

ANCIENT RARE TREES IN FUSHUN

抚顺古树

策划 / 孙万昌 摄影 / 刘全仲 吕新久 文字 / 杨沛霖 英文翻译 / 何凤梅 谭海玲 魏玲

辽宁人民出版社



抚顺古树

策 划 / 孙万昌

摄 影 / 刘全仲

吕新久

文 字 / 杨沛霖

英文翻译 / 何凤梅

谭海玲

魏 玲

© 刘全仲 吕新久 杨沛霖 2004

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

抚顺古树 / 刘全仲 吕新久 杨沛霖著; 何凤梅, 谭海玲,
魏玲译. 沈阳: 辽宁人民出版社, 2004.8

ISBN 7-205-05794-9

I. 抚... II. ①刘... ②吕... ③杨... ④何... ⑤谭...
⑥魏...

III. ①木本植物—中国—现代—摄影集 ②散文—作品集—
中国—当代—汉、英 IV. ① J429.5 ② I267

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 085840 号

出版发行: 辽宁人民出版社

(地址: 沈阳市和平区十一纬路 25 号 邮编: 110003)

印刷: 辽宁美术印刷厂

幅面尺寸: 240mm × 250mm

印 张: 9

字 数: 50 千字

印 数: 1~1,000

出版时间: 2004 年 8 月第 1 版

印刷时间: 2004 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 冯 静

封面设计: 刘冰宇

版式设计: 刘冰宇

责任校对: 吴广军

定 价: 66.00 元

销售热线: 024-23284300

23284296

序 言

说起抚顺，就会想到雷锋精神的摇篮、清前文化的故里，以及历史上老工业基地重镇和现实北方石化城的种种辉煌，这是毋庸置疑的。其实，这里得天独厚的生态环境和林业文明，也是罕有侔匹的。抚顺地区群山起伏，林海无涯，素有辽东绿色屏障之称。

树是天然的好，天然而且古老的就更胜一筹了，这是人们崇尚的审美意识和文明追求。古树生于山林，躲过蓬蒿的困厄，牛羊的鬻鬻，斤斧的杀伐，灾异的虐害，跨越了生命的极限，奇迹般地成为绿色的丰碑，一种生命仅存。这种仅存，便是伟大。

《抚顺古树》这本书，用摄影和中英两种文字，记录了这群伟大的绿色生命，不会行走也不会说话的土著老乡。

这些古树，长在宅侧，村头，残寺内，古道旁，山之巅，崖之畔。树龄在二三百年到七八百年之间，大约是我们接触到的最古老的生命了。它是自然的历史，人类认识自然的读本，也是历史的年轮和符号。

书中展示给我们的不只是树，而是一片绿色的天地，一幅沧桑的历史画卷，一道人、自然和社会的和谐风景，一个以树为话题的关于自然、历史和人生的形而上的思考。

《抚顺古树》的作者们既写实又写意，既注重审美意识的开掘，又注重哲理思辨的深化，别出新意地展现了苍茫深邃的森林和古树文化，弘扬了抚顺特有的绿色文明。

本书的策划和主持者是本市的林业局长。他和他的同志们一向主张人和自然是一体的，山水和森林的特点也反映在人的身上，智者乐水，仁者乐山，山水之乐在于林。他们试图用此书诠释这种文化情结，这大约来自他们的职业意识。这是睿智的，也是可贵的。

本书的摄影出自两位退休的市级领导同志。在岗时，他们潜心本职工作，无暇旁顾。离岗后，他们超脱俗务，历时两年，纳百川于足下，收古树于一瞬，终得此书。两位作者用光和影像作语言，呼唤着人们的生态意识和审美追求，这是件益事，功德之事。

书中中英文字俱为佳构。中文用笔极俭，画龙点睛，哲思深邃，读之但觉余韵无尽。英文简练准确，流畅形象，颇得专家好评。

生命是一次性的，古树也不例外。它的沧桑之美极易破碎，好像古籍，是孤本，绝版本，没有副本，不能克隆和复制，是弥足珍贵的。

这是本好书，开卷有益。读后有感，略缀数语以为序。

抚顺市人民政府副市长 孟凌斌

Foreword

When mentioning Fushun, we'll surely remember that it is the cradle of Lei Feng Spirit, the birthplace of the early Qing Dynasty's culture; that it is also a heavy industry center and a petro-chemical city in northeast China. In fact, we shall never forget her incomparable ecological environment and her natural forest and water resources.

