chapter 5

# ‘OUR SOUTHERN HOME’

In 2004, on a visit to Tasmania, I read Matthew Kneale’s book *English Passengers*. Though there is dark humour and fine description in the story of a mid-nineteenth-century emigrant to Tasmania, it is also a powerful indictment of the rigidity and cruelty of Victorian imperial certainties – the same certainties that motivated Barrow and Ross and Sabine and Minto, and Melville and von Humboldt and Herschel, and all the great men who dominate the life and times of HMS *Erebus*. These were men of intelligence and intellectual curiosity, stimulated by the spirit of the Enlightenment to search and discover, to push back the boundaries of knowledge, convinced that the more they measured and traced and calculated and recorded, the more beneficial it would be for mankind. But this sense of purpose also contained within it an implicit sense of superiority, which, when misused, fed the dark side of Britain’s increasing self-confidence. And nowhere was the light and shade of Victorian Britain more sharply defined than in the self-governing colony on whose shores HMS *Erebus* arrived more than three months after leaving Cape Town. Van Diemen’s Land had a population of 43,000; and 14,000 of them were convicts.

2004年，在访问塔斯马尼亚时，我读了Matthew Kneale写的*《英国旅人》*一书。书中描述了19世纪中期时的移民到达塔斯马尼亚岛的故事，内容细致精彩并且不失黑色幽默，这本书也有力地控诉维多利亚帝国切实存在的僵化与残酷——也切实鼓舞了诸如Barrow、Ross、Sabine、Minto、Melville、 von Humboldt以及Herschel等一批得以主导*厄瑞玻斯号*并实现自我价值的伟人。这些人充满智慧，富有求知欲，在启蒙精神的激励下去探索和发现，去拓宽知识的边界。他们深信，他们测量、追踪、计算和记录得越多，对人类的收益就越大。但这种使命感也包含着一种潜在的优越感，如果滥用这种优越感，这份自信就会助长英国的阴暗面。没有什么地方比自治殖民地更能突显出维多利亚时代英国的光明与黑暗，在离开开普敦的三个多月后，*厄瑞玻斯号*抵达了一处殖民地——范迪门斯之地，这里拥有43000人口；其中有14,000人是罪犯。

On board HMS *Erebus* as she made her way up Storm Bay, past the Iron Pot Lighthouse and into the shelter of the Derwent estuary, were men who had distinguished themselves on many journeys and in many fields, who had mastered the art of sailing ships through the fiercest waters on the planet, and who carried with them cases – and, indeed, cabins – full of scientific evidence. On land were many thousands of men and women who had been forcibly removed from their home country because they were judged to be born criminals, morally unsalvageable, incapable of rehabilitation. Thomas Arnold, the famous headmaster of Rugby School, embodied this unforgiving attitude and expressed it uncompromisingly in one of his letters: ‘If they will colonize with convicts, I am satisfied that the stain should last, not only for one whole life, but for more than one generation; that no convict or convict’s child should ever be a free citizen . . . It is the law of God’s Providence which we cannot alter, that the sins of the father are really visited upon the child in the corruption of his breed.’ The recipient of this letter was now the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen’s Land, Sir John Franklin.

*厄瑞玻斯号*驶进了风暴湾，随后她经过了铁壶灯塔，并进入德文特河河口的庇护，她的船上都是各行各业的精英翘楚,有人精通海上航行，并曾穿越过地球上最危险的水域,有人在他的箱子里——或者说小隔间里——装满了各种科学探索的成果。这片大地上，有成千上万的男女被强制赶出了自己的国家，因为他们被判定为生来就是罪犯，他们无法被救赎，也不允许改过自新。著名的拉格比学校校长Thomas Arnold就一直秉持着这种无情的态度，并在他的一封信中毫不妥协地表达了出来:‘如果他们愿意带着囚犯去殖民，那我相信这种罪恶不仅会持续一生，而且会一直延续到下一代；任何罪犯或者罪犯的孩子都不应成为自由公民。这是上帝的旨意，我们无法改变，来自父亲的罪孽确实会导致血统的堕落并继承到孩子身上。’这封信的收信人就是范迪门斯之地的现役副总督John Franklin爵士。

As *Erebus* sailed towards Hobart harbour in mid-August 1840, her captain expressed his relief, contrasting ‘the rich and beautiful scenery on both sides of the expansive and placid waters of the Derwent’ with ‘the desolate land and turbulent ocean we had so recently left’. McCormick, too, saw only a pleasing prospect: ‘The approach to Hobart Town is very picturesque.’ Sergeant Cunningham’s reflections, on the other hand, hit a rather different note: ‘This being Van Dieman’s [*sic*] Land, I could not help thinking . . . how many unfortunate beings has seen it . . . with a full heart and a melancholy boding that they were to terminate their existence in it, outcasts from Society and aliens from their fatherland, separated from wives, parents, friends and from every tie that links man to this vain and sublunary world. I turned from the scene with a thankfull remembrance how much better off I was than some thousands of my fellow men.’

1840年8月中旬，当*厄瑞玻斯号*驶往霍巴特港时，她的船长表达了他的欣慰之情，他将‘宽阔而平静的德温特河两岸富饶而美丽的景色’与‘我们最近离开的荒凉陆地和汹涌海洋’进行了对比。McCormick也在欣赏这令人愉快的景色：‘通往霍巴特镇路上真是风景如画’。而Cunningham中士的想法却截然不同：‘这就是范迪门斯之地，我不禁想到……这里见证了多少不幸的人……他们有着一颗饱满的心，也预感到自己将在这个地方郁郁而终，他们被社会抛弃，被祖国抛弃，与妻子、父母、朋友分离，他们与这个空虚的人世之间的一切联系都被断绝了。心念至此，我转身不再罔顾这些景象，并心怀感激之心，毕竟我已经比很多人都幸福多了。’

The debate as to whether the place they had landed in should be called Van Diemen’s Land or Tasmania was officially settled in Tasmania’s favour fifteen years later, in 1855. But there had been an earlier name: Lutruwita, which was the name by which the Aboriginal inhabitants knew the island, and had done for a thousand years or more. It was now redundant. As the convicts were brought in, the indigenous population was booted out. By the time the Ross expedition arrived, the brutal process of clearing the original inhabitants from their land was almost complete. Those who were left alive were confined to an Aboriginal mission on Flinders Island, off the north coast, where they were taught English ways.

