

Services

1. Chinese regular guided tour: 2:00-3:30 p.m. on Saturdays. No reservation needed.
2. Guided group tour (Chinese and English): for group size within 15 to 100 people. Please make a reservation via the museum's website at least two weeks in advance.
3. Audio guide (Chinese and English) upon scanning corresponding QR codes in the museum. Please enjoy it with your headphone.
4. Museum guide kiosks are located on the 1st floor and 2nd floor.
5. Free Wi-Fi is available in the museum.
6. Lockers are available at the lobby of the museum.
7. Access ramp and elevator are available for visitors with mobility impairments.

Museum Policy

1. Temperature in the exhibition hall is kept around 20 °C(68 °F). Visitors are therefore suggested to dress accordingly.
2. Please refrain from using flash and selfie stick when taking photographs in the exhibition hall (no photography in Room 206 Taiwan Archaeology).
3. Application is required for press photography.
4. No smoking, eating, or drinking in the museum.
5. No dangerous goods, pets (except assistance dogs), large luggage, long umbrellas or wet rain gear into the museum.
6. Running, chasing, jumping, or tapping on glasses are prohibited.
7. Please set your phone to the silent mode.
8. The museum reserves the right to restrict visitor numbers. In case of emergency, please follow the instructions of the museum staff and leave in an orderly manner.

Public Transport

By Bus

To Dr. Hu Shih Park Stop: route 205, 270, 306, 620, 645 (sub.), S1, S12 or Blue 25 (about 2 minutes' walk to the museum).

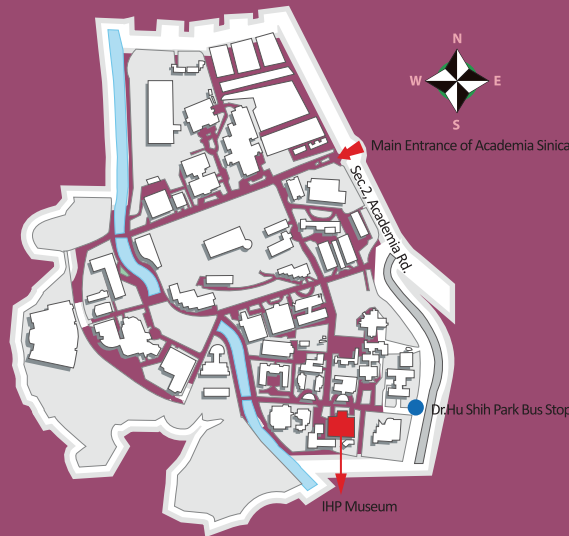
By MRT

Bannan or Wenhua Line to Taipei Nangang Exhibition Center Station, then transfer to bus route 205, 306, 620, 645 (sub.), S1 or S12 from MRT Exit 5.

By Train or High Speed Rail

To Nangang Station

- Zhongxiao East Road Exit: transfer to bus route 270 or Blue 25.
- Nangang Road Exit: transfer to bus route 306.
- Shimin Boulevard Exit: transfer to bus route S12.



Ruins of Yin (Oracle Bones)

Oracle bone inscriptions, carvings or writings on tortoise shells and animal scapulae, are known as the earliest mature writing system in China. They were mainly used for divination, while a few of them were to keep records of events.



