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东周列国志



胡志挥◎译



Stories from China's Warring States

Revised and Translated by Hu Zhihui

中国出版集团
中译出版社

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中文改写

胡志辉

英文翻译



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出版说明

《东周列国志》是我国古典文学宝库中一部闻名于世的长篇历史小说，取材于《战国策》、《左传》、《国语》、《史记》四部史书，涵盖了春秋战国五百多年间“列国”的历史故事，内容极其丰富，是一部结构完整的历史演义。这一时期英雄辈出、群星璀璨，涌现出了一大批具有雄才大略的思想家、政治活动家、经济改革家和军事外交家。不可否认，春秋战国是中国传统文化渊源最丰富、对中华民族影响最深远的历史源头。

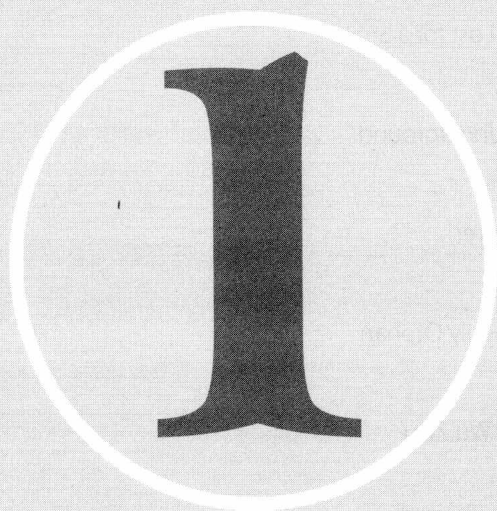
本书挑选改编了《东周列国志》中最精彩的十篇故事，采用汉英对照的形式，以年代为序进行排列，生动形象地叙述了西周末年（公元前789年）至秦统一六国（公元前221年），包括春秋战国五百多年间的“列国”历史故事。为了增加文章的可读性和趣味性，著名翻译家胡志挥先生悉心研究，对中文进行了改写，将全书以白话文和英文将主要人物及情节编写成一篇篇引人入胜的故事，语言通俗易懂。

Publisher's Note

As part of China's classical literature, *Records of the States in the Eastern Zhou Dynasty* is a world-renowned, full-length historical novel based on four annals: *Strategies of the Warring States*, *The Commentary of Zuo*, *Guo Yu* and *Records of the Historian*. Covering more than five hundred years of the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, the historical romance, *Records of the States in the Eastern Zhou Dynasty*, deals with rich contents and is written in an integral structure. During this period, there was a large number of illustrious heroic figures, such as thinkers, political activists, economic reformers, strategists and diplomats. Undoubtedly, this five hundred year span produced the most fruitful heritage of Chinese culture, and is also one of the most influential periods in China's long history.

This book adapted ten of the most attractive stories from *Records of the States in the Eastern Zhou Dynasty*, with both Chinese and English translations. These stories were arranged in chronological order, and vividly recounted the historical romance of various states in the period from the end of the Western Zhou Dynasty (789 B.C.) to the unification by the State of Qin (221 B.C.). Hu Zhihui, a senior Chinese-English translator, rewrote part of the texts from classical Chinese into Mandarin Chinese, and then translated them into English, which makes the whole book readable and easy to comprehend.

目录



目录

1. 千金一笑	1
A Kingdom Lost for a Smile	
2. 掘地见母	51
A Reunion Underground	
3. 重耳复国	67
Prince Chong'er	
4. 赵氏孤儿	121
The Zhao Family Orphan	
5. 伍子胥	153
The Story of Wu Zixu	
6. 卧薪尝胆	219
The Hard Life of a Defeated King	
7. 收复中山	279
Yue Yang and His Son	
8. 河伯娶妇	295
Ximen Bao	
9. 兄妹情义	313
Butcher-Assassin Nie Zheng and His Sister	
10. 孙庞斗智	327
Sun Bin Outwits Pang Juan	

