

【 名著双语读物·中文导读+英文原版 】  
凡尔纳科幻经典丛书



*Family without a Name*

# 无名之家

[法] 凡尔纳 著  
袁全 等 编译

清华大学出版社



名著双语读物·中文导读+英文原版  
凡尔纳科幻经典丛书



*Family without a Name*

# 无名之家

[法] 凡尔纳 著  
袁全 等 编译



清华大学出版社  
北京

## 内 容 简 介

《无名之家》是一部充满传奇、理性、人性与爱国思想的小说，故事以 1837 年加拿大民族独立运动为背景，讲述了一批爱国志士为争取民族独立抗击英国殖民者的可歌可泣的事迹。主人公让·桑依是加拿大家喻户晓的民族独立英雄，他年轻、智勇双全。虽然他的父亲是个见利忘义的卖国贼，而他却是令整个加拿大为之自豪的民族英雄，并且为国家的独立事业献出了宝贵的生命。该书至今被译成世界上多种文字，曾经先后多次被改编成电影。书中所展现的传奇故事伴随了一代又一代人的美丽童年、少年直至成年。

无论作为语言学习的课本，还是作为通俗的文学读本，本书对当代中国的青少年都将产生积极的影响。为了使读者能够了解英文故事概况，进而提高阅读速度和阅读水平，在每章的开始部分增加了中文导读。同时，为了读者更好地理解故事内容，书中加入了大量插图。

本书封面贴有清华大学出版社防伪标签，无标签者不得销售。

版权所有，侵权必究。侵权举报电话：010-62782989 13701121933

## 图书在版编目（CIP）数据

无名之家=Family without a Name: 名著双语读物·中文导读+英文原版/（法）凡尔纳（Verne, J.）著；袁全等编译. —北京：清华大学出版社，2014

（凡尔纳科幻经典丛书）

ISBN 978-7-302-34854-2

I. ①无… II. ①凡… ②袁… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物 ②科学幻想小说—法国—近代 IV. ①H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2013）第 303717 号

责任编辑：柴文强 李 晔

封面设计：傅瑞学

责任校对：徐俊伟

责任印制：宋 林

出版发行：清华大学出版社

网 址：<http://www.tup.com.cn>, <http://www.wqbook.com>

地 址：北京清华大学学研大厦 A 座 邮 编：100084

社总机：010-62770175 邮 购：010-62786544

投稿与读者服务：010-62776969, [c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn)

质 量 反 馈：010-62772015, [zhiliang@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:zhiliang@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn)

印 刷 者：北京富博印刷有限公司

装 订 者：北京市密云县京文制本装订厂

经 销：全国新华书店

开 本：170mm×260mm 印 张：20.75 字 数：404 千字

版 次：2014 年 1 月第 1 版 印 次：2014 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印 数：1~4000

定 价：39.00 元

产品编号：055228-01



儒勒·凡尔纳（Jules Verne, 1828—1905），法国著名作家，现代科幻小说的奠基人，被誉为“世界科幻小说之父”、“科学时代的预言家”。他一生共创作了六十多部充满神奇与浪漫的科幻小说，其代表作有《格兰特船长的儿女》、《海底两万里》和《神秘岛》等，这些小说被译成世界上几十种文字，并无数次被搬上银幕，在世界上广为流传。

1828年2月8日，凡尔纳出生在法国西部海港南特。他自幼热爱海洋，向往远航探险。他的父亲是一位事业成功的律师，并希望凡尔纳日后也以律师作为职业。18岁时，他遵从父训到巴黎攻读法律。可是他对法律毫无兴趣，却爱上了文学和戏剧。1863年，他发表了第一部科幻小说《气球上的五星期》，之后又出版了使他获得巨大声誉的科幻小说三部曲：《格兰特船长的儿女》、《海底两万里》和《神秘岛》。凡尔纳的科幻小说是真实性与大胆幻想的结合：奇幻的故事情节、鲜明的人物形象、丰富而奇妙的想象、浓郁的浪漫主义风格和生活情趣，使之产生了巨大的艺术魅力，赢得了全世界各国读者，特别是青少年读者的喜爱。他的作品中所表现的自然科学方面的许多预言和假设，在他去世之后得以印证和实现，至今仍然启发着人们的想象力和创造力。

