編輯凡例

一、傳記資料散見各類書刊、報章中，查考匪易，蒐集尤難，編者擬訂計劃，陸續選輯對中國政治、經濟、文化、社會、學術有極大影響力人士之傳記資料，分輯提供。自現代遠溯先秦。收輯資料，除各類期刊雜誌、報章所刊外，並擴及私家日記、碑銘、墓誌、行狀、行述、年譜、紀念文、回憶錄、合集及專著。

二、收輯資料不限時間、空間。簡言之，古今中外凡與所收人物有關之資料，均在收輯之列。已出版之專著，或未出版之博碩士論文，亦提供提要，目次、參考書目，或專著之一部份，供研究者參考。

三、各輯編排，大致以被傳人之生平、事蹟、交往、貢獻，對被傳人之評述。或研究爲序，同性質不同作者之文字編置同類。如因時間匆促，不及分類編排，則收錄各被傳人資料末册之末。

四、橫排自左及右文字，無論中文或外文，一律改中式排列，以求統一。

五、報刊文字，或經收入論集文叢，爲求複印效果，多捨報刊而輯自論叢。同一標題，同一作者，在不同刊物發表時，擇印刷較清晰之刊物收錄之，不再重印。

六、尚未正式出版或經版多年之專著，如屬小册，頁數不多，直接輯錄，如頁數太多，則收入舊刊專輯。請參看本社天一快訊第三十七輯傳記資料專輯第一輯。

七、各輯所收資料，本係參考各種索引，惟國內索引向不發達，尤以專題索引爲甚。欲求資料豐富，避免遺珠之憾，惟有大量閱讀書報雜誌以及公私所印出版品。本社尤重視非出版品或非賣品舊刊資料之徵集與提供。如此雖可節省研究者翻檢之勞，却培增本社搜覓之苦。如偶有疏失，尚祈鑒諒，並盼隨時賜正或提供建議，以爲本社改進服務之參考。

八、第四輯人物爲一二三輯人物之續，原僅一册者，四輯編號爲二，照此類推。若干時日後除續收新收資料外，並將廣覓舊刊，編爲續輯。

九、一至四輯收五十三人，第五輯收五十五人，共收一〇八人，部份已推至明代，如鄭成功、徐光啓、石濤等。除已收人物續收資料外，並將繼續增收人物。

十、本社原擬僅收報刊資料後因讀者建議，盼能擴大資料範圍，俾有助深入研究者參考，故四期所收已不限報刊，以後並將與有關專家合作繼續深入，必要時將作專人訪問，提供口述資料。有關各人物之圖片，亦正整理中，整理就緒後，即予專輯提供。

十一、四、五輯增收報刊，附一至三輯收編報刊表後，另增參考論著一覽表，如已絕版，或爲非賣品，不易徵集者，編專目，可由本社複印提供一般性舊刊，本社亦可代爲購求。一、二輯已列表報刊，四、五輯不載。

丁文江傳記資料目次

7.科學家丁文江（一八八七——一九三六）少留學日本，後轉英國，入葛拉斯哥大學，攻讀地質學，畢業後歸國，清廷授與「格致科進士」。民國三年，奉工商部命，往西南調查鑛藏，其調查報告有：「雲南東川銅礦及路綫地質圖」，及作全國地質的測量與礦藏的調查。民五任地質調查所所長，刊行「地質彙報」、「地質專報」，及「中國鐵礦誌」、「中國礦業紀要」等書。並編輯「中國古生物誌」，印刷精美，爲最博國際聲譽的學術性刊物。民十七作西南大規模之地質旅行，用嚴格之科學方法繪製地質及地形圖，對於泥盆紀、石炭紀及二疊紀，有精細透闢的研究。一九三三年代表中國出席萬國地質學會於華盛頓及紐約，宣讀中國石炭紀及二疊紀地層層位論文二篇，爲中國科學研究對世界學術有貢獻之始，這是中國科學史光榮之一頁。民十九任北京大學地質學系研究教授，培養科技人才甚夥。廿三年任中央研究院總幹事，寫成「揚子江蕪湖以下地質」一書。廿五年往湖南測勘粵漢綫煤礦，深入礦穴中染病，死於長沙醫院，年僅四十九歲。他一生以發展地質事業爲已任，倡辦地質研究所，成立大學的地質系，設立地質調查所，舉辦全國地質調查，組織地質學會，發行學術性刊物及研究報告，並與海外學人合作，使中國地質學上的研究與世界研究中心，並駕齊驅，追上世界學術水準。他將其生命完全貢獻於科學研究，可謂鞠躬盡瘁矣！

