

外研社·英汉对照人物传记丛书

JANE AUSTEN

简·奥斯汀

Helen Lefroy (英) 著

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Pocket Biographies

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木 点 译

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简·奥斯汀

Helen Lefroy (英) 著

木点译

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致读者

《外研社·英汉对照人物传记丛书》(Pocket Biographies)由英国 Sutton 出版公司授权外语教学与研究出版社翻译并出版发行。这些人物传记生动客观地向读者介绍了历史上杰出人物的生平事迹及对历史和社会发展的影响。这些人物中包括音乐家、政治家、王室贵族、科学家、民主政治领袖、哲学思想家、电影明星和剧作家等。他们大都具有独特的人生经历、性格魅力和历史功绩,其名字为世人所传诵。本套丛书英汉对照,英文部分完全保留了作品的原汁原味,中文部分则以英文为基础,可帮助读者更好地理解原著。

本套丛书适合所有英语学习者和爱好者,读者既可以从语言文字的角度咀嚼英文原著的精华,又可以从认识世界的角度更好地重温历史人物及历史事件。

C H R O N O L O G Y

- 1764 The Revd George Austen and Cassandra
 Leigh married in Walcot Church, Bath
- 1765 James, their first child, born
- 1766 George, the handicapped son, born
- 1767 Edward born; he took the name Knight
 in 1812
- 1768 The Austens move into Steventon
 Rectory
- 1771 Henry Thomas born
- 1773 Cassandra Elizabeth born
- 1774 Francis (Frank) William born
- 1775 16 December, Jane born
- 1779 Charles John, the Austens' last child,
 born
- 1783 Cassandra, Jane and their cousin Jane
 Cooper go to Mrs Cawley in Oxford
 for lessons
- 1784—8 Amateur dramatics at Steventon
 Rectory
- 1785 Cassandra and Jane join Jane Cooper at
 the Abbey School, Reading, but return
 home at the end of 1786
- 1787—93 Jane busy writing stories and sketches
- 1791 Edward marries Elizabeth Bridges

生平记事

- 1764 瑞伍德·乔治·奥斯汀和卡桑德拉·利
在巴斯的沃尔科特教堂结婚
- 1765 他们的第一个儿子詹姆士出生
- 1766 他们残疾的儿子乔治出生
- 1767 爱德华出生;1812年他被封为爵士
- 1768 奥斯汀一家搬到斯蒂文顿教区
- 1771 亨利·托马斯出生
- 1773 卡桑德拉·伊丽莎白出生
- 1774 弗朗西斯(弗兰克)·威廉出生
- 1775 12月16日,简出生
- 1779 查尔斯·约翰,奥斯汀家最小的儿子出生
- 1783 卡桑德拉,简和她们的堂姐简·库柏到牛
津的考利夫人那里去上课
- 1784~1788 斯蒂文顿教区的业余戏剧表演
- 1785 卡桑德拉和简同库柏一道去修道院学校
上阅读课,于1786年年底返回家中
- 1787~1793 简忙于小说和随笔的写作
- 1791 爱德华和伊丽莎白·布里奇斯结婚

- 1792 James marries Anne Mathew
Cassandra becomes engaged to the
Revd Tom Fowle
- 1795 James's wife Anne dies; his daughter
Anna is taken to live at Steventon
Rectory
- 1795–6 Tom Lefroy in Hampshire for Christmas
and New Year
Jane begins writing 'First Impressions',
the first draft of *Pride and Prejudice*
- 1797 Mr Austen writes to a London publisher
offering to send the manuscript of 'First
Impressions'; the offer is refused
Tom Fowle dies of yellow fever in the
West Indies
- 1799 Mrs Leigh Perrot (Mrs Austen's sister-
in-law) charged with larceny and
committed to gaol
- 1800 Mrs Leigh Perrot tried and acquitted
- 1801 Mr and Mrs Austen, Cassandra and Jane
move to Bath
- 1802 In December Harris Bigg Wither
proposes to Jane; he is accepted but
turned down next morning
- 1803 Copyright of 'Susan' (*Northanger Abbey*)
sold to publisher for £10
The Austens holiday in Lyme Regis
- 1804 The Austens have a second holiday in
Lyme Regis
- 1805 Death of Mr Austen

