李善兰 · 艾约瑟译胡威立《重学》之底本

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19 世纪中叶,随着新教传教士的陆续来华,介绍了牛顿(Issac Newton, 1642-1727)以来西方力学知识的新进展。¹1852 年,《海国图志》中提及万有引力,并对牛顿有关海潮、彗星光芒等学说有所介绍;1857 年,"西国天学源流"(载《六合丛谈》)首次提及牛顿及其苹果落地与万有引力发现的传说。然而对牛顿力学体系第一次全面系统的介绍,要算艾约瑟(Joseph Edkins,1823-1905)、李善兰从 1852 年开始合译的《重学》(1859 年刊刻)²。这部著作原本是英国哲学家、科学家胡威立(William Whewell)撰写的剑桥大学教科书《力学基础》(*An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics*)。

胡威立,1794年出生,1866年去世,是维多利亚时代最为杰出和有影响的人物之一。他在三一学院连续54年,其中25年担任院长职位,很有影响力,并且曾经担任更有支配地位的剑桥大学校长(1842年和1856年两个任期)。他是那个时代知识最为渊博和多产的学者,无论文学、科学,历史、哲学,道德还是神学等方面,都有论著问世,而且观点明晰。³其研究领域触及了那个时代的各个学术分支,包括原创性的科学研究,物理、数学大学教科书的编写,以及有关伦理和法律、大学教育、自然神学、教堂建筑、科学术语、政治经济学、历史和科学哲学史的专著。他在十多个科学与学术机构中扮演非常积极的角色,是有影响的成员,在英国科学促进会(British Association

¹ 牛顿学说及其相关著作在 18 世纪已经传入中国,最早传入的是《历象考成表》,是德国耶稣会士戴进贤(Ignaz Kögler, 1680-1746)在耶稣会士 N. Grammatici 的月离表(依据的是牛顿的月球理论)基础上改编而成,后收入《历象考成后编》,其中提到牛顿的名字"奈端"和他的关于月球理论、岁实计算等方面的成果。1799 年,《畴人传》首次为牛顿立传,提及"奈端屡测岁实,"引用的也是《历象考成后编》,而对于牛顿的万有引力等学说毫无提及。参见韩琦:《中国科学技术史》(天文学卷,陈美东主编),北京:科学出版社,2003,页 708-714。除了魏源的《海国图志》以外,在 1859 年之前,牛顿的译名几乎都是用"奈端",沿袭《历象考成后编》的译法。

² 大约同时,李善兰和伟烈亚力还翻译了牛顿的《自然哲学的数学原理》,只有部分译稿保存在伦敦大学亚非学院图书馆。参见韩琦:"传教士伟烈亚力在华的科学活动",《自然辩证法通讯》,1998 (2),页57-70; 韩琦:"《数理格致》的发现——兼论 18 世纪牛顿相关著作在中国的传播",《中国科技史料》,1998 (2),页 78-85。

³ Menachem Fisch, William Whewell, Philosopher of Science. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1991. 参见 W. F. Canon, Science in culture: The Early Victorian Period. Folkestone: Dawson, 1978. Menachem Fisch & Simon Schaffer eds., William Whewell, A composite portrait. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1991.

for the Advancement of Science)早期创建和运作中起到了重要作用。他还是第一个使用 scientist 一词的人,1840 年,他曾这样写道:"我们非常需要一个名字,来大体上描写科学的耕种者,我倾向于称他 scientist (科学家)。" ⁴大约就是从那个时代开始,自然哲学家完成了向科学家角色的转变。1819 年,时任剑桥大学三一学院数学讲师的胡威立,开始撰写数学和物理的教科书,他和他的朋友(特别是 George Peacock 和 John F. W. Herschel)介绍欧洲大陆数学技巧(分析函数)到剑桥,以替代过时的流数系统,为此目的,《力学基础》中很多地采用了微积分。⁵

关于《重学》,对于其翻译经过、版本流传以及对中国学者的影响等方面已有文章探讨,⁶但对于其底本的版次,尚未见有系统阐述。2008年上半年,笔者作为 Mellon Fellowship,访问剑桥大学李约瑟研究所,有机会充分利用英国的藏书,详细考察了胡威立力学原著的七个版本,并和《重学》进行了对比,本文拟就中译本所用的版次作一初步研究。

