



天书秘境 (2016)

(上) 揭开《周易》的神秘面纱

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In 1193 AD,

A guest suddenly came to the home of the famous philosopher Zhu Xi.

He walks in a hurry,

Looks very anxious to see Zhu Xi,

This guest is not an outsider,

Instead, he followed Zhu Xi's proud disciple Cai Yuanding for 40 years.

Cai Yuan will be appointed by Zhu Xi,

I went to Sichuan thousands of miles away to find two patterns,

There is no text in these two pictures,

Only circles and black dots,

公元1193年,

著名理学家朱熹的家中突然来了一个客人,

他行色匆匆,

看样子很着急见朱熹,

这个客人并不是外人,

而是跟随朱熹40年之久的得意弟子蔡元定。

蔡元定受朱熹的指派,

远赴千里之外的四川寻找两张图案,

这两张图没有任何文字,

只有圆圈和黑点,

公元 (gōng yuán) CE (Common Era); Christian Era; AD (Anno Domini).

理学家 (lǐ xué jiā) scholar of the rationalist school of Neo-Confucianism 理学 (lǐ xué). 朱熹 (zhū xī) Zhu Xi or Chu Hsi (1130-1200), also known as Master Zhu 朱子, Song dynasty Confucian writer and propagandist, founder of neo-Confucianism.

行色匆匆 (xíng sè cōng cōng) hurried; in a haste.

看样子 (kàn yàng zi) it seems; it looks as if.

外人 (wài rén) outsider; foreigner; stranger.

而是 (ér shì) rather. 跟随 (gēn suí) to follow. 年之久 (nián zhī jiǔ) period of ... years. 弟子 (dì zǐ) disciple; follower. 蔡 (cài) surname Cai.

指派 (zhǐ pài) to assign; to appoint; assignment.

远赴 (yuǎn fù) to travel to (a distant place). 千里之外 (qiān lǐ zhī wài) thousand miles distant. 四川 (sì chuān) Sichuan province (Szechuan) in southwest China, abbr. 川 or 蜀, capital Chengdu 成都. 寻找 (xún zhǎo) to seek; to look for. 图案 (tú àn) design; pattern.

文字 (wén zì) character; script; writing; written language; writing style; phraseology.

圆圈 (yuán quān) circle.

It is said that this is a wordless book that exposes the mysteries of mankind.

据说这是揭露人类奥秘的无字天书。

据说 (jù shuō) it is said that; reportedly. 揭露 (jiē lù) to expose; to unmask; to ferret out; to disclose; disclosure. 人类 (rén lèi) humanity; human race; mankind. 奥秘 (ào mì) secret; mystery. 天书 (tiān shū) imperial edict; heavenly book (superstition); obscure or illegible writing; double dutch.

When it comes to classic Chinese philosophical works,

论及到中国古代经典哲学著作时,

论及 (lùn jí) to make reference to; to write about. 古代 (gǔ dài) ancient times; olden times. 经典 (jīng diǎn) the classics; scriptures; classical; classic (example, case etc); typical. 哲学 (zhé xué) philosophy. 著作 (zhù zuò) to write; literary work; book; article; writings.

I have to mention a book,

有一本书不得不提,

It is known as the traditional Chinese thought and culture,

它被誉为中国传统思想文化中,

誉 (yù) to praise; to acclaim; reputation. 传统 (chuán tǒng) tradition; traditional; convention; conventional. 思想 (sī xiǎng) thought; thinking; idea; ideology.

The theoretical roots of natural philosophy and humanistic practice,

自然哲学与人文实践的理论根源,

人文 (rén wén) humanities; human affairs; culture. 实践 (shí jiàn) practice; to put into practice; to live up to (a promise); to carry out (a project). 理论 (lǐ lùn) theory; to argue; to take notice of. 根源 (gēn yuán) origin; root (cause).

This book is "The Book of Changes",

这本书就是《周易》,

周易 (zhōu yì) another name for Book of Changes (I Ching) 易经 (yì jīng).

It is the crystallization of the intellectual wisdom of the ancient Han people,

它是古代汉族思想智慧的结晶,

汉族 (hàn zú) Han ethnic group. 智慧 (zhì huì) wisdom; knowledge; intelligent; intelligence. 结晶 (jié jīng) to crystallize; crystallization; crystal; crystalline; (fig.) the fruit (of labor etc).

Known as the "source of the avenue".

被誉为“大道之源”。

大道 (dà dào) main street; avenue. 源 (yuán) root; source; origin.

No matter the way of Confucius and Mencius,

无论孔孟之道,

孔孟之道 (kǒng mèng zhī dào) the teaching of Confucius and Mencius.

Lao Zhuang's theory,

老庄学说,

老庄 (lǎo zhuāng) Laozi and Zhuangzi (or Lao-tze and Chuang-tze), the founders of Daoism. 学说 (xué shuō) theory; doctrine.

Or "Sun Tzu Art of War",

还是《孙子兵法》,

孙子兵法 (sūn zǐ bīng fǎ) "Art of War", one of the Seven Military Classics of ancient China 武经七书 (wǔ jīng qī shū), written by Sun Tzu 孙子 (sūn zǐ).

Or the "Huangdi Nei Jing",

抑或是《黄帝内经》,

抑 (yì) to restrain; to restrict; to keep down; or. 或是 (huò shì) or; either one or the other. 黄帝内经 (huáng dì nèi jīng) The Yellow Emperor's Internal Canon, medical text c. 300 BC.

All are closely related to the Book of Changes.

无不和《易经》有着密切的联系。

不和 (bù hé) not to get along well; to be on bad terms; to be at odds; discord. 易经 (yì jīng) The Book of Changes ("I Ching"). 有着 (yǒu zhe) to have; to possess. 密切 (mì qiè) close; familiar; intimate; closely (related); to foster close ties; to pay close attention.

This strange book full of mystery,

这部充满了神秘色彩的奇书，

充满 (chōng mǎn) full of; brimming with; very full; permeated. 神秘 (shén mì) mysterious; mystery. 色彩 (sè cǎi) tint; coloring; coloration; (fig.) flavor; character.

There has been an endless stream of researchers since ancient times,

从古至今研究者络绎不绝，

古 (gǔ) ancient; old; paleo-. 至今 (zhì jīn) so far; to this day; until now. 研究者 (yán jiū zhě) investigator; researcher. 络绎不绝 (luò yì bù jué) continuously; in an endless stream (idiom).

Except for Confucius, the founder of the Confucian school,

其中研究的集大成者除了儒家学派的创始人孔子外，

儒家 (rú jiā) Confucian school, founded by Confucius 孔子 (kǒng zǐ) (551-479 BC) and Mencius 孟子 (mèng zǐ) (c. 372-c. 289 BC). 学派 (xué pài) school of thought. 创始人 (chuàng shǐ rén) creator; founder; initiator. 孔子 (kǒng zǐ) Confucius (551-479 BC), Chinese thinker and social philosopher, also known as 孔夫子 (kǒng fū zǐ).

That's Zhu Xi, a representative of the Song Agency School,

那就属宋代理学派的代表朱熹，

属 (shǔ) category; genus (taxonomy); family members; dependents; to belong to; subordinate to; affiliated with; be born in the year of (one of the 12 animals); to be; to prove to be; to constitute. 宋 (sòng) surname Song; the Song dynasty (960-1279); also Song of the Southern dynasties 南朝宋 (420-479). 代理 (dài lǐ) to act on behalf of sb in a responsible position; to act as an agent or proxy; surrogate; (computing) proxy. 代表 (dài biǎo) representative; delegate; to represent; to stand for; on behalf of; in the name of.

The influence of his academic thinking is second only to Confucius,

其学术思想产生的影响仅次于孔子，

学术 (xué shù) learning; science; academic. 产生 (chǎn shēng) to arise; to come into being; to come about; to give rise to; to bring into being; to bring about; to produce; to engender; to generate; to appear; appearance; emergence; generation; production; yield. 仅次于 (jǐn cì yú) second only to...; (in second place) preceded only by...

It was once known as "Ashen".

曾被称为“亚圣”。

曾 (céng) once; already; ever (in the past); former; previously; (past tense marker used before verb or clause). 称为 (chēng wéi) called; to call sth (by a name); to name. 亚圣 (yà shèng) Second Sage, traditional title of Mencius 孟子 (mèng zǐ) in Confucian studies.

Zhu Xi's contribution to the study of Yi is to Yili,

朱熹对易学的贡献是对义理、

易学 (yì xué) study of the Book of Changes 易经 (yì jīng). 贡献 (gòng xiàn) to contribute; to dedicate; to devote; contribution. 义理 (yì lǐ) doctrine (esp. religious); argumentation (in a speech or essay).

Image and Number and Yi Graphics,

象数及易图学，

All have made comprehensive and outstanding development.

皆作了全面而突出的发展。

皆 (jiē) all; each and every; in all cases. 全面 (quán miàn) all-around; comprehensive; total; overall. 突出 (tū chū) prominent; outstanding; to give prominence to; to protrude; to project.

He thinks "Yi" is the book of divination,

他认为《易》是卜筮之书，

卜筮 (bǔ shì) divination.

Once did “The Original Meaning of Zhouyi”,

曾做《周易本义》，

本义 (běn yì) original meaning; literal sense.

Come to return to the original features of Zhouyi.

来还《周易》的本来面目。

本来面目 (běn lái miàn mù) true colors; true features.

And it has been more than 2,000 years since “Zhou Yi” came into being to the Song Dynasty.

而《周易》自产生到宋朝已有2000多年，

宋朝 (sòng cháo) Song Dynasty (960-1279); also Song of Southern dynasties 南朝宋 (420-479).

Why does Zhu Xi claim to be able to restore the original features of Zhouyi?

为何朱熹自称能够还原《周易》的本来面目呢？

为何 (wèi hé) why. 自称 (zì chēng) to call oneself; to claim to be; to profess; to claim a title. 还原 (huán yuán) to restore to the original state; to reconstruct (an event); reduction (chemistry).

“Book of Changes” is also called “Book of Changes”,

《周易》又称《易经》，

又称 (yòu chēng) also known as.

There are different explanations about it in history,

历史上关于它的解释众说纷纭，

历史上 (lì shǐ shàng) historical; in history. 众说纷纭 (zhòng shuō fēn yún) opinions differ (idiom).

But there are two main types,

但归纳起来主要有两种，

归纳 (guī nà) to sum up; to summarize; to conclude from facts; induction (method of deduction in logic).

