A detailed oil painting of Alexander Hamilton, shown from the chest up, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. The background is dark and textured.

ALEXANDER  
HAMILTON

汉密尔顿

美国金融之父

RON CHERNOW

[美] 罗恩·彻诺 著

应韶荃 姚晨辉 齐宛基

徐雯菲 何思婷 毛成婷

译

上海远东出版社

ALEXANDER  
HAMILTON




# 汉密尔顿

美国金融之父

〔美〕 罗恩·彻诺 著

应韶荃 姚晨辉 齐宛基 徐雯菲 何思婷 毛成婷 译

 上海远东出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

汉密尔顿：美国金融之父 / (美) 彻诺著；应韶荃等译。  
—上海：上海远东出版社，2011  
(坐标书架)  
ISBN 978 - 7 - 5476 - 0384 - 0

I. ①汉… II. ①彻…②应… III. ①汉密尔顿, A.  
(1757~1804)—生平事迹 IV. ①K837.127=41

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 150514 号

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Copyright: © RON CHERNOW, 2004

Simplified Chinese edition copyright © 2011 by SHANGHAI FAR EAST PUBLISHERS

This edition arranged with MELANIE JACKSON AGENCY, L. L. C. through ANDREW NURNBERG ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL LTD. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, or otherwise, without the written permission of the publishers.

本书中文简体版由作者授权上海远东出版社独家出版。未经出版者书面许可，本书的任何部分不得以任何方式复制或抄袭。

图字：09 - 2010 - 647 号

策 划：应韶荃(vesselbooks@163.com) 许霞

责任编辑：许 霞

封面设计：李 廉

坐标书架

汉密尔顿 美国金融之父

著者：[美]罗恩·彻诺

译者：应韶荃 姚晨辉 齐宛基 徐雯菲 何思婷 毛成婷

出版：上海世纪出版股份有限公司远东出版社

地址：中国上海市仙霞路 357 号

邮编：200336

网址：www.ydbook.com

发行：新华书店上海发行所 上海远东出版社

制版：南京前锦排版服务有限公司

印刷：上海文艺大一印刷有限公司

装订：上海文艺大一印刷有限公司

版次：2011 年 8 月第 1 版

印次：2011 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

开本：710×1000 1/16

字数：776 千字

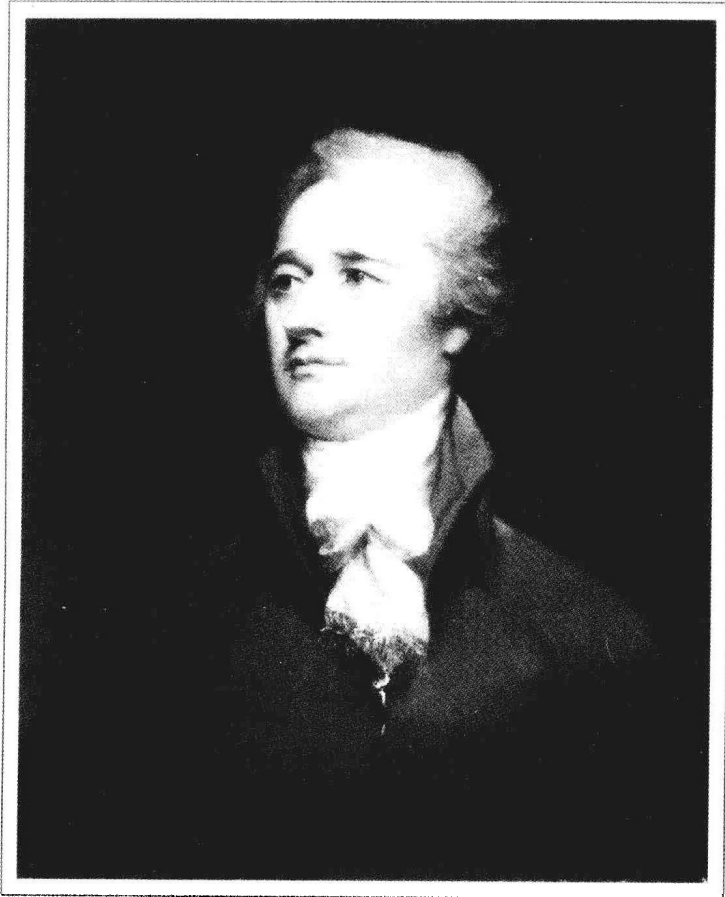
印张：43.5 插页 12

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5476 - 0384 - 0/K · 124 定价：128.00 元

