

毛泽东词碑亭（归鹤图西侧）

Mao Zedong's Tablets Gallery of Poems (On the West
Side of the Painting *Yellow Crane Returned*)

菩萨蛮·黄鹤楼⁽¹⁾

毛泽东撰、书

[原文]

茫茫九派流中国，沉沉一线穿南北⁽²⁾。烟雨莽苍苍，龟蛇锁
大江⁽³⁾。 黄鹤知何去？剩有游人处⁽⁴⁾。把酒酹滔滔，心潮逐
浪高⁽⁵⁾！

《调寄菩萨蛮·登黄鹤楼》一九二七

[注释]

(1) 菩萨蛮：词牌名。

(2) “茫茫”二句：浩荡的长江流过中国；深沉的铁路线贯通南北。茫
茫：形容水势浩大。九派：长江在湖北、江西一带分为很多支流，因以九派称这
一带的长江。九，形容其多。沉沉：形容铁路负重致远的功能。一线：指京广线
（长江大桥建成前，北段和南段分别称京汉铁路、粤汉铁路）。

(3) “烟雨”二句：远望，烟雨迷茫；近看，龟山、蛇山锁住了大江。莽
苍苍：形容烟雨迷茫。龟蛇：汉阳的龟山、武昌的蛇山。

(4) “黄鹤”二句：谁知黄鹤到哪儿去了？这里只剩下游人登览的地方。
黄鹤：典出崔颢“昔人已乘黄鹤去”。（《黄鹤楼》）

(5) “把酒”二句：把酒浇在滔滔江水中；心潮奔涌，仿佛追逐着高高的浪涛。酹：以酒浇地表示祭奠。

按：此词作于1927年大革命失败前夕，作者心情复杂，既有沉重之感，复有振奋之志。

TO THE TUNE BUDDHIST DANCER: YELLOW CRANE TOWER ⁽¹⁾

Written and copied by Mao Zedong

Nine rivers flow through China, ⁽²⁾

A railway line passes across north to south.

Smoke and rain puff and pour in a haze,

The Turtle and the Snake lock the great Yangtze. ⁽³⁾

Where is the Crane now, who knows?

Leaving here but a haunt for tourists.

A libation to the torrents,

Surging in my heart as high as the waves. ⁽⁴⁾

“ To the Tune Buddhist Dancers. Ascending Yellow Crane Tower” 1927

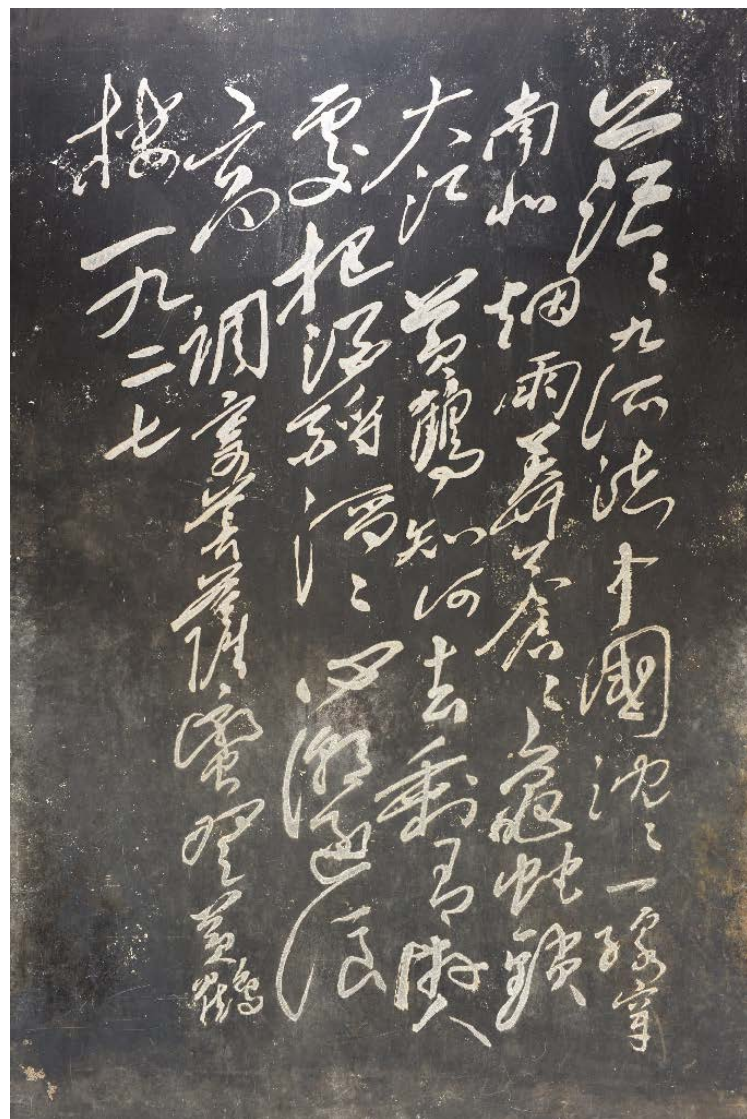
Notes:

(1) Buddhist Dancer, a lyric pattern of tune.

(2) Nine tributaries of the Yangtze River.

(3) Names of the two hills opposite each other in Hanyang and Wuchang.

(4) Written in 1927, on the eve of the failure of the guerrilla uprising, so Mao was in a pensive and hopeful mood.



■ 水调歌头·游泳⁽¹⁾

毛泽东撰、书

[原文]

水调歌头 游泳

才饮长沙水，又食武昌鱼⁽²⁾。万里长江横渡，极目楚天舒⁽³⁾。
不管风吹浪打，胜似闲庭信步，今日得宽余⁽⁴⁾。子在川上曰：逝者如
斯夫⁽⁵⁾！风樯动，龟蛇静，起宏图⁽⁶⁾。一桥飞架南北，天堑变
通途⁽⁷⁾。更立西江石壁，截断巫山云雨，高峡出平湖⁽⁸⁾。神女应无
恙，当惊世界殊⁽⁹⁾。

毛泽东 一九五六年十二月五日

[注释]

(1) 水调歌头：词牌名。

(2) “才饮”二句：才饮过长沙水，又来吃武昌鱼。长沙水：指长沙有名的
白沙井水。作者原注：“民谣：‘常德德山山有德，长沙沙水水无沙。’所谓长
沙水，地在长沙城东，有一个有名的‘白沙井’。”又食：谓先去长沙，后至武
昌。武昌鱼：指古武昌（今鄂州）樊口的鳊鱼。三国时东吴百姓反对迁都到武昌，
有童谣曰：“宁饮建业水，不食武昌鱼。”此处反其意而用之。

(3) “万里”二句：横渡万里长江，放眼遥望楚天，心情多么舒畅。横渡：作者曾于1956年6月1日、3日、4日三次畅游长江。楚天：楚国的天空。武汉一带在古代楚国的疆域之内。

(4) “不管”三句：不管风浪多大，胜过在庭院里散步，今天得到了宽余。

(5) “子在”二句：孔子在河边说：“逝去的一切就像这流水啊，昼夜不停。”典出《论语·子罕》：“子在川上曰：‘逝者如斯夫！不舍昼夜。’”朱熹的解释是：“欲学者时时省察，而无毫发之间断也。”（《四书集注》）

(6) “风樯”三句：风中，帆樯移动着；龟蛇二山是安静的；宏伟的建设开始了。

(7) “一桥”二句：一桥飞架在南北两头，天堑变成了交通大道。天堑：天然壕沟。《南史·孔范传》：“长江天堑，古来限隔，虏军岂能飞渡？”

(8) “更立”三句：更要在长江西段立起一道石壁，拦住上游来的江水，从而在高峡之上造出一个平湖。这是对三峡工程的想象。西江：指长江西段。石壁：指拦河坝。巫山云雨：典出宋玉《高唐赋·序》：“妾在巫山之阳，高丘之阻，旦为朝云，暮为行雨，朝朝暮暮，阳台之下。”平湖：指水库。

(9) “神女”二句：神女峰想来不会被淹，那么神女当对世界的变样感到吃惊。神女：巫山有神女峰；出典与《高唐赋·序》同。又宋玉《神女赋·序》：“其夜王寝，果梦与神女遇。”

PRELUDE TO WATER MELODY: SWIMMING

Written and copied by Mao Zedong

Just have drunk the water of Changsha, ⁽¹⁾

Now after tasting the fish of Wuchang, ⁽²⁾

Swimming across the ten-thousand li Great River,

Looking afar to the open sky of Chu. ⁽³⁾

What if the wind blows anid the waves beat?

It's better than strolling idly in a courtyard.

And now I'm much relaxed.

Just as Confucius said by a river: “Is it passing like that?”

Sails move in the wind,

Calm are the Turtle and the Snake Hills.

Big projects were being planned:

A bridge would fly across north to south:

A natural moat turns to a thoroughfare.

And having a dam erected along Xi Shan,

To block the clouds and rains of Wu Shan,

When smooth lakes spread over high gorges.

Lady Fairy, not yet being submerged, ⁽⁴⁾

Will be much surprised

Seeing the world so much changed.

Mao Zedong, Dec. 5, 1956

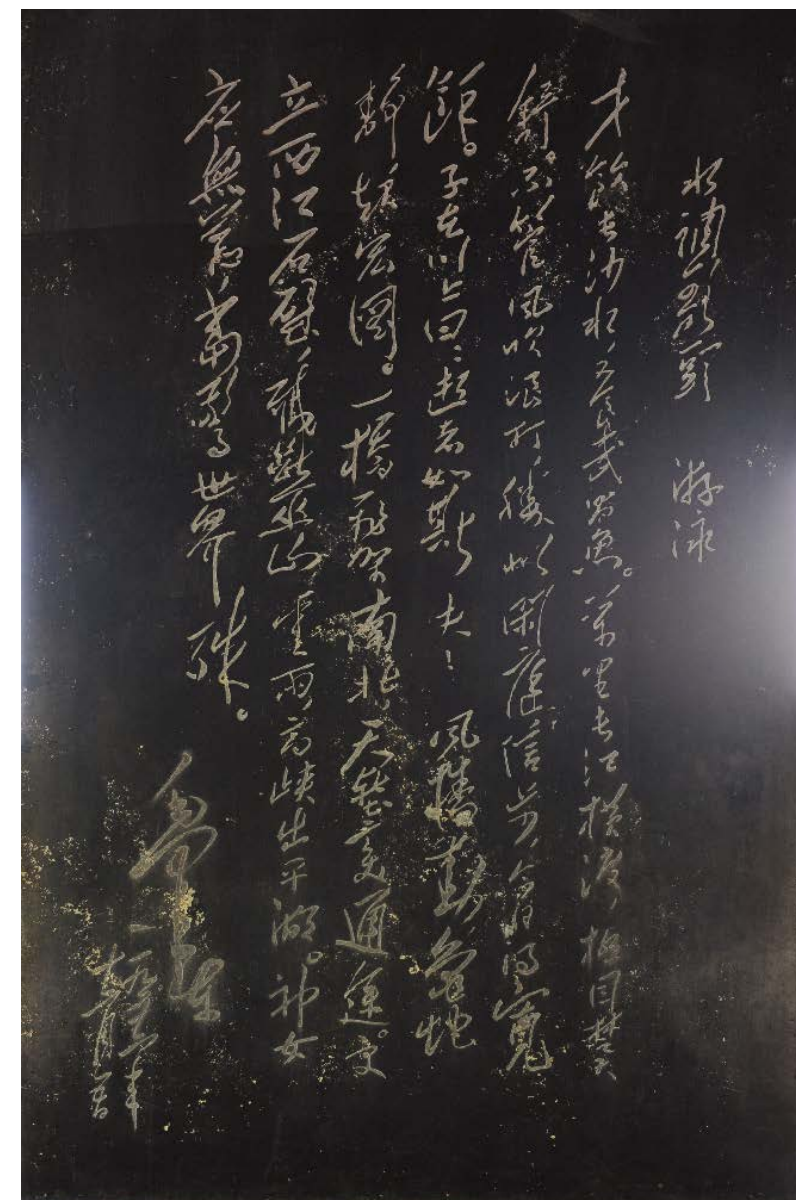
Notes:

(1) Prelude to the water melody, name of a lyric pattern of tune.

(2) The water of Changsha, sweet water in the famous White Sand Well in Changsha.

(3) Wuchang fish, the bream, a delicious local dish... During the period of the Three Kingdoms, people of State Wu would not have their capital moved to Wuchang, thus the kids' rhyme: "Rather drink the water of Jianye than have the fish of Wuchang."

(4) Over the Wu Shan Hill there's a peak called Lady Fairy Peak.



北碑廊（南楼对面）

THE NORTHERN GALLERY (Opposite to the South Building)

黄鹤楼记

陆俨少撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

丁丑之变，予违难巴蜀⁽²⁾。七口相随，仓黄兵间，惊魂靡定，喘息不遑⁽³⁾。空江寂寞，烟水含悲⁽⁴⁾。越八年而日寇投降，书传剑外，念切家园，目送江船，欲归无由，爰乃乘桴出峡⁽⁵⁾。两度往来，俱经武汉。晴川历历，咏崔颢之名篇；蛇阜悠悠，伤黄鹤之长逝⁽⁶⁾。去冬予东下渝州，鼓柁荆楚，时正重建黄鹤楼⁽⁷⁾。幸逢国家治平昌盛，起废更新，凡百俱举⁽⁸⁾。今年十月而楼适成，宾朋咸集，张乐合辞以落之⁽⁹⁾。此地当南北东西水陆之会，江汉汤汤，帆樯林立；飘轮云翼，晨夕飞驰⁽¹⁰⁾。登斯楼也，凭栏望远，万瓦粼粼，河山如画，天高地大，民物殷阜，富强之券，其可操乎⁽¹¹⁾！是为记⁽¹²⁾。

公元一九八五年（十）月嘉定陆俨少并书⁽¹³⁾

[注释]

（1）陆俨少（1909—1993）：上海人，浙江美术学院教授。

（2）丁丑之变：1937年（农历丁丑年）卢沟桥事变。予，我；违，避开。违难

巴蜀：在四川躲避灾难。

（3）仓黄：匆促，慌张。靡定：不定。不遑：没有时间，顾不上。

（4）空江：船只稀少的江；烟水：江上雾气迷蒙。

（5）剑外：即剑南，代指蜀地。书传剑外：消息传到四川。念切：深切地怀念。爰乃：于是。桴：小筏子，此处泛指船。

（6）蛇阜：蛇山。

（7）东下渝州：从重庆东下。鼓柁：扣船舷。《楚辞·渔父》：“渔父莞尔而笑，鼓柁而去。”此处指乘船经过。荆楚：指湖北。

（8）治平：政治修明，社会安定。《礼记·大学》：“国治而后天下平。”凡百：概括之词，谓各项事业。

（9）适成：刚好建成。咸集：都来会合。《兰亭序》：“群贤毕至，少长咸集。”张乐合辞以落之：用音乐和文辞来庆祝它的落成。

（10）江汉：长江、汉水。汤汤：大水急流貌。飘轮：风轮，形容疾驰的列车。云翼：形容出没于云际的飞机。

（11）万瓦粼粼：形容房瓦如清澈的水波般连成一片。殷阜：富裕，丰盛。券：契约，凭证；操券，掌握了凭证，比喻事情有把握。此处指国家定能富强起来。

（12）是：这，此。记：一种文章体裁。

（13）此文书于1985年10月，书家漏写“十”字。嘉定：县名；今为上海市的一个区。

A TRAVEL NOTE TO YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written and copied by Lu Yanshao ⁽¹⁾

After the July 7th Incident in 1937, ⁽²⁾ I fled to Sichuan in a hurry as the Japanese invading troops were approaching, followed by the 7 members of my family. As I was unable to calm down, There's no time for me to take a better rest. The Yangtze River seemed so bleak, and the smoke on the River was full of sadness.

After 8 years, the Japanese surrendered. When the news came to Sichuan, everyone was in jubilation, and anxious to be back home, especially while watching the steamships sail down the stream. At last, we got a boat, and set out the voyage through the Three Gorges.

As I had been travelling up and down the River twice, while passing Wuchang, humming Cui Hao's famous poem, I could see the trees clearly in Hangyang over the sun-lit ripples. Far beyond the Snake Hill, one could but lament the age-long debris of the Yellow Crane.

Last year, I set off to the east from Chongqing through Hubei and saw Yellow Crane Tower was under rebuilding. It's fortunate that the country was

well run in peace, and was financially prosperous. All neglected projects were being undertaken and refurbished. Then in October this year, the Tower was completed. Guests and friends gathered together and celebrated the work with music and poems.

Wuhan is right at the center of transportation through north and south by land, through west and east by water. Sails, masts crowded together like forests; trains on the run, planes on flight, from early morning all through night. Climbing up the Tower, looking afar along the railings, I could observe the millions of tiles like scales. The scenery is as fine as paintings, with the sky high above, and brilliant waves surging beneath. Moreover, the daily necessities are abundant and well stored. The days of getting wealthier and stronger are sure things. Hence this note.

Written and copied by Lu Yanshao of Jiading, Oct. 1985 ⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) Lu Yanshao (1909—1993), born in Shanghai, professor of Zhejiang Art Academy.

(2) The 1937 Incident of the anti-Japanese War broke out in Lugou Bridge, south of Beijing.

(3) Jiading, name of a county, now name of a district of Shanghai.



■ 出鄂州界怀表臣诗二首⁽¹⁾（录一）

刘禹锡撰⁽²⁾ 李可染书⁽³⁾

〔原文〕

梦觉疑连榻，舟行忽千里⁽⁴⁾。不见黄鹤楼，寒沙雪相似⁽⁵⁾。

唐刘禹锡《出鄂州界怀表臣诗二首》之一

一九八四年岁次甲子秋九月下浣彭城李可染书于师牛堂⁽⁶⁾

〔注释〕

（1）表臣，姓李，刘禹锡的友人，时居鄂州。

（2）刘禹锡（772—842）：唐代诗人，字梦得，洛阳人，有《刘梦得文集》（亦称《刘宾客集》、《刘中山集》）。

（3）李可染（1907—1990）：江苏人，曾任中国美术家协会副主席。

（4）“梦觉”二句：梦醒时分，以为我们仍然连床而卧；实际分别以后，船已行得很远很远。榻：床。忽千里：忽然行了一千里。

（5）“不见”二句：再也看不见黄鹤楼，惟见江边的寒沙白得如雪一般。末句通过写景含蓄地表达了与友人分手的怅惘。

（6）岁次甲子：农历甲子年。下浣：下旬。彭城：古县名，即今徐州。师牛堂：画室名。

OUT OF EZHOU, THINKING OF BIAOCHEN

(TWO POEMS, ONE COPIED) ⁽¹⁾

Written by Liu Yuxi ⁽²⁾ Copied by Li Keran ⁽³⁾

Awoke from my dream, thinking our beds were still side by side,

While the ship has sailed away thousand of miles.

Yellow Crane Tower is out of sight,

By the waters, the sands are cold,

Looking as white as snow.

“Out of Ezhou, Thinking of Biaochen” by Liu Yuxi of Tang Dynasty

Copied by Li Keran at Shiniu studio, Pengcheng, late autumn, Jiazi, 1984 ⁽⁴⁾

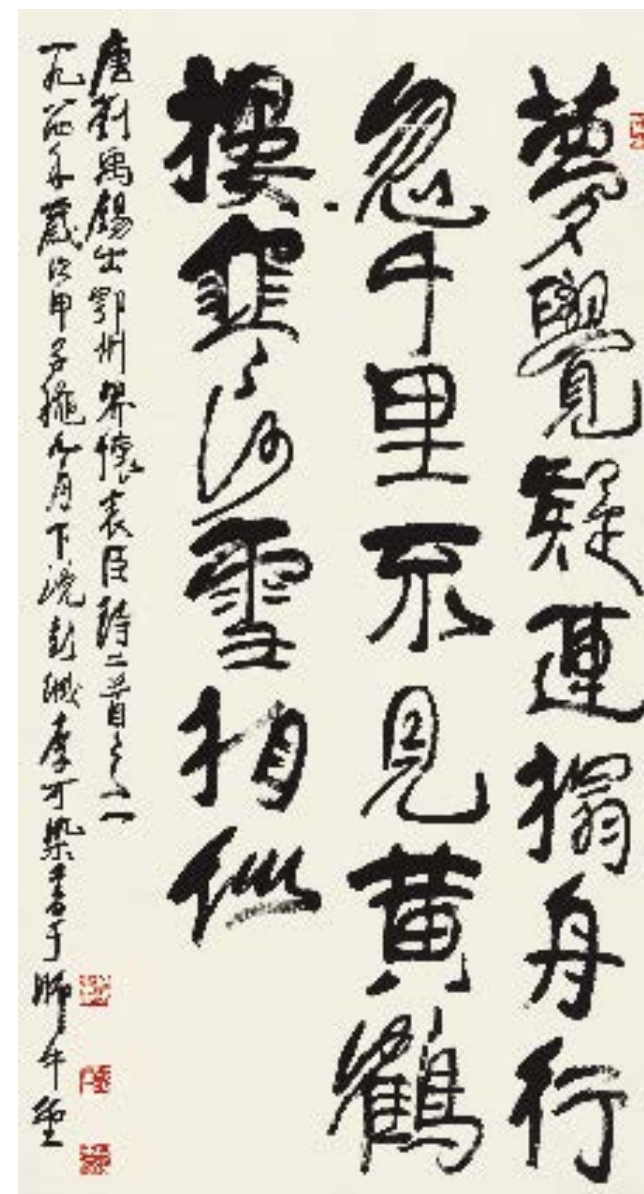
Notes:

(1) Biaochen, surname Li, a friend of Liu Yuxi's, then lived in Ezhou.

(2) Liu Yuxi (772—842), nickname Binke. Works: *Essays by Liu Yuxi. Collected Works of Liu Binke.*

(3) Li Keran (1907—1990), born in Jiangsu Province, former vice-chairman of Chinese Painters' Association.

(4) Pengcheng, now Xuzhou, a city in Jiangsu Province.



登黄鹤楼

刘 鹗撰⁽¹⁾ 陈大羽书⁽²⁾

[原文]

清晨携酒出花堤，试一登临万象低⁽³⁾。神女昔留苍玉珮，土人犹唱白铜鞮⁽⁴⁾。

清刘鹗诗《登黄鹤楼》⁽⁵⁾

一九八五年春仲岭东陈大羽客居金陵⁽⁶⁾

[注释]

(1) 刘鹗(1857—1909)：清末小说家，字铁云，江苏丹徒人，有《老残游记》、《历代黄河变迁图考》、《铁云诗存》等。

(2) 陈大羽(1912—2001)：广东人，曾任中国书法家协会常务理事。

(3) “清晨”二句：清晨携酒走出花堤；登上高楼，四周景物变得很低。花堤：堤名，在武昌平湖门内，北宋时修筑。

(4) “神女”二句：神女昔时曾在这里留下苍翠的玉珮；当地人还唱着古老的儿歌《白铜鞮》。神女：典出《列仙传·江妃二女》，说有个叫郑交甫的男子，在江汉之滨向偶尔遇到的两位女子索求玉珮，获赠后走了数十步，玉珮和女子都忽然不见。原文只说“玉珮”，作者添一“苍”字，是为了与下句的“白”字形成

对仗。土人：指当地人。鞮：古代一种皮制的鞋；白铜鞮，儿歌名。李白《襄阳歌》：“襄阳小儿齐拍手，拦街争唱白铜鞮。”

(5) 《登黄鹤楼》是一首七律，这里书写的是前半首。后半首为：“江流直扑严城下，山势争趋汉水西。此去荆州应不远，倩谁借取一枝栖。”

(6) 春仲：犹仲春，春季第二个月，即农历二月。

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Liu E ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Chen Dayu ⁽²⁾

Early morning, I went out of the Flower Bank, wine in my hand, ⁽³⁾

Trying to step high up the Tower to enjoy the layout below.

Gone were the Goddesses, wearing their jade pendants well along. ⁽⁴⁾

The natives are still singing the “Brass Buttons Song” . ⁽⁵⁾

“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower” , a poem by Liu E of Qing Dynasty

Copied by Chen Dayu of Guangdong Province, then was living in Nanjing,
mid-spring 1985

Notes:

(1) Liu E (1857—1909) , a novelist at the end of Qing Dynasty, nickname Tieyun, born in Jiangsu Province. Works: *Travels of An Old Disabled*, *Changes of the River-bed of Yellow River during the Different Dynasties* etc.

(2) Chen Dayu (1912—2001) , born in Guangdong Province, former standing executive chairman of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) Flower Bank, inside the Ping Hu Gate of Wuchang, built in Northern Song Dynasty.

(4) From the legend: a man called Zhen Jiaofu met two young ladies by the riverside, who asked them for the Jade pendants he wore. Having got them for a short time, the two of them disappeared together with the pendants.

(5) Brass buttons shoes, a kind of leather shoes in the ancient times, Here, a kids' rhyme sung by the natives.

“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower” by Liu E is a poem of 8 lines. The latter 4 lines are:

Streams are lashing the blockade beneath the city wall,

Shadows of the hills are rushing towards the west of the Han River,

From here to Jingzhou, it's not far,

For the night, who could lend me a shelter?



■ 黄鹤楼

崔颢撰⁽¹⁾ 沈鹏书⁽²⁾

〔原文〕

昔人已乘黄鹤去，此地空余黄鹤楼⁽³⁾。黄鹤一去不复返，白云千载空悠悠⁽⁴⁾。晴川历历汉阳树，芳草萋萋鹦鹉洲⁽⁵⁾。日暮乡关何处是？烟波江上使人愁⁽⁶⁾。

唐崔颢诗 沈鹏书

〔注释〕

(1) 崔颢（704?—754）：唐代诗人，汴州（今开封市）人，《全唐诗》中存诗42首。

(2) 沈鹏（1931—）：江苏人，曾任中国书法家协会代主席。

(3) “昔人”二句：昔日仙人已经乘着黄鹤飞去，这里空剩下一座黄鹤楼。昔人：指传说中的驾鹤仙人。事载祖冲之《述异记》（见鲁迅《古小说钩沉》）、《南齐书·州郡下》、《图经》（见阎伯瑾《黄鹤楼记》）。

(4) “黄鹤”二句：黄鹤飞去不再飞还；千百年来，白云徒自悠闲地在天上飘游。空：徒然。悠悠：安闲自在。

（5）“晴川”二句：从晴朗的江上望去，汉阳的树木是那样清晰；鹦鹉洲上的芳草也是一片绿油油。晴川：阳光明媚的江面。历历：分明可数。萋萋：形容草势茂盛。鹦鹉洲：因祢衡《鹦鹉赋》而得名的一片洲渚。

（6）“日暮”二句：黄昏来临了，家乡在何处？面对江上的烟霭波涛，不由我愁上心头。

YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Cui Hao ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Shen Peng ⁽²⁾

Gone was the ancient One on his yellow crane,
Leaving Yellow Crane Tower here bleak and barren.
The Crane, once gone, will never be back again,
For 1,000 of years, the white clouds keep lingering here in vain.

Across the sun-lit River, Hanyang trees are distinct to be seen,
Fragrant grass over the Parrot Islet looks luxuriant in sheen green.
With twilight waning, where's my home-town to be found?
The misty waves only make one more forlorn.

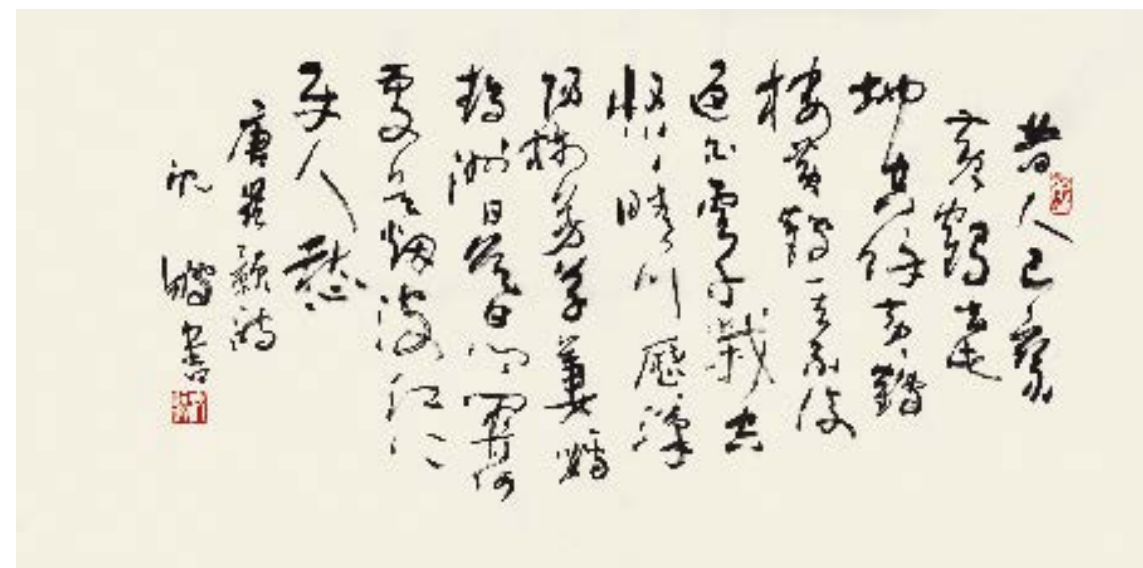
A poem by Cui Hao of Tang Dynasty

Copied by Shen Peng

Notes:

(1) Cui Hao (704? —754), a poet in Tang Dynasty, born in Bianzhou, now Kaifeng city, Henan Province.

(2) Shen Peng (1931—), born in Jiangsu Province, once deputy chairman of Chinese Calligraphers Association.



■ 送王侍御赴夏口座主幕⁽¹⁾

杜牧撰⁽²⁾ 赵少昂书⁽³⁾

[原文]

君为珠履三千客，我是青衿七十徒⁽⁴⁾。礼数全优知隗始，讨论常见念回愚⁽⁵⁾。黄鹤楼前春水阔，一杯还忆故人无⁽⁶⁾。

唐杜牧《送王侍御赴夏口座主幕》诗 乙丑春三月赵少昂书于岭南艺苑时年八十一⁽⁷⁾

[注释]

(1) 王侍御：杜牧的友人；侍御，官职，侍御史简称。夏口座主：指当时的鄂州观察使崔郾。座主，唐代进士对主考官的称呼。杜牧擢进士第时，崔郾任礼部侍郎，为主考官。

(2) 杜牧（803—852）：唐代诗人，字牧之，京兆万年（今西安市）人，有《樊川集》。

(3) 赵少昂（1905—1998）：岭南派画家，居香港。

(4) “君为”二句：您是脚穿珠履的上宾，我是身披青袍的生徒。珠履：缀珠的鞋。《史记·春申君列传》：“春申君客三千余人，其上客皆蹑珠履以见赵使。”此处称赞对方为崔郾的“上客”。青衿：古代学子之服，借以称士子。七十

徒：儒家传说孔子有一等弟子七十来人。这里借以上典故来比喻崔郾与自身的师生关系。

(5) “礼数”二句：您此去如同郭隗，将受到器重、受到优礼；而我对于座主，总像颜回那样认真受教、心悦诚服。隗：郭隗，战国时期燕国的贤人。隗始：从郭隗开始。《战国策·燕策》：“今王诚欲致士，先从隗始。”（现在您果真想访求人材，就先从我开始。）。回：颜回，孔子的学生。念回愚：念及颜回之“愚”。《论语·为政》：“子曰：‘吾与回言终日，不违如愚；退而省其私，亦足以发，回也不愚。’”这里再次借儒门典故来回忆与崔郾的情谊。

(6) “黄鹤”二句：黄鹤楼前春水辽阔，您饮酒之时还会想起老朋友么？

(7) 乙丑春三月：农历乙丑（1985）年春三月。

SEEING IMPERIAL ATTENDANT WANG OFF TO XIAKOU AS SECRETARY TO HIS HIGHNESS⁽¹⁾

Written by Du Mu⁽²⁾ Copied by Zhao Shaoang⁽³⁾

You, as the 3000 guests in shoes of pearls,⁽⁴⁾

Me, as the 70 disciples in garment blue,⁽⁵⁾

All excellent in rite and learning,

You'll be welcomed as Guo Wei.⁽⁶⁾

On learning, you'll be as good as Yan Hui.

Vast is the spring water before Yellow Crane Tower,

Would it remind you of a friend,

With a goblet in hand?

“ Seeing Imperial Attendant Wang to Xiakou ” , a poem by Du Mu

Copied by Zhao Shaoang at Guangdong Art Academy, aged 81, in Mar.

1984

Notes:

(1) Imperial Attendant Wang, a friend of Du Mu, Master Cui, Chief Examiner, when Du Mu passed the highest Imperial Exam.

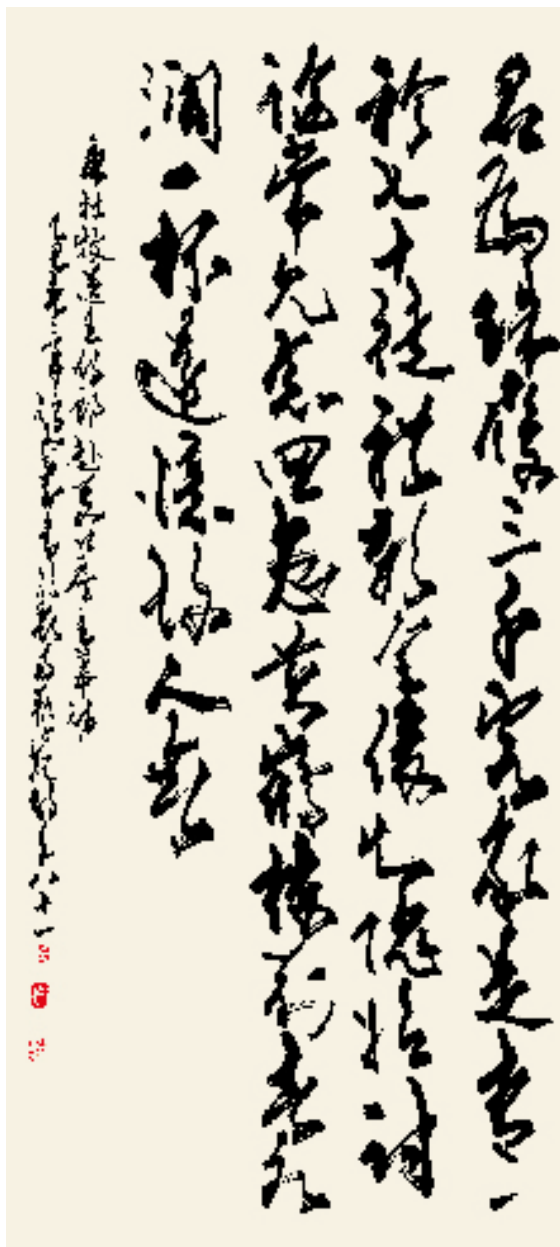
(2) Du Mu (803—852) , a poet in Tang Dynasty, born in Sian, Shanxi Province.
Works: *Collected Works of Fan Chuan*.

(3) Zhao Shaoang (1905—1998) , a painter of Guangdong style, now living in Hong Kong.

(4) A noble man lived close to Shanghai during the period of Warring States (495—221B.C) , who had 3000 guests sheltered within his influence. The very best of them got the honor of wearing pearl shoes.

(5) Confucius had 70 famous disciples, blue garment is worn by scholars at that time. Yen Hui is one of the most renowned among them.

(6) Guo Wei, a talented scholar of State Yen during the period of Warring States (475—224 B.C.)



■ 鹦鹉洲送王九之江左⁽¹⁾

孟浩然撰⁽²⁾ 范曾书⁽³⁾

[原文]

昔登江上黄鹤楼，遥爱江边（中）鹦鹉洲⁽⁴⁾。洲势逶迤绕碧流，鸳鸯鸂鶒满沙头⁽⁵⁾。沙（滩）头日落沙碛长，金沙耀耀动飙光⁽⁶⁾。舟人牵锦缆，浣女结罗裳⁽⁷⁾。月明全见芦花白，风起遥闻杜若香⁽⁸⁾。君行采采莫相忘⁽⁹⁾。

右录唐孟浩然《送王九游江左》 甲子仲秋抱冲斋主范曾⁽¹⁰⁾

[注释]

（1）鹦鹉洲：见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。王九：名迥，行九，孟浩然的友人。之：去，到。江左，江东。

（2）孟浩然（689—740）：唐代诗人，襄州襄阳（今属湖北）人，有《孟浩然集》。

（3）范曾（1938—）：江苏人，当代画家。

（4）“昔登”二句：过去我曾登过江边的黄鹤楼，远远地欣赏着江中的鹦鹉洲。（“江中”被书家误写为“江边”。）

（5）“洲势”二句：它弯弯曲曲被碧流所环绕，鸳鸯、鸂鶒布满沙滩。逶迤：弯弯曲曲。鸂鶒：一种水鸟，形似鸳鸯而稍大，毛多紫色，又称紫鸳鸯。

(6) “滩头”二句：日落之时沙堆的影子变得狭长，黄金般的沙粒在水中变幻明灭，熠熠生光。沙磧：水中的沙堆。耀耀：光彩闪耀。飘光：疾速变化的光。

飘：暴风，此处形容光的动态。（“滩头”被书家误写为“沙头”。）

(7) “舟人”二句：船夫牵着明丽的缆绳，浣衣女收拾起丝绸的衣裳。锦缆：鲜明美丽的缆绳。浣女：洗衣女。结：收拾。罗裳：丝绸衣服。

(8) “月明”二句：明月升起了，芦花一片雪白；江风吹拂着，远处传来杜若的芳香。杜若：别称竹叶莲，草本植物，夏季开花；《楚辞》中用以指香草。

(9) “君行”句：您走吧，百忙之中可别忘了老朋友啊。采采：事事，形容事务很多。

(10) 甲子仲秋：农历甲子（1984）年秋天第二个月。抱冲斋：画室名。

SEEING WANG JIONG DOWN THE RIVER ON PARROT ISLET⁽¹⁾

Written by Meng Haoran⁽²⁾ Copied by Fan Zeng⁽³⁾

Ascending Yellow Crane Tower before,

We liked Parrot Islet in the distant by the river.

The Islet looked as it's curving around the green water,

Mandarin ducks and purple ducks crowded the shore.

With the sun setting, the sandy shore looked long,

Shimmering golden sands, emitted flashes of light.

Boatmen drew in their colorful hawsers,

Washing girls gathered their clothes.

Under the moon, the reed-catkins looked all in white,

With the wind blowing the distant bamboo-leaf-lotus smelt sweet.

Ever there, you'll be busy, but let's never, never forget each other.

“Seeing Wang Jiong down the River” by Meng Haoran of Tang Dynasty

Copied by Owner of Baochong Studio, Fan Zeng, mid-autumn, Jiazi⁽⁴⁾

Notes:

- (1) Wang Jiong, a friend of the poet.
- (2) Meng Haoran (689—740), a poet in Tang Dynasty, born in Xiangyang, Hubei Province.
- (3) Fan Zeng (1938—), born in Jiangsu Province, a contemporary painter.
- (4) Jiazi, with the Chinese lunar calendar it was in the year of 1984.



- (5) “峰连”二句：岸上的山峰一直连往建业，江中的波涛来自潇湘总也不平静。建业：今江苏南京。潇湘：湘江的别称，或专指其中游与潇水汇合后的一段。
- (6) “小艇”二句：小船破浪如履平地，水战果然有利于南方之兵。
- (7) 西泠：桥名，在杭州西湖。

再登黄鹤楼

袁中道撰⁽¹⁾ 郭仲选书⁽²⁾

[原文]

买看山水兴犹清，闲逐儿童楼上行⁽³⁾。窗外钟声大别寺，杯中堞影汉阳城⁽⁴⁾。峰连建业何曾断，浪接潇湘总未平⁽⁵⁾。小艇犯涛如履地，果然水战利南兵⁽⁶⁾。

明袁中道诗《再登黄鹤楼》

一九八五年八月西泠郭仲选书于西子湖畔⁽⁷⁾

[注释]

(1) 袁中道（1570—1623）：明代诗人，字小修，公安（今属湖北）人，有《珂雪斋集》。

(2) 郭仲选（1919—2008）：山东人，曾任浙江省书法家协会主席。

(3) “买看”二句：乘着自家的船游山玩水是多么有劲，闲适地跟着儿童来此登临。买看山水：买一条船来游览山水。事载作者《东游日记》。逐：追逐，跟随。

(4) “窗外”二句：窗外传来大别寺的钟声，杯中映出汉阳城矮墙的倒影。大别寺：在汉阳城北，今已无存。堞：城上如齿状的矮墙。

REVISITING YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Yuan Zhongdao ⁽¹⁾

Copied by Guo Zhongxuan ⁽²⁾

Still high in the mood of boat buying for sight-seeing,

I spur the kids at leisure up the Tower.

Out of the window the bell of the Da Bie Temple is ringing, ⁽³⁾

Over my cup the reflection of Hanyang Wall is brimming,

No hills are severed from those in Nanjing,

No waves from Xiao Xiang have ever calmed down. ⁽⁴⁾

Boats cleave their way ov'r billows as tho' rushing on smooth roads.

Indeed, water battle's of advantages to the Southern navies.

“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower Again” by Yuan Zhongdao in Ming
Dynasty

Copied by Guo Zhongxuan at Silin, by the West lake, in autumn, 1985

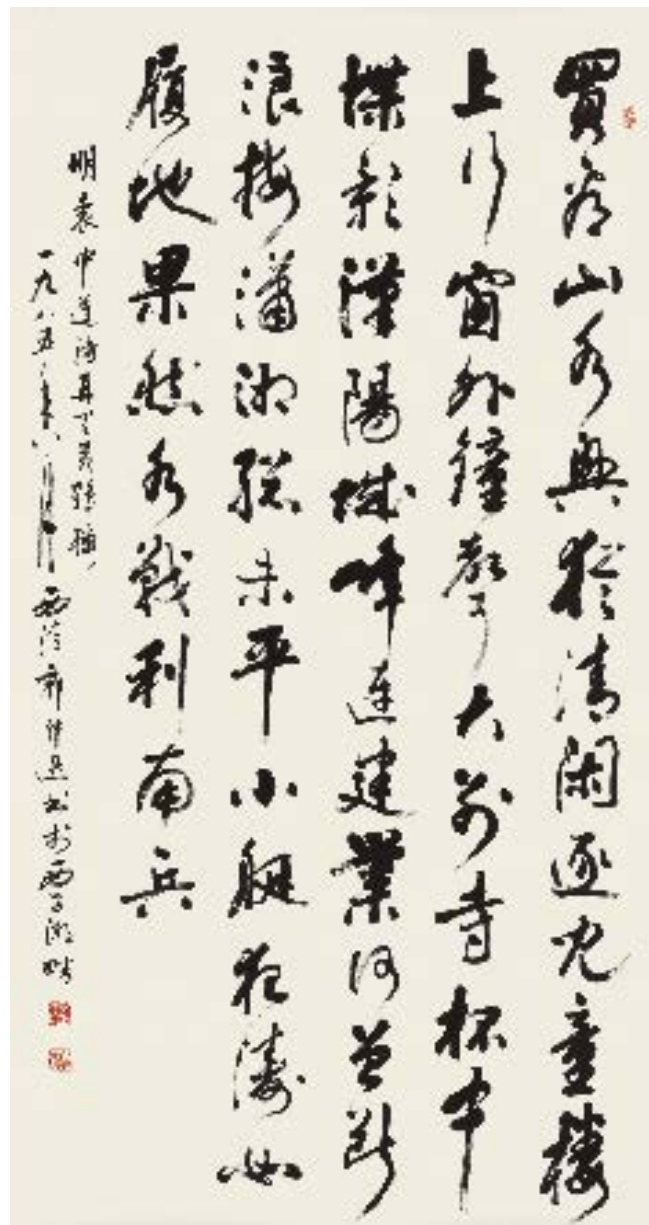
Notes:

(1) Yuan Zhongdao (1570—1623), a poet in Ming Dynasty, born in Gongan, Hubei Province, nickname, Xiao Xiu. Works: *Collected Works of Kexue Study*.

(2) Guo Zhongxuan (1919—2008), born in Shandong Province, once chairman of the Chinese Calligraphers Association, Zhejiang Province.

(3) The Temple is out of existence now.

(4) Xiao and Xiang, two rivers in the south west of Hunan Province.



■ 翠楼吟⁽¹⁾

姜夔撰⁽²⁾ 祝嘉书⁽³⁾

[原文]

月冷龙沙，尘清虎落，今年汉酺初赐⁽⁴⁾。新翻胡部曲，听毡幕元戎歌吹⁽⁵⁾。层楼高峙，看槛曲萦红，檐牙飞翠⁽⁶⁾。人姝丽，粉香吹下，夜寒风细⁽⁷⁾。此地，宜有词仙，拥素云黄鹤，与君游戏⁽⁸⁾。玉梯凝望久，叹芳草萋萋千里⁽⁹⁾。天涯情味⁽¹⁰⁾。仗酒祓清愁，花销英气⁽¹¹⁾。西山外，晚来还卷，一帘秋霁⁽¹²⁾？

姜白石《武昌安远楼成调寄翠楼吟》乙丑孟春祝嘉年八十七⁽¹³⁾

[注释]

(1) 翠楼吟：自度曲的标题；翠楼，指所吟咏的安远楼，即南楼。原作于标题下有一篇小序，谈及相关背景：“淳熙丙午冬，武昌安远楼成，与刘去非诸友落之，度曲见志。予去武昌十年，故人有泊舟鹦鹉洲者，闻小姬歌此词，问之，颇能道其事，还吴，为予言之。兴怀昔游，且伤今之离索也。”

(2) 姜夔（1155—1221）：南宋词人，字尧章，号白石道人，饶州鄱阳（今江西波阳）人，有《白石道人歌曲》。

(3) 祝嘉（1899—1995）：广东人，中国书法家协会会员。

(4) “月冷”三句：冬天的月色给边塞之地增添了寒气，护城的篱笆边战尘未起；今年朝廷刚刚颁发了赏赐。龙沙：塞外沙漠之地；此处借指宋金对峙时期南宋的边防地带。虎落：遮护城堡或营寨的竹篱。今年：淳熙丙午年，即1186年。酺：聚饮。赐酺：因朝廷有庆典而特许的大聚饮。此处指南宋太上皇赵构八十寿辰的庆典。

(5) “新翻”二句：从主帅的帐幕中传出了新编的胡部乐曲。新翻：重新谱写。胡部曲：指少数民族的乐曲。毡幕：毡制的帐幕。元戎：主帅。

(6) “层楼”三句：新落成的高楼巍巍耸峙，你看那曲折的栏槛漆得鲜红，齿状的飞檐一片翠绿。层楼：指新落成的安远楼。

(7) “人姝丽”三句：歌舞女郎多么美丽，脂粉香气随风飘散在寒冷的夜空里。姝：美丽，美好。

(8) “此地”三句：这里啊，应有一位词仙，腾着白云，骑着黄鹤，陪你游戏。黄鹤楼有驾鹤仙人的传说，又有崔颢、李白等在此题诗，作者将两者予以融会，提出“宜有词仙”的设想，含蓄地表达了对承平日子的向往。

(9) “玉梯”二句：我站在白石阶梯上久久地凝望，只看见茂盛的芳草无边无际。此句含有对北方失地难以收复的慨叹。

(10) “天涯”句：在远离故乡的外地作客的心情滋味。

(11) “仗酒”二句：只能借酒驱愁，靠男欢女爱来消磨志气。袪：消除。花：借指女子。

(12) “西山”三句：遥想西山那边，傍晚卷起帘子，是否还能看到秋天美丽的霁色？西山：位于南昌。王勃《滕王阁诗》：“珠帘暮卷西山雨。”霁：雨雪停止，天空放晴。作者系江西人，全句用设问方式表达了思乡的感情。

(13) 调寄：用某一词调；但《翠楼吟》是自度曲，即由作者自创新谱，并非按照原有的词调填词，所以这里用“调寄”一词欠妥。乙丑孟春：农历乙丑（1985）年正月。孟春：春季第一个月，即农历正月。

SONG OF THE JADE TOWER ⁽¹⁾

Written by Jiang Kui ⁽²⁾ Copied by Zhu Jia ⁽³⁾

The moon is cold above the border desert,
Dusts are calmed down along the blockades
A Han feast is bestowed, fie, this year.
Listen, the general's playing behind woolen curtains
The newly made songs of the Huns.
Look, the multi-storey Tower erected high,
The winding railings painted red,
Up to the eaves-teeth, green jades fly
The wind so gentle, the ladies so fair,
Scented powders are being blown down the air.
It would be better to have the poet Immortal here,
With white clouds and the Yellow Crane
To play with you together.
Gazing for long by the marble staircase,
One can't help from worrying

For sweet grass extending thousands of miles to the heaven's edges.

And can but drawn his sorrow in drinks,

Hamper his inspirations with tender flowers and girls.

Beyond the West Hills, there still rolls up

A curtain of autumn mists.

To the tune "Song of the Jade Tower" at the South Tower of Wuchang
by Jiang Kui.

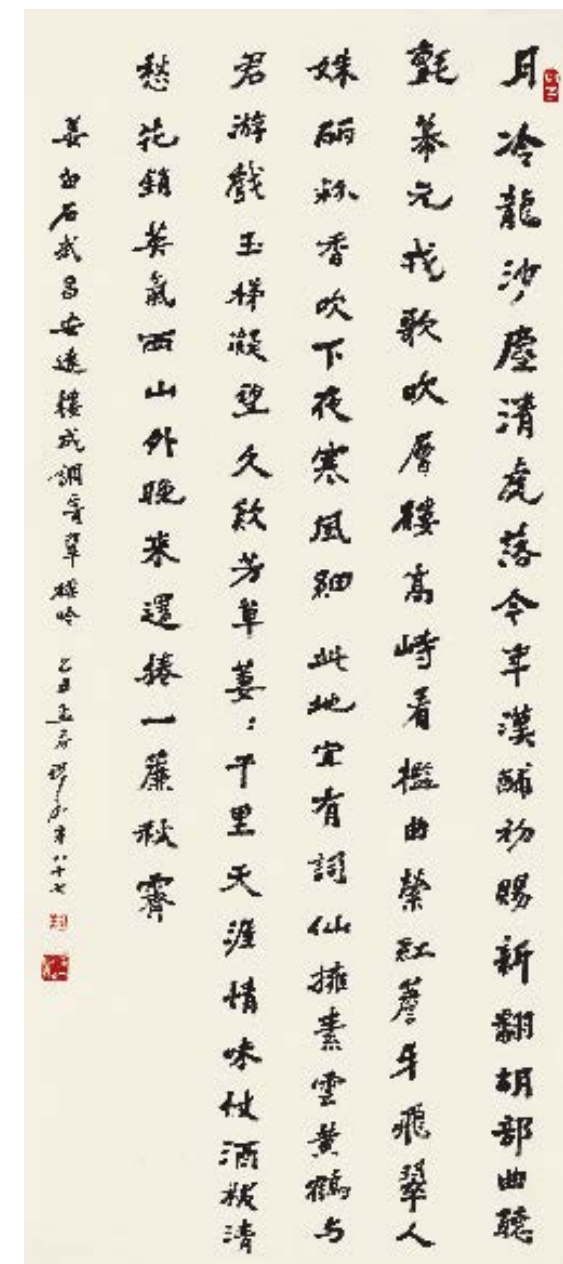
Copied by Zhu Jia, spring, Yichou, at the age of 87

Notes:

(1) A self-made pattern of lyric tone by the poet. In the original forewords, it's said: "In 1186, the South Tower, the An Yuan Tower was erected. Liu Qufei, me and others had been there, making new lyric patterns to reveal our aspirations. Ten years later, some friend anchoring by the Parrot Islet, heard the song sung by sing-song girls who were still able to tell about how the lyrics were made. That's what made me recall the old days, and increase my weariness of what's no more."

(2) Jiang Kui (1153—1221), a lyric composer in the Southern Song Dynasty, also called "Bai Shi Toaist." born in Beyang, Jiangxi Province. Works: *Collected Songs of Toaist Bai Shi*.

(3) Zhu Jia (1899—1995), born in Guangdong Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.



洞庭春色·登黄鹤楼⁽¹⁾

黄景仁撰⁽²⁾ 陈奋武书⁽³⁾

[原文]

为问司勋，谁家楼也，而汝题诗⁽⁴⁾。算吾宗老辈，子安去久；玉京旧侣，叔玮来迟⁽⁵⁾。今日我游因薄谴，看城郭人民半是非⁽⁶⁾。还闻说，又吴宫楚馆，电卷星移⁽⁷⁾。千年谪仙又去，空传语，天上相思⁽⁸⁾。望三湘七潭（泽），无边水气；荆门郢树，一片斜晖⁽⁹⁾。只有此楼常不改，与江汉茫茫无尽期⁽¹⁰⁾。归与好，把落梅短笛，鹤背横吹⁽¹¹⁾。

清黄仲则《洞庭春色·登黄鹤楼》，录自上海古籍出版社一九七九年版《两当轩集》卷十七

乙丑中秋颍川陈奋武书于福州怡山雪芬寓内⁽¹²⁾

[注释]

(1) 洞庭春色：词牌名。

(2) 黄景仁（1749—1783）：清代诗人，字仲则，武进（今江苏常州）人，有《两当轩集》。

(3) 陈奋武（1941—）：河南人，曾任福建省书法家协会常务副主席兼秘书长。

(4) “为问”三句：崔司勋啊，我要问你，这是谁家的高楼，而要你来题诗！司勋：官职，司勋员外郎的简称；这里指崔颢，因崔在天宝中曾任此职。

(5) “算吾”四句：算起我们的祖宗老辈，子安已经离去很久；仙界旧友中，叔玮来得太迟。子安：传说中的驾鹤仙人。《南齐书·州郡下》：“世传仙人子安乘黄鹤过此也。”作者称其为“吾宗老辈”，是把自己也比为仙人。玉京：道教称天帝所居之处。叔玮：传说中的遇仙之人。祖冲之《述异记》：“荀瓌字叔玮，事母孝，好属文及道术，潜栖却粒。尝东游，憩江夏黄鹤楼上，望西南有物，飘然降自霄汉，俄顷已至，乃驾鹤之宾也。”

(6) “今日”二句：今日我因受轻微的责罚下凡一游，发现城郭依旧、人事全非。这里把自己比为受天帝“薄谴”而下到人间一游的仙人。“城郭”句由丁令威化鹤归辽的歌词变化而来：“有鸟有鸟丁令威，去家千年今始归。城郭如故人民非，何不学仙冢累累。”典出《搜神后记》。

(7) “还闻”三句：还听说，吴宫楚馆也发生了电卷星移般的剧变。电卷星移：形容变化之剧。

(8) “千年”三句：谪仙人又离去千年，徒然从天上传下话来，说他想念你们，想念人间。谪仙：指曾在黄鹤楼题诗的李白。《新唐书·李白传》：“知章见其文，叹曰：‘子，谪仙人也！’”

(9) “望三”四句：眺望三湘七泽，蒸腾着无边水气；再看荆门郢树，映衬着一片斜晖。三湘：一说为漓湘、潇湘、蒸湘三水的总称；另一说指湘乡、湘潭、湘阴三地；联系下文“无边水气”，则此处采取的应是前说。七泽（书家误写为“七潭”）：在湖北境内。司马相如《子虚赋》：“臣闻楚有七泽，尝见其一，未睹其余也。”荆门郢树：荆，古代楚的别称；郢，古代楚的国都；这里指在黄鹤楼上望见的城门、树木。另有县名荆门者，与此无关。

(10) “只有”二句：只有此楼永不改变，与长江汉水相伴，茫茫没有尽期。

(11) “归与”三句：归来的感觉真好，且取短笛一支，骑上鹤背，把《梅花落》吹奏一遍。归与好：归来好。与：作语助，无义。落梅短笛：典出李白《与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛》：“黄鹤楼中吹玉笛，江城五月落梅花。”

(12) 乙丑中秋：农历乙丑（1985）年中秋节。颍川：古地名，在今河南。

SPRING TIME IN DONGTING: ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER ⁽¹⁾

Written by Huang Jingren ⁽²⁾ Copied by Chen Fengwu ⁽³⁾

Meritorious officer, may I ask whose tower is this?
And you have your poem inscribed here.
It's our ancestor Zi An, the foregoing deity, who had been away for
long, ⁽⁴⁾
And our friend in? Jade Capital who had come late. ⁽⁵⁾
Now, because of a light censure, I come on my visit here.
Finding the City the same, the people not.
It's said too, Wu palaces, Chu villas
Are rolled out by lightings, moved away as stars.
And the banished poet Immortal had been away for 1000 years.
Transmitting in vain his yearnings from the sky on high.
Look at the seven ponds, 3 Xiang Rivers, an endless expanse of vapor.
The gates and trees in Chu are all wrapped in a shroud of sunshine on
the slant.

Only the Tower hasn't been changed, but keeps on watching
The Yangtze and Han Rivers flowing on without end.
It's better to be back to play the flute melodies
Of plum-flowers, on the back of the Yellow Crane.

“Springtime in Dongting. Ascending Yellow Crane Tower” Written by
Huang Jingren

Copied by Chen Fengwu of Yishan at Xuefen residence, Fuzhou, 1985

Notes:

(1) Springtime in Dongting, name of a pattern of lyric tune.

(2) Huang Jingren (1749—1783), a poet in Qing Dynasty, born in Changzhou
Jiangsu Province. Works: *Collected Works in Veranda Liangdang*.

(3) Chen Fengwu (1941—), born in Henan, former standing vice-chairman and
secretary of Fujian Provincial Calligraphers Association.

(4) Zi An, an immortal from the legend, who had been to the Tower on the back of
a crane. The poet compared himself as one of the immortals.

(5) Jade Capital, from the Taoists. It's the place where the Heaven king rules. Shu
Wei is said to be the one who had met the immortal coming to the Tower on his crane.



■ 江上别流人⁽¹⁾

孟浩然撰⁽²⁾ 胡献雅书⁽³⁾

[原文]

以我越乡客，逢君谪居者⁽⁴⁾。分飞黄鹤楼，流客（落）苍梧野⁽⁵⁾。驿使乘云去，征帆沿溜下⁽⁶⁾。不知从此分，还袂何时把⁽⁷⁾？

孟浩然《江上别流人》 乙丑秋八十四岁老人南昌胡献雅书于珠山⁽⁸⁾

[注释]

(1) 流人：获罪而被流放的人。

(2) 孟浩然：见《鹦鹉洲送王九之江左》注(2)。

(3) 胡献雅(1902—1996)：江西人，曾任中国美术家协会江西分会名誉主席。

(4) “以我”二句：曾在越乡游历的我，碰到了您这位受贬谪的人。越乡客：孟浩然40岁应试落第后，曾去吴越一带游历多年，故自称“越乡客”。谪居者：受到贬谪的人。

(5) “分飞”二句：我们于黄鹤楼分别，从此将流落（书家误写为“流

客”）在南方大地。苍梧：古郡名，在今广西；此处泛指对方前往的南方谪居地。

（6）“驿使”二句：您骑驿马乘云而去，我乘帆船顺流而下。驿使：传递公文的人；此处借指行将启程的对方。征帆：远行的船。沿溜下：顺流而下。溜：小股水流。

（7）“不知”二句：不知从此一别，何时才能捉袖重逢？袂：衣袖。把：握着。

（8）乙丑秋：农历乙丑（1985）年秋天。南昌：市名。珠山：地名。

SEEING A BANISHED FRIEND OFF BY THE RIVER

Written by Meng Haoran⁽¹⁾ Copied by Hu Xianya⁽²⁾

As one without any official ranks,
Came over to you, a banished old friend,
Saying good-bye up here,
Up Yellow Crane Tower,
You'll fly with the floating clouds to the wild Cang Wu,
Me, to sail down the River.
Without knowing then, ever separated, here,
When am I to hold your hands, back from afar?

“Seeing a Banished Friend off by the River” by Meng Haoran

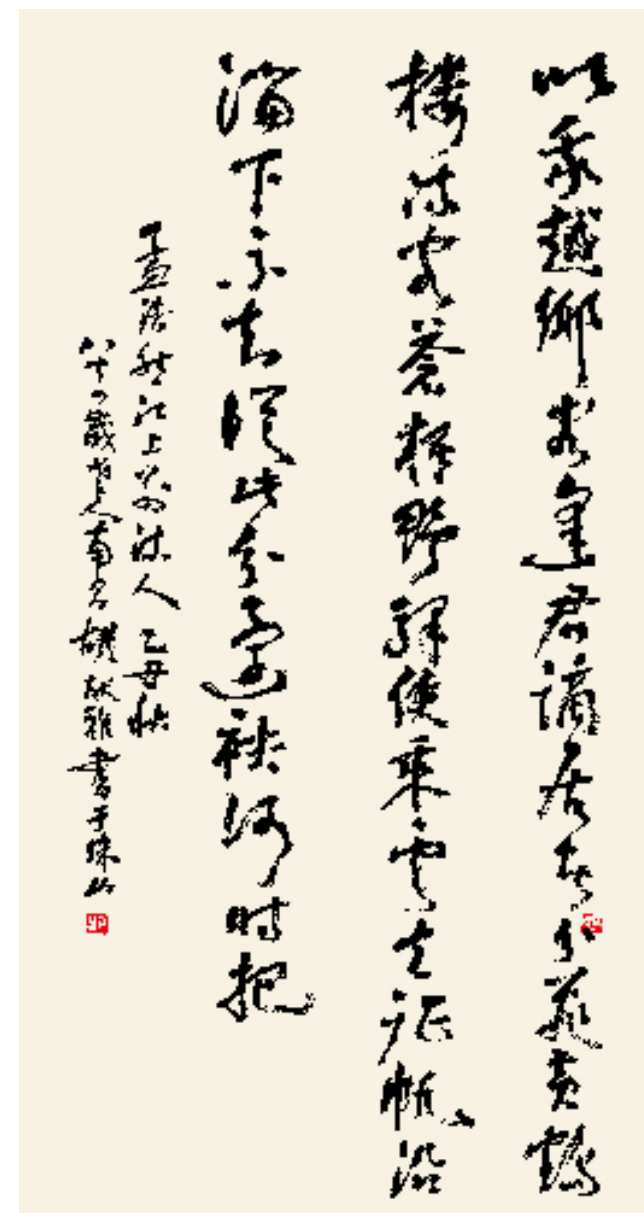
Copied by Hu Xianya at Zhu Hill Nanchang, autumn Yichou, at the age
of 84⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) Meng Haoran, referred to note 2, “Seeing Wang Jiong Down the River” .

(2) Hu Xianya (1902—1996) , born in Jiangxi Province, once honorary chairman of Chinese Artists Association Jiangxi Province.

(3) Nanchang city, capital of Jiangxi Province. Yichou was the year 1985 by the Chinese lunar calendar.



登黄鹤楼

林章撰⁽¹⁾ 吴丈蜀书⁽²⁾

[原文]

望里山川是楚乡，美人何处水茫茫⁽³⁾。祢衡作客留江夏，赵壹辞家出汉阳⁽⁴⁾。鹤去未知芳草暗，雁来先觉白云凉⁽⁵⁾。依楼无限西风意，堪与千秋一断肠⁽⁶⁾。

明林章《登黄鹤楼》

公元一千九百八十五年新春 吴丈蜀于武昌

[注释]

(1) 林章（1570年前后在世）：明代诗人，本名春元，字初文，福清人，有《林初文集》。

(2) 吴丈蜀（1919—2006）：四川人，曾任湖北省书法家协会副主席。

(3) “望里”二句：一眼望去都是楚国的山川，白茫茫的水啊美人在何方？美人：美好的、为自己所怀想的人。苏轼《前赤壁赋》：“望美人兮天一方。”

(4) “祢衡”二句：我想起祢衡曾被送往江夏，赵壹辞家离开了汉阳。祢衡（173—198）：汉末文学家，字正平，平原般（今山东临邑东北）人；因不见容于曹操，被遣送荆州刘表处；复转送江夏太守黄祖处，终被杀。撰有《鹦鹉赋》，鸚

鹉洲以此得名。赵壹：东汉辞赋家，字元叔，汉阳西县（今甘肃天水南）人；曾撰《刺世疾邪赋》，对黑暗政治有所抨击。汉阳：郡名，在今甘肃，系赵壹的家乡。

(5) “鹤去”二句：黄鹤飞走后不知道这里的芳草已经变暗，大雁来时会先感觉到白云的寒凉。典出崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗，而以悲凉的笔墨为之。

(6) “依楼”二句：我依楼而立，有无限西风袭来的感觉；真堪与千余年前的古人一抒愤懑，一放悲声。断肠：喻悲痛。

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Lin Zhang⁽¹⁾ Copied by Wu Zhangshu⁽²⁾

The land distant in view belongs to State Chu,
With such an expanse of water, where's the one I'm longing for?
Mi Heng, as a guest, remains in Jiangxia forever,⁽³⁾
While Zhao Yi had to leave his home from Hanyang.⁽⁴⁾
The Crane, going away, won't know the sweet grass had turned dark,
The geese, coming back, will think the white clouds too cold.
Leaning against the Tower, full of the feelings of the west wind,
I can but have my heart broken, as those of 1000 years ago..

