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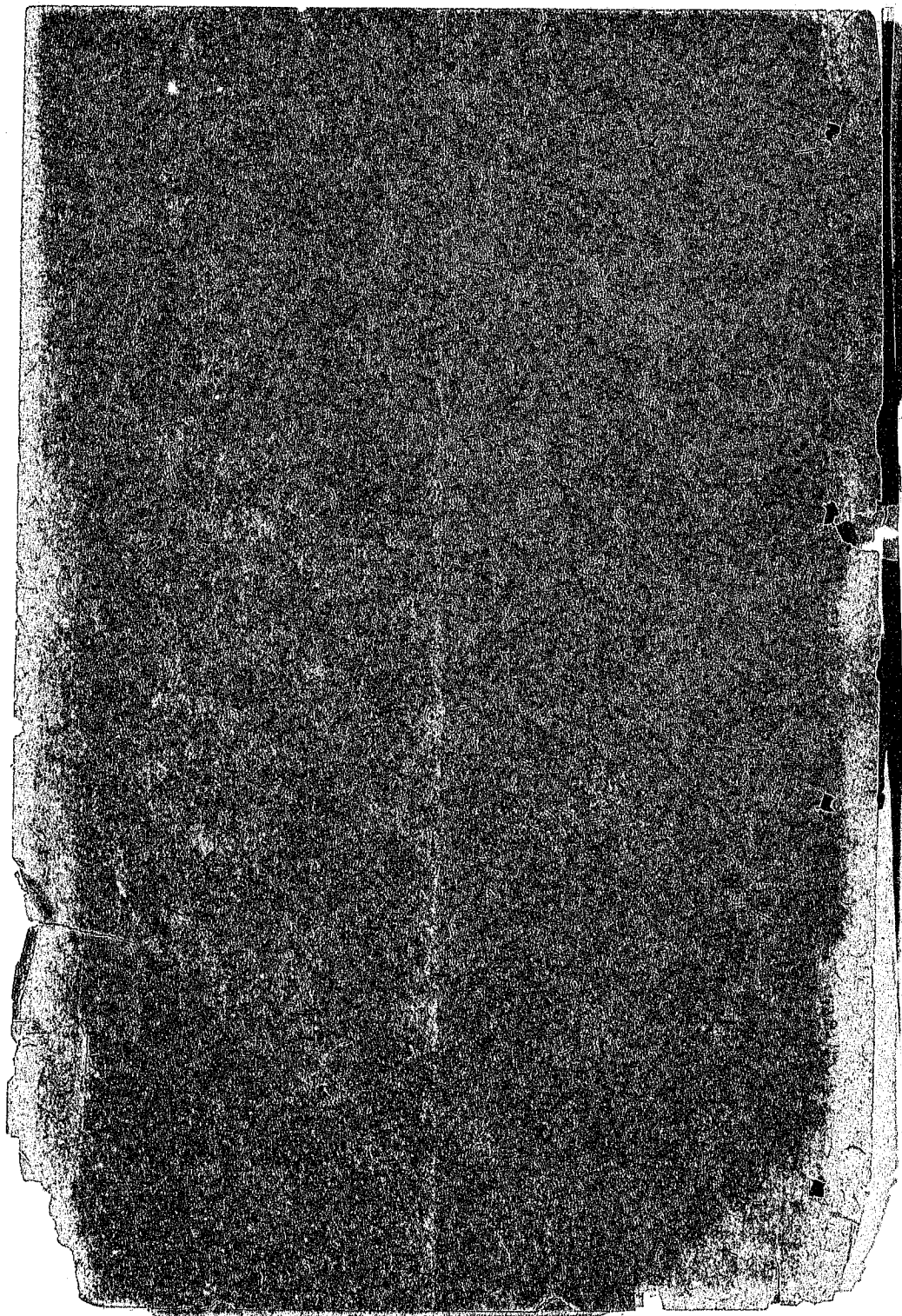
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Academic
Catalogue of Tengchow College
1891

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TENGCHOW COLLEGE.

UNION BROTHERHOOD



CATALOGUE
OF
TÊNGCHOW COLLEGE,
TÊNGCHOW,
CHINA.

SHANGHAI:
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.
1891.

FACULTY.

REV. C. W. MATEER, D.D., LL.D.

REV. W. M. HAYES.

REV. S. B. GROVES.

MRS. C. W. MATEER.

MRS. W. M. HAYES.

MRS. E. G. RITCHIE.

MRS. S. B. GROVES.

YÜ SHI CHIN.

LI PING-FANG.

CHANG FÊNG NIEN.

CHÜ PAO CH'IN.

YÜEN YÜE CHIN.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

Classics.—Commit Book of Records, Vols. iii. and iv.; Odes and Essays, one volume each: Exposition of the Book of Odes; Critical Study of the Analects.

Composition.—Literary Essays, weekly; Four-line Odes.

Mathematics.—Algebra, *Mateer*.

Religion.—Commit Evidences of Christianity, first half, *Martin*.

SECOND YEAR.

Classics.—Commit Book of Rites, Vols. i. and ii.; Odes and Essays, one volume each: Exposition of Book of Records; Critical Study of Mencius.

Composition.—Literary Essays, weekly; Six-line Odes.

Mathematics.—Geometry, *Mateer*; Conic Sections, *Judson*.

History.—Universal, *Sheffield*.

Religion.—Pilgrim's Progress.

THIRD YEAR.

Classics.—Commit Book of Rites, Vols. iii. and iv.; Odes, forty; Essays, twenty: Critical Study of the Great Learning; Doctrine of the Mean; Book of Odes.

Composition.—Literary Essays, weekly.

