



FIFTH SHANGHAI ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM

第五届世界考古论坛·上海

ARCHAEOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE
AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

气候变化考古与社会可持续发展

PROGRAM &
ABSTRACTS

会议手册

15-17 DECEMBER 2023

SHANGHAI, CHINA

中国·上海

ICE COVER THICKNESS
0.9M

ICE CO
1.8M





乐乎新楼 (分会论坛)
Lehu New Building

音乐学院音乐厅
(上大之夜音乐会)
Concert Hall,
Music School SHU

益新食堂
Yixin Canteen

图书馆报告厅
Lecture Hall, Library

上海大学博物馆
钱伟长图书馆
Shanghai University Museum

宝山校区 (本部)

WELCOME TO THE 5th SHANGHAI ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM

热烈欢迎参加第五届世界考古论坛·上海

Dear Distinguished Delegates and Colleagues,

Welcome to Shanghai for the 5th Shanghai Archaeology Forum (SAF), organized by the Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History), Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Cultural Heritage Administration, Shanghai Academy, and Shanghai University, under the auspices of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government.

This is another large gathering for the SAF members and friends since the Forum was formally founded in 2013. The 5th Shanghai Archaeology Forum has three primary objectives: (1) to celebrate the excellence of archaeological research by presenting the SAF Awards to those individuals and organizations that have achieved distinction by making major discoveries and producing innovative, creative, and rigorous works in the past four years (2019-2023); (2) to promote archaeological studies of climate change and social sustainability; and (3) to encourage active engagement with scholars across different continents and disciplines as well as the public in addressing the challenges of climate crisis for our collective future.

We are deeply grateful for your participation and continued support of the Shanghai Archaeology Forum. We sincerely hope you all will enjoy forum activities intellectually and personally over the next few days.

尊敬的各位来宾、各位代表：

欢迎参加由中国社会科学院与上海市人民政府共同主办，中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）、上海市文物局、上海研究院、上海大学共同承办的第五届世界考古论坛·上海。

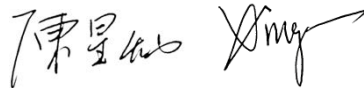
自 2013 年成立以来，世界考古论坛将再一次为专家朋友们提供规模盛大的交流平台。第五届世界考古论坛·上海的目标是：（1）评选和表彰过去四年（2019-2023）全球范围内的重大考古发现和研究成果。评选强调新思想、新理念，有创新的实质性发现和研究；（2）促进气候变化和社会可持续发展的考古学研究和探索；（3）推动不同国家和不同学科背景的学者们积极交流、合作，并提高公众的参与度，协力应对气候危机所带来的全球性挑战。

长期以来，与会的各位代表和朋友们热情地参与并支持着世界考古论坛的发展，在此我们深表感谢。同时，我们也真诚地期待在之后的几天中与大家共享学术盛宴。

Chen Xingcan 陈星灿

Director, Institute of Archaeology
at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
(Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）所长



Wang Wei 王巍

Secretary-General
Shanghai Archaeology Forum

世界考古论坛·上海 秘书长



PROGRAM (会议议程)

14 December 2023 - 2023 年 12 月 14 日

08:00-24:00

Arrival and Registration

会议代表抵达、报到

Morning, 15 December 2023 - 2023 年 12 月 15 日上午

8:30-9:00

Lecture Hall, Library 图书馆报告厅

8:40

Delegates Arrive 代表到场

09:00-09:50

Opening Ceremony 开幕式

10:00-10:20

Coffee Break 茶歇

10:20-12:00

Lecture Hall, Library 图书馆报告厅

SESSION 1: SAF Awards Program Presentation - Field Discovery Awards

第一场: 世界考古论坛重大田野考古发现奖演讲

Chairs: Wang Wei & Charles Higham

主持人: 王巍、查尔斯·海厄姆

10:20-10:40

Splendor in Sacrificial Remains: Glimpses of Ancient Shu's Grandeur and the Multifaceted Unity of Chinese Civilization

琳琅满目的祭祀遗存: 古蜀荣光和中华文明多元一体的见证

Ran Honglin 冉宏林

Sichuan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 四川省文物考古研究院

10:40-11:00

Early Monumental Constructions at Aguada Fénix, Mexico: Implications for Understanding the Development of Civilizations in Southern Mesoamerica

墨西哥阿瓜达-费尼克斯的早期纪念性建筑: 对认识中美洲南部文明发展的意义

Takeshi Inomata 猪俣健

University of Arizona 美国亚利桑那大学

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

11:00-11:20

The Complex of Special / Communal Structures at Karahantepe

卡拉汉特佩的专用公共建筑群

Necmi Karul 内杰米·卡鲁尔

Istanbul University 土耳其伊斯坦布尔大学

11:20-11:40

The Discovery, Analysis, and Interpretation of Ancient Wood from Kalambo Falls, Zambia

赞比亚卡兰博瀑布古木构件的发现、分析与解读

Larry Stephen Barham 拉里·史蒂芬·巴拉姆

University of Liverpool 英国利物浦大学

11:40-12:00

The Mega-site Concept: First European Agrarian Cities 4100-3600 BCE

超大型遗址: 公元前 4100 - 3600 年欧洲最早的农业城市

Johannes Müller 约翰内斯·穆勒

Christian-Albrecht University of Kiel 德国基尔大学

12:00-13:00

LUNCH BREAK 午餐

Afternoon, 15 December 2023 - 2023 年 12 月 15 日下午

13:00-14:20

Lecture Hall, Library 图书馆报告厅

SESSION 2: SAF Awards Program Presentation – Field Discovery Awards

第二场: 世界考古论坛重大田野考古发现奖演讲

Chairs: Li Xinwei & Abdelmoneim Said Mahmoud

主持人: 李新伟、阿卜杜勒莫尼姆·赛义德·马哈茂德

13:00-13:20

Early Cave Art in Sulawesi

苏拉威西早期洞穴艺术

Adam Robert Brumm 亚当·罗伯特·布鲁姆

Griffith University 澳大利亚格里菲斯大学

13:20-13:40

The Early Harappan Cemetery at Juna Khatiya, Gujarat, India (c. 3200 – 2600 BCE)

印度古吉拉特邦朱纳卡提亚早期哈拉帕墓地（公元前 3200 年至 2600 年）

Rajesh Sasidharan Vasantha 拉杰什·萨西达兰·瓦桑塔

University of Kerala 印度喀拉拉大学

13:40-14:00

The Painted Forest: Unearthing Lifeways and Worldviews of First Amazonian People

彩绘森林：揭秘古代亚马逊文明的生活方式与世界观

Jose Iriarte 何塞·伊里亚特

University of Exeter 英国埃克塞特大学

14:00-14:20

Lidar Mapping Reveals Pre-Hispanic Low-density Urbanism in the Amazon Region

激光雷达测绘揭示亚马逊地区前西班牙时期的低密度城市化

Carla Jaimes Betancourt 卡尔拉·海梅斯·贝坦库尔特

Universität Bonn 德国波恩大学

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

14:20-15:20

Lecture Hall, Library 图书馆报告厅

SESSION 3: SAF Awards Program Presentation – Research Awards

第三场: 世界考古论坛重要考古研究成果奖演讲

Chairs: Lothar von Falkenhausen & Patricia Crown

主持人：罗泰、帕特丽夏·克朗

14:20-14:40

A Centennial History of Chinese Archaeology (1921-2021)

中国考古学百年史 (1921-2021)

Wang Wei 王巍

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所 (中国历史研究院考古研究所)

14:40-15:00

Submerged Settlements and High-Resolution Chronologies: Investigating Dynamics, Environmental Interactions, and Responses to Past Climate Change

水下聚落遗存与高精度年代学研究：古气候变化的动态机制、环境变化，以及古气候变化的应对

Albert Hafner 阿尔伯特·哈夫纳

University of Bern 瑞士伯尔尼大学

15:00-15:20

Spatial Archaeology and Environmental Crisis: The Last Forty Years

空间考古研究与环境危机：四十年的探索

Sander van der Leeuw 山德·范德·卢尔

Arizona State University 美国亚利桑那州立大学

15:20-15:40

Coffee Break 茶歇

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

15:40-18:00

Lecture Hall, Library 图书馆报告厅

SESSION 4: SAF Awards Program Presentation – Research Awards

第四场: 世界考古论坛重要考古研究成果奖演讲

Chairs: Xu Jian & Freda M'Mbogori Nkirote

主持人: 徐坚、弗雷达·恩博戈里·恩基罗特

15:40-16:00

The Evolution and Changing Ecology of the Human Microbiome

人类微生物基因体的演变与生态变化

Christina Warinner 克里斯蒂娜·瓦里纳

Harvard University 美国哈佛大学

16:00-16:20

Greater Angkor: Settlement, Population and Economy

大吴哥: 聚落、人口与经济

Sarah Klassen 萨拉·克拉森

University of Toronto 加拿大多伦多大学

16:20-16:40

On Tephra, Environment and People: The Archaeology of Environmental Change in the North Atlantic Islands

火山灰、环境与人群: 北大西洋岛屿环境变化考古研究

Andrew Dugmore 安德鲁·杜格莫尔

University of Edinburgh 英国爱丁堡大学

16:40-17:00

Drought-Induced Civil Conflict Among the Ancient Maya

干旱引发古代玛雅的内部冲突

Douglas J. Kennett 道格拉斯·肯内特

University of California, Santa Barbara 美国加利福尼亚大学圣塔芭芭拉分校

17:00-17:20

Framing the Initial Expansion of Homo sapiens in South America: Contributions from the Pampas Plains

现代智人在南美洲的最初扩张: 潘帕斯平原最早的考古遗存

Gustavo Gabriel Politis 古斯塔沃·加布里埃尔·波利蒂斯

National University of Central Buenos Aires 阿根廷布宜诺斯艾利斯省中央大学

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

17:20-17:40

Interdisciplinary Research of the Peopling of the Americas and Long-term Transformative Processes Leading to Social and Economic Change

美洲早期人类文化发展与社会经济长期转型过程的跨学科研究

Tom Dillehay 汤姆·迪莱

Vanderbilt University 美国范德比尔特大学

17:40-18:00

Apidima Cave Fossils Provide the Earliest Evidence of Homo Sapiens in Eurasia

阿皮迪马洞穴化石提供了欧亚大陆现代智人最早的证据

Katerina Harvati 凯特琳娜·哈瓦蒂

Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen 德国图宾根大学

Evening, 15 December 2023 - 2023 年 12 月 15 日晚上

19:00-20:30

WELCOME BANQUET 欢迎晚宴

Kaixuan Hall, Gucun Park Hotel

上海衡山北郊宾馆 凯旋厅

Morning, 16 December 2023 - 2023 年 12 月 16 日上午

08:50-10:30

Lecture Hall, Library 图书馆报告厅

SESSION 5: SAF World Archaeology Keynote Lecture Series - Archaeology of Climate Change and Social Sustainability

第五场: 世界考古学主题演讲: 气候变化考古与社会可持续发展

Chairs: Shi Jingsong & Mehmet Özdoğan

主持人: 施劲松、迈赫迈特·厄兹多安

08:50-09:10

Archaeology in the Time of Climate Change: A Call for Interdisciplinary and International Collaboration

气候变化时代考古学的呼声: 对跨学科和国际合作的呼唤

Peter Biehl 彼得·比尔

University of California, Santa Cruz 美国加利福尼亚大学圣塔克鲁斯分校

09:10-09:30

Food, Cuisine and Agricultural Systems in Nagaland: from Prehistory to the Future

那加兰的食物、烹饪及农业体系: 从史前走向未来

Alison Betts 艾莉森·贝茨

University of Sydney 澳大利亚悉尼大学

09:30-09:50

Adaptive Strategies in the Ancient Indus Cities of South Asia (2800-1900 BCE): Environmental, Climatic, and Resource Variability

南亚古印度城市(公元前2800-1900年)的适应策略: 环境、气候和资源变化

Jonathan Mark Kenoyer 乔纳森·马克·肯诺耶

University of Wisconsin, Madison 美国威斯康辛大学麦迪逊分校

09:50-10:10

Reframing Archaeology in the Anthropocene Era 人类世时代考古学的新框架

Çiler Çilingiroğlu Ünüsoy 齐勒尔·齐林吉罗鲁·乌努尔索伊

Ege University 土耳其爱琴海大学

10:10-10:30

Archaeology's Unique Contribution to Climate Change Discourse: Fostering Empathy and Responsibility

考古学对气候变化话语权的独特贡献: 同理心与责任感的提升

Koji Mizoguchi 沟口孝司

Kyushu University 日本九州大学

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

10:30-10:50

COFFEE BREAK 茶歇

10:50-12:10

Lecture Hall, Library

图书馆报告厅

SESSION 6: SAF World Archaeology Keynote Lecture Series - Archaeology of Climate Change and Social Sustainability

第六场: 世界考古学主题演讲: 气候变化考古与社会可持续发展

Chairs: Dai Xiangming & Svend Hansen

主持人: 戴向明、斯文·汉森

10:50-11:10

Between the Past and Extinction: Ancient Landscape Construction and Climate Change in the Amazon

过去与灭绝之间: 亚马逊的古代景观构建与气候变化

Eduardo Neves 爱德华多·内维斯

University of São Paulo 巴西圣保罗大学

11:10-11:30

Eco-cultural Niche Modeling, Climate Change, and Social Sustainability - Perspectives from the Late Pleistocene

生态文化位建模、气候变化与社会可持续性: 晚更新世的视角

Felix Riede 费利克斯·里德

Aarhus University 丹麦奥胡斯大学

11:30-11:50

Prehistoric Water Management Civilization in the Jiangnan Plain

江汉平原史前治水文明

Liu Jianguo 刘建国

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所 (中国历史研究院考古研究所)

11:50-12:10

Fuelling the Anthropocene: Technology, Networks, and Environmental Impact of the Bronze Age Steppe Metallurgy

推动人类世的动力: 青铜时代草原冶金技术、网络与环境影响

Miljana Radivojevic 米利亚娜·拉迪沃耶维奇

University College London 英国伦敦大学学院

12:10-14:00

LUNCH BREAK 午休

Afternoon, 16 December 2023 - 2023 年 12 月 16 日下午

14:00-15:30

Lecture Hall, Library

图书馆报告厅

SESSION 7: Special Session: Recent Advances in Chinese Archaeology

第七场: 中国考古学新发现与研究专场

Chairs: Zhu Yanshi & Anke Hein

主持人: 朱岩石、安可

14:00-14:15

Huangchengtai at the Shimao City: The Palace City of the Northern Kingdom of China in the Third Millennium BC

石峁城址之皇城台：公元前第三千纪的中国北方王国宫城

Sun Zhouyong 孙周勇

Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology 陕西省考古研究院

14:15-14:30

New Archaeological Discoveries at the Sitai Site in Shangyi, Hebei, China

旧新之交 具有所定—河北尚义四台遗址考古新发现

Zhao Zhanhu 赵战护

Hebei Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 河北省文物考古研究院

14:30-14:45

Jingtoushan Site: The Origin of Chinese Maritime Culture and Early Holocene Environmental Changes

井头山遗址—中国海洋文化起源与全新世早期环境变迁

Sun Guoping 孙国平

Zhejiang Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 浙江省文物考古研究所

14:45-15:00

Climate Change and Marine Archaeology – Focusing on Continental Shelf

气候变化与海洋考古—以大陆架为中心

Ding Jianxiang 丁见祥

Shanghai University 上海大学

15:00-15:15

Strategic Resources and National Strengths: Main Achievements of Metallurgical Archaeology in South Shanxi and the Excavation at the Xiwubi Site

战略资源国家力量：晋南冶金考古与西吴壁遗址发掘的主要收获

Dai Xiangming 戴向明

Capital Normal University 首都师范大学

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

15:15-15:30

Xuetang Liangzi Site (Discovery of Yunxian Human) at Shiyan, Hubei China

湖北十堰学堂梁子（郧县人）遗址

Lu Chengqiu 陆成秋

Hubei Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 湖北省文物考古研究院

15:30-16:00

COFFEE BREAK 茶歇

16:00-17:45

Lecture Hall, Library

图书馆报告厅

SESSION 8: Special Session: Recent Advances in Chinese Archaeology

第八场: 中国考古学新发现与研究专场

Chairs: Zhou Bisu & Lothar Ledderose

主持人: 周必素、雷德侯

16:00-16:15

The Royal Power Characteristics Revealed by the Layout of Erlitou Capital

二里头都邑布局揭示的王权特征

Zhao Haitao 赵海涛

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）

16:15-16:30

New Discoveries in the Archaeology of the Yinxu (Late Shang Dynasty Capital) – A Case Study of Archaeological Finds in the North Bank Area of Huan River from 2021 to 2023

殷墟（大邑商）都城考古的新收获—以 2021-2023 年殷墟洹河北岸地区的考古发现为例

Niu Shishan 牛世山

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）

16:30-16:45

Archaeological Discoveries at the Hebosuo Site in Jinning, Yunnan Province

云南昆明市河泊所青铜时代遗址

Jiang Zhilong 蒋志龙

Yunnan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 云南省文物考古研究所

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

16:45-17:00

Archaeological Excavation of the Temple Site in Gucheng Village, Hunchun, Jilin Province

吉林琿春古城村寺庙址考古发掘

Xie Feng 解峰

Jilin Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 吉林省文物考古研究所

17:00-17:15

West Wind on the Ancient Path: New Discoveries on the Qinghai Road of the Silk Road

古道西风—丝绸之路青海道考古新发现

Han Jianhua 韩建华

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）

17:15-17:30

Tang Dynasty Fire Beacon Ruins in Keyakekuduke, Yuli County, Xinjiang

新疆尉犁克亚克库都克烽燧遗址

Hu Xingjun 胡兴军

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

新疆维吾尔自治区文物考古研究所

17:30-17:45

Archaeological Excavation and Research on Shipwrecks: The Case of Nanhai No.1

广东“南海I号”南宋沉船水下发掘

Sun Jian 孙健

National Cultural Heritage Administration Archaeological Research Center

国家文物局考古研究中心

18:00-19:30

DINNER

晚餐

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

Evening, 16 December 2023 - 2023 年 12 月 16 日晚上

19:30-21:30

THE NIGHT OF SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY

“上大之夜” 音乐演奏会

Concert Hall, School of Music of Shanghai University

上海大学音乐学院演奏厅

19:00-21:00

Public Archaeology Keynote Lecture Series 公众考古讲座

Lecture Hall at Shanghai Museum

上海博物馆学术报告厅

Climate Change, Human Health, and An Equitable Sustainable Future

气候变化、人类健康与公平的可持续未来

Gwen Robbins Schug 格温·罗宾斯·舒格

University of North Carolina 美国北卡罗来纳大学

Jane Buikstra 白简恩

Arizona State University 美国亚利桑那州立大学

Shuxiang Hall, Library of Shanghai University

上海大学图书馆书香谷

Postglacial Anthropogenic and Climatic Transformation of the Atacama Desert in Northern Chile (ca. 13,000 cal years BP to present)

智利北部阿塔卡马沙漠冰川期后的人类活动和气候变化（约从公元前 13,000 年前至今）

Calogero Santoro 卡洛杰罗·桑托罗

Universidad de Tarapacá 智利塔拉帕卡大学

Morning, 17 December 2023 - 2023 年 12 月 17 日上午

09:00-10:15

Lehu New Building 乐乎新楼

PARALLEL SESSION 1

第一分会场

Room: Xuehai Hall 会议室: 学海厅

Chairs: Aili Jiang Aisha & Abidemi Babatunde Babalola

主持人: 艾力·江艾沙、阿比德米·巴巴图德·巴巴洛拉

09:00-09:15

Climate Change and the Rise and Fall of Angkor

气候变化与吴哥王朝的兴衰

Charles Higham 查尔斯·海厄姆

University of Otago 新西兰奥塔哥大学

09:15-09:30

Coping with Climate Change: Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainability in Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia

应对气候变化：肯尼亚北部和埃塞俄比亚南部的本土知识和可持续性

Freda M'Mbogori Nkirote 弗雷达·恩博戈里·恩基罗特

National Museums of Kenya 肯尼亚国家博物馆

09:30-09:45

Cultural Adaptations to Changing Environmental Conditions as Exemplified Through Neolithic Dispersal

对于变动环境条件的文化适应—以新石器时代的扩散为例

Mehmet Özdoğan 迈赫迈特·厄兹多安

Istanbul University 土耳其伊斯坦布尔大学

09:45-10:00

Maya World Climate Histories from the Pleistocene to the Anthropocene

玛雅世界的气候史: 从更新世到人类世

Timothy Beach 蒂莫西·比奇

The University of Texas at Austin 美国德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校

10:00-10:15

Climate Anomaly and the Origin of Chinese Civilization

气候异常与中国文明起源

Xu Zhaofeng 徐昭峰

Liaoning Normal University 辽宁师范大学

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

10:15-10:45

COFFEE BREAK 茶歇

PARALLEL SESSION 2

第二分会场

Room: Siyuan Hall

会议室: 思源厅

Chairs: Ding Jianxiang & Andrew Dugmore

主持人: 丁见祥、安德鲁·杜格莫尔

09:00-09:15

Climate Change and Archaeological Heritage in Honduras: Flooding and Pandemic

洪都拉斯的气候变化和考古遗产：洪水和大疫

Rolando de Jesus Canizales Vijil 罗兰多·德·耶稣·卡尼萨莱斯·维吉尔

Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History 洪都拉斯人类与历史研究所

09:15-09:30

New Discoveries at the Sheryamakobu Site in Dulan, Qinghai, China

青海省夏尔雅玛可布遗址的考古发现

Guo Meng 郭梦

Northwest University 西北大学

09:30-09:45

Climate Disaster Risk at Koh Ker World Heritage Site

贡开世界遗产遗址的气候灾害风险

Darith Ea 达里斯·埃

APSARA National Authority 柬埔寨阿普萨拉国家局

09:45-10:00

The Higher They Rose, the Harder They Fell. Emergence and Collapse in the Early Social Complexity of the Valencina Copper Age Mega-Site (c. 3200-2200 BC).

爬得越高摔得越重 - 瓦伦希纳铜器时代巨型遗址（约公元前 3200-2200 年）早期社会复杂性的兴起与崩溃

Leonardo Garcia Sanjuan 莱昂纳多·加西亚·桑胡安

University of Sevilla 西班牙塞维利亚大学

10:00-10:15

The Ancient Environment and Archaeological Discoveries Around Poyang Lake Area

环鄱阳湖古地环境与考古发现

Wang Zilin 王紫林

Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 江西省文物考古研究院

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

10:15-10:45

COFFEE BREAK 茶歇

PARALLEL SESSION 3

第三分会场

Room: Xuesi Hall

会议室: 学思厅

Chairs: Guo Ming & Bongumenzi Nxumalo

主持人: 郭明、邦古门齐·恩克萨马洛

09:00-09:15

Patterns of Climatic Change and Environmental Hazards in Sri Lanka: A Literature Survey in Historical Perspective.

斯里兰卡气候变化和环境危机的模式：历史视角下的文献调查

Anura Manatunga 阿努拉·马纳通加

University of Kelaniya 斯里兰卡克拉尼亚大学

09:15-09:30

Discoveries of the "Southwest Barbarians" on the Diandong Plateau: Excavation of Shizong Dayuanzi Cemetery

滇东高原“西南夷”考古的重要收获—师宗大园子墓地的发掘

Yang Yong 杨勇

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）

09:30-09:45

Han Dynasty Official Lacquerware Unearthed from Russia and Mongolia

俄罗斯和蒙古出土的汉代工官漆器

Hong Shi 洪石

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）

09:45-10:00

"Bringing in" and "Going Abroad": A Bibliometric Evaluation of the Internationalization of Archaeology in Mainland China

“引进来”和“走出去”：中国大陆考古学国际化的文献计量学研究

Li Yinghua 李英华

Wuhan University 武汉大学

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

10:00-10:15

From Cemetery to Climate and Back Again in Protohistoric Mainland Southeast Asia?

从墓地到气候，再回到原史时期的东南亚大陆？

Thomas Pryce 托马斯·普赖斯

French National Centre for Scientific Research 法国国家科学研究中心

10:15-10:45

COFFEE BREAK 茶歇

PARALLEL SESSION 4

第四分会场

Room: Haina Hall

会议室: 海纳厅

Chairs: Hu Shaoquan & Gustavo Gabriel Politis

主持人: 胡少泉、古斯塔沃·加布里埃尔·波利蒂斯

09:00-09:15

The Rise of Chiefdom Society in South Korea

韩国酋邦社会的兴起

Lee Chungkyu 李清圭

Yeungnam University 韩国岭南大学

09:15-09:30

Six Thousand Years of Inequality_in the Neolithic Yellow and Yangtze River Basins

盖棺论定：史前六千年的财富不平等 - 以黄河中下游和长江中下游史前墓葬为例

Li Dongdong 李冬冬

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）

09:30-09:45

Prehistoric People from Central Thailand's Eastern Rolling Plain: A Preliminary Report on Recent Investigations.

泰国中东部起伏平原地区的史前人群：近期调查的初步报告

Naruphol Wangthongchaicharoen 纳鲁波尔·旺通恰伊查隆

Silpakorn University 泰国艺术大学

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

09:45-10:00

Anatolian Resilience to Climate Change: Insights from Kültepe's Archaeology

安纳托利亚人对气候变化的适应：库尔特佩考古学的启示

Fikri Kulakoglu 菲克里·库拉科格鲁

Ankara University 土耳其安卡拉大学

10:00-10:15

Strategies for Archaeological Sites Responding to Climate Change

考古遗址应对气候变化的策略探讨

Zhang Zhiguo 张治国

National Cultural Heritage Administration Archaeological Research Center

国家文物局考古研究中心

10:15-10:45

COFFEE BREAK 茶歇

PARALLEL SESSION 5

第五分会场

Room: Daxue Hall

会议室: 大学厅

Chairs: Wei Qiaowei & Carla Jaimes Betancourt

主持人: 魏峭巍、卡尔拉·海梅斯·贝坦库尔特

09:00-09:15

Human Adaptation and Economic Sustainability During the Global Warming of the Middle Holocene. A Multidisciplinary Approach for the Semi-arid Landscapes of Central Argentina.

全新世中期全球变暖期的人类适应和经济可持续性：阿根廷中部半干旱景观的多学科方法研究

Pablo Geronimo Messineo 巴勃罗·赫罗尼莫·梅西内奥

INCUAPA-CONICET, Argentina 阿根廷国家科学技术研究委员会

09:15-09:30

Advanced Morphometric Analysis: a Regional Climatic and Hydrological Modeling Approach to Understanding Sustainable Farming Practices Across Semi-arid Landscapes, Mapungubwe, South Africa.

高级形态测定计量分析：通过区域气候和水文建模方法理解南非马蓬古布韦半干旱区可持续耕作方法

Bongumenzi Nxumalo 邦古门齐·恩克萨马洛

University of Pretoria 南非比勒陀利亚大学

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

09:30-09:45

Millet Revival: The Deepest Inspiration of Humanity Facing Challenges Today

小米复兴：人类面对当今挑战的最深刻启示

Xinyi Liu 刘歆益

Washington University in St. Louis 美国圣路易斯华盛顿大学

09:45-10:00

Middle to Late Holocene Plant Cover Variation in Relation to Climate, Fire, and Human Activity in the Songnen Grasslands of Northeastern China

中晚全新世中国东北松嫩草原植被盖度变化及其与气候、火和人类活动的关系

Niu Honghao 牛洪昊

Jilin University 吉林大学

10:00-10:15

Luxor Town Mound Excavation

卢克索城聚落发掘新收获

Saad Bakhit Abdelhafez 萨德·巴克西特·阿卜杜勒哈菲兹

Egyptian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities 埃及旅游与文物部

10:15-10:45

COFFEE BREAK 茶歇

PARALLEL SESSION 6

第六分会场

Room: Shangshan Hall

会议室: 上善厅

Chairs: Yu Xiyun & Gwen Robbins Schug

主持人: 余西云、格温·罗宾斯·舒格

09:00-09:15

Sustainable Trypillia Socio-environmental Practices 4100-3600 BCE?

公元前 4100-3600 年间特里皮利亚文化的可持续社会-环境实践

Johannes Müller

约翰内斯·穆勒

Kiel University 德国基尔大学

09:15-09:30

Preliminary Understanding of Newly Discovered Bronze Artifacts in Tudun Tombs Along the Yangtze River in Southern Anhui Province

皖南沿江地区土墩墓新出铜器的初步认识

Zhang Aibing 张爱冰

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

Anhui University 安徽大学

09:30-09:45

Archaeological Perspectives on the Early Anthropocene

考古学视角下的早期人类世

Qin Zhen 秦臻

Henan University 河南大学

09:45-10:00

Climate Change and Sociopolitical Cycling in the Maya Region

玛雅地区的气候变化与社会政治循环

Douglas Kennett 道格拉斯·肯内特

University of California, Santa Barbara, USA 美国加州大学圣巴巴拉分校

10:00-10:15

Exploring the Early Agricultural Population in Northern China from an Interdisciplinary Perspective

交叉学科视角探讨中国北方早期农业人群

Ning Chao 宁超

Peking University 北京大学

10:15-10:45

COFFEE BREAK 茶歇

10:45-12:00

Lehu New Building

乐乎新楼

PARALLEL SESSION 1

第一分会场

Room: Xuehai Hall

会议室: 学海厅

Chairs: Bai Baoyu & Adam Robert Brumm

主持人: 白宝玉、亚当·罗伯特·布鲁姆

10:45-11:00

Climate Change and Emergencies of Cultural Heritage

气候变化与文化遗产应急

Krista Pikkat 克瑞丝塔·皮卡特

Culture and Emergencies Entity, Culture Sector, UNESCO 联合国教科文组织

11:00-11:15

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

The Influence Of Climatic Changes In The Architecture Of The Banat Culture, Romania
(Developed Neolithic)

气候变化对罗马尼亚巴纳特文化建筑的影响

Gheroghe Corneliu Lazarovici 格奥尔格·科尔内利乌·拉扎罗维奇

Lucian Blaga University 罗马尼亚卢西安·布拉加大学

11:15-11:30

Scaling the past and assessing the future of human wetland disturbance and climate change in the
Anthropocene

衡量过去、评估未来—湿地人类扰动与人类世环境变化

Sheryl Luzzadder-Beech 谢丽尔·路加德-比奇

The University of Texas at Austin 美国德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校

11:30-11:45

The past and future of climate change archaeology: a view from *Antiquity*

气候变化考古学的过去与未来：来自《古物》的视角

Robert Witcher 罗伯特·维彻

Durham University 英国杜伦大学

11:45-12:00

Climate Change Impacts on Arctic Archaeological Sites

气候变化对北极考古遗址的影响

Vibeke Vandrup Martens 维贝克·万德鲁普·马滕斯

Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research 挪威文化遗产研究所

PARALLEL SESSION 2

第二分会场

Room: Siyuan Hall

会议室: 思源厅

Chairs: Guan Junxiong & Anura Manatunga

主持人: 关俊雄、阿努拉·马纳通加

10:45-11:00

Recent discoveries of the Egypt-China Joint Archaeological Mission at the Montu Temple of
Karnak

中埃联合卡尔纳克孟图神庙考古新发现

Wen Zhen 文臻

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the
Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所 (中国历史研究院考古研究所)

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

11:00-11:15

Scânteia, A Special Settlement of the Cucuteni Culture

斯肯泰亚：一个库库特尼文化的特殊聚落

Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici, Lăcrămioara Stratulat

科尔内利亚-玛格达·拉扎罗维奇·勒克勒米瓦拉·斯特拉图拉特

Institute of Archaeology Iasi, Romanian Academy of Sciences 罗马尼亚科学院雅西考古研究所

Moldova National Museum Complex of Iasi 雅西摩尔多瓦国家博物馆

11:15-11:30

Cross-Cultural Responses to Drought: A Comparison of the Ancient Maya with More Recent Cases from Brazil, Spain, and the American Southwest

干旱的跨文化对策：古代玛雅与近年来巴西、西班牙和美国西南地区的案例比较

Jaime J. Awe 杰米·J·奥韦

Northern Arizona University 美国北亚利桑那大学

11:30-11:45

Hydrological Regime and Cultural Responses: Liangzhu City's Rise and Fall from the Perspective of Soil Micromorphology

水文环境变化与文化响应：从土壤微形态的视野看良渚古城的兴衰

Lian Huiru 连蕙茹

University of Science and Technology Beijing 北京科技大学

11:45-12:00

Excavation of Kharkhiraa River 1 Kiln Sites Group for Round Eaves Tiles with the Name of "Tian Chanyu" Found at Kharganii Durvuljin Site in the Xiongnu Period, Mongolia

蒙古匈奴时期哈尔黑拉河1号窑址群的发掘及哈尔加尼四方形遗址发现的圆形“天子单于”瓦当

Sagawa Masatoshi 佐川正敏

Tohoku Gakuin University 日本东北学院大学

PARALLEL SESSION 3

第三分会场

Room: Xuesi Hall

会议室: 学思厅

Chairs: Jia Xiaobing & Calogero Santoro

主持人: 贾笑冰、卡洛杰罗·桑托罗

10:45-11:00

Etiquette and Order: Another Perspective on the Study of Hongshan Culture

礼仪与秩序—红山文化研究的另一视角

Guo Ming 郭明

Liaoning Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 辽宁省文物考古研究院

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

11:00-11:15

The Graffiti project in Montu temple at Karnak

卡尔纳克神庙孟图神庙的涂鸦研究项目

Ahmed Mahmoud Taher 艾哈迈德·马哈茂德·塔赫尔

Franco-Egyptian Center for the Study of the Temples of Karnak

法埃卡纳克神庙研究中心

11:15-11:30

Expanding the Range of the Early Holocene Cereal Foragers into Central Asia

欧亚的十字路口：全新世早期谷物觅食者的活动范围研究

Zhou Xinying 周新郢

Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所

11:30-11:45

Archaeology, Climate Challenges, and Humanities Today: The Case of Tanzanian Coast

考古学、气候挑战和当今人文学科：以坦桑尼亚海岸为例

Elinaza Mjema 埃利纳扎·姆杰玛

University of Dar es Salaam 坦桑尼亚达累斯萨拉姆大学

11:45-12:00

The paradoxical third millennium BCE in the Cyclades: social transformation, climate change, resilience and long-term sustainability

公元前第三千纪基克拉迪群岛的悖论：社会变革、气候变化、韧性和长期可持续性

Michael Boyd 迈克尔·博伊德

University of Cambridge 英国剑桥大学

PARALLEL SESSION 4

第四分会场

Room: Haina Hall

会议室: 海纳厅

Chairs: Li Dongdong & Johannes Müller

主持人: 李冬冬、约翰内斯·穆勒

10:45-11:00

The Impact of Environmental Events on the Civilization of Teotihuacan, Mexico

环境事件对墨西哥特奥蒂瓦坎文明的影响

Julie Gazzola 朱莉·加佐拉

National Institute of Anthropology and History 墨西哥国立人类学与历史学研究所

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

11:00-11:15

Angkor-era water governance civilization and current water resource management

吴哥时代治水文明与当今的水资源管理

Wang Yuanlin 王元林

Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage 中国文化遗产研究院

11:15-11:30

Research on the Early Yangshao Culture in the Central Plains, China

中原地区仰韶早期文化研究

Li Lina 李丽娜

Henan University 河南大学

11:30-11:45

The Central Plains Agricultural Civilization and Chinese Ritual Culture from the Perspective of Archaeology

考古学视域下中原农耕文明与中国礼制文化

Yang Wensheng 杨文胜

Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 河南省文物考古研究院

11:45-12:00

There and back again. What we can learn from the end of the Neolithic in the Carpathian Basin

去而复返：新石器时代晚期喀尔巴阡盆地的启示

Miroslav Marić 米罗斯拉夫·马里奇

Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts 塞尔维亚科学艺术学院

PARALLEL SESSION 5

第五分会场

Room: Daxue Hall

会议室: 大学厅

Chairs: Qin Zhen & Christina Warinner

主持人: 秦臻、克里斯蒂娜·瓦里纳

10:45-11:00

The Manitas Cave At The Cuicatec Region In Oaxaca, Mexico: Formal Clues To Food Sustainability

墨西哥瓦哈卡州奎卡特克地区的马尼塔斯洞穴：关于食物可持续性的正式线索

Nelly Margarita Robles Garcia 内莉·玛格丽塔·罗布莱斯·加西亚

National Institute of Anthropology and History 墨西哥国立人类学与历史学研究所

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

11:00-11:15

Civilization process in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River

长江中游地区文明化进程

Yu Xiyun 余西云

Wuhan University 武汉大学

11:15-11:30

Çamçalık Bronze Age Harbor Site

土耳其恰姆恰里克青铜时代港口遗址

A. Harun Özdaş A 哈伦·厄兹达什

Dokuz Eylül University 土耳其九月九日大学

11:30-11:45

New Archaeological Discoveries from the Warring States Period to the Qin and Han Dynasties in Guangxi

广西战国秦汉考古新收获

Meng Changwang 蒙长旺

Guangxi Institute for the Protection and Archaeology of Cultural Relics

广西文物保护与考古研究所

11:45-12:00

Recent Discoveries of Tombs of the Tuyuhun royal family in the Tang Dynasty at Wuwei

近年来武威唐代吐谷浑王族墓葬群考古发现与收获

Chen Guoke 陈国科

Gansu Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 甘肃省文物考古研究所

PARALLEL SESSION 6

第六分会场

Room: Shangshan Hall

会议室: 上善厅

Chairs: Yang Yong & Larry Stephen Barham

主持人: 杨勇、拉里·史蒂芬·巴拉姆

10:45-11:00

Climate Change and Archaeological Heritage in Honduras

洪都拉斯的气候变化和考古遗产

Iris Dayana Leal Portillo 艾丽斯·黛安娜·利亚尔·波蒂略

Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History 洪都拉斯人类与历史研究所

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

11:00-11:15

The Seven-Column Perforated Object Unearthed from the Yuchisi and the Early Chinese Civilization

尉迟寺出土的七柱镂空器与早期中国文明

Huang Jinqian 黄锦前

Xinjiang University 新疆大学

11:15-11:30

Assessing the Adaptive Strategies of Anatolian Villages to Diverse Environments Traditional Architecture as a Tool to Model Archaeological Remains

评估安纳托利亚村庄对不同环境的适应策略—以传统建筑为工具建立考古遗迹模型

Zeynep Özdoğan 泽伊内普·厄兹多安

Istanbul Technical University 土耳其伊斯坦布尔理工大学

11:30-11:45

New Archaeological Discoveries of the Shang Dynasty in Hebei Province 2020-2022

2020-2022 年河北商代考古新发现

Wei Shuguang 魏曙光

Hebei Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 河北省文物考古研究院

11:45-12:00

Interpretation of Images in the Context of Burial Space

墓葬空间语境中的图像释读

He Xilin 贺西林

Central Academy of Fine Arts 中央美术学院

12:00-13:30

LUNCH BREAK

午休

Afternoon, 17 December 2023 - 2023 年 12 月 17 日下午

13:30-16:00

Lehu New Building

乐乎新楼

PARALLEL SESSION 1

第一分会场

Room: Xuehai Hall

会议室: 学海厅

Chairs: Bai Jiujiang & Albert Hafner

主持人: 白九江、阿尔伯特·哈夫纳

13:30-13:45

ONE Paleopathology: Bringing Past Knowledge to Contemporary Health Risks in a Changing World

古病理学的整合：在世界变迁中把握历史知识与现代健康风险

Jane Buikstra 白简恩

Arizona State University 美国亚利桑那州立大学

13:45-14:00

Archaeology and the Anthropocene

考古学与人类世

Svend Hansen 斯文·汉森

German Archaeological Institute 德国考古研究院

14:00-14:15

Paleochannel Formation and the Historical Trajectory of Social Complexity in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico 新墨西哥州查科峡谷的古河道形成与社会复杂化的历史进程

Wirt Wills 维尔特·威尔斯

University of New Mexico 美国新墨西哥大学

14:15-14:30

Fortification sites in Guizhou: Upland or plain adaptation

贵州营盘遗址：山地还是平地适应性

Xu Jian 徐坚

Shanghai University 上海大学

PARALLEL SESSION 2

第二分会场

Room: Siyuan Hall

会议室: 思源厅

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

Chairs: Guo Meng & Arlene M. Rosen

主持人: 郭梦、阿琳娜·M·罗森

13:30-13:45

The necropolis of Qubbet el-Hawa North

埃及库贝特艾尔哈瓦北部墓地

Abdelmoneim Said Mahmoud 阿卜杜勒莫尼姆·赛义德·马哈茂德

Egyptian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities 埃及旅游与文物部

13:45-14:00

Discoveries of the Chengzhouqiao Site and Bianhe Site in the East Capital of the Northern Song Dynasty

北宋东京城州桥与汴河遗址考古发现

Liu Haiwang 刘海旺

Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 河南省文物考古研究院

14:00-14:15

Use of plant and mineral resources during the Holocene in the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia

哥伦比亚东科迪勒拉山系全新世植物和矿物资源的利用

Sonia Archila 索尼娅·阿尔奇拉

University of the Andes 哥伦比亚安第斯大学

14:15-14:30

Recent Archaeological Discoveries and Research in the Northwestern Suburbs of Zhengzhou from the Zhou Dynasty

近年郑州西北郊周代考古新发现与研究

Han Guohe 韩国河

Zhengzhou University 郑州大学

PARALLEL SESSION 3

第三分会场

Room: Xuesi Hall

会议室: 学思厅

Chairs: He Xilin & Çiler Çilingiroğlu Ünlüsoy

主持人: 贺西林、齐勒尔·齐林吉罗鲁·乌努尔索伊

13:30-13:45

The Origin and Binary Distribution of Microblade Technology Driven by Environment

环境驱动下的细石叶技术起源与二元分布

Yi Mingjie 仪明洁

Renmin University of China 中国人民大学

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

13:45-14:00

The role of environmental factors in the spatiotemporal distribution of millet in Late Neolithic to Bronze Ages sites in the margin of the eastern Qingzang Plateau

青藏高原东缘新石器晚期至青铜时代粟黍作物时空分布特征与环境因素研究

Ma Zhikun 马志坤

Northwest University 西北大学

14:00-14:15

New Study on Silk Samite Found along the Silk Road

丝绸之路沿途纬锦的新发现和新研究

Zhao Feng 赵丰

Zhejiang University 浙江大学

14:15-14:30

Recent Results of Emperor Wen of Han's Mausoleum

汉文帝霸陵考古收获

Ma Yongyin 马永赢

Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 陕西省文物考古研究院

PARALLEL SESSION 4

第四分会场

Room: Haina Hall

会议室: 海纳厅

Chairs: Li Lina & Jonathan Mark Kenoyer

主持人: 李丽娜、乔纳森·马克·肯诺耶

13:30-13:45

Cultural Heritage of Afghanistan; the Current Situation

阿富汗文化遗产的现状

Noor Agha Noori 努尔·阿迦·努里

Archaeology Institute of Afghanistan 阿富汗考古研究所

13:45-14:00

Adaptation Strategies of Prehistoric Ancestors in Coastal Areas against the Sea Level Fluctuations – A Case Study of the Northeastern Coastal Area of Zhejiang

海平面波动背景下沿海地区史前先民的适应策略 – 以浙江东北部沿海地区为例

Lei Shao 雷少

Ningbo Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 宁波市文物考古研究院

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

14:00-14:15

From nomadism to sedentism and back (Bronze Age of the Eurasian steppe)

从游牧到定居再回归游牧－欧亚草原的青铜时代

Andrey Epimakhov 安德烈·叶皮马霍夫

South Ural State University 俄罗斯南乌拉尔州立大学

14:15-14:30

Mapuche social sustainability and political ontology in the Pampas of South America during the XVII-XIX Centuries: a critical review

有关 17-19 世纪南美潘帕斯地区马普切人的社会可持续性和政治本体论的批判性评论

Ingrid de Jong 英格丽德·德容

Universidad de Buenos Aires 阿根廷布宜诺斯艾利斯大学

PARALLEL SESSION 5

第五分会场

Room: Daxue Hall

会议室: 大学厅

Chairs: Wang Minghui & Felix Riede

主持人: 王明辉、费利克斯·里德

13:30-13:45

New archaeological discoveries at Dongxiafeng Site in Xia County, Shanxi Province

山西夏县东下冯遗址考古新发现

Cui Junjun 崔俊俊

Shanxi Archaeological Research Institute 山西省考古研究院

13:45-14:00

Climate and resilience in the Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean: Evidence from Environmental Archaeology

青铜时代地中海东部地区的气候与韧性：基于环境考古学的证据

Evi Margaritis 埃维·玛格

The Cyprus Institute 塞浦路斯研究所

14:00-14:15

Archaeological Observation and Environmental Significance of Ring Trench Settlements in the Neolithic Age of China: Centered on the Zhengzhou Area

中国新石器时代环壕聚落的考古学观察及其环境意义－以郑州地区为中心

Zhang Songlin 张松林

Zhengzhou Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 郑州市文物考古研究院

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

14:15-14:30

New Archaeological Discoveries at the Yishui Boshan Site Group in Shandong

山东沂水跋山遗址群考古新收获

Li Gang 李罡

Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 山东省文物考古研究院

PARALLEL SESSION 6

第六分会场

Room: Shangshan Hall 会议室: 上善厅

Chairs: Lidu Yi & Miljana Radivojevic

主持人: 衣丽都、米利亚娜·拉迪沃耶维奇

13:30-13:45

Egyptology and Hard Sciences: A multidisciplinary approach to the Aga Khan necropolis in Aswan

埃及学遇见硬科学：埃及阿斯旺阿加汗遗址的多学科合作研究

Patrizia Piacentini 帕特里齐亚·皮亚森蒂尼

Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy 意大利米兰大学

13:45-14:00

Crisis and Rebirth: Regional Differences and Historical Significance of the Social Collapse in the Late Longshan Period of Early China

危机与新生: 早期中国龙山晚期社会崩溃的地域差异及其历史意义

Zhang Li 张莉

Zhengzhou University 郑州大学

14:00-14:15

New Buddhist Archaeological Discoveries on the Silk Road: Excavation of the Moersi Site in Kashgar, Xinjiang

丝绸之路佛教考古新发现：新疆喀什莫尔寺遗址考古发掘

Xiao Xiaoyong 肖小勇

Minzu University of China 中央民族大学

14:15-14:30

The early Holocene climate oscillations and the progression of the Neolithic. The case of the Near East

全新世早期的气候振荡和新石器时代的进展—以近东为例

Arkadiusz Marciniak 阿卡迪乌什·马尔钦尼亚克

University of Poznań 波兰波兹南大学

14:30-15:00

COFFEE BREAK 茶歇

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

PARALLEL SESSION 1

第一分会场

Room: Xuehai Hall

会议室: 学海厅

Chairs: Chen Guoke & Alison Betts

主持人: 陈国科、艾莉森·贝茨

15:00-15:15

A New History of Medieval Cultures and Climate Change in North America

北美中世纪文化与气候变化新史

Timothy Pauketat 蒂莫西·包克塔特

University of Illinois 美国伊利诺伊大学

15:15-15:30

Buddhist Sutras Engraved into Stone in China

中国石刻佛经研究

Lothar Ledderose 雷德侯

The Heidelberg Academy of Sciences 德国海德堡科学院

15:30-15:45

The Origin, Migration, and Fusion of Ancient Chinese Humans

中国古代人类的起源、迁徙与融合

Wang Minghui 王明辉

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所 (中国历史研究院考古研究所)

15:45-16:00

Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Water Management. The case of the Nyanga terraces in Zimbabwe

文化遗产与水资源可持续管理—以津巴布韦尼扬加梯田为例

Tendai Treddah Musindo 丹岱·特雷达·穆辛多

Great Zimbabwe University 大津巴布韦大学

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

PARALLEL SESSION 2

第二分会场

Room: Siyuan Hall

会议室: 思源厅

Chairs: An Laishun & Arkadiusz Marciniak

主持人: 安来顺、阿卡迪乌什·马尔钦尼亚克

15:00-15:15

Disaster in Thebes: An Extreme Weather Event in Egypt, 1550 BCE

底比斯之灾：公元前 1550 年埃及的极端天气事件

Thomas Schneider 托马斯·施耐德

Association of Pacific Rim Universities 环太平洋大学协会

15:15-15:30

The Jijiaocheng Site in Lixian County, Hunan Province

湖南澧县鸡叫城遗址

Guo Weimin 郭伟民

Hunan University 湖南大学

15:30-15:45

The political and social effects of climate in Iran during the Sassanid period (224-651 AD)

伊朗萨珊王朝时期（224-651 年）的气候对政治和社会的影响

Yaghoub Mohamadifar 亚古布·穆罕默迪法尔

Bu-Ali sina University 伊朗布阿里新浪大学

15:45-16:00

Recent Archaeological Discoveries and Findings at the Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shi Huang

秦始皇帝陵近年考古新发现与新收获

Li Gang 李岗

Museum of the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor 秦始皇帝陵博物院

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

PARALLEL SESSION 3

第三分会场

Room: Xuesi Hall

会议室: 学思厅

Chairs: Hong Shi & Fikri Kulakoglu

主持人: 洪石、菲克里·库拉科格鲁

15:00-15:15

New Archaeological Findings of the Northern Dynasties Stone Beds in Luoyang

洛阳北朝围屏石床考古新收获

Liu Bin 刘斌

Luoyang Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

洛阳市文物考古研究院

15:15-15:30

Archaeological Discoveries and Research on Ancient Flood Remains at the Yuxi Site in Chongqing

重庆玉溪遗址古洪水遗存的考古发现和研究

Bai Jiujiang 白九江

Chongqing Municipal Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

重庆市文物考古研究院

15:30-15:45

Social dynamics and adaptations to the environment of the Chimú society in the Viru valley, Peru

秘鲁维鲁山谷奇穆社会的社会动态和环境适应

Feren Alexard Castillo Luján 费伦·亚历山大·卡斯蒂略·卢哈恩

National University of Trujillo

秘鲁特鲁希略国立大学

15:45-16:00

Archaeological Excavation Findings from the Eastern Caves of the Subashi Buddhist Temple in Xinjiang

新疆苏巴什佛寺东寺洞窟考古发掘收获

Chen Xiaolu 陈晓露

Renmin University of China

中国人民大学

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

PARALLEL SESSION 4

第四分会场

Room: Haina Hall

会议室: 海纳厅

Chairs: Li Mingbin & Koji Mizoguchi

主持人: 李明斌、溝口孝司

15:00-15:15

Research on the Relationship between Climate Change and Cultural Ecology – An Anthropological Perspective from Arctic Archaeology

气候变化与文化生态关系研究 – 北极考古人类学视角

Qu Feng 曲枫

Nanjing Normal University 南京师范大学

15:15-15:30

Natural and cultural landscapes then and now

过去和现在的自然和文化景观

Despina Ignatiadou 德斯皮娜·伊格纳蒂欧

National Archaeological Museum 希腊国家考古博物馆

15:30-15:45

Research on prehistoric human strategies for responding to Holocene climate change in the Central Plains (Zhengzhou) region from an archaeological perspective

考古视角下的中原（郑州）地区史前人类应对全新世气候变化的策略研究

Liu Qingbin 刘青彬

Zhengzhou Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 郑州市文物考古研究院

15:45-16:00

Climate warming and Archaeological expansion in Egypt

埃及气候变暖与考古扩张

Judith Bunbury 朱迪思·班伯里

University of Cambridge 英国剑桥大学

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

PARALLEL SESSION 5

第五分会场

Room: Daxue Hall

会议室: 大学厅

Chairs: Wen Zhen & Eduardo Neves

主持人: 文臻、爱德华多·内维斯

15:00-15:15

Climate Change and Human Adaptation - Inspiration from the Ancestors of Kangbao Xinglong Site in Hebei Province

气候变化与人类适应 - 来自河北康保兴隆遗址先民的启示

Zhuang Lina 庄丽娜

National Museum of China 中国国家博物馆

15:15-15:30

Archaeological discoveries of the Yecheng Palace area in the Eastern Wei and Northern Qi dynasties

东魏北齐邺城宫城区的考古发现与探索

He Liqun 何利群

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所 (中国历史研究院考古研究所)

15:30-15:45

Major climate events, sea level changes, and the rise and fall of Liangzhu Site

重大气候事件、海平面变化和良渚的兴衰

Wang Zhanghua 王张华

East China Normal University 华东师范大学

15:45-16:00

Natural environment and social organization in the Bronze Age Aegean, Greece

希腊爱琴海青铜时代的自然环境与社会组织

Giorgos Vavouranakis 乔治斯·瓦沃拉纳基斯

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens 希腊雅典大学

18:00-19:00

DINNER

晚餐

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

Evening, 17 December 2023 - 2023 年 12 月 17 日晚上

19:00-21:00

First Floor, Museum of Shanghai University

上海大学博物馆一层

Museum Night - Bronze Light: The Dialogue between Sanxingdui and Rodin

博物馆奇妙夜- 青铜之光：三星堆与罗丹的超时空对话

Public Archaeology Keynote Lecture Series 公众考古讲座

Lecture Hall at Shanghai Museum

上海博物馆学术报告厅

Africanizing Public Archaeology

公共考古学的非洲视角

Abidemi Babatunde Babalola 阿比德米·巴巴图德·巴巴洛拉

British Museum 英国不列颠博物馆

Shuxiang Hall, Library of Shanghai University

上大图书馆书香谷

The Geoarchaeology of Desertification in Southern Mongolia: Human Adaptations to Holocene Landscape Change on the Gobi Frontier

蒙古南部沙漠化地质考古学：全新世戈壁边缘景观变迁中的人类适应

Arlene M. Rosen 阿琳娜·M·罗森

The University of Texas at Austin 美国德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 15-17 DECEMBER 2023

18 December 2023 - 2023 年 12 月 18 日

08:00 - 18:00

Field Trips (visiting ongoing excavations or museums)

参观考察（参观考古发掘现场或博物馆）

Tour 1 (In Shanghai): Visiting Yuan Dynasty Sluice Site Museum, Songze Site Museum, and Shanghai Museum

路线一（市内）：元代水闸遗址博物馆、崧泽遗址博物馆、上海博物馆

Tour 2 (Outside Shanghai): Visiting the Jintan Sanxingcun Site, Jiangsu Province

路线二（市外）：江苏省金坛三星村遗址

19 December 2023 - 2023 年 12 月 19 日

Departure

代表离会

ABSTRACTS

摘要

ARCHAEOLOGY OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

气候变化考古与社会可持续发展

At the recently held COP28, the World Meteorological Organization declared 2023 the hottest year on record. This alarming surge in record-breaking temperatures primarily stems from continued emissions of heat-trapping greenhouse gases – a phenomenon principally driven by human activities such as coal, gas, and oil combustion.

The impacts of global warming are increasingly palpable, manifesting in severe heat waves, intensified flooding, severe drought, powerful hurricanes, widespread deforestation, uncontrolled wildfires, accelerated melting of glaciers and polar ice caps, rising sea levels, extreme weather events of unprecedented scale, crop failures, a drastic loss of biodiversity, escalating levels of air pollution, emergence and resurgence of infectious diseases, health deterioration, mass migration, population displacement, and a disturbing increase in social inequality and polarization. The impacts of climate change are global, but the Global South has suffered the most devastating consequences.

Today, we face an unprecedented climate crisis. The latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report warns of the rapidly escalating greenhouse gas emissions that may soon surpass the adaptive capabilities of numerous communities worldwide. Inaction in this climate emergency will increase human vulnerability, precipitating poverty, food insecurity, forced displacement, political instability, and conflict. The stakes are high and concern the survival and prosperity of human societies globally.

Immediate, ambitious emissions reduction and assertive adaptation measures are urgently needed to combat climate change. However, these actions require a transdisciplinary effort to understand the long-term impact of climatic change on human well-being, evaluate and identify meaningful and effective solutions to the climate crisis and associated global challenges, assess the implications of climate change across cultures, and formulate sustainable development strategies to prevent catastrophic consequences. As we grapple with the complexities of the changing climate, we must broaden our understanding and readiness for both expected and unexpected threats. We can only aspire to secure a sustainable future by adopting a comprehensive approach to these challenges.

Contrary to the common assumption that human experiences with ancient climatic shifts bear no relevance in our industrialized world, understanding our past, particularly through the lens of archaeology, can yield invaluable insights into societal adaptation to long-term climate changes. Despite facing the substantial challenges climate change presents, past societies adopted diverse strategies to cope with and adapt to these changes. Natural climate archives and archaeological records offer unique vantage points for observing and understanding how humans have responded to diverse climate events, such as sea level changes, prolonged droughts, and abrupt temperature shifts. These records form an empirical basis for modeling and predicting how climate change could shape and transform our lives, helping us search for sustainable trajectories toward the future.

Current climate discourse often overlooks the importance of cultural diversity in climate change adaptation. Our long-term survival depends not solely on biological adaptation but significantly on cultural solutions to environmental challenges. Therefore, documenting and preserving cultural diversity is of paramount importance.

One primary objective of the 5th Shanghai Archaeology Forum is to promote archaeological studies of climate change and social sustainability. The collection of abstracts compiled here is for the presentation and discussion during the Forum. They mostly involve many pressing issues in the archaeology of climate change and social sustainability, including methods and theories in the archaeological study of climate change and social sustainability, Anthropocene, cultural diversity and indigenous knowledge in climate adaptation, social vulnerability, global warming, and human health, urban resilience and environmental change, case studies in human responses and adaptations to climate change, and the role of archaeology and cultural heritage for climate action.

We stand at a critical juncture, confronting a global climate crisis of unprecedented scale. How we act and respond now will indelibly decide the future of all life on Earth. The archaeology of climate change and social sustainability, capturing a wide spectrum of how past human societies adapted to climate change, offers viable alternative strategies for a global community grappling with the climate crisis. Our long-term survival depends on understanding and learning from the lessons of our shared past.

在刚刚召开的《联合国气候变化框架公约》第二十八次缔约方大会（COP28）期间，世界气象组织发布今年全球气候状况报告，2023年为人类有气象记录以来最热的一年。这股骇人的热浪，主要源于人类无节制地燃烧煤炭、天然气和石油所造成的温室气体的持续排放。

全球气候变暖的影响日益显著，譬如极端天气事件的频繁出现，洪涝、干旱、飓风、森林火灾的愈演愈烈，极地冰帽的加速消融和海平面上升，农作物歉收，生物多样性的急速丧失，空气质量的连续恶化，传染病猖獗，人口流离失所、健康状况的日益恶化，以及社会不平等和贫富分化的加剧。气候变化的影响是全球性的，但南半球发展中国家则遭受了最严重的灾难性后果。

人类正面临着人类历史上最严峻的气候危机。政府间气候变化专门委员会（IPCC）的最新报告警告我们，温室气体排放量急剧增加，可能很快会超过全球许多地区的适应能力。若我们对此无动于衷，人类社会将变得愈加脆弱，贫困、食品安全、流离失所、政治不稳定和冲突等问题将随之而来。无疑，气候危机已直接威胁到全球人类社会的生存和繁荣。

对此，我们急需采取行动，全力削减碳排放，积极制定应对气候变化的策略。然而，这需要跨学科的共同努力，深入理解气候变化对人类福祉的长远影响，确定应对气候危机及相关全球挑战的有效解决方案，评估气候变化在不同文化中的影响，并制定可持续发展策略，以避免灾难性后果的发生。在努力应对复杂多变的气候变化时，我们必须加强对预期和非预期威胁的了解，并做好应对准备，才能确保未来的可持续发展。

有一种误解认为，人类对古代气候变化的经验与当前工业化时代所面临的气候危机并无可比之处。然而，考古学的视角却提醒我们，了解过去，可以为应对现在和未来的气候变化

给予宝贵的经验。古代社会也曾经历气候变化带来的挑战，它们采取的应对和适应策略，为我们提供了宝贵的历史经验。自然气候档案和考古研究为认识人类如何应对海平面变化、长期干旱和气温骤变等各种气候事件提供了独一无二的视角。这些材料是实证的基础，使我们能够模拟和预测气候变化如何塑造和改变人类的生活，帮助寻找未来可持续发展的有效途径。

当前就气候变化问题所进行的讨论，常常忽视了文化多样性在适应气候变化中的关键作用。我们的生存不仅取决于生物适应，还在更大程度上依赖文化手段应对环境危机和挑战。保护和记录文化多样性至关重要。

第五届“世界考古论坛·上海”主要宗旨之一是推动关于气候变化考古与社会可持续研究。此处汇编的是论坛期间演讲和发言的论文摘要集。这些演讲和发言主要探讨了气候变化与社会可持续考古学中的一系列迫切问题，涵盖了相关的方法论和理论、人类世纪、文化多样性、传统知识与气候适应、社会脆弱性、全球变暖对人类健康的影响、城市强韧性与环境变迁、人类对气候变化的反应与适应的案例研究，以及考古研究与文化遗产在气候行动中的重要性。

我们正站在一个关键的时刻，面对前所未有的全球性的气候危机。我们现在的行动和应对将决定地球上所有生命的未来。气候变化的考古学研究展示了人类适应的各种可能性，为应对全球气候危机提供了备选策略。毫无疑问，人类的长期生存将依赖于从我们共同的过去中汲取的经验教训和智慧。

Executive Committee
Shanghai Archaeology Forum
15 December 2023

世界考古论坛·上海执行委员会
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KP01

Climate Change, Human Health, and An Equitable Sustainable Future

气候变化、人类健康和公平可持续的未来

Gwen Robbins Schug	University of North Carolina, Greensboro, USA
格温·罗宾斯·舒格	美国北卡罗来纳大学格林斯伯勒分校
Jane Ellen Buikstra	Arizona State University, USA
白简恩	美国亚利桑那州立大学
Abstract 摘要	<p>There are many global entities participating in the planning and policy-making for a more volatile climate in the near future. It is necessary for academics to participate in this process for a variety of reasons, including providing evidence-based challenges to misconceptions about human evolution and human “nature” as they inform human responses to and health in periods of climate and environmental change. This presentation describes the intersection between anthropological and policymaker’s perspectives, the state of knowledge about human health in the face of past climate changes, and how historical and socio-cultural circumstances – including those that have facilitated urbanism and structural inequality – influence long-term health consequences. This paper uses case studies of nutritional insufficiency, interpersonal violence, and infectious disease to demonstrate complexities in the phenomenon of resilience in recent human evolution, providing a lens on our uncertain future with global warming.</p> <p>全球有许多机构参与规划和制定政策以应对未来气候更加不稳定的情况。出于各种原因，学术界有必要参与这一进程，包括对有关人类进化和人类“本性”的误解提出基于证据的挑战，因为这些误解影响了人类在气候和环境变化时期的应对和健康。本次演讲介绍人类学与政策制定者视角之间的交汇点，对过去气候变化境遇下人类健康情况的认识，以及历史和社会文化环境（包括促进城市化和结构性不平等的因素）如何造成长期健康影响。本文选用营养不良、人际暴力和传染病的案例研究，来证明新近人类演化过程中韧性现象的复杂性，为全球变暖影响下人类不确定的未来提供一个视角。</p>
Biographic Sketch 个人简介	<p>Gwen Robbins Schug is a bioarchaeologist and Professor of Biology at the University of North Carolina Greensboro. She was named a Grist 50 Fixer in 2023 for her research on human health during periods of past climate change and she was invited to participate in the Clinton Global Initiative in New York City as part of that award. She has published several books, including the Routledge Handbook of the Bioarchaeology of Climate and Environmental Change (2020), and numerous other publications on this topic, including her recent paper “Climate Change, Human Health, and</p>



Resilience in the Holocene” in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

格温·罗宾斯·舒格是一位生物考古学家，也是北卡罗来纳大学格林斯伯勒分校的生物学教授。2023年，她因对过去气候变化时期人类健康的研究获评 Grist 50 Fixer。作为该奖项的一部分，她还应邀参加了在纽约市举办的克林顿全球倡议活动。她出版了多部书籍，包括 Routledge 手册《气候环境变化的生物考古学》（2020年）以及许多其他关于这个主题的出版物，包括她最近在《美国国家科学院院刊》上发表的论文《全新世气候变化、人类健康和韧性》。

KP02

Africanizing Public Archaeology

公共考古学的非洲视角

Abidemi Babatunde
Babalola

阿比德米·巴巴通德·巴巴洛拉

Abstract

摘要

British Museum, United Kingdom

英国不列颠博物馆

Public archaeology is a relatively new sub-field in Africa. However, its relevance continues to be apparent on the continent, considering the changing social, cultural, and political landscapes and the global challenge of climate change. The presentation takes a panoramic view of the slow emergence of public archaeology in Africa, how it has been practised, and the critics of the practices. It argues that for public archaeology to be rooted and meaningful in Africa, it must be tailored towards fulfilling African needs, engaging in African epistemology, and speaking the languages of everyday people in Africa. It presents a few examples of best practices of public archaeology in Africa. It demonstrates the centrality of refining the concepts of stewardship, dutiful, partnership, ownership, and co-creation in Africanizing public archaeology.

公共考古学在非洲是一个相对较新的分支领域。然而，考虑到不断变化的社会、文化和政治格局以及气候变化带来的全球性挑战，公共考古学在非洲大陆的相关性仍然十分明显。本报告对公共考古学在非洲的缓慢兴起、其实践方式以及实践的批判进行了全景式的分析。报告认为，公共考古学要在非洲扎根并富有意义，就必须量身定制以满足非洲的需求，从非洲人的认识论出发，用非洲人的语言来表达。报告列举了一些非洲公共考古最佳实践的案例。它表明，在公共考古非洲化的过程中，完善管理、尽责、合作、所有权和共同创造等概念至关重要。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Abidemi Babatunde Babalola is a Research Archaeologist at the British Museum, United Kingdom and a Research Affiliate with the Science & Technology in Archaeology and Culture Research Center (STARC) of the Cyprus Institute, Nicosia Cyprus. Before his present role, he was the Andrew Mellon Fellow at the British Museum, the Smuts Research Fellow at the Centre for African Studies, University of Cambridge, and the McMillan Stewart Fellow at the Hutchins Centre of Africa and African American Research, Harvard University. Dr Babalola's research focuses on the intersection of pyro-technologies, the role technology played in the emergence of complex societies, and the ontology, sociality, and cultural processes of technology in early second millennium AD West Africa. His research on the archaeology of glass in Ile-Ife, Nigeria won the 4th Shanghai Archaeology Forum's (SAF) Discovery Award in 2019 and the World Archaeological Congress' (WAC) Blaze O'Connor's Award in 2022.

阿比德米·巴巴通德·巴巴洛拉是英国不列颠博物馆的研究考古学家，同时也是塞浦路斯研究所科学与技术考古学和文化研究中心

(STARC) 的研究合作人。在担任目前职务之前，他曾是英国不列颠博物馆的安德鲁·梅隆研究员，剑桥大学非洲研究中心的斯穆茨研究员，以及哈佛大学非洲和非裔美洲研究中心的麦克米兰·斯图尔特研究员。巴巴洛拉博士的研究重点是热技术的交叉领域，技术在复杂社会出现中的作用，以及公元前二千纪西非技术的本体论、社会性和文化过程。他在尼日利亚伊莱-伊费的玻璃考古学研究赢得了2019年世界考古论坛·上海的发现奖和2022年世界考古大会的布雷兹·奥康纳奖。

KP03

Postglacial Anthropogenic and Climatic Transformation of the Atacama Desert in Northern Chile (ca. 13,000 cal Years BP to Present)

智利北部阿塔卡马沙漠冰川期后的人类活动和气候变化（约13000年前至今）

Calogero M. Santoro

卡洛杰罗·M·桑托罗

Abstract

摘要

Universidad de Tarapaca, Chile

智利塔拉帕卡大学

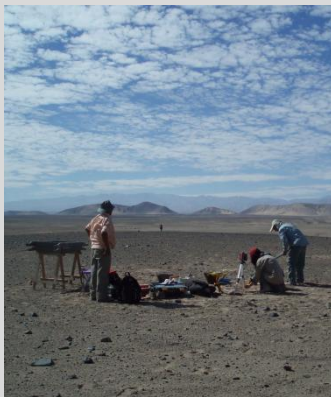
The Atacama Desert, like many ecosystems of the world, has been transformed, due to natural factors and the action of humans since they arrived there at the end of the Pleistocene (about 13,000 years BP). Different courses of interaction, silent and less impactful at the beginning of history, and noisier and more disruptive in the present era, although beneficial to humans, have come at the expense of the Desert's meager ecosystems. Three historical milestones stand out in this process: (a) the post-glacial colonization of the Desert by hunters and gatherers linked to the peopling of the Americas, (b) the recolonization of the Desert in the

late Holocene (ca. 3000 cal yr BP) linked to the advent of the green revolution, and (c) the process of dismantling, initiated 500 years ago, which is transforming it into a barren land that increasingly resembles the planet Mars. Finally, a new paradigm is proposed for doing archaeology and for changing the human relationship with the different ecosystems of the Atacama.

与世界上许多生态系统一样，阿塔卡马沙漠在更新世末期（约13,000年前）人类到来后，由于自然因素和人类活动的影响而发生了变化。不同的相互作用历程在这一过程中出现，起初较为悄无声息且影响较小，随着历史的发展，变得愈发明显且具有更大破坏性，尽管对人类有益，但却牺牲了沙漠微弱的生态系统。这一过程中有三个历史性的关键时刻：(a) 冰川期后，狩猎者和采集者在沙漠的定居与美洲人口的增加有关；(b) 全新世晚期(约公元前3000年)对沙漠的再度殖民，这与绿色革命的到来有关；以及(c) 500年前开始的解体过程，将沙漠变成了一片越来越像火星的不毛土地。最后，我将提出了一种新的考古学范式，以改变人类与阿塔卡马不同生态系统的关系。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Calogero M. Santoro graduated from the Universidad del Norte, Chile (1981), received a Master of Arts degree from Cornell University (1987) and a PhD from the University of Pittsburgh (1995). He has done postdoctoral studies in Australia, France, and the United States. For more than 45 years he has conducted extensive interdisciplinary research on South American archaeology, covering topics such as long-term cultural processes of adaptation and environmental change in arid ecosystems, social complexity among maritime societies, rock art and Andean macro-regional interaction. He has published around 250 articles, scientific books, and general outreach texts, and has taught and trained undergraduate and graduate students in Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, France, Spain, and the United States.

卡洛杰罗·桑托罗，1981年毕业于智利北方大学，1987年获得康奈尔大学文科硕士学位，1995年获得匹兹堡大学博士学位。他曾在澳大利亚、法国和美国进行博士后研究。在过去的四十五年里，他进行了广泛的跨学科研究，涵盖了南美考古学的各个领域，包括干旱生态系统中的长期文化适应和环境变化过程、海洋社会的社会复杂化、岩石艺术和安第斯的宏观区域互动等主题。他发表了约250篇文章、科学著作和普及读物，并在阿根廷、澳大利亚、玻利维亚、智利、法国、西班牙和美国教授和培训本科和研究生学生。

KP04

The Geoarchaeology of Desertification in Southern Mongolia: Human Adaptations to Holocene Landscape Change on the Gobi Frontier

蒙古南部沙漠化地质考古学: 全新世戈壁边缘景观变迁中的人类适应

Arlene Miller Rosen

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阿琳·米勒·罗森

美国德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校

Abstract

摘要

The mid-Holocene epoch in East Asia was marked by a period of pronounced warm/moist climatic conditions. This had a profound impact upon the hydrology and vegetation in the northernmost region of the Gobi Desert located in southern Mongolia. Our geoarchaeological and archaeological fieldwork at the site of Burgasney Enger (Ikh-28/Ikh-9) within the Ikh Nart Nature Reserve, Dornogovi Province, Mongolia, showed that landscapes of this area were dotted with ponds, wetlands, perennial streams and springs during the mid-Holocene. These water sources attracted highly diverse forms of flora and fauna that provided a rich resource base for the mobile hunter-gatherers who inhabited this region from ca. 8,000 - 4,000 BP. With the onset of general climatic cooling and drying in the late Holocene, desertification set in, and human groups developed mobile herding economies.

Archaeological surveys in the Gobi Desert of Mongolia have begun to reveal new information about the landscape distribution and seasonal movements of mobile populations in this semi-arid steppe environment during the Holocene. However, until recently we've had little information about their campsites and settlement activities due to the very small number of in situ archaeological remains. This made it difficult to understand the trajectories of subsistence pursuits and social organization with increasing desertification. The site of Burgasney Enger is unique in the region. Our recent excavations have revealed an organized settlement with hut circles, elaborately constructed ovens, plant phytoliths and abundant bird bones indicating traditions of ecological knowledge at a "persistent place" adjacent to an extinct wetland environment. Semi-sedentary settlement there lasted from ca. 8,000 - 4,000 BP. The information from this site allows us to track adaptations to the increasingly dry environment and address the question of continuity and change in ecological traditions and knowledge.

在东亚全新世中期，气候条件明显温暖/湿润。这对位于蒙古南部的戈壁沙漠最北部地区的水文和植被产生了深远影响。我们在蒙古多诺戈维省伊赫·纳特自然保护区内的布尔加斯涅·恩格尔遗址（Ikh-28/Ikh-9）进行了地质考古的和考古的田野工作，发现在中全新世时期，这一地区的景观散布着池塘、湿地、常流河和泉水。这些水源吸引了高度多样化的动植物，为大约在公元前 8000 - 4000 年居住在这一地区的流动狩猎-采集者提供了丰富的资源基础。随着全新世晚期气候开始普遍变冷和变干，荒漠化开始，人类群体发展出流动的游牧经济。在蒙古戈壁沙漠的考古调查已经开始揭示出关于此处

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



全新世半干旱草原环境中流动人口的景观分布和季节迁徙的新信息。然而，由于原地考古遗迹数量非常有限，直到最近，我们对他们的营地和定居活动知之甚少。这使得我们很难了解随着荒漠化的加剧，人们的生存追求和社会组织的发展轨迹。布尔加斯涅·恩格尔遗址在该地区独具特色。我们最近的发掘揭示了一个有组织的定居点，包括棚屋圈、精心建造的烤炉、植物硅质体和大量的鸟骨，表明在一个与消失的湿地环境相邻的“持续地点”存在生态知识传统。这里的半定居点大约从公元前 8,000 年到 4,000 年中持续存在。这一遗址提供的信息使我们能够追踪人们对日益干燥环境的适应，并解决生态传统和知识的连续性和变化问题。

Arlene Miller Rosen is a Professor of Anthropology and Environmental Archaeology in the Department of Anthropology, University of Texas at Austin. She is working on human-environmental relations during later prehistory and in early complex societies in the Mediterranean Levant, China, Mongolia, and New Mexico. She is the author of *Civilizing Climate: Social Responses to Climate Change in the Ancient Near East* (2007: Altamira Press), and numerous journal articles dealing with issues of human adaptations to climate change and human impact on the environment, published in issues of PNAS, *Current Anthropology*, *The Holocene*, *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, *Quaternary Research*, PNAS, PLoS One and *Quaternary International* among others. She organized an international workshop entitled *The Anthropocene in the Longue Durée* which has since been published as a special issue of *The Holocene* in October 2015. She serves as Associate Editor for the journal, *The Holocene* and sits on the editorial board of *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*.

阿琳·米勒·罗森是德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校人类学和环境考古学教授。她的研究领域主要是史前晚期以及早期复杂社会中的人类与环境关系，包括地中海黎凡特地区、中国、蒙古和新墨西哥州。她是《文明气候:古代近东地区对气候变化的社会反应》(2007年:阿尔塔米拉出版社)的作者，并在《美国科学院院刊》、《当代人类学》、《全新世》、《人类学考古学杂志》、《第四纪研究》、《美国科学院院刊》、《公共科学图书馆:综合》和《第四纪国际》等刊物上发表了关于人类适应气候变化和人类对环境影响的期刊文章。2015年10月，她组织了一个名为“朗格杜尔梅的人类世”的国际研讨会，该研讨会已作为《全新世》的特刊发表。她是《全新世》杂志的副主编，也是《人类学考古学杂志》的编辑委员会成员。

KW01

Archaeology in the Time of Climate Change: A Call for Interdisciplinary and International Collaboration

气候变化时代考古学的呼声：对跨学科和国际合作的呼唤

Peter F. Biehl

University of California, Santa Cruz, USA

彼得·F·比尔

美国加州大学圣克鲁斯分校

Abstract

摘要

This paper seeks to explore how archaeological advocacy can increase awareness of climate change threats to global cultural heritage. It aligns with an evolving focus on archaeologists as advocates for archaeological resources and the information they hold. The archaeological focus on the study of the interaction between human social and cultural systems and climate and environment is a major contribution to global change studies, providing insight into sustainable approaches to the future. In addition, climate change has catalysed archaeologists to form partnerships with researchers from a wide range of geographic areas and disciplines, who all share the common experience of bearing witness to cultural heritage loss. Given the importance of advocacy for access to resources and governance to protect cultural heritage there is an urgent need to popularise archaeology and its crucial role in the understanding of climate change in the past as well as its impact in the present and the future beyond our professional networks to the general public via museums and education as well as the media. The paper will discuss ways to translate the archaeology of climate change into actionable science to inform decision making within a global framework of climate change action in the public as well as in intergovernmental panels, agencies, and associations. A first step towards this goal along with a call for interdisciplinary and international collaboration is the “Kiel Statement” (<https://www.jma.uni-kiel.de/en/research-projects/sacc/sacc-statement-2021.pdf>) - which was endorsed by organizations such as the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA), and ICOMOS, the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), and the World Archaeological Congress (WAC). Such formal statements regarding the detrimental effects of climate change on cultural heritage resources provide action items for archaeologists and cultural resources managers to mitigate against these effects through innovative methodologies, alternative forms of preservation, and enhanced public engagement.

本文着眼于如何借助考古学的倡导作用，提升公众有关气候变化对全球文化遗产构成威胁的认识。此议题与考古学家作为文化遗产及其信息守护者角色的演进密切相关。考古学对于人类社会文化体系与气候环境互动关系的研究，为全球变化的研究提供了宝贵的视角，深化了我们对未来可持续发展路径的理解。与此同时，气候变化的现实促使考古学家们与来自不同地理区域和学科领域的研究者建立合作，共同关注文化遗产的流失。鉴于倡导资源的获取和保护文化遗产的治理策

略的重要性，迫切需要将考古学及其在解读气候变化历史、现状及对未来的影响方面的重要角色推广至专业领域之外的大众，通过博物馆、教育和媒体等渠道进行普及。本文探讨了如何将气候变化的考古研究转化为实际可行的科学，从而在全球气候变化行动的框架下，为公众决策、政府间委员会、机构和协会提供信息支持。本文提出的首要步骤及跨学科与国际合作的呼吁在“基尔宣言”

(<https://www.jma.uni-kiel.de/en/research-projects/sacc/sacc-statement-2021.pdf>) 中得到体现，该宣言已获得欧洲考古学家协会 (EAA)、国际文化遗产保护委员会 (ICOMOS)、美国考古学会 (SAA) 和世界考古学大会 (WAC) 等组织的支持。这类正式声明强调了气候变化对文化遗产资源造成的负面影响，并为考古学家和文化资源管理者提供了行动指南，以采取创新方法、替代性保护措施和加强公共参与的行动来减轻这些影响。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Peter Biehl is Vice Provost and Dean of Graduate Studies at the University of California Santa Cruz (UCSC). He is a professor of anthropology and has taught at universities in Buffalo, Halle, Freiburg, Cambridge and Paris and received his PhD from the University of the Saarland in Germany; his research focuses on climate change in the past, museums and archaeological heritage. He has written and edited 10 books and more than 100 articles, book chapters and exhibitions. At the University at Buffalo (UB), State University of New York (SUNY), he has served as Institute Director, Department Chair, Associate Dean for International Graduate Education and Enrollment. He received the SUNY Chancellor's Award for Internationalization and UB's distinguished postdoc mentor award. He has been a mentor for UB's Graduate School Network for Enriched Academic Relationships (NEAR). He is a fellow of the American Council on Education (ACE), the Society of Antiquaries of London and the German Archaeological Institute.

