漢城的意義：遼代城市與民族的歷史書寫新論

On the meaning of Hancheng: Cities and Ethnicity in the historiography of the Liao

白嵐史（Lance PURSEY）

英國伯明翰大學（University of Birmingham）歷史學博士

漢學研究中心 2026 年度漢學獎助學人

在中國史上，遼朝最顯著的特點乃是其以「因俗而治」為方針，對不同民族施行二元統治制度。契丹統治者同時治理北方游牧部族及中原後裔之農耕城居漢民。二元制的實體典範可見於遼上京城址。百餘年前對遼上京城址的考古調查呈現城址分南北兩區，學者往往將此與史料中對遼上京的記載聯繫起來，即皇城之南別作一城，名為漢城。然而，通過詳細參考歷史文獻章節段落卻發現所謂「漢城」的歷史依據有待商榷。在我們標誌上京南城為漢城時，我們要追問在這種情況下何謂「漢」？「漢城」之「漢」為何物？

本演講結合兩種史學界的趨勢。一是英文學界正在問「漢」為何物，將史料中對人群的命名視為隨時代、政治條件而變化的偶然產物，而非固定不變的範疇。二是中文學界探討「史實的淵源何在」，考證一向作為史學基石的史料文本如何在編撰與流傳過程中逐漸脫離過去事實情況。借鑑此兩種方法，本演講分析史料中對遼朝「漢城」的種種記載，在呈現記載中「漢城」的實質的同時，也說明這些記載如何不僅影響北宋人對遼朝的理解，也形塑宋人的自我認同。具體而言，北宋史家借用遼朝官僚體系中的用語「漢」來宣稱與遼朝中的中原後裔之間具有跨境的親緣關係。簡而言之，宋人透過敘述遼朝建城的歷史，建構了一種新的「漢人」身份認同。

In Chinese history, the Liao dynasty is famous for its the dual administration along ethnic lines, whereby the Kitan rulers governed both a nomadic empire and cities of large populations of Han people from the Central Plains. This is exemplified in the site of the Upper Capital, Shangjing, rediscovered over a century ago. Archaeology reveals a city divided into two walled districts, which scholars have been quick to connect to a historical description of the city having an “imperial city” in the north and a “Han city” in the south. But a closer, critical examination of the historical account complicates this tempting connection between history and archaeology, and calls on historians and archaeologists to qualify what does “Han” mean in this context? What is “Han” about the “Han city” at Shangjing?

This paper brings together two promising trends in the scholarship of Chinese history occurring simultaneously: Anglophone scholarship asking “what does Han mean?” and treating identity labels such as Han in historical texts as contingent and mutable rather than fixed and unchanging categories, Sinophone scholarship asking “where do historical facts come from?” and destabilising the textual record by which we understand the past, tracing the contingencies of compilation and transmission. Implementing this twofold critical approach, I analyse the historiography of various references to “Hancheng” in writings about the Liao, presenting both the substance of these accounts, and also how the accounts came to inform Song perceptions not only of the Liao but also of themselves. Writing on the Hancheng, shows how a Liao administrative term “Han” became adopted by writers in the Northern Song to claim an affinity with descendants from the Central Plains living on the other side of the Liao border. I argue that, in their narrations of the building of Liao cities, Song writers were building a novel Han Chinese identity.

主講人簡介：

白嵐史，目前為國家圖書館漢學研究中心獎助學人。本年九月起將於牛津大學歷史學院任訪問研究學者。英國伯明翰大學歷史學博士。曾經在伯明翰大學、阿伯丁大學、早稻田大學、耶路撒冷希伯來大學以及中央研究院歷史語言研究所任博士後研究學者。研究領域為遼代的歷史與考古，目前正在撰寫若干涉及遼代石刻文獻、城市社會與邊疆族羣的期刊論文，以及一本專著，探討遼朝政治與社會中，官僚與貴族的對抗。

Lance Pursey is currently a research grant recipient at the Center for Chinese Studies. In September 2026 he will join Wadham College, Oxford as a Koch History Centre Fellow. He received his PhD from the University of Birmingham, and has since held postdoctoral fellowships at the University of Birmingham, University of Aberdeen, Waseda University, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and the Institute of History and Philology at Academia Sinica. His field of research is the history and archaeology of the Liao Dynasty. He is currently writing several articles that discuss epigraphy, urban society, and frontier politics in the Liao, as well as a monograph that explores the conflicts between bureaucracy and aristocracy in the Liao court.