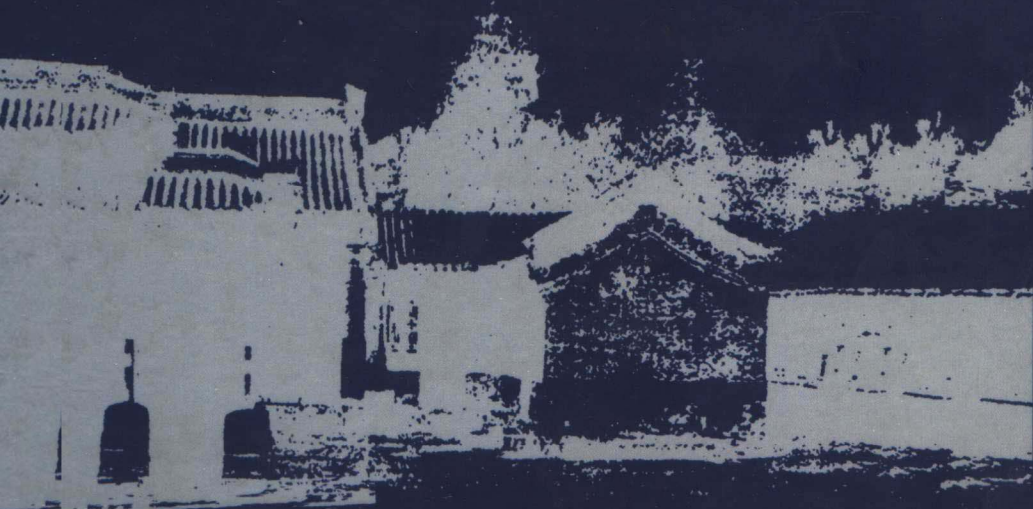


京師大學堂 檔案選編

北京大學
中國第一歷史檔案館
編



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京師大學堂檔案選編

北京大學出版社



圖書在版編目(CIP)數據

京師大學堂檔案選編 / 北京大學, 中國第一歷史檔案館編. — 北京: 北京大學出版社, 2001. 8
ISBN 7-301-04949-8

I · 京 ··· II · ①北 ··· ②中 ··· III · 京師大學堂. 檔案資料. 匯編. 中國 IV · G269.29

中國版本圖書館CIP數據核字(2001)第22714號

書名: 京師大學堂檔案選編

著作責任者: 北京大學 中國第一歷史檔案館 編

責任編輯: 劉方

標準書號: ISBN 7-301-04949-8/K·298

出版者: 北京大學出版社

地址: 北京市海澱區中關村北京大學校內 100871

網址: <http://cbs.pku.edu.cn/cbs.htm>

電話: 出版部62752015 發行部62754140 編輯部62752025

電子信箱: zwpj@pup.pku.edu.cn

印制者: 北京大學印刷廠

發行者: 北京大學出版社

經銷者: 新華書店

787毫米×1092毫米 16開本 29.375印張 500千字

2001年8月第一版 2001年8月第一次印刷

定價: 268元

京師大學堂檔案選編

季羨林題



◀ 上諭檔 1437(二) 著明定國是變法維新諭旨
光緒二十四年四月二十三日

耳目雖周致令會稽之員滋成事變是為至要將此諭令知之欽此遵

旨寄信前來

同日奉閣奉

上諭榮祿著補授大學士管理戶部事務剛毅著調補兵部尚書協辦大學士刑部尚書著崇禮補授欽此

同日內閣奉

上諭保年等奏特奏庸懦不職各員一摺廣州駐防西甲得慶因嗜賭傷暇兵福英當經將得慶領革職復乘間逃走該管協領等既以疏縱於前復不能迅速拿獲實難辭咎錄白正藍旗協領連保著以佐領降補錄白旗佐領兼裝時都尉英惠者革去佐領仍留騎都尉世職上甲喇防禦恒祥統騎校睿堪均著交部議處以示懲儆該部知道欽此

