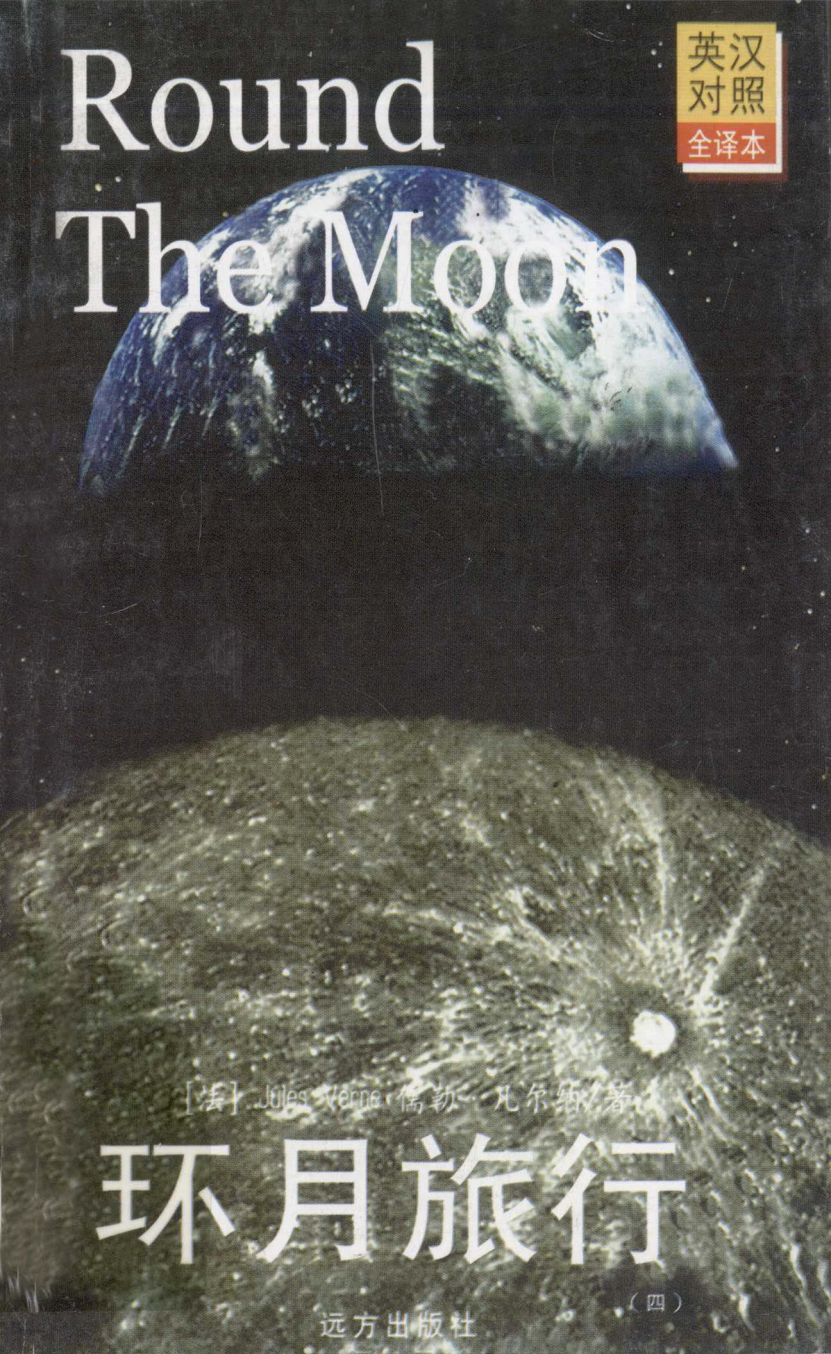


# Round The Moon



英汉  
对照  
全译本

[法] Jules Verne 儒勒·凡尔纳 / 著

## 环月旅行

远方出版社

(四)

**Round the Moon**

**环月旅行**

**(四)**

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## **《英汉对照凡尔纳科幻探险小说系列》**

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"Yes, my good Michel "

