

「瑞华历史馆」开馆仪式篇

moppy yang 和散那瑞华堂 5月10日

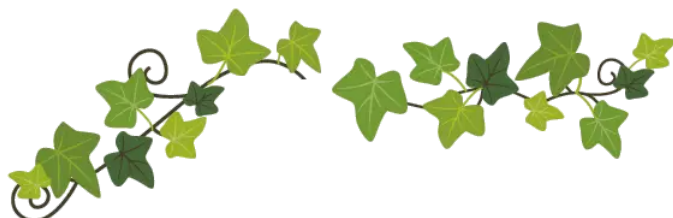
Love Like You Loved

来自和散那瑞华堂

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03:10

瑞华百年 圣迹留香



据史料记载，瑞典浸信会于一八七七年始派宣教士到中国。一八九一年入山东，一八九二年驻胶州，立为中枢，开瑞华宣史。至一九四一年，在日照、莒县、高密、诸城、平度、即墨、胶南等市县建立教堂及布道所九十四处，向胶东四十余万人民传递福音信息，受浸人数达六千六百二十八人；建立瑞华学校、圣经学院等凡四十二所，培育学生一千五百四十二名；并代办邮政，设医院、孤儿院、戒烟所，奉赈灾济贫、救拔苦难诸善行，誉满乡里，影响久远。瑞典浸信会于山东宣教事业终于一九五一年，历六十年。

In 1877, the Swedish Baptist Church dispatched missionaries to China, and entered Shandong Province in 1891. They established in Jiaozhou their center and began the history of Rui Hua in 1892. There were 94 churches and missions built in Rizhao, Juxian, Gaomi, Zhucheng, Pingdu, Jimo, Jiaonan, and other cities and counties by 1941. For six decades, the gospel of Jesus Christ reached more than 400,000 people in Jiaodong, with 6,628 people baptized. They established 42 "Rui Hua Schools" and Bible Colleges to educate 1,542 students, and contributed to the development of postal services, hospitals, orphanages, quit-smoking centers, services for the poor in many townships, with far-reaching impact to the quality of life of many people. The Swedish Baptist Church in Shandong ended its mission in 1951, lasting for six decades.

岁月悠悠，圣迹留香。二〇一八年二月，胶州“瑞华学校”旧址定为青岛市级文物保护单位。二〇一八年四月，缘任其妻(J.A. Rinell)孙女拉力(Alice RinellHermansson)女士和瑞典艺术家杨瀚松(Janeric Johansson)先生之助，捐赠珍贵史料。又聚胶州、北京教会牧者肢体之力，奉献爱心款资，共建“瑞华历史馆”，以铭记瑞典浸信会宣教士为山东教会、教育、文化等诸领域之贡献。

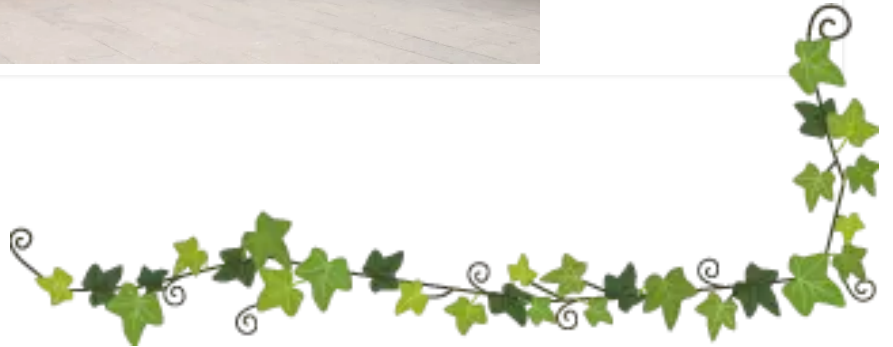
Traces of divinely fragrant linger in leisurely years. In February 2018, the former site of "Rui Hua School" was designated as a city-level cultural relics protection unit in Jiaozhou, Qingdao. In April 2018, Ms. Alice RinellHermansson, granddaughter of J.A. Rinell, and Mr. Janeric Johansson, a Swedish artist, both donated precious historical materials and gathered the support and blessing of the pastors of Jiaozhou and Beijing churches indicating the love offerings to build "Rui Hua History Museum" in order to memorialize the contributions of the Swedish Baptist missionaries to the development of parishes, educational, cultural, and other services in Shandong.



