



英美

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Selected Works of  
British and American Literature

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# Unit 1

## The Merchant of Venice

*William Shakespeare*

### 【作者介绍】

莎士比亚 (William Shakespeare, 1564—1616), 英国文艺复兴时期伟大的剧作家、诗人, 欧洲文艺复兴时期人文主义文学的集大成者, 西方文艺史上最杰出的作家之一, 全世界最卓越的文学家之一。莎士比亚在世时被尊为诗人和剧作家, 但直到 19 世纪他的声望才达到今日的高度, 并在 20 世纪盛名传至亚洲、非洲、拉丁美洲, 使更多人了解其盛名。20 世纪, 他的作品常常被新学术运动改编并重新发现价值。他的作品直至今日依旧广受欢迎, 在全球以不同文化和政治形式演出和诠释。

莎士比亚共写有 37 部戏剧, 154 首 14 行诗, 两首长诗和其他诗歌。长诗《维纳斯与阿多尼斯》(Venus and Adonis, 1592—1593) 和《鲁克丽丝受辱记》(The Rape of Lucrece, 1593—1594) 均取材于罗马诗人维奥维德吉尔的著作, 主题是描写爱情不可抗拒以及谴责违背“荣誉”观念的兽行。14 行诗 (Sonnets, 1592—1598) 多采用连续性的组诗形式, 主题是歌颂友谊和爱情。

莎士比亚主要成就是戏剧, 按时代、思想和艺术风格的发展, 可分为早、中、晚 3 个时期。马克思称莎士比亚为“人类最伟大的天才之一”。恩格斯盛赞其作品的现实主义精神与情节的生动性、丰富性。莎士比亚的作品几乎被翻译成世界各种文字。1919 年后被介绍到中国, 现已有中文的《莎士比亚全集》。

### 【作品介绍】

《威尼斯商人》(The Merchant of Venice) 是莎士比亚早期的重要作品, 是一部具有极大讽刺性的喜剧。大约作于 1596—1597 年。剧本的主题是歌颂仁爱、友谊和爱情, 同时也反映了资本主义早期商业资产阶级与高利贷者之间的矛盾, 表现了作者对资产阶级社会中金钱、法律和宗教等问题的人文主义思想。这部剧作的一个重要文学成就, 就是塑造了夏洛克 (Shy) 这一惟利是图、冷酷无情的高利贷者的典型形象。

《威尼斯商人》的主要情节取材于古老传说。剧情是通过三条线索展开的: 一条是鲍西娅选亲, 巴萨尼奥选中铅匣子与鲍西娅结成眷属; 一条是夏洛克的女儿杰西卡与安东尼奥的友人罗伦佐的恋爱和私奔; 还有一条是主线, 即威尼斯商人安东尼奥为了帮助巴萨尼奥成婚, 向高利贷者犹太人夏洛克借款三千元而引起的“割一磅肉”的契约纠纷。夏洛克因为安东尼奥借钱给人不要利息, 影响高利贷行业, 又侮辱过自己, 所以仇恨安东尼奥, 乘签订借款契约之机设下圈套, 伺机报复。

威尼斯富商安东尼奥为了成全好友巴萨尼奥的婚事，向犹太人高利贷者夏洛克借债。由于安东尼奥贷款给人从不要利息，怀恨在心的夏洛克乘机报复，佯装也不要利息，但若逾期不还，要从安东尼奥身上割下一磅肉。不巧传来安东尼奥的商船失事的消息，资金周转不灵，贷款无力偿还。夏洛克去法庭控告，根据法律条文要安东尼奥履行诺言。人们劝说夏洛克放弃割肉的残酷合约，但是夏洛克坚持要履行合约，从安东尼奥身上割下一块肉来。为救安东尼奥的性命，巴萨尼奥的未婚妻鲍西娅假扮律师出庭，她先是顺着夏洛克说一定要严格实行威尼斯的法律，但后来话锋一转，根据合约，夏洛克要求一磅肉作为处罚，所以她要求在处罚时所割的一磅肉必须正好是一磅肉，不能多也不能少，更不准流血。如果流了血，根据威尼斯法律，谋害一个基督徒（公民）是要没收财产的。夏洛克因无法执行恰好割一磅肉而败诉，害人不成反而失去了财产。

