

A Genius of All Ages: An Exhibition on Su Dongpo

「千古風流人物：蘇東坡」古籍文獻展

The National Central Library of the Republic of China (Taiwan), which is diligently promoting exchanges in Taiwan studies and Sinology research, began sponsoring an overseas touring antiquarian books exhibition in 2012 to publicize Chinese culture with Taiwan characteristics. Beginning in October 2013, the Library arranged the “A Genius of All Ages: Su Dongpo” antiquarian book exhibition to tour three sites in the United States: the San Francisco Public Library, the Culture Center of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Houston, and Rutgers University. Taiwan Sinology Lectures on Su Dongpo were to be offered during the 15 to 60 day period of the exhibition. Replicas of over thirty volumes pertaining to Su Dongpo from the rare book collection of the National Public Library were chosen for this exhibition along with over 90 modern publications. Among them is a replica of the 21-volume anthology of Annotated Poems of Su Dongpo published in 1213, which is to be displayed for the first time ever in the United States. The reproduction of this more than 800-year old national treasure-grade artifact was collaboratively published by the National Central Library and Locus Publishing of Taiwan. The exhibition consists of five themes: a retrospective of Su Dongpo's life, an exploration of Su Dongpo's emotive world, Su Dongpo's literary milieu, Su Dongpo's artistic life, and trends in Su Dongpo's thought. The exhibition will also feature antiquarian e-books editions that allow visitors multimedia interaction with classic works.

Recalling Dongpo's Life

Being a well-loved poet, writer and politician, Su Dongpo's position in history and the image he left behind can be seen in many documents. This includes the Dongpo of official histories to the Dongpo described by literati. Besides the historical information recorded in the History of Song Dynasty, the most vivid and direct accounts are in the Su Family Tree, written by his father Su Xun, and the 6,000-character epitaph written by his younger brother Su Zhe. Other documents, including jottings left behind by his contemporaries and the younger generation, provide a sideways view of Su Dongpo's life and times.

The History of Song

Compiled by Tortox, et al (Yuan)

1480 edition of the History of the Song Dynasty editorially supervised by Ming Governor-General Zhu Ying (1417-1485) (NCL item number 01592)

This book gives emphasis to direct narrations of Mr. Dongpo's literature, judgment, essays, and political affairs. It highly commends his integrity and aspirations, as well as laments the fact that he did not serve in more important political positions.



An Anthology of Writings by the Three Sus from Meishan

Printed by Mr. Dong from Moraozhou in Shaoxing during the Song(NCL item number 14488)

Qing scholar Yang Shoujing has stated: This is one of the collections by the Six Gentlemen; the calligraphy is square and clear, with a different number of characters per line—thus it should be from Northern Song. Lu Shusheng believes that evidence in the book suggests it was produced in Southern Song due to an avoidance of the name for Emperor Xiaozong.



The Unofficial Biography of Su Changgong

Compiled by Wang Shizhen(Ming)

Printed in the Ming(NCL item number 02697)

Wang writes that Su Dongpo's integrity, intelligence, and literary talent was still spoken of by the literati several hundred years after his passing. He compiled the various chronicles and biographies about him and the stories behind their compilations into one book.

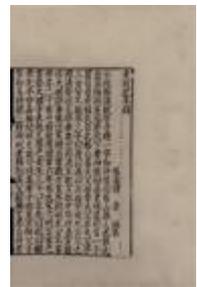


A Record of Dongpo's Life

Written by Fu Shen(Song)

Printed between 1465-1487 by Mr. Wang's Sincerity Studio(NCL item number 10192-0001)

A yearly chronology of Su Shi's life was worked on by various scholars in the Song, Yuan, and Ming dynasties. It is also added as an addendum to the Revised and Corrected Edition of Wang Zhuangyuan's Compilation of Annotations of Mr. Dongpo's Poetry.



Leng Zhai ye hua

Written by Shi Huihong (Song)

Printed in 1647 by Li Jiqi, educational inspector of Zhejiang province (NCL item number 15226-0176)

This book records interactions between Su Shi and his close friends and disciples, including the Six Gentlemen of Su's Disciples. However, a Japanese scholar believes that Huihong used his own poetry in the book, but claimed it was that of Huang Tingjian. Because of this, many men of letters at the time had a low opinion of the book.



