



李匡悌教授談意義非凡的恆春半島遺址

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Everlasting Memories from Our Ancestors

Prof. Kuang-ti Li on the Ruins on Hengchun Peninsula

1984年1月，台灣第一座國家公園——墾丁國家公園成立，這座三面環海、同時涵蓋陸域與海域的國家公園，豐富的地質景觀與人文風情，使墾丁名聞遐邇。由於百萬年來地殼運動不斷的作用，陸地與海洋彼此交融影響，造就了墾丁地區高位珊瑚礁、海蝕地形、崩崖地形等奇特的地理景觀。特殊的海陸位置加上熱帶氣候的催化，此孕育出豐富多變的生態樣貌，海岸林帶的植物群落尤其特殊罕見；海底的珊瑚景觀更是繽紛綺麗，為墾丁國家公園收點出卓絕風貌。

Taiwan's first national park, Kenting National Park, was founded in January, 1985. Surrounded by seas at three sides, this national park covers both land and water regions and is known for its rich sceneries and culture. Due to millions of years of tectonic movements, the land and the sea corrodes each other, resulting in Kenting's uplifted coral reefs, marine abrasions, and land slides. With its location and tropical climate, Kenting enjoys rich ecosystems such as the unique coastal vegetation and dazzling coral landscapes, making this national park a fascinating place to visit.

採訪與文 Interview & Text / 楊欣儀 Wan-ching Lai 翻譯 Translator / 蔡詩白 James Cheng
資料提供 Information provided / 墾丁國家公園管理處 KTNP - 中研院歷史語言研究所特聘教授 Prof. Kuang-ti Li of Institute of History & Philology, Academia Sinica

這塊從高山延伸至湛藍色大海中的富饒半島，現代人看來是熱帶度假天堂，但時光倒回至5、6千年，這裡也是無數族群選擇駐足的家鄉。整座恆春半島散落著許多來自亙古的史前文化遺址，而且在人類學家追尋南島語族的遷徙歷程中，這些遺址占有極其重要的地位。

論及族群，從古至今，恆春半島除了先住民外，歷史時代還包括屬於南島語族的排灣族、阿美族、卑南族、西拉雅族，若干荷蘭、英國、美國、日本地區的人群也都曾駐足，以及大批的有說閩南語和客語的漢人，因不同的理由，在不同的地理區域上留下活動痕跡，人文薈萃，使得這片土地成為世界矚目的人文史蹟殿堂。

「時間就像一條長長的河流，每個遺址、每個人類留下的足跡，都是時間長河裡的重要組成，以鵝鑾鼻遺址為例，遺址最有意義的，便是它可追溯至5000年前，從先人留下的器物、骨骸、工具等，拼湊出當年生活的樣貌，推敲他們從何而來，之後又往何處去？在什麼樣的因緣巧合下，他們選擇恆春半島做為紮根家鄉，因為他們的到來、生活，台灣這塊土地，甚至是全世界的人類歷史，又有何種變化？」中央研究院歷史語言研究所人類學博士李匡悌教授緩緩說道。

從事人類學研究已有30年歷史的李教授，談起恆春半島的人文遺址，臉上露出喜悅及驕傲的神情。國家公園內，墾丁史前遺址的考古發掘，是台灣考古學具體學術研究的聲端。李教授的恩師李光周教授，便是參與鵝鑾鼻遺址發掘及研究的主要學者之一。李光周教授並以墾丁的考古學研究獲得博士學位，也是台灣地區考古學領域的第一，更為恆春半島的史蹟留下了彌足珍貴的資料。



This peninsula that extends from the mountains to the blue ocean may seem like a tropical holiday resort to us, but it was also home to numerous tribes five or six thousand years back. The entire Hengchun peninsula was full of prehistoric ruins, which are extremely important for anthropologists who are in search of the migration routes of the Austronesian.

