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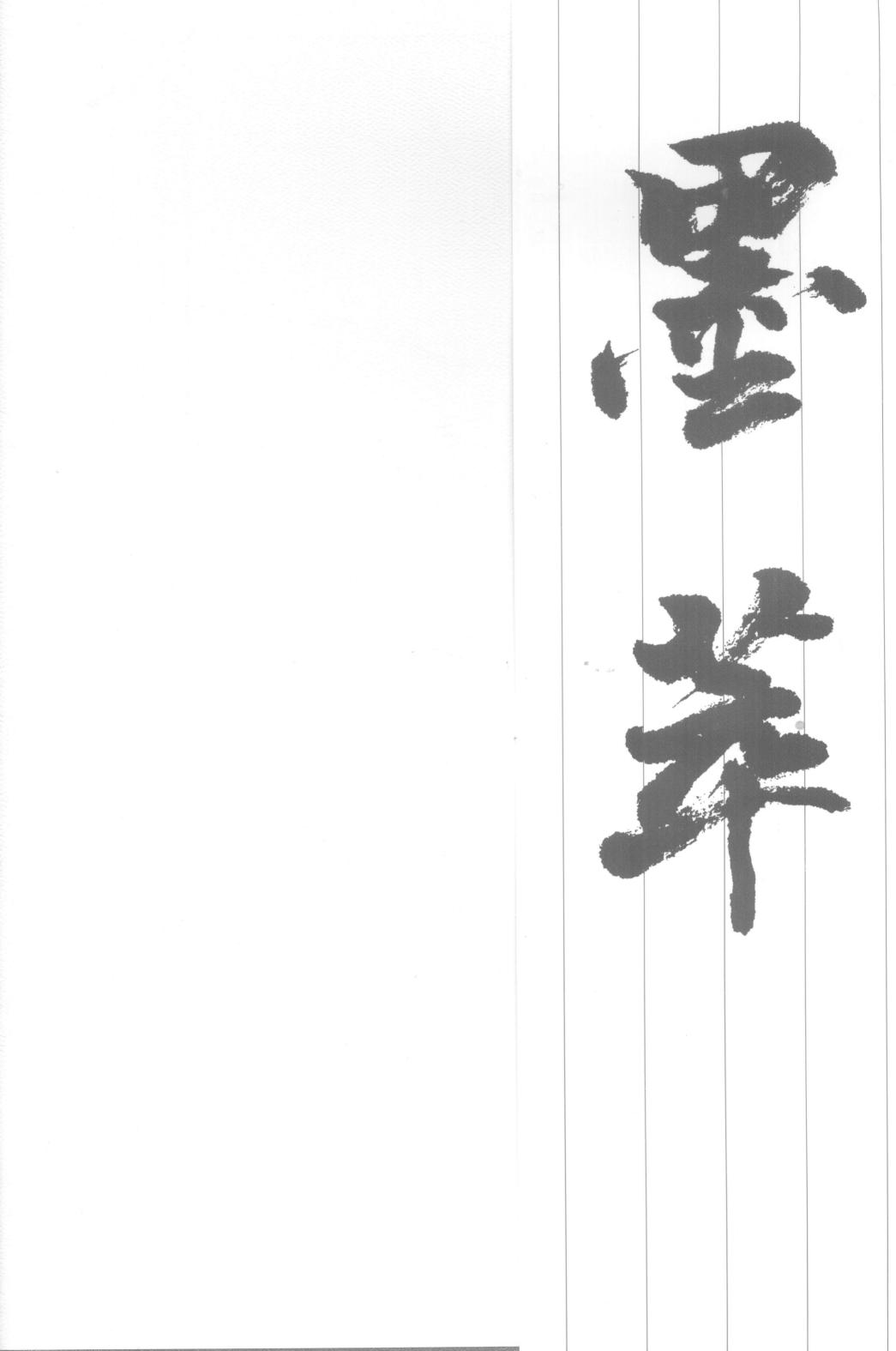
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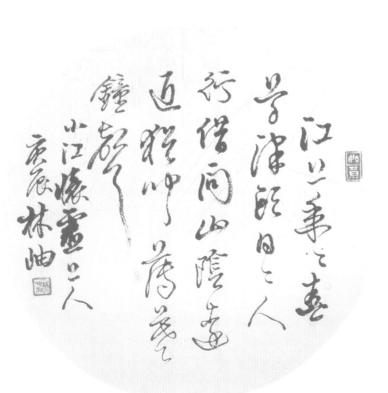


