

◇校园中英对照读物◇

2004 年  
美国首次出版  
畅销全美

美国总统青少年时代  
*Childhoods of the Presidents*

托马斯·杰斐逊

THOMAS JEFFERSON

【美】小阿瑟·M·史勒辛格 主编

【美】约瑟夫·菲利 著

庞学通 译



中国出版集团 现代教育出版社

美国总统青少年时代  
*Childhoods of the Presidents*

校园中英对照读物



# 托马斯·杰斐逊

Thomas Jefferson

[美] 小阿瑟·M·史勒辛格 主编

[美] 约瑟夫·菲利 著  
庞学通 译



现代教育出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

托马斯·杰斐逊 / (美) 菲利著; 庞学通译.

—北京: 现代教育出版社, 2005. 1

(美国总统青少年时代)

书名原文: Thomas Jefferson

ISBN 7-80196-029-7

I. 托… II. ①菲…②庞… III. 杰斐逊, T. (1743~1826)

—生平事迹—青少年读物 IV. K837.127=4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2004)第136751号

## 著作权合同登记图字 01-2005-0397

Copyright©2003 by Mason Crest Publishers.

Simplified Chinese-English language Editions arranged  
through Amer-Asia Books, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

## 版权说明

本书由现代教育出版社独家出版, 未经出版者书面许可,  
任何单位和个人均不得以任何形式复制本书内容。

法律代表: 吕晓光

---

主编: 小阿瑟·M·史勒辛格

作者: 约瑟夫·菲利

译者: 庞学通

审订: 杜争鸣

责任编辑: 田慧

装帧设计: 叶多

出版发行: 现代教育出版社

地址: 北京市朝阳区安贞里2区1号金瓯大厦 邮编: 100029

电话: (010) 64423901 传真: (010) 64420542

印刷: 三河市科达彩色印装有限公司

开本: 787 × 1020 1/32 印张: 3

版次: 2005年1月第1版 印次: 2005年1月第1次印刷

标准书号: 7-80196-029-7

印数: 5000册 定价: 8.00元

# ★ *Introduction* ★

Alexis de Tocqueville began his great work *Democracy in America* with a discourse on childhood. If we are to understand the prejudices, the habits and the passions that will rule a man's life, Tocqueville said, we must watch the baby in his mother's arms; we must see the first images that the world casts upon the mirror of his mind; we must hear the first words that awaken his sleeping powers of thought. "The entire man," he wrote, "is, so to speak, to be seen in the cradle of the child."

That is why these books on the childhoods of the American presidents are so much to the point. And, as our history shows, a great variety of childhoods can lead to the White House. The record confirms the ancient adage that every American boy, no matter how unpromising his beginnings, can aspire to the presidency. Soon, one hopes, the adage will be extended to include every American girl.

All our presidents thus far have been white males who, within the limits of their gender, reflect the diversity of American life. They were born in nineteen of our states; eight of the last thirteen presidents were born west of the Mississippi. Of all our presidents, Abraham Lincoln had the

least promising childhood, yet he became our greatest president. Oddly enough, presidents who are children of privilege sometimes feel an obligation to reform society in order to give children of poverty a better break. And, with Lincoln the great exception, presidents who are children of poverty sometimes feel that there is no need to reform a society that has enabled them to rise from privation to the summit.

Does schooling make a difference? Harry S. Truman, the only twentieth-century president never to attend college, is generally accounted a near-great president. Actually nine—more than one fifth—of our presidents never went to college at all, including such luminaries as George Washington, Andrew Jackson and Grover Cleveland. But, Truman aside, all the non-college men held the highest office before the twentieth century, and, given the increasing complexity of life, a college education will unquestionably be a necessity in the twenty-first century.

Every reader of this book, girls included, has a right to aspire to the presidency. As you survey the childhoods of those who made it, try to figure out the qualities that brought them to the White House. I would suggest that among those qualities are ambition, determination, discipline, education—and luck.