“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower” by Lin Zhang in Ming Dynasty

Copied by Wu Zhangshu in Wuchang, early spring 1985

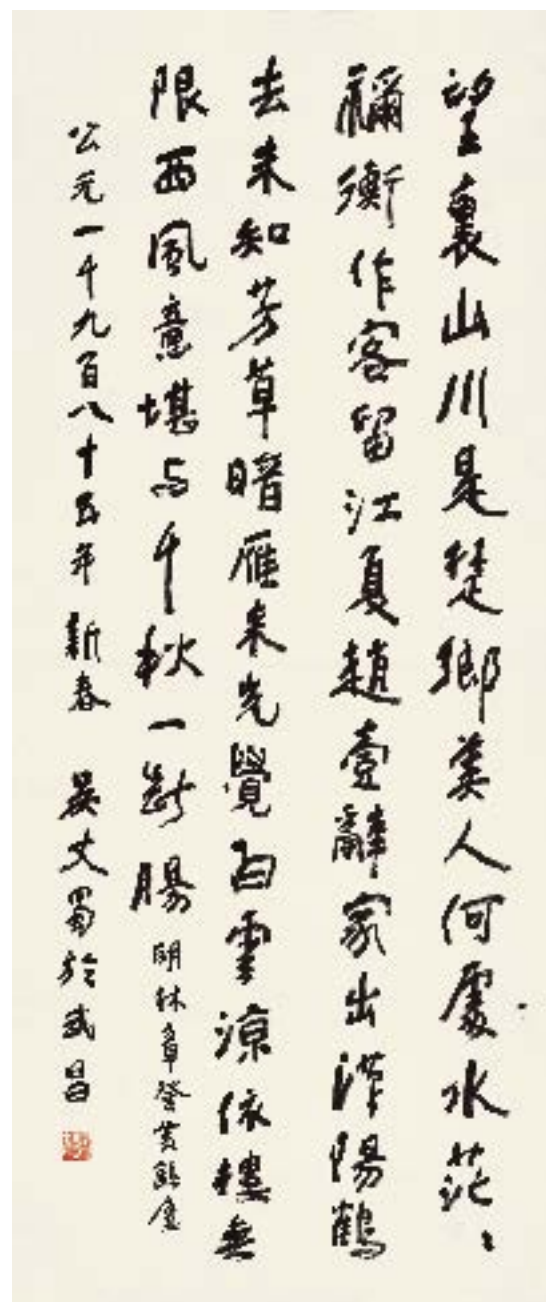
Notes:

(1) Lin Zhang (c.1570—), a poet in Ming Dynasty, formally called Chunyuan, nickname Chuwen, born in Fuqing, Fujian Province. Works: *Collected Works of Chuwen*.

(2) Wu Zhangshu (1919—2006), born in Sichuan, former vice chairman of Hubei Provincial Calligraphers Association.

(3) Mi Heng (173—198), a scholar at the end of Han Dynasty, nickname Zhenping, born in Ping Yuanban, now to the east of Linyi County, Shandong Province. Not tolerated by Cao Cao, was banished to Liu Biao in Jingzhou, later to the governor of Jiangxia, Huang Zu, and was killed at last at 25 years old, because of versified satire “On Parrots”. Parrot Islet was named after him.

(4) Zhao Yi, a writer of lyrics and versified articles in the Eastern Han Dynasty, nickname, Yuanshu, born in Gansu, south of Tianshu county, works “A Versified Composition Attacking world evils” The Crane, sweet grass, white clouds, referred to the poem by Cui Hao.



■ 送王侍御赴夏口座主幕⁽¹⁾

杜 牧撰 康 殷书⁽²⁾

[原文]

君为朱（珠）履三千客，我是青衿七十徒。礼数全优知隗始，讨论常见念回愚。黄鹤楼前春水阔，一杯还忆故人无。

杜牧《送王侍御赴夏口座主幕》诗 甲子秋大康⁽³⁾

[注释]

（1）此诗标题、作者、内文均与赵少昂所书相同，唯“珠履”被书家误写为“朱履”。

（2）康殷（1926—1999）：辽宁人，曾任中国书法家协会顾问。

（3）甲子秋：农历甲子（1984）年秋天。大康：康殷的笔名。

SEEING IMPERIAL ATTENDANT WANG TO XIAKOU AS SECRETARY TO HIS HIGHNESS CUI

Written by Du Mu ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Kang Yin ⁽²⁾

You, as the 3000 guests in pearl shoes,
Me, as the 70 scholars in blue cotton garments,
All excellent in rites and learning, You'll be welcomed as Guo Huai.
Discussing, they'll take you as Yan Hui
Beneath Yellow Crane Tower, is such a vast expanse of spring water,
With a goblet in hand, do you still think of me, an old friend?

“Seeing Imperial Attendant Wang Off to Xiakou as Secretary to Master
Cui” by Du Mu

Copied by Dakang, autumn Zazi

Notes:

(1) The topic, poet, and the verse are all the same with what copied by Zhao Shaoang.

(2) Kang Yin (1926—1999), born in Liaoning, Dakang, his pen name, once an advisor to Chinese Calligraphers Association.



送田三端公还鄂州⁽¹⁾

武元衡撰⁽²⁾ 吴善璋书⁽³⁾

[原文]

孤云迢递恋沧洲，劝酒梨花对白头⁽⁴⁾。南陌送归车骑合，东城别管弦愁⁽⁵⁾。青油幕里人如玉，黄鹤楼中月并钩⁽⁶⁾。君去庾公应借问，驰心千里大江流⁽⁷⁾。

唐武元衡《送田三端公还鄂州》 善璋书

[注释]

(1) 田三端公：武元衡的友人。

(2) 武元衡（785—815）：唐代诗人，字伯苍，缙氏（今河南偃师东南）人，《全唐诗》中存诗二卷。

(3) 吴善璋（1949—）：江苏人，中国书法家协会会员。

(4) “孤云”二句：像一朵孤云飘忽高飞，你的心仍恋着老家鄂州。今天在这里劝酒，两人都是白头。迢递：高远貌。谢朓《随王鼓吹曲》：“逶迤带绿水，迢递起朱楼。”沧洲：水滨，用以称隐者所居之地。杜甫《曲江对酒诗》：“吏情更

觉沧洲远，老大悲伤未拂衣。”梨花对白头：白发人对白发人。梨花是白色的，所以对白发。

(5) “南陌”二句：南边街上，为你送行的车马相聚在一起。东边城旁，惜别的管弦乐听来格外忧愁。此联描写送行的场面和气氛。

(6) “青油”二句：你的家乡，青油幕里美人如玉，黄鹤楼中新月如钩。青油幕：涂以青油之幕，一说以青绸为幕，供歇息或宴宾之用。人如玉：容貌如玉一般美。月并钩：并有一钩新月出现。此联预祝对方回鄂州后受到很好的接待。

(7) “君去”二句：那里的高官一定会对你有所询问、有所请教；而你我的思念之情将如千里长江不息奔流。庾公：庾亮，东晋成帝的舅父，曾经坐镇武昌；此处借指当时该地的高官。

SEEING MR. TIAN SANDUAN RETURN TO EZHOU

Written by Wu Yuanheng ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Wu Shanzhang ⁽²⁾

A lonely cloud lingers high above Cangzhou for long,
While the pear-flower-like girls urge white heads to drink on.
Seeing you off, through the south path,our cabs are gathered around.
Sorry are the flutes and fiddles at the East Gate to bid you adieu.
Your men are as worthy as jade behind the oiled curtains.
Up Yellow Crane Tower the hooked moon looks so bright.
Once over, for information, Master Yu, will come to ask you, ⁽³⁾
And for 1000 miles our hearts are to follow the River's vast flow.

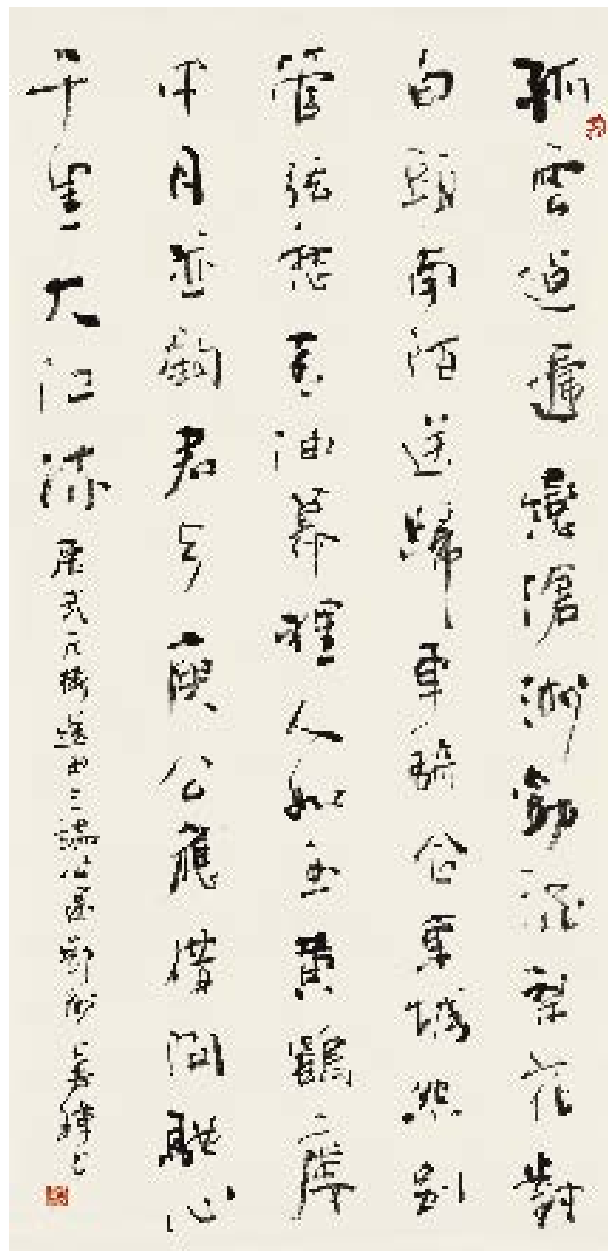
“Seeing Mr.Tian Return to Ezhou” by Wu Yuanheng, Tang Dynasty
Copied by Shanzhang

Notes:

(1) Wu Yuanheng (765—815) , a poet in Tang Dynasty, nickname Bocang, born in Houshi, now southeast of Yanshi, Henan Province.

(2) Wu Shanzhang (1949—) , born in Jiangsu Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) Yu means Yu Liang, Emperor Chen's uncle in the Eastern Jin Dynasty, a high official then. Here it means other high officials like Yu.



■ 九日登黄鹤楼⁽¹⁾

陈 沆撰⁽²⁾ 周昭怡书⁽³⁾

[原文]

自从十岁题诗后，不上兹楼二十年⁽⁴⁾。吟到雨风秋老矣，坐来天地气苍然⁽⁵⁾。大江帆影沉鸿雁，下界人声混管弦⁽⁶⁾。寂寞繁华千感并，浮云郁郁到樽（尊）前⁽⁷⁾。

九日登黄鹤楼

清陈沆诗 乙丑秋长沙周昭怡书年七十三⁽⁸⁾

[注释]

(1) 九日：农历九月初九，即重阳节。

(2) 陈沆（1785—1826）：清代诗人，字太初，号秋舫，蕲水（今湖北浠水）人，有《简学斋诗存》、《诗比兴笺》、《近思录补注》等。

(3) 周昭怡（1912—1989）：女，湖南人，曾任湖南省书法家协会主席。

(4) “自从”二句：自从十岁在此题诗以后，未登这楼已有二十年。

(5) “吟到”二句：吟到“风雨”之句，已是深秋时节；坐观四周景色，但觉天地逐渐为暮色所笼罩。这里暗用“满城风雨近重阳”（见惠洪《冷斋诗话》）之典，道出写诗的时间。重阳处于晚秋时节，故云“秋老矣”。不说“风雨”而说

“雨风”，则是格律的需要。苍然：形容暮色。柳宗元《始得西山宴游记》：“苍然暮色，自远而至。”

（6）“大江”二句：大江中鸿雁伴着帆影沉浮（远眺所见），市面上人声混杂着管弦（近处所闻）。鸿雁：鸟名，通常于秋季出现。石崇《思归叹》：“秋风厉兮鸿雁征。”下界：人世间。

（7）“寂寞”二句：身处繁华闹市而心情寂寞，不由千感并发，连酒杯中映出的浮云也似乎带上了忧郁的色彩。尊：酒樽，酒器。尊前：酒樽之前。（“尊前”被书家写为“樽前”，词义相同。）

（8）乙丑秋：农历乙丑（1985）年秋天。

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER ON THE NINTH⁽¹⁾

Written by Chen Hang⁽²⁾ Copied by Zhou Zhaoyi⁽³⁾

It's 20 years already, since I wrote a poem here at the age of 10.
Chanting about wind and rains now, as autumn is getting still older.
I sit until heaven and earth are becoming obscure in the twilight.
Swan-geese are drowsy and drowned into the shadows of sails of the
River.
Flutes and fiddles are mixed with human voices from underneath.
Being solitary or prosperous only add 1000 pains and grievances.
Even the floating clouds coming to my goblet
Look depressed and deprive me of pleasure.

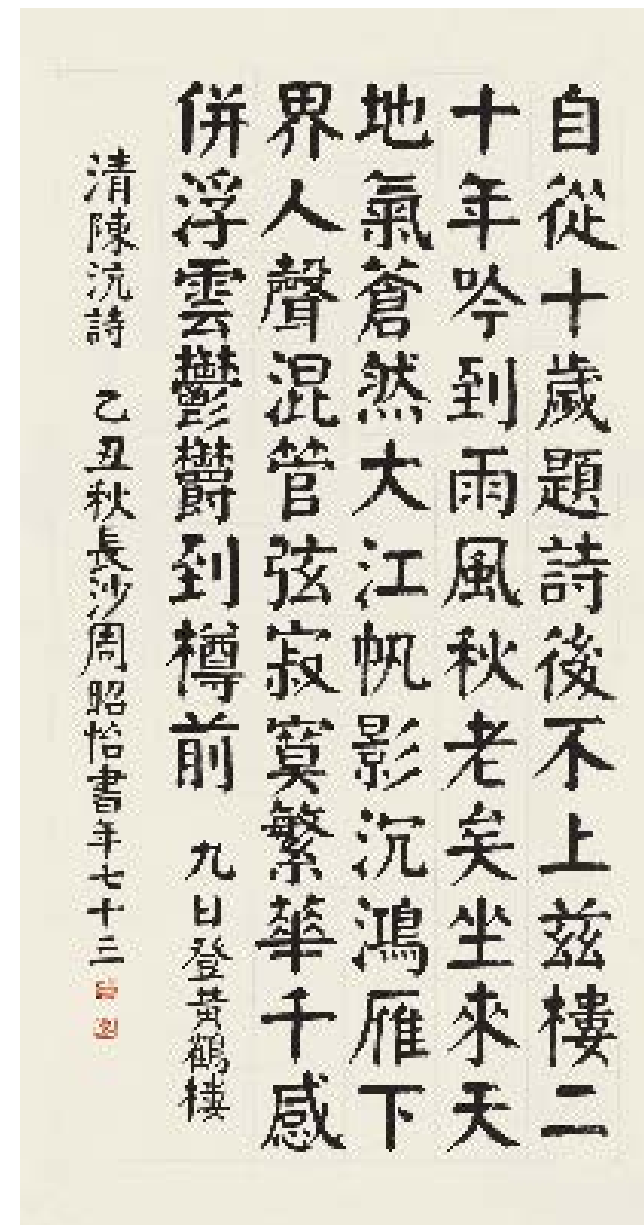
“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower on the Ninth”, a poem by Chen Hang
Copied by Zhou Zhao-yi of Changsha, aged 73, autumn Yichou

Notes:

(1) September 9th, with the Chinese lunar calendar is called the Double 9th Festival.

(2) Chen Hang (1785—1826), a poet in Qing Dynasty, nickname Taichu, also Chufang, born in Qishui, now Xishui, Hubei Province. Works: *Preface to the Poems of Jianxue Study*, *Additional Notes to Contemporary Ideas Recordings*, etc.

(3) Zou Zhaoyi (1912—1989), a lady calligrapher, born in Hunan Province, former chairwoman of Hunan Calligraphers Association.



送储邕之武昌⁽¹⁾

李白撰⁽²⁾ 李海观书⁽³⁾

[原文]

黄鹤西楼月，长江万里情⁽⁴⁾。春风三十度，空忆武昌城⁽⁵⁾。送尔难为别，衔杯惜未倾⁽⁶⁾。湖连张乐地，山逐泛舟行⁽⁷⁾。诺谓楚人重，诗传谢朓清⁽⁸⁾。沧浪吾有曲，寄入棹歌声⁽⁹⁾。

唐李白《送储邕之武昌》诗 李海观

[注释]

(1) 储邕：李白的友人。之：往，到。

(2) 李白（701—762）：唐代诗人，字太白，号青莲居士，祖籍陇西成纪（今甘肃天水附近），出生于碎叶（唐时属安西都护府，今属吉尔吉斯斯坦），5岁迁居绵州彰明（今四川江油），有《李太白全集》。

(3) 李海观（1920—）：青海人，曾任青海省书法家协会副主席。

(4) “黄鹤”二句：黄鹤西楼的月亮，长江万里般的深情。西楼：即黄鹤楼。《湖北旧闻录》：“鄂州诸楼榭，皆在黄鹤山，而以方向别之……在西者曰黄鹤楼。”

(5) “春风”二句：距初游该楼，春风吹拂三十度了（三十年过去了），我徒然忆念着武昌城。

(6) “送尔”二句：今天不舍地为你送别；举起酒杯，却因惜别而未痛饮。

尔：你。难为别：依依不舍。衔杯：含着酒杯。

(7) “湖连”二句：那里，奏乐之地连着洞庭湖；泛舟之时追逐着群山而行。张乐地：奏乐的地方。《庄子·天运》：“帝张《咸池》之乐于洞庭之野。”山逐：逐山。逐：追随，追逐。

(8) “诺谓”二句：楚人的承诺最有信誉，谢朓的诗篇最为清新。《史记·季布栾布列传》：“楚人谚曰：‘得黄金百斤，不如得季布一诺。’”谢朓（464—499）：南朝齐诗人，字玄晖，陈郡阳夏（今河南太康）人，后人辑有《谢宣城集》，其诗颇为李白所推许。

(9) “沧浪”二句：我有一首沧浪曲啊，我要把它汇入船夫的歌声。曲：歌曲。《楚辞·渔父》：“歌曰：‘沧浪之水清兮，可以濯吾缨；沧浪之水浊兮，可以濯吾足。’”寄：送。棹歌：船工所唱之歌。

SEEING CHU YONG OFF TO WUCHANG

Written by Li Bai ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Li Haiguan ⁽²⁾

The moon above the west Yellow Crane Tower,
The longing of the thousands miles of the Yangtze river,
For thirty times spring breezes have blown again,
And me still yearning for Wuchang in vain.
It's hard to bid you adieu,
With goblet on lips unable for me to sip.
Music entertainments are linked with the lake,
The hills seem to hasten the ship to sail away.
Chu people are good in keeping their promises, ⁽³⁾
Xie Tiao is good in composing his poems, ⁽⁴⁾
I also have a song of Cang Lang, ⁽⁵⁾
To be sent over into your boatmen's chant.

“Seeing Chu Yong to Wuchang” by Li Bai of Tang Dynasty

Copied by Li Haiguan

Notes:

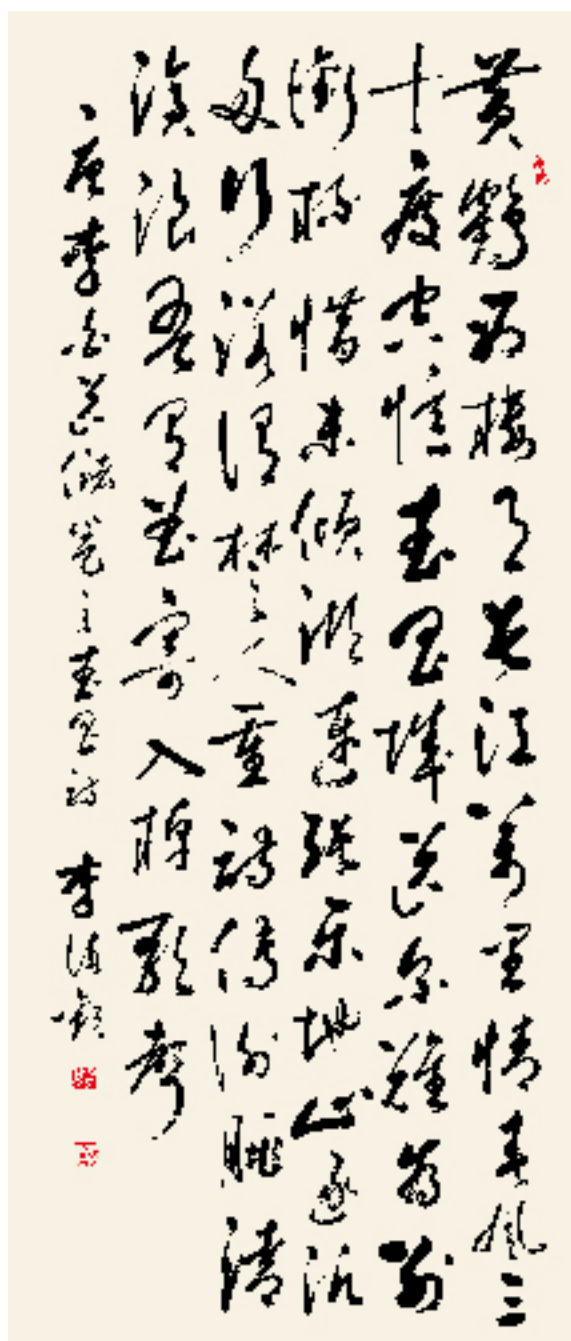
(1) Li Bai (701—762), a poet in Tang Dynasty, commonly called Tai Bai, also Taoist Qing Lian, ancestral town Gangsu Province, born in Kyrgyztan (then belonged to Tang Dynasty), moved to Sichuan Province with family at 5. Works: *Collected Works of Tai Bai*.

(2) Li Haiguan (1920—), born in Qinghai, former president of Calligraphers Association, Qinhai Province.

(3) Chu people's saying “Obtaining 100 jin (50 Kilogram) of gold isn't worth a promise from Jibu”.

(4) Xie Tiao (464—499), a poet in State Southern Qi, born in Taikang, Henan Province. Li Bai had great esteem for his poems.

(5) There's a famous song in Chu: “The water in Canglang is clean, in which I can wash my hat ribbon. Canglang's water isn't clean them, I can wash my feet in it.”



■ 游黄鹤楼

李东白撰⁽¹⁾ 蒋北耿书⁽²⁾

[原文]

西望家山一改容，白云飞尽楚江空⁽³⁾。兴饶老子胡床上，秋在仙人铁笛中⁽⁴⁾。鄂渚霜花沿岸白，汉阳枫树隔江红⁽⁵⁾。倚阑拍手招黄鹤，千古登临感慨同⁽⁶⁾。

清（明）李东白诗《游黄鹤楼》⁽⁷⁾

一九八五年秋日蒋北耿书于西泠印社⁽⁸⁾

[注释]

（1）李东白：生卒年不详，明代诗人，号景阳，京山（今湖北京山）人。

（2）蒋北耿（1943—）：浙江人，中国书法家协会会员。

（3）“西望”二句：西望家山我为之改容，白云飞尽楚江一片空濛。西望：作者的家乡在武昌西边，故而朝西眺望。改容：神色改变。楚江：古时长江中下游一带属楚国，故称楚江。

（4）“兴饶”二句：就像当年老子闲坐胡床兴致多高，秋思流露在仙人吹奏的铁笛中。老子胡床：这是关于南楼的著名典故。老子，犹老夫，庾亮自称。典出《世说新语·容止》：“庾太尉在武昌……公徐云：‘诸君少住，老子于此处兴复不浅。’因便据胡床与诸人咏谑。”胡床：一种可以折叠的轻便坐具，又称交床、

交椅、绳床。仙人铁笛：传说曾有仙人在江夏辛氏酒店壁上画一舞鹤，使该店生意兴隆。10年后仙人复至，取所佩铁笛数弄；须臾，白云自空飞来，鹤亦下舞，遂跨鹤乘云而去。事载王朋寿《增广类林杂说》等书。

（5）“鄂渚”二句：鄂渚沿岸披上了一层白霜，隔江汉阳的枫树已染得通红。

鄂渚：泛指武昌。霜花：霜的光华。花：同华。

（6）“倚阑”二句：我倚阑拍手欲招黄鹤，登临的感慨千古相同。

（7）清：清代。李东白约生活在明代隆庆年间，书家误写为清。

（8）西泠印社：研究篆刻的学术团体，位于杭州西泠桥附近。

SIGHTSEEING UP YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Li Dongbai⁽¹⁾ Copied by Jiang Beigeng⁽²⁾

Looking westward for my home-town, I can but feel forlorn.

White clouds floating away, Chu River becomes empty⁽³⁾.

Yu Liang was satisfied with his Hu bed,⁽⁴⁾

Autumn was in the Immortal's iron flute.⁽⁵⁾

The frost is white along the bank of Wuchang.

Maples are red across the River in Hanyang.

Against the railings, I clap my hands, filled with the same regret,

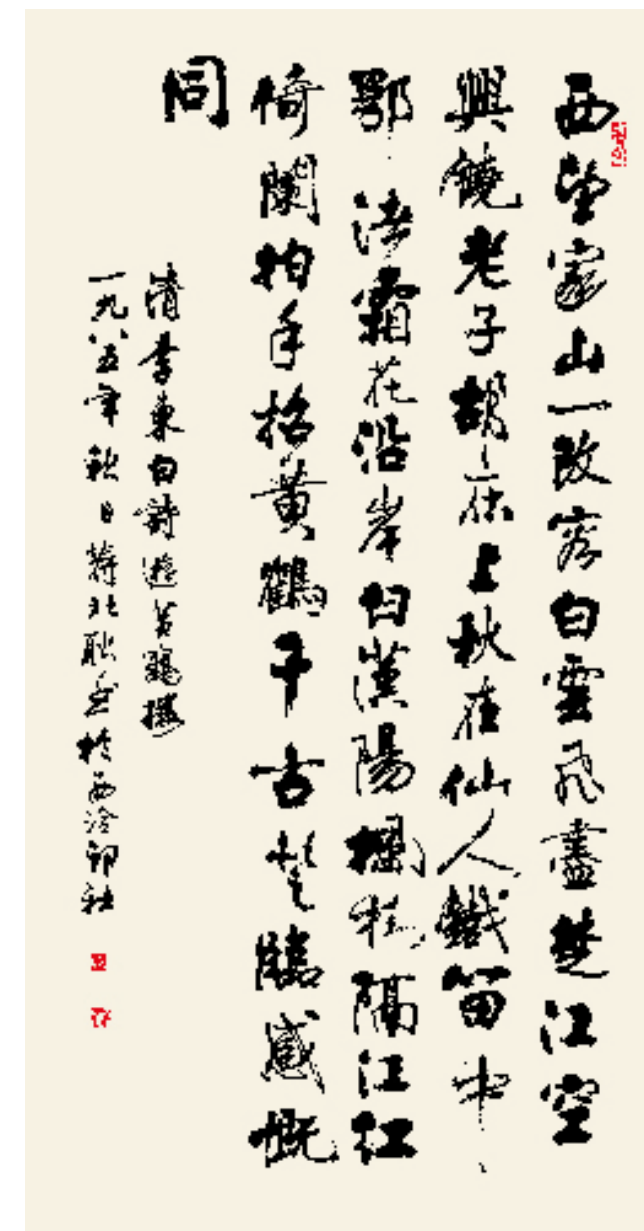
As those who had been up here, for all the 1000 years along.

“Sightseeing up Yellow Crane Tower”, a poem by Li Dongbai of Qing
(Ming) Dynasty.

Copied by Jiang Beigeng at Xilin Seals Club, Hangzhou, Zhejiang
Province, autumn 1985

Notes:

- (1) Li Dongbai, a poet in Ming Dynasty, born in Jingshan, Hubei Province.
- (2) Jiang Beigeng (1943—), born in Zhejiang Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.
- (3) In ancient times, the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River was called Chu River.
- (4) Yu Liang, a governor of Wuchang in the old times, who was satisfied with his folding bed from the Hu nationality.
- (5) From the legends, there was an immortal that drew a dancing Crane on the wall of a wine shop of the Xin's, making the shop's wine sell well. 10 years later, the immortal came again, playing several hymns with the flute he took with him. Before long, white clouds flew over, the Crane danced down the painting, and the immortal then was gone on the back of the Crane.



(7) “圣君”二句：皇帝应当会渴望见到你，哪能让你永远隐居山林。圣君：皇帝。梦想：梦中也在想，表示渴望。《后汉书·王霸传》：“梦想贤士，共成功业。”老松石：比喻隐居生活。

(8) 乙丑年春：农历乙丑（1985）年春天。

望黄鹤山张君⁽¹⁾

沈如筠撰⁽²⁾ 张 森书⁽³⁾

[原文]

寂历远山意，微冥半空碧⁽⁴⁾。绿萝无冬春，彩云竟朝夕⁽⁵⁾。张子海内奇，久为岩中客⁽⁶⁾。圣君当梦想，安得老松石⁽⁷⁾。

沈如筠诗《望黄鹤山张君》 乙丑年春张森书⁽⁸⁾

[注释]

(1) 此诗在《全唐诗》中题为《寄张征古》。张君：名征古，沈如筠的友人。君：对人的敬称。

(2) 沈如筠：唐代诗人，句容（今江苏句容）人，《全唐诗》中存诗4首，另有《异物志》、《古异记》等。

(3) 张森（1942—）：江苏人，曾任上海市书法家协会秘书长。

(4) “寂历”二句：遥远的黄鹤山那样清静，天空被掩映得碧绿幽深。寂历：清静无声。微冥：幽深。

(5) “绿萝”二句：无论冬春植物都在生长，无论朝夕都可目睹美丽的彩云。绿萝：泛指绿色的植物。竟朝夕：从早到晚。

(6) “张子”二句：张先生是海内奇才，长久以来成为岩穴中人。子：对人的敬称。岩中客：隐士。

LOOKING FOR MR. ZHANG ATOP THE YELLOW CRANE HILL

Written by Shen Ruyun ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Zhang Sen ⁽²⁾

It's so quiet over the distant hillside,
Deep in the azure, and half way up to the blue sky.
Winter or spring, unsullied greenery stays all the same,
From morning to evening, rosy clouds are fair to see.
Mr. Zhang, the cynosure of the country,
A guest in reclusive rocks for long.
His majesty the emperor should dream of seeing you.
How can you stay away from the throne,
Getting old amid pines and stone?

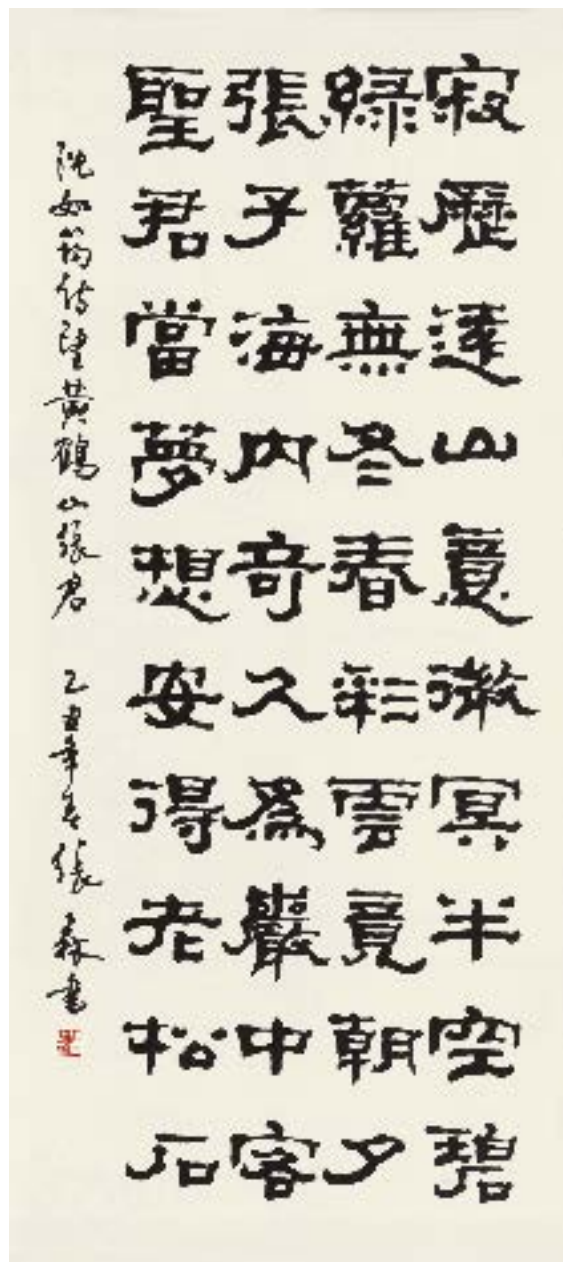
“Looking for Mr. Zhang atop the Yellow Crane Hill” , a poem by Shen
Ruyun

Copied by Zhang Sen, spring Yichou.

Notes:

(1) Shen Ruyun, a poet in Tang Dynasty, born in Jurong, Jiangsu Province. There are 4 poems of his in the *Anthology of the Poems in Tang Dynasty*.

(2) Zhang Sen (1942—) , born in Jiangsu Province, former Chief Secretary of Shanghai Calligraphers Association.



■ 送田三端公还鄂州⁽¹⁾

武元衡撰 伍纯道书⁽²⁾

[原文]

孤云迢递恋沧洲，劝酒梨花对白头。南陌送归车骑合，东城怨别管弦愁。青油幕里人如玉，黄鹤楼中月并钩。君去庾公应借问，驰心千里大江流。

武元衡诗《送田三端公还鄂州》 乙丑秋伍纯道⁽³⁾

[注释]

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与吴善璋所书相同。

(2) 伍纯道（1932—1993）：广西人，曾任中国书法家协会理事。

(3) 乙丑秋：农历乙丑（1985）年秋天。

SEEING MR. TIAN SANDUAN RETURN TO EZHOU

Written by Wu Yuanheng ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Wu Chundao ⁽²⁾

A solitary cloud lingers high, above Cang Zhou for long,
While the pear-flowers-like girls urge white heads to drink on.
Seeing you off, through the south path, our cabs gather around.
Sorry is the orchestra at the East Gate to bid you adieu,
Your men are as worthy as jade, behind cab curtains raised.
In Yellow Crane Tower the hooked moonlight comes in sight.
Once there, the officials will ask you for information,
And for 1000 miles our hearts are to follow you,
Over the River's vast flow.?

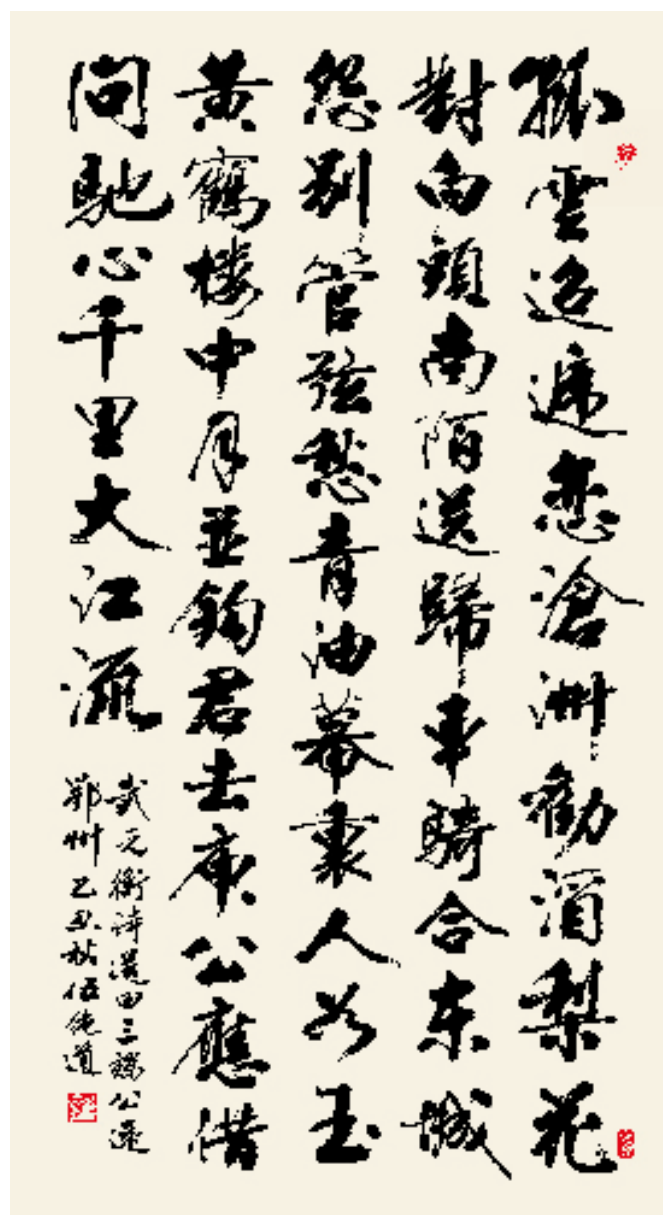
“Seeing Mr. Tian Sanduan Return to Ezhou” by Wu Yuanheng

Copied by Wu Chundao, autumn Yichou

Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet and the verse are all the same with what copied by Wu Shanzhang.

(2) Wu Chundao (1932—1993), born in Guangxi, former executive director of Shanxi Provincial Calligraphers Association.



■ 送元公之鄂渚寻观主张骖鸾⁽¹⁾

孟浩然撰⁽²⁾ 林 锴书⁽³⁾

[原文]

桃花春水涨，之子忽乘流⁽⁴⁾。岘首辞蛟浦，江边问鹤楼⁽⁵⁾。赠君青竹杖，送尔白苹洲⁽⁶⁾。应是神仙辈，相期汗漫游⁽⁷⁾。

孟浩然《送元公之鄂渚》 甲子秋林锴⁽⁸⁾

[注释]

(1) 元公：孟浩然的友人。鄂渚：见李东白《游黄鹤楼》诗注。观主张骖鸾：名叫张骖鸾的道观主人。

(2) 孟浩然：见《鹦鹉洲送王九之江左》诗注。

(3) 林锴（1924—2006）：福建人，中国书法家协会会员。

(4) “桃花”二句：桃花开，春水涨，这位先生乘流而下。之子：此子，这位。乘流：乘船顺流而下。

(5) “岘首”二句：辞别了岘首蛟浦，来访问江边鹤楼。岘首：岘首山，又名岘山，在湖北襄阳南，东临汉水。蛟浦：水名，可能指流经岘首山下的一段汉水。沈佺期《少游荆湘诗》：“岘北焚蛟浦，巴东射雉田。”

(6) “赠君”二句：赠给您一支青竹杖，送给您一片白苹洲。白苹洲：长着白苹的沙洲。白苹，水中浮草，开白色花，故称白苹。

(7) “应是”二句：我们应该都是神仙辈，互相期待着自由自在地遨游。汗漫：不受约束。

(8) 甲子秋：农历甲子（1984）年秋天。

SEEING MR. YUAN OFF TO E ISLET TO FIND THE TAOIST ABBOT ZHANG CANLUAN

Written by Meng Haoran,⁽¹⁾ Copied by Lin Kai⁽²⁾

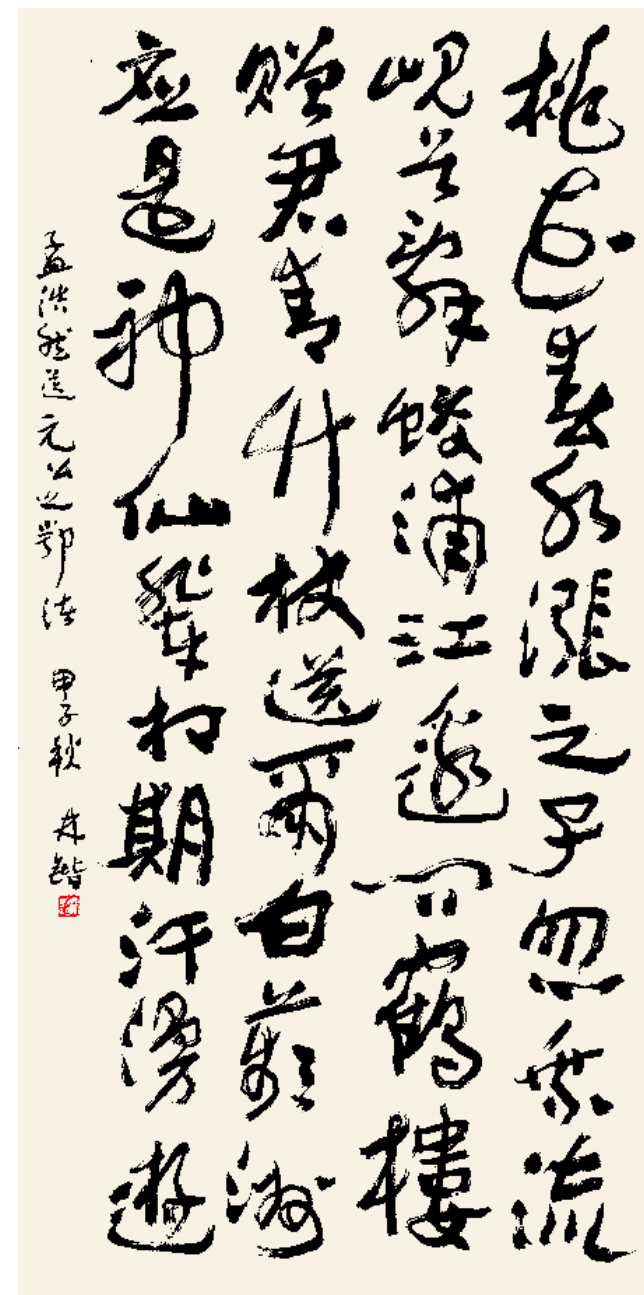
Peach-flowers flow in the spring river,
You start for a sail all of a sudden,
Bidding adieu to Jiaopu, at the head of yew,
Going up the Yellow Crane Tower by the river.
Here's a green bamboo stick to you,
Seeing you off on the White-Reed Islet.
It seems you're as free as the deities,
Able to go anywhere unfettered and gay.

“Seeing Mr. Yuan off to E Islet” by Meng Haoran

Copied by Lin Kai, autumn Jiazi⁽³⁾

Notes:

- (1) Meng Haoran, referred to the notes on “Seeing Wang 9th down the River on Parrot Islet” .
- (2) Lin Kai (1924—2006) , born in Fujian Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association, Provincial Calligraphers Association.
- (3) Autumn Jiazi means autumn in 1984 by the Chinese lunar calendar.



与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛⁽¹⁾

李白撰⁽²⁾ 丁吉甫书⁽³⁾

[原文]

一为迁客去长沙，西望长安不见家⁽⁴⁾。黄鹤楼中吹玉笛，江城五月落梅花⁽⁵⁾。

李白《与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛》

甲子年初夏 丁吉甫于金陵惜阴轩⁽⁶⁾

[注释]

(1) 史郎中钦：史钦郎中。史钦：李白的友人。郎中：官职；唐代尚书省分六部，郎中为每部之下所辖的司的长官。

(2) 李白：见《送储邕之武昌》诗注。

(3) 丁吉甫（1907—1984）：江苏人，曾任江苏省书法家协会副主席。

(4) “一为”二句：一旦成为被逐之人流放长沙，西望长安再也见不到家。迁客：被贬谪、遭放逐的人。西汉贾谊曾受谗被贬为长沙王太傅，此时李白正被流放夜郎，故以贾谊自比。长安：国都，朝廷所在地。家：指容身之地。

(5) “黄鹤”二句：黄鹤楼中吹起玉笛，江城五月仿佛在落梅花。落梅花：指所奏笛曲为《梅花落》。

(6) 甲子年：农历甲子（1984）年。金陵：南京。惜阴轩：书斋名。

LISTENING TO A FLUTE PLAYING ON YELLOW CRANE TOWER WHILE DRINKING WITH OFFICIAL SHI QIN

Written By Li Bai⁽¹⁾ Copied by Ding Jifu⁽²⁾

As a banished officer I'm to go to Changsha,
Looking westward for Changan,
Unable to see my hometown.
Some Jade-flute is playing up Yellow Crane Tower,
Suddenly, fall the petals of Plum-plowers in May
In the Riverr City.

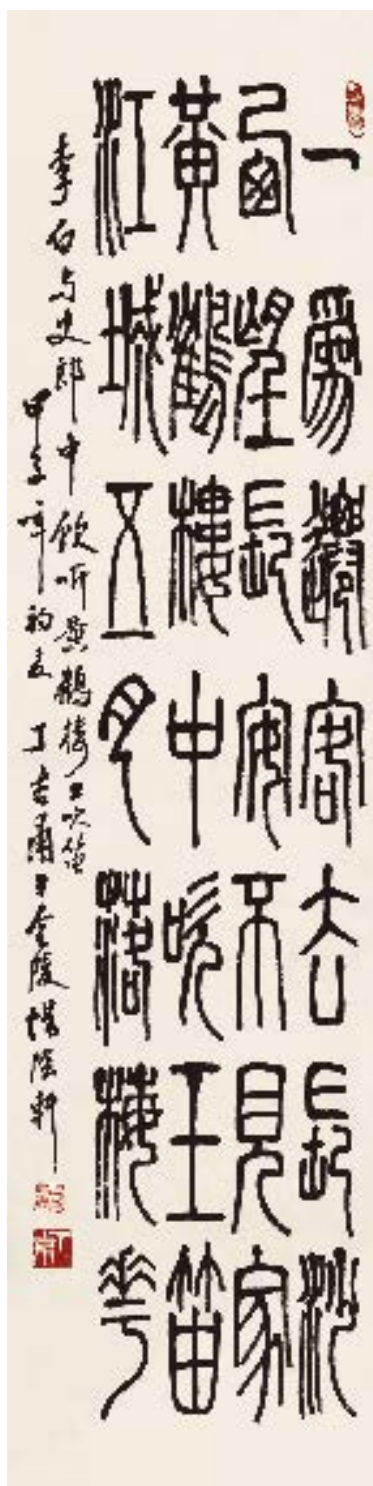
“Listening to a Flute Playing on Yellow Crane Tower While Drinking
with Official Shi” by Li Bai

Copied by Ding Jifu, at Xi-yin veranda (Time-cherishing study),
Nanjing, early summer, Jiazi

Notes:

(1) Li Bai, refer to the notes to “Seeing Chu Rong off to Wuchang”.

(2) Ding Jifu (1907—1984), born in Jiangsu, once vice-chairman of Calligraphers
Association of Jiangsu Province.



■ 送元公之鄂渚寻观主张骖鸾⁽¹⁾

孟浩然撰 萧 劳书⁽²⁾

[原文]

桃花春水涨，之子忽乘流。岘首辞蛟浦，江边问鹤楼。赠君青竹杖，送尔白苹洲。应是神仙辈，相期汗漫游。

唐孟浩然《送元公之鄂渚》

甲子中秋后十日萧劳时年八十有九⁽³⁾

[注释]

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与林锴所书相同。

(2) 萧劳（1896—1996）：河南人，曾任中国书法家协会名誉理事。

(3) 甲子中秋后十日：农历甲子（1984）年八月二十五日。

SEEING Mr. YUAN OFF TO E ISLET TO FIND THE TAOIST ABBOT ZhANG CANLUAN

Written by Meng Haoran⁽¹⁾ Copied by Xiao Lao⁽²⁾

Peach-flowers flow in the spring river,
You start for a sail all of a sudden,
Going up the Crane Tower, by the river,
Bidding adieu to Jiaopu, at the head of hill Xian.
Here's a green bamboo stick to you,
Seeing you off on the White-Reed Islet.
It seems you're as free as the deities,
Able to go anywhere unfettered and gay.

“Seeing Mr. Yuan to E Islet” by Meng Haoran of Tang Dynasty

Copied by Xiao Lao, 10 days after Mid-Autumn Festival, Jiazi, at the age
of 89⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet and the poem are all the same with what copied by Ling Kai.

(2) Xiao Lao (1896—1996), born in Henan, once honorary director of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) 10 days after Mid-Autumn Festival Jiazi is Aug. 25, 1984.



■ 卢侍御与崔评事为予于黄鹤楼

致宴宴罢同望⁽¹⁾

白居易撰⁽²⁾ 徐之谦书⁽³⁾

[原文]

白居易诗《卢侍御与崔评事为予于黄鹤楼致宴宴罢同望》

江边黄鹤古时楼，劳置华筵待我游⁽⁴⁾。楚思渺茫云水冷，商声清脆管弦秋⁽⁵⁾。白花浪溅头陀寺，红叶林笼鹦鹉洲⁽⁶⁾。总是平生未行处，醉来堪赏醒堪愁⁽⁷⁾。

甲子冬嘉平之月 八十二叟鉢庵徐之谦书篆⁽⁸⁾

[注释]

(1) 此诗作于白居易被贬江州赴任途经鄂州（今武昌）时。卢侍御与崔评事：白居易的友人。侍御、评事：均为官职。

(2) 白居易（772—846）：唐代诗人，字乐天，号香山居士，下邳（今陕西渭南）人，有《白氏长庆集》。

(3) 徐之谦（1903—1985）：号鉢庵，北京人，荣宝斋书法家。

(4) “江边”二句：在江边古老的黄鹤楼，有劳置办华筵，等待我去遨游。华筵：华美的筵席。

(5) “楚思”二句：寒冷的云水勾起渺茫的楚思，管弦中清脆的商声似乎也在悲秋。楚思：楚国逐臣之思。渺茫：时空远隔，模糊不清。云水冷：既是写景，也是对愁绪的烘托。全句含有对屈原当年被放逐时心情的体味与共鸣。商声：商，五音之一；按阴阳家的说法，商音与肃杀的秋气相应。此处指管弦奏出的是一派秋声。

(6) “白花”二句：江水拍向头陀寺，溅起白色的浪花；鹦鹉洲已被深秋的红叶所笼罩。头陀寺：黄鹤楼附近江边的名刹，建于南朝宋大明五年（461年）。《黄鹤山志》：“头陀寺在黄鹤矶，即今观音阁。”鹦鹉洲：见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。

(7) “总是”二句：总而言之是平生没有去过的地方，醉后让人赏心悦目，醒时却会引发愁绪。

(8) 甲子冬嘉平之月：农历甲子（1984）年冬十二月。嘉平：腊月，十二月。《史记·秦始皇本纪》：“三十一年十二月，更名腊曰嘉平。”书篆：用篆体书写。

ENJOYING FINE SCENERY AFTER A DINNER LAID FOR ME BY IMPERIAL ATTENDANT LU AND JUDGE CUI UP YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Bai Juyi ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Xu Zhiqian ⁽²⁾

A riverside Yellow Crane and an ancient Tower,
Thanks for providing me such an elegant dinner
And a scenery so fair to see.
Distant and indiscernible are the events of Chu,
Cold are the clouds and water up and down the tree.
Clear and melodious is the music of the flute,
And the chilly strings in an autumnal tune.
Silvery billows splash up the Toutuo Temple,
Red maples wrap their leaves about the Parrot Islet.
As all those landscapes I've never seen before,
It's to be enjoyed heartily by us, while drunken,

Or to be sorrowful, awaken.

“Enjoying Fine Scenery after a Dinner Laid for Me by Imperial Attendant Lu and Judge Cui up Yellow Crane Tower”, a poem by Bai Juyi

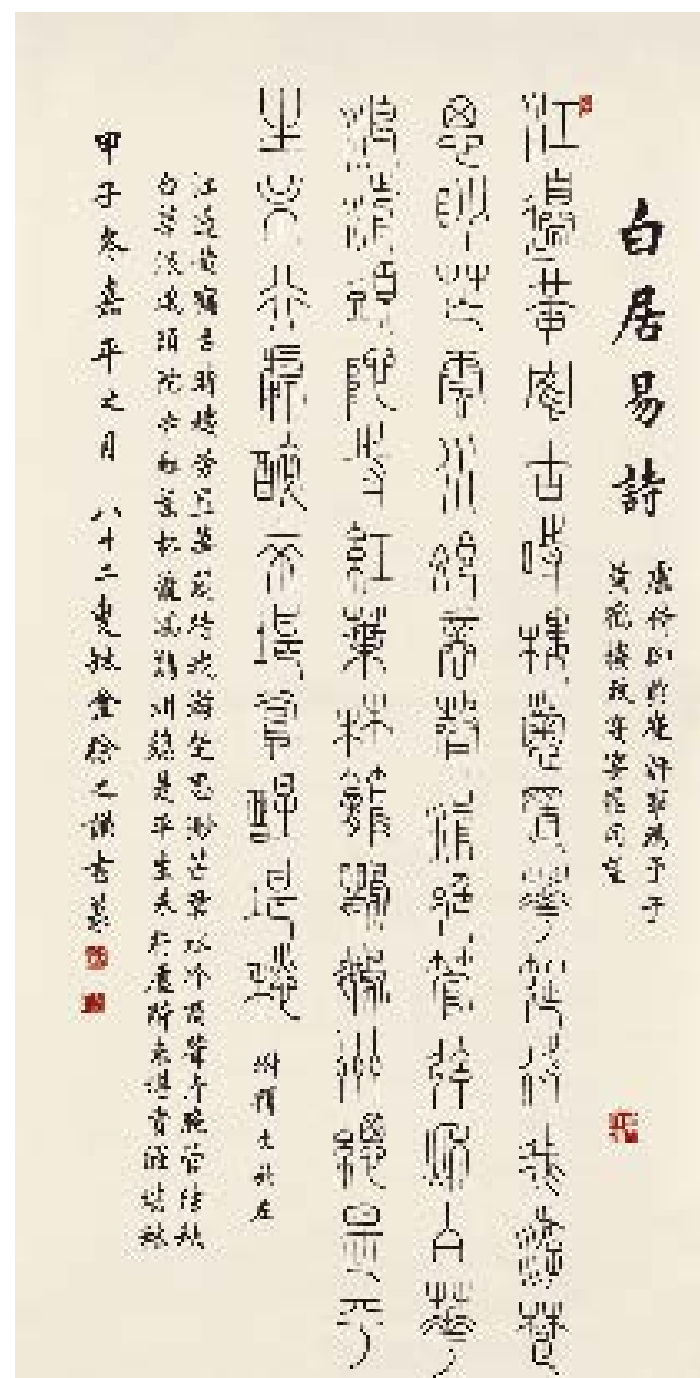
Copied in seal characters by 82 year old Xu Zhiqian, in the winter of Jiaping, Jiazi

Notes:

(1) Bai Juyi (772—846), a poet in Tang Dynasty, nickname, Letian, also Xiangshan Resident; born in Weinan, Shanxi Province. Works: *Collected Works of Changqing of Bai Family*.

This poem was written when Bai was banished to Jiangzhou on his way passing Wuchang.

(2) Xu Zhiqian (1903—1985), nickname Boan, born in Beijing, a calligrapher in Rongbao Study.



黄鹤楼送孟浩然之广陵⁽¹⁾

李白撰⁽²⁾ 李一氓书⁽³⁾

[原文]

故人西辞黄鹤楼，烟花三月下扬州⁽⁴⁾。孤帆远影碧空尽，唯见长江天际流⁽⁵⁾。

《黄鹤楼送孟浩然之广陵》

甲子冬日李一氓⁽⁶⁾

[注释]

(1) 之广陵：去扬州。

(2) 李白：见《送储邕之武昌》诗注。

(3) 李一氓（1903—1990）：四川人，曾任国务院古籍整理出版规划小组组长。

(4) “故人”二句：老朋友向西辞别黄鹤楼，在烟花三月去往扬州。故人：老朋友，指孟浩然。西辞：向西辞别。烟花：泛指艳丽的春景。

(5) “孤帆”二句：老朋友所乘的帆船渐行渐远，终于消失在水天相接之处，唯见长江在天际奔流。

(6) 甲子冬日：农历甲子（1984）年冬天。

SEEING MENG HAORAN OFF TO GUANGLING AT YELLOW CRANE TOWER⁽¹⁾

Written by Li Bai Copied by Li Yimang⁽²⁾

An old friend bid adieu to Yellow Crane Tower in the west,
Sailing down to Yangzhou, while the flowers are blooming gaily in March.
The solitary sail with its distant silhouette is no more to be seen,
Only to find the Yangtze River flowing onward beyond the horizon.

“Seeing Meng Haoran to Guanglin at Yellow Crane tower” by Li Bai

Copied by Li Yimang, winter Jiazi⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) Guangling, an old name of Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province.

(2) Li Yimang (1903—1990), born in Sichuan, once the group-leader of collating ancient books in the State Council.

(3) Jiazi, in Chinese lunar calendar means 1984.



■ 江夏送友人⁽¹⁾

李 白撰⁽²⁾ 齐 光书⁽³⁾

[原文]

雪点翠云裘，送君黄鹤楼⁽⁴⁾。黄鹤振玉羽，西飞帝王州⁽⁵⁾。
凤无琅玕实，何以赠远游⁽⁶⁾？徘徊相顾影，泪下江汉（汉江）
流⁽⁷⁾。

李白诗 甲子八月书庆重修黄鹤楼落成大典 齐光七十又六书于北京⁽⁸⁾

[注释]

（1）江夏：郡名，唐属鄂州，即今武昌。友人：不详。

（2）李白：见《送储邕之武昌》诗注。

（3）齐光（1908—1994）：中国书法家协会会员。

（4）“雪点”二句：雪花点点的翠云裘，今天与您分手在黄鹤楼。雪点：雪花点点，形容翠云裘上的图案。翠云裘：用翠羽织成的带云纹的裘衣。宋玉《讽赋》：“翳承日之华，披翠云之裘。”这里用华美的服饰起兴，来象征友人前途的美好。

（5）“黄鹤”二句：黄鹤振动玉一般美丽的羽毛，向西飞往帝王州。振玉羽：典出鲍照《舞鹤赋》：“振玉羽而临霞。”帝王州：帝王所居之地，此处指

对方行将前往的长安。二句流露出对友人的欣羡。

(6) “凤无”二句：凤凰连自己都没有美食，又能用什么来赠送远游的朋友呢？琅玕实：传说凤凰所食的果实。江淹《杂体诗》：“朝食琅玕实，夕饮玉池津。”这里以凤无美食来比喻自身的怀才不遇。

(7) “徘徊”二句：我望着自己的身影徘徊，惜别的泪水抛落江中，与汉江一起奔流。徘徊：来回地走。汉江：指汉水汇入长江处。（“汉江”被书家误写为“江汉”。）

(8) 甲子八月：农历甲子（1984）年八月。

SEEING A FRIEND OFF AT JIANGXIA ⁽¹⁾

Written by Li Bai Copied by Qi Guang ⁽²⁾

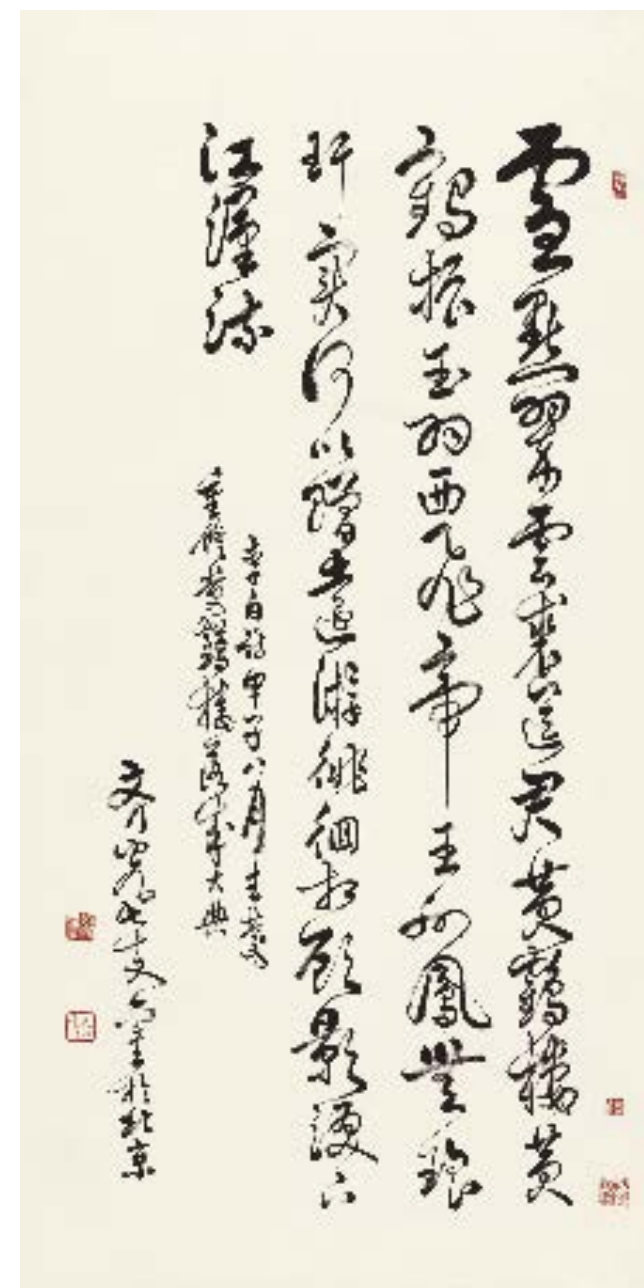
Seeing you off at Yellow Crane Tower,
You, in your fur coat embroidered in gold and jade feather.
The Yellow Crane will spread its mighty wings,
Taking you west to the Capital of the emperor. ⁽³⁾
While a phoenix without its highly nutritious food,
How could I give a hearty dinner, to bid you adieu?
Hesitating in stepping upstairs, looking at my shadow,
My tears keep streaming down into the Han River's flow.

A Poem by Li Bai

Copied by 76 year old Qi Guang in Beijing, for the congratulatory
ceremony of rebuilding Yellow Crane Tower, August Jiazi

Notes:

- (1) Jiangxia, name of a prefecture, which belonged to Ezhou in Tang Dynasty, now Wuchang.
- (2) Qi Guang (1908—1994) , member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.
- (3) Capital of the emperor means Changan city where the emperor lived in Tang Dynasty.



登黄鹤楼

王十朋撰⁽¹⁾ 赵冷月书⁽²⁾

[原文]

江汉西来于此会，朝宗东去不须分⁽³⁾。银涛遥带岷峨雪，烟渚高连巫峡云⁽⁴⁾。鸚鵡洲悲狂壮（处）士，蛟龙池化故将军⁽⁵⁾。登临长愿如今日，尘静元规楚不分（氛）⁽⁶⁾。

王十朋《黄鹤楼》一首 赵冷月书

[注释]

（1）王十朋（1112—1171）：宋代诗人，字龟龄，温州乐清（今浙江乐清）人，有《梅溪集》。

（2）赵冷月（1915—2002）：浙江人，曾任上海市书法家协会副主席。

（3）“江汉”二句：长江、汉水从西边来到这里相会，一起朝东奔向大海，再也无须分开。朝宗：本指诸侯朝见帝王；借喻百川归海。《周礼》：“春见曰朝，秋见曰宗。”《尚书·禹贡》：“江汉朝宗于海。”

（4）“银涛”二句：银色的波涛带来远处岷山、峨眉山的融雪，小洲上的烟霭与巫峡上空的云高高地连成一片。岷峨：岷山、峨眉山，位于长江上游。巫峡：长江三峡之一。

（5）“鸚鵡”二句：作过《鸚鵡赋》的狂处士（书家将“处”误写为“壮”），令人望洲悲悼；而故将军如同池中的蛟龙，终将腾化而去。鸚鵡洲：见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。狂处士：指祢衡。处士：古时称未仕或不仕的士人。《汉书·异姓诸侯王表一·注》：“处士谓不官于朝而居家者也。”故将军：指刘备。《三国志·吴志·周瑜传》：“刘备……必非久屈为人用者……恐蛟龙得云雨，终非池中物也。”

（6）“登临”二句：以后登临，希望永远都像今天这样，没有权贵高官嚣张的气焰，在楚地实现政治的清明。元规：东晋庾亮的字。元规尘：比喻权臣的势焰。典出《世说新语·轻诋》：“庾公权重，足倾王公。庾在石头，王在冶城坐，大风扬尘，王以扇拂尘曰：‘元规尘污人。’”（“氛”被书家误写为“分”。）

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Wang Shipeng⁽¹⁾ Copied by Zhao Lengyue⁽²⁾

The Yangtze and Han Rivers come from the west to meet here,
Going to the east on their pilgrimage without separating again.
Silver waves carry the snow from Mounts Min and Emei,⁽³⁾
Smoke over the smoky islets mixes with Wu Gorge's clouds on high,
Parrot Islet keeps mourning for the death of the crazy scholar,⁽⁴⁾
Dragon Pond couldn't press the former general to stay.⁽⁵⁾
May all the height-ascendings be like today's of ours,
As the atmosphere here in Chu, spotlessly clean from Yuanguai's dust⁽⁶⁾

“Yellow Crane Tower” by Wang Shipeng

Copied by Zhao Lengyue

Notes:

(1) Wang Shipeng (1112—1171), a poet in Song Dynasty, nickname Guiling, born in Leqing, Wenzhou, now Leqing, Zhejiang Province.

(2) Zhao Lengyue (1915—2002), born in Zhejiang Province, once vice-chairman of Shanghai Calligraphers Association.

(3) Mounts Min and Emei are at the upper reaches of the Yangtze River.

(4) The crazy scholar is Mi Heng, who has written a scathing satire against the government, “On Parrot”. Parrot Islet is named after him.

(5) It means the emperor of State Shu, Liu Bei, during the Three Kingdoms period.

(6) Yuanguai is the nickname of Yu Liang, a high official in the Eastern Jin Dynasty.

