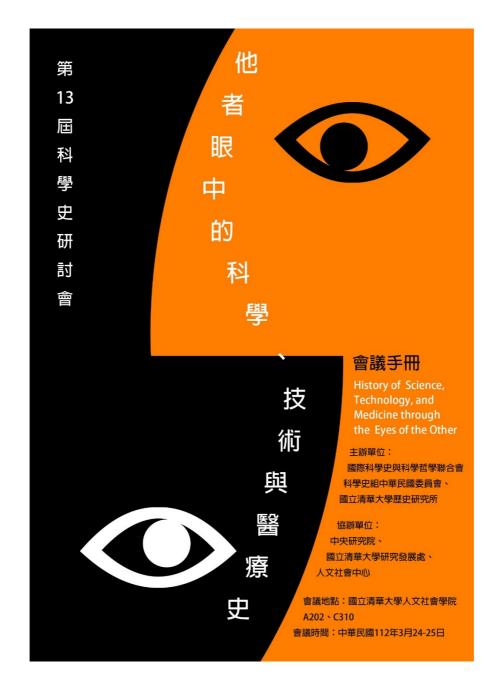
第十三屆科學史研討會

他者眼中的科學、技術與醫療史

History of science, technics and medicine through the eyes of the Other



主辦單位: 國際科學史與科學哲學聯合會科學史組中華民國委員會、

國立清華大學歷史研究所

承辦單位:中央研究院、國立清華大學研究發展處、人文社會研究中心

會議地點:清華大學人文社會學院 A202、C310

會議時間:中華民國 112 年 3 月 24-25 日

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一、學術構想與宗旨/Purpose

近代早期歐洲傳教士對中國和東亞、東南亞國家科學、技術與醫療的觀察、評論,和藉此完成的東西文化科技交流,為學界所熟知。大航海時期開始此類的交流蓬勃發展,傳教士、海商、使團團員和探險家等也紛紛留下大量在中國和東亞、東南亞各地的聽聞,以及實地考察當地自然知識、技術與醫療的相關記錄和評價。透過「他者」的視野與觀察,得以一窺當時東方科學、技術與醫療的狀況,並掌握這些外來人員對東方知識技術的評價,得以補充中國和東亞文獻記載的不足,或與之對照比較,對當時的科學技術發展和演變有更全面客觀的掌握。

相對的,中國和東亞文人亦透過與其交遊的傳教士、僧侶、商人、外交人員,或藉由翻譯文獻對域外科學、技術與醫療知識與技藝有所理解與評價。而中國或東方的文人在他們到其他地區或國度旅行時,或參訪不同行業的活動及生產時,也不乏對異地自然知識、技術的記載和評論,或是對自己不同領域知識的觀察與評價。此外,有關科技文獻的註釋、評論在中國有非常悠久的歷史:例如:李淳風(602-670)在為《九章算術》作註時,曾引用祖沖之(429-500)和祖暅之父子對劉徽所作註的討論;沈括(ca1030-1095)在《夢溪筆談》中對自然現象和諸多製造技術的說明、考證和評論;而徐光啟(1562-1633)在其編撰的《農政全書》中,參考了為數可觀的中國早期農書,並對其中的農業技術進行評價。

知識和技藝的流動在科學、技術與醫療的發展中扮演重要角色是學界公認的事實。然而,科學、技術與醫療相關知識和技藝的觀察、理解(或誤解),或被借用的方式,在不同的時空背景、不同的文化和智識框架中,均不盡相同。新的「外來」知識和技藝也經常藉由手工製品本身,或「他者」的觀察記載、評價議論等被引進另一個社會群體或文化圈,在被理解和接受之前,多半經歷了詮釋與再詮釋的過程。

第十三屆國際科學史與科學哲學聯合會科學史組中華民國委員會國際學術研討會 將以「他者眼中的科學、技術與醫療史」為主軸,探討如下幾個問題:

- 科學、技術與醫療相關知識和技藝如何為其他文化的人員所觀察、紀錄、詮釋、理解(或誤解)、評價,甚至批評的?例如,清代學者如何理解西方的天文學?或者中國傳統醫療又如何為西方學者所詮釋、理解?
- 在同一個國家裡,科學和技術理論與操作是如何被不同社會階層、行業團體,或不同地理區域的個體所檢視或理解的?

事實上,除了上述提問以外,仍有非常多值得探討的議題,本研討會熱烈歡迎有助 於更深入思考、理解科學、技術與醫學發展與演變的研究論文,藉此開拓研究領域與 面向,提供研究者更多元、豐富的跨領域交流平台。 The early modern Western missionaries' observations and comments on science, technology and medicine in China and in other countries of East- and Southeast Asia, as well as the cultural and technological exchanges between East and West achieved through these and other contacts, are relatively well known. These exchanges intensified since the beginning of the Age of Great Discoveries when the missionaries, merchants, ambassadors and explorers left behind numerous records describing local scientific and medical knowledge as well as technological expertise that they explored in East- and Southeast Asia, and, particularly in China. Through their vision, we can get a glimpse of the contents of Eastern scientific, technological and medical expertise that flourished at that time, and we can also analyze Western interpretations of Eastern science, medicine, and technology offered by the outsiders. The observations of Western travelers may allow us to complete some gaps in Oriental documents, and to have a "global" vision of the development of science, technology and medicine by comparing the descriptions provided by the external observers with the writings of Eastern authors.

On the other hand, Chinese and East Asian literati also understood and evaluated extraterritorial scientific, technological and medical knowledge contained in the written documents and oral explanations of the missionaries, monks, businessmen, and diplomats who visited sites of industrial production and authored records and commentaries on science and technology. Writing detailed commentaries on ancient works related to science, technology, and medicine was a long tradition of Chinese (and, more generally, Eastern) literati. For example, the commentary of Liu Hui 劉徽 (fl. 263) on the Computational Procedures of Nine Categories (Jiuzhang suanshu 九章算術) was discussed by Li Chunfeng 李淳風 (602-670) who wrote a sub-commentary to the treatise; in his work he also mentioned the annotations left by the outstanding Chinese mathematician and astronomer Zu Chongzhi 祖沖之 (429-500) and his son Zu Gengzhi 祖暅之 who discussed certain infinitesimal procedures described by Liu Hui. In turn, the outstanding polymath Shen Kuo 沈括 (ca 1030-1095) in his Brush Discussions of the Dream Creek (Mengxi bitan 夢溪筆談) delivered explanations on natural phenomena and manufacturing technology as well as critical remarks on other authors; Xu Guangqi 徐 光啓 (1562-1633) gathered a great number of agricultural treatises in his Comprehensive Treatise on Agricultural Administration (Nongzheng quanshu 農政全書), in which he provided his appreciation and criticism of these works. It is well known that circulation of knowledge and skills played an important role in the development of science, technology, and medicine. However, the way in which scientific, technological and medical expertise was observed, (mis)understood, and, in some cases, appropriated were not the same in different time periods and in different cultural and intellectual environments. The new, "foreign" knowledge and skills were often introduced not only through their textual description and appropriation of their theoretical foundations but also via objects or their descriptions that in some cases were considerably reinterpreted before they became fully appropriated by another culture. These processes of transmission, translation, interpretation and appropriation appear to be extremely interesting; their analysis is certainly vital for our understanding of the development of science, technology and medicine in East and Southeast Asia.

The organizers expect that the participants of the Workshop will focus on the following questions:

- § How the scientific, technological, and medical expertise was seen, interpreted, (mis)understood, evaluated and, sometimes, criticized by representatives of another culture? How, for example, Western astronomy was understood by Chinese scholars of the Qing dynasty, or how traditional Chinese medicine was interpreted by Western scholars?
- § How scientific and technological theories and practices were seen and understood within the same country, in East or West, by individuals belonging to different social strata, professional communities, and geographical areas?

It is certain that there are numerous other questions related to the mentioned processes, and all the papers that may help further understand the evolution and development of science, technology and medicine in East- and Southeast Asia will be highly appreciated.

