

001-04 HONG KONG' S TROUBLES 香港的困境

Table of Contents

1. HONG KONG' S TROUBLES 香港的困境

1. HONG KONG' S TROUBLES 香港的困境

The British occupation 占领；占据 made Hong Kong into a boomtown 繁荣的城镇；迅速发展的城市。

Hong Kong in the early 1840s had *all the rugged* 粗野的；强健而富有魅力的,充满活力的；艰苦的 *excitement* 令人激动（或兴奋）的事，刺激因素 of a frontier town 边境城镇；边远小镇, **not unlike** 类似于,与.....没什么不同；恰似 the gold rush 淘金热 towns in the American West or in Australia and New Zealand.

When the British **took control of** Hong Kong in January 1841, the northern shore of the island was *for the most part* 多半；在很大程度上 unoccupied (a.)无人居住的；闲置的, and the rest of the island **consisted mainly of** 主要由.....组成 small farming and fishing villages.

The island' s total population was probably between five thousand and seven thousand. However, Hong Kong soon drew (v.)吸引 Chinese of all *walks of life* (行业；职业；地位；阶层) 各行各业的人 from Guangdong and European merchants 商人；批发商 and missionaries 传教士 from Macau.

Example 1. 案例

a walk of 'life

a person' s job or position in society 行业；职业；地位；阶层

SYN background

•She has friends from *all walks of life*. 她在社会各界中都有朋友。

By early 1842, Hong Kong was *a bustling* 繁忙的；熙熙攘攘的 *town* with between fifteen thousand and twenty thousand inhabitants 居民；住户, complete with 配有；备有 official buildings such as a magistrate' s 地方法官 office 地方行政官；治安官的办公室, post office, land and record office 土地与档案办公室, and jail.

A few rough 简陋的；不平坦的 roads **linked** these buildings **with** commercial facilities 设施；场所 such as wharves 码头；停泊处, piers (尤指海边伸入海中, 供散步和游乐的) 突堤, 长堤；(用于供船上下客或装卸货物的) 凸式码头, warehouses 仓库；货栈, shops,

brothels 妓院, gambling houses 赌场, tailors' shops 裁缝店, and a marketplace 市场 ; 集市.

Example 2. 案例 wharf

a flat structure built beside the sea or a river where boats can be tied up and goods unloaded 码头

→ 来自古英语hwearf,河岸, 船停靠点, 来自PIE*kwerp,转, 转开, 来自PIE*sker,转, 词源同ring,carpal (腕关节)。引申词义船的临时停靠点, 码头。



pier

(n.) 1.a long structure 后定说明 built (v.) in the sea /and joined to the land at one end, often with places of entertainment on it (常设有娱乐场所的) 突堤

2.a long low structure built in a lake, river or the sea /and joined to the land at one end, used by boats to allow passengers to get on and off (突入湖、河、海中的) 码头 ; 突码头
SYN landing stage



3.(technical 术语) a large strong piece of wood, metal or stone /that is used to support a roof, wall, bridge, etc. 柱子 ; 墙墩 ; 桥墩

→ 来自拉丁语pera,堤, 码头, 来自 petra,石头, 词源同 petrology,petroleum.

brothel

(especially in NAmE bor-dello) a house where people pay to have sex with prostitutes 妓院

→ 来自 break 的比喻义, 原指堕落的人, 后指妓女, 最后指妓女呆的地方。

By 1845, European visitors frequently commented (v.) on 评论 ; 谈论 Hong Kong' s palatial (a.)宫殿似的 ; 宏伟的 ; 富丽堂皇的 government buildings and opulent (a.)豪华的 ; 富丽堂皇的 merchants' residences 住宅 ; 宅邸.

Example 3. 案例 opulent

(a.) 1.made or decorated using expensive materials豪华的 ; 富丽堂皇的 ; 华丽的
SYN luxurious

2.(of people人) extremely rich极富有的 ; 阔气的
SYN wealthy

→ 来自拉丁语opulentus,富有的, 来自PIE*op,努力, 劳作, 创作, 词源同 opus,operate.词义由工作, 创作引申为作品, 财富等。

Example 4. 案例

The British occupation made Hong Kong into a boomtown. Hong Kong in the early 1840s had all the rugged excitement of a frontier town, not unlike the gold rush towns in the American West or in Australia and New Zealand. When the British took control of Hong Kong in January 1841, the northern shore of the island was for the most part unoccupied, and the rest of the island consisted mainly of small farming and fishing villages. The island's total population was probably between five thousand and seven thousand. However, Hong Kong soon drew Chinese of all walks of life from Guangdong and European merchants and missionaries from Macau. By early 1842, Hong Kong was a bustling town with between fifteen thousand and twenty thousand inhabitants, complete with official buildings such as a magistrate's office, post office, land and record office, and jail. A few rough roads linked these buildings with commercial facilities such as wharves, piers, warehouses, shops, brothels, gambling houses, tailors' shops, and a marketplace. By 1845, European visitors frequently commented on Hong Kong's palatial government buildings and opulent merchants' residences. 英国的占领使香港迅速发展成为一座繁荣的城市。19世纪40年代初的香港充满了边疆小镇的粗犷活力，与美国西部或澳大利亚、新西兰的淘金热时期城镇颇为相似。1841年1月英国接管香港时，岛屿北岸大部分地区无人居住，其余地区则主要由小型农渔村组成。当时全岛总人口可能在五千到七千之间。然而，香港很快吸引了来自广东的各行各业的华人以及来自澳门的欧洲商人和传教士。到1842年初，香港已发展成为一座拥有1.5万到2万居民的繁华城镇，并拥有包括地方官署、邮局、土地登记处和监狱在内的各种官方建筑。几条崎岖的道路将这些建筑与码头、栈桥、仓库、商店、妓院、赌场、裁缝店和市场等商业设施连接起来。到1845年，欧洲游客经常对香港富丽堂皇的政府大楼和富丽堂皇的商人住宅赞叹不已。

Scholars who celebrate (v.) 庆祝，庆贺；赞扬，赞美 Hong Kong's political stability 政治稳定 and economic success as a capitalist 资本主义的 paradise 天堂 often forget that the colony's early history was a rocky 多岩石的,多波折的；困难重重的 one. Colonialism 殖民主义 created (v.) tremendous 巨大的；极大的 opportunities 机遇 for wealth, but it also meant (v.) crime, tension 紧张关系；矛盾, and confusion 困惑；混乱.