Fushun is a mountainous area with plenty of forests. That is why she has been called the Green Great Wall of eastern Liaoning Province.

Natural trees are satisfactory, while ancient rare trees are even preferable, which is a reflection of people's aesthetical judgement. These ancient rare trees have survived the trampling of livestock, human destruction and natural disasters, and finally erected green monuments one after another, which shows us not only a life wonder, but also the life greatness.

The book "Ancient Rare Trees in Fushun" is written in Chinese and English, and illustrated with photos and pictures, these trees are every bit as the dumb and motionless old country folks.

The ancient trees grow around homesteads, at the entrances of villages, in old temples yard, road sides, on the

Foreword

summits of mountain ranges. The ages of these trees range from around 200-300 years to about 700-800 years. They are perhaps the most ancient living trees which we can see and touch now in Fushun. They are in fact the text books and records of natural history.

This book also presents us not only ancient rare trees, but also vivid historic pictures of human beings, nature and communities in harmony, which can arouse our speculations on nature, history and life.

The writers of this book describe both in plain language and by means of various literary techniques. They both stress aesthetical and philosophical consciousness in displaying and praising the vast green forests and the essence of the ancient-tree culture and the unique Fushun Green civilization.

The planner and director of this book is the head of Fushun Forestry Bureau. He and his colleagues have always insisted that human beings and nature are a unity, the characters of the mountains, waters, and forests are also reflected on human beings, just as the saying goes—the wise takes delight in waters, the kind takes a liking in mountains, while the pleasure and joy are also derived from forests. They attempt to interpret this

culture and try to express their thoughts and feelings through this book, which might be derived from their professional consciousness. What they have done is wise and valuable.

Two retired former leaders of Fushun Municipal Government take the photos for this book. Before retirement, they were quite busy with their work, having no spare time for such jobs. After retirement, they are able to free themselves from their daily routine to undertake this task. It takes them two years, traveling among mountains, crossing rivers to take pictures of these ancient rare trees for this book. The two photographers use picture language to awaken people's ecological consciousness and aesthetic pursuit, which is of boundless beneficence.

The descriptions and comments (both in Chinese and English) are well worded. The style of English writing is so concise, accurate, fluent and vivid that it is well received by experts; in Chinese, the words and expressions are extremely terse and lively, can take you into the abstruse philosophical thinking and make you always ponder it over.

Life is mortal and precious, so are these ancient trees. Their vicissitudinous beauty is fragile, just like ancient classics,

so we can say that these ancient rare trees are the rare editions that can not be copied or cloned, therefore they are extremely valuable.

Reading good books is always beneficial. This is a good book worth reading. After reading, I am so moved that I just write this as a foreword.

Fushun People's Government Vice Mayor Meng Lingbin

目 录

序 言

1. 瓦窑白榆	1
2. 幸福双榆	2
3. 孤山子白榆	4
4. 张家堡冷杉	5
5. 英额门北山古榆	6
6. 张家堡白榆	7
7. 南三家卧树	8
8. 百草甸古榆	10
9. 海阳古榆	11
10. 六十垅地古榆	12
11. 抚顺天然林	13
12. 大英房沟古松	14
13. 湾甸子古油松	15
14. 大沙沟杨树王	16
15. 双 杨	17
16. 小甘河古树	18
17. 聂尔库赤松	20
18. 上夹河西堡古榆	21
19. 西岗子春榆	22
20. 木奇古树群落	24
21. 木奇窟树	26

22. 木奇古榆	27
23. 御道卧龙树	28
24. 神 树	30
25. 磨地沟北山古松	32
26. 赵家坟古松	34
27. 前陡古柞	35
28. 后陡西沟古松	36
29. 兴国寺古榆	37
30. 后陡东古松	38
31. 前楼后山古松	39
32. 前楼古松	40
33. 海浪古柳	42
34. 三块石古松	43
35. 头道沟小叶榆	44
36. 冈山错草沟古松	46
37. 响水河人工林	48
38. 古 柞	48
39. 响水河古树	49
40. 冈山沙松	50
41. 四家子古榆	51
42. 五龙头道沟古榆	52
43. 五龙林场古榆	53

