

热点与转向：近十年来英文学界上海史研究概述

□ 朱 焘

摘 要：近年来，英文学界在上海史研究领域涌现了不少新的学术成果，大概可分为阶级政争与中外关系、经济与商业发展、族裔、近代治理与城市景观、20 世纪的日常生活、文化与艺术流变、民间信仰与地方宗教、都市比较等八大研究热点。在近十年来的热点议题中，城市史、帝国史和全球史等研究范式对上海史研究影响较大，同时在理论方法、学术取向上也有些许转变。此类课题对于研究生的培养亦有不少可取之处，学位论文在近年的增长也反映出上海史研究在英文学界有良好的代际生态。本文对英文学界上海史研究的梳理，主要是为了形成更好的学术对话，并期许能够对中文学界有所借鉴。

关键词：上海史研究；英文学界；城市研究；学术史评述

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就上海史研究而言，英文学界在 20 世纪 90 年代初开始有些资深学者和研究生参与其中，以美国加州大学伯克利分校中国研究中心与卢斯基基金会（Luce Foundation）的合作最具代表性，傅佛果（Joshua A. Fogel, 1968—）称之开启了上海史研究的热潮。^① 傅氏在文中也介绍了 2009 年以前上海史研究的状况，不过其目标读者为英文学界同行，且受其自身研究兴趣所限，只是点到为止，未能详尽介绍西方上海史研究的全貌。国内也有些相关学术史梳理，如《海外上海学》介绍了当时已知的海外研究概况、主要名著和重要名家。^② 遗憾的是此书主要局限于 20 世纪的学术研究成果。除此之外，印永清等人也曾编撰过相关工具书^③，给研究者提供了不少便利。

但在近十年来，英文学界的上海史研究又不断地涌现了新的学术成果，同时在视野和方法上有所转变，因此其学术史也需更新。不过也有一些学者在介绍较新的研究，^④ 但大都是选择性译

介，没有将期刊、学位论文、学术会议、基金项目等考虑在内，像是多书连评组合体。因此，笔者试图将主要以公开出版物为主，兼带其他相关学术研究成果，尽可能全面地介绍近十年来西方学界上海史研究的最新成果，并讨论其可能存在的理论框架与研究方法。

笔者在收集和阅读文献过程中发现，很多专著都有整体史的取向，即使是微观研究也试图以小见大，很难将其机械地分为政治史、文化史、军事史等研究，因此笔者将其归纳为“七大热点议题”，以避免重叠或混乱的情况。凡涉及作者名的，优先使用其中文名，以便读者查询使用，由于作者职称变化难以统计，文中皆隐去尊称。

一、阶级政争与中外关系

上海是近代产业工人聚集之地，很多学者对上海的工人和资本家感兴趣。如罗伯特·克莱夫（Robert Cliver），研究 20 世纪中叶上海丝绸工业

① Joshua A. Fogel, “The Recent Boom in Shanghai Studies,” *Journal of the History of Ideas* 71. 2 (2010): 328.

② 熊月之、周武：《海外上海学》，上海：上海古籍出版社，2004 年。

③ 印永清：《海外上海研究书目：1845—2005》，上海：上海辞书出版社，2009 年。

④ 如沈洁：《城市、日常与文化政治——近十年间上海史研究前沿焦点述评》，载《山西大同大学学报》（社会科学版）2018 年第 1 期；冯志阳：《变中之常与常中之变——海外上海史研究中的传统与现代》，载《山西大同大学学报》（社会科学版）2018 年第 1 期。

的历史，比较了上海地区两个截然不同的丝绸工人群体及其在革命中的经历。^①蔡伟杰 (Wai Kit Choi) 也在进行相关研究，主要讨论了国民党统治下的上海棉纺厂劳工运动。^②李玛 (Ma Li) 在上海档案馆查阅了大量资料，并结合田野调查，反思了 1949 年以来“中国工人阶级的形成”。^③

卢汉超 (Hanchao Lu) 则关注到“新中国成立初期”前中国资本家的家庭生活，他对学术界将资本家指为革命牺牲品提出质疑，认为尽管不断有针对资本家的政治运动，但他们的物质生活与政治谴责是分离的。^④卢曾在上海社科院历史所求学和工作，到美国后也培养了不少上海史研究方面的学生，如周方 (Fang Zhou) 博士主要以“传统与现代、国家与社会关系、科技与社会”探讨公共交通对上海城市的影响，^⑤其另外一名博士生姚靓 (Liang Yao, 1983—) 则试图从战后上海的可口可乐抗议窥探民族主义。^⑥

关于上海的民族主义运动研究，也有其他研究。如苗可秀 (Kristin Mulready Stone) 研究中国共产党的国际主义和国民党的民族主义在动员上海青年方面的差异，解释了促使上海的青年加入

党派组织的缘由。^⑦陈细晶 (Sei Jeong Chi) 则反思了国民党的“党控司法”政策，论述了民族主义中国的国家、地方精英和社会网络。^⑧

正如约翰·米汉 (John D. Meehan) 所言“在上海追龙”，上海也常常被作为中外关系史研究的对象，他主要通过揭示早期加拿大人在上海的活动，让学界认识到加拿大政府与新中国建交前，双方在上海就有诸多交集。^⑨同样大卫·钱伯斯 (David Ian Chambers) 也注意到 20 世纪 30 年代的上海是苏联间谍活动的中心，多国政治势力在此角逐。^⑩金山杰 (Jonathan Chappell) 则分析了英国介入上海太平天国作战的过程，认为上海具有桥头堡的作用，此后英国在上海的利益迅速扩张。^⑪

二、经济与商业发展

沃尔夫冈·凯尔 (Wolfgang Kell) 等学者认为，鸦片战争至今上海的经济历经了延续、复苏和发展的局面，^⑫这也是绝大多数人的共识。关于上海经济史的研究不可胜数，其中高家龙 (Sherman Cochran, 1940—) 是杰出代表，近年

