

# 二十世紀 北京大學 著名學者 手迹

北京圖書館出版社



ER SHI SHI JI BEI JING DA XUE ZHU MING XUE ZHE SHOU J

主 編 程道德  
副主編 郭建榮

郭又陵  
湯蕉媛

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# 序

任繼愈

北京大學創建於十九世紀末，但真正啓動、發揮其京師大學堂的職能是從二十世紀開始的。二十世紀的前半葉，經歷了兩次世界大戰，全世界在驚濤駭浪中闖過來了；北京大學師生更有刻骨銘心的感受。

跨進二十世紀的門檻，正值八國聯軍攻占北京，北京大學被劃歸沙俄駐軍區內。八國聯軍撤出後，北大校內圖書儀器、馬糞雜草，狼藉遍地。北京大學是在多災多難的環境中誕生、成長起來的。

這一冊《學者手迹》選錄的一些作品，祇選了一部分學者的一部分墨迹。他們是近現代教育的倡導者，是近現代科學思想的播種者，也是當時文化教育界承擔着啓蒙教育的開拓者。除了詩人兼書法家沈尹默外，多數學者都不以書法名家，而是以他們的人品、學養、開風氣之先，受到社會的關注、學界的欽重。我們看到他們的手迹，首先感到的是他們筆路藍縷的開路的功勞，想到他們教書育人，留給後人的精神財富。時間跨度長達百年之久，學者們各人的貢獻因時、因事而異。看到孫家鼐、張百熙、張亨嘉、吳

汝綸、許景澄、趙熙、勞乃宣的手迹，想到當年開創近代教育的艱難。他們不顧保守勢力一片嘈雜反對聲，提出新的教育方針，是要相當勇氣的。吳汝綸爲了辦學，還親自到國外考察現代教育制度及教學內容。

創建學校不同於建立政權。政權建立之日起，舊政權就不再起作用了。學校是傳播文化的機構，文化的新舊變革不可能一刀兩斷、截然分開，它往往滯後於政治變革。一九一五年已成立民國，北大校長胡仁源還接受政府的「中大夫」稱號，教學內容還沒有從傳統經學中解放出來。

北大真正從中古教育內容中解脫出來，是以五四運動爲契機，蔡元培主持北大時開始的。蔡元培繼承舊傳統，又團結受到近代西方教育的青年教師，開創北大的新局面。

蔡元培參加過清末科舉考試，翰林出身。他主持北京大學時先接受西方近代科學思想，參照歐美近代大學教育制度。他以博大胸懷、遠大眼光以及他的學問、人品的感召力，在北京大學團聚了一代優秀學者。他不重學歷，不計年資，不問教師的個人信仰及政治態度。當時北大人才薈萃，學術繁榮，呈現了百家爭鳴的局面。提倡新文化的有陳獨秀、李大釗、胡適、陳垣、魯迅、劉復，發揚舊傳統的有梁漱溟、劉師培、辜鴻銘等，各自傳授所學專長。首倡男女同校，開始招女生，建立教授會制度。在科學與民主大旗號召下，北大爲我國學術界、教育界開了新生面。

在一代名師指導下，北大出現我國新學校培養出來的一批新學人，成爲後來我國教育界的骨幹，他們爲新中國的革命事業播下了火種。有的爲傳播革命獻出年輕的生命，爲新中國的建立創建了不朽的功勛。在學術界，他們系統地傳授當時先進科學思想及治學方法，在衆多學科領域破除陳腐迷古積習，創立了新學術流派，貫通古今，融會中外。當時北大師生發揚踔厲，爲全國開一代風氣。這部《手迹》的作者中，有不少成爲大師、成爲學科帶頭人。他們體現了二十世紀中國學術發展的總趨勢。

