

出國報告（出國類別：國際會議）

參加歐洲東南亞考古學者協會第 14 屆國際
研討會出國報告

服務機關：國立臺灣史前文化博物館

姓名職稱：吳意琳 研究助理

派赴國家：法國

出國期間：101 年 9 月 15 日至 23 日

報告日期：101 年 11 月 10 日

摘要

每兩年一次的歐洲東南亞考古學者協會第十四次國際學術研討會，於今（2012）年 9 月 18-21 日於愛爾蘭首府都柏林召開，臺灣留英學者張光仁博士為此次會議的籌備委員，規劃籌辦臺灣考古學專題的場次，邀請本人及相關學者與會共襄盛舉。

歐洲東南亞考古學者協會（European Association for Southeast Asian Archaeologists, EurASEAA）創設於 1984 年，是一群從事東南亞考古學與古代史研究的歐洲學者所組成的單純學術團體。在沒有任何政府和大學的正式與固定的經費、行政援助，近三十年來該協會成員每兩年於歐洲各主要從事東南亞研究的國家聚會研討、交換訊息，並且在經費允許下，邀請東南亞當地學者前來歐洲與會。如今，該會已成為僅次於 IPPA，全球第二大關於東南亞與周邊區域考古學研究的定期學術討論聚會。過去十年的幾次聚會，每次都有超過兩百位以上學者參與，雖然因為參與人數眾多，不免難以針對特定議題深入討論，但是提供各國學者間意見與資訊交流的場域，仍是促進學術發展的重大貢獻。

臺灣考古學界與東南亞考古學者間較全面的溝通交流，上次已經是十年前於臺北召開的 IPPA 會議。十年來，臺灣考古學的發現與成就，從舊石器時代到歷史時代考古，各個層面都成果豐碩，不斷擴大舉辦的臺灣考古工作會報就是最佳的證明。許多從事東南亞考古工作的各國學者對於台灣考古的進展也多有所聞，並且亟於瞭解臺灣考古成果對於其各自研究課題的可能刺激與貢獻，可惜受制於發表文字，以及缺乏當面溝通的機會，臺灣考古學界近年來的重大成績，為國際學界所知者卻許多都僅限於二手傳播的資料，殊為可惜。張光仁博士多年來參與 EurASEAA 的聚會，深刻感受歐洲與東南亞學者們對於臺灣考古成果的關切與期待，亟思以此次作為 EurASEAA 會議籌備委員的機會，籌辦專屬臺灣考古的場次，企盼邀請在第一線投入工作的臺灣考古學先進同儕與會，與世界各國學者溝通交流，在國際學界為臺灣考古成績發聲。

為彙整南島史前史主題研究成果並與歐洲學者進行交流，本人通過大會審查，於會議中發表“**Distribution of archaeological sites in East Taiwan: an initial spatial analysis and possible discontinuity of occupation between 3000-2000BP around Taiwan**”為題之會議論文。

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本文

一、目的

歐洲東南亞考古學者協會第十四次國際學術研討會(EurASEAA Dublin 2012 14th International Conference)，於今（2012）年9月18-21日於愛爾蘭首府都柏林召開，臺灣留英學者張光仁博士為此次會議的籌備委員，規劃籌辦臺灣考古學專題的場次，邀請本人及相關學者與會共襄盛舉。為彙整南島史前史主題研究成果並與歐洲學者進行交流，本人通過大會審查，於會議中發表 “**Distribution of archaeological sites in East Taiwan: an initial spatial analysis and possible discontinuity of occupation between 3000-2000BP around Taiwan**” 為題之會議論文。

二、過程

(一) 本次大會議程自 9 月 18 日至 21 日，每日皆同步在兩個會場，四至六個會議室展開論文發表。本人於 9 月 18 日至位於 Dublin Castle 會場地點的台灣專題 session 發表論文，題目為 “Distribution of archaeological sites in East Taiwan: an initial spatial analysis and possible discontinuity of occupation between 3000-2000BP around Taiwan”

9/18 日當日議程如下(臺灣專題場次為黃色區塊):