二、會議日期:中華民國 112 年 3 月 24 - 25 日 (週五、六)

三、會議地點: 清華大學人文社會學院 A202、C310

四、籌備委員會 (依姓名順序)

毛傳慧 國際科學史與科學哲學聯合會科學史組中華民國委員會國際學術研討會 (下稱「科委會」)主任委員、國立清華大學歷史研究所教授兼所長 琅 元 科委會委員、國立清華大學通識中心暨歷史研究所教授 黃一農 科委會委員、中央研究院院士、國立清華大學歷史研究所教授

五、學術委員會 (依姓名順序)

毛傳慧 科委會主任委員、國立清華大學歷史研究所教授兼所長

李國偉 科委會委員、中央研究院數學研究所研究員

周維強 科委會委員、香港故宮文化博物館 研究員

林聰益 科委會委員、南臺科技大學機械系教授

洪萬生 科委會委員、國立臺灣師範大學數學系榮譽退休教授

徐光台 科委會委員、國立清華大學歷史研究所榮譽退休教授

張哲嘉 科委會委員、中央研究院近代史研究所副研究員

張 澔 科委會委員、國際觀光餐旅學系教授兼主任

琅 元 科委會委員、國立清華大學歷史研究所暨通識教育中心教授

傅大為 科委會委員、國立陽明大學科技與社會所教授

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劉廣定 科委會委員、國立臺灣大學化學系名譽教授

六、執行委員會 (依姓名順序)

毛傳慧

英家銘 科委會議執行秘書、國立清華大學通識中心簪歷史研究所副教授

吳國聖 國立清華大學歷史研究所助理教授

莊蕙芷 科委會委員

賴羿霆 國立清華大學歷史研究所碩士生

七、相關資料

聯絡人: 毛傳慧教授

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八、主題演講 keynote speeches

A. 琅元 Alexei Volkov

(http://cge.nthu.edu.tw/faculty/volkov/)

Dr. Alexei Volkov, professor of National Tsing Hua University (Taiwan), is a historian of mathematics in East and Southest Asia. He is interested in the development of mathematic knowledge in ancient and medieval China, as well as in the mathematical education in in China and Vietnam in the premodern period. He is a member of the International Academy of the History of Science since 2019, and was a Fellow of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton (2007) and the Institute for Advanced Study in Paris (2020); he also was a Fellow of the Institut National de Recherche Pédagogique in Paris in 2004 and in 2007. He edited and co-edited several books including Computations and Computing Devices in Mathematics Education before the Advent of Electronic Calculators, Springer, 2018 (with Viktor Freiman), Sous les nombres, le monde: Matériaux pour l'histoire culturelle du nombre en Chine ancienne (Paris: PUV, 1994), and Notions et perceptions du changement en Chine, Paris: Collège de France, 1994 (with Viviane Alleton); he also published several book chapters and journal articles.

abstract

Jean-Joseph-Marie Amiot, S.J., and his study of mathematical foundations of traditional Chinese music

Jean-Joseph-Marie Amiot (Chinese name 錢德明 Qian Deming; February 8, 1718–October 8, 1793) stayed in China from 1750 till the end of his life. He authored several voluminous works on China, including the Mémoire sur la musique des Chinois, tant anciens que modernes [Memoir on Music of the Chinese, ancient as well as modern] (1779), in which he described the mathematical theory of Chinese tonal system. In his description Amiot relied considerably on works of the Ming dynasty Prince Zhu Zaiyu 朱载堉 (1536–1611), the creator of the mathematical theory of 12-tone equal tuning (equal temperament) described and explained in the latter's treatise Lülü jingyi 律呂精義 (Precise principles of the tonal system, 1596). In my paper I will briefly introduce Amiot's biography and major scholarly works, and then focus on his study of Chinese music, in particular, on his description of Zhu Zaiyu's mathematical theory of 12-tone equal tuning.

Keywords: Jean-Joseph-Marie Amiot, Zhu Zaiyu 朱載堉, Lülü jingyi 律呂精義, mathematical theory of music, 12-tone equal temperament

B. Florence Bretelle-Establet

(Directeur de recherche, Dr2-CNRS/Université Paris Cité, http://www.sphere.univ-paris-diderot.fr/spip.php?article195/)

Dr. Florence Bretelle-Establet is Senior Researcher in the team SPHERE, UMR 7219, CNRS-Université Paris Cité (since October 2016) and a researcher in the team REHSEIS, CNRS-Université Paris Diderot since 2001. She works on the history of medicine in late imperial China with a particular focus on the medical texts produced in the southernmost part of Qing China, namely Yunnan, Guangxi and Guangdong. She works on a variety of topics and recently she addressed the issue of smallpox, variolation, and vaccination in China. Her major publications include La santé en Chine du Sud, 1898-1928, Paris: CNRS éditions, 2002; Making sense of Health, Disease, and the Environment in Cross-Cultural History, Arabic-Islamic World, China, Europe, North America (co-edited by F. Bretelle-Establet, Marie Gaille, and Mehrnaz Katouzian), Springer, coll. Boston Studies in the Philosophy and History of Science, vol. 333 (2019); Pieces and Parts in Scientific Texts (co-edited by F. Bretelle-Establet and S. Schmitt), Springer, 2018; Penser les épidémies depuis la Chine, la Corée et le Japon (Thinking on Epidemics from China, Korea, and Japan's Perspectives), vol. 37 de la revue Extrême-Orient, Extrême-Occident, 2014 (co-edited by F. Bretelle-Establet et F. Keck), Paris, 2014; Looking at It from Asia: The Processes that Shaped the Sources of History of Science, co-edited by F. Bretelle-Establet, K.Chemla, C.Jami, A.Keller, and Ch.Proust), New-York: Springer, and a large number of book chapters and journal articles.

abstract

Smallpox, variolation, and vaccination in China: knowledge and practice in time of change

Between the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century, medical writings in China testify to new practices to survive it with, at first, "variolation", and then, "vaccination", imported from the West. The question of smallpox and the strategies put in place to survive it illustrates the fact that medicine in China was never the immutable set of ideas and techniques that Western doctors and scientists sent to China in the nineteenth century liked to describe, in their effort to contrast the progressive march of Western medicine. The medical literature produced under the Qing with regard to smallpox allows us to study precisely the nature of these changes. In this presentation, I propose to go back and forth between the official medical literature and fieldwork produced in a specific region, the extreme south of China, which, although never considered as a "great cultural center" is nevertheless a field of study like any other. This back and forth between the center and the peripheral margins of the empire will allow us to get an idea of the uniformity or diversity of knowledge and medical practices concerning this specific disease in this period of change. It will also allow us to examine how actors conceive of change, in what terms they talk about it, and what epistemological status they give it.

九、議程 Program

College of Human Sciences, National Tsing-Hua University, March 24 (Friday)				
	清華大學人文社會學院 3	3月24日(星期五)		
08:30-09:00	報到J/Regist	tration of the Participants		
09:00-09:15	開幕與大合影/Opening Ceremony			
	【1-1 場:A202】他者眼中的中國數學史 Chinese Mathematics through the Other			
	主持人:Alexei Volkov			
09:15-10:45	洪萬生: 中國古代算書中的大數與小數 王裕仁: 數學著作的傳承與改編:以楊輝的《詳解九章算法》為例 廖傑成: 梅文鼎眼中的方程			
10:45-11:00	莽	、		
	【主題演講 1: A202 】 Keynote spe	eech 1 主持人:洪萬生		
11:00-12:00	琅元 Alexei Volkov: Jean-Joseph-Marie Amiot, S.J., and his study of mathematical foundations of traditional Chinese music			
12:00-13:30		午餐/Lunch		
	【1-2 場:A202】天文概念 onomy: concepts and evolution 主持人:徐光台 莊蕙芷: 從文物與文獻看先秦兩漢的蓋天說與	【panel: C310】Adaptation of Western Learning, Expansion of Confucianism Chair: 英家銘 Seonhee Kim From Hobson's Treatise on Anatomy and Physiology to		
13:30-15:00	渾天說 邱韻如: 天旋地轉的迷思 Yong Hoon Jun Confucian Invention of the Rotating Earth from Christian Celestial Theory	Choi Han-gi's Singi cheonheom: The Influx of Western Medical Science and Expansion of Confucianism Jihyun Park On Yi Ik's Perception of Nature in the Late Joseon Dynasty: A Case Study on the Biological Knowledge of 'Seongho Encyclopedic Discourse(Seongho saseol 星湖僿說)' Jeongyeon Choi: Criticism of Neo-Confucian Cosmogenesis and the Indigenization of Creationism by Chinese Jesuits in the 17th~18th Century		
15:00-15:30	茶叙/Tea-break			
Circula	場: A202 】知識的流動與碰撞 tion of Knowledge and its impacts 主持人:林聰益	【1-4 場: C310 】他者與醫學教育 Medicine education and the Other 主持人:吳國聖		
15:30-17:00	張澔: 清末西方冶金知識引進初探 李海靜 From "empirical water management" to "system building" An exploration of the development of modern water conservancy science and technology in China 歐陽亮: 中西合璧——最早的中西對照星圖	楊恩豪、楊仕哲: 香港時期的陳太羲(1952-1975)與近現代科學知識 何邦立: 柯柏眼中的中國醫學教育與其影響 劉章廷: 清末民初的臺灣醫療:以馬偕見聞史料為例		
17:00-17:45	17:00-17:45 綜合討論 General discussion 主持人: 毛傳慧			
18:15-20:00		晚宴/Dinner		