江漢西來於此會
朝宗東去不須
分銀濤遙帶岷
峨雪烟渚高連
巫峽雲鷗洲悲
狂壯士蛟龍池
化故將軍登臨
長顧如今日塵
靜元規榭不分

壬子臘月黃鶴樓一瞥 趙治月書

張

■ 寄牛相公赴黄鹤楼崔侍御宴⁽¹⁾

杜牧撰⁽²⁾ 邵宇书⁽³⁾

[原文]

江（汉）水横冲蜀浪分，危楼点的拂孤云⁽⁴⁾。六年仁政讴歌去，
柳绕春堤处处闻⁽⁵⁾。

唐杜牧《寄牛相公赴黄鹤楼崔侍御宴》

一九八四年九月书于北京 邵宇

[注释]

（1）牛相公：牛僧孺（779—847）；相公，对宰相的敬称。崔侍御：不详。

（2）杜牧：见《送王侍御赴夏口座主幕》诗注。

（3）邵宇（1919—1992）：辽宁人，曾任人民美术出版社编审委员会主任。

（4）“汉水”二句：汉水（书家误写为“江水”）横冲出来，长江的浪涛被划开了；流丹溢彩的高楼，飘拂着孤云。蜀浪，长江之浪；盖长江由四川而来，又称蜀江。分：分开，划开；此处形容汉水汇入长江时汹涌的气势。危楼：高楼，指黄鹤楼。点的：原指妇女化妆时以丹点面，此处借指黄鹤楼的流丹溢彩。

（5）“六年”二句：您在这里的六年政绩受到百姓普遍赞扬。在柳树环绕的春堤上处处都能听到对您的赞美。六年：牛僧孺于宝历元年（825）任武昌军节度使，太和四年（830）复入京为相。讴歌去：离任时受到歌颂。

TO PREMIER NIU AFTER ATTENDING A BANQUET BESTOWED BY IMPERIAL ATTENDANT CUI UP YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Du Mu ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Shao Yu ⁽²⁾

River Han dashes to the Yangtze, dividing the yellow waves,
The lofty Tower brushes the solitary cloud with its colorful eaves and
railings,
After six year's benevolent administration, ⁽³⁾
The people sing of you their admiration
Like willows circle around the dams in spring,
It's heard everywhere, years out, years in.

“To Premier Niu on His Attending a Banquet Bestowed by Imperial
Attendant Cui up Yellow Crane Tower” by Du Mu

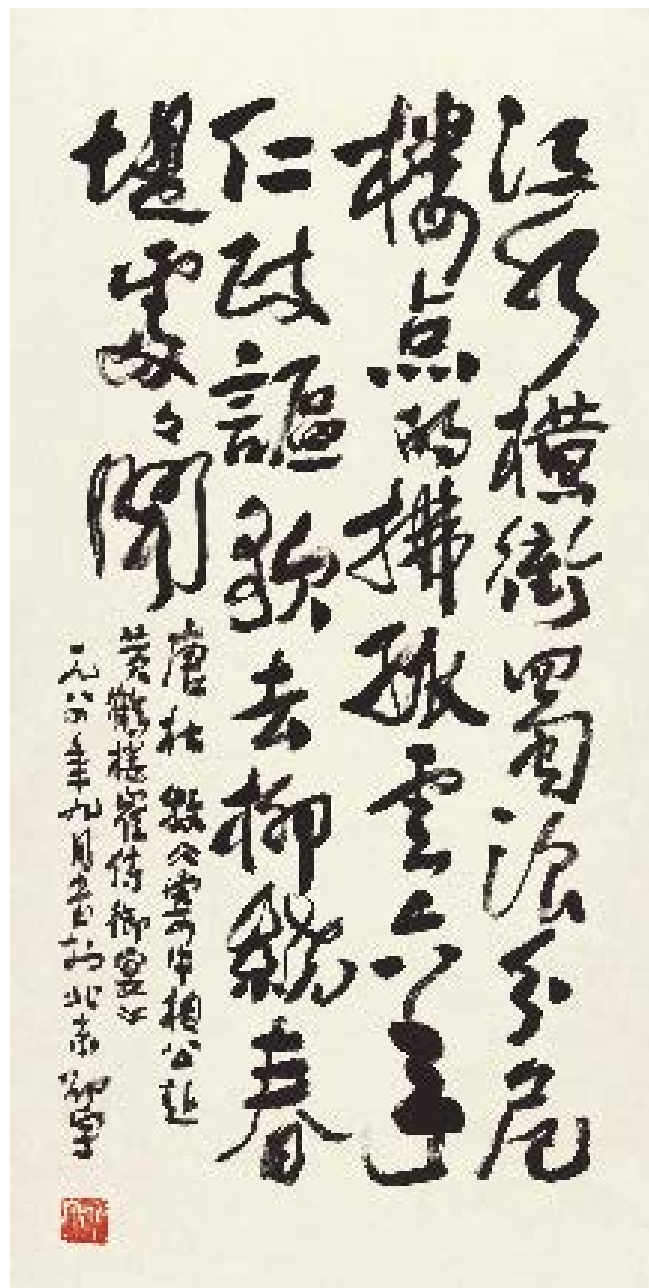
Copied by Shao Yu` in Beijing, Sept. 1984

Notes:

(1) Premier Niu, Niu Sengru (779—647) .

(2) Shao Yu (1919—1992) , born in Liaoning, former chief of the Editorial board
of the People's Art Press.

(3) Premier Niu had been in Wuchang from 825 to 830, then was called back to the
Capital.



■ 步崔诗韵⁽¹⁾

刘 艺撰、书⁽²⁾

[原文]

黄鹤未伴昔人去，旧地巍峨见阁楼⁽³⁾。驾鹤仙翁终复返，峡东游子兴悠悠⁽⁴⁾。参差苍翠千层树，迤迤氤氲万顷洲⁽⁵⁾。三镇雄姿今更是，凭栏凝望怎须愁⁽⁶⁾？

步崔诗韵乙丑秋台中刘艺⁽⁷⁾

[注释]

(1) 步崔诗韵：步崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗原韵。步韵，又称次韵，指所和之诗完全依照原诗的次序押韵。

(2) 刘艺（1931—）：台湾人，曾任中国书法家协会常务理事、副秘书长。

(3) “黄鹤”二句：黄鹤并未随着昔人一起离去，在黄鹤楼旧址又建成了巍峨的新楼。昔人：见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。

(4) “驾鹤”二句：如同驾鹤仙翁终将复返，海峡东岸的游子也兴致悠悠地回来游览了。驾鹤仙翁：即“昔人”，见前注。峡东游子：旅居大陆的台湾人。峡东：海峡东岸，即台湾。游子：离家远游的人。

(5) “参差”二句：（放眼望去，）是层层叠叠、参差不齐的苍翠树木，是万顷波涛中曲折连绵、烟云弥漫的沙洲。参差：高矮不齐。迤迳：曲折连绵。氤氲：烟云弥漫。

(6) “三镇”二句：武汉三镇今日更显雄姿，凭栏凝望时怎会发愁呢？三镇：汉口、汉阳、武昌。

(7) 乙丑秋：农历乙丑（1985）年秋。台中：市名，在台湾省。

FOLLOWING THE RHYME OF CUI'S POEM

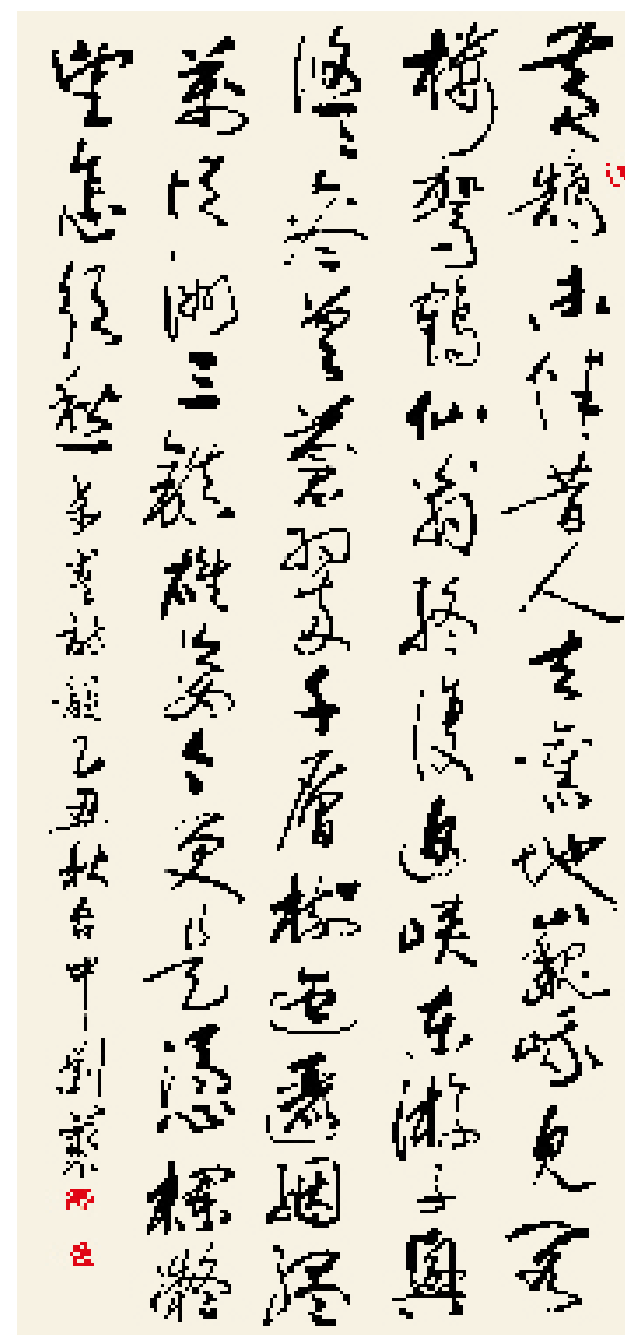
Written and copied by Liu Yi ⁽¹⁾

The Yellow Crane hasn't been away with the Ancient Sage,
The lofty Tower is still in sight here on the old site.
The Immortal, once gone on his crane, is back at last,
And a roamer from the east strait is now in high spirits.
A clump of luxuriant irregular verdure of 1000 layers of trees,
A winding continuous stretch of clouds and mists over the islets,
The heroic aspect of the three towns is more an amazing grandeur than
ever, ⁽²⁾
Leaning against the railings, why should one be weary with nostalgia?

“Following the Rhyme of Cui's Poem” by Liu Yi of Taizhong, autumn,
Yichou ⁽³⁾

Notes:

- (1) Liu Yi (1931—), ancestral home, Taiwan, former standing director and vice-secretary of Chinese Calligraphers Association.
- (2) Wuhan city consisted of three towns before: Wuchang, Hankou, Hanyang.
- (3) Referred to Cui Hao's poem, this poem is written in the same rhyme with Cui's lines. Taizhong, name of a city in Taiwan.



■ 题 词

楚图南撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

天地与立⁽²⁾；神化攸同⁽³⁾。

楚图南

[注释]

(1) 楚图南(1899—1994)：云南人，曾任中国人民对外友好协会副会长。

(2) “天地”句：黄鹤楼将与天地一样长久地立在世间。

(3) “神化”句：黄鹤楼的建筑艺术同于(达到了)神化的境界。神化，神而化之，出神入化。《易·系辞下》：“神而化之，使民宜之。”攸同，所同。

INSCRIPTION

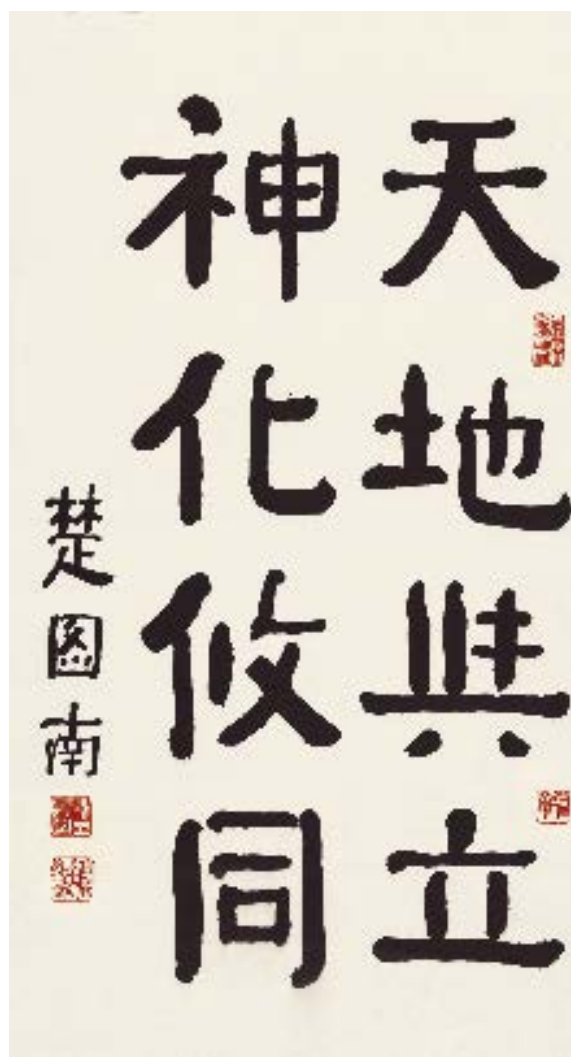
Written and Copied by Chu Tunan⁽¹⁾

The Tower is here forever as long as heaven and earth last,
With its workmanship as divine as Supernatural design.

Chu Tunan

Notes:

(1) Chu Tunan (1899—1994), born in Yunnan Province, once deputy chairman of the Friendship Association between Chinese and Foreign Peoples.



■ 黄鹤楼

贾 岛撰⁽¹⁾ 萧 琼书⁽²⁾

[原文]

高槛危檐势若飞，孤云野水共依依⁽³⁾。青山万古长如旧，黄鹤何年去不归⁽⁴⁾。岸映西洲（州）城半出，烟生南浦树将微⁽⁵⁾。定知羽客无因见，空使含情对落晖⁽⁶⁾。

贾岛《咏黄鹤楼》 萧琼书于甲子冬月⁽⁷⁾

[注释]

（1）贾岛（779—843）：唐代诗人，字阆仙，一作浪仙，范阳（今河北涿县）人，有《长江集》。

（2）萧琼（1916—2001）：女，四川人，中国书法家协会会员。

（3）“高槛”二句：高高的栏杆、危耸的楼檐好像就要飞去，黄鹤楼与孤云野水的景致交融在一起。槛：栏杆。依依：不舍貌。

（4）“青山”二句：青山万古以来未曾改变；黄鹤是何年飞去的呢，却再也没有归来。

（5）“岸映”二句：江岸倒映在水中，城楼露出一半；南岸晚烟生起，树木逐渐消失在暮色中。西州（书家误写为“洲”）：指位于长江西岸的汉阳城。又，

“西州”一作“西川”，则所指为自西而来的长江。烟：云气。南浦：地名，在武昌城南江滨。微：隐没，消失。

（6）“定知”二句：我当然知道与仙人无缘相见，只能徒然地含情望着落晖。

羽客：指传说中的乘鹤仙人。

（7）甲子冬月：农历甲子（1984）年冬天。

YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Jia Dao ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Xiao Qiong ⁽²⁾

High railings and lofty eaves look as if to fly,
Solitary cloud and wild water are reluctant to part from each other.
Green hills remain the same as long as ages,
When did Yellow Crane fly away without coming back?
The bank reflected from the water, half of Hangyang is in sight.
Smoke curls up the southern islet, trees fade into the twilight,
Surely there's no hope to meet the Immortal again, ⁽³⁾
Looking at the sun setting, only makes one look for him in vain.

“Yellow Crane Tower” by Jia Dao

Copied by Xiao Qiong, winter, 1984

Notes:

（1）Jia Dao（779—841），a poet in Tang Dynasty, nickname Langxian, born in Fanyang, now Zhuo county, Hebei Province.

（2）Xiao Qiong（1916—2001），born in Sichuan Province, a lady calligrapher, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

（3）The Immortal on the Crane, from legends: the one who came to Wuchang to promote business for the shop of an old honest woman.



■ 鹦鹉洲送王九之江左⁽¹⁾

孟浩然撰 李国平书⁽²⁾

[原文]

昔登江上黄鹤楼，遥爱江边鹦鹉洲。洲势逶迤绕碧流，鸳鸯鸂鶒满沙头。沙（滩）头日落沙碛长，金沙耀耀动飙光。舟中（人）牵锦缆，浣女结罗裳。月明全见芦花白，风起遥闻杜若香，君行采采莫相忘。

孟浩然《送王九游江左》诗 乙丑春丰顺李国平书⁽³⁾

[注释]

（1）此诗标题、作者、内文均与范曾所书相同。其中第五句“滩头”被误写为“沙头”，第七句“舟人”被误写为“舟中”。

（2）李国平（1910—1996）：广东人，武汉大学教授。

（3）乙丑春：农历乙丑（1985）年春。丰顺：县名，在广东省。

SEEING WANG JIONG DOWN THE RIVER ON PARROT ISLET ⁽¹⁾

Written by Meng Haoran Copied by Li Guoping ⁽²⁾

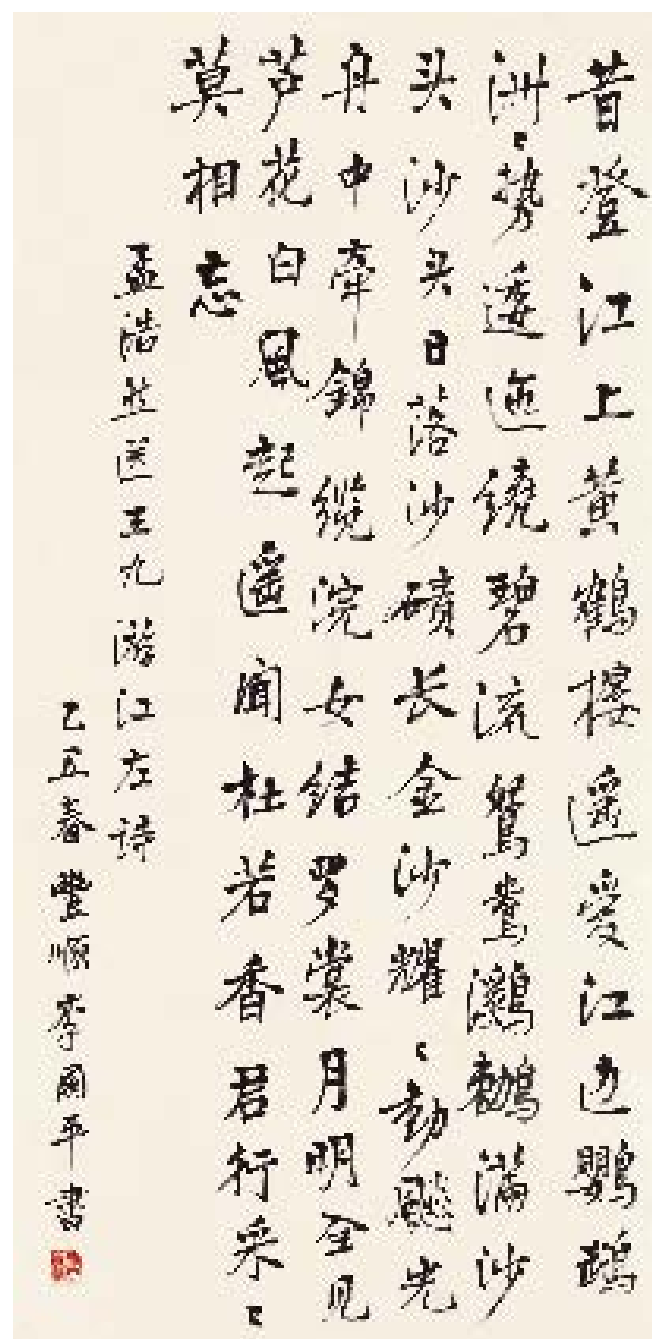
Ascending Yellow Crane Tower before,
We liked Parrot Islet in the distant by the river.
The Islet looked as if it's curving around the green water,
Mandarin ducks and purple ducks crowded the shore.
With the sun setting, the sandy shore looked long,
Shimmering, the golden sands emitted flashes of light.
Boatmen drew in their colorful hawsers,
Washing girls gathered their clothes.
Under the moon, the reed-catkins looked all in white,
With the wind blowing, the bamboo-leaf-lotus in the distant smelt sweet.
Ever there, you'll be busy, but let's never, never forget each other.

“ Seeing Wang the Jiong down the River ” , a poem by Meng Haoran
Copied by Li Guoping of Fengshun, Guangdong Province, spring, JZI

Notes:

(1) The poem, the poet, are the same with what copied by Fan Zen.

(2) Li Guoping (1910—1996) , born in Guangdong Province, professor of Wuhan University.



■ 黄鹤楼

袁枚撰⁽¹⁾ 萧娴书⁽²⁾

〔原文〕

万里青天月，三更黄鹤楼⁽³⁾。湘帘才手卷，汉水拍天流⁽⁴⁾。山影如争渡，渔歌半入秋⁽⁵⁾。深霄（宵）无铁笛，空自泊孤舟⁽⁶⁾。

清袁枚《黄鹤楼》诗一首 黔南萧娴年八四⁽⁷⁾

〔注释〕

（1）袁枚（1716—1798）：清代诗人，字子才，号简斋，钱塘（今浙江杭州）人，有《小仓山房集》、《随园诗话》、《子不语》等。

（2）萧娴（1902—1997）：女，贵州人，曾任中国书法家协会名誉理事。

（3）“万里”二句：月亮高悬在万里青天，这正是三更时分的黄鹤楼。

（4）“湘帘”二句：刚刚卷起船舱的竹帘，就看到汉水汹涌澎湃。湘帘：用湘妃竹（斑竹）做的帘子。拍天流：形容水势汹涌。

（5）“山影”二句：由于水流湍急，看去仿佛山影如争渡般在奔驰；而渔歌也正融入秋天的夜空。半：在中间；此处表现歌声的动态。

（6）“深霄”（被书家误写为“深霄”）二句：深夜没有铁笛可吹，只好空空地随孤舟停泊。铁笛：见李东白《游黄鹤楼》诗注。

（7）黔南：贵州的别称。

(2) Xiao Xian (1902—1997), a lady calligrapher, once honorary director of the Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) Iron flute, referred to the notes to the poem “Yellow Crane Tower” by Li Dongbai.

YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Yuan Mei⁽¹⁾ Copied by Xiao Xian⁽²⁾

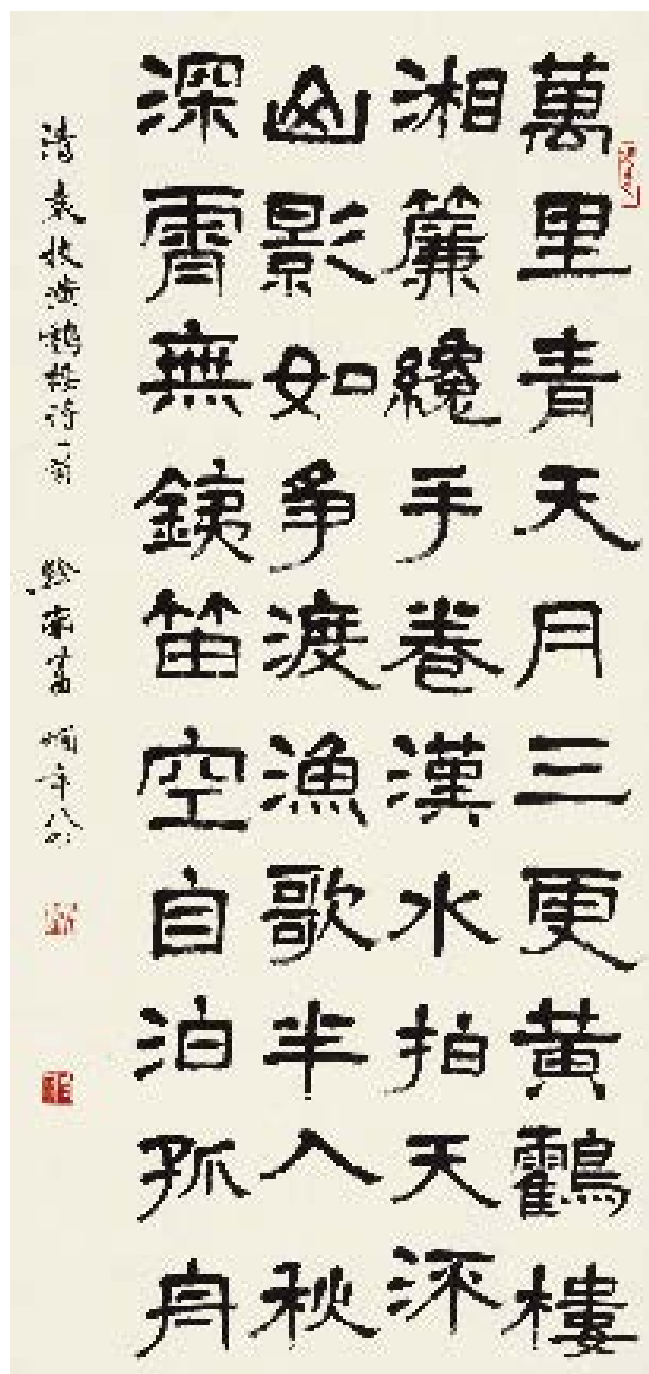
The moon shines in the blue sky for 1000 miles,
For Yellow Crane Tower it's deep into the night.
Just when I rolled up the bamboo curtain,
The Han River on flowing is lapping against the horizon.
Hills' reflections look like competing to get across.
Fishermen's songs are ringing with mid-autumn tune.
No iron flute is played at mid-night,⁽³⁾
Only the ship of mine is anchored here all alone.

“Yellow Crane Tower”, a poem by Yuan Mei of Qing Dynasty

Copied by Xiao Xian, at the age of 84, south of Guizhou

Notes:

(1) Yuan Mei (1716—1798), a poet in Qing Dynasty, commonly called Jian Zhai, born in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, famous for his *Collected Works of Small Cang Fang, Talks on Poetry, What Confucius Wouldn't Say*.



■ 偕王章甫、陈公弼登黄鹤楼，
章甫子宜卿及儿子二仲皆从⁽¹⁾

袁宏道撰⁽²⁾ 费新我书⁽³⁾

[原文]

江流千顷蹙云烟，楼阁虽高不似前⁽⁴⁾。画版（板）朱颜（檐）遮眼（取）尽，争叫（教）容纳好山川⁽⁵⁾。

袁宏道《偕王章甫等登黄鹤楼》甲子九秋新我左笔⁽⁶⁾

[注释]

（1）王章甫、陈公弼：袁宏道的友人。在这个诗题下有二首绝句，其二为：“两家稚子共追随，似我与君初上时。松老石欹楼亦换，可容元鬓不成丝。”

（2）袁宏道（1568—1610）：明代诗人，字中郎，号石公，公安（今属湖北）人，有《袁中郎集》。

（3）费新我（1903—1992）：浙江人，曾任江苏省书法家协会副主席。

（4）“江流”二句：宽阔的江上天低云暗，楼阁虽高却与以前不一样。千顷：形容江面宽阔。蹙：接近，迫促。

（5）“画板”二句：作者认为登楼的目的是放眼大好山川，而过分的彩绘装潢会影响观赏效果。遮取：遮着。争：怎么，如何。（“板”、“檐”、“取”、“教”被书家误写为“版”、“颜”、“眼”、“叫”。）

（6）甲子九秋：农历甲子（1984）年秋。九秋：指秋季的九十天。左笔：左手书写。

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER WITH WANG ZHANGFU AND CHEN GONGBI FOLLOWED BY WANG'S SON YIQING AND MY SON ERZHONG ⁽¹⁾

Written by Yuan Hongdao ⁽²⁾ Copied by Fei Xinwo ⁽³⁾

Thousand miles of water seem close to the clouds and mists.

Lofty as the Tower is, it doesn't look what it was before.

Painted boards and fair faces mislead watchful eyes,

Where is the space for such a scenic sight?

“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower with Wang Zhangfu etc” by Yuan
Hongdao

Copied by Fei Xinwo, written in left hand, 9th of autumn, Jiazi ⁽⁴⁾

Notes:

(1) Wang Zhangfu, Chen Gongbi, friends of Yuan Hongdao. Originally, there're 2 poems under the topic. The other one goes:

The two kids of our two families followed us,

Just like the two of us ascending here first time long ago.

Now, the rocks slant off, the Tower's changed, the pines are old, .

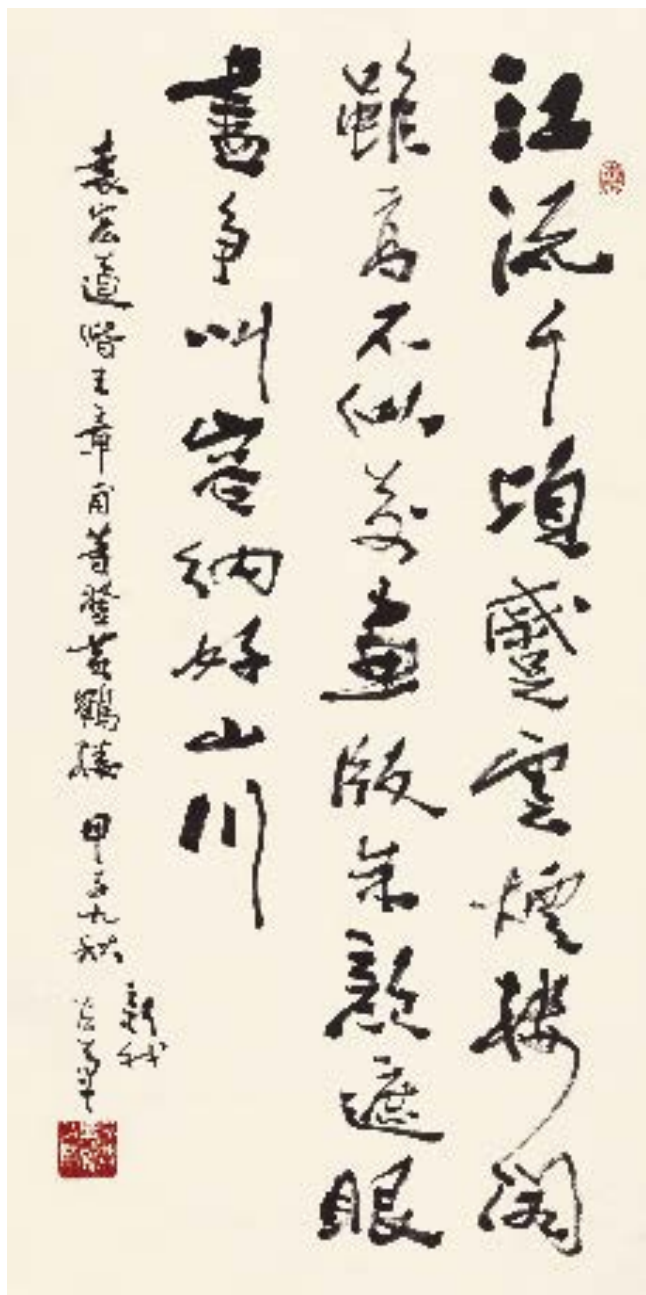
How can the hairs on our temples not turn bald?

(2) Yuan Hongdao (1568—1610), a poet in Ming Dynasty, alternative name:

Zhonglang, born in Gongan, Hubei Province, works: *Collected Works of Yuan Zhonglang*.

(3) Fei Xinwo (1903—1992), born in Zhejiang Province, once vice-chairman of
Zhejiang Provincial Calligraphers Association.

(4) “9th of autumn” means the 90th day in autumn, left pen means written with
left hand.



■ 钗头凤·别武昌⁽¹⁾

秦 观撰⁽²⁾ 周慧珩书⁽³⁾

[原文]

临丹壑，凭高阁⁽⁴⁾。闲吟玉笛招黄鹤⁽⁵⁾。空江暮，重回顾⁽⁶⁾。
一洲烟草，满川云树⁽⁷⁾。住，住，住⁽⁸⁾！江风作，波涛恶⁽⁹⁾。汀
兰寂寞岩（岸）花落⁽¹⁰⁾。长亭路，尘如雾⁽¹¹⁾。青山虽好，朱颜难
驻⁽¹²⁾。去，去，去⁽¹³⁾！

秦少游《钗头凤·别武昌》一首 慧珩于沪上⁽¹⁴⁾

[注释]

(1) 钗头凤：词牌名。

(2) 秦观（1049—1100）：北宋词人，字少游，一字太虚，号淮海居士，高邮（今属江苏）人，有《淮海词》。

(3) 周慧珩（1939—）：女，浙江人，上海画院书法家。

(4) “临丹壑”二句：临近红色的山沟，凭倚高高的阁楼。孙绰《太平山铭》：“上干翠霞，下笼丹壑。”高阁：指黄鹤楼。

(5) “闲吟”句：悠闲地吹奏玉笛，招邀黄鹤。玉笛：见李东白《游黄鹤楼》诗注。

(6) “空江”二句：空阔的江上已是日暮，我重新向着武昌回顾。

(7) “一洲”二句：但见鹦鹉洲的芳草、汉阳晴川的树木都被云烟所笼罩。
洲：鹦鹉洲。川：晴川。典出崔颢《黄鹤楼》：“晴川历历汉阳树，芳草萋萋鹦鹉洲。”

(8) 住：停下吧。

(9) “江风”二句：江风劲吹，波涛险恶。作：发作；形容江风剧烈。

(10) “汀兰”句：水边的幽兰显得寂寞而山岩上的花已经凋落。汀：水边的平地、小洲。岩花，一作岸花。

(11) “长亭”二句：离别的路上，尘土飞扬就像起了大雾。长亭路：离别的道路。长亭，古时设于路边的亭舍，常用来饯行。李白《菩萨蛮》：“何处是归程，长亭更短亭。”

(12) “青山”二句：青山虽然美好，青春壮健的容颜却难以保持。

(13) 去：走吧，离开吧。

(14) 沪上：上海。

PHOENIX HAIRPIN: FAREWELL TO WUCHANG⁽¹⁾

Written by Qin Guan⁽²⁾ Copied by Zhou Huijun⁽³⁾

Above the red crag, leaning against the lofty Tower,
I play my jade flute at leisure to send for the Yellow Crane.
Over the River, it's getting late, I looked back and forth again.
Nothing but an Islet of smoke and grass,
The River is veiled in clouds and trees,
Stay, stay, stay!

The wind hissed and raved, waves and billows raged.
Lonely are the orchids by the waters,
Flowers over the shore began to fall, misty is the dusts,
Beyond the farewell stations long is the way.
Fair be the green hills, fair faces are not to stay,
Away, away, away!

“Phoenix Hairpin: Farewell to Wuchang” by Qin Shaoyou

Copied by Huijun, in Shanghai

Notes:

(1) Qin Guan (1049—1100), a lyric writer in Northern Song, nickname Shaoyou, also Taixu, self-styled name, a resident of Huaihai, born in Gaoyou, which now belongs to Jiangsu Province. Works: *Collected Works of Huaihai*.

(2) Zhou Huijun (1939—), a lady calligrapher, born in Zhejiang Province, member of Shanghai Art Academy.



■ 黄鹤楼送孟浩然之广陵⁽¹⁾

李 白撰 王个簃书⁽²⁾

[原文]

故人西辞黄鹤楼，烟花三月下扬州。孤帆远影碧空尽，惟见长江天际流。

录唐李白诗句于沪上西郊 王个簃八十有八岁⁽³⁾

[注释]

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与李一氓所书相同。

(2) 王个簃(1896—1989)：曾任上海画院副院长。

(3) 沪上：上海。

SEEING MENG HAORAN OFF TO GUANGLING AT YELLOW CRANE TOWER⁽¹⁾

Written By Li Bai Copied by Wang Geyi⁽²⁾

An old friend bid adieu to Yellow Crane Tower, in the west,
Sailing down to Yangzhou in March while flowers bloom in profusion,
The solitary sail with its distant silhouette is no more to be seen,
Only to find the Yangtze River flowing on beyond the horizon.

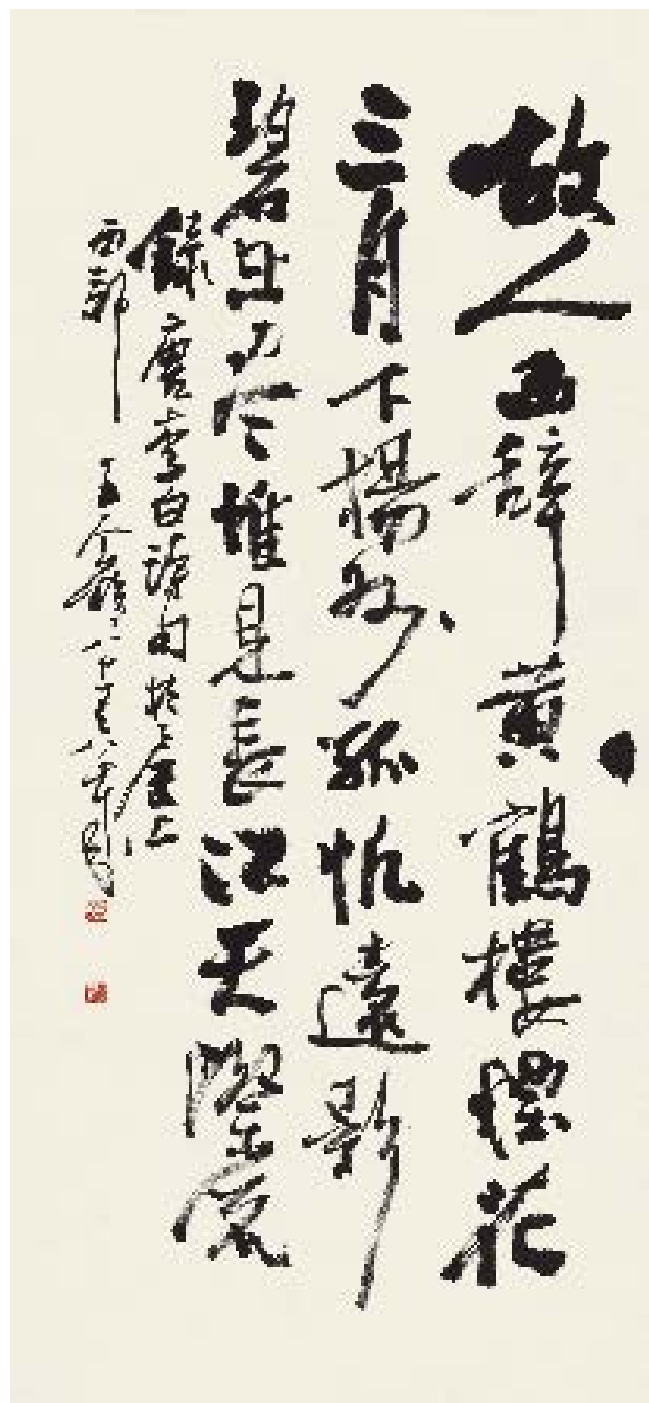
A poem by Li Bai of Tang Dynasty

Copied by Wang Geyi at Shanghai western suburb, at the age of 88

Notes:

(1) The poem is the same with what's copied by Li Yimang.

(2) Wang Geyi (1896—1989), former vice-president of Shanghai Art Academy.



■ 黄鹤楼

游 仪撰⁽¹⁾ 张爱萍书⁽²⁾

[原文]

黄鹤楼 宋 游仪

长江巨浪拍天浮，城廓（郭）相望万景收⁽³⁾。汉水横（北）吞云梦入，蜀江西带洞庭流⁽⁴⁾。角声交送千家月，帆影中分两岸秋⁽⁵⁾。黄鹤楼高人不见，却随鹦鹉过江洲⁽⁶⁾。

张爱萍 一九八四年十一月补书⁽⁷⁾

[注释]

（1）游仪：生卒年不详，宋代诗人，字伯庄，长平（今属山西或河南）人。

（2）张爱萍（1910—2003）：四川人，曾任中顾委常委。

（3）“长江”二句：长江巨浪滔天，城内城外的万千景致都收入眼中。城郭（书家误写为“廓”）：内城与外城。郭：外城。

（4）“汉水”二句：汉水与北边的云梦泽相连，蜀江（长江）与西边的洞庭湖相通。（“北吞”被书家误写为“横吞”。）

（5）“角声”二句：军中的号角声传送千家，响彻月夜；江中的帆影从中间分开了两岸的秋色。交送：此起彼落，交替传送。千家：许多人家。此诗可能作于南宋时期，因岳飞曾驻军此地。

(6) “黄鹤”二句：现在人们虽然看不见高耸的黄鹤楼，却可以随着鹦鹉去往江中的绿洲。人不见：历史上黄鹤楼曾屡毁屡建，南宋时期似乎只有南楼而无黄鹤楼，故云“人不见”。陆游《入蜀记》：“今楼已废，故址亦不复存。”江洲：鹦鹉洲。见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。

(7) 补书：指落款年月是后来补写的。

Yellow Crane Tower

Written by You Yi ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Zhang Aiping ⁽²⁾

The Yangtze's big billows swash the sky floating high,
Inner, outer walls look at each other taking in all the scenery.
The Han River swallows the northern Yun Meng,
The Shu River flows on from the west, carrying Dongting water with her.
Army horns blow the moon of 1000 families one after another.
Amid sail's shadows reflected in the river divide autumn to the two banks.
Lofty as Yellow Crane Tower has been, it isn't for us to see ⁽³⁾,
We can but follow the Parrot, sailing by the side of the Islet.

“Yellow Crane Tower” by You Yi of Song Dynasty

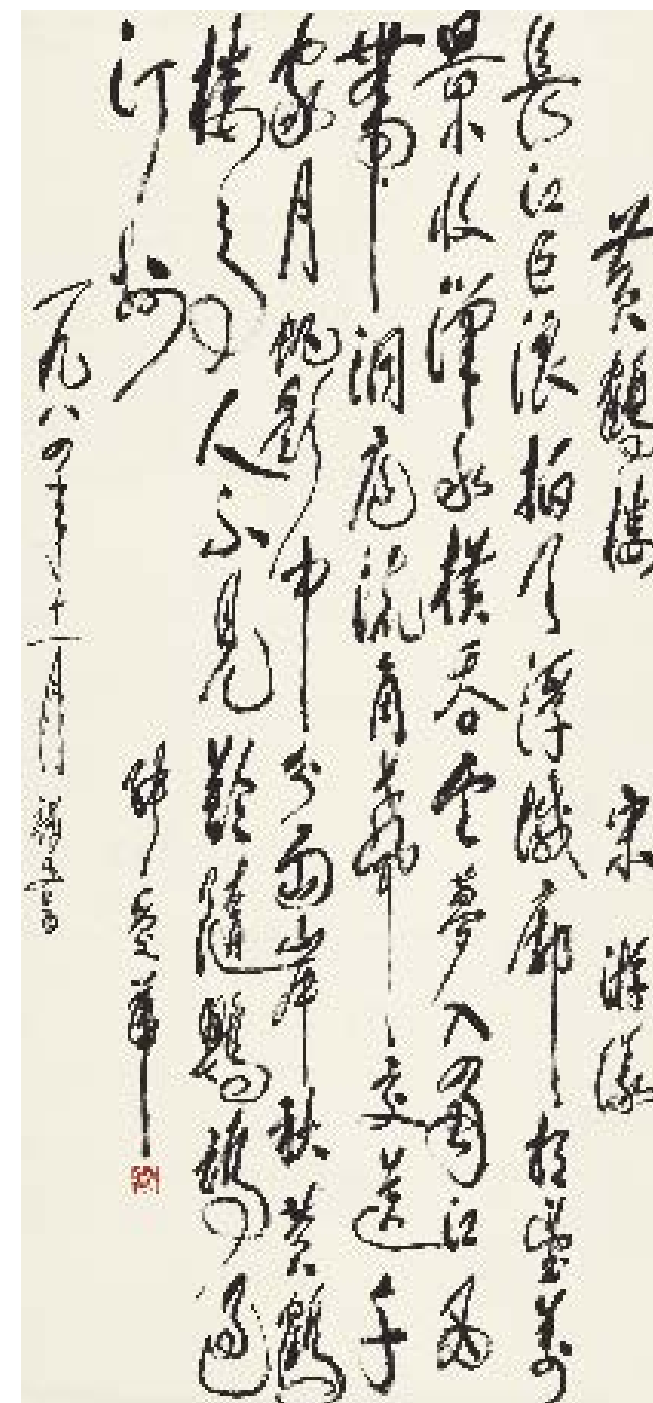
Copied by Zhang Aiping, Nov. 1984 (the date, a filler made later)

Notes:

(1) You Yi, a poet in the Song Dynasty, nickname Bo Zhuang, born in Changping, Shanxi or Henan Province,

(2) Zhang Aiping (1910—2003), born in Sichuan, former member of standing committee of advisers in the central government.

(3) The original Tower was burnt, in Southern Song Dynasty, it was only the Southern Tower.



楹联

钱楷撰⁽¹⁾ 周策横书⁽²⁾

[原文]

乙丑秋日书钱裴山题黄鹤楼联⁽³⁾

到来径欲凌风去，吟罢还思借笛吹⁽⁴⁾。

悟园主人周策横⁽⁵⁾

[注释]

(1) 钱楷 (1760—1812)：清代诗人，字宗范，又字裴山，嘉兴（今属浙江）人，有《绿天书舍诗集》。

(2) 周策横 (1921—1999)：湖南人，曾任广西省书法家协会常务理事。

(3) 乙丑秋日：农历乙丑（1985）年秋天。

(4) “到来”二句：来到黄鹤楼，直想乘风升空而去；吟罢新诗，还想借取笛子来吹上一曲。径欲：直想。凌：升，高出。笛：可以指传说中仙人吹的铁笛（见李东白《游黄鹤楼》诗注）；也可以指李白所听的玉笛（见李白《与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛》诗注）。

(5) 悟园主人：周策横的别号。

COUPLET

Written by Qian Kai⁽¹⁾ Copied by Zhou Ceheng⁽²⁾

Qian Feishan's Couplet to Yellow Crane Tower, copied in Autumn 1985
in Yichou.

Coming here I would like to soar above the clouds, high riding.

After poetic chanting, I would also borrow a flute to blow and sing.

Owner of Wu Garden, Zhou Ceheng.⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) Qian Kai (1760—1812), a poet in Qing Dynasty, nickname Zongfan, also peishan, born in Jiaying, now in Zhejiang Province. Works: *A Collection of Poems in the Green Sky Study*.

(2) Zhou Ceheng (1921—1999), born in Hunan, once standing director of Guangxi Provincial Calligraphers Association.

(3) Owner of Wu Garden, self-styled name of Zhou's.



■ 鄂渚晚眺⁽¹⁾

陈孚撰⁽²⁾ 田原书⁽³⁾

[原文]

黄鹤楼前木叶黄，白云飞尽雁茫茫⁽⁴⁾。橹声摇月归巫峡，灯影随潮过汉阳⁽⁵⁾。庾令有尘污简册，祢生无土盖文章⁽⁶⁾。阑干空有当年柳，留与行人记武昌⁽⁷⁾。

陈孚《鄂渚晚眺》乙丑初秋饭牛⁽⁸⁾

[注释]

(1) 鄂渚晚眺：夜晚于武昌眺望。

(2) 陈孚（1240—1303）：元代诗人，字刚中，号笏斋，台州临海（今属浙江）人，著有《观光稿》、《交州洞江柯山稿》、《玉堂稿》等。

(3) 田原（1925—）：上海人，曾任江苏省书法家协会秘书长。

(4) “黄鹤”二句：黄鹤楼前的树叶都已发黄；白云飞尽，雁阵望去一片茫茫。木叶：树叶。雁：一作岸。茫茫：形容夜色中的物象模糊不清。

(5) “橹声”二句：船橹声声，摇动江面的月光，归向巫峡；船上的灯影，随着浪潮经过汉阳。巫峡：三峡之一。

(6) “庾令”二句：庾令有尘，在历史上留下了污点；祢生能文，却没有容身的地方。庾令：庾亮，见王十朋《登黄鹤楼》诗注。祢生：祢衡，见林章《登黄鹤

楼》诗注。无土：无容身之处。

（7）“阑干”二句：阑干附近徒然留下当年栽种的柳树，留给行人以纪念陶侃当政时的武昌。当年柳：东晋陶侃曾令部下于武昌城边栽柳。

（8）乙丑初秋：农历乙丑（1985）年初秋。饭牛：田原的别号。

LOOKING INTO THE DISTANCE IN THE TWILIGHT

Written by Chen Fu ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Tian Yuan ⁽²⁾

The leaves in front of Yellow Crane Tower turn yellow,
White clouds all fly away, geese are no where to be found.
The sound of the oars roll the moon toward Gorge Wu,
The shade of the lamps pass Hanyang with the tide.
Prefect Yu left his stains on history pamphlets, ⁽³⁾
Scholar Mi had no soil to cover his satires. ⁽⁴⁾
Before the railings still stand the willows of old times,
For the later visitors to write their lines.

“Looking into the Distance in the Twilight” by Chen Fu
Copied by Fan Nu, in early autumn, Yichou ⁽⁵⁾

Notes:

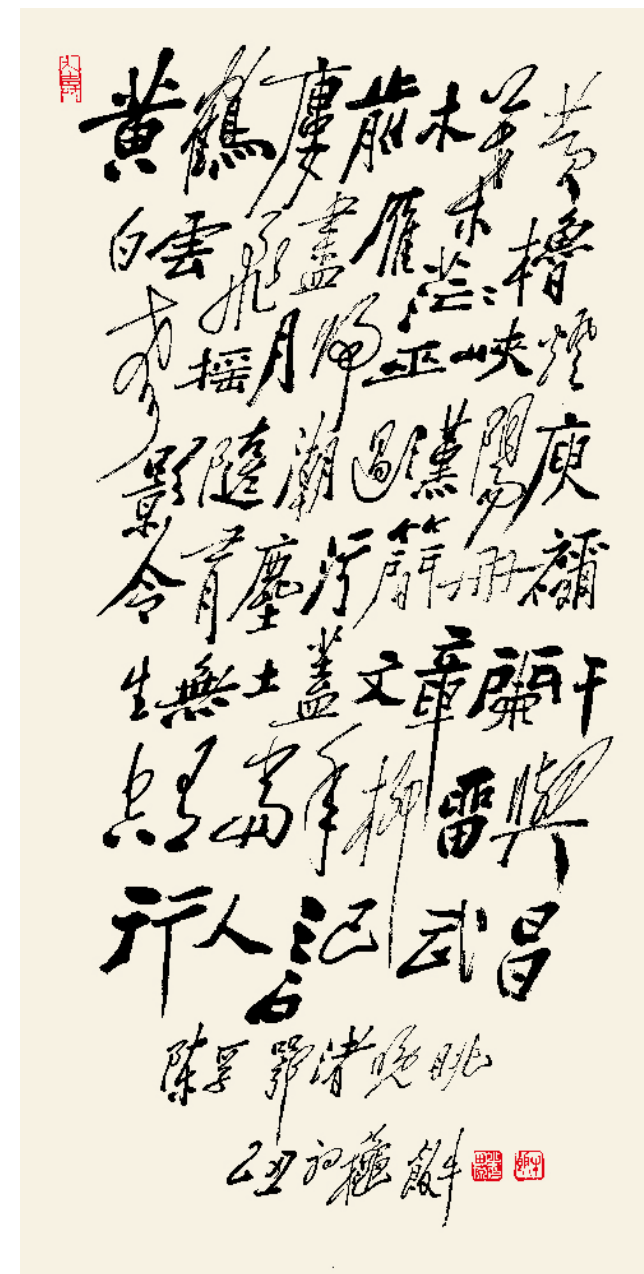
(1) Chen Fu (1240—1303), a poet in Yuan Dynasty nickname Gangzhong also Huzhai, born in Linhai, Taizhou, now Zhejiang Province. Works: *Manuscripts of a Sightseer*, *Manuscripts in Mount Ko by the River Jiaozhoudon*, *Manuscripts of Jade Parlor*.

(2) Tian Yuan (1925—), born in Shanghai, once general secretary of Jiangsu Provincial Calligraphers Association.

(3) Yu Liang, referred to “Ascending Yellow Crane Tower” by Wang Shipeng.

(4) Mi Heng was killed in Wuhan.

(5) Fan Niu, a self-called name of Tian Yuan.



楹联⁽¹⁾

陈抟撰⁽²⁾ 黎雄才书⁽³⁾

[原文]

开张天岸马⁽⁴⁾，奇逸人中龙⁽⁵⁾。

一九八五年十月书陈希夷句为黄鹤楼留念 雄才于东湖南山⁽⁶⁾

[注释]

(1) 这幅题词从体裁看，是一副楹联；从内容看，与黄鹤楼无直接关系；是书家留赠该楼的一幅书法作品。

(2) 陈抟(?—989)：五代宋初道士，字图南，自号扶摇子，宋太宗赐号希夷先生，亳州真源(今河南鹿邑)人，有《无极图》、《先天图》、《指玄篇》等；但他是否写过这一联语，尚待考证。

(3) 黎雄才(1910—2001)：广东人，曾任广东岭南画派纪念馆馆长。

(4) 开张：雄伟开阔之貌。杜甫《天育驃图歌》：“卓立天骨森开张。”此处形容天马行空。

(5) 奇逸：优异脱俗。《后汉书·孔融传》：“文举(孔融字)奇逸博闻。”人中龙：比喻杰出人才。

(6) 东湖南山：宾馆名，在武汉市。

COUPLET⁽¹⁾

Written by Chen Tuan⁽²⁾ Copied by Li Xiongcai⁽³⁾

A steed soaring across heaven high and mighty,

Miraculous as rarity among rareties.

Sentences from Chen Xiyi

Copied in Memory of Yellow Crane Tower by Xiongcai, at Nanshan, East Lake, Wuchang⁽⁴⁾

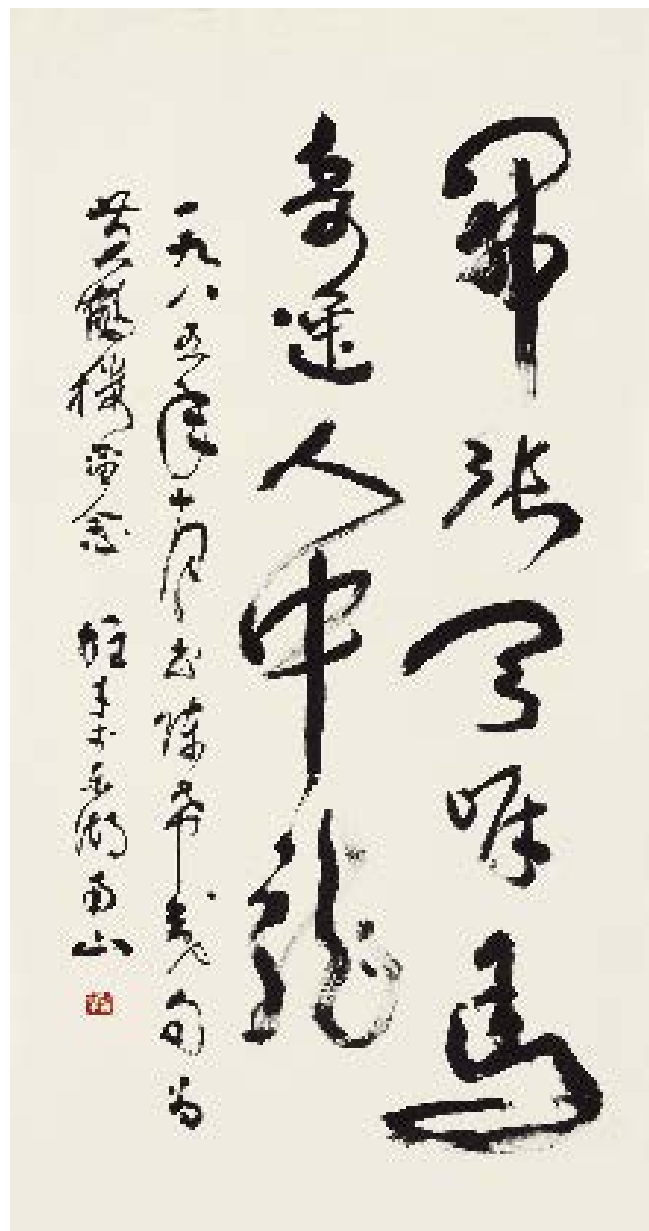
Notes:

(1) According to the style, this is a couplet, not directly connected to Yellow Crane Tower. Therefore, it's just a souvenir the Calligrapher dedicated to the Tower.

(2) Chen Tuan (?—989), a Taoist in the Five Dynasties or the early Song Dynasty, nick-name, Tunan, self called Fuyaozi, (Soaring with the wind). It's Song Taizu, who called him Master Xiyi, born in Zhenyuan, Bozhou, now Luyi, Henan Province. Works: *A Chart of Infinities, A Chart of Innateness, On Mysticism*.

(3) Li Xiongcai (1910—2001), born in Guangdong Province, former Chief of the “Memorial Hall of Painters South of the Five Ridges”.

(4) Name of a hotel in Wuhan.



■ 黄鹤楼⁽¹⁾

崔颢撰 王壮弘书⁽²⁾

[原文]

昔人已乘黄鹤去，此地空余黄鹤楼。黄鹤一去不复返，白云千载空悠悠。晴川历历汉阳树，芳草萋萋鹦鹉洲。日暮乡关何处是？烟江（波）波（江）上使人愁。

为重建黄鹤楼而录崔颢诗 壮弘

[注释]

（1）此诗标题、作者、内文均与沈鹏所书相同；惟“烟波江上”误写为“烟江波上”。

（2）王壮弘（1931—）：浙江人，曾任上海市书法家协会理事。

YELLOW CRANE TOWER ⁽¹⁾

Written by Cui Hao Copied by Wang Zhuanghong ⁽²⁾

The Ancient One was gone on the Yellow Crane,
Leaving here a Yellow Crane Tower so barren.
The Crane, once away, would never be back again,
The clouds have been lingering here for 1000 years in vain.
The trees in Hanyang are still distinct to be seen,
Over Parrot Islet fragrant grass is in its utmost luxuriance.
The twilight is waning, yet where my home-town is?
One can't help from worrying, over the smoky ripples.

A poem by Cui Hao

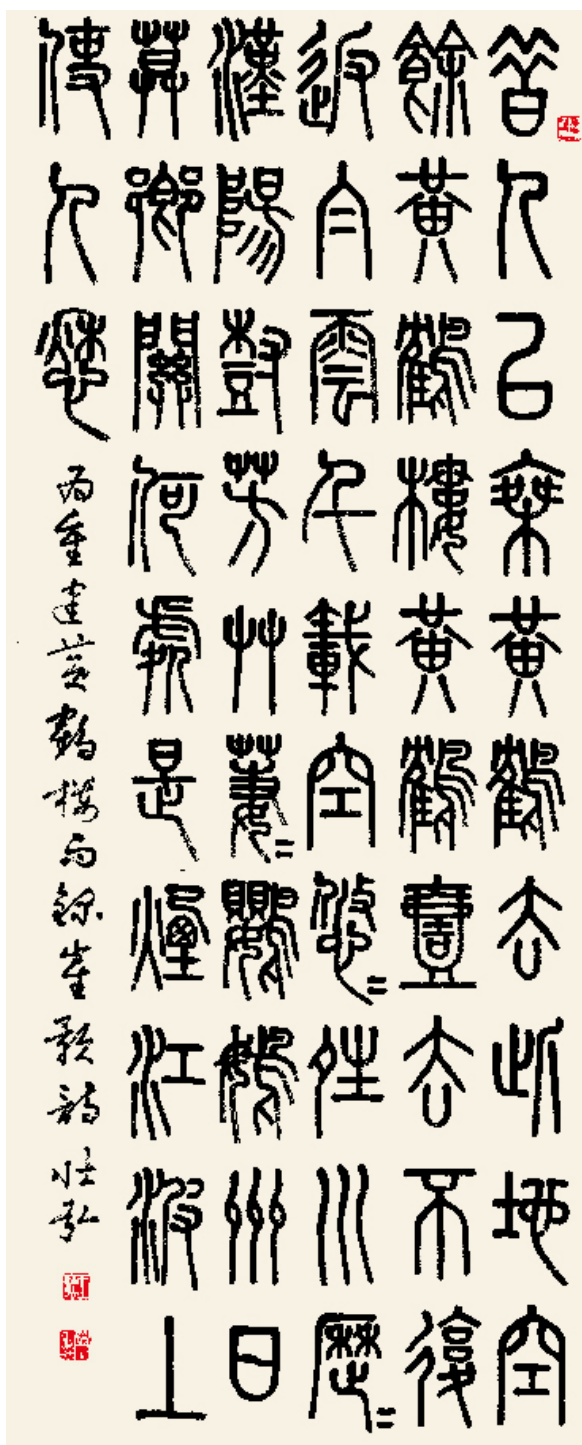
Copied for the rebuilding of Yellow Crane Tower by Zhuanghong

Notes:

(1) The topic, the writer and the lines are all the same with what copied by Shen Peng.

Only the Chinese characters “Yan bo jiang shang” were mistakenly transposed as “Yan jiang bo shang”.

(2) Wang Zhuanghong (1931—), born in Zhejiang Province, member of Shanghai Calligraphers Association.



■ 唐多令·重过武昌⁽¹⁾

刘 过撰⁽²⁾ 单晓天书⁽³⁾

[原文]

芦叶满汀洲，寒沙带浅流⁽⁴⁾。二十年重过南楼⁽⁵⁾。柳下系船犹未稳，能几日，又中秋⁽⁶⁾。黄鹤断矶头，故人曾到否⁽⁷⁾？旧江山浑是新愁⁽⁸⁾。欲买桂花同载酒，终不似，少年游⁽⁹⁾。

宋刘过《唐多令》词 一九八五年九月单晓天书

[注释]

(1) 唐多令：词牌名。题下原有小序：“安远楼小集，侑觞歌板之姬黄其姓者，乞词于龙洲道人，为赋此《唐多令》。同柳阜之、刘去非、石民瞻、周家仲、陈孟参、孟容，时八月五日也。”

(2) 刘过（1154—1206）：南宋词人，字改之，号龙洲道人，太和（今江西泰和）人，一说庐陵（今江西吉安）人，有《龙洲集》、《龙洲词》。

(3) 单晓天（1921—1987）：浙江人，曾任上海市书法家协会常务理事。

(4) “芦叶”二句：水边的汀洲长满芦叶，寒冷的沙滩带着浅流。

(5) “二十年”句：二十年前曾来此地，如今重又经过南楼。南楼，即安远楼，见姜夔《翠楼吟》词注、李东白《游黄鹤楼》诗注。此词作于开禧二年（1206），二十年前即淳熙十三年（1186），作者于赴试途中曾经过武昌。

(6) “柳下”三句：在柳树下系船犹未系稳，能过几天呢？又是中秋了。能，表疑问。

(7) “黄鹤”二句：黄鹤矶头被水淹没了；老朋友到过这里么？黄鹤矶，又名黄鹄矶。《元和郡县志》：“城西临大江，西南角因矶为楼，名黄鹤楼。”不（书家误写为“否”）：同否，表疑问，读平声。

(8) “旧江山”句：江山是旧有的，忧愁是新添的。浑是新愁：全是新愁。因当时武昌是抗金的重要基地，故“新愁”二字含蓄地表达出家国之悲。

(9) “欲买”三句：纵然还想买花载酒游宴一番，但与二十年前少年时代的游兴相比，终究不同了。

TANG DUO SONG: PASSING WUCHANG AGAIN⁽¹⁾

Written by Liu Guo⁽²⁾ Copied by Shan Xiaotian⁽³⁾

Duckweeds crowd all over the Islet,
Cold sands carry the shallow current onward,
It's already 20 years afterward that I pass the Southern Tower again.
Fasten my boat under the willow not yet so steady,
For how long, will it be Mid-Autumn Festival again?
Yellow Tower's erect on the projecting rock
Had the former ones been here before?
Old landscapes brings over new sorrows all over,
I'd like to buy some laurel wine with me to climb on high,
Only, nothing is like the sightseeing one made when young, after all.

“Tang Duo Song”, a lǚ by Liu Guo

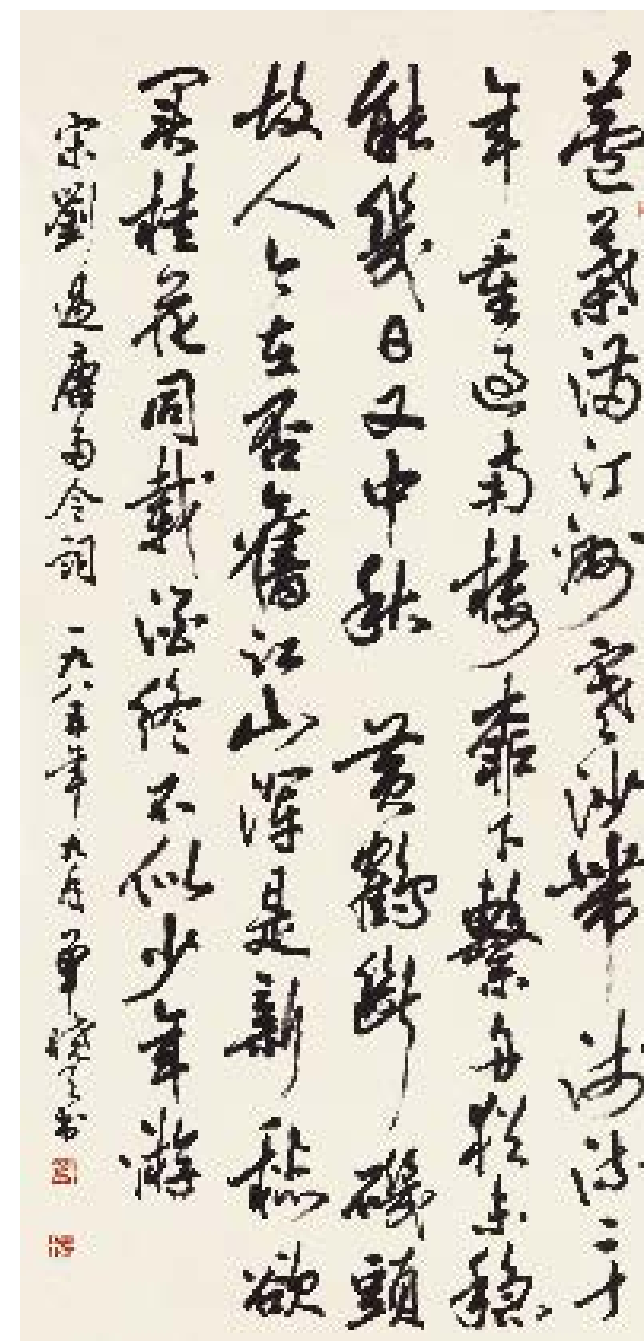
Copied by Shan Xiaotian, Sept. 1985

Notes:

(1) “Tang Duo Song”, name of a pattern of tune to be sung. There was a brief foreword under the original topic A small group of us got together at An Yuan Tower, a sing-song girl named Huang urged us to drink, asking Taoist Longzhou to compose new lyrics, hence this “Tang Duo Song”. There were Liu Fuzhi, Liu Qufei, Shi Minzhan, Zhou Jiazhong, Chen Mengcan and Meng Rong, on Aug. 5.

