



Formosan Folkways

A Guide to the Taiwan Folk Arts Museum

台灣民間文化藝術

◎北投文物館的內在采風

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 +  合作出版



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+

SMC Publishing Inc.

目錄

序	6
◎民俗下的天空——「台灣民俗北投文物館」沿革	8
◎民俗文物的情與美	16
陶甕、陶罐、陶壺／青花盤／筷子籠／粿模、糕模、餅模／ 枕頭／夜壺／油燈／布袋戲／傀儡戲／皮影戲／ 龜趺／祖先畫像／水陸道場畫	
◎服飾織繡的繽紛世界	56
童帽／銀飾／上衣／裙與褲／雲肩／ 肚兜／補子／彩繡囊袋／三寸金蓮／床飾／ 八仙彩／桌裙／旗幟	
◎台灣原住民文化	116
服飾／獸皮帽／陶罐／陶偶／木匙／ 連杯／臼與杵／立柱／簷桁、橫樑與檻楣／刀／ 煙斗／占卜道具箱／編器	
引用書目	155
後跋	156

Contents

7Preface
9	..The World of Folk Customs-Introducing the Taiwan Folk Arts Museum◎
17Beauty and Love in the Realm of Folk Culture◎ Ceramic urns, Jars and Pots/ Blue-Patterned/ Chopstick Holders/ Cake and Pastry Molds/ Pillows/ Chamber Pots/ Oil Lamps/ Glove Puppets/ String Puppets/ Shadow Puppets/ Turtle Stele Inscriptions/ Ancestral Portraits/ Altar Paintings for the Ceremony of Water & Land
57Clothing, Accessories and Embroidery◎ Children's Hats/ Silver Ornaments/ Upper Garment/ Skirts and Trousers/ Capes/ Stomach Squares/ Insignia/ Embroidered Pouches/ Three-inch Golden Lotus/ Bed Decoration/ Eight Immortals Silks/ Altar Hangings/ Flags and Banners
117Taiwan Aboriginal Culture◎ Clothing & Qnametation/ Animal-hide Hats/ Pottery/ Pottery Figurines/ Wooden Spoons/ Linked Cups/ Mortars and Pestles/ House Posts/ Eaves, Beams & Lintels/ Knives/ Pipes/Witch-doctor's Utensil Boxes/ Wickerwork
155References Cited
157Epilogue

序

從台灣民俗文物的多樣化、生活化、與親切感中，反映出早期傳統民間文化藝術的創作以及當時的社會情景，除了展現先人的智慧外，更呈現出他們精巧的手藝。在邁入二十一世紀的今天，強調在地文化、認識鄉土、以及培養美育的觀點，是全世界的趨勢，人們由經濟的追求轉為知識經濟與生活文化的提昇，博物館的功能也因此更加重要。能將台灣早期民間的文物做系統性的蒐集與展出，以窺得先民的生活景象與開墾精神，一直是我多年的理想。

16年了，北投文物館從開始的「台灣民藝文物之家」到以台灣民俗為主題的「台灣民俗北投文物館」，經歷了第一任館長張木養先生(2年)、第二任館長高本莉小姐(8年)、及現任館長李莎莉小姐；典藏文物也由最初的三千件增至五千件。展區規劃成三大常態展示區(即台灣民俗文物區、台灣原住民文化藝術區、及台灣早期服飾織繡品區)及特展區。舉辦過上百場的展覽與活動，除了發揮博物館應有的典藏、研究、展示、推廣、及休閒的功能外，近年來我們更致力於鄉土教學的推動，希望讓更多人認識、瞭解台灣、進而愛惜自己的家鄉。期許本書的出版，能對台灣歷史文化留下記錄。

藉由本書的出版，感謝曾經給予指導與協助的專家學者和文物館同仁的努力，並向所有愛好台灣文化的藝術工作者和民俗文物協會致敬。期望在大家同心協力之下，使民俗文物及民間藝術得以妥善保存並發揚光大。

張純明

台灣民俗北投文物館創辦人

張純明

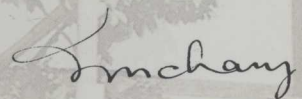
2000.12.06

Preface

From the diversity, vitality and feeling of familiarity of Taiwan's folk cultural objects, the creativity of early traditional folk cultural arts and the social conditions of the past are reflected. In addition, the technical knowledge and exquisiteness of handicrafts of Taiwan's early inhabitants are revealed. As we enter the 21st century, there is a worldwide trend toward emphasizing local culture, understanding the history of one's homeland and cultivating esthetic concepts. In addition to making a living, people want to acquire more knowledge and increase the amount of culture in their lives. Therefore, the functions of museums are becoming more important. To be able to systematically collect and exhibit cultural artifacts related to Taiwan's early and folk history, and to allow people to peer into the lives and experience the pioneering spirit of Taiwan's early inhabitants, are ideals I have held for many years.

