

**哈佛**

蓝星双语名著导读  
Today's Most Popular Study Guides

飘

# Gone with the Wind

〔美〕 Margaret Mitchell 原著

Brian Phillips 导读

Julie Hollar

张庆红 翻译

4:1

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TODAY'S MOST POPULAR STUDY GUIDES

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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，热爱英语的你是否想过站在巨人的肩膀上摘星呢？

你手上这本蓝色小册子正是风行全美的哈佛蓝星笔记，是哈佛学生们将名著阅读与文学学习融会贯通，编写而成的名著导读本。它们以经典性和流行性并存的名著为素材，以明晰的风格和地道的语言而著称。每一本都包括著作的创作背景，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，推荐的论文题，阅读后的小测验，要点注释，以及推荐阅读篇目。

这样的编排使你不仅仅停留在对名著内容上的了解，更可迅速、全面、深入地掌握著作的全部资料，同时也满足了对文化做进一步了解和研究的需求。蓝星精辟、明晰的编写风格将“半天阅读一本名著”的想法变为现实，帮你在有限的闲暇内阅读更多的书，在地道的语言环境中迅速提高英语水平，丰富文学内涵，增加谈资。

天津科技翻译出版公司精挑细选了50本蓝星笔记，由我国外语界资深专家张滨江教授、刘品义教授主持翻译和审校工作，天津外国语学院教授、副教授以及部分优秀青年教师进行翻译，陈法春教授、阎玉敏、常子霞副教授和李晓霞讲师协助部分审校，共同合作、精心制作成为“哈佛蓝星双语名著导读”，既保留了原书特点，并对文中的知识要点做了注释，更加适合你的需要。

蓝星闪耀，照你前行！

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## CONTEXT

Margaret Mitchell was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1900. Her father was a lawyer and the president of the Atlanta Historical Society, and her mother was a suffragette (a woman in support of extending the right to vote, especially to women) and an advocate of women's rights in general. Mitchell grew up listening to stories about Atlanta during the Civil War, stories often told by people who had lived through the war. Mitchell attended Smith College, a women's college in Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1919, she returned to Atlanta and began to live a lifestyle considered wild by the standards of the 1920s. After a disastrous first marriage, Mitchell began a career as a journalist and married an advertising executive named John Robert Marsh. In 1926, encouraged by her husband, Mitchell began to write the novel that would become *Gone with the Wind*. She went through nine complete drafts of the thousand-page work, setting an epic romance against the Civil War background she knew so well. In the first eight drafts, the protagonist was called Prissy Hamilton, not Scarlett O'Hara (as the character was renamed in the final draft).

*Gone with the Wind* differs from most Civil War novels by glorifying the South and demonizing the North. Other popular novels about the Civil War, such as Stephen Crane's *The Red Badge of Courage*, are told from a Northern perspective and tend to exalt the North's values. Mitchell's novel is unique also for its portrayal of a strong-willed, independent woman, Scarlett O'Hara, who shares many characteristics with Mitchell herself.

## 来龙·去脉

玛格丽特·米切尔1900年出生于佐治亚州亚特兰大市。她的父亲是位律师，曾任亚特兰大历史协会主席。母亲是个女权主义者（特指支持女子有选举权的女子），倡导女权运动。米切尔在成长过程中闻听了经历内战的人亲口讲述的大量有关内战时期亚特兰大的故事。米切尔曾就读于马萨诸塞州诺坦常顿市的史密斯女子学院。1919年，她返回到亚特兰大，开始过上一种在20世纪20年代的人看来是放荡的生活。在经历了第一次婚姻破裂所带来的痛苦之后，她开始了她的记者生涯，并与一个叫约翰·罗伯特·玛施的广告部主任结婚。1926年米切尔在丈夫的鼓励下，开始创作小说《飘》。这部千余页的作品经过她九次改稿。这个浪漫故事以她非常熟悉的内战为背景。在前八次改稿中，故事的女主角的名字是普莉西·汉密顿，而不是斯佳丽·奥哈拉（该角色在最后一稿中被重新改的名字）。


《飘》与其他描写内战的小说的不同点在于《飘》这部小说赞美南方，贬低北方，而其他的关于内战的小说，如史蒂芬·克伦的《红色英勇勋章》是从一个北方人的视角来讲述故事，往往推崇北方的价值观。米切尔的这部小说的与众不同之处还在于它生动地刻画了一个意志坚强、追求独立的女子——斯佳丽·奥哈拉，她与作者米切尔本人在性格上有许多相似之



Mitchell frequently defied convention, divorcing her first husband and pursuing a career in journalism despite the disapproval of society.

