天主教輔仁大學圖書資訊學系碩士班碩士論文

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明代河南藏書家研究

A Study of Book Collector in Henan during the

Ming Dynasty

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摘要

　　明代歷經 276 年，中國藏書史上較發達的時期，相較宋元時期，明代時期更是進入了繁榮的階段。隨著印刷業與刻書業的快速發展，使得藏書家的藏書規模越來越大，藏書量也逐漸攀升。再加上朱元璋重視科舉制度，這使得民間的教育事業獲得更大的幫助，促使更多藏書家紛紛捐出自身的藏書，更設立了藏書樓，供儒學生員們借閱書籍。此外，明代擁有藏書樓的藏書家們，在他們的藏書樓中，會設置一些災害防範的設施，像是專門用來防火、防潮、防鼠、防霉、防盜和防曝曬等裝置，除此之外，也會安排管理人員進行圖書排架、書籍裝訂、修補。

　　在明代私人藏書的發展歷程方面，剛開始的藏書家大多以官員、士大夫為主，後來慢慢地下移至普通的庶民。晚明雖然朝政腐敗，但藏書事業仍然非常旺盛。在書籍流通上，往往因書籍難得，流傳稀少，而不易取得。因此，常常會需要多次的交換互借，輾轉傳抄。在藏書生活方面，除了進行抄書、刻書之外，許多藏書家也非常樂衷於「著述」，而這也是藏書家利用所藏的一種積極表現。

　　最後，在明代河南藏書家的社會關係上，本文特別選用 UCINET 進行一個社會網絡分析，將社會關係或連結轉變為一張「網絡圖」，其中的「點」代表著個體、我與他人，而「線」則代表不同的關係、連結。將社會關係視為這種點與線交織的網絡，並加以分析，便是社會網絡分析。本研究所使用的工具為 UCINET 中的網絡指標與分析法，包括：程度中心性（degree centrality）、接近中心性（closeness centrality）、仲介中心性（freeman centrality）、密度（density）、派系（clique）。

　　因此，本文在最後一章節透過科技的力量，傳達出歷史最真實的面貌。藉由數位人文的方法來剖析明代河南藏書家的社群結構，深入認識古代中國的區域傳統文化，相信對於今後的目錄版本學、圖書館史建設和發展，都具有一定的貢獻與參考意義。

關鍵詞：明代；河南；藏書家；數位人文

Abstract

The Ming Dynasty had a history of 276 years, which was not only more advanced period of Chinese library than Song and Yuan Dynasty but come into the phase of prosperity.

With the rapid development of the printing and the book-engraving industry, the scale of bibliophiles' book collection had become larger and larger. And the collection of books had gradually increased.

The private education got more help coupled with Zhu Yuan Zhang's highly concern about the imperial examination system. This prompted more bibliophiles to donate their own collections and a library was set up for Confucian students to borrow books. In addition, the bibliophiles who owned a library in the Ming Dynasty will set up some disaster prevention facilities in their library, such as special devices for fire prevention, moisture prevention, rodent prevention, mildew prevention, theft prevention, and sun exposure prevention. They also arranged management staff for book shelving, sheet-work and restoration.

Regarding the development of private collections in the Ming Dynasty, most of the collectors were mainly officials, literati and officialdom. It gradually moved to plebeians later. Although the government was corrupt in the late Ming Dynasty, the book collection business was still very prosperous.

In the circulation of books, it's difficult to obtain books because they are rare and few circulated. Therefore, it is often necessary to exchange and borrow multiple times for toss and copy. In terms of book collection, apart from copying and engraving books, many bibliophiles were also very eager to "Write". This is also a positive manifestation for bibliophiles to get use of their collections.

In the end, regarding the social relations of Henan bibliophiles in the Ming Dynasty, this article specially selects UCINET to conduct a social network analysis. It transforms social relations or connections into a "Network Diagram" and the "Dots" inside represent individuals, myself and others. The "Lines" represent different relationships and connections. Viewing social relations as a network of points and

lines, and analyzing them. That is social network analysis. The tools used in this study are network indicators and analysis methods in UCINET, including degree centrality, closeness centrality, freeman centrality, density, clique.

In conclusion, in the last chapter of this article. It uses the power of technology to convey the most realistic face of history. Via using digital humanities methods to analyze the community structure of Henan bibliophiles in the Ming Dynasty and to gain a deep understanding of ancient Chinese regional traditional culture. I believe that it will have a certain contribution and reference significance for future bibliography, library history construction and development.