One thinks that “The Book of Changes” is the book of the Zhou Dynasty.

一种认为《周易》是周代占筮之书，

周代 (zhōu dài) Zhou dynasty (1046-221 BC). 占 (zhàn) to take possession of; to occupy; to take up. 筮 (shì) divine by stalk.

One thinks that Zhouyi is a book about change.

一种认为《周易》是讲变化的书。

There were two other works on the same name as it in history before the Zhou Dynasty.

史载在周代以前还有两本著作与它齐名，

载 (zǎi) to record in writing; to carry (i.e. publish in a newspaper etc); Taiwan pr. (zài); year. 齐名 (qí míng) equally famous.

One is “Lianshan”,

一个是《连山》，

连山 (lián shān) Lianshan district of Huludao city 葫芦岛市, Liaoning.

Another “Return to Tiber”,

另一个《归藏》，

另一 (lìng yī) another; the other. 藏 (cáng) to conceal; to hide away; to harbor; to store; to collect.

These three parts are called “Three Changes”.

此三部被称为“三易”。

Because of the loss of “Lianshan” and “Gui Zang”,

因《连山》《归藏》遗失，

遗失 (yí shī) to lose; lost.

Only the “Book of Changes” is left,

只留下《周易》，

After continuous research,	经后人不断研究,	后人 (hòu rén) later generation. 不断 (bù duàn) unceasing; uninterrupted; continuous; constant.
Yi-learning sects coexist,	易学门派并起,	门派 (mén pài) sect; school (group of followers of a particular doctrine).
Its core became the source of Lao Zhuang's thought,	它的核心成为老庄思想 的渊藪,	核心 (hé xīn) core; nucleus. 渊藪 (yuān sǒu) (lit.) gathering place of fish or other creatures; (fig.) haunt; lair; nest; den; hotbed.
Created a unique Chinese philosophy.	造就了独具特色的中国 哲学。	造就 (zào jiù) to bring up; to train; to contribute to; achievements (usually of young people). 独具 (dú jù) to have unique (talent, insight etc). 特色 (tè sè) characteristic; distinguishing feature or quality.
"The Book of Changes" has a lofty position in the history of Chinese culture,	《周易》它在中国文化 史上具有崇高的地位,	文化史 (wén huà shǐ) cultural history. 崇高 (chóng gāo) majestic; sublime. 地位 (dì wèi) position; status; place.
In fact, it is related to such a philosophy.	实际上是跟它的这样的一 种哲理是相关的。	实际上 (shí jì shàng) in fact; in reality; as a matter of fact; in practice. 哲理 (zhé lǐ) philosophic theory; philosophy. 相关 (xiāng guān) related; relevant; pertinent; to be interrelated; (statistics) correlation.
Self-improvement,	自强不息,	自强不息 (zì qiáng bù xī) to strive unremittingly; self-improvement.
Honesty,	厚德载物,	厚德载物 (hòu dé zài wù) with great virtue one can take charge of the world (idiom).
This is actually from what we call the "Xiang Zhuan" of "The Book of Changes",	这个实际上就是来自于 我们所说的《周易》的 《易传》的《象传》,	易传 (yì zhuàn) Yi Zhuan, commentary on the "Book of Changes" or "I Ching" 易经 (yì jīng).
It finally gained a very high status,	它最后获得了很崇高的 地位,	
It has something to do with such a value of care.	跟它的这样的一种价值 的关怀是有关系的。	价值 (jià zhí) value; worth; fig. values (ethical, cultural etc). 关怀 (guān huái) care; solicitude; to show care for; concerned about; attentive to.
"Yi" has a biography,	《易》有传,	
Known as "Ten Wings",	世称“十翼”,	称 (chēng) to weigh; to state; to name; name; appellation; to praise. 翼 (yì) wing; area surrounding the bullseye of a target; to assist; one of the 28 constellations of Chinese astronomy; old variant of 翊.
It is the wings of the Book of Changes.	也就是《易经》的羽 翼。	也就是 (yě jiù shì) that is; i.e.. 羽翼 (yǔ yì) wing; (fig.) assistant.
7 kinds of 10 articles in Yi Zhuan,	《易传》7种10篇,	

The legend was made by Confucius,

Confucius was the first person who stripped off his coat of divination in Zhouyi and discovered the great philosophical connotation of Zhouyi.

After more than 1,000 years, many people have done research on Zhouyi.

But none of them have any outstanding results.

Zhu Xi's philosophical thought was inherited from the Northern Song Confucian Cheng Yi,

Known as "Cheng Zhu" in the world.

Zhu Xi's "Yi" study is different from Cheng Yi.

He advocates starting from the original,

Restore the original face of "Yi",

As a latecomer to the study of Yi,

Want to surpass the predecessors,

Without the magic weapon to win, it is difficult to achieve something.

传说为孔子所作,

孔子是第一个剥掉《周易》卜筮外衣而发现《周易》巨大哲学内涵的人。

此后1000多年也有不少大家对《周易》进行过研究,

但都未有何突出的成果。

朱熹的哲学思想继承北宋理学家程颐,

世称“程朱”。

而朱熹的《易》学思想则有异于程颐,

他推崇从本原出发,

还原《易》的本来面目,

而作为研究《易》的后来者,

想要超越前人,

没有制胜的法宝是很难有所成就的。

传说 (chuán shuō) legend; folklore; to repeat from mouth to mouth; they say that....

剥掉 (bō diào) to peel off; to strip off. 外衣 (wài yī) outer clothing; semblance; appearance. 巨大 (jù dà) huge; immense; very large; tremendous; gigantic; enormous. 内涵 (nèi hán) meaningful content; implication; connotation (semantics); inner qualities (of a person).

此后 (cǐ hòu) after this; afterwards; hereafter. 不少 (bù shǎo) many; a lot; not few.

未有 (wèi yǒu) is not; has never been; never occurring; unprecedented. 成果 (chéng guǒ) result; achievement; gain; profit.

继承 (jì chéng) to inherit; to succeed to (the throne etc); to carry on (a tradition etc). 北宋 (běi sòng) the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127). 程颐 (chéng yí) Cheng Yi (1033-1107), Song neo-Confucian scholar.

异 (yì) different; other; hetero-; unusual; strange; surprising; to distinguish; to separate; to discriminate.

推崇 (tuī chóng) to esteem; to think highly of; to accord importance to; to revere.

作为 (zuò wéi) one's conduct; deed; activity; accomplishment; achievement; to act as; as (in the capacity of); qua; to view as; to look upon (sth as); to take sth to be.

超越 (chāo yuè) to surpass; to exceed; to transcend. 前人 (qián rén) predecessor; forebears; the person facing you.

胜 (shèng) victory; success; to beat; to defeat; to surpass; victorious; superior to; to get the better of; better than; surpassing; superb (of vista); beautiful (scenery); wonderful (view); (Taiwan pr. (shèng)) able to bear; equal to (a task). 法宝 (fǎ bǎo) Buddha's teaching; Buddhist monk's apparel, staff etc; (Daoism) magic weapon; talisman; fig. specially effective device; magic wand. 有所 (yǒu suǒ) somewhat; to some extent. 成就 (chéng jiù) accomplishment; success; achievement; to achieve (a result); to create; to bring about.

By chance,

一次**偶然**的机会，

偶然 (òu rán) incidentally; occasional; occasionally; by chance; randomly.

Zhu Xi heard that there are two mysterious patterns in Sichuan,

朱熹**听说**四川一带有**两幅**神秘的图案，

听说 (tīng shuō) to hear (sth said); one hears (that); hearsay; listening and speaking. **一带** (yī dài) region; district. **幅** (fú) width; roll; classifier for textiles or pictures.

These two patterns can help him find the true face of Zhouyi.

这两幅图案能够帮助他找到《周易》的本来面目。

In 1193 AD,

公元1193年，

The famous philosopher Zhu Xi sent his disciple Cai Yuanding to the Three Gorges to enter Shu in person.

著名理学家朱熹**派**他的门徒蔡元定**亲自**远赴**三峡**入蜀，

派 (pài) clique; school; group; faction; to dispatch; to send; to assign; to appoint; pi (Greek letter Ππ); the circular ratio pi = 3.1415926; (loanword) pie. **亲自** (qīn zì) personally; in person; oneself. **三峡** (sān xiá) Three Gorges on the Chang Jiang or Yangtze, namely: Qutang Gorge 瞿塘峡 (qú táng xiá), Wuxia Gorge 巫峡 (wū xiá) and Xiling Gorge 西陵峡 (xī líng xiá); Sanxia or Sanhsia town in New Taipei City 新北市 (xīn běi shì), Taiwan. **蜀** (shǔ) short name for Sichuan 四川 (sì chuān) province; one of the Three Kingdoms 三国 (sān guó) after the fall of the Han dynasty.

Ask for these two patterns.

求来这两张图案。

These two mysterious patterns with only black and white dots,

这两张只有**黑白**点的神秘图案，

黑白 (hēi bái) black and white; right and wrong; monochrome.

It is Hetu Luoshu.

就是河图**洛书**。

洛 (luò) surname Luo; old name of several rivers (in Henan, Shaanxi, Sichuan and Anhui).

Hetu and Luoshu are two mysterious patterns handed down in ancient China.

河图与洛书是中国古代**流传**下来的**两幅**神秘图案，

流传 (liú chuán) to spread; to circulate; to hand down.

It has always been considered the origin of Heluo culture,

历来被认为是河洛文化的**滥觞**，

历来 (lì lái) always; throughout (a period of time); (of) all-time. **滥觞** (làn shāng) lit. floating wine goblets on a stream; the origin (of some phenomenon).

The source of ancient Chinese philosophy.

中国古代哲学思想的**源头**。

源头 (yuán tóu) source; fountainhead.

Due to the limitation of knowledge,

由于认识**程度**的**局限**，

程度 (chéng dù) degree (level or extent); level. **局限** (jú xiàn) to limit; to confine; to restrict sth within set boundaries.

Many people often refer to its mythology as the “Universal Rubik’s Cube”,

很多人常将其**神话**成“**宇宙魔方**”，

神话 (shén huà) legend; fairy tale; myth; mythology. **宇宙** (yǔ zhòu) universe; cosmos. **魔方** (mó fāng) Rubik’s cube; magic cube.

It can educate the people,

它可以**教化**民众，

教化 (jiào huà) to enlighten; to civilize; to indoctrinate; to train (an animal). **民众** (mín zhòng) populace; masses; the people.

