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敦煌文艺出版社即将推出《世界英语文学名著双语阅读》系列丛书,现将与该系列丛书相关的一些情况介绍如下:

一、出版本丛书的理由

1. 阅读的重要性

阅读可以获取信息和增长知识。Francis Bacon(弗朗西斯·培根)在Of Studies(《论读书》)中说: "Reading makes a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man." (读书使人渊博,论辨使人机敏,写作使人精细。)阅读中,通过不断获取信息和不断增长知识,就能达到这里的"渊博"。

阅读可以学习语言。华东师范大学黄源深教授(2006)在《好的英语是"读"出来的——阅读的重要性》一文中说: "学习任何语言都需要大量阅读。学习英语也需要大量阅读。英语学得好的人,一般说来,都读过相当数量的书;反之,也只有读得比较多的人,才能真正学好英语。"英语学习在我国缺乏天然的语言环境,因此,在整个英语学习中突出"读"不失为是具有中国特色的外语教学方法。用英语思维是许多英语学习者都希望达到的一种境界。但对于一个生活在非英语环境中的中国学生来说,要做到部分或全部用英语思维有很大困难。众多英语学习者的经历证明,坚持大量阅读是实现这一目标最有效的途径之一。

阅读可以愉悦身心。阅读需要读者的情感投入,尤其是阅读戏剧、小说、故事类等。在阅读此类文章时,读者的身心会自觉不自觉地投入其中,关注和感受作者的情感、态度。这样,阅读将会更有兴味。

阅读可以构建思想。阅读不只是获取信息,也不只是学到某些语言形式,而是读者积极主动地将自己已有的知识经验("图式")和语篇中的信息结合,从而产生新的思想。当读者思想与语篇中的信息相遇时,它不是被动地吸收而是积极地进行构建和编辑。

阅读可以欣赏和消遣。阅读可以欣赏到原汁原味的英语语言的美;感受到世界上多元文化的魅力,体味到不同民族的思维特点,享受到跨文化交际的乐趣;领略到异国风情、异域风光;等等。比如,阅读英美文学作品,可使我们丰富审美体验,提高审美能力;促进批判性思维能力的形成;更好地了解多元文化。又如,欣赏性文章在审美价值方面给读者的影响是巨大的。阅读这些文章时,读者有时被美好的

描述深深触动,有时又被带有偏见的争论激怒,但有时又会从古怪离奇的情节中享受到极大的乐趣。

阅读可以提高素养,塑造人生。一本好书,一篇好文章,可以塑造人的灵魂,改变人的性格,可以激励一个人从此积极向上,成为一生的转折。有人说:"主动的、大量的阅读能提高审美情趣,充实精神营养,完善人格塑造。"比如,当你读了《钢铁是怎样炼成的》之后,你会不被保尔·柯察金百折不挠的精神感动吗?有人读了此书后,认识到理想是一个人一生的向往和追求。一个没有理想的人,就像大海中一条无舵的小船,随波逐流;一个人有理想,且目标明确,就会对国家,对民族,对人类做出大的贡献。

下列英语谚语有力地体现了读书对提高素养,塑造人生的作用:

A good book is the best of friends, the same today and forever. (好书即挚友,相伴一生。)

Enlarge your views by reading. (读书以开阔视野增长见识。)

There is no friend so faithful as a good book. (最忠实的朋友莫过于一本好书。)

Use a book as a bee does flowers. (读书犹如蜜蜂采花酿蜜。)

Reading is to the mind what exercise to the body. (阅读对于心灵之重要, 犹如运动之于身体。)

2. 扩大外语学习中的"量"

中国人学习外语,精读、精听有余,但泛读、泛听远远不够。因此,中国人学习外语,在注重"精"的同时,必须更加注重"泛",即必须在"量"上狠下工夫。有了"量"的积累,才会有"质"的飞跃。

外语学习有一个"点一线一面"的问题。一本书只是一个点,无数本书连成一条线,更多的线形成一个面。所谓"水平"就是面的问题。拿阅读来说,首先要读大量的初级书。当读完 30 本英语初级读物后,读第 31 本时,可能就会没几个生词,就会轻松地读懂,这时就可以读中级水平的读物了。需要知道,量的积累在基础阶段最为重要。金字塔的魅力就在于它完美的建筑结构。有宽广深厚的基础,才能造就塔尖的辉煌。我国许多老一代的外语专家在谈及外语学习方法时,无不一言以蔽之地说:"学习外语最重要的就是一个'多'字!"