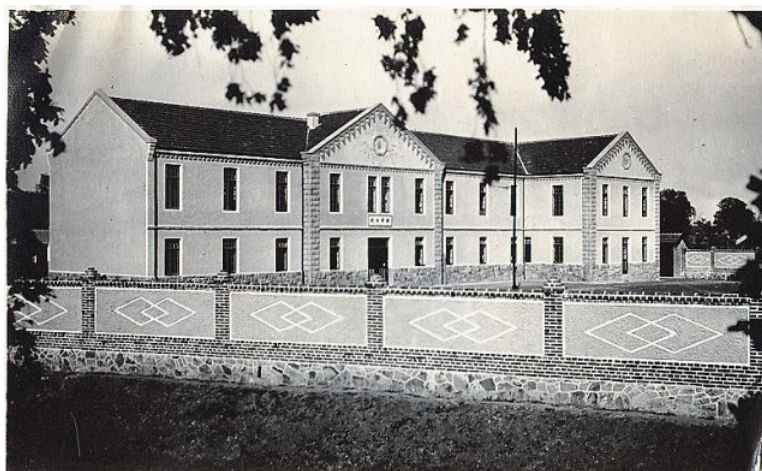
报福音传喜信的人 他们的脚踪何等佳美
——罗马书 10:15下

How beautiful are the feet of those who bring good news!
——ROMANS 10: 15b





2018年4月29日，在胶州市「瑞华女校」原址举行了「瑞华历史馆」开馆仪式。瑞典驻华大使馆文化参赞马福力先生、瑞典艺术家杨翰松先生、北京的林承志长老等莅临参加剪彩仪式。



历史

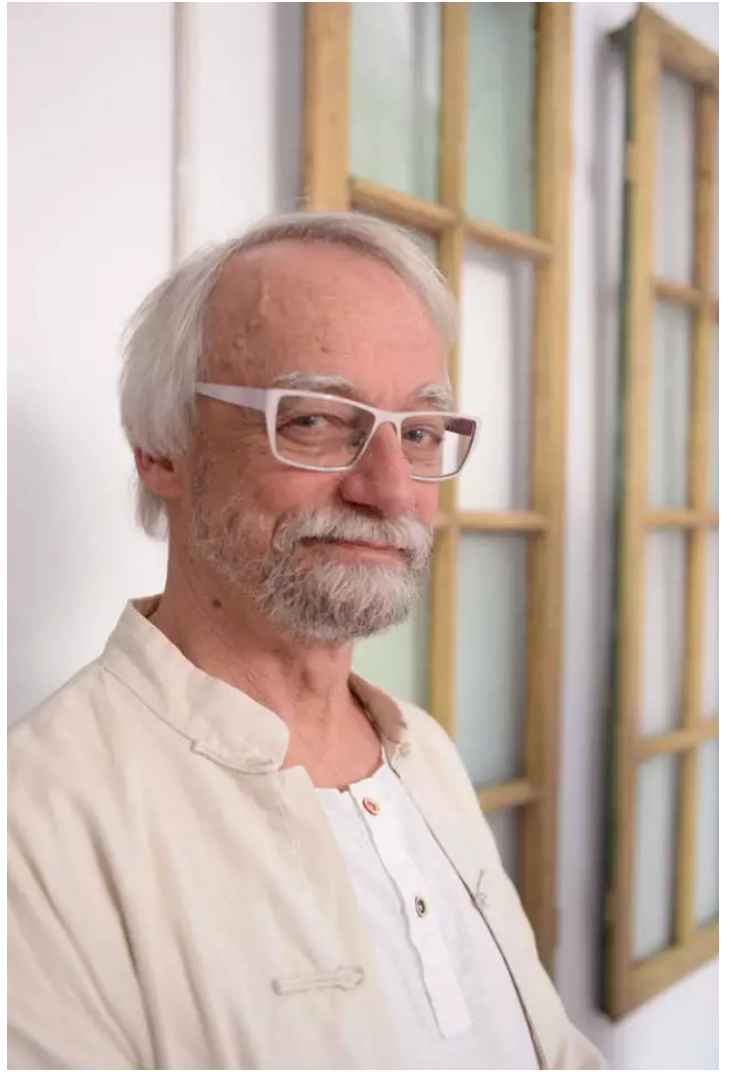
「瑞华女校」是胶州史第一所女子学校
 自此，女孩子们才开始有上学的机会
 在战争年代保护了1000多名妇女儿童
 是中国目前保存最完整的一栋瑞典百年建筑
 现为青岛市级文物保护单位