*Gone with the Wind* Was published in 1936, ten years after Mitchell began writing it. A smash success upon publication, *Gone with the Wind* became—and remains even now—one of the bestselling novels of all time. It received the 1937 Pulitzer Prize. In the late 1930s a film version of the novel was planned, and David O. Selznick's nationwide search for an actress to play Scarlett O'Hara captivated the nation's attention. The resulting film starred Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable as Scarlett O'Hara and Rhett Butler, and it quickly became one of the most popular motion pictures of all time.


Mitchell was less than thrilled by the sweeping popularity of her work. She found the spotlight uncomfortable and grew exhausted and ill. *Gone with the Wind* is her only novel, though she continued to write nonfiction. Mitchell volunteered extensively during World War II and seemed to regain her strength. In 1949 a car struck and killed Mitchell while she was crossing Peachtree Street in Atlanta.

Many critics question the literary merit and outdated racial stances of *Gone with the Wind*. Some consider the novel fluffy, partly because women of Mitchell's time rarely received credit for serious literary fiction and partly because the novel features a romance along with its historical plot. Both blacks and whites have harshly criticized Mitchell's sympathetic depiction of slavery and the Ku Klux Klan\* and her racist depiction of blacks. The novel is most valuable if read with an understanding of three historical contexts: our own, Mitchell's, and Scarlett's. 

处。米切尔不断地与传统习俗作斗争，她不顾社会的非议，公然与她的第一个丈夫离婚并做了一名记者。

《飘》于1936年出版。从开始创作到作品的出版前后整整经历了10年。《飘》一出版就获得了巨大成功，此书不仅在当时而且直到现在都是最畅销的小说之一。1937年《飘》获普利策奖。在20世纪30年代末，小说被改编成剧本。导演大卫·塞兹尼克在全国物色饰演斯佳丽·奥哈拉的演员，他的这一举动引起了全国的关注。最终由费雯丽来饰演斯佳丽·奥哈拉，克拉克·盖博饰演瑞特·巴特勒。而这部电影也成为有史以来最受欢迎的影片之一。

米切尔并未因她的小说一夜成名而感到有多么的激动，反而感觉受众人瞩目很不自在，她开始觉得身心疲惫。《飘》是米切尔一生中写过的惟一一部小说，不过她接着写了一些纪实性文章。米切尔在二战期间曾志愿做了大量的工作，似乎从中又获得了前进的动力。1949年她经过亚特兰大市的桃树街时，被车撞而亡。

许多批评家对《飘》的文学价值和已过时的种族态度提出了置疑。一些人认为这部小说内容肤浅，部分原因是因为米切尔那个时代的女性很少因写严肃题材的作品而获得荣誉，还有就是这部小说以历史为线索讲述一段浪漫故事。黑人和白人都严厉抨击米切尔以同情的笔调描写奴隶制和三K党。如果在读这部小说时能理解三个历史背景（我们的背景、米切尔的背景和斯佳丽的背景）的话，那么这部小说是很有价值的。 

## PLOT OVERVIEW

**I**t is the spring of 1861. Scarlett O'Hara, a pretty Southern belle, lives on Tara, a large plantation in Georgia. She concerns herself only with her numerous suitors and her desire to marry Ashley Wilkes. One day she hears that Ashley is engaged to Melanie Hamilton, his frail, plain cousin from Atlanta. At a barbecue at the Wilkes plantation the next day, Scarlett confesses her feelings to Ashley. He tells her that he does love her but that he is marrying Melanie because she is similar to him, whereas he and Scarlett are very different. Scarlett slaps Ashley and he leaves the room. Suddenly Scarlett realizes that she is not alone. Rhett Butler, a scandalous but dashing adventurer, has been watching the whole scene, and he compliments Scarlett on being unladylike.

