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在
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金陵女子大学

金陵百屋房



教会大学在中国
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总序

过去人们曾经将中国教会大学单纯看作是帝国主义文化侵略的工具，殊不知它也是近代中西文化交流的产物，它的发展变化是近代中西文化交流史的重要组成部分。大学是培养社会精英的高等教育机构，青年学生的世界观、人生观、价值观念、行为规范、学业基础乃至初步的工作能力，大多在这里滋育形成。因此，教会大学校园内连绵不绝的中西文化的碰撞与融会，便属于中西文化交流较高与较深的层次。我们深信，教会大学史研究的进展，必将对近代中西文化交流史的探讨产生促进作用。

迄至1949年为止，中国教会大学虽然只有十几所，学生所占比重也不过是全国大学生总数的百分之十至十五，但问题不在于数量，而在于质量。在当时的历史条件下，特别是在二十世纪二十年代以后，教会大学在中国教育近代化过程中起着某种程度的示范与导向作用。因为，它在体制、机构、计划、课程、方法乃至规章制度诸多方面，更为直接地引进西方近代教育模式，从而在教育界和社会上产生颇为深刻的影响，既包括积极的影响也包括消极的

影响。由此可见，教会大学史又是中国近代教育史不可缺少的重要篇章。

中国教会大学尽管一般规模不大，但大多办得有自己的特色，特别是在农学、医学、女子高等教育方面具有领先地位与较大贡献。二十世纪二十年代以后，随着本土化进程的加速，教会大学的宗教功能逐渐减弱，教育功能日益增长，而且不断加强与社会联系并为社会服务。它不仅通过自己培养出的专业人才，而且还通过在校师生的专业实践，直接在若干领域为中国的现代化作出重要贡献，如金陵大学的农业改良与农村调查，燕京大学的新闻学系与社会学系，华中大学文华图专的图书馆专业，东吴大学的比较法学，圣约翰的商科等等，在社会上都有出色的表现。

中国教会大学由于它的特殊地位，在一个较为封闭的大环境中形成若干个较为开放的小环境。与国立大学相比较，教会大学的中国师生与西方文化乃至西方社会有较多直接的接触，思想比较活跃并且享有较多的自由。同时，也由于更为经常直接感受某些外国势



力政治、宗教、种族偏见的刺激，比较容易触发民族反抗情绪乃至滋生革命思想。所以，历次反帝爱国运动与民主革命运动，都有大批教会大学师生积极参加，有的教会大学甚至成为爱国民主运动的重要据点。从这个角度来看，教会大学史对于研究近代中国政治史、革命史也有一定意义。

近代中西文化交流史，是一个双向对流的运动过程。中国教会大学既是基督教文化与近代西方文明的载体，同时它又处在东方传统文化环境与氛围之中，因而不可避免地要逐步走向本土化、世俗化。中国教会大学的发展，归根到底，还得取决于它对中国国情与社会需要的适应能力。许多长期在中国教会大学工作的西方教职员(包括一些传教士)，也无可避免地要受到中国文化的熏染，在不同层次与不同程度上吸收中国文化，并且将其带回西方故土。所以，对于有些西方人来说，教会大学又是一个观察、了解中国文化与中国社会的不大不小的窗口。我想，探讨中西文化的双向流动，可能会成为教会大学史研究中很有趣的课题。

无庸讳言，一些教会与教会大学曾与西方殖民主义及所谓“为基督教征服中国”的宗教狂热有过不同程度的联系。也正因为如此，教会大学曾引起众多中国人士的反感，自二十世纪二十年代非基督教运动以后，它长期被人们看作是帝国主义侵略中国的文化堡垒。但是，以现在的眼光来看，这种尖锐的批评虽然不无依据，但却失之笼统与有所偏颇，因为它没有将教会大学作为主体的教育功能与日益疏离的