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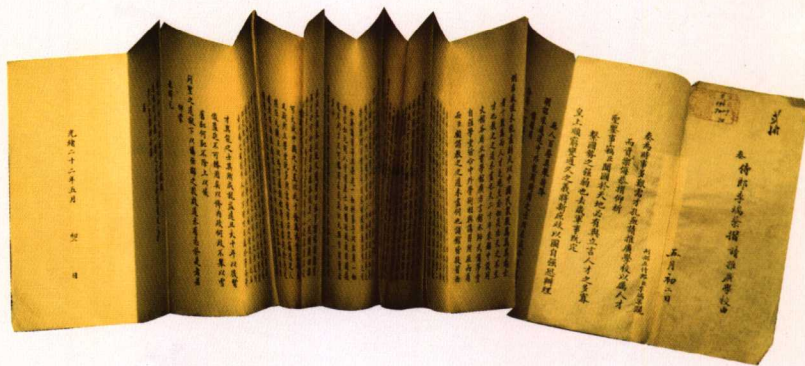
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二十三日內閣奉

上諭數年以來中外臣工講求時務多主變法自強通者語書數下如開持科裁冗兵改武科制度立大小學堂時經再三審定善之至熟前議施行惟是風氣尚未大開論說莫衷一是或託於老成愛

