档案,并且附有相关的思考题、推荐论题、小测验以及延伸阅读篇目。

如今“蓝星”漂洋过海,轻轻落在了国内英语学习读者的掌中,读者不需走出国门,即可轻松掌握哈佛课堂上的知识。蓝星系列丰富的内容编排,使我们不仅仅停留于对名著内容的了解,而且对著作的精华和内涵有更全面、深入的掌握,进而对英语语言和文化做更进一步的了解和研究。蓝星精辟、明晰的编写风格让“半天阅读一本名著”成为现实,使我们在有限的闲暇时间内阅读更多的书,同时迅速增强英语水平,提高文学修养,增加谈资。

天津科技翻译出版公司之前推出的“蓝星”系列78册,多为古典及经典题材,在图书市场上收到了很好的反响。本次推出的新品种20册均以现代及当代畅销书为首选,流行性和可读性更强,进一步丰富了该系列的内容。本次出版仍由天津外国语学院张滨江教授和青年教师负责翻译和审校,并严格按照原作的风格,提供原汁原味的英语环境,让读者自由地阅读、想象和发挥。

蓝星闪耀,伴你前行!

CONTEXT

Wilkie Collins was born William Wilkie Collins in Marylebone, London on January 8, 1824. Wilkie's father, William Collins, was a famous landscape painter. Collins was educated in England but also traveled in Europe with his family as a child. As a young man, Collins studied to become a lawyer for five years but began writing instead. He published his first book while still in law school—it was a biography of his father, which appeared in 1848 and had good reviews.

While still a law student, Collins met the extremely popular novelist Charles Dickens. In 1852, Collins published a short story, “*A Terribly Strange Bed*” in Dickens's magazine, *Household Words*. Dickens and Collins soon became close friends and would collaborate on stories, travel together, and remain close until Dickens's death in 1870. Collins' first major success, *The Woman in White*, was serialized in another of Dickens's journals, *All the Year Round*, beginning in 1859.

Collins's next several novels—*No Name* (1862), *Armadale* (1866), and *The Moonstone* (1868)—were all popular successes, and Collins quickly became famous. At the time of his writing of *The Moonstone*, however, Collins's health began to decline and would continue to weaken him until his death in 1889, though he would continue to write. For his rheumatic gout, Collins began taking laudanum, a form of opium prescribed by his doctor. Collins quickly became dependent on the drug, and the passages describing Ezra Jennings's opium

来龙·去脉

威尔基·柯林斯原名威廉姆·威尔基·柯林斯，1824年1月8日生于伦敦。威尔基的父亲威廉姆·柯林斯是一位著名的风景画画家。柯林斯在英国接受教育，孩提时代曾随家人到欧洲游历。青年时期，他花费了5年的时间完成律师学业，但却开始了写作生涯。他还在读法律学校时，就出版了他的第一本书，这本书是关于他父亲的自传。自1848年问世，该书就受到了好评。

在他还是法律专业的学生时，遇到了极富盛名的小说家查尔斯·狄更斯。1852年柯林斯在狄更斯主编的杂志《家常话》上发表了一篇短篇小说《极怪之床》。此后不久他们就成了亲密的朋友。他们合作写故事，一起旅游，这种亲近关系一直维持到1870年狄更斯去世。柯林斯第一部获得成功的作品《白衣女人》就是自1859年开始在狄更斯的另一本杂志《一年四季》中连载的。

柯林斯接下来的几部小说《无名》(1862)、《阿马达尔》(1866)，以及《月亮宝石》(1868)都获得了极大的成功，使他很快便名声大噪。然而在他写《月亮宝石》的时候，他的健康状况就开始下滑，而且每况愈下，直到他1889年去世。尽管如此，他还是坚持写作。为了抑制风湿痛，他开始服用一种鸦片类的处方药“鸦片酊”。他很快便产生了药物依赖，在《月亮宝石》

addiction in *The Moonstone* are thought to be autobiographical.

The Moonstone is considered to be one of Collins's best novels, and it is usually read within two traditions: sensational fiction and detective fiction. Collins himself wrote the first novel termed "sensation"—*The Woman in White*. The novels which he wrote in 1860s up to *The Moonstone* exist within the tradition of the sensation novel, a subgenre of the Victorian novel that was particularly popular in the 1860s. Sensation novels seemingly attempted to excite or frighten with dramatic disclosures and somewhat graphic violence. They took the horror of Gothic fiction and incorporated it within a domestic setting—instead of castles, sensation novels took place in English country estates or London houses. The subject matter of the novels often stemmed from a gripping journalistic story—Collins borrowed details of the case of *The Moonstone* from the Road Murder Case of 1860 (the crime was the murder of a young boy and the conviction hinged upon a missing, stained dress). He additionally borrowed details of the assault on Septimus Luker and Godfrey Ablewhite in *The Moonstone* from the media story of an attempted murder on a man in Northumberland Street in London in 1861.


