

漢字

巡迴展覽



的奧秘



Mystery of Chinese Writing
Roving Exhibition

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漢字是中華文化的根脈，是記載、保存和傳承中華文明的重要載體，是華夏中華民族共同體意識的文化紐帶。漢字作為最古老的文字之一，自產生以來始終綿延不斷、沿用至今。

歷經幾千年的風霜，漢字不斷，中華文明才能綿延不絕。今天，漢字作為聯合國六種正式工作文字之一，是世界上最多人使用的文字。

《漢字的奧秘》巡迴展覽由康樂及文化事務署轄下的弘揚中華文化辦公室及中國文字博物館聯合籌劃，講述漢字的起源、發展和傳播的歷史進程，展示漢字書寫藝術的神奇魅力。

Chinese characters are an important root of Chinese culture and an embodiment of Chinese civilization. They serve as a cultural link for building the sense of community for the Chinese nation. Being one of the oldest written languages, Chinese characters have been in use to this day.

Throughout thousands of years of development, the use of Chinese characters has never been ceased, so that Chinese civilization continue to flourish. Today, as one of the six official working languages of the United Nations, Chinese character as a written language is the most widely used in the world.

Jointly organised by the Chinese Culture Promotion Office of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department and the National Museum of Chinese Writing, the 'Mystery of Chinese Writing' roving exhibition introduces the origins, development and dissemination of Chinese characters, and showcases the charm of Chinese writing.



弘揚中華文化辦公室
CHINESE CULTURE PROMOTION OFFICE

源遠流長的中華文化博大精深，蘊含多元融和的特質。賦予我們共同的價值觀和生活方式。我們將透過展覽、活動、交流、合作和推廣，讓社會大眾體會中華文化的精髓，增進對國家認同和文化自信。

Chinese culture, with its long history, vast scope and profound depth, is characterised by its complexity, diversity and inclusiveness. It has shaped the values and way of life we share. We aspire to make use of exhibitions, activities, exchanges, co-operations and promotions to enable young people and the public at large to appreciate the essence of Chinese culture and enhance their sense of national identity and cultural confidence.



中國文字博物館
National Museum of Chinese Writing

中國文字博物館是全國唯一一座以文字為主體，並集文物保護、陳列展示、學術研究、社會教育和文化交流為一體的國家一級博物館，是中華漢字文化研習中心。

The National Museum of Chinese Writing is the only national heritage museum in China that integrates heritage conservation, exhibition display, academic research, social education and cultural exchanges on the theme of characters, and is the scientific centre of Chinese character culture.

漢字的演變

The Evolution of Chinese Characters

漢字起源於遠古刻畫符號，最晚成熟於商代（公元前1600年—前1100年），歷經甲骨文、金文、小篆、隸書、楷書等不同發展階段。

Originating from ancient inscribed symbols, Chinese characters matured in the Shang Dynasty (1600 BC - 1100 BC) and went through developmental stages of oracle bone script, bronze inscription, small seal script, clerical script and regular script.

五帝至夏朝 From the Five Emperors Period to the Xia Dynasty

約前24世紀 — 前17世紀
C. 24th Century BC - 17th Century BC

刻畫符號 Inscribed Symbols



主要載體：陶器、岩石等
Main Carrier: Pottery, Rocks, etc.

商朝 Shang Dynasty

約17世紀 — 約11世紀
17th Century BC - 11th Century BC

甲骨文 Oracle Bone Script



主要載體：龜甲、獸骨
Main Carrier: Turtle Shells, Animal Bones

西周至戰國 Western Zhou Dynasty to Warring States Period

約11世紀 — 約221年
11th Century BC - 221 BC

金文 Bronze Inscription



主要載體：青銅器
Main Carrier: Bronze Vessels

秦朝 Qin Dynasty

前221年 — 前206年
221 BC - 206 BC

小篆 Small Seal Script



主要載體：石、帛、絹、犀角等
Main Carrier: Stone, Silk, Bamboo and Wooden Slips, etc.

西漢至東漢 Western Han to Eastern Han Dynasty

前206年 — 公元220年
206 BC - 220 AD

隸書 Clerical Script



主要載體：帛、竹簡、木牘、紙張、石、陶
Main Carrier: Silk, Bamboo Slips, Wooden Slips, Paper, Stone, Pottery

三國至清代 Three Kingdoms Period to Qing Dynasty

220年 — 1911年
220 - 1911

楷書/行書/草書 Regular Script / Running Script / Cursive Script



主要載體：帛、絹、紙張、石、陶等
Main Carrier: Silk, Paper, Stone, Pottery, etc.

