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美国欧柏林大学档案馆藏 来华传教士档案使用指南

Guide to Archives of Missionaries to China
in the Oberlin College Archives, U.S.A.



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· 桂林 ·

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序

欧柏林大学坐落于克里夫兰西南边 35 英里的乡间，地处美国中西部的五大湖区。在这所宁静的文理学院校园中央，有一座拱门，是为了纪念一百多年前十五位从欧柏林来到中国山西的美国传教士及其家人而筹资建造。拱门向西 100 米处是欧柏林大学档案馆。这里收集整理的来华传教士历史资料跨越一个多世纪，内容大致可分为三个部分。第一个部分记录了自 1881 年首批欧柏林传教士进入山西建立教会，开设医院，创办学校，后在义和团运动中丧生的一段历史。第二部分涵盖了欧柏林人在山西教案发生之后，成立山西纪念协会和铭贤学校，直至新中国成立这段时间内开展的各项工作。第三部分包括了 1949 年后欧柏林山西纪念协会在亚洲其他国家，及 1979 年后在实行改革开放政策的中国开展各项文化教育

活动的有关记录。

本《指南》是一本研究型工具书,以 1881 年至 1900 年来华传教士个人及家庭档案集和山西纪念协会档案集为主轴,介绍了档案集的编目安排、人物背景、收藏范围,并附有档案清单,以供研究者对应资料逐一查询。《指南》最后的两篇附录分别介绍了在这段历史中扮演重要角色的欧柏林校友孔祥熙及其相关档案,和作为铭贤学校先驱管理者的武寿铭,以及他与山西协会的一段历史渊源。

《指南》的第一章在介绍山西纪念协会档案集的同时,也为后面的篇章搭建了人物和历史舞台的框架。此档案集收有协会的行政和财务记录、公务信函、宣传刊物、代表名单、相片及视听材料等。第二章至第六章的档案主人都是欧柏林中华布道团(也称欧柏林帮或山西布道团)的成员,其中德富士牧师、卫禄义牧师、贝如意姑娘和伊娃女教士在 1900 年的太谷教案和汾州教案中丧生。档案集中包括来华传教士与美国家人的通信、传教士间的公务信件、日记和相片等。翔实的文字记载刻画了一百多年前传教士们在中国生活的点滴细节和传教历程,以及他们对中国民风民俗和时事要闻的描述。

附录一是山西纪念协会前任执行主席卡尔·贾克忱通过美国学者的视角为孔祥熙写的生平介绍。孔祥熙早年就读于欧柏林传教士在太谷办的福音小学,后师从贝

如意女教士,并与其结下深厚友谊。义和团运动中贝如意和其他五名欧柏林传教士在太谷丧生,孔祥熙悲痛不已。他后来协助文阿德安葬传教士,办理教案,之后被华北公理会保送到欧柏林大学留学,毕业后又入耶鲁大学进修并获得硕士学位。在欧柏林大学校长亨利·丘吉尔·金的鼓励和欧柏林山西纪念协会的资助下,他于1908年在山西太谷创建了铭贤学校,亲自题写了“学以事人”的校训。由于欧柏林大学档案馆未设立以孔祥熙为主题的个人档案集,所以笔者从电子档案数据库中查询和整理出了一份与孔祥熙相关的档案清单,列于其生平之后,以方便研究者查找。其中包括孔祥熙的手稿与亲笔书信多封。

附录二的主人武寿铭既不是传教士也不是欧柏林校友,但是作为铭贤学校老一辈教员和管理者,他带领铭贤人在动荡岁月中战胜险阻,后以“老铭贤”的身份,成为为山西农业大学(前身是铭贤学校)和欧柏林山西纪念协会于1997年恢复机构联系立下汗马功劳的第一人,所以笔者也将他的传记纳入这本《指南》。

《指南》中提到的外国人,如有通用的惯译名或其本人认可的汉名,就按约定俗成原则处理,其余都以《英语姓名译名手册》(北京商务印书馆1973年版)音译为准。书中的历史照片均出自欧柏林大学档案馆,如需在出版物和媒体中引用和转载,需获得档案馆许可。联系方式