Tales from Quyou on Emperors' Inspections

Written by Zhu Bian (Song)

Printed by Mr. Wang's Zhenqi Hall in Qiantang (NCL item number 07286)

This book records many words and acts from the court and officials at the time, especially regarding Wang Anshi's reforms, events in Su Dongpo's life, and political clashes when Cai Jing was running the government. Its purpose is to explain the reasons for the rise and fall of Northern Song.



Exploring his Emotional World

Lin Yutang is most able to aptly describe Su Dongpo's sincere and generous spirit:

Su Dongpo was an incorrigible optimist, a great humanitarian, a friend of the people, a prose master, a great calligraphist, an original painter, an experimenter in wine making,...

His personality had the richness and variety and humor of a many-sided genius, possessing a gigantic intellect and a guileless child's heart—a combination described by Jesus as the wisdom of the serpent and the gentleness of the dove...

All through his life he retained a perfect naturalness and honesty with himself. ...

Always deeply involved in politics, he was always greater than politics. Without guile and without purpose, he went along singing, composing, and criticizing, purely to express something he felt in his heart, regardless of what might be the consequences for himself. Political chicanery and calculation were foreign to his character; the poems and essays he wrote on the inspiration of the moment or in criticism of something he disliked were the natural outpourings of his heart.

The best saying of Su Dongpo and the best description of himself was what he said to his brother Ziyou:

“Up above, I can associate with the Jade Emperor of Heaven, and down below I can associate with the poor folks. I think there is not a single bad person in this world.”

-- Lin Yutang, *The Gay Genius*

Jiayou Anthology

Written by Su Xun (Song). A hand-written copy (NCL item number 10147)

Su Xun (1009-1066) had the style name Mingyun, but called himself Old Spring. He was Su Shi father. His essays were many on political or historical topics, using historical examples to admonish his contemporaries against making the same mistakes.



Luancheng Anthology

Written by Su Shi (Song)

Printed between 1522-1566 in Shufan on movable wooden type (NCL item number 10236)

Su Zhe (1039-1112) had the courtesy name Ziyou, but called himself the Old Man of Yingbin. He was part of the Three Sus, along with his father Su Xun and his brother Su Shi. Su Zhe wrote often on political and historical themes in a calm yet clear and powerful manner. His poetry covered a variety of topics.



Another Anthology of Stringed Delight from the Mountain Valley

Written by Huang Tingjian (Song)

Printed in Southern Song (NCL item number 14834)

Huang Tingjian (1045-1105) was one of the Four Scholars of Su's disciples (the other three were Qin Guan, Chao Buzhi, and Zhang Lei). If Chen Shidao and Li Jian are added to the list, they are known as the Six Gentlemen of Su's Disciples. His poems, ci, and prose are all of equal renown. He wrote many style of ci, and would even use popular expressions in his ci.



A Record of Summer Conversations

Written by Ye Mengde (Song)

Printed between 1573-1620 by Mr. Shang from Kuaiji (NCL item number 07294)

In May 1135, Mr. Ye told a disciple many things not commonly known to prevent them from being lost. Ye Dong took up the pen and recorded them, including many stories about Su Dongpo. It is oft cited by later literary sketchbooks. [e-book](#)



Anthology from Slanted River

Written by Su Guo (Song)

A hand-written copy between 1736-1795 by Mr. Zhou from Jinan (NCL item number 10319)

Su Guo (1072-1123) had the courtesy name Shudang, but called himself the Hermit of Slanting River. He was the third son of Su Shi and the most able to continue on the literary tradition. His writings were powerful and not unlike his father. In fact, he was occasionally called Little Po. His poems are also quite good. His father once said, "His poems are like his old man's."



Jinan Anthology

Written by Li Jian (Song)

An old transcribed copy (NCL item number 10306)

Li Jian (1059-1109) was one of the Six Gentlemen of Su's Disciples. Su Shi and Fan Zuyu both recommended him for an official position, but it wasn't granted. During his middle years, he lost the desire to serve in an official position. Between 1086-1094, Li often memorialized the emperor, including a 20,000 character long treatise on western barbarians called "A Military Lesson."