这里选注的是本文的第四幕（Act IV）。

## The Merchant of Venice

### Act IV

**Duke.** Ant and old Shy, both stand forth.

**Por.** Is your name Shy?

**Shy.** Shy is my name.

**Por.** Of a strange nature is the suit you follow, yet in such rule that the Venetian law  
Cannot impugn you as you do proceed.  
You stand within his danger, do you not?

**Ant.** Ay, so he says.

**Por.** Do you confess the bond?

**Ant.** I do.

**Por.** Then must the Jew be merciful.

**Shy.** On what compulsion must I? Tell me that.

**Por.** The quality of mercy is not strain'd,<sup>1</sup>  
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven  
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blest;<sup>2</sup>  
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:  
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest: it becomes  
The throned monarch better than his crown;  
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,  
The attribute<sup>3</sup> to awe and majesty,  
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;  
But mercy is above this sceptred sway;  
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,

It is an attribute to God himself;  
And earthly power doth then show liketh<sup>4</sup> God's  
When mercy seasons<sup>5</sup> justice. Therefore, Jew,  
Though justice be thy plea, consider this,  
That, in the course of justice, none of us  
Should see salvation:<sup>6</sup> we do pray for mercy;  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The deeds of mercy. I have spoke thus much  
To mitigate the justice of thy plea;  
Which if thou follow, this strict court of Venice  
Must needs give sentence 'gainst the merchant there.

**Shy.** My deeds upon my head!<sup>7</sup> I crave the law,  
The penalty and forfeit of my bond.

**Por.** Is he not able to discharge the money?

**Bass.** Yes, here I tender it for him in the court;  
Yea, twice the sum: if that will not suffice,  
I will be bound to pay it ten times o'er,  
On forfeit of my hands, my head, my heart:  
If this will not suffice, it must appear  
That malice bears down truth. And I beseech you,  
Wrest once the law to your authority:  
To do a great right, do a little wrong,  
And curb this cruel devil of his will.

**Por.** It must not be; there is no power in Venice  
Can alter a decree established:  
'Twill be recorded for a precedent,  
And many an error by the same example  
Will rush into the state: it cannot be.

**Shy.** A Daniel<sup>8</sup> come to judgment! yea, a Daniel!  
O wise young judge, how I do honor thee!

**Por.** I pray you, let me look upon the bond.

**Shy.** Here 'tis, most reverend doctor, here it is.

**Por.** Shy, there's thrice thy money offer'd thee.

**Shy.** An oath, an oath, I have an oath in heaven:  
Shall I lay perjury upon my soul?  
No, not for Venice.

**Por.** Why, this bond is forfeit;  
And lawfully by this the Jew may claim  
A pound of flesh, to be by him cut off



- Nearest the merchant's heart. Be merciful:  
Take thrice thy money; bid me tear the bond.
- Shy.** When it is paid according to the tenor.  
It doth appear you are a worthy judge;  
You know the law, your exposition  
Hath been most sound: I charge you by the law,  
Whereof you are a well-deserving pillar,  
Proceed to judgment: by my soul I swear  
There is no power in the tongue of man  
To alter me: I stay here on my bond.
- Ant.** Most heartily I do beseech the court  
To give the judgment.
- Por.** Why then, thus it is:  
You must prepare your bosom for his knife.
- Shy.** O noble judge! O excellent young man!
- Por.** For the intent and purpose of the law  
Hath full relation to the penalty,<sup>9</sup>  
Which here appeareth due upon the bond.
- Shy.** 'Tis very true: O wise and upright judge!  
How much more elder art thou than thy looks!
- Por.** Therefore lay bare your bosom.
- Shy.** Ay, 'his breast:'  
So says the bond: —doth it not, noble judge?—  
'Nearest his heart:' those are the very words.
- Por.** It is so. Are there balance here to weigh  
The flesh?
- Shy.** I have them ready.
- Por.** Have by some surgeon, Shy, on your charge,  
To stop his wounds, lest he do bleed to death.
- Shy.** Is it so nominated in the bond?
- Por.** It is not so express'd; but what of that?  
'Twere good you do so much for charity.
- Shy.** I cannot find it; 'Tis not in the bond.
- Por.** You, merchant, have you any thing to say?
- Ant.** But little: I am arm'd and well prepared.  
Give me your hand, Bassanio: fare you well!  
Grieve not that I am fallen to this for you;  
For herein Fortune <sup>10</sup> shows herself more kind  
Than is her custom: it is still her use