The Civil War begins. Charles Hamilton, Melanie's timid, dull brother, proposes to Scarlett. She spitefully agrees to marry him, hoping to hurt Ashley. Over the course of two months, Scarlett and Charles marry, Charles joins the army and dies of the measles, and Scarlett learns that she is pregnant. After Scarlett gives birth to a son, Wade, she becomes bored and unhappy. She makes a long trip to Atlanta to stay with Melanie and Melanie's aunt, Pittypat. The busy city agrees with Scarlett's temperament, and she begins to see a great deal of Rhett. Rhett infuriates Scarlett with his bluntness and mockery, but he also encourages her to flout the severely restrictive social requirements for mourning Southern widows. As the war progresses, food and clothing run scarce in Atlanta. Scarlett and Melanie fear for Ashley's safety. After the bloody battle of Gettysburg\*, Ashley

## 情节·览

这是1861年春。可爱的南方美女斯佳丽·奥哈拉生活在佐治亚州的塔拉大庄园。她只关心自己，还有她身边的众多追求者，她很想嫁给阿希礼·威尔克斯。一天，她听说阿希礼即将和他身体虚弱、相貌平平的表妹玫兰妮订婚。第二天在威尔克斯家庄园举行的烤肉野宴上，斯佳丽向阿希礼表白了她的感情。他告诉她他确实爱她，但他即将和玫兰妮结婚，因为玫兰妮和他有许多相似之处，而他与斯佳丽却截然不同。阿希礼挨了斯佳丽一个耳光后便离开了房间。突然间斯佳丽意识到房间里不只她一个人。瑞特·巴特勒，一个声名狼藉但勇敢的冒险家，看见了刚才发生的一切，他对斯佳丽不够淑女的行为大加赞扬。

内战开始了。查尔斯·汉密顿向斯佳丽求婚。他是玫兰妮的哥哥，胆小怯懦，呆滞迟钝。她含恨嫁给了他，希望以此来伤害阿希礼。在接下来的两个月里，发生了一连串的事情：查尔斯和斯佳丽结婚，查尔斯参军，而后死于麻疹，斯佳丽发现自己怀孕。在生下儿子韦德后，斯佳丽变得闷闷不乐。她经过长途跋涉来到了亚特兰大，和玫兰妮及其姑妈佩蒂帕特住在一起。这个繁忙的城市正合斯佳丽的胃口。她经常见到瑞特。瑞特常用直率的语言和嘲弄的口吻激怒斯佳丽，但他也鼓励她蔑视南方社会对服丧寡妇的严格的限制。随着战争的继续，亚特兰大衣食紧缺。斯佳丽和玫兰妮都为阿希礼的安全担心。在经历了葛底斯堡

is captured and sent to prison, and the Yankee army begins bearing down on Atlanta. Scarlett desperately wants to return home to Tara, but she has promised Ashley she will stay with the pregnant Melanie, who could give birth at any time.

On the night the Yankees capture Atlanta and set it afire, Melanie gives birth to her son, Beau. Rhett helps Scarlett and Melanie escape the Yankees, escorting them through the burning streets of the city, but he abandons them outside Atlanta so he can join the Confederate Army. Scarlett drives the cart all night and day through a dangerous forest full of deserters and soldiers, at last reaching Tara. She arrives to find that her mother, Ellen, is dead; her father, Gerald, has lost his mind; and the Yankee army has looted the plantation, leaving no food or cotton. Scavenging for subsistence, a furious Scarlett vows never to go hungry again.