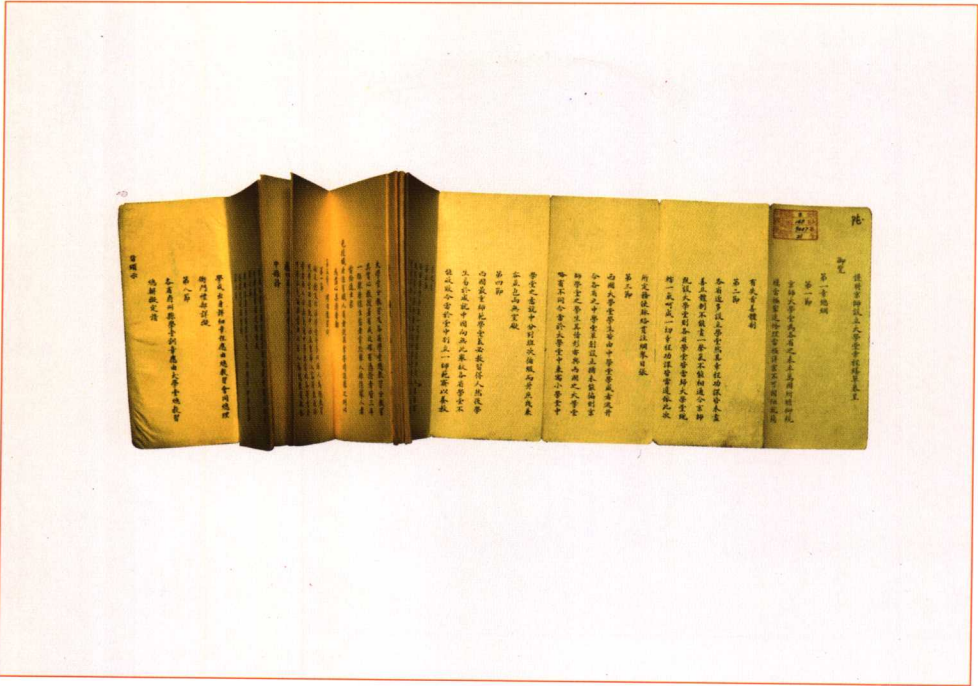
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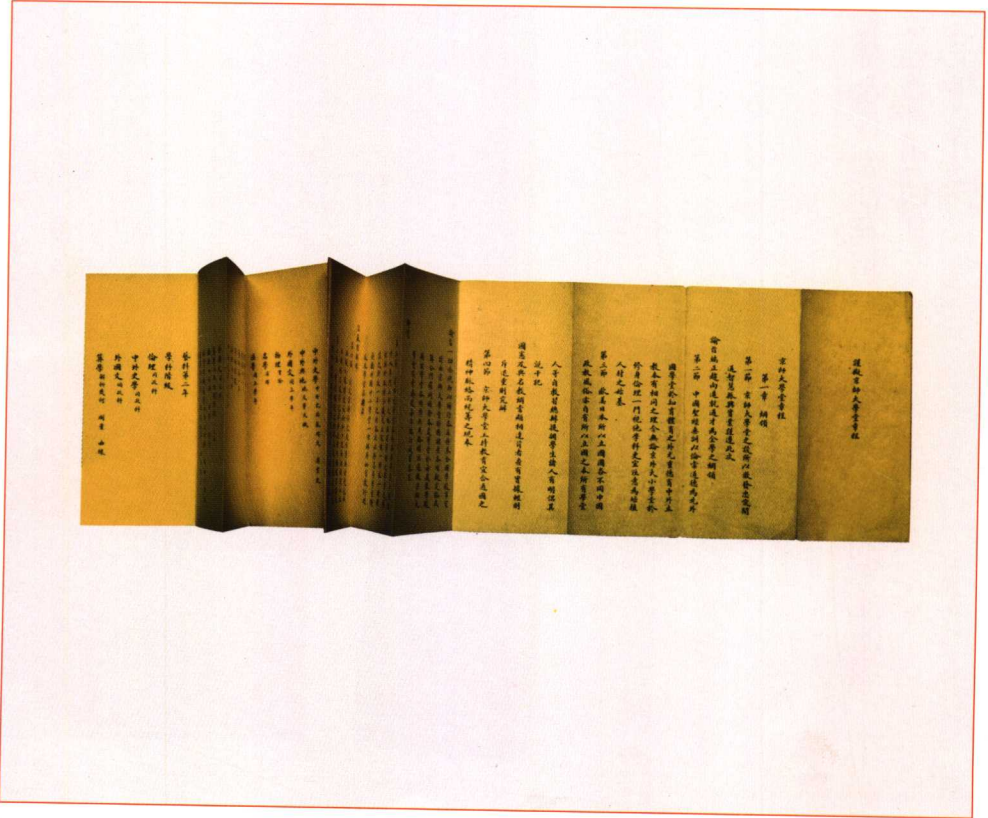
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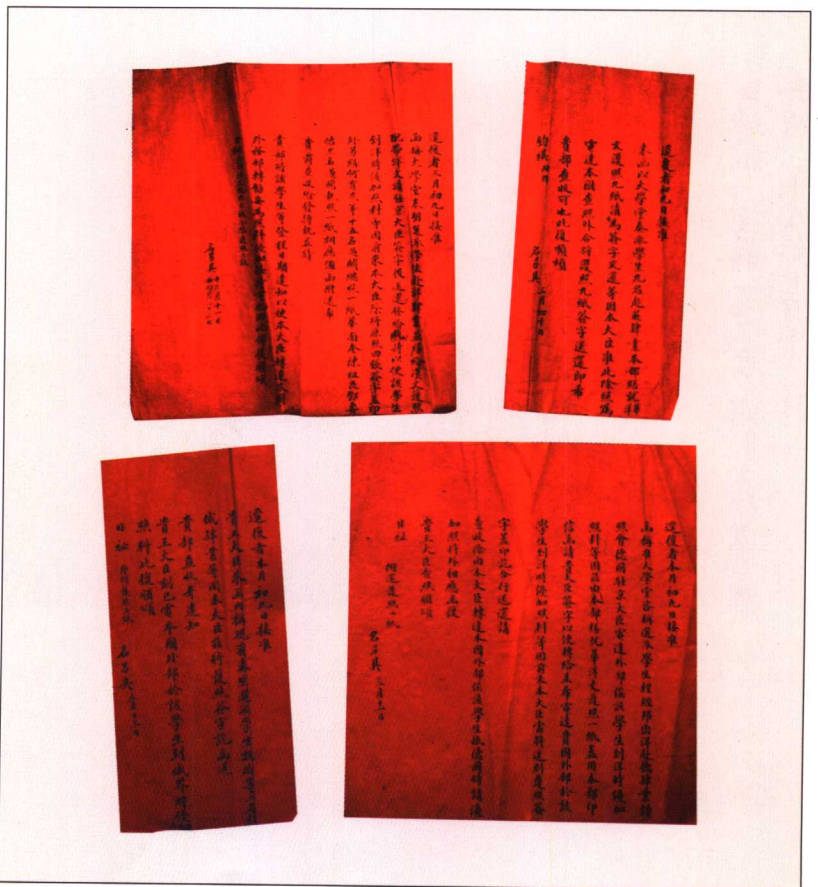


