

张先清 编

# 史料与 视界

——中文文献与  
中国基督教史研究



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基督教与中国近代中等教育 尹文涓

# 史料与 视界

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## 基督教与中西文化历史系列研究计划

该计划由国内相关学术机构与旧金山大学利玛窦中西文化历史研究所合作进行，包括数个主题相对独立又彼此关联的研讨项目，通过精深的专题研究和小型研讨会，推动基督教史与中西文化历史研究课题的学术发展。

该计划聘请国内外著名学者担任学术委员，指导、协助研究计划的进行。除目前已完成的“离异与融会：中国基督徒与本色教会的兴起”、“性别与历史：近代中国妇女与基督教”、“史料与视界：中文文献与中国基督教史研究”、“中国基督教中等教育研究”、“多元族群与中西文化交流”等计划外，正在进行的还有“地方社会文化与近代中西文化交流”、“中国基督教与医疗、社会事业研究”等项目。欢迎广大读者和学术界同人对研讨计划的主题提出批评和建议。

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## 出版说明

近十几年来，出版界愈益为生计所累，纯学术著作因印数较少，出版颇为困难。而在另一方面，随着我国国民素质的普遍提高，高校招生的迅速扩大，整个社会的学术创造力大大增强，学术成果愈见丰厚。除学术专著以外，频繁举行的国内或国际学术会议，也形成了大量群体性的学术成果。有鉴于此，本社决定策划出版《人文社科新论》丛书，意在给高质量的学术论文集的出版开辟一个新的园地，使广大学者积年研究所得的学术心得能够嘉惠学林，传诸后世。

本社向以传播和译介学术文化为己任，为将优秀的学术成果转化为高质量的出版物而努力。出版一流学者的一流学术著作固然是我们不懈的追求，但学术成果的价值常常需要时间的检验，凡能采用新材料、运用新方法、提出新观点，新颖、扎实的学术著作我们均竭诚欢迎。列入这套丛书的论文集中的文章，或许在各自领域里所取得的成果有大有小，但这些成果都是逐步成长累积的学术大厦的必要组成部分。

属于人文社会科学的学科林林总总，决定了这套丛书的选题范围比较宽广。在丛书出版的初始阶段，取稿以研究中国传统文化者为主，且暂不作分类，待到有一定的积累和规模后，或可按学科分类构成若干专题。

学术为天下公器，立言可达人生不朽。我们殷切期待海内外学者不吝赐稿，为学术文化事业的繁荣发展共同做好这件有意义的事情。

## 致 谢

本论文集的出版得到美国旧金山大学利玛窦中西文化历史研究所(The Ricci Institute for Chinese—Western Cultural History at the University of San Francisco)与美国鲁斯基金会(The Henry Luce Foundation)的赞助。

厦门大学人文学院与美国旧金山大学利玛窦中西文化历史研究所为研讨会的筹划、召开及论文集的编辑出版提供了大力支持,尤其是陈支平院长与吴小新所长(Xiaoxin Wu)对研究计划的开展给予了各项具体的指导。各位论文作者在会议上提交了出色的研究成果。除此之外,还有一些学者应邀与会讨论,积极贡献卓见,这些学者包括中国社会科学院《历史研究》编辑部徐思彦教授,上海人民出版社王卫东博士,南京大学历史系特木勒博士,福建师范大学社会历史学院林金水教授、林立强教授,厦门大学人文学院黄顺力教授、彭兆荣教授,美国旧金山大学利玛窦中西文化历史研究所戴懿华博士(Melissa Dale),比利时鲁汶大学汉学系钟鸣旦教授(Nicolas Standaert),北京中国学中心魏扬波教授(Jean Paul Wiest)。厦门大学人文学院的佳宏伟、卢增夫、余清良、徐李颖、黄鹤、黄莺、李强等老师、同学承担了会务工作,付出了辛勤的劳动。

上海人民出版社热心扶持纯学术著作的出版,本书的出版得益于该社的大力支持。在此谨对以上机构及个人表示衷心感谢!



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### **Mathematical and Astronomical Activities during the Kangxi Reign Period (1662—1722) —A New Approach through Archival Documents**

Han Qi

The Kangxi period (r. 1662—1722) is very important in the history of Chinese science. Deeply impressed by the conflict between Yang Guangxian (1597—1669) and the Jesuits in the 1660s, the Kangxi emperor began to learn European sciences. He not only learned Western mathematics himself, but also ordered his sons to learn from the Jesuits. Relying on Chinese archival documents found in China and Rome, this paper analyzes the compilation of mathematical and astronomical works at *Suanxueguan* (Academy of Mathematics) and the roles of the Jesuits from an institutional point of view.

