

伊尔文見聞雜記



凡 例

- (一) 本公司所輯譯加註之標準英文文學讀本凡十餘種，均歐美名家之傑作，適用於中等學校，爲時已久，可供中等學校教科及學者自修參考之用。
- (一) 此類英文文學讀本，學生欲明瞭其深意，細加翻檢，每以功課繁重，常恐時間不足；故譯成中文，置於原文之旁，以省讀者翻檢之勞，俾收心領神會之益。
- (一) 本書原文意義深奧，恐讀者難於明瞭，故於譯文之外，再加詳註，以1—2—3—4……等號碼，置於斜體字之左上角，作爲標記，易於參照查閱。
- (一) 凡譯文之中有「」記號者，其括號內之文字，乃補充文意不足之處，惟恐依照原文直譯，不能令讀者明瞭本義，故用括號內之文字補充之。
- (一) 本書原文用意深刻，謬爲譯註，不免爲大雅所譏。如蒙隨時賜教改善，則感甚幸甚！

伊爾文小傳

——生於1783年——

——死於1859年——

華盛頓伊爾文 (Washington Irving) 是惠廉和希拉伊爾文的第八個小兒子。華盛頓伊爾文是生長在美洲紐約地方的。他的父親是英國烏克娜族的後裔，他的母親也是英國人。伊爾文在四歲的時候就入學讀書。在十六歲的那年他已讀完了學校裏的科目，接着他又讀法律。雖然他的讀書還是初步的，但是他却也學了些職工音樂和英國的各種科目，他讀起書來真是一目十行，並且又是過目不忘。他小時對於航海奇聞的書籍，受到很大的影響。他對於小說和戲劇非常喜歡，一有空暇他就偷偷摸摸的溜到戲院子裏去；因為他的父親是個道學先生反對這個的。在1802年他執行律師事務，但是他並不十分致力於業務，却專誠盡量的讀文學書，在這個時候他的身體很孱弱，當時他仿着“Spectator”和“Tatler”報的格式也出一種叫做“Morning Chronicle”。

他因為聽到歐洲的偉大，所以很想去走一遭要要，在1802年的五月裏實行去遊歷了。歐洲的國家都被他遊歷過了，他對於所遊的國家，都有一種不同的細膩的批評和觀察。到一處地方他總得盡量的去考察當地的風俗習慣，寫成很有趣的文章，在〔伊爾文見聞雜記〕上我

們就可以看一個大概。在歐洲他認識了許多的歐洲文學家，他本人極受那邦人士的讚美。不過憑良心說，他的文章確實值得一讀再讀，就是上一百次也不會找到不好的。他在1806年才回至本國去。

回國以後他和他的兄弟們出一種月刊，刊載着他的文章，從此他的文名大盛了，他自己也很興奮，此後凡是他的著作在沒有出版以前，就有廣告刊載出去，得到很好的銷路。他一身最痛苦的是他的愛妻在她十八歲時就過世了，因為他非常的愛她，他竟終身不娶了。在1815年他重至歐洲。那時他的境況非常窮困，因此整理着他的文章出了這本〔伊爾文見聞雜記〕。但是依舊不能暢銷。在1828年他才著成一本值三千洋錢的 *History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus*；這本書出世了以後，他的名聲更大振起來了。

他是一個美國的文學肇始者，所以他在美國的文壇上占據了極大的地位。他當過軍隊裏的參謀和秘書，也曾當領事，不過他始終不棄去文學上的生活。總之，他除去了文學以外，一切都不能使他有興趣哩。

INTRODUCTION

WASHINGTON IRVING, the eighth and youngest son of William and Sarah, Irving was born in a house on William Street, in New York City, April 3, 1783. His father was a descendant of an old Orkney family, and his mother was a native of Falmouth, England. Young Washington began his school days at the age of four. At the age of sixteen his school days were over, and he began the study of law. Though his education was of a rudimentary and incomplete character, consisting of a smattering of Latin, music, and the ordinary English branches, he gave early signs of a natural avidity for reading, and of a power of rapidly assimilating what he read. *Sinbad*, *Robinson Crusoe*, and *Gulliver* made a deep impression on his young mind. His early fondness for romance showed itself in many ways, and the theater in John Street possessed for him a seductive charm, to which he succumbed as often as he could steal away from home; for his father, of the stern ways and habits of the Scotch Covenanter, looked upon theaters with hearty disfavor. In 1802 he entered the law office of Josiah Ogden Hoffman, and, together with his "Blackstone," he read general literature voraciously. About this time his health began to fail, and he made frequent trips up the Hudson and the Mohawk, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, Albany, Schenectady, and Saratoga. While in Judge Hoffman's office, he offset the tedium of his studies by writing, over the name of

