## 赫胥黎與文學

學林第七輯指用本

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#### 赫胥黎與文學

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一赫胥黎時代之英國文壇背景 二赫胥黎之文學修養 三赫胥黎之文友 四赫胥黎之作風 五赫背黎文學之評價 六赫胥黎之文存

|**)**|| 學者多尊崇之自侯官嚴幾道氏譯天演論(Evolution and Ethics)|| 赫胥黎之名不脛走中土為學人所稱道然此特赫氏著作之一種且多涉哲理陳義深與未必 學□赫胥黎教育論□赫胥黎在疑主義●等篇於赫氏多方面之事功加以區論各自成篇不相重複茲更就赫氏在文學上之貢獻革成斯篇合而觀之於赫胥黎之 爲一般人所通曉以赫氏學問淵博建樹至多執一以概其餘未免失之疏陋作者居嘗喜究赫氏之生平自忘讓陋先後成赫胥黎傳略,母赫胥黎年譜曰赫胥黎與科 英儒赫胥黎(Thomas Henry Huxley, 1825—1895)為十九世紀一大宗師多才美藝冠絕時流科學而外雅擅文章領袖茲倫主持風會者垂半世紀歐

## 赫胥黎時代之英國文壇背景

全貌庶有得焉!

ridge) 史可德(Scott) 薛儷 (Shelley) 拜倫 (Byron) 屈滋 (Keata) 諸大家均先後去世英國文壇黯淡無光大有盛極而衰之象然時代潮 **議前後激盪此起彼伏蛻嬗代謝理有必然故繼浪漫主義文學之後即有維多利亞朝文學之輛起是時英國政治修明學術發達民物殷阜國家** 澎湃一時之浪漫主義(Romanticism)在英國至一八三七年維多利亞女王 (Queen Victoria) 即位時戛然中止是時顧立己 (Cole

○ 東方雜誌二十四卷十二期六三──六七頁民國十四年。

- 科學十卷十期一二二八-----一二三百民國十四年
- 類風一卷十期一——二三頁民間二十二年
- 林 胥 黎 舆 文 學

- 國風八卷六期二二九——二三六頁民國二十五年。

利亞時代之文學(Literature of Victorian Age) 當強以故社會風尙 人民思想大為改觀文學為時代之產物宜其除舊布新生面別開呈自然之發長終十九世紀 風尚從同人而彌盛史稱維多

學並無特別發皇之部門但循平衡發展惟文風之盛作品之多則爲任何前朝所不及舉凡詩歌散文小說均各有其中心人物傳世佳作於討, 純正通俗县時代之特性獨有詩歌不若依利涉伯(Elizabeth)或浪漫主義時代之盛在英國文學史中僅居第三位此中原因, 運會所搬人人以追求眞理趨重實際崇尚道德改良社會合衆善摹為職志英人重現實好功利宜斯說之深入人心也。 實塞(Herbert Spencer) 赫肯黎等之宣揚影響尤廣不僅對於動植物之攷硏觀察概念更新而對於社會倫理宗教政治莫不有深切之影響, 生存競爭優勝劣敗之說高唱入雲蓋自達爾文 (Charles Darwin) 之種源論 (Origin of Species) 出世思想界途有劃期之變化 |梦伯時代所夢想者至是一一實現器械代替人工民衆生活由斯改善社會經濟因之進步國家日臻富強其尤要者生物學界之演化理論大昌 Macaulay)辣士金 (John Ruskin) 白朗寧(Robert Browning)鄧尼生(Alfred Tennyson)爲騷壇盟主散文則有卡萊爾 (Thomas Carlyle) 馬可黎 (Thomas Babington (Charles Dickens) | 佘醴悦(George Eliot)諸大家風起雲會盛極一時就中尤以散文範圍廣博種類繁多作家如林超越前代至於小說則 世之論維多利亞朝文學者多謂本時期之文學平凡中庸並無奇峯突起足以表現時代之特色此言似是而實非似非而實是良以 維多利亞朝科學家稱發達演化理論深入人心流風所被影響於文學者至鉅是時蒸汽之用大昌機器發明至富電之爲用尤廣凡依利 安諾德(Matthew Arnold)諸名手小說有帥柯雷 (William Makepeace Thackeray) 亦有 H 得 狄更司 此期文 復經斯 丽 蒋者。 則

**許至師柯雷之小說題材適得其反專以刻繪上等社會心理為主亦幽默亦諷刺詞語鋒銳之外兼擅卡東插畫尤極諷世之能事最後女作家余** 各各不同馬可黎以歷史眼光盛讚英國當時之物質文明卡萊爾則崇拜英雄偉人重視個人之才能着重精神生活之解釋辣士金則理想尤高, **總之懷悲觀論調以至鄧尼生之詠誦科學權能均足反映當時各詩家對於科學之觀感此期散文最稱發皇有七大家最足稱述其觀點及精神 攀以為人攀進化係循序漸進而非激變**所成故此時期之詩則反映時代思想科學勢力及關懷未來問題之解答如白朗寧之存樂觀信念安諾 注意奉來生活社會福利安諾德為批評家善分析狄更生之小說以善於描寫下層社會著稱幽默中寓諷刺窮困中具樂觀博得大衆讀者 (真名為 Mary Ann Evans)則於中等社會觀察最為深刻故其小說多取材於中級人士描摹其心理揣度其思想形容其語言行事, 文學為時代之產物思想情感之反映當然亦受當時主要思潮之影響故終維多利亞之世英國文壇皆受當時科學進步尤其演化 l 論之影 之贊