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- ① Robert Cliver, *Red Silk: Class, Gender, and Revolution in China's Yangzi Delta Silk Industry*. Cambridge: Harvard University press, 2020.
- ② Choi Wai Kit, "Making Capitalism with Gangsters: Unfree Labor in Shanghai's Cotton Mills, 1927-1937," *International Labor and Working-Class History* 94. 2 (2018).
- ③ Ma Li, "The making of the Chinese Working Class: Rural Migrants in Shanghai," Diss. Cornell University, 2009.
- ④ Hanchao Lu, "Bourgeois Comfort under Proletarian Dictatorship: Home Life of Chinese Capitalists before the Cultural Revolution," *Journal of Social History* 52.1 (2018).
- ⑤ Zhou Fang, "The Wheels That Transformed the City: The Historical Development of Public Transportation Systems in Shanghai, 1843-1937," Diss. Georgia Institute of Technology, 2010.
- ⑥ Liang Yao, "Nationalism on Their Own Terms: The National Products Movement and the Coca-Cola Protest in Shanghai, 1945-1949," *Modern Asian Studies* 51. 5 (2017).
- ⑦ Kristin Mulready-Stone, *Mobilizing Shanghai Youth: CCP Internationalism, GMD Nationalism and Japanese Collaboration*. New York: Routledge, 2015.
- ⑧ Sei Jeong Chi, "The Politics of the Shanghai Courts: The State, Local Elites, and Social Networks in Nationalist China, 1927-1937," *Journal of Modern Chinese History* 11. 1 (2017).
- ⑨ John D. Meehan, *Chasing the Dragon in Shanghai: Canada's Early Relations with China, 1858-1952*. Seattle: University of Washington press, 2012.
- ⑩ David Ian Chambers, "Shanghai's Mysterious Westerner: The Walden Affair And Soviet Military Intelligence Operations in China, 1933-1935," *Twentieth-Century China* 40:2 (2015).
- ⑪ Jonathan Chappell, "The Limits of the Shanghai Bridgehead: Understanding British Intervention in the Taiping Rebellion 1860-1862," *The Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History* 44. 4 (2016).
- ⑫ Wolfgang Kell and Ben Li and Carol H. Shiue, "Shanghai's Trade, China's Growth: Continuity, Recovery, and Change since the Opium Wars," *IMF Economic Review* 61:2 (2013).

来他依旧新著不断，其领衔的学术共同体^①提出了不少关于上海商业文化的学术问题，学者们对这些问题提供了各种甚至相互矛盾的回答，正是这种激烈的学术讨论，在不断地推动上海史的研究。近期高氏还在研究上海刘鸿生家族，他不满足于以往的宏大叙事，利用刘氏家族信件等散碎史料，让读者看到一个家族是如何驾驭时代与政治的。^②

而在金融史方面，贺义夫（Niv Horesh）利用了在当时最新的解密档案，首次对战前上海的外国银行业进行了比较研究。^③何振宇（Chun-Yu Ho）用计量经济学方法对1921年至1942年上海债券市场的“断点”定量评估，指出一些通常被历史学家认为是至关重要的事件并没有反映在债券市场上。^④韩祺（Qi Han）分析了20世纪30年代上海的信贷业，关注了从传统关系型无抵押借贷到近代商品抵押贷款的转变。^⑤

确实越来越多经济学出身的学者参与到上海史尤其是有关经济的研究中，因此带来了不少定量研究的方法，在上海史研究领域同样如此。马德斌（Debin Ma）对1911—1937年中国长江下游地区的经济增长做了定量和历史分析，着重提到了上海经济的独特地位。^⑥龚启圣（James Kung）等也使用计量手段研究20世纪30年代上海及其周边的人力资本、移民和农村剩余劳动力问题。^⑦彼得·蔡茨（Peter Zeitz）则分析了20世

纪二三十年代上海纺织业中日本和英国在华投资表现的差异，认为日本的公司更具生产力优势。^⑧

数字人文的方法也逐渐被运用于上海经济的研究中，其中以安克强（Christian Henriot）团队最具代表性。比如其利用GIS对近代上海的工业调查分析，解释了上海空间经济和制造业是如何演变和成熟的。^⑨安克强和高家龙一样对上海研究充满着兴趣，但前者的研究项目则更为多元，近期主要集中在上海城市死亡文化、上海人口史，力图从战争、视觉和空间角度去理解上海。如他在讨论城市背景下的死亡形式和表达时，涉及了城市史、社会史和医疗史等多个领域，有不少方法论上的启示。^⑩另外他对19世纪中叶至1953年上海人口统计序列的首次系统重构，不仅是基于档案等史料的扎实研究，也可以作为一本工具书使用。^⑪这也是安克强团队多年经营的视觉上海平台（Virtual Shanghai Platform）的一个重要成果。

三、上海族裔研究

由于租界的存在，上海居住着不少外国人，且二战期间，上海成了为数不多愿意接纳犹太人的开放港口之一，英文学界对于战时上海及外裔的著述颇多。高蓓（Gao Bei）是较为系统地研究战时犹太难民的学者，她作为华裔又在日、美求学，语言优势使她能够充分利用以往西方学者没

① Sherman Cochran, *Inventing Nanjing Road: Commercial Culture in Shanghai, 1900–1945*. New York: Cornell University Press, 2010.

② Sherman Cochran and Andrew Hsieh, *The Lius of Shanghai*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2013.

③ Niv Horesh, *Shanghai's Bund and Beyond: British Banks, Banknote Issuance, and Monetary Policy in China, 1842–1937*. New Haven: Yale university press, 2009.

④ Chun-Yu Ho and Dai Li, "A Mirror of History: China's Bond Market, 1921–1942," *The Economic History Review* 67:2 (2014).

⑤ Qi Han, "Using Commodity Collateral for Survival: China's Banking during the 1930s," Diss. University of California, Davis, 2017.

⑥ Debin Ma, "Economic Growth in the Lower Yangzi Region of China in 1911–1937: A Quantitative and Historical Analysis," *The Journal of Economic History* 68:2 (2008).

⑦ James Kung, "Human Capital, Migration, and a 'Vent' for Surplus Rural Labour in 1930s China: The Case of the Lower Yangzi," *The Economic History Review* 64. S1 (2011).

⑧ Peter Zeitz, "Do Local Institutions Affect All Foreign Investors in the Same Way? Evidence from the Interwar Chinese Textile Industry," *The Journal of Economic History* 73. 1 (2013).

⑨ Christian Henriot and Isabelle Durand, "The Impact of War on Shanghai's Industrial Structure: A GIS-based Analysis of the Shanghai Industrial Surveys (1935–1940)," *Annals of GIS* 18. 1 (2012).

⑩ Christian Henriot, *Scythe and the City: A Social History of Death in Shanghai*. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, 2016.

⑪ Christian Henriot et al., *The Population of Shanghai (1865–1953): A Sourcebook*. Amsterdam: Brill, 2018.

