
赵元任全集

第15卷
下册

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赵元任全集

第 15 卷

(下 册)

赵元任 著

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2007 年 · 北京



1959年 在台北拜访齐如山

左起：卞昭波、杨步伟、齐如山、赵元任、董同龢、____、赵如兰



1959年 在京都与日本学者合影，小川环树（右3）担任翻译



1971年 赵元任夫妇金婚及八十双寿

1973年 回国探亲



赵元任夫妇
重游北京中山公园

前排左起：周培源夫妇、赵元任夫妇

后排左起：黄家林、黄家汉、赵新那、黄培云



时隔36年与
夫人的三哥
三嫂重逢



重返故里常州青果巷，
与亲友团聚

1979年次
女赵新那33
年后首次赴
美探亲，阖
家团圆



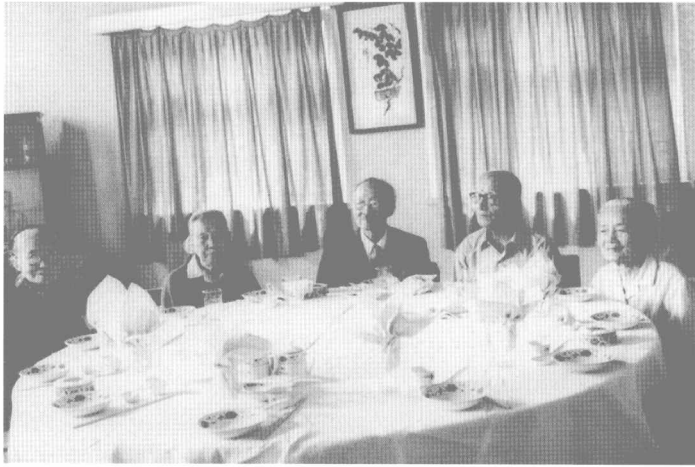
1979年赵
元任夫妇在
柏克莱居住
30多年的家
门口留影



70年代末
赵元任夫妇
在灯下阅读
写作



1981年 回国访友



与梅贻琦夫人、张奚若夫人、章元善夫妇聚餐



拜访金岳霖



探望唐肇黄夫妇

PREFACE

This is a book about my family of twelve, four daughters and six grandchildren, not to mention the sons-in-law, besides ourselves. Ours has been a family of Chaos in more senses than one. In the first place, it was Bertrand Russell's playing on the name Chaos (of which more anon) that prompted my choice of the Chinese title *Tsa-chi Chao-chia*, where *tsa* means "miscellaneous, random, chaotic." Then my husband's sixth-generation ancestor Chao I (1714-1801) was well known among other works for his *Yen-p'u Tsa-chi*, "Random Notes under the Eaves," and *24 Shih Cha-chi* "Notes Culled from the 24 Histories," in which *cha-chi* and *tsa-chi* are near synonyms and in my pronunciation, also close homonyms.

Now a word about my own name or names. There is a Chinese saying, "In matters of names follow the owner." But after having travelled in more than half of the provinces of China, studied medicine for six years in Japan, and lived in America off and on for forty years, I have come to the conclusion that in the matter of names, one always follows, not the owner, but the user. I was néé Yang, which in Chinese is pronounced more or less like English *young*, but when in Japan I had to get used to being called Yō San (*San* being a term of address).

Coming to America after getting married, I have been called Mrs. Chao (pron. as in *chow chow*), and my husband is always telling me that he has to get used to this pronunciation, even though he has tried to describe the words as having a "voiceless unaspirated retroflex affricate initial" — whatever that means.

But complications result when the name appears in the plural. Once the Roger S. Greenes (family of the Peking Union Medical College) entertained us

at their house in Worcester, Mass. Shortly afterwards, Mrs. Greene looked in her diary for something and was puzzled to find the entry: "Chaos here," before she realized that she had mispronounced the first word to rhyme with "pay us."

The thing that finally led me to decide on the title *Family of Chaos* was when I read in *The Autobiography of Bertrand Russell*, Vol. II, 1963, about a pun he had made on this name. What actually happened was that he once lectured on "Causes of the Present Chaos in China" for which my husband was interpreter. After he returned to England and we wrote to him about the birth of our first child Rulan, he replied, "Congratulations! I see that you are among the causes of the present chaos in China!" But in his *Autobiography* (p. 127), he attributed that pun to my husband. So, when we visited him at Penrhyn-deudraeth in Wales in 1968, we specially thanked him for the gift of that pun.

But that was anticipating my story by several decades. Before there was a family of Chaos in the plural, there was a Yuen Ren Chao in the singular, or Chao Yuen Ren in the Chinese order. In my *Autobiography of a Chinese Woman*, John Day, New York, 1947, reprinted by Greenwood Press, Westport, CT 1970, I told the story of my family of the Yangs from Anhwei and my birth in the big family in Nanking and even added a chapter about Yuen Ren Chao, who had studied ten years in America before returning to China to interpret for Bertrand Russell in Peking, where we first met. But after that there was only a rather foreshortened account of some 100 pages about our new small family, and so here is the story of the family of Chaos in better perspective.