# 無不恰到好處文章之外復寓高尚之倫理觀念有益於世道人心亦爲讀者所擁護

述維妙維肖相輔相成而不因襲重複咸具社會精神熱心勸導以轉移風俗忠厚人心促進人攀之上進爲鵠的故散文不僅爲此時期之特色實, 總之維多利亞朝之文學界人才輩出名作如林且各有其寫作題材描繪對象不同觀點當時英倫社會無論上中下三層皆有名家爲之傳

#### 一 赫胥黎之文學修養

屬英國文學史上空前之盛觀。

美或取其義理之精習之既久日進無疆見聞博洽修養彌深乃能吐屬大雅下筆成章加以才思綿密匠心獨運凡所著作奔放犀利浩蕩無涯浸 潛心文藝於時賢著作無所不讀更寢饋於彌爾敦(Milton)莎士比亞 (Shakespeare)休謨(Hume)何補思 (Hobbes) 之作或稱其文章之 赫胥黎生當盛世洛沐清化復以天縱之資博覽羣書少年時即喜著述每病繁贅無所短長自航海歸來浩然有奇氣於研治科學之外仍復

### 假為文壇之重鎮不獨為科學之泰斗已也。

文名著尤嗜歌德之作不僅愛其詩文之美尤佩其學問之博推崇之誠至比之爲希伯來之哲人又爲欲讀但丁(Dante)原著而習意大利文初 有二一受卡萊爾之影響卡氏於赫氏為前輩學問淵博精通外國語文多種旣譯歌德之威廉邁士特爾(Wilhelm Meister)復著法國革命史 假字典為助後竟豁然貫通至能讀神曲(Divina Commedia)而領略其美妙晚年更習希臘文一方面固為研求科學之便利而為讀荷馬 著得第一手知識(first-hand knowledge)故早年即專治德文以為後日專攻德國文哲科學典籍之預備果然有志竟成中年而後盡讀德 **貢獻最好盡讀原著不得已方借助於翻譯按英國當時迻譯外文典籍每多謬誤赫氏對之深惡痛恨乃反求諸己肆力於外國文字以期卒讀原** (The French Revolution)赫氏讀之頗爲心折乃見賢思齊發奮爲推潛心於外國語文之研習不數年而有成復次赫氏以爲研究學術期有 文字為研究學術傳達思想表露情感之工具赫氏早年即知其重要故於英文而外兼習德法意拉丁希臘各種文字以為進修之資其動機

## (Homer)之伊利亞 (Iliad) 及倭底西(Odyssey) 原著亦爲目的之一

文

至玄學無所不讀樂在其中尤嗜說部晚年愈甚幾至何晚非一讀之不能入睡習以爲常然其主要讀物則爲英德法文之哲學文學歷史中古時 **赫氏一生勤奮最愛讀書除講研科學為其專業外行有餘力則以學文其閱讀能力至速似不求甚解而能盡識書中要義怪誕如神話艱深** 

一大

代及十八世紀之英國文學以及古文聖經亦所深研斯賓塞稱「赫胥黎書無不讀讀無不盡」良非虛語

響尾蛇號航探記 (The Cruise of the Rattlesnake) 中所作之插畫可見一班情以忙迫太甚時日苦知未能盡情欣賞尤無機會發展具天 於教研餘暇口銜烟斗手調鳴琴或歌巴赫之曲(Bach's fugue)閒情逸輿意態瀟洒音樂之外復嗜繪畫雕刻旣精鑒賞復善鉤描觀其早年在 (Prof. G. B. Howes) 云赫氏執教於倫敦南看星墩之皇家科學院(Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, London) 時每 不專唯是赫氏於文學之外雅好藝術彼深信藝術於淘冶性靈補助教育功用至大居嘗提倡之而其欣悅音樂 殆 基 於 天性據侯維教授