The new wealth in Hong Kong (especially compared with 与.....相比较 the poverty 贫困 in the surrounding areas on the mainland), *the easy access* from China, and *the large number* of European adventurers 冒险家 all led to crime on land /and piracy 海盗行为 in the surrounding waters.

The large and sudden influx (人或物的) 大量涌入，大量流入；(水) 流入 of both Chinese and European newcomers 新来者 meant (v.) land shortages 短缺 and the end of traditional 传统的 land rights 权利.

Some villagers found themselves **paying** rent 租金 **not only** to the colonial government 政府 **but also** to the Tang family, which had owned (v.) most of the land in Hong Kong, or **to** the Chinese authorities 当局；官方 in Guangdong.

Unresolved issues (n.) about jurisdiction 司法权，审判权；管辖权；裁判权 over Hong Kong's Chinese residents 居民 meant that /officials in Guangdong often refused to recognize (v.) British jurisdiction in Hong Kong, leading to *constant (a.) tensions* between Britain and China that affected (v.) relations **between** the Chinese **and** European residents of Hong Kong.

Scholars who celebrate Hong Kong's political stability and economic success as a capitalist paradise often forget that the colony's early history was a rocky one. Colonialism created tremendous opportunities for wealth, but it also meant crime, tension, and confusion.

The new wealth in Hong Kong (especially compared with the poverty in the surrounding areas on the mainland), the easy access from China, and the large number of European adventurers all led to crime on land and piracy in the surrounding waters.

The large and sudden influx of both Chinese and European newcomers meant land shortages and the end of traditional land rights.

Some villagers found themselves paying rent not only to the colonial government but also to the Tang family, which had owned most of the land in Hong Kong, or to the Chinese authorities in Guangdong.

Unresolved issues about jurisdiction over Hong Kong's Chinese residents meant that officials in Guangdong often refused to recognize British jurisdiction in Hong Kong, leading to constant tensions between Britain and China that affected relations between the Chinese and European residents of Hong Kong. 那些将香港的政治稳定和经济成功誉为资本主义天堂的学者，往往忽略了这片殖民地早期历史的坎坷。殖民主义创造了巨大的财富机遇，但也带来了犯罪、紧张局势和混乱。香港的新兴财富（尤其与周边大陆地区的贫困相比）、与中国内地便捷的交通以及大量欧洲冒险家的涌入，都导致了陆地犯罪和周边水域的海盗活动。大量中国和欧洲新移民的突然涌入造成了土地短缺和传统土地权的终结。一些村民发现自己不仅要向殖民政府缴纳租金，还要向拥有香港大部分土地的唐氏家族或广东的中国当局缴纳租金。由于对香港中国居民的管辖权问题悬而未决，广东官员常常拒绝承认英国在香港的管辖权，导致英国和中国之间持续的紧张关系，进而影响了香港中国居民和欧洲居民之间的关系。

Despite Hong Kong's promise 吉兆；迹象；获得成功的迹象, it did not immediately become "the Great Emporium 商业中心；大商场 of the East" 后定说明 envisioned 预期, 想象；展望 by its colonial founders 创立者，缔造者.

尽管香港前途光明，但它并没有立即成为其殖民地创始人所设想的“东方大商场”。

Example 6. 案例 emporium

1. (old-fashioned) a large shop/store 大百货商店；大型商场

2. a shop/store that sells a particular type of goods 专门店

• an arts and crafts emporium 工艺品商店

→ em-, 进入，使。-por, 通行，港口，贸易，词源同port. 原指贸易的港口，后指商城。



The *entrepôt* 转运港, 转口港；贸易中转站 *trade* developed slowly, leaving Hong Kong **little more than** 仅仅是, 多一点, 只是.....而已 a colonial outpost 前哨基地；边远据点 and an opium center.

Example 7. 案例 Little more than

“略多于”，意为“仅仅”、“只不过是”或“略多于”，通常用于强调数量少、程度低或不值一提。它带有否定意味，暗示与预期相比，实际情况更接近“仅仅”的状态。

- He is **little** 无非、只是、仅仅 **more than** a child. (他无非就是个孩子。)

- It cost **a little 略多於、剛超過 more than** \$100. (價格略高於100美元。)
- Little better than (好不了多少)
- More than a little 不止一点 (相當多，非常)

little more/better

not much more or better 多 / 好不了多少

- The wine they gave us was **little /better than** vinegar. 他們給我們的葡萄酒，比醋好不了多少。
- The team played badly, and their opponents **did little better**. 这个队打得很差，他们的对手也好不到哪里去。
- The prisoners were treated **little better than** animals. 囚犯受到的待遇不比动物好多少。
- For six months, he **did little /more than** relax and watch movies. 在接下来的六个月里，他除了放松和看电影，什么也没做。
- They headed into the jungle, armed with **little /more than** a map and compass. 他们进入了丛林，除了地图和指南针什么也没带。

In July 1842 /the Canton Press lamented 哀叹；惋惜 that /the early land sales 土地买卖 and poor trade conditions had left the Chinese buyers “as poor as rats, 主 the dollars 后定说明 they had 谓 **being laid out** 铺开；摆开,花钱,花费；投入 to erect 建造；竖立 houses, and the same **may be said of** 可以说适用于 the few European residents here; they are all sellers, none buyers.” 他们全是卖家，没有买家

1842年7月，《广州周报》哀叹，早期的土地销售和糟糕的贸易状况，使得中国买家“一贫如洗，他们的钱都用来建房了，这里为数不多的欧洲居民也是如此；他们都在卖东西，没人买东西。”

Example 8. 案例

【主句】 In July 1842 the Canton Press lamented that...