在比较各个版本之前,先简单介绍一下重学的翻译和版本情况。《重学》翻译始于 1852 年,约完成于 1855 年,李善兰在序中称:

岁壬子,余游沪上,将继徐文定公之业,续译《几何原本》。西士艾君约瑟语余曰:"君知重学乎?"余曰:"何谓重学?"曰:"几何者,度量之学也;重学者,权衡之学也。昔我西国以权衡之学制器,以度量之学考天,今则制器考天皆用重学矣,故重学不可不知也。我西国言重学者,其书充栋,而以胡君威立所著者为最善,约而该也。先生亦有意译之乎?"余曰:"诺"。于是朝译几何,暮译重学。阅二年,同卒业。韩君绿卿既任刻《几何》,钱君鼎卿亦请以《重学》付手民,同时上板,皆印行。无几,同毁于兵。今湘乡相国为重刊《几何》,而制军肃毅伯亦为重刊《重学》,又同时得复行于世。

《重学》1859年初版,由钱熙辅出资雕刻,墨海书馆印刷,因数量稀少,难以得见。据记载,《重学》分三册十七卷,在松江雕版,但未能印出 10 部书来,板就被毁。⁷第二版即金陵书局本。李善兰于 1863 年入曾国藩幕府,因《重学》初版被毁,故在李鸿章资助下重刊《重学》,1866 年由金陵书局雕版印刷,书名题"重学廿卷附曲线说三卷",有"同治五年(1866)秋湘上左桢署"牌记。其中前七卷分论杆、并力分力、七器、诸器合力、重心、刚质相定之理、面阻力等静力学知识;卷八至十七分论质体动之理、平动相击、平加速及互相摄引之理、抛物之理、物行于曲线之理、动体绕定轴之理、器动、动面阻力、诸器利用、相击抵力之理等有关动力学的内容;卷十

⁴ 参见 G. L'E. Turner ed., The patronage of science in the nineteenth century. Leyden, 1976.

⁵ I. Todhunter, William Whewell, D.D. Master of Trinity College. London, 2v., (1876), i. pp.13-28 对胡威立撰 写教科书的努力多有论述。参见 Robert E. Butts, William Whewell. In Charles Coulston Gillispie ed. Dictionary of Scientific Biography, v.14, pp.292-295.

⁶ 有关艾约瑟与《重学》的翻译、版本的初步研究,参见邓亮、韩琦:"《重学》版本流传及其影响",《文献》,2009年7月第3期,页151-157。

⁷ A. Wylie, *Memorials of Protestant Missionaries to the Chinese*, Shanghai: American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1867, pp. 187-188. 参见美华版《重学》伟烈亚力英文版序。

八至卷二十包括总论、轻流质、流质之动等关于流体力学的内容。圆锥曲线说是纯数学的内容。 相对于十七卷本,此版删除了卷首,增加了流体力学(卷十八至二十)和附录(圆锥曲线说三卷)。

《重学》第三版由伟烈亚力(Alexander Wylie, 1815-1887)重刊,同治丁卯(1867)秋上海美华书馆活字版,共两册,其中第一册为卷一至七,第二册为卷八至十七,有伟烈亚力英文序(图 1)。美华版是比较特殊的一个版本,与金陵版相比,美华版有伟烈亚力序而没有金陵版李善兰序,金陵版则没有伟烈亚力序;美华版有词汇对照表而金陵版没有;美华版只有十七卷,较金陵版少"流质重学"三卷和"圆锥曲线说"三卷;美华版有卷首而金陵版没有。在金陵本、美华本之后,晚清又有多个版本的《重学》,但大都以金陵增刻本为底本。

