



開放時間：每週三、六、日 09:30-16:30
國定假日、選舉日及連續假期不開放
票價：免費開放
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Opening Times

Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Closed on National Holidays, Election Days and Long Holiday Weekends.

Free Admission

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中央研究院歷史語言研究所
歷史文物陳列館
Museum of the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica



國立歷史博物館
National Museum of History

東周實相

河南出土東周文物展
A Window to Eastern Chou: Eastern Chou Relics Excavated from Honan

2019 5/15 起

歷史文物陳列館一樓
每週三、六、日開館

東周實相——河南出土東周文物展

東周時代（770-221 BCE）的面貌非常多樣，比方在這段期間列國產生了很多重要的思想家，老子、孔子、墨子等，他們的哲學思辨，對於人類全體有深刻的影響。另一方面也是極其恐怖的時代，中原各國領袖，在貪婪性的驅使下，各找藉口，舉兵廝殺，一場戰事下來，將士死傷動輒數萬人。中原核心以外，東周時代的東亞大陸還有很多中國古代經典未曾記載的國家與政治實體，有的被迫參與這場競爭，有的無端被捲入而消失在歷史的洪流。

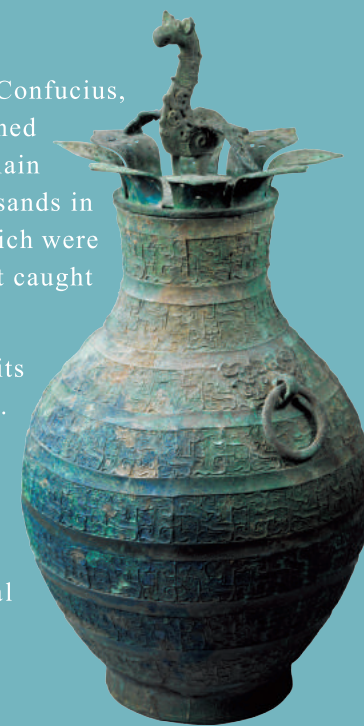


所以，這個展覽雖稱「東周實相」，但事實上僅是東周真實面貌的一個小窗口。本次展出東周時代鄭國與晉國墓葬的出土器物，分別是中央研究院歷史語言研究所一九三五至一九三七年在汲縣山彪鎮、輝縣琉璃閣進行的考古發掘，它們是春秋中期到戰國初期（ca. 600-400 BCE）的墓葬出土的器物。還有國立歷史博物館典藏，同樣來自輝縣琉璃閣的兩座墓葬的部分發掘品，以及更早以前在新鄭李家樓發掘的墓葬出土品，後者是在「前考古時期」由河南地方人士組織挖掘所得的。

A Window to Eastern Chou: Eastern Chou Relics Excavated from Honan

The Eastern Chou (770-221 BCE) was a time of great diversity. Prominent thinkers such as Laotzu, Confucius, and Motzu were active in this period, leaving significant influence on mankind with their enlightened works. On the other hand, this was a phase of turmoil. Driven by greed, rulers of states in the Central Plain found their own excuses for contention and ravages of wars. The casualties often reached tens of thousands in one battle. Outside the heartland, there were many other political entities on the East Asia continent which were forgotten in classical history books. Some were forced to participate this competition, while others got caught in crossfires and submerged in the flood of history.

Therefore, our exhibition attempts to open a window to the diversities of the Eastern Chou. The exhibits are findings from tombs of the Cheng and Chin States, comprising collections from two institutions. First, relics from archaeological excavations made by the Institute of History and Philology at Shan-piao-chen in Chi County and Liu-li-ko in Hui County since 1935 to 1937, which are tombs of the mid Spring and Autumn to the early Warring States period (ca. 600-400 BCE). The second part belongs to the collection of National Museum of History, gathering artifacts from two other tombs of Liu-li-ko, and the earlier excavation at Li-chia-lou Tomb in Hsin-cheng County conducted by Honan local organizations during the “pre-archaeology phase.”



本展覽分為三個單元，首先是以國立歷史博物館藏的河南發掘品為主，包括李家樓與琉璃閣的重器。第二、三單元是歷史語言研究所的發掘品，一是輝縣琉璃閣60號墓的器物，以及山彪鎮1號墓的器物，這兩部分是整墓出土品一起展出。從這批展品，我們可以看到東周中原地區高級貴族生活的面貌，由於我們的展品跨越春秋中期到戰國初期，從器物間的比較，可以看出風格上的轉變，特別是晉國銅器，從早期迷惘與失落的神態（琉璃閣），進入到由新田（晉都）作坊生產的器物，具有自信與進取的風格（山彪鎮）。晉國遷都到新田（575 BCE）以後，經過大約百年的開發，經濟發達，此時的青銅器反映當時人們的積極進取的精神，我們稱為「新田風格」。



This exhibition is divided into three sections, starting from the Honan relics in National Museum of History's collection, which include monumental bronzes of Li-chia-lou and Liu-li-ko. The second and third sections introduce objects from the Institute of History and Philology's excavations at Liu-li-ko Tomb M60 and Shan-piao-chen Tomb M1; the whole sets of artifacts from each tomb will be on display. Through this exhibition, one may observe the upper class material culture in the Central Plain during the Eastern Chou period, and the transition of artifact styles from the mid Spring and Autumn to the early Warring States. In particular, bronzes of the Chin State, ranging from ambiguity and being lost features of Liu-li-ko relics to confidence and aggression of Shan-piao-chen artifacts manufactured by Hsin-t'ien (capital of the Chin) workshops, reflect the proactive spirit of Chin people in prosperous economy after around one century's development in Hsin-t'ien since the capital relocation in 575 BCE. We name this art characteristic the "Hsin-t'ien style."

