

海外家國戀

下集 ● 訪鄉野學爲農師

（留學
日記）

楊懋春博士 著

道聲百合文庫



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About the Author

Dr. Martin Yang

The author, Dr. Martin Yang (楊懋春), was born April 16, 1903, in Shantung, China. He had his higher education in both Cheeloo University (Shantung Christian University) and Yenching University in China and Wittenberg University and Cornell University in the United States of America. He earned the B.A. degree in Sociology at Cheeloo and the M.S. and Ph. D. degrees in Rural Sociology and Cultural Anthropology at Cornell.

1948-1950, Dr. Yang was Professor and Chairman of the Department of History and Sociology and later Dean of the College of Arts of Cheeloo University. From 1949 to 1958 he was a visiting professor of Chinese culture and sociology at Cornell University, Stanford University, Hartford Theological Seminary Foundation, and the University of Washington. He was professor of Rural Sociology and Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Extension of National Taiwan University from 1958 to 1974. Since 1974, Dr. Yang has been Professor and Chairman (up to 1979) of the Department of Sociology of Soochow (Tung Wu) University.

Dr. Yang is author of more than fifteen books including "A Chinese Village", Columbia University Press, 1945, and "Socio-Economic Results of Land Reform in Taiwan", University of Hawaii Press, 1970.

一九四四年五月一日

上午整理行李，把一只大箱子運到 Rev. J. H. L. Trout 的家去寄存。又把一只中等的弄到火車站，過了磅，再買了一只新的，裝零星東西，以便隨身帶着。箱子的價錢很高，費去幾乎廿元。在一地住着的時候，覺着東西少，不夠用。到搬家的時候，就感覺東西太多了，樣樣都是累贅。下午無事，去看了看 Mr. and Mrs. Trone 夫婦，以爲辭行。晚上六時半，朱啟賢君即幫我一同上火車，不久車開，離了紐約。晚十點三十分到了華盛頓，乘汽車到了目前的住址，因爲同學王宜權君已在此住，承他幫忙不少，房子也是他給我找定的。雖小，但租金便宜。

一九四四年五月二日

早飯後到鄧秉文先生處訪問，他已爲我安排了和美國農業部中的關係人會面。十二點後我就到農業部去，先到一個國際關係 (Foreign Relations) 的部分去等候。在這裏會到一位久已聽說的 Dr. Moyer，他曾在山西銘賢中學教書多年。和康乃爾的 Prof. Anderson 很相熟。又遇到在此部分幫忙的一位中國女士，陳姓，福州人。陳女士據說是學歷史者，而竟來農業部作事。可以證明該部分找合宜人才之難，亦可證明該女士爲賺錢，不妨作與自己所治學問毫無關係之事。到午膳時，我和 Dr. Moyer 及陳女士一同到農業部的 Cafeteria 去吃飯，這是農業部爲其職工所開設的，不謀利，所以價錢非常公道，而飯也很好。午飯後，同鄧先生去會農業部推廣主任 Mr. Wilson。

我在康乃爾大學時，即聞名此人。他對於農業推廣不但主其事，也極有研究及經驗。見面之後，他二知道我是在康大受過訓練的，即以另眼看待，蓋康大學生在美國農業部及全美的農業教育和農事改良上，佔極重要地位也。我將所擬好的研究大綱（即如何研究美國的農業推廣）交給他看，他很贊成，並表示要協功我，使其全部實現。這位先生很活潑、和氣，也極爽快。以後又見一位 Mr. Douglas Eusminger。他也是農業推廣組的一位

負責人，也是康大的畢業生。把我的計劃和他談了之後，他也很贊成，預備助我按步進行。

由農業部出來之後，即到火車站（Union Station），去取一件行李。取出之後，即在站上等 Dr. Ralph Sell 來接我，我前天寫信給他說是今天下午五點半到此，並請他來接我。他覆電說來。但我臨時改變計劃，於昨晚就到了。我未通知他我已到了。原因是我仍願意他到車站幫我把一件很重的行李，帶到寓所。等了不久，他就來了。我向他說明一切，我們就乘他所開的汽車，把我的行李安置好。又和他一同到他家去看望他的太太及孩子們，就在他家吃晚飯，因為回到寓所太晚，就住在他家，大家在晚上談了許多話。