In addition to partaking of characteristics of the sensation fiction genre, *The Moonstone* also inaugurated an entirely new genre—detective fiction. In 1928, the poet and critic T. S. Eliot declared *The Moonstone* "the first, the longest, and the best of the modern English detective novel." Though mystery stories, such as those of Edgar Allen Poe, predate *The Moonstone*, it was the first novel to hold an undisclosed crime and

中关于埃兹拉·吉宁士嗜鸦片上瘾的描写被认为带有柯林斯自传色彩。


《月亮宝石》被誉为是柯林斯最好的小说之一，通常要在奇情小说与侦探小说这两种传统范畴中解读它。柯林斯把他的第一部小说《白衣女人》归为奇情小说。他在19世纪60年代《月亮宝石》之前的作品均可划分在奇情小说的传统范畴中。奇情小说是风行于19世纪60年代的维多利亚小说体中的一个分支。奇情小说似乎是通过戏剧性的展现和逼真的暴力描写来达到让人兴奋或恐惧的效果。它吸收了哥特体小说中恐怖这个要素，并把它融合到了家居的环境中，从而使奇情小说的背景不再是城堡之类，而是英国乡村宅第、伦敦住所。这类小说的主要事件经常取材于扣人心弦的新闻故事——柯林斯在《月亮宝石》案件中的一些细节上借鉴了1860年公路谋杀案中的情节。（这起犯罪案中一名男孩被谋杀，而最终凭借着一件丢失的带有污迹的裙子得以将罪犯定罪。）此外，《月亮宝石》中，关于对塞普蒂默斯·卢克和高孚利·艾柏怀特受到袭击的细节是从一个媒体故事中借鉴的。该故事是取材于1861年在伦敦诺森伯兰街上对一名男子的蓄意谋杀事件。

除了具有奇情小说的风格特点外，《月亮宝石》也开创了一个全新的小说类型——侦探小说。1928年，身为诗人和批评家的T.S.艾略特称《月亮宝石》“是第一部篇幅最长、最优秀的现代英国侦探小说。”虽然埃德伽·爱伦·坡的侦探小说早于《月亮宝石》问世，但《月亮宝石》却是首部以一个悬而未决的犯罪案和犯

criminal as its center and to make the detection of both by professionals and amateurs alike, the process of the plot. Many of *The Moonstone*'s elements have since become classic features of the detective novel: the eventual conviction of the least-likely suspect; a bungling investigation led by local police and taken over by a more perceptive, slightly eccentric detective; and the "fair-play" format by which no information is concealed from us by the narrator at any given point.

Finally, *The Moonstone* was additionally unique in that it took the English colonization of India as its frame-setting and underlying subject matter. The novel begins with the battle of Seringapatam (1799), an historical event which secured the power of the English East India Company in India—the company which, in turn, ensured the England's presence and predominance in India throughout the nineteenth century. Collins's depiction of John Herncastle's unethical theft of the diamond from the castle of Seringapatam and the rightful restoration of the diamond to India has been read as a critique of the English colonization of India. 

罪人为中心,同时以专业和业余两种视角对情节过程进行侦察的小说。《月亮宝石》中的许多元素此后成为了侦探小说的经典特征,如:最后定罪的往往是最不可能的嫌疑人;在经由当地警察的拙劣调查后,案件转交给了一个更具洞察力但稍显古怪的侦探;以及“公平竞赛”的原则,即叙事者毫无保留地从各个角度向我们提供了全部的案情信息。

最后,《月亮宝石》的另一个独特之处在于,它以当时英国对印度的殖民化为框架背景和基本话题。小说以英军攻占塞林加帕坦的战争(1799)开篇。这一历史事件确保了英属东印度公司在印度的势力,进而东印度公司又巩固了19世纪英格兰在印度的势力和统治地位。柯林斯对钻石被约翰·汗卡什以不道德手段从塞林加帕坦的城堡窃取钻石,然而最终钻石还是合理地回归到印度的描写,可以理解为是柯林斯对英国在印度的殖民史的批判。

PLOT OVERVIEW

The *Moonstone* opens with a written account of the large, yellow, Moonstone diamond, sacred to Hindus as the centerpiece in their idol of the god of the Moon. It has been commanded that three Brahmin priests must always guard the stone. John Herncastle, while fighting for the British Army in India in 1799, killed the three Brahmins who were then guarding the diamond and took it back to England with him.

The novel shifts forward to the mid-1800s. Gabriel Betteredge, steward to Lady Verinder, born Julia Herncastle, has been asked by Franklin Blake, Lady Verinder's nephew, to write a full account of the events surrounding the theft of the Moonstone from Lady Verinder's house. Sir John Herncastle, a dishonorable man and family outcast, has left the Moonstone to Lady Verinder's daughter Rachel to be given to her on her eighteenth birthday. Franklin Blake has been appointed to deliver the diamond. Franklin suspects that John Herncastle knew that his life was in danger because of the Moonstone and that John had willed the ill-fated diamond to Rachel as a gesture of malice towards Lady Verinder. Franklin's suspicions are further roused when he notices Indian men following him, both in London and at Lady Verinder's country estate.