凡尔纳的科幻小说有两大特点。第一，他的作品是丰富的幻想和科学知识的结合。虽然凡尔纳笔下的幻想极为奇特、大胆，但其中有着坚实的科学基础，这些作品既是科学精神的幻想曲，也是富有幻想色彩的科学预言，他的许多科幻猜想最后变成了现实。例如，他不仅在小说《从地球到月球》中用大炮将探月飞行器送上太空，甚至还将发射场安排在了美国佛罗里达州，这正是“阿波罗登月计划”的发射场，他在小说《海底两万里》中虚构了“鹦鹉螺号”潜水艇，在该小说出版10年后，第一艘真正的潜水艇才下水；在《征服者罗比尔》中有一个类似直升飞机的飞行器，数十年后人类才将这一设想变成了现实。此外，他的小说中还出现了电视、霓



虹灯、导弹、坦克和太空飞船等科学技术应用概念，而这些后来都变成了现实。第二，他的作品中的主人公是一些鲜明、生动而富有进取心和正义感的人物，他们或是地理发现者、探险家、科学家、发明家，他们具有超人的智慧、坚强的毅力和执着不懈的精神；或是反对民族歧视、民族压迫的战士，反对社会不公的抗争者，追求自由的旅行家，在他们身上具有反压迫、反强权、反传统的战斗精神，他们热爱自由、热爱平等，维护人的尊严。凡尔纳所塑造的这些人物形象，他们远大的理想、坚强的性格、优秀的品质和高尚的情操已赢得了亿万读者的喜爱和尊敬，并一直成为人们向往的偶像和学习的榜样。

1900年，儒勒·凡尔纳的第一部中译本小说《八十天周游世界》（当时的中文译名是《八十日环游记》）被介绍给中国的读者，直至新中国成立之前，陆续又有梁启超、鲁迅等文化名人将凡尔纳的作品翻译出版。20世纪50年代后期，凡尔纳的科幻小说又开始为国内翻译界和出版界所关注，20世纪80年代，凡尔纳的作品再次受到读者的青睐，国内许多出版社相继翻译出版了凡尔纳的科幻小说，一时形成了“凡尔纳热”。

时至今日，凡尔纳的科幻小说仍然显示出旺盛的生命力。基于以上原因，我们决定编译凡尔纳系列科幻小说中被公认的经典名篇，并采用中文导读英文版的形式出版。在中文导读中，我们尽力使其贴近原作的精髓，也尽可能保留原作的风格。我们希望能够编出为当代中国读者所喜爱的经典读本。读者在阅读英文故事之前，可以先阅读中文导读，这样有利于了解故事背景，从而加快阅读速度。同时，为了读者更好地理解故事内容，书中加入了大量插图。我们相信，这些经典著作的引进对加强当代中国读者，特别是青少年读者的科学素养和人文修养是非常有帮助的。

本书是中文导读英文名著系列丛书中的一种，编写本系列丛书的另一个主要目的就是为准备参加英语国家留学考试的学生提供学习素材。对于留学考试，无论是SSAT、SAT，还是TOEFL、GRE，要取得好的成绩，就必须了解西方的社会、历史、文化、生活等方面的背景知识，而阅读西方原版名著是了解这些知识最重要的手段之一。

作为专门从事英语考试培训、留学规划和留学申请指导的教育机构，啄木鸟教育支持编写的这套中文导读英文原版名著系列图书，可以使读者在欣赏世界原版名著的同时，了解西方的历史、文化、传统、价值观等，并提高英语阅读速度、阅读水平和写作能力，从而在TOEFL、雅思、SSAT、SAT、



