

DOCTORAL THESIS

王錫祺(1855-1913)與《小方壺齋輿地叢鈔》之研究 區顯鋒

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王錫祺（1855-1913）與《小方壺齋輿地叢鈔》之研究

A Study of Wang Xiqi (1855-1913) and *Xiaofanghu zhai yudi
congchao* (*Geographical Series of the Xiaofanghu Studio*)

區顯鋒

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中文提要

地學在中國有悠久的學術傳統，清代輿地之學的成就尤受人注目，一方面受考據樸學的風尚影響，以沿革為主調的地理著作蔚然綻放；另一方面，鴉片戰爭帶來西力東漸的衝擊，列強接踵而至，對疆土進行侵略，傳統的「天下」世界觀受到強烈的搖憾，有識之士首當其衝，致力對域外史地的注視及西學的譯介，對地球科學的理解、世界的認識及其接受程度較以往有着深刻的轉變。同時，受嘉道兩朝復興的經世致用思想影響，知識分子心繫國家疆土的安危，嘗試藉輿地一門知識應對國家當前的國防形勢，這促成中國地學在晚清產生了中西交融的局面。

從晚清自強運動到戊戌變法，國家對外屢屢失利，列強虎視眈眈，知識分子亟欲捍衛國土，為國家自存自強尋找出路，莫不著書立說，或自資出版，以拓展國人的國際視野為己任，王錫祺編輯的《小方壺齋輿地叢鈔》可以說是當中的表表者。該書始編於 1877 年，直到 1900 年先後出版正編及兩部補編，還完成第三次補編的未刊稿，累計各種書籍、文稿有 1534 種，結集成於清代而流行坊間的中外地理撰著和遊記文獻，其規模為清代同類主題的文獻彙編之冠。

在該書所列的十二帙中，以八帙的篇幅展述清代的疆域，編者按區域劃分，在體例上凸顯邊疆地理、山川的記述以及有關西南民族文獻，將國家的版圖疆域建構起來，通過將迢遙的塞外異域、陌生的西南人情風土展露於國人眼前，鞏固國人的國土觀念，所隱含的中國表述揭示了晚清知識分子急亟於應付國家所面對的內外憂患。

為了加強說明國家所面臨的危機，編者透過該書所結集的清代域外地理著述及其編排的方式，強調對中國周邊國家的注視和警惕，以及中西的外交關係，從中可以窺探晚清士人的外交識見和國際視野具有以舊帶新的時代特色，反映當時的國際形勢及國際關係的思潮。

晚清興起的新式報刊和出版事業，改變了傳統以來的知識傳播方式，成為傳遞新知識和新思想的新平台，有利於知識分子面對瞬息萬變的國際形勢及掌握國家的局勢，逐漸成為他們吸收知識的重要渠道，這反映於《小方壺齋輿地叢鈔》到《小方壺齋輿地叢鈔三補編》的文獻來源。

歷來學術界對《小方壺齋輿地叢鈔》的研究極為不足，缺乏系統而有深度的論述，多數以文獻資料的作用和貢獻陳述該書的內容，忽略了編者及其時代與該書的關係。本文嘗試以編者為脈絡，探討《小方壺齋輿地叢鈔》所關注的問題，以期重新展示該書在書誌分析以外的另一面貌。

Abstract

The studies of historical geography in Qing were of remarkable academic reputations in Chinese history. It was a result of several factors. First, it based on empirical and philological research laid a fruitful and sound foundation on the study of geography. Second, the knowledge of earth science and world exploration were systematically absorbed by the local intelligentsia in unprecedented scope. Following the Opium War, the West shook the Chinese view of world order and drove the literati to Western learning, which included World Geography. Such a movement echoed to the revival of Statecraft Thought during the reigns of Jiaqing and Daoguang. The making of geographical knowledge was a process of the encounter between Chinese tradition and Western knowledge, as a result.

In order to maintain the integrity of national territory and equip people with geographical awareness, the literati tried their best to search the road to self-strengthening by the way of writing and publication between the 1860s and the 1890s when a series of reform movements were launched. Of such published works, Wang Xiqi's massive *Xiaofanghu zhai yudi congchao* (*Geographical Series of the Xiaofanghu Studio*) should receive more attention. Wang started his project in 1877 and completed circa 1900. He brought together over a thousand and five hundred items into his collection.

Of the twelve volumes in his collection, eight volumes focused on the physical boundaries of the Qing Empire. Wang devised a new apparatus to describe and discuss the regional divisions in China, covering the frontiers, ethnicities in southwest provinces and their physical and cultural landscapes. His work gave a new sense of national territoriality. This can be taken as an interesting representation of how China was observed in the eyes of Chinese literati in late Qing.

While facing national crisis and humiliations, diplomacy was taken to be of equally importance with that of military strength. Geographical knowledge about China itself and surrounding regions was recognized as an indispensable means to secure the national interest in diplomacy. Wang shared this view and drew his readers' attention to issues about the diplomatic relation with China's neighboring countries and that of foreign powers in the West.

Thanks to the rise of modern journalism and the changing features of the print culture, the news and new ideas that connected to current affairs confronting

China were disseminated in a more effective fashion. Wang's project revealed how important those cultural sectors were in shaping the new outlook of the Chinese literati.

In the past, Wang and his massive collection was widely cited in studies of Chinese worldview during the Qing period. Despite its widespread impact, it has been overlooked in modern Chinese historical scholarship. This thesis thus aims to fill up the gap and offer an assessment of the historical and cultural significance of Wang's collection. In doing so, it sheds new light on the Chinese literati's thoughts about China and the world within the larger geographical and cultural contexts.

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