國立歷史博物館 建館四十週年紀念文集





图立歷史等物館 NATIONAL MUSSUM DE MISTORY

國立歷史博物館 建館四十週年紀念文集

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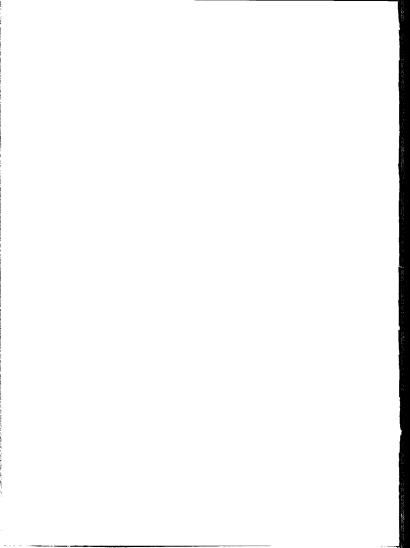
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图立歷史博物館 NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY



序

在政府推動文化建設的政策引導下,近年來國內博物館事業有相當顯著的發展。不僅私人博物館的出現非常蓬勃,公立博物館也正有計畫的增設,包括已完成的國立自然科學博物館,正建館中的國立科學工藝博物館、國立海洋生物博物館及國立史前文化博物館,這些新博物館的完成,相信將為台灣地區的藝文環境帶來多姿多买的新風貌。當然,也將充貫國人的精神生活內涵,同時發揮社會教育與觀光体間的功能。

在原已存在的博物館中,國立歷史博館一向受到社會大眾的肯定,雖然有展覽空間與員額編制的限制,歷史博物館在過去四十年中每年仍然舉辦多項享譽國內外的大型展覽,在國際博物館界也漸樹立了令人刮目的地位,與世界很多著名博物館(例如大英博物館)建立了合作的關係。該館館藏約有五萬件。在青銅器、勝三彩、古代陶瓷等頗蔚然可觀。國立歷史博物館有擴充的計畫,但在目前已漸具規模,在國內藝文教育活動上扮演很關鍵性的角色。這些年來該館館務能有如此進步與鑄效,應歸功於歷任館長與館內同仁的勸奮、創意與同心協力,故能推陳出新,經常舉辦清新可喜的展覽活動。最近黃館長光男到任後,更重視博物館的學術研究與出版工作,粉豐國立歷史博物館的館合擴充能早日實現,配合該館組織條例的修正。在不久的將來能更上一層樓,更具規模、鴻圖大展。成值建館四十週年前夕,略報數號,以申徵忙。

郭為藩 謹識 民國八十四年十二月



序

唐吳就「貞觀政要」說:「以銅為鏡,可以正衣冠;以古為鏡,可以知輿 皆」:禮記也說:「治世之音安以樂,聲音之道,與政通矣」,由此可知熟知歷 史、辨明歷史,對民族觸家乃至個人之修結有多麽的重要。

週立歷史博物館基於職掌及責任,多年來曾陸續舉辦了許多饒富歷史意義的展 出。個人認為此次配合館慶所推出的「歷史买光」五項展覽除廣續往年展出所具備 的歷史意義外,尤且時代意義。

從「歷史采光」的展出內容不難看到他是立義於季總統所說「經營大台灣,建 立新中原」以及「立足台灣、心懷大陸,放眼國際」的宏觀,內容包括①台灣百年 攝影展②台灣早期書畫展③連推堂紀念文物展④館慶田十週年史料展⑤館藏台灣早 期民間服飾展。這些展覽的性質有閱重文獻史料的,也有原始文物美術品。要之, 都是中華民族先聖先賢,雞路藍縷的結局,且大都是第一手資料,見之令人頓興思 古之齒情,同時也激發稅輩等每個強的決心。今年適逢台灣光復五十週年,也是整 數傳納館建館四十週年,從歷史的史實與社會發展中考察,來回想先人努力的軌 跡,都具有糖樣的時代愈壽。本人有幸恭择其盛,藉機略遂所感,尚折名界惠正。