宗教功能乃至政治功能区别开来，也没有将学校正常的教育工作与西方殖民主义的侵华政策区别开来。这种偏颇的评价，对于那些勤恳的毕生奉献教育事业的中外教职员，很难说是公正的评判。今天，我们已有可能并且应该排除民族情绪与历史成见中的某些偏颇因素，更为客观地、全面地、科学地从事中国教会大学史的研究，从各个侧面与不同层次探索其发展流变与社会效应。

新中国建立以后，由于大家都能理解的原因，教会大学在中国大陆突然消失了。正如曾在金陵大学任教多年的芳威廉博士(William Fenn)所言：

在二十世纪上半叶划下句号时，中国教会大学可以充满骄傲回顾既往，也可以怀着足够的自信看待现实，但是却未必有对于未来的希望。

建筑和设备仍然留存，教师可能在新的学校任职，但教会大学从此消逝。结局是悲剧性的，但故事本身并非悲剧。中国教会大学这个名字，将被视为大西洋两岸基督徒对太平洋东岸伟大人民的辉煌贡献而永远铭记！

今年10月是我曾为之工作半个世纪以上的华中师范大学的百年校庆，也是其前身文华书院创建一百三十二周年，谨以这套图片集献给所有曾在中国大学校园内勤劳耕耘过的中外前驱者！

章开沅

2003年春于桂子山麓



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前　　言

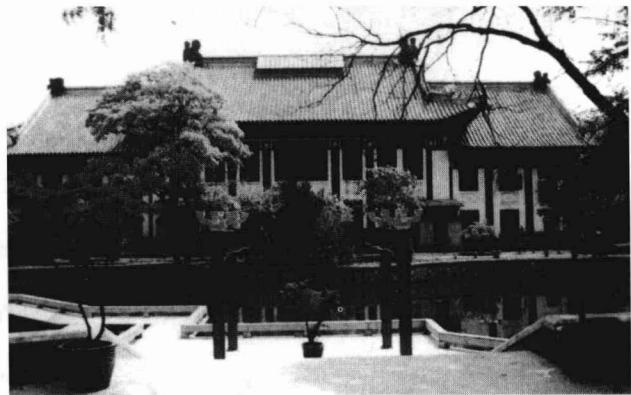
在江苏省南京市随园座落着一所进入国家教育部 211 工程建设的省属重点大学……南京师范大学。这所大学被海内外誉为“东方最美丽的高等学府”校舍是宫殿式的大屋顶建筑，校舍之间有回廊连接，校园内树木葱绿，春季百花盛开，夏季池塘里荷花点缀，秋季银杏树叶构成金黄色的世界，冬季下雪后玉树琼楼分外妖娆，呈现出中国古典园林式的校园环境。校园建于二十世纪二十年代，是一所美国教会学校——金陵女子大学。南京师范大学是1952年全国高等学校院系调整

时，由南京大学师范学院和金陵大学教育系，儿童福利系及上海震旦大学托儿专修科，广州岭南大学社会福利系儿童福利组，南京师范专科学校数理班合并而建立。当时名称为南京师范学院，院址就设在金陵女子大学处。

金陵女子大学在 1930 年后的名称为金陵女子文理学院。(金陵女子文理学院历届校友都习惯把母校称之为金陵女子大学或简称金女大，下文为了叙述、引述方便仍采用金陵女子大学或金女大名称——编者)。金陵大学是中国第一所女子本科高等教育学府。然



今日南京师范大学随园校区校行政楼，昔日金陵女子大学 300 号教育楼



今日南京师范大学随园校区孔子园，昔日金陵女子大学荷花池

而她最初是基督教为传播福音，为教会学校培养师资而创办的女子大学，以后由于中国民族运动，收回教育主权，金陵女子大学的董事会，校行政机构进行改组，由中国人任校董事长，由中国人任校长。学校中教师大多数也聘用中国人，学校的办学宗旨发生了改变，专业进行了调整，招生方式作了改革，生源结构变化了，校园内科学、民主的气氛浓烈，女子成才报国的欲望高涨。金陵女子大学经历近四十年的曲折发展，为中华民族培养了一批热爱科学，钻研科学的专家