1891-1951年在中国为瑞典浸信会联盟服务的传教士
Missionaries who served in China for the Baptist Union of Sweden, 1891-1951

姓名 Name	其他姓氏 出生/已婚 Other surname Born/Married	中文名 Chinese name	生平 Lifespan	瑞典浸信会 中国传教年份 Years in SBM China mission
Vingren, Carl		文道恒	1865-1947	1891-1893
Lindberg, John E.		李约翰	1865-1961	1892-1946
Lindberg, Anna	b Holtz	李爱德	1869-1952	1894-1946
Rinell, John A.	b Jansson	任其斐	1866-1941	1894-1941
Rinell, Hrdvig		任桂香	1867-1862	1894-1949
Swordson, John H.	b Larsson	谢德顺	1870-1944	1899-1907
Swordson, Hilda		谢露芬	1863-1931	1899-1907
Ed é n, David	b Carlsson	倪典	1874-1947	1903-1905
Ed é n, Maria		倪马利	1884-1962	1903-1905
Wahlén, Ester		魏董	1877-1955	1906-1946
Leander, August		李安德	1879-1944	1907-1934
Leander, Anna	b Linderström	李桂林	1873-1945	1908-1834
Persson, Matilda		白多加	1885-1974	1911-1947
Lidquist, Adolf		康安德	1880-1947	1911-1929
Lidquist, Elisabeth	b Hammarlund	康利沙	1883-1957	1911-1927
Almberg, Elis	b Stellan	安善拿	1885-?	1913-1820
Almberg, Hanna	m Landbeck	傅淑真	1879-1934	1913-1920
Pettersson, Edith		德尼亚	1890-1974	1915-1920
Rinell, Egon G.		任汝森	1894-1984	1917-1948
Fredriksson, Nina		傅淑真	1885-1962	1917-1946
Lindberg, Signe		李露玉	1896-1986	1920-1946
Andersson, Hulda	b Ejderblad	安美华	1890-1973	1921-1938
Rinell, Oscar H.		任为家	1896-1995	1921-1951
Rinell, Hellen	b Colldén	任佩兰	1899-1991	1923-1950
Schlyter, Sigrid (Titli)		单礼得	1892-1974	1923-1935
Anderson, Susanna	b Swedberg	安米拯	1892-?	1923-1937
Strutz, Doris		司徒露	1901-1999	1924-1938
Strutz, Eric		司大卫	1898-1977	1926-1938
Rinell, Gerda	b Ljungquist	任玉兰	1899-1987	1928-1948
Lindberg, Sten		李卓顺	1899-2000	1929-1941
Lindberg, Alice	b Friberg	李玉兰	1905-1990	1929-1941
Skoglund, Thure		苏德林	1895-1956	1930-1937
Skoglund, Edith	b Andersson	苏玉德	1894-1981	1930-1937
Jansson, Martin		杨荣道	1903-1994	1932-1948
Jansson, Anna	b Andersson	德露露	1908-1982	1935-1948
Andre é n, Walter		方乐德	1906-1998	1936-1947
Andre é n, Ingrid	b Eriksson	方礼德	1908-2000	1936-1947
Thosong, Eric		薄文礼	1912-1946	1940-1946
Thosong, Thora	b Eriksson	薄爱礼	1910-1999	1940-1946
Hedkvist, Eva		贺敦德	1911-2008	1946-1951
Kallgren, Gerty		高敦德	1916-2012	1946-1951
Berggren, Gunnar		贝格立	1921-1977	1946-1950
Engberg, Sigurd	b Hansson	恩敬翰	1914-2007	1846-1949
Engberg, Elsa-Maja		恩顺娘	1915-1964	1947-1949
Ros é n, Elof		陆乐福	1910-1984	1946-1949
Ros é n, Lillian	b Engberg	陆顺娘	1919-2008	1946-1949

