



Spring 2018 #2

GECEM

NEWSLETTER

"Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall" - Confucius

The GECEM (*Global Encounters between China and Europe: Trade Networks, Consumption and Cultural Exchanges in Macau and Marseille, 1680-1840*) project, ref. 679371, is funded by the ERC (European Research Council)-Starting Grant, Horizon 2020, under the European Union funding for Research & Innovation Program of the European Commission, with the Universidad Pablo de Olavide in Seville (Spain) as the European host institution (www.gecem.eu).

GECEM项目（中国与欧洲之间的全球邂逅：贸易网络，澳门与马赛的消费与文化交流，1680-1840），编号：679371，由ERC（欧洲研究委员会）资助 - 由欧洲委员会的欧洲研究与创新计划基金启动资助，地平线2020项目，以西班牙塞维利亚的Pablo de Olavide大学作为欧洲主办机构（www.gecem.eu）。

The aim of global history is to seek out connections in different geographical areas that go beyond the great divide between the West and East. The major challenge is to surpass the rigid national narratives that have been deeply rooted in traditional scholarship. How does this traditional scholarship navigate with the new global history? First, some clarifications. By 'new global history' I mean the young generation of scholars who, in the last ten years, have engaged with global history through new case studies. The implementation of such studies is carried out through new imperatives: data collection in the archives with a careful analysis of historical sources, new methods to process the information with the help of computer sciences, and the permanent dialogue with other humanities and social science disciplines. Interdisciplinarity is the keyword that defines this implementation of new global history research. Without the permanent dialogue across disciplines including history, economics, political sciences, literature, linguistics or digital humanities, as well as sub-disciplines of history such as social history, economic history, political history, history of mentalities, etc., the global historian might not perceive the processes of socio-economic and cultural transformations of western and eastern areas. And more importantly, without interdisciplinary dialogue, the geographical connections that foster such transformations may be missed. These global conjunctures start to take place at a very micro level. Thus, the implementation of global history starts in the local archives, when the historian begins to construct hypotheses and seek answers to questions. The ability to integrate micro and macro approaches, and put local transformations in a global context, comes from comparing and cross-referencing the empirical evidence of local and national archives.

全球史的目标是寻找不同地理区域的超越西东方之间鸿沟的联系。主要挑战是要超越已深深植根于传统学术的僵化的民族叙事方式。这个传统的学术如何与新的全球史一同启航？首先，我们来澄清一些事实。“新的全球史”在这里是指在过去十年中通过新案例研究投身于全球史的年轻一代学者。这些研究的实施是通过新的使命来实现的：通过仔细分析历史资料，在档案中收集数据，在计算机科学的帮助下处理信息的新方法，以及与其他人文学科和社会科学学科的不断对话。跨学科性是定义新的全球史研究实施的关键词。没有历史，经济学，政治学，文学，语言学或数字人文学科以及社会历史，经济史，政治史，心理史等历史学科的不断对话，全球的史学家可能就无法感知西方和东方各地区的社会经济和文化转型过程。没有历史，经济学，政治学，



**Global Encounters between
China and Europe:**
Trade Networks, Consumption and
Cultural Exchanges in Macau and
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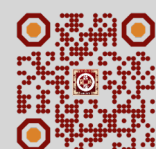
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Horizon 2020
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www.gecem.eu



文学，语言学或数字人文学科以及社会历史，经济史，政治史，心理史等历史学科的不断对话，全球的史学家可能就无法感知西方和东方各地区的社会经济和文化转型过程。更重要的是，如果没有跨学科的对话，促成这种转变的地理联系可能会被忽略。这些全球性的联系开始发生在一个非常微观的层面。因此，当历史学家开始构建假设并寻求问题的答案时，全球史的实施始于当地档案。将微观和宏观方法结合起来，并将局部变化放到全球范围内思考的能力来自于地方和国家档案的经验证据的比较和交叉引用。

Language is another relevant tool for the global historian. The understanding of the concept of diversity is another way to eradicate the national myopias inherent to the construction of intellectual categories, and, in many cases, the prejudices that traditional scholarship still maintains. By traditional I mean the scholarship that continues to keep local and national history as its supreme narrative. Such narratives are in many instances linked with well-defined patriotic and nationalistic propaganda. Nowadays such nationalistic narratives are emerging in some western and eastern countries, despite the current global era we are witnessing. Potential examples are the US, China, Great Britain, some Latin American regions such as Venezuela with the implementation of protectionist policies and the lack of a global/international agenda. This somehow permeates the academic debate, giving room for a revival of national history.