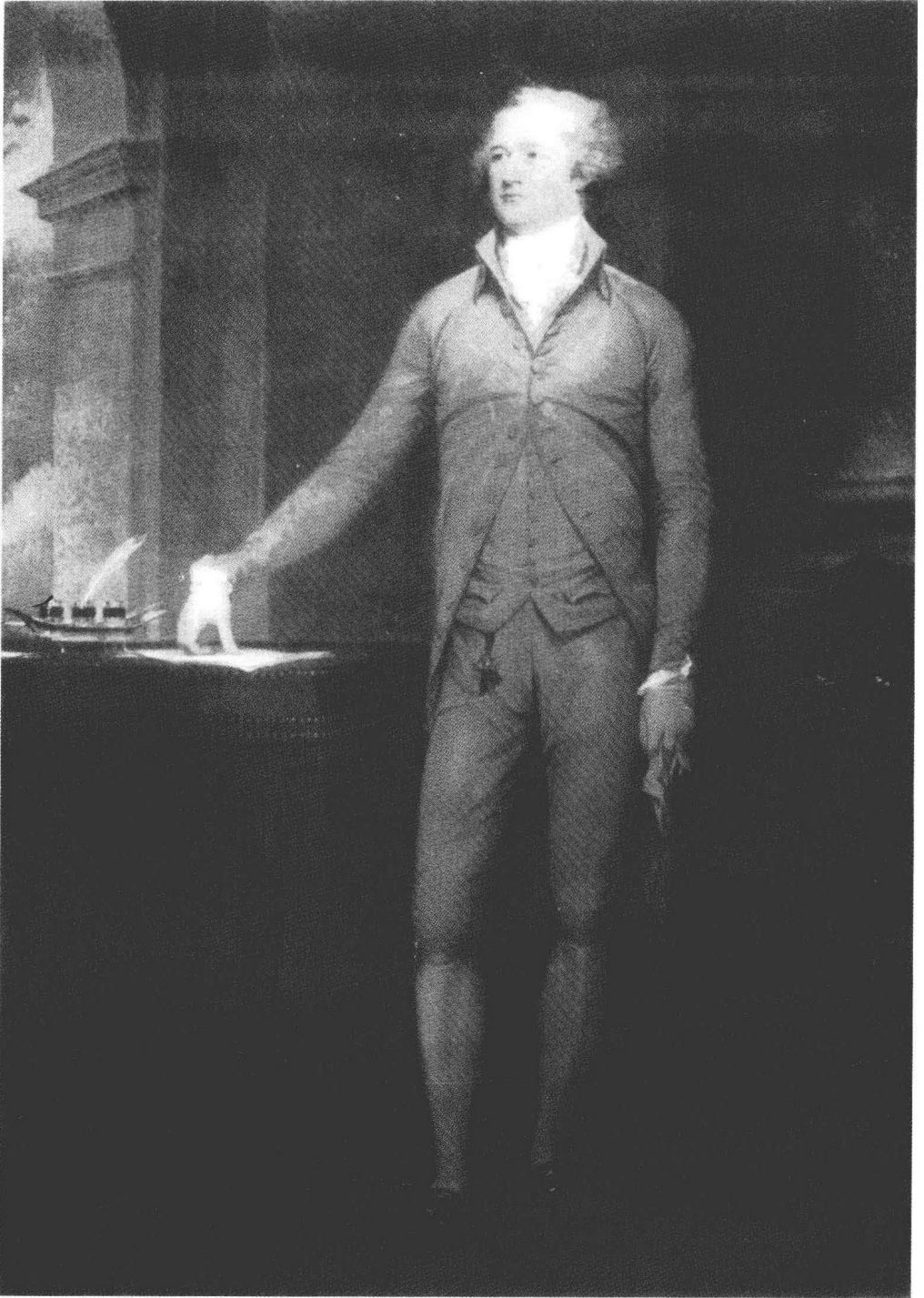
版权所有 盗版必究(举报电话：62347733)

