

Wang Xuan, a Famous Poet of Longyou in Modern Times, and his Epic Poems

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Abstract: Wang Xuan (1878-1959), named Zhu Ming, also known as Zhu Min, nicknamed Zhu Ming Shan Qiao and Shi Yin, was born in Lanzhou, Gansu Province. He was a famous scholar and poet in Longyou in modern times. Wang Xuan has traveled all over the world in his life, singing everywhere. There are more than 1000 poems in his life, and there are many excellent poems. Among them, there are numerous chanting epics. Wang Xuan's poems are mostly about expressing his emotions through ancient poems. Through his poems, we can know the mentality of Wang Xuan and modern Longyou poets.

1. Tracks

1.1 Youth learning

Wang Xuan was born on December 20 of the lunar calendar in the fourth year of Guangxu (1878). In the 17th year of Guangxu (1891), his father Wang yintan died of illness. Wang Xuan studied in puzhao temple from Xiang xian Teng shangru and she Dekai. his mother sold her jewelry for her study. "Seventy-second Birthday Readme" goes like this: "My mother bowed to me and gave me Minghu as a gift." Wang Xuan, who is nearly 60 years old, recalled in the third part of his book "Three Gifts to Jin Songqiao's Travel to Wuquan on March 26": "For more than 30 years, I have been studying with you in front of the Thousand Buddha Tower." Wang Xuan notes: "The building is located in Puzhao Temple in the city, where the Scriptures are stored." Although his study career has long gone, he still feels warm and warm in retrospect. In the 23rd year (1897), 20-year-old Wang Xuan was admitted to a secondary school in Zhongxian County. Later, he went to the secondary school of Qiugu, Lanshan and Wuquan. He studied in Longshang celebrities such as Zhang Guochang and Liu Erxin for six years and benefited a lot. Zhang Guochang (1836-1907), a native of Lanzhou, Gansu Province, has the character of Dunwu and Dongwu. Guangxu three years (1877) Jinshi, director of the Ministry of Sentencing. His works include "Listening to Yueshanfang Poetry Collection", "Rebuilding Gaolan County Chronicle", "Gansu Zhongyi Record" and so on. According to "Gansu General History, Ming and Qing Dynasties Volume" edited by Mr. Liu Guanghua, "Zhang Guochang was of high moral character and devoted himself to education. He was employed by successive governors of Shaanxi and Gansu as the head of Mount Lanshan Academy and taught students for nearly 30 years." Liu erxin (1865-1931) was born in Lanzhou, Gansu province in his later years. He is a famous scholar, educator, litterateur and calligrapher in Longshang since the late Qing Dynasty. He has written "Complete Works of Guo Zhai" and "Records of the Construction of Wuquan Mountain". Wang Xuan was nurtured by a good family environment and famous teachers since childhood. When he was a teenager, he was open-minded, talkative and ambitious. Guangxu 29 years (1903), six years later, 26-year-old Wang Xuan took the exam again, and the next year he was a successful scholar, giving the head of the household department, which can be called Qingyun straight up. Since then, he has opened his half-life officialdom career.

1.2 Middle aged official travel

From 1906 to 1911, Wang Xuan was the head of the household department. During this period, he wrote three pieces of "Xiaon Yu Jiwen" to expose the crimes of the eight-nation coalition forces trampling on Beijing, which embodies a high sense of national justice and patriotism of a traditional

