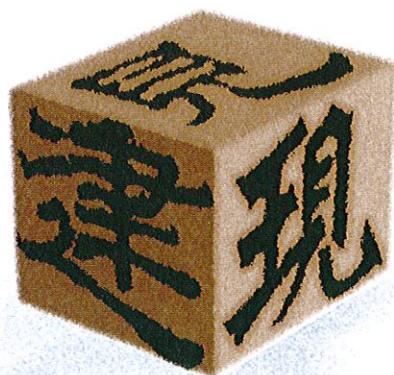


重



漢本

Blihun **recovered
reconstructed
reappeared**

發掘階段成果特展 | 展覽專輯

Featured Exhibition on Archaeological Excavation Current Result /Exhibition Album



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序一

漢本考古遺址，從文化發展脈絡中擁有多文化層之豐富內涵；就學術研究上，解釋臺灣新石器時代晚期發展至金屬器時代之變遷；在不同層位發現豐富之金屬器、玻璃、瑪瑙等外來物質，依目前發掘結果已足以與國定卑南考古遺址比擬，可見其文化堆積內涵之特殊性，並推測當時漢本人具有高溫技術，以及完整特殊的聚落型態與埋葬形式，可作為研究現代原住民文化的重要參照。

本次發掘單位與宜蘭縣立蘭陽博物館合作，將現階段已發掘之局部成果展現於全民眼前，以博物館空間進行教育展示，從推廣考古教育為出發點，首度公開發表漢本考古遺址之局部發掘成果，反映現場發掘研究工作初步成果。

感謝交通部、宜蘭縣政府及發掘單位促成這件美事，讓國定漢本考古遺址382件出土文物得以「重見」，漢本人當時石砌家屋基礎得以「重建」，並結合科技模擬漢本人生活的家屋，「重現」漢本考古遺址之局部文化內涵，期待觀展者能從本次展覽中，反思人與土地之間的情感，並開始思考如何一起共同維護這寶貴的文化資產。

文化部文化資產局 局長

施國隆

Foreword One

In the context of cultural development, the Hanben archaeological site is rich with layers of cultural significance. Academically, the site reveals the changes that occurred in Taiwan between the late Neolithic period and the Metal Ages. At different layers within the site, excavations unearthed a large number of metal objects, glass, and agate that must have come from outside the settlement. With the results of excavations up to this point, the site's significance can already be compared to the national-level Beinan archaeological site, which shows the exceptional nature of the artifacts so far discovered. We can surmise that Hanben residents possessed the ability to work at high temperatures, while the settlement had its own unique, well-developed structure and burial practices. The settlement can serve as an important reference in researching modern aboriginal culture.

The team leading the current excavation collaborated with the Yilan County Lanyang Museum to exhibit the results of excavations up to this point. With promotion of archaeological education as a starting point, the museum hosted displays introducing the artifacts from Hanben and the initial results of related research to the public for the first time.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Yilan County Government, and the excavation units for their contributions to this great project. With their hard work, 382 artifacts unearthed at Hanben have “reappeared”. The stone houses of Hanben residents were “reconstructed” and exhibits utilized technology to simulate what their lives may have been like. Together, we have “recovered” the cultural importance of the Hanben site and its discoveries. Hopefully visitors to the exhibition will reflect on the deep connection between man and the land and how we can protect our priceless cultural heritage together.

Shy Gwo-long

Director General, Bureau of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture

序二

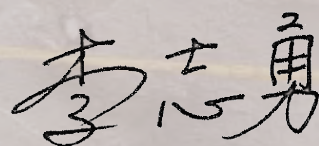
蘭陽博物館展出漢本遺址發掘階段成果，是一個重要的博物館公共考古教育，此展覽對於宜蘭以及台灣史前遺址的認識，具有時代性的歷史意義。除了展覽，席古文創事業股份有限公司與蘭陽博物館更將展出的內容集結成特展專輯出版，讓博物館的展覽得以持續性推展，延伸博物館公共考古教育的推廣效應。

漢本遺址在民國101年3月5日蘇花改工程意外被發現後，經歷了許多工程與文化資產保存的討論，本局也積極介入文化資產的了解與法定程序，隨後依文資法進行文化資產審議，並由工程單位委託專業者以搶救發掘方式處理，前後分兩階段，第一階段由中央研究院歷史語言研究所劉益昌教授帶領的考古團隊進行遺址搶救發掘，第二階段由席古文創事業股份有限公司朱正宜老師帶領的團隊廣續進行遺址搶救發掘工作，除了出土大量遺物及現象外，更發現近乎完整的石砌家屋基礎，同時也發現有煉鐵及對外貿易往來的相關物質證據，是研究台灣史前居民生活與貿易的重要遺址。

漢本遺址的文化資產搶救，除了獲得各機關與專家學者的協助外，也是許多公民團體與專業人士持續關心與共同努力的成果，展現我國公民的文化動能。在國家文化資產身份的指定歷程，由宜蘭縣政府於105年3月28日公告指定為縣定遺址，爾後更由文化部文化資產局在105年8月15日提出七大理由公告指定「Blihun漢本遺址」為國定遺址，成為我國第8處國定遺址，也是宜蘭縣境內唯一一處的國定遺址。

宜蘭縣的遺址歷經丸山、大竹圍、淇武蘭、宜蘭農校、以及目前的漢本等遺址的搶救發掘工作，出土文物達上百萬件，根據考古發掘的成果，本縣文化局及蘭陽博物館積極推動公眾考古學，持續辦理部分遺址出土遺留考古特展、各項教育推廣活動、出版相關研究報告及專書；本局與蘭陽博物館未來也希望能持續以考古題材結合環境教育。首先，就讓我們透過這本書，讓漢本的文化資產價值持續擴大，也歡迎大眾持續對宜蘭史前遺址有更多的參與和支持。

宜蘭縣政府文化局 局長



Foreword Two

Lanyang Museum's Featured Exhibition for the Current Archaeological Excavation of the Hanben Site is an important piece of public archaeological education. The exhibition is a historically significant event that will add to the knowledge of the prehistorical history of Yilan and Taiwan as a whole. To create a permanent record of the exhibition, Archaeo Cultures Co., Ltd. and the Lanyang Museum assembled the content of the exhibition into a special album to enable it to live on in print and further the museum's archaeological education promotion.