Mathematics.—Trigonometry and Mensuration, *Fryer*.

Physics.—Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Heat, Sound and Magnetism, *Ganot*.—*Lectures*.

Physiology.—*Porter*.

Religion.—Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation.

FOURTH YEAR.

Classics.—Commit and explain Chronicles of Tsoa, Vols. i.—iv.; Odes, fifteen; Essays, twenty.

Classics.—Exposition of the Book of Rites, Vol. i.—iii; Critical Study of the Book of Records.

Composition.—Literary Essays and Odes, weekly.

Mathematics.—Surveying, *Gillespie*; Navigation, *Norie*.

Geology.—*Owen*; Mineralogy, *Lectures*.

Physics.—Optics and Electricity, *Gunot*.—*Lectures*.

Religion.—Evidences of Christianity, *Martin*.

FIFTH YEAR.

Classics.—Commit and explain Chronicles of Tsoa, Vols. v.—vi.; Essays, twenty; Ancient essays, twenty: Exposition of the Book of Rites, Vol. iv.

Composition.—Literary Essays and Odes, weekly.

History.—Chinese.

Mathematics.—Analytical Geometry, *Wylie*; Mathematical Physics, *Martin*.

Chemistry.—*Fryer's Blowam*.

Religion.—Analytical Study of Romans, *Nevius*.

SIXTH YEAR.

Classics.—Commit Book of Changes; Essays, twenty: Exposition of Confucius, Additions to Book of Changes.

Composition.—Literary Essays, semi-weekly.

Mathematics.—Calculus, *Wylie*.

Moral Science.—*Alexander and Hickok, Mateer's Lectures*.

Political Economy.—*Martin's Fawcett*.

Astronomy.—*Hayes' Loomis and Young*.

Chemistry, Qualitative.—*Neal, Clowes*.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

FIRST YEAR.

Classics.—Commit Book of Odes, Vols. i. and ii.; Exposition of Mencius, Part i.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic, Part i., *Mateer*; Mental Arithmetic.

Writing.—Analysis of Characters.

Religion.—Commit and explain Catechism, *Mrs. Nevius*; Commit Matthew, six Chapters.

SECOND YEAR.

Classics.—Commit Book of Odes, Vols. iii. and iv.; Commit and explain Odes of the T'ang dynasty; Exposition of Mencius, Part ii.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic, Part ii., *Mateer*.

Geography.—*Chapin*.

Music.—Principles of Vocal Music, *Mrs. Mateer*.

Religion.—New Testament History; Commit Ephesians and Colossians.

THIRD YEAR.

Classics.—Commit Book of Records, Vols. i. and ii.; Literary Essays: Exposition of the Great Learning and Doctrine of the Mean.

Composition.—Literary Essays, weekly.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic, Part iii., *Mateer*.

Geography.—*Chapin*.

Religion.—Old Testament History; Commit Selections from Psalms.

REMARKS ON COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study, as now taught, presents such a combination of Chinese Classics, Western Science, and Religious Instruction as has been found to best subserve the purpose for which the college was established. Several desirable branches, e.g., Mental Science and Physical Geography, have been omitted for want of suitable text-books. Thorough instruction in every branch is aimed at, and no student is allowed to complete his course unless his abilities and application are such as to secure a fair standard of scholarship.

CHINESE CLASSICS.

The Chinese Classics are taught in substantially the same manner as in native schools. Daily recitations are required of each student, and particular attention is paid to their exposition. Literary essays are written on themes taken from them—the theory and practice of writing these essays being carefully taught. Beginning with the last year of the preparatory course each student is required to write one, and during the senior year two essays weekly. These essays are carefully criticized and revised. Emphasis is laid upon the writing of these essays, because they are required in the government examinations for degrees, and because public opinion demands proficiency in them as essential to respectable scholarship.

PHYSICS.

The college has always paid special attention to this department, giving to each class two full years of careful instruction. For want of a suitable text-book, the teaching has been chiefly by lectures based on Ganot's Physics. The college is supplied with a large assortment of philosophical apparatus, especially in electricity and steam. Experiments are made weekly, by which the principles taught are thoroughly illustrated. A well-furnished workshop is connected with the college and a trained workman constantly employed, by which means the apparatus is kept in constant repair and the supply is being continually increased.

MATHEMATICS.

In the preparatory course three years are given to Arithmetic. The regular college course extends from Algebra to Calculus. In Trigonometry and Surveying practical training is given with the compass and theodolite.

Hitherto much time has been lost through the lack of suitable text-books. As fast as these are prepared, the course is made more thorough.

CHEMISTRY.

This study covers an entire year; the text-book being Fryer's translation of Bloxam's Inorganic and Organic Chemistry. The college is supplied with apparatus and chemicals sufficient to perform nearly all the experiments mentioned in that work. It is hoped that a short course in qualitative chemistry may soon be added.

ASTRONOMY.

The study of Astronomy is continued throughout the senior year and includes the ground covered by Loomis' Treatise on Astronomy and Young's General Astronomy. An equatorially mounted ten-inch Newtonian Reflector affords the students clearer ideas of celestial phenomena than could be otherwise obtained. They are also taught the different methods of taking latitude and time by means of the theodolite.

PHYSIOLOGY.

This branch has been recently introduced and has proved most interesting and instructive. It is illustrated by the principal bones of a human skeleton and by a mannikin showing the internal organs.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The college is admirably situated for the study of Dynamical Geology, and the students are taught from actual observation as well as from the text-book. In Mineralogy they are taught to distinguish the useful ores and minerals by means of blow-pipe analysis.

MORAL SCIENCE.