(2) Liu Guo (1154—1206), a lyric poet in Southern Song Dynasty, nickname Gai Zhi, self-styled one Taoist Long Zhou, born in Taihe, or Taian, Jiangxi Province. Works: *Collected Works of Longzhou and Lyrics by Longzhou*.

(3) Shan Xiaotian (1921—1987), born in Zhejiang Province, former standing director of Shanghai Calligraphers Association.



■ 送卫进士推武昌⁽¹⁾

何景明撰⁽²⁾ 梁耀明书⁽³⁾

[原文]

少年佐郡楚城居，十县风流尽不如⁽⁴⁾。此去但随彭蠡雁，何须不食武昌鱼⁽⁵⁾。仙人楼阁春云里，估客帆樯晚照余⁽⁶⁾。大别山前江汉水，画帘终日对清虚⁽⁷⁾。

明人何景明《送卫进士推武昌》诗 乙丑花朝重建黄鹤楼落成 岭南梁耀明书于香海之滨⁽⁸⁾

[注释]

(1) 卫进士：何景明的友人。推武昌：去武昌府担任推官。推官：掌理刑狱之官。

(2) 何景明（1483—1521）：明代诗人，字仲默，号大复，信阳（今属河南）人，有《大复集》。

(3) 梁耀明：香港书法家。

(4) “少年”二句：你年纪轻轻就去武昌协助治理地方；十个县的风流英才都不如你。佐：辅佐，佐理。楚城：指武昌。十县：明代武昌府共辖十县。风流：风流人物，英才。

(5) “此去”二句：此去只须跟随着彭蠡雁，何必“不食武昌鱼”呢。彭蠡：古泽薮名，即今鄱阳湖。后句以否定句式活用《三国志·吴志·陆凯传》中的一则童谣：“宁饮建业水，不食武昌鱼。”

(6) “仙人”二句：仙人楼阁高耸在春云里，商船行驶在夕阳的余辉中。仙人楼阁：指黄鹤楼。估客：商人。帆樯：船。

(7) “大别”二句：大别山前的长江、汉水啊，当你卷起画帘，终日面对的是——一片晴朗的天空。大别山：龟山的另一名称。画帘：有彩饰的竹帘。

(8) 乙丑花朝：农历乙丑（1985）年花生日。花朝：旧俗以农历二月十二日为“百花生日”，称“花朝”。岭南：即广东。香海之滨：指香港。

SEEING CANDIDATE WEI OFF TO WUCHANG TO BE A JUDGE ⁽¹⁾

Written by He Jingming ⁽²⁾ Copied by Liang Yaoming ⁽³⁾

As a good prefect assistant when young, now going to work in Wuchang,
Among the talented around 10 towns, there's no one as competing as you.
Now, to go up the river following the geese from Lake Bo Yang,
Why should one refuse to eat the Fish of Wuchang? ⁽⁴⁾
That Immortal's Tower in the spring clouds,
Traders sails float in the setting sun's after-glow.
The waters of the Yangtze and the Han before Mount Dabie,
Make your painted curtains enjoy a crystal scenery all day long.

“Seeing Candidate Wei off to Wuchang to Be a Judge” , a poem by He
Jingming of Ming Dynasty

Copied by Hong Kong beach for the completion of the rebuilding of
Yellow Crane Tower on Flowers Day, Yichou

Notes:

- (1) Candidate Wei, a friend of He Jingming.
(2) He Jingming (1483—1521) , a poet in Ming Dynasty, nickname Zhongmo,
also Dafu, born in Xinyang, Henan Province. Works: *Collected Works of Da fu*.
(3) Liang Yaoming, a calligrapher in Hong Kong.
(4) During the time of “The 3 Kingdoms” period there was a kid's rhyme:
“Rather taking Nanjing water, than Wuchang fish ” .

西碑廊（南门西侧）

WEST TABLET GALLEERY (ON THE WEST
SIDE OF THE SOUTH GATE)

■ 酹江月·武昌怀古⁽¹⁾

葛长庚撰⁽²⁾ 林剑丹书⁽³⁾

[原文]

汉江北泻，下长淮，洗尽胸中今古⁽⁴⁾。楼橹横波征雁远，谁见鱼龙夜舞⁽⁵⁾？鸚鵡洲云，凤凰池月，付与沙头鹭⁽⁶⁾。功名何处？年年惟见春絮⁽⁷⁾。非不豪似周瑜，壮如黄祖，亦随（逐）秋风度⁽⁸⁾。野草闲花无限数，渺在西山南浦⁽⁹⁾。黄鹤楼人，赤乌年事，江汉亭前路⁽¹⁰⁾。浮萍无据，水天几度朝暮⁽¹¹⁾！

葛长庚《武昌怀古·调寄酹江月》 乙丑中秋林剑丹书于永嘉孤屿⁽¹²⁾

[注释]

（1）酹江月：词牌名。

（2）葛长庚：生卒年不详，南宋词人，自号白玉蟾，福建人，一说琼州（今属海南）人，有《海樵集》。

（3）林剑丹（1942—）：浙江人，中国书法家协会会员。

（4）“汉江”三句：汉水汇入长江后，朝着东北方向倾泻而去；将直下淮河与长江下游。它洗净了我胸中蕴积的今古事件和感慨。

少年佐郡楚城居十县风流画不如
此去但随彭蠡雁何须不食武昌鱼
仙人楼阁春重裡估客帆樯晚照餘
大别山前江汉水畫簾终日對清霞

明人何景明送衛進士推武昌詩乙丑中秋重達黃鶴樓
落後嶺南梁耀明書於香海之濱

(5) “楼橹”二句：江边的楼橹横波而立，征雁飞得很远；而谁在夜晚见过鱼跃龙舞？楼橹：古时军中用来瞭望、攻防的高台。横波：修筑在江边，仿佛横在波上。后句感慨夜晚秋江的寂寞和缺乏生气。杜甫《秋兴》：“鱼龙寂寞秋江冷，故国平居有所思。”

(6) “鸚鵡”三句：鸚鵡洲上的浮云，凤凰池上的月色，交给了沙滩上的白鹭。鸚鵡洲：见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。凤凰池：禁苑中的池塘，后借指掌管机要的中书省，亦指宰相。后句表示出自中枢的一切决策、战略都没有用处。（等于说：交给鸟去吧！）

(7) “功名”二句：哪里还有什么功名，年年春天就只看到一片飞絮！

(8) “非不”三句：并非没有周瑜般的英豪、黄祖般的壮夫，但也只能随着秋风虚度。随，一作“逐”。

(9) “野草”二句：（如同）无数的野草闲花，淹没在西山南浦。渺，渺小，看不清楚。西山，蛇山西段，即黄鹤山。南浦，见贾岛《黄鹤楼》诗注。

(10) “黄鹤”三句：对于游黄鹤楼的人来说，那是（很早以前）赤乌年间的事，在江汉亭前有一条路。赤乌年事：吴赤乌三年（240），曾在此修缮城郭、谯楼。《三国志吴志》：“赤乌三年四月，吴令郡县治城郭，起谯楼。”江汉亭：建于府倅厅的一处亭榭。倅厅，副厅。《江夏县志》引《南迁录》：“鄂倅公宇，因古城作亭榭，俯瞰江汉，景物最秀。”

(11) “浮萍”二句：如同浮萍般没有依凭，在水天之际过一天算一天吧。几度：几次。朝暮：早晨和傍晚。

(12) 乙丑中秋：农历乙丑（1985）年中秋节。永嘉孤屿：浙江温州湾内的孤岛。

A TOAST TO RIVER MOON: MEDITATING ON THE PAST OF WUCHANG ⁽¹⁾

Written by Ge Changgeng ⁽²⁾ Copied by Lin Jiandan ⁽³⁾

The Han River pours to the north down to the Chang and Huai Rivers,
Present and old times on the mind are thoroughly washed out.

Across the waves is the watching platform,

And far are the geese on expedition.

Who has seen fish or dragon dancing at night? ⁽⁴⁾

Clouds above the Parrot Islet, moonlight ov'r the Phoenix Pond

All'll be turned ov'r to the egrets on the sand.

Where do honors and merits go?

Year by year only the willow catkins in view!

Not less heroic than Zhou Yu, less bold than Huang Zu,

Were all passed away together with the autumn winds.

Numerous are the weeds and the wild flowers,

Negligibly hidden and buried in the West Hill and Nanpu. ⁽⁵⁾

For those who built the road and pavilion in the year 240,

Are now distant and vague as duckweeds.

How many days and nights between water and sky can one stay?

To the Tune A Toast to River Moon: Meditating on the Past of Wuchang
by Ge Changgeng

Copied by Lin Jiandan in Lonely Island, Yongjia, Mid-autumn Festival,
Yichu ⁽⁶⁾

Notes:

(1) A toast to river moon, name of a pattern in Chinese lyric poetry.

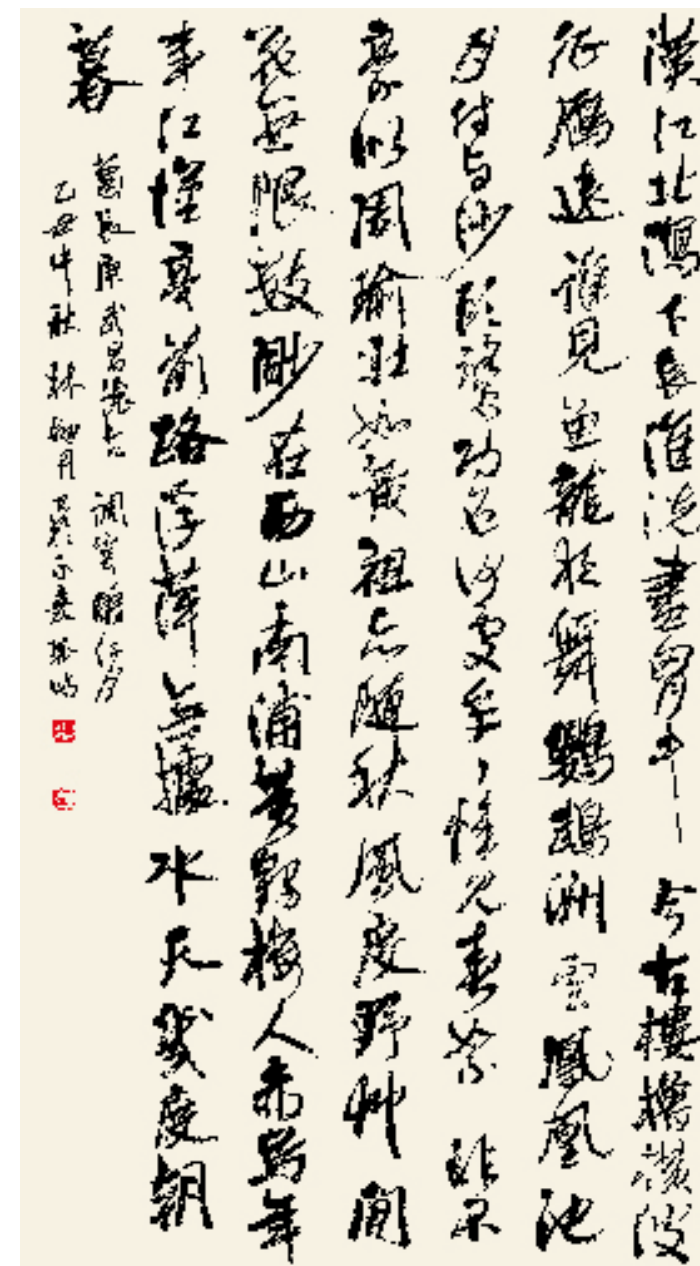
(2) Ge Changgeng, a poet in the southern Song dynasty, born in Fujian Province, or Qiongzhou, Hainan island.

(3) Lin Jiandan (1942—), born in Zhejiang Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(4) Means it's lonely over the Yangtze River.

(5) West Hill, the western part of the Snake Hill. Nanpu, name of the river-side to the south of Wuchang city.

(6) The Lonely Island of Yongjia is on the Gulf of Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province.



醉落魄·九日吴胜之远使黄鹤山登高⁽¹⁾

戴复古撰⁽²⁾ 张统良书⁽³⁾

[原文]

龙山行乐，何如今日登黄鹤⁽⁴⁾。风光政（正）要人酬酢⁽⁵⁾。
欲赋《归来》，莫是渊明错⁽⁶⁾？江山登览长如昨，飞鸿影里
秋光薄⁽⁷⁾。此怀只有黄花觉⁽⁸⁾。牢裹乌纱，一任西风作⁽⁹⁾。

戴复古《醉落魄·九日吴胜之运（远）使黄鹤山登高》 乙丑秋
日海上张统良书⁽¹⁰⁾

[注释]

（1）醉落魄：词牌名。九日：见陈沆《九日登黄鹤楼》诗注。吴胜之：戴复古的友人。远使：官称，远出之使者。《后汉书·来歙传》：“君叔虽单车远使，而陛下之外兄也。”

（2）戴复古（1167—？）：南宋诗人，字式之，号石屏，黄岩（今属浙江）人，有《石屏诗集》、《石屏词》。

（3）张统良（1948—）：江苏人，中国书法家协会会员。

（4）“龙山”二句：当年龙山行乐，哪里比得上今天登临黄鹤楼。龙山：在今湖北江陵西北，东晋桓温曾于九日偕僚佐在此登高，参军孟嘉风吹帽落而

不觉，被嘲后即时作文以答，后世传为登高佳话。典出《世说新语·识鉴·刘孝标注》。

（5）“风光”句：美好的风光正需饮宴。正要：正需要。（书家误写为“政要”；虽然“政”可以通“正”，但因“政要”另有别解，所以这里不宜用“政”。）酬酢：主客相互敬酒。

（6）“欲赋”二句：东晋诗人陶渊明曾作《归去来辞》，描述归隐田园的乐趣；但这里的风光胜似该辞所写，莫非是渊明弄错了？

（7）“江山”二句：登览之时，觉得江山如同以前一样美好；飞鸿影里，秋日是这样天朗气清。薄：形容晴空。

（8）“此怀”句：用唯有菊花能够领略来暗喻情怀的高雅脱俗。

（9）“牢裹”二句：牢牢地裹住乌纱，任凭西风去发作。这里照应前文“龙山落帽”的典故。乌纱：乌纱帽。一任：任凭。

（10）运使：书写之误，应为“远使”。乙丑秋日：农历乙丑（1985）年秋天。海上：上海。

DRUNK OUT OF SOUL: ENVOY WU SHENGZHI ASCENDING THE YELLOW CRANE HILL ON THE NINTH ⁽¹⁾

Written by Dai Fugu ⁽²⁾ Copied by Zhang Tongliang ⁽³⁾

Happy time on the Long Hill is nothing ⁽⁴⁾

Compared with today's Yellow Crane Tower ascending:

Such a fine scenery is just for us to toast each other.

Composing “Going Back Home”, is it a mistake of Yuanming? ⁽⁵⁾

Ascending heights to enjoy the grander view

Is often the same as those of yesterday.

Autumn's getting thinner in the shadows of the flying geese.

Such feelings can only be apprehended by yellow crythantherums,

As for the hat of the official,

Let the west wind blow as it will.

“Drunk out of Soul: Envoy Wu Shengzhi Ascending the Yellow Crane

Hill on the 9th” by Dai Fugu

Copied by Zhang Tongliang in Shanghai, autumn, Yichou

Notes:

(1) Drunk out of Soul: name of a pattern of lyric tune. Wu Shengzhi, a friend of the poet.

(2) Dai Fugu (1167—), a poet in the Southern Song Dynasty, nickname Shizhi or Shiping, born in Huangyan, now belongs to Zhejiang Province. Works: *Collected Poems of Shiping*, *Shiping's Lyrics*.

(3) Zhang Tongliang (1948—), born in Jiangsu Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(4) Long Hills, in Hubei Province, north west of Jiangling. Huan Wen of the Eastern Jin Dynasty had ascended to heights here with his officials. A military attach, Meng Jia's hat was blown off by the wind without his knowing. He was laughed by all. Yet, Meng made a doggerel at once, turning his to a well-known anecdote.

(5) Tao Yuanming, a pastoral poet and prose writer in Eastern Jin dynasty. Here, the poet means, it's nice up the hills, isn't it a mistake of Tao to say “Going back”?



■ 洞庭春色·登黄鹤楼⁽¹⁾

黄景仁撰 王超尘书⁽²⁾

[原文]

为问司勋，谁家楼也，而汝题诗。算吾宗老辈，子安去久；玉京旧侣，叔玮来迟。今日我游因薄谴，看城郭人民半是非。还闻说，又吴宫楚馆，电卷星移。 千年谪仙又去，空传语，天上相思。望三湘七泽，无边水气；荆门郢树，一片斜晖。只有此楼常不改，与江汉茫茫无尽期。归与好，把落梅短笛，鹤背横吹。

清黄仲则《洞庭春色·登黄鹤楼》乙丑之秋王超尘⁽³⁾

[注释]

(1) 此作词牌、标题、作者、内文均与陈奋武所书相同。

(2) 王超尘（1925—）：湖南人，中国书法家协会会员。

(3) 乙丑之秋：农历乙丑（1985）年秋。

SPRING-TIME IN DONGTING: ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER.

Written by Huang Jingren ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Wang Chaochen ⁽²⁾

May I ask Mr. Cui, “whose Tower is this?”
And you inscribed your poem up here.
It’s the foregoing Immortal Zi An, the ancestor of ours,
Who had been gone for long; And our friend Shu-wei
From the Jiade Capital, who had been late.
And now I make my visit here, because of a light censure,
Finding half of the city the same, and the people not.
It’s still said, that the Qin palaces or Chu mansions
Are but electric flashes or moving stars.

The banished poet Immortal was gone for 1000 years,
The yearnings of his far above the sky
Had been transmitted to us in vain, and so again.
Boundless are the vapours from the 3 Xiang Rivers and the 7 Waters,

The gates and trees of Jing and Yin are all shrouded in the slanting
sunshine.

Only this Tower remains the same as the Yangtze and Han, without end.

It’s better to return as the cuckoo chirps or as the recluse chanted,

Blowing the short flute melodies of “Falling Plum Blossoms”

On the back of the Yellow Crane.

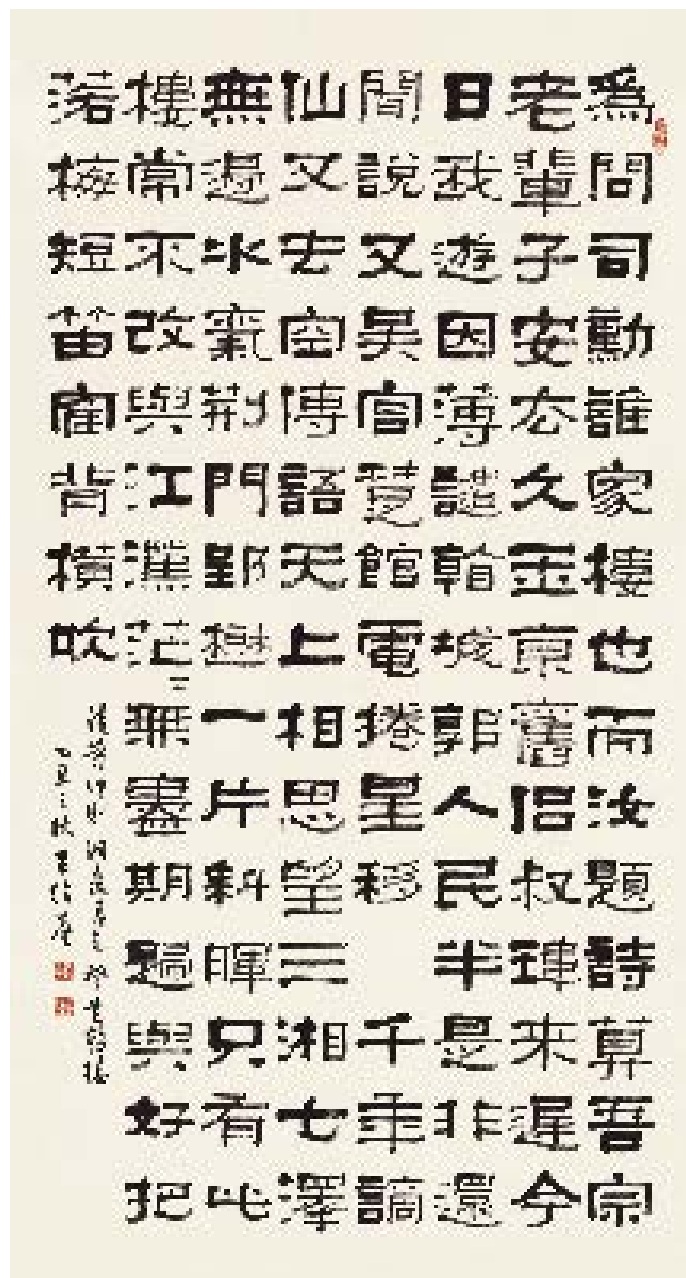
“Spring-time in Dongting: Ascending Yellow Crane Tower” by Huang
Zhongze

Copied by Wang Chaochen, autumn Yichou.

Notes:

(1) A lyric pattern, the topic and the poet are all the same with what’s copied by
Chen Fengwu.

(2) Wang Chaochen (1925—) , born in Hunan Province, member of Chinese
Calligraphers Association.



■ 登黄鹤楼

王世贞撰⁽¹⁾ 周华琴书⁽²⁾

[原文]

缥缈高凭崔氏楼，依微西眺祢生洲⁽³⁾。天容孤鹤排空上，水合双龙抱郡流⁽⁴⁾。一代真成春雪偈，千年谁识岁星愁⁽⁵⁾。老夫聊玩人间世，任遣浮云黯不收⁽⁶⁾。

明王世贞《黄鹤楼》诗 乙丑春日周华琴书⁽⁷⁾

[注释]

(1) 王世贞（1526—1590）：明代诗人，字元美，自号凤洲，又号弇州山人，太仓（今属江苏）人，有《弇州山人四部稿》等。

(2) 周华琴（1915—1990）：湖北人，曾任湖北省书法家协会副主席。

(3) “缥缈”二句：高高地凭依着缥缈的崔氏楼，向西眺望朦朦胧胧的祢生洲。缥缈：高远隐约貌。崔氏楼：黄鹤楼。依微：朦胧貌。祢生洲：鹦鹉洲；见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。

(4) “天容”二句：好像得到天的容许，一只仙鹤凌空而上；宛如两条蛟龙，长江、汉水拥抱着武昌流过。容：容许。排空：凌空。水合双龙：指汉水汇入长江。郡：指武昌府。

(5) “一代”二句：崔颢的诗啊，真成了阳春白雪的一代绝唱；然而千余年来

又有谁能理解岁星的忧愁。春雪，阳春白雪，高雅之作。典出宋玉《对楚王问》：“其为《阳春白雪》，国中属而和者不过数十人。” 偈（一作唱）：佛经中的唱词。岁星，木星；传说汉武帝的弄臣东方朔系木星下凡；此处借指曾为鼓吏的祢衡。

（6）“老夫”二句：老夫姑且以玩世的态度对待世间之事，任教浮云黯淡，我都不管了。老夫：自称。任遣：任教。浮云：比喻小人。李白《登金陵凤凰台》：“总为浮云能蔽日，长安不见使人愁。”

（7）乙丑春日：农历乙丑（1985）年春日。

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Wang Shizhen ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Zhou Huaqin ⁽²⁾

Lofty and vainly discernable is Cui's Tower,
Far to the west the Islet of Scholar Mi is dimly in view.
Heaven put up the Crane to fly high unto the sky,
Water joins the two Dragons to flow embracing the prefecture. ⁽³⁾
Cui's poem has really become high brow literature,
For 1000 years who has come to know Jupiter's sorrow? ⁽⁴⁾
Old already as I am, better take a cynical attitude toward life,
Just put up with the floating clouds to get gloomy as its will. ⁽⁵⁾

“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower”, a poem by Wang Shizhen of Ming
Dynasty

Copied by Zhou Huaqin, spring, Yichou

Notes:

(1) Wang Shizhen (1526—1590), a poet in Ming Dynasty, nickname Yuan Mei, self-styled name Fengzhou also Mountain villager in Xizhou, born in Taicang, Jiangsu Province. Works: *Papers on Classics, History, Philosophy and Book-series by Xizhou*.

(2) Zhou Huaqin (1915—1990), born in Hubei, former vice-chairman of Calligraphers Association of Hubei Province.

(3) Two dragons: Han River converges into the Yangtze River.

(4) Jupiter means the scholar Mi Heng who was killed by Huang Zu in Wuhan. Mi Heng, a scholar in the “3 Kingdoms Period”. Parrot Islet was named after his versified prose “On Parrot”.

(5) A metaphor for base persons or villains.



乙丑秋登黄鹤新楼赋唐多令⁽¹⁾

程千帆撰、书⁽²⁾

[原文]

白日丽金秋，朱阑俯碧流⁽³⁾。历沧桑换了新楼⁽⁴⁾。筋力尚能超百级，携胜侣，豁吟眸⁽⁵⁾。兴废念悠悠，峥嵘岁月遒⁽⁶⁾。问子安何日重游⁽⁷⁾。笑指山川应不识，花满野，黍盈畴⁽⁸⁾。

乙丑秋登黄鹤新楼赋唐多令 程千帆⁽⁹⁾

[注释]

(1) 乙丑秋：农历乙丑（1985）年秋。唐多令：词牌名。

(2) 程千帆（1913—2000）：湖南人，南京大学教授。

(3) “白日”二句：阳光下金色的秋天分外美丽，我倚在红色栏杆上俯看碧流。

(4) “历沧桑”句：历尽沧桑，这里又盖起了新楼。沧桑：比喻世事变迁之大。《神仙传·麻姑》：“麻姑自说云，接待以来，已见东海三为桑田。”

(5) “筋力”三句：我的筋力尚能超登百级梯阶，携来优秀的同伴，敞开诗人的视野。

(6) “兴废”二句：黄鹤楼的兴废令人思绪悠悠，不平常的岁月过得道劲、充实。

(7) “问子安”句：问仙人子安何日到此重游。子安：见黄仲则《洞庭春色·登黄鹤楼》词注。

(8) “笑指”三句：他（指子安）应当会笑指着山川说自己不认识了，但见鲜花开遍田野，庄稼长满田畴。盈：充满。畴：田地。

(9) 乙丑秋：农历乙丑（1985）年秋。

COMPOSING TANG DUO SONG: ON ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER IN AUTUMN IN YICHOU⁽¹⁾

Written and copied by Cheng Qianfan⁽²⁾

The sun so bright makes the golden autumn so beautiful,
Leaning against the red railings, I look down at the blue ripples.
After all the changes, a new Tower comes in sight.
Still capable to climb more than 100 steps am I,
Together with good friends, to open poetic eyes.
Ups and downs of the Tower make one deep in thought,
The years gone by were vigorous and unusual.
Ask Zi An when it is for him to make another call,⁽³⁾
He'd point to the landscape in amaze, smiling,
Seeing the fields full of flowers,
And all the ground covered with crops.

“Composing Tang Duo Song: On Ascending Yellow Crane Tower In
Autumn In Yichou” by Cheng Qianfan

Notes:

(1) Autumn, Yichou means autumn, 1995; Tang duo song, name of a pattern of tune of lyric songs.

(2) Cheng Qianfan (1913—2000), born in Hunan, professor of Nanjing University.

(3) Zi An, please refer to the poem by Huang Jingren.



■ 出鄂州界怀表臣诗二首⁽¹⁾（录一）

刘禹锡撰 吴曦宇书⁽²⁾

〔原文〕

梦觉疑连榻，舟行忽千里。不见黄鹤楼，寒沙雪相似。

刘禹锡《出鄂州界怀表臣》诗 乙丑年正秋吴曦宇⁽³⁾

〔注释〕

（1）此诗标题、作者、内文均与李可染所书相同。

（2）吴曦宇（1912—2005）：辽宁人，中国书法家协会会员。

（3）乙丑年正秋：农历乙丑（1985）年八月。正秋，农历八月。

OUT OF EZHOU, THINKING OF BIAOCHEN

(Two poems,one copied) ⁽¹⁾

Written by Liu Yuxi Copied by Wu Xiyu ⁽²⁾

Awoke from my dream,thinking our beds were still side by side,
While the boat has already sailed away thousand of miles,
Yellow Crane Tower is no more in sight.
By the River,the sands are cold as snow and as white.

“Out of Ezhou, Thinking of Biaochen” by Liu Yuxi

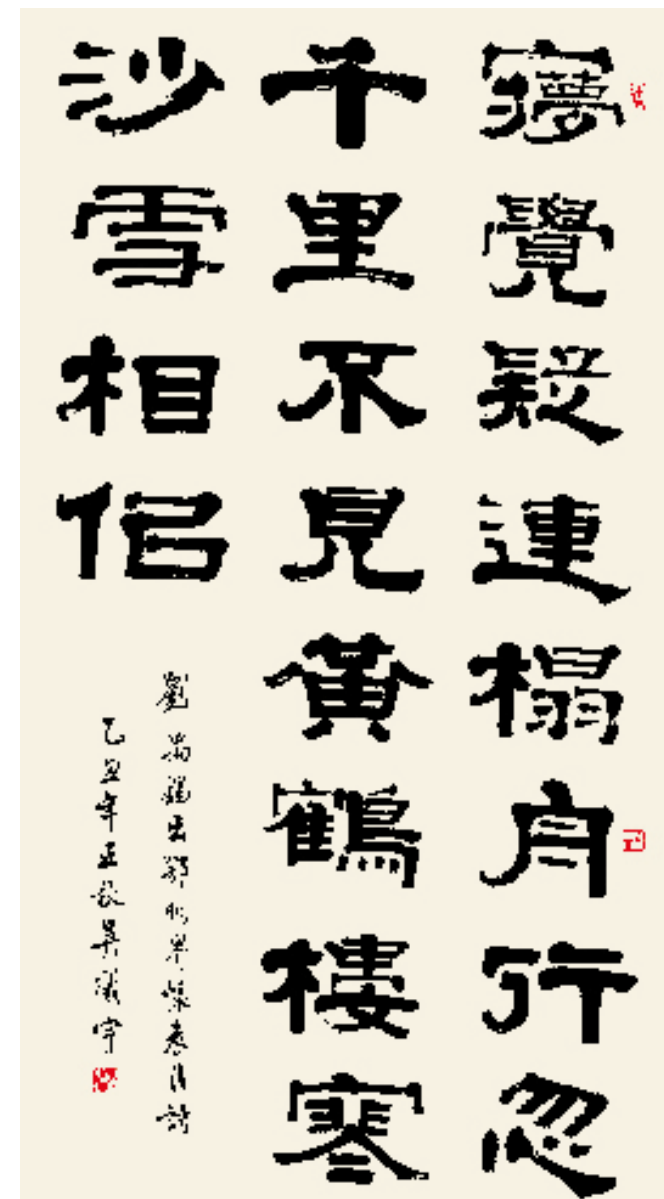
Copied by Wu Xiyu, mid autumn, Yichou ⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) The verse, topic and the poet are all the same with that copied by Li Keran.

(2) Wu Xiyu (1912—2005) , born In Liaoning Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) Mid autumn of Yichou is in August, 1985 or a little later in Chinese lunar calendar.



■ 黄鹤楼观后

李 铎撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

客子停舟欲上楼，登临回望楚江秋⁽²⁾。乡书日夜浮黄鹤，闲却霜天万里鸥⁽³⁾。

乙丑秋月黄鹤楼观后吟此 湘东李铎⁽⁴⁾

[注释]

(1) 李铎(1930—)：湖南人，曾任中国书法家协会理事。

(2) “客子”二句：游子停下船来想要上楼，登临之后回望岷江的清秋。客子：游子，离家远游的人。楚江：岷江，长江上游支流。作者自西乘舟而来，故称“回望”。李白《游洞庭湖》：“洞庭西望楚江分，水尽南天不见云。”

(3) “乡书”二句：日日夜夜由黄鹤传递书信，秋天鸥鸟可以得闲了。乡书：来自家乡的书信。霜天：霜降以后的深秋天气。

(4) 乙丑秋月：农历乙丑(1985)年秋天。湘东：湖南东部。

SIGHTSEEING UP YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written and copied by Li Duo⁽¹⁾

A roamer anchored his boat to ascend Yellow Crane Tower,
Looking back, found the Chu River all of an autumnal sight.⁽²⁾
Should family letters all be delivered by the Yellow Crane,
Gulls would stay at leisure over the 1000 miles of frosty sky.

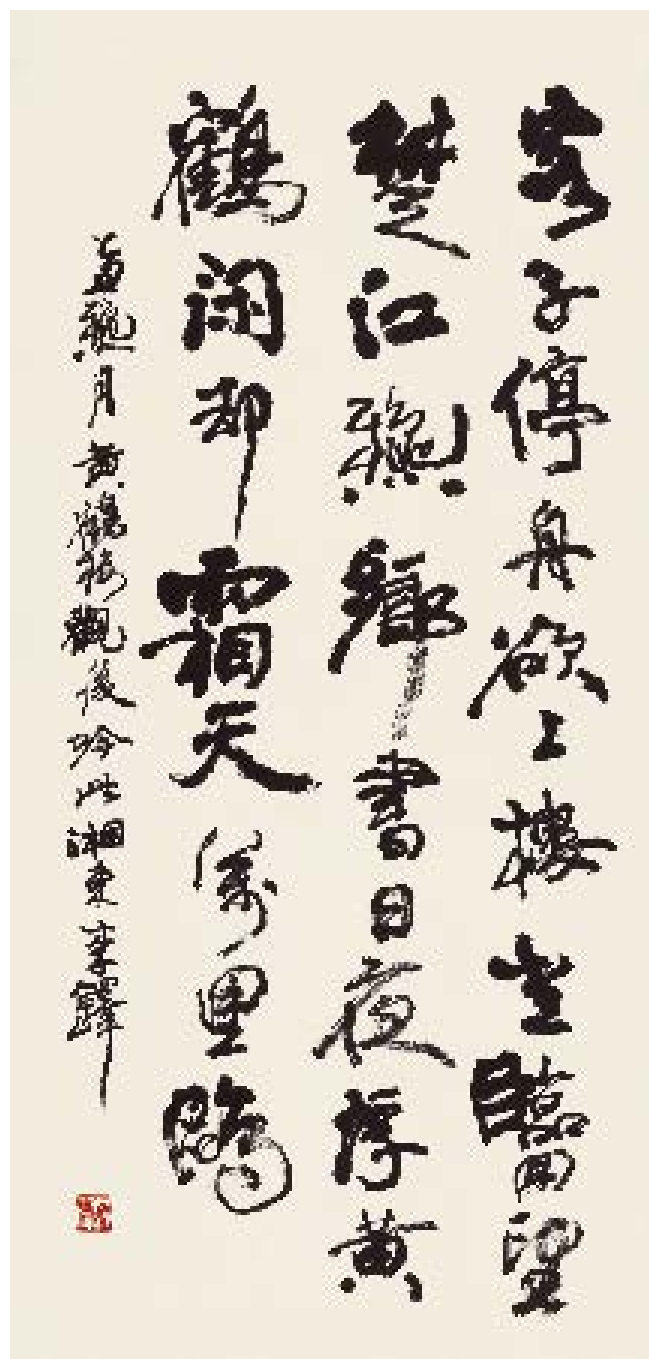
Lines made after a sightseeing up Yellow Crane Tower,
by Li Duo, East of Xiang⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) Li Duo (1930—), born in Hunan, former executive director of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(2) Chu River, also called Min River, a tributary to the Yangtze River on the upper reaches in Sichuan. The poet was coming from the west so he had to look back.

(3) East of Xiang, means east of the Xiang River, to the east of Hunan Province.



■ 送储邕之武昌⁽¹⁾

李 白撰 何聚川书⁽²⁾

[原文]

黄鹤西楼月，长江万里情。春风三十度，空忆武昌城。送尔难为别，衔杯惜未倾。湖连张乐地，山逐泛舟行。诺谓楚人重，诗传谢朓清。沧浪吾有曲，寄入棹歌声。

唐李白《送储邕之武昌》乙丑秋月聚川⁽³⁾

[注释]

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与李海观所书相同。

(2) 何聚川（1921—）：甘肃人，名裕，甘肃省书法家协会名誉主席。

(3) 乙丑秋月：农历乙丑（1985）年秋天。

SEEING CHU YONG OFF TO WUCHANG ⁽¹⁾

Written by Li Bai Copied by He Juchuan ⁽²⁾

The moon above the West Pavilion, the longings of the ten thousand li
Yangtze River,

For thirty times spring breezes come and go again,

Making me think of Wuchang in vain.

It's hard to bid you adieu, the goblets on our lips aren't for us to sip.

Dongting Lake links the place of pipes and strings,

The hills seem to hurry the boats to sail with the wind,

Chu people are good in keeping their promises.

Xie Tiao is good in composing his poems.

I also have songs of Cang Liang

To be sent into your boatmen's chant.

“Seeing Chu Yong off to Wuchang” by Li Bai

Copied by Juchuan, autumn Yichou

Notes:

(1) The topic, the composer and the poem are the same with what copied by Li Haiguan.

(2) He Juchuan (1921—), born in Gansu Province, honorary chairman of Gansu Calligraphers Association.

滄諾湖送春黃
 浪謂連爾風鶴
 吾楚張難三西
 胥人樂為十樓
 曲重地別度月
 寄託山銜空長
 入傳逐杯憶江
 棹謝汎惜武萬
 歌眺舟未冒里
 聲清行傾城情

唐李白送
 儲邕之武昌
 乙丑秋月
 蘇川

■ 上黄鹤楼⁽¹⁾

黄遵宪撰⁽²⁾ 刘云泉书⁽³⁾

[原文]

矶头黄鹤日东流，又此阑干又此秋⁽⁴⁾。鼾睡他人同卧榻，婆娑老子自登楼⁽⁵⁾。能言鹦鹉悲名士，折翼天鹏慨（慨）督州⁽⁶⁾。洒尽新亭楚囚泪，烟波风景总生愁⁽⁷⁾。

书黄遵宪《上黄鹤楼》乙丑蜀人刘云泉⁽⁸⁾

[注释]

(1) 诗题。作者自注：“乙未五月客鄂，方与客登楼，忽闻台湾溃弃之报，遂兴尽而返。”乙未（1895）年，日本强迫清政府签订了结束甲午战争的不平等条约——《马关条约》，其主要内容之一是中国割让台湾给日本。

(2) 黄遵宪（1848—1905）：清代诗人，字公度，嘉应（今属广东）人，有《人境庐诗草》。

(3) 刘云泉（1943—）：四川人，中国书法家协会理事。

(4) “矶头”二句：黄鹤矶下江水日夜东流，又倚着阑干又逢这多事之秋。作者此诗作于农历五月，故“秋”非实指。

(5) “鼾睡”二句：同一卧榻，正有他人鼾睡；老夫起舞，自个儿登楼。前句比喻中国领土主权均遭列强侵夺。典出《续通鉴长编·宋太祖纪》：“卧榻之侧，

岂容他人鼾睡乎？” 婆婆老子：自称。婆婆：起舞貌。《晋书·陶侃传》：“老子婆婆，正坐诸君辈。” 老子：老夫。登楼：同治黄鹤楼已于1884年被焚，故“楼”亦非实指，而是指黄鹤楼遗址。

（6）“能言”二句：悲悯那善作《鹦鹉赋》的名士，感慨那梦中如飞鹏冲天而折翼的督州。名士：指祢衡，见林章《登黄鹤楼》诗注。天鹏：指东晋时曾任荆江二州刺史、都督八州诸军事的陶侃。刘敬叔《异苑》：“陶侃梦生八翼，飞翔冲天，见天门九重，已入其八，惟一门不得进，以翼搏天，阖者以杖击之，因坠地折其左翼。” 概：一作慨，感慨。

（7）“洒尽”二句：借“新亭楚囚”的典故表达对国土丧失的悲哀；又借崔颢“烟波江上使人愁”（《黄鹤楼》）诗句再抒家国之愁。新亭：典出《世说新语·言语》：“过江诸人，每至美日，辄相邀新亭，藉卉饮宴。周侯中坐而叹曰：‘风景不殊，正自有山河之异！’皆相视流泪。唯王丞相愀然变色曰：‘当共戮力王室，克复神州，何至作楚囚相对！’” 楚囚：本指楚人之被俘者，后用以比喻处境窘迫的人。《左传·成公九年》：“郑人所献楚囚也。”

（8）乙丑：农历乙丑（1985）年。蜀人：四川人。

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Huang Zunxian⁽¹⁾ Copied by Liu Yunquan⁽²⁾

The River before the Huangku Crag flows on, day and night,
Now, the railings are still the same, with the same autumn again,
How could one fall to sleep soundly in peace,
While others are sharing his bed as they please?
How many a man aged as I am,
Ascending the Tower startled to dance?⁽³⁾
The Parrot eloquent in speech laments for the Scholar,⁽⁴⁾
The Swan breaking its wings, is to be pitied as the governor.⁽⁵⁾
With wine exhausted at Xinting as the tears of Chu prisoner⁽⁶⁾
One can not help but getting weary
Above the River, facing the misty scenery.

“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower” by Huang Zunxian

Copied by Yunquan of Sichuan in Yichou

Notes:

(1) Huang Zunxian (1848—1905), a poet in Qing Dynasty, nickname Gongdu, born in Jia-yin city, Guangdong Province. Works: *Manuscripts in Rening Lu* (*Manuscripts at the Cottage in Men's Environment*).

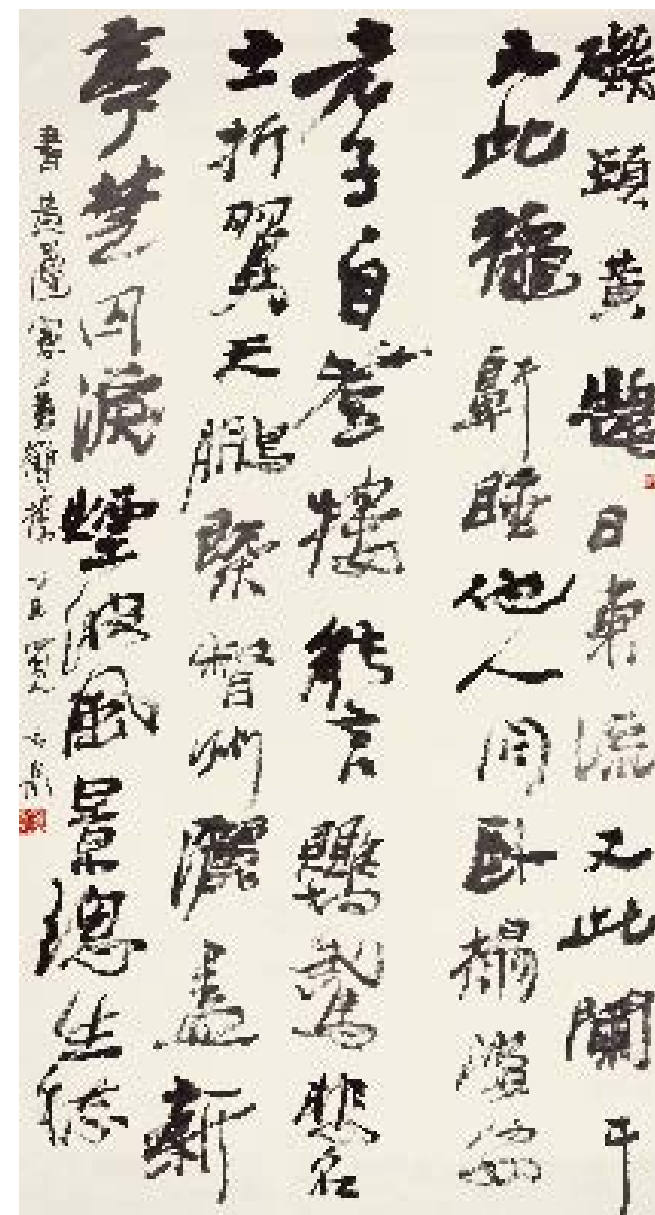
(2) Liu Yunquan (1943—), born in Sichuan Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) An allusion from Tao Kan of the Jin Dynasty who said he'd stroll about and start to dance while others got depressed.

(4) Mi Heng, a famous literary man in the Three Kingdoms period who was killed in Wuhan for openly assailing the government with his satire "On Parrot".

(5) Also from Tao Kan who dreamt he had 8 wings, but when he attempted to enter the 9th heavenly gate his left wings were broken by the Gate-keeper.

(6) Marquis Zhou and his men used to gather at the New Pavilion on sunny days, Zhou often melted in tears, as the senery's the same, while the land had benn lost for long. Only premier Wang who urged every one to make efforts to recapture the lost territory.



■ 卢侍御与崔评事为予于黄鹤楼

置宴宴罢同望⁽¹⁾

白居易撰 王得一书⁽²⁾

[原文]

江边黄鹤古时楼，劳置华筵待我游。楚思渺茫云水冷，商声清脆管弦秋。白花浪溅头陀寺，红叶林笼鹦鹉洲。总是平生未行处，醉来堪赏醒堪愁。

白居易诗《卢侍御与崔评事为予于黄鹤楼置宴宴罢同望》

一千九百八十五年岁在乙丑新秋长沙王得一书于贵阳

[注释]

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与徐之谦所书相同，惟“致宴”作“置宴”，盖所据版本有异。

(2) 王得一（1922—1997）：湖南人，中国书法家协会会员。

ENJOYING FINE SCENERY AFTER A DINNER LAID FOR ME BY IMPERIOR ATTENDANT LU AND JUDGE CUI UP YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Bai Juyi⁽¹⁾ Copied by Wang Deyi⁽²⁾

A riverside Yellow Crane and an ancient Tower,
Thanks for providing me such an elegant dinner
And with scenery so fair to see.
Distant and undiscernible are the events of Chu,
Cold are the clouds and water up and down the trees.
Clear and melodious is the music of the flute,
And the strings in autumnal tune sound chilly.
Silvery billows splash up the Toutuo Temple,
Red maples wrap their leaves about the Parrot Islet.
As all those landscapes have never been seen before,
It's to be enjoyed heartily by us, being drunken,
Or to make us sorrowful, awaken.

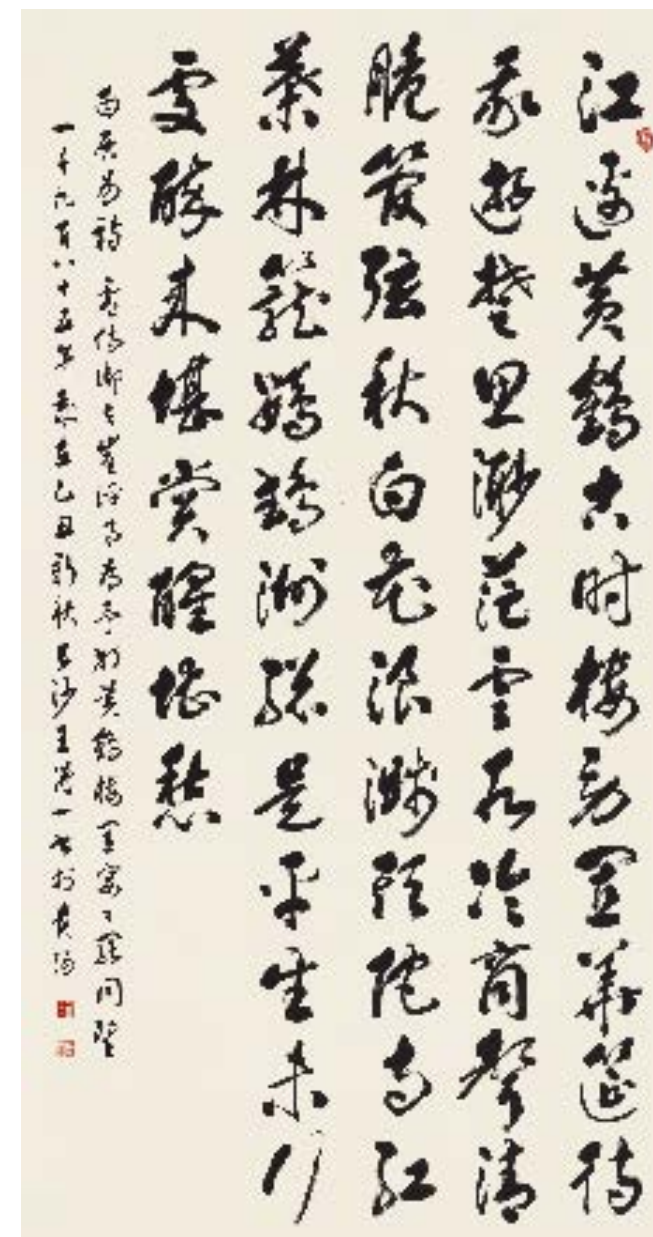
“Enjoying Fine Scenery after a Dinner Laid for Me up Yellow Crane Tower”, a poem by Bai Juyi.

Copied by Wang Deyi in Guiyang, early autumn Yichou

Notes:

(1) The topic, poet and the verse are all the same with what's copied by Xu Zhiqian. Only the topic, “Dinner Laid” is a little different from “Dinner Given” from different editions.

(2) Wang Deyi (1922—1997), born in Hunan Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.



黄鹤楼送康太守⁽¹⁾

王 维撰⁽²⁾ 崔 志书⁽³⁾

[原文]

城下沧江水，江边黄鹤楼⁽⁴⁾。朱栏将粉堞，江水映悠悠⁽⁵⁾。
铙吹发夏口，使君居上头⁽⁶⁾。郭门隐风（枫）岸，候吏趋芦州
（洲）⁽⁷⁾。何异临川郡，还劳康乐侯⁽⁸⁾。

《送康乐太守》王维诗 崔志书

[注释]

（1）康太守：王维的友人。太守：官职，唐玄宗时郡置太守。

（2）王维（701—761，又作698—759）：唐代诗人，字摩诘，原籍太原祁（今属山西），因父迁居，遂为河东（今山西永济）人，有《王右丞集》。

（3）崔志：中国书法协会会员。

（4）“城下”二句：城下是青绿色的江水，江边矗立着黄鹤楼。

（5）“朱栏”二句：朱红的栏杆和粉白的女墙，倒映在悠悠江水上。 将：和，共。

（6）“铙吹”二句：送行的音乐在夏口演奏起来，使君高高地坐在上头。 铙吹：一种古代鼓吹乐，用于饮宴、郊祀、出行等等场合，以示隆重。铙：打击乐

器，与钹相似。夏口：古城名，三国吴黄武二年（223）在黄鹤山依山据险而筑。使君：汉以后对州郡长官的尊称，此指康太守。居上头：高高在上。

（7）“郭门”二句：外城城门掩映在岸边的枫树中；等候送行的官吏赶往种植芦苇的沙洲。（“枫岸”、“芦洲”被书家误写为“风岸”、“芦州”。）

（8）“何异”二句：今日之行与当年谢灵运赴临川郡的情景没有什么两样。何异：有什么不同？康乐侯：东晋诗人谢灵运，曾任临川内史，袭封康乐公，入宋后降为康乐侯。

SEEING GARRISON COMMANDER KANG OFF AT YELLOW CRANE TOWER ⁽¹⁾

Written by Wang Wei ⁽²⁾ Copied by Cui Zhi ⁽³⁾

Blue is the Yangtze River beneath the city,
Lofty is the Yellow Crane Tower.
Red railings and white painted walls
On the water reflect long-drawn-out shadows.
Horn and gong have been blown over the Han River,
Your highness is sitting high in the middle.
The gate of the outer city wall seems hidden in the maple bank
Those coming to see you off escort as far as to the duckweeds Islet.
It's just like seeing Duke Kang off to Linchuan. ⁽⁴⁾
That as an honor we are coming escorting you.

“Seeing Commander Kang off” , a poem by Wang Wei
Copied by Cui Zhi

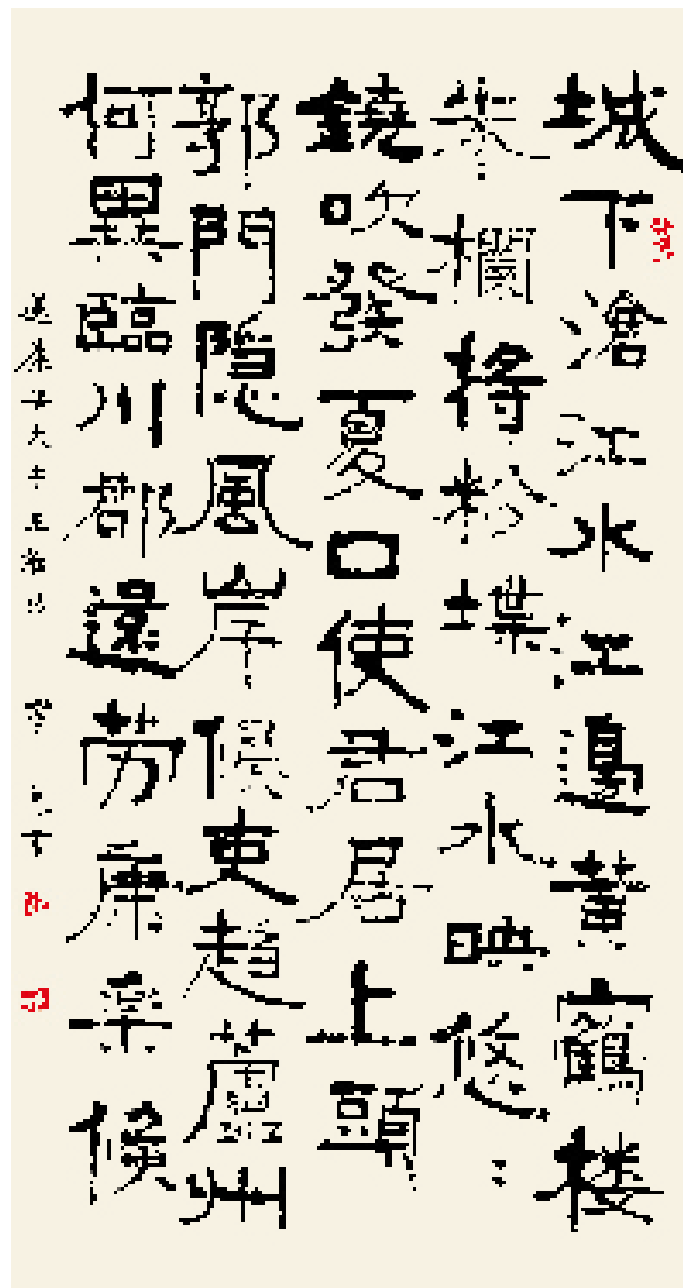
Notes:

(1) Commander Kang, a friend of the poet.

(2) Wang Wei (701—761 or 608—759), a poet in Tang Dynasty, nickname Mojie, ancestral home Taiyuan Qi, Shanxi Province, later moved to Hedong with his father.
Works: *Collected Works of Premier Wang*.

(3) Cui Zhi, member of the Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(4) Duke Xie Lingyun of the Eastern Jin Dynasty succeeded his father's title as a duke. Later in Song Dynasty was lowered to marquis.



■ 黄鹤楼夜饮惜别

蔡道宪撰⁽¹⁾ 黄 亮书⁽²⁾

〔原文〕

绿萍鹦鹉认何洲？有酒便浇黄鹤楼⁽³⁾。纵说相逢无旧约，何能别去不生愁⁽⁴⁾。似迟明月来深夜，已老江涛动晚秋⁽⁵⁾。欲敬一杯君径（尽）醉，隔墙（墙）自望水西头⁽⁶⁾。

录明代蔡道宪《黄鹤楼夜饮惜别》诗 黄亮时年八十有二书

〔注释〕

（1）蔡道宪（1615—1643）：明代诗人，字元白，晋江（今属福建）人，有《蔡忠烈公遗集》。

（2）黄亮（1903—1987）：江西人，曾任湖北省书法家协会副主席。

（3）“绿萍”二句：从哪里去辨认长满绿色浮萍的鹦鹉洲呢？有酒便来黄鹤楼上痛饮吧。前句以疑问句式写夜晚江景。鹦鹉洲：见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。

（4）“纵说”二句：虽说这次相逢并非原先约好，但临别之时又怎能不伤感呢？纵说：虽说，即使说。旧约：原先约好的。何能：怎能。

（5）“似迟”二句：（从“夜饮惜别”的人眼中看去，）深夜的明月似乎升得太迟了；而晚秋的江涛也带上了苍老的色彩。

（6）“欲敬”二句：要敬一杯酒让您直醉过去，隔墙自望长江西头。君：称对方。径：又作尽，则“尽醉”含有尽兴痛饮之意。隔墙：应为“隔墙”。水：指长江。

DRINKING INTO NIGHT, SORRY FOR THE PARTING

Written by Cai Daoxian⁽¹⁾ Copied by Huang Liang⁽²⁾

What islet with green duck—weeds and parrot is to be found?

With wine at hand, just drown our sorrow up Yellow Crane Tower.

Although there's no engagement for us to meet here,

How can one not feel low when you are about to go!

Deep into the night the moon seems hesitated to come in sight.⁽³⁾

Autumn's getting chilly and cold, while the River's getting old.

Here's another toast for you, to drink to your full.

Across the masts, we can but look to the west of the flow.⁽⁴⁾

“Drinking into Night, Sorry for the Parting” by Cai Daoxian of Ming
Dynasty

Copied by Huang Liang, at the age of 82

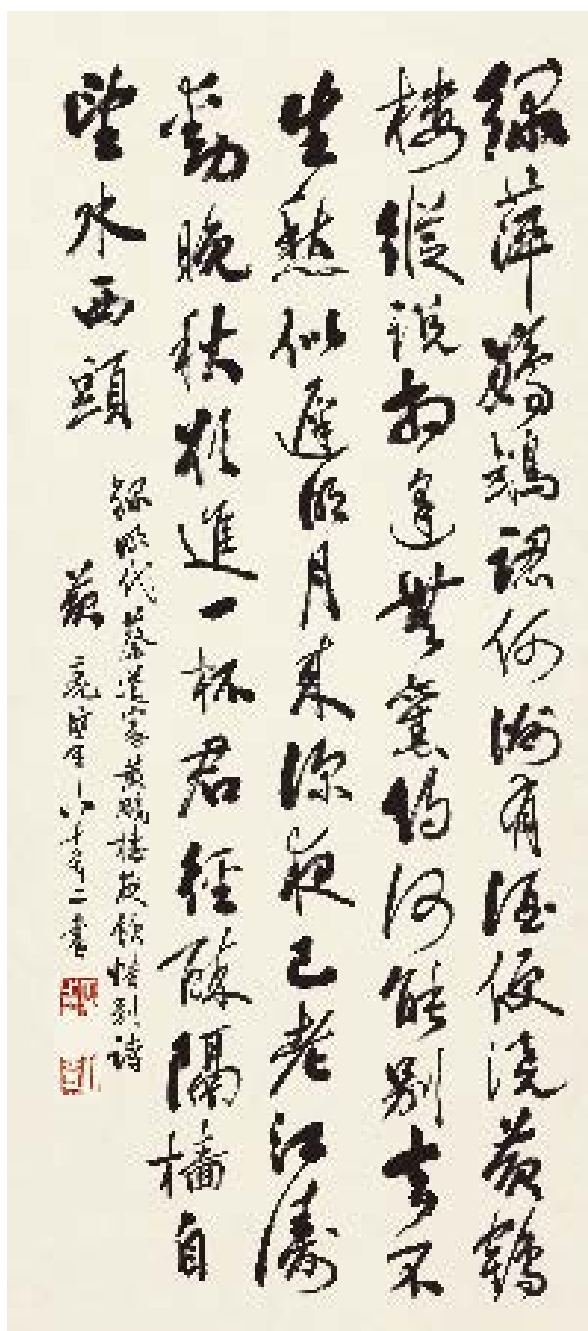
Notes:

(1) Cai Daoxian (1615—1643), a poet in Ming Dynasty, nickname Yuanbai, born in Fujian Province. Works: *Posthumous Works of Martyr Cai*.

(2) Huang Liang (1903—1987), born in Jiangxi Province, vice chairman of Hubei Provincial Calligraphers Association.

(3) As the two were reluctant to part from each other, it seemed the moon was also sorry, seeing them make their farewells.

(4) The calligrapher has made a mistake, changing the character “wall” to “mast”, for in Chinese the two characters are of the same pronunciation.



■ 上江夏主人⁽¹⁾

白居易撰⁽²⁾ 赵廷芳书⁽³⁾

[原文]

连山断处大江流，红旆逶迤镇上游⁽⁴⁾。幕下翱翔秦御史，军前奔走汉诸侯⁽⁵⁾。曾陪剑履升鸾殿，每谒旌幢入鹤楼⁽⁶⁾。假著绯袍君莫笑，恩深方得向忠州⁽⁷⁾。

白居易《行次夏口，先寄李大夫》 赵廷芳书

[注释]

(1) 《白居易集》中，此诗题为《行次夏口，先寄李大夫》。元和十三年（818），诗人由江州司马迁忠州刺史，途经夏口，因有此作。李大夫，指当时的鄂岳观察使李程。

(2) 白居易：见徐之谦书《卢侍御与崔评事为予于黄鹤楼致宴宴罢同望》。

(3) 赵廷芳（1914—）：浙江人，中国书法家协会会员。

(4) “连山”二句：长江于对峙的龟蛇二山中流过，看去似从“连山断处”流过一般；而您威镇上游，所部红旗望去弯弯曲曲延续不绝。连山：连着的山。旆：旗子上镶的边，泛指旌旗。杨巨源《酬卢元外》：“谢傅旌旗控上游。”

(5) “幕下”二句：您属下文士翱翔，武将奔走，堪称人才济济。秦御史、汉诸侯：均非实指，而是分别形容幕僚和武将。

(6) “曾陪”二句：我曾与您同为翰林学士而登上鸾殿受皇帝召见；又每每于黄鹤楼拜访您。剑履：称颂对方为皇帝倚信之臣。典出《史记·萧相国世家》：“乃令萧何第一，赐带剑履上殿，入朝不趋。”鸾殿：唐宫殿名，皇帝常在该殿召见学士。每：《全唐诗》作“欲”。旌幢，旌旗之属，此处借称对方。谒：拜访。

(7) “假著”二句：请别笑我地位低下，多亏皇帝“恩深”我才能当上忠州刺史的呢！假著绯袍：绯袍是高官穿的红色官服，位卑而著绯袍，带有假借的性质。《唐会要·内外官章服》：“都督刺史品卑者，借绯及鱼袋，永为常式。”白居易当时正属于“刺史品卑者”，只配“借绯”；后来召还京师，“转主客郎中，知制诰，加朝散大夫，始著绯”。（《旧唐书·白居易传》）

TO BE PRESENTED TO MASTER OF JIANGXIA

Written by Bai Juyi⁽¹⁾ Copied by Zhao Tingfang⁽²⁾

The Great River flows between the breaches of the hills,
Red flags of yours flutter across the city meanderingly.
Those under you in the offices are as talented as Qin officials,
Those busy in battalions as heroic as Han marquis.
Although having followed you to call on his majesty,
And visited your brocades up Yellow Crane Tower.
Don't laugh at me for borrowing a red garment,⁽³⁾
Not so distinguished as you,
It's for the favor of the court that I's in red to Zhongzhou.