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# 筆耕自叙

林曲

我幼時習字,對各家各體,皆無興趣。因性頑好動,勝過男孩,先外祖爲羈我心志,以戒尺鎮案,命從劉思祖先生習字和學習"聲律啓蒙"。無奈之下,亦勉强背誦過"几案潔,筆硯正。墨磨偏,心不端。字不敬,心先病"之類。我以塗鴉爲樂時,畫門墻、污桌几,甚至半日揮書十紙,充作五日日課,被責打過手心;以塗鴉爲苦時,藏字帖、截筆杆,曾剪碎柳公權字帖,被罰站過墻角。如此不敬,實在罪過。當時,最願意誦詩,凡所愛篇什,百讀不厭,隨處吟哦,甚至爬到樹上高誦,自娱自樂,好不快意。

我學詩自屬對始,隨劉思祖先生背誦過"對對歌",諸如"雲對雨,雪對風,晚照對晴空"云云。劉先生以炒蠶豆爲屬對獎勵。對得一字,獎勵一粒,對錯一字,扣回一粒。爲了贏得那些炒蠶豆,我學會了屬對和辨別常用字的四聲。用劉先生的話說,我"日后作詩庶幾有望,字則期乎端正已不易矣。"

上初一時,偶見中藥房的楹聯字似曾相識,還居然認出是顏體楷書,稍有心動。之后,隨大人上街購物,又發現"勸業場"三字區乃集柳字而出,而且没想到被我一向嗤作"骨瘦如柴"的柳字竟有這等精神,遂生向往,開始認真日課。

中學六年,臨帖習楷,非歐即柳。或摹"二王"行書,或學古篆今隸,于中鋒、結體,頗事研習。那時,臨習怡心,又得心静,只作功課之餘的調劑而已。

壬寅(1962年)秋,我懷着當劇作家的理想考上南開大學中文系,行前猶携劉先生昔日所贈月硯一方、銅鎮紙一截備用。 入校后,因學業繁重,宿舍擁擠,每晨須去圖書館占座位,終日於課堂、食堂、圖書館間輾轉回旋,致使習字日課暫停。所幸 大學假期作業不多,放假如同放飛,大有閑暇,遂寓次京城求師,拜謁過沈從文、李苦禪、蔣兆和、包于軌等文藝界前輩,聆 領精蘊,獲益匪淺。那時,得暇練字,興趣已由歐柳,轉向"二王"和顏真卿行草,時時隨手塗抹,非圖成事,只爲愜意開心 而已。

人生難預。戊申(1968年)初夏,我因"白專典型"等種種惡名,被查抄宿舍,接受政治審查。八月下旬始準許去大興安 嶺勞動改造思想。行囊中,仍有那月硯一方、銅鎮紙一截。

此后,居大興安嶺八年,備嘗人生五味。在大興安嶺鄂倫春自治旗深山老林的瓦盆溝裏,我當過燒爐工、打枝椏工和檢尺員。瓦盆溝,男工七十有八,女工則我一人。白天干活,晚上聽着松濤在燈下看書臨帖,唯詩書相伴相慰。我生平第一次感到詩詞和書法是最能抒發情性的靈物。呻吟舒嘯,叶韵倚聲,形可易于楮墨,塗抹揮灑,居然能伸懷抱、愜性情,解郁悶、散塊壘,甚可回腸蕩氣。這時,我突然愛上了書法,深信那紙上的黑白分明,絶不似世間之混沌淆亂;唯它,可以當作知己,撫慰寂寥,一傾心聲。





按江浙人家的習慣,看小孩子將來有無出息,要 "抓吉"(周歲時抓吉,又稱"抓周")。我十個月 時,在外婆準備好的一堆針綫、紙筆和食物中, 伸手抓了個橘子。一定是那鮮紅耀眼的色彩吸引 了我,直到照相館照相時也不肯松手。一個只抓 橘子的女兒家能干什么呢? 幾十年過去,那雙抓 橘子的手在經歷了百倍艱辛之后用毛筆開創了自 已的詩書天地。

