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Lincoln the Unknown

林肯传

成功学大师笔下的英雄，平民总统传奇的一生

呈现一个真实、平凡而又伟大的林肯
蕴藏林肯一生精华

[美]戴尔·卡耐基 著
岳玉庆 郭辉 田伟 杨媛媛 译



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亲爱的读者，您如果碰巧拿起了本书，您就拿起了一本关于一个伟人的不朽传记，而它的作者就是驰名世界的戴尔·卡耐基。关于林肯的图书多如牛毛，但是以上几个因素注定了这本传记具有永恒的魅力，是一本不容错过的佳作。卡耐基善于讲故事，一开始就引人入胜，继而慢慢展开，宛如一幅幅画卷，读起来让人感到起伏跌宕，深受启迪，催人奋进。

在美国，大人以前喜欢问小孩：你长大想当总统吗？这反映出美国人的梦想：人人都渴望大获成功，哪怕你一无所有。林肯就是这样一位从平民到总统的幸运儿。他是美国人心中的偶像和英雄。著名导演斯皮尔伯格正在酝酿拍摄电影《林肯传》，由此也可以看出现在林肯在美国仍然有巨大的影响力。

阅读名人传记，既可以向书本学习，又可以了解成功人士的经历，可以获得一举两得的收获。尤其是青少年读者阅读名人传记，不仅可以丰富历史和文学知识，而且对激发志气，培养健康人格，增强克服困难与挫折的勇气，增长处事的智慧，提高写作水平，都有一定的借鉴启迪作用。阅读名人传记，对人的一生影响非常大。

要想学习一门语言，光靠单纯去记几个单词和几条语法，不但枯燥，而且效果难以保证。要掌握英语，就要了解英语国家的人物、历史、文化、宗教、文学和艺术等。因此，阅读故事性强的名人传记就是通往英语自由境界的捷径之一。本书的英语简单易懂，少数难点都做了注释。同时，我们配有忠实通顺的汉语译文，逐段对照，为阅读和学习提供了极大的方便。

本书适合具有中级及以上水平的读者阅读。这是国内第一本英汉对照版本，在翻译过程中没有任何省略删减，为的是让广大读者能欣赏到本书的全貌。相信，只要您用心阅读，就一定会全面了解林肯的生平，领略卡耐基的叙事技巧，英语水平会大幅上升。

金牌励志系列丛书第一版从上市至今受到广大读者的强烈欢迎，如今将金牌励志系列四本经典作品《假如给我三天光明》《林肯传》《富兰克林自传》《世界上最神奇的24堂课》全新升级改版，希望能继续得到读者朋友们的支持。

译者

成功学大师戴尔·卡耐基以《人性的弱点》和《人性的优点》等励志图书蜚声世界。这些书多处都讲到林肯的故事，譬如，他的勤奋，他的诚实，他的克制，等等。原来，卡耐基先生曾经深入研究了林肯的一生，捕捉到了他身上的优秀品质，渗透到自己的励志著作中，为广大读者提供奋斗的动力。

说卡耐基先生为本书的写作倾注了心血并不为过。他曾在欧洲写了一年，在纽约写了两年，但是又把稿子扔进废纸篓，亲自到林肯的故乡伊利诺伊州体验生活，查阅资料，采访见证人，终于写成这本不朽的传记。

本书除了作者自己写的序言外，正文分为4部分，共33个小节。基本上是按照时间顺序，讲述了林肯逆境求生、波澜壮阔的一生。

1809年，林肯出生于肯塔基州。1816年，全家搬到了印第安纳州的密林中生活了14年。在这期间，他们受尽了贫穷，条件的艰苦程度要超过遭受奴役的奴隶。1818年，他母亲染病去世，他们的生活更是雪上加霜。1824年，林肯才开始读书识字。他受的正规教育不超过12个月，但是他认真思考，积极阐发自己的观点，成绩很好。他酷爱读书，读自己继母带来的书，读自己能借到的书，还渐渐喜欢上了演讲，为此他经常到镇上的法庭听律师辩论。艰苦的农活，磨砺了林肯的意志，但是必须说，他不喜欢劳动，而是更喜欢阅读，喜欢讲故事。