> 鄭淑敏 謹識 中華民國八十四年十二月四日



博物館志業,曰典藏、曰研究、曰展覽、曰推廣教育……一言以蔽之,歷史文 化建設之樞環也。百餘年來,值中國互古未有之變局,西潮掩至,社會改觀,於是 在在有不免失調之越。是以歷史文化建設,個人關注日深,而其正鵠,又以培養國 民民族歷史文化意識為關先。歷史文物者,有形之歷史文化也。洪荒之世,先民野 處穴居,官巢託足,遂赴畯應;毛囊禦寒,終開繁短。由魚獵而農耕,由新石器而 青銅器,網署耒耜,因之以與,舟楊宮至,相隨而至,文字官制,吉凶禮俗,日 大備。易曰:形而上者謂之道;形而下者謂之器。這之與器,猶彭之於形。古金 者,家國之重器也,溫玉者,君子之常與可驗人倫也。此節即擊聲至關, 師可必共為產伯五史常度;今日歷史文化建設之方,益有賴於歷史性之關發,而 平時代性分融合,此所翻複物治閒,且又能準動古今掌撰歷史文化之正動也。

國立歷史博物館建館四十年於茲矣!其始,教育部張曉峰部長,雖張皇幽渺, 而所命及後來諸賢,相繼經之營之,以承以啓。夫歷史博物者,非唯求之於道於 文,且又當驗之於器於物,故雖垂世久達,要仍足見歷史文化之深切著明,此實歷 史博物館學者之通識共職也。

今春,黄光男先生,出主國立歷史博物館,冬十二月,即欣逢建館四十周年館 慶,光男先生珍重前修,思詔來者,輒有北展覽專輯面世,以余守藏歷史文物日 久,許為同岑,雲序於余,爰發數語,既以為賀,更以為我博物館同人,相共期勉 於華夏歷史文化上下古今云霞。

中華民國八十四年十一月一日衡山秦孝儀心波謹序

我非常荣幸被邀請為國立歷史博物館建館四十週年紀念刊物寫一篇文稿,書寫 這篇文稿的同時,不僅讓我回憶起貲館與我大英博物館過去愉快的合作經驗,更使 我檢修著下一次兩鐵第一把合作與交流的新計劃。

一九九四年在稅剛接任大英博物館館長職務後不久,曾訪問台北,我注意到國立歷史博物館,不僅擔負起收藏與保護中國從新石器時代開始到現代的文化遺產;並定期的把重要的中國文物與藝術畫作展示給當地與國際的觀眾欣賞。當我第一次訪問歷史博物館時,我立刻被其中國傳統式的建築所深深震撼。當時正值初夏,館等植物園內滿塘紋放的荷花與迎風綴叟的垂柳,使我感覺到實館吳是在快速成長,繁複物市中的一處文化綠洲。尤其讓我印象深刻的是貴館內容豐富的展覽,皆是貴館內一里以植物館管理與研究為離身職志的館員,專注不權的努力成果。

另外一點喚起我濃厚與趣的是貴館積極的古物收購政策。尤以近年間所收購的 新石器時代的陶器,將成為我下一次訪問貴館的觀賞重點。因為大英博物館也有同 樣的計劃,開始擴大收藏,充實館藏文物內容。藉由透過新的文物收藏與新的展覽 訊息,將可以吸引到另一批對此些藝筒文物有與趣的觀賞者。不可諱言的貴館在此 次古物的收職上,大大的豐富並提升了館藏的內容。

一九九四年的夏天我抵達貴館,參與了大英博物館館藏中國古代貿易簽特展的展前準備工作。那次展覽是由前任館長陳康順先生於一九九三年訪問大英博物時所提出的交流計劃。所以貴館與大英博物館的工作人員,已經在中國古代貿易瓷特展中並肩工作過。當時二百件精美的中國古代貿易瓷(十六世紀)使那次展覽份外成功。(此批貿易瓷在貴館展出後,接著在布魯塞爾的皇家歷史藝術博物館展出。)一份詳盡的展覽品圖錄在雙方工作人員議手合作下出版發行,完整的資料及傳真的照片,引起了學衛界及愛好者的注意及興趣。這一份高品質的展品圖錄,不僅在實物物攝及資料收集與研究上均屬盡精確之能事。

費館亦於一九九四年六月間,舉辦了中國古代貿易瓷園際舉衛研討會,大英博物館的工作人員,亦有幸參與此次盛會,十八位從歐、亞、非洲來的專家針對十二到十九世紀間,中國、日本、菲律菲,中國貿易瓷的交易,做了詳盡的討論,並提出論文。費館於會後,集結出版了此論文集,可說是對中國古代貿易瓷研究文獻上的重大百數。