In this department instruction is given by lectures based on Alexander's and Hickok's Moral Sciences. Special effort is made to impress the student with its practical bearings and to verify its principles by appealing to his own consciousness.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

While the college does not profess to give a theological training, yet religious instruction is made prominent throughout the whole

course, embracing New Testament History, Old Testament History, Pilgrim's Progress, Evidences of Christianity, Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation and Analytical Study of Romans. In the preparatory department the pupils are required to commit the Catechism of Christian Doctrine (Mrs. Nevius) and also to memorize select portions of the Gospels, Epistles and Psalms.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The college and preparatory department has each a literary society, and every Saturday afternoon is spent in literary exercises. Performers are appointed and subjects assigned two weeks previous. Every student, from the time of his admission until the senior year, is required to perform in order. The teachers attend as critics and judges. The students are not only trained to write and speak but also to conduct business according to parliamentary rules.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

New students are only received at the beginning of the college year, the first of the Chinese second month (about March 1st), when they are examined on the studies of the preparatory department. Students from mission schools, bringing with them a certificate of their standing, are received without further examination into whatever class their certificates entitle them. Young men who have completed a full classical course in native schools, will be allowed to take extra Mathematical and Scientific studies and thus shorten their course. Under these circumstances it requires about five years to complete the course.

TERMS OF ADMISSION TO PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Students wishing to enter the first year are examined as to their familiarity with the Four Books, and also in the Exposition of the Analects and the Trimetrical Classic. Failing in this examination, they will not be received. As a rule students who have opportunities

for completing all or part of their preparatory course elsewhere, will not be received. If of Christian parentage students must bring letters of recommendation from their pastor or the missionary in charge of the station to which they belong.

EXPENSES.

Students from other stations are charged at the rate of thirty dollars per annum, this being the average cost of each student exclusive of books, clothing and travelling expenses. Such students may take either the regular or an elective course. Parents who indent their sons for the full course, are only required to provide clothing, native books, writing materials and travelling expenses to school. Other necessary expenses are met by the college. In order to secure the free tuition thus offered, it is required that parents give an indenture with approved security, engaging that their sons will remain and complete the full course. When pupils come from other mission schools and do not present such indenture, it is assumed that the principles of those schools become responsible.

EXAMINATIONS.

In Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geometry and Algebra, the students are examined at the end of each term; in other studies either at the end of the year or at the end of the term in which the study is finished. Regular grades are given, based two-thirds on the daily recitations and one-third on the examinations. Any student falling below a certain grade in any study, is required to re-study it with the next class, and for repeated failure is dismissed.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

Morning prayers are held at eight a.m., conducted by some member of the faculty; evening prayers at 8 p.m., conducted by the students. Wednesdays, at 7.30 p.m., there is a prayer meeting in the Church. Sabbath morning the students meet for a short prayer meeting, after which they are divided into classes for Bible readings, conducted by the teachers. At eleven they attend the regular Church

services; in the afternoon the Sunday school, in which they study the International Lessons, and in the evening they are divided into classes and examined on the sermon of the day. Attendance at all the above exercises is required.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

A missionary society, the membership of which is voluntary and which is conducted by the students, meets once a month. The present membership is over sixty. At each meeting a contribution is taken and the money given to some missionary enterprise.

The graduates of the college have also voluntarily organized themselves into a society for the propagation of the Gospel, 傳道會. Each member binds himself to contribute annually the sum of three thousand cash (three dollars). They propose to first accumulate a fund, the interest of which, together with their annual contributions, will enable them to open and sustain some missionary enterprise. They have now a fund of four hundred and eighty dollars.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The school from which the college has grown, was opened in September, 1864, by Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Mateer. Mission work in Shantung was then just beginning, and the minds of the people were full of suspicion and hatred. It was with some difficulty that six little heathen boys were secured as pupils; the school promising to provide everything. From the first the aim proposed was to train and instruct thoroughly, and to realize this object, continued attendance for a series of years was essential. To secure such attendance, an indenture for a number of years was required of the parents. The longest term that could be then secured was six years, and several took their boys away rather than promise this much. More pupils were gradually secured, but all from the poorer class. Some were taken, who were practically beggars, but as they proved worthless, no more such were accepted. Of the first six pupils only one remained to complete the course. He became a most useful and influential man.

As soon as the most advanced pupils were able to read, they began the study of Arithmetic, using a small work published by Mr. Gibson of Foochow. This book was very brief and was soon out of print. The principal of the school then began to compile an Arithmetic in Mandarin, which was copied and used in manuscript until it was published in 1876-7. In the meantime a class was ready for Algebra. This also required the preparing of a text-book, which was used in manuscript until printed in 1889. As the students advanced to the higher branches, the text-books, in most cases, had either to be prepared or largely supplemented.

In 1875 one of the pupils attended the literary examinations and took a very creditable rank, which much increased the reputation of the school among the Chinese. In January, 1877, the first class, consisting of three young men, graduated, having completed most of the present curriculum. The small beginning of 1864 had now grown into a High School, though there were still but about thirty pupils. They were, however, of a much better class, being gathered mostly from the growing Christian community. Christian parents being willing to do more for their sons, the school had gradually ceased to find clothing, bedding or native books; the term of indenture had also gradually been increased to ten or twelve years.

In 1881 the average number of pupils was 45. Three classes had now graduated and they furnished a sufficient corps of qualified teachers to carry on such a number of classes as to enable the students to pursue their studies in regular order. The course of study was now fully drawn out, the students classified and the institution organized into a college with a regular curriculum. At the same time the indentures were changed so as to require not a term of years but the completion of the course, and a diploma was given to all finishing it. This change in organization gave a new impulse to the school, greatly increasing the zeal of the students in study, their pride in the institution and their love for it. It also increased its reputation among the Chinese. The attendance gradually increased; until in 1889 it reached 100.