彼得·比尔是加州大学圣克鲁斯分校 (UCSC) 的副校长兼研究生院院长。他是一位人类学教授，曾在布法罗、哈雷、弗莱堡、剑桥和巴黎的大学执教，并在德国萨尔大学获得博士学位；他的研究重点是过去的气候变化、博物馆和考古遗产。他已经撰写和编辑了 10 本书籍及 100 多篇的文章、书籍章节和展览。在纽约州立大学布法罗分校

(UB)，他担任过研究所所长、系主任、国际研究生教育和招生副院长。他曾获得纽约州立大学理事会的国际化奖和布法罗分校的杰出博士后导师奖。他一直是布法罗分校研究生院的网络富有成效学术关系 (NEAR) 的导师。他是美国教育委员会 (ACE)、伦敦文物协会和德国考古学研究院的通讯院士。

KW02

Food, Cuisine and Agricultural Systems in Nagaland: from prehistory to the future

那加兰的食物、烹饪及农业体系：从史前走向未来

Alison Betts	University of Sydney
艾莉森·贝茨	悉尼大学
Abstract	Northeast India is a hotspot of biodiversity and has been suggested possibly as a region of original domestication for a number of plant species. It is largely scientific terra incognita in the highly complex story of the early dispersal of cultivated and domesticated rice, and its role in Holocene vegeculture is likely to have been significant. The prehistory of Northeast India is poorly understood. Its interpretation involves not only archaeology, but also a complex mix involving linguistics, genetics, paleobotany, ethnography and folklore. This paper presents the early stages of a new collaborative project with The University of Nagaland to study diet, food preparation and agriculture from prehistory to the present day. Northeast India is exceptionally susceptible to climate change. Agriculture will be particularly vulnerable, with changes and unpredictability in rainfall and temperature variability likely to impact crop development and food security. A key aim of the project is to identify potential mitigating strategies such as food plants with potential for resilience and dietary biodiversity. The team works closely with local communities to ensure that research benefits are effectively transmitted to those who need them most.
摘要	印度东北部具有极高的生物多样性，也被认为是若干植物物种的原生驯化地区。栽培和驯化稻早期传播的高度复杂历程，是全新世植食性农业的重要组成部分，仍待进一步的科学探索。人们对印度东北部的史前史知之甚少。对其进行解释不仅涉及考古学，还需要语言学、遗传学、古植物学、民族学和民俗学的复杂合作。本文介绍了一项与那加兰大学共同开展的全新合作项目的初步成果，该项目旨在研究从史前到现代的食谱、食物加工和农业。印度东北部对于气候变化的敏感度极高，农业尤其不稳定，降水的变化和不可预测性以及气温波动都很可能会影响作物发育和食品安全。该项目的重要目标之一就是提出可能的缓解策略，例如选育具有适应性和膳食多样性潜力的可食用植物。研究团队与当地社群密切合作，以确保研究成果能有效转化传达给最需要的群体。
Biographic Sketch	Alison Betts holds the Edwin Cuthbert Hall Chair of Archaeology and Mythology of the Ancient Middle East at the University of Sydney. She began her career studying the prehistory of the Levant, working in eastern Jordan's Black Desert. Research on the vast array of animal traps there led her to an invitation to work with colleagues in Central Asia on a 30-year project at the royal city of Akchakhan-kala in Uzbekistan. To develop a teaching programme on Central Asia at the University of Sydney, she joined
个人简介	



with archaeologists from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences who kindly invited her to collaborate on studies of the Bronze Age in northwestern China. From this arose questions on the early dispersal of cereals into and out of China which in turn led to a search for 3rd millennium sites with early domesticated crops in the wider region, and to the Northern Neolithic of Kashmir. Crop dispersal north of the Qingzang Plateau is now better understood, but the prehistory of its southern rim is still little explored. Alison is now working in Northeast India, a collaboration with the University of Nagaland to explore its agricultural systems from deep prehistory to the present day.

艾莉森·贝茨教授任职于悉尼大学古代中东考古学与神话学埃德温·卡斯伯特·霍尔教席。在职业生涯初期，她的研究方向为黎凡特地区史前史，曾在约旦东部的黑沙漠地区进行过工作。对当地大量动物陷阱的研究使她受邀与中亚的同事一起参与一个在乌兹别克斯坦阿克恰坎哈拉王城为期30年的项目。为了在悉尼大学开展有关中亚的教学计划，她应中国社会科学院考古学家热忱的邀请，研究中国西北地区的青铜时代，由此产生了关于早期谷物传入传出中国的问题，进而在更广大的地区内寻找存在驯化作物的公元前第三千纪时期的遗址，并且关注克什米尔地区的北方新石器时代。目前，人们对青藏高原以北的农作物传播了解更多，但对其南缘的史前史仍然知之甚少。艾莉森正与那加兰大学合作在印度东北部开展研究，探索该地区从久远史前时期到现代的农业系统。

KW03

Adaptive Strategies in the Ancient Indus Cities of South Asia (2800-1900 BCE): Environmental, Climatic and Resource Variability

南亚古印度城市（公元前2800-1900年）的适应策略：环境、气候和资源变化

Jonathan Mark Kenoyer

乔纳森·马克·柯诺耶

Abstract

摘要

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South Asia's first cities were established in what is now Pakistan and India around 2800 BCE. The locations of the cities and the resources used to support urban populations reveal regional patterns of adaptive strategies. Shared ideologies and both riverine and overland trade networks were used to link different regions together. By around 2600 BCE several large urban centers, such as Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Rakhigarhi and Dholavira became established in locations that were relatively equidistant in the vast alluvial plains. Each city had to deal with slightly different challenges relating to fluctuating rivers, rainfall and climate, as well as resource acquisition needed to support the city and its inhabitants. Using data from excavations as well as more recent analysis of both the local and global climate record, it is possible to

show how the people of the Indus were able to adapt to fluctuations and long-term changes in their environment, their climate and various essential resources. By around 1900 BCE, the foundations of Indus society were significantly impacted by some of these fluctuations, resulting in some cities being partly abandoned, while others may have been overpopulated, but their legacy can be traced to later periods.

公元前 2800 年左右，南亚的第一批城市在现在的巴基斯坦和印度建立。城市的位置和支撑城市人口的资源揭示了适应策略的区域模式。共同的意识形态以及河流和陆地的贸易网络被用于将不同区域连接起来。至公元前 2600 年左右，几个大的中心城市例如：哈拉帕、摩亨佐达罗、拉齐噶里、多拉维多，在广阔的冲击平原上相对等距的位置建立起来。每一个城市都必须应对湍急的河流、降水、气候变化等带来的略有不同的挑战，同时也需要获取支持城市和居民生存的资源。利用考古发掘的数据以及近期当地和全球气候变化的记录，便可以揭示古印度河流域居民如何去适应环境、气候和各种重要资源波动和长时段变化的挑战。至公元前 1900 年左右，古印度河流域的社会基础资源受到一些波动的影响，导致一些城市被部分废弃，而另外一些城市则人口过剩，但是在之后的时期能够发现他们所遗留下的痕迹。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Jonathan Mark Kenoyer, is the George F. Dales Jr. and Barbara A. Dales Professor of Anthropology, at the Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Madison. He obtained his Ph D in 1983 at the University of California Berkeley and has been teaching archaeology and ancient technology at the University of Wisconsin, Madison since 1985. He has served as Field Director and Co-Director of the Harappa Archaeological Research Project since 1986. He has worked on excavations and ethnoarchaeological studies in both Pakistan and India, and more recently in Oman. He has a special interest in ancient technologies and crafts, including textiles and textile production, socio-economic and political organization as well as religion. These interests have led him to study a broad range of cultural periods in South Asia as well as other regions of the world, including China, Japan, Korea, Oman and West Asia in general. His work has been featured in the National Geographic Magazine and Scientific American and on the website www.harappa.com. Professor Kenoyer is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

乔纳森·马克·柯诺耶，是美国威斯康星大学麦迪逊分校人类学系的小乔治·F·戴尔斯和芭芭拉·A·戴尔斯人类学教授。他于 1983 年在加州大学伯克利分校获得博士学位，自 1985 年开始在威斯康星大学麦迪逊分校教考古学和古代技术史。自 1986 年以来，他一直担任哈拉帕考古研究项目的田野领队和联合领队。他曾在巴基斯坦和印度以及最近在阿曼从事考古发掘和民族考古研究。他对古代技术和工艺特别感兴趣。

趣，包括纺织品和纺织品生产、社会经济、政治组织以及宗教。这些兴趣使得他对南亚以及世界其他地区（包括中国、日本、韩国、阿曼和整个西亚）的各个文化时期进行了广泛的研究。他的作品曾刊登在《国家地理杂志》、《科学美国人》以及 www.harappa.com 网站上。他是美国艺术与科学院院士。

KW04

Reframing Archaeology in the Anthropocene Era

人类世时代考古学的新框架

Ciler Cilingiroglu

西勒·西林吉罗格鲁

Abstract

摘要

Ege University, Turkey

土耳其埃格大学

2023 produced the warmest air and water temperature measurements for the planet. Many national heat records have been broken. Extreme weather and wild fires are accelerating at an alarming rate -even in latitudes as high as 66 degrees. All disciplines from Earth sciences to arts and humanities produce high-quality data and prediction models on the human-induced climate change and its impact on the human and non-human entities. The message we are given cannot be clearer: there is no time to waste, if we are sincere about saving the life on Earth as we know it. Under these unprecedented circumstances, which is labelled now as the "Anthropocene Era", what would be the role archaeology is shouldering? As a discipline of the past, can archaeology offer insights and solutions to the biggest crisis humanity has ever faced in the Holocene? In this talk, it will be my aim to argue that archaeology is the most relevant discipline in social sciences and humanities for finding a way out of the Anthropocene. Its strength stems from its ability to penetrate the deep history of human actions as a major actor in its ecosystem. The diversity of responses to rapid climate change across time and space is only accessible to the discipline of archaeology. Besides, thanks to its wide breath of subjects and methods, archaeology has developed a strong tradition that allows for transdisciplinary research and knowledge production. Whether and how archaeologists are willing to respond to the Anthropocene crisis is the discussion point I would like to raise.

2023 年是地球上气温和水温测量值最高的一年。许多国家的高温记录被打破。极端天气和野火正以惊人的速度加速蔓延，甚至在纬度高达 66 度的地区也是如此。从地球科学到艺术和人文科学，所有学科都就人类引起的气候变化及其对人类和非人类实体的影响提供了高质量的数据和预测模型。我们得到的信息非常明确：如果我们真心想保护地球已知生命，必须抓紧时间行动起来。在这种前所未有的情况下，即所谓的“人类世时代（Anthropocene Era）”，考古学将要承担什么样

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的角色？作为一个研究过去的学科，考古学能否为人类在全新世面临的
最大危机提供洞见和解决方案？这场演讲中，我将论证考古学是社
会科学和人文学科中与寻找人类世出路最相关的学科。考古学的优势
在于它有能力深入研究人类作为生态系统中主要行为者的行动历史。
只有考古学能针对跨时空的快速气候变化给出多样的回应。此外，因
其研究对象和研究方法的丰富性，考古学在跨学科研究和知识生产中
有着深厚传统。考古学家是否愿意以及如何应对“人类世”危机是我想
提出的讨论要点。

Çiler Çilingiroğlu (PhD 2009, Tübingen University Institute of Prehistory) is a Professor of Archaeology at Ege University, Izmir (Turkey). She is specialized on the Neolithic of southwest Asia and the Aegean. She previously co-directed Ulucak and Çatalhöyük Neolithic excavations and continues to direct Karaburun Archaeological Survey Project. She is the co-founder of Theoretical Archaeological Group - Turkey and the founder of the Ege University Anthropocene Research Group.

西莱尔·吉林格鲁（2009年于图宾根大学史前系获博士学位）是土耳其伊兹密尔埃格大学的考古学教授，从事西南亚和爱琴海的新石器时代研究。她曾共同领导乌鲁卡克和恰塔霍尤克新石器时代遗址的发掘工作，并继续指导卡拉布伦考古调查项目。她是土耳其理论考古小组的联合创始人之一，也是埃格大学人类世研究小组的创始人。

KW05

Archaeology's Unique Contribution to Climate Change Discourse: Fostering Empathy and Responsibility

考古学对气候变化话语权的独特贡献：同理心与责任感的提升

Koji Mizoguchi

沟口孝司

Abstract

摘要

Kyushu University, Japan

日本九州大学

This presentation explores the valuable role that archaeology can play in the ongoing discourse on climate change. The central thesis of this presentation posits that archaeology can make a more profound and meaningful contribution to the discussion on climate change by placing greater emphasis on the emotional and sympathetic aspects of archaeological interpretation. Instead of solely focusing on identifying recurring patterns within the consequences of past climate change events and human responses to them, it suggests that the discipline's capacity for narrative construction can foster empathy and solidarity within global civil society for the sake of future generations. This novel perspective highlights the unique capability of archaeology to create an imaginative discursive space where the experiences of past and

future generations can intersect, enabling a shared understanding of pain and suffering.

本演讲旨在探讨考古学在当前气候变化讨论中可以发挥的宝贵作用。本演讲的中心论点是，考古学可以通过更加重视考古解释的感性的和同理心的方面，为气候变化讨论做出更深刻、更有意义的贡献。它不是仅仅专注于识别过去气候变化事件的后果和人类对其反应中反复出现的模式，而是表明，为了子孙后代的利益，该学科的叙事构建能力可以在全球公民社会中促进认同和团结。这种新颖的视角凸显了考古学的独特能力，即创造一个富有想象力的话语空间，让过去和未来几代人的经历在此交汇，从而实现对痛苦和苦难的共同理解。

The presentation begins by acknowledging the current state of the world, where a series of unprecedented natural and social phenomena, including climate change and extremism, threaten established ways of life. Many of these challenges are perceived as entirely novel, demanding fresh conceptualizations and responses. In response to this shifting landscape, the Anthropocene concept has emerged, effectively erasing the traditional boundary between nature and culture, leading to a reevaluation of how we perceive the world.

演讲首先承认当前的世界状况，包括气候变化和极端主义在内的一系列前所未有的自然和社会现象，正威胁着原本的生活方式。其中许多挑战被认为是全新的，因此需要全新的概念和应对措施。为了应对这种不断变化的局面，人类世概念应运而生，它有效地消除了自然与文化之间的传统界限，促使我们重新评估如何看待这个世界。

The speaker observes that, while significant progress has been made in investigating the causes of social changes triggered by climate deterioration, less attention has been devoted to interpreting the consequences of these changes and responses to them, including subjective-emotional ones. The speaker argues that archaeology's distinct contribution to the climate change discourse lies in its potential to foster empathy and a sense of responsibility. The speaker proposes the cultivation of a sense of kinship and interconnectedness with all living and non-living entities within the world, transcending traditional categorizations and divisions. To achieve this vision, the presentation introduces a novel approach by utilizing the shared experience of physical pain as a foundation for comprehending the interconnectedness between the various elements that constitute the world. The speaker provides an illustrative example from the Middle Jomon period in Japan, where a shift from symbolic material culture to the practice of ceremonial tooth extraction is analyzed in relation to human

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attitudes toward the changing natural world during a temperature-cooling episode.

演讲者指出，虽然在研究气候恶化引发的社会变革的原因方面取得了重大进展，但却少有人关注和解释这些变化的后果以及应对措施（包括主观情感反应）。发言者认为，考古学对气候变化讨论的独特贡献在于其培养同理心和责任感的潜力。演讲者建议培养与世界上所有生物和非生物实体的亲缘感和互联感，超越传统的分类和划分。为了实现这一愿景，本次演讲介绍了一种新颖的方法，通过利用身体疼痛的共同经验作为理解构成世界的各种元素之间互联性的基础。演讲者提供了一个来自日本绳纹时代中期的例证，分析了从象征性物质文化到仪式性拔牙习俗的转变，这个转变与人类在气温下降过程中对不断变化的自然世界的态度相关。

In conclusion, this presentation asserts that archaeology can make a significant contribution to the climate change discourse by emphasizing emotional and empathetic elements in understanding the experiences of past and future generations in the context of climate change. This approach has the potential to inspire responsible action and a commitment to addressing the global challenge of climate change.

总之，讲座提出考古学可以通过强调在理解过去和未来几代人在气候变化背景下的经历的过程中的感性的和同理心的因素，从而为气候变化讨论做出重要贡献。这种方法有可能激励人们采取负责的行动，致力于应对气候变化这一全球性挑战。

Koji Mizoguchi (Ph.D., Cambridge, 1995) is Professor of Social Archaeology at Kyushu University, Japan. His expertise lies in the fields of social archaeology, archaeological theory, the impact of modernity on archaeology, and the emergence and development of social complexity. His books include: 'An Archaeological History of Japan' (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002), 'Archaeology, Society and Identity in Modern Japan' (Cambridge University Press, 2006), 'The Archaeology of Japan: from the Earliest Rice Farming Villages to the Rise of the State' (Cambridge University Press, 2013), and 'Global Social Archaeologies: Making a Difference in a World of Strangers' (co-authored with Claire Smith, Routledge, 2019). He currently serves as the President of the World Archaeological Congress, a position he will hold until June 2026, and as the Vice-Chair of Japan ICOMOS.

沟口孝司（1995年获剑桥大学博士学位）是日本九州大学社会考古学教授。他的专长领域包括社会考古学、考古学理论、现代性对考古学的影响以及社会复杂性的出现和发展。他的著作包括《日本考古史》（宾夕法尼亚大学出版社，2002年）、《现代日本的考古学、社会和身份》（剑桥大学出版社，2006年）、《日本考古学：

从最早的稻作农业村落到国家的崛起》（剑桥大学出版社，2013年）和《全球社会考古学：在陌生人的世界中有所作为》（与克莱尔-史密斯合著，Routledge 出版社，2019年）。他目前担任世界考古学大会主席（任期至 2026 年 6 月）和日本国际古迹遗址理事会副主席。

KW06

Between the past and extinction: ancient landscape construction and climatic change in the Amazon

过去和灭绝之间：亚马逊古代景观构建和气候变化

Eduardo Neves

爱德华多·内维斯

Abstract

摘要

University of Sao Paulo, Brasil

巴西圣保罗大学

Archaeology has shown how over the millennia indigenous peoples have transformed nature and created landscapes in the Amazon. Such process was already ongoing in the Middle Holocene but became more intense starting around 2,000 years ago. These early inhabitants engaged in plant cultivation and selection practices that are still current today. In fact, the Amazon is recognized as an important ancient and independent center for generating agrobiodiversity. The relationship that forest people have established with plants over millennia of occupation and management of Amazon ecosystems is so intense that the current composition of the forests results directly from it. More than natural heritage, the Amazon is biocultural heritage. In the last years, however, intense deforestation and climatic change are leading to a process of forest degradation that may bring the Amazon to a tipping point. This conference aims to present ways that show how archaeology can work towards fighting climatic change and the current wave of destruction that is reaching it.

考古学已经展示了千百年来土著人民是如何改造自然并在亚马逊地区创造景观的。这一过程在全新世中期就已开始，但大约在 2,000 年前变得更加剧烈。这些早期居民从事植物栽培与筛选的做法持续至今。事实上，亚马逊被视为是一个重要的古老且独立的农业生物多样性中心。数千年来，森林居民在占领和管理亚马逊生态系统的过程中与植物建立了如此密切的关系，以至于目前的森林物种结构直接源于这种关系。亚马逊不仅是自然遗产，也是生物文化遗产。然而，近年来，大量的森林砍伐和气候变化正在诱发森林退化，这可能会使亚马逊达到一个临界点。本次讲座旨在介绍考古学如何在抵抗气候变化和目前正在侵蚀亚马逊的毁灭浪潮方面发挥作用。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Professor of Archaeology at the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, University of São Paulo; BA in History, University of São Paulo, PhD in Anthropology, Indiana University. Recipient of the Shanghai Archaeological Forum Research Award in 2019. More than 35 years of archaeological field experience in the Amazon Basin. Supervised around 60 Masters thesis and PhD dissertations on Amazonian archaeology. More than 130 publications in the topic. Currently leading the Amazon Revealed Project, funded by the National Geographic Society, that is employing public consultations with local communities and LiDAR to map the threatened archaeological heritage of the Amazon. Former visiting professor in Universities in Latin America, Europe and the US. Past president of the Brazilian Archaeological Society.

爱德华多·内韦斯是圣保罗大学考古学与民族学博物馆的考古学教授，拥有圣保罗大学历史学学士学位以及印第安纳大学人类学博士学位，曾获得2019年世界考古论坛·上海研究奖。他在亚马逊盆地进行考古领域研究超过35年，指导了大约60名硕士和博士的学位论文，研究主题涵盖亚马逊考古学。他还发表了超过130篇相关领域的出版物。目前正领导由国家地理学会资助的“亚马逊揭示项目”，该项目利用与当地社区的公众咨询方法以及激光雷达技术来绘制亚马逊地区受到威胁的考古遗产。爱德华多·内韦斯教授曾在拉丁美洲、欧洲和美国的大学担任客座教授，曾任巴西考古学协会主席。

KW07

Eco-cultural Niche Modelling, Climate Change and Social Sustainability – Perspectives from the Late Pleistocene

生态文化位建模、气候变化与社会可持续性：晚更新世的视角

Felix Riede

菲力克斯·里德

Abstract

摘要

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More than any other animals, humans adapt to climate change primarily by social and technological means. For foragers, demographic, climatic, and environmental changes correlate strongly, and much attention has focused on single explanatory values such as net primary productivity or insolation. Yet, the causal relations between different environmental variables and human responses through time and space likely varied. Building on the notion of limiting factors, namely that the scarcest resource regulates population size, and drawing on Binford's global sample of ethnographically documented hunter-gatherers, we statistically identify the dominant climatic constraints for hunter-gatherer population densities and then hindcast their changing dynamics in Europe for the period between the Last Glacial Maximum to the end of the Early Holocene, a period that encompasses a major climatic regime change akin to the one we experience today. Limiting factors shifted from ubiquitously temperature-related variables during the

Pleistocene to a regional mosaic of limiting factors in the Holocene. This spatiotemporal variation suggests that human groups needed to overcome very different adaptive challenges in different parts of Europe, and that these challenges varied over time. Knowledge of these changing limiting factors facilitates heightened attention to the specific social and technological adaptations that emerged to maintain viable or even growing populations in different regions. The signatures of some of these changing adaptations are visible archaeologically and include specific technological innovations as well as changes in mobility, land-use and social network structures observed across the Pleistocene-Holocene boundary. The societies of this period are very different from the ones of today, but I conclude with highlighting how similar approaches may help us to better understand the specific climatic pressures experiences by different populations today.

人类主要通过社会和技术手段适应气候变化，其程度远超其他动物物种。就采集者而言，人口、气候和环境变化之间存在强相关，而相关研究关注点往往集中于单一解释变量，例如净初级生产力或日射量。然则，不同环境变量与人类响应之间的因果关系在时空尺度下大概率是多样化的。基于限制性因素这一概念，也就是控制人口规模的最稀缺的资源项，采用宾福德（Binford）全球范围内民族志记录中的狩猎采集者样本，我们从统计学上识别出影响狩猎采集者人口密度的主要气候限制性因素，继而推演在欧洲其从未次冰盛期到早全新世期间的动态变化。研究时段内发生的重大气候变化与我们当下所经历的相似。更新世期间限制性因素普遍与温度相关，而进入全新世则转而表现出更强的区域差异。这种时空相异意味着在欧洲的不同地区，人类群体需要克服的适应性挑战是极为不同的。对于这些变化的限制性因素的认识引起我们对于不同地区，为了维持人口水平或支持人口增长，所产生的特定社会和技术适应的重视。这之中一些适应性变化的迹象在考古学上是可见的，包括特定的技术革新，或者流动性、土地利用以及在更新世与全新世之交可以观察到的社会网络结构变化。研究时段内的人类社会与今时今日非常不同，但研究者在总结中强调类似的手段如何能够帮助我们更好地理解当下不同人群所经历的不同气候压力。

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个人简介

Felix Riede is Professor of Prehistoric Archaeology at Aarhus University. Born in Germany and educated at Durham (BA) and Cambridge Universities (MPhil and PhD) in the UK, Prof. Riede currently leads his own research group focused on past human adaptations to climate and environmental change using traditional archaeological, archaeometric, and computational methods. In addition, he is a core group member and Research Theme lead in the ECONOVO Centre of Excellence, which focuses on the emergency and properties of novel ecosystems under conditions of rapid



climate change and human impacts. Prof. Riede's particular interests include the societies of the Late Pleistocene in Europe and the societal impacts of extreme events such as volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, and earthquakes.

菲利克斯·里德在丹麦奥胡斯大学任史前考古学教授。里德教授出生于德国，在英国杜伦大学修读本科，并从剑桥大学取得硕士和博士学位。里德教授目前领导自己的研究小组，利用传统考古学、考古测量学和计算机方法，专门研究过去人类对气候和环境变化适应性的问题。此外，他还是“新生物圈中的生态系统动态(ECONOVO-Center for Ecological Dynamics in a Novel Biosphere)”重点研究中心的核心成员与课题负责人，该中心专注于快速气候变化与人类影响下的新生态系统的特性与突发事件。里德教授的兴趣领域包括欧洲晚更新世社会，以及火山爆发、海啸和地震等极端事件的社会影响。

KW08

Prehistoric Water Management Civilization in the Jiangnan Plain

江汉平原史前治水文明

Liu Jianguo

刘建国

Abstract

摘要

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
(Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）

In an intricate blend of field archaeology and advanced spatial analytics, this study delves into the prehistoric settlement sites of the Jiangnan Plain. Augmented by cutting-edge methods such as drone-based aerial photography, three-dimensional site reconstructions, and sophisticated spatial simulations, this work examines the nuanced micro-geomorphological attributes and their formation processes. This study not only sheds light on the prehistoric inhabitants' profound understanding and transformation of their natural environment but also delineates the unique human-environmental dynamics prevalent in the Jiangnan Plain. Consequently, this research posits a theoretical framework for a prehistoric water management civilization indigenous to the area.

Nestled within the subtropical monsoon climate zone, the Jiangnan Plain is distinguished by its rich, fertile soils and bountiful precipitation. Nonetheless, this region's distinctive geographical landscape frequently ushers in torrential rains during the onset of summer, precipitating recurrent flood events. Post-monsoon, the area is predominantly under the sway of the subtropical high-pressure system, characterized by arid, descending air currents, which engender periods of intense heat and scant precipitation, manifesting as late-summer and autumnal droughts. These climatic idiosyncrasies pose formidable challenges to the sustenance of both human and animal populations, as well as to agricultural activities.

To adapt and prosper in the Jiangnan Plain, its prehistoric inhabitants required an exhaustive comprehension of climatic patterns, hydrological resources, and environmental dynamics. They meticulously selected optimal locales for habitation and cultivation, ingeniously managed and judiciously allocated water resources, and adeptly mitigated the perils posed by floods and droughts. It was through this harmonious symbiosis with their environment that they could forge a stable existence, cultivate the land, rear livestock, and pave the way for the advent of intricate social structures and the blossoming of human civilization.

利用江汉平原多种田野考古与空间信息方面的资料，结合无人机拍摄、遗址三维重建与空间模拟等技术，探讨史前聚落遗址的微地貌特征及其形成过程，揭示江汉平原区域史前先民认识与改造自然环境的方式和人地关系特征，提出江汉平原史前治水文明模式。

地处亚热带季风气候区的江汉平原，土地肥沃，降水量丰富，但特殊的地理环境导致初夏季节经常会出现特大暴雨，导致洪涝频发。雨季之后常常受副热带高压控制，盛行干燥的下沉气流，出现高温少雨的伏旱和秋旱天气，对人畜生存和农业种植均构成很大的威胁。为此，史前人类为了能够在江汉平原繁衍生息，需要基本掌握气候、水源、环境等多项特征，审慎地选择合适的居住与耕种地域，对自然环境中的水资源进行合理整治、管理、调配，准确防控洪涝和干旱灾害的威胁，才有可能享受定居生活，然后在居所周边进行农耕种植，饲养家畜，达到人与自然环境的和谐统一。人们有了稳定的居所与耕种地域，丰衣足食，才会出现复杂的社会分工，人类文明才有可能诞生和发展。

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Dr. Liu Jian-Guo Liu is a researcher fellow at the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. His work utilizes a range of spatial information technologies, including drone-based photography and 3D reconstruction of archaeological sites, to study the characteristics of ancient human-environment interactions. His research delves into the close relationship between the distribution of water systems, the size of catchment basins, and the distribution of ancient settlements. His research reveals the sophisticated use and comprehensive management of water resources in prehistoric human societies. Dr. Liu's scholarship contributes significantly to the understanding of the development and evolution of water management in prehistoric Chinese civilizations.

刘建国，工学博士，中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）研究员。运用无人机拍摄与遗址三维重建等多种空间信息技术，研究古代人地关系特征，探索水系分布、集水盆地大小

与古代聚落分布的密切关系，揭示史前人类社会对水资源的合理利用与综合治理能力，探讨中国史前治水文明发展与演进模式。

KW09

Fuelling the Anthropocene: Technology, Networks and Environmental Impact of the Bronze Age Steppe Metallurgy

推动人类世的动力：青铜时代草原冶金技术、网络与环境影响

Miljana Radivojevic

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米尔雅娜·拉迪沃耶维奇

英国伦敦大学学院

Abstract

摘要

Over the last 30 years it has been convincingly argued that the control of resources, innovation and intensification of production and use of copper and bronze artefacts in the Eurasian Steppe was at the heart of social, economic and technological transformations that took place from the Atlantic to the Pacific between c. 3500 and 1000 BC. These transformations were among the first impulses of the pre-modern globalised world, closely following the dynamics of harsh climate changes and mirrored in the rise of large cultural complexes, the expansion of horse domestication, wheeled transport and communication, the long-distance flow of exotics and extensive interregional connectivity across c. eight million square kilometres of the Eurasian Steppe. A significant body of Eurasian Steppe BA metallurgical research has been dedicated to studying prehistoric exploitation of copper, tin and related polymetallic ores or to the analysis of tens of thousands of coppers and (arsenic/As and tin/Sn) bronze objects that circulated within and beyond the steppes. The former focused on the geologically abundant and complex copper mines and unique access to tin deposits, both of which enabled the production of copper and bronze artefacts, and the rise of vast mining complexes, such as 500 km² in size Kargaly in south Urals. However, the link between the mining and artefacts circulation, production debris, has been largely overlooked and understudied. Here I present the most recent results coming out of metal production debris analysis in the steppe settlements, recipes development over the course of the Bronze Age, varied scale of operations and experimental reconstructions. I also show the estimates of the fuel demands and its likely impact on the land use and atmospheric carbon emission. The synthesis of the currently available data offers a fresh insight on the life of Bronze Age metal technology in the steppes and opens new avenues for understanding the transmission mechanisms into China and other neighbouring regions.

在过去的 30 年里，有令人信服的考古证据表明，在公元前 3500 年至公元前 1000 年，从大西洋到太平洋地区发生的社会、经济和技术变革的核心是欧亚草原对资源的控制、创新以及铜器和青铜器生产和使

用的强化。这些转变是前现代全球化的最初推动力之一，紧随严峻的气候变化，具体反映在大型文化共同体的兴起、马的驯养、轮式运输和通信的扩张、长距离交换的外来产品以及欧亚草原约 800 万平方公里内广泛的区域间连接。大量的对欧亚草原青铜时代冶金的研究都致力于研究史前铜、锡和相关多金属矿石的开采，或分析在草原内外流通的数以万计的铜和(砷/砷和锡/锡)青铜制品。前者侧重于分析地质丰富且复杂的铜矿和独特的锡矿床，这两者使得铜和青铜器的生产成为可能，并催生了庞大的矿山开采群，如乌拉尔南部 500 平方千米大小的卡尔加利矿区。然而，采矿与人工制品流通、生产废料之间的联系在很大程度上被忽视，研究也不足。在此，我将介绍对草原聚落的金属生产碎片、青铜时代冶金配方的发展、不同的活动规模和实验考古重建进行分析的最新成果。此外，我还将展示对燃料需求的估算及其对土地利用和大气碳排放的可能影响。通过对现有数据的综合分析，我们对青铜时代草原金属技术的发展有了新的认识，并为了解其向中国及其他邻近地区的传播机制开辟了新的途径。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Miljana Radivojević is an Associate Professor in Archaeological Science at the UCL Institute of Archaeology, UK, where she acquired her PhD in Archaeometallurgy. During her previous studies and research posts at the Universities of Belgrade, Cambridge and UCL she has developed a strong research profile in both fieldwork excavations and laboratory analysis of material culture, specifically technology of early metal making. She specialised in the emergence of early copper making in the Balkans before expanding research collaborations across Europe and northern Eurasia, with emphasis on central and southeast Europe, Anatolia, Central Eurasia and China. She has over 40 research publications, one of which is the Open Access monograph *The Rise of Metallurgy in Eurasia* (Archaeopress, 2021), the completion of which she oversaw as the lead editor and author. Dr Radivojević is an Honorary Fellow of the Cambridge Central Asian Forum (Jesus College, University of Cambridge), a Member of the British-Kazakh Society Education Board and a Trustee of the Institute of Archaeo-Metallurgical Studies (IAMS) and the British Foundation of Women Graduates (BFWG).

米尔雅娜·拉迪沃耶维奇是英国伦敦大学考古学研究所科技考古的副教授。她在该校获得了考古冶金学博士学位。她之前在贝尔格莱德大学、剑桥大学和伦敦大学的学习和研究，包括田野考古发掘和对材料的实验室分析，尤其是对早期金属的制造技术，为她提供了坚实的研究基础。她专注于对巴尔干地区早期红铜制品起源的研究，随后将研究合作扩展到欧洲和欧亚大陆北部地区，重点关注中欧和东南欧、安纳托利亚、欧亚大陆中部和中国。她发表了四十多篇研究论文，其中

包括线上公开阅读的专著《欧亚大陆冶金的崛起》（Archaeopress，2021），她作为主编和作者监督完成了该专著。拉迪沃耶维奇博士是剑桥中亚论坛（剑桥大学耶稣学院）的名誉研究员、英国哈萨克协会教育委员会成员，同时也是考古冶金研究所（IAMS）和英国女性研究基金会（BFWG）的董事会成员。

LC01

Huangchengtai at the Shimao City: The Palace City of the Northern Kingdom of China in the Third Millennium BC

石峁城址之皇城台：公元前第三千纪的中国北方王国宫城

Zhouyong Sun

孙周勇

Abstract

摘要

Shaanxi Institute of Archaeology, China

陕西省考古研究院

The Shimao city locates on the west bank of the Yellow River at the northern end of the Loess Plateau in northern China, on the southeast edge of the Mu Us Desert, it was built around 2300 BC and abandoned around 1800 BC. The site is composed of the Huangchengtai (Palace City), the inner city, the outer city and the defensive facilities outside the city, covering an area of more than 4 million square meters, and is the largest known city in late Neolithic to Xia Dynasty in East Asia.

This presentation focuses on the archaeological discoveries and multidisciplinary research results in the core area of the Shimao site over the past three years. "Huangchengtai" is the core area of large-scale palaces and high-level buildings in the Shimao site, surrounded by cliff-like revetment wall, of which more than ten steps layer by layer retreating from the platform, being majestic and spectacular. On the top of the platform distributed groups of palace buildings, at the north side locates a pond ruins. A large platform palace excavated at the top of the Huangchengtai occupied about 16000 square meters, according to the height of remained rammed earth and stone wall, its original height should not be less than 5 meters. A total of more than 70 pieces of stone carvings were found near the south revetment wall, among which, 21 pieces were set on the wall surface, 1 piece stood on the floor of the path, and the rest were scattered in the collapsed pile of the wall on the path. In addition, important features and cultural relics, such as large-scale burials, "jade hiding in the wall", oracle bones, worked bone remains, and copper casting remains, were also found.

Huangchengtai in the Shimao city site functioned equivalently to the "palace city" in later period, the layout is orderly, strong and robust, with large palace halls, elaborate architecture and gorgeous decorations. It is the center of the whole city and the living area of the nobles, and it is also the foundation of temple palace, rituals and other ceremonial buildings. Constructors and users invested a great deal of energy to the construction of Huangchengtai, and it seems

more important to maintain its sense of majesty and deterrence while pursuing the solidity.

All indicate that the social function of the Shimao city site was different from that of the general primitive settlement, and that it had presented as a kingdom capital as a symbol of dominant power during the initial period of urbanization. For its great academic significance, the Shimao site has been honored twice as the "National Top Ten New Archaeological Discoveries", also awarded the "World's Greatest Archaeological Discoveries", and "World's Top Ten Archaeological Discoveries 2011-2020" selected by the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA). The discovery has generated strong academic and social impact internationally.

石峁城址地处中国北方地区黄土高原北端黄河西岸，毛乌素沙漠东南缘，兴建于公元前 2300 年前后，废弃于公元前 1800 前后。石峁城址由皇城台（宫城）、内城、外城及城外防御设施组成，面积达 400 万平方米以上，系东亚地区已知规模最大的新石器时代晚期至夏阶段城址。

本演讲重点介绍了石峁遗址核心区近三年来的考古发现及多学科研究成果。“皇城台”为石峁城址大型宫殿及高等级建筑的核心分布区，周边以夯山砌筑的护坡石墙包裹，多达十余阶，层层退台，巍峨壮观。台顶分布有成组的宫殿建筑，北侧有池苑遗址。皇城台顶部发掘的大型高台宫殿建筑面积约 16000 平方米，据残存夯土及石墙高度估算，其原高度应不低于 5 米。在大型宫室建筑的南护墙附近共发现石雕 70 余件，其中，21 件镶嵌于南护墙墙面，1 件矗立在夹道地面，其余散见于夹道内南护墙的倒塌堆积中。除此之外，还发现了大型墓葬、“藏玉于墙”、卜骨、制骨遗存、铸铜遗存等重要迹象及文物。

石峁城址皇城台，其功能相当于后世城址中的“宫城”，布局有序、坚固雄厚，大型宫室云集、建筑考究、装饰华丽，是整个城址的中心和贵族居住区，也是宫庙基址、祭祀等礼仪性建筑所在。皇城台的修建倾注了建设及使用者的巨大精力，在追求本体固若金汤的同时，保持其威仪感和震慑力似乎显得更为重要。

种种迹象表明，石峁城址的社会功能不同于一般原始聚落，已经跨入了早期城市滥觞时期作为统治权力象征的王国都邑的行列之中。石峁遗址的考古发现，以其重大的学术意义而先后两次荣获“全国十大考古新发现”、“世界重大田野考古发现”以及美洲考古学会（AIA）评选的 2011-2020 年世界十大考古发现，在国内外产生了强烈的学术共鸣和社会反响。

Biographic Sketch 个人简介	<p>He is currently Secretary of the Party Committee and Director of the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology. He graduated from Archaeology Major in Department of Anthropology, Xiamen University (1995, B.A. in history), Northwest University (2002, M.A. in history), and La Trobe University, Melbourne (2007, Ph.D. in philosophy). From January to July 2009, he is a visiting scholar at the Department of Art History and Costen institute of archaeology, UCLA. He has been working in field archaeology for a long time, engaging in archaeological excavation and research. He has participated in or led the excavation and investigation of many large-scale archaeological projects, such as the Zhengzemaos Site in Fugu, the Xinhua Site in Shenmu, the Quanhucun in Huaxian County, the investigation of the Western Zhou Royal Tombs, the Han Tomb in the northern suburb of Xi'an, the Dabaodang Han Dynasty Pictorial Stone Cemetery, the Shaxia Site in Hong Kong, the Yangjiacun Site in Meixian County, the Zhaojia Terrace in Qishan County, and the Wuzhuangguoliang Site in Jingbian County.</p> <p>现任陕西省考古研究院党委书记、院长。先后毕业于厦门大学人类学系考古学专业（1995，历史学学士）、西北大学（2002，历史学硕士）、墨尔本 LATROBE 大学（2007，哲学博士学位）。2009 年 1-7 月赴美国加州大学洛杉矶分校（UCLA）美术史与扣岑考古研究所访问学者。长期工作于田野考古第一线，从事考古发掘与研究。先后参与或主持了府谷郑则崱遗址、神木新华遗址、华县泉护村新石器时代遗址、西周王陵调查、西安北郊汉墓、大保当汉代画像石墓地、香港沙下遗址、眉县杨家村、岐山赵家台、靖边五庄果梁遗址等多项大型考古项目发掘与调查。</p>
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LC02

New Archaeological Discoveries at the Sitai Site in Shangyi, Hebei, China

旧新之交，具有所定——河北尚义四台遗址考古新发现较

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Abstract 摘要	Sitai site at Shangyi is a large, well-preserved Early to Middle Neolithic site containing remains of the transition period between the Paleo and Neolithic Periods, which has been discovered in northwestern Hebei Province in recent years. Through excavations from 2020 to 2022, five sets of remains dating from approximately 10,400 to 6,400 BP were discovered. The first and second sets of remains, in terms of both residential structures and the characteristics of excavated pottery and lithics, reflect a continuous developmental process and a stable settled lifestyle. The discovered residential structures represent the earliest settled villages found in the northern China. The firing of pottery and the shaping of stone tools are well-developed. Clear stratigraphic relationships and

continuous dating data demonstrate the transition in human habitation patterns from a mobile lifestyle in the Paleolithic to a settled group lifestyle. The discovery of tongue-shaped raw stone materials, wedge-shaped stone cores, conical stone cores, and fine stone blades within the residential structures illustrates a developmental process from wedge-shaped stone cores to conical stone cores. The two stone tool technology systems provide crucial evidence for the transition from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic, achieving a seamless connection between the two periods. The decorative patterns impressed on the pottery, such as Zigzag patterns, grid patterns, and pitted patterns, are similar to those found in the Xinglongwa culture in the West Liaohe river Basin and the Beifudi culture in the northern foothills of the Taihang Mountains. These cultural elements may represent the origin of patterns like the Zigzag patterns, linking the northern and southern regions of the Yanshan Mountains and the West Liaohe River Basin. This discovery offers a fresh perspective for exploring the origin process of Chinese civilization. In summary, the discoveries at the Sitai site at Shangyi fill a gap in the early Neolithic cultural research in the Yanshan-West Liaohe archaeological culture area. They provide important research materials for the study of the transition from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic, the origin of agriculture, cultural lineages, and the transformation of human communities from mobile to settled lifestyle. This site serves as empirical evidence for the cultural history of northern China over thousands of years and holds significant value in exploring major topics such as the roots of Chinese civilization. The multiple cultural exchanges and interactions at different periods in the site represent an important genetic aspect of a diverse and integrated Chinese civilization that has persisted over time.

尚义四台遗址是近年来冀西北地区发现的一处面积较大、保存较好、包含旧-新石器时代过渡期遗存的新石器时代早中期遗址。该遗址经过 2020-2022 年的发掘，发现了距今 10400-6400 年之间的 5 组遗存。第一组、第二组遗存，无论从房址结构，还是出土陶器、石器特征方面，都体现出了连续发展的过程，体现出了稳定的定居方式，发现的房址是北方地区目前发现的最早的定居村落；陶器的烧制，石器的压剥打制都非常成型；地层关系清晰、测年数据连续，展现了人类从旧石器时代的流动性栖居方式到群体定居的栖居方式的发展转变；房址中发现的舌形毛坯料、楔形石核、锥状石核、细石叶，完整的展现了一个由楔形石核到锥状石核一个发展过程。两种石器技术体系，为旧石器向新石器时代过渡研究提供了非常重要的证据，实现旧—新石器时代无缝链接。陶器压印的纹饰有的像“之”字纹、网格纹、窝点纹等与西辽河流域兴隆洼文化，太行山东麓的易水流域的北福地有相似的文化因素，可能是“之字纹”等纹饰的源头之一，这一发现将燕山南北和西辽河流域联系起来，为探讨

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

中华文明的起源过程，提供了一个全新的视角。总之，尚义四台遗址的这些发现填补了燕辽考古文化区新石器时代早期文化研究空白，为旧—新石器时期过渡、农业起源、文化谱系、人类群体从流动性向定居形态转变等一系列重大课题研究提供了重要的研究材料，是我国北方地区万年文化史的实证，对于探索中华文明根系等一系列重大课题具有重要价值。遗址不同时期的多文化交流与互动，是中华文明多元一体、兼收并蓄、绵延不断的重要基因，更是中华文明源远流长、博大精深的体现。

Zhao Zhanhu is a Associated Researcher and the Deputy Director of the Hebei Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology. Additionally, he holds positions as the Executive Director and Secretary-General of the Hebei Provincial Archaeological Society. His primary research interests include transitional archaeology from the Paleo to the Neolithic, Neolithic archaeology, and theoretical research on cultural heritage preservation. He has participated in or led archaeological excavation projects at various sites, including the Paleolithic site: Hougou site at Nihewan, Dengdi Neolithic site at Yongnian, and Sitai site at Shangyi. He has also been involved in or led research projects supported by the National Social Science Foundation, Hebei Provincial Social Science Foundation, the Key Research and Development Program of the Ministry of Science and Technology (Phase I: Northern Dryland Agriculture Origin), and the "Archaeology China" project's sub-topics. He has published several briefings and papers in these fields..

赵战护，文博副研究馆员，河北省文物考古研究院副院长，兼任河北省考古学会常务理事、秘书长。主要研究兴趣为旧新石器时代过渡考古、新石器时代考古、文化遗产保护理论研究。参加或主持泥河湾后沟旧石器遗址、永年邓底新石器遗址、尚义四台遗址等考古发掘项目，主持或参与国家社科基金项目、河北省社科基金项目、科技部重点研发计划“北方旱作农业起源一期”、“考古中国”项目子课题研究，发表简报、论文多篇。

LC03

Jingtoushan Site: The Origin of Chinese Maritime Culture and Early Holocene Environmental Changes

井头山遗址：中国海洋文化起源与全新世早期环境变迁

Sun Guoping

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浙江省文物考古研究所

Abstract

摘要

China, located in the eastern part of the Eurasian continent, is one of the four ancient civilizations. The core regions with a history of over ten thousand years of splendid agricultural civilization are the Yellow River and Yangtze River valleys, making it known as a major agricultural powerhouse. However, the eastern coastal areas, facing the Pacific's marginal seas – Bohai Sea, Yellow Sea, Eastern China Sea, and Southern China Sea – stretch along an 18,000-kilometer coastline. While China is traditionally recognized as a maritime power, based on existing prehistoric coastal archaeological discoveries, it seems that the Chinese ancestors adapted to the marine environment and initiated the exploitation of marine resources for livelihood relatively later than in the inland regions. Furthermore, the significance of maritime activities did not hold a prominent position throughout Chinese civilization. Yet, these findings are not exhaustive, and a series of significant archaeological discoveries continuously reshape our understanding.

The discovery and excavation of the Hemudu site 50 years ago were a groundbreaking archaeological milestone that astonished the academic community and society at large. It reshaped the long-standing traditional historical view that considered the Yellow River basin as the sole birthplace of ancient Chinese culture. Instead, it elevated the historical significance of the Yangtze River basin to a level comparable to the Yellow River basin in the entire process of ancient Chinese civilization.

The discovery and recent excavations at the Jingtoushan site in 2013, located not far from the Hemudu site, represent another significant breakthrough in understanding the origin of the Hemudu culture. It also marks a key archaeological discoveries of shell midden sites along the coast of Zhejiang and the Yangtze River Delta. Furthermore, it constitutes an unprecedented advancement in the research on the origin and development of Chinese maritime culture, as well as significant academic issues related to the climate and environmental changes during the early to mid-Holocene period.

中国地处欧亚大陆东部，是四大文明古国，以黄河流域和长江流域作为具有上万年悠久灿烂的农耕文明历史的核心区域，农业大国是人所共有的印象；而东部沿海地区濒临太平洋的边缘海——渤海、黄海、东海和南海，有着 18000 公里的陆地海岸线，因此中国虽然也是传统意义上的海洋大国，但根据已有的沿海史前文化考古发现，中国先民适应海洋环境，开发和利用海洋资源来谋生的起步时间似乎要明显晚于内陆地区，而且在整个中华文明中的重要性一直也不占有突出的地位。而已有的发现恰恰不是过往世界的全部，一次次的重要考古新发现不断刷新着人们的认知。

50 年前河姆渡遗址的发现和发掘就是震惊了当时学术界和全社会的一件考古里程碑事件，改写了长期形成的“黄河流域是中国远古文化

Biographic Sketch

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单一发祥地”的传统历史观，把长江流域在整个中华古代文明进程的历史地位提升到了与黄河流域难分伯仲的高度。

而 2013 年在离河姆渡不远处的井头山遗址发现和近 3 年发掘成果，既是河姆渡文化来源问题的重要突破，也是浙江和长三角地区沿海贝丘遗址考古发现的突破，更是中国海洋文化起源、发展进程和全新世早中期气候与海洋环境变迁等重大学术问题研究的空前突破。

Sun Guoping is a prehistoric archaeologist who graduated from the School of Archaeology at Peking University in 1988. He began his academic career at Zhejiang Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, where he acquired the position of research fellow in 2004. He has led or participated in tens of field excavations at prestigious sites such as Tianluoshan and has published dozens of archaeological reports and papers. Sun has also been a project manager or member in important research projects, including "Relationship between the Origin and Development of Rice Agriculture and Climate and Environmental Change in the Middle and Lower Yangtze River Region" and "Environmental Changes and Cultural Evolutions in Coastal Areas". Since 2017, he carried out excavation and research on the Jingtoushan site, which was recognized as one of the "Top 10 Archaeological Discoveries of 2020". Sun has been invited to several universities and academic institutes in Japan, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, the United States, South Korea, Switzerland, Australia and other countries to share his expertise.

孙国平，1988 年 7 月毕业于北京大学考古专业，之后进入浙江省文物考古研究所从事史前考古。2004 年获得研究馆员任职资格。参与或主持田螺山等重要遗址的数十次野外考古发掘。已撰写和发表了数十篇考古报告和论文，参与或负责了《长江中下游稻作农业起源发展与气候环境变化关系研究》、《海岸带环境变迁与文化文明演替》等重要研究课题。2017 年以来主持井头山遗址发掘和研究，2020 年井头山遗址发掘成果获评为“全国十大考古新发现”。曾应邀赴日本、英国、菲律宾、美国、韩国、瑞士、澳大利亚等国的高校和学术机构进行过学术访问和交流。

LC04

Trends in Marine Archaeology and Latest Practices in Shanghai

海洋考古学的发展趋势与上海最新实践

Jianxiang Ding

丁见祥

Abstract

摘要

Shanghai University Marine Archaeology Research Center

上海大学海洋考古学研究中心

Since the middle of the last century, marine archaeology has emerged globally and become a phenomenal event in global archaeology. The technology of marine archaeology has also been

developed significantly, becoming a pioneer field of cross-industry and multidisciplinary cooperation. As an important node of the Yangtze River estuary, Shanghai has an important position in the development and practice of marine archaeology. Especially, in 2022, the "Yangtze Estuary No. 2" shipwreck salvage is the largest and most well-preserved wooden sailing ship with a huge number of artifacts found by underwater archaeology in China. Shanghai University, as a member in the project of underwater detection, archaeological excavation and cultural relics protection of the "Yangtze Estuary No. 2" shipwreck, gives full play to the advantages of multidisciplinary cooperation through relying on the research team of the Jinghai unmanned boat, the School of Cultural Heritage and Information Management, the Institute of Cultural Heritage Conservation, and the Marine Archaeology Research Center of Shanghai University to form the "Yangtze Estuary No. 2" research team. Around the underwater shipwreck detection, underwater cultural relics protection and restoration plan, underwater cultural relics sampling, testing, analysis and protection, and other research fields, this team has achieved the scientific, intellectual and accurate protection and exploitation of "Yangtze Estuary No. 2" shipwreck.

上世纪中叶以来，海洋考古在全球范围内兴起，成为国际考古学界的一个现象级事件。海洋考古技术也得到突飞猛进的发展，成为一个跨行业、多学科合作的前沿交叉领域。上海作为长江出海口的重要节点，在海洋考古学的发展与实践中的重要地位，特别是2022年“长江口二号”沉船打捞，是目前中国水下考古发现的体量最大、保存最为完整、船载文物数量巨大的木质帆船。上海大学作为“长江口二号”沉船水下探测、考古发掘与文物保护项目的成员单位，充分发挥学科交叉融合优势，依托精海无人艇研究团队、文化遗产与信息管理学院和文化遗产保护基础科学研究院、上海大学海洋考古学研究中心，组建了“长江口二号”沉船研究团队，围绕水下沉船探测、出水文物保护修复预案、出水文物取样检测分析和保护等研究领域，实现了“长江口二号”沉船项目走向科技化、智能化、精准化保护性开发。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Ding Jianxiang, male, born in March 1981, is a professor in the Department of Archaeology and Museology, School of Cultural Heritage and Information Management, Shanghai University. He graduated from the Department of Archaeology of Jilin University (bachelor's degree) and the School of Archaeology and Museum Studies of Peking University (master's degree). He worked successively at the Chinese Institute of Cultural Heritage, the Underwater Cultural Heritage Center of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, and the Archaeological Research Center of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, and was the deputy director of the Institute of Underwater Archaeology. He was qualified as an expert in underwater archaeology by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage in 2009, and acquired the

qualification of the leader of the archaeological excavation of the People's Republic of China in 2012, and was awarded the Young Talents by the Ministry of Culture in 2016. His main research fields are underwater archaeology, archaeology of the Maritime Silk Road, and prehistoric archaeology. In the past decade, he has led or participated in more than 10 important underwater archaeological investigation and excavation projects, and has rich practical experience in underwater archaeology. He has published more than 20 papers and 2 books on underwater archaeology, focusing on the construction of methodology of underwater archaeology and the expansion of new fields.

丁见祥，男，1981年3月出生，上海大学文化遗产与信息管理学院考古学与博物馆学系教授。毕业于吉林大学考古学系（本科）、北京大学考古文博学院（硕士）。先后在中国文化遗产研究院、国家文物局水下文化遗产保护中心、国家文物局考古研究中心工作，曾任水下考古研究所副所长（主持工作）。2009年获国家文物局水下考古专业人员资质，2012年获中华人民共和国考古发掘领队资质，2016年获评文化部青年拔尖人才。主要研究领域为水下考古、海上丝绸之路考古、史前考古。近十年来，主持或参与10余项重要水下考古调查发掘项目，具有丰富的水下考古实践经验。比较注重水下考古方法论建设和新领域拓展，发表论文20余篇，著作2部。

LC05

Strategic Resources and National Strengths: Main Achievements of Metallurgical Archaeology in South Shanxi and the Excavation at the Xiwubi Site

战略资源，国家力量：晋南冶金考古与西吴壁遗址发掘的主要收获

Xiangming Dai

戴向明

Abstract

摘要

School of History, Capital Normal University

首都师范大学历史学院

The Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties created a brilliant bronze civilization, but where did their bronze raw material come from? How did the dynasties acquire, control and utilize it? Around these issues, the academic community has conducted unremitting exploration for decades. From the excavations at the Yuanqu Shang city in the 1980s to the investigations in the Yuncheng Basin at the beginning of this century, there has been a gradual increase in the discovery of pre-Qin copper smelting remains in the Zhongtiao Mountain region, South Shanxi. Since 2018 we have chosen the Xiwubi site in Jiangxian County to carry out consecutive excavations, which have achieved significant results, revealing rich copper smelting remains from the Xia and Shang dynasties, as well as aristocrat burials capable of determining the scale of the settlement. These results indicate that the Xiwubi site was not only the political center of the region, but also a copper smelting center during the Xia and Shang Dynasties.

The excavation of Xiwubi has revealed for the first time in the Central Plains an early, large-scale and highly specialized copper smelting site. Combined with the discovery of many other copper smelting sites in South Shanxi, it suggests that a major raw material source has been found for the Xia and Early Shang bronze production, which fills in an important gap in China's metallurgical archaeology. The large number and rich variety of copper smelting remains unearthed also provide abundant information for the further recovery of the technology, production process and production mode of the early copper smelting industry. The results also show that the mining and copper smelting in this region is the upstream in whole industry, mainly supplying raw materials for the terminal manufacturing industry in the core area of the Central Plain Dynasty. Also, the results fully demonstrated the monopoly and control of the early dynasty over this important strategic resource and its industrial chain. This provides significant evidence for further research on the relationship between the rise and maintenance of the Xia and Shang dynasties and the control, development and utilization of copper mining resources.

夏商周三代创造出了辉煌的青铜文明，但其铜料来自何处？王朝如何获取、控制和利用？围绕这些问题，几十年来学界进行了不懈探索。从上世纪80年代垣曲商城的发掘到本世纪初运城盆地的调查，在晋南中条山地区发现的先秦冶铜遗存逐渐增多。2018年以来我们选择绛县西吴壁遗址开展了连续的发掘，取得重大成果，揭露出丰富的夏商时期冶铜遗存，以及能够确定该聚落规格的贵族墓葬。这些成果表明，西吴壁在夏商时期不仅是该地区的统治中心，而且是一处冶铜中心。

西吴壁的发掘，首次在中原地区揭示出时代早、规模大、专业化水平高的冶铜遗址，结合晋南其他众多冶铜遗址的发现，可以说已为夏和早商的青铜器找到了主要的原料产地，填补了中国冶金考古的一个重要空白。出土的大量种类丰富的冶铜遗存也为进一步复原早期冶铜工业的技术、生产环节、生产方式提供了丰富的资料。已有成果还表明，本地区处于产业上游的采矿、冶铜业主要为中原王朝核心区的终端制造业输送原料，且充分显示出早期王朝对此种重要战略资源及其产业链的垄断与控制。这为进一步研究夏商王朝崛起和维系与控制、开发、利用铜矿资源之间的关系，提供了弥足珍贵的实物资料，意义重大。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Dai Xiangming was born in Chengde, Hebei Province in 1967. He received his undergraduate and master's degrees from the Department of Archaeology of Jilin University and Peking University, and his PhD from the Department of Archaeology of La Trobe University in Australia. He is the executive director of the Chinese Archaeological Society and a member of the Academic

Committee of the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He was selected by the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party as one of the "Cultural Masters and 'Four Groups' of Talents" and was granted a special government allowance. He is now a professor at the School of History of Capital Normal University. He has long been engaged in field archaeology in Yuncheng area in south Shanxi province, and has successively participated in and presided over the excavation of the site of Shanxi Yuanqu Shang city, the systematic regional survey of the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age sites in the eastern part of the Yuncheng Basin, the prehistoric site of Zhoujiazhuang in Jiangxian County, and the excavation of the Xia and Shang copper smelting site of Xiwubi, which have been successively listed as sub-topics of the "Project of Tracing the Origins of Chinese Civilization".

戴向明，1967年生于河北承德。本科、硕士先后就读于吉林大学和北京大学考古系，在澳大利亚拉筹伯大学考古系获得博士学位。担任中国考古学会常务理事，中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）学术委员会委员。入选中宣部“文化名家暨‘四个一批’人才”，并获得政府特殊津贴。现为首都师范大学历史学院教授。长期在晋南运城地区从事田野考古工作，先后参与并主持了山西垣曲商城遗址的发掘，主持了运城盆地东部新石器至早期青铜时代区域系统调查、绛县周家庄史前遗址和西吴壁夏商冶铜遗址的发掘，这几个项目都先后被列为“中华文明探源工程”的子课题。

LC06

Xuetang Liangzi Site (Discovery of Yunxian Human) at Shiyan, Hubei China

湖北十堰学堂梁子（郧县人）遗址

Lu Chengqiu

Hubei Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, China

陆成秋

湖北省文物考古研究院

Abstract

摘要

The Xuetang Liangzi Site, located in Shiyan City, Hubei Province, central China, is renowned for the discovery of fossilized skulls of "Yunxian Human". Situated on the left bank of the upper reaches of the Han River, west of the Quyuan River mouth, the site is a significant Paleolithic archaeological site encompassing ancient human remains, ancient animals, and stone artifacts. With a preservation area exceeding 1.9 million square meters and an average Quaternary deposit thickness of 8 meters, the site preserves stratigraphic accumulations from different periods over more than one million years. In the early stages of archaeological work, severely deformed but well-preserved skull fossils labeled Yunxian Human No. 1 and No. 2 were discovered. To address academic questions regarding the precise physical characteristics, evolutionary status, chronology, and burial environment of Yunxian Human, the archaeological team conducted a new and

more finely detailed excavations using a multidisciplinary approach.

On May 18, 2022, the unveiling of the skull labeled Yunxian Human No. 3 took place, accompanied by the discovery of numerous animal fossils and stone artifacts. The newly found skull, Yunxia Human No. 3, was buried in the third layer of clayey silty sand, displaying a generally normal morphology without significant deformation. The information it can provide regarding its form is expected to be richer and more accurate than the two previously discovered skulls, thus significantly compensating for the deformations observed in the earlier finds.

The spatial positioning, burial conditions, and sedimentary information revealed by the excavation of human fossils, along with the stratigraphic comparative analysis, all indicate that the skull labeled Yunxian Human No. 3, along with the previously unearthed No. 1 and No. 2 skulls, is located within the same set of strata. Previous dating methods, including Electron Spin Resonance, Uranium Series Dating, and Paleomagnetic, suggested an approximate age of around 1 million years. However, new sampling and the application of multiple dating methods are expected to yield more precise chronological data.

The recently discovered skull labeled Yunxian Human No. 3 is the most well-preserved ancient human skull fossil of the same period ever found in the Eurasian continent. It retains important and rare anatomical features of humans during that stage. This fossil is situated in the middle and crucial stage of the nearly 2 million years of human evolution, providing rich and crucial fossil and cultural evidence for exploring significant topics such as the evolutionary pattern of ancient humans in East Asia, the origin of East Asian Homo erectus, and the evolutionary relationship between East Asian Homo erectus and Homo sapiens.

学堂梁子遗址位于中国中部的湖北省十堰市郧阳区，因发现“郧县人”头骨化石而闻名，又称“郧县人”遗址。遗址坐落于汉江上游左岸，曲远河口西边。遗址是一处集古人类、古动物、石制品于一体的重要的旧石器时代遗址。遗址保存面积超过 190 万平方米，第四纪堆积平均厚达 8 米，保存了 100 多万年来不同时期的地层堆积。在早期的考古工作中，发现了保存完整但变形严重的“郧县人”1 号和 2 号头骨化石。为解决有关“郧县人”确切的体质形态特征、演化地位、生存年代和埋藏环境等学术问题，考古队对遗址开展新一轮的多学科联合攻关的精细化考古发掘。

2022 年 5 月 18 日，“郧县人”3 号头骨面世，一同出土的还有大量动物化石和石制品。新发现的“郧县人”3 号头骨被埋藏在第三层粘土质粉砂层中，形态基本正常，没有发生明显的变形，所能提供的形态

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

信息比以前发现的两具头骨更丰富而真实，会在很大程度上弥补前两具头骨变形的缺憾。

发掘所揭示的人类化石的空间位置、埋藏情况和沉积物信息，以及所展开的地层对比分析皆表明，“郧县人”3号头骨和以前出土的1号、2号头骨位于同一套地层中。以前采用电子自旋共振、铀系法、古地磁方法测年结果指向距今约100万年，新的取样和采用多方法测年将会得出更精确的年代数据。

新发现的“郧县人”3号头骨是迄今为止在欧亚内陆发现的同时代最为完好的古人类头骨化石，保留了该阶段人类重要而稀缺的解剖学特征；该化石处在古人类近200万年演化历程的中间和关键环节上，为探讨东亚古人类演化模式、东亚直立人来源、东亚直立人与智人演化关系等重大课题提供了翔实而关键的化石及文化证据。

Lu Chengqiu, born in April 1978 in Wuming, Guangxi, is a researcher at the Hubei Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology. He graduated from the Department of Archaeology at Jilin University and is a member of the Paleolithic Professional Committee. His main research focus is on the Paleolithic archaeology. He has led over 20 archaeological excavation projects, including the excavation of the Shitang Liangzi (Yunxian Human) site in Shiyan, Hubei, the Yejiawan site in Shayang, Hubei, and the Zhaizishan site in Zhongxiang. Additionally, he has participated in field archaeology surveys for more than 50 projects, such as the South-to-North Water Transfer Project and the North Hubei Water Resources Allocation Project. He has played a crucial role in the major discovery of the "Yunxian Human" No. 3 skull during the excavation of the Shiyan Liangzi site. This discovery received several awards and recognitions, including being listed as one of the "Top Ten New Archaeological Discoveries in China in 2022". He has published over 30 articles in journals.

陆成秋，男，生于1978年4月，广西武鸣人。吉林大学考古系毕业，湖北省文物考古研究院副研究馆员，旧石器专业委员会委员。主要从事旧石器时代考古学研究。先后主持了湖北十堰学堂梁子（郧县人）遗址、沙洋叶家湾遗址、钟祥寨子山遗址等20多项考古发掘项目和南水北调、鄂北水资源配置工程等50多项田野考古调查。参与了郧西白龙洞、天门石家河、法国 Arago 遗址等考古发掘。主持十堰学堂梁子（郧县人）遗址考古发掘获“郧县人”3号头骨重大发现，并荣获“2022年度全国十大考古新发现”、社科院“2022年中国考古新发现”、2022“湖北省六大考古新发现”、央视“2022年度国际十大考古新闻”之首、“2022全国文博行业十大热点事件”等。先后在《江汉考古》《PNAS》《Quaternary International》

《Palaeogeography》, ? 《Palaeoclimatology》, 《Palaeoecology》 《考古》等刊物上发表 30 多篇文章。

LC07

The Royal Power Characteristics Revealed by the Layout of Erlitou Capital

二里头都邑布局揭示的王权特征

Zhao Haitao

赵海涛

Abstract

摘要

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
(Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所 (中国历史研究院考古研究所)

Recent discoveries indicate that the central area of Erlitou capital consists of several main roads and the walls on both sides of them, forming a multi-network layout. Among them, the palace area is the most important, located at the core position. The three most important areas, namely the sacrificial area, palace area, and official workshop area, happen to be located in the middle road area of the capital. The east and west sides of the middle road area are both residential areas and burial areas for nobles. The sacrificial area, the noble residence and burial area, and the official handicraft workshop area for processing noble luxury goods are all guarded around the palace area. The interior of the city formed a "centripetal" layout structure of "palace core area - sacrificial area, official workshop area, noble residence, burial area and other central areas - general residential living activity area". Among all the network, the length, width, and area of the palace area are the largest, and the roads surrounding the palace area are the widest. It also formed the earliest time. The rigorous and orderly layout of the capital city of Erlitou indicates that there was a clear and precise plan at that time, with a clear social structure and strict hierarchy, and an orderly ruling pattern. It implies that there was a mature and developed ruling system and model at that time, which was the most important symbol of Erlitou's entry into a dynastic state. Before the Erlitou culture, there were few prehistoric city sites in China where roads and rammed earth walls were found, and of course, there were no examples of multi-network layout. Similar findings were found in Shang Dynasty citie. The multi-network layout and planning of the capital city of Erlitou is an unprecedented great creation of the ancestors of Erlitou. Along with the systems of the palace, bronze rituals, and music, it has been inherited by the commercial civilization, reflecting the strong leading role of Erlitou in future civilizations.

近年来的发现表明，二里头都邑中心区以多条主干道路及其两侧的墙垣规划为多个网格，形成多网格式布局。其中宫殿区最为重要，它处在最核心的位置，祭祀区、宫殿区和官营作坊区这三个最重要的区域恰好在都邑的中路区域，中路区域的东、西两侧，都是贵族

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

居住和墓葬区；祭祀区、贵族居住和墓葬区、加工贵族奢侈品的官营手工业作坊区都拱卫在宫殿区的周围。都邑内部形成了“宫殿核心区——祭祀区、官营作坊区、贵族居住、墓葬区等中心区——一般居住活动区”的“向心式”布局结构。在所有各网格中，宫殿区的长、宽尺寸和面积最大，环绕宫殿区的道路最宽，形成时代也最早。二里头都邑这样严谨、规整的布局，显示当时有明确、清晰的规划，社会结构层次明显、等级严格，统治格局井然有序，暗示当时有成熟发达的统治制度和模式，是二里头进入王朝国家的最重要标志。在二里头文化之前的中国史前城址内，很少发现道路和夯土墙，当然也尚无多网格式布局的实例。商代城邑则有类似的发现。二里头都邑的多网格式布局、规划，是二里头先民的一项史无前例的伟大创造，和宫城宫室、青铜礼乐等方面的制度一起被商文明继承，体现了二里头对后世文明的强大引领作用。

Zhao Haitao, Associate Researcher at the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Leader of the Erlitou Work Team, and Collaborative Mentor for Master's Students from Shandong University and Zhengzhou University. Hosted or participated in multiple important discoveries at the Erlitou site, presided key projects funded by the National Social Science Foundation, and published over 30 academic papers or briefings in academic journals such as *Archaeology*. His books were selected as the top ten National cultural heritage books in 2014 and awarded a major scientific research achievement in the Innovation Project of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. It was also awarded the Second Prize of the 10th Excellent Scientific Research Achievement of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

赵海涛，中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）副研究员、二里头工作队队长，山东大学和郑州大学硕士生合作导师。主持或参与二里头遗址多项重要发现，主持国家社科基金重点项目等多项课题，在《考古》等学术期刊发表30余篇学术论文或简报。主撰的图书入选2014年度全国文化遗产十佳图书、获中国社会科学院创新工程重大科研成果，获中国社会科学院第十届优秀科研成果二等奖等奖项。

LC08

New Discoveries in the Archaeology of the Yinxu (Late Shang Dynasty Capital) – A Case Study of Archaeological Finds in the North Bank Area of Huan River from 2021 to 2023

殷墟（大邑商）都城考古的新收获——以2021-2023年殷墟洹河北岸地区的考古发现为例

Niu Shishan

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

牛世山

Abstract

摘要

中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）

Yinxu is the location of the capital during the Late Shang Dynasty. In 2021, the Archaeological Research Team from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Anyang Team, initiated archaeological work in the North Bank area of Huai River, with a focus on the core area around the royal cemetery. The primary objectives were to explore the thoroughfare between the Xiaotun Palace area and the Royal Cemetery area through extensive surveying and limited excavations, to clarify the extent of the Royal Cemetery area, and subsequently understand the functional zoning of the North Bank area of Huai River.

Significant progress has been made through the work conducted from 2021 to 2023:

1. Two encircling moats around the Royal Cemetery area have been identified and confirmed through excavation. These moats, running parallel to each other in the east-west direction, have expanded the scale of the Royal Cemetery area from the original 100,000 square meters to 160,000 square meters. These moats are identified as the outer perimeter moats of the Royal Tomb area.

2. Over 460 sacrificial pits have been newly identified in the Royal Cemetery area. Notably, in the eastern section, sacrificial pits mainly feature combinations of human and dog burials, some of which include buried artifacts. This is a rare find, providing new data for the period of King Wuding in the Shang Dynasty. The sacrificial pits between the two encircling moats predominantly contain horse pits, newly discovered deer pits, and sacred water buffalo pits, contributing new information for the study of Shang Dynasty social structure and sacrificial activities.

3. Eastward exploration in the Royal Cemetery area has revealed a north-south-oriented road ditch and two intersections. These features, dating earlier than the Warring States period, are tentatively identified as roads from the late Shang Dynasty capital of Yinxu.

4. In the southwestern part of the Royal Cemetery area, a Western Zhou period site with an area exceeding 40,000 square meters has been identified. This is the largest Western Zhou site found within the Yinxu archaeological site, promising to advance research on the overthrow of the Shang Dynasty by the Zhou people and governance practices of the Zhou Dynasty.

5. Large unexplored areas have been identified to the east and south of the Royal Cemetery area. A huge sand pit to the west of the Royal Cemetery area, spanning a width of hundreds of meters in the southern area of Houjiazhuang village, has altered the landscape of the Yinxu archaeological site.

殷墟是商代晚期都城所在。2021年，中国社会科学院考古研究所

（中国历史研究院考古研究所）安阳队启动以商王陵为核心的洹河北岸地区考古工作，工作目的首先是通过大规模勘探，结合小面积

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

发掘，寻找小屯宫殿区到王陵区之间的干道，其次是搞清商王陵区的范围，后续搞清洹河北岸地区的功能区划。

通过 2021-2023 年的工作，已取得了重要进展：

1、探明并经发掘确认围绕商王陵区的两个围沟，东西并列，各自闭合，商王陵区规模从原来的 10 万平米扩展到 16 万平米。围沟为商王陵区外围的隍壕。

2、商王陵区新探明祭祀坑 460 座以上。发掘所见东区祭祀坑有新特点，大半以人与狗的组合坑为主，部分坑埋藏器物，这为以往少见，年代明确，为商王武丁时期；两围沟之间的祭祀坑以马坑为主，新发型鹿坑、圣水牛坑。为研究商代社会性质、祭祀活动及其形式等提供了新资料。

3、商王陵区以东勘探找到了南北向干道的路沟及两个路口，年代早于战国时期，初步判断为商代晚期都城大邑商的干道。

4、探明并确认王陵区西南部一带的西周遗址面积超过 4 万平方米，这是殷墟范围内发现的面积最大的一处西周遗址。将推动周人灭商以及周王国国家治理方式的研究。

5、王陵区东、南方向存在大面积的空白区；王陵区以西探出巨型沙坑，在侯家庄南地宽达百米的沙土带，改变了殷墟遗址的景观。

Niu Shishan was born at Huining, Gansu. In 1985, he entered the Department of Archaeology at Peking University and graduated with a Bachelor's degree in History in July 1989. In July 1993, he completed his master's degree in history at the Department of Archaeology, Peking University. He is currently a researcher at the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He has participated in archaeological surveys and excavations at ancient city sites such as the Eastern Zhou Ancient City in Shangqiu, the Zhouyuan site in Baoji, and the Yinxu site in Anyang. He has also collaborated on archaeological excavations related to the Wushan section of the Three Gorges Reservoir Project and the Anyang section of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project. His research interests include Shang and Zhou cultures and ethnic groups, urban planning and construction in ancient China, and the application of information technology in archaeological studies of cultural relics.

牛世山，男，甘肃会宁人。1985 年进入北京大学考古系学习，1989 年 7 月毕业，获历史学学士学位。1993 年 7 月北京大学考古系毕业，获历史学硕士学位。现为中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）研究员。先后参加商丘市东周古城、宝鸡市周原、安阳市殷墟等都城遗址的考古勘探和发掘，配合长江三峡水

库工程巫山段、配合南水北调中线工程安阳段的考古发掘等。研究方向有商周文化与族群、中国古代城市的规划与建设、信息技术在文物考古中的应用等。

LC09

Archaeological Discoveries at the Hebosuo Site in Jinning, Yunnan Province

云南晋宁河泊所遗址的考古发现

Jiang Zhilong

蒋志龙

Yunnan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, China

云南省文物考古研究所

Abstract

摘要

Archaeological work since 2014 indicates that the Hebosuo site is a settlement dating from the pre-Qin to the Western Han periods, characterized by a layout of settlements on terraces interspersed with water areas to the southern region. Since 2021, the Yunnan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology has conducted three annual excavations at Shangsuan 1st Primary School, uncovering over 1,000 Han Dynasty sealed clay and more than 2,000 inscribed bamboo slips. Alongside the discovery of roads, large building foundations, as well as architectural remnants like tile and pottery fragments, these findings strongly suggest that this area is likely the administrative center of the Yizhou County during the Han Dynasty. This discovery provides crucial archaeological material for understanding the ancient history of Yunnan, particularly in the context of Dian culture and the integration of Dian and Han cultures.

2014年以来的考古工作表明：河泊所遗址为先秦至两汉时期的聚落遗址，其聚落为南方的台地和水域相间排列的形态。2021年以来，云南省文物考古研究所在上蒜第一小学的进行三个年度的发掘，清理了1000余枚汉代的封泥和出土了2000余枚带字简牍，连同在遗址中发现的道路和大型建筑基址以及板瓦、筒瓦等建筑遗迹，表明，这一地区极有可能为汉代益州郡的郡治。这一发现，对于了解云南古代的历史，尤其是滇文化以及滇汉融合，提供了重要材料。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Jiang Zhilong was born in Anyue, Sichuan, and currently serves as a research fellow at the Yunnan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology. He graduated from Jilin University with degrees in archaeology, obtaining his bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees. As a leader in archaeological excavations and a member of the expert group at the Yunnan Provincial Cultural Relics Bureau, he has been involved in archaeological research focusing on the Neolithic to the Bronze Age in Yunnan and Southeast Asia. He has led over twenty significant archaeological excavations, including projects at Shizhaishan site at Jinning, Jinlianshan site at Chengjiang, and prehistoric settlements in the

Dianchi Basin, as well as the excavation of the Hebosuo site. He has completed a project funded by the National Social Science Foundation and published more than 80 papers in domestic and international journals. He is recognized as a discoverer of settlements and urban sites related to the Dian culture.

蒋志龙，生于四川安岳。云南省文物考古研究所研究馆员。吉林大学考古专业毕业，获学士、硕士、博士学位。考古发掘领队，云南省文物局专家组成员。从事云南和东南亚新石器至青铜时代考古研究。先后主持过晋宁石寨山、澄江金莲山、滇池盆地史前聚落考古调查、河泊所遗址发掘等二十余项重要考古发掘工作，完成国家社科基金项目一项，在《考古》、《文物》等国内外杂志发表论文 80 余篇。为滇文化聚落和城址的发现者。

LC10

Archaeological Excavations at the Temple Site of Gucheng Village, Hunchun, Jilin, China

吉林琿春古城村寺庙址考古发掘

Xie Feng

解峰

Jilin Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, China

吉林省文物考古研究所

Abstract

摘要

The temple site of Gucheng Village is located on the eastern side of the Village, Jilin Province. It is situated on the alluvial plain of the Hunchun River, a tributary of the Tumen River, and is approximately 1000 meters west of the China-North Korean border along the Tumen River. From 2016 to 2022, with the support of the National Cultural Heritage Administration, the Jilin Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, in collaboration with the Hunchun City Cultural Relics Management Office, conducted seven consecutive years of proactive archaeological excavations at the Gucheng Village temple site, covering a total area of approximately 6,000 square meters.

The excavation indicates that the Gucheng Village Temple Site No. 1 was severely damaged during agricultural cultivation, and based on the unearthed artifacts, it is estimated to have been built in the 5th century AD. This site is the first Koguryo Buddhist temple excavated in China and is also the earliest-known ground-style Buddhist temple in the northeastern region of China. It fills a gap in related discoveries and provides a crucial reference point for Koguryo archaeology and Buddhist archaeology in the region.

The temple site No. 2 in Gucheng Village features well-preserved late-period Buddhist temple structures with a clear architectural layout. This provides material support for the study of the architectural composition, structures, and functions of Buddhist temples in the Bohai Kingdom.

The excavation project at the Gucheng Village temple site has revealed two Buddhist temple sites with a certain synchronic relationship, spanning several hundred years. These can be considered as "typical profiles" that enhance the archaeological chronological sequence from the 5th to the 10th century in the local region. It represents a significant breakthrough in the chronology research of archaeological remains in the region during this time frame. This discovery demonstrates the influx and development of Buddhist material culture in the border areas under the influence of Central Plains culture during the Southern and Northern Dynasties, Sui, and Tang Dynasties periods. It holds important value in providing empirical evidence for the formation of a unified multi-ethnic state in China.

古城村寺庙址位于吉林省延边朝鲜族自治州珲春市三家子乡古城村东侧，地处图们江支流珲春河冲积平原，西距中朝界河—图们江约1000米。2016~2022年，在国家文物局支持下，吉林省文物考古研究所联合珲春市文物管理所对古城村寺庙址进行了连续7年的主动性考古发掘，已发掘总面积约6000余平方米。

发掘表明，古城村1号寺庙址在农田耕种过程中破坏殆尽，根据出土遗物推定其始建于公元5世纪。该遗址是我国境内发掘的第一处高句丽佛寺，也是我国东北地区已知最早的地面式佛寺，填补了相关发现的空白，为本地区高句丽考古、佛教考古提供了重要支点。

古城村2号寺庙址晚期佛寺建筑结构完整、建筑布局清晰，为研究渤海国佛教寺院的建筑组合、建筑结构及功能提供了材料支撑。

古城村寺庙址发掘项目揭露了两处具备一定共时关系、使用年代跨越数百年的佛寺遗址，可视为完善本地区5-10世纪考古遗存年代序列的“典型剖面”，是本时段区域内考古遗存分期研究取得突破的重要依托。该项发现展示出南北朝隋唐时期在中原文化影响下边疆地区佛教物质文化的传入与发展过程，对实证我国统一多民族国家的形成具有重要价值。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Xie Feng was born in Huailai, Hebei Province in December 1980. He is a member of the Communist Party of China. He graduated from the School of Archaeology at Jilin University, obtaining a doctoral degree in history. Since 2007, he has been employed at the Jilin Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, currently holding positions as Deputy Director and Associate Researcher. His primary areas of focus include field archaeology and archaeological research, with specialization in Koguryo-Bohai archaeology and Buddhist archaeology. He has contributed to the compilation of archaeological reports and translated five monographs. He has published over ten archaeological reports and research articles. Additionally, he serves as a committee member for the Frontier Archaeology Professional Committee and the

Religious Archaeology Committee of the Chinese Archaeological Society. Furthermore, he is an off-campus supervisor for master's students at the School of Archaeology at Jilin University.

解峰，男，汉族，河北怀来人，1980年12月出生，中共党员。毕业于吉林大学考古学院，历史学博士学位。2007年至今就职于吉林省文物考古研究所，现任副所长、副研究馆员。主要从事田野考古、考古学研究，研究方向为高句丽渤海考古、佛教考古。参编单行本考古报告、译著5部，发表考古报告、研究文章十余篇。现兼任中国考古学会边疆考古专业委员会委员、中国考古学会宗教考古委员会委员、吉林大学考古学院硕士研究生校外指导教师。

LC11

West Wind on the Ancient Path--New Archaeological Discoveries on the Qinghai Road of the Silk Road

古道西风——丝绸之路青海道考古新发现

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韩建华

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Abstract

摘要

The Qinghai Road of the Silk Road, is a transportation path in the 4th-7th centuries A.D., centered on Qinghai and connecting China with the north of the Gobi Desert, the western region, the Qingzang Plateau, India and other places, also known as the "Tuyuhun Road" or "Henan Road". Located in the Qaidam Basin along the southeast of Qinghai Province, Dulan County, in Haixi Mongol and Xizang Autonomous Prefecture, is an important node of the Silk Road Qinghai Road. In recent years, the archaeological excavation of the 2018 Xuwei Tomb No. 1 in the Reshui Tomb Group in Dulan, Qinghai Province, was identified as a Xizang Tuyuhun royal tomb due to the unearthed seal with inscription of "Nephew King A Chai". This tomb is one of the most complete, structurally clear, and complex high-grade tombs found in the Reshui Tomb Group and even on the Qingzang Plateau. It is an important discovery of the archaeological research of the Reshui Tomb Group and the first time to grasp the basic features of the Tuyuhun cemetery. It is a major discovery of the archaeology of ancient Chinese mortuary system, which provides a new cognition of the nomadic settlement pattern and the high-level cemetery of the Tang (Xizang) period from the archaeological point of view and confirms the important role of the Qinghai Road on the Silk Road. It provides important evidence of the integration of the ethnic groups, the cultural exchanges, the formation of the pluralistic integration of the Chinese nation.