從這些親蜜的合作經驗裡,增進了我兩館間的關係也聯絡了感情。目前,我正 應直期待下一個與貴館合作的計劃。那就是在一九丸六年五月間,貴館將展出大英 博物館館藏的中國水彩畫、傢俱、磁器、漆器,以及科學器具。在這次展覽的準備 工作裡,大英博物館、大英圖書館以及黃館將再一次密切合作。我們計劃為此次範圍廣泛的展覽題材出版一本中英對照的精美圖錄。值得一提的是貴館在展覽圖錄製作上,已提供了一個很好的模範,我們並計劃在此展覽中,中文與英文將並行運用,提供最完整的說明給前來觀賞的中外遊客。

最後我由衷希望在未來的幾年中,大英博物館將能與實館有更進一步的合作機 會,共同從事學衛與專業上的研究。這些計劃將成為博物館學領域中,學衡貢獻與 展覽功能的重大突破。更重要的是國際問學衛機構,無論是新創立的或是很早就已 成立的,應一起為研究的目的去舉辦文化活動,並發揚其價值。

欣閒貴館創立四十週年館慶,我代表大英博物館,恭喜您們,預祝慶典成功, 並希望明年的夏天與您們在台北見而。

-- 九九五年十-- 月十五日

Recollections of The National Museum of History, Taipei

by Dr Robert Anderson, Director of the British Museum, London

I was delighted to be asked by Dr Huang Kuang-naon to make a contribution to the publication commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the National Museum of History. It gives me great pleasure to record the close co-operation which our two Museums have enjoyed in the past and to set out here some of our plans for exciting new projects for the future.

The British Museum was the very first national museum open to the public, founded in 1753. It is a universal museum and contains material relating to almost every country in the world. The Museum employs over one thousand members of staff including experts in the restoration of objects, scientists and specialists in the material culture of Europe, Asia, America, the Middle East and Africa.

I was most fortunate to visit Taipei for the first time in 1994, shortly after my appointemnt to the Directorship of the British Museum. I was interested to learn that museums there focus on the collection and preservation of China's cultural heritage from the Neolithic period to the present. Important Chinese objects and paintings are curated and exhibited for a local and international audience.

When I first visited the National Museum of History, I was instantly struck by the Museum's attractive gardens and by the traditional architectural style of its buildings. Here was a quiet cultural oasis set apart from the bustling streets of one of the fastest growing cities in Asia. The botanical gardens looked particularly handsome in early Summer. The small ponds were filled with dense pink lotus buds and groups of visitors sat in the shade of the willow trees and I enjoyed the splendid view of the Museum buildings across the gardens.

Inside the Museum I was impressed by the broad and lively exhibition programme which was undertaken by a small team of dedicated curators. Within the National Museum of History there had been temporary displays of material on a wide range of subjects from Tang dynasty (AD 618-906) ceramics to Modern studio

pottery made by artists through out the Republic of China. There were also important displays of paintings by great masters and innovative shows of contemporary new year prints depicting popular gods and auspicious symbols.

I was also excited by the National Museum of History's active acquisition policy and noted on my second visit a wide variety of Neolithic Pottery Which had recently been purchased by the Museum, the British Museum shares this desire to expand the collections and reach out to new visitors through new materials and information. The National History Museum's collections are greatly enhanced by these purchases.

In the Summer of 1994, I had arrived at the Museum to take part in the preparations for the exhibition of Chinese trade ceramics on loan from the British Museum. This exhibition was initially suggested by the former Director of the National Museum of History Dr cheng Kang-shuen when he visited the British Museum in 1993.

Staff from the British Museum and the National Museum of History had already worked together on a previous occasion to display and catalogue selected Chinese export ceramics. Initially in 1992, the British Museum contributed to a display of trade ceramics assembled from the collections of eight different international museums. In this exhibition some of our best known 18th century trade porcelains were sent to the National History Museum.

Between 20 May and 24 July 1994, an entire show of two hundred fine porcelains made between the 16th and 19th centuries were sent from the British Museum to the National Museum of History for a special exhibition. This exhibition was such a success in Taipei that it was revived afterwards at the British Museum and later toured to the Royal Museum of Art and History in Brussels.

The ceramics included in this display were made to order for European merchants and aristocrats during the late Ming and Qing dynasties. They were specially produced for export to Europe in Western taste and all were decorated with European pictorial designs or with heraldic motifs. They were manufactured largely at Jingdezhen in china and were popular in Europe where porcelain was not available on a commercial scale until the 18th century.

The porcelains were the private and commercial cargo of the merchants and seacaptains who risked the dangerous high seas to seek exotic products from the Far East and who brought them back to Europe where they were admired for their translucency and fine quality. Many of the orders for these porcelains still exist as well as the original drawings which were copied by the porcelain painters in China.

