

林文庆的思想

中西文化的汇流与矛盾

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新加坡亚洲研究学会丛书②

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**The Thought of Lim Boon Keng
—Convergency and Contradiction
between Chinese and Western Culture**

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新加坡亚洲研究学会

Singapore Society of Asian Studies

1990年

一、中西汇流



1. 西装领带打扮的林文庆



2. 长袍马褂装束的林文庆

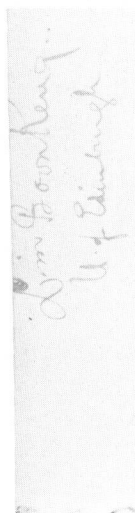
二、留学



3. 1886年至1888年女皇奖学金得奖人
前排右为林文庆、左为宋旺相。



4. 早期获得女皇奖学金的三位华裔学生
林文庆(右), 伍连德(中), 宋旺相(左)。



PREFACE.

THE present volume on the Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals fulfils an undertaking to produce a treatise on comparative anatomy for students, into which I entered two-and-twenty years ago. A considerable instalment of the work, relating wholly to the *Invertebrata*, appeared in the 'Medical Times and Gazette,' for the years 1856 and 1857, under the title of 'Lectures on General Natural History.' But a variety of circumstances having conspired about that time, to compel me to direct my attention more particularly to the *Vertebrata*, I was led to interrupt the publication of the 'Lectures' and to complete the Vertebrate half of the proposed work first. This appeared in 1871, as a 'Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals.'

A period of inactivity for any serious toil prevented me from attempting, before 1874, to grapple with the immense mass of new and important information respecting the structure, and especially the development, of Invertebrated animals, which the activity of a host of investigators has accumulated of late years.

That my progress has been slow will not surprise any one who is acquainted with the growth of the literature of animal morphology, or with the expenditure of time involved in the attempt to verify for oneself even the cardinal facts of that science; but I have endeavoured, in this last chapter, to supply the most important recent

5. 林文庆在爱丁堡大学一年级课本《无脊椎动物学手册》内签名, 此乃现存林文庆最早的签名手迹。

bodies, each of which requires a spindle-shaped case, and is known as a *pseudonucleella*. On the bursting of the cyst these bodies are set free, and, when placed in favourable circumstances, the contained protoplasm escapes as a small active body like a *Paramecium*. M. E. van Beneden has recently discovered a very large *Gregarina* (*G. giganta*), which inhabits the intestine of the lobster, and his careful

Fig. 7. *Diversifurca* and *Gregarina*.

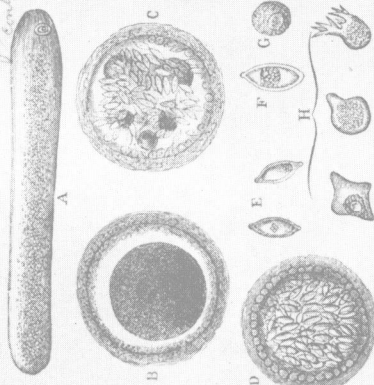


Fig. 7. A, *Gregarina* of the earthworm (after Lieberkühn); B, encysted; C, D, contents divided into pseudonuclei; E, F, free pseudonuclei; G, H, free anabiont contents of the latter.

investigation of its structure and development has yielded very interesting results.

Gregarina giganta attains a length of two-thirds of an inch. It is long and slender, and tapers at one extremity, while the other is obtuse, rounded, and separated by a slight constriction from the rest of the body, which is cylindrical.