拉里 Lally



杨翰松 Janeric Johansson

在拉里Lally 和杨翰松Janeric Johansson的支持和推动下,「瑞华历史馆」顺利开馆。

1

敬拜赞美



来自北京的团队和胶州的团队一起带领众弟兄姊妹赞美主，敬拜主。

2

证道



——《生命的凯歌》

基督里的生命充满了赞美，充满了得胜的凯歌。



——《我爱教会歌》



瑞典驻华大使馆文化参赞马福力先生Mathias Lafolie致辞。



瑞典艺术家杨翰松Janeric Johansson致辞。



教会姊妹杨童舒宣读拉里Lally致辞。



主持人：宋嘉怡 主持人（翻译）：陈彩丽



——主日学舞蹈《将天敞开》



——主日学合唱《爱在胶州湾》





——拿俄米小组舞蹈《是鹰你就飞起来》



——杨翰松和青年团契合唱《你真伟大》



当天，正赶上杨翰松先生的生日，青年团契为杨翰松先生准备了生日惊喜。

6

剪彩





——新城和散那堂诗班献唱《万古磐石为我开》



——战牧师为开馆仪式致辞





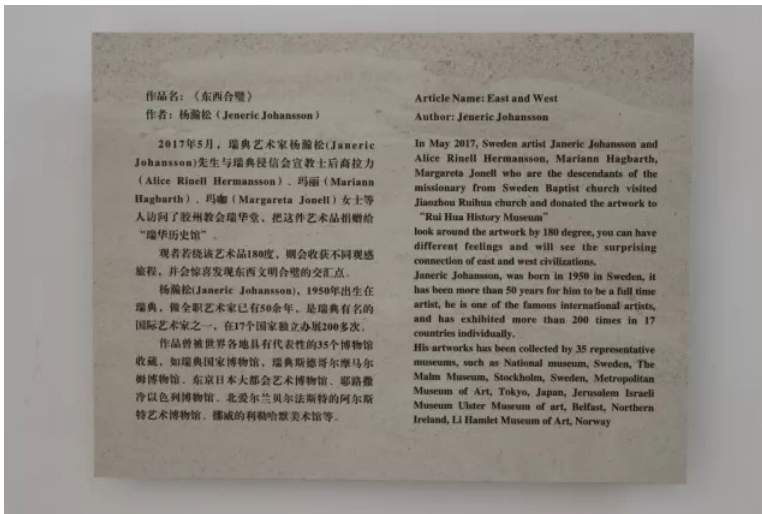
——林长老为开馆仪式致辞

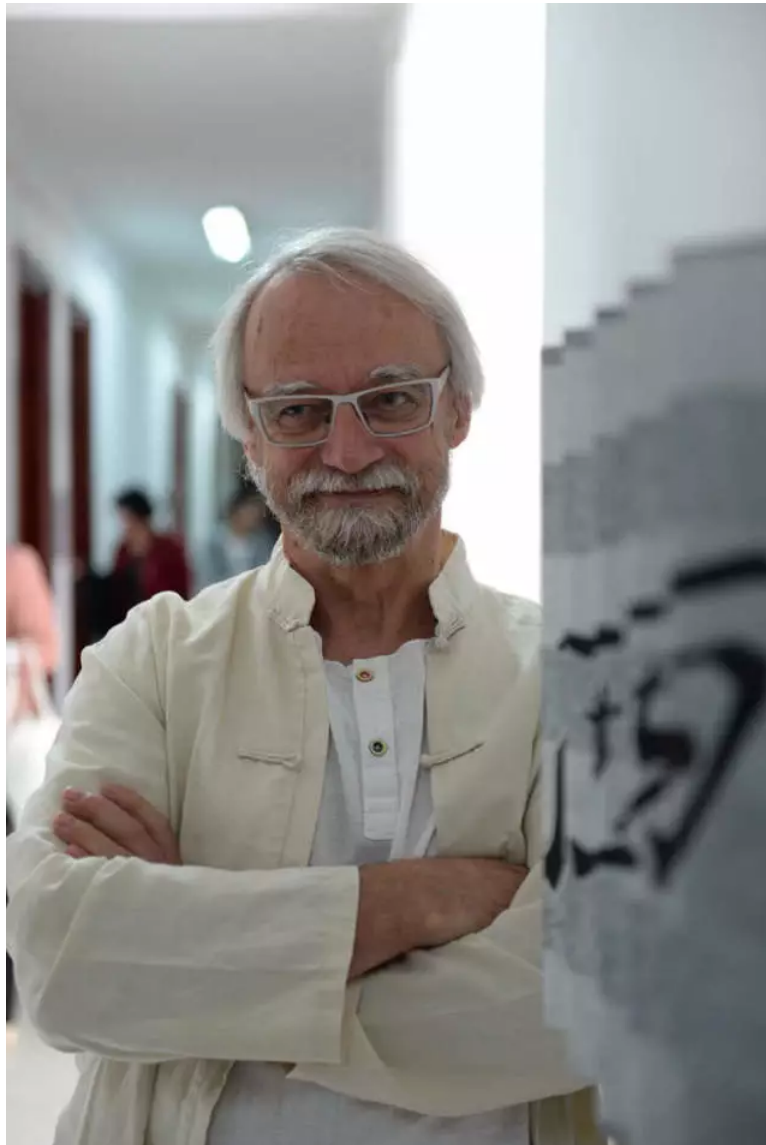




马福力先生、杨翰松先生、林承志长老、战刚牧师、王冬云弟兄（北京）、王波弟兄（企业家代表）、杨童舒姊妹（活动策划）参加了剪彩仪式。

东西合璧





2017年5月，瑞典艺术家杨瀚松(Janeric Johansson)先生与瑞典浸信会宣教士后裔拉力(Alice Rinell Hermansson)、玛丽(Mariann Hagbarth)、玛咖(Margareta Jonell)女士等人访问了胶州教会瑞华堂，把这件艺术品捐赠给“瑞华历史馆”。

观者若绕该艺术品180度，则会收获不同观感旅程，并会惊喜发现东西文明合璧的交汇点。