如发生质量问题，读者可向工厂调换。

零售、邮购电话：021 - 62347733 - 8555



*Alexander Hamilton*



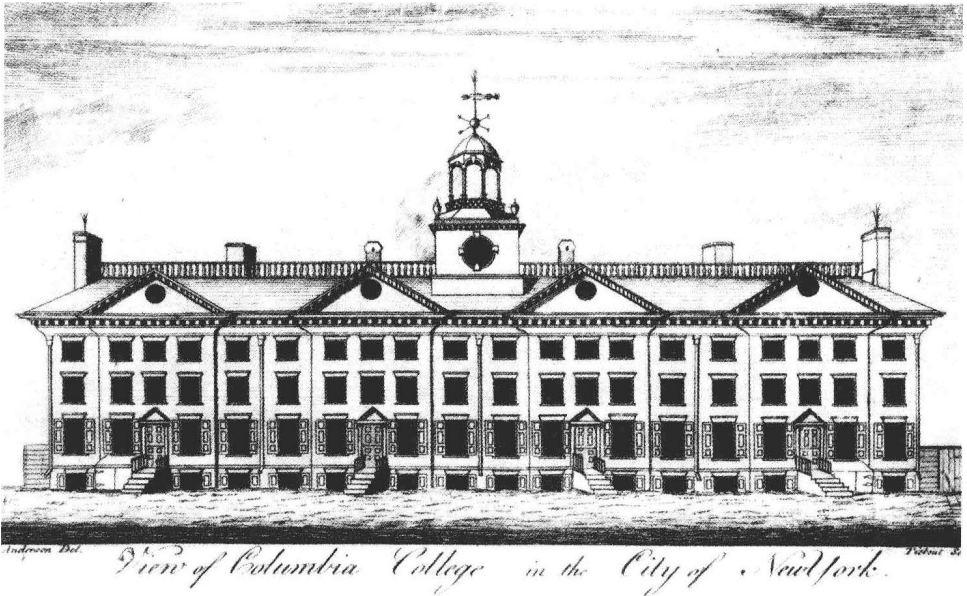
亚历山大·汉密尔顿的全身像,从中可以看出他衣着得体,温文尔雅。约翰·特兰伯尔绘于1792年



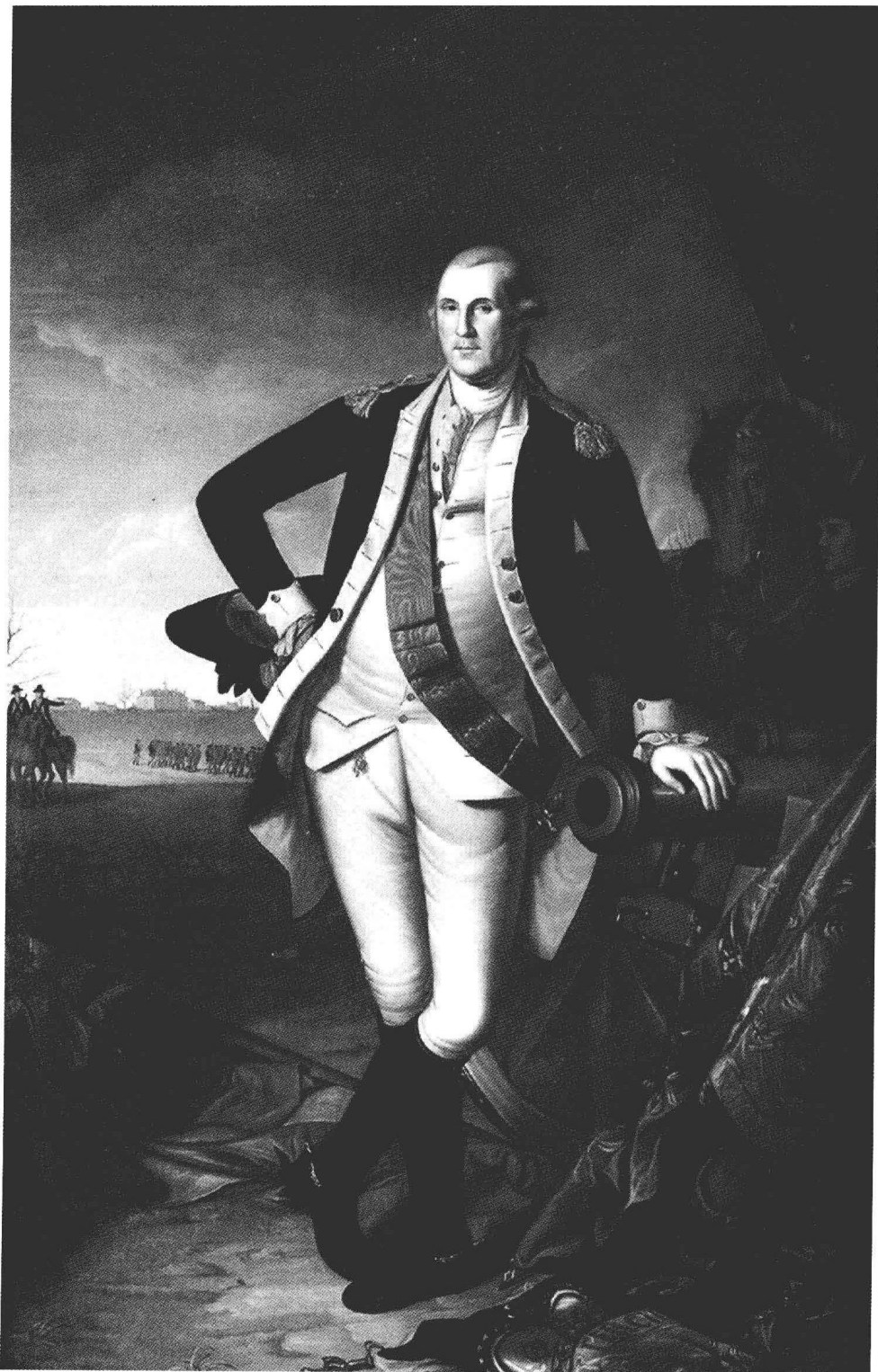
在丈夫的要求下，伊丽莎白·斯凯勒·汉密尔顿请身陷囹圄的艺术家拉尔夫·厄尔为自己画像。厄尔传神地捕捉到伊丽莎白生机勃勃、毫不做作的本性