《重学》卷首只出现在第一版和美华版中,实际上是伟烈亚力与王韬合译的《重学浅说》的节录。王韬对卷首的来源曾有明确记载,"《重学浅说》一卷,西士伟烈亚力口译,长洲王韬笔受……是书向编入《六合丛谈》中,亦有单行本,后乃冠于艾约瑟所译《重学》之首,余与伟君皆未署名。" 8《重学浅说》在1857年已刊登于《六合丛谈》中,且于1858年有单行本问世(图 2、3、4)。9根据八耳俊文的研究,《重学浅说》的底本为1849年本《国民百科》(Chambers's Information for the People)"机械一机械装置"(Mechanics-Machinery)条目10,《六合丛谈》本与1858年单行本略有不同。比较《重学》卷首和《重学浅说》,发现《重学》卷首中除少了"重学原始"介绍力学发展史这部分外,其余部分则与《重学浅说》几乎完全一样。

金陵本《重学》流传最广,其内容与美华书馆本有所差别,即无卷首,新增了流质重学三卷和圆锥曲线说三卷。对于这三卷流体力学部分的来源,尚未有人论及。实际上,这三卷内容在《重学》出版前已经发表,连载于 1855 年至 1857 年《中西通书》中,而后李善兰在南京重刊时将其增补为第十八至二十卷。¹¹对比《中西通书》的相关部分与金陵本《重学》流质重学三卷可知,二者标题、附图以及内容几乎完全一样,但后者在文字上稍有改动。如,1855 年《中西通书》中"流质重学"总论中叙述流体力学的分类时称"流质有二力,曰互牵力,曰互推力,"¹²而在金陵本中则改为"流质有二力,曰互摄力,曰互推力。"¹³经比较,1855、1856、1857 年《中西通书》中"流质重学"、"续流质重学略"、"再续流质重学略"三文,对应金陵本《重学》第十八、十九和二十卷。《中西通书》中没有标明译者,而金陵本《重学》中则明确署名"英国艾约瑟口译、海宁李善

⁸ 王韬:《弢园文录外编》,北京:中华书局,1959,页390。

⁹ A.Wylie. *Memorials of Protestant Missionaries to the Chinese*. Shanghae: American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1867, p. 173. 牛津大学藏有 1858 年单行本。

¹⁰ 八耳俊文著,季忠平译:"在自然神学与自然科学之间——《六合丛谈》的科学传道",载沈国威编著:《六合丛谈——附解题•索引》,上海:上海辞书出版社,2006,页117-137。

^{11 《}中西通书》自 1853 年始,直到 1866 年,除了因艾约瑟回国休假而由伟烈亚力接替编辑了 1859、1860 年两期外,其余均由艾约瑟编辑,出版地包括上海、天津和北京。《中西通书》内容除日历、宗教性质的短文外,也有相当篇幅在介绍西方的科技知识。

^{12 &}quot;流质重学",《中西通书》,墨海书馆, 1855, 页 36a, 牛津大学图书馆藏。

¹³ 金陵本《重学》卷十八, 页 1a。

兰笔述"。

至于《重学》所附《圆锥曲线说》三卷,现在尚未能确定其来源。尽管在 1853 年《中西通书》中也有一篇题为"曲线图说"的短文,不过此文仅短短一页,附有六幅曲线图。与《圆锥曲线说》三卷相比,二者并无相同之处,可见《圆锥曲线说》另有来源。笔者推测,如同流质重学一样,艾约瑟和李善兰已经合译了圆锥曲线说,然而未及刊载于《中西通书》或《六合丛谈》中,就直接收入《重学》金陵本中。

晚清西方著作翻译底本的确定,有时并非易事,如伟烈亚力和李善兰翻译的《谈天》,根据的是哪一个版本,笔者曾查阅了很多版本,但迄今尚未获得解决。¹⁴《几何原本》续译本的底本,也是一个值得讨论的问题,尽管已有人作出种种推测和研究,但仍难作为定论。为确定《重学》底本,笔者参考了英文原著的七个版本,包括第 1 版(1819)、第 2 版(1824)、第 3 版(1828)、第 4 版(1833)、第 5 版(1836)、第 6 版(1841)、第 7 版(1847),除第 6 版藏剑桥大学三一学院图书馆外,其余版本均藏剑桥大学图书馆(见表一)。

