

车吉心 / 著

世界名人故居

WRITERS

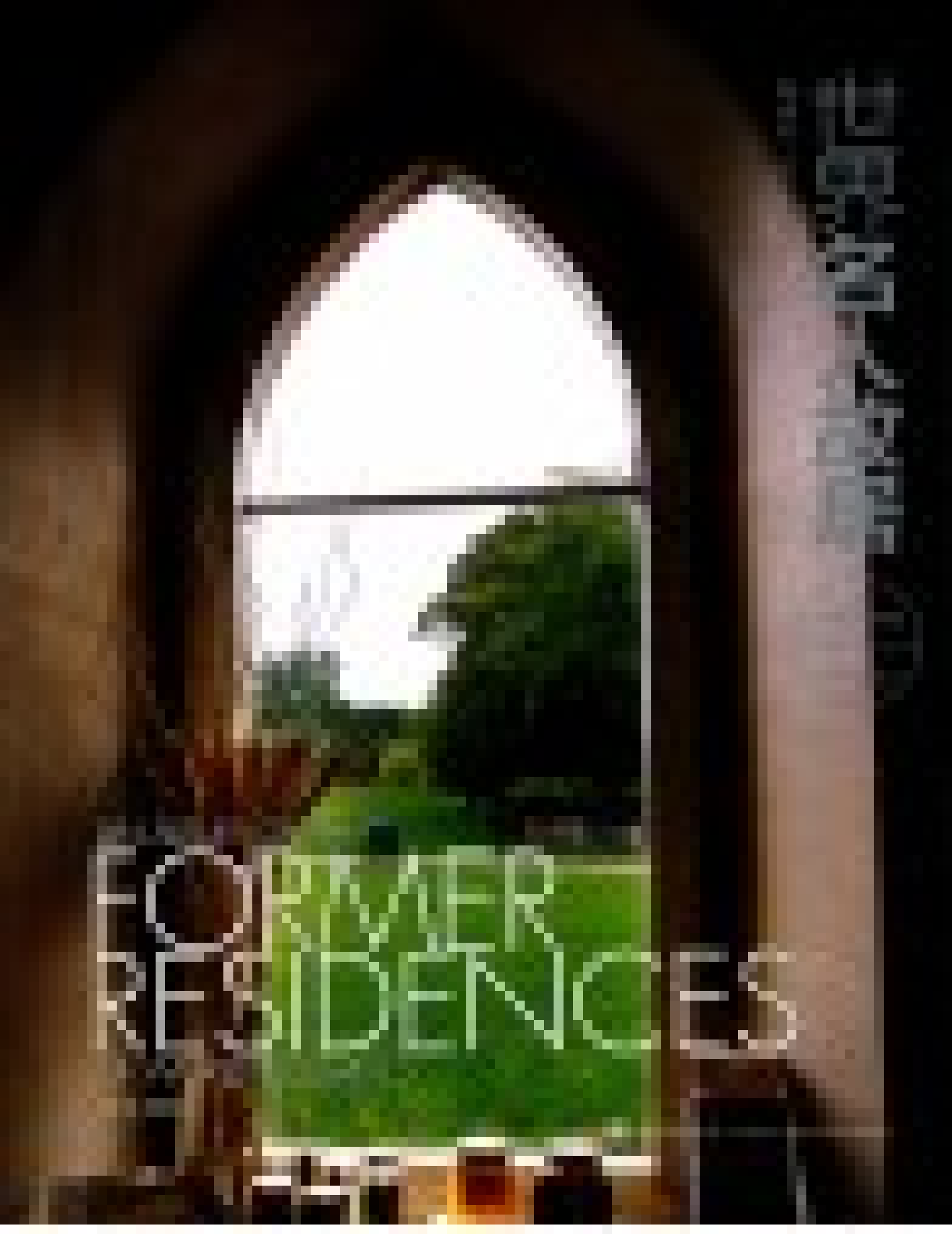
文学家 (上)