千金一笑



A Kingdom Lost for a Smile



人物表（以在故事中出现先后为序）

宫 涅 宣王死后，成为西周王朝的幽王。

尹吉甫 辅佐太子宫涅的老臣。

召 虎 辅佐太子宫涅的老臣。

申 伯 申后的兄弟。

申 后 幽王之妻，宜臼之母。

姜太后 幽王之母。

虢石父 幽王时代的宰相。

尹 球 幽王时代的大臣。

祭公易 幽王时代的大臣，周军统帅。

赵叔带 正直的大夫。

伯阳父 太史。

褒 珣 正直的大臣，赵叔带的朋友。

褒洪德 褒珣之子。

褒 大 山野村民。

褒 姒 长大成幽王之妻，伯服之母。

宜 臼 幽王和申后的儿子，平定内乱后登基成为周平王。

郑 伯 幽王时代的忠臣。

伯 服 褒姒之子。

吕 章 郑侯大臣。

古里赤 犬戎小将。

索 丁 犬戎将领。

The Characters in Order of Appearance:

Prince Gongnie	<i>became Emperor You of the Western Zhou Dynasty after the death of Emperor Xuan</i>
Yin Jifu	<i>elder statesman appointed guardian of Prince Gongnie</i>
Zhao Hu	<i>elder statesman appointed guardian of Prince Gongnie</i>
Shen Bo	<i>Duke Shen, brother of Queen Shen</i>
Queen Shen	<i>wife of Emperor You, mother of Grown Prince Yijiu</i>
Empress Dowager Jiang	<i>mother of Emperor You</i>
Guo Shifu	<i>prime minister appointed by Emperor You</i>
Yin Qiu	<i>senior minister appointed by Emperor You</i>
Ji Gongyi	<i>senior minister appointed by Emperor You, also commander-in-chief of the Zhou army</i>
Zhao Shudai	<i>an upright senior official</i>
Bo Yangfu	<i>imperial historian</i>
Bao Xiang	<i>an upright official, friend of Zhao Shudai</i>
Bao Hongde	<i>son of Bao Xiang</i>
Bao Da	<i>mountain villager who obtains the infant Bao Si</i>
Bao Si	<i>infant who grows up to be a concubine of Emperor You, mother of Bofu</i>
Crown Prince Yijiu	<i>son of Emperor You and Queen Shen, who later became Emperor Ping of Zhou</i>
Zheng Bo	<i>the duke of Zheng, faithful to Emperor You</i>
Bofu	<i>son of Bao Si</i>
Lü Zhang	<i>official of the duke of Zheng</i>
Gulichi	<i>young captain of the Quanrong soldiers</i>
Suoding	<i>a Quanrong commander</i>

周 宣王驾崩后，太子宫涅立即继承王位，成为周幽王（公元前 781 年）。为了永保周朝江山，周宣王早在其病危时，就在病榻前召见尹吉甫和召虎两位大臣，命他们辅佐太子继承大业。

但宫涅自小过惯纨绔子弟的生活，继位不久，就对托孤老臣的劝告置若罔闻。在先王举丧期间，他全无伤悲之心，依然游手好闲，成天和一批酒肉朋友吃吃喝喝，甚至父亲尸骨未寒，他就开始和女人寻欢作乐。

见此情景，申后的哥哥申侯再也忍无可忍，就劝新君要竭尽孝道，但幽王不予理睬。申侯便离开首都镐京，回到自己的封地。不久宫涅的母亲姜太后亦因忧而薨。不久，两位托孤老臣也都相继归天。幽王指派虢石父、尹球和祭公易三位辅佐自己。于是，这帮阿谀奉承的家伙便相互勾结，独霸朝纲。为了满足自己的私欲，他们不择手段迎合新君，陷害忠良。结果朝政败落，到处怨声载道。

有一天，岐山官吏进京禀报，泾、洛及黄河流域同时发生地震。但幽王却微笑说：“区区小事，何必告诉朕。”因此没有采取任何行动。

散朝回家的路上，大夫赵叔带对太史伯阳父说：“君王不问政事，他不但对百姓漠不关心，相反还把国家大事都托付给

Soon after the death of Emperor Xuan of the Western Zhou Dynasty, his son Gongnie, the crown prince, succeeded to the throne and became Emperor You (781 B.C.). In an attempt to make his regime last for ever, the late ruler, Emperor Xuan, had summoned two elder statesmen, Yin Jifu and Zhao Hu, to his sickbed at the moment of his last breath and appointed them guardians of his successor.

However, having been a dandy since his early years, the newly enthroned emperor, turned a deaf ear to the advice of his guardians. Instead of showing any sorrow in the period of mourning for his father, he drank wine, fooled around with his notorious friends and even enjoyed himself with women when his father's corpse hadn't even been buried.

