

誰是平埔原住民族？

早在漢人來臺之前，臺灣的平原地區，已有許多不同文化、不同語言、不同部落的原住民族居住，歷史記載上泛稱為「平埔族群」，今天被稱為「平埔原住民族」，其中包含被中央政府承認的噶瑪蘭族、被臺南市政府承認的西拉雅族，以及尚未被各級政府承認的凱達格蘭族等。

Who are the Pingpu Aborigines?

Before the arrival of Chinese settlers in Taiwan, the lowland plains areas of Taiwan were already inhabited by many different indigenous peoples, each with their own distinct culture, language and settlement patterns. In historical records, these peoples are referred to collectively as the "Pingpu-tzu" ("Plains Tribes"). Nowadays, they are known as the Pingpu Aborigines ("Taiwanese Plains Aborigines") and include tribes such as the Kavalan (recognized by the central government), Siraya (recognized by the Tainan City Government), Ketagalan, and others which has yet to be officially recognized at any level of government in Taiwan.

小知識 Did you know?

「平埔」一詞最早可追溯到清雍正年間，黃叔璥《臺海使槎錄》（1724年後），該書中所使用的「平埔諸社」一詞。

The term "Pingpu" first appears in Chinese historical records during the reign of the Yongzheng Emperor of the Qing Dynasty (1722 – 1735). In his Record of Missions to Taiwan and Adjacent Waters (published in or shortly after 1724), Huang Shu-ching refers to "the Pingpu villages."

哪裡來？哪裡去？

早在漢人來臺前，平埔族群已生活在臺灣平原地區，不同時期皆與外人互動，並被記載於文獻或圖像中。也由於外族與漢人的侵擾，他們被迫遠走他鄉，土地被剝奪。

Where did they come from? And where did they go?

The Pingpu Aborigines were already living in Taiwan's lowland plains areas long before the first Chinese settlers arrived in Taiwan. They did have some contact with outsiders at various points in history, and are referred to in various historical documents (sometimes in the form of illustrations). Over time, as they came under increasingly serious pressure from other ethnic groups, they were forced to migrate to more remote parts of Taiwan as their ancestral lands were gradually stripped away.

生活百態

平埔原住民族各自擁有獨特的生活文化，不論是漁獵、耕種、建築、織布、婚姻、祭儀等，都能看見他們對於自然環境的尊重以及生活智慧。

Lifestyles

The Pingpu Aborigines each possess unique lifestyles and cultural traditions. Every aspect of their lives — including their hunting methods, agricultural techniques, building construction methods, weaving traditions, weddings, religious ceremonies, etc. — reflect their respect for the natural world and their inherited wisdom.



本是原住民

大眾所流傳的俗話：「有唐山公，無唐山媽」，並不是事實。歷史研究已經證實早期渡海來臺的閩客祖先並沒有大規模的與平埔原住民祖先通婚，遺傳學研究亦證明今日平埔原住民的遺傳組成與官方認定原住民一致，因此今日平埔原住民與臺灣漢人的遺傳組成非常不同。

They Are, and Always Will Be, Aborigines

There is an old folk saying in Taiwan that goes, "You may have a Chinese grandfather, but you don't have a Chinese grandmother." However, this is a falsehood. Historical research has proven that the vast majority of Chinese settlers who emigrated from Fujian Province to Taiwan never intermarried with Taiwanese aborigines on a large scale. In addition, genetic studies have confirmed that the genetic make-up of the present-day Pingpu Aborigines is homogenous with Taiwan's officially identified aborigines. Therefore, it should be noted that the genetic make-up of today's Han Chinese in Taiwan differs extremely from that of the Pingpu Aborigines.

土地的故事

隨著近年考古的發掘與研究，學者逐漸拼湊出平埔原住民族的過去，更加瞭解他們的日常生活。

Stories from the Earth

Recent archeological discoveries and research have helped scholars to gradually piece together the history of the Pingpu Aborigines, and have given us a better understanding of their way of life.



香蕉絲文化情

對噶瑪蘭族人而言，整株香蕉都有用途。除了食用香甜的果實外，新鮮的蕉葉可鋪於地上，作為盛裝祭品的用具；也可以用來包裹食物；甚至可治病。而莖幹則是香蕉絲織物的主要材料，內層莖幹鮮嫩的部位亦可食用。

取自自然材料的香蕉絲纖維，表達了噶瑪蘭族的精神與文化價值，以及自然、樸拙、表情多變且豐富的特殊質感。

The Important Role Played by Banana Fiber in Pingpu Culture

For the Kavalan people, every single part of the banana plant (banana tree) had its uses. Not only could the sweet fruits of the banana be eaten, freshly harvested banana leaves could be laid out on the ground and used as vessels for offering sacrificial foods to the gods; banana leaves could also be used as food wrappings, and even to cure illnesses. The stem of the banana plant was the main source of material for the banana fiber used in textile-making, while the soft inner layer of the stem was also edible.

The use of banana fiber — a wholly natural material — for making textiles reflected the philosophy and cultural values that underpinned Kavalan society. Banana fiber is natural, down-to-earth and multi-functional, with its own unique texture.



巧手十字繡

平埔原住民族以善於紡織與刺繡著稱，更懂得使用各種天然物質製造出裝飾品，其中西拉雅族婦女擅長刺繡，特別是十字繡技法，繡品極其精巧優美，紋飾多含有生活週遭的人事物，如花葉、卍形、八卦形、鳥、動物、人形等豐富獨特的造型。

Exquisite Cross-stitch Embroidery

The Pingpu Aborigines were renowned for their expertise in textile-making and embroidery. They were skilled at using different types of natural materials to create clothing and accessories. The women of the Siraya tribe were especially skilled in the art of embroidery, particularly cross-stitch embroidery. Siraya embroidery is beautiful and superbly-made, making use of a wide range of distinctive decorative motifs that reflect the Siraya people's way of life, including flowers and leaves, the Buddhist "reverse swastika" symbol, the Eight Trigrams symbols, birds, animals, people, etc.

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香蕉絲

與

十字繡

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