学者，一批热心社会公益事业的社会活动家，一批热心教育，献身于教育事业的人民教师、教育家。这批人无论是在海外还是在祖国各地，都在各自的岗位上忠于职守，默默奉献，为祖国的强盛、为民族自强自立贡献了自己的一生。金陵女子大学办学的历史，值得我们回顾；她的办学理念、方法、经验值得我们去学习；她的校园文化，校园精神之精华，值得我们传承；为此我们收集大量金陵女子大学的图片，按历史的顺序编辑成册，公诸于世。



今日南京师范大学随园校区迎宾室，昔日金陵女子大学100号小礼堂

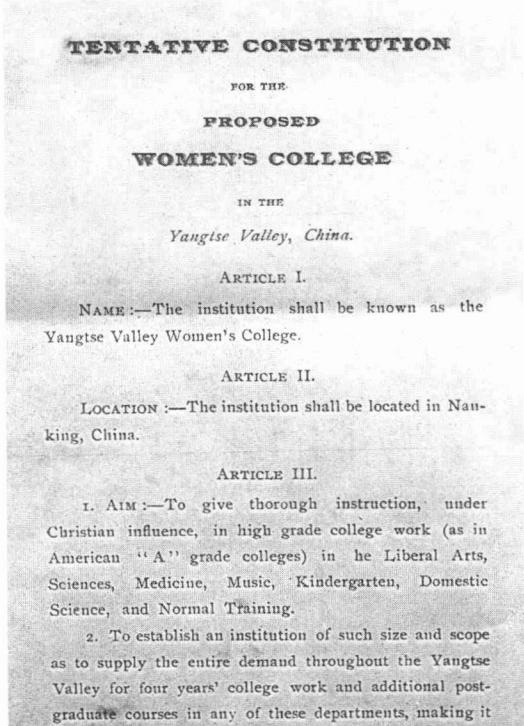


南师大校园内金陵女子文理学院旧址碑



金陵女子大学的创建(1912—1923)

1912年初，江苏、浙江、上海一带美国八个传教会：南、北美长老会，南、北美卫理公会，南北美浸礼会，基督门徒会，圣公会的教会女中校长在上海集会，商讨如何解决教会女中急需师资，及女中毕业生升学场所的问题。会议讨论结果，一致认为解决的办法是在长江流域组建一所女子联合大学。为此他们制订了建校计划，并向在这个地区工作的所有传教士发出倡议。1913年夏天美国北长老会、南卫理公会、北卫理公会、北浸礼会、基督门徒会等教会组织对上述倡议作出积极响应，每个教会选派三人组成校董事会。每个教会提供一万美元用于建筑校舍，购置设备；提供六百美元作为日常一般开支。



1913年扬子江流域联合女子大学临时章程

**Proposed Yangtse Valley College
for Chinese Women.**

For several years a committee called the "Committee on the Proposed Union Woman's College" has been meeting and laying plans for a College for Chinese women to supply a much felt need in our mission education system for the higher grade work. Dr. Mary A. Nourse, who had charge of educational work in the Yangtse Valley, was particularly qualified to know what were the demands for higher education among women and how best to meet these demands. After much careful and painstaking investigation of existing girls' schools, of the lack, and of the means of further developing the system they came to several conclusions.

The first of these conclusions was that the needs of the Yangtse Valley territory could be best supplied by one and only one college and that this one college should be of the very highest grade and best type. The next conclusion was a very natural outcome of the first. If there was to be one college only and that of a superior type it must be a union institution. In no other way could it be successful. The existing high schools of the valley could keep closely enough in touch with the high schools of the Yangtse Valley. These mission high schools of the territory would be its chief feeder, therefore the plan developed of making the college a college proper with no preparatory department and at the same time of attracting the students of the valley by depending upon them as the preparatory departments or schools for the college. This would of necessity make them more uniform in their courses and grade of work.

Having advanced thus far in their deliberations the committee felt that the only feasible method of putting this plan into execution was to present the matter to the various missions to enlist their co-operation and backing as soon as possible. A tentative constitution was

formed providing for the formation of a Board of Control as soon as three missions should have approved of the scheme and selected two regularly appointed delegates to the permanent Board of Control.