详见网站: <http://www.oberlin.edu/archive/contact/index.html>。

2010年,俄亥俄五校联盟获得安德鲁·梅隆基金会的一笔项目资助^①,用于启动山西欧柏林传教士档案数字化项目^②。该项目选取了档案中一部分具有代表意义的资料进行数字化制作,其中包含了“欧柏林帮”成员和山西代表的照片、日记、信函、地图、新闻简讯,以及孔祥熙的部分照片和书信手稿。该项目所选材料只是所有来华传教士档案中的冰山一角,若要有的放矢地查找文献,还需借助《指南》进一步发掘材料。

欧柏林大学档案馆设在欧柏林大学马德学习中心(Mudd Learning Center)的四楼。具体开放时间请参见档案馆主页: <http://www.oberlin.edu/archive>。有关档案馆收藏的具体信息,可事先与其工作人员联络咨询。

最后,笔者要特别感谢俄亥俄州立大学图书馆的李国庆教授,从编译初始到最后定稿,他多次给予指导和校正,如果没有国庆老师的支持和鼓励,《指南》或将一直处于构思阶段。笔者还要感谢欧柏林大学档案馆馆长肯·格罗西先生和馆员安妮·萨尔西斯女士,他们为笔者查

① 项目全名是 Next Steps in the Next Generation Library: Integrating Digital Collection into the Liberal Arts Curriculum。

② 欧柏林来华传教士档案数字化项目网址: <http://www.oberlin.edu/library/digital/shansi/>。



找资料及核实事实提供了慷慨支持。广西师范大学出版社的编辑同仁在为本书校正和排版的过程中不遗余力，逐字校对，笔者也特此深表谢意。

陈晰

Preface

Oberlin College is located 35 miles southwest of Cleveland, Ohio, a city on the Great Lakes in the Midwest of the United States. In the midst of Oberlin's tranquil liberal arts campus stands a Memorial Arch built in 1903. It commemorates fifteen American missionaries and their family members sent from Oberlin to Shanxi, China. The Oberlin College Archives, located about 100 meters west of the Arch, contains a wealth of China missionary materials spanning more than a century. The content can be broadly grouped into three parts. The first part documents the period when the first group of Oberlin missionaries went to Shanxi to establish churches, hospitals and schools. The time span of this period is from 1881 to 1900. The Boxer Movement swept through Shanxi in

1900 and many Oberlin missionaries were killed. The second part covers the period when Oberlinians established the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Association (OSMA) and Ming Hsien School after the Shanxi Incident. It also documents various activities OSMA carried out before the People's Republic of China was founded. The third part consists of records about OSMA's educational and cultural programs in other Asian countries after 1949, and more recently, China, after its reopening to the West.

This *Guide* is a research-oriented reference tool, focusing on the archival materials of the missionaries and their families who went to China from 1881 to 1900 as well as the OSMA records. It includes the local classification number, biographical or administrative history, scope and content note, and descriptive inventory. The Appendix includes two prominent figures that played crucial roles in the history of OSMA. They are H. H. Kung (also known as Kong Xiangxi) who graduated from Oberlin College in 1906, and Mark Wu (also known as Wu Shouming), a dedicated and innovative administrator of Ming Hsien School.

The first chapter presents the OSMA records and builds a historical framework for people and events appearing in the following chapters. The records consist of the administrative

and financial records of the organization, business correspondence, publications, directories of representatives, photographs, audio-visual materials and objects. The major characters from Chapter 2 through Chapter 6 were members of the earliest missionaries, known as the Oberlin Band. Among these, Francis W. Davis, George L. Williams, Susan R. Bird and Eva J. Price died in the Taigu and Fenzhou Incident. The archival materials of the missionary collections include personal letters between missionaries and their families, business correspondence, diaries, photograph albums and loose photographs. The letters and diaries document their everyday lives and emotional journeys more than one hundred years ago in great detail. They also provide insight into the lives of Chinese people and historical events during the late 19th century.