语言是全球史学家的另一个相关工具。对多元化概念的理解是消除构建知识分类所固有的全国性近视的另一种方式，在许多情况下，还存在传统学者仍然保留的偏见。“传统”在这里是指继续把地方和国家历史作为其最高叙事史的学者。这种叙事在很多情况下与明确的爱国主义和民族主义宣传相联系。尽管我们正在面对一个全球化时代，目前这种民族主义叙事仍在一些西方和东方国家出现。潜在的例子是美国，中国，英国，一些拉美地区，如委内瑞拉实施了贸易保护主义政策，缺乏全球/国际议程。这些在相当程度上渗透到学术争论中，为国家历史的复兴腾出空间。

Such nationalistic histories can be seen in the ‘academic ecosystems’ of departments, faculties and universities of western and eastern countries. The lack of diversity of faculty staff, as well as engaging an international strategy for research, is one of the major issues to eradicate from such ‘academic ecosystems’. The absence of scholarly diversity makes difficult to implement a well-defined international/global curriculum to teach the new generations of students important issues: theory, methodology and analysis of historical sources for global history.

这种民族主义的历史观可以在西方和东方国家的各部门，学院和大学的“学术生态系统”中看到。增强教职员的多样性，以及参与国际研究战略，是消除这种“学术生态系统”的主要方法之一。学术人员多样性的缺乏导致难以实施明确界定国际/全球课程来教授新一代学生：理论，方法和全球史的历史渊源分析。

This is one of the main challenges for the GECEM project. Through the national diversity of the GECEM research staff (who originate from East Asia, Europe and Latin America www.gecem.eu/team/gecem-staff.html), and who range from new PhD researchers to advanced research fellows, and senior researchers, the breakthrough of this project underlines the concept of interdisciplinarity and marks the creation of a new school of global historians. December 2017 marks 18 months of the GECEM project, which officially started on July 1st 2016. Since then, the GECEM project has reached a major milestone with the first book being published in Open Access: *Global History and New Polycentric Approaches: Europe, Asia and the Americas in a World Network System*, co-edited by profs Manuel Perez Garcia and Lucio de Sousa www.palgrave.com/de/book/9789811040528#aboutBook. This book is the first one in the Palgrave Studies in Comparative Global History www.palgrave.com/de/series/15711, (editor-in-chief prof. Manuel Perez Garcia). This series is sponsored by the GECEM project, and the agreement between Palgrave-Macmillan and GECEM was signed in November 2017 (with prof. Manuel Perez Garcia as Principal Investigator (P.I.) of GECEM). This achievement, during the very early stages of GECEM, as well as other forthcoming monographs in Open Access such as *La producción de metales Preciosos en San Luis Potosí y su circulación global durante el siglo XVII* authored by Sergio Serrano (research fellow of GECEM), articles in peer-reviewed international journals indexed at the Web of Science published by Manuel Perez Garcia, and participation in international conferences/workshops organised by prestigious academic institutions, stand out as major academic results.



Manuel Perez Garcia at Tsinghua University in Beijing, China

这是GECEM项目面临的主要挑战之一。通过GECEM的来自不同国家的研究人员（来自东亚，欧洲和拉丁美洲 www.gecem.eu/team/gecem-staff.html），其中包括从新的博士生研究员到高级研究人员以及主管级研究人员，这个项目的突破强调了跨学科性的概念，标志着一个全新的全球史学派的诞生。2017年12月标志着GECEM项目18个月，该项目于2016年7月1日正式启动。从那时起，GECEM项目以其第一本书在公开渠道的出版立下了一个重要里程碑：“全球历史和新多中心方法：世界网络系统中的欧洲、亚洲和美洲”，由Manuel Perez Garcia教授和Lucio de Sousa共同编辑。www.palgrave.com/de/book/9789811040528#aboutBook 这本书是Palgrave比较全球史研究中的第一本著作www.palgrave.com/de/series/15711，（主编为Manuel Perez Garcia教授）。本系列由GECEM项目赞助，Palgrave-Macmillan与GECEM之间的协议于2017年11月签署（由Manuel Perez Garcia教授担任GECEM首席研究员（P.I.））。在GECEM的早期阶段，这本著作以及其他即将出版的专著，如Sergio Serrano（GECEM研究员）撰写的“San Luis Potosí生产的贵金属及其17世纪的全球流通”，在Manuel Perez Garcia教授列于科学网索引上的同行评议国际期刊上发表的文章，以及参加由著名学术机构组织的国际会议/研讨会，都是主要的学术成果。

It is relevant to mention the work undertaken by GECEM staff at historical archives collecting data from the First Historical Archives of China, The Anton Library of The Beijing Center, The Provincial Historical Archives of Canton, The Historical Archives of Macao and The General Archive of the Indies in Seville. Currently this data collection is undertaken by prof. Manuel Perez Garcia, Marisol Vidales and Sergio Serrano.

在此还需提及GECEM工作人员在中国第一历史档案馆、北京中心的安东图书馆，广东省历史档案馆、澳门历史档案馆以及塞维利亚的西印度群岛综合档案馆的数据收集工作。目前该数据收集工作由Manuel Perez Garcia教授，Marisol Vidales和Sergio Serrano负责。

The deliverables and academic output of GECEM, participation in academic forums and the work at historical archives, would have not been possible without the GECEM academic network and the ongoing cooperation with the Global History Network (GHN) www.globalhistorynetwork.com founded in 2012 by prof. Manuel Perez Garcia (director of GHN), prof. Lucio de Sousa (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) and prof. Liu Beicheng (Tsinghua University). The work undertaken by the GHN since 2012 has helped create a permanent forum for discussion between eastern and western scholars specialized in global history. Conferences and publications have been generated since then consolidating the academic mission of the GHN. Thus, it is relevant and pertinent to note that the GHN has contributed to this work with scholars engaged in this network renewing global history in China and Europe.

