福州才女文化之衍變與晚清維新變法

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福州才女文化起於明清之交光祿詩派,其精神資源則取自魏晉賢媛傳統。此文 化至清臻盛,清末因與福州船政文化聯姻而起本質變化。福州船政文化作為晚清自 強運動產物,雖源自福建海運,但將原來與南海的交流擴展至西方,從而開始了中 國海軍、乃至中國知識階層的現代化進程。這一新的地域文化的異起,以及其後的 清末維新運動,直接影響了閩川才女文化。

本文將著重分析三位清末福州才女的生平與著作,以資察清末福州才女衍變及 其社會、政治、文化、與歷史意義。其中沈鵲應(1877-1900)重新定義了明清的烈女 概念;蕭道管(1855-1907)展示了閨閣學人對於清末世變及應運而起的社會達爾文主 義的回應;薛紹徽(1866-1911)代表了傳統女性詩人到維新變法志士的轉型。經由此 三位的生命體驗,本文擬從不同角度反映清末福州才女文化之特殊表現,並使後世 對清末婦女鮮為人知的維新業績有長足了解。

關鍵詞:福州才女文化 福州船政文化 沈鵲應 蕭道管 薛紹徽

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The Development of the Min *Cainü* Culture and the Late Qing Reform Movements

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The formation of the Min cainü culture can be traced back to the Ming-Qing transition, which featured the Guanglu School of Min women's poetry as its literary institution and the Wei-Jin xianyuan (worthy ladies) spirit as its intellectual foundation. This tradition underwent a substantial transformation in late Qing China, through its "marriage" with the Fuzhou Shipyard culture that resulted from late Qing selfstrengthening movement. This article explores the significance of this transformation to late Qing social, political, and cultural life through an examination of the lives and works of three Min cainii, namely Shen Queying (1878–1900), Xiao Dagenan (1855–1907), and Xue Shaohui (1866–1911) (in the order of their death). Shen renovated the late imperial concept of a chaste widow into a reformer-comrade who med after her reform-martyr husband Lin Xu (1875–1898) as a protest to Qing court bloody repression of the 1898 Reform Movement. Xiao showcased how a convent onal woman scholar and housewife coped with late Qing turbulence and her response the surging social Darwinism. Xue exemplified a thorough yet smooth evolution of a traditional poetess into a future reformer. Each represents this transformation in a different aspect, and together they enhance and refine our appreciation of women's significant yet largely forgotten contributions to late Qing reforms.

Keywords: Fuzhou Talented Women Culture Fuzhou Naval School Culture Shen Queying Xiao Daoguan Xie Shaohui

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