Berkeley, California

Buwei Yang Chao

Notes on Chinese Names and Kinship Terms

In this book I spell the names of persons in the usual Wade-Giles romanization in the Chinese order, namely, "last" name first, followed by the given name, for example, my grandfather's name appears as Yang Wen-Hui. For those who write their names differently, I follow their own forms, e. g. my

husband signs himself as Yuen Ren Chao or Y. R. Chao, whereas in the regular Wade form, it should appear as Chao Yuan-Jen. My name in the Wade spelling would be Yang Pu-Wei, but I have always used the form Buwei Yang (plus Chao after being married to Chao). But most Chinese used to, and many still do, also have a "style," or "courtesy name," used among friends for direct terms of address and they are often better known in this form as authors or artists than under their formal names. Add to their children's pet names (mine was Lansien "orchid fairy", whence my daughter's names Rulan "like orchid" and Iris, which is like orchid), besides studio names of authors and artists and it makes it hard for biographers and friends to keep track of who is the same as who. The 18th century painter calligrapher Cheng Hsieh used to advise people to have just one formal name or else one would get confused and they would never become famous. But he himself had a courtesy name K'o-Jou, which is rarely known nowadays, and also a studio name *Pan-Ch'iao* "Board Bridge" under which he is best known. My husband used to have a courtesy name Hsuan-Chung by which he was called in high school days in Changchow and Nanking. When he went to college at Cornell, he abolished his courtesy name. Years afterwards, when he received an invitation to a dinner in Peking in the form of a list of guests in which that name was used, he marked it "deceased." But my name Yunching is still used by my Chinese friends and a few American friends call me Buwei. As for my husband, Chinese friends call him Yuen Ren, American friends call him Y. R. or Yuen. I call him Yuen Ren but in my diary, as well as in this book, I write Yuen for short.

In matters of kinship terms, since the Chinese make much finer distinctions than English, it is fairly simple to translate them into English and any differentiation that may be necessary can be specified according to the context. One departure from English usage I have made is to limit the term "cousin" to persons of the same generation, for example Yuen's father's first female cousin will be referred to as Aunt Niung instead of first cousin once removed, since the difference in generation is very important to the Chinese mind.

There is some complication in the terms of address for my parents. I was adopted from birth by the younger brother of what would have been called my father. As a result, I always called my parents Big Uncle and Auntie and my uncle and aunt Father and Mother. I not only called them this way, but since I never called them otherwise to start with, I also felt about them as they were called. However, of all my four parents, my favorite father was Father and my favorite mother was Auntie. That was why the *Autobiography of a Chinese Woman* was dedicated “To the memory of ‘Auntie’ who gave me me.”

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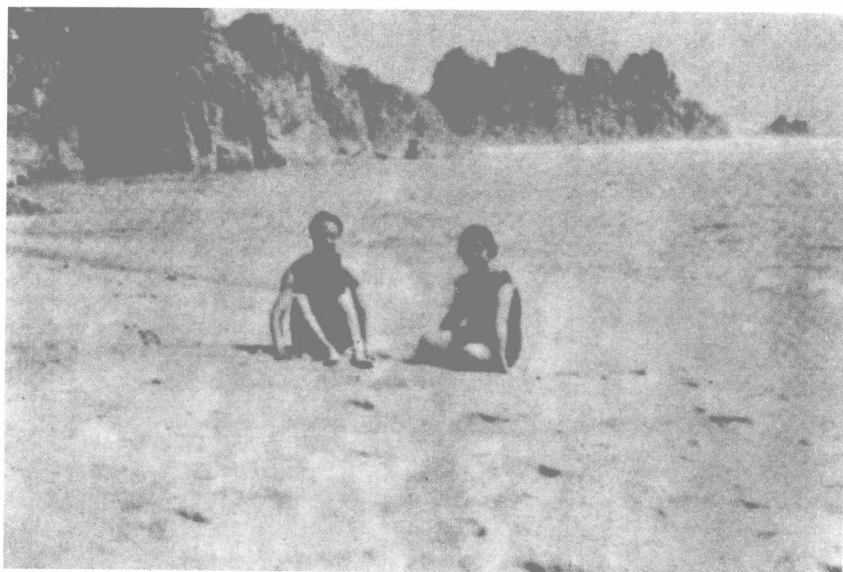
1. We moved to Forty-nine Hsiao Yapao Hutung, 1921
(see p. 511)



