

香港中文大學中國文化研究所嶺南文化研究計劃

「嶺南文化研究論文獎 2024」得獎名單

Lingnan Culture Studies Research Paper Competition 2024 Award Winners

Organized by the Research Programme for Lingnan Culture, Institute of Chinese Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

一等獎 First Place

姓名 Name	陳柏言 CHEN Poyen
畢業院校 University/ Institution	臺灣大學 National Taiwan University (主修：中國文學)
論文題目 Paper Title	世變中的編纂者：論張煜南《海國公餘輯錄》的知識製作與情感政治 Editors in the changing world: On the knowledge production and emotional politics of Zhang Yunan's "Hai Guo Gong Yu Ji Lu"
論文摘要 Abstract	本文聚焦出身廣東梅縣的張煜南編撰《海國公餘輯錄》一書，探析此書的知識製作與情感政治。首先，本文從書籍版本與副文本的沿革談起，揭櫫此書逐漸凝聚的編者意識。而後，從書名標舉的「公餘」一詞談起，探究此書如何通過漢詩，寄託感懷。綜此，本文藉由《海國公餘輯錄》，重探張煜南此一過往被認知為「商人／官員」的個案，勾勒嶺南人物南向流動的軌跡，並探析晚清知識群體如何奠基舊有思維，展開對「新世界」的建構與想像。

二等獎 Second Place

姓名 Name	羅淳濤 LUO Chunhao
在讀院校 University/ Institution	康奈爾大學 Cornell University (Major: History)
論文題目 Paper Title	環境病源學與帝國擴張：十二至十七世紀的嶺南瘴病 Environmental Etiology and Imperial Expansion: Miasma in Lingnan from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth Centuries
論文摘要 Abstract	Zhang 瘴 is a term assigned by the northern imperial elites to various southern diseases. Literally meaning “barrier” with a disease radical attached to it, zhang signifies an ecological barrier of the imperial expansion in the South. Analyzing medical treatises, anthologies, and gazetteers, this paper investigates how medical culture and environment coproduced knowledge about zhang from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries. During this period, the sophistication of zhang medicine as a local knowledge facilitated the northern regimes to tame Lingnan’s environmental and cultural landscape. However, this conquest was not a linear process in which socio-economic development by the northern immigrants forced zhang into retreat. Instead, the medical writings negotiated between northern medical theories and the local environment with empirical observations and experiences, leading to the development of sophisticated treatment systems that theorized various details of zhang diseases into northern medical frameworks. Meanwhile, these writings selectively appropriated indigenous ingredients, healing practices, and foodway to create a unique culture of Lingnan as one of the diverse localities in the empire. This study also interrogates the dichotomy between human and environment—while environmental features stimulated human experiences, humans defined which environmental features mattered and which could cause medical disorders.

三等獎 Third Place

姓名 Name	孫志健 SUN Zhijian
在讀院校 University/ Institution	新加坡國立大學 National University of Singapore (Major: Architectural History)
論文題目 Paper Title	嶺南現代建築：毛時代廣州的亞熱帶氣候、熱量的技術統治論與社會主義重建，1949-76 Lingnan's Modern Architecture: Subtropical Climate, Thermal Technocracy, and Socialist Reconstruction in Maoist Guangzhou, 1949-76
論文摘要 Abstract	This paper contributes to current accounts of the history of Lingnan's subtropical modern architecture in the mid-20th century by offering a fresh perspective of how its vernacular building tradition was modernized in a transnational geo-political and techno-scientific context. Instead of attributing Lingnan's architectural production to merely the genius of certain individuals, based on archival materials and fieldwork across Guangzhou, Beijing and Xi'an, it attends to a broader framework of state-run institutions in which architects, Party cadres, sanitary experts and thermal engineers were active mediators of global flows of resources and knowledge. Drawing on theories of STS and critical temperature studies, it develops the notion "thermal regimes" to capture the inherent interdependence between thermal technologies and politics. Through case studies of the Zhongshan Medical College (1953-8) and Panyu People's Commune (1958) in Guangzhou, it moves beyond existing narratives of the Great Leap Forward as irrational and crazy, but to show a rationalized and universalized form of "thermal technocracy". Driven by the statist appetite for industrial modernity, the globally-circulated climatic knowledge and architectural technologies transcending Cold-War rivalries were marshalled by the socialist state towards the technocratic control of environmental variables, state intervention of human bodies and extensive exploitation of human labor.

優異獎 Honorable mentions (排名不分先後 in no particular order)

姓名 Name	陳康言 CHAN Hong Yin
在讀院校 University/ Institution	新加坡國立大學 National University of Singapore (Major: Chinese Studies)
論文題目 Paper Title	從廣惠肇碧山亭的《勸捐碧山亭小引及捐款芳名》看十九世紀末新加坡廣東性的演繹 The interpretation of "Cantonese" identity in late nineteenth century Singapore through "Invitation to contribute to the Peck San Theng and list of Donors" from Kwong Wai Siew Peck San Theng
論文摘要 Abstract	本文籍由探討碧山亭的第一片碑銘，《勸捐碧山亭小引及捐款芳名》，以追溯「廣東人」這個概念在新加坡歷史地景中的變動。在前人的研究中，已經梳理出碧山亭成立的歷史因素以及往後的發展脈絡。但有關碧山亭與廣幫社群的關係，卻鮮有相關的文獻記述。從碑銘的捐款人名錄中，能夠了解到在十九世紀末期，新加坡廣東人社群的內部結構。本文將圍繞著此碑銘的內容，並輔以大量的一手史料，嘗試重建「廣東人」這個地緣概念的形成與演繹。