表一

	书名	序	藏书号
1版	An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics.	为学生理解写。	L 43.26
	By William Whewell, M. A. Fellow of		
	Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol.1		
	Containing Statics and part of		
	Dynamics. Cambridge, Printed by J.		
	Smith, Printer to the University. 1819.		
2版	An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics:	p.xii: I have also added, in Chap. X	L 43.27
	Designed for the Use of Students in the	(The equilibrium of an elastic body),	
	University. By William Whewell, M. A.	some important and interesting	
	F.R.S. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity	theorems on the Elasticity and	
	College, Cambridge. The Second	Compression of Solid Materials, partly	
	Edition, with numerous improvements	adapted from Dr. Young's Elements of	
	and additions. Cambridge, Printed by J.	Natural Philosophy。插图附最后。	
	Smith, Printer to the University. 1824.		
3版	An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics:	p.xiii: I have also added, in Chap. X	L 43.28
	Designed for the Use of Students in the	(The equilibrium of an elastic body),	
	University. By W. Whewell, M. A.	some important and interesting	
	F.R.S. M.G. S. Fellow and Tutor of	theorems on the Elasticity and	
	Trinity College, And Professor of	Compression of Solid Materials, partly	
	Mineralogy in the University of	adapted from Dr. Young's Elements of	
	Cambridge. The Third Edition, with	Natural Philosophy . p.xiv: In this third	
	improvements and additions.	edition I have added two Chapters to	
	Cambridge, Printed by John Smith,	the Appendix: one on the effects of	
	Printer to the University. 1828.	Friction in the Equilibrium of Bodies,	

¹⁴ 无论是《谈天》中文或英文序言中都没有对底本的版次加以说明。

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4版	An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics:	and the other on the Connexion of Pressure and Impact. For the latter I am principally indebted to a communication of Prof. Airy, made some time ago to the Philosophical Society of Cambridge. 无插图。 The present edition of the work now	8340 c98
	Designed for the Use of Students in the University. By W. Whewell, M. A. F.R.S. M.G. S. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College. The Fourth Edition, with improvements and additions. Cambridge, Printed at the Pitt Press, by John Smith, Printer to the University. 1833.	before the reader has been considerably modified in pursuance of the views which were set forth in the preface to former editions.	
5版	An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics: Designed for the Use of Students in the University. By W. Whewell, M. A. F.R.S. M.G. S. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College. The Fifth Edition, with considerable improvements and additions. Cambridge, Printed at the Pitt Press, by John Smith, Printer to the University. 1836.	1836 年序:增加了 Articles (85, & c.) upon the Theory of Arches。 Having in the fourth edition introduced several propositions concerning locomotive steam-engines, I have now borrowed from M. de Pambour's excellent work on that subject a new problem, highly important in its bearing on practice; namely, to determine the velocity of such an engine by means of that condition on which it mainly depends, the evaporating power of the boiler.	L 43.29
6版	An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics: intended for the Use of colleges and Universities. By W. Whewell, B. D., Fellow of Trinity College and professor of moral philosophy in the University of Cambridge. The Sixth Edition, with extensive corrections and additions. Cambridge, Printed at the Pitt Press, 1841.	1841年2月10日序: The edition of the Elementary treatise of mechanics has been entirely re-written, and the plan of the former editions has been so much	266.c.80. 89 剑桥大学 三一学院
7版	An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics: Intended for the use of colleges and universities. By W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College, and professor of moral philosophy in the university of Cambridge. The seventh edition, with extensive corrections and additions.	In the sixth edition, the innovation were, perhaps, inconveniently large, including omissions of portions of the previous editions. In the present edition, I have restored some of these omitted portions, especially the <i>Mechanical Powers</i> ; and I hope that the	M 25.12

Cambridge. 1847.	work will thus still be found useful to
	the class of students who used the
	previous editions. I may, however,
	remark that the subjects omitted in the
	Sixth edition were contained in another
	volume, which I published about the
	same time, the Mechanics of
	Engineering, and which may be looked
	upon as a Supplement to the
	Elementary Treatise on Mechanics.