College of Human Sciences, National Tsing-Hua University, March 26 (Saturday)						
清華大學人文社會學院 3月25日(星期六)						
TIX-31 TO Good and a state parts						
【2-1 場: A202 】外來知識的理解與建構 Foreign Kowledge : Understanding and Reconstruction						
	Chair: 傅	人局				
09:00-10:30	雷祥麟: The Dawn of Science as Cultural Authority in China Tianyanlun (On Heavenly Evolution) in the Post- 1895 Debate over the Engagement with Western Civilization					
	Lisa Yoshikawa Indigenous zoological knowledge in the making of Japanese colonial Taiwan Borum Kim, Moonseok Kwak:					
	Translation of New Medical Concepts in Zhuzhiqunzheng (主制群徵) And Korean Confucian Scholars' Understanding					
10:30-11:00	**	茶敘/Tea-break				
	【主題演講 2: A202 】Keynote spee	ech 2 主持人:張嘉鳳				
11:00-12:00	Florence Bretelle-Establet (CNRS, Université	Paris Cité)				
11.00-12.00	Smallpox, variolation, and vaccination in China: knowledge and practice in time of change					
	午餐/人社圖書館	豎蝴蝶園參觀 (一般參加者)				
12:00-14:00	科	技史委員會議				
		【2-3 場: C310 】災疫、狩獵與自然史				
	Evolution and impacts	Plague, hunting and Natural history				
	主持人: 陳東和	主持人: 邱韻如				
	陳名婷:	劉昭民:				
	丹砂鎮心: 從治鬼魅藥物看唐宋時期	我國古代醫療大流行瘟疫的醫書和方法				
	的醫藥變革 張玉燕、鄭惠芳、賴素珍、陳鳳儀:	張之傑: 中國古代繪畫中的助獵動物				
	1848年:中國植物學的轉變	中國古代增重中的功佩動物 韓學宏:				
14:00-15:30	英家銘:	由科學角度解讀《山海經》的災異人事				
	《無異解》:從他者視角對古今東西					
	代數方法的再詮釋					
15:30-16:00		令敘/Tea-break				
【2-4 場	島: A202 】他者眼中的知識與技術	【2-5 場: C310 】醫療用語與翻譯				
	lege and skills through the Other	Medical translation and terms				
	主持人:張澔	主持人:張哲嘉				
16:00-17:30	林聰益、林芝峯:	蔡名哲				
	現存三台英國 15 世紀門框式機械塔鐘	《西洋藥書》中的「如勒白白爾拉都」藥與痰				
	的機構分析與比較	James Flowers :				
	陳德勤:	Korean Doctors Integrating Medicine on their own				
	戴維神父於 1868 年至 1869 年在中國 博物學考察及影響	terms 鄭惠芳、陳鳳儀、賴素珍、張玉燕:				
	博物字考察及影響 賴羿霆:	台灣醫療史與他者的語言				
	台灣總督府與農業調查:日本人眼中					
	的台灣農業					
17:30-18:10						
18:30-20:30	18:30-20:30					

十、議事規則/ Procedure Guide

- 每篇論文發表時間15分鐘,討論為5分鐘,單場論文全部發表結束後,進行綜合討論。
- 論文發表時間到達第12分鐘時,將以一短鈴提示,第15分鐘按一長鈴表示時間結束。
- 3. 單場全部論文發表完畢後,每位與會者請於1分鐘內提問完畢,時間到即按一長鈴 表示提問時間結束,俟發表人回應後再進行下一道問題。
- 4. 主持人於開放討論中,如遇必要,請協助釐清問題及協調提問次序。
- 1. Each session consists of 3 papers. Each paper has 15 minutes of presentation time, followed by an immediate Q & A for 5 minutes. After all 3 papers finish their presentations and Q & A, there will be a 30-minute general discussion.
- 2. When a presentation reaches 12 minutes, there will be a short ringtone reminder. At the end of the 15 minutes there will be a long ringtone to signify the end of the presentation.
- 3. After the presentation of a paper, any question raised to the speaker must be finished within a minute. When the question reaches 1 minute, there will be a long ringtone to signify the end of that question raising.
- 4. During the general discussion, the chairperson will help clarify the questions and coordinate the order of question raising.

十一、會議場地資訊及地圖

清華大學地址:新竹市光復路二段 101 號 清華大學人文學院: (03) 5715131#42779

E-mail: a606.histoire.nthu@gmail.com

CAMPUS MAP



國立清華大學校園地圖



說明:

車輛主要行進方向

- 一、如欲查詢更詳細的清大校園導覽,請連結下列網址
 - http://campusmap.cc.nthu.edu.tw/graphics/nthu-new.jpg
- 二、本校考生可憑准考證或複試通知免費入校停車(僅限汽車,騎乘機車之考生請將機車停放於 光復路正門旁圓環指定位置),因校內停車空間有限,務請停放於停車格內,以免影響行車 安全及交通動線。
- 三、本校光復路正門口為連結中山高及新竹市區之要道,外地考生可搭乘客運於本校大門口下車,詳見「清華大學交通路線資訊」。招生組網頁另提供彩色版「交通示意圖」下載,歡迎 多加利用。

十二、交通資訊

國立清華大學交通路線參考資訊

一、火車路線:

抵達新竹火車站後,到民族路 SOGO 隔壁(光南批發對面) 的「新竹客運」站搭乘新竹客運公車 1 路、2 路,「清華大學站」下車。

二、公民營客運:

下交流道後之下車站, 請先洽詢各客運公司。

◎ 新竹<=>台北:

新竹三重客運 (http://www.hcbus.com.tw/)

亞聯客運: 行經北二高 (http://www.yalanbus.com.tw/)

國光客運(http://www.kingbus.com.tw/index.jsp)

飛狗巴士 (http://www.freego.com.tw/)

豪泰客運(http://www.howtai.com.tw/default.asp)

統聯客運 (http://www.ubus.com.tw/)

阿羅哈客運 (http://www.aloha168.com.tw/)

◎ 新竹<=>台中 新竹台中客運聯營 (http://www.hcbus.com.tw/)

三、高鐵:

◎ 請於高鐵新竹站下車,下車後可轉搭其他交通工具,轉乘資訊請見台灣高鐵網站。 ◎ 如欲搭乘「高鐵新竹站國光客運」,可由一樓大廳 4 號 出口,前往公車 月台搭車,182 路線,沿途停靠新瓦屋(客家園區)→清華大學(文教新村, 於清大光復路大門附近)→馬偕醫院→二分局(東光路口)→東門市場→北大橋。(時刻表及票價,依國光客運公佈為準)。

四、國道路線:

◎ 由 中南部 北上車輌

路線一:由 95B 竹科交流道下,左轉接園區二路,行至新安 路時左轉 直行,由本校南門進校園。

路線二:由 95A 新竹交流道下,左轉接光復路後直行,由 本校光復路 大門進校園。 ◎ 由 北部 南下車輌

路線一:由 95B 竹科交流道下高速公路,右轉接園區新安路 後直行,由 本校南門進入校園。

路線二 由 95A 公道五匣道出高速公路後直行,經由引道接 光復路後 右轉直行,由本校光復路正門進入校園。

十三、會議論文摘要

1. 中國古代算書中的大數與小數

洪萬生 臺灣數學史教育學會

中國唐代時,除了圓弧量法、正弦函數,以及印度數碼都隨著天文著作傳入中國之外,印度有關大數與小數的記法,也隨著佛經傳入中國。但論及影響,史家李儼與杜石然認為就只有最後這個單元。元朝朱世傑《算學啟蒙》中,有關大數與小數的記法引述得相當工整,值得我們在「啟蒙」脈絡中探索其意義。不過,我這篇初步的研究報告,打算針對包括《算學啟蒙》在內的幾本算書,討論它們的作者/編者如何引述這些大數與小數記法。事實上,正如《孫子算經》對於大數與「量制」的連結,其中的大數與小數之法,並非只是在卷首「妝點門面」而已,至於其呈現動機,就相當耐人尋味了。

【關鍵詞】:大數、小數、佛經、《孫子算經》、《算學啟蒙》、印度數學

2. 數學著作的傳承與改編:以楊輝的《詳解九章算法》為例

王裕仁 國立臺灣師範大學數學系博士班

本文以南宋數學家楊輝的《詳解九章算法》為例,探討楊輝在閱讀《九章算術》後,重新改編出版。為此,筆者將對《詳解九章算法》作初步的分析,探討楊輝在當代社會環境進行改編的動機,以及對當代數學教育產生的影響。筆者更進一步比較楊輝與前人(劉徽、李淳風等)在詮釋上的不同與創新。