Over a period of 16 years, this museum has gone from the Center for Taiwanese Folk Arts and Culture to today's Taiwan Folk Arts Museum. It has developed under the leadership of Chang Mu-yang, its first director (2 years), Kao Pen-li, its second director (8 years) and Saalih Lee, its current director. In addition, its collection has grown from 3,000 objects to 5,000 objects. Three large exhibit areas have been developed (Taiwanese Folk Culture, Taiwanese Aboriginal Culture and Arts and Taiwan's Early Costumes and Embroideries), in addition to special exhibit areas. Through the hundreds of exhibits and activities organized by the museum, the museum has put into play its collection, research, exhibit, promotional and recreational functions. In addition, it has strived to promote education regarding Taiwan's history, and to spread awareness and understanding of Taiwan's past, so that the people here will come to cherish their homeland. It is expected that this book will provide a record of Taiwan's history and culture.

Many thanks are owed to experts and scholars, as well as to the staff of the Taiwan Folk Arts Museum, who provided guidance and assistance in the compilation of this publication. In addition, I would like to express my appreciation to all those who have dedicated themselves to Taiwan's cultural arts and to the Folk Cultural Association. It is my hope that everyone will work together to preserve Taiwan's folk culture and folk arts.



Sumi Chang, Founder

Taiwan Folk Arts Museum

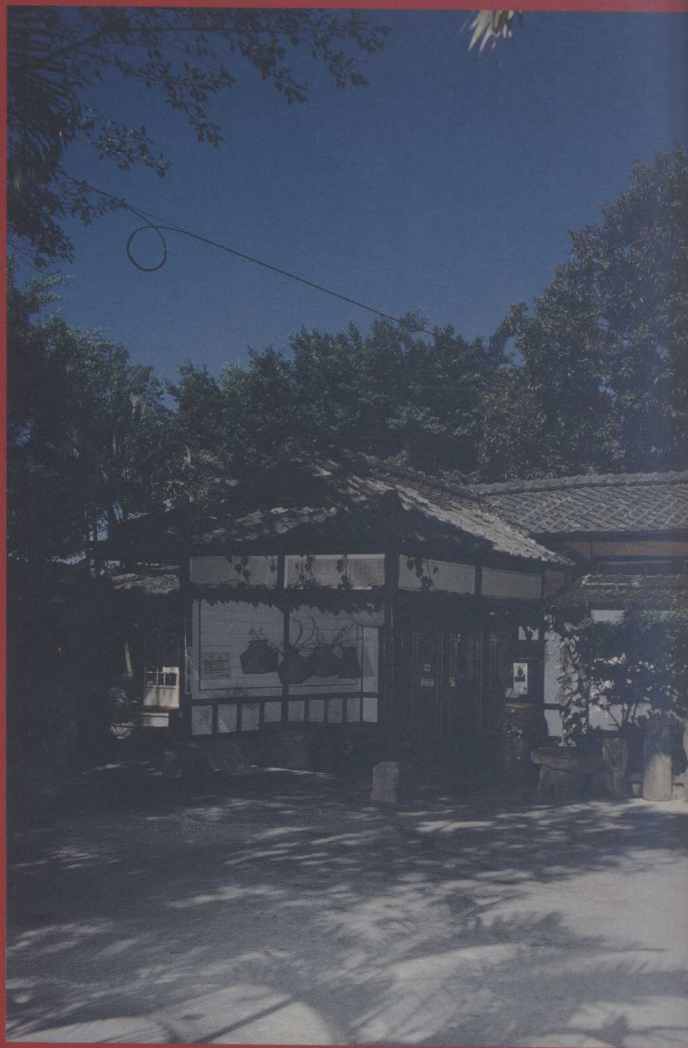
December 6, 2000

民俗下的天空

「台灣民俗北投文物館」沿革



可能為 1940 年代日人在今北投文物館前舉行慶典活動的情景。另一說為日本神風特攻隊在文物館前集合活動(許陽明先生提供)
This is possibly a celebrating ceremony held in front of the museum in the 1940's. Or it might be a gathering activity of the suicide pilots (Kamikaze) before proceeding a mission.