intellectuals. At this time, the court had sent him to Japan to study, because his mother died and helped the coffin to return to Gansu. During the period of keeping the system, he was appointed by the Governor of Shaanxi and Gansu and revised the "Gansu New Tongzhi". The poem of the seventy-second birthday self-narrative says, "Falling away and supporting the journey, returning home from Guan Guan." With brother Ann Jiao, Shu Dongying will be installed. It's a good time to compile and revise. Wang Xuan said to himself, "I will go to Japan to study." In 1911, the 1911 Revolution overthrew the Qing Dynasty, which had ruled China for 270 years. Wang Xuan was elected as an alternate member of the Senate of Gansu Province in the following year. He served as a member of the budget and final accounts of Gansu Province and a member of the Financial Secretary. He was well aware of the many shortcomings of Gansu's finance. From 1913 to 1914, Wang Xuan was governor of Jingning County. "Seventy-second Birthday Readme" goes like this: "Take the title and kill Ayang". "Ayang" is the ancient name of Jingning. Wang Xuan has been working in Jingning for nearly a year. He is anxious for the people and wants them to think. He opens a canal for forestation, which the local gentry and people call "honest officials". The poem "seventy-second birthday self-report" says: "honest officials are disgraced and famous." Wang Xuan noted: "After nine months in office, when returning to the province, the quiet gentry will be matched by honest officials." In 1915, Wang Xuan, Li Jiuru and Wang Guoxiang compiled Gansu Literature Record. In the autumn of the same year, Wang Xuan went to the capital to avoid serving officials in the province. Please distribute it separately. This winter, Beiyang government distributed it to Sichuan. Wang Xuan went south and arrived in Sichuan in the spring of the following year, entering the Li Xue Museum first. From 1916 to 1917, Cai E was governor of Sichuan, and Wang Xuan was the director of Sichuan Jiange County Collection Bureau. Wang Xuan went to the north of Sichuan to collect Fu and helped Cai E to beg Yuan. The poem "Seventy-second Birthday Readme" says: "After the Northern Flag of Righteousness is pointed, the sword pass will be levied." Wang Xuan noted: "Yuan Zhijun, Cai E Governor of Sichuan, foreigners, officials and Shu people have to use, and Yu Wei Jiange, director of the collection." After the Sichuan bureau turmoil, resigned and returned home. From 1918 to the spring of 1919, Wang Xuan was governor of Lingtai County. Mr. Wang Guangyuan's My Father Wang Xuan said: "In Lingtai County, the father cherishes the people's power and does not collect money, so that the people can breathe. In order to protect the people, my father wrote to the then commander in chief of Longdong, Lu Hongtao, reflecting that the two local garrison troops were fighting each other for crops and disturbing the people, and suggested to adjust the defense area to protect the environment and the people." From 1919 to 1920, Wang Xuan was elected a member of the Senate, the custodian of Guangdong province, and went south to participate in the constitution-making. "Seventy-second Birthday Readme" goes like this: "The Sea of Frivolity, South Guangdong and the Charter." In the autumn of 1920, Wang Xuan visited the West Lake in Hangzhou on his way back to Beijing and wrote 20 biographies of "A Journey to the West Lake in Autumn Twilight". The beautiful scenery of the West Lake can be seen in writing, which makes one relaxed and happy. At the end of this year, a major earthquake occurred in Gansu, causing heavy casualties among the people. Wang Xuan heard of this anxious to return, and after returning home the following spring, Fa Hong and his teacher Liu Erxin offered relief to the victims. The poem "Seventy-second Birthday Readme" goes like this: "Naturally, I will make a big wish, and disaster relief will take my place." From 1922 to 1923, Wang Xuan was employed by Li Yuanhong as an advisor to the presidential palace. The poem "Seventy-second Birthday Readme" says: "The Parliament has fortunately resumed, and we have been invited to join the expedition." Wang Xuan said: "People 8 and the members of the parliament in eastern Guangdong are all advisors to the presidential palace." Faced with the situation of a large and overstaffed army in Gansu, Wang Xuan made a generous statement to President Li Yuanhong about the sufferings of Gandhi's people and his concern for the people. It was deeply moved.

In 1923, Wang Xuan opposed Cao Kun's bribery in the election of president and went to Shanghai with the then parliamentary rightists, showing great integrity. The poem "Seventy-second Birthday Readme" says: "Travelling among the three seas, the country has changed into a disaster."

Wang Xuan said: "Cao Kun bribed the election, President Li went to the post, and the rest of them traveled to Shanghai with the leaders of the parliament, and were guided by Zhejiang Governor." According to "Lanzhou History, Culture, and Celebrities in History" edited by Mr. Zhang Jinliang, "in this incident, there are still a few members of parliament who have maintained a high-spirited attitude. Wang Xuan from Lanzhou is one of them. At that time, Cao Kun tried his best to woo him, because he had actively defended the country during General Cai E's crusade against Yuan Shikai. He was a member of the Guangdong Custodian's Congress and advisor to the presidential palace and enjoyed a high reputation in parliament. However, as an official striving for democracy and an intellectual with a strong sense of justice, how could he paint, paint and cheer for a political clown who is so cynical? He flatly rejected Cao Kun's vote-buying and solicitation. "From 1924 to 1927, Wang Xuan served as secretary-general of Gansu Provincial Administration and acting chief of administration, and made great achievements. From 1928 to 1933, drought occurred frequently in the vast land of Longyuan, and the trauma of previous earthquakes had not yet been healed, causing people to suffer. Wang Xuan is in charge of organizations such as Feng Li Yi Cang to relieve the victims, which reflects the noble feelings of an honest official and an intellectual. In 1932, Wang Xuan was framed for being in charge of disaster relief. "Seventy-second Birthday Readme" goes like this: "Xie Zheng is still a relief worker, and he is also a righteous social worker. For four or five years, I have been encouraged by others. The three-character prison for settling a grievance is a fine place. "Wang Xuan said: "Sometimes people who exploit charity money make claims that there is erosion. The provincial party committee and the Beijing Municipal Committee conducted thorough investigations several times. Without a license, they made false claims." Since then, Wang Xuan has seen clearly the cruel reality that feudal warlords regard the lives of the common people as worthless. Wang Xuan, who was in his late teens, quit his post the following year, focusing on writing and disaster relief. The poem "Seventy-second Birthday Readme" goes like this: "Dumen will not come back, but he will read aloud. Dare to cloud the writings of Lin, and forget them in my notes. "Wang Xuan noted: "naturally, I am engaged in compiling descriptions to eliminate years."

