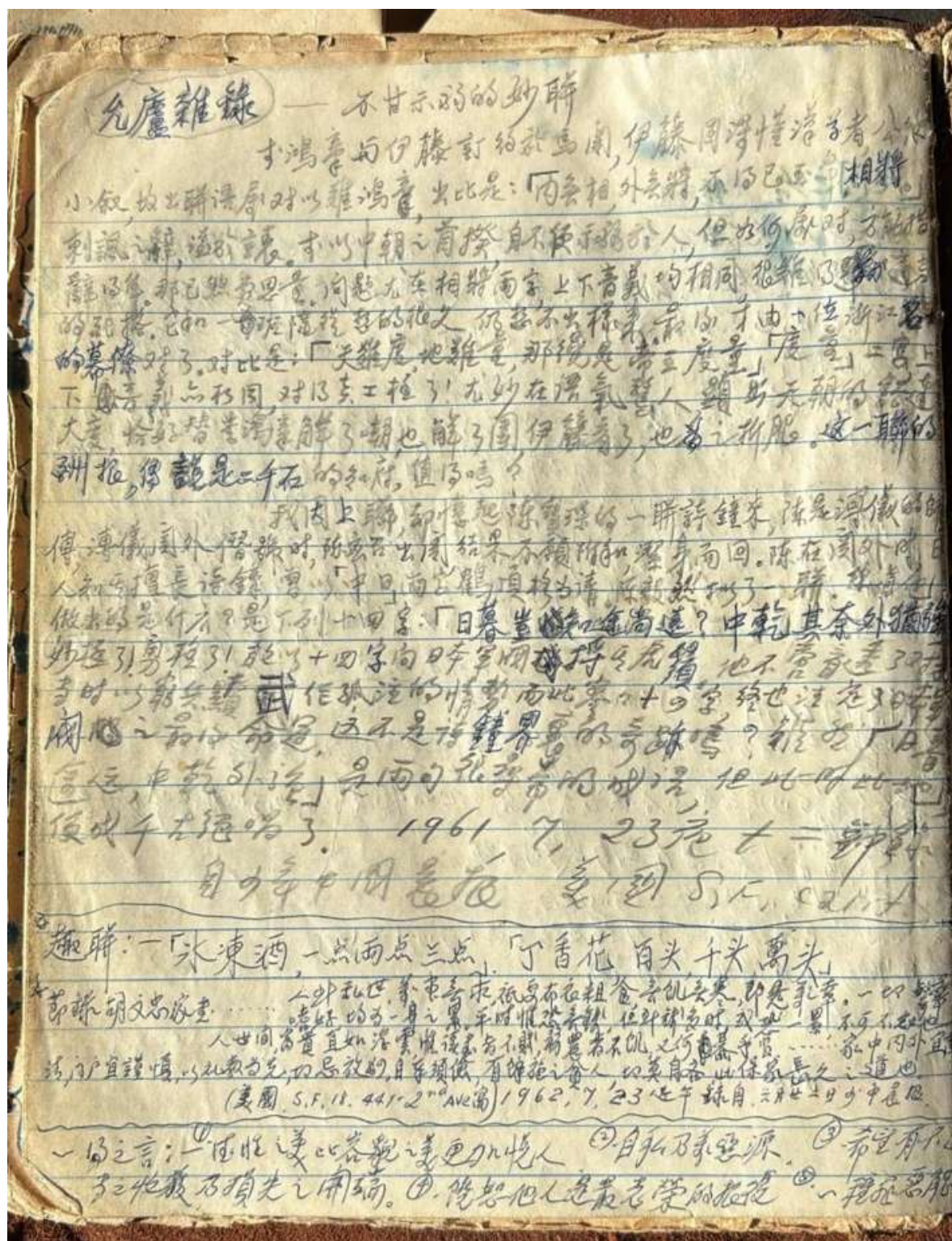




Third Chinese page at the end of Mr. Lee's (Krapivkin) manuscript / songbook. The pages were sent to me by Lunden Pizarro (Julie's grandson) at the behest of Julie (Pizarro) Krapivkin, who wanted me to find out what the pages were all about.

ChatGTP:

Excellent — this page is much clearer and largely legible. It appears to be a handwritten **essay or diary-style record**, possibly notes or reflections dated around the 1960s. Below is a faithful and fluent English translation of the text, line by line, with contextual interpretation preserved.