In May 2017, Sweden artist Janeric Johansson and Alice Rinell Hermansson, Mariann Hagbarth, Margareta Jonell who are the descendants of the missionary from Sweden Baptist church visited Jiaozhou Ruihua church and donated the artwork to "Ruihua History Museum"

look around the artwork by 180 degree, you can have different feelings and will see the surprising connection of east and west civilizations.

8

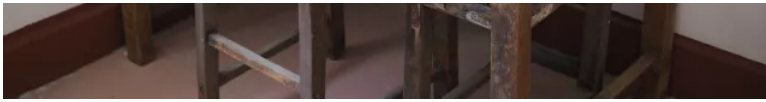
瑞华历史馆



开馆仪式后，瑞典客人和众弟兄姊妹参观了“瑞华历史馆”





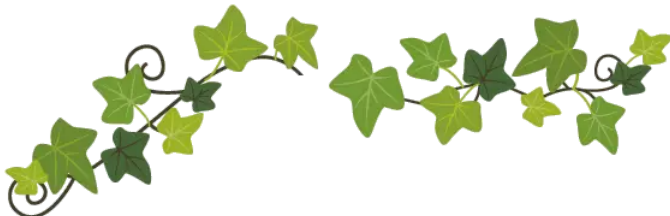


瑞华历史馆部分展览

合影留念



拉里lally致辞



Dear Friends in Jiaozhou,

In April 2018 you are opening a museum in Jiaozhou in a building that is almost one hundred years old. Congratulations!

There is a saying: If these walls could talk... There is so much history, so many stories, that these walls have witnessed!

The building was built in 1923 to be a School for girls. Through the years it has been used by different organizations and for different purposes. Let me tell you about some of them.

