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EXPLORERS & NAVIGATORS



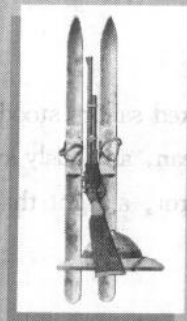
# 探险家与航海家

[英] 博尔丁 等著  
段至诚 选译

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# THE FIRST TO CROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN

Heritage Magazine - Experts on the sea  
and how the first covered the Western Passage to  
the Spice Islands and returning across to the



## EXPLORERS & NAVIGATORS

Two years before they had been wedding their way across  
the peninsula towards Montserrat, in the east coast of Africa.  
The expedition for the voyage they were joined, the Portuguese  
and the Spaniards, had their own ships and their own crews.  
An expedition of ships had entered in the port of the island before  
they had arrived, with the intention that two vessels had  
started a race. The Spanish expedition was the way to the  
west and into the Indian Ocean and succeeded in reaching

# *The* **FIRST to CROSS** *the* **PACIFIC OCEAN**

*Ferdinand Magellan's Exploits on the Sea,  
and How He Discovered the Westward Passage to  
the Spice Islands and Fell Fighting Gamely to the  
Last*

A party of shipwrecked sailors stood in little groups on a small island in the Indian Ocean, anxiously awaiting the break of day. It had been a night of terror, a night that few of them had expected to survive.

A few hours before, they had been wending their way calmly and peacefully towards Mozambique, on the east coast of Africa, bound thence for Portugal, their native land. The motionless air and unruffled ocean had lulled them into a false sense of security. An unsuspected peril had lurked in their path, and, almost before they had realized what was happening, their two vessels had struck a reef. Tranquillity at once gave way to confusion, and, scrambling into their boats, the sailors had succeeded in reaching

## 第一个横渡太平洋的人

费迪南·麦哲伦在海上的功绩。他发现了向西到达香料群岛的航道，并且勇敢战斗到最后一刻



从失事海船上逃生出来的水手们三五成群地站在印度洋中的一个小岛上，焦虑地等待天明。他们经历了一个恐怖的夜晚，在那个晚上，他们当中几乎没有人指望能够活下来。

几小时之前他们还平静地向着非洲东海岸的莫桑比克航行，准备从那里出发回到他们的祖国葡萄牙去。那时风平浪静，海波不兴，使他们产生了安全的错觉。他们没有料到在前进的道路上还埋伏着风险，他们几乎还没有想到会发生事故，两艘船就撞上了暗礁。刹那间平静变成了混乱，水手们争先恐后地跳上救生艇，划到他们现在存身的这个小岛上。

the friendly island on which they now stood.

Their lives had providentially been preserved, but they had no reason to feel secure. The island might be uninhabited, but more probably it was the home of a race of savages, who would show no mercy to the uninvited strangers in their midst. The Portuguese had few friends in that part of the world.

The first glimpse of daylight revealed the sunken hulls of their vessels, not far distant from the shore, but beyond hope of recovery. What were they to do? After a hurried consultation the captains announced their intention of making for the coast of India, about a hundred miles away. One great problem remained to be solved. The boats would not hold them all—who were to stay behind? At first, no one volunteered. The weather was calm, and there was a reasonable prospect that the boats would reach India in safety. But what fate would overtake those who remained? The perils of the open sea were infinitely to be preferred to the unknown terrors of that little tropical island. First cajoled, then threatened, the crews obstinately refused to stay behind unless their officers stopped with them, and very quickly an ugly situation arose.

At this critical moment a short, handsome-featured young officer, who had taken no part in the discussion, stepped forward. He was Fernão de Magalhães, more popularly known as Ferdinand Magellan. “Swear to me that you will bring help as quickly as you can,” he said, “and I will remain here with the crews.” The promise was made, and, with the captains in charge, the boats set

他们幸运地保住了性命，但是再也没有理由认为从此会平安无事。这个岛可能是个无人居住的荒岛，更有可能在这里居住着没有开化的土人，他们对这些不速之客是不会有丝毫怜悯之心的。葡萄牙人在世界的这一部分很少有朋友。

黎明的第一线曙光让他们看清了离海岸不远的两艘沉船的轮廓，但已毫无希望把它们修好重新航行。这该怎么办？船长们匆匆地商量，宣布他们打算向大约远在一百英里之外的印度海岸航行，但有一个重大问题没有解决，救生艇装不下所有的人——谁能留在岛上？最初没有一个人表示自愿留下来。天气很平静，看起来完全可以指望救生艇平安到达印度。可是那些留下来的人会遭到什么样的命运呢？人们宁可乘船在茫茫大海上去冒险，而不愿在这个热带小岛莫名的恐怖中等待别人来救援。一开始是劝导，接着是威吓，可是水手们仍然坚决拒绝留在岛上等候，除非那些高级船员和他们一同留下，局面马上紧张起来。

