

— 蒙藏衣服配飾與沉浸式體驗 —

Mongolian and Tibetan Garments and Accessories & Immersive Experience

蒙藏寶石飾物中最為人熟知之材質有珊瑚、琥珀、珍珠、松石等。現在眾人所熟悉的蒙藏寶石穿戴樣貌，是十六、十七世紀以後逐漸形成，以珊瑚為飾物的主角，輔以蜜蠟、綠松石，組成大面積的裝飾。其特色在於色彩鮮豔，呈現草原游牧文化特有的奔放風格與樸實之美。此外尚有水晶、禪磬等材質，這些一方面是佛法殊勝的具象化表徵，另一方面也有護身之功能。這些珠寶飾物對生活在草原或高原環境的蒙藏族群來說，是富有吉祥、幸運美好寓意與社會地位的象徵。本次除了展出寶石原礦面貌、各時期配飾及經現代重新設計組合與詮釋的作品，呈現配飾藝術的多重風格，並結合數位技術打造沉浸式體驗，提供觀眾虛擬換裝蒙藏服飾，穿越時空華麗變身，歡迎親身來體驗！

Coral, amber, pearl, turquoise, etc. are the most well-known materials among the Mongolian and Tibetan gemstone jewelry. The Mongolian and Tibetan gemstone adornment we are familiar with today gradually took its shape after the 16th and 17th centuries, with coral as the center stone and beeswax or turquoise as the supplementary to form large pieces of jewelry. Characterized by vivid colors, the accessories exhibit the unbridled style and austere beauty unique to the nomadic culture on steppe. There are materials like crystal and tridacna as well. These make the incarnation of the marvelous dharma, along with the protective function. The jewelry are symbols of auspice, fortune, perfection, and social status for the Mongolian and Tibetan communities, who live on grassland or highland. At this exhibition, aside from exhibits of raw gemstones, accessories of different times, and pieces redesigned, composed, or interpreted via modern perspectives to present the profuse styles of accessories art. Also, an immersive experience with digital technology combined is created to offer visitors virtual fitting of the Mongolian and Tibetan garments for a splendid transformation across time and space. You are welcome to give it a try!



珊瑚鏤雕夔龍數珠
Coral Mala of Openwork KUILONG



瑪瑙串
Agate Beads



項飾
Necklace

— 蒙古迎新年生活實景 —

Scenes of Mongolian New Year's Life

繼之前展覽展出藏人家庭新年生活實景，本次特展期間亦適逢迎接元旦新年、農曆新年與藏曆新年，因此特別布置蒙古包迎新年生活實景展區。蒙古族的新年蒙古語為查干薩日，意譯為「白月」，即正月，又稱白節，是蒙古族每年盛大的傳統節日之一。期盼透過蒙古包新年生活實景展示，讓觀眾親近蒙古草原生活文化，同時感受新年吉祥歡樂節慶氛圍。

Following the living scenes of the Tibetan families in their new year celebration in the previous exhibition and in light of the duration of this special exhibition that encompasses the new year celebrations in the Gregorian Calendar, the Chinese Lunar Calendar, and the Tibetan Calendar, the display of the living scenes of Mongolian yurt in new year celebration is specifically arranged. Referred to as Tsagaan Sar in Mongolian, literally meaning "White Moon," the Mongolian New Year fall in the first month of the year in the Mongolian Calendar. It is also known as the White Moon Festival, which is one of the huge traditional festivals of the Mongolians each year. Through the display of the living scenes of Mongolian yurt in new year celebration, visitors are able to get closer to the living culture on the Mongolian steppe and immerse themselves in the auspicious and festive vibe of new year celebration.



蒙古包
Mongolian Yurt



馬頭琴
Morin Khuur (Horse-head Fiddle)



成吉思汗掛毯
Tapestry of Genghis Khan



勒勒車
Lele Cart

— 當代藝術與吉祥意涵 —

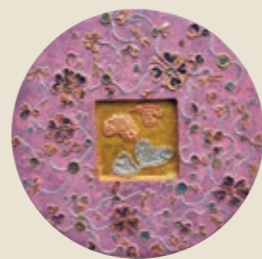
Contemporary Artworks & Auspicious Meanings

蒙藏文化內涵所蘊藏之美學多為藝術家所喜愛，本展覽主題之一的當代藝術設計之作，即是創作者將蒙藏宗教色彩、生活樣式和地域風俗之美融合於其中的獨特創作，以當代工藝藝術與繪畫藝術呈現。參展者包括不丹三位當代藝術家－訶莎·卡瑪 (Asha Kama)、金寶·旺楚克 (Gyempo Wangchuk)、金柏麗 (Zimbiri)，以及臺灣二位藝術家－曾英棟、陳智權 (Aka Chen)。他們將傳統吉祥圖騰紋飾，運用當代技法變化，與現代元素巧妙結合，展現出融合古今的藝術風格，讓藝術更貼近生活。