太注意的档案资料，做出较为创新的研究。^①安德鲁·雅库波维奇（Andrew Jakubowicz）则更为细化地研究了上海的波兰裔犹太难民，主要探讨在上海犹太社区的宗教文化、阶级背景和政治参与等情况。^②

犹太之外的社区也有不少学者关注，马若尔·亚历山大（Major Alexander）的上海法租界研究，为20世纪初法国帝国主义史提供了一个新的视角，他着重讨论了法国上海的“神话与现实”、租界法国居民的构成和目标以及帝国的负担。^③杰逸（Isabella Jackson）一直在研究近代上海租界及外裔问题，如上海的印度社区及锡克教警察^④、上海的苏格兰人^⑤，以及外国人在上海社区的对比研究，^⑥其近期出版的专著基本囊括了她在上海史研究方面的主要学术观点。^⑦

曹寅（Yin Cao）在博士期间主要关注1885年至1945年间上海的锡克教徒，其主要论点是：锡克教移民中的人员、制度和信息如何在上海跨境

流动？^⑧他也陆续推出了其他成果，关注民族主义与殖民社会的关系问题。^⑨莱恩·哈里斯（Lane J. Harris）从帝国史的视野窥探了上海与英国的关系，并指出交易网络和通信基础设施在港口城市的意义。^⑩洛伊·威尔森（Sophie Loy Wilson）则以“澳大利亚人在上海”为主题，讨论了20世纪上半叶中国通商口岸的种族、权利和国家。^⑪托比特·范丹姆（Vandamme Tobit）同样对于口岸城市的多元社区感兴趣，但结合了全球冲突与上海港口的变迁问题。^⑫

当然，战时上海的研究不只有族裔研究。米特（Michael Raine）关注抗日战争时期的上海电影政策。^⑬傅家倩（Jia-Chen Fu）着眼上海难民儿童营养援助委员会，试图重构战时的“营养运动”。^⑭莫拉·伊丽莎白（Maura Elizabeth）追溯到20世纪初至1953年上海儿童福利事业的发展历程，并对战时与革命后的上海儿童抚育进行了对比。^⑮戴杰铭（Jeremy E. Taylor）戴杰铭通过研

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- ① Gao Bei, "The Chinese Nationalist Government's Policy toward European Jewish Refugees during World War II," *Modern China* 37. 2 (2011), *Shanghai Sanctuary: Chinese and Japanese Policy toward European Jewish Refugees during World War II*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.
- ② Andrew Jakubowicz, "Stopped in Flight: Shanghai and the Polish Jewish Refugees of 1941," *Holocaust Studies* 24. 3 (2018).
- ③ Major Alexander, "The Paris of the East: Putting the 'French' in French Concession in Shanghai, 1900–1912," Diss. U de Sherbrooke, 2012.
- ④ Isabella Jackson, "The Raj on Nanjing Road: Sikh Policemen in Treaty-Port Shanghai," *Modern Asian Studies* 46. 6 (2012).
- ⑤ T. M. Devine and Angela McCarthy (eds), *The Scottish Experience in Asia, c.1700 to the Present: Settlers and Sojourners*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017, pp. 235–257.
- ⑥ Toby Lincoln and Xu Tao (eds), *The Habitable City in China: Urban History in the Twentieth Century*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017, pp. 169–191.
- ⑦ Isabella Jackson, *Shaping Modern Shanghai: Colonialism in China's Global City*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017.
- ⑧ Yin Cao, "Red Turbans on the Bund: Sikh Migrants, Policemen, and Revolutionaries in Shanghai, 1885–1945," Diss. National University of Singapore, 2016.
- ⑨ Yin Cao, *From Policemen to Revolutionaries: A Sikh Diaspora in Global Shanghai, 1885–1945*. Amsterdam: Brill, 2017, "Kill Buddha Singh: Indian Nationalist Movement in Shanghai, 1914–1927," *Indian Historical Review* 43. 2 (2016).
- ⑩ Lane J. Harris, "Stumbling Towards Empire: The Shanghai Local Post Office, the Transnational British Community and Informal Empire in China, 1863–1897," *The Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History* 46: 3 (2018).
- ⑪ Sophie Loy Wilson, *Australians in Shanghai Race, Rights and Nation in Treaty Port China*. New York: Routledge, 2017.
- ⑫ Vandamme Tobit, "The Rise of Nationalism in a Cosmopolitan Port City: The Foreign Communities of Shanghai during the First World War," *Journal of World History* 29. 1 (2018).
- ⑬ Michael Raine, "You Can't Replace *Gone with the Wind* with *Chūshingura: China Nights* and the Problem of Japanese Film Policy in Occupied Shanghai," *Film History: An International Journal* 30. 2 (2018).
- ⑭ Jia-Chen Fu, "Scientising Relief: Nutritional Activism from Shanghai to the Southwest, 1937–1945," *European Journal of East Asian Studies* 11. 2 (2012).
- ⑮ Maura Elizabeth, "Shanghai's Wandering Ones: Child Welfare in a Global City, 1900–1953," Diss. U of California, Irvine, 2014.

究战时上海的漫画家境遇，讨论抗战时期民众生存问题。^①

四、上海的近代治理与城市景观

在英文学界对中国城市的研究中，上海常为其首选，其研究热点一般有城市的治理。中岛知惠子(Chieko Nakajima)^②以19世纪末以来的上海为例，讲述了地方习俗如何塑造和约束公共卫生。陈英杰(Ying-kit Chan)通过晚清上海的“屠狗运动”，揭示了动物、卫生和帝国主义在租界中汇合。^③

新中国成立后的上海治理同样受到学者们的关注，钱乔(Joe Qian)讨论了中国共产党对上海郊区的社会主义改造。^④王弋文(Y. Yvon Wang)则是关注上海对“黄色书刊”的整治。^⑤阿明达·史密斯(Amindia Smith)讨论了中国共产党在上海对殖民地标的改造与政治权力嵌入。^⑥韩起澜(Honig Emily)等分析了上海郊县的青年档案，重构“上山下乡”历史，揭示了参与者如何规避和操纵国家政策。^⑦刘握宇(Woyu Liu)在研

究上海土改时期的农民与官员隔阂时，试图重新评估中国共产党革命中的个人与集体关系。^⑧谭冠华(Guanhua Tan)注意到1949年至1966年上海中学的历史教育问题，认为修订教材和教学方法有助于政权的稳固。^⑨