丝绸之路青海道，是公元4—7世纪以青海为中心联通中国与漠北、西域、青藏高原、印度等地的交通道路，又称为“吐谷浑道”或“河南

<p>Biographic Sketch 个人简介</p>	<p>道”。地处柴达木盆地东南沿的青海省海西蒙古族藏族自治州都兰县，是丝绸之路青海道的重要节点。近年来青海都兰热水墓群考古发掘的 2018 血渭一号墓，因“外甥阿柴王之印”印章的出土，确定其为一座吐蕃化的吐谷浑王陵，该墓葬是热水墓群乃至青藏高原上发现的布局最完整、结构最清晰、形制最复杂的高等级墓葬之一，是热水墓群考古研究的重要发现、也是首次掌握了吐谷浑陵墓形制的基本特征，是中国古代陵墓制度考古的重大发现，从考古学上对唐（吐蕃）时期游牧民族聚落形态及高等级陵园制度有新的认知，也实证了丝绸之路青海道的重要作用，为民族融合、文化交流，多元一体中华民族形成提供重要证据。</p> <p>In 1994, he was admitted to the School of Cultural Heritage, Northwestern University, majoring in Chinese archaeology, and received his Bachelor's degree in history in 1998, and joined the Institute of Archaeology, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in the same year. He is currently a researcher at the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and the deputy team leader of the Luoyang Tangcheng team.</p> <p>1994 年考入西北大学文博学院攻读中国考古学专业。1998 年获得历史学学士学位，同年进入中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）工作。现任中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）研究员，洛阳唐城队副队长。</p>
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LC12

Tang Dynasty Fire Beacon Ruins in Keyakekuduke, Yuli County, Xinjiang

新疆尉犁县克亚克库都克唐代烽燧遗址

<p>Xingjun Hu 胡兴军</p>	<p>Xinjiang Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, China 新疆文物考古研究所</p>
<p>Abstract 摘要</p>	<p>Located 90 kilometers southeast of Yuli County, Bayin'guoleng Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and situated in the uninhabited region of the Lop Nur Desert, the Keyakekuduke fire beacon ruin belongs to the Kongquehe River Beacon group, which is one of the Major Historical and Cultural Sites Protected at the National Level. From 2019 to 2021, Xinjiang Institute of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology conducted an archaeological excavation of the fire beacon ruins. This is the first proactive archaeological excavation project on the Tang Dynasty fire beacon in China. The work has made significant achievements and has been honored as one of the "2020 New Archaeological Discoveries in China" and the "2021 Top Ten New Archaeological Discoveries in China".</p>

The fire beacon was constructed on a red willow sand pile on the north bank of the Kongquehe River. Surrounding the sand pile, a total of 12 sites were excavated, including fire beacon, houses, pool, ash piles and other relics. More than 1,500 pieces (groups) of various types of artifacts were unearthed. The 883 pieces of unearthed documents where the largest number of domestic sites unearthed a number of Tang dynasty documents, filling in the gaps in historical documents.

The interpretation of the documents suggest that the Keyakekuduke fire beacon ruins is the remain of Tang Dynasty "Shadui Beacon", which is a fundamental military management unit, belonging to Yanqi garrison, one of the Four Garrisons of Anxi. It was built in the first year of Changshou (692), soon after Wang Xiaojie recapture the Four Garrisons of Anxi. In the six years of Zhenyuan (790), it was abandoned when the Xizang Empire captured Beiting before. Therefore, it was roughly used for nearly 100 years.

The archaeological work of Shadui Beacon have enhanced the historical credibility and revitalized the historical scene. It provides valuable first-hand information for in-depth study of the Tang Dynasty Western border defense system, the Silk Road transportation security system, the operation of the Tang Dynasty beacon system. It is a significant discovery in the China's frontier archaeology and Silk Road archaeology.

克亚克库都克烽燧遗址位于新疆维吾尔自治区巴音郭楞蒙古自治州尉犁县东南 90 公里，地处罗布泊荒漠无人区，属于全国重点文物保护单位——孔雀河烽燧群中的一座。2019~2021 年，新疆文物考古研究所对烽燧遗址实施考古发掘，这是国内首次对唐代烽燧遗址进行的主动性考古发掘项目。各项工作取得重大收获，先后获评“2020 年中国考古新发现”、“2021 年度全国十大考古新发现”。

烽燧修筑于孔雀河北岸的一处红柳沙堆上。以沙堆为中心，共清理烽燧、房屋、水塘、灰堆等遗迹 12 处。出土各类遗物 1500 余件（组），其中出土的 883 件文书，为国内遗址出土数量最大的一批唐代文书资料，填补了多项历史文献的空白。

通过对文书内容释读，确定克亚克库都克烽燧遗址为唐代“沙堆烽”故址，属于安西四镇之一——焉耆镇下一处基层军事管理机构。始筑于长寿元年（692）王孝杰收复安西四镇后不久，在贞元六年（790）吐蕃攻占北庭前后废弃，大致沿用了近 100 年时间。

沙堆烽考古成果增强了历史信度，活化了历史场景。为深入研究唐代西域边防体系、丝绸之路交通保障体系，唐代烽燧制度的运行等提供了宝贵的第一手资料。可谓是近年来中国边疆考古、丝绸之路考古的重大发现，意义十分深远。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Xingjun Hu is a research librarian of Xinjiang Institute of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, a member of the Chinese Archaeological Society council, a member of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Tien Shan Cultural Master and "Four Groups of Talents", and a "Tien Shan Scholar" of Xinjiang University, etc. He has participated in or led more than 60 field archaeological surveys and excavations, published more than 50 brief reports, and edited and published results of the Third National Survey of Cultural Relics. He has led one major project of the National Social Science Foundation and one sub-project of the National Key Research and Development Program. He leads the archaeological excavation of the Keyakekuduke Fire Beacon Site in Yuli County, Xinjiang, a major project of "Archaeology of China", which was honored as "2020 New Discoveries in Chinese Archaeology".

胡兴军，新疆文物考古研究所研究馆员，中国考古学会理事、新疆维吾尔自治区天山文化名家暨“四个一批”人才、新疆大学“天山学者”等。参与或主持田野考古调查、发掘工作 60 余项，发表简报论文 50 余篇，编辑出版第三次全国文物普查考古调查成果多部。主持国家社科基金重点项目 1 项、国家重点研发计划子课题 1 项。主持“考古中国”重大项目——新疆尉犁县克亚克库都克烽燧遗址考古发掘，荣获“2020 年中国考古新发现”、“2021 年度全国十大考古新发现”。

LC13

Archaeological Excavation and Research on Shipwrecks: The Case of Nanhai No.1

沉船考古发掘与研究：以南海一号为例

Jian Sun

孙健

Abstract

摘要

National Center for Archaeology

国家文物局考古研究中心

Shipwrecks have a high degree of authenticity and reliability. Scientific archaeological excavation of shipwrecks can visualize and vividly show the production and life forms that are different from those on land. The archaeological data not only supplemented the documentary records, but also is the empirical sample of historical records.

As the most valuable shipwreck found in China so far, "Nanhai 1" not only contains an extremely large number of goods on board, but also a reflection of the Song Dynasty marine life and a small "colony" as a carrier of hundreds of people who need to live together at sea for several months. The shipwreck is a fully loaded trade merchant ships in the Southern Song Dynasty, departing from the southern port of China (Quanzhou). The total number of artifacts out of the water is more than 180,000 pieces, among which porcelain, iron and copper objects, and coins are most. The large number of goods have unique characteristics and presented the features of culture exchange and fusion. The information contained in the shipwreck shows the 12th century Song Dynasty, the highly

developed commodity economy and the thriving overseas trade. The Maritime Silk Road, jointly developed by various nationalities, played an important role in the ancient China-foreign economic trade and cultural exchanges. Through the commodity exchange, people living thousands of miles apart are able to present their special cultures and exchange unique products, and the different nationalities are connected to communicate and develop together.

沉船具有极高的真实性和可靠性。通过科学的考古发掘，可以直观生动的展示了与陆地不同的生产生活形态，不仅弥补了文献记载的缺陷，更是历史记录的实证样本。

“南海 I 号”作为中国迄今为止发现的最具研究价值的沉船，不仅有极其庞大的船载货物数量，作为一个上百人在海上需要共同生活数月的载体，也是宋代海洋生活的一个缩影和小型“聚落”。沉船属于南宋时期从中国南方港口（泉州）出发的一条满载的贸易商船，出水文物总数超过 18 万件，其中以瓷器、铁器、铜器、钱币最为大宗，所装载的大量船货多具独特的特性，以及交流融合的特点，其蕴藏的信息总量极为庞大，显示出了 12 世纪宋代高度发达的商品经济与兴盛的海外贸易。各民族共同开拓的海上丝绸之路，在古代中外经济贸易及文化交流中的重要地位。相距万里的人们，通过商品交换，友好往来得以将各自丰富多彩的文化展现于对方面前，交换特有的生产产品，将不同的种族联系起来，相互交流共同发展。

通过考古发掘与多学科综合研究，其所包含的信息为中国古代造船史、航海史、瓷器史、对外文化交流史等方向的研究提供极丰富的实证资料，为“海上丝绸之路”的研究提供极其宝贵的实物依据。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Jian Sun, male, born on November 22, 1965, is a research librarian and deputy director of the National Center for Archaeology. He has been engaged in underwater archaeology and underwater cultural heritage protection for a long time, and has participated in most of the underwater archaeological work in China, as well as international cooperation projects. He has led the archaeological excavation of the "Nan'ao I" Ming Dynasty shipwreck in Shantou, Guangdong Province (2010-2011), the archaeological excavation of the "Nanhai I" Song Dynasty shipwreck, and the underwater archaeological investigation of the Junzhou City in Danjiangkou Reservoir Area, Hubei Province. He is awarded as Cultural Celebrity and the Four Groups of Talents by the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party, and enjoys the special allowance of the State Council. He is the chief expert of the "Protection of Marine Wooden Cultural Relics" of the Ministry of Science and Technology, the third leader in the sub-topic of the "Research on China's Maritime Heritage", a major project in the Ministry of Education's Philosophy and Social Sciences. He is also the first leader of the "Study of Underwater Archaeology and the

History of the Chinese Maritime Civilization" project, which is one of the Specially Comissioned Reseaches of Major Historical Issues in Chinese Academy of History.

孙键，男，1965年11月22日出生，研究馆员。国家文物局考古研究中心副主任。长期从事水下考古与水下文化遗产保护工作，参与了我国大多数的水下考古工作，以及国际交流合作项目。主持广东汕头“南澳I号”明代沉船考古发掘（2010-2011）、“南海I号”宋代沉船考古发掘、湖北丹江口库区均州城水下考古调查等工作。中宣部文化名家暨“四个一批”人才，享受国务院政府特殊津贴。科技部“海洋出水木质文物保护”课题首席专家、教育部哲学社会科学重大课题“中国海洋遗产研究”子课题三负责人、中国历史研究院重大历史问题研究委托专项《水下考古与中华海洋文明史研究》子课题一负责人。

PA001

Cross Cultural Responses to Drought: A Comparison of the Ancient Maya with More Recent Cases from Brazil, Spain and the American Southwest

干旱的跨文化对策：古代玛雅与近年来巴西、西班牙和美国西南地区的案例比较

Jaime J. Awe

杰米·J·奥维

Abstract

摘要

Northern Arizona University, USA

美国北亚利桑那大学

Recent and ongoing research in the Maya sub-region of Mesoamerica indicates that long-term drought contributed significantly to the decline and abandonment of many ancient Maya cities in the 8th to 10th centuries AD. In this presentation, I examine how the ancient Maya responded to climate stress, and I compare it with more recent human responses to long-term drought in Brazil, Spain, and the American Southwest. Results of this cross-cultural study indicate that in spite of considerable human resiliency, ingenuity, and strategies for coping with climate change, site abandonment and migration are often a final and consistent cross-cultural response to extended periods of economic, political and environmental stress. This cross-cultural study further suggests that parallels can be found in the way that ancient and modern cultures respond to long-term drought and climate change.

在中美地区玛雅次区域的近期和正在进行的研究表明，长期干旱对公元8至10世纪诸多古代玛雅城市的衰落和废弃产生了显著的影响。在本场演讲中，我将探讨古代玛雅人如何应对气候压力，并与近年巴西、西班牙和美国西南地区人群应对长期干旱的策略进行比较。这项跨文化研究的结果表明，尽管人类具有相当强的韧性、创造力和应对气候变化的策略，但遗址废弃和人群迁徙往往是人类对

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



长期的经济、政治和环境压力做出的最终且在不同文化中的一致反应。这项跨文化研究进一步表明，古代和现代文化应对长期干旱和气候变化的方式存在类似之处。

A Professor of Anthropology at Northern Arizona University, and former Director of Belize's Institute of Archaeology, Jaime Awe received his BA and MA from Trent University in Ontario, Canada, and his Ph.D. from the Institute of Archaeology at University College London. During his extensive career in archaeology, Dr. Awe has conducted research and conservation at most major archaeological sites in Belize, where he was also responsible for managing the archaeological heritage of the country. Jaime has also published numerous articles in books, journals, and magazines, and his work has been featured in several national and international television documentaries. Awe continues to investigate sites in western Belize where his research interests include the evolution of cultural complexity, human-environment interaction, societal collapse, and the ancient Maya use of caves.

杰米·奥维是北亚利桑那大学的人类学教授，曾任伯利兹考古研究所所长。他在加拿大安大略省特伦特大学获得学士和硕士学位，并于伦敦大学学院考古系获得博士学位。在其广博的职业生涯中，奥维教授对伯利兹的绝大多数主要考古遗址都进行了研究和保护工作，并负责该国的考古遗产管理事务。杰米还在书籍、期刊和杂志上发表了大量文章，他的研究成果曾在多部国内和国际电视纪录片中展示。同时，奥维教授对伯利兹西部的遗址进行持续研究，关注重点包括文化复杂化、人类与环境的互动、社会崩溃，以及古代玛雅人对洞穴的利用。

PA002

Maya World Climate Histories from the Pleistocene to the Anthropocene

玛雅世界的气候史: 从更新世到人类世

Timothy Paul Beach

蒂莫西·保罗·比奇

Abstract

摘要

University of Texas at Austin

德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校

In this paper we develop a new synthesis of the climate changes and human interactions in the Ancient Maya World. First, we frame the Pleistocene with the present existential threats of global warming and weird to consider what we can know about human interactions with elements of climate change. Second, we outline the complex climate drivers, the Maya Climate record, and what parts of climate are relevant as ultimate or proximate influences on human societies, especially in tropical lowland regions. Key aspects of Maya climate include too much and too little water, extreme events, and temperatures that potentially could have

limited foodways and societies. The region has a wide range of annual rainfall and interannual variability. Many areas also have thin soils that store limited water, which high groundwater tables mitigate in some places, albeit often with limited water quality. Third, the paper considers the possible evidence for Maya response to climate in water management features. Lidar imagery has greatly expanded estimates of Maya water management such as numerous ancient reservoirs, sprawling terrace complexes, and vast wetland field complexes, which may – and in some cases do – provide evidence of human response to climate. But in all cases, field and laboratory studies that could supply chronologies and evidence for use lag far behind the lidar mapping. The conclusion is an assessment and desideratum for climate meaning in Maya landscapes through multiple lines of evidence to search for Maya responses to past climate changes, changes that are accelerating for the Maya world today.

在这篇论文中，我们对古代玛雅世界的气候变化和人类相互作用进行了新的综合研究。首先，我们将更新世与当前全球变暖和异常气候的存在威胁相结合，以考虑我们对人类与气候变化要素的相互作用所能了解的内容。其次，我们概述了复杂的气候驱动因素、玛雅气候记录以及对人类社会（特别是热带低地地区）具有根本或直接影响相关的气候因素。其中玛雅气候的关键方面包括降雨量过多和过少、极端事件以及潜在可能限制饮食方式和社会的温度变化。该地区的年降水量和年际变化范围很大。许多地区的土壤较薄，储水能力有限；但在某些地方的高地下水水位缓解了这一问题，尽管水质往往有限。第三，本文考虑了玛雅人对气候变化做出响应的潜在证据，尤其是水资源管理遗存。激光雷达遥感图像极大地扩展了玛雅水资源管理的辨识，如众多古代水库、延展的梯田复合体和巨大的湿地农田复合体。这些都可能，有些在某些情况下确实，是人类应对气候变化留下的证据。但是，在所有的案例中，能够提供年代学和使用情况证据的田野和实验室研究，都远远落后于激光雷达测绘。结论是通过多种证据对玛雅景观中的气候意义进行评估和研究，以寻找玛雅人对过去气候变化的反应，而这些变化对当今的玛雅世界来说正在加速。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Timothy Beach is a Guggenheim, Dumbarton Oaks, AAG, and AAAS Fellow. He holds a Centennial Chair in US Mexican Relations and is a Professor and Directs the Soils and Geoarchaeology Labs at UT Austin. His research ranges from soil profiles to watersheds and from the Pleistocene to the present, especially in the Maya and Mediterranean worlds. He has authored hundreds of publications and given invited lectures around the world from the Vatican to Pakistan. In the classroom, field, and abroad, he has taught more than thirty courses on topics that intersect Science and Human Rights from Environmental



Science to Soils, Wetlands, Climate Change, and the Anthropocene both alone and co-taught with historians, engineers, and archaeologists.

蒂莫西·比奇是古根海姆学者、邓巴顿橡树学者、美国考古学家协会会员和美国科学院院士。他也是美国墨西哥关系百年讲席教授，并在德州大学奥斯汀分校担任教授，负责指导土壤和地质考古实验室。他的研究涵盖了从土壤剖面到流域，从更新世到现代，特别侧重于玛雅世界和地中海世界。他撰写了数百篇论文，并受邀到从梵蒂冈到巴基斯坦的世界各地进行讲座。在课堂、田野和国外，他教授了超过三十门的课程，涵盖了从环境科学到土壤、湿地、气候变化和人类世等与科学和人权交叉的主题，既有单独讲授，也有与历史学家、工程师和考古学家共同授课。

PA004

ONE Paleopathology: Bringing Past Knowledge to Contemporary Health Risks in a Changing World

“全”古病理学：在不断变化的世界中将过去的知识与当代健康风险结合

Jane Ellen Buikstra

白简恩

Abstract

摘要

Arizona State University, USA

美国亚利桑那州立大学

ONE Paleopathology, like its biomedical analogues, combines human medical science/human paleopathology with veterinary science/animal paleopathology. This merger is essential for comprehensive analyses of the interconnected environmental factors and evolution-based susceptibilities that determine health and disease across species and time. Engaging all aspects of health, including animals and their environments, ONE Paleopathology addresses significant worldwide issues, past and present. If we consider the history of human disease in relationship to animal domestication, we find a strong relationship – with dogs and humans, for example, having the greatest number of shared zoonotic diseases. Recent pandemics have underscored cross-species disease transmission between humans and both domesticated (swine, chickens) and wild animals (bats). By raising sensitivity to such spillovers and the process of disease transmission, past and present, we encourage healthful interactions important in animal conservation efforts and public health measures. We believe that a ONE Paleopathology approach, adopted from the ONE Health model, encourages this broad perspective. We initially review the histories of ONE Medicine and ONE Health, as these anchor ONE Paleopathology. We then illustrate how, by using a ONE Paleopathology approach, biomedical advances in imaging and genomics mesh naturally with traditional observations of contexts and morphological observations of remains. Such methodologically sophisticated developments encourage investigations of disease, past and present, to extend

beyond morphological assessments. However, to take full advantage of the remarkable new opportunities, an integrated, problem-oriented approach is required. The identification of significant questions should receive primary emphasis, rather than techniques. As illustrated by its application to *Burkholderia* spp, morbilliviruses, and *Mycobacterium* spp, a One Paleopathology approach uses evolutionary contexts to integrate the perspectives provided by multidisciplinary knowledge bases. It thus provides the global and technologically sophisticated viewpoint required to truly understand the complex histories of diseases and can inform both future research and clinical applications.

“全”古病理学，与其相近学科的生物医学一样，将人类医学/人类古病理学与兽医学/动物古病理学相结合。这一结合对于全面分析相互关联的环境因素和基于进化的易感性非常重要，而这二者决定了不同物种不同时段的健康和疾病状况。“全”古病理学涉及健康的方方面面，包括动物及其所在环境，解决了过去和现在的重大全球性问题。如果我们将人类疾病的历史与动物驯化联系起来看，就会发现两者之间有着密切的关系——例如，狗和人类之间存在的人兽共患病最多。最近的大流行病凸显了人类与家养动物（猪、鸡）和野生动物（蝙蝠）之间的跨物种疾病传播。通过提高对这种外溢效应和疾病传播过程的敏感性，从过去到现在，我们都鼓励有益于动物保护和公共卫生措施的健康互动。我们相信，从全健康模型中发展而来的全古病理学方法鼓励这种广泛的视角。我们首先回顾全医学和全健康的历史，因为它们是全古病理学的基石。然后，我们说明了如何通过采用全古病理学方法，将成像和基因组学方面的生物医学进步与传统的遗址背景和遗骸形态学观察自然地结合起来。这些方法上的进步鼓励人们对过去和现在的疾病进行超越形态学评估的研究。然而，要充分利用这些令人瞩目的新机遇，就必须采取一个整合的、以问题为导向的综合方法。应该首先强调对重要问题的识别，而不是技术。正如在其对伯克霍尔德氏菌、麻疹病毒和分枝杆菌属的应用中所示，全古病理学方法利用了进化背景来整合多学科知识库提供的视角。因此，它提供了理解疾病复杂历史所需的全球和技术先进的观点，并可以为未来的研究和临床应用提供信息。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Jane Buikstra (PhD U of Chicago, 1972) is Regents' Professor of Bioarchaeology and Founding Director, Center for Bioarchaeological Research, in the School of Human Evolution and Social Change at Arizona State University. Professor Buikstra is a member of the National Academy of Sciences (elected 1987) and past president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, the American Anthropological Association and the Paleopathology Association. Prof. Buikstra defined the discipline of human bioarchaeology, an international field that



enriches archaeological knowledge of past peoples with forensics, pathology, medicine, population studies, bio-geochemistry and genetics. Her research encompasses bioarchaeology, paleopathology, forensic anthropology and paleodemography, and spans North America, the Iberian Peninsula, Colonial Argentina, the west-central Andes, Mayan Mesoamerica, and ancient Greece. She has published more than 20 books and 150 articles and has mentored more than 60 doctoral students. Professor Buikstra was the inaugural editor-in-chief of the *International Journal of Paleopathology*. Among her current research projects, she is investigating the evolutionary history of ancient tuberculosis in the Americas based on archaeologically-recovered pathogen DNA. She is also Project Director for the Phaleron Bioarchaeological Project in Athens, Greece.

白简恩（1972年芝加哥大学博士）是亚利桑那州立大学人类进化与社会变革学院生物考古研究中心的生物考古学特聘教授以及创始主任。白简恩教授是美国国家科学院士（1987年当选），曾任美国体质人类学家协会、美国人类学协会和古病理学协会的主席。布克斯特拉教授定义了人类生物考古学这一国际领域，通过法医学、病理学、医学、人口学、生物地球化学和遗传学等多学科的融合，丰富了考古学对过去人类的认知。她的研究涵盖生物考古学、古病理学、法医人类学和古人口统计学，并横跨北美、伊比利亚半岛、阿根廷殖民地、安第斯山脉中西部、玛雅中美洲和古希腊。她已经出版了20多本书和150多篇文章，指导了60多名博士生。布克斯特拉教授是《国际古病理学杂志》的创刊主编。在目前的研究项目中，她正在基于考古发现的病原体DNA调查美洲古代结核病的演化历史。她还是雅典法勒隆生物考古项目的项目主任。

PA005

Climate Warming and Archaeological Expansion in Egypt

埃及气候变暖与考古扩张

Judith Mervyn Bunbury

朱迪思·默文·班伯里

Abstract

摘要

University of Cambridge, UK

英国剑桥大学

Ancient Egypt is famous for its Neolithic, New Kingdom (particularly Tutankhamun) and Roman civilizations. The Neolithic activity of the Green Sahara with its settled hunter-gatherers, the high-quality arts and crafts of the cultural expansion in the 18th Dynasty of the New Kingdom (c.1550-1292 BC) and the periods when Egypt was the bread-basket of the Roman Empire are periods of intense ancient activity. These periods correlate with temperature-proxy peaks in the Greenland Ice Sheet Project cores. Through a detailed study of archaeological evidence around the latitude of 25°N, we have amassed geoarchaeological evidence

that periods of activity in the desert are relatively short and are linked to wells and springs where fresh water was episodically available. We propose that the warming episodes were the drivers for increased activity, a thesis supported by our geoarchaeological evidence for direct rainfall. Other records suggest that these were also times on increased Ethiopian Monsoon leading to higher Nile floods. We propose a model in which, increased rainfall promotes economic growth, through higher Nile floods and direct rainfall in the Sahara Desert. Correspondingly, during periods of temperature down-turn, the disappearance of water and game from the desert margin and the reduced yield from the irrigated lands of the Nile Valley places pressure on the Egyptian residents. These pressures may result in desertion of agricultural land as the tax burden increases, disease as population health declines and civil unrest.

古埃及因其新石器时代、新王国时期（尤其是图坦卡蒙）和罗马时期的文明而闻名。绿色撒哈拉和其定居的狩猎采集者的新石器时代活动、新王国第十八王朝（公元前 1550 年-前 1292 年）文化扩张时期的高品质艺术和手工艺品以及埃及作为罗马帝国粮仓的时期，都是古代活动频繁的时期。这些时期与格陵兰冰盖计划冰芯中的温度峰值相对应。通过对北纬 25 度附近考古证据的详细研究，我们已经收集到的地质考古证据证明，沙漠地区的活动期相对较短，并且与偶尔可以获得淡水的水井和泉水有关。我们认为，气候变暖是活动增加的驱动力，这一论点得到了直接降雨量的地质考古证据的支持。另有记录表明，这些时期也是埃塞俄比亚季风增加导致尼罗河洪水泛滥的时期。我们提出了一个模型，在这个模型中，通过提高尼罗河洪水和撒哈拉沙漠的直接降雨量，降雨量的增加促进了经济增长。相应地，在气温下降时期，沙漠边缘的水源和猎物消失，尼罗河流域灌溉土地的产量减少，这都给埃及居民带来压力。这些压力可能会导致农业用地因税收负担加重而荒芜、人口健康状况下降而引发疾病以及社会动荡。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Judith Bunbury is a geo-archaeologist at Cambridge University. Her research has focussed on ancient Egyptian sites across Egypt and Sudan. She has particularly focussed on movements of the Nile during historical time and changes to the environment in the deserts of Egypt, that form part of the Sahara Desert. In Cambridge she teaches in the Departments of Earth Sciences and Archaeology.

朱迪思·班伯里是剑桥大学的地质考古学家。她的研究聚焦于埃及和苏丹附近的古埃及遗址。她特别关注尼罗河在历史时期的流向和构成撒哈拉沙漠一部分的埃及沙漠环境的变化。她在剑桥大学地球科学和考古系任教。



PA006

Climate Change and Archaeological Heritage in Honduras: Flooding and the Pandemic

洪都拉斯的气候变化和考古遗产：洪水和大流行病

Rolando Canizales Vijil

罗兰多·卡尼萨雷斯·维希尔

Abstract

摘要

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History

洪都拉斯人类学和历史学院

To promote the conservation, research, development and sustainable use of the diverse manifestations of the cultural heritage of Honduras, in order to prevent climate change from affecting sites that are exposed to multiple factors that threaten their disappearance.

为了推动洪都拉斯文化遗产多样性的保护、研究、开发和可持续利用，以预防气候变化对于暴露于多种危险因素之下的遗址的影响。

IHAH is an institution with more than 70 years of history. Founded in 1952, it has been the leading entity in archaeological and anthropological research. Working with many friendly institutions and governments, IHAH has been able to restore the archaeological remains of civilizations such as the Maya and others of the country.

洪都拉斯人类学和历史研究所（IHAH）拥有超过 70 年的历史。该所成立于 1952 年，它一直是考古学和人类学研究领域的领军机构。在和众多友好机构和政府的密切合作下，洪都拉斯人类学和历史研究所在修复该国内玛雅文明考古遗存及其他遗存做出贡献。

PA007

Social dynamics and adaptations to the environment of the Chimu society in the Viru valley, Peru

秘鲁维鲁山谷奇穆社会的社会动态和环境适应

Feren Castillo

费伦·卡斯蒂略

Abstract

摘要

National University of Trujillo, Peru

秘鲁特鲁希略国立大学

The Viru valley is located on the northern coast of Peru, which was the scene of a diverse cultural development before the Inca Empire consolidation, such as the Chimu kingdom. The Chimu society developed between 1000-1470 AD, whose capital was Chan Chan (located in the Moche valley). This site - World Heritage - has received all the attention in recent years. However, since the pioneering work of Gordon Willey in the middle of the last century, there has not been a large-scale project that look for understanding the social dynamics of the Chimu society in the Viru valley. With the new technologies (drone), within the framework of the Viru Valley Archaeological Project (PAVI), new housing complexes from various social strata have been registered. Specifically, at the Queneto Archaeological Site, a palace of the local elite has been found, which was settled in a privileged area at the top of El Diablo Hill, protecting them by perimeter walls. The poor classes settled on the hillside, where many houses would have been built in the gorge riverbed. The evidence shows us that before the arrival of the El Niño Southern Oscillation, the lower classes suffered the impacts of the floods, which flowed water mixed with rocks, which destroyed their homes and led them to a social chaos.

维鲁山谷位于秘鲁北部海岸，在印加帝国巩固整合前，这里曾是奇穆王国等多种文化的发源地。奇穆社会发展于公元 1000-1470 年间，其首都是昌昌城（位于莫切山谷）。这个被列为世界文化遗产的遗址近年来备受关注。然而，自上世纪中叶戈登·威利的开创性工作以来，尚未有大规模项目来了解维鲁河谷奇穆社会的社会动态。在维鲁谷考古项目（PAVI）的框架内，我们利用新技术（无人机）对不同社会阶层的新住宅群进行了记录。具体而言，在克奈托考古遗址发现了当地精英阶层的宫殿，该宫殿位于埃尔-迪亚布罗山顶的优越地段，周围有围墙保护。贫民阶层则居住在山腰处，许多房屋可能建在峡谷河床上。有证据表明，在厄尔尼诺南方涛动到来之前，下层阶级遭受了洪水的冲击，洪水夹杂着石块流淌，摧毁了他们的家园，导致社会陷入混乱。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Feren Castillo is an archaeologist graduated from the National University of Trujillo and obtained his Master's Degree at the University of Rennes in France. Between 2010-2017 he worked at Huaca de la Luna site, the world famous and 2013 Shanghai Archaeology Forum winner, under the direction of Santiago Uceda.



Since 2018, Castillo has joined the Huanchaco Archaeological Program under the direction of Gabriel Prieto. In 2019, Castillo and Prieto receive the 2019 SAF Field Discovery Award. Feren Castillo is currently an Assistant Professor of archaeology at the National University of Trujillo and director of the Viru Valley Archaeological Project.

费伦·卡斯蒂略是一名毕业于特鲁希略国立大学的考古学家，他在法国雷恩大学获得硕士学位。在2010至2017年间，他在圣地亚哥·乌塞达的指导下，在月亮神庙遗址进行工作。该遗址不仅是世界著名的遗址，也是2013年世界考古论坛·上海的获奖遗址。自2018年起，卡斯蒂略加入了由加布里埃尔·普列托领导的胡安查科考古项目。2019年，卡斯蒂略和普列托获得2019年世界考古论坛·上海田野发现奖。目前，费伦·卡斯蒂略是特鲁希略国立大学考古学助理教授和维鲁谷考古项目主任。

PA008

Archaeological Science at Great Zimbabwe: Landscape Memories, Climate Change and Social Sustainability

天津巴布韦的科技考古学：景观记忆、气候变化与社会可持续性

Shadreck Chirikure

夏德瑞克·奇里库雷

Abstract

摘要

Oxford University

牛津大学

The discipline of archaeology is dominated by western thinking frameworks. Often, this is achieved at the expense of local epistemologies and ways of problem-solving. And yet, how we solve problems largely depends on our cosmological, epistemological, and geographical locations. As part of being alive, humans adapt and innovate to respond to challenges of varying scales and intensities from everyday issues such as climate change to rare phenomena like extreme weather events. Most of the adaptation strategies developed by past societies such as those that lived in Great Zimbabwe sedimented into the soil as accumulated experience, creating landscape memories that sometimes are labeled as ruins, sites, and middens by archaeologists. What new understandings and possible solutions emerge if we combine scientific analyses of remains of plants, animals, and other materials from deposits excavated at the world-famous Great Zimbabwe with indigenous knowledge? Can we apply the acquired knowledge to tackle contemporary problems with climate change and social sustainability? This contribution mobilizes local knowledge systems in conjunction with leads from archaeological science to think about adaptation strategies adopted by people who made Great Zimbabwe home for more than four centuries. It shows that while civilizations such as Great Zimbabwe encountered challenges, they adapted and innovated, building resilience visible through diversified herd management strategies, exploitation of

varied plant species, and trade and exchange to cope with every day and rare events. Some of these strategies, it can be argued can be modified within changing and changed circumstances of the present to contribute to social sustainability and resilience.

考古学研究范式在西方思维框架的主导下，往往以牺牲当地的认识论和解决问题的方式为代价而实现。然而，我们如何解决问题在很大程度上取决于我们的宇宙观、认识论和地理位置。作为生物圈的一份子，从日常问题如气候变化，到极端天气事件等罕见现象，人类通过适应和创新来应对不同规模和强度的挑战。过去的社会，例如大津巴布韦的社会，所制定的大部分适应策略随着经验的积累沉淀到土壤中，形成了景观记忆，有时被考古学家称为废墟、遗址和垃圾堆。如果我们将对世界闻名的大津巴布韦地区发掘出的动、植物及其他遗存的科学分析与本土知识结合起来，将会得到怎样的新理解和潜在解决方案呢？我们又能否运用所获得的知识，来解决当代气候变化和社会可持续性问题的呢？所以，本文将当地知识体系与科技考古线索相结合，从而理解四个多世纪以来，以大津巴布韦为家园的人们所采取的适应性策略。这一研究表明，虽然大津巴布韦等地的文明遇到了挑战，但他们进行了调整和创新，通过多样化的畜群管理策略、利用各种植物物种以及贸易和交换来应对日常和罕见事件，从而建立了可见的韧性。可以认为，其中的一些策略可以在当前持续变化或业已改变的环境中进行改良，从而促进社会可持续性与韧性构建。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Edward Hall Professor of Archaeological Science, Director of the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art (RLAHA), British Academy Global Professor at the School of Archaeology, Oxford University.

Research Interests:

Archaeometallurgy, human material relations, innovation, skills, knowledge, technology and society, ancient technology and Being Human, archaeological science and globalisation, heritage science, sustainability.

Research Profile:

Materials analysis is the core of archaeological science; but for a fuller understanding, science must be integrated with social sciences and humanities, thus opening new ways to understand the past, and new opportunities to overcome present and future challenges. My research work, past, present and prospective is focussed on six main areas: (i) reconstruction of ancient technologies (e.g. metallurgy, ceramics, etc.), (ii) artefacts, technology and innovation, (iii) integration of social science theories with scientific techniques to enhance effectiveness of scientific methods, (iv) history of technology, (v) application of

scientific techniques to conserve artefacts and sites and (vi) public engagement through heritage science including exhibitions. This work is pursued through excavations, museum-based projects, laboratory investigations (optical microscopy, SEM-EDS, EPMA, WD-XRF, (LA)-ICP-MS, etc) and experimental work, bringing together natural and social sciences with humanities.

Selected Awards:

Fellow, Royal Society of Arts (2022)

Member, Academy of Science of South Africa (2021)

Shanghai Archaeology Forum Research Award (2019)

British Academy Global Professorship (2018)

牛津大学考古学院爱德华·霍尔科技考古教授，考古学与艺术史教研室主任，英国国家学术院国际教授

研究兴趣：

冶金考古学，人与物质关系，创新、技能、知识、技术与社会，古代技术与人类存在，科技考古与全球化，遗产科学，可持续性

研究履历：

材料分析是科技考古的核心。但为了更全面地理解，科学必须与社会科学和人文学科相结合，从而为理解过去开辟新途径，并为克服当前和未来挑战创造新机遇。我的研究工作，从过去、现在到未来，主要集中在六个主要领域：（1）古代技术的重建（如冶金、陶瓷等）；（2）文物、技术与创新；（3）社会科学理论与科学技术结合以提高科学方法的有效性；（4）技术史；（5）应用科学技术保护文物与遗址；以及（6）运用展览等形式下遗产科学的公共参与。以上研究目的将通过考古发掘、博物馆工作项目、实验室研究（光学显微镜观察、扫描电镜-电子显微镜、电子探针微型分析仪、波长色散 X 射线荧光、激光烧蚀电感耦合等离子体质谱仪等）和实验性工作等方式进行，将自然科学、社会科学与人文科学结合起来。

部分荣誉：

英国皇家学术院院士（2022 年）

南非科学院院士（2021 年）

世界考古论坛·上海研究成果奖（2019 年）

英国国家学术院全球教授（2018 年）

PA010

Long-term Human Responses to Major Environmental Changes in the Andes

人类对安第斯地区主要环境变化的长期响应

Tom D. Dillehay

汤姆·D·迪勒海

Abstract

摘要

Vanderbilt University

美国范德比尔特大学

Human interaction with the physical environment has increasingly transformed Earth-system processes. Reciprocally, climate anomalies and other processes of environmental change of natural and anthropogenic origin have been affecting, and often disrupting, societies throughout history. Transient impact events, despite their brevity, can have significant long-term impact on society, particularly if they occur in the context of ongoing, protracted environmental change. Major climate events can affect human activities in critical conjunctures that shape particular trajectories of social and economic development. Here we report variable human responses to major environmental events (e.g., tsunamis, El Nino flooding, earthquakes, drought and desertification) in the Andes with a particular emphasis on the period from AD 500-1500 on the desert north coast of Peru. We show that preindustrial agrarian, urban societies implemented distinct forms of anticipatory response to environmental change and uncertainty. We conclude that innovations in production strategies and agricultural infrastructures in these indigenous societies reflect differential social and economic responses to both transient (El Nino events) and protracted (desertification) environmental change.

人类与自然环境的相互作用日益改变着地球系统的进程。反过来，气候异常和其他自然和人为原因引起的环境变化过程也一直在影响并经常扰乱着历史上的各个社会。尽管瞬时冲击事件持续时间短暂，但它们可能对社会产生重大长期影响，特别是如果它们发生在持续时间更广泛的环境变化背景下。重大的气候事件可能会在关键的时刻影响人类活动，从而形成特定的社会 and 经济发展轨迹。本次演讲将介绍人类对安第斯山脉地区，特别是在公元 500 年-1500 年期间的秘鲁沙漠北岸的重大环境事件（如海啸、厄尔尼诺洪水、地震、干旱、沙丘和沙漠化）的不同反应。我们的研究表明，工业化前的农业和城市社会对环境变化和不确定性采取了不同形式的预见性应对措施。我们的结论是，这些土著社会在生产战略和农业基础设施方面的创新反映了对短期（厄尔尼诺现象）和长期（荒漠化）环境变化的不同社会和经济反应。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Professor Dillehay is also the Professor Extraordinaire and Honorary Doctorate at the Universidad Austral de Chile, International Professor in the Programa de Estudios Andinos in the Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Peru, Lima, and adjunct faculty at the Universidad Catolica de Temuco, Universidad de Tarapaca, Universidad San Sebastian in Chile and the Universidad Nacional de Trujillo in Peru. Professor Dillehay has carried out numerous archaeological and anthropological projects in Peru, Chile, Argentina and other South American countries and in the United States. His main interests are migration, the long-term transformative processes leading to political and economic change, and the interdisciplinary and historical methodologies designed to study those processes. He has been a Visiting Professor at several universities around the world, including the Universidad de Chile, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Cambridge University, University of Tokyo, University of Chicago, among others. Professor Dillehay has published twenty-two books and more than three hundred refereed journal articles and book chapters. He currently directs several interdisciplinary projects focused on long-term human and environmental interaction on the north coast of Peru and on the political and cultural identity of the Mapuche people in Chile. Professor Dillehay has received numerous international and national awards for his research, books and teaching. Professor Dillehay is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

迪勒海教授还是智利奥斯特拉尔大学的特聘教授和荣誉博士、秘鲁利马天主教教皇大学安第斯研究项目的国际教授，以及特木科天主教大学、塔拉帕卡大学、智利圣塞巴斯蒂安大学和秘鲁特鲁希略国立大学的兼职教师。迪勒海教授在秘鲁、智利、阿根廷和其他南美国家以及美国开展了大量考古学和人类学项目。他的主要兴趣是移民、导致政治和经济变革的长期转型过程，以及研究这些过程的跨学科和历史方法。他曾在全球多所大学担任客座教授，包括智利大学、利马圣马科斯国立大学、圣保罗大学、墨西哥国立自治大学、剑桥大学、东京大学和芝加哥大学等。迪勒海教授出版了二十二本书，发表了三百多篇期刊论文和书籍章节。他目前领导着多个跨学科项目，重点研究秘鲁北海岸人类与环境长期的互动，以及智利马普切人的政治和文化认同。迪勒海教授的研究、著作和教学成果曾多次获得国际和国内奖项。迪勒海教授还是美国艺术与科学院院士。

PA011

Climate Disaster Risk at Koh Ker World Heritage Site

贡开世界遗产遗址的气候灾害风险

Darith Ea

National Authority for Preah Vihear, Cambodia

达利斯·叶

柬埔寨柏威夏国家管理局

Abstract

摘要

Koh Ker archaeological site is located approximately 100km, northeast of Siem Reap province and World Heritage site of Angkor. Jayavarman IV established his capital city at Koh Ker in 921 and ruled officially and peacefully from 928 until 941. Then, his son, Harshavarman II reigned briefly until 944. The main temple at Koh Ker is Prasat Thom complex with its pyramidal temple of Prasat Prang rising to a height of 35 m, dedicated to Shiva. The Koh Ker: archaeological site of Lingapura or Chok Gargyar was inscribed as the UNESCO world heritage site on 17 September 2023 at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The impact of the various hazards at Koh Ker world heritage site depends on the specific vulnerabilities of the attributes and contextual features. Two main hazards caused the disaster at Koh Ker including natural and anthropogenic hazards. The natural hazards that caused disaster risk for the main attributes of Koh Ker are extreme climatic conditions including rain, wind, temperature, solar radiation, soil creeping, water infiltration and flood, drought, wildfire, termites, and uncontrolled vegetation growth. The above natural hazards impact community's health and their living activities. Moreover, the anthropogenic hazards at Koh Ker are inappropriate development and interventions, destructive activities including vandalism, theft, uncontrolled fire, and neglect.

贡开考古遗址位于暹粒省，在世界遗产吴哥窟东北方向约 100 公里处。阇耶跋摩四世于 921 年在贡开建都，并从 928 年至 941 年实行正式和平的统治。之后，他的儿子曷利沙跋摩二世短暂统治至 944 年。贡开的主要寺庙是供奉湿婆神的大庙（Prasat Thom）与其中高达 35 米的金字塔式寺庙（Prasat Prang）。2023 年 9 月 17 日，在沙特阿拉伯利雅得，“贡开：林迦之城或铁木树之城考古遗址”被联合国教科文组织列入世界遗产名录。世界遗产贡开格外受各种灾害的影响，主要由于其遗迹以及该地环境的脆弱性。造成贡开遗址灾难的主要危害有两种，即自然危害和人为危害。对贡开遗产主要属性带来灾害风险的自然灾害是极端气候条件，包括降雨、风、温度、太阳辐射、土体蠕变、水渗透和洪水、干旱、野火、白蚁和不受控制的植被生长。上述自然灾害影响着当地人的健康和生活活动。此外，贡开的人为灾害还包括不适当的开发和干预、破坏活动（包括故意破坏、盗窃、失控的火灾和疏忽）。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Dr. Ea Darith received his bachelor of arts degree from Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh in 1995, his master's degree from Kyoto University in 2000, and his doctoral degree from Osaka Ohtani University in Japan in 2010. From 2000 to June 2021, he has been working at APSARA National Authority, teaching the History of Khmer Ceramics at the Royal University of Fine Arts. He has coordinated a spectrum of diverse projects between APSARA National Authority and numerous international teams. Darith's



main research interests focus on Khmer stoneware ceramics during the Angkor period from the ninth to fifteenth centuries. He has excavated more than ten stoneware kilns. In 2015, he took over all management of ceramics excavated from the Angkor area. He was a Nalanda Sriwijaya Center Senior Visiting Fellow in Singapore in 2014-15 and has codirected previous joint research and field-school projects. In 2018, he was a visiting scholar at Cornell University, USA and to teach a collaborative seminar entitled Water: Art and Politics in South and Southeast Asia. Moreover, he also was invited by Yale, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois Universities to give lecture on Koh Ker's Archaeological Research and Field School as well as sites management by APSARA Authority. Since July 2021, He has been working at National Authority for Preah Vihear as Director of Department of Conservation and Archaeology.

达利斯·叶博士于1995年获得金边皇家艺术大学文学学士学位，2000年获得京都大学硕士学位，2010年获得日本大阪大谷大学博士学位。2000年至2021年6月，他在APSARA国家管理局工作，在皇家美术大学教授高棉陶瓷史。他还负责协调APSARA国家管理局与众多国际团队之间的各种项目。达利斯的主要研究方向是九世纪至十五世纪吴哥时期的高棉炆器（Khmer stoneware ceramics）。他发掘了十多座炆器窑址。2015年，他接管了吴哥地区出土陶瓷的全部管理工作。2014-15年，他是新加坡那烂陀三佛齐中心高级访问学者，并合作指导了之前的联合研究和田野学校项目。2018年，他作为访问学者在美国康奈尔大学讲授题为“水：南亚和东南亚的艺术与政治”的研讨会。此外，他还应耶鲁大学、威斯康星大学和北伊利诺伊大学的邀请，就贡开的考古研究、田野学校以及APSARA管理局的遗址管理发表演讲。自2021年7月起，他在柏威夏国家管理局担任文保和考古部主任。

PA012

From Nomadism to Sedentism and Back - Bronze Age of the Eurasian Steppe

从游牧到定居再回归游牧——欧亚草原的青铜时代

Andrey Epimakhov

安德烈·叶皮马霍夫

Abstract

摘要

South Ural State University, Russia

俄罗斯南乌拉尔国立大学

The Bronze Age of steppe Eurasia (end of the 4th - beginning of the 1st millennium BC) was the time of dominance of complex livestock farming as the basis of the life support system. However, forms of economic activity and lifestyle changed dramatically and repeatedly. The most radical and large-scale changes date back to the last centuries of the 3rd millennium BC and at the turn of the 2nd-1st millennium BC. A key factor in these transformations was climate changes on a global scale. Large series of radiocarbon dates

make it possible to synchronize the dynamics of changes in economy and culture in the network zone of Eurasia and to identify stages. Thus, the Bronze Age of arid Eurasia can be divided into three major periods. The practice of mobile livestock husbandry, apparently limited to river valleys, dates back to an early period. Kurgan burials and a few seasonal sites confirm this thesis. The 4200 calBP crisis reshaped the landscape of archaeological cultures and gave rise to mass migrations. Most of the 2nd millennium BC was the time of dominance of sedentary livestock farming without traces of agriculture in most of the territories under consideration. This was the period of climatic optimum, which ensured high productivity of pastures and the possibility of long-term maintenance of sedentism. Finds of cultivated plants are associated only with the southern edge of the steppe. The second milestone was 3200 calBP – the beginning of cooling and aridization. The consequences of this process turned out to be different for the eastern and western parts of the steppe, but again the entire map of archaeological cultures was been restructured and new blocks of cultures were being formed. New traditions assumed a gradual increase in mobility. Ultimately, nomadism in its classical sense completely displaces traces of a sedentary lifestyle from the steppe zone.

欧亚草原的青铜时代（公元前 4 世纪末至公元前 1 世纪初）是以复杂的畜牧业为基础的业系统占主导地位的时代。然而，他们的经济活动和生活方式曾发生过巨大而反复的变化。最彻底和最大规模的变化可追溯到公元前第三千纪的最后几个世纪和公元前第二千纪与第一千纪之交。这些变化的一个关键因素是全球范围的气候变化。大量的放射性碳测年结果使我们能够对欧亚大陆网络区经济和文化的动态变化进行同步分析，并确定各个阶段。因此，欧亚干旱地区的青铜时代可分为三个主要时期。流动畜牧业的实践显然仅限于河谷地区，可追溯到较早时期。库尔干人的墓葬和一些季节性遗址证实了这一点。公元前 4200 年的危机重塑了该考古文化的面貌，并引发了大规模的迁徙。公元前两千年的大部分时间是定居畜牧业占主导地位的时期，在所研究的大部分地区都没有农业的痕迹。这一时期气候适宜，确保了牧场的高生产力和长期定居的可能性。栽培植物的发现仅与草原南部边缘有关。第二个里程碑是公元前 3200 年——降温和干旱化的开始。这一变化的结果对草原的东部和西部产生了不同的影响，但整个考古文化地图被再次重构，并逐渐形成新的文化区块。新的传统的流动性逐渐增强。最终，传统意义上的游牧完全取代了草原地区定居生活的痕迹。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Andrey Epimakhov is a major specialist in the archeology of the Eurasian Bronze Age, director of excavations of key sites of the Sintashta and Andronovo cultures. He is the author and co-author of more than 350 works, most of which are related to the Urals and adjacent territories. The main focus of his interests is in the field of social archeology and multidisciplinary research. The most important achievements of Professor Epimakhov are associated with the use of radiocarbon dating, the study of mobility and migration using isotope analysis methods, etc. Andrey Epimakhov is the leader of a number of projects on chronology, the history of wheeled transport, military affairs, dietary reconstruction, etc. Member of the European Association of Archaeologists and the World Archaeological Congress, expert at a number of scientific foundations, reviewer and member of the editorial boards of leading archaeological journals.

安德烈·叶皮马霍夫是一位欧亚青铜时代考古学的专家，是辛塔什塔文化和安德罗诺沃文化重要遗址的发掘负责人。他是 350 多部著作的作者和合著者，其中大部分与乌拉尔及邻近地区有关。他的兴趣主要集中在社会考古学和多学科研究领域。叶皮马霍夫教授最重要的成就在于使用放射性碳年代测定法，以及使用同位素分析方法研究流动和迁移等。安德烈·埃皮马科夫还是年代学、轮式运输史、军事行动、饮食重建等多个项目的负责人。他是欧洲考古学家协会和世界考古大会的成员，多个科学基金会的专家，主要考古期刊的审稿人和编辑委员会成员。

PA013

Assessing the Adaptive Strategies of Anatolian Villages to Diverse Environments Traditional Architecture as a Tool to Model Archaeological Remains

评估安纳托利亚村庄对不同环境的适应策略——以传统建筑为工具建立考古遗迹模型

Zeynep Eres Özdoğan

泽伊内普·埃雷斯·奥兹多冈

Abstract

摘要

Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

土耳其伊斯坦布尔科技大学

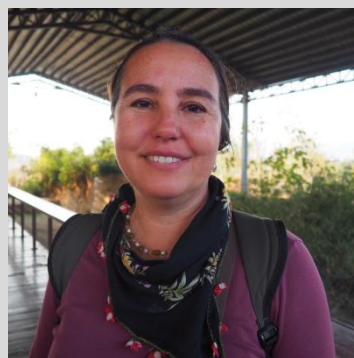
The paper will be looking at the dynamic interface between present-day traditional villages and the natural habitats they live in, anticipating that it will provide a proxy to work out how ancient societies managed to survive climate changes. In this respect, featuring traditional villages, the layout of their settlements, architectural characteristics, and preferred building materials provides information on the modalities of socio-economic life and insight into the processes of climatic conditions and environmental settings as decisive entities in shaping the village. Even the primary factors, such as the choice of location, and interaction among the habitational and functional units being bound by the site's environmental setting, should be considered as points of reference providing long-term sustainability. Therefore, by examining the architecture of a traditional village that survived to the present, we

can compile information about that region's ongoing nature and climatic characteristics. However, it should not be overlooked that there may be very different architectural practices in a defined geographical-climatic region; thus, even under the adverse circumstances of environmentally restricted regions, rural communities can develop alternate solutions and different means to survive. Therefore, although the climate and the natural environment are dominant factors in architectural formation, rural communities can also produce creative solutions in the context of their living practices within these constraints. In this paper, different rural settlement examples from different geographical regions of Anatolia will be examined by referring to the interface among main entities such as environment, climate and culture; a conspectus on the potentialities of this approach as a proxy in reading archaeological remains will be presented.

本文将研究现今传统村落与其所处自然生境之间的动态交界，预计这将为研究古代社会如何在气候变化中生存提供参考。在这方面，传统村落的特点、聚落布局、建筑特点和首选的建筑材料提供了有关社会经济生活方式的信息，并让我们深入了解气候条件和环境背景作为塑造村落的决定性主体的过程。即使是像地点选择，以及受场地环境约束的居住和功能单元之间的互动之类的主要因素，也应被视为提供长期可持续性的参考点。因此，通过研究留存至今的传统村落的建筑，我们可以汇集有关该地区持续的自然和气候特征的信息。然而，不容忽视的是，在一个特定的地理气候区域内，可能会有截然不同的建筑实践；因而，即使在环境受限的不利条件下，农村社区也可以发展出替代的解决方案和不同的生存手段。因此，尽管气候和自然环境是建筑形成的主导因素，但农村社区也可以在这些限制条件下，根据其生活实践提出创造性的解决方案。本文将参考环境、气候和文化等主要实体之间的交界，研究安纳托利亚不同地理区域的不同农村聚落实例；并审视将这种方法在解读考古遗迹时作为参考的潜力。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



After having my BA in architecture (1995) I had my MA thesis on the problems of preservation and presentation of the Neolithic site of Aşağı Pınar (1999) and my Ph.D. thesis on the preservation of 20th century immigrant villages in Turkey (2008). I have taken part in several cultural inventory projects including Turkish Academy of Sciences Southeast Anatolia Rural Architecture Project (2000-2003). My major undertaking has been on the documentation of vernacular architecture of Northwestern Turkey (1996-2012). Since 1997 I have been conducting heritage management and architectural preservation projects in prehistoric sites, taking an active part in the documentation and publication of Aşağı Pınar excavations. I have also designed the open-air site museums of Aşağı Pınar and Kanlıgeçit that under construction parts of which have already been finished. I am a member of Turkish ICOMOS

and ICAHM. I am a member of UNESCO Turkey Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Committee and board member of Chamber of Architects of Turkey. Since 1998 I am in the academic staff of the Istanbul Technical University Faculty of Architecture Department of Historic Preservation.

在获得建筑学学士学位（1995年）后，我完成了题为“阿萨吉皮纳尔新石器时代遗址的保护和展示问题”的硕士论文（1999年），和题为“土耳其20世纪移民村庄的保护问题”的博士论文（2008年）。我参与了多个文化普查项目，包括土耳其科学院东南安纳托利亚乡村建筑项目（2000-2003年）。我的主要工作是记录土耳其西北部的乡土建筑（1996-2012年）。自1997年以来，我一直在史前遗址开展遗产管理和建筑保护项目，积极参与了阿萨吉皮纳尔的发掘记录和出版工作。我还设计了阿萨吉皮纳尔和坎勒格切特的露天遗址博物馆，这些博物馆正在建设中，部分已经完工。我是土耳其国际古迹遗址理事会和国际文物古迹理事会的成员。我是联合国教科文组织土耳其物质文化遗产专家委员会成员和土耳其建筑师协会理事会成员。自1998年以来，我一直在伊斯坦布尔科技大学建筑系历史保护专业从事学术工作。

PA014

The Higher They Rose the Harder They Fell. Emergence and Collapse in the Early Social Complexity of the Valencina Copper Age Mega-Site (c. 3200-2200 BC).

爬得越高摔得越重-瓦伦希纳铜器时代巨型遗址（约公元前3200-2200年）早期社会复杂性的兴起与崩溃

Leonardo García Sanjuán

University of Sevilla, Spain

莱昂纳多·加西亚·桑胡安

西班牙塞维利亚大学

Abstract

摘要

During the 3rd millennium BC, Valencina, in south-western Spain rose as a major social and political central place. It attracted people, goods and knowledge from distant regions and became the focus of intense social interaction. As a result, after a 'formative' period of c. 200-300 years, towards c. 2900 BC, major monuments, including, especially, massive ditched features and megaliths were built. This resulted from the cooperation of large groups of people who came together in the context of aggregations that occurred periodically at sites of special significance. Aggregations and interaction stimulated additional outcomes, such as a spectacular development of creativity and technical competence reflected in the crafts and arts, the circulation of a wide range of exotic raw materials (in some cases of extra-Iberian origin) and the emergence of an incipient, albeit unstable, elite of influential and powerful female leaders. This social system operated for circa five hundred years, but by c. 2300-2200, it had collapsed. This paper examines

the rise, flourish and fall of the great Valencina mega-site cycle of monumentality paying special attention to the possible causes for its collapse.

公元前 3000 年，西班牙西南部的瓦伦西纳地区崛起为一个重要的社会和政治中心。这里吸引了来自遥远地区的人群、货物和知识，成为密集社会互动的焦点。因此，在经历了约 200-300 年的“形成期”后，到公元前约 2900 年，人们开始建造大型建筑，尤其是巨型沟渠和巨石。这得益于大量人群的合作，他们定期聚集在具有特殊意义的地点。聚居和互动产生了更多的结果，如在手工艺和艺术中体现出来的创造力和技术能力的惊人发展、各种外来原材料（在某些情况下来自伊比利亚以外的地区）的流通，以及由有影响力和有权力的女性领袖组成的精英阶层的雏形的出现（尽管其并不稳定）。这一社会体系运行了约五百年，但到约公元前 2300-2200 年便已崩溃。本文探讨了瓦伦西亚大型遗址纪念性周期的兴起、繁荣和衰落，并特别关注其崩溃的可能原因。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Leonardo García Sanjuán (1967) is a Full Professor of Prehistory at the University of Seville (Spain). In the last 25 years he has carried out research on the Iberian societies of the Late Neolithic, the Copper Age and the Bronze Age, focusing on topics such as early social complexity, monumentality, funerary practices and megalithic landscapes. He currently directs research projects at the Valencina Copper Age mega-site (Seville) and in the Antequera megalithic complex. He has published articles in indexed scientific journals (Scopus and WOS) as well as monographs dedicated to exceptional monuments such as Montelirio (2016) and Menga (2018 and 2022). Between 2015 and 2016 he was the main scientific adviser in the candidacy of the Antequera Dolmens Site for the UNESCO World Heritage List, approved in Istanbul in July 2016. In the last decade he has been invited to give guest lectures or courses by universities and scientific organizations in Germany, Argentina, Austria, the United States of America, France, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Uruguay. In 2018 he received the UISPP award for the best scientific monograph of the year for his research on Montelirio. In 2019 he received the Medal of the Christiane et Jean Guislaine Foundation of the French Academy of Good Letters and in 2020 the Charlemagne Prize from the University of Seville as the most outstanding researcher in the Humanities Branch. In 2023, he held the Johanna Mestorf Honorary Chair at the University of Kiel (Germany).

莱昂纳多·加西亚·桑胡安（1967 年）是塞维利亚大学（西班牙）史前史教授。在过去的 25 年中，他对新石器时代晚期、铜器时代和青铜时代的伊比利亚社会进行了研究，重点关注早期社会复杂性、纪念碑、殡葬习俗和巨石景观等主题。他目前负责瓦伦西纳铜器时代巨型遗址（塞维利亚）和安特克拉巨石建筑群的研究项目。他在科学

期刊 (Scopus 和 WOS) 上发表过文章, 并出版了专门介绍重要古迹的专著, 如《蒙特利里奥》(2016 年) 和《门加》(2018 年和 2022 年)。2015 年至 2016 年间, 他是安特克拉石墓遗址申请联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录的主要科学顾问, 该申请于 2016 年 7 月在伊斯坦布尔获得批准。过去十年间, 他应邀在德国、阿根廷、奥地利、美国、法国、爱尔兰、墨西哥、挪威、葡萄牙、英国和乌拉圭的大学和科学组织举办客座讲座或课程。2018 年, 他凭借对蒙特利里奥的研究获得了国际科学和应用物理学联合会 (UISPP) 年度最佳科学专著奖。2019 年, 他获得了法国优秀文学学院克里斯蒂安娜和让-吉兰基金会奖章, 2020 年, 作为人文科学分院最杰出的研究人员, 他获得了塞维利亚大学查理曼奖。2023 年, 他在基尔大学 (德国) 担任约翰娜-梅斯多夫荣誉教席。

PA015

Climate change and the rise and fall of Angkor

气候变化与吴哥王朝的兴衰

Charles Franklin Higham

查尔斯·富兰克林·海厄姆

Abstract

摘要

University of Otago, New Zealand

新西兰奥塔戈大学

The weakening of the monsoon rains in the late Iron Age of Southeast Asia stimulated the construction of reservoirs, irrigation of permanent rice fields and harnessing animal traction to draw a plough. This was accompanied by a rapid rise of social elites seen in lavish mortuary rituals. Contemporary with rising international trade along the maritime Silk Road, Hindu and Buddhist religions were adopted and state societies arose. One of these was centred north of Cambodia's Great Lake, and for six centuries, the civilization of Angkor flourished during a period of climatic stability. However, the 15th century saw further climatic change with droughts interspersed with catastrophic rains. These combined to damage the water management system, and the royal administration abandoned the capital at Angkor, and established a new centre near modern Phnom Penh. The history of Angkor is interwoven with the unpredictable monsoon climate.

东南亚铁器时代晚期季风降水的减弱刺激了水库的建设、永久性稻田灌溉系统的兴建和利用畜力牵引犁的发展。随之而来的是社会精英阶层的迅速崛起, 这在奢华的殡葬仪式中可见一斑。与此同时, 随着海上丝绸之路国际贸易的兴起, 印度教和佛教渐被接纳, 国家社会也应运而生, 吴哥便是其中一个。它位于柬埔寨洞里萨湖以北, 在 600 多年间, 吴哥文明在气候稳定时期蓬勃发展。然而, 15 世纪的吴哥经历了干旱与极端降雨交织出现的气候变化, 这些变化因素破坏了水利系

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



统，迫使吴哥王室迁都至如今的金边附近。所以，吴哥的历史进程与变幻莫测的季风气候交织在一起。

Charles Higham began fieldwork in Southeast Asia in 1969, and has co-directed excavations at a series of key sites, including Ban Non Wat and Khok Phanom Di. He has undertaken the key dating initiatives across Southeast Asia that form the basis of interpreting later prehistory. His current research includes for the first time, an analysis of Iron Age social organization at Non Ban Jak on the basis of DNA from individuals interred in the rooms of the prehistoric houses. His research has been recognized at the first Shanghai Archaeological Forum, and by his fellowships of the British Academy and of Royal Society of New Zealand.

查尔斯·海厄姆自 1969 年开始在东南亚进行田野工作，并联合主持了包括班诺洼遗和科帕农迪遗址在内的一系列重要考古遗址的发掘工作。他在东南亚开展了重要的测年研究，为阐释该区域的晚期史前史奠定了基础。他目前的研究包括首次基于史前房屋采集的遗骸 DNA 来分析铁器时代农班扎的社会组织。查尔斯的研究得到了首届世界考古论坛奖。他是英国国家学术院院士和新西兰皇家学会院士。

PA016

Natural and Cultural Landscapes Then and Now

过去和现在的自然和文化景观

Despina Ignatiadou

德斯皮娜·伊格纳蒂亚杜

Abstract

摘要

National Archaeological Museum, Athens

雅典希腊国立考古博物馆

The painted frieze on the façade of the Tomb of Philip II in Aigai/Vergina, in Macedonia/Northern Greece, is considered a landmark in ancient Greek painting. It depicts ten men engaged in hunting, the favorite pastime of the Macedonian elite. Two of them stand out. A youth wearing a wreath is identified with Alexander the Great, and an imposing mature horseman towering over a lion is identified with Alexander's father, king Philip II. The hunt functions as a symbolism for the narration of the king's campaigns, political connections and even religious beliefs. The setting is a serene landscape, flanked by rocky terrain, but the combination of hunted animals is perplexing as those reside in different natural habitats and they could not be actually hunted in the same place. In reality, action takes place in a series of identifiable, real, landscapes, extending from Thrace down to Delphi. Thus, the painting is a valuable source of information on how Greek and Thracian landscape looked like in the 4th century BC, and comparisons with today are inevitable.

位于马其顿（希腊北部）的韦尔吉纳镇（艾盖古城）的菲利普二世墓葬正面的彩绘中楣被认为是古希腊绘画的一个里程碑。它描绘了十名男子进行狩猎的场景，这是马其顿贵族最喜欢的消遣。其中两人格外

引人注目。一位戴着花环的年轻男性被认为是亚历山大大帝，另一位威风凛凛、将狮子跨于马下的年长骑手则被认为亚历山大的父亲，国王菲利普二世。狩猎活动象征着国王的征战、政治关系甚至宗教信仰。背景是一片被岩石地形所包围的宁静的风景，但是被猎杀的动物组合令人困惑，因为它们生存于不同的自然栖息地，它们不可能在同一地方被狩猎到。事实上，这个场景发生在一系列可以辨识的真实景观中，从色雷斯一直延伸到德尔斐。因此，这幅画是了解公元前4世纪希腊和色雷斯地区景观的宝贵信息来源，也不可避免地与现今的场景进行比较。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Dr Despina Ignatiadou is Head Curator of the Sculpture Collection in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens and a specialist on glass in Classical Greece. She studied Archeology and History of Art at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, and did postgraduate studies in the Conservation of Antiquities at the Institute of Archaeology, University of London. Her doctoral thesis at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki was published as a monograph entitled "Colorless glass for the elite in ancient Macedonia" (2013). She has participated in excavations in Greece and abroad and has authored over 140 scientific publications. She is a member of the Archaeological Society in Athens, and a corresponding member of the Archaeological Institute of America. Her scientific interests focus on glass and metals, archaeometry, plants, pre-Roman medicine and pharmacology, magic, board games, painting, sculpture, Achaemenid art, burial customs, religion and symbolism.

德斯皮娜·伊格纳蒂亚杜博士是位于雅典的希腊国立博物馆雕塑收藏部的负责人，同时也是一位古希腊玻璃器专家。她曾在塞萨洛基尼亚里士多德大学学习考古学和艺术史，并在伦敦大学考古研究所攻读文物保护专业研究生。她在塞萨洛基尼亚里士多德大学的博士论文已作为专著《古代马其顿贵族的无色玻璃》（2013年）出版。她曾在希腊和国外参与过考古发掘，并发表了140多篇科学论文。她是雅典考古学会的会员，也是美洲考古学会的通讯会员。她的科学研究兴趣集中在玻璃和金属、科技考古、植物、前罗马时期的医学和药理学、魔法、棋盘游戏、绘画、雕塑、阿契美尼德艺术、埋葬习俗、宗教和符号体系等方面。

PA018

Urban Reorganization and Societal Resilience in the Maya Region

玛雅地区的城市重组和社会适应

Douglas James Kennett

University of California, Santa Barbara, USA

道格拉斯·詹姆斯·肯内特

Abstract

摘要

美国加州大学圣巴巴拉分校

The inter-related and dynamic effects of climate, demography, and urban stability are poorly understood. Now that a majority of our Earth's population live in cities it is critically important that we understand these dynamics in the face of anthropogenic climate change. Long-term archaeological, historical and paleoclimatic records provide archives for disentangling these effects in the Maya region of Mesoamerica. Transdisciplinary study of these datasets indicates dynamic and shifting relationships among climate change, factional cooperation, conflict, and institutional reorganization at Mayapan, the largest Postclassic Maya capital of the Yucatán Peninsula in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries CE. Multiple data sources indicate major reorganization of urban population between 1400 and 1450 CE in the context of drought and reveal regional-scale resiliency, ensuring that Maya political and economic structures endured until European contact in the early sixteenth century CE.

人们对气候、人口和城市稳定性之间相互关联的动态影响知之甚少。鉴于目前地球上的大多数人口居住在城市中，我们在面对人为气候变化影响时，理解这些动态是至关重要的。长期的考古、历史和古气候记录为厘清中美文化区玛雅地区的这些影响提供了档案。对这些数据集的跨学科研究表明，公元 13-14 世纪尤卡坦半岛最大的后古典时代玛雅都城玛雅潘的气候变化、派系合作、冲突和机构重组之间存在动态变化的关系。多种数据来源表明，在公元 1400 年至 1450 年期间，城市人口在干旱的背景下出现了重大重组，并显现出区域规模的适应力，确保了玛雅政治和经济结构一直持续到公元 16 世纪早期与欧洲的接触时期。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Douglas J. Kennett is a Professor of Environmental Archaeology in the Department of Anthropology at University of California, Santa Barbara. He holds degrees from the University of California, Santa Barbara (Ph.D., M.A., B.A.) and he is the author of over 250 scientific papers. He is also author of the books entitled: *The Island Chumash* (University of California Press, 2005), *Behavioral Ecology and the Transition to Agriculture* (University of California Press, 2006) and *Taking the High Ground: The archaeology of Rapa, a fortified island in remote East Polynesia* (Australia National University Press, 2012). His current interests include the study of human sociopolitical dynamics under changing environmental conditions, human impacts on ancient environments, and societal responses to abrupt climate change in the past.

道格拉斯·詹姆斯·肯内特是加州大学圣巴巴拉分校人类学系环境考古学教授。他拥有加州大学圣巴巴拉分校的学位（博士、硕士、学士），发表过 250 多篇科学论文。他还著有《丘马什岛屿》（加州大学出版社，2005 年）、《行为生态学与农业转型》（加州大学出

版社，2006年）和《占领制高点：拉帕岛考古学》（澳大利亚国立大学出版社，2012年）。他目前的兴趣包括研究不断变化的环境条件下的人类社会政治动态、人类对古代环境的影响以及过去社会对气候突变的反应。

PA020

Cultivating Resilience: Angkor's Water Management and Climate Adaptation

培养韧性:吴哥的水管理与气候适应

Sarah Klassen

莎拉·克拉森

Abstract

摘要

University of Toronto, Canada

加拿大多伦多大学

This paper delves into an assessment of the adaptive capacity of the water management system in the medieval Khmer city of Angkor, in present-day Cambodia, to shed light on the intersection of urban resilience and climate change in the context of water management practices. Angkor served as the epicenter of the Khmer Empire for over six centuries (9th-15th centuries CE), during which the Khmer civilization developed one of the most intricate and expansive water management systems in the pre-industrial world. Using geographic information system analyses, I evaluate six key facets of adaptive capacity within the Angkor context: the volume of water harnessed by the system, investments in infrastructure, human expertise, redundancy, equitable resource distribution, and innovation. This analysis, conducted across six distinct time periods, offers valuable insights into agricultural production and contributes to a broader understanding of the factors that underpin the resilience of water management systems in the historical city of Angkor.

本文深入研究了吴哥遗址的中世纪高棉城（位于今天的柬埔寨）水管理系统的适应能力评估，以揭示在水管理实践中城市韧性与气候变化之间的交集。吴哥作为高棉帝国的中心长达六个多世纪（公元9世纪至15世纪），在此期间，高棉文明发展了前工业化世界上最复杂、最庞大的水管理系统之一。利用地理信息系统分析，我对吴哥情境下适应能力的六个关键方面进行了评估：系统利用的水量、基础设施投资、人类专业知识、冗余性、资源公平分配和创新。这项分析跨越六个不同的时间段，为农业生产提供了宝贵的见解，有助于人们更广泛地了解支撑吴哥历史名城水管理系统韧性的各种因素。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Dr. Klassen's research contributes to interdisciplinary dialogues of urbanism, resilience, and water management by providing empirical evidence of these cities' long-term resilience. She specializes in remotely sensed data (including lidar) and is currently directing the Koh Ker Archaeological Project (kkap.org)



and co-directing the Cambodian Archaeological Lidar Initiative (angkorlidar.org). Klassen has held prestigious fellowships worldwide and is currently a Research Fellow at the University of Toronto. She has received funding from the National Science Foundation (United States), the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the European Research Council, and the Australian Department of Education and Training.

克拉森博士的研究为城市化、恢复能力和水资源管理等跨学科对话做出了贡献，为这些城市的长时段的恢复能力提供了实证参考。她的专长是遥感数据（包括激光雷达），目前正在指导贡开考古项目（网站 kkap.org），并共同指导柬埔寨考古激光雷达项目（网站 angkorlidar.org）。克拉森曾在世界各地获得过著名的奖学金，目前是多伦多大学的研究员。她曾获得美国国家科学基金会、加拿大社会科学及人文研究理事会、欧洲研究理事会以及澳大利亚教育与培训部的资助。

PA021

The Climatic Factor in the Development of the Sintashta Culture

辛塔什塔文化发展中的气候影响因素

Ludmila Nikolayevna
Koryakova

柳德米拉·尼古拉耶芙娜·科
耶科娃

Abstract

摘要

The Institute of History and Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences

俄罗斯科学院历史与考古研究所

The article deals with the problem of the appearance of Sintashta's architecture in the South Trans-Urals in the context of climatic events of the third millennium BC. In terms of the main parameters: structure and layout (the presence of fences, close cluster planning), Sintashta settlements fit into the Anatolian and Balkan-Carpathian traditions, although their specific incarnations depended on local conditions and resources. This circumstance suggests the migratory nature of the emergence of such a tradition in the Urals. This and other migrations are considered in the context of the paleoclimatic theory of rapid climatic changes (RCC) identified by paleoclimatologists for the Holocene. The unfavorable climatic conditions of the 3rd millennium BC led to migrations, mass movements and cultural changes. Cultural hybridization, manifested in archaeological material was the one of signs of the Bronze Age in the third millennium B.C. It was due to a high degree of interaction between different groups of the population and the rapid spread of technological advances over wide areas. The appearance in the Southern Trans-Urals of a new architectural principle, is supposed as a memory or image. Such movements could not be realized without an organizational component - the "elite", who possessed military skills and knowledge in the field of wheeled transport. In the Southern

Trans-Urals, the time represented by the Sintashta-Petrovka sites was the most favorable climatically (warm and moderately humid). Besides, that territory had the rich resources. All this, not only allowed the new population to gain a foothold in the South Trans-Urals, but also spread further to the east and southeast.

本文探讨了在公元前第三千纪的气候事件背景下，南跨乌拉尔地区辛塔什塔文化建筑的出现。具体来说包括其结构和布局——围栏的出现和紧密聚集的规划，辛塔什塔聚落延续了安纳托利亚和巴尔干—喀尔巴阡传统，但具体的表现形式取决于本地条件与资源。这种情况表明，这种传统在乌拉尔地区的出现是移民导致的。按照古气候学家就全新世提出的古环境理论来说，此类人口迁移都发生在快速气候变化的背景之下。公元前第三千纪期间不理想的气候条件导致了人口迁移，大规模移动和文化转变。考古材料中体现出的文化融合，是公元前第三千纪青铜时代的特征之一。这是由于不同人群高强度的互动和技术在广泛地区的快速传播导致的。南跨乌拉尔地区新式建筑规范的出现被认为是一种移民记忆或形象。如果没有组织者——掌握军事技术和轮式运输的精英群体——这种迁移就不可能实现。在南跨乌拉尔地区，以辛塔什塔-彼得罗夫卡遗址为代表的时段气候最为宜人，温暖且适度湿润。此外，这一地区还资源丰富。新人群因此不仅得以在南跨乌拉尔地区立足，并且进一步向东部和东南扩散。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



I was born on May 26, 1947 in the village. Abatsky, Tyumen region, in a family of employees (father, Zmatrakov Nikolai Grigoryevich - military man, mother - Anna Ignatievna Maltseva - nurse). In 1965 I graduated from high school and entered the Ural State University at the Faculty of History. In 1976, I entered the graduate school of the Institute of Archeology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, where I studied until 1980 under the guidance of Marina Glebovna Moshkova. In 1981, I defended my Ph.D. thesis at the Academic Council of the IA RAS of the USSR. In subsequent years, she continued to work at the Problem Laboratory of Archaeological Research of the Ural State University. In 1989, I joined the Institute of History and Archeology of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, where I remain to this day. In 1993 I defended my doctoral dissertation at the Academic Council of the Institute of Archeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. In parallel with my work at the Institute of Aviation and Athology of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, I taught special disciplines at the Department of Archeology, Ethnography and Special Historical Disciplines of the Ural State University. I have many students, some of them work under my direction, some - in various archaeological institutes.

我 1947 年 5 月 26 日出生在秋明地区阿巴茨基的一个小村庄的普通家庭(父亲, Zmatrakov Nikolai Grigoryevic 是一名军人, 母亲 Anna Ignatievna Maltseva 则是一名护士)。1965 年, 我高中毕业后, 进入乌拉尔国立大学历史系学习。1976 年, 我进入苏联科学院考古研究所的研究生院, 在玛丽娜·格列博芙娜·莫什科娃的指导下学习至 1980 年。1981 年, 我在莫斯科的俄罗斯科学院考古研究所学术委员会面前完成博士答辩。此后, 我继续在乌拉尔国立大学考古研究问题实验室工作。1989 年, 我加入了俄罗斯科学院乌拉尔分院历史与考古研究所, 工作至今。1993 年, 我在俄罗斯科学院西伯利亚分院考古和人种学研究所学术委员会进行了博士论文答辩。在俄罗斯科学院乌拉尔分院历史与考古研究所工作的同时, 我还在乌拉尔国立大学教授考古、人种学和历史学的专业课程。我的很多学生一部分在我的指导下工作, 另一部分进入到各处考古研究所。

PA022

Anatolian Resilience to Climate Change: Insights from Kültepe's Archaeology

安纳托利亚人对气候变化的适应：库尔特佩考古学的启示

Fikri Kulakoglu

菲克里·库拉克奥卢

Abstract

摘要

Ankara University

土耳其安卡拉大学

By exploring environmental changes over several centuries in Anatolia, valuable evidence for maintaining environmental stability and building resilience to future challenges can be obtained, shedding light on socio-ecological system behavior. Within this research, we aim to investigate the results of archaeological excavations at Kültepe (Turkey-Kayseri) and the socio-ecological resilience to climate changes using an interdisciplinary approach, combining multiple proxy datasets from the nearby wetlands of Lake Engir, Sultansazlığı, and Eşmekaya Marsh from 6,000 years ago to the present. Fossil pollen, micro-charcoal, non-pollen palynomorphs, micro (μ)-XRF, and radiocarbon analyses were performed on sediment cores from the three wetland areas. Scientifically analyzed through paleolimnological techniques, these analyses provided insights into past environmental and climatic changes, agricultural activities, and land use. Long-term climate trends and landscape data were integrated with socio-cultural and environmental archaeological information to contextualize and identify the trajectories of landscape changes in Kültepe and Anatolia in general, and how past environmental data can inform resilience to change. Elemental analyses (ITRAX data) revealed cyclic patterns of drier and wetter periods over the last few thousand years, while vegetation patterns inferred from fossil pollen data provided information on agricultural activities, reflecting cultural transitions during drier periods. Historic records corroborated evidence of changes in land use and irrigation

practices in recent centuries. In conclusion, this research in Kültepe, focused on an exemplary study area within Anatolia's rich repository of paleoenvironmental and archaeological data, contributes to the field of climate change and social sustainability archaeology by presenting a wide spectrum of how past human societies adapted to climate change over the last 6,000 years in various chronological examples.

通过探索安纳托利亚几个世纪以来的环境变化，可以获得维持环境稳定性和建立对未来挑战的适应力的宝贵证据，从而揭示社会生态系统行为。在这项研究中，我们旨在利用跨学科方法，结合来自附近恩吉尔湖、苏丹萨兹勒和埃什梅卡亚湿地的从 6000 年前至今的多个代理数据集，研究库尔特佩（土耳其—开塞利）的考古发掘结果以及社会生态对气候变化的适应能力。我们对三个湿地区域的沉积物岩芯进行了化石花粉、微木炭、非花粉孢粉形态、微(μ)-XRF 和放射性碳分析。还通过古湖泊学技术进行科学分析，这些分析提供了对过去环境和气候变化、农业活动和土地利用的见解。将长期气候趋势和景观数据与社会文化和环境考古信息相结合，以了解背景并确认库尔特佩和安纳托利亚整体的景观变化的轨迹，并说明了过去的环境数据如何为适应变化提供信息。元素分析（ITRAX 数据）揭示了过去几千年干旱和湿润时期的周期性模式；而从化石花粉数据推断出的植被模式提供了农业活动的信息，反映了干旱时期的文化转变。历史记录证实了近几个世纪土地利用和灌溉方式变化的证据。总之，在库尔特佩的这项研究重点关注安纳托利亚丰富的古环境和考古数据库中的一个示范性研究地区，通过各种年代样本展示在过去 6000 年中过去人类社会适应气候变化的方式的大略情况，为气候变化和社会可持续性考古学领域做出了贡献。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



I am an Ancient Near Eastern archaeologist and teaching at Ankara University. My current research interests include mainly "Early Bronze Age", "Assyrian Trade Colony Period in Anatolia" and "Hittite Culture". I took part in several major excavations in Anatolia, such as Samsat, Acemhöyük, Kaman-Kalehöyük and Kültepe-Kanesh. After Tahsin Özgüç, in 2006 I was appointed as the director of Kültepe excavations. Since 2009, the second-term excavations at Kültepe have primarily focused on the Mound, reconfirming that a series of monumental structures adorned Kaneš and that an international trade network was already established during the Early Bronze Age. New research strategy at Kültepe is based on a multidisciplinary approach and cooperation being open to all disciplines that are willing to cooperate, either to contribute to the understanding of the site or to test their own modalities.

