

# CHINESE ENGLISH

[汉英对照] OUTLAWS  
OF THE MARSH



外文出版社

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# 水浒传

## Outlaws of the Marsh

I



施耐庵 罗贯中 著  
沙博理 译

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## 第一回

张天师祈禳瘟疫 洪太尉误走妖魔

纷纷五代乱离间，一旦云开复见天！

草木百年新雨露，车书万里旧江山。

寻常巷陌陈罗绮，几处楼台奏管弦。

天下太平无事日，莺花无限日高眠。

话说这八句诗乃是故宋神宗天子朝中一个名儒，姓邵，讳尧夫，道号康节先生所作。为叹五代残唐，天下干戈不息。那时朝属梁，暮属晋，正谓是：

朱李石刘郭，梁唐晋汉周：都来十五帝，播乱五十秋！

后来感得天道循环，向甲马营中生出太祖武德皇帝来。

2 这朝圣人出世，红光满天，异香经宿不散，乃是上界霹雳大仙下降。英雄勇猛，智量宽洪，自古帝王都不及这朝天子：一条杆棒等身齐，打四百座军州都姓赵！那天子扫清寰宇，荡静中原，国号大宋，建都汴梁。九朝八帝班头，四百年开



## Chapter 1

### Zhang the Divine Teacher Prays to Dispel a Plague Marshal Hong Releases Demons by Mistake

After Five Dynasties<sup>1</sup> turmoil and strife,  
The clouds dispersed and revealed the sky,  
Refreshing rain brought old trees new life,  
Culture and learning once again were high.  
Ordinary folk in the lanes wore silk,  
Music drifted from mansions and towers,  
Under the heavens all was serene,  
Men dozed off at noon midst gay birds and flowers.

This eight-lined poem was written during the reign of Emperor Shen Zong of the Song Dynasty<sup>2</sup> by a scholar named Shao Yaofu, also known as Master Kang Jie. From the end of the Tang<sup>3</sup> and all through the Five Dynasties, times had been troubled. One short-lived dynasty had ruled after another. How true was the verse:

Zhu, Li, Shi, Liu, Guo founded  
Liang, Tang, Jin, Han and Zhou.  
Fifteen emperors fifty years in a row,  
Bringing hardship, tumult and woe.

In time, the way of Heaven took a new turn. At Jiamaying, Tai Zu, the Emperor of Military Virtue, was born. A red glow suffused the sky when this sage came into the world, and fragrance still filled the air the following morning. He was in fact the God of Thunder descended to earth. Brave and magnanimous, he was superior to any emperor who had ever lived.

With a staff as tall as himself he smote so hard that four hundred prefectures and districts acknowledged his sovereignty. He swept the land clean and pacified the Central Plains. Naming his empire the Great Song, he established his court at Bianliang.<sup>4</sup> Tai Zu was the first of eighteen Song emperors and founder of a dynasty lasting four hundred years.

基帝主。因此上，邵尧夫先生赞道：“一旦云开复见天！”正如教百姓再见天日之面一般。那时西岳华山有个陈抟处士，是个道高有德之人，能辨风云气色。一日，骑驴下山，向那华阴道中正行之间，听得路上客人传说：“如今东京柴世宗让位与赵检点登基。”那陈抟先生听得，心中欢喜，以手加额，在驴背上大笑，掀下驴来。人问其故。那先生道：“天下从此定矣！正乃上合天心，下合地理，中合人和。”

自庚申年间受禅，开基即位，在位一十七年，天下太平，传位与御弟太宗。太宗皇帝在位二十二年，传位与真宗皇帝，真宗又传位与仁宗。这仁宗皇帝乃是上界赤脚大仙；降生之时，昼夜啼哭不止。朝廷出给黄榜，召人医治，感动天庭，差遣太白金星下界，化作一老叟前来揭了黄榜，自言能止太子啼哭。看榜官员引至殿下朝见真宗。天子圣旨，教进内苑看视太子。那老叟直至宫中，抱着太子，耳边低低说了八个字，太子便不啼哭。那老叟不言姓名，只见化阵清风而去。耳边道八个甚字？道是：“文有文曲，武有武曲。”端的是玉帝差遣紫微宫中两座星辰下来辅佐这朝天子！文曲星乃是南衙开封府主龙图阁大学士包拯。武曲星乃是征西夏国大元帅狄青。这两个贤臣出来辅佐这朝皇帝，在位四十二

That is why Master Shao Yaofu said in his praise: *The clouds dispersed and revealed the sky.* For the people it was indeed like seeing the sun again.