Inscribed Deer Skull
Jia Bian 3940

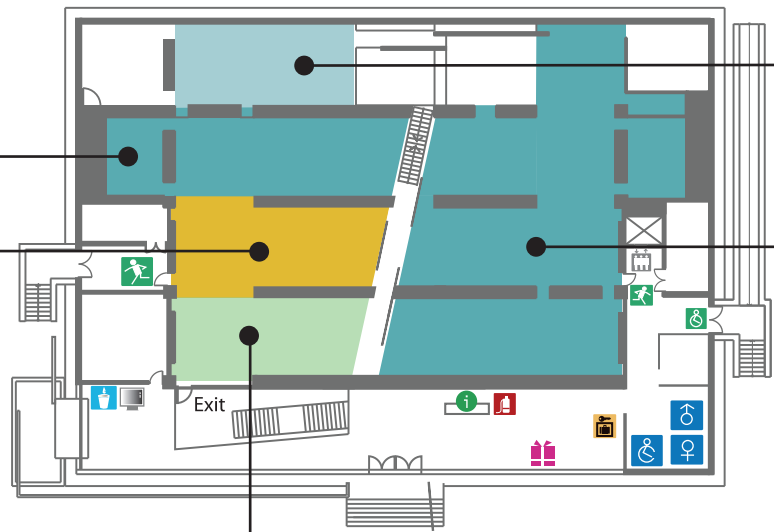
Western Zhou (Mid-11th Century-771 B.C.)

After the Zhou Kingdom defeated the Shang King in the 11th century B.C. and established the Zhou dynasty, they created the state of Wei in the former heartland of Shang to subjugate the remaining Shang power. This display shows artifacts found in an unplundered tomb and remains from a large chariot pit of this principality.



Animal Face Chest Plate Ornament

1F Archaeological Space



Longshan Culture (ca. 26th-21st Century B.C.)

Longshan Culture took its name from Longshan, Licheng County in Shandong Province, where it was first identified in the 1930s. The most representative cultural remains are the exquisite black pottery pieces, with walls as thin as eggshells.



Tall-stemmed Egg Shell
Black Pottery Cup

Ruins of Yin (Late 14th-Mid-11th Century B.C.)

The Ruins of Yin are located on either side of the banks of the Huan River to the northwest of Anyang, Henan Province. They are the remains of the capital of the Shang dynasty from over 3,000 years ago. The excavation of this Shang dynasty site heralded the beginning of Chinese archaeology. Here you can see the already considerably developed craftsmanship of the Shang people, as well as the oracular records they carved on animal bones and tortoise plastrons.



Animal-mask Bridle Ornament with Turquoise Inlays

Eastern Zhou (771-221 B.C.)

Artifacts excavated from noble tombs of the Jin state at Shan-piao-chen site, Henan Province. These tombs were from the middle Spring and Autumn to the early Warring States period (late 7th-late 5th century B.C.), and the artifacts give a picture of the ritual, musical, martial, and material culture of that time.



Hu Flask with Standing
Bird and Flowers



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

English



Discovering History, Studying History and Exhibiting History

Museum of the Institute of History and Philology (IHP), Academia Sinica, defines itself as an academic museum by highlighting the scholarly significance of substantial collections in archaeology, Chinese imperial archives, ethological artifacts, rubbings, and rare texts.

IHP first established this museum in 1986. Renovation work on the museum begun in 1997 in an attempt to improve the quality of preservation and presentation and also to better link the artifacts displayed here with the research conducted at IHP. The museum was reopened in 2002.

The new exhibition hall places strong emphasis on the interrelations of the artifacts. The exhibition starts from the “Historical Space” on the second floor, where it divides into seven showrooms according to the type of the objects. The different showrooms are all connected to a general introduction area, where some of the key research findings from and academic values of the artifacts were told. We hope visitors may imagine of an ancient tomb and get a sense of witnessing an archeological excavation site when they view through the glass floors on the second floor. Descending from the second floor, visitors enter the “Archaeological Space” on the first floor, with the atmosphere of underground, excavated fields. Divided by multiple glass walls, the space turns into several corridors of time. The exhibition connects the artifacts to studies before and after its discovery, and pictures of the excavated pits give visitors a truthful representation of the tombs. With professional research and a lively display, the museum becomes a fascinating trip into discovering history.

203 Archives of the Grand Secretariat

Official documents and documents on civil service examination from the Archives of the Grand Secretariat of the Qing dynasty. These include a variety of records such as imperial edicts, memorials, and golden placards of civil service examination.