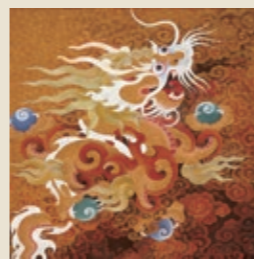
The aesthetics imbued in the contents of the Mongolian and Tibetan cultures are mostly loved by artists. Works of the contemporary art design, as one of the topics in this exhibition, are a display of distinct pieces, born from artists' fusion of the hues of Mongolian and Tibetan religions as well as the beauties of their lifestyles and local customs, in the forms of contemporary artistry and painting art. The participating artists include three Bhutanese contemporary artists—Asha Kama, Gyempo Wangchuk, and Zimbiri, along with two Taiwanese artists—Ying-Tung Tseng and Aka Chen. They utilize varied contemporary techniques to combine traditional auspicious totems and patterns with modern elements artfully. Presenting an artistic style that unites antiquity and modernity, these artists get art closer to life.



黃財神
Yellow Zambhala



細軟
Valuables



金龍
"Druk" The Golden Dragon



秘密花園
OM Garden



མི་འཛོད་པའི་བསོད་ནམས། རྗེ་ལྷ་དང་བོད་སྟོན་འཛོལ་ལྷ་རྩལ་གྱི་མཛེས་ཆའི་འབྲེམ་སྟོན།

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展覽日期：2023/11/18 (六) ~ 2024/5/19 (日)
Period: Nov. 18, 2023 - May. 19, 2024

展覽時間：週二至週日 9:00~17:00
(每週一及除夕至大年初二休館)
Time: 9:00-17:00 Tuesday to Sunday (closed on Mondays, New Year Eve and the first 2 days of the Lunar New Year)

服務電話：02-2351-4280

主辦單位：文化部 蒙藏文化中心
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

協辦單位：滄禧藝術文教基金會
CHANG FOUNDATION



蒙藏文化館 FB



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連連



財神與蒙藏生活
藝術之美

Endless Fortune

The Deities of Wealth and the Glamour of
Mongolian and Tibetan Living Art

མི་འཛོད་པའི་བསོད་ནམས། རྗེ་ལྷ་དང་བོད་སྟོན་འཛོལ་ལྷ་རྩལ་གྱི་མཛེས་ཆའི་འབྲེམ་སྟོན།

Аз хийморь байнга ивээг- Намсрай бурхан ба Монгол,
Төвөдийн амьдрахуйн урлагийн гоо сайхан

追求幸福，朝向美好發展，是從古迄今大家共同追求的目標。本次「好運連連」特展以介紹蒙藏生活中的各式財神及吉祥文化為主軸，展覽包括五大單元，從迎接祈求各種財富的「藏傳佛教各式財神」、普及於蒙藏族群日常生活的「吉祥文物」、展現歡樂佳節的「蒙古迎新年生活實景」、耀眼奪目且嚮往幸運吉祥象徵的「蒙藏衣服配飾」，以及融合傳統文化底蘊與現代創作的「當代藝術與吉祥意涵」，展出約 300 件具有吉祥美好意涵的作品。觀賞者可認識蒙藏族群豐富多元又獨特美麗的吉祥文物，反思探索存在於自身生活周遭的吉祥文化，進而尊重欣賞不同族群的文化信仰。期望以文化藝術傳遞良善的正能量，如同蒙藏文化中的「吉祥結」開啓無限延伸與正向循環，串連所有人彼此的好運，歡喜迎接新的一年來到！

Pursuing happiness and moving forward to a wonderful development have been the aspirations for us since the ancient times to date. The special exhibition “Endless Fortune – the Deities of Wealth and the Glamour of Mongolian and Tibetan Living Art” centers around the introduction to the various deities of wealth and auspice cultures of the Mongolians and Tibetans, which falls into five topics, including “The Deities of Wealth in the Tibetan Buddhism” to meet and pray for all kinds of wealth, the “Auspicious Artifacts” popular in the everyday life of the Mongolian and Tibetan communities, the “Scenes of Mongolian New Year’s Life” to present festivity, the “Mongolian and Tibetan Garments and Accessories” with brilliant symbols of the yearnings for fortune and auspice, as well as the “Contemporary Artworks & Auspicious Meanings” that fuses cultural legacy with modern creativity. Close to 300 exhibits with auspicious and wonderful meanings are on display. Visitors may appreciate the amply diversified and distinctively beautiful artifacts of auspice from the Mongolian and Tibetan communities, reflect on and explore with the auspicious cultures around in their lives, and thereby respect the cultures and faiths of different communities. We strive to deliver the positive energy of goodness via cultures and arts. Just as the “auspicious knot” in the Mongolian and Tibetan cultures that unlocks infinite positive cycles above and beyond, the exhibition shall hence connect the good fortunes of us all to welcome the new year’s arrival in jubilation!