**—ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR.**

# 序

亚历克西斯·德·托克维尔以讲述人的童年作为他的巨著《美国的民主》的开始。托克维尔说，如果我们想理解支配一个人生活的偏见、习惯和爱好，我们必须观察他还是襁褓中的婴孩这一时期的情况；我们必须审视世界投射到他心灵上的第一个印记；我们必须聆听唤醒他那沉睡中的思想力量的第一句话。他写道：“可以说，从婴孩时期的摇篮中将可以了解整个人。”

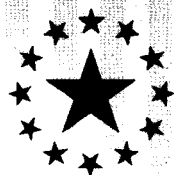
这就是为什么这套关于美国总统童年的书如此重要。另外，正如历史所展示的，尽管童年时代的经历多种多样，却都能引导一个人走上通往白宫的道路。历史的记录验证了一句古话：每个美国男孩，不管早期看起来前途多么无望，都能够立志成为总统。人们还希望，这句古话所涵盖的范围不久将扩展，把每个美国女孩也包括在内。

迄今为止，所有的美国总统都是白人男性，他们在有限的性别范围之内，反映了美国生活的多样性。他们出生于合众国的19个州；最后13位当中有8位出生在密西西比河西部。在所有的总统当中，亚伯拉罕·林肯的童年最显得前途无望，然而他却成为美国历史上最伟大的总统。非常奇怪的是，童年生活优裕的总统有时却有一种责任感，进行社会改革，给家庭贫苦的孩子创造更好的机会。而另一方面，除林肯是一个特例之外，出身贫苦的总统有时却感到，对于使他们从穷困的底层发展到事业颠峰的社会，没有进行改革的必要。

学校教育重要吗？哈里·S·杜鲁门是仅有的一位从未上过大学的 20 世纪的美国总统，然而却被普遍认为接近最伟大的总统。实际上，我们的总统当中有 9 位——占全部的五分之一还多——从未上过大学，包括乔治·华盛顿、安德鲁·杰克逊以及格罗弗·克利夫兰这些杰出的人物。但是，除杜鲁门以外，所有这些没上过大学却担任了总统这一最显要职务的人都生活在 20 世纪以前。由于社会生活变得越来越复杂，大学教育毫无疑问将成为 21 世纪美国总统的必备条件。

该书的每位读者，包括女孩在内，都有权立志当总统。你们在探讨这些总统的童年时，要努力去领悟是什么品质使他们当上了白宫的主人。我在这里做一提示，在这些品质当中包括志向、决心、纪律、教育——当然还有机会。

——小阿瑟·M·史勒辛格



# *Table of Contents*

Origins of a Great American.....	2
A Fathr's Lesson.....	16
A Boy of Many Interests.....	28
An Education in Williamsburg ....	40
Patriot and President.....	56
Chronology.....	74
Glossary.....	76

## 目 录

一位美国伟人的出身.....	3
父亲的教诲.....	17
一个爱好广泛的孩子.....	29
在威廉斯堡的求学之路.....	41
从爱国者到总统.....	57
年表.....	75
词汇表.....	77



# *Origins of a Great American*

The **epitaph** on his tombstone, which he wrote himself, said simply, "Here was buried, Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious



# 第一章

## 一位美国伟人的出身

托马斯·杰斐逊墓碑上的碑文是他自己撰写的，内容简单明了，“这里埋着的是托马斯·杰斐逊，美国《独立宣言》和《弗吉尼亚宗教自由法令》的起草人、弗吉尼亚大学之父。”这些是杰斐逊一生中最为骄傲的三大成就，他希望后代会因此而缅怀自己。即使他在83年的生命旅途

Thomas Jefferson's self-designed tombstone. The epitaph, which he also wrote, mentions his three proudest accomplishments: writing the Declaration of Independence and the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and founding the University of Virginia.

