

清朝皇家道觀龍虎山大上清宮的興起與沒落

高麗娟

摘要

清雍正九年(1731)，清世宗發帑銀重修龍虎山大上清宮，並授予法官婁近垣四品提點職務。重修之後的大上清宮作為清代以來最大規模的皇家道觀之一，從張天師的管轄中脫離出來，擁有獨立管理的香火田產和自成一系的法派傳承，並將道法上溯到老子，以「正一符籙」的真傳自居。無論在世俗管理還是信仰體系方面，大上清宮都致力於成為一個有獨立運作體系的皇家道觀。

本文以婁近垣重輯十六卷本《龍虎山志》為主，輔以地方志和宮中檔案等文獻資料，梳理大上清宮重修之後的田產歸屬和經營方式、宮觀人員的組成和法派，以及婁近垣羽化之後大上清宮管理權旁落等問題，重新審視大上清宮作為一個皇家道觀的興起與沒落，進一步瞭解清朝初期皇權干預下的大上清宮與真人府、以及婁近垣與張天師之間的關係，以之作為清代龍虎山或張天師研究的補充。

關鍵詞：龍虎山、大上清宮、婁近垣、張天師

高麗娟，香港中文大學文化及宗教研究系研究生、博士候選人，日本早稻田大學訪問學者(2018)。主要研究領域為清代道教史、地方道教與道教儀式，曾發表論文〈青玄上帝、青華帝君和東華帝君三個神號的來歷及關係考證〉、〈蘇州正一道教「太乙煉」科儀本的文本源流研究〉和〈清朝宮廷道士與江南京官的互動關係——以龍虎山法官婁近垣為例〉等。

The Rise and Fall of the Shangqing Royal Palace on Mount Longhu in the Qing Dynasty

Gao Lijuan

Abstract

In the ninth year of the Yongzheng reign of the Qing Dynasty (1731), the Yongzheng Emperor allocated funds to rebuild the Shangqing Palace on Mount Longhu, at the same time awarding Lou Jinyuan the title of Intendant with full fourth rank. The rebuilt Shangqing Palace was one of the largest royal Daoist temples since the founding of the Qing Dynasty. It was withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Zhenren Fu, or Heavenly Master's residence, under the institution of the Zhang Heavenly Master. It independently managed incense field property and developed a new lineage which traced itself back to Lao Zi and called itself the authentic tradition of "Zheng Yi Fu Lu." Whether considered in terms of secular administration or as a system of beliefs, it is clear that the Shangqing Palace was committed to becoming an autonomous royal Daoist temple.

Drawing primarily on the 16-volume gazetteer of Mount Longhu compiled by Lou Jinyuan, and supplemented by documents from local chronicles, imperial archives, and other sources, the present article discusses the property ownership and the management of the Shangqing Palace, the composition and lineage of its clergy, and how the Zhenren Fu regained control after Lou Jinyuan passed away.

By reviewing the rise and decline of this famous royal Daoist temple, the article attempts to clarify the relationship between the Shangqing Palace and the Zhenren Fu in the early Qing when both institutions experienced imperial interference, as well as that between Lou Jinyuan and

the Zhang Heavenly Master. It thus supplements existing research on the Zhang Heavenly Master and on Mount Longhu in the Qing Dynasty.

Keywords: Mount Longhu, the Shangqing Royal Palace, Lou Jinhuan, the Zhang Heavenly Master

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