一九四四年五月三日

上午從 Mr. Sell 家回來之後，就又到農業部去見 Mr. Wilson。談了不久，他因為別的事，就把我介紹給一位 Dr. C. B. Smith。這位先生也是推廣組的負責人，他並且是美國農業推廣的開創勳臣，對於此道極有研究與經驗。他和 Mr. Wilson 同著的 Agricultural Extension System，是美國農業推廣事業的權威之作。這位先生很清晰的，有生趣的和我談他們農業推廣的開辦及其所根據的原理或哲學。我就請他作我的導師。他先要我讀兩本書，即是上文所提的，還有一本別的。他又親自領我去農業部的圖書館，告訴我如何借書。此人已白髮滿頭，但精神極好，待人極誠懇和善。

下午二時，到國務部（State Department）的文化合作司，去見一位 Mr. Peck。詢問我的求學補助金之事，結果很滿意，他們的委員會已通過我的請求，於本日起，即補助我。

回寓後，整理了一會房子。把行李等物安排了一番。這兩三天各處奔跑，累的很。稍為休息，晚上王宜權兄請吃飯。

一九四四年五月四日

華盛頓的天氣已經很熱了，每到午間有如盛暑。

午飯時和 Ralph Sell 去參加一個 Lutheran Laymen's Fellowship Luncheon，同時認識了一位 Mr. Larson 在中國作事多年，現在海軍部情報司作事。

晚飯後，和王宜權兄到市內買點東西，因為今天是禮拜四，是 Shopping 的日子，各商店晚間亦營業。然後我們又去看電影，由我請客。Lew's Capital 是華盛頓的大戲院，但較紐約的 Radio City Musical Hall 差遠。

來華盛頓後，各事安排已大體就緒，工作已算正式開始。

一九四四年五月五日

農業部的一位 Mr. Conway 是 Chief of Business Division，對我極好。為我預備各種方便，使我可以學習該部的農業推廣工作。今日一整天是研究他們的各種預算，決算之製訂。因為此種文獻中載有詳細的工作計劃及年月報告。財政和事功聯合在一起，更看的清楚。

午飯時請 Ralph Sell 在農業部的食堂吃飯，晚間讀 Smith and Wilson 著 Agricultural Extension System of U. S. A. 極有心得。

一九四四年五月六日

今天到國會圖書館 (Library of Congress) 去尋找關於中國農村生活的資料。先見了管理東方文獻部的主任

Mr. A. W. Hummel。這位先生曾在中國的山西住過多年，對於中國的歷史頗有研究，著有清代名人傳略，頗為學者所賞識。我把 Prof. Linton 爲我寫的介紹信交他閱讀之後，他對我很客氣，很樂於幫忙一切。也隨時給我各種便利，使我可以尋找我所需要的資料。在此部作事的中國人不少，也認識了其中的兩三位。在此圖書館待了一整天，下午五時餘始返回寓所。

一九四四年五月七日

今日禮拜，天氣極好，既清明又不熱，使人精神振奮。上午到 Thomas Circle, Luther Place Church 禮拜。因爲是第一次來，也未經人介紹，所以連一個人也不認識。這裏的牧師是 Rev. L. Ralph Tabor。下午在寓和王宜權君閑談，並由無線電中聽音樂。

一九四四年五月八日

午飯時美國農業部的農業推廣司開會，慶祝 Smith-Lever Act 法週年紀念。聚餐之後有演講，我被請參加，又被待爲嘉賓，盛情可感。按美國農業推廣工作之法律基礎即 Smith-Lever Act。在此法律通過之前，固已有推廣工作，但均係散漫的，無組織的，可有可無的，也無定款可爲其後盾。自此法通過之後，其聯邦政府即視推廣工作爲要事，每年撥鉅款與各州合作發展推廣事業。在聯邦政府的農業部中成立極健全而偉大的組織。在各州中亦樹立極強機構，於是美國的農業推廣乃爲世界之冠。Smith-Lever Act 是在一九一四年通過的。

一九四四年五月九日

農業部的人對我非常好，很誠懇的向我解釋他們的各項工作，方法及原理。重要之點，無一不詳細說明。因爲

是農業機關，沒有什麼軍事秘密，所以他們把一切都向我公開。我可以觀察一切，學習一切，也可問任何問題。我既感激他們，也很使我奮發，立意要乘此良機，盡量學習。將來在祖國的農業建設上貢獻棉薄。

晚間 Relph Sell 約我到他家玩，但因為我記錯了他相會的時間，以致彼此等待，浪費時間，結果是未遇到。赴約之事遂罷。心中很不快，也覺不安，為什麼竟將時間弄錯了。