When the committee met in Soochow in October 1913 they found enough missions were ready to enter into the scheme so that the permanent Board of Control might be formed at any time. Accordingly, in November, there was a joint meeting of the members of the old committee and the members of the incoming Board. The Board of Control was organized by the election of a chairman and a secretary, as follows: Chairman, Martha E. Pyle, Soochow Secretary, Mary A. Nourse, Hangchow. The Committee^s on the Proposed Union Woman's College adjourned sine die.

The five missions entering into the college plan with the names of their regularly appointed members to the Board are:

American Presbyterian Mission

Misses Cogdall and Lucas.

Methodist Episcopal Mission:

Dr. Bowen and Miss White.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Misses Richardson and Pyle.

Foreign Christian Missionary Society:

Misses Kelly and Lyon.

Baptist Foreign Missionary Society:

Dr. Proctor and Miss Nourse.

The Board then took several important actions, the most important possibly being that concerning the formation of a Board of Trustees, stated in the minutes as follows:— "That members of the Board of Control through their respective missions should ask their Boards each to appoint three persons as its representatives in forming a Board of Trustees to be known

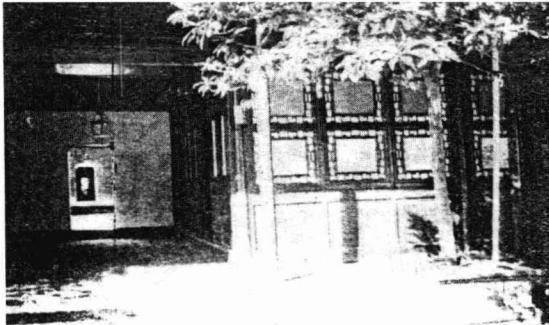
1913年扬子江流域联合女子大学成员组成

11月13日，校董事会根据临时章程，推举北长老会的代表德本康夫人(Lawrence Thurston)为新大学的首任校长。德本康夫人于1896年毕业于美国霍利奥克学院，获文学学士。1904年至1906年任美国东部大学学生志愿运动团秘书，熟悉密西西比河以东的十四个州四十多所大学。1906年至1911年在中国长沙雅礼差会儿童学校教书并协助医院工作。她的经历使校董会放弃在现存女子学校校长中推举新大学首任校长的想法，并对今后的办学报极大的希望。

新大学的校址选在南京。因为南京曾为国民政府的首都。1914年11月学校的管理委员会成立，管理委员会正式通过金陵女子大学的校名，并任命三名女士与德本康夫人一起筹建女子大学。管委会批准金女大固定资



德本康夫人



绣花巷景深图

产预算三千九百三十元(两华元兑换一美元),流动资金一万四千四百二十七元,学费确定一百元。五个教会提供五位教师的薪金及日常费用九千元。管委会确定学生入学条件:必须修完高中语文、英语、数学、科学、历史和宗教的全部课程。同时还成立临时的校舍委员会、土地委员会、建筑委员会、公共设施委员会等。

1915年初春,学校行政管理委员会租赁南京城东绣花巷李鸿章小儿子的住宅为临时校址。4月份,学校对李氏住宅进行了改造,维修,使之成为校舍。李氏住宅是两座宅邸并排而立。每座拥有四个铺石径的院子,每个院落大致有十间屋子。两座有近百间屋。每个院落结合部的通道为圆形月门。校舍东部靠近南门之处有若干教室、小教堂、客厅、书房、卧室。校舍西部布置大同小异,教室、图书馆在前院,厨房、贮藏室在里院,女生宿舍在后院。校舍东部有一个花园,种植了紫

Memorial, Feb. 3, 1914
The Board of Control of the Yangtze Valley College for Women met at
the residence of Dr. Li Hongzhang, the son of the famous Chinese
statesman, Li Hongzhang, in Nanjing, China, on Feb. 3, 1914. Dr. Li
Hongzhang served as chairman of the meeting. The members of the previous meeting
were re-elected.