在这个紧要关头，一个先前没有参加讨论、身材不高、相貌清秀的年轻官员站了出来。他就是 Fernão de Magalhães，更多的人叫他费迪南·麦哲伦。他说：“我和这些水手留在这里，请对我发誓你们要回来帮助我们，越快越好。”负责的船长做出了承诺，船只启航向印度驶去。他们遵守诺言，尽早派出一只船

out for India. True to their word, they dispatched a vessel to the rescue at the earliest possible moment, and, after spending a fortnight or so on the island, Magellan and the crews were taken aboard and shipped to India to rejoin their comrades.

The coolness and unselfish heroism that Magellan displayed on this occasion were strikingly characteristic of one of the most famous figures in history. He was essentially the man for an emergency. The many crises he was called upon to face in the course of his adventurous career served to reveal the great strength of his character, his fearlessness, ruthless determination, and unconquerable spirit. The record of his life, so incomparably rich in achievement, is without serious blemish. Every man has his faults, but it was given to Magellan to have fewer than most. Indeed, the only serious criticism that can be offered against him, exposed as he was to the full glare of publicity, is that at times he was guilty of rashness — a characteristic, bred of over-confidence and too much self-reliance, that was destined to have fatal consequences.

The first European navigator to sail across the Pacific Ocean, the discoverer of the strait that bears his name, and the first to find a route over which ships could sail completely round the globe — these are the achievements which entitle the name of Magellan to rank among the highest in the history of maritime discovery.

It was Magellan's fortune to belong to a period remarkable for its geographical discoveries. His was an age of excitement, a time when the whole of Spain and Portugal was ringing with the fame of such men as Columbus, Vasco da Gama, and Balboa. Almost

回去解救留在岛上的人。这样，在岛上大约度过了两周后，麦哲伦和水手们登船驶向印度去和同伴们会合。

麦哲伦在危急时刻表现出沉着无私的英雄气概，突出地代表了历史上这位最著名人物的特色。他在紧急关头能处变不惊。在他的冒险生涯中虽然遇到过许多危机，但他无所畏惧，意志坚强，从来没有被任何困难所征服，充分显示出他性格的伟大力量。在他那满载丰功伟绩的一生中没有重大的污点。虽然每个人都有缺点，但麦哲伦被认为是缺点最少的人。事实上，对他这样一个受到众人注目的人，所能提出来的惟一严重批评是他有时犯性急的毛病，这种因过分自信和做事太多依靠自己而形成的个性，当然会给他带来不幸的后果。

他是第一个横渡太平洋的欧洲航海家，是发现（后来以他的名字命名的）麦哲伦海峡的人，又是第一个找到一条环绕地球航线的人，这些成就使他有资格在航海探险史上名列最前茅。

麦哲伦生活在一个地理学新发现层出不穷的时代，这是他的幸运。那是一个激动人心的时代，那时全西班牙和葡萄牙都在盛传哥伦布、伽马和巴波亚这些人的业绩。几乎每个月都要重绘世界地图；



every month the world was being remapped; fresh lands were being discovered east and west; numerous islands and vast tracts of continent were being conquered by enterprising European navigators; gold and riches beyond the dreams of man were awaiting those who were bold enough to go in search of them. In this atmosphere of seething ambition and exaggerated promise, Magellan grew to manhood.

### ◆ Born and Bred in Wild Surroundings ◆

Born in or about the year 1480, at Sabrosa, in the province of Traz-os-Montes, in north-east Portugal, his boyhood was spent in a rugged country amidst a ruggie people. Nothing is known of his early days, but in such wild surroundings he probably led an active life and was soon taught to fight his own battles. Whether he was the pride or the despair of his parents we are not told, and speculation would be futile. It is more than likely, however, that as a boy he showed some promise of developing the high intellect that characterized his manhood.