呈現在讀者面前的這些作品，表現為書法形式的（如條幅、橫披或扇面）極少，絕大多數是信函、便箋。學如其人，人如其學，信手揮毫，不事雕飾。由墨迹想到學人，由學人想到北大往事。作者、墨迹各異，有的嚴整，有的閑散，有的如天馬行空，不受羈絆，有的清通簡要，純樸自然。吉光片羽，魯殿靈光，片紙隻字，風采宛然。懷往事，念前驅，低迴流連，遽難釋卷。

二十世紀的後半葉，新中國建立，北京大學也進入又一個新的發展時期。建立社會主義的新中國是前所未有的事業，缺乏現成經驗可資借鑒，道路險阻不下於前一個五十年。在全國人民共同努力下，艱苦探索了三十年，終於找到了正路。北大師生在新條件下闊步前進。七八十年前，魯迅紀念北大二十七周年時寫過一篇短文《我觀北大》。他歸納的兩點，一是創新，一是革命。那是針對當時北大內外情況說的。時間前進到一九九八年，北大百年校慶，百年校慶後又過了四、五年，創新與革命這兩大精神依舊發出奪目的光輝，成為激勵我們繼續前進的動力。

二〇〇二年十二月



# Preface

by Ren Jiyu

Peking University's founding, dates back to the end of 19th century. However, it did not function as the full-fledged Metropolitan University of Peking until the 20th century. While the world had waded through the ruins left in the wake of two World Wars during the first half of the 20th century, the scholars and students of Peking University, in their own unique way, had also experienced an extremely trying half a century.

The threshold of the Twentieth Century was marked by Troops of Eight Foreign Powers' occupation of Peking. The campus of Peking University was occupied by the Russian army. After the withdrawal of the invading troops, the University was left with desolate libraries and battered labs. As such, it is no exaggeration to say that Peking University's formative years were in the shadow of calamity and extreme hardship.

This volume of *Scripts by Peking University's Prominent Scholars of the Twentieth Century* includes the scripts of some of the most renowned scholars. They are not only the initiators of modern science and enlightenment, but also forerunners of contemporary educational institutions. Except for Shen Yinmo who was known as a poet and calligrapher in his own right, the rest of the selected scholars are not noted for their skills in calligraphy, but for their character, academic achievements, and foresights. Many of the selected authors earn respect from the academic circle as well as the society at large. The scripts are vivid testimonials of the trials and tribulations that mark their academic and personal pilgrimage. In due course, generation after generation have benefited from their teachings and spiritual heritage. During this century long period, each of the selected scholars has made a notable contribution for his (or her) own time and field of study. The scripts of Sun Jianai,

Zhang Baixi, Zhang Hengjia, Wu Rulun, Xu Jingcheng, Zhao Xi, and Lao Naixuan remind us of the adversities they faced as they started to initiate modern education. Their reform efforts called for courage and fortitude to battle dominating conservatism and push forward new educational policies. Mr. Wu Rulun went abroad to conduct a thorough survey of modern educational systems and teaching materials' coverage.

Founding an educational institution is quite different from establishing a political regime. In the latter case, the old government ceases to exert its influence after the new regime comes to power. However, a university acts as an institution that transmits culture. Since there is no hard and fast line between old and new culture, cultural innovation often lags behind political transformation. In 1915, a few years into the existence of the newly founded Republic of China, Mr. Hu Renyuan, then President of Peking University, was still receiving the traditional title of "Zhong Da Fu" from the government, and the teaching of Confucian classics still prevailed at that historical point.

The historical May 4th Movement finally allowed Peking University to be liberated from the bondage of traditional education. Mr. Cai Yuanpei, then President of Peking University was at the helm of this great reform. With a solid grounding in the essence of Chinese traditions on the one hand, Mr. Cai Yuanpei on the other hand was able to attract many young scholars with Western educational background who in turn brought a breath of fresh air into Peking University.