A long time before it was built, the building was in my grandmother's dreams. Her name was Hedvig Rinell, and she and her husband came to Jiaozhou from Sweden in 1894. On her arrival in China, she wrote in her diary: "From now on, China is my country and the Chinese people are my people". And she did stay in Jiaozhou for 55 years. Throughout her whole life, she loved China and the Chinese people. She was a school teacher, and she was eager to engage in education. At that time, many young people did not have an opportunity to go to school. Especially not the girls.

It was not until year 1900 that she and a Chinese school teacher, Wang Cinhua, started the first school for five boys in Jiaozhou. At that time people did not trust the foreigners, so the boys all came from families related to the mission. Three years later, with just four little girls, a girls' school was started by Mrs. Anna Lindberg together with the Chinese teacher Fan Rongyuan. A year later, the Lindberg family moved to take up work in Zhucheng, which made my grandmother responsible for both these little schools in Jiaozhou. Time was not yet ripe for co-education of boys and girls.

My grandparents had moved to a place at Dajingjia in Xiguan in 1896. Now the two little schools moved into their yard. In time, the schools grew and in 1901 they each got their own school building close by. By 1909, there were quite a few students who had completed primary school, and some wanted to continue their studies. So, two Middle Schools were started, one for boys and one for girls. In 1910, the middle school boys moved into a new campus close to the Sweet Potato Market (Digua Shi). North of the school, a small hospital clinic was built, and in 1913, a Church was built on the south end of this property. – But there was no money for a new Girls' School!

That is when the Girls' School became my grandmother's fervent dream. In the meantime, one more school was started: A Bible School for women. Here, women were prepared to work among women and children in churches and in the community. In 1919, my grandparents visited Sweden. They met the mission secretary there, and my grandmother told him about her dream! Before she went back to China, it was decided that funds would be raised to build a Girls' School in Jiaozhou. My grandmother was so happy!

On their return to China, they purchased a property, and in 1923 the building you are in now was in place. Grandmother writes in her diary about the day when the older girls moved in. (The little girls in grades 1–3, were still in the old school.) They carried their bedding and other belongings from the old school to this new place. On the way across the fields, they were singing and rejoicing. The bottom floor was soon turned into a dormitory, there was a dining area in the right wing of the school, and the auditorium and classrooms were upstairs.

In time, the schools became quite popular. In the Primary School, the number of students increased from 500 to 750 and up to 1000. In the Middle School there were about 200 students. The schools had many qualified Chinese teachers and a good reputation. But the school leaders were still recruited among the Swedes. Mrs. Rinell was the school leader of the Primary School and the Girls' Middle School until 1929. She also led the Boys' Middle School except for the years 1910–1915, when it was led by Rev. Leander. Soon, the two oldest sons in the Rinell family returned from their studies in Sweden to work in the Mission in China. So Egron Rinell (Ren Yulin) served as principal of the Boys' Middle School from 1918–1929, except for one year when his brother Oscar Rinell (Ren Weilin) took over.

In the year 1929, there were some major changes. The Chinese school authorities demanded that all schools be registered. With this development, some new regulations were introduced. One change was to introduce co-education. So, this building became the Primary School for both boys and girls (grades 4–6), and the middle school girls joined classes at the Boy's Middle School. Another change was that the headmaster-principals of the schools should be Chinese citizens. This was no problem, because by then there were many capable teachers, who could take on this role. The first five years (1929–1934) Mr. Goa Jinshi from Zhucheng was the principal of the Primary School. When he chose to return to Zhucheng, Mr. Qi Zongtang took over. Mr. Wu of the Presbyterian mission was the leader of the Middle School for one year. After that Mr. Wang Huating (also called Wang Fengming) became the principal of this school. This arrangement lasted until November 1947, when the schools were closed.

Before going on into modern history, I must mention the role that the Primary Schools played when Jiaozhou was invaded by the Japanese in 1938. Shortly before this, the leaders of Jiaozhou County built up a platform and called the citizens to an outdoor meeting. They explained that, since there was no defense available, the leaders would leave the city. The people were asked to behave well toward the intruders and to avoid violence. On the evening of the 15th of January, the Japanese troops marched in. Immediately, one thousand women and children flooded into the former Girl's School. Another three hundred sought refuge in the Xiguan schools. Every floor space was occupied! The refugees were fed with millet soup (Xiaomitang), and some families in the town brought additional food to them. They could feel rather safe in the schools, since the Swedish Consul General in Shanghai had sent posters to paste on the doors of Swedish institutions, asking the military and civil authorities to leave the property unmolested. This was usually respected. When the Japanese troops moved out to the barracks outside of the city, the refugees returned to their homes. And the students could take up their studies again.