On the night of Rachel's birthday, her cousin Godfrey Ablewhite, a famous philanthropist, arrives and proposes marriage to her. Rachel, obviously in love with Franklin, refuses him. Franklin presents her with the diamond, which she wears

情节·览

《月亮宝石》的开篇描写了一颗硕大、橙黄的钻石“月亮宝石”，它作为印度教神像月亮神的中心装饰物，对印度教徒有着神圣的意义。三个婆罗门僧侣被授予重任必须夜以继日地守护这颗钻石。1799年约翰·汗卡什在印度为英军作战，他杀死了当时看护宝石的三名婆罗门，并把宝石带回了英国。

故事发展到19世纪的中期，维林达夫人原名为朱莉亚·汗卡什，她的总管加布里埃尔·贝特里奇在维林达夫人的外甥弗兰克林的要求下，写下了围绕月亮宝石在维府失窃事件的全部叙述。约翰·汗卡什爵士是个不耻之徒，遭到家族的唾弃，他把月亮宝石遗赠给了维林达夫人的女儿雷茜儿，并要求要在雷茜儿18岁生日时将宝石交给她。弗兰克林·布莱克被委派来转交这颗钻石。弗兰克林怀疑约翰·汗卡什得知这颗宝石会使他陷入生命危险，所以才把这颗带有厄运的钻石遗赠给了雷茜儿，以此发泄他对维林达夫人的怨恨。当弗兰克林发觉无论在伦敦还是维林达夫人的乡间别墅，总有印度人跟踪他时，他更加深了疑虑。

雷茜儿生日的那天晚上，她的堂兄高孚利·艾柏怀特，一位有名的慈善家，来到了维府，向她求了婚。但雷茜儿显然爱着弗兰克林，所以拒绝了他。弗兰克

through a dinner party and then places in her sitting room overnight. In the morning, the diamond is gone and Superintendent Seegrave of the local police is called. Rachel acts strangely, refusing to help with the investigation and treats Franklin harshly. Seegrave proves himself inept, and Franklin calls for the famed Sergeant Cuff of London to take over the case. Cuff suspects Rosanna Spearman, a housemaid of Lady Verinder's and a reformed thief, of having played a part in the theft. Cuff believes that Rosanna was working in cooperation with Rachel Verinder, who stole her own diamond to pay personal debts. Several days after the theft, Cuff tracks Rosanna and finds that she has gone to great pains to hide a package and has then committed suicide. Lady Verinder's household is in disarray at the startling news of Rosanna's death and the incredible news of Cuff's suspicion of honest Rachel. Cuff is dismissed from the case, and Lady Verinder moves her household to London in hopes of distracting Rachel, who seems distraught, but will not explain herself.

Miss Clack, a satirical character of hypocritical piety, contributes the next narrative in London and describes the circumstances under which Rachel reluctantly agreed to marry Godfrey Ablewhite and then broke off the engagement. Mr. Bruff, the family lawyer, next explains that Rachel broke off the engagement because she had information that Godfrey intended to marry her for money (Lady Verinder has recently died, and Rachel is now an heiress). Mr. Bruff also notes the continued presence of the Indians in London, who seem to have tracked the diamond to the bank of one moneylender, Septimus Luker, to whom the diamond seems to have been pledged.

林把钻石交给了雷茜儿，她整个晚宴上都佩戴着它，直到夜里才把它放回了她的房间。转天早上，钻石不见了，于是当地警察局局长西格雷夫被召来调查。雷茜儿举止怪异，她拒绝协助调查，对弗兰克林更是粗暴无礼。警察局长西格雷夫暴露出了他的无能，于是弗兰克林又请来了伦敦著名的克夫探长来接手此案。克夫怀疑维林达夫人的一名女佣，有过偷盗前科的罗珊娜·史珀尔曼与这宗被盗案有关。克夫认为罗珊娜伙同雷茜儿·维林达盗取了雷茜儿自己的钻石以偿还私人债务。案发几天后，克夫跟踪了罗珊娜，发现她煞费苦心地藏匿了一只箱子后便自杀了。罗珊娜死亡的惊人消息，加上克夫竟不可思议地怀疑到诚实的雷茜儿身上，使得维府上下陷入了混乱。克夫最终被解雇了。维林达夫人也搬到了伦敦，希望借此转移雷茜儿的注意力，而雷茜儿似乎心烦意乱但又不肯多做解释。

克莱克小姐是一个假作虔诚的教徒，一个具有讽刺色彩的人物。她完成了接下来在伦敦的相关叙述，描述了雷茜儿勉强同意嫁给高乎利而后又解除婚约的情况。布罗夫先生，维林达家的律师，接着解释了雷茜儿解除婚约，是因为她获悉高乎利与她结婚是为了图谋钱财（维林达夫人这时已经过世，所以雷茜儿现在成了继承人）。布罗夫先生还注意到了那几个印度人又出现在了伦敦，他们似乎追踪着钻石来到了放债人塞普默斯·卢克的银行，而钻石好像已被抵押给了卢克。