Unable to tolerate this any longer, Duke Shen, the elder brother of Queen Shen, remonstrated with the emperor for his unfilial conduct, but Emperor You paid no attention. So Duke Shen at once left Haojing, the capital of the Western Zhou Dynasty, and went to live in his dukedom's manor. Before long, Empress Dowager Jiang, Gongnie's mother, died of deep sorrow. As fate would have it, the two elder statesmen, with whom the late ruler had entrusted the administration of his successor's government, also passed away one after the other. Emperor You then appointed Guo Shifu, Yin Qiu and Ji Gongyi as the three senior ministers. Working hand in glove with each other, these fellows dominated the court through fawning and flattery. In their own interests they did everything to please the emperor and persecute the honest officials. Thus the government administration lay in waste throughout the country and complaints were heard everywhere.

One day, the guard officer of Mount Qi reported that an earthquake had occurred on the same day in the Jing, Luo and Yellow River districts. But Emperor You said with a smile, "Earthquakes are ordinary natural phenomena; it is not necessary to report them to me." So no action was taken.

On their way home from the court, Zhao Shudai, an upright senior official, said to Bo Yangfu, the imperial historian:

如虢石父之辈的无耻小人。周朝怕难能长治久安了。”

“是啊，”伯阳父点点头：“长此下去，准会发生大灾大难。”

“我等身为谏官，”赵叔带说，“都得竭尽职责，挺身直言才是。”

但这位老谋深算的太史规劝说：“你的仗义直言后果可畏啊！”

谁知这两位忠臣的对话被一个太监听到了，他立即去向虢石父禀报。虢石父早想把政敌逐个铲除，听到禀报后，便抓住借口，进宫去控告赵叔带和伯阳父散布谣言，中伤君王和朝庭。

幽王说：“朕对他们的批评从不放在心上，真是臭不可闻！”

赵叔带满怀忠义之心，幻想扶助新君，但始终得不到面谏的机会。不久，岐山的官吏再次进京启奏，首都周围的三条大河都已干涸，同时岐山也忽然崩塌，波及无数当地居民的生命财产。

但新君听了依然无动于衷。与此相反，在虢石父的怂恿之下，他还照例命各地官员寻求美色以充后宫。

赵叔带忍无可忍，向新君递奏章说：“高山的崩塌是国家的凶兆，况且岐山是我王朝基石，山崩绝非小事，此时，陛下应多问国事，关心民情，广罗贤能之人，辅佐朝政。只有如此，才能逢凶化吉，国泰民安。但使我不可理解的是陛下不但不

"His Majesty takes no care of state affairs; instead of showing great concern for the people in those afflicted areas, he leaves the governing all the more to treacherous fellows like Guo Shifu. How can the Western Zhou Dynasty last long?"

"Yes," nodded Bo Yangfu. "If it goes on like this, some calamity is bound to happen soon."

"As an officer appointed for forewarning," Zhao went on, "I'll do my utmost to speak straightforwardly to the emperor."

"But I'm afraid," advised the veteran imperial historian, "your honest talk will bring no good result."

This conversation between the two decent officials was overheard by a palace attendant who lost no time in reporting it to Guo Shifu. Hearing that Zhao might do something unfavorable to his clique, Guo took this report as good chance to get rid of his political rivals and went directly to the palace to accuse both Zhao and Bo of disseminating rumor and slandering the emperor and his government.

"I think their criticism of me and my government as stinking manure!" responded Emperor You.

With a heart brimful of loyalty, Zhao Shudai had long intended to put in a word of warning to the rulers, but he could find no suitable opportunity. Some days later, the guard officer of Mount Qi hurried to the capital again and reported that the three rivers winding around the capital had gone dry and Mount Qi had suddenly collapsed, destroying innumerable houses and huts of the local inhabitants.

On hearing this, the emperor was not daunted. On the contrary, with the connivance of Prime Minister Guo Shifu, he ordered a large number of subordinates to find beautiful girls for his harem.

