

宗教傳教的多元與本地化：
上海宣道會守真堂的
傳教模式之探析（1900–1949）¹

Diversity and Localization of Religious Missions:
An Analysis of the Missionary Activities Adopted
of Shanghai Christian and Missionary Alliance's
Beulah Church (1900–1949)

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¹ 兩位匿名評審專家的寶貴意見，對本人極具啟發，在此表示衷心感謝。

摘要

宣道會在二十世紀上半葉的上海社會名噪一時，不僅開設具規模的教會學校，更是一種有中西籍教牧的教會組織。本文通過梳理檔案文獻，考察宣道會守真堂在上海創立、穩固本土化，以及在現代社會的變遷中多元化發展。文章一方面闡述守真堂推廣華洋並舉的傳教模式，傳教的對象既包括海員、猶太人、流亡者等西人群體，也包括中國人。不僅如此，守真堂也與上海其他基督教會緊密協作，救援服務社會群體，呈現出宣道活動在上海的多元化的教會路線。另一方面，本文論述守真堂的組織制度模式是傳教士積極培養中國信徒及教牧人員，為守真堂邁向本土化奠定基礎。到了三、四十年代，守真堂湧現一群傑出的中國教牧人員。為了順應教會的發展，傳教士對教會進行改組，由本地執委會負責管理教務，並建立一套自立的制度化模式，反映出其由差會轉型到中國本土教會。因此，守真堂沒有停留在既定的宗教內部範圍，而是廣泛參與本地社會，從事中西群體的多元傳教工作，因而對於形塑中國人的普世基督徒身份認同與實踐起到重要作用。

關鍵字：宣道會守真堂、上海、多元化、本地化、傳教活動

Abstract

The Christian and Missionary Alliance was famous in Shanghai in the first half of the 20th century. It set up a church school of a certain size and was a kind of church organization with Chinese and Western pastors. By combing archives and literature, this paper investigates the C&MA Beulah Church's establishment, localization, and diversified development in the changes of modern society. On the one hand, the paper expounds the missionary mode of Beulah Church, which preaches to both Chinese and foreign people. The objects of missionary work not only included sailors, Jews, exiles, and other western groups but also included Chinese people. In addition, Beulah Church also worked closely with other Christian churches in Shanghai to help and serve social groups, showing the diversified church line of the missionary movement in Shanghai. On the other hand, this paper discusses that the organization mode of Beulah Church is that missionaries actively cultivate Chinese believers and pastors, which lays the foundation for Beulah Church to move toward localization. In the 1930s and 1940s, a group of outstanding Chinese pastors emerged from Beulah Church. In order to adapt to the development of the church, the missionaries reorganized the church. The local executive committee was responsible for the management of the church affairs and established a set of self-supporting institutional model, which reflected its transformation from a missionary society to a local church in China. Therefore, Beulah Church did not stay within the established internal scope of religion, but extensively participated in the local society and engages in the pluralistic missionary work of Chinese and western groups, thus playing an important

role in shaping the universal Christian identity and practice of Chinese people.

Keywords: Christian and Missionary Alliance Beulah Church, Shanghai, Diversification, Localization, Missionary Activities