## **Research on Su Nu**

Wu Boya

Based on historical sources in Chinese, this paper aims to study Su'nu, a famous figure in the history of Chinese Christianity. It offers an overview of the main activities of Su'nu and the entire process of his criminal case and discusses his religious inclination. This study testifies that Su'nu reached his highest official position during the Kangxi reign. However, due to political conflicts, he was put into prison soon after the Yongzheng Emperor succeeded to the throne. Although Su'nu held a favorable attitude toward Christianity, there is no conclusive evidence to prove that he was a Christian.

## **Preaching Christianity through Books: The Spread of Christian Writings in the Local Society during the Suppression of Christianity in the Early Qing Dynasty**

Zhang Xianqing

During the mid-Qing period, the government ordered the final prohibition of Christianity. Consequently, hundreds of religious cases (Jiao'an) occurred. Based on Qing government archives concerning Catholic missions, this paper aims to examine the spread of Christian books in the local society during the entire period of prohibition. The author argues that numerous Christian books were stored by local Christian communities. These are catechetical, theological writings as well as writings on the humanities. These books played an important role in helping<sup>5</sup> local Christian communities organize their religious activities and made it possible for Catholicism to survive and become indigenous in mid-Qing China.

**Unscrambling the Covenant Writs of the Fujian Church in Modern Times**

Li Li and Xie Bizhen

This paper aims at examining the intercommunication between the Church and the civil grass-roots society through a comparison of the covenant writs in Chinese between the Church and civilians in Fujian Province. By doing so, the authors attempt to illustrate the infiltration of the Church into the civil grass-roots society and the various means and channels of how the Church purchased property through the covenant writs of the Church, and ultimately, the conflict between civilians and Christianity in Fujian during the Qing Dynasty.

**A Preliminary Study of the Annual Conference Record of the Fuzhou Methodist Episcopal Mission**

Chen Lin

The Methodist Episcopal Mission formally set up its annual conference system in Fuzhou in 1877. It held annual conferences and published its conference record. Now these records are located in the Fuzhou Municipal Archives and the Institute for Religion and Culture in Fujian Normal University. By examining these documents, the author discusses the origins of some of the cases, how they were documented, and the effect on Christianity in Fujian Province as part of the culture and customs of the local society.

## **The Historical Materials and Facts of the Border Service of the Church of Christ in China**

Deng Jie

This paper offers illustrations of many primary materials in Chinese relating to the Border Service of the Church of Christ in China. Held at the Sichuan Archives, A-ba Archives, Shanghai Municipal Archives, Chongqing Archives, and the Historical Archives of Republic China, these documents deal with issues of education, medical service, improvement of spiritual life for the local people, and preaching of the Gospel. They are valuable sources for the study of the history of the Border Service and the history of Christianity in China.

## **Study of the Interviews with Secretaries of the YMCA and YWCA**

Zhao Xiaoyang

Having examined a great deal of text materials on the YMCA and YWCA, the author interviewed nine secretaries of the YMCA and YWCA in 2003 and 2004. This article examines the relationship and meaning of oral history interviews and written historical documents by discussing the issue of how to preserve the language vitality of the oral data. The author further stresses the urgent need to preserve the history of Christianity in China through oral records.

**The Voice From Within the Missionary Circle: A Preliminary Discussion of  
*The Chinese Recorder* (1867—1941)**

Tao Feiya

*The Chinese Recorder* (1867—1941) is the most important magazine published by the Christian missionaries. It served the interests of missionaries in China, but has been overlooked by Chinese scholars for a long time. This paper attempts to discuss the significance of the magazine in terms of a full understanding of the nature of Christianity in China.

**A Study of the Early Missionary Work in China through the Analysis of the  
*Eastern Western Examiner* (东西洋考每月统记传)**

Lin Yuan

This article attempts to summarize the original information, source and effect of the early missionary work in China through the analysis of one of the earliest publications by Protestant missionaries. The author points out that the magazine, entitled *Eastern Western Examiner* (东西洋考每月统记传), also played a part in the course of history in modern China.

**An Examination of Chen Yuan's Relationship with Catholic and Protestant  
Circles during the Republican Era in China**

Liu Xian

Based on the *Letters of Chen Yuan*, the author analyzes Chen Yuan's relationship with many people in all walks of life, especially his relationship in

different periods with Catholic and Protestant believers. The author aims to explore the changes in Chen Yuan's attitudes towards them, and the reasons for the changes.