At that time on Huashan, the West Sacred Mountain, lived a Taoist hermit named Chen Tuan. A virtuous man, he could foretell the future by the weather. One day as he was riding his donkey down the mountain towards the county town of Huayin he heard a traveller on the path say: "Emperor Chai Shi Zong<sup>5</sup> has surrendered his throne to Marshal Zhao<sup>6</sup> in the Eastern Capital."

Chen clapped his hands to his brow and laughed so delightedly that he fell off his donkey. Asked the reason for his joy, he said: "The empire will be firmly settled from now on. For this is in accord with the will of Heaven above, the laws of Earth below, and the hearts of men between."

Marshal Zhao accepted the abdication in 960 and established his regime. He ruled for seventeen years, and there was peace throughout the land. He was succeeded by his younger brother, Tai Zong, who ruled for twenty-two years. After Tai Zong came Zhen Zong, who was succeeded by Ren Zong.

Emperor Ren Zong was actually a re-incarnation of the Barefoot Immortal. When he came down and was born on earth he cried day and night without cease. The imperial court posted a proclamation, inviting any man who could cure him to come forward. Heaven was touched and sent the Great Star of White Gold in the guise of an old man. Announcing he could cure the prince's weeping, the old man took down the proclamation. The officer in charge conducted him to the palace, where the emperor directed that he be allowed to see Ren Zong in the inner apartments.

The old man went in, picked up the baby, and whispered eight words into his ear. At once the prince stopped crying. The old man disappeared in a puff of air without even revealing his name. What were the eight words? They were these: "*Civil and military affairs, both have their stars.*"

The fact was that the Jade Emperor of Heaven had dispatched two stars from the Propitious Constellation to serve the future emperor. The civil affairs star became Bao Zheng, prefect of Kaifeng and a senior member of the Dragon Diagram Academy. The military affairs star became Di Qing, the great general who led an expedition against the King-

年，改了九个年号。自天圣元年癸亥登基，至天圣九年，那时天下太平，五谷丰登，万民乐业，路不拾遗，户不夜闭，这九年谓之一登；自明道元年，至皇祐三年，这九年亦是丰富，谓之二登；自皇祐四年，至嘉祐二年，这九年田禾大熟，谓之三登：一连三九二十七年，号为“三登之世”。那时百姓受了些快乐。谁道乐极悲生：嘉祐三年春间，天下瘟疫盛行。自江南直至两京，无一处人民不染此证。天下各州各府雪片也似申奏将来。

且说东京城里城外军民死亡大半。开封府主包待制亲将惠民和济局方，自出俸资合药，救治万民。那里医治得。瘟疫越盛。文武百官商议，都向待漏院中聚会，伺候早朝，奏闻天子。是日，嘉祐三年三月三日，五更三点，天子驾坐紫宸殿，受百官朝贺已毕，当有殿头官喝道：“有事出班早奏，无事卷帘退朝。”只见班部丛中，宰相赵哲、参政文彦博出

dom of Western Xia.

With the help of these two ministers, Ren Zong ruled as emperor for forty-two years, in the course of which he gave special names to nine periods of his reign. During the first nine years, or the Tian Sheng period, all went well. Grain harvests were large; the people were happy at their work; no one kept articles lost by others on the road; doors were left unlocked at night. That was the period of the "First Abundance".

From the beginning of the Ming Dao period to the third year of Huang You another nine years of prosperity followed. That was the period of "Second Abundance".

From the fourth year of Huang You to the second year of Jia You, nine years more, the fields continued to flourish. That was the period of the "Third Abundance".