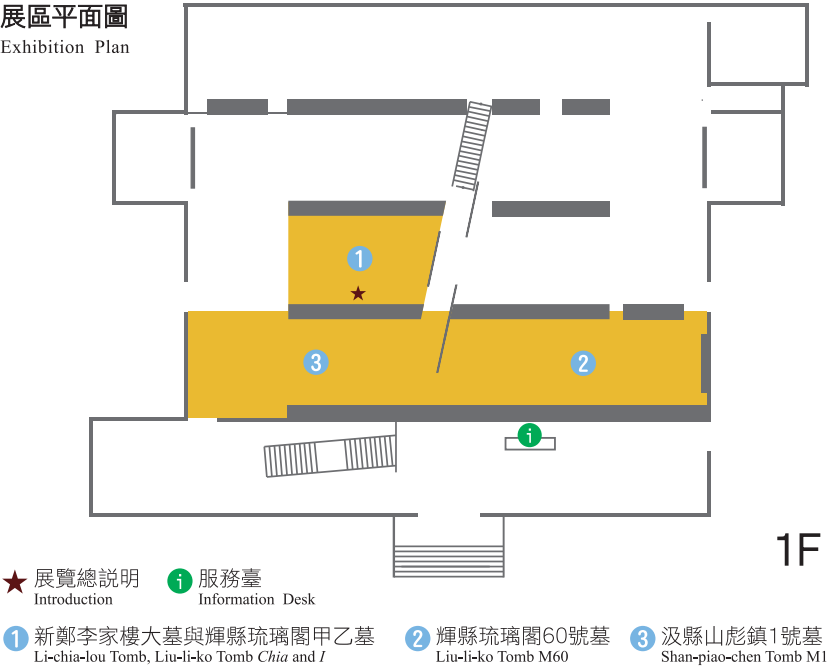
新鄭李家樓大墓與輝縣琉璃閣甲乙墓

新鄭李家樓大墓與輝縣琉璃閣甲乙墓是國立歷史博物館代管的河南運臺古物，這兩處的出土品數量可觀、器物精美，應是高級貴族墓葬。本展覽精選國寶、重要古物等重器展出。

Li-chia-lou Tomb, Liu-li-ko Tomb *Chia* and *I*

The collection of Li-chia-lou Tomb in Hsin-cheng County, and Liu-li-ko Tomb *Chia* and *I* in Hui County are the Honan relics deposited in the National Museum of History after their relocation to Taiwan. The abundant artifacts of exquisite workmanship indicate that these two cemetery sites were supposedly of the upper classes. National Treasures, Significant Antiquities along with other monumental objects are showcased in this exhibition.

展區平面圖
Exhibition Plan



琉璃閣60號墓

琉璃閣60號墓位於河南輝縣琉璃閣基地的中心位置，是遺物豐富、等級甚高的墓葬。隨葬品中以銅器為大宗，食器、水器的種類眾多而且體積龐大，樂器亦然。本墓出土數量可觀、體積龐大的列鼎與編鐘，正是墓主生前「鐘鳴鼎食」豪奢生活的反映。



Liu-li-ko Tomb M60

The Liu-li-ko cemetery site is located in Hui County, Honan province. Tombs of the upper class, filled with abundant burial goods, occupied the central position of this cemetery. Tomb M60 is one of these large tombs. Most of the burial objects in Tomb M60 are bronzewares, containing a great variety of large food and water vessels as well as musical instruments. The massive amount of bronze *ting* cauldrons and graded sets of *chung* bells from Tomb M60 are perfect manifestation of the affluence enjoyed by the tomb owner.



山彪鎮1號墓

山彪鎮1號墓是河南汲縣山彪鎮墓地中規模最大、出土物最豐富的墓葬。隨葬遺物以銅器為主，包括：禮器、樂器、兵器、車馬器、工具等，種類繁多，且不乏製作精美者，如：水陸攻戰紋鑑、華蓋立鳥圓壺等，均比較罕見。

Shan-piao-chen Tomb M1

The Shan-piao-chen cemetery site is located in Chi County, Honan Province. Tomb M1 at the site is the largest tomb excavated, and also produces the richest amount of artifacts. The burial objects in Shan-piao-chen Tomb M1 consist mainly a great variety of bronzes, including ritual vessels, musical instruments, weapons, horse-and-chariot fittings, and tools. Among these are rare items of exquisite workmanship, including two bronze *chien* basins with scenes of water and land battles, and *hu* flasks with a standing bird cast on the flower-shaped lid.



我們只是上窮碧落下黃泉，動手動腳找東西。
We seek out materials from the Highest Heaven
above to the Yellow Springs below.