To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,  
To view with hollow eye and wrinkled brow  
An age of poverty; from which lingering penance  
Of such misery doth she cut me off.  
Commend me to your honorable wife:  
Tell her the process of Ant's end;  
Say how I loved you, speak me fair in death;<sup>11</sup>  
And, when the tale is told, bid her be judge  
Whether Bassanio had not once a love.  
Repent but you that you shall lose your friend,  
And he repents not that he pays your debt;  
For if the Jew do cut but deep enough,  
I'll pay it presently with all my heart.

**Bass.** Ant, I am married to a wife  
Which is as dear to me as life itself;  
But life itself, my wife, and all the world,  
Are not with me esteem'd above thy life:  
I would lose all, ay, sacrifice them all  
Here to this devil, to deliver you.

**Por.** Your wife would give you little thanks for that,  
If she were by, to hear you make the offer.

**Gra.** I have a wife, whom, I protest, I love:  
I would she were in heaven, so she could  
Entreat some power to change this currish Jew.

**Ner.** 'Tis well you offer it behind her back;  
The wish would make else an unquiet house.<sup>12</sup>

**Shy.** These be the Christian husbands. I have a daughter;  
Would any of the stock of Barrabas<sup>13</sup>  
Had been her husband rather than a Christian!  
We trifle time: I pray thee, pursue sentence.

**Por.** A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine:  
The court awards it, and the law doth give it.

**Shy.** Most rightful judge!

**Por.** And you must cut this flesh from off his breast:  
The law allows it, and the court awards it.

**Shy.** Most learned judge! A sentence! Come, prepare!

**Por.** Tarry a little; there is something else.  
This bond doth give thee here no jot of blood;  
The words expressly are 'a pound of flesh.'



Take then thy bond, take thou thy pound of flesh;  
But, in the cutting it, if thou dost shed  
One drop of Christian blood, thy lands and goods  
Are, by the laws of Venice, confiscate  
Unto the state of Venice.

**Gra.** O upright judge! Mark, Jew: O learned judge!

**Shy.** Is that the law?

**Por.** Thyself shalt see the act:

For, as thou urgest justice, be assured  
Thou shalt have justice, more than thou desir'st.

**Gra.** O learned judge! Mark, Jew: a learned judge!

**Shy.** I take this offer, then; pay the bond thrice  
And let the Christian go.

**Bass.** Here is the money.

**Por.** Soft!

The Jew shall have all justice; soft! no haste:  
He shall have nothing but the penalty.

**Gra.** O Jew! an upright judge, a learned judge!

**Por.** Therefore prepare thee to cut off the flesh.  
Shed thou no blood, nor cut thou less nor more  
But just a pound of flesh: if thou tak'st more  
Or less than a just pound, be it but so much  
As makes it light or heavy in the substance,  
Or the division of the twentieth part  
Of one poor scruple, nay, if the scale do turn  
But in the estimation of a hair,<sup>14</sup>  
Thou diest and all thy goods are confiscate.

**Gra.** A second Daniel, a Daniel, Jew!

Now, infidel, I have you on the hip.

**Por.** Why doth the Jew pause? take thy forfeiture.

**Shy.** Give me my principal, and let me go.

**Bass.** I have it ready for thee; here it is.

**Por.** He hath refused it in the open court:

He shall have merely justice and his bond.

