### 史物叢刊 2

# 六朝時代新興美術之研究

A Study of Emergent Arts in the Six Dynasties

#### 黃永川 著





国立歷史博物館 NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY

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### 序

研究發展是任何一個企業體,亦是各種產業能否賡續經營、效益加速提昇,免於在高度競爭社會下遭淘汰的重要基本原動力。屬於文化產業之一的博物館事業,似可如是觀之。

國立歷史博物館創建迄今將屆四十年,在包邊彭、王字清、何浩天、陳榮淼及陳康順等歷任館長卓越領導,無私奉獻下,全體館員多能群策群力,積極從事各項法定館務職掌,並多方配合國家各階段制定之文化教育政策,舉其犖犖大者如推動國際文化雙向交流展覽、適時收購流失海外重要中華國寶、注重歷史文物研究及其教育推廣等皆是。就其績效言之,大致不負教育部當初排除萬難籌設本館之旨意暨廣大社會群眾之切望;惟時代丕變,當前社會多元化發展,本館館務之推展已逢轉型期,如何妥善因應邁向二十一世紀之需求,確係頗值省思亟待規劃付諸執行的課題。

猶記本人初接事國立歷史博物館,即揭示未來館務應朝國際化、現代化、資訊化、本土化及精緻化等目標,回歸本館史物研究、典藏、展覽暨其教育推廣之原宗旨。緣此,本館今後當以前輩既有的業績爲基礎,並更加強學術研究及人才培育。目前之作法除責成在職同仁各本其專業知識,分就

館藏各類文物撰述,定期提出研究成果外,今年度並將發行、出版歷史文物雙月刊、學報及史物叢刊等三種新刊物, 提供發表園地。

上項刊物之一的「史物叢刊」爲系列專著或論叢,在內容上以歷史、文物、藝術、民俗相關者爲主,務求學術性、歷史性及說明性兼具;撰作者除館內同仁外,亦廣納館外具 真才實學的學者專家。此刊物與本館前此與國立編譯館中華 叢書委員會合作編印之「歷史文物叢刊」性質類似,惟其收錄的範圍、撰稿人選及出版效率等當更具新貌。

學術是天下公器,立言不朽,歷久而常新。茲值「史物 叢刊」梓行在即,殷切期望能爲本館學術研究注入活力,並 得以達成歷史傳承、社會文化教育深度推廣的時代新使命。 爰綴述以上數事爲序並與全體同仁共勉。

國立歷史博物館 館長 黃光男

#### Preface

An organization's research and development ability determines whether or not it can survive in a highly competitive society. As a cultural organization, the museum entrepreneur may be view as such.

The National Museum of History was founded in 1955, and will celebrate its Fortieth anniversary this year. Thanks to the outstanding leadership and selfless devotions of each director--Mr. Pao Tsung-p'eng, Wang Yu-ching. Ho Hao-t'ien, Chen Kuei-miao, and Chen Kang-shuen, who encouraged all of their colleagues to do their best as a team, they not only enthusiastically engaged in institutionalizing the museum administration, hut also cooperated with the national policy on culture and education during each different period. This cooperation included strengthening international and cultural exchanges, collecting Overseas Chinese treasures, emphasizing research on historical artifacts and their development, as well as playing a role as an educational institute. The result demonstrates that the National Museum of History has fulfilled the expectations

of society and of the Ministry of Education which overcame all difficulties to establish the Museum. However, as the current trend towards emphasizing the diversity of local history and artifacts continue, our museum is transforming itself. Since our mission is to meet the needs of the 21st century, we must design an overall plan to meet this new development.

When I first became the Director of the National Museum of History, I declared that the future goals of the museum should become more international, modern, informational oriented and localized. On the other hand, the goal of the museum will continue to research, conserve, display, and educate the public about its collection. The museum, based on the firm foundation of its past, will strengthen academic research and cultivate talented people. Currently, the professionals and specialists in the museum must write treatises on artifacts and present their research findings. From now on, the museum will offer the curators and researchers the opportunity to publish their academic papers in museum publications such as His-

torical Artifacts Bimonthly Journal and Artifacts and History Series.

One of the periodicals mentioned above, the Artifacts and History Series consist of a series of collected papers. This series will encompass artistic history, artifacts, art and folk-lore. The essays in this series will address academic and historical aspects. We have invited not only the specialists of our museum, but also scholars to publish in this series. Its characteristics are as same as the Collected Papers on History and Art of China which was edited by the Chung Hwa Library Committee and National Institute for Compilation and Translation, but the Artifacts and History Series will cover a wide range of topics and with different authors.