- 时间状语：In July 1842
- 主语：the Canton Press
- 谓语：lamented

— 【宾语从句】 that the early land sales... had left... “...”

- 主语：the early land sales and poor trade conditions
- 谓语：had left
- 宾语：the Chinese buyers

— 【宾语补足语】 “as poor as rats, the dollars... none buyers.”
(直接引语，作宾语补足语，描述 buyers 的状态)

— 并列结构 1：as poor as rats
(形容词短语，描述状态)

— 并列结构 2：the dollars they had being laid out to erect houses
(独立主格结构，解释原因)

— 逻辑主语：the dollars

— 【定语从句】 they had
(省略 that/which，修饰 dollars)

— 逻辑谓语：being laid out to erect houses
(现在分词被动语态，表示“被花掉”)

- 并列结构 3 : and the same may be said of the few European residents here (the same 指代前面的“穷得像老鼠一样”)
- 并列结构 4 : ; they are all sellers, none buyers. (分号连接并列句, 进一步说明)

Table 1. In July 1842 the Canton Press lamented that the early land sales and poor trade conditions had left the Chinese buyers “as poor as rats, the dollars they had being laid out to erect houses, and the same may be said of the few European residents here; they are all sellers, none buyers.”

Header 1	Header 2
the early land sales and poor trade conditions had left the Chinese buyers “as poor as rats...”	had left... as poor as rats 使得...穷得像老鼠一样。
the dollars they had being laid out to erect (v.) houses	<p>他们手头的钱全砸在盖房子上了。他们有的钱都用来盖房子了。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这是一个“独立主格结构” (the dollars... being laid out...), 作伴随状语, 解释为什么“穷得像老鼠”。 • being laid out是“被花掉、被支出” <p>这是无连词、无谓语动词的“独立主格结构”, 格式: 逻辑主语 + being + 过去分词</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the dollars : 逻辑主语 • they had : 省略 that 的定语从句, 修饰 dollars = the dollars (that) they had 他们手里的银元 • being laid out : 现在分词被动式, 作逻辑谓语 <p>独立主格功能: 补充说明原因 / 伴随状态 = because 主 the dollars they had 谓 were laid out to erect (v.) houses</p> <p>“独立主格结构”的作用: 作状语, 表原因、伴随、条件. 其“逻辑主语”与“主句主语”不同。</p>
the same may be said of ...	<p>...也是如此。</p> <p>the same 指代前面的“穷得像老鼠一样”的状态。</p> <p>may be said of 是“可以说适用于...”。</p>

Disease was endemic (a.)地方性的; (某地或某集体中)特有的, 流行的, 难摆脱的。

In May 1843, almost 25 percent of the British garrison 卫戍部队, 卫戍区 **died of** malaria 疟疾。

Piracy 海盗行为; 盗版行为 was rampant 猖獗的; 泛滥的, and crime —especially theft and burglary 入室盗窃; 破门盗窃 — **was equally bad** on land.

Even Government House 政府大厦, 政府办公地, the governor's 总督的 office and residence 住宅; 官邸, was burgled 入室盗窃; 破门而入 while two large British firms were burgled two nights later.

海盗猖獗, 犯罪——尤其是盗窃和入室行窃——在陆地上同样猖獗。

1843年4月26日, 就连总督的办公室和住所——总督府也遭到了盗窃, 两天后的晚上, 两家大型英国公

司也遭到了盗窃。

Example 9. 案例

Despite Hong Kong's promise, it did not immediately become "the Great Emporium of the East" envisioned by its colonial founders.

The entrepôt trade developed slowly, leaving Hong Kong little more than a colonial outpost and an opium center.

In July 1842 the Canton Press lamented that the early land sales and poor trade conditions had left the Chinese buyers "as poor as rats, the dollars they had being laid out to erect houses, and the same may be said of the few European residents here; they are all sellers, none buyers." 14 Disease was endemic.

In May 1843, almost 25 percent of the British garrison died of malaria.

Piracy was rampant, and crime—especially theft and burglary—was equally bad on land.

Even Government House, the governor's office and residence, was burgled on April 26, 1843, while two large British firms were burgled two nights later. 尽管香港前景光明，但它并未立即成为其殖民创建者所设想的“东方大都会”。转口贸易发展缓慢，香港最终沦为殖民地前哨和鸦片中心。1842年7月，《广州报》哀叹，早期的土地买卖和糟糕的贸易状况使中国买家“穷得像老鼠一样，他们仅有的几块钱都用来盖房子了，少数居住在此的欧洲人也一样；他们全是卖家，没有买家。” 14 疾病肆虐。1843年5月，近四分之一的英国驻军死于疟疾。海盗猖獗，陆地上的犯罪——尤其是盗窃和入室盗窃——同样猖獗。就连总督府——总督的办公室和官邸——也在1843年4月26日遭到入室盗窃，两天后，两家大型英国公司也相继被盗。

In July 1844 /Robert Montgomery 蒙哥马利 Martin, the colonial treasurer 财务主管；司库；出纳员, reported that /the climate 气候, landscape, and trade conditions of Hong Kong were **so bad /that** the British government should abandon the island.