Miss M. J. Brown (afterwards Mrs. Capp,) was associated with Dr. and Mrs. Mateer in the school from 1868 to 1872. Rev. John Wherry took charge of it during their absence in America in 1879-80. In 1882 Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Hayes were added to the faculty and in 1890 Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Ritchie. To the great grief of all connected with the college, Mr. Ritchie was taken ill the very day he would have begun teaching and died a few days later. Rev. and Mrs. S. B. Groves have just been appointed to the college.

From the first the prime object of the school has been to give to as many young men as possible a liberal education in the Chinese language, fitting them to study Theology or Medicine or to teach in mission and other schools, thus making them influential members of society and fitting them to become leaders in the native church. To effect this it has been carried on from the first in one consistent line of policy, striving to secure the highest degree of self-support attainable without hindering the great end in view.

ALUMNI.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	STATION.
	<i>Class of 1877.</i>	
Tso Li Wên.	Minister.	Pingtu.
Li Ping I.	"	Loã An.
Li San Ch'ing.	Physician.	Pingtu.
	1880.	
Chang Fêng Nien.	Professor, College.	Têngchow.
	1881.	
*Sêng Fu Wei.	Professor, College.	Têngchow.
Yüen Yüe Hien.	Teacher, C. I. M.	Chefoo.
	1882.	
*Hing Tao Ming.	Minister.	Shiu Kwang.
Chang Yü Fêng.	"	An K'ü.
Yü Tsí Shing.	Licentiate.	Chefoo.
Lan Yung Sêng.	Minister.	Ch'ang Loã.
P'an Wei Chiu.	Instructor in Wylie University.	Peking.
Liu Yung Shi.	Teacher.	Lai Yang.
	1883.	
Liu Wei Si.	Surveyor.	Hangchow.
Li Pên Shien.	Instructor in Asbury Institute.	Kiukiang.
Sên Ping Wên.	Instructor in Cong. College.	Tungcho.
	1885.	
Ting Li Swei.	Teacher in Normal School.	Chefoo.
Liu Shiu San.	Teacher.	"
	1886.	
Wang Chao Shang.	Evangelist.	Wei Hien.
Tsung Wei I.	Teacher.	Hwang Hien...
	1887.	
Liu Wei Lien.	Physician.	Ichowfu.
Liu Wei.	Teacher.	Chefoo.
Tung Yung.	"	
Li Si Hwoã.	School Superintendent.	Wei Hien.
*Chü Fêng Tan.	Teacher.	Têngchow.
Loã Shien Chi.	Instructor in Wylie University.	Peking.
	1888.	
Wang Shiu Fu.	Evangelist.	Chinafu.
Wang Tsung K'ü.	Teacher.	"

* Dead.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	STATION.
Li T'ien Shang. Sêng Kw'oa King.	Teacher. " 1889.	Tientsin. Nanking.
Han Chin Kang. Chü Pao Ch'in. Chin Shü Hüin.	Teacher and Evangelist. Professor, College. Teacher. 1890.	Kiaochow. Têngchow. Wei Hien.
Liu Hing Yin. Ts'ao Kin Kang.	Teacher and Evangelist. Instructor in St. John's Col- lege. 1891.	Loa An. Shanghai.
Wang Ch'ang T'ai. Wang Ch'ang K'ing. Kwoä Tsung Yin. Yüen Yü Chin.	Teacher and Evangelist. " " " Evangelist. Professor in College.	Chi Mê. Chi Mê. Ichowfu. Têngchow.
Chang Yü Ming. Chang Tsung En. Fêng Ning Kw'ei. T'sei Swên.	Teacher and Evangelist. Teacher, Girl's High School. Evangelist. Teacher. 1892.	Ch'i Hia. Têngchow. Ichowfu. Peking.
Wang Yüen Ch'ing. Wu King Pang. Sung Yü Tê. Li Ts'i Yüen. Hwang Tê Hin.		