"Then, no more hyperbolas, no mole parabolas, no more open curves to fear? "

"No, but a closed curve "

"Which is called-

"An ellipse Instead of losing itself in interplanetary space, it is probable that the projectile will describe an elliptical orbit around the moon. "

"Indeed! "

"And that it will become her satellite. "

"Moon of the moon! " cried Michel Ardan

"Only, I would have you observe, my worthy friend, " replied Barbicane, "that we are none the less lost for that. "

"Yes, in another manner, and much more pleasantly, " answered the careless Frenchman with his most amiable smile

“对，我的米歇尔·阿尔当老友。”

“这么说，不存在抛物线或双曲线，也没什么开放的曲线可担心的。”

“没有啦，而是一条封闭的曲线。”

“曲线叫什么名字？”

“椭圆曲线。发射体可能沿着椭圆形的轨迹环绕月球运动，而不会消失在星际空间里了。”

“真的！”

“发射体将成为月球的卫星。”

“成为月亮的月亮！”米歇尔·阿尔当嚷道。

“只不过，我要请你注意，我尊敬的朋友，”巴比康说，“尽管如此，咱们早晚还要死的。”

“对，不过，是另一种死法，完全令人愉快的死法！”无忧无虑的法国人面带最可爱的微笑回答说。

## Chapter 17

### Tycho

At six in the evening the projectile passed the south pole at less than forty miles off, a distance equal to that already reached at the north pole. The elliptical curve was being rigidly *carried out*.

At this moment the travelers once more entered the blessed rays of the sun. They saw once more those stars which move slowly from east to west. The radiant orb was saluted by a triple hurrah. With its light it also sent heat, which soon pierced the metal walls. The glass resumed its accustomed appearance. The layers of ice melted as if by enchantment; and *immediately, for economy's sake, the gas was put out, the air apparatus alone consuming its usual quantity.*

"Ah!" said Nicholl, "these rays of heat are good. With what impatience must the Selenites wait the reappearance of the orb of day."

"Yes," replied Michel Ardan, "imbibing as it were the brilliant ether, light and heat, all life is contained in them."

At this moment the bottom of the projectile deviated somewhat from the lunar surface, in order to follow the slightly lengthened elliptical orbit. From this point, had the earth been at the full, Barbicane and his companions could have seen it, but immersed in the sun's irradiation she was quite invisible. Another spectacle attracted their attention, that of the southern part of the moon, brought by the glasses to within 450 yards. They did not again leave the scuttles, and noted every detail of this fantastical continent.

## 第十七章

### 第谷山

晚上6点钟，发射体在不足40公里的距离上经过月球南极。在它接近北极时，也是同样的距离。因此，它的椭圆形的轨迹被准确标出了。

这时，旅行者们又回到令人舒服安逸的、流泻的阳光之中了。他们又看到那些从东向西缓缓移动的星辰。3人齐声向着阳光灿烂的星球欢呼。太阳随着光线送来了热量，热量很快就穿透了发射体金属外壳。窗玻璃又变得像原先那样透明了。结在上面的一层冰霜像中了魔法似的融化了。出于节约的考虑，他们熄灭了用煤气点的火。只有制造空气的机器依然消耗着通常数量的煤气。

“啊！”尼科尔说，“还是有温暖的光线感觉好。在如此漫长的星夜之后，月球人是多么焦急地等待着白昼星球的出现啊！”

“是啊，”米歇尔·阿尔当回答，“同时可以说在等着光彩夺目的太阳，光和热，他们是生命的全部。”

这时，发射体的尾部有稍微脱离月球表面的倾向，看样子要沿着一个拖得相当长的椭圆形轨迹运行。在这个位置上，倘若地球也像月球满月的时候那样，巴比康及其同伴们就可以重新看见它。但是地球淹没在太阳的光线辐射之中，完全看不见。另一种景观吸引了他们的视线，这就是被望远镜拉到450码之内的月球南部地区呈现出的景观。他们不再离开舷窗，记下了这个奇怪的大陆的所有细节。

Mounts Doerful and Leibnitz formed two separate groups very near the south pole. The first group extended from the pole to the  $84^{\circ}$  parallel, on the eastern part of the orb, the second occupied the eastern border, extending from the  $65^{\circ}$  of latitude to the pole.

