

王右丞集卷之十四 近體詩

14.1–14.7

田園樂七首

1.

出入千門萬戶，
經過北里南鄰。
蹀躞鳴珂有底，
4 岦峒散髮何人。

2.

再見封侯萬戶，
立談賜璧一雙。
詎勝耦耕南畝，
4 何如高臥東窗。

3.

採菱渡頭風急，
策杖村西日斜。
杏樹壇邊漁父，
4 桃花源裏人家。

1 Kongtong Mountain is mentioned as home for the Daoist sage Guangcheng 廣成 in the Zhuangzi.

Juan 14: Recent style poems

14.1–14.7

Pleasure in fields and gardens: seven poems

1.

Frequenting the palace's thousand gates and myriad doors,
Visiting northern wards and southern neighbors.

What do the prancing steeds and sounding harness bells matter?

4 What man is this with untied hair on Kongtong Mountain?¹

2.

At a second audience, enfeoffed as a marquis with a myriad households;
He spoke once and was gifted with a pair of jade disks.²
But how is this better than plowing my southern acres?

4 How compare with lying at ease by my east window?

3.

Picking caltrops by the ford – the wind picks up;
Leaning on my staff west of the village as sunlight slants.
An old fisherman by Apricot Tree Mound;³
4 Households within Peach Blossom Spring.⁴

2 The Warring States persuader Yu Qing 虞卿 was spectacularly rewarded by King Xiaocheng 孝成 of Zhao after only two audiences.

3 In the “Fisherman” chapter of the *Zhuangzi*, Confucius and his disciples sit on Apricot Tree Mound and play music. An old fisherman comes and listens to them.

4 See note to 2.22a.4.

4.

萋萋芳草春綠，
落落長松夏寒。
牛羊自歸村巷，
童稚不識衣冠。

4 童稚不識衣冠。

5.

山下孤烟遠村，
天邊獨樹高原。
一瓢顏回陋巷，
五柳先生對門。

4 五柳先生對門。

6.

桃紅復含宿雨，
柳綠更帶春烟。
花落家僮未掃，
鶯啼山客猶眠。

4 鶯啼山客猶眠。

7.

酌酒會臨泉水，
抱琴好倚長松。
南園露葵朝折，
東谷黃粱夜舂。

4 東谷黃粱夜舂。

4.

Lush, the fragrant grass amid the spring green;

Lofty, the tall pine trees amid the summer cool.

Cows and sheep return on their own to the village lanes;

4 Children don't recognize the caps and robes of officials.

5.

At the foot of the hill, lone smoke from a distant village;

At the edge of the sky, a single tree on the highland.

One ladle in Yan Hui's humble lane;¹

4 Master Five Willows faces his gate.²

6.

Peach-blossom red is filled once more with last night's rain;

Willow green is again surrounded by spring mist.

Flowers fall; the houseboy has yet to sweep them away.

4 Orioles chirp; the mountain sojourner sleeps on.

7.

I pour out the ale on the edge of the stream waters;

I hug my zither, often leaning on a tall pine.

I pluck dewy mallows in the southern garden in the morning;

4 I hull yellow millet at night in the eastern vale.

1 Yan Hui was a virtuous disciple of Confucius who was content to live in poverty.

2 See note to 2.24.10.

14.8-14.11

少年行四首

1.

新豐美酒斗十千，
咸陽遊俠多少年。
相逢意氣為君飲，
4 繫馬高樓垂柳邊。

2.

出身仕漢羽林郎，
初隨驃騎戰漁陽。
孰知不向邊庭苦，
4 縱死猶聞俠骨香。

3.

一身能擘兩彫弧，
虜騎千重只似無。
偏坐金鞍調白羽，
4 紛紛射殺五單于。

14.8–14.11

Ballads: The Youths: four poems

1.

Ten thousand gallons of fine Xinfeng ale;¹
Wandering bravos of Xianyang, many young men.
When they meet, they spiritedly invite each other to drink,
4 Tying their horses by the drooping willows at the high mansions.

2.

He goes out to serve the Han as a Palace Guard Gentleman,
First following the Cavalry General as they fight at Yuyang.²
He knows full well to avoid the suffering of a frontier post;
4 But even if he dies, he will leave behind the fragrance of a hero's bones.

3.