他们曾一直争论他们登陆的地方应该被叫做范迪门斯之地还是塔斯马尼亚岛，而在15年后的1855年，这个争论得到了解决，塔斯马尼亚岛这个名字得到了官方的认可。不过，这里在更早之前曾有过另一个名字：鲁特鲁维塔（Lutruwita），这个岛名只有当地土著居民才知道，而且已经沿用了一千年了。不过现在它是多余的了。随着罪犯的到来，土著居民被驱逐出去。当Ross探险队到达时，这种将原始居民驱赶出去的残酷行径已经基本完成了。那些存活下来的人被限制在北海岸附近的弗林德斯岛的一个土著传教所里，他们在那里接受英语教育。

The educated people of Hobart – those familiar with English ways – would have heard of the Antarctic expedition long before it arrived. The local newspapers had been following its preparations with great interest. It would, after all, be one of the boldest and most prestigious undertakings they had witnessed since the colony had been officially established, sixteen years earlier. There had been almost daily speculation about the expedition’s aims – finding the South Magnetic Pole, discovering a new continent, penetrating further south than anyone had been before – and their chances of achieving them. *The Hobart Town Courier* went into wondrous detail about the state-of-the-art instruments on board the two ships, not least the walking sticks hollowed out so as to carry nets for catching insects. ‘The ferrule at the bottom is removed, and the nets are drawn forth ready for instant use,’ it marvelled.

霍巴特镇上那些受过教育的人——他们熟悉英语的生活方式——在南极探险队到达之前就有所耳闻。当地报纸对于它的筹备工作一直抱有极大的关注。毕竟，这是自16年前殖民地正式建立以来，他们所见过的最大胆、最负盛名的事业之一。几乎每天都有人猜测这次探险的目的——寻找南磁极，发现新大陆，比以前任何人都要更深入南方——这些他们都有可能实现。《*霍巴特镇速报》*详细介绍了两艘船上最先进的仪器，尤其是那些被挖空的手杖，它们可以用来携带捕捉昆虫的网。“底部的卡套打开后，网就能被拉出来，随时可以使用，”报道称。

Now it had all come true. The expedition was here.

现在，他们在现实中见到了。探险队就在这。

*Erebus* moored up at five in the afternoon of Monday 17 August. *Terror* was already safely anchored, and Captain Crozier and the officers came aboard to welcome their sister ship, and to bring letters from home that had been awaiting their arrival. Not one to waste a moment, Surgeon McCormick took some of his fellow officers out to celebrate their arrival by going ashore for the last night of a play called *Rory O’More* at the Theatre Royal. Rory O’More was an Irish Catholic hero, a persistent rebel against the English, who put a price of £1,000 on his head. His head was duly delivered and displayed at Dublin Castle to deter other rebels.

8月17日星期一下午五点，*厄瑞玻斯号*停泊完成。*恐怖号*也已经安全停泊，Crozier船长和军官们登船并欢迎他们的姊妹船，并带来了等候已久的家信。为了庆祝他们的到来，外科医生McCormick带着他的同事们上岸，赶在表演结束前的最后一晚在皇家剧院观看了戏剧《*Rory O’More*》。*Rory O’More*是一位信奉天主教的爱尔兰英雄，是英国人顽强的反抗者，英国人曾开出1000英镑悬赏他的人头。而他的头颅很快就被送到了都柏林城堡公示，以威慑其他叛乱者。

For Joseph Hooker, landfall had brought little cause for celebration. A letter from his father, edged in black, informed him of the death of his elder brother from yellow fever, whilst on missionary work in the West Indies.

对于Joseph Hooker来说，登陆并不值得他庆祝。他父亲寄来了一封黑边信，并在信中告诉他，他的哥哥在西印度群岛传教时因感染黄热病不幸去世。

Few people could have been happier to see the two embattled vessels safely moored in the Derwent estuary than the LieutenantGovernor of Van Diemen’s Land. Sir John Franklin was overjoyed at being reunited with his friend and fellow explorer, James Clark Ross. They made a contrasting pair. Franklin, fourteen years older, was short, at 5 feet 6 inches, and famously affable, whereas Ross was tall and dashing and took himself rather seriously. In a movie he could have been played by Errol Flynn, himself a Tasmanian.

看到这两艘战舰安全地列阵停泊在德文特河口，很少有人会比范迪门斯之地的副总督更高兴。John Franklin爵士因为能与他的朋友兼探险家James Clark Ross重逢而欣喜若狂。他们之间可以形成了鲜明的对照。Franklin比他大14岁，身高仅有5英尺6英寸，为人和蔼可亲，而Ross身材高挑，风度翩翩，为人严肃认真。如果拍成电影，他可以考虑由Errol Flynn扮演，毕竟他本人就是一位塔斯马尼亚人。

‘In 1836,’ writes his biographer, Andrew Lambert, ‘Franklin was fifty, famous and fat.’ And he was in Van Diemen’s Land because there had been nothing better on offer. Advancement in the Royal Navy followed a strict rota system, which ensured that senior positions only became available after those who held them died. Fame and success could not leapfrog anyone into promotion. So Captain Franklin had looked around for other positions concomitant with his talents, his experience and his evangelical sense of mission.

传记作者Andrew Lambert曾这样描述过：“1836年的时候，Franklin 已经50岁了，当时的他名声显赫，但是身材肥胖。他之所以呆在范迪门斯之地，是因为没有更好的职位可以提供了。皇家海军的晋升遵循严格的轮班制度，确保高级职位只有在担任人去世后才能轮到其他人。名声和成功不能使得任何人跃升。因此，Franklin船长四处寻找与他的才能、经验和福音派传教的身份相契合的职位。

Having been offered, and turned down, the governorship of Antigua, he accepted the more lucrative position of Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen’s Land, largely because he felt it his duty to put his talents, achievements and wide experience in the service of the great new colonial initiative, and because his forceful second wife, Jane – a vigorous, sociable woman, with considerable networking skills – felt it to be a very useful rung on the social and political ladder, which she was determined to help him climb.

他曾被邀请担任安提瓜岛的总督，但是拒绝了，他选择了范迪门斯之地副总督这个更有利可图的职位，主要是因为他觉得他有责任把他的才能，成就和丰富经验投入到伟大的新殖民计划中，还因为他强势的第二任妻子，Jane——一位充满活力，待人友善，社交能力很强的女人，她觉得这会更有助于帮助她的丈夫提高社会和政治地位。

But things had not gone according to plan. Sir John’s request that the flow of convicts to Van Diemen’s Land should be stemmed, if there was to be any chance of achieving some improvement in the lot of the free islanders, was ignored by the Colonial Office, whose response was to increase the numbers. When New South Wales was granted self-government, its share of the transported convicts was diverted southwards. In 1842 alone, 5,663 convicts arrived in Van Diemen’s Land.

但是事情并没有按照计划进行。John爵士要求，如果想要改善自由岛民的命运，就应该阻止罪犯被流放到范迪门斯之地，但殖民部一直对此不予理睬，反而增加了流放罪犯的数量。当新南威尔士州获得自治权后，其中的一部分罪犯被转移到南方。仅在1842年，就有5663名犯人被遣送到范迪门斯之地。

To make matters worse, Sir John was no politician, and although popular with most of the islanders, found himself in the uncomfortable position of having to please the Colonial Office by saving money, and the colonists by spending it. In theory, much of the political burden should have been carried by John Montagu, a very capable, shrewd and ambitious public servant who had served in Van Diemen’s Land for some years, but that role was increasingly usurped by Jane, who, with the advantage of having her husband’s ear, proceeded to implement what she thought was right for the colony. This included diverting government funds to her own pet projects, such as a college for boys to train in the Christian faith; convict education; and various art projects. Her interference made a bitter enemy of Montagu and his supporters, who described her as a ‘man in petticoats’. As the geographer Frank Debenham says, it must have been a ‘great strain’ for Sir John and Lady Franklin ‘to govern a community of which one part was tasting the freedom and independence characteristic of a pioneer settlement and the other part was bound and shackled by a penal system of extreme severity’. But making an adversary of John Montagu was a mistake that was to have profound consequences for both Jane and her husband.