The island's commercial prospects 前景；前途；展望 were extremely bleak (a.)阴冷的，没有希望的；惨淡的；阴郁的: "There does not **appear to be** the slightest 极不重要的；微不足道的 probability 可能性；概率 后定说明 that, under any circumstances, Hong Kong will ever 在任何时候、从来、永远 become a place of trade."

Example 10. 案例

There does not appear to be the slightest probability /that, under any circumstances, Hong Kong will **ever** become a place of trade.

在这句话中，“ever”的意思是“在任何时候、从来、永远”，用于加强否定的语气，表示“在任何情况下都永远不会”。

ever 的加入，将时间维度扩展到“永远、从古至今乃至未来”，极大地强化了这种“绝无可能”的断言语气。它排除了现在、未来任何时间点发生此事的可能性。

- Nothing will **ever** change.(什么都永远不会改变。)
- Will he **ever** come back? (他到底还会不会回来?)

Even the colony's famously deep harbor 系 was not worth the expense 费用；开支；花费 and trouble 额外努力（或工作）；烦扰；打扰；麻烦: "I can see no justification 正当理由；合理性 for the British Government spending one shilling 先令（英国旧货币单位） on Hong Kong."

即便是这个殖民地著名的深水港，也不值得为此耗费财力和精力。

History would prove Martin wrong, but many contemporary 当代的；同时代的 observers 观察者；观测者；评论者 shared similar sentiments 情绪；观点；看法；感情.

The botanist 植物学家 Robert Fortune predicted 预言；预告；预测 that / “viewed as a place of trade 从贸易之地的角度来看,若将香港视为一个贸易之地, I fear Hong-kong will be a failure.”

Alexander Matheson, head of Jardine and Matheson, told the British *House of Commons* (平民百姓) 下议院 in May 1847 that /虚拟语气 **had they** not already **invested** so much money **in** land and buildings, most English firms **would** have already withdrawn(v.) from Hong Kong years earlier 几年前.

若不是他们已经在土地和建筑上投入了大量资金，大多数英国公司多年前就已经从香港撤离了。

Example 11. 案例
had they not already **invested** so much money **in** land and buildings

这里是虚拟语气，属于省略 if 的倒装结构。

- 完整形式：if they had not already invested so much money...(如果他们没有已经投入这么多资金...)
- 倒装形式：可以将 if 省略，并将助动词 had 提至主语 they 之前，形成 Had they not invested... 的结构。

条件从句 (倒装)：Had they not already invested...(如果他们当初没有已经投入...)
主句：most English firms would have already withdrawn...(大多数英国公司早就已经撤出了...)

在虚拟语气中，如果条件句中有 had、were 或 should，我们就可以把 had、were 或 should 提前到句首，省略 if，形成倒装句式。 这三个词，分别是三个时态下的虚拟。

Header 1	Header 2
had 用于对“过去时”的虚拟	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Had I read that book, I would have told you. 要是我读过那本书，我就告诉你了。 = If I had read that book, I would have told you.Had you arrived ten minutes earlier, you would have seen the star. 要是你早到十分钟，你就能看见这个明星了。 = If you had arrived ten minutes earlier, you would have seen the star.
were 用于对“现在时”的虚拟	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Were I you, I would take his offer. 如果我是你，我就会接受他的出价。 = If I were you, I would take his offer.Were it not for your advice, I couldn't win the match. 要不是你的建议，我不会赢得这个比赛。 = If it were not for your advice, I couldn't win the match.
should 用于对“将来时”的虚拟	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Should it be sunny this weekend, we would have a campfire party. 如果这个周末晴天，我们就举办一个篝火晚会。 = If it should be sunny this weekend, we would have a campfire party.Should Tom not arrive on time, we would have to turn to John instead. 如果汤姆没有按时到达，我们就只能找约翰了。 = If Tom shouldn't arrive on time, we would have to turn to John instead.

注意，在否定句中，我们只能提前 had、were或should，不能提前 not，not还是放在原来位置。

After a plague 瘟疫；疫病 in the fall of 1850 谓 exacerbated 使恶化；使加剧；使加重 *already bad* health and sanitary 卫生的；公共卫生的 conditions, a popular song in London music halls 音乐厅；歌舞厅 rang (v.) 回响；响彻 “You may go to Hong Kong for me.”

1850年秋天的一场瘟疫，加剧了本就糟糕的健康和卫生状况，此后，伦敦音乐厅里一首流行歌曲唱道：“你可以替我去香港。”

Example 12. 案例

You may go to Hong Kong for me.

这句话之所以在伦敦的音乐厅（Music Halls）流行，并不是在夸奖香港，而是在“咒人死”或者“叫人滚开”。

当时的香港被称为“白人的坟墓”（The White Man's Grave）。由于疟疾、黄热病、瘟疫（Plague）横行，加上湿热难耐的气候，派往香港的英国士兵和商人，死亡率极高。

想象一下，如果现在有一个地方核辐射超标、充满了致命病毒，环境极差。当一个人让你不爽时，你对他说：“祝你全家移民到那个核废墟去。”你不是在祝他移民成功，你是在诅咒他。

Example 13. 案例

In July 1844 Robert Montgomery Martin, the colonial treasurer, reported that the climate, landscape, and trade conditions of Hong Kong were so bad that the British government should abandon the island.

The island's commercial prospects were extremely bleak: “There does not appear to be the slightest probability that, under any circumstances, Hong Kong will ever become a place of trade.” Even the colony's famously deep harbor was not worth the expense and trouble: “I can see no justification for the British Government spending one shilling on Hong Kong.”¹⁵ History would prove Martin wrong, but many contemporary observers shared similar sentiments.