3. 体现外语学习中的循序渐进

许多中国人学了一段时间英语后常感到困难重重。其中,相当一部分人会觉得 再也学不下去了,只好半途而废。如大学里学英语的学生从图书馆借来一本英语原 著,一边看一边查生词,在书上记词义,写得密密麻麻,第一页看下来就有二十几



个生词,第二页还有二十几个,到了第五页已不知道第一页所云了。阅读对他们来说确实艰难、枯燥。读英语原著成了查英语词典、记英语生词,成了标准的苦差事。究其原因,就是学习材料太难,违背了"循序渐进"的原则。

在英语学习初级阶段可读一些英语原著改写的简易读物,方法是:先读500~800单词写成的读物,再读800~1500单词写成的,然后再读1500~2500单词写成的。这样逐步加深,循序渐进,就能读下去,就会读懂。这样,你读的材料,比如是小说,就会吸引你不断地读下去。就像小学生初次读西游记一样,可能会爱不释手。在阅读过程中,你会记住许多英语单词,学到许多英语表达,也会复习学过的句型结构和语法知识。你的英语水平就这样不知不觉地提高了。循序渐进阅读的巨大优点是:易于进行;增添兴趣;能产生成就感,培养自信;容易做到学以致用。

4. 双语阅读的必要性

母语在外语学习中既有促进作用,也有干扰作用。如果运用恰当,学习者在双语阅读中,母语的促进作用会不时地体现出来。教学实践证明,完全脱离母语,不符合中国人外语学习的实际,也不能有效地提高学习效率。

外语学习中本族语的影响不可避免。仅就初中学生而言,他们在开始学英语时,已有十三、四岁。可以说,他们已经熟练地掌握了本族语。他们已习惯于用本族语思维,用本族语理解和表达。在这种情况下始学英语,跟"幼儿学语"已有很大的不同。幼儿学说话时,他们很自然地把所学的话跟周围的事物联系起来,直接理解。而初中学生始学英语时,他们理解问题,表达思想,却很自然地首先想到了本族语。更何况是成人学习英语了。据此,英语学习中,某些学习阶段中的双语阅读是非常必要的。

5. 学习中外文化的重要渠道

学习外语,不仅要学语言,还要学文化。阅读世界名著,可以更多地了解所学语言国家的历史地理、风土人情、传统习俗、生活方式、行为规范、文学艺术、价值观念等。双语阅读,读者在接触和了解外国文化的同时,可加深对中华民族优秀传统文化的认识,接受属于全人类的先进文化的熏陶,提高对中外文化异同的敏感性和鉴别能力。

二、本系列丛书的特点

1. 选材经典

《世界英语文学名著双语阅读》系列选录的全部是英语国家的经典文学名著。其中有:《基督山伯爵》、《苔丝》、《汤姆.索亚历险记》、《哈姆雷特》、《傲

慢与偏见》、《巴黎圣母院》、《悲惨世界》、《雾都孤儿》、《牛虻》、《红与黑》、《飘》、《简. 爱》、《呼啸山庄》、《战争与和平》、《双城记》、《荆棘鸟》、《昆虫记》、《小王子》、《吸血鬼》,等等。因此,这里提供的是原汁原味的原创英语,而不是经过改编的二手英语。

2. 文本权威

英文原著保证了英语语言的权威性。而译文,由于是由知名英语专家重新翻译的,因而也保证了汉语语言权威性。

3. 印装精美

传承敦煌文艺出版社一贯的优良作风,本系列丛书的印装是一流的,印刷精细,装帧精美。无论是第一眼,还是从头至尾阅读,都会让读者赏心悦目。

三、写序者心语

写序者去敦煌一游后,无比感叹辉煌的敦煌文化;今天,写序者浏览了敦煌文 艺出版社即将出版的《世界英语文学名著双语阅读》系列丛书的书稿后,高度赞叹 书中流的中外文笔。禁不住,感叹和赞叹交织成以下七言诗:

敦煌文艺社一体颂

敦煌珍稀经洞藏,名著精粹艺社扬。神窟仙画惊世卷,金句银段不锈章。描眉点睛展魂魄,握笔走纸舞刀枪。古辉今放耀华梦,他劲我借助国强。

鉴于以上情况,本人诚挚地将敦煌文艺出版社出版的《世界英语文学名著双语阅读》系列丛书推荐给当代大学生和英语爱好者。

田式国 教授

2015年11月1日

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Chapter 1 The Prison-door

第一章 监狱之门

A THRONG of bearded men, in sadcoloured garments, and grey, steeple-crowned hats, intermixed with women, some wearing hoods, and others bareheaded, was assembled in front of a wooden edifice, the door of which was heavily timbered with oak, and studded with iron spikes.

