


 商王的國寶級盥洗用具
The "National Treasures" and Washing Implements of the King of the Shang Dynasty

02-2652-3180

臺北市南港區研究院路二段130號
http://museum.sinica.edu.tw展區: 歷史文物陳列館一樓
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展覽說明 Exhibiton Description

現在家家戶戶都有熱水器可用，想用熱水洗澡，打開水龍頭，熱水即滾滾而來。但是在3200~3300年前的商代晚期，當時的商王及貴族究竟怎麼盥洗？如何洗澡？到底用不用熱水？要回答這些問題，文獻不足徵，所以必須依據考古材料。我們在安陽殷墟發現了四、五個彼此關聯的墓葬及祭祀坑，從其出土的文物及相關脈絡可以知道商代貴族的盥洗方式，並且還會使用熱水洗澡。

本展覽有兩個主題：「商王的盥洗器」與「商王的熱水器」。商王的盥洗器展出殷墟西北岡1400號大墓東墓道的一組器物，包括「寢小室盂」、「右勺」、「龍紋盤」、「弦紋壺」、「青銅人面」，以及五件「陶磬」，這些都是商王的盥洗器。商王的熱水器則出自與1400號大墓相關的祭祀坑：HPKM1435、1380、1382等祭祀坑，展出「溫鼎」、「單盞鼎」、「銅斗」、「硬陶甗」等器物，部分祭祀坑還有殉葬的人，這些器物 and 殉葬者則是商王的熱水設備與燒水服侍的僕人。

總之，從西北岡1400大墓與其相關祭祀坑出土的器物，可以得知商王洗澡，要洗熱水：使用溫鼎煮水，以單盞鼎舀取熱水，倒在盂裡備用。洗手或洗臉時，侍僕拿勺從盂中舀水，以供商王盥洗，並以盤承水；洗澡時還會使用陶磬擦垢。這些盥洗的流程，從頭到尾，都有侍僕服侍。此外，這次展出的商王盥洗用具，不論在商代或現代都是既珍貴又罕見的，展件中就有四件文化部登記的國寶和重要古物，可說是商王的國寶級盥洗用具。

The majority of homes today are equipped with water heaters, and if desiring to wash with hot water, one simply turns on the faucet and watches warm water flow forth. But from 3,200 to 3,300 years ago during the late Shang dynasty, how did the king of the Shang dynasty, the royal family, and members of the aristocracy freshen themselves up? How did they bathe? And did they use hot water? Textual materials are insufficient to answer these questions, and so, we must turn to archaeological findings and materials. At Yinxu (the Ruins of Yin) in Anyang, Honan province, we have discovered four or five linked tombs and sacrificial pits where unearthed artefacts have allowed us to better understand the washing methods of Shang royalty, including the use of hot water.

The exhibition has two core themes of interest: “vessels and implements for the king of Shang to wash” and “vessels and implements for the king of Shang to use hot water.” Regarding the first, a group of related objects discovered from the east ramp of royal tomb M1400, Hsi-pei-kang, Yinxu are on display, including a “Yü Basin,” “Yu Shao Ladle,” “P’an Plate with Dragon Decor,” “Hu Pot with Bow-string Line Decor,” “Bronze Human Mask,” and five “Pottery Skin Scrapers.” And the vessels and implements concerning the use of hot water have been unearthed from sacrificial pits associated with royal tomb M1400, specifically pits M1435, M1380, and M1382. The artefacts on display

商王的熱水器

Vessels and Implements for the King of Shang to Use Hot Water



重要古物

溫鼎

R001752

溫鼎是溫水器，煮熱水的大鼎。器內鑄銘文「𩇛」：即器皿裡有人在在水中，學者釋為「溫」，所以稱為「溫鼎」。這件鼎腹部又深又大，容積約39,600毫升。目前這類型的鼎出土與傳世品僅有三件，應該都是用來煮熱水的，其中安陽武官村北地M229祭祀坑出土的鼎還有圓形蓋。與溫鼎共出的有兩個單盞鼎，則是汲取與倒熱水用的，這是相當罕見的商代熱水器組合。

商王的盥洗器



Vessels and Implements for the King of Shang to Wash

include a “*Ting* Cauldron,” “*Ting* Cauldrons with Single Handle,” “Bronze Spoons,” a “*Pou* Lidded Stoneware Vase,” and other objects of interest. In some of the sacrificial pits, the remains of human sacrifices have also been discovered, indicating that these vessels and implements for heating water and the servants who attended to the heating processes belonged to the king of the Shang dynasty.

In short, from these artefacts discovered at royal tomb M1400, Hsi-pei-kang, Yinxu and associated sacrificial pits, we are able to apprehend the washing practices and processes of heating water used by the king of the Shang dynasty. A big cauldron was used to boil the water, and single-handled small cauldrons drew the water out to be poured into basins for use. When washing one’s hands or face, a servant poured the water using a ladle and the water then collected in a basin. For bathing, skin scrapers were also used to remove any dirt or dead skin. These processes, from start to finish, were all attended to by servants. In addition, these vessels and implements on display are not just rare to get a glimpse of—whether by us today or even by most living during the Shang dynasty—but four of the artefacts have been registered by the Ministry of Culture as “national treasures” or “significant antiquities,” thus deeming these objects as both washing implements and treasures of the king of the Shang dynasty.