“Passing Xiakou, to be Presented to Master Li” by Bai Juyi

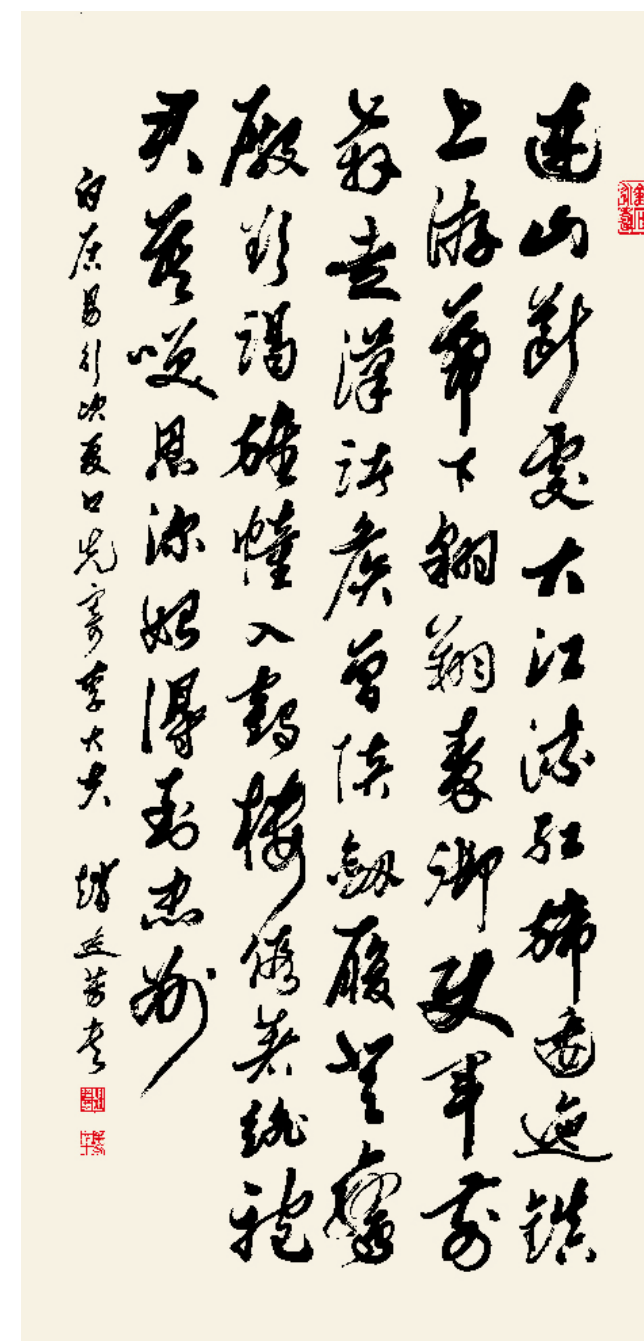
Copied by Zhao Tingfang

Notes:

(1) In Collected Works of Bai Juyi, this poem's topic is "Passing Xiakou, to be Presented to Master Li". In 818, Bai Juyi was transferred to Zhongzhou, from Boyang, passing Xiakou sailing up the Yangtze.

(2) Zhao Tingfang (1914—), born in Zhejiang Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) Red garments were for high officials. For those not so distinguished to wear in red, it seems they might have lent from others.



黄鹤楼⁽¹⁾

陆 游撰⁽²⁾ 王树人书⁽³⁾

[原文]

手把仙人绿玉枝，吾行忽及早秋期⁽⁴⁾。苍龙阙角归何晚，黄鹤楼中醉不知⁽⁵⁾。江汉交流波渺渺，晋唐遗迹草离离⁽⁶⁾。平生最喜听长笛，裂石穿云何处吹⁽⁷⁾。

陆游《黄鹤楼》一九八五年王树人

[注释]

(1) 此诗作于淳熙五年(1178)作者离蜀东归途经武昌之时；距其乾道六年(1170)入川赴任已经8年。

(2) 陆游(1125—1210)：南宋诗人，字务观，号放翁，山阴(今浙江绍兴)人，有《剑南诗稿》、《渭南文集》等。

(3) 王树人(1918—2003)：河南人，曾任湖北省书法家协会副主席。

(4) “手把”二句：手持着仙人的绿玉枝，我这次游览忽然赶上了早秋时节。绿玉枝：竹枝名。绿玉：竹名，形容竹子色碧如玉；又为天帝居所之木名。李白《庐山谣寄卢侍御虚舟》：“手持绿玉杖，朝别黄鹤楼。”又《拟古诗》：“清都绿玉树，灼烁瑶台春。”清都：天帝居所。

(5) “苍龙”二句：为何这么晚(入蜀8年后)方始回归朝廷，我在黄鹤楼

中大醉不醒。苍龙阙：宫殿名。《水经·谷水注》：“洛阳故宫名，有……苍龙阙……”《水经·渭水注》：“东有苍龙阙。”此处借指南宋朝廷。角：角落。又据作者《入蜀记》载，当时黄鹤楼已废，故此处所指，当理解为“黄鹤山上的楼”如南楼之类。

(6) “江汉”二句：长江、汉水在此交汇，望去波涛渺渺；晋唐遗迹难以寻觅，但见青草离离。波渺渺：形容水势辽远。又黄鹤楼始建于吴黄武二年，历经晋唐，至南宋楼废，“故址亦不复存”(《入蜀记》)，故云晋唐遗迹已被离离青草所掩蔽。离离：形容草势茂盛。

(7) “平生”二句：平生最喜欢听长笛，那笛声可以裂石穿云，却不知应到哪里去吹！裂石穿云：形容高昂激越；苏轼《李委吹笛诗叙》：“嘹然有穿云裂石之声。”这里用笛声嘹亮却无处可吹来比喻自身空有满腔爱国热情，却不知如何去效力。

YELLOW CRANE TOWER ⁽¹⁾

Written by Lu You ⁽²⁾ Copied by Wang Shuren ⁽³⁾

With a jade green bamboo stick of the Immortal's at hand,
The transference of mine was issued suddenly, early autumn.
Why is it so late for me to be called back to Canglong Palace,
Making me drunk at Yellow Crane Tower ignorant of all around? ⁽⁴⁾
Waves of the Yangtze and Han coming together are such an expanse of
interflow.
Old traces of Jin and Tang Dynasties are but clumps of grass in exuberant
growth.
What I like best all my life is to listen to the flute
Yet, wherever is the place for me to play it?
So as to split the stone, or to fly up through the clouds? ⁽⁵⁾

“Yellow Crane Tower” by Lu You

Copied by Wang Shuren in 1985

Notes:

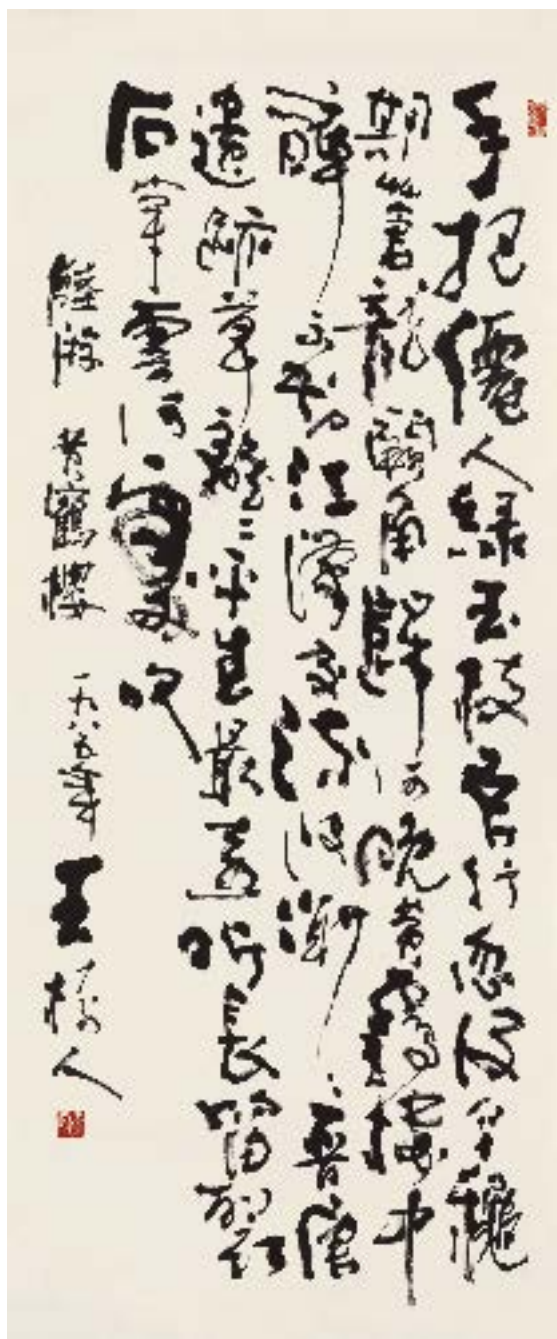
(1) This poem was written in 1178, when the poet was passing Wuchang on his way back from Sichuan to the east. As he was transferred to the west in 1170, he had been in Sichuan for 8 years.

(2) Lu You (1125—1210), a poet in the Southern Song Dynasty, nickname Wuguan, also Fangweng, born in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province. Works: *Draft of Poems South of Jianmen Pass, Collected Works South of Wei Waters*.

(3) Wang Shuren (1918—2003), born in Henan Province, once vice-chairman of Hubei Provincial Calligraphers Association.

(4) According to Lu You's “Travel Notes in Sichuan”, Yellow Crane Tower was no longer in existence when Lu You made his visit, so the “Tower” is but a tower up the Yellow Crane Hill, a tower like the so called “South Tower”.

(5) Lu was full of patriotic enthusiasm at heart, but there's no way for him to render his service.



■ 登黄鹤楼二首（录一）

许 虬撰⁽¹⁾ 黄子厚书⁽²⁾

〔原文〕

黄鹤仙人不少留，洲名鹦鹉更堪愁⁽³⁾。三湘登眺还吾辈，千古江山独此楼⁽⁴⁾。汉口夕阳衔远岫，武昌寒郭浸春流⁽⁵⁾。烧痕满（遍）地闻生感，回首风（烽）烟野戍秋⁽⁶⁾。

清人许虬《登黄鹤楼》诗 广东黄子厚书

〔注释〕

（1）许虬：生卒年不详，清初诗人，字竹隐，长洲（今江苏苏州）人，有《万山楼集》。

（2）黄子厚（1918—1998）：广东人，中国书法家协会会员。

（3）“黄鹤”二句：黄鹤仙人不曾稍稍停留，洲名鹦鹉更让人发愁。仙人：见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。不少留：未曾短暂停留。少：短暂。

（4）“三湘”二句：吾辈返还三湘，前来登高临眺；千古江山，独此一楼。三湘：见黄仲则《洞庭春色·登黄鹤楼》词注，此处泛指两湖。还吾辈：吾辈还。

（5）“汉口”二句：汉口那边的夕阳远远地落在两座山峰之间，犹如被衔一般；而武昌寒冷的城郭浸在春流之中。衔远岫：被远岫所衔。衔：含着。岫：峰峦。郭：外城，古代在城外加筑的一道城墙。

(6) “烧痕”二句：满地都是战火留下的痕迹，我仿佛听到百姓在叹息；回想不久前战争的惨烈、野戍的情景，更加感受到秋气的肃杀。烧痕：火烧草地而留痕；此处指明清之际战火留下的痕迹。满地：一作“遍地”。闻生感：闻知苍生在感叹。生：苍生，百姓。回首：回顾，回忆。烽（书家误写为“风”）烟：此处指战场的硝烟。野戍：军队在野外的驻地。秋：形容气氛悲凉肃杀。宋玉《九辩》：“悲哉秋之为气也！”刘禹锡《西塞山怀古》：“故垒萧萧芦荻秋。”

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER (2 POEMS, 1 COPIED)

Written by Xu Qiu ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Huang Zihou ⁽²⁾

The Immortal on the Yellow Cranr wouldn't stay a little longer,
The Islet named Parrot makes one sorry the bitter.
All of us are back to ascend for a sight of the 3 Xiangs,
For 1000 of years only such a Tower is left over.
The setting sun over Hankou seems being sipped by the hills from afar,
The cold city walls of Wuchang are submerged in the spring water.
Everywhere is full of the burning traces of the war, ⁽³⁾
People's sighs in ears make one gloomy all the more.
Recalling the flames and smoke with the field-operations,
One turns sad and chilly as being wrapped in the autumn air.

“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower” , a poem by Xiu Qiou of the Qing
Dynasty

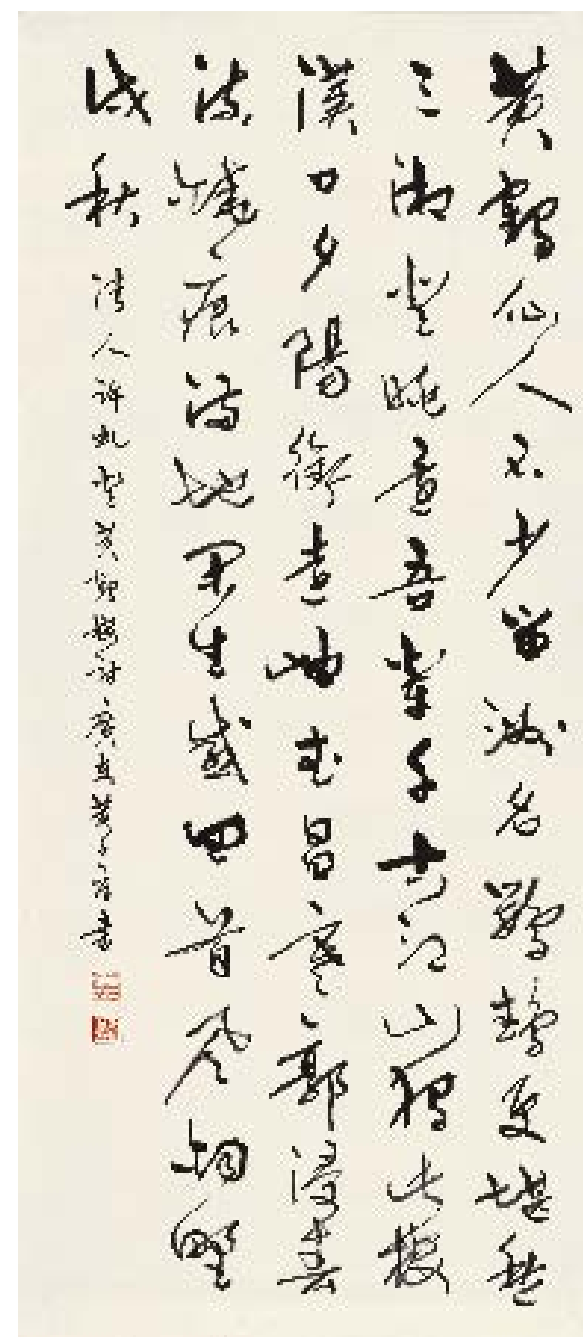
Copied by Huang Zihou of Guangdong Province

Notes:

(1) Xu Qiu, a poet in early Qing Dynasty, nickname Zhuyin, born in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province. Works: *Collected Works of Wan Shanlou*.

(2) Huang Zihou (1918—1998), born in Guangdong, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) The war between the Ming and the Qing Dynasties made the grass bleak and desolate.



■ 满江红·寄鄂州朱使君寿昌⁽¹⁾

苏 轼撰⁽²⁾ 康 庄书⁽³⁾

[原文]

江汉西来，高楼下，葡萄深碧⁽⁴⁾。犹自带岷峨雪浪，锦江春色⁽⁵⁾。君是南山遗爱守，我为剑外思归客⁽⁶⁾。对此间风物岂无情，殷勤说⁽⁷⁾。《江表传》，君休读；狂处士，真堪惜⁽⁸⁾。空洲对鹦鹉，苇花萧瑟⁽⁹⁾。独笑昼（书）生争底事，曹公黄祖俱飘忽⁽¹⁰⁾。愿使君还赋谪仙诗，追黄鹤⁽¹¹⁾。

苏轼《寄鄂州朱使君寿昌》康庄

[注释]

（1）满江红：词牌名。鄂州：今武昌。朱寿昌：苏轼的友人，时知鄂州。使君：见王维《黄鹤楼送康太守》诗注。

（2）苏轼（1037—1101）：北宋诗人，字子瞻，号东坡居士，眉山（今属四川）人，有《东坡集》、《东坡乐府》。

（3）康庄（1946—）：辽宁人，呼和浩特市书法家协会副主席。

（4）“江汉”三句：长江、汉水自西而来，在高楼下呈现出葡萄般深碧的色彩。葡萄深碧：形容江水颜色。李白《襄阳歌》：“遥看汉水鸭头绿，恰似葡萄初酱醅。”

（5）“犹自”二句：江水还带着岷山、峨眉山的融雪和锦江的春色。杜甫《登楼》：“锦江春色来天地。”

（6）“君是”二句：您是终南山一帶有政绩的太守；我是原籍四川、现离乡在外的思归客。南山：终南山，此处指朱寿昌任陕州通判时管辖的地区。遗爱：指地方官离职后留下恩泽。守：刺史、太守的简称，此处借指对方所任通判一职。剑外：见陆俨少《黄鹤楼记》注。思归客：此词作于苏轼被贬黄州时期，故云。

（7）“对此间”二句：对这一带的风光、景物难道没有感情？我要殷勤地叙说一番。此间：这一带；作者所在的黄州邻近鄂州，故有此泛称。

（8）“《江表传》”四句：《江表传》中的一些人物事迹，您不读也罢（免得徒增烦恼）；祢衡这样的狂处士，真是可惜。《江表传》：晋虞溥著，记述三国时期事，常为《三国志》裴松之注所引，原书已佚。狂处士：指祢衡，见林章《登黄鹤楼》诗注。

（9）“空洲”二句：空对着苇花萧瑟的鹦鹉洲。空洲对鹦鹉：空对鹦鹉洲。空：徒然。鹦鹉洲：见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。

（10）“独笑”二句：独笑书生争什么？曹操、黄祖都已迅速消逝。书生：书家误写为“昼生”。底事：何事。曹公黄祖：曹操、黄祖，均与祢衡遭遇相关；见林章《登黄鹤楼》诗注。飘忽：迅疾；此处指曹、黄辈当日虽有权势，然亦转瞬即逝。

（11）“愿使君”二句：愿您还是多赋谪仙诗，去追黄鹤吧。谪仙：指李白，见黄仲则《洞庭春色·登黄鹤楼》词注。

THE RIVER ALL RED: TO ENVOY ZHU SHOUCHANG IN EZHOU ⁽¹⁾

Written by Su Shi ⁽²⁾ Copied by Kang Zhuang ⁽³⁾

The Yangtze and the Han Rivers come from the west,
Under the Tower, the Han River looks like grapes in dark green,
Still with the hue of snowy peaks of Mount Min,
Mount E, and the spring colors of the River Jin.
You've been a respected Judge in Mount Nanshan,
Me, a roaming guest out of Jiangmen Pass longing for homeland,
How can one be spare of sentiments, facing the scenery here?
And refrain from speaking in detail?
“The Biography of Jiang Biao” you don't have to read, ⁽⁴⁾
The crazy scholar Mi Heng, is really to be lamented. ⁽⁵⁾
There's but an empty Islet celebrating his Parrot,
Rustling with duckweeds in the cold wind.
I'd laugh at those bookworms, what should they feel sad for?
Cao Cao and Huang Zu are all out of existance, nothing more.

Wishing your highness chant the poems of the banished Immortal, ⁽⁶⁾

Following the Yellow Crane.

“To Envoy Zhu Shouchang in Ezhou” by Su Shi

Copied by Kang Zhuang

Notes:

(1) The River All Red, a pattern of a lyric tune. Zhu Shou chang, a friend of the poet, then the magistrate of Ezhou, now Wuchang city.

(2) Su Shi (1037—1101), a poet in northern Song, alternatively called Zizhan, also Dongpo or Dongpo Resident, born in Meishan, now belongs to Sichuan Province.

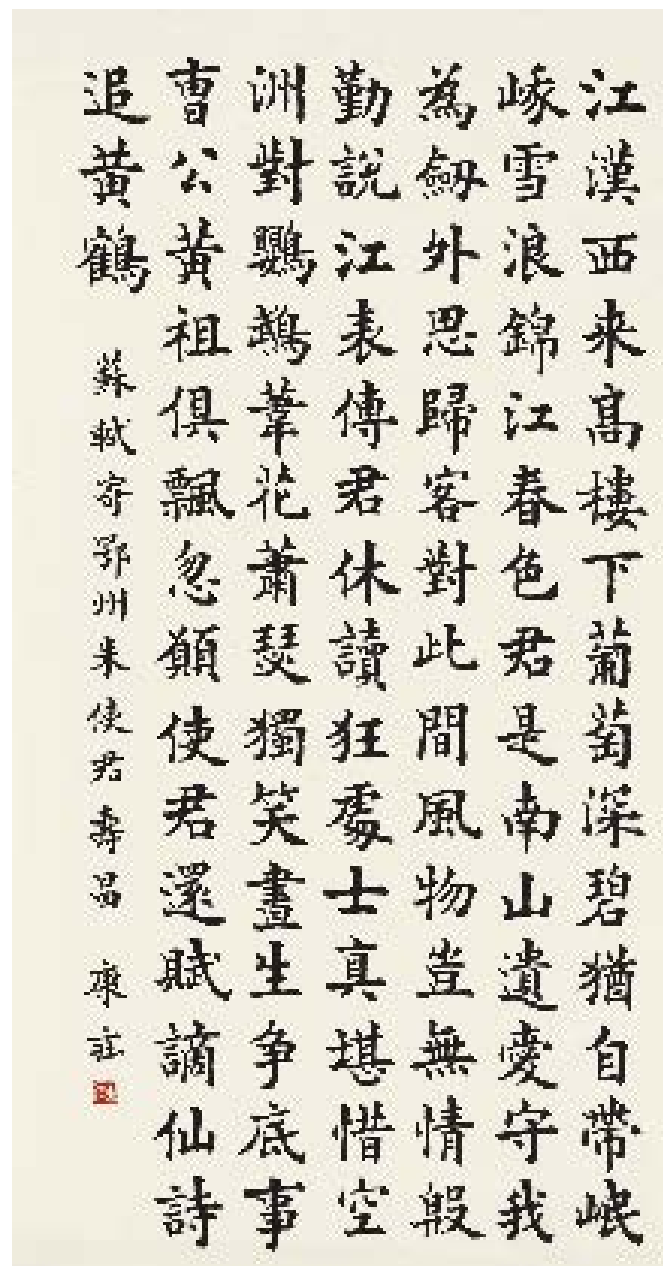
Works: *Collected Works of Dongpo*, *Lyric Songs of Dongpo*

(3) Kang Zhuang (1946—), born in Liaoning, vice chairman of Huhehot Calligraphers Association.

(4) “Biography of Jiang Biao”, written by Yu Fu in JinDynasty, telling about personages in Three Kingdoms period, now is no where to be found.

(5) Mi Heng, the “crazy scholar” was killed by Huang Zu. Please refer to the poem by Lin Zhang.

(6) Poet Immoral, means Li Bai, whose work is of a free and holding aloof manner toward the world.



■ 题黄鹤楼

顾 撰⁽¹⁾ 邓少峰书⁽²⁾

[原文]

黄鹤仙人身姓谁？空传崔灏（颢）旧题诗⁽³⁾。云荒赤壁周瑜垒，江绕青山夏禹祠⁽⁴⁾。浮世古今空洒泪，高台歌舞几衔卮⁽⁵⁾。天寒月白孤鸿远，徒倚阑干送目迟⁽⁶⁾。

明顾璘《题黄鹤楼》七律

一九八五年岁乙丑新春拟六朝人书法于汉上回春楼中 邓壁少峰甫
 涉世八十三⁽⁷⁾

[注释]

（1）顾璘（1476—1545）：明代诗人，字华玉，吴县（今属江苏）人，有《息园存稿》、《浮湘集》、《国宝新编》。

（2）邓少峰（1903—1987）：武汉人，名壁，曾任湖北省书法家协会副主席。

（3）“黄鹤”二句：黄鹤仙人他是谁？只是在旧时崔颢（书家误写为“灏”）的诗中枉自流传。身姓谁：他姓什么？旧题诗：指崔颢诗中曾提到“昔人”乘鹤的传说。

（4）“云荒”二句：浓云使赤壁之战的遗迹难以辨识；只见江水环绕着青山夏禹的祠庙。荒：荒忽，不可辨识。赤壁周瑜垒：周瑜在赤壁大战时的战垒。青山夏

禹祠：指龟山禹庙。

（5）“浮世”二句：古今尘世令人徒然洒泪，人生能有几次在高台上歌舞饮宴！浮世：尘世。阮籍《大人先生传》：“逍遥浮世，与道俱成。”杜甫《咏怀古迹》：“怅望千秋一洒泪。”街卮：街杯，喻饮宴。卮：酒器。

（6）“天寒”二句：寒冷的月夜，我倚着阑干，目送孤鸿愈飞愈远。徒倚：一作徒倚，留连徘徊之意。

（7）拟：仿照。汉上：汉口。回春楼：书斋名。甫涉世：刚经历世事。

INSCRIBED TO YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Gu Lin⁽¹⁾ Copied by Deng Shaofeng⁽²⁾

What's the name of the Immortal on the Yellow Crane?

The old poem of Cui Hao passed on lips again without anything to explain.

Clouds wander above the Red Wall⁽³⁾,

While General Zhou Yu's ramparts are nowhere to recall.

Only the River flows by the Hill around the Da Yu Temple.⁽⁴⁾

In our world, for the ancient or the recent years,

It's of no use shedding tears.

How many times can one sip a goblet in hand,

Entertained with songs and dances?

It's getting cold, the moon is pale

And the swan's too far to scale.

Leaning against the railings, late in the evening,

It's in vain, casting our eyes to the distance.

“Inscribed to Yellow Crane Tower”, a regular verse of seven words by
Gu Lin

Imitating the handwriting of Six Dynasties in “Hui Chun Lou”,
Wuhan, early spring 1985, in the year of Yichou. Deng Bi (Shaofeng) at the
age of 83

Notes:

(1) Gu Lin (1476—1545), a poet in Ming Dynasty, nickname Huayu, born in
Jiangsu Province. Works: *Manuscriptures Kept by Xiyuan*.

(2) Deng Shaofeng (1903—1987), a Wuhanese, Deng Bi, his formal name, once
vice - chairman of Hubei Provincial Calligraphers Association.

(3) During the “3 Kingdoms ” period, General Zhou Yu defeated the northern
powerful Cao Cao’s troops at the Red Wall in Hubei Province.

(4) Da Yu, emperor of Xia Dynasty, the first one who subsided the great flood in
China.



游黄鹤楼

刘夜峰撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

崔郎高咏足千秋，后世依然诗满楼⁽²⁾。堪笑青莲空自诩，楼前不敢逞风流⁽³⁾。

乙丑初秋游黄鹤楼作刘夜峰⁽⁴⁾

[注释]

(1) 刘夜峰 (1920—2004)：江苏人，曾任中国书法家协会理事。

(2) “崔郎”二句：崔颢的《黄鹤楼》诗足以传诵千秋，而后世的诗作依然题满了该楼。高咏：高水平的吟咏。

(3) “堪笑”二句：可笑李白徒然自我夸耀，在黄鹤楼前就不敢卖弄诗才了。青莲：李白号青莲居士。自诩：自我夸耀。逞：炫耀，卖弄。世传李白登黄鹤楼读崔诗后，曾云：“眼前有景道不得，崔颢题诗在上头。”

(4) 乙丑初秋：农历乙丑 (1985) 年初秋。

SIGHTSEEING UP YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written & copied by Liu Yefeng⁽¹⁾

Mr. Cui's poem chanted all through the ages.

And the Tower is full of poems in the later years.

In vain was “Qinglian” proud of himself,⁽²⁾

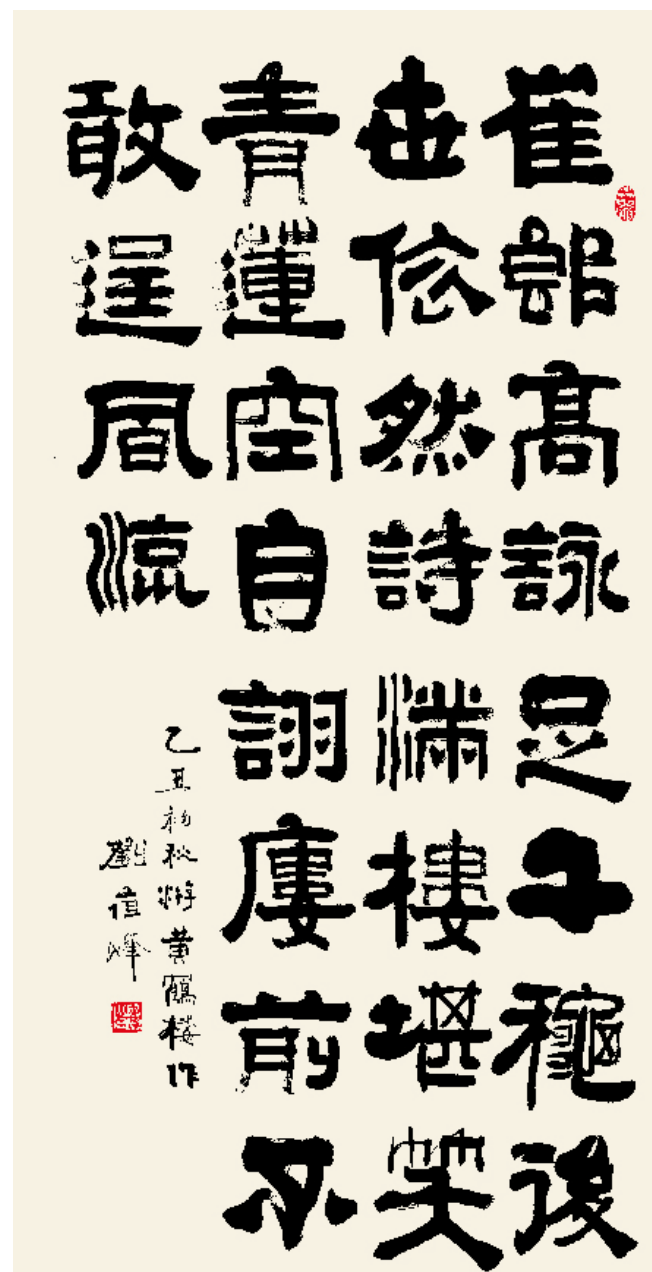
Daring not parade his learnings in front of the Tower.

Written after Sightseeing of Yellow Crane Tower by Liu Yefeng

Notes:

(1) Liu Yefeng (1920—2004), born in Jiangsu, former member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(2) Qinglian means green lotus, the poet immortal, Li Bai, called himself “A Lay Buddhist of Green Lotus”. Li Bai once said: “It's impossible for me to depict the scenery before my eyes. Cui Hao has inscribed his up on high.”



■ 题 词

李 白撰 周 齐书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

黄鹤楼头吹玉笛，江城五月落梅花⁽²⁾。

一千九百三十八年五月初，余曾在黄鹤楼旧址下仰视空战；库里申科大队长盖于是日殉职⁽³⁾。轮奐新美⁽⁴⁾，前史可师。

周齐 一九八五年十月

[注释]

(1) 周齐（1917—1990）：天津人，中国书法家协会会员。

(2) 黄鹤二句：摘自李白《与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛》。“黄鹤楼头”应为“黄鹤楼中”。

(3) 库里申科：前来帮助中国人民抗日的前苏联空军大队长。是日：此日。

(4) 轮奐：美轮美奐，形容建筑高大美观。《礼·檀弓》：“美哉轮焉，美哉奐焉。”

INSCRIPTION

Written by Li Bai Copied by Zhou Qi⁽¹⁾

A jade flute is blowing atop Yellow Crane Tower,
Suddenly, fall the petals of the plum-flower⁽²⁾
In the River city, in May.

Early in May, 1938, I watched the aerial combat on the original site of Yellow Crane Tower.

Captain Kurishenkov a volunteer of the Soviet Union, died in action just on that day⁽³⁾.

Now the Tower looks so beautiful and magnificent Yet, the history of it is worth to learn.

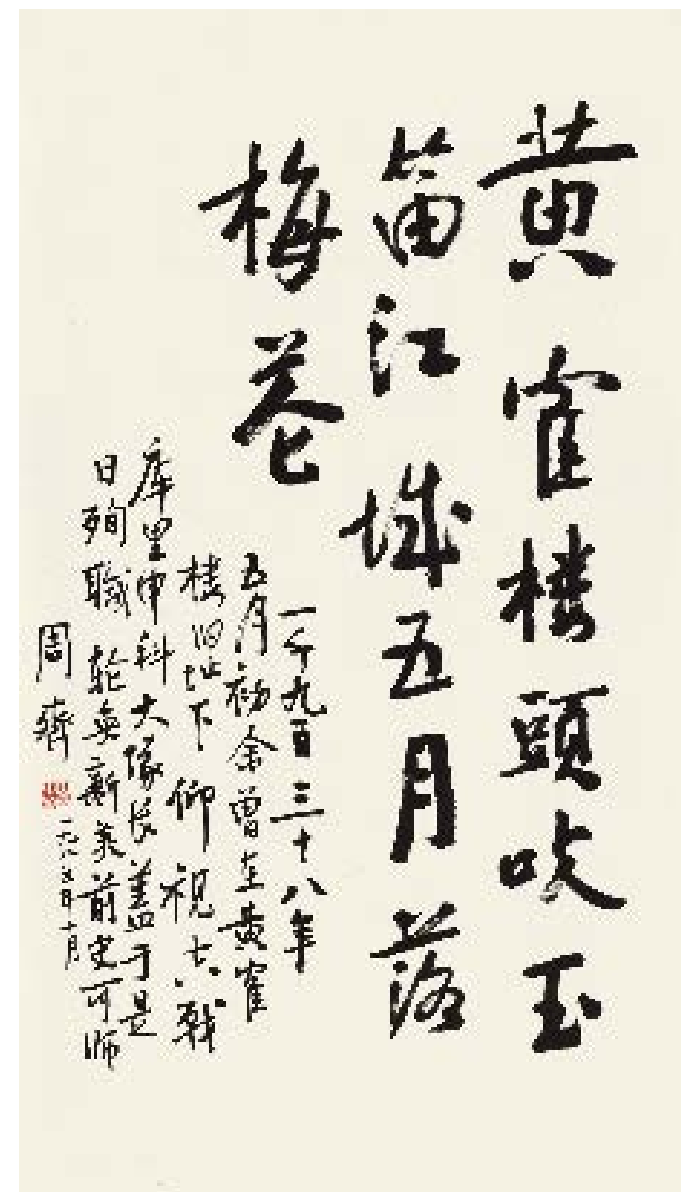
Zhou Qi, Oct. 1985.

Notes:

(1) Zhou Qi (1917—1990), born in Tianjin, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(2) The lines are picked from Li Bai's "Listening to A Flute Played atop Yellow Crane Tower While drinking with Official Shi Qin".

(3) Kurishenkov, former captain of the 55th Soviet Union air force.



■ 秋日登黄鹤楼怀刘四皋⁽¹⁾

宋登春撰⁽²⁾ 卢绍武书⁽³⁾

[原文]

黄鹤楼前江水流，故人何处木兰舟⁽⁴⁾？双双燕子南飞去，瑟瑟芦花铁笛秋⁽⁵⁾。

明宋登春《秋日登黄鹤楼怀刘四皋》 一九八五年秋书于深圳 卢绍武

[注释]

(1) 刘四皋：宋登春的友人。

(2) 宋登春：生卒年不详，明代诗人，字应元，自号海翁、鹅池生，真定新河（今属河北）人，有《宋布衣集》。

(3) 卢绍武（1943—）：广东书法家协会副主席。

(4) “黄鹤”二句：江水从黄鹤楼前流过，老朋友会乘木兰舟去往何方呢？故人：旧友。木兰舟：用木兰制造的船。任昉《述异记》：“七里洲中，有鲁班刻木兰为舟，舟至今在洲中。诗云‘木兰舟’，出于此。”

(5) “双双”二句：燕子成双结对地往南飞去，这里惟有芦花与铁笛带来的瑟瑟秋声。瑟瑟：秋风声。铁笛秋：见李东白《游黄鹤楼》诗注。

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER IN AUTUMN THINKING OF LIU SIGAO

Written by Song Dengchun⁽¹⁾ Copied by Lu Shaowu⁽²⁾

The River flows in front of Yellow Crane Tower,
Where is the old guy on board his mulan boat?⁽³⁾
Swallows fly southward in couples,
Here is but the rustling duckweeds
And autumnal tune
Of the iron flute.

“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower in Autumn Thinking of Liu Sigao” by
Song Dengchun of Ming Dynasty

Copied by Lu Shaowu, in Shen Zhen, autumn 1985

Notes:

(1) Song Dengchun, a poet in Ming Dynasty, nickname Yinyuan, or Old Hai Weng (Old Man by the Sea) or Erchisheng (A Guy by the Goose Pond), named by himself, born in Xinhe, Hebei Province. Works: *Collected Works of Buyi Song*. (*Song in Linen Clothes*.)

(2) Lu Shaowu (1943—), vice chairman of Guangdong Calligraphers Association.

(3) Name of the boat made by the most famous carpenter in old China, Lu Ban who chopped Mulan trees to make his boat.



■ 黄鹤楼⁽¹⁾

游 仪撰 吴建贤书⁽²⁾

[原文]

长江巨浪拍天浮，城郭相望万景收。汉水北吞云梦入，蜀江西带洞庭流。角声交送千家月，帆影中分两岸秋。黄鹤楼高人不见，却随鹦鹉过江洲。

宋游仪《黄鹤楼》七律 乙丑年新秋海上吴建贤书⁽³⁾

[注释]

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与张爱萍所书相同。

(2) 吴建贤（1945—2007）：上海人，中国书法家协会理事。

(3) 乙丑年新秋：农历乙丑（1985）年新秋。海上：上海。

YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by You Yi⁽¹⁾ Copied by Wu Jianxian⁽²⁾

The Yangtze River's big billows float high hitting the sky.

Outer and inner city walls look at each other taking in all the scenery.

The Han River swallows up Yunmeng lakes in the north.

The Shu River from the west, carrying Dongting's water with her.

Army horns blow the moonlight over 1000 families one to the other.

Amid sails' shadows, the autumn air is divided by the two banks..

Lofty as Yellow Crane Tower is, it's not for one to see.

We can but follow the parrot, go sailing by the side of the Islet.

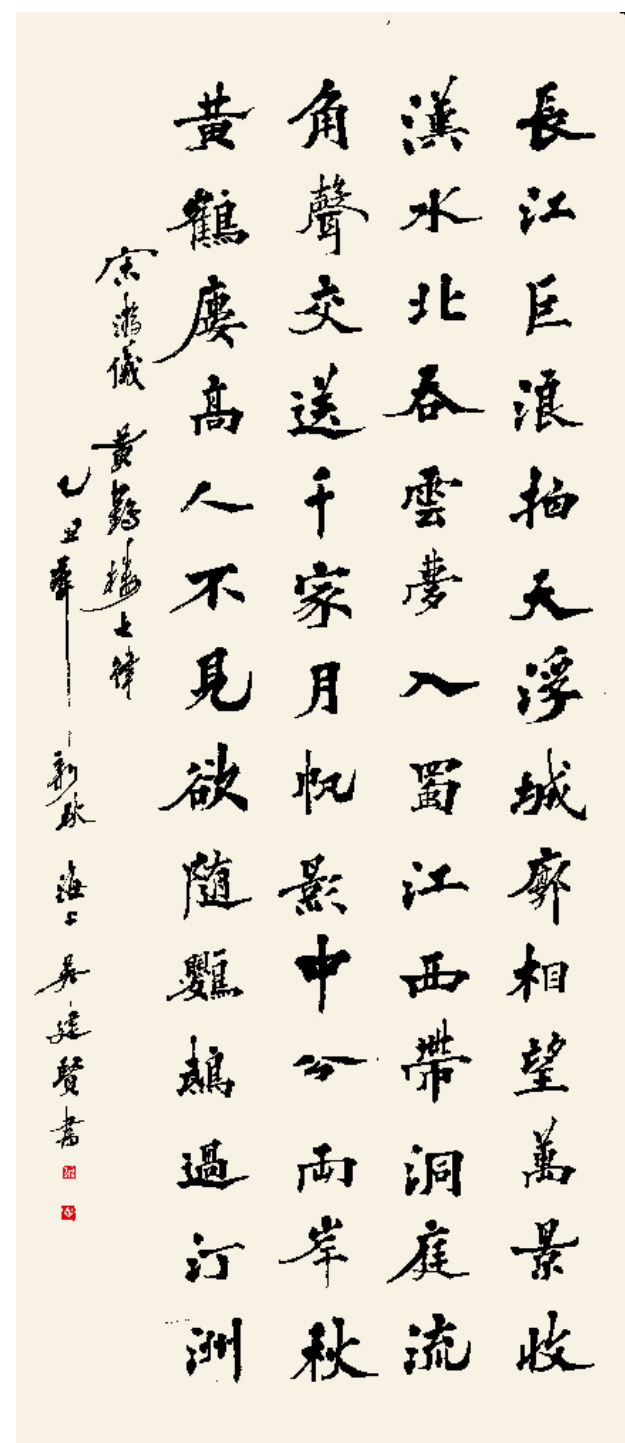
“Yellow Crane Tower” , a regular 7 words verse by You Yi of Song
Dynasty

Copied by Wu Jianxian, in Shanghai, early autumn, Yichou

Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet and the verse are all the same with what Zhang Aiping copied.

(2) Wu Jianxian (1945—2007), born in Shanghai, executive director of Chinese Calligraphers Association.



■ 眺黄鹤楼故址⁽¹⁾

吴趼人撰⁽²⁾ 李文泉书⁽³⁾

[原文]

仙人黄鹤好楼台，几辈登临眼界开⁽⁴⁾。一水便违凭吊愿，半生曾许卧游来⁽⁵⁾。苍茫烟雨迷陈迹，多少山河共劫灰⁽⁶⁾。名胜不留天地老，只今回首有余哀⁽⁷⁾。

清吴趼人《眺黄鹤楼故址》 李文泉书

[注释]

(1) 黄鹤楼故址：同治八年（1869）所建黄鹤楼于光绪十年（1884）被焚毁，作者写此诗时眺望的是故址。

(2) 吴趼人（1866—1910）：晚清作家，名沃尧，字小允，又字茧人，后改趼人，别号我佛山人，广东南海人，有《二十年目睹之怪现状》。

(3) 李文泉：扬州人，中国书法家协会会员。

(4) “仙人”二句：仙人来过的黄鹤楼是座好楼台，曾令登临此楼的几辈人眼界大开。仙人：见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。

(5) “一水”二句：由于一江之隔，（只能远眺，）不能实现亲往故址凭吊的愿望；但半生都曾靠着观赏图画来“卧游”黄鹤楼。作者于此句下自注：“黄鹤楼景为先曾祖《游踪图》之一。”卧游：卧而游之。《宋书·宗炳传》：“叹曰：

‘名山恐难遍睹，惟当澄怀观道，卧以游之。’凡所游履，皆图之于室。”

(6) “苍茫”二句：黄鹤楼的陈迹迷失在苍茫烟雨中；由此联想到有多少祖国山河都遭到兵火之劫。苍茫：旷远迷茫貌。劫灰：佛教名词，谓“劫火”之余灰，此处指被兵火毁坏后的残迹。

(7) “名胜”二句：黄鹤楼未能留存，使天地也为之苍老；今天回想起来仍然感到悲哀。李贺《金铜仙人辞汉歌》：“天若有情天亦老。”

LOOKING AT THE OLD SITE OF YELLOW CRANE TOWER FROM AFAR⁽¹⁾

Written by Wu Jianren⁽²⁾ Copied by Li Wenquan⁽³⁾

The Immortal's Yellow Crane has left here a fine Tower.

Later generations coming up here, have their eyes opened wide,

With the Yangtze River between, I can't have my wish realized.

For half a life having been promised, but have to enjoy the Tower on
bed.⁽⁴⁾

Now its old traces are lost amid vast expanse of mists and rains.

How many hills and lands have turned to war-burnt ashes?

Historical spots are not to remain any more, fields and skies are getting
older than ever.

Up to the present, recalling of these, there's still sadness in my eyes.

“Looking at the Old Site of Yellow Crane Tower from Afar” by Wu
Jianren of Qing Dynasty

Copied by Li Wenquan

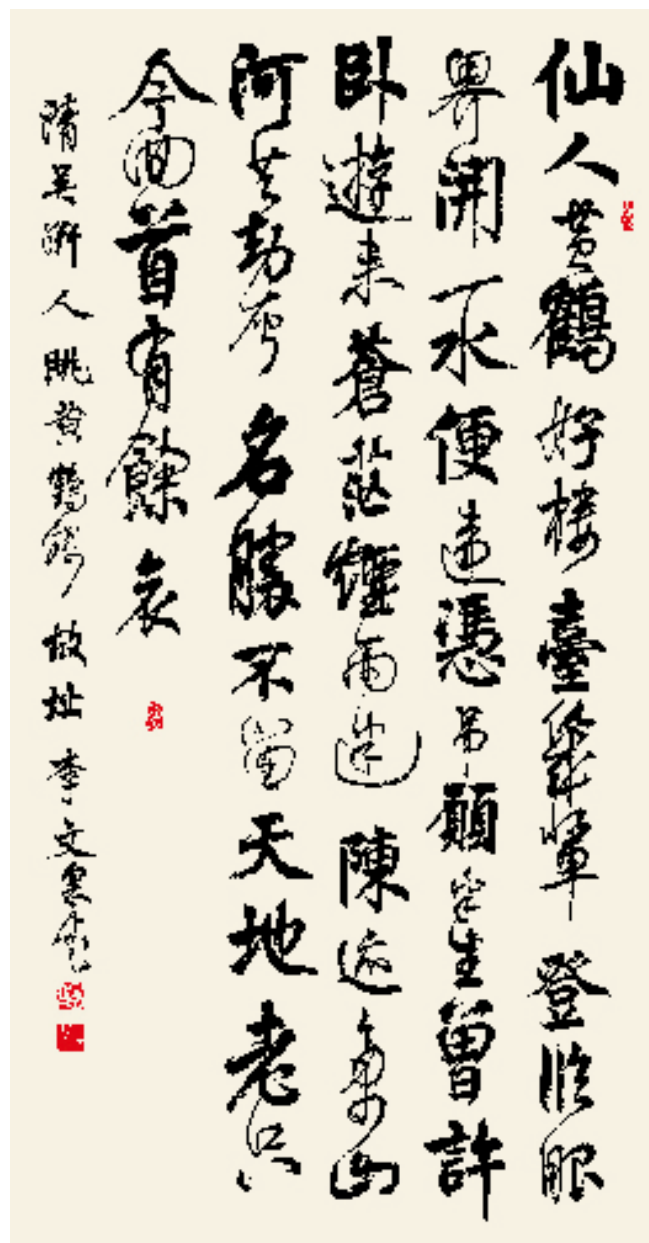
Notes:

(1) The old Yellow Crane Tower, built in 1869 was rebuilt in 1884, so that what the poet was looking at from afar is the old site.

(2) Wu Jianren (1866—1910), man of letters in late Qing Dynasty, nickname Woyao, also Xiaoyun, later changed to Jianren, born in Guangdong, Nanhai, famous for his “The Strange Status quo Hanging on My Eyelid for These 20 years”.

(3) Li Wenquan, born in Yangzhou, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(4) Grandfather of the writer had been to many scenery spots. The Yellow Crane Tower here in sight is but a painting in his “Sketches of my Traveling Trails”. So the poet can but look at the Tower on bed.



■ 出鄂州界怀表臣诗二首⁽¹⁾（录一）

刘禹锡撰 金意庵书⁽²⁾

〔原文〕

梦觉疑连榻，舟行忽千里。不见黄鹤楼，寒沙雪相似。

黄鹤楼重建落成，兹录刘梦得诗以作补壁 一九八五年九月意庵

〔注释〕

（1）此诗标题、作者、内文均与李可染所书相同。

（2）金意庵（1915—2002）：生于北京，爱新觉罗氏，曾任中国书法家协会理事。

OUT OF EZHOU, THINKING OF BIAOCHEN (2 poems, 1 copied) ⁽¹⁾

Written by Liu Yuxi Copied by Jin Yian ⁽²⁾

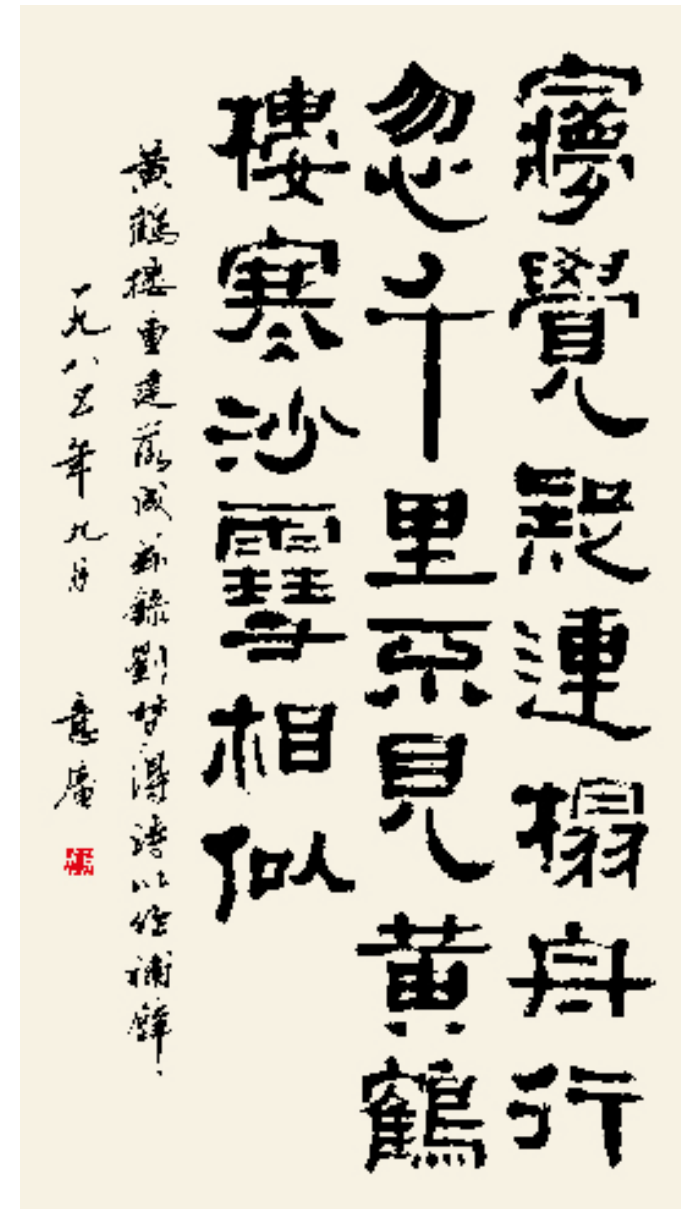
Awoke from my dream,
Thinking our beds are still side by side,
While the boat's sailed away thousand of miles already,
Yellow Crane Tower is no more in sight,
By the riverside the sands are cold
And look as white as snow.

For the completion of the rebuilding of Yellow Crane Tower, copied the poem of Liu Mengde as a filler up the wall, Sept. 1985, Yian

Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet and the verse are all the same with what's copied by Li Keran.

(2) Jin Yian (1915—2002), born in Beijing, from the Royal family of the former Qing Dynasty Ai Xin Jue Luo, once the executive director of Chinese Calligraphers Association.



■ 九日登黄鹤楼⁽¹⁾

陈 沆撰 何光年书⁽²⁾

[原文]

自从十岁题诗后，不上兹楼二十年。吟到雨风秋老矣，坐来天地气苍然。大江帆影沉鸿雁，下界人声混管弦。寂寞繁（华）千感并，浮云郁郁到樽（尊）前。

“繁”字下落“华”字⁽³⁾

清陈沆《九日登黄鹤楼》何光年

[注释]

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与周昭怡所书相同。

(2) 何光年（1925—）：湖南人，中国书法家协会会员。

(3) 落“华”字：漏写一个“华”字。

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER ON THE NINTH⁽¹⁾

Written by Chen Hang Copied by He Guangnian⁽²⁾

It's 20 years already since I wrote a poem here, aged 10.

Chanting about wind and rain, autumn is getting chillier.

I sit between heaven and earth, till they become obscure;

Swan-geese are drowned in the shadows of sails,

Flutes and fiddles are mixed with voices from beneath.

Loneliness versus bustlings from down town get 1000 grievances together.

Even the floating clouds coming to my goblet,

Look depressed and deprive me of pleasure.

(Under the character “fan”, the character “hua” is missing.)

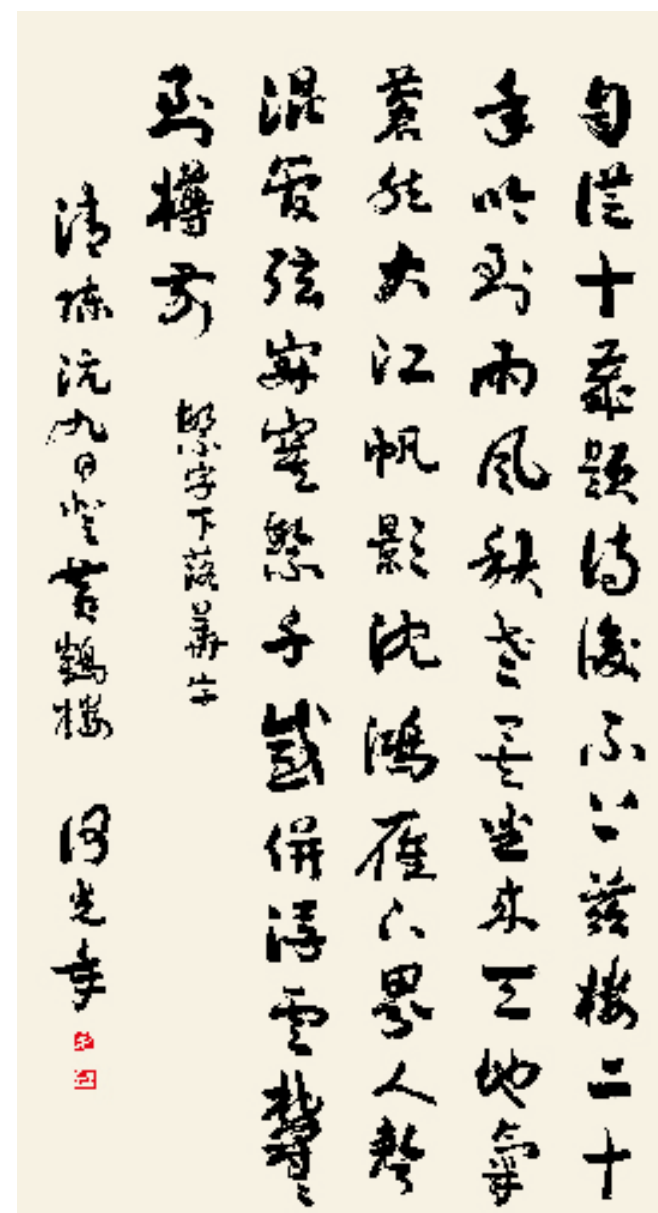
“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower on the Ninth” by Chen Hang of Qing
Dynasty

Copied by He Guangnian.

Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet and the verse of this piece are all the same with what copied by Zhou Zhaoyi.

(2) He Guangnian (1925—), born in Hunan, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.



■ 与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛⁽¹⁾

李 白撰 李圣和书⁽²⁾

[原文]

一为迁客去长沙，西望长安不见家。黄鹤楼中吹玉笛，江城五月落梅花。

李太白《黄鹤楼闻笛》诗 圣和

[注释]

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与丁吉甫所书相同。

(2) 李圣和(1908—2001)：女，江苏人，江苏省美术家协会会员。

LISTENING TO A FLUTE PLAYED ON YELLOW CRANE TOWER WHILE DRINKING WITH OFFICIAL SHI QIN

Written by Li Bai⁽¹⁾ Copied by Li Shenghe⁽²⁾

As a banished officer I'm to go to Changsha,
Looking westward for Changan,
Without seeing my homeland.
Some jade-flute is playing up the Yellow Crane Tower,
Suddenly, in the River City,
Down fall the petals of plum-flowers in May.

“Listening to a Flute Playing Atop Yellow Crane Tower”, a poem by Li Taibai
Copied by Li Shenghe.

Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet and the verse are all the same with what copied by Ding Jifu.

(2) Li Shenghe (1908—2001), a lady calligrapher, born in Jiangsu, member of Artists Association of Jiangsu Province.

一为遯客去长沙西望
长安不见伤别愁
吹玉笛江楼五月落梅
王 李太白黄鹄楼闻笛诗 圣和

黄鹤楼送康太守⁽¹⁾

王 维撰 章炳文书⁽²⁾

[原文]

城下沧江水，江边黄鹤楼。朱栏将粉堞，江水映悠悠。铙吹发夏口，使君居上头。郭门隐枫岸，侯（候）吏趋芦洲⁽³⁾。何异临川郡，还劳康乐侯。

王维《黄鹤楼送康太守》一首 明予章炳文于鉴古斋⁽⁴⁾

[注释]

- (1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与崔志所书相同。
(2) 章炳文（1939—）：江苏人，曾任南京市书法家协会副主席。
(3) 候吏：书家误写为“侯吏”。
(4) 明予：章炳文的字（或号）。鉴古斋：画室名。

SEEING COMMANDER KANG OFF AT YELLOW CRANE TOWER ⁽¹⁾

Written by Wang Wei Copied by Zhang Bingwen ⁽²⁾

Beneath the city flows the green water
By the riverside is Yellow Crane Tower.
Red railings and white-painted sails
Are all reflected on the ripples.
Horn's blown for setting off from Xiakou,
Your highness is sitting high in the middle.
Gates of the outer walls are hidden behind the maples.
Those officials are waiting on the duckweeds Islet, ⁽³⁾
What's different from that in Linchuan
Duke Kang spared no efforts for the people.

“Seeing Commander Kang Off at Yellow Crane Tower” by Wang Wei
Copied by Mingyu, Zhang Bingwen at Jian Gu Study ⁽⁴⁾

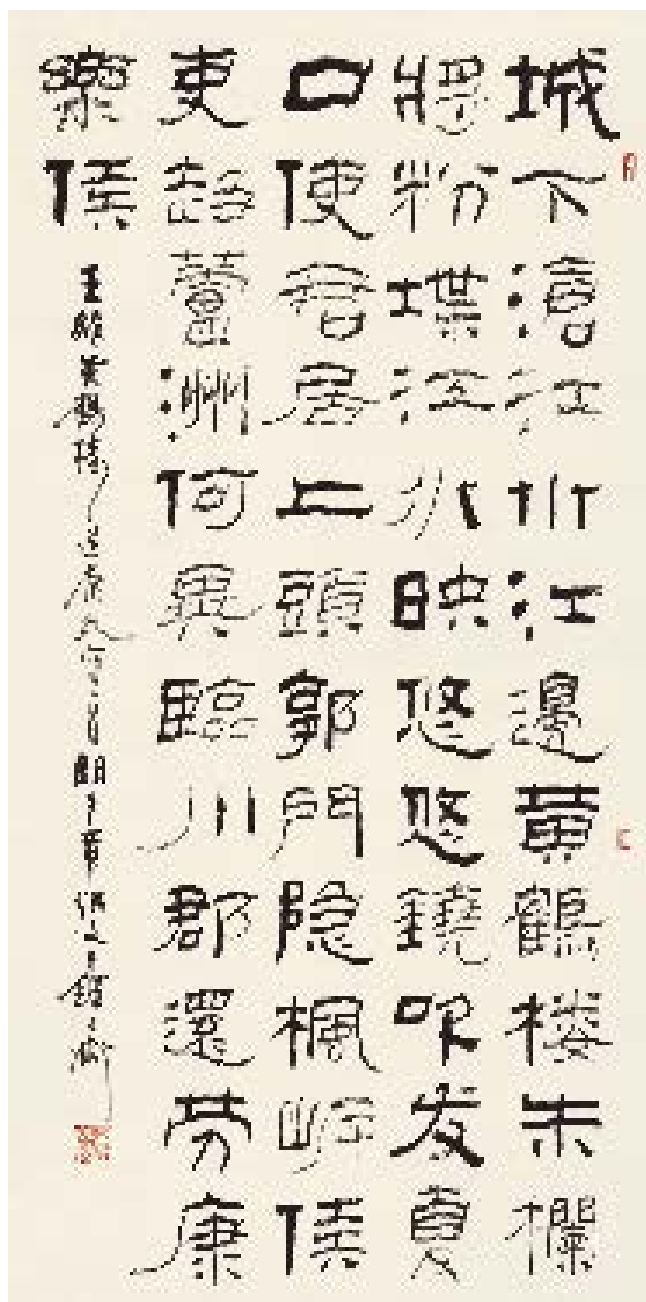
Notes:

(1) The poet, the topic, the verse are all the same with what copied by Cui Zhi.

(2) Zhang Bingwen (1939—), born in Jiangsu Province, former vice chairman of Nanjing Calligraphers Association.

(3) The calligrapher put another character of the same pronunciation changing the character “waiting” to “marquis”.

(4) Mingyu, nickname of Zhang Bingwen. Jian Gu means “Appreciate the Ancient”.



■ 醉落魄·九日吴胜之远使黄鹤山登高⁽¹⁾

戴复古撰 何虚中书⁽²⁾

〔原文〕

龙江（山）行乐⁽³⁾，何如今日登黄鹤。风光正要人酬酢。欲赋《归来》，莫是渊明错？江山登览长如昨，飞鸿影里秋光薄。此怀只有黄花觉。牢裹乌纱，一任西风吹落（作）⁽⁴⁾。

戴复古咏《九日吴胜之黄鹤山登高》词 粤西何虚中篆

〔注释〕

（1）此词标题、作者、内文均与张统良所书相同。

（2）何虚中（1912—2002）：广西人，中国书法家协会会员。

（3）龙山：书家误写为“龙江”。

（4）西风作：书家误写为“西风吹落”。

DRUNK OUT OF SOUL: ENVOY WU SHENGZHI ASCENDING THE YELLOW CRANE HILL ON THE NINTH ⁽¹⁾

Written by Dai Fugu Copied by He Xuzhong ⁽²⁾

Happy times over Lung Hill is nothing ⁽³⁾

Compared with today's Yellow Crane ascending,

Such a fine scenery's just for us to toast each other.

Going to chant "Back Home Going"

Isn't it a mistake of Yuanming?

Sightseeing's always the same with yesterday's,

Autumn's getting thinner amid the shadow of the geese,

One's feelings can only be comprehended by yellow chrysanthemums.

Hold your official hat tight, Let the west wind blow as it will. ⁽⁴⁾

"Ascending the Yellow Crane Hill on the Ninth" by Dai Fugu

Copied in seal characters by He Xuzhong of Guangxi Province

Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet, and verse are all the same with what copied by Zhang Tongliang.

(2) He Xuzhong (1912—2002), born in Guangxi, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) The Lung Hill, the character "shan" was mistaken as "river" by the calligrapher.

(4) There is no such a character as "down" in the original verse.



■ 送客归江夏⁽¹⁾

王昌龄撰⁽²⁾ 周志高书⁽³⁾

[原文]

寒天绿水楚云深，莫道离忧迁远心⁽⁴⁾。晓夕双帆归鄂渚，愁将孤月梦中寻⁽⁵⁾。

唐王昌龄诗《送客归江夏》七绝一首

为重建黄鹤楼书于海上 乙丑新春日志高⁽⁶⁾

[注释]

(1) 诗题：《全唐诗》作《送人归江夏》；《唐写本唐人选唐诗》作《送单十三、晁五归》。送，送别。单十三、晁五：不详。江夏：今武昌。

(2) 王昌龄（约698—约756）：唐代诗人，字少伯，京兆长安（今属陕西）人，一作太原（今属山西）人。明人辑有《王昌龄集》。

(3) 周志高（1945—）：江苏人，中国书法家协会常务理事。

(4) “寒天”二句：你们将要归去的江夏正是寒天绿水楚云深深；别再说那离别的忧伤、迁往远处的心情。寒天：一作“寒江”。楚云：楚地之云。韩翃《送客之鄂州》：“江口千家带楚云，江花乱点云纷纷。”莫道：别说。离忧：一作“离居”。迁远：迁到远处。心：心情。

(5) “晓夕”二句：早晚你们乘着双舟返鄂后，我只能忧愁地到梦中寻觅一轮孤月作伴了。晓夕：旦夕，早晚。双帆：两条帆船。鄂渚：指武昌。

(6) 乙丑新春日：农历乙丑（1985）年新春之日。

SEEING A GUEST BACK TO JIANGXIA ⁽¹⁾

Written by Wang Changling ⁽²⁾ Copied by Zhou Zhigao ⁽³⁾

Chilly is the sky, blue, the water; and the Chu clouds so heavy,

Don't say the sorrow of parting carries our hearts far away.

Morn and eve the double-sails will return to Chu Islet,

We can but find the lonely moon in our dreams.

