THE GREAT FRENCH NOVEL
THAT OPENED NEW HORIZONS
OF LITERATURE IN THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY

ABRIDGED WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY JAMES K. ROBINSON UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Les Misérables

by Victor Hugo

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY CHARLES E. WILBOUR

ABRIDGED
WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY JAMES K. ROBINSON ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI Sale of this book without a front cover may be unauthorized. If this book is coverless, it may have been reported to the publisher as "unsold or destroyed" and neither the author nor the publisher may have received payment for it.

A Fawcett Book

Published by The Random House Publishing Group Copyright © 1961 by CBS Publications, The Consumer Publishing Division of CBS Inc.

Motion picture artwork & photography © 1997 by Columbia Pictures Industries, Inc. All rights reserved.

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions, including the right to reproduce this book or portions thereof. Published in the United States by The Random House Publishing Group, a division of Random House, Inc., New York, and simultaneously in Canada by Random House of Canada Limited, Toronto.

Fawcett is a registered trademark and the Fawcett colophon is a trademark of Random House, Inc.

www.ballantinebooks.com

ISBN 0-449-30002-1

Manufactured in the United States of America

First Fawcett Premier Edition: April 1961 First Ballantine Books Edition: November 1982

OPM 69 68 67 66 65 64

Les Misérables

Books published by The Random House Publishing Group are available at quantity discounts on bulk purchases for premium, educational, fund-raising, and special sales use. For details, please call 1-800-733-3000.

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertong

Introduction

THE AUTHOR of Les Misérables, Victor-Marie Hugo, born in 1802, was at the age of thirty already a recognized master of the arts of poetry, drama and fiction. A political figure as well, he was banished to the Channel Island of Guernsey for opposing Louis Napoleon's coup of 1851. During his twenty-year exile he wrote a number of novels, the most notable being Les Misérables, published in 1862. After his death in Paris in 1885 he lay in state beneath the Arc de Triomphe and was buried in the Pantheon among France's greatest men.

Les Misérables, Hugo's best and most famous novel, is essentially the story of Jean Valjean and those who profoundly influenced him. The novel opens on Jean just after he has been released from the galleys, to which he had been sent nineteen years before for trying to steal a loaf of bread to feed his sister and her starving children. His yellow passport, signifying him as an ex-convict. closes all doors to him except that of the Bishop of D—— who, by his Christian charity and faith in Jean's best nature, starts him on a new career as a good man. As M. Madeleine, Jean becomes a thriving manufacturer and mayor of M--- sur M---, though he is under the suspicion of a tenacious police inspector. Javert, Jean's public career ends suddenly when he is forced by conscience to expose himself to prevent the conviction of an innocent man for a crime which Jean had committed

The remaining four parts of the novel show us Jean Valjean in Paris, whither he fled after escaping from the galleys. In a succession of houses and under a number of assumed names, Jean brings up a little girl, Cosette, in fulfilment of his promise to her dying mother, Fantine, In Paris Jean is again hounded by Javert, whom he once eludes after a thrilling manhunt, another time after an ambush. Meanwhile, Cosette becomes a beautiful young lady wooed secretly by the youthful idealist, Marius. Faced with the loss of the one person he loves, Jean nevertheless rescues the gravely-wounded Marius from a revolutionary barricade, carries him to safety through the terrifying sewers of Paris, and insures his marriage to Cosette. Not until he is on his deathbed does Jean Valiean feel the unrestrained love of Cosette and Marius and release from his painful past.

This summary may suggest that the novel is sheer melodrama, a sensational adventure story about a man who triumphs over the evil in himself and in others. It is much more than that. It is a great humanitarian novel which shows how a man can be redeemed by accepting suffering, by doing the duty his conscience directs him to, by sacrificing himself lovingly.

It is a novel about a real, recognizable world, the France of the post-Napoleonic age. It accurately reflects the inhumane treatment of convicts and ex-convicts, the violent political upheavals of the times, the character of Paris. The chief characters had actual models. The bishop of D—— was patterned on Monsignore Miolles of Digne, who helped a real criminal as Jean Valjean was helped. The Baron Pontmercy resembled General Hugo, the author's father. Young Marius Pontmercy, the political idealist, recalled young Victor Hugo, and his courtship of Cosette was like Hugo's of Adèle Foucher, who became Madame Hugo.