Total—47

To Jan 1898

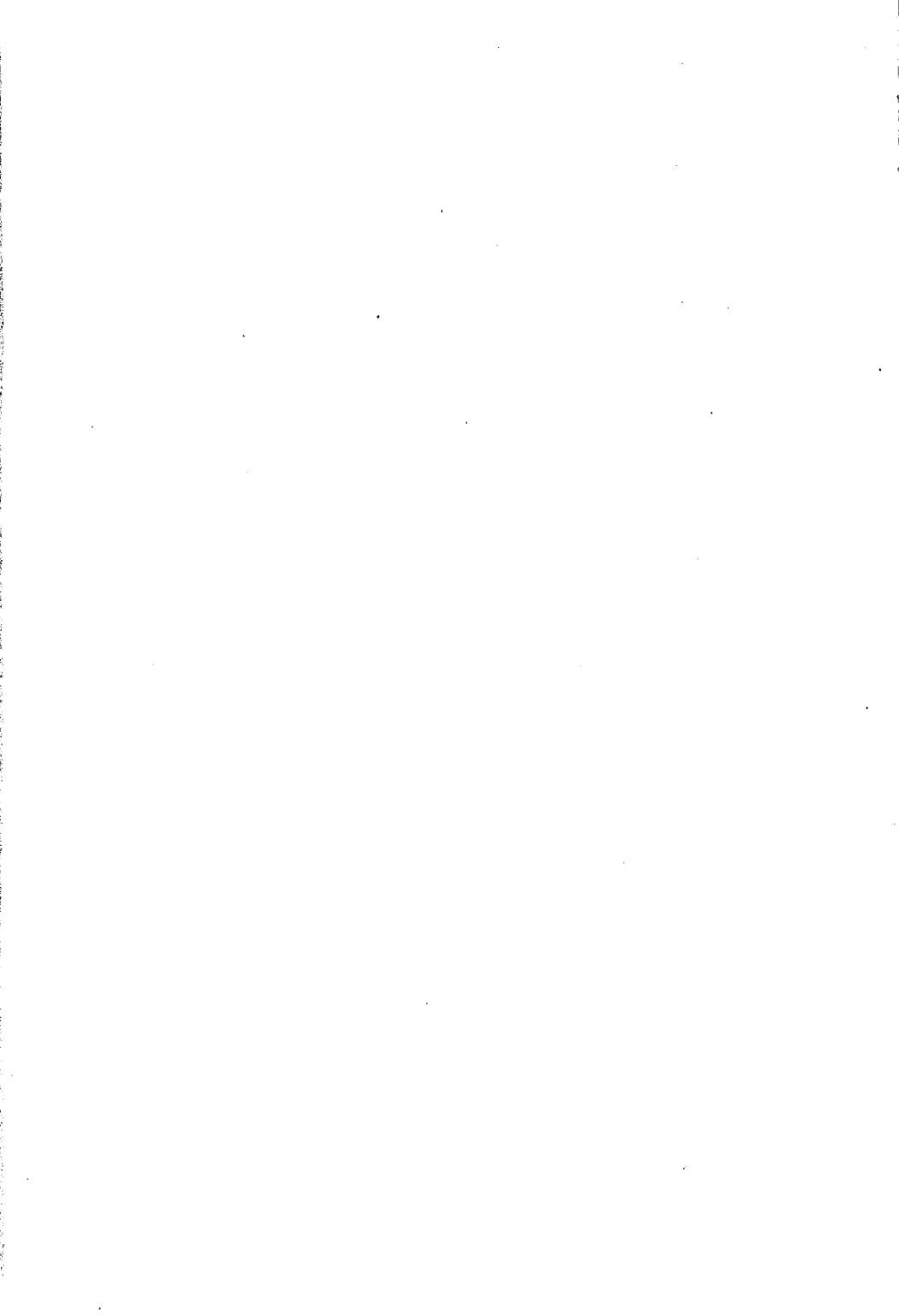
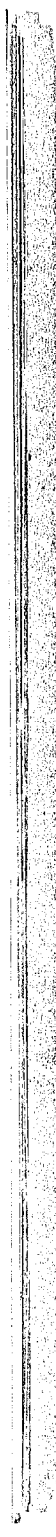
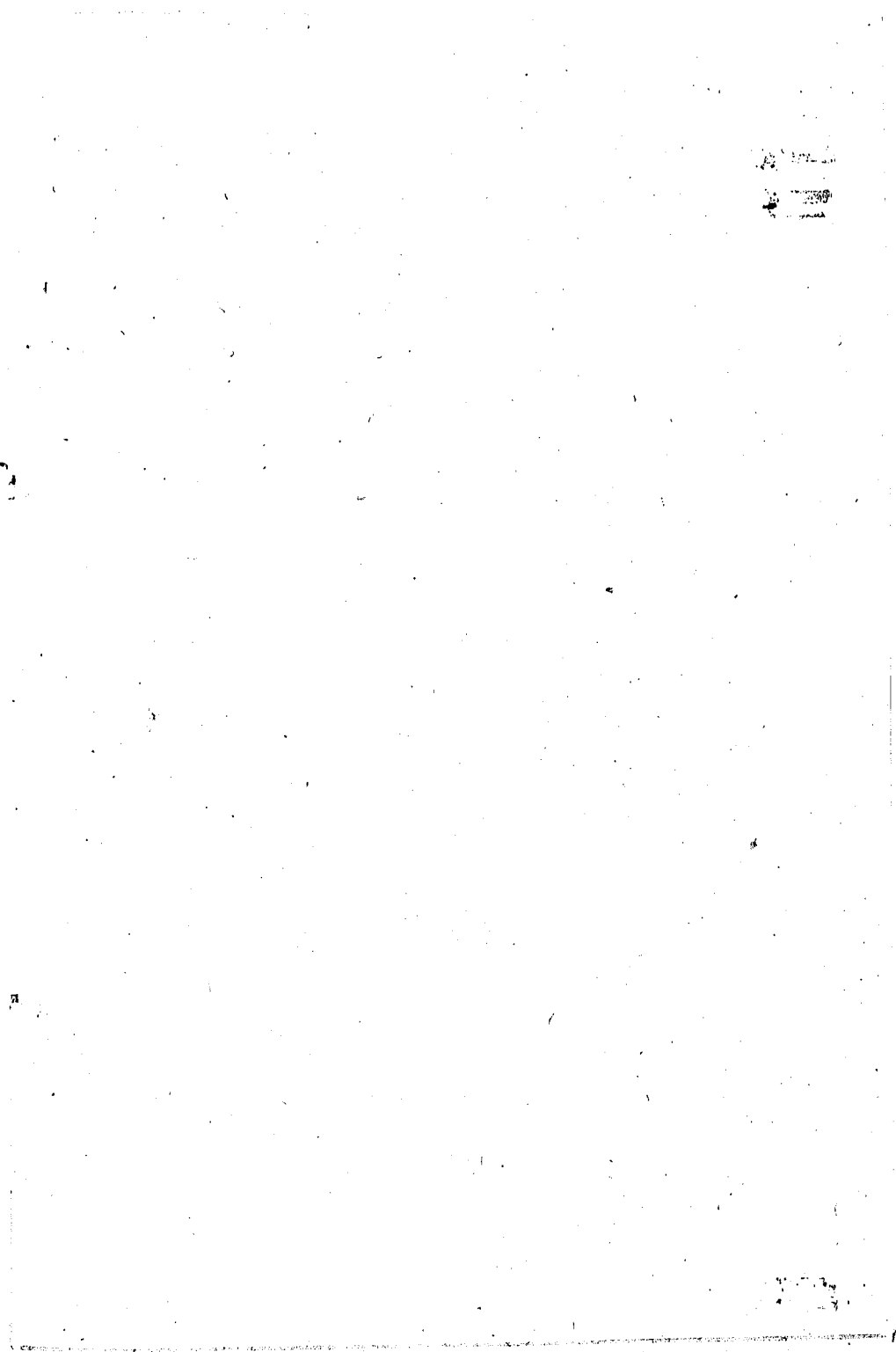
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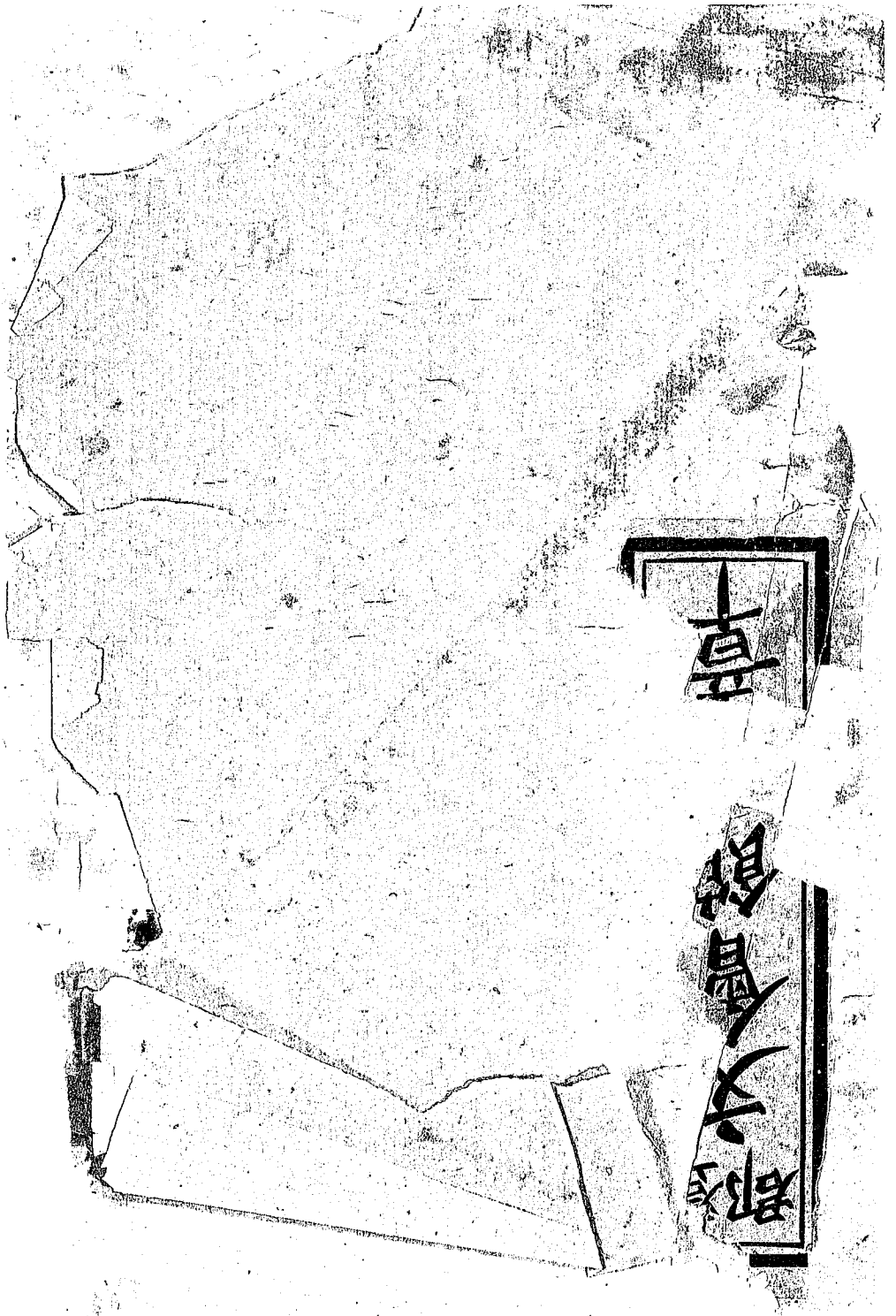
IRREGULARS.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	STATION.
Lan Yüe Hwoä. *Sên I Nan. Li Yün Shing. *Kao Ming Tê. Li Hwa Pao. *Yang Fa. Ma Ping Tsung. Hwoä Mêng King. *Sêng K'ê Shang. Wang Ts'i Shien. Sêng Hwoä Ling. Chao Ching Kwoä. Loä Yung Ching. Ho Tê Tsung. An Ming Chü. Chang Ts'wên Fêng. Pu Hien Wên. Yün Pé Ching. Ma Tê Ch'ing. Kiang Wên Yü.	Minister. Teacher. Medical Assistant. Teacher. Machinist. Physician. Medical Assistant. Teacher. Physician. St. Theology. " " Physician. Teacher. Medical Assistant. Teacher and Evangelist. " " " Teacher. " " " " Evangelist.	Lin K'ü. Têngchow. Têngchow. Chefoo. Nanking. Têngchow. Chinanfu. Chingchowfu. Pingtu. Hai Ch'ing. Chinanfu. Ichowfu. Loä An. Chingchowfu. Tso Ping. Pingtu. Têngchow. I Tu. Ichowfu.