首先,通读了各个版本的序言,以此确定每个版本的增删内容。其次,列出各个版本的章节目录,以和中文版作一对比(见表二)。

表二

	一版(1819)	二版(1824)	三版(1828)	四版(1833)	五版(1836)	《重学》
	Introduction /Mechanics	Introduction	Introduction	Introduction	Introduction	
Statics 静力学	C1 Definition and principles					
	C2:同右	同右	同右	同右	C1 On the lever p.9-23	卷 1: 论 杆
	C3:同右	同右	同右	同右	C2 On the composition and resolution of forces, p.24-39	卷 2: 论并 力分力
	C4: The equilibrium of forces on a point C5: The equilibrium of a point on a surface	C3 Machines	C3 Machines	同右	C3 On the mechanical powers, p.40-58 对应卷3; p.58-67 对应卷4(似不太一样)	卷 3: 论 七器。卷 4: 论诸 器合力
	C6: 同右	同右	同右	同右	C4 On the center of gravity, p.68-82	卷 5: 论 重心
	C7: 同右 C5	C5 The equilibrium of rigid body C6-10 全同右	C5 The equilibrium of rigid bodies C6 The	同右	C5 Problems concerning the equilibrium of	卷 6: 论 刚 质 相 定之理

			conditions of equilibrium of point C7 The conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body C8 The application of the integral calculus to finding the center of gravity C9 The equilibrium of a flexible body C10 The equilibrium of an elastic body		rigid bodies p.83-124	
	C8: Machines C9: Virtual velocities C10: The equilibrium of a flexible body C11 The equilibrium of an elastic body C12: The equilibrium of an arch		body	同右	C6 On friction in Statics p.125-161	卷 7: 论面阻力
Dynamics 动力学	同右	同右	同右	同右	C1 Definitions and principles	卷 8: 论 质 体 动 之理
	同右	同右	同右	同右	C2 Uniform motion and collision	卷 9: 论 平 动 相 击
	同右	同右	同右	同右	C3 Uniformly accelerated motion and gravity	卷 10: 论 平 加 速 及 互 相 牵 引 之 理

	同右	同右	同右	同右	C4 The	卷 11: 论
	111/11	141/11	111/11	I ^I I ^I /II	motion of	地物之
						·
				日七	projectiles	理
		同右	同右	同右	C5 Motion	卷 12: 论
					upon a curve	物行于
						曲线之
						理
	附录: varied	附录 A: On	附录 C1: On		C6 Motion	卷 13: 论
	rectilinear	the form of	the		about a fixed	动体绕
	motion	bridges	mathematical		axis	定轴之
		附录 B: On	form of			理
		the species of	bridges			
		elastic curves	C2 On the			
			species of the			
			elastic curve			
			C3 On friction			
			C4 On the			
			connexion of			
			pressure and			
			impact			
					C7 Motion of	卷 14: 论
					machines	动器
				C6 On the	C8 Friction of	卷 15: 论
				friction of	bodies in	动面阻
				bodies in	motion	力
				motion		
				C7 On the	C9 Measure	卷 16: 论
				measure of the	of the power	诸器利
				power of	of mechanical	用
				mechanical	agents, and of	
				agents, and on	work done by	
				work done by	machines	
				machines		
				C8 On the	C10 The	卷 17: 论
				connection of	connection of	相击抵
						力之理
				pressure and	pressure and	り 人理
				impact。序提	impact	
				到此章归功	(principally	
(34:	G1 # G1 + 1			于 Prof. Airy	by Mr Airy)	

(注: C1 指 Chapter I)

从表二可看出,英文版第四、五版最为接近,和第五版相比,第四版动力学部分缺少 Motion about a fixed axis(《重学》卷十三论动体绕定轴之理)和 Motion of machines(《重学》卷十四论动

器)两章,而第五版和《重学》几乎一致。此外,据第五版英文序,Article 85 之后(p.115-)关于 theory of arches 为新增¹⁵,这部分内容对应中文本卷六(二十七页)"论桥环相定之理"等内容(图 5、6),因此《重学》应该是以第 5 版,即 1836 年版为底本(图 7)。