The ethnic groups that exist on Hengchun peninsula include the aboriginals such as Paywan Tribe, Amis Tribe, Puyuma Tribe, and Siraya Tribe. People from Netherlands, Britain, America, and Japan also set foot here, and a large number of immigrants from Fujian and Hakka backgrounds have also come here for different reasons, making this land rich in culture.

Prof. Kuang-ti Li of IHP of Academia Sinica said, "Time is like a long river, and every ruin and step of mankind is an important part in that river. For example, the most meaningful part of Er-luan-bi is that we can use the artifacts, bones, and tools left by the ancestors there to get a picture of how they lived 5,000 years ago, why they were here, and where they went afterwards. What are the reasons that make them choose Hengchun peninsula to be their home, and what changes took place for Taiwan or even the entire world due to their arrival?"

Having worked in the field of anthropology for 30 years, Prof. Li shows joy and pride when talking about the ruins on Hengchun peninsula. The excavation efforts in Kenting is the beginning of Taiwan's archeological research, and Prof. Kuang-chou Li, the mentor of Prof. Kuang-ti Li, is one of the researchers who worked on the ruins in Er-luan-bi and received his doctoral diploma due to this effort. His work has helped preserved valuable data of Hengchun's historical ruins.



1. 鵝鑾鼻公園／新港穴區

Er-luan-bi Park / Photo by Jih-yuan Dai

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研究歷程整齊靖地收藏的出土遺物，都隨著光陰與給我們的訊息，等待學者一一解開其中奧秘／鵝鑾鼻區

Well organized and coded historic items are stored in the tabs where the scholars are working hard to understand them. / Photo by Wan-ching Lai



夏日樂園 蘊藏亙古印記

目前於恆春半島發現的遺址計有70處，包括車城鄉5處，恆春鎮36處，滿州鄉28處和牡丹鄉1處，其中以墾丁及鵝鑾鼻史前遺址最具代表性。這些遺址的考古材料反映著人類自距今5000年前進入圈區內活動，直到最近300年前漢人拓殖為止。

根據恆春半島地區的考古調查與研究，此處最早的考古紀錄是1930年，為日本學者宮本延人發現位在石牛溪畔的墾丁史前遺址，1931年開始進行發掘，堪稱台灣地區考古學研究第一個正式且具規模發掘的遺址。

其後，1937年在龜山登陸紀念碑附近採集到史前石器遺留。1940年，日人調查恆春地區石灰岩分佈時，發現龜山遺跡，並且清楚地記錄龜山的位置和發現史前遺留的概況。

台灣光復以後，史前遺址陸續被發現，最先是1950年因修建公路，發現了寶林史前遺址；然而遺憾的是，近幾年考古學家希望重新確認這個遺址

A Summer Paradise Rich in Historical Data

There are 70 ruins unearthed in Hengchun peninsula: 5 in Checheng Township, 36 in Hengchun Township, 28 in Manchou Township, and 1 in Mudan Township, and the most significant ones are those in Kenting and Er-luan-bi. These prehistoric ruins indicate human activities dated 5,000 years ago until the Hans' arrival 300 years ago.

According to the archeological efforts in Hengchun, the earliest unearthing was made in Shih-niu Stream in 1930 by Nobuto Miyamoto, a Japanese scholar. Excavations started in 1931 and were the first official and significant project in Taiwan.

In 1937, prehistoric stone ware was unearthed near Gueishan landing memorial. In 1940, the Japanese discovered Gueishan ruins when studying the distribution of limestone in Hengchun and recorded the relevant data.