更糟糕的是，John爵士算不上一名合格的政客，尽管他很受岛民的欢迎，但他发现自己处于一种尴尬的处境：既要通过省钱来取悦殖民地政府，又要通过花钱来取悦殖民地居民。理论上讲，大部分政治重担都应该由John Montagu来承担，他是一位能力出众，精明能干，雄心勃勃的公务员。并且他已经在范迪门斯之地工作多年，但是这个角色逐渐被Jane取代了，她凭借着丈夫对她的顺从，着手实施她所认为对殖民地有利的事情。这包括将政府资金用于她所热衷的项目，比如为男孩开设一所基督教学院；对罪犯进行教育；以及各种各样的艺术项目。她的干涉使得她与Montagu和他的支持者们成为了死敌，他们称她是一个‘穿着衬裙的男人’。正如地理学家Frank Debenham所言，对于John爵士和Franklin夫人来说, ‘管理一个有些人在享受属于拓荒定居者的自由和独立，而另一群人被严苛的刑罚制度所限制束缚的社会’，这一定需要顶着‘巨大的压力’。但是与John Montagu为敌会是一个错误，这将会对Jane和她的丈夫都产生深远的影响。

Jane Franklin found Hobart short of men of consequence. Sir John was simply missing his own kind. As a letter from Jane to her father makes abundantly clear, the Franklins could hardly wait to throw open the door of Government House for the glamorous Captain Ross and his intrepid officers: ‘The arrival of Captains Ross and Crozier added much to Sir John’s happiness . . . ,’ she wrote. ‘They all feel towards one another as friends and brothers and it is the remark of people here that Sir John appears to them in quite a new light, so bustling and frisky and merry with his new companions.’ Lady Franklin was taken aboard *Erebus* and couldn’t help noticing that Captain Ross had Negelin’s portrait of her husband hanging in his cabin (it’s one of the best: Franklin is in uniform, smiling jovially, with epaulettes like small waterfalls on each shoulder). Back on dry land, she showed indefatigable interest in all aspects of the expedition, inviting both senior and junior officers to attend the local Science Society, in which she was much involved and where she would quiz them about their work. Of course, given that ladies were present, certain proprieties had to be observed: on one occasion she noted that when ‘some drawings and descriptions of the position of the young in the pouch of some marsupial animals’ were shown, it was necessary that ‘the gentlemen withdrew to the library’ to inspect them.

Jane Franklin发现霍巴特镇上很少出现如此地位显赫的人。但John爵士只是很单纯地想念他的同类。Jane在给父亲的信中说得很清楚，Franklin一家迫不及待地大开政府大楼的门，以迎接Ross船长和他勇敢的军官们：‘John爵士对Ross船长和Crozier船长的到来感到十分开心……，’她写道，‘他们十分珍视彼此之间的友谊，并如同兄弟一般亲热。大家都说，John爵士跟他们在一起的时候就像变了一个人一样，那么地热闹、活泼、快乐。’Franklin夫人受邀登上了*厄瑞玻斯号*，她注意到Ross船长的船舱里挂着她丈夫的画像（这肖像画得极好：Franklin身着制服，面带微笑，肩章像小瀑布般挂在肩膀两边）。回到陆地上后，她对探险队的各个方面都产生了浓厚的兴趣，她邀请很多高级军官和初级军官参加当地的科学协会，并且积极参与其中，顺便询问他们的工作情况。当然,考虑到女士们在场,因此某些礼仪必须注意到：比如有一次她就指出‘当展示的图纸和描述涉及有袋动物的幼崽在袋中的姿态时’,为了进行检验,‘作为绅士们，退出图书馆回避一下’还是有必要的。

Not that the ladies of Hobart were exactly prudish. The contemporary Tasmanian historian Alison Alexander describes how the local rumour mill sought to account for the childlessness of their governor and his wife, leading to some forthright gossip during a meal at which Jane and John Franklin were clearly not present. ‘The ladies when they retired . . . were wondering why Sir John had no family. “Dear me,” said one of them . . . “don’t you know! I always heard his members got frostbitten when he went to the North pole”.’

这并不是说霍巴特镇的女士们都很拘谨。同时期的塔斯马尼亚历史学家Alison Alexander就曾提到，这位总督和他的妻子仅仅因为膝下无子，而导致当地人们议论纷纷，谣言四起，在一次Jane和John Franklin不在场的晚宴上，甚至有人直言不讳地谈起这些流言蜚语。‘女士们退休后……John爵士怎么还没有子女。“哎呀，”其中一个人说……“你不知道!我听说他去北极的时候，他的队员都冻伤了”。’

Captain Ross, though top of many guest lists, was not one to fritter time away, and made it clear that his most urgent priority was to get an observatory up and running. The Franklins, keen to oblige, had anticipated this and had already assembled stores and materials, from plans sent out from England. The next morning Ross and Franklin selected a suitable spot. A small quarry-working near Government House had revealed a deep bed of sandstone rock, which Ross judged to be the perfect base for the observatory, as sandstone has no magnetic properties that might interfere with the readings. That very afternoon a party of 200 convicts was set to work to dig the foundations.

Ross船长虽然在众多的宾客名单上名列前茅，但他是一个珍惜时间的人，他明确表示目前最紧迫的任务是建立一个观测台，并让它运转起来。对此，Franklins一家早已料到，并已根据从英国寄来的方案，准备好了物资。第二天早上，Ross和Franklin找到了一处合适的地点。他们在政府大楼附近的一个小型采石场发现了一个很深的砂岩层，Ross认为这是观测台的完美底座，因为砂岩没有磁性，所以不会干扰读数。当天下午，一支由200名罪犯组成的队伍开始了挖掘地基的工作。

*Erebus* and *Terror*, meanwhile, were moved upriver to a small, quiet cove away from the main bustle of the harbour and conveniently close to the grounds of Government House. It was later given the name Ross Cove, and it hasn’t changed much.I’m there in 2017. It’s June, a couple of months before *Erebus* and *Terror* would have been in port, and I’m spending several days in Hobart, staying at the Henry Jones Art Hotel, one of a row of low and harmonious nineteenth-century buildings beside the harbour, with stone-dressed walls and low-pitched red roofs. Set back from the water, the façades look attractive in scale and colour, almost Venetian in the low morning sunlight. The remains of chunky painted lettering on the wall read: ‘H Jones and Co Pty Ltd. IXL Jams’. This was once the factory for one of Hobart’s most successful export businesses. The ‘IXL’ trademark was a play on founder Henry Jones’s motto, ‘I excel at everything.’