#### 一赫胥黎之文友

往返質疑問難或朝夕過從論文評詩芝蘭同氣久而俱化而赫氏之名山事業益自此遠矣。 如安諾德名學家如彌勒(John Stuart Mill)史學家如莫黎(John Morley)詩人如鄧尼生等皆當時文壇健將均與赫氏相友善或書疏 柏德爾 (Walter Pater) 斯蒂帆(Leslie Stephen)辣士金政論家如格蘭斯頓(W. E. Gladstone)巴爾和 (Arthur Balfour) 批評家 敖文(Richard Owen)斯賓塞富樸士 (Edward Forbes) 羅曼尼斯 (George John Romanes) 諸人皆以科學家而負文名切磋觀摩獲益 滋多至於文學方面小說家如金士黎(Charles Kingsley)余禮悅史第文牛(R. L. Stevenson)散文家如卡萊爾西摩(John Seymour) 為文壇鉅子或為哲學宗匠如賴爾 (Charles Lyell) 達爾文胡克爾 (Joseph Hooker) 拉博格 (John Lubbock)丁鐸 (John Tyndall) **赫胥黎航海歸來卜居倫敦以科學成績卓越聲名雀起因得與都人士相晉接談學論文幾無虛日而所交復多一時俊彥或爲科學權威或** 

書赫氏云: 被舉者有之一八五八年社員穆金生爵士(Sir Roderick Impey Murchison)與赫氏素昧生平推薦赫氏爲社員竟獲全體之贊成因致 倫敦有雅典學會(Athenaeum Club)者為少數文學家藝術家及科學名流所組織社員人選至嚴往往文藝界人物負有聲名垂老而不

當時赫胥黎以少年後進即登大雅之林此固當時文壇所推許要亦以赫氏才學並茂文章信美有以致之蓋當時英倫人士無論識與不識 了……素味生平金仰殊深不揣冒昧妄爲一言此次出席者十九人執事獲十八票反對者無一人榮膺上選特函馳賀……」

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**冀不喜讀赫氏之文上白名公鉅卿下至販夫走卒均以能道赫氏之著作為時髦見重當時有如此者** 

散文皆所讚許詩歌則喜誦彌爾敦莎士比亞之作華滋沃士(Wordsworth)雖以淡泊自然見長但略嫌支蔓薛儷弊在流露愛屈滋之純美賞 白朗寧之雄渾而尤心折鄧尼生之能了解近代科學其評賞類如此論者多之。 (Swift) 狄福(Defoe) 哥德斯密(Goldsmith) 等之小說吉朋(Gibbon) 之史論柏克(Burke) 之演說藍模 (Lamb) 馬可黎卡萊爾等之 於公餘之暇風雨之夕邀集良朋貰酒於家促膝論文至酒酣耳熱高談娛心各抒所見互為問難赫氏以讀書旣多批評賞鑑彌多中肯於施巍夫 赫胥黎嗜好文學但非專業具如上述中年以前致力科學日不暇給每以不能盡情文學為懷比及晚年實至名歸科學研究少加之意每專

#### 四 赫胥黎之作風

**敍述簡明結構謹嚴詞句曉暢首尾貫注每篇文章不啻一完整之有機體論者至喻爲觀看骨骼不須用X光云。** 可根據事實作改正若於題旨不求甚解徒騖詞藻之美則皮之不存毛將后附」其重視清晰可見一斑赫氏得此清晰秘訣故其爲文定義確切, 之爲愈但此種明鏡式之規律初學者或難謹守焉。」又云「清晰之敍解力能使讀者(或聽衆)不了解者亦似了解即使謬誤而清晰久之亦 字鍊句功夫故其文章清晰流利真誠動人赫氏嘗云「子以爲用盡心思模倣他人之作品究不若熟審一己之概念用清晰有力之筆表而出之 學名家重視真理講求方式故其文學作風頗受科學訓練之影響換言之赫氏之文學作品皆謹守繩墨着意修詞下筆之先於命題遣詞體裁結 構皆細加思索凡所欲言先將大綱列出部署既定乃操如椽之筆信手疾書犀利奔放矯如游龍用能於枯澀中出趣味艱僻中顯平易再 法國大博物學家畢鈁 (Buffon) 有言「作風卽其人」 (Le Style c'est l'homme même) 斯语應用之於赫胥黎堪稱至當赫氏爲科 加 以選

新字雅句成語故典幽默比喻着重人生趣味皆赫氏爲文之祕訣用能成爲真善美感之文字使讀者逸趣橫生安諾德所謂「人文化」之文學 徹底清晰固為赫氏文章之特色然僅有清晰尚不足稱至善之文學赫氏文章之為世人所稱許而能傳諸後世者尚有其他優點在如善用

於赫氏庶幾得之。

知予所用以證表思想之疑鍊詞句及成語英文於譯者不免多所困難……然予於本國文字甚爲愛重欲使用確當會不惜痛下一番工夫有時 然赫胥黎之能文善辯初非全由聰明得來要亦好古敏求勤劬鑽研而成嘗致書迻譯其著作之法國德華令儀(de Varigny) 云「予深