The later history is no doubt known to you. In the 1950s, this building was used by Jiaozhou No. 1 Middle School. More buildings were added, and the school grew. In 2002, they moved to their beautiful new campus and have experienced an impressive expansion since. – And now, the old School building is the home of a Christian Church and the place of a new museum.

After a long period of silence, Principal Wang Huating wrote a letter to my father in 1981. He quoted the old Chinese saying: “When you drink the water, remember its source”. I think he was being polite, considering the Swedish mission as the source of the life change that he had experienced. – I have thought more about this saying. There is a more important source to remember today. We read in the Old Testament (Exodus 17) about the journey of the Israeli people through the desert land. They were short of water. They were thirsty. They were in danger. So, they started accusing their leader Moses for having led them to this dry and barren place. But, on God's order, Moses took his rod and hit a rock, and water came gushing out, to the comfort of all the desperate people.

This rock is often perceived as a symbol of Jesus Christ, the source of life. This has inspired an old hymn, a song which has been translated into so many different languages: “Rock of ages, cleft for me...” – So, when we study the age-old items collected in the museum, let us remember bygone days, which make up our history. But let us not forget to consider the fountain of life, the source which helps us look forward to a future of faith, hope, and love.

With this, I wish you blessings and success in your work, your museum, and for the promising future which lies ahead.

Uppsala, Sweden, April 14, 2018

Alice Rinell Hermansson / in Jiaozhou known as “Lally”

亲爱的胶州朋友们：

2018年4月，你们将在胶州一座几近百年历史的建筑里开设博物馆。祝贺你们！

有句谚语说：如果这些墙能诉说……如此多的历史，如此多的故事，这些墙见证了！

这栋建筑建于1923年，是一所女子学校。历年间，不同的组织因着不同的目的使用了这栋建筑。让我来告诉你们其中的一些故事。

在建成之前的很长一段时间，这栋建筑一直是我祖母的梦想。她的名字叫任桂香（Hedvig Rinell），她和丈夫于1894年从瑞典来到胶州。抵达中国后，她在日记中写道：“从今以后，中国是我的国家，我就是中国人。”她最终在胶州待了55年，用自己的一生，挚爱着中国和中国人民。她是一名学校教师，渴望从事教育事业。当时，许多年轻人没有机会上学，尤其是女孩。

直到1900年，她才和一位中国学校的老师王新华，在胶州开办了第一所有5个男生的学校。当时人们并不信任外国人，所以这些男孩都来自与传教有关的家庭。三年后，令爱德（Anna Lindberg）女士与中国老师范英原共同创办了一所女子学校，只有四个小女孩。一年后，令氏（Lindberg）一家搬到诸城去工作，让我祖母接管了胶州的这两所小学。当时，男孩和女孩同校受教育的时机尚未成熟。

1896年，我的祖父母搬到了西关的大井街，把这两所小学校一并搬进了他们的院子。随着时间的推移，学校不断发展。到了1901年，每个学校都在附近建起了自己的校舍。到1909年，有相当一部分学生读完了小学，有些渴望继续他们的学业。于是，又开办了两所中学，一所是男子学校，一所是女子学校。1910年，中学男生搬进了靠近红薯市场（地瓜市场）的新校区，学校北边建了一个小诊所。1913年，在这栋房子的南端建了一座教堂——但已没有钱建一所新的女子学校！

就在那时，女子学校成了我祖母热切的梦想。与此同时，又为妇女开办了一所圣经学校。在这里，她们准备在教堂和社区中与妇女和儿童一起工作。1919年，我的祖父母访问了瑞典。他们在那里遇到了代表团的秘书，我的祖母告诉他她的梦想！在她回中国之前，就已经立定为在胶州建立一所女子学校筹集资金的计划。我祖母高兴极了！