Academics is a universal tool for achieving immortality through publishing writings that remaining everlastingly new. The Artifacts and History Series will be published soon, and I sincerely hope that our curators will conduct academic research in our museum with renewed energy. Therefore, the mission

of inheriting the tradition and educating the public will be accomplished. As these collected papers goes to press, it is my privilege to contribute these prefatory remarks to encourage my colleagues.

Kuang-Nan Huang Director National Museum of History

### 摘 要

六朝時代(公元二二〇一五八九年)上承兩漢餘緒,是一段政治紊亂,社會擾攘的時代,舊有的思想面臨崩潰的考驗,固有的道德觀也起了激烈的動搖,在此人心陷入極端懷疑與苦悶之中,宗教情緒最易產生,佛道教就在這種環境下滋長起來。此種思想空虚引發出的知慾渴求伴隨著中西文化交通的開發,使中國人的眼界大開,一躍而至蔥嶺以西,地中海以東,印度洋以北之廣袤區域,一反前代拘謹樸實,進而形成了磅礴雄偉之氣。

六朝的美術隨著政經之變革,一面保存固有傳統之「嚴整」,一面順受西風東漸之沖激,從而形成空前未有之新局:即不唯保有漢代樸厚渾成,更而形成時代特色,表現其疏朗的、清新的、俊逸的一面。

本文分六個章節分述其歷史與淵源,並詳述新藝術發展 之軌跡,最後分類介紹六朝時代新興美術的樣式與風格及其 在美術史上的地位。

本書初稿完成於民國五十九年,爲作者早期從事中古時 代中國美術研究的一個總結。

#### Abstract

#### A Study of Emergent Arts in the Six Dynasties

The Six Dynasties (220 – 589 A.D.), inheriting the Western Han and Eastern Han Dynasties, was a period in which the government administration was in chaos and the society in turmoil.

During this generation, traditional ideology confronted the difficulty of collapse, and the old moral values were shaken violently by the change. While the people sunk into an extremely skeptical and distressed period of emotion, a religious atmosphere was very easily generated. As a result, Buddhism and Taoism pervaded the entire environment. Because of this emptiness, the thirst for and pursuit of knowledge became unquenchable. Another influence was the exploration and discovery of the routes hetween East and West that also enlarged the visions of the Chinese to such new areas as : west of the Ridge of Asia, east of the Mediterranean Sea, and north of the Indian Ocean. Therefore, the austere quality of art which belonged to previous dynasties was now changed to a splendid and spectacular quality.

At this phase, the art of the Six Dynasties was cultivated by the revolution of the political economy; on one hand, it preserved the traditional strict discipline, and on the other, it was also invaded by the Western influence. Consequently, these two combinations formed a new stage; it not only owned the traits of the Han Dynasty, but also took shape of the new epoch — a representation of clear, refreshing, and graceful style.

In this collection, there are six chapters which describe the origin of Chinese art history as well as depict the trace and development of nouveau art in detail. Last hut not least, they introduce the style and taste of the new art during the Six Dynasties, as well as its position in art history.

This book was accomplished in 1970 as a result of the author's early research of Chinese medieval art,

### 前 言

西方人稱世界文明古國者五:一爲中華、二爲印度、三爲安息(或巴比倫)、四爲埃及、五爲墨西哥。「然彼四地者,其國亡,其文明與之俱亡。今試一遊其墟,但有摩訶末遺裔鐵騎蹂躪之跡,與高加索強族金粉歌舞之場耳。而我中華者,吃然獨立,繼繼繩繩,增長光大,以迄今日。」(註①)然而,提到中華文化,第一個浮現在西方人的腦海的,其爲「大唐文化」。

大唐文化,多莊嚴而令人肅然起敬的名詞啊!

大唐是一個光耀百代的黃金時代:憲章整飭,文武並舉,威之所至,四海昌平,實爲我漢族氣運最盛的時代。所以歷史上常以漢唐並稱,認其爲繼希臘文化、犍陀羅文化之後,所蔚成之五大世界性文化中的第三個文化—「大唐文化」(阿拉伯文化第四,意大利文藝復興第五)。至今外人尚稱中國人物爲唐人,唐街,唐草……。豈偶然哉!