一九四四年五月十日

郭錫恩 (Edwin Kwoh) 由紐約來談，能否在華盛頓的中國同學間成立一個基督徒聯誼會 (Christian Fellowship)。晚間由他作介紹，和幾位華僑學生同餐。大家談到成立 "Christian Fellowship" 這樣一個組織時，恐怕很困難。因為現在此間中國學生極少，中國人在此地者多是在各機關服務，非常忙碌，不易聚會。而且熱心宗教生活者亦極少。結果郭君之意須暫時擱置。

這些日子工作很緊張，每天所學的，都有心得。有機會時就想到將來如何建設中國的農業推廣。想到中國鄉村中的生活情形，其中一定會有問題，及應付問題的可能方法。

一九四四年五月十一日

今天下午在農業部開始研究四健會 (4. H. Club) 的組織及工作。領導研究者係在該部負責任此工作的 Mr. Turner。這人極和善有趣，盡其所能，向我解釋一切。並以農業部的名義送我一種為其全國四健會標誌的東西，為紀念品。我應許將來要將此紀念品，送到中國的農林部收存。

晚間和 Ralph Sell 一同到他家玩。我們買個大蟹子去煮著吃，極有趣。飯後，又一同去看一位 Mr. Black

。這位先生¹在法國時，曾學習漢文，造詣頗佳，對於中國文學似有所知。惟其性情似乎有點怪，偏見而好辯。給我的印象不很佳。

一九四四年五月十一日

今日午飯時，Ralph Sell 又特別在中國菜館 Cathay²爲我介紹中國大使館的海軍副官楊君。同餐者還有別的在美海軍部服務者。

這些日子國內的戰局很使人憂慮。敵人已佔領河南省的大半。平漢路已完全陷於敵手。在平漢路以東之國軍完全被隔絕。將來如何歸宿，是個大問題。敵人繼續向西壓迫，洛陽已在被包圍之中。這次敵人舉很強之力猛攻，以致勢如破竹，我軍很難抵抗。所使人憂慮者，不知當局對此有準備否？由此再往西是否能將敵人制止？否則對於整個戰局很危險矣！

一九四四年五月十三日

今日是禮拜六，下午 Ralph Sell 又請我到他家去玩，正逢他的母親及一位妹妹由其老家 (Allentown) 來華盛頓看望他們。我和她們都認識，以前曾住在她們家中數次。她們這次來，我極樂意去看她們。所以就隨着 Sell 去了。因爲是母親節，我買了點禮物送他的母親。午飯後，我們一同乘車去遊美國第一任總統華盛頓的居處及陵墓。地點是在華盛頓西的 Mt. Vernon。華盛頓原先是個大地主，養着許多奴隸，經營大規模的農莊，是美國初期的典型地主。他的居處代表美國南部的所謂莊園 (Plantation)。有極大的住宅，有農奴所住的房舍，有製造各種食物的設備，有紡織的設備，有花園及動物園等。四周的地產極大。我們很可以想像當年大地主經濟自給的情況，也可以見其生活的豪奢。華盛頓及其夫人相繼亡故後，其中物件曾被拍賣。但自美國政府將其莊園收爲國有，加以保

存後，所流亡之物品又相繼收回。目前則由一婦女會保管經營，修理，極雅潔清幽，爲最好之遊玩處。取到說明書一份抄錄於此。

1) Association Headquarters.

2) Greenhouse and Servants' Quarters—This group of buildings was destroyed by fire in 1835. Rebuilt in 1890 and 1897. The greenhouse is shown as it was before the fire.

Potted boxwood and other plant materials are for sale in the greenhouse.

3) Flower Garden—An eighteenth century garden which remains substantially as planned by Washington. The boxwood hedges, planted in 1878 or earlier, were intended as low borders for the flower beds.

The boxwood parterres in front of the quarters are believed to have been replanted after the fire of 1835.

4) Ice House.

5) Museum—Erected in 1928 on the site of a "house for families" that stood here in 1785.

6) Spinning House—Here twelve or more people were constantly employed.

7) Store House—Formerly used for storage of salt and other commodities. It now houses the archives of the Association.

8) Gardener's House—Here also the shoemaker plied his trade.

9) Office—This building was used as a plantation office, and for other purposes. It is the present office of the Superintendent.

10) Mansion—The central portion of the house was built in 1743. In anticipation of Washington's marriage in 1759 the structure was repaired and enlarged from one and one-half to two and one-half stories. Shortly before the Revolution Washington made plans for additions at each end of the house. These additions were not completed until 1786.

The framing of the house is oak. The sheathing is pine, panelled imitation of stone. The finish is, and was originally, sand on paint.