TUES 18	<i>Other</i>	Confirmed order	Confirmed order			
8:00		Registration open 8-11:00				
Panel		New Research Manuser <i>McDaniel</i>	Theoret SE Asian Civs PART I <i>Murphy, Gallon</i>	Living and dving <i>Huffer</i>	Settlement, trade & landscape	
		<i>CBL</i>	<i>Main Conference Hall</i>	<i>Bedford Hall</i>	<i>La Touche Room</i>	<i>President's Suite</i>
9:00		1. Raymond 9:00	Interaction (Chair: Gallon)	1. O'Reilly 9:00		
SESSION I		2. Woodward 9:20 3. Chirapravati 9:40 4. Ward 10:00	1. Higham 9:00 2. Bellina 9:20 3. Mokhtar 9:40 4. Carter 10:00	2. King 9:20 3. Corny 9:40 4. Noerwidi 10:00	2. Lloyd-Smith 9:20 3. Taim 9:40	
10:30		COFFEE CBL	COFFEE Conf Centre	COFFEE Conf C	COFFEE Conf Centre	COFFEE Conf Centre
11:00		5. Choompolpaisal 11:00	Polit landscapes (Chair: Glover)	5. Arif 11:00	Sub-Himalay Pryce, Jamir	Latest Adv Taiwan Chang
SESSION II		6. Chiu 11:20 7. Hall 11:40 8. Igunma 12:10	5. Gallon 11:00 6. Murphy 11:20 7. Tawara 11:50 8. Basak 12:10 (continued next day)	6. Garong 11:20 7. Ross 11:40 <i>Discussion/Questions</i>	1. Kajale 11:00 2. Blench 11:20 3. Langstieh 11:40 4. Medhi 12:10	1. Tsang 11:00 2. Lin 11:20 3. Li 11:40 4. Yang 12:10
12:30	Castle tour 12:30 book @ euraseaa14@ucd.ie	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
14:00		9. Sheravanichkul 14:00		8. Kraiss 14:00	5. Potshangbam 14:00	5. Wu 14:00
SESSION III		10. Tanabe 14:20 11. Green 14:40 (12. <i>McDaniel/Discussion</i>)		9. Boonlop 14:20 10. Huffer 14:40 <i>Discussion/Questions</i>	6. Marak 14:20 7. Jamir 14:40 <i>Discussion/Questions</i>	6. Chen 14:20 7. Wu 14:40 <i>Discussion/Questions</i>
3:30		COFFEE Conf Centre	COFFEE Conf Centre	COFFEE Conf C	COFFEE Conf Centre	COFFEE Conf Centre
3:45		PLENARY in Main C Hall	PLENARY in Main C Hall	PLENARY	PLENARY	PLENARY
5:00		Reception at CBL				

(二) 臺灣專題: 臺灣考古的最新發展 Latest advances in the archaeology of Taiwan

Organiser: Kuang-Jen Chang (University College London)

As one of the largest islands off the coast of mainland Eurasia to the southeast, Taiwan plays an important role in our understanding of Southeast Asian archaeology, including being the most popular hypothesised homeland of Austronesian peoples. However, the latest achievements in Taiwan archaeology are not well known, at least since the IPPA conference there in 2002. This panel will present current colourful discoveries made in Taiwanese archaeology, ranging from the Palaeolithic period to early modern history. Its purpose is to communicate and share the latest advances in the archaeology of Taiwan with our Southeast Asian colleagues.

