

女诗人薛涛与望江楼公园

POETESS XUE TAO AND PARK OF RIVER VIEWING TOWER

中英文合编本

In Chinese and English

张正则 季国平 编著

by Zhang Zhengze and Ji Guoping



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内 容 简 介

本书简要地介绍了唐代女诗人薛涛(781年?—832年),将一部分薛涛诗译成英文并辅以赏析文章,附有全部的现存薛涛诗,还对中外学者近数十年研究薛涛的成果作了简单介绍。成都的望江楼公园是薛涛的纪念地,所以本书对公园的历史、现状和主要景点也作了简要的介绍。

本书的特点是中英文合编,内容深入浅出,可以作为中外旅游者了解唐代女诗人薛涛的通俗读物,也可视为薛涛研究的入门参考书,同时也是一本望江楼公园的旅游指南。

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

It gives a brief introduction to Xue Tao (781? —832 A. D.), a famous poetess of Tang Dynasty of China, and provides the interpretation, both in Chinese and English, for some of her poems. It is attached with all of her extant originals, and gives a concise introduction to the Chinese and foreign scholars' results from the study of Xue Tao in recent decades. The River-Viewing Park in Chengdu of Sichuan Province is the commemorative place of Xue Tao, hence, this book also presents a short description of its history, present status and main scenic spots.

The features of this book are: in Chinese and English, and explaining the profound in simple terms. Hence it is a good book for the tourists, either Chinese or foreigners, who wish to understand Xue Tao, and for the beginners who wish to start the study of Xue Tao. It is also a good guide-book of the River-Viewing Park to all tourists.

谨以此书纪念我们的父母，张篷舟（1904—1991）和杨瑞瑛（1904—1934），他们曾合作编著一本有关薛涛的书，于1933年出版。此后，先父将全部业余时间奉献给了薛涛研究，先后出版了几本关于薛涛的书，最后一本是《薛涛诗笺》，由人民文学出版社于1983年出版。

Dedicated to our parents, Zhang Pengzhou (1904—1991) and Yang Ruiying (1904—1934). They had worked together on a book about Xue Tao, which was published in 1933. Afterwards, our father had devoted all his spare time to the study of Xue Tao, and published several books on Xue Tao. The last one is *Poetry of Xue Tao with Annotation*, published by the People's Literature Publishing House in 1983.

前 言

薛涛是唐代著名的女诗人，据说创作了约 500 首诗，可惜现在只存 92 首左右，但仍然是唐代女诗人中现存诗数量最多的一位。历代学者对她的一些诗曾给予较高的评价。薛涛身世坎坷，得到人们同情。她所创制的红色小页诗笺，便于书写短诗，制作精美，风行当时，被称为“薛涛笺”，后世屡有仿制。所以，薛涛在国内和国外都有一定的知名度。

望江楼公园是成都的旅游胜地，园内有薛涛井、崇丽阁（望江楼）、吟诗楼、薛涛像和薛涛墓等景点，还有薛涛喜爱的翠竹，品类繁多，遍布全园。这些建筑、雕像和竹林等，都是后人为怀念薛涛而建的，并非她的故居。1990 年，薛涛研究会在此成立，定期交流学术，成为薛涛研究的中心。

中外游客来到成都，望江楼公园是必游之地。看到这么多纪念薛涛的东西，谁都会想多了解一些这位女诗人的身世和诗歌。虽然国内已有不少专门研究薛涛的文章和书籍，但大半学术性较强，对于一般中国人，如果没有比较扎实的中国古典文学基础，往往感到困难，对于外国人，如看不懂中文，当然就更感到困难了。

本书是关于薛涛的通俗和入门读物，主要是写给中外游客看的。其特点首先是文字通俗易懂；其次是内容广泛，不仅全面而简要地介绍女诗人薛涛和她的诗歌，也介绍望江楼公园的历史和美景；再者是中英文合编，便于外国读者阅读。书中《薛涛诗存》一章，收入全部现存的薛涛诗。

FOREWORD

Xue Tao, or spelled as Hsüeh T'ao or Sie Thao, was a famous poetess of Tang dynasty of China. She was also called Xue Hongdu, or simply as Hongdu, or spelled as Hung Tu. It was told that she created 500 pieces of poems in total, but the number of her extant poems that we can find today is only 92 pieces, which are far more than any other poetess of her time. A rather high comment has been given to her poetry since Tang dynasty. Her life was frustrate, and so people has shown much sympathy for her. The small, delicate and scarlet poem-tablet created by Xue has been called Xue Tao's Tablet which is a famous one in Chinese paper-making history. Xue Tao is well known both in China and other countries for her poetry and tablet.