如果没有GECEM学术网络以及与由Manuel Perez Garcia教授（GHN主管），Lucio de Sousa教授（东京大学外国语学院）和刘北成教授（清华大学）于2012年成立的全球历史网络（GHN）www.globalhistorynetwork.com的持续合作，GECEM的成果交付和学术成绩，学术论坛的参与和历史档案工作将不可能实现。自2012年以来，GHN开展工作，帮助创建了一个专门研究全球史的东西方学者讨论的常设论坛。自那时起，会议和出版物均已形成，以巩固GHN的学术使命。因此，值得注意的是GHN与参与该网络的学者一起共同为中国和欧洲的全球史更新做出了贡献。

Manuel Perez Garcia/马龙

P.I. of GECEM project, ERC-Starting Grant
GECEM项目首席研究员，ERC启动研究基金
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Academic implementation: GECEM First Milestones and Results 学术成就：GECEM的第一个里程碑和成果



1st GECEM workshop at University of Chicago-Beijing Center: Manuel Perez (GECEM P.I.) and Sara Crowley (editor in chief of Palgrave-Macmillan in China & Asia Pacific) signing the agreement for the New Palgrave Studies in Comparative Global History

The P.I. of the GECEM project, Manuel Perez Garcia, has been based in China since 2011. This is valuable for achieving the scientific objectives of the project. In September 2017 he moved from Renmin University of China (RUC) to Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU), obtaining at the same time an academic promotion. He was associate professor at RUC and at SJTU he was offered the tenure-track associate professorship. This constitutes one of the major results of the first phase of the GECEM project. The expected results of the project are being achieved and are bringing an obvious academic breakthrough in which each team member is contributing with his working package.

GECEM项目的首席研究员Manuel Perez Garcia教授自2011年以来一直在中国工作。这对实现该项目的科学目标具有很高的价值。2017年9月，他从中国人民大学（RUC）转至上海交通大学（SJTU），同时进行学术推广。他是中国人民大学副教授，在上海交通大学获得了终身副教授职位。这是GECEM项目第一阶段的主要成果之一。该项目的预期成果正在实现，带来了明显的学术突破，每个团队成员都在用自己的工作做出贡献。

Another milestone reached by GECEM in its first phase of implementation (first 18 months) is the contract for the new series with Palgrave-Macmillan, *Palgrave Studies in Comparative Global History* (visit the link www.palgrave.com/de/series/15711). This agreement was signed between professor Manuel Perez Garcia (P.I. of GECEM) and Sara Crowley Vigneau (Senior Editor, Humanities and Social Sciences, China & Asia Pacific, Palgrave-Macmillan) at the *1st GECEM Workshop: Quantitative Economic History and Open Science in China and Europe*, hosted by The University of Chicago-Center in Beijing (China), 21 November 2016.

GECEM在第一实施阶段（前18个月）期间达成的另一个里程碑是和Palgrave-Macmillan达成的新系列合同，Palgrave比较全球史研究（请访问链接www.palgrave.com/de/series/15711）。该协议由Manuel Perez Garcia教授（GECEM项目的首席研究员）与Sara Crowley Vigneau（“人文社会科学”中国及亚太地区高级编辑，Palgrave-Macmillan），于2016年11月21日，在中国北京芝加哥大学中心主办的GECEM第一工作室：中国量化经济史和开放科学研讨会上共同签署。

GECEM researchers, collaborators and members of the Global History Network (GHN) will publish upcoming monographs and collaborative works in this series paying attention to the new directions on global history in East Asian studies. The first book in this series, *Global History and New Polycentric Approaches*, has been edited by professors Manuel Perez Garcia and Lucio de Sousa (visit the link www.palgrave.com/de/book/9789811040528) and published in Open Access. The main contributors of the book are: Bartolome Yun-Casalilla (‘senior staff’ of GECEM), Lucio de Sousa (member of the board of advisors of GECEM), Manuel Perez Garcia (P.I. of GECEM), and external contributors such as Richard Von Glahn (University of California at Los Angeles), Mihoko Oka (University of Tokyo), Anne McCants (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), and Carlos Marichal (Colegio de Mexico) among others.