Know nature,

认识自然,

Grasp the laws of heaven and earth,

把握天地之规律,

把握 (bǎ wò) to grasp (also fig.); to seize; to hold; assurance; certainty; sure (of the outcome). **天地** (tiān dì) heaven and earth; world; scope; field of activity. **规律** (guī lǜ) rule (e.g. of science); law of behavior; regular pattern; rhythm; discipline.

Get the technology to survive.

获得生存的技术。

生存 (shēng cún) to exist; to survive.

It contains many mysteries of the universe that are not understood by people,

它包含了诸多未被人们理解的宇宙奥秘,

包含 (bāo hán) to contain; to embody; to include. **诸多** (zhū duō) (used for abstract things) a good deal, a lot of. **未** (wèi) not yet; did not; have not; not; 8th earthly branch: 1-3 p.m., 6th solar month (7th July-6th August), year of the Sheep; ancient Chinese compass point: 210°.

As long as people understand the meaning of these black and white,

人们只要明了这些黑白的寓意,

明了 (míng liǎo) to understand clearly; to be clear about; plain; clear; also written 明了 (míng liǎo). **寓意** (yù yì) moral (of a story); lesson to be learned; implication; message; import; metaphorical meaning.

You can go to know astronomy,

就可上知天文,

天文 (tiān wén) astronomy.

Understand geography,

下知地理,

地理 (dì lǐ) geography.

Zhongtong Personnel.

中通人事。

人事 (rén shì) personnel; human resources; human affairs; ways of the world; (euphemism) sexuality; the facts of life.

In 1978,

1978年,

The famous mathematician Mr. Hua Luogeng in an article “A Glimpse of Achievements in Ancient Chinese Mathematics”

著名数学家华罗庚先生在一篇《我国古代数学成就之一瞥》的文章中,

数学家 (shù xué jiā) mathematician. **华罗庚** (huà luó gēng) Hua Luogeng (1910-1985), Chinese number theorist. **我国** (wǒ guó) our country; China. **代数学** (dài shù xué) algebra (as branch of math.). **之一** (zhī yī) one of (sth); one out of a multitude; one (third, quarter, percent etc). **瞥** (piē) to shoot a glance; glance; to appear in a flash.

Imaginative guesses,

极富想象力的猜测,

想象力 (xiǎng xiàng lì) imagination. **猜测** (cāi cè) to guess; to conjecture; to surmise.

Hetu Luoshu may serve as a medium for communication between our earth's civilization and another planet,

河图洛书可能作为我们地球文明和另一个星球交流的媒介,

文明 (wén míng) civilized; civilization; culture. **星球** (xīng qiú) celestial body (e.g. planet, satellite etc); heavenly body. **媒介** (méi jiè) intermediary; vehicle; vector; medium; media.

This shows the important position of Hetu Luoshu in Chinese cultural history.

可见河图洛书在中国文化史上的重要位置。

可见 (kě jiàn) it can clearly be seen (that this is the case); it is (thus) clear; clear; visible. **位置** (wèi zhi) position; place; seat.

At the same time, because of it,

同时也正是因为有了它,

正是 (zhèng shì) (emphasizes that sth is precisely or exactly as stated); precisely; exactly; even; if; just like; in the same way as. **有了** (yǒu le) I've got a solution!; to have a bun in the oven (abbr. for 有了胎 (yǒu le tāi)).

Only then has Yin and Yang,	才有了 阴阳 、	阴阳 (yīn yáng) yin and yang.
Five elements,	五行 、	五行 (wǔ xíng) five phases of Chinese philosophy: wood 木, fire 火, earth 土, metal 金, water 水.
Gossip,	八卦 、	八卦 (bā guà) the eight divinatory trigrams of the Book of Changes 易经 (yì jīng); gossip; gossipy.
Zodiac,	天干地支 、	天干 (tiān gān) the 10 heavenly stems 甲 (jiǎ), 乙 (yǐ), 丙 (bǐng), 丁 (dīng), 戊 (wù), 己 (jǐ), 庚 (gēng), 辛 (xīn), 壬 (rén), 癸 (guǐ), used cyclically in the calendar and as ordinal numbers I, II etc. 地支 (dì zhī) the 12 earthly branches 子 (zǐ), 丑 (chǒu), 寅 (yín), 卯 (mǎo), 辰 (chén), 巳 (sì), 午 (wǔ), 未 (wèi), 申 (shēn), 酉 (yǒu), 戌 (xū), 亥 (hài), used cyclically in the calendar and as ordinal numbers I, II etc.
To have Taoist learning,	才有 道家学问 、	有道 (yǒu dào) to have attained the Way; (of a government or a ruler) enlightened; wise and just. 学问 (xué wèn) learning; knowledge.
The learning of alchemy.	丹道之学。	
China's earliest medical classic "Huangdi Nei Jing",	中国最早的 医学典籍 《黄帝内经》、	医学 (yī xué) medicine; medical science; study of medicine. 典籍 (diǎn jí) ancient books or records.
Traditional Chinese Medicine,	中国传统 中医学 、	中医学 (zhōng yī xué) traditional Chinese medicine; TCM.
Ancient Chinese philosophy,	中国古代哲学思想、	
All the arithmetic theory etc.,	一切术数理论等、	
Both rely on the knowledge system of Hetu Luoshu.	无一不是 依赖于 河图洛书的知识 体系 。	依赖 (yī lài) to depend on; to be dependent on. 体系 (tǐ xì) system; setup.
The contents of Zhouyi and Eight Diagrams currently published by Hetu Luoshu,	目前 由河图洛书 生发 的《周易》《八卦》等内容、	目前 (mù qián) at the present time; currently. 生发 (shēng fā) to emerge and grow; to develop.
It has had a great impact on China and the world.	对中国 乃至 世界都产生了 极大 的影响。	乃至 (nǎi zhì) and even; to go so far as to. 极大 (jí dà) maximum; enormous.
Only the book "Book of Changes",	仅《易经》一书、	
There are now 7 versions in the United States,	现在美国就有7种 版本 、	版本 (bǎn běn) version; edition; release.
Annual sales of more than 100,000 units.	年 销 10万部以上。	销 (xiāo) to melt (metal); to cancel or annul; to sell; to spend; to fasten with a bolt; bolt or pin.
But such a magical book of heaven is also doubted by many people.	而 如此神奇 的天书却也被很多人所怀疑、	如此 (rú cǐ) in this way; so. 神奇 (shén qí) magical; mystical; miraculous.

Some people say it is just a bizarre myth and legend,

Or someone confirms that Hetu Luoshu is fake,

It was forged by Zhu Xi,

Does not exist at all,

Or it is denounced by many people as witchcraft or feudal superstition that is incompatible with science.

Since these two pictures were published in "Zhou Yi Yuan Yi",

It has been debated for a long time in academia.

One theory believes that these two pictures are secretly preserved by ancient Taoism.

There is another school of thought that these two pictures were made by Zhu Xi and the others.

Made up.

Therefore, regarding the generation time of Hetu Luoshu,

Ideological connotation,

Its authenticity,

And the impact on Chinese civilization,

有人说它只是**光怪陆离**的神话传说,

或有人**证实**河图洛书是**假的**,

是朱熹**伪造**的,

根本就不存在,

或被许多人**斥**为与科学**格格不入**的**巫术**或**封建迷信**。

自从这两幅图在《周易本义》中**刊载**出来以后,

在**学术界**一直**争论**了很长时间。

一种**说法**认为这两幅图是古代**道家秘传**保存下来的,

还有一种学派认为这两幅图是朱熹他们**臆造**出来的,

编造出来的。

因此关于河图洛书的产生**年代**、

思想内涵,

它的**真伪**,

以及对华夏文明影响等**这些问题**,

光怪陆离 (guāng guài lù lí) monstrous and multicolored; grotesque and variegated.

证实 (zhèng shí) to confirm (sth to be true); to verify. **假的** (jiǎ de) bogus; ersatz; fake; mock; phoney.

伪造 (wěi zào) to forge; to fake; to counterfeit.

根本 (gēn běn) fundamental; basic; root; simply; absolutely (not); (not) at all. **存在** (cún zài) to exist; to be; existence.

斥 (chì) to blame; to reprove; to reprimand; to expel; to oust; to reconnoiter; (of territory) to expand; saline marsh. **格格不入** (gé gé bù rù) (idiom) inharmonious; incompatible. **巫术** (wū shù) witchcraft. **封建** (fēng jiàn) system of enfeoffment; feudalism; feudal; feudalistic. **迷信** (mí xìn) superstition; to have a superstitious belief (in sth).

自从 (zì cóng) since (a time); ever since. **刊载** (kān zǎi) to publish.

学术界 (xué shù jiè) academic circles; academia. **争论** (zhēng lùn) to argue; to debate; to contend; argument; contention; controversy; debate.

说法 (shuō fa) way of speaking; wording; formulation; one's version (of events); statement; theory; hypothesis; interpretation. **道家** (dào jiā) Daoist School of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC), based on the teachings of Laozi or Lao-tze 老子 (lǎo zǐ) (c. 500 BC-) and Zhuangzi 庄子 (369-286 BC). **秘传** (mì chuán) secretly transmitted; esoteric lore. **保存** (bǎo cún) to conserve; to preserve; to keep; to save (a file etc) (computing).

臆 (yì) feelings; opinion; thoughts.

编造 (biān zào) to compile; to draw up; to fabricate; to invent; to concoct; to make up; to cook up.

年代 (nián dài) a decade of a century (e.g. the Sixties); age; era; period.

真伪 (zhēn wěi) true or bogus; authenticity.

以及 (yǐ jí) as well as; too; and. **华夏** (huá xià) old name for China; Cathay.

It has become an eternal mystery in the history of Chinese civilization.

Hetu Luoshu is an inexplicable wordless book,

Since ancient times, there have been many unanswered questions surrounding the Hetu Luoshu.

There have been divergent opinions on its origin and original meaning for thousands of years,

What exactly is Hetu Luoshu?

Where does it come from?

What is the mystery hidden in it?

Regarding the record of Hetu Luoshu,

The words of Heluo were first seen in “Shangshu-Gu Ming”.

“Dayu,

Yiyu,

Celestial sphere,

River map,

In the Eastern Order”,

Zheng Xuan, a scholar of Eastern Han dynasty, made a commentary for Shang Shu,

There is the word Luo Shu,

It shows that Zheng Xuan has seen records about Luoshu from Shangshu.