臺灣專題共有七篇文章發表

Session I

- [Recent advances in Palaeolithic archaeology in Taiwan](#)
- [Health problems in prehistoric Taiwan – a case study from the Wu-Shan-Tou site](#)
- [Taiwanese archaeological approaches relating to the issue of Austronesian origins and dispersal: a case study of Formosan wild boar through morphometric and isotopic analyses](#)
- [Preliminary study of organic matter in ceramics from the Yiou-Hsian-Fan site, southern Taiwan: anthropic or natural signatures?](#)

Session II

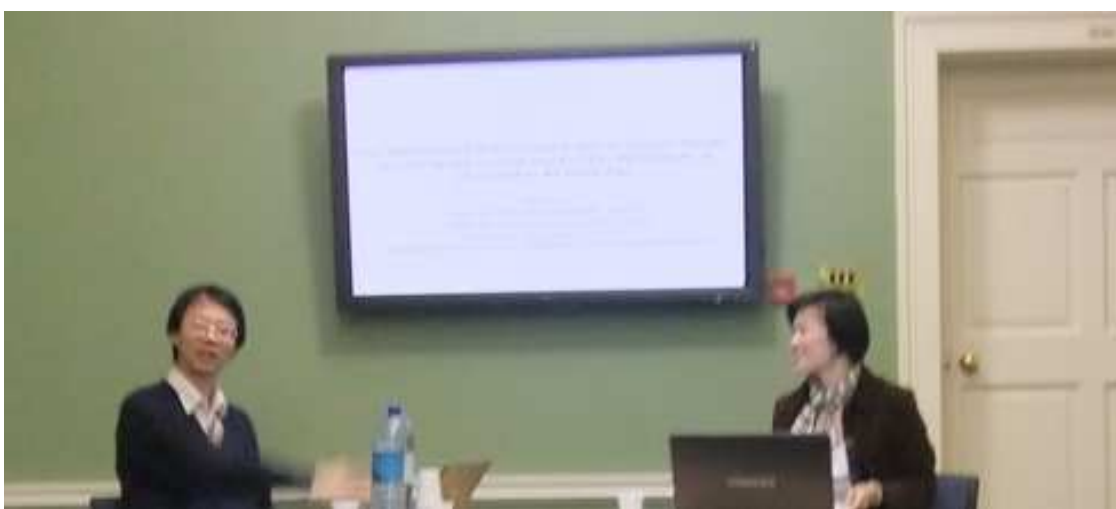
- [Wayfaring settlement space: exploring social agency in Saqacengalj, an old settlement of the Paiwan tribe, south Taiwan](#)
- [Current excavations at Li-Tzu-Wei, a late prehistoric site in southwestern Taiwan](#)
- [The distribution of archaeological sites in east Taiwan: an initial spatial analysis and possible discontinuity of occupation in the Metal Age](#)

(三) 臺灣專題場次由中研院史語所 3 位研究人員、本館兩位研究人員及另兩位國際學者共同與會發表論文。

本人此次所發表之文章，主題針對東部台灣地區最新的遺址空間分佈研究成果與國際間學者進行交流討論。東台灣遺址的年代及文化內涵近年來在國際間受到相當的矚目，主要來自於南島語族議題的熱烈討論-亦即新石器時代人群自亞洲大陸東南沿海，經東南亞抵達太平洋群島壯觀的遷徙路線。而東台灣的遺址由於資料分散各機構，同時定年資料比起西部地區也稍不足，因此需要更多的整理工作。此篇文章為統整性的討論所有東部地區的遺址年代及空間分佈，足以提供考古學界後續更深入的研究。



