

中華人杰徐孺子

費孝通題



中华人杰徐孺子

一九九七·十一

徐孺子

(公元九七年——一六九年)

徐孺子，名稚，豫章（南昌）人，生于东汉和帝永元元年，卒于灵帝建宁二年。今年正值他诞生一千九百周年。他的故宅即今南昌市孺子亭公园所在。东吴时曾筑孺子台于故宅，后改名聘君亭、思贤亭，最后定名孺子亭迄今。附近有高士桥，桥南又有孺子路，都是历代为纪念这位南州高士所设的。他死后葬于南昌市绳金塔附近。

徐孺子一生以读书、授学、耕稼为乐，德性高洁、学问渊博，当时被公认为全国高士之首，千百年来，无论在民间还是官籍史传中都备受称颂。他家世贫寒，力耕自给。但他自幼勤学，先后就读于郡属赭山、龙泽山和洛阳、南阳、江夏等地。由祖父、父亲教授经学，从唐檀学纬学，从南阳樊英学《京氏易》，从江夏黄琼咨求《五经》大义，并广泛涉猎气象、天文、算历等实用知识。师承多当世名家，而孺子更善于兼容并蓄，融汇贯通，还能结合农作实践加以运用，州郡之间人皆推重钦服。孺子秉性笃实，有“心送”挚友之说；忠诚守信，有夜雨送镜之传；谦恭义让，有分赠官礼之颂；关怀乡邻，有扶孤助残之赞；尊师重教，更至德化闾里，夜不闭户，道不拾遗。孺子终生不仕。其志行高洁绝非名利可拘牵！他虽不应承师友的举荐，但遇师友的丧葬，却步行千里赴吊，哭泣尽哀，可见性情的真挚，自足感人于生死之际！

近二千年来，徐孺子律己化俗的故事广为流传，他的高风亮节彪炳于诗文史传。王勃《滕王阁序》所谓“人杰地灵，徐孺下陈蕃之榻”即为千古美谈也！

Xu Ru-zi

(A.D.97-169)

Xu Ru-zi (also named zhi whose native place is Yu Zhang, ie. today's Nanchang) was born in the first year of the reign of Emperor He and passed away in the second year of the reign of Emperor Ling in the Dong Han Dynasty. This year is just the 1900th anniversary of his birth. His former residence is in today's Ru-Zi Pavilion Park of Nanchang. Ru-Zi Pavilion was built there during the Dong Wu Period and it was renamed Pin Jun Pavilion (for inviting man of noble character), Si Xian Pavilion (for cherishing the memory of worthy person and Ru-Zi Pavilion eventually which has been accepted up to now. Near Ru-Zi Pavilion was Gao Shi Bridge. On the Southern part of it was Ru-Zi Road. They were all designed and constructed by successive dynasties for commemorating the man of noble character and high prestige. After his death, he was buried in a place near Sheng Jin Pagoda of Nanchang.

Xu Ru-Zi took reading, teaching and farming as his greater pleasure throughout his life. He was an erudite man of noble qualities and was generally acknowledged national top among the worthy persons at his time. He has been extolled among the local people and in the governmental records for generations. He lived in straitened circumstances and supported himself by strenuous farm work. In spite of the hardships, he still clovedot himself to learning with eagerness and diligence, even in his childhood, he had already had a strong desire for study. He pursued his studies successively in Zhu Shan, Long Ze Shan (both under Nanchang) and Luo Yang, Nan Yang, Jiang Xia and some other places. He learned "Jing Xue" from his grandfather and father, "Wei Xue" from Tang Tan, "Jing Shi Yi" from Fan Ying and sought advice about the essence of "Wu Jing" from Huang Qiong. In addition, he did desultory reading in meteorology, astronomy, calendar, etc. to expand his range of practical knowledge. He was not only a good pupil of the distinguished masters but he was apt at incorporating their instructions with his own comprehensive study, thus achieving mastery, and applying the knowledge acquired to the practice of farming. So he was held in highest esteem, Ru-Zi was simple and honest by nature (It was said that he saw out his bosom friend with his heart); he was faithful and kept his promise (sending a bronze mirror to a newly-married couple on a rainy day at night was continually on the lips of the local inhabitants); he was modest and courteous (People praised him highly for his distribution of his presents from governments among the fellow villagers); he showed great concern for the folks (people spoke highly of him for his cherishing the disabled and the family of the deceased); he esteemed teachers and devoted great attention to education, and his morality exerted great impact on the local people that people could go to sleep peacefully with the outer door open, and no one pocketed anything found on the road, Ru-Zi wouldn't be an official all his life. Such a man of ideals and integrity as Ru-zi would under no circumstances be lured by personal fame and gain! Nevertheless, when there was the funeral for his friend, he would make nothing of handships to come thousands of li away and visit the bereaved to offer his condolences. Which serves to show his sincerity.

In the last 2000 years, the story about Xu Ru-zi exercising strict self-discipline and being a paragon of virtue and learning has spread far and wide among the masses. His noble qualities have been recorded in poems and history. "In the favourable geographical position we have an outstanding personality, who is well qualified to sit in the special chair prepared by Chen Fan "the "Preface to Teng Wang Pavilion" by Wang Bo is told from mouth to mouth with general approval.