The report of the Local Committee was made by Mr. Miller. Report was
made that three members of the Executive Committee should be sent to report
to the Local Committee, Miss Anna Dodge and Miss Lee, and Mr. Fletcher,
Member of the Board of Control, should be invited to attend the meeting.
Report was made that Dr. Miller and Mr. Fletcher should be invited to attend the meeting.
Report was made that the school year should begin a month of November,
and the term should be divided into two semesters, each semester to be divided into two months.

Motion to adjourn to meet at 8:00 p.m. at Nanking Schools.

Meeting was called to order by the pres., Rev. George W. Fletcher,
Member of Board of Control, Dr. Miller, Miss Anna Dodge, and Mr. Fletcher.

Motion was made to adjourn.

The report of the Literature Committee was read and approved.

Motion was made to adopt the report.

Motion was made to accept a copy of the documents as adopted.

Motion was made to adjourn.

Motion was made that Miss Dodge be elected Treasurer.

Motion was made that Dr. Miller be elected Vice-President.

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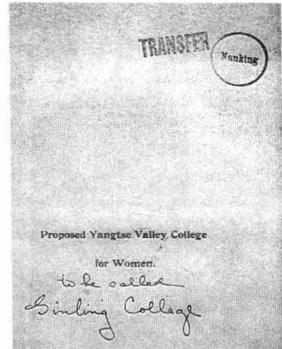
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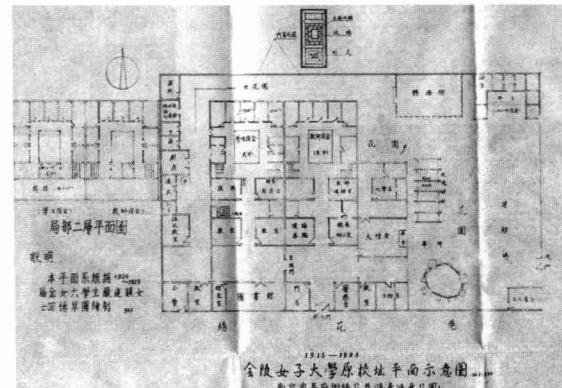


1914年2月5日在上海德本康夫人召开扬子江流域联合女子大学会议
记录扬子江流域联合女子大学即金陵女子大学

CONSTITUTION

Jan 20, 1915
Binxiling College
The Yang-tze Valley College for Women

1915年1月1日金陵女子大学章程

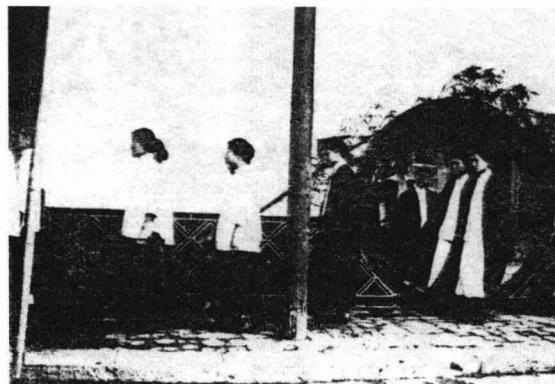


金陵女大绣花巷校舍平面图

金陵女大第六届毕业生严莲韵的丈夫是徐亦蓁的弟弟，徐亦蓁与吴贻芳是好朋友，五十年代以后严莲韵与吴贻芳保持密切的关系。严莲韵对金女大有特别深厚的感情，亲自绘制金女大绣花巷校舍平面图