6. 林文庆在课本内划线、写字、绘图。

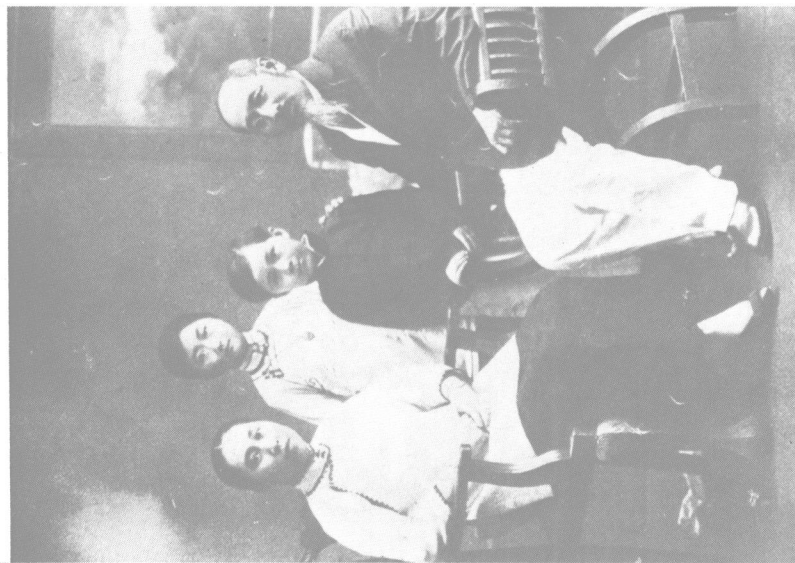
三、婚姻



7. 林文庆的第一任太太黄瑞琼摄于纽约



8. 林文庆与第二任太太殷碧霞婚后不久摄于欧洲



9. 林文庆与殷碧霞及女儿月卿，儿子炳汉摄于新加坡。



10. 林文庆于欧战期间摄于新加坡

四、活动



11. 林文庆(前排右二)和宋旺相(前排左二)领导的第一个海峡华人改革党。



12. 林文庆(前排左二)和宋旺相(后排左一)于1896年成立“华人好学会”，这是音乐组。



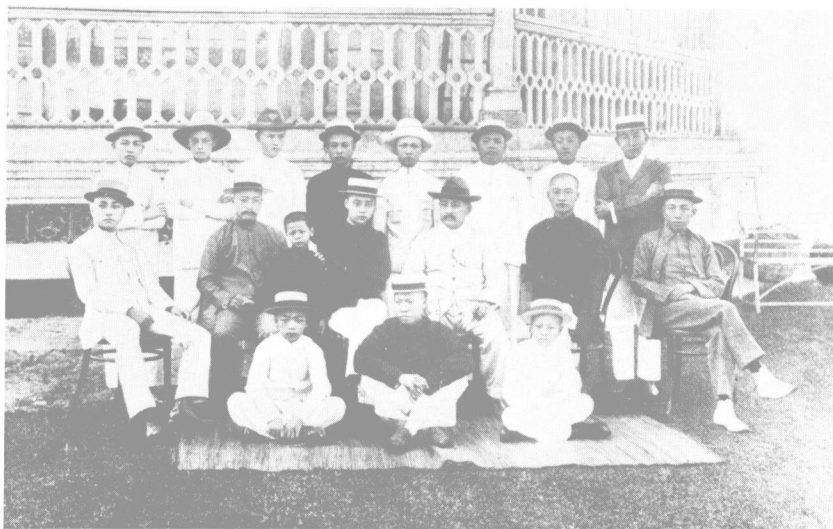
13. 林文庆、邱菽园、宋旺相于1899年创办的“新加坡华人女校”，摄于1900年。



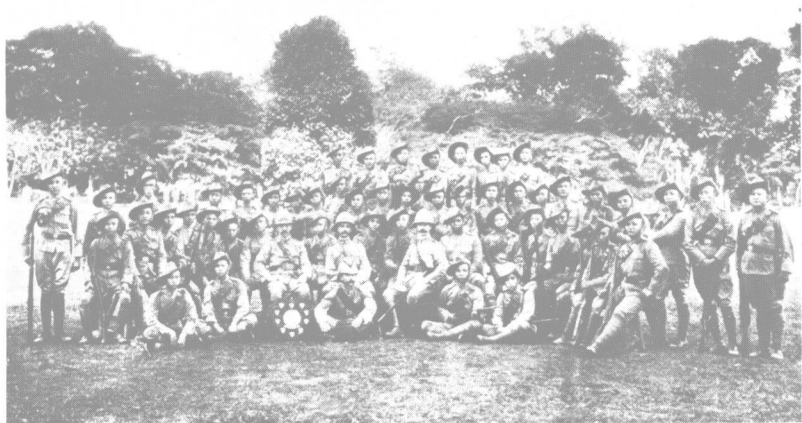
14. 林文庆(后排左二)和宋旺相(前排左四)于1900年组织的“海峡英籍华人公会”，此为第一届理事。