The founders of a new colony, whatever Utopia of human virtue and happiness they might originally project, have invariably recognised it among their earliest practical necessities to allot a portion of the virgin soil as a cemetery, and another portion as the site of a prison. In accordance with this rule, it may safely be assumed that the forefathers of Boston had built the first prison-house somewhere in the vicinity of Cornhill, almost as seasonably as they marked out the first burial-ground, on Isaac Johnson's lot, and round about his grave, which subsequently became the nucleus of all the congregated sepulchres in the old churchyard of King's Chapel. Certain it is that, some fifteen or twenty years after the settlement of the town, the wooden jail was already marked with weather-stains and other indications of age. which gave a yet darker aspect to its beetlebrowed and gloomy front. The rust on the ponderous iron-work of its oaken door looked more antique than any thing else in the New World. Like all that pertains to crime, it seemed never to have known a youthful era. Before this ugly edifice, and between it and the wheel-track of the street, was a grass-plot, much overgrown with burdock, pig-weed, apple-peru, and such

一群身穿黯色长袍、头戴灰色尖顶高帽、留着胡须的男人,混杂着一些蒙着兜头帽或没戴头饰的女人,聚在一扇大木门前面。房门是用厚实的橡木做的,上面密密麻麻地钉满大铁钉子。

新殖民地的开拓者们,不管他们的头脑 中起初有什么关于人类品德和幸福的美妙理 想, 总要在各种实际需要的草创之中, 忘不 了划出一片未开垦的处女地充当墓地, 再则 出另一片土地来修建监狱。根据这一惯例, 我们可以有把握地推断:波士顿的先民们在 谷山一带的某处地方修建第一座监狱, 同在 艾萨克. 约朝逊地段标出头一块垄地几乎是 在同一时期。后来便以他的坟茔为核心,扩 展成王家教堂的那一片累累墓群的古老墓 地。可以确定无疑地说,早在镇子建立十五 年或二十年之际, 那座木造监狱就已经因风 吹日晒雨淋和岁月的流逝而为它那狰狞和阴 森的门面增加了几分晦暗凄楚的景象, 使它 那橡木大门上沉重的铁活的斑斑锈痕显得比 新大陆的任何陈迹都益发古老。象一切与罪 恶二字息息相关的事物一样,这座监狱似乎 从来不曾经历过自己的青春韶华。从这座丑 陋的大房子门前,一直到轧着车辙的街道, 有一片草地,上面过于繁茂地簇生着牛蒡、 茨藜、毒莠等等这类不堪人目的杂草, 这些 杂草显然在这块土地上找到了共通的东西, 因为正是在这块土地上早早便诞生了文明社 会的那栋黑花——监狱。然而, 在大门的一 侧,几乎就在门限处,有一从野玫瑰挺然而 立,在这六月的时分,盛开着精致的宝石般

unsightly vegetation, which evidently found something congenial in the soil that had so early borne the black flower of civilised society, a prison. But, on one side of the portal, and rooted almost at the threshold, was a wild rose-bush, covered, in this month of June, with its delicate gems, which might be imagined to offer their fragrance and fragile beauty to the prisoner as he went in, and to the condemned criminal as he came forth to his doom, in token that the deep heart of Nature could pity and be kind to him.

This rose-bush, by a strange chance, has been kept alive in history; but whether it had merely survived out of the stern old wilderness, so long after the fall of the gigantic pines and oaks that originally overshadowed it- or whether, as there is fair authority for believing, it had sprung up under the footsteps of the sainted Ann Hutchinson, as she entered the prison-door- we shall not take upon us to determine.

Finding it so directly on the threshold of our narrative, which is now about to issue from that inauspicious portal, we could hardly do otherwise than pluck one of its flowers, and present it to the reader. It may serve, let us hope, to symbolise some sweet moral blossom, that may be found along the track, or relieve the darkening close of a tale of human frailty and sorrow.

