

2023 ACADEMIA SINICA
EARLY-CAREER INVESTIGATOR
RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENT AWARD



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代表著作：

- 📖 **Lin, Kuei-chen.** 2019. "On Craft Production and the Settlement Pattern of the Jinsha Site Cluster on the Chengdu Plain." *Asian Perspectives* 58(2):366-400.
- 📖 **林圭偵.** 2022. "雪山的回望：青銅時代成都平原的「先人」之地". *史語所集刊* 93(3):459-529.
- 📖 **Lin, Kuei-chen, Lee, Cheng-Yi, Wang, Pei-Ling.** 2022. "A Multi-Isotope Analysis on Human and Pig Tooth Enamel from Prehistoric Sichuan, China, and Its Archaeological Implications." *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 14(8):145.

簡評：

結合傳統考古學與新進科技分析等多元方法，分析人群與物的流動、社會關係網絡等，其對於中國西南區域早期社會的研究成果，挑戰過去學界對於社會複雜化過程的看法，備受國際學界肯定。

簡歷：

林圭偵 2013 年畢業於 Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA。論文以手工業生產組織為觀察重點，試圖拼湊成都平原以往較不受注意的「庶民」生活，包括對於自然資源的利用、社群關係，以及環繞生產和交換活動而生的社會複雜化。欣賞混亂無序的「分子」(可能是人)，因著各式時機或事件所組成的暫時性組織。近來也關心史前聚落都會化的過程及社會崩潰後的再生，這也是複雜化展現的諸多形式之一，同時以新石器至青銅時代的川西地區，展開相關議題的探索。此外，也嘗試將研究興趣延伸至史前時期多元化的人地關係，及人、物、技術、概念賴以流動的路線。

Kuei-chen Lin holds a PhD from the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA. Her dissertation centers on craft production, aiming to reconstruct the life history of the common people residing on the prehistoric Chengdu Plain, which has received little attention before. These attentions involve the investigation of natural resource utilization, as well as the analysis of social relationships and complexity derived from production and exchange activities. She values the opportunities to examine the occasional organization of human labor in different events. She has recently developed an interest in the urbanization that occurred during prehistoric times and the subsequent reorganization of communities following their collapse. This is one way that social complexity can be illustrated. She investigates these interconnected research inquiries by examining the western Sichuan region during the Neolithic

and Bronze Age. Furthermore, she endeavors to expand her research interests to encompass the multifaceted interactions between humans and their surroundings, including the transportation routes by which humans, new species and objects, technologies, and ideas have traveled.

代表作簡介：

西元前三千紀以降，川西地區步入社會複雜化的關鍵時期。此時隨著區域交流、人口增加與新技術的引進，各項生產和祭祀活動愈趨發達，若干物種的馴養徹底改變了人們的生業與飲食。我的研究集中於討論社群連結和都會化現象，以社會網路的複雜度，以及社會經歷潰散後的重組能力為觀察重點；採取跨學科的方法，分析多種物質遺留及空間上的分布。藉由這些方法，我發現祭祀活動對器物製作、社群協商及區別人我的影響；同時，邊緣地區也有其選擇與主體性。分析結果不僅將跨區域移動的人和物，置於適當的社會脈絡中討論，也使原本極為模糊的社會組織與區域界線，變得較可捕捉，並使人或物的生命史顯現出更多細節。

Commencing in the third millennium BCE, the western Sichuan region saw a significant phase of social development. As regional interactions increased and human populations grew, the advent of new technologies led to more intense and elaborate production and ritual activities. The domestication of several kinds of crops and animal species had a profound impact on the subsistence economies and dietary habits of humans. My research primarily focuses on analyzing the interconnections between social groups and urbanization. The study examines the intricacy of social networks and their ability to restructure after social breakdown. I utilize interdisciplinary approaches to examine material remains and their spatial patterns. Through these analytical techniques, it is found that ritual activities played a role in craft production, intergroup negotiation, and the

formation of transient boundaries for these groups. Furthermore, it has been revealed that regions formerly considered peripheral possessed their own capacity for action and employed deliberate tactics to selectively embrace elements based on their needs. Our analyses investigate individuals and items, traversing different regions, within specific social contexts, enabling a deeper comprehension of previously elusive social organizations and regional boundaries. My research also provides more details about the life history of both humans and objects.

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