**Gra.** A Daniel, still say I, a second Daniel!

I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word.

**Shy.** Shall I not have barely my principal?

**Por.** Thou shalt have nothing but the forfeiture,  
To be so taken at thy peril,<sup>15</sup> Jew.

- Shy.** Why, then the devil give him good of it!  
I'll stay no longer question.
- Por.** Tarry, Jew:  
The law hath yet another hold on you.  
It is enacted in the laws of Venice,  
If it be proved against an alien<sup>16</sup>  
That by direct or indirect attempts  
He seek the life of any citizen,  
The party 'gainst the which he doth contrive  
Shall seize one half his goods; the other half  
Comes to the privy coffer of the state;<sup>17</sup>  
And the offender's life lies in the mercy  
Of the Duke only, 'gainst all other voice.<sup>18</sup>  
In which predicament, I say, thou stand'st;  
For it appears, by manifest proceeding,  
That indirectly and directly too  
Thou hast contrived against the very life  
Of the defendant; and thou hast incurr'd  
The danger formerly by me rehearsed.  
Down therefore and beg mercy of the Duke.
- Gra.** Beg that thou may'st have leave to hang thyself:  
And yet, thy wealth being forfeit to the state,  
Thou hast not left the value of a cord;  
Therefore thou must be hang'd at the state's charge.
- Duke.** That thou shalt see the difference of our spirits,  
I pardon thee thy life before thou ask it:  
For half thy wealth, it is Ant's;  
The other half comes to the general state,  
Which humbleness may drive unto a fine.<sup>19</sup>
- Por.** Ay, for the state, not for Ant.

### 【注释】

1. strain'd: 勉强的, 被迫的。
2. it is twice blest: 好处是双方面的。
3. the attribute: 标志。
4. likest: 最喜欢的。
5. seasons: 这里的意思是 softens; tempers.
6. That in the course of justice none of us / Should see salvation: 根据基督教义, 由于原罪,

所有的人都应受到谴责；只有凭借上帝的仁慈才能得到救赎。

7. My deeds upon my head: 我得为自己的行为负责。
8. A Daniel: 这里指的是智慧超出自己年龄的人。
9. Hath full relation to the penalty: 完全适用于惩罚条例。
10. Fortune: 幸运之神。
11. speak me fair in death: 告诉她面对死亡我多么无惧。
12. Would make else an unquiet house: 要不然就会又引起一次家庭争吵。
13. any of the stock of Barrabas= any of the offspring of Barrabas.
14. the estimation of a hair: 估计出的头发重量。
15. at thy peril: 你自己承担风险。
16. an alien: 陌生人，外国人。
17. the privy coffer of the state: 国家金库。
18. 'gainst all other voice: 与其他所有人的判断相反。
19. Which humbleness may drive unto a fine: 如果你诚心求饶，可以减为罚金。

## Unit 2

### Robinson Crusoe

*Daniel Defoe*

#### 【作者介绍】

丹尼尔·笛福 (Daniel Defoe, 1660—1731), 英国作家, 新闻记者, 英国启蒙时期现实主义小说的奠基人, 被誉为“英国和欧洲小说之父”。1660年, 英国资产阶级以暴力取得政权, 但是在笛福出生那年, 代表封建反动势力的斯图亚特王室又在英国复辟。笛福出生于一个小油烛商人的家庭, 属于中下层资产阶级, 在政治上反对斯图亚特王室的封建统治。笛福 28 岁那年, 即 1688 年, 资产阶级又赶走了斯图亚特王室, 重新掌了权, 他一面经商, 一面从事政治活动, 写下不少小册子。因为有的书和演说揭露了当时社会的不合理现象, 曾先后三、四次被关进监狱。59 岁时, 写成了《鲁滨孙漂流记》(*Robinson Crusoe*)。这部小说是以一件真事为素材写成的。20 多年前, 有一个苏格兰人塞尔柯克在一艘英国海船上当水手。1704 年 9 月的一天, 塞尔柯克因为和船长发生冲突, 被遗弃在拉丁美洲一个荒无人烟的小岛上, 塞尔柯克心情很坏, 但后来慢慢地习惯了。他捕山羊做食物, 用木头和羊皮盖了两间小房子, 拿钉子做针, 把破袜子拆开来做线, 用来缝东西。他在无人荒岛上生活了四年四个月, 1709 年 2 月 12 日, 一位英国航海家把他救离了海岛, 塞尔柯克回到苏格兰后, 经常在酒店里向人们讲述他不平凡的经历。后来, 笛福就根据这个故事写成了此书。