"Jonathan Oldstyle," a series of papers for the "Morning Chronicle," a newspaper planned on the style of the "Spectator" and "Tatler." His health continuing poor, in May he went to Europe, spent six weeks in Bordeaux, studying the language, seeing life, and enlarging the scope of his powers of observation. Then he visited the Mediterranean, gathering more material, seeing new cities, studying the strong characters he met. Sicily, Genoa, Naples, Rome, came beneath his eye, and he saw Nelson's fleet spreading its sails for Trafalgar. At Rome a critical epoch in his life occurred. The atmosphere of music, of which he was passionately fond, of art, and especially painting, all tended to work powerfully on the artistic side of his nature, and appealed strongly to the poetic temperament. that, in spite of his keen sense of humor, was deep within him. At this time, and in this atmosphere, he met Washington Allston, the artist, and was almost persuaded by him to take up art; but Irving, convinced that his inclination was more the effect of his present surroundings than of a deep latent artistic power within himself, refrained, and continued his journey seeking new faces and new scenes. Irving was essentially a traveller. He saw at a glance all those peculiarities and oddities of form and character that attract and amuse; and he had a happy way of putting up with inconveniences, getting the best out of everything that came before his notice, and entering thoroughly into the spirit of his surroundings. Switzerland, the Netherlands, Paris, London, were in turn visited. In London he saw John Kemble, Cooke, and Mrs. Siddons. In February, 1806, he returned to this country, and was admitted to the bar

but he never practiced law. He soon engaged, with his brother William and James K. Paulding, in the issue (1807) of a humorously satirical semi-monthly periodical called "Salmagundi, or the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq., and Others." It was quite successful in its local hits, and in it Irving first awoke to a conception of his power. In 1809 appeared the droll "History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker. From the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty." It won for its author instant fame. The book was cleverly advertised before it appeared, the newspapers containing descriptions of a gentleman named Diedrich Knickerbocker, who was said to have mysteriously disappeared without paying his board bill, but leaving behind him a curious manuscript which his creditor was about to publish. Just before the book was completed, Irving underwent the great anguish of his life. The second daughter of Judge Hoffman, Matilda, with whom he was in love, died in her eighteenth year. He remained true to her memory, and never married. The "Knickerbocker History" was highly praised by Scott, who recognized its merit, and detected in it strong resemblances to the style of Swift. The work was begun by Washington and his brother Peter as a travesty on Dr. Samuel Mitchell's "Handbook of New York;" but Peter sailed for Europe when five chapters only were completed, and left Washington to finish the work. The next year (1810) Washington became a silent partner, with a fifth interest, in the commercial house established in New York and Liverpool by his brothers, and (1813-14) was editorially connected with the "Analectic Magazine" of Philadelphia, and

contributed a number of biographical sketches of American naval commanders. In 1814 he served four months as aide-de-camp and military secretary to Gov. Tompkins, and in 1815 sailed again for Europe. About this time financial troubles began to gather over the business house; and Washington, on arriving in England, found his brother Peter ill, and thus considerable work of a commercial nature devolved upon him. Yet in the midst of business cares he found time for quiet roving through Warwickshire and other parts of England, gathering material for "The Sketch-Book," and mingling in society with the literary men of the time. But the business troubles of the house increased, and 1816 and 1817 were anxious years. It was in the latter year that he met Scott in his home at Abbotsford, and felt the charm of his family circle. In 1818 the house went into bankruptcy. Irving, declining a clerkship in the Navy Department, and deferring an editorship which Scott held out to him, preferred to follow his own literary pursuits, and brought out "The Sketch-Book" (1819) in America. It was unqualifiedly successful; and Irving, who had heretofore been held as the ornamental feature of the family, became its financial stay, graciously returning the kind favors of earlier days. Irving offered "The Sketch-Book" to Murray & Constable for republication; but they declined it, in spite of Scott's recommendation. Irving then started to publish it himself, but, his publisher failing, its issue was stopped. Scott induced Murray to buy it for two hundred pounds, which was doubled on the success of the book. In 1820 Irving was in Paris, and in 1821 wrote "Bracebridge Hall," bringing it out in 1822. This year