11) Bowling Green—Developed by Washington in 1785. A number of the larger trees bordering the driveways are believed to have been planted at that time.

12) Kitchen—The kitchen proper has been equipped with utensils of the period. Post cards, an illustrated handbook and other literature may be purchased in the room adjoining.

13) Butler's House.

14) Dairy.

15) Smoke House.

16) Wash House.

17) Coach House—Restored in 1893.

18) Kitchen Garden—The Kitchen Garden has been restored in a manner true to the time of General Washington.

19) Barn—Built in 1782 to replace a frame barn which was destroyed by fire the previous year.

20) Potomac River.

Early History of Mount Vernon

The Washington title to Mount Vernon dates from the grant in 1674 of five thousand acres to John Washington, great-grandfather of George, and Nicholas Spencer. This tract was divided in 1690. The Washington half descended by inheritance to Mildred Washington, aunt and godmother of George. Augustine Washington, father of George, purchased these twenty-five hundred acres, then known as "Hunting Creek Plantation," from Mildred and here brought his family about the year 1735. The exact location of this childhood home of George Washington is not known, although it seems probable that it stood on the site of the present house. In 1739 this early house burned and Augustine moved his family to the Ferry Farm on the banks of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg.

In 1740 Augustine decided the Hunting Creek plantation to his son Lawrence, elder half-brother of George. A new house was built. To it Lawrence brought his bride in 1743. He re-named the plantation "Mount Vernon" in honor of Admiral Vernon, under whom he had served in the West Indies. Augustine Washington died in 1743 and in 1747 George, a lad of fifteen, came to live at Mount Vernon with Lawrence.

In 1752 Lawrence Washington died and two years later the Mount Vernon title passed to George.

During the next five years active military operations against the French and Indians kept the young proprietor away from his plantation.

George Washington and Martha Custis, widow of Daniel Parke Custis, were married in January 1759 and took up their residence at Mount Vernon in the spring of that year. Here they lived the peaceful lives of southern planters for fifteen years.

In 1775 Washington was a delegate to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. That body appointed him commander-in-chief of the Continental army and he proceeded at once to take command. Six years passed before he again saw Mount Vernon, then only to pause briefly en route to and from Yorktown in the fall of 1781. In December 1783 he tendered his resignation to Congress at Annapolis and, turning homeward, arrived at Mount Vernon on Christmas Eve.

Mount Vernon as we see it today was planned by Washington before the Revolution. Though he was called away, the work was carried on by his able manager and distant kinsman, Lund Washington. The mansion was enlarged; small wing buildings were replaced by the present structures; the gardens were extended. After his return in 1783 Washington carried the plan to completion.

In 1789 General Washington became the first President of the United States. Except for brief periods he was away from home for eight more years.

Washington retired from public life in 1797 and again returned to Mount Vernon. Here he died on the fourteenth of December, 1799; here he was buried. Martha Washington died in 1802 and was interred with him in the old family vault.

The Tomb

A few months before his death Washington selected the site for a new family burial vault and included in his will directions for its building. The new vault was completed in 1831 and the transfer was then made.

The old vault, a short distance east of the new, has been restored and retained as a point of interest.

Restoration and Maintenance

Mount Vernon has been restored and is maintained by The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, an organization founded by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, and chartered by the State of Virginia. The members of the Association serve without remuneration. Funds were raised by individual subscription, and a two-hundred-acre tract, including the mansion, wharf and all subsidiary outbuildings, was acquired in 1858.

The estate had long been unproductive; the buildings had unavoidably depreciated;

gardens and grounds had suffered. A comprehensive plan of repairs and restoration was immediately inaugurated.

While the mansion itself remained, its furnishings had been distributed among the members of the Washington and Custis families or sold by executors after the death of Mrs. Washington. The Association necessarily refurnished the house with period pieces; but year after year, by purchase, donation, and bequest, the furnishings that were at Mount Vernon in the time of Washington are being acquired. At the present time most of the pieces on the first floor, and all of those in Washington's bed chamber, are original.

An additional collection of articles related to Washington and his life at Mount Vernon is housed in a museum building north of the spinning house.

The Association derives its income from the admission fee. This income has made possible the maintenance of the property and the introduction of all proper means of protection. During the early years, when income was small, progressive restoration was made possible by contributions from members of the Association and other interested individuals or patriotic groups.

Since 1858 the tract has been enlarged to four hundred and seventy-five acres, an area of sufficient size to insure the property against undesirable encroachments.

Mount Vernon is one of the best remaining examples of the plantations around which centered the highly developed social and economic life of the South in the eighteenth century.