

北京大學所藏高郵王氏手稿的流布與現狀考實

(提要)

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王念孫(1744–1832)一生以讀書為樂，以著述為常，在世刊刻的雖然只有《廣雅疏證》、《讀書雜誌》二種，數十年校書之中，卻留下了大量的長編稿草。包括王念孫遺稿在內的王氏數世手稿在1922年由羅振玉(1866–1940)購得，其後大部分轉售北京大學保存至今。由於手稿深藏書庫，經眼的人不多，學界對於百年之間手稿的流布歷程與原件現狀，或沿襲舊說，或語焉不詳，甚至不符事實。筆者自2010年起全面搜討存世高郵王氏稿抄校本，北大所藏王氏手稿亦在其列。在整理手稿的過程中，筆者發現羅振玉與王國維(1877–1927)在1922至1925年之間的十數通書信中透露了大量手稿入藏北大前的重要信息。而數十冊手稿原件則為入藏後的整理過程提供了難得的實物證據。本文之撰，為手稿入藏北大前後的流布始末與整理過程，提供了學術史的考察。本文首次通過對實物、書信、日記等原始材料的考證，以年月為中心，還原細節當中涉及的人與事，嘗試梳理出其前因後果，突破過去較為平面的鋪敘模式，並對部分誤說加以辨正。此外，手稿大部分未經印行，原件自2014年起更不予借閱。本文以筆者在2012至2013年間目驗的原件配合書影，考定手稿的撰者、冊數、題名、價值等，如實反映手稿的現狀，作為今後全面研究這批珍貴手稿的張本。

關鍵詞： 王念孫 手稿 王國維 學術史 歷史考證

A Study of the Transmission and Current Status of the Gaoyou Wangs' Manuscripts at Peking University

(Abstract)

Cheung Kam Siu

Wang Niansun (1744–1832) derived pleasure from reading and wrote scholarly works all his life. Although only two of his books, namely *Guangya Shuzheng* and *Dushu Zazhi*, were published in his lifetime, numerous lengthy manuscripts of his collation works over the decades remained. In 1922, the manuscripts of Wang and generations of his family were purchased by Luo Zhenyu (1866–1940), most of which were later resold to Peking University and have remained there to this day. Given that the manuscripts are preserved carefully in the library, only a few people have been able to examine them. Consequently, when discussing the transmission of the manuscripts and the current status of the original documents, scholars have been generally following their predecessors' ideas or vaguely addressing the issue with claims not in accordance with the facts at all. Since 2010, the author has comprehensively collected the extant collated works of Gaoyou Wangs', including the aforementioned manuscripts at Peking University. While organizing the materials, the author discovered that a number of letters between Luo Zhenyu and Wang Guowei (1877–1927) in 1922–1925 contained important information about the manuscripts before they were acquired by the university. The dozens of volumes of original documents also provided precious physical evidence of the traces of collation after the acquisition. The purpose of this paper is to provide a detailed documentation and analysis of the transmission and collating process of Wangs' manuscripts before and after their accession into Peking University's collection from the perspective of academic history. By means of a textual research on raw materials such as the original manuscripts, letters, and diaries for the first time, the present paper aims to restore the historical details regarding the people involved and incidents occurred in chronological order, and retrace

the cause and consequences thereof, so as to break through the relatively two-dimensional mode of narrative adopted in the previous studies and rectify the erroneous conclusion they have drawn. With a view to the fact that most of the manuscripts have not been published and the original documents have been unavailable for viewing since 2014, this paper examines the authorship, quantity, titles and value of the manuscripts based on the author's first-hand inspection of the original documents in 2012–2013, as well as the photocopies obtained then. It offers an accurate account of the current status of the manuscripts, establishing a foundation for a comprehensive study of these valuable manuscripts in the future.

Keywords: Wang Niansun manuscript Wang Guowei academic history
historical empirical research

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