我是一名古代近东考古学家，任教于安卡拉大学。我目前的研究兴趣主要包括“早期青铜时代”、“安纳托利亚的亚述贸易殖民地时期”和“赫

梯文化”。我参加了安纳托利亚的几个大型发掘工作，例如萨姆萨特、阿塞姆霍尤克、卡曼—卡莱霍尤克和库尔特佩—卡内斯。继塔赫辛·厄兹居奇之后，我于2006年被任命为库尔特佩发掘的领队。自2009年以来，库尔特佩的第二期发掘工作主要集中在土墩上，再次证实了卡内斯（Kaneš，库尔特佩的古遗址名）有一系列纪念性建筑，并且在青铜时代早期就已经建立了国际贸易网络。库尔特佩的新研究策略基于多学科方法和合作，向所有愿意合作的学科开放，以促进对该遗址的了解或来检验自己的研究方式。

PA025

The Influence of Climate Changes in the Architecture of the Banat Culture, Romania (Developed Neolithic)

气候变化对罗马尼亚巴纳特文化建筑的影响

Gheorghe-Corneliu
Lazarovici

格奥尔格-科尔内利乌·拉
扎罗维奇

Abstract

摘要

Lucian Blaga University, Sibiu

罗马尼亚锡比乌卢奇安·布拉加大学

Parța settlement (Timiș County, SW of Romania), attributed to the Banat culture, it is known for its special architecture, but especially for the presence of Neolithic sanctuaries, unique in Europe, as well as numerous one-story houses, some with special family totems. Following the natural climatic changes, which occurred on the territory of Europe and in the world, based on the analyzes of the glaciers in Greenland and some climatic studies in Europe, we found five warm periods and two longer cold periods in Parța and in other Neolithic sites in Banat. During the warm and humid periods, we observed the presence of local and general migrations. The dwellings consist of pit houses with wooden structures (5500-5350 cal. BC). In stage 7b of the settlement, we move to surface dwellings with furnace structures inside. After the cold period (5350-5300 cal BC), a warm period follows, followed by a wet period, a period of community and architectural development (level 7c). The houses are large with structures of pillars and clay, and the settlement is fortified (5300-5180 cal. BC). In stage 6a-6b there was a long cold and wet period (ca. 5175-5125 cal BC) in which people built massive houses with wooden structures. Because of the floods in the Banat Plain, they are building blocks of flats with a ground floor and a first floor, with the ground floor suspended; the walls on the ground floor are most often made of wood, and on the first floor they sometimes have ovens. The blocks of flats have four rooms per floor, under the same roof. The fortification system with four trenches and four palisades inside, determined the development of vertical architecture. In stage 6b/5a, around 5000, lasting at least 50 years, a warm period, probably with great heat in the summer leading to new migrations, the destruction of the settlement and the defense system, a retardation of the

community, with small houses, without a defense system; the houses extend over the old, abandoned defense system. Over the site and in the vicinity, other communities make smaller settlements in the form of tell.

位于罗马尼亚西南部的蒂米什县的帕尔塔聚落属于巴纳特文化，以其特殊的建筑风格而著名，特别是因为拥有新石器时代的神殿，这在欧洲是独一无二的。它还有众多的单层房屋，其中一些带有特殊的家族图腾。参考发生在欧洲大陆和世界范围的自然气候变化，并基于对格陵兰岛的冰川分析和欧洲的一些气候研究，我们发现在可以追踪到帕尔塔和巴纳特的其他新石器时代遗址有 5 个暖期和 2 个较长的冷期。在温暖和潮湿的时期，我们观察到了局部和普遍迁徙的存在。公元前 5500 年至公元前 5350 年，居住建筑包括木结构的坑屋。在聚落的 7b 阶段，转为带有炉子结构的地面居住建筑。在寒冷时期，即公元前 5350 年至公元前 5300 年之后，是一个温暖时期，随之而来的是潮湿时期，这个时期见证了社区和建筑的发展（7c 阶段）。公元前 5300 年至公元前 5180 年，房屋结构大，有柱子和粘土结构，而聚落有防御工事。在 6a-6b 阶段，出现了长时间的寒冷和潮湿时期，约公元前 5175 年至公元前 5125 年，人们用木结构建造了巨大的房屋。由于巴纳特平原的洪水，人们建造了包括两层的平层房屋，一层悬空。一层的墙大多是木质的，而二层有时还设有炉灶。这些住所每层有四个房间，在同一屋檐下。四个壕沟和四道围栏的防御系统决定了垂直建筑的发展。在 6b/5a 阶段，大约在公元前 5000 年左右，存在持续至少 50 年的温暖时期，或许是因为夏季非常炎热，导致了新的人口迁移，聚落的破坏和防御系统被破坏，社区的发展减速，住所变为小型且没有防御系统房屋；这些建筑延伸到了旧的废弃防御系统上。在遗址及其周边，其他社群建立了形状类似于土丘的更小的聚落。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

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PA026

Climate Change and Archaeological Heritage in Honduras

洪都拉斯的气候变化和考古遗产

Iris Dayana Leal

爱丽丝·达雅娜·莱亚尔

Abstract

摘要

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Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History

洪都拉斯人类学和历史研究所

The adverse impact of climate change will have consequences for the products of human creativity. In the case of cultural World Heritage they will be manifested in at least two ways, in the direct impact on buildings and structures, and on the other hand in the effects on social structures and habitats that could lead to modifications and even migrations of the societies that currently maintain these sites.

气候变化的不利影响将对人类创造力的产物产生影响。就世界文化遗产而言，这些影响将至少以两种方式表现出来，一种是对建筑和结构的直接影响，另一种是对社会结构和居住地的影响。这可能会导致目前保留有这些遗址的社会发生改变甚至迁移。

IHAH works closely with municipalities, non-governmental organizations, the judiciary and the Special Prosecutor's Office for Ethnic Groups and Cultural Heritage, as well as with various sectors of civil society to preserve historic centers, archaeological sites, historical archives and cultural manifestations considered cultural heritage by society.

洪都拉斯人类学和历史研究所与市政当局、非政府组织、司法机关、民族群体和文化遗产特别检察官办公室以及民间社会各部门密切合作，以保护历史中心、考古遗址、历史档案和被社会视为文化遗产的文化表现形式。

PA027

The Rise of Chieftdom Society in South Korea

韩国酋邦社会的兴起

Chungkyu Lee

李清圭

Abstract

摘要

Yeungnam University

韩国岭南大学

The change of tombs with burial relics in the second half of first millennium of South Korea can explain the transition from a group-oriented chieftdom society to an individualizing chieftdom society. The dolmen with a large cap stone were built by a large number of manpower, and most of their burial artifact was only a polished stone dagger and arrows. Wooden coffin tombs buried with a large amount of bronze ware replaced the the dolmen in western part of south Korea after the 4th century B.C. The first burial relics in 4th-3rd century B.C consist of various bronze artefacts such as Korean mirrors, daggers, and various ornaments etc, and the second ones in 3rd-2nd century B.C consist of Korean mirrors, daggers, ko-daggers, spearheads and various bronze bells etc. The third ones of 2nd-1st century B.C. containing a large amount of various iron tools, along with Chinese mirrors and the other Korean bronze items, replace the previous items. The emergence of wooden coffin tombs in this burial is closely linked to the external trends in northeastern China and western North Korea. It can be understood that the first stage is related to late Gojoseon around the eastern advance of Chinese Yan State, the second stage to late Gojoseon and Wiman Joseon, and the third stage is related to the population movement, exchange of technology and goods, and political interaction with late Wiman Joseon and Province of Han Empire. However, the transition from dolmen to wooden coffin society did not take place at once. Recent excavations have confirmed that the dolmen tradition continued in a modified form later. A representative example is the dolmens with a wide altar in the south eastern Korea until the 2nd-1st century B.C, showing the group-oriented chiefdoms of the previous stage.

朝鲜半岛南部第一千纪后半期的墓葬与随葬品的变化，可以用于解释以群体为中心的酋邦社会向个体化的酋邦社会的过渡。早期是花费大量人力建造的大型石板墓，以及以磨光的石制匕首和箭为主的随葬品。公元前4世纪后，随葬大量青铜器的木棺墓取代了朝鲜半岛南部西方的石板墓。第一类墓葬遗迹出现于公元前4世纪至公元前3世纪，包括各种青铜器，如韩镜、匕首和各种装饰品等；第二类墓葬遗迹在公元前3世纪至公元前2世纪，包括韩镜、匕首、戈、矛头和各种铜铃等随葬品。公元前2-1世纪的第三类墓葬中出土了大量的各类铁器、中国镜和其他韩式青铜器，并取代了之前的类型。中国东北部和朝鲜半岛西部的的外部趋势与这些墓葬中木棺墓的出现密切相关。我们可以认为，第一阶段与中原燕国东进前后的古

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朝鲜末期有关，第二阶段与古朝鲜末期和卫满朝鲜有关，第三阶段与卫满朝鲜末期和作为汉郡时期的人口流动、技术和物资交流以及政治互动有关。然而，从石板墓到木棺墓社会的过渡并不是一蹴而就的。最近的发掘证实，石板墓传统后来以一种改良的形式延续了下来。一个具有代表性的例子是，直到公元前 2-1 世纪，朝鲜半岛东南部一直存在着带有宽大祭坛的石板墓，显示出前一时期的群体导向的酋邦。

I earned my bachelor's degree in 1977, master's degree in 1981, and doctorate in 1995, all from Seoul National University. I was also a visiting professor at the University of Cambridge in England from 2015 to 2016. I served as a professor at Jeju National University from 1984 to 1995 and at Yeungnam University from 1995 to 2020. Furthermore, I held the position of chairman at the Korean Archaeological Society (韓國考古學會) from 2017 to 2018, the Korean Ancient Historical Society (韓國上古史學會) from 2002 to 2004, and the Society for Korean Bronze Culture (韓國青銅器學會) from 2007 to 2009. I undertook a decade of site survey and excavation research in Jeju Island, the largest island in Korea, from 1984 to 1994, establishing a foundational understanding of the island's archaeology. Since 1995, I have been studying the interactions and transformations during the bronze and early iron periods in Northeast China, the Korean Peninsula, and the Japanese archipelago. I have also been keenly interested in the formation processes of global and Chinese civilizations. Since 2015, I have been translating English works related to this area of interest. Recently, I completed the translation of a European Mediterranean archaeological book, drawing a comparative study between the European and Asian Mediterranean regions. I am the author of several books. Additionally, I have translated books by Scarre and Fagan in 2015, and by Li-feng in 2017, all into the Korean language.

我于 1977 年在首尔国立大学获得学士学位，1981 年获得硕士学位，1995 年获得博士学位。2015 年至 2016 年，我还曾在英国剑桥大学担任客座教授。1984 年至 1995 年，我在济州国立大学担任教授；1995 年至 2020 年，我在岭南大学担任教授。此外，我还于 2017 年至 2018 年担任韩国考古学会会长一职。2002 年至 2004 年，我参加了韩国上古史学会；2007 年至 2009 年，我参加了韩国青铜器学会。1984 年至 1994 年，我在韩国最大的岛屿济州岛进行了长达十年的遗址调查和发掘研究，对该岛的考古学有了基本的了解。自 1995 年起，我开始研究中国东北、朝鲜半岛和日本列岛青铜时代和早期铁器时代的互动与变革。我还对世界文明和中华文明的形成过程产生了浓厚的兴趣。自 2015 年以来，我一直在翻译与这一兴趣领域相关

的英文著作。最近，我完成了一本欧洲地中海考古书籍的翻译工作，该书对欧洲和亚洲地中海地区进行了比较研究。我还著有《济州岛考古学研究》（1995年）、《海上活动考古学的起源和发展》（2016年）和《多钮镜和古朝鲜》（2015年）。此外，我还在2015年和2017年分别将斯卡尔和费根以及李峰的著作翻译为了韩语。

PA028

Remarks On The Repeated Past Major Climatic Events (Mythological Deluges, Hydraulic Works) And Thoughts Of Resilience And Mitigation

关于过去反复发生的重大气候事件（神话中的洪水、水利工程）的评论以及对抗灾和减灾的思考

Ioannis Liritzis

伊奥尼斯·利里茨伊斯

Abstract

摘要

Henan University, China

河南大学

The difficulties associated with studying climate change and social sustainability in archaeology from a transdisciplinary and long-term perspective have been extensively documented through a historical review of natural disasters in the ancient world found in ancient literature and holy texts. Disasters that have impacted the course of civilization are mentioned in various verses. I will briefly examine the water element, specifically floods, as a destructive force, through the lens of mythological deluges from around the world. The present era experiences such extreme climatic events. Flooding is a major issue and the recent mega-flooding event in Greece echoes ancient mythological reports and engineered hydraulic activities. Some remarks shall be reported on the ancient Greek deluges: Ogygian (Attica-Boeotia), Deucalion (Thessaly and variations mention Parnassus), and Dardanus (Macedonia). In the variations of the local myths, the flood of Inachus also appears in the region of Argolis, and Telchines at Rhodes; but also the drainage of Thessaly plain from flooding by god Poseidon's trident strike. Early hydraulic works to remove flood and marshy environments and apply cultivation are two examples from Greece: lake Copais and Kastrouli Lake, both during the Late Bronze Age. The lake implies a freshwater diet; however, lakes and pond habitats are also breeding grounds for mosquitoes, which can be an issue for those who live or recreate themselves near lakes and ponds, as they leave an itchy bite and spread dangerous diseases. Attempts to dry out have been possible judging from the hydraulic works present. Learning from history should be a guiding principle, but must be implemented practically. Projects that receive funding to study the catastrophic consequences of climate crises should shift away from theoretical evaluations and inspire tangible efforts to safeguard cultural heritage, modern life, and infrastructure. This concise review highlights the importance of drawing lessons from the past, as history provides valuable insights. To prevent disasters, it is crucial to adopt modern technological tools and practices.

在考古学中，以跨学科和长期视角研究气候变化和社会可持续性所面临的困难已经通过古代文献和宗教经典中发现的古代世界自然灾害的历史回顾得到广泛记录。不同的经文中都提及了对文明进程产生影响的灾害。我将通过世界各地神话中的洪水，简要审视水，特别是洪水，作为一种破坏性力量的情况。当代也经历了类似的极端气候事件。洪水问题至关重要，而最近在希腊发生的特大洪灾事件与古代神话的描述以及水利工程活动相呼应。本文将简要评论古希腊的洪灾：奥吉基亚洪灾（发生在阿提卡和波提亚地区）、德库里翁洪灾（发生在赛萨利地区，不同神话版本中也提到帕尔纳索斯）、达尔达诺斯洪灾（发生在马其顿地区）。在当地神话的变体中，伊纳霍斯的洪水也出现在阿尔戈利斯地区和罗德岛的泰尔奇尼斯地区；同时还有由海神波塞冬三叉戟击打引发的塞萨利平原的泄洪。早期的旨在消除洪水和沼泽环境并进行耕作的水利工程见于希腊的两个例子，是在青铜时代晚期的科佩斯湖和卡斯特鲁利湖。湖泊意味着以淡水为食；然而，湖泊和池塘栖息地也是蚊子的滋生地，对于在湖泊和池塘附近生活或休闲的人来说，这可能是一个问题，因为蚊子叮咬后会导致瘙痒，并传播危险的疾病。从现在的水利工程来看，人们有可能尝试了排干湿地。以史为鉴应成为指导原则，但必须切实可行。获得资金研究气候危机灾难性后果的项目应该从理论评估转向激励保护文化遗产、现代生活和基础设施的实际努力。这篇简明的回顾强调了以史为鉴的重要性，因为历史提供了宝贵的启示。为了预防灾害，采用现代技术手段和做法至关重要。

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Ioannis Liritzis is Distinguished Professor of Archaeometry-Natural Sciences at Henan University, China (2021-). Since 2020 serves as Dean of Class IV (Natural Sciences) in the European Academy of Sciences & Arts (Salzburg) and until 2021 was a Full Professor of Archaeometry in the University of the Aegean, Rhodes, Greece. He specialized in Natural Sciences in Archaeology - Cultural Heritage - Geoenvironment. He has published in high-ranked journals more than 300 papers and more than 20 books (as author of Editor/co-Editor). He is included in the 2021 and 2022 Stanford list of top 2% ranked scientists in the World. Prior to the current positions, Ioannis worked with the Ministry of Culture, Dept. of Underwater Antiquities, and the Research Center of Astronomy & Applied Mathematics, Academy of Athens. He has led archaeometric analytical work on archaeomaterials from Greece, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, India, Germany, USA, Easter Islands, China. Project manager of the Late Bronze Age Kastrouli Project, Delphi Greece (www.kastrouli.org). With a BSc (Physics) from Patras University, earned his PhD from Edinburgh University (Physics Dept., and recipient of a University Scholarship by Nobel prize winner Prof. Peter Higgs), and with graduate studies at

McMaster University (supervised by Prof. Henry Schwartz)
(www.liritzis.eu; ioannis.liritzis@euro-acad.eu).

伊奥尼斯·利里兹是河南大学科技考古与自然科学特聘教授（2021 年至今）。自 2020 年起，他担任欧洲科学与艺术学院（萨尔茨堡）第四类（自然科学）的院长，且一直担任希腊罗德岛爱琴海大学科技考古全职教授，直到 2021 年。他的专业领域涵盖考古学中的自然科学、文化遗产和地质环境。他已经在顶级期刊中发表了 300 多篇论文，并出版了 20 多部著作（作为作者、编辑或共同编者）。他曾入选 2021 年和 2022 年斯坦福大学评选的全球前 2% 科学家名单。在现任职务之前，伊奥尼斯曾与希腊文化部的水下考古部门和雅典科学与应用数学研究中心合作。他主持过关于希腊、土耳其、沙特阿拉伯、印度、德国、美国、复活节岛和中国的考古材料的科技考古分析工作。他是希腊德尔斐青铜时代晚期的卡斯特鲁利项目 (www.kastrouli.org) 的负责人。他拥有帕特拉斯大学的物理学学士学位，爱丁堡大学获得了博士学位（物理系，并获得了诺贝尔奖得主彼得·希格斯教授的大学奖学金），在麦克马斯特大学（师从亨利·施瓦茨教授）进行研究生学习。

PA029

Scaling the Past and Assessing the Future of Human Wetland Disturbance and Climate Change in the Anthropocene

衡量过去、评估未来——湿地人类扰动与人类世环境变化

Sheryl Luzzadder-Beach

雪莉·拉兹德-比奇

Abstract

摘要

University of Texas at Austin

德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校

Advances in tools for archaeological analysis have allowed scholars to better model and quantify the areal extent and potential impacts of past human activities on global climate, allowing us to project future human impacts. Our paper uses LiDAR analysis, ground verification, excavation, field and laboratory studies, and a review of the past and current literature, to better estimate how human agricultural activity and landesque capital built in the past has contributed to Holocene atmospheric greenhouse gas production, and therefore climate change fluxes for an early Anthropocene. We specifically focus on how ancient Maya wetland agriculture in Mesoamerica compares with prior published estimates of the areal extent and impacts of wetland agriculture in the ancient Americas and Asia, and on how LiDAR has revealed a far great extent of these humanized landscapes. This in turn allows us to scale up the potential for atmospheric greenhouse gas inputs from previously known areal extents in an early Anthropocene. This paper draws upon our own multi-proxy, ground-verified LiDAR, field, and laboratory studies over the past three decades, presenting cases

from across Mesoamerica including Belize, Guatemala, and Mexico.

考古分析手段的进步使得学者们能够更好地模拟和量化过去人类活动的地理范围及其对全球气候的潜在影响，从而预测未来。本文采用激光雷达分析、地面核查、发掘、田野调查及实验室研究，并对迄今文献进行回顾，从而更好地估计过去人类农业活动和地力资本投入如何对全新世大气温室气体产生，以及人类世早期气候变化通量造成影响。我们尤其关注中美洲的古玛雅湿地农业，如何能与先前发表的对史前美洲和亚洲湿地农业的区域范围和影响的估计进行比较，以及激光雷达技术如何在更大范围下揭示此类人文景观。反之，这又增进我们对于此前已知区域的人类世早期大气温室气体增量的认识。本文所介绍的内容涵盖过去三十年来我们团队在中美洲各地，包括伯利兹、危地马拉和墨西哥，所进行的多指标、激光雷达遥感与地面核查、田野调查、和实验室研究工作。

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Sheryl Luzzadder-Beach is Raymond Dickson Centennial Professor in the Department of Geography and the Environment at the University of Texas at Austin. She served as Department Chair from 2014-2018, and is also Associate Faculty of the Theresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies. She was Professor of Geography and Associate Provost at George Mason University, prior to her position at UT Austin. She is the Past President of the American Association of Geographers. Dr. Luzzadder-Beach was elected as a 2020 Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science where she serves on the Council of the AAAS Science and Human Rights Coalition, and as a 2022 Fellow of the American Association of Geographers, among other honors. She specializes in physical geography, hydrology and geomorphology, water chemistry, geoarchaeology, geostatistics, and gender, science and human rights, with field research in Mesoamerica, California, the Mediterranean and Near East, Peru, and Iceland. Dr. Luzzadder-Beach received both her M.A. and Ph.D. in Geography from the University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, and her Bachelor of Arts in Geography from California State University at Chico.

雪莉·拉兹德-比奇教授就任于德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校地理与环境学院，荣获雷蒙德·迪克逊百周年纪念教授头衔。她于2014至2018年期间担任系主任，并在特蕾莎·洛萨诺·朗拉美研究所任副教授。在此之前，她于乔治梅森大学地理学系任职教授及副教务长，为美国地理学家协会的前任主席。拉兹德-比奇博士所获荣誉众多，她于2020年获选美国科学促进会会员且在美国科学促进会科学与人权联盟理事会任职，并于2022年获选美国地理学家协会会员。她的研究专长包括自然地理学、水文学和地貌学、水化学、地质考古学、地质统计

学、性别、科学和人权领域，并在中美洲、加利福尼亚、地中海和近东、秘鲁和冰岛都进行过田野工作。拉兹德-比奇博士在明尼苏达大学明尼阿波利斯分校取得地理学硕士和博士学位，在加州州立大学奇科分校取得地理学学士学位。

PA030

Coping with Climate Change: Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainability in Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia

应对气候变化：肯尼亚北部和埃塞俄比亚南部的本土知识和可持续性

Freda M'Mbogori Nkirote

弗里达·姆博戈里·恩基罗特

Abstract

摘要

National Museums of Kenya

肯尼亚国家博物馆

The global recognition of adverse impacts of climate change, including wildfires, rising sea levels, floods, droughts, insect infestations, and the proliferation of invasive plants, all posing unprecedented threats to natural and cultural heritage, underscores the urgency of transdisciplinary research approach. Despite the impressive strides made in artificial intelligence and technology, planet Earth continues to be susceptible to the influence of natural forces. These forces, whose impacts are not only ongoing but also documented within archaeological records and preserved in documentary sources, oral histories and indigenous knowledge, persist as significant factors in shaping the contemporary world. Africa, despite its minimal carbon emissions and socio-economic vulnerabilities, grapples with the early and disproportionate consequences of climate change. This paper draws on our heritage and archaeological pastoralists' "well-being" research in Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia where adverse weather regimes have caused deaths of millions of people and animals. While climate change poses genuine threats to these communities' livelihoods, historical coping strategies have allowed the pastoral communities in Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia to sustain a nomadic pastoral economy for millennia. This presentation narrows down to water, which is the determinant of pasture and pastoralist mobility, and also discusses the long-term sustainability of socio-ecological systems of these two regions. Additionally, the paper reveals how non-consultative interventions by well-intentioned actors have exacerbated environmental challenges in these regions, highlighting the unintended negative outcomes of well-meaning external interventions. It calls attention to the vital role of indigenous knowledge and traditional leadership in the maintenance and conservation of water resources and the interplay between nature and nurture.

全球对气候变化不利影响的广泛认识，包括野火、海平面上升、洪灾、旱灾、虫害以及入侵植物的蔓延等等，所有这些都对自然和文化遗产构成前所未有的威胁，凸显了跨学科研究方法的紧迫性。尽管人工智能和科技进步带来令人瞩目的进展，但地球仍面临自然力量的冲

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击。这些力量的影响不仅持续存在，而且还保存在考古记录中，还以文献资料、口述史和土著知识的形式留存，并一直是塑造当代世界的重要因素。尽管非洲有着极少的二氧化碳排放量和脆弱的社会经济，但它正面临气候变化的初期和其不成比例的后果。本文借鉴了我们在肯尼亚北部和埃塞尔比亚南部进行的遗产和考古牧民“福祉”研究，该区域内不利的天气造成了数百万人和动物的死亡。尽管气候变化对这些社区的生计构成真正的威胁，但历史上的应对策略使得肯尼亚北部和埃塞俄比亚南部的牧民社区能够维持数千年的畜牧经济。本次演讲将重点放在水资源上，水是草场和牧民流动的决定因素；并且还讨论了这两个地区社会-生态系统的长期可持续性。此外，本演讲揭示了善意行为者未经磋商的干预如何加剧了这些地区的环境挑战，强调了善意外部干预带来的意外负面结果。本文强调了土著知识和传统领导在维护和保护水资源以及自然与养育之间的相互作用中的至关重要作用。

Dr M'Mbogori is an Archaeologist and a Senior Research Scientist at the National Museums of Kenya. She is a former Head of Cultural Heritage Department (NMK), former Country Director of the British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA) and an immediate former President of Pan African Archaeological Association. Dr M'Mbogori's research on the Early Iron Age in Kenya is fundamental to questions about the origins of modern economic strategies, heritage, land use and identities. Her archaeological research and community engagements have enriched our understanding of human and environment interactions and our archaeological interpretations for policy advice.

姆博戈里博士是肯尼亚国家博物馆的考古学家和高级研究科学家。她曾任肯尼亚国家博物馆文化遗产部主任、英国东非研究所前主任和泛非考古协会前主席。她对肯尼亚铁器时代早期的研究在审视现代经济政策的起源、遗产、土地利用和身份认同上起着重要作用。她的考古研究和社区参与活动丰富了我们人类与环境互动的理解，加深我们对政策建议的考古学阐释。

PA031

Patterns of Climatic Change and Environmental Hazards in Sri Lanka: A Literature Survey in Historical Perspective

斯里兰卡气候变化和环境危机的模式：历史视角下的文献调查

Anura Kumara
Manatunga

阿努拉·库马拉·马纳通加

University of Keaniya, Sri Lanka

斯里兰卡凯尼亚大学

Abstract

摘要

The present study is a survey into climate conditions of Sri Lanka as reflected in the literary sources in view of recognizing environmental hazards happened from time to time and an attempt to understand the patterns of climatic change during last two centuries. Reports of the Meteorological Survey of Ceylon, Administration Reports, Newspapers, and some selected books will be scrutinized in this research. Preparation of a chronological list of events from 1800- 2000 CE will be a part of this research. The nature of the hazard, human response, and remedies from authorities in each case will be studied. Periodization of climatic history of Sri Lanka during last two centuries will be attempted. Patterns of changes in different climatic factors and climate as whole during the period will be recognized. Sri Lanka as a tropical island, the impact of both land and sea on climate is considered as vital components in this study. Rise and fall of tidal waves, severe unrest of the sea and Tsunami will be considered with their impact on the life and land of the country. Rainfall and two Monsoons will be analyzed with statistics available from different parts of the Island. Droughts and scarcity of water is an important factor of this study. The wind , temperature and humidity changes will be studied. Further, the subsequent health and economic hazards are attempted to understand in correlation with climatic changes during the period.

本研究是对文献资料中反映的斯里兰卡气候状况的调查，旨在识别近两个世纪以来发生的环境灾害，试图了解气候变化的模式。本研究将审查锡兰气象调查报告、行政报告、报纸和一些选定书籍。按时间顺序排列编制从公元 1800 年起至 2000 年的事件列表将是本研究的一部分。我们还将研究每个案例中危机的性质、人类的应对以及当局的补救措施。本研究也将尝试对斯里兰卡过去两个世纪的气候历史进行分期。这段时期内不同气候因素和整体气候的变化模式将得以确认。斯里兰卡作为一个热带岛屿，陆地和海洋对气候的影响也是本研究的重要组成部分。例如潮汐的涨落，海域的严重动荡和海啸等，以及它们对该国的生活和土地的影响。此外，我将利用岛上不同地区的统计数据来分析降雨量和两种季风。干旱和缺水也是这项研究的另一个重要因素，同时，风、温度和湿度的变化也被考虑其中。此外，本研究还试图了解与该时期气候变化相关的后续健康和经济危机。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Anura Manatunga is a Senior Professor in Archaeology at the University of Kelaniya. He served as the Director General of Archaeology for about two and half years starting in 2021. Previously he was the Director of the Centre for Heritage Studies, University of Kelaniya, He is a Fellow of the Sri Lanka Council of Archaeologists and was the Vice President and a Joint Secretary of the Council for some time. He once represented the Cultural Property Board of Sri Lanka. He was the Director of the Polonnaruwa World Heritage Site of the Central Cultural Fund of



Sri Lanka for over a decade. He is the founder secretary of the International Association for Asian Heritage [IAAH] and was the head of the Department of Archaeology, University of Kelaniya. He was graduated from the University of Kelaniya in 1984 and obtained his Postgraduate degrees from University of Poona, India and Postgraduate Institute of Archaeology of the University of Kelaniya. He was a Visiting Research Fellow of the University College London (2001) and University of Cambridge (2005).

阿努拉·库马拉·马纳通加是凯拉尼亚大学考古学高级教授。自 2021 年起，他开始担任两年半的考古总干事。此前，他曾担任凯拉尼亚大学遗产研究中心主任、斯里兰卡考古学家委员会成员并一段时间内担任副主席和理事会联合秘书。他曾作为斯里兰卡文化财产委员会的代表。他曾担任斯里兰卡中央文化基金的波隆纳鲁瓦世界遗产遗址的主任长达十余年。他是国际亚洲遗产协会（IAAH）的创始人秘书，并曾任凯拉尼亚大学考古系主任。他于 1984 年毕业于凯拉尼亚大学，后在印度普纳大学和凯拉尼亚大学考古研究生院获得研究生学位。他曾是伦敦大学学院（2001 年）和剑桥大学（2005 年）的客座研究员。

PA032

The Early Holocene Climate Oscillations and the Progression of the Neolithic - The Case of the Near East

全新世早期的气候振荡和新石器时代的进展——以近东为例

Arkadiusz Marciniak
Manatunga

阿卡迪乌斯·马尔奇尼亚克

Abstract

摘要

Arkadiusz Marciniak, Poland

波兰波兹南密茨凯维奇大学

The progression of the Neolithic in the Near East has an arrhythmic form. It involved a sequence of short bursts of intense development followed by lengthy periods of stabilization. These were followed by the rapid standstill of these highly developed communities, their abrupt disappearance, and subsequent transformation into new forms. The arrhythmic developments of early Neolithic communities coincided with the complex history of the Early Holocene climate, with temperatures fluctuating between the coldest and warmest extremes in the period 11.7–8.2 ka BP. The paper will outline the character of the arrhythmic development of the Neolithic communities in the Near East and its relation to the early Holocene climate oscillations. It will then discuss some plausible scenarios as regards the dependencies between these two phenomena and scrutinize the character of the response of local communities to climate-induced changes. Special attention will be given to the causes and mechanisms of the demise of the Neolithic communities at Çatalhöyük and the relation of this process to the 8.2 ka BP climate event.

近东新石器时代的进程具有一种不规则的形式。它涉及一系列短暂的急遽发展，以及之后的漫长稳定期。随后，这些高度发达的社群迅速停滞、突然消失，并转变为新的形式。新石器时代早期社群的无序发展与全新世早期气候的复杂历史相吻合，距今 11700-8200 年的期间，气温在最冷和最温暖的极端之间波动。本文将概述近东新石器时代社群不稳定发展的特征及其与全新世早期气候振荡的关系。然后，它将讨论此二现象之间彼此相互关联的可能情况，并仔细研究当地社群对气候引起的变化做出回应的特点。本文将特别关注加泰土丘（Çatalhöyük）的新石器时代社群消亡的原因和机制，以及该过程与距今 8200 年前气候事件的关联。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Arkadiusz Marciniak is a Professor of Archaeology at the Faculty of Archaeology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland. His expertise is in the development of early farming communities in Western Asia and Central Europe and their progression to complex societies. He is particularly attentive to the mechanisms of unprecedented growth of these communities, their long-lasting persistence, and their ultimate swift demise. He has been directing the excavation of the Late Neolithic settlement at Çatalhöyük since 2001. His other specializations comprise the zooarchaeology of Neolithic farming communities, heritage pedagogies, and contemporary challenges of heritage policies and strategies. He is a member of the Academia Europaea, the Polish Academy of Sciences, and the German Archaeological Institute.

阿卡迪乌斯·马尔奇尼亚克是波兰波兹南的亚当密茨凯维奇大学（Adam Mickiewicz University）考古学院的考古学教授。他的专长是西亚和中欧早期的农业社群及其向复杂社会的发展。他特别关注使这些社群史无前例的增长、持久存在和最终迅速消亡的机制。自 2001 年以来，他一直是加泰土丘新石器时代晚期聚落发掘的领队。他的其他专业领域包括新石器时代农业社群的动物考古学、遗产教育学、以及遗产政策和战略的当代挑战。他是欧洲科学院、波兰科学院院士和德国考古研究院通讯院士。

PA033

Climate Change Impacts on Arctic Archaeological Sites

气候变化对北极考古遗址的影响

Vibeke Vandrup Martens

维贝克·范德鲁普·马滕斯

Abstract

Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research

挪威文化遗产研究所

Climate is changing now at an even higher rate than expected in some of the worst-case climate scenarios, with increasing temperatures, changes in precipitation, decreasing permafrost,

摘要

more frequent and severe storms, sea level rise, reduction of sea ice, floods, avalanches and changing vegetation. In the Arctic, the temperature rise is already at 3°C – that is two degrees more than the global average, and beyond irreparable changes. These changes increase the risks of geo-hazards, e.g., erosion caused by thawing permafrost, wind, waves, and rivers that threaten coastal heritage sites, environments and landscapes. The Arctic areas are particularly sensitive because they suffer more from combined threats and have previously been well protected by the aid of permafrost and sea ice. For this paper, archaeological sites from the Norwegian Arctic area will be presented, along with environmental monitoring data.

伴随着气温升高、降水量变化、永久冻土减少、更频繁和严重的风暴、海平面上升、海冰减少、洪水、雪崩和变化的植被，当前的气候变化速度甚至超过了一些最糟糕的气候情景的预期。北极地区的气温已经上升了3摄氏度，比全球平均气温高出两摄氏度，已经超出了不可挽回的变化范围。这些变化增加了地质灾害的风险，例如由于永久冻土融化、风、海浪和河流引发的侵蚀威胁着沿海的遗址、环境和景观。北极地区尤其敏感，由于过去一直受到永久冻土和海冰的良好保护，但气候变化使它遭受的综合威胁更多。本文将介绍挪威北极地区的考古遗址以及环境监测数据。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Vibeke Vandrup Martens is an archaeologist and a researcher/ associate professor and has worked at NIKU since 2006. Her research focuses on preservation conditions for archaeological deposits, geoarchaeology and in situ preservation. She has a PhD in geoarchaeology from the VU University of Amsterdam, and she has worked on several research projects. Martens carries out environmental monitoring projects both within and outside the urban areas and conducts archaeological excavations in medieval towns. Her present work focus is the impact of climate change on preservation conditions for cultural heritage, leading the interdisciplinary research project CULTCOAST (financed by the MILJØFORSK environmental research programme at the Research Council of Norway). Martens has published papers on deposit monitoring, rural medieval settlements, and on medieval pottery. She is an active participant at international archaeological conferences, and she holds a position on the editorial board of *Collegium Mediaevale*. Martens holds master's degrees in medieval archaeology from the University of Lund (Sweden) and Aarhus University (Denmark). Her work experience as an archaeologist, curator and researcher comes from the Museum of Cultural History in Lund, the Copenhagen City Museum, the Government of Åland, the Museum of Cultural History in Oslo and Vestfold County Archeology.

维贝克·范德鲁普·马滕斯是一位考古学家、副教授，自2006年以来她一直在挪威文化遗产研究所工作。她的研究重点是考古沉积物的保存条件、地质考古学和原址保护。她在阿姆斯特丹自由大学获得

地质考古学博士学位，并且曾参与多个研究项目。马滕斯在城市内外开展环境监测项目，并在中世纪城镇进行考古发掘。她目前的工作重点是气候变化对文化遗产保护条件的影响，主持着跨学科研究项目“CULTCOAST”（由挪威研究理事会的 MILJØFORSK 环境研究计划资助）。马滕斯曾发表过关于沉积物监测、中世纪农村定居地和中世纪陶器的论文。她积极参加国际考古会议，并在《Collegium Medievale》期刊编辑委员会任职。马滕斯在瑞典隆德大学和丹麦奥胡斯大学获得中世纪考古学硕士学位。她曾在隆德文化历史博物馆、哥本哈根城市博物馆、奥尔政府、奥斯陆文化历史博物馆和西福尔考古博物馆担任考古学家、馆长和研究员。

PA034

Navigating Unprecedented Challenges: Rethinking Archaeology in the Anthropocene Era

应对前所未有的挑战：重新思考人类世时代的考古学

Koji Mizoguchi

Kyushu University, Japan

沟口孝司

日本九州大学

Abstract

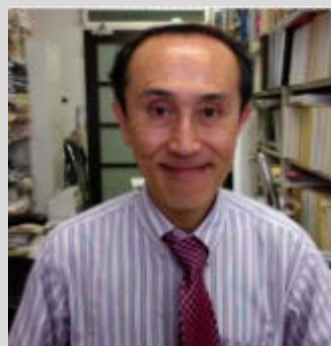
摘要

We increasingly encounter news regarding events or phenomena that pose threats to the sustainability of our established ways of life. Many of these occurrences are described as unprecedented, leaving us feeling that relying solely on past experiences is inadequate. These events and phenomena encompass both natural and social categories, ranging from climate change-related issues to various forms of extremism. Given their perceived novelty, they necessitate novel conceptualizations and responses, both in terms of their content and scale. Simultaneously, the tightening grip of globalization has brought to our attention that problems affecting habitual human lifeways are not exclusively attributable to natural or environmental causes, nor are they solely products of socio-cultural or political factors. This awareness has been driven by the recognition of the enormity of contemporary climate change and its historical context, culminating in the emergence of the Anthropocene concept. This concept has thrust us into an entirely new discursive space, where the traditional division between nature and culture is continually undergoing deconstruction. This paper seeks to investigate the implications of these emerging realities on the practice of archaeology and proposes a forward-looking approach through some case studies from Japan.

我们日益频繁地从新闻中看到威胁我们持续惯常生活方式的事件或现象，其中许多事件被视为史无前例的，让我们意识到仅仅依赖过去经验是不够的。这些事件和现象既包括自然范畴，也包括社会范畴，从气候变化相关问题到各种形式的极端主义。现象之新奇，使得我们要在内容和规模上对其进行新颖的定义和回应。同时，全球化进程的加

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速使我们注意到，影响人类惯常生活方式的问题不局限于自然或环境因素，也不仅是社会文化或政治原因使然。这样的觉察源于当代剧烈的气候变迁及其历史情境，并由此发展出“人类世”的概念。此一概念将我们带入全新的话语空间，在这里，自然与文化间的传统划分不断被解构。通过数个来自日本的案例研究，本文旨在分析这些新兴动态对考古学实践的影响，并提出了一种前瞻性的路径。

Koji Mizoguchi (Ph.D., Cambridge, 1995) is Professor of Social Archaeology at Kyushu University, Japan. He has specialised in social archaeology, archaeological theory, modernity and the disciplinisation of archaeology, and the emergence and development of social complexity. His books include: 'An Archaeological History of Japan' (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002), 'Archaeology, Society and Identity in Modern Japan' (Cambridge University Press, 2006), 'The Archaeology of Japan: from the Earliest Rice Farming Villages to the Rise of the State' (Cambridge University Press, 2013), and 'Global Social Archaeologies: Making a Difference in a World of Strangers' (co-authored with Claire Smith, Routledge, 2019).

沟口孝司（1995年获剑桥大学博士学位）是日本九州大学的社会考古学教授，研究领域为社会考古学、考古理论、现代性和考古学的学科化，以及社会复杂性的出现和发展。他的著作包括《日本考古历史》（宾夕法尼亚大学出版社，2002）《现代日本的考古、社会和身份认同》（剑桥大学出版社，2006）《日本考古：从最早的稻作村落到国家的兴起》（剑桥大学出版社，2013）《全球社会考古：在满是陌生人的世界中做出改变》（卡莱尔·史密斯合着，劳特利奇出版社，2019）。

PA035

Archaeology, Climate Challenges and Humanities Today: The case of Tanzanian Coast

考古学、气候挑战和当今人文学科：以坦桑尼亚海岸为例

Elinaza Anthony Mjema

埃林纳扎·安东尼·姆杰玛

Abstract

摘要

University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

坦桑尼亚达累斯萨拉姆大学

There is increasing social, economic, and political uncertainty in the world today. Food, water, energy and habitable land are increasingly becoming scarce resources due to climate-induced risks including sea level rise, salinity intrusion, drought and temperature and rainfall variation. In response, researchers, governments, and the local communities are seeking new interdisciplinary or transdisciplinary pathways for solutions. Past environmental records indicating past climate challenges and human responses have not been interrogated full as solutions to curb for the modern and future challenges. Humanities sciences such as archaeology can access the

past and provide long-term perspectives on past interaction between human and environment. Archaeology can shed light on how societies arrived at the present day and help us search for sustainable trajectories toward the future. Here, we highlight contributions from series of archaeology studies conducted in Tanga region by members from the Department of Archaeology and Heritage studies, College of Humanities, University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania and show how archaeological results are important in the current debate about climate changes and other global challenges of today.

当今世界的社会、经济和政治不确定性日益增加。由于气候引发的风险，包括海平面上升、盐碱侵染、干旱、温度和降雨量变化，粮食、水、能源和可居住土地正日益变得稀缺。为此，研究人员、政府和当地社区正在寻求新的学科交叉或跨学科解决方案。过往的环境记录显示了历史上的气候挑战和人类的应对措施，但这些记录尚未被充分地作为解决现代和未来挑战的解决方案。考古学等人文科学可以了解过去的情况，为人类与环境之间过去的互动提供长远的视角。考古学可以阐明社会是如何走到今天的，并帮助我们寻找通向未来的可持续发展道路。在这里，我们将重点介绍坦桑尼亚达累斯萨拉姆大学人文学院考古学和遗产研究系的成员在坦噶地区开展的一系列考古学研究成果，并说明考古学成果在当前有关气候变化和当今其他全球挑战的讨论中的重要性。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Elinaza Mjema is a senior lecturer at the University of Dar es Salaam. He is currently the Head of the Department of Archaeology and Heritage. He completed a Bachelor and Master degrees in archaeology at the University of Dar es Salaam in 2006 and 2008 respectively and later a PhD in Archaeology from the Frankfurt University, Germany (2015). His PhD study focused on exploring change and continuity of ancient settlements on the western coast of Indian Ocean, through the analysis of ceramics, beads and fauna remains. In 2016, Mjema was awarded African Humanities Program (AHP) postdoctoral fellowship. On implementing the AHP fellowship at Pangani Bay in Northern Tanzania coast he published a paper on ancient tsunami catastrophes that hit Tanzania's western Indian Ocean coast during the early Swahili period, AD 900-1100. Mjema is currently preparing a book manuscript from the data obtained from the three-year (2017-2019) postdoctoral project funded by Volkswagen Foundation, Germany). The manuscript focuses on the archaeology of colonial encounter on The Tanzania coast from 16th to 19th century AD. Dr. Mjema has been awarded a three year senior postdoctoral fellowship Volkswagen Foundation, Germany from September 2020 to 2023 to investigate human coping strategies to natural catastrophes along the eastern African coast during the first and second millennia AD specifically at the northern Tanzania coast.

埃林纳扎·姆杰玛是达累斯萨拉姆大学的高级讲师，时任考古学与遗产系系主任。他分别于2006年和2008年在达累斯萨拉姆大学获得考古

学学士学位和硕士学位，随后于 2015 年在德国法兰克福大学获得考古学博士学位。他的博士研究侧重于通过对陶瓷、珠子和动物遗骸的分析，探索印度洋西海岸古代定居点的变化与延续。2016 年，姆杰玛博士获得非洲人文计划博士后奖学金。这份奖学金资助了他在坦桑尼亚北部海岸潘加尼湾的研究，他发表了一篇关于古代海啸灾难的论文，该海啸在公元 900 至 1100 年斯瓦希里早期袭击了坦桑尼亚印度洋西部海岸。目前，姆杰玛博士正在撰写一部专著，所用数据来自德国大众基金会资助的三年博士后项目（2017-2019）期间。该专著关注公元 16 世纪至 19 世纪坦桑尼亚海岸的殖民考古学。2020 年 9 月至 2023 年，姆杰玛博士获得了德国大众汽车公司基金会为期三年的高级博士后基金，来研究公元一、二千年间非洲东部沿海地区人类应对自然灾害的策略，特别是坦桑尼亚北部沿海地区。

PA036

The Political and Social Effects of Climate in Iran during the Sassanid eriod (224-651 AD)

伊朗萨珊王朝时期（224-651 年）的气候对政治和社会的影响

Yaghoub Mohammadifar

Bu-Ali Sina University, Iran

亚古布·穆罕默迪法尔

伊朗布阿里·西纳大学

Abstract

摘要

Iran has fifteen climate zones that are affected by seven air masses. The different climate has caused cultural-economic-social diversity in Iran. Iranian civilization has its roots in the Holocene era. Cold / hot and dry / wet events have many effects on humans. Sassanid dynasty in (224-651 AD) in the Late Holocene; Two climatic events show the Roman warm period (MWP) and the Cold period of Migration time (EMC). Identifying the conditions and climate changes of the Sassanid period, the challenges and reactions of the Sassanid government and society to these events is the main goal of the research. Iran has been more humid during warm events than cold events. In the period of these two weather events, fluctuations are observed. Climatic changes in different regions and latitudes of Iran have a time difference with Northern Europe. This time difference is noticeable in southern Iran. The warm Roman period occurred in the south of Iran in the approximate period of 0-750 and the Cold period of migration time did not occur in the south of Iran. Climatic changes, especially droughts, for the Sassanid government, which had an economy based on agriculture and trade; It caused challenges such as the invasion and migration of different tribes to Iran's borders, the Mazdak movement, and the outbreak of disease. In addition to the climatic changes in the interior regions of Iran, the climatic changes in other regions such as Central Asia, Rome and other neighboring regions have influenced the political-social-cultural events of the Sassanid. The Sassanid period shows an increase in settlement compared to the Parthian and Islamic periods. This increase in settlement becomes

more important due to the more climatic tensions of the Sassanid compared to the Parthian era and the early Islamic centuries. The response of Sassanid government and society to climate changes can be identified in archaeological data and historical texts. Among them are the appearance of the goddess Anahita, changes in Sasanian coins, the development of hydraulic systems, especially the construction of dams and aqueducts in different regions of Iran, the construction of defensive walls, and the economic reforms of Khosrow Anoushirvan.

伊朗有 15 个气候区，受到 7 个气团影响。不同的气候造成了伊朗文化、经济和社会的多样性。伊朗文明起源于全新世时期。冷热和干湿事件对人类有许多影响。萨珊王朝（公元 224-651 年）处于晚全新世时期，两次气候事件为罗马温暖期（MWP）和迁徙寒冷期（EMC）。研究的主要目标是识别萨珊王朝时期的气候状况和变化，萨珊王朝政府和社会受到的挑战及其反应。与寒冷状况相比，伊朗在温暖期间更为潮湿。在这两种气候发生的过程中，都观察到了波动。伊朗不同地区和纬度的气候变化与北欧存在时间差异，这种时间差异在伊朗南部尤为明显。温暖的罗马时期发生在伊朗南部的大致时期为 0-750 年，而迁徙寒冷期并未发生在伊朗南部。气候变化，特别是干旱，对以农业和贸易为基础的萨珊王朝政府带来了挑战，如不同部落对伊朗边境的入侵和迁徙、马兹达克运动以及疾病的爆发。除了伊朗内陆地区的气候变化外，其他地区如中亚、罗马和其他邻近地区的气候变化也影响了萨珊王朝的政治、社会和文化事件。与帕提亚时期和伊斯兰时期相比，萨珊王朝时期的聚落有所增加。与帕提亚时代和早期伊斯兰世纪相比，萨珊王朝的气候局势更加紧张，因此聚落增加也变得更加重要。萨珊王朝政府和社会对气候变化的响应可以在考古数据和历史文献中找到，其中包括安阿希塔女神的出现、萨珊硬币的变化、水利系统的发展，特别是在伊朗各地修建水坝和引水渠，城墙的建造，以及霍斯劳·阿努什尔万的经济改革。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Yaghoub Mohammadifar is Professor of Archaeology- Bu-Ali Sina University, Hamedan-Iran. Ph. D. In Archaeology, Historic Period, August 2005, TARBIAT MODARES University, Tehran, Iran
Dissertation: The Survey and Analysis of Parthian Relic and Settlement in Central Zagros. Books: 1. The Parthian Archaeology And Art (University Students Text Book); 2008, The Organization for Researching and Composing University Textbooks in the Humanities (Samt), Tehran. [In Farsi] 2. Vanden Bege, Louis, and Klaus Shipman; Elimaite Relieves In Parthian Period; 2007, The Organization for Researching and Composing University Textbooks in the Humanities (Samt), Tehran. [Translation into Farsi] 3. Matthews,R, Y.Mohammadifar & W.Matthews, A.



Motarjem, 2012, The Central Zagros Project, Oxboy. Articles: 70 in Persian and English. Editorial Board Member : 7 Journals. Farabi International Award, Winner of the Adult Section (2010). Founder and Director of Archaeology Department of Bu-Ali Sina University / Hamedan (1999) Founder and Director of Faculty of Arts And Architecture, Bu-Ali Sina University (2002 - 2012) Vice President of Finance and Development of Bu Ali Sina University (2012-2016) Chancellor of Bu Ali Sina University (2016-2021).

亚古布·穆罕默迪法尔是伊朗哈马丹布阿里·西纳大学考古学教授。2005年8月在伊朗德黑兰 TARBIAT MODARES 大学获得历史时期考古学博士学位，博士论文题目：中央萨格罗斯帕提亚文物和定居点的调查与分析。著书：《帕提亚考古学与艺术》（大学生教材）；2008年，人文科学大学教材研究与编纂组织（Samt），德黑兰。《Vanden Bege, Louis, and Klaus Shipman; Elimaeite Relieves In Parthian Period》；2007年，人文科学大学教材研究与编纂组织（Samt），德黑兰。《Matthews, R, Y. Mohammadifar & W. Matthews, A. Motarjem, 2012, The Central Zagros Project, Oxboy》。文章：70篇波斯语和英语文章。编辑委员会成员：7本期刊。法拉比国际奖获奖者（2010年）。布阿里·西纳大学考古学系创始人和主任（1999年）。布阿里·西纳大学艺术与建筑学院创始人和院长（2002年-2012年）。布阿里·西纳大学财务与发展副校长（2012年-2016年）。布阿里·西纳大学校长（2016年-2021年）。

PA037

Sustainable Trypillia socio-environmental practices 4100-3600 BCE?

公元前 4100-3600 年间特里皮利亚文化的可持续社会-环境实践

Johannes Müller

约翰内斯·穆勒

Abstract

摘要

Kiel University, Germany

德国基尔大学

Around 4100 BCE, we recognise a phenomenon that is unique for European prehistory: in the area of the central Ukrainian forest steppe, mega-sites develop. With the largest sites of up to 3.2 km² in size, and 2800 simultaneously existing houses, these mega-sites represent the oldest urban structures in Europe. The farming and land use of these Trypillia mega-site communities in the forest steppe left its effects there and started the establishment of the present-day cultural steppe of this region. Cultivation practices promoted increased earthworm activity and encouraged the spread of *Stipa* and its burning. They are linked to a grassland management system to maintain an open landscape in a sustainable way without furthering land degradation. As the social structures within Trypillian mega-sites point to cooperative practices of societies without social pyramids, the socio-

environmental equality seems to have been fundamental to the Trypillia habitus.

公元前 4100 年左右，我们发现了欧洲史前史中独有的现象：在乌克兰中部森林草原地区出现了大型遗址。遗址面积最大可达 3.2 平方公里，同时存在 2800 座房屋，此类大型遗址代表欧洲最古老的城市结构。地处森林草原，特里皮利亚文化大型遗址社群的农业与土地利用给当地留下影响，是今日这一地区文化生境形成的开始。耕作行为促进了蚯蚓活动的增加和针茅属植物的传播与焚烧。这些都与草地管理系统息息相关，以可持续的方式保持一个开放的景观，而不会造成进一步的土地退化。特里皮利亚大型遗址的社会结构表现出一种缺乏社会等级分化下的社会合作实践，这种平等社会环境似乎是特里皮利亚文化的基本特征。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Müller, Johannes (PhD) is a Professor and Director of the Institute for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Archaeology at Kiel University, Germany. He is Speaker of the Collaborative Research Centre 'Scales of Transformation: Human-environmental Interaction in Prehistoric and Archaic Societies' and of the Excellence Cluster 'ROOTS – Social, Environmental, and Cultural Connectivity in Past Societies'. He conducts research on Neolithic and Bronze Age Europe, including the challenge of interlinking natural, social, life sciences, and the humanities within an anthropological approach of archaeology. Intensive fieldwork was and is carried out in international teams, e.g., on Trypillia mega-sites in Eastern Europe, the Late Neolithic tell site of Okolište in Bosnia-Herzegovina, different Neolithic domestic and burial sites in Northern Germany, and Early Bronze Age sites in Greater Poland. Ethnoarchaeological fieldwork has been conducted, e.g., in India. Within the Kiel Graduate School 'Human Development in Landscapes', now the Young Academy of ROOTS, Johannes Müller promotes international PhD projects. He is the PI of the synERC xSCAPES on material minds and materiality.

约翰内斯·穆勒博士是德国基尔大学史前与原史考古系的教授、院长。他是“转型的规模：史前和历史时期社会中的人类-环境相互作用”合作研究中心与“根源——过去社会中的社会、环境和文化关联性”卓越集群(ROOTS)的发言人。穆勒博士关注新石器与青铜时代欧洲的研究，包括在人类学方法的考古学视角下，将自然、社会、生命科学和人类相互关联的挑战。国际团队在东欧的特里皮利亚大型遗址、波黑的新石器时代晚期土丘遗址奥克里斯特 (Okolište)、德国北部的多个新石器时代居址和墓地，以及大波兰地区的早期青铜时代遗址等地，进行了大量考古工作。民族学田野工作则在例如印度等地开展。约翰内斯·穆勒致力推进基尔大学“景观中的人类发展”

研究生院国际博士研究项目。他也是 synERC XSCAPES 物质结构思维和物质性研究项目的学科带头人。

PA038

Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Water Management - the Case of the Nyanga Terraces in Zimbabwe

文化遗产与水资源可持续管理——以津巴布韦尼扬加梯田为例

Tendai Treddah Musindo

滕达·特雷达·穆辛多

Abstract

摘要

Great Zimbabwe University/Frei Universitat Berlin

大津巴布韦大学/柏林自由大学

This paper examines traditional water management systems in the Nyanga cultural landscape and considers the 'living heritage' approach's efficacy in water conservation and sustainable agriculture on mountain slopes within the context of climate change debates and sustainability. It considers the centrality of water shortages in the context of debates about sustainable agriculture and water conservation across the globe. It examines ancient and contemporary water and slope management systems used by farmers practising terrace agriculture on the slopes of Zimbabwe's Eastern Highlands mountains. Elaborate agricultural terraces on mountain slopes, water furrows, and pit structures characterise this cultural landscape. The article argues that contemporary societies can benefit from learning from the ancient water flow and slope management techniques devised by communities living in mountainous regions such as the Nyanga cultural landscape. In addition, the contribution argues that like many ancient civilisations that developed land and water management systems and strategies such as terracing on mountain slopes for agriculture, the case of Nyanga has the potential to be exemplary from which contemporary societies can draw lessons. Nyanga cultural landscape provides rich evidence of how living heritage can be in the form of modern water and agricultural practices for sustainability.

本文研究了尼扬加文化景观中的传统水资源管理系统，并在气候变化和可持续性的背景下，探讨了“活态遗产”方法在山坡的水资源保护和可持续农业上的效果。本文还在全球可持续农业和水资源保护争论的背景下，研究了水资源短缺的核心问题。考察了在津巴布韦东部高地山脉斜坡上，从事梯田农业的农民所使用的古代和现代的水资源与斜坡管理系统。山坡上精心设计的农业梯田、水沟和坑道结构是这一文化景观的特色。本文认为，当代社会可以从学习古代水资源和斜坡管理技术中受益，这些技术是由居住在尼扬加文化景观等山区的社区设计的。此外，本文认为，像其他发展出土地和水资源管理系统与战略的古代文明，类似的作法有山坡上修建梯田进行农业，尼扬加的案例也有可能成为当代社会可以借鉴的典范。尼

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



扬加文化景观提供了丰富的证据，来证明活态遗产如何以现代的水资源与农业实践的形式实现可持续发展。

Tendai Treddah Musindo is interested in landscape archaeology, using GIS and Remote Sensing technologies to understand past processes with the aim of solving contemporary societal challenges. She is currently a Georg Foster Postdoctoral Fellow (Alexander von Humboldt) based at Freie Universität Berlin and a lecturer in archaeology at Great Zimbabwe University. Her current research examines development of slope and water management technologies in Zimbabwe's eastern highlands and how they can inform contemporary agricultural practices as a contribution to the climate change debate. She holds a PhD in Archaeology from the University of Pretoria- South Africa (2017), an MSc in GIS and Spatial Analysis in Archaeology from University College London (2010) and a BA Honours Archaeology from the University of Zimbabwe (2005). Tendai has also worked as a resident archaeologist at the Great Zimbabwe World Heritage site (2005-2010), where part of her responsibilities included management and conservation of the site as well as other cultural heritage sites and objects in Masvingo, Zimbabwe.

滕达·特雷达·穆辛多的研究兴趣为景观考古学。她利用GIS和遥感技术来了解过去，以解决当代社会挑战。她目前是柏林自由大学的博士后研究员，受洪堡基金会的乔治·福斯特研究奖学金资助，她也是津巴布韦大学的考古学讲师。她目前的研究探讨了津巴布韦东部高地斜坡和水资源管理技术的发展，以及它们如何为当代农业实践提供信息，为气候变化争论做出贡献。她拥有南非比勒陀利亚大学考古学博士学位（2017年）、伦敦大学学院考古学地理信息系统和空间分析硕士学位（2010年）以及津巴布韦大学荣誉考古学学士学位（2005年）。滕达还曾在津巴布韦世界遗产地担任常驻考古学家（2005-2010年），她职责涉及管理和保护该遗址，以及管理和保护津巴布韦马斯温戈其他的文化遗产与文物。

PA039

Holocene Refuges in the Amazonian Anthropocene

全新世时期亚马逊地区的庇护所

Eduardo Neves

爱德华多·内维斯

Abstract

摘要

University of Sao Paulo, Brasil

巴西圣保罗大学

Archaeology has shown how over the millennia indigenous peoples have transformed nature and created landscapes in the Amazon. Such process was already visible in the Middle Holocene but became more intense starting around 2,000 years ago. These early inhabitants engaged in plant cultivation and selection

practices that are still current today. In fact, the Amazon is internationally recognized as an important ancient and independent center for generating agrobiodiversity. The relationship that forest people have established with plants over millennia of occupation and management of Amazon ecosystems is so intense that the current composition of the forests results directly from it. In the last years, however, intense deforestation and climatic change are leading to a process of forest degradation that may bring the Amazon to a tipping point. This presentation will show the Amazon Revealed Project, which uses LiDAR data and public consultation with local communities as a tool to map and protect archaeological sites in forested areas next to the so-called deforestation arc of the Amazon.

考古学已经展示了数千年来土著民族如何改变了自然并在亚马逊地区创造了景观。这一过程早在全新世中期就已经显现，但在大约 2000 年前开始变得更加明显。这些早期居民从事的植物栽培和选择实践沿用至今。事实上，国际上已经承认亚马逊是一个重要的古老而独立的农业生物多样性中心。数千年来，森林居民在占领和管理亚马逊生态系统的过程中与植物建立了如此密切的关系，以至于当前的森林构成直接源于此。然而，近年来大规模的森林砍伐和气候变化正在导致森林退化的过程，这可能将亚马逊地区推向一个临界点。本报告将展示“亚马逊揭示项目”，该项目把激光雷达

(LiDAR) 数据和与当地社区的公开咨询作为工具，绘制并保护亚马逊森林砍伐弧线附近森林地区的考古遗址。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Professor of Archaeology at the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, University of São Paulo; BA in History, University of São Paulo, PhD in Anthropology, Indiana University. Recipient of the Shanghai Archaeological Forum Research Award in 2019. More than 35 years of archaeological field experience in the Amazon Basin. Supervised around 60 Masters thesis and PhD dissertations on Amazonian archaeology. More than 130 publications in the topic. Currently leading the Amazon Revealed Project, funded by the National Geographic Society, that is employing public consultations with local communities and LiDAR to map the threatened archaeological heritage of the Amazon.

圣保罗大学考古学与民族学博物馆的考古学教授，拥有圣保罗大学的历史学学士学位和印第安纳大学人类学博士学位。他在 2019 年获得了世界考古论坛·上海重要考古研究成果奖。他在亚马逊流域拥有超过 35 年的考古田野经验。他指导了约 60 篇研究亚马逊考古的硕士学位论文和博士学位论文。他在该领域发表了 130 多篇研究论文。目前他正在领导由国家地理学会资助的“亚马逊揭示项目”，该项目利用当地社区的公开咨询和激光雷达 (LiDAR) 技术来绘制亚马逊地区受威胁的考古遗产。

PA040

Cultural Heritage of Afghanistan: the Current situation

阿富汗文化遗产的现状

Noor Agha Noori

诺尔·阿迦·诺瑞

Abstract

摘要

Archaeology Institute of Afghanistan

阿富汗考古研究所

Afghanistan has been facing internal conflict since last several decades, hence, its most of its heritage sites are at the verge of collapse. Besides targeting human lives, conflicts have a profound impact on human values, culture and religion. Increasingly, conflicts target symbols of culture to destroy identities and lead to the deliberate destruction of cultural heritage. The impact of war on cultural heritage goes beyond destruction and loss, it can break down the elements within a society that cultivate and promote cultural heritage. Cultural heritage is a precious, nonrenewable resource. The maintenance and administration of cultural heritage both tangible and intangible has a vital part to play in protecting the environment, making livelihood of communities and maintaining local economies. Conserving, reestablishing and protecting the cultural heritage of Afghanistan is essential to reconstruct a national personality and civil society torn by three decades of war. Afghanistan is experiencing internal conflict for the last several decades hence, its heritage is in precarious condition. Afghanistan-Cross road of Asia/ Hub of different culture from ancient time up to now but in recent decades it faced various uncertainties like Russian invasion, Civil war, Taliban rule, US Invasion and Taliban takeover again. The civil war in Afghanistan gave birth to the systematic looting of archaeological sites, such as Aikhanum, Begram, Hadda, Sorkh Kotal, tape Zargaran and Mes Aynak. Today considering the current situation we have to analyze what has been done, what are the negative action and to analyze what has to be done. Although since the 2001 the Afghan government in collaboration with various international partners working hardly to document, monitor and safeguard the cultural heritage and a lot of data has been collected. The assessment prove that major destruction and looting happened during the recent decades. The efforts were utilized to stop destruction and safeguard the heritage particularly after 2001 a new program was setup in collaboration with partners particularly to stop the illegal excavation. New laws and regulations were established. In this presentation I will briefly introduce the Cultural Heritage of Afghanistan and its current situation.

阿富汗过去几十年一直面临着内部冲突，因此大部分文化遗产濒临崩溃。除了威胁人类生命，冲突还深刻影响人的价值观、文化和宗教信仰。越来越多的冲突以文化符号为目标以破坏身份认同，导致对文化遗产的蓄意破坏。战争对文化遗产的影响不仅仅是破坏和造

成的损失，它也可以瓦解社会内部培养和促进文化遗产发展的因素。文化遗产是一种宝贵的、不可再生的资源。物质和非物质文化遗产的保护和管理，对于保护环境，保障社区生计和维持当地经济都发挥着至关重要的作用。保存、恢复和保护阿富汗的文化遗产对于重建三十年战争撕裂的国家个性和公民社会至关重要。阿富汗自几十年前开始面临内部冲突，因此其文化遗产岌岌可危。这个位于亚洲十字路口的国家，自古以来就是不同文化的枢纽。但近几十年来却面临着各种不确定因素，如俄罗斯入侵、内战、塔利班统治、美国入侵以及塔利班的再次接管。阿富汗的内战导致了考古遗址被系统性地盗掘，例如艾汗姆、贝格拉姆、哈达、索尔克-科塔尔、塔佩扎尔加兰和梅斯-艾纳克等。考虑到当前的形势，我们必须分析已经做了什么，有什么负面影响，以及接下来应该做什么。尽管自 2001 年以来，阿富汗政府与各种国际伙伴合作，努力记录、监测和保护文化遗产，并已收集了大量数据，我们的评估表明近几十年来，那些文化遗产遭到了严重破坏和盗掘。为制止破坏和保护遗产，特别是在 2001 年之后，政府与合作伙伴合作制定了一项新计划，以制止非法挖掘。新的法律法规也已制定。在这次发言中，我将简要介绍阿富汗的文化遗产及其现状。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



I, Noor Agha Noori, was the Director of Archaeological Institute of Afghanistan (AIA) from March 2017-Sep 2021. I did M.Phil. in Archaeology from Hazara University, Pakistan. After my studies I worked with different International Archaeological teams and cooperated with various archaeological missions in Afghanistan. I started his career with Archaeology Institute of Afghanistan (AIA) as a Field Archaeologist at Mes Aynak Archaeological site in Logar Province of Afghanistan. In 2012 I joined National Museum of Afghanistan as Assistant Curator and later served National Museum as Acting Chief curator. Beside other duties at National Museum, I played a key role in organizing the International Exhibitions on Bactrian Treasure and Mes Aynak objects. I worked as Head of Excavation department of Archaeology Institute of Afghanistan (AIA) and Field Director of Mes Aynak Archaeological Project (MAAP). As a field director I introduced new and advance Archaeological excavation and recording system for Mes Aynak archeological site. I also worked as Director of Archaeology Committee of Afghanistan which is the only committee working on the policy level for archaeological matters in the country. Currently, I am studying PhD at the Freie University Berlin, Germany.

我是诺尔·阿迦·诺瑞，于 2017 年 3 月至 2021 年 9 月担任阿富汗考古研究所所长。我曾在巴基斯坦的哈扎拉大学攻读硕士学位。毕业后，我与不同的国际考古队伍一起工作，合作完成各种阿富汗的考

古任务。我的职业生涯始于阿富汗考古研究所，当时我是阿富汗洛加尔省梅斯艾纳克考古遗址的现场负责人。2012年，我加入阿富汗国家博物馆担任馆长助理，之后担任代理馆长。除了国家博物馆中的其他职责外，我还在组织巴克特里亚宝藏和梅斯艾纳克文物国际展览中发挥了关键作用。我曾担任阿富汗考古研究所考古发掘部主任和梅斯艾纳克遗址考古发掘项目的现场负责人。作为考古现场负责人，我为梅斯艾纳克遗址引进了全新的、先进的考古发掘技术和记录系统。我还担任阿富汗考古委员会主任，该委员会是该国唯一一个在政策层面上处理考古事务的委员会。目前，我正在德国的柏林自由大学攻读博士学位。

PA041

Advanced Morphometric Analysis: A Regional Climatic and Hydrological Modelling Approach to Understanding Sustainable Farming Practices Across Semi-arid Landscapes, Mapungubwe, South Africa

高级形态测定计量分析：通过区域气候和水文建模方法理解南非马蓬古布韦半干旱区可持续耕作方法

Bongumenzi Sithembiso Nxumalo

邦古门齐·西坦比索·恩苏马洛

Abstract

摘要

University of Pretoria, South Africa/Northwestern University, USA

南非比勒陀利亚大学/美国西北大学

This presentation will focus on the role of hydrological changes and the demise of southern Africa's earliest state-society: Mapungubwe (1200-1300 AD) in the Shashe-Limpopo basin, South Africa. The rise and demise of Mapungubwe state has long been linked to significant climate changes: increased rainfall would have supported intensive agro-pastoral activities and demographic growth, later declining due to the onset of drier conditions. Accordingly, during the Little Ice Age (AD 1300-1850), drier and cooler climate resulted to environmental deterioration and subsequent abandonment of the archaeological site of Mapungubwe. This model is based on archaeological survey records and oral histories, with very limited regional climatic/environmental data. Some studies combining historical data, climatic sequences, geoarchaeological investigation and Geographic Information Systems modelling show that, within major climatic trends worldwide, landscapes often experience different conditions at the local scale and humans are able to deploy suitable adaptation practices. In fact, hydrological changes in the Shashe-Limpopo basin are highly influenced by seasonal variability (e.g. excessive flooding) and distribution of rainfall (Nxumalo 2016; 2019). While these studies produced the first local datasets on hydrological changes in the region, how these affected past communities remained unclear. Building on these results, the research further examined

regional climatic changes at Mapungubwe using advanced morphometric analysis, hydrological modelling of past rainfall regimes to understand how prehistoric societies in sub-Saharan Africa could have maintained sustainable practices together with changing landscapes.

本讲座将重点介绍水文变化的作用以及南部非洲最早的国家社会，位于南非沙什-林波波盆地的马蓬古布韦（公元 1200-1300 年）的消亡。长期以来，马蓬古布韦国的兴衰一直与重大的气候变化有关：降雨量的增加支持了密集的农牧活动和人口增长，但后来又因干旱的加剧而有所减少。因此，在小冰期（公元 1300-1850 年），干冷的气候导致环境恶化，马蓬古布韦聚落随之被废弃。这一模型基于考古调查和口述历史，以及非常有限的区域气候、环境数据。一些结合了历史数据、气候序列、地质考古调查和地理信息系统建模的研究表明，在全球主要气候趋势中，局部范围内的景观往往会经历不同的状况，人类有能力采取对应的适应措施。事实上，沙舍-林波波流域的水文变化受到季节变化（如过量的洪水）和降雨分布的很大影响。虽然这些研究提供了有关该地区水文变化的首个本地数据集，但仍不清楚这些变化如何影响过去的社群。在这些成果的基础上，本研究利用高级形态测定计量分析进一步研究了马蓬古布韦的区域气候变化，并利用过去降雨量的水文模型了解撒哈拉以南非洲的史前社会如何在不断变化的景观中维持可持续发展的措施。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



I was born in kwa-Nongoma, north eastern rural parts of Zululand, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. I have an undergraduate degree in Geography (Geographic Information Systems [GIS]) at the University of Witwatersrand, and there, I was first exposed to African archaeology. I became increasingly interested in the application of predictive modelling (using GIS and remote sensing) to understand the human past; for which I pursued postgraduate studies (Honours and Masters) at the University of Pretoria and a PhD in Archaeology at Cambridge University. I am interested in topics around; - Climate change and sustainability, State formations in southern Africa, - Archaeology of Early Farming Communities in Southern Africa, - Predictive Modelling using advanced Morphometric analysis in GIS, - Hydrologic Engineering Center's River Analysis (HEC-RAS) My research focuses on the role of hydrological changes and the demise of southern Africa's earliest state-societies in southern Africa. I am currently engaged in field projects focussing on geoarchaeological and geophysical land-surface surveys to model societal developments in the Mapungubwe, Shashe-Limpopo Basin. The proposed research tests the role of seismic activity in the rise and in the decline of Mapungubwe State in the middle Limpopo valley, Southern Africa. In

addition, existing geoarchaeological records (soil chemistry and micromorphological analysis) will be integrated to generate a model for changing environmental conditions and cultural developments in the Mapungubwe landscape

我出生在南非夸祖鲁-纳塔尔省祖鲁兰东北部农村地区的夸农戈马市。我在威特沃特斯兰德大学获得地理学（地理信息系统）本科学位，在那里我第一次接触到非洲考古学。我对应用预测模型（使用地理信息系统和遥感技术）来了解人类过去越来越感兴趣；为此，我在比勒陀利亚大学攻读研究生课程（荣誉学位和硕士学位），并在剑桥大学获得了考古学博士学位。我感兴趣的课题包括：气候变化与可持续性、南部非洲的国家形成、南部非洲早期农业社区考古学、利用地理信息系统（GIS）中的高级形态分析建立预测模型、水文工程中心的河流分析（HEC-RAS）。我的研究重点是水文变化的作用以及南部非洲最早的国家社会的消亡。我目前从事的田野项目侧重于地质考古学和地球物理学的地表调查，以便为沙谢-林波波盆地的马蓬古布韦社会发展建立模型。我发表的研究将检验地震活动在南部非洲林波波河谷中部马蓬古布韦的国家兴衰中的作用。此外，还将整合现有的地质考古记录（土壤化学和微观形态分析），为马蓬古布韦地貌的环境条件变化和文化发展建立模型。

PA042

Sango O! The Rise and Resilience of the Oyo Empire during the Extreme Weathers of the Little Ice Age

噢，桑戈！小冰河时期极端气候下奥约帝国的崛起与应对

Akin Ogundiran

阿金·奥贡迪兰

Abstract

摘要

Northwestern University, USA

美国西北大学

The Oyo Empire was one of Africa's calvary states that emerged in the late sixteenth century. Within a century, it grew to become the largest political formation south of the River Niger, with territories that included most of present-day southwest Nigeria, southern Benin Republic, and parts of eastern Togo. In this presentation, I argue that the Oyo Empire evolved as an adaptive strategy to cope with and subvert the consequences of the extreme weather patterns of the Little Ice Age, a global cooling period that began during the mid-fourteenth century and lasted through the mid-nineteenth century. Drought, flash flooding, violent wind, and frequent fire events defined the period, presenting resource scarcity and food insecurity challenges, flaming the embers of discord, stretching the strings of social cohesion to the limit, and placing people on the move in search of greener pastures. These events of extreme

weather had regional and local consequences. They culminated in a coalition of multi-ethnic calvary and political entrepreneurs laying the foundation of the Oyo Empire ca. 1570s. Combining the social memory and panegyric of the mythical founder of the empire, Šàngó, with the results of archaeological research, I will discuss the social and political strategies that the agents of the empire used to build the largest hegemonic state south of River Niger. They also defied the odds of the unpredictable weather patterns to build a capital that was one of the largest urban complexes of its time in Africa. This presentation illustrates the value of multi-sited and interdisciplinary research design in the archaeological study of empires and complex social sustainability. While it is true that the causes of the Little Ice Age are different from the human-induced climate changes of the Anthropocene, the paper presents possibilities for learning from the past.

奥约帝国是 16 世纪晚期兴起的非洲骑兵国家之一。在一个世纪内，它发展成为尼日尔河以南最大的政治组织，领土包括今天尼日利亚西南部的大部分地区、贝宁共和国南部和多哥东部的部分地区。在本次报告中，我将论证奥约帝国的演变是一种适应性战略，以应对和改变小冰期的极端天气带来的影响。小冰期是一个始于 14 世纪中叶并持续到 19 世纪中叶的全球变冷期。干旱、山洪暴发、狂风肆虐、火灾频发，给这一时期带来了资源匮乏和粮食短缺的挑战，激起了纷争之火，将社会凝聚力的弦绷到了极限，使人们不得不迁徙以寻找更丰茂的牧场。这些极端天气事件对广域和地方都造成了影响。大约在 16 世纪 70 年代，一个由多民族骑兵和政治家组成的联盟最终奠定了奥约帝国形成的基础。结合社会记忆和对传说中帝国创始人桑戈（Šàngó）的赞歌以及考古研究的结果，我将讨论帝国代理人为建立尼日尔河以南最大的霸权国家所使用的社会和政治策略。他们还克服了变幻莫测的天气模式，并建造了当时非洲最大的城市建筑群之一的都城。本报告说明了多遗址和跨学科研究设计在帝国和复杂社会可持续性考古研究中的价值。虽然小冰期的成因确实不同于人类世人为导致的气候变化，但本文呈现了以史为镜的潜在可能。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Akin Ogundiran is Carliss Collins Professor of History and Humanities at Northwestern University and a Senior Fellow of Gardens and Landscape Studies at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington DC. He is broadly interested in the archaeology and history of West Africa over the past 2,500 years, with an emphasis on the Yoruba world. His research intersects cultural, political economy, and environmental approaches to study the history of complex social systems at different scales – e.g., household, urbanism, and empire. He is the author/editor/co-editor of several books, including *The Yoruba: A New History* (2020), winner of the Vinson Sutlive Prize and Isaac Delano Prize. He is currently carrying out



long-term archaeological and historical research on the Oyo Empire and its antecedents in West Africa.

阿金·奥贡迪兰是美国西北大学卡利斯-柯林斯历史与人文教授，也是华盛顿特区敦巴顿橡树园园林和景观研究高级研究员。他对过去2500年西非的考古学和历史有着广泛的兴趣，重点研究约鲁巴世界。他的研究交叉了文化、政治经济学和环境方法，以研究不同规模的复杂社会体系的历史，如家庭、城市和帝国。他是多部著作的作者、编辑或联合编辑，包括《约鲁巴人：新历史》（2020年），该书获得了文森-萨特利夫奖和艾萨克-德拉诺奖。他目前正在对奥约帝国及其西非的前身进行长期考古和历史研究。

PA043

Cultural Adaptations to Changing Environmental Conditions as Exemplified Through Neolithic Dispersal

对于变动环境条件的文化适应——以新石器时代的扩散为例

Mehmet Celal Özdoğan

穆罕穆德·杰拉勒·厄兹多安

Abstract

摘要

Istanbul University, Turkey

土耳其伊斯坦布尔大学

The primary core area of neolithization extends mainly through the semi-arid regions of the Near East. Foraging communities living in this region, even in the earliest stage of neolithization, during the Proto-Neolithic era, had already begun living in permanent settlements such as Göbeklitepe or Çayönü, choice of settlement locations being areas convenient as hunting grounds. From the incipient stage on, these communities had developed architectural practices, in time, simple dwellings to become buildings, buildings to function as houses and eventually as homes. As farming became the primary means of subsistence, settlement locations shifted from hunting grounds to alluvial plains to places with water availability. Houses with flat roofs developed, and mudbrick became the primary building material. Due to the scarcity of water sources, settlements of all periods, regardless of their cultural choices, had to be repeatedly founded at the exact location, their accumulation leading to the formation of multi-layered huge settlement mounds. Farming, in real terms, became fully practised by the later stages of the Neolithic era, at the time of transition from Pre-Pottery to Pottery Neolithic. Then farmers began moving to other regions, bringing with them knowledge and social memory of living in farming villages and newly domesticated animals and cultivated plants such as wheat, barley, lentils, etc. This new way of life was introduced to other regions through endemic migration, farmers of arid environments for the first time encountering forested habitats with heavy rainfall, among them the Balkans. Migrant farmers, in a relatively short period of time, habituated to new environmental conditions, developing new structural systems, gabled roofs replacing flat ones, wood and wattle and daub substituting

mudbrick. As there was no shortage of water sources in the newly settled regions, sparse settlement patterns became more customary. As settlements shifted location, archaeological deposits of these settlements turned into flat settlements, no longer forming high mounds.

近东的半干旱地区是新石器化的主要核心区。这个地区的采集者社群，甚至早在新石器化的初期，也就是原新石器时代（Proto-Neolithic），就已经选择便于狩猎的地点定居生活了，典型遗址包括哥贝克力土丘（Göbeklitepe）或卡育努（Çayönü）。这些社群的建筑技术自初期开始就在发展，逐渐从简单屋棚变成复杂建筑，而作为住宅的建筑物最终成为家园。随着农业成为生存的主要手段，聚落选址从狩猎场地到冲积平原，再到有水可用的地方。平顶房屋进一步发展，泥砖（mudbrick）成为主要的建筑材料。由于水资源的匮乏，所有时期的聚落，不论文化归属，都不得不重复利用同一地点，这样的积累构成了巨大的多层聚落土丘。实际上，在随后的新石器时代时段内，即从前陶新石器时代到有陶新石器时代的过渡时期，农业实践更加充分。而后，农人就开始向其他地区迁移，携带着他们在农业村庄生活的知识与社会记忆，以及新驯化的动物和栽培作物，如小麦、大麦、扁豆等。这种新的生活方式通过地方性移民传入其他地区，生活在干旱环境中的农人第一次遇到了雨量丰沛的森林栖息地，这就包括到达巴尔干地区的人群。农人移民在相对较短的时间内就适应了新的环境条件，发展出新的结构系统，人字形屋顶取代了平顶，木骨泥墙取代了泥砖。由于在新的栖息地水源不再稀缺，稀疏的聚落模式变得更加普遍。聚落地点转移，考古堆积变为平坦的聚落遗址，不再形成高丘。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Born İstanbul 1943; degrees in the University of İstanbul, Department of Prehistory. Main field of research is the emergence and expansion of the Neolithic early village farming economies. Since 1964 participated and conducted several excavations and surface surveys including Çayönü, Yarımburgaz, Toptepe, Mezraa Teleilat, Kanlıgeçit and Aşağı Pınar. Presided over the Cultural Heritage Project of the Turkish Academy of Sciences until 2013. Currently leading open-air site museum and heritage management projects in Eastern Thrace. History of archaeology, politics in archaeology and environmental archaeology are also among his fields of specialisation. He is the member of numerous academic institutions including the National Academy of Sciences- NAS- Academia Europea and Shanghai Archaeological Forum; he has received numerous awards including Turkish Academy of Sciences (2001), Vehbi koç Foundation (2008) and the “Cavaliere” medal of Italy. He has published 26 books and 352 academic papers on archaeology and heritage.