* Died.

Total—20.





喜

文庫
部

上海美術書館印

光緒十七年歲次辛卯

鄒文金館典亭

耶蘇降世一千八百九十二年

年即設定規條，立成一文會學焉。

所學各理，深厚，猶屬淺顯，而人始加增，人始亦富，

齒尚幼，所學諸書，已有二十七年之久，而人始加增，人始亦富，

二〇此館開設，已有二十七年之久，而人始加增，人始亦富，

舞後生，振興學校，而為利世有用之士也。

一〇設此館之大意，原欲學有洞識各種要學，借以鼓

明之焉。

因欲指明設館之大意及館中之規條，遂刊此卷，以

大美國長表會，開設於登郡，已歷二十七年矣。

登郡文會學館

其收師書信，始爲情通理合。若學生雖讀書較多，而於學房講畢，四書、四書、四書，方近處，已有教會學房者，則必先在被收納。若學生距家近處，已有教會學房者，則必先在被收納。凡入備館之弟子，必先讀畢四書，講受二論，方能亦列於後。

備館之課程，定爲二年。年滿方准入文會館，備館課程，有未備妥者，故兼設一備館，卽備入課程之首班也。此因自他學堂來者，持其館主送學之信，則不另考試。又因若六○凡欲入此館者，誠能於他學堂預爲之備，更佳。若班也。

以來，雖聰明穎達之姿，亦須五六年，始能入課程之首班。時，必詳爲考試，考者方蒙收納。大抵自蒙重就傳畢，四書、四書、四書，並數學及地理、誌等書，且學生初到後，

五○課程定爲六班，每班一年。凡欲入首班者，須先講皆總括於課程之中，使學者可拾級而登也。課程列於

之次序，詳細斟酌，定爲課程。凡四書、五經，及他類要學，四○館中所學之書，業經諸位先生，按先生，易後難自然學，匯聚於茲，取以文會友之意也。

三○文會館之所以爲名者，因此館將天下至要之

名師批閱諸卷，至格物化學天文等書，本館非但欲延
十或遣之歸家。事既為時，務故本館每七日一課，且延

班或遣之歸家。

為考試，各班考者，即升上班，不進者，即罰令仍學。此
十一。○各班所學之書，每日伏至，伏與年終放學時，必詳

留之年，亦可任其自便。

籍筆墨，及往反路費等事，若此，即不必具保，立憑其去。

讀，欲擇而學之，必每年出大錢拾仟，並自備所用之書。

十。○若優於儒學之士，未便按本館之課程逐班誦

有碍也。據帖式列於後。十見第

學者無益，且徒費本館數年之教養，更於本館之聲名
錯，其所以如此者，恐學中道而止，學業未成，非但於
其家長，必須與館主具保，立憑，允按課程，畢，方許出
庸，若亦恐不能畢此課程，且初來館時，學之，或
九。○凡入館者，必品行端方，人也，即品行端方，而賦質
年學之。
學，苟天資明敏，更勵以殷勤，雖二年之書，亦可併於一
八。○凡學問，素裕，而來此館者，則可專習，天文格物等
於備館中補之，惟不拘泥三年之期耳。
備館課程內之書，有未及學者，則不得徑入文會館，須

蓋館中功課俱有班次，若一來運，則不便入幫矣。月餘，凡欲來此館者，必於正月開學時至館，方能收納。十月五日，每年係正月開學，暑時放學，月餘，年節放學，為其籌謀地方學者，其員之

不給文憑，即領有文憑者，館主亦視其行止若何，方若有學生，雖已按課程學畢，而文理尚未嫻者，則本館主欲為表之，故特賜一文憑，其文憑之式，列於後。一見第十

十四 ○ 凡按課程學畢，業經考准者，即為有學之士，館所以增才辯，開知識，達其所學也。

聚於學堂，有念論者，有代講者，有講論者，有談論者，皆

十三 ○ 館中又設一談講會，名海藻會，每禮拜六下午，致之事，洞達各學之理，俾諸生不至空談，無補耳。

電氣燈，以備晝夜閱讀，汽爐，以備禦寒，總之皆欲諸器，有至此房，內觀造器之具，造器之法，以仿諸器，又有機器房，一所以備製造各等機器，亦欲諸生讀書之餘，報器，地學，器，及金石，器，魚之跡，並演試之料，且有學器，更有化學，器，及化學，諸質，又有天文，器，量地，器，電學，器，氣學，器，熱學，器，學，器，力學，器，又有磁學，器，光學，器，電學，器，以試各學之理，各理之用，如格物學，學，則有水等機器，中之成說，更欲學，者，其言，外之妙理，故特備各

二十禮拜一次。凡欲知館中的細者可親至館中觀之或寄信

遍。又將諸生分爲數班將午前牧師所訓之道考問一次。鐘後三點鐘又赴講堂禮拜且學習拜日學課至八點鐘。午班讀聖經及教中他書一次。然後大眾赴講堂禮拜。數至安息日午前。先於館中禮拜一次。且將諸生分爲數班。讀聖經。先生輪流領首。並取聖經爲題。爲講解勸勉。鐘亦然。且於每禮拜三日午後八點鐘。有公禱一次。館中亦八點鐘。大眾聚於文會館中。禮拜一次。午後八點鐘。午前八點鐘。總因耶穌道而設。以聖道爲至要。每日