中研院陳維鈞研究員發表籬子尾遺址論文過程



史前館吳意琳發表東台灣遺址空間分佈論文過程

(四) 大會其它議程主題如下

Alphabetical List of Panels

- [Archaeobotanical analysis in Southeast Asia: recent research, comparative methods, and interpretive techniques](#)
- [Archaeology and its relevance to contemporary Southeast Asian society](#)
- [Art, iconography and monument in Southeast Asia](#)
- [Historical archaeology of the Khmer Empire: challenges and new perspectives](#)
- [Hunter-gatherer interaction with the environment in prehistoric Southeast Asia](#)
- [Latest advances in the archaeology of Taiwan](#)
- [Living and dying in prehistoric Southeast Asia: regional advances in human bioarchaeological science](#)
- [Living tradition: ethno-archaeology of South and Southeast Asia: knowledge, expression and technology](#)
- [New approaches to trade and exchange in Island Southeast Asia](#)
- [New research in Southeast Asian manuscripts and manuscript cultures: papers in honour of Henry Ginsburg](#)
- [New research on Myanmar](#)
- [New research on old images: the rock art of Southeast Asia](#)
- [Regionalism in Islamic cultural heritages of Southeast Asia - open discussion session](#)
- [Southeast Asian epigraphy](#)
- [Southeast Asian geoarchaeology – understanding sites and landscapes through contextual and materials approaches](#)
- [Stone materials of Khmer art and architecture](#)
- [The maritime dimension: nautical approaches to Southeast Asian archaeology](#)
- [The sub-Himalayan corridor: just what is going on in northeast India?](#)
- [Theoretical and methodological approaches to understanding the early civilisations of Southeast Asia](#)
- [Understanding Southeast Asian ceramics: reflections on the past, current research, and future directions](#)

(五) 9/19-21 日參加之議程

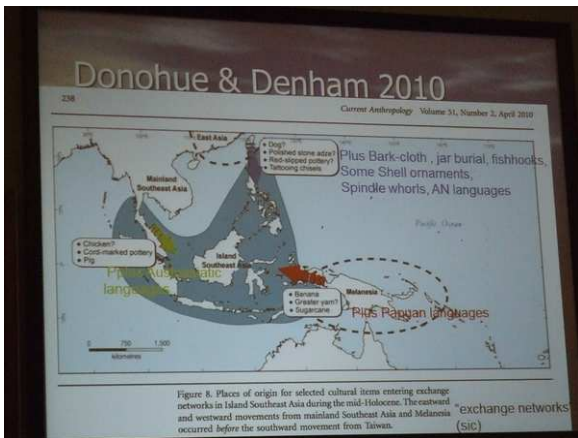
9/19-21 日議程眾多，本人選擇了與臺灣考古議題相關的東南亞岩雕的研究計劃發表、中南半島銅礦的來源地分析發表、澳洲岩畫 XRF 新科學分析技術的發表、以及台灣與東南亞群島的玉器擴散議題發表、太平洋南島語族議題的批判與再思考。



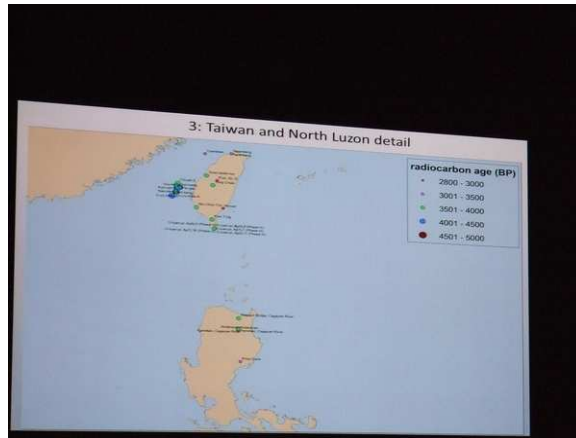
東南亞岩雕的研究計劃發表



澳洲岩畫 XRF 新科學分析技術的發表



台灣與東南亞群島的玉器擴散議題發表



太平洋南島語族議題的批判與再思考

三、心得及建議

參加會議心得:

本次會議為本人第一次參與，驚訝於歐洲東南亞考古協會學會其中許多研究人員皆於中南半島、島嶼東南亞及太平洋地區長期從事田野及研究工作。台灣與東南亞、太平洋史前社會，亦即南島語族擴散的議題，引起許多學者的注目，特別以台灣位居東亞大陸邊緣，銜接中南半島、島嶼東南亞及太平洋史前社會三大地理區域，其資料的重要性自不待言，特別以臺灣考古遺址年代跨距長，加上近年來工作成果的積累，即使台灣考古資料多數沒有翻成外文，仍見許多外國學者對台灣資料的引用。