与此同时，*厄瑞玻斯号*和*恐怖号*被转移到了上游一处安静的小海湾，这里远离港口的喧闹，并且离政府大楼的场地很近。后来它被命名为罗斯（Ross）湾，一直也没有太大变化。我在2017年曾去过那里。当时是6月份，比*厄瑞玻斯号*和*恐怖号*进港早几个月，我在霍巴特镇呆了几天，住在亨利琼斯艺术酒店，海港旁边有一排低矮而和谐的十九世纪建筑，这座酒店也是其中之一，墙壁是用石头砌成的，屋顶则是低调的红色。这些建筑都背靠海面，外墙的规模和配色都十分吸引人，清晨的微弱阳光洒下，仿佛置身于威尼斯一般。墙上还残留着浓厚的油漆字迹：‘H Jones股份有限公司。IXL牌果酱’。这里曾经是霍巴特镇最成功的出口企业之一的工厂。“IXL”商标取自于该公司创始人Henry Jones的座右铭‘我无所不能（I excel at everything）’。

And the business lived up to the motto. Tinned fruits from Tasmania were sent all over the world, exuberantly described and brightly labelled: Choice Cling Peaches, Sliced in Heavy Syrup; Boomerang Brand, Tasmanian Fancy Apples. It was Britain joining the European Union and abandoning Commonwealth trade preferences that did for H. Jones, and the company no longer exists.

而该公司也实践了这一座右铭。来自塔斯马尼亚的水果罐头被送往世界各地，它们包装精美，标签鲜艳：精挑细选的桃子搭配美味的浓缩糖浆；还有拥有众多回头客的塔斯马尼亚特色苹果。后来英国加入了欧盟，放弃了英联邦的贸易优惠，H. Jones因此被击垮，最终不复存在。

To get to Ross Cove, I walk a half-mile or so by the side of the busy Tasman Highway that links Hobart with the airport. I have to stop and get my camera out to take a shot of some eye-catching street art – two functional junction boxes painted in riotously colourful designs, featuring penguins and seals and albatrosses and long-haired vampy ladies. Antarctic chic. Art is booming in Hobart, stimulated by the huge success of MONA, the Museum of Old and New Art, displayed in multi-level caves dramatically excavated out of the cliffs a few miles up the Derwent.

为了抵达罗斯湾，我沿着忙碌的塔斯曼高速公路——这条公路连接了霍巴特镇和机场，步行了大约半英里。我经常不由自主地停下脚步，拿出相机，拍下一些引人注目的街头艺术作品——两个涂满色彩缤纷的图案的功能型接线盒，上面画有企鹅、海豹、信天翁和长发的吸血鬼女郎。这是属于南极的时尚。在新老艺术博物馆（MONA）的空前的成功的刺激下，霍巴特镇的艺术得到蓬勃发展。该博物馆位于德文特河上游几英里处的悬崖上，那里开凿出了多层的洞穴用来展出，十分特别。

Peeling off the main road, I cross a car park and scramble down towards a stretch of railway line running parallel with the water. My companion, Alison Alexander, fount of all knowledge on the history of Tasmania, and clutching her handbag, beckons me to follow her onto the track. It’s not used that often, she assures me, as she holds back a wire fence for me to squeeze through. A little way down the railway line, we turn off and cut through a small grove of newly planted trees to the waterside. ‘This is Ross Cove,’ Alison tells me. ‘They chose to moor up here because’ – she turns and points up to a flagpole on some turreted rooftops, which I can just see peeking over the trees – ‘it was the closest they could get to Government House. For unloading everything.’ And for getting Ross and Crozier to their dinners, no doubt.

离开主干路，穿过停车场，我翻下去走向一条与海岸线平行的铁路。与我同行的Alison Alexander对塔斯马尼亚岛的历史了如指掌，她紧握自己的手提包，示意我跟着她上铁轨。她向我保证，这条铁路不是很经常用到，然后她支起铁丝栅栏，让我挤过去。我们沿着铁路线走了一段路，又拐弯穿过一小片新种下的小树林，然后来到海边。‘这就是罗斯湾，’ Alison告诉我。‘他们之所以选择在这里停泊，是因为’她转身指着几处塔楼屋顶上的旗杆——这些旗杆正巧从树林上方探出来可以被我看到，‘这是他们能到达的距离政府大楼最近的地方，为了方便卸货。’毋庸置疑的是，也是为了方便邀请Ross和Crozier吃饭。

I stand for a while at the water’s edge, trying to coax my imagination back 177 years. Nothing has been built here in all that time, which surprises me, given its proximity to the centre of Hobart, and how the city seems to be thriving and expanding. The beach, a thin strip of loose stones between the river and the grass, must have been much the same when the ship’s cutters rode up against it, as they ferried materials to and from the ships out on the water. Behind me, the long protective ridge of Mount Wellington, rising more than 4,000 feet to the west of the city, would have been the same dominating landmark. The main harbour is a half-mile away. Stretching down to the water are the sheds, jetties and a newly built complex containing an upmarket hotel and a big new cruise-ship terminal. In the 1840s there would have been much more activity. Ships bringing convicts and hopeful settlers in, and taking wheat and wool out. Fishing boats and whalers, too, for these were plentiful waters for southern right whales, which were caught and killed here in their thousands. How times have changed. Tasmanians now pride themselves on being protectors of the environment, and would no more kill a whale than raise an oil well in the estuary.

我在海边呆了一会儿，尝试着想象出177年前的景象。这么多年过去了，这里依然没什么建筑，我对此感到很惊讶，因为这里离霍巴特市中心很近，而且这座城市看起来十分繁荣，富有生机。这段海滩夹在河流和草地之间，上面铺着一层薄薄的松散石块，当时的船载小艇会被拖到海滩上，方便运转船上物资，那时的海滩肯定和现在也差不多。在我身后，则是呈守护状延绵不断的威灵顿山山脉，这座山在城市的西边拔地而起，海拔超过4000英尺，同样也是重要的地标。主港口在半英里之外。棚屋、码头和新建的综合设施一直延伸到海岸边，其中包括一家高档酒店和一个新建的大型邮轮码头。在19世纪40年代的时候，这里曾非常的热闹。船只运载着罪犯和心怀希望的定居者而来，并将小麦和羊毛运出去。此外还有很多渔船和捕鲸船来往，因为这附近的海域有大量的南露脊鲸，成千上万只鲸鱼在这里被捕杀。时过境迁。塔斯马尼亚人现在以自己是环境保护者而自豪，也没有鲸鱼可以被捕杀了，就像你不会在河口里挖出油井一样。

The ships that ply the Derwent these days are more likely to be the catamaran ferries taking people to and from MONA, or cruise liners on their way around the world. And, of course, ships on their way south. Hobart is Australia’s gateway to the Antarctic, and as I walk around the quayside on the night I arrive, I linger beneath the broad rust-red bows of a contemporary Antarctic explorer, the ice-breaker and survey ship *Aurora Australis*, into which *Erebus* could fit three times over. She is drawn up at a jetty, looking tired and travel-worn. I later learn that she has just this month been retired from active duty.