不以飲食計較也。

飲食。但此例未能常行。甚密。後之學者。惟以學問爲務。十八。緣耶穌教。並無相強之理也。

聖經。即未入教者。亦不妨入館。其人館後。更不強令入。十。願看學生者。亦如是焉。

故欲令學生歸家。其往返之路費。皆須自備。或有至館。回館時。須家中自備路費。入學以後。其家中遇有他。十六。○放學歸家時。各按其遠近。與之路費。至於

班二

代數

作半篇文及四韻詩

重講論語

講詩經全

念天道淵源上卷

念詩文各一本

念書經三四本

班一

文會館課程

問館主及在本館作先生者皆可

救世之妙

省身指掌

格物學力水氣熱磁

諸形重法

八線學

作詩文每七日一課

重講詩經全

重講學庸

念詩四首

念文章十篇

念禮記二本

三班

天路歷程

萬國通鑑

形學及圖維曲線

作全篇文及六韻詩

重講孟子

講書經全

念詩文各二本

念禮記二本

格物算法

代形合參

中國史記

作詩賦文章每七日一課

講禮記二本

念古文二十篇

念文章二十篇

念講左傳二本

五班

地學及石學

天道測原

量地法及航海法

格物學光電

作詩賦文章每七日一課

重講書經全

講禮記二本

念賦十五篇

念文章二十篇

講念左傳上四本

四班

富國策
化學分頁

是非學
天文學
微積學
倍作文章
講易經爻詞
念文章二十篇
念易經全
六班
化學
羅馬

第二年

分字

數算第一本

心算上

講上

講官詰問答

心算大算

心算經二本

第一年

備錄

聖經指畧上

重寶地理誌

數寶第二本

講寶庫

念事經二本

念聖詩共十七篇

念牛篇文章

作題講及詩四句

第三年

樂法

聖經指畧下

數寶第二本

地理誌

講下孟

講念唐詩

念詩經三四本

念以弗所哥羅西

格物算學 代形合參 微積算學 省身指掌 地

圖維曲線 入線學 諸形量法 量地法 航海法

講所學習者即四書五經 數學 代數學 形學及

種學問今有某人已按本館之課程學完考準其所讀

登郡文會館於城內以備詳教文理數算格致各

文會館文憑

光緒 年 月 日 館主

全立

借字人

中保人

主遣之回家此係兩相情願並無返悔

議如館主應允方可倘學生屬頑不宜留於館內任館

找送回且未出學之先欲為學^送生親必須回館主商

照入學以來共用之錢如數賠還若學私逃伊父尋

應許遞次學完方領回家若未學完伊父領去便

內誦讀應許自備書衣凡館內所定之課程

醫生療治今有某縣某氏名幾歲甘願送至館

及書籍等物自備倘學生患病請

大美國長老公會開辦學館應許管學生飲食

公立登郡學館憑據

據帖式樣

潘維周	課讀	北京	已故
欒永生	教士	昌樂	
于志聖	准士	烟台	
邢道明	教士	壽光	
劉永錫	課讀	萊陽	
光緒七年			
生福維	課讀	登州	已故
袁日顯		烟台	
光緒六年			
張豐年	課讀	登州	

光緒五年

李山青	醫生	平度
李秉義	教士	樂安
鄒立文	教士	平度

光緒二年

出館文憑者

特賞文憑獎表示衆

造就若此實堪敬重無愧稱為有學之士矣故本館主

化學 天文學 天學 中國史記 萬國通鑑 格物學

石學 天道引証 中國史記 萬國通鑑 格物學

王中衢 光緒十年 濟南府

董鏞 光緒十年 課讀

李時和 學教士 課讀

羅善智 課讀

劉維 課讀

朱鳳廉 課讀

劉維康 醫學

王兆祥 傳道

光緒十年

光緒十年 濱陽

已故

沂州府

登州

北京

烟台

濰陽

仲偉儀 光緒十年 黃縣

光緒十年 課讀

丁立瑞 煙台

劉壽山 煙台

光緒十年 課讀

孫炳文 課讀

李本善 課讀

劉維思 杭州

光緒八年

張玉豐 安邱

安邱

光緒十七年

崔順 課讀

王長慶 課讀

王長泰 課讀

張玉銘 課讀

郭中印 傳道

馮寧奎 傳道

張忠恩 課讀

袁日俊 課讀

光緒十六年

北京

即墨

即墨

棗園

沂州府

沂州府

登州

登州

樂安 上海

劉興仁 傳道
曹金岡 課讀

光緒十五年

周書訓 課讀

朱葆琛 課讀

韓振綱 課讀

光緒十四年

生格敬 課讀

王守福 傳道

李天相 課讀

南京 濟南府 天津

侯德重	課讀	青州
安明珠	醫生	鄒州
郝益經	醫生	青州
羅承貞	醫生	樂安
馬秉忠	醫生	濟南
高明德	醫生	烟台
李雲升	醫生	登州
欒月齡	教士	臨朐
生鶴齡	教士	濟南府
焦正果	學教士	沂水

已故

王擇善	醫生	海城
張春峯	課讀	平度
孫日暖	課讀	登州
李化保	課讀	南京
選	者	已故
吳經邦	王源清	黃德馨
李紫垣	朱裕德	

選者 學身此 因名未 能病適 故符 未蓋 能人 領文 中 變而 年 錯過 大 實 有 因 家 中 用 之 人 阻 也 或

發印

光緒十七年八月十五日

狄考文

館主

富知彌

赫美吉

狄就列

袁日俊

朱葆琛

張豐年

李茵芳

于錫晉

赫士

文學館教習

姜文玉

馬得程

生克祥

楊法

鄭百貞

小靈文

課讀

課讀

課讀

平度

登州

登都

蓬萊

已故

