



錢鍾書 著

外文年記 4

MANUSCRIPTS OF QIAN ZHONGSHU
錢鍾書手稿集



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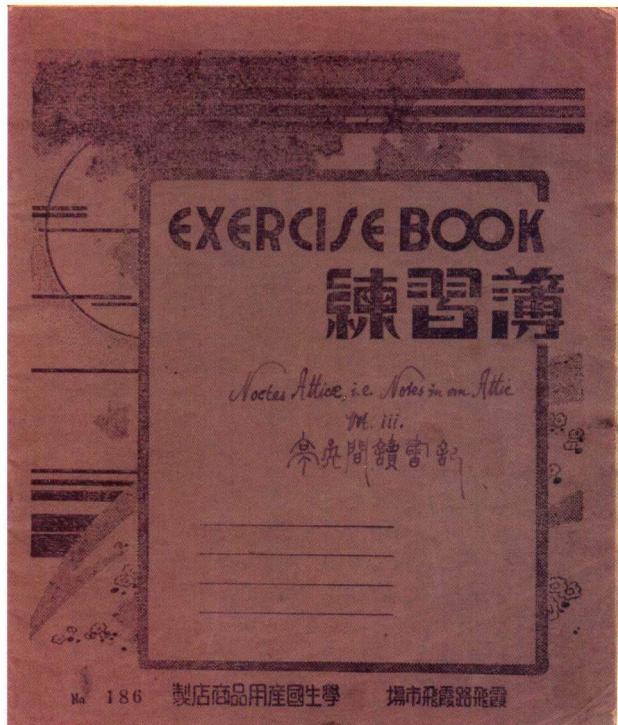
錢鍾書手稿集

(第二輯)
外文筆記
4

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二〇一五年·北京

● 第十三本 封面
(cover of no.13)

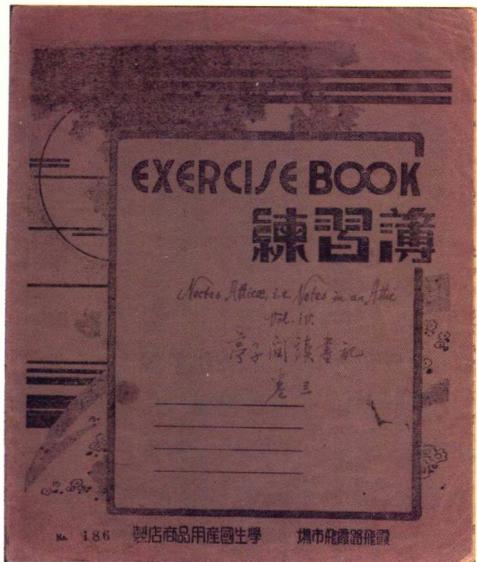


* 大馬三英外戰爭 He's always in evidence when being in evidence is worth while.
支 of Goethe: "When I've enough of the girl, she'll play the boy for me, too!"
Most helpless mortals, a gentleman's enforced leisure
swine's rollers (shapeless, filthy roats) It is swim or sink. He is not a brat, he's
the world full of cedars a voice.

After the messenger's description of the dismemberment of Hippolytus (1093 sq.), the torn & bloody limbs of Hippolytus are brought on the stage. This Mad Hercules kills his children in plain view of the audience. These, too, Oedipus all aim at lashing the quivering nerves of his readers to a frenzy of excitement & to give the fullest satisfaction to their desire for thrills. In the midst of such horrors, long rhetorical set pieces in the spirit of the Stoic. His nephew has an in his grandiose poem of the Civil War, Pharsalia depicts the horrors of war with a circumstantial vividness which positively revolts (iii, 635 ff.; vi, 515 ff.). Statius's Thebaid, a melodrama of crime & bloodshed: scenes of sadistic cruelty in Bk V: the murder of the Remians by their wives. Polyoxy incites women to this act: "If you hate homes empty, youth wasted, take courage. Beasts & birds can couple freely!" (104 ff.); the husbands return home, suspicious. Within: "Venus on this last night made the two bands kind" (186). The women turn from love to murder: "The wife stabbed Elymus... confused with rage still droopy, he clasped her. Close in his embrace, she drove the dagger thru his back, to touch her own breast. His head fell back; his eyes looked lone still" etc. (207 ff.).