迈尔斯·库珀,英国国教牧师,国王学院第二任院长。这幅肖像绘制于1768年,充分显示出这个冥顽不化的托利党人的自负。在美国独立战争早期,汉密尔顿曾帮助他摆脱爱国者的攻击



18世纪时,国王学院位于曼哈顿下城,可以俯瞰哈德逊河的美景



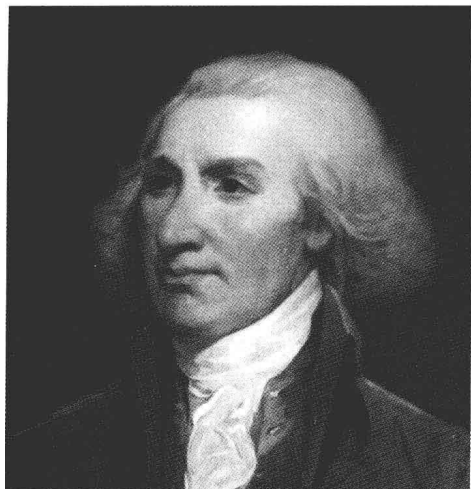
华盛顿在普林斯顿。这幅肖像画由查尔斯·威尔逊·皮尔在 1779 年完成，展现了独立战争时期这位将军的优雅作派，与他担任总统后的刻板形象截然不同



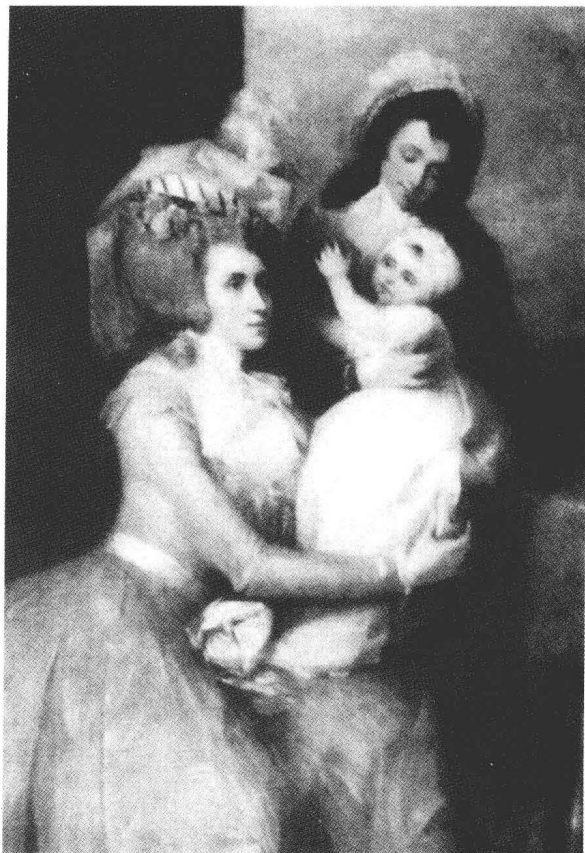


在独立战争时期，汉密尔顿、拉斐特侯爵（见下图，法国大革命早期身着军装）和约翰·劳伦斯这三个勇敢的年轻人建立了深厚的友情。劳伦斯的微缩像（见左图）可能是送给玛莎·曼宁的礼物