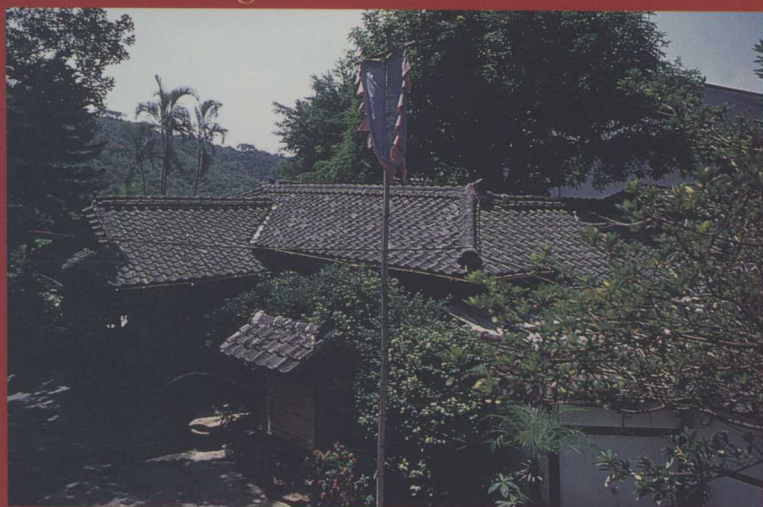
1980 年代的台灣民俗北投文物館 The museum in the 1980's



佳山圖——描繪日本七福神在今北投文物館館舍內休憩的情景
A Lucky Spirit stayed in guest room (today's inner portion of the museum)

The World of Folk Customs

Introducing the Taiwan Folk Arts Museum



1990年代的文物館 The museum in the 1990's



文物館的入口處 The front gate of the museum



一條幽雅的路徑

從昔日的溫泉鄉北投，走過蜿蜒的山路往紗帽山上行進，柳暗花明間，一處古色古香的日式宅院，坐擁在群山蒼翠之間。這座位於「幽雅路」的宅院，就是清幽而雅緻的「台灣民俗北投文物館」。本館創立於1983年，館宅本身建於1921年，佔地約八百餘坪，整體設計為一座東方景觀庭園，建築本身俗稱「日式」房屋，實際是仿唐式的精緻木造二層樓建築。

走過迢迢千山路

這座身處群山之間的典雅庭園，在日治時期原是佳山旅館，後稱日本軍士官俱樂部，曾由日本神風特攻隊佔用一段時間。1945年以後，由外交部接管，改為佳山招待所，提供外交部及政府官員渡假之用。自台灣省政府改組後，有鑑於日式房屋維修費用頗高，於是將館舍拍賣給民間作為私人住宅。經常租予電影公司作拍片之用，又有「古月莊」之稱。

繁華落盡見真淳

至1983年，這座歷盡風華歲月的庭園轉由本館承租，以原名「台灣民藝文物之家」創始，規劃以台灣早期民藝品、原住民文物為展示項目；於1984年10月27日，正式對外開放予大眾參觀。本館的創設，主要目的係保存台灣豐富的文化資產，讓國人瞭解台灣文化，關懷鄉土，並啓迪大眾對藝術欣賞的喜好，提高社會生活品質。1998年9月列為台北市市定古蹟。

禪與藝術的對話

本館為禪園園區的主體，另外附設有民俗藝品專賣區與陶然居茶藝館。文物館以陳列台灣早期民俗文物，介紹昔日先民筚路藍縷的生活藝術為主，規劃為三大常態展示區：台灣民俗文物區、台灣原住民文化藝術區與服飾織繡品區。另有一特展區，配合鄉土教學，不定期展示具有特色的展覽，並有二處走廊固定展現北投采風及台灣的大事紀。所附設的民俗藝品專賣區，以推廣傳統民俗工藝為主，並推廣文物館所研發的各種



台灣民俗文物區 Exhibit area of Taiwan folk arts



台灣原住民文化藝術區 Exhibit area of Taiwan Aboriginal culture



台灣早期服飾織繡品區 Exhibit area of Taiwan's early costumes and embroideries

出版品。禪園以自然山色、清幽庭園來營造休憩的環境，讓人舒解身心，而陶然居茶藝館則提供傳統茶藝及餐飲服務。

典藏生活的脈動

目前館中珍藏品約有五千餘件。台灣早期民藝方面，食、住等生活用品，每件都是先民經年累月的智慧結晶；更有戲偶、古今書畫等，均屬珍貴的傳統民間藝術品。衣飾方面，鮮明呈現出早期婦女獨特的絕妙手藝與穿著品味，尤其衣飾上變化繁複的吉祥圖案，充分流露出民間對生活的單純祈願。至於台灣原住民傳統藝術文化，則呈現了各族群社會生活方式的獨特氣息。

打開記憶的匣子

爲了有系統地介紹這些老祖先留給我們的文

化資產，本館定期特選文物精粹作專題展出，並於例假日不定期舉辦各類民俗活動；希望透過靜態的展示和動態的表演，生動地呈現出先民傳統的生活內容及型態。除了藉此與所有愛好、珍惜民間藝術的人士分享，並喚起民間塵封已久的記憶。