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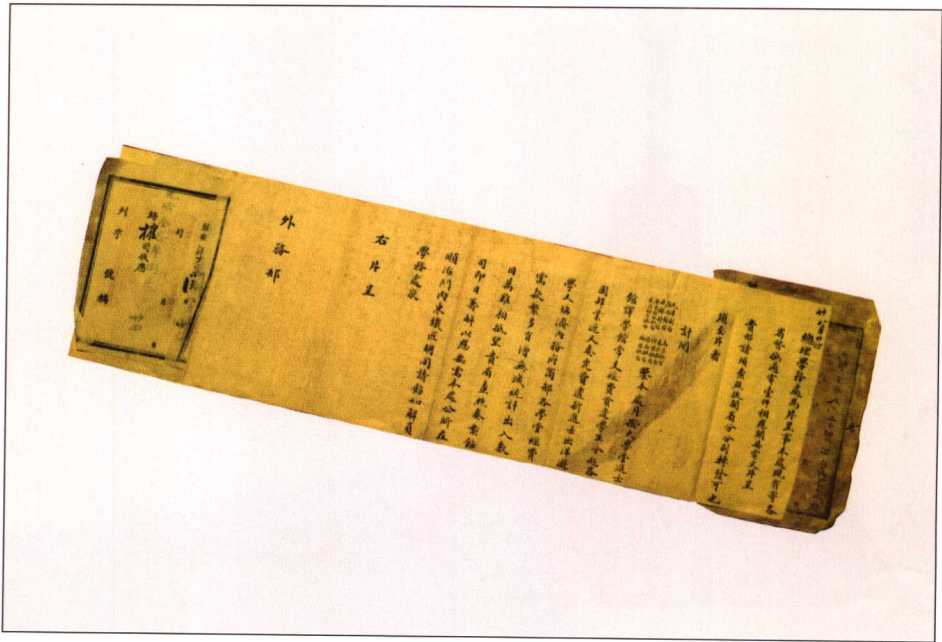
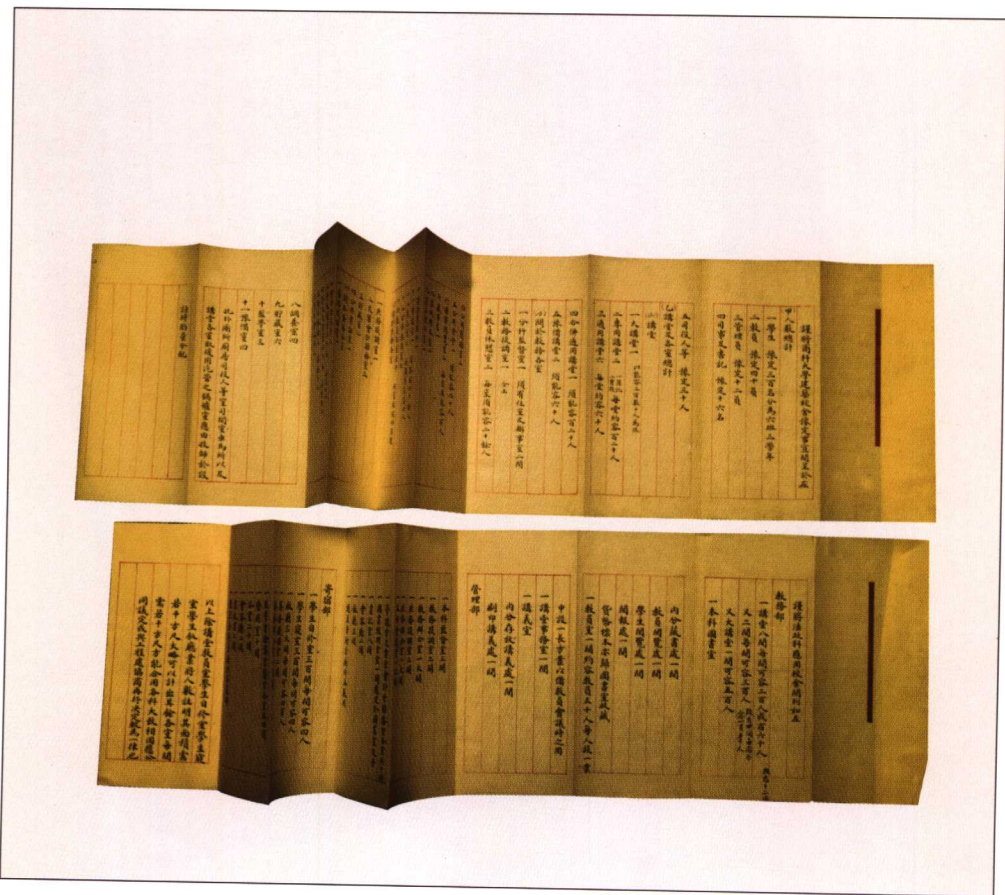
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照事致外務部函(四件)