These three nine-year periods, twenty-seven years in all, were known as the Era of Three Abundances. During that time the people enjoyed great happiness. Who could have foreseen that extreme joy would give birth to sorrow?

In the third year of the Jia You period a plague struck the land. From the south to the two capitals, not a single hamlet escaped the contagion. The imperial court was snowed under with petitions for relief from every district and prefecture.

More than half the soldiers and residents in and around the Eastern Capital died. Bao Zheng, counsellor and prefect of Kaifeng, published the officially approved prescriptions and spent his own money on medicines in an attempt to save the people. But to no avail. The plague grew worse. All the high civil and military officials conferred. They gathered in the Hall of the Water Clock and waited for daybreak, when court would be held, so that they could appeal to the emperor.

That day, the third day of the third month of the third year of the Jia You period, at the third interval of the fifth watch Emperor Ren Zong mounted his throne in the imperial palace. After the officials had made their obeisances, the chief of ceremonies cried: "If anyone has a petition, let him come forward. If there are none, this court will adjourn."

Zhao Zhe, the Premier, and Wen Yanbo, his deputy, advanced and said: "The plague is raging unabated in the capital. Victims among the

班奏道：“目今京师瘟疫盛行，伤损军民甚多。伏望陛下，释罪宽恩，省刑薄税，祈禳天灾，救济万民。”天子听奏，急救翰林院随即草诏：一面降赦天下罪囚，应有民间税赋悉皆赦免；一面命在京宫观寺院修设好事禳灾。不料其年瘟疫转盛。仁宗天子闻知，龙体不安，复会百官计议。向那班部中，有一大臣，越班启奏。天子看时，乃是参知政事范仲淹。拜罢起居，奏道：“目今天灾盛行，军民涂炭，日夕不能聊生。以臣愚意：要禳此灾，可宣嗣汉天师星夜临朝，就京师禁院，修设三千六百分罗天大醮，奏闻上帝，可以禳保民间瘟疫。”仁宗天子准奏，急令翰林学士草诏一道，天子御笔亲书，并降御香一炷，钦差内外提点殿前太尉洪信为天使，前往江西信州龙虎山，宣请嗣汉天师张真人星夜来朝祈禳瘟疫。就金殿上焚起御香，亲将丹诏付与洪太尉，即便登程前去。

洪信领了圣敕，辞别天子，背了诏书，盛了御香，带了数十人，上了铺马，一行部从，离了东京，取路迳投信州贵溪县来。不止一日，来到江西信州。大小官员出郭迎接。随即差人报知龙虎山上清宫住持道众，准备接诏。次日，众位



soldiers and the people are many. We hope Your Majesty, in a forgiving and benevolent spirit, will reduce prison sentences and cut taxes, and pray to Heaven that the people be relived of this affliction."

The emperor at once ordered the Hanlin Academy to draw an edict proclaiming a general amnesty for all prisoners and canceling all taxes. He also directed that every temple and monastery in the capital offer prayers for a termination of the disaster.

But the plague only became worse. The emperor was very disturbed and summoned his officials for a conference. A prominent minister stepped forth and asked to be heard ahead of turn. The emperor saw that it was Fan Zhongyan, his Deputy Premier.

Fan kowtowed, then rose and said: "The plague is decimating our soldiers and citizenry. No one is safe. In my humble opinion if this pestilence is to be ended Your Majesty should summon the Divine Teacher of the Taoists, who comes from a papal line dating back to Han times. Let him travel day and night and rush here to the capital and conduct a great prayer service in the imperial park. In this way the people will be saved."

Emperor Ren Zong approved Fan's proposal. He directed the scholars of the Hanlin Academy to draw up an edict, which he signed personally, and issued a bunch of royal incense sticks. He ordered that Marshal Hong Xin go as his emissary to the Dragon and Tiger Mountain in Xinzhou Prefecture of Jiangxi Province and fetch Zhang the Divine Teacher. While incense burned in the imperial hall, the emperor himself placed the edict in Marshal Hong's hands and told him to set out immediately.