Mr. Cai Yuanpei had himself passed the late Qing Dynasty's Civil Examination, known as Ke Ju, and was a member of the Court Academy known as Han Lin. He was the first to welcome Western modern science and to introduce the European and American university systems into Peking University. Open-minded and far-sighted, Mr. Cai attracted quite a few talented scholars, many of whom went for his personal integrity and intellectual insight. Mr. Cai focused on merit without regard to family backgrounds, seniority, personal beliefs or political positions. As a

result, Peking University achieved eminence through its pool of renowned scholars and its active academic life. It became known as a center of learning and a forum for intellectual debate. Among the prominent scholars, Chen Duxiu, Li Dazhao, Hu Shi, Chen Yuan, Lu Xun, and Liu Fu promoted the New Culture Movement; Liang Shuming, Liu Shiwei, and Gu Hongming advocated the rejuvenation of old traditions. Peking University started a tutorial system in China. Moreover, Peking University was the first one to introduce the Co-ed system admitting female students. Under the banner of Science and Democracy, Peking University opened a new chapter in China's academic and educational history.

Led by the most prominent scholars of the time, Peking University also became the cradle for promising young educators who later on proved to be the backbone of China's educational system. Some of the Peking University graduates were among those who paved the course of China's revolution; some of them literally laid their lives at the foundation of the New China. In the academic world, they were the icebreaker of the obsolete thinking and superstitious beliefs as they strived to spread new knowledge of science, philosophy and research methodology. Thoroughly trained in both Chinese and Western learning, Peking University's scholars were at the forefront of innovation and creative thinking. At that time, both scholars and students from Peking University displayed liveliness of mind and freedom in thinking and thereby introduced new academic styles to the whole country. Many of the authors of these scripts have become the leading figures in their respective fields of study. They embody the mainstream of China's academic development in the twentieth century.

What readers can get from this collection of scripts are mainly personal letters and notes rather than formal calligraphic works (such as vertical or horizontal rolls, or fan spread). As the old saying goes, one's character is embodied in one's academic work and vice versa. These works reflect genuine individualities with no pretension. They bring us vivid images of the authors, which in turn reminds us of what Peking University had gone through in their times. Different authors display



different styles, be it serious or casual in expression. Some demonstrated freedom in thinking, while others expressed simplicity and ease in nature. However, they share one thing in common. That is, they achieved excellence through naturalness in wording, depth in thinking and elegance in style. Undoubtedly, the impact of these works of art will persist.

During the second half of the twentieth century, particularly after the founding of New China, Peking University began a new phase of growth. It requires no less effort to develop a new China than to found it since shaping a socialist China is a challenging course with no experience to borrow from the past. After thirty years of effort, Peking University, as well as the rest of China, has finally found its right way. In the well-known essay of "Beida in My Eyes" written by Lu Xun some seven or eight decades ago, this renowned Chinese scholar concluded that Peking University was all about innovation and revolution. To be sure, this insightful comment was meant for the very Peking University and its social background at that particular historical moment. In 1998, Peking University celebrated its Centennial Anniversary. Life carries on, and now, four or five years after its centenary, the spirit of innovation and revolution continues to motivate new generations, and will surely shine forth.

December 2002

## 凡例

一、本書所錄作品的作者，爲曾在或正在北京大學（含京師大學堂）任職、任教，并在其所從事學科、專業有重要建樹，其成果在本領域具有開創性、代表性者，如中國科學院院士等。

二、本書作品的作者簡介所錄學者的主要業績，以二十世紀爲限。

三、本書所錄作品的排列以其作者出生年月爲序。個別作品由於版式的需要略作調整。

四、本書所錄作品有楹聯、立軸、橫披、斗方、冊頁、書札等，所標作品的尺寸爲原作尺寸。

## Notes (on the use of this book)

1. All authors of scripts in this book, are those former or current staff or faculty of Peking University (including The Metropolitan University of Peking) who have made great contribution in some subjects of study like an initiator such as academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, etc.

2. The period of outstanding achievements of authors in this book is limited to 20th century.

3. The arrangement of series of scripts is according to the date of birth of the authors. Except for one or two in consideration of space and format of the page.

4. All dimensions in this book reflect the size of the original copies.



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