继《鲁滨孙漂流记》后, 笛福又写了许多小说, 比较有名的有:《辛格尔顿船长》(*Captain Singleton*)、《摩尔·弗兰德斯》(*Moll Flanders*)、《杰克上校》(*Captain Jack Harkness*)、《罗克查娜》(*Roxana*)、《大疫年纪事》(*Journal of the Plague Year*)、《一个骑士的回忆录》(*Memoirs of a Cavalier*)、《魔鬼的历史》(*The History of the Devil*) 等。但他终生没有混入当时有名的文人圈子里。他一生贫困潦倒, 临死前为了避债不得不离家躲藏。

#### 【作品介绍】

《鲁滨孙漂流记》(*Robinson Crusoe*) 是笛福创作的第一部文学作品, 发表于 1719 年, 也是他一生中最成功、最著名的一部小说。

英国青年鲁滨逊从小喜欢航海, 曾三次离家到南美各地旅行。一日他怀着云游四海的高远志向, 告别家人, 越过大西洋和太平洋, 在惊心动魄的航海中经历无数险情, 后来整条船在太平洋上不幸罹难, 船上的人都葬身海底, 只有他一人得以奇迹般地活下来, 并只身来到一座荒无人烟的岛上。他从绝望的缝隙中得到了生命的启示, 性格坚强的鲁滨逊在岛上独立生活了 28 年。他在孤岛上劳作生息, 开拓荒地, 圈养牲畜, 生产水稻和小麦, 年复一年与孤独为伴, 克服了种种常人难以克服的困难。《圣经》成为他的精神支柱, 凭着惊人的毅力和頑

强不息的劳动，他盖起了房子，收获谷物，驯养山羊，用兽皮制作衣物。他曾与野兽斗智，也曾与吃人肉的野人斗勇。后来他搭救了一个土人，称他为“星期五”，把他收作仆人。他以非同寻常的毅力和勇气，克服了难以想象的艰难困苦，用勤劳的双手，为自己创造了一个生存的家园。一直到第 28 个年头一艘英国船来到该岛附近，鲁滨逊帮助船长制服了叛乱的水手，才返回英国。这时他父母双亡，鲁滨逊收回他巴西庄园的全部受益，并把一部分赠给那些帮助过他的人们。

这里选的是第八章。

## Robinson Crusoe

### Chapter VIII

I mentioned before that I had a great mind to see the whole island, and that I had traveled up the brook, and so on to<sup>1</sup> where I built my bower, and where I had an opening quite to the sea, on the other side of the island.<sup>2</sup> I now resolved to travel quite across<sup>3</sup> to the sea-shore on that side; so, taking my gun, a hatchet, and my dog, and a larger quantity of powder and shot than usual, with two biscuit-cakes and a great bunch of raisins in my pouch for my store,<sup>4</sup> I began my journey. When I had passed the vale where my bower stood, as above, I came within view of the sea to the west, and it being a very clear day, I fairly descried land—whether an island or a continent I could not tell; but it lay very high, extending from the W. to the W. S. W.<sup>5</sup> at a very great distance; by my guess it could not be less than fifteen or twenty leagues off.