He can pull taut two carved bows at once;
And a thousand ranks of barbarian horsemen he holds at naught.
Sitting aslant on his gold saddle, he aims his white-feathered arrows;
4 One after another he shoots and kills the five khans.

1 See note to 7.27.3.

2 On the northeast frontier, near present-day Beijing.

4.

漢家君臣歡宴終，
高議雲臺論戰功。
天子臨軒賜侯印，
⁴ 將軍佩出明光宮。

14.12**寄河上段十六**

與君相見即相親，
聞道君家在孟津。
為見行舟試借問，
⁴ 客中時有洛陽人。

14.13**贈裴旻將軍**

腰間寶劍七星文，
臂上琿弓百戰勳。
見說雲中擒黠虜，
⁴ 始知天上有將軍。

4.

After the pleasing banquet ends among Han's lords and ministers,
 They debate loftily at Cloud Terrace on the merit earned in battle.¹
 The Son of Heaven appears on the balcony and grants the marquis
 seal;

4 And generals with official pendants at their waists depart from
 Mingguang Palace.²

14.12

Sent to Duan Sixteen, on the Yellow River

Whenever I see you, old intimacy is renewed.
 Now I hear that your home is at Meng Ford.
 So if I see a passing boat, I try to inquire of them:
 4 When they have passengers, are any of them from Luoyang?

14.13

Presented to General Pei Min

A precious sword at your waist with a seven-star pattern;
 A carved bow on your arm – merit from a hundred battles.
 When I heard it said that you captured crafty barbarians at Yunzhong,
 4 I first knew that there were true generals at court.³

1 A Han era palace. Emperor Ming of the Han had portraits of meritorious generals displayed there.

2 See note to 4.16.1.

3 For Yunzhong, see note to 6.5.29. The poem puns on the place-name Yunzhong (“in the clouds”) and the polite term for the court (“in the Heavens”).

14.14

九月九日憶山東兄弟

獨在異鄉為異客，
每逢佳節倍思親。
遙知兄弟登高處，
4 編插茱萸少一人。

14.15

戲題輞川別業

柳條拂地不須折，
松樹梢雲從更長。
藤花欲暗藏猱子，
4 柏葉初齊養麝香。

14.16

戲題盤石

可憐盤石臨泉水，
復有垂楊拂酒杯。
若道春風不解意，
4 何因吹送落花來。

14.14

Thinking of my brothers in Shandong during the Double Ninth Festival¹

Since I'm alone in a strange land where I am a stranger,
Whenever this fine holiday comes I doubly think of kin.

I know that far away my brothers are climbing to a high place

4 And all are putting prickly-ash in their hair – less one person.

14.15

Light-heartedly written on the subject of my Wangchuan estate

Willow branches brush the ground – no need to break them off;²
Pine trees jut through the clouds, can rise even higher.

Wisteria flowers, dark with shade, conceal the gibbons;

4 Cypress leaves, recently grown out, nourish the musk deer.

14.16

Jokingly written on a flat rock

This charming flat rock overlooks the stream water;
And there are drooping willows brushing my cup of ale.
If you tell me the spring breeze has no awareness,

4 Then how can its breath escort the falling flowers away?

1 On the Double Ninth Festival (the ninth day of the ninth month) it was customary to climb a high place to sightsee, to think of absent friends and relatives, and to insert twigs of the prickly-ash in one's hair.

2 I.e., a life in retirement means not having to bid anyone a sorrowful goodbye.
See note to 8.28.2.

14.17

與盧員外象過崔處士興宗林亭

綠樹重陰蓋四鄰，
青苔日厚自無塵。
科頭箕踞長松下，
4 白眼看世上人。

14.17a

盧象：同王維過崔處士林亭

映竹時聞轉轆轤，
當窗只見網蜘蛛。
主人非病常高臥，
4 環堵蒙籠一老儒。

14.17b

王縉：與盧員外象過崔處士興宗林亭

身名不問十年餘，
老大誰能更讀書。
林中獨酌鄰家酒，
4 門外時聞長者車。

14.17

With Vice Director Lu Xiang, visiting Recluse Cui Xingzong Ten's forest pavilion

Green trees with their layered shade provide a canopy everywhere;
Verdant moss grows thicker daily – no dust at all.
Bare-headed, with legs spread out under a tall pine,

4 He looks with scorn at all those men in the world.

14.17a

Lu Xiang: Matching Wang Wei's "Visiting Recluse Cui's forest pavilion"

From time to time we hear the well sweep turn, set against the bamboo;
Nothing to see in the windows save spiders setting their webs.
Though the master is not ill, he always lies here in his loftiness;
4 Surrounding walls, profusion of weeds: one old scholar.