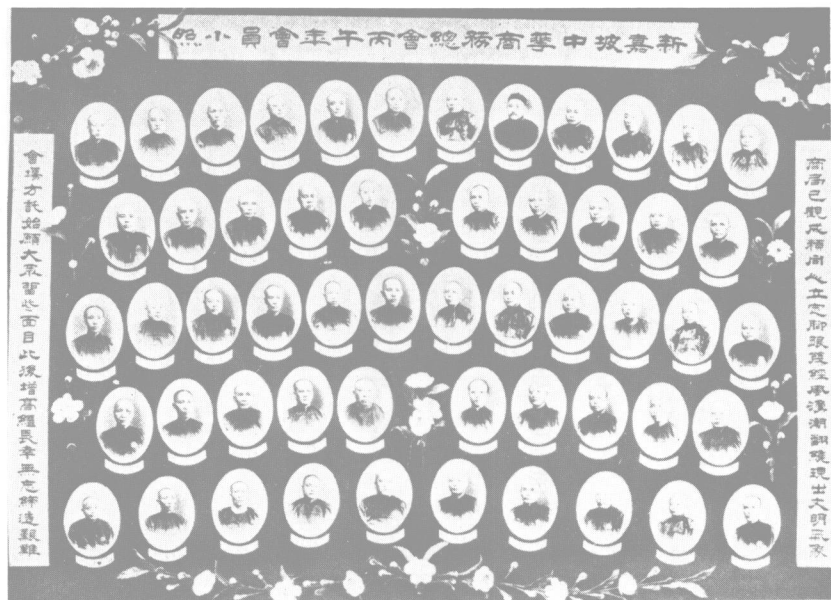
15. 林文庆(第二排正中)与“海峡华人体育协会”成员合影。



16. 林文庆(第二排右三)于1903年在“海峡华人体育协会”开设的华语班。



17. 林文庆曾致力于“华义勇军”的设立，摄于1905年。



18. 林文庆(最上一排右五)曾任中华总商会第一届理事，摄于1906年。

And though my heart was sad to think that battle and the lust of fighting were yet among the things which needs must be in this world of ours, yet I could not but realise that Japan was wise in granting her sons' request, wise in giving them permission to forsake for a time the well-worn paths of everyday working world, letting them gain fresh insight into methods of modern battle and the knowledge which comes by experience, and experience only of the game of war.

THE CONFUCIAN CODE OF FILIAL PIETY.

By LIM BOON KENG.

立君中於夫
身終於事孝
於事親始

"The aim of Filial Piety is in the first place to serve one's parents, then to serve one's sovereign, and lastly to establish one's own self."
—*The Classic of Filial Piety.*

Having briefly indicated the position which Filial Piety occupies in the Code of Ethics sketched out by Confucius, we may now consider somewhat in detail the duties which Confucianism seeks to impose on filial children. The relation between parents and children is a natural one, so that old Chinese writers speak of it as a "Divine relationship." The great exponents of Confucianism, therefore, maintain that under no circumstances whatever, ought the children to consider the tie to be ever broken. While, on the one hand, the parents are exhorted to bring up their children with care and to lavish upon them parental love, on the other, the children are enjoined to continue throughout life to requite this love by the assiduous performance of voluntary services for the maintenance and the happiness of their parents. Parents and children must thus join in life's struggles, sharing one another's joys as well as sorrows. The position may be aptly compared with the parent banyan tree and its offshoots derived from its aerial roots. The whole constitutes one family; each element is to a certain degree independent, but both parent and offshoots are intimately united. This is the type of the bond which unites parents and children in the Confucian scheme of moral culture.