GECEM的研究人员，合作者和全球历史网络（GHN）的成员将在本系列中发表即将出版的专著和合作著作，关注东亚研究全球史的新方向。本系列的第一本书“全球史与新的多中心方法论”由Manuel Perez Garcia教授和Lucio de Sousa编辑（访问链接www.palgrave.com/de/book/9789811040528）并在公开途径中发表。本书的主要贡献者是：Bartolome Yun-Casalilla（GECEM高级成员），Lucio de Sousa（GECEM顾问委员会成员），Manuel Perez Garcia（GECEM首席研究员），以及Richard Von Glahn

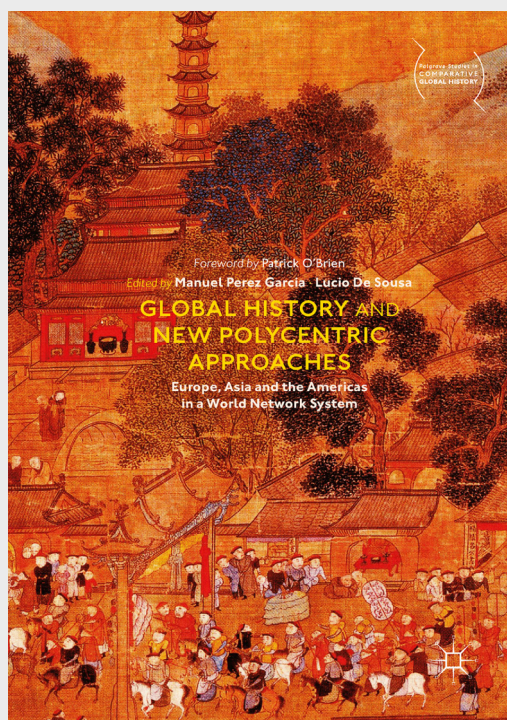
(洛杉矶加州大学), Mihoko Oka (东京大学), Anne McCants (麻省理工学院) 和 Carlos Marichal (墨西哥Colegio) 等提供外部支持人员。

This first book and the whole scope of the series proposes a new geography of global history research with the aim of answering big questions posed by global history researchers combining eastern and western sources through new case studies. Special attention needs to be focused in sub-continental areas of Europe, East Asia (China, Japan and the Philippines) and the Americas. A new analysis of the significance and impact of the Manila Galleons, which encompasses areas of Europe, America, the Philippines, China, as well as Japan, needs to be undertaken. The new case studies presented in this series take a micro perspective, and are framed in a more global scope that can help to understand the divergences and/or convergences between the East and the West.

本系列的第一本书和整个系列文章提出了全球史研究的新地理学,旨在回答全球史研究员通过新的案例研究整合东西方资源所提出的重大问题。需要特别关注欧洲,东亚(中国,日本和菲律宾)和美洲的次大陆地区。需要对包括欧洲,美国,菲律宾,中国以及日本在内的马尼拉大帆船贸易的重要性和影响进行新的分析。本系列中呈现的新案例研究采取微观角度,并将其置于更加全球化的范围内,有助于理解东西方之间的分歧和/或趋同。

This pioneering research and the publications are connected to the work developed by the GHN in China, led by professors Manuel Perez Garcia and Lucio Sousa. This academic network is composed by East Asian and western scholars who are developing a global history research in China and the West due to the current need for more case studies comparing Europe, Asia and the Americas.

这项开创性的研究极其出版物与GHN在中国开展的工作有关,由Manuel Perez Garcia教授和Lucio Sousa领导。该学术网络由东亚和西方学者组成,他们正在中国和西方开展全球史研究,因为目前需要更多的比较案例来研究欧洲、亚洲和美洲。



Prof. Manuel Perez Garcia has already published two Open Access articles in peer-reviewed journals within the framework of the GECM project. The first article has been published in the journal *Problemas del Desarrollo (Revista Latinoamericana de Economía)* describing the issue of internationalisation and reforms in China's higher education system www.probdes.iiec.unam.mx/numeroenpdf/187_v47/02artPerez.pdf. The second article is about trade networks and comparative approaches for the case of Macao-Marseille and has been published in the *Revista Estudios* from the University of Costa Rica <http://revistas.ucr.ac.cr/index.php/estudios/article/view/27400/27991>.

Manuel Perez Garcia教授已经在GECM项目框架内的同行评审期刊上发表了两篇可通过公开途径访问的文章。第一篇文章已发表在“发展的问題”杂志上(拉丁美洲经济学杂志),描述了中国高等教育系统的国际化和改革问题www.probdes.iiec.unam.mx/numeroenpdf/187_v47/02artPerez.pdf。第二篇文章是关于澳门-马赛贸易网络和比较方法,已经发表在哥斯达黎加大学的“学术杂志”上<http://revistas.ucr.ac.cr/index.php/estudios/article/view/27400/27991>。



GECEM PhD Researchers, Lei Jin and Guimel Hernandez, have completed the first phase of their working packages, following the GECEM project premises and PhD programme. They have respectively completed the first draft of their theses and are publishing this in the form of working papers at RePEc (Research Papers in Economics). Read Lei Jin's and Guimel Hernandez's papers in the following links:

<https://ideas.repec.org/p/pab/wphaei/18.02.html>

<https://ideas.repec.org/p/pab/wphaei/18.01.html>

GECEM博士研究人员金蕾和Guimel Hernandez已经完成了GECEM项目及其博士项目下的第一阶段工作。他们分别完成了他们论文的初稿，并发表了RePEc（经济学研究论文）形式的工作论文。在以下链接可以阅读金蕾和Guimel Hernandez的论文：