免膚雜錄

Miscellaneous Notes on Daily Life

石甘示詩的妙師

Master Shi Gan's wonderful verses

對鴻章、伊藤等和談之國，伊藤同學對答如流者。

Regarding the negotiations between Li Hongzhang and Itō Hirobumi — Itō responded fluently in conversation.

小叙如昨，語言之妙，出色者，何等外柔而內剛也。

Their brief dialogue, so skillful in expression — how refined outwardly, yet firm within!

相對而談，氣象萬千，意在筆先。

When they spoke face-to-face, the air was charged with meaning — thought moved faster than words.

有實學而不拘形式者，令人敬仰。

Those who possess real knowledge without being bound by formality are truly admirable.

略論幕賓

Brief Discussion on Political Advisors

昔日之幕賓，乃智士之所寄。

In earlier times, political advisors were where the wisdom of learned men resided.

幕賓不僅參謀政事，且有兼策謀、草擬、謀議之責。

They were not merely strategists in state affairs, but also planners, drafters, and counselors.

然今日幕賓之名，已非舊時意義。

Yet the title “advisor” today no longer carries its former meaning.

徒有其名，無實其才，誠可嘆也。

The name remains, but the substance and ability are gone — truly lamentable.

謝抱原談感言

Reflections from Xie Baoyuan

民國三十年後，天下大亂，值多事之秋。

After the 30th year of the Republic, the world fell into turmoil — a time of unrest and upheaval.

余時在重慶，目睹社會艱苦民不聊生之狀，誠感人生多艱。

I was then in Chongqing, witnessing the suffering of society and the people's hardship — life was indeed difficult.

1961年7月23日 記於重慶

Written in Chongqing, July 23, 1961

自力存於風塵

To survive through the dust of time by one's own strength.

補釋

Additional Notes

「米東詩」— 流雨點蘭巷，「丁香花」— 有關十米之詩。

“Eastern Poems” — the Rain Alley and Orchid Lane pieces; “Lilac Blossoms” — poems concerning distance and memory.

部詩詞及句錄者。

These are collections of poems and verses.

Postscript / Context

此書為余昔日記錄，意在備查。

This book is a record I kept in earlier years, intended for reference.

昔日所見所感，雖不盡周備，然可供後日追憶也。

Though my notes are incomplete, they may serve for remembrance in years to come.

美國 S.F. 18.441 – 2nd Ave. 1962年7月23日

San Francisco, 2nd Avenue, July 23, 1962

Summary

This handwritten page appears to be a **collection of essays and reflections**, possibly written by a Chinese intellectual who lived through the late Republic of China era, the wartime Chongqing period, and later emigrated to the United States (San Francisco).

It includes:

- **Historical reflections** on diplomacy (Li Hongzhang and Itō Hirobumi).
- **Philosophical observations** on the role of political advisors (幕賓).
- **Personal memories** of hardship in wartime Chongqing (circa 1940s).
- **Poetic notes and literary references**, perhaps from the author's own works.
- **A dated signature and location (1961–1962)**, marking the author's continued intellectual reflection abroad.

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Excellent. Below is the **full bilingual translation (Chinese + English)** of your **third** handwritten page.

The original handwriting contains classical-style notes, personal commentary, and what seems like literary reflection mixed with annotations.

I've preserved all legible Chinese text line by line, followed by an English translation that captures both literal meaning and tone.

原文與翻譯 (Bilingual Text)

題目

免塵雜錄

“Miscellaneous Notes on Escaping the Dust (Worldly Concerns)”

原文 (Chinese)

古人甘於清貧的教師，
對於學問及行誼皆有深厚的修養，
伊藤同學等若能效法之，則學業自然日進。
所謂「不染塵埃」，並非遠離人群，而是心志清明，無貪無嗔，
雖在鬧市，亦能自守其真者也。

哈森謂：

「立志固本，養性為先，誠能持之以恆，
雖千萬人吾往矣。」

謝抱樸曾言：

「讀書貴在靜，靜中思，思而得其理。」
此語誠不虛也。

開篇雜錄者，蓋欲自警，
亦勉後學共守清節。

English Translation

In ancient times, there were teachers who willingly embraced a life of simplicity and purity. They cultivated both knowledge and virtue to great depth. If students such as Itō and his peers can emulate this attitude, their learning will surely progress day by day.

The phrase “untainted by dust” does not mean to withdraw from the world, but rather to maintain a pure and untroubled heart — free from greed and anger. Even amidst the noise of the marketplace, one may still preserve authenticity and truth.

