**宋詩 (一)**

Zhu Xi or Chu Hsi (1130-1200), also known as Master Zhu 朱子, Song dynasty Confucian writer and propagandist, founder of neo-Confucianism；

Chinese 朱熹

Chinese 朱子

Zhu Xi or Chu Hsi (Chinese: 朱熹, October 18, 1130 – April 23, 1200) was a Song dynasty Confucian scholar who was the leading figure of the School of Principle and the most influential rationalist Neo-Confucian in China. His contributions to Chinese philosophy including his assigning special significance to the Analects, the Mencius, the Great Learning, and the Doctrine of the Mean (the Four Books), his emphasis on the investigation of things (gewu), and the synthesis of all fundamental Confucian concepts, formed the basis of Chinese bureaucracy and government for over 700 years. He has been called the second most influential thinker in Chinese history, after Confucius himself.[1]

(From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

觀書有感其一Thoughts from Reading 朱熹Zhu Xi

半畝方塘一鑑開，The little pond opens as a mirror bright,

天光雲影共徘徊。Wander in it cloud-shadows and daylight.

問渠那得清如許，Asked how it could be so clear and clean,

為有源頭活水來。Told from the source fresh water flows in.

**宋詩 (二)**

Su Shi (January 8, 1037 – August 24, 1101), also known as Su Tungpo, was a Chinese writer, poet, painter, calligrapher, pharmacologist, gastronome, and a statesman of the Song dynasty. A major personality of the Song era, Su was an important figure in Song Dynasty politics, aligning himself with Sima Guang and others, against the New Policy party led by Wang Anshi. Su Shi was famed as an essayist, and his prose writings lucidly contribute to the understanding of topics such as 11th-century Chinese travel literature or detailed information on the contemporary Chinese iron industry. His poetry has a long history of popularity and influence in China, Japan, and other areas in the near vicinity and is well known in the English-speaking parts of the world through the translations by Arthur Waley, among others. In terms of the arts, Su Shi has some claim to being "the pre-eminent personality of the eleventh century."[1] Dongpo pork, a prominent dish in Hangzhou cuisine, is named in his honor.

(From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

和子由澠池懷舊Recalling the Old Days at Mianchi 蘇軾Su Shi

人生到處何所似？To what can we liken human life?

應似飛鴻踏雪泥。Perhaps to a wild swan’s footprints on mud or snow:

泥上偶然留指爪，By chance its claws imprint the mud

鴻飛那復計東西。Before it flies off at random, east or west.

老僧已死成新塔，The old monk is dead and a new pagoda built;

壞壁無由見舊題。The old wall has crumbled, the poem we wrote on it gone.

往日崎嶇還記否，Do you still remember this rugged mountain path,

路長人困蹇驢嘶。The long way, or exhaustion and how the lame donkey brayed?