【關鍵詞】:楊輝、詳解九章算法、九章算術、數學史

3. 梅文鼎眼中的方程

廖傑成 國立臺灣師範大學數學系博士班

中國傳統數學在元代之後忽然就停滯了,對於明清學者來說,「方程」的概念是模糊的。清初梅文鼎在他的著作《方程論》指出,西學驟興,尤其勾股之術更是完備,但是對於「方程」則無專書,而他可以看到的方程問題是被俗本所混亂並且被妄增歌訣的,甚至只能解特定的問題。因此,他決定著述《方程論》,想要恢復「方程」的原貌。在《方程論》裡的字裡行間夾帶了梅文鼎對明代中算論著的批評,並提出自己的個人見解。誠然,以現代的觀點來看《方程論》,會覺得梅文鼎的論述過於繁雜,就連稍晚於梅文鼎的清代學者也提出梅文鼎論的論述過於繁複。不過,這也得歸咎於梅文鼎終其一生沒有看到《九章算術》的「方程」章之故,因此本文從爬梳梅文鼎《方程論》的過程中,以梅文鼎的眼光來看看他所認知的「方程」。

【關鍵詞】:方程、正負術

4. 從文物與文獻看先秦兩漢的蓋天說與渾天說

莊蕙芷 中研院科學史委員會、中華科技史學會

李約瑟先生在《中國科學技術史第三卷》中提到: 『中國古代的天文學是從與宇宙有關的「宗教」中自然產生的。』說明中國古代天文學史的研究範圍不僅包括自然科學研究,更包括人文科學範疇。人文科學不僅可剖析科學發展背後思想轉變,更可拓展新的科學史研究範疇。

中國古代言天者有三家,今存蓋天、渾天二說。此二說建立的時間互有先後,宇宙模型具有差異,也在不同時期受到官方支持。簡而言之,秦漢時期,蓋天說承襲自新石器時代以來的文明積累,認為天圓地方、地大天小,影響層面包括政治、宗教與文化等,因此相關文物也具多樣性,有觀測遺址(墓葬與祭壇)、觀測用具、占卜及信仰文物、甚至影響博局遊戲與裝飾圖像等。而渾天說則是建立在對蓋天說的質疑之上,認為天大地小,並試圖解決蓋天說的不合理之處。自漢武帝太初改曆以來,渾天說取代蓋天說的官方地位,但由於中國天學與王權之間的特殊關係,因此渾天說的相關器物雖於史有載,早期實物卻並無留存。這兩種學說明顯具有前後發展的關係,但傳世文獻卻無法說明兩者的觀念在何時出現遞嬗、宇宙模型如何出現翻轉。此外,兩種學說所各自影響的文物也較少被比較與討論。這正是本文欲意探討之處。

歷史時期考古學本以「證經補史」為要,本文整理史前及先秦兩漢時期眾多天學遺跡與文物,打破現有學科分類,嘗試從思想史的觀點出發,期以多重證據法展開,更深入檢視先秦兩漢時期這兩種宇宙論之間的關係以及相關文物發展的情形。

【關鍵詞】:宇宙論、蓋天說、渾天說、天地大小

5. 天旋地轉的迷思

邱韻如 中研院科學史委員會、中華科技史學會

哥白尼革命是天文觀念的大變革,但根據筆者訪查瞭解,許多人只知道哥白尼把 宇宙的中心從地球搬到了太陽,卻對地球自轉及公轉的「地轉」問題所產生的人心震 撼無所感。地球靜止以及太陽東昇西落,是我們在日常生活中真實所見及感受,但現 代受過學校科學教育的師生,對太陽的視運動還是有不少的迷思,混淆了周日運動與 周年運動,他們堅信是地球繞著太陽轉動,甚至認為太陽繞著地球轉是一種愚蠢的想 法。

2023年適逢哥白尼 550 周年誕辰,特以地心說到日心說觀念的接受與改變為主題,進行三部分的探討:一是從哥白尼的《天體運行論》出發,探求該書除了把宇宙中心易主之外,其所探討的問題與當時各方的論點;二是瞭解哥白尼天文學傳入中國的情況,當時傳教士及中國學者對此宇宙觀的認識、演譯及辯駁(以十七世紀為主);三是從現代科學教科書對哥白尼天文革命的介紹,瞭解科學背景的教師及學生對哥白尼天文革命的認識與迷思。

【關鍵詞】: 哥白尼、托勒密、地心說、日心說、宇宙觀

Panel: Adaptation of Western Learning, Expansion of Confucianism

It has been a general idea so far that a new academic trend was established in East Asia as Western science flowed into East Asia during the pre-modern period. However, in detail, there was no conflict between the metadiscoursal, such as a full-scale confrontation between Christianity and Confucianism, Science and Religion. However, East Asian intellectuals embraced Western academic disciplined on their traditional foundations and applied them to their branch and specific theory. We aimed to examine the examples of the particulars.

At First, Kim Seonhee examined how Choi Han-gi, a 19th-century Confucian intellectual in Joseon, brought Western medical theories into his intellectual context and combined them with his traditional knowledge of the human body and physiology. Secondly, through case analysis of 18th-century Joseon Confucian scholar Seongho Yi Ik's biological knowledge, Park Jihyun examined how he expanded his Confucian view of nature by embracing Western natural science methodology. Thirdly, Choi Jeongyeon examines the logic of the Chinese Jesuits criticizing Neo-Confucian Cosmogenesis in the 17th and 18th centuries and shows their efforts to indigenize Creationism.

6. From Hobson's Treatise on Anatomy and Physiology to Choi Han-gi's Singi cheonheom: The Influx of Western Medical Science and Expansion of Confucianism

Kim Seonhee Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy, Ewha Womans University

This paper examines the processes involved in the translation of Western medical texts into classical Chinese and their impact on 19th-century Joseon. By doing so, it will explain how East Asia's traditional knowledge system contextualized and appropriated foreign thought. In the traditional sense, medicine is intricately connected to philosophy in terms of being based on an understanding of human nature with the human body and life. At the very least, in both the East and the West, pre-modern medicine was a complex and multilayered system of knowledge that could not be limited to the principles and theories of science alone. It was essentially a study at the level of a world view in that it dealt with the relations between man and nature. Choi Han-gi, a 19th-century Joseon scholar who accepted the translated Western medicine texts and transformed its knowledge from a Confucian perspective. This is also one of the significant examples of this kind of epicenter of the time. Choi adopted Western science with incredible depth and scope of understanding grounded on his pre-existing Confucian worldview. The intellectual trajectory of this unique scholar will be a useful viewpoint in illuminating how the Western knowledge system was adopted and appropriated within the framework of traditional Confucianism by the East Asian scholars.

Key words: Western learning, Jesuits, Joseon Confucianism, Choi Han-gi, Medical Science, Physiology

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7. On Yi Ik's Perception of Nature in the Late Joseon Dynasty:

A Case Study on the Biological Knowledge of 'Seongho

Encyclopedic Discourse(Seongho saseol;星湖僿說)'

Park Jihyun Researcher, Sogang University

The purpose of this article is to examine changes in the Korean perception of nature

during the transitional period of East Asian civilization in the 17th and 18th centuries. I made

Seongho (星湖) Yi Ik(李瀷, 1681~1763)'s natural science the subject of my research. There

are many studies by Korean scholars on his natural sciences.

However, most of the research has been done in science and technological fields such as

astronomy and geography. Through his extensive writings, I have discovered that his

perception of the natural world and of its existence. has changed. In addition to this, it is easy

to find things that shows a shift in his perception of the natural world and the existence of

nature in the vast writings he left behind.

Therefore, I will argue that his perception of nature also changed during the transition of

East Asian civilization through the analysis of cases of biological knowledge in his book,

Seongho `Encyclopedic Discourse. I limited the scope of my analysis to small animals such as

insects. In order to analyze insects, it is necessary to explain the East Asian traditional

taxonomy, which is different from the modern taxonomy. I mentioned this because I think

traditional taxonomy is similar to 'Folksonomy'.