he was in Dresden. He returned to Paris in 1823, and the next year brought out "Tales of a Traveller." It was severely criticised. The year 1826 found him in Madrid as *attache* of the legation commissioned by A. H. Everett, United States minister to Spain, to translate various documents relating to Columbus, collected by Navarrete; and from this work Irving produced (1828) the "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus." For it he got three thousand guineas, and the fifty-guinea medal offered by George IV. for historical composition. A pleasant sojourn in the south of Spain gave him further insight into Spanish lore, and in 1829 the "Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada" was given to the public. In the quiet seclusion of the Alhambra, the same year, he wove a portion of that graceful fabric which he gave the world in 1832. While in the Alhambra he received word of his appointment as secretary to the legation at London, and, reluctantly accepting it, returned there. In 1831 appeared his "Companions of Columbus," and the same year he received from Oxford the degree of LL.D. The next year he returned to New York, after a foreign sojourn of seventeen years, and was welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm. He bought Sunnyside, below Tarrytown on the Hudson, and prepared to settle quietly down to literary work; but the restless spirit of travel he had imbibed abroad induced him to take a flying trip through the West before doing so, and the summer of the same year found him with Commissioner Ellsworth, interested in the removal of the Indian tribes across the Mississippi. The literary outcome of this digression was the "Tour on the Prairies," which came out in 1835.

With it came also "Abbotsford" and "Newstead Abbey," and the "Legends of the Conquest of Spain," making up the "Crayon Miscellany." In 1836 came "Astoria;" and from 1839 to 1841 he contributed articles for the "Knickerbocker Magazine," which were afterward gathered into "Wolfert's Roost" (1855). From 1842 to 1846 Irving was United States minister to Spain. Returning to his home, he spent the remaining years of his life at Sunnyside, engaged in literary work, chiefly the "Life of Mahomet" and the "Life of Washington." The final volume of this last was completed only three months before he died. He passed away at Sunnyside, Nov. 28 1859.

Washington Irving was the first American who was admitted by Englishmen on equal terms into the great republic of letters. By him American literature was enriched in form and elegance, and its scope enlarged. He opened the treasure-house of Spanish history and romance and gave an impulse to historical and biographical research. As an historian and biographer, his conclusions were carefully drawn, and just, and have stood the test of time.

Possessed of a broad and genial nature, a rich poetic temperament, a fancy that was as nimble as it was brightly, a facile and ornate power of vivid and graphic description, and a pure and graceful style that rivals that of Addison, he was the very prince of story-tellers and the most fascinating of fireside companions. His delicacy of touch was equal to the task of adding beauty to the exquisite tracery of the Alhambra, and his refined imagination revived the romantic legends of Granada, while his

genial humor created a cherished ancestry for his native city. With such inimitable drollery did he place in succession upon his canvas the Dutch forefathers of New Amsterdam, that Diedrich Knickerbocker, fleeing through the dormer-windowed streets of New York, left behind him the legacy of a name as real and as enduring as that of Peter Stuyvesant.

Yet it is in "The Sketch-Book," perhaps, more than in any other of his works, that the qualities of style and mind which have so characterized Washington Irving, and endeared him to English-reading people, appear in their freshest, most varied form, covering a wider range of humanity, bubbling over with a humor that seems to have the inexhaustible spontaneity of a spring. Here drollery, grace, pathos, grandeur, in turn touch the heart and move the fancy. A broad, genial atmosphere pervades it, fresh and open as the blue sky, in which its characters live, move, and have their being, drawn with a portraiture as real as life, and with a gentle satire that has no trace of bitterness.