The botanist Robert Fortune predicted that “viewed as a place of trade, I fear Hong-kong will be a failure.”¹⁶ Alexander Matheson, head of Jardine and Matheson, told the British House of Commons in May 1847 that had they not already invested so much money in land and buildings, most English firms would have already withdrawn from Hong Kong years earlier.

After a plague in the fall of 1850 exacerbated already bad health and sanitary conditions, a popular song in London music halls rang “You may go to Hong Kong for me.” 1844年7月，殖民地财政大臣罗伯特·蒙哥马利·马丁报告称，香港的气候、地形和贸易条件极其恶劣，英国政府应该放弃这座岛屿。该岛的商业前景极其黯淡：“无论在任何情况下，香港都不可能成为贸易中心。”即使是殖民地著名的深水港也不值得投入如此巨大的成本和精力：“我看不出英国政府有任何理由在香港花费一分钱。”¹⁵历史最终证明马丁的判断是错误的，但许多当时的观察家也持有类似的观点。植物学家罗伯特·福琼预言：“从贸易中心的角度来看，我担心香港将会失败。”¹⁶怡和洋行总裁亚历山大·马西森于1847年5月在英国下议院表示，如果不是已经在土地和建筑上投入了如此多的资金，大多数英国公司几年前就已经撤离香港了。1850年秋季的一场瘟疫加剧了原本就糟糕的卫生状况，伦敦音乐厅里流行起一首歌曲：“你可以替我去香港。”

British officials had hoped that /the colony 殖民地 would attract Chinese merchants 商人；批发商 from Macau and Canton, transforming 使改变形态；使改观；使转变 it into the trading center of southern China, but this did not happen.

Part of the problem lay (v.) in the Treaty 条约；协定 of Nanking, which ceded（尤指战败后）割让（土地、权力等）Hong Kong to Britain /but also opened five Chinese ports 港

口；口岸, thereby 因此；从而；由此 diverting 使转向；使绕道；转移 trade from Hong Kong.

Because trading at the **treaty ports** 通商口岸；条约口岸 was cheaper, British merchants preferred **to buy directly** from China.

Chinese merchants **preferred to use** British ships for **importing (v.) and exporting** 出口；输出 goods **to and from** Southeast Asia /because they were faster, safer, and cheaper than their own junks 废旧杂物；垃圾，破烂；毫无价值的事物；(昔日的) 中国帆船，平底帆船.

Although this benefited 对 (某人) 有用；使受益 **British shipping companies**, their ships bypassed 绕过；避开 Hong Kong.

Martin lamented 对.....感到悲痛；哀悼；痛惜 how “after three years and a half’ s **uninterrupted** 不间断的；连续的 **settlement** 定居；定居点 /there is not **one respectable** 值得尊敬的；体面的 **Chinese inhabitant** 居民；住户 on the island.”

One wealthy **opium trader** had built a house and **freighted (v.)** 运输 (货物) **a ship** 租用一艘船来运货,为一艘船装货 in Hong Kong, but he soon returned to Canton, where he **died of** a fever 发烧 and cold 后定说明 contracted 感染 (疾病) ；得 (病) in the colony.

马丁哀叹道：“经过三年半的持续定居，岛上连一个体面的中国居民都没有。”

有一位富有的鸦片商人在香港建了一座房子，还租了一艘船，但他很快就回到了广州，后来因在殖民地染上风寒和发烧去世了。

Example 14. 案例

freighted a ship

freighted：是动词 freight 的过去式。freight的核心意思是“运输货物”或“装载货物”。

freight a ship这个动宾结构，其确切含义需要根据主语（发出动作的人）来判断。常见的理解有两种，在本句的语境下第二种更可能：

- 字面/技术操作：为这艘船装上货物。（强调“装货”这个动作本身）
- 商业行为：（作为货主）租用这艘船来运送自己的货物。（强调“租用并利用船只进行运输”的整个商业安排）这是19世纪商人，尤其是鸦片贸易商，的常见做法。

为什么不译为“拥有一艘船”？

Freight这个词本身不包含“拥有”船只产权的意思，它强调的是“使用船只运输”这一功能。他可能是租用 (charter) 了别人的船，也可能是为自己拥有的船装货，但动词本身不指明产权。从历史语境看，大贸易商通常租用或委托航运公司，而非必然自己拥有船舶。

Example 15. 案例

British officials had hoped that the colony would attract Chinese merchants from Macau and Canton, transforming it into the trading center of southern China, but this did not happen.

Part of the problem lay in the Treaty of Nanking, which ceded Hong Kong to Britain but also opened five Chinese ports, thereby diverting trade from Hong Kong.

Because trading at the treaty ports was cheaper, British merchants preferred to buy directly from China.

Chinese merchants preferred to use British ships for importing and exporting goods to and from Southeast Asia because they were faster, safer, and cheaper than their own junks.

Although this benefited British shipping companies, their ships bypassed Hong Kong.

Martin lamented how “after three years and a half’ s uninterrupted settlement there is not one respectable Chinese inhabitant on the island.” One wealthy opium trader had built a house and freighted a ship in Hong Kong, but he soon returned to Canton, where

he died of a fever and cold contracted in the colony. 英国官员曾希望这片殖民地能吸引来自澳门和广州的中国商人，将其打造成为中国南方的贸易中心，但事与愿违。部分原因在于《南京条约》，该条约将香港割让给英国，但也开放了五个中国港口，从而转移了原本流向香港的贸易。由于在这些通商口岸进行贸易成本更低，英国商人更倾向于直接从中国采购。而中国商人则更喜欢使用英国船只往返东南亚进行货物进出口，因为英国船只比他们自己的帆船速度更快、更安全、更便宜。尽管这有利于英国航运公司，但他们的船只却绕过了香港。马丁感叹道：“经过三年半不间断的定居，岛上竟然没有一个像样的华人居民。”一位富有的鸦片商人曾在香港建房并装载货物，但他很快就返回了广州，并在那里因在殖民地感染的疾病和感冒而去世。 17


