

## 《過山榜》：帝國象徵的南疆操弄

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《過山榜》又名《評皇券牒》，是中國南部邊陲地帶的一種文書。它們被當地少數民族瑤族當中人口最多，且居住地帶最廣的族系「盤瑤 (Iu Mien)」所傳抄並保存，其歷史至少可上溯至清初。20世紀以降，中國學者和官員蒐集百餘種《過山榜》，將它們從散佈於湖南、廣東、廣西交界的村落，帶到廣西，更遠的雲南以至於更南邊的泰國北部。

《過山榜》不僅形似皇帝的詔書，在最常見的說法中，它是西元1260年由宋理宗頒佈給瑤族，以保障瑤族的某些權利，包括免除稅賦，以及在山區過自治生活的自由。

《過山榜》是否真由朝廷所頒佈呢？我的演講將以此為討論主題。雖然這個論點根據的是關於瑤族和朝廷接觸的歷史記載，以及官方認可的某些瑤族領袖的地位，但是有跡象顯示榜文乃是由在地瑤民自行製作，因此應該把榜文視為瑤族對於自宋以降朝廷意圖整合邊陲地區為帝國的一部分，並使帝國的影響深入邊陲地區人心的政策的對應和利用。

### **Manipulating Imperial Symbols on the Southern Frontier “The Proclamation for Crossing the Mountains”**

The “Proclamation for Crossing the Mountains,” (guoshan bang 過山榜), also known as the “Charter of Emperor Ping” (pinghuang quandie 評皇券牒), is a genre of document that circulated on the margins of empire in South China and beyond. It was reproduced and stored in households of the most populous and widespread subgroup of the Yao minority (yaozu 瑤族), Iu Mien or Pan Yao 盤瑤, going back at least to the early Qing dynasty (1644-1912), if not earlier. Since the turn of the 20th Century, Chinese scholars and officials have collected more than one hundred such documents, removing them from their original contexts in villages emanating from the border region where Hunan, Guangdong, and Guangxi provinces converge, spreading across Guangxi to Yunnan, and even transnationally as far south as northern Thailand.

Not only does the Proclamation resemble an imperial edict, but in its most common version,

the text claims to have been issued by the Song Dynasty emperor, Lizong 理宗 in 1260, granting Yao people certain privileges, including exemption from taxation and the freedom to live autonomously in the mountains.

Is the Proclamation a real edict issued by the imperial court? This talk will argue that, although it is based on an actual history of encounter between Yao peoples and the imperial order, and of official recognition of specific Yao leaders, there are signs that such documents were produced locally by the Yao themselves, and therefore should be viewed as a Yao response to and appropriation of an imperial project that took shape since the Song to integrate every sector of the empire and to reach into the hearts and minds of peoples living at a distance from the capital.

### 主講人簡介：

伊萊 (Eli Alberts)，美國籍，美國賓州大學東亞語言及文明系博士，現為科羅拉多州立大學歷史系助理教授。依萊教授的主要研究領域為宗教文化史，特別是少數民族如瑤族的書寫文化。本年獲得漢學研究中心「外籍學人來臺研究漢學獎助」，研究主題為「評皇券牒以及晚明小說」。