It is "The Sketch-Book" that affords such charming glimpses of the good old English Christmas, and such graceful reflections, under the shadow of the venerable Abbey; while with its tatterdemalion Rip Van Winkle, and its soft but timid-hearted pedagogue Ichabod Crane, it is "The Sketch-Book" which has given to our noble Hudson the weird witchery of legend, charming as the blue outline of the Catskills, and fascinating as the shades of Sleepy Hollow.

序

在全書譯竣以後，再抓起筆來做序文，這是最寫意的功作了。所以現在我只希望說幾句寫意的話為止。

翻譯不容易：用一種文字寫出的東西，要用另一種完全不同的文字譯出來，說是要達意，忠實，還得要失去原文的風采，那真是一件多難的事情。現在國內的譯作極多，有的採取意譯的，但求其傳情達意就算了；有的採取直譯的，在字句方面，都忠實的模倣着原文的本色。但是前者失之太放蕩，完全失去了本來面目的特徵；而後者則又失之太拘謹，正比是要硬把個中國人矮鼻子裝高來，黑烏珠染白了似的做不通。至於還能把原文的文采保留着，而不叫走溜一點的更是看不到了。推其原因，大半是因為中文之結構未能如西文之流動活潑，將中文來用西文的寫法寫，每要運轉不靈，接不上氣來；或即使硬寫成了，也無不拖泥帶水，變成兩不像的蹣跚的文字。這一切，大概是誰都理會得的。

我譯此書，所感到的困難，亦復如是。大凡譯書時，可分兩個顯明的步驟。第一，是先將原文的意義運入腦中，加以瞭解。第二，是然後將已瞭解的意義，裝在另一種文字裏，發表它出來。我相信在第一步上，我還能綽綽有餘；可在第二步上，就遇到了不少『心有餘而力不足』的苦楚。在譯的方法上，我是把意譯和直譯兼取并用的，因為我希望要我的譯文不致於僵硬到不能上口，所以我勢非意譯不可。又因為我覺得原文有許多美點，應當拿來做改造我國字句的範疇，所以我又不得不直譯了。然而，自始至終，我敢說一句的，就是我的態度的真誠，以及我在辭句方面之未敢苟且。

雖然，譯完後讀讀，不滿的地方，不一而足；心想我翻譯的本人，尚且不滿，何況他人，這是我引以為憾的。但憑我這點誠意和堅心，雖有什麼褻瀆原著的地方。或者尚不至褻瀆到罪不容赦的程度罷！這就是我所希望的了。

柳影瀟

一三，十一，二十年。於上海。

上海呂班路蒲柏坊三民圖書公司發行
華英對照標準英文文學讀本
Standard English Classics

——華英對照詳加註釋——

莎氏樂府本事

華英對照紙面精印報紙【平裝本】九角九分
 華英對照布脊硬面特製【普及本】一元六角
 華英對照布面金字道林【精裝本】二元五角

(原名) **Tales From Shakespeare**

天方夜譚

華英對照紙面精印報紙【平裝本】七角五分
 華英對照布脊硬面特製【普及本】一元二角
 華英對照布面金字道林【精裝本】二元二角

(原名) **Arabian Nights**

魯濱孫飄流記

華英對照紙面精印報紙【平裝本】九角五分
 華英對照布脊硬面特製【普及本】一元六角
 華英對照布面金字道林【精裝本】二元五角

(原名) **The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe**

伊爾文見聞雜記

華英對照紙面精印報紙【平裝本】七角五分
 華英對照布脊硬面特製【普及本】一元二角
 華英對照布面金字道林【精裝本】二元二角

(原名) **W. Irving: Sketch Book**

海外軒渠錄

華英對照紙面精印報紙【平裝本】七角五分
 華英對照布脊硬面特製【普及本】一元二角
 華英對照布面金字道林【精裝本】一元八角

(原名) **J. Swift: Gulliver's Travels**

古史鈎奇錄

華英對照紙面精印報紙【平裝本】七角五分
 華英對照布脊硬面特製【普及本】一元二角
 華英對照布面金字道林【精裝本】一元八角
 米色道林精印洋裝華文【註譯本】實價六角

(原名) **N. Hawthorne: A Wonder Book**

阿狄生文報摺華

華英對照紙面精印報紙【平裝本】七角五分
 華英對照布脊硬面特製【普及本】一元二角
 華英對照布面金字道林【精裝本】一元八角
 米色道林精印洋裝華文【註譯本】實價六角