Key words: Western learning, Jesuits, Joseon Confucianism, Yi Ik, Natural Science

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8. A Jesuit Missionary's Critique of Neo-Confucian Cosmology in 17th-

Century China - Focusing on the Writings of Ricci, Aleni, and Furtado-

Choi Jeongyeon

HK Research Professor, HK+ Project Team: Theological Research Institute,

Anyang University

The purpose of this article is to present a critique of Neo-Confucian cosmology that

emerged during the early years of the European Jesuit mission to China. Chapter 2 will analyze

the creationism that was earliest introduced to China by Jesuit missionary Ruggieri, while

Chapter 3 will examine the writings of Ricci, Furtado, and Aleni, who were active during the

mission's early years. In this chapter, I will introduce Christian creationism as they explained

it based on Aquinas-Aristotelian natural philosophy and show how they criticized Neo-

Confucian cosmology.

This article provides a detailed account of how Jesuit missionaries in China critically

reinterpreted Neo-Confucian cosmology based on Aquinas' theory of creation, which became

the standard theory in medieval Europe during the 16th century. As such, this article offers a

scholarly contribution to the history of the exchange of ideas between the East and the West.

Keywords: Neo-Confucianism's Cosmology, Creationism, Jesuits

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9. Confucian Invention of the Rotating Earth from Christian Celestial Theory

JUN, Yong Hoon The Academy of Korean Studies, South Korea

Korean Confucian scholars were exposed to western theory of the universe and celestial movement from the second half of the 17th century through the books translated or authored by the Jesuits in China. It was a Christian celestial theory created by combining Aristotle's cosmology with medieval theology. The earth, the center of the universe, is surrounded by nine crystalline celestial spheres. The outmost sphere is zongdongtian 宗動天 (first moved). God as the first mover activated zongdongtian, and then the daily rotation of celestial spheres was driven by the zongdongtian.

When Korean scholars came across this theory, they found that the rotation speed of the sphere, particularly the zongdongtian, is unreasonably fast. When Yi Ik (李漢, 1681-1763), who already well accustomed to the western theory of universe through *Tianwenlüe* (天文略, 1615), came across the western theory of celestial movement in Adam Schall's (湯若望, 1591-1666) *Zhuzhiqunzheng* (主制群徵, 1636), he doubted the speed of zongdongtian, "Because the sky is an ordinary thing (which should follow a reasonable law of motion) it cannot make up one round rotation in a day." To solve this irrationality, He introduced the theory of rotating earth (地轉說). Gim Seok-mun (金錫文, 1658-1735), another Confucian scholar, also agreed with Yi Ik's doubt and said, "A small rotation of the earth can replace a large rotation of the sky."

Key words: Daily Rotation, Celestial Sphere, Rotating Earth, Zongdongtian, *Zhuzhigunzheng*

10. 清末西方冶金知識引進初探

張澔 義守大學通識教育中心

引進西方冶金技術,特別是煉鋼與鍊銀知識,是滿清政府自強運動政策之一,煉 鋼可造船抵禦外強,鍊銀以便增加國家財富。在這段期間,最有系統的冶金知識引進, 就是上海江南製造局所翻譯的《寶藏興焉》、《銀礦指南》與《鍊金新語》。至於 19 世紀兩種最常被採用的煉鋼法, Bessemer 與 Siemens- Martin 煉鋼法, 在清末中國則是 出現截然不同的遭遇。前者在 1872 年出版的《化學鑑原》有了基本描述,這不僅顯示 化學在冶金過程之重要性,其也印證清廷引進煉鋼技術的企圖,最重要的是,這表示 中國已經瞭解了在西方何種是深獲好評的煉鋼法。比較深入闡述 Bessemer 的優劣與經 濟效益是在 1884 年出版的《造鐵全法》,這本書後來被編輯《寶藏興焉》之中。至於 Siemens- Martin 煉鋼法,在清末時期都只是零星式簡單被提及。有趣的是,《造鐵全 法》並非是一本專業的冶金書籍,這點從西文底本的書名, Iron: Its History, Properties, & Processes,便可得知,至於作者 Fairbair 並非是冶金專家,而是一位土木與結構工程 師,因此書中內容比較著重鋼材性質並非煉製過程。另外一方面,1884 年出版《寶藏 興焉》中鍊銀方法與 1891 年出版的《銀礦指南》則是兩種截然不同的方法。前者以投 **資大、生產規模大、設備複雜昂貴、過程繁複與需具備化學與物理知識;後者則是投** 資小、生產量小、設備簡單、過程簡單、無須特別專業知識,如此差異,正顯示清末 政府引進西方冶金技術的困境,滿清政府的野心自然是傾向進行大規模的生產方式, 但卻有心無力,所以只好退而求其次,尋找一些像比較簡單的方式來進行。這也是為 何先翻譯了一本專業型的《寶藏興焉》,但發現難以實行,只要再引進一本科普版的 《銀礦指南》。

【關鍵詞】:寶藏興焉、銀礦指南、鍊金新語、Bessemer process, Siemens- Martin process.

11. From "empirical water management" to "system building" An exploration of the development of modern water conservancy science and technology in China

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As a large agricultural country, China has made water conservation a fundamental part of its governance in different dynasties, thus forming the traditional Chinese concept of water management and the idea of 'harmony with nature, people and water'. In the 1920s, faced with the reality of frequent flooding in many rivers, educated people began to think about the development of hydaulic in China. Under the profound influence of the modern western Water Conservancy Science and Technology, China's water conservancy began the arduous transition from traditional empirical water management to the establishment of a modern water conservancy system, from the establishment of *hydrologic education*, specialized government administration and scientific research institutions to the creation of an academic community, China gradually established a professional and established modern water science and technology system. At the same time, this paper examines the team of early Chinese water specialist, analyses the intellectual and technological origins of modern Chinese water conservancy science and technology, and examines the interaction with the world in the construction of China's modern water conservancy system in a broader context.

Key Words: Water Conservancy Science and Technology; China and World; Mordern Water Conservancy System

12. 中西合璧——最早的中西對照星圖

歐陽亮 《臺北星空》專欄「謎樣星宿」作者

目前已知最早的中西對照星圖《中國天圖》(Planisphère céleste chinois)是由法國人小德金(Chrétien-Louis-Joseph de Guignes)繪製,他參考了西方《天體圖》以及閔明我的《方星圖》等資料,畫出一份結合西方星座造型與中國星官連線的綜合星圖,並附有詳細的法文星表,可彼此對照參看。其作品中雖然修正了前人若干訛誤,但也延續了部份差錯,同時新增了一些疑點。本文藉由其原始參考資料,探討圖中出現的各種問題,並解析「中西雙十字」錯位交疊與「南門二」、「老人星」等恆星大幅位移或明顯多繪的原因,應源於早期航海家的觀測不夠精確,且越接近天極點時,經度誤差會相對越大,後人面對多種數據來源,無法釐定何者正確,只好同時畫出。小德金亦繼承此畫法,呈現於圖中。當時歐洲的中國熱正處於最鼎盛而即將走下坡的時刻,如果不是懷抱熱情,他不會在造訪中國之前就完成這份星圖。此圖並未在中國流傳,其主要目的應為介紹中國星象記錄到西方世界,而非宣揚西方星座到東方。他想藉由此圖,讓西方科學界得以應用中國歷代觀測資料,諸如後半部之彗星記錄。這一點與民初常福元先生撰寫《中西對照恆星錄》的初衷,有著異曲同工之妙。

【關鍵詞】:中西對照,星圖,星表,星座,星宿,星官

13. 香港時期的陳太羲(1952-1975)與近現代科學知識

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陳太羲(1917-1997),台灣私立中國醫學院(現改制大學)中醫藥研究所首任所長,曾經擔任該校附設醫院副院長。如此對當代中醫教育有深遠影響力的人,卻很少人知曉他早年僅接受私塾與傳統師徒制教育,在卅五歲赴港(1952年)前未曾接受新式教育或明顯的現代科學洗禮,來台(1975年)後竟成為推動中西醫結合的教育擘畫者與臨床實踐者,形塑當代台灣的中醫面貌。

本文旨在探討陳太羲寓居香港時期(1952-1975)所受到的思想衝擊,包括同時期避禍香港的海派醫師、在聯合書院經濟系的新式教育、當時可能接觸到的科學資訊,以及自身對醫學經籍的深度閱讀。並且以陳氏在這個階段關於「內經 vs 科學」、「經穴 vs 解剖」、「中醫 vs 西醫」等論述為文本,檢索其隱含的現代醫學知識與科學觀念,與當時的中醫學術成果相互對比。如此可以發現,陳太羲反映出當時傳統醫學研究者與臨床醫師的科學觀,他們介紹或援引現代科學知識時都帶有強烈的中西對(mapping)企圖,這不但影響了他們的中醫學研究的選題,更影響了他們這個世代為後進所構築的當代中醫教育。