的花朵,这会使人想象,它们是在向步入监狱之门的囚犯或跨出阴暗的刑徒奉献着自己的芬芳和妩媚,借以表示在大自然的深深的心扉中,对他们仍存着一丝怜悯和仁慈。

由于某种奇异的机缘巧合,这一丛野玫瑰得以历劫而永生;至于这丛野玫瑰,是否仅仅因为原先严严实实地遮藏着它的巨松和伟橡早巳倒落,才得以在古老面苛刻的原野中侥幸存活,抑或如为人深信不疑的确凿证据所说,当年圣徒安妮·哈钦逊踏进狱门时,它便从她脚下破士而出,我们不必费神去确定。

既然我们要讲述的故事要从这一不样的门口开篇,而拾恰在门限处一眼便可望见这丛野玫瑰,我们怎能不摘下一朵玫瑰花,将其呈献给读者呢!但愿这株玫瑰花,在叙述这篇人性脆弱和人生悲哀的故事的进程中,能够象征道德之花的馥郁,而在读完故事阴晦凄惨的结局时,仍可以得到一些慰藉。

Chapter 2 The Market-place

第二章 市场

THE grass-plot before the jail, in Prison Lane, on a certain summer morning, not less than two centuries ago, was occupied by a pretty large number of the inhabitants of Boston; all with their eyes intently fastened on the iron-clamped oaken door. Amongst any other population, or at a later period in the history of New England, the grim rigidity that petrified the bearded physiognomies of these good people would have augured some awful business in hand. It could have betokened nothing short of the anticipated execution of some noted culprit, on whom the sentence of a legal tribunal had but confirmed the verdict of public sentiment. But, in that early severity of the Puritan character, an inference of this kind could not so indubitably be drawn. It might be, that a sluggish bondservant, or an undutiful child, whom his parents had given over to the civil authority, was to be corrected at the whipping-post. It might be, that an Antinomian, a Quaker, or other heterodox religionist, was to be scourged out of the town, or an idle and vagrant Indian, whom the white man's fire-water had made riotous about the streets, was to be driven with stripes into the shadow of the forest. It might be, too, that a witch, like old Mistress Hibbins, the bittertempered widow of the magistrate, was to die upon the gallows. In either case, there was very much the same solemnity of demeanour on the part of the spectators; as befitted a people amongst whom religion and law were almost identical, and in whose character both were so thoroughly interfused, that the mildest and the

二百多年前一个夏日的上午, 狱前街 上牢房门前的草地上,满满地站着好大一群 波士顿的居民,他们一个个都紧盯着布满铁 钉的橡木监狱大门。如若换成其他百姓,或 是推迟到新英格兰后来的历史阶段,这些留 着胡须的好心肠的居民们板着的冷冰冰的面 孔,可能是面临凶险的征兆,至少也预示着 某个臭名昭著的罪犯即将受到人们期待已久 的惩罚, 因为在那时, 法庭的判决无非是认 可公众舆论的裁处。但是,由于早年清教徒 性格严峻,这种推测未免过于武断。也许, 是一个慷慨的奴隶或是被家长送交给当局的 一名逆子要在这笞刑柱上受到管教。也许, 是一位唯信仰论者、一位教友派的教友或信 仰其它异端的教徒被鞭挞出城,或是一个闲 散的印第安游民, 因为喝了白人的烈酒满街 胡闹,要挨着鞭子给赶进树林。也许,那是 地方宫的遗愿西宾斯老夫人那样生性恶毒的 巫婆,将要给吊死在绞架上。无论属于哪种 情况, 围观者总是摆出分毫不爽的庄严姿态; 这倒十分符合早期移民的身分, 因为他们将 宗教和法律视同一体, 二者在他们的品性中 融溶为一,凡涉及公共纪律的条款,不管是 最轻微的还是最严重的都同样今他们肃然起 敬和望而生畏,确实,一个站在刑台上的罪 人能够从这样一些旁观看身上谋得的同情是 少而又少、冷而又冷的。另外, 如今只意味 着某种令人冷嘲热讽的惩罚, 在当时却可能 被赋予同死刑一样严厉的色彩。

severest acts of public discipline were alike made venerable and awful. Meagre, indeed, and cold, was the sympathy that a transgressor might look for, from such bystanders, at the scaffold. On the other hand, a penalty which, in our days, would infer a degree of mocking infamy and ridicule, might then be invested with almost as stern a dignity as the punishment of death itself.