我勉竭心力,詩書并進,漸知書法之爲法爲道。

大興安嶺的八年,終身難忘。那時創作的"四壁雲烟(指書法作品)圍似帳。蘸空階,點點凄凉雨"、"久燻芋火牀頭黑,新潑雲烟案上青"、"縱有鷄聲誰耐舞?怕年年,詩卷饑難煮"、"家山依舊夢中青,傷心唯自哭,枕畔月如冰"等詩詞(見《海岳風華集》),真實記録了我在林海雪原的生活。在那裏,我與瓦盆溝的工人師傅結下了深厚的情誼。師傅教會我踩雪登山、劈柴造材和辨識獸迹,我也在零下四十多度的惡劣環境中砥礪了意志,學會了堅强和面對。"自强不息"四個大字正正貼在瓦盆溝我那間七平米板屋的墙上,帶去的散帖和《初拓三希堂法帖》殘本伴隨我度過四季晨昏。在大興安嶺,我創作了一百二十六首凝聚心血的詩詞,歷練了筆墨,真正開始了文學和藝術的人生。

丙辰(1976年)的九州驚天動地。入秋,我回到北京。俟工作甫定,立刻開始逐一尋訪十年前時惠教益于我的文藝界諸位 老前輩,聽過來人講述他們的"劫難傳奇"。每聞之,必心慟,每思之,必悒慮,愈信爲文爲藝之殊不易易,亦慶幸諸老百煉 劫餘之福也。

墨汁已取代磨墨,月硯也塵封年久,然四十年來,諸位老前輩的鈞誨棒喝,心篆肺銘,時時響于耳畔,未曾敢有一日之忘。由是,我勉竭心力,詩書并進,漸知書法之爲法爲道,亦知手從心妙,須不惑于耳學目論,積學儲寶,當不輟于月晨燈夕;亦知藝高須先德馨,君子以美善其身爲道,須信"德成而上,藝成而下"爲至理;亦知盡善難求,故須學宗多家,溯源廣流,苦自磨礪,方可望通變之奇;亦知徒練手技,終難成藝事,功夫學養皆不負人,若非博綜古今,思精心會,不能辨雅俗、識進退,亦不能足醖釀、得高明;亦知藝事傳承關係吾中華民族文化萬載之業,故從學不可忘師長,爲師不可負弟子;亦知藝者欲脱俗身,須兼備聰明愚拙二能,聰明當殫竭于有志,愚拙則應對于無聊;亦知若避圈內相忌相輕之害,須謹慎自律,眼界之外更開胸界;亦知真積力久、出入規矩在先,活法從心、自我造化在後,如此隨法生機,不難闢出自家天地……

書寫乃餘事,以書寫書法作品記録和表現我的文學情感,亦是人生一樂。此前,雖然曾應邀于海外辦過個人詩書展,出版過三四小集,皆草草就之。歲月淹忽,如今人值花甲,回顧與前瞻,俱感慨良多。清代袁隨園有詩曰:"阿婆也似嬌嬌女,頭未梳成不許看。"我自五歲提筆始,習書至今已五十餘年矣。雖然中有停續,但雲斷山連,此情眷眷莫釋。待到入境愈深,反愈生畏怯,故始終以爲"頭未梳成",不敢貽笑大家。

方今書林才俊雲興,后起競秀,感慨時運,惟伏櫪勵志。遂檢十餘年殘稿成集,願聆方家麈論,庶無負師友厚期之切,亦示推波助瀾,雅附同氣之意也。

草此代序,望時賢教焉。

乙酉歲冬至後二日于紫竹齋燈下

# Self Account of Pen Ploughing

Lin Xiu

When practising calligraphy in my childhood, I once took no interest in various calligraphic styles and schools. Because of my boyish, naughty and energetic nature, my grandfather forced me to practise calligraphy and to study poetic rhythm from Master Liu Sizu with a beating ruler on the desk, trying to bridle my temperament. Under this circumstances, I had no choice but to reluctantly recite those basic poems and sentences from the Pupil Regulations, such as "Clean desk and right position brush—pen and ink—stone, Rubbing ink—stick slantingly shows absentmindedness, Improper wording reflects moral sickness" and etc. At that time, the study that I was most willing to do was to read poems aloud. I could read those poems that I loved repeatedly and tirelessly for hundreds of times just for self—amusement.

I started the study of poem writing with word matching. I followed Master Liu Sizu to recite the so—called Word Matching Song, such as "Cloud to Rain, Snow to Wind, and Sunset Glow to Clear Sky". Master Liu encouraged me with fried horsebeans. A right matching won me one piece of horsebean and a wrong one lost me one piece for penalty. In order to win those horsebeans, I gradually learned how to give correct word matching, and how to accurately differentiate the four tones of most frequently used words. In Master Liu's words, "This girl has the talent of poem writing, but I don't expect much on her calligraphy."