遠古符號



● ● ● ● Ancient Symbols

漢字發明以前，中國遠古先民曾經以結繩、圖畫、符號記事。從倉頡造字的古老傳說到一百多年前甲骨文的發現，歷代學者一直致力於揭開漢字起源之謎。

Before Chinese characters were invented, ancient Chinese ancestors used tied knots, drawings and symbols to record. From the ancient legend of Cang Jie's creation of Chinese characters to the discovery of oracle bone scripts more than a century ago, scholars throughout the years have endeavored to unravel the mystery of the origin of Chinese characters.

約8000年前河南裴裏崗
湖裴李崗文化刻畫符號。

Carved symbols of the裴李崗
Culture found at the Jishi Site,
Wuyang, Henan Province (circa
8,000 years ago).



倉頡

Cang Jie



傳說黃帝的史官倉頡創造了漢字，他「四目雙瞳」，在中國被尊稱為「字祖」。今天我們其中一個常用的中文輸入法，也以「倉頡」命名。

Legend has it that Cang Jie, who was a historian of Yellow Emperor (a legendary ruler of prehistoric China), had four eyes and two pupils. He created Chinese characters and is therefore honoured as 'the Father of Characters' in China. Today, one of the commonly used Chinese input methods is also named 'Cang Jie'.



約3700年前河南偃師二里頭文化刻畫符號。

Engraved symbols of the Erlitou Culture found at Yanshi in Henan Province (circa 3,700 years ago).





甲骨文

Oracle Bone Script

甲骨文是中國現存最早、體系較為完整的文字。刻寫在龜甲和獸骨上，用於記錄占卜的內容和結果。其時代大致在公元前14世紀至11世紀的殷商時期，主要發現於河南安陽殷墟。距今已有3000多年。迄今出土甲骨共約16萬片，總計單字字數約5000個，可釋字約1500個。甲骨文把中國的歷史向前推進了約1000年。

殷商時期的甲骨占卜，內容十分豐富，如：祭祀、戰爭、田獵、氣象、生育、車禍等。殷人無論大小事都要進行占卜，以求得祖先和神靈的保佑。

Oracle bone script is the earliest surviving and relatively complete system of writing in China. It was inscribed on turtle shells and animal bones, and was used to record the contents and results of divination. It dates from the Shang Dynasty (14th century BC – 11th century BC), more than 3,000 years ago. About 160,000 pieces of oracle bones have already been unearthed mainly at Yinxu in Anyang, Henan Province. There are about 5,000 single characters identified on the oracle bones, and nearly 1,500 characters could be interpreted. The oracle bone scripts have pushed the recorded history of China forward by about 1,000 years.

Divinations through oracle bones in the Shang Dynasty cover almost every aspect of daily life, such as rituals, wars, hunting, weather, reproduction and accidents, etc. The people in the Shang Dynasty would perform divination for everything to seek blessings and protection from their ancestors and deities.

1

在甲骨上鑿出深而圓的凹坑

Drill a deep and round hole on the bone



2

在凹坑的一側鑿出窄條形的槽

Carve a pupa-kern-shaped groove along the hole



3

用燃燒的木枝在鑿鑿處灼燒，甲骨就會出現「卜」形兆痕

Put a burning branch along the hole and groove until the bone cracks



4

根據兆紋判斷吉凶，並把占卜問的事刻在兆紋附近

Decipher the cracks and write down the interpretations nearby





(一) 庚戌卜，囑貞：
王立寧，受年？

Divination performed of gengxu, Ke of the Shang Dynasty asked whether there would be a harvest if ~~not~~ was grown.

(二) 貞：肅果牛？

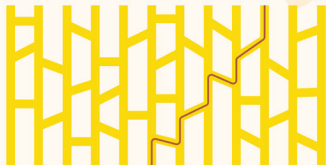
Should Hua send an ox to the Shang king as a tribute?