如今，来往于德文特河的船只更多的是载着人们往返于MONA的双体渡船，或者是环游世界中的游轮。当然，还有向南航行的船只。霍巴特镇是澳大利亚通往南极的大门，在我抵达那里的当夜，我就去码头边散步，并在一位‘当代南极探险者’锈红色的宽阔船头下方逗留了一会儿，那是一艘破冰科考船，名叫*南极光号*，可以容纳比*厄瑞玻斯号*多三倍以上的空间。她停在码头上，看上去旅途劳顿，疲惫不堪。我后来才知道她这个月才刚刚退役。

A short way up the slope behind Ross Cove is the rather magnificent Government House, which dates from 1856. In its predecessor, Jane Franklin held her famous dinner parties. She never tired of showing off Captain Ross, though not always uncritically. Writing to her friend Mrs Simpkinson, she enthused: ‘Captain Ross has the wildest bushy grey head!’, but qualified this with a note of disappointment, ‘He looks much older than when I saw him last.’ She was never afraid to speak her mind. At another of her gatherings at which Ross was present, she was similarly disparaging about the artistic gifts of a local guest, a Captain Cheyne, ‘who,’ she noted, ‘did not escape me with his frightful drawings of Govt. House’.

在罗斯湾后面不远处的斜坡上，有一座历史可以追溯到1856年的宏伟的政府大楼。在此之前，Jane Franklin曾举行了著名的晚宴。她总是不厌其烦地夸赞Ross上尉，不过偶尔也会有所批评。在给她的朋友Simpkinson夫人的信中，她热情地表示：‘Ross船长有着一头狂野的浓密灰发!’但她失望地说，‘他看起来比上次老了很多。’ 她从不怯于表达自己的想法。在Ross参加的另一次聚会上，她同样对一位当地客人Cheyne上尉的艺术天赋嗤之以鼻，她说，‘那幅绘制政府大楼的画作很令人厌烦，我一眼就看出是他画的。’

At that same gathering, over the brandy, Ross explained to them all the importance of his magnetic observatory, one of a chain of eighteen to be set up in different parts of the world. He went out of his way to compliment the Admiralty on their preparations for the expedition, saying that he had received almost everything he’d asked of them. His one disappointment, he said, was not to have been able to secure his candidate for Gunnery Lieutenant, a very able man named Fitzjames, who was making a name for himself in charge of gunnery on HMS *Ganges* in the eastern Mediterranean. Sir John Franklin, nodding affably at the head of the table, was not to know that within a few years he and Lieutenant Fitzjames would sail *Erebus* into oblivion.

还是在那次聚会上，Ross一边喝着白兰地，一边向人们解释他的地磁观测台的重要性。他的观测台是将要在世界各地建立的十八所观测台中的一个。他不遗余力地称赞海军部为这次远征所做的准备工作，说他所提出要求几乎都得到了满足。唯一令他失望的是，没能让他提议的候选人担任炮兵中尉，那是一位才能非常出众的人，名叫Fitzjames，他在地中海东部的*恒河号*担任炮兵，并因此而被人周知。John Franklin爵士在餐桌上首亲切地点头示意，却不知几年后，他将会与Fitzjames中尉一起乘坐*厄瑞玻斯号*，并从此音讯全无。

The efforts of the convicts working on the Rossbank Observatory could not be faulted, and within nine days construction was advanced enough to install the measuring equipment for the term-day observations on 27 and 28 August.

在罪犯们不遗余力的努力工作下，罗斯班克天文台在九天的时间里就完成了前期的建造，并安装好了用于8月27日和28日这两个观测日所需用到的测量设备。

As the onshore work progressed, the crews had time to explore the town. Sergeant Cunningham liked Hobart. ‘The town is very pleasantly situated. Quite Englified,’ he wrote, though he added a word of caution: ‘A stranger must be particular selecting his company, as you don’t know convicts from free people.’ Ross was relaxed enough to allow for plenty of out-of-hours socialising between the sailors and the military garrison. Cunningham, for example, spent a lot of time with his counterpart, Sergeant Cameron of the 51st Infantry Regiment, going to concerts at the theatre, playing quoits at the barracks and going on climbing expeditions. And while Hooker seems to have found the social scene almost arduous (‘The myriads of invitations to dinners, balls and routs that have literally been showered on us all’), his immediate senior, Robert McCormick, clearly revelled in it. In just his first week in Hobart he went aboard an Australian packet ship preparing to return to Sydney; made himself known at the Colonial Hospital; tasted, ‘for the first time in my life’, kangaroo soup; and entertained a steady stream of local worthies on board *Erebus*, including a Dr Wingate from the convict ship *Asia*, Mr Anstey, a barrister, and Mr Bedford, a surgeon. Dr Clarke, the Inspector-General of the Forces, came aboard for lunch with him one day, and that same evening McCormick received an invitation card to dine at Government House: ‘Twenty sat down to table.’ There he received yet another invitation, from a fellow guest, Mr Gregson, who lived in a picturesque spot on the other side of the Derwent. Taking it up the next day, McCormick was clearly delighted to be close to nature again. ‘Saw several paroquets and shot two blue titmice and a lark returning.’

随着岸上工作的顺利进行，工作人员有了更充足时间来探索这个城镇。Cunningham中士很喜欢霍巴特镇。‘这个城市的地理位置优越，气候宜人。和英国很像，’他写道，不过他还补充了一句警告：‘对于外地人来说，在这里交友时一定要特别谨慎小心，因为你不知道他是罪犯，还是自由人。’Ross也十分放松，他允许水手们以及驻军们在工作之余参加各种的社交活动。例如，Cunningham经常与第51步兵团的Cameron中士一起，去剧院听音乐会，在营房玩套环游戏，或者去登山探险。虽然Hooker觉得社交活动令他感到十分费劲（‘各种的晚宴、舞会和聚会邀请都接踵而至，摆在了我们面前’），但他的直属上司Robert McCormick显然乐在其中。到霍巴特镇的第一个星期，他就参观了一艘准备返回悉尼的澳大利亚邮船；在殖民地医院开始逐渐被人熟识；‘有生以来第一次’品尝了袋鼠汤；在*厄瑞玻斯号*上接待了一大批当地名流，包括来自押送罪犯的*亚洲号*船上的Wingate先生，律师Anstey先生、医生Bedford先生和部队检察官Clarke先生，他们几人一起在船上共进午餐。同一天晚上，McCormick收到了一张邀请函，邀请他前往政府大楼用餐：‘20个人坐在一起进餐。’ 在那里，他又收到了另一份邀请函，来自另一位客人Gregson先生，他住在德文特河对岸的一处风景如画的地方。第二天，McCormick对能再次亲近大自然感到高兴。‘看见了几只鹦鹉，射杀了两只蓝山雀和一只往回飞的云雀。’

Francis Crozier, meanwhile, had fallen deeply in love with Franklin’s niece and Lady Franklin’s trusted friend, confidante and secretary, Sophia Cracroft. His affections were returned with flirtatious inconstancy. To rub salt into the wound, Sophy made little secret of her much stronger attraction to the glamorous Ross than to the decent, steadfast Crozier, whom she described with disdain as ‘a horrid radical and an indifferent speller’. Lady Franklin, who developed a protective fondness for Crozier, was shrewd enough to see that his relationship with the mercurial Sophy was doomed. The tragedy is that Crozier never saw this himself.

