

展出的話

Introduction

動物是人類的重要資源之一，不僅可供食用，也可作為工具、夥伴或寵物。史前時代的人們就已經知道利用各種獵具捕捉動物，或是畜養及使用動物，也會利用動物元素裝飾在日常生活用品及飾品上，透過這些資料就能了解過去人類與動物的關係。

動物考古學主要是透過研究考古遺址中的動物遺留，經由種類的分辨、數量的推估、動物的組成、出土的狀況等等，了解過去人類與動物的互動關係，以及當時人類的生活方式與環境及文化內涵，進而做為現今社會的借鏡。

As one of the important resources for human, animals serve not only as food, but also as tools, partners or pets. Human in pre-historic age already knew how to catch animals with various hunting equipment, keep them as livestock, use animal or animal elements to decorate their daily utensils and ornaments. Through these information, the relation between human and animals can be preliminarily understood.

Zooarchaeology is mainly about understanding the interaction between human and animals in the past and their life style, environment, and culture at that time through the identification of the species, estimation of quantity, composition of animals, excavated conditions of the animal relics so that people in modern society can learn from them.



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廣告

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新北市立
十三行博物館
第一特展室

探索 骨跡

臺灣動物考古特展
TAIWAN ANIMALS ARCHEOLOGY EXHIBITION
2014.11.10 ● - 2015.05.18 ●





探索動物地圖

MAP FOR THE EXPLORATION OF ANIMALS

地球上約有150萬種動物，各自擁有屬於它們的特色，學者根據動物的形態、構造、生活環境、生理習性等等，將特徵相似的動物歸為一類，在科學上常用界、門、綱、目、科、屬、種來說明動物之間的關係。

There are about 1.5 million kinds of animals on Earth, with their own characteristics. Scholars categorize animals with similar characteristics according to their forms, composition, habitats, and physiological behaviors, etc. In science, animals are categorized and correlated by kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species.



考古特工隊

ARCHAEOLOGY TEAM

考古學家透過出土動物遺留的形態與測量，能知道這些遺留是來自於動物身體何處，推測動物的種類、性別與年齡，也能知道這些動物是野生還是家養，以及人類的屠宰方式與飲食行為。

Through the form and measurement of the excavated animal relics, archaeologists can know which animal parts these relics are. They are able to infer the species, sex, and age of the animals, whether they are wild animals or kept by human, and how the human slaughtered and ate them.

動物分佈秘境

DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS

氣候與地形影響了動物的分布，不同的動物生活在不同的環境，也造成動物的形態、生理及行為差異。臺灣橫跨熱帶到亞熱帶，有高山、平原、溪流、湖泊，造就了多樣化的生態環境，因此擁有許多種類的動物生活在這塊土地上。

The distribution of animals is influenced by climate and topography. Different animals live in different environments. Thus they have different forms, physiologies, and behaviors. With high mountains, plains, rivers, and lakes from tropical to subtropical zones, Taiwan becomes a place of bio-diversity. Many species of animals live here.

臺灣動物時光機

TAIWAN ANIMAL TIME MACHINE

不同文化、不同時期，人類對動物的利用也有所不同，從獲取方式、飲食行為、利用模式或信仰文化都可看見當時人們的喜好，而這些也會反映在物質文化上，供考古學家研究與參考使用。

People of different cultures in different periods of time use animals differently. Their preferences at that time can be seen in the way they catch animals, culinary behaviors, utilization modes, or religions. Archaeologists can also refer to material cultures during research.



猜猜看上方腳印哪個是臺灣雲豹的呢？