Baojin Yingguan Anthology

Written by Mi Fu (Song)

An old transcribed copy (NCL item number 10314)

Mi Fu (1051-1107) was skilled in poetry and prose, just as Su Shi was. His ideas on calligraphy and painting were also different than the Song mainstream. These two, along with Cai Xiang and Huang Tingjian, were called the Four Great Song Calligraphists. This book contains five of Dongpo's elegies.



Transcriptions of Prominent Song Writers by Wang Wengong

Written by Wang Anshi (Song)

Hand-written copy between 1573-1620 by Mao Yigui from a copy by Bajiaowen (NCL item number 10168)

Wang Anshi (1021-1086) was a powerful, concise, and straightforward writer. He served as the prime minister under Emperor Shenzong, instituting a series of reforms called the Xi-Ning Reforms. Su Shi was opposed to these reforms, and asked to be restationed to Hangzhou.



Dongpo's Realm of Literature

Lin Yutang on Dongpo's writing:

The poems and essays he wrote on the inspiration of the moment or in criticism of something he disliked were the natural outpourings of his heart, instinctive and impetuous like "the bird's song in spring and the cricket's chirp in autumn", as he put it once; "Cries of monkeys in the jungle or of the storks in high heaven, unaware of the human listeners below".

His readers today enjoy his writings as those of a man who kept his mind sharply focused on the progress of events, but who first and last reserved the inalienable right to speak for himself.

From his writings shines forth a personality vivid and vigorous playful or solemn, as the occasion may be, but always genuine, hearty, and true to himself. He wrote for no other reason than that he enjoyed writing, and today we enjoy his writing for no other reason than that he wrote so beautifully,

generously, and out of the pristine innocence of his heart.

-- Lin Yutang, *The Gay Genius*

Annotations of Mr. Dongpo's Poetry

Written by Su Shi (Song)

Printed in 1213 by the Huaidong Economic Office (NCL item number 10204)

Annotations and explanations were done by Song literatus Shi Yuanzhi and his son, as well as poet Gu Xi. Weng Fanggang from the Qing obtained the book and saw its value. Each year on December 19, Dongpo's birthday, Wang would invite friends and scholars to read and recite it together. Because of this there are many prefaces and postfaces in the book, as well as seals. It is one of the most valuable national treasures in the Library's possession.



Stories behind Dongpo's Writings

Written by Su Shi (Song); commentary by Lang Ye

Printed in Southern Song (NCL item number 10190)

This book was listed in a title catalog by a Mr. Zhang's as being an incomplete copy with 29 chapters. The original length is unknown. It wasn't until Japanese scholar Kan Shimada's *Examination of Old Books in Classical Chinese* was published that the original length of 60 chapters was known. Tian Qianshan later bought the book and took it to Wuchang. It was lost during the Xinhai Revolt, but was later recovered. While not in its original form, it is still a beauty and sight to behold.



Poems in Reply to Tao Yuanming

Compiled by Zhou Tanshuai (Ming)

Printed by Zhou Bi in 1513 (NCL item number 11937)

This is the last poetry anthology by Mr. Dongpo composed in his later years; it contains poems by Tao Yuanming, Su Shi, and Su Zhe.



Revised and Corrected Edition of Wang Zhuangyuan's Compilation of Annotations of Mr. Dongpo's Poetry

Written by Su Shi (Song)

Ablock print by Lu Ling Fang (Yuan) (NCL item number 10191)

This book is also called *One Hundred Annotations on Dongpo's Poems*. It is said that the compiler Wang Shipeng recorded any explanations of Su Dongpo's poems by people he met he would record it. The compilation was later published by a bookseller.



Dongpo's Ci

Written by Su Shi (Song)

A Jiguge edition printed by Mr. Mao from Yushan in the Ming dynasty (NCL item number 14937-0004)

Su Shi's ci broke through the bottleneck of romantic love or leave-taking as standard topics, and went beyond the idea that "poems are solemn and ci are enchanting." His topics included many aspects of life and society, and thus formed the beginnings of the 'powerful and free' style of ci.



Jottings from Enmity Pond

Written by Su Shi (Song)

Printed by White Crane Studio in the Ming from a hand-written manuscript (NCL item number 07276)

This book contains anecdotes on contemporaries of Su and recordings of his life, which were mostly likely written as they came to him.