志行高洁
千古风范

纪念徐孺子诞生千九百年

费孝通



一九九七年十一月

费孝通 题字

徐孺子誕辰一仟九百年紀念

同根同心

中華人民共和國香港特別行政區
臨時立法會主席

范徐麗泰

九七年八月



高风亮节
千古垂范

钟家明

五世同堂

钟家明 题字

中華人傑

紀念徐應子誕生一九〇〇年

朱穆之於丁丑秋



月心月洗

振興書局

程金鵬 97.9.11

政协南昌市委员会主席 程金鵬 题 字

高士之首
豫章徐繼

紀念徐紳先生九百年

丁丑臘月 李豆羅

南昌市常务副市长 李豆羅 题 字

人傑地靈

徐孺子陳蕃之榻

慶賀

徐孺子誕辰一千九百年紀念

周起鴻

徐孺子誕辰 1900 年紀念

人傑地靈

香港特別行政區臨時立法會議員
沙田臨時區議會主席蔡根培題

一九九七年八月十八日

香港特區立法會議員
蔡根培 題 字

江西旅港同鄉會會長周起鴻 題 字

香港中华民族友好协会副会长 何秀武 题 字

徐孺子誕辰一九零零年紀念

中華人傑

香港中華民族友好協會 副會長 暨
香港特別行政區沙田臨時區議會議員

何秀武



敬題

一九九七年八月二十八日

芳世流芳

徐國炯

全國政協委員 · 香港蘇浙同鄉會會長 徐國炯 題 字

隆重紀念東漢歷史名人徐孺子誕辰一九〇〇年

中華人杰徐稚
高風亮節此標

廿世紀的學生

邱鋒

新書院北京
丁丑夏

地靈出人傑
人傑彰地靈

紀念徐孺子誕辰一千九百年
丁丑年夏日顧斗書於香港

字題 斗顧家畫

字題 鋒邱家書法

江西南昌(豫章)籍賢士 徐
孺子，甚好學精神，高風亮節
實為今世典範。南昌提倡人杰
地靈精神 尊師好學傳統，可喜
可賀。

陳香梅
十月廿一日

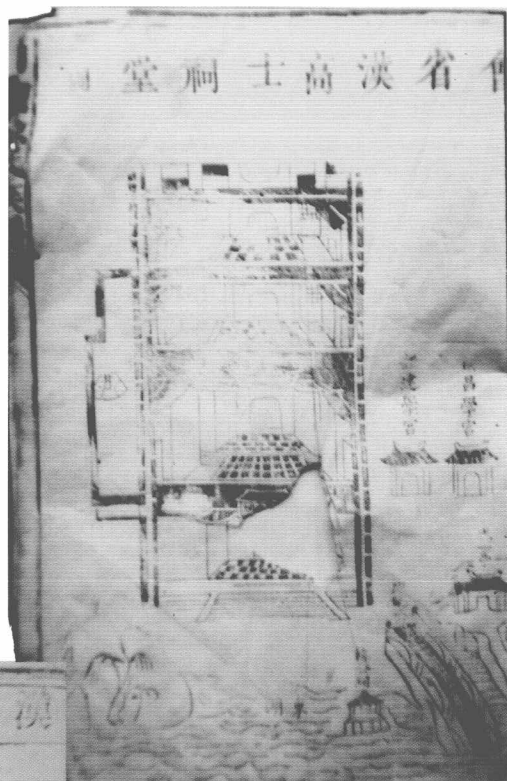


罗文华 作

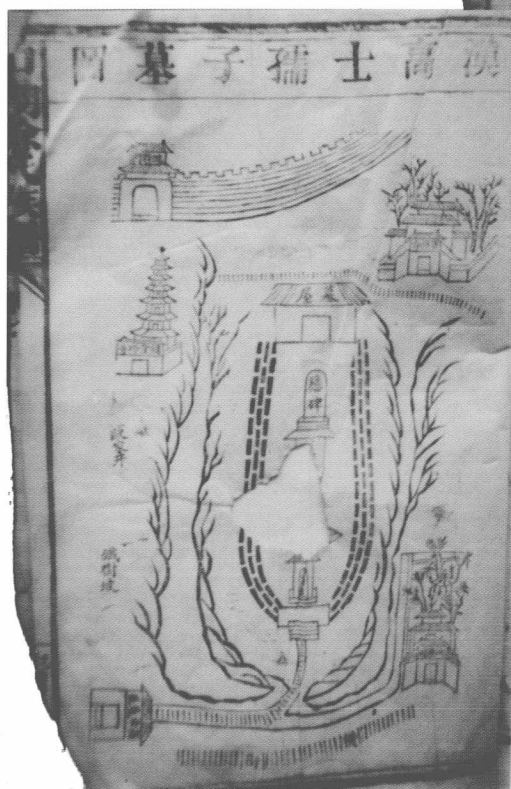


清·徐氏家谱影印图

清·高士祠堂图



清·南州高士孺子墓图





磨鏡圖 吳子南 作

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