那么,《重学》是否可能参考了之后的版本呢?剑桥大学三一学院藏 1841 年第 6 版,书名改为 An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics: Intended for the Use of Colleges and Universities.据英文序,此书几乎是"整个重写",可视为"新的著作",全书 124 页,后面为 The Mechanical powers: A supplement to the Sixth edition of Dr. Whewell's Mechanics (29 页),最后附图,不仅书名与第 5 版不同,篇幅也比 5 版少很多,其中目录内容如下:静力学(Statics): Section 1. The lever. 2. Composition and Resolution of forces at a Point. 3. The equilibrium of a rigid body. 4. Analytical formulae of statics. 5. The center of gravity. 6. Problems concerning equilibrium。动力学(Dynamics): Chapter 1. Accelerating force. Section 1. The first law of motion. 2. Uniformaly accelerated motion. 3. Motion by gravity. 4. Variable forces. 5. The second law of motion. 6. Projectiles. 7. Centrifugal force. 8. General formulae. Chapter II. Moving force. Section 1. The third law of motion. 2. Constant moving forces. 3. Motion on inclined planes. 4. Motion on a curve. 从目录看,此版和《重学》中文版明显不同。

至于英文版第 7 版, 书名与第 6 版相同, 静力学前六部分章节标题同第 6 版, 还包括 Appendix to the statics. 7) Illustrations from the former editions; 8) The mechanical power; 9) Examples of the center of gravity from the former editions。动力学部分的章节同第 6 版。

可见,第6、第7版结构和前面几版完全不同,由此可以肯定《重学》中文版并未参考第6、7版,依据的是英文第5版。

综上所述,《重学》初版于 1859 年印行,共十七卷,正文部分由艾约瑟和李善兰合译,底本来自胡威立的《力学基础》的第 5 版,金陵书局本是在初版的基础上,删除了卷首部分,而新增了艾约瑟和李善兰合译的流质重学和圆锥曲线说,其中流质重学三卷已经刊登于 1855 至 1857 年的《中西通书》中,至于其西方来源,仍有待进一步之考证。在鸦片战争之后不长的时间内,像李善兰这样的学者,在缺乏知识基础的条件下,要翻译胡威立这部以微积分为基础的剑桥大学力学教科书,这不能不说是一项艰巨的挑战。然而李善兰竟然能够如此之快理解西方微积分的知识,并以中文翻译表达出来,对他的勇气、魄力和超强的理解力,我们必须报以万分的敬意。西方力学知识通过《重学》得以传播,但晚清有多少人能够真正理解这部著作,其读者群如何,流传、影响面有多大,仍值得我们作深入的研究。

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¹⁵ 第 4 版只有小部分内容。

TRANSLATION OF WHEWELL'S ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON MECHANICS.

This was translated by the Rev. J. Edkins, assisted by the distinguished native

mathematician Le Shen-lan.
Although works on the abstract science are by no means rare in China, very little has yet appeared on applied mathematics. The only work previously published, especially treating of the theory of Mechanics, is the 奇器圖說 ly published, especially treating of the theory of Mechanics, is to $= \frac{1}{16} \frac{\partial F}{\partial F} \frac{\partial F}{\partial F} \frac{\partial F}{\partial F}$. $K^2 K^2 K^2 G^2 Almo^2$, "flustrated description of curious machines;" a translation of a European work, by the Jesuit missionary John Terence, put into Chinese form by Wâng Ch'ing, a native scholar. The Chinese title scapely does justice to that work, two thirds of which is in fact an elementary treatise on the Mechanical Powers, in a series of sixty-one propositions, under the general heading $\frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} Leh \delta = 0$. "Dynamics." An introductory section contains a considerable amount of information regarding the rise, history, object and educations of the science.

advantages of the science.

The great advance which has been made since the time of Terence, now leaves his work far behind the age; and the application of mathematics to the development of the theory, has opened up a new branch of study, which will doubtless commend itself to a class of natives, who eagerly devote themselves to kindred subjects.

As a proof of its appreciation, it may be stated that this is the third edition of the present translation. As soon as the manuscript was completed, centrol of the present variation. As soon as the maintain was completed, it was cut on wood by Tseen He-foo, a wealthy capitalist at Sung-kenng, at his own expense: and he added a commendatory note at the end, which is reprinted in the present edition. The blocks were finished in 1859, but before ten copies had been struck off, insurrectionary disturbances supervened, and the premises containing the printing blocks of this and a number of other valuable works, were consigned to the flames. Thus perished the first edition of the Mechanica Mechanics.