「庚戌」是占卜的日期，「囑」是真人（商代進行占卜的神官）的名字。這版刻辭一是問商王種植黍是否有好年成；二是問「肅」這個人應否向商王進貢牛。

"Gengxu" refers to the date of divination while "Ke" (囑) is the name of the zhen ren (a spiritual officer who performed divination in the Shang Dynasty). The inscription aimed to divine whether there would be a harvest if ~~not~~ was grown and whether Hua should send an ox as a tribute to the Shang king.

甲骨文十二生肖

Characters of Chinese Zodiac Signs on Oracle Bones



鼠 牛 虎 兔 龍 蛇 馬 羊 猴 雞 狗 豬

Mouse Ox Tiger Rabbit Dragon Snake Horse Sheep Monkey Rooster Dog Pig



金文

Bronze Inscription

金文是西周時期（公元前17世紀—前221年）鑄成刻在青銅器上的文字，用於記錄祀典、國命、徵戰、盟約等事件，以及對祖先及王侯們功績的頌揚。西周時期的青銅器大多是祭祀用的禮器，由於古人把銅稱作金，這些文字被稱為「金文」。

Bronze inscription is the writing cast or carved on bronze vessels in the Shang and Zhou Dynasties (17th century BC – 221 BC) to record ceremonies, decrees, battles, treaties and the exploits to imperial ancestors and nobility. Most of the bronze vessels in the Shang and Zhou Dynasties were ceremonial vessels. Since the ancients called copper and bronze gold, the bronze inscriptions are therefore **literally** known as 'gold writings' in Chinese.



司母戊鼎
(又稱后母戊鼎)
Simuwu Square Cauldron (Ding)
(or Housimu Square Cauldron)



該鼎是目前已知中國古代最重的青銅鼎。鼎腹內壁鑄有「司母戊」三個字，「戊」是器物主人的廟號（中國君王死後在廟中被供奉時的名號），此鼎可能是商王祖庚祭祀母親戊而鑄過。由於甲骨文及金文中有不少反寫的例子，有學者認為「司」應為「后」，代表器物主人生前的地位。

This cauldron is the heaviest bronze cauldron from ancient China ever discovered. There are three characters '司母戊' (Si Mu Wu) engraved inside the vessel, of which '戊' (Wu) refers to the temple name (a name given to a deceased Chinese emperor for ancestral worship in temple) of the owner, suggesting that it was probably made by King Zangeng of the Shang Dynasty in honour of his mother. Since there are many examples of reverse writing on oracle bones and in bronze inscriptions, some scholars suggest that the character '司' (Si) should be '后' (Hou, literally 'empress') instead, representing the status of the owner during her lifetime.

商代晚期，1939年河南安陽武官村出土。

Late Shang Dynasty, unearthed in Wuguan Village of Anyang, Henan Province in 1939.

利簋 Lì Guī

內底鑄銘文32字，是記載有關武王滅商這一重大歷史事件的唯一文物遺存。簋是盛放黍、稷、稻、粱等飯食的器具。廣東地區流行「九大簋」之說，意思是豐盛的飯菜。

There are 32 words cast inside the vessel. It is the only extant relic recording the significant historical event of King Wu's conquest of the Shang troops. Gu is a food utensil for keeping rice and millet, etc. In Guangdong, a popular term, "Nine Big Gu", refers to a sumptuous meal.

西周早期，1976年陝西臨潼出土。

Early Western Zhou Dynasty, unearthed in Lintong, Shaanxi Province in 1976.



隹(武王)征商
King Wu conquered Shang



楚王
King Chu



楚王熊章鐘

Bell (Bo) of King Xiong Zhang of Chu

鐘是一種扁圓筒形的禮樂器。器物上鑄銘文31字，表明這件鐘是楚惠王熊章為曾侯乙所作的宗廟祭器，反映了當時楚、曾兩國的密切關係。

This bell is a ceremonial musical instrument in cylindrical shape. It was cast with a 31-word inscription proving that the instrument was made at King Hui of Chu's order as a sacrificial object for Duke Yi of Zeng. It shows the close relationship between the two states of Chu and Zeng.

戰國早期，1978年湖北隨縣曾侯乙墓曾侯乙墓出土。

Early Warring States Period, unearthed in Duke Yi of Zeng's tomb in Su County, Hubei Province in 1978.

