

# 殷墟

文物郵票專冊

ARTIFACTS FROM  
THE  
RUINS  
OF  
YIN  
POSTAGE STAMP  
PICTORIAL





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## 世界的記憶—殷墟

殷墟是甲骨文的出土地，是中國考古學的誕生地，更是世界共同記憶的文化遺產。

殷墟位於中國河南安陽的西北郊，是距今3,000多年前商代晚期的國都。隨著時代的推移，物換星移，這個曾經是東亞最繁華的都城逐漸荒廢，「殷墟」早已湮沒在世人的記憶之外。直到清朝末年，因為甲骨文的發現，沉睡的記憶被喚醒了，從此吸引大批的學者投入甲骨的收藏與研究。

1928年10月中央研究院歷史語言研究所（以下簡稱史語所）創立初期，所長傅斯年即派董作賓到安陽發掘甲骨，其後由李濟主持，在「殷墟」進行中國的第一次科學考古。從1928至1937年史語所在殷墟進行了15次的考古發掘，發現大規模的夯土建築、大小墓葬，包括了當時的宗廟宮殿和商王陵寢，出土無數的甲骨文、青銅器、玉石器和陶器等文物。這批精美的古代文物隨政府遷臺，現在大都在史語所的歷史文物陳列館展出，讓大家都親眼目睹。

2006年聯合國教科文組織正式將殷墟列入世界文化遺產名錄中，成為全人類共同的寶藏。

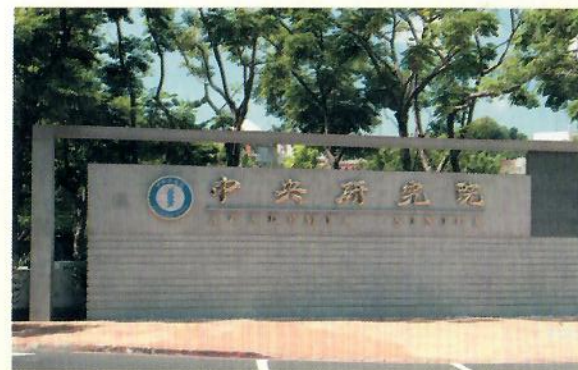
## Memory of the World — The Ruins of Yin

The Ruins of Yin, where the oracle bone were unearthed, were the birthplace of Chinese archeology, and a cultural milestone that acknowledges one of mankind's oldest artistic brilliance.

Located in the northwestern suburbs of Anyang in China's Henan Province, the city of Yin was the last capital of Shang Dynasty, existed more than 3,000 years ago. The discovery of the oracle bone in the last years of Qing Dynasty, has attracted droves of scholars to collect and study the oracle bones since.

From 1928 to 1937, the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica (IHP thereafter) conducted 15 excavations of the Ruins of Yin, and unearthed a significant quantity of rammed-earth architectural sites, and cemeteries of all sizes, including temples, palaces, royal tombs of Shang kings, an impressive mass of oracle bones, bronze ware, jade and stone artifacts, and earthenware. These exquisite and priceless relics are currently on display at the Museum of IHP for everyone to enjoy.

In 2006, the "Ruins of Yin" was inscribed on the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites as an archeological landmark shared by all mankind.



中央研究院創立於1928年6月9日，1954年遷至南港現址，為全國學術研究的最高機構，也是收藏殷墟出土古物最多的機構。

Academia Sinica was founded on June 9, 1928. It was relocated to its current site in Nangang in 1954 as Taiwan's most prominent research academy. It is also Academia Sinica that possessed the largest collection of the artifacts of the Ruins of the Yin.

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## 中華古代文物郵票—殷墟

中華郵政股份有限公司為宣揚商代文物之美，特從中央研究院歷史語言研究所珍藏的殷墟文物中精選8件為題材，規劃郵票1組8枚及小全張1張，讓世人得一窺3,000多年前石器、青銅器、玉器的工藝技術，以及商人以甲骨占卜、記事的文明。

## Ancient Chinese Artifacts Postage Stamps— The Ruins of Yin

To spread awareness of the beauty of Shang Dynasty artifacts, Chunghwa Post has specifically selected eight objects from the collection of the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica as theme for a set of eight stamps and a souvenir sheet, so as to call attention to the ancient craftsmanship of stone, bronze and jade artifacts from more than 3,000 years ago, and the extraordinary use of Shang's oracle bone for divination and chronicling events.