Mechanics,
Simultaneously with the present, another edition has been in progress at
Nanking, on wooden blocks. This has been executed at the expense and under
the direction of the Governor-general Le Hung-chang, and was issued at the
beginning of the current year.

The present edition is published, through the liberality of a gentleman,
who has distinguished himself by the interest he takes in the civilization and
intellectual improvement of the Ohinese. Being printed by movable type, the
profusion of algebraic formulae have proved a severe test to the capabilities of
Chinese movable-typography. A new font has been cast for the occasion,
specially adapted for such mathematical forms; the way being thus facilitated
for bringing out future works of the same class. for bringing out future works of the same class.

A short section on the Mechanical Powers written in a popular way, without mathematical formulæ, has been prefixed to the translation of Whewell. It was thought that this might prove an assistance to many who may have previously given little attention to the subjects treated,

> A. W. October 5, 1867.

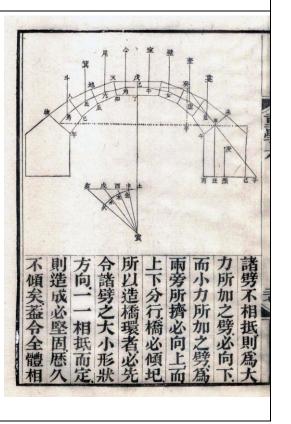
L.43.29 ELEMENTARY TREATISE 14 11:29 MECHANICS: intended .. DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY. and Universitie BY W. WHEWELL, M.A. F.R.S. M.G.S. FELLOW AND TUTOR OF TRINITY COLLEGE. THE FIFTH EDITION, WITH CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS. Αναγκαΐου, άγυοουμένης τῆς κινήσεως, άγυοεῖσθαι καὶ τὴν φύσιν. UNIVERSITY LIBEARY CAMBRIGGE CAMBRIDGE: PRINTED AT THE PITT PRESS, BY JOHN SMITH,
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化 重 法凡器皆為用力之巧法其大端不過受他力加于物而所得力較本力 學淺 抵定對面之力所用之力曰力所抵之力曰 多故凡工作 興鉏と類一 為粉則本質盡變此化學之力也重學中之器分為二科一日簡器 擊或用水循可合碎為粉然本質不變此重學之力也若用 加於質體不能令本質變化化學之力則能變化本質也如靑石或 便有 用 又有三種日輪軸日劈日螺旋 於格致者能詳細言之助力之器有三種日 力與動推其理 說 時用法令發出奇巧力一 日繁器則合數器為 皆用器助己之力野蠻用 名日 大器而 重學重學中之力與化學中之力異重 若器自能生力者重學之大要乃 成. 器重學論器或論其理 木治田 重僅用手不用 與最 奇 車、 巧 或論 其用 知 分 器得力 之器 日 斜 斜 面、 理 面 歸能 用

觀 而 房牛女虛危諸劈其旁面 力可作 圖用截口劈體諸石、從名橋 此等數而 甲丙乙寅子五不等邊之形爲不定心定矣 旁劈之勢此勢為劈上 論橋環相定之理 力諸梁必動乙點若過高必動向下過卑必動向 面加他能力設劈之旁面甚光滑每劈必有欲經 面皆直交於丁戊物午 丙寅地平梁着於丙寅二 相定之理明矣 能 天卯 垂 一面劈上 力所生設面 設諸梁 地 相 辰 切成橋環如角亢 抵力即劈之重或 人已等為相切 點以阻之若無 不論 调 面



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- 8. 参考文献は、下記の体裁で文末注の後に付ける。 (単行本)

或問太郎 『西学東漸の研究』,大阪: しずみ書房, 2000 年 10-20 頁 Bennett, Adrian A. *John Fryer: The Introduction of Western Science and Technology into Nineteenth-century China.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press 1967.

(論文)

或問花子 「東学西漸の研究」,『或問』第1号, 2000年2-15頁

Fryer, John. "Scientific Terminology: Present Discrepancies and Means of Securing Uniformity." Records of the General Conference of the Protestant Missionaries of China Held at Shanghai, May 7-20, 1890, pp. 531-549.

9. 本文や注の中で、文献に言及するときには、或問太郎 (2000:2-15) のように指示する。同一著者による同年の論著は、2000a、2000b のように区別する。

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