成为**中华文明史上**的一个**千古之谜**。

河图洛书是**难解**的无字天书，

自古以来围绕着河图洛书还有许多**悬而未决**的问题，

对其**渊源**和**原始**本义**千百年**来众说纷纭，

河图洛书究竟是什么？

它**来源**哪里？

究竟有何奥秘**隐藏**其中？

关于河图洛书的**记载**，

河洛之词最早见于《**尚书·顾命**》。

“**大玉**、

夷玉、

天球、

河图，

在东序”，

东汉经学家**郑玄**为《**尚书**》作注道，

有洛书二字，

说明郑玄从《**尚书**》中**看到**过关于洛书的**记载**。

中华 (zhōng huá) China (alternate formal name). **史上** (shǐ shàng) in history. **千古** (qiān gǔ) for all eternity; throughout all ages. **谜** (mèi) see 谜儿 (mèi r), riddle.

难解 (nán jiě) hard to solve; hard to dispel; hard to understand; hard to undo.

自古以来 (zì gǔ yǐ lái) since ancient times. **围绕** (wéi rào) to revolve around; to center on (an issue). **悬而未决** (xuán ér wèi jué) pending a decision; hanging in the balance.

渊源 (yuān yuán) origin; source; relationship. **原始** (yuán shǐ) first; original; primitive; original (document etc). **百年** (bǎi nián) hundred years; century; lifetime.

来源 (lái yuán) source (of information etc); origin.

隐藏 (yǐn cáng) to hide; to conceal; to mask; to shelter; to harbor (i.e. keep sth hidden); to hide oneself; to lie low; to nestle; hidden; implicit; private; covert; recessed (lighting).

记载 (jì zǎi) to write down; to record; written account.

尚书 (shàng shū) same as 书经 (shū jīng) Book of History. **顾** (gù) to look after; to take into consideration; to attend to. **命** (mìng) life; fate; order or command; to assign a name, title etc.

玉 (yù) jade.

夷 (yí) non-Han people, esp. to the East of China; barbarians; to wipe out; to exterminate; to tear down; to raze.

天球 (tiān qiú) celestial sphere.

东汉 (dōng hàn) Eastern or later Han dynasty, 25-220. **学家** (xué jiā) scholar. **郑玄** (zhèng xuán) Zheng Xuan (127-200), late Han scholar.

中看 (zhōng kàn) pleasant to the eye; Taiwan pr. (zhòng kàn).

And from the early literature,

而从**早期**的**文献**中，

早期 (zǎo qī) early period; early phase; early stage. **文献** (wén xiàn) document.

“The Analects”,

《**论语**》、

论语 (lún yǔ) The Analects of Confucius 孔子 (kǒng zǐ).

“tube”,

《**管子**》、

管子 (guǎn zǐ) Guanzi or Guan Zhong 管仲 (-645 BC), famous politician of Qi 齐国 of Spring and Autumn period; Guanzi, classical book containing writings of Guan Zhong and his school.

“Book of Rites” has separate descriptions,

《**礼记**》**分别**都有**记述**，

礼记 (lǐ jì) Classic of Rites. **分别** (fēn bié) to part or leave each other; to distinguish; difference; in different ways; differently; separately or individually. **记述** (jì shù) to write an account (of events).

The most detailed explanation comes from Zhu Xi’s “Zhou Yi Yuan Yi”,

而**最为**详细的解释是来自于朱熹的《周易本义》，

最为 (zuì wéi) the most.

For the first time, he juxtaposed Hetu Luoshu,

他**第一次**把河图洛书**并列**开来，

第一次 (dì yī cì) the first time; first; number one. **并列** (bìng liè) to stand side by side; to be juxtaposed.

Place it at the beginning of the volume.

将其**置于**卷首。

置于 (zhì yú) to place; to put (at or in a position); to be located. **卷** (juàn) scroll; book; volume; chapter; examination paper; classifier for books, paintings; volume, scroll.

“Xi Ci Zhuan” says “He Chutu,

《**系辞传**》曰“**河出图**，

系 (jì) to tie; to fasten; to button up. **辞** (cí) to resign; to dismiss; to decline; to take leave; ballad (archaic poetic genre); variant of 词 (cí). **曰** (yuē) to speak; to say.

Luo published books,

洛出书，

出书 (chū shū) to publish books.

The saint does it”.

圣人则之”。

圣人 (shèng rén) saint; sage; refers to Confucius 孔子 (kǒng zǐ); the current reigning Emperor.

Later generations explained that the river map came from the Yellow River,

后人解释河图来自于黄河，

Luoshu comes from Luoshui,

洛书来自于洛水，

The saints followed suit.

圣贤们**纷纷**效**仿**学习。

圣贤 (shèng xián) a sage; wise and holy man; virtuous ruler; Buddhist lama; wine. **纷纷** (fēn fēn) one after another; in succession; one by one; continuously; diverse; in profusion; numerous and confused; pell-mell. **效仿** (xiào fǎng) see 仿效 (fǎng xiào).

Since the Yellow River and Luoshui have created such mysterious patterns,

既然黄河和洛水**创造**出如此神秘的图案，

创造 (chuàng zào) to create; to bring about; to produce; to set (a record).

Do these two locations hide the passwords for these two patterns?

那么这两个地点是否**隐藏**了这两幅图案的密码呢？

Located on the right bank of China's Mother River,

There is a tributary with clear water,

Continuously throughout the year,

This is Luohe.

It originated in Zhongling Mountain in the northwest of Luonan County, Shaanxi Province.

To the east is popular in Henan Lushi,

Luoning,

Yiyang and other counties,

After receiving the Yi River, a tributary in Yanshi,

Also known as the Yiluo River,

Then go to Gongyi to join the Yellow River.

The Luo River Basin is one of the birthplaces of Chinese civilization.

The vast area at the confluence of the Yellow River and Luohe is called the Heluo area.

This area is the source of the name "China",

位居中国母亲河的右岸，

有一条支流水质清澈，

一年四季源源不断，

这就是洛河。

它发源于陕西省洛南县西北部的冢岭山，

往东流行河南的卢氏、

洛宁、

宜阳等县，

至偃师境内接纳支流伊河之后，

又称为伊洛河，

再到巩义汇入黄河。

洛河流域是华夏文明的发源地之一，

黄河洛河交汇处的广大地区别称为河洛地区，

这一地区是“中国”名称的来源，

位居 (wèi jū) to be located at. 岸 (àn) bank; shore; beach; coast.

流水 (liú shuǐ) running water; (business) turnover. 清澈 (qīng chè) clear; limpid.

一年四季 (yī nián sì jì) all year round. 源源不断 (yuán yuán bù duàn) a steady flow (idiom); an unending stream.

洛河 (luò hé) name of several rivers; North Luo river, tributary of Wei river 渭河 (wèi hé) in Shaanxi.

源于 (yuán yú) has its origins in. 陕西省 (shǎn xī shěng) Shaanxi Province (Shensi) in northwest China, abbr. 陕 (shǎn), capital Xi'an 西安 (xī ān). 洛南县 (luò nán xiàn) Luonan County in Shangluo 商洛 (shāng luò), Shaanxi. 西北部 (xī běi bù) northwest part. 冢 (zhǒng) mound; burial mound; senior (i.e. eldest child or senior in rank). 岭 (lǐng) mountain range; mountain ridge.

河南 (hé nán) Henan province (Honan) in central China, abbr. 豫, capital Zhengzhou 郑州 (zhèng zhōu). 卢氏 (lú shì) Lushi county in Sanmenxia 三门峡 (sān mén xiá), Henan.

洛宁 (luò níng) Luoning county in Luoyang 洛阳, Henan.

宜阳 (yí yáng) Yiyang county in Luoyang 洛阳, Henan. 县 (xiàn) county.

偃师 (yǎn shī) Yanshi county level city in Luoyang 洛阳, Henan. 境内 (jìng nèi) within the borders; internal (to a country, province, city etc); domestic. 接纳 (jiē nà) to admit (to membership). 支流 (zhī liú) tributary (river).

巩义 (gǒng yì) Gongyi county level city in Zhengzhou 郑州 (zhèng zhōu), Henan. 汇入 (huì rù) to flow into; to converge (of river); (computing) to import (data).

河流 (hé liú) river. 域 (yù) field; region; area; domain (taxonomy). 发源地 (fā yuán dì) place of origin; birthplace; source.

交汇处 (jiāo huì chù) confluence (of two rivers); junction (of roads); (transport) interchange. 广大 (guǎng dà) (of an area) vast or extensive; large-scale; widespread; (of people) numerous. 地区 (dì qū) local; regional; district (not necessarily formal administrative unit); region; area; as suffix to city name, means prefecture or county (area administered by a prefecture-level city or county level city).

The legend of Hetu Luoshu also comes from this.

The Heluo area with Luoyang as the center is the central area where the Chinese civilization originated and formed.

So Hetu Luoshu is here.

“Book of Changes” is a very famous book,

There is such a sentence in the article “Xci” on the Book of Changes,

“He produced a picture,

Luo published books,

The saints”,

This defines the location of publishing pictures and books.

The river map is shown in the Yellow River.

Luo Shu is what came out of Luoshui.

Mengjin County, Luoyang City, located in the hinterland of the Central Plains,

There is a temple built in 348 AD, Longma Negitu Temple,

It is to commemorate the achievements of Fuxi, the “ancestor of humanities”,

而河图洛书的传说也来源于此。

以洛阳为中心的河洛地区是华夏文明起源和形成的中心地区，

因此河图洛书就发生在这里。

《易经》是很有名的一本书，

《易经》上面的《系辞》这一篇文章里边有这样一句话，

“河出图，

洛出书，

圣人则之”，

这就界定了出图和出书的位置。

黄河里面出的就是河图，

洛水里边出的就是洛书。

地处中原腹地的洛阳市孟津县，

有一座始建于公元348年的寺庙龙马负图寺，

它是为感念“人文之祖”伏羲的功绩，

来源于 (lái yuán yú) to originate in.

洛阳 (luò yáng) Luoyang prefecture-level city in Henan, an old capital from pre-Han times. 中心 (zhōng xīn) center; heart; core. 起源 (qǐ yuán) origin; to originate; to come from. 形成 (xíng chéng) to form; to take shape.

面的 (miàn dì) abbr. of 面包车的士 (miàn bāo chē dī shì); minivan taxi. 里边 (lǐ bian) inside. 一句话 (yī jù huà) in a word; in short.

这就 (zhè jiù) immediately; at once. 界定 (jiè dìng) definition; to delimit.