1.3 Live in one's hometown in one's later years

In his later years, Wang Xuan mainly compiled and sorted out Gansu local literature and sang with the poems and essays of Longshang scholars. In fact, Wang Xuan took "inheriting culture" as his duty throughout his life. As early as 1912, Wang Xuan wrote to the president in order to preserve the Confucian temple and "pass on the culture". for example, the article "do not scrap the sacrificial rites of the Confucian temple" first commented on Confucius: "Confucius is a husband, a great educator, a great politician, not a religious scholar." Furthermore, it is pointed out that "Confucius' theory is contained in the four sons and the six classics, which are moral models and political ones." The Republic of China cannot but seek moral nobility and political grace, that is, it cannot go beyond Confucius. " In his later years, Wang Xuan especially devoted himself to the preservation of rural and state documents in order to pass them on. In 1950, Wang Xuan was elected as a representative of the people's congresses of all ethnic groups and all walks of life in Gansu Province. According to Mr. Wang Guangyuan's My Father Wang Xuan, his old age "completely changed his attitude of not joining any party organization and not asking politics since the 1930s." His "Yong Shi" poem says: "I am incredibly cautious about the rule of China, and the cultural relics and laws are still not bad. The nine barbarians are still the holy family when you are a gentleman. "In 1952, the Gansu Provincial People's Committee appointed Wang Xuan, who was over the age of 50, as a librarian of Gansu Provincial Literature and History Research Museum. Since then, Wang Xuan has been more diligent in collecting and sorting out Gansu's local documents and historical materials and inheriting the culture of the township and state. In 1955, the Gansu Provincial People's Committee appointed Wang Xuan as the first deputy director of the Gansu Museum of Literature and History. In 1959, Wang Xuan died of illness, leaving behind a poem in his masterpiece "Conscience": "When the water breaks down, it is still colorful, and when the flowers are near the residue, they always smell sweet. I blame the old man for his laziness and for not working for others. "When the old man died, he still blamed himself for doing very little.

His diligence and pragmatism set a good example for the world..

2. Chanting an Epic Poem

The so-called epic poems refer to poems that poets express their feelings through historical figures or events. It has always been deeply loved by scholars, and countless writers are involved in it. For example, Ban Gu's "Chanting History", Zuo Si's "Chanting Epic" and Tao Yuanming's "Chanting Jing Ke" are all excellent chapters in the history of Chinese literature. There are many such poems in Wang Xuan's poetry collection. He often borrows outstanding figures from history, such as Zhuge Liang, Xiang Yu, Xie An, Yue Zhongqi, Zhao Liangdong, etc., or laments the fate of heroes and expresses his pity. Or praise heroes for their achievements and aspirations. Or comment on the merits and demerits of the characters and explain their own historical views.

2.1 Praise heroic achievements and show aspirations

In his early years, Wang Xuan was energetic, free-spirited and enterprising. He often expressed his ambition by virtue of the achievements of heroes, such as Xie An, one of the four poems of Yongshi, which said, "That country's hands are in trouble when times are hard, and Fengshui's success is idle." Jiang Zuo's romantic king and Xie, after all, let Dongshan be honored. "Xie An, a native of Taikang, Henan, is a famous politician in the Eastern Jin Dynasty. In 383 AD, Fu Jian of the former Qin Dynasty led his army southward, leaving the eastern Jin Dynasty in a state of panic. Xie was content to lead tens of thousands of people to defeat hundreds of thousands of people of the former Qin Dynasty in this crisis, to turn the tide and revive the rivers and mountains so that the eastern Jin Dynasty would not suffer from national subjugation. This poem begins with the question of "A Na". It not only talks about the dangerous situation faced by the Eastern Jin Dynasty at that time, but also lays a foreshadowing for Xie An's outstanding performance in the "Fengshui War". The battle of Fengshui is a famous battle case in Chinese history. "Wang Xie" is the joint name of two great families in the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties, and later refers to the great families in general. "Dongshan" is the place where Xie An lived in seclusion at that time in Shaoxing, which means Xie An. The poets in these two families obviously preferred Xie'an to Wang's. This poem was written in 1903, the 29th year of Guangxu. It was when Wang Xuan took part in the imperial examination to seek fame. At that time, the Qing Dynasty was in turmoil and a group of people with lofty ideals worked hard to find a way to save the country and the people. In this changeable time, Wang Xuan hopes that he can contribute to the country like Xie An and make contributions to the world.