One reason that Hong Kong was unable to attract large Chinese merchants was that /Chinese authorities 当局；官方 in Canton used (v.) various 各种各样的 restrictions to discourage 阻碍；使气馁 wealthy Chinese traders from coming to the colony 殖民地. Some colonial officials were convinced 确信；信服 that /Chinese authorities in Guangdong deliberately 故意地；蓄意地 **deported** (v.)驱逐；放逐 **vagabonds** (侧重于“流浪”和“潜在的犯罪倾向”)流浪者；无业游民, **vagrants** (侧重于“穷”和“乞讨”)流浪者；漂泊者；(尤指)乞丐, and **thieves** to Hong Kong, **both** as a way **to get rid of** 摆脱；除去 criminals 罪犯 **and** to undermine (v.)逐渐削弱；破坏 the stability of the colony.


Example 16. 案例 vagabond

(old-fashioneddisapproving) a person who has no home or job and who travels from place to place 流浪汉；无业游民；漂泊者
→ 来自拉丁语vagabundus,漫游，流浪，**vag-**，漫游，词源同vagus, -bundus, 拉丁语动词后缀，词源同be. 参见extravagant.

vagabond, vagrant 的区别是什么？

在 19 世纪的法律和治安语境下，这两个词虽然都指“无业游民”，但侧重点有所不同。简单来说，Vagrant 侧重于“穷”和“乞讨”；而 Vagabond 侧重于“流浪”和“潜在的犯罪倾向”。

	侧重点	形象描述
Vagabond	行为特征 (Behavior)	<p>游手好闲的浪子。指那些四处游荡、不愿从事正当职业、甚至带有地痞流氓色彩的人。在法律上，他们常被视为“潜在的罪犯”。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 如, 一个身强力壮的小伙子，不找工作，整天在码头附近晃悠，盯着别人的钱包看，或者帮帮派跑腿传信。他有体力但不干正事，他就是 Vagabond (游手好闲的浪子/地痞)。 

Vagrant	经济状态 (Status)	<p>无家可归的乞丐。指没有固定住处、没有谋生手段、依靠乞讨或救济为生的人。在法律上，这通常被视为一种“社会负担”。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 如, 一个衣衫褴褛的老人坐在皇后大道边, 手里拿着破碗, 因为家乡闹饥荒逃难来到香港, 饿得走不动路。他就是 Vagrant (因贫困而流浪的乞丐)。 
---------	---------------	---

在你的这段文字里，清政府的行为被描述为一种“软战争”：

- 驱逐 Vagabonds (流氓)：把这些不安定分子塞给香港，是为了破坏香港的治安稳定性，让这里变成一个充满犯罪的“法外之地”。
- 驱逐 Vagrants (贫民)：把穷人塞给香港，是为了增加香港的社会福利负担，让港英政府不仅赚不到钱，还要花钱治理贫民窟和瘟疫。

But the European population **had more than its own share** (拥有的份额超过了它应有的那一份,...的数量多得离谱) of unsavory 难吃的；没有香味的;令人厌恶的；道德败坏的 characters 人物；角色.

In Britain, the island had become known as a haven 避难所；避风港 for European outlaws 歹徒；亡命之徒, deserters 逃兵；背弃者, reckless (a.)鲁莽的；不计后果的 adventurers 冒险家, and speculators 投机者.

但是，香港的欧洲裔人口中，那些声名狼藉之辈的比例也高得离谱。在英国本土，(香港)这座岛屿已成了欧洲歹徒、逃兵、亡命徒和投机分子的避风港。

Example 17. 案例

- But the European population **had more than its own share** of unsavory characters. "Had more than its own share of..." 的字面意思是“拥有的份额超过了它应有的那一份”，实际意思是“.....的数量多得离谱”或者“.....泛滥成灾”。在文中，作者是在做对比：虽然清政府往香港塞流氓（外部因素），但香港本身的欧洲人群体里，“人渣”和“不法之徒”也多得不成比例。
- Unsavory characters “不体面的人渣”。字面意思是“没滋味的”，比喻那些名声发臭、让人倒胃口的社会边缘人。

The Economist noted 指出；评论 in August 1846 /how “Hong Kong is **nothing now** /只不过是 **but** a depot 仓库；补给站 for a few opium smugglers 走私者, soldiers, officers and **men-of-war**’ s (是旧时对大型武装军舰的称呼) men.” 军舰上的水兵

《经济学人》杂志在 1846 年 8 月指出：“现在的香港不过是少数鸦片贩子、士兵、军官,以及军舰水兵的集散地。”

Oswald Tiffany, an American visitor, recalled 回忆；回想 how “主 **scapegoats 替罪羊 and scoundrels 恶棍；无赖 from the purlieus 边缘地区；外围区域 of London**, creatures 生物 后定说明 that only missed (v.)避开（不愉快的事）;未击中；未得到；未达到；错过 **Botany Bay** by good fortune 运气；好运, 谓 **were to be found in the town of Victoria**, **lording (v.) it over** 对某人举止霸道（或逞威风）;对.....作威作福；欺压 the natives 本地人；当地人, many of whom were **more** respectable 值得尊敬的 and respected 受尊敬的 **than they had ever been or ever could be.**”

一位名叫奥斯瓦尔德·蒂芙尼（Oswald Tiffany）的美国游客回忆道，在维多利亚城（今香港中环一带），随处可见“那些来自伦敦贫民窟的替罪羊和无赖——这些家伙仅仅是因为运气好才没被发配到博塔尼湾（澳洲流放地）。他们在这里对当地人颐指气使，而那些当地人中，许多都比这帮家伙过去、现在或将来所能达到的样子，要更体面、更受人尊敬。”

Example 18. 案例
purlieus

[pl.] (literary) the area near or surrounding a place 临近地区；周围地区
→ pur-,向前，lieu,地方，法语词，词源同locate.-s,复数后缀。

lord (v.) it over sb

(disapproving) to act as if you are better or more important than sb 对某人举止霸道（或逞威风）
→ lord （英国）贵族

Oswald Tiffany, an American visitor, recalled how “scapegoats and scoundrels from the purlieus of London, creatures that only missed Botany Bay by good fortune, were to be found in the town of Victoria, lording it over the natives, many of whom were more respectable and respected than they had ever been or ever could be.”