穆罕穆德·杰拉勒·厄兹多安 1943 年出生于伊斯坦布尔，求学于伊斯坦布尔大学史前学系。他的主要研究领域为新石器早期村落农业经济的出现与扩张。自 1964 年以来参与和主持了多项考古发掘与调查工作，包括 Çayönü, Yarımburgaz, Toptepe, Mezraa Teleilat, Kanlıgeçit 以及 Aşağı Pınar 遗址等。并且领导土耳其科学院文化遗产项目直至 2013 年。目前，他还在东色雷斯地区主持多处露天遗址博物馆和遗产管理项目。他的研究专长还包括考古学史、考古相关政策与环境考古学。他是土耳其国家科学院院士 - 欧洲科学院院士和世界考古论坛等多家学术机构的顾问，曾被授予土耳其科学院（2001），维碧·科茨基金会（2008），以及意大利“骑士”勋章等多项荣誉。截至目前，他已经在考古学与遗产领域出版了 26 本书籍及 352 篇学术论文。

PA044

A New History of Medieval Cultures and Climate Change in North America

北美中世纪文化与气候变化新史

Timothy Robert Pauketat

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蒂莫西·罗伯特·保凯特

美国伊利诺伊大学

Abstract

摘要

Medieval-era indigenous peoples of Mesoamerica and northern North America embraced rain-bringing wind gods through religious cults over the course of the early centuries of the Medieval Climatic Optimum (800-1200s CE). These cults or movements occurred simultaneous and in ways comparable to the spread of religious faiths across Europe, Africa, and Asia: Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and Islam. In North America, the cults were built into urban centers and conveyed by priests and shamans through vision quests and the associated transfers of medicine bundles and that entailed would-be leaders travelling long distances. For many, trade and commerce was secondary to this trans-continental cultural and hydroclimatic process. The historical results of what was a series of interdigitated developments unified in ways the diverse architectonic practices and traditions of peoples from the Maya lowlands to the Valley and Gulf of Mexico, into the American Southwest and Caddo country, and finally up the Mississippi River valley. Environmental change – or rather the human lived experience of the natural forces of wind, rain, and related climatic and celestial phenomena – triggered these cults of wind and rain gods. It did so not through a rational decision-making process or as whole-group responses to the perceived effects of climate change, but rather through ontological relationships with and through people and the very real, animate forces of wind, water, earth and sky.

在中世纪气候最适宜时期（公元 800-1200 年）的最初几个世纪，中美洲和北美洲北部的中世纪原住民通过宗教崇拜信奉带来雨水的风神。这些宗教崇拜或运动与欧洲、非洲和亚洲宗教信仰的产生及传播方式相似，例如佛教、祆教、基督教和伊斯兰教。在北美洲，这些宗教信仰融入了城市中心，由祭司和萨满巫师通过幻象探求和相关的药包传递来传播，这就需要潜在的领袖长途跋涉。对于许多人来说，贸易和商业次于这种跨大陆的文化和水文气候过程。其历史结果是一系列相互交融的发展在某种程度上统一了各族群多样的建筑实践和传统，包括从玛雅低地到墨西哥河谷和墨西哥湾，再到美国西南部和卡多地区，最终延伸至密西西比河流域。环境变化，或者更确切地说是人类对风、雨及相关气候和天象等自然力量的生活体验，触发了他们对这些风雨神的信仰。这并不是通过理性决策过程或者作为对气候变化感知效应的群体反应来实现的，而是通过与人以及风、水、大地和天空这些非常真实、有生命的力量之间的本体关系来实现的。

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Timothy R. Pauketat is Director of the Illinois State Archaeological Survey, the Illinois State Archaeologist, a Principal Research Scientist and Professor at the University of Illinois in Champaign. He currently leads a staff of about 100 archaeologists working in the American heartland. He has previously taught at the University of Oklahoma and the State University of New York and is the author or editor of 17 books and numerous journal articles and book chapters. His research is focused on ideologies, urbanisms, and the precontact Indigenous cultures of the Mississippi valley. Most recently, he studies the larger relationships between the Mississippi valley and greater Mesoamerica, between history and climate change, and between humanity and other-than-human forces of change generally.

蒂莫西·罗伯特·保凯特是伊利诺伊州考古调查局局长、伊利诺伊州考古学家、伊利诺伊大学香槟分校首席研究科学家和教授。他目前领导着约 100 名考古学家在美国中心地带开展工作。他曾在俄克拉荷马大学和纽约州立大学任教，撰写编辑了 17 本著作以及大量期刊论文和书籍章节。他的研究关注密西西比河流域的意识形态、城市化和西方入侵前的土著文化。近年来，他研究了密西西比河流域与更大的中美洲之间的关系、历史与气候变化之间的关系，以及人类与其他非人类变革力量之间的关系。

PA045

Social Sustainability among Hunter-Gatherers in Amazonia

亚马逊狩猎采集者的社会可持续性

Gustavo Gabriel Politis

古斯塔沃·波利蒂斯

Abstract

摘要

CONICET, Argentina

阿根廷国家科学技术研究委员会

The human occupation of the Amazonia is a clear-cut example of how hunter-gatherers sustained viable populations since the Late Pleistocene despite the climatic variations over the last 12,000 years. It also demonstrates how these societies developed several strategies (cooperation, sharing, egalitarianism, etc.) to generate social sustainability even in harsh environments. In the 1980s, several cultural ecology models proposed that hunter-gatherers could only maintain a continuous occupation of the Tropical rainforest, incorporating crops into their diet. However, the results of ethnoarchaeological and ethnographic studies carried out among hunter-gatherers of tropical forests of South America, such as the Nukak (Colombia), Awá (Brazil), and Hoti (Venezuela), showed how this type of society could have colonized the Amazon and exploited the abundant floral and faunal resources. At the same time, a new set of archaeological research in sites placed in different locations of Amazonia (such as Piedra Pintada, Peña Roja, and Cerro Azul) demonstrated that people could live in Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene times on a permanent basis. Based on ethnobotanical data generated by the author and comparing these data with the archaeo-botanical record of sites of the Pleistocene-Holocene transition, it is intended to evaluate how the Tropical Forests affected the dispersion vectors of Homo sapiens in the continent. In addition, it will discuss how the occupation of these environments since the Late Pleistocene transformed their floristic structure over time, making them more sustainable for hunter-gatherer societies.

人类对亚马逊流域的占领是一个明确的例子，尽管在过去一万两千年间气候多有变动，但自晚更新世以来，狩猎采集者却仍能维持着可生存的人口。同时，这也展示了这些社会如何发展出多种策略（合作、共享、平等主义等）使其即使在恶劣的环境下也能实现社会可持续性。20世纪80年代，几种文化生态模型提出狩猎采集者只有将农作物纳入饮食中才能在热带雨林中保持持续定居。然而，针对南美洲热带森林的狩猎采集者（例如哥伦比亚的努卡克人、巴西的阿瓦人巴西和委内瑞拉霍特人）进行的民族考古学和人种学研究的结果展示了这类社会开拓亚马逊，利用丰富的植物和动物资源的方式。与此同时，对亚马逊流域不同地点（如彼德拉平塔达、佩尼亚罗哈和塞罗阿祖尔）的遗址进行的一系列新的考古研究表明，人们可以能够在更新世晚期/全新世早期时期在这里常驻居住。根据作

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者获取的民族植物学数据，并将这些数据与更新世-全新世过渡时期遗址中发现的考古植物记录进行比较，旨在评估热带森林如何影响智人在大陆上的散布范围。此外，本文还将讨论自晚更新世以来这些环境的定居方式如何随着时间改变其植被结构，使其对狩猎采集者社会更具可持续性。

Gustavo Politis is a Researcher at the Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET) of Argentina and a Professor at the Universidad del Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Visiting Professor in several international universities (Cambridge, Stanford, Southampton, Bonn, etc.) He is a specialist in the archaeology and ethnoarchaeology of South American hunter-gatherers. He is also interested in the early peopling of the Americas and in the archaeology of the Pampas of Argentina. He has published 11 books (both as author and as editor) and 189 articles and book chapters. He received a John Simon Guggenheim Foundation fellowship in 2004 and, in 2013, was awarded the distinction Investigador de la Nación Argentina.

古斯塔沃·加布里埃尔·波利蒂斯是阿根廷国家科学技术研究委员会的研究员，也是布宜诺斯艾利斯省中央大学的教授，以及多所国际大学（剑桥、斯坦福、南安普顿、波恩等）的客座教授。他是研究南美狩猎采集者的考古学和民族考古学专家。他还对美洲的早期人类和阿根廷潘帕斯草原的考古学感兴趣。他出版了11本著作（作为作者和编辑）以及189篇文章和书籍章节。他于2004年获得约翰·西蒙·古根海姆基金会奖学金，并于2013年被授予阿根廷国家杰出研究员。

PA046

From Cemetery to Climate and Back Again in Protohistoric Mainland Southeast Asia?

从墓地到气候，再回到原史时期的东南亚大陆？

Baptiste Pradier

巴蒂斯特·普拉迪埃

Thomas Oliver Pryce

托马斯·奥利弗·普莱思

Abstract

摘要

French National Centre for Scientific Research

法国国家科学研究中心

In recent years it has become common practice for archaeologists to explicitly link population and climate data, with the aim of quantifying the long-term demographic impact of climate change. This is clearly a fruitful avenue of research but, from the perspective of Mainland Southeast Asian (MSEA) protohistory (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age - broadly mid-3rd millennium BC to mid-1st millennium AD), we feel it necessary to interrogate the methods by which some bioarchaeologists generate

mortality profile, health status and demographic reconstructions from studied cemetery populations. The numbers of people, of what age, sex, health and status must be calculated as accurately as possible if the subtle interplays of climate and population are to be usefully identified and distinguished from other factors. Fundamentally, a cemetery is a culturally-structured space created and operated by the living, whose funerary behaviours can obey or distort the demographic reality of the population and therefore its representativity. Within MSEA, mortality tables, male/female and immature/adult ratios, life expectancy at birth (e^0), Juvenile Adult ratio (JA) and Mean Juvenile Mortality (MJM), and the rate of natural population increase (RNPI) as compared to modern populations have been used as a direct window on past demographics, with the socially-constructed nature of the cemeteries from which these data were derived, critically overlooked. Current demographic reconstructions indicate population growth reducing from ca. 4% to ca. 1% during the 3rd-1st millennia BC, before rising again in the 1st millennium AD, whereas current climate reconstructions indicate an increasing availability of moisture during the 2nd-1st millennia BC, and a decreasing availability during the 1st millennium AD. By analysing the juvenile age profiles of seventeen well-dated MSEA protohistoric cemeteries, we demonstrate that cemetery populations were selectively 'recruited' from the then living populations of associated communities. Specifically, infants were usually recruited to Neolithic cemeteries but not to Bronze Age cemeteries, and thus late-2nd to mid-1st millennia BC fecundity rates are underestimated if only cemetery data are considered, with geometric repercussions for population growth. Therefore, we consider thanatologically-uncritical MSEA cemetery-based demographic reconstructions to be fundamentally flawed due to a lack of representativity. Nevertheless, we certainly consider funerary data to be critical to the evaluation of climate change impact on protohistoric lifeways, but only if we unpack what the cemeteries are really telling us about living populations over space and time.

近年来，考古学家们普遍将人口和气候数据明确地联系起来，目的是量化气候变化对人口的长期影响。这确实是卓有成效的研究途径，然而从东南亚大陆原史时代（新石器时期、铜器时期与铁器时期，大致为公元前第三千纪中叶到公元后第一千纪中叶）的角度出发，我们认为有必要审视部分生物考古学家从研究的墓地人口中生成的死亡率概况、健康状况和人口重建的方法。必须尽可能准确地计算出人口的数量、年龄、性别、健康和地位，以便有用地识别并区分气候与人口之间微妙的相互作用，以及与其他因素之间的关系。墓地本质上是一个文化建构的空间，由生者建造和维系，人群的丧葬行为可能遵循或扭曲人口的人口统计事实，因此也可能扭曲了人口的代表性。在东南亚大陆，死亡率表、男女比例和未成年人/

成年人比例、出生时的预期寿命 (e^0)、幼成比 (JA) 和平均幼年死亡率 (MJM)，以及自然人口增长率 (RNPI) 与现代人口相比已被用作对过去人口统计的直接窗口，但是这些数据来自于墓地的社会构建性质往往被严重忽视。目前的人口统计重建表明，在公元前第三千纪至公元第一千纪期间，人口增长率从约 4% 降至约 1%，然后在公元第一千纪时再度上升，而目前的气候重建表明，在公元前第二千纪至公元第一千纪期间，水分的可用性逐渐增加，在公元前第一千纪时逐渐减少。通过分析东南亚地区十七个有明确年代的原史时期墓地的幼年人口年龄分布情况，我们证明墓地人口是从相关社区的生活人口中有选择地“招募”的。具体而言，婴儿通常被纳入到新石器时代的墓地，而青铜时代的墓地却非如此。因此，如果只考虑墓地数据，公元前第二千纪晚期至第一千纪中期的生育率就会被低估，这对人口增长的估算会产生了几何级的影响。因此，我们认为基于墓地的人口统计重建在死亡学上基本是有缺陷的，因为它们缺乏代表性。然而，我们确实认为丧葬数据对评估气候变化对原史时期生活方式的影响至关重要，但前提是我们要解析墓地实际上向我们展示的有关不同时空下生活人口的信息。

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个人简介



Dr T.O. Pryce HDR is a Senior Researcher/ Associate Professor for the French Centre for Scientific Research since 2013, member of Department 7065 “IRAMAT”, associated to the University of Paris-Saclay. Pryce has conducted archaeometallurgical and archaeological research in Southeast Asia since beginning his doctorate at University College London in 2004. He has been Director of the Southeast Asian Lead Isotope Project (SEALIP) since 2008 and Director of the French Archaeological Mission in Myanmar since 2012. Pryce won the Shanghai Archaeology Forum Research Prize in 2019 and was appointed Regional Editor for the Global Lead Isotope Database (GlobaLID) in 2023. He was previously postdoctoral researcher at the French Institute of Research for Development in 2013, and the University of Oxford from 2009 to 2012. Dr Baptiste Pradier is an archaeologist specialised in biological and funerary research in late prehistoric Southeast Asia, with a focus on Myanmar. He graduated his PhD in Archaeology and Ethnology from the Université de Paris-Nanterre in 2022. His interests focus on the dynamics of population mobility and diet.

普莱思博士(研究型高等学位)自 2013 年起担任法国国家科学研究中心的高级研究员/副教授，同时也是巴黎萨克雷大学 7065 部门古材料研究所的成员古材料研究所。自 2004 年在伦敦大学学院攻读博士学位以来，普莱斯一直在东南亚从事考古冶金学和考古学研究。他从 2008 年起任东南亚铅同位素项目(SEALIP)的主任，自 2012 年起

担任法国驻缅甸考古队的领队。普莱斯于 2019 年获得世界考古论坛·上海研究成果奖，并于 2023 年被任命为全球铅同位素数据库的地区编辑。他曾于 2013 年在法国发展研究院从事博士后研究，2009 年至 2012 年在牛津大学从事博士后研究。巴蒂斯特·普拉迪耶博士是专门从事东南亚史前晚期的生物与葬仪研究的考古学家，尤其关注缅甸。他于 2022 年从巴黎南泰尔大学毕业，获考古学与民族学博士学位，他的研究兴趣主要集中在人群流动和食性变化方面。

PA051

The Necropolis of Qubbet el-Hawa North

库贝特艾尔哈瓦北部墓地

Abdelmoneim Said
Mahmoud

阿部戴尔莫内姆·赛义
德·马哈茂德

Abstract

摘要

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Egypt

埃及旅游与文物部

The area of the Qubbat al-Hawa Necropolis is one of the most important necropolises of governors and rulers in the era of Old Kingdom, through the era of first intermediate period, and until the era of the end of Middle Kingdom in ancient Egypt. It is located in the Aswan region in southern Egypt and includes the tombs of governors and individuals during the eras of ancient Egypt. These tombs kept their secrets to these days, and until 2011 we only knew This necropolis includes the governors of the Aswan region from the beginning of Old Kingdom until the end of Middle Kingdom, when the necropolis of governors of the Aswan region during the eras of New kingdom were uncovered North of old kingdom's cemetery, By a joint German-Egyptian mission that includes many specialists in Egyptology Egypt's historical eras were completed with the discovery of the cemetery of the late period and Greco-Roman governors in the Aga Khan area in the south of the Old Kingdom cemetery. By a joint Italian-Egyptian mission in which many tombs were discovered.

库贝特-艾尔哈瓦墓地是古埃及最重要的统治者陵墓群之一，横跨了古王国时期、第一中间时期，直到中王国时期结束。它位于埃及南部的阿斯旺地区，包括古埃及不同时期的统治者和重要人物的墓葬。此处墓地至今仍保有许多未解之谜，直到 2011 年以前，我们只知道陵墓区包含从古王国初期到中王国末期的阿斯旺地区统治者。一支由德国和埃及专家组成的联合考古队在古王国墓区的北部揭示了新王国时代阿斯旺地区统治者们的陵寝。另一支意大利和埃及的联合考古队，

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在古王国陵墓区南部的阿加汗地区，发现了晚期希腊-罗马时代统治者的陵墓，进一步完善了历史序列。

Abdel Moneim Said Mahmoud. General Supervisor of the Office of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in Aswan Governorate and General Director of the Antiquities of Aswan and Nubia. - Ph.D and Master in Egyptian Antiquities - Communicating with all parties concerned with the protection of Egyptian Antiquities and the preservation of Egyptian heritage sites in particular and the world heritage in general. - Award winning outstanding leadership as the best general manager at the level of Aswan Governorate for the year 2022. - Director and responsible for the most important area of the world heritage site.

阿布戴尔莫内姆·赛义德·马哈茂德是埃及旅游与文物部阿斯旺辖区总负责人，同时也是阿斯旺和努比亚文物管理部的主任。他持有埃及学博士和硕士学位，积极与各方沟通合作，关注埃及的文物保护，特别是埃及文化遗产地的保存以及更广泛的其他世界遗产。他因卓越领导才能在 2022 年被评为阿斯旺省最佳主管，作为主任负责管理最重要的世界文化遗产地。

PA053

Disaster in Thebes: An Extreme Weather Event in Egypt, 1550 BCE

底比斯之灾：公元前 1550 年埃及的极端天气事件

Thomas Schneider

托马斯·施耐德

Association of Pacific Rim Universities / University of British Columbia

环太平洋大学协会/英属哥伦比亚大学

Abstract

摘要

The ancient climate of Egypt has received more recent scrutiny through the study of climate data proxies – largely sedimentological, drawn from the greater Nile River system (including the East African lakes) and the Red Sea, complemented by analyses of faunal remains, human bones, and settlement sites. Additional data are available from documentary texts and iconographic sources. This presentation focuses on a singular text from ancient Egypt describing an extreme weather event around 1550 BCE, including storm, torrential rain, darkness, and flooding, causing massive destruction of built structures and loss of human lives. Described in the so-called “Tempest Stela” of king Ahmose and previously connected by some scholars to the eruption of Thera/Santorini, the text’s interpretation can be facilitated by textual and archaeological evidence from the area and comparative data on extreme weather events. An important aspect of the text is the contemporary religious interpretation of the event, which changed the further course of politics and history.

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埃及的古气候研究最近受到了更为细致的关注，尤其是通过对气候数据指标的研究，主要是从尼罗河系统（包括东非湖泊）和红海提取的沉积学数据，以及对动物遗骸、人骨和聚落的分析。另外，文献文本和图像资料也提供了额外的参考。本报告重点讨论一份来自古埃及的文献，其中记录了公元前 1550 年左右的一次极端气候事件，包括风暴、暴雨、黑暗和洪水，导致建筑物的严重破坏和人员伤亡。该文献记载于所谓阿赫摩斯王的“暴风石碑”之上，之前常被一些学者与圣托里尼岛/希拉的火山爆发相联系。通过该地区的文本和考古证据以及极端天气事件的比较数据，这个文本记录可以得到更好地解释。此文本的一个重要方面是对该事件的宗教角度的阐释，从这个角度来看，该事件改变了往后政治和历史进程。

Thomas Schneider is the 5th Chief Executive of the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU). From 2021-22, he was the Founding Executive Director of the Pacific Alliance of Liberal Arts Colleges (PALAC). From 2018-20, he was Associate Vice President (International) at the Southern University of Science and Technology in Shenzhen, China. His academic positions include Professor of Egyptology and Near Eastern Studies at the University of British Columbia (2007-present), Chair Professor of Egyptology at Swansea University (2005-7) and Research Professor of the Swiss National Science Foundation at the University of Basel (2001-5). He was a Visiting Professor at the University of Vienna, the University of Heidelberg and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, as well as a Visiting Scholar at New York University, the University of California Berkeley, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Shanghai University.

托马斯·施耐德现为环太平洋大学协会的第五任首席执行官。从 2021 到 2022 年，他是太平洋文理学院联盟（PALAC）创始执行董事。2018 到 2020 年间，他担任中国深圳的南方科技大学协理副校长（国际）。他的学术职称包含英属哥伦比亚大学埃及学与古代近东研究教授(2007 至今)、斯旺西大学埃及学讲席教授(2005-2007)以及在巴塞尔大学担任瑞士国家科学基金会研究教授(2001-2005)。他还曾任维也纳大学、海德堡大学与耶路撒冷希伯来大学的客座教授，以及纽约大学、加州大学伯克利分校、中国社会科学院和上海大学的访问学者。

PA055

Why I Believe in the Magic of Archaeology? (For the Future of International Collaboration)

为什么我相信考古学的魔力？（为了国际合作的未来）

Andrey Tabarev

Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences

安德烈·塔巴雷夫

俄罗斯科学院西伯利亚分院考古和民族学研究所

Abstract

摘要

In this presentation the author is addressed to three stages of his archaeological career (starting from the graduation till the current moment) with the special focus on the experience in the international collaboration and close perspectives. While the first stage was connected with the intensive field works in the Russian Far East (Paleolithic sites) and first productive contacts with foreign scholars from the US (Fulbright Scholarships), Canada (lectures), Japan (excavations) and South Korea (joint publications), the second is presented by a series of the joint projects (Lithic technology, Neolithization in Eurasia, origin of pottery in South America, megalithic constructions in the East, Southeast and South Asia) and enlarging of the geography of the archaeological partnership (Japan, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Turkey, Indonesia), and the third one is regarded to be totally devoted to the work with the students and the formation (lecture courses, participation in the research projects in Russia and abroad, language practice etc.) of the new generation of world-view specialists in archaeology. The challenges of our time are the search for new forms of political, economic and scientific cooperation. Years later, the author is pleased to see that archaeology is still in demand among Russian students and believes that it is archaeology, thanks to its magic and ability to bring close and make friends people of different countries and nationalities, could and should play an important role in these processes.

在这次演讲中，作者介绍了他从毕业到现在考古职业生涯的三个阶段，特别国际合作的经验和近距离视角。第一阶段与在俄罗斯远东地区的旧石器时期遗址的密集野外工作有关，并与美国(富布赖特奖学金)、加拿大(讲座)、日本(发掘)和韩国(联合出版)等外国学者的实现首次富有成效的接触。二是一系列的合作项目(石器技术，欧亚大陆的新石器时代，南美陶器的起源，东亚、东南亚和南亚的巨石建筑)，扩大考古学合作伙伴的地理范围(日本、哥伦比亚、厄瓜多尔、秘鲁、土耳其、印度尼西亚)。三是全身心地与学生一起工作(讲授课程，参加俄罗斯国内外的科研活动，语言实践等等)，培养新一代的全球视野的考古学家。我们这个时代的挑战是寻求政治、经济和科学合作的新形式。多年后，令作者欣喜的是考古学在俄罗斯学生中仍然非常受欢迎，这就是考古学的魔力和能力，使得不同国家和民族的人们拉近距离并成为好朋友，考古学能够也应该在其中发挥着重要作用。

Biographic Sketch

I was graduated as an archaeologist in the Novosibirsk State University (NSU) in 1986, and since the same year I'm working in the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences. During the first part of my career I was involved into the projects focused on the quest and investigations of the Stone Age sites in the Russian Far East. Soon

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after the preparation of the Doctoral dissertation (2004) I got the position of the Head of the Division of Foreign Archaeology in my Institute and concentrated on the projects in the Pacific (Japan, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Indonesia) along with the intensive collaboration with the colleagues from Europe, Asia and Americas on the problem of the Neolithisation. Currently I also teach in the NSU (Introduction to Archaeology, Paleolithic) and devote as much time as possible for the group of students highly motivated on the various topics of World archaeology.

我于 1986 年毕业于新西伯利亚州立大学 (NSU)，成为一名考古工作者。同年，我工作于俄罗斯科学院西伯利亚分院考古与民族学研究所。在我职业生涯的第一部分，我参与了一些项目，主要致力于探索和调查俄罗斯远东地区的石器时代遗址。在我准备好博士论文 (2004) 不久，我得到了我们研究所境外考古研究室主任的职位，并开始专注于太平洋地区 (日本、哥伦比亚、厄瓜多尔、秘鲁、印度尼西亚) 的项目，并与来自欧洲、亚洲和美洲的伙伴开展关于新石器化问题的密切合作。目前我也在新西伯利亚州大学从事教学 (旧石器时代考古学导论)，并尽可能多地把精力放在那些对世界考古主题十分感兴趣的同学们身上。

PA056

Natural Environment and Social Organization in the Bronze Age Aegean, Greece

希腊爱琴海青铜时代的自然环境与社会组织

Georgios Vavouranakis

乔治奥斯·瓦沃兰纳基斯

Abstract

摘要

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece

希腊雅典国立卡波迪特里亚大学

As the impact of climatic change upon our lives is felt harder by the year, a fresh attitude to the environment becomes necessary. It is thus pertinent to look back at past societies and their attitudes to their natural and cultural milieu to look for inspiration. The palace societies that flourished in the southern Aegean, Greece, during the 2nd millennium BC may be useful case studies, especially since their rise and fall were heralded by major climatic changes in the area. Cultural responses to these phenomena formed specific types of nexuses between nature and human beings. An exploration of the available archaeological data and the iconography from the island of Crete suggests that Minoan society had adapted a wholistic approach to its landscape, with specific advantages as regards the regulation of quotidian rhythms of life, but, also, with shortcomings related to the strength of social structures. By contrast, the Mycenaean palatial elites on the mainland of southern Greece exhibited more pragmatic, cautious and at the same time diverse approaches to their natural environs. This approach allowed them a comparatively effective management of resources,

even though their own type of social organization they did not avoid a degree of exposure to disintegration.

随着气候变化对我们生活的影响与日俱增，我们有必要对环境问题采取新的态度。因此，回顾过去的社会及其对自然和文化环境的态度来寻找灵感显得非常必要。公元前两千年在希腊爱琴海南部兴盛的宫廷社会可能是一个有用的案例研究，特别是因为它们的兴衰与该地区的重大气候变化有关。对这些气候变化的文化反应形成了自然与人类之间特定类型的联系。对克里特岛上现有的考古数据和图像学的探索表明，米诺斯社会对其景观采取了一种整体性的方法。这种方法在调节生活节奏方面具有特定的优势，但也存在与社会结构强度相关的缺陷。相比之下，希腊南部大陆上的迈锡尼宫殿精英对自然环境的态度则更加务实、谨慎，同时也更加多样化。这种方法使他们能够相对有效地管理资源，尽管他们自己的社会组织类型也无法避免一定程度的解体。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Giorgos Vavouranakis holds a degree in archaeology and history of art from the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (NKUA) and an MA in Archaeology and Prehistory and a PhD in Minoan archaeology from the University of Sheffield. He has worked as contract archaeologist in Greece and has been a post-doc fellow at the NKUA, and adjunct faculty at different Greek universities. He joined the Department of History and Archaeology of the NKUA as Lecturer in 2012 and was elected Professor in 2023. He is the Director of the departmental Lab of Archaeology and History of Art since 2018. His research interests include Aegean Prehistory, especially Minoan Crete; the Prehistory of Cyprus; archaeological theory and the history of the discipline. He has published three monographs, (co-) edited six international volumes and published more than 50 papers in international journals (AJA, JEMAHS, MAA, OpAth, RDAC) and international collective volumes in series such as Hesperia Supplements, Aegis, Aegaeum and AURA Supplements. His fieldwork experience includes projects in Greece and Cyprus. He is currently directing the publication of the Early-Middle Bronze tholos tomb B at Apesokari in southern Crete and is second director of the NKUA departmental excavation at Marathon outside Athens.

乔治奥斯·瓦沃兰纳基斯拥有雅典国立卡波迪斯特里安大学考古学和艺术史学位，以及谢菲尔德大学的史前考古学硕士学位和米诺斯考古学的博士学位。他曾在希腊担任合同考古学家，在雅典国立卡波迪斯特里安大学担任博士后研究员，并在希腊多所大学担任兼职教师。他于2012年加入雅典国立卡波迪斯特里安大学的历史与考古学系担任讲师，并于2023年当选为教授。自2018年以来，他一直担任该系考古学与艺术史实验室的主任。他的研究兴趣包括爱琴海史前史，尤其

是克里特岛的米诺斯文明；塞浦路斯史前史；考古学理论与考古学学术史。他出版了三部专著，联合编辑了六部国际文集，并在国际期刊（如 AJA, JEMAHs, MAA, OpAth, RDAC）和论文集刊（如 Hesperia Supplements、Aegis、Aegaeum 和 AURA Supplements）中发表了 50 多篇论文。他的发掘工作经验包括在希腊和塞浦路斯的项目。目前，他正在主持克里特岛南部阿佩索卡里地区的青铜时代中早期圆形石墓 B 的资料出版工作，并担任雅典国立卡波迪斯特里安大学的雅典城外马拉松地区发掘项目的副主任。

PA057

Prehistoric People from Central Thailand's Eastern Rolling Plain: A Preliminary Report on Recent Investigations.

泰国中东部起伏平原地区的史前人群：近期调查的初步报告

Naruphol
Wangthongchaicharoen

纳鲁普霍尔·旺通恰罗恩

Abstract

摘要

Biographic Sketch

Silpakorn University, Thailand

泰国艺术大学

The central region of Thailand is mostly characterized by the alluvial plain of the Chao Phraya River and its tributaries, along with the rolling plain on the river's eastern bank. Previous archaeological studies have found numerous settlements in the east area, dating back to the prehistoric period and extending up to the Early Historical period known as the Dvaravati period. Since 2016, archaeological investigations have uncovered at least five burials from two sites in the area that can be dated back to the Bronze Period of Thailand. The report aims to present the preliminary findings of the human remains discovered, including their osteological profile and palaeopathology lesions. The report will also discuss the health and diet of these individuals, which were affected by their physical environment, along with a comparative study with previous research conducted in central and northeast Thailand.

泰国中部区域的主要地形为湄南河与其支流的冲积平原，以及河东岸连绵起伏的平原。以往的考古学研究已经在东部范围发现许多聚落，时代从史前时期一直延伸到历史时代早期，即所谓陀罗钵地王国时期。从 2016 年开始，考古调查在该地区的两个遗址中发现了至少五座墓葬，其年代可追溯至泰国青铜时代。本汇报旨在介绍对所发现人类遗骸的初步研究结果，包括其骨学特征和古病理学病变。报告也将讨论这些个体受其物理环境影响的健康与饮食情形，并与先前在泰国中部和东北部进行的研究做比较。

Naruphol Wangthongchaicharoen is a lecturer at the Department of Archaeology and also serves as the Vice Dean for Academic

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Affairs and Quality Assurance at the Faculty of Archaeology, Silpakorn University in Thailand. His main research focuses on bioarchaeology and the prehistoric period in Thailand and mainland Southeast Asia. He has extensive experience in archaeological fieldwork, particularly excavating prehistoric mortuary sites such as Wat Pho Si Nai, Ban Chiang in northeast Thailand. Currently, he is investigating the settlements from the Late Prehistoric to Early Historical periods in the rolling plain of central Thailand.

纳鲁普霍尔·旺通恰罗恩是泰国艺术大学考古系的讲师，同时也是该校考古学院负责学术事务和质量保障的副院长。他的主要研究领域是生物考古学和泰国及东南亚大陆的史前时期。他拥有丰富的田野考古工作经验，特别是发掘史前墓葬遗址，如泰国东北部瓦富帕西奈寺和班清。目前，他正在调查泰国中部起伏平原史前晚期至历史早期的聚落。

PA058

Paleochannel Formation and the Historical Trajectory of Social Complexity in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico

新墨西哥州查科峡谷的古河道形成与社会复杂化的历史进程

Wirt Henry Wills

威特·亨利·威尔斯

Patricia L. Crown

帕特丽夏·L·克朗

Abstract

摘要

University of New Mexico, USA

美国新墨西哥大学

Climate and changing climate are obvious foundational factors in understanding the development of human societies. Recent research in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico suggests that emergent social complexity was predicated on a prolonged period of increasing precipitation and warm temperatures in the 10th century CE resulting in sustained agricultural production and – critically – provided large quantities of water that enabled monumental communal-based architectural construction. These construction projects ceased abruptly around 1100 CE coincident with a regional onset of pluvial conditions that created a massive erosional channel on the canyon floor. We hypothesize that the paleochannel prevented flood waters from reaching construction sites, depriving builders of a critical building element, but did not affect agricultural production located away from the floodplain. If this argument is correct, the Chaco case illustrates the need to consider that population persistence and institutional sustainability may not respond to climate change in a coupled fashion.

气候及气候变化显然是理解人类社会发展的根本因素。最近在新墨西哥州查科峡谷的研究表明社会复杂化的出现建立在公元 10 世纪长时段降水增加和温度升高的基础上。这维系了持续的农业生产，并且非常关键地提供了大量的水资源，使得纪念性公共建筑得以兴建。这些建造活动在公元 1100 年左右突然中断，同时期该地区进入多雨期，在峡谷底部侵蚀出一条巨大河道。我们猜想古河道阻断了洪水流向建造地点，剥夺了一项建造所需的关键要素，但并未影响到远离洪泛平原的农业生产。如果这一猜想正确，查科的案例提醒我们注意人口延续与制度可持续性并不一定与气候变化存在耦合关系。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



W. H. Wills is Professor of Anthropology and Regents' Professor at the University of New Mexico. He is an archaeologist whose research concerns the economic and social dynamics associated with ancient agricultural societies in the US. Southwest. Wills is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a Research Associate at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

W.H.威尔斯是新墨西哥大学的人类学教授、董事教授。作为一名考古学家，他的研究领域为美国西南部古代农业社会的经济和社会动态。威尔斯是美国科学促进会理事，并且是华盛顿特区史密森尼学会的研究员。



Patricia L. Crown is the Leslie Spier Distinguished Professor of Anthropology Emerita at the University of New Mexico. She is an archaeologist whose research has focused on issues of ceramic technology, ideology, gender roles, learning theory and social violence. She has conducted field studies in the Hohokam region of southern Arizona, the Mogollon area of central Arizona, the Northern Rio Grande Valley and Chaco Canyon. Crown is a member of the United States Academy of Science and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

帕特丽夏.L.克朗是新墨西哥大学人类学（荣休）莱斯利·斯皮尔杰出教授。作为一名考古学家，她的研究聚焦于陶器技术、意识形态、性别角色、学习理论和社会暴力等问题。她在亚利桑那州南部的霍霍坎地区、亚利桑那州中部的莫戈隆地区、里奥格兰德河谷北部和查科峡谷进行过田野工作。克朗是美国科学院院士，也是美国科学促进会理事。

PA059

The Past and Future of Climate Change Archaeology: a View from Antiquity

气候变化考古学的过去与未来：来自《古物》的视角

Robert Edward Witcher

罗伯特·爱德华·威奇

Abstract

摘要

Durham University, UK

英国杜伦大学

Founded in 1927, the journal *Antiquity* has published archaeological research from around the world for almost 100 years. In this presentation I will use this research to address some of the contemporary challenges around climate change raised by the theme of this year's Forum. First, I will look back over the past century of *Antiquity* to examine how successive generations of archaeologists have identified and discussed climate change and in what ways. Second, focusing in more detail on the last 10 years, I will highlight some of the diversity of climate change research, including the changing methods, and the temporal and geographical contexts in which archaeologists are working. In doing so, I draw attention to examples that demonstrate how archaeological research is increasingly informed by contemporary concerns and will show how the discipline is redefining itself as future-oriented. I will also consider some of the challenges that must be met if archaeologists are to contribute more fully to addressing global problems such as climate change. These include the need for more effective communication with other specialists as part of deep interdisciplinary work and better communication with the wider public. Interdisciplinary work will require sustained efforts to develop greater technical knowledge and mastering the specialist languages of other disciplines; at the same time, engaging the public and mobilising their support will require the ability to translate specialist, scholarly research into reliable and accessible narratives. Ultimately, challenges such as a climate change, and all the many issues embedded within it - inequality, colonialism, etc. - will not be solved through the accumulation of scientific 'data' alone. We must also operationalise these data as part of compelling narratives to engage, inspire and motivate people to value their own cultural heritage and the common cultural heritage of humanity.

创刊于1927年的《古物》已经发表了世界各地的考古研究成果近一百年。在本次演讲中，我将利用这些研究来讨论今年论坛主题所提出的一些关于气候变化的当代挑战。首先，我将回顾过去一个世纪的《古物》研究历史，以审视考古学家们如何识别和讨论气候变化，并且以何种方式进行讨论。其次，聚焦于最近十年，我将强调气候变化研究的多样性，包括不断变化的方法论，以及考古学家工作的时空背景的多样性。借此，我着眼于一部分案例，展示考古研究如何越来越受当代关切的影响，并展示该学科如何重新定义自己

以面向未来。此外，我还会谈及一些但凡考古学家期望为解决气候变化等全球性问题做出更多贡献则必然会遭遇的挑战。这其中就包括深化跨学科工作所需的与其他领域专家进行更有效沟通，以及更广泛的公众交流。跨学科工作需要持续发展更多的技术知识，并掌握其他学科的专业语言；同时，为了吸引公共参与、动员公众支持，必须要有能力将专业的学术研究转化为可靠和易于理解的叙事。总而言之，诸如气候变化等挑战，以及其中涵盖的许多问题，如不平等、殖民主义等，不能仅凭科学“数据”的积累得以解决。我们还必须将这些数据转化成为引人入胜的叙事的一部分，从而吸引、激发和鼓励人们重视自己的文化遗产，以及全人类共同的文化遗产。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Robert Witcher is Associate Professor of Archaeology at Durham University, UK. He completed a doctoral thesis on the landscape archaeology of Roman Italy at the University of Leicester (UK) before taking up a post-doctoral fellowship at the British School in Rome (Italy) to work on a major collaborative project reassessing one of the pioneering Mediterranean surveys of the mid-twentieth century: the South Etruria Survey. He took up a lectureship at Durham University in 2004. His research focuses on pre-Roman and Roman Italy, and the wider Mediterranean region. He has published on agriculture, economy, rural settlement, survey methods, demography and Roman globalisation. He has also worked on the Roman frontier of northern Britain, Hadrian's Wall. In 2013, he was appointed as Deputy Editor/Reviews Editor of the world archaeology journal, *Antiquity*. He subsequently took over as Editor in 2018 (to present). In this capacity, he has sought to attract and publish research that better reflects the full range of world archaeology. He is also involved in early-career researcher mentoring schemes in Africa, Europe and South Asia.

罗伯特·威奇是英国杜伦大学考古学副教授。他在英国莱斯特大学完成了关于罗马时代的意大利景观考古学的博士论文。随后，他在位于意大利的罗马英国学院（BSR）从事博士后研究，参与了重大合作项目，重新评估南伊特鲁里亚调查——20世纪中叶一项极具开拓性的地中海地区调查。2004年，他到杜伦大学任教。研究领域集中在前罗马和罗马时期的意大利，以及更广泛的地中海地区。他在农业、经济、农村聚落、调查方法、人口统计学和罗马全球化等方面著述颇丰。他还曾对不列颠北部罗马边境的哈德良长城进行过研究。2013年，他被任命为世界考古学杂志《古物》的副主编/评议人，后于2018年接任主编工作至今。在这个职位上，他一直在努力吸引和发表能更好反映世界考古学的研究成果的论文。他还参与了非洲、欧洲和南亚地区处于职业生涯早期的研究者的培训计划。

PA060

Monumental Constructions and Hydraulic Features before the Emergence of Maya Rulers

玛雅统治者出现之前的纪念性建筑和水利设施

Takeshi Inomata

猪俣健

Abstract

摘要

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



University of Arizona, USA

美国亚利桑那大学

Archaeological investigations at the site of Aguada Fénix, Mexico, revealed monumental constructions dating to 1050-750 BC. This was the period soon after the adoption of ceramics, during the transition from mobile lifeways to sedentism, and centuries before the development of hierarchical, centralized polities. Our recent research also showed that this site had an extensive system of water management, including canals and an embankment. These features provide critical information on large-scale collective action and water management in the absence of marked social inequality.

在墨西哥阿瓜达-费尼克斯遗址进行的考古调查揭示了公元前 1050 至前 750 年的纪念性建筑遗迹。这一时期正值陶器被采用之后不久，是社会从流动生活方式向定居生活过渡的时期，比等级森严的中央集权政体的出现早几个世纪。我们最近的研究还表明，该遗址拥有广泛的水利管理系统，包括运河和堤坝。这些遗迹提供了在没有明显社会不平等情况下的大规模集体行动和进行水利管理的重要信息。

Takeshi Inomata is a Regents Professor at the School of Anthropology, University of Arizona. He has been examining social change in the Maya area through fieldwork in Guatemala and Mexico.

猪俣健是亚利桑那大学人类学学院的董事教授（亚利桑那大学最高荣誉且具有特殊贡献的教授）。他通过在危地马拉和墨西哥进行的田野工作，研究玛雅地区的社会变革。

PA061

Use of Plant and Mineral Resources during the Holocene in the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia

哥伦比亚东科迪勒拉山系全新世植物和矿物资源的利用

Sonia Archila

索妮娅·阿奇拉

Abstract

University of Los Andes, Colombia

哥伦比亚安第斯大学

In this presentation, I discuss the information about climatic fluctuations during the Late Pleistocene and Holocene periods in

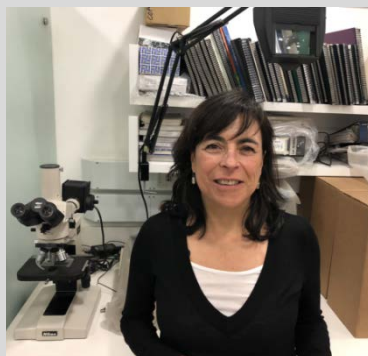
摘要

the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia, to assess the archaeological information regarding two aspects related to the use of vegetal and mineral resources. The first aspect is the gradual increase in the use of cultivated plants that eventually became staple foods and were produced by agriculture, such as Andean tubers (*Tropaeolum tuberosum*, *Oxalis tuberosa*, *Ullucus tuberosus*), maize (*Zea mays*) and beans (*Phaseolus* sp.), and the second one is the increase in the exploitation of clay and wood resources used to produce pottery and salt. I gather archaeological data reported from two ecosystems in the region, natural dry enclaves (Sutamarchán and Checua) and valley bottom areas (Checua and Bogota rivers), which permit comparing different human and environment interactions during the past. I discuss how hunter-gatherers (ca 9500-5000 BP), farmers, potters, salt, and brick producers (ca. 3000 BP-present) have interacted with these ecosystems over more than nine millennia. I conclude that the gradual increase in sedentarism, plant cultivation, agriculture, and pottery and salt production, during the pre-Hispanic times had not a great impact on the environment despite the Holocene climatic fluctuations, while the increase of the exploitation of clay for making pottery tiles and pots for salt production during the colonial times, produced a degradation of the relatively fragile environments of high-altitude dry forests. The change between the pre-Hispanic and Colonial economic models implied the establishment of a different logic both to the agriculture production and to mineral resource exploitation. Today it is even more notorious how the effects of the global climate change and present-day exploitation of natural resources have a great impact on these environments and lives of their inhabitants.

在本次演讲中，我将讨论哥伦比亚东科迪勒拉山系晚更新世和全新世时期气候波动的信息，以评估与植物和矿产资源利用两方面有关的考古信息。第一个方面是对栽培植物的使用逐渐增加，这些植物最终成为主食和农作物，例如安第斯块茎植物（*Tropaeolum tuberosum*, *Oxalis tuberosa*, *Ullucus tuberosus*）、玉米（*Zea mays*）和豆类（*Phaseolus* sp.）；第二个方面是对用于生产陶器和盐的粘土与木材资源开发利用的增加。我收集了该地区两个生态系统的考古数据，即自然干燥高地（苏塔马尔钦和切库阿）和谷底地区（切库阿和波哥大河），借此以比较过去人类与环境的不同互动方式。我还将讨论狩猎采集者（约 9500-5000 年前）、农民、陶工、盐和砖生产者（约 3000 年前至今）在超过九千年的时间里，是如何与这些生态系统互动的。我的结论是，尽管全新世气候有波动，但是在前西班牙时期，逐渐增加的定居、植物栽培、农业、陶器和盐的生产并没有对环境产生太大影响；而在殖民时期，用于制作陶器和蒸盐锅的黏土开采的增加，对高海拔干燥森林相对脆弱环境造成了破坏。前西班牙时期和殖民经济模式之间的转变意味着对

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



农业生产和矿物资源开发建立了不同的逻辑。如今情况更糟糕，全球气候变化的影响和当今对自然资源的开发对这些环境及其居民的生活产生了更大的影响。

Sonia Archila is an Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Los Andes, Colombia. She obtained a Master of Science in Environmental Archaeology and her PhD in Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London (UCL). Her major interests are the study of human-environmental interactions through time and social memory construction, particularly in relation to traditional knowledge of natural resource uses and archaeological heritage. She has a broad experience in archaeological research in several regions of Colombia including Amazon and Caribbean lowlands and high-altitude valleys in the Eastern Cordillera of the Colombian Andes.

索妮娅·阿奇拉是哥伦比亚安第斯大学人类学系的副教授兼系主任。她于伦敦大学学院考古系获得环境考古学硕士学位以及考古学博士学位。她的主要研究兴趣在于人类与环境不同时期的互动以及社会记忆构建，尤其是与自然资源利用的传统知识和考古遗产有关的方面。她拥有在哥伦比亚多个地区进行考古研究的丰富经验，包括亚马逊地区、加勒比海低地和哥伦比亚安第斯山脉东科迪勒拉山的高海拔山谷等。

PA062

The Paradoxical Third Millennium BCE in the Cyclades: Social Transformation, Climate Change, Resilience and Long-term Sustainability

公元前第三千纪基克拉迪群岛的悖论：社会变革、气候变化、韧性和长期可持续性

Michael John Boyd

迈克尔·约翰·博伊德

Abstract

摘要

University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

英国剑桥大学

The third millennium BCE has long been recognised as a pivotal period of deep social change in the Aegean and more broadly in western Eurasia. The Cyclades functioned as a centre of innovation throughout the period, in fields such as maritime technology, craft production and architecture, as well as more broadly in social structures. In the harsh environment of the Cyclades, such innovation and social changes were paradoxically supported by deeply-embedded practices of resilience, long-term sustainability and social cohesion. These offered a basis within which innovation could occur, and offered a degree of resilience in the face of climate change. This paper considers the evidence from the Cyclades in the light of the recent excavations on the central Cycladic island of Keros, and evidence from surveys recently conducted on Keros and the nearby islands of Kato Kouphonisi and Naxos. A spectrum of data concerning the social and economic basis of life in the

archipelago around Keros will be considered, including the economic underpinnings of daily life in the longer term, the nature of settlement and connectivity, as well as the role played by the innovative features so strongly evidenced on Keros. The resilience of underlying economic structures was tested by climate change and the paper will consider the extent to which the latter, in combination with other factors, led to the emergence of new forms of social life in the islands. The paper also considers the availability of data related to climate and resilience questions, and the nature of archaeological enquiry in the twenty-first century.

公元前第三千纪一直被认为是位于爱琴海地区以及更广泛的欧亚大陆西部发生深刻社会变革的关键时期。在这一时期，基克拉迪在航海技术、手工艺品生产和建筑等领域，以及更广泛的社会结构方面，一直发挥着创新中心的作用。在基克拉迪群岛恶劣的环境中，这种创新和社会变革却反常地受到了根深蒂固的韧性、长期可持续性和社会凝聚力的支持。这为创新提供了基础，并在面对气候变化时提供了一定程度的韧性。本文根据最近对基克拉迪群岛中部凯罗斯岛的考古发掘，以及最近对凯罗斯岛及其附近的卡托-库福尼西岛和纳克索斯岛的调查，对基克拉迪群岛进行了研究。此外，本文还从基克拉迪群岛周围群岛社会和经济生活基础的一系列数据着手，包括较长时期内日常生活的经济基础、定居点和联系的性质，以及基罗斯岛上得到有力证明的创新特征所发挥的作用。气候变化对基础经济结构的韧性进行了考验，本文将考虑后者与其他因素结合，在多大程度上导致了岛屿上新形式社会生活的出现。本文还考虑了与气候和韧性问题相关的数据的可用性，以及 21 世纪考古学调查的性质。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Michael Boyd is a Senior Research Affiliate at the Science and Technology in Archaeology and Culture Research Center at The Cyprus Institute, and Honorary Research Associate at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research at the University of Cambridge. He has previously held posts in Cambridge, Sheffield and Athens. His main research interests lie in the prehistoric Aegean where he has worked in the Cyclades and the Peloponnese. He is co-director of the Keros-Naxos Seaways project, and co-editor of the Keros publications series. He has worked widely in Greece, Bulgaria and Albania. He is co-author with John Barrett of the volume *From Stonehenge to Mycenae: the challenges of archaeological interpretation*. Since 2008 he has worked with Colin Renfrew on the publication of the Keros excavations of 2006 to 2008, of which he is co-editor. He is co-director of the Keros-Naxos Seaways project, involving excavation on Keros (2016-2018), survey on Naxos (2015), and survey on Kato Kouphonisi (2018). Fieldwork was completed in 2018 and publication will follow in four further volumes and a large number of journal articles. In his capacity as Director of the Keros Foundation he is building a framework to support long term future research and conservation at Keros and its

surrounding sites, a maritime territory of world-wide archaeological importance.

迈克尔·博伊德是塞浦路斯研究所考古科技与文化研究中心的高级研究员，也是剑桥大学麦克唐纳考古研究所的荣誉副研究员。他曾在剑桥、谢菲尔德和雅典任职。他的主要研究兴趣是史前爱琴海，曾在基克拉泽斯群岛和伯罗奔尼撒半岛工作。他是基克拉迪群岛考古项目凯罗斯岛-纳克索斯海道项目的联合负责人，也是凯罗斯岛出版物系列的联合编辑。他曾在希腊、保加利亚和阿尔巴尼亚广泛开展工作。他与约翰·巴雷特合著了《从巨石阵到迈锡尼：考古学阐释的挑战》一书。自2008年以来，他与科林·伦弗鲁合作出版了《2006年至2008年的凯罗斯考古发掘报告》，并担任该报告的共同编辑。他是凯罗斯岛-纳克索斯海道项目的联合负责人，该项目涉及凯罗斯岛的发掘（2016-2018年）、纳克索斯岛的调查（2015年）和卡托-库福尼西岛的调查（2018年）。实地考察工作已于2018年完成，随后将出版另外四卷著作和大量期刊论文。作为凯罗斯基金会主任，他正在建立一个机制，以支持凯罗斯及其周边遗址未来的长期研究和保护工作，这是具有全球性考古意义的海域。

PA063

The Paradoxical Third Millennium BCE in the Cyclades: Social Millet Revival: The Deepest Inspiration of Humanity Facing Challenges Today

小米复兴：人类面对当今挑战的最深刻启示

Xinyi Liu

Washington University in St. Louis, USA

刘歆益

美国圣路易斯华盛顿大学

Abstract

摘要

The talk aims to draw attention to the deep community roots and future potential of MILLET, a rare case in which archaeological knowledge is at the forefront of the greatest challenge facing humanity today: climate change and food security. The United Nations General Assembly, at its 75th session, declared 2023 the International Year of Millets, with FAO being the lead agency for celebrating the Year to raise awareness of the crops' deep community roots and future potential. In this context, there has been considerable recent momentum in understanding the biodiversity and biogeography of millets, consisting of diverse groups of cereals originating from several continents, including pearl, proso (or broomcorn), foxtail, barnyard, little, kodo, browntop, finger and fonio millets, as well as sorghum (or great millet) and teff. The consequent knowledge has already made profound impacts on food security and conservation in areas where millets are culturally relevant. Archaeology played a key role in the recent revival of millet in establishing the taxa's domestication, cultivation history and biodiversity. Millets were

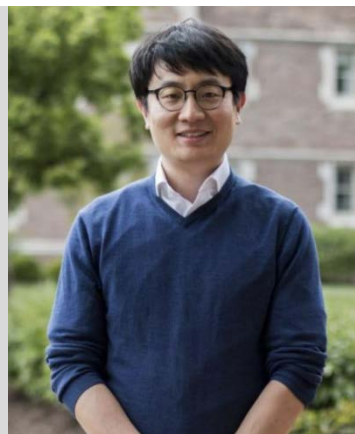
domesticated in ancient China, India, and Sub-Saharan Africa, independently and subsequently sustained ancient populations in the Global South until recent centuries. They displayed unique geographic expansiveness in the archaeological record. Broomcorn millet, for example, was cultivated during the second millennium BCE in vast territories spanning the Pacific to the Atlantic. Millets can grow on arid lands with minimal inputs and are resilient to changes in climate. They are, therefore, an ideal solution for communities to increase self-sufficiency and reduce reliance on imported cereal grains. Research into millet provides a unique opportunity to direct attention to the nutritional and health benefits of its consumption and the suitability of its cultivation under adverse climates with minimal external inputs, drawing from humanity's inspirations at the deepest level.

本讲座旨在引起人们关注小米作物深厚的文化根基和未来潜力，相关的考古知识罕见地走在了气候变化和粮食安全这一当今人类面临的巨大挑战前沿。联合国大会第七十五届会议宣布 2023 年为“国际小米年”，由粮农组织牵头，旨在提高人们对小米作物深厚的文化根基和未来潜力的认识。在此背景下，近来的研究在了解小米的生物多样性和生物地理分布方面取得了显著进展，小米由起源于几大洲的不同谷物群组成，包括珍珠粟、黍、粟、紫穗稗、细柄黍、鸭跖草、多枝臂形草、龙爪稷、福尼奥米，以及高粱和埃塞俄比亚画眉草。由此延伸的知识已经对粟黍文化相关地区的粮食安全和保护产生了深远影响。考古学在粟黍类群的驯化、栽培历史和生物多样性的确定方面发挥了关键作用。小米在古代中国、印度和撒哈拉以南非洲被独立驯化，随后到最近几个世纪为止一直维持着全球南部古代人口的生存。在考古记录中，小米作物表现出独特的地域扩张性。例如，在公元前第二千纪，高粱就种植于横跨太平洋和大西洋的广袤土地上。小米作物只需极少的投入就可以在干旱的土地上生长，而且对气候变化有很强的适应能力。因此，小米是社群提高自给自足能力、减少对进口谷物依赖的理想解决方案。对小米的研究提供了一个独特的机会，可借鉴人类最深层次的灵感，引导人们关注食用小米对营养和健康的益处，以及在不利气候条件下以最少的投入种植小米的适宜性。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

I am an archaeologist of food and environments. My research explores a period of 'food globalization' in prehistory, which transformed global foodways and had long-term impacts resonating with the challenges facing today. My recent research focuses on the domestication of Millet – a generic term for small-grained cereals – that is historically important, with extensive biogeography and biodiversity, sustaining ancient populations in the Global South. The grain is consumed less frequently today in the developed world, thus attracting little scientific attention



relative to their high-yielding, large-grained counterparts. However, given its ecological merit and deep community roots, Millet holds the key to the future in the context of food security and sustainability, drawing inspiration from the deepest humanity. I am a permanent committee member of the International Work Group of Paleoethnobotany, and an associate editor of Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Research in Asia and on editorial boards of various journals including PLOS ONE, Frontiers in Plants Science, and Frontiers in Environmental Archaeology.

我是一名食物与环境考古学家。我的研究探索史前时期的“食物全球化”，这一现象改变了全球的饮食方式，并对当今的挑战产生了长远的影响。我最近的研究重点是小米的驯化——小米是小粒谷物的总称——小米具有重要的历史意义、广泛的生物地理分布和生物多样性，维持着全球南部古代人口的生存。如今，这类谷物在发达国家的食用频率较低，因此与高产的大粒谷物相比很少引起科学界的关注。然而，鉴于其生态优势和深厚的社区根基，小米在食品安全和可持续性的背景下是未来的关键，从中汲取深层次的人性启发。我是国际古生态植物学工作组的常任委员，《环境考古学》和《亚洲考古研究》的副主编，以及《PLOS ONE》、《植物科学前沿》和《环境考古学前沿》等多种期刊的编委。

PA064

Archaeology and the Anthropocene

考古学与人类世

Svend Hansen

斯文德·汉森

Abstract

摘要

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Germany

德国考古研究所

Understanding the anthropocene already begins with archaeology. Shortly after Paul J. Crutzen introduced the term Anthropocene, William F. Ruddiman argued that the Anthropocene began with agriculture. The impact of agriculture had been so great that, contrary to the trend of getting colder in the early Holocene, temperatures had risen as a result. According to Ruddiman, anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and methane changed atmospheric concentrations thousands of years ago. This has already led to the formulation of a “deep Anthropocene”. In recent years, geographer Erle C. Ellis has published numerous works on the Paleoanthropocene. He is oriented towards the two major steps, Neolithic and Urban Revolution. He operates with Cultural Multi-Level Selection (CMLS) to examine the shaping of long-term social-ecological change. He believes that much more data is needed from archaeology to model long-term change. It is obvious that more data

is necessary to understand the development of the techno's-here in the past 15000 years.

理解人类世从考古学开始。在保罗·克鲁岑提出“人类世”这一术语后不久，威廉·鲁迪曼提出“人类世”始于农业的出现。农业的影响如此之大，以至于与全新世早期变冷的趋势相反，气温因农业出现而上升。鲁迪曼认为，几千年前，人为排放的二氧化碳和甲烷改变了大气浓度。这已经导致了“深度人类世”概念的提出。近年来，地理学家厄尔·埃利斯出版了大量关于古人类世的著作。他的研究方向是新石器时代和城市革命这两个主要阶段。他使用文化多层次选择的理论来研究长期社会生态变化的形成。他认为，要建立长期变化的模型，还需要更多的考古学数据。显然，要了解过去 15000 年间的科技发展，需要更多的数据。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Svend Hansen, born 1962 in Darmstadt studied since 1980 in West-Berlin Prehistory Classical Archaeology, Philosophy and Studies of Religion. 1988 Masterthesis on Bronze Age deposition in the Rhein-Main region. 1991 PhD thesis about Bronze Age depositions between the Rhônevalley and the Carpathians. 1992/93 Travel grant by the Römisch-Germanische Kommission. 1994-95 Scientific associate University Heidelberg, Germany, 1995-2001 Assistant Professor at the Ruhr University, Bochum, 2001-2003 Senior lecturer Ruhr University, Since 2003 First Direktor of the Eurasien-Abteilung des Deutschen Archäologischen Institut. Since 2004 Honorary Professor at the Freie Universität Berlin.

斯文德·汉森，1962 年出生于达姆施塔特，1980 年起在西柏林研究史前古典考古学、哲学和宗教研究。1988 年的硕士论文专注莱茵河地区的青铜时代堆积。1991 年的博士论文关注罗纳河谷与喀尔巴阡山脉之间青铜时代的堆积。1992/93 年，他获得德国莱茵-美因地区委员会旅费资助。1994-95 年，他担任德国海德堡大学科学助理；1995-2001 年，他担任波鸿鲁尔大学助理教授；2001-2003 年，他在鲁尔大学担任高级讲师；2003 年至今，他一直担任德国考古研究所欧亚分所第一主任。此外，2004 年至今，他受聘为柏林自由大学名誉教授。

PA065

Çamçalık Bronze Age Harbor Site

恰姆恰里克青铜时代港口遗址

Abdurrahman Harun
ÖZDAŞ

Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey

土耳其多库兹埃鲁尔大学

阿卜杜拉赫曼·哈伦·奥兹

达斯

Abstract

摘要

In 2019, as a part of the Shipwreck Inventory Project of Turkey (SHIPT), a coastal archaeological survey brought to light a major discovery: the earliest submerged Bronze Age harbor site, located on Çamçalık Island. This remarkable find was concealed beneath the waters, a consequence of fluctuations in relative sea levels. Archaeological materials, specifically ceramic artifacts recovered from both submerged harbor structures and architectural remains, yielded significant chronological data. Among the rich archaeological finds, hundreds of loom weights, conical and carinated cups, stone axes and tools, and a large number of ceramic fragments of pithoi, beak-spouted jugs, oval-mouthed amphorae, and tripod cooking pots were recorded. The Çamçalık pottery can be culturally associated with the household pottery of the Minoan culture. In particular, the use of the “Linear A” script on three loom weights is clear evidence of Minoan culture. The closest finds of pottery were dated between the Middle Minoan III (MM III) and Late Minoan I (LM I) phases in Crete. As no other period was attested to in the finds, the submerged platform of Çamçalık has been dated to the MM III-LM I period (1800-1600 BC). This platform served as a quay within what is now recognized as the earliest submerged harbor ever discovered in the Aegean and Mediterranean seas, indicating a robust ancient connection between the Aegean Islands and the Anatolian mainland during the Bronze Age. Furthermore, the Bronze Age harbor site at Çamçalık contributes essential data for understanding the historical fluctuations in relative sea levels along the coast of the Bozburun Peninsula over the past 3,600 years. This research underscores the enduring impact of active tectonic processes on future sea level evolution in the coastal regions of the Bozburun peninsula. Our findings serve as a valuable resource for comprehending the historical trends of sea level change and provide a foundational basis for forecasting future trends.

2019年，土耳其沉船清查项目 (SHIPT) 的沿海考古调查发现了位于恰姆恰里克岛的最早的水下青铜时代港口遗址。由于相对海平面的波动，这个引人注目的发现被掩盖在水下。考古材料，特别是从水下港口结构和建筑遗迹中发现的陶器，提供了重要的年代数据。丰富的考古发现包括了数百件纺锤、锥形杯、石斧和工具，以及大量的大口陶罐、鸟嘴壶、椭圆口双耳瓶和三足炊具的碎片。恰姆恰里克陶器在文化上可以与米诺斯文化的陶器联系起来。特别是三个纺锤上使用的“线性 A”文字是米诺斯文化的明显证据。最相关的陶器发现年代是在克里特岛的中期米诺斯 III 段和晚期米诺 I 段之间。由于没有发现其他时期的陶器，所以恰姆恰里克的水下遗址可追溯到中期米诺斯 III 段和晚期米诺 I 段之间（即公元前 1800 年 1600 年）。这个平台遗址现在被认为是在爱琴海和地中海发现的迄今为止最早的淹没港口，表明

在青铜器时代，爱琴海群岛和安纳托利亚大陆之间存在着密切的联系。此外，位于恰姆恰利克的青铜时代港口遗址为了解过去 3600 年来博兹布伦半岛沿岸相对海平面的历史波动提供了重要数据。这项研究强调了活跃的构造过程对博兹布伦半岛沿海地区未来海平面演变的持久影响。我们的发现为理解海平面变化的历史趋势提供了宝贵的资源，为预测未来趋势提供了基础。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



A. Harun Özdağ is an Associate professor at Dokuz Eylül University, Institute of Marine Science and Technology, in Izmir, Turkey. He completed his BA, MA, and Ph.D. at Hacettepe University, Ankara. Prior to his academic career, he participated in several underwater surveys and excavations. He has been conducting an underwater archaeology survey titled “Shipwreck Inventory Project of Turkey-Blue Heritage”. He has held since then several positions including DEU Director and Vice Director of the Institute of Marine Science and Technology. President of the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage Committee of UNESCO, Turkish National Commission, and Director of SUDEMER Research Center. He has been a visiting scholar at Texas A&M University, Duke University USA, and a Guest Professor at Philips Marburg University, Germany. He also completed part of his research at the Dumbarton Oaks (Harvard) Byzantine Studies Department, Washington DC. He is an editorial board member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences, Journal of Archaeology and SKYLLIS, DEGUWA, Maritime Archaeology Periodical. He has an Instructor Diver certificate from CMAS and his current project is the excavation of an Ottoman, Bronze Age, and Archaic Wreck in the Bozburun Peninsula, Turkey.

阿卜杜拉赫曼·哈伦·奥兹达斯是土耳其伊兹密尔的多库兹埃鲁尔大学海洋科学与技术研究所的副教授。他在安卡拉哈塞特佩大学大学获得了学士、硕士和博士学位。在开始学术生涯之前，他参加了多次水下调查和发掘工作。他一直在进行一项名为“土耳其沉船清查项目：蓝色文化遗产”的水下考古调查。此后，他曾担海洋科学技术研究所所长、副主任，以及联合国教科文组织水下文化遗产保护委员会主席、土耳其全国委员会主席、苏德默尔研究中心主任。他曾是美国德克萨斯农工大学、杜克大学的访问学者，以及德国飞利浦马尔堡大学的客座教授。他还在华盛顿特区的敦巴顿橡树（哈佛大学）拜占庭研究院完成了部分研究。他是《土耳其科学院》、《水下考古学杂志》、《海洋考古学期刊》的编委会成员。他拥有国际水下联合会颁发的潜水教练证书，他目前的项目是在土耳其博兹布伦半岛涉及奥斯曼时代、青铜时代和古代沉船的发掘工作。

PA066

Climate and resilience in the Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean: Evidence from Environmental Archaeology

青铜时代地中海东部地区的气候与韧性：基于环境考古学的证据

Evi Margaritis

埃维·玛格丽蒂斯

Abstract

摘要

The Cyprus Institute, Cyprus

塞浦路斯研究所

Climate fluctuations have played a vital role in shaping human history around the globe, which include migrations, changes in landscapes, changes in agricultural production, consumption and subsistence. In the eastern Mediterranean, the second millennium BCE is key to the shaping of the history of the area, witnessing major events in the rise and decline of urban centres, with major societal developments. This area experienced significant climate fluctuation horizons such as the '4.2ka event' which has been implicated in widespread societal 'collapse' at the end of the Early Bronze Age, and the '3.2 BP event', around 1200 BCE, which is connected with long droughts, which could have contributed to social conditions bringing about the destabilization of regional-scale economic systems. While climate models are well known and the evidence for abrupt social change has been widely discussed, this paper will review the environmental archaeology data from the Eastern Mediterranean (mainly Aegean and Cyprus) related to climate change, primarily archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological data. It will also present case studies of resilience strategies, subsistence practices, reaction to crisis and how people in the past might attain food security, based on extensive archaeobotanical remains from the Bronze Age Aegean and Cyprus.

气候波动在塑造全球人类历史方面发挥了至关重要的作用，其中包括迁徙、景观变化、农业生产、消费和生计的变化。在地中海东部，公元前第两千纪是该地区历史形成的关键时期，见证了城市中心兴衰的重大事件，以及重要的社会变迁。这个地区经历了重要的气候波动期，如“4200年前的气候事件”，被认为与早期青铜时代末期广泛的社会“崩溃”有关；以及公元前1200年左右的“距今3200年的气候事件”，它与长期干旱有关，可能导致了地区经济体系不稳定的社会困境。虽然气候模型已广为人知、社会骤变的证据也已被广泛讨论，但本文将回顾地中海东部（爱琴海和塞浦路斯）与气候变化相关的环境考古学数据，主体为植物考古学和动物考古学数据。本文还将根据青铜时代爱琴海和塞浦路斯的大量植物考古残留，对韧性战略、生计实践、危机反应以及过去人们如何确保粮食安全进行案例研究。

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个人简介

I am an Associate Professor in Environmental Archeology at the Science and Technology in Archaeology and Culture Research Centre of the Cyprus Institute. My research focuses on the study of



the archaeobotanical remains of the Aegean and Cyprus with special interest in wine and olive oil production, urbanization, 1st millennium BCE urban and rural centres, Cycladic and Minoan archaeology. For over twenty years, I have been involved in the study of numerous archaeobotanical assemblages animal bone assemblages, ranging from the Neolithic to the Classical, Hellenistic and Byzantine periods.

埃维·玛格丽蒂斯是塞浦路斯研究所的科技考古和文化研究中心的环境考古学副教授。她的研究重点是爱琴海和塞浦路斯的植物考古遗存，尤其对葡萄酒和橄榄油生产、城市化、公元前一千纪的城市和农村中心和基克拉迪与米诺斯考古感兴趣。在过去的二十年里，她一直参与大量的植物考古组合和动物骨骼组合的研究，涵盖了从新石器时代到古典时期、希腊化和拜占庭的各个时期。

PA069

There and back again. What we can learn from the end of the Neolithic in the Carpathian Basin

去而复返：新石器时代晚期喀尔巴阡盆地的启示

Miroslav Milosav Marić

米罗斯拉夫·米洛萨夫·马里奇

Abstract

摘要

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Institute for Balkan Studies, Serbia

塞尔维亚巴尔干研究所

At the end of the 46th millennium BC, a widespread phenomenon occurred in the Carpathian Basin. Long-lasting Late Neolithic tell settlements, often inhabited for multiple centuries by several hundred or even several thousand people disappeared, only to be replaced by less numerous mobile communities that roamed the plains of the Carpathian Basin for the next several hundred years. We examine potential environmental causes that could have forced the disappearance of the Late Neolithic tell settlements and draw conclusions that may be useful in our current circumstances, with the ever-increasing environmental changes that impact modern life.

在公元前 4-6 千纪末，喀尔巴阡盆地出现了一种普遍现象。通常有几百甚至几千人居住数百年之久的新石器时代晚期聚落消失了，取而代之的是在接下来的几百年里在喀尔巴阡盆地平原上游荡的人数较少的流动族群。我们研究了可能迫使新石器时代晚期土堆定居点消失的潜在环境原因，并得出结论，这些结论可能对我们当前的环境有意义，因为环境变化对现代生活的影响与日俱增。

Dr. Miroslav Marić works in the Institute for Balkan Studies of the Serbian Academy of Sciences. Educated at the Dept. of Archaeology at the University of Belgrade, Dr. Marić examines the Late Neolithic period of the Balkans and the adjoining regions, especially the liminal areas where different material cultures meet and exchange influences. In the last decade Dr. Marić has focused his work on the



Banat region in northeast Serbia, where, in Late Neolithic. Vinča material culture communities met the Eastern Linear Pottery ones, resulting in the creation of a hybrid material culture and traditions that bears trait of both worlds, the Central Balkans in the south and the Central Europe in the northwest.

米罗斯拉夫·马里奇博士就职于塞尔维亚科学院巴尔干研究所。他曾就读于贝尔格莱德大学考古学系。马里奇博士的研究领域包括巴尔干地区及毗邻地区的新石器时代晚期，特别关注那些不同物质文化交汇和相互影响的边缘地带。在过去的十年里，马里奇博士把他的工作集中在塞尔维亚东北部的巴纳特地区，那里在新石器时代晚期，文察物质文化群落与东部线形陶器群落相遇，形成了混合的物质文化和传统，同时具有南部的中巴尔干和西北部的中欧地区特征。

PA070

The Impact of Environmental Events on the Civilization of Teotihuacan, Mexico

环境事件对墨西哥特奥蒂瓦坎文明的影响

Julie Marie Caroline
Gazzola

朱莉·玛丽·卡罗琳·加佐拉

Abstract

摘要

National Institute of Anthropology and History, Mexico

墨西哥国家人类学与历史研究所

There are numerous studies on the rise and fall of the great civilization of Teotihuacan, which lasted from 200 B.C. to 550 A.D., in the central highlands of Mexico. Despite this, few scholars have focused on investigating its origins and the factors that led the first human groups dedicated to the cultivation of the lands in the valley, between 200 B.C. and 1 A.D., to adopt new forms of organization and regulation that allowed the emergence of state society in the first century of our era. Two events such as the eruptions of Popocatepetl volcano, in the nearby region of Puebla and then Xitle volcano, in the southern basin of Mexico, could have caused the migration of human groups to Teotihuacan, and together with other factors, have driven the sudden development of an agricultural settlement to an urban center that lasted for five centuries. The first event, between 50 B.C. and 50 A.D., may have led Teotihuacan towards an unusual development within the Mesoamerican territory, becoming a unique urban model. Teotihuacan society had to adapt to a sudden increase in its population, going from 5,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, and look for solutions to solve the supply of basic resources since the capacity of the valley had been exceeded. One of the adaptive strategies was to increase the production of obsidian objects for exchange with villages located in the valley, in the basin of Mexico and in the valley of Toluca. The main activity became craftsmanship, and the Teotihuacans specialized in specific tasks. From this time on, religion must have been a mechanism for controlling an ever-increasing population. The city was planned around the main religious buildings distributed to the north and east of the main

axis: the Avenue of the Dead. Neighborhoods expanded according to a hypodamic plan, from the center to the periphery. The second event, between 245 and 315 A.D., may have boosted its rise by means of a new surprise increase in population, reaching between 150,000 and 200,000 inhabitants. One of the solutions to occupy this important workforce was, as happened during the first event, to focus it on the construction of the city, and then to the monumental constructions such as the Pyramid of the Sun, the fifth Pyramid of the Moon, and the Temple of the Feathered Serpent in order to strengthened the religion. The needs of the inhabitants multiplied by exchanging goods and resources throughout Mesoamerica. A few centuries later, the incidence of multiple factors led to the collapse of Teotihuacan.

关于墨西哥中部高原的特奥蒂瓦坎伟大文明兴衰的研究不胜枚举，该文明从公元前 200 年延续到公元 550 年。尽管如此，很少有学者专注于研究其起源，以及在公元前 200 年至公元 1 年间，是哪些因素导致第一批专门从事山谷土地耕种的人类群体采用新的组织和管理形式，从而使国家社会得以在公元一世纪出现。普埃布拉地区波波卡特佩特火山的喷发，和墨西哥南部盆地的西特雷火山的先后爆发，可能导致人群迁往特奥蒂瓦坎，与其他因素一起，推动了农业定居点向城市中心的突然发展，并逐渐演化成一个持续了五个世纪的城市中心。第一个事件发生在公元前 50 年至公元 50 年之间，这可能导致特奥蒂瓦坎在中美文化区走向了不同寻常的发展，成为一个独特的城市模式。特奥蒂瓦坎社会必须适应人口的突然增加，居民从 5000 增加到 30,000 人。因此，必须寻找解决基本资源供应的办法，以应对超出山谷负荷的人口容量问题。其中一种适应性策略是增加黑曜石制品的生产，以便与位于山谷、墨西哥盆地和托卢卡山谷的村庄进行交换。特奥蒂瓦坎人的主要活动变成了手工艺制作，他们专门从事特定的工作。从那时起，宗教就成了控制不断增加的人口的一种机制。城市的规划围绕主要的宗教建筑分布在主轴线--亡灵大道--的北部和东部。社区按照层次规划从中心向外围扩展。第二个事件发生在公元 245 年至公元 315 年之间，居民人数增加到 15 万至 20 万之间，新的人口激增可能进一步推动了特奥蒂瓦坎的崛起。占据这些重要劳动力的解决方案之一，就像在第一次事件时一样，将其集中于城市建设之上，然后用于建设诸如太阳金字塔、月亮金字塔第五期和羽毛蛇神庙等巨大的建筑工程上，以加强宗教信仰。通过与整个中美文化区的物品和资源交换，居民的需求成倍增长。几个世纪后，多种因素的导致了特奥蒂瓦坎的瓦解。

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Julie Gazzola, PhD in Archaeology, Sorbonne University in Paris. Currently a professor-investigator of Archaeology at the Direction

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of Archaeological Studies, of National Institute of Anthropology and History, Mexico. Director of the Proyecto Primeras Ocupaciones en Teotihuacán (PPOT) and has conducted archaeological research at Teotihuacan on themes such as the beginnings of the city, lapidary, mural paintings and pigment like cinnabar, the presence of foreign people.

茱莉·加佐拉，巴黎索邦大学考古学博士。现任墨西哥国家人类学与历史研究所考古研究方向教授兼研究员。她是特奥蒂瓦坎的早期定居项目(PPOT)的负责人，曾在特奥蒂瓦坎进行考古研究，研究主题包括城市的起源、玉石加工、壁画以及朱砂等颜料，以及古代特奥蒂瓦坎外来人口等。

PA071

Integrating Archaeology Into Reconstructing Long-Term Human Adaptations And Contributions To Climate Change In The Serengeti Basin, Tanzania

考古学参与下重建坦桑尼亚塞伦盖蒂盆地人类对气候变迁长时段的适应及贡献

Thomas John Biginagwa

University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

托马斯·约翰·比吉纳瓦

坦桑尼亚达累斯萨拉姆大学

Paul Lane

University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

保罗·莱恩

英国剑桥大学

Abstract

摘要

This paper presents the provisional results of an ongoing archaeological project aimed at reconstructing the changing ecological footprint of settlement systems over time in the wider Serengeti area in northern Tanzania and how these relate to local biocultural heritage. The project is expected to answer the following questions: What have been the characteristics of the socioecological systems in the study area over the past c. 3000 years, and how have these been shaped by landscape and climate change? What systems of food procurement have been followed over the past c. 3000 years, how may these have shaped local land cover and land use, and what effects may these strategies have had on local ecologies and biodiversity? How connected, through exchange networks and other mechanisms were societies living across this area at different times in the past, and how significant were these networks to sustaining livelihoods and supporting socio-ecological resilience? The study forms part of a larger cross-disciplinary study originally funded by the Swedish Research Council and Sida, now supported by other partners including the University of Dar es Salaam, aimed at understanding how societies, landscapes, ecosystems and Protected Areas have responded to climate change and societal use, to better understand how they may respond in the future.

一项正在进行中的研究旨在重建坦桑尼亚北部大塞伦盖蒂区域聚落系统生态足迹的历时性变化，并探究其与当地生物文化遗产之间的

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关联，本文将介绍其初步成果。项目预期回答下列问题：研究约3000年以来区域内社会生态系统的特征为何，又是如何被景观和气候变化塑造？这3000年内人群遵循何种取食模式，又会如何塑造当地的土地覆盖与土地利用？这些策略对当地生态和生物多样性又会造成怎样的影响？在过去的不同时段，生活于研究区域内的多个社会之间如何藉由交换网络和其他机制相联系，这些网络对于维持生计和支撑社会生态弹性又有多重要？本研究隶属于一个更大的跨学科研究项目，起先由瑞典研究委员会和瑞典国际发展合作署提供经费，当前则由达累斯萨拉姆大学等合作单位共同支持，研究目的为认识社会景观、生态系统和保护区如何响应气候变迁和社会性利用，以期更好地了解未来的响应形式。

Thomas J. Biginagwa is an archaeozoologist and historical archaeologist based in the Department of Archaeology and Heritage Studies at the University of Dar es Salaam. His research interests lie in historical ecology and zooarchaeology, exploring human-environmental interactions over the last two millennia.

托马斯·约翰·比吉纳瓦是达累斯萨拉姆大学考古与文化遗产研究系的动物考古学和历史考古学家。他的研究兴趣为历史生态学和动物考古学，探究过去两千年间人与环境的互动关系。

Paul Lane is the Jennifer Ward Oppenheimer Professor of the Deep History and Archaeology of Africa in the Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge. His interests include post-colonial and Indigenous archaeology in Africa, landscape historical ecology, maritime archaeology and the origins and development of farming and herding in eastern Africa.

保罗·莱恩是剑桥大学考古学系珍妮弗·沃德·奥本海默深度历史与非洲考古教授。他的兴趣包含非洲的后殖民与原住民考古学、景观历史生态学、海洋考古以及东非农牧业的起源与发展。

PA072

The Manitas Cave At The Cuicatec Region In Oaxaca, Mexico: Formal Clues To Food Sustainability

墨西哥瓦哈卡州奎卡特克地区的马尼塔斯洞穴：关于食物可持续性的正式线索

Nelly M. Robles Garcia

内莉·罗伯斯·加西亚

Abstract

Proyecto Conjunto Monumental de Atzompa, Mexico

墨西哥阿宗帕纪念碑建筑群项目组

The Manitas Cave at the Cuicatlan (Cañada) region in Oaxaca falls among the most important recent findings in Oaxaca's

摘要

archaeology, as it has shown evidence of plant domestication, magnificent rock art associated, and several lines of evidence of early occupations and human uses. Located within the Biosphere Reserve of Tehuacán-Cuicatlán, this rocky site is a repository of human survival evidence through local plant experimentation, including corn, squash, avocado, beans, chili, wild fruits, and agaves. In its walls, the possibly sporadic users depicted their origins myths and the testimony of their presence left by hundreds of hand-printing through very basic artistic techniques. Among the many materials found through the first and second field seasons, it had been hypothesized this is a sanctuary for experimentation with wild edible plants. Also, the associated paintings on the walls refer to various origin myths involving a variety of animal species, such as snakes, jaguars, and mythical representations of humans. Due to the site's importance and, at the same time, fragility, the community of Dominguillo (where it is located) is currently making efforts for its preservation by working along with the archaeologists and other researchers; the selection of a committee for the preservation of the cave makes a world of difference. Techniques for food experimentation and efforts for its care and preservation make an interesting combination for many lessons to learn towards sustainability.