地处 (dì chǔ) to be located at; to be situated in. 中原 (zhōng yuán) Central Plain, the middle and lower regions of the Yellow river, including Henan, western Shandong, southern Shanxi and Hebei. 腹地 (fù dì) hinterland; interior; outback. 洛阳市 (luò yáng shì) Luoyang prefecture-level city in Henan, an old capital from pre-Han times. 孟津县 (mèng jīn xiàn) Mengjin county in Luoyang 洛阳, Henan.

始建 (shǐ jiàn) to start building; first built. 寺庙 (sì miào) temple; monastery; shrine. 龙 (lóng) dragon; imperial. 寺 (sì) Buddhist temple; mosque; government office (old).

感念 (gǎn niàn) to recall fondly; to remember with emotion. 祖 (zǔ) ancestor; forefather; grandparents. 伏羲 (fú xī) Fuxi or Fu Hsi, legendary Chinese emperor, trad. 2852-2738 BC, mythical creator of fishing, trapping and writing. 功绩 (gōng jì) feat; contribution; merits and achievements.

The worship place built on the edge of the Yellow River,

在黄河边上建起的祭礼场所，

建 (jiàn) to establish; to found; to set up; to build; to construct. 祭礼 (jì lǐ) sacrificial offerings; worship; religious rite. 场所 (chǎng suǒ) location; place.

Legend has it that Fuxi discovered the river map here.

相传伏羲就在这里发现的河图。

相传 (xiāng chuán) to pass on; to hand down; tradition has it that ...; according to legend.

It's about 7,500 years ago,

距现在大概是7500年左右的时候，

The Fuxi family once led his tribe to thrive along the Yellow River.

伏羲氏曾经带领他的部落在黄河沿岸繁衍生息。

伏羲氏 (fú xī shì) Fuxi or Fu Hsi, legendary Chinese emperor 2852-2738 BC, mythical creator of fishing, trapping, and writing. 曾经 (céng jīng) once; already; former; previously; ever; (past tense marker used before verb or clause). 带领 (dài lǐng) to guide; to lead. 部落 (bù luò) tribe. 沿岸 (yán àn) coastal area; littoral or riparian. 繁衍 (fán yǎn) to multiply; to reproduce; to increase gradually in number or quantity. 生息 (shēng xī) to inhabit; to live (in a habitat).

It was said that it was inside a tributary of the Yellow River called Tuhe.

当时传说在黄河的一条支流叫图河里边。

A dragon horse appeared,

出现一个龙马，

Leading horse body,

龙头马身子，

龙头 (lóng tóu) faucet; water tap; bicycle handle bar; chief (esp. of gang); boss; decision maker; (market) leader (of companies); front end of mud-flow; figurehead on prow of dragon boat 龙船. 身子 (shēn zi) body; pregnancy; health.

This monster is eating people on both sides of the river in this picture.

这个怪物在这图河两岸吃人。

怪物 (guài wu) monster; freak; eccentric person. 两岸 (liǎng àn) bilateral; both shores; both sides; both coasts; Taiwan and mainland. 吃人 (chī rén) exploitative; oppressive.

Pretty awesome,

挺厉害，

To harm the people in this area,

祸害这一带老百姓，

祸害 (huò hài) disaster; harm; scourge; bad person; to damage; to harm; to wreck. 老百姓 (lǎo bǎi xìng) ordinary people; the "person in the street".

After Fuxi came to this area,

伏羲治水到这一带以后，

治 (zhì) to rule; to govern; to manage; to control; to harness (a river); to treat (a disease); to wipe out (a pest); to punish; to research.

He wanted to control this dragon horse.

他想办降住了这个龙马。

降 (xiáng) to surrender; to capitulate; to subdue; to tame.

That monster turned out to be a dragon horse in the Yellow River,

那怪物原来是黄河中的龙马，

Seeing Emperor Xi waving his sword standing in front of him,

Busily proclaiming mercy,

Promise not to harm the people in the future.

A few days later, Longma thanked Fuxi for not killing,

Carrying a black and white jade plate from the Yellow River to the Emperor Xi,

People call this jade plate “hetu”.

The story of the Dragon Horse Negative Picture has been passed down from generation to generation among villagers in Leihe Village, Huimeng Town, Mengjin County.

Deduct different versions.

There was also a record in “Shan Hai Jing”,

A dragon-backed beast leapt from the Yellow River,

With wings,

Body criticizes dragon scales,

Carrying a river map,

Dedicated to Fuxi,

看到羲皇挥舞宝剑站在面前，

忙伏地告饶，

承诺以后不再祸害百姓。

几天后龙马感激伏羲不杀之恩，

从黄河里背负着一块有黑白点的玉版献给羲皇，

人们称这块玉版为“河图”。

龙马负图的故事在孟津县会盟镇雷河村村民口中代代相传，

演绎出不同的版本。

而《山海经》中也曾有记载，

从黄河中飞跃出一匹龙背马身的神兽，

生有双翼，

身批龙鳞，

背负河图，

献给伏羲，

羲 (xī) same as Fuxi 伏羲 (fú xī), a mythical emperor; surname Xi. 皇 (huáng) emperor; old variant of 惶 (huáng). 挥舞 (huī wǔ) to brandish; to wave sth. 宝剑 (bǎo jiàn) (double-edged) sword.

伏地 (fú dì) to lie prostrate. 告饶 (gào ráo) to beg for mercy.

承诺 (chéng nuò) to promise; to undertake to do something; commitment. 百姓 (bǎi xìng) common people.

几天 (jǐ tiān) several days. 后龙 (hòu lóng) Houlung town in Miaoli county 苗栗县 (miáo lì xiàn), northwest Taiwan. 感激 (gǎn jī) to be grateful; to appreciate; thankful. 杀 (shā) to kill; to murder; to attack; to weaken or reduce; to smart (dialect); (used after a verb) extremely. 恩 (ēn) favor; grace; kindness.

背负 (bēi fù) to bear; to carry on one's back; to shoulder. 一块 (yī kuài) one block; one piece; one (unit of money); together; in the same place; in company. 献 (xiàn) to offer; to present; to dedicate; to donate; to show; to put on display; worthy person (old).

会盟 (huì méng) meetings conducted by rulers in feudal China for the purpose of formalizing alliances, finalizing treaties. 镇 (zhèn) to press down; to calm; to subdue; to suppress; to guard; garrison; small town; to cool or chill (food or drinks). 雷 (léi) thunder; mine (weapon); (Internet slang) terrifying; terrific. 河村 (hé cūn) Kawamura (name). 村民 (cūn mǐn) villager. 代代相传 (dài dài xiāng chuán) passed on from generation to generation (idiom); to hand down.

演绎 (yǎn yì) (of a story etc) to unfold; to play out; to develop (a technique etc); to enact; (logic) to deduce; to infer.

山海经 (shān hǎi jīng) Classic of Mountain and Sea, probably compiled c. 500 BC-200 BC, contains wide range of geography, mythology, witchcraft, popular customs etc.

飞跃 (fēi yuè) to leap. 匹 (pǐ) classifier for horses, mules etc; Taiwan pr. (pī); ordinary person; classifier for cloth: bolt; horsepower. 背 (bèi) the back of a body or object; to turn one's back; to hide something from; to learn by heart; to recite from memory; unlucky (slang); hard of hearing. 神兽 (shén shòu) mythological animal.

鳞 (lín) scales (of fish).

This is the story of Longma
Negative Diagram.

这就是龙马负图的故事。

Legend has it that the spines
on the back of a dragon's horse
form an image dot by dot,

传说龙马背上的旋毛星星
点点地构成一个图像，

马背 (mǎ bèi) horseback. 旋 (xuàn) to whirl; immediately; variant of 辘 (lù). 星星 (xīng xing) star in the sky. 点点 (diǎn diǎn) point; speck. 构成 (gòu chéng) to constitute; to form; to compose; to make up; to configure (computing). 图像 (tú xiàng) image; picture; graphic.

The first two seven,

前二七，

The next six,

后一六，

Thirty-eight from left,

左三八，

三八 (sān bā) International Women's Day 妇女节 (fù nǚ jié), 8th March; foolish; stupid.

Right forty-nine,

右四九，

Middle fifty,

中五十，

五十 (wǔ shí) fifty.

Called the river map.

称河图。

Fuxi was inspired,

伏羲受到启示，

启示 (qǐ shì) to reveal; to enlighten; enlightenment; revelation; illumination; moral (of a story etc); lesson.

By looking up at astronomy,

通过仰观天文，

仰 (yǎng) to face upward; to look up; to admire; to rely on.

Survey geography,

俯察地理，

俯 (fǔ) to look down; to stoop. 察 (chá) to examine; to inquire; to observe; to inspect; to look into; obvious; clearly evident.

The gossip is created by
combining various material
laws in nature.

结合自然界各种物质规
律而创建了八卦。

结合 (jié hé) to combine; to link; to integrate; binding. 自然界 (zì rán jiè) nature; the natural world. 物质 (wù zhì) matter; substance; material; materialistic.

There are two basic units of the
Bagua symbols created by
Fuxi,

伏羲创作的八卦符号有
两种基本单元，

创作 (chuàng zuò) to create; to produce; to write; creative work; creation. 符号 (fú hào) symbol; mark; sign. 基本 (jī běn) basic; fundamental; main; elementary. 单元 (dān yuán) unit (forming an entity); element; (in a residential building) entrance or staircase.

It is Yin and Yang.

就是阴和阳。

On the basis of yin and yang, it
is divided into two to produce
four elephants,

在阴阳的基础上分为
二产生了四象，

一分为二 (yī fēn wéi èr) one divides into two; to be two-sided; there are two sides to everything; to see both sb's good points and shortcomings (idiom). 四象 (sì xiàng) four divisions (of the twenty-eight constellations 二十八宿 (èr shí bā xiù) of the sky into groups of seven mansions), namely: Azure Dragon 青龙 (qīng lóng), White Tiger 白虎 (bái hǔ), Vermilion Bird 朱雀 (zhū què), Black Tortoise 玄武 (xuán wǔ).

The four elephants are lunar,
sun,

四象是太阴、
太阳、

太阴 (tài yīn) the Moon (esp. in Daoism).