A Compilation of Writings by Mr. Dongpo

Written by Su Shi (Song)

A block print in black and red ink from the Ming (NCL item number 07277)

This book is a compilation of Su Shi's jottings on history, wherein he covers a broad range of topics. While each entry is of different length, ranging from hundreds to thousands of characters, most are shorter in length. They are all written in a free-flowing style typical of Su's prose writing.



Dongpo's Artistic Life

Su Dongpo moved around frequently during his lifetime, and have left behind quite a number of manuscripts and rubbings of his calligraphy. The Southern Song ci poet Wang Chuliao once wrote:

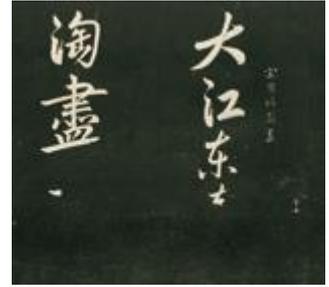
Dongpo's calligraphy is voluminous. It should be tense like a drawn bow and agile like a horse. The running script of his letters brims with spirit; beautiful yet humble; stately yet unrestrained; bold, yet not excessive; uninhibited and carefree; light and capricious as the spring rain; standing out brightly as the stars nearest the moon; unhurried and agreeable; like fine, unbroken silk thread drawn from a cocoon; I'm afraid no student of his style has come close.

- "Dongpo's Calligraphy," collected in Yang Shen's Anthology of the Grand Historian Sheng Yan (1582) One of these works, Cold Food Observance, was one with which Su Shi himself was particularly satisfied. It became known as "the number 1 example of Su Shi's calligraphy," and calligrapher Xian Yuqu declared it to be the world's third best example of running script behind Preface to the Orchid Pavilion and the Manuscript Mourning Nephew Ji.

Calligraphy from Zhuangtao Ge

Rubbing (NCL item number Jin 1344)

This rubbing was authenticated by Pei Jingfu from Huoqiu Country. It is used as a calligraphy model, being included in calligraphy model books exhibiting works from emperors, famous officials, and calligraphists from throughout Chinese history.



Prefaces and Postfaces from the Mountains and Valleys

Written by Huang Tingjian (Song)

Printed in 1630 by Mr. Mao from Yushan (NCL item number 15320-0108)

Huang Tingjian (1045-1105) was a renowned poet from Northern Song. He also had a unique calligraphy style, being particularly good at the running and cursive scripts. He is one of the Four Song Calligraphy Masters, along with Su Shi, Mi Fu, and Cai Xiang. This book is a collection of the author's prefaces and postfaces of calligraphy works and famous paintings, many of Su Shi's works are included.



Short Essays by Su Changong

Written by Su Shi (Song)

Printed in 1611 by Zhang Wanchun's Xinyuan Studio (NCL item number 10214)

This book is a collection of Su Dongpo's lighter compositions, with many of the short essays discussing food, drink, or healthy living, such as "Ode the Glutton," "About Healthy Living," "On Lychee and Longyan" and "The Dongpo Alcohol Bible." Other essays deal with topics related to art.



Bai Su Zhai leiji

Written by Yuan Zongdao (Ming)

Printed from a manuscript in the Ming (NCL item number 12816)

The book includes three poems under the section "Dongpo Composes Poems against Killing for Chen Jichang and Their Rhyme Schemes," as well as a copy of the poems. The poems express the sentiment "I yearn for the clam stuck in the basket," showing Dongpo desire to protect life.



Trends in Dongpo's Thought

Dongpo described his own philosophy as follows.

The principle of this world is this: if one disciplines oneself, then one can be wise. One must begin with self-discipline; no unrestrained heart has ever come to understanding.

– Su Dongpo Notes on Conversations with Teachers and Peers

In Lin Yutang's opinion:

He was a Buddhist in metaphysics, and knew that life was a temporary expression of something else, an eternal spirit in a temporary carcass, but he could never accept the thesis that life was a burden and a misery—not quite. At least for himself, he enjoyed every moment he lived. Metaphysically he was Hindu, but temperamentally he was Chinese, Out of the Buddhist faith to annihilate life, the Confucian faith to live it, and the Taoist faith to simplify it, a new amalgam was formed in the crucible of the poet's mind and perceptions.