文

of Ethnology, 1865) 與晚年著作如演化與倫理(Evolution and Ethics, 1893-4 即嚴譯天演論)作比較即可見其章法修辭大相逕 **應前者不免如赫氏自評爲冗長散漫後者則謹嚴鏗鏘斵輪老手游刃有餘矣。** (On the Educational Value of the Natural History Sciences, 1854)或人種學之方法及其成果(On the Methods and Results 一文之作易稿多至五六次方能稱意而合程式此癖與年俱增……」可見赫氏工力之深吾人試取赫氏早年著作如博物學在教育上之價值

and more difficult for me to finish things ratisfactorily")大作家之成功由來有自非偶然也 机無章不知所云故赫氏生平引以為戒每事著作輒加意揣摩自創風格馴至其文學修養愈深愈難自滿("It constantly becomes more 赫氏深信文學體裁之重要嘗譏德國人缺乏此道謂作科學研究德人勤愼忠實至堪欽佩但多數學者均缺乏文學意趣往往著書盈尺雜

引原文兩段即係針對當時英國大學畢業生而發不惜痛下箴貶以維斯文其言云 料大學畢業之學生其文學造詣並不甚深習科學而兼攻文學或肆意於古文者尤不多觀赫氏觀此現象怒點憂之嘗大聲疾呼捅論其事如下 位增為文學士(B. A.) 至近代大學如倫敦等校則習文學者方稱文學士習科學者則稱科學士(B. Sc.) 旨趣已漸相遠故在一般大學或專 英國當十九世紀末葉大學分科漸見繁複雖牛津 (Oxford) 劍橋(Cambridge) 一仍古風注重文學大學畢業生無論所習何科第一學

concision and clearness, of Goldsmith and Defoe, simplicity of the philosophical and political ideas which have most profoundly influenced modern civilization, is a fact in the history of the lish, saturated with antiquity, not a few to whom, it seems to me, the study of Hobbes might have taught dignity, of Swift, tions,' is probably the most difficult to obey. But I still mark among distinguished contemporary, speakers and writers of Engthe clear and forcible expression of definite conceptions; in which process the Glassian precept, first catch your definite concep-For my part, I venture to doubt the wisdom of attempting to mould one's style by any other process than that of striving after stition that whoso wishes to write and speak English well should mould his style after the models furnished by classical antiquity. nineteenth century which the twentieth will find hard to believe; though perhaps it is not more incredible than our current superhim, and yet ignorant of the noble literature which has grown up in these islands during the last three centuries, no less than "That a young Englishman may be turned out of one of our universities, 'epopt and perfect,' as far as their system takes

by his literary instructors to a page of Hobbes, or Swift, or Goldsmith, or Defoe? In my boyhood we were familiar with true eloquence, and that alone would be a great gain." they would learn to know good English when they see or hear it—perhaps even to distinguish between slipshod copiousness and Century History and Literature' who knew his business might tell young Englishmen more of that which it is profoundly decry the eighteenth century, as young fops laugh at their fathers. But we were there in germ; and a 'Professor of Eighteenthmasters than if we had been perfect in such mysteries and ignorant of those three masterpieces. It has been the fashion to my impression is that we ran less chance of learning to write and speak of 'Middling English' of popular orators and head important that they should know, but which at present remains hidden from them, than any other instructor; and, incidentally, Robinson Crusee, The Vicar of Wakefield and Gulliver's Travels; and though the treasures of 'Middling English' were hidden from us, "Well, among a hundred young men whose university career is fin shed, is there one whose attention has ever been directed

失其薪傳危險孰甚世安有赫胥黎其人者起而振其衰耶 於吾國固有國粹視同飲屣歷代古文鮮加愛重但以白話為時髦尚俚語為新詩本末倒置文俚無別行見吾國數千年來之先民遺物豐厚文學 赫肯黎現身說法慨乎其言吾人讀之不禁別有所感蓋吾國今日之狀況頗類當時英國之情形大學生之國文程度每況愈下中學無論矣

## 五 赫胥黎文學之評價

文更多以哲理及社會問題爲題材總之前二類爲嚴正之科學論著敍事達意不及情感第三類則於達意之外要以抒情爲主爲具美感之文章 分為三類(1)純粹描錄文(2)哲理文(3)辯論與抒情文屬於第一類者為赫氏生平所作之一百七十篇專門科學論文屬於第二類者為研 式 (form) 及所傳達之情感 (emotion) 有形無情不免失之枯澀二者兼備斯爲美感 (sethetic feeling) 之文準此以論赫氏之作大別可 及評論他人意見與自己答辩之作三類之中難免互相重複如描敍類中每有哲學及科學通論之作哲理文中間有辯論及抒情之作至於抒情 究休謨柏克理(Berkeley)之哲學及其他有關社會倫理教育玄學之論著屬於第三類者爲辯論基督 (Christian) 希伯來 (Hebrew) 教義 創作難批評尤不易故欲評論一家之文學勢須將其全體作品細加研究譯為分析方可定其高下世之言文藝分析者每着眼於文章之形