Shaoyin,	少阴、	
Shaoyang.	少阳。	
On the basis of the four elephants,	在四象的基础上,	
And then each produces yin and yang,	再各自生阴生阳,	各自 (gè zì) each; respective; apiece.
Give birth to gossip,	生出八卦,	生出 (shēng chū) to give birth; to grow (whiskers etc); to generate; to produce.
The sequence of hexagrams is one step,	卦序是一乾、	卦 (guà) divinatory diagram; one of the eight divinatory trigrams of the Book of Changes 易经 (yì jīng); one of the sixty-four divinatory hexagrams of the Book of Changes 易经 (yì jīng). 乾 (qián) one of the Eight Trigrams 八卦 (bā guà), symbolizing heaven; male principle; ☰; ancient Chinese compass point: 315° (northwest).
Second exchange,	二兑、	兑 (duì) to cash; to exchange; to add (liquid); to blend; one of the Eight Trigrams 八卦 (bā guà), symbolizing swamp; ☱.
Sanli,	三离、	
Four earthquakes,	四震、	震 (zhèn) to shake; to vibrate; to jolt; to quake; excited; shocked; one of the Eight Trigrams 八卦 (bā guà), symbolizing thunder; ☳.
Wu Xun,	五巽、	巽 (xùn) to obey; one of the Eight Trigrams 八卦 (bā guà), symbolizing wood and wind; ☴; ancient Chinese compass point: 135° (southeast).
Six hurdles,	六坎、	坎 (kǎn) pit; threshold; one of the Eight Trigrams 八卦 (bā guà), symbolizing water; ☵.
Qi Gen,	七艮、	艮 (gèn) one of the Eight Trigrams 八卦 (bā guà), symbolizing mountain; ☶; ancient Chinese compass point: 45° (northeast).
Ba Kun ancients called it the innate gossip.	八坤古人称其为先天八卦。	坤 (kūn) one of the Eight Trigrams 八卦 (bā guà), symbolizing earth; female principle; ☷; ancient Chinese compass point: 225° (southwest). 人称 (rén chēng) person (first person, second person etc in grammar); called; known as. 先天 (xiān tiān) inborn; innate; natural.
After Fuxi created the gossip,	在伏羲创造八卦之后,	
King Zhou Wen overlapped the eight trigrams to form 64 trigrams.	周文王将八卦两两重叠形成了64卦,	周文王 (zhōu wén wáng) King Wen of Zhou state (c. 1152-1056 BC), reigned c. 1099-1056 BC as king of Zhou state, leading figure in building the subsequent Western Zhou dynasty, father of King Wu of Zhou 周武王 (zhōu wǔ wáng) the first Zhou dynasty king. 重叠 (chóng dié) to overlap; to superimpose; to telescope; to run together; to duplicate; one over another; superposition; an overlap; redundancy; reduplication (in Chinese grammar, e.g. 散步 (sàn bù) to have a stroll).

64 hexagrams are the 64 codes of the universe,

The ancients called this hexagram the Houtian Bagua.

About 3000 years ago, the first year of the Western Zhou Dynasty,

When Zhou Gong made rituals and pleasures in Luoyi,

Organized a group of extremely smart cultural people,

The 64 hexagrams played by King Wen,

According to each hexagram and six lines,

Each line is accompanied by text,

Compiled into "Book of Changes",

A total of more than 4900 words.

About 500 years later,

During the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Period,

Confucius's disciples wrote 7 articles in Yi Zhuan,

Combined as "The Book of Changes".

As for the legend of Luoshu, we need to start with Dayu's control of water.

At that time, the world was flooded,

64卦就是宇宙的64个密码,

古人称此卦为后天八卦。

距今约3000年前的西周初年,

周公在成周洛邑制礼作乐时,

组织了一班绝顶聪明的文化人,

把由文王演成的64卦,

依每卦六爻,

每爻都附上文字,

编成《易经》,

共4900多字。

约500年后,

春秋战国时,

孔子的弟子撰成《易传》7篇,

合为《周易》。

至于洛书的传说需从大禹治水说起。

当时天下洪水泛滥,

后天 (hòu tiān) the day after tomorrow; acquired (not innate); a posteriori.

距今 (jù jīn) before the present; (a long period) ago. 年前 (nián qián) before the end of the year; before the new year. 西周 (xī zhōu) Western Zhou (1027-771 BC). 初年 (chū nián) early years.

周公 (zhōu gōng) Duke of Zhou (11th c. BC), son of King Wen of Zhou 周文王 (zhōu wén wáng), played an important role as regent in founding the Western Zhou 西周 (xī zhōu), and is also known as the "God of Dreams". 邑 (yì) city; village. 作乐 (zuò lè) to make merry.

组织 (zǔ zhī) to organize; organization; organized system; nerve; tissue. 绝顶聪明 (jué dǐng cōng míng) extremely bright (idiom).

依 (yī) to depend on; to comply with or listen to sb; according to; in the light of. 爻 (yáo) the solid and broken lines of the eight trigrams 八卦 (bā guà), e.g. ☳.

附上 (fù shàng) attached; included herewith.

编成 (biān chéng) to organize; to put together; to edit.

春秋战国 (chūn qiū zhàn guó) the Spring and Autumn (770-476 BC) and Warring States (475-221 BC) periods.

撰 (zhuàn) to compose; to compile.

合为 (hé wéi) to combine.

至于 (zhì yú) as for; as to; to go so far as to. 大禹 (dà yǔ) Yu the Great (c. 21st century BC) mythical leader who tamed the floods. 说起 (shuō qǐ) to mention; to bring up (a subject); with regard to; as for.

洪水 (hóng shuǐ) deluge; flood. 泛滥 (fàn làn) to be in flood; to overflow (the banks); to inundate; to spread unchecked.

Dayu was ordered to control the water,	大禹 奉命 治水,	奉命 (fèng mìng) to receive orders; to follow orders; to act under orders.
Because I don't understand water conditions,	由于不了解水情,	
Water control failed repeatedly,	治水 屡次 失败,	屡次 (lǚ cì) repeatedly; time and again.
Dayu was also in trouble.	大禹也 陷入 困境。	陷入 (xiàn rù) to sink into; to get caught up in; to land in (a predicament). 困境 (kùn jìng) predicament; plight.
On this day, when Dayu was thinking hard along the Luo River,	这一天当大禹在洛河沿岸 苦苦思索 之时,	苦苦 (kǔ kǔ) strenuously; persistently; hard; painful. 思索 (sī suǒ) to think deeply; to ponder.
A colorful turtle came out of the river,	一只 五彩神龟 从河中 走出 ,	五彩 (wǔ cǎi) five (main) colors (white, black, red, yellow, and blue); multicolored. 龟 (guī) tortoise; turtle. 走出 (zǒu chū) to leave (a room etc); to go out through (a door etc).
The texture on the back is like text,	背上的 纹理 形同文字,	纹理 (wén lǐ) vein lines (in marble or fingerprint); grain (in wood etc). 形同 (xíng tóng) tantamount to; to be like.
Arranged into a set of wonderful patterns,	排列成一组 奇妙 的图案,	奇妙 (qí miào) fantastic; wonderful.
Known as Luo Shu by posterity.	被后人称为洛书。	
Dayu has repeatedly tried to figure out the pattern of the turtle back,	大禹通过对龟背图案的 反复揣摩 ,	反复 (fǎn fù) repeatedly; over and over; to upend; unstable; to come and go; (of an illness) to return. 揣摩 (chuāi mó) to analyze; to try to figure out; to try to fathom.
Sort out 9 aspects of content,	整理出9个方面的内容,	
Have a calendar,	有 历法 、	历法 (lì fǎ) calendar science; calendar system.
Grow grains,	种植 谷物、	种植 (zhòng zhí) to plant; to grow. 谷物 (gǔ wù) cereal; grain.
Enact laws, etc.,	制定 法令等,	制定 (zhì dìng) to draw up; to formulate. 法令 (fǎ lìng) decree; ordinance.
Later, the ancients compiled a scientific code "Hong Fan Pian".	后来 古人 整理出一本 科学法典 《 洪范篇 》。	古人 (gǔ rén) people from ancient times; the ancients; the late (i.e. person who has passed away). 法典 (fǎ diǎn) legal code; statute. 洪 (hóng) flood; big; great. 范 (fàn) pattern; model; example.
Legends give Luoshu a mysterious color,	传说 赋予 洛书神秘的色彩,	赋予 (fù yǔ) to assign; to entrust (a task); to give; to bestow.
But archaeological excavations once again confirmed the existence of Luoshu.	但 考古 发掘再一次 印证 了洛书的存在。	考古 (kǎo gǔ) archaeology. 发掘 (fā jué) to excavate; to explore; (fig.) to unearth; to tap into. 再一次 (zài yī cì) again. 印证 (yìn zhèng) to seal; to confirm; to corroborate; to verify.

In 1977, a piece of Taiyi Nine Palace census was unearthed from the tomb of Ruyinhou of Western Han Dynasty in Shuanggudui, Fuyang County, Anhui Province.

1977年在安徽阜阳县双古堆西汉汝阴侯墓中出土了一件太乙九宫占盘，

安徽 (ān huī) Anhui Province (Anhui) in south central China, abbr. 皖 (wǎn), capital Hefei 合肥 (hé féi). 阜阳 (fù yáng) Fuyang prefecture-level city in Anhui. 堆 (duī) to pile up; to heap up; a mass; pile; heap; stack; large amount. 西汉 (xī hàn) Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-8 AD), also called 前汉 (qián hàn), Former Han Dynasty. 汝 (rǔ) thou. 侯 (hóu) marquis, second of the five orders of ancient Chinese nobility 五等爵位 (wǔ děng jué wèi); nobleman or high official. 墓 (mù) grave; tomb; mausoleum. 出土 (chū tǔ) to dig up; to appear in an excavation; unearthed; to come up out of the ground. 乙 (zhé) turning stroke (in Chinese characters); see also 折 (zhé). 宫 (gōng) palace; temple; castration (as corporal punishment); first note in pentatonic scale. 盘 (pán) plate; dish; tray; board; hard drive (computing); to build; to coil; to check; to examine; to transfer (property); to make over; classifier for food: dish, helping; to coil; classifier for coils of wire; classifier for games of chess.

There is a small disc in the middle of the occupancy plate,

占盘的中间有个小圆盘，

圆盘 (yuán pán) disk.

Draw 4 bisectors across the center of the small disk,

小圆盘过圆心画4条等分线，

圆心 (yuán xīn) center of circle. 等分 (děng fēn) division into equal parts; equipartition. 线 (xiàn) thread; string; wire; line; (after a number) tier (unofficial ranking of a Chinese city).

There is a monarch to 9 people engraved on each end of the bisector,

在每条等分线两端刻有一君对9百姓，

两端 (liǎng duān) both ends (of a stick etc); two extremes.