有关近代上海的建筑也有相当多的历史书写。在宏观上，罗坤(Cole Roskam)以上海的市政厅、邮局、市政办公室、战争纪念碑、水利工程和领事馆为例，讨论主权和空间之间不断变化的关系。^⑩梁允翔(Samuel Y. Liang)认为19世纪末的上海建筑发展能够回应当下对于现代性的讨论。^⑪约翰·彭伯里(John Pendlebury)等则从微观的视野考察1933年的上海屠宰场等建筑。^⑫南希(N. Nancy Su)从地块与城市基础设施建设出发，重新审视近代上海的城市扩张。^⑬

也有学者专注于近代上海的博物馆和文物，卢笛音(Di Yin Lu)在博士期间就开始研究1949年后的上海文物与政治，主要考察文物向文化遗产的转化，并揭示部分博物馆职工如何挪用藏品。^⑭

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- ① Jeremy E. Taylor, "Cartoons and Collaboration in Wartime China: The Mobilization of Chinese Cartoonists under Japanese Occupation Modern China," *Modern China* 41. 4 (2015).
- ② Chieko Nakajima, *Body, Society, and Nation: The Creation of Public Health and Urban Culture in Shanghai*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2018.
- ③ Ying-kit Chan, "The Great Dog Massacre in Late Qing China: Debates, Perceptions, and Phobia in the Shanghai International Settlement," *Frontiers of History in China* 10. 4 (2015).
- ④ Joe Qian, "Shanghai's Socialist Suburbanization 1953-1962," *Journal of Planning History* 17. 3 (2018).
- ⑤ Y. Yvon Wang, "Yellow Books in Red China: A Preliminary Examination of Sex in Print in the Early People's Republic," *Twentieth-Century China* 44. 1 (2019).
- ⑥ Peidong Sun and Aminda Smith, "Building New Shanghai: Political Rhetoric and the Reconstruction of the Shanghai Racecourse, 1949-1965," *The Chinese Historical Review* 26. 1 (2019).
- ⑦ Honig Emily and Xiaojian Zhao, *Across the Great Divide: the Sent-down Youth Movement in Mao's China, 1968-1980*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019.
- ⑧ Woyu Liu, "Mao's Agrarian Reforms: The Socialist Rural Transformation in an East China County, 1946-1965," Diss. U of Iowa, 2012.
- ⑨ Guanhua Tan, "History Education in Shanghai's Secondary Schools from 1949 to 1966," Diss. Illinois State University, 2019.
- ⑩ Cole Roskam, *Improvised City: Architecture and Governance in Shanghai, 1843-1937*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2019.
- ⑪ Samuel Y. Liang, *Mapping Modernity in Shanghai Space, Gender, and Visual Culture in the Sojourners' City, 1853-1898*. New York: Routledge, 2012.
- ⑫ John Pendlebury etc., "Using Uncomfortable Heritage: The Case of the 1933 Building, Shanghai," *International Journal of Heritage Studies* 24. 3 (2018).
- ⑬ N. Nancy Su, "Public Works, Modernity, and Chinese Nationalism in Shanghai, 1911-1941," Diss. U of Maryland, College Park, 2009.
- ⑭ Di Yin Lu, "Seizing Civilization: Antiquities in Shanghai's Custody, 1949-1996," Diss. Harvard University, 2012.

她的选题极具张力，随后也研究了上海在“大跃进”和“文革”期间的打捞事业，^①同时她也追溯了民国时期上海在国内外文物市场上的地位。^②何若书（Denise Y. Ho）也长期在关注此类议题，通过分析上海案例对中华人民共和国成立初期的博物馆与展览会进行探讨。同时也对“文革”时期上海的文化机构、收藏家与国家的关系做了相关论述。^③刘阳（Yang Liu）通过研究上海博物馆的藏品，让西方世界进一步了解了古代上海。^④

五、20 世纪上海的日常生活

日常生活史在英文学界一直是一个热门的研究话题，不少学者也将此移植到上海史研究中，李洁（Jie Li）采用民族志的方法，研究了上海公共租界旁的一个工业区，反映普通人在历史变化中的生活经历。^⑤韦纳（Werner Jake）梳理上海日常生活的改变，试图以此来解释中国大众社会（mass society）的出现和崛起。^⑥夏洛特·考登（Charlotte Cowden）探讨了新生活运动中婚礼的消费主义、仪式和市政。^⑦夏洛特·卢西亚

（Charlotte Lucia）则追溯了新式婚礼的演变，认为改革的核心就是自主择偶和取消嫁妆，同时探讨了其中的政策、市场力量和城市居民实践之间的紧张关系。^⑧李木兰（Louise Edwards）通过近代上海女性的日常生活与想象，思考上海的“现代性”问题。^⑨

高崢（James Z. Gao）以“上海小男人”为例，探讨近代上海食物配给和经济改革的社会影响，并解构了当前对传统的性别界定的劳动分工。^⑩王娟（Juan Wang）思考了笑声和咒骂何以成为人民的声音，认为小报界是社会文化对话的参与者，而这种对话将动摇清政府的根基。^⑪徐畅（Chang Xu）通过蒋敦复（1808—1867）的个案研究，展示了一些受过古典教育的知识分子是如何在 19 世纪的上海适应早期现代化的。^⑫

在娱乐方式上，费嘉炯（Andrew David Field）的研究兴趣在上海的歌舞厅，主要探讨殖民主义与现代性、城市空间，以及在战乱中的现代民族认同。^⑬唐小兵（Xiaobing Tang，1964—）聚焦于上海的合唱等公共表演，探讨了新的声音技术与歌