I could not tell what part of the world this might be, otherwise than that<sup>6</sup> I knew it must be part of America, and, as I concluded by all my observations, must be near the Spanish dominions, and perhaps was all inhabited by savages, where, if I had landed, I had been in a worse condition than I was now; and therefore I acquiesced in the dispositions of Providence, which I began now to own and to believe ordered everything for the best;<sup>7</sup> I say<sup>8</sup> I quieted my mind with this, and left off afflicting myself with fruitless wishes of being there.<sup>9</sup>

Besides, after some thought upon this affair, I considered that if this land was the Spanish coast, I should certainly, one time or other, see some vessel pass or repass one way or other; but if not, then it was the savage coast between the Spanish country and Brazils, where are found the worst of savages; for they are cannibals or men-eaters, and fail not to<sup>10</sup> murder and devour all the human bodies that fall into their hands.

With these considerations, I walked very leisurely forward. I found that side of the island where I now was much pleasanter than mine, the open or savannah fields sweet, adorned with flowers and grass, and full of very fine woods. I saw abundance of parrots, and fain I would have caught one,<sup>11</sup> if possible, to have kept it to be tame, and taught it to speak to me. I did, after some painstaking, catch a young parrot, for I knocked it down with a stick, and having recovered it, I brought it home; but it was some years before I could make him speak; however, at last I taught

him to call me by name very familiarly. But the accident that followed, though it be a trifle, will be very diverting in its place.<sup>12</sup>

I was exceedingly diverted with this journey. I found in the low grounds hares (as I thought them to be) and foxes; but they differed greatly from all the other kinds I had met with, nor could I satisfy myself to eat them,<sup>13</sup> though I killed several. But I had no need to be venturous, for I had no want of food, and of that which was very good too, especially these three sorts, viz. goats, pigeons, and turtle, or tortoise, which added to my grapes, Leadenhall Market<sup>14</sup> could not have furnished a table better than I, in proportion to the company;<sup>15</sup> and though my case was deplorable enough, yet I had great cause for thankfulness that I was not driven to any extremities for food, but had rather plenty, even to dainties.<sup>16</sup>

I never traveled in this journey above two miles outright<sup>17</sup> in a day, or thereabouts; but I took so many turns and returns<sup>18</sup> to see what discoveries I could make, that I came weary enough to the place where I resolved to sit down all night; and then I either reposed myself in a tree, or surrounded myself with a row of stakes set upright in the ground, either from one tree to another, or so as no wild creature could come at me without waking me.

As soon as I came to the sea-shore, I was surprised to see that I had taken up my lot on the worst side of the island,<sup>19</sup> for here, indeed, the shore was covered with innumerable turtles, whereas on the other side I had found but three in a year and a half. Here was also an infinite number of fowls of many kinds, some which I had seen, and some which I had not seen before, and many of them very good meat, but such as I knew not the names of, except those called penguins.

I could have shot as many as I pleased, but was very sparing of my powder and shot, and therefore had more mind to kill a she-goat if I could, which I could better feed on; and though there were many goats here, more than on my side the island, yet it was with much more difficulty that I could come near them, the country being flat and even, and they saw me much sooner than when I was on the hills.

I confess this side of the country was much pleasanter than mine; but yet I had not the least inclination to remove, for as I was fixed in my habitation it became natural to me, and I seemed all the while I was here to be as it were upon a journey, and from home. However, I traveled along the shore of the sea towards the east, I suppose about twelve miles, and then setting up a great pole upon the shore for a mark, I concluded I would go home again, and that the next journey I took should be on the other side of the island east from my dwelling, and so round till I came to my post again. Of which in its place.<sup>20</sup>

I took another way to come back than that I went, thinking I could easily keep all the island so much in my view that I could not miss finding my first dwelling by viewing the country; but I found myself mistaken, for being come about two or three miles, I found myself descended into a very large valley, but so surrounded with hills, and those hills covered with wood, that I could not see which was my way by any direction but that of the sun, nor even then, unless I knew very well the position of the sun at that time of the day.