It was a circumstance to be noted, on the summer morning when our story begins its course, that the women, of whom there were several in the crowd, appeared to take a peculiar interest in whatever penal infliction might be expected to ensue. The age had not so much refinement, that any sense of impropriety restrained the wearers of petticoat and farthingale from stepping forth into the public ways, and wedging their not unsubstantial persons, if occasion were, into the throng nearest to the scaffold at an execution. Morally, as well as materially, there was a coarser fibre in those wives and maidens of old English birth and breeding, than in their fair descendants, separated from them by a series of six or seven generations; for, throughout that chain of ancestry, every successive mother has transmitted to her child a fainter bloom, a more delicate and briefer beauty, and a slighter physical frame, if not a character of less force and solidity, than her own. The women who were now standing about the prison-door stood within less than half a century of the period when the man-like Elizabeth had been the not altogether unsuitable representative of the sex. They were her country-women; and the beef and ale of their native land, with a moral diet not a whit more refined, entered largely into their composition. The bright morning sun, therefore, shone on broad shoulders and well-developed busts, and on round and ruddy cheeks, that had ripened in the far-off island, and had hardly yet grown paler or thinner in the atmosphere of

就在我们的故事发生的那个夏天的早 晨,有一情况值得一提:挤在人群中的好几 位妇女,看来劝可能出现的任何刑罚那抱有 特殊的兴趣。那年月没有那么多文明讲究, 身着衬裙和撑裙的女人们公然出入于大庭广 众之中,只要有可能,便要撅动姻们那并不 娇弱的躯体,挤进最靠近刑台的人群中去, 也不会缎入什么不成体统的感觉。那些在英 伦故土上出生和成长的媳妇和姑娘们, 比起 她们六七代之后的漂亮的后裔来,身体要粗 壮些,精神也要粗犷些;因为通过家系承袭 的链条,每代母亲遗传给她女儿的,即使不 是较她为少的坚实有力的性格, 总会是比较 柔弱的体质、更加娇小和短暂的美貌和更加 纤细的身材。当时在监狱之门附近站着的妇 女们,和那位堪称代表女性的男子气概的伊 丽莎白相距不足半个世纪。她们是那位女王 的乡亲: 她们家多的牛肉和麦酒, 佐以未经 提炼的精神食粮,大量充实进她们的躯体。 因此, 明亮的晨感所照射着的, 是宽阔的肩 膀、发育丰满的胸脯和又圆又红的双颊 她们都是在通远的祖国本岛上长大成人的, 远还没有在新英格兰的气氛中变得白皙与瘦 削些。尤其令人瞩目的是,这些主妇们多数 人一开口便是粗喉咙、大嗓门,要是在今天, 她们的言谈无论是含义还是音量,都足以使 我们瞠目结舌。

New England. There was, moreover, a boldness and rotundity of speech among these matrons, as most of them seemed to be, that would startle us at the present day, whether in respect to its purport or its volume of tone.

"Goodwives," said a hard-featured dame of fifty, "I'll tell ye a piece of my mind. It would be greatly for the public behoof, if we women, being of mature age and church-members in good repute, should have the handling of such malefactresses as this Hester Prynne. What think ye, gossips? If the hussy stood up for judgment before us five, that are now here in a knot together, would she come off with such a sentence as the worshipful magistrates have awarded? Marry, I trow not!"

"People say," said another, "that the Reverend Master Dimmesdale, her godly pastor, takes it very grievously to heart that such a scandal should have come upon his congregation."

"The magistrates are God-fearing gentlemen, but merciful overmuch-that is a truth," added a third autumnal matron. "At the very least, they should have put the brand of a hot iron on Hester Prynne's forehead. Madam Hester would have winced at that, I warrant me. But she- the naughty baggage- little will she care what they put upon the bodice of her gown! Why, look you, she may cover it with a brooch, or such like heathenish adornment, and so walk the streets as brave as ever!"

"Ah, but," interposed, more softly, a young wife, holding a child by the hand, "Let her cover the mark as she will, the pang of it will be always in her heart."

"What do we talk of marks and brands, whether on the bodice of her gown, or the flesh of her forehead?" cried another female, the ugliest as well as the most pitiless of these self-constituted judges. "This woman has brought shame upon us all, and ought to die. Is there not

"婆娘们,"一个满脸横肉的五十岁的老婆子说,"我跟你们说说我的想法。要是我们这些上了一把年纪、名声又好的教会会友,能够处置海斯特·白蓝那种坏女人,倒是给大伙办了件好事。你们觉得怎么样,婆娘们?要是那个破靶站在眼下咱们这五个姐们儿跟前听候判决,她能够带着那些可敬的官老爷们赏给她的判决溜过去吗?老天爷,我才不信呢!"