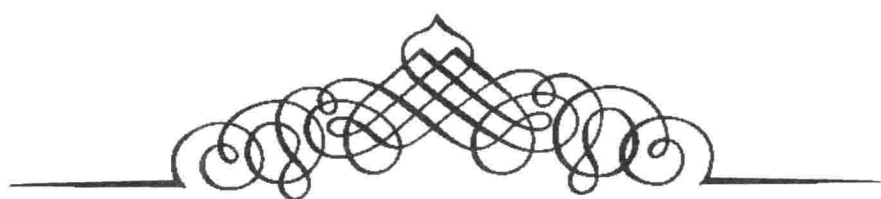
# 前言

GRE、GMAT 等考试中取得好的成绩，进而帮助读者成功申请到更好的国外学校。

本书中文导读内容由袁全编译。参加本书故事素材搜集整理及编译工作的还有王勋、纪飞、郑佳、刘乃亚、赵雪、左新杲、黄福成、冯洁、徐鑫、马启龙、王业伟、王旭敏、陈楠、王多多、邵舒丽、周丽萍、王晓旭、李永振、孟宪行、熊红华、胡国平、熊建国、徐平国、王小红等。限于我们的文学素养和英语水平，书中难免会有不当之处，衷心希望读者朋友批评指正。

啄木鸟教育（[www.zmnedu.com](http://www.zmnedu.com)）

2014 年 1 月



# 世界文学名家名著珍藏书库



名著双语读物·中文导读+英文原版



## 绿野仙踪童话系列

书 名	定价(元)	作 者
绿野仙踪	25	[美] 鲍姆
奥兹玛公主	23	[美] 鲍姆
奥兹仙境	23	[美] 鲍姆
稻草人	25	[美] 鲍姆
地下历险	22	[美] 鲍姆
翡翠城	25	[美] 鲍姆
格林达	20	[美] 鲍姆
公主失踪了	25	[美] 鲍姆
林基汀克	25	[美] 鲍姆
路向仙境	25	[美] 鲍姆
魔法世界	22	[美] 鲍姆
女王出征	22	[美] 鲍姆
碎布姑娘	25	[美] 鲍姆
铁皮樵夫	25	[美] 鲍姆

## 凡尔纳科幻小说系列

书 名	定价(元)	作 者
北冰洋的幻想	待出版	[法] 凡尔纳



## 凡尔纳科幻小说系列

书 名	定价 (元)	作 者
南极之谜	待出版	[法] 凡尔纳
十五岁的小船长	49.5	[法] 凡尔纳
太阳系历险记	49	[法] 凡尔纳
大臣号幸存者	待出版	[法] 凡尔纳
沙皇的信使	39.5	[法] 凡尔纳
亚马逊漂流记	49	[法] 凡尔纳
主宰世界的人	22	[法] 凡尔纳
征服者罗比尔	26	[法] 凡尔纳
隐身新娘	待出版	[法] 凡尔纳
测量子午线	待出版	[法] 凡尔纳
古堡魔影	待出版	[法] 凡尔纳
牛博士	待出版	[法] 凡尔纳
两年假期	待出版	[法] 凡尔纳
无名之家	39	[法] 凡尔纳
气球上的五星期	待出版	[法] 凡尔纳





CONTENTS

第一章 历史背景/	
Chapter 1 Historical Background .....	1
第二章 十二年之前/	
Chapter 2 Twelve Years Earlier .....	13
第三章 一名休伦族律师/	
Chapter 3 A Huron Lawyer .....	27
第四章 曼特克尔曼庄园/	
Chapter 4 The Villa Montcalm .....	42
第五章 陌生人/	
Chapter 5 The Stranger .....	57
第六章 圣劳伦斯/	
Chapter 6 The St. Lawrence .....	69
第七章 从魁北克到蒙特利尔/	
Chapter 7 From Quebec to Montreal .....	81
第八章 周年纪念/	
Chapter 8 An Anniversary .....	90
第九章 迈森克劳斯/	
Chapter 9 Maison-Close .....	101
第十章 希波干农场/	
Chapter 10 Chipogan Farm .....	111
第十一章 最后一位撒各摩斯人/	
Chapter 11 The Last of the Sagamores .....	127
第十二章 宴会/	
Chapter 12 The Dinner .....	145
第十三章 餐后枪声/	
Chapter 13 Musketry at Dessert .....	156