金文字體

變變變

The Transformation of Bronze Inscription

字體抽象化 Gradual Abstraction of Writings

	西周早期以前 Before the early Western Zhou Dynasty	西周晚期 Late Western Zhou Dynasty	春秋以後 After the Spring and Autumn Period
馬 Horse	 召白二 zhao you er	 九年衛鼎 jiu nian wei ding	 號季子白盤 hao ji zai ban
貝 Shell	 大司馬基 da si ma ji	 辛統角 xin tong jiao	 召伯簋 zhao bo gui

字體線條化 Gradual Linearisation of Strokes

	西周早期以前 Before the early Western Zhou Dynasty	西周晚期 Late Western Zhou Dynasty	春秋以後 After the Spring and Autumn Period
王 King	 王 wang	 王 wang	 王 wang
天 Sky	 天 tian	 天 tian	 天 tian

小篆

Small Seal Script

春秋戰國時期（公元前770年—前221年）諸侯割據，字形、讀音各有差異。秦統一六國（公元前221年）後實行「書同文」的政策，把秦國原來使用的大篆修改成為小篆，統一了全國的文字，推動了社會經濟文化繁榮。

During the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period (770 BC – 221 BC), feudal lords ruled the country and the Chinese characters have different forms and pronunciations. After the unification of six states by Qin (221 BC), the measure of 'writing in the same script' was implemented. Small seal script was created as the common writing in the whole country to replace large seal script which was formerly used in the state of Qin, promoting social, economic and cultural prosperity.

秦文字與六國文字的對比

Comparison of Writings in the Qin State and Other States

馬

秦
Qin 《官印》0027
guanpin 0027

也

楚
Chu 郭店·容連B
guodian B by
Guodian

馬

燕
Yan 望臺 0050
wangtai 0050

秦

晉
Jin 《集成》11131
jicheng 11131

魚

晉
Jin 貨宗 1708
huazong 1708

嶧山刻石

The Stele of Mount Yishan

秦始皇二十八年（公元前219年）李斯立，是小篆的代表作，內容為頌揚秦始皇功績。

Written by Li Si in the 28th year of Emperor Qin Shihuang (219 BC), this stele is a prominent example of small seal script that extols the achievements of Qin Shihuang.



皇帝立國，推初在昔，
嗣世稱王。

The emperor founded the country
in the beginning, and his successors
were called the kings.

隸書

Clerical Script



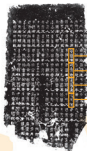
隸書起源於戰國晚期，到漢代成為主流字體。隸書將小篆圓轉的線條改為方折並簡化，書寫起來更為方便。自此，漢字的象形性消失，筆畫逐漸定型。由小篆發展至隸書的過程稱為「隸變」。是漢字由古文字進入今文字階段的水分嶺。

Clerical script originated in the late Warring States Period and became the mainstream writing in the Han Dynasty. It simplified and transformed the round strokes of small seal script by replacing them with squares and folds, making it easier to write. Since then, the pictographic nature of Chinese characters disappeared and the strokes of characters gradually formed. The development from small seal script to clerical script is the watershed from the ancient to the modern stage of Chinese characters.

正始石經 Zhenzhi Stele

刻立於三國魏正始二年（公元241年）。因碑文每字皆用古文、小篆和漢隸三種字體刻寫，也叫三體石經。刊刻石經的主要目的是弘揚儒學，也有校正文獻內容的作用。

Carved in the 2nd year of the Zhenzhi reign of Wei in the Three Kingdoms Period (241 AD), this stele is also known as the Three-script stele because each character of the inscribed text is written in three forms including ancient characters, small seal script and clerical script. The main purpose of the inscription was to promote Confucianism and standardise the contents of literature.



楷書

Regular Script

楷書形體方正，筆畫平直，可作範模，故名楷書，加上筆畫簡潔，便於印刷，使楷書成為最大眾化的書體。也就是我們今天通用的標準字。楷書始於東漢（公元25年—220年），至隋唐時期（公元581年—907年）趨於成熟。

The regular script is characterized by its square structure and upright strokes, making it a model for writing. Hence, the name of regular script was given. Additionally, its simple and clean strokes are convenient for printing, making regular script the most popular style of writing and the standard characters we commonly use today. Regular script originated in the Eastern Han Dynasty (25—220 AD) and matured during the Sui and Tang Dynasties (581—907 AD).



