

# 布古文

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搶救國家珍貴古籍

特選八十種圖錄

Rescue and Preservation of  
Chinese Precious Books



國家圖書館  
National Central Library

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太宗皇帝實錄卷第三十一

起太平興國元年十一月  
盡雍熙元年十一月

八月戊寅朔詔曰國外撫育黎民哀矜庶獄

敕以儆有司而約東  
搶救國家珍貴古籍  
特選八十種圖錄

布古史

Rescue and Preservation of  
Chinese Precious Books

長吏便可躬親決斷不必更下所司



吏因緣為姦及遠郡刑獄有無可疑而

自今並禁止之初  
上謂宰相曰朕於刑獄尤

懷今西蜀嶺南皆數千里往來覆淹延刑禁固

約乃降是詔壬午御製四成字四高字詩各一首



國家圖書館  
National Central Library

# 序

任何事物都有它的歷史，任何機構也有它的沿革。國家圖書館經風歷雨八十載，自其前身國立中央圖書館創建開始，迤邐至今，曾經歷了多少春夏秋冬，其間又演繹了多少的故事。只是有些故事遺忘了，散落了，淹沒了，有些故事被記憶、流傳、收藏。不管是散遺還是珍藏，那些曾經的「曾經」，不管是歡愉飛揚還是感傷低唱，是轟轟烈烈還是平平凡凡，是驚心動魄還是平淡無奇，凡曾發生的，都是國圖生命旅程中彌足珍貴的資產和插曲。

在林林總總的故事當中，如要選出最有意義且最讓人緬懷的，則非民國29、30年淪陷區搶救珍籍這檔事莫屬了。話說在抗日時期錯綜複雜的背景，在驚心動魄、艱辛困頓交織的氛圍下，有志之士——鄭振鐸、葉恭綽、徐森玉、蔣復璁、張元濟、張壽鏞、何炳松、張鳳舉……；另外，還不能遺漏「文獻保存同志會」這個團體。他們冒著生命的危險，在烽火遍地、危在旦夕的時空裡，外有虎視眈眈的敵偽、內有老奸巨滑的書商，秘密搜購，搶救4500餘部（一說4864部）的古籍，保住了這批國家珍寶。後來，又在困頓嚴峻之局勢下，輾轉保存於上海、香港、美國等地，歷經險惡，最後才安然無恙重回祖國懷抱，目前完好地保存於國圖。這是古籍善本之幸，也是我國文化大業之幸。回首這段歷史，文化人在生死交關之際，集冒險與驚險於一身，搏命演出一齣驚險又動人的傳奇，為知識分子救國救文化樹立了典範，也為館史寫下了可歌可泣的一頁。當時，他們所表現「盡其在我，鞠躬盡瘁」的精神，「苟利國家生死以，豈因禍福避趨之」的氣節，令世人感佩莫名、景仰有加。

這批古籍之所以令人注目，主要來自珍逾連城的身價，來自江南著名的藏書家——天一閣、嘉業堂、適園、群碧樓等的藏書以及四庫底本。現在，緣於慶館祝嘏之意，以百裡挑一的方式，從館藏古籍善本中精挑細選曾列入國寶之林的最珍貴善本80種，包括《漢隸分韻》、《南唐書》、《宋太宗皇帝實錄》、《職官分紀》、《延綏東路地理圖本》、《穴硯齋鈔雜史二十一種》、《金石昆蟲草木狀》、《歐陽行周文集》、《註東坡先生詩》、《唐詩》、《梅屋詩餘》等古籍，在舉辦特展之餘，進一步將展品圖錄編印成帙，以饗讀者。

這批身價不凡的古籍，除了具有史料價值外，如單從版本特色、藝術鑒賞的角度觀察，也有可取之處。這批涵括宋元明刊本、寫本、抄本在內的古籍，從版式到行款、從文字到圖像、從字體到墨色、從鈐印到題款、從紙張到裝幀，都從一個側面反映出當時的時空，折射出當時的歷史，讓人驚訝於古人對版本、印刷、裝幀等工藝美學的追求與堅持。舉例言之，國家圖書館所蒐藏這批善本，有紙白如玉，墨若點漆的宋刊本；有字體嫵媚，雕鏤精麗的元刊本；有古樸可愛，史集稱雄的明刊

# Preface

Everything has a history, including institutions. National Central Library boasts a history of eighty years and counting. From its inception to now, it has weathered many storms and in the process many intriguing stories have come into being. Some of these stories have already been forgotten, misplaced, or lost; yet others have been remembered, passed on, and preserved. Regardless of what happened to these stories, these “onces” and “befores” are precious assets and interludes in the life journey of National Central Library—the lost and the treasured, the happy and the sad, the spectacular and the plain, the startling and the ordinary.