与此同时，Francis Crozier深深地爱上了Franklin的侄女，她也是Franklin夫人最信赖的朋友、知己兼秘书——Sophia Cracroft。但回应他的爱慕之情的是一种反复无常的调侃。为了在伤口上撒盐，Sophia毫不掩饰表示自己更欣赏魅力四射的Ross，而不是正派而坚定的Crozier，她轻蔑地把Crozier形容为‘一个冷漠、刻板、可怕的激进分子’。Franklin夫人也因此对Crozier产生了一种带有保护心理的好感，她很聪明地看出，他和这位多情善变的Sophy之间注定走向悲伤的结局。不幸的是，Crozier自己却没有看出这一点。

But while the crews of *Erebus* and *Terror* were busy enjoying themselves – or having their hearts broken – and the ships themselves were being caulked, repainted and their decks whitewashed, news had arrived that made Ross realise they faced competition.

正当*厄瑞玻斯号*和*恐怖号*的船员们忙于享乐的时候——或者伤心欲绝的时候——船只本身也在被修补填缝、重新喷漆、粉刷甲板，而一个新传来的消息也让Ross意识到他们正在面临着的竞争。

Earlier in the year the elaborately forenamed French explorer Jules Sébastien César Dumont d’Urville had arrived in Hobart. Known to the British public as DuDu, he was something of a legend, famous for having found the Venus de Milo in a field in Greece. A private man, but an enthusiastic scientist and explorer, he ruffled Ross’s feathers by claiming to have discovered not just Venus, but the coast of the Antarctic continent as well. His two ships, *Astrolabe* and *Zélée*, he said, had followed a coastline for 150 miles and he and some of his officers had gone ashore and claimed it for France, naming it Adélie Land, after his wife (Adélie is now better remembered for lending her name to the Adélie penguin, one of the smallest and feistiest of the species, which gather to breed in huge numbers). His ships had then followed a 60-mile-long wall of ice, which he believed overlay solid land. To this he gave the name Côte Clairée. D’Urville admitted that his real purpose had been to beat Ross to the South Magnetic Pole, but despite offering 100 francs reward to every crew member if they reached 75°S, and five francs for every degree after that, his ships – unstrengthened for the ice, and with an outbreak of scurvy on board – had failed to reach it. They had retreated to Hobart, with the loss of sixteen men.

今年早些时候，颇有名气的法国探险家Jules Sébastien César Dumont d’Urville抵达霍巴特镇。英国人都叫他‘DuDu’，他是一个传奇人物，因为在希腊发现了断臂维纳斯而出名。他虽然出身普通，但却是一位热情的科学家和探险家。他声称自己不仅发现了维纳斯，而且还发现了南极大陆的海岸，这让Ross感到大为恼火。据他所说，他的两艘船*星盘号*和*热情号*沿着海岸线航行了150英里,他和他的一些军官们已经上岸,并声称这里属于法国,之后以他妻子的名字将那里命名为阿德利（阿德利现在更被人记住，是因为以此命名的阿德利企鹅,这是一种小巧、可爱的物种,它们通常聚集在一起进行大量繁殖）。他的船随后沿着长达60英里长的冰墙行驶，他认为这堵冰墙覆盖着坚硬的陆地。他将这里命名为克莱尔海岸。d’Urville承认他的真正目的是打败Ross，征服南磁极,尽管他为每位船员提供了100法郎的奖励，并且如果他们到达南纬75°后,每提高1°悬赏会再提高五法郎,但由于他的船只没有针对冰层进行改造,而且船上爆发了坏血病,因此最终未能达到南极。他们之后撤退到霍巴特镇，而且损失了16人。

As if d’Urville’s claims weren’t irritating enough, Charles Wilkes, in command of the American Exploring Expedition vessel *Vincennes*, had also registered a claim to have seen and mapped an Antarctic coastline a few months earlier.

如果说d’Urville的说法还不够令人恼火的话，美国探险队*文森号*的指挥官Charles Wilkes也在几个月前宣称自己看到南极海岸线并绘制了地图。

Ross was publicly polite, but privately peeved. ‘That the commanders of each of these great national undertakings should have selected the very place for penetrating to the southward, for the exploration of which they were well aware . . . the expedition under my command was expressly preparing . . . did . . . greatly surprise me,’ he later wrote.

Ross虽然在公开场合显得彬彬有礼，但其实私下里却很恼火。他后来写道，‘这些伟大的国家的决策者们都决定向南探索，他们彼此都心知肚明……而我指挥下的探险队是专门为此而准备着……确实……这让我非常惊讶。’

Though there was no open rivalry, Ross made it clear that he was not going to be taking any advice from Johnny Foreigner. As he subsequently argued in his account of the expedition: ‘Impressed with the feeling that England had ever led the way of discovery in the southern as well as in the northern regions, I considered it would have been inconsistent with the pre-eminence she has ever maintained if we were to follow in the footsteps of the expedition of any other nation.’ Personal pride and patriotism had both been piqued, and Ross set about replanning his course to the Antarctic, deliberately avoiding any suggestion of following the competition.

虽然没有公开的竞争对手，但Ross明确表示，他不会接受任何Johnny Foreigner的建议。他在后来对探险的回顾是这样的：‘英格兰曾经引领了人们在南部和北部地区的探索，而如果我们需要追随其他国家的探索的脚步，这将对不起英格兰所一直保持的卓越地位。’他的自尊心和爱国之情都被激发了出来，Ross开始重新规划前往南极的路线，刻意回避了各种追随竞争者的建议。

After nearly three months in Van Diemen’s Land, the crews were getting restless. The longer the stay, the greater the potential for a breakdown of discipline. One evening in October, Cunningham was called to the Police Office to deal with two deserters, Thomas Farr and William Beautyman, who had been captured in the bush, outside the town. On the very next day, 8 October, three seamen from *Terror* attacked a police constable, knocking him to the ground and stealing a dollar. On the streets, it seemed, the love affair with the expedition was coming to an end.

在范迪门斯之地上呆了将近三个月后，船员们都开始变得不太安分。停留的时间越长，纪律就越可能崩溃。在10月份的一个晚上，Cunningham被叫到警察局处理两个逃兵，Thomas Farr和William Beautyman，他们在城外的灌木丛中被捕。而在第二天，也就是10月8日的时候，三名来自*恐怖号*的船员袭击了一名警察，他们将其打倒在地，并偷走了一美元。探险队与这座城市的亲密关系似乎逐渐走到了尽头。

But if other ranks might be misbehaving, the popularity of the officers was growing by the day. On 30 October, the *Hobart Town Courier* ran an account of a ball held in the expedition’s honour at the Customs House, now Tasmania’s Parliament House and still one of the finest buildings in Hobart. After noting that ‘the town was disturbed from its uniform aspect of settled dullness’, the *Courier* stepped up the hyperbole. ‘The fame of this expedition is . . . like lightning, it is electrical, it vibrates simultaneously from north to south. At the very moment Captains Ross and Crozier are engaged in making observations in this spot . . . men of science are making the same observations in various parts of the world . . . It is, as it were a mighty scientific machine, constructed so as to evolve a grand secret – a sort of imitative planetary system ruling us frail creatures on earth.’ And there was more: ‘It is not therefore to be wondered at, that wherever this expedition goes, it is hailed as a star of men’s worship.’