2 to 8,

2对8，

3 vs. 7 will,

3相对7将，

相对 (xiāng duì) relatively; opposite; to resist; to oppose; relative; vis-a-vis; counterpart.

4 to 6,

4对6，

These figures are surprisingly identical to the layout of “Loshu”.

这些数字惊人地与《洛书》布局完全相同。

惊人 (jīng rén) astonishing. 布局 (bù jú) arrangement; composition; layout; opening (chess jargon).

In June 1987,

1987年6月，

Two more cultural relics with special significance in the history of science and culture were unearthed at the Lingjiatan site in Hanshan County, Anhui.

安徽含山县凌家滩遗址又出土了两件在科学文化史上有着特殊意义的文物，

含山县 (hán shān xiàn) Hanshan county in Chaohu 巢湖 (cháo hú), Anhui. 凌 (líng) to approach; to rise high; thick ice; to insult or maltreat. 滩 (tān) beach; shoal; rapids; classifier for liquids: pool, puddle. 遗址 (yí zhǐ) ruins; historic relics. 特殊 (tè shū) special; particular; unusual; extraordinary. 意义 (yì yì) sense; meaning; significance; importance. 文物 (wén wù) cultural relic; historical relic.

Jade turtle and jade version.

玉龟和玉版。

4 holes were made under it,	它的 下边 做了4个 孔 ,	下边 (xià bian) under; the underside; below. 孔 (kǒng) hole; classifier for cave dwellings.
9 holes were made on it,	上面 做了9个 孔 ,	上面 (shàng miàn) on top of; above-mentioned; also pr. (shàng mian).
5 holes were made on each side,	两边 左右两边各做了5个 孔 ,	两边 (liǎng bian) either side; both sides.
According to calculations,	按照 推算 ,	推算 (tuī suàn) to calculate; to reckon; to extrapolate (in calculation).
This is 4.	这就是4、	
	5	5、
9,	9、	
	5	5、
Heaven and earth travel,	天地 循行 ,	循 (xún) to follow; to adhere to; to abide by.
All directions,	八方 ,	八方 (bā fāng) the eight points of the compass; all directions.
Such a drawing.	这样一个图制。	
	4	4、
	5	5、
9,	9、	
What number is 5?	5是一个什么数字呢?	
It is a kind of knowledge that people still remember in the Han Dynasty.	是古代在 汉代 的时候人们还 记忆 的一种知识,	汉代 (hàn dài) the Han dynasty (206 BC-220 AD). 记忆 (jì yì) to remember; to recall; memory.
Call the emperor to perform the nine palaces,	叫 太医 行九宫,	太医 (tài yī) imperial physician.
That is, the imperial doctor god runs in the nine palace map,	也就是 太医神 在九宫图里边 运行 ,	运行 (yùn xíng) to move along one's course (of celestial bodies etc); (fig.) to function; to be in operation; (of a train service etc) to operate; to run; (of a computer) to run.
One said that it runs in the nine palace map,	一说 在九宫图里边 运行 ,	一说 (yī shuō) an expression of opinion; according to some.
What must be on this picture?	这个图片上一定有什么呢?	
There must be nine palaces,	一定有九宫,	

There are nine palaces, which means there are 9 directions.

有九宫也就是有9个方位,

方位 (fāng wèi) direction; points of the compass; bearing; position; azimuth.

That is to say, there is the picture in Luoshu before Zhu Xi's "Zhou Yi".

也就是有那个在朱熹《周易本义》前面洛书的那张图。

This jade map is the earliest Bagua map in Luoshu,

这幅玉版图是最早的洛书八卦图,

版图 (bǎn tú) domain; territory.

That is the earliest original Luoshu map.

也就是最早的原始洛书图。

The river map can be drawn as 5,

河图可以画成5、

10,

10,

The 5-digit figure in the center,

居于中央的5位图形,

中央 (zhōng yāng) central; middle; center; central authorities (of a state). 图形 (tú xíng) picture; figure; diagram; graph; depiction; graphical.

Luo Shu is wearing 9 shoes,

洛书是戴9履1,

履 (lǚ) shoe; to tread on.

Left 3 Right 7,

左3右7,

24 is the shoulder,

24为肩,

肩 (jiān) shoulder; to shoulder (responsibilities etc).

68 is the foot,

68为足,

Digital structure diagram centered by 5,

以5居中的数位结构图,

数位 (shù wèi) digital. 结构 (jié gòu) structure; composition; makeup; architecture.

They are based on black or white dots,

它们以黑点或白点为基本要素,

它们 (tā men) they (for inanimate objects). 要素 (yào sù) essential factor; key constituent.

Arranged in a matrix in a certain way,

以一定方式排列成矩阵,

方式 (fāng shì) way; manner; style; mode; pattern. 矩阵 (jǔ zhèn) array; matrix (math.).

Form two mysterious patterns,

构成两幅神秘的图案,

It makes future generations feel very troubled,

让后人伤透脑筋,

世人 (shì rén) people (in general); people around the world; everyone. 伤透 (shāng tòu) to break (sb's heart); to cause grief to. 脑筋 (nǎo jīn) brains; mind; head; way of thinking.

Comprehend the mystery.

参悟其中奥秘。

参悟 (cān wù) to comprehend (the nature of things etc); to achieve enlightenment.

River Figures 1 and 6 represent water,

河图1和6代表水,

2 and 7 represent fire,

2和7代表火,

3 and 8 represent wood,

3跟8代表木,

木 (mù) tree; wood; coffin; wooden; simple; numb; one of the eight categories of ancient musical instruments 八音 (bā yīn).

4 and 9 represent gold,

4跟9代表金,

5 represents soil,

5代表土,

土 (tǔ) earth; dust; clay; local; indigenous; crude opium; unsophisticated; one of the eight categories of ancient musical instruments 八音 (bā yīn).

In this case, it uses the five elements as the basis of a combination,

这样的话它以五行作为一个组合的基础,

组合 (zǔ hé) to assemble; to combine; to compose; combination; association; set; compilation; (math.) combinatorial.

Put the five elements in the sky,

把天上的五行、

Five Qi,

五气,

Including the gold, wood, water, fire and earth in the sky,

包括天上的金木水火土,

包括 (bāo kuò) to comprise; to include; to involve; to incorporate; to consist of.

The five planets are contained inside.

五大行星包含在里边。

行星 (xíng xīng) planet.

The theory of yin and yang and five elements comes from the book of Hetu Luo,

阴阳五行理论来源于河图洛书,

It is the most basic philosophy in ancient China,

它是古代中国最基本的哲学观,

The ancients believed that everything in the universe is made of wood,

古人认为宇宙万物都由木、

万物 (wàn wù) all living things.

fire,

火、

earth,

土、

water,

水、

Five basic substances of gold,

金5种基本物质构成,

This is the so-called five elements.

这就是所谓的五行。

所谓 (suǒ wèi) so-called; what is called.

And the meaning of the five elements in Oracle is five directions,

而五行在甲骨文中的含义是五方,

甲骨文 (jiǎ gǔ wén) oracle script; oracle bone inscriptions (an early form of Chinese script). 含义 (hán yì) meaning (implicit in a phrase); implied meaning; hidden meaning; hint; connotation. 五方 (wǔ fāng) five directions, namely: east 东, south 南, west 西, north 北 and middle 中.

That is, 5 directions in the south, east, north, and west.

也就是东南西北中5个方向。

东南西北中 (dōng nán xī běi zhōng) the five directions 五方 east, south, west, north and middle.

Five elements in wood,	五行中木、	
fire,	火、	
earth,	土、	
water,	水、	
Gold corresponds to 5 seasons,	金又 对应 5个季节,	对应 (duì yìng) to correspond; a correspondence; corresponding; homologous; matching with sth; counterpart.
And in the knowledge system of Chinese medicine,	而在中医知识体系中,	
The five elements correspond to the heart,	五行对应着心、	
lung,	肺 、	肺 (fèi) lung.
liver,	肝 、	肝 (gān) liver.
spleen,	脾 、	
The 5 organs of the kidney,	肾 这5个 脏器 ,	肾 (shèn) kidney. 脏器 (zàng qì) internal organs.
The movement of the five elements follows the relationship of mutual growth and restraint,	五行的运动变化 遵循 着 彼此之间相生相克 的关系,	遵循 (zūn xún) to follow; to abide by; to comply with; compliance. 彼此 (bǐ cǐ) each other; one another. 之间 (zhī jiān) between; among; inter-. 相生 (xiāng shēng) to engender one another. 克 (kè) to be able to; to subdue; to restrain; to overcome; gram; Tibetan unit of land area, about 6 ares.
Reflects the simple dialectical materialistic philosophical thought of the ancient people,	反映了古代先民朴素的辩证唯物 的哲学思想,	反映 (fǎn yìng) to mirror; to reflect; mirror image; reflection; (fig.) to report; to make known; to render. 先民 (xiān mín) forebears. 朴素 (pǔ sù) plain and simple; unadorned; simple living; not frivolous. 辩证 (biàn zhèng) to investigate; dialectical. 唯物 (wéi wù) materialistic.
This philosophical thought has spread to every aspect of life,	这种哲学思想又 普及 到生活的 方方面面 ,	普及 (pǔ jí) to spread extensively; to generalize; widespread; popular; universal; ubiquitous; pervasive. 方方面面 (fāng fāng miàn miàn) all sides; all aspects; multi-faceted.
All life and skills,	一切生活与 技能 ,	技能 (jì néng) technical ability; skill.
Small to the trick of the arena,	小到 江湖 之 术 ,	江湖 (jiāng hú) rivers and lakes; all corners of the country; remote areas to which hermits retreat; section of society operating independently of mainstream society, out of reach of the law; the milieu in which wuxia tales play out (cf. 武侠 (wǔ xiá)); (in late imperial times) world of traveling merchants, itinerant doctors, fortune tellers etc; demimonde; (in modern times) triads; secret gangster societies; underworld.
Big enough to govern the country with soldiers,	大到 用兵治国 ,	兵 (bīng) soldiers; a force; an army; weapons; arms; military; warlike. 治国 (zhì guó) to rule a country.

They are inseparable from the influence of Hetu Luoshu.

皆脱离不开河图洛书的影响。

离不开 (lí bu kāi) inseparable; inevitably linked to.

Luoyang City in the Eastern Han Dynasty is called the ancient city of Han and Wei Dynasty.

东汉洛阳城叫汉魏故城，

魏 (wèi) tower over a palace gateway (old). 故城 (gù chéng) old city.