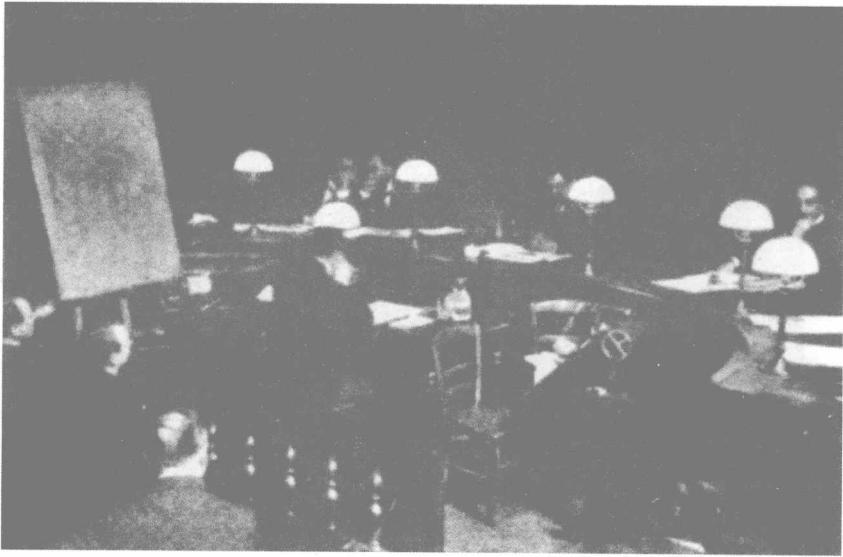
2. A meeting of the Peking branch of the Science Society of
China on the roof, 1921 (see pp. 511-512)



3. *Liu Pan-Nung's family in Paris, 1924 (see p. 550)*



4. *A very enjoyable visit with Bertrand Russell at Land's End (see p. 551)*



5. Liu Pan-Nung took his final examination at the Sorbonne, 1925 (see p. 556)

劉半農先生輓辭

(一)
錢玄同

當編輯「新青年」時，全仗會情威的駁鋒，推翻那陳腐文章。吞風思也；曾仿江陰「四勿」出歌。創存活潑博新的「楮權」；「五志」。四顧在文學革命旗下，翻紙張多；更於世道有功，是痛氣亂壇。殿斥了臉譜。

自首建「數人會」後，觀製調語音的戲器，專心於四聲實驗。方言調查；又慕「宋元以來俗字譜」，打模頑頑總畏的「字彙舉隅」。方知胡國語運動前途，貢獻無量；何圖哲人不壽，竟禍起瀾頭，命喪屠刀。

(二)
黎錦熙

千里遠征，五日迴歸成永訣。
一聲首唱，數人羅馬建殊勳。

(三)
趙元任

十載披覽寰，無到今後難成曲。
「數人」胸一個，叫我如何不想他！

(四)
陳懋治

語言實驗在吾國方萌芽，物不意千里遠行，險惡病因纏綿益。
辭律專長勸君家兩昆季，遺稿心三年未滿，後先涉喉誰能訖。

(五)
魏建功

無芥嫌嫌懷爽爽。劇構繞李正春風。

(六)
白濤洲

十載遠隨，高談未離規矩外。
三過伴旅，聲容猶在漢風中。

(七)
胡適

守常誓死，獨奔幽刃。如今又剩一個。
拚命精神，打個風塵，後處還有誰呢？

(八)
馬裕藻

用理科工具研究聲律音韻，惟文人善解新聲。
估到國方言黨重血了砥礪，知歐化須究其源。

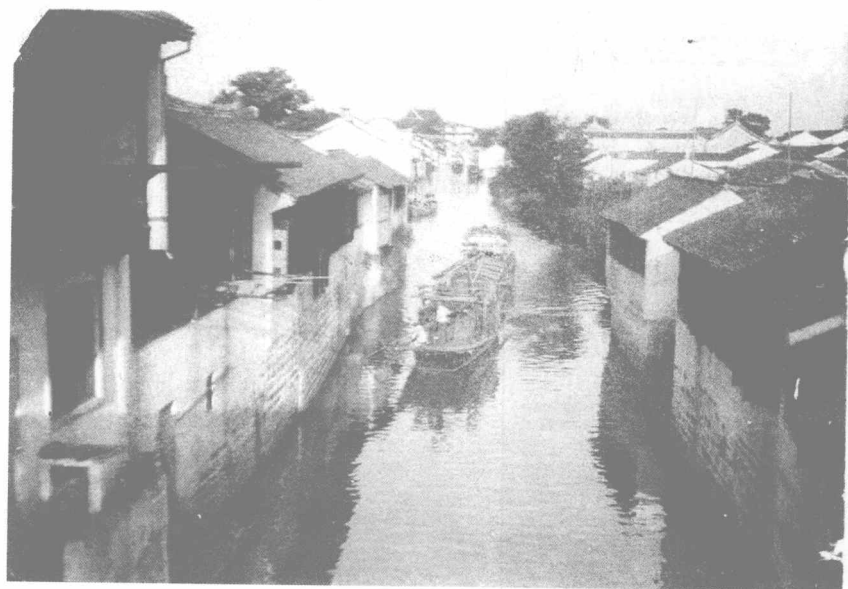
(九)
周作人

十七年爾汝舊交，追憶恩從「卯字號」。
廿餘日髮歸天萬，歸來是作丁全歎。

6. From the title of the "Society for a Few Men", Yuen Ren wrote the memorial couplet to Liu Pan-Nung some years later, 1934 (see p. 566)



7. *A Venice in China* (see p. 577)



8. *Canals in Changchow* (see p. 577)



9. *There were narrow walking verandas all around, 1927 (see p. 577)*



10. *Yuen Ren in the upstairs room, 1927 (see p. 578)*