但如果是那些有军衔的军官们如此失礼，那么这些军官的反而会更受欢迎。10月30日，《*霍巴特镇速报》*刊登记述了人们为纪念远征而在海关大楼举行的舞会。这座大楼现在是塔斯马尼亚的议会大厦，至今仍是霍巴特镇最精美的建筑之一。报道在指出 ‘这座城镇一改往日安稳沉闷的状态’后，《速报》的辞藻逐渐夸张。‘这支探险队的威名……如雷贯耳，又如同闪电般引动四方。Ross船长和Crozier船长争分夺秒地在这里进行观测……而这种观测，世界各地的科学家们也都在同步进行着……这就像是一台强大的科学机器，它的构建是为了推演出一个伟大的秘密——一种对于行星系统的模拟，而这个行星系统掌控着地球上所有像我们这样脆弱的生物。’除此之外，报道还提到：“因此毋庸置疑的是，无论这支探险队最终走到哪里，它都将被誉为人类的瑰宝。’

‘We are now, November 9th, all ready for sea,’ Joseph Hooker wrote to his sister Maria, the chattiness of his tone belying the vast distance between them. ‘The ship is as full as an egg,’ he went on, ‘we can hardly stir in our mess . . . When we shall return here again no one, not even the captain knows; it may be in 6 months, or not for 18: it will all depend on what we found at the Southward [the unexplored south].’ Hooker seemed anxious to talk about anything other than the risk and scale of what lay ahead. He was particularly exercised about living costs. ‘The funds of the mess are very low, so low that I have to lend all I do not spend to pay off the debts. All tailoring, soap, candles and books are extravagantly dear and, as we each have to lay in 18 months stock, I fear that some I.O.U’s will be left behind.’ Life at sea was expensive for the officers, who were expected to buy their own personal luxuries and contribute to the overall mess bill. Young Joseph, it seems, was better able to ride it out than others. His farewell sounds a note of rather desperate cheerfulness. ‘Do you want me to bring home any live small parrots for you? Very beautiful and quiet.’

‘现在是11月9日，我们已经做好了出海的准备，’Joseph Hooker在给姐姐Maria的信中说，他直爽的语气冲淡了双方之间因为距离而产生的疏远感。‘整条船塞得满满当当的，像一颗蛋一样，’他继续说，‘身处一片杂货中的我们几乎寸步难移……没有人知道我们什么时候会再次回到这里，就连船长也不知道；可能要等6个月，也可能要等18个月：这将完全取决于我们向南探索（未勘探的南部地区）的情况。Hooker似乎心中十分焦虑，并急于回避任何有关未来的风险和预期相关的话题。他还特别担心生活费用的问题。‘伙食费的预算已经逐渐见底了，而我也不得不把所有用不到的东西都拿来偿还债务。裁缝衣服、肥皂、蜡烛和书籍都贵得离谱，而且我们每个人都还得准备18个月的存货，恐怕我少不了欠下一屁股债。’ 对军官们来说，海上生活的成本是很高的，他们需要自行购买各种所需的奢侈品，还要拿出一部分钱支付食堂的伙食费。不过看起来，相比于其他人来说年轻的Joseph更有可能安然度过难关。他的告别语中透露出一种带着孤注一掷的决心的乐观。‘要不要我带几只活着的小鹦鹉回去给你呢?它们特别漂亮，还很安静。’

Before they left for the Antarctic, there were some last-minute changes in personnel. Lieutenant Henry Kay, Franklin’s nephew, who had come out from London on *Erebus*, was chosen to stay behind to run the Observatory with the help of Scott from *Terror* and Dayman, one of Hooker’s messmates. Two men had successfully deserted. ‘I am glad of it,’ wrote Hooker on hearing this, ‘as we want none but willing hands.’ Most tragically, Edward Bradley, Captain of the Hold on *Erebus*, whom Ross rated ‘one of our best men’, had been killed in an accident whilst cleaning out the tanks on board. He had fallen and become trapped in a tank in which a fire was burning.

在动身前往南极之前的最后时刻，他们又进行了人员的调整。一路乘坐*厄瑞玻斯号*从伦敦赶来的Franklin的侄子——Henry Kay中尉被选中留下来管理观测台，一同留下的还有来自*恐怖号*的Scott以及Hooker的一位信使Dayman。此外还有两个人逃走了。‘我很高兴，’Hooker在听闻此事后如此写道，‘因为我们只需要心甘情愿留下来的水手。’悲剧的是，Edward Bradley——他是*厄瑞玻斯号*上的货舱管理员，Ross评价他为‘我们最好的伙伴’，在清理船上的贮水池时意外去世。当时他不幸跌倒，并被困在一个正燃烧着熊熊烈火的池子里。

Under this cloud, the expedition finally caught the tide in the early hours of Thursday 12 November. Sir John Franklin came aboard *Erebus* to see them off. Judging by Hooker’s account, it was an emotional moment: ‘the good old gentleman shed tears when going over the side; and as he shook hands with each of us and said “God bless you all”, it was really quite affecting’. Sir John then boarded *Terror* to wish them well. Sergeant Cunningham was impressed. ‘He is a nice fatherly old man,’ he wrote, ‘and is much interested in our welfare: we manned the rigging and gave him three hearty cheers, and one more for coming up.’ When he had seen them safely south of the Iron Pot Lighthouse, Franklin disembarked, along with the pilot, onto the government yacht *Eliza.*

在这片乌云的笼罩下，探险队终于准备在11月12日星期四凌晨时分踏上征程。 John Franklin爵士特意登上*厄瑞玻斯号*为他们送行。根据Hooker的描述，这是一个十分动情的时刻；‘这位善良的老绅士在走过船舷时潸然泪下；当他跟我们每个人握手并说“愿上帝保佑你”的时候，每个人都很受感动。’ John爵士随后登上*恐怖号*，并祝他们好运。Cunningham警官对此印象深刻。‘他是一位慈祥的老人，’他写道，‘他十分关心我们。我们把帆索吊起来，衷心地对他欢呼了三声，并为他的到来再次欢呼了一次。’当他确保他们安全驶离铁锅灯塔以南时，Franklin才和领航员一起下了船，登上政府的游艇*伊丽莎号*。

It must have been a bittersweet farewell for Sir John. He was a seaman, not a civil servant, and it can’t have been easy for him to watch the sails disappear over the horizon. Lady Franklin was equally sad to see them go, but didn’t accompany her husband, explaining in a last letter to Captain Ross, ‘To tell you the truth, though I wished to see you fairly launched in the Southern Ocean, yet I had misgivings as to my desire to take any further leave of you.’ Then, as if checking herself, she reverted to the royal ‘we’: ‘Our hearts are with you and our constant prayer will be that God in his mercy will protect and bless you and restore you to us safe, happy and successful. Believe me ever, very affectionately and very truly yours, Jane Franklin.’