1830年，为了逃避传染病，他们一家搬到了伊利诺伊州。他劈过栅栏木条，撑过船，当过杂货店店员。后来，林肯决定参加州立法机构的竞选，这是他第一次发表演说。在新塞勒姆地区，林肯三次选入立法机关。此外，这里也见证了林肯美好的初恋，他度过了一生中最美好的时光。正是在恋爱期间，林肯开始准备当律师。他如饥似渴地学习法律和文法，并进行了大量的阅读。可是心上人安·拉特利奇的暴病身亡，让林肯跌入痛苦的深渊，一度精神失常。

1837年，林肯前往斯普林菲尔德，正式开始了律师生涯。同时，一个叫玛丽·托德的女子进入了他的生活，最后两人定于1841年元旦结婚。但是，结婚那天，林肯却选择了逃婚。到了1842年末，两人终于结婚。必须承认，要是没有这个爱慕虚荣的妻子，林肯也许永远不可能当上总统。但是，玛丽脾气暴躁，把林肯拖入了一场悲剧婚姻中，致使他郁郁寡欢，终生没有品尝到幸福。他们生有4个孩子，3个夭折，只有罗伯特活到1926年去世。

林肯在斯普林菲尔德当律师，经常巡回办案，但是他收费低廉，经济上依旧拮据。后来，他竞选国会议员获得成功，但是在华盛顿难以立足，只好又回到斯普林菲尔德。林肯和政敌道格拉斯围绕着奴隶制问题进行了多次辩论，慢慢积累了优势。终于在1860年，林肯成功当选共和党人第一位总统。1861年，正式上任，入主白宫。

林肯面临着前所未有的严峻考验。除了经济萧条之外，南方蓄奴州蠢蠢欲动，准备脱离联邦。最后，内战终于爆发。联邦军队的将领指挥无方，频吃败仗。林肯受到严厉指责，内阁也轻视他，让他下台之声不绝于耳。后来，他任命格兰特为军队统帅，最终赢得了内战的胜利。1865年，林肯开始担任总统的第二任期，不幸的是，上任两个月后被暗杀身亡。

噩耗传开，举国震惊。葬礼那天，万人空巷，悲伤笼罩全国。刺杀林肯的凶手布斯，也被军队追捕击毙。林肯的遗孀玛丽，在痛苦和绝望中于1882年去世。

卡耐基笔下的林肯是一个真实的林肯。首先，他是一个诚实、善良、宽容、正直、坚强、勇敢、上进的人。艰苦的生活条件使他的意志如钢铁般坚强，屡屡失败让他愈挫愈勇。他在废奴问题上开始犹豫不决，最终坚定不移地主张废除奴隶制，捍卫了正义，避免了美国的分裂，这是他最大的贡献。林肯从蛮荒之地，成功入主白宫，除了他妻子的鼓励和竞争对手自身的原因之外，与他从年轻时就苦练演讲、坚持正义、努力奋斗等因素都有密切关系。书中还用大量文字讲述了林肯的邈邈、溺爱孩子、不合时宜地讲幽默故事等。这样，读者看到的是一个全面的林肯，一个许多方面不为人所知的林肯。

读完本书，你会为林肯遭受的贫困感到惊讶，你会为他那夭折的美好爱情感到惋惜，你会为他遭受妻子的虐待感到同情；但是，你更会为他的种种美好品质感到敬佩，为他的伟大而折服。

这就是林肯——美国最伟大的总统，一个属于世世代代的总统。

译者

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亚伯拉罕·林肯

Abraham Lincoln

(1809 — 1865)



How This Book Was Written—and Why



One spring day, some years ago, I was breakfasting in the Hotel Dysart, London; and, as usual, I was trying to winnow^① a bit of American news from the columns of the “Morning Post”. Ordinarily I found none, but on that fortunate morning I made a strike^② rich and unexpected.

The late T.P. O’Connor, reputed “Father of the House of Commons,” conducted in those days a column in the “Morning Post” entitled “Men and Memories”. On that particular morning, and for several mornings following, “Tay Pay’s” column was devoted to Abraham Lincoln—not to his political activities but to the personal side of his career: to his sorrows, his repeated failures, his poverty, his great love for Anne Rutledge, and his tragic marriage to Mary Todd.

I read the series with profound interest—and surprise. I had spent the first twenty years of my life in the Middle West, not far from the Lincoln country; and, in addition to that, I had always been keenly interested in the United States history. I should have said that of course I knew Lincoln’s life story; but I soon discovered that I didn’t. The fact is that I, an American, had to come to London and read a series of articles written by an Irishman, in an English newspaper, before I realized that the story of Lincoln’s career was one of the most fascinating tales in all the annals of mankind.