【關鍵詞】:陳太羲、中醫、傳記、科學

14. 柯柏眼中的中國醫學教育與其影響

何邦立 何宜慈科技發展教育基金會

柯柏(Alfred Kohlberg 1887-1960)猶太裔舊金山商人,從事紡織品起家致富。 為批發、採購、與遊歷多次訪華,對中國極有好感。抗日戰爭期間,加入美國醫藥助華會(ABMAC,American Bureau Medical Aid to China)、美國援華聯合會(UCR,United China Reliefs),捐助金錢救濟中國傷兵。珍珠港事變後,他不時聽到中國官員貪污腐敗,援華物質飽入私曩傳聞,1943年,柯柏專程到重慶私訪考察大後方,足蹟遍及川、湘、貴、雲、桂各省,調查美援物資的使用情形,最後發現國府上下貪腐流言不實,中國只有物質的缺乏、而無物質的濫用。因而大力協助中國的醫學教育、支持林可勝的醫學分期教育制度。縱使大陸失陷國府遷台,各援華機構無不止步,柯柏仍不改初衷,繼續對台灣提供贊助,1963年,石牌榮民總醫院的柯柏醫學科學研究館,成為當時東南亞最大的醫學研究中心,對台灣的醫療發展,影響至深又遠。

【關鍵詞】: 柯柏、美國醫藥助華會、林可勝、醫學分期教育制、柯柏醫學科學研究 館

15. 清末民初的臺灣醫療:以馬偕見聞史料為例

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十九世紀傳教士對臺灣醫療影響深遠,其中在北臺灣的馬偕博士(George Leslie Mackay,1844-1901)引進西式教育,對比當時本地傳統醫學形成差異。由於馬偕本人並 非醫生,但在加拿大多倫多與美國紐約接受醫學訓練,讓他日後以醫療作為宣教主要 工作。首先,馬偕觀察十九世紀末的臺灣醫療環境,發現有兩種醫生,一種是內科 (Internal Medicine),治療身體內部的疾病;另一種是外科(Surgery),醫治體外雜症。其 次,馬偕認為很少醫師兼具兩種專業,內科的病因為看不到,治療方法較為隱密,因 此內科醫生比那些治療傷痛的外科醫生受到尊重,這是馬偕的見聞之知(knowledge gained by seeing and hearing)。此外,馬偕還發現宗教療法盛行,亦即道士、佛僧、法師 的神職人員替信眾治療瘧疾(malaria)的方式,包括道十吹號角或搖鈴、用鞭子把鬼趕走, 佛僧用香灰製成的茶水給病人服用,法師用竹棒綁上紅布驅趕鬼魔;再者,漢醫療法 是採平衡自然界陰陽衝突之道理,用立草藥處方,馬偕不覺得這比道士或法師的處方 更有效。雖然這些醫療方式在馬偕眼中是需要被改革的,卻無形中保留當時臺灣本地 的宗教療法記錄,再加上宣教士需要與教會定期繳交差會報告(mission report),形塑傳 教士對域外醫療的見聞。本文考察馬偕本人的日記、見聞錄及相關報告當中描述醫療 宣教的關鍵在於教導民眾學習西方醫學,建立醫院與學堂,透過醫學教育傳遞福音, 重新還原十九世紀末的臺灣,多元複雜的醫療文化與民眾生活密不可分。

【關鍵詞】:馬偕、醫療、日記、儀式、見聞

16. The Dawn of Science as Cultural Authority in China Tianyanlun (On Heavenly Evolution) in the Post-1895 Debate over the Engagement with Western Civilization

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There is an intriguing puzzle to be found in the historiography of science in modern China: Yan Fu's 嚴復 (1854-1921) *Tianyanlun* 天演論 (*On Heavenly Evolution*), which was published in 1898 as the Chinese translation of Thomas Huxley's *Evolution and Ethics* (1893), is widely celebrated as the most influential book in modern Chinese intellectual history. And yet, this science-based book has received little,—if any,—credit in the history of science. Taking this puzzle as a clue, this article argues that *On Heavenly Evolution* constituted a historic breakthrough in a three-centuries-long struggle to win cultural authority for Western science in China, with the ultimate goal of persuading the Chinese to embrace Western civilization as a whole.

The context within which *On Heavenly Evolution* played this pivotal role was the historical debate over the preservation or abandonment of China's quintessential teachings (jiao 教), which took place in the aftermath of China's catastrophic defeat in the first Sino-Japanese war of 1895. It is well-known that Yan Fu and Zhang Zhidong 張之洞 (1837-1909), the powerful architect of the New Policy Reform (1898-1912), held polarized positions in this debate over whether or not to abandon the most cherished institutions and ethical norms of Chinese civilization. What most scholars do not realize, however, is that these two towering figures based their positions on two opposing conceptions of Western science/technology: Following the strategy set up by Matteo Ricci (1552-1610) in the 17th century, Yan Fu fashioned Western science as Neo-Confucian *gezhi* 格致 (Investigation of Things to Acquire Knowledge) to win cultural authority for it, and thereby created a unique local conception of Western science as "Western *gezhi*" (*xixue gezhi* 西學格致). Vehemently rejecting Yan Fu's conception of "Western *gezhi*" and the resulting status of Western science as cultural authority, Zhang Zhidong created the notion of "Western mechanical arts" (*xiyi* 西藝) instead and promoted it as an official category in his reform agenda.

By making visible their debate over the proper conception of Western science/technology, this article draws readers' attention to the historic breakthrough moment when Western science became a major source of cultural authority in China. Along the way, it further argues that what was at stake in the debate over China's quintessential teachings—from Yan Fu's perspective,—was nothing less than the universality of "Western civilization" and therefore a wholesale adoption of it in China,—the very first time this radical idea was proposed in Chinese history. When *On Heavenly Evolution*—as a concrete manifestation of Yan's conception of "Western *gezhi*"—rose in importance to become the most influential book of modern Chinese thought, Western science finally succeeded in becoming the trusted foundation not only for the universalism of Western civilization, but at the same time also for the Neo-Confucian Way, while also paving the road for "Mr. Science" to exercise a previously unimaginable influence in 20th-century China.

Situating this Chinese debate in the context of the rise of the globally circulating conception of "Western science" in the late 19th Century, this article demonstrates the importance of investigating how non-Europeans embraced, challenged, and reconfigured the primacy of science relative to technology, which was taken for granted in that conception.

Key words: *Tianyanlun* (On Heavenly Evolution), Yan Fu, Zhang Zhidong, Western *Gezhi*, and Science as Cultural Authority, Western Civilization, Science-Technology Relationship

17. Indigenous zoological knowledge in the making of Japanese colonial Taiwan's zoology

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"In Taiwan," a fresh graduate from Taipei Higher School and future zoogeographer Kano Tadao explained, indigenous peoples "possess accurate knowledge when it comes to animals they hunt, such as birds and beasts...they can differentiate accurately amongst birds that even specialists mistake as the same species...and just as we have taxonomy, they have their own taxonomy." This observation in a 1930 Tokyo-based zoology journal came at a moment when the Japanese colonizers had begun to advocate to preserve select aspects of indigenous knowledge, concerned about their demise yet oblivious to the fact that earlier Japanese policies had likely led to their endangerment in the first place. Most often discussed in the context of safeguarding craft production techniques for tourism and other purposes, Japanese interest to tap indigenous knowledge in zoology came earlier due to practical concerns ranging from specimen collection to zoogeographical studies. The earliest fin-de-siècle studies following the Treaty of Maguan (Shimonoseki) merely include observations of indigenous interactions with non-human animals. By the time the Natural History Society of Taiwan began publishing their organ in 1911, both botanists and zoologists sought out and published on indigenous knowledge of the island's flora and fauna, starting with indigenous species names, with the stated intent to benefit Japanese research. This paper explores the evolution of Japanese zoological encounters and exchanges with indigenous knowledge about Taiwan's non-human animals during the colonial era and assesses how the process shaped the Japanese understanding of Taiwanese fauna and Japan's larger colonizing project.

Key words: Taiwan, zoology, indigenous knowledge, Japanese empire, history

18. Translation of New Medical Concepts in *Zhuzhiqunzheng* (主制群徵) And Korean Confucian Scholars' Understanding

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Johann Adam Schall von Bell's (湯若望, 1591-1666) *Zhuzhi qunzheng* (主制群徵, 1636) contains some new medical concepts. After the book was introduced to Korea in the late Joseon period, Confucian scholars such as Yi Ik(李瀷, 1681-1763), Jeong Yakyong(丁若鏞, 1762-1836), and Yi Gyugyeong(李圭景, 1788-1856) cited and evaluated the medical contents or used the concepts as their intellectual resources.