目 录

44. 下寨子油松群落	54	61. 红石古榆	78
45. 佛手树	56	62. 红石沟赤松	80
46. 悬 树	57	63. 苇子峪古树	82
47. 三兄弟树	58	64. 西厢古榆	84
48. 杈 树	59	65. 永陵老城古榆	85
49. 岩之松	60	66. 显佑宫古榆	86
50. 房身古松	61	67. 驿马古榆	88
51. 上砖古柞	62	68. 姚家古柳	90
52. 上砖古松	64	69. 后安敬老院古榆	91
53. 高湾古驿道古榆	65	70. 大湖古树	92
54. 西川古树	66	71. 窟白桦	93
55. 马圈子天女木兰	68	72. 枫 桦	94
56. 偏砬子压顶松	70	73. 核桃楸	95
57. 马圈子古榆	72	74. 雷劈树	96
58. 太平沟古榆	73	75. 石 树	97
59. 后仓春榆	74	后 记	98
60. 关家古榆	76		

Foreword

1.The White Elm Tree in Wayao Village	1
2.The Happy Couple Elms	2
3.The White Elm in Gushanzi Village	4
4.The Fir in Zhangjia Pu Village	5
5.The Ancient Elm on Ying'ermen North Mountain.....	6
6.The White Elm in Zhangjia Pu Village	7
7. The Prone Position Tree in Nansanjia Village	8
8.The Ancient Elm in Baicaodian Village	10
9.The Ancient Elm in Haiyang Village	11
10.The Ancient Elm in Liushilongdi Village	12
11.Fushun Natural Forests	13
12.The Ancient Pine in Dayingfanggou Village	14
13.The Ancient Oil Pine in Wandianzi Village	15
14.The Polar King in Dashagou Village	16
15.Double Poplars	17
16.The Ancient Tree in Xiaoganhe Village	18
17.The Pinus densiflora in Nie'rku Village	20
18.The Ancient Elm in West Pu Village, Shangjiahe	21
19.The Spring Elm in Xigangzi Village	22

20.The Ancient Tree Cluster in Muqi Village	24
21.The Cave Tree in Muqi Village	26
22.The Ancient Elm in Muqi Village	27
23.Lying Dragon Tree along Royal Road	28
24.God Tree	30
25.The Ancient Pine on the Beishan, Modigou Village	32
26.The Ancient Pine in the Zhao's Tomb	34
27.The Ancient Zuo Tree in Qiandou Village	35
28.The Ancient Pine in Xigou, Houdou Village ...	36
29.The Ancient Elm in Xingguo Temple	37
30.The Ancient Pine in the East of Houdou Village	38
31.The Ancient Pine on Houshan, Qianlou Village	39
32.The Ancient Pine in Qianlou Village	40
33.The Ancient Willows in Hailang	42
34.The Ancient Pine in Sankuaishi	43
35.The Small-Leaf Elm in Toudaogou	44
36.The Ancient Pine in Cuocaogou on Gang Mountain.....	46
37.The Artificial Regenerate Forest in Xiangshuihe	48

CONTENTS

38. The Ancient Zuo Tree	48	59. The Spring Elm in Houcang Village	74
39. The Ancient Tree in Xiangshuihe	49	60. The Ancient Elm in Guanjia Village	76
40. The Sha Pine in Gang Mountain	50	61. The Ancient Elm in Red Stone Village	78
41. The Ancient Elm in Sijiazhi Village	51	62. The Pinus densiflora in Red Stone Gou	80
42. The Ancient Elm in Wulongtoudaogou	52	63. The Ancient tree in Weiziyu Village	82
43. The Ancient Elm in Wulong Forestry Centre	53	64. The Ancient Elm in Xixiang Village	84
44. The Oil Pine Cluster in Xiazhaizi Village	54	65. The Ancient Elm in Yong Tombs Ancient City	85
45. The Buddha's-hand Tree	56	66. The Ancient Elm in Xianyou Palace	86
46. The Hanging Tree	57	67. The Ancient Elm in Yima Village	88
47. The Three-brother Tree	58	68. The Ancient Willow in Yaojia Village	90
48. The Fork Tree	59	69. The Ancient Elms in Houan Folk's Home	91
49. The Stone Pine	60	70. The Ancient Tree in Dahu	92
50. The Ancient Pine in Fangshen Village	61	71. The Cave White Birch	93
51. The Old Zuo Tree in Shangzhuan Village	62	72. The Chinese Birch	94
52. The Ancient Pine in Shangzhuan Village	64	73. The Walnut Tree	95
53. The Ancient Elm by Gaowan Ancient Post Road	65	74. The Lightning Tree	96
54. The Ancient trees in Xichuan Village	66	75. The Stone Tree	97
55. The Tiannu Magnolia in Majuanzi	68	Postscript	98
56. The Pine on the Top of Pianlazi	70		
57. The Ancient Elm in Majuanzi	72		
58. The Ancient Elm in Taipinggou Village	73		

