



林湘北 编

# 曾经哈佛

百年中国学人感悟哈佛

China and Me  
Harvard

与柏拉图为友，与亚里士多德为友，更重要的，与真理为友



南方日报出版社

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文点教育

南方日报出版社

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## 华质英文<sup>①</sup>

戈鲲化

1879 年入校

1835~1882

安徽休宁人，清候补知府，曾任职于美国驻上海领事馆、英国驻宁波领事馆，1879 年 7 月赴美，担任哈佛大学第一位中文教习。

### 华质英文序

余本非诗人，何敢论诗，然心雅好之。每遇名山大川，良辰美景，与夫同志往还游宴，以及悲喜所触，辄命题为诗。少作半遭劫烬，而余者又删过半，以是仅存十分之二。因友人怂恿，遂付剞劂，并字之曰《人寿堂诗钞》。人寿者，自额余家之堂也。前年余膺哈佛特书院之聘，杭海而西，以华文掌教之余，学英语，习英文。嫫偶右梵，庶几似之。继与诸博雅讨论有韵之文，彼亦慕中国藻词之妙。只因书不同

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① 本文原载《戈鲲化集》，张宏生编，江苏古籍出版社 2000 年版。



文，方心圆智，未能遽凿破混沌，屡索余诗，爰取《人寿堂》旧作四首，又至美后所作十一首译示之，并附诗余尺牍各一。译竣，墨诸版，用副诸博雅殷殷切问之意云尔。

光绪七年岁次辛巳新安戈鲲化彦员自序

### 华质英文例言

一、律诗须调平仄，其八句中，第三、四、五、六等句，并须对偶，如虚实平仄之类。用韵在一、二、四、六、八句末字，惟首句韵不论。五、七言如之。

一、绝诗有五言，有七言，截律诗之半也。或截前四句，或后四句，或中四句，抑或首尾各二句。

一、古诗不甚拘平仄，句法亦可短长。或数句换韵，或通体一韵，或隔句对偶，或通体对偶，总须意格高古为佳。

一、词韵与诗韵异，而别有一定平仄。有小令、中调、长调，格多于诗。

一、尺牍应酬之类，多用骈文，有平仄对偶而不拘韵，但比联落脚字如平声。下句末字须平起，比联落脚如仄声，下句末字须仄起，不得紊乱。

一、无论诗词尺牍，下笔要典要雅，多读唐宋各大家诸篇自得之。





## 戈鯤化《华质英文序》(英文)

### Introduction

### Section I

Law Poetry requires to harmonize the even and inclined tones. The tones and meaning of the eight lines are in the third and fourth; they must by contrasting, counterbalance corresponding words and sentences, and so must the fifth and sixth be unreal and real, even and inclined. It has five rhymes; these belong to the last words of the first, second, fourth, sixth and eighth lines of sentences, but the first line may rhyme or not. The poem having five words to the line has the same law as that having seven words.

### Section II

Divided Poetry of Five Words and Seven Words is cut off from Law Poetry. So that half a poem makes a whole poem, whether the first four lines are taken or the last four; So, too, whether the middle four or the first two and last two.

### Section III

Ancient Poetry does not so much need even and inclined tones, and the lines may be either short or long. It changes the rhyme in the second lines, or keeps the same throughout, and the contrast in each of the couplets may be intercepted or may extend through the whole poem; but it requires lofty and ancient kinds of sentences to be good.

### Section IV

Odes have the rhymes, different from those of poems, and they have also different but fixed even and inclined tones. The ode is short, of medium length or long, and there are more kinds of odes than poems.

### Section V

Letters of a friendly nature generally make use of Double Prose and have even and inclined tones, corresponding sentences, and do not need rhyme. But if the last word of a pair is even tone, the last word of the next sentence must be of the same tone; and so if the last word is inclined tone, the first word of





the next sentence must be the same. It does not allow disorder.

## Section VI

No matter whether it is a poem, ode, or letter; the brush coming down must have a historical and elegant shape. If one should study more the literature of the great and famous workers of the Tung and Sung Dynasties, that of course he would gain good diction.