然而,大唐文化之所以成其爲「世界性文化」,這個新境界的開拓,推其源頭,實有賴於六朝時代在學術思想與文藝美術上的努力和建樹。一羅馬不是一天造成的,偉大文化的成就,豈能空穴來風?我,熱愛大唐美術之能獨步千占。我,也急於明白,何以有此「猗歎盛哉」的大唐美術,此乃我撰寫「六朝時代新興美術之研究」一文的動機。何况,值

此時代,探討六朝美術卻又是最別具意義不過的了。

六朝時代,是一段殺伐鬥爭的時代:政治紊亂,社會擾攘,舊有的學術思想面臨崩潰的考驗,固有的道德觀念也起了激烈的動搖。在這種人心陷入極端的懷疑和苦悶之中,崇教的情緒最易產生,當時的佛道教就在這種環境下滋長起來的。六朝的政教佈施誠不足觀,但是,在文藝學術方面而言,因其思想空虛而引發出來的知慾渴求,竟伴隨著交通路線之開發,從此「中國人之眼界已非囊昔之僅限於五岳四瀆之間,一躍而透望至蔥嶺以西,地中海以東,印度洋以北之廣袤區域」(註②),一變前代之拘謹樸質,而具磅礡雄偉之氣。六朝的美術就這樣的,一面保存固有傳統的「嚴整」,一面順受西風東漸的沖激而有以促之。

誠然,「男女同姓,其生不蕃」,「兩柯相接,乃成異 卉」。這種中西美術文化的交通,在六朝時雖還稱不上「立 竿見影」,但不可否認的,已有些相當可觀的造就,足以與 大唐藝術相提並論而毫無遜色。一六朝美術之造就,不唯保 有漢代之樸厚渾成,兼蘊有唐代之磅礴絢麗,更有其時代特 色 - 疏朗的,清新的,俊逸的一面。這些在六朝的遺物中可 以若數家珍的一一指點出來。

他方面在當時北方,於拓跋族民族性尚未純化之前,所 表現的遠較南方純真、率直,有些甚至就是西方的一些抄襲 而已。然而,其對於佛教的獎掖卻爲中國本土藝人開放了一 道的靈感洪流。若從美術史的觀點上看,卻也因此有助於吾人研討美術新衍化的跡象:何者來自希臘,何者來自印度,何者來自沒斯,何者又是來自羅馬。各式之中再尋出何爲犍陀羅式,何爲笈多式,何爲中亞細亞式……。從中固然可以看出大唐美術的源遠流長,同時也可以窺知西方藝術的來龍去脈。無疑的,六朝時代之偉大,在於其能「匯萬流而劑之」,集世界美術之大成於一爐而冶之。縱然冶鍊仍需時日,然其成就已見於建築、雕塑、乃至繪畫。至於工藝美術受西方影響者尚少,本文乃併於雕塑節下述之,以示分量之輕重。

我撰寫本文之動機已如前述。要之,我所著重的,在於 美術勃興之背景,美術發展之跡象,該期美術之特質,乃至 當時努力後的成就與後來之影響。若乎畫家專史資料、畫跡 之述說則非必要,所以在對情形容許下盡力從略,欲從中顯 現當時美術發展之所以然者故也。因此,本文稱之爲「六朝 時代新興美術發展史之研究」也未嘗不可。

#### 註釋

註①:見梁任公「飲冰室全集」第二一七頁「中國學術思想變遷之大勢」 大東書局印行

註②:見劉伯驥「中西文化交通小史」第三頁 正中書局印行

### 六朝時代新興美術之研究

六朝自吳而後約歷三個半世紀(A.D.二二〇一五八九)。此間的中國正陷於不斷的內戰和紛擾之中,加以外患頻傳,政治失綱,社會頹廢,形成了一個群雄割據鳥煙瘴氣的混亂局面。在此情況下,人民痛厭現實的心理日見滋長,力求解脫的念頭於是乎生。故此時代,隨外力的內侵,遂成爲西域文化東漸而企圖填滿於這種「思想真空」的最好時機,一西方文化門路大開於,佛教大量湧入中土。人們消極的思想在精神力求忍藉的因素,佛教正合乎人民需要而一一攀附之。形成了所謂家家點燈的佛教社會-佛法就是人民的謹身符;寺廟就是人民的避難所。

稍後,且於漢時就已流洩中土的希臘及伊朗等文化之侵入(註①),更是與日俱增;中西文化公然混交了。當時的中國,整個民族就處於外來思想積極的的誘惑中而成一混雜的大局面。然而,在此遭遇下的中華民族卻能一面本著融恕的潛在精神泰然接受外來文化的沖激,一面承接兩漢餘緒,以啓唐宋繁榮。「所表現於文學者即爲文學的新造、表現於美術者其爲美術的新造」(註②),均是超乎時空的獨創。所以這時期在政治上、社會上雖是濱腐無足可取,但在藝術史上,則爲中國文化最光榮的時代——產生了一種隱健而充滿血色、多彩多姿、極其突出的新美術風格,在中國,甚至美術上均佔有其重的一席的。

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