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- ① Di Yin Lu, "From Trash to Treasure: Salvage Archaeology in the People's Republic of China, 1951–1976," *Modern China* 42. 4 (2016).
- ② Di Yin Lu, "On a Shoestring: Small-Time Entrepreneurs and the International Market for Chinese Curios, 1921–1949," *Archives of Asian Art* 63. 1 (2013).
- ③ Denise Y. Ho, "Revolutionizing Antiquity: The Shanghai Cultural Bureaucracy in the Cultural Revolution, 1966–1968," *The China Quarterly* 207. 3 (2011); "Reforming Connoisseurship: State and Collectors in Shanghai in the 1950s and 1960s," *Frontiers of History in China* 7. 1 (2012).
- ④ Yang Liu, *Cast for Eternity: Ancient Ritual Bronzes from the Shanghai Museum*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2014.
- ⑤ Jie Li, *Shanghai Homes: Palimpsests of Private Life*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2014.
- ⑥ Werner Jake, "The Making of Mass Society in Shanghai: The Socialist Transformation of Everyday Life, 1949–1958," Diss. U of Chicago, 2015.
- ⑦ Charlotte Cowden, "Wedding Culture in 1930s Shanghai: Consumerism, Ritual, and the Municipality," *Frontiers of History in China* 7.1 (2012).
- ⑧ Charlotte Lucia, "Balancing Rites and Rights: The Social and Cultural Politics of New-Style Weddings in Republican Shanghai, 1898–1953," Diss. U of California, Berkeley, 2011.
- ⑨ Louise Edwards, "The Shanghai Modern Woman's American Dreams: Imagining America's Depravity to Produce China's Moderate Modernity," *Pacific Historical Review* 81. 4 (2012).
- ⑩ James Z. Gao, "Eating, Cooking, and Shanghai's 'Less-than-manly Men': The Social Consequences of Food Rationing and Economic Reforms," *Frontiers of History in China* 8. 2 (2013).
- ⑪ Juan Wang, *Merry Laughter and Angry Curses: The Shanghai Tabloid Press, 1897–1911*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2013.
- ⑫ Chang Xu, "Man of Letters, Self-Ordained Minister, and Madman: Jiang Dunfu (1808–1867) in Nineteenth-Century Shanghai," Diss. U of California, Santa Barbara, 2018.
- ⑬ Andrew David Field, *Shanghai's Dancing World: Cabaret Culture and Urban Politics, 1919–1954*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2011.

唱主题如何与近代国家危机意识相融合。^①

六、魔都的文化与艺术流变

上海也是文化艺术纷繁之地，西方学界一直关注着近代上海的艺术团体、戏剧、电影。毕克伟 (Paul G. Pickowicz) 等探讨了大众媒介在上海的兴起，对于上海艺术的变迁提出“万花筒式的现代性” (kaleidoscopic modernity) 概念。^② 伍美华 (Roberta Wue) 也注意到 19 世纪上海的广告、艺术和观众三方的互动促进了上海文化的异质繁荣。^③ 同时她又以 19 世纪末上海的艺术、图像和观众为主题，考察艺术家的多重角色。^④ 威廉·谢弗 (William Schaefer) 讨论了艺术家如何运用摄影展现上海的现代性，认为摄像作为中国现代主义的核心形式，没有被充分实践和理解。^⑤ 威尔克斯·马德琳 (Wilcox Madeleine) 以近代电影中的上海弄堂为例，考察了上海左翼与电影改造。^⑥ 保罗·贝文 (Paul Bevan) 则选择上海漫画家邵洵美的个案研究，思考漫画是如何从中国现

代艺术界脱颖而出，并成为左翼艺术家手中的宣传工具的。^⑦

文化与政治的关系也一直是史学关心的问题，姜进 (Jiang Jin, 1954—) 以越剧在上海为透镜观察中国传统性别结构及都市社会文化演变。^⑧ 何其亮 (Qiliang He) 则关注评弹在 20 世纪 60 年代上海的境遇，讨论了传统戏剧在新中国的改造和适应过程。^⑨ 刘思媛 (Siyuan Liu) 通过分析 1960 年上海京剧院的剧本变迁，窥探了国际关系如何影响中国的戏剧生态。^⑩ 黄雪蕾 (Xuelei Huang) 以“明星电影公司”为例，考察了上海电影制作涉及的一系列跨境实践。^⑪ 何慧中 (Wai chung Ho) 则注意到上海的音乐教育，认为“歌唱”在学校音乐教育中起到了动员中国民族主义的关键作用。^⑫ 安纳普·格鲁瓦尔 (Grewal Anup) 以 20 世纪 20 年代以来上海左翼政治中的性别问题，讨论政治和阶级团结的多重意义。^⑬

艺术在近代如何组织和制度化？郑珍 (Jane Zheng) 认为应该从学校角度来思考该问题，^⑭ 到了

① Xiaobing Tang, "Radio, Sound Cinema, and Community Singing: The Making of a New Sonic Culture in Modern China," *Twentieth-Century China* 45. 1 (2020).

② Paul G. Pickowicz, Kuiyi Shen and Yingjin Zhang, *Liangyou, Kaleidoscopic Modernity and the Shanghai Global Metropolis, 1926–1945*. Amsterdam: Brill, 2013.

③ Roberta Wue, "Selling the Artist: Advertising, Art, and Audience in Nineteenth-Century Shanghai," *The Art Bulletin* 91.4 (2009).

④ Roberta Wue, *Art Worlds: Artists, Images, and Audiences in Late Nineteenth-Century Shanghai*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 2015.

⑤ William Schaefer, *Shadow Modernism Photography, Writing, and Space in Shanghai, 1925–1937*. Durham: Duke university press, 2017.

⑥ Wilcox Madeleine, "The Lane-house and the Role of Domestic Space in Shanghai's Urban Cinema 1932–1966," Diss. U of Pennsylvania, 2014.

⑦ Paul Bevan, *A Modern Miscellany: Shanghai Cartoon Artists, Shao Xunmei's Circle and the Travels of Jack Chen, 1926–1938*. Amsterdam: Brill, 2018.

⑧ Jiang Jin, *Women Playing Men: Yue Opera and Social Change in Twentieth-Century Shanghai*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2009.

⑨ Qiliang He, "Between Accommodation and Resistance: Pingtan Storytelling in 1960s Shanghai," *Modern Asian Studies* 48. 3 (2014).

⑩ Siyuan Liu, "The Case of 'Princess Baihua': State Diplomatic Functions and Theatrical Creative Process in China in the 1950s and 1960s," *Asian Theatre Journal* 30. 1 (2013).

⑪ Xuelei Huang, *Shanghai Film-making: Crossing Borders, Connecting to the Globe, 1922–1938*. Amsterdam: Brill, 2014.

⑫ Wai-chung Ho, "Music Education in Shanghai from 1895 to 1945: The Cultural Politics of Singing," *Music Education Research* 14. 2 (2012).

⑬ Grewal Anup, "A Revolutionary Women's Culture: Rewriting Femininity and Women's Experience in China, 1926–1949," Diss. U of Chicago, 2012.

⑭ Jane Zheng, "Private Tutorial Art Schools in the Shanghai Market Economy: The Shanghai Art School, 1913–1919," *Modern China* 35. 3 (2009).