10. Martial: speaks of all possible varieties of sexual conduct, but "My page is soanton but my life is bare" (1, 4). Cf. Lessing's Essay on Martial. "To spare the person, & to tell the vice" (X, 33). Bisexual; took up the boy Dindymus (X, 42. XI, b; XI, 8). In XI, 73, disappointed of D's rendezvous, "I have to find a substitute for you". A significant confession in IX, 67: "For a whole night I have a wanton mistress whose few inventions were beyond compare. Exhausted, I ask for something boyish; she gave it me before I'd said my say"‡

● 第十三本 內文
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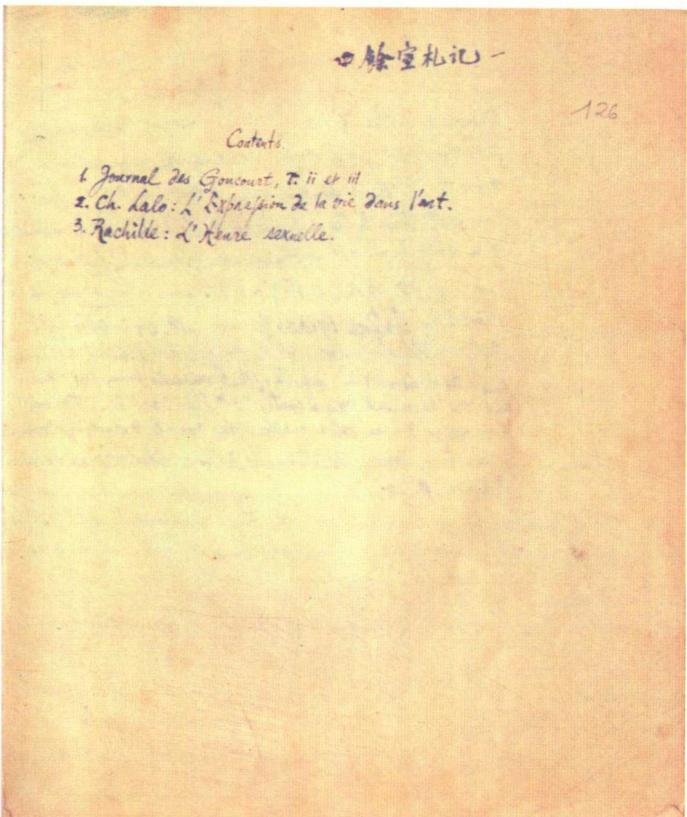


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● 第十四本 內文
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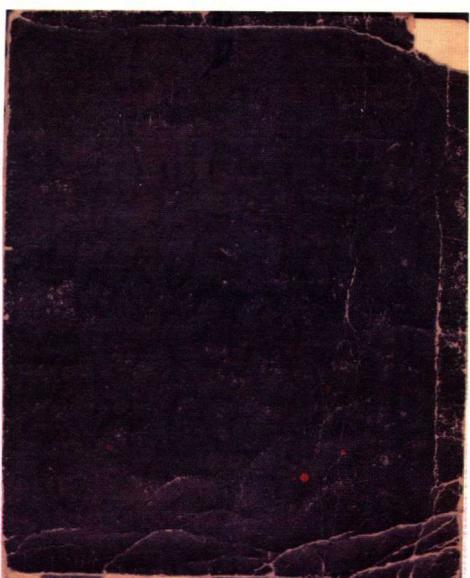
John, Agatha's son, author of a comedy *The Husband* his own *Cuckold*. In organization of thought he follows mainly this line, h. chance. "It is a species which happens to happen to us". He is principally interested in the life leading it forgotten seem once made possible longer, becoming it has no appearance of control which we have lost so far upon ourselves, as the new appears to rise from the past which is opposite. "In this (natural) we are bound, when we all fits of our fathoms & play rocks". In other words, the right to leadership. Never less a pose on the part of a play he declare, but he founds we all his son comes home to have written him & his chears with the exhortation of his education, assumed: "Not is too much to be given that a lady might be saved from the disgrace of such a life performance". Moral judgment comes of the place. Contemplation, beauty, wisdom, health, can come, cannot be denied. The effect of such is invention, such surprise & delight. Faith, invariably uniform, cannot be invested by fancy with decorations, & perhaps trouble in the presence of the judge, is not at leisure for cedence & effects. So application to God can only cry for work.