Was this lamentable^③ ignorance peculiar to me? I wondered. But I didn’t wonder long, for I soon discussed the subject with a number of my fellow-countrymen, and I discovered that they were in the same boat, that about all they knew about Lincoln was this: that he had been born in a log cabin, had walked miles to borrow books and then read them at night, stretched out on the floor in front of the fireplace; that he split rails, became a lawyer, told funny stories, said that a man’s legs ought to be long enough to reach the ground, was called “Honest Abe,” debated with Judge Douglas, was elected President of the United States, wore a silk hat, freed the slaves, spoke at Gettysburg, declared that he wished he knew what brand of whisky Grant drank so he could send a barrel of it to his other generals, and was shot by Booth in a theater in Washington.

Aroused by these articles in the “Morning Post,” I went over to the British Museum Library and read a number of Lincoln books; and the more I read, the more fascinated I became. Finally I caught on fire and I determined to write a book about Lincoln, myself. I knew that I had not the urge, temperament, training, or ability necessary to produce a learned treatise for the benefit of scholars and historians. Besides, I felt there was little need for another book of that kind, for many excellent ones are already in existence. However, after reading many Lincoln volumes, I did feel that there was a genuine need for a short biography that would tell the most interesting facts about his career briefly and tersely for the average busy and hurried citizen of today. I have tried to write such a book.

本书的写作过程和原因



多年前的一个春日，我在伦敦戴萨特宾馆吃早餐。像往常一样，我想从《晨报》的各个栏目中挑点美国新闻。通常，我都是一无所获，但是那天早晨，我运气不错，有了意外的发现。

已故的T·P·奥康纳被誉为“下议院之父”。他当时在《晨报》主办了一个栏目叫“男人与记忆”。那个特别的早晨，还有此后的几个早晨，“泰·派伊”的栏目讲的都是亚伯拉罕·林肯——不是他的政治活动，而是他生涯中的私人一面：他的悲伤，他的屡次失败，他的贫穷，他对安妮·拉特利奇伟大的爱，他与玛丽·托德的婚姻悲剧。

我饶有兴趣地阅读了这一系列文章——结果让我大感意外。我的前20年都是在美国中西部度过的，距离林肯的故乡不远；而且，我一直对美国历史抱有浓厚的兴趣。应该说，我当然了解林肯的生平，但是我很快发现并非如此。实际情况是，我这个美国人来到伦敦，阅读了由一位爱尔兰人撰写的刊登在一份英国报纸上的系列文章，才认识到在人类的所有史书中，林肯的一生，最为神奇，也最为迷人。

这种可悲的无知独独发生在我身上吗？我表示怀疑。不过，我并没有怀疑多久，因为我很快就与我的同胞们针对这个话题展开了讨论，结果发现他们跟我如出一辙。他们对林肯的全部了解包括：他出生在一个木屋里；曾经长途跋涉去借书，然后四肢舒展着躺在壁炉前的地板上挑灯夜读；劈过栅栏木条；当过律师；会讲有趣的故事；说过人应当脚踏实地；被人称为“诚实的亚伯”；与道格拉斯法官辩论；当选为美国总统；头戴丝质礼帽；解放了奴隶；在葛底斯堡发表过演说；声称希望了解格兰特喝的是什麼牌子的威士忌，好给其他将军送一桶；最后在华盛顿一家剧院被布斯枪杀。

《晨报》的这些文章激发了我的兴趣，于是我便去大英博物馆图书馆，读了许多有关林肯的书。我越读越着迷，最后激情似火，决意亲自撰写一本关于林肯的书。我清楚自己缺少必要的冲动、性情、训练或者能力，为学者和历史学家撰写一篇学术专著；而且，已经有那么多优秀的专著问世，也没有必要再如法炮制了。然而，在读完许多关于林肯的书后，我感觉真的需要一本简短的传记，简要地讲一讲他一生中那些最有趣的事情，供今天忙忙碌碌的普通公民阅读。我试图去写的就是这样一本书。

— 注释 —

① winnow 挑选

② strike (矿藏的) 发现，意外成功，走运

③ lamentable 可悲的，可怜的

I began the work in Europe, and labored over it for a year there and then for two years in New York. Finally I tore up all that I had written and tossed it into the wastebasket. I then went out to Illinois, to write of Lincoln on the very ground where he himself had dreamed and toiled. For months I lived among people whose fathers had helped Lincoln survey land and build fences and drive hogs to market. For months I delved¹ among old books and letters and speeches and half-forgotten newspapers and musty court records, trying to understand Lincoln.