文

#### 部分論之

到予之願望此在他人恐亦鮮有能勝予者」可見赫氏不苟精神之一斑氏嘗勸人習繪事謂此乃訓練學習最有價值之工具蓋必須眼到手到、 精神所謂藻不妄抒言之有物赫氏誠足當之無傀嘗云「予生平對於一事一物之描述皆極端審慎務求其確切不浮雖然如此每未能完全達 所能希冀之美點為用字的當描敍確切形式整齊其他文學之優點無法攙入本此標準以論赫氏之描敍文吾人不能不嘆服其天才卓絕藝人 物(如機器或生物)之體態殆之工程師憑藉藍色圖案(blue print)建築房屋然此中困難惟專於此道者方能領略之在此情境之下作者, 物用清晰確切之詞句形容之使他人之未曾親見此實物者憑一段記載可以想像此事物之形似甚或憑此一段記載重構(reconstruct)此事 中之傑作至今為科學論文之軌範足為後學借鑑之模楷武引論「蝦之心臟」原文一段以概其餘 如實物圖形現於吾人之前例如一八七九年刊佈之草蝦 (Crayfish an Introduction to the Study of Zoology) 一書為赫氏描述文 心到方可臻於準確每見世人於準確一道常不介意實可遺憾作文能如繪圖則庶幾得之云吾人試讀赫氏之科學論著其描敍之清晰準確宛 描敍文字欲求確切亦非易事矧科學以眞理爲依皈是是非非不容假借簡單之事物如此複雜之事物描敍尤難作者必須將欲描敍之事

other hand, at the origins of arteries there are small valvular folds directed in such a manner as to permit the exit of fluid others in its inferior face, making six in all. towards the internal cavity of the heart. from the heart, while they prevent its entrance." the dorsal wall of the heart two small oval apertures are visible, provided with valvular lps, which open inwards, There is a similar aperture in each of the two lateral faces of the heart, and two These apertures readily admit fluid into the heart, but oppose its exit. On or

此段文字至為平易不假雕琢但能確切表現所描敍者爲何物予讀者以明確之概念倘吾人承認「簡潔卽美」(Simplicity is beauty)

#### 者赫氏之描敍文最稱佳例

為題材所限不能多所發揮至於哲理問題範圍廣大淵邃無涯可以自 赫氏之描述文簡潔清晰具如上述吾人試更進論其哲理文及有關社會問題之著作則趣味雋永波瀾壯闊蓋描敍文字重在傳真然不免 由推論暢所欲言赫氏哲理文章之美一方面為格調雄健一 方面爲義理

**曼富無論在一般讀者或文學專家讀之皆能欣賞試引一二以見一斑** 

are, erroneous; but which are better than nothing to the searcher after order in maze of phenomena. And the historical constitutes a perfect scientific theory." fluous parts-until there remains only that exact verbal expression of as much as we know of the facts, and no more, which progress of every science depends on the criticism of hypotheses—on the gradual stripping off, that is, of their untrue or super-"All science starts with hypotheses — in other words, with assumptions that are unproved, while they may be, and often

**酮較短可以分排如次**: 本段所論皆至理名言無可復易而文字鏗鏘實具引力吾人試將縱橫交錯之第一句加以分析則共得六詞(phrases) 前三詞略長後三

"All science starts with hypotheses-

in other words, with assumptions that are unproved,

while they may be, and often are, erroneous,

but which are better than nothing

to the searcher after order

in the maze of phenomena."

開始以肯定及加重語氣論「假設」(hypotheses)之性質下半句忽以迅速之語調短勁之詞句歸結到「假設」之價值令讀者生出

#### 無窮美感同時又不失其論斷之眞理

復次赫氏論「反對需要主義者」(These who oppose the doctrine of necessity)一段文章亦足引證

futility, for nobody denies it. What they really hate to do, if they would upset the necessarian argument, is to prove that they of the consciousness of their freedom, which is the favourite refuge of the opponents of the doctrine of necessity, is mere and dislikings? Did you make your own constitution? Is it your contrivance that one thing is pleasant and another is painful? The answer is: nobody doubts that, at any rate within certain limits, you can do as you like. But what determines your likings And even if it were, why did you prefer to make it after the one fashion rather than the other? The passionate assertion "They rest on the absurd presumption that the proposition, 'I can do as I like' is contradictory to the doctrine of necessity.

are free to associate any emotion whatever with any idea whatever; to like pain as much as pleasure, vice as much as virtue; in short, to prove that, whatever may be the fixity of order of the universe of things, that of thought is given over to chance." 此段辯證至爲饗亮伸辯力及勸化力俱囚行文之方式而增強首先指出對方之錯誤後更用短勁而鋒銳之詞句反問對方之答語

"But what determines your likings and dislikings?

Did you make your own constitution?

Is it your contrivance that one thing is pleasant and another is painful?"

至此方以堅強簡短之語句以悅服對方之情豁

"to like pain as much as pleasure,

vice as much as virtue."