Born into a gentry family in T'aihsing, Kiangsu, V. K. Ting received a traditional education in the Chinese classics. He came to the attention of the hsien magistrate, Lung Chang, who persuaded Ting's parents to allow their 15-year-old son to go to Japan in the company of the Hunanese scholar Hu Yuan-t'an (q.v.). In Tokyo, Ting met many other Chinese students who were interested in politics, and in the 18 months he spent in Japan he devoted his time to political pursuits and did not enroll at any school. One of Ting's student friends was in correspondence with Wu Chih-hui (q.v.), who was then in Edinburgh, Scotland. After Wu wrote that opportunities for education in Great Britain were superior to those in Japan, Ting persuaded his parents to allow him to go to Great Britain. He sailed for Europe in the spring of 1904.

After spending some time at Edinburgh studying English, V. K. Ting left Scotland for a preparatory school in England. In 1906 he attended classes at Cambridge University briefly, but found it too expensive. He then went to Glasgow, where he prepared to take the entrance examinations for the medical school of the University of London. After failing the examinations, he enrolled in 1908 at the University of Glasgow, where he majored in zoology and geology. He was graduated in 1911, by which time he had become a Social Darwinist and a scientific positivist.

During his seven years in Great Britain, Ting became an enthusiastic traveler and made several tours of Western Europe. Having decided that on his return to China he would travel through the interior provinces, he left England in the spring of 1911 and arrived in Indo-China early in May. Traveling on the newly completed Haiphong-Kunming railway, he entered China by way of Yunnan province and, proceeding through Kweichow and Hunan to Hankow, reached Shanghai and his native district late in July, less than three months before the outbreak of the revolution that ended Manchu rule in China.

After the establishment of the republic early in 1912, V. K. Ting spent a year in Shanghai teaching at the Nanyang Middle School. In February 1913 he went to Peking to serve as head of the geology section in the department of mining administration of the ministry of industry and commerce. In that capacity he

Ting Wen-chiang 丁文江
T. Tsai-chün 在君
Pen. Tsung-yen 宗淹
West. V. K. Ting

Ting Wen-chiang (13 April 1887–5 January 1936), known as V. K. Ting, professor of geology at Peking University (1931–34) and secretary general of the Academia Sinica (1934–36) who was best known for his achievements as founder and first director (1916–21) of the China Geological Survey.

took part in the first intensive geological investigation of southwest China, departing early in 1914 for Yunnan province by way of Hong Kong and Annam. In his extensive geological surveys in Yunnan, Kweichow, and parts of Szechwan, Ting paid close attention not only to the coal, tin, and copper resources but also to fossil remains and to the tribal customs of the non-Chinese peoples of the region.

Upon his return to Peking early in 1915, Ting wrote up his findings, including a study of the Chinsha (Kinsha) River, which flowed from the Tibetan plateau through Yunnan province to the Yangtze. In the final years of the Ming dynasty, this river had been described by the famous geographer and explorer Hsü Hung-tsu (ECCP, I, 314–16), in a diary entitled *Hsü Hsia-k'o yu-chi*. Ting had become deeply interested in Hsü's diary and had taken a copy of it with him to Yunnan in 1914. In the course of his geological investigations, Ting had passed by many of the sites noted by Hsü in his diary and had confirmed Hsü's claim that the Chinsha River was the true source of the Yangtze. Some years later, as a result of his continuing interest in Hsü Hung-tsu, Ting published a revised edition of the *Hsü Hsia-k'o yu-chi* in three volumes (1928), which included his chronological biography of Hsü and an atlas indicating the routes taken by Hsü in his explorations of the region.

In 1916, largely through the efforts of V. K. Ting and his associates, the China Geological Survey (Chung-kuo ti-chih tiao-ch'a-so) was set up by the ministry of agriculture and commerce. Ting became its first director and held that post until 1921, when he was succeeded by the Belgian-trained geologist Wong Wen-hao (q.v.). The Geological Survey soon achieved an international reputation. Not only did it succeed in its dual purpose of training competent personnel and conducting geological and mineralogical surveys throughout China, but it also began in 1919 to publish valuable scientific reports on its findings in a bulletin (*Ti-chih hui-pao*) and in two series of its memoirs (*Ti-chih chuan-pao*).