绣花巷校牌



绣花巷校园内月牙门



校舍

藤、灌木、玉兰、丝兰、玫瑰、菊花等花卉树木。园中有凉亭，池塘，花园旁边的空地作为网球场，室外体操活动场所。

9月17日金陵女子大学正式开学，校门口挂着“大美国金陵女子大学”的校牌。

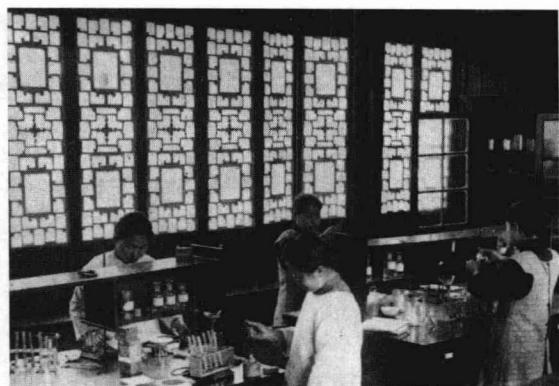
德本康夫人提出：金女大办学的目标是“提供预测科学、教育、宗教方面的特殊课程，以便学生在服务于这三个领域时，身体、心智以及精神意志能适应其需要。我相信，学院全部学习训练对于那些有志成为中国基督教领袖的年轻女性来说，将是一种理想的准备。我想，这是一种她们自己愿意选择的训练。它将使我们把学院办得更有特点，更能鼓励学生树立高的目标，更能引导学生将自己的全部生活奉献给耶稣基督和他的天国”。

学校规定校训为“厚生”，校旗颜色为紫色。

金陵女子大学第一年招收的新生只有十一名，注册学生有十三名。她们来自四个省的九个城市，南京、上海、镇江、九江、宁波、杭州等，分别从六所教会女校毕业，代表了三个彼此协作的教会。其中五人升大学前教过书，平均年龄二十三岁，但只有九人升入二年级。来自不同省份的学生彼此方言不通，在宿舍里用英语交流。学校设立文、理两科，课程设置：中文、英国文学、修辞学、宗教、基督生活、卫生学和绘画。文科为哲学组，以学习哲学、英国历史为主，理



绣花巷校园德本康夫人办公室



绣花巷校园的化学实验室



绣花巷校园餐厅



绣花巷校园阅览室

科为科学组，以学习化学和数学为主，学生可以自由选择。中文学习中国古典文学著作，各种文章须用文言文写作，须修完十六学分才能毕业，除中国古典文学外，其他课均用英语教学。教学设备：普通化学实验室一间，钢琴两架。图书主要是《大英百科全书》，图书约四十册教科书全部采用英美大学的课本。

金陵女子大学在美国纽约州的托事部物色招聘到一批志愿来华从事教育工作的专业教师。蔡路德教授(Dr. Ruthy M. Chester)1914年本科毕业，1916年在美国施密斯学院获硕士学位。1917年秋天到中国金陵女子大学承担化学系教学任务，一直工作到1951年才离开。为金女大、为中华民族培养了一批化学科学人才。现在她已是百岁老人。



1944年蔡路德博士五十大寿与金女大师生合影



蔡路德博士



三十年代初黎富思博士(中)与学生合影



魏特琳青年时期

黎富思教授(Dr. Cora. Reeves)是美国密执根大学博士，曾在密执根州立师范学院任教两年。1917年秋天到金女大承担生物系教学任务，一直工作到退休，1942年回国，黎富思博士培养了一批生物学人才，第一届学生吴贻芳就是她的得意门生。1927年金女大校行政改组时，她力主推荐

吴贻芳为校长候选人。

魏特琳教授(Minnie Vautrin)于1886年出生于美国伊利诺州，毕业于伊利诺州师范学校，任教员数年，获硕士学位。1916年夏应金女大聘请，到金陵女子大学承担教育学，教学实习训练任务，以便使金陵女子大学的学生毕业后能从事教师职业。魏特琳教授在



金陵女子大学最初聘请的女教师



魏特琳与郊游学生在一起



1919年金女大学生在绣花巷的合影

校除了上课之外，喜欢与学生们在一起，喜欢拜访校周围的居民家庭，喜欢管理校园的花草树木。

金陵女子大学办学初期的其他教师：

芮伯格小姐(Miss Rivenberg)1913年毕业于瓦萨学院，获文学士，1916年在哈特福神学院获神学士，到金女大任宗教课。薛浦来小姐(Miss Mary Shiply)1910年毕业布林摩学院，有七年任教经历，到校任历史课。莉蒂亚·B·布朗小姐毕业于奥伯林大学，到校任音乐课、合唱团指挥。宫特拉赫