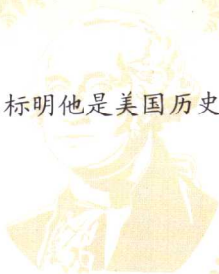
托马斯·杰斐逊自己设计的墓碑（如图）。他为自己撰写的碑文谈到自己最为骄傲的三大成就：起草《独立宣言》、《弗吉尼亚宗教自由法令》和创办弗吉尼亚大学。

Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." These were the three accomplishments of which Thomas Jefferson was proudest, and for which he wanted future generations to remember him. Even if these deeds were all that he had accomplished in his 83 years, they would have marked him as one of the great figures in American history.

Yet Jefferson accomplished quite a bit more. He was an author, an inventor, and a self-taught architect. He served as governor of Virginia and as U.S. secretary of state and vice president. He won election as the third president of the United States and doubled the size of the young nation through the Louisiana Purchase. In short, Jefferson could claim achievements enough for several lifetimes.

Thomas Jefferson entered the world in 1743, on April 13 (April 2 in the Old Style or Julian calendar then in use in the American colonies). The house in which he was born stood in the wilderness of the Virginia **colony**. Called Shadwell, after the district in London where his mother grew up, the Jefferson home wasn't like the great mansions built by rich **plantation** owners of that time. Instead it was a simple, four-room wooden structure. But

中所取得的成就仅此而已，已足以标明他是美国历史上的伟大人物之一。



但是，杰斐逊的成就远不止这些。他是个作家、发明家和自学成才的建筑师，当过弗吉尼亚州州长、美国国务卿和副总统。他当选为美国第三任总统，任职期间通过向法国购买路易斯安那，使当时的美国国土扩大了1倍。<sup>①</sup>简而言之，杰斐逊可以宣称，他一生所取得的成就足以抵过几辈子。

托马斯·杰斐逊于1743年4月13日降临人世（按北美殖民地当时使用的旧历或儒略历是4月2日）。<sup>②</sup>他出生的房子坐落在弗吉尼亚殖民地的荒蛮之地，母亲是在伦敦的夏德威尔长大的，他家的房子就以此为名。与那些有钱

---

注：① 印第安人是路州最早的居民。1519年西班牙探险者涉足。1682年法国开始移民于此。1699年法国人拉萨尔将这一地带以法国路易十四的名字命名，称其为路易斯安那。1731年成为法国殖民地。1803年拿破仑将路易斯安那卖给美国，使其成为美国第18个州。

② 希腊天文学家及数学家索西泽尼（Sosigenes），说服恺撒（Julius Caesar）于公元前四十六年订立儒略历（Julian Calendar），即每年为三百六十五日，每过三年便有一闰年，日数为三百六十六。





the house stood on a sturdy stone foundation, the rooms were large and open, the living space was comfortable, and the Jefferson family loved it.

Peter Jefferson, Thomas's father, was one of the first settlers to move into the western part of the Virginia colony. His family had come from Wales and had worked hard to succeed in the new land of America. Peter Jefferson was a big, strong man. He was very smart, too. He liked to read and he worked as a **surveyor**, drawing maps.

Thomas's mother, Jane, came from the wealthy Randolph family, which was important in Virginia society. A warm and friendly woman, she loved to write.

Thomas's two big sisters, Jane and Mary, were delighted when their red-haired baby brother was born. They did their best to help care for him.

In 1743, few settler families lived in the area. Only a few farms dotted the forestland. It was so close to the **frontier** that Native Americans sometimes camped near the house and visited Thomas's father, who was known for his friendliness.

The beauty of Shadwell and the love he knew there stayed with Thomas forever. Throughout his life, he kept coming back to the Piedmont, as the area east of the

**The area where Thomas Jefferson was born was called the Piedmont, which means "at the foot of the mountain." The Jefferson home was just east of the Blue Ridge Mountains.**



的庄园主们的大房子不同，这所房子是木结构的，共有四间屋子，很是简陋。但是，房子建造在坚固的石基之上，宽敞而明亮，住得很舒服，杰斐逊一家人都很喜欢。

杰斐逊的父亲彼得·杰斐逊，是早期来弗吉尼亚殖民地西部的居民之一。他的家族来自威尔士，因为辛勤劳动，得以在美洲这块新大陆上发家致富。彼得·杰斐逊身材高大，体格健壮，充满睿智。他喜欢读书，是个绘制地图的土地测量员。