Of the multitudinous happenings that have occurred, perhaps the most meaningful and memorable is the rescuing of ancient books from enemy territory in 1940-41. The story is told that during the complexities of the War of Resistance, amidst an atmosphere of hair-raising hardships and difficulties, our predecessors—Zhenduo Zheng, Gongchuo Ye, Senyu Xu, Fucong Jiang, Yuanji Zhang, Shouyong Zhang, Bingsong He, and Fengju Zhang, as well as the Literature Preservation Society—risked their lives to secretly purchase, rescue, and preserve 4,500 volumes (or 4,864 by some accounts) of ancient works. All the while, the flames of war, imminent peril, an unforgiving enemy, and cunning booksellers hedged up their way. Later, grave circumstances and dire straits forced them to move the collection to Shanghai, Hong Kong, and the U.S. Despite the plethora of dangers encountered, the collection eventually landed, safe and sound, in the arms of its mother country and now is preserved in National Central Library. The fortune of these ancient works has become the fortune of Chinese culture. In looking back on this period of history, it is hard to not be filled with an overwhelming sense of gratitude and admiration for those who were willing to risk their lives in heroic works, who were willing to defy danger in providing an example of preserving country and culture to all intellectuals, and who were willing to write a page in the Library’s history worthy of the highest praises and the sincerest tears of gratitude. Their spirit of “do my best; spare no effort in my duty” and their moral philosophy of “if the country is at risk, how can I shrink from danger?” is worthy of our most ardent adoration.

The reason these ancient books garner so much attention was because of their immense worth, especially that of the collections of famous collectors south of the Yangtze (such as Tianyige, Jiaye tang, Shiyuan, and Junbi lou), as well as the sourcebook of the imperial library. This year, in celebration of the Library’s 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary, we have selected 80 of the most rare and valuable ancient books to go on display—included are such national treasures as *Hanli fenyun*, *Nan Tang shu*, *Song Taizong huangdi shilu*, *Yansui donglu dili tuben*, *Xueyanzhai chaozashi ershiyi zhong*, *Jinshi kunchong caomu zhuang*, *Ouyang Xing Zhouwen ji*, *Zhu Dongpo xiansheng shi*, *Tang shi*, and *Meiwu shiyu*. In addition, the Library will produce a catalog of the books on display for patrons to enjoy.

In addition to their historical worth, the value of this collection of ancient books stems from the unique features of their editions and of their artistic content. Included in the collection are block prints, hand-written copies, and manuscripts from the Song through the Ming. From page format to line layout, from characters to illustrations, from seals to inscriptions, and from paper to binding, all combine together to reflect conditions during this point in history. It is amazing the extent to which ancient Chinese sought for perfection in editions, printing, and binding. In some of the block print books from Song, the paper is as white as jade and the ink as black as lacquer. The block print books from the Yuan exhibit charming characters and exquisite carving. As for Ming block prints, they



本。還有經乾隆禁燬和洪楊之亂，成了流傳絕罕的古籍，而萬曆、天啓、崇禎、清初以及嘉慶、道光等刊本，尤具明清初史料價值。這些史籍或關乎民族之興衰，或繫乎一代之故實，如能獲得一帙，亦足以拍案而起浮白稱快。即使為多數版本學者所詬病的麻沙本，如今在展卷摩挲之際，也會頓時消釋了好惡的心，飄逸可愛了當下的情。

羅馬不是一天造成的，國家圖書館數百萬的藏書也不是一蹴可及，她是經過長期的努力、耕耘與灌溉，才逐漸長成一株高聳挺拔枝繁葉茂的大樹。但真正足以觀瞻世人、稱譽國際、令人讚嘆的，卻還是在於包括宋刊元槧在內的1萬2千9百餘部的善本，在不動聲色的情境裡，這才是令人驚艷的絕色。這些傳承著先聖先賢思想、感情與教誨，傳承著祖輩斑駁又鮮活記憶的古籍善本。宛如深入地下的樹根，平時不肯輕易拋頭露面，當她展現綽約風采時，讓看到的人都發出讚嘆的眸光。無怪乎本館前輩鄭振鐸在他《求書日錄》裡表明：「摩挲著一部久佚的古書，一部欲見不得的名著，一部重要的未刻稿本，心裡是那麼溫熱，那麼興奮，那麼緊張，那麼喜悅。這喜悅簡直把心腔都塞滿了，再也容納不下別的東西。我覺得飽飽的，飯都吃不下去，有點陶醉之感。」