姓名 Name	林挺聰 LIN Tingcong
畢業院校 University/ Institution	香港大學 University of Hong Kong (Major: Literary and Cultural Studies)
論文題目 Paper Title	羅漢馬可波羅在廣州和威尼斯——跨文化歷史敘述中的“距離”話語 An arhat Marco Polo: Distance as a discursive strategy and transcultural (re)productions of a (hi)story in between
論文摘要 Abstract	<p>This article shows how distance between localities becomes a discursive strategy in the global process of transculturation. It traces the creation and circulation of a mid-19th to early-20th century myth surrounding a Buddhist arhat (in Chinese, Luohan) statue in Guangzhou, claimed to depict Marco Polo, alongside its Venetian replica, involving Chinese clerics, tour guides, and intellectuals, and Western expatriates, travelers, geographers, Sinologists, and politicians. It also compares the myth with the statues' current documentation in the Five Hundred Genii Temple (in Chinese, Hualin Temple) in Guangzhou and the Museo Correr in Venice, demonstrating the claim's invalidity. The history of the statues was adapted by various forces, particularly Italian (and, more generally, Western) nationalists and imperialists, and Chinese reformists. Among the diverse agents was a common strategy in their narratives: to legitimize their arguments, mediating agents from both the West and China sought references and endorsements from the distant—and therefore immediately absent—Other, thus positioning the statue's transcultural (hi)story to the Other's side. In this way, they occupied an interpreting position themselves to turn historiography of the Other into historical teleology for the self. Despite the myth's falsehood, such a strategy sustained its plausibility and influence in the public discourse, overwhelming opposing narratives.</p> <p>十九世紀中葉至二十世紀初，圍繞廣州華林寺內一尊據傳描繪馬可波羅的羅漢像及其在威尼斯科雷爾博物館中的複製品，學界民間衍生豐富記敘，敘述者身份尤顯多元：從中國當地導遊、地方官員、佛寺僧侶和主張社會變革的知識份子，到旅居廣州的西方傳教士、記者和旅行作家，乃至未曾到訪的西方帝國主義政治家，皆曾參與敘述生產及傳播。而不同群體的各異話語更呈現一種共通策略：通過轉述“遠方的”（當下缺席的）他者，讓跨文化歷史成為“遠距離的”歷史，由此確認自我在場闡釋的合法身份，使異域史學成為自身歷史目的論的註腳。即便關於羅漢馬可波羅的敘述在事實上並不可靠，該敘述仍依靠“距離”維持話語權威。</p>

姓名 Name	王澤偉 WANG Zewei
在讀院校 University/ Institution	香港浸會大學 Hong Kong Baptist University (主修：中國語言文學系)
論文題目 Paper Title	承自嶺南——以《英華仙尼華四雜字文》為線索新探滬甬中英詞彙書之譜系(1815-1899)及漢學發端 Inherited from Canton: A New Exploration of the Lineage of Chinese-English Vocabulary Books from Shanghai-Ningbo and Tracing the Origins of Sinology through Ying
論文摘要 Abstract	進十餘年來，隨著西方人編寫的字典受到語言學界與中西交流領域之重視，字典之間的影響關係，已有不少中日學者進行研究。但在中英字典一項，字典初創到發展階段的 19 世紀，目前缺乏系統性的字典親緣關係整理，嶺南與吳語區字典之間的影響關係討論亦深度不足，遑論以此建立譜系圖。本文通過以學界較少關注之《英華仙尼華四雜字文》為線索，通過比較其與《華英通用雜話》的體例、前言與注音方法，發現二者之間存在淵源關係。繼而可以勾連出受羅伯聃影響的詞彙書系統，並且與馬禮遜的《英華詞典》系統一起構成 19 世紀兩字典體系，從而建立譜系圖。最終，藉辭書譜系中的字典源頭與發展過程，管窺在華英國漢學的從嶺南到浙滬的發展歷程，以彰嶺南漢學之貢獻。

姓名 Name	顏訥 YEN Na
在讀院校 University/ Institution	國立清華大學 National Tsing Hua University (主修：中國文學系)
論文題目 Paper Title	「使龍以為己類」：清代嶺南筆記海澤異物敘述中的跨物種關係 Cross-Species Relationships in Narratives of Marine Anomalies in Qing Dynasty Lingnan Miscellaneous Notes
論文摘要 Abstract	隨著航行與撈補技術的進步，逐漸豐富人類與海洋異物之間跨物種關係的描繪。清代嶺南筆記記載中，人與水生異物在書寫中，呈現出複雜的情感與生態聯繫。清代嶺南筆記不僅記錄了人類對異物的恐懼與尊敬，也展現了跨物種互動的動態過程。此外，嶺南筆記作者將其與常民的日常經驗結合，共同構成地方知識與記憶。本文提出這一類的跨物種書寫為「關係中作知識」，反映出嶺南海洋文化的特殊性，揭示嶺南人如何在多樣的情感、文化與自然脈絡中建立對海洋的深刻理。

姓名 Name	高婷
在讀院校 University/ Institution	中央美術學院 Central Academy of Fine Arts (主修：藝術學理論)
論文題目 Paper Title	里門有塾：廣府古建築門塾制度起源研究 Research on the origin of the door and hall system of traditional Guangdong architecture
論文摘要 Abstract	<p>本文聚焦廣府古建築門塾制度，通過對門塾制度的歷史追溯，指出門塾制度在先秦宮殿府邸建築之外另有傳承語境，即自漢代以來在官署建築中的應用，明清時期廣府門塾制度則最早起源於明代的社學建築，是對以“斷砌造”為特點的中國古代官署門塾制度營造技藝的自然傳承，更是對門塾制度自漢代以來就廣泛流傳的鄉里教化象徵意義的重新發掘與復興，直到清代此形制廣泛流行於各類建築中，最終發展為廣府古建築最具地域性特色的立面形式。</p>