The son of a nobleman, he pursued his studies, as was usual in those days, at the Portuguese Court, where he became one of the queen's pages. Lisbon was then one of the chief centres of maritime activity, and the youthful Magellan could not for long remain unmoved by what was taking place around him. He saw ships returning from the Indies, laden with precious metals and

经常在东边或是西边发现新的土地；有许多岛屿和大片陆地被富于冒险精神的欧洲航海家所征服；人们梦想不到的黄金和财富正在等待着那些有足够勇气的人去寻找。就是在这种雄心勃勃和过分渲染前景的气氛之下，麦哲伦长大成人了。

### ◆ 在粗犷而质朴的环境里出生和长大 ◆

麦哲伦大约在 1480 年出生在葡萄牙东北部的特拉兹 - 奥斯 - 蒙蒂斯省的萨布罗萨，他的童年时代是在一个文明尚不普及的乡村和质朴的人民当中度过的。对于他幼年时代的情况我们一无所知，不过，在这样一种自然质朴的环境中，他大概是过着一种积极而有活力的生活，而且很快就有了自己可以谈说的战绩。至于他的双亲是以他为骄傲还是对他感到失望，我们不得而知，而且也没有必要猜测。然而，很有可能在他还是个孩子的时候，就已经表现出他成年时期所特有的那种大智大勇的特性。

作为贵族的儿子，他在葡萄牙的宫廷学习并成为皇后的小侍从官，在那个时代这是常见的事。当时的里斯本是海上活动的主要中心之一，面对周围发生的事，年轻的麦哲伦不可能长久地无动于衷。他眼见装满珍贵金属和丰富土产的船只从印度返回；他眼见许许多多的人成群结队地到“异域”去探险。

rich native produce. He saw men in their hundreds flocking to join the expeditions to “foreign parts.” He rubbed shoulders with men who had been out to the newly discovered lands, and who spoke in glowing terms of what they had seen.

Hundreds who left Portugal in search of a fortune never returned. That he knew, but the element of danger only added lustre to the project in his eyes. How could the indolent, formal life at Court compare with such a glorious existence as these wonderful tropical countries offered to the man who would embrace it?

### ◆ **Volunteers for a Voyage to India** ◆

If any surprise were felt when, in 1504, Magellan left Court and volunteered to join a fleet setting out for India, it could have been only because he had not taken such a step earlier. Francisco d’Almeida had recently been appointed ruler over the territory in India that had been annexed for Portugal, and it was under this brilliant, strong, and loyal officer that Magellan saw his early service. No better model for an ambitious young man, about to place his foot on the lowest rung of the ladder that led to world-fame, could possibly have been found. It was a stroke of good fortune for Magellan, and he took full advantage of it.

### ◆ **Receives His First Battle-scars** ◆

Almeida’s fleet, one of the largest ever dispatched on a voyage

他常和那些到新发现的土地去过的人在一起，听他们生动地谈论所看到的事情。

他知道很多为了寻找幸福而离开葡萄牙的人一去不复返。但是，危险的因素只能给他心目中的事业添加光彩。那些奇妙的热带国家为这个想要追求新生活的年轻人提供了如此壮丽的前景，宫廷里怠惰刻板的生活怎能与之相比？

### ◆ 航海到印度去的志愿者 ◆

1504年，麦哲伦离开宫廷自愿加入一支启航到印度去的舰队，本来他早就可以去了，只不过他没有早一点儿走出这一步。弗朗西斯科·达尔梅达新近被委任为葡萄牙所吞并的印度领土的统治者。麦哲伦就在这位坚强而忠于职守的长官手下开始了他早年的服役。对于一个有雄心壮志的年轻人来说，把脚踏上阶梯的第一级，再沿着它登上世界闻名的高处，这是一个再好不过的人生模式了。这是麦哲伦的一次好运，他也充分利用了这个好运。

### ◆ 身上留下第一个战斗的伤疤 ◆

达尔梅达的舰队于1505年3月离开印度，这是

of discovery up to that time, left for India in March, 1505. Not many months elapsed before Magellan found himself plunged into the throes of excitement. A taste of what was in store for him came when the Portuguese landed on the east coast of Africa and stormed the fortress of Mombasa. A little later, on reaching India, Almeida's force was in constant conflict with the Moors, and in one fierce engagement Magellan received his first battle-scars.

It was an easy matter to appoint the Portuguese commander Viceroy of India, but the task of enforcing his authority over the cosmopolitan inhabitants bristled with difficulties. The Moors did not lack support. Helped by native rulers, by Malays, and by the levies of the Sultan of Egypt, they offered stern resistance, and during the many battles that took place on land and sea Magellan greatly distinguished himself. His fearlessness and personal courage became bywords.

In 1509, he joined an expedition to Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, and later he probably took part in the assaults on Goa and Malacca. The capture of the latter place opened the way to the Moluccas or Spice Islands, which were popularly supposed to contain riches surpassing even those of the New World. It was, therefore, an event of supreme importance, which could not fail to have impressed Magellan, and from that moment the Spice Islands and his future were to be inseparably associated.