While studying in junior middle school, I happened to find that a couplet on the pillars of a Chinese medicine shop looked familiar, and later recognized them as belonging to the regular script of YAN style. I was thus slightly pleased with myself. After that, I also discovered that the three characters of "勸業場"(a well—known shopping mall) engraved in a plaque came from the LIU Style. And to my surprise, the LIU style that I had despised as "thin as a lath" actually looked so lively and vigorous. A strong desire for good calligraphy was rising from my heart. I started my daily practice since.

For the six years in middle school, I practised calligraphy either by following the regular script of OU and LIU styles, or by imitating the running script of the "Two WANGs" style, or by learning the ancient seal script and the modern official script. I spent much time on studying and practising the center brush tip writing method and the word dot—line structures.

In the autumn of 1962, I went to study in the Chinese Literature Department of Nankai University with an ideal of becoming a dramatist. I was taking with me the moon—shaped ink—stone and the copper paperweight that had been handed over to me by Master LIU. However, due to the heavy academic work and the crowded dormitory in the university, I once dropped my daily practice of calligraphy for a period. Fortunately, the free and disengaged vacations allowed me time to visit seniors and masters in the art circles in Beijing like Sheng Congwen, Li Kuchan, Jiang Zhaohe and Bao Yugui. I had learned a lot from their experience and comprehension of arts. During that period, my major interest in calligraphy was gradually shifting from the regular script of OU and LIU styles to the running hand script of the "Two WANGs" and Yan Zhenqin styles. At that time, I practised calligraphy randomly, just for self—amusement.

Life is unpredictable. In the early summer of 1968, I was politically investigated and my dormitory uncivilly rummaged due to fabricated charges such as so-called "White Expert Model". In late August of that year, I was finally admitted to the Greater Xing'an Forest Mountains to take so-called ideological re-moulding through physical labour. And I still had the ink-stone and the copper paperweight inside my bag.

The 8 long years in the remote, thickly-forested mountain areas made me taste all sorts of bitterness and hardships in life. I once worked as a stove burner, a tree branch cutter and a timber size surveyor. Among the 79 workers in the remote timber farm named as WaPengGou, I was the only female worker. In evenings, I read books and practised calligraphy under lamp, while listening to the rustling of wind blowing over pine trees. Only at this moment, my heart was relieved and comforted by poems and calligraphy. And for the first time in my life I realized that poems and calligraphy were really intelligent forms through which people could express their true selves. I fell in love with the calligraphy art and deeply believed that the black—and—white clear world on

the paper was absolutely better than the prevailing chaotic real world at that time.

Those years in the Greater Xing'an Mountains have been deeply printed in my mind and will accompany me all my life. Poems that I wrote during that period, such as "Cloud and Mist (metaphorical expression, referring to calligraphic artworks) around Four Walls Seem to Be Bed Curtains. Dipping in Dreary Rain from Empty Steps to Write", "Homeland Mountains Are Still Green in Dreams. Pillow—side Moon Looks Icy Cold When Lonely Tears Coming Down with a Broken Heart", were authentic portraits of my life in the immense forests and snowy mountains. During that period, I had cultivated a profound friendship with other workers in the timber farm. They taught me how to climb mountain sides covered with thick snow, how to chop wood and make timber products, and even how to recognize animal footprints. The extremely abominable environment of —40°C tempered my will. I gradually learned to face and deal with difficulties and hardships. Four Chinese characters "自强不息", meaning "Persistent Endeavor Leads to Growing Strength", were hung on the wall of my little wooden cabin. The calligraphy copybooks and some incomplete remnants that I had brought with me accompanied me to live through those hard years. 126 poems condensed with my painstaking efforts had been written during those years, and my calligraphic skills matured and refined at the same time. It was from then on that my literature and art life truly began.

The year 1976 witnessed shaking changes in China. In the autumn of that year, I came back to Beijing. I began to look for and visit those old art masters who had instructed me ten years ago. Every time I listened to their misfortunes and legendary stories during those years, I rejoiced that they had lived through their misfortunes, but at the same time, I couldn't help thinking that art was still a tough road to cover.