After Taiwan's Restoration, prehistoric ruins were continued to be unearthed. Hsiang-lin ruin was unearthed in 1950 during highway constructions; unfortunately, scholars have been unable to reconfirm its location over the recent

◀ 鵝鑾鼻史前遺址出土直徑占 2/3 周長的貝殼器 / 鍾晉遠提供
Shell gasper unearthed in Er-luan-bi / Photo provided by KTNP

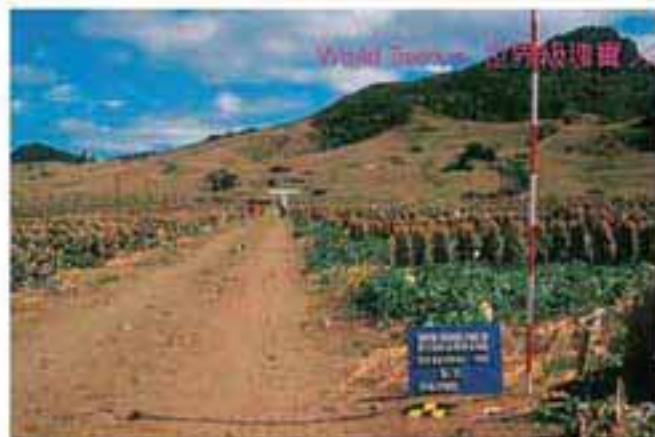


1. 風光秀麗的墾丁，蘊藏珍貴史前遺跡 / 鍾晉遠提供
The beautiful Kenting is rich in prehistoric ruins / Photo provided by KTNP
2. 墾丁史前文化遺址是國際人類學家的熱點 / 戴進光攝
Kenting's prehistoric ruins receive attention from international anthropologists / by Jin-yuan Dai



◀ 鹿港史前遺址出土的馬鞍形石刀／
 繡管處提供
 Stone knives shaped like a saddle, unearthed in Er-luan-bi / Photo provided by KTNP

◀ 龜山史前遺址出土的人形彩陶／
 繡管處提供
 Ceramics with man-shaped contours, unearthed in Guishan / Photo provided by KTNP



years. In 1956, the first geologist, Prof. Chao-chi Lin with NTU's dept. of geology, discovered a stone coffin unearthed from a road near Er-luan-bi lighthouse. With their students, Lin and Wen-hsun Sung excavated the site which was believed the genuine prehistoric ruin in the southernmost tip of Taiwan. The site, however, was later renamed to "Er-luan-bi's First Historic Site" since another ruin was unearthed in Er-luan-bi Park later. In 1980, during a project by Tourism Bureau, prehistoric mankind culture was discovered when placing trail ways in Yu-yi Village. In order to study and protect the ruin, Prof. Kuang-chou Li conducted the "Er-luan-bi Park Archeology Investigation and Research Plan," and the site was named "Er-luan-bi's Second Prehistoric Ruin."

Survival and Legacy by the Shore

Studying the origin of mankind is no easy task. Scholars are still seeking the origin of Austronesian and would like to know whether Taiwan was its origin or just a midway point. However, the unearthed items we have so far, including tools made from the bones of land as well as sea species and shells, suggest that the ancestors' livelihood was dependent on the sea.

Prof. Kuang-ti Li used a green snail to demonstrate for us. He said that our ancestors used the lip of the green snail to make the tool for scraping shells. The shell is also smashed into different shapes to make tools such as spoons or fishhooks. What are their special functions? Items made of shells are not only seen in Hengchun peninsula but also in the ruins in Green Island, Okinawa, and the Pacific Ocean near India.

The categories and variations of these items would take scholars decades to study.



▶ 恆春半島綠島嶼出現的夜光螺，貝刮器便是利用其口蓋打至而成的／
 繡管處提供
 Green snails in the coral reefs in Hengchun peninsula. Shell scrapers are made from their lids / Photo provided by KTNP