On their capriciously formed ridge appeared dazzling sheets, as mentioned by Pere Secchi. With more certainty than the illustrious Roman astronomer, Barbicane was enabled to recognize their nature.

"They are snow, " he exclaimed

"Snow? " repeated Nicholl.

"Yes, Nicholl, snow; the surface of which is deeply frozen. See how they reflect the luminous rays. Cooled lava would never give out such intense reflection. There must then be water, there must be air on the moon. As little as you please, but the fact can no longer be contested. " No, it could not be. And if ever Barbicane should see the earth again, his notes will bear witness to this great fact in his selenographic observations.

These mountains of Doerful and Leibnitz rose in the midst of plains of a medium extent, which were bounded by an indefinite succession of circles and annular ramparts. These two chains are the only ones met with in this region of circles. Comparatively but slightly marked, they throw up here and there some sharp points, the highest summit of which attains an altitude of 24, 600 feet.

But the projectile was high above all this landscape, and the projections disappeared in the intense brilliancy of the disc. And to the eyes of the travelers there reappeared that original aspect of the lunar landscapes, raw in tone, without gradation of colors, and without degrees of shadow, roughly black and white, from the want of diffusion of light.



多菲尔山脉和莱布尼兹山脉构成了两个分开的山群，均在南极附近展开。第一个山群从南极开始一直伸展到月球东部纬度  $84^{\circ}$  的地方，第二个山群处在东部边缘上，从纬度  $65^{\circ}$  一直到南极点。

在这些山脉奇形怪状的山梁上出现了一层层夺目的白桌布一样的东西，正如塞基神甫曾经指出的一样。巴比康比这位罗马著名的天文学家更加肯定地认出了这些东西的性质。

“这是雪！”他大叫一声。

“是雪？”尼科尔重复道。

“对，尼科尔，是雪，雪的表层冻得很深。你看，它反射的光线是多么强烈啊！冷却的熔岩无法反射出如此强烈的光线。因此，月球上有水也有空气。尽管很少，但这个事实是毋庸置疑的。”对，这一点毫无疑问！如果巴比康能够重新返回地球，他的笔记将证明他在对月球表面的观察中发现的这个重大的事实！

多菲尔山和莱布尼兹山矗立在一块面积不大的平原中央，四周环绕着一连串数不清的圆谷和环形壁垒。这两座山是在圆谷地区会合的绝无仅有的两条山脉。相对来说，山势起伏不大，只是在四周丢下几座峥嵘的山峰，其中最高的山巅高 24600 尺。

但是，发射体俯瞰着这一切，月球上高低起伏的山势消失在这种强烈的使人眼花缭乱的光线之中了。月球景物的古老陈旧的外观又出现在旅行者眼中：色调生硬，颜色缺乏层次，阴影没有浓淡变化，或白或黑，这是因为没有漫射光而引起的。

But the sight of this desolate world did not fail to captivate them by its very strangeness. They were moving over this region as if they had been borne on the breath of some storm, watching heights defile under their feet, piercing the cavities with their eyes, going down into the rifts, climbing the ramparts, sounding these mysterious holes, and leveling all cracks. But no trace of vegetation, no appearance of cities; nothing but stratification, beds of lava, overflowings polished like immense mirrors, reflecting the sun's rays with overpowering brilliancy. Nothing belonging to a living world everything to a dead world, where avalanches, rolling from the summits of the mountains, would disperse noiselessly at the bottom of the abyss, retaining the motion, but wanting the sound. In any case it was the image of death, without its being possible even to say that life had ever existed there.