1. 瓦窑白榆

长在清原满族自治县清原镇瓦窑村东，树高24.94米，胸径1.76米，胸围5.53米。

古榆干如铸铁，皮似龙鳞，树冠呈圆形，直拂云天，远看如云，近之如春，郁郁乎覆盖地面一亩有余，树叶如千手千掌，托住阳光，挡住风霜。像一首诗，一尊雕像，点缀着这里的风景，清凉着这里的空气。树下常有人往来歇息，闲话农桑，漫说时事，一派田园景象。

有耄耋老者讲，爷爷的爷爷小时候，此树即如此，百年过去了，不见有何变化。据考，树龄820余年，植于南宋淳熙年间。

The White Elm Tree in Wayao Village

In the east of Wayao Village in Qingyuan Town, Qingyuan Manzu Autonomous County, there is a white elm. Its height is 24.94 meters, the diameter is 1.76 meters, the circumference is 5.53 meters. The ancient elm's bark looks like the dragon's scale, when you touch it just like touching a piece of iron plate. Its crown forms circle-shaped which can cover one mu, just scripting the sky, watching it in a distant place, its figure looks like a cloud, going near, you can feel the expression of spring clearer and clearer. The leaves like people's hands, holding back the sunshine, wind and frost, resembling a poem, a statue. Many people come-and-go and stop for a rest or recreation shaded from the summer heat, gossiping and discussing the local news.

An old folk told us that the white elm still remained the same about 100 years ago, from the elder generation to now, there is no variation. According to the history record, this white elm is more than 820 years old, people planted it in Chunxi period, Nan Song Dynasty.



幸福双榆

The Happy Couple Elms

There is a beautiful mountain in the east of Happy Village, Ying'ermen Town, Qingyuan Manzu Autonomous County, on which there are two elm trees, one is in the southeast, the other is in the southwest and their twinned branches grow up robustly. The west one is elder, planted in Jiajing period, Ming Dynasty, it's about 460 years old, and the height is 21.8 meters, the most diameter is 1.78 meters, the circumference is 5.58 meters; the east one is younger, its height is 17.6 meters, the most diameter is 1.5meters, and the circumference is 4.72 meters.

The distance between two trees is about 15 meters, branches and leaves joined each other, both begin to fork from 3 or 4 meters, and fork again from 1 or 2 meters, one and

again, straight up to the sky. The east tree is particularly strange, it grows on a one square meter huge circular stone, its roots are strong, twists and turns, which made people feeling the strength of its power, stubborn and unyielding.

In the 1930's, broken out the Japanese Aggression War, the Japanese imperialists burnt down the villagers' homes but these ancient trees still survived from this disaster. After liberation, the government built new houses of respect for the aged, people made a happy life, so villagers called the village Happy Village.

Two ancient trees located at the beginning of the village, overlooking the world vicissitudes of life, and understanding the rules of happiness and miseries of life.



2. 幸福双榆

清原满族自治县英额门镇幸福村东有一丘阜，东南、西南各一株古榆，枝叶婆娑，比肩而生。西边的树龄稍长，460余年，植于明嘉靖年间，树高为21.8米，胸径为1.78米，胸围为5.58米。东边的稍晚，树高17.6米，胸径1.50米，胸围4.72米。

两树相距15米左右，枝叶交连，两相依依。皆于三四米处分杈，又一二米处复有权出，主干直上云天。东树尤奇，长在一米方圆巨石上，其根盘结冷石，虬曲纠缠，让人感受到一种顽强不屈的生命状态和力量。