- 1792 詹姆士和安妮·马修结婚
卡桑德拉和瑞伍德·汤姆·福尔订婚
- 1795 詹姆士的妻子安妮去世;他的女儿安娜被
送到斯蒂文顿教区
- 1795—6 汤姆·雷福瑞在汉普郡过圣诞节和新年
简开始写《第一印象》,即《傲慢与偏见》
的初稿
- 1797 奥斯汀先生写信给伦敦的出版商,请求把
《傲慢与偏见》的手稿送来出版,遭到拒绝
汤姆·福尔在西印度死于黄热病
- 1799 雷·佩罗特夫人(奥斯汀夫人的嫂子)被
指控犯有盗窃罪而关进监狱
- 1800 雷·佩罗特夫人经审判无罪释放
- 1801 奥斯汀先生和夫人,卡桑德拉和简搬到巴
斯
- 1802 12月,哈里斯·比格·威则向简求婚,他
被接受了,但是第二天早晨又遭到拒绝
- 1803 《苏珊》(《诺桑觉寺》)的版权以10英镑卖
给了出版商
奥斯汀一家在莱曼·雷吉斯度假
- 1804 奥斯汀一家再次来到莱曼·雷吉斯度假
- 1805 奥斯汀先生去世

- 1806** The Austens leave Bath, and after a round of visits join Frank and his bride in Southampton
- 1809** Mrs Austen, Cassandra, Jane and Martha Lloyd move to Chawton in Hampshire
- 1811** Jane at work on *Mansfield Park*
Sense and Sensibility published
- 1813** *Pride and Prejudice* published
- 1814** Jane begins writing *Emma*
Mansfield Park published
- 1815** Jane begins writing *Persuasion*
Jane is invited to see round Carlton House, the Prince Regent's London house, and to dedicate to him her next novel – *Emma* – published in December
- 1816** Henry negotiates purchase of manuscript of 'Susan' from dilatory publisher; it is published posthumously as *Northanger Abbey*
- 1817** Jane begins writing *Sanditon*, but manuscript remains uncompleted
In May Cassandra takes Jane to Winchester for medical help
18 July, Jane Austen dies; she is buried in Winchester Cathedral on 24 July
December, *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion* published together in four volumes, with a 'Biographical Notice' of the author by Henry Austen

- 1806 奥斯汀一家离开巴斯，转了一大圈后投奔了住在南安普敦的弗兰克和他的新娘
- 1809 奥斯汀夫人，卡桑德拉，简和玛莎·洛伊德搬到汉普的查顿
- 1811 简在创作《曼菲尔德庄园》，《理智与情感》出版
- 1813 《傲慢与偏见》出版
- 1814 简动笔写《爱玛》，《曼菲尔德庄园》出版
- 1815 简开始写《劝导》，简应邀参观利金特王子在伦敦的住所卡尔顿王宫，献上她的下一部小说《爱玛》——于12月出版
- 1816 亨利与推迟出版的出版商谈成买下了《芬珊》的手稿，后来在她死后更名为《诺桑觉寺》出版
- 1817 简开始写《Sanditon》，但是手稿没有完成。5月，卡桑德拉带简去温切斯特求医。7月18日，简去世。7月24日她被葬在温切斯特大教堂。12月，《诺桑觉寺》和《劝导》共计4册同时出版，亨利·奥斯汀对作者的生平做了注解

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外研社 · 英汉对照人物传记丛书

Jane Austen's reputation rests on the six novels she wrote in her short life—enduringly popular novels which have become part of the fabric of English life, and which have reached new audiences through dramatizations on screen and stage. This book, which draws on her letters, describes Jane's life in the vicarage at Steventon and later at Bath and Chawton, and her relationships with family and friends — especially her beloved sister, Cassandra, and the engaging Tom Lefroy. It also describes the parties and balls in country houses and assembly rooms which she attended and the detail of nineteenth-century life which she so sharply observed and which provided a background to the novels.