In the winter of 1918–19, V. K. Ting joined a group which accompanied Liang Ch'i-ch'ao (q.v.) on his trip to Europe as an unofficial delegate to the Paris Peace Conference. The party also included Carsun Chang (Chang Chia-sen), Chiang Fang-chen, and Hsü Hsin-liu (qq.v.). This trip marked the beginning of a close friendship between Ting and Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, and the broadening of Ting's interests to include government and philosophy may well have stemmed from it.

Among the geological investigations conducted by V. K. Ting as head of the Geological Survey was a mining survey in southeastern Jehol province, near the site of the abandoned Pei-p'iao coal mine. The survey indicated that the mine would be operated profitably, and in 1921 a group organized the Pei-p'iao Coal Mining Company as a private enterprise. Ting resigned from office to become general manager of the new company, which soon grew into a flourishing industry with an annual output of 144,758 tons. He soon was drawn into closer contact with political and military affairs. The colliery was located within the sphere of influence of the Fengtien military clique, headed by Chang Tso-lin (q.v.), and Ting had to learn to be alert to the frictions between rival warlords and political factions. He traveled regularly among Pei-p'iao, Mukden, Peking, and Tientsin, and he recorded his observations in a number of articles, signed with the pen name Tsung-yen, which appeared first in the *Nu-li chou-pao* [endeavor] and later as a book entitled *Min-kuo chün-shih chin-chi* (1928).

Ting's association with the *Nu-li chou-pao* marked his entrance into the field of political journalism. Because they were deeply disturbed by the tendency toward political chaos in China, Ting, Hu Shih (q.v.), and others began publishing this weekly magazine, which was devoted to the discussion of political questions and reforms in the government. In the second issue (14 May 1922) there appeared a statement entitled "Wo-men ti cheng-chih chu-chang" [our political proposals], written by Hu Shih and signed by 16 intellectuals with such divergent opinions as Ts'ai Yuan-p'ei, Wang Ch'ung-hui, Liang Shu-ming, Li Ta-chao (qq.v.), and Ting. Stressing the need for "good government" in which "good men" should take an active part, the statement proposed a peace conference between the various factions in north and south China, the reconvening of the 1917 National Assembly, and the drafting of a new constitution. In a later issue of the magazine (No. 67), Ting elaborated on this theme. Influenced to some extent by the Confucian political ideal of the nineteenth-century

scholar-statesman Tseng Kuo-fan (ECCP, II, 751-56), Ting argued that good government depended upon the vigorous leadership of a few men of the utmost integrity and ability. He attributed the then current political evils in China to the fact that truly talented and virtuous men were neither willing nor able to assume an active role in the government.

Political and military affairs were not the only topics which claimed V. K. Ting's attention. In February 1923 his friend Carsun Chang published in the *Tsinghua Weekly* a lecture entitled "Jen-sheng kuan" [philosophy of life], in which he stated that the development of science in the West had resulted in a materialistic and morally degenerate civilization. Declaring that science, with its orientation to the external world of matter, was powerless to solve the basic spiritual problems of human life, Chang asserted that a philosophy of life must rely not on the determination of scientific laws but on man's intuition, his free will, and the cultivation of his inner mind. V. K. Ting, angered by this attack on scientific method, published in the *Nu-li chou-pao* (15 and 22 April 1923) a refutation of Chang's arguments entitled "Hsuan-hsueh yü k'o-hsueh" [metaphysics and science]. Citing the Austrian physicist Ernest Mach and the English mathematical statistician Karl Pearson, Ting sought to defend the role of scientific method in intellectual life and to deny that it was a cause of moral decay in the West. He argued that a scientific outlook was essential rather than detrimental to a philosophy of life. The controversy between Chang and Ting came to involve many of the leading minds of the day. By the end of 1923 a two-volume collection of articles written by Ting, Chang, and the later participants in this debate had been published as *K'o-hsueh yü jen-sheng-kuan* [science and the philosophy of life].