待對方詞窮理屈之後先之以長詞繼之以短句而作確定之結論

"To prove that, whatever may be the fixity of order of the universe of things,

that of thought is given over to chance."

verse, given 及 over 亦為同樣妙用使非國手曷克臻此。 意義上更予「反對者」以是非取捨之途徑蓋暗示理想與現實往往陷人於錯覺同理未後兩詞中所用v音字如 prove, whatever, uni-末後兩詞中用"Things"及"Thought"兩頂韻字於增強勸化效能殊爲有力蓋此二字不僅在文學寫作技術上堪稱天衣無縫而在

下段引證尤為精彩不僅內容豐富而行文流利最堪詠誦

book of Euclid; but the truths of mathematics are no less necessary and binding on the great mass of mankind. Some there neither more nor less 'innate' and 'necessary' than they are. Some people cannot by any means be got to understand the first is a kind of beauty. The moral law, like the laws of physical nature, rests in the long run upon instinctive intuitions, and is trace out the effects of our actions and thereby dictate conduct. Justice is founded on the love of one's neighbour; and goodness are who cannot feel the difference between the 'Sonata Appassionate' and 'Cherry-Ripe,' or between a gravestone-cutter's "In whichever way we look at the matter, morality is based on feeling, not on reason; though reason alone is competent to

pathological deviations from true manhood are merely the halt, the lame and the blind of the world of consciousness; and the cherub and the Apollo Belvedere; but the canons of art are none the less acknowledged. While some there may be who, devoid anatomist of the body would ignore abnormal specimens." of sympathy, are incapable of a sense of duty; but neither does their existence affect the foundations of morality. Such

the reach of their dull imaginations, and count life well spent in shaping some faint image of it in the actual world." ordinary mankind could never have attained; though, happily for them, they can feel the beauty of a vision which lay beyond of beauty; so there have been men of moral genius, to whom we owe ideals of duty and visions of moral perfection, which touch to spring into full vigour, and through whom the human race obtains new possibilities of knowledge and new conceptions "And as there are Pascals and Mozarts, Newtons and Raphaels, in whom the innate faculty for science or art needs but a

shall return unto God who gave it."不寧唯是希伯來之詩詞幾完全建築於頤句之上法將一全句頓分為兩個不同而互有關係之短句 盎格羅薩克撒之古詩(Anglo-Saxon Verse)亦往往採此種作法此外頓句在英國著名散文中亦數見不鮮如白朗爵士 shall dwell at ease, and his seed shall inherit the earth." "Then the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit 俱全文章之作成在於善用頓句 (caesura sentences) 法在希伯來文學中儘多此種傾句之作品試一翻閱聖經其例至多如"His soul 據赫胥黎擬饋於希伯來文學及古英文前已言之故於頓句之用法至有心得當其論述一般人生問題而謀作解答之名言時常用頓句法以遂 前句稍長而後句略短目的在着重後句而道出最後之一語有時短句在前而長句殿後經頓挫後別開生面使人玩味無窮予文章以有力之論 Browne)姜森(Dr. Johnson) 狄崑西(De Quincey) 等常喜用之以表現莊嚴說理及鄭重箴言其作法為兩分句或皆甚短或作對比有時 就性質言上文實係一段反射文章(reflective writing)以寫作佳麗值得詳加分析以見赫氏文學技術之高超就筆者所知此段韻氣 (Sir Thomas

#### 其奥恉例如:

"Ignorance is visited as sharply as wilful disobedience— Incapacity meets the same punishment as crime."

"Pain and sorrow knock at our door more loudly than pleasure and happiness; and the prints of their heavy footsteps are

less easily effaced."

"There is but one right, and the possibilities of wrong are infinite."

凡此所舉皆為赫氏文章中頓句之佳例即就上引兩段文字而論含義深遠議論精闢得力於頓句者殊多如

"Justice is founded on the love of one's neighbour; and goodness is a kind of beauty."

等何不啻出自白朗鹤士之手筆引文第一段之其他各句細察之亦皆用頓句法構成雖長短繁簡不一但保持白朗式之美點及音律始終一貫

■如其人故不失其美茲由赫氏所作笛卡兒 (Descartes) 傳略中試舉一例以見其天才: 未發現憤怒慢罵或苛刻之語句一如彌爾敦之所爲但赫氏固善譏善諷且能作詞鋒極銳之說解惟尖刻之中常存忠厚不失大學者之風度文 復次吾人試更研究赫氏之第三類辯論文及抒情文赫氏為一活躍而嚴肅之辯論家但非如政論家之習於暴厲故在其辩論文中吾人並

impair, Descartes possessed in addition a rare mastery of literary expression." subtlety which even they could hardly improve; and with a passion for getting at the truth which even they could hardly "Trained by the best educators of the seventeenth century, the Jesuits; naturally endowed with a dialectic grasp and

其他例證不勝枚舉赫氏在此類文章中最善用對仗詼諧字句以達其所欲表現之刺諷此外赫氏亦常用委婉之暗示(allusion) 尤以採用聖 經上之暗示爲多達意之外兼抒情感茲引一段以見一班

they are men and women with unlimited capacities of being, doing, and suffering and that it is as true now as ever it was, that be departed from us. And a few voices are lifted up in favour of the doctrine that the masses should be educated because soon be unable to turn out cotton goods, or stream engines, cheaper than other people, and then, Ichabod! Ichabod! the glory will manufacturers and the capitalists swell the chorus lustily. They declare that ignorance makes bad workmen; that England will for education, for they affirm that the people are drifting away from church and chapel into the broadest infidelity. The the people perish for lack of knowledge." "The politician tells us, 'You must educate the masses because they are going to be masters.' The clergy join in the cry