九成宮醴泉銘

Inscription on the Li Spring at Jucheng Palace

唐貞觀六年（公元632年）刻立。唐代楷書石刻，魏徵撰文，歐陽詢書，記述唐太宗在九成宮避暑時發現醴泉之事。

Engraved in the 6th year of Zhenguan of Tang Dynasty (632 AD), this stele of Tang Dynasty bears an inscription in regular script written by Ouyang Xun. The content composed by Wei Zheng records that Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty found the Li Spring when he summered at the Jucheng Palace.

神奇的造字法

The Magical Formation of Chinese Characters

「六書」是古代關於漢字構形分析的理論，包括：象形、指事、會意、形聲、轉注、假借。一般認為前四種是造字方法，後兩種是用字方法。從構字方法上看，早在甲骨文時期就有象形字、指事字、會意字，而且還出現了形聲字。

'Liu Shu' (six principles of Chinese characters composition) is an ancient theory on the structural analysis of Chinese characters' formation. The six approaches are pictographs, ideographs, ideographs, pictophonetic compounds, derivative cognates and phonetic loans. It is generally agreed that the first four are methods of character creation while the remaining two are methods of character usage. In terms of character formation, pictographs, ideographs, ideographs and pictophonetic compounds came into existence during the period of oracle bone script.

造字方法 How Characters Were Formed

象形 Pictographs

用簡單象形或事物類似的形體，來製字是其他造字法的基础。
Using simple images to depict the physical features of objects, pictographic characters are the basis for other word formation methods.

甲骨文 / 金文 Oracle Bone Script / Bronze Inscription	小篆 Standard Seal Script
日：象太陽之形。 Sun: The character represents the shape of the sun.	
月：象月亮之形。 Moon: The character represents the shape of the moon.	

形聲 Pictophonetic Compounds

以事物的類屬作為形旁，再以讀音相同或相近的字作為聲旁。
Combining a pictographic component denoting the category of a character and a phonetic component denoting its sound for character formation.

甲骨文 / 金文 Oracle Bone Script / Bronze Inscription	小篆 Standard Seal Script
「水」為形，「古」為聲，聲從「古」，義為「水名」。 「水」為形，「古」為聲，聲從「古」，義為「水名」。 Hu: The character is composed of the pictographic component 'water' (氵) and the phonetic component 'gu' (古). 'Gu' denotes the sound and 'water' indicates the pronunciation.	
「水」為形，「可」為聲，聲從「可」，義為「水名」。 「水」為形，「可」為聲，聲從「可」，義為「水名」。 He: The character is composed of the pictographic component 'water' (氵) and the phonetic component 'ke' (可). 'Ke' denotes the sound and 'water' indicates the pronunciation.	

轉注 Derivative Cognates

產自同一部類或字源上同類或同義的字，其字義可以互為解釋。
Characters belonging to the same theme or having the same theme or sound, with the same meaning, can be explained by each other.

甲骨文 / 金文 Oracle Bone Script / Bronze Inscription	小篆 Standard Seal Script
「艸」為形，「采」為聲，聲從「采」，義為「艸名」。 「艸」為形，「采」為聲，聲從「采」，義為「艸名」。 Cai: The character is composed of the pictographic component 'grass' (艸) and the phonetic component 'cai' (采). 'Cai' denotes the sound and 'grass' indicates the pronunciation.	
「艸」為形，「采」為聲，聲從「采」，義為「艸名」。 「艸」為形，「采」為聲，聲從「采」，義為「艸名」。 Cai: The character is composed of the pictographic component 'grass' (艸) and the phonetic component 'cai' (采). 'Cai' denotes the sound and 'grass' indicates the pronunciation.	

指事 Indicatives

一種是純粹抽象的記號，另一種是在象形字的基础上添加象徵性的符號。
One type is pure abstract symbols, and the other type is based on pictographic characters with indicative symbols.

甲骨文 / 金文 Oracle Bone Script / Bronze Inscription	小篆 Standard Seal Script
商：指商之形，象商之形，上為「止」，下為「止」。 Shang: The character is composed of the pictographic component 'stop' (止) and the phonetic component 'shang' (商). 'Shang' denotes the sound and 'stop' indicates the pronunciation.	
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會意 Ideographs

把兩個或以上的象形字組合在一起，構法簡便易懂。
Combining two or more pictographic characters to create a new word.