Michel Ardan, however, thought he recognized a heap of ruins, to which he drew Barbicane's attention. It was about the 80° parallel, in 30° longitude. This heap of stones, rather regularly placed, represented a vast fortress, overlooking a long rift, which in former days had served as a bed to the rivers of prehistorical times. Not far from that, rose to a height of 17, 400 feet the annular mountain of Short, equal to the Asiatic Caucasus. Michel Ardan, with his accustomed ardor, maintained "the evidences" of his fortress. Beneath it he discerned the dismantled ramparts of a town; here the still intact arch of a portico, there two or three columns lying under their base; farther on, a succession of arches which must have supported the conduit of an aqueduct; in another part the sunken pillars of a gigantic bridge, run into the thickest parts of the rift. He distinguished all this, but with so much imagination in his glance, and through glasses so fantastical, that we must

但是,这荒凉世界的奇特景观还是把他们给迷住了。他们仿佛被一阵飓风拖带着,在这个高低不平的地区上空漫游。他们看到山巅从他们脚下掠过,他们的目光搜寻洼地、溜下沟槽、攀上岩壁、探查那些神秘的洞穴、沿着裂痕。可是,没有植物的痕迹,没有城市的迹象,有的只是成层的岩石、火山的熔岩流和光滑的喷岩。喷岩就像一面面巨大无比的镜子,反射出的太阳光线使人睁不开眼睛。没有一点生命世界里的东西,完完全全是一个死亡的世界。在那里,崩落的雪从山顶滚下,无声无息地落入深渊的底部。有运动,但是还缺乏轰轰隆隆的响声。不管怎么说,这是一个死亡的世界,不可能有生命存在过。

但是,米歇尔·阿尔当认为自己认出了一座已成废墟的城市,并且让巴比康也来观察。它大约处在纬度 $80^{\circ}$ 、经度 $30^{\circ}$ 的位置上。这是一堆排列相当有序的石块,看上去像一个宽阔的要塞,要塞下面是一个沟槽,大概是史前时期的河床。不远的地方耸立着与亚洲高加索山等高的,高17400尺的肖特山。一贯热情洋溢的米歇尔·阿尔当坚持说那要塞是“十分明显的。”在下面,他还看见了一座城市拆毁的城墙。这里有一个柱廊上的完好无损的拱顶,那里有两三根倒在基座下面的柱子,稍远处是一系列可能支撑过渡槽渠道的拱腹,别的地方有横跨在沟槽上面的一座气势宏伟的大桥倒塌的桥墩。他辨认出了这一切,但是目光中有那么多的想象,透过望远镜又是那样梦幻,对他的观察应该表示怀

mistrust his observation. But who could affirm, who would dare to say, that the amiable fellow did not really see that which his two companions would not see?

Moments were too precious to be sacrificed in idle discussion. The selenite city, whether imaginary or not, had already disappeared afar off. The distance of the projectile from the lunar disc was on the increase, and the details of the soil were being lost in a confused jumble. The reliefs, the circles, the craters, and the plains alone remained, and still showed their boundary lines distinctly. At this moment, to the left, lay extended one of the finest circles of lunar orography, one of the curiosities of this continent. It was Newton, which Barbicane recognized without trouble, by referring to the *Mappa Selenographica*.

Newton is situated in exactly  $77^{\circ}$  south latitude, and  $16^{\circ}$  east longitude. It forms an annular crater, the ramparts of which, rising to a height of 21, 300 feet, seemed to be impassable.

Barbicane made his companions observe that the height of this mountain above the surrounding plain was far from equaling the depth of its crater. This enormous hole was beyond all measurement, and formed a gloomy abyss, the bottom of which the sun's rays could never reach. There, according to Humboldt, reigns utter darkness, which the light of the sun and the earth cannot break. Mythologists could well have made it the mouth of hell.

"Newton," said Barbicane, "is the most perfect type of these annular mountains, of which the earth possesses no sample. They prove that the moon's formation, by means of cooling, is due to violent causes; for while, under the pressure of internal fires the reliefs rise to considerable height, the depths withdraw far below the lunar level."