到那时为止为探险而派出去的最强大的舰队之一。没过几个月，麦哲伦就发现自己处身在战斗前夕的激昂氛围之中。葡萄牙人在非洲东海岸登陆并且迅速攻占了蒙巴萨要塞，这时，一件等待着他去经历的事发生了。刚到印度没多久，达尔梅达的军队就不断地和摩尔人发生冲突，在一次猛烈的交火中麦哲伦第一次受了伤。

委派一位驻印度的总督并非难事，但是要来自世界各地聚居一处的居民行使权力却困难重重。摩尔人并不是没有人支持。他们在当地的首脑人物、马来人以及埃及苏丹的雇佣兵的帮助下进行着顽强的抵抗。在陆地和海上发生的多次战斗中，麦哲伦作战都十分勇敢，战功卓著。他的勇敢和无畏成了常常被人谈论的话题。

他在1509年参加过一次到苏门答腊和马来半岛的远征，后来他大概又参加了袭击果阿和马六甲的活动。攻占马六甲打开了通向摩鹿加群岛（又叫香料群岛）的道路，一般人都推测香料岛蕴藏着甚至比新大陆更多的财富。所以这是一件至关重要的大事，不会不打动麦哲伦，而且从那时起，香料群岛和他的未来就紧密地联在一起了。

## ◆ Growing Appetite for Adventure ◆

After an absence of seven years he returned to Portugal, and was given promotion as a reward for his services. Less now than ever was he resigned to a life of inactivity. Before another year had elapsed he joined an expedition against some rebellious Moors in Morocco. Although not much opposition was offered to the Portuguese, Magellan received a severe wound in the leg, which left him slightly but permanently lame. Shortly afterwards there occurred an incident that was to prove the turning-point in his career.

He and another officer had been given the custody of booty captured from the defeated Moors, and, some cattle having mysteriously disappeared, he was accused of having sold it to the natives. Indignant at having such a dishonourable charge hanging over his head, he immediately returned home to offer a personal explanation to the king. The latter had already received from Morocco an exaggerated account of the affair, and by the time Magellan arrived opinion at Court was definitely hostile to him. Nevertheless, with complete selfpossession and no little audacity, he chose that very moment to press for promotion which he considered to be long overdue.

## ◆ 探险的欲望不断增强 ◆

在阔别七年之后他重返葡萄牙，并且受到提拔以示对他服役的奖赏。此时他比以往任何时候都更强烈地不愿过无所事事的生活。第二年年底之前他参加了一支远征军到摩洛哥去讨伐反抗的摩尔人。虽然葡萄牙人并没有遇到太大的反抗，但麦哲伦的腿上还是受了重伤，使他终生走路微跛。不久后又偶然发生的一件事，却成为他一生事业的转折点。

他和另一位官员被指派保管从战败的摩尔人那里掠夺来的财物，有一头牛神秘地失踪了，他被指控把这头牛卖给了当地人。他为蒙受这样不光彩的嫌疑而愤愤不平，因此他立即回国去向国王解释。国王已经接到了一份从摩洛哥送来的有关这件事情夸大其辞的报告，等麦哲伦到达的时候，朝廷上已经形成了对他不利的看法。然而，他却正是抓住这样一个时机，非常沉着和大胆地敦促国王给他晋升，他认为已经耽误得太久了。



### ◆ Loses the Favour of King Manoel ◆

When King Manoel had recovered from his astonishment, he angrily ordered Magellan to return to Morocco, there to meet the charges with which he was faced. Nothing would have pleased the young officer more than to have his conduct investigated, but the matter was allowed to drop, and he had to be satisfied with this semi-confession of his innocence. As soon as he could, Magellan returned once more to Lisbon, hoping to restore himself in the king's favour. It was a hopeless quest. The king refused to listen to him, and it did not take Magellan long to realize that all chance of achieving any glory in his country's service had definitely vanished.

Dejected and conscious of a bitter resentment at the unjust treatment he had received, Magellan turned away from Manoel's Court, and a little later he publicly renounced his nationality. None but a man of iron resolution and ruthless determination could have taken so drastic a step, and if it earned him the abuse of successive generations of his countrymen, it at least removed the fetters that threatened to curb his remarkable enterprise. That act of Magellan's was destined to have far-reaching consequences, for it robbed Portugal of the fadeless glory that was now to accrue to Spain, her great rival in maritime discovery.