14.17b

Wang Jin: With Vice Director Lu Xiang, visiting Recluse Cui Xingzong's forest pavilion

No one has asked after him for over ten years;
Old now – who could continue to study?
In the forest, drinking alone the neighbors' ale;
4 Outside the gate, now and then the sound of a grandee's carriage.

14.17c

裴迪：與盧員外象過崔處士興宗林亭

喬柯門裏自成陰，
散髮窗中曾不簪。
逍遙且喜從吾事，
4 榮寵從來非我心。

14.17d

崔興宗：酬王摩詰過林亭

窮巷空林常閉關，
悠悠獨臥對前山。
今朝忽枉嵇生駕，
4 倒屣開門遙解顏。

14.18

送王尊師歸蜀中拜掃

大羅天上神仙客，
濯錦江頭花柳春。
不為碧雞稱使者，
4 惟令白鶴報鄉人。

14.17c

Pei Di: With Vice Director Lu Xiang, visiting Recluse Cui Xingzong's forest pavilion

Within the gate, lofty branches produce shade;
 By the window, hair undone – it has never held a hatpin.¹
 Sauntering freely, he delights briefly in our affairs;
 4 “Glory and favor have never been my heart’s desire.”

14.17d

Cui Xingzong: Replying to Wang Mojie: “Visiting a forest pavilion”

In this empty wood near remote lanes I always shut my gate;
 Carefree, I recline alone, facing the hills before me.
 But this morning I suddenly hear the carriage of Master Xi,
 4 So with clogs on backwards, I open the way to those who come to
 cheer me from afar.²

14.18

Seeing off Venerable Master Wang on his return to Shu to look after
 his family tombs

A Transcendent from the Grand Veil Heaven:
 Spring among the willows at Brocade Washing River.
 You have not been named emissary in search of the Cyan Rooster;³
 4 But will only have the white crane report to the people of your town.⁴

1 Cui has never held official office.

2 See note to 10.12.7.

3 Wang Bao 王褒 was sent by the emperor to investigate two Daoist divinities in Shu, the Gold Horse and the Cyan Rooster. He died on the way.

4 That is, report to the people of your home that you have become a Transcendent.

14.19

送元二使安西

渭城朝雨浥輕塵，
客舍青青柳色新。
勸君更盡一杯酒，
⁴ 西出陽關無故人。

14.20

齊州送祖三

送君南浦淚如絲，
君向東州使我悲。
為報故人顛頓盡，
⁴ 如今不似洛陽時。

14.21

送韋評事

欲逐將軍取右賢，
沙場走馬向居延。
遙知漢使蕭關外，
⁴ 愁見孤城落日邊。

1 See note to 8.13.2.

14.19

Seeing off Yuan Two on his mission to Anxi

Morning rain at Wei City dampens the light dust;

The hostel is all green – the willow hue is new.

I urge you to drain yet another cup of ale;

4 Once you head west out of Yang Pass there will be no old friends.¹

14.20

In Qizhou, seeing off Zu Three

I see you off at the southern bank – tears like silk thread;

It makes me sad that you head off to the eastern lands.

I report to my old friend that I have grown so haggard

4 That I am now no longer the way I was in Luoyang.

14.21

Seeing off Case Reviewer Wei

You are about to follow the generals in capturing the Right Worthy King;²

You gallop your horse over sandy plains toward Juyan.³

Afar, I know the Han emissary, beyond Xiao Pass,⁴

4 Grieves to see the solitary city by the setting sun.

2 Among the hereditary titles assumed by Xiongnu chieftains, there was a Right Worthy King and a Left Worthy King. This refers specifically to a campaign led by the general Wei Qing during the reign of Emperor Wu.