Scarlett takes charge of rebuilding Tara. She murders a Yankee thief and puts out a fire set by a spiteful Yankee soldier. At last the war ends, word comes that Ashley is free and on his way home, and a stream of returning soldiers begins pouring through Tara. One such soldier, a one-legged homeless Confederate named Will Benteen, stays on and helps Scarlett with the plantation. One day, Will brings terrible news: Jonas Wilkerson, a former employee at Tara and current government official, has raised the taxes on Tara, hoping to drive the O'Haras out so that he might buy the plantation. Distraught, Scarlett hurries to Atlanta to seduce Rhett Butler so that he will give her the three hundred dollars she needs for taxes. Rhett has emerged from the war a fabulously wealthy man, dripping with earnings from his blockade-running operation and from food speculation. However, Rhett is in a Yankee jail and cannot help Scarlett.

血战之后，阿希礼被俘入狱，北军开始攻打亚特兰大。斯佳丽迫切地想回到塔拉老家，但她答应过阿希礼，她会陪伴着已有身孕随时会生孩子的玫兰妮。

在北军占领了亚特兰大并放火烧城的那天晚上，玫兰妮生下了儿子小博。瑞特帮助斯佳丽和玫兰妮逃过北军，护送她们穿过大火肆虐的街道，但他却将她们撇在了亚特兰大城外去参加邦联军。斯佳丽赶着马车，日夜兼程，穿过危险的、满是士兵和逃亡者的森林，终于回到了塔拉。到家后却发现母亲埃伦已故，父亲杰拉尔德已变疯，北军已将庄园的食物和棉花抢劫一空。愤怒的斯佳丽在废墟中寻找着食物，心里暗暗地发誓永远不能再挨饿。

斯佳丽担负起重建塔拉的重任。她杀死了一个北佬贼，扑灭了可恶的北佬士兵放的火。战争终于结束了。有消息传来说阿希礼被释放了，正在回家的路上。一群群返乡的士兵络绎不绝地经过塔拉。其中有个一条腿、无家可归的叫威尔·本蒂恩的邦联士兵留了下来，帮助斯佳丽经管庄园。一天，威尔带来个可怕的消息：塔拉庄园以前的监工乔纳斯·威尔克森现在当上了一名政府官员，想提高塔拉的税金，想以此将奥哈拉一家挤走，而他则可以乘机买下庄园。斯佳丽无比气愤，她匆忙赶往亚特兰大，企图勾引瑞特·巴特勒，想从他那儿得到交税用的300美金。瑞特·巴特勒已成了发战争财的暴发户，他通过穿越封锁线运输货物，搞粮食投机赚了大钱。然而瑞特那时正被关在北佬的监狱里，无法帮助斯佳丽。斯佳丽看到她妹妹



Scarlett sees her sister's beau, Frank Kennedy, who now owns a general store, and forges a plan. Determined to save Tara, she betrays her sister and marries Frank, pays the taxes on Tara, and devotes herself to making Frank's business more profitable.

After Rhett blackmails his way out of prison, he lends Scarlett enough money to buy a sawmill. To the displeasure of Atlanta society, Scarlett becomes a shrewd businesswoman. Gerald dies, and Scarlett returns to Tara for the funeral. There, she persuades Ashley and Melanie to move to Atlanta and accept a share in her lumber business. Shortly thereafter, Scarlett gives birth to Frank's child, Ella Lorena.

A free black man and his white male companion attack Scarlett on her way home from the sawmill one day. That night, the Ku Klux Klan avenges the attack on Scarlett, and Frank ends up dead. Rhett proposes to Scarlett and she quickly accepts. After a long, luxurious honeymoon in New Orleans, Scarlett and Rhett return to Atlanta, where Scarlett builds a garish mansion and socializes with wealthy Yankees. Scarlett becomes pregnant again and has another child, Bonnie Blue Butler. Rhett doets on the girl and begins a successful campaign to win back the good graces of the prominent Atlanta citizens in order to keep Bonnie from being an outcast like Scarlett.

Scarlett and Rhett's marriage begins happily, but Rhett becomes increasingly bitter and indifferent toward her. Scarlett's feelings for Ashley have diminished into a warm, sympathetic friendship, but Ashley's jealous sister, India, finds them in a friendly embrace and spreads the rumor that they are having an affair. To Scarlett's surprise, Melanie takes Scarlett's side and refuses to believe the rumors.

After Bonnie is killed in a horse-riding accident, Rhett nearly