

天馬與神樹：乾隆時代關於邊疆的自然史知識生產

艾麗娜 (Arina Mikhalevskaya)

美國耶魯大學歷史學系博士候選人

漢學研究中心2021年度獎助訪問學人

本演講將探討乾隆皇帝和他的官員如何了解邊疆地區的自然環境。主講人將提出以下的問題：當乾隆向新疆和東北地區派遣探險隊時，他想要蒐集哪一方面的資訊？清代政治和自然知識生產之間有什麼關係？為了解決這些問題，本演講以西域貢馬和東北地區的兩種樹木為例，探討清朝從政治人物到學者對邊疆地區的罕見動植物的看法，如何在政治話語中討論這些「異獸瑞禽」、「奇花瑞木」，並如何將它們歸類為自然史的一環。透過對《欽定西域圖志》、《欽定盛京通志》、《欽定皇朝文獻通考》、《清宮獸譜》、乾隆帝的《御製詩》等清代古籍的初步分析，可以發現清朝皇帝、大臣、邊疆駐軍、地方官員等等都從事博物學研究，特別對邊疆地區前所未聞或外來品種的動植物感興趣。在他們編纂的動物類書和其它著作中，現實存在的動植物品種與只存在於古籍中的「奇花瑞獸」之間並無嚴格區分。都被描寫為「奇」、「靈」、「瑞」等等，並經常被認為是「異瑞」、「殊方瑞產」。

Sacred Trees and Heavenly Horses: Bureaucratic Knowledge Production during the Qianlong Reign

The present paper looks at bureaucratic practices of collecting, categorizing, and interpreting knowledge about the natural world during the reign of the Qing dynasty's Emperor Qianlong (r. 1735–1796). The study examines imperially-commissioned explorations of the Qing empire's borderlands, focusing on the regions of Xinjiang and Manchuria. Before the Qing period, Manchuria had only been partially incorporated into the Chinese empires. Likewise, the western frontier of Xinjiang was the latest addition to the Qing territory during the culmination of the Qing imperial expansion in the 1750s. The present study revisits Qianlong-period grand projects of collecting knowledge about the vast territories, resources, and populations of the

newly incorporated frontiers, such as the Illustrated Treatise on the Imperial Western Territories (*Huangyu Xiyu tuzhi*) and the imperially commissioned Gazetteer of Shengjing (Mukden) (*Shengjing tongzhi*), as well as imperial poetry and art productions.

Following Joachim Kurtz and Benjamin Elman, I take a 'de-modernized' approach to Qianlong's exploratory projects, aiming to reverse the conventional perspective and try to reconstitute concrete modes of knowledge production and their underlying rules from the ground up, exploring Qing actors' interests as they articulated and practiced them 'on their own terms.' To that end, I provide a close reading of the projects' stated rationale and methods for gathering and interpreting data, along with examples of how they applied their methodology throughout the collections. Looking at imperially-commissioned compilations of knowledge along with Emperor Qianlong's poetry, I ask what Qianlong wanted to know about his empire's frontiers, why he thought that information was significant, and what he eventually learned. The paper discusses natural knowledge production within the Qing bureaucracy compared to imperial interventions in other fields of knowledge, such as geography, cartography, and ethnography. Overall, I aim to contribute to our understanding of eighteenth-century techniques for creating and validating knowledge within the Qing bureaucracy.

主講人簡介：

艾麗娜 (Arina Mikhalevskaya)，俄羅斯籍，美國耶魯大學歷史學系博士候選人，主要研究領域為早期近代中國與東南亞、環境史、知識生產史、邊疆史、中國-東南亞互動等。本年獲得漢學研究中心獎助，研究主題為「帝國的大自然：中國稀有動物（1680-1800）（*The Nature of the Empire: Animal Wonders in China, 1680–1800*）」。