上段文字雖不甚長但引用聖經二三處於增強情緒極見效能然讀者苟不熟案聖經則殊難欣賞其美妙猶之不谂複變數(Complex Vari-

次在膝語章中有 "Where there is not vision the people perish 之警句赫氏引用之如己出用能作成生動有力之筆調使讀者感動。 Lord hath a controversy with the inhabitants of the land." 发 "the people are destroyed for lack of knowledge" 以句 ables)者不能盡識亞伯爾(Niels Abel)數字文學之妙處自來作家每以為讀者程度頗高對於一般作品必所熟診故引用故典鮮加解釋其 為同情如稱 "the people perish for lack of knowledge" 使吾人又憶及聖書兩段一為先覺何途雅(Prophet Hosea)章中有 借此以喻「民衆已被資本家所役使光榮已離資本家而逝去」故知出典之由來方覺意味之無窮及至未句語調頓改由刺諷一變而為誠摯 熟讀聖經稔 Ichabod 實並不盡然 赫氏往往亦坐此病即如上段所引因欲強調其情緒致接連用 Ichabod! Ichabod! 以增強其刺諷資本家之目的然讀者苟非 原義則鮮能喻其意蓋 Ichabod 名字之所由來乃因「上帝被褻瀆光榮已離以色列人(Israel)而逝去」今赫氏

語以鳴高諸如此例難以悉舉致論者謂十九世紀英國文壇之最大缺點為無一定之作風赫胥黎之不免隨俗沾染寧足為異所幸其情感之流 zabethan) 以立異卡萊爾之著作更集怪字僻典之大全梅維爾(Herman Melville)有偽造莎士比亞語調之奇癖白朗寧之情書以用古 之短詞為現代文學中所罕見者此種作風現已式微然在十九世紀中葉則極普通如藍模及其同輩作家常喜用伊利莎伯時代之語句 ( Eli-露一以真誠為歸尙不至爲文體所蔽耳。 不寧唯是赫氏且善用間接方法引徵經典往往於一段流利議論之後插入一二來自十六世紀祈禱書或聖經英文(Bible English)中

離日不宜。 祖之文章至今猶爲人所傳誦仍具感化力足以影響現時之世道人心應稱之爲現代之文學家(Thomas H. Huxley is a man of Letters) 為之模仿而已或能混珠於一時究難經時代之品評真正有價值之文學作品則以時俱新歷久不歷此古今中外莫不皆然準此以論赫胥黎之 (The Victorian Age in Literature) | 唐中譽赫氏爲當時大文學家至與馬可黎並稱赫氏文孫雅爾達士(Aldous Huxley) 則以乃 文學作品就上文所做引及所遺留之全部文集而論實爲磨練功深天才創作哲士德頓(G. K. Chesterton)在所著維多利亞時代之文學 語云「文章本天成妙手自得之」蓋爲文本無絕對程式可循不過爲真情美感之流露形諸筆墨羅織成章而已倘無天才難成藝人強而

#### 六 赫胥黎之文存

(Scientific Memoirs) 一百七十篇專書(Books) 三十一種論文(Essays)八十七篇請分述之。 赫胥黎低邃於理復贍於文一生勤劬著作等身年方弱冠即事著述直至古稀末嘗或輟綜其一生作品無慮數百種選而存者得科學專著

舉專著如此之多一方面固由於方法正確觀察敏銳聰明過人而寫作技巧之熟練實得力於文學之修養蓋科學與文學在蘇氏視之爲一物而 (Sir Michael Foster) 輯為科學論叢 (Scientific Memoirs) 都四巨册於一八九八年以次出版實不啻赫氏之紀念碑也說者謂赫氏科 之科學論文爲人參之記載(The Gentians: Notes and Queries)刊佈於林奈學會會誌(植物學組)(Jour. Linn. Soc. (Botany) 括之蓋赫氏為一精博之動物學家旁通其他科學在當時幾無出其右者一八八〇年以後則以年事漸高健康欠佳始少作科學研究最後發表 鉅著以趙材論範圍至廣凡一般生物學動物學植物學形態學解剖學分類學胚胎學生理學古動物學地質學人類學人種學考古學等莫不包 所發現自此以後幾年有發表航海歸來著作尤富有時一年之中多至十餘篇(如一八五九年發表十六篇)均係高深研究具創見性之長籍 XXIV)。夫以一人之力作科學探討有如此成績要堪驚佩赫氏故後其科學專著由藍開士德教授(Prof. Ray Lankester) 及和士特爵士 Undescribed Structure in Human Hair Sheath)一文是爲赫氏發表論文之始今知人髮中有赫肯黎層(Huxley's layer)即此時 赫氏為科學名家贍博無涯故所作科學專著特多當一八四五年時年方二十在倫敦習醫即發表人類髮鞘之構造 (On a Hitherto