AN ALBUM OF THE
**FORMER
RESIDENCES**
OF WORLD CELEBRITIES

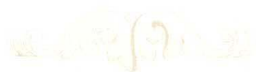
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序 言

名人，著名之闻人也。

名人，或为叱咤风云之豪杰，或为扭转乾坤之斗士，或为改变历史进程之巨匠，或为创造科学奇迹之大师；或为品格，或为勇气，或为智慧；或为战功，或为巨著，或为创造；名人是山峰，名人是旗帜，名人是丰碑，名人是太阳！名人是壮丽的诗篇，名人是永恒的国典！

名人意味着成功。他们都在自己有限的生命中创造出彪炳史册的辉煌和永恒，因之，为后人所敬仰、所赞誉、所感奋。

追寻名人，纪念名人，学习名人，渴望成为名人，渴望像名人那样为着伟大的目标去奋斗去献身去收获成功和喜悦。名人灿若星河，前赴后继，这是历史前进的伟大动力，这是社会成熟的鲜明标记，这是人类发展的巨大希望。

故居，名人故居，名人曾经诞生之家，名人曾经创造伟业之屋，名人制造重大事件之所，名

人故居收藏的是主人之情、之血、之魂，承载的是主人的伟大精神、品格和情操，寄托的是主人的坚定理想、信念和希望。名人故居是纪念碑，是教科书，是大学校，是弥足珍贵的文化遗产。也许它已经辉煌不再，甚至破败不堪；也许它隐身深山陋巷，甚至早为岁月所忘却；也许主人风流早已飘然离去，甚或销声匿迹，但，只要我们屏气驻足他们曾经停留的庭院，曾经走过的厅堂陋巷，名人那恢宏之气势，浩然之精神，永存之灵魂，依然令人们即刻体悟到主人们昔日在创造辉煌和永恒之时所展示的那荡气回肠、感天动地的欢歌和苦痛。

走进名人故居，我们仿佛又见到了昨日的他们：马克思、罗斯福、但丁、莎士比亚、达·芬奇、牛顿、爱因斯坦、托尔斯泰……他们的音容笑貌，他们的举止言谈，他们的杰出贡献，他们的理想、信念、胸怀、情操之圣洁、之伟大、之永恒，怎

不令我们后人激动、感奋、振作！

留住名人，留住名人故居，留住名人之精神文化遗产，把昨天之名人传递于明天之后人，这是时不我待的责任。在当今，在全球，每时每刻，每一个角落，爆发的战乱，发生的洪水、火灾、地震，城镇改造、事业发展，致使多少名人故居面目全非，垂垂欲朽，甚至消亡。

故居在呻吟，故居在消失，故居在呼唤！

保护名人故居，抢救名人故居，修复传承名人故居，说教舆论的力量固然是重要而可贵的，但更难能可贵的是行动，行动才是真道理硬道理。同理，以文字的形式描绘记录名人故居之容貌以留后人，固然是可做可贺的，但端起相机走进名人故居亲身亲历，以图片的形式将其本真的面貌传承于后人，不是更真实、更具象、更生动、更完美吗？十年，几十年，上百年，直到更久远久远，当我们的后来人目睹这完整生动、本真详实的史

料时，该有怎样的感想呢？我们应像不能苛求我们的前人那样不去苛求我们的后人，但我们应即刻奋起，担当起历史赋予我们的使命，这是理所当然，也是责无旁贷的。

为着留住名人曾经的辉煌，为着留住名人不朽的精神，为着留住名人故居承载着的珍贵文化遗产，也为着我们的子孙万代，我们应该且必须勇敢地承担起这历史之使命——为世界那伟大的名人之故居立典！

这是我们的责任，

这是我们的使命，

这是我们的荣光！

李吉心



二〇一二年八月十九日

FOREWORD



Celebrities are, of course, well-known people.