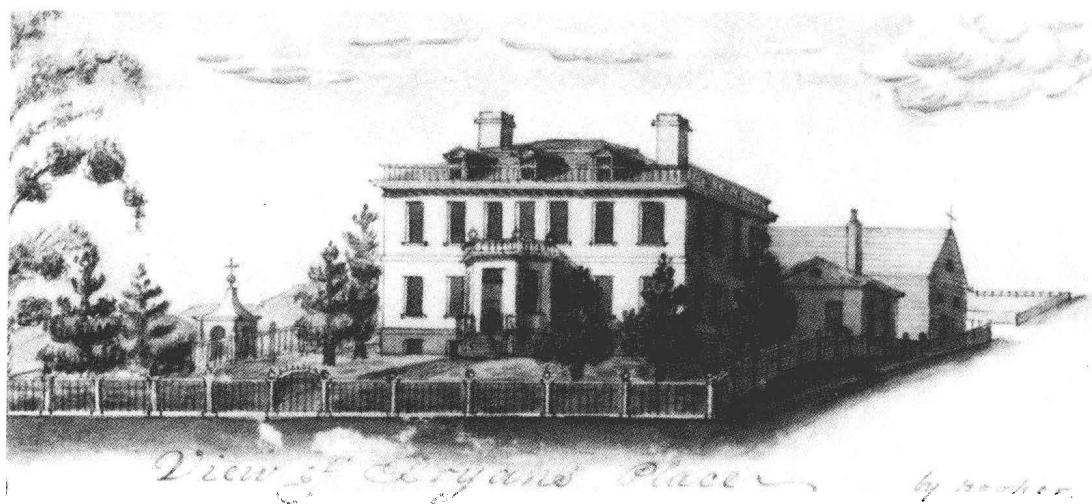




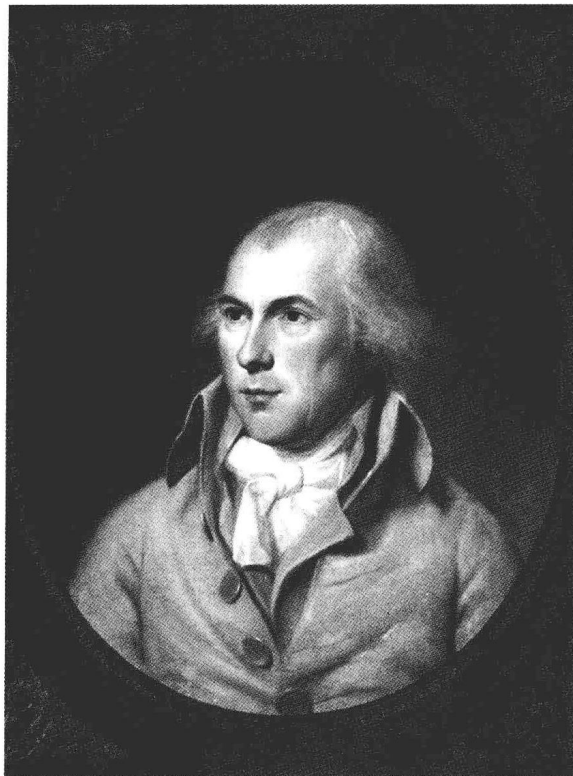
菲利普·斯凯勒将军，一个注重身份的人。尽管汉密尔顿背负私生子之名，这位将军却依然接受他做自己的女婿