臺北2015第30屆亞洲國際郵票展覽  
30<sup>th</sup> Asian International Stamp Exhibition

5 大理石鳥形立摩 	5 牛方鼎 	5 瑛珠卜辭鹿腹甲 	5 綠松石獸面飾 
			
12 玉人頭飾 	12 大理石虎首人身立摩 	12 三鈴提卣 	12 帶劍銜鹿頭骨 

中央研究院歷史語言研究所藏品

中華郵政股份有限公司 發行



中華古代文物郵票—殷墟



## 鑲嵌綠松石獸面飾

# Animal-Mask Bridle Ornament with Turquoise Inlays



這件器物是從埋葬馬的馬坑發掘出土的，坑內的銅器大都鑲嵌了綠松石，這是最精美完整的一件。製作方法是用青銅為基底，先鑄出獸面紋圖案的輪廓線，再根據輪廓線切割綠松石，一小片、一小片地黏貼上去，直到整個獸面圖案都填滿綠松石。在器物背面有兩梁交叉，呈X形，可用來穿繫皮革或繩索。推測這件器物是馬頭上的裝飾品。

This artifact was excavated from the horse pit, where dead horses were buried. Most of the bronze ware in the pit were inlaid with turquoise, and this was the most exquisite and intact piece unearthed. The bronze was used as the base, on which the contours of the animal were carved. Turquoise was cut into small pieces and plastered to the base, until the animal outline was completely covered by the gemstone. The back of the artifact features a pair of crossing supports for threading leather strings or ropes through. It may have been a decorative part of a bridle on a horse's forehead.





# 牛方鼎

## Square *Ding* with Ox Motif



鼎是古代祭祀用的禮器，也是國家政權象徵的「國之重寶」。牛方鼎是中央研究院歷史語言研究所殷墟發掘出土最重的器物，重達110公斤，是商代方鼎中少數的大型器。它以「牛」作為裝飾的主題，在鼎身四周和四隻腳上都浮雕立體的牛頭，器身底部則鑄了牛的象形銘文。與牛方鼎一起出土的還有體型較小的鹿方鼎，這兩件都是文化部審定的「國寶」。

*Ding* was an ancient vessel for ritual offerings, and a symbol of sovereign rule over the country. This cauldron with ox motif was the heaviest artifact excavated by IHP from the Ruins of Yin. At 110 kilograms, it was a rare, large vessel among Shang Dynasty's square *ding*'s. Ox was the primary decorative motif on the cauldron, as ox-head bass-relief decorations cover all of its four sides and four legs. The bottom of the interior of the cauldron is decorated with a pictograph character for ox. Unearthed at the same time as this cauldron was a smaller square *ding* with deer motif. These two relics have been certified by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs as "national heritage."



## 三節提梁卣

### *You with Detachable Cup*



這件酒器最獨特的地方是頸部有一個可以取出的酒杯，是商代銅器中唯一的例子。這件「三合一」的酒器，可分開成蓋子、酒杯和器身三部分。只要拿起蓋子，即可取出酒杯倒酒；喝完後，將酒杯倒扣回去，放上蓋子，就合為一體了。提梁上還有蟾蜍形的鏈子與蓋子相連，末端則有兔子作裝飾，讓人對商代工匠的巧思深感佩服。



The most unique feature of this drinking vessel is the detachable goblet on its neck, the only item of its kind found among Shang's bronze ware. This "three-in-one" drinking vessel consists of the lid, the goblet, and the chamber. The goblet can be detached for accepting wine after the lid is removed. After consuming the wine, the drinker places the goblet back by inverting it on the chamber, and secures it with the lid. The handle is attached to the lid with a toad-shaped chain, and the two ends of the handle feature rabbit-head ornamentation. The craftsmanship of Shang's artisans is awe-inspiring.

# 大理石梟形立雕

## Standing Owl



古人稱貓頭鷹為「梟」，是商代藝術中常見的主題之一，但用整塊大理石雕刻而成的貓頭鷹是很少見的。這件梟形立雕利用深淺不一的同心圓表現出貓頭鷹靈活敏銳的眼睛，器身則以各式動物紋樣作裝飾，並雕出厚實的雙腳與垂地的尾翼來支撐身體。從器身背面的凹槽來看，這隻可愛的貓頭鷹應該是嵌在木造建築上的裝飾品。

Owls were called "Xiao" by ancient Chinese, and a recurring theme in Shang Dynasty art. However, owl figurines made with one intact piece of marble were a rarity. This three-dimensional marble figure features concentric circles of various grooves to portray its bright, sharp eyes. The body is decorated with an assortment of animal prints, supported by two squat legs and the tail of its wings. The long groove along its back and the slot on its base indicate that this owl was an ornament on wood-framed architecture.