Header 1	Header 2
scapegoats and scoundrels from the purlieus of London,	Purlieus of London：“伦敦的贫民窟/边缘地带”。指那些藏污纳垢、治安极差的棚户区。
creatures 后定说明 that only missed Botany Bay by good fortune,	Botany Bay：“博塔尼湾”（比喻牢狱之灾）。这里是英国当年流放罪犯到澳大利亚的登陆点。说他们“仅仅因为运气好才错过这里”，意思就是说这些人本该是囚犯。
lording it over the natives,	Lording it over：“颐指气使/摆臭架子”。像当“老爷”一样欺压别人。

Example 19. 案例

One reason that Hong Kong was unable to attract large Chinese merchants was that Chinese authorities in Canton used various restrictions to discourage wealthy Chinese traders from coming to the colony.
Some colonial officials were convinced that Chinese authorities in Guangdong deliberately deported vagabonds, vagrants, and thieves to Hong Kong, both as a way to get rid of criminals and to undermine the stability of the colony.
But the European population had more than its own share of unsavory characters. In Britain, the island had become known as a haven for European outlaws, deserters, reckless adventurers, and speculators.
The Economist noted in August 1846 how “Hong Kong is nothing now but a depot for a few opium smugglers, soldiers, officers and men-of-war’s men.” Oswald Tiffany, an American visitor, recalled how “scapegoats and scoundrels from the purlieus of London, creatures that only missed Botany Bay by good fortune, were to be found in the town of Victoria, lording it over the natives, many of whom were more respectable and respected than they had ever been or ever could be.” 香港未能吸引大型中国商人的原因之一是，广州的中国当局采取各种限制措施，阻止富有的中国商人前来殖民地。一些殖民地官员确信，广东的中国当局故意将流浪汉、游民和盗贼流放到香港，既是为了清除犯罪分子，也是为了破坏殖民地的稳定。但香港的欧洲居民中也不乏形形色色的不良分子。在英国，香港已成为欧洲不法之徒、逃兵、鲁莽冒险家和投机者的避风港。《经济学人》在 1846 年 8 月指出，“香港如今不过是少数鸦片走私犯、士兵、军官和军人的小分队。”美国游客奥斯瓦尔德·蒂芙尼回忆道：“来自伦敦郊区的替罪羊和恶棍，那些侥幸逃过植物湾之劫的家伙，聚集在维多利亚镇，凌驾于当地居民之上。而这些当地居民中，许多人比以往任何时候都更加体面，也更受人尊敬。” 18

The main reason that Chinese merchants were reluctant 不情愿的；勉强的 to come to Hong Kong was that /the colonial government could not provide a safe business environment.

In June 1844 /a force of 150 pirates 海盗 plundered 掠夺；劫掠 a waterfront 滨水区；码头区 warehouse 仓库.

Example 20. 案例
waterfront

[usually sing.] a part of a town or an area /that is next to water, for example in a harbour
滨水路；滨水区；码头区

Governor John Davis reported in 1845 that /Hong Kong' s trade with China **had been “comparatively 相对地；比较地 paralysed 使瘫痪；使陷入瘫痪”** by **pirate vessels 船；舰 blocking 阻塞；堵塞** both the eastern and western channels 航道；水道 to the harbor. 主 Threats of a giant pirate attack 谓 put the entire island on **emergency alert 紧急警戒, 紧急警报** during the summer of 1854.

In October of that year, 主 a group of Chinese **boat masters 船主** trading in Hong Kong 谓 petitioned 请愿；请求 the colonial government to dispatch 派遣；派出 a steamer 轮船；汽船 to end (v.) piracy 海盗行为；海盗活动, which they claimed **had greatly harmed** their business.

The same month, a wealthy 富裕的；富有的 Chinese merchant had hired (v.) armed 武装的 boats to escort (v.)护送；护卫 his vessel /as he moved his family and valuables 贵重物品 to Hong Kong.

Example 21. 案例
escort

[VNusually+ adv./prep.] to go with sb to protect or guard them or to show them the way
护卫；护送
→ 来自拉丁文*excorrigere, 引导，护送，来自词根 rig, 竖立，坚直，词源同 right, erect. 原为军事术语。

His vessel had survived most of the trip /only **to be attacked** by pirates /as it entered Hong Kong waters.

In September 1855, Governor John Bowring concluded 得出结论；断定 that /主 the piracy 海上抢劫，海盗行为 后定说明 plaguing 困扰；使受苦 the colony 谓 **was “interfering 妨碍；干扰 ruinously 毁灭性地；灾难性地 with** its comforts 舒适；安逸 and its prosperity.”

Example 22. 案例

The main reason that Chinese merchants were reluctant to come to Hong Kong was that the colonial government could not provide a safe business environment.
In June 1844 a force of 150 pirates plundered a waterfront warehouse.
Governor John Davis reported in 1845 that Hong Kong' s trade with China had been “comparatively paralysed” by pirate vessels blocking both the eastern and western

channels to the harbor.