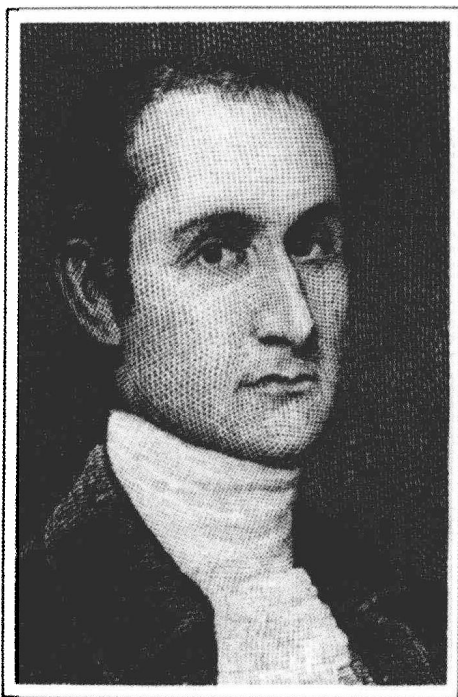
安杰丽卡·丘奇是快乐、聪明和时尚的化身。她对妹夫汉密尔顿，对托马斯·杰斐逊以及其他政要都有着不同寻常的吸引力



位于奥尔巴尼的斯凯勒公馆。在这里，紧张劳碌的汉密尔顿能够稍作放松



詹姆斯·麦迪逊的这幅肖像画完成于1792年。当时距他与汉密尔顿合著《联邦论》已过去若干年。画像充分显现出他强硬、好斗的本性，正如他在众议院阻挠汉密尔顿的金融计划时展示的那样



约翰·杰伊的这幅画像绘制于他与汉密尔顿合著《联邦论》之前。因受风湿病困扰，谨慎、忧郁的杰伊后来不得不退出了合作计划

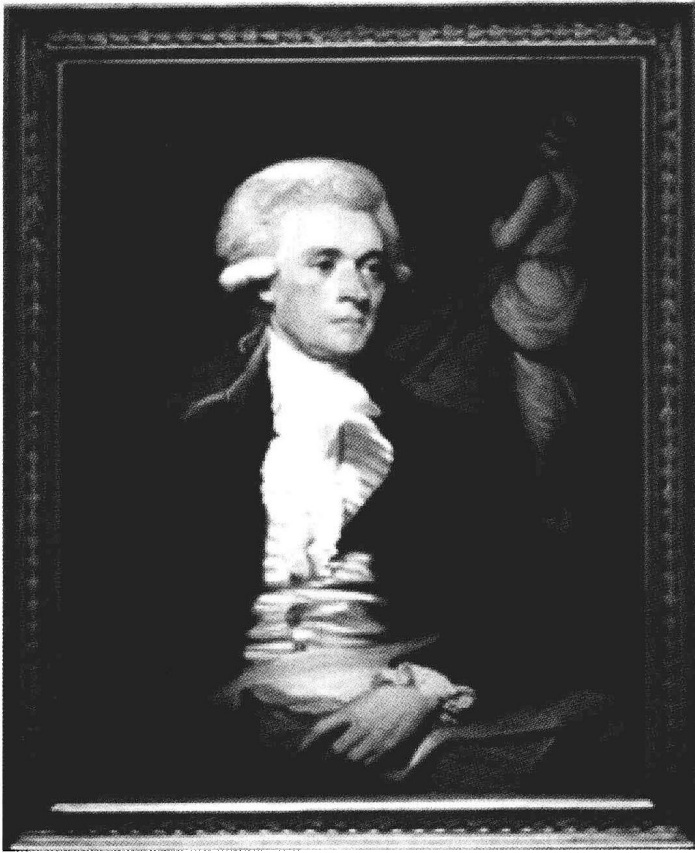
For the Independent Journal.  
**The FEDERALIST. No. I.**  
 To the People of the State of New-York.

AFTER an unequivocal experience of the inefficacy of the subsisting Federal Government, you are called upon to deliberate on a new Constitution for the United States of America. The subject speaks its own importance; comprehending in its consequences, nothing less than the existence of the UNION, the safety and welfare of the parts of which it is composed, the fate of an empire, in many respects, the most interesting in the world. It has been frequently remarked, that it seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable or not, of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend, for their political constitutions, on accident and force. If there be any truth in the remark, the crisis, at which we are arrived, may with propriety be regarded as the era in which that decision is to be made; and a wrong election of the part we shall act, may, in this view, deserve to be considered as the general misfortune of mankind.