Celebrities are overbearing heroes, dominating warriors, scientists who have created miracles or great masters who have changed the course of history. They are either known for their character, courage, or wisdom, or renowned for their military exploits, monumental works or prodigious feats.

Celebrities are lofty mountains, flaunting banners, living monuments, radiant suns, elegant poems and shining examples.

Celebrities are paragons of success. They made history with their glorious and lasting achievements during their life, and have been respected, admired and commended by later generations.

To follow in the footsteps of celebrities, to honor them and to learn from them mean that we should strive to become one of them, and that, like them, we should devote ourselves to a grand purpose so as to harvest success and joy. Celebrities shine like bright stars, with new ones emerging in an endless stream. They are a great driving force that keeps history going; they are the distinctive markings of a mature society; and they are the greatest hope of human development.

The former residences of celebrities refer to the birthplaces of these famous people, the houses in which they made indescribable achievements and the establishments in which they caused some major historical events to happen. In these places you can find the passion, the souls, the courage and uprightness of their owners as well as their spirit, character, decency, ideals, faith, and hope.

The former residences of celebrities are monuments, textbooks, schools and valuable cultural relics. Maybe they have lost their past glory, and are even dilapidated; maybe they are hidden in remote mountains or back alleys and are virtually forgotten; maybe the great achievements of their owners have long gone with the wind.

However, as long as we stop, holding our breaths, in the courtyards where the celebrities stayed, and the halls and lanes where the celebrities left their footmarks, we shall be moved and inspired by their unselfish generosity, noble integrity and deathless souls, immediately realize the arduous efforts they made in creating a glorious eternity and understand their earth-shaking and soul-stirring laughter and tears involved in the process.

Entering the former residences of celebrities, we seem to see them

once again. They are Karl Marx, Franklin Roosevelt, Dante Alighieri, William Shakespeare, Da Vinci, Issac Newton, Albert Einstein, Leo Tolstoy, to name but a few. Everything about them—their voices and expressions, their appearances and mannerisms, their outstanding achievements, lofty ideals, firm beliefs, great minds, and noble sentiments—touches us, moves us and inspires us.

It is our absolute duty to protect the former residences of celebrities, preserve the cultural heritages, and leave them to later generations. And we should act now. Today, anytime, anywhere, wars, conflicts, floods, fire, earthquakes, city redevelopment projects and social undertakings have made them lose their original features and partially or completely destroyed them.

The former residences of celebrities are groaning; they are disappearing; they are crying. To protect, rescue and repair them requires the force of public opinion, which is important and valuable. However, to practice what you preach is even more important. Similarly, it is good to preserve the former residences of celebrities in the form of texts and leave them to the future generations. However, isn't it more real, more concrete, more vivid, and closer to perfect to walk into them with a camera, and freeze-frame their images for posterity? Ten years, dozens of years, hundreds of years, and even thousands of years later, when these books with lifelike pictures and vivid descriptions in them are laid in front of our descendents, how do you think they will feel? Sure enough, we could not possibly blame our predecessors for their inaction, nor should we leave this task to our descendents. What we should do is act now. It is a noble mission that history has entrusted to us. It is a matter of course. It is mandatory therefore that we should get busy on this right away.

To preserve the past glory of celebrities, to keep their immortal spirit and to save for our children the cultural heritages as embodied in their former residences, it is important that we bravely shoulder the historic responsibility for the monumentalization of their former homes.

That is our responsibility.

That is our mission.

That is our glory.