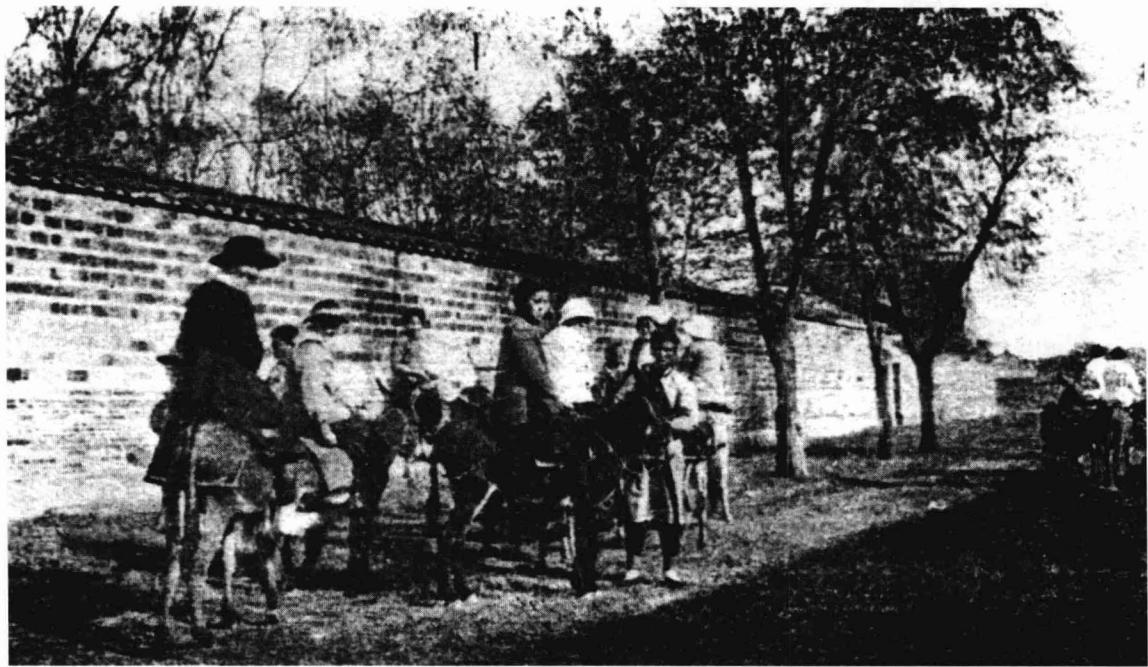
小姐(Miss Adelaide Gundlach)毕业于奥伯林学院，获文学士，到校专职管理教务和注册工作。L.W.米娜小姐于1950年获密执根大学医学博士，且有十一年美国行医实践，到校负责学院的身体健康指导和内科医生工作。爱丽斯·布特勒小姐(Alice Butler)1908年毕业于西部学院，到校任心理学课。海伦·麦克科伊小姐(Helen Mccoy)1915年毕业于韦尔斯利学院，到校任物理课。丽莉亚·诺宾斯小姐(Lilliath Robbins)1917年毕业于波士顿大学，到校教授英语课。



绣花巷校园首届学生在校园跳舞



绣花巷校园首届学生在校园打棍球 (The Croquet ground)



绣花巷金女大学生去郊游

1920年金陵女子大学有教职员十六人，其中中国籍教师五人，负责中文、音乐、体育教学工作。美国籍教师六人，负责生物、教育、英语、历史、物理、化学、心理学、宗教课程。其他五人负责管理。学校内成立基督女青年

会，活动重点为社会服务。最早为绣花巷校园周围儿童举办星期日学校。首次开学收了十五名小学生，十二名金女大学生担任教师。

学校批准成立学生自治会。学生自治会组织学生自觉遵守学校的各项规定。学生出