疑。然而，谁能肯定，谁又敢说这位可爱的小伙子真的没有看到两位同伴看不到的东西呢？

现在的每分每秒都十分珍贵，不能浪费在无聊的争论上。那个想象或真实的月球城市已经在远处消失了。发射体与月球表面之间的距离有加大的趋势，月盘上的细节开始掺合在一起，模模糊糊地渐渐看不清楚了。只有起伏的、火山口和平原抗衡着，清晰地显现出它们最后的线条。这时，左侧出现了一个圆谷，这是月球山岳形态学中最美丽的圆谷之一，也是这个大陆上的胜迹之一。巴比康参照“月面图”毫不费力就认出了这是牛顿山。

牛顿山确切地说位于南纬  $77^{\circ}$  和东经  $16^{\circ}$  的交叉点上。它是一个环形的火山口，那高 21300 尺的岩壁似乎是无法逾越的。

巴比康提请同伴们注意：这座山峰在其周围的平原之上的高度远远不能与它的火山口内的深度相比。用任何方法都无法测量这个巨大的洞穴，它构成了一个黑暗的深渊，太阳的光线永远也不可能到达它的底部。根据洪堡的说法，那里是一个太阳光线和地球光线都无法冲破的绝对黑暗的世界，神话学家们则把它说成是地狱的入口。

“牛顿山，”巴比康说，“是这些环形山中最完美的典型，地球上没有这样的山脉。它们证明通过冷却而形成的月球，其成因是非常猛烈的。因为，在内部大火的推动下，山丘被抛到可观的高度，与此同时，底部也后退，落到比月球表面低得多的地方。”

"I do not dispute the fact, " replied Michel Ardan

Some minutes after passing Newton, the projectile directly over looked the annular mountains of Moret. It skirted at some distance the summits of Blancanus, and at about half-past seven in the evening reached the circle of Clavius.

This circle, one of the most remarkable of the disc, is situated in  $58^{\circ}$  south latitude, and  $15^{\circ}$  east longitude. Its height is estimated at 22, 950 feet. The travelers, at a distance of twenty-four miles (reduced to four by their glasses) could admire this vast crater in its entirety

"Terrestrial volcanoes, " said Barbicane, "are but mole-hills compared with those of the moon. Measuring the old craters formed by the first eruptions of Vesuvius and Etna, we find them little more than three miles in breadth. In France the circle of Cantal measures six miles across; at Ceyland the circle of the island is forty miles, which is considered the largest on the globe. What are these diameters against that of Clavius, which we overlook at this moment? "

"What is its breadth? " asked Nicholl

"It is 150 miles, " replied Barbicane. "This circle is certainly the most important on the moon, but many others measure 150, 100, or 75 miles. "

"Ah! my friends, " exclaimed Michel, "can you picture to yourselves what this now peaceful orb of night must have been when its craters, filled with thunderings, vomited at the same time smoke and tongues of flame. What a wonderful spectacle then, and now what decay! This moon is nothing more than a thin carcase of fireworks, whose squibs, rockets, serpents, and suns, after a superb brilliancy, have left but sadly broken cases. Who can say the cause, the reason, the motive force of these cataclysms? "

“我同意这是事实。”米歇尔·阿尔当回答。

发射作飞越牛顿山几分钟之后，就飞临到直接俯视莫雷环形山的上空了。它在相当远的地方越过布朗卡努斯山的山峰，大约晚上7点半钟，抵达克拉维奥斯环形山。

这个圆谷是月盘上最引人注目的环形山之一，位于南纬58°和东经15°。其高度估计为22950尺。在24公里之外的旅行者们用望远镜把距离缩短至4公里，可以欣赏这个广阔的火山口的全景。

“与月球上的火山相比，”巴比卡纳说，“地球上的火山只不过是一些鼯鼠洞罢了。人们测量了威苏维火山和埃特纳火山最初几次喷发所形成的古老的火山口，其宽度不超过3英里。法国的康塔尔圆谷宽6英里，锡兰岛上的圆谷宽40英里，被认为是地球上最宽大的火山口了。与咱们现在俯视的克拉维奥斯火山的直径相比，上述的宽度又算得了什么呢？”