Wang Xuan went to Jiange County, Sichuan Province in 1915 to be the director of the collection. He passed through the Temple of Wu Hou and wrote "Over the Ancestral Temple of the Prime Minister" saying:

The hero is the cause of the current situation. On the Jinjiang River in the Ancient Temple of the Ling Dynasty, there are still fans with fibrous scarves and feathers.

Zhuge Liang was a famous statesman and militarist in the Three Kingdoms Period. He helped Liu Bei achieve hegemony and stood side by side with Cao and Wu. He had a great influence on the formation of the historical pattern at that time. This poem shows Zhuge Liang's admiration for his military talent. The first two sentences reminisce about Zhuge's past achievements, while the second two actually write that the ancestral temple stands by the river, solemn and solemn. The current political situation is one after another, and the poet cannot help feeling deeply touched when he looks back on the past and still sees the former heroes. The poem not only highly affirms the merits and talents of the sages, but also has high hopes for their own career. Another example is the "Ye Wu Gong Temple" cloud, which highly praises Xiang Xian and Wu Keke's integrity.

Home pepper mountain traces are exactly the same, South Hengjie North Day red. Qinghuai Xiangzao Shengxu room, hot cinnamon spicy ginger this old man. The temple is full of festivals, and the two magazines are loyal to each other. Today, the abolition has become a thing of the past, and the game has not yet ended.

Under the poem title, the poet notes: "The ancestral hall is Mr. Liu Tang's old house, in the

middle-south cross street of the capital, and later in the name of Zhang. Mr. Jinshufu and Mr. Liu Zijiazhu raised money to redeem the ancestral temple. Wu Liutang, a readable native of Lanzhou, Gansu Province, has a strong personality and dares to speak up. Regarding his death, Wang Xuan said in "A Brief Account of Mr. Wu Liutang": "In March of the 5th year of Guangxu, Mu Zong was buried in Huiling. We can learn from the stories of Song Taizong and Emperor Mingjing and consider the many changes that will take place in the course of the succession. We think that we can remonstrate with the dead and stand firm as a letter from Mu Zong. "The first couplet of this poem says that its ancestral temple is located in "Nanhengjie" in Beijing. "Jiaoshan" is Yang Jisheng of Ming Dynasty, a native of Hebei Province, who was exiled to Lintao of Gansu Province for impeaching Yan Song. The neck couplet said that the flowers and trees beside the temple were luxuriant, and the poet noted: "Gansu Pavilion has a room full of acacia and jujube fragrance, and the public temple also has one locust and jujube tree each." Hanlian highly praised Wu Liutang's "grand festival" for the sake of the state and not for the sake of the private, which is enough to shine through the ages. The memorials written by Wu Liutang were published on the two walls of the ancestral temple, and later generations could not help being moved by his loyalty. The poet of the last couplet lamented that the words of the past had become the past, and the current situation had not changed. Another example is the "Bixue Stele Ci" cloud: "Fuyun Tower, north of the city. There is a stele named blue blood under it. The blue wind blows away, the blood does not rain out, leaving bright red in succession, and the sky is overcast. Regardless of Yan, it is still fragrant and vigorous for thousands of years." At the end of the Ming Dynasty, Li Zicheng's general He Jin captured Lanzhou. Gu Shi and Yan Shi, Su's princesses, were afraid of being bound and humiliated. They crashed into the stone tablet and died. The blood on the stone tablet had not faded after the storm. Later, in recognition of his deeds, the ruler called it "the monument of blue blood". This poem says that the blood on the tablet has not disappeared due to wind and rain erosion. On the contrary, the "sky is overcast" is "brilliant". On the surface, the blood on the tablet is not dry, but the integrity of Gu and Yan has remained immortal. The last two sentences show that the poet appreciates and admires from the heart this noble character, which dares to sacrifice his life for the sake of integrity, and believes that this character will continue to be passed on and will never die.