From the moment of its publication Les Misérables

created a great stir. Among French readers its sales were so great that Hugo was guaranteed a good income for life. In America it was a favorite of Civil War soldiers. Though some critics, especially English critics, attacked the book for its sensationalism, indecency and hollowness, others defended it memorably. The Frenchman, Gautier, impressed with the novel's vigor, said it was "no handiwork of man but a phenomenon of natural forces." Among English admirers, Tennyson, recalling the account of Jean's death, called Hugo "lord of human tears." George Meredith considered Les Misérables the "masterwork of fiction of this century," and Walter Pater classed it with such other great works of art as Dante's Divine Comedy, Milton's Paradise Lost and the Holy Bible.

A century after its triumphant publication Les Misérables may not take us by storm, but it can hardly fail to move us with its convincing characterizations, its vivid presentation of nineteenth-century problems, beliefs and events, its animating human sympathy, its moving treatment of the struggle for existence and the supernatural power of love. It is hard to think of a novel which has more memorable characters: the Bishop, Jean Valjean, Javert, Cosette, Marius. Jean Valjean, at least, belongs in that gallery of unforgettable fictional characters beside Flaubert's Madame Bovary, Melville's Captain Ahab, Dickens' Abel Magwitch. Hugo's characters reveal themselves in adventures which, if hair-raising, are nevertheless appropriate. Les Misérables successfully conveys important moral ideas through an exciting story.

The abridgement of Les Misérables which follows is inevitably different from the complete novel. What is chiefly lost is the novel of ideas, the novel which treats a number of the central problems and interests of nineteenth-century France. What remains is a novel of character and action seen in much clearer outline. Even when the novel

was first published discerning critics noted that for all the novel's power it was diffuse and wordy. They saw that too much philosophizing slowed down the movement of the narrative and that digressions of various sorts were often so lengthy that the narrative thread was sometimes lost. Digressions on the glass industry, on the Picpus Convent, on money, on Paris slang, on revolutionary thought, on the use of sewage as fertilizer have little to do with the central action. Accounts of the Battle of Waterloo and the Insurrection of 1832 are interesting, even brilliant, but they are only remotely relevant.

It has therefore been desirable and possible to abridge the novel, to dispense with numerous lengthy digressions and to eliminate many a phrase, a sentence, a paragraph. By means of such cutting there emerges more clearly the moving, heroic life of a simple and good man.

JAMES K. ROBINSON

University of Cincinnati

Author's Preface

So long as there shall exist, by reason of law and custom, a social condemnation, which, in the face of civilization, artificially creates hells on earth, and complicates a destiny that is divine, with human fatality; so long as the three problems of the age—the degradation of man by poverty, the ruin of woman by starvation, and the dwarfing of childhood by physical and spiritual night—are not solved; so long as, in certain regions, social asphyxia shall be possible; in other words, and from a yet more extended point of view, so long as ignorance and misery remain on earth, books like this cannot be useless.

Hauteville House, 1862.

"The appearance of such a book as
THE AGE OF INNOCENCE by an American is a matter
for public rejoicing. It is one of the best novels of
the twentieth century and looks like a permanent
addition to literature."

—The New York Times Book Review

—The New York Times Book Review October 17, 1920

THE AGE OF INNOCENCE by Edith Wharton

Set in turn-of-the-century New York, this classic novel reveals a society governed by the dictates of taste and form, manners and morals, and intricate social ceremonies. Newland Archer, soon to marry the lovely May Welland, is a man torn between his respect for tradition and family and his attraction to May's strongly independent cousin, the Countess Ellen Olenska.

As a richly drawn portrait of a vanished, elite New York culture of elegant lifestyles and luxurious brownstones in which beauty and innocence are valued above truth, THE AGE OF INNOCENCE provides a compelling and heartbreaking look at the conflict between human passions and the social tribe that tries to control them at any cost.

"I wish this new version of HUCKLEBERRY FINN would be distributed to all the nation's classrooms as the basic text and lead to a badly needed reconsideration of the questions it raises."

