

13 澹台灭明 (小孔子四十九岁)

字子羽，春秋末年鲁国人。因形象丑陋而不受孔子重视，南下至楚国讲学，随从学习的有三百多人，为儒家思想在江南的传播影响至深。孔子因此自责「以貌取人，失之子羽」。为人光明磊落，严于修身，洁身自好，朱熹曾倡导，人们持身应「以灭明为法」。唐玄宗开元二十七年封为「江伯」，宋真宗大中祥符二年升为「今乡侯」。

13.TANTAI MIEMING

(49 YEARS YOUNGER THAN CONFUCIUS)

Tantai Mieming, styled Ziyu, was a native of the State of Lu in the late Spring and Autumn period. Confucius thought little of him because he was excessively ugly. Dantai Mieming went to the State of Chu to give lectures; taking more than 300 disciples with him, thereby exerting a great influence on the dissemination of Confucianism in the areas south of the Yangtze River. Later, Confucius confessed, "Never judge a person by his or her appearance". Dantai Mieming was open, aboveboard and strict with himself, and always preserved his purity. Zhu Xi, a leading poet of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279), once said, "We should take Mieming as an example of self-cultivation". In the 27th year of the Kaiyuan reign period of Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang Dynasty, he was posthumously given the title of Count Jiang; and in the second year of the Dazhong Xiangfu reign period of Emperor Zhenzong of the Song Dynasty, Duke Jinxiang.