墨西哥瓦哈卡州奎卡特克（卡尼亚达）地区的马尼塔斯洞穴是瓦哈卡地区近期最重要的考古发现之一，因为那里揭示了植物驯化的证据、与之相关的壮丽岩画，以及早期人类占居利用的多方面证据。该岩洞遗址位于特瓦坎-奎卡特兰生物圈保护区内，是人类尝试利用玉米、南瓜、鳄梨、豆类、辣椒、野生水果和龙舌兰等本地植物来维生的证据库。在洞壁上，推测有若干穴居者以非常简单的艺术技巧，描绘他们的起源神话，并留下数以百计的手印来证明他们曾经的存在。基于第一、二次发掘季出土的众多材料，有人推测这里是尝试可食用野生植物的圣地。此外，相关壁画涉及各种起源神话，表现了包括蛇、美洲豹等多种动物和人类的神话形象。由于该遗址的重要性以及脆弱性，多明吉洛在地社区目前正与考古学家及其他研究人员同心协力，努力保护该洞穴遗址。为此，成立了专门的委员会组织，并产生了积极的效果。结合食物实验技术与洞穴保护工作非常有趣，我们可以从中汲取许多可持续发展的经验。

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Nelly M. Robles Garcia is an Oaxaca native full-time researcher at the National Institute of Anthropology and History at its Oaxaca Center. She has a degree in Archaeology from the National School of Anthropology and History, a Master's in Restoration of Pre-Hispanic Architecture, and a PhD in Anthropology from the University of Georgia, United States. Robles García has been director of archaeological and conservation projects in Oaxaca, such as the Mitla conservation project, the Yagul archaeological project, and the Monte Albán Management Plan. She was the Coordinator of the Restoration Project for damages caused by the



earthquake to the archaeological zones of Monte Albán, Dainzú, Lambityeco, and Yagul. Co-director of the Old Town Teposcolula-Yucundaa Project, director of the Monumental Complex Project of Aztopma, and currently Director of the Conservation Project of the Buildings damaged by earthquakes in the Archaeological Zone of Monte Albán-Aztopma. She is the director of the Cueva de las Manitas research project. She participated in integrating the UNESCO’s files of the Archaeological Site of Monte Albán of the Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Valley: Originary Habitat of Mesoamerica. She is the author of the file for Prehistoric Caves of Yagul and Mitla in the Central Valleys of Oaxaca. Her new books are one on the results of applying new technologies in treating earthquake-damaged archaeological buildings as a novel methodology in conservation and the other on the 50 Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention in Iberoamerica.

内莉·罗伯斯·加西亚是墨西哥瓦哈卡人，在墨西哥国家人类学与历史研究所瓦哈卡中心担任全职研究员。她拥有墨西哥国家人类学与历史学院考古学学位、前西班牙时期建筑修复硕士学位以及美国佐治亚大学人类学博士学位。罗伯斯·加西亚一直担任瓦哈卡考古和保护项目的负责人，如米特拉遗址保护项目、亚古尔遗址考古项目和阿尔班山遗址管理计划。她曾担任阿尔班山、丹苏、兰比蒂耶科和亚古尔等考古区修复地震破坏的项目统筹人。还曾担任特普斯科卢拉-尤昆达古城项目的联合主管；阿宗帕纪念碑建筑群项目主管。她现在是阿尔班山-阿宗帕考古区地震受损建筑保护项目主管，同时还是马尼塔斯洞穴研究项目的负责人。她参与了联合国教科文组织关于“特瓦坎--奎卡特兰谷地阿尔班山考古遗址：中美文化起源地”的档案整编工作。也负责撰写有关瓦哈卡中部山谷地区亚古尔遗址和米特拉史前洞穴的文案。她的新著是一本关于建筑保护的新方法论，主要涉及将新技术应用于处理因地震受损的考古建筑；另一本则是关于伊比利亚美洲世界遗产公约 50 周年纪念的书。

PA073

Human Adaptation and Economic Sustainability during the Global Warming of the Middle Holocene. A Multidisciplinary Approach for the Semi-Arid Landscapes of Central Argentina

全新世中期全球变暖期的人类适应和经济可持续性：阿根廷中部半干旱景观的多学科方法研究

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Abstract

摘要

During the Middle Holocene, there was a global warming cycle, in which humans were not agents of change as they are supposed to be -at least partially- nowadays. This period is known as the Holocene Thermal Maximum and it affected the whole world,

although with different characteristics, magnitude, and impact in human populations. This period was a time of cultural, demographic, and environmental changes in the Pampas of Argentina, which were the prelude to the demographic expansion, regional diversification, economic intensification, and social complexity that characterized the following period, the Late Holocene. The main goal is to present the results of a multidisciplinary approach (archaeological, bioarchaeological, geological and paleoecological) in order to understand the variability of adaptations and economic sustainability developed by hunter-gatherer groups and their relationship with the warming period of the Middle Holocene in the Central Pampean Dunefields of Argentina.

This area is one of the semi-arid environments located in the center of Pampean plain of Argentina whose main landform is parabolic dunes. The archaeological sites are usually recorded in the border of permanent and temporary shallow lakes and some of them were occupied recurrently. During the Holocene Thermal Maximum, the archaeological record indicates a most recurrent use of this space for inhumations and as residential camps, suggesting that these lakes functioned as persistent places. Zooarchaeological and isotopic analysis indicates that the subsistence strategy was strongly oriented towards artiodactyls (mainly the camelid *Lama guanicoe*), followed by the Pampas deer, the greater rhea, armadillos, rodents, carnivores, and small birds. In addition, complete eggs of Greater rhea are linked to a shortage of sources of fresh water. The hunter-gatherers were highly mobile, as indicated by the variety of non-local lithic raw materials and the presence of marine mollusks from the Atlantic coast. The designs and reduction techniques allow us to infer practices of maximization of stone tools and the use of standardized bone technology on guanaco bones. To sum up, hunter-gatherer groups modified the adaptability and mobility patterns as a response to the cultural and environmental changes that occurred in a semi-arid landscape in the center of Argentina during the Middle Holocene.

全新世中期发生了一次全球性的升温周期，人类在当时并不像现在一样是环境变化的主要——或至少是部分的——推动者。这一时期被称为全新世大暖期，影响范围遍及全球，对不同人群造成不同性质和规模的影响。阿根廷潘帕斯草原地区的文化、人口和环境在这一时段发生变化，奏响了人口扩张、区域多样化、经济集约化和复杂化的前奏，这些均是后续阶段全新世晚期的主要特征。本演讲旨在介绍多学科方法（考古学、生物考古学、地质学和古生态学）的研究结果，以期了解阿根廷潘帕斯中部沙丘区狩猎-采集人群多样化的适应和可持续经济发展，及其与全新世中期变暖期的相关性。

研究区域为阿根廷潘帕斯平原中心的半干旱环境区之一，主要地貌为抛物线形沙丘。考古遗址通常位于永久性或季节性浅湖的边缘，其中一些地点被反复占用。考古记录表明这片区域在全新世大暖期最频繁地作为墓地和居住营地，说明这些湖泊作为持久场地而存在。动物考古学和同位素分析表明，生计策略以偶蹄动物为主（主要是美洲驼属），其次是潘帕斯鹿、大美洲驼、犰狳、啮齿动物、食肉动物和小型鸟类。此外，完整的大美洲驼鸟蛋被认为与淡水资源短缺有关。从各种各样的非本地石器原料和大西洋沿岸海洋软体动物的存在可以看出，这群狩猎采集者的流动性很强。石器的设计和剥片技术使我们能够推断最大化利用石器工具的行为，以及在羊驼骨骼上使用的标准化骨器技术。综上所述，狩猎采集者群体改变了其适应性和流动模式，以应对全新世中期阿根廷中部半干旱地区的文化和环境变化。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



I am a Professor of Archaeology at the Faculty of Social Sciences (National University of the Center of the Buenos Aires Province), the director of the Archaeological Department (FACSO-UNICEN), and a Researcher for the National Council of Scientific and Technological Investigations (CONICET) of Argentina. The main topics of interest in my research are the peopling of America and the extinction process of megamammals, with a particular focus in the study of migration and colonization of new spaces by human populations, such as the interior of the Pampa grasslands of Argentina. I also study the production and use of stone tools, the subsistence patterns and the adaptations of hunter-gatherer societies and landscape evolution during the last 15,000 years. Currently, I am the leading director of an interdisciplinary project titled Archaeological research in the center-west of the Pampa grasslands (province of Buenos Aires) in the INCUAPA-CONICET Institute.

我是阿根廷布宜诺斯艾利斯省中央大学社会科学学院考古学教授，也是考古系主任，阿根廷国家科学技术研究委员会研究员。我的主要研究兴趣领域是美洲人类迁徙与定居和巨型哺乳动物的灭绝过程，尤其关注人口迁移和新空间的拓殖，如阿根廷潘帕草原腹地。此外，我还研究石器工具的生产和使用，狩猎采集社会的生计模式和适应，以及过去 15000 年间的景观演变。目前，我是国家科学技术研究委员会潘帕斯地区第四纪考古和古生物研究所一个名为“潘帕草原中西部(布宜诺斯艾利斯省)的考古学研究”的跨学科项目的主要负责人。

PA074

Climate Change and its impact on the Harappan Culture and Society

气候变化及其对哈拉帕文化和社会的影响

Vasant Shivram Shinde

瓦桑特·希夫拉姆·辛德

Abstract

摘要

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印度细胞与分子生物学中心

The Harappan (Civilization) urbanization that brilliantly flourished in the northwestern Indian subcontinent from 2600-1900 BCE began to decline around 1900 BCE and continued in a decadent form up to 1300 BCE. A number of reasons for the decline of this great civilization have been inferred. However, based on scientific investigations, now it is clear that the dwindling climatic conditions played major role in the decline of the Harappan Civilization. Climate data reconstructed from India and other parts of the world clearly indicate that the rainfall reduced drastically around 1900 BCE. This resulted in impacting agricultural activities of the Harappans. The urbanization collapsed resulting collapse of the State Organization and reverting back to the rural chiefdom social organization. The most important river system, the ancient Saraswati (presently it is called Ghaggar-Hakra), which had nearly 2/3rd of the Harappan settlements in its basin, disappeared at the same time. The research of geologists indicate that around 1900 BCE the sea level got lowered resulting in the abandonment of ports, which connected this civilization for lucrative trade to the cultures in Persian Gulf region, Oman, Mesopotamia Egypt, etc. The decline is clearly visible not only in the settlement and subsistence patterns, but also in their overall material culture.

公元前 2600 年至 1900 年间，辉煌繁荣的哈拉帕文明在印度次大陆西北部兴起，但从公元前 1900 年开始出现衰退，一直持续到公元前 1300 年。关于这一伟大文明衰落的原因有很多猜测。然而，根据科学调查，现在可以明确的是，气候条件的恶化在哈拉帕文明的衰落中扮演了重要角色。从印度和世界其他地区重建的气候数据清楚地表明，公元前 1900 年左右，降雨量急剧减少。这直接影响了哈拉帕人的农业活动。城市化崩溃导致国家组织解体，重归农业酋长制社会组织。同时，最重要的河流系统，古萨拉斯瓦蒂河（现名加加尔-哈克拉河）也消失了，该河流域有近三分之二的哈拉帕聚落。地质学家的研究表明，大约在公元前 1900 年，海平面下降导致港口废弃，而这些港口连接着这一文明与波斯湾地区、阿曼、美索不达米亚埃及等地的文化，贸易利润丰厚。这种衰落不仅体现在聚落和生业模式上，也体现在整体的物质文化之中。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Professor Vasant Shinde, a World-renowned archaeologist, taught and did research at the famous Deccan College, Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Deemed University, Pune, India for more than



40 years. He has excavated numerous archaeological sites across India, ranging in age from 6000 BCE to 600 CE. He has made some important contributions to Indian Archaeology. One of his breakthrough researches is the first of its kind DNA research of the Harappan people at Rakhigarhi, the Harappan metropolis in the NW India. This research was acknowledged by the International Conference on Genomics as one of the nine breakthroughs in the world in the year 2019. Professor Shinde has numerous publications to his credit, numbering over 250 research articles in National and International journals, a dozen books and over 20 edited books. He is the Editor-in-Chief of the online journal "Ancient Asia". He has supervised over 40 Ph.D. on varied topics.

瓦桑特·辛德教授是世界著名考古学家，他在印度浦那著名的德干学院、研究生院和研究所从事教学和研究工作 40 余年。他在印度各地发掘了许多考古遗址，年代从公元前 6000 年到公元前 600 年不等。他对印度考古学做出了一些重要贡献。他的突破性研究之一是首次对印度西北部哈拉帕文化大城市拉基加尔希遗址的哈拉帕人进行 DNA 研究。这项研究被国际基因组学会议评为 2019 年该领域的九大突破之一。辛德教授在国内和国际期刊上发表了 250 多篇研究文章，出版了十几本著作，编辑了 20 多本编著。他是在线期刊《古代亚洲》的主编。他指导过 40 多名不同课题的博士生。

PA075

The Graffiti Project in Montu Temple at Karnak

卡尔纳克神庙孟图神庙的涂鸦项目

Ahmed Mahmoud
Altaher

艾哈迈德·马哈茂德·阿尔塔
赫尔

Abstract

摘要

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Egypt

埃及旅游与文物部

The history of the practice of graffiti at Karnak appears to be consistent with the earliest beginnings of the temple. The oldest documented graffiti dates back to the Twelfth Dynasty. Its development in the place was in line with the development and expansion of temple architecture until its features became clear from the second half of the New Kingdom. Two types of graffiti were practiced, one individual and the other official. The solo practice was mostly limited to temple staff. The formal graffiti embodiment is in the divine images of deities. It was used as a secondary place of worship for the temple staff. This presentation gives an overview of the Montu temple graffiti project, research project, to record and analyze the Textual and Figural graffiti carved on the Montu temples at Karnak as part of the Egypt-China Montu temple project. Here the practice of graffiti varied between individual and institutional. At least 110 graffiti were inscribed;

they present a wide range of graffiti, from simple images of deities to carefully inscribed sacred images. It included images of individuals and sacred symbols, as well as hieroglyphic, hieratic, and some demotic texts.

在卡尔纳克，涂鸦的历史似乎与神庙最早的起源一致。最古老的涂鸦记录可以追溯到第十二王朝。涂鸦在此地的发展与神庙建筑的发展和扩张是一致的，直到新王国的后半期其特征才逐渐清晰。涂鸦分为两种类型，一种是个人的，另一种是官方的。个人涂鸦主要限于神庙相关人员。官方的涂鸦体现在神明的神圣形象中，被用作神庙工作人员的次要礼拜场所。本演讲概述了孟图神庙涂鸦项目，该项目旨在记录和分析刻在卡尔纳克孟图神庙上的文本和图像，是中埃孟图神庙联合考古项目的一部分。神庙中个人和官方的涂鸦惯例各有不同，上面至少刻画了110副各种各样的涂鸦，既有简单的神明形象，也有精心刻画的神圣图像。其中还包括个人形象和神圣符号，以及圣书体文字，僧侣体和世俗体文本。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



Dr. Ahmed Altaher is the co-director of the French Egyptian Center for the Study of Karnak temples- in Egypt. He got his PhD and MA about the graffiti in Theban temple. Ahmed's main interests are graffiti and settlement excavation; he worked in many places in Upper and Lower Egypt. He participated in many international scientific conferences as a speaker, organizer, and member of the scientific committee. Ahmed is focusing now on a project about the divine images of graffiti at the Luxor and Karnak temples. Ph.D. in Egyptology entitled with "Graffiti with ancient Egyptian Scripts in the Theban Temples through Ptolemaic and Roman Periods, an Analytical study".

- Co-director of the CFEETK Karnak Ramses III gate project.
- Co-director of the CFEETK Karnak Origin project on the southeast corner and the middle kingdom court at Karnak temples.
- Site supervisor of Egyptian-Chinese joint mission in Montu Temple at Karnak. Montu Temple Project (MTP).
- Project director of Khonsu and Montu temples at Karnak graffiti project (KMTGP), Ministry of Antiquities, Luxor Archaeological Zone, Karnak inspectorate, Luxor (Egypt).
- Site supervisor of South Abydos Excavations Early Dynastic Cemetery and Settlement.
- Team member of Front of Karnak Temple Excavation (FKTE), Ministry of Antiquities, Luxor Archaeological Zone, Karnak inspectorate, Luxor (Egypt).
- Sectors supervisor of the Sphinx Avenue Excavation, Ministry of Antiquities, Luxor Archaeological Zone
- Instructor of digital Archaeology in the field of excavations and survey Training Program by Scientific Center for Archaeological Field Training
- Excavation Supervisor of different Field Schools around Upper Egypt: - Ramses II at Abydos (Elbaliana -Sohage) Beginner Field School - Kom el-Rasras (Kom Ombo- Aswan) Beginner Field School. - Karnak Temples (Luxor) Beginner Field School. - Abydos Archaeological Field School Training Program, at Abydos (Elbaliana - Sohage) - Qena Archaeological Field School, Dendara Temple, Qena. - Deir el-

Shalwit Field School (DSFS), Deir el-Shalwit Temple, (Luxor-West Bank).

艾哈迈德·阿尔塔赫尔博士是法国埃及卡尔纳克神庙研究中心 (CFEETK) 的联合主任。他获得了研究底比斯神庙涂鸦方向的硕士及博士学位。艾哈迈德的主要兴趣是涂鸦以及聚落的发掘；他曾在上埃及和下埃及的许多地方工作过。作为发言人、组织者和科学委员会成员参加过许多国际科学会议。艾哈迈德现致力于卢克索神庙和卡尔纳克神庙的神圣图像涂鸦项目。- 埃及学博士——托勒密及罗马时期底比斯神庙中涂鸦及古埃及文字的分析研究；CFEETK 卡尔纳克拉美西斯三世大门项目联合主管；CFEETK 位于卡尔纳克神庙东南角和中王国庭院的卡尔纳克溯源项目的联合主管；中埃卡尔纳克孟图神庙联合项目的现场工地主管 (MTP)；卡尔纳克孔苏神庙和孟图神庙涂鸦项目 (KMTGP) 的项目主管——文物部，卢克索考古区，卡尔纳克检查区，埃及卢克索；南阿比多斯早期王朝墓地和聚落考古发掘现场主管；卡尔纳克神庙前部发掘团队 (FKTE) 成员——文物部，卢克索考古区，卡尔纳克检查区，埃及卢克索；斯芬克斯大道发掘项目区域主管——文物部，卢克索考古区；考古现场培训科学中心发掘和探测培训项目数字考古讲师；上埃及附近数个考古发掘培训学校的发掘主管：阿拜多斯拉美西斯二世 (艾尔巴利亚纳-索哈杰) 初等田野发掘学校；考姆艾尔拉斯拉斯 (考姆翁布-阿斯旺) 初等田野发掘学校；卡尔纳克神庙 (卢克索) 初等田野发掘学校；阿比多斯考古田野发掘培训计划——阿比多斯 (艾尔巴利亚纳-索哈杰)；基纳考古田野发掘学校——基纳丹达拉神庙；德尔沙尔维特考古田野发掘学校 (DSFS) ——德尔沙尔维特神庙 (卢克索-西岸)。

PA076

Shalz Uul 1 site, the First Discovery of a Local Government Office in the Early Uyghur Period Located in the North-easternmost of Mongolia

沙尔孜乌勒 1 号遗址：蒙古国最东北部回鹘早期地方衙署的首次发现

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Abstract

Shalz Uul 1 site is located in the Bayandun District, Dornod Province, on the south bank of the Ulz River which flows in the North-easternmost of Mongolia. This site was found in 2017, and is composed of the main building platform, the back building platform, a short corridor between these two buildings, and the official plaza at the front of the main building platform, the east gate and the rectangular earthen wall by our archaeological

摘要

survey and excavations in 2018, 2019, 2022 and 2023. The main and back building platforms, the east gate were designed and constructed to planed position in the wall used by “Chi, 尺” a linear measure of the Tang dynasty. These three buildings have the same longer axis running from the east to the west, this shows the front of this structure faced to the east, and this structure is very similar to the ruins of Khar Balgas, the capital of the Uyghur Khaganate. It is unlikely that buildings were constructed under the direction from the south to the north of the Chinese states. These architectural design and structures including roof tiles and bricks are clearly originated from the Tang dynasty, but they seem to have been constructed reflecting a nomadic tradition such as reflect for the east in the prairies. Typological characteristics of round eaves tiles with lotus flower designs suggest that this site probably date to the early Uyghur period in the middle of the seventh century. Daily objects like earthenware are scarce, and no religious materials have been found in Shalz Uul site, therefore, this site is presumed to have been a local government office to control the eastern border of the Uyghur Khaganate against the Shiwei (室韦)..

沙尔孜乌勒 1 号遗址位于蒙古国东北部的东方省巴彦东县，坐落于最东北部的乌勒吉河的南岸。该遗址发现于 2017 年，经我们在 2018、2019、2022 和 2023 年的考古调查和发掘，揭示了遗址的组成，包括主建筑平台、后侧建筑平台、两座建筑之间的短廊道、主建筑平台前的行政广场、东门和矩形土墙。主建筑和后侧建筑平台、东门都是依据城墙的平面位置设计和建造的，符合唐代的线性度量“尺”。这三座建筑单体按从东到西的长轴排列，表面建筑整体的正面朝向东方，该结构与回鹘汗国首都哈拉巴勒嘎斯（按中文文献音译，意思是“黑城”，又称回鹘牙帐城）的遗迹非常相似。这些建筑的布局不太可能是依照中国王朝以南北为轴的传统建造的。这些建筑设计和结构，包括屋顶的瓦片和砖块，显然源自唐朝，但它们似乎是按照游牧传统建造的，如遵循草原上的以东方为尊的传统。莲花纹样的圆瓦当的类型学特征表明，该遗址的年代可能是七世纪中叶的回鹘早期。沙尔孜乌勒遗址出土的陶器等日常用品很少，也没有发现宗教遗物，因此推测该遗址是当时回鹘汗国控制东部边境、抵御室韦的地方衙署。

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This research is based on research achievements by JSPS21H04364 of Prof. Katsuhiko Kiyama (Tokai Univ., Japan), and main members are Prof. Masatoshi Sagawa (Tohoku Gakuin Univ., Japan), Dr. Lochin Ishtseren (Institute of Archaeology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences) and Prof Isao Usuki (Sapporo Gakuin Univ., Japan).



本研究依托日本东海大学木山克彦教授领导课题 JSPS21H04364 的研究成果，该课题的主要成员为佐川正敏教授（东北学院大学、日本）、罗钦·伊什泽仁博士（蒙古科学院考古研究所）和白杵勋教授（札幌学院大学，日本）。

PA077

Excavation of Kharkhiraa River 1 Kiln Sites Group for Round Eaves Tiles with the Name of “Tianzi Chanyu” Found at Kharganii Durvuljin Site in the Xiongnu Period, Mongolia

蒙古匈奴时期哈尔黑拉河 1 号窑址群的发掘及哈尔加尼四方形遗址发现的圆形“天子单于”瓦当

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白杵 勲	日本札幌学院大学
Masatoshi Sagawa	Tohoku Gakuin University, Japan
佐川 正敏	日本東北学院大学
Lochin Ishtseren	Institute of Archaeology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences
洛钦·伊什塞壬	蒙古科学院考古研究所
Tumur-Ochir Iderkhangai	Ulaanbaatar University, Mongolia
图姆尔-奥其尔 伊杰尔汗盖	蒙古乌兰巴托大学
Katsuhiko Kiyama	Tokai University, Japan
木山 克彦	日本都会大学
Abstract	Kharkhiraa River 1 Kiln Sites Group which abbreviation is KHG-1 discovered by T. Iderkhangai in 2021 is located in the Olziit District, Arkhangai Province on the north bank of the Kharkhiraa River, a branch of the Orkhon River which flows in the middle of Mongolia. KHG-1 was 5 km away from the northwest of Kharganii Duruvuljin fortress site in the Xiongnu period found and excavated by T. Iderkhangai in 2019, where round eaves tiles with the name of “Tianzi Chanyu, Yutian Wuji, Qian Wansui” were found and especially interested many archaeologists and ancient historians all over the world. Because some fragments of the same round eaves tiles, round tiles and flat tiles were collected at KHG-1 and layers with the charcoal, ash and burnt soils were found at two sections of the north bank of the Kharkhiraa River by our surface survey in 2022, we identified two sections probably show the existence of kilns. Furthermore, as two sections have the great risk eroded by this river, we kindly consulted and decided to excavate two sections at KHG-1 in August 2023.
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Then we discovered two kilns, kiln No.1 and No.2. Because kiln No.1 had no artifacts and a slope like the dragon kiln, it may be a charcoal-kiln. Kiln No.2 had the structure composed of the combustion chamber and the firing chamber, its workshop, fire mouth and chimney were destroyed. The firing chamber had been repaired one time with flat stones. There were many rooftiles including two fragments of round eaves tiles with the name of "Tianzi Chanyu", bricks and a few pottery, therefore, we could solve that rooftiles and bricks of Kharganii Duruvuljin fortress site had been produced at kiln No.2, KHG-1. We would like to do the carbon-14 dating to determine the age of two kilns, comparative studies on the structure of kilns, rooftiles and bricks with other sites in the Xiongnu period including Khustyn Balag site No.3.

伊杰尔汗盖于 2021 年发现的 哈尔黑拉河 1 号窑址群（缩写为 KHG-1）位于后杭爱省奥尔齐特区，地处流淌在蒙古中部的鄂尔浑河支流哈尔黑拉河北岸。KHG-1 距伊杰尔汗盖于 2019 年发现和发掘的匈奴时期 哈尔加尼四方形要塞遗址西北 5 公里。2019 年，伊德尔汗盖在这里发现了 "天子单于，与天毋极，千（秋）万岁" 的圆形瓦当，引起了世界各地考古学家和古代史学家的极大兴趣。2022 年我们在 KHG-1 采集到一些相同的圆瓦当、圆瓦和板瓦碎片，并在喀尔喀拉河北岸的两个地段进行地表调查，发现了带有木炭、灰烬和烧土的地层，因此我们确定这两个地段可能存在窑址。此外，由于这两个地段有被这条河流侵蚀的巨大风险，我们经过友好协商，决定于 2023 年 8 月在 KHG-1 发掘这两个地段。

随后，我们发现了两座窑，即一号窑和二号窑。一号窑没有出土文物，窑坡与龙窑相似，可能是炭窑。2 号窑的结构由窑室和火膛组成，其作坊、火口和烟囱已被毁坏。火膛曾用石板修补过一次。窑内出土了许多瓦片，其中包括两片 "天子单于" 的圆形瓦当残片、砖块和少量陶器，因此可以推断，KHG-1 号窑 2 号窑炉生产了出土于哈尔干尼都鲁乌尔金城遗址的瓦片和砖块。我们将进行碳 14 测年，以确定两座窑炉的年代，并将窑炉、屋顶和砖的结构与包括库森不来格 3 号遗址在内的其他匈奴时期遗址进行比较研究。

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Prof. Isao Usuki (Sapporo Gakuin Univ., Jpn) is the leader of this joint research. Joint researchers are: Prof. Masatoshi Sagawa (Tohoku Gakuin Univ., Jpn), Dr. Lochin Ishtseren (Institute of Archaeology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences), Prof. Tumur-Ochir Iderkhangai (Ulaanbaatar Univ.) and Prof. Katsuhiko Kiyama (Tokai Univ., Jpn). This report is based on a part of research achievements by JSPS23H00019 of Prof. I. Usuki.

臼杵勲教授（日本札幌学院大学）是这项联合研究的负责人，联合研究人员包括 佐川正敏教授（日本东北学院大学）、洛钦·伊什塞壬



博士（蒙古科学院考古研究所）、图姆尔-奥其尔·伊杰尔汗盖教授（乌兰巴托大学）以及其他研究人员、本报告根据白杵勲教授的部分研究成果（JSPS23H00019）撰写。

PA078

Mapuche social sustainability and political ontology in the Pampas of South America during the XVII-XIX Centuries: a critical review

有关 17-19 世纪南美潘帕斯地区马普切人的社会可持续性和政治本体论的批判性评论

Ingrid Lilia de Jong

英格丽德·莉莉娅·德容

Abstract

摘要

Conicet - Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

国家科技研究委员会-阿根廷布宜诺斯艾利斯大学

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the indigenous population of the Pampas, Northern Patagonia and Araucanía – currently known as the Mapuche – faced important environmental (the so-called “Little Ice Age”) and socio-political changes. Despite this, it maintained sovereignty over these territories for three centuries, which at the end of the nineteenth century would be occupied by the states of Chile and Argentina. Classical historiographies attributed the persistence of control of these indigenous territories to a culture of violence and depredation (plundering of livestock) as the predominant feature of interethnic contacts. However, an alternative interpretation points to the socially sustainable character of the political ontology of these populations. Mapuche relationality was based on bonds of symmetry and reciprocity with respect to other social and natural entities. These relationships also integrated non-indigenous people from an ethic of care and respect for an environment conceived as complex and necessary for the re-emergence of the indigenous collective. The logic underlying the Mapuche “way of existing” ontology, allows us to understand that their peaceful or warlike political horizons – towards colonial and national states – have been based on the principles of territorial sovereignty and political reciprocity. The purpose of this presentation is to summarize and discuss the social sustainability of the Mapuche Indians as well as the several political and economic strategies they developed in order to cope with profoundly changing environmental and political scenarios.

十八和十九世纪期间，潘帕斯、北巴塔哥尼亚和阿劳卡尼亚的土著居民（现称为马普切人），面临着重大的环境变化（所谓的“小冰河时期”）和社会政治变化。尽管如此，马普切对这些领土的主权仍维持了三个世纪，而这些领土在十九世纪末被智利和阿根廷占领。传统史书将对这些土著领地的持续控制归因于暴力和掠夺文化（掠夺牲畜），

这是种族间接触的主要特征。然而，另一种解释则指出了这些人口政治本体的社会可持续性特征。马普切人的关系建立在与其他社会和自然实体对称和互惠的基础之上。这些关系还从关心和尊重环境的伦理出发，将非土著人纳入其中，因为环境被认为是复杂的，是土著集体重新崛起所必需的。马普切人“存在方式”本体论的基本逻辑使我们能够理解，他们对殖民地国家和民族国家的和平或战争政治视野是建立在领土主权和政治互惠原则基础之上的。本演讲的目的是总结和讨论马普切印第安人的社会可持续性，以及他们为应对深刻变化的环境和政治局势而制定的若干政治和经济战略。

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Ph.D. in Anthropology and Researcher of the Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET) of Argentina. Professor of Ethnohistory and Historical Anthropology at the University of Buenos Aires and the National University of La Plata. She is the Director of the Southern Frontier Studies Group (GEFS) at the Institute of Anthropological Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires. Her main research interest is reconstructing the interethnic relations processes on the Pampas and North Patagonia indigenous frontier during the 19th century. She is also interested in the territorial, parental, and economic dimensions of indigenous leadership and political alliances in Pan-Araucanian territory. She published four books, 20 book chapters, and 32 articles in scientific journals.

英格丽德·莉莉娅·德容是阿根廷国家科学技术研究委员会研究员，布宜诺斯艾利斯大学和拉普拉塔国立大学民族史学和历史人类学教授，人类学博士。同时，她还是布宜诺斯艾利斯大学人类学研究所南部边境研究小组（GEFS）主任。她的主要研究兴趣是重建19世纪潘帕斯和北巴塔哥尼亚土著边疆的种族间关系进程。她还对泛阿劳卡尼亚地区原住民领导层和政治联盟的领土、家长和经济层面感兴趣。她出版了4本专著、20个书籍章节，并在科学类期刊上发表了32篇文章。

PA079

Buddhist Sutras Engraved into Stone in China

贵州营盘遗址：山地还是平地适应性

Lothar Ledderose

雷德侯

Abstract

摘要

Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften and China Academy of Art

海德堡科学与人文学院和中国美术学院

Sine 2005 China and Germany have been conducting a joint research project on the Buddhist sutras engraved into stone in China. This is probably the largest cooperative project in the humanities between China and a European country. About 60 sites have been surveyed so far. Most of them range from the 6th to the

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8th centuries. The sites include monumental engravings under the open sky, mainly of the 6th century, in Shandong province. These are unique in world art. Most outstanding is the Diamond Sutra, engraved on a rocky surface of ca. 2000 square meters on Mount Tai. Unique, too, are the Buddhist caves with sutra texts engraved into their walls. An outstanding example is the Grove of the Reclining Buddha in Sichuan, mainly of the 8th century. There it was planned to engrave about two million characters.

Our findings are published by the China Academy of Art Press in Hangzhou in the volumes "Buddhist Stone Sutras in China". In my presentation I will deal with selected sites, present our methods of investigation, and discuss some of our results.

自 2005 年以来，中德一直开展关于中国石刻佛经的联合研究项目。这可能是中欧之间人文领域最大的合作项目。迄今为止，该项目已经调查了大约 60 个遗址，年代主要涵盖了 6 至 8 世纪。这些遗址包括山东省的露天雕刻纪念碑，年代为 6 世纪的作品。这些都是世界艺术中独一无二的。其中最杰出的是刻在泰山约 2000 平方米的岩石表面上的《金刚经》。同样独特的还有在佛教石窟内的刻经。一个突出的例子是主体建于 8 世界的四川卧佛院。在那里发现了大约有两百万个汉字的刻经。

我们的研究成果由位于杭州的中国美术学院出版社出版，题为《中国佛教石经》。在我的演讲中，我将介绍一些选定的地点，展示我们的调查方法，并讨论一些我们的研究成果。

Lothar Ledderose is Senior Professor of East Asian art history at Heidelberg University, member of the Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften and Fellow of the British Academy. He is also a member of the China Center of Visual Studies of the China Academy of Art, Hangzhou. He has organized several loan exhibitions from China in Germany, among them one from the National Palace Museum, Beijing. His more than 200 publications in the fields of Chinese and Japanese calligraphy, painting, architecture and Buddhist art include *Mi Fu and the Classical Tradition of Chinese Calligraphy*. Princeton, 1979. (Chinese translation: Hangzhou, 2008). *Palastmuseum Peking. Schätze aus der Verbotenen Stadt*. Exhibition catalog. Frankfurt, 1985. *Ten Thousand Things. Module and Mass Production in Chinese Art*. Princeton, 2000. (Chinese translation: Wanwu Beijing 2005). He is presently directing a research project on the Buddhist Stone Sutras in China, In 2005 he was awarded the Balzan Price.

雷德侯是海德堡大学东亚艺术史高级教授、海德堡科学院院士和英国科学院院士。他还是位于杭州的中国美术学院中国视觉研究中心的院士。他在德国举办过多次中国文物展览，其中一次来自北京的故宫博物院。他在中国和日本的书法、绘画、建筑和佛教艺术领域发表了 200 多篇著作，包括《米芾与中国书法的古典传统》，普林

斯顿，1979年，(杭州，译著，2008年)。《北京故宫博物院的珍宝展览目录》，法兰克福，1985年。《万物：中国艺术中的模块与批量生产》，普林斯顿，2000年。(中译本：《万物》，北京，2005年)。他目前正在指导一项关于中国佛教石经的研究项目。2005年，他被授予巴尔赞奖。

PA080

(LTM) Luxor Town Mound recent Excavation

(LTM) 卢克索镇土墩近期发掘

Saad Bakhit

萨阿德·巴希特

Abstract

摘要

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Egypt

埃及旅游和文物部

Luxor town mound is one of the most important sites in Luxor city because it is the only part that was untouched during the previous excavations that began in the late 1940s. The east part of the site was occupied by some ruins dating back to the 19th century buildings but the west part of the site was occupied by two houses belong to a feudal pashas, one of these houses was demolished 12 years ago and the other was demolished 3 years ago.

In 2010, the American Mission (AERA) Ancient Egypt Research Associates, headed by Dr. Mark Lehner, established an excavation field school at the east part of the site. After the demolition of the second house 3 years ago, the Supreme Council of Antiquities decided to continue the excavations work at the site. The excavation work is now in full swing at the site for the third consecutive season. A large portion of the archaeological mound was excavated after removing the house yassa Pasha. The Egyptian team is excavating and recording the archaeological strata of the mound, starting from the modern strata up to the New Kingdom, passing through the Islamic and Byzantine Middle Ages and the Greco-Roman periods.

The great importance of this site is due to the fact that it is the only remaining part of the archaeological layers that were excavated during the last century, when archeology was still nascent and much historical and archaeological information about (Thebes) the capital of Egypt in the New Kingdom was lost.

卢克索城丘是卢克索市最重要的遗址之一，因为它是上世纪40年代末开始的发掘工作中唯一未受破坏的部分。遗址的东部被一些可追溯到19世纪的建筑遗址所占据，但遗址的西部则被两栋属于封建帕夏的房屋所占据，其中一栋房屋已于12年前拆除，另一栋于3年前拆除。

2010年，由马克·莱纳博士领导的美国古埃及研究协会（AERA）在遗址东部建立了发掘野外学校。3年前第二座房屋被拆除后，最高文物委员会决定继续在该遗址开展发掘工作。目前，该遗址的发掘工作已连

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续第三季全面展开。在拆除了亚萨-帕夏宅邸后，考古土墩的很大一部分被挖掘出来。埃及考古队正在发掘和记录土丘的考古地层，从现代地层一直到新王国时期，历经伊斯兰和拜占庭中世纪以及希腊罗马时期。

该遗址之所以如此重要，是因为它是上个世纪发掘的考古层中仅存的一部分，当时考古学还刚刚起步，有关新王国时期埃及首都（底比斯）的许多历史和考古信息都已遗失。

Saad Bakhit is the director of excavation department in Luxor archaeological zone, the ministry of tourism and antiquities. He graduated from south Valley University. He has been working as inspector of antiquities since 2001 in many sites all over the country, got field training in (AERA) Ancient Egypt Research Associates and hired as supervisor in Giza and Luxor. He is a team member in Egypt-china Montu temple project, New York university mission working in Amheda Dakhla oasis and Laguna university mission in TT 209. In the present time he is the supervisor of the Egyptian mission excavating in (LTM) Luxor town mound and his current interests include the study of Theban stratigraphy passing through the Egyptian history In light of social and environmental variables.

萨阿德·巴希特是旅游和文物部卢克索考古区发掘部主任。他毕业于南河谷大学。自 2001 年以来，他一直在全国各地的许多遗址担任文物检查员，在古埃及研究协会（AERA）接受过实地培训，并被聘为吉萨和卢克索的监督员。他是中埃卡尔纳克孟图神庙联合考古项目、在阿姆赫达-达赫拉绿洲工作的纽约大学考察团和在 TT 209 的拉古纳大学考察团的成员。目前，他是在卢克索镇土丘（LTM）进行发掘的埃及考察团的监督员，他目前的兴趣包括根据社会和环境变量研究埃及历史上的底比斯地层学。

PA081

Egyptology and Hard Sciences: A multidisciplinary approach to the Aga Khan necropolis in Aswan

埃及学遇见硬科学：埃及阿斯旺阿迦汗遗址的多学科合作研究

Patrizia Piacentini

帕特里齐亚·皮亚琴蒂尼

Abstract

摘要

Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy

意大利米兰大学

The Egyptian-Italian Mission working on the Aswan West Bank, around the mausoleum of the Aga Khan (EIMAWA, Egypt) discovered in the last years more than 400 tombs (6th Century BCE-3rd Century CE). Some of them have been excavated by a multi-disciplinary team, and more than 100 individuals and their funerary equipment have been brought to light. The focus of the talk will be the presentation of the first results of these researches, that show the

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multi-cultural environment of the necropolis and possible diversified geographical origins of the people buried there.

在阿斯旺西岸的阿迦汗陵墓（EIMAWA，埃及）周围工作的埃及-意大利考古队在过去几年中发现了 400 多座墓葬（公元前 6 世纪至公元前 3 世纪）。一个多学科小组对其中一些墓葬进行了发掘，发现了 100 多人及其陪葬品。本次演讲的重点将是介绍这些研究的初步成果，这些成果显示了墓地的多元文化环境以及埋葬在这里的人们可能具有的多样化出身地。

Patrizia Piacentini, a member of the Academy of the Lyncean (Rome), of the Ambrosiana Academy (Milan), and a corresponding member of the Advisory Committee of the Shanghai Archaeology Forum - Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, is Professor of Egyptology and Egyptian Archaeology at the University of Milan since 1993. In 2022, the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres (Paris) awarded her the Gaston Maspero Lifetime Achievement Award. In the University of Milan, Patrizia Piacentini sits in different committees: among others, she has been Coordinator of the PhD Program in 'Literature, Arts and Environmental Heritage' (2018-2021). Since 1999, she manages the scientific and organizational direction of the Egyptological Library and Archives which she founded at the same University. She is director of EIMAWA, Egyptian-Italian Mission at West Aswan, which excavates and studies a large necropolis used from the 6th century B.C. to the 3rd century A.D. She serves on scientific and presidential committees of Egyptological Foundations and Associations, including the Fondation Schiff-Giorgini (Lausanne), and has been representative for Italy of the International Association of Egyptologists (2015-2023). She has been invited also as "Gale Visiting Fellow" of Australian Centre for Egyptology, Macquarie University (2019). Author of numerous monographs and scientific articles, she has organized Egyptology-themed exhibitions in various countries around the world and numerous conferences. She is also founder and editor of the journal EDAL, Egyptian and Egyptological Documents Archives Libraries (Milan) and serves on the scientific or editorial boards of several journals.

帕特里齐亚-皮亚琴蒂尼是意大利林琴国家科学院院士和米兰安布洛奇亚那院院士，也是中国社会科学院世界考古论坛·上海咨询委员会的通讯成员，自 1993 年以来一直担任米兰大学埃及学和埃及考古学教授。2022 年，法兰西文学院授予她加斯东-马斯佩罗终身成就奖。在米兰大学，帕特里齐亚-皮亚琴蒂尼在不同的委员会任职：她曾担任 "文学、艺术与环境遗产" 博士项目专员（2018-2021 年）。自 1999 年起，她负责管理自己在学创建的埃及学图书馆和档案馆的科学和组织工作。她是西阿斯旺埃及-意大利团队（EIMAWA）的负责人，该团队负责发掘和研究公元前 6 世纪至公元前 3 世纪使用过的大型墓地。她在埃及学基金会和协会的科学委员会和主席委员会任职，其中包括施

夫-乔治尼基金会（洛桑），并担任国际埃及学家协会的意大利代表（2015-2023年）。她还受邀担任麦考瑞大学澳大利亚埃及学中心的“盖尔访问学者”（2019年）。她撰写了大量专著和论文，并在世界多个国家举办了埃及学主题展览和多次会议。她还是《埃及和埃及学文献档案图书馆》（EDAL，米兰）杂志的创始人和编辑，并担任多家杂志的科学或编辑委员会成员。

PA082

SCÂNTEIA, A Speical Settlement of the Cucuteni Culture

斯肯泰亚，一个库库特尼文化的特殊聚落

Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

科尔内利娅·马格达·拉扎罗维奇

Lăcrămioara Stratulat

勒克勒米瓦拉·斯特拉图拉特

Abstract

摘要

Iași Institute of Archaeology, Romania

罗马尼亚雅西考古所

“Moldova” National Museum Complex of Iasi

雅西摩尔多瓦国家博物馆

The Cucuteni culture, part of the Cucuteni-Trypillia complex, represents one of the most interesting civilizations of Old Europe. With three phases of evolution (A, A-B, B) this civilization occupies a long period of time, approx. 4500-3000 BC. The Cucuteni A phase, better investigated in Romania (more than 700 settlements) provided complex data regarding the internal architecture of the settlements, the defense system, the archaeological inventory, their economy and last but not least, their spiritual life. One of the spectacular settlements of the Cucuteni A phase is the one at Scânteia - Bodești Hill (Iași County). The settlement, located on a small promontory, bordered by a stream, presents a sophisticated defense system, unique so far in the Cucuteni area, highlighted by magnetic prospecting. The houses, raised about 20 cm above the ground, were built of wood and were destroyed by fire, just like in most Cucuteni-Trypillia settlements. Research in recent years has also led to the discovery of two-level dwellings. The archaeological inventory is luxuriant, and pottery is best represented. This is of exceptional quality (over 75% painted), including different types of vessels (and their variants), attesting to the art and craft of pottery. The decoration of the dishes is varied, using elements typical of this culture and phase, which also involve different symbols. In addition to ceramics, numerous anthropomorphic, zoomorphic representations and other cult artifacts (over 1000) were discovered in the settlement. Anthropomorphic representations through their signs and symbols indicate a certain social stratification. All these indicate that the settlement at Scânteia is a main one and at the same time an important cult center. The characteristics of the settlement will be presented compared to

other contemporary sites, which emphasize its importance and specificity.

库库特尼文化是库库特尼—特里波利文化群的一部分，是旧欧洲最有趣的文明之一。该文明经历了三个演变阶段（A、A-B、B），时间跨度很长，大约在公元前 4500-3000 年。罗马尼亚境内的库库特尼 A 阶段（700 多个定居点）已获得完善的调查，提供了有关定居点内部结构、防御系统、库存文物、经济以及精神生活的复杂数据。库库特尼 A 阶段的壮观聚落之一位于斯肯泰亚-博德斯蒂山（雅西县）。该聚落位于一个小岬角上，以溪流为界，对其的磁力勘探结果展示了库库特尼地区迄今为止独一无二的复杂防御系统。这些房屋高出地面约 20 厘米，与大多数库库泰尼-特里波利聚落一样由木头建造并毁于火灾。近年来的研究还发现了两层住宅。考古资料丰富，其中以陶器最具代表性。这些陶器质量上乘（75% 以上有彩绘），包括不同类型的器类（及其亚型），体现了制陶的艺术性和工艺。餐具上的装饰多种多样，使用了这一文化和阶段的典型元素，还涉及不同的符号。除了陶器之外，在该聚落中还发现了大量的拟人化、动物造型的雕像和其他信仰相关的物品（超过 1000 件）。通过这样的标志和符号，拟人化的表现形式表明了一定的社会分层。所有这些都表明，斯肯泰亚聚落是一个主要聚落，同时也是一个重要的信仰中心。我们将把该聚落的特征与其他同时代遗址进行比较，从而强调其重要性和特殊性。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介



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PA085

Archaeological Discoveries and Research on Ancient Flood Remains at the Yuxi Site in Chongqing
重庆玉溪遗址古洪水遗存的考古发现和研究

Bai Jiujiang

白九江

Abstract

摘要

Chongqing Cultural Relics and Archaeology Institute, China

重庆市文物考古研究院

The study of ancient floods at archaeological sites is a significant component of environmental archaeology. This paper analyzes the differences between the cultural layers and suspected flood layers at the Yuxi site in Fengdu County, Chongqing, using traditional archaeological methods. Through the examination of stratum accumulation characteristics, inclusions, cobblestone formations, and pottery and stone objects, the paper confirms that the suspected flood layers are remnants of ancient Yangtze River floods and further discusses the periodicity of these floods.

考古遗址中的古洪水研究是环境考古的一项重要内容。本文根据重庆市丰都县玉溪遗址的考古发现，采用传统考古学方法，从地层堆积特点、包含物、砾石产状、陶石器等多角度分析了该遗址文化层

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

与疑似洪水层的差异，确认了疑似洪水层即古代长江洪水的遗留，并进而探讨了洪水的周期性问题。

Bai Jiujiang, male, born in 1974 from Sichuan Huaying, is a cultural and museum researcher. He has led archaeological projects such as the Daxi Neolithic site in Chongqing Wushan, the Shang-Zhou period site in Youyang Zoujiaba, the Ba ethnicity cemetery in Jiulongpo Dongsunba, and the Han to Six Dynasties cemeteries in Fengdu Ranjiakou. He has published 4 monographs and archaeological reports on the Neolithic culture of the Chongqing area and over a hundred various papers and brief reports.

白九江，男，1974年生，四川华蓥人，文博研究员，曾主持重庆巫山大溪新石器遗址、酉阳邹家坝商周遗址、九龙坡冬笋坝巴人墓群、丰都冉家路口汉至六朝墓群等考古项目，出版《重庆地区的新石器文化》等论著和考古报告4部，发表各类论文、简报100余篇。

PA086

Archaeological Excavation Findings from the Eastern Caves of the Subashi Buddhist Temple in Xinjiang

新疆苏巴什佛寺东寺洞窟考古发掘收获

Chen Xiaolu

陈晓露

Abstract

摘要

Renmin University of China

中国人民大学

The Subashi Temple site is located to the northeast of Kucha city, at the southern foot of the Queletag Mountains, along both banks of the Kucha River after it exits the mountains. The site is divided by the river into eastern and western parts, with the eastern section including three cave complexes. In 2022, in conjunction with the reinforcement and repairment project of the caves at the eastern temple, Renmin University of China conducted archaeological excavations on the caves involved in the project. This excavation revealed a complete Buddhist temple compound and combined structures of surface buildings and caves, providing new materials for the study of Buddhist architectural types in the Kucha region.

苏巴什佛寺遗址位于库车市东北、缺勒塔格山南麓、库车河出山口后的河岸两侧。遗址以库车河为界分为东西两部分，其中东寺包括三处洞窟。2022年，为配合东寺洞窟加固维修工程，中国人民大学对工程涉及的洞窟进行了考古发掘。本次发掘揭露了一处完整的佛寺院落和一处地面建筑与洞窟的组合建筑，对于推进龟兹地区佛寺建筑类型提供了新的材料。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Associate Professor of the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Department at the School of History, Renmin University of China, and a master's student supervisor. Studied at the School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University from 2001 to 2011, obtaining both bachelor's and doctoral degrees. From 2011 to 2013, conducted postdoctoral research at Renmin University of China, where she has been teaching since, holding positions as lecturer and associate professor. Her main teaching and research work focus on the archaeology of cultural exchanges between China and the West. She has led nearly ten projects funded by the China Postdoctoral Science Foundation, the National Social Science Fund, and the Renmin University of China Research Fund, and has been a key member of several major national social science projects. She has participated in more than ten field archaeological projects, including the Altey Kala-Shiliketi cemetery in Xinjiang and the Jiajiazhuang site in Shanxi Datong. Her recent research has involved the cultural evolution of the Western Regions as reflected in archaeological materials, cultural interactions between Central Asia and the Western Regions, and the eastward spread of Buddhism into China. To date, she has published over 20 papers and authored two monographs.

中国人民大学历史学院考古文博系副教授，硕士生导师。2001-2011年就读于北京大学考古文博学院，先后获学士、博士学位。2011-2013年在中国人民大学历史学院从事博士后研究，2013年起留校任教，历任讲师、副教授，主要从事中西文化交流考古的教学和研究工作。主持中国博士后基金、国家社科基金、中国人民大学科研基金等各类项目近10项，并作为主要成员参与多项国家社科基金重大项目。先后参加新疆阿勒泰东喀腊希力克别特墓地、山西大同吉家庄遗址等田野考古工作10余项。近年来的研究主要涉及考古材料反映的西域文化演变、中亚与西域的文化互动、佛教东渐入华等方面。目前已刊布论文20余篇，出版专著2部。

PA087

New Discoveries at the Sheryamakobu Site in Dulan, Qinghai, China

青海都兰夏尔雅玛可布遗址的新发现

Guo Meng

郭梦

Abstract

摘要

Northwest University, China

西北大学

Sheryamakobu, meaning "the river bank where the yellow goats roam" in Mongolian, is a site located in Balong Township, Dulan County, in the Haixi Mongolian and Xizang Autonomous Prefecture of Qinghai Province. It is a large settlement of the Nuomuhong culture that includes both residential and cemeteries, dating around 1500-1000 BC, corresponding to the Shang and Zhou periods of the Central Plains. Since 2021, the Qinghai Provincial

Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, in conjunction with Northwest University have been collaborating to excavate the site, covering an area of 2300 square meters. The residential area is revealed to cover approximately 70,000 square meters, with discoveries including stone walls, house foundations, and (copper) smelting and casting workshop remains. Three cemeteries of 3,228 graves across 140,000 square meters have been identified, making it the largest cemeteries of the pre-Qin period discovered in China to date. We have excavated 52 burials, and they are either shaft double inner-and-outer coffins or stone-coffin tombs. Further, it points out the prevalence of secondary disturbance burials. The discovery of the large cemetery affirm the 3,000-year history of civilization in the Qaidam Basin. They also serve as significant evidence of the early human colonization of the Qingzang Plateau and the cultural integration, contributing to the diverse yet unified Chinese cultural identity and the consensus of the 'Belt and Road' initiative.

夏尔雅玛可布，蒙语意为“黄色山羊出没的河滩”，遗址位于青海省海西蒙古族藏族自治州都兰县巴隆乡，是一处既有居址又有墓地的诺木洪文化大型聚落，年代为 BC1500 年—BC1000 年左右，相当于中原地区的商周时期。自 2021 年起，青海省文物考古研究院联合西北大学对该遗址进行发掘，发掘面积 2300 m²。已探明居址区面积约 7 万 m²，发现有石（城）墙、房址、（铜）冶铸遗存等。墓葬区发现 3 片墓地共 3228 座墓葬，总面积约 14 万 m²，是目前我国先秦时期规模最大的墓地；已发掘 52 座，既有竖穴土坑双重棺椁墓，也有石椁墓，盛行二次扰乱葬。该遗址发现 3228 座墓葬，是目前我国西北地区先秦时期保存最为完好、墓葬数量最多的墓葬群，该遗址丰富的考古发现实证了柴达木盆地 3000 年文明史，也是早期人群拓殖青藏高原和、文化互动交融的重要见证；为构建多元一体中华文明精神标识以及“一带一路”共识提供了宝贵的实物资料。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

A faculty member at the School of Cultural Heritage at Northwest University, China. She primarily engaged in teaching and research on the prehistoric archaeology of the Northwest China and ancient pottery technology.

西北大学文化遗产学院教师。主要从事西北史前考古、古代陶器技术的教学与科研工作。

PA088

Recent Archaeological Discoveries and Research in the Northwestern Suburbs of Zhengzhou from the Zhou Dynasty

近年郑州西北郊周代考古新发现与研究

Han Guohe

Zhengzhou University, China

韩国河	郑州大学
Abstract	Since 2011, the archaeology department of Zhengzhou University
摘要	has conducted a series of archaeological surveys and excavations in the northwestern suburbs of Zhengzhou, uncovering three Zhou Dynasty sites at Xingyang Guanzhuang, Chezhuang, and Nancheng. The Chezhuang site, located around Chezhuang Village in Guangwu Town of Xingyang, spans approximately 240,000 square meters and has revealed house foundations, pits, ditches, and tombs dating back to the early to middle Western Zhou period. The Guanzhuang site, situated west of Guanzhuang Village in Gaocun Township of Xingyang, covers about 1.3 million square meters and features interconnected “Lv”-shaped Zhou Dynasty urban structures, multiple moats, workshops, and tombs with remnants spanning from the transition between the Western and Eastern Zhou to the mid-Spring and Autumn period. The Nancheng site, located south of Nancheng Village in Guangwu Town of Xingyang, is approximately 620,000 square meters and includes city walls, moats, pits, ditches, wells, urn coffins, pottery kilns, and other structures used from the mid to late Warring States period to the early Han Dynasty, as well as remains from the Erlitou and Erligang periods. Research indicates that the Chezhuang, Guanzhuang, and Nancheng sites are closely related to the states of Dong Guo, Zheng, and Han from the Zhou Dynasty, playing a crucial role in the in-depth exploration of the cultural and political transitions in the northwestern suburbs of Zhengzhou during the Shang and Zhou periods.
	从 2011 年开始，郑州大学考古专业持续十余年对郑州市西北郊进行了一系列考古调查、发掘工作，目前已发掘了荥阳官庄遗址、车庄遗址、南城遗址三处周代遗址。车庄遗址位于荥阳市广武镇车庄村周围，面积约 24 万平方米，发现有房址、灰坑、灰沟、墓葬等，主体遗存年代为西周早中期。官庄遗址位于荥阳市高村乡官庄村西，面积约 130 万平方米，发现有大小相连的“吕”字形周代城址、多重环壕及手工业作坊、墓葬等重要遗迹，主体遗存年代从两周之际到春秋中期。南城遗址位于荥阳市广武镇南城村南，面积约 62 万平方米，发现有城墙、环壕、灰坑、灰沟、水井、瓮棺、陶窑等，城址使用年代为战国中晚期至汉初，还发现二里头及二里岗时期遗存。研究表明车庄遗址、官庄遗址、南城遗址分别与周代东虢、郑、韩三个诸侯国密切相关，对于深入探讨郑州西北郊商周文化变迁与政治更替具有重要意义。
Biographic Sketch	Han Guohe, born in 1965 from Henan’s Yanjin, is the deputy secretary of the Party Committee of Zhengzhou University, a second-grade professor, and a doctoral supervisor. He also holds positions such as the executive deputy director of the Tomb Archaeology Professional Guidance Committee of the Chinese Archaeological Society and the vice-director of the Qin-Han Archaeology Professional Guidance Committee. His main research
个人简介	

interests are in Warring States to Han Dynasty archaeology, Qin-Han history, and cultural heritage protection. He has completed several projects funded by the National Social Science Fund and the Ministry of Education's Humanities and Social Science Research Planning Fund and is currently leading a major project of the National Social Science Fund. He has published 12 individual academic monographs and archaeological reports and over a hundred papers and brief reports in "*Acta Archaeologica Sinica*," "*Archaeology*," and other journals. He has received the State Council's special government allowance and been honored with titles such as "National Model Teacher" and "Henan Province Social Science Master." He is recognized by the Central Propaganda Department as a "Cultural Celebrity and 'One of Four' Talent" and a leading talent in philosophy and social sciences under the national "Ten Thousand Talents Plan."

韩国河，1965年生，河南延津人，郑州大学党委副书记、二级教授、博士生导师，兼任中国考古学会陵墓考古专业指导委员会常务副主任、中国考古学会秦汉考古专业指导委员会副主任等职。主要研究方向为战国秦汉考古、秦汉史、文化遗产保护等。主持完成多项国家社会科学基金、教育部人文社会科学研究规划基金项目，目前正主持1项国家社会科学基金重大项目。出版个人学术专著、考古报告12部，在《考古学报》《考古》等杂志发表论文、考古简报百余篇。享受国务院政府特殊津贴，获“全国模范教师”“河南省社科名家”等荣誉称号；入选中宣部“文化名家暨‘四个一批’人才”和“国家万人计划”哲学社会科学领军人才”。

PA089

Recent Archaeological Discoveries and Research in the Northwestern Suburbs of Zhengzhou from the Zhou Dynasty

近年郑州西北郊周代考古新发现与研究

Han Guohe

Zhengzhou University, China

韩国河

郑州大学

Abstract

摘要

Since 2011, the archaeology department of Zhengzhou University has conducted a series of archaeological surveys and excavations in the northwestern suburbs of Zhengzhou, uncovering three Zhou Dynasty sites at Xingyang Guanzhuang, Chezhuang, and Nancheng. The Chezhuang site, located around Chezhuang Village in Guangwu Town of Xingyang, spans approximately 240,000 square meters and has revealed house foundations, pits, ditches, and tombs dating back to the early to middle Western Zhou period. The Guanzhuang site, situated west of Guanzhuang Village in Gaocun Township of Xingyang, covers about 1.3 million square meters and features interconnected "Lv"-shaped Zhou Dynasty urban structures, multiple moats, workshops, and tombs with

remnants spanning from the transition between the Western and Eastern Zhou to the mid-Spring and Autumn period. The Nancheng site, located south of Nancheng Village in Guangwu Town of Xingyang, is approximately 620,000 square meters and includes city walls, moats, pits, ditches, wells, urn coffins, pottery kilns, and other structures used from the mid to late Warring States period to the early Han Dynasty, as well as remains from the Erlitou and Erligang periods. Research indicates that the Chezhuang, Guanzhuang, and Nancheng sites are closely related to the states of Dong Guo, Zheng, and Han from the Zhou Dynasty, playing a crucial role in the in-depth exploration of the cultural and political transitions in the northwestern suburbs of Zhengzhou during the Shang and Zhou periods.

从 2011 年开始，郑州大学考古专业持续十余年对郑州市西北郊进行了一系列考古调查、发掘工作，目前已发掘了荥阳官庄遗址、车庄遗址、南城遗址三处周代遗址。车庄遗址位于荥阳市广武镇车庄村周围，面积约 24 万平方米，发现有房址、灰坑、灰沟、墓葬等，主体遗存年代为西周早中期。官庄遗址位于荥阳市高村乡官庄村西，面积约 130 万平方米，发现有大小相连的“吕”字形周代城址、多重环壕及手工业作坊、墓葬等重要遗迹，主体遗存年代从两周之际到春秋中期。南城遗址位于荥阳市广武镇南城村南，面积约 62 万平方米，发现有城墙、环壕、灰坑、灰沟、水井、瓮棺、陶窑等，城址使用年代为战国中晚期至汉初，还发现二里头及二里岗时期遗存。研究表明车庄遗址、官庄遗址、南城遗址分别与周代东虢、郑、韩三个诸侯国密切相关，对于深入探讨郑州西北郊商周文化变迁与政治更替具有重要意义。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Han Guohe, born in 1965 from Henan's Yanjin, is the deputy secretary of the Party Committee of Zhengzhou University, a second-grade professor, and a doctoral supervisor. He also holds positions such as the executive deputy director of the Tomb Archaeology Professional Guidance Committee of the Chinese Archaeological Society and the vice-director of the Qin-Han Archaeology Professional Guidance Committee. His main research interests are in Warring States to Han Dynasty archaeology, Qin-Han history, and cultural heritage protection. He has completed several projects funded by the National Social Science Fund and the Ministry of Education's Humanities and Social Science Research Planning Fund and is currently leading a major project of the National Social Science Fund. He has published 12 individual academic monographs and archaeological reports and over a hundred papers and brief reports in "*Acta Archaeologica Sinica*," "*Archaeology*," and other journals. He has received the State Council's special government allowance and been honored with titles such as "National Model Teacher" and "Henan Province Social Science Master." He is recognized by the Central Propaganda Department as a "Cultural Celebrity and 'One of Four'

Talent” and a leading talent in philosophy and social sciences under the national “Ten Thousand Talents Plan.”

韩国河，1965年生，河南延津人，郑州大学党委副书记、二级教授、博士生导师，兼任中国考古学会陵墓考古专业指导委员会常务副主任、中国考古学会秦汉考古专业指导委员会副主任等职。主要研究方向为战国秦汉考古、秦汉史、文化遗产保护等。主持完成多项国家社会科学基金、教育部人文社会科学研究规划基金项目，目前正主持1项国家社会科学基金重大项目。出版个人学术专著、考古报告12部，在《考古学报》《考古》等杂志发表论文、考古简报百余篇。享受国务院政府特殊津贴，获“全国模范教师”“河南省社科名家”等荣誉称号；入选中宣部“文化名家暨‘四个一批’人才”和“国家万人计划”哲学社会科学领军人才”。

PA089

Interpretation of Images in the Context of Burial Space

墓葬空间语境中的图像释读

He Xilin

贺西林

Abstract

摘要

Central Academy of Fine Arts, China

中央美术学院

This report focuses on the wall paintings of the Western Han tomb of Bu Qianqiu in Luoyang, emphasizing a method of visual analysis. Since their discovery, the murals have attracted significant scholarly attention with abundant research outcomes. However, past analyses have almost never considered the paintings as a whole or discussed the related imagery within the spatial or pictorial context of the tomb, often leading to misinterpretations by examining images in isolation. As a comprehensive space, the distribution and arrangement of the murals in the tomb follow a basic logic, aimed at reflecting certain concepts and functions. Therefore, only by considering the images within the overall spatial and pictorial context of the tomb can one arrive at a relatively sound interpretation.

本报告以洛阳西汉卜千秋墓壁画为中心展开讨论，意在强调一种读图方法。该墓壁画出土以来备受学界关注，研究成果丰富，但是过去大家几乎没有把壁画作为一个整体、把相关图像放在墓葬空间或画面语境中讨论，往往是单拎出来一个图像考证，这样势必导致误读。墓葬作为一个整体空间，壁画分布、图像配置有一个基本理路，旨在体现某种观念和功能，因此把图像置于墓葬整体空间和画面语境中综合关照，才有可能得出相对合理的解释。

Biographic Sketch

He Xilin, a professor and doctoral advisor at the School of Humanities, Central Academy of Fine Arts, and director of the

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Center for Art Archaeology. He is a leading talent in the philosophy and social sciences of the national "Ten Thousand Talent Program," a cultural master and "Four Batches" talent program, and a famous teacher of higher education in Beijing. He has long been involved in teaching and researching Chinese art history and art archaeology, publishing several monographs and textbooks, with notable works including "Reading History through Images: Archaeological Discoveries and Han-Tang Visual Culture Research" and "A Brief Compilation of Chinese Art History" (co-authored, the third edition won the first National Excellent Textbook Award).

贺西林，中央美术学院人文学院教授、博士生导师，中央美术学院美术考古研究中心主任。国家“万人计划”哲学社会科学领军人才，文化名家暨“四个一批”人才，北京市高等学校教学名师。长期从事中国美术史、美术考古教学与研究，出版专著和教材多部，发表论文多篇，代表作有《读图观史：考古发现与汉唐视觉文化研究》、《中国美术史简编》（合著，第三版荣获首届全国优秀教材奖）。

PA090

The Seven-Column Perforated Object Unearthed from the Yuchisi and the Early Chinese Civilization

尉迟寺出土的七柱镂空器与早期中国文明

海平面波动背景下沿海地区史前先民的适应策略——以浙江东北部沿海地区为例

Huang Jinqian

黄锦前

Xinjiang University, China

新疆大学

Abstract

摘要

The Longshan period seven-column with perforations tools unearthed at the Yuchisi site represents a high-level ritual object that is a direct descendant of the standing bird-shaped vessel from the Dawenkou culture. The seven columns and spherical abdomen of the object symbolize the phallus (ancestor) and the womb, respectively, reflecting the reproductive worship prevalent at the time. The design of this vessel shows the customs of standing columns representing phalluses and the reverence for the number seven in the prehistoric culture of northern Anhui, which shares many connections with the Xiaohe culture of the Lop Nur region thousands of miles away. The cultural exchange and integration between northern Anhui and the Tarim Basin during prehistoric times laid an important foundation for early Chinese civilization. The standing bird-shaped artifact and the seven columns perforated object unearthed at Yuchisi site not only reflect the division of labor and social stratification in prehistoric society but also indicate that the original rituals established and developed during this period were the source and basis for related ritual systems in the subsequent Xia, Shang, and Zhou periods. These two artifacts involve the core issues and basic connotations of

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ancient Chinese civilization and have significant academic value and significance.

尉迟寺遗址出土龙山文化的七柱镂空器是与同遗址出土大汶口文化的立鸟形器一脉相承的高等级祭祀性礼器，七柱镂空器是对立鸟形器造型理念的继承和进一步发展。七根立柱和球形腹分别象征男根（祖）和子宫，其造型应系当时生殖崇拜的反映。该器的造型体现的皖北地区史前文化中以立柱代表男根和崇七等习俗，与远在数千里之外的罗布泊地区的小河文化多有关联，史前时期皖北和塔里木盆地之间的文化交流和交融，是早期中国形成的重要基础。尉迟寺出土的立鸟形器和七柱镂空器不仅反映了史前社会分工和社会阶层的分化，同时也表明，史前时期所创立和发展起来的原始礼仪，是夏商周时期相关礼仪制度的来源和基础。二器涉及中国古代文明的基本内涵和核心问题，有重要的学术价值和意义。

Huang Jinqian, male, Doctor of Literature, Archaeology Professor, academic leader at Xinjiang University, Visiting Scholar at the University of California, Los Angeles, chief expert of a major National Social Science Fund project, selected for the "Lantai Young Scholars Program" of the Chinese Academy of Historical Research in 2022, leading talent in the Tianchi Talent Introduction Plan of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, also serving as a correspondence reviewer for the National Social Science Fund, board member of the Chinese Pre-Qin History Society, and others. His research interests include ancient scripts, excavated documents, cultural relics archaeology, and studies on ancient Chinese history, language, and civilization. He has published two monographs and over 200 articles in journals such as "Cultural Relics," "Documents," and "Guangming Daily," many of which have been reprinted in full by "Xinhua Digest" and others.

黄锦前，男，文学博士，考古学教授，新疆大学学科带头人，美国加州大学洛杉矶分校访问学者，国家社科基金重大项目首席专家，入选 2022 年中国历史研究院“兰台青年学者计划”，新疆维吾尔自治区天池英才引进计划领军人才，兼任国家社科基金通讯评议专家、中国先秦史学会理事等。主要从事古文字、出土文献、文物考古，以及中国古代历史、语言与文明研究。出版专著 2 部，在《文物》《文献》《光明日报》等刊物发表论文 200 余篇，多篇被《新华文摘》等全文转载。

PA091

Adaptation Strategies of Prehistoric Ancestors in Coastal Areas against the Sea Level Fluctuations – A Case Study of the Northeastern Coastal Area of Zhejiang

海平面波动背景下沿海地区史前先民的适应策略——以浙江东北部沿海地区为例

Lei Shao

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雷少

宁波市文物考古研究院

Abstract

摘要

Due to its unique geographical location, coastal societies exhibit noticeable vulnerability when facing sea-level rise, especially those in coastal zones who are most directly affected. This paper takes the Daxie site on Daxie Island in Ningbo as a case study and adopts a multidisciplinary approach to investigate the adaptive strategies employed by the site's Neolithic ancestors in response to rising sea levels, specifically focusing on the production of sea salt by hand. Based on this, the paper discusses the adaptive strategies of prehistoric ancestors in the northeast coastal region of Zhejiang when faced with fluctuations in sea level. Through foraminifera and alkaline earth metal element analysis of the stratigraphy of Daxie site and surrounding drill cores, along with AMS 14C and optically stimulated luminescence dating, we reconstructed the environmental evolution of the Daxie site and its interactive development with the livelihoods of prehistoric people. Around 2900 BCE, the Daxie site transitioned into a freshwater coastal plain where the ancestors settled, built earth platforms, and engaged in rice farming, fishing, gathering, and other handicraft production. Around 2400 BCE, with the rise of relative sea levels and seawater intrusion, the ancestors leveraged the situation to elevate the earth platforms and began large-scale sea salt production activities on these platforms, taking advantage of the semi-enclosed tidal flat environment at the foothills. This contrasts sharply with the large number of Liangzhu culture sites found abandoned due to coastal flooding disasters in the same period along the mainland coast. Therefore, the prehistoric sea salt handicrafts of the Daxie site demonstrate that coastal societies, when faced with the impacts of sea-level rise, could actively utilize geographical advantages and marine resources to adjust their livelihoods and achieve economic transformation, thus maintaining stable social development and demonstrating the resilience of coastal societies. Moreover, rice cultivation did not disappear but continued, reflecting the prehistoric ancestors' survival strategies and wisdom in adapting to both time and place.

由于地理位置的特殊性，沿海地区社会在面对海平面上升时具有明显的脆弱性，特别是地处海岸带的人群更是首当其冲。本文以位于宁波大榭岛的大榭遗址作为典型案例，采取多学科交叉研究方法，对该遗址新石器末期先民在面对海平面上升时采取的适应性策略，即海盐手工业生产作了综合研究，并在此基础上讨论浙江东北部沿海地区史前先民面对海平面波动时的适应策略问题。通过对大榭遗址探方地层和周边钻孔地层进行有孔虫与碱土金属元素分析、

AMS14C 和光释光测年，重建了大榭遗址的环境演变过程及其与史前先民生计形态的互动发展过程。在约公元前 2900 年，大榭遗址已转变为淡水环境的滨海平原，先民在此定居，营建土台，并从事稻作生产、渔猎采集和其它手工业生产活动。约公元前 2400 年，随着相对海平面上升、海水入侵，先民们因势利导，加高土台，利用大榭遗址位于山麓半封闭的潮滩环境，在土台上开始从事大规模的海盐手工业生产活动，这与同时期大陆沿海地区发现的大量良渚文化遗址因海岸带水涝灾害而废弃形成了鲜明对比。因此，大榭遗址的史前海盐手工业展示了海岸带社会面对海平面上升的冲击时，可以通过主动利用地理优势与海洋资源，调整生计形态，完成经济转型，从而继续保持其社会平稳发展，体现了海岸带社会的韧性。同时，稻作农业并未消失，依然延续下来，体现出史前先民因地制宜、因时制宜的生存策略和智慧。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Lei Shao, Han ethnicity, male, born in September 1985, graduated with a master's degree from the archaeology program at Northwest University, China in July 2010. Since October 2010, he has worked at the Ningbo City Cultural Relics and Archaeology Research Institute, focusing on field archaeology. In September 2016, he entered Nanjing University's archaeology program as an in-service doctoral student. Since December 2022, he has held the position of Associate Research Curator. In 2018, he led the Ningbo Daxie prehistoric salt-making site archaeological excavation project, which won the second prize of the "Field Archaeology Award," the highest quality award in Chinese archaeology. He holds qualifications as an archaeological team leader and in underwater archaeology. He is a member of the Chinese Archaeological Society, the East Asian Archaeological Society, and the Society of American Archaeological. He has published (or published) more than twenty papers and books with international journals and national and provincial publishers.

雷少，汉，男，1985 年 9 月出生，2010 年 7 月毕业于西北大学考古学专业，研究生学历，硕士学位。2010 年 10 月至今就职于宁波市文物考古研究院，主要从事田野考古研究工作。2016 年 9 月考入南京大学考古学专业，在职攻读博士学位。2022 年 12 月至今获聘文博副研究馆员。2018 年，领队主持的宁波大榭史前制盐遗址考古发掘项目荣获中国考古学界最高质量奖项“田野考古奖”二等奖。具有考古领队和水下考古专业资质。中国考古学会、东亚考古学会和美国考古学会会员。在国际期刊与国家级、省级刊物或出版社发表（出版）二十余篇论著。

PA092

New Archaeological Discoveries at the Yishui Boshan Site Group in Shandong

山东沂水跋山遗址群考古新收获

Li Gang

李罡

Abstract

摘要

Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, China

山东省文物考古研究院

Since the 21st century, archaeological work on the Paleolithic in Shandong has been mainly focused on the Dagu River, Wensi River, and Yishu River basins. Particularly, the discovery of a group of Paleolithic sites in the upper Yishu River, centered on the Bushan site, has been the most important. Currently, including the regions of Yiyuan and Yishui, over 20 Middle and Late Paleolithic sites have been discovered, basically establishing a cultural sequence dating back 100,000 to 10,000 years before present. The lithic industry includes the small flake tool tradition using vein quartz as the main raw material during the Middle Paleolithic, and the typical microlithic tradition using flint during the Late Paleolithic. The Bashan site, discovered in the summer of 2020, features thick cultural deposits with rich contents. After three years of fieldwork, over 30,000 cultural relics have been unearthed. Particularly noteworthy is the discovery of a batch of bone, antler, and ivory artifacts, of which ivory shovel-shaped tools for the first time found in China, dating back to around 100,000 years ago. The discovery of the Bashan site is crucial for establishing the Middle Paleolithic cultural sequence in Eastern China, demonstrating the successive evolution of humans in China and East Asia, studying the technical characteristics of tool processing at that time, the production and living methods, and reconstructing the natural environment of ancient human habitation. It has great value and profound significance. Meanwhile, about 12 kilometers from the Bashan site, in Cuijiayu Town, a group of microlithic sites represented by the Shuiquanyu site was discovered with preliminary dating of the upper cultural layer ranging from 20,000 to 33,000 years ago, and the lower cultural layer possibly approaching 70,000 years ago. The discovery and study of the Shuiquanyu site not only provide valid dating data for the emergency of microliths in the Yishu River basin but also provide important materials for establishing the Middle and Late Paleolithic cultural sequence and technological evolution in the Yi River basin.

21 世纪以来，山东旧石器考古工作主要集中在大沽河、汶泗河以及沂沭河流域。尤其以位于沂河上游以跋山遗址为中心的旧石器时代遗址群的发现最为重要。目前，在包括沂源、沂水区域内，调查发现旧石器时代中晚期遗存 20 余处，基本建立起距今 10~1 万年的文化序列。石器工业包括旧石器时代中期以脉石英为主要石料的小石器传统，以及旧石器时代晚期采用燧石为石料的典型细石器传统。

发现于 2020 年夏的跋山遗址文化堆积厚重，内涵丰富。经 3 个年度野外工作，共出土文化遗物 30000 余件。尤为重要的是发掘出土一批骨牙角制品，其中象牙质铲形器为国内首次发现，年代距今 10 万年前后，跋山遗址的发现对建立我国东部旧石器时代中期文化序列，论证中国-东亚人类的连续演化，研究当时人类加工工具的技术特点、生产生活方式以及复原古人类生存的自然环境，具有重大价值与深远意义。同时，在距跋山遗址约 12 公里的崔家峪镇，发现以水泉峪遗址为代表的细石器遗址群，上文化层初步测年数据为距今 2~3.3 万年，下文化层年代或接近距今 7 万年。水泉峪遗址的发现和研究，不仅为沂沭河流域细石器出现的年代提供坚实数据，也为建立起沂河流域旧石器时代中晚期文化序列和技术演变提供重要材料。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Since July 2013, Gang Li has been working at the Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology (Institute), now serving as an Associate Research Curator with the qualification of an archaeological excavation project leader. Having received systematic archaeological theoretical learning and field excavation training, his main research interests include Shang-Zhou archaeology, industrial archaeology, research on the transition from Old to New Stone Age, and pottery analysis research. He is currently undertaking one National Social Science Fund project and one Shandong Provincial Social Science Planning project, has taken part as a main member in two National Social Science Fund projects, one of which has been completed. He has published briefs and papers in more than ten journals and magazines such as Cultural Relics, Guanzi Studies, American Anthropologist, China Social Science Report, and Haidai Archaeology. As main author, he completed the arrangement and compilation of the report "The Qi Tombs of Linzi" (second collection). He participated in the translation of "Earth People: An Introduction to World Prehistory." He has led numerous archaeological surveys, explorations, and excavation projects, including the Zhaojia Xu Yao site, which was named among the "Top Ten Archaeological Discoveries of 2022," and his projects have repeatedly won the Shandong Province's Top Five Archaeological Discoveries Award and the Excellent Field Archaeology Award.

李罡，男，历史学博士，山东省文物考古研究院科技考古研究中心主任，研究馆员，入选国家“万人计划”青年拔尖人才，中国考古学会旧石器专委会委员、山东考古学会会员、山东省自然资源厅古生物化石专家委员。主要从事山东地区旧石器时代考古材料的发掘整理及研究工作。主持国家级社科项目 3 项、省部级项目 4 项，发表

考古报告及学术论文 30 余篇。近期研究重点是以沂水跋山遗址为中心开展鲁中南地区晚更新世旧石器时代人群的演化及技术流变。

PA093

Research on the Early Yangshao Culture in the Central Plains, China

中原地区仰韶早期文化研究

Li Lina

Henan University, China

李丽娜

河南大学

Abstract

摘要

While there has been considerable academic discussion on the early Yangshao culture in the central and western Central Plains, there has been less research on the early Yangshao remains in the northern, eastern, and southern Central Plains. Building on existing studies and incorporating recently discovered and published data, this paper uses the well-established chronological framework of early Yangshao remains in the central and western Central Plains as a benchmark to date and characterize early Yangshao remains in other regions of the Central Plains. This study examines the similarities, differences, and changes in the environments, resources, and subsistences across different areas of the early Yangshao culture in the Central Plains, as well as the resulting cultural interactions and exchanges between various regions.

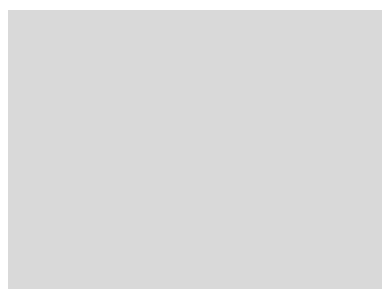
目前学术界对中原中西部地区仰韶早期文化探讨较多，而对中原北、东、南部地区的仰韶早期遗存研究较少，本文即在已有研究的基础上，结合近期新发现和公布的相关资料，以比较成熟的中原中西部仰韶早期遗存年代分期为标尺，对中原其他各区域仰韶早期遗存进行分期，以及年代和性质的认定。在此基础上，探讨中原地区仰韶早期各区域环境、资源、生计等异同和变迁，以及由此产生的不同地域之间的文化互动和交流。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Li Lina is an Associate Professor and Deputy Director of the Henan University Museum, teaching at the School of History and Culture's Department of Archaeology and Museology at Henan University. Her research and teaching focus on Neolithic and Shang Dynasty archaeology. She has published over ten academic papers in journals like "Huaxia Archaeology," "Jiangnan Archaeology," "Western Regions Studies," and "Central Plains Cultural Relics," which are either CSSCI or core Chinese journals. She has edited and co-edited three academic works and archaeological reports, led two National Social Science Fund projects, participated in one, and led a Henan Provincial Social Science project. Currently, she is working on one National Social Science Fund project, with the rest completed.