光緒三十年三月

◀ 學部 〇 商科 / 法政科分科大學校舍建築規劃 (二件)
宣統二年

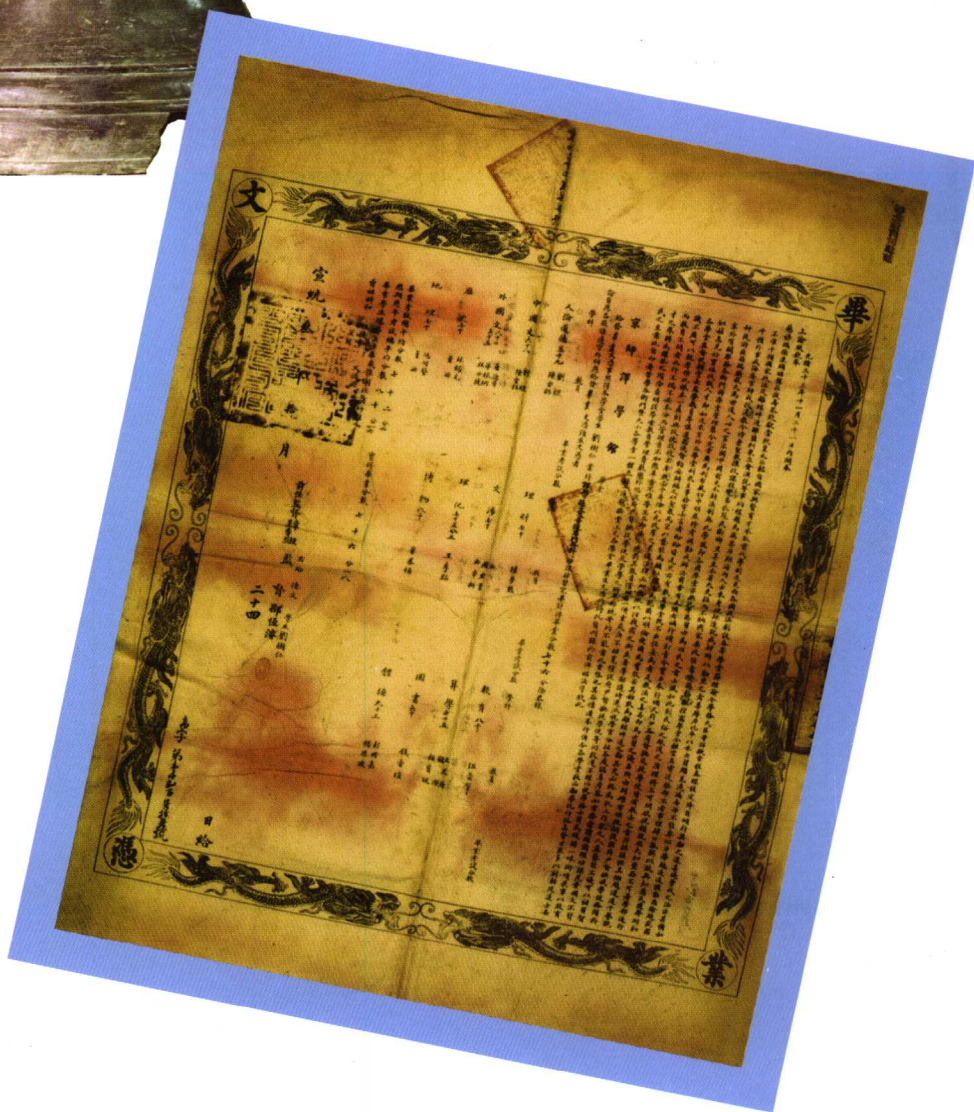


▶ 外務部 2017 學務處為請代電各省
督撫速解經費事致外務部片呈
光緒三十年八月二十四日

▶ 京師大學堂校鐘



▶ 學部 ∞ 譯學館學生劉樹仁畢業文憑
宣統三年十月二十四日



主編：遲惠生 何芳川 邢永福
副主編：徐凱 郝平 鄒愛蓮

編輯：謝小華
攝影：霍華

英文翻譯：胡忠良 徐嵐

英文校審：〔美國〕錢義 (Christopher Chaney)