托马斯的母亲简，出身于富有的伦道夫家族，是弗吉尼亚殖民地社会的名门望族。她热情友好，喜欢写作。

杰斐逊的两个姐姐简和玛丽，很高兴看到这个红头发小弟弟的出世，都尽心尽力地帮忙照顾他。

1743年的时候，住在这一带的人很少，只有几个农场零星点缀在森林的各个地方。杰斐逊的家离边界<sup>①</sup>很近，当地土著人有时在他家附近宿营，和他父亲交朋友，他们都知道他父亲很友好。

夏德威尔的美丽风景和家人的殷殷呵护一直保留在杰斐逊的记忆里。一生当中，他经常回皮德蒙特——这是人们对蓝脊山东面的那座小山的称呼——在那里可以俯瞰美

杰斐逊出生的地方叫皮德蒙特，是“山脚下”的意思，他家就住在蓝脊山的正东面。

注：① 这里的边界指的是有人居住的地区和无人居住的地区之间的分界线。



Blue Ridge Mountains was called. In fact, it was there, on a hill overlooking a beautiful river, that he built Monticello, the magnificent home he designed himself.

Thomas was only two when the family left Shadwell. It was a sad move but one that had to be made after William Randolph, Mrs. Jefferson's cousin and Mr. Jefferson's best friend, died suddenly. The two men had promised to look after the other's family in the event one of them passed away. Not long before, Mr. Randolph's wife had also died.

The four Randolph children were alone in the world. They needed someone to look after them and to manage the huge Randolph estate, known as Tuckahoe. Everyone agreed that the hard-working Peter Jefferson was a good choice for the job.

But there was no way Mr. Jefferson could live at







The schoolhouse at the Tuckahoe plantation, where Thomas Jefferson began his formal education at age five.

位于塔克合农场的校舍（如图）。杰斐逊五岁时在此正式开始接受教育。

丽的小河。他在小山的顶上建造了一幢富丽堂皇的房子，取名蒙地塞罗，是他亲自设计的。

托马斯两岁的时候，全家搬离了夏德威尔。这次搬家大家都很难过，但是又不得不这样做，因为杰斐逊的表舅、父亲最好的朋友威廉·伦道夫突然去世了。父亲曾经和威廉约定，假如他们当中有一个人离开人世，那么另外一个人就要照顾好对方的家人。不久，威廉的妻子也去世了。

伦道夫家的四个孩子在这个世界上无依无靠，需要人照顾，还要有人帮忙管理他们家的塔克合大农场。人们都认为杰斐逊的父亲刻苦勤劳，是合适的人选。

但是，要管理塔克合农场，父亲住在夏德威尔是不行







Shadwell and also take care of Tuckahoe. The two plantations were 70 miles apart, and it took three days to travel that distance on horseback. There was another good reason for the Jeffersons to move to Tuckahoe: Shadwell was much too small for a family that now included two adults and eight children.

Living at his new home was fun for young Thomas Jefferson. A big house, Tuckahoe featured several bedrooms, a large parlor, and a dining room. There was enough room for many people, and guests visited often.

All through the years the Jeffersons remained at Tuckahoe there were formal dinners, hunting parties, and lively dances in the mansion parlor. Many of Virginia's most respected citizens visited frequently. The activities at Tuckahoe were an important part of young Thomas's education. Just by living on the plantation he learned good manners, how to dance and eat properly, and how to behave in company—skills considered essential for a gentleman of the time.

Thomas was just one of many children growing up on the estate. To make sure they all received a good education, Mr. Jefferson hired a teacher to run a schoolroom. The teacher held classes in a small house near the mansion.

Even with two plantations to manage, Peter Jefferson kept a close eye on his son's schooling. When Thomas was five years old he began classes with his sisters and