### **Studies on Nestorianism in Guangya Academy**

Zhang Shuqiong

This paper examines one of the studies on Nestorianism by Zhu Yixin(朱一新), President of Guangya Academy(广雅书院) from 1889 to 1894, with his comment on an article *Jingjiao liuxing Zhongguo bei kao*(景教流行中国碑考, *Study on the Nestorian Monument of Xi'an fu*) by one of his students, Li Peilan(黎佩兰). The author points out that although Zhu was confused about the Three Persian Religions, namely Zoroastrianism, Manichaeism, especially Nestorianism in medieval times, he produced a systematic review on Nestorianism. He is one of the pioneers in the history of modern academic research on Nestorianism.

### **Sources and Perspectives in the Study of the History of Christianity in China: With the Study of Christian Higher Education in China as an Example**

Peter Tze-Ming Ng

In recent years, scholars have easier access to the Chinese archives available in the Mainland, which can give more background information about the Chinese context. Hence, there has been a growing interest in doing research with multi-archival materials. Scholars have begun to acquire skills in using multi-archival materials and cross-cultural approaches in the study of both missionary and Chinese archives. In this paper, attempts will be

made to trace the development of various perspectives in the study of Christianity in China and to explore how new perspectives have evolved in recent years through Chinese language sources.

**Double Missions: Missionaries and the Evolution of Knowledge in the Modern Qing Period**

Wu Yixiong

The author of this paper attempts to illustrate some remarkable facts through original Chinese language publications on the history Christianity in China that have previously been omitted. These books on world history and geography aim to persuade the Chinese to give up the idea of the superiority of Chinese culture over that of the West, so as to lay the foundation for the propaganda of Christianity. As a result, Christian missionaries played a critical role in the evolution of knowledge in the late Qing period.

**Two Kinds of Discourse: The Transfer of Power of Lingdong Presbyterians in Late Qing and Early Republican China**

Hu Weiqing

Presbyterians in Lingdong, Guangdong Province, were the first native Christians who formed their church with clear “three self-support strategies” in modern China. Through comparing and surveying the archives in English and Chinese, the author attempts to depict different perspectives and strategies for the establishment of the Church and its mission. Throughout the process, the author claims that self-support is not only a mission strategy, but also a cultural discourse.

**Preaching Activity in Central and Western Inner Mongolia by CICM Missionaries during the Late Qing Dynasty**

Zhang Yu

Preaching on a large scale in central and western Inner Mongolia by CICM missionaries during the late Qing dynasty was effective. The author claims that this is because their mission method was suitable for the actual local conditions. Through land ownership and offers of material help between 1869 and 1883, CICM missionaries tried to preach in cities, villages, and other pastoral areas, but were only effective among the poverty-stricken Han peasants. The author suggests that this reflects the social reality of central and western Inner Mongolia.

**Christianity and the Social Construction of Overseas Chinese: A Case Study of Sibü, Sarawak (1901—1951)**

Zhu Feng

This paper aims to explore the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sibü, Sarawak and its influence on the relationship among different local ethnic communities. The author examines how modern Chinese Christians adapted their Christian beliefs to the Chinese culture and discusses the living conditions of the Chinese Christian community within the multi-racial and multi-cultural local environment. The author concludes that Christianity was not only a symbol of their identity in an immigrant community, but also provided a foundation on which inter-racial and intra-racial conflicts were resolved.



## 前 言

近人梁启超在谈到史料对于史学发展的重要性时，曾形象地把史料喻为“史之组织细胞”，认为“史料不具或不确，则无复史之可言”，由此可见史料于学者治史而言不啻清渠活水。基督教自中古播迁中国，前后已历千余年，留下的历史文献可谓汗牛充栋。其中，除了浩如烟海的多语种西文史料外，与之相关的中文文献史料也极其丰富。这些以中文写就的文字记录，因其产出的汉语背景，对于今人认识历史上基督教与中国社会文化的关系，往往有着不同于西文文献的独特而重要的史料价值。早在 20 世纪初，陈垣、方豪等史家就已炯眼拔识，据之开展基督教入华史的各项研究，并取得丰硕成果。近年来在国际学术界中国中心观视界的影响下，如何理解中文语境下的基督教入华史问题，正日益引起学者的关注，由此也使得相关中文文献史料再次获得中外学术界的高度重视。不少中文史料相继得以整理、公布和出版，从而为学者深入研究提供了便利，一批新的研究成果也陆续面世。然而，明清以来有关中国基督教历史的中文资料数量庞大、种类繁多，除了教会中人的著译作品外，还包括明清以来的各级官府档案，以及士人文集、笔记等私家著述，族谱、碑刻等民间文献，方志、文史资料、报刊、杂志等地方史料及时人记述与口述笔录等，尽管此前已经陆续整理出版了部分前述中文史料，还有相当多的