-- Lin Yutang, *The Gay Genius*

Dongpo's Commentary on the Book of Documents

Written by Su Shi (Song)

A hand-written manuscript from 1655 (NCL item number 00167)

Most commentary on the Book of Documents can be divided into two categories: (1) wide-ranging insights from others to prove one's point, or (2) intelligent personal insights that come from seeking to understand the text by subjective reasoning. Mr. Dongpo's commentary draws from an extremely wide range of sources and is replete with intelligent personal insights. It could be said he has mastered both styles, something that the average scholar could not accomplish.



Dongpo's Commentary on the Book of Changes

Written by Su Shi (Song)

Printed by Cheng Min from Mingwu as a block print in black and red ink (NCL item number 00020)

Su Shi regretted not being more proficient in math when writing this commentary. His explanations have a great deal of Zen thought infused in them. Because of this, Zhu Xi wrote *An Examination of Unorthodox Learning*, directing most of his criticism to Su Shi.



An Anthology of Dongpo's Joys of Zen

Written by Su Shi (Song)

Printed by Mr. Ling of Wuxing in 1621 as a block print in black and red ink (NCL item number 10225)

Mr. Dongpo frequently interacted with Buddhist masters, such as the Zen master Fo Yin, which gave rise to many interesting anecdotes. This book is the best way to understand Dongpo's Buddhist thought.



Su Changgong's Memorials and Letters

Written by Su Shi (Song); published by Ling Mengchu in Wuxing (Ming)

A block print in black and red ink (item number 10224)

It includes three chapters of memorials and two chapters of letters. Su Shi's talent can't be matched for 100 generations. The beauty of his writing is both expansive and lucid. He is especially skilled at parallel ornate prose.



Memorials by Su Dongpo

Written by Su Shi (Song)

Printed between 1165-1189 (NCL item number 04706)

Su Dongpo's ideas on government are full of penetrating insights, encapsulated in moving prose. This book is a collection of Su Shi's writings during his official service, compiled by a bookseller from Hangzhou during Southern Song. The characters are simply yet vigorous, adding aesthetic beauty to the already captivating text.



The Secret Words of Su Changgong

Written by Su Shi (Song); annotated by Wu Jingji (Ming).

Printed between 1621-1627 in black and red block print (item number 10229)

This book is an extrapolation from his collected works, glossing over the plain writings in his essays, memorials, etc., and collecting only the most abstruse sayings from his odes, inscriptions, eulogies, etc. as a texts to be used in his family's education.



Digital rare books

To allow the reader to appreciate the crystallization of the wisdom of ancient times, the National Library is successively making available images of rare books in its collection, and producing a succession of e-books. It is hoped that these small e-books, packed with knowledge, will bring to the public the delights of refined culture and provide a new reading experience.

Dongpo related rare books e-version at NCL Online Exhibition Hall: <http://goo.gl/r6zArQ>

Recalling Dongpo's Life

《御覽曲洧舊聞》 Tales from Quyou on Emperors' Inspections

Exploring his Emotional World

《嘉祐集》 Jiayou Anthology

《斜川集》 Anthology from Slanted River

《寶晉英光集》 Baojin Yingguan Anthology

《濟南集》 Jinan Anthology

《宋大家王文公文抄》 Transcriptions of Prominent Song Writers by Wang Wengong

《避暑錄話》 A Record of Summer Conversations

Dongpo's Realm of Literature

《和陶詩集》 Poems in Reply to Tao Yuanming

《仇池筆記》 Jottings from Enmity Pond

Dongpo's Artistic Life

《壯陶閣帖》 Calligraphy from Zhuangtao Ge

《蘇長公小品》 Short Essays by Su Changgong

《白蘇齋類集》 Bai Su Zhai leiji

Trends in Dongpo's Thought

《東坡書傳》 Dongpo's Commentary on the Book of Documents

《蘇長公表啟》 Su Changgong's Memorials and Letters

《蘇長公密語》 The Secret Words of Su Changgong

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A Genius of All Ages

Su Dongpo

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現代出版品清單

題 名	作 者	出版者	出版年
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