Unable to restrain himself any longer, Zhao Shudai submitted a memorial to the emperor, saying, "The landslide of the high mountain is a bad omen for the country and, furthermore, as the Mount Qi is the foundation of our kingdom, its collapse is not a small incident. In such a case, Your Majesty should take more care of state affairs, pay more attention to the lives of people and search at once for sagacious

广招天下能人，反而在这严峻的时刻，下旨寻觅美色。”

此时，宰相虢石父站出来争辩：“我朝定都镐京已达数百年之久，相形之下，岐山犹如所弃的破履。那儿崩塌了，跟我们又有什么关系？”

这时，虢石父的所有追随者，包括大臣尹球和祭公易，都异口同声，硬说国家是史无前例的兴旺昌盛，赵叔带的警告是毫无根据，别有用心。

在亲信的支持下，虢石父继续奏道：“总之，赵叔带久有藐视朝庭之心，他企图以极微之托词来诋毁陛下，恳请君王详察。”

“言之有理，”幽王答道。他面带冷笑，下令将赵叔带革职回乡。

赵叔带步出朝门，对天长叹道：“贤明之人既不进摇摇欲坠的国家，也不应留在毫无法纪的朝庭。”不久，这位被革职的忠臣到了晋国，成为晋国的大臣。

听说赵叔带被贬，一位刚巡视回来的正直的大臣褒珩，急忙上殿恳求国君把放逐的赵叔带召回。他说：“陛下如果一意孤行，社稷一定会因缺少贤臣而面临崩溃的危险。”

幽王闻言大怒，立即下令把褒珩投入天牢。

虽说已从各地征来了大批美女，但幽王仍不满意。他又向全国下达圣旨，如能敬献美女者，一律加封进爵，或偿以重

officials to help administer the government. Only this way may some untoward calamity be averted. But it is really quite incredible to me that instead of looking for talented officials, Your Majesty intends all the more to find beautiful girls at this critical moment.”

But in person, Prime Minister Guo Shifu argued, “Our empire has had its capital here in Haojing for several hundred years running, and Mount Qi has long been as useless as a cast-off shoe. What does it matter to us?”

At this moment, all of Guo’s adherents, including ministers Yin Qiu and Ji Gongyi, vowed one after another that the country was now flourishing in an unprecedented way, that Zhao Shudai’s warning was groundless and had some ulterior motives.

“In short,” inspired by the support of his henchmen, Guo Shifu went on, “Zhao Shudai has for a long time shown a contemptuous attitude towards the present government. He is attempting to slander Your Majesty on the slightest pretext. I sincerely hope Your Majesty will see through him.”

“Quite right!” Emperor You replied. With a cold smile, he then dismissed Zhao Shudai from office and banished him to his native place.

“A wise man will not enter a tottering state, and either will he stay in a disorderly country,” Zhao Shudai exclaimed with a long sigh as he left the court. Soon afterwards, the veteran official went to the Dukedom of Jin, where he later became a senior official.

On hearing that Zhao Shudai was dismissed, Bao Xiang, an upright minister just returning from an official trip, hastened to implore the emperor to call back the banished Zhao. He said, “If Your Majesty is bent on having your own way, I’m afraid that our country will surely be in danger of destruction as a result of lacking wise administrators.”

Greatly enraged by this, the emperor at once ordered to have Bao Xiang put into prison.

Though a good number of beautiful girls were recruited from various parts of the country, Emperor You still felt dissatisfied. He then ordered a notice to be put up nationwide that anyone who could

金。清官和平民们看到这张皇榜，无不感到一种无限的愤怒和压抑。

有一天，褒珣的长子褒洪德在去家乡探望老母的路上，路经一座深山中的荒村时，忽然看见一个年轻的姑娘在井旁打水。那少女尽管村束野装，仍婷婷玉立，万分迷人。他想，父亲入狱已越三载，若得此女奉献天子，定能将功赎罪，使他得到赦免。于是，他打听到了少女的姓名和住址。刚进家门，即告老母。其母闻言大喜，立即命儿前往，不惜重金，要买到这位美貌的少女。褒洪德迅速赶到这座深山小村，只和收养少女的家长简要谈了来意，就以三百匹布帛的代价把少女买回家来。

其实，这个少女原是十四年前一个宫女所生的孤儿。宫中管事的太监不敢隐瞒，便向姜太后作了如实禀报。姜太后认为这女婴是不祥之物，便立即命人偷偷地把她带到城外的荒郊去抛弃。结果这个被丢进芦苇荡的不幸的小生命却浮在水上，随波漂到远处。

次日清晨，有一位年老的樵夫在卖柴的归途中路经京河时，远远望见一群鸟儿叽叽喳喳地在河面打转盘旋。走到河边，他发现一个席包正浮在水面上向岸边漂来。他跑了过去，赶走群鸟，把席包从水中捞起。在松开席包时，忽听哇哇的哭声。打开一瞧，只见一个女婴在刺绣的软缎包裹里啼哭。他立即想到，这个女婴既由群鸟护卫，长大之后定是贵人。又