Hong accepted the royal edict and took leave of the emperor. With the edict in a bag on his back and the incense sticks in a golden box, he mounted his horse and left the Eastern Capital, leading a column of several score men. They headed directly for Guixi, a county town in Xinzhou Prefecture.

After a number of days they arrived. Officials, high and low, greeted Marshal Hong. They sent word to the abbot and other Taoists in the Temple of Supreme Purity on the Dragon and Tiger Mountain to get ready to receive the imperial edict.

The next day the officials accompanied Marshal Hong to the foot of the mountain. A procession of Taoists, beating drums and bells, playing



官同送太尉到于龙虎山下。只见上清宫许多道众，鸣钟击鼓，香花灯烛，幢幡宝盖，一派仙乐，都下山来迎接丹诏。直至上清宫前下马。当下上至住持真人，下及道童侍从，前迎后引，接至三清殿上，请将诏书居中供养着。洪太尉便问监宫真人道：“天师今在何处？”住持真人向前禀道：“好教太尉得知：这代祖师号曰‘虚靖天师’，性好清高，倦于迎送，自向龙虎山顶结一茅庵，修真养性，因此不住本宫。”太尉道：“目今天子宣诏，如何得见？”真人答道：“容禀：诏敕权供在殿上，贫道等亦不敢开读。且请太尉到方丈献茶，再烦计议。”当时将丹诏供养在三清殿上，与众官都到方丈。太尉居中坐下，执事人等献茶；就进斋供，水陆俱备。斋罢，太尉再问真人道：“既然天师在山顶庵中，何不着人请将下来相见，开宣丹诏？”真人禀道：“这代祖师虽在山顶，其实道行非常：能驾雾兴云，踪迹不定。贫道等如常亦难得见，怎生教人请得下来！”太尉道：“似此如何得见？目今京师瘟疫盛行，今上天子特遣下官赍捧御书丹诏，亲奉龙香，来请天师，要做三千六百分罗天大醮以禳天灾，救济万民。似此怎生奈何？”真人禀道：“天子要救万民，只除是太尉办一点志诚心，斋戒沐浴，更换布衣，休带从人，自背诏书，焚烧御香，步行上山，礼拜叩请，天师方许得见。如若心不志

saintly music, bearing incense and candles, banners and canopies, came down to receive the imperial envoy. They escorted him to the temple, where he dismounted. All of the Taoists, from the abbot to the lowliest novice, gathered round and led him to the Hall of Three Purities. They asked him to place the royal edict on an altar.

"Where is the Divine Teacher?" Marshal Hong inquired of the abbot.

"You must understand, Marshal," replied the abbot, "our Teacher is known as 'Pure Serenity'. He is of a very exalted nature and cannot be bothered with such mundane matters as welcoming and seeing off visitors. He has built a thatched hut on the top of the mountain, and there he meditates and cultivates his spirit."

"But I have an imperial edict. How can I find him?"

"Leave the edict here in this hall. None of us will dare to unroll it. Please come into the abbey for some tea. We can talk things over there."

Marshal Hong did as the abbot suggested. When he had seated himself amid his hosts in the abbey, tea and meatless dishes of many varieties were served. After the meal, the marshal said to the abbot: "You say the Divine Teacher is in a thatched hut on the mountain top. Why not ask him to come down and receive the royal edict?"

"He's up there, all right, keeping himself aloof from the world. But our Divine Teacher has an unusual knowledge of the Way. He can ride the clouds and mists. Nobody knows exactly where he is. We ordinary Taoists are rarely able to see him. How can we ask him to come down?"

"I must meet him. A plague is raging in the capital and the emperor has sent me with an imperial edict and royal incense to invite him to conduct a great prayer service that will dispel the pestilence and save the people. What can I do?"

"You must first prove your piety. Eat no meat, bathe and change into simple cotton garments. With the edict on your back, carry burning incense and travel on foot alone to the summit. There, kowtow, and cry your invitation aloud. Then perhaps you'll be able to meet the Divine Teacher. But if you're not sincere your trip will be in vain. You'll never see him."

"I've eaten nothing but vegetables since I left the capital. Doesn't that show I'm sincere? I shall do as you say. I'll start up the mountain