(原名) **The Sir Roger De Coverley Papers**

金銀島

華英對照紙面精印報紙【平裝本】實洋九角
 華英對照布脊硬面特製【普及本】一元四角
 華英對照布面金字道林【精裝本】實洋二元
 米色道林精印洋裝華文【註譯本】實洋八角

(原名) **R. L. Stevenson: Treasure Island**

雙城記

華英對照紙面精印報紙【平裝本】一元六角
 華英對照布脊硬面特製【普及本】二元四角
 華英對照布面金字道林【精裝本】三元六角
 米色道林精印洋裝華文【註譯本】一元五角

(原名) **A Tale of Two Cities**

撒克遜劫後英雄略

華英對照紙面報紙【平裝本】兩册洋二元
 華英對照布脊硬面【普及本】兩册洋三元二角
 華英對照布面道林【精裝本】洋三元八角
 米色道林洋裝華文【註譯本】洋一元六角

(原名) **Ivanhoe**

CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| THE AUTHOR'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF | 1 |
| THE VOYAGE | 7 |
| CHRISTMAS | 23 |
| THE STAGECOACH | 37 |
| CHRISTMAS EVE | 53 |
| CHRISTMAS DAY | 81 |
| THE CHRISTMAS DINNER | 113 |
| WESTMINSTER ABBEY | 141 |
| THE LEGEND OF SLEEPY HOLLOW | 167 |
| RIP VAN WINKLE | 249 |
| THE WIFE | 293 |
| THE ART OF BOOK-MAKING | 313 |
| STRATFORD-ON-AVON | 331 |
| THE MUTABILITY OF LITERATURE | 375 |

THE SKETCH-BOOK

THE AUTHOR'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF

"I am of ¹*this mind with Homer*, that as the *snail* that crept out of her ²*shel* was turned ⁴*eftsoones* into a toad, and thereby was forced to make a ⁵*stoole* to sit on; so the traveller that ⁶*strasteth* from his ⁷*owne* country is in a short time transformed into so monstrous a shape, that he is ⁸*faine* ⁹*to alter his mansion with his manners*, and to live where he can, not where he would,"

LYLY'S EUPHUES.

I WAS always ¹⁰*fond of* visiting new scenes, and observing strange ¹¹*characters and manners*. Even when a mere child I began my travels, and made many ¹²*tours* of ¹³*discovery* into ¹⁴*foreign parts* and unknown ¹⁵*regions* of my native city, ¹⁶*to the frequent alarm of my parents, and the emolument of the town-crier*. As I grew into boyhood, I ¹⁷*extended the range of my observations*. My holiday afternoons were spent in ¹⁸*rambles* about the ¹⁹*surrounding* country. I made myself ²⁰*familiar* with all its places famous in history or ²¹*fable*. I knew every spot where a ²²*murder* or ²³*robber* had been ²⁴*committed*, or a ²⁵*ghost* seen. I visited the neighboring villages, and added greatly to my ²⁶*stock of knowledge* by noting their habits and customs, and ²⁷*conversing* with their ²⁸*sages* and great men. I even ²⁹*journeyed* one long summer's day to the ³⁰*summit* of the most ³¹*distant* hill, from whence I ³²*stretched my eye over* many a mile of ³³*terra incognita*, and was ³⁴*astonished* to find how vast a ³⁵*globe* I ³⁶*inhabited*.

This rambling ³⁷*propensity* ³⁸*strengthened with my years*. ³⁹*Books of voyages and travels* became my ⁴⁰*passion*; and in

作者的自述

我和荷默在這點意見上是同的，蝸牛一朝爬出了硬殼，馬上就變成了蝦蟆，因此就不得不裝個架子來坐坐；同樣的，遊歷者在走出了他國門以外，在一個短時間內就變成個如此偉大的偉人，以致於叫他只能違着自己的習慣，而不得不自願的改換他的環境，丟棄他所想住的地方，去住在他所能住的地方了。