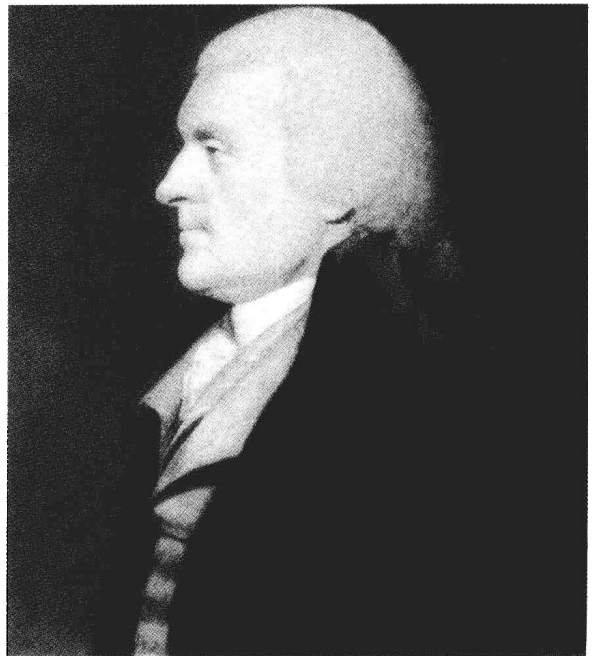
This idea will add the inducements of philanthropy to those of patriotism to heighten the solicitude, which all considerate and good men must feel for the event. Happy will it be if our choice should be decided by a judicious estimate of our true interests, unperplexed and unbiassed by considerations not connected with the public good. But this is a thing more ardently to be wished, than seriously to be expected. The plan offered to our deliberations, affects too many particular interests, innovates upon too many local institutions, not to involve in its discussion a variety of objects foreign to its merits, and of views, passions and prejudices little favourable to the discovery of truth.

Among the most formidable of the obstacles, which the new Constitution will have to encounter, may readily be distinguished the obvious interest of a certain class of men in every State to resist all changes which may hazard a diminution of the power, emolument and consequence of the offices they hold under the State establishments—and the perverted ambition of another class of men, who will either hope to aggrandize themselves by the confusions of their country, or will flatter themselves with fairer prospects of elevation from the subdivision of the empire into several partial confederacies, than from its union under one government.