It is 9 miles from north to south,

它是南北9里，

南北 (nán běi) north and south; north to south.

6 things,

东西6里，

This is called 69 City.

这被称为69城。

These two numbers 6 and 9 are exactly the numbers of the hexagrams Kun and Qian in the Book of Changes.

6跟9恰恰这两个数字就是《周易》坤卦跟乾卦两卦的数字。

恰恰 (qià qià) exactly; just; precisely.

To Luoyang City in the Sui and Tang Dynasties,

到了隋唐时期的洛阳城，

隋唐 (suí táng) Sui (581-617) and Tang dynasties (618-907). 时期 (shí qī) period; phase.

Chang'an City in the Sui and Tang Dynasties,

隋唐时期的长安城，

长安 (cháng ān) Chang'an (ancient name of Xi'an 西安 (xī ān)) capital of China during Tang Dynasty 唐朝 (táng cháo); now 长安区 (cháng ān qū), a district of Xi'an.

The east, west, north and south are 15 miles,

东西南北都是15里，

东西南北 (dōng xī nán běi) east west south north.

Especially important,

特别重要的，

Now we know the city of Beijing in the Ming and Qing Dynasties,

现在我们知道明清的北京城，

明清 (míng qīng) the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties.

The central axis of Beijing in the Ming and Qing Dynasties,

明清北京城的中轴线，

中轴线 (zhōng zhóu xiàn) central axis (line).

From the Yongding Gate to the south,

南边从永定门，

南边 (nán bian) south; south side; southern part; to the south of. 永定门 (yǒng dìng mén) Yongdingmen, front gate of the outer section of Beijing's old city wall, torn down in the 1950s and reconstructed in 2005.

North to the central axis Drum Tower,

北边到中轴线鼓楼，

北边 (běi biān) north; north side; northern part; to the north of. 鼓楼 (gǔ lóu) a drum tower; Drum Tower, historic attraction in Xian, Beijing etc.

This central axis is exactly 15 kilometers,

这个中轴线正好是15公里，

So we can say that since then,

因此我们可以说自此，

自此 (zì cǐ) since then; henceforth.

From the Spring and Autumn Period to the Ming and Qing Dynasties,

The influence of the mathematical theory of Hetu Luoshu on the construction of ancient Chinese capitals is very specific.

Very far-reaching.

At present, many people agree that these two pictures are from the Song agent scholar Zhu Xi,

And these two pictures of Zhu Xi were found by his disciple Cai Yuanding from the land of Shu not far away.

But what Zhu Xi did not expect was that Cai Yuanding's visit from Sichuan was not two.

But 3 pictures,

One of the pictures is always secret,

Hidden in the secret room of his grandson Cai Kang.

Indeed, he visited 3 pictures,

He gave two of the pictures to his teacher,

He kept one for himself.

He kept a picture secret, too,

It has been circulating in his family.

Although Zhu Xi is Cai Yuanding's teacher,

从**春秋**时期开始一直到**明清**,

河图洛书这个**数理**对**中国古代都城建设**的影响是非常**具体**、

非常**深远**。

目前很多人所**公认**这两幅图都来自于**宋代理学家朱熹**,

而朱熹的这两张图是他的弟子**蔡元定****不远千里**从**蜀地**寻来,

但**令**朱熹没有**想到**的是**蔡元定**从四川访来的图并不是两幅,

而是**3幅**,

其中一幅图**始终秘而不宣**,

藏在其孙**蔡抗**的**密室**。

确实他是访来了**3幅图**,

他把其中的**两幅图**给了他的老师,

他自己留了一幅。

留了一幅图他也**秘而不宣**,

一直在他的**家族**里边来流传。

朱熹虽然是**蔡元定**的老师,

春秋 (chūn qiū) Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 BC); Spring and Autumn Annals, chronicle of Lu State (722-481 BC).

数理 (shù lǐ) mathematical sciences. **都城** (dū chéng) capital city. **建设** (jiàn shè) to build; to construct; construction; constructive. **具体** (jù tǐ) concrete; definite; specific.

深远 (shēn yuǎn) far-reaching; profound and long-lasting.

公认 (gōng rèn) publicly known (to be); accepted (as). **宋代** (sòng dài) Song dynasty (960-1279).

不远千里 (bù yuǎn qiān lǐ) make light of traveling a thousand li; go to the trouble of traveling a long distance. **寻** (xún) to search; to look for; to seek.

令 (lìng) to order; to command; an order; warrant; writ; to cause; to make sth happen; virtuous; honorific title; season; government position (old). **想到** (xiǎng dào) to think of; to call to mind; to anticipate.

始终 (shǐ zhōng) from beginning to end; all along. **秘而不宣** (mì ér bù xuān) to withhold information; to keep sth secret.

抗 (kàng) to resist; to fight; to defy; anti-. **密室** (mì shì) a room for keeping sth hidden; secret room; hidden chamber.

家族 (jiā zú) family; clan.

But when the two met for the first time,

Zhu Xi was already surprised, “This old friend, too,

Among the improper disciples”.

Because Zhu Xi treats Cai like an old friend,

And didn't regard him as his own student,

Of course, I also follow Cai Yuanding's opinions more about books.

And why Cai Yuanding kept the third picture secret,

It is also difficult for future generations to know,

But fortunately, this picture was released at the end of Yuan Dynasty and the beginning of Ming Dynasty.

At the end of Yuan Dynasty and the beginning of Ming Dynasty,

There is a scholar named Zhao Qianqian,

He published the yin and yang fish's Tai Chi picture in his “Six Books”.

Where did this picture come from?

但当两人初见之时，

朱熹就已惊道“此吾老友也，

不当弟子之列”。

因为朱熹待蔡氏如老友，

而并没有把他当做自己的学生，

凡图书之事当然也多遵从蔡元定的意见。

而蔡元定为何将第三张图秘而不宣，

后世人也很难知晓，

但庆幸的是这张图在元末明初时被人公布出来。

到元末明初的时候，

有一个学者叫赵撝谦，

他在他的《六书本义》里面把阴阳鱼的太极图公布出来了，

这个图是哪来的呢？

初 (chū) at first; (at the) beginning; first; junior; basic.

惊 (jīng) to startle; to be frightened; to be scared; alarm. 吾 (wú) I; my (old). 老友 (lǎo yǒu) old friend; sb who passed the county level imperial exam (in Ming dynasty).

不当 (bù dàng) unsuitable; improper; inappropriate.

待 (dài) to wait; to treat; to deal with; to need; going to (do sth); about to; intending to. 氏 (zhī) see 月氏 (yuè zhī) and 阚氏 (kàn zhī).

做自己 (zuò zì jǐ) to be oneself.

凡 (fán) ordinary; commonplace; mundane; temporal; of the material world (as opposed to supernatural or immortal levels); every; all; whatever; altogether; gist; outline; note of Chinese musical scale. 图书 (tú shū) books (in a library or bookstore). 遵从 (zūn cóng) to comply with; to follow (directives); to defer (to the judgment of superiors).

知晓 (zhī xiǎo) to know; to understand.

庆幸 (qìng xìng) to rejoice; to be glad. 元末明初 (yuán mò míng chū) late Yuan and early Ming; mid 14th century. 公布 (gōng bù) to announce; to make public; to publish.

学者 (xué zhě) scholar. 谦 (qiān) modest.

六书 (liù shū) Six Methods of forming Chinese characters, according to Han dictionary Shuowen 说文 - namely, two primary methods: 象形 (pictogram), 指事 (ideogram), two compound methods: 会意 (combined ideogram), 形声 (ideogram plus phonetic), and two transfer methods: 假借 (loan), 转注 (transfer). 太极图 (tài jí tú) diagram of cosmological scheme; Yin-Yang symbol ☯.

Cai Yuanding got it from
Sichuan,

就是蔡元定从四川找来的，

What does he call this picture?

他把这个图叫什么呢？

There is a name that is very
interesting,

有一个名字非常值得玩
味，

玩味 (wán wèi) to ruminate; to ponder subtleties.

It is called Tiandi Natural River
Map.

它叫天地自然河图。

The natural river map of the
world is a black and white
pattern formed by two dragons
through abstraction and
simplification.

天地自然河图是由两条
龙经过抽象和简化所形
成的黑白回互图案，

抽象 (chōu xiàng) abstract; abstraction. 简化 (jiǎn huà) to simplify.

Confucian scholars in the Han
Dynasty called it a dragon map,

汉代的儒者把它称作龙
图，

儒者 (rú zhě) Confucian. 称作 (chēng zuò) to be called; to be known as.

It was also called Hetu during
the Song and Ming Dynasties.

宋明时期又把它称作河
图。

What we are facing now is not
two pictures,

我们现在面临的不是两
幅图，

面临 (miàn lín) to face sth; to be confronted with.

But 3 pictures,

而是3幅图，

What are these 3 pictures?

这3幅图是什么呢？

One is the two pictures
attached to the front of Zhu
Xi's "Zhou Yi Yuan Yi",

一个就是在朱熹的《周
易本义》前面所附的那
两幅图，

It is the so-called Hetu and
Luoshu set by Zhu Xi,

就是朱熹所定的所谓的
河图和洛书，

It's all made of dots,

那都是用圆点组成的，

圆点 (yuán diǎn) dot. 组成 (zǔ chéng) to form; to make up; to constitute.

Composition of black and
white polka dots.

黑白的圆点组成。

There is another picture that
appeared at the end of Yuan
Dynasty and the beginning of
Ming Dynasty.

还有一幅图就是在元末
明初出现的这个图，

It's the picture of Yin Yang fish,

就是阴阳鱼的那个图，

Scholars at that time called it
Hetu.

当时的学者把它叫做河
图。

叫做 (jiào zuò) to be called; to be known as.

If the real river map is Cai
Yuanding's secret pattern,

如果**真实**的河图就是蔡
元定这张秘而不宣的图
案,

真实 (zhēn shí) true; real.

So what are the two pictures in
Zhu Xi's hands?

那么朱熹手中的那两幅
图又是什么呢?

How many mysteries are still
hidden in Hetu Luoshu?

河图洛书究竟还隐藏着
多少奥秘?

Pursuing the Wordless Book of
Heaven,

寻**踪**无字天书,

踪 (zōng) footprint; trace; tracks.

Open the secret realm.

打开**秘境**之地。

秘 (bì) see 秘鲁 (bì lǔ). **境 (jìng)** border; place; condition;
boundary; circumstances; territory.