As his reputation as an astute observer of conditions in north China grew, V. K. Ting began to consult with prominent military and political leaders. In July 1925, through the introduction of Lo Wen-kan, he had an interview with Wu P'ei-fu (q.v.) at Yochow, and in August of that year he spent a week at Hangchow in consultation with Sun Ch'uan-fang (q.v.). Ting resigned as general manager of the Pei-p'iao Coal Mining Company in the winter of 1925 and then served briefly as one of the three Chinese members of the advisory committee of the Anglo-Chinese Boxer Indemnity Commission headed by Lord Willingdon. In May 1926 he was invited to Shanghai for further consultation with Sun Ch'uan-fang, who prevailed upon Ting to assist him in a project to develop a "Greater Shanghai." With the official title of director of the port of Woosung and Shanghai, Ting proceeded with plans to organize the hitherto separately administered districts in the Chinese part of the city as a single entity under a single municipal government, which would be in a better position to develop new port facilities and to negotiate for the abolition of foreign concessions in the city. Within the next eight months (May-December 1926) Ting also introduced modern sanitation systems and secured an agreement with the foreign consular corps in the International Settlement by which control of the Shanghai Mixed Court was restored to China. The "Provisional Agreement for the Rendition of the Shanghai Mixed Court" (31 August 1926), negotiated on the Chinese side by Ting and Hsü Yuan, the Kiangsu provincial commissioner of foreign affairs, extended Chinese jurisdiction into the International Settlement and thereby constituted a step toward the eventual abolition of extraterritoriality in China.

On 31 December 1926, as the Northern Expedition forces marched toward Shanghai, V. K. Ting resigned from office and went to Dairen, where he worked on his edition of Hsü Hung-tsu's travel diary. He returned to his geological pursuits in 1928, when he went to Kwangsi to make a survey of the tin and coal resources in the northern and central parts of the province and to make a detailed study of the limestone formations at Map'ing. In November 1928 the China Geological Survey commissioned him to make the most comprehensive survey of his career, a geological investigation of southwest China. Early in 1929, after organizing a team of investigators, Ting proceeded southward from Chungking through Kweichow province to the Kwangsi border, and thence back to Chungking. In addition to supervising extensive surveys of the mineral resources and compiling detailed geological maps of the region, he found time to study the non-Chinese tribes of the region, particularly the Lolo of Kweichow. From the materials he began to gather while on this expedition, he later compiled a book of Lolo texts with Chinese translations. A part of this

work was published posthumously in 1936 as the *Ts'uan-wen ts'ung-k'o*, the first volume in a monograph series of the Academia Sinica's institute of history and philology.

In 1931 V. K. Ting was appointed professor of geology at Peking University by the new chancellor, Chiang Monlin (Chiang Meng-lin, q.v.). Although his three years (1931–34) there were among the happiest of his life, Ting, like many of his colleagues, became increasingly apprehensive about the course of events after the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. In the spring of 1932 he joined with Fu Ssu-nien, T. F. Tsiang (Chiang T'ing-fu, qq.v.), Hu Shih, and other professors in organizing the society that began, on 22 May, to publish the *Tu-li p'ing-lun* [independent critic]. Ting contributed sixty-four articles to the *Tu-li p'ing-lun* during its three years of publication. The majority of these articles described his travels, but some were devoted to discussions of Japan and of plans to resist a Japanese invasion.

During the summer vacation of 1933 V. K. Ting attended the sixteenth congress of the International Geological Society in Washington, D.C. On the way back to China he spent some six weeks in the Soviet Union. While traveling through the United States at the onset of the New Deal and in the Soviet Union near the end of the first Five Year Plan, he noted with interest the large-scale experimentation in government economic planning in these countries. These observations wrought a change in his thinking which began to be reflected in his writings in 1934. He sought to adapt his earlier concept of an able and virtuous ruling minority to his new political ideal of a "modern dictatorship," pressing for a rapid and systematic modernization of the country under vigorous, centralized leadership. He argued that such modernization could only be achieved by a unified government headed by a decisive leader and administered by efficient technocrats. Under the supervision of an enlightened and public-spirited dictatorship, teams of scientifically trained experts selected on the basis of their specialized abilities would be able to study, coordinate, and execute plans for the scientific reconstruction of China.