Today, 40 years have passed. The world has changed tremendously. Ink-stick has been replaced by ready-to-use Chinese ink, and my moon-shaped ink-stone been dust-covered for years. However, the instructions and encouragement from those seniors and masters are engraved in my mind and often sound beside my ears. These years, I have devoted myself to refining my poetry-writing and calligraphy. Gradually I come to comprehend the following art philosophies: that calligraphy art is a scholarship much more profound than a simple handicraft skill, the deeper you are engaged in, the more you are conquered by its marvelousness; that calligraphy demands arduous practice with one's own hand for days and nights; that self-moral cultivation is the foundation of art level enhancement, as the saying goes, "a noble-minded man always takes self-cultivation as his life doctrine"; that extensive learning from different art schools to absorb essence is the necessary process to obtain creative flexibility and to reach the acme of perfection; that pure hand skill does not make true art, to achieve progress, knowledge is equally important to hard practice; that a pupil should never forget his teachers, and a teacher should never let his students down, which has enabled the hundreds of years of development of Chinese Culture; that one's wisdom and talent should be spent wisely to realize his life ideal, too much sociality wears away one's time and energy; that one should be modest, prudent and broad-minded, strict with himself but lenient to others; and one must first master basic calligraphic rules in order to pursue creativity and self-style. Genuine understanding and observing these philosophies makes success within your reach.

Time flies. Looking back and forward, emotions well up in my heart at the age of sixty. The well—known poet Yuan Suiyuan of the Qing—Danasty wrote in one of his poems that "Granny Acts like a Little Girl, Refusing to Show Up before Hair Is Well Dressed". It has been more than 50 years since I first picked up a brush to learn calligraphy at the age of five. The deeper I enter the art realm, the more timid I feel. Still believing "My Hair not Yet Well Dressed", I am very cautious in presenting my artworks.

Today the calligraphy circles is boomed with talents and promising youngsters. I will need to make more vigorous efforts for new progress. Here, I have selected some of my Calligraphy artworks in the past 10 years to make this book. The publication of this book is, on one hand, to meet the expectations of my friends and teachers, while on the other hand, to make a little contribution to promote the development of the Chinese Calligraphy art.

# 師語精蘊

(1950 - 2004)

### 劉思祖先生:

〇寫字時,正襟端坐,是身正,筆行中鋒,是筆正,敬畏恭謹,氣運平和,可面對古賢,是心正。有此三正,若入得規矩,出得方圓,書事成矣。

〇中鋒行筆乃作書之首要。千年書家皆信此無疑。你千萬要記住:不行中鋒,書事難成。

### 沈從文先生:

〇寫字要静。演員入戲,也有個過程。急勝,反而不得。看字帖,要先弄清楚,你想學什么。求"形似",用點功,五六年可成。 學筆墨技法,七八年也能成。欲得其神韵,大概没有一二十年不行。寫成,易;寫活,難。即使寫帖上没有的字,也讓人覺得神氣 仿佛,如同己出,那就寫活了。

〇有自然而然的努力,肯定就會有自然而然的成功。朝思暮想要去做大書畫家的人,多半不成,因爲想得太多,夢做得太多,把 白天務實的時間都占去了。

### 李苦禪先生:

〇學書法跟學畫差不多,入門要謹慎,看不准的,不可妄學,沾上習氣、俗氣、匠氣,弄不好,終身難除。書畫如人,可以有 俠氣、豪氣、逸氣,不可有習氣、俗氣、匠氣。

〇俗話說"藝多不壓身"。學習的路子不妨開闊一些。不怕你學得多,學了可以暫時不用,但不可用時没有。不懂書畫的人都以 爲書畫很簡單,其實一點都不簡單。誰都喝茶,能品茶入道的,是"茶聖"。

〇從藝者須知,中國文明之最高者不在書畫。畫之上有書法,書法之上有詩詞,詩詞之上有音樂,音樂之上有先聖的哲理,那就是莊、禪、易、儒。學書畫的,没有這識見,這膽魄,這些修養,只關注眼皮子底下那點筆墨,縱然成藝,也是小家格局,成不了大家氣象。

### 包干動先生:

〇書家的大功力是學養。書卷氣須由學養醖釀而出。提得筆起,何人不能爲?濡墨行筆紙上,萬人能爲;字如龍蛇奔騰,千人 能爲;在書法史上成博大氣象、翰墨千秋的,僅百十人能爲。