I spent one summer in the little town of Petersburg. I went there because it is only a mile away from the restored village of New Salem, where Lincoln spent the happiest and most formative years of his life. There he ran a mill and a grocery store, studied law, worked as a blacksmith, refereed cock-fights and horse-races, fell in love, and had his heart broken.

Even in the heyday of its glory New Salem never had more than a hundred inhabitants, and its entire existence covered a span of about ten years. Shortly after Lincoln left the village it was abandoned; bats and swallows nested in the decaying cabins, and for more than half a century cows grazed over the spot.

A few years ago, however, the State of Illinois secured the site, made it a public park, and built replicas of the log cabins that stood there a hundred years before. So today the deserted village of New Salem looks much as it did in Lincoln's time.

The same white oaks under which Lincoln studied and wrestled and made love are still standing. Every morning I used to take my typewriter and motor up there from Petersburg, and half of the chapters of this book were written under those trees. What a lovely spot in which to work! In front of me flowed the winding Sangamon, and all about me the woods and the hay-fields were musical with the call of the bob-white²; and through the trees flashed the color of the blue jay, the yellowhammer³, and the redbird⁴. I felt Lincoln there.

I often used to go there alone on summer nights when the whippoorwills were crying in the woods along the banks of the Sangamon, when the moonlight outlined Rutledge's tavern against the sky; and it stirred me to realize that on just such nights, about a hundred years ago, young Abe Lincoln and Ann Rutledge had walked over this same ground arm in arm in the moonlight, listening to the nightbirds and dreaming ecstatic dreams that were destined never to come true. Yet I am convinced that Lincoln found here at New Salem the only supreme happiness that he ever knew.

When I came to write the chapter dealing with the death of Lincoln's sweetheart, I put a little folding table and a typewriter in a car and drove out over country roads and through a hog lot and a cow pasture until I reached the quiet, secluded spot where Ann Rutledge lied buried. It is utterly abandoned now, and overgrown. To get near her grave, it was necessary to mow down the weeds and brush and vines. And there, where Lincoln came to weep, was set down the story of his grief.

Many of the chapters were written in Springfield. Some in the sitting-room of the old home where Lincoln lived for sixteen unhappy years, some at the desk where he composed his first inaugural address, and others above the spot where he came to court and quarreled with Mary Todd.

我在欧洲动笔写了起来，在那里努力了一年之后，又去纽约写了两年。可是最后，我把稿子全部撕碎，扔进了废纸篓。随后，我去了伊利诺伊州，在林肯梦想和拼搏的地方写他的故事。在这里，有些人的父辈曾经帮助林肯测量土地，修建篱笆，赶着猪去集市。一连几个月，我就跟他们生活在一起。我还花了几个月的时间，翻阅旧书、信函、演讲、快要遗忘的报纸和发霉的法庭案宗，想方设法去了解林肯。

我去小城彼得斯堡待了一个夏季，那里距离重建的新赛勒姆村只有1英里。林肯生活在这个村的日子，是他一生中最幸福的时光，对他的一生影响也最大。他曾在这里办工厂，开杂货店，学习法律，当铁匠，当斗鸡和赛马裁判，坠入爱河，继而痛至心碎。

新赛勒姆村即使在最辉煌之际，居民也从未超过100人，村子仅仅存在了大约10年。林肯离开后不久，村子就没人居住了，一座座小木屋开始衰败，成了蝙蝠和燕子的乐园，半个多世纪以来，只有成群的奶牛在这里吃草。

几年前，伊利诺伊州拿到了这块地盘，建成了公共公园，仿制了100年前的那些小木屋。今天，一度被抛弃的新赛勒姆村，看起来与林肯那个时期几乎一模一样。

当年的白橡树还巍然耸立，林肯曾在树下学习、摔跤、热恋。每天上午，我都会带着打字机，从彼得斯堡开车来到这里。本书一半的章节都是在这些树下写成的。在这里工作是多么美妙啊！蜿蜒的桑加蒙河从面前缓缓流淌，四周绿树环抱，绿草如茵，鹌鹑婉转鸣唱；林间，蓝松鸦、黄鹂和红雀飞来飞去，光彩夺目。我感觉到林肯就在这里。