序

塵封百年的北京大學前身京師大學堂檔案，今天，以選編的方式付梓了。這是一份研究中國近代史、教育史和北京大學校史的十分寶貴的歷史文獻。

十九世紀中葉，鴉片戰爭爆發，列強侵凌，國勢式微。隆隆的炮聲使國人覺醒，朝野有識之士涌動一股強烈的維新思潮，向西方世界尋求救國真理，明確提出「師夷之長技以制夷」的主張。甲午戰爭的慘敗，宣告了洋務派標榜的「自強求富」徹底破產，民族危機進一步加深。一批愛國知識分子痛感專制主義統治的腐朽，疾呼變法維新，抨擊「恪守祖訓」的陳舊觀念，蕩滌着千百年專制政體的污泥濁水。孕育了多年的維新吼聲像春雷一樣，震撼着沉悶的思想界。維新派力主革新政治，發展工商，操練新軍，廢除科舉八股取士，廣辦新式學堂等。維新運動的首要之務即「興學育才」。一八九八年，開辦京師大學堂便成爲「戊戌變法」的一項重要舉措。當初的京師大學堂既是掌管全國教育的最高行政機關，又是第一所國立綜合性大學。大學堂辦學宗旨明確，即「以期人才輩出，共濟時艱」。光緒帝殷切期望把學堂辦成「爲各省之表率，爲萬國所瞻仰，規模當極宏遠，條件當極詳密」的世界著名學府。雖然變法隨即失敗，新政悉遭扼殺，但京師大學堂得以幸免，應是時代使然。大學堂自創立之日起，就肩負着民族振興的歷史使命。它不平凡的歷程也是中國近代社會變革的一個縮影。

百餘年來，北大和北大人以強烈的使命感和責任感，高舉「民主、科學」的旗幟，奮力開拓，始終走在時代的前列，形成了光榮的傳統和優良的學風，英才輩出，成就斐然。今日的北京大學正以改革進取的精神向着建設世界一流大學的目標邁進。面對新世紀全球經濟、文化與科學技術的挑戰，爲了中華民族的偉大復興，北大將勇往直前，創造新的輝煌。

魯迅先生說過：「北大是常爲新的。」在即將跨入二十一世紀門檻的時候，拂去京師大學堂檔案上的塵埃，回首北大初創的艱辛歲月，展望新時代，我們滿懷豪情，再一次感受到歷史的囑托：奮進，北大！

北京大學校長

許智宏

二〇〇一年七月

前言

作爲北京大學的前身，創辦于「戊戌變法」時期的京師大學堂，曾經是清末中國的最高學府和最高教育行政機關，在中國近代教育史上有着重要的地位和影響。

風雨百年，有關京師大學堂的檔案多已散失。所幸在中國第一歷史檔案館中仍得大量收藏，爬梳搜檢，計達千余件。這些檔案包括皇帝諭旨、臣工奏疏、各衙門往來文牘、大學堂規章與告示、工程估報單、財務賬目、電報信函等。其內容從大學堂籌議創建到醫學堂、譯學館與各分科大學的增設，從大學堂負責人的任免到中西教習的延聘，從學生考選招收到教學與生活管理，從校舍規劃建築到圖書儀器的購置，從經費預算到收支報銷等等，比較系統、完整、真實記錄了北大初創時期的艱難歷程，同時也從一個側面反映了中國近代社會的變遷，彌足珍貴。

本書從中國第一歷史檔案館所藏有關京師大學堂的檔案中選取史料價值較高、保存完整的檔案四百件，以原件影印出版，供專家學者研究參考。爲使這些檔案脈絡清晰，均按檔案形成的時間順序編排（原檔案無具文時間者，由編者予以考證標明）。同時，編者依據檔案內容逐件擬定簡明標題，編制目錄，并注明中西歷對照時間，以便讀者檢索。另外，爲使體例一致，對個別文件的附件稍做處理，從文內調整至該文之後。

限于水平，疏誤之處，敬請讀者批評指正。

編者

二〇〇一年七月

Foreword

The records of Peking University's forerunner Metropolitan University, having been dust-laden for more than a hundred years, are now being put into print after a process of careful selection and editing. These historical documents are of great value to research on the history of modern China, the history of education in China, and the history of Peking University.

