



序 言

隨著研究需求日益多元，以及數位工具與計算技術的精進，研究者不僅能打破傳統文本結構的限制，由宏觀維度鳥瞰歷史深處的社會秩序；亦能透過嚴謹的內容計量方法，客觀檢視當代高等教育體系在數位學術資源傳播上的發展現況。本期收錄之兩篇學術論文，分別探討研究型大學圖書館學術傳播服務之發展，以及運用數位人文方法分析清代黃冊檔案中的犯罪紀錄，呈現圖書館與檔案資源在研究支援、知識發掘與數位應用上的多元價值。

本期首篇論文為黃元鶴所著之〈臺灣研究型大學圖書館網站之學術傳播服務內容分析〉。該研究以我國研究型大學圖書館網站為研究對象，檢視各館所提供之學術傳播服務資訊，並從服務、資訊、教育與網路等構面進行分析。研究結果顯示，著作權宣導、開放取用期刊投稿議題、掠奪性期刊辨識、電子學位論文上傳諮詢及學術期刊影響係數排名查詢等，已逐漸成為研究型大學圖書館服務的基本配置。研究成果不僅有助於了解目前學術傳播服務之發展現況，也可作為未來圖書館網站規劃研究支援服務的重要參考。

第二篇論文為邵僅、林巧敏所著之〈數位人文視角下清代黃冊檔案的犯罪類型、動機與時空分布研究〉。該研究以中央研究院典藏之清代黃冊刑事案件紀錄為分析對象，結合生成式人工智慧、Python 及 DocuSky 等數位人文工具，探討犯罪類型、犯罪動機及案件的時空分布特徵。研究結果顯示，殺人與傷害等暴力犯罪為主要案件類型，而家庭糾紛、感情糾紛及偶發衝突則為常見犯罪動機；案件高峰集中於康熙中後期與乾隆末期，地理分布則以山東、江南及廣東等人口稠密地區較為集中。研究不僅展現數位方法處理非結構化歷史檔案的潛力，也為清代犯罪史與司法檔案研究提供新的觀察視角與分析模式。

本期兩篇文章研究對象與時代背景各異，卻同樣關注知識的組織、分析與傳播，分別從學術服務創新與數位檔案研究兩個方向切入，呈現了圖資與檔案領域在數位轉型浪潮中的多元角色與全新視野。誠摯感謝本期作

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者的投入與分享，也期盼更多先進持續賜稿，共同拓展圖書資訊與檔案學研究的深度與廣度。

圖資與檔案學刊主編

庾文宏



Editorial

As research questions become increasingly diverse and digital tools and computational techniques continue to advance, researchers are no longer constrained by the limitations of traditional textual structures. They are now able to examine historical societies from broader perspectives and uncover patterns embedded within vast documentary records. At the same time, rigorous content analysis methods make it possible to objectively assess the development of digital scholarly communication within contemporary higher education. The two articles included in this issue explore, respectively, the development of scholarly communication services in research university libraries and the application of digital humanities methods to the analysis of crime records preserved in Qing Dynasty Yellow Registers. Together, they demonstrate the diverse value of library and archival resources in research support, knowledge discovery, and digital applications.

The first article, “*The Content Analysis of Research University Libraries’ Websites for Scholarly Communication Services in Taiwan*,” by Yuan-Ho Huang, examines the scholarly communication services provided through the websites of research university libraries in Taiwan. The study analyzes these services from the perspectives of service, information, education, and network dimensions. The findings indicate that copyright guidance, support for open access publishing, identification of predatory journals, consultation services for electronic thesis and dissertation submission, and journal impact factor ranking inquiries have gradually become standard components of research university library services. The results not only contribute to a better understanding of the current state of scholarly communication services but also provide valuable references for future planning of research support services on library websites.

The second article, “*A Digital Humanities Approach to Crime Records in Qing Dynasty Yellow Registers: Typologies, Motives, and Spatiotemporal Patterns*,” by Chin Shao and Chiao-Min Lin, analyzes criminal case records documented in Qing Dynasty Yellow Registers preserved by the Institute of

Modern History, Academia Sinica. Integrating generative artificial intelligence, Python, and DocuSky as digital humanities tools, the study explores crime typologies, criminal motives, and the spatiotemporal distribution of criminal cases. The findings reveal that violent crimes, particularly homicide and assault, constituted the major categories of recorded offenses, while domestic disputes, romantic conflicts, and spontaneous altercations were among the most common motives. Case records were concentrated during the mid-to-late Kangxi reign and the late Qianlong period, with higher frequencies observed in densely populated regions such as Shandong, Jiangnan, and Guangdong. This study demonstrates the potential of digital methods for analyzing unstructured historical archives and offers new perspectives and analytical approaches for the study of Qing crime history and judicial records.

Although the two articles in this issue differ in their research subjects and historical contexts, both are concerned with the organization, analysis, and dissemination of knowledge. Through the lenses of scholarly communication services and digital humanities research, they illustrate the diverse roles and emerging perspectives of library, information, and archival studies in an era of digital transformation. We sincerely thank the authors for their valuable contributions and look forward to receiving future submissions that continue to advance the depth and breadth of research in library, information, and archival studies.



JILA Editor