It was, perhaps, with such ideas in mind that Ting gave up teaching at Peking University and in June 1934 accepted Ts'ai Yuan-p'ei's invitation to succeed Yang Ch'uan (q.v.) as secretary general of the Academia Sinica in Nanking. According to Hu Shih, Ting saw in the Academia Sinica an organ which could assist China's national development by stimulating and coordinating scientific research throughout the country. The Council of the Academia Sinica was established to coordinate the research activities of the academy's various institutes with those of other academic institutions and government agencies. On 27 May 1935 the National Government promulgated the constitution of this council; on 20 June some 30 members representing China's leading scholarly bodies were elected to the council; and on 7 September V. K. Ting was elected honorary secretary.

In addition to his administrative duties at the Academia Sinica, Ting was called upon to assist the National Government in plans to develop China's resources and to strengthen its defenses. As one of the planners of the Canton-Hankow railway, then in the late stages of construction, Ting concerned himself with the development of coal resources near the railway in Hunan. After arriving in Changsha from Nanking on 2 December 1935, he went to the T'an-chia-shan colliery in Hsiangt'an hsien to inspect the mines. He spent the night of 8–9 December at an inn in Hanyang in an unventilated room which was heated by a charcoal stove. On the morning of 9 December he was found unconscious from coal-gas fumes and was taken to a local hospital. A week later he was moved to Hsiang-ya Hospital in Changsha, where he died on 5 January 1936. He was survived by his wife, *née* Shih Chiu-yuan, and by six brothers, the most prominent of whom was Ting Wen-yuan (d. 1957; T. Yueh-po), president of T'ung-chi University in Shanghai from 1947 to 1950.

V. K. Ting was active in a variety of fields, but was best known as one of China's leading geologists. As founder of the China Geological Survey, he helped to bring into being China's first institute of modern scientific research; and as its first director he not only promoted the professional study of geology but also stimulated the development of the allied fields of paleontology and archaeology. Working with such colleagues as Wong Wen-hao and Li Ssu-kuang and with such Western advisers as the Swedish geologist J. G. Andersson and the French scientist-priest Teilhard de Chardin, Ting helped to create the conditions that made China a center for research on the neolithic period and

led to the discovery of Sinanthropus Pekinensis (*see* P'ei Wen-chung) in 1927. Even after his resignation from the Geological Survey in 1921, he continued to take an interest in its development. In 1929, with financial assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation, he helped to found the Geological Survey's Cenozoic Research Laboratory, of which he became honorary director; and he later was instrumental in setting up the Soil Laboratory, Fuel Laboratory, and Hsi-shan Seismological Station.

Apart from his activities in the Geological Survey, the Academia Sinica, and other official institutions, Ting played a leading role in organizing a number of learned societies and publications in China. He was one of the founders of the Geological Society of China (Chung-kuo ti-chih hsueh-hui) in January 1922, and he took part in editing and publishing its bulletin (*Chung-kuo ti-chih hsueh-hui chih*). Also in 1922 he arranged for funds to publish a bulletin of paleontology (*Chung-kuo ku-sheng-wu chih*), which he edited, and in 1929, he helped found the China Paleontological Society (Chung-kuo ku-sheng-wu hsueh-hui).

A practicing scientist with broad experience in his field, V. K. Ting was the author of numerous articles on the subject of geology, of both general and technical nature, which appeared in a variety of scholarly journals both in China and abroad. As a geologist, however, Ting's best known work was an atlas of China, the *Chung-hua min-kuo hsin ti-t'u*, which he compiled in collaboration with Wong Wen-hao and Tseng Shih-ying. Among the best modern atlases ever printed in China, it contained both physical and political maps based on thousands of Chinese and foreign maps of China and supplemented by the findings of the Geological Survey. Published at Shanghai in 1934 by the *Shun Pao* in commemoration of the newspaper's sixtieth anniversary, this work was commonly known as the "Shun Pao Atlas."

Among Ting's non-technical writings was a draft chronology of Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, which Ting began to compile after Liang's death in 1929. In was published in 1958 in Taiwan under the title *Liang Jen-kung hsien-sheng nien-p'u ch'ang-pien ch'u-kao* (3 volumes). Ting was also the author of two works relating to his travels abroad and in China: the *Man-yu san-chi*, miscellaneous field notes on his travels through interior China; and the *Su-o lü-hsing chi*, a collection of essays describing his journey through Russia in 1933. Both of these works were later (1956) reprinted in Taiwan as part of the third volume of the *Chung-yang yen-chiu-yuan yuan-k'an* [annals of the Academia Sinica], a volume published in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of Ting's death.

