

論唐太宗與宋徽宗之帝王書蹟與人格特質

A Study of Imperial Chirography and Character about Emperor Taizong of Tang and Emperor Huizong of Song

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摘要

中國歷代書法史中，以書法聞名的帝王有唐太宗（西元 599-649 年）及宋徽宗（西元 1082-1135 年），而這兩位帝王的行事作為之爭議也是最大，一位是開創「貞觀之治」¹頗有治績的帝王；一位則是北宋末被狼狽擄去的君王，究竟這兩位君王的書法如何？而書法字蹟又反應了什麼樣的人格特質？成了此篇研究的重點。此篇論文的研究方法是以書法家的著名事蹟再對照其書法作品，找出其間所反映出的書法家人格特質之關聯性，再藉由書法更進一步地去瞭解這兩位有名的歷史人物之性格。

關鍵辭：唐太宗、宋徽宗、帝王書蹟

Abstract

In history of China calligraphy, the emperors most famous for their calligraphy were Emperor Taizong of Tang and Emperor Huizong of Song, but their behavior is also at issue, Emperor Taizong of Tang owned good political achievement, his "Reign of Zhen'guan" was considered a golden age of Chinese history; but Emperor Huizong of Song was nobbled disconcertingly by enemy. It's the point of this study how about the calligraphy of two Emperors and how does the chirography reflects on their character? The methodology of this research is to compare their famous behavior and events with their chirography, finding the relation between chirography and the reactive characteristics. With these chirography, this research aims to further understand the personalities of these two historical figures.

Keywords: Emperor Taizong of Tang, Emperor Huizong of Song, Imperial chirography

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¹ 貞觀元年（西元 627 年），人口因隋末戰爭銳減，戶不滿三百萬，經李世民君臣四分之一世紀（西元 627 年 - 649 年）的努力，政治安定、國力強盛，至唐高宗永徽三年（西元 652 年），人口增加了八十萬戶，奠下了高宗、武后、玄宗年間大唐盛世的基礎，史稱「貞觀之治」。