Helen Lefroy is a descendant of Jane Austen's friend, Mrs Lefroy. Until recently Editor of the Jane Austen Society's *News Letters and Report*, she has worked for many years as a publisher.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Jane Austen (1775–1817) wrote only six complete novels, two of which were published after her death. In these novels the life of the gentry, land-owners and clergy at the end of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries is shown in detail. They are peopled by an assembly of characters, men and women, old and young – some, but not many, children – who are unforgettable and can become as real to the reader as his or her own friends and family. Jane Austen did not step outside her own self-imposed limits. She does not write of titled people in grand houses – although she knew the aristocratic families living in the corner of North Hampshire where she lived with her parents for her first twenty-five years, and as a young and attractive girl was invited to the annual balls given by titled families.

Critics accuse Jane Austen of being obsessed with money and rich relations. But both were a necessity in the society to which she belonged. As the younger

引 言

简·奥斯汀(1775—1817)只写过6本完整的小说,其中有两本在她死后才出版。这些小说描写的是18世纪末19世纪初的贵族、地主和教士的生活细节。小说中充满了各种各样的人物,男人和女人,老人和青年——其中一些是孩子,但为数不多——令读者难忘而且栩栩如生,就像他或她自己的朋友和家人。简·奥斯汀没有走出强加给自己的有限空间。她没有写豪门望族的故事——尽管她对北汉普街角的贵族家庭有所了解,她早先的25年就和父母生活在那里,曾因其年轻貌美常被邀请参加贵族家庭举行的一年一度的舞会。

评论家们指责简·奥斯汀太注重金钱和与权贵的交往,但是这两样东西都是她所处的那个社会所必不可少的。身为一个郊区牧师的小女

daughter of a country parson she knew from an early age that without a dowry she would be unlikely to find a husband among her circle of friends. An eldest son would inherit the property and money to keep it together, or he might be lucky and marry a rich wife. What became of younger sons? They entered the church, the armed forces, and the law; not until later in the nineteenth century did they engage in trade. As benefices in the Church of England were largely privately owned or the property of university colleges, it was essential to know or be related to owners of advowsons and rectories. Twice Mr Austen sought to advance the careers of his two naval sons, both of them reliable, enthusiastic and thoroughly professional young officers, by invoking the help of friends in high places.

All Jane Austen's work shows a recognizable standard of values. Her father was a country vicar; his family remained faithful Christians throughout their lives, and went regularly to church. Jane took for granted that a person should be sincere, unselfish, disinterested and unworldly, and that virtue should be judged by good sense and good taste. These beliefs are fundamental to her work. In *Sense and Sensibility*, the first of her novels to be published, the impetuous

儿，她从小就明白没有嫁妆她是不可能在她的朋友圈中找到丈夫的。长子将继承地产和钱财以便家族财富保持完整。或者他有幸娶一个富有的妻子。那么小儿子该怎么办呢？他们加入教会，参军，当律师，直到19世纪他们才开始经商。英国教会里神职人员的收入主要来自自己或大学的财产，所以当务之急就是要认识或同受俸牧师推荐权的负责人和教区长有一定的来往。奥斯汀先生挖空心思通过一些高层朋友的帮助让他的两个当海军的儿子加官进爵，他们二人是诚实可靠、热情肯干、业务出色的年轻军官。

简·奥斯汀的所有作品都显示出了公认的价值水准。她的父亲是一位乡村的教区牧师，她的家庭成员一直是虔诚的基督徒，定期去教堂。简把一个人应该真诚无私、淡泊脱俗看作是天经地义的事情，这种美德通过理性和高尚的情趣表现出来，这些信念是她作品中的根本。在她出版的第一部小说《理智与情感》中，那个急躁的玛丽