甲骨文 / 金文 Oracle Bone Script / Bronze Inscription	小篆 Standard Seal Script
興：「木」為形，「同」為聲，聲從「同」，義為「木名」。 Xing: The character is composed of the pictographic component 'tree' (木) and the phonetic component 'xing' (興). 'Xing' denotes the sound and 'tree' indicates the pronunciation.	
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假借 Phonetic Loans

借用已有的音同或音近的字，記錄有音無字的語言。
Borrowing existing words with the same or similar pronunciation to record words with no sound.

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漢字的藝術：書法

The Art of Chinese Characters: Calligraphy

中國書法是一門古老的書寫藝術，反映了人們在書寫漢字活動中的美學追求。中國書法以漢字為依托，伴隨漢字的演變，在每一個歷史階段都產生了為數眾多的藝術精品。

Chinese calligraphy is an ancient art of writing that reflects people's aesthetic pursuits in the act of writing. Rooted in Chinese characters, Chinese calligraphy has presented numerous artistic masterpieces at every stage of development of Chinese characters.

篆書 Seal Script

結構整齊，字形修長，線條勻稱，運筆圓轉。

It is characterised by the neat and narrow structures of characters, evenly proportioned lines as well as smooth and rounded brushstrokes.

《三墳記》漢·李陽冰
The Record of Three Tombs by Li Yangbing of the Tang Dynasty



隸書 Clerical Script

字形方扁，橫畫長而豎畫短，筆畫有折無轉，並有波勢挑法，講究「波挑雁尾」及「一波三折」。

It features square and flat character shapes, with long horizontal strokes and short vertical strokes. Its brushstrokes are straight rather than curved, often incorporating pronounced wave-like strokes while emphasising rightward or downward diagonal ones.

《張遷碑》漢

A Stele in Praise of Zhang Qian of the Han Dynasty



草書

就是草寫的隸書，形成於漢代，為書寫簡便而演變出來，字體結構簡省、筆畫連續，有草草、今草、狂草之分。

Cursive script is a simplified cursive form of the clerical script, developed during the Han Dynasty for the sake of convenience in writing. Its character structures are simple and its brushstrokes are continuous. There are three forms of cursive script, including cursive, cursive and highly cursive.



《自敘帖》唐·懷素

Autobiography by Monk Huaisu of the Tang Dynasty

行書

介於楷書與草書之間的一種書體，為彌補楷書的書寫速度太慢和草書的難於辨識而產生。楷法多於草法的叫「行楷」，草法多於楷法的叫「行草」。

Running script is a writing style that lies between regular script and cursive script. It was created to address the slow writing speed of regular script and the difficulty in recognising cursive script. Styles that are inclined to regular script are called running-regular script, while those with more cursive elements are called running-cursive script.



《蘭亭序》晉·王羲之

Preface to the Poems Composed at the Orchid Pavilion by Wang Xizhi of the Jin Dynasty



漢字的藝術：印章

The Art of Chinese Characters: Seals

印章歷經三千餘年，逐漸發展成為篆書法、章法、鑄造、刀法於一體的獨特藝術。早期主要蓋在泥塊上，風乾磨硬後便可作加密之用，後來發明了紙張，才蓋於紙上。於方寸之間、紅白之中，印章創造了漢字各種美的結構和形式。

Seals have a history of over 3,000 years and have gradually developed into a unique art form that combines calligraphy, layout design, casting and carving techniques. Initially, seals were used on clay blocks which once dried and hardened could serve as a means of authentication and security. With the invention of paper, seals began to be applied to paper as well. Within the limited space of the seal and the interplay of red and white, seals create a variety of aesthetically pleasing structures and forms of Chinese characters.

先秦璽印

Great Seals of Pre-Qin Period

璽印是用以昭明信用的憑證。中國璽印最早出現在商代晚期，春秋戰國時期得到普遍使用。

Seals have been used as a symbol of credibility. The earliest Chinese seals appeared in the late Shang Dynasty and became widely used during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period.

楚國印

Seals of the State of Chu



莊王璽
Zhuang Wang Seal



襄王璽
Xiang Wang Seal

齊國印

Seals of the State of Qi



襄王璽
Xiang Wang Seal



襄王璽
Xiang Wang Seal

燕國印

Seals of the State of Yan



襄王璽
Xiang Wang Seal



襄王璽
Xiang Wang Seal

三晉印

Seals of the States of Zhao, Wei and Han



襄王璽
Xiang Wang Seal



襄王璽
Xiang Wang Seal

兩漢印章

Seals in the Western and Eastern Han Dynasties

兩漢璽印文字行文整齊，結構平直方正，風格雄渾典重。漢印之風興盛，書體為後世推崇。

The scripts on seals during the Western and Eastern Han Dynasties feature neat characters and upright structures, exuding a stately and dignified style. The flourishing seal style of the Han Dynasty was highly regarded by later generations.