The Park of River-Viewing Tower is one of the famous scenic spots of Chengdu. There are Well of Xue Tao, Tower of Magnificence (or River-Viewing Tower), Pavillion of Poetry-Chanting, Statue of Xue Tao, Tomb of Xue Tao, and other scenic spots in the Park. The bamboo is regarded as the embodiment of Xue, and hence, it is cultivated everywhere in the Park. All these are built for the commemoration of Xue, though, here is not the real residence of hers. There is also a Society of Xue Tao in the Park, and it is the only academic center, dedicated to the study of Xue Tao, in the world.

People will certainly wish to know something about Xue Tao, when he or she comes to the Park. This small book, written in Chinese and English, will give a short view of Xue and a whole view of her poetry. In a certain sense, it is specially written for westerners.

本书是中英文合编本，但非对照本，是按照中国和外国读者的不同要求而分别编写，合而成书。汉诗英译，本是难事，要想译得形神兼备，那更是难上加难！我们根据自己对原作的理解，翻译了 20 首薛涛诗，水平不高，只能算是习作，主要是帮助外国读者理解。

我们并非专攻古典文学，亦非专攻英文，以外行而写此书，全因受到先父张篷舟毕生研究薛涛精神的感召，以其业未竟而西归，常思有所以继。中外学者都在研究薛涛，我们有幸能学习他们的成果，学而有所思，则欲试笔。终因初学，错误之处在所难免，望各位专家和读者不吝指正。

本书承薛涛研究会理事长萧菊人先生及副理事长刘天文教授，望江楼公园赖庆平主任、吴蕖蕊副主任、舒泽宏及杨丽娅同志，以及四川人民出版社倪进云副编审的大力支持，才得以出版。若无他们的支持，这本书真不知何日方能问世。

在本书编写过程中，蒙刘天文教授拨冗审阅中文部分，人民文学出版社赵蔚青先生在百忙之中抽空审阅前六首薛涛诗的英文部分，谨此致谢。先父知交和我们的同窗好友，亦多有指点和鼓励。远在美国加州的夏国璋女士特意寄赠 Jeanne Larsen 的 *Brocade River Poems*，在英国牛津的 M. B. Dunlop 先生及其女儿 Fuchsia Dunlop 小姐赐寄 *Fir-Flower Tablets* 一书的复印件，都对英译薛涛诗很有帮助。在此一并致谢。

书成之日，躬逢第四届世界妇女大会在北京召开，巾帼英雄济济一堂。试看当今妇女在社会上的地位，薛涛在天之灵，亦当含笑。薛涛若生于今日，以其才华，又岂止于一女校书哉！

作 者 1995 年 8 月 8 日于北京

The poetry translation is a hard job. It will be more difficult if you ask it to be faithful to the originals both in spirit and in form. We provide only 20 pieces of Xue's poems with English translation and interpretation, while the others are left in Chinese. Please forgive our rough translations presented, for the time left is too short for us to polish them. All we hope is to provide something helpful for the westerners.

Neither Chinese classical literature nor English belongs to our own specialities. You might ask why should we try to write such a book. It is just because we are much moved by the assiduous and unceasing study of our father Zhang Pengzhou, who devoted all his spare time to the study of Xue Tao, and was named, before his death, as the Honourary Chairman of the Society of Xue Tao.

We would like to express our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Xiao Juren and Prof. Liu Tianwen (Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Society of Xue Tao), Mr. Lai Qingping and Ms. Wu Qurui (Director and Vice-Director of the Park of River-Viewing Park), Mr. Shu Zehong and Ms. Yang Liya (cadres of the Park), and Ms. Ni Jinyun (examiner of the Sichuan People's Publishing House). Without their support, this book might never be presented to the readers.

We would like to thank Prof. Liu Tianwen for his proofreading to the Chinese part, and Mr. Zhao Weiqing for his checking on our translations of the first six poems. We would like also to express our acknowledgement to Mrs. Renata Chen, who sent us the *Brocade River Poems* (by Jeanne Larsen) from California, and Mr. M. B. Dunlop and Miss Fushsia Dulop, who sent us a photocopy of *Fir-Flower Tablets* (by Florence Ayscough and Amy Lowell) from Oxford.