現在，她們平平靜靜、安安穩穩地躺在精美別緻的展櫃裡，徜徉在溫潤怡人四月天的懷抱裡，神情是那樣的氣閒神定，氣質是那樣的從容不迫，表情是那樣的雲淡風清。但回眸七十年前的當時，可知為了搶救這一批古籍善本，在生死攸關且詭譎氣氛下，是如何的驚心動魄又驚險萬分呢！其情節之曲折堪比小說，其劇力之萬鈞仿如戲劇。命運乖違多舛的古籍，不可能意圖自己主宰自己的命運，只能安分地接受命運的安排。但細細想來，我們似乎感受到在這些古籍的靈魂深處，分明又藏著一抹幽深隱晦的情感，不斷呼喚著、召喚著她的知音——那些熱愛古籍的愛書人和文化人，為了擁有這夢寐以求的古籍，從心繫神牽，到夢縈魂繞，到寢食難安，乃至「直教人生死相許」而後已。

所幸這些古籍有靈，有心護衛搶救古籍的先賢於前，有情回饋生於斯長於斯的土地於後，為後代的我們乃至千百年後的子孫，留下這些寶貴的珍本秘籍，展現了多元多采又豐富的故事——既展現了書籍本身的故事，又有貫穿著作者寫作的故事，還加上圖書傳布收藏過程中所生發的故事。感謝這些古籍，感謝這些先賢，感謝這塊土地，在國家圖書館這樣溫馨閱讀環境的氛圍中，讓我們深深感受到典籍帶給我們智慧的光輝與溫潤。當我們展卷品評古籍善本之際，難道心湖中不會泛起「典籍有靈，先賢有心，土地有情」的漣漪？

are simple yet elegant, with historical works and anthologies numbering the most. There are also extremely rare books due to Emperor Qianlong in the Qing dynasty prohibiting and burning many books, as well as the destruction that came in the wake of the Hongyang Uprising. Block prints from 1570-1650 and from 1790-1850 are highly prized for their value of historical information on the end of the Ming and early Qing dynasties. Some of them discuss the rise and declines of the people, while others focus on the historical facts of a single generation. Reading just one of these is enough for one to sigh in amazement. Even the Masha editions, which many scholars disparage, is beautiful enough that one gentle touch of its pages dispels from one any thoughts of like or dislike, and one is left to float amidst the feelings of the present moment.

Rome was not built in a day and neither was the Library's collection (which numbers in the millions). It is the product of extended effort, of cultivating and irrigating, of gradual growth, until it becomes a grand tree with many branches and luscious leaves. Notwithstanding, the part that is the most awe-inspiring and garners the most international attention is that of these ancient texts, the 12,900 volumes that include block prints from the Song to the Yuan. These contain the thoughts, feelings, and teachings of sages and worthies of the past, passing on the mottled yet vivid memories of our ancestors. Much like the roots of a tree, sunken deep in the earth and unwilling to see the light of day, when others finally lay eyes on the elegance of these books, a cry of admiration shines brightly from those eyes. And so it comes as no surprise that in Zhenduo Zheng's "Diary of My Quest for Books" he writes, "In gently handling an ancient book long lost, a famous work that I've desired to see for quite some time, or an important manuscript that never went to the printers, my heart is filled with warmth, with excitement, with tension, and with joy. That joy fills my heart to the brim, with no room for anything else. I feel satiated, so that food holds no sway on my attention, and I am lost in the enchanting sentiments before me."

Now they are safe and sound, securely resting in elegant display cases, enfolded in the arms of a gentle, pleasing April day—calm, collected, carefree. Yet, a mere seventy years prior, the attempt to rescue these books was a harrowing and precarious adventure, where life and death hung in the balance! The twists and turns of this story are on par with the best of novels. Despite being dealt a cruel hand of fate, these books could not work to change their stars, but could only accept the circumstances that were. If given careful consideration, it seems as if we can feel in the deep recesses of their soul a faint hint of sentiment that calls out to bosom friends—those lovers of books and culture. In order to lay claim on these books of their dreams, these intellectuals became increasingly filled with passion until arriving at the point that there were willing to "vow to stick together in life and death."