Diodore: His school informed on Lord Hastings who die by the small pox: bustles caused first to resound, then zero, at last saluted at Stars: "There comes night seen a constellation". In the future twelve "And horrid strikes first in grade, the ear", much ridiculed. Silence is indeed very precious, & so considered, cannot invade; but privation thereof certain, is darkness & trouble (by Cal). No man dares to say that darkness hinders from his work or that cold has killed the plants. "Early, desire he a father never to leave impoverished his mind of Hattery by his expense, however costly. He had all the forms of excellency intellectual & moral combined in himself, with endless variation. He be popularly considered as the father English criticism. His greatest dramatic wrote without rules. He first imported the metrical & grand his country, which he wanted done. In account of such, you, a capital work of encyclopedic criticism. The criticism is first who proves his right judgment by his power of his oration. There is said to be a dispute between two mathematicians, "which curve scaling a more, *Pythagoras* cum *Clara* Nete sapient". She feels the same as the person of Diodore's zeroes & Pythagoras' discourses. His features either obvious or sacrificed, or shoneous. He scarcely ever appears to want both, seeming but when he mentions books — by what he going, he shows what he means.

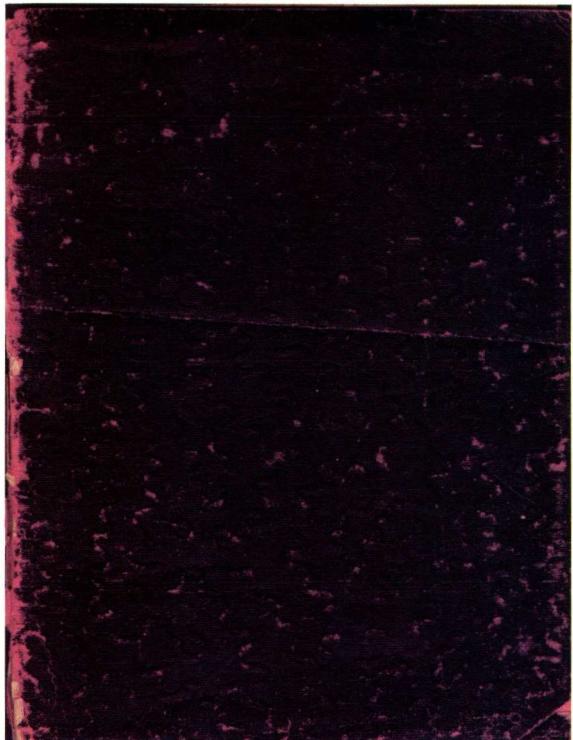


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● 第十五本 封面
(cover of no.15)



◎第十六本 封面
(cover of no.16)



The dog barking his own name in "The Good Samaritan"; the two Costermongers in "The Poor of Bethlehem"; the boy with angry & jealous surprise at The Saviour's miraculous healing of the Galiotic ^{p.47}
One evidence of Reynolds's romanticism is in the delight he took in painting children, "nice children" of course. The most humorous is "The Infant Johnson". It is a reasonable inference that the Doctor was kept in ignorance of its existence. He also delighted to paint the ^{p.52}
adult. I Wang-i-Tong, a Chinese boy brought to England by Captain Blake, he had a fat ^{p.54} Easter sister. ^{p.56} He also painted Omai or Ome, a young man from an island near Tahiti brought to England by Captain Furneaux. ^{p.57} Omai returned to his island home, but he was never happy again & died soon after. ^{p.58} Couper in the Park, M. I. II. 639 ff draw a touchy picture of Omai's future life in his Stewart home.
^{p.59}
Reynolds, who was to depict M^r. Siddons as The Tragedian, in classic robes, ^{p.60} measured as he assisted the actress to her seat on the sofa. "Attend your undistracted throne," ^{p.61} Then the portrait was finished, signed his name along the edge of her robe, in order to send his name "down to posterity" on the hem of her garment. ^{p.62} Grimborough had no wish to record the act of Queen Sarah; he was interested in the woman as she rustled into his studio in her blue & white silk dress. While drawing her profile, he remarked, "Damn it, Madam, there is no end to your nose." ^{p.63} "The Beggar"; "Children gathering wood"; "Jack Hill in his Cottage"; "Girl & Pigs"; "The Woodman" - Dorothy was starkly presented with no softening touch of ideality. ^{p.64} Reynolds considered the girl in "Girl & Pigs" not sufficiently beautiful. ^{p.65}
The very word "landscape" suggests a scene in a condition more or less natural, not made use of by human beings & their works, but certainly at a remove from towns & cities & the busy hauntings of men. A populous city street is not a landscape, but neither is the heart of a jungle nor the sandy expanse of a desert - the personage represented in it must not distract attention to this individual concern, lest the landscape sink to a mere background. ^{p.66} With intensifies