二三十年代，上海开始将文人画移植到现代艺术学堂，从而在上海艺术界有了一席之地。^①之后她又进一步思考了如何理解“中国艺术的现代化”（modernization of Chinese art）。^②陈蓓（Pedith Chan）则检视民国上海成立的国画社团，以说明年轻一代艺术家在面对政治与文化剧变时，如何运用话语实践使国画制度化与合法化；^③她讨论国画在上海的生产和消费方式，也是对该研究的补充。^④

七、民间信仰与地方宗教研究

魏明德（Benoît Vermander）认为上海有着多元的宗教和信仰，近代上海活跃着佛教、伊斯兰教、基督教、巴哈伊教、印度教、道教等宗教，他致力于探索构成城市宗教景观的空间、仪式和日常实践。^⑤史蒂文（Pieragastini Steven）研究了19世纪40年代至20世纪50年代末上海的天主教会，时间跨度很大，作者对于每个时期的上海天主教情况皆有详细讨论。^⑥黎志平（John T. P. Lai）则聚焦于19世纪新教上海教区的初建与纷争。^⑦上海基督教青年会尤其受到学者们的关注，中外学者都有相关研究成果，李莉思（Elizabeth A. Littell Lamb）反思了中国基督教女青年会在近

代上海工业改革中的作为，由此来讨论其与上海革命之间的联系。^⑧

刘迅（Xun Liu）则关注上海的道教，与以往道家衰败的叙述不同，他通过20世纪初上海道教大师陈撷宁的活动，讲述了一个道家复兴、重振和进步的故事。^⑨在佛教研究上，江建明（J. Brooks Jess）主要讨论了上海居士从20世纪20年代兴起到1956年的社会主义转型。^⑩康豹（Paul R. Katz）以上海居士陈海量著作中“佛化家庭”理念为讨论核心，欲探讨近代中国佛教徒如何致力于融合自我修行与家庭生活。^⑪

八、上海与其他都市比较研究

上海是国际知名大都市，学界也常将上海发展史与其他都市进行比较研究。马克·弗雷泽（Mark W. Frazier）认为上海和孟买在近代颇具相似之处。^⑫菲利普·金格奈（Phillip Guingonai）将人物研究穿插于都市比较中，从微观的视角考察了华侨在20世纪早期如何游走于上海和马尼拉之间。^⑬同样，杰恩·波斯（Jayne Persian）从上海至澳大利亚移民的视角，对比了上海与澳大利亚城市之间的异同。^⑭潘律（Lu Pan）比较了柏林

① Jane Zheng, "Shanghai Fine Arts College, 1924–1937," *Studies in Art Education* 52. 1 (2010).

② Jane Zheng, *The Modernization of Chinese Art: The Shanghai Art College, 1913–1937*. Leuven: Leuven University Press, 2016.

③ Pedith Chan, "The Institutionalization and Legitimatization of Guohua: Art Societies in Republican Shanghai," *Modern China* 39. 5 (2013).

④ Pedith Chan, *The Making of a Modern Art World: Institutionalization and Legitimatization of Guohua in Republican Shanghai*. Amsterdam: Brill, 2017.

⑤ Benoît Vermander, *Shanghai Sacred: The Religious Landscape of a Global City*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2018.

⑥ Pieragastini Steven, "Imperium Inter Imperia: The Catholic Church in Shanghai, 1842–1957," Diss. Brandeis University, 2017.

⑦ John T. P. Lai, "Doctrinal Dispute within Interdenominational Missions: The Shanghai Tract Committee in the 1840s," *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 20. 3 (2010).

⑧ Elizabeth A. Littell Lamb, "Engendering a Class Revolution: The Chinese YWCA Industrial Reform Work in Shanghai, 1927–1939," *Women's History Review* 21. 2 (2012).

⑨ Xun Liu, *Daoist Modern: Innovation, Lay Practice, and the Community of Inner Alchemy in Republican Shanghai*. Cambridge: Harvard University press, 2009.

⑩ J. Brooks Jess, "The Householder Elite: Buddhist Activism in Shanghai, 1920–1956," Diss. U of California, Berkeley, 2010.

⑪ Paul R. Katz, "Chen Hailiang's Vision of Buddhist Family Life: A Preliminary Study," *Journal of Chinese Religions* 47.1 (2019).

⑫ Mark W. Frazier, *The Power of Place: Contentious Politics in Twentieth-Century Shanghai and Bombay*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017.

⑬ Phillip Guingona, "The Sundry Acquaintances of Dr. Albino Z. Sycip: Exploring the Shanghai-Manila Connection, circa 1910 – 1940," *Journal of World History* 27. 1 (2016).

⑭ Jayne Persian, "The Dirty Vat: European Migration to Australia from Shanghai, 1946 – 1947," *Australian Historical Studies* 50. 1 (2019).

和上海城市空间的怀旧文化，他认为都市怀旧是当地人在对现代性的抵制。^①

很多学者都有强烈的现实关怀，在都市比较中往往倾向于研究时段下移，趋向当代，这也是英文学界上海史研究的趋势。如对上海从20世纪70年代至今的肝癌发病率的考察，^②或者讨论改革开放以来上海的企业转型。^③还出现大量非史学出身的学者对上海史展开研究，如克拉丽莎·赖克斯多夫（Clarissa Reikersdorfer）聚焦于国际移民和上海农民工的对比研究，^④凌旻华（Minhua Ling）在上海进行了大量田野调查，讨论了儿童在社会竞争中的成长轨迹。^⑤

九、结 语

从以上讨论可以看出，近十年来，英文学界的上海史研究在数量上有一定积累，很多学者也在该领域取得不小成就。笔者认为原因是多方面的，首先是受“资料导向”的影响，史学研究的基础是史料，近代以来上海的报刊、图书资料保存完整且数量位居中国前列，加之近年上海市图书馆等机构将其数字化，更便捷了国外学者的使用，而上海档案馆藏的原始档案也数量庞大，且对外国学者较为开放，因而有许多国外师生利用沪档研究上海，可以认为成规模的资料数字化与较高的开放度是海外上海史研究兴起的基本前提。其二是由于一些学者可能具有“上海情结”，他们曾在上海生活或访学，相比其他中国城市，较早接触到上海，而通过上海了解中国，也使他们较

易进入研究状态，比如裴宜理出生于上海的一个美国圣公会家庭，当其回溯自己的研究心路时，在多个场合都表示因出生地情结而对上海研究抱有极大兴趣。其三是国际交流与互动的助力，上海史学界不仅时常接待海外学者来访，也主动开展各种对外交流活动，尤其一些从事上海史研究的中国学者（如张济顺、姜进、连玲玲、魏兵兵等）开始注重国际对话，在知名英文学术期刊发表论文，^⑥引起海外学者的广泛讨论，这种良性的学术互动进一步促进了英文学界上海史研究的活力。