的位置，卻都尋尋不著。1956年，台灣第一位地質學家、台大地質系林朝榮教授，在鵝鑾鼻燈塔附近的公路上，發現一具石板棺骸頭，1966年，由林朝榮和宋文薰帶領學生前往發掘，在當時認為這是「真正位於台灣最南端的史前遺址」，但現已因鵝鑾鼻公園內發現另一遺址，而改稱「鵝鑾鼻第一史前遺址」。1980年，交通部觀光局為了開發墾丁風景特定區，將鵝鑾鼻燈塔西側林區闢建為公園，施工期間在「又一村」森林空曠地鋪設石板步道時，發現了早期人類物質文化的遺留。當時為了維護和深入了解這些遺留的歷史意義和文化內涵，遂由李光周教授進行「台灣南端鵝鑾鼻公園考古調查研究計劃」，同時將這處遺址命名為「鵝鑾鼻第二史前遺址」。

傍海而居 生命傳承延續

人類起源的追溯絕不是件簡單的工作，關於南島語族的源頭，專家們依舊追尋真相，是不是來自台灣、抑或台灣只是個中繼點，仍是個值得探討的學問。然而，從目前出土的遺留來看，除了獸骨製成的骨鏟、骨尖器等，還有許多來自大海的魚骨及貝類所製成的器具，植了解先民取之於海洋、用之於海洋的生活型態。

李匡佛教授拿出一枚夜光螺做為範例，他表示，先人取下夜光螺的口蓋，製成刃緣長度不一的貝刮器，另將貝殼敲製成不同形制，像是貝匙、魚鉤等貝器，有什麼特殊用途呢？以貝類製成的器物不只在恆春半島，在綠島、琉球群島以及熱帶印度太平洋珊瑚礁地形區的遺址，經常出現，而且持續的時間很長，這些遺物的種類和變化，就足以讓專家埋首研究十數年。



「考古的任務不光是把出土文物的內容整理和研究，人們可以藉由各項遺存去推斷先民的生活環境，像是鯊魚的脊椎出現在遺留中，便很有意義。生活在深海的鯊魚是如何與人類相遇？先民的獨魚船沒有現代化的動力，如何航向遠洋？這些都是人類及考古學家努力抽絲剝繭的課題。」李教授感性的表示。

放眼恆春半島的人文史蹟，正是台灣歷史的一部分，不容否認的，絕大部分也與中國的歷史關係密切，更宏觀的說法，自17世紀以來，恆春半島的人文史蹟也是東亞、甚至在西洋世界史上，亦佔有相當分量的一大段。

國際矚目 廣泛討論

台灣這座彈丸之地，竟蘊藏這麼多來自數千年的史前遺址，也引起了國際考古學家的重視。語言學家 Robert Blust 和考古學家 Peter Bellwood，各於1985年和1991年發表有關南島語系民族的起源地應該是在台灣的想法，他們推測距今約5000年前，南島語族從台灣開始遠島遷移，在數個世紀中經菲律賓、婆羅洲、西里伯斯、爪哇、帝汶、馬利安群島、蘇門答臘、新幾內亞、斐濟、東加、麥可羅尼西亞、玻利尼西亞、夏威夷、印尼、復活節島、馬達加斯加等島，最後到紐西蘭，目前這個學說已在國際上獲得廣泛討論。

而恆春半島的豐富資源，如今也獲得實質的保護，成立墾丁

國家公園後，不僅為國家公園事業奠下重要的里程碑，也為恆春半島的人文活動發展，畫下另一個起點。多年來，依舊有無數專家埋首研究恆春半島這些被視世界的文化遺產，也

Prof. Li said, "The purpose of archeology is not just about organizing and studying unearthed items. We can use all sorts of artifacts to infer how our ancestors lived. For example, it's interesting to see shark spines among the artifacts, and we may wonder how sharks in deep sea met humans, and how the ancestors reached the open sea without modern engines. These are all questions we wish to answer."

The ruins in Hengchun peninsula are also a part of Taiwan's history. Undeniably, they are also closely related to the history of China. Speaking from a macro perspective, Hengchun's ruins are also an important part in the study of the history of eastern Asia and the West.