The first rule derived from such a view of mutual dependence naturally concerns the preservation of the body derived from the parent. "To save from injury the whole body which we have received from our parents is the first duty of a filial son" is the opinion of Confucius himself, communicated to his disciple, the philosopher Tseng. Although absurd corollaries have been added to this, we can readily understand the necessity and importance of this teaching. The filial son must not neglect his health nor recklessly allow his body to be

19.《海峡华人杂志》(1897年—1907年)，此季刊由林文庆和宋旺相主编。

20.“儒教的孝行准则”刊登于《海峡华人杂志》1905年3月，是林文庆的一篇英文文章。

THE STRAITS CHINESE MAGAZINE.

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL
OF
ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CULTURE.

EDITORS.

LIM BOON KENG, M.A., C.M. (Edin.)
SONG ONG SIANG, M.A., LL.M. (Camb.).

改憚多則過

"If you quit faults, do not fear to abandon them."

Confucius.

VOL. IV.
1900.

Printed at the "STRAITS CHINESE PRESSING OFFICE," Singapore.
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性

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州

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24.《日新报》的前身是《星报》，1899年由林文庆接办。

THE CHINESE CRISIS
FROM WITHIN

BY

WEN CHING, *Ph.D.*

REV. G. M. REITH, M.
EDITED BY

EDINBURGH

LONDON
GRANT RICHARDS
2, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARD
1901

26.《中国内部之危机》乃林文庆于1901年用笔名出版的中国问题英文专著。

27.“中国民主之复兴”登载于《星洲日报》1941年9月19日，是林文庆三天前在广播电台的播音演词译文。

——講稿上博覽文林——

[illegible]

大

世界大戲院晚場十三日十月十
 晚場十三日十月十
 晚場十三日十月十

犯舞弊罪判監兩年

[illegible]

诗巫福州皇场五十周年纪念
 林文慶博士題詞

林文慶博士題詞

28. 林文庆为诗巫福州皇场五十周年纪念刊封内题词
 (此刊于1951年3月16日出版, 笔者未能肯定是否为林文庆亲笔题词。)

Kulangsu.

By MISS LIM HONG KENG

KULANGSU is a very small island opposite the treaty port of Amoy on the south-eastern coast of China.

The climate is most favourable. In summer the breeze is refreshing and in winter the cold is never severe and there is no snow. It is an excellent and healthy place for a port in China.

The landscape is beautiful. There are four chief hills and some small ones on this island. Three of these elevations bear the Chinese names descriptive of their different shapes. These hills may be seen from almost every house; for they are not far from the houses. The hills are full of rocks, but trees are few. Huge boulders cover the hill tops and slopes. In the olden days the island was much neglected and no houses were built upon it, but the Chinese used it for a burial-ground and the hills are therefore covered with quaint graves.

The houses are comfortable. Some of them built in the Chinese style have one storey only. Now-a-days this pretty island is favoured by many and so crowded that people have to build their houses two storeys high. But it is quite safe to make a bedroom downstairs, for this is not a damp place. Sixty years ago few Chinese cared to live on this island and there were only the ruins of some houses which had been destroyed by the rebels who had settled here during the "Small knife Revolt." But now none of these can be seen for new buildings have taken their place.

The roads are very steep and narrow and therefore there are no carts or cars on the island. Chairs are used instead. They are quite comfortable and safe for the bearers are strong and sure-footed. Each chair is borne upon two poles by two men.

The island is free from robbers and thieves, and it is quite safe to walk anywhere even in the dark. The roads are beautifully clean and are in good repair. To take a walk in the evening is a pleasure, for the view of the sea, the adjacent islands, and far off mountains is splendid.

There are good schools for boys and girls and also a kindergarten which attracts to it many small children. More than a hundred little mites are being looked after by tender hearts and in the most thoughtful way. The scholastic institu-

29. “鼓浪屿”乃林文庆夫人殷碧霞于1909年在《海峡华人年刊》发表的作品。