文学家 Writers

2. 紫式部
Murasaki Shikibu

14. 但丁
Dante Alighieri

22. 薄伽丘
Giovanni Boccaccio

34. 塞万提斯
Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra

44. 莎士比亚
William Shakespeare

58. 高乃依
Pierre Corneille

66. 拉·封丹
Jean de La Fontaine

74. 莫里哀
Moliere

82. 松尾芭蕉
Matsuo Basho

94. 歌德
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紫式部

日本平安时代中期的女性作家

Murasaki Shikibu

Female Japanese writer of the mid-Heian period



紫式部，又称紫珠，日本平安时代中期的女性作家。

紫式部约于公元 973 年出生在日本一个中等贵族家庭，自幼跟随在中国文学、汉诗、和歌方面见长的父亲学习中国诗文和和歌，熟读中国典籍，擅乐器和绘画，有才女之称。因创作《源氏物语》而文名远扬，受到藤原道长等高官显贵的器重，于宽弘二年 (1005 年) 入后宫，担任皇后藤原彰子之女官，为她讲佛、授《日本书纪》和《白氏文集》等汉籍古书。宫中女官往往以父兄官衔为名以显其身份，其长兄任式部丞，所以称她为藤氏部，后《源氏物语》名声渐大，人们便以女主人公紫姬之名称她为紫式部。公元 1013 年左右，紫式部离开后宫，

公元 1014 年左右去世。

《源氏物语》被誉为日本美学、歌物语和传奇物语两种传统的集大成者，为日本古典文学的高峰。书中通过源氏一生政治上的浮沉及猎艳生活，展示了宫廷贵族错综复杂的权势争斗和贵族门弟间的聚散离合，描绘了宫廷贵族的紊乱男女关系，细致真实地刻画了上层贵族腐朽的精神面貌。紫式部在皇宫期间还著有《紫式部日记》和《紫式部集》等著作。前者又名《紫日记》，属日记体文学，主要记述侍奉皇后彰子时的宫廷生活及所见所闻，如宫仪庆典、宫中女官的容貌、才华和性格等；后者又称《紫式部家集》，收其创作的和歌作品一百余首，描述了作者一生的生活感受。



Murasaki Shikibu, with her original name likely to be Fujiwara Takako, was a Japanese female writer of the mid-Heian period.

She was born in 973 A.D. in Japan into an ordinary aristocratic family. Since early childhood, she learned Chinese poetry and waka (a kind of poetry written in Japanese characters) from her father, a learned man who excelled at Chinese literature, Chinese poetry and waka, and later she became proficient in Chinese classics. In addition, Murasaki Shikibu was skilled at musical instruments and painting, and all these gained her the fame of a talented woman. Thanks to her work *The Tale of Genji*, she was favored by high-rank officials and even invited to serve as a lady-in-waiting to Empress Fujiwara No Shoshi at the imperial court in about 1005. She lectured Buddhism and *Chronicles of Japan and The Collected Works of Bai Juyi* (a Chinese poet) to the Empress. Ladies-in-waiting were then named after the official title of their fathers or brothers to indicate their social status, so she was called Shikibu which was her brother's title, hence the name Fujiwara Shikibu. Later as the reputation of *The Tale of Genji* soared,

she was named Murasaki Shikibu, after the main character Murasaki No Ue in her work. In about 1013 A.D. Murasaki Shikibu left court and died in 1014 A.D.

The Tale of Genji, considered as the first realistic novel in the world, represents the peak of Japanese classical literature, by aesthetically integrating the two literary traditions of Uta Monogatari and the tale of legend. It tells the life story of Genji, mainly his political upheavals and romantic affairs. By doing so, it demonstrates the busy intrigues of the court, the many twists and turns of the noble families, and immoral relationships among the aristocrats as well as their decadence. She completed other works while serving the Empress, namely "*The Diary of Lady Murasaki*" and "*Poetic Memoirs*". The former, "*The Diary of Lady Murasaki*", mainly accounts her experiences in the court, such as the grand court ceremonies, the looks, talents and personality of other ladies-in-waiting. "*Poetic Memoirs*" includes waka over 100 poems describing her emotions and thoughts throughout her life.





位于日本京都圆净宗大本山庐山寺的紫式部故居。
The former residence of Murasaki Shikibu at Nakayama Rozan-ji Temple in Kyoto, Japan.