

## 晚商殷都的模擬 (Skeuomorph) 工藝

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西元前二世紀可說是中國文明的黎明時分，這個時期的晚商首都「大邑商」佔有特殊的重要地位——陶器、石器、骨器等工藝技術於此蓬勃發展；而其中最令人屏息的，仍是青銅器的鑄造藝術。

我的演講將追溯大邑商所見銅器之設計源流，當中有許多例子顯然運用了「模擬 (skeuomorph)」技法，即 John H. Blitz 定義之「以不同媒材對原型工藝品所做的翻製」（〈模擬、陶器與工藝技術的演變〉，《美國人類學家》117期4卷，頁667）；或至少可以找到模擬工法常見的設計。

### **Skeuomorphs in art of late Shang capital (XIV-XI cc BC)**

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Second millennia BC is known as the dawn of Chinese civilization; and within this period late capital of Shang dynasty “The Great City of Shang” holds a very special place. Crafts like pottery, stone and bone carving flourished there, but the most breath-taking results were reached in bronze-casting.

In this presentation I would like to trace the origin of some designs which can be seen in the art of The Great City of Shang. In a number of cases there appear skeuomorphs, which are defined as “copies of prototype artifacts replicated in different physical materials in the derivative objects” [John H. Blitz.

Skeuomorphs, Pottery, and Technological Change /American anthropologist, vol. 117, No. 4, pp. 667], or at least prominent skeuomorphic features.

### 主講人介紹：

顧曼莉（Marina Kuznetsova-Fetisova）女士為俄羅斯科學院東方研究所初階研究員，其主要研究興趣為中國考古及古代史，特別聚焦於殷商時期的討論。本年獲得漢學研究中心獎助，來臺研究主題即為此次演講講題。