夏日的夜晚，夜莺在桑加蒙河沿岸的树林中啼叫，月光把拉特利奇酒馆的轮廓映衬在天空中。我不由得想起，大约100年前，每当这样的夜晚，年轻的亚伯·林肯和安·拉特利奇就会伴着月光，手牵手在这里漫步，聆听夜莺歌唱，陶醉在那些令人神往但注定不能实现的梦幻中。然而，我相信就是在新赛勒姆这儿，林肯找到了自己一生中唯一的最大的幸福。

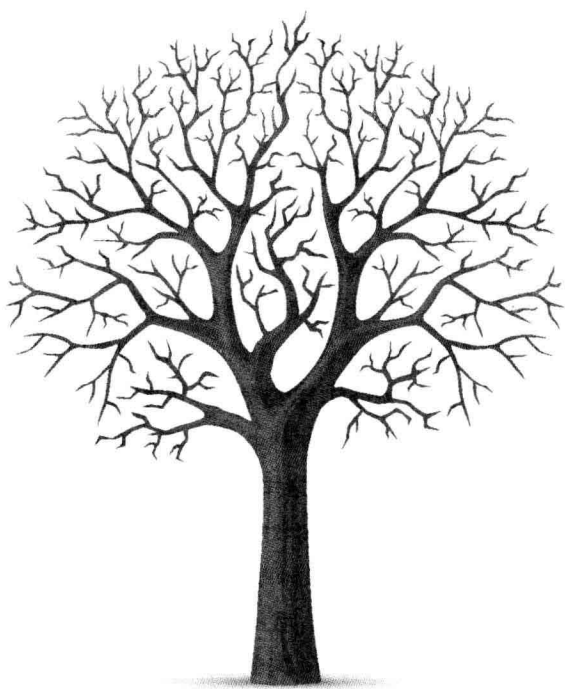
写到林肯的心上人去世这一章的时候，我把一张可以折叠的小桌和打字机放进汽车，穿过乡村公路，经过一个养猪场和奶牛牧场，来到埋葬着安·拉特利奇的那片僻静的地方。这里已经彻底荒废，到处杂草丛生。我只得割掉杂草，扯开藤蔓，才来到墓前。就在林肯哀悼落泪的地方，我写下了他的伤心故事。

本书的许多章节都是在斯普林菲尔德完成的，有些是在林肯度过不幸的16年的故居客厅里完成的，有些是在他撰写第一次就职演说的书桌上完成的，其他部分是在他追求玛丽·托德并与她争吵之处的上方完成的。

— 注释 —

- ① delve 钻研，探究
② bob-white 美洲鹌鹑

- ③ yellowhammer 黄鹂，金翼啄木鸟
④ redbird 红雀，红鸟



Part One
From Birth to Marriage

第一部分
从出生到婚姻





There was a woman in Harrodsburg—it was called Fort Harrod in those days—named Ann McGinty. The old histories record that Ann and her husband brought the first hogs into Kentucky, the first ducks and the first spinning-wheel; and they also declare that she was the first woman ever to make butter out there in the dark and bloody wilderness. But her real claim to fame rests upon the fact she performed an economic and textile miracle. Cotton could be neither grown nor purchased there in the mysterious Indian country, and timber-wolves slaughtered the sheep. So it was well-nigh impossible to find any substance from which clothes could be made. Then the ingenious Ann McGinty found a way of spinning thread and making “McGinty cloth” from two substances that were both plentiful and cheap—nettle lint and buffalo wool.

It was a tremendous discovery, and housewives traveled as far as a hundred and fifty miles to sit in her cabin and learn the new art. And as they spun and wove they talked. And they didn’t always talk about nettle lint and buffalo wool. Frequently the conversation degenerated into gossip, and Ann McGinty’s cabin soon became the community’s acknowledged clearing-house^① for scandal.

In those days fornication^② was an indictable^③ offense, and bastardy^④ was a misdemeanor. And evidently there were few other activities in life that gave Ann’s shriveled^⑤ soul more deep and abiding satisfaction than uncovering the story of some suffering girl’s error, and then running to the Grand Jury with the news. The records of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Fort Harrod repeatedly tell the pathetic story of some unfortunate girl indicted for fornication “on information of Ann McGinty.” Seventeen cases were tried at Harrodsburg in the spring of 1783, and eight were for fornication.

Among these indictments, there is one brought by the Grand Jury on November 24, 1789, and reading as follows:

“Lucy Hanks for fornication.”

This wasn’t Lucy’s first offense. The first had been years before, back in Virginia.