# 目录



## CONTENTS

第十四章 第一次小冲突/	
Chapter 14 The Opening Skirmish.....	168
第十五章 圣丹尼斯和圣查尔斯/	
Chapter 15 St. Denis and St. Charles .....	181
第十六章 在迈森克劳斯的德·沃德勒夷	
Chapter 16 De Vaudreuil At Maison-Close.....	196
第十七章 下个星期/	
Chapter 17 The Next Week .....	209
第十八章 调查/	
Chapter 18 The Investigation .....	220
第十九章 沃尔赫特/	
Chapter 19 Walhatta.....	232
第二十章 弗朗特乃克要塞/	
Chapter 20 Fort Frontenac .....	244
第二十一章 乔安和让/	
Chapter 21 Joann and Jean.....	255
第二十二章 海军岛/	
Chapter 22 Navy Island.....	265
第二十三章 布里奇特·摩盖茨/	
Chapter 23 Bridget Morgaz.....	275
第二十四章 报应/	
Chapter 24 Expiation .....	286
第二十五章 最后的日子/	
Chapter 25 The Last Days.....	297
第二十六章 十二月二十八日的晚上/	
Chapter 26 The Night of the 28th of December.....	306
第二十七章 起义最后阶段/	
Chapter 27 The Last Phases of the Insurrection.....	316

# 第一章 历史背景

## Chapter 1 Historical Background



十八世纪末的哲学家评论英法争夺的加拿大是几亩冻土，而现在这“几亩冻土”上建立的王国已经比欧洲还大了。

从一五三四年开始，几位法国人先后进入这片领地。一六零六年法国人尚普兰建立了魁北克，又过了几年英国人在弗吉尼亚河岸上建起了居民点。由此，英法之间发生了战争，印第安人也加入了。

一七零三年，路易十五把加拿大的所有权让给了英国。美国于一七七四年七月四日发表了独立宣言，英国很害怕自己的殖民地加入美国联邦，然而事情并未发生。

一七九一年新宪法把这片土地分为两部分：西部叫上加拿大，东部叫下加拿大。派别的斗争仍然继续，并且越来越激烈。一八三一年有三名法裔加拿大爱国者丧生。由于移民的增加，英国人的势力得到了加强。他们要不惜任何代价使加拿大英国化，而爱国者们则决心抵抗到底。

为提防随时可能发生的起义，总督高斯福勋爵和总指挥约翰·科尔波恩爵士、戈尔上校、警察局长、吉尔伯特·阿高尔于一八三七年八月二十三日晚在一起商量如何对付将出现的紧急情况。

此时的总指挥只能召集四十个营和七个连的步兵。野战炮也只有三四门，还有一个骑兵团，但他又必须要解散立宪会。

性情温和且反对暴力的总督解释说，解散那些协会的目的是要避免引起暴乱，可以用武力规制，但不可以镇压。

他们又谈起了监视德·沃德勒夷先生的情况，虽然他在一八三二年和一



警察局长和秘探瑞普

八三五年参加了暴动，但找不到证据控告他。总指挥命令不惜任何代价都要找到证据，并相信如果战争爆发，胜利最终还是属于英国。这就是好战的总指挥的本性。

这一年五月七日，在一次改良派主要人员参加的会议上，在法裔加拿大人中深得民心的帕皮诺提出：加拿大要团结在一个人周围，此人要爱憎分明、意志坚强。

七月十五日，总督宣布自卫队可驱散煽动性的集会，现在帕皮诺成了起义的领袖，但还有一个叫让·桑依的神秘人物在民众中有很大的影响。

没有人认识这个人，也不知道他从哪里来、现在在哪里。他已成了人们心中的神灵。

警察局长表示他们正组织精干人马在追踪，其中包括能干的瑞普。他们提起了一八二五年为了酬金而出卖同伙的“西蒙·摩盖茨”，想着能不能再用这种办法找出让·桑依。

警察局长阿高尔说，西蒙·摩盖茨受到法裔加拿大人的排斥，后来消失了。总督告诉他们，现在用金钱收买他们是不可能的。而总指挥认为：当初大家也都这样认为，但最后西蒙·摩盖茨还是出卖了朋友。