The Hanben site was accidentally discovered on March 5, 2012 during construction of the Suhua highway improvement project. During lengthy discussions regarding civil engineering and cultural heritage preservation, the Cultural Affairs Bureau also actively intervened to provide proper understanding of cultural heritage and legal procedures. A cultural heritage review was then performed in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Preservation Act. Engineering units commissioned professionals to perform rescue excavations, which consisted of two phases. In the first phase, a team of archaeologists led by Professor Yi-chang Liu of the Academia Sinica's Institute of History and Philology performed rescue excavations, while during the second phase a team led by Archaeo Cultures Co., Ltd.'s Chu Cheng-yi continued to excavate the site. In addition to large quantities of relics and natural objects, the teams discovered nearly complete stone dwelling foundations. Physical proof was also found for ironmaking and trade with other areas. The site contributes significantly to research into the lives and trade practices of prehistoric residents of Taiwan.

Salvage of the cultural heritage found at the Hanben site was not only aided by a variety of organizations and experts, but is also the result of the continued assistance and joint efforts of many active citizens' groups and professionals. On March 28, 2016, Yilan County Government announced Hanben would be named a county-level archeological site and on August 15, 2016 the national Bureau of Cultural Heritage put forward seven reasons why the Blihun Hanben site was named Taiwan's eighth national archaeological site, the first located in Yilan County.

Rescue excavations in Yilan's Wanshan, Dazhuwei, Kiwulan, Yilan School of Agriculture, and the current Hanben site have unearthed over one million artifacts. Yilan's Cultural Affairs Bureau and the Lanyang Museum actively promote public archaeology by exhibiting a selection of the relics discovered, holding a variety of educational activities, and publishing related research reports and books. In the future, the Cultural Affairs Bureau and the Lanyang Museum will continue to use archaeology as a part of environmental education efforts. First of all, let us use this album to further expand the value of the Hanben site's cultural heritage and also welcome the public's continued participation and support of the prehistoric archaeological sites in Yilan.

Lee Chih-yung

Director, Cultural Affairs Bureau, Yilan County

序三

這本展覽專輯主要延續106年8月於蘭陽博物館展出漢本遺址發掘階段的考古教育展覽內容，如同精彩的漢本特展展覽，本書蘭博仍受到朱正宜老師及其團隊全力的協助，延續博物館展覽及考古教育能量，誠心感謝本次策展佈展、教育推廣與本手冊編輯夥伴們的大力幫忙。

漢本遺址從101年蘇花改工程發現後，就已經不是單純宜蘭人的事情，而是臺灣史前遺址的重要發現，面臨重大公共交通工程的通車壓力，漢本遺址的搶救經歷許多工程與文化資產保存的爭論，從考古學界、文化資產保護公民團體的支持；從地方到中央也展開不同階段的文化資產搶救發掘和指定，而因為文化資產價值、發掘與保存方式的爭議，也都反映出我國對於史前遺址的議題，還有很大的學習空間。蘭陽博物館所推動的考古遺址展示，主要是期待透過發掘階段成果來推動公眾考古的學習契機，然而展覽畢竟受限於局部的時間與空間，透過這本展覽專輯，足以讓展覽的後續教育意義擴大及延續。也期待所有閱讀的朋友可以一起加入博物館保護與推廣考古遺址教育的任務，讓我們能夠更加愛護這片土地的歷史與環境。

蘭陽博物館 館長

傅若水

Foreword Three

This exhibition album is primarily an extension of the Lanyang Museum's Featured Exhibition for the Current Archaeological Excavation of the Hanben Site that opened in August 2017. As with the wonderful exhibition, Professor Chu Cheng-yi and his team also provided their invaluable assistance in the production this volume. With their help we can broaden the reach of the exhibition and maintain the momentum of our archeological education. I would also like to sincerely thank the exhibition's planning and curatorial team, our educational and exhibition department, and the editors of this album for their enthusiastic contributions.

Discovered during the Suhua highway construction in 2012, the Hanben archaeological site does not only belong to the people of Yilan, but also considered as being an important discovery for prehistoric Taiwanese archaeology as a whole. Those responsible for the highway project were under pressure to finish as soon as possible and open the road to traffic. The needs of civil engineering and cultural heritage preservation were strenuously debated in regards to the Hanben site rescue, which received support from archaeological and cultural heritage civic organizations. Different phases of cultural heritage rescue excavations were performed and historical designations were bestowed from the local level all the way up through the central government. Disputes regarding the site's cultural value and excavation and preservation methods show that Taiwan still has a lot to learn about prehistoric archaeology. By highlighting the phases of archaeological excavation, the Lanyang Museum gives the viewing public opportunities to experience our cultural heritage and learn more about archeology. However, special exhibitions are restricted both in space and time, so through this album we can maintain and expand the exhibition's educational reach long after it closes. I also hope that our readers can join in the museum's mission to protect archaeological sites and promote related education to further treasure the history and environment of this land.

Chen Bi-lin

Director, Lanyang Museum

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