國寶

青銅人面

Bronze Human Mask

R001116

青銅人面的具體用途不詳。人面鑄造的形象相當寫實，單眼皮，顴骨寬。背面在眼、耳、鼻相對處，鑄接了六根柱狀物，可知應非面具。頂部有一環可供懸掛，且與寢小室盂、右勺、龍紋盤和陶磬等盥洗器共出，應該是掛在商王盥洗間的，但具體的用途不詳。

商王的盥洗器



獸面紋單盞鼎

Ting Cauldrons with Single Handle

R001110—11

汲取與倒熱水用的小鼎，也可用來加熱。這兩件小鼎和大型鼎「溫鼎」出自1435祭祀坑。兩件都是頸部內縮，器身作罐形，一側有鑿（即把手，音同判），容積分別為2,860與2,420毫升。此類有鑿的罐形鼎較少見，西北岡1380與武官村北地M229祭祀坑各有一件出土，也都是商代熱水器的組合用具。



獸面紋單盞鼎

Ting Cauldron with Single Handle

R001112

汲取與倒熱水用的小鼎，也可用來加熱。這件單盞鼎和HPKM1435出土的兩件單盞鼎形制相同，功能亦同。容積約2,975毫升，與硬陶帶蓋甗（R000171）的容積相當，所以用這單盞鼎從大鼓腹鼎汲取熱水後，即可倒入硬陶甗備用。

弦紋壺

Hu Pot with Bow-string Line Decor

R023276

弦紋壺為汲水器，即打水、取水的器具。壺口微向外侈，頸部直，兩側有直立的豎耳，鼓腹，圈足底，器身僅飾簡單的弦紋。兩側的豎耳可以穿繩，到水邊或井邊即可垂吊取水。因為壺身呈扁橢圓形，垂入水中後，較寬的面浮起，水即可從外侈的器口緩緩流入。



國寶

寢小室盂

Yü Basin

R001092

盂是盛水器，儲水的容器。這是件大容量的盂，口徑約40.4，腹深約21公分，容積約16,870毫升。器身兩側有「冂字形」附耳。主要紋飾為連續的夔龍紋，下方有龍紋組成的連續的三角紋，器底則為細線條的盤龍紋。在器底和蓋內都有四字銘文：「寢小室盂」，可知原是放置在商王寢室內的「小室」，即商王的盥洗間。

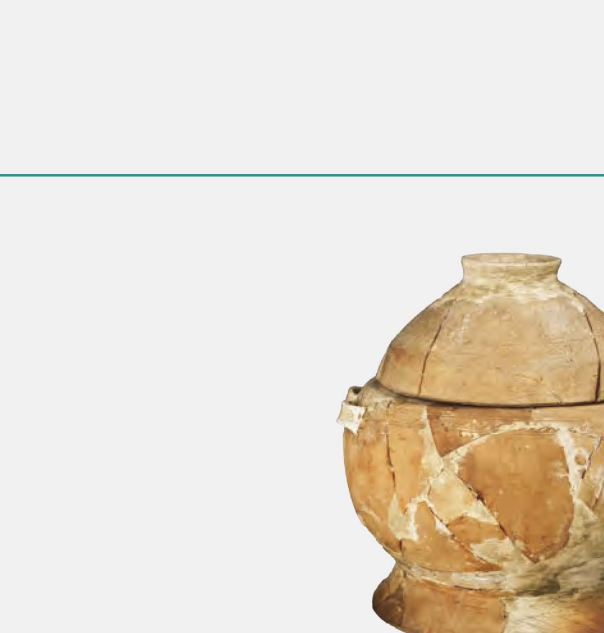


陶磬

Pottery Skin Scrapers

R001611—15

盥洗時搓垢用的清潔用具。這五件陶磬（音同闖）形制大體相同，圓餅狀，表面微凸，布滿繩紋或方格紋且略粗糙，展件R001614有磨損的使用痕。背面是弧形把手，上飾連續三角幾何紋。由於表面略為粗糙，學者推測它們是盥洗時搓垢的器具。



硬陶帶蓋甗

Pou Lidded Stoneware Vase

R000171

盛水器，商代用盂裝冷水，用硬陶甗裝溫水。這件硬陶甗與單盞鼎、銅斗及兩具人骨共出。其形式與安陽武官村北地M229出土的相似，器蓋是小圈足，可倒置，子口母。肩部兩側有耳，可穿繩吊起，春秋時代南方的浴缶還是沿用這種傳統。



銅斗

Bronze Spoons

R001097、R001096

舀水器，多與容器共出，應是挹取液體的用具。R001097銅斗柄部以平行線條做為裝飾，杯部素面無紋。末端殘，有一小孔。容積約10毫升。這件銅斗的功能，推測可從硬陶甗（R000171）中舀水使用，用來飲用或盥洗。R001096銅斗容積約50毫升，素面無紋，柄部做成鑿口，可與其他器物相連接，相當罕見。