透過這樣的交流機會，來自臺灣的我們得以多方學習各國學者的研究取徑與觀點。臺灣的南島語族觀點是從亞洲大陸出發的，出了台灣之後的討論與研究較少；歐洲觀點的大洋洲研究是著重在整個大洋洲的歷史；民族史與史前史，比較少接觸到亞洲大陸這一區塊。我們也透過意見交換與討論，嘗試將臺灣與東南亞地區、太平洋史前社會的議題與其他學科學者進行討論。台灣與史前東南亞、太平洋區域研究在近期間應持續進展各項研究工作。

建議:

本館(史前館)為臺灣最具規模之考古博物館及研究中心，應多與東亞、東南亞、太平洋各相關考古學會、協會建立良好之學術關係，以論文發表或爭取辦理研討會等實際學術作為進行交流，從而提升臺灣考古學在國際間的可見度。

附錄
發表內容節錄

The distribution of archaeological sites in Eastern Taiwan:
an initial spatial analysis and possible discontinuity of
occupation in the Metal Age

Wu, I-Lin

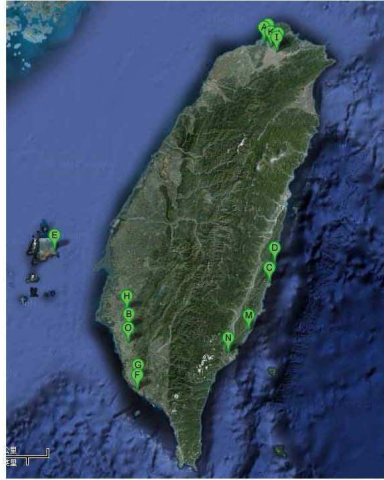
National Museum of Prehistory, Taiwan
UMR7308 Aix-Marseille University, France

Collaboration with Laurent DESCHODT
Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventives(INRAP), France

Outline

- Site distribution and Prehistoric occupation
- Data (East Taiwan)
- Result (East Taiwan)
- Discuss (around Taiwan)

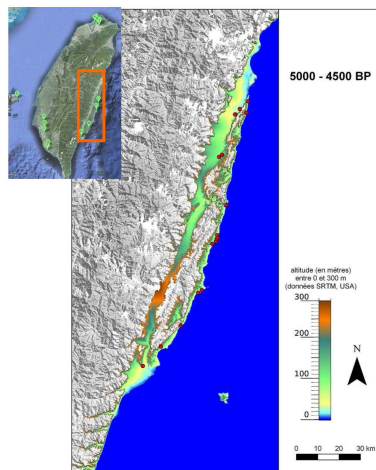
Cultural Chronology in Taiwan



main sites of TPK culture

- Palaeolithic : ~25000-6000B.P.
Changpin culture
- Ancient Neo : ~**6500-5000B.P.**
Tapenkeng culture
(Coarse Cord-marked Ware)
- Middle Neo: 5000-3500B.P.
Fine Cord-Marked Ware
- Late Neo : 3500-2000B.P.
Plain Ware culture
- Metal 2000- 500B.P.

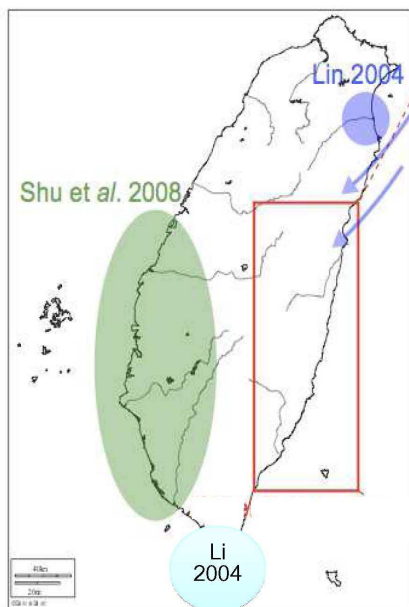
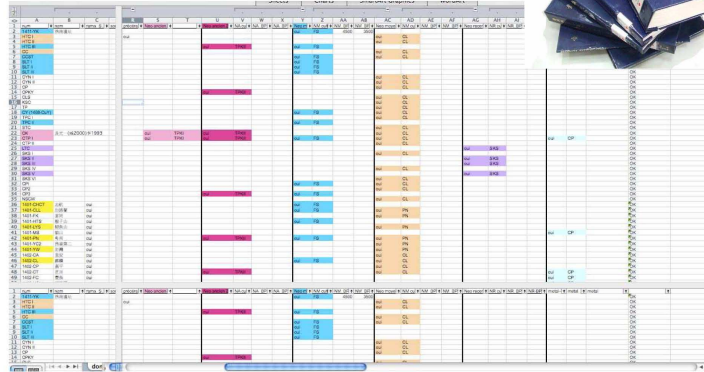
Cultural Chronology in East Taiwan