3 See note to 9.8.2.

4 See note to 9.8.7.

14.22

靈雲池送從弟

金杯緩酌清歌轉，
 畫舸輕移豔舞回。
 自歎鶴鵠臨水別，
⁴ 不同鴻雁向池來。

14.23

送沈子福歸江東

楊柳渡頭行客稀，
 罢師盪槳向臨圻。
 惟有相思似春色，
⁴ 江南江北送君歸。

14.24

寒食汜上作

廣武城邊逢暮春，
 汶陽歸客淚沾巾。
 落花寂寂啼山鳥，
⁴ 楊柳青青渡水人。

1 Probably in Liangzhou, while Wang Wei was stationed on the frontier.

14.22Seeing off a cousin at Numinous Cloud Pool¹

Relaxed, we pour ale into golden cups; our clear songs sweet and gentle.

Our painted barge moves lightly, turns with a sensuous dance.

I sigh over the wagtails parting at the edge of the water;

4 Not like the swans and geese who come flying to the pool.²

14.23

Seeing off Shen Zifu returning to Jiangdong

At the ford by the willows travelers grow few;

The fisherman plies his oar toward the riverbank.

There is only longing, just like the spring colors;

4 North of the Jiang, south of the Jiang, they send you back home.

14.24Written on the Si, on the Cold Food Festival³

I encounter late spring by Guangwu City;⁴

A traveler returns north of the Wen River – his tears soak his kerchief.

Falling flowers are quiet and lonely; the mountain birds cheep.

4 The willows grow verdant where people cross the water.

2 From *Shijing* 164: The wagtail is an image of difficulties among brothers and friends. They are separated, unlike the swans and geese, who are flocking together on the water.

3 Written while the poet was returning from his exile in Jizhou (726). For Cold Food Festival, See note to 4.7.7.

4 In Zhengzhou, at Guangwu Mountain in Hebei.

14.25

劇嘲史寰

清風細雨濕梅花，
 駃馬先過碧玉家。
 正直楚王宮裏至，
 4 門前初下七香車。

14.26

菩提寺禁裴迪來相看說逆賊等凝碧池上
 作音樂供奉人等舉聲便一時淚下私成口
 號誦示裴迪

萬戶傷心生野煙，
 百官何日再朝天。
 秋槐葉落空宮裏，
 4 凝碧池頭奏管弦。

14.25

Teasing Shi Huan

Fine rain in a clear breeze dampens the plum blossoms;
Galloping your horse, you are first to visit Biyu's house.¹

But just then, a king of Chu arrives at the hall;

4 He begins to step down from his seven-scented carriage in front of
the gate.

14.26

While I was imprisoned at Bodhisattva Monastery, Pei Di came to see
me. He said that the rebels had music performed at Congealed Jade
Pool. The court musicians ceased their playing and all shed tears at
once. I then improvised this verse privately and chanted it to Pei Di.²

Broken-hearted that the smoke from wildfires rise up from myriad
doors;

When will the hundred officials come to court once more?

Leaves of the autumn sophoras fall within the empty palace;

4 While at Congealed Jade Pool they have pipes and strings perform.

1 See note to 6.8.11.

2 This poem supposedly persuaded Emperor Suzong to pardon the poet. See Introduction.

14.27

涼州賽神（時為節度判官在涼州作）

涼州城外少行人，
百尺烽頭望虜塵。
健兒擊鼓吹羌笛，
₄ 共賽城東越騎神。

14.28

送殷四葬

送君返葬石樓山，
松柏蒼蒼賓馭還。
埋骨白雲長已矣，
₄ 空餘流水向人間。

14.29

歎白髮

宿昔朱顏成暮齒，
須臾白髮變垂髫。
一生幾許傷心事，
₄ 不向空門何處銷。

14.27

Offering sacrifices at Liangzhou (At the time serving as administrative assistant for the military governor at Liangzhou)

Few people pass outside the city walls of Liangzhou;
Atop a hundred-foot signal beacon I gaze out at barbarian dust.
Sturdy lads beat the drums and blow their Tibetan flutes;
4 East of the walls they all sacrifice to the cavalry gods.

14.28

Seeing off Yin Four for burial

We see you off, back to your grave on Stone-tower Mountain,¹
Where pine and cypress are gray-green, and guests drive their way
home.
Buried bones and white clouds have long disappeared,
4 Leaving only water that flows on to the human realm.

14.29

Lament for white hair

The ruddy face of the past has turned to twilight years;
In an instant, the dangling hair-tufts of childhood have turned white.
In one lifetime, how many heart-breaking things –
4 How can one dissolve them, if not at the Gate of Emptiness?

1 In Weinan county, in the capital region.