International Effort with Wide Attention

The fact that a small island such Taiwan contains so many thousand-year old prehistoric ruins have also attracted archeologists from other countries. In 1985 and 1991, Linguist Robert Blust and archeologist Peter Bellwood proposed the idea that the origin of Austronesian was Taiwan. They believe that about 5,000 years ago, Austronesian migrated from Taiwan to the Philippines, Brahman, Celebes, Java, Timor, Mali, Sumatra, New Guinea, Fiji, Tonga, Micronesia, Polynesia, Hawaii, Indonesia, Eastern Island, Madagascar, and eventually New Zealand. This theory has received wide debates among scholars of different countries.

Hengchun peninsula's rich resources are now being protected. Kenting National Park is not just a milestone in the national park effort but also a new beginning for Hengchun's human and cultural activities. For years, many scholars have continued working on the world-class heritages in Hengchun





1. 恆春半島鑾丁遺址在國際學者進行南島群島的研究時，有極為重要的地位／賴亮清攝
The Kenting ruins in Hengchun peninsula are important in terms of the research on Austronesian / Photo by Wan-ching Lai
2. 鑾丁地區有許多保存良好的史前遺跡，圖為埤仔口石板屋遺址／賴亮清提供
Kenting has many well preserved prehistoric ruins. Shown here is the stone plate house ruins / Photo provided by KTNP
3. 李匡悌教授談鑾丁史前遺址，侃侃而談，如數家珍／賴亮清攝
Prof. Kuang-ti Li talking about the prehistoric ruins in Kenting / Photo by Wan-ching Lai
4. 鑾丁史前遺址出土的珊瑚礁及夜光螺殼磨製器／賴亮清提供
Corals and net stabilizers made of green snails / Photo provided by KTNP

與國外專家持續進行交流討論。2000年，鑾丁國家公園管理處委託中央研究院歷史語言研究所，完成鑾丁國家公園史前文化遺址現況調查及地理資訊系統檔案建立。這項計劃除了對國家公園及附近地區的考古遺址重新確認外；同時，利用衛星定位儀註記每一個遺址的座標位置，以及配合地理資訊系統(GIS)的應用，結合考古學資料，來建立一套區域性考古文化遺址資料庫，讓史蹟的保存更現代化、科學化。

恆春半島不光是具備世界級的風景，除了得天獨厚的貝殼沙灘，附近海域的珊瑚礁岩、風化地形以及豐富的動植物相，更蘊藏著堪稱是世界級瑰寶的史前遺址。不同族群的先民在台南最南端的土地上來來去去，但走過的足跡卻不曾磨滅，即便是深埋在土壤裡，歷經千年風霜，卻依然出現在世人面前，出土的古物雖寂靜無聲，但其實正訴說著無數個動人故事。

peninsula with foreign scholars. In 2000, KTNP requested IHP of Academia Sinica to investigate KTNP's prehistoric ruins and compile a geographical database. In this project, the data of the ruins is reconfirmed, and GPS is used to mark the coordination of each ruin. GIS (Geographical Information System) was also used to combine archaeological data and establish a regional prehistoric ruin database in order to allow more modern and scientific efforts in the preservation of historical ruins.

Hengchun peninsula isn't just place of world-class views. Besides the unique sea shell beach, the nearby coral reefs, the weathered landscape, and rich ecosystems also make it a world-class prehistoric treasure. Different ethnic groups have migrated through Taiwan's southern tip, yet their trails remain. Even being buried for thousands of years, their legacy eventually unearths. Although silent, the ancient items have fascinating stories that are waiting to be heard.

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中文著作
《恆春半島的人文足跡》-《臺灣與歷史的軌跡：論國立清華大學仙宮校區的墓葬形制和出土重要文物》
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Current Work

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2007- Associate professor, dept. of earth sciences, NTNU
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Works

"Historic Ruins in Hengchun Peninsula," - "Rhythm of Soul and History: A Discussion on the Tombs and Unearthed Items Near Hsiang-gong School District"
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