〇人品之外,第一是學養,第二是筆墨。博覽,可以先碑后帖;習字,必須先帖后碑。第一是漢晋唐,第二才是宋元明。出手 一定要高,入門不能就低。譬如學隸書,有人一上來就學伊秉綬,没學好,還學了一手毛病,行嗎?武大郎放風筝,高不了了。

### 蔣兆和先生:

〇從事書畫,有才華的人不在少數,但真正獲得成功的,并不多。爲什么?因爲搞藝術的,誰不想大成功?成功,必然涉及功利,所以世上只管耕耘勞作,不爲功利所縛的藝人太少、太可貴。結果"天道酬勤",成功往往只屬于胸懷平常心的藝人。

〇你寫書法,是爲了抒發文學情感,喜怒哀樂,見于詩詞,融于書法。這條路,你堅持走下去,是可以自立門庭的。

### 康 殷先生:

〇書畫寫出來都是要給人看的,但千萬不要像有些人,寫一幅好作品,就到處顯擺,到處吆喝,恨不得讓全國的人都知道。我看,其水平也只能是如此了。有好作品先留起來作個標竿。再寫的,都跟它比。超過它,説明有進步。再寫不出來了,趁早去努力吧,還顯擺什么?剛學會走步,誰敢去鋼絲上當衆翻跟頭?

〇這張寫得不好。回去把上次我說好的那張找出來對比一下,你就明白了。一定要留作品。每年都留幾張,可以知道自己是怎么走過來的,又是在哪兒偏離、變化的。成在哪兒,不成在哪兒。人都是當時糊塗,八年十年后回顧一下,清清楚楚。就像走路,走的時候要知道走錯了,還會走嗎?往往回首時,才能真正知道往事的是與非。

### 柳 倩先生

〇古人的字,不見得都好,都能學。有的只能看,不能學,有的連看都不能多看。一百年後,我們也是古人,後人未必對我們這一代書畫家的作品都頂禮膜拜。清楚這一點,你就知道該怎麼去學書法,也知道該怎麼去做書法家了。

○不管人家怎麽説,你只管走自己的路。寫自己的詩詞,"詩成筆下寫心聲",不作抄詩匠,有什麽不好?

### 楚圖南先生:

〇你不放弃古典文學專業,是對的。搞書畫的,能于古典文學、文字學、歷史學上得力的,都會高出一個臺階。專鶩書法,是 現代書法家的方便做法。古代的"書博士"也不是成天只顧寫字的。學不深廣,書不精湛,如何敢稱書家?

〇你讀書的記憶力好,又勤于學、精于思,如果能合理安排好時間,讀寫兩不誤的話,二十年後,文章書法都會有收獲,就可以了。

### 虞 愚先生:

〇古人説"成事不難,初須專一,次須擴大,三須脱化"。能走好這三步,不會不成功。我由宗教而後文學、史學,走的就是這條路子。廣博是專精的沃土。没有沃土,不可能有根深葉茂。你幼年習篆、楷,這是專一。后來致力古典文學研究又兼習行、草,這是擴大。走前面兩步,心裏要明白,這都是爲了最后的脱化。脱化最難。

〇臨帖必須動腦,一味摹仿,反成習氣。專注精要,留心可取,得其精髓不難。一帖縱寫二百遍,又便如何?觀衆聽戲,只問唱得好壞,不管旁白,旁白説練了二百遍來,若好,則罷;若不好,反而見笑。

### 趙樸初先生:

○没有一成不變的書法。古今有變,書體也有變。古人說"楷法作行則拘,草法作行則縱",其實《聖教》、《張黑女》,都不是 純行純楷。你學二王,行兼草,楷兼行,没什麽不妥。功夫到了,自成造化。

〇我們老家唱戲的人有句話叫"唱不好,挨駡;唱得好,捧場"。只要寫得好,寫成功了,就是一家之書。但是,還在探索階段的,寫不好的,千萬不要拿出去"示衆"。

### 尹瘦石先生:

〇你這三幅作品,用墨過潤,缺少變化。書家多重筆法、章法,忽略墨法。董其昌説"用墨要潤,不可使其枯燥",可他的書法作品都是枯潤相兼的。光聽其言不行,還是要看作品的效果。作品不會講話,却是真實的老師。