Fortunately these books do have souls. Our predecessors had a mind to rescue and protect these books, and wanted those who were later born and raised in this land to be the beneficiaries. We of a later generation, and our posterity for generations to come, have received these precious and rare writings. In all of this is a string of some most exquisite tales indeed—the tales the books themselves are eager to speak, the tales of the authors in writing the books, and the tales of the books' transmission. Thanks these ancient books, thanks to those who have gone before, and thanks to this land, we can enjoy the luminous



有夢想，任誰都是旅行家。在日常生活當中，倘若我們對知識的探索饒有夢想，那麼我們就成了知識領域的探險者。在知識的廣袤世界裡，如百川朝宗於大海，群峰頂禮於泰岱，對於古籍的知識人而言，我們膜拜著典籍。以眼睛觸摸，以心靈漫遊，藉著善本中那些飽含深情的文字，藉著古籍中那些令人心動的圖像，閱千年感動於瞬間，攬萬里風采於咫尺，讓當代的讀者思接千載神交古人，馳騁萬里臥遊天下。

從表層來看，圖書館收藏的是文獻，但如從深層來看，圖書館收藏的其實是文明的歷史和文明的記憶。因此，典籍是對人類歷史最佳的解釋與說明，沒有典籍的承載，歷史就沒有了靈魂。閱讀這些古籍，可說是一趟愉悅又感傷的旅程，還多少帶點兒遺憾。說愉悅，是因為每一部文獻，都是作者智慧的結晶，它傳承著作者的聞見、思感與知識。這些內容豐富、思想繽紛、記憶鮮活的古籍，展現了流光四溢、異彩紛呈的形象。說感傷，文化命脈常與國運隆替息息相關，但這些典籍又何其不幸而遭逢亂世，當時文化命脈的基調，是到處輾轉、四處流散，誠令人扼腕三嘆。有於當時紛紛的局勢，還有經費的支絀短缺，未搶救向隅的古籍善本，絕對不在少數，自然讓我們深感嘆惜遺憾。

在知識傳播的功能上，圖書館扮演了極其重要的角色。她的作用宛如一把鋒利的犁，深深犁過大地，讓犁過的土地更鬆軟更適於智慧種子的播種、萌芽和生長。如果圖書館沿著這樣的軌跡不斷地耕犁、播種下去，人類的知識也就像滾雪球般不斷擴大擴散，然後愈滾愈大，最後以至於沁入大地的每一寸肌膚。這就是作為知識寶庫和文化重鎮的圖書館，並作為群倫臺灣圖書館的國家圖書館應有的功能，同時也是回饋斯土斯民的最好禮物。

館長

劉淑賢 謹識

中華民國102年4月



and tender wisdom in the quiet atmosphere of National Central Library. I ask: Can we turn the pages of these books and begin to interact with them intellectually without having the impression that “books have souls; the ancients have heart; the land has feeling” ripple through our hearts?