李丽娜，女，博士，副教授，任教于河南大学历史文化学院考古文博系，兼任河南大学文物馆副馆长，主要从事新石器、夏商考古研



究和教学工作。主要学术研究成果包括学术论文 10 多篇，发表在《华夏考古》、《江汉考古》、《西域研究》、《中原文物》等 CSSCI 或中文核心期刊上；主编和副主编学术著作和考古发掘报告 3 部；主持国家社科项目 2 项，参与国家社科项目 1 项，主持河南省社科项目 1 项。目前 1 项国家社科项目在研，其他均已结项。

PA094

“Bringing in” and “Going abroad”: A bibliometric study of the internationalization of archaeology in Mainland China

“引进来”和“走出去”：中国大陆考古学国际化的文献计量学研究

Li Yinghua
李英华
Abstract
摘要

Wuhan University, China

武汉大学

Chinese scholars' performance in the international academic community and their research on foreign archaeology have sparked considerable discussion regarding the internationalization of Chinese archaeology. By assembling archaeological papers published by mainland Chinese scholars in Chinese and international core journals over the past century and applying bibliometric methods, this paper attempts to make a multi-dimensional and structured observation of the internationalization performance of Chinese archaeology. Utilizing databases such as the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) and the Web of Science (WoS) core collection, this paper gathered archaeology-related papers authored by Chinese scholars in both Chinese and global core journals (abbreviated as CCJs and WCJs, respectively). It then filtered both translated and original articles on foreign archaeology in CCJs, as well as all original archaeological articles in WCJs. Through the use of Excel, CiteSpace, and VOSviewer visualization software, we analyzed these data to provide a comprehensive overview of the internationalization of archaeological research in Mainland China. Chinese archaeology has experienced phases of activity and learning from foreign academics over the last century, with distinct 'active-interrupt-active' patterns. In the last two decades, there has been a significant increase in the number of articles published in WCJs by scholars from Mainland China, with most research topics at the forefront of international scholarship. Multinational collaboration networks have greatly expanded, and the number of articles led by scholars from Mainland China has risen notably. Researchers from Mainland China are contributing to a broader range of journals, including those with high impact factors. However, articles pertaining to joint Sino-foreign archaeological projects are predominantly published in CCJs. The proportion of archaeology-related articles by Chinese scholars in WCJs remains a small fraction of all archaeological articles in these journals. When compared to CCJs, the number of articles by Chinese scholars in WCJs is quite modest. Consequently, internationalization is not yet

the prevailing trend, and with the implementation of new inward-looking policies, additional time is required to assess the direction of internationalization and localization in Chinese archaeology.

随着中国考古国际化讨论的不断加深，中国学者在国际学术舞台的表现及其对国外考古的研究是其中备受关注的热点话题。本文通过收集中国大陆学者过去一个世纪以来在中外文核心期刊发表的考古学论文，运用文献计量学的方法，尝试对中国考古学的国际化表现进行多维度、立体化的观察。基于“中国知网”和“Web of Science”核心期刊数据库，本文收集了所有中国学者发表在中外文核心期刊的考古学相关论文，并从中识别出中文期刊中的翻译类论文和研究外国考古的原创性论文，以及中国学者发表在外文期刊中的所有原创性考古学相关论文。在研究手段上，借助 Excel、CiteSpace、VOSviewer 等文献计量学中常用的可视化软件进行分析。看到了近一个世纪以来中国考古学在学习与关注外国考古研究上活跃-中断-活跃的曲折历程。以及近二十年来大陆学者在外文期刊中发文量的井喷式增长，且大部分的研究能紧跟国际学术热点与前沿。在国际合作上，合作范围广泛且深入，大陆学者在越来越多的国际合作中处于主导地位。在发文期刊上，涉及的外文期刊涵盖多个不同学科领域，且大部分期刊的影响因子排名靠前。虽然中国学者在外文期刊发表的考古学相关论文获得了急速增长，但仍旧只占有所有外文考古学论文的极小部分，而与中文期刊论文相比，更只是冰山一角，且关于中国赴外考古的发现与研究绝大部分也是以中文发表。因此，“国际化”目前还不是中国考古学研究的主流，同时还面临着国际国内的众多挑战，任重道远，且随着新政策的出台，我们仍需更多时间去观察未来中国考古学国际化与本土化的趋势走向。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Professor at the School of History, Wuhan University, a doctoral advisor, and she serves as the secretary of the Party branch for the Department of Archaeology as well as the director of the department. From 1998 to 2005, she obtained her Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Archaeology at Wuhan University. From 2005 to 2009, she was jointly trained at the University of Paris X, France and the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, earning a Doctor degree in French Prehistory and another in Paleobiology and Stratigraphy from the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Since July 2009, she has been teaching at the School of History, Wuhan University. In 2018 to 2019, she was selected as a visiting scholar at the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Her primary research interests are prehistoric archaeology and the history of archaeology. In recent years, she has led two National Social Science Fund projects, one project from the Ministry of Education, one proactive excavation project from the National Cultural Heritage Administration,

participated as a sub-project leader in one major National Social Science Fund project, led two foreign expert projects from the Ministry of Science and Technology, and about ten provincial, university-level, and horizontal projects. She has published four monographs and translations in Chinese and French, and more than 50 academic papers, 20 of which she was the first or corresponding author in Archaeology and other CSSCI journals, as well as international SCI/SSCI/ A&HCI journals.

武汉大学历史学院教授，博士生导师，考古系教师党支部书记兼系主任。1998-2005 年于武汉大学获考古学学士、硕士学位，2005-2009 年于法国巴黎第十大学和中科院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所联合培养，分获法国史前学、中科院古生物与地层学博士学位。2009 年 7 月至今任教于武汉大学历史学院。2018-2019 年经遴选赴哈佛-燕京学社访问。主要从事史前考古、考古学史研究。近年来主持国家社科基金项目 2 项、教育部项目 1 项、国家文物局主动发掘项目 1 项、作为子课题负责人参与国家社科基金重大项目 1 项、主持科技部外专项目 2 项、省校级及横向项目近 10 项。出版中法文专著译著 4 部，发表学术论文 50 余篇，其中以第一或通讯作者在《考古》及其它 CSSCI 期刊、国际 SCI/SSCI/ A&HCI 期刊发表论文 20 篇。

PA095

Hydrological Regime and Cultural Responses: The Rise and Fall of Liangzhu City from the Perspective of Soil Micromorphology

水文条件演变与文化响应：从土壤微形态的视野看良渚古城的兴衰

Lian Huiru

University of Science and Technology Beijing

连蕙茹

北京科技大学

Abstract

This study explores the intricate relationship between Liangzhu City, its surrounding landscape, and its water management system through soil micromorphology and bulk sedimentology techniques. We sampled soil profiles from the Zhongjiagang channel within Liangzhu City to understand the composition of the infill and the sequence of water flow in this urban waterway across various stages of the city's development, and how it relates to the construction of nearby bank mounds. We also investigated settlement sites within the city to identify patterns and details of occupational sequences and their extended relationship with changes in the local water regimes. Moreover, we examined a number of settlements and profiles outside the city to gain insights into sedimentation processes, shifts in water conditions, and the impact of human activity on the regional landscape. Our research identified major climatic and hydrological shifts, along with cultural responses, through high-resolution sedimentation records. We found that the evolving water management practices were key factors affecting the rise, growth, and eventual decline of Liangzhu City. This comprehensive geoarchaeological study of Liangzhu City will

摘要

deepen our understanding of how water control contributed to the emergence of early state societies and the role changing hydrological conditions played in the rise and fall of one of East Asia's earliest known cities.

本研究采用土壤微形态方法，探讨了良渚古城及其周边景观与水管理系统之间复杂的关系。本研究样来自良渚古城内钟家港河道的土壤剖面，揭示了这条城市水道在不同城市发展阶段的堆积组成与水流层序，以及其与近岸台地建造之间的相互作用。同时，研究还关注了古城内的居住址，以探讨居住序列的模式及其与当地水文情况变化的长期互动。此外，还对城外的一系列遗址点和剖面进行观察，以深入了解区域范围内的沉积过程、水文条件演变以及人类活动对地貌的影响。通过高分辨率的沉积记录，本研究揭示了良渚古城气候和水文变化的主要节点，讨论了良渚人的文化响应，将不断变化的水文环境视为影响良渚古城的出现、发展和最终消亡的重要因素。这一详尽的地学考古研究有助于更好地理解水管理如何促进早期国家社会的形成，以及水文环境的变化如何影响了东亚最早的城市之一的兴盛和覆没。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Lian Huiru is a lecturer at the University of Science and Technology Beijing, engaged primarily in scientific archaeological research. She completed her Ph.D. at the Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge. Her research interests focus on geoarchaeology of archaeological sites, specializing in micromorphological analysis of soils/sediments, as well as a variety of soil physical and chemical analytical techniques. She places special emphasis on the relationship between environmental change and the development of early civilizations, functional zoning and circulation of ceramic materials in workshops during the Shang and Zhou periods, and the formation processes of Paleolithic sites.

连蕙茹，北京科技大学讲师，主要从事科技考古的科研工作，博士毕业于剑桥大学考古学系。研究兴趣集中于考古遗址的地学考古，擅长土壤/沉积学微形态分析，以及各类土壤物理及化学分析技术。重点关注环境变化与早期文明的发展、商周时期手工业作坊功能分区与陶制材料流通、旧石器遗址形成过程等方向。

PA096

Recent Archaeological Discoveries and Findings at the Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shi Huang

秦始皇帝陵近年考古新发现与新收获

Li Gang

李岗

Abstract

Museum of the Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shi Huang

秦始皇帝陵博物院

The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang, the First Emperor in Chinese history, is a site of rich underground treasures, meticulously arranged

摘要

and vast in scale. Recent archaeological advancements have significantly enhanced our understanding of the terracotta army, particularly with respect to the architectural structure of Pit No. 1, the hierarchy of the terracotta figures, military formations and arrangements, chariot remains, armaments, production techniques of the figurines, and the “inscription of craftsmen’s names” institution. The western burial (M1) at the mausoleum complex, a large “中”-shaped tomb consisting of southern and northern passages, burial chambers, and accompanying pits, is the largest, highest-status, and best-preserved tomb from the Qin dynasty excavated to date. It fills a gap in the archaeological record of high-ranking Qin nobility and provides new data for the study of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang and ancient Chinese tomb systems. The excavation of the eastern gate of the Mausoleum’s outer city has clarified its architectural structure, style, and size, furthering research into Qin Shi Huang’s funerary beliefs, tomb systems, and architectural history. By emphasizing the scientific content in archaeological excavations, we have established platforms for indoor excavations and on-site artifact conservation protocol, enhancing the quality of archaeological work and the level of artifact preservation in spot.

秦始皇帝陵是中国历史上第一个封建皇帝——秦始皇的陵墓，地下埋藏丰富，布局缜密，规模宏大。近年来，秦始皇帝陵的考古取得了重大进展。秦兵马俑一号坑第三次发掘在俑坑建筑结构、陶俑等级、军阵排列、车马遗迹、武器装备、陶俑制法、“物勒工名”制度等方面都有了新的认识。陵西墓葬 M1 是位于秦始皇帝陵园西侧的一座“中”字形墓葬，坐南面北，由南墓道、北墓道、墓室、陪葬坑等部分组成，是目前发掘秦代规模最大、等级最高、保存最完好的大型墓葬，填补了秦代高等级贵族墓葬考古的空白，为秦始皇帝陵乃至中国古代陵墓制度研究提供了新资料。秦始皇帝陵园外城东门遗址的发掘厘清了其建筑结构、形制与规模，有助于推进我们对秦始皇帝陵的丧葬观念、陵墓制度、建筑史的研究。同时，我们重视考古发掘的科技含量，建立了室内考古发掘平台、考古现场发掘与文物保护平台等，提高了考古发掘的质量与现场文物保护水平。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Li Gang, Research Curator, currently holds the position of Director (Curator) and Party Secretary of the Museum of Emperor Qin Shihuang’s Mausoleum (Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses Museum). He graduated from the Archaeology program of Northwest University in 1995 and obtained qualifications as an archaeological team leader in 2003. He has participated in archaeological excavations and investigations such as the Dabaodang Portrait Stone Tomb Cluster in Shenmu, the Shenmu Xinhua site, Quanhu Village site in Hua County, the imperial mausoleum’s external pit, the South Gate relics, and accompanying tombs in Hanyangling (an emperor's mausoleum of Han dynasty), and the large site of Western Han imperial tombs. He has led excavations at Hanyangling’s East Gate remains and East Sima Gate site, as well as tomb 2 of cemetery no. 1 at

the Eastern tombs of the Qin Dynasty and pit no. 2 of the Terra Cotta Warriors. He has co-edited and published 5 archaeological reports such as *“Shenmu Dabaodang”* and *“Han Yanling Archaeological Survey and Exploration Report”*, and over 20 archaeological bulletins, as well as more than 20 academic papers. He is currently leading a project funded by the National Social Science Fund of China.

李岗，研究馆员，现任秦始皇帝陵博物院（秦始皇兵马俑博物馆）院长（馆长）、党委书记。1995年毕业于西北大学考古专业，2003年获得考古领队资格。先后参加神木大保当画像石墓群、神木新华遗址、华县泉护村遗址，汉阳陵帝陵外藏坑、南阙门遗址、陪葬墓园考古发掘以及西汉帝陵大遗址考古调查勘探等项目，主持汉阳陵帝陵东阙门遗址和东司马门遗址、秦东陵墓葬一号陵园2号墓、秦兵马俑二号坑等考古发掘项目，参与编辑出版《神木大保当》《汉延陵考古调查勘探报告》等考古报告5部、考古简报20余篇，发表各类学术论文20余篇、现正在主持国家哲社会科学基金项目1项。

PA097

New Archaeological Findings of the Northern Dynasties Stone Beds in Luoyang

洛阳北朝围屏石床考古新收获

Liu Bin

Luoyang Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, China

刘斌

洛阳市文物考古研究院

Abstract

摘要

In October 2022, the Luoyang City Archaeological Research Institute discovered a family tomb complex from the Northern Dynasties period on Mangshan Hill in Luoyang. Located northeast of Zhucang Village, Pingle Town, Mengjin District of Luoyang City, the three tombs are arranged in a tridac “品” shape, all with south-facing passageways and are sloped passage single-chamber earthen pit tombs. Two sets of enclosed stone beds were discovered, along with intact burial structures and grave goods, with the tombs preliminarily dated to the late Northern Wei to Eastern Wei period. The imagery on the stone bed of Tomb M260 is of reduction shallow relief on a lowered ground, composed of four stone screens and a pair of carved stone gates. Each stone screen has three images, totaling twelve, with some areas painted with vermilion and gilded. Apart from one image seemingly of the male tomb owner, the rest depict filial piety and loyalty narratives such as “Guo Ju Burying His Son,” “Lao Lai Zi Playing with Colored Balls,” “Qiu Hu Playing with His Wife,” and scenes of the tomb owner’s procession. The external sides of the front legs of the bed feature eleven images of mythical beasts such as awe-inspiring creatures, with lions on the sides and a beast face in the center. Tomb M262 has a similar stone bed structure to M260, but without the carved stone gates. The stone screens do not show images of the tomb owner, but instead feature stories of filial piety like “Dong Yong and the Seven Fairies,” “Guo Ju Burying His Son,” “Filial

Grandson Yuan Gu," "Bo Yi Crying Over His Staff," and scenes of maids holding canopies on journeys. The upper external sides of the front legs have high-relief double-layer lotus petals, all gilded with red and green paint, and nine images on the outside depicting mythical creatures, winged beasts, eternal longevity, and beast heads holding lotus patterns, with lions on the sides and a lotus fire altar in the center. Tomb M261 did not reveal an enclosed stone bed, but fragments of a stone sarcophagus were unearthed in the passageway. Preliminary cleaning of the images suggests the presence of divine figures, officials, and awe-inspiring beasts, with some areas painted with vermilion and gilded, leading to the speculation that this tomb likely used a stone sarcophagus as the burial container. These discoveries reflect the strong influence of Sinicization following Emperor Xiaowen's relocation to Luoyang, as well as the intrinsic characteristics of the Xianbei ethnicity, providing important imagery and physical evidence for the study of the ethnic fusion during the Northern Dynasties.

2022年10月，洛阳市考古研究院在洛阳邙山发现一处由3座墓葬组成的北朝时期的家族墓地。墓地位于洛阳市孟津区平乐镇朱仓村东北部，3座墓葬墓道均为南向，整体呈“品”字形排列，为长斜坡墓道单室土洞墓。共发现2套围屏石床，同时还有完整的墓葬形制和随葬器物，三座墓葬的年代初步推测为北魏末年至东魏时期。M260的围屏石床图像为减地浅浮雕，由4块石屏风，1对石刻子母阙组成。每块石屏风各有3幅图像，共计12幅，局部涂朱贴金。除1幅似为男性墓主人外，其余内容为“郭巨埋儿”“老莱子戏彩娱亲”“秋胡戏妻”“临深履薄”的孝子、列女、高士故事及墓主出行仪仗内容。前部床腿外侧共计11幅图像，内容为畏兽等怪异神兽图像，床腿两侧为狮子，中间为兽面。M262围屏石床结构同M260，但未配石刻子母阙。石屏风未见墓主人图像，内容为“董永七仙女”“郭巨埋儿”“孝孙原穀”“伯俞泣杖”孝子故事，及侍女持帐出行画面，前部床腿外侧上部为高浮雕双层莲瓣，莲瓣全部贴金并有红绿彩绘，外侧9幅图像，内容为畏兽、翼兽、千秋万岁和兽首衔莲图案，床腿两侧为狮子，中部为莲花火坛。M261未发现有围屏石床，但甬道内出土部分石棺头挡残块，经初步清理图像有神人、门吏、畏兽等，局部涂朱贴金，推测该墓应该使用石棺作为葬具。此次发现的3座墓葬使用葬具及随葬器物反映了孝文帝迁洛以后汉化的强烈影响以及鲜卑本民族的自身特征，为研究北朝时期的民族大融合提供了重要的图像和实物资料。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Liu Bin, male, born in September 1982, is an associate researcher at Luoyang City Archaeological Research Institute and a visiting professor at Fergana University in Uzbekistan. His research fields are the archaeology of the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties, and the Silk Road. He has led numerous archaeological projects including the excavation of a large Northern Wei tomb on Hengshan Road in

Luoyang, and surveys of the Baekje cemetery at Fenghuangtai in Mengjin, Han tomb groups at Shijiawan in Luoyang, Han and Wei tomb groups at Zhujiacang in Mengjin, Han tomb groups along the Yellow River in Mengjin, and Eastern Zhou royal tombs in Jincun, Luoyang. The Northern Wei tomb on Hengshan Road and the Northern Dynasty tomb at Zhucang in Luoyang were among the top five archaeological discoveries in Henan Province. In recent years, he has participated in numerous foreign archaeological projects, including excavations in Mongolia, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan.

刘斌，男，1982年9月出生，博士，洛阳市考古研究院副研究员，乌兹别克斯坦费尔干纳大学客座教授。研究方向为魏晋南北朝考古和丝绸之路考古，主持过洛阳衡山路北魏大墓考古发掘、孟津凤凰台百济人墓地考古调查勘探、洛阳瀍河史家湾汉墓群、洛阳孟津朱家仓汉魏墓群、洛阳孟津黄河河道汉墓群、洛阳金村东周王陵考古调查勘探等项目，其中洛阳衡山路北魏大墓、洛阳朱家仓北朝墓先后获得河南省年度五大考古新发现。近年来参与多项国外考古项目，2017-2019赴蒙古国高勒毛都2号墓地开展考古发掘工作；2017-2019赴乌兹别克斯坦拉巴特墓地、撒札干墓地开展考古调查发掘工作，2018-2019赴塔吉克斯坦贝希肯特谷地、撒拉子模遗址开展考古调查发掘工作，2023年赴乌兹别克斯坦费尔干纳开展考古工作。

PA098

The Role of Environmental Factors in the Spatiotemporal Distribution of Millet in Late Neolithic to Bronze Age Sites in the Margin of the Eastern Qingzang Plateau

青藏高原东缘新石器晚期至青铜时代粟黍作物时空分布特征与环境因素研究

Ma Zhikun

Northwest University, China

马志坤

西北大学

Abstract

摘要

The eastern margin of the Qingzang Plateau has played a critical role in the dissemination of foxtail millet (*Setaria italica*) and broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) since the late Neolithic period. However, prior research has not thoroughly examined the spatiotemporal distribution and associated environmental factors. In this study, we compiled data from 113 Late Neolithic and Bronze Age sites within this region to reconstruct the spatiotemporal patterns and integrated paleoclimatic data to ascertain the environmental factors influencing these patterns using the Maximum Entropy Model (MaxENT). Our findings categorize the spatiotemporal distribution of millets into three pathways and four phases during the period of 6000-3500 calibrated years before present (cal BP). Millet agriculture predominantly prospered in areas below 2500 meters above sea level, where the average summer temperatures ranged between 15-25 degrees Celsius. Temperature was found to be the most impactful factor in the dispersal process, followed by precipitation, proximity to reliable water sources, and elevation. These results yield critical

environmental insights into the spatiotemporal distribution and migration routes of millets in the vicinity of the Qingzang Plateau.

新石器晚期以来，青藏高原东缘是粟、黍作物利用和传播线路的重要节点。目前，青藏高原东缘粟作农业研究集中在作物结构以及传播路线等方面，鲜有研究关注粟、黍传播的时空分布格局及其环境影响因素分析。为了厘清青藏高原东缘粟、黍传播的时空分布特征及环境因素，我们收集了该地区新石器晚期到青铜时代出有粟、黍遗存的考古遗址 113 个，然后利用 ArcGIS 分析了粟、黍的时空分布特征，同时利用最大熵模型 (MaxENT) 和生长期有效积温(GDD)分析了粟、黍的环境因素。研究结果显示，青藏高原东缘的粟、黍作物的传播路线在新石器晚期至青铜时代主要分为三条路线四个阶段 (6000-3500cal yr BP)。同时，绝大多数粟、黍作物分布在海拔 2500 米以下地区以及夏季平均温度处于 15~25 度之间的合适地区。气候因子中的温度对粟、黍作物的生长和传播影响更大，其次是降水量、可靠水源和海拔。这些现象的出现可能与人类环境适应策略及跨大陆的农作物和家养动物的交流有关。本研究为探究青藏高原东缘粟、黍作物传播过程中环境因素所起到的作用提供了新的研究视角和研究模型，对于理解青藏高原地区农业受环境因素影响的情况提供了新的认识。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Ma Zhikun is an associate professor at the College of Cultural Heritage, Northwest University, specializing in environmental archaeology. His expertise lies in the study of ancient human-land relationships and prehistoric land use. His main research areas include the interplay between ancient humans and their environments, elucidating different groups' adaptation patterns and motivations, as well as their impacts. He has contributed to understanding the various adaptation models of ancient humans in northern China to environmental changes and the agricultural basis for the evolution of China's 5,000-year-old civilization. He has led Postdoctoral Foundation projects, Shaanxi Social Science Fund projects, Ministry of Education Humanities and Social Sciences projects, National Natural Science Fund projects, and National Social Science Fund projects, and has participated in numerous National Social Science Fund projects, National Natural Science Fund, and Chinese Academy of Sciences lead projects.

马志坤，西北大学文化遗产学院副教授，研究方向为环境考古。专长于古人地关系和史前土地利用研究。主要研究领域为古代人类与环境之间的互动关系，阐释不同人群适应的模式、动机以及影响。他的研究在理解中国北方古人类对环境变迁的不同适应模式及中国五千年文明演进的农业基础方面做出了贡献。他曾先后主持博士后基金项目、陕西省社科基金项目、教育部人文社科项目、国家自然科学基金项目和国家社会科学

学基金项目，参与多项国家社会科学基金项目、国家自然科学基金项目、及中国科学院先导项目。

PA099

New Archaeological Discoveries from the Warring States Period to the Qin and Han Dynasties in Guangxi

广西战国秦汉考古新收获

Meng Changwang

蒙长旺

Abstract

摘要

Guangxi Institute for the Protection of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, China

广西文物保护与考古研究所

In recent years, significant archaeological achievements have been made in the field of the Warring States Period to the Qin and Han dynasties in Guangxi, especially notable are the discoveries and studies related to ancient urban sites and tombs. The ancient city of Dalang in Hepu has been confirmed in the Warring States period, making it the earliest city site discovered in the Lingnan region. This finding corroborates historical records that the Lingnan region during the pre-Qin period was within the sphere of influence of the Yue state and fills gaps in our knowledge regarding the Yue state's reach to Hepu and its settlement patterns during the Warring States period. The Guicheng site in Guigang has been identified as the historical city of Guilin (Yulin) County during the Qin and Han dynasties. The Lema City site in Wuxuan has been identified as the historical city of Zhongliu (Zhongliu) County during the Qin and Han dynasties. The occupant of Tomb No. 1 at Wangniuling in Hepu has been confirmed to be an important member of the Yong family, a prominent family during the Western Han dynasty in Hepu. Archaeologists in Guangxi continue to explore the distribution and origins of geometrically patterned hard pottery from the pre-Qin period, as well as the distribution and forms of city sites from the Qin and Han periods, making some new findings.

近年广西在战国秦汉考古方面取得了重要成果，尤其是在城址和墓葬的发掘和研究方面取得了显著进展。合浦大浪古城确认为战国时期城址，是岭南地区已发现的最早城址，印证了史籍关于先秦时期岭南地区属于越国势力范围的记载，填补了战国时期越国势力到达合浦及其组建的聚落模式等信息。贵港贵城遗址确认为秦汉桂林（郁林）郡故城。武宣勒马城确认为秦汉中留（中溜）县故城。合浦望牛岭一号墓主确认为西汉合浦豪族庸氏家族墓地的重要成员。广西考古学者在先秦几何印纹硬陶的分布和源流、在秦汉城址的分布和形制等方面持续探索，取得了一些新认识。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Meng Changwang, a research curator at the Guangxi Cultural Relics Protection and Archaeological Research Institute, is a principal investigator of archaeological excavation projects and a member of the underwater archaeology team. He has long been engaged in cultural relic archaeology, focusing primarily on the archaeology of

the Warring States, Qin, and Han periods. He has directed and participated in over a hundred archaeological excavations, surveys, and exploratory projects, and has published numerous articles.

蒙长旺，广西文物保护与考古研究所研究馆员，考古发掘项目负责人，水下考古队员。长期从事文物考古工作，主要研究方向为战国秦汉考古，主持和参与考古发掘、调查、勘探项目及课题百余项，发表文章多篇。

PA100

Variation of Middle to Late Holocene Plant Cover in Relation to Climate, Fire, and Human Activity in the Songnen Grasslands of Northeastern China

中晚全新世中国东北松嫩草原植被盖度变化及其与气候、火和人类活动的关系

Niu Honghao	Jilin University, China
牛洪昊	吉林大学
Abstract	<p>For accurate projections of future vegetation and informed conservation planning in grassland ecosystems, precise estimates of historical changes in plant cover and their responses to various environmental drivers are crucial. This study rigorously quantifies past regional plant coverage in the Songnen grasslands of northeastern China and assesses the relative impact of climate, fire, and human activities on vegetation dynamics. To this end, the REVEALS model was employed to analyze three pollen records from two distinct areas: two central to the Songnen grasslands and one on the periphery. We tested various scenarios using the REVEALS (Regional Estimates of Vegetation Abundance from Large Sites) model to gauge its efficacy in the semi-arid zones of the Songnen grasslands. The most robust REVEALS scenarios indicate that since the mid-Holocene, the central grasslands have alternated between steppe (average cover 40.6%) and dry steppe (average cover 54.2%), while the peripheral grasslands were predominantly characterized by a cyclical pattern of broadleaved forests (average cover 26.3%), coniferous forests (average cover 41.9%), and dry steppes (average cover 30.1%). Correlating these findings with previously published data on regional fires and human activity, it is apparent that long-term vegetation dynamics were primarily driven by the East Asia Summer Monsoon (EASM) and associated precipitation fluctuations but were also influenced by fire frequency and human activity. Additionally, the evolutionary trajectory of the vegetation was notably affected by abrupt cooling events, including the 4.2 ka BP and IRD events; for instance, the transition from steppe to dry steppe was precipitated by these rapid climatic shifts. While fire events have the potential to disrupt the original vegetative stability, enabling quick adaptation to climatic variations, human activities appear to have a more limited effect on vegetation changes, primarily due to their subsistence and migratory practices.</p>
摘要	

准确估计草原区植被覆盖的历史变化及其对各种环境驱动因素的响应，可以对研究区未来植被预测及生态系统保护措施的制定提供帮助。本研究严格量化了中国东北地区的松嫩草原过去的区域植被覆盖度，并评估了气候、火和人类活动对植被动态的相对影响。为此，采用 REVEALS 模型对松嫩草原中部和周边两个不同地区的 3 份花粉记录进行了分析。我们使用 REVEALS (Regional Estimates of Vegetation Bouundance from Large Sites) 模型对各种情景进行了测试，以评估其在松嫩草原半干旱区的有效性。最可靠的 REVEALS 模型结果表明，中晚全新世以来，松嫩草原核心区主要被典型草原（平均盖度 40.6%）和干草原（平均盖度 54.2%）交替占据，松嫩草原边缘区则呈现被阔叶林（平均盖度 26.3%）、针叶林（平均盖度 41.9%）和干草原（平均盖度 30.1%）占据的周期性循环模式。通过将古植被重建结果与已发表的区域火灾和人类活动记录进行对比发现，区域植被变化主要受东亚夏季风（EASM）和相关降水波动的驱动，但也受到火灾频率和人类活动的影响。此外，植被的演化轨迹还受到包括 4.2kaBP 和 IRD 事件在内的突发性降温事件的显著影响，诸如草原向干旱草原的转变就是由这些快速的气候转变促成的。火灾事件有可能破坏原始植被稳定性，使其能够迅速响应气候变化，而人类活动对植被变化的影响似乎较为有限，这主要是由人类生存和迁徙习惯导致的。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Niu Honghao, male, 32 years old, Ph.D., lecturer at the College of Archaeology, Jilin University. He graduated with a bachelor's degree from Northeast Normal University in 2012, earned a master's degree from the University of Sydney in 2015, and received a Ph.D. from the College of Geographical Sciences, Northeast Normal University in 2023. He began working at Jilin University the same year. His research interests include environmental archaeology, plant archaeology, and Quaternary environmental evolution. He has participated in National Natural Science Foundation of China projects, Jilin Provincial Natural Science Foundation projects, and has published more than ten articles in international journals such as *Forest Ecosystems*, *Frontiers in Plant Science*, *Palaeogeography*, *Palaeoclimatology*, *Palaeoecology*, and *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology*.

牛洪昊：男，32岁，博士，吉林大学考古学院讲师。2012年本科毕业于东北师范大学；2015年获悉尼大学硕士学位；2023年于东北师范大学地理科学学院获得博士学位，同年进入吉林大学工作至今。研究方向为环境考古、植物考古、第四纪环境演化。参与国家自然科学基金面上项目、吉林省自然科学基金项目、吉林省自然科学基金学科布局项目4项，并在《Forest Ecosystems; Frontiers in plant science》；

《Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology》, 《Palaeoecology》;
《Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology》等国际期刊上发表十余
篇文章。

PA101

Archaeological Perspectives on the Early Anthropocene

考古学视角下的早期人类世

Qin Zhen

秦臻

Abstract

摘要

Henan University, China

河南大学

The impact of human activity on Earth's environmental system is increasingly evident, making "the Anthropocene" a widely discussed topic in geosciences and archaeology. However, there is ongoing debate over the inception date and defining markers of the Anthropocene. The Anthropocene Working Group, primarily composed of geologists, leans toward defining the beginning of the Anthropocene in the 1950s-60s, marked by radioactive deposits from nuclear testing. However, from an archaeological perspective, this start date underestimates the early impact of human activities on Earth's environmental system, and nuclear tests do not fully represent the breadth and persistence of human activities. Therefore, this article advocates a deeper archaeological exploration of the Anthropocene. Through long-term archaeological work in China's Central Plains, the authors reveal the environmental impact of early human activities in the region. The research indicates that around 3000BP, the Central Plains saw the onset of agricultural intensification and urbanization, leading to physical, chemical, and biological changes at the Earth's surface. This process peaked around 2000BP and is reflected in the stratigraphy by widespread and identifiable anthropogenic soils (Anthrosols) and landscapes (Anthropogenic landscapes), paralleling similar deposits found around the same time in the Mediterranean, Europe, and Central America. The paper proposes that the Anthropocene should be understood from a longer-term, processual perspective and that the period from 3000BP to 2000BP significantly marks the beginning of the early Anthropocene.

由于人类活动对地球环境系统愈发显著的影响，“人类世”的相关议题在地球科学和考古学等领域被广泛讨论。然而，学术界对于人类世的起始时间以及标志物等关键问题仍然存在争议。目前，主要由地质学家组成的人类世工作组倾向于将 20 世纪 50-60 年代定义为人类世的开端，并将由核爆试验形成的放射性元素沉积作为其标志。然而，从考古学的角度看，该起始时间低估了早期人类活动对地球环境系统的影响和塑造能力，核爆试验也不能全面反映人类活动的广泛性和持久性。因此，本文倡导从考古学角度对人类世进行深入探讨。本文通过

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

作者及其团队在中国中原地区长期开展的考古工作，揭示了早期人类活动对这一地区所产生的环境影响。研究表明，3000BP 前后中原地区开始出现农业集约化和城市化，引发了地表在物理、化学和生物等多个层面的变化；这一过程在约 2000BP 达到整个历史时期的高峰，并在地层中形成了至今普遍存在且能够被清晰辨识的人为土

(Anthrosols) 或人为景观(Anthropogenic landscapes)。在全球范围内，近似的沉积物在近似的时间节点也普遍出现于地中海沿岸、欧洲以及中美洲等地区。基于此，本文认为我们应当以更加长时段、过程性的视角来理解人类世；而 3000BP 至 2000BP 这一时间段在很大程度上标志着早期人类世的开始。

Qin Zhen, male, born in June 1985, holds a master's degree in Archaeology from Peking University and a doctorate from Washington University in St. Louis. He is now an associate professor at the School of History and Culture of Henan University and the director of the Laboratory of Ancient Environmental Evolution. His research focuses on environmental archaeology and spatial analysis in archaeology, with a particular interest in the interaction between human activities and environmental changes in the middle and late Holocene in the Yellow River Valley. He has published over 20 research papers in journals such as *Antiquity*, *Quaternary International*, and *Geoarchaeology*, has undertaken more than 10 research projects funded by the National Social Science Fund of China and the National Science Foundation of the United States, and has participated in archaeological surveys and excavations in various countries and regions, including China, the United States, and Uzbekistan.

秦臻，男，1985 年 6 月出生。北京大学考古学硕士，美国圣路易斯华盛顿大学博士，现为河南大学历史文化学院副教授、古代环境演化实验室主任。研究方向为环境考古、考古空间分析，主要关注全新世中晚期黄河中下游流域的人类活动与环境变化互动过程。他在

Antiquity、*Quaternary International*、*Geoarchaeology* 等学术期刊发表研究论文 20 余篇，并承担中国国家社科基金、美国科学基金等研究课题 10 余项，曾在中国、美国、乌兹别克斯坦等多个国家和地区参与考古调查和

发掘。

PA102

Research on the Relationship between Climate Change and Cultural Ecology – An Anthropological Perspective from Arctic Archaeology

气候变化与文化生态关系研究——北极考古人类学视角

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曲枫

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Abstract

摘要

Climate change is one of the core factors shaping the cultural ecology of the Arctic and has significantly impacted the subsistence patterns and cultural rise and fall of prehistoric Eskimo populations. Due to the differing theoretical paradigms adopted, Arctic archaeologists and anthropologists have engaged in vigorous debates over the interpretation of the relationship between climate change and cultural ecology. This paper reviews and analyzes the more influential theoretical paradigms in the field, such as climatic determinism, cultural ecology models, cultural interpretivism, and historical ecology, pointing out the theoretical pitfalls of these paradigms, emphasizing the social attributes of ecosystems, and suggesting that situating climate change within an integrative framework that encompasses social and historical contexts will be more conducive to understanding the prehistoric living world and ecosystems of the Arctic.

气候变化是塑造北极文化生态的核心因素之一，对史前爱斯基摩人的生计模式与文化兴衰的影响显著。由于所采用理论范式的不同，北极考古学与人类学学者在对气候变化与文化生态关系的解释上产生了激烈争论。本文对该领域中较有影响的理论范式——如气候决定论、文化生态模式、文化解释论以及历史生态论等——进行了评论和分析，指出有关范式的理论误区，强调生态系统的社会属性，认为将气候变化置于一个包括社会、历史情境在内的整体性框架中将会更有助于对北极史前生存世界和生态系统的理解。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Qu Feng is a professor at the School of Social Development at Nanjing Normal University and the director and professor at the Arctic Research Center at Liaocheng University. He earned his doctoral degree from the Department of Anthropology at the University of Alaska. He is also an adjunct professor and doctoral supervisor at the same institution, as well as an adjunct professor at the American Indian Studies Research Institute at Indiana University. He serves as the Secretary-General and a member of the Scientific Committee of the International Society for Shamanistic Research, a committee member of the University of the Arctic, and a member of the Management of Social Transformation program committee and an expert reviewer for UNESCO. His research focuses on polar archaeology, polar ethnography, and the anthropology of rituals. He has published more than 80 papers in domestic and international academic journals, including

'Anthropology of the Arctic' (SSCI), 'Religion' (A&HCI), and the 'Cambridge Archaeological Journal' (A&HCI). He also serves as a guest editor for the international journal 'Religions' and is a member of the editorial board for 'Advances in Polar Science'.

曲枫，南京师范大学社会发展学院教授，聊城大学北冰洋研究中心主任、教授。毕业于美国阿拉斯加大学人类学系，获博士学位。美国阿拉斯加大学人类学系兼职教授、博士生导师；美国印第安纳大学印第安研究院兼职教授；国际萨满文化研究学会秘书长及科学委员会委员；北极大学联盟专委会委员；联合国教科文组织（UNESCO）社会转型治理（Management of Social Transformation）项目委员会委员及评审专家。研究方向为极地考古学、极地民族志、仪式人类学，在国内外学术期刊上发表论文 80 余篇，包括《北极人类学》

（SSCI）、《宗教》（A&HCI）、《剑桥考古期刊》（A&HCI）等国际顶级期刊。担任国际期刊《Religions》特约编辑以及《Advances in Polar Science》期刊编委会委员。

PA103

Recent Archaeological Discoveries and Findings of the Tang Dynasty Tuyuhun Royal Cemetery in Wuwei, Gansu Province

近年来武威唐代吐谷浑王族墓葬群考古发现与收获

Chen Guoke

陈国科

Abstract

摘要

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甘肃省文物考古研究所

Gansu Wuwei Tang Dynasty Tuyuhun royal cemetery is located in the Nanshan district of Wuwei city. In recent years, Gansu Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology collaborated with other institutes and have formed the Tuyuhun archaeological project team to carry out sustained archaeological work. In 2019, the tomb of the Tuyuhun King of Xi, Murong Zhi, was excavated, and more than 800 artifacts were unearthed, which is the only well-preserved Tuyuhun royal burial discovered so far. In 2020, the project carried out large-scale investigation and auger test in the Nanshan area of Wuwei, and confirmed more than twenty Tuyuhun royal tombs. In 2021, excavations were implemented on three burials at Changling-Machangtan site, with more than 290 pieces of artifacts unearthed, and the graveyard of the Pengzi family of the Tuyuhuns was discovered and confirmed, further identifying the basic layout of the cemetery. In 2022 and 2023, excavations were conducted on three tombs of Murong Zhong, the "Great Khan" of the Lamawan cemetery in Liangzhou District, with more than 540 artifacts discovered, providing a lot of new insights into the construction of the tombs and funeral customs. After years' work, now the Wuwei Tang Dynasty Tuyuhun royal cemetery can be divided into three areas: "Great Khan Mausoleum Area", "Yanghuiyu Mausoleum Area", "Baiyangshan Mausoleum Area". The burials are mainly

belonging to the Tang Dynasty, and the cultural factors from the Tuyuhun, Tubo, and northern steppe were discovered. This cemetery is a typical representative of the interaction and exchanges between various ethnic groups along the ancient Silk Road in China, and is important evidence of the historical process of the pattern of the unity of the Chinese nation in its diversity.

甘肃武威唐代吐谷浑王族墓葬群位于武威南山区，近年来甘肃省文物考古研究所等单位组建吐谷浑考古项目组，对其开展了持续的考古工作。2019年，发掘了吐谷浑喜王慕容智墓，出土文物800余件组，该墓是目前发现的唯一保存完整的吐谷浑王族墓葬。2020年，项目组在武威南山地区开展了大规模调查、勘探工作，发现并确认吐谷浑王族墓葬二十余座。2021年，对长岭—马场滩3座墓葬进行了发掘，出土文物290余件组，发现并确认吐谷浑蓬子氏家族墓地，进一步丰富了墓群文化内涵，廓清了墓群的基本布局。2022、2023年，对凉州区喇嘛湾墓群“大可汗”慕容忠等3座墓葬进行了发掘，出土文物540余件组，对墓群的墓葬建构、丧葬习俗等有了很多新的认知。通过持续的考古工作，现可将武威唐代吐谷浑王族墓葬群分为“大可汗陵区”、“阳晖谷陵区”、“白杨山陵区”三大陵区。墓群整体呈现出“大集中、小分散”的分布特征和“牛岗僻壤、马鬣开坟”的选址特征。墓葬以唐代葬制为主，兼有吐谷浑、吐蕃、北方草原等文化因素。持续的考古和文物保护研究工作，使我们认识到该墓群是显示我国古代丝绸之路沿线各民族交往交流交融的典型代表，是中华民族多元一体格局历史进程中的重要实证。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Dr. Chen Guoke is the Director of Gansu Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, curator. He is also an adjunct professor at Lanzhou University and Northwestern University. His research interests include Silk Road archaeology, early mining and metallurgical archaeology. He has presided over and completed more than 40 archaeological excavations, and has won two of the "Top Ten Archaeological Discoveries in China" and three of the "Top Six Archaeological Discoveries in China". He has presided over the National Social Science Foundation key projects, "Archaeology of China" major projects, and published more than 10 monographs, reports, more than 40 papers. In 2021, he was selected by the Central Propaganda Department as culture of young talents.

陈国科，博士，甘肃省文物考古研究所所长，研究馆员。兰州大学、西北大学兼职教授。研究方向为丝绸之路考古、早期矿冶考古。主持完成各类考古发掘40余项，并获“十大”2项，“六大”3项。主持国家社科基金重点项目、“考古中国”重大项目各1项，出版专著、报告10余部，论文40余篇。2021年入选中宣部宣传思想文化青年英才，并

先后入选甘肃省宣传文化系统“四个一批”人才、甘肃省领军人才等，获全国文物系统先进工作者等荣誉称号。

PA104

New archaeological discoveries at Dongxiafeng Site in Xia County, Shanxi Province

山西夏县东下冯遗址考古新发现

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崔俊俊

山西省考古研究院

Abstract

摘要

Dongxiafeng Site, located in the north of Dongxiafeng Village, Nianzhang Town, Xia County, Yuncheng City, is one of the largest settlements in Xia and Shang period found in the south of Shanxi Province. It is one of the key sites to explore Xia culture and study the formation and development of the early state. The main achievements of the five consecutive years of archaeological excavations from 1974 to 1979 were the double ring trenches of the Xia Dynasty and the rammed earth city sites of the Early Shang Dynasty, which showcased the brilliant historical scenes of the Xia and Shang Dynasties in the southern Shanxi region. Under the arrangement of national major projects such as "Archaeology of China · Xia Culture Research", in March 2023, a 500 square meter excavation was carried out in Zone I of the Dongxiafeng Site. A total of 9 houses and more than 80 ash pits were discovered during the Xia period, as well as more than 10 ash pits and 1 building foundation trench during the early Shang period. A large number of remains from the Xia and Shang periods were found. The most important relic of the Xia period is the discovery of a relatively complete "pit style" cave courtyard, consisting of 5 caves, 2 storage rooms, 1 well, and an outdoor stove, forming a group of clearly structured living units. A large number of relics equivalent to the fourth period of the DongxiaFeng period were found in the abandoned piles of the cave courtyard. In addition to a large number of pottery, bone tools, and stone tools, more than 2000 pieces of copper ore, copper smelting slag, and a small amount of clay mixing furnace walls, crucibles, and pottery models related to copper smelting were discovered, which is the biggest harvest of this excavation. In addition, there are a small amount of turquoise tube beads and thin sections. More than 10 pieces of primitive porcelain were found in the relics of the early Shang period, which are relatively important. From the current excavation situation, it can be seen that Zone I is the core residential area of the Xia period and also has copper smelting functions. Its use and abandoned accumulation provide new materials for understanding the settlement changes of the site, which helps to construct the chronological system of the Xia and Shang period at the Dongxiafeng Site.

The discovery of a large number of copper smelting relics is of great significance for understanding the bronze industry pattern in early China during the Bronze Age.

东下冯遗址位于运城市夏县埕掌镇东下冯村北，是目前晋南地区发现面积最大的夏商聚落之一，是探索夏文化，研究早期国家形成与发展的关键遗址之一。1974-1979年连续五年的考古发掘中，最主要的是夏时期双重环壕及早商时期夯土城址，为我们展现了晋南地区夏商时期辉煌灿烂的历史场景。在“考古中国·夏文化研究”等国家重大课题安排下，2023年3月，在东下冯遗址I区发掘500平方米，共发现夏时期房址9座、灰坑80余座，早商时期灰坑10余座、建筑基槽1处。发现大量夏商时期遗物。夏时期最重要的是发现一处较完整的“地坑式”窑洞院落，由5座窑洞、2座储藏室、1眼水井及室外灶组成，构成了一组结构清晰的生活单元。在窑洞院落的废弃堆积中发现大量相当于东下冯四期的遗物，除大量陶器、骨器、石器外，发现的2000余块与冶铜相关的铜矿石、铜炼渣及少量的草拌泥炉壁、坩埚及陶范是此次发掘的最大收获。此外还有少量的绿松石管珠及薄片。早商遗物中发现10余片原始瓷片较为重要。从目前的发掘情况来看，I区是夏时期核心居址区且兼具冶铜功能，其使用、废弃的堆积对了解遗址的聚落变迁提供了新材料，有助于构建东下冯遗址夏商时期的年代体系。另外发现的大量冶铜遗存对了解青铜时代早期我国的青铜产业格局意义重大。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Cui Junjun graduated from the Archaeology major at the Academy of Cultural Heritage, Northwest University. Currently serving as the Deputy Director of the Institute of Chinese Civilization at the Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology, Director of the Shanxi Provincial Archaeological Society, and Member of the Cultural Museum. Engaged in frontline archaeological work in the field for a long time, participated in and presided over the archaeological work of Xiangfen Taosi North, Baode Linchayu, Ruicheng Tai'an, Xiaxian Dongxiafeng, Yicheng Beiqian, Jishan Dongqu, Pinglu Liangzhuang and other sites.

崔俊俊，毕业于西北大学文化遗产学院考古学专业。现任山西省考古研究院华夏文明研究所副所长，山西省考古学会理事，文博馆员。长期从事田野一线考古工作，参与和主持了襄汾陶寺北、保德林遮峪、芮城太安、夏县东下冯、翼城北撤、稷山东渠、平陆良庄等遗址的考古工作。

PA105

Etiquette and Order--Another Perspective on the Study of Hongshan Culture

礼仪与秩序——红山文化研究的另一视角

Guo Ming

郭明

Abstract

摘要

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

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辽宁省文物考古研究院

The Hongshan Culture is an important archaeological culture in northern China, and an important part of the multifaceted Chinese civilization. From the current archaeological discoveries of the Hongshan Culture, there is an obvious difference in the scale of archaeological discoveries between the remains of daily life and the remains of rituals and ceremonies. The highly efficient and organized features of rituals and ceremonies contrast sharply with the dispersed and non-hierarchical pattern of the daily lives, showing the differences in the concepts of social development of the different aspects, and that rituals and ceremonies are a concentrated manifestation of the degree of development of the society of the Hongshan society. Exploring the formation of the dominant social ideology and its impact on society from the development of rituals and organized features is an important entry point for understanding the Hongshan society based on the available data. The normative and orderly features shown in the remains of ritual activities are important signs of the level of social development of the Hongshan culture, and the construction of social public ritual facilities is a reflection of the organization and mobilization of the society and its ability to understand and transform nature. At the same time the recognition of rituals and social norms promoted the development of society.

红山文化是中国北方地区重要的考古学文化，也是多元一体中华文明的重要组成部分。从目前红山文化的考古发现来看，日常生活遗存与祭祀礼仪遗存在考古发现的规模上存在明显的差异：祭祀礼仪活动的高效组织化特征与日常生活领域的分散、水平化的发展形成了鲜明的对比，显示不同领域社会发展理念的差异，祭祀礼仪活动是红山社会发展程度的集中体现。从礼仪和秩序化特征的发展探索社会主流意识形态的形成及其对社会的影响，是依据现有资料认识红山社会的重要切入点。祭祀礼仪活动遗存所显示的规范化、秩序化特征是红山文化社会发展水平的重要标志，社会公共礼仪设施的修建则是社会的组织动员和认识、改造自然能力的体现。同时对礼仪和社会规范的认同也促进了社会的发展。

Guo Ming, Ph.D. in history, is a research librarian at the Liaoning Provincial Institute of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology. His main research field is Neolithic archaeology in Northeast China. In recent years, he has been focusing on the Hongshan culture, and has

published two monographs: *Composition of Society in the Late Hongshan Culture at Niuheliang Site* and *Hongshan - Direct Roots of Chinese Culture*. He has published many journal articles, such as "Analysis of Swirly Clouds Pattern Jades of the Hongshan Culture", "Social Structure of Danangou Site and Related Discussion", "Phases and Characteristics of the Hongshan Culture Remains of Niheliang Site", and "Social Stratification of the Late Hongshan Culture".

郭明，历史学博士，辽宁省文物考古研究院研究馆员。主要研究领域为东北地区新石器时代考古，近年特别以红山文化为研究重点，出版红山文化研究专著《牛河梁遗址红山文化晚期社会的构成》、《红山——中国文化的直根系》2部，发表《试析红山文化勾云形玉器》、《大南沟遗址的社会结构及相关探讨》、《牛河梁遗址红山文化遗存的分期与特征》、《红山文化晚期的社会分层》等论文多篇。

PA106

The Jijiaocheng Site, Li County, Hunan Province

湖南澧县鸡叫城遗址

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郭伟民

湖南大学岳麓书院

Abstract

摘要

The Jijiaocheng site is located in the Jijiaocheng village, Cennan Town, Li County, Changde City, Hunan Province, which is located in the Liyang Plain in the northwest of Dongting Lake. The continuous archaeological work from 2018-2023 has made important achievements. First, the evolution of the Jijiaocheng site settlement group has been clarified. The prehistoric remains in the Jijiaocheng site extend up to more than 4,000 years, developing from an ordinary village during the Pengtoushan Culture period (6,500BC) to the Shijiahe-Shaojiaowuji Culture (1,800BC) period, forming a trenched settlement cluster consisting of the city, the out-of-city settlements, multiple peripheral circular trenches, as well as an hydraulic engineering system and irrigated paddy field area, covering an area of 10 square kilometers.

Secondly, a high level building area of the Youziling-Qujialing culture period was discovered. In the western excavation area of the city, several large building foundations were discovered, on which there were several groups of large building remains of different periods, with F63 being the largest and best preserved which has an absolute age of about 2800-2700BC. F63 is a wooden stilt building with an area of about 630 square meters. Thirdly, huge piles of chaff were uncovered, and the weight of rice represented by chaff piles was initially estimated to be about 22,000 kilograms (with husk). Fourth, 100 square meters of Qujialing-Shijiahe culture rice paddy fields was revealed.

The archaeological excavation of the Jijiaocheng site is of great significance. Firstly, F63, as a large-scale wooden architectural

remains in this excavation, is the first discovery in Chinese archaeology in recent hundred years. Its oversized volume, well-organized structure, and well-preserved foundations provide important information for understanding the prehistoric architectural forms and techniques in the Yangtze River Basin. Secondly, the discovery of rice husks and paddy fields, hydraulic engineering system and paddy field fragments provides important information for the study of the origin of Chinese civilization and the ways and means of early state formation from the perspective of rice agriculture. Third, the development of Jijiaocheng site from an ordinary settlement to a cluster of trenched urban settlements shows its continuity and stability across time and culture, and its strong inner cohesion, providing a precious sample for the international community to understand the origin of Chinese civilization.

鸡叫城遗址位于湖南省常德市澧县澧南镇鸡叫城村，地处洞庭湖西北的澧阳平原。2018—2023年连续考古工作，取得重要收获。

一是明晰了鸡叫城聚落群的演变过程。鸡叫城遗址史前遗存的年代延续长达4000多年，从彭头山文化时期（6500BC）的普通村落发展到石家河—肖家屋脊文化（1800BC）时期，形成由城址本体、城外聚落遗址、多重外围环壕以及工程水利系统和灌溉稻田区组成的城壕聚落集群，面积达10平方千米。二是发现油子岭—屈家岭文化时期高等级建筑区。城址西部发掘区发现多处大型建筑台基，其上有多组不同时期大型建筑遗存，以F63规模最大、保存最好，绝对年代约为2800~2700BC。F63为干栏式木构建筑，面积630平方米左右。三是揭露出体量巨大的谷糠堆积，初步推算出这些谷糠堆积所代表的稻谷重量约为2.2万千克（带壳）。四是发现屈家岭-石家河文化水稻田，揭露部分面积100平方米。

鸡叫城考古发掘具有重要意义：第一，F63作为此次发掘的大型木构建筑遗存，其体量超大、结构规整、基础保存完好，为中国考古百年首次发现，为认识长江流域史前建筑形式与技术提供了重要资料。第二，稻谷糠壳和稻田、工程水利系统与稻田片区的发现，为研究稻作农业视野下中华文明起源和早期国家形成途径与方式提供重要资料。第三，鸡叫城由普通居住点发展为城壕聚落集群，显示其具有跨越时间和文化的连续性与稳定性，具有极强的内在凝聚力，为国际社会认识中国文明起源提供了珍贵样本。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Guo Weimin, graduated from the School of Archaeology and Literature of Peking University with a Ph.D. in history. He worked at the Hunan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology from June 1990 to June 2021, and was transferred to the Archaeology in the Yuelu Academy of Hunan University in July 2021, where he is a second level professor. He has led over more than 30 archaeological excavation projects, including Chengtoushan and

Jijiaocheng. His research interests include Neolithic archaeology and cultural heritage protection. He has published 5 books and nearly 100 papers.

郭伟民，毕业于北京大学考古文博学院，历史学博士。1990年6月-2021年6月任职于湖南省文物考古研究所，2021年7月调入湖南大学岳麓书院考古学，为二级教授。主持考古发掘项目30余项，其中包括城头山、鸡叫城等。研究方向为新石器时代考古、文化遗产保护等。发表著作5部，论文近100篇。

PA107

Archaeological Discoveries and Explorations in the Palace Area of Yecheng, Northern Qi and Eastern Wei Dynasty

东魏北齐邺城宫城区的考古发现与探索

He Liqun

何利群

Abstract

摘要

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）

The Yecheng site is located about 20 kilometers southwest of Linzhang County, Hebei Province, and has been the capital of Cao Wei, Later Zhao, Ran Wei, Former Yan, Eastern Wei and Northern Qi dynasties since the third century A.D. Since 1983, the Yecheng Archaeological Team, jointly organized by the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Hebei Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics, has carried out continuous archaeological work at the Yecheng site, and has made a series of important results. Since July 2015, the Yecheng Archaeological Team has carried out continuous investigations and excavations in the northern part of the palace area of Yecheng and the surrounding areas, discovering and confirming the first palace wall in the inner circle of the palace area and a number of large-scale rammed-earth foundations of the Eastern Wei and Northern Qi Dynasty, and comprehensively excavating the No. 206 Palace at the harem area and the related courtyards, and confirming the complete plan pattern and architectural structure of the palace and its surrounding affiliated buildings. According to the current archaeological investigation and excavation and based on the view of style and structure, location, and the distance and relative relationship with other large buildings on the central axis, the No. 206 palace is the first palace on the central axis of the harem area. The No. 209 palace located behind No.206 has similar size, and the two place aligned accordingly and are connected by the corridors, which provide important clues for the exploration of the emperor and empress's bedchamber and the court meeting system in the palatial district of the Northern Qi Dynasty. From the whole to parts, from the main building to the affiliated buildings, the No. 206 palace group presented design concept and construction layout of being "axis symmetry". It has significant value for understanding the late Northern Dynasties large palace complex construction concept,

spatial layout, architectural structure and engineering technology, as well as to explore the in the Three-Courts-Five-Gates system in the Sui and Tang Dynasty.

邺城遗址位于河北省临漳县西南约 20 公里处，自公元三世纪起先后为曹魏、后赵、冉魏、前燕、东魏和北齐六朝国都。1983 年以来，由中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）与河北省文物研究所联合组建的邺城考古队在邺城遗址范围内进行了持续考古工作，取得一系列重要收获。2015 年 7 月起邺城考古队自对东魏北齐邺城宫城区北部及周边地区进行了持续的勘探与发掘，发现和确认了宫城区内圈第一重宫墙及多处东魏北齐时期大型夯土建筑基址，全面发掘了后宫区 206 号大殿及相关院落，确认了大殿及其周边附属建筑完整的平面构成和建筑结构。根据目前的考古勘探和发掘，从殿堂的规制、所在方位以及与中轴线上其他大型建筑的距离和相对关系分析，206 号大殿处于后宫区中轴线上第一大殿的位置，与其后方的 209 号大殿规模相当，两殿前后并峙，并通过廊房连接，为探索北齐宫城内帝后寝宫及日朝制度提供了重要的线索。206 号建筑组群从整体到局部、从主体建筑到附属设施均呈现出“中轴对称”的设计理念和建设布局，对了解北朝晚期大型宫殿建筑群的建设理念、空间布局、建筑结构和工程技术，以及探讨隋唐以后的三朝五门制度的演变具有重要的学术价值。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

He Liqun, Doctor of Philosophy at University of Heidelberg, Deputy Director of the Cave Temple Archaeology Research Office of the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Head of the Yecheng Archaeological Team. He is a graduate supervisor of the University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), a principal researcher of the Innovation Project, and the secretary-general of the Religious Archaeology Committee of the Chinese Archaeological Society. He has long been in charge of the archaeological excavations at the Yecheng site, and his research interests include the archaeology of Han and Tang capitals, religious archaeology, and East Asian art history. His main achievements include "Archaeological Study of Buddhist Temples from the Northern Dynasties to the Sui and Tang Dynasties", "Discussing the Stages of Development of Yecheng's Statuary and the 'Yecheng Mode' from the Buddha Statue Burial Pit at Beiwuzhuang", "Layout and Evolution of Early Buddhist Monasteries in East Asia", "Unearthed Buddhist Images from Bei Wuzhuang in Yecheng", and "Space and Function-Buddhist State Monasteries in Early Medieval China and their Space and Function-Buddhist State Monasteries in Early Medieval China and their Impact on East Asia," and others.

何利群，海德堡大学哲学博士，中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）石窟寺考古研究室副主任，邺城考古队负责

人。中国社会科学院大学研究生导师，创新工程首席研究员，中国考古学会宗教考古专业委员会秘书长。长期负责邺城遗址考古发掘工作，研究方向为汉唐都城考古、宗教考古及东亚艺术史，主要成果《北朝至隋唐时期佛教寺院的考古学研究》、《从北吴庄佛像埋藏坑论邺城造像的发展阶段与“邺城模式”》、《邺城遗址出土北魏谭副造像图像考释》、《东亚地区早期佛教寺院布局及演变》、《邺城北吴庄出土佛教造像》、“Space and Function- Buddhist State Monasteries in Early Medieval China and their Impact on East Asia”（空间与功能——中国中古国家大寺及其对东亚地区的影响）等。

PA108

Han Dynasty Official Lacquerware Unearthed in Russia and Mongolia

俄罗斯和蒙古出土的汉代工官漆器

Hong Shi

洪石

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Abstract

摘要

The Han Dynasty official lacquerware unearthed in Russia and Mongolia consists of cups, xuan(旋), and boxes, with cups being the predominant type. These lacquerwares date back to the late Western Han period and are primarily products from areas like Kao Gong, Gong Gong, and the Western Han workshops in Shu County, with a focus on Kao Gong products. The lacquerware is made on a wooden base and decorated with gold and jade inlays. The inner layer is coated with vermilion lacquer, while the outer layer is coated with black lacquer. The outer walls of the lacquer cups are adorned with paired bird patterns. The individuals interred with these lacquerwares are identified as Xiongnu nobility. These lacquerwares serve as crucial material evidence of the cultural exchange between the Han Dynasty and the Xiongnu.

俄罗斯和蒙古出土的汉代工官漆器，器类有杯、旋和盒，以杯为主，为西汉末年考工、供工和蜀郡西工产品，以考工产品为主。漆器均为木胎，钿器。内髹朱漆，外髹黑漆。漆杯外壁绘对鸟纹。墓主身份均为匈奴贵族。这些工官漆器是汉匈交流往来的重要物证。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Hong Shi is an Associate Researcher at the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Her primary research areas include the archaeology of the Warring States, Qin, and Han periods, as well as ancient Chinese lacquerware. In the field of ancient Chinese lacquerware research, she has authored two academic monographs, namely "Research on Warring States, Qin, and Han Lacquerware" and "Research on Early Chinese Lacquerware" both of which are the first academic monographs in this field. She has also published over 30 academic papers, filling academic gaps in certain

aspects of research. Through in-depth analysis of academic issues and case studies, she has achieved a series of innovative results, receiving recognition from peers and contributing to the academic development of related fields.

洪石，中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）副研究员，主要研究领域为战国秦汉考古和中国古代漆器。在中国古代漆器研究方面，如两部学术专著《战国秦汉漆器研究》和《中华早期漆器研究》，均为该领域首部学术专著，还有 30 余篇学术论文，对于某些方面的研究填补了学术空白，对于一些学术问题的深入分析和个案研究，取得了一系列创新成果，得到同行肯定，促进了相关领域的学术发展。

PA109

Six Thousand Years of Inequality_in the Neolithic Yellow and Yangtze River Basins

盖棺论定：史前六千年的财富不平等---以黄河中下游和长江中下游史前墓葬为例

Li Dongdong

李冬冬

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Abstract

摘要

Human inequality has been at the center of intellectual inquiry for centuries if not millennia. With the availability of large amounts of Chinese archaeological data for 7000-1500 BCE, this paper investigates the spatiotemporal characteristics of wealth inequality for 124 Neolithic societies along the Yellow and Yangtze River basins, where wealth is estimated based on excavation reports for 8 , 395 burials and wealth inequality is captured by the Gini coefficient for each society. Our analysis shows that wealth inequality emerged no later than the early Neolithic and increased over time for most regions. Our data also reveals that inequality correlates significantly with a society's total wealth, social organization form , political and ritual powers, and subsistence pattern , suggesting that as a society developed economically and socio-politically (and hence rose in complexity), its wealth inequality typically increases as well.

自古以来，人类社会的不平等都是学者们研究的重点。我们利用中国考古学家在过去一个世纪发现的史前墓葬资料，对黄河和长江中下游地区 7100-1500 BCE 的墓葬资料所反映的财富不平等现象进行了大数据量化研究。我们的研究显示，史前社会财富不平等现象不晚于新石器早期。在我们研究的六个区域，大多数区域史前整体财富不平等现象随时间推移而加剧。数据还显示，财富不平等与一个社会的财富总

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个人简介

量呈现稳定且显著的正相关。此外，它还与社会组织形态、政治和仪式性权力，社会冲突等因素有一定的相关性。

Li Dongdong, from the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, has research interests in prehistoric social complexity, settlement archaeology, inequality in human societies, and archaeological quantitative methods.

李冬冬，来自中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所），研究兴趣为史前社会复杂化，聚落考古，人类社会的平等，考古量化方法。

PA110

Archaeological Discoveries of the Prefecture Bridge and Bianhe River Site in the Northern Song Dynasty City of Dongjing

北宋东京城州桥与汴河遗址考古发现

Liu Haiwang

刘海旺

Abstract

摘要

Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, China

河南省文物考古研究院

The site of Zhouqiao is located about 50 metres south of the intersection of Zhongshan Road and Freedom Road in present-day Kaifeng City. The State Bridge was a landmark building at the intersection of the Imperial Street of Dongjing City and the Bianhe River section of the Grand Canal in the Northern Song Dynasty, and was buried by the sediment after the Yellow River flooding in the 15th year of Chongzhen (1642) at the end of the Ming Dynasty.

The archaeological work of the Zhouqiao and its nearby Bianhe River site began in 2018, which is the largest archaeological excavation of the Northern Song Dynasty Dongjing City so far, and for the first time, the river channel of the Bianhe River and its up-and-down superimposed change relationship from the Song Dynasty to the Qing Dynasty, the main body of the Zhouqiao in the Ming Dynasty, and the giant stone mural on both sides of the Bianhe River of the Zhouqiao in the Song Dynasty were more completely exposed, and a large number of ceramics and other relics from the Northern Song Dynasty to the Ming and Qing Dynasties were unearthed. The site is one of the major archaeological discoveries of the Northern Song Dynasty in China in recent years, and has been awarded as one of the "Top 10 Domestic and International Archaeological News of CCTV in 2022" and "Top 10 New Archaeological Discoveries of China in 2022".

州桥遗址位于今开封市中山路与自由路十字路口南约 50 米。州桥是北宋东京城御街与大运河汴河段交叉点上的标志性建筑，于明末崇祯十五年（1642 年）被黄河泛滥后的泥沙淤埋。

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个人简介

州桥及其附近汴河遗址考古工作始于 2018 年，是迄今为止北宋东京城规模最大的一次考古发掘，首次较为完整地揭露出了宋代至清代汴河河道及其上下叠压变迁关系、明代州桥本体、宋代州桥汴河两侧巨幅石雕壁画等，出土了大量北宋至明清时期的陶瓷器等遗物。该遗址是近年中国北宋时期重大考古发现，获评“2022 年度中央广播电视总台国内国际十大考古新闻”“2022 年度全国十大考古新发现”等。

Liu Haiwang, male, doctor of history, director and research librarian of Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, is in charge of the excavation project of the Bianhe site near Zhouqiao and its vicinity.

刘海旺，男，历史学博士，河南省文物考古研究院院长、研究馆员，州桥及附近汴河遗址发掘项目负责人。

PA111

Climate and Environmental Changes in the Separation of Jing and Wei Rivers and the Northward Migration of the Wei River Revealed by Zhongweiqiao Archaeology

中渭桥考古揭示的“泾渭分明”、渭河北迁的气候与环境变迁

Liu Rui

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Abstract

摘要

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The site of Zhongweiqiao is located on the ancient Weihe River north of the site of Han Chang'an City in Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province, and has been continuously excavated by the Weiqiao Archaeological Team, which is jointly formed by the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology, the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and the Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology of Xi'an City, from 2012 to 2019. From the Weiqiao site investigation, exploration and excavation data, from the Qin Dynasty construction of Weiqiao, to the late Song Dynasty not on the Weiqiao abandonment does not exist, and even until the middle of the Qing Dynasty, the Weihe River channel long-term stability. Not only does not exist before scholars based on literature inferred about two metres per year to the north of the "side erosion", and in a longer period of time the Weihe River to maintain a relatively clear body of water. It is totally different from the clear water of the Jinghe River and the turbid water of the Weihe River as shown by the "clear water of the Weihe River" today. This confirms the research opinion of previous scholars that the Weihe River was clear and the Jinghe River was turbid in history, based on documentary records. The archaeological findings from the Zhongweiqiao site show that the large-scale northward movement of the Weihe River in Xi'an was the result of the mid- to late-Qing Dynasty. This raises new questions for the study of the ancient environment and climate change in the

Guanzhong region. So I tried to study the related issues by combining with the literature records.

中渭桥遗址位于陕西省西安市汉长安城遗址北侧的渭河故道，2012—2019年陕西省考古研究院、中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）、西安市文物保护考古研究院联合组成的渭桥考古队对其开展了持续的考古发掘。从中渭桥遗址的调查、勘探与发掘资料看，从秦代建设渭桥开始，到至迟到宋代不就中渭桥废弃不存，乃至直到清代中期之前，渭河河道长期稳定。不仅不存在之前学者根据文献推断的大约每年两米向北的“侧蚀”，而且在较长时间里渭河保持较为清澈的水体。与今天“泾渭分明”所显示的泾河清渭河浊的水景，完全不同。印证了之前学者根据文献记载提出的，历史上渭河清而泾河浊的研究意见。从中渭桥遗址的考古发现看，渭河西安段的大规模北移，是清代中晚期之后的结果。这对关中地区古代环境和气候变迁的研究，提出来新问题。于是我结合文献记载，尝试对相关问题开展了研究。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Liu Rui, PhD in Ancient Chinese History, researcher at the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and head of the archaeological team of Afang Palace and Shanglin Yuan. He is the deputy secretary-general of the Qin-Han Archaeological Committee of the Chinese Archaeological Society, the deputy director of the Architectural Archaeological Committee of the Chinese Archaeological Society, and the vice-president of the Chinese Qin-Han Historical Research Society. He is engaged in the research of Chinese archaeology, historiography, historical documentation and historical geography, and has published more than 160 papers.

刘瑞，中国古代史博士，中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）研究员，阿房宫与上林苑考古队队长。中国考古学会秦汉考古专业委员会副秘书长、中国考古学会建筑考古专业委员会副主任、中国秦汉史研究会副会长。从事中国考古、历史学、历史文献学、历史地理学研究，发表论文160余篇。

PA112

Inheritance and Innovation: Casting Technology and Craft Production of Bronzes in Shang dynasty (16th BC-11th BC) , China

传承与创新：中国商代青铜器的铸造与生产（16th BC-11th BC）

Liu Yu

刘煜

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Abstract

摘要

The piece-mold casting technology in China was initially formed in Erlitou period (18th BC-16th BC) and went to the first climax in late Shang dynasty (13th BC-11th BC), but the details of the evolution path were not clearly known so far. The formation of piece-mold casting technology tradition in ancient China, which is very different from mainly using the forging method and lost-wax process to make bronze wares in West Asia and Central Asia, is closely related to the craftsman's technological choice. Since bronzes production is a complex process, the investigation of casting technology, manufacturing sequence, and the organization of production would contribute to a better understanding of technology, economy, labor organization, social structure and cultural interaction in ancient societies of China. Several foundry sites with remains and a lot of bronze wares of Shang dynasty were found in the central plains of China. From observation of those excavations and many further research, especially the analysis of the excavation of foundry sites with remains and bronze vessels, the casting technology and the craft production of bronzes in central plains in Shang dynasty (16th BC-11th BC) were studied. The inheritance and evolution of the casting technology, the distribution of the foundry workshops, the extent of the large manufacturing scale, which has profound and lasting influence on the subsequent development of the metal technology, were also discussed.

中国古代青铜器陶范铸造技术（“块范法”）最初形成于二里头时期（公元前 18 世纪至公元前 16 世纪），并在商代晚期（公元前 13 世纪至公元前 11 世纪）达到第一个高峰，但其演变过程的细节至今尚未完全清晰。中国古代青铜器陶范铸造技术传统的形成，与西亚和中亚主要使用锻造法和失蜡法制作青铜器的方式截然不同，这与工匠的技术选择密切相关。由于青铜器的生产是一个复杂过程，对铸造技术、工艺流程和生产组织的研究有助于更好地理解中国古代社会的技术、经济、劳动组织、社会结构和文化互动。在中国中原地区发现了多个商代（公元前 16 世纪至公元前 11 世纪）的铸造遗址和大量青铜器。通过对这些考古发现进一步的研究观察，尤其是对铸造遗物和青铜器的分析，研究了商代中原地区的铸造技术和青铜器的生产工艺。还讨论了铸造技术的传承与演变、铸造作坊的分布、规模化制造的程度等，这些对后来金属技术发展产生了深远而持久的影响。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Dr. LIU Yu is the professor of metallurgical history at the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Beijing, China). Her research interests cover the material analysis of metal, the development of metallic technology in early China, especially the bronze-casting technology. Systematically studies on the casting technology and craft production of bronzes in late Shang dynasty were made in her book entitled "Study on the Casting Technology of Bronze Ritual Vessels Excavated from Yinxu". She received her Ph.D from the Institute for the History of Natural Sciences, Chinese

Academy of Sciences in 2006, and won Luce foundation to be a visiting scholar at Boston University from 2010-2011.

刘煜博士，中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）冶金史教授。主要研究方向为金属材料分析、中国早期金属技术的发展，特别是青铜铸造技术。她在《殷墟出土青铜礼器铸造技术研究》一书中系统地研究了商代后期青铜器的铸造技术和工艺生产。2006年获中国科学院自然科学史研究所博士学位，2010-2011年获卢斯基金赴美波士顿大学访问学者。

PA113

Han emperor Mausoleum Baling Archaeological Harvest

汉文帝霸陵考古收获

Ma Yongying

马永赢

Abstract

摘要

Shaanxi Provincial Research Institute of Archaeology, China

陕西省考古研究院

The Mausoleum of Emperor Wen of Han Dynasty is located in the north of Bai Lu Yuan, the eastern suburb of Xi'an City, in the "Phoenix Mouth". Since the beginning of this century, archaeologists have repeatedly explored the area, have not found the Han Dynasty mausoleum and related architectural remains. Later, a large-scale Han Dynasty tomb (i.e. "Jiangcun Tomb") was found on the west side of the mausoleum of Empress Dou, which is in the shape of "Yazhou", surrounded by more than 100 external pits, and formed a mausoleum garden with flat pebbles and door queues on the periphery. In addition, at the western end of the Bailu Plain, the site of a week's worth of larger rammed walls was discovered, enclosing the Jiangcun Tomb and the tomb of Empress Dou in a large mausoleum. These archaeological data finally confirmed that the Jiangcun Tomb was the Baling Mausoleum of Emperor Wen of Han. Beginning in 2017, the archaeological unit excavated the external storage pits, animal martyrdom pits, and worshipping tombs of the Jiangcun Great Tomb and Empress Dowager Bo's South Mausoleum, and unearthed thousands of specimens of various cultural relics such as gold, silver, copper, iron, pottery, and bone, especially famous organ seals, pottery figurines of the criminal, a large number of rare birds and exotic animals, and a large number of gold and silver wares with prairie decorative styles that are very rare in the archaeology of the Qin and Han dynasties. The archaeological work, ruled out the Han emperor Ba mausoleum in the "phoenix mouth" of the misrepresentation and fallacy, determine the exact location of the Ba mausoleum, the basic grasp of the Ba mausoleum of the shape and layout of the burial connotation, etc., to make up for the development of the western Han emperor mausoleum evolution of the key links. A large number of gold and silver objects with exotic styles unearthed in the outer storage pit of the South Mausoleum are direct evidence of the exchange and fusion of agricultural and pastoral cultures during the pre-Qin and Han Dynasties, and bear

witness to the historical development of the Chinese civilisation from "pluralism" to "unity".

汉文帝霸陵世传位于西安市东郊白鹿原北“凤凰嘴”。本世纪初开始，考古工作者多次对该区域进行勘探，均未发现汉代陵墓及相关建筑遗存。后在窦皇后陵西侧发现一座大型汉墓（即“江村大墓”），形制为“亚”字形，四周环绕 100 多座外藏坑，外围以平砌的卵石与门阙形成陵园。另在白鹿原西端发现了一周更大范围的夯墙遗址，将江村大墓和窦皇后陵围合在一座大陵园中。这些考古资料最终确认江村大墓即为汉文帝霸陵。2017 年开始，考古单位对江村大墓和薄太后南陵的外藏坑、动物殉葬坑、祔葬墓等进行了发掘，出土金、银、铜、铁、陶、骨等各类文物标本数千件，特别是名器官印、刑徒陶俑、大量珍禽异兽，以及众多带有草原装饰风格的金银器等在秦汉考古中甚为罕见。本次考古工作，排除了汉文帝霸陵在“凤凰嘴”的误传与谬载，确定了霸陵的准确位置，基本掌握了霸陵的形制布局与陪葬内涵等，弥补了西汉帝陵发展演变的关键环节。南陵外藏坑出土的大量带有异域风格的金银器是先秦两汉时期农牧文化交流与融合的直接证据，见证了中华文明由“多元”到“一体”的历史发展过程。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Ma Yongying is a researcher at the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology. Since 1995, he has been engaged in the archaeological research of the tombs of the Western Han Dynasty, and has participated in the archaeological work of the Changling Tomb of Emperor Gaozu of Han Dynasty, the Yangling Tomb of Emperor Jingdi of Han Dynasty, the Maoling Tomb of Emperor Wu of Han Dynasty, and is now presiding over the archaeological excavation project of the Baling Tomb of Emperor Wen of Han Dynasty. He has published dozens of academic papers, such as "The Location of Han Emperor Baling's Mausoleum" and "Trial Analysis of the Layout of Emperor Kangling's Mausoleum", as well as various works, such as "The Wuling Plains and the Imperial Tombs of the Western Han Dynasty" and "The Life of Haihuang Hou".

马永赢，陕西省考古研究院研究员。自 1995 年以来，长期从事西汉帝陵考古研究工作，曾参与汉高祖长陵、汉景帝阳陵、汉武帝茂陵等考古工作，现主持汉文帝霸陵的考古发掘项目。先后发表《汉文帝霸陵位置考》、《汉平帝康陵布局试析》等学术论文数十篇，出版《五陵原与西汉帝陵》、《海昏侯的生前身后》等各类著作多部。

PA114

Exploring Early Agricultural Populations in Northern China from an Interdisciplinary Perspective

交叉学科视角探讨中国北方早期农业人群

Ning Chao

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宁超

北京大学

Abstract

摘要

With the advancement of ancient DNA technology, the science of human history is no longer confined to the interdisciplinary intersection between archaeology and linguistics. Genetics, especially ancient DNA research, has played an increasingly important role in tracing the prehistoric history of humanity. Research over the past decade has shown that the integration and intersection of three disciplines: archaeology, linguistics, and ancient DNA, have fundamentally changed our understanding of the history of human past. Northern China is the independent center of origin for millet agriculture and is also the core region for the origin and development of Chinese civilization. About nine thousand years ago, it witnessed the early domestication of millet agriculture in the Yellow River and Liao River basins. Against the backdrop of the spread of millet agriculture in northern China, this study establishes a quantitative database of 255 archaeological sites from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age in northern China and the first batch of ancient DNA data for populations in the Korean Peninsula from the Neolithic to the Iron Age and the Ryukyu Archipelago over the past 4,000 years. Combining multidisciplinary evidence, we believe that the expansion of millet agriculture is an important mechanism driving population migration and language diffusion. The Korean Peninsula has been influenced by widespread genetic contributions from millet agricultural populations in northern China since ancient times. The transition from the Jomon culture to the Yayoi culture in the Japanese archipelago is not only accompanied by the introduction of rice agriculture but also by the influx of genetic contributions from agricultural populations in northern China. By the Japanese Kofun period, the genetic contributions from populations in southern China became more significant. The genetic features of human remains from around 3,000 years ago on Miyako Island are almost identical to those of the Jomon people, suggesting that the accumulation of the site was formed by the long-term activities of a population with genetic characteristics very close to the Jomon people, despite the lack of pottery evidence to determine the cultural attributes of this population, ancient DNA evidence indicates a close relationship with the Jomon people.

随着古 DNA 研究技术的进步，人类历史科学不再局限于考古学和语言学之间的学科交叉。遗传学，特别是古 DNA 研究在追溯人类史前历史方面扮演了越来越重要的角色。过去十年的研究表明，考古学与语言学以及古 DNA 三个学科的融合交叉已经彻底改变了我们对人类过去历史的认识。中国北方是粟/黍农业独立起源中心，也是中国文

<p>Biographic Sketch 个人简介</p>	<p>明起源和发展的核心区域。约九千年前，它见证了粟作农业在黄河流域和辽河流域的早期驯化。本研究以中国北方粟黍农业的扩散为背景，建立了中国北方新石器至青铜时代 255 个考古遗址的量化数据库，以及朝鲜半岛新石器至铁器时代和琉球群岛 4,000 年以来的第一批人群古 DNA 数据。综合多学科的证据，我们认为粟黍农业的扩张是驱动人群迁徙和语言扩散的重要机制；朝鲜半岛自古以来就受到中国北方粟黍农业人群广泛的基因贡献；日本群岛绳文文化向弥生文化的转变不仅仅伴随着稻作农业的传入，同时也伴随着中国北方农业人群基因的流入；至日本古坟时代，来自中国南方人群的基因贡献变得更加显著；宫古岛距今 3,000 年前后人骨古 DNA 的遗传特征几乎与绳文人完全相同，因此尽管缺乏陶器证据对该人群文化属性进行判定，古 DNA 证据表明其遗址的堆积是由遗传特征与绳文人非常接近的同一人群的长期活动形成的。</p> <p>Ning Chao is a researcher at the School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University, and a visiting researcher at the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History. He is also a recipient of the National Excellent Youth (Overseas) award, specializing in ancient DNA research.</p> <p>北京大学考古文博学院研究员，马普所人类历史科学研究所客座研究员，国家优青（海外），研究方向为古 DNA。</p>
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PA115

Watery Civilizations of the Angkor Era and Contemporary Water Resource Management

吴哥时代治水文明与当今的水资源管理

<p>Wang Yuanlin 王元林 Abstract 摘要</p>	<p>Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage 中国文化遗产研究院</p> <p>The Khmer Empire, active in Southeast Asia from the 9th to the 15th century, created the magnificent civilization of Angkor. The rivers from the northern mountains and the resources of the Tonle Sap Lake in the south, even extending to coastal waters, have consistently been the unwavering sources nurturing this globally renowned ancient civilization. It can be said that the Angkor civilization rises and falls with water. The management of water resources has always been a paramount task for the rulers of the Angkor Dynasty and the vast population. Throughout the extensive land of Angkor, successive Khmer generations achieved remarkable accomplishments in water management. Simultaneously, they left behind many regrets and mysteries. This rich history invites us to seek insights through various perspectives, such as environmental archaeology, historical geography, and the history of water management. By examining the spiritual and cultural essence of</p>
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traditional Khmer water management, represented by the Angkor Dynasty, we can draw strength and wisdom from the glorious two-thousand-year history of water management. This knowledge is applicable to the coordinated sustainable development of cultural heritage and socio-economic progress, adopting the principles of protecting while developing and developing while protecting. By closely examining critical issues related to water management, environmental conservation, community development, and the integrated development of cultural tourism, we can infuse a powerful historical impetus into contemporary water resource management and the preservation and inheritance of Angkor monuments.