— 藏傳佛教財神信仰 — Belief in the Deities of Wealth in the Tibetan Buddhism

佛教信仰本身並無專職財神，然因諸佛菩薩或本尊護法有些具有護佑豐足的屬性，因此被民間冠上財神的稱謂。同時，佛教對財富的定義並非專指金銀珠寶，還包括福德和智慧，故在修行中相當重視福慧圓滿之修行。藏傳佛教圖像中較常見的具財神屬性尊相，可分為五類：佛、象徵智慧泉源的女性本尊或護法、源自印度藥叉神的財神護法、具有財神屬性的地方守護神，或是其他有吉祥含意的神祇形像。本次展出之財神像包含前述各類，期待觀眾欣賞其藝術性之際，亦能理解其信仰文化內涵。

Buddhism does not have a deity for wealth inherently. Nevertheless, there are various Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, or Dharmapalas with attributes of affluence protection. Hence, they are referred to as the deities of wealth by the folks. Meanwhile, what the definition of wealth in Buddhism encompasses is not merely gold, silver, or jewelry, but also merit and wisdom. Therefore, perfection in merit and wisdom is highly emphasized in the Buddhist practice. Among the icons of the Tibetan Buddhism, the more common ones with the attribute of wealth can fall into five categories: Buddhas, female Yidams or Dharmapalas symbolizing the source of wisdom, wealth Dharmapalas originating from the Medicine Buddha in India, local guardian deities with the attribute of wealth, and other divine images with auspicious meanings. The deities of wealth showcased in this exhibition comprise all of the above. Besides appreciation of the artistry, we look forward to our visitors’ apprehension of the contents of the religious culture as well.



財寶天王大型浮雕
Large Relief of Vaishravana



藥師佛
Medicine Buddha



綠度母
Green Tara



財續佛母
Vasudhara



白財神
White Zambhala



財寶天王
Vaishravana



六臂白瑪哈嘎拉
Six-armed White Mahakala



黃財神
Yellow Zambhala



勝幢
Victory Banner



大白傘蓋佛母
Sitatapatra



如意紋嚙鳥
Gau with Wish-fulfilling Pattern

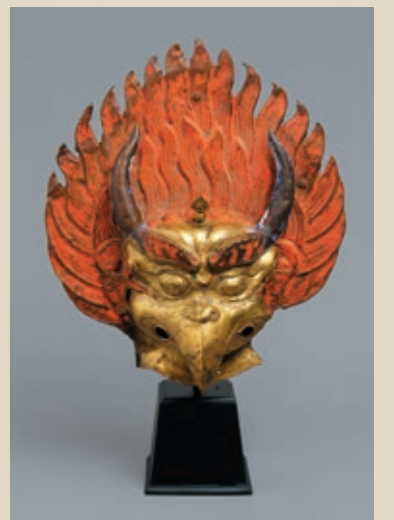


肩扛供養之具翅護法
Winged Dharma-protector with Offerings on the Shoulders

— 吉祥文物 — Auspicious Artifacts

吉祥文物的產生是將信仰中的「吉祥」內涵實體化。藏傳佛教文化中有許多吉祥圖案，包含人物、動物、花草、器物和各種紋飾；有些代表對諸佛或本尊的供養，如「七珍」、「七政寶」、摩尼寶等；有些與教義或教法有直接關係，如三昧耶器物，包含「寶瓶」、「法輪」、「金剛鉤」等；有些則是屬於民俗吉祥圖案，如長壽圖等。透過這些各式各樣的吉祥文物，我們深刻感受到宗教是蒙藏族群最直接的心靈傾訴，是陪伴他們追求幸福、實現願望的最大力量。

Auspicious artifacts are born from the embodiment of “auspice” in religion. In the culture of the Tibetan Buddhism, there are myriad auspicious icons, including those of figures, fauna, flora, utensils, as well as various emblems. Some represent the tributes to Buddhas or Yidams, such as Seven Jewels, Seven Emblems of Royalty, and Mani; others are directly associated with the doctrine or dogma, such as Vase, Wheel, and Diamond Hook; still others are folk patterns of auspice, like the Paintings of Longevity. Through the profuse auspicious artifacts, we deeply recognize that the religion is the most direct spiritual confession for the Mongolian and Tibetan communities as well as the greatest strength to keep them company to pursue happiness and fulfill wishes.



大鵬金翅鳥
Garuda



西藏雪獅
Tibetan Snow Lion



鑲金孔雀
Gilt Peacocks