It happened, to my further misfortune, that the weather proved hazy for three or four days

while I was in the valley, and not being able to see the sun, I wandered about very uncomfortably, and at last was obliged to find the seaside, look for my post, and come back the same way I went: and then, by easy journeys,<sup>21</sup> I turned homeward, the weather being exceeding hot, and my gun, ammunition, hatchet, and other things very heavy.

In this journey my dog surprised a young kid, and seized upon it; and I, running in to take hold of it, caught it, and saved it alive from the dog. I had a great mind to bring it home if I could, for I had often been musing whether it might not be possible to get a kid or two, and so raise a breed of tame goats, which might supply me when my powder and shot should be all spent.

I made a collar for this little creature, and with a string, which I made of some rope-yam, which I always carried about me, I led him along, though with some difficulty, till I came to my bower, and there I enclosed him and left him, for I was very impatient to be at home, from whence I had been absent above a month.

I cannot express what a satisfaction it was to me to come into my old hutch, and lie down in my hammock-bed. This little wandering journey, without settled place of abode, had been so unpleasant to me, that my own house, as I called it to myself, was a perfect settlement to me compared to that; and it rendered everything about me so comfortable, that I resolved I would never go a great way from it again while it should be my lot to stay on the island.

I reposed myself here a week, to rest and regale myself after my long journey; during which most of the time was taken up in the weighty<sup>22</sup> affair of making a cage for my Poll,<sup>23</sup> who began now to be a mere domestic, and to be well acquainted with me. Then I began to think of the poor kid which I had penned in within my little circle, and resolved to go and fetch it home, or give it some food; accordingly I went, and found it where I left it, for indeed it could not get out, but was almost starved for want of food. I went and cut boughs of trees, and branches of such shrubs as I could find, and threw it over, and having fed it, I tied it as I did before, to lead it away; but it was so tame with being hungry, that I had no need to have tied it, for it followed me like a dog: and as I continually fed it, the creature became so loving, so gentle, and so fond, that it became from that time one of my domestics also, and would never leave me afterwards.

The rainy season of the autumnal equinox<sup>24</sup> was now come, and I kept the 30th of September<sup>25</sup> in the same solemn manner as before, being the anniversary of my landing on the island, having now been there two years, and no more prospect of being delivered than the first day I came there, I spent the whole day in humble and thankful acknowledgments of the many wonderful mercies which my solitary condition was attended with, and without which it might have been infinitely more miserable. I gave humble and hearty thanks that God had been pleased to discover to me<sup>26</sup> that it was possible I might be more happy in this solitary condition than I should have been in the liberty of society,<sup>27</sup> and in all the pleasures of the world; that He could fully make up to me the deficiencies of my solitary state, and the want of human society, by His presence and the communications of His grace to my soul; supporting, comforting, and encouraging me to depend upon His providence here, and hope for His eternal presence hereafter.

It was now that I began sensibly to feel how much more happy this life I now led was, with all



its miserable circumstances, than the wicked, cursed, abominable life I led all the past part of my days; and now I changed both my sorrows and my joys; my very desires altered, my affections changed their gusts,<sup>28</sup> and my delights were perfectly new from what they were at my first coming, or, indeed, for the two years past.

Before, as I walked about, either on my hunting or for viewing the country, the anguish of my soul at my condition would break out upon me on a sudden, and my very heart would die within me, to think of the woods, the mountains, the deserts I was in, and how I was a prisoner, locked up with the eternal bars and bolts of the ocean, in an uninhabited wilderness, without redemption. In the midst of the greatest composure of my mind, this would break out upon me like a storm, and make me wring my hands and weep like a child. Sometimes it would take me in the middle of my work, and I would immediately sit down and sigh, and look upon the ground for an hour or two together; and this was still worse to me, for if I could burst out into tears, or vent myself by words, it would go off, and the grief, having exhausted itself, would abate.

But now I began to exercise myself with<sup>29</sup> new thoughts: I daily read the word of God,<sup>30</sup> and applied all the comforts of it to my present state. One morning, being very sad, I opened the Bible upon these words, “I will never, never leave thee, nor forsake thee.” Immediately it occurred that these words were to me; why else should they be directed in such a manner, just at the moment when I was mourning over my condition, as one forsaken of God and man?