"听人说,"另一个女人说,"尊敬的 丁梅斯代尔教长,就是她的牧师,为了在他 的教众中出了这桩丑事,简直伤心透顶啦。"

"那帮宫老爷都是敬神的先生,可惜慈悲心太重——这可是真事,"第三个人老珠黄的婆娘补充说。"最起码,他们应该在海斯特·白蓝的脑门上烙个记号。那总能让海斯特太太有点怕,我敢这么说。可她——那个破烂货——她才不在乎他们在她前襟上贴个什么呢!哼,你们等着瞧吧,她准会别上个胸针,或者是异教徒的什么首饰,档住胸口,照样招摇过市!"

"啊,不过,"一个手里领着孩子的年轻媳妇轻声插嘴说,"她要是想挡着那记号就随她去吧,反正她心里总会受折磨的。"

"我们扯什么记号不记号的,管它是在她前襟上还是脑门上呢?"另一个女人叫嚷着,她在这几个自命的法官中长相最丑,也最不留情。"这女人给我们大伙都丢了脸,她就该死。难道说没有管这种事的法律吗?明明有嘛,圣经里和法典上全都写着呢。那

law for it? Truly there is, both in the Scripture and the statute-book. Then let the magistrates, who have made it of no effect, thank themselves if their own wives and daughters go astray!"

"Mercy on us, goodwife," exclaimed a man in the crowd, "is there no virtue in woman, save what springs from a wholesome fear of the gallows? That is the hardest word yet! Hush, now, gossips! for the lock is turning in the prison-door, and here comes Mistress Prynne herself."

The door of the jail being flung open from within, there appeared, in the first place, like a black shadow emerging into sunshine, the grim and grisly presence of the town-beadle, with a sword by his side, and his staff of office in his hand. This personage prefigured and represented in his aspect the whole dismal severity of the Puritanic code of law, which it was his business to administer in its final and closest application to the offender. Stretching forth the official staff in his left hand, he laid his right upon the shoulder of a young woman, whom he thus drew forward; until, on the threshold of the prisondoor, she repelled him, by an action marked with natural dignity and force of character, and stepped into the open air, as if by her own free will. She bore in her arms a child, a baby of some three months old, who winked and turned aside its little face from the too vivid light of day; because its existence, heretofore, had brought it acquainted only with the grey twilight of a dungeon, or other darksome apartment of the prison.

When the young woman- the mother of this child- stood fully revealed before the crowd, it seemed to be her first impulse to clasp the infant closely to her bosom; not so much by an impulse of motherly affection, as that she might thereby conceal a certain token, which was wrought or fastened into her dress. In a moment, however, wisely judging that one

就请这些不照章办事的宫老爷们的太太小姐 们去走邪路吧,那才叫自作自受呢!"

"天哪,婆娘们,"人群中一个男人惊呼道,"女人看到绞刑架就害怕,除去这种廉耻之心,她们身上难道就没有德性了吗?别把话说得太重了!轻点,喂,婆娘们!监狱之门的锁在转呢,海斯特太太本人就要出来了。"

监狱之门从里面给一下子打开了,最先露面的是狱警,他腰侧挎着剑,手中握着权杖,那副阴森可怖的模样象个暗影似的出现在日光之中。这个角色的尊容便是清教徒法典全部冷酷无情的象征和代表,对触犯法律购人最终和最直接执法则是他的差事。此时他伸出左手举着权杖,右手抓着一个年轻妇女的肩头,挽着她向前走;到了监狱之门口,她用了一个颇能说明她个性的力量和天生的尊严的动作,推开狱警,象是出于她自主的意志一般走进露天地。她怀里抱着一个三个月左右的婴儿,那孩子眨着眼睛,转动她降生以来,还只习惯于监狱中的土牢或其它暗室那种昏晦的光线呢。

当那年轻的妇女——就是婴儿的母亲——全身位立在人群面前时,她的第一个冲动似乎就是把孩子抱在胸前;她这么做与其说是出于母爱的激情,不如说可以借此掩盖钉在她衣裙上的标记。然而,她很快就醒悟过来了,用她的耻辱的一个标记来掩盖另一个标记是无济于事的,于是,索兴用一条胳膊架着孩子,她虽然面孔红得发烧,却露