〇有位青年畫家說得了兩次獎,可以進畫院了。我說得不得獎,無關緊要。"二王"、"顏柳"、文征明、石濤,都没有得過獎,一樣翰墨千秋。進畫院,不看獎,看作品水平。——我說這件事,就是想讓你知道,現在評獎很亂,如果你的目標是做一個名符其實的書法家,就不要看重那些獎。只要讀書、練字、作詩,堅持幾十年,耐得寂寞,不會没有成果。

### 潘 受先生:

〇你在大興安嶺吃了八年苦,這是上蒼成全你當詩人。我給你寫的對聯和詩都稱"詩人林岫"。只有詩人才看重"詩人"這個頭銜。我的用意,你當體味。

〇可以去做書畫,但永遠不要放弃作詩。記住:"詩一、書二",我也是"詩一、書二",這都是上蒼的安排。望勿顛倒。

〇個展上(指1994年8月至9月于新加坡文物館舉辦之《林岫詩書作品展》),來賓多稱贊你的大字,那是因爲女士寫大字少,你又寫得好,難免有人大驚小怪。我還是偏愛你的小行草,所以這次我送你的詩裏有"人驚飲澗虬姿捷,我愛横江雁陣斜"二句。女士寫清雅秀麗的字是專長,我一向認爲,在這一點上男士寫不過女士。女士萬不可舍其易工而求其難爲。我希望你能大小兼作,風格多樣一些也無妨。

### 汪曾祺先生:

〇搞文藝的人,出點成績,很容易引人注目。涵養高的、見識多的,有自知之明,不會因這些小打小鬧而飄飄然。你一定要低調,這樣就可以有更多的時間去從事和思考自己想做的事。我說的"自知之明",就是一則深知自己爲之奮鬥的事業目標不在鼻子底下,二則深知"有我不多,無我不少"的身價。

〇我是文人,你是詩人,咱們搞書畫,没有專業當行的壓力。從事藝術的,追求閑適,不就是一個輕松瀟灑嗎?功夫要下,技巧要講,但心態要閑適,無意爲佳。碰巧有幸,藝事有成,添個樂子而已。那是天賜。反正一句話,成亦樂,不成亦樂,隨便隨便。

### 啓 功先生:

〇學書學畫皆是苦事。我的體會,學書苦過學畫。即使筆前朝夕相對的熟帖,十年前和十年後的領悟亦大不相同。對古帖,知 其甘苦、得其筆法,只是萬里長征第一步,待到味其情趣、悟其神韵時,才敢說"盡開顔"了。

〇你寫字,善用中鋒,是正路子。牽絲、轉折,能做到不變中鋒的人,現在不多了。但是,矯變异常,也可以試一試"偏正同功"。行筆離紙不離紙,皆可外觀,但其中須有一氣貫之,才能轉筆圓活,折筆清勁。氣貫意連,這是内在的骨格氣象,唯識書者可見可味。你多用勁毫,有時也可以换羊毫試試。二者效果不同,不妨兼善用之。

### 陳逸飛先生:

〇出作品容易,出真正好的作品難。至少過十年二十年自己看了不臉紅吧?看自己的作品,當然要滿意。不滿意,就没信心了。 太滿意,又不能進步。所以我的感覺是,既滿意又不滿意。把你十年前寫的字拿出來看看,如果不滿意了,至少説明你眼高了;如 果仍舊滿意,説明那是你的高峰作品。能不能超越,就看你如何面對這個現實了。這些話,只有對書畫圈内的人講,才會理解。

〇讀過你寫的詩詞。我知道你這幾十年很不容易。在大興安嶺的八年,對你來說,是好事。有人說當作家要先有坎坷磨難,要有生活,要有思想,其實搞書畫也一樣。什麼苦都没吃過,不知道什麼是人生的人,怎么寫字畫畫?書畫不光是筆墨技巧,還有生活、思想、人生。(2004年7月26日)

人生六十真非易,耳順新知順自然。 幸得頭顱尚頑固,何曾棱角任方圓。 退藏猶解風前味,懷抱難銷塞上篇。 往事思來紛若夢,分明歷歷未如烟。 《寄答詩友》

野嶠茫茫碧隱螺,日看松影柳婆娑。 風閑地僻經過少,路隘人稀輾轉多。 世事静觀難自在,樂憂虛擲易消磨。 已逢花甲吴霜滿,歲月依然疾似梭。 《小住烟臺蓬萊感賦花甲》

草書四尺直幅《花甲感賦》詩稿 2004年 132 × 40cm 自作詩 印: 天行健