The Small Golden Placard of the Civil Palace Examination in 1847

202 Rare Texts

Collections at the Fu Ssu-nien Library of IHP, including rare books, commentaries and manuscripts from famous scholars, folk literature, as well as rare and early periodicals.

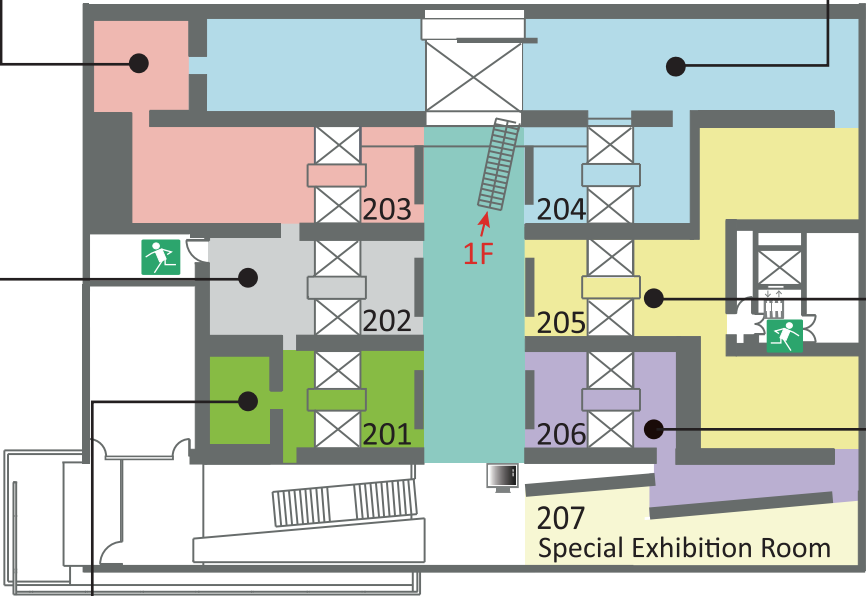


Bi Yun Ji

201 Han Dynasty Wooden Slips from Edsen-gol

Wooden slips excavated from remnants of beacon towers in northwest China reflect aspects of the military system, daily life, and culture of local military personnel and civilians in the defensive fronts of the Han Empire (206 B.C.-220 A.D.).

2F Historical Space



Monthly and Seasonal Records of Military Supplies from Kuang-ti South Platoon in the Yong-yüan Era (93-95 A.D.)

204 Artifacts from Ethnic Groups of Southwest China

Artifacts, photos, and books about ethnic groups of southwest China, showing the interaction between human and the environment, identity and differences of different ethnic groups, as well as their rituals.



Image of Sakyamuni with Inscription Erected by Song Dexing



Nuo God and Nuo Goddess

205 Rubbings

Rubbings collected by IHP, including stele inscriptions, epitaphs, pictorial reliefs, full-surface bronze rubbings and Buddhist statuary steles.

206 Taiwan Archaeology

This area demonstrates the achievements of our researchers on Taiwanese archeology. With aids from modern science, they have studied about the temporal-spatial background, ethnic relations, social development, bio-adaptability, village patterns and trade behaviors of the ancient Taiwanese. There are also displays about their engagement in the rescue and preservation of archeological treasures and educational work.



Jar with Angular Shoulder and Flat Bottom

Derive questions from primary materials, Look for evidence related to the questions. On the basis of this evidence, Examine the questions from an appropriate perspective. Do not take suppositions for conclusions. Do not attempt to disguise gaps in the evidence. This is the attitude we must adopt when searching for objective knowledge.

Tsai Yuan-pei 1929
The Founder of Academia Sinica

Stamp

Opening Hours

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

Free Admission

No. 130, Sec. 2, Academia Rd., Nangang Dist., Taipei City 11529, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
Tel : 886-2-2652-3180
Fax : 886-2-2786-8834
E-mail : museum@asihp.net
Website : museum.sinica.edu.tw