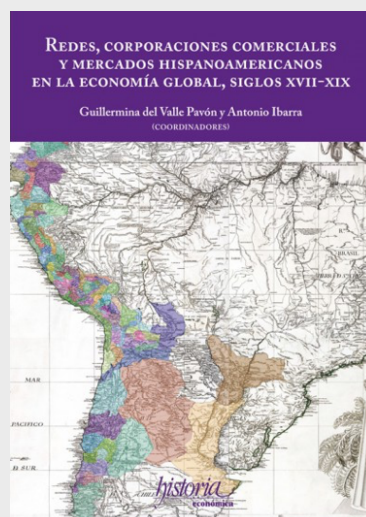
<https://ideas.repec.org/p/pab/wphaei/18.02.html>

<https://ideas.repec.org/p/pab/wphaei/18.01.html>



In addition, prof. Antonio Ibarra (member of the board of advisors of GECEM) has published the article 'Mercancías globales y mercados locales: la circulación interior de "efectos de China" en Guadalajara colonial, fines del siglo XVIII' in the book *Redes, Corporaciones Comerciales y Mercados Hispanoamericanos en la Economía Global, siglos XVII-XIX*, co-edited by G. Valle Pavón, and A. Ibarra. A first draft of this text was presented at the *2nd GECEM Workshop: New Technologies and Databases to Analyse Modern Economic Growth in China and Europe*, hosted by Pablo de Olavide University, 8 February 2017.

另外，Antonio Ibarra教授（GECEM顾问委员会成员）在由G. Valle Pavón和A. Ibarra共同编辑的“网络，商业公司和全球经济中的西班牙裔美国市场，XVII-XIX世纪”一书中发表了文章“全球商品和当地市场：18世纪晚期Guadalajara殖民地的“中国影响”的内部循环”。该文的初稿于2017年2月8日在Pablo de Olavide大学主办的第二届GECEM研讨会：分析中国和欧洲现代经济增长的新技术和数据库中介绍。



Forthcoming monographs by GECEM research staff in Open Access are Bartolome Yun-Casalilla's forthcoming book and *La producción de metales Preciosos en San Luis Potosí y su circulación global durante el siglo XVII* by Sergio Serrano (research fellow of GECEM).

即将在公开途径出版的GECEM研究人员的专著有Bartolome Yun-Casalilla即将出版的书籍和Sergio Serrano (GECEM研究员)的“*San Luis Potosí生产的贵金属及其17世纪的全球流通*”。

The above publications, jointly with the GECEM database, are the main deliverables of the current period of the GECEM project. The GECEM database has reached its first phase of implementation. The plan of activities to successfully implement this new database has been based on tests and mock-ups to make the database operative and to initiate the phase of data collection in the archives. This shows the uniqueness of the design of this ground-breaking database, mainly for the area of social sciences and humanities.

上述出版物与GECEM数据库一起，是GECEM项目当前阶段的主要成果。GECEM数据库已经进入其实施的第一阶段。这一新数据库得以成功实施的活动计划基于测试和模型，以使数据库可操作并启动档案中数据收集阶段。这显示了这一突破性数据库设计的独特性，主要针对社会科学和人文领域。

Tests and mock-ups have lasted around three months. These trials of the database were undertaken by the research team to efficiently collect data in the archives of China and Europe, as well as the digitalisation of rare historical documents. This step was essential to make sure the computer language code of the database, entries to input data and queries to output and export data are accurate since the team will work with documents of a different nature. This process can be defined as new historical 'Big Data' analysis.

测试和建模持续了大约三个月。数据库的这些试验由研究团队进行，以有效收集中国和欧洲档案中的数据以及将历史文献珍本数字化。这一步对于确保数据库的计算机语言代码，数据的输入和输出以及所输出数据的正确性是关键，因为团队将处理不同性质的文档。这个过程可以被定义为新的历史“大数据”分析。



GECEM Database Interface

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GECEM Team Talks: Interview with Sergio Serrano (Research Fellow) GECEM团队会谈：采访Sergio Serrano（研究员）



Sergio Serrano has been a research fellow within the GECEM project since June 2017. He is currently completing his PhD at Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, on the taxation and long-run economic performance of political institutions of the Spanish Empire in Europe, Asia and America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Sergio has a bachelor's degree in history and completed his master dissertation at Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (UNAM). His expertise also embraces the application of databases and Social Network Analysis (SNA) in the field of modern economic history. Together with Manuel Perez Garcia he has completed the first phase of designing the GECEM database. This multi-relational database aims to cross-reference diverse historical sources from China and Europe. In the following lines, Sergio Serrano outlines his experiences with the GECEM project during his first year, as well as sharing his expectations for this project and its impact for the next generation of global historians:

Sergio Serrano自2017年6月起一直担任GECEM项目的研究员。他目前正在马德里卡洛斯三世大学完成博士学位，研究十七和十八世纪西班牙帝国在欧洲，亚洲和美洲的政治机构的税收和长期经济表现。他拥有历史学士学位，并在墨西哥国立自治大学（UNAM）完成了硕士论文。他的专长还包括数据库和社会网络分析（SNA）在现代经济史领域的应用。他与Manuel Perez Garcia教授一起，完成了GECEM数据库设计的第一阶段。这个多重关系数据库旨在交叉引用来自中国和欧洲的各种历史资料。Sergio Serrano在下文概述了他在GECEM项目中的经历，并分享了他对这个项目的期望及其对新一代全球史学家的影响：

1. What has been your experience of the GECEM project? - 您对GECEM项目有什么经验？

Sergio Serrano (S.S.): Being part of a big project such as GECEM is very demanding; the academic goals of the projects financed by the ERC have the highest standards that I have encountered in my career. The GECEM project aims not only to increase our current knowledge about the economic interactions between China and Europe during the early modern world, but to develop an entirely new field of study within global and economic history. Although this is a great endeavour, it is also a great opportunity for young scholars like me to participate in it.

Sergio Serrano (S.S.): 成为像GECEM这样的大型项目的一员是有非常高的要求的。这个ERC资助项目的学术目标的标准是我在职业生涯中所遇到的最高的。GECEM项目不仅旨在增加我们对现代世界早期中欧经济互动的现有知识，而且还希望在全球经济史中发展一个全新的研究领域。这是一项需要极大的努力的工作，对于像我这样的年轻学者来说，这也是一个很好的机会。

2. In your opinion, what is the impact and transfer of knowledge that the GECEM project might have for European academics, and non-expert audience, to learn more about the economic interactions between China and Europe - 您认为，GECEM项目对欧洲学术界和非专业观众了解更多关于中国与欧洲经济互动的情况有何影响并传播了什么知识

S.S.: As I stated before, the GECEM project is laying the ground for an entirely new field of knowledge within social sciences. This also means that we have to provide academic training to new researchers who can undertake such a challenge. I think that this is – in the long run – the most important aspect of the project regarding the transfer of knowledge between China and Europe and even America: by investing in new talent that can tackle the many problems posed by the big questions that motivate the research group – such as analysing and comparing first-hand sources that come from three different continents (Europe, Asia and America), it is possible that in the years to come we will be able to understand better the many aspects that intertwined during the dawn of the modern world both in China and Europe. If that was not enough, the project is also promoting interdisciplinary studies in Europe by inviting top scholars of the area to give lectures at the Pablo de

Olavide University in Seville. Finally, the GECEM project has started to build a specialised library that will be hosted at this University and that will put knowledge about these topics within the reach of undergraduate and graduate students.

S.S.:正如我之前所说的，GECEM项目正在为社会学领域的全新知识奠定基础。这也意味着我们必须为可以接受这样的挑战的新研究人员提供学术培训。我认为，从长远来看，这是项目中有关中国与欧洲甚至美洲间知识传播的最重要方面：通过投资于新人才的培养，来解决激发项目组人员的大问题-比如分析和比较来自三个不同大洲（欧洲，亚洲和美洲）的第一手资料，有可能在未来几年我们将能够更好地理解现代世界初期中国和欧洲交织在一起的许多方面。如果这还不够，该项目还将通过邀请该领域的顶尖学者在塞维利亚的Pablo de Olavide大学举办讲座，促进欧洲的跨学科研究。最后，GECEM项目已经开始建立一个专门的图书馆，该图书馆将在这所大学建立，并将把这些主题的知识用于本科生和研究生的研究中。

3. Please define your role and expertise in the GECEM project and how this will benefit the project - 请说明您在GECEM项目中的角色和专业知识，以及这将如何有利于该项目

S.S.: I have a strong grounding in the field of historical research with sources from Europe and America. The main topic of the research I have conducted is state formation, taxation, as well as first-hand sources to measure economic development and commercial exchange during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. To implement this research, I have been collecting information and big data sets since the beginning of my academic career. As the information from the archives had to be organised and analysed in order to answer the questions posed by the investigation, I became interested in database development and design, as well as the implementation of analytical schemes to understand the information collected in this way. I would say that the nature of the information I had to deal with led me almost inevitably to Social Network Analysis and Geographic Information Systems. This background is what I bring to the project, as I am currently working with prof. Manuel Pérez Garcia, P.I. of GECEM, on the information system that will allow us to push the boundaries of what we know about the era of globalisation in the early modern world.