◎第十六本 内文
(a selected page of no.16)

第二輯簡介

這個時期（1938—1949）的筆記較之以前內容更加廣泛，而且有很詳細的編目信息。看得出，錢鍾書先生對他的筆記越來越重視。

有時，錢先生會把多本筆記彙總成一個系列，再為它們標上中文、英文或拉丁文的標題，例如“Rough Note Books”或“Noctes Atticae”。“Noctes Atticae”意為“阿提斯之夜”，是作家葛琉斯的拉丁語作品，錢先生本人也摘錄過該作品（見第三十七本第二篇）。錢先生幽默地把拉丁語標題“Noctes Atticae”轉譯成英語中讀音相似的“Notes in an Attic”（亭子間讀書記），用以暗示家在上海時窘破的住房。

這部分筆記，主要用英文摘錄，呈現出豐富多彩的內容：如費爾丁、斯摩萊特的作品，《白鯨記》、《天方夜譚》等經典，還有有關馬克思主義、英語語言學、心理學、比較文學等學科的內容以及偵探小說，甚至還有《髒話簡史》。

法語作品都是從原著摘錄的，如古克多、普羅斯特、斯湯達、維克多·雨果等人的著作和*Journal des Goncourt*等。德語著作錢先生也漸漸不再倚仗英語翻譯，而是直接閱讀原文。像歌德、海涅、格里爾帕策、尼采等人的作品都有過摘錄。有時錢先生還摘錄相關的參考文獻，如《藝術心理學》和宮多爾夫的《歌德》。

意大利語作品以摘錄有英語翻譯的作品為主，例如彼得羅·阿雷蒂諾、達·芬奇、貝內德托·克羅齊、卜伽丘等人的作品，但是不久錢先生就可以閱讀原文了。

拉丁語和希臘語作家作品摘抄的數量很大，大部分是雙語版的洛布經典作品：如亞里士多德、佩特里琉斯、普羅佩提烏斯、赫拉斯等人的著作。錢先生常常把拉丁語和英語版本相互對照放在一起抄錄。

[德]莫芝宜佳
(唐嶠 譯)

A Brief Overview of Part II

The excerpts done in this period are more extensive than earlier ones and contain scientifically exact bibliographical information. It is clear that Qian's notes are becoming increasingly important to him.

Sometimes several notebooks are combined into a series with titles in Chinese, English or Latin, for example "Rough Note Books" or "Noctes Atticae". "Noctes Atticae" actually means "Attic Nights" — referring originally to the Attic peninsula on which the ancient city-state Athens was built — and is the title of a Latin work by the writer Aulus Gellius, which Qian also excerpted (s. No.37). Qian turned "Noctes Atticae" into a witty play on words when he gave his own notes the title "Notes in an Attic" — alluding to the family's cramped quarters in Shanghai.

The majority of the notes were written in English, providing a broad and colorful spectrum: from classics like the works of Fielding and Smollett, as well as *Moby Dick* and *Arabian Nights*, to such topics as Soviet Russia, English language and linguistics, psychology, diaries, comparative literature, sex and crime and even *A Cursory History of Swearing*.

The texts in French were consistently excerpted from the original, for example, from the *Journal des Goncourt*, or from Cocteau, Marcel Proust, Stendhal, and Victor Hugo. At this point Qian even read an increasing number of texts in the original German rather than in English translation, e.g. Goethe, Heinrich Heine, Grillparzer, Nietzsche, and even such secondary literature as *Psychologie der Kunst* by Müller Freienfels or Gundolf's *Goethe*.

In Italian, most of the works Qian read at the time were still English translations, among them, Pietro Aretino, Leonardo da Vinci, Benedetto Croce and Boccaccio. However, Qian was soon to read even these authors in the original.

Numerous Latin and Greek authors are also represented, usually in the bilingual editions of the Loeb classics: Aristotle, Petronius, Propertius, Horace and Martial. Here Qian often presents both the Latin and English versions for comparison.

Monika Motsch

Die Übersicht von Teil II

Die Exzerpte dieser Periode sind umfangreicher als früher und enthalten wissenschaftlich genaue bibliographische Angaben. Man erkennt die wachsende Bedeutung, die Qian seinen Notizen zumaß.