上世纪30年代，逢民族劫难，日本鬼子并屯，赶



走村民，烧了房子，古榆却无恙。后乡人复归，重建家园。解放后，政府在这里建敬老院，人们过上了好日子。村本无名，村民喜而名之曰幸福。

两树长于村头，居高俯瞰，阅尽世间沧桑，知晓兴废之理。



孤山子白榆



3. 孤山子白榆

这是一株扭曲的丑树。树高 13.7 米，胸围 4.1 米，胸径 1.33 米，树龄约为 310 年。

白榆生于清原满族自治县英额门镇孤山子村东，树北不足百米处是通往吉林的 202 国道。树下荒草漫芜，灌木丛生。稍远有庄稼，更远处有山林。

它独立原野，是株孤独的树，没有伴侣，没有遮掩和呵护，任凭东南西北风吹折，雷电雨雪打击，虫害病魔啃噬，树身七扭八歪，疖瘤满身。它挣扎着，呻吟着，演奏着悲壮而雄浑的生命进行曲。大约因其丑陋和奇异，以及遗世独立的遭遇，它显得越发迟暮、沧桑和神秘，树干上挂着祭奠的红布条，树下摆着贡品。人类是从森林中走出来的，森林和大自然是人类的摇篮和家乡，也是归宿。大自然蕴含的法则至高无上，这便是人们崇拜古树的缘由，也是人类古朴原始的文明追求。

The White Elm in Gushanzi Village

This is a distorting tree, an ugly tree. Its height is 13.7 meters, its circumference is 4.1 meters, its most diameter is 1.33 meters, it is about 310 years old.

The white elm was planted in the east part of the Gushanzi Village, Ying'ermen, Qingyuan Manzu Autonomous County. Less than 100 meters from the north side of the tree is the No. 202 highway, going to Jilin Province. Under the tree there is a wild area, there are some

crops far away, mountains and forests further away.

It is the only tree around here, an alone-standing tree without a companion, without a cover and care. It faces the attacking wind, thunder, lightning, rain, snow and insect pest by itself. There is no perfect part on it. Its twisting body is struggling, distorting and groaning, tragically performing the music of life. Because of its ugly and strange appearance, it can live alone in the world and show its sense of mysteries, vicissitudes and experience. There are pieces of red cloth hanging on the tree and the sacrificial offerings laying under the tree. Mankind came from the forest, so the forest and the nature are the cradle, hometown and the ending of mankind. The nature contains the greatest rules, which make people worship ancient tree and pursue the naive and primitive civilization.

4. 张家堡冷杉

清原满族自治县英额门镇张家堡村东山脚下有株冷杉，冷杉松科，冷杉属树种，常绿乔木。叶线形，扁平，中脉凹下。树高21米，胸围2.47米，胸径0.79米，树龄110年左右，约植于清光绪年间。旁有一簇落叶松，树龄30多年，两相连理，好像这个绿色世界里的忘年交。

2003年仲春，雨后初霁，寻访此树。村头遇一牧牛老翁，说“文革”前原本两株，两个生产队各一株。某年月日，一株被某生产队长砍卖了；另一株也上锯了，幸被村书记止之。锯者不愿毁树，顺势佯说锯坏了，方得留下。

趋树前，见干之西南距地半米处，有一隆起树包，半尺长，是当年锯口愈合的痕迹。

岁月流逝，人们还在说着古树的故事。书记者谁，队长者谁，不得而知。然某也护树，某也砍树，某也良善，某也愚钝，已为口碑，任人毁誉，可不惧哉。

小记于斯，以警世人。勿因毁树留身后骂名。

The Fir in Zhangjia Pu

At the foot of east mountain, in Zhangjia Pu, Ying'ermen Town, Qing yuan Manzu Autonomous County, there is a fir of pine section, a kind of the tree, green arbor. Its leaves are line-shaped and flat and the center part is concave. Its height is 21 meters, the circumference is 2.47 meters and the diameter is 0.79 meters. It was planted in early Guangxu period, Qing Dynasty, and now it's about 110 years old. There is a group of pines close by over 30 years old and their branches join together just like two good friends in this green world.