That was a long time ago, and the old records are meager: they give only a few bare facts and no setting for the facts. From them and from other sources, however, a probable story can be reconstructed. The essential elements, at any rate, are well established.

The Virginia home of the Hanks family had been on a narrow strip of land bounded on one side by the Rappahannock River, on the other by the Potomac. On this same narrow strip of land dwelt the Washingtons and the Lees, the Carters and the Fauntleroyes, and many another snuff-and-silk-breeches^⑥ family. These aristocrats attended services at Christ Church, and so did the poor and illiterate families of the neighborhood such as the Hankses.

Lucy Hanks was present, as usual, on the second Sunday in November, 1781, when General Washington caused a great craning of necks by bringing General La Fayette^⑦ to church, as his guest. Everyone was eager to see the distinguished Frenchman who, only a month before, had helped Washington capture the army of Lord Cornwallis^⑧ at Yorktown.

After the last hymn had been sung that morning and the benediction pronounced, the parishioners marched by in single file, shaking hands with the two military heroes.



在哈洛兹堡还叫哈罗德堡时，有个妇女名叫安·麦金蒂。据过去的史书记载，她和丈夫把第一批猪带到了肯塔基州，还有第一批鸭子和纺车。史书还说，在那黑暗血腥的荒蛮之地，她是第一个制造出黄油的妇女。但是，让她真正出名的是她创造了一个经济和纺织奇迹。在那片神秘的印第安人地区，不能种棉花，也不能买棉花，绵羊也被大灰狼吃掉，因此几乎找不到做衣服的材料。安·麦金蒂非常聪明，找到了一种用两种材料纺线的方法，织出了一种“麦金蒂布”。这两种材料就是荨麻绒和水牛毛，不光应有尽有，而且价格低廉。

这一发现非常了不起，家庭主妇们最远从150英里的地方纷纷赶到她家的小屋，学习这种新技术。她们一边纺线织布，一边谈话。谈话的内容并不总是荨麻绒和水牛毛，常常会变成闲聊。很快，安·麦金蒂的小屋就成了附近公认的传播丑闻的地方。

在当时，通奸是犯罪，可以起诉，非婚生子也是犯轻罪。显而易见，在安的生活中，没有什么其他事情比发现某个痛苦的姑娘的过错后，跑到大陪审团那里告密，更能让她那枯萎的心灵感到深刻而持久的满足了。哈罗德堡季审法庭的记录记述了一桩桩不幸姑娘的悲惨遭遇，她们都因“安·麦金蒂告密”被指控犯有通奸罪。1783年春天，哈洛兹堡审判的17个案子中有8个是通奸罪。

在这些起诉中，有一件是1789年11月24日由大陪审团提起的。起诉状说：

“露西·汉克斯犯有通奸罪。”

这不是露西第一次犯罪，第一次是多年前在弗吉尼亚的时候。

那是很久以前的事了，旧的记录并不充分——只提供了几件事，也没有这些事情的背景。然而，靠这几件事和其他材料是可以编造一个可能的案件的。至少，案件的要素都已确立。

汉克斯家族在弗吉尼亚的家位于一片狭长地带，一侧是拉帕汉诺克河，另一侧是波拖马克河。在这片狭长地带，还居住着华盛顿家族、李氏家族、卡特家族、方特勒罗伊家族和许多其他膏粱锦绣家族。这些贵族到基督教堂做礼拜，那些贫穷和没受教育的家庭，像汉克斯一家，也同样去做礼拜。

1781年11月的第二个礼拜天，露西·汉克斯像往日一样也在场，这时华盛顿将军带着自己的客人拉斐德将军来做礼拜，众人纷纷引颈观看，都盼望一睹这位杰出的法国人的风采，他在一个月之前刚刚帮助华盛顿在约克镇一举拿下了康沃利斯勋爵的军队。

那天上午，唱完最后一首圣歌，进行祝福之后，教民们排成一队，与这两位战斗英雄一一握手。

— 注释 —

① clearing-house 情报交换所

② fornication 通奸

③ indictable 可起诉的

④ bastardy 私生子身份

⑤ shriveled 枯萎的，干瘪的

⑥ snuff-and-silk-breeches 鼻烟—丝绸—
马裤，这里借指有钱人。

⑦ La Fayette 拉斐德（1757~1834），法国将军和政治家，美国独立战争时期帮助美国荣立战功。

⑧ Cornwallis 康沃利斯（1738~1805），美国独立战争时期的英国将军。