S.S.: 我在来自欧洲和美洲的历史资料的研究领域有很深的基础。我所研究的课题主要是国家形成，税收，以及衡量17世纪和18世纪经济发展和商业交流的第一手资料。为了实施这项研究，自我的学术生涯开始以来，我一直在收集信息和大数据集。由于档案信息必须经过组织和分析才能回答研究提出的问题，我开始对数据库开发和设计以及分析方案的实施产生了兴趣，以便理解以这种方式收集的信息。我想说，我必须处理的信息的性质几乎不可避免地导致我进入社交网络分析和地理信息系统领域。这些背景都是我能为项目带来的，我目前正在与Manuel Pérez Garcia教授，GECEM的首席研究员就信息系统进行合作，这将使我们能够突破我们所了解的有关现代世界早期全球化时代的界限。

4. The academic circles and research environment in general have been in many cases very closed to opening up a dialogue among disciplines. Social historians, economic historians, sinologists, economists, among others, have not been willing to maintain a constructive dialogue. Is interdisciplinarity currently a difficult task? - 在许多情况下，学术界和研究环境在开放学科之间的对话方面非常封闭。社会史学家，经济史学家，汉学家，经济学家等都不愿意保持建设性的对话。跨学科目前是不是一项艰巨的任务？

S.S.: Within contemporary academic circles there is a broad consensus that accepts interdisciplinary studies as a way to improve our knowledge – and this is true for social sciences, humanities, natural sciences and almost all the fields of human knowledge. Nevertheless, the implementation of a truly interdisciplinary research agenda is something hard to come by. Institutional segmentation and hyper-specialisation of knowledge are barriers that have hampered a real dialogue between specialists in different areas. This has resulted in some studies that are presented as being interdisciplinary but are somewhat limited by a rigid form of understanding the research agenda of the scientific disciplines. We hear the word ‘interdisciplinarity’ many times every day but the results of such efforts seem somewhat lacking. This being said, it seems that our field is moving forward nowadays, as we can approach the problems posed by the research agendas without concerns about the ‘big paradigms’ that occupied the humanities during the twentieth century.

S.S.: 在当代学术界有一个广泛的共识，接受跨学科研究作为一种改善我们的知识的方式 - 这对社会科学、人文科学、自然科学和几乎所有人类知识领域都是如此。然而，真正的跨学科研究议程是很难实施的。制度分割和知识的高度专业化阻碍了不同领域的专家之间的真正对话。这导致了一些被列为跨学科范畴的研究，由于对科学学科的研究议程的僵化形式而受到某种程度的限制。我们每天都会多次听到“跨学科”这个词，但这种努力的结果似乎有点欠缺。这就是说，现在看来我们的领域正在向前发展，因为我们可以处理研究议程所带来的问题，而不必关心二十世纪人文学科普遍的“大范式”。

5. How do you perceive the development of global history and the new generation of global historians? - 您如何看待全球历史和新一代全球史学家的发展?

S.S.: During the last two decades, as the world became more and more connected, social sciences and humanities were in constant flux, trying to overcome the limits of the academic's zone of comfort and traditional discipline activities. It is precisely global history that has been at the frontline of the debate that has stretched the boundaries of what we can conceive as interdisciplinary research. As one reflects on the great diversity of nationalities and backgrounds that populate the new generation of global historians, it becomes clear that this is a great field for scholars interested in establishing a genuine dialogue with specialists that come from almost all areas of knowledge.

S.S.: 在过去的二十年中，随着世界的联系越来越密切，社会科学和人文学科一直处于不断变化之中，试图克服学术界舒适区域和传统规律活动的局限性。全球史恰恰正是在这场辩论的第一线，拉开了我们可以想象为跨学科研究的界限。正如新一代全球史学家所具有的民族和背景的多样性一样，对于那些有兴趣与来自几乎所有知识领域的专家建立真正对话的学者来说，这显然是一个很好的机会。

6. Finally, in the current wave of digital humanities, tell us about the problems that young historians might face during the early days of their training - 最后，在目前的数字人文潮中，请告诉我们年轻的历史学家在培训初期可能会遇到的问题

S.S.: First and foremost: to students that want to start a postgraduate programme I would advise them to develop their skills in computer science. This innate fear we historians – and most humanists – seem to have towards technology is a sentiment that we need to let go of. The second advice I would give to young historians is that you should not become hyper-specialised. It is true that you should develop your historiographical knowledge in order to become better at assessing the problems posed by research. This was true 80 years ago as it is today. Nevertheless, nowadays it is almost impossible to get by without knowing some fundamentals of other sciences: it is always important to know some economics, sociology, anthropology, etc.

S.S.: 首先，对于想要开始研究生课程的学生，我会建议他们发展他们的计算机科学技能。我们历史学家和大多数人文主义者对天然技术的这种天生的恐惧似乎是我们需要放弃的一种观点。我会给年轻的历史学家的第二个建议是，你不应该变得过于专业化。确实，你应该发展你的史学知识，以便更好地评估研究带来的问题。这在80年前是如此，现在也是如此。尽管如此，不了解其他科学的基础知识，现在几乎是不可能的：了解一些经济学、社会学、人类学等知识总是很重要的。

Many thanks Sergio, we wish you the best of luck and success in the GECM project!