他们一回到中国，就购买了一处房产。1923年，你们现在所在的大楼就已经建好了。祖母在日记中写到了高年级女孩子们搬进来那一天（1-3年级的小女孩还在旧校区），她们把自己的寝具和其他东西从旧校区搬到了这个新校区。在穿过田野的路上，她们载歌载舞，欢天喜地。一楼很快变成了宿舍，在学校的右侧有一个用餐区，礼堂和教室都在楼上。

渐渐地，学校变得很受欢迎。小学学生人数从500人增加到750人，一直增加到1000人。中学大约有200名学生。学校有许多合格的中国教师，并享有良好的声誉。但是学校的领导仍然是从瑞典人招募的。直到1929年，任（Rinell）女士一直是小学和女子中学的校长，还是男子学校的校长。1910年至1915年期间，李安德（Leander）牧师任校长。不久，任氏（Rinell）家的两个儿子从瑞典学成，回到中国传教。1918年至1929年，任汝霖（Eggon Rinell）担任男子中学的校长，其中有1年，他的兄弟任为霖（Oscar Rinell）接任。

1929年，发生了一些重大的变化，官方要求所有的中国学校都要注册。随着这一发展，出台了一些新的规章制度。其中一项改革为实行男女同校教育。因此，这座建筑改为了男女同校小学（4-6年级），中学女生也进入男子中学上课。另一个改革是，学校校长应为中国公民。这没有问题，因为在那时，有许多优秀的教师可以担任这个角色。前五年（1929-1934年）由诸城的郭金石先生担任小学校长。当他选择返回诸城的时候，褚中堂接任。基督教长老会的吴先生担任了一年的中学校长。此后，王华亭先生（又名王逢荣）当了该校的校长。该任命一直持续到1947年11月学校关闭之时。

在进入现代史之前，我必须提到1938年，胶州被日本侵略时小学所扮演的角色。在侵略前不久，胶州市的领导们搭建了一个平台，号召市民参加户外会议。他们解释说，由于没有可用的防御手段，领导人将离开该市，要求市民对入侵者持良好表现，避免暴力。1月15日傍晚，日军开进，立即有一千名妇女和儿童涌入前女校。另有300名学生在西关学校避难，每个楼层都被占用了！难民们只能喝小米汤，城里的一些家庭给他们带来了其他食物。由于瑞典驻上海总领事在瑞典各机构的门上贴出海报，要求军方和民政当局不肆干扰地离开这些房产，这通常受到尊重。难民和学生们在学校里感觉相当安全。当日军开到城外的兵营时，难民们返回了家，学生们得以重新开课。

你们对后来的历史无疑是知道的。20世纪50年代，胶州第一中学使用了这栋建筑，增加了更多的建筑物，学校的规模也扩大了。2002年，他们搬到了美丽的新校园，从那以后学校的发展历程令人印象深刻——现在，旧校舍改为基督教会，也是这个新历史博物馆的所在地。

又过了很长一段时间，校长王华亭在1981年给我父亲写了一封信。他引用了中国的一个成语：“饮水思源”。我想了这个说法，认为他很谦逊，考虑到瑞典的传教使命是他所经历的生活变化的源头。今天有更重要的“源”要记住。我们在《旧约全书》（出埃及记17章）中读到，以色列人在沙漠旷野的旅程，他们缺水，他们口渴，他们生命垂危。于是，他们开始向首领摩西发怨言，因为他们把他们领到这些干旱贫瘠的地方。但摩西遵着神的旨意，拿他的杖击打磐石，水就涌出来，使一切绝望的人得了安慰。

这块石头通常被认为是耶稣基督的象征，生命的源泉。这成为了一首古老赞美诗的灵感，这首诗已经被翻译成许多不同的语言：“万古磐石为我开……”所以，当我们研究博物馆中收藏的古老物品时，让我们铭记过去的岁月，它们构成了我们的历史。但是，我们不要忘记思考生命之泉，这会让我们期盼一个充满信心、希望和爱的未来。

在此，我祝愿你们在工作中，在历史博物馆中，在充满希望的未来中蒙福，并祝愿你们成功！

瑞典，乌普萨拉，2018年4月14日

Alice Rinell Hermansson /在胶州被称为“拉力”