## 大理石虎首人身立雕

### Kneeling Anthropomorphic Figure with Tiger Head



這一隻人模人樣的老虎，是用整塊大理石雕刻而成的。老虎的頭微微擡起，張開大口，露出牙齒，卻不顯猙獰，反令人感到親切可愛。牠的身體像人一樣，雙手撐在膝蓋，跪坐在地上。眼睛、鼻子以及身體的紋飾都是用陰線紋刻出。從器身背面的凹槽來看，這隻有人氣的大理石老虎和「大理石梟形立雕」一樣是嵌在木造建築上的裝飾品。

This humanoid tiger was sculpted with an entire block of marble. Its head is tilted slightly upward and its open mouth reveals its saw-like teeth. Instead of striking fear in the viewer, the tiger is actually quite endearing. With a humanlike posture, the tiger kneels on the floor, with its hands on its knees. Its eyes, nose and body are covered with the incised decorations. Judging from the vertical groove running along its back, this marble tiger and the standing owl were both ornaments on wood-frame architecture.



## 玉人頭飾

# Crested Human Head



這件玉器的器型呈扁平狀，兩面都雕刻人的側面。眼睛如橫倒的「臣」字，通稱為臣字形眼，是商代最常見的「眼睛」形式。這人的鼻頭圓，鼻樑低，還張口露出平整的牙齒。頭上則戴了一頂帽子，帽上的裝飾有如捲曲的尾巴。這種形像的玉人頭，在新石器時代晚期的玉器中就已經出現，是一種「神人」的樣貌，到了商代則作了些改變。