近年来，英文学界的上海史研究也受到不少研究范式和方法之影响，其中最为明显的痕迹是英美学界的城市史研究。许多学者认为上海是国际大都市，然后将纽约、伦敦等成熟的城市史研究范式移植于上海，这虽然有利于都市之间的比较，但这种研究很多受到固有语境限制，可能不一定符合上海的现实。其次就是帝国史研究范式，这尤其体现在对近代上海租界、外裔的研究领域，不少学者也由此走上“从全球史看上海”的研究之路。另外就是受到苏联史等社会主义研究范式的影响，在评价1949年以来的上海时容易立场先行，忽略历史本身的逻辑。而在研究方法上，英文学界较先提倡在上海史研究中应利用数字人文等新技术方法，鼓励在文献收集的同时，采取田野调查法，通过口述访谈研究上海。

从英文学界近十年来的硕博学位论文来看，新范式和新方法已逐步推广，对上海史研究有一定的启示。据笔者统计，当在全球博硕士论文全

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- ① Lu Pan, "Nostalgia as Resistance: Memory, Space and the Competing Modernities in Berlin and Shanghai," *European Journal of East Asian Studies* 12. 1 (2013).
- ② Freddie Bray, "Declining rates of hepatocellular carcinoma in urban Shanghai: incidence trends in 1976 - 2005," *European Journal of Epidemiology* 27. 1 (2012).
- ③ Bo Qin & Sun Sheng Han, "The Location Dynamics of Firms in Transitional Shanghai, 1978 - 2005," *Urbanizazziv* 23. 2 (2012).
- ④ Clarissa Reikersdorfer, *Urban Nomads Building Shanghai: Migrant Workers and the Construction Process*. New York: Columbia University press, 2016.
- ⑤ Minhua Ling, *The Inconvenient Generation: Migrant Youth Coming of Age on Shanghai's Edge*. Palo Alto: Stanford university press, 2020.
- ⑥ Jishun Zhang, "Creating Masters of the Country in Shanghai and Beijing: Discourse and the 1953—1954 Local People's Congress Elections," *The China Quarterly* 220 .4(2014); Jin Jiang, "Dubious Prosperity: Women and Entertainment in Wartime Shanghai," *Frontiers of History in China* 4.1(2009); Lien Ling-ling, "From the Retailing Revolution to the Consumer Revolution: Department stores in Modern Shanghai," *Frontiers of History in China* 4.3(2009); Bingbing Wei, "Semicolonialism and Urban Space: Architectural Transformation of Chinese Theaters in Late Qing Shanghai, 1860S-1900s," *The Chinese Historical Review* 17.2(2010); Zhenyu Mou, "Using cadastral maps in historical GIS research: the French Concession in Shanghai (1931-1941)," *Annals of GIS* 18.2(2012).

文数据库 (PQDT Global) 以 “shanghai” 为关键词搜索时, Asian studies 和 Asian history 领域的学位论文居于前两位, 而当时间限定在近十年内, 量化结果依旧如此。基于这些统计结果分析, 笔者认为上海史相关的硕博论文有以下特点与趋势: 首先是关于学位论文的来源, 以往很多学生都是由具有东亚研究传统的高校培养, 如加州大学伯克利分校、康奈尔大学等, 但这十年以来, 不少学生来自其他高校, 这与西方很多高校增设亚洲研究、中国史教席或研究项目相关。从这些数据还可知, 从事上海史研究的硕、博士不再以华裔群体为主, 越来越多的欧美裔年轻人投入到上海史研究中, 他们普遍具有较强的语言能力, 并且大都到中国实地调查和查阅资料, 能够较好地形成英文学界的代际更迭。其次, 就学位论文研究的内容来看, 与从事上海史研究的早期学者相比, 近年来他们的选题不再集中于讨论近代上海城市文化等传统议题, 而是在不断开辟新的领域, 这些领域很多都成了近十年上海史研究的热点议题。在研究方法上, 虽然很多学生是以历史学方法为主, 但也主动吸纳一些其他社会科学研究的方法。这些硕博论文体量较大, 受严苛学术规范约束, 且大都有鲜明的问题意识, 并且敢于同前辈学者对话。不过这些论文也存在不少可商榷之处, 很多年轻学生较易受到学术环境之外因素的影响, 对中国有偏见, 这尤其体现在抗战史和中华人民共和国史的研究中。

我们也能看到英文学界上海史研究的一些独特之处。其一在学术取向上, 英美学界研究兴趣一般是显示出从政治史、外交史到社会史、再到文化史的变化脉络, 而上海史研究则是从社会文化史起源, 近年来政治史领域开始回暖, 越来越注重个案研究。其二是相比其他东亚研究, 上海史领域独树一帜, 这不仅体现在有不少研究团队、年轻学生参与其中, 甚至有学科认同的逐渐形成, 也反映在上海史研究开始有理论反思的浮出。^① 其三是英文学界较为注重国际对话, 他们不仅关注本国和本语种的研究, 也比较注重外文研究, 学者们主动将中、法、日文的学术观点纳入他们的

研究讨论之中, 在国际学术论争中推进学科发展。其四是英文学界的上海史研究涌现出一批学术名家, 如魏斐德 (Frederic Wakeman, 1937—2006)、毕可思 (Robert Bickers, 1964—)、叶文心、高家龙、安克强、傅佛果等, 他们不仅毕生致力于上海史相关的研究, 也打造了多所至今仍以上海史研究为重点方向的学术机构, 而精湛的学术成果也使他们成为享誉国际的中国研究专家。从笔者梳理的情况看, 目前这些名家的学生又逐渐成长, 形成了良好的代际生态。从这批年轻学者的著述中, 往往能看到一些可能的研究趋势与转向, 如关注时段不断下移, 从上海史研究到“上海研究”的趋向颇为明显; 另外是受资料开放程度影响, 选题越来越“日常生活化”, 能否“以小见大”地回应一些重要学术问题, 尚需同行审视与时间检验。

对英文学界的研究进行梳理, 主要是为了形成更好的学术对话, 并期许能够对中文学界有所借鉴。虽英文学界的研究有一些可商榷之处, 如史实疏误、“代入感”过强等, 但其在上海史领域取得的成果, 有不少值得中文学界借鉴。首先是问题意识, 英文学界的优秀研究成果普遍是以问题为导向的, 且学术对话贯穿于行文始终, 并以较好的个案叙事支撑其研究议题, 这都值得我们反思和学习, 当然也不能盲目跟随西方潮流, 脱离自身的研究语境。其次是学术团体的建设, 英文学界较为倡导团队协作, 经常开设史料解读或论文报告的工作坊, 安克强、叶文心等在上海史研究领域取得较大突破, 都离不开团队效应。其三是学术刊物等平台建设, 笔者注意到, 近年来许多中国学者的论著以外文在他国刊出, 而外国学者的研究成果很少出现在中文学术期刊, 这可能是受到语言、信息、学术评价机制等因素影响, 应加强优秀外文上海史研究论著的译介工作, 这将有助于反推国内的上海史研究。最后, 年轻人是学术研究的未来, 英文学界在培养上海史研究的硕士、博士方面所取得的成果也值得我们反思。总之, 应“取长补短”。

(朱焘: 华东师范大学历史学系、民间记忆与地方文献研究中心)

^① Joshua A. Fogel, op. cit., p.333.

and Western countries' acquisition of the extraterritoriality in China.