In this study, rather than trying to assess their level of understanding of Western medicine, we will examine how these Western medical concepts were translated into Chinese and how Confucian scholars in Korea understood them. Among the vast books referenced by missionaries in China, we will pay attention to the *Mingyi tianwen shu* 明譯天文書 (Book of Astronomy Translated in the Ming), which had already been translated into Chinese by Arabic medical terms that inherited the Galenic medical tradition. As long as Western medical concepts are translated into Chinese, East Asian intellectuals read them in the context of their traditions. Here, it will be seen that through the cases of Confucian intellectuals in the late Joseon Dynasty, the concepts were perceived to be different from the traditional meaning but were understood in a different meaning from the West.

Key words: Western medical concepts, Confucian scholars, Korea, *Mingyi tianwen shu*, *Zhuzhi qunzheng*

19. 丹砂鎮心:從治鬼魅藥物看唐宋時期的醫藥變革

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古代中國盛行鬼神致病之說。丹砂作為治鬼魅病藥物,其陽性特質長久以來被認為是驅鬼利器。唐宋醫書出現丹砂鎮心神之說,並成為治療鬼魅病的要素。然而,為何丹砂治鬼魅與鎮心有關?鎮心如何驅除鬼魅?本文爬梳丹砂治鬼魅功效由辟邪加入鎮心解釋的歷程,分析該變化成因及其在醫藥史上的意義。初步論點有三:

第一,丹砂礦紅艷如火,產於南方炎熱之地,凝聚正陽之氣。漢唐時期的煉丹家 以丹砂為主材料,並將所煉成丹藥視為天地精華。這些文化想像賦予丹砂驅邪威力, 影響醫家用藥的思維模式。

第二,鬼魅病患者情志失調的表現,自東晉葛洪以來一直很顯著,但多半是患病後才出現的症狀。宋代則有醫者以憂恐為鬼魅乘隙而入的前提;治鬼魅藥方在傳統的汗、吐、下法之外,另強調鎮心的重要性。

第三,醫學知識的變化,促成並鞏固丹砂鎮心說。唐宋時期重視《黃帝內經》的 臟腑、氣化理論,北宋《聖濟經》以「重劑」鎮攝浮越之氣。鎮心旨在降攝亢進的心 氣,使患者神智恢復清明。

丹砂治鬼魅從獨重「攘外」,到並重「安內」的變化,讓我們從具體的用藥實踐中,窺見由人體生理系統解釋鬼魅病的醫學發展趨勢。

【關鍵詞】:鎮心、丹砂、鬼魅、安神。

20. 1848 年:中國植物學的轉變

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根據 Menzies 在《萬物之秩序:從傳統中國知識到科學植物學》(Ordering the Myriad Things: From Traditional Knowledge to Scientific Botany in China)一書中附的中國植物學大事年表 (Timeline for Botany in China),第一筆資料是 1848 年吳其濬著作《植物名實圖考》。此一觀點意味著 1848 年是中國傳統植物知識的終點、也是中國科學植物學史的起點,一個重要的轉捩點;值得討論與反思。本文將從三個面向探索 1848 年後,中國轉向現代植物學的過程:第一,此階段出現西方植物學譯著作品,但這不僅是字面的翻譯,更涵蓋語言文字和思想架構的轉譯,使中國植物學詞彙與概念與世界科學接軌;第二,傳統的格物致知方法,中國認知的萬物轉化成「物種」的觀點,結合國際通用的植物分類學與命名,是現代中國植物學的根基;第三,現代中國植物學仍保有特殊的自然哲學與自然觀。

【關鍵詞】:中國植物學史,現代植物學,1848年,科學,物種,分類

21. 《無異解》:從他者視角對古今東西代數方法的再詮釋

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《無異解》是朝鮮兩班算家南秉吉(1820 - 1869)在 1855 年所完成的一本算學著作。這本書的內容擷取了十三世紀金、元帝國算家《測圓海鏡》與《益古演段》中的七個問題、《四庫全書》編者對這七個問題的註解(「案」)、乾嘉學派考證學者李銳(1765 - 1814)對同樣七個問題的註解(「銳案」),最後再加上南秉吉本人對前人的問題與註解的意見(「愚案」)。這段跨越六個世紀的算學對話,爭論的癥結點在於東亞傳統代數方法「天元術」與經由耶穌會傳教士傳入東亞的代數方法「借根方」之間的異同。南秉吉身處於朝鮮王朝後期實學思潮興盛的十九世紀,並不特別認同金、元、清帝國算家或歐洲傳教士任一方對代數方法的詮釋,而是站在「他者」的立場看待來自歐洲與中國的算學方法,提出朝鮮本土算學(東算)的看法,也可能是最接近現代數學的評論,也就是「天元術」與「借根方」這兩種代數方法從數學本質上來看「無異」。本篇論文將會舉出文本中的例子說明南秉吉從他者視角對古今東西代數方法的再詮釋。

【關鍵詞】:《無異解》、東算、天元術、借根方、南秉吉

22. 我國古代醫療大流行瘟疫的醫書和方法

劉昭民 中研院科學史委員會委員

自從 2019 年 12 月爆發新冠肺炎(COVID-19)以來,傳染力道強,影響全球,已造成全世界 5.7 億人感染,650 萬人死亡(其中美國人死 100 多萬),我們台灣也死亡近萬,500 多萬人染疫,而且至今已三年,全球人類的生活和交通業、旅遊業都大受影響,也催生了醫療技術來進行抗疫工作。

其實我國古代也曾經在冬季爆發大流行瘟疫,造成死亡無數,中醫師也曾經想盡辦法進行治療,並留下不少醫治大流行瘟疫方法的醫書,本文謹舉東漢末年和明末清初之大流行瘟疫,以及一些醫書為例,說明我國古代先民對治療大規模瘟疫的苦心,這些古書包括東漢末年張仲景的《傷寒雜病論》(包括《傷寒論》、《金匱要略》)、魏晉時代皇甫謐的《寒食散論》,明末吳正倫的《脈證治方》、袁班的《證治心傳》、吳有任的《瘟疫論》等。

【關鍵詞】:大流行瘟疫、傷寒雜病論、脈證治方、證治心傳、瘟疫論。

23. 中國古代繪畫中的助獵動物

張之傑 中研院科學史委員會委員

1996年,本文作者因特殊因緣,開創出科學史與美術史會通的治學道路。本研究聚焦古代繪畫中的助獵動物。我國古代繪畫中的助獵動物有鷹隼、獵犬、獵豹、獰貓等等。獵鷹以黃鷹較常見,亦有金鷹等大型鵰類。獵隼常見者為兔鶻,皇家則特重海東青。獵犬以細犬(格雷伊獵犬)為主。我國不產獵豹和獰貓,但通過進貢等途徑,繪畫中仍出現這兩種域外動物。傳世狩獵圖幾乎皆為皇親貴族出獵情景,且以北方民族所建立王朝為主,描繪庶民狩獵的圖繪罕見。

24. 由科學角度解讀《山海經》的災異人事

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《山海經》的敘述者,透過他者的眼睛,觀察與描述乃至圖繪了一系列古代的奇特的鳥獸、人類以及事件。承繼上回<由動物生態學角度探索《山海經》的動物>,本次希望能以由科學角度探索《山海經》的異人異事>,探討書中所記載的許多天災與兵災等奇象異事的記載。 袁珂注《山海經》出版說明指出:《山海經》「還有許多不為後世讀者所理解,常被斥為恢怪不經,連司馬遷也歎」:「至《禹本紀》、山海經》所有怪物,余不敢言之也。」因此,「對於它所記載的豐富內容,還有待於海內外學者進一步研究。」

《山海經》當中因大旱、大水、大風、大兵、大疫等出現的動物,有不少記載,如:《山海經.大荒西經》云:「有巫山者,有赤犬,名曰天犬,其所下者有兵」、其他如《山海經.中山經》的記載:「有獸焉,...名曰狙如,見則其國有大兵」、「有獸焉,...其名曰〔犬戾〕,見則其國有大疫」、「有獸焉,...名曰夫諸,見則其邑大水」、「有鳥焉,...其名曰跂踵,見則其國有大疫」、「其中多飛魚,...服之不畏雷,可以禦兵」(《山海經.中山經》)、「其中多化蛇,...見則其邑大水」、「其中多鳴蛇,...見則其邑大半」,種種災異人事,站在科學的角度,能否去除解讀《山海經》的許多謎團呢?