第一篇在报纸上发表的文章。汉密尔顿在亢奋状态下写出了这些文章，有时一个星期要完成5-6篇



托马斯·杰斐逊的两幅画像,从中可以看出,他从旅居巴黎时的浮华贵族变身为约翰·亚当斯政府中朴素的共和党副总统





菲利普·弗雷诺, 诗人, 煽动家。杰斐逊和麦迪逊招募他担任《国民公报》的主编。弗雷诺用反行政垄断的言论干扰汉密尔顿和华盛顿

威廉·贾尔斯, 来自弗吉尼亚州的年轻众议员。他轮番使用决议和调查来折磨财政部长汉密尔顿



美国驻法公使詹姆斯·门罗。汉密尔顿夫妇坚信, 此人被联邦政府从法国召回后, 处心积虑地曝光汉密尔顿与玛丽亚·雷诺兹的丑闻



虚荣浮夸的法国大使“公民热内”同时引发了疯狂的支持和强烈的反对，并加深了这个被法国大革命撕扯的新生国家的裂痕

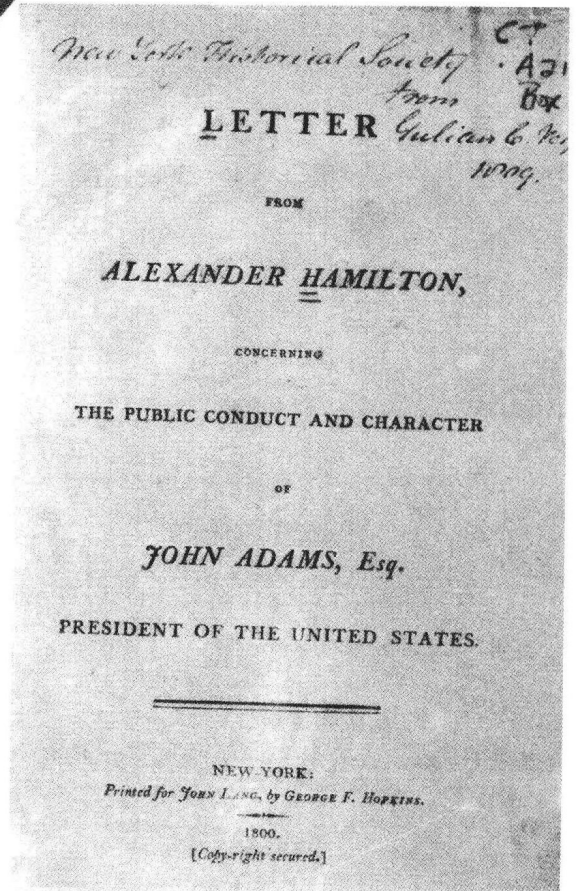


塔列朗称赞汉密尔顿是那个时代最伟大的政治家。汉密尔顿却认为这个法国政治家聪明过人，但缺乏原则



约翰·亚当斯任副总统时的画像。他拥有令人生畏的力量和不屈不挠的斗志

汉密尔顿在1800年发表的谴责亚当斯总统的宣传册。这是汉密尔顿职业生涯中的一处败笔，只能加速他政治地位的下滑



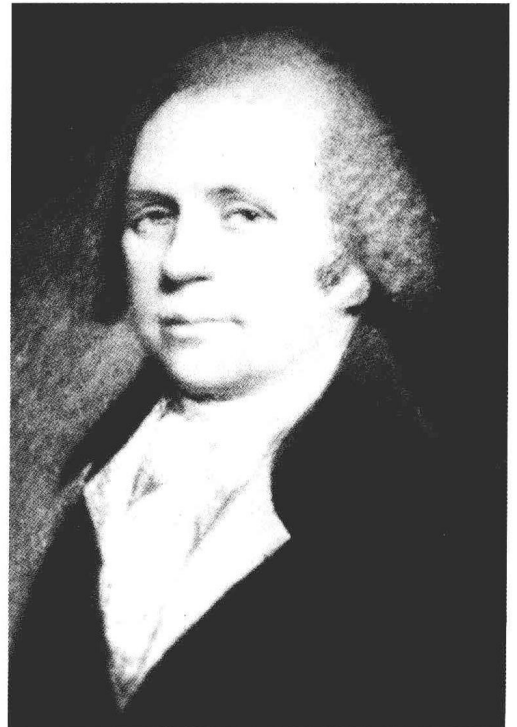


亚当斯内阁的成员,有流言称他们受  
汉密尔顿操控

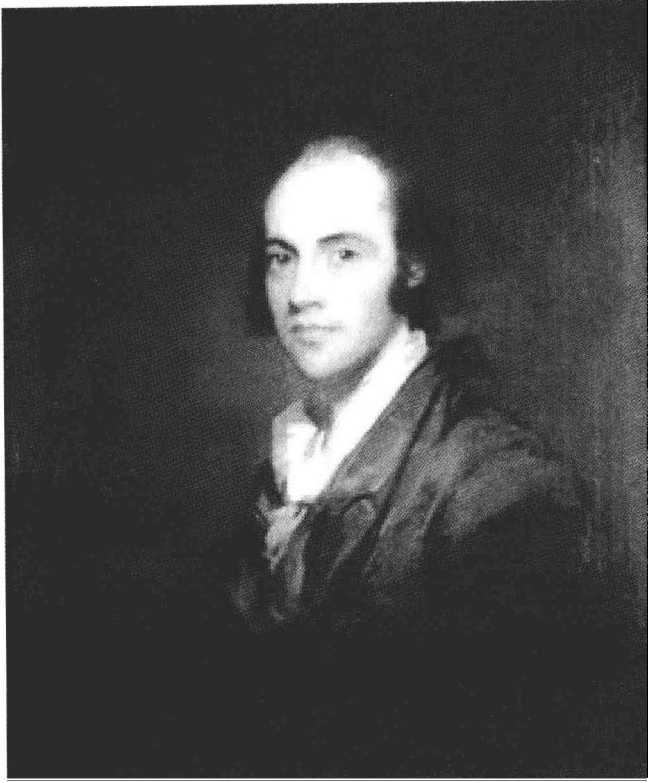
左: 国务卿蒂莫西·皮克林

左下: 财政部长小奥利弗·沃尔科特

右下: 战争部长詹姆斯·麦克亨利







阿伦·伯尔职业生涯的三个阶段：  
左：约绘制于1792年，当时他已取代菲利普·斯凯勒成为纽约州参议员  
左下：副总统，绘制于1802年，与汉密尔顿决斗前两年  
右下：绘制于1834年，辞世前两年。疲惫的伯尔为自己的最后一幅肖像坐在画家面前，显露出愤世嫉俗的神态