“Seeing A Guest Back to Jiangxia” by Wang Changling of Tang
Dynasty

Coppied by Zhigao, on the Spring Festival, Yichou

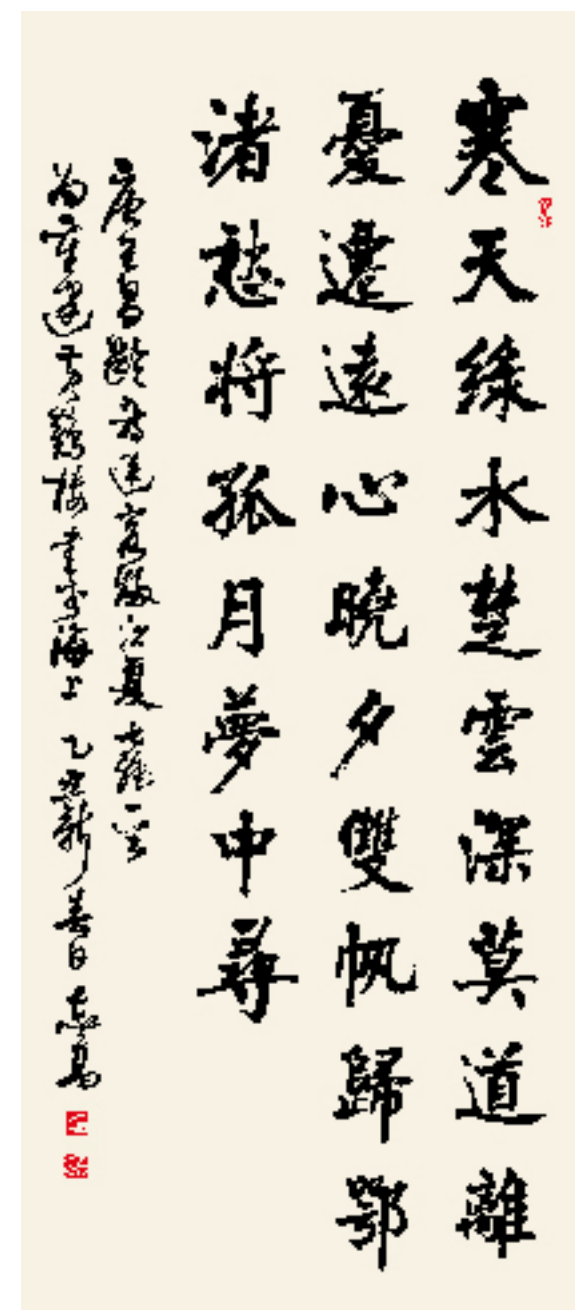
Notes:

(1) The topic in the *Anthology of All the Poems in Tang Dynasty* is “Sending Someone Back to Jiangxia”, while in the *Collected Poems Selected by Tang Poets*, it's “Sending Shan 13th and Cao 5th Back”. Jiangxia, now, a district of Wuhan city south of Wuchang.

(2) Wang Changling (c. 698—c.756), a poet in Tang Dynasty, nickname Shaobai, born in Changan, then the capital, now belongs to Shanxi Province, or was born in Taiyuan,

Shanxi Province. His works were collected by someone in Ming Dynasty as *Collected Works of Wang Changling*.

(3) Zhou Zhigao (1945—), born in Jiangsu Province, executive director of Chinese Calligraphers Association.



黄鹤楼

张维屏撰⁽¹⁾ 周志毅书⁽²⁾

[原文]

仙人去后词人去，但见长江日夜流⁽³⁾。江上白云应万变，楼前黄鹤自千秋⁽⁴⁾。沧桑易使乾坤老，风月难消今古愁⁽⁵⁾。惟有多情是春草，年年新绿满芳洲⁽⁶⁾。

张维屏《黄鹤楼》 一首 一九八五年新春周志毅书

[注释]

(1) 张维屏(1780—1859)：字子树，一字南山，别号松心子，番禺(今属广东)人，有《松心诗集》、《松心文集》、《国朝诗人征略》等。

(2) 周志毅(1924—2009)：广东人，中国书法家协会会员。

(3) “仙人”二句：仙人离去后词人也离去了，只见长江日夜奔流。仙人：见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。词人：诗人，擅长文辞之人。

(4) “江上”二句：江上白云千变万化而黄鹤楼千秋永存。楼前黄鹤：犹黄鹤楼前。

(5) “沧桑”二句：世事剧变使天地易老，而清风明月亦难消今古之愁。乾坤老：参见吴趼人《眺黄鹤楼故址》诗注。

(6) “惟有”二句：惟有春草总是那样多情，年年都以一片新绿铺满了芳洲。芳洲：鹦鹉洲；见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。

YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Zhang Weiping⁽¹⁾ Copied by Zhou Zhiyi⁽²⁾

Gone was the Immortal, and then, those lyric writers,
Only to see the Yangtze flow day and night.
White clouds above the River can adapt to 10000 of changes,
The Yellow Crane before the Tower stays the same forever.
Changes of seas to fields or vice versa's to make the world still older,
Yet no wind or moon can dispel the sorrows of the ancient and present.
Only the spring grass is of a loving heart, a new azure comes each year
To greenish the fragrant Islet over and over.

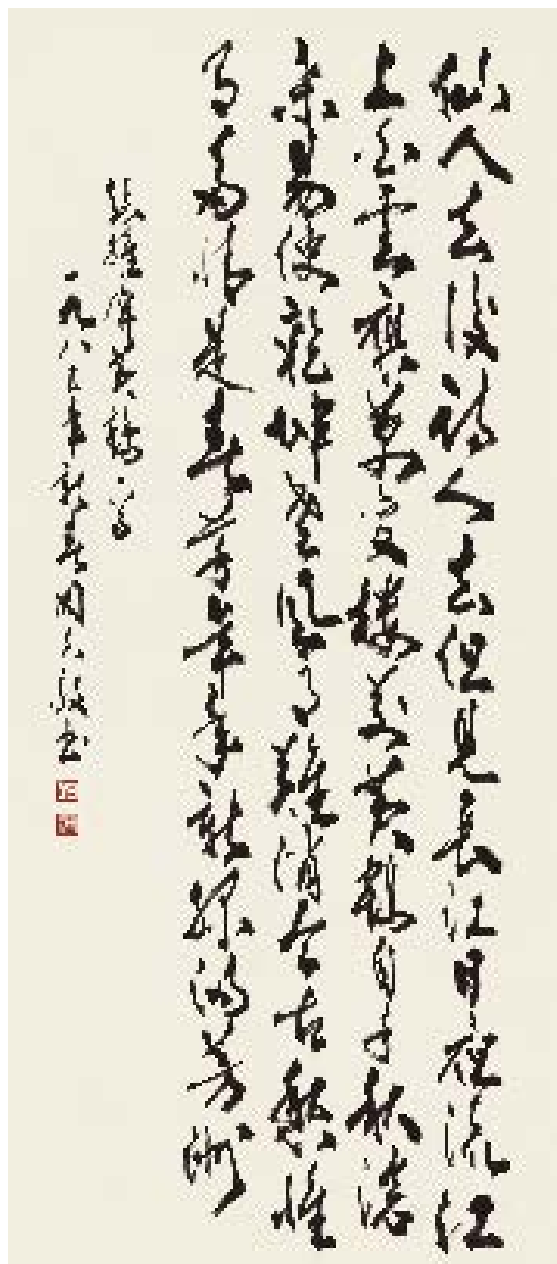
A poem by Zhang Weiping

Copied by Zhou Zhiyi, early Spring, 1985

Notes:

(1) Zhang Weiping (1780—1859), nickname Zishu, Nanshan or Songxinzi, born in Guangdong Province. Works: *Collected Poems of Songxin*, *Collected Works of Songxin*, *Notes to the Poets of Qing Dynasty*, etc.

(2) Zhou Zhiyi (1924—2009), born in Guangdong Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.



■ 送田三端公还鄂州⁽¹⁾

武元衡撰 王 镛书⁽²⁾

[原文]

孤云迢递恋沧洲，劝酒梨花对白头。南陌送归车骑合，东城怨别管弦愁。青油幕里人如玉，黄鹤楼中月并钩。君去庾公应借问，驰心千里大江流。

唐武元衡诗 甲子桂月王镛⁽³⁾

[注释]

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与吴善璋所书相同。

(2) 王镛（1948—）：北京人，中国书法家协会会员。

(3) 甲子桂月：农历甲子（1984）年桂月。桂月：八月。

SEEING MR. TAIN SANDUAN BACK TO EZHOU⁽¹⁾

Written by Wu Yuanheng Copied by Wang Yong⁽²⁾

A lonely cloud lingers high above Cangzhou for long,
While the pear-flower-like girls urge white heads to drink on.
Seeing you off, through the south path,our cabs are gathered around.
Sorry are the flutes and fiddles at the East Gate to bid you adieu.
Your men are as worthy as jade behind the oiled curtains.
Up Yellow Crane Tower the hooked moon looks so bright.
Once over, for information, others like Yu, will come to ask you,⁽³⁾
And for 1000 miles our hearts are to follow the River's vast flow.

A poem by Wu Yuanheng of Tang Dynasty

Copied by Wang Yong, in the month of osmanthus, Jiazi⁽⁴⁾

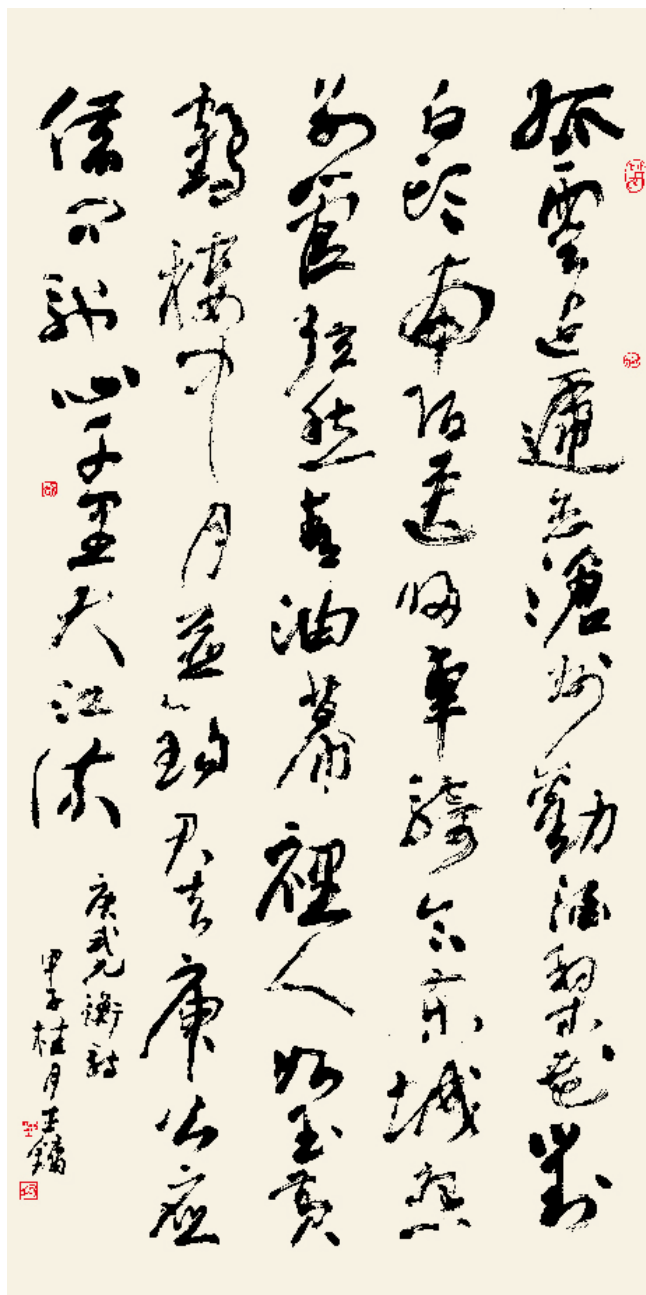
Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet and the verse are all the same with what is copied by Wu Shanzhang.

(2) Wang Yong (1948—), born in Beijing, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) Yu means Yu Liang, Emperor Chen's uncle in the Eastern Jin Dynasty, a high official.

(4) Month of osmanthus, Jiazi, is August 1984 in Chinese lunar calendar.



■ 登黄鹤楼二首⁽¹⁾（录一）

许虬撰 刘江书⁽²⁾

〔原文〕

黄鹤仙人不少留，洲名鹦鹉更堪愁。三湘登眺还吾辈，千古江山独此楼。汉口夕阳衔远岫，武昌寒郭浸春流。烧痕满（遍）地问（闻）生感⁽³⁾，回首烽烟野戍秋。

许虬《登黄鹤楼》诗 一九八五年新春刘江篆于杭州⁽⁴⁾

〔注释〕

（1）此诗标题、作者、内文均与黄子厚所书相同。

（2）刘江（1926—）：四川人，曾任中国书法家协会常务理事。

（3）满地：一作“遍地”。闻：书家误写为“问”。

（4）篆于杭州：在杭州用篆体书写。

Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet, the verse are the same with what copied by Huang Zihou.

(2) Liu Jiang (1926—) , born in Sichuan Province, once the standing executive director of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER

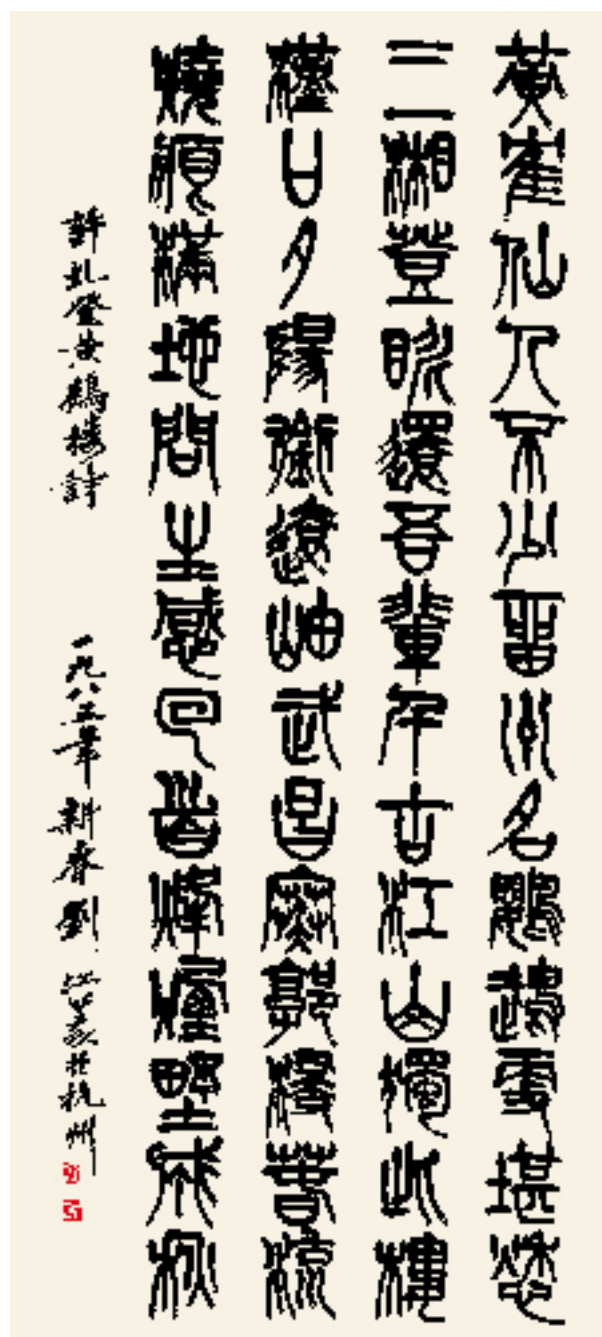
(TWO POEMS, ONE COPIED) ⁽¹⁾

Written by Xu Qiu Copied by Liu Jiang ⁽²⁾

The Immortal was gone, without staying any longer,
An Islet named Parrot makes one grievous the more.
Ascending the height, we're back to visit the 3 Xiang Rivers.
For 1000s of years only such a Tower remains forever.
Distant hills have harbored up the slanting sun of Hankou.
The cold city walls of Wuchang are washed by the spring water-flow.
With burnt traces everywhere, how can one bear such news?
Looking back to the beacon fires, it's chilly autumn over the wilds of
battle.

“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower” by Xu Qiu

Copied by Liu Jiang in seal characters at Hangzhou, early spring, 1985



■ 汉口宴别⁽¹⁾

宋之问撰⁽²⁾ 靳选之书⁽³⁾

[原文]

汉口宴别 宋之问

水（汉）广不分天，舟移杳若仙⁽⁴⁾。清江浮暖日，黄鹤弄晴烟⁽⁵⁾。积水移冠盖，摇风逐管弦⁽⁶⁾。嬉游不知极，留恨此长川⁽⁷⁾。

开封靳选之书

[注释]

（1）汉口：《全唐诗》作“汉江”。

（2）宋之问（656—712）：唐代诗人，一名少连，字延清，汾州（今山西汾阳）人，有《宋之问集》。

（3）靳选之（1921—1993）：河南人，曾任开封市书法家协会副主席。

（4）“水广”二句：开阔的江上水天不分；轻舟移去杳若神仙。水广：《全唐诗》作“汉广”。《诗经·周南·汉广》：“汉之广矣，不可泳思。”不分天：水天不分。杳若仙：如仙人般无影无踪。

（5）“清江”二句：暖日浮映在清江之上，黄鹤楼戏弄着晴空的薄云。前句《全唐诗》作“秋虹映晚日”。清江：指长江。

(6) “积水”二句：官员们的身影在广阔的水面上移动，江风逐送着管弦之声。积水：广阔如海的水。王维《送秘书晁监还日本》：“积水不可极，安知沧海东。”冠盖：仕宦的冠服与车盖，泛指仕宦。摇风：《全唐诗》作“遥风”。逐：竞逐。

(7) “嬉游”二句：嬉游未能尽兴，只好将憾恨留给这长江了。不知极：《全唐诗》作“不可极”。极：穷尽。

FAREWELL DINNER AT HANKOU⁽¹⁾

Written by Song Zhiwen⁽²⁾ Copied by Jing Xuanzhi⁽³⁾

Such an expanse of the Han River,
That you can't distinguish it from the sky.
Boats sail over the expanse of water
As super beings passing out of sight.
The warm sun is floating over the brilliant ripples,
The Yellow Crane is playing with the sun-lit smoke.
Officials' hats and awnings moved by the tosses of the vast flow,
Flute and fiddle melodies driven by the swaying winds.
Feasting and sightseeing ain't much to our heart's desire,
We can but leave our regrets to the Long River.

Farewell Dinner at Hankou by Song Zhiwen

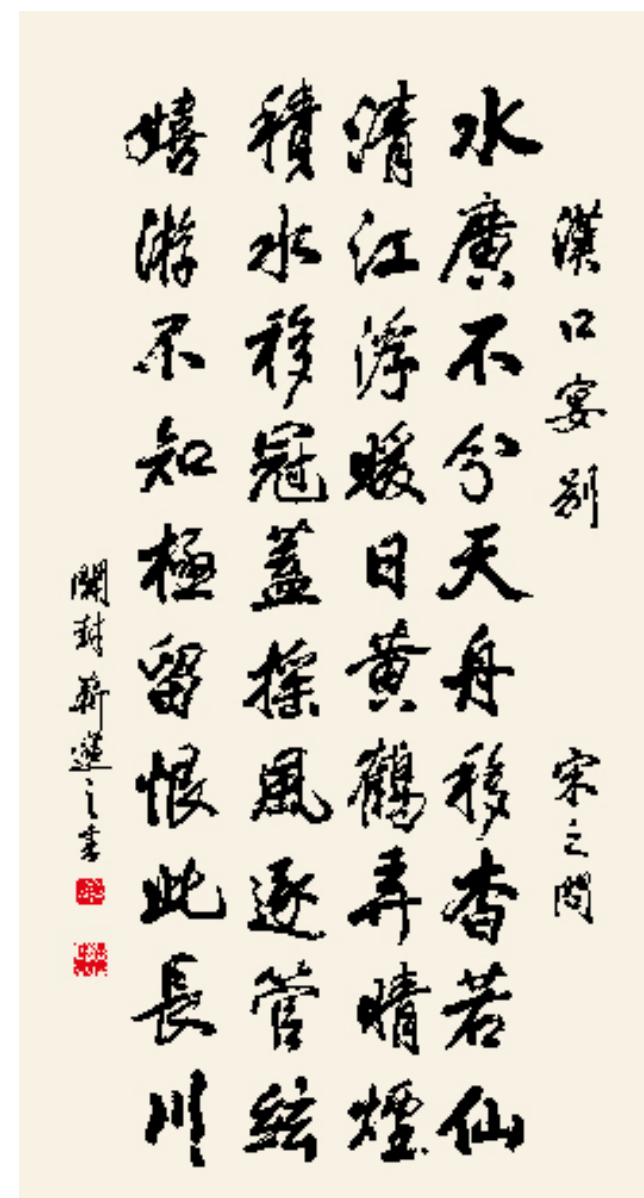
Copied by Jing Xuanzhi in Kaifeng

Notes:

(1) Hankou in the “Anthology of the Poems in Tang Dynasty” is published as “Han River”.

(2) Song Zhiwen (656—712), a poet in Tang Dynasty, also named Shaolian, nickname Yanqing, born in Fenyang, Shanxi Province.

(3) Jing Xuanzhi (1921—1993), born in Henan Province, former vice-chairman of Calligraphers Association of Kaifeng City.



登黄鹤楼

刘子善撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

昔年游览叹荒芜，史事废兴思绪长⁽²⁾。今见琼楼重耀日，登临能不泪千行⁽³⁾。

登黄鹤楼七绝二首之一 乙丑秋刘子善并书⁽⁴⁾

[注释]

(1) 刘子善（1926—）：安徽人，曾任中国书法家协会理事。

(2) “昔年”二句：昔年游览黄鹤楼故址，感叹荒芜景象；史事的废兴让人思绪悠长。

(3) “今见”二句：今日看到琼楼重新在阳光中闪耀，登临之际怎能不激动得泪下千行。琼楼：华美之楼。

(4) 乙丑秋：农历乙丑（1985）年秋天。

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written & copied by Liu Zishan⁽¹⁾

Visiting here during the former years,
I had lamented for the deserted Tower,
Now the jade-like Tower's erected to hail the sun once more.
How can one refrain from shedding 1000 lines of tears?

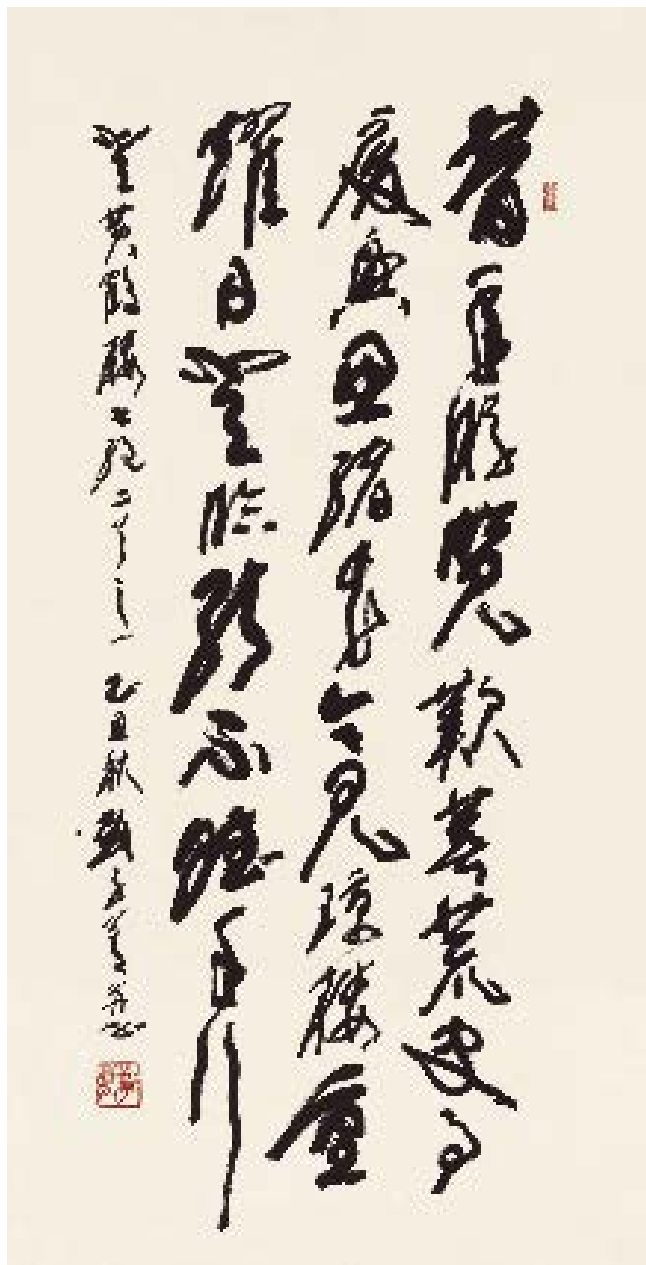
“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower”, Selected from the quartrain

Written & copied by Liu Zishan, autumn, Yichou⁽²⁾

Notes:

(1) Liu Zishan (1926—), born in Anhui Province, once the standing director of the Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(2) Yichou, in Chinese lunar calendar, it was in the year 1985.



■ 秋日登黄鹤楼怀刘四皋⁽¹⁾

宋登春撰 陶 然书⁽²⁾

[原文]

黄鹤楼前江水流，故人何处木兰舟？双双燕子南飞去，瑟瑟芦花铁笛秋。

明宋登春诗《秋日登黄鹤楼怀刘四皋》 乙丑年秋陶然书⁽³⁾

[注释]

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与卢绍武所书相同。

(2) 陶然（1938—）：河北人，中国书法家协会会员。

(3) 乙丑年秋：农历乙丑（1985）年秋天。

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER IN AUTUMN THINKING OF LIU SIGAO ⁽¹⁾

Written by Song Denchun Copied by Tao Ran ⁽²⁾

The Yangtze flows in front of the Tower,
Where's my old guy on board his magnolia boat?
Swallows fly to the south couples by couples,
Here's but the rustle of the duckweeds and autumn on the iron flute.

“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower in Autumn Thinking of Liu Sigao” by
Song Denchun

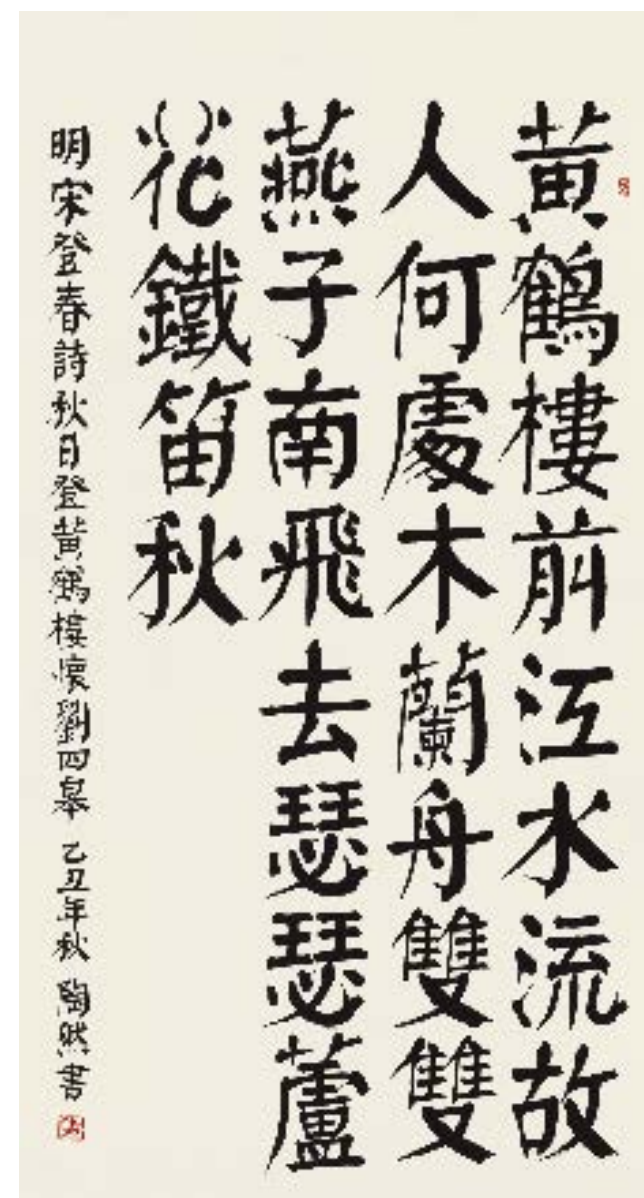
Copied by Tao Ran, autumn yichou ⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet, and verse are all the same as what copied by Lu Shaowu.

(2) Tao Ran (1938—), born in Hebei Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) Yichou, the year of 1985 in Chinese lunar calendar.



■ 题黄鹤楼

李 雁撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

题黄鹤楼

黄鹤仙境

乙丑仲秋 李雁⁽²⁾

[注释]

(1) 李雁(1941—): 广西人, 广西书画院副院长。

(2) 乙丑仲秋: 农历乙丑(1985)年仲秋。仲秋: 秋季的第二个月, 即农历八月。

INSCRIBED TO YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written and copied by Li Yan⁽¹⁾

A FAIRYLAND OF THE YELLOW CRANE

Li Yan, mid-autumn, Yichou⁽²⁾.

Notes:

(1) Li Yan (1941—), born in Guangxi Province, vice president of the Art Academy of Guangxi.

(2) Mid-autumn, Yichou means the second month in august of the lunar year in 1985.



游黄鹤楼

张仲武撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

辟径锄荒重筑楼，轮蹄便我此间游⁽²⁾。龟蛇影带一江水，吴楚地分两岸秋⁽³⁾。黄鹤仙人应复返，白云诗客不须愁⁽⁴⁾。明朝解缆又东去，卧听潮声九派流⁽⁵⁾。

甲子秋过武昌游黄鹤楼得斯句 乙丑秋于一芥阁之南窗并书 温州仲武⁽⁶⁾

[注释]

(1) 张仲武（1946—）：浙江人，中国书法家协会会员。

(2) “辟径”二句：开辟路径，锄去荒草，重新筑起一座高楼；乘车使我很方便地来此遨游。重：重新。轮蹄：指乘车。便：方便。

(3) “龟蛇”二句：龟山、蛇山的倒影仿佛携带着一江水；旧时吴楚的地方平分着两岸秋色。吴楚：泛指东南一带。杜甫《登岳阳楼》：“吴楚东南坼。”

(4) “黄鹤”二句：传说中驾乘黄鹤的仙人应会重新归来，诗客崔颢也就无须为此发愁。黄鹤仙人：见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。白云诗客：指崔颢，盖崔有“白云千载空悠悠”之句。

(5) “明朝”二句：明日又将乘船东下；在船上，可以卧听九派潮声汹涌奔流。解缆：解开缆绳。九派：长江在鄂、赣一带分成很多支流。九，泛指其多；派，支流。

(6) 甲子秋：农历甲子（1984）年秋。乙丑秋：农历乙丑（1985）年秋。一芥阁：书斋名。

SIGHTSEEING UP YELLOW CRANE TOWER

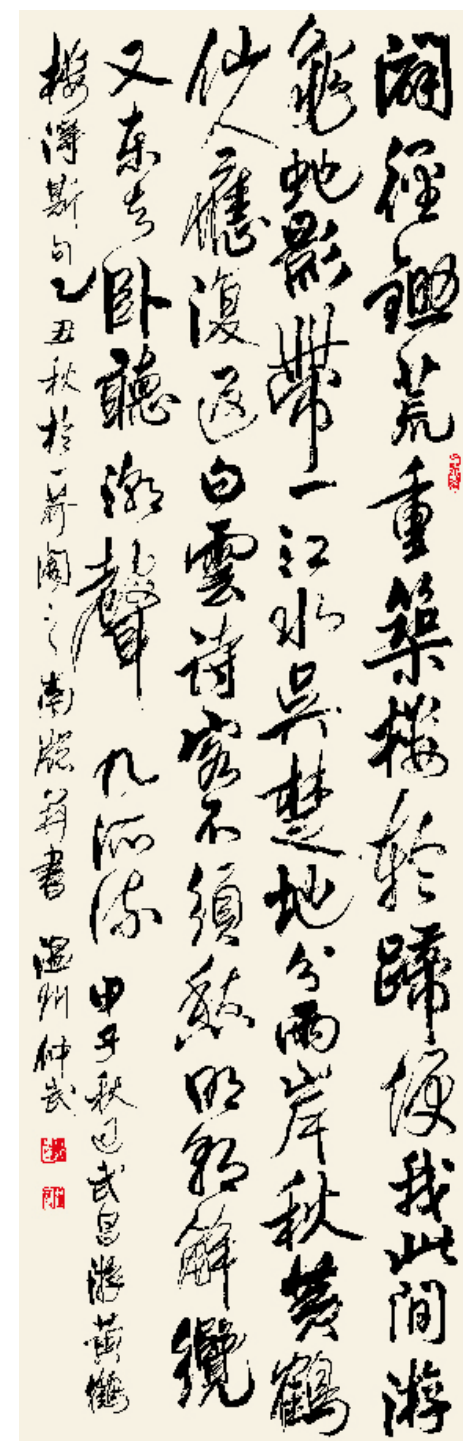
Written and copied by Zhang Zhongwu ⁽¹⁾

Opening the lanes to hoe up the deserted site,
Wheels and horse hoofs gave me the convenience to visit here,
Shadows of the Turtle and Snake carry off water of the whole River
The two regions of Wu and Chu divide autumn hues to the two banks.
The Immortal riding on his Yellow Crane should be back again,
The poet singing of the white clouds don't have to worry any more.
Tomorrow morning we'll untie the hawser sailing to the east,
Listening to the tides running to the nine tributaries, lying on my back.
Sightseeing Atop Yellow Crane Tower during pasing Wuchang. ⁽²⁾

Copied by Zhongwu of Wenzhou, by the south window, Yijie Pavilion,
autumn Yichou ⁽³⁾

Notes:

- (1) Zhang Zhongwu (1946—), born in Zhejiang Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.
- (2) Jiazi, the year of 1984 in lunar calendar of China.
- (3) Yijie pavilion, name of the study of the calligrapher.



登黄鹤矶⁽¹⁾

鲍照撰⁽²⁾ 江友樵书⁽³⁾

[原文]

木落江渡寒，雁还风送秋⁽⁴⁾。临流断商弦，瞰川悲棹讴⁽⁵⁾。适郢无东辕，还夏有西浮⁽⁶⁾。三崖隐丹磴，九派引沧流⁽⁷⁾。泪竹感湘别，弄珠怀汉游⁽⁸⁾。岂伊药（乐）餌泰，得夺旅人忧⁽⁹⁾。

武汉市人民政府重建黄鹤楼竣工，遍征海内名家书画以壮观瞻，齿及于余。拙书蚓蛇耳；珠玉当前，何异杂瓦砾于玉群之林。然因得以就教于方家，亦未始非生平之幸也⁽¹⁰⁾！

重庆文史研究馆江友樵录鲍参军《登黄鹤矶》诗，病眼近盲矣

[注释]

(1) 黄鹤矶：见刘过《唐多令》词注。

(2) 鲍照（414？—466）：南朝宋诗人，字明远，东海（今江苏涟水北）人，有《鲍参军集》。

(3) 江友樵（1926—2003）：重庆文史研究馆馆员。

(4) “木落”二句：树叶飘落，寒气渡江而来；秋风瑟瑟，大雁返回南方。木落：叶落。江渡寒：寒气渡江南来。风送秋：西风送来秋气。

(5) “临流”二句：面对江流，因情绪激动而弹断琴弦；俯视逝水，因船夫之歌而引发伤悲。商弦：古琴的第二根弦。商：中国传统五声音阶中五个音级（宫、商、角、徵、羽）之一；据说商音劲且清，于时属秋，五行属金，方位属西。潘岳《悼亡诗》：“清商应秋至。”瞰：俯视。棹讴：棹歌，船夫所唱之歌。

(6) “适郢”二句：没有前往郢地之车，但有西浮夏口之船。郢：楚国都城，今属湖北荆州。东辕：由东（武昌）往西（郢地）的车。辕：车前驾牲畜的部分，此处指车。夏：夏口，在武昌西边。浮：泛舟。

(7) “三崖”二句：三崖上的红色石阶隐蔽不见，长江的众多支派引来暗绿色的水流。三崖：未详；据《鲍参军集注》钱仲联补注：“三山似指江宁三山而言。”九派：见张仲武《游黄鹤楼》诗注。

(8) “泪竹”二句：感受着湘别、泪竹的传说，怀想着游女弄珠的故事。泪竹：又名湘妃竹。任昉《述异记》：“昔舜南巡而葬于苍梧之野。尧之二女娥皇、女英追之不及，相与恸哭，泪下沾竹，竹上文为之斑斑然。”弄珠：用郑交甫遇汉皋二女之典。张衡《南都赋》：“游女弄珠于汉皋之曲。”《文选》李善注引《韩诗外传》：“郑交甫将南适楚，遵彼汉皋台下，乃遇二女，佩两珠，大如荆鸡之卵。”参见刘鹗《登黄鹤楼》诗注。

(9) “岂伊”二句：难道凭音乐与佳肴就能消除旅客的忧愁么？药餌，或作“乐餌”；《鲍参军集注》黄节补注：“乐谓音乐，即前所言商弦、棹讴。餌谓食物。”《老子》第三十五章：“乐与餌，过客止。”

(10) 齿及于余：收录到我。拙书蚓蛇耳：我的字像蚓蛇罢了。蚓蛇：形容字形如蚯蚓和蛇一般难看。

ASCENDING THE HUANG HU ROCK

Written by Bao Zhao⁽¹⁾ Copied by Jiang Youqiao⁽²⁾

Leaves falling, it's cold at the ferry,
Geese are back, when the wind sends autumn away.
Over the water, I break the sad string of sadness,
Watching the stream, boatmen's chants make me weary:
No cabs are there for me to go to Capital Yin,
The boats can only take me westward to Xiakou.
Red rocky steps are hidden behind the three peaks
Torrents are carried on by the nine tributaries.
Weeping bamboos weep for the parting over the Xiang River,
Fumbling with the pearls reminds one of old time's encounter.⁽³⁾
Is it that music and food can cure one
From being downcast and depressed?

People's government of Wuhan city had Yellow Crane Tower reconstructed,
asking all the renowned painters and calligraphers to contribute their works to

make the sightseeing more magnificent. When I was asked to do so, I was quite
ashamed of myself. The scribblings of mine are like gravels or tiles among
jades. Yet, as it's also an honor and an opportunity to learn from masters.

Captain Bao's "Ascending the Yellow Cuckoo Rock"

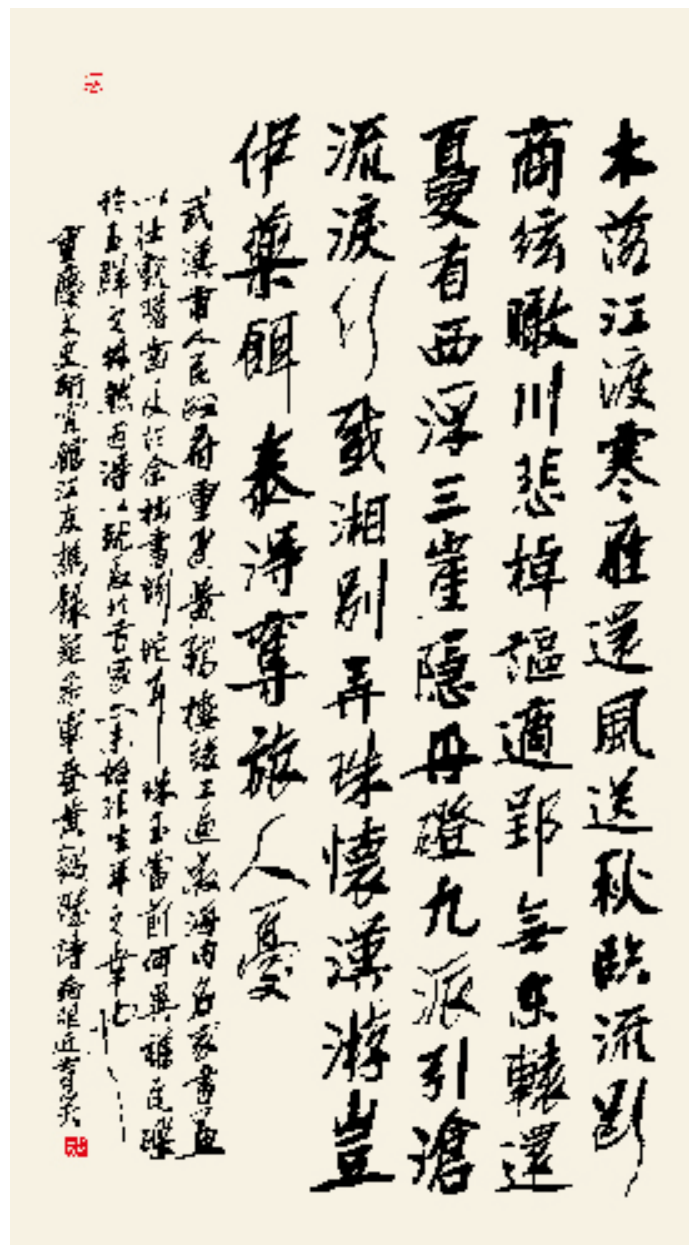
Copied by Jiang Youchiao when he was close to blindness

Notes:

(1) Bao Zhao (414—466), a poet in State Song in the South Dynasties, born in Donghai, now Lianshui, Jiangsu Province. Works: *Collected Works of Bao Can Jun*.

(2) Jiang Youqiao (1926—2003), A researcher in Chongqing Institute of Literature and History.

(3) It's said that a man called Zheng Jiaofu had met two ladies by the bund, who asked him for the pearls he wore.



■ 舟泊汉江望黄鹤楼⁽¹⁾

张居正撰⁽²⁾ 商向前书⁽³⁾

[原文]

枫林霜叶净江烟，锦石游鱼（鳞）清可怜⁽⁴⁾。贾客帆樯云里见，仙人楼阁镜中悬⁽⁵⁾。九秋槎影横清汉，一笛梅花落远天⁽⁶⁾。无限沧洲渔父意，夜深高咏独鸣舷⁽⁷⁾。

明张居正《舟泊汉口望黄鹤楼》七律诗一首

武汉市重建黄鹤楼志庆 临沂老蚕商向前病笔⁽⁸⁾

[注释]

(1) 汉江：汉水。

(2) 张居正（1525—1582）：明代诗人，字叔大，号太岳，江陵（今属湖北）人，有《张文忠公集》。

(3) 商向前（1908—1998）：山东人，中国书法家协会会员。

(4) “枫林”二句：枫林霜叶透过没有烟霭的江面历历可见；鱼儿在清流美石间游动，看去十分可爱。枫林霜叶：一作“枫霜芦雪”。锦石：有纹理的石头。游鳞（书家误写为“游鱼”）：游动着的鱼儿。可怜：可爱。

(5) “贾客”二句：云彩倒映入水，商人和货船如同出没在云中；水平如镜，楼阁映在水里，便如悬在镜中一般。贾客：商人。仙人楼阁：指黄鹤楼，见崔颢

《黄鹤楼》诗注。

(6) “九秋”二句：秋天仙槎的影子横过清澈的银汉，《梅花落》的笛声传得很远很远。九秋：指秋季；见袁宏道《偕王章甫等登黄鹤楼》诗注。槎影：仙槎横空的影子。张华《博物志》：“近世有人居海渚者，年年八月有浮槎，去来不失期。”槎：木筏。清汉：清澈的银汉。一笛梅花：典出李白《与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛》：“黄鹤楼中吹玉笛，江城五月落梅花。”

(7) “无限”二句：自身有无限归隐沧洲之意，不觉于夜深之时扣舷高咏。沧洲：滨水的地方。渔父意：喻归隐之心。《楚辞·渔父》：“渔父莞尔而笑，鼓枻而去。”参见李白《送储邕之武昌》诗注。鸣舷：扣舷。

(8) 临沂：县名，在山东省。老蚕：商向前的别号。病笔：病腕书写。

ANCHORED BY THE HAN RIVER WITH YELLOW CRANE TOWER DISTANT IN VIEW

Written by Zhang Juzheng⁽¹⁾ Copied by Shang Xiangqian⁽²⁾

Maple woods and frosty leaves clear up the River smoke.

Veined stones, swimming scales are limpid underneath.

Sails and masts of the traders come in view amid the clouds,

The Immortal's Tower hangs high in the mirror.⁽³⁾

Shadows of Celestial rafts pass across the autumnal Milky Way.⁽⁴⁾

With the playing of the flute, plum flowers fall down from the distant sky.⁽⁵⁾

Unmeasurable is the grievance of the fisherman as what's in my mind.⁽⁶⁾

I knock the boat-side, singing by myself deep into the night.

A regular 7 characters poem “Anchored by the Han River, with the Yellow Crane Tower Distant in View” by Zhang Juzheng of the Ming Dynasty. Copied by “Old Silkworm” Shang Xiangqian, at Lin-yi with a sick wrist, in celebration of the rebuilding of Yellow Crane Tower.⁽⁷⁾

Notes:

(1) Zhang Juzheng (1525—1582), a poet in Ming Dynasty, nickname Shuda, or Taiyue, born in Jiangling, Hubei Province, Works: *Collected Works of Sir Zhang Wenzhong*.

(2) Shang Xiangqian (1908—1998), born in Shandong Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

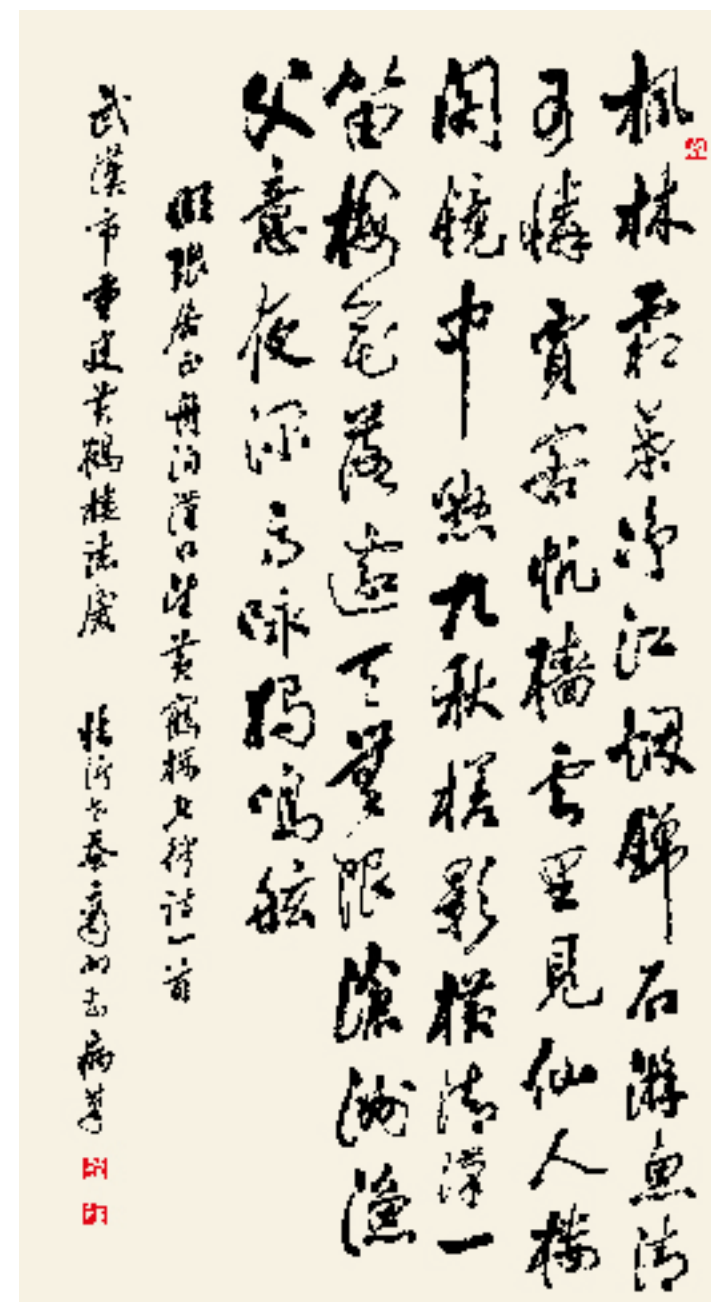
(3) Means Yellow Crane Tower, referred to Cui Hao's poem.

(4) According to the legend: "There's floating wooden rafts coming and going back each August (Chinese lunar calendar)".

(5) From Li Bai's poem: "With the Jade flute played on Yellow Crane Tower, Fall the plum flowers in May, in the River City." It means plum flowers never are in blooming in May.

(6) Means "To retire from official life".

(7) Old Silkworm, a self-called name of Shang Xiangqian.



■ 送储邕之武昌⁽¹⁾

李 白撰 梁树年书⁽²⁾

[原文]

黄鹤西楼月，长江万里情。春风三十度，空忆武昌城。送尔难为别，衔杯惜未倾。湖连张乐地，山逐泛舟行。诺谓楚人重，诗传谢朓清。沧浪吾有曲，寄入棹歌声。

李白《送储邕之武昌》 甲子冬月豆邨梁树年⁽³⁾

[注释]

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与李海观所书相同。

(2) 梁树年（1911—2005）：北京人，中央美术学院教授。

(3) 甲子冬月：农历甲子（1984）年冬天。冬月：冬天，农历十一月。豆邨：梁树年的字（或号）。

SEEING CHU YONG OFF TO WUCHANG⁽¹⁾

Written by Li Bai Copied by Liang Shunian⁽²⁾

The moon is above the Yellow Crane's West Tower
For 10,000 miles the Yangtze passes by the shore.
Spring breezes have been blowing over for the 30th time again
And I'm still longing for Wu-chang in vain.
It's hard to see you off, the goblet on lips, are yet to sip.
The lake is linked with the place of amusement,
The Hills are to follow the boats all the moment.
Chu people are good to keep their promises,
Xie Tiao is widely read for his well-written poems,
I also have some songs like Cang-lang
To send into your boatmen's chant.

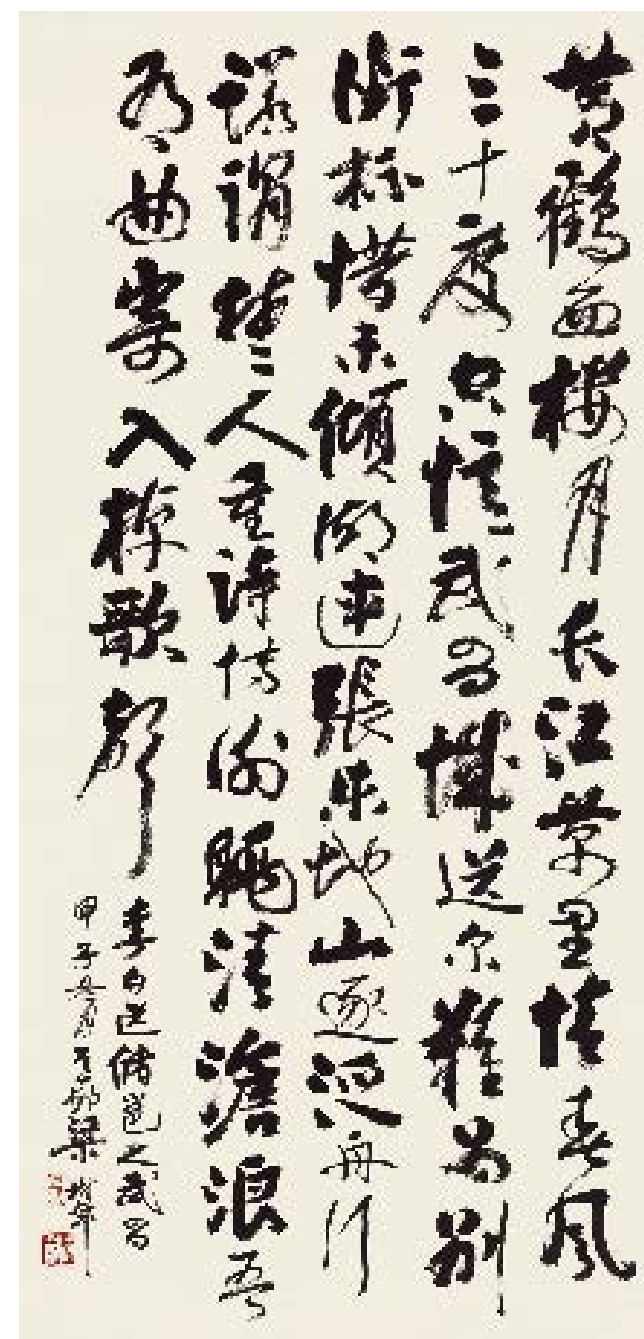
“Seeing Chu Yong off to Wuchang” by Li Bai

Copied by Liang Shunian, Doucun (Nickname) winter 1984

Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet and verse are all the same with what is copied by Li Haiguan.

(2) Liang Shunian (1911—2005), born in Beijing, professor of the Central Art Academy.



■ 题 词

陈天然撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

鹤唳霄汉，楼廻天韵⁽²⁾。

一九八五年之秋陈天然书

[注释]

(1) 陈天然 (1926—)：河南人，河南画院院长。

(2) 唳：鸟鸣。霄汉：天空。廻：回荡，回响。天韵：原谓人意态之自然流露；此处似指天籁，即自然之音响。《世说补》：“襄阳罗友有天韵；少时，多谓之痴。”吕温《终南精舍月中闻磬声》：“天籁疑难辨，霜钟谁可分。”

INSCRIPTION

Written and copied by Chen Tianran

The crane sings high in the sky,
Heavenly music rings in the tower.

Copied by Chen Tianran⁽¹⁾, autumn, 1985

Notes:

(1) Chen Tianran (1926—), born in Henan Province, president of Henan Art Academy.



■ 送友人之武昌

叶名澧撰⁽¹⁾ 徐润芝书⁽²⁾

〔原文〕

明月乌啼黄鹤楼，萧萧残柳渚宫秋⁽³⁾。扁舟一笛横江去，好趁西风下鄂州⁽⁴⁾。

清叶名沆（澧）《送友人之武昌》 乙丑孟春徐润芝书⁽⁵⁾

〔注释〕

（1）叶名澧（1811—1859）：清代诗人，字润臣，号翰源，汉阳（今属湖北）人，有《敦夙好斋诗文集》。

（2）徐润芝（1927—2011）：女，浙江人，中国书法家协会会员。

（3）“明月”二句：你将去的地方是有明月乌啼的黄鹤楼；我在渚宫为你送别，秋风吹动着萧萧残柳。明月乌啼：套用唐张继《枫桥夜泊》：“月落乌啼霜满天。”萧萧：形容风声。渚宫：春秋时楚之别宫，故址在今湖北江陵。

（4）“扁舟”二句：驾舟吹笛横江而去（象征旅途之轻松愉快），正好趁着西风下往鄂州。扁舟：小舟；苏轼《赤壁赋》：“驾一叶之扁舟，举匏樽以相属。”鄂州：今武昌。

（5）澧：书家误写为“沆”。乙丑孟春：农历乙丑（1985）年孟春。孟春：春季的第一个月。

SEEING A FRIEND OFF TO WUCHANG

Written by Ye Mingli ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Xu Runzhi ⁽²⁾

Under the bright moonlight, saw the crows over Yellow Crane Tower.

Withered willows turn Chu palaces into autumnal bidding adieu to summer.

So, taking advantage of the west wind, go sailing along the River,

Playing a flute, aboard your boat, what a bon voyage it's to you, down to Ezhou. ⁽³⁾

“Seeing A Friend off to Wuchang” by Ye Mingli of Qing Dynasty

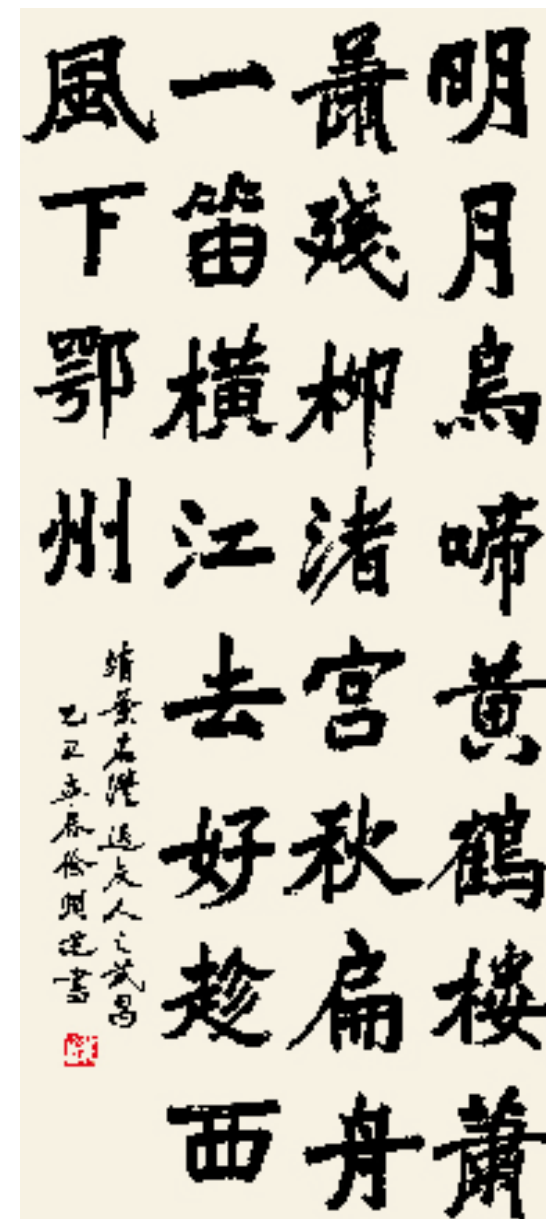
Copied by Xu Runzhi, early Spring, Yichou

Note:

(1) Ye Mingli (1811—1859), a poet of the Qing Dynasty, nickname Runchen or Hanyuan, born in Hanyang, Hubei Province. Works *Collected Works of Dun Suhao Zhai* (Zhai, name of his study, meaning “Friendship Promoting”).

(2) Xu Runzhi (1927—2011), a lady calligrapher, born in Zhejiang Province, a member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) Ezhou, an old name of Wuchang.



■ 汉江宴别⁽¹⁾

宋之问撰 李天马书⁽²⁾

[原文]

汉广不分天，舟移杳若仙。清江浮暖日，黄鹤弄晴烟。积水移冠盖，遥风逐管弦。嬉游不可极，留恨此长川。

乙丑仲春应书宋之问《江汉（汉江）宴别》 李天马上海⁽³⁾

[注释]

（1）此诗与靳选之所书宋之问《汉口宴别》相同，但依据的版本有别（此据《全唐诗》而靳据《黄鹤楼集》），故标题、内文略有差异。

（2）李天马（1908—1990）：广东人，中国书法家协会会员。

（3）乙丑仲春：农历乙丑（1985）年仲春。仲春：春季的第二个月。应书：接受别人的请托而书写。应：答应，接受。汉江：书家误写为“江汉”。

FAREWELL DINNER BY THE HAN RIVER⁽¹⁾

Written by Song Zhiwen Copied by Li Tianma⁽²⁾

The Han River is so vast you can't separate it from the sky.
Ships pass by, as if they were celestial masts, soon out of sight.
Over the Sun-lit River the warm sun is floating.
With the smoke gilded by the sun, the crane is gaily fluttering.
Official's hats and awnings are impelled by the water.
Winds from afar send flutes strings singing on wings.
Feast of the eye and ripples of mirth can't stay forever,
We can but leave our regrets behind, to the long long River.

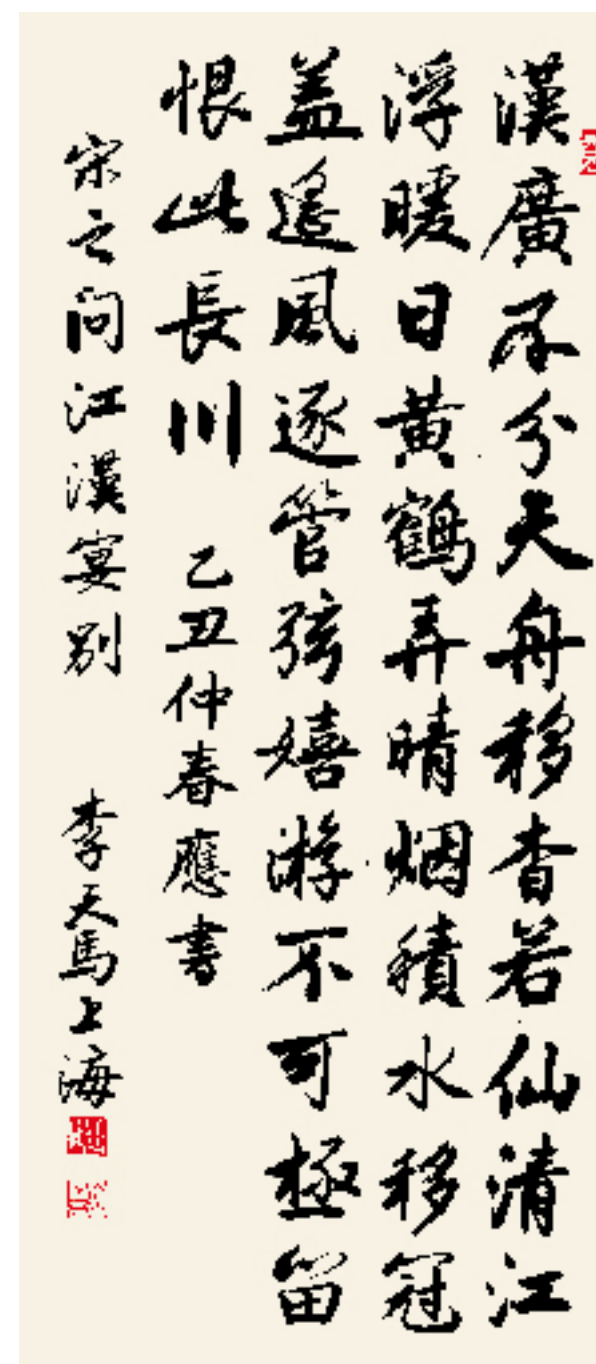
“Farewell Dinner by Jiang-han (Han River)” by Song Zhiwen
Copied as asked Li Tianma in Shanghai

Notes:

（1）This poem by Song Zhiwen is the same with what is copied by Jing Xuanchi, from a different edition from Jing's Collected Poems about *Yellow Crane Tower*, while this

is after *The Anthology of Poems in Tang Dynasty*. So there is a little difference with the topic and some of the characters as well.

(2) Li Tianma (1908—1990), born in Guangdong Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association. Mr. Li made a trifle mistake here, by putting the 2nd character ahead, changing “Han River” to “Yangtze”, not as the topic he wrote.



东碑廊（南门东侧）

The EASTERN TABLETS GALLERY (To the east of the South Gate)

■ 黄鹤楼送孟浩然之广陵⁽¹⁾

李 白撰 黄苗子书⁽²⁾

[原文]

故人西辞黄鹤楼，烟花三月下扬州。孤帆远影碧空尽，唯见长江天际流。

李白《送孟浩然之广陵》 甲子秋日苗子书

[注释]

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与李一氓所书相同。

(2) 黄苗子（1913—2012）：广东人，曾任中国书法家协会常务理事。

SEEING MENG HAORAN OFF TO GUANLING AT YELLOW CRANE TOWER⁽¹⁾

Written by Li Bai Copied by Huang Miaozi⁽²⁾

An old friend bid adieu to the Yellow Crane Tower in the west,
Sailing down to Yang-zhou in March when the smoky flowers bloom the
best.

The distant solitary sail is no more in view beyond the horizon

Only the Yangtze River keeps flowing on and on.

“Seeing Meng Haoran off to Guangling” by Li Bai

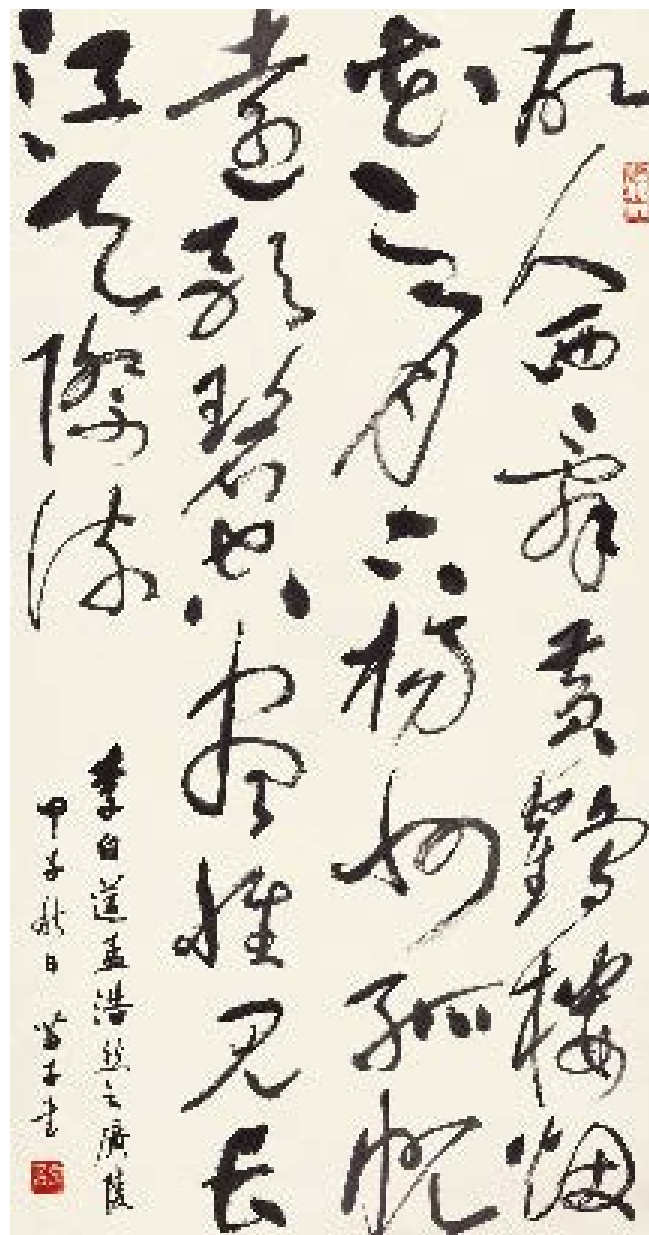
Copied by Huang Miaozi, autumn, Jiazi⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) The topic, poet and the verse are all the same with what copied by Li Yimeng.

(2) Huang Miaozi (1913—2012), born in Guangdong Province, former executive
directorr of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) Jiazi, with Chinese lunar calendar, it was in the year 1984.