丁文江走遍全國探寶藏

丁文江先生是民國建立之初，從事地質調查工作的先驅。民國二年，踏勘正太鐵路沿線，糾正德人李希霍芬所謂「山西煤礦甲全球」之錯誤。民國五年，創立地質調查所，規劃宏遠，尤着重培植專才。其後地質學人輩出，專門研究之成績，尤以「古生物學誌」，獲得國際學術界最高聲譽。丁提倡科學研究之績效，實功在國家。

丁文江立身行事兼備中西倫理條件，有實事求是之科學精神素養，又具「先天下之憂」佟大悲抱。「九一八」以後，時論囂張盛憤，丁獨倡力求妥協之低調。甚至主張「新式的獨裁」，以爭取時間、控制局勢、進行有計劃的科學建設、紮倚國強，進而戰勝日本。尤見謀國苦心。可謂真心愛國者，更是一積極努力的良善公民。傅斯年謂：「中國若有丁同樣人二十個，又都在扼要適宜的地位，二十年後，我們庶幾可以成為第一等的近代國家。」不幸，丁年未半百，即因勘礦中煤氣毒而早逝！

丁文江，字在君，筆名宗淹。一八八七年四月十三日（清光緒十三年三月二十日）生於江蘇省泰興縣，中華民

國二十五年（一九三六）一月五日在湖南長沙市逝世。

泰興縣舊屬於南通州，是一風氣錮塞的濱江偏邑。丁文江曾祖父曾遊宦浙江，家中頗有藏書。丁父吉甫爲邑中紳士，生四子，文江是其次子。在襁褓中，母單氏即教之識字，五歲入塾就傅，寓目成誦。四五年間，讀完四書五經，尤喜誦古今詩，琅琅上口。塾中課業外，丁文江即涉覽古今小說，尤好讀三國演義。每年伏暑，家中曝晒書籍，丁文江發現四史、資治通鑑及顧炎武「日知錄」、王船山「讀通鑑論」，又取而閱讀。十三歲，出就學院試。十四歲，慈母見背，遺言囑文江往蘇州從姑父曹叔彥讀。曹爲蘇州名進士，治考經有心得，其學術對丁文江頗有相當影響。

恩師龍璋　遊學日本

一九〇一年，丁年十五，有意往上海投考南洋公學，按習慣須經地方官保送。丁父乃挈文江往謁泰興縣知縣龍璋（安研仙、湖南攸縣人，一八五四——一九一八）。龍即以「洪武帝通西南夷論」試之。丁所爲文多所闡發，龍大歎異，許爲國器，即日納爲弟子，並力勸遊學外國，以成其志。

泰興縣既是江北小邑，當地人遠涉數百里，已非習見，遑論異國！故當此一建議提出，丁家戚友多疑阻，丁父也不免爲所動。幸龍璋再三用「父母官」和「恩師」力量勸導，並爲丁文江設法，託湖南胡元倓帶同丁赴日本。家庭阻力因是打破，丁父也不惜舉債以成其行。一九〇二年三月，丁隨胡元倓等東渡。

丁在東京居留約兩年，並未進入正式學校讀書。却參加當時留學界「談革命、寫文章」的生活圈中，「江蘇」雜誌第三任編輯工作即輪由丁文江擔任。其時，丁同宿舍友人莊文亞常得吳稚暉自英國來信，對留日學生終日開會談政治而不讀書，極不以爲然。力言蘇格蘭生活便宜，勸說國內青年前往留學。丁文江受此引誘，立即動念西行留學，並即開始學習英語。不過兩月，丁即可應用英語作一般對話。

吳稚暉影響　赴英國留學

由於吳稚暉估計：赴英留學費用，每年只需五六百銀元即可夠用。丁文江、莊文亞與李組鴻三人即按此一數字籌措旅費及學費。一九〇四年三月，丁莊李三人自日本回上海，領得家中寄款後同乘德國輪船西行。時三人手中餘款共計已不過十餘金鎊。幸遇同輪一方姓乘客，於船抵新加坡時帶同丁等往見林文慶，林又介紹往謁時居檳榔嶼之康有爲。康贈予十金鎊，並以手書介識其婿羅昌。丁等到達倫敦，羅即寄贈二十金鎊。於是，丁等乃得安抵愛丁堡（Edinburgh）拜見吳稚暉。始發現所謂「每年五六百銀元」僅數住食費用，衣服學費書雜費用却遠超此數。幸遇一曾在我陝西省傳教之約翰斯密勒醫生爲其安排，丁李乃轉往英國東部一小鄉鎮司堡留亭（Spalding）入中學，一切費用較低，且因斯密勒醫生之關係，當地人待丁李如家人（房東且爲丁補衣褲），課餘學習彈鋼琴，或騎馬，生活殊多樂趣。周末常被邀晚餐，使丁有機會徹底了解英國中級社會的生活。

