

清末舊體詩的現代性——樊增祥的前後〈彩雲曲〉 與賽金花的傳說

寇致銘

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提起賽金花的名字，不少讀者會聯想到 1905 年出版的小說《孽海花》。該書是由金天羽（金松岑，筆名愛自由者，1874-1947）構思和開始寫作（只寫了前六回），但大部分由曾樸（曾孟樸，筆名東亞病夫，1872-1935）執筆。一開始，金天羽是把它當作「政治小說」來寫的，曾樸則稱之為「歷史小說」，其中對賽金花的描寫，用的是一種不大贊成的口吻。然而，十九世紀和二十世紀之交中國文學界對賽金花的最早描寫，並不是用白話小說的形式，而是長篇七言古詩，名曰〈彩雲曲〉，作者是湖北進士樊增祥（字嘉父，號雲門，又字樊山，天琴，1846-1931）。儘管樊增祥比曾樸整整大了一代，而且被認為是「舊派詩人」，但他的形式上頗受限制的古詩卻勾畫出了一個比單維的圖像要豐滿得多的賽金花形象。

Modernity in Classical-style Verse: Fan Zengxiang's 'Song of Rainbow Cloud' and the Popular Legend of Sai Jinhua, Cross-cultural Courtesan of the Late Qing Era

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On hearing the name of Sai Jinhua, most readers think of the 1905 novel *Niehai hua* [A Flower in the Sea of Sin], conceived and started by Jin Tianyu (pseud. "Lover of Freedom," 1874-1947) but written for the most part by Zeng Pu (pseud. "The Sick Man of East Asia," 1872-1935), a sophisticated roman-a-clef which Jin Tianyu first billed as a *zhengzhi xiaoshuo* (political novel), Zeng Pu called a *lishi xiaoshuo* or "historical novel," and which presents Sai Jinhua in a less-than-favorable light. But the earliest treatment of Sai Jinhua in turn-of-the-century Chinese letters was not in vernacular fiction; rather it came in the form of a long heptasyllabic ancient-style poem (*qiyán gushi*) entitled *Caiyun qu* (The Song [or Ballad] of Rainbow Cloud) by the Hubei literatus and jinshi Fan Zengxiang (alt. Fanshan, 1846-1931) written entirely in the classical language. In addition, although Fan was a whole generation older than Zeng Pu and has been characterized as a "poet of the 'old school'" (*jiu pai shiren*), his classical-style verse depiction, given the constraints of the form, presents a portrayal of its female protagonist which is clearly more than one-dimensional.