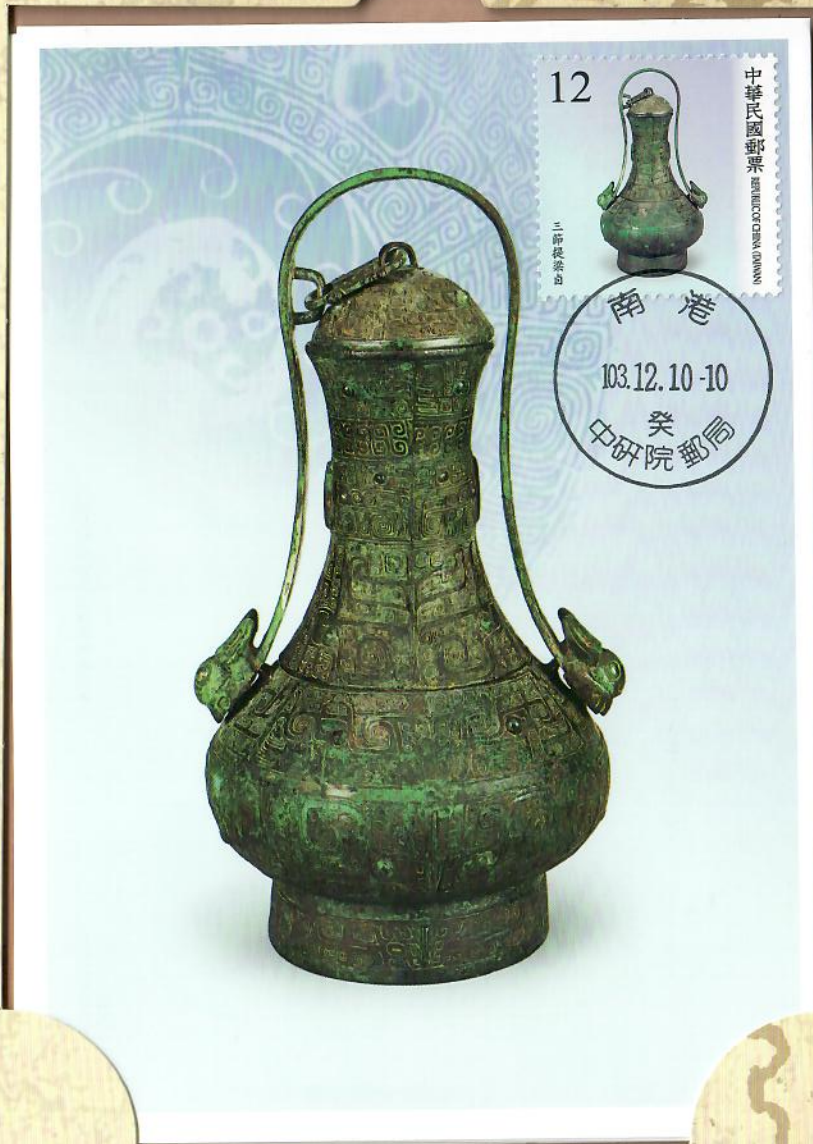
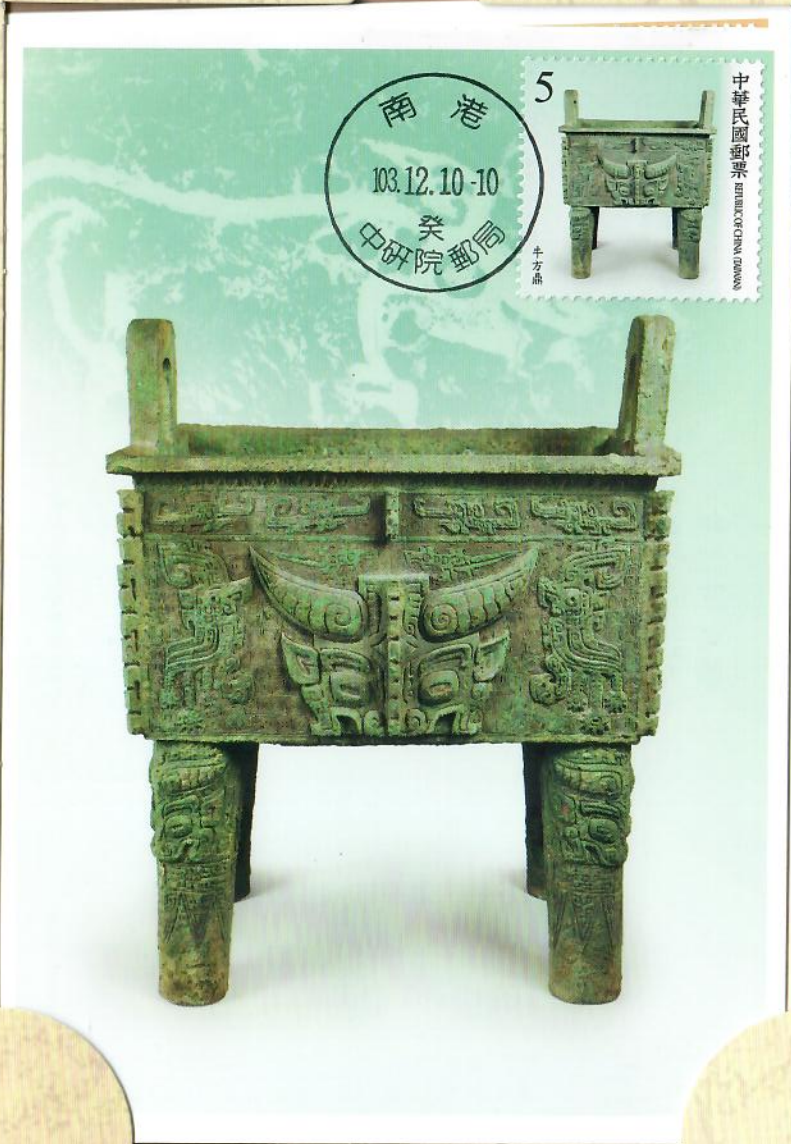
This jade artifact is similar to a flatware. A human face in silhouette was carved on both sides. The eyes were styled as a recumbent "臣" ("chen"), and generally called, "a 'chen'-styled eye." It was the most common artistic style for portraying the eyes in Shang Dynasty. The figure in this jade artifact has a bulbous nose, and a flat nose bridge. Its open mouth reveals a neat set of teeth. On the top of the head is a tall crown with curling tail designs. This particular style of jade heads had surfaced among the jade ware made in the late Neolithic Era. They were designed as a "demigod," and they underwent a slight modification in the Shang Dynasty.





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





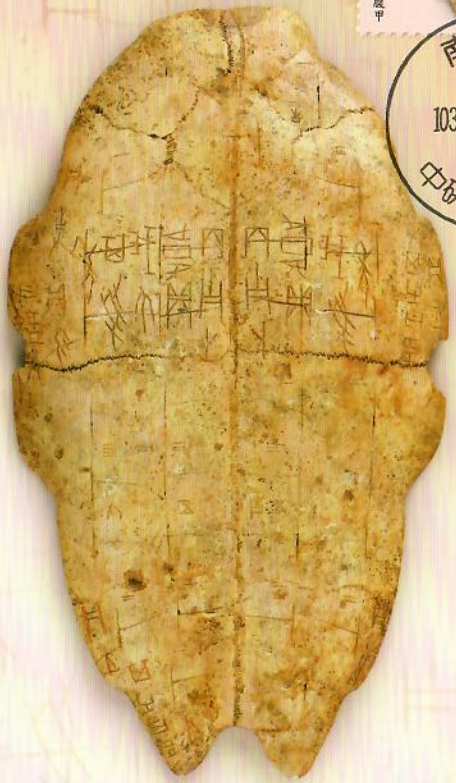




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### 本專冊圖文承

中央研究院翁院長啓惠及其團隊協助玉成

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