In conjunction with this fascinating exhibition, staff from the British Museum wrote full catalogue entries for the entire show and colour photographs were taken of one hundred and sixty-one grouped and single items. Summaries of this text were translated into Chinese by staff at the National Museum of History - an extremely difficult task which required a considerable amount of specialist knowledge.

The catalogue was then beautifully produced in Taiwan. The quality of the reproduction of the photographs is extremely high. The academic community and interested members of the public from all over the world have enjoyed this catalogue which was researched and produced to a high standard. This publication has proved extremely popular with visitors from all over the world.

Staff from the British Museum also participated in the International symposium on Ancient Chinese Trade Ceramics in June 1994. This conference brought together eighteen experts from Europe, Africa and Asia to discuss chinese export ceramics. The papers were published by the National Museum of History in a book entitled International Symposium on Ancient Chinese Trade Ceramics: Collected Papers. This publication makes a significant contribution to research in the field. This conference focused on ceramics which were traded between China and Japan, the Philippines, Africa and Europe from the 12th to 19th century.

These evens mark increasingly close co-operation between the British Museum and Museums in the Far East. I am currently looking forward to our next joint project with the National Museum of History. This will be the exhibition Britain's First View of china and it will take place at the National Museum of History in May 1996. This exhibition is a delightful display of watercolours, furniture, porcelain, lacquer and scientific instruments.

Lord Macartney travelled to Peking over tow hundred years ago on a diplomatic mission from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China. The purpose of the voyage was to improve conditions of trade between the two great empires and to establish a personal rapport with the emperor of China.

Macartney brought back with him impressions of the country recorded in sketches and watercolours by the artist William Alexander and by other members of his party. These sketches and paintings had a dramatic effect on the way that British people perceived China. For the first time they were seeing a first hand account of daily life - fishing, harvesting, trading goods. They were introduced to writing Chinese characters, to acupuncture, foot binding, silk production and rich courtly customs.

One of the group, a small boy called George Satunton learned to speak a little Chinese and the Qianlong emperor was so impressed with his skills that he rewarded the child by giving him his own silk purse from his belt. At that time very few foreigners spoke Chinese and the little boy's sentences must have formed a bridge between the two cultures.

In the preparation of the exhibition, the British Museum, British Library and National Museum of History will work closely together to display a wide range of fascinating material which will then be published in a bilingual exhibition catalogue. The exhibition catalogue will be fully illustrated in colour. The National Museum of History have already established a fine catalogue prototype and this model will be followed for the new exhibition catalogue. In this publication both English and Chinese will be used to inform visitors and scholars of the Macartney mission to china

I hope that in the years to come we will have further opportunities to pursue academic projects with the National Museum of History. These projects are the first of many successful joint ventures in the realms of scholarship and the display of objects. It is important that academic institutions throughout the world ,whether newly of anciently founded ,should work together for research purposes and to stage cultural events.

On behalf of the British Museum 1 congratulate you on your 40th anniversary. I wish you every success with your celebrations and very much hope to see your Museum and staff in the Summer of next year.

國立歷史博物館四十週年的展望

苦 光 男

座落在南海學園的國立歷史博物館,已經有四十年了,在歷任館長精心的領導下,已具著名的博物館,除了展示、教育等各項功能外,典藏品已有五萬件之多,對於往後的研究發展有重大的影響。我們在此熱烈展開慶祝館慶之際,除了表達對本館有貢獻的長官、同仁、各界人士之外,更要悉心策劃未來的工作,使之傳之久遠。

過去的成就,是現在工作的動力,也是往來奮門的基石,尤其博物館本身是一項恒常性的文化事業,在原有的經驗之下,使文化資源得以累積;也是必要性的工作,使生活品質能夠提昇,建立美滿人生;更是要保持新鮮度的作為,使大眾喜歡博物館,進而信任博物館,而使用它的資源;同時也要有一種珍貴心情,使民眾有不能錯過好展覽的心理,加強民眾對文化藝術的認識;當然也得以企業化經營理念,分層負責,才不能於推簽塞責,使之館員各畫共才、服務社會。務必使國立歷史博物館,能携身於國際著名博物館的運作理想!使之具有學術化、教育性與文化性的影質,並化為人類所能展現智慧的地方,擴大發展社會、服務社會的層面。

本世紀被視為博物館的世紀,因為在近代一百年左右的時間,國際間相繼成立 的各類博物館,是前世紀數量總和的十倍以上,有些地區甚至還超過百倍以上,例 如台灣地區的博物館數量比例已躍居世界前茅,而大陸近十年來的考古發掘,事實 上是受全球注目的地區,並且博物館被視是一個國家發展或開發程度的象徵,因此 更引發有識的關注與研究。