> —James McPherson Chicago Tribune

ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN

The Only Comprehensive Edition

by Mark Twain with a foreword and addendum by Victor Doyno

Now, in this extraordinary literary discovery, the original first half of Mark Twain's American masterpiece is available for the first time ever to a general readership. Lost for more than a century, the passages reinstated in this edition reveal a novel even more controversial than the version Twain published in 1885 and provide valuable insight into his creative process.

A breakthrough of unparalleled impact, this comprehensive edition of an American classic is the final rebuttal in the tireless debate of "what Mark Twain really meant."

"The world has a great writer in Erich Maria Remarque. He is a craftsman of unquestionably first rank, a man who can bend language to his will."

—The New York Times Book Review

ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT

by Erich Maria Remarque

Paul Baumer enlisted with his classmates in the German army of World War I. Youthful, enthusiastic, they become soldiers. Despite what they have learned, they collapse under the first of many bombardments in the trenches. And as the horrible war plods on year after year, Paul vows to fight against the principles of hate that pit young men of the same generation but different uniforms against each other—if only he can come out of the war alive.

ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT is a classic exploration of the tragedy of war and the strength of the human spirit.

"I wish this new version of HUCKLEBERRY FINN would be distributed to all the nation's classrooms as the basic text and lead to a badly needed reconsideration of the questions it raises."

> —James McPherson Chicago Tribune

ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN

The Only Comprehensive Edition

by Mark Twain with a foreword and addendum by Victor Doyno

Now, in this extraordinary literary discovery, the original first half of Mark Twain's American masterpiece is available for the first time ever to a general readership. Lost for more than a century, the passages reinstated in this edition reveal a novel even more controversial than the version Twain published in 1885 and provide valuable insight into his creative process.

A breakthrough of unparalleled impact, this comprehensive edition of an American classic is the final rebuttal in the tireless debate of "what Mark Twain really meant."

"The world has a great writer in Erich Maria Remarque. He is a craftsman of unquestionably first rank, a man who can bend language to his will."

-The New York Times Book Review

ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT

by Erich Maria Remarque

Paul Baumer enlisted with his classmates in the German army of World War I. Youthful, enthusiastic, they become soldiers. Despite what they have learned, they collapse under the first of many bombardments in the trenches. And as the horrible war plods on year after year, Paul vows to fight against the principles of hate that pit young men of the same generation but different uniforms against each other—if only he can come out of the war alive.

ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT is a classic exploration of the tragedy of war and the strength of the human spirit.

Contents

INTRODUCTION

AOTHOR STREETHEL	, AI
FANTINE	
THE FALL	3
TO ENTRUST IS SOMETIMES TO ABANDON	40
THE DESCENT	48
JAVERT	63
THE CHAMPMATHIEU AFFAIR	72
COUNTER-STROKE	95
COSETTE	
THE SHIP ORION	113
FULFILMENT OF THE PROMISE TO THE DEPARTED	118
THE OLD GORBEAU HOUSE	120
A DARK CHASE NEEDS A SILENT HOUND	131
CEMETERIES TAKE WHAT IS GIVEN THEM	145
MARIUS	
THE GRAND BOURGEOIS	153
v	

vi	Contents	
THE GRANDFATHE	R AND THE GRANDSON	157
THE EXCELLENCE	OF MISFORTUNE	181
THE CONJUNCTION	N OF TWO STARS	187
THE NOXIOUS POO	R	201
SA	INT AND IDYL DENIS	
0, 1	F THE RUE PLUMET	
EPONINE		237
THE HOUSE IN THE	E RUE PLUMET	242
AID FROM BELOW	MAY BE AID FROM ABOVE	259
THE END OF WHIC	H IS UNLIKE THE BEGINNING	262
ENCHANTMENTS A	ND DESOLATIONS	269
WHERE ARE THEY	GOING?	272
MARIUS ENTERS TI	HE SHADOW	279
THE GRANDEURS O	OF DESPAIR	281
THE RUE DE L'HON	MME ARMÉ	294
	JEAN VALJEAN	
WAR BETWEEN FO	UR WALLS	305
MIRE, BUT SOUL		318
JAVERT OFF THE T	RACK	335
THE GRANDSON AT	ND THE GRANDFATHER	338

THE WHITE NIGHT

THE TWILIGHT WANE

THE LAST DROP IN THE CHALICE

SUPREME SHADOW, SUPREME DAWN

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertong

351

358

369

376