“Well, then,” said I, “if God does not forsake me, of what ill consequence can it be, or what matters it, though the world should all forsake me, seeing on the other hand, if I had all the world, and should lose the favor and blessing of God, there would be no comparison in the loss?”

Thus, and in this disposition of mind, I began my third year; and though I have not given the reader the trouble of so particular an account of my works this year as the first, yet in general it may be observed that I was very seldom idle, but having regularly divided my time according to the several daily employments that were before me, such as: first, my duty to God, and the reading the Scriptures, which I constantly set apart some time for thrice every day; secondly, the going abroad with my gun for food, which generally took me up three hours in every morning, when it did not rain; thirdly, the ordering, cutting, preserving, and cooking what I had killed or caught for my supply; these took up great part of the day. Also, it is to be considered, that in the middle of the day, when the sun was in the zenith, the violence of the heat was too great to stir out; so that about four hours in the evening was all the time I could be supposed to work in, with this exception, that sometimes I changed my hours of hunting and working, and went to work in the morning, and abroad with my gun in the afternoon.

To this short time allowed for labor I desire may be added the exceeding laboriousness of my work; the many hours which, for want of tools, want of help, and want of skill, everything I did took up out of my time. For example, I was full two and forty days in making a board for a long shelf, which I wanted in my cave; whereas, two sawyers, with their tools and a saw-pit, would have cut six of them out of the same tree in half a day.

My case was this: it was to be a large tree which was to be cut down, because my board was to

be a broad one. This tree I was three days in cutting down, and two more cutting off the boughs, and reducing it to a log or piece of timber. With inexpressible hacking and hewing I reduced both the sides of it into chips till it began to be light enough to move; then I turned it, and made one side of it smooth and flat as a board from end to end; then, turning that side downward, cut the other side till I brought the plank to be about three inches thick, and smooth on both sides. Any one may judge the labor of my hands in such a piece of work; but labor and patience carried me through that,<sup>31</sup> and many other things. I only observe this in particular, to show the reason why so much of my time went away with so little work—viz. that what might be a little to be done with help and tools, was a vast labor and required a prodigious time to do alone, and by hand.

But notwithstanding this, with patience and labor I got through everything that my circumstances made necessary to me to do, as will appear by what follows.

### 【注释】

1. and so on to: 从那儿继续向……。
2. an opening quite to the sea, on the other side of the island: 一定能到达小岛另一端海岸边的通路。quite=positively: 肯定地。
3. travel quite across: 几乎横穿整个岛屿。quite=fairly: 或多或少; cross=crosswise.
4. for my store: 做为贮存。
5. W. S. W.=West-South-West: 西南偏西。
6. otherwise than that: 除……以外。
7. ordered everything for the best: 对一切都作出最好的安排。
8. I say=I declare.
9. left off afflicting myself with fruitless wishes of being there: 不再为妄想到那边陆地上去而苦恼自己。leave=leave off
10. fail not to: 绝不会不。
11. fain I would have caught one=I would fain have caught one: 我很乐意抓它一个。
12. in its place=in itself: 它本身。
13. satisfy myself to eat them: 说服自己以它们为食物。satisfy=convince.
14. Leadenhall Market: 伦敦 Leaden Street 上的著名菜市场, 兴建于 15 世纪。
15. in proportion to the company: 从用膳者人数的比例看来。
16. even to dainties: 甚至可以称得上精美的食品。to 作“到达(某种程度)”解。
17. outright=at one time 同时, 一次。
18. turns and re-turns: 绕来绕去。
19. I had taken up my lot on the worst side of the island: 我选择暂作居住的地方是岛上最贫穷的一隅。lot 作“一块土地”解。
20. Of which in its place: 关于这一次旅行我在下面讲到时再说。
21. by easy journeys: 走一段, 歇一段。
22. weighty=important.