就在各地紛紛成立博物館或美術館之際、博物館間的國際組織也相繼成立,包括最具應大的世界博物館聯合會(ICOM),以及各國間的自行設立的相關組織,都全 力在為博物館事業而努力。這種澎勃氣象,顯示博物館工程正方與未变,有特有志 之士繼續開發。誠如今年(1995)ICOM會議在挪威舉行時,揭示「以博物館作為融合 不同文化的媒介體,的官示,正是證明未來博物館工作的任務與方向。

面對廿一世紀來臨時,世界關注的問題究竟以何種問題為中心,人類學家一致認為那便是文化與經濟二項大問題,因為在冷戰結束後,世界性爭論已從政治、戰爭中演進成為人與人價值認同的戰爭,價值的層次,一個是文化一個是經濟,都直接扼住人的生存空間。首先以經濟來說,貧富的差距、對物質的需求,似乎不若幾度以來的缺乏,並且在互為牽動的過程中,活化了人與人之間相濟的愈顯,健之能因通有無或互為因果,當今社會發展的勞資爭論,以是這個問題的中心點,在未來的世紀間亦將有合理的分配與安置。再次是文化問題,因為文化是大眾生活的基本展素,任何一種生活就產生一種文化,常文化成為習慣或網驗時,執粹是社會發展,累,任何一種生活就產生一種文化,常文化成為習慣或網驗時,執粹是社會發展

的一项意識行為,在全然投入與必然進入的生活習慣中,便產生了認知的價值觀, 也是人之所以為人的目標趨力。本世紀末的獨立運動、或蘇聯解體,何嘗不是這項 自覺的產物。也就是說族群成為共同意識的結合體,同時是生活方式的選擇目標, 當別的團體或意識與某一地區的大眾不相融時,戰爭或衡災必然再度產生、當然此 項無暫量之化價值的認同問點。

作為博物館的一員,必然要從工作中體悟到自身的任務,與對未來工作的展 望、廿--世紀來臨前,工作者在確立博物館事業的功能後,更要研究人類生存的意 願與空間,不像開世紀之初的宗教治國,或城邦治國,而是演化成為各族群相輔相 濟的關度,必須注重到文化認同的實相,將組合成無私公開的學習,與終身的令人 教育,其中最好的理念,則是就人文主義以人為本的服務機制,以彌補因科學分析 而消退的宗教意識,换言之,以宗教為中心的社區性生活方式,在流失了精神凝聚 時,必须有另一主體力量,才能促成人類過差有價值的生活。那麼價值的指標究竟 是主觀的還是客觀的,社會學家有殊多的主張,但「凡是堅持審美價值不是決於文 藝作品本身的客觀性質或脈絡,而是相對於欣赏者的喜好或順惡而定」(註一), 仍然值得探討,正如差學的原理,絕對美與桁對美的分野,乃存個人對事理比較分 析的结果,相對便成為價值性與否的個人判斷,它不僅有很主觀的個人認何,更有 集體性的意識結合作用,當一種價值被另一種價值所替代時,必須有足夠的時空要 表稿極活動,因此, 博物館前時補充所流失生活價值的任務時, 便是社會學家測量 出廿一世紀的生活重點,乃在「社區文化」的形態,作為發展社會、服務社會的基 本單位,使大眾重拾精神生活的實際活動場所。此蓋因博物館具有多功能的效應, 並可從各類型的館所,提供專門性的知識與休憩資源。

由於社會的變遷,國際問除橫極投入大型博物館建造外,小型、專業性的博物館也願勢發展。以台灣地區為例,各類博物館的設立,其比例之高,已具世界博物館設置標準,並達到相當密度的分配。在營運上的理念,也因為專業人員的不斷增加,而有更精細的分工,不再是公務員調任的管理,必然也是世界潮流所激發。在人才需求扎急下,未來投入這項專業領域的科系所,也將相對增加,而且專精於博物館事業的管理者,研究人員、安全人員等等,也將面聽更嚴格的考驗。

至於館際間競爭或交流,將由小而大,由點而面,以致全國性與國際間的合作,是未來博物館工作的重點,畢竟在非替利的事業中,博物館設置目的,是屬於文化性質的事業,具有研究古往今來,或各民族間文化差異的意義,其展現的效應是屬於歷史的、人文的、社會的、教育的、節目性的活動將相對減少,學衛性的設