Threats of a giant pirate attack put the entire island on emergency alert during the summer of 1854.

In October of that year, a group of Chinese boat masters trading in Hong Kong petitioned the colonial government to dispatch a steamer to end piracy, which they claimed had greatly harmed their business.

The same month, a wealthy Chinese merchant had hired armed boats to escort his vessel as he moved his family and valuables to Hong Kong.

His vessel had survived most of the trip only to be attacked by pirates as it entered Hong Kong waters.

In September 1855, Governor John Bowring concluded that the piracy plaguing the colony was "interfering ruinously with its comforts and its prosperity." 中国商人不愿来港的主要原因是殖民政府无法提供安全的营商环境。1844年6月, 150名海盗洗劫了一处海滨仓库。1845年, 总督约翰·戴维斯报告称, 由于海盗船封锁了通往港口的东、西两条航道, 香港与中国的贸易“几乎瘫痪”。1854年夏季, 大规模海盗袭击的威胁使整个香港岛进入紧急警戒状态。同年10月, 一群在香港经商的中国船长联名请愿, 要求殖民政府派遣轮船镇压海盗, 他们声称海盗活动严重损害了他们的生意。同月, 一位富有的中国商人雇佣武装船只护送他的船只, 将家人和贵重物品运往香港。他的船只在大部分航程中幸存下来, 但在进入香港水域时遭到海盗袭击。1855年9月, 总督约翰·鲍林得出结论, 困扰殖民地的海盗活动“严重干扰了殖民地的舒适生活和繁荣发展”。

The colonial government could not suppress 镇压; 压制 piracy 海盗行为; 海盗活动 without help from the Chinese government.

However, the colonial government could do little to control crime within Hong Kong itself.

Robert Fortune claimed that /the “town **swarms (v.)**挤满; 充斥; 一大群 (移动中的昆虫) **with** thieves and robbers 强盗, 抢劫犯.”

The colonial government was also unable to assure (v.) Chinese merchants that /it was committed 致力于; 决心 to retain (v.) the island.

Like some Europeans in Hong Kong, many Chinese feared that /the colony 殖民地 might be returned to China.

With good reason, these concerns 担忧; 关切 persisted (v.)继续存在; 持续 even after *Imperial Commissioner* (委员, 专员)皇家专员, 钦差大臣 *Qiyong* issued (v.)发布; 颁布 a proclamation 公告; 宣言 in 1843 /that 主 Chinese who had served the British forces 谓 would **be pardoned** 赦免; 宽恕.

In July 1844 主 a Chinese merchant working for the British commissariat 军需部; 粮食供应部门 in Zhoushan 谓 was abducted 绑架; 劫持 and beheaded 斩首; 砍头 by the local authorities 当局; 官方.

Example 23. 案例
commissariat

(n.) a department of the army *that is responsible for food supplies* 军需处

In November /an anti-British placard 标语牌; 海报 summoned 召唤; 号召 all Chinese residents to leave the colony, wishing that China would drive out 驱逐; 赶走 the British barbarians 野蛮人; 未开化的人 (旧时贬义, 指外国人).

Although in April 1845 /Qiyong forbade 禁止; 不准 the Chinese in Canton and Hong

Kong to molest (v.)骚扰；攻击,伤害 foreigners, 主 anti-British placards 谓 continued to appear.

Example 24. 案例 placard

a large written or printed notice /that is put in a public place /or carried on a stick 条状物, 棍状物 in a march (示威游行) 标语牌；广告牌；招贴；海报



molest

(v.)

1.to attack sb, especially a child, sexually 对 (儿童) 进行性骚扰
SYN abuse

2.(old-fashioned) to attack sb physically 攻击；伤害

→ 来自拉丁语 molestus,麻烦的, 难以控制的, 来自 moles,大块, 词源同 mole (鼹鼠；间谍, 内奸；痣；(医)胎块,肿瘤), demolish (拆毁, 拆除(建筑物)).引申词义麻烦, 烦恼, 苦恼, 后特别用于指性骚扰。

Example 25. 案例

The colonial government could not suppress piracy without help from the Chinese government.

However, the colonial government could do little to control crime within Hong Kong itself.

Robert Fortune claimed that the “town swarms with thieves and robbers.” 19 The colonial government was also unable to assure Chinese merchants that it was committed to retaining the island.

Like some Europeans in Hong Kong, many Chinese feared that the colony might be returned to China.

With good reason, these concerns persisted even after Imperial Commissioner Qiying issued a proclamation in 1843 that Chinese who had served the British forces would be pardoned.

In July 1844 a Chinese merchant working for the British commissariat in Zhoushan was abducted and beheaded by the local authorities.

In November an anti-British placard summoned all Chinese residents to leave the colony, wishing that China would drive out the British barbarians.

Although in April 1845 Qiying forbade the Chinese in Canton and Hong Kong to molest foreigners, anti-British placards continued to appear. 如果没有中国政府的帮助, 殖民政府无法镇压海盗。然而, 殖民政府对香港本地的犯罪活动却束手无策。罗伯特·福琼声称, 香港“盗匪横行”。19 殖民政府也无法向中国商人保证其会继续保有香港。与一些在港的欧洲人一样, 许多中国人担心香港会被归还中国。这种担忧并非毫无道理, 即使在 1843 年清朝使节启英颁布赦免曾为英军效力的中国人的法令之后, 这种担忧依然存在。1844 年 7 月, 一名在舟山为英国军需处工作的中国商人被当地官员绑架并斩首。同年 11 月, 一张反英标语呼吁所有中国居民离开香港, 并希望中国驱逐英国“蛮夷”。虽然齐英在 1845 年 4 月禁止广州和香港的中国人骚扰外国人, 但反英标语仍然不断出现。