2.2 Commenting on the merits and demerits of the figures and explaining their own historical views

In addition to the above-mentioned praise of heroes' achievements and aspirations, Wang Xuan's poems also express feelings about the rise and fall of history, the fate of the characters and comments on the merits and demerits of the characters in order to repose feelings and explain the history view. For example, Yue Zhongqi, the third of the "Four Poems on Ancient Times", said: "I survived the prison books in Zou Yang because of the thatched cottage near Baihua Lake. Red willows cover the sky and mulberry and Luohai, but how can you remember? " Yue Zhongqi, whose name is Dongmei and whose name is Rongzhai, was born in Yongdeng, Gansu, and later joined Sichuan with his father. He was one of the famous Han generals in the Qing Dynasty. Yue's life has gone through Kangxi, Yongzheng and Ganlong dynasties, and he has made numerous meritorious military service for the Qing dynasty, ranging from general to governor of Shaanxi and Gansu. What this poem says is exactly what Yue Zhongqi did in Bhutan, Dapuluo, Qinghai Province. He went deep into the enemy and pursued the rebels thousands of miles in this battle, which was extremely brave. In the poem, "Red Willow Covers Tiansang Luohai" is exactly the scene of blocking the enemy troops for the Qing Dynasty to calm down the rebellion in Northwest China. However, for such a hero with outstanding merits, he was impeached, dismissed from prison, and was almost a ghost under the knife. At the end of the poem, the author said, "What is the memory of a great scholar?" The exclamation, meaningful. Such as "Zhao Liangdong" and "Zu Ti". Wang Xuan went south to Guangdong to take part in the constitution-making in 1919. When he passed through "Huanghuagang", he wrote two songs of "Huanghuagang Hanging from Ancient Times", which was deeply touching. It said:

Yellow flowers bloom in late March and fall on barren hills. The wind and rain are still falling

and the spring is cold. The mountain is haunted by ghosts. Tomb qingyun gas protection, grass blue blood. The most is years of hate, war has never stopped.

“The post is three li north-east of Guangzhou City.” This post, formerly known as “Honghuagang”, was renamed “Huanghuagang” by Mr. Pan Dawei for burying the martyrs who died for the revolution in the 1911 Guangzhou Uprising. The poem begins with a statement that in March, Huanghua, Guangzhou, was filled with graves. It was a bit desolate but solemn and awe-inspiring. The flowers and plants around the tomb are evergreen, and the cloud fills the air. The blood of the warriors who dyed the land for the revolution was like yesterday. All this is like the spirit of a revolutionary martyr shining forever. The second one is: “I came to Nanfu late, and Chunhua offered a branch.” The poet mourns not only the martyrs who devoted themselves to the revolution, but also the current disputes. There are also “Tianshui Admonishes Li Guang Tomb” and so on, all of which are based on mourning, using the past to satirize the present, showing sorrow and sadness. In addition, “hang Jiangwei” said:

Flag-lowering and flag-lowering are of the same mind, and there are a number of people who hate it endlessly. Don't judge a hero by success or failure.

Jiang Wei (202-264), born in Boyo, Tianshui Gangu, was a famous politician and military strategist during the Three Kingdoms Period. He made great contributions to the Shuhan Dynasty. Jiang Wei was forced to surrender to Shu because of the gap in the Wei Army. After entering Shu, he repeatedly made meritorious deeds, and Zhuge Liang praised his brilliance. After Liu Chan, the Latter Ruler of Shu, surrendered the Wei Dynasty, he pretended to surrender the Wei Dynasty in order to revive the Shu Han Dynasty. However, he finally failed and committed suicide. It is a pity through the ages. The two defections of boyo were not originally intended, but were all forced by the current situation. this is the “lowering of the flag and raising of the flag” mentioned in the beginning of the poem. at that time, the Shu Han court was greatly constrained by the northern expedition of boyo, and its officials had some slight remarks. The word “bravery” comes from “Biography of Three Kingdoms, Jiang Wei”. Pei Songzhi quoted “Shi Shuo Xin Yu” as saying: “When Wei died, his bravery was as great as that.” This word means that after Jiang Wei committed suicide, Wei Jun cut open his confidant and found that he was as bold as a bucket, which means he was courageous and courageous. Although boyo surrendered to his opponent twice in his life and finally committed suicide, he remained loyal to the Han dynasty and was loyal to his duty and his country. The poet believes that the so-called success or failure in treating people like Jiang Wei cannot be regarded as “heroes”, which reflects the poet's objective and fair view of history and seeking truth from facts.

3. Conclusion

To sum up, we can see from Wang Xuan's life experience of studying as a young man, his official career in middle age and his hometown in his old age that he has traveled all over the world and has always put the common people first, whether he is in politics or not. His poems on history are just the reflection of the people's aspiration to serve the country. We should inherit and carry forward such a spiritual and cultural heritage.

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