这时秘探瑞普过来了，他报告说让·桑依出现在魁北克一个裁缝铺旁边的房子里，那是塞巴斯蒂安·格哈蒙律师的家，他也是议员，他们去时没找到让·桑依。

总指挥认为，让·桑依去了蒙特利尔，总督命令到那里去找。警察局长命令瑞普带人去，采取一切手段抓捕危险分子。

瑞普问：这次抓捕有赏金吗？当听总督说给四千美元时，感到少了点。总督同意再加两千元，只要他能抓到人；侦探承诺一定能抓到便走了。

*W*e Pity the wretched human race, who for the sake of a few acres of ice are cutting one another's throats' commented the philosophers towards the end of the eighteenth century. The reference was to Canada, for whose possession the French and English were at war.

Two years previously, when all America was claimed by the kings of Spain and Portugal, Francis I had exclaimed 'I'd like to see the clause in Adam's will which left them this vast heritage!' And he had some reason for saying so, for part of this region was soon to take the name of New France.

The French, it is true, have not been able to keep this magnificent American colony. None the less, much of its population still remains French, and is attached to Ancient Gaul by those ties of blood; of racial identity, and of natural instinct, which international politics can never break. And those 'few acres of ice,' as they were contemptuously called, now form a Kingdom whose area is greater than that of Europe.

A Frenchman had taken possession of these vast territories in 1534. Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, had followed deep into the heart of the country a river which he called the St. Lawrence. A year later another French explorer reached a group of log-huts— 'Canada' in the Indian language — which has become Quebec and another hamlet which has become Montreal. Two centuries later these cities, about the same time as Kingston and Toronto both claimed to be capitals, until, to put an end to their rivalries, Ottawa was declared to be the centre of government of that great American colony which is now known as the Dominion of Canada.

In 1606 another Frenchman, Champlain, founded Quebec, and a few years later the English established their first settlements on the shores of Virginia. Then were sown the seeds of national jealousy which developed into a struggle between England and France in the New World. The Indians were drawn into it, the Algonquins and the Hurons siding with Champlain against the Iroquois, who allied themselves with the forces of the United Kingdom.

The war continued intermittently and with varying fortunes. It involved horrible massacres, and ended only when, after Wolfe and Montcalm had fallen on the Heights of Abraham, Louis XV, by the treaty of 1763, ceded to England all rights in the whole Canadian territory.

But the English did not understand how to conciliate the peoples who had submitted to them; they knew only how to destroy. But a nationality cannot be destroyed when most of its inhabitants have kept the love of their former motherland and her ideals. In vain did the British try to impose English law on the French Canadians, to force them to take an oath of loyalty. As a result of energetic protests a Bill was passed in 1774 placing the colony under French legislation.

Now, having nothing further to fear from France, the United Kingdom

found itself faced with the Americans. Their forces even marched upon Quebec, but did not succeed in storming the City. A year later — on 4th July 1776 — came the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

Then came a distressing time for the French Canadians. The English were obsessed by one fear, that their colony would escape them by joining the great Federation and seeking refuge under the Star—Spangled Banner which the Americans were unfurling just over the horizon. But nothing of the sort happened — which is to be regretted in the interests of all true patriots.

In 1791 a new Constitution divided the land into two provinces: Upper Canada in the west, Lower Canada in the east, with Quebec as its capital. But the struggle continued between the two races, at first solely on the political field. The royalists — the loyalists, as they called themselves— even thought of repealing the Constitution of 1791, and of reuniting Canada into one province, so as to give more influence to the British element, and to proscribe the use of the French language, which was still the language of parliament and judicature. But the ‘reformist’ deputies protested so energetically that the Crown gave up this detestable scheme.

Yet the dispute became more embittered, and the election led to serious clashes: in 1831 a riot in Montreal cost the lives of three French Canadian patriots. Meanwhile, thanks to emigration, the English element in Canada was reinforced, and became more audacious than ever; its only aim was to anglicise Lower Canada at all costs. The patriots, on the other hand, had decided to resist, legally or otherwise. From so tense a situation, terrible conflicts might arise; the blood of both races would flow on a soil originally conquered by the courage of the French explorers.