透過動物的生殖學、動物的行為學的等,嘗試解讀《山海經》一書中的災異事件;透過今日科學的角度,解讀這些古代動物的災異行為。也許只是缺乏現代動物學的相關知識解讀,才會產生錯誤的聯想,甚至出現荒謬怪誕的解讀。因而筆者希望透過現代動物科學等角度,再次解構《山海經》中災異人事系列,讓現代人以更科學的角度來看待古籍的記載。

【關鍵詞】:山海經、災異、動物行為、大兵、大水

25. 現存三台英國 15 世紀門框式機械塔鐘的機構分析與比較

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本研究是針對英國目前現存的 3 台 15 世紀門框式機械鐘:Cotehele Clock、Marston Magna Clock、Castle Combe Clock 進行機構分析與比較。

15世紀歐洲的教堂普遍安置有機械塔鐘,大多數是沒有顯時面盤,主要是以敲鐘來報時。機械塔鐘主要構造有走時系統和報時系統等兩個系統,分別具有以重錘驅動的動力輪,而走時系統還有走時輪系和擒縱調速器,報時系統則還有報時觸發機構、報時輪系和敲鐘裝置。

根據走時系統與報時系統的空間配置有 End to End、Side by Side 以及 Doorframe and field gate 等 3 種形式。其中,Doorframe and field gate 是一種門框式機械塔鐘比較少見,以目前現存的 Cotehele clock、Marston Magna Clock、Castle Combe Clock 為代表,其中,只有 Cotehele clock 是唯一保留其原始狀態,其構造的配置是走時系統置於報時系統的下方,並使用當時主要的擺桿機軸擒縱調速器,是現存唯一具擺桿機軸擒縱調速器的門框式機械鐘。

根據史料研究來看,Marston Magna Clock 和 Castle Combe Clock 的原始構造皆與 Cotehele clock 的構造相似,因至 1680 年之後,計時誤差很小的擺錘錨狀擒縱調速器已經普及,因此都陸續進行替換和修改。Marston Magna Clock 是在 1710 年修改的,因其擺錘與擺桿的擺動週期不同,故其走時輪系的齒輪比設計與 Cotehele Clock 也不同,並多增加一組齒輪組,而其報時系統的配置與 Cotehele clock 相近。Castle Combe Clock 則是修改較大,是在 1680 年將走時系統調換置於報時系統上方,因此報時系統的報時觸發機構則需重新進行設計與修改。這對於擺錘錨狀擒縱調速器的設計更適合,也因擺桿更換為擺錘,走時輪系的齒輪比也需重新設計。修改後的 Castle Combe Clock 不僅使得整體構造更為緊密,也是具擺錘擒縱調速器之門框式機械鐘較佳的構型設計。

【關鍵詞】:機械塔鐘、門框式機械塔鐘、擺桿機軸擒縱調速器、機構分析

26. 戴維神父於 1868 年至 1869 年在中國博物學考察及影響

陳德勤 野柳海洋世界

法國遣使會戴維神父(Fr. Jean Pirre Armand David 1826-1900),於 1862 年進入中國傳教,並多次到中國境內做廣泛生物學、礦物學考察,筆者試著從其日記(1868 年至 1869 年)了解動植物(大貓熊、金絲猴、珙桐等)被發現經過及對物種描述,戴維神父收集大量動植物標本,運回法國,藉由戴神父採集標本,通過法國國立自然歷史博物館科學家的整理與研究,構成法國博物學知識內外合作模式;然而隨著珍稀動物在法國展覽,轟動歐洲,其中大貓熊標本成為大家競相想取得物種,珙桐因像鴿子般花,亦為大家喜歡,許多國外單位或個人想盡各種方法獲得此類物種,因此對這些動植物造成無可避免損傷,筆者將一併討論。

【關鍵詞】:博物學、大熊貓、珙桐

27. 台灣總督府與農業調查:日本人眼中的台灣農業

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1895 這一年,日本成為台灣的新主人,為了更有效的治理台灣這塊新殖民地,增加日本本土的資源,台灣總督府對台灣農業展開了全面的調查。由日籍技師主導農業調查包括各種面向:作物、土壤、農具、農法等,除了當時最重要的稻米與甘蔗外,其他作物如柑橘、甘藷等也留下豐富的紀錄。

日本統治台灣以來,關於台灣農業問題的調查報告與討論文章越來越多,如何理解日人記載的農業資料?本文將系統分析考察日治時期的農業考察報告,藉此了解此時期的台灣農業,以及日人推動台灣農業發展的策略與管理的機構,進而探討外來的日人觀察台灣農業時的心態與視野,是否隨著他們在這塊土地上停留時間的加長而有所轉變?

【關鍵詞】:農業、農業知識、日治時期農業調查

28. 《西洋藥書》中的「如勒白白爾拉都」藥與痰

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《西洋藥書》現藏於北京故宮博物院,據傳是康熙朝時由傳教士白晉(Joachim Bouvet)與張誠(Jean-François Gerbillon)以滿文書寫,介紹西洋藥物的著作。該書全由滿文寫成,因此過往之學者雖感興趣但卻未能運用該書,甚至有建立在錯誤翻譯上的解讀。本文則是建立在全譯該書之基礎上。

《西洋藥書》全書涉及西洋藥物48種,其中「如勒白白爾拉都」是少數在清宮檔案中見到使用紀錄的藥。清宮檔案中並未說明這是什麼樣的藥物,透過《西洋藥書》的破譯,可以見到西洋方面如何認知該藥的原料與療效,提供與清宮的使用紀錄進一步相互比較的基礎,觀察雙方是否有不同的操作。

而在其療效中,提到了sahaliyan tan一詞,岡田英弘先生認為為西方流行的體液學說的黑膽汁,提供了觀察《西洋藥書》中的西洋醫學的線索。然而,該字據本文考證應為黑痰,而非黑膽汁。但是《西洋藥書》中確實多次提及tan(痰),且「痰症」也是少數《西洋藥書》有作病理論述的疾病,其對「痰」的描述與中醫有相符之處,但同時也與西洋醫學中體液學說的「黏液」有相合之處,傳教士選用了一個東西方與滿漢之間都可以理解的詞彙。不過《西洋藥書》中另有tan ho「痰火」一詞,所指的卻是中風,採用東方名詞卻是用西方醫理理解之。

本文希望透過此藥物與痰的相關醫理,討論如下問題:傳教士如何運用東方醫學 詞彙引介其醫理,是否涉及知識的嫁接,又或者只是名詞的借用,名詞的借用是整個 意義都加以挪用,還是僅是部分類似面向的借用。東西方對於同一藥物的操作與醫理 的論述,又有何異同之處。

【關鍵詞】: 西洋藥書、格體全錄、痰、黑膽汁、黏液、蓋倫皇家藥典、如勒白白爾拉 都

29. Korean Doctors Integrating Medicine on their own terms

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This paper examines Eastern-medicine doctors understanding of Western medicine in the context of Japanese rule in Korea. Doctors' views ranged from acceptance of Western medicine to hostile rejection. I examine how many Eastern-medicine doctors accepted some of the language and some of the nosology of Western medicine. physicians' seemingly comfortable alternating between the two concepts demonstrates a form of medical bilingualism. On the other hand, I give examples of popular Eastern-medicine doctors' arguments for the rejection of Western medicine. For example, the scholar-physician Sok-kok (1855-1923) explained how Western medicine represented a mechanistic, thus inadequate, view of the body.

In explaining the difference between these two groups of doctors, I argue that, in common, they both insisted on the primacy of Eastern medicine concepts such as qi and yin yang and explained the inferiority and inadequacy of Western medicine. My argument differs from the current historiography that mostly assumes that biomedicine forced drastic changes in Eastern medicine practice in Korea. In sum, I am arguing that in Korea, unlike in China, Taiwan, and Japan, Eastern-medicine doctors persisted with a somewhat critical view towards biomedicine, integrating medicine on their own terms.

Keywords: Eastern medicine; Korea; Colonial period; Integrated medicine; medical bilingualism

30. 台灣醫療史與他者的語言

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語言是醫學不可或缺的一部分。不論是醫療照護或醫學教育皆仰賴語言作為溝通 資訊及知識的媒介。在台灣醫學史上,他者的語言佔重要的地位。本文探討與台灣醫 學發展息息相關的各種語言,將其置於社會政治脈絡中。首先分析前 1895 年時期,導 致中醫占主導地位的社會語言因素。而後討論自 1895 年起,西方醫學教育的開啟與日 本殖民政策的語言同化所造成的景象。接著剖析自 1945 年起政治格局的變遷,在國民 黨政府接管台灣和美國援助台灣發展的時空中,日語在醫學教育中的位階遭國語及英 語取代。本文藉由分析台灣醫學領域使用的語言,突顯台灣醫學發展與台灣人關聯的 歷史脈絡。

【關鍵詞】: 醫學發展、醫學教育、語言、歷史、台灣

Key words: Medical development, medical education, language, history, Taiwan

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