

ACADEMIA SINICA EARLY-CAREER INVESTIGATOR RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENT AWARD



孔令偉

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代表著作:

- 孔令偉,2021年9月,〈欽差喇嘛楚兒沁藏布蘭木占巴、清代西藏地圖測繪與世界地理知識之傳播〉,《中央研究院歷史語言研究所集刊》,92.3,頁603-648。
- 孔令偉,2023年9月,〈蘇寧阿《萬里回疆圖》與十八世紀後期清朝的新疆地理知識〉,《中央研究院歷史語言研究所集刊》,94.3,頁573-651。
- 孔令偉,2024年6月,〈集會之門:十五至十七世紀張家口堡基礎 建設以及漢蒙滿資訊流通〉,《故宮學術季刊》,41.4,頁89-138。



簡評:

孔令偉副研究員擅長以多語種史料與數位人文技術,研究明清中國內亞邊疆的族群與文化互動,並將之置放於全球史框架中,以新的研究視角探究新的議題,研究成果深具學術價值與影響力。

簡歷:

孔令偉現為中央研究院歷史語言研究所副研究員,2021 年哥倫比亞大學東亞系暨歷史學系雙聯博士,2012 年國立臺灣大學歷史學系學士,曾任京都大學、九州大學、北京大學訪問學者。主要研究領域為近世中國與歐亞大陸交流史、科技與知識史,及滿蒙藏諸語歷史語文學。於《中央研究院歷史語言研究所集刊》、《新史學》等核心期刊發表論文三十餘篇,致力從跨斷代、超地域及多文化的視野,研究元明清中國與滿洲、蒙古、西藏、新疆等內陸亞洲地區間的資訊流通與知識傳遞。在綜合運用漢、滿、蒙、藏、日、俄、法等多語種史料的基礎上,結合地理資訊系統等數位人文科技,他的研究溝通帝國史、知識史及語文學等關鍵人文議題,近年尤著力於推動內亞與海洋史的對話。

Ling-Wei Kung is Associate Research Fellow at the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica. He received a Ph.D. in History and East Asian Studies from Columbia University in 2021, and a B.A. in History from National Taiwan University in 2012. He has also served as a visiting scholar at Kyoto University, Kyushu University, and Peking University. His primary research interests include the history of early



modern China and Eurasian exchanges, the history of science and knowledge, and the historical philology of Manchu, Mongolian, and Tibetan. He has published more than thirty articles in core journals, including the *Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica* and *New History*. His research adopts a cross-dynastic, transregional, and multicultural perspective to investigate the circulation of information and transmission of knowledge among China, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Xinjiang, and other regions of Inner Asia during the Yuan, Ming, and Qing periods. Drawing on multilingual sources in Chinese, Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Japanese, Russian, and French, and integrating digital humanities tools such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), his work bridges imperial history, the history of knowledge, and philology. He has been particularly committed to fostering dialogue between Inner Asian and maritime histories in recent years.

代表作簡介:

孔博士的研究聚焦元、明、清時期中原、滿洲、蒙古、西藏與新 疆間的政治與文化互動,探討「中國」概念的浮動與多重意義,並追 溯其在歐亞地緣政治與知識體系中的歷史演變。透過藏、滿、蒙、漢、法、俄等多語種新見史料的交互比對與語文學分析,結合地理資訊系 統與人工智慧等數位人文技術,重構清帝國在內亞的知識傳播與交通網絡。除深入的質性研究外,並開發西藏、新疆史數位人文資料庫,推動跨語種、跨地域與跨學科的內亞史研究。其成果突破傳統華夏中 心與國族史觀,從全球史視野重新審視「何為中國」的思想命題,並



揭示清帝國情報體系曾推動十八世紀以降地理知識的全球化與歐亞資訊網絡的整合,為中國史與世界史的對話開啟新興理論與方法論視野。

Dr. Kung's research focuses on the political and cultural interactions among China proper, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and Xinjiang during the Yuan, Ming, and Qing periods. It examines the fluidity and plurality of the concept of "China" and traces its historical transformations within the broader Eurasian geopolitical and intellectual context. Drawing upon newly discovered multilingual sources in Tibetan, Manchu, Mongolian, Chinese, French, and Russian, his work integrates philological analysis with digital humanities methods such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and artificial intelligence (AI) to reconstruct the networks of knowledge transmission and communication across Inner Asia under the Qing empire. In addition to in-depth qualitative research, Dr. Kung has developed digital humanities databases on the histories of Tibet and Xinjiang, advancing cross-lingual, transregional, and interdisciplinary studies of Inner Asia. His findings challenge Sinocentric and nationalist historiographies by reinterpreting the question of "What is China?" through the lens of global history. His representative works further reveal that the Qing imperial intelligence system played a pivotal role in the globalization of geographical knowledge and the integration of Eurasian information networks from the eighteenth century onward, opening new theoretical and methodological horizons for dialogue between Chinese and world history.



得獎感言:

十餘年間,我遊走於世界各地圖書館與檔案館,研讀多語古籍, 親歷青藏與蒙古高原,甘苦得失,唯自知耳。學術稍有所成,皆賴多 方扶持。史語所自 1928 年創立以來,傅斯年、陳寅恪諸先賢篳路藍 縷,奠定優良學風,其人文精神為我治學途中的明燈。感謝父母與內 人長年包容我獨處書齋與遠行異域的執念,亦感念泰山及蒙古、西藏、 突厥、錫伯諸友,使我深切體會歐亞大陸之遼闊與多元,愈加篤定求 知存真的史學志業。

Over the past decade, I have traveled through libraries and archives around the world, studying historical texts in multiple languages and conducting fieldwork across the Tibetan Plateau and the Mongolian steppes—an experience whose hardships and rewards are known only to myself. Whatever modest achievements I have attained owe much to the support of many. Since its founding in 1928, the Institute of History and Philology, guided by pioneers such as Fu Ssu-nien and Chen Yinke, has established an enduring scholarly tradition whose humanistic spirit has been the light of my academic path. I am deeply grateful to my parents and wife for their patience with my solitary devotion to study and distant travels, and to my father-in-law and friends among Mongol, Tibetan, Turkic, and Sibe communities, whose generosity and insight have allowed me to feel the vastness and diversity of the Eurasian continent—further strengthening my lifelong commitment to the historian's pursuit of truth.