西漢官印

Official Seals of the Western Han Dynasty



漢武帝璽
Han Emperor Wudi Seal



漢武帝璽
Han Emperor Wudi Seal

新莽官印

Official Seals of the Xin Dynasty (AD 9-23)



漢光武帝璽
Han Emperor Wudi Seal



漢光武帝璽
Han Emperor Wudi Seal

東漢官印

Official Seals of the Eastern Han Dynasty



漢光武帝璽
Han Emperor Wudi Seal



漢光武帝璽
Han Emperor Wudi Seal

漢代私印

Private Seals of the Han Dynasty



漢光武帝璽
Han Emperor Wudi Seal



漢光武帝璽
Han Emperor Wudi Seal

明清篆刻

Seal Carving in the Ming and Qing Dynasties

明代中葉起流行篆刻藝術，多以金文或篆書入印。印章應用於書畫藝術之中，可增添作品的古雅趣味。篆刻到了清代得到更大發展，源支繁衍，成為專門之學。



漢光武帝璽
Han Emperor Wudi Seal

文彭

對衡筆在石天地為真

Seal impression of Wen Peng



漢光武帝璽
Han Emperor Wudi Seal

何震

對衡筆在石天地為真

Seal impression of He Zhen

From the mid-Ming Dynasty onward, the art of seal carving became popular, often incorporating bronze inscriptions or seal scripts. The use of seals in calligraphy and painting added an ancient and rustic charm to artworks. Seal carving further developed during the Qing Dynasty, branching into multiple schools and becoming a specialized field of study.



漢光武帝璽
Han Emperor Wudi Seal

鄭玄

對衡筆在石天地為真

Seal impression of Zheng Xuan



漢光武帝璽
Han Emperor Wudi Seal

趙之謙

對衡筆在石天地為真

Seal impression of Zhao Zhiqian

漢字裡的古人生活

Ancient Lives Portrayed by Chinese Characters

不少早期的漢字都是以形表意，其結構跟日常事物息息相關。這部分的展覽內容跟東華三院包玉剛基金綜合職業復康中心暨宿舍的「易讀製作」工作室合作，透過智障及自閉症譜系人士創作的三個繪本場景，構想古人的生活，並生動地把漢字的演變融入其中。

Many early Chinese characters are pictographic and ideographic in nature whose structures are closely related to everyday objects. This part of the exhibition collaborates with the "Easy-Read Studio" of TNGHs CHAU Pak Foundation Integrated Vocational Rehabilitation Centre cum Hostel. Three pictorial scenes are created by people with intellectual disabilities and autism spectrum disorders to reimagine the lives of ancient people and vividly integrate the evolution of Chinese characters into daily scenarios.



場景（一）：古人開市下廚餚，又為家戶種植牲口。

Scene 1: The ancient people trade goods in the marketplace and keep their domestic animals.

藝術家：廖曉傑、廖曉輝、張淑儀、黃偉傑、沈麗儀

Artist: Heidi Heide, Susan Ho, King Chung Fong, Pui, Wong Shun Kit, Shikha Lam

家
Home

宀 > 冂 > 家

「宀」代表屋，「豕」代表豬，合起來代表有屋有豬的家。

The pictograph represents a house and a pig, representing a home.

家

禾 > 禾 > 禾

禾是農作物的名稱，「禾」代表穀物。

The pictograph represents a grain, representing a field.

家

豕 > 豕 > 豕

豕是豬的象形，「豕」代表豬。

The pictograph represents a pig, representing a pig.

門
Door

門 > 門 > 門

門是門的象形，「門」代表門。

The pictograph represents a door, representing a door.

門

苗 > 苗 > 苗

苗是植物的象形，「艸」代表植物。

The pictograph represents a plant, representing a field.

牛

牛 > 牛 > 牛

牛是牛的象形，「牛」代表牛。

The pictograph represents a cow, representing a cow.

田
Field

田 > 田 > 田

田是田的象形，「田」代表田。

The pictograph represents a field, representing a field.