丁秉賦聰敏，又深刻體認此一機會得來不易，故用功特勤，初入中學第一年級，即以成績優異，一年跳越三級，榮獲紫銅獎章。兩年後即考入劍橋大學。

其時，丁在英留學費用，除家中寄款外，泰興縣亦有若干公費。但劍橋大學生活却非一窮學生所能負擔。故丁在劍橋大學就讀不過半年，即告無力繼續，一九〇六年底即行輟學。一九〇七年夏，丁轉往蘇格蘭之葛拉斯哥（Glasgow），入學當地工科學院（Technical College）。一九〇八年，投考倫敦大學醫科，因一科不及格落第。改入葛拉斯哥大學，主修動物學，以地質學爲副科。一九一〇年即其第三學年，丁尚有餘力，又加添地質學爲主科，地理學爲副科。一九一一年，丁在葛拉斯哥大學完成動物學及地質學雙科畢業。除專門知識之外，丁最大心得是達爾文、赫胥黎一流科學家的實事求是的精神訓練。

一九一一年四月，丁結束其在英國留學七年的生活，整裝東歸。啓程前，李組鴻特以所得官費存款一百餘金鎊

相贈，以便丁作遊歷費用。

步行滇黔省境　發現地圖錯誤

丁文江乘輪東歸，五月初抵達西貢海防，從此捨舟登陸，換乘最近通車的滇越鐵路進入雲南，五月十日，到勞開。十二日，抵昆明。經雲南高等學堂監督葉瀚之指示，丁裝上假辮，留小鬍，穿長袍馬褂，戴瓜皮小帽。二十九日，自昆明步行出發，經馬龍、羅益、平彝，入貴州省境，陸行約一月餘經貴陽抵鎮遠。七月六日，自鎮遠改乘帆船下瀘水、沅江抵湖南常德至長沙。

丁文江此次內地旅行可說是實事求是精神的首次表現，充分發揮其毅力勇氣和觀察力。沿途所見很少人家，「貴州省境沒有車輪子的影子」，給丁一非常深刻印象。自平彝起步，丁即用指南針步測草圖，並用氣壓表測量高度。竟發現武昌輿地學會地圖、商務印書館最新中國地圖，以及英籍法日文的一百萬分之一地圖，均根據清康熙朝天主教士所測地圖做藍本。「一條貫通雲貴兩省的驛道，在地圖上錯誤了二百多年，沒有人發見。」丁實不勝「我們這二百多年地理學的退步」的感慨，而途中巧遇「趕場」日子，是爲丁第一次與西南土著人民的接觸，因引起對人種學的興趣。

丁到達湖南長沙即趨謁恩師龍璋（研仙）。如丁自述：「若不遇見龍先生，一生的歷史或者完全不同，至今不能夠那樣早出洋留學」——民國二十四年冬，即丁逝世前一個月，又特往南岳衡山，憑弔龍研仙先生紀念碑，曾寫詩兩首：「十五初來拜我師，爲文試論西南夷。半生走遍滇黔路，暗示當年不自知。」「海外歸來初入湘，長沙拜謁再登堂。回頭廿五年前事，天柱峯前淚滿腔。」仰慕誉戀心情活躍紙上（註一）。

是年（一九一一）七月下旬，丁乘歸故鄉。小住後，旋即赴北京參加學部遊學畢業生考試。十月二十七日，奉旨「賞給格致科進士」。時在辛亥革命發生後半月，泰興城用宵小乘機騷動，丁文江回家後乃倡組地方保衛團，