■ 重建黄鹤楼二首

林散之撰、书^{〔1〕}

〔原文〕

重建黄鹤楼二首

当年曾访原黄鹤，此日人歌黄鹤楼^{〔2〕}。黄鹤一去又重返，苍龙惊看大江游^{〔3〕}。

昔闻铁练（链）锁孤洲，今睹钢桥压两头^{〔4〕}。古有奇观今更胜，移山倒海鬼神愁^{〔5〕}。

甲子年七月林散之书于钟山疗养院^{〔6〕}

〔注释〕

〔1〕林散之（1898—1989）：安徽人，曾任南京书画院院长。

〔2〕“当年”二句：当年曾访问黄鹤楼故址，今天来歌颂新的黄鹤楼。历史上最后一座黄鹤楼毁于1884年，作者生活时期该楼并不存在，所以“原黄鹤”指的乃是黄鹤楼故址。

〔3〕“黄鹤”二句：黄鹤楼重建落成，连苍龙看了也惊得从大江游走。苍龙：东方七宿的总称；或指太岁星，旧时以为凶神。

〔4〕“昔闻”二句：昔时听说曾将横江铁链锁定在孤洲边，今日目睹钢铁大桥压在了两座山头上。铁链（书家误写为“练”）：铁索。当年东吴为了阻拦晋兵

顺江而下，曾在西塞山（今湖北黄石市东郊）等多处江关横起铁索，结果被西晋大将王浚破毁。刘禹锡《西塞山怀古》：“千寻铁锁沉江底，一片降幡出石头。”孤洲：指西塞山下系铁索的矶、洲。

（5）“古有”二句：古代有奇特的景观，今天更胜过它；人类改造自然的成就让鬼神见了都要发愁。

（6）甲子年七月：农历甲子（1984）年七月。钟山：即紫金山，在南京市。

YELLOW CRANE TOWER REBUILT (2 POEMS)

Written and copied by Lin Sanzhi⁽¹⁾

I had visited the original Yellow Crane before.⁽²⁾

Now people are singing of Yellow Crane Tower.

The Yellow Crane was gone and is back again.

Surprised be the old Dragon, while swimming away from the town.

It's said that iron chains had been set to lock the Islet,⁽³⁾

Now I found a steel bridge connecting the two riversides.⁽⁴⁾

Our natural phenomenon was wonderful

The landscape here is more than a miracle.

Mount's removed, sea's drained

Even ghosts and immortals would be amazed.

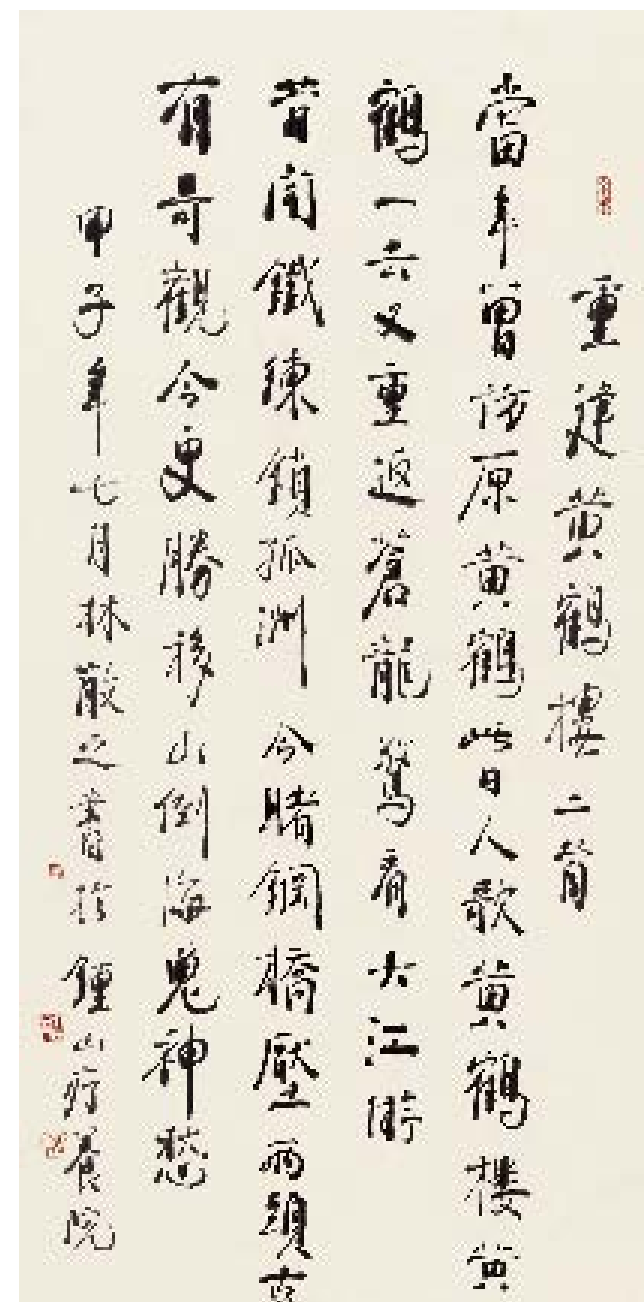
Notes:

（1）Lin Sanzhi（1898—1989），born in Anhui Province, once president of Nanjing Painting and Calligraphers Academy.

(2) The old Yellow Crane Tower in history was burnt in 1884, what the poet referred to is but the old site of it.

(3) During the late period of the “3 Kingdoms”, the State Wu in the east had locked the Yangtze River with heavy iron chains to prevent the troops of Jing. There is still one in Huangshi city, east of Wuhan. So were in other places, including Nanjing.

(4) The first Wuhan Bridge was built in 1957.



■ 题 词

黄 绮撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

闻天⁽²⁾ 一千九百八十五年秋

闻天

黄绮书

[注释]

(1) 黄绮 (1914—2005) : 江西人, 曾任中国书法家协会副主席。

(2) 闻天: 形容楼高可以闻知天上消息。

INSCRIPTION

Written and copied by Huang Qi⁽¹⁾

LISTENING TO THE HEAVEN

“Listen to the Heaven” ,

Written and Copied by Huang Qi, autumn, 1985⁽²⁾

Notes:

(1) Huang Qi (1914—2005) , born in Jiangxi Province, vice-chairman of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(2) Listening to the heaven, means the Tower is so high that one is capable to hear the voices high up in heaven.



黄鹤楼

洪源撰⁽¹⁾ 尹瘦石书⁽²⁾

[原文]

莽莽烟波路几重，豪情尽在水云中⁽³⁾。胸间江汉千层浪，脚下龟蛇一道虹⁽⁴⁾。百载红羊曾遇劫，九霄黄鹤又乘风⁽⁵⁾。愿将点点青春血，汇入洪涛永向东⁽⁶⁾。

洪源《黄鹤楼》诗一首 辛未初秋尹瘦石书⁽⁷⁾

[注释]

(1) 洪源（1939—）：当代诗人，安徽铜陵人，曾任武汉出版社副总编辑，有诗集《芳草路》。

(2) 尹瘦石（1919—1998）：江苏人，曾任中国文联副主席。

(3) “莽莽”二句：一望无际的烟波，水路有几重？满腔豪情都倾注在水云中。莽莽：无涯际貌。杜甫《秦州杂诗》：“莽莽万重山，孤城山谷间。”

(4) “胸间”二句：胸中涌动着长江汉水的千层波浪，脚下踏着连接龟蛇二山的一道彩虹。一道虹：形容长江大桥。

(5) “百载”二句：百年前黄鹤楼被火焚毁；今天新楼重建，黄鹤又可乘风翱翔九霄。红羊曾遇劫：曾遇红羊劫。红羊劫：古人迷信，以丙午、丁未两年为国家

发生灾祸之年。丙丁为火，色红；未为羊；因称国家大乱为“红羊劫”；此处借指火灾。

（6）“愿将”二句：愿将点点青春热血，汇入洪涛永远向东奔流。

（7）辛未初秋：农历辛未（1991）年初秋。

YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Hong Yuan⁽¹⁾ Copied by Yin Shoushi⁽²⁾

How far are the boundless waves on their way forward?

Aspirations for the lofty are all in the waters and clouds.

The Jiang and Han are seething in my chest with 1,000 levels of billow,

Turtle and Snake under feet are coupled by a rainbow.⁽³⁾

Red sheep brought forth disasters 100 of years ago,⁽⁴⁾

Now the Crane from the 9th heaven is taking winds again.

May each drop of youthful blood be converged into the mighty torrents,

And keep on flowing forever towards the Orient.

“Yellow Crane Tower” by Hong Yuan

Copied by Yin Shoushi, early autumn Xinwei⁽⁵⁾

Notes:

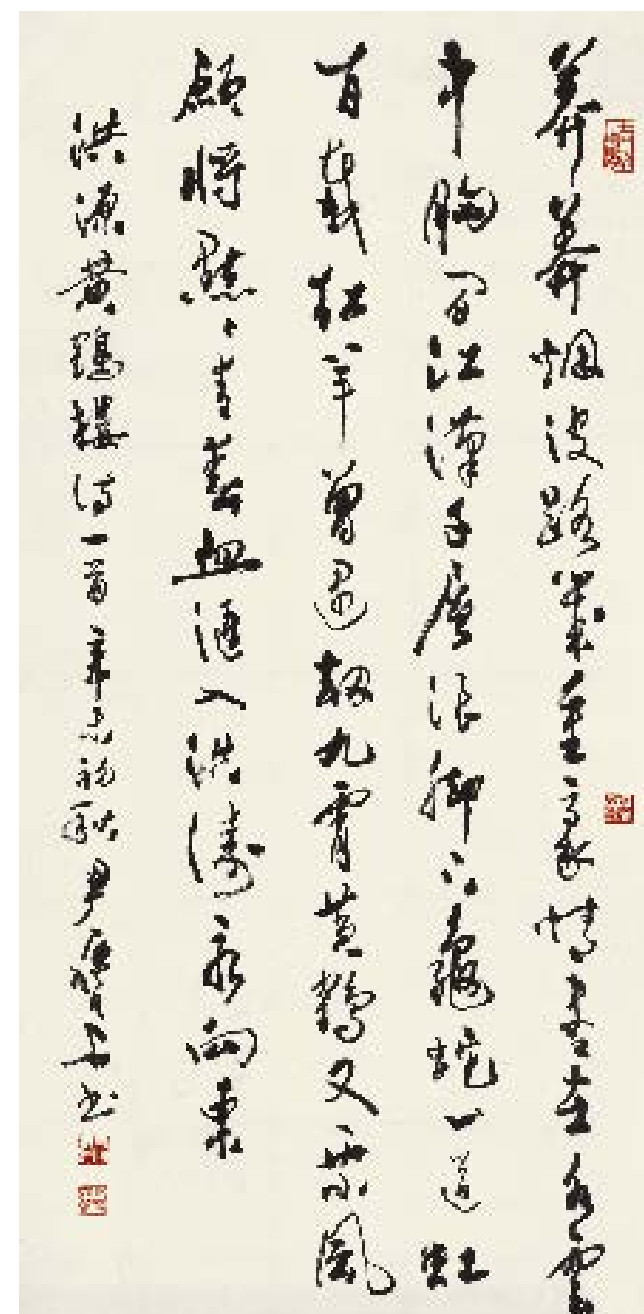
（1）Hong Yuan（1939—），contemporary poet, born in Anhui Province, former vice general editor of Wuhan Press.

(2) Yin Shoushi (1919—1998), born in Jiangsu Province, former vice chairman of Chinese Writers Association.

(3) Turtle and Snake are the names of the 2 hills opposite each other in Hanyang and Wuchang, connected by the First Bridge of Wuhan in 1957.

(4) The old Yellow Crane Tower was burnt 100 of years ago. In China, the years of “Red Sheep” was used to signify disasters or cataclysms.

(5) Xinwei means the year 1991 in China’s lunar calendar.



■ 题 词

罗工柳撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

黄鹤归来⁽²⁾

工柳

[注释]

(1) 罗工柳 (1916—2003) : 广东人, 曾任中央美术学院副院长。

(2) 黄鹤归来: 比喻黄鹤楼重建落成。

INSCRIPTION

By Luo Gongliu⁽¹⁾

THE YELLOW CRANE IS BACK.⁽²⁾

Gongliu.

Notes:

(1) Luo Gongliu (1916—2003), born in Guangdong Province, former vice president of Chinese Central Artist Academy.

(2) The Yellow Crane Is Back, a metaphor indicates the Yellow Crane Tower is reconstructed.



■ 黄鹤楼送康太守⁽¹⁾

王 维撰 刘炳森书⁽²⁾

〔原文〕

城下沧江水，江边黄鹤楼。朱栏将粉堞，江水映悠悠。铙吹发夏口，使君居上头。郭门隐枫岸，候吏趋芦洲。何异临川郡，还劳康乐侯。

王维诗《黄鹤楼送康太守》 甲子残冬刘炳森书于京华瑞德堂上⁽³⁾

〔注释〕

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与崔志所书相同。

(2) 刘炳森（1937—2005）：河北人，中国书法家协会常务理事。

(3) 甲子残冬：农历甲子（1984）年残冬。京华：北京。瑞德堂：书斋名。

SEEING GOVERNOR KANG OFF AT THE YELLOW CRANE TOWER ⁽¹⁾

Written by Wang Wei Copied by Liu Bingsen ⁽²⁾

Beneath the city is a vast expanse of water,
By the riverside is the Yellow Crane Tower.
Red railings and the white painted wall
Reflected long-drawn shadows on the water.
A horn's been blown, the boat is to set off to Xiakou,
Your highness is sitting high in the middle.
Outer gates of the city hidden behind the maple shadows,
Those who came to bid you adieu,
Escorted as far as to the duckweeds islet.
It's just like seeing Duke Kang off to Lin Chuan,
That as an honor we're coming escorting you.

“Seeing Governor Kang off at Yellow Crane Tower” by Wang Wei

Copied by Liu Bingsen on Reide Parlor in Beijing in the waning winter

Jiazi ⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet and the verse are all the same with what Cui Zhi copied.

(2) Liu Bingsen (1937—2005), born in Hebei Province, executive director of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) Jiazi means 1984 in Chinese lunar calendar.



再游黄鹤楼⁽¹⁾

袁中道撰 董寿平书⁽²⁾

[原文]

买看山水兴犹清，闲逐儿童楼上行。窗外钟声大别寺，杯中堞影汉阳城。连峰（峰连）建业何曾断⁽³⁾，浪接潇湘总未平。小艇犯涛如履地，果然水战利南兵。

明袁中道《再游黄鹤楼》诗 一九八六年董寿平书时年八十三

[注释]

- (1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与郭仲选所书相同；惟“再登”作“再游”。
(2) 董寿平（1904—1997）：山西人，曾任中国书法家协会理事。
(3) 峰连：书家误写为“连峰”。

REVISITING YELLOW CRANE TOWER ⁽¹⁾

Written by Yuan Zhongdao Copied by Dong Shouping ⁽²⁾

Still high in the mood of boat-buying for sighting,
I chase the kids up to the Tower leisurely.
Out of the window, the bell of Dabei temple is ringing,
Over my cup the shadow of Hangyang city wall is brimming.
No hills are severed from those in Nanjing, ⁽³⁾
No waves from Xiaoshang have ever calmed down.
Boats cleave their way through the billows as though
They were rushing on smooth roads.
Indeed, water battles're of advantage to the southern navies.

“Revisiting Yellow Crane Tower” by Yuan Zhongdao of Ming Dynasty

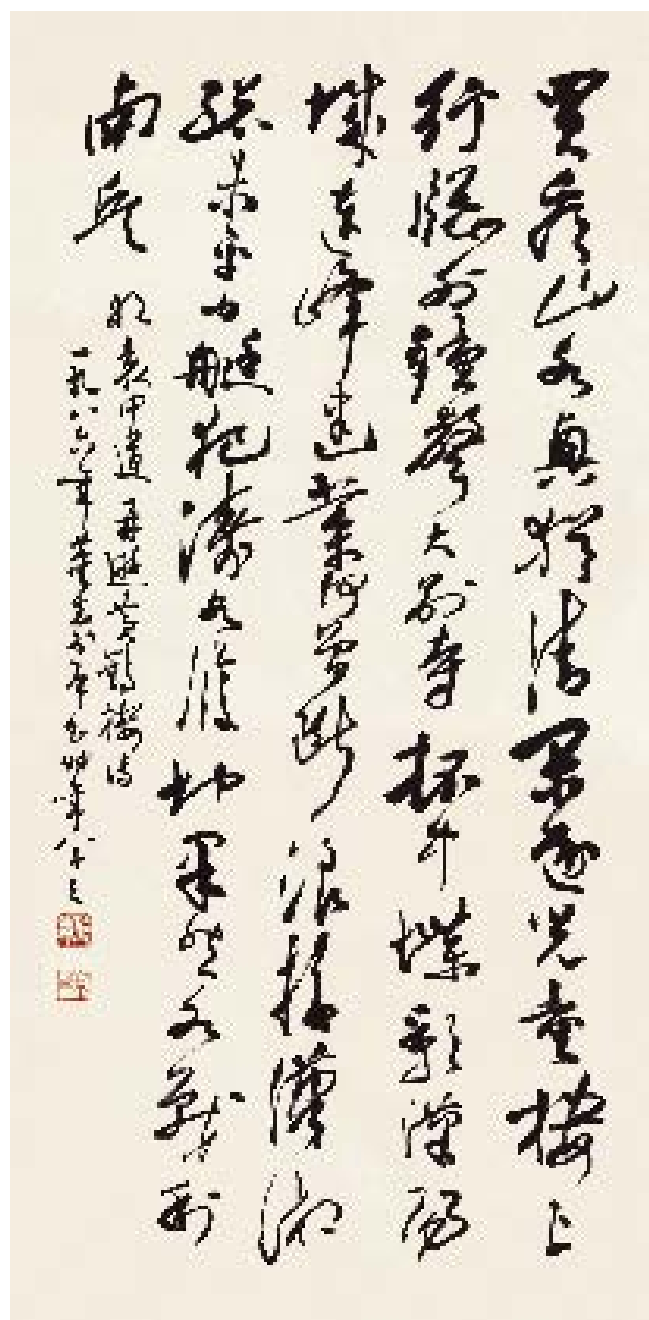
Copied by Dong Shouping at the age of 83 in 1986

Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet and the verse are all the same with what's copied by Guo Zhongxuan.

(2) Dong Shouping (1904—1997), born in Shanxi Province, member of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) Here, the calligrapher put the first two characters in wrong position.



■ 与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛⁽¹⁾

李 白撰 朱乃正书⁽²⁾

[原文]

一为迁客去长沙，西望长安不见家。黄鹤楼中吹玉笛，江城五月落梅花。

李白《与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛》 甲子岁秋乃正书

[注释]

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与丁吉甫所书相同。

(2) 朱乃正（1935—）：浙江人，曾任北京市书法家协会理事。

LISTENING TO A FLUTE PLAYED ON YELLOW CRANE TOWER WHILE DRINKING WITH OFFICIAL SHI QIN ⁽¹⁾

Written by Li Bai Copied by Zhu Naizheng ⁽²⁾

As a banished guest on his way to Changsha,
I look westward for Changan, without seeing my family.
Some one up the Yellow Crane Tower is playing his flute.
Fall petals of plum flowers in May
In the River city.

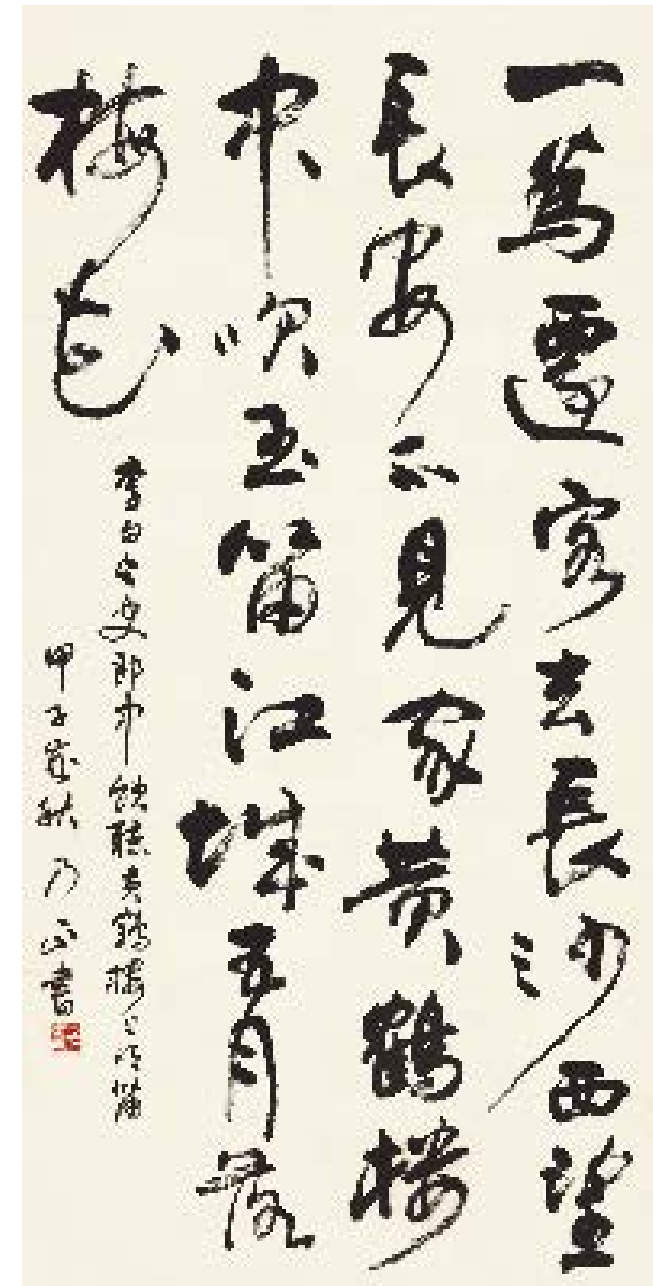
“Listening to A Flute Played up Yellow Crane Tower while Dreinking
with Mr. Shiin” by Li Bai

Copied by Naizhen in autumn, Jiazi

Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet and the verse are all the same with what's copied by Ding Jifu.

(2) Zhu Naizheng (1935—), born in Zhejiang, former executive director Beijing
Calligraphers Association.



■ 与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛⁽¹⁾

李 白撰 孙其峰书⁽²⁾

[原文]

一为迁客去长沙，西望长安不见家。黄鹤楼中吹玉笛，江城五月落梅花。

李白《与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛》七绝诗一首
丙寅夏至前一日书于津沽求异存同斋 其峰⁽³⁾

[注释]

(1) 此诗标题、作者、内文均与丁吉甫所书相同。

(2) 孙其峰(1920—)：山东人，曾任中国书法家协会理事。

(3) 丙寅：农历丙寅(1986)年。夏至：二十四节气之一。津沽：天津塘沽。
求异存同斋：书斋名。

LISTENING TO A FLUTE PLAYED UP YELLOW CRANE TOWER WHILE DRINKING WITH OFFICIAL SHI QIN⁽¹⁾

Written by Li Bai Copied by Sun Qifeng⁽²⁾

As a banished guest on his way to Changsha,
Looking westward, without seeing my family,
A jade flute is played up the Yellow Crane Tower,
Fall the petals of plum-flowers in May in the River city.

A seven wode poem “Listening to a Flute Played on Yellow Crane Tower
While Drinking with Mr. Shi Qin” by Li Bai

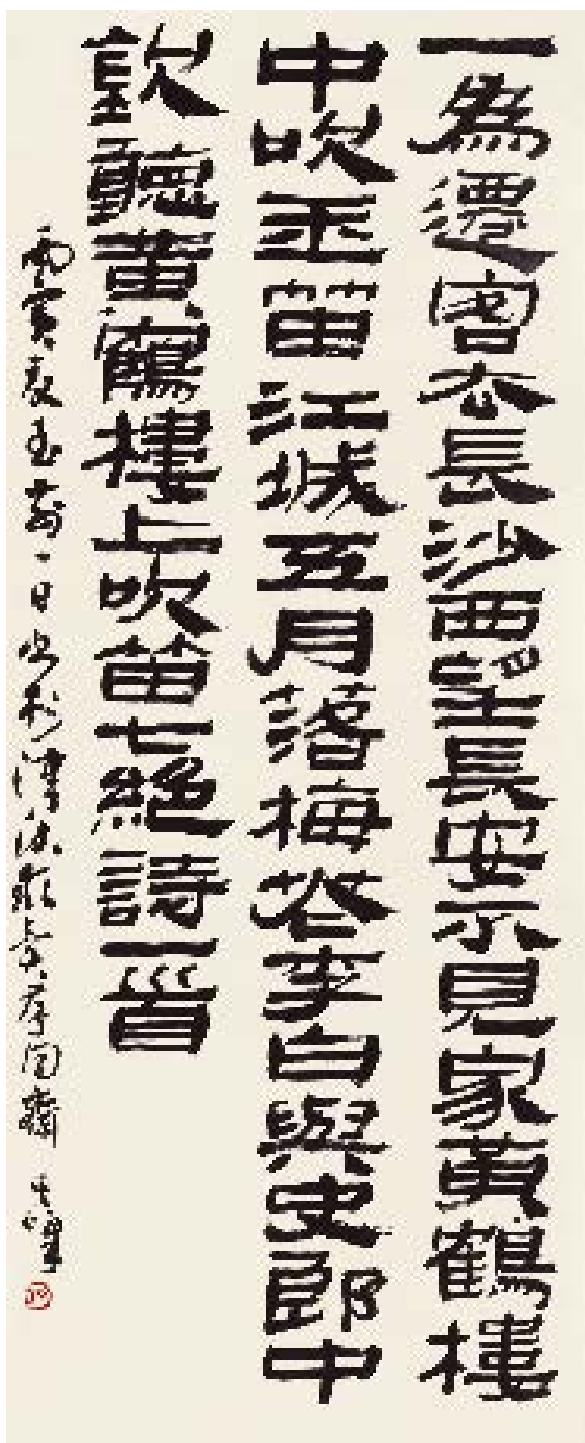
Copied on the eve of Summer Solstice in Binyin at his study in Tiajing,
“Looking for the Different, While Letting the Same Be” by Qifeng⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) The topic, the poet and the verse are all the same with what is copied by Ding Jifu.

(2) Sun Qifeng (1920—), born in Shandong Province, former executive director
of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) Binyin is 1956, Summer Solice, one of the 24 festivals in China.



■ 重修黄鹤楼赋并序

王学仲撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

重修黄鹤楼赋 并序

黄鹤楼始建于三国吴黄武二年，当扰攘之世⁽²⁾。后世阳九迭遭，波及榱桷⁽³⁾。前人慨斯楼之兴废，更莫能纪矣。党中央三中全会后，百废俱兴。经国家、省、市政府共为集资，移原址之西三百米处而重建之。于一九八五年五月落成开放，顿复旧观。游人接屨⁽⁴⁾，叹为仙宫。敬作赋曰：

蛇山岩巒，忆高标嶙峋于当年⁽⁵⁾；黄鹤归来，谱玉笛梅花于现代⁽⁶⁾。迁地为良，吉叶贞卜⁽⁷⁾；长桥横跨，南北通衢。踵其事而无妨增花⁽⁸⁾；承其先乃以启后。于是吐凤才人、骖鸾妙士⁽⁹⁾，踞阮屐而遥临，挟牙琴而纷至⁽¹⁰⁾。命俦啸侣，蘸江波以摘文；接襟联裳，染霞笺而题字⁽¹¹⁾。写崔颢之诗篇，倾吕岩之杯酒。奇情激而壮采飞；云汉同而天章耀⁽¹²⁾。踞上游形胜，平分吴楚风光；具战略规模，控（扼）荆襄门户⁽¹³⁾。岂惟寄怀于芳草晴川，而实展望于八垠四裔⁽¹⁴⁾。叹兵燹之迭遭，喜风物之犹在。愚公移山，意志坚则石破

天惊；精卫填海，心情奋则火熔金化；天倾西北，炼石则五色弥空；地陷东南，立极则六鼇作柱⁽¹⁵⁾。仲山甫补袞龙之阙，霍去病勒汗马之勋。国有人才，纷驾鹤而返憩；霞敞四闳，骋英蕩之轺轩⁽¹⁶⁾。皋牢宇宙，旋斡乾坤⁽¹⁷⁾。涌琪花瑶草奇观，奏水瑟云璈新调⁽¹⁸⁾。滚滚长江，助骚客登高之逸兴；隆隆巨豹，发英雄击楫之浩歌⁽¹⁹⁾。

公元一九八六年六月上澣 滕县王学仲撰文并书于沽上已出楼⁽²⁰⁾

[注释]

(1) 王学仲(1925—)：山东人，曾任中国书法家协会副主席。

(2) 吴黄武二年：公元223年。扰攘：混乱，不太平。

(3) 阳九迭遘：灾难屡遭。阳九：古代术数家称灾难之年或厄运；见《汉书·律历志上》。迭：屡次，连着。遘：遭遇。榱桷：屋椽。

(4) 接屨：鞋连着鞋，形容人多。屨：古代鞋中的木底。

(5) 嵒嶓：高远貌。嶓岨：山石重叠不平。

(6) 玉笛梅花：见李白《与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛》诗注。

(7) 吉叶：叶吉，和好之意。《宋史·乐志》：“君臣叶吉，惟道之从。”贞卜：占卜。

(8) “踵其事”句：指继承前人事业而不妨使之更加美好。萧统《文选序》：“盖踵其事而增华，变其本而加厉。”踵，追逐，追随。

(9) 吐凤才人、骖鸾妙士：均指擅长写作的才子。《西京杂记》卷二：“雄著《太玄经》，梦吐凤凰，集‘玄’之上，顷而灭。”范成大著有《骖鸾录》，书名取自韩愈《送桂州严大夫》：“远胜登仙去，飞鸾不暇骖。”

(10) 跣：拖着鞋子。阮屐：阮孚之屐(阮孚，晋人，字遥集)。《世说新语·雅量》：“阮遥集好屐……或有诣阮，见自吹火蜡屐，因叹曰：‘未知一生当著几量屐！’神色闲畅。”挟：夹在胳膊底下。牙琴：伯牙之琴(伯牙，春秋时人，善弹琴)。

(11) 命俦啸侣：呼引同类。命、啸：呼唤邀集。俦、侣：同伴。曹植《洛神

赋》：“尔乃众灵杂遝，命俦啸侣。”搞文：铺陈文字，作文。接襟联裳：彼此牵着手袖，犹连袂。潘岳《藉田赋》：“蹶踵侧肩，持裳连襟。”襟，衣袖。霞笺：彩色纸张。

(12) 吕岩：吕洞宾，号纯阳子，俗传八仙之一，黄鹤楼的不少传说和景点都与他相关。壮采：壮丽的文采。天章：天文；苏轼《潮州韩文公碑》：“手抉云汉分天章。”

(13) 控荆襄门户：“控”字与上句“平分”二字不成对仗，意思也不完整，似以“控扼荆襄门户”为宜。

(14) 芳草晴川：见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。八垓四裔：指全国各地。八垓：八方之界；杜甫《寄薛三郎中》：“挥洒动八垓。”四裔：四方边远之地；班固《西都赋》：“目极四裔。”

(15) “愚公”诸句：写几则有关改造山河、造福人民的神话传说，歌颂坚强的意志和美好的品德。愚公移山：典出《列子·汤问》。精卫填海：典出《山海经·北山经》。天倾西北、地陷东南：典出《淮南子·览冥》。

(16) “仲山甫”诸句：写为国效力的人才。仲山甫：周宣王时为卿士；《诗经·大雅·烝民》通篇颂扬他的功德。补袞龙之阙：弥补帝王的过失。袞龙，喻帝王。阙，过失。霍去病：西汉名将，事见《史记·卫青霍去病列传》。勒汗马之勋：刻文于石以记载其汗马功勋。勒，刻石。国有二句：以“驾鹤而返憩”比喻海外人才回国。霞敞二句：写实行改革开放政策后，各类人员出访交流。霞敞四闳：敞开四门。阎伯瑾《黄鹤楼记》：“重檐翼舒，四闳霞敞。”英蕩：古代用来盛符节的画函，此处借指出访。符节：使节，使者的凭证。轺轩：古代的轻便车(轺)和高档车(轩)，此处泛指交通工具。

(17) 皋牢：牢笼；《后汉书·马融传》：“皋牢陵山。”旋斡：斡旋，扭转；范成大《两木》：“斡旋不作难。”

(18) 琪花瑶草：古人想象中的仙境花草。王穀《梦仙谣》：“前程渐觉风光好，琪花片片粘瑶草。”水瑟云璈：两种乐器名。

(19) 骚客：诗人。逸兴：超逸豪放的意兴。王勃《滕王阁序》：“逸兴遄飞。”巨豹：巨大的奔星。豹，豹约，流星，奔星。《尔雅·释天》：“奔星为豹约。”鲁迅《赠人二首》：“但见奔星劲有声。”击楫：敲打船桨。

(20) 上澣：上旬。已出楼：书斋名。

A VERSIFIED NARRATION ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF YELLOW CRANE TOWER WITH A PREFACE

Written and copied by Wang Xuezhong ⁽¹⁾

The Tower was first built in the Three Kingdoms period, by State Wu in 223 A.D. during the tumultuous years. Later on, because of disasters and fires, the eaves and beams were destroyed frequently. Those who sighed for the ups and downs of the Tower are too many to be recorded. After the third Plenary meeting of the Party, a full scale of reconstruction had been under way, with the fund put together from the central, provincial and municipal governments. The Tower was rebuilt 300 meters west to its former site. Before long, it resumed its old prospect and was opened to the public in May 1985. Tourists came over, one after another's heels, admiring it as celestial palace, hence this versified narration of mine in Chinese.

The Snake Hill is high and lofty with craggy rocks since its formation.. The Crane is back. It's time to compose modern melodies of jade flute and

plum flowers. ⁽²⁾ Being moved westward according to the geomantic omen, the Tower was built in an auspicious location. In front of it a long bridge spans across the north and south as a broad thoroughfare. The work was more magnificent than the previous one, carrying on the past and opening the future.

Masters and talented scholars like Ruan Fu (Yaoji) continuously come from afar or as Yu Boya, the musician playing with his fiddle. Some of the scholars or men of letters asked their friends to host them here, so as to write narrations, soaking their brush-pens into the waves, or take each other's sleeves to inscribe characters on colorful pieces of paper, copying Cui Hao's poems, serving the wine of Lü Yan. ⁽³⁾ Unique minds being stirred, brought their brilliant phraseologies into their smart work. Situated over upper stream, equally dividing the wonderful sight between the regions of Wu and Chu, holding a military strategic position to control the doors of Jing and Xian areas, it's natural for one not only to set his or her mind on the fragrant grass or the sunlit stream but also to scale the four corners of the country. ⁽⁴⁾ while lamenting the frequency of wars during bygone days, Now each one is pleased with the sightseeing well sustained as before. Like the foolish man of long ago had been able to move the mountain because of his iron will; or the little bird named Jing Wei had been striving to fill the sea with tiny pebbles with an indomitable will and enthusiasm If one set his mind to something wholeheartedly, gold is to melt or stones be broken. ⁽⁵⁾ As the vault of heaven slants

from the northeast, stones had been forged into five-colors for patching the sky; the ground sinks towards southeast, the poles had been set up with six big turtles as pillars. High officials like Zhong Shanfu will point out the errors of their kings. Brave generals like Huo Qubin will carve their stirring feats on the battle fields, on stones. ⁽⁶⁾ Our scholars staying abroad will fly back as the Yellow Crane did. After the opening up and reform policy, talented persons of all walks will exchange visits and views with foreign experts. Cultural envoys will be despatched on board express trains or planes to win common support all through the space and bring about changes in the existing state of affairs. Then jade flowers, extraordinary grass like fairy land will burst out, providing attractive spectacles, wonderful musical instruments as water strings and cloud fiddles will play new tunes. The surging Yangtze will liven the sightseeings for the poets or visitors, when they are ascending the Tower. And the meteors will play their heavenly songs to beat the fishermen's oars over the water.

Written and copied by Wang Xuezhong at Ji Chu Pavilion, Tianjing June 1988

Notes:

(1) Wang Xuezhong (1925—), born in Shandong Province, former vice-chairman of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(2) Jade flute, plum flowers, please refer to the notes in Li Bai's poem.

(3) Lü Yan, also Lü Dongbin one of the eight immortals from the legends. A lot of tales have been told that he had come to the site on the back of a crane etc.

(4) Fragrant grass, sun-lit stream. Please refer to the poem by Cui Hao.

(5) A foolish man who had moved the mountain, and the bird filling the sea are all after the legendary tales.

(6) Huo Qubing, famous general in the West Han Dynasty about 2000 years ago.

重修首龍樓記 送序
夫鴻傳於建於三國吳黃武二年營後漢也世推世陽也楚趙被及城捕前人他斯
康之興廢更其餘地矣實中興中全會後百廢俱興極而家省市政府共為集資
修原址之西三百六十五里而重修上於一九一五年五月落成開放後舊觀繼人
修漢為仙宮敬作賦曰 蛇山翠帶依高樓噴噴於當年其福歸來諸王首梅花於
現代遷地建良古叶貞卜長橋橫跨南北通衢其意無妨增花承其芳以啟
後於是吐鳳才人聘驚妙士競阮殿石道臨秋牙琴而對亞命銷情侶燕江波以擁
天接層聊業築霞集而題字而舉題之詩篇傾呂宋之杯福有惜激而壯飛飛雲漢
而而武直經臨上游形勝平分吳楚風光戰戰兢兢控荆襄門戶豈惟奇懷於芳
羊增川而實展登於八城四番歎夫贊之送還喜之制之猶在焉必務山意者堅則
石破天驚錯愕填海心情磨則天始化天傾西北棟石別五色編與地陷東南立
極則去龍作極什以甫滿震龍之脈龍去病期汗馬之功獨有人才滋為難而後
霞散四閱勝英蕩之轉軒車字字皆旋轉乾坤現其瑞草奇觀水雲雲破新朝
深深長江助勝英蕩之轉軒車字字皆旋轉乾坤現其瑞草奇觀水雲雲破新朝
公刊一九一八年六月上聯 縣王學紳撰文並書於法上已出樓

题 词

陈从周撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

江流天地，晓色云开。

黄鹤楼题词 辛未陈从周⁽²⁾

[注释]

(1) 陈从周 (1918—2000)：浙江人，同济大学教授。

(2) 辛未：农历辛未（1991）年。

INSCRIPTION

Written & copied by Chen Congzhou⁽¹⁾

The river flows through heaven and earth,
Aurora dispels the morning clouds from the east.

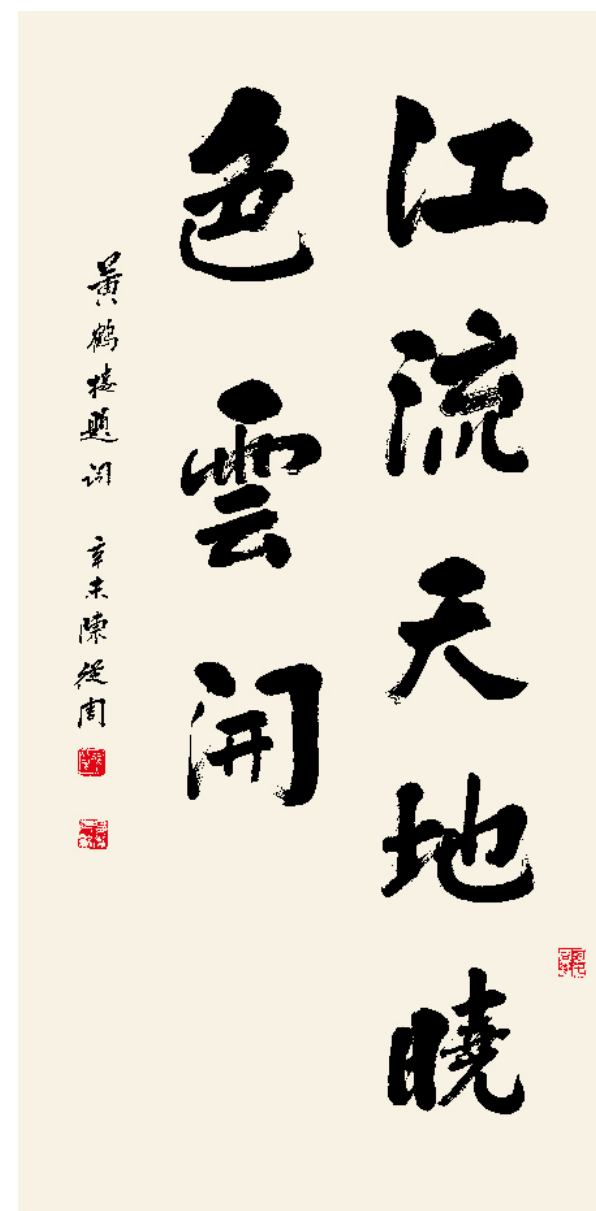
Inscription to the Yellow Crane Tower

By Chen Congzhou, Xinwei⁽²⁾

Notes:

(1) Chen Congzhou (1918—2000), born in Zhejiang Province, professor of
Tongji University, Shanghai.

(2) Xinwei, with Chinese lunar calendar, it's in the year 1991.



再登黄鹤楼

彭而述撰⁽¹⁾ 欧阳中石书⁽²⁾

[原文]

飞楼缥缈著江干，霜鬓登临记往年⁽³⁾。隔岸春城浮槛外，乱帆斜日到樽前⁽⁴⁾。山连秦蜀开荆甸，水下东南尽楚天⁽⁵⁾。回首沧桑生感慨，孙刘兴废几茫然⁽⁶⁾。

丙寅之夏书清彭而述《再登黄鹤楼》诗 中石⁽⁷⁾

[注释]

(1) 彭而述(1606—1665)：清初诗人，字子钱，号禹峰，邓州(今属河南)人，有《读史亭诗文集》。

(2) 欧阳中石(1928—)：山东人，中国书法家协会理事。

(3) “飞楼”二句：缥缈的高楼坐落在江边；白发登临记起了往年。飞：高耸貌。缥缈：见王世贞《登黄鹤楼》诗注。著：着，挨着，此处指坐落。江干：江边。霜鬓：形容鬓发已白。杜甫《登高》：“艰难苦恨繁霜鬓。”

(4) “隔岸”二句：隔岸望去，春城景色浮现在栏杆外面；斜阳中凌乱的帆影倒映到樽前。浮：一作“来”。槛：栏杆。樽前：原诗作“尊前”，见陈沆《九日登黄鹤楼》诗注。

(5) “山连”二句：鄂西群山与秦地、蜀地的山势相连，开阔了荆楚田野；长

江流往东南一带，那里曾是楚国的天下。荆：古代楚国的别称。甸：原指城郊，此处指田野。

(6) “回首”二句：回想历史上的沧桑巨变，不由发生感慨；孙权、刘备等人的兴盛衰败，令人几乎要茫然若失。

(7) 丙寅之夏：农历丙寅(1986)年夏天。

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER AGAIN

Written by Peng Ershu ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Ouyang Zhongshi ⁽²⁾

The flying Tower is dimly discernable by the riverside.

Ascending with my temples frosted, makes me think of the years gone by.

The spring city on the opposite bank floats beyond the railings,

The sun slanting, the sails crowded come swimming into my goblet.

Hills linking with Qin and Shu open up the fields of Jing ⁽³⁾.

Waters down to the southeast all belong to Chu's fields.

Recalling the changes of hills and seas, one can't help but sigh,

The ups and downs of Sun and Liu make one perplexed and at a loss ⁽⁴⁾

“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower Again” by Peng Ershu

Copied by Ouyang Zhongshi in summer, Bingyin ⁽⁵⁾

Notes:

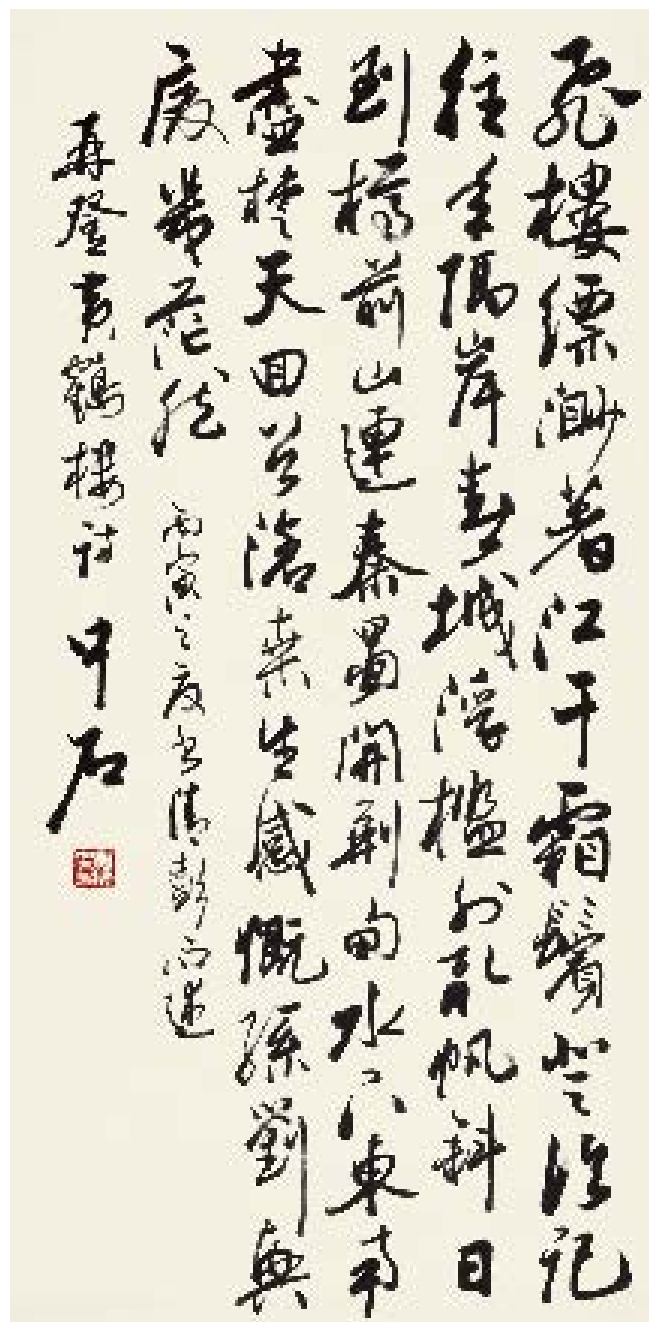
(1) Peng Ershu (1606—1680), a poet of early Qing Dynasty, nickname Yufeng, born in Dengzhou, Henan Province.

(2) Ouyang Zhongshi (1928—), born in Shandong Province, executive director of Chinese Calligraphers Association.

(3) The hills on the west of Hubei Province linked with those in Sichuan and Shanxi, Qin and Shu meaning the 2 provinces of Shangxi and Sichuan..

(4) Sun, emperor of State Wu. Liu, that of State Shu.

(5) Bing yin, means the year of 1986.



黄鹤楼

袁中道撰⁽¹⁾ 徐无闻书⁽²⁾

[原文]

登临绝主客，清寂倍堪留⁽³⁾。水国无多地，江声益壮秋⁽⁴⁾。青山孤绕郭，芳草尽潜洲⁽⁵⁾。楚稔关天下，民鱼亦可忧⁽⁶⁾。

明袁中道诗《黄鹤楼》，题下注云：“今年大水。”检《游居柿（柿）录》，知即公元一六一二年也⁽⁷⁾。一九八六年六月成都徐无闻

[注释]

(1) 袁中道：见郭仲选书《再登黄鹤楼》诗注。

(2) 徐无闻（1931—1993）：四川人，曾任中国书法家协会四川分会理事。

(3) “登临”二句：前来登临的主人和客人都散尽了，寂静的黄鹤楼更加值得逗留。

(4) “水国”二句：一片水的国度，露出的陆地已经不多；大江的涛声使秋汛显得分外壮阔。

(5) “青山”二句：只有青山孤零零地绕着城郭，连洲上芳草都被水淹没了。郭：外城。潜：潜入水下。

(6) “楚稔”二句：楚地的收成关系到全国，水灾也是令人忧虑的啊。稔：庄稼成熟。俗谚：“湖广熟，天下足。”民鱼：百姓变成了鱼类，指洪水给人民造成灾害。《左传·昭公元年》：“微（没有）禹，吾其鱼乎！”

(7) 《游居柿录》：袁中道的作品。柿（书家误写为“柿”）：削下的木片。

YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Yuan Zhongdao⁽¹⁾ Copied by Xu Wuwen⁽²⁾

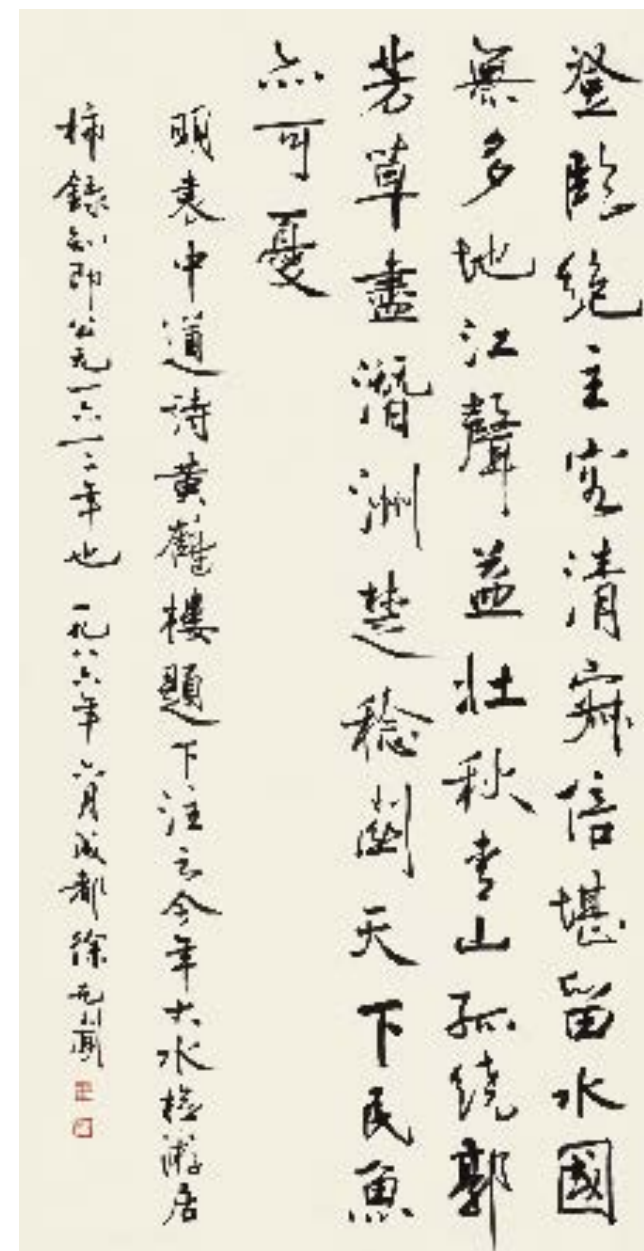
Without host or guests to ascend the tower together
Deserted and in silence, it's better to stay here longer.
There's little land amid the vast expanse of water.
Murmuring of the river broaden the autumn flood still broader.
The green hill coiling around the city seems lonely.
And fragrant grasses all immerse under the islet.
Bumper harvest in Chu concerns with the whole country,⁽³⁾
Should most of the people be turned to fish, what a calamity!

Originally there's a note under the topic of the poem “Yellow Crane Tower” by Yuan Zhongdao of Ming Dynasty. There was a note: “The flood is rising!” According to “Travelling in Jushi” it's in the year 1612.⁽⁴⁾

Copied by Xu Wuwen, June 1986

Notes:

- (1) Yuan Zhongdao, referred to the poem copied by Guo Zhongxuan.
- (2) Xu Wuwen (1931—1993), born in Sichuan Province, former executive director of the Sichuan Branch of Chinese Calligraphers Association.
- (3) There's a saying in China: Should crops be ripe in Hubei, Hunan and Guangdong, Guangxi, all the country will be bountiful.
- (4) Jushi means wood chips, not “persimmon” as the calligrapher copied.



登黄鹤楼

秦罅生撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

崔颢题诗后，千年幻鹤身⁽²⁾。归来桥壮阔，时世代新陈⁽³⁾。鸚
鵡洲犹绿，晴川阁焕新⁽⁴⁾。挥豪想遐举，汉水碧粼粼⁽⁵⁾。

一九八七年十月十八日《登黄鹤楼》 广东秦罅生时年八十七

[注释]

(1) 秦罅生 (1900—1990)：广东人，曾任广东书法家协会副主席。

(2) “崔颢”二句：自从崔颢题诗以后，千余年来黄鹤留下的是一个虚幻的身影。

(3) “归来”二句：今天黄鹤归来，会发现大桥是如此壮阔，而时世已经过新陈代谢。桥：武汉长江大桥。代新陈：新陈代谢。

(4) “鸚鵡”二句：鸚鵡洲仍然一片翠绿，晴川阁已修葺一新。鸚鵡洲：见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。晴川阁：位于汉阳龟山禹功矶上，始建于明嘉靖五至八（公元1526—1529）年间，1986年重修竣工。

(5) “挥豪”二句：一面挥毫一面想着远走高飞，俯瞰汉水碧波粼粼。挥豪：挥毫。遐举：远行，远走高飞。粼粼：水清澈貌。

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written and copied by Qin Esheng⁽¹⁾

After Cui Hao inscribed his poem,⁽²⁾

The Crane has captured our fancy for 1000 of years.

Coming back, it would find the bridge so majestic,⁽³⁾

And new eras supersede the the prior.

The Parrot Islet is still in verdure.

Sunny-stream Pavilion wears quite a bright outlook⁽⁴⁾

Waving my brush-pen, I'd like to take wings and fly away,

While the Han River is rippling in luxuriantly green.

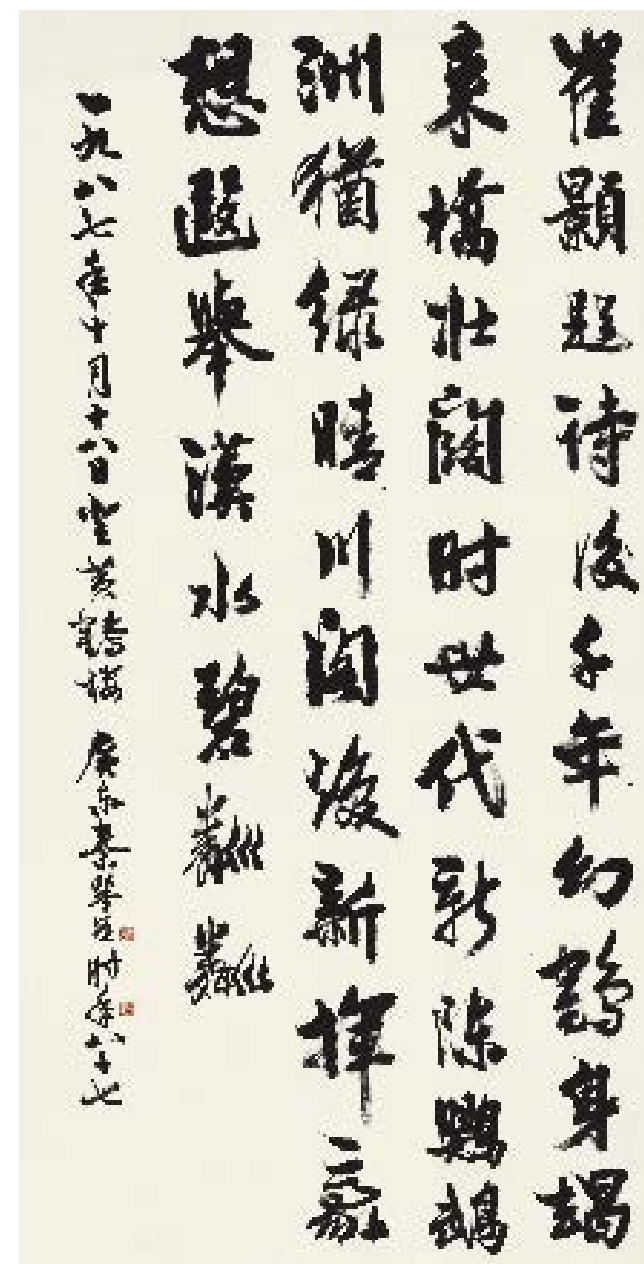
“Ascending Yellow Crane Tower”, Oct.18th, 1987

By Qin Esheng of Guangdong, aged 87.

Notes:

(1) Qin Esheng (1900—1990), born in Guangdong Province, former vice-chairman of Guangdong Provincial Calligraphers Association.

- (2) Cui Hao, referred to Cui's poem.
- (3) The first great bridge over the Yangtze, opened to public in 1957.
- (4) The Sunny-stream Pavilion (built in the 5th to 8th year of jia-jing 1526—1529) in Ming Dynasty. it was rebuilt in 1986.



■ 满江红·登黄鹤楼有感⁽¹⁾

岳飞撰⁽²⁾ 武中奇书⁽³⁾

[原文]

遥望中原，荒烟外，许多城郭⁽⁴⁾。想当年，花遮柳护，凤楼龙阁⁽⁵⁾。万寿（岁）山前珠翠绕，蓬湖（壶）殿里笙歌作⁽⁶⁾。到而今，铁骑满郊畿，风尘恶⁽⁷⁾。兵安在，膏锋镞；民安在，填沟壑⁽⁸⁾。叹江山如故，千村寥落⁽⁹⁾。何日请缨提锐旅，一鞭直渡清河洛⁽¹⁰⁾。却归来，再续汉阳游，骑黄鹤⁽¹¹⁾。

岳飞调寄《满江红》词 乙丑年二月武中奇⁽¹²⁾

[注释]

(1) 满江红：词牌名。此词见于20世纪初《国粹学报》所刊碑拓，来源待考。

(2) 岳飞（1103—1142）：南宋抗金名将，字鹏举，相州汤阴（今属河南）人，有《岳武穆遗文》。

(3) 武中奇（1907—2006）：山东人，曾任江苏书法家协会主席。

(4) “遥望”三句：在黄鹤楼上遥望中原，看见荒烟外，有许多城郭。荒烟：因碑拓模糊，“荒”字或认作“苍”字，未知孰是。城郭：旧时都邑四周的墙垣，一般为两重，里面的称城，外面的称郭。

(5) “想当年”三句：想当年，那里是鲜花杨柳，掩映着凤楼龙阁。凤楼龙

阁：泛指汴京宫殿。

(6) “万岁”二句：万岁（书家误写为“寿”）山前，珠光宝气的宫女们川流不息；蓬壶（书家误写为“湖”）殿里，音乐歌舞正在演出。万岁山：宋徽宗政和年间于汴京东北隅所造土山，一名艮岳。张淏《艮岳记》：“政和间，遂即其地，大兴工役，筑山号‘寿山艮岳’……亦呼为‘万岁山’。”珠翠：珍珠、翡翠，女性饰品，此处代指宫女。王昌龄《西宫秋怨》：“芙蓉不及美人妆，水殿风来珠翠香。”蓬壶殿：北宋宫中有蓬莱殿。蓬莱系传说中海上三仙山之一，又称蓬壶。

(7) “到而今”三句：到现在，金兵的铁骑布满京城四周，战争形势险恶。郊畿：京城四周的地区。风尘：比喻战乱。杜甫《赠别贺兰铦》：“国步初返正，乾坤尚风尘。”

(8) “兵安在”四句：兵士在哪里？他们死在敌人刀剑之下；百姓在哪里？他们被填埋在沟壑之中。安在：哪里在？膏锋镞：死于刀刃之下。膏：滋润，涂抹。锋镞：刀剑之刃。

(9) “叹江山”二句：叹息江山仍同从前一样，只是许多村庄都人烟稀疏了。寥落：稀疏。

(10) “何日”二句：哪一天要向朝廷请战，率领精锐部队，挥鞭直渡，去扫清黄河、洛河的敌人！请缨：请战。《汉书·终军传》：“军自请：‘愿受长缨，必羁南越王而致之阙下。’”提锐旅：率领精锐部队。清河洛：扫清黄河、洛河的敌人；即收复中原之意。

(11) “却归来”三句：胜利归来后，却要继续汉阳之游，并要骑上黄鹤呢。骑黄鹤：比喻凯旋后的欢悦。

(12) 乙丑年：农历乙丑（1985）年。

THE RIVER ALL RED: ⁽¹⁾ ON ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Yue Fei ⁽²⁾ Copied by Wu Zhongqi ⁽³⁾

Looking afar to the central plain beyond the wild smoke,
A great number of cities and walls are there.
Thinking of those days, the Dragon Pavilions, Poenllas,
All hidden among flowers, defended by willows.
Pearls and emeralds coiled round the Longivity Hills. ⁽⁴⁾
Songs and music were furnished in the Penghu Palaces.
Now enemy horses are everywhere in cities and outskirts.
Corrupt are the winds and dusts.

Where are the soldiers? Greasing enemies' swords!
Where are the people? Filling gullies, and alleys!
Rivers and mountains are still the same,
But 1000 of villages are sparsely deserted.
When is it for us to offer service in the army?

To martial all the strong forces
Florishing whips to storm the front?
To cleanse the Yellow, the Lo Riveres?
Then returning in triumph, to resume our visit to Hangyang,
On the back of Yellow Crane?

“To the tune of the River All Red” , a lyric by Yue Fei
Copied by Wu Zhongqi, Febrary in the year Yichou

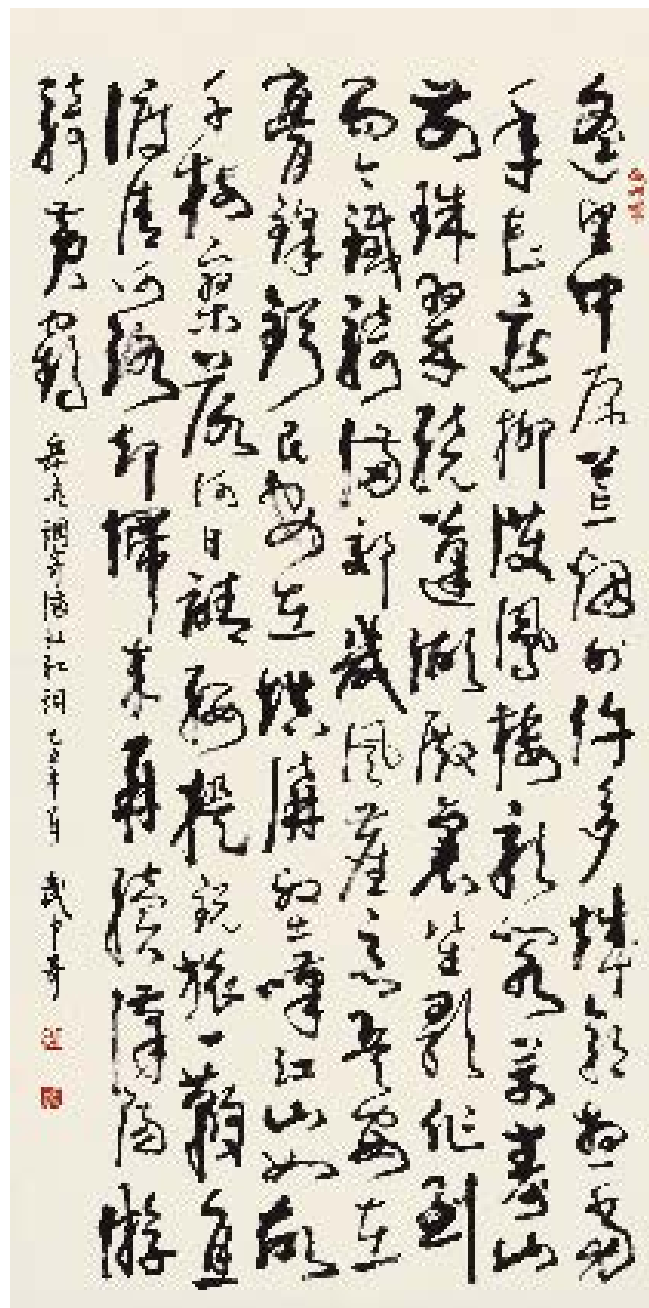
Notes:

(1) Name of a lyric tune, first seen in the *Studies of National Essentials*, where's it from, is to be investigated.

(2) Yue Fe (1103—1142) , the most formidable general in Song Dynasty, fighting aga—inst the Jin invaders, nickname Pongju, born in Xiangchou, Tangyin, (Now belongs to Henan Province) . Works: *Posthumous Works of Yue Wumu*, Wumu, an honorary title bestowed on him after his death.

(3) Wu Zhongqi (1907—2006) , born in Shandong, former chairman of Jiangsu Provincial Calligraphers Association.

(4) A men—made clay—hill, built in Song Huizong's reign, one of the last two emperors of the Northern Song Dynasty who were driven to the North by Kingdom Jin.