踩著不斷的步伐

用心用情關注生活周遭，記憶就能長長遠遠。當民俗文物帶著老祖先的生活智慧在現代重現，正表示民間文化的生命力源源不絕。每一份子都可以是那一滴水或一條河，對我們的鄉土注入情感，如此，社會才能維持真、善、美的活力。「台灣民俗北投文物館」，提供我們一個關懷、感受台灣民俗的園地，但願屬於大家的民間文化，因此而永續經營下去。

A tranquil and beautiful path

Following the winding mountain road up Yangmingshan from the ancient hot springs of Peitou, one can find a handsome Japanese style villa tucked away on the hillside among the trees and flowers. Yu Ya Road is a fitting address for this building which is home to the Taiwan Folk Arts Museum, as its meaning suggests both 幽 *yu*, tranquillity and 雅 *ya*, elegance. The museum dates from 1983, though the building itself was constructed during the early Republican period (1912–). It occupies more than eight hundred pings (approximately 1.25 acres) and although the structure is often referred to as Japanese style, it is in fact a fine wooden two store building in mock Tang dynasty (618–907 AD) style, set within an oriental landscaped garden.

By a remote route over a thousand mountains

During the period of Japanese occupation, this elegant mountain retreat served as a Jiashan Hotel, and then a country club for officers of the Japanese military including, for a period, a unit of Kamikaze pilots. Following the recovery of Taiwan after the Second World War it was taken over by the ROC Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, as the Jiashan guesthouse, provided accommodation for foreign ministry and other government personnel. Due to the high cost of maintaining this type of building it was auctioned after the reorganization of Taiwan Provincial Government and became a private house, also leased to a film company for use as a film set.

To arrive at a simple and pure destination

In 1983 this building, with its long and honored pedigree, was rented by the present institution with the founding of the Taiwan Folk Arts and Antique House. Dedicated to displaying



民俗藝品專賣區外觀 Front door of the museum store

works of art and everyday artifacts from Taiwan's early period, the museum officially opened its doors to the public in October 1984 with the aims of preserving Taiwan's folk cultural heritage and awakening an appreciation of such arts in a wider audience, and so enhancing the quality of life in Taiwan. In September 1998, the Taipei City Government specified this building as the third level relics.



clothing, accessories and embroidery; and arts and crafts of Taiwan's aboriginal peoples. There is also a handicrafts shop where visitors can buy traditional folk art, books and other items. Because of the tranquillity of the natural surroundings, the aptly named Shann Garden (shann, in Japanese Zen, means contemplation) is ideal for relaxing the body and unwinding the mind. If hungry, the Shann Garden Restaurant and Teahouse is at hand serving Chinese tea and cuisine in a traditional setting.

Cultural heirlooms on the pulse of life

The museum's collection currently contains more than 5,000 exhibits. Items relating to cooking, eating and other everyday activities display a high level of development arrived at through repeated use and accumulated knowledge. In addition there are puppets, works of calligraphy and painting both ancient and more recent, including some traditional folk art of great

A dialogue of art and contemplation

The museum consists of two parts, the museum proper and the Shann Garden. The museum concentrates on folk artifacts from the early period of Chinese habitation in Taiwan. These have a particular fascination as they show the art and craft work of the early immigrants despite the hardships of frontier life. The exhibits are divided into three areas: Taiwan folk artifacts;

民俗藝品專賣區內景 Inner part of the museum store



value. As for clothing and adornments, there clearly emerged a special and exquisite style among young men and women of the early period, distinguished by the frequent inclusion of auspicious motifs which illustrate the simple aspirations of the local people. The more tribal art of the aboriginal peoples expresses well the unique spirit of their lifestyles.

Opening a box of memories

To provide a comprehensive introduction to these national heirlooms, the museum arranges regular exhibitions on particular themes, and organizes occasional special activities during the holidays. Our hope is that through both static displays and living performances we can present a vivid picture of the lifestyles of our forebears. We



陶然居茶藝館外觀 Front door of the tea house



陶然居茶藝館內景 Inner part of the tea house

wish to share this appreciation with all those who cherish and care about traditional folk arts, and thereby evoke long forgotten memories.

Marching to a time honored beat

People in Taiwan today are not slow to appreciate the enduring aspects of their forebear's cultural traditions. Many of these features reappear cyclically, as if it were the artifacts themselves which have a memory for the

accumulated knowledge of previous generations, and show that the vitality of folk culture is timeless. By paying careful attention to our living environment, each of us can be a drop of water that adds its weight to the collective river of our island's culture. The Taiwan Folk Arts Museum in Peitou provides a space for paying attention to, and being affected by, Taiwan's folk culture. In this way we can do our part to connect the past, present and future.