手訂條款，日夜躬親訓練，以備不虞。育小匪跡，地方秩序得以安定。

民國元年，丁在上海南洋中學執教。課餘用生物演進觀點編寫一動物學教科書。民國二年二月，丁至北京出任工商部礦政司地質科科長。時人才經費均缺乏。丁乃利用北京大學停辦「地質門」的機會，借用其圖書標本，並請北大原聘之德國教授枝爾格（Solger）協助，由工商部籌辦一地質研究班。是年十月，工商、農林兩部合併爲農商部，素以提倡實業之張謇出任農商總長，劉垣（厚生）任次長，批准礦政司司長張軼歐「設立地質研究所」計劃，並提出國務會議通過，擬定丁文江擔任此一新設立之地質研究所所長，負責籌備。

踏勘正太鐵路沿線　山西煤鐵有名無實

其時，丁文江正奉派與枝爾格等前往山西作地質調查。是年（民國二年）十一月十三日，丁與枝爾格開始在井陘鑛務局總機關所在地岡頭村共同作三天調查研究。旋分頭工作：枝爾格調查風風嶺以北，丁調查風風嶺以南。十一月二十六日再會合自井陘步行至娘子關。十一月三十日到陽泉，用八天時間調查正太鐵路附近的地層次序、煤鐵價值。再擴大範圍，分途測繪地質圖。十二月二十三日仍回陽泉。這是丁第一次在中國做測量工作，時值嚴冬，溫度平均在零下八度，最低至零下十八度。丁初次在北方過冬，禦寒衣具又不完備。但工作興趣使丁有「苦少樂多」之感。

民國三年八月，農商公報第一卷第一、二期刊出丁與枝爾格、王錫寶合撰之「調查正太鐵路附近地質礦務報告書」。這是丁此行收穫，也是中國地質學者第一次詳細的證實山西「平定昔陽的鐵礦不容易用新法開採，所以沒有多大的價值」——由於德國地質學家李希霍芬男爵（Baron Ferdinand Von Richthofen 1833-1905）在太平軍亂後來中國，後發表三大冊報告力言山西爲世界煤鐵最豐富之地，其產量可單獨供給全世界幾千年。故丁此次選定山西作第一次地質調查，原懷抱極大的希望。如今實地調查「天天同枝爾格鑽那些土法開採的鐵礦洞子，沒有看

見有〇·六公尺以上的鐵床，鐵床不但厚薄不均，而且並不成有規則的層次。陽泉是平定昔陽鐵礦最好的一部分，越向南，鐵礦越少，越不規則」。證明李希霍芬說法不確。

丁此一報告書發表後十五年即民國十七年，丁閱及武昌亞新地學社出版「大中華民國分省圖」山西省幅說明，仍舊有「鐵礦煤礦甲於全球」。丁不勝其感慨，因於「獨立評論」撰刊「漫遊散記」中指出：「足見得這個問題還有普遍宣傳的必要」。

丁此行除發現「山西鐵礦有名無實」外，另有二項創獲：㈠丁指出「太行山」一名詞應有新的地理學定義：自河南濟源沁陽到河北阜平，山脈是南北行的，是眞正的「太行山」。自阜平起，山脈轉向東北，繞北平北面，再向東連到山海關。這一段地質構造極其複雜，與太行山本身不同，應名爲「燕山」。㈡中國傳統地理學將山脈當做大水的分水嶺，是與事實不符。例如唐河、滹沱河、漳河均從山西穿過太行山流到河北省。

二十世紀的徐霞客　發現宋應星天工開物

民國二年十二月底，丁文江自山西回抵北京，翌日即奉令派其前往雲南調查滇東鐵產。不幸其父逝世，丁奔喪回家盡禮後，民國三年二月三日自上海啓行，經香港安南，二月十三日到達昆明。丁此行一人單獨在雲南四川步行調查鐵礦爲時約一年。除研究東川會理之銅礦、箇舊之錫礦、宣威一帶之煤礦外，曾作有路線地質圖，表示地層及地質構造，並特別研究「泰武紀」、「志留紀」、「泥盆紀」、「石炭紀」及「二疊紀」地層，採集化石甚多。其研究結果：一方面改正法國人 Deprat 的錯誤，一方面建立滇東地層之基礎，爲後來調查之根據。同時丁又利用簡單儀器測量滇黔川邊境土著民族，尤爲中國人類體質分類之可貴資料。丁此行報告，初用英文撰「雲南東川銅鐵」，刊載民國四年十一月「遠東評論」(Far Eastern Review)，記述當地地形地質、礦床性質、開礦歷史外並提及如何改良行政及施行方法。後又撰「漫遊散記」刊獨立評論。