“那么，它的宽度是多少呢？”尼科尔问。

“是150公里，”巴比康回答，“的确这个圆谷是月球上最重要的环形山，但是还有一些宽150100英里，或75英里的呢！”

“啊！我的朋友们，”米歇尔·阿尔当大声说道，“你们想象一下，当这些火山口内充溢着雷鸣般的声音，同时喷吐出熔岩的急流、冰雹般的石头、云雾一样的烟尘和一片一片的火苗时，这个平静的、黑夜的天体该是一副什么样子啊！那是多么奇异非凡的景观啊，可是现在是多么衰败啊！这个月亮只不过是烟火放过之后剩余的瘦骨架，爆竹、火箭、火蛇、太阳灯光彩夺目地燃放之后，只给它留下了可怜的碎屑

Barbican was not listening to Michel Ardan, he was contemplating these ramparts of Clavius, formed by large mountains spread over several miles. At the bottom of the immense cavity burrowed hundreds of small extinguished craters, riddling the soil like a colander, and overlooked by a peak 15,000 feet high.

Around the plain appeared desolate. Nothing so arid as these reliefs, nothing so sad as these ruins of mountains, and (if we may so express ourselves) these fragments of peaks and mountains which strewed the soil. The satellite seemed to have burst at this spot.

The projectile was still advancing, and this movement did not subside. Circles, craters, and uprooted mountains succeeded each other incessantly. No more plains; no more seas. A never ending Switzerland and Norway. And lastly, in the center of this region of crevasses, the most splendid mountain on the lunar disc, the dazzling Tycho, in which posterity will ever preserve the name of the illustrious Danish astronomer.

In observing the full moon in a cloudless sky no one has failed to remark this brilliant point of the southern hemisphere. Michel Ardan used every metaphor that his imagination could supply to designate it by. To him this Tycho was a focus of light, a center of irradiation, a crater vomiting rays. It was the tire of a brilliant wheel, an asteria enclosing the disc with its silver tentacles, an enormous eye filled with flames, a glory carved for Pluto's head, a star launched by the Creator's hand, and crushed against the face of the moon!

Tycho forms such a concentration of light that the inhabitants of the earth can see it without glasses, though at a distance of 240,000 miles! Imagine, then, its intensity to the eye of observers placed at a distance of only fifty miles! Seen through



了。谁能说出这些地壳激变的过程、理由和动力呢？”

巴比康不听米歇尔·阿尔当讲话。他审视着由几法里宽的山脉构成的克拉维奥斯山的城墙一样的岩壁。在它那广阔的洼地里又有上百个熄灭的小火山口，把地面凿得像漏勺一样。一座高 15,000 尺的山峰俯视着地面。

周围的平原呈现出一派荒凉的景象。没有比这些山地更荒芜的了，没有比这些山的废墟更悲惨的了。如果我们能够这样表达的话，这些山峦的碎片真是铺满了大地，仿佛这颗卫星就是在这里爆炸的。

发射作一直在前进，月球表面乱糟糟的景象也一直沒有改变。圆谷、火山口和崩塌的高山连绵不断。不再有平原，不再有海洋。有的是无穷无尽的瑞士和挪威。最后，在这个满是裂痕的地区中心最高的位置上，出现了月球上最壮丽辉煌的大山，就是光彩夺目的第谷山。后人永远为这座山保留着这位卓越的丹麦天文学家的名字。

在晴朗的天空中观察满月时的月球，任何人都会注意到月亮南半球上的这个发光点。米歇尔·阿尔当运用想象力能为他提供的所有比喻来形容它。对他来说，第谷山是一个光明的源头、一个辐射的中心、一个喷吐光线的火山口！它好似一个火花四射的车轮的轮毂、一个用银色的触角抓住月盘的海星、一只喷火的巨大的眼睛、一顶为普路托的脑袋雕琢的光环，它又仿佛是造物主的手扔出去的一颗星星，摔在了月球的脸上！

第谷山构成了一个这样的光亮集合点，以至于地球上的居民尽管相距 240,000 公里，也能用肉眼看见它。那么，我们可以设想一下，对于近在 55 公里的观察者的眼睛来