Key words: *Ta Tsing Leu Lee*, Staunton, motivation of translation, strategy and method of translation

A New Approach to the Study of Sino-Western Literary Relations: A First Exploration of the “Oriental Novel” in 18th-Century Europe

Jin Wen

Abstract: The “Oriental novel” was a phenomenon in European culture from the late 17th century to the 18th century. Many European philosophers and writers produced novels with Oriental settings, drawing on elements of Oriental narrative traditions, which largely shaped the European readers' imagination of East-West cultural relations. This cultural phenomenon, which disappeared after the early 19th century, was closely linked to the dynamics of cultural exchange between Europe and Asia during the Enlightenment—especially the construction of early Orientalism and early Sinology—as well as the cultural changes within Europe. Investigating the “Oriental novel” is helpful for understanding the unique picture of mutual learning between East and West in the 18th century.

Key words: Oriental novel, 18th century, the Enlightenment, Euro-Asian literary relations

On the Paradigms of the General Histories of China Written by French Sinologists in the 20th Century

Sun Yue

Abstract: The three general histories of China written respectively in the early, middle and late 20th century—*Histoire générale de la Chine* by Henri Cordier, *Histoire et institutions de la Chine ancienne* by Henri Maspero and Étienne Balazs, and *Le Monde chinois* by Jacques Gernet—had undergone paradigmatic evolution which can be divided into three types: Dynasty Paradigm, Total Paradigm and an integration of both. The writing of the *Histoire et institutions de la Chine ancienne* marks a transition in the paradigmatic evolution. Maspero paid attention to the materials of economic history with a solid researching foundation on the religions, languages and ideology of the ancient China, and Balazs introduced the Total Paradigm from the Annales School, which completely subverted the Dynasty Paradigm inherited in Cordier's *Histoire générale de la Chine* and blazed the way for Gernet's masterpiece *Le Monde chinois*, which balanced the Dynasty Paradigm and the Total Paradigm.

Key words: French sinology, general histories of China, the Dynasty Paradigm, the Total Paradigm

Hot Topics and Turns: An Overview of the Study of Shanghai History in English Academic Circles in the Last Decade

Zhu Tao

Abstract: In recent years, English academic circles have produced many new academic achievements in the study of Shanghai history, which can be roughly categorized into eight hot topics: class politics and Sino-foreign relations, economic and commercial development, ethnic studies, modern governance and urban landscape, daily life in the 20th century, cultural and artistic changes, folk beliefs and local religions, and comparative urban research. Among the hot topics in the last decade, it can be seen that the research paradigms of urban, imperial and global history have a great influence on the study of Shanghai history, and there are some changes in the theoretical methods and academic orientation. These topics have much merit for the education of postgraduates. The increase of number of dissertations in recent years reflects that the study of Shanghai history is seeing a good

intergenerational ecosystem in the English academic circles. This paper is aimed to sort out the study of Shanghai history in the English academic circles, mainly in order to promote a better academic dialogue and to provide some reference for Chinese academic circles.

Key words: the study of Shanghai history, English academic circles, urban research, review of academic history

Morrison's View of Chinese Buddhism

Zheng Jingyin

Abstract: Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China, passed on his view of Chinese Buddhism to Westerners by sketching and depicting Buddhist teachings and practices in China. He argued that Buddhism in China was essentially a “pseudo-religion”, in which monks were merely performers of rituals, such as sutras and “Buddhas” chanting. Both monks and laymen fell into vain idolatry, as “sheep without the care of a shepherd”, desperately waiting for the salvation of Christ. Morrison's view was mostly confined to folk Buddhism, but it did shape Chinese image in Westerners' views, which, in a broad sense, was subordinate to the historical process of the world reshaped by the West.

Key words: Morrison, the view of Chinese Buddhism, image of China, *A Dictionary of the Chinese Language*, *Memoirs of the Life and Labours of Robert Morrison*

Impact of the École Normale Supérieure de Paris on Édouard Chavannes' Sinological Studies

He Mengying

Abstract: From 1885 to 1888, French sinologist Édouard Chavannes studied at the École Normale Supérieure de Paris where he majored in philosophy while taking courses of archaeology and history. The research approaches and methods of his teachers, Georges Perrot (historian of art and archaeologist) and Gabriel Monod (historian), had a deep influence on Chavannes' sinological studies. The friendship between Chavannes and his two teachers played a significant role in Chavannes' academic career. In addition, the character and morals of the two teachers subtly influenced Chavannes. After he began his study in sinology, Chavannes opened a new era of French sinology and thus he is regarded as the founder of modern French sinology.

Key words: Édouard Chavannes, Georges Perrot, Gabriel Monod, École Normale Supérieure de Paris, French sinology

Richard Wilhelm and Chinese Fairy Tales

Chen Yun

Abstract: In the early 20th century, the Eugen Diederichs Press invited German missionary and sinologist Richard Wilhelm to edit *Chinese Fairy Tales* for the series *Fairy Tales of the World Literature*. At that time, there was still no literary category or concept of “fairy tale” in the Chinese context, so Wilhelm compiled a collection of *Chinese Folk Fairy Tales* mainly out of oral stories, myths, fables, supernatural fiction, ghost stories, and legends. The book *Chinese Fairy Tales (Chinesische Volksmärchen)*, was published in Jena in 1914. Because it contained passages from *Strange Tales from a Chinese Studio (Liao Zhai)* and *Journey to the West*, it is mainly discussed at the level of translation and cultural communication in Chinese academic circles. This article tries to classify and analyze the fairy tales and commentaries of the book, as well as review the context in which Wilhelm compiled