活跃在东南亚地区的高棉王国于 9 至 15 世纪创造了辉煌灿烂的吴哥文明，而主要源自北部山区的河水和南部的洞里萨湖乃至沿海水资源始终是孕育和滋养这个举世闻名的古老文明的不懈源泉，可以说吴哥文明成也水，败也水，治水或者说水资源管理始终成为吴哥王朝统治者及广大民众的要务，历代高棉人在广袤的吴哥大地上取得了辉煌的治水成就，同时也留下了许多遗憾和不解，值得我们利用环境考古学、历史地理学、水利史学等多种角度从中寻求历史的启示。以吴哥王朝为代表的古高棉传统治水文化精神和水利文明特性为切入点，从两千余年治水的辉煌历史中汲取更多力量、智慧，适用在保护中发展、在发展中保护的文物保护与经济社会发展协调可持续理念，结合与吴哥古迹保护利用密切相关的水利和环境保护、社区发展、文旅融合发展等重要问题探讨，为当代水资源管理和吴哥古迹保护传承协调发展注入强大历史动力。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Wang Yuanlin, born in April 1974 in Zhuanglang, Gansu, is a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage. From 1993 to 1997, he studied archaeology at the Department of Archaeology, Peking University. Between 1997 and 2007, he worked at the Gansu Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, engaging in Silk Road archaeology and cultural heritage preservation. In 2007, he obtained a Ph.D. in literature from Kobe University, Japan. Since 2007, Wang Yuanlin has been involved in archaeological and cultural heritage protection work related to China-foreign cultural exchanges at the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage. He has participated in key domestic and international cultural heritage protection projects and archaeological research projects, including the archaeological excavation of the Shandong and Jiangsu sections of the Grand Canal, the protection excavation of the Southern Song Dynasty shipwreck "Nanhai I," and collaborative archaeological projects in the Lamu Archipelago region in Kenya. He has also been engaged in archaeological work on the restoration and protection projects of Angkor monuments in Cambodia, such as the Ta Prohm Temple, Chau Say Tevoda, and the Royal Palace site. Wang Yuanlin was the principal investigator for the 2016 National Social Science Fund Major Project titled "Archaeology of Angkor Monuments and Research on Ancient China-Cambodian Cultural Exchange." He has

published more than 50 academic papers, contributed to the editing of seven archaeological reports, and the report on the Chajiaosi Temple excavation was one of the earliest foreign-involved archaeological reports published in China, receiving recognition as one of the top ten cultural heritage books in China.

王元林，1974年4月出生于甘肃庄浪，中国文化遗产研究院研究员，1993-1997年于北京大学考古学系考古专业本科学习，1997-2007年在甘肃省文物考古研究所从事丝绸之路考古研究和文物保护工作，2007年取得日本神户大学文学博士学位，自2007年至今，在中国文化遗产研究院从事中外文化交流考古和文化遗产保护工作，先后参与了京杭大运河山东和江苏段考古发掘、“南海I号”南宋沉船保护发掘、中国和肯尼亚合作实施拉穆群岛地区考古、柬埔寨吴哥古迹考古等多项国内外重点文物保护工程和考古科研项目，先后参加柬埔寨吴哥古迹周萨神庙、茶胶寺和王宫遗址保护修复项目考古工作，主持2016年度国家社科重大项目《吴哥古迹考古与古代中柬文化交流研究》。发表论文50余篇，参加编写考古报告7部，茶胶寺考古报告为国内出版较早的涉外考古报告，并获得全国文化遗产十佳图书。

PA116

Major climatic events, sea-level changes, and the wan and wax of the Liangzhu civilization

重大气候事件、海平面变化和良渚的兴衰

Wang Zhanghua

East China Normal University

王张华

华东师范大学

Abstract

摘要

About 5000 years ago, the Liangzhu culture rapidly emerged in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, with a rapid increase in population. About 4400 BP, the complex society of Liangzhu collapsed, and the population rapidly decreased. Through a multi-indicator study of the strata of several Neolithic sites along the Hangzhou Bay, this research found that during the early period of the Liangzhu culture, around 5300-4900 cal. yr BP, the Hangzhou Bay region frequently experienced extreme storm events. Additionally, during the period of 5100-4900 cal. yr BP, there was an overlay of climate drought events. Storms and droughts led to widespread saltwater intrusion and rice crop reduction on both sides of the Hangzhou Bay. During this time, the Liangzhu people constructed large-scale water conservancy projects, reflecting their successful response to the unstable climatic environment. At the end of the Liangzhu culture, around 4500-4400 years ago, the sea level rose rapidly, extreme weather events occurred frequently again, and the Liangzhu city suffered from saltwater intrusion and flooding, leading to the abandonment of the ancient city. The difference in sea level between the early and late periods of the Liangzhu culture may be a factor in the success or failure of the Liangzhu people's

adaptation strategies. Furthermore, against the current backdrop of global climate warming, the rate of sea-level rise in the 21st century is expected to reach levels similar to those of the late Liangzhu period. Therefore, the development process of coastal flooding disasters during the late Liangzhu period can provide lessons for current coastal zone management.

距今约 5000 年前，良渚文化在长江下游地区快速兴起，人口急剧增加。距今约 4400 年前，良渚复杂社会崩溃，人口快速减少。本研究通过对杭州湾沿岸多个新石器遗址地层的多指标研究，发现良渚文化早期、即 5300~4900 cal. yr BP 期间，杭州湾地区频繁发生极端风暴事件，并且在 5100~4900 cal. yr BP 期间叠加了气候干旱事件，风暴和干旱导致杭州湾南北两岸普遍发生盐水入侵以及水稻减产。良渚人于此时建造大型水利工程，反映了他们对于不稳定的气候环境的成功应对。良渚文化末期距今约 4500-4400 年前，海平面加速上升，极端天气事件再次频繁发生，良渚古城也遭受盐水入侵和洪水泛滥，导致古城被废弃。良渚早期和晚期的海平面差异，可能是良渚人适应策略成败的原因。此外，在当前全球气候变暖背景下、21 世纪的海平面上升速率将达到和良渚末期相似的水平，因此良渚末期的海岸带水涝灾害发展过程可以为当前的海岸带管理提供经验教训。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Wang Zhanghua is mainly engaged in the study of late Quaternary sea-level fluctuations, estuary-delta evolution, and human-environment interactions. He has achieved significant results in the research on the response of estuarine delta sedimentary landforms to climate-sea level changes and basin human activities, the environmental evolution of the Yangtze River Estuary- Hangzhou Bay coastal zone, and the succession of Neolithic cultures. His research findings have been published in important domestic and international journals such as *Earth Science Reviews*, *Quaternary Science Reviews*, *Marine Geology*, *Journal of Quaternary Science*, *The Holocene*, *PPP*, and *Quaternary Research*. He has received several awards, including the Shanghai Natural Science Award and the Science and Technology Progress Award. Some of his achievements have been used in documentaries such as "*The Guess of Guangfulin*" and "*Liangzhu*". He also serves as an editorial board member for the national key journal *Marine Geology*.

主要从事晚第四纪海平面波动、河口-三角洲演变和人地关系研究。在河口三角洲沉积地貌对气候-海平面及流域人类活动响应、长江口-杭州湾海岸带环境演变和新石器文化演替方面取得较多成果，发表于 *Earth Science Reviews*, *Quaternary Science Reviews*, *Marine Geology*, *Journal of Quaternary Science*, *The Holocene*, *PPP*、《第四纪研究》等国内外重要刊物，获得上海市自然科学奖、科技进

步奖等多个奖项、部分成果被纪录片《广富林猜想》《良渚》采用。
担任国家重要期刊 Marine Geology 编委。

PA117

Paleogeography and Archaeological Discoveries Surrounding Boyang Lake

环鄱阳湖古地环境与考古发现

Wang Zilin

王紫林

Abstract

摘要

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology,
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江西省文物考古研究院

Jiangxi is a unique geographical unit, surrounded by mountains to the east, west and south, and facing the Yangtze River in the north, except for some rivers in Xunwu, Huichang, Ruichang and other counties, almost all the water systems flow into Boyang Lake in the north, and then converge into the Yangtze River through the mouth of the lake. This unique geographic feature also breeds a unique culture. The area around Boyang Lake is the core of Ganbo culture. Since the founding of China, many archaeological excavations have been carried out in this place, and a series of archaeological materials have been unearthed, and the application of archaeological materials are an important channel for the study of the relationship between people and landscape in Jiangxi in ancient times. This paper tries to discuss the historical evolution and social development of the ancient Boyang Lake area from the aspects of geographic environment evolution and archaeological material observation, and to think about the future archaeological direction of the area.

江西是一个独特的地理单元，东、西、南三面环山，北面开口面向长江，除寻乌、会昌、瑞昌等县的一些河流之外，几乎所有的水系都往北流入鄱阳湖，经湖口汇入长江。这独特的地理特征也孕育了独特的文化。环鄱阳湖地区是赣鄱文化的核心区域，建国以来，环鄱阳湖地区进行了多次考古发掘，出土了一系列考古材料，应用考古材料对环鄱阳湖地区进行观察，是研究江西古代人地关系的重要渠道。本文尝试从地理环境演变、考古材料观察等方面，对古代的环鄱阳湖地区历史演变和社会发展进行探讨，并对该区域未来考古方向进行思考。

Wang Zilin is the Party Secretary of Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology.

王紫林，江西省文物考古研究院书记

PA118

New Discoveries of Shang Dynasty Archaeology in Hebei, 2020-2022

2020-2022 年河北商代考古新发现

Wei Shuguang	Hebei Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, China
魏曙光	河北省文物考古研究院
Abstract	In the years 2020-2022, the Hebei Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology conducted excavations at three sites in Hebei Province: Zhoujiazhuang site at Luancheng, Ximufu site at Lingshou, and Zhaoyao site at Wu'an. These excavations revealed significant findings related to the Shang Dynasty, including high-level settlements and burial sites. At Zhoujiazhuang site, the excavation revealed a single tomb passage burial of a Shang Dynasty aristocrat, yielding a collection of important artifacts. Ximufu site witnessed the first excavation of a Shang Dynasty chariot and horse pit in Hebei Province, with the discovery of bronze components. The Zhaoyao site in Wu'an unearthed a core settlement dating to the mid-Shang period, possibly representing a central hub in the Shang Dynasty's administrative network. These discoveries hold crucial significance for the study of the governance system of the Shang Dynasty and the evolution of Shang culture in southern Hebei.
摘要	2020-2022 年河北省文物考古研究院先后对栾城周家庄、灵寿西木佛、武安赵窑三处遗址进行发掘，发掘到商代高等级聚落与墓地，取得重要收获。其中周家庄发掘到商代贵族单墓道墓葬，出土一批重要文物。西木佛遗址河北省首次发掘到商代车马坑，出土有青铜构件。武安赵窑遗址发掘商代中期核心聚落，可能为商代“矢”方的都邑。这些发现对于研究商王朝的治理体系与冀中南商文化演进研究具有重要意义。
Biographic Sketch	Wei Shuguang is the director of the Shang and Zhou Archaeology Research Department at the Hebei Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, an associate research fellow, and the project leader of the National Cultural Heritage Administration. His primary research focuses on prehistoric, Shang and Zhou, and Han-Tang archaeology. He has co-authored two monographs and published over twenty articles in journals such as "Kaogu" "Archaeology and Cultural Relics," "Huaxia Archaeology," and "Journal of the Chinese National Museum." He has undertaken projects supported by the National Social Science Fund and the "Three Talents" funding program in Hebei Province.
个人简介	河北省文物考古研究院商周考古研究部主任，副研究馆员，国家文物局项目负责人，主要从事史前、商周、汉唐考古研究，出版专著两部（合著），在《考古》、《考古与文物》、《华夏考古》、《中国国

家博物馆馆刊》等期刊发表论文二十多篇。承担国家社科基金项目以及河北省“三三三人才”资金支持项目。

PA119

China-Egypt Joint Karnak Montu Temple Archaeology New Discoveries

中埃联合卡尔纳克孟图神庙考古新发现

Wen Zhen

文臻

Abstract

摘要

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
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Overseas archaeology represents an unprecedented endeavor in the century-long history of Chinese archaeology. China has always been a part of the world, and cultural exchanges between China and other states have a long history. In recent years, with the expansion of overseas projects, it has been instrumental in comprehensively broadening our international perspective, strengthening our international academic discourse, promoting international cultural exchanges, and gaining a clearer understanding of the characteristics and advantages of Chinese civilization. The China-Egyptian Joint Archaeological Project, as China's first archaeological excavation and research project in Egypt, has garnered high attention from both the Chinese and Egyptian governments and academia. The Luxor Montu Temple site not only serves as an academic research base for Egyptian archaeology but also represents an internationally influential showcase for cultural exchanges between China and Egypt. The cooperation between China and Egypt in the joint archaeological project has entered its fifth year, and the smooth progress of field archaeological work and cultural heritage protection vividly demonstrates the strengths of Chinese archaeological theory and practice on the international stage. This international collaboration model has promoted mutual exchange and development between the two countries.

境外考古是中国考古百年历史上空前的壮举。中国是世界的一部分，中外文化交流互鉴自古以来有之。近年来随着越来越多境外项目的开展，有助于我们全面开拓国际视野，加强国际学术话语权，促进国际文化交往，从而更清晰地认识中华文明的特质和优势。中埃联合考古项目作为中国首次在埃及的考古发掘与研究项目，也受到了中埃双方政府和学界的高度关注。卢克索孟图神庙遗址不仅是一处埃及考古的学术研究基地，更是中埃两国在文化交流领域极具国际影响力的展示平台。中埃联合考古项目的合作已进入第五年，田野考古工作与文物保护工作的顺利进行，极大的体现了中国考古学理论与实践在国际领域的优势，而且这种国际合作模式推进了彼此之间的相互交流和发展。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Wen Zhen , Assistant Researcher at the World Archaeology Research Office of the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He obtained his Ph.D. in Archaeology from the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France, in 2017. His research focuses on the Bronze Age archaeology of Xinjiang, China, and she is also engaged in archaeological research in Central Asia and Egypt. Since 2018, he has been a key member of the China-Egyptian joint Karnak-Montu Temple Archaeological Excavation Project and has also participated in the excavation project at the Husta site in Wenquan County, Xinjiang.

文臻，中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）世界考古研究室助理研究员。2017年毕业于法国巴黎一大考古系，获考古学博士学位。研究领域为中国新疆青铜时期考古，同时从事中亚考古和埃及考古的研究。自2018年以来，是中埃联合卡尔纳克孟图神庙考古发掘项目的主要成员；也是新疆温泉县呼斯塔遗址发掘项目的主要成员。

PA120

Strategies of Prehistoric Humans in Response to Holocene Climate Change in the Central Plains (Zhengzhou) Region from an Archaeological Perspective

考古视角下的中原（郑州）地区史前人类应对全新世气候变化的策略研究

Wu Qian

吴倩

Abstract

摘要

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郑州市文物考古研究院

The study of paleoenvironments indicates significant fluctuations in the climate of the Holocene over the past ten thousand years. In particular, during the mid-Holocene, approximately 8000 to 3500 years ago, there was a universally warm and humid period. It is generally believed that this warm period peaked around 7000 to 5000 years ago, marked by substantial increases in temperature and precipitation. The zenith of the Holocene warm period corresponds chronologically to the emergence of the Yangshao culture in the Central Plains region. Archaeological research reveals that the early inhabitants of the Central Plains, associated with the Yangshao culture, implemented various strategies to adapt to the prolonged warm and humid climatic conditions. Firstly, settlements were predominantly constructed on elevated topographic features. Numerous Yangshao culture settlements, such as Shuanghuaishu and Chuwan, are found on loess plateaus, and sites in flat areas like Dahe Village and Qingtai are also situated in relatively higher geomorphic units. Secondly, artificial moats with drainage functions became prevalent. Evidence of artificial moats from the Yangshao period has been discovered in sites like Shuanghuaishu, Chuwan, Qingtai, and Dahe Village. Thirdly, a shift in architectural structures is observed, with a significant number of ground-level buildings using a "wooden frame and mud wall" construction style. At Dahe Village, surface-level houses were found to undergo baking to

enhance waterproofing and moisture resistance. Fourthly, agricultural practices demonstrated a structure characterized by a combination of dryland and paddy cultivation. Various crop remains, including rice, millet, and barley, have been identified in Yangshao sites such as Dahe Village and Qingtai. Through these adaptive strategies, the early inhabitants of the Central Plains, associated with the Yangshao culture, effectively adapted to the warm and humid climate of the mid-Holocene, initiating a vibrant human civilization that persisted uninterrupted for five thousand years.

古环境研究表明，一万年以来的全新世气候存在明显的波动性特征。其中，距今 8000-3500 年的全新世中期，全球范围内普遍存在一个以温暖湿润为特征的暖期。一般认为，这次气候暖期在距今 7000-5000 年达到鼎盛，气温和降水均有较大增长。全新世暖期的鼎盛时期在年代上对应于中原地区的仰韶文化。考古研究显示，中原地区的仰韶先民采取了多种策略以应对持续暖湿的气候条件。第一，聚落大多营建在地势较高的地貌部位，不仅黄土台塬上分布了诸如双槐树、楚湾等大量仰韶文化聚落遗址，大河村、青台等平原地区仰韶遗址也分布于相对较高的地貌单元；第二，以排水为一种主要功能的人工壕沟大量出现，双槐树、楚湾、青台、大河村等遗址均发现仰韶时期的人工壕沟遗存；第三，与裴李岗时期地穴、半地穴房屋相比，仰韶时期出现大量以“木骨泥墙”为基本结构的地面建筑，大河村遗址发现的地面式房屋还经过烘烤处理，以增强房屋的防水防潮功能；第四，农业种植表现出旱-稻混作的结构特征。大河村、青台、双槐树等仰韶遗址中均发现有多种农作物遗存。这些作物遗存既包括稻作农业常见的水稻，也包括旱作农业常见的粟和黍。通过这些策略，中原地区的仰韶先民很好的适应了全新世中期温暖湿润的气候特征，并开启了连续五千年不曾中断地璀璨的人类文明。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Wu Qian, female, graduated from the School of History of Zhengzhou University with a master's degree, joined the Zhengzhou Municipal Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology in 2007, engaged in archaeological excavation work, the research direction for prehistoric archaeology.

吴倩，女，毕业于郑州大学历史学院，最高学历硕士研究生，2007 年入职于郑州市文物考古研究院，从事考古发掘工作，研究方向为史前考古。

PA121

New Discoveries in Buddhist Archaeology on the Silk Road: Archaeological Excavations at the Site of Moer Temple in Kashgar, Xinjiang

丝绸之路佛教考古新发现：新疆喀什莫尔寺遗址考古发掘

Xiao Xiaoyong	Minzu University of China
肖小勇	中央民族大学
Abstract	The Moer Buddhist Temple site is located in the northeast desert of Kashgar, Xinjiang. Excavations were conducted four times from 2019 to 2023, covering an area of 3,900 square meters. Dense clusters of Buddhist temple structures were discovered and cleared, revealing a vast array of artifacts and fragments. The excavation findings at the Moer Temple site provide new insights into the study of the dissemination of Buddhist culture along the Silk Road, the introduction, development, and evolution of Buddhism in the ancient Shule region, as well as the characteristics of Buddhist art and architecture. They unveil the significant historical importance of the Mor Temple site in the development and evolution of Buddhism.
摘要	莫尔寺遗址位于新疆喀什市东北荒漠中，2019-2023年进行了四次发掘，发掘面积3900平方米，发现、清理出分布密集的佛教寺院建筑群，出土数以万计的各类文物及文物残片。莫尔寺遗址发掘成果为研究丝绸之路佛教文化传播、古疏勒地区佛教的传入、发展和演变、佛教艺术和佛教建筑的特点提供了新的资料，揭示了莫尔寺遗址在佛教发展、演变史上的重要地位。
Biographic Sketch	Xiao Xiaoyong is a professor and doctoral supervisor at Minzu University of China. He serves as the director of the Institute of Silk Road and Ethnic Archaeology. Additionally, he is the Vice Director of the Archaeological Education Professional Committee of the Chinese Archaeological Society and the President of the Chinese Rock Art Society. His research primarily focuses on Han and Tang Dynasty archaeology, archaeology in Xinjiang, cultural exchange archaeology along the Silk Road, and rock art studies. He is currently leading several projects, including the National Social Science Fund's "Uncommon Masterpieces" project, the Key Project of Beijing Social Science Fund, and the "Archaeology China" project of the National Cultural Heritage Administration. Xiao Xiaoyong has published over 40 academic papers and authored or translated more than 10 archaeological reports, monographs, translations, and collections.
个人简介	肖小勇，博士，中央民族大学教授，博士生导师，丝绸之路与民族考古研究所所长，中国考古学会考古教育专业委员会副主任委员，中国岩画学会会长。主要从事汉唐考古，新疆考古，丝绸之路文化交流考古，岩画研究。主持在研的项目有国家社科基金冷门绝学项目，北京

市社科基金重点项目，国家文物局“考古中国”项目。发表学术论文 40 余篇，出版考古报告、专著、译著、文集 10 余部。

PA122

Climate anomaly and the origins of Chinese civilization

气候异常与中国文明起源

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徐昭峰

辽宁师范大学

Abstract

The climatic anomaly occurred in China's prehistoric period is proved by both literature and archaeological data. In the face of this widespread climatic anomaly, different regional cultures had different ways of expression and response, leading to various results. And all this is closely related to the origin of civilization in China, in the process of cultural integration in the stage of ancient state, the Central Plains eventually stood out as the earliest to step into the threshold of civilization, and the pattern of monolithic state with multi-culture was eventually formed.

摘要

我国史前时期发生了气候异常事件，无论是文献还是考古资料都可以证明这次气候异常事件的发生。面对这场大范围的气候异常事件，不同区域文化有不同的表现方式和应对方式，不同的应对方式产生了不同的结果。而这一切又和我国的文明起源紧密联系，在古国阶段的文化整合过程中，中原地区最终脱颖而出最早迈入文明的门槛，一元多体文化格局最终形成。

Biographic Sketch

Xu Zhaofeng is a professor, doctoral director and vice president of Liaoning Normal University, and a national talent title holder. He is mainly engaged in the research of pre-Qin archaeology and pre-Qin history. He is the chief expert of one special team project of the National Social Science Foundation of China, and has presided over three NSFC projects and more than 10 other provincial and ministerial projects. He has published 6 books and 7 edited books. He has published more than 120 papers in journals. He was awarded 4 second-class and 1 third-class prizes of Liaoning Philosophy and Social Science Achievement Award, and 1 first-class and 1 second-class prize of Liaoning General Higher Education Undergraduate Teaching Achievement Award.

个人简介

徐昭峰，辽宁师范大学教授、博导、副校长，国家级人才称号获得者。主要从事先秦考古和先秦史研究。最为首席专家获批国家社科基金冷门绝学专项团队项目 1 项，主持国家社科基金项目 3 项和其他省部级项目 10 余项。出版著作 6 部、编著 7 部。在《考古学报》《考古》《文物》《光明日报》理论版等发表论文 120 余篇。获辽宁省哲学社会科学成果奖二等奖 4 项、三等奖 1 项，获辽宁省普通高等教育本科教学成果奖一等奖 1 项、二等奖 1 项。

PA123

Archaeological Perspectives on the Central Plains Agricultural Civilization and Chinese Ritual System

考古学视域下中原农耕文明与中国礼制文化

Yang Wensheng

Henan Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, China

杨文胜

河南省文物考古研究院

Abstract

摘要

The vast area of the broader Central Plains region provides the foundation for agricultural civilization, where the utilization of water resources and flood prevention is centered around agricultural production, forming a broader environmental determinant. The settled communities of the Xia, Shang, and Zhou dynasties, with agriculture at the core, made societal management a central and pivotal issue. Consequently, the ritual system centered around the "Zhouli" became a key element in the cultural and integrative fabric of ancient Chinese society. Archaeological excavations and research provide a material basis and platform for studying Chinese ritual system, allowing us to clarify the emergence and evolution of the system from a material perspective, reconstructing the historical reality of ritual system. The analysis of archaeological data reveals that the Spring and Autumn Period, traditionally considered the origin of Chinese ritual culture, was actually a mature phase for ritual system. The completion and perfection of Zhou Dynasty's ritual, as mentioned in the volumes of "Three Rites" occurred during this period, challenging the traditional view of the decline of ritual and music. The analysis of burial systems, ritual implements, and other archaeological aspects allows us to observe the hierarchical system of Chinese ritual culture, with hierarchical differences bringing about order. The archaeological study of women reveals an ethical aspect of Chinese ritual system. The archaeological analysis of ritual vessels and music instruments show that ritual and music are complementary aspects of ritual system. The traditional view of "ritual governing differences and music unifying similarities" pertains to the post-Western Han period musical system rather than the true nature of ritual culture. Archaeological research unveils the order and system of Chinese ritual culture. It is this system that ensured social harmony and order during the transitional period of Eastern Zhou society when the absolute power of the Zhou king was absent.

广义中原地区的大平原为农耕文明生产生活提供了基础，无论是对水的利用还是防范洪水，都是围绕农耕生产生活的中心而展开，这也是大的环境决定“论”。农耕文明为中心的夏商周三代人类的定居使得社会管理成为了问题的中心与重心，于是以“周礼”为核心的礼制文化成为了中国古典社会的文化与统合的关键要素。考古学发掘与研究为中国礼制文化研究提供了物质基础与研究平台，能够让我们从“物”的层面、“形而下”的视角厘清中国礼制文化的发生与演变，还原礼制文化

<p>Biographic Sketch 个人简介</p>	<p>的历史真实。对考古资料的分析让我们看到中国礼制文化“原点”的春秋时期是礼制文化的成熟期，“三礼”所言之周礼成熟与完善在这一时期，“礼崩乐坏”的传统观点应得到修正；对墓葬制度、礼器制度等等考古学的分析可以观察中国礼制文化的等级化体系，等级亦既差异，差异带来秩序；女性考古让我们看到中国礼制文化伦理性的一面；“钟鸣鼎食”的礼器与雅乐的考古学分析发现礼乐是礼制文化的另一方面，两者相辅相成，“礼主异、乐同合”传统观点是西汉以后乐制体系，而非礼制文化的原真。考古学研究揭示出中国礼制文化的秩序与制度，也正是这种秩序体系使得东周社会转型期周王绝对权力缺失下社会的和谐与秩序体制保证。</p> <p>Yang Wensheng is currently serves as the Deputy Director and Researcher at the Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology. His primary research areas include the archaeology of the Xia, Shang, and Zhou dynasties, early Chinese history, and comparative studies of the bronze cultures in Northeast Asia.</p> <p>杨文胜，男，博士，现任职河南省文物考古研究院副院长，研究员。主要研究方向为夏商周考古学、先秦史、东北亚青铜文化比较研究。</p>
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PA124

The significant findings in the archaeology of the "Southwestern Yi" on the eastern Yunnan Plateau - Excavation of the Dayuanzi Cemetery in Shizong

滇东高原“西南夷”考古的重要收获——师宗大园子墓地的发掘

<p>Yang Yong 杨勇</p>	<p>Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)</p> <p>中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）</p>
<p>Abstract 摘要</p>	<p>The Dayuanzi Cemetery is located in the Shizong County, Yunnan Province, and is a large-scale Bronze Age site on the eastern Yunnan Plateau. The cemetery has an approximately oval-shaped mound, covering an area of about 7,000 square meters, with the highest point currently about 5 meters above the natural ground. The mound is an artificial feature gradually built up during the continuous burial process, with burials located both above and below its surface. Excavations were conducted in 2015 and 2016, revealing an area of 350 square meters and uncovering 402 pit tombs arranged in roughly four layers from top to bottom. Over 600 burial items were unearthed, including bronze objects, jade artifacts, weapons, tools, decorations, as well as special materials used to make bracelets and beads. The excavated tombs were divided into two phases, corresponding to the late Warring States period to the early Western Han period and the middle to late Western Han period. The cemetery exhibits significant local characteristics in burial customs and grave goods, while also demonstrating various connections with neighboring and external cultures. Based on historical records and</p>

research in historical geography, it is speculated that the cemetery may be related to the Louwo tribe among the "Southwestern Yi." The excavation of this cemetery is of great significance for studying the composition and connotations of the Bronze Age culture in eastern Yunnan and western Guizhou during the Warring States and Han periods and exploring the historical culture of tribes related to the southwestern region.

大园子墓地位于云南省师宗县漾月街道新村社区，是滇东高原上一处规模较大的青铜文化遗存。墓地呈近椭圆形的土堆状，面积约 7000 平方米，现最高处距生土面近 5 米。土堆是在不断埋墓过程中逐渐堆筑起来的人工遗迹，其内上下均埋有墓葬。2015 年和 2016 年先后对墓地进行了两次发掘，共揭露面积 350 平方米，清理竖穴土坑墓 402 座，从上至下大致可分 4 层。出土青铜器、玉石器等各类随葬品 600 余件（组），主要包括兵器、工具和装饰品等，还发现一些特殊材料制作的镯和串珠。清理的这批墓葬可分为两期，年代分别为战国晚期至西汉早期以及西汉中、晚期。墓地在葬制、葬俗和随葬品方面都具有较显著的地方特色，同时与周邻及外部的很多文化又存在各种各样的联系。根据文献记载及历史地理学的研究，推测墓地或与“西南夷”中的漏卧这一族群有关。墓地发掘，对研究战国秦汉时期滇东黔西一带青铜文化的构成和内涵、探索西南夷有关族群的历史文化等，具有重要意义。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Yang Yong, Ph.D. in history, currently serves as a researcher at the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He is the director of the Han and Tang Archaeology Research Department, the leader of the second working team in the Southwest, a professor at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences University, and a director of the Chinese Archaeological Society. His primary research areas include Qin and Han archaeology and Southwest archaeology. He has led or participated in archaeological excavations at various ancient sites and tombs in Yunnan, Shandong, Guangdong, Chongqing, Macau, and other regions. Yang Yong has published numerous academic monographs, archaeological reports, and papers. His monograph "Archaeological and Cultural Studies on the Yun-Gui Plateau during the Warring States and Qin-Han Periods" won the Second Prize for Outstanding Research Achievements of the Ninth Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

杨勇，历史学博士。现任中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）研究员、汉唐考古研究室主任、西南第二工作队队长，中国社会科学院大学教授，中国考古学会理事。主要研究领域为秦汉考古、西南考古。主持或参加过云南、山东、广东、重庆、澳门等地多个古遗址或古墓地的考古发掘工作。出版（发表）学术专著、

考古报告、论文多部（篇）。专著《战国秦汉时期云贵高原考古学文化研究》获第九届中国社会科学院优秀科研成果奖二等奖。

PA125

The origin of microblade technology and its binary distribution under environmental driving
环境驱动下的细石叶技术起源与二元分布

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Renmin University of China

仪明洁

中国人民大学

Abstract

摘要

In the late Paleolithic period, there were significant global climate fluctuations, with events such as Heinrich events and the Last Glacial Maximum. Anatomically modern humans expanded to continents beyond Antarctica, demonstrating remarkable adaptability. In the northeastern part of Asia, microblade technology played a crucial role in human adaptation to climate and environment during this period. The origin, maturity, and differentiation of microblade technology are well-coupled with the Heinrich Event 3 (H3), Heinrich Event 2 (H2), and the Last Glacial Maximum, highlighting that environmental factors remained a key driver in shaping prehistoric human survival strategies. During the Last Glacial Maximum, a binary distribution pattern emerged in the "Northern Region," consisting of the Northern China, Northeast China, Far East in Russian, and northern Japan. This pattern was characterized by the prevalence of boat-shaped and bifacially preformed wedge-shaped cores. Despite cultural interactions and fusion occurring after the Last Glacial Maximum, the two regions continued to exhibit a dominant presence of wide and narrow wedge-shaped cores, maintaining the binary state without fundamental changes.

旧石器时代晚期全球气候波动显著，海因里希事件、末次盛冰期等气候事件频发，解剖学意义上的现代人拓殖了南极洲之外的各大陆地，展现出强大的适应力。在亚洲东北部地区，细石叶技术是该时期人类适应气候和环境的最关键因素之一。细石叶技术的起源、成熟、分化与 H3、H2、末次盛冰期几次冷事件间有较好的耦合关系，显示出环境驱动力仍然是导致史前人类生存策略变化的关键因素。末次盛冰期时，华北地区与中国东北地区、俄罗斯远东、日本北部等所构成的“北方区域”形成分别以船形石核、两面预制的楔形石核为主的二元分化格局，末次盛冰期后虽然出现文化上的交叉融合，但是两个区仍存在以宽、窄楔形石核为主的现象，二元状态没有从根本上改变。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Yi Mingjie is an Associate Professor in the Department of Archaeology and Museology at the School of History, Renmin University of China. She is a recipient of the National Special Support Program for Young Top-notch Talents. She obtained her bachelor's degree from Jilin University in 2008 and earned her Ph.D.

from the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences in 2013. Subsequently, she conducted postdoctoral research at Renmin University of China and has been teaching there since 2015. In 2011-2012, she conducted a visiting scholar program at the University of California, Davis, USA. Her research focuses on lithic analysis, the academic history of archaeology, and zooarchaeology. She has led multiple national and provincial research projects, published over forty academic papers, and authored one monograph.

仪明洁，中国人民大学历史学院考古文博系副教授，入选国家特支计划青年拔尖人才。2008年于吉林大学获学士学位，2013年于中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所获博士学位，随后进入中国人民大学博士后流动站并于2015年留校任教。2011~2012年，在美国加利福尼亚大学戴维斯分校访学。主要从事石器分析、考古学术史、动物考古等领域的研究和教学。主持国家级、省部级课题多项，发表学术论文四十余篇，出版专著一部。

PA126

Civilization process in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River

长江中游地区文明化进程

Yu Xiyun

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余西云

武汉大学

Abstract

摘要

"Around 5000 years ago, influenced by the Dawenkou culture from the lower reaches of the Yellow River, the Qujialing Xiaceng culture was transformed into Qujialing culture. The Qujialing culture not only unified the entire middle reaches of the Yangtze River, but also expanded on a large scale to the Central Plains region. During this period, there was intensive agriculture. There is a developed jade handicraft industry. Different populations have extensive contact, but it should still be a bloodline society. There was ancestor worship and deity worship. There was no obvious theocracy, the position of king surpasses that of gods. From the water level information of Zoumaling site, it can be seen that during this period, the highest water level was reached in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River, and there was less land available for cultivation. The competition for land and other resources among different groups of people became intense, resulting in a large number of cities. During the Qujialing Xiaceng culture, three new cities emerged, and during the Qujialing cultural period, fifteen cities emerged. There was a cooperative relationship between the city and surrounding settlements; There was no obvious subordinate relationship (it should be a competitive relationship) between different cities, but there is potential for integration (They would cooperate together and expand externally). Such a society may be a Fangguo (Local states, not chiefdom). The process of civilization is the process of continuous adaptation of

humans and their culture to the environment, is the continuous competition process for land and resources, the continuous concentration process of political power, and the continuous integration process of social forces. Climate change, as well as the resulting changes in temperature, rainfall, water level, and cultivated area, are very sensitive dynamics of social change.

距今 5000 年前后，受到来自黄河下游地区的大汶口文化的影响，屈家岭下层文化转化为屈家岭文化。屈家岭文化不仅统一了整个长江中游地区，还向中原地区大规模扩张。这个时期有集约化农业。（集约化农业应该在更早阶段就已经出现。）有发达的玉器制造手工业。不同人群有广泛的接触，但应该还是血缘社会。有祖先崇拜与天神崇拜。没有明显的神权，王凌驾于神之上。从走马岭的水位信息可知，这一时期长江中游地区达到最高水位，可用于耕作的土地变少，不同人群对土地等资源的争夺进入白热化，出现大量的城。屈家岭下层文化时期新出现三座城，屈家岭文化时期出现十五座城。城与周边聚落构成都鄙关系（合作关系）；不同城之间没有明显的隶属关系（而应该是竞争关系），但有整合的潜力（联合起来，对外扩张）。这样的社会，可能就是典型的方国。文明化进程，是人类及其文化对环境不断适应的过程，也是人类对土地和资源不断竞争的过程，是政治权力不断集中的过程，也是社会力量不断整合的过程。气候的变化，以及由此导致的气温、降水、水文、土地的变化，是社会变迁非常敏感的动因。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Yu Xiyun Professor of Archaeology at the School of History, Wuhan University, Vice Dean of the School of History, and Executive Vice Dean of the Yangtze River Civilization Archaeology Research Institute. The main research fields include archaeological theories and methods, the origin and changes of Chinese civilization, cultural lineages, neolithization, settlement archaeology, and agent archaeology. Important field archaeological excavation projects: 1. The prehistoric village site of Nanmuyuan in Badong county, Hubei 2. The prehistoric village site of Maling in Xichuan county, Henan 3. The prehistoric city site of Zoumaling in Shishou county, Hubei 4. The prehistoric city site of Fenghuangzui in Xiangyang city, Hubei Representative works: 1. Xiyin Culture: The begin of Chinese Civilization (2006) 2. The History of the Ba People - Evidence from Three Gorges Archaeology (2010) 3. Cultural Changes in the Jiangnan Region (2017) 4. Theory and Methods of Chinese Archaeology (I). (2020) 5.

Archaeology: Discovering Our Past (Translation works, 2009) 6. Nanmuyuan Site in Badong county (Field archaeological report, 2006) 7. Nanbailou Cemetery in Yuanshi county (Field archaeological report, 2020) 8. Dianzihe Site in Yunxian county (Field archaeological report, 2020) "

余西云，武汉大学历史学院考古学教授，历史学院副院长，以及长江文明考古研究院执行副院长。主要研究领域包括考古理论与方法、中国文明的起源和变迁、文化谱系、新石器化、定居考古学以及代理考古学。他参与了一些重要的现场考古发掘项目，包括湖北巴东南木源史前村址、河南淅川马陵史前村址、湖北石首走马岭史前城址、湖北襄阳凤凰嘴史前城址等。他的代表作品包括《西阴文化：中国文明的起源》（2006）、《巴人史略——来自三峡考古的证据》（2010）、《江汉地区的文化变迁》（2017）、《中国考古学理论与方法（上）》（2020）、《考古学：发现我们的过去》（翻译作品，2009）等。他还撰写了巴东南木源史前村址（2006）、袁市南柏楼古墓地（2020）、云县店子河遗址（2020）等考古现场报告。

PA127

Initial Understanding of Newly Discovered Bronze Objects in Mound Tombs along the Yangtze River in Southern Anhui Province

皖南沿江地区土墩墓新出铜器的初步认识

Zhang Aibing

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张爱冰

安徽大学

Abstract

摘要

Existing research suggests that the mound tombs in the southern Anhui region along the Yangtze River are remnants of the Wu and Yue culture. Among them, the mound tomb at Qianfengshan Mountain in Nanling dates back to the middle and late Western Zhou period, while the Longtoushan Mountain and Pingpu mound tombs in Nanling are dated from the late Western Zhou to the early Spring and Autumn period. Based on the results of the third National Cultural Relics Survey of mound tombs by the Fanchang County Cultural Relics Bureau and the new discovery of bronze artifacts in Xinpai Village, Pingpu Town in 2013, such as the bronze drooping-bellied Ding, swallow-shaped Yi, and combined-tile-shaped buttoned bell, as well as the discovery of a new four-sided panelled drinking vessel Zun in Wuhua Village, Pingpu Town in 2018. Some new insights can be gained: The dating of mound tombs in the southern Anhui region along the Yangtze River may extend as early as the early Western Zhou period; the ethnic affiliation of mound tombs in the southern Anhui region along the Yangtze River may involve the southward migration of Central Plains aristocrats in

<p>Biographic Sketch 个人简介</p>	<p>the early Western Zhou period, with the main body after the mid-Western Zhou period likely being Huaiyi ethnic groups; the historical background of these events is closely related to the early development of copper resources in the region.</p> <p>已有的研究认为，皖南沿江地区土墩墓为吴越文化遗存，其中南陵千峰山土墩墓的年代为西周中晚期，南陵龙头山、繁昌平铺土墩墓的年代为西周晚到春秋初期。根据繁昌县文物局第三次全国文物普查土墩墓专项调查成果，以及2013年平铺镇新牌村新出青铜垂腹鼎、燕饗匜和合瓦形钮铃，2018年平铺镇五华村新出四出扉棱觚形尊，可得出一些新的认识：皖南沿江地区土墩墓的年代，可早至西周早期；皖南沿江地区土墩墓的族属，西周早期可能有中原贵族的南下，西周中期以后的主体应为淮夷族群；以上事件的历史背景，当与该地区早期铜资源的开发密切相关。</p> <p>Zhang Aibing is currently serves as a professor, doctoral supervisor, and head of the Archaeology Discipline at the School of History, Anhui University. He also serves as a director of the Chinese Archaeological Society. He has led several projects, including the major project 'Investigation and Comprehensive Study of Metallurgical Sites in the Along-Yangtze Region of Anhui' funded by the National Social Science Foundation. He has published numerous papers in journals and has received multiple awards from the Anhui Provincial Social Science Association. His monograph <i>Research on the Qunshu Culture</i> is included in the National Philosophy and Social Science Achievements Library.</p> <p>张爱冰，男，博士，现任安徽大学历史学院教授，博士生导师，考古学科（专业）负责人，兼任中国考古学会理事。主持国家社科基金重大项目“安徽沿江地区矿冶遗址调查与综合研究”等多项，在《考古》《考古学报》发表论文多篇，获得安徽省社科奖多项，专著《群舒文化研究》入选国家哲学社会科学成果文库。</p>
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PA128

Crisis and Resurgence: Regional Variations in Late Longshan Social Collapse in Early China and Its Historical Significance

危机与新生: 早期中国龙山晚期社会崩溃的地域差异及其历史意义

<p>Li Jaang 张莉</p>	<p>School of History, Zhengzhou University, China 郑州大学历史学院</p>
<p>Abstract 摘要</p>	<p>Professor Liu Xu pointed out in the 1990s that there was widespread social decline and "mutation" in the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River from the Longshan period to the Erlitou period. This research fundamentally established the core narrative system</p>

for discussions related to the transition from the Longshan to the Erlitou period. In recent years, based on archaeological and environmental research, more scholars have further pointed out the close relationship between the large-scale social changes from the Longshan to the Erlitou period and the 4.2ka BP climate event. This paper combines relevant theories of social collapse to conduct a systematic analysis and points out the obvious regional differences in the late Longshan period social collapse. On the one hand, most societies in the plains (Lowlands) experienced the late Longshan collapse represented by de-urbanization, large-scale loss of population, and hindered social communication. Only the Songshan culture sphere in the plains became an exception, showing strong resilience. Archaeological materials reflect that the social collapse in different regions of the plains also occurred at different times, rather than simultaneously in a short period. On the other hand, societies in the mountainous areas (Uplands) showed the opposite process to those in the plains, that is, they exhibited a trend of continuous development from the late Longshan period to the Erlitou period. This study analyzes the regional differences in the social collapse of the late Longshan period, discusses the resilience and continuous development in the Songshan culture sphere and mountainous areas, and emphasizes that the social collapse of the late Longshan period is not only a crisis but also the prelude to the resurgence centered on the Luoyang Basin in the early Erlitou period in ancient China.

刘绪师在 20 世纪 90 年代既已指出，黄河中下游地区在从龙山时代到二里头时代间出现了广泛的社会衰落和“突变”，该研究从本质上奠定了龙山到二里头时代转折相关讨论的核心叙事体系。近年来，有愈来愈多的学者基于考古与环境研究成果，进一步指出龙山到二里头时代的社会大规模变化与 4.2ka BP 环境事件存在密切关联。本文结合社会崩溃的相关理论开展系统分析，指出龙山时代晚期的社会崩溃存在明显的地域差异。一方面，大部分位于平原区的社会（Lowlands）出现了以“去城市化”、人口大规模减少以及社会交流阻滞为代表的龙山晚期崩溃，其中仅嵩山文化圈成为了平原区的例外，表现出强烈的韧性（resilience）；而考古材料反映出平原区不同地域的社会崩溃也存在时间上的先后，而并非短时间内同时发生。另一方面，位于山地区（Uplands）的社会则表现出同平原区相反的进程，也就是在龙山晚期

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

到二里头时代展现出社会持续发展的趋势。本研究通过分析龙山晚期社会崩溃中的地域差异，讨论见于嵩山文化圈和山地区的韧性与持续发展及其内在机制，并强调龙山晚期的社会崩溃既是“危机”，也是早期中国继而在二里头时代出现以洛阳盆地为中心的“新生”的序章。

Li Jaang, a female associate professor and doctoral advisor, specializes in archaeology, history, and art of the late Neolithic and Bronze Age. Her research focuses on Xia, Shang, and Zhou Dynasties archaeology, social complexity, and the prehistoric Silk Road. She has led projects for the National Social Science Fund and Henan Provincial Social Science Commission, publishing numerous papers in journals like the *Journal of Archaeological Research*, *Antiquity*, *Journal of World Prehistory*, *Current Anthropology*, as well as in publications like *Wenwu* and *Chinese Historical Relics*. Her research has been featured in *Chinese Social Sciences Abstracts*. Li Jaang has received awards such as the Outstanding Achievements Award in Social Sciences from Henan Province, Antiquit Ben Cullen Prize 2019, and the Teaching Excellence Award from Zhengzhou University. She has been recognized as an outstanding young teacher in Henan Province and an excellent supervisor for master's theses.

张莉（Li Jaang），女，副教授，博士生导师。研究方向为新石器时代晚期和青铜时代的考古、历史与艺术，研究重点为夏商周考古、社会复杂化和史前丝绸之路。主持国家社科基金和河南省社科委托项目，于 *Journal of Archaeological Research*，*Antiquity*，*Journal of World Prehistory*，*Current Anthropology*，《文物》《中国历史文物》等期刊杂志发表论文多篇，相关研究被《中国社会科学文摘》转载。获河南省社会科学优秀成果奖、Antiquit Ben Cullen Prize 2019、郑州大学教学优秀奖等；被评为河南省青年骨干教师、河南省优秀硕士毕业论文指导教师等。

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Archaeological Observations on Neolithic Moat Settlements in China and Their Environmental Significance – A Case Study in the Zhengzhou Region

中国新石器时代环壕聚落的考古学观察及其环境意义——以郑州地区为中心

Zhang Songlin

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张松林

郑州市文物考古研究院

Abstract

Since the beginning of excavations at Banpo in Xi'an, moat settlements have drawn attention in the Chinese archaeological academia. In the 21st century, moat settlements have been extensively discovered, with notable examples such as Shuanghaisu in Gongyi, Dahecun in Zhengzhou, Chuwan and Qingtai in Xinyang, Nan Zuo in Gansu, and Yangguanzhai in Shaanxi. Through the long-term research project "Environmental Changes and Settlements in the Late Pleistocene and Holocene in the Zhengzhou Region," the speaker argues that Neolithic moat settlements in the Zhengzhou region, representing a social phenomenon, are also pioneering endeavors by human societies entering the Neolithic period. These endeavors aim to adapt to the environment and improve living conditions based on the development of primitive agriculture and settlement. Simultaneously, new architectural forms such as city walls and structures using red burnt clay emerged as inventions used by human societies to adapt to and transform the environment. This study, centered around the Zhengzhou region, explores the relationship between moat settlements, archaeological discoveries like red burnt clay buildings, environmental changes, and the interaction between humans and their environment.

摘要

自西安半坡发掘伊始，环壕聚落开始引起中国考古学界的关注。进入21世纪以后，环壕聚落更是大量见诸于考古发现，最为典型的为巩义双槐树、郑州大河村、荥阳楚湾、荥阳青台、甘肃南佐和陕西杨官寨等。讲者通过长期开展“郑州地区晚更新世以来环境变化框架与人文聚落研究”课题，认为以郑州地区为代表的中国新石器时代环壕聚落不仅是社会现象，更是人类社会进入新石器时代以后，在原始农业发展和定居的基础上，所产生的适应环境和改善生存条件的创举。与此同时，城池和红烧土房基等新型建筑形式和居住材料也应运而生，都是人类社会用于适应自然和改造自然的发明。本研究以郑州地区为中心，探讨环壕聚落和红烧土建筑等考古发现同环境变迁以及人地互动的关系。

Biographic Sketch

Zhang Songlin is a research fellow, recipient of the State Council Special Allowance, and National Model Worker in the cultural sector. He has served as the Deputy Head of the Cultural Relics Work Team in Zhengzhou, Director of the Zhengzhou Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, and Director of the Zhengzhou Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology. He has conducted investigations and led excavations at various sites, including the Dashigu City Site in Xinyang, Huadizui Site in Gongyi, Tanghu Site in Xinzheng, Niangniangzhai Site in Xinyang, Lijiagou Site in Xinmi, Wangjinglou Site in Xinzheng, and the Paleolithic Site at Laonainaimiao in Erqi District, winning six consecutive National Top Ten Archaeological Discoveries.

个人简介

张松林，研究员，国务院特殊津贴专家，全国文化系统劳模。曾先后担任郑州市文物工作队副队长、郑州市文物考古研究所所长、郑州市文物考古研究院院长。调查并主持发掘荥阳大师姑城址、巩义花地嘴遗址、河南新郑唐户遗址、荥阳娘娘寨遗址、新密李家沟遗址、新郑望京楼遗址、二七区老奶奶庙旧石器遗址等，先后六次连续获得全国十大考古发现。

PA130

Exploring Strategies for Archaeological Sites to Cope with Climate Change

考古遗址应对气候变化的策略探讨

Zhang Zhiguo

张治国

Abstract

摘要

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The global climate is changing significantly in the context of global warming. An analysis of climate change data shows that climate change has been more significant in the past five years, especially the average precipitation and heavy precipitation have increased significantly, and extreme precipitation has become more frequent, which has had a negative impact on archaeological sites. To cope with climate change and solve the long-standing problems in the conservation of archaeological sites, it is recommended to raise the importance of rock and soil archaeological sites; to enhance the basic archaeological research work and improve the knowledge and exercise of site conservation and management; to strengthen the research on the local climate change trend and the micro-environmental monitoring of the important sites, and to form a qualitative and quantitative evaluation system for clarifying the impact mechanism; to establish a risk warning and response system for climate change of vulnerable sites, and implement long-term research on the conservation of sites under climate change impact; to carry out surveys on the preservation status of high-risk sites and digitized information retention; assess the previous conservation of important vulnerable sites, and strengthen the research on the materials and techniques for making and protecting rock and soil sites and wall paintings in caves, as well as the long-term effectiveness of the materials and techniques; strengthen the research on the prevention and control of rainfall, flooding, groundwater and seepage at the sites; Strengthen research on the prevention and control of rainfall, flooding, groundwater and seepage at the site, and carry out preventive conservation projects such as flood prevention, rock reinforcement, etc.; carry out research on the covering materials and techniques at the site; and conduct research on the mechanism of sustainable and rational development and utilization of the site.

在全球变暖背景下，全球气候正在发生显著改变。对气候变化数据分析可以看出，近5年的气候变化更为显著，尤其是平均降水量和强降水量明显增加，极端降水更加频繁，对考古遗址造成了不利影响。为应对气候变化，解决考古遗址保护中长期存在的问题，建议提高对岩土类考古遗址的重视程度；加强基础考古研究工作，提升考古遗址的保护管理认知与水平；加强遗址地气候变化趋势研究与重要考古遗址微环境监测，从定性到定量形成评价体系，明确影响机制；建立脆弱遗址气候变化风险预警与应对机制，实施气候变化对遗址保护长远研究工作；开展高风险遗址保存现状调查与数字化信息留存；评估重要脆弱遗址历史保护工作，加强岩土遗址与石窟壁画制作材料与工艺、保护材料与工艺及长期有效性研究；加强遗址降雨、洪水、地下水与渗水防治研究，进行防洪引流、岩体加固等预防性保护工程；开展遗址物理遮护材料与工艺研究；遗址可持续合理开发利用机制研究。

Biographic Sketch

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Zhang Zhiguo, National Archaeology Center, Director of Archaeological Laboratory and Institute of Scientific and Technological Conservation, Ph.D., Research Curator. He mainly engaged in on-site protection of archaeological sites, conservation of underwater cultural relics and scientific archaeology, and also serves as the director of the China Association for Conservation Technology of Cultural Heritage (CACTCH), and a member of the Professional Committee of Collections Conservation in CACTCH. He has undertaken and participated in a number of cultural relics conservation programs and projects such as Nanhai I, Huaguang Reef I, Xiaobai Reef I, Zhiyuan Ship, Jingyuan Ship, Wuwangdun, etc. He has undertaken one National Key R&D Program and development program project, two national science and technology support programs, and a number of special projects in the basic scientific research funded by Central Public-interest Scientific Institutions. He has published more than 50 journal articles, 5 authorized national invention patents and 3 monographs.

张治国，国家文物局考古研究中心，考古实验室与科技保护研究所所长，博士，研究馆员，主要从事考古遗址现场保护、水下文物保护与科技考古，兼任中国文物保护技术协会理事，中国文物保护技术协会藏品保护专业委员会委员。承担和参与过南海I号、华光礁I号、小白礁I号、致远舰、经远舰、武王墩等多项文物保护方案编制和工程项目，承担国家重点研发计划课题1项，国家科技支撑计划专题2项，中央级公益性科研院所基本科研业务专项课题多项。发表学术论文50余篇，获得授权国家发明专利5项，出版专著3部。

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New Study on Silk Samite Found along the Silk Road

丝绸之路沿途纬锦的新发现和新研究

Zhao Feng	Zhejiang University, China
赵丰	浙江大学
Abstract	Based on the new archaeological excavations and researches in northwest China, the samite textiles of Tang from 7-9th centuries, found in Turfan, Dulan, Tianzhu and Famen temple, could be divided into some styles and sub-groups: 1. Central Asia style, sub-groups include: Turfan group, Dulan group, and Western group; 2. Chinese style: sub-groups include: Hechou group, Lingyang group and Huangfu group; 3. Liao style: sub-groups include: Twill group, satin group and brocade group. To make a clearer pattern of how the samite textiles were invented, transformed and developed, I would like to raise a joint project proposal during the symposium, Taquete and Samite (TAS): Silk Textiles with Compound Weaves on the Silk Road from the Mediterranean Sea to the East China Sea during the First Millennium, which has been shared with Dr Maximillien Duran, and hope to get more responses from other scholars along the Silk Roads.
摘要	根据丝绸之路沿线新的考古发掘和相关研究,吐鲁番、都兰、天祝和法门寺出土的纬锦织物主要产于7-9世纪,可分为几种风格和小组: 1. 中亚风格,可分为吐鲁番、都兰、西域等组; 2. 中原风格:可分为何稠组、窦师纶组、皇甫组; 3. 辽式风格:可分为斜纹纬锦组、缎纹纬锦组和妆花纬锦组。为了更清楚地理解纬锦织物是如何发明、转化和发展的,我想在研讨会上提出一个联合项目提案,平纹纬锦 Taquete 和斜纹纬锦 samite (TAS): 第一个千年期间从地中海到东海的“丝绸之路上的纬锦:从地中海到东海”。
Biographic Sketch	Zhao Feng was born in 1961 and graduated with a master's degree in engineering from Zhejiang Silk Engineering Institute in 1982. In 1997, he earned a doctoral degree in engineering from China Textile University. In 1996, he was promoted to a researcher (social science category), and since 2000, he has been serving as a doctoral supervisor at Donghua University in Shanghai. During 1997-1998, he conducted research as a visiting scholar at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the United States, and in 1999, he was a visiting researcher at the Royal Ontario Museum in Canada. He also served as a visiting researcher at the British Museum in 2006.
个人简介	

1961年生，1982年毕业于浙江丝绸工学院获工学硕士，1997年毕业于中国纺织大学获工学博士。1996年晋升研究员（社会科学类），2000年起担任上海东华大学博导。其中1997-1998年赴美国纽约大都会博物馆客座研究，1999年赴加拿大皇家安大略博物馆客座研究，2006年赴不列颠博物馆客座研究。长期从事纺织科技史、丝绸之路美术考古、纺织品文物保护等研究。著作有《中国丝绸艺术史》、《中国丝绸通史》、《敦煌丝绸艺术全集》、《中国丝绸设计（精选本）》等约20种，中英文论文百余篇。现任浙江大学艺术与考古学院院长、中国丝绸博物馆名誉馆长、东华大学、浙江理工大学博士生导师、国家文物鉴定委员会委员、中国博物馆协会副理事长、国际丝路之绸研究联盟主席、国际博物馆协会执行委员等职。

PA132

欧亚的十字路口：全新世早期谷物觅食者的活动范围研究

Zhou Xinying

周新郢

Abstract

摘要

Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所

The Central Asian region serves as a crucial crossroads connecting all the part of Asian Continent, earning it the moniker of the "crossroads of Eurasian civilizations." Studying the early agricultural processes in Central Asia is pivotal for understanding the expansion of Neolithic agricultural and pastoral communities across the Eurasian continent, human adaptation to arid environments, and the crucial crop exchanges along the pre-Silk Road. This study conducts a comprehensive analysis of the current research progress on early agriculture in Central Asia and explores the expansion processes of early agricultural and pastoral communities in the region.

红山文化是中国北方地区重要的考古学文化，也是多元一体中华文明的重要组成部分。从目前红山文化的考古发现来看，日常生活遗存与祭祀礼仪遗存在考古发现的规模上存在明显的差异：祭祀礼仪活动的高效组织化特征与日常生活领域的分散、水平化的发展形成了鲜明的对比，显示不同领域社会发展理念的差异，祭祀礼仪活动是红山社会发展程度的集中体现。从礼仪和秩序化特征的发展探索社会主流意识形态的形成及其对社会的影响，是依据现有资料认识红山社会的重要切入点。祭祀礼仪活动遗存所显示的规范化、秩序化特征是红山文化社会发展水平的重要标志，社会公共礼仪设施的修建则是社会的组织动员和认识、改造自然能力的体现。同时对礼仪和社会规范的认同也促进了社会的发展。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Zhou Xinying is a researcher at the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is an outstanding member of the Youth Innovation Promotion Association, a committee member of the Chinese Quaternary Research Association, and a committee member of the Society of Scientific and Technological Archaeology. His primary research focuses on the origin of agriculture, early civilization exchange, and the evolution of terrestrial vegetation and ecosystems. As the first/corresponding author, he has published over 30 papers in journals such as *Nature Plants*, *Science Bulletin*, *Journal of Genetics and Genomics*, *Catena*, and *Quaternary Science Reviews*. In total, he has published more than 70 SCI research papers with over 3200 citations.

周新郢，中科院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所研究员，中科院青年促进会优秀会员，中国第四纪研究会委员，科技考古研究会委员。主要从事农业起源与早期文明交流，陆生植被与生态系统演化研究。以第一/通讯作者在《Nature Plants》，《Science Bulletin》，《Journal of Genetics and Genomics》，《Catena》，《Quaternary Science review》等期刊发表论文30余篇，共发表SCI研究论文70余篇，总引用3200余次。

PA133

Climate Change and Human Adaptation: Insights from the Ancestors of Xinglong Site, Kangbao, Hebei, China

气候变化与人类适应--来自河北康保兴隆遗址先民的启示

Zhuang Lina

庄丽娜

Abstract

摘要

National Museum of China

中国国家博物馆

Climate change is a global issue that have significant impacts on all aspects of human lives, economies, cultures and societies. This issue is not new to human society, which has experienced climate crises of varying degrees. From archaeological excavations and researches, we can often observe the strategies adopted by the ancestors in different periods in facing climate changes, and thus get some insights from the past. Take the Xinglong Site in Kangbao, Hebei as an example, which is located in Zhaoyanghe Town, Kangbao County, Hebei Province, the site is located on the southeast edge of the Inner Mongolia Plateau at the border of Hebei and Inner Mongolia. Located on the intertwined zone of agricultural and pastoral ecotone, the environment is characterized by fragility and sensitivity to change. The archaeological remains of the Xinglong site are mainly from the Neolithic period, and the remains of human activities on the site can be divided into four major phases, the first of which is at the end of the Younger Dryas (11,600-10,000 BP), the second of which is the period of the Yumin culture (8,700-7,200 BP), the third of which is the period of the Zhenjiangying-Hougang Phase I culture, and the fourth of which is the period of the Round Pit Tomb (5,800-5,200 BP). 5800-5200BP). Based on the excavation results

of the Xinglong site and research in paleoethnobotany, zooarchaeology, and environmental archaeology, and combining with the archaeological discoveries in the surrounding areas, the author observes how the ancestors of the Xinglong site coped with the problems brought about by the climate change, and thus summarizes the experience from them.

气候变化是个全球性的问题，会对人类的生活、经济、文化、社会等各方面产生重要影响。这个问题对于人类社会来说，并非新问题，人类发展至今经历了不同程度的气候危机。我们从考古发掘和研究中，往往能够观察到不同时期的先民在面对气候变化时所采取的策略，从而得到一些来自过去的启示。以河北康保兴隆遗址为例，该遗址位于河北省康保县照阳河镇，遗址地处冀蒙交界的内蒙古高原的东南缘。位于农牧交错带上，环境具有脆弱敏感易变的特性。兴隆遗址的考古遗存以新石器时代为主，遗址上人类活动遗存可以分成四个大的阶段，第一个阶段处于新仙女木事件刚结束之时，距今 11600-10000 年，第二阶段为裕民文化时期（8700-7200BP），第三阶段为镇江营文化-后岗一期文化时期，第四阶段为圆坑墓时期（5800-5200BP）。笔者立足于兴隆遗址的发掘资料和现阶段动植物考古、环境考古研究取得的认识，结合周围地区的考古发现，观察兴隆遗址先民如何应对气候变化带来的问题，从而总结出来自兴隆先民的经验。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Zhuang Lina, female, Phd in History, Associate Director and Research Curator of the Archaeological Institute of the National Museum of China. Her research interest is Neolithic archaeology. She has led the excavation of Hanjing Site and Xue'nan Site in Sihong, Jiangsu Province, and is currently the project leader of the excavation of Xinglong Site in Kangbao, Hebei Province, which has been included in the "Archaeology of China" major project of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. She is also the leader of a sub-project in the National Key Research and Development Program "Research on the Origin, Formation and Development of Dry Farming in Northern China (Phase I)", and the leader of sub-projects in two Major projects of the National Social Science Fund.

庄丽娜，女，历史学博士，中国国家博物馆考古院副院长、研究馆员。研究方向为新石器时代考古。主持过江苏泗洪韩井遗址、雪南遗址的发掘，现阶段担任河北康保兴隆遗址发掘的项目负责人，该项目已被纳入国家文物局“考古中国”重大项目。国家重点研发计划“中国北方旱作农业起源、形成和发展研究（一期）”项目的子任务负责人，并担任两项国家社科基金重大项目子课题负责人。

PA134

Fortification sites in Guizhou: Upland or plain adaptation?

贵州营盘遗址：山地还是平地适应性

Xu Jian	Shanghai University, China
徐坚	上海大学
Abstract	Recent National Cultural Heritage Surveys have revealed a significant number of mountainous sites in Guizhou, but their dating is relatively recent, mainly comprising castle sites from the 18th century onwards, locally referred to as "yingpan" (fortification site). A few of these yingpan, such as Manao Mountain in Zunyi, Guizhou, have undergone systematic clearing and documentation. These fortified sites are typically situated in rugged terrain, constructed with stone blocks, exhibiting obvious defensive features. The classification of these fortifications has been ambiguous, and influenced by recent upland theory, some scholars propose that these yingpan represent an adaptation to mountainous environments. However, through basic architectural structure and spatial analysis, yingpan appears to be temporary emergency facilities. Moreover, nearby flat agricultural settlements matching these fortifications can be identified. Some sites also preserve comprehensive and rich historical information through inscriptions and monuments, indicating that these fortifications are likely related to social unrest in Southwest China during the 18th and 19th centuries, rather than being settlements of a population adapting to mountainous environments during the same period.
摘要	最近的文物普查揭示出贵州山地数量庞大，但年代非常晚近，多在 18 世纪之后的城堡遗址，当地称之为营盘。少数营盘，如贵州遵义玛瑙山，经过系统清理和记录。营盘基本坐落于地势险峻之处，由石块垒成，防御特征非常明显。关于营盘的属性判断一直含混不清，近期受到山地理论影响，有学者提出，营盘遗址是山地适应性的表现。但是，通过基本建筑结构和空间分析，山地营盘应该是临时性应急设施，而且在附近都能发现与之相匹配的平地农业聚落，加上有的营盘内保留了历史信息更为全面而丰富的碑刻资料，揭示出营盘遗址应该与 18-19 世纪西南中国的社会动荡有关，而不是同时期存在的山地适应性人群的聚落。
Biographic Sketch	Xu Jian is the Vice Dean, Professor, and Ph.D. supervisor of the School of Cultural Heritage and Information Management at Shanghai University. He is also a director of the Chinese Archaeological Society. His recent research interests include East Asian and Southeast Asian Bronze Age archaeology, upland archaeology, ethnic archaeology, and global archaeology. He has served as a visiting assistant professor at Bard College in the United States, a fellow of the Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme in France, a visiting professor at Chukyo University in Japan, and a visiting scholar at the Harvard-Yenching Institute in the United
个人简介	

States. He has led multiple research projects supported by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, the British Library, the National Geographic Society, the Sumitomo Foundation in Japan, and the National Social Science Fund of China. He has been involved in and led investigations and excavations in various locations, including upland sites in the Wuling Mountains, shell midden sites in the Northern Bay Zone, Eastern Zhou royal tombs in Luoyang, Vietnam's Dongshan site, and battlefield sites in Flanders, Belgium. He has curated permanent and special exhibitions in several museums, including the Shanxi Bronze Museum, Shanghai Goethe Open Space, Guangdong Art Museum, Luoyang Museum, and Suzhouwan Museum. He has also led ecological museum, community archaeology, and village history projects in Hunan, Guangdong, Guizhou, and Yunnan. Some of his representative works include "Alternative Tradition: The Pre-1949 Chinese Archaeology" "Bronze Weapons before Eastern Zhou Dynasty: A Material Culture Study" and "Great Mountain: An Intellectual History of Early Chinese Museums."

上海大学文化遗产与信息管理学院副院长，教授，博士生导师。中国考古学会理事。近期研究兴趣包括东亚和东南亚青铜时代考古学、山地考古学、民族考古学和全球考古学。曾任美国巴德学院访问助理教授、法国高等人文研究基金会爱马仕学人、日本创价大学访问教授和美国哈佛燕京学社访问学者。主持美国温纳—格兰人类学基金会、不列颠图书馆、美国国家地理学会、日本住友财团和中国国家社科基金支持的多个研究计划。参与和主持武陵山区山地遗址、环北部湾地带贝丘遗址、洛阳金村东周王陵、越南东山遗址、比利时弗兰德战地遗址等调查和发掘。主持山西青铜博物馆、上海歌德开放空间、广东美术馆、洛阳博物馆、苏州湾博物馆等多家博物馆常设展和特展策展。主持湖南、广东、贵州和云南等地生态博物馆、社区考古学和村史计划。代表作包括《暗流：1949年之前安阳之外的中国考古学传统》、《时惟礼崇：东周之前青铜兵器的物质文化研究》和《名山：作为思想史的早期中国博物馆史》。

PA135

The Origin, Migration and Integration of Humans in Ancient China

中国古代人类的起源、迁徙与融合

Wang Minghui

王明辉

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

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Abstract

Mainland China is one of the primary birthplaces of the Mongoloid racial group, contributing to the unique and

摘要

continuous origin of modern Chinese people. From the late Paleolithic to the early Neolithic period, a regional differentiation in the Chinese population began to emerge, particularly between the north and south. From the mid-Neolithic period onward, the regional divergence of ancient Chinese populations intensified, accompanied by increasing interactions and amalgamation among different groups. During the late Neolithic period, significant migrations and interactions among populations became more pronounced, laying the anthropological or biogenetic foundation for Chinese civilization. During the Xia, Shang, and Zhou dynasties, extensive migrations and interactions among populations occurred, leading to fluctuations and restructuring in the genetics and morphology of ancient Chinese populations. By the Qin and Han periods, the genetic constitution of ancient Chinese populations was essentially established, providing anthropological evidence for the formation of a multi-ethnic and unified pattern within the Chinese nation. The continuity of physiological characteristics in ancient Chinese populations and their developmental sequence are relatively clear, with the observed differences primarily reflecting regional variations within the Mongoloid racial group. Although there were exchanges with Western populations, they were not predominant. Therefore, the developmental process of the physiological characteristics of ancient Chinese residents followed a pattern of continuous evolution with elements of hybridization, playing a crucial role in the long-term stability and continuity of Chinese civilization.

中国大陆是蒙古人种最主要的发祥地之一，中国现代人起源有着自己的独特性和连续性。从旧石器时代晚期到新石器时代早期，中国人群开始出现南北分化现象。新石器时代中期以来，中国古代人群南北分化现象进一步加剧同时出现了人群间的融合互动。及至新石器时代晚期，人群间的迁徙与融合加剧，奠定了中华文明的人类学或生物结构学基础。夏商周时期人群大范围迁徙融合，中国古代人群的基因和形态产生震荡和重组，秦汉时期中国古代人群的基因体质格局基本确立，为中华民族多元一体格局的形成提供了体质人类学证据。中国古代居民群体体质特征上的连续性及其发展序列是比较清楚的，所呈现的差异基本是单一蒙古人种下的地域性人种差异，之间虽与西方人群有过交流但不是主流，因此中国古代居民的体质发展过程是遵循着一种连续进化兼有杂交的模式，对中华文明长期稳定和延绵不绝发挥了至关重要的作用。

Biographic Sketch

个人简介

Wang Minghui is the Director of the Center for Archaeometry at the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, holding the position of Associate Researcher. His research focuses on bioanthropology, specifically conducting morphological, paleopathological, dietary, and ancient genetic studies on human skeletal remains excavated from archaeological sites. He has been involved in the identification, organization, and research of

human bones from over 50 archaeological sites both domestically and internationally. Wang Minghui has co-authored one monograph, published dozens of research papers, and contributed to the writing of more than ten archaeological reports. He has led or participated in research projects under the Chinese Civilization Origins Exploration Program and several major projects funded by the Chinese National Social Science Foundation. His research areas include the study of human origins and evolution in China, the physical characteristics and changes in ancient Chinese populations, research on the health conditions of ancient populations, and the influence of socio-cultural factors on skeletal morphological changes.

王明辉，中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）科技考古中心主任，副研究员。研究方向为体质人类学，主要针对考古遗址出土人类骨骼开展形态学、古病理学、食物结构以及古遗传学研究。先后在国内外 50 多个考古遗址从事出土人骨的鉴定、整理和研究。出版专著一部（合著），论文数十篇，参与考古报告撰写十余部。主持或参与中华文明探源工程课题研究和数项中国社会科学基金重大课题。研究领域包括中国人类起源与演化研究、中国古代人群的体质特征及变迁研究、古代人群的健康状况研究、社会文化对骨骼形态变化的影响等方面。

About Organizers 论坛承办单位介绍

Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Institute of Archaeology at the Chinese Academy of History)

中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）

The Institute of Archaeology was established on August 1, 1950. It was among the first research institutes formed at the inception of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, later becoming part of the Academy's Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences, and was reassigned to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 1977. Under Marxism's guidance, its fundamental mission is to conduct comprehensive archaeological research on political organization, economy, culture, and society in the past. This is achieved by employing various methods, including those from natural science and technology, based on field archaeology and supplemented by ancient literature. The institute aims to reveal the content, characteristics, nature, and interrelationships of different cultural remains from prehistoric and various historical periods. Concurrently, it researches the protection of ancient cultural heritage. The Institute has been led by Zheng Zhenduo (1950), Yin Da (1959), Xia Nai (1962), Wang Zhongshu (1982), Xu Pingfang (1988), Ren Shinan (1992), Liu Qingzhu (1998), Wang Wei (2006), and Chen Xingcan (2017). It strives to fully exert its role as a center for academic research in Chinese archaeology, archaeological science, archaeological information, and world archaeology. The Institute is committed to becoming an internationally renowned archaeological research institution known for its comprehensive disciplines, broad research areas, advanced research techniques, significant academic achievements, and many scholarly talents. Currently, the Institute houses various sections, including departments for prehistoric archaeology, Xia-Shang-Zhou archaeology, Han-Tang archaeology, frontier archaeology and ethnoarchaeology, world archaeology, archaeological theory, and grotto archaeology, and research centers for archaeological science and laboratory analysis, cultural heritage conservation, human origins, and evolution, archaeological big data, as well as archaeological journals. It also operates a research branch in Xi'an and workstations in Luoyang and Anyang. Supervised non-entity research centers include the Center for Frontier Archaeology, the Public Archaeology Center, and the Center for Mongol Origin Studies. The Chinese Society of Archaeology is affiliated with the Institute of Archaeology. According to an incomplete statistic, the institute had welcomed more than 800 scholars from more than 40 countries. Holding international conferences, scholar exchange, and cooperative research are the main ways the institute develops academic relationships and friendships with its foreign partners to understand each other better.

中国社会科学院考古研究所（中国历史研究院考古研究所）成立于1950年8月1日，是中国科学院建院伊始组建的研究所之一，后属中国科学院哲学社会科学部，1977年改属中国社会科学院。基本任务是，在马克思主义的指导下，以田野考古为基础，应用包括自然科学技术手段在内的各种方法，并结合古代文献，揭示史前及各历史时期不同类型文化遗存的内涵、特征、性质及其相互关系，进而对古代的政治、经济、文化、社会进行全方位的考古学研究，探讨古代社会发展演变的进程和规律。同时，开展对古代文化遗产的保护研究。历任所长为郑振铎（1950年）、尹达（1959年）、夏鼐（1962年）、王仲殊（1982年）、徐莘芳（1988年）、任式楠（1992年）、刘庆柱（1998年）、王巍（2006年）、陈星灿（2017年）。考古所致力于充分发挥其作为中国考古学的学术研究中心、科技考古实验研究中心、考古资料信息中心、外国考古研究中心的作用，努力建设成为学科门类齐全、研究领域广阔、研究手段先进、学术成果丰硕、学术人才众多的国际著名考古学研究机构。考古所现在下设的业务机构有：史前考古研究室、夏商周考古研究室、汉唐考古研究室、边疆民族考古研究室、世界考古研究室、考古学理论研究室、石窟寺考古研究室、考古科技与实验研究中心、文化遗产保护研究中心、人类起源与演化研究室、考古大数据资料中心、考古杂志社。另在西安设有研究室，在洛阳和安阳设有工作站。主管的非实体研究中心有边疆考古研究中心、公共考古中心和蒙古族源研究中心等，挂靠的学术团体有中国考古学会。根据不完全统计，考古所已经接待了来自40多个国家的800多位学者。考古所通过举办国际会议、学者交流和合作研究，与国际相关机构发展了广泛的学术关系、和增进了相互的了解。

**Shanghai Municipal Administration of Culture and Tourism
(Shanghai Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage)**

上海市文化和旅游局（上海市文物局）

The Shanghai Municipal Administration of Culture and Tourism (Shanghai Municipal Administration of Radio and Television, Shanghai Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage) is a department in charge of culture, tourism, radio and television, and cultural heritage under the Shanghai People's Government. Its primary responsibilities in terms of cultural heritage are as follows: implement laws, regulations, and policies; draft local regulations, rules, and policies; formulate development plans and relevant local standards and facilitate their implementation; Manage the protection, management, and utilization of cultural heritage in Shanghai; Organize and coordinate archaeological excavations and cultural heritage rescue, guide museums' operation, academic exchanges and resource sharing; Manage cultural heritage and guide other activities of diplomatic agencies and international organizations stationed in Shanghai; Draft plans for cultivating cultural heritage talent teams and organize relevant implementation; Guide and supervise cultural heritage social organizations.

上海市文化和旅游局是主管全市文化、旅游、广播电视和文物工作的市政府组成部门，加挂上海市广播电视局、上海市文物局牌子。在文物工作方面，主要职责包括贯彻执行有关文物的法律、法规、规章和方针、政策；研究起草文物方面的地方性法规、规章草案，拟订相关政策，并组织实施；拟订文物行业发展规划和相关地方标准，并组织实施；负责本市文物保护、管理和利用工作；组织协调考古发掘和出土文物抢救工作，指导协调博物馆开展业务和学术交流活动以及博物馆间的交流、协作与资源共享；拟订文物行业人才队伍建设规划并组织实施；指导、监督文物行业社会组织开展工作。

Shanghai Academy 上海研究院

Shanghai Academy is a new type of think tank jointly established by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government on June 5, 2015. Centered around significant theoretical and practical issues of reform and development, Shanghai Academy leverages the strengths of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in scientific research and policy consultation. With a focus on Shanghai while keeping a global perspective, it aims to become a high-end think tank, a high-end talent training base, a high-end international exchange and cooperation platform, and a high-end national situation research base. Shanghai Academy endeavors to leverage the advantages of collaboration between CASS and Shanghai, cooperating extensively and developing coordinately with relevant institutions. Focusing its work on the national strategies and important tasks undertaken by Shanghai at the forefront of comprehensively deepening the reforms, it will strive to achieve its development goals and actively explore institutional innovation in constructing a new type of think tank with Chinese characteristics.

中国社会科学院-上海市人民政府上海研究院（简称上海研究院）于2015年6月5日正式成立，是由中国社会科学院与上海市人民政府共同创建的新型智库。上海研究院紧紧围绕改革发展的重大理论和现实问题，借助中国社会科学院在科学研究和政策咨询方面的优势，立足上海，放眼世界，努力建设成为：高端思想库（智库）、高端人才培养基地、高端国际交流合作平台和高端国情调研基地。上海研究院努力发挥“院市合作”优势，与相关机构广泛合作、协调发展，围绕国家战略和上海作为全面深化改革前沿所承担的重要任务开展工作，努力实现发展定位目标，积极探索中国特色新型智库建设的制度创新。

Shanghai University

上海大学

Shanghai University is a comprehensive research university affiliated with the Shanghai Municipal Government and co-funded with the Ministry of Education. The university is part of Project 211, Shanghai's high-level local university construction project, and the Double First Class University Plan.

As one of the fastest-growing universities, Shanghai University is ranked as the 22nd best university in Mainland China and is placed in the top 300 universities worldwide. The national Double First-Class Initiative also supports it. The University has 11 disciplines in the top 1% of the ESI global rankings, while material science, chemistry, and engineering have already reached the top 1%.

Shanghai University offers a complete range of disciplines covering twelve categories: philosophy, economics, law science, pedagogy, literature, history, natural sciences, engineering, medical sciences, management, arts studies, and interdisciplinary subjects. There are currently thirty-two colleges within the university and 101 undergraduate majors, 26 doctoral programs at the primary discipline level together with two professional doctorate programs, nine cross-disciplinary doctoral programs, 41 master's degree programs at the primary discipline level, professional master's degrees belong to 27 academic categories and 20 postdoctoral research stations.

The faculty of Shanghai University includes six academicians from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering, 15 double-appointed professors, 11 foreign academicians, about two hundred scholars awarded talent titles at the national level, and more than 3,500 full-time faculty members. The university has over 38,000 students, including over 2,500 international students from over 160 countries and regions.

Based on the contribution of our top-level faculty and diligent students, the University now has more than 250 global partners, including Rutgers University, Loughborough University, University of Technology Sydney, and Tohoku University, focusing on co-teaching, student mobility, and research collaboration. SHU has four international joint-venture schools formed in engineering, arts, and business. So far, six overseas educational institutes have been established in partnership with universities in Asia, Europe, and Latin America.

Seizing opportunities and actively reforming, Shanghai University strives for excellence and first-class status. Its comprehensive strength has entered the top 300 globally. The university is embarking on a new journey to build a world-class, comprehensive research university with distinct characteristics.

上海大学是上海市属的综合性研究型大学，是教育部与上海市人民政府共建高校，是国家“211工程”重点建设高校、上海市高水平地方大学建设高校，是国家“双一流”建设高校。

作为发展最快的高校之一，上海大学目前在中国内地大学排名中位列第22位，并跻身软科世界大学前300名，是国家“双一流”建设高校。我校共有11个专业进入ESI全球排名前1%；材料科学、化学以及工程专业排名位列前1%。

上海大学学科门类齐全，涵盖哲学、经济学、法学、教育学、文学、历史学、理学、工学、医学、管理学、艺术学、交叉学科等12个学科门类。现设有32个学院。设有101个本科专业，26个一级学科博士点、2个专业学位博士点、9个交叉学科博士点，41个一级学科硕士点、27个硕士专业学位类别，20个博士后科研流动站。上海大学师资队伍包括中国科学院院士和中国工程院院士6人、双聘教授15人、外籍院士11人、国家级人才约200人以及全职教师3500多人。学校拥有超过38,000名学生，其中包括来自160多个国家和地区的2500多名国际学生。

上海大学现在已经与250多所全球合作伙伴建立了合作关系，包括罗格斯大学、拉夫堡大学、悉尼科技大学和东北大学院等，旨在共同推进联合教育、学生交流与研究合作。上海大学在工程、艺术和商业领域设有4所国际合办院校，并已与亚洲、欧洲和拉丁美洲的大学合作成立了6个海外教育机构。学校抢抓机遇、锐意改革，追卓越、创一流，全面开启建设世界一流、特色鲜明的综合性研究型大学新征程。

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