

## 關於展覽

晶瑩鹽粒，穿越浩瀚藍海與崎嶇古道，串連起文化交流的條條道路，為人們帶來財富與權力；牽動著城市興衰、經濟繁榮與戰爭奪鬥，而調味、藥用、祭祀，甚至工業發展，都看得見鹽的足跡。於是，一把鹽，給我們力量，讓我們嚐到平凡鹹味如此珍貴。

本展覽以「鹽」為主題，從「考古」出發，敘說時代與生活的故事，邀請大家循著鹽路，感受珍貴資源得來不易。

## Introduction

Crystal-clear grains of salt, after emerging from the earth's vast oceans and embarking on a voyage through time, have linked together different cultures in an extraordinary way. In the past, salt brought wealth and power, and played an important role in the rise and fall of cities, economic prosperity, and war and strife. Salt can be found in almost every facet of life ranging from cooking, medicine, religion, and even industrial development. A handful of salt simultaneously empowers us and reminds us how essential this precious substance really is.

The theme of this exhibition is centered on salt. Beginning from an archaeological point of view, join us as we take a journey through past eras and life stories to learn more about one of humanity's most precious resources.



明朝鄭和七下西洋，歷時28年，為了防止食物腐敗，將禽肉魚獲及蔬果等，以鹽醬等醃漬，以儲備足夠的船糧。

鹽曾作為交易的單位。



## 鹽與考古

考古學家嘗試在遺址中找到鹽的足跡。然而，鹽的可溶性，使得鹽業考古依賴鹽業生產的二手證據，像是製鹽陶器、遺跡及其周邊附著的化學物質遺留，或是遺址內的平面布局等。

## Salt and Archaeology

Archaeologists have tried to uncover traces of salt at archaeological sites. However, because salt is soluble, archaeologists have had to rely on secondary evidence produced from the salt industry. Examples of secondary evidence include pottery used to make salt, historical remains, traces of chemical substances left behind in excavated sites, and the layouts of sites.



非洲尼日鹽工取鹵煮鹽。(國立臺灣大學人類學系陳伯楨副教授提供)

馬王堆漢墓出土的《五十二病方》帛書，就記載著加鹽的藥方；「一方：蒸鹵土，裹以熨之。」就是治療燙傷的藥方。



為了驅邪，並祈神保佑平安，日本相撲力士比賽前會於土俵上撒鹽。

## 鹽的足跡

## 鹽的社會意義與功能

鹽，塑造了整個世界文明和飲食習慣，更建立威權、鞏固勢力、跨國貿易，並促進文化交流。現在，鹽不僅調節人體電解質，也豐富餐桌上的味蕾，是浴室裡放鬆身心的沐浴品，也是廚房裡保存食物的醃漬物。在我們的生活中，究竟有多少鹽的足跡呢？

## Traces of Salt

### The Social Significance and Functions of Salt

In ancient times, salt shaped our eating habits and even entire civilizations. Salt also played a major role in power and authority, global trade, and cultural exchange. In modern times, salt is used to regulate electrolytes in our bodies, to enhance the flavors of our food, to help us relax in our baths, and to preserve food. Traces of salt are everywhere in our lives.



獲列無形文化資產的二結王公廟「跳過火」儀式，其中最重要的是「灑鹽米」，象徵「雷電火石」，可以驅逐惡煞。(財團法人大二結文化基金會提供，林容璋拍攝)

## 鹽之有禮

## 鹽與禮儀文化

奇妙的鹽雕工藝，穿越千年，竟曾是古代君王展示權力的威望物品？

中國周代君王為了展現權力地位，款待宴請貴賓時，會將鹽塊雕刻成老虎的形狀，擺飾於宴會上，以形如虎的鹽雕彰顯表揚其功勞。

## Pass the Salt, Please!

### Salt, Etiquette, and Culture

The curious art of salt carving has existed for thousands of years. Did you know that salt carvings were once highly prized possessions of ancient kings?

In order to show off his power and authority, the Zhou Dynasty King of ancient China displayed tiger-shaped salt carvings at feasts. Tigers were seen as a symbol of strength and success.

## 鹽源不絕

### 鹽的來源

地球形成過程中，隨著地貌的改變，形成不同的鹽來源，主要有岩鹽、海鹽、井鹽及湖鹽等。各地的人們為了取鹽，發展出不同的製鹽方法。

## But Where Did It All Come From?

### The Origin of Salt

When the earth was formed, salt began forming from various sources as the shape of the earth changed. Salt originated mainly from rocks, oceans, wells, and lakes. People from different parts of the world came up with different methods for obtaining salt.



臺南北門洲北場舊埋鹽田。(臺灣鹽博物館提供，施瑞賢拍攝)



俯瞰西藏芒康鹽井古鹽田(國立臺灣大學人類學系陳伯楨副教授提供)

## 鹽味小旅行

### 世界特色鹽

一粒鹽，帶我們看見文化的風景；  
一滴汗，讓我們嚐盡鹽業的甘鹹。  
一起跟著鹽，穿越海洋，聆聽海浪歌唱，  
穿梭古道，感受千年結晶的溫度。

## The Taste of Salt

### Salt from Around the World

A grain of salt offers us a glimpse into another culture;  
A drop of sweat gives us a taste of the salt industry's history.  
Travel the seas together with salt, and listen to the songs of the waves.  
Take a trip back in time, and experience the triumphs of mankind over millennia.

帶回屬於自己的鹽古紀念章吧！  
Don't forget your very own souvenir stamp!

主辦單位：新北市政府  
New Taipei City Government

承辦單位：新北市政府 文傳局



借展單位：中央研究院歷史語言研究所

國立臺灣大學人類學系

衛生福利部國民健康署

行政院農業委員會林業試驗所植物標本館

臺灣鹽博物館、臺鹽實業股份有限公司

鹽選生活館、建鹽企業有限公司



廣告

# 鹽古時代 特展

海水結晶 固化成礦  
讓我們一嚐這千億年來  
平凡卻帶給我們生命的力量

4/22 - 8/31

新北市立十三行博物館 第二特展室

Archaeology and Culture of Salt