The Opium Wars broke out in the middle of the 19th century. Bullied and humiliated by imperialist powers, China saw her own strength declining. Countrymen woke to the booming guns, and with disquieting thoughts of reform surging in their minds, these broadminded people of both the court and the commonalty explicitly advocated "learn from foreign countries in order to restrict them". China's crushing defeat in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894—1895 declared that the banner "striving to become stronger and richer", which was flaunted by the political group favoring westernization, utterly fell through what with the national crisis being deepened. Keenly feeling the decadency of the autocratic rule, a plethora of patriotic intellectuals strongly appealed for reform and attacked the outmoded notion of "scrupulously abiding by ancestors' instructions", cleaning up the filth and mire left by hundreds of years of an autocratic form of government. The long brewing call for reform was a rumbling spring thunder shaking the dreary intellectual circles. Reformists advocated change in the politic system, development of industry and commerce, training of a new army, abrogation of the "8-part Essay"-a form of the imperial civil service examination system, and establishment of new educational institutions, to name a few. The most important task of the Hundred Day's Reform(1898) was namely "to set up schools and cultivate people of ability." In 1898, establishment of Metropolitan University became one priority of the Reform Movement. Metropolitan University was then both the highest state bureau of educational administration and the first national comprehensive university. The purpose of the university was unequivocal, i. e. , "to have people of talent come forth in large numbers in order to pull together in times of trouble." Emperor Guang'xu had ardent expectations that the university could become world-class, "a model of every province, respected and admired by all other countries; one with a grand scope and equipped with all varieties of facilities." Though the Reform met with defeat soon afterwards and the new policies were completely stifled, Metropolitan University survived by sheer luck. Such was the choice of the era. Since the very day the university was founded, it has shouldered the historical responsibility of national rejuvenation. The unique course of her development can also serve as an epitome of the social changes of modern China.

In more than a hundred years, with a strong sense of mission and responsibility, Peking University(also known as *Beida*) and *Beida*'ers spare no efforts to pioneer new routes, always walking at the forefront of the times holding high the flags of "democracy and science". Being noted for her glorious tradition, fine academic atmosphere, the

splendid results she has achieved and the numerous gifted people brought forth by her elite education, Peking University today is pressing on towards the goal to become a worldclass institution with a view to reform and progress. Facing the challenges brought by the global economy, culture, and science and technology, Peking University will march forward with courage and motivation to create a new glory, thus rejuvenating China.

The famous writer Mr. Lu Xun once said: "Beida is always in pursuit of creativity." In crossing the threshold of the 21st century, we wipe the dust off the records of Metropolitan University, retrospect the struggling days of the early course of Peking University and look forward to a new era. We feel, once again, entrusted by history: Rise up, Beida!

Xu Zhihong
President of Peking University
July, 2001

(Translated by Christopher Chaney and Xu Lan)

Preface

Peking University's forerunner Metropolitan University was established during the Reform Movement of 1898. As China's highest-ranking academic and administrative body, it took on its position of prestige and authority and began to exert great impact on the history of modern education in China in the late Qing Dynasty.

In a century of trials and hardships many of Metropolitan University's records were scattered and lost. Fortunately the First Historical Archive of China still contains a sizable collection, which a thorough examination reveals to exceed 1000 documents. This collection consists of emperors' imperial instructions, official memorials to the throne, correspondences between governmental offices, rules and regulations of Metropolitan University, engineering project taxation forms, treasurer accounts, telegrams and more. The collection is a systematical, comprehensive and authentic record of the early course of Peking University's struggle, ranging from the University's preparations for establishment to the additions of the Medical Center, Translation School and the various scientific schools; from the appointment of the top University leaders to the employment of both local and foreign teachers; from the University's entrance examination and students' enrollment to the University's administration of teaching, extracurricular, accommodation and other daily activities; from University buildings' planning and construction to the purchase of books and facilities; from budget expenses to revenue, expenditure to reimbursement; et cetera. As a record of this struggle, the collection presents one aspect of modern China's social change and its preciousness must not be understated.

This book contains four hundred well-preserved items of high historical value chosen from China's First Historical Archive's collection on Metropolitan University. Copies of original documents have been reproduced for the benefit of scholars and professionals conducting research in the field. In order to maintain a clear view of the historical sequence, all files-without exception-have been arranged in their proper order of sequence (those files without an indicated date have been sequenced according to the research efforts of the editors). For the convenience of the reader, editors have analyzed the content of each file and formulated clear and concise captions, organized a table of contents and illustrated periods of time in terms of both the Chinese lunar calendar and the Gregorian calendar. Moreover, in order to employ a regulated and identical disposition, the structure and placement of certain file attachments have been slightly modified.

As it is sometimes difficult to avoid committing slight mistakes in this type of publication, we welcome any suggestions or comments readers may have regarding the content and structure of the book.

The Editor
July, 2001

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