Appendix One comprises a biography of H. H. Kung written by Carl Jacobson, the former executive director of OSMA. Kung attended the mission school established by Oberlin missionaries in Taigu when he was young. Later he studied with Susan Rowena Bird and became a close friend of hers. During the Boxer Movement, Bird and five other Oberlin missionaries died in Taigu and Fenzhou. This devastated H. H. Kung. After the movement settled, he came back to Taigu

to help Irenaeus Atwood bury the remains of the dead and work out the local details of the Boxer indemnity. Recommended and sponsored by the North China Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Kung went to Oberlin College for undergraduate education and in 1907 he obtained his Master's degree from Yale University. At the urging of Oberlin College President Henry Churchill King, he founded Ming Hsien School in Taigu, Shanxi with financial assistance from OSMA in 1908. As the school principal, he coined the school motto "Learning for Service". The Oberlin College Archives is not the repository of the personal papers of H. H. Kung, but much material resides there. The Archives' finding aids database was searched using a pre-defined query, and the results can be found in Appendix One after Kung's biography. Particularly notable materials to be found there are his handwritten letters and reports.

Appendix Two describes the work of Mark Wu, who was neither a missionary nor an Oberlin alumnus. As a teacher and an administrator of Ming Hsien, he led the faculty and students through countless hardships, and was the first from OSMA's former personnel in China to reach out and re-establish the relationship with OSMA in 1979. This chapter is a

tribute to him.

All the foreign names in the *Guide* are treated based on the common practice of translation. The *Guide* adopted Chinese names that have been either used or accepted by the main characters themselves or as they appear in historical literature. For names that didn't have commonly accepted Chinese translations, transliterations were adopted based on *The Translation Manual of English Names* published by The Commercial Press (Beijing, China). The Oberlin College Archives holds the copyright on the photographs used in this book. To use them in publication or media production, please seek permission from the Archives using their website to contact them at <http://www.oberlin.edu/archive/contact/index.html>.

Funded by a grant from the Andrew Mellon Foundation to the Five Colleges of Ohio^①, a digital collection titled “Shansi; Oberlin and Asia” was initiated in 2010^②, and consists of selected materials relating to the work of missionaries and

① The name of the grant is *Next Steps in the Next Generation Library: Integrating Digital Collection into the Liberal Arts Curriculum*.

② The URL of the digital collections: <http://www.oberlin.edu/library/digital/shansi/>.

Shanxi Representatives in China as well as other countries. These selected materials comprise photographs of “Oberlin Band” members and Shanxi Representatives, diaries, letters, maps and newsletters. Some photographs and manuscripts of H. H. Kung are also included. Since the digitized materials are only the tip of the iceberg, this *Guide* serves as an essential tool to assist researchers to find more and targeted materials.

The Oberlin College Archives is housed on the 4th floor of Oberlin College Mudd Learning Center. Detailed hours can be found on the Archives’ homepage: <http://www.oberlin.edu/archive>. Please contact Archives staff for detailed information on the archival collections.

The author wishes to express her most sincere appreciation to Professor Guoqing Li, the Chinese Studies Librarian at The Ohio State University Library, for his support and insightful advice during the translation process. The author would also like to thank Mr. Ken Grossi, Archivist, and Ms. Anne Salsich, Associate Archivist at the Oberlin College Archives for their generous support in painstakingly finding materials and checking facts for this project. Last but not least, special acknowledgement goes to the executive editors who

relentlessly proofread the content and thoughtfully fine-tuned the structure.

Xi Chen

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5. 本书中文部分, 底片、幻灯片的大小用边长的乘积表示, 各边长的单位为英寸, 书中不再一一注明单位。英文部分直接用英寸的计量单位符号 " 表示。

6. 书中地名的英译问题。如山西的英译: Shansi 是旧时拼法, 当代英文用 Shanxi。太谷的英译: Taiku 是旧时拼法, 当代英文用 Taigu。汾州的英译: Fenchow、Fen-cho-fu、Fenchou 等是旧时拼法, 当代英文用 Fenzhou。

7. 本书英文缩写的意义如下:

RG	record group, 档案组
l.f.	linear feet, 线性英尺
f	folder, 文件夹