We are happy that this book is presented to the readers at the occasion of the Fourth World Conference on Women held in China. If Xue Tao should be alive today, she would certainly be glad to see the social position of women in the present age, for it is quite different from her time.

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封面题款

Inscription of the Cover Painting

封面的《薛涛制笺图》为国画大师张大千（张爱）作。

该画为薛涛的六尺全身立像，明纸明墨，工笔描金彩绘，堪称精品。

张大千于 1947 年 2 月 5 日（即农历丁亥年上元节）将此画题赠张篷舟。张篷舟于 1956 年将此画捐赠成都市文化局。

上款题：“丁亥上元为篷舟道兄博笑”。

下款署：“大千弟爰”。

并题《玉楼春》词一阕：“长眉曲袖颦蛾碧，桂发容华飘蜀国。翠筵芳酒酡朱颜，滞醉不知将钿合。浣花笺纸桃花色，帘外东风吹象笔。《十离诗》就泪痕干，早托同心胜绾结。”

The painting on the cover, titled *A Picture of Tablet-Making of Xue Tao*, was created by Zhang Daqian (Zhang Yuan), a great master of Chinese painting.

女 诗 人 薛 涛
POETESS XUE TAO

薛 涛 之 谜

唐诗是中国文学的瑰宝，文学史上的一座巅峰。唐代诗人辈出，不少已湮没无闻，而女诗人薛涛以一弱女子，诗名闻于当时，流芳千古，至今犹蜚声中外。许多中外游客和专家学者，专诚到成都的望江楼公园，凭吊遗迹，怀念这位女诗人的人品和诗才，不仅是因为叹服她的诗歌艺术、造纸才能和书法造诣，而且是因为同情她的坎坷遭遇。

相传薛涛有诗五百首，大半散佚，目前所见者只有九十多首，是唐代女诗人中留诗最多的一位。她不仅以诗传世，还以她所创制的精美“薛涛笺”，留名于造纸技术史，她的书法艺术也有相当造诣，其书法真迹曾为北宋皇室所珍藏，可惜这些现在都见不到了。

薛涛（781年？—832年），字洪度。美国女作家肯尼迪（Mary Kennedy）对薛涛的姓名提出一种富有诗意的解释：薛者，草也，涛者，波涛也，薛涛者，青草如涛也，可意译为“Waving Grass”，芳草遍野，生机勃勃，春风过处，犹如大海波涛。

薛涛一生遭遇坎坷，相传她本是一位小官吏的女儿，早年丧父，家道中落，为养家糊口，不得已而入乐籍，一度成为乐伎，其间因事得罪高官，被罚赴边区，献诗后得还。不数年脱名乐籍，以女诗人身分，出入幕府，并与当地官吏和当时著名诗人唱酬诗歌，如元稹、白居易、刘禹锡、武元衡、王建和杜牧等，都是一代名流，元稹还对她的诗才赞扬备至。

MYSTERIES OF XUE TAO

The poetry of Tang dynasty is a fascinating gem in Chinese literature, and an attainable peak of the Chinese literary history. There are a great number of poets in Tang, but only a small number of them are still familiar to people today. Poetess Xue Tao was a famous one in mid/late Tang period for her poetry and tablet, and is well known now in China, Japan and other countries.

The aim of many tourists coming to the Park of River-Viewing Park, is to visit the historical remains of Xue, and to commemorate the gifted poetess, not only for her poetry and tablet, but also for her frustrate life.

It was told that the total number of her lyrics reached as many as 500 pieces. But now we can find only 92 pieces of them. She is also well known in the Chinese paper-making history for *Xue Tao's Tablet*, a delicate scarlet poetry-tablet. Besides, her calligraphy works were collected by the imperial court of North Song dynasty as an art treasure.

Xue Tao (781? —832 A. D.) is also called Xue Hongdu, or simply as Hongdu. Mary Kennedy, an American poetess has given a very poetic explanation, "*Waving Grass*", to Xue's name, for 薛 (xue) is a kind of grass, and 涛 (tao) means "wave" in Chinese.

Xue had a frustrate life. It was told that she had to become a poem-singer of the local government to earn her family, when she was only fifteen after the death of her father (a lower officer of the western Sichuan government). In western books, she was called a "courtesan", but it is certainly a misunderstanding to her official post. She was well known for