Such was the position in 1837, when this record begins. It is essential to understand the antagonism between the French and the English, the vitality of the one, the tenacity of the other.

And yet was not that New France a fragment of la patrie, like Alsace and Lorraine, which were to be torn away thirty years later by a brutal invasion? And the efforts made by the French Canadians to regain at least their autonomy — is it not an example which the French of Alsace and Lorraine should never forget?



It was indeed to make arrangements in view of a probable insurrection that the Governor, Lord Gosford, the Commandant-general, Sir John Colborne, Colonel Gore and the Chief of Police, Gilbert Argat, were consulting together on the evening of 23rd August, 1837. The symptoms of a revolt were only too evident, and they had to be prepared for any emergency.

‘How many men can you muster?’ Lord Gosford asked Sir John Colborne.

‘Far too few, I regret to say,’ the general replied, ‘and I’ll have to call in some of the troops from the country. I cannot bring into action more than forty battalions and seven companies of infantry, for we can’t possibly withdraw any from the garrisons of the forts at Quebec and Montreal.’

‘What artillery have you?’

‘Three or four field-guns.’

‘And cavalry?’

‘Only a picket.’

‘If you have to disperse those troops over the adjoining countryside,’ Colonel Gore reflected, ‘there won’t be enough. It’s very unfortunate that you had to dissolve the constitutional associations formed by the Loyalists. Then we should have had hundreds of volunteers, whose help we should not despise.’

‘I could not let those associations continue,’ Lord Gosford explained. ‘Their contact with the people would have led to disturbances every day. We had to avoid everything that might have led to an explosion. We’re on a powdermagazine, and we must walk in felt slippers.’

The governor was not exaggerating; he was a man of great ability, and a conciliatory disposition. Since his arrival in the colony he had shown much kindness to the French colonists, having — as was well said — ‘a dash of Irish gaiety, which harmonised very well with that of the Canadians.’ If the rebellion had not yet broken out it was because of the circumspection, the kindness, the spirit of justice which Lord Gosford had shown; both by nature and by conviction he was opposed to violent measures.

‘Force,’ he said, ‘may compress, but it does not suppress. In England they forget that Canada is next door to the United States, and that the United States ended by gaining their independence. I can see that in London the ministry

wants an aggressive policy. By the advice of the Commissioners, Parliament has passed by a large majority a resolution to prosecute the opposition Deputies, to make use of the public funds, to alter the constitution so as to double the number of the English electors. But that does not show much wisdom: there'll be bloodshed on one side or the other.'

This was indeed to be feared. The steps taken by the British Parliament had produced an agitation which only wanted an opportunity to declare itself. Secret councils and public meetings were arousing public opinion. Threats were being exchanged at Montreal as at Quebec between the Reformists and the supporters of the English domination, and the police knew that a call to arms had been circulating throughout the country. The governor-general had been hanged in effigy. All they could do was to prepare for the outbreak.

'Has Monsieur de Vaudreuil been seen at Montreal?' Lord Gosford asked.

'He doesn't seem to have left his house,' said Gilbert Argall. 'But his friends keep visiting him, and they're in daily touch with the liberal Deputies, and particularly with Gramont of Quebec.'

'If an outbreak occurs, it will undoubtedly be due to them,' Sir John Colborne agreed.

'Then why not arrest them?' asked Colonel Gore. 'Why doesn't your lordship destroy the plot before it is hatched?'

'If it doesn't get hatched first !' The Governor-general turned to the chief of the police. 'Didn't Monsieur de Vaudreuil and his friends take part in the insurrections of 1832 and 1835?'

'They did,' Sir Gilbert Argall replied, 'or rather there was good reason to think so; but direct proof was lacking, and it was impossible to prosecute them, just as it had been in 1825.'

'That proof should be obtained at any price,' Sir John Colborne declared, 'so that we might put a stop to the intrigues of these Reformists once and for all. There's nothing more hateful than civil war! But if it comes to that, we must show no mercy, and the struggle must end to the advantage of England.'

Such words were characteristic of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Canada. Sir John Colborne was the man to put down a revolution with all due vigour; yet to take part in secret investigations such as