田

羊 > 羊 > 羊

羊是羊的象形，「羊」代表羊。

The pictograph represents a sheep, representing a sheep.

羊

雞 > 雞 > 雞

雞是雞的象形，「雞」代表雞。

The pictograph represents a chicken, representing a chicken.

雞

家 Home

田 Field

羊 Sheep

漢字裡的古人生活

Ancient Lives Portrayed by Chinese Characters



場景 (二)：古人農業和採摘野菜，而遠可見農田及高山河川，遠處開始雷電交加。
Scene 2: The ancient people fish and pick wild plants in a place surrounded by orchards, mountains and rivers. Thunder and lightning begin to arise in the distance.

圖繪家：曾江濤、溫曉輝、鄧家輝、張錦添、鄧偉傑
Artist: Tsang Hong Tao, Winda Ho, Kin-Hoi Tung, Chung-Chun Che, Kevin Shek Ho

山 Mountain
山 (Shan) > 山 (Shan) > 山 (Shan)

山 (Shan) 的象形字。
The shape of mountains standing side by side.

雨 Rain
雨 (Yu) > 雨 (Yu) > 雨 (Yu)

上面一個象形字，表示雲雨降落。
The upper character is a pictograph representing the sky and the lower character is a phonetic character.

網 Net
網 (Wang) > 網 (Wang) > 網 (Wang)

網 (Wang) 是網的象形字，表示網。
網 (Wang) is a pictograph representing the net and the lower character is a phonetic character.

川 River
川 (Chuan) > 川 (Chuan) > 川 (Chuan)

川 (Chuan) 是川的象形字。
The character is a pictograph representing the river.

鳥 Bird
鳥 (Niao) > 鳥 (Niao) > 鳥 (Niao)

鳥 (Niao) 是鳥的象形字，表示鳥。
The character is a pictograph representing the bird.

果 Fruit
果 (Guo) > 果 (Guo) > 果 (Guo)

果 (Guo) 是果的象形字。
The character is a pictograph representing the fruit.

雷 Thunder
雷 (Lei) > 雷 (Lei) > 雷 (Lei)

雷 (Lei) 是雷的象形字，表示雷。
The character is a pictograph representing the thunder.

漁 Fishing
漁 (Yu) > 漁 (Yu) > 漁 (Yu)

漁 (Yu) 是漁的象形字。
The character is a pictograph representing the fishing.

采 Pick
采 (Cai) > 采 (Cai) > 采 (Cai)

采 (Cai) 是采的象形字。
The character is a pictograph representing the picking.

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有「跡」可尋

Track and Trace



李斯屠漢墓的漢代「大吉番禺」墓碑

Han Dynasty tomb brick with 'Dai' Panyu' (Great fortune to Panyu county) characters at the Lee Chong (Li Hui) Tomb.



宋代佛頭洲稅關遺址石碑

Stone slab of the Chinese Customs Station of Fat Tau Chau in the Song Dynasty.

與宋朝官員李景英封地相關的「食邑稅山」界石

Boundary stone of the 'taxable land' of the Li Juying estate associated with the fiefdom of Li Juying, an official of the Song Dynasty.



南宋咸淳辛戌年(1274年)的宋代大廟灣刻石

Rock inscription at Joss House Bay, erected in cyclical year of jiao of the Kaichuan reign during the Southern Song Dynasty (1274).



後人為紀念宋帝駕臨香港而刻製的宋皇宮碑石

Sung Wong Tai inscribed boulder, which was built in commemoration of the reigns of monarchs of the Southern Song Dynasty in Hong Kong.



九龍城侯王古廟的「一筆鶴」石刻，其旁伴有光緒十四年(1888年)對聯。

Stone inscription with the character 'one' written in one brushstroke inside Hau Wong Temple in Kowloon City. It is accompanied by a couplet dated the 14th year of Guangxu reign (1888). 'One' refers to Pak Hok Shan where the temple sits.



現藏於前九龍華城衙門牆上的「壽」字石碑。

Stone slab with character 'Shou' currently embedded in the wall of the Former Town of Kowloon Walled City, Sheng Yung, the Commissioner of the Qing Dynasty, who resided at the Kowloon Walled City. He was famous for writing with his fist wrapped in cotton. The two sets of characters '壽' (Shou) and '萬' (Man) were both written by him.



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