LA CHUTE; FROM "LES MISÉRABLES"

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La Chute; From "Les Misérables" by Victor Hugo & H. C. O. Huss

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VICTOR HUGO & H. C. O. HUSS

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LA CHUTE

VICTOR HUGO'S "LES MISÉRABLES'

FROM

EDITED, WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

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1910

PREFACE.

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THIS extract of Victor Hugo's Les Mistrables — it is Book Second of Part First — recommended itself for a separate edition partly because it stands by itself as an independent and well-rounded whole, and partly because it is unusually interesting reading, but above all, because it is strikingly characteristic of Victor Hugo's thought and style, and therefore highly instructive as a literary study. It is surprising how much these four-score pages reveal of their author, what a clear-cut profile they present of him, and how well they thus fulfil the highest requisite of representative prose. Can this latter excellence ever be rated too highly in books destined to serve as basis for a course in literature ?

The notes, though not copious, will be found sufficient to meet the wants of those who are familiar with grammar and with the more common idioms, and it is for this class of students that they were written.

The author's thanks are due to Professor E. S. Joynes of South Carolina, Professor G. M. Harper of Princeton College, and to Mr. S. Willard Clary of Boston for the valued suggestions which they made after reading the manuscript.

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INTRODUCTION.

Les Misérables, first published in 1862, has been styled the greatest novel of the century. This is saying a great deal, yet it is not saying all. For we have here not only a great, but a good book, inasmuch as it is pervaded by, and imparts to the reader, the beneficent glow of sympathy with suffering mankind, together with moral indignation at the inequity and injustice of many of our social institutions, and focuses all the humane instincts of the age.

"Tant qu'il existera," says the author in his preface, " par le fait des lois et des mœurs, une damnation sociale créant artificiellement, en pleine civilisation, des enfers, et compliquant d'une fatalité humaine la destinée qui est divine; tant que les trois problèmes du siècle, la dégradation de l'homme par le prolétariat, la déchéance de la femme par la faim, l'atrophie de l'enfant par la nuit, ne seront pas résolus; tant que, dans de certaines régions, l'asphyzie sociale sera possible; en d'autres termes, et à un point de vue plus étendu encore, tant qu'il y aura sur la terre ignorance et misère, des livres de la nature de celui-ci pourront ne pas être inutiles."

Les Mistrables is a work of faith and charity, a gospel of humanity. The very first Book, headed Un Juste, at once strikes this keynote. It gives an elaborate portrait of the Bishop of Digne, the ideal priest. It is both touching and elevating, and leaves indelible impressions on the mind of the reader. A recapitulation, however, is not called for here; the only point necessary for the understanding of our fragment is that Bishop Myriel, called Monseigneur Bienvenu, after his

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Introduction.

installation in the spacious episcopal palace, visited the hospital, an insignificant building adjoining, and finding it inadequate to the number of its sick inmates, had them moved into his own mansion. while he himself made his permanent abode in the hospital.

The second Book, entitled *La Chute*, introduces the sombre figure of the galley-slave. Jean Valjean is, like Faust, the hero of a great psychological drama, of which our extract is as it were the exposition. Though brutalized by his nineteen years' confinement and maltreatment as a convict, though reduced to such a state of moral degradation and depravity that he robs his own benefactor, this Soul of Man is not beyond recovery and not beyond redemption. The divine spark is still, though faintly, glowing below the ashes, and only waiting for a gentle and delicate hand that shall fan and revive it into a bright and purifying flame. And we are made to see this gentle hand at work, and the result is Jean Valjean kneeling in repentance and prayer before the Bishop's door. As we witnessed his fall, so we now see his rise foreshadowed, and the words—

> Ein guter Mensch in seinem dunkeln Drange Ist sich des rechten Weges wohl bewusst

apply to Jean Valjean as well as to Faust.

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LA CHUTE.

I.

LE SOIR D'UN JOUR DE MARCHE.

ANS les premiers jours du mois d'octobre 1815, une heure environ avant le coucher du soleil, un homme qui voyageait à pied entrait dans la petite ville de Digne.¹ Les rares habitants qui se trouvaient en ce moment à leurs fenêtres ou sur le seuil de leurs maisons regardaient ce voyageur avec une 5 sorte d'inquiétude. Il était difficile de rencontrer un passant d'un aspect plus misérable. C'était un homme de moyenne taille, trapu et robuste, dans la force de l'âge. Il pouvait avoir quarante-six ou quarante-huit ans. Une casquette à visière de cuir rabattue cachait en partie son visage brûlé par le soleil et 10 le hâle et ruisselant de sueur. Sa chemise de grosse toile jaune, rattachée au col par une petite ancre d'argent, laissait voir sa poitrine velue ; il avait une cravate tordue en corde, un pantalon de coutil bleu usé et râpé, blanc à un genou, troué à l'autre, une vieille blouse grise en haillons, rapiécée à l'un des coudes 15 d'un morceau de drap vert cousu avec de la ficelle, sur le dos un sac de soldat fort plein, bien bouclé et tout neuf, à la main un énorme bâton noueux, les pieds sans bas dans des souliers ferrés, la tête tondue et la barbe longue.