■ 黄鹤楼怀古⁽¹⁾

曾 谨撰⁽²⁾ 韩天衡书⁽³⁾

[原文]

独上危楼接太虚⁽⁴⁾，烟波一望水波平⁽⁴⁾。高低画阁依山麓，
远近风帆送客程⁽⁵⁾。仙枣有亭撑老树，梅花无笛落江城⁽⁶⁾。白云黄
鹤今何在？断碣残碑落（满）地横⁽⁷⁾。

曾谨《鹤楼怀古》一首 上海中国画院韩天衡书

[注释]

（1）怀古：追念古昔；常用来作为诗的标题和题材，如《西塞山怀古》（刘禹锡）。

（2）曾谨：清初诗人，字麟书，号严山，麻城（今属湖北）人，有《严山诗文集》。

（3）韩天衡（1940—）：江苏人，上海中国画院副院长。

（4）“独上”二句：独自登上危耸的高楼，天空似已接近；望去烟波江上，水面风平浪静。危楼：高楼。太清（书家误写为“太虚”）：指天空。《楚辞·九叹·远游》：“载赤霄而凌太清。”

（5）“高低”二句：饰有彩绘的楼阁，高高低低地依着山麓；远处近处的风帆，把旅客一程一程相送。

(6) “仙枣”二句：看见仙枣亭旁老树撑天，却没有听见《梅花落》的笛声吹响在江城。仙枣亭：蛇山景点之一，亭名与吕洞宾的传说相关；见胡凤丹《黄鹤山志》。梅花：见李白《与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛》诗注。

(7) “白云”二句：白云黄鹤今天都在哪里？但见断损的碣碑横陈满地。碣：圆顶的石碑。满地：书家误写为“落地”。

THINKING OF OLD TIMES AT YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written by Zeng Jin ⁽¹⁾ Copied by Han Tianheng ⁽²⁾

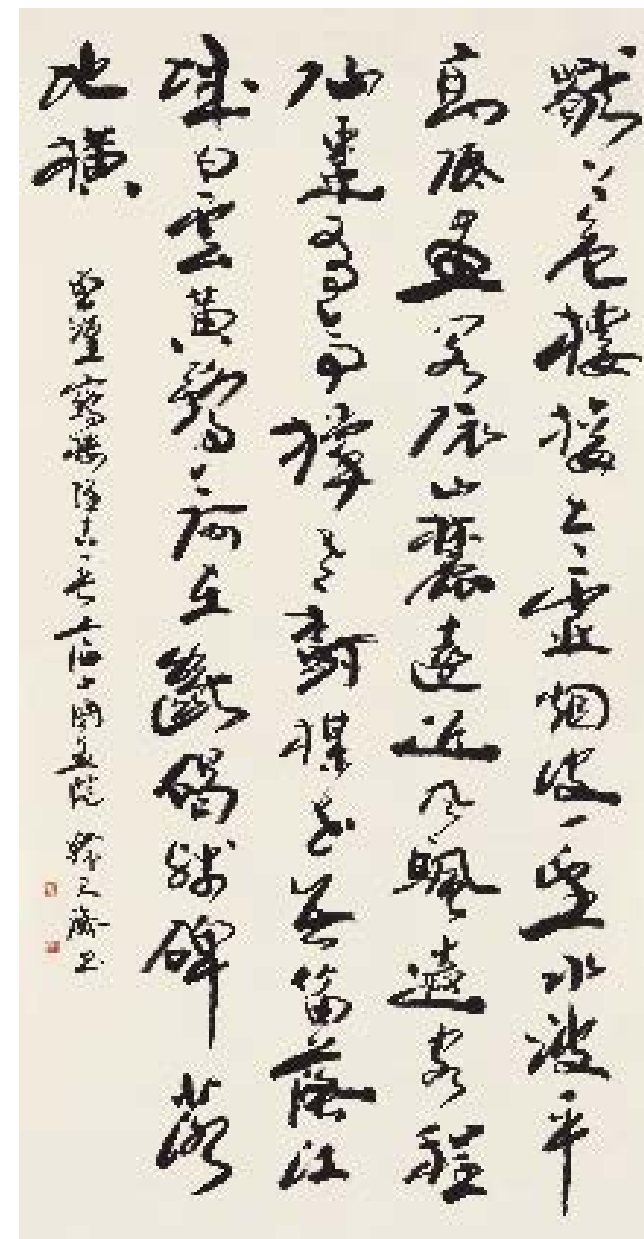
Ascending the dangerous Tower alone, close to the sky,
The waves are calm over the smoky river before my eyes.
Higher and lower painted pavilions leaning against the slopes,
Sending guests afar or near are the windy sails.
The Immortal Data Pavilion is still supporting the old tree,
Yet, no plum petals are blown down the River city. ⁽³⁾
Where are the White Cloud and the Yellow Crane nowadays?
All over the place are broken tablets and tomb-stones!

Thinking of Old days at Crane Tower, a poem by Zhen Jin
Copied by Han Tianheng of the Shanghai Art Academy

Notes:

(1) Zeng Jin, a poet in the early Qing Dynasty, nicknames Ling Shu, or Yanshan, born in Hubei Province. Works: *Collected Works of Yanshan*.

(2) Han Tianheng (1940—), born in Jiangsu Province, vice-president of Shanghai Chinese Art Academy.



夜送客

赖少其撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

黄鹤楼上夜送客，秋风吹叶声恻恻⁽²⁾。巫山云雨浥轻尘，眼观一
桥川（穿）南北⁽³⁾。

《夜送客》乙丑赖少其⁽⁴⁾

[注释]

(1) 赖少其（1915—2000）：广东人，曾任中国版画家协会副主席。

(2) “黄鹤”二句：夜晚在黄鹤楼上送客；秋风吹着落叶，声音凄凄恻恻。后句用秋声形容离别的悲凉。恻恻：悲痛貌。杜甫《梦李白》：“死别已吞声，生别常恻恻。”

(3) “巫山”二句：巫山云雨湿润了浮尘；放眼望去，一桥正贯通南北。巫山云雨：典出宋玉《高唐赋》：“妾在巫山之阳，高丘之阻。旦为朝云，暮为行雨。朝朝暮暮，阳台之下。”浥：湿润。全句套用王维《送元二使安西》：“渭城朝雨浥轻尘”。川南北：贯通南北。按“川”应写为“穿”。

(4) 乙丑：农历乙丑（1985）年。

SEEING GUESTS OFF AT NIGHT

Written and copied by Lai Shaoqi⁽¹⁾

Seeing guests off at night in Yellow Crane Tower,
Sadly sounds the autumn wind blowing through leaves.
Clouds and rains from Wushan hills spatter on the dusts.
Before our eyes the bridge passes through south and north..

“Seeing Guests off at Night” by Lai Shaoqi in Yichou⁽²⁾

Notes:

(1) Lai Shaoqi (1915—2000), born in Guangdong Province, former vice-chairman of the Chinese Board Painters Association.

(2) Yichou, means the year of 1985 by the Chinese lunar calendar.

古碑廊

TABLETS GALLERY OF ANCIENT TIMES
(Opposite to the South Gate)

“燕 入”

[原文]

燕入群花飞下上；

蝶寻芳草戏翩翾⁽¹⁾。

山谷老人真迹⁽²⁾，雄奇骏快，旧为□筱午（少农）所得⁽³⁾；近刻诸卧羊山文节祠中者乃从刘氏双钩本重翻⁽⁴⁾，殊未若此书之神完气足也⁽⁵⁾。

光绪己亥仲冬上澣钱塘诸可权集句检栞⁽⁶⁾

[注释]

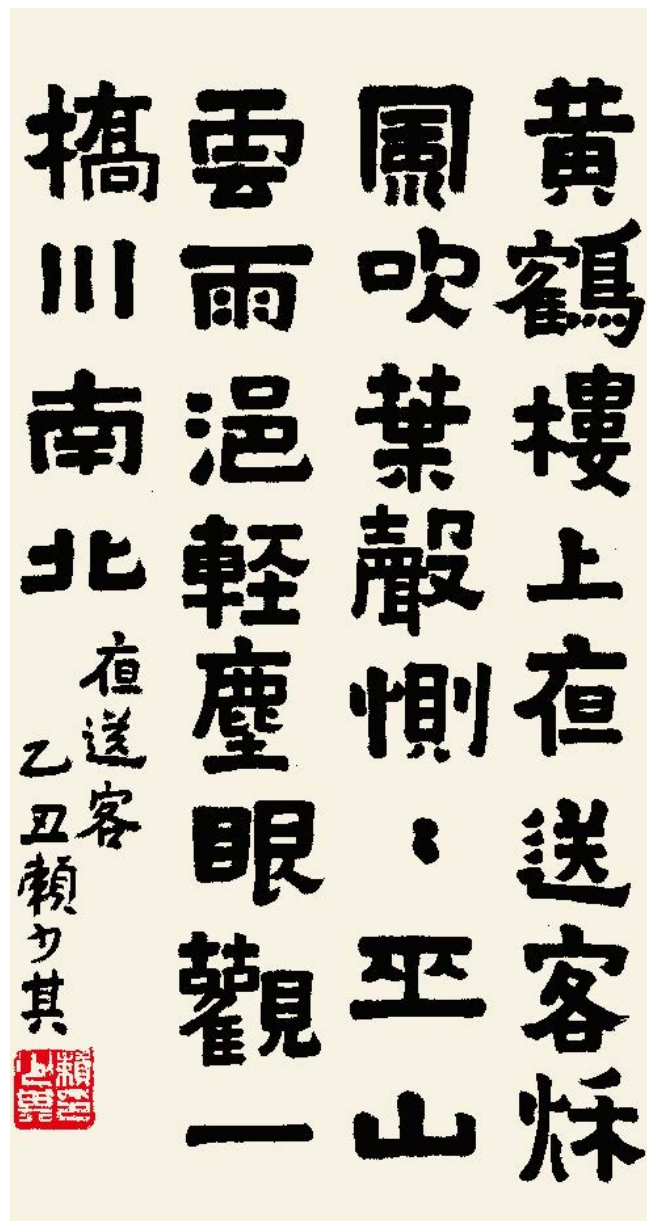
（1）“燕入”二句：燕子进入花丛，上上下下地飞；蝴蝶寻觅芳草，好像在游戏翩翾。翩翾：小飞貌。谢灵运《山居赋》：“鸱鸿翻翥而莫及，何但燕雀之翩翾。”

（2）山谷老人：宋代诗人、书法家黄庭坚，字鲁直，号山谷道人。

（3）□筱午（少农）：人名，生平未详。方框表缺字。

（4）双钩：一种摹帖方式，见姜夔《续书谱·临》。重翻：重新翻刻。

（5）神完气足：形容书法精神完备、生气充盈。



(6) 光绪己亥仲冬上澣：即光绪二十五年（农历己亥、公元1899年）十一月上旬。光绪：清德宗载湉的年号。仲冬：冬天的第二个月。钱塘：旧县名，清时与仁和县同为浙江省、杭州府治所。诸可权：人名，生平未详。集句：截取前人诗句，拼接而成一联、一诗。检槩：检定刊刻。槩，同刊。

“Swallows Skimming In”

Swallows skim the flowers, scurring up and down.

Butterflies look for sweet grass, gracefully fluttering along.

This is the original handwriting of the Old Man of the Valley, the famous calligrapher Huang Shangu in Song Dynasty. ⁽¹⁾

The way of his writing is bold and free with facility. The copy was formerly kept by Xiaowu (Shaonong). The characters engraved in the Temple of Wenjie Memorial Hall in Woyang Hill in hyperbolas are not as full of spirit and strength as what engraved here.

Zhu Kequan of Qiantang picked the sentences, had them engraved and checked personally, mid winter, Guangxu Jihai. ⁽²⁾

Notes:

(1) Old Man of the Valley, a poet of Song Dynasty also a renowned calligrapher named Huang Shangu, nickname Luzhi.

(2) Zhu Kequan, still to be investigated. Qiantang, a town by the river of the same name, now belong to Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Guangxu, Jihai, the 25th year of Emperor Guangxu, 1899.



梅花图二绝⁽¹⁾

[原文]

丞相祠堂汉水滨，落梅风起净（无）尘⁽²⁾。我来写树孤山雪，铁干香（飘）万古春⁽³⁾。

黄鹤楼高接太清，一声玉笛起江城⁽⁴⁾。水边一幅横斜影，十日工夫始画成⁽⁵⁾。

甲戌花朝为武昌省垣曾文正公祠作于退省庵之秋水□花轩⁽⁶⁾ 西湖十二桥钓叟、南岳十二峰樵人彭麀⁽⁷⁾

[注释]

（1）诗题系注释者所拟。梅花图：此碑所刻为梅花图。二绝：二首绝句。

（2）“丞相”二句：丞相祠堂坐落在汉水之滨；落梅风吹起时，这里清洁无尘。祠堂：指曾文正公祠。曾文正公：曾国藩，谥号文正。又杜甫有“丞相祠堂何处寻”（《蜀相》）之句，故此处暗含以诸葛亮比曾国藩之意。原碑“净”下脱字，“无”字系注释者所添。

（3）“我来”二句：我来画上一树孤山梅花，让它铁干飘香，点染万古春色。孤山：山名，在杭州西湖，以梅花和放鹤亭著称。铁干：形容图中梅花枝干苍劲有力。原碑“香”下脱字，“飘”字系注释者所添。

（4）“黄鹤”二句：黄鹤楼高高地挨着天空，《梅花落》的笛声鸣起在江城。太清：见曾谨《黄鹤楼怀古》诗注。玉笛：见李白《与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛》诗注。

（5）“水边”二句：一幅“疏影横斜水清浅”的梅花图，是用了十日工夫方始画成的啊。横斜影：形容梅花的姿影；典出林逋《山园小梅》：“疏影横斜水清浅，暗香浮动月黄昏。”

（6）甲戌花朝：农历甲戌（1874）年花朝。花朝：旧俗以二月十二日（一说为十五日，又说为初二日）为“百花生日”，故称“花朝节”。

（7）西湖十二桥钓叟、南岳十二峰樵人：作者彭麀的别号。彭麀：生平未详。

PLUM FLOWERS PAINTING: TWO JUEJU ⁽¹⁾

In the Premier's Memorial Hall by the Bank of the Han River, ⁽²⁾

It's clear of dust as the plum-falling winds blow.

I come to draw plum trees On the Gu Hills under snow. ⁽³⁾

The trunk still exudes the fragrance of 1000 years ago.

High is the Yellow Crane Tower almost close to the sky,

A melody of the Jade flute is ringing forth from the River City.

A painting of the plum flowers slanting off the way.

To finish the work, it takes me through, to the tenth day.

For Premier Zhen Wenzheng Memorial Hall in Wuchang by Fisherman of
the Twelve Bridges over the West Lake, Woodman of the Twelve Peaks of the
South Hills.

Copied by Peng Lin, flowers Day, Jiaxū

Notes:

(1) “Jue Ju”, a poem of 4 lines, each with 5 or 7 characters according to a certain rhyme.

(2) Premier Zhen Guofan in the late Qing Dynasty, “Wenzheng” is the honorary title granted him after his death.

(3) Gu Hill in the West Lake, Hangzhou.



■ “虎”

虎

星沙 王裕春⁽¹⁾

[注释]

(1) 星沙：长沙的别名。王裕春：生平未详。

“TIGER”

TIGER

By Wang Yuchun ⁽¹⁾, in Xingsha ⁽²⁾

Note:

(1) Wang Yuchun, nothing detailed about his life.

(2) Xingsha, another name of Changsha.



“华 原” (1)

[原文]

□□华原隰斯光迁给事中中书令总司文史□□令是所议定公长子
懿邕容和令器望兼□声徽著敦诗悦礼尤精易理季子道昭博学□研图注
篆超侍紫幄公行于前吏部秘书随□莫不钦其人也⁽²⁾

[注释]

(1) 书者未详。

(2) 碑文残缺。

“HUA YUAN” (1)

As the tablet is broken and the text is in old classical Chinese, it's just by guessing that the sentences are made up to follow suit:

Shi Siguang of Huayuan was transferred to be a prefect as a “Zhong-shu-ling”⁽²⁾ in the palace in charge of literature and history. It's decided that his first son Yiyong to be appointed a prefect also in Rong-ho, as Yiyong's renowned of learning in poetry and rites, especially the Classic of Yi (The Book of Changes).

The youngest son of Shi, Daozhao is a learned and talented scholar good in charts research and seal carving, none of the super attendant as his highness Zitan before him, nor the secretary in the ministry of official affairs followed behind, that does not hold him in veneration.

Notes:

(1) The engraver unknown.

(2) An officer in the palace as a librarian.



■ “心 是”

〔原文〕

心是无量佛⁽¹⁾；

寿为老人星。

汾阳郭司经⁽²⁾

〔注释〕

(1) “心是”二句：心中念着无量佛，高寿即为老人星。无量佛：无量寿佛，即“阿弥陀佛”。《无量寿经》上：“无量寿佛，威神光明，最尊第一。”老人星：星名，又名南极星、寿星。《晋书·天文志》上：“老人一星，在弧南，一曰南极。”

(2) 汾阳：县名，今属山西。郭司经：生平未详。

“SO IS THE HEART”

The heart is of the Buddha of infinity, ⁽¹⁾

The length of his life as long as the Antarctic star.

Copied by Guo Sijing of Fenyang. ⁽²⁾

Notes:

(1) Means reading “o-mi-to-fo” in our heart.

(2) Fenyang, name of a county in Shanxi Province. Guo Sijing, life unknown.



■ “寿”

[原文]

寿

汾阳郭司经⁽¹⁾

[注释]

(1) 见“心是”碑注。

“LONGEVITY”

LONGEVITY

Copied by Guo Sijing of Fenyang⁽¹⁾

Notes:

(1) The same engraver as the previous tablet.



“寿”字题词之一

〔原文〕

南极之精，东方之偶⁽¹⁾。延年□□，金尊酌酒⁽²⁾。导引全真，栽培忠厚⁽³⁾。种德养和，矍铄此叟⁽⁴⁾。机杼从心，珠玑在手⁽⁵⁾。大笔如椽，龙蛇奔走⁽⁶⁾。刻石巉岩，山灵永守⁽⁷⁾。

山左李钟瀛题⁽⁸⁾

〔注释〕

(1) “南极”二句：南极的寿星，东方的偶像。南极：见“心是”碑注。

(2) “延年”二句：延年益寿，用金杯来斟酒。原碑“延年”下脱二字。

(3) “导引”二句：导引着全真教的功行，培养着忠厚的品德。全真：道教中的全真教以“澄心定意、抱元守一、存神固气”为“真功”，“济贫拔苦、先人后己、与物无私”为“真行”，功行俱全，故名全真。

(4) “种德”二句：这个精神健旺的老人啊，一直在推行他的道德，培养他的冲和之气。种德：布行其德。《淮南子·人间训》：“三代种德而王。”养和：养其冲和之气。《后汉书·逸民·台佟传》：“幸得保性命，存神养和。”矍铄：形容老人精神健旺。此叟：这老头。

(5) “机杼”二句：布局用笔，随心所欲；字如珠玑，随手挥出。机杼：比喻书法的布局用笔。珠玑：比喻书法的美妙。

(6) “大笔”二句：挥着如椽巨笔，字体如龙蛇奔走。椽：放在檠上架着屋顶的木条。龙蛇奔走：形容笔势的蜿蜒盘曲。

(7) “刻石”二句：这字刻在巉岩上，将与山灵永远相守。巉岩：险峻的山石。

(8) 山左：山东。李钟瀛：生平未详。

INSCRIBED TO THE CHARACTER “LONGEVITY” (I)

The spirit of the south polar ⁽¹⁾
The idol of the east,
Living a long life,
Drinks with golden goblets
Loaded with all the best gong-fu ⁽²⁾
Cultivate a loyal and honest nature.
Moulds public morals
Kind and generous to all.
Such an old man is sure
To be healthy and happy.
With his handwritings
He can sway his writing brush,
Fully displaying his skill.
The way he writes is like dragon flying,
Or snakes crawling and uncoiling.

So, engravedd on a steep rock,
It will be kept well by the mountain god.

Inscribed by Li Chong-yin, left to the hill

Notes:

- (1) Referred to the note in “So Is the Heart” .
(2) Keep on practicing.

“寿”字题词之二

[原文]

修文老髯隐于市，平生好弄管城子⁽¹⁾。运笔如风力透纸，非晋非唐我为是⁽²⁾。偶书寿字山之趾，结构谨严技至此⁽³⁾。诸公品题岂溢美，拾牙后慧聊复尔⁽⁴⁾！

江阴清之氏谢湘如甫跋⁽⁵⁾

[注释]

(1) “修文”二句：这位重视文化、飘着颊须的老人，隐居在城市，一辈子都喜欢摆弄他那只笔。修文：修明文教。老髯：蓄须的老人。髯：颊须。隐于市：隐于朝市。王康琚《反招隐》：“小隐隐陵藪，大隐隐朝市。”管城子：笔的别称。

(2) “运笔”二句：运笔如风，力透纸背；书法既不似晋人，也不似唐人，而是自成风格。我为是：自信，自以为是；此处指自成一体，风格独具。

(3) “偶书”二句：偶尔在山脚下写个“寿”字，结构谨严，技法达到了如此地步。

(4) “诸公”二句：诸公的品题均非溢美，我不过拾人牙慧罢了。岂溢美：怎么会是溢美！岂：助词，表示反诘。

(5) 江阴：县名，今属江苏。谢湘如：生平未详。

INSCRIBED TO THE CHARACTER “LONGEVITY” (II)

An old scholar lived in seclusion in the city.
All his life he liked to wield his writing brushes.
The way he moved his arms is like springing up the wind
With his strength penetrated though the paper.
Not following the styles of Jing or Tang,
But fo r m a way of his own.
Occasionally he wrote “Longevity” at the foot of a hill,
The strokes are so well done as shown here.

Another postscript by Xie Xiangru of Ming Dynasty at Jiangyin. ⁽¹⁾

Botes:

(1) Xie Xiangru, still to be investigated. Jiangyin, a city in Jiangsu Province.

“寿”字题词之三

[原文]

濡染淋漓，庄严瓌丽⁽¹⁾。铁画银钩，右军遗意⁽²⁾。一气呵成，
六法俱备⁽³⁾。大书特书，洞天福地⁽⁴⁾。泐诸贞珉，寿人寿世⁽⁵⁾。

光绪七年邑人许□虎跋⁽⁶⁾

[注释]

(1) “濡染”二句：字写得笔酣墨饱，庄严而又瓌丽。瓌丽：瑰丽。

(2) “铁画”二句：笔力雄健，具有王羲之的遗风。铁画银钩：形容书法的用笔。右军：东晋书法家王羲之，官至右军将军，人称王右军。

(3) “一气”二句：字是一气呵成的，六法全都具备。六法：南朝齐谢赫提出的六种评论绘画的标准，即气韵生动、骨法用笔、应物象形、随类赋彩、经营位置、传移模写。此处借以形容书法。

(4) “大书”二句：大书特书于洞天福地。洞天福地：谓名山胜境、神仙所居之地。

(5) “泐诸”二句：字刻在坚美的石头上，祝人长寿，祝世界长治久安。泐：刻。贞珉：坚美之石。汪道会《墨赋》：“镌镂贞珉，点画断楮。”

(6) 光绪七年：农历辛巳（1881）年。邑人：同邑之人，此处谓自身与书者同邑。许□虎：生平未详。方框表缺字。

INSCRIBED TO THE CHARACTER “LONGEVITY” (III)

Dipping and soaking his brush pen,
Both thoroughly and incisively,
In a solemn and beautiful way,
The iron strokes and silver hooks of his ⁽¹⁾
Are just the heritage handed down from the practice.
Of the Right General Wang, writing at one stretch,
Adopting all the methods of calligraphy. ⁽²⁾
What he wrote is worthy to be recorded in letters of gold.
The places where they were written or engraved turn to blessed spots.
Engraved on fine stones and solid rocks,
They'll be good for keeps for human beings,
And for the whole world as sure things.

A postscript by a fellow villager, Xuhu, the 7th year of Guangxu ⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) The way of writing is so powerful that the strokes seem as strong as iron and as silver sparkling.

(2) Right General Wang, the general of the right troops, the best calligrapher Wang Xizhi in China.

The 6 methods of Chinese calligraphy are:

a/ Graceful and lively bearing

b/ Forceful brush—pen strokes

c/ Responding to things pictographically

d/ Applying to lingering charm

e/ Excellent position of the strokes

f/ Imitating and diverting from the best model

(3) Xuhu, anonymous. The 7th year of Guangxu is 1881.

■ “履 仁”⁽¹⁾

[原文]

履仁治诗尚书兼更请屈己匡君为主计掾守令冀州从事清肃进退以礼允⁽²⁾

[注释]

(1) 书者未详。

(2) 碑文残缺。

PRACTICING BENEVOLENCE⁽¹⁾

Practicing benevolence and composing poems as a minister simultaneously, he asked to assist the emperor humbly as his main duty. When he administrated and protected the prefecture in Jizhou, he eliminated the local bad influences. Each time he presented himself or withdrew, he always acknowledged his politeness with a bow or a nod.⁽²⁾

Notes:

(1) Writer and the engraver are to be investigated.

(2) Some Chinese characters are missing. It's only by guessing that the sentences are patched so as to close to the meaning.



■ 竹图题诗

〔原文〕

写取一枝青瘦竹，秋风江上作渔翁^{（1）}。

光绪壬寅作于黄鹤楼之黄鹤山仙枣亭^{（2）} □□童文炳焕章氏写^{（3）}

〔注释〕

（1）“写取”二句：画一枝清瘦的竹子作为钓竿，来到秋风萧瑟的江上做渔翁。取：作语助，表示动作的进行。

（2）光绪壬寅：光绪二十八年（农历壬寅、公元1902年）。仙枣亭：见曾谨《黄鹤楼怀古》诗注。

（3）童文炳：字焕章，生平未详。



POEM INSCRIBED ON A BAMBOO PAINTING

Draw a slender bamboo branch green,
To make me a fisherman over the stream
In the autumn wind.

Drawn at Xianzhao pavilion at Immortal Date kiosk beside Yellow Crane Tower on the Huanggu Hill by Tong Wenbing, Huangzhang, Renyin, Guangxu. ⁽¹⁾

Notes:

(1) Tong Wenbing, still to be investigated. Huangzhang, his nickname. Immortal Date Kiosk means Celestial Jujube Kiosk. Renyin, Guangxu, the 28th year of Emperor Guangxu.



“地势” (1)

[原文]

地势既定，黔首无繇，天下咸抚⁽²⁾。男乐其寿，女修其业⁽³⁾。事各有序，惠被诸产⁽⁴⁾。久并来田，莫不安所⁽⁵⁾。群臣诵略：“请刻此石，垂箸仪巨。”⁽⁶⁾

[注释]

(1) 书者未详。

(2) “地势”三句：形势已经安定，老百姓没有繇役之苦，天下都安抚了。黔首：百姓。繇：繇役。咸：全，都。

(3) “男乐”二句：男子乐享他的福寿，女子学习她的业务。

(4) “事各”二句：各项事务都按序进行，好处遍及众多产业。惠：好处。被：覆盖，遍及。

(5) “久并”二句：并能长期来此种田，莫不各安其所。田：通“佃”，耕种。安所：各安其所。所：处，地方。

(6) “群臣”三句：群臣陈述的大意是：“请将政绩刻在这石头上，使仪范规矩得到继承发扬。”摘自《史记·秦始皇本纪》：“请刻此石，垂著仪矩。”箸：通“著”，显明，显扬。

“GENERAL SITUATION”

The situation is settled. No more hard corvee to the masses. All the world is in peace and people are law-abiding. Men are healthy and happy, while women are talented with their house work. Everything is in good order. Products are bountiful and business is prosperous. Farmers do their work in their own farms. Therefore most of the officials asked to have this tablet made so as to hand down a good example to all. (1) (2)

Notes:

(1) Writer or engraver, unknown.

(2) The last line is from the *Historical Biography of the First Emperor of Qing Dynasty*.



“鹅” (1)

门镇国书

[原文]

鹅

[注释]

(1) 此碑在鹅池旁有一复制品，上有今人曾昭文所撰说明文字，全文如下：

黄鹤楼“鹅”字碑，清辽海门镇国书。镇国字澹人，康熙丁亥任湖北松滋知县。酷爱右军书，尝自制如椽大笔，朝夕临摹，几至废寝忘食。丁未春，重眺鹤楼，酒酣有所会，索笔纵书，成一笔“鹅”字，笔力道劲，气势磅礴，实为碑林珍品。十年动乱，“鹅”字碑被碎十余块，弃置乱石荒草中。黄鹤楼重建，积极组织力量，精工修整。因破损严重，难复旧观，乃用原碑拓片，复聚一块，陈列鹅池，以存风貌；使碑林瑰宝，传之永久。

乙丑仲春曾昭文撰并书

“GOOSE” (1)

Written by Men Zhenguo

GOOSE

Notes:

(1) There's another tablet in duplicate by the Goose Pond with an expository copied by Zeng Zhaowen, a contemporary calligrapher, as following:

The Goose tablet in Yellow Crane Tower was copied by Men Zhenguo of Liaoning Province.

As he liked Wang's handwriting so much, he himself made a huge brush pen to copy it everyday, morning and evening, almost forgot his meals. Once in spring, in the year Dingwei, he made another visit to Yellow Crane Tower. Then, heated by wine, he nodded and inspired by comprehension, asked for a brush pen and gave a free rein to his arm, having the big character “GOOSE” written in one stroke. The stroke was so bold and forceful that it became a tablet treasure when it was engraved on stone. However, that tablet was broken to more than 10 pieces and was thrown among weeds with other broken stones during the Cultural Revolution.

Later when Yellow Crane Tower was under reconstruction, no matter how much efforts had been made to repair, the pieces were damaged so seriously that to resume its former look became impossible. Therefore, rubbings were made from the original character and had it displayed by the Goose Pond so as to make such a precious treasure of tablets to be kept forever.



■ 登鹤楼四绝⁽¹⁾

[原文]

十年浪迹走南州，今我天涯又上楼⁽²⁾。醉遣白云召黄鹤，题名崔颢各千秋⁽³⁾。

豁然心迹水云乡，梦引江流浣胃肠⁽⁴⁾。际地馈天考物态，一齐分付与皮囊⁽⁵⁾。

云鹤凭人聒不休，空中云鹤替人愁⁽⁶⁾。机关用尽随尘网，吊古悲今剩此楼⁽⁷⁾。

晴川芳草愁无□，玉笛□□□尽肤。附会愈多真意少，不贪名利□□□⁽⁸⁾。

道光七年□□□□登黄鹤楼作□□黎章赞书⁽⁹⁾

[注释]

(1) 四绝：四首绝句。

(2) “十年”二句：十年来一直在南方各地漫游，今日我天涯作客又登上此楼。浪迹：到处漫游，行踪无定。南州：泛指南方之地。《楚辞·远游》：“嘉南州之炎德兮，丽桂树之冬荣。”

(3) “醉遣”二句：醉中调遣白云，召唤黄鹤；题诗留名，与崔颢各有千秋。

(4) “豁然”二句：来到水云乡，心胸豁然开朗；梦中汲引江流，浣洗我的胃肠。水云乡：此处指临江多湖的武昌。浣：冲洗。

(5) “际地”二句：际地馈天，考索物态，一齐都交付给我的肉身吧。际地：接地。馈天：敬奉上天。考物态：推求事物的状态。分付：交付。皮囊：指人的肉体。《西游记》第二十三回：“胜似在家贪血食，老来坠落臭皮囊。”

(6) “云鹤”二句：千百年来人们一直“白云”“黄鹤”地说个不休，空中的云、鹤却在替人发愁。聒：聒噪。

(7) “机关”二句：机关用尽，都随着尘网破灭；只剩下这座让人吊古悲今的黄鹤楼。

(8) 此首残缺。

(9) 道光七年：农历丁亥（1827）年。黎章赞：生平未详。

FOUR “JUEJU” ON ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER⁽¹⁾

Having wandered around the southern areas for ten years,
Now as a guest from the edge of the earth come to visit the Tower again.

Drunken, I ask the white cloud to send for the Yellow Crane
What inscribed by me, will have its own merit, with what's by Cui.

Enlightened in front of a vista of water and clouds,
My stomach and intestines are cleansed by them led by my dream.
So as to investigate the phenomenon of the world,
And throw them all into this smelly skin bag of mine.

The Cloud and the Crane have been talked about without end,
Both of them, high up above, can but worry for men.
Tricky enough, still can only follow the net of common lot.
Mourning for the ancient and grieving for the present.

“Sunny brook, sweet grass” also worry for having none to apply.

Jade flute, plum petals are chilly in and out of our skins.

The more hanging on others, the less truth of things,

Only the stupid does not run after profit or positions.

“On Ascending Yellow Crane Tower” by an obscure poet in the 7th year of Daoguang⁽²⁾

Copied by Li Zhangzan⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) Jueju, the shortest style of old Chinese classical poems with 4 lines of 5 or 7 characters. Four Jueju means 4 poems.

(2) The 7th year of Emperor Daoguang is 1827.

(3) Li Zhangzan, still to be investigated. The tablet is decayed, only by guessing that the translator has made up the translated stanzas.



月夜置酒黄鹤楼作

刘维桢撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

月夜置酒黄鹤楼作

置酒邀明月，江边黄鹤楼⁽²⁾。仰视白云飞，心□一片浮⁽³⁾。俯
视长江水，茫茫万古流⁽⁴⁾。白云让明月，散入芳草洲⁽⁵⁾。明月照江
水，宕漾如金毳⁽⁶⁾。宇宙无尘染，清光射双眸⁽⁷⁾。嫦娥劝我饮，一
瓯复一瓯⁽⁸⁾。饮罢携我手，引入广寒游⁽⁹⁾。天风吹我面，湛露盈我
头⁽¹⁰⁾。《霓裳》唱一曲，浑忘人世忧⁽¹¹⁾。安得换凡骨，长年卧斗
牛⁽¹²⁾。

[注释]

(1) 刘维桢：字干臣，湖北黄冈人，生平未详，约生活在清咸同年间。由所作《过黄鹤楼，丙寅春作》中“兵戈犹未息，曷敢久停骖”之句看来，可能当时在军界任职。

(2) “置酒”二句：在江边的黄鹤楼，我备下美酒，邀来明月。

(3) “仰视”二句：仰视白云飞过，心中也留下了一片浮云。“心”下脱一字。

(4) “俯视”二句：俯视楼下的长江水，茫茫无际，自古以来都在不绝地奔流。

(5) “白云”二句：白云给明月让路，散入芳草萋萋的鹦鹉洲。

(6) “明月”二句：明月映照在江水里，荡漾如一颗金球。宕漾：荡漾。毳：同“球”。

(7) “宇宙”二句：宇宙没有被灰尘污染，清澈的月光直射我的双眼。

(8) “嫦娥”二句：嫦娥向我劝酒，饮了一杯又一杯。嫦娥：神话中的后羿之妻，偷吃不死之药后奔往月宫。瓯：杯。

(9) “饮罢”二句：饮罢酒后，嫦娥拉着我的手，引入广寒宫中畅游。广寒：月宫又称广寒宫。典出《龙城录·明皇梦游广寒宫》：“顷见一大宫府，榜曰：广寒清虚之府。”

(10) “天风”二句：天上的风吹拂着我的面颊，浓浓的露水沾满我的头颅。湛露：很厚的露。典出《诗·小雅·湛露》：“湛湛露斯，匪阳不晞。”

(11) “《霓裳》”二句：唱上一曲《霓裳》，完全忘了人世的忧愁。《霓裳》：《霓裳羽衣曲》的简称，唐代宫廷乐舞。

(12) “安得”二句：哪能换掉这身凡骨，长期睡卧在星宿身边。安得：哪得，哪能。长年：整年，长期。斗牛：二十八宿中的斗宿和牛宿。宿：星宿。

DRINKING IN YELLOW CRANE TOWER UNDER THE MOON

Written and copied by Liu Weizhen ⁽¹⁾

With wine prepared to invite the bright moon,
In Yellow Crane Tower, by the shore,
I look up at the flying clouds, a piece of it comes into my heart.
I look down at the Yangtze, a vast expanse of water flowing on forever.
The white cloud gives way to the bright moon,
Having it dispersed into the sweet grassy islet.
The moon shines on waters, making itself a golden ball dancing ballet.
There's no dust to pollute the universe,
How crystal-like is its light before my eyes!
Lady-moon urges me to drink, a goblet after a goblet.
Then taking my hand, she led me to see her palaces.
My face is fondled by the heavenly winds,
My head gets wetish by the heavy dew.
Chanting the song of “Rainbow-Skirt, Feather-sleeves” ,

All the worldly worries are wholly through.
How could one have his mortal bones changed all over,
So as to stay beside the stars forever and ever?

Written while Drinking in Yellow Crane Tower under the Moon

Notes:

(1) Liu Weizhen, also Ganchen, born in Huanggang, Hubei Province in Qing Dynasty. It's supposed that he might have worked as an army officer.



■ 过黄鹤楼，丙寅春作⁽¹⁾

刘维桢撰、书⁽²⁾

〔原文〕

过黄鹤楼，丙寅春作（附录）

不改江山色，苍茫绕四围⁽³⁾。白云终古在，黄鹤几时归⁽⁴⁾？楼趾余芳草，城头带落晖⁽⁵⁾。兵戈犹未息，曷敢久停骖⁽⁶⁾。

〔注释〕

（1）丙寅：1866年（清同治五年）。

（2）刘维桢：见《月夜置酒黄鹤楼作》诗注。

（3）“不改”二句：江山的颜色没有改变，黄鹤楼四围，仍然一派苍茫。苍茫：旷远迷茫貌。

（4）“白云”二句：白云永远都存在，黄鹤几时才能归来？终古：久远，永远。

（5）“楼趾”二句：楼脚下还长着芳草，城头上有落日的余晖。

（6）“兵戈”二句：战争尚未停息，我怎敢长久地在此驻马停留。兵戈：指清兵与太平天国余部、捻军等农民起义军之间的战争。曷敢：何敢。骖：古时一车驾四马，走在边上的两匹马称骖马；此处泛指马。

PASSING YELLOW CRANE TOWER

IN SPRING BINYIN ⁽¹⁾

Written and copied by Liu Weizhen ⁽²⁾

Passing Yellow Crane Tower in spring Binyin (Copied as the following)

The landscape is the same without changing its fairness.

All around is a vast expanse of haze.

The white cloud has been here for thousands of years.

When will the yellow crane be back?

By the old site the fragrant grass is still luxuriant,

Above the city walls shines the sunset glow.

Only the fighting hasn't been ceased yet, ⁽³⁾

How can one stop his horses here for long?

Notes:

(1) Binyin, 1866, the 5th year of Emperor Tongzhi.

(2) Liu Weizhen, the same poet as the last one on the previous page.

(3) The war with the Taiping army was still going on.



■ 题黄鹤楼，丁卯秋作⁽¹⁾

刘维桢撰、书⁽²⁾

[原文]

题黄鹤楼，丁卯秋作（附录）

巍巍黄鹤古时楼，五百年前此地游⁽³⁾。阁笔亭迎霄汉月，长江水接洞庭秋⁽⁴⁾。羌多流寓东西客，无数风帆上下舟⁽⁵⁾。听得一声吹玉笛，何人不动故乡愁⁽⁶⁾。

黄冈刘维桢于臣甫稿⁽⁷⁾

[注释]

（1）丁卯：1867年（清同治六年）。

（2）刘维桢：见《月夜置酒黄鹤楼作》诗注。

（3）“巍巍”二句：巍峨的黄鹤楼啊历史悠久，五百年前我曾到此一游。五百年前：形容时隔久远。此句以浪漫的手法谓自己的前身曾来此地游览。

（4）“阁笔”二句：搁笔亭迎来高悬霄汉的明月，长江水连接着洞庭湖的金秋。阁笔亭：清康熙四十八（1709）年，戏曲家孔尚任依据崔颢题诗、李白搁笔的著名典故，将黄鹤楼附近的一座小亭命名为搁笔亭。阁：通“搁”。霄汉：高空。霄：云霄；汉：天河。洞庭：洞庭湖。

（5）“羌多”二句：这里居住着很多来自各地（东边和西边）的客人；无数风帆或往上游或往下游。羌：作语助，用在句首，无义。流寓：在异乡日久而定居下来。

（6）“听得”二句：听到一声玉笛吹来，谁能不引发思乡的忧愁。玉笛：典出李白《与史郎中钦听黄鹤楼上吹笛》：“黄鹤楼中吹玉笛，江城五月落梅花。”

（7）甫稿：刚完稿。

INSCRIBED TO YELLOW CRANE TOWER IN AUTUMN DINGMAO

Written and copied by Liu Weizhen ⁽¹⁾

Incribing to Yellow Crane Tower autumn Dingmao (Copied as an
appendex)

Lofty and magnificent is Yellow Crane Tower in olden days,
That's where I had visited 500 years ago.

The Gebi Pavilion hails in the moon from the Milky-way, ⁽²⁾

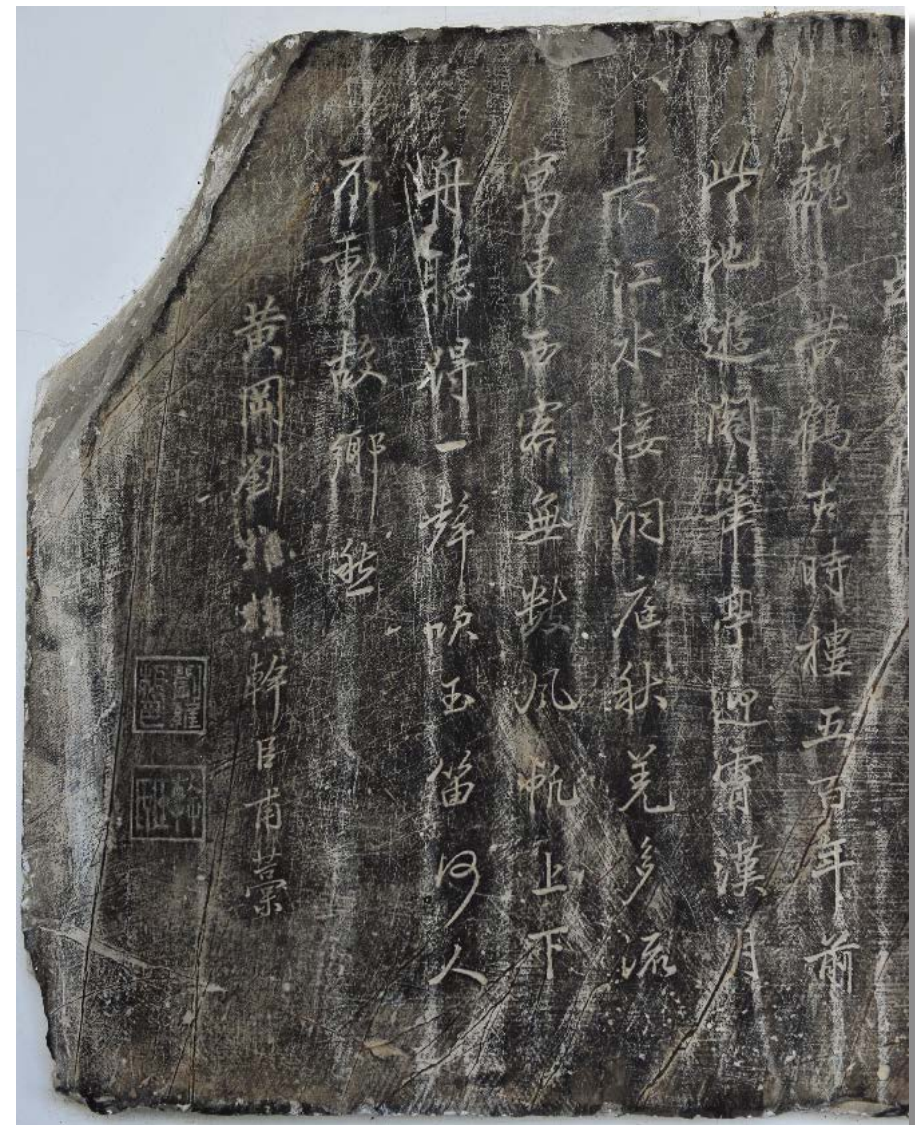
The water of the Yangtze links with that of Dongting lake,
From east west many guests come over to stay.

Sails pass up and down the River doused and hoisted for all,
And with a melody of Jade flutes applauds to the echo,
Who could refrain from longing for his old folks.

Notes:

(1) Liu Weizhen, the same poet as the last one on the previous page.

(2) Gebi pavilion, in Chinese “Bi” means pen, so it means “putting a pen
aside.”



■ 登黄鹤楼有感调寄满江红⁽¹⁾

岳飞撰、书

[原文]

遥望中原，荒烟外，许多城郭。想当年，花遮柳护，凤楼龙阁。
万寿山前珠翠绕，蓬壶殿里笙歌作。到而今，铁骑满郊畿，风尘恶。
兵安在，膏锋锷；民安在，填沟壑。叹江山如故，千村寥落。何日请
缨提锐旅，一鞭直渡清河洛。却归来，再续汉阳游，骑黄鹤。

《登黄鹤楼有感调寄满江红》 飞

[注释]

(1) 此词据传为岳飞手迹，其内文与武中奇所书相同。

TO THE TUNE OF THE RIVERF ALL RED: MEDITATION ON ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER⁽¹⁾

Written and copied by Yue Fei

Looking afar to the central plains beyond the wild smoke,
So many cities and walls are there.
Thinking of those days, Phoenix Buildings and Dragon Pavilions,
Were all hidden among flowers and defended by willows.
Pearls and emeralds coiled round the Longevity Hills.
Songs and music resounded in the Penghu palaces.
And now, armed horses are everywhere in and out of cities.
Corrupt are the winds and dusts.

Where are the soldiers? Greased the swords!
Where are the peoples? Filled up the gullies!
Only the Rivers and Hills are the same as old days.

While deserted are the thousands of villages!
When is it for us to offer service in the army?
To marshal all the strong forces,
Flourishing whips to storm the front,
To cleance the Rivers Huang, the Lo?
Then, returning in triumph, to resume our visits again,
In Hangyang, on the back of Yellow Crane.

“To the tune of” The River All Red: Maditation on Yellow Crane Tower
by Yue Fei

Notes:

(1) It’s said that the characters engraved here are the original hand-writing of General Yue. The verse is the same with what’s copied by Wu Zhongqi.



登黄鹤楼

[原文]

如此江山如此心，一楼雄视古犹今⁽¹⁾。神仙踪迹云中鹤，豪杰功名爨下琴⁽²⁾。事已成陈多感慨，人偏有恨是登临⁽³⁾。烟波满地垂纶手，让我凭栏酌与斟⁽⁴⁾。

道光七年丁亥五月登黄鹤楼作 章赞⁽⁵⁾

[注释]

(1) “如此”二句：登楼后雄视如此江山，自己的心情正与古人相同。

(2) “神仙”二句：神仙踪迹与出没云中的黄鹤相连；豪杰功名如同灶下被焚之琴。神仙：见崔颢《黄鹤楼》诗注。爨下琴：在灶下充作薪柴的琴。韩愈《题木居士》：“遇赏还同爨下余。”苏轼《次韵朱光庭喜雨》：“无薪欲爨琴。”爨：灶。

(3) “事已”二句：感慨世事变幻，一切都已成为过去；偏偏登临之际仍会产生憾恨之情。

(4) “烟波”二句：烟波浩淼的江上有人在那里垂钓，这画面可以让我凭栏斟酌观赏。垂纶：垂钓。纶：钓丝。

(5) 章赞：黎章赞，见《登黄鹤楼四绝》诗注。

ASCENDING YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Such a wonderful landscape, such a heart of mine,⁽¹⁾

A Tower so pompous as it was before and still is!

The Immortal's traces are like the heavenly Crane,

The records of heroes are like firewood burnt under cooking pan!

What had passed away used to make one depressed.

Those turned to dusts make one sigh the more during ascending.

Still, many a fisherman's there fishing over the misty waves,

Urging me to enjoy the scenery, to drink against the railings.

Ascending Yellow Crane Tower in May, Tanghai, the 7th year of Daoguang.

Zhangzan⁽²⁾

Notes:

(1) Such a heart means feeling the same as those in the past.

(2) Zhangzan, surname of Li Zhangzan. Please refer to the note to “4 Juejue on Ascending Yellow Crane Tower”.



■ 兰花图题诗

〔原文〕

牡丹香国自称王，彼擅繁华此自香⁽¹⁾。不买（花颜）媚时
（俗），独将高格写沅湘⁽²⁾。

拟青藤老人本于黄鹤山□钱塘诸可权⁽³⁾

〔注释〕

（1）“牡丹”二句：兰花不与牡丹在繁华世界称王争胜，而别具一种幽香。

（2）“不买”二句：自己不趋时媚俗，而独将沅湘兰花的高尚品格描绘出来。

按：因碑文不清，“花”、“颜”、“俗”三字系注者所补。沅湘：沅水、湘水。

（3）拟：摹拟。青藤老人：明代画家徐渭，字文长，号青藤道士。本：画本。
钱塘诸可权：见“燕入”碑注。

POEM INSCRIBED ON THE ORCHID PAINTING

Peonies call themselves “Queen of flowers” ,
They’re for prosperity, yet, this, for fragrance,
Not displaying fair faces to please popular iaste,
But are of a higher style like crystal Rivers Yuan and Xiang ⁽¹⁾

Imitating the Copy of Old Man Qingteng on the Huanggu Hill ⁽²⁾
Zhu Kequan of Qiantang ⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) The two rivers in Hunan Province, in the upper reaches of the Yangtze.

(2) Old Man Qingteng, a painter of Ming Dynasty, named Xu Wei, nickname Wenchang.

(3) Zhu Kequan, referred to the note to “Swallows Skim in” .



“奉橘”⁽¹⁾

[原文]

“奉橘三百枚；霜未降，未可多得。”⁽²⁾……

右军草圣，去今太远，其书意□□□者已全失；欲睹庐山真面，
乌可得哉！……

光绪己亥冬 诸可权⁽³⁾

[注释]

(1) 奉橘：《奉橘帖》系古人临摹的王羲之行书法帖。帖为三段，分别有“平安”、“何如”、“奉橘”等词，故又称《平安帖》或《奉橘三帖》。

(2) 此12字临自《奉橘三帖》的第三段。后文因未全部辨清，故暂予省略。

(3) 跋文不清，暂予省略。光绪己亥冬、诸可权：见“燕入”碑注。

A TRIBUTE OF ORANGES⁽¹⁾

300 oranges to you as a tribute. There's no frost yet, so it's hard to get
more……

Wang Xizhi's "Saint of Grass Calligraphy" of China, lived too remote
before us.

What he wrote is lost, how could one feast his eyes on his original talent!

By Zhu Kequan, winter of Jihai, of Guangxu.⁽²⁾

Notes:

(1) Wang Xizhi's calligraphy was always copied by others in old times. There has
been three copy-books full with his handwritings, some "For Safety," "For Greetings,"
"For Presenting Oranges", like this one. The characters after the sentences above do not all
belong to the original, so was omitted.

(2) Zhu Kequan, refer to the notes to "Swallows Skim in".



■ 开通蛇山治路记

〔原文〕

开通蛇山治路记 阳湖史谦书⁽¹⁾

光绪三十年二月⁽²⁾，湖北巡抚端方到官之二年⁽³⁾，国界大丰，政通民悦。会城有蛇山，横跨城中。南则阡陌殷溢，百货所集⁽⁴⁾；北则民居千家，鳞次栉比⁽⁵⁾。旧有山道，磴石迴嶂，途路险仄，涉者惴慄，车马勿前⁽⁶⁾。于是发护军营兵三千人，凿石通路⁽⁷⁾。自南至北，畚耜相属，减高为卑，去危就安⁽⁸⁾。共作工二十四日，桷致土石，坚固广大；狭径磐岩，尽成坦途⁽⁹⁾。治路一百七十丈。其年四月工竣。登降不劳，康衢通达，四方悦拥，行人欢悖⁽¹⁰⁾。董其役者总兵张彪⁽¹¹⁾。代理武昌府知府黄以霖刻石记焉。

〔注释〕

(1) 阳湖：旧县名，1912年并入江苏武进县。史谦：生平未详。

(2) 光绪三十年：农历甲辰（1904）年。

(3) 端方（1861—1911）：满洲正白旗人，托忒克氏，字午桥，曾任湖北巡抚，署湖广总督。

(4) 阊阖：指市区。阊，市区的墙；阖，市区的门。殷溢：众多，充满。全句谓各种商品货物堆满城南。

(5) 鳞次栉比：像鱼鳞和梳齿那样密密地排列着。栉：梳篦的总称。

(6) 磴：石头台阶。迴崢：远而高峻。险仄：危险狭窄。惴慄：恐惧发抖。

(7) 护军营：清代京师禁卫军之一，此处指武昌守军。

(8) 畚：畚箕。畚：铁锹。

(9) 桺：木笼。狭径：犹狭径。磐岩：巨石构成的山崖。

(10) 不劳：不费力气。康衢：平坦的道路。悦拥：高兴地拥护。欢涌：欢喜。

(11) “董其役”句：监督管理这一工程的是总兵张彪。总兵：官名，掌理一镇军务的武官，又称总镇，俗称镇台。

BREAKING OPEN A PASSAGEWAY THROUGH THE SNAKE HILL

In February in the 30th year of Emperor Guangxu, ⁽¹⁾ the 2nd year, when governor Duanfang of Hubei Province, ⁽²⁾ assumed office, state boundary was much enlarged, the government well administrated, the people were all delighted. As there was the Snake Hill right across the middle of the city, to the south were stores, shops piled with all kinds of goods. To the north were a continuous row of inhabitants' houses. The old rocky lanes zigzagged up to the other side were narrow and dangerous. Passengers were scared to climb up and down, while all the vehicles or horses were unable to get through.

Therefore, Duanfang sent 3000 soldiers from his defending camps, to smash the rocks to make the way. Dustpans and spades were crowded from north to south. The steep became lower and smooth, what's dangerous turned safe. It took 24 days to change the narrow rocky lane to a 1700 feet long smooth road. The work was completed in April. All the passengers were happy and gay. Commander Zhang Biao was the chief director then. Deputy prefect Huang Yilin had the tablet engraved to commemorate the occasion.

A record of breaking open a passage way through the Snake Hill

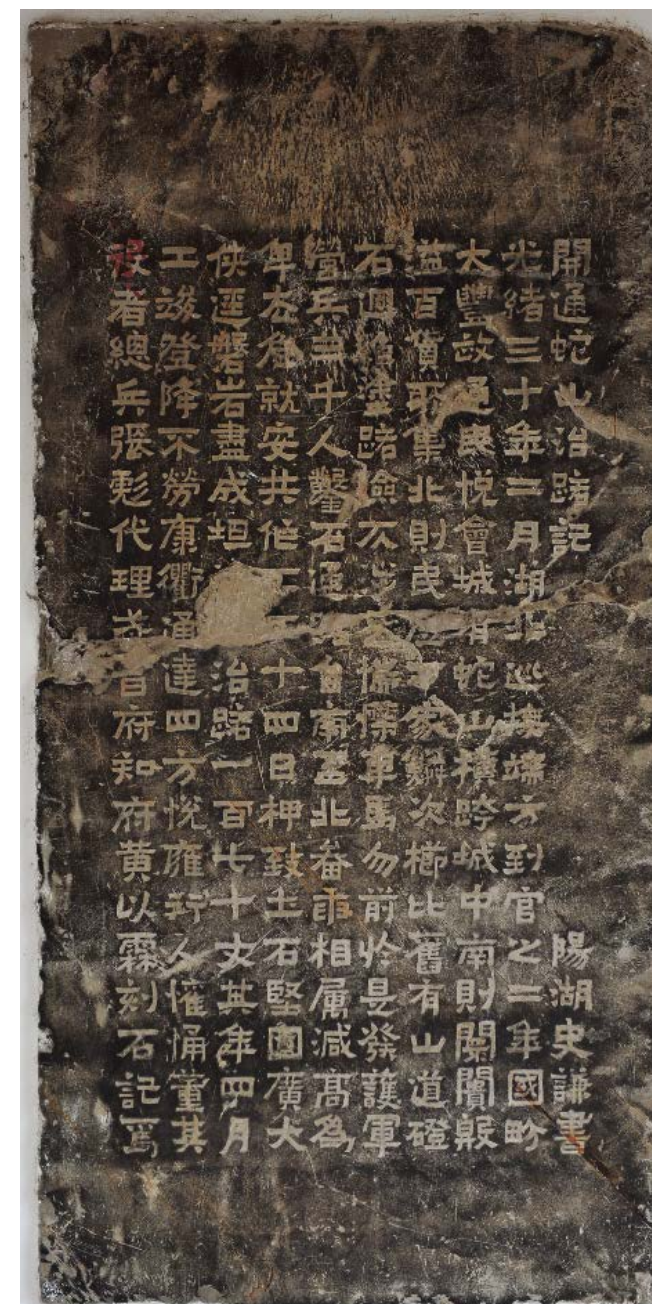
Copied by Shi Qian of Yanghu⁽³⁾

Notes:

(1) The 30th year of Guangxu is 1904.

(2) Duan Fang (1861—1911), a Manchurian, of the proper white flag, nickname Wuqiao, former Hubei Province and Governor General of Hubei and Hunan Provinces.

(3) Yanghu, an old name of a xian (county) now belongs to Wujin, Jiangsu Province. Shi Qian, some local calligrapher then in Hubei.



■ 富贵寿考⁽¹⁾

[原文]

富贵寿考

丙寅首夏⁽²⁾

官文⁽³⁾

[注释]

(1) 寿考：高寿。

(2) 丙寅首夏：农历丙寅（1866）年四月。首夏：夏季之始，即农历四月。

(3) 官文（1798—1871）：满洲正白旗人，王佳氏，字秀峰，曾任湖广总督。

WEALTH, HONOR, LONGEVITY⁽¹⁾

WEALTH, HONOR, LONG LONGEVITY

Guan Wen, the beginning of summer, Bingyin

Notes:

(1) Guan Wen (1798—1871), a Manchuria of the proper white flag, surname Wangjia, nickname xiufeng, former governor general of Hubei and Hunan Provinces.



■ “壮 观”

[原文]

壮观

此碣……⁽¹⁾

[注释]

(1) 跋文不清。

“GRANDIOSE”

Grandiose

This tablet is so⁽¹⁾

Note:

(1) The postscript was rubbed out.



“清 如”

[原文]

戊辰重修⁽¹⁾

清平如意

清如

沔阳陆光煜⁽²⁾

[注释]

(1) 戊辰：农历戊辰（1868）年。

(2) 沔阳：湖北沔阳县。陆光煜：生平未详。

PEACEFUL AS EVERYONE WISHES

Rebuilt in the year of wuchen⁽¹⁾

Peaceful and in good order as everyone wishes

Peaceful as everyone wishes

Lu Guangyu of Mianyi⁽²⁾

Notes:

(1) Wuchen, 1868 by the Chinese lunar calendar.

(2) Lu Guangyu, unknown. Mianyi means Mianyang in Hubei Province.



■ 黄鹤楼

纯阳道人撰、书⁽¹⁾

[原文]

黄鹤楼

黄鹤楼前吹笛时，白苹红蓼满江湄⁽²⁾。衷情欲诉无人会，只有清风明月知⁽³⁾。

纯阳道人题

[注释]

(1) 纯阳道人：吕洞宾（798—？），俗传八仙之一，号纯阳子。此诗见于《全唐诗》卷八五八，题为《题黄鹤楼石照》。

(2) “黄鹤”二句：黄鹤楼前吹笛的时候，白苹红蓼开满在江滨。江湄：江岸边。

(3) “衷情”二句：想诉衷情而无人领会，只有清风明月知道我心。无人会：《全唐诗》作“谁人会”。只有：《全唐诗》作“惟有”。

YELLOW CRANE TOWER

Written and copied by Taoist Chunyang⁽¹⁾

Yellow Crane Tower

Blowing a flute in front of Yellow Crane Tower

White duckweeds and red flowers are in bloom by the River.

Nobody comprehends how much I'd like to pour my heart out,⁽²⁾

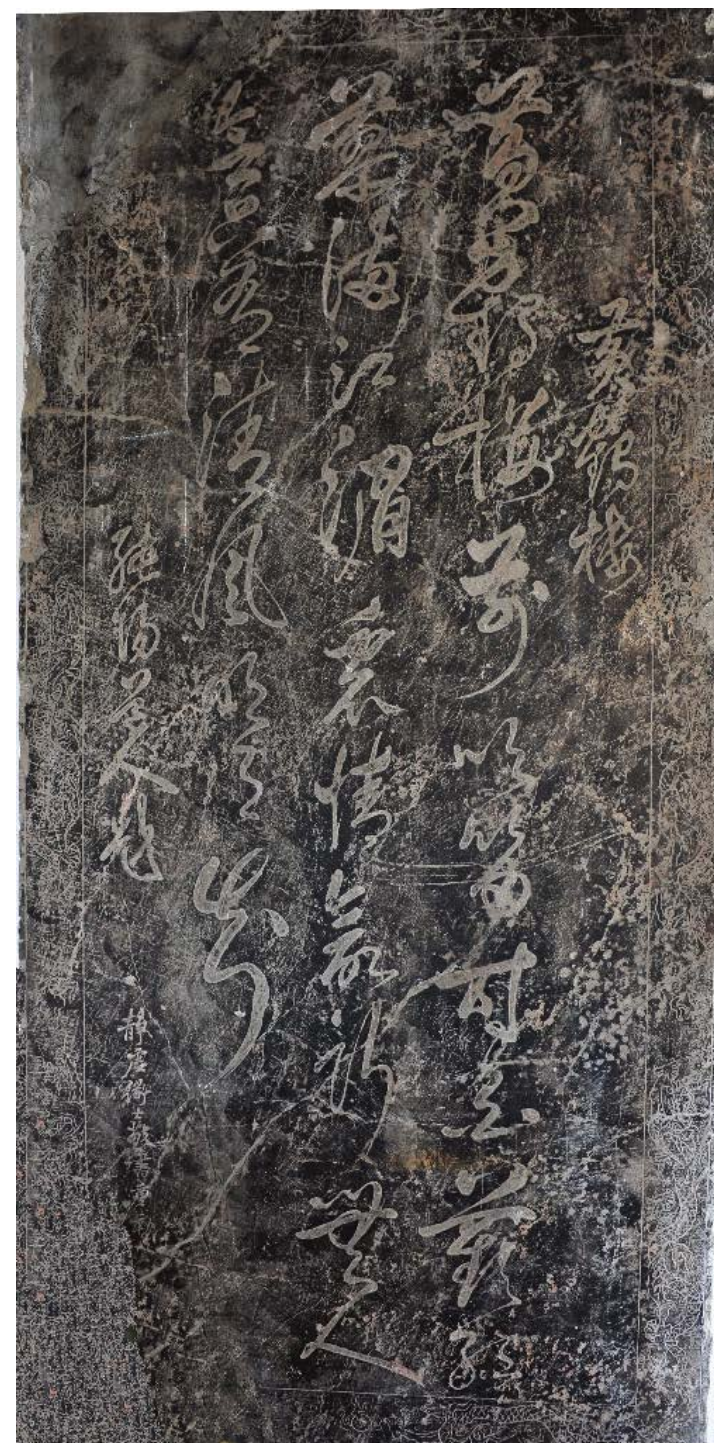
Only the moon so bright, or the breeze so soft.

Inscribed by Taoist Chunyang

Notes:

(1) Taoist Chunyang, Lü Dongbin (708—?), one of the 8 Immortals from legends, nickname Chunyangzi. This poem was first found in the Anthology of All the Poems in Tang Dynasty, Vol. 858, with a topic as “Inscription to the Stone Mirror in Yellow Crane Tower.”

(2) In the Anthology of the Poems in Tang Dynasty, “Nobody Comprehends”, is written as “Who knows”.



自 跋

本书所注，包括了黄鹤楼四座碑廊和毛泽东词碑亭的所有作品。

这些作品并不都是诗，还有词、赋、记、对联、题词等各种体裁，但毕竟以诗为主（从广义上说，词和对联也是诗家族的成员），为简明计，即以《黄鹤楼碑廊诗注》作为书名。

作品的排列，悉按碑廊原有顺序，从右到左，一一对应。为使读者欣赏书法的原貌，书中图片，均据手书真迹拍摄；惟古碑廊手迹无存，只能依从碑刻。

释文部分凡属诗词，均先分句解释一遍，再注释字词，并注明典故出处。对于作者，注释以生卒年、朝代、字号、籍贯、主要作品为序。对于书者，因受资料限制，一般只注生卒年、省籍及与书法相关的职务；所依据的则是工具书、网上信息和黄鹤楼的有关文档。

2012年9月

POSTSCRIPT

All the notes are provided for the works in the four galleries and for the two pieces of Ci (a kind of poetry) by Mao Zedong in Yellow Crane Tower.

Besides poetry, there are other genres such as Ci, Fu, Travel Note, Prose, Couplet, and Inscriptions by men of letters. Generally speaking, Ci and Couplet belong to the poetic family. Hence, the title for my compilation:

Bilingual Annotations to The Poems in The Tablets Galleries in Yellow Crane Tower.

The order of the works listed is arranged according to the order of the tablets located from right to left in the Yellow Crane Tower. In order for the readers to appreciate the original style of the works, all the pictures are taken from the original tablets. If the old tablets were destroyed, they would be replaced by new inscriptions. For those poetic works, the compiler would explain sentence by sentence, leaving some space for annotating specific words and for explaining the allusions or quotations. For the writers' background, the compiler has provided information concerning his birth and death dates, dynasties in which he belonged, his self-styled names, ancestral origin and his



chief works in such a sequence.

All the Chinese characters, the names of the poets, their works and the names of the cities, provinces are phoneticized according to the dictionary of phonetic transcriptions of Chinese characters. As for those handwriting copiers, I only gave his life span, his provincial origin and his artistic affiliation. All the information have been collected from relevant dictionaries, the website and the documents stored in Yellow Crane Tower.

Some calligraphers made mistakes when they chose the wrong original version, which have been rectified by the compiler. Due to his limitation in the scope of knowledge, errors still exist. I shall appreciate it very much if readers can point them out and your suggestions and criticisms are more than welcome.