对John爵士来说，这一定是一次苦乐参半的告别。他骨子里是一名水手，而不是公务员，眼睁睁地看着船帆就这么消失在地平线上，对他来说不容易。Franklin夫人对于他们的离去也同样感到很遗憾，但她没有陪她的丈夫，在寄给Ross船长的最后一封信中她解释道，‘实话告诉你，虽然我希望看到你出海前去探索南大洋，然而我对于是否愿意看着你一点一点地离我远去仍心存疑虑。’之后，她似乎有所克制，又回到了那个一同效忠王室的‘我们’：‘我们的心与你同在，我们将不断祈祷，慈悲的上帝会一直保护和祝福你，并让你再次安全快乐的成功回到我们身边。请永远真诚的相信这一切，Jane Franklin。’

There is no indication as to whether or not Ross reciprocated Lady Franklin’s heartstring-tugging farewell. Captain Crozier, on the other hand, had, just before they left, asked John Davis, Second Master of the *Terror*, to sketch himself, Ross and Sir John standing together in the gardens of the Observatory, and had sent her the result as a parting gift. Lady Franklin referred to it in another of her letters to Ross as ‘one of the prettiest thoughts that ever entered into Captain Crozier’s head’, though she couldn’t resist adding, ‘its accuracy as a portrait more than compensates any defects it may possess as a picture – I almost think I hear the frogs croaking as I look at it’.

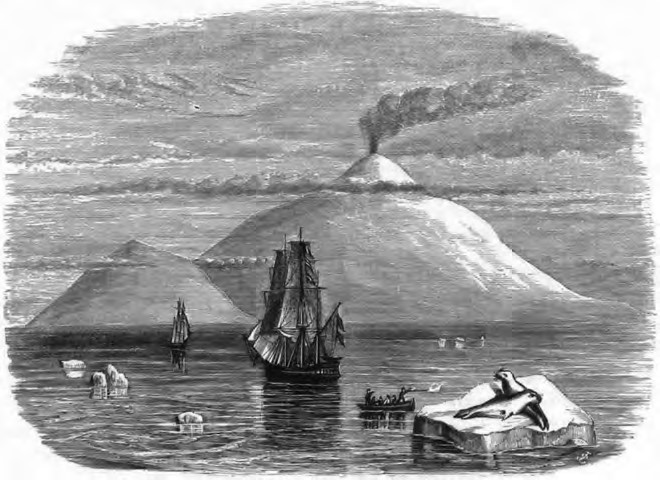
没有迹象表明，Ross是否回应了Franklin夫人这牵人心弦的告别。另一方面，Crozier船长在他们离开之前，曾请*恐怖号*的二副John Davis画了一幅Ross和John爵士一起站在观测台花园里的素描，并将画送给她作为告别礼物。Franklin女士在她写给Ross的另一封信中提到这幅画 ‘这是Crozier船长的所有想法中最值得称赞的一个’,并且她又忍不住补充道,‘这幅画绘制的十分精致，完美的简直无懈可击——当我看这幅画的时候我感觉我甚至能听到青蛙在呱呱叫。

Before I leave Tasmania, I’m invited to a meal by Alison Alexander and her husband, James, a retired lecturer in psychology at the University of Tasmania. They represent, I suppose, the present-day cultural elite of the city. Alison can claim descent from the original convict families, which, in Tasmania, is the nearest you get to aristocracy. She has tried to re-create for me the sort of meal that might have been served to the officers from *Erebus* in the winter of 1840: good thick vegetable soup, lamb joint with fried onions, potatoes and broccoli, served by candlelight on a lace tablecloth. One of her other guests embodies the new Tasmania. Bob, tanned, bearded and exMerchant Navy, made a lot of money from abalone fishing and is now looking to buy a vineyard. His wife Chris went to the same school as Alison, opposite the Anglesea Barracks where sailors and officers of the Ross expedition spent many an evening with their army colleagues.

在我离开塔斯马尼亚之前，Alison Alexander和她的丈夫James特意邀请我吃了一顿饭。James是塔斯马尼亚大学心理学的退休讲师。我想，他们代表着这座城市当今的精英阶级。Alison声称自己是当年的罪犯家族的后裔，在塔斯马尼亚，这几乎可以看作是贵族了。她试图为我重现1840年冬天可能为*厄瑞玻斯号*上的军官们提供的那种饭菜：浓郁的蔬菜汤，大块羔羊肉搭配炸洋葱、土豆和西兰花，摆在烛光点缀下的蕾丝桌布上。她的另一位客人代表了塔斯马尼亚的新一代。Bob皮肤黝黑，留着胡子，他是一名商船水手，靠着捕捞鲍鱼中赚了不少积蓄，现在他正琢磨着买一个葡萄园。他的妻子Chris和Alison曾是校友，学校就在安格尔西亚军营的对面，Ross探险队的水手和军官在那个军营里与他们的陆军同事度过了许多个晚上。

Later, I take a walk before turning in. It’s something I always do when I’m abroad – like beating the bounds. I walk along the quayside near my hotel and look out towards the sea. It’s getting very cold. Far down the Derwent, a red light pierces the darkness. It’s Iron Pot Lighthouse. Seeing its light stab out across the water I can easily indulge my imagination and feel the connection between then and now. Between *Erebus* and me. And I find myself wishing her good luck on a really big adventure.

之后，我在睡觉前又出去散步。这是我在国外时经常做的事情——就像在巡视一样。我沿着旅馆附近的码头散步，眺望大海。天气变得越来越冷。在德文特河的远处，一道红光划破黑夜。那是铁锅灯塔的灯光。看到它的光穿过水面，我很容易地就沉浸在了想象中，感受着过去与现在的联系，感受我和*厄瑞玻斯号*之间的联系。我发现自己很希望她能在真实而刺激的冒险中保持好运。



Joseph Hooker described how the sight of this live,

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foot volcano ‘caused a feeling

of awe to steal over us, at the consideration of our own comparative insignificance and

helplessness’. Ross, appropriately, decided to name it Mount Erebus. This engraving is

based on a watercolour by John Davis, second master of

*Terror.*

Joseph Hooker described how the sight of this live, 12500 foot volcano ‘caused a feeling of awe to steal over us, at the consideration of our own comparative insignificance and helplessness’. Ross, appropriately, decided to name it Mount Erebus. This engraving is based on a watercolour by John Davis, second master of *Terror.*

根据Joseph Hooker的描述，当亲眼看到这座12500英尺高的活火山时，‘一种敬畏之情不禁油然而生，并意识到了自己的渺小和无助’。Ross决定把它命名为厄瑞玻斯山。这幅雕刻是基于John Davis的水彩画而刻出来的，他是恐怖号上的二副。