One day in early spring 2003, we reached Zhangjia Pu to visit the ancient tree, a shepherd we met told us a story about the tree. In the period of Culture Revolution, originally there were two ancient trees, each working team owned one tree, however, one tree was cut down to sell by some leader of working team, when he was preparing to cut down the other, just at that time the village's Party secretary prevented it from destroying and the cutter also told a lie that there was something wrong with his saw, so this one can survive till now.

Walking near the tree, you will find a half-chi-long bulge on the southwest trunk near half-meter-long to ground, which is the scar left from the incident.

Time goes by, the story of the tree is still alive now, but it doesn't matter who was the Party secretary or who was the leader of working team and who was the cutter. We should remember this lesson to warn one another: Don't leave off a worst reputation by destroying trees after death.



5. 英额门北山古榆

生长于清原满族自治县英额门镇北山根下，高21米，胸径0.79米，胸围2.47米。树龄110年，主干及支干大多鳞皮粗犷、皴裂，斑驳陆离，呈老朽状。东侧独有一干，笔直逸出，约四五米，皮纹细腻，斑沟浅小，柔嫩新鲜，枝叶茂盛。本系一树，同根同干，同样天风浩荡，日月普照，何以一干独秀，虽以为奇，却难解大自然的奥秘。

当地人说，此树1976年有一干折断，訇然巨响，惊动村人，后来联系当年的时事变异，都说此树有灵性，于是，村人多来此祛灾禳吉，祈求好运。这几年老树新枝，村人云盛世之兆。

古树曾经沧桑，罕有俦匹者。它的根梢枝叶都沉淀着文化的营养，它成了一篇流传民间的童话。

The Ancient Elm on Ying'ermen North Mountain

The ancient elm (*Ulmus pumila*) grows at the foot of the Ying'ermen north mountain in Qing yuan Manzu Autonomous County. It is 21-meter-high and the diameter is 0.79 meters, the circumference is 2.47 meters. It is about 110 years old. Its main trunk is very straight and strong, and the branches have a contrasting style. The main trunk and branches both have heavy wrinkles like an old man. In the east there is only one straight branch the length of which is about 4 or 5 meters, the

bark is very smooth and fine, the spot and ditch are shallow and small, soft and tender, fresh and luster. The too plentiful branches and leaves with the same roots and trunk enjoy the same wind, sun and moon. Why does only the east branch grow so fine? The secret of nature makes it difficult for a person to understand.

One local villager said, one branch of this tree broke naturally in 1976, the loud sound disturbed the villagers who connected this thing with the current situation, so they all said that this tree contains its innate intelligence, hence, some villagers come here to pray for good luck. In several years, the old tree grew new branches, all of the villagers say it is a good sign of our thriving country of prosperity.

Nothing can compare with an ancient tree, its root and branches and leaves all own the nourishment of culture. The ancient elm became a tale, spread by the folk people.



6. 张家堡白榆

长于清原满族自治县南口前镇张家堡村西头，毗邻农舍。干径约1.7米，沟纹纵横，癭迹层叠；枝干勾连，冠盖如云。有一干枝，粗约二尺，长亦十余米，折于地面，虽已腐朽，略无人动。树下有贡品，树上有红对和红布条，这是人们对古树的敬畏和崇拜。

The White Elm in Zhangjia Pu Village

The white elm by the side of cottage at the west end of Zhangjia Pu village, Nankouqian Town, Qingyuan Manzu Autonomous County has a trunk with a diameter of 1.7 meters, with much deep grains and spots on its bark, the trunk and some crotches of the tree twist together. And there is a dry branch, the diameter is about 2 chi, more than 10- meters-long, turning back to the ground. It has rotted, but nobody moved it. There are some offerings under the tree and some pieces of red cloth and red sheet are on the tree. People show their reverence and worship by doing so.

南三家卧树

7. 南三家卧树

这株古榆生长于清原满族自治县南口前镇南三家村，已历300余年，垂垂老矣。本来笔直向上生长着，却渐渐地躺倒在地了。它还呼吸着，干上的青枝还在招展。这是个毕其一生汪洋恣肆、健硕宏阔的生命。

The Prone Position Tree in Nansanjia Village

The ancient elm was born in the Nansanjia Village, Nankouqian Town, Qingyuan Manzu Autonomous County. It is about 300 years old, it should have grown upward, but the trunk bent down the ground gradually. He still can breath, his green branches were waving in the wind. After all, he makes all his life magnificent, free and urbane.