並非天生驕子上帝創造此論一出途引起思想界之軒然大波宗教家攻擊之尤力惟赫氏深悉自然體系演化源流憑科學真理生花之筆懸河 演化論觀點論述人猿之系統通性及人類之進化以確定人類在自然界之位置認爲人類雖爲萬物之靈然實爲動物之一種(IIomo sapiens) 與下等動物之關係 (On the Relations of Man to the Lower Animals) (3)化石人類 (On the Fossil Remains of Man) 以 爾文種源論四年出版本係多次演講稿集成三長篇即(1)類人猿之自然史(On the Natural History of the Ape-like Man)(2)人類 為主泉者垂數十年寫作之佳描敍之美世罕其匹惟赫氏專書中之最重要者厥爲人類在自然界之位置(Man's Place in Nature)後達 brated Animals)無脊椎動物解剖學(Manual of the Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals)草蝦等書均係專門獨立著作為學人率 of Human Histology)於一八五三年出版係與巴斯克(G. Busk)合作以後脊椎動物解剖學(Manual of the Anatomy of Verte-赫肯黎所著專書共三十一種就中雖多文選集刊不免重複然亦不能謂少首出之書爲編譯戈立克氏人體組織學(Kölliker's Manual

之口相與辯論周旋結果獲最後之勝利故此書實具有劃時代之影響於解放人類思想糾正宗教認說功不在達氏種源論下

構為赫氏生平得意之作蓋不僅理論精絕含義宏富而體裁謹嚴格調高雅實臻神境置諸維多利亞朝之散文文選中九稱上選哲士德頓至許 in Relation to Education) 龍蝦動物學之研習法(A Lobster: or the Study of Zoology)自傳 (Autobiography) 等篇最稱傑 五四年止於一八九四年赫氏之克享文名多由此等論文得來就中如自由教育(A Liberal Education; and Where to Find It) 1.1% 伯罕(On a Piece of Chalk)生命之物質基本(On the Physical Basis of Life)科學及藝術與教育之關係(On Science and Art 林胥黎之一般論文雖較科學專著為少然彙而存之亦得八十七篇包括一般有關哲理教育社會倫理科學通論之作含孕至富起自一八

(Collected Essays)每卷之前并以長序用明選存理由及命名意義傳後之讀者知所問津茲將各卷名稱篇目及出版年月分錄於后以資採 赫胥黎辛勤寫作垂五十年成就旣多時譽至隆晚年以所好在茲不忍令其散失乃就其性質類屬親爲鉤稽都爲九卷卷有專名顏曰文集

恏 方法與成果 (Method and Results) 一八九三年初版印行載論文十篇: 覽。

赫氏與馬可黎齊名良有以也

- I. Autobiography.
- . On the Advisableness of Improving Natural Knowledge (1866).
- II. The Progress of Science (1887)
- IV. On the Physical Basis of Life (1868).
- On Descartes' "Discourse touching the Method of Using one's Reason Rightly and of Seeking Scientific Truth" (1870),
- I On the Hypothesis that Animals are Automata and its History (1874).
- VII. Administrative Nihilism (1871).
- VIII. On the Natural Inequality of Men (1891).
- IX. Natural Rights and Political Rights (1890)
- X. Government: Anarchy or Regimentation (1890).
- 卷二 達爾文學說(Darwiniana) 一八九三年初版印行載論文十一篇:

林胥黎與文學

- The Darwinian Hypothesis (1859).
- The Origin of Species (1860).
- Criticism on "The Origin of Species" (1834).
- The Genealogy of Animals (1869).
- Mr. Darwin's Critics (1871).
- Evolution in Biology (1878).
- The Coming of Age of "The Origin of Species" (1880).
- VIII. Charles Darwin (1882).
- The Darwin Memorial (1885).
- X. Obituary (1888).
- XI. Six Lectures to Working Men "On our Knowledge of the Causes of the Phenomena of Organic Nature" (1863)

卷三 科學與教育(Science and Education)一八九三年初版印行載論文十七篇:

- I. Joseph Priestley (1874).
- II. On the Educational Value of the Natural History Sciences (1854).
- Emancipation-Black and White (1865).
- IV. A Liberal Education; and Where to Find It (1858).

V. Scientific Education: Notes of an After-Dinner Speech (1869).

- Science and Culture (1882).
- On Science and Art in Relation to Education (1882).
- VIII. Universities: Actual and Ideal (1876).
- IX. Address on University Education (1876).
- On the Study of Biology (1876).
- On Elementary Instruction in Physiology (1877).
- On Medical Education (1870).
- XIII. The State and Medical Profession (1884).
- XIV. The Connection of the Biological Sciences with Medicine (1881).