- Palaeolithic : ~25000-6000B.P.
Changpin culture
- Ancient Neo : ~**5000-4500B.P.**
Tapenkeng culture
(Coarse Cord-marked Ware)
- Middle Neo : 4500-3500B.P.
Fine Cord-Marked Ware
- Late Neo : 3500-2000B.P.
Plain Ware culture
- Metal 1: 2000-1500B.P.
- Metal 2: 1500-500B.P.

Data

- The investigation report of the Ministry of the Interior.
- Excel and GIS system



Pollen and Carbonized rice study :

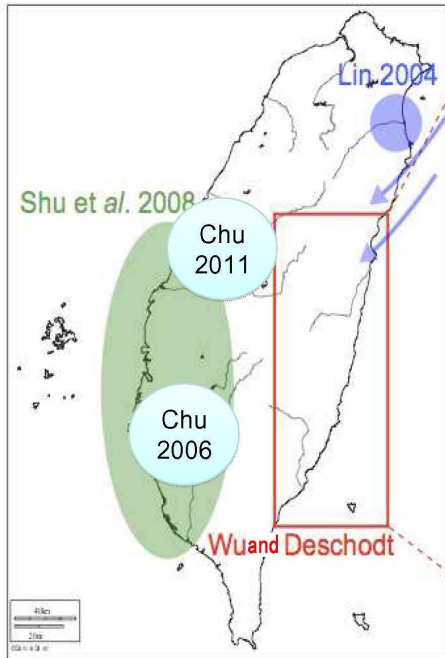
Dr. Lin, S.F. (2004) uses the pollen data to demonstrate the culture discontinuity (2400-1300B.P.) in Ilan Plain, Northern-East Taiwan. Lin believes that in this period, the northeast monsoon was strong.

Li, C.Y.(2004) pollen record :

>3000B.P.	warm
2900-2200B.P.	cold and wet
2200-1600	getting warm
1600-1100	cooler

Shiu et al.(2008) carbonized rice research: analyzes the samples of 4800-3300, 2500-2000, and 1800-500 B.P., suggesting that the Taiwan rice should be selection originated from indigenous wild species instead of externals. But after 3300B.P., few of samples.

Lasted 1500 years' rice cultivation after 4800BP, indicates **the significant reduction of unearthed rice** might be resulting from large prehistoric population decline or emigration



Archaeological study :

Dr. Chu, C.Y.(2006)

Analyzes Chia-nan Plain data :

3000 years ago, while the red pottery is gradually replaced by the black pottery population. The number of sites and the scale of settlements is reduced. Also, the funeral habits is changed.

In his opinion, there have been some significant events for the population in south-west.

Dr. Chu, W.L.(2011)

Analyzes Taichung basin data:

Niumatou culture period(4500-3500BP) exists many sites which are more widely distributed, But down to the Yingpu culture period (3500-2000BP), the number of sites is reduced, so as to the scale of sites.

Wu and Deschodt(2011) GIS data analysis :

found distinct reduction of occupation between 2000-1000BP. There may have been a cultural discontinuity in this period.

Summary

- West and South Taiwan, archaeological sites reduced in 3500-2000B.P.
- North-East Taiwan, cultural discontinuity occurred between 2400-1300B.P.
- East Taiwan, archaeological sites apparently reduced between 2000-1000BP.
- Circumstances occurred in Eastern is later than the west.
- The hypothesis of the Austronesian people left Taiwan due to **population pressure** could be discussed.