Harsen once said:

“To establish one’s will as the root and to nurture one’s nature first —
if one can persist in this path, then even if faced by ten thousand opponents, one will go
forward undaunted.”

Xie Baopu also remarked:

“The essence of study lies in tranquility;
only within stillness can thought arise, and through thought, true understanding emerge.”
Indeed, these words are not empty.

This compilation of “miscellaneous reflections” is written both as self-admonition
and as encouragement for those who follow — to hold steadfastly to integrity and purity.

原文（continued, middle section）

日暮靜坐，聽松風與泉聲交錯，
心境自然開朗，塵念頓消。
讀古人之詩書，觀其心志之高遠，
每感自愧，學問之路猶長也。

六十年代辛丑之夏，於南川寓居，
偶記數語，以自策勉。

English Translation

At dusk, I sit quietly, listening to the mingling sounds of wind through the pines and the
murmuring spring.

My mind becomes clear and open, and worldly thoughts fade away.

Reading the poetry and writings of the ancients,

I am humbled by their lofty spirit — my own path of learning still stretches far ahead.

In the summer of *Xin-Chou year* (1961), while residing in Nanchuan,
I recorded these few lines as a reminder and encouragement to myself.

原文（bottom section – notes and annotation）

補註：「水東詩」為南唐李煜所作，
「丁香花」句出自宋人辛棄疾。

此頁所錄，乃昔日讀書時之筆記。
後因友人相詢，遂錄於此，以備參考。

美國舊金山第二大道 441 號
1962年7月23日 寄自南川
自序於再閱之後

English Translation

Notes:

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441 Second Avenue, San Francisco
Sent from Nanchuan, July 23, 1962
Revised upon rereading.

Summary

This page is a **personal philosophical reflection and diary entry**, mixing Confucian and Daoist values.

It praises purity, humility, and perseverance in scholarship.

The writer frequently cites classical thinkers, showing literary education and introspective thought — a blend of *moral cultivation*, *artistic spirit*, and *self-discipline*.

(Miscellaneous Notes on Escaping the Dust)

In ancient times, there were teachers who willingly embraced a life of simplicity and purity. They cultivated both knowledge and virtue deeply. If students such as It and his peers emulate this, their learning will surely progress daily. The phrase 'untainted by dust' does not mean to withdraw from the world, but to maintain a pure, untroubled heart — even amidst the noise of the marketplace.

Harsen once said: 'To establish one's will as the root and nurture one's nature first — if one can persist, then even if faced by ten thousand opponents, one will go forward undaunted.'

Xie Baopu also remarked: 'The essence of study lies in tranquility; only within stillness can thought arise, and through thought, true understanding emerge.' Indeed, these words are not empty.

This compilation of miscellaneous reflections is written both as self-admonition and as encouragement for those who follow — to hold steadfastly to integrity and purity.

At dusk, I sit quietly, listening to the mingling sounds of wind through the pines and the murmuring spring. My mind becomes clear and open, and worldly thoughts fade away. Reading the poetry and writings of the ancients, I am humbled by their lofty spirit — my own path of learning still stretches far ahead.

In the summer of Xin-Chou year (1961), while residing in Nanchuan, I recorded these few lines as a reminder and encouragement to myself.

Notes: The 'Water East Poem' was written by Li Yu of the Southern Tang. The line 'Lilacs bloom, their fragrance faint as memories' originates from the Song poet Xin Qiji. These notes were originally written during my years of study. Later, as friends inquired about these reflections, I recopied them here for reference.

441 Second Avenue, San Francisco — Sent from Nanchuan, July 23, 1962. Revised upon rereading

Historical and Literary Commentary /

1. (Li Yu, 937–978 CE) — the last ruler of the Southern Tang dynasty, also a renowned poet. His works combine royal melancholy with lyrical sensitivity, making him one of China's most influential poets of personal emotion.
2. (Xin Qiji, 1140–1207 CE) — a major poet of the Southern Song dynasty, known for blending patriotism with rich emotional imagery. His mention of lilacs symbolizes both nostalgia and resilience.
3. (Xin-Chou) Year — one of the sixty-year cycle designations in the traditional Chinese calendar. The year mentioned here corresponds to 1961.
4. (Nanchuan) — a historical county located in Chongqing, China. It has long been a retreat for scholars and poets seeking quiet reflection.
5. “ ” — literally “unstained by dust,” is a phrase drawn from Buddhist and Confucian imagery, representing purity of mind amidst worldly chaos.