

中国古典游记选译

Chinese Classical  
Travel Sketches



清代

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Classical Travel Sketches of  
the Qing Dynasty

汪榕培 审译  
张丽妹 选译

商务印书馆  
The Commercial Press

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## 前 言

游记是一种纪游的文学作品，记录作者的游程，叙述作者的见闻，抒发作者的观感，包括纪行、写景、抒情、述志、说理等元素。

中国古代游记作品是古代文学宝库中一颗璀璨夺目的明珠。游记的雏形在先秦时期已可见其滥觞，但是作为独立的文学体裁，是到魏晋时期才正式形成的。唐、宋两代是中国古代游记文学走上成熟和发展的时期，明、清两代是中国古代游记文学达到繁荣昌盛的时期，并且出现了《徐霞客游记》等长篇巨著。

中国古代游记以散篇的形式介绍到西方最早可追溯到十八世纪，多见于各种中国文学选读之中，在个别作家的文集中也可以见到某些篇目。但是，把游记作为一种特定的体裁结集在西方并不多见。到目前为止，据我们所知，仅有 Richard Strassberg 于 1994 年

编译的 *Inscribed Landscapes: Travel Writing from Imperial China* 一书，至于以朝代为单位分别编译的中国古代游记集到目前尚未见到。

“中国古典游记选译”系列（汉英对照）包括《唐代游记选译》、《宋代游记选译》、《明代游记选译》和《清代游记选译》四个分册，精选了每个朝代的经典名篇，首次以汉英对照的形式呈现给读者，希望读者能够喜欢。这是东北财经大学的几位博士历经十年、反复加工而成的译作。他们的英译以传神达意为目标，力图用流畅的现代英语准确地向西方读者介绍中国文学的一朵奇葩，同时也为中国读者学习英语和汉英翻译提供可用的资料。

对于中国译者将中文翻译成英语，译界素有不同的看法，我在这里不想就此进行深入的讨论。但是作为自身的一种尝试，我希冀有更多的中外译者能够重视中国文学宝库的各个方面，并致力于将优秀的作品传播到世界，这是对人类文化的重要贡献。

汪榕培

2014年2月于大连

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## 王昶

王昶 (1725—1806), 字德甫, 号述庵, 清代江苏青浦 (今上海) 人。早先从沈德潜学诗, 颇有诗名, 为当时 “吴中七子” 之一。乾隆十九年 (1754) 进士, 官至刑部右侍郎。

Wang Chang (1725—1806), styled Defu, was also known with the literary name Shu'an. He was a native of Qingpu (now Shanghai City), Jiangsu Province in Qing Dynasty. At his early age, Wang Chang learned poetry from Shen Deqian, therefore he was well-known as a poet, and named as one of the “seven scholars in Wu Zhong”. As a successful candidate in the highest imperial examination under the reign of Emperor Qianlong, Wang Chang's highest official rank was the Right Vice Minister of Punishments.



## 游珍珠泉记

王 昶

济南府治，为济水所经。济性湫而流，抵巇则辄喷涌以上。人斩木剡其首，杙诸土，才三四寸许，拔而起之，随得泉。泉莹然至清，盖地皆沙也，以故不为泥所汨。然未有若珍珠泉之奇。

泉在巡抚署廨前，甃为池，方亩许，周以石栏。依栏瞩之，泉从沙际出，忽聚忽散，忽断忽续，忽急忽缓，日映之，大者为珠，小者为玢，皆自底以达于面，瑟瑟然，累累然。《亢仓子》云：“蛻地之谓水，蛻水之谓气，蛻气之谓虚。”观于兹泉也，信。

是日雨新霁，偕门人吴琦、杨怀栋游焉，移晷乃去。济南泉得名者凡十有四，兹泉盖称最云。

## A Journey to the Pearl Spring

By Wang Chang

The site of Jinan Prefecture is traversed by the Jishui River, which zigzags underground and gushes out where there are fissures on the ground. When people cut a stick, sharpen one end of it, insert it into the soil for three or four *cun* and then draw it out, they will be able to get a spring, which is limpid and crystalline because there is sand beneath it. Therefore, the springs in Jinan are all crystal clear and not fouled by the mud, but none is as magnificent as the Pearl Spring.

Lying in front of the provincial government office, the Pearl Spring, which is about seven hundred square meters, is mortared with bricks into a pond and surrounded with stone balustrades. Watching it carefully beside the balustrades, people can see the spring gushing out from

beneath the sand in bubbles, which spur in clusters off and on at various speeds. In the sunlight, the bubbles look like bright pearls, some bigger and some smaller, rustling from the bottom to the surface in clusters. According to *Kangcangzi* <sup>①</sup>, "The earth gives birth to water; water gives birth to steam; steam gives birth to void." After visiting the Pearl Spring, I believe it.

After it cleared up one day, I visited the Pearl Spring with my students Wu Qi and Yang Huaidong and we stayed there for a long time. Of the fourteen famous springs in Jinan, the Pearl Spring tops the list.

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① an ancient book about Taoism.



## 姚鼐

姚鼐 (1731—1815), 字姬传, 一字梦谷, 有室名惜抱轩, 人称惜抱先生, 清代安徽桐城人。乾隆二十八年 (1763) 进士。历任山东、湖南副考官, 官至刑部郎中。他是桐城派的代表人物之一, 主张“义理、考据、词章”三者合而为一。本文较好地体现了这一主张, 既是桐城派的佳作, 也是古代游记中不可多得的杰作。

Yao Nai (1731—1815), styled Jichuan or Menggu, was known as Mr. Xibao due to the name of his study "Xibao". He was a native of Tongcheng City, Anhui Province. As a successful candidate in the highest imperial examination under the reign of Emperor Qianlong, Yao Nai was once the deputy supervisor of this examination in Shandong and Hunan Province and his highest official rank was Vice Minister of Punishments. Yao Nai was one of the representative of the Tongcheng School, who advocated that the argumentation, evidence and rhetoric of an article should be integrated.