我是向來喜歡玩玩新鮮景緻，和見見奇特的人物風俗的。就在做小孩子的當兒，我已開始我的遊歷了，曾經跑到家鄉一些偏僻部分，和一些無人過問的地方去，每引得我父母驚惶失措，却替城內的地保先生造成了許多好處。當我漸漸長到幼年的時候，我又擴大了我觀光的範圍。我的假日的下午，總是耗費在遊覽環城的一帶鄉村之中的。凡在歷史上或民間傳說上有名字的地方，我總得要去認識認識。不論那裏，凡曾發生過謀殺案盜劫案，或者出現過鬼怪的，我都無有不知道。鄰近的村坊，我也都遊歷過來，看看他們各種的人情風俗，有時和當地的名士偉人們交談交談，在我的智識堆上都增添了不少。某一沉長的夏日，我竟跑到一座頂遠的山巔上去，從那上頭睇目憑眺沿鄉數里的不知名的新坡，發覺自己住在這麼個龐大的地球上，心裏很嘆為驚奇。

此種漫遊的天性，跟着我的年齡而強固起來。記述航海和陸地旅行的書籍，成為了我的寵物，

1.在這點和荷默意見相同。(荷默希臘詩人)
2.蝸牛。3.硬殼。(即 Shell) 4.立即。(即 tsoorn) 5.凳子。6.遊遊。7.自己。(即 own) 8.願意。(即 fain) 9.照他的態度而改變他的居處。10.喜歡。11.人物與風俗。12.旅行。13.發見。14.偏僻之處。15.地段。16.每引得我父母驚惶失措，倒把城裏的地保先生作成許多好處。17.擴大我觀光的範圍。18.漫遊。19.四周。20.熟悉。21.寓言。22.暗殺案。23.搶劫。24.造成。25.鬼。26.智識堆。27.交談。28.聰敏人。29.旅行。30.最高峯。31遠。32縱目觀看。33.不知名的新地。34.驚異。35.地球。36.居住。37.性情。38.跟我年齡一起長成。39.記述航海和陸地旅行的書籍。40.嗜好。

¹*devouring their contents*, I ²*neglected* the ³*regular exercises* of the school. How ⁴*weistfully* would I wander about the ⁵*pier-heads* in fine weather, and watch the parting ships, ⁶*bound to distant climes!* With what ⁷*longing eyes* would I ⁸*gaze* after their ⁹*lessening sails*, and ¹⁰*waft myself in imagination to the ends of the earth!*

¹¹*Further reading and thinking*, though they brought this ¹²*vague* ¹³*inclination* into more ¹⁴*reasonable bounds*, only served to make it more ¹⁵*decided*. I visited ¹⁶*various parts* of my own country; and, had I been merely ¹⁷*influenced* by a love of ¹⁸*fine scenery*, I should have felt little desire to seek elsewhere its ¹⁹*gratification*, for on no country have the ²⁰*charms of Nature* been ²¹*more prodigally lavished*. Her mighty lakes, like oceans of ²²*liquid silver*; her mountains, with their bright ²³*aerial tints*; her valleys, ²⁴*teeming* with wild fertility; her ²⁵*tremendous* ²⁶*cataracts*, ²⁷*thundering* in their ²⁸*solitudes*; her ²⁹*boundless plains*, ³⁰*waving with spontaneous verdure*; her broad, deep rivers, rolling in ³¹*solemn silence* to the ocean; her ³²*trackless* forests, where vegetation ³³*puts forth* all its ³⁴*magnificence*; her skies, ³⁵*kindling with the magic of summer clouds and glorious sunshine*,—no, never need an American look beyond his own country for the ³⁶*sublime and beautiful* of ³⁷*natural scenery*.

But Europe ³⁸*held forth* all ³⁹*the charms of storied and poetical association*. There were to be seen the ⁴⁰*masterpieces* of art, the ⁴¹*refinements* of highly ⁴²*cultivated society*, the ⁴³*quaint peculiarities* of ⁴⁴*ancient and local custom*. My native country was full of ⁴⁵*youthful promise*: Europe was rich in the ⁴⁶*accumulated treasures of age*. Her very ⁴⁷*ruins* told the history of times gone by, and every ⁴⁸*moldering stone* was a ⁴⁹*chronicle*. I longed to wander over the ⁵⁰*scenes of renowned*