## 华质英文目次

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### 先慈奉旨入祀节烈祠

九陛恩纶下，褒旌母氏贤。  
殊荣邀此日，大劫恊当年。  
负罪难为子，陈情只吁天。  
遗徽光绰楔，彤史永流传。

### 子忠伯甫生集诗

四方既平，丰年穰穰。  
五月斯螽动股，夜未央。  
乃生男子，其泣啍啍。  
母氏劬劳，或息偃在床。  
我心则说，神保是飨 (叶)。  
父母先祖，顾子蒸尝。  
于焉佳客，率由旧章。





弥月不迟，吹笙鼓簧。  
 肆筵设席，我姑酌彼兕觥（叶）。  
 燕笑语兮，载弄之璋。  
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 曾孙寿考，寿考不忘。  
 卜尔百福，自天降康。

### 题梅花笺

巧早云笺十色华，忽翻新样作梅花。  
 挥毫似有寒香袭，仿古无须侧理夸。  
 尺幅好题何逊句，一枝艳夺薛涛家。  
 陇头驿使衔书至，为道相思密密加。

### 禽言

春去了，春去了，昨日少年今已老。  
 绿肥红瘦半残花，可惜桃源仙境杳。  
 春去了。

答陈少白巡检（兆赓）

转风偶尔到天涯，寄语休嫌去路赊。  
九万里程才一半，总肩三载便回华。

赠耶而书院华文掌教  
前驻中国使臣卫廉士（三畏）

皇都春日丽，偏爱水云乡。  
绛帐遥相设，叨分凿壁光。

赠哈佛特书院罗马文掌教刘恩

未习殊方语，师资第一功。  
德邻成德友，全始贵全终。





附：哈佛大学与戈鯤化所签合同

立合同议据（英文）

This Agreement made and entered into at Shanghai in the Empire of China this twenty sixth day of May A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, between Francis Parkman Knight U.S. Consul at Newchwang on behalf of the President and Fellows of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts U. S. A, and “Ko” Kun-kua, sub. prefect awaiting selection, and prefect by brevet, of Ningpo in the Empire of China:

\_\_\_\_\_ witnessth \_\_\_\_\_:

(1) That the President and Fellows of Harvard University engage the paid “Ko” Kun-kua as teacher of Mandarin Chinese at the University of Harvard for the term of (3) three years commencing on the 1st day of September 1879, at a salary of (\$ 200) two hundred dollars per mensem.

(2) The President and Fellows of Harvard University will provide the paid Ko Kun-hua, his wife and two children with a first class passage and one servant with servants passage to Cambridge U.S.A. which shall include hotel, rail road, transportation of baggage and similar legitimate expenses, but shall not include wines and spirits. The said Ko Kun-kua and his family shall similarly be provided with a return passage to Shanghai at



the expiration of this agreement.

(3) In the event of the said Ko Kun-hua dying before the Expiration of his agreement, his wife and family shall by the terms of this agreement be sent back to Shanghai free of expense.

(4) It is hereby agreed that on the signing of this agreement the sum of ( \$ 200) two hundred dollars being an advance of one month's salary shall be paid to the said Ko Kun-hua, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; and that on his arrival at Cambridge a further advance of ( \$ 200) two hundred dollars shall be made him. At the expiration of a period of twelve months from the date of his appointment, that is to say, the 1st September, 1880, these two advances above mentioned shall be repaid by a reduction from his monthly salary at the rate of \$ 100 per mensem for four months consecutively.

(5) The said "Ko" kun-hua in consideration of the foregoing stipulations, agrees on his part to place himself under the orders of the President of Harvard University with regard to the hours to be observed, the number of students, the system and method of tuition, and all other matters connected therewith.

(6) The sum of \$ 200 per month shall cover all expenses that the said Ko kun-hua may incur. He shall not be at liberty to demand payment of any other sums whatsoever from the University.