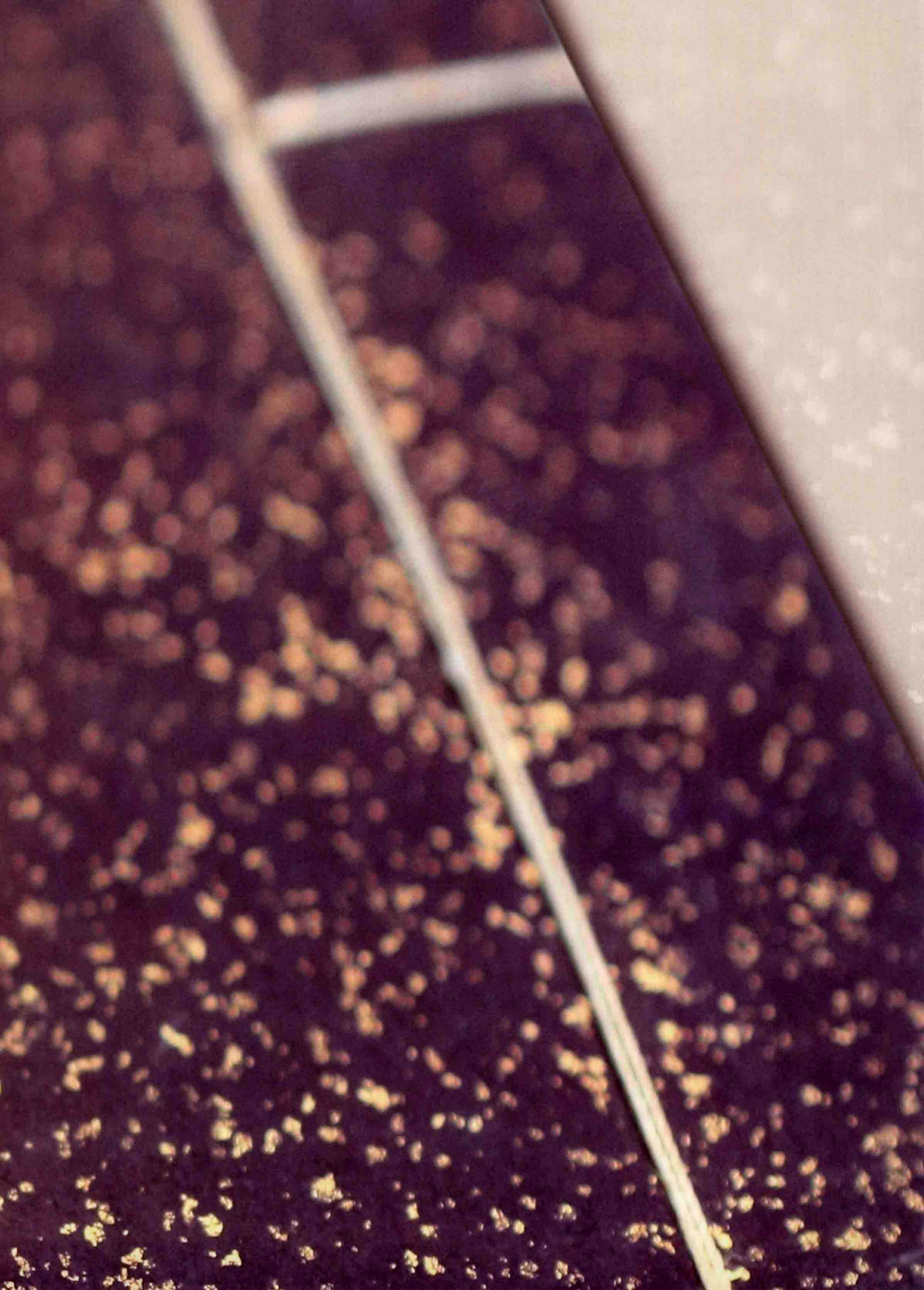
As long as you have dreams, you can travel anywhere your heart desires. If we, in our daily lives, have dreams of acquiring knowledge, then we have become explorers of the realm of knowledge. In the broad expanse of knowledge, just as all rivers lead to the ocean and all peaks pay homage to Mount Tai, those who seek the knowledge of the ancient can only do so through a reverent reading of these ancient texts. As eyes focus in and the mind begins to take flight, the words of these ancient texts, laden with sentiment, and the moving illustrations allow one to feel a thousand years of emotion in a single second and traverse ten thousand miles in a mere inch. The modern reader can interact spiritually with these ancient worthies and roam their lands unfettered.

On the surface, libraries collect written works. Yet, in going deeper, what they really collect are actually the histories and memories of civilization. Therefore, these works are the best interpretation and explanation of human history. Without them history would be without a soul. In reading these ancient texts, we embark on a joyful but sad journey, one that is sprinkled with regret. It is joyful in the fact that each work represents the crystallized wisdom of the author, as well as his experience, thoughts, and knowledge. These ancient works are replete with content, full of intriguing thoughts and vivid memories—like a light shining forth in all directions, a prism of colors for the eye to behold. In terms of regret, culture is closely tied with the fate of the country. These books unfortunately passed through troubled times and the cultural lifeblood of the country could only concern itself with preservation, scattering to wherever refuge could be found. The confusion of the time, along with a lack of sufficient funding, means that there were numerous books that were, unfortunately, not saved. Does this not fill us with regret?

With the ability to disseminate knowledge, National Central Library plays a critical role. It serves as a sharpened plow, making deep furrows in the earth and leaving it loosened and ready for the seeds of wisdom to be planted, to sprout, and to grow. As the Library continues to evolve, the path it treads as it continuously plows and sows leaves an ever-growing body of knowledge for mankind, much like a snowball rolling down the hill, until in the end it seeps into every inch of the earth's surface. This Library is a treasure of knowledge and a cultural hub. This is the role that the leader of libraries in Taiwan should have; it is also a gift of appreciation to this land and this people.

*Tse-p'ing Shu Lien*

Director-general  
April, 2013





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