Manchmal sind mehrere Notizhefte zu einer Reihe zusammengefasst, unter chinesischen, englischen oder lateinischen Titeln, z.B. „Rough Note Books“ oder „Noctes Atticae“. „Noctes Atticae“ bedeutet „Attische Nächte“ und ist der Titel eines lateinischen Werkes des Schriftstellers Aulus Gellius, das Qian auch selbst exzerpiert hat (No. 37). Qian überträgt das lateinische „Noctes Atticae“ witzig durch das im Englischen ähnlich lautende „Notes in an Attic“ — in Anspielung auf die bedrängte Wohnsituation der Familie in Shanghai.

Der überwiegende Teil der Notizen ist in englischer Sprache abgefasst und bietet ein vielfarbig schillerndes Spektrum: Klassiker wie Fielding, Smollett, *Moby Dick*, *Arabian Nights*, aber auch Themen wie Sowjet Russia, englische Sprachwissenschaft, Psychologie, Tagebücher, Komparative Literature, „Sex and Crime“ und sogar *A Cursory History of Swearing*.

Die französischen Texte sind durchweg aus dem Original exzerpiert, so *Journal des Goncourt*, Cocteau, Marcel Proust, Stendhal, Victor Hugo. Auch das Deutsche liest Qian zunehmend nicht mehr in englischer Übersetzung, sondern im Original, z. B. Goethe, Heinrich Heine, Grillparzer, Nietzsche, aber auch Sekundärliteratur, z.B. Müller Freienfels, *Psychologie der Kunst* oder Gundolf, *Goethe*.

Im Italienischen überwiegen noch die englischen Übersetzungen, z.B. Pietro Aretino, Leonardo da Vinci, Benedetto Croce, Boccaccio. Alle diese Autoren sollte Qian bald im Original lesen.

Lateinische und griechische Autoren sind zahlreich vertreten, meist in den doppelsprachigen Editionen der Loeb Klassiker: Aristoteles, Petronius, Propertius, Horaz, Martial. Qian stellt dabei oft die lateinische und englische Version einander gegenüber.

Monika Motsch

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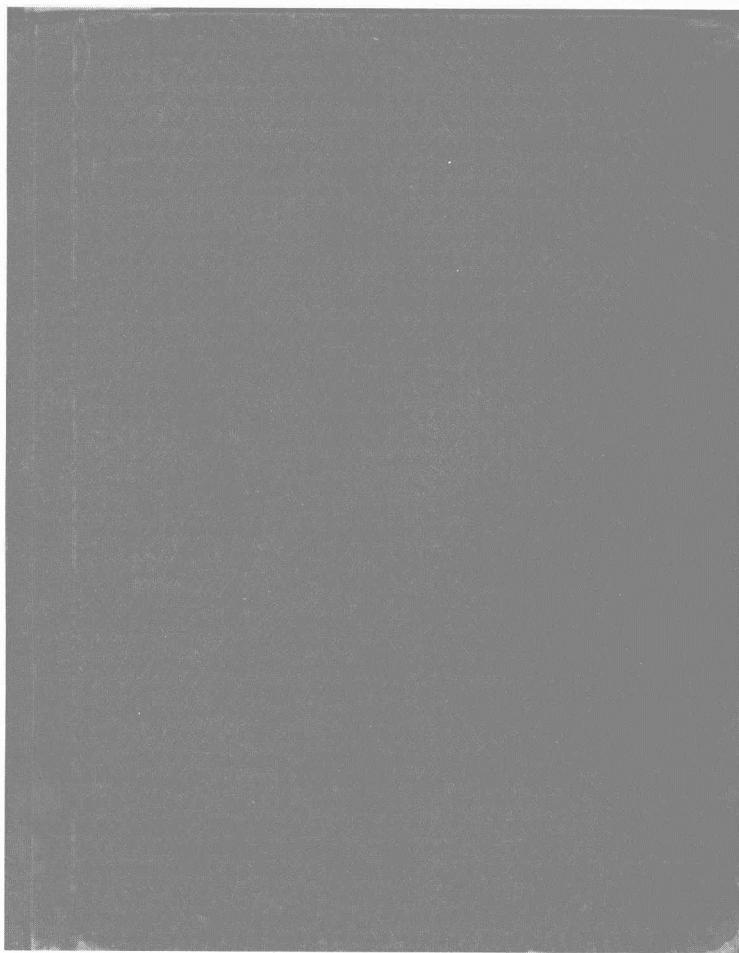
PART II

Young Writer and Scholar (1938 – 1949)

錢鍾書手稿集



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