非常感谢Sergio，我们祝您在GECM项目中取得好成绩！



Reaching Academic Excellence: GECEM Researchers in Motion in China and Europe 达到学术卓越：GECEM研究人员在中国和欧洲的活动

During the first phase of the project, the test and mock-ups of the GECEM database has followed in parallel an initial exploration of the historical archives of China and Europe (First Historical Archives of China in Beijing, The Beijing Center, Provincial and Municipal Archives of Canton, the General Archive of the Indies in Seville and the Provincial Historical Archive of Seville). The aim of this initial exploration of the historical archives linked to the GECEM project is to gain a better sense of the nature of the sources when implementing and collecting data for the database. The information from the vast ‘ocean of data’ of such diverse archives of China and Europe will be better normalised in the database, as such data collection is based on the primary hypotheses and questions of the GECEM project. The main hypothesis of the project is that merchants, as ‘vicarious consumers’, mediated in the introduction of new goods, leading to changes in consumer behaviour in Europe and China. The analysis of trade networks in China (Macau) and Europe (the economic axis connecting Marseille-Seville), and trade and consumption of Chinese goods (tea, silk, porcelain) in this European area, as well as trade and consumption of European goods (mirrors, glassware, red wine, clocks) for the Chinese region, are the crucial elements to develop our hypotheses.

在项目的第一阶段，GECEM数据库的测试和建模的同时对中国和欧洲的历史档案进行了初步探索（北京第一历史档案馆北京中心的安东图书馆，广东省立档案馆，塞维利亚西印度群岛综合档案馆和塞维利亚省历史档案馆）。对与GECEM项目相关的历史档案进行初步探索的目的是为了更好地了解在实施和收集数据库时数据来源的性质。来自中国和欧洲各种档案的庞大“数据海洋”的信息将在数据库中得到更好的规范化，因为这样的数据收集基于GECEM项目的主要假设和问题。该项目的主要假设是商家作为“vicarious consumers”通过新产品的介绍，导致欧洲和中国的消费者行为发生变化。分析中国（澳门）和欧洲（连接马赛 - 塞维利亚的经济轴）贸易网络，以及欧洲地区中国商品（茶叶，丝绸，瓷器）的贸易和消费以及欧洲商品的贸易和消费（镜子，玻璃器皿，红酒，钟表）是发展我们假设的关键因素。

In this first phase, Manuel Perez Garcia (P.I of GECEM.) with the assistance of Marisol Vidales (project manager of GECEM) started the digitalisation of historical sources, including manuscripts from the Qing period, at the Anton Library at The Beijing Center. Such digital documents will be stored in the GECEM database. Manuel Perez Garcia undertook the first visit to the First Historical Archives of China, located in the Forbidden City in Beijing, which houses an extensive collection of records on commerce, tax collection, imperial edicts and memorials, etc. that are relevant for the objectives of the project. In addition, he also visited the Municipal and Provincial Archives of Canton to see the catalogue of these archives, mainly to explore the information on maritime commerce.

在第一阶段，Manuel Perez Garcia教授（GECEM首席研究员）在Marisol Vidales（GECEM项目经理）的协助下，开始在北京中心的安东图书馆对包括清代手稿在内的历史资料进行数字化。这些数字文件将存储在GECEM数据库中。Manuel Perez Garcia教授首次访问了位于北京紫禁城的中国第一历史档案馆，该馆收藏了大量关于商业，税收，皇家法令和备忘录等，这些记录与该项目均相关。此外，他还访问了广州市档案馆和省档案馆，查看这些档案的目录，主要是探讨海上商业信息。

The GECEM team, in particular Sergio Serrano (GECEM Research Fellow), has started the research of the catalogue and typology of sources in the General Archive of the Indies in Seville and the Provincial Historical Archive of Seville. The former contains vast information on trade records related to Manila Galleons, which connected Chinese commerce with the Europe (via the Americas). And the latter has an extensive catalogue of probate inventories and dowries, among other sources, which will allow us to analyse the introduction of Chinese goods in southern Spain through the Mediterranean market.

GECEM团队，特别是Sergio Serrano（GECEM研究员）已开始对塞维利亚西印度群岛综合档案馆和塞维利亚省历史档案馆的资料目录和类型学进行研究。前者载有与马尼拉大帆船有关的贸易记录的大量信息，这些记录将中国商业与欧洲（通过美洲）联系起来。后者拥有丰富的遗嘱存货和嫁妆目录，以及其他来源，这将使我们能够分析通过地中海市场在西班牙南部引进中国商品的情况。



Manuel Perez Garcia and Marisol Vidales with the TBC staff in Beijing, China

GECEM at the 10th Anniversary of the ERC: Open Science in China and Europe GECEM在ERC十周年纪念：在中国和欧洲的开放型科学

During the first year of the GECEM project, the research team participated at the 10th anniversary of the ERC, hosted by the Pablo Olavide University in April 2017. Jose Labastida (Head of the ERC Scientific Department) gave a keynote speech presenting the main achievements of the ERC over the last ten years. Manuel Perez Garcia, as P.I. of GECEM, jointly with other ERC grantees, closed the event with a roundtable discussion describing the main impact of the GECEM project, as well as discussing his preliminary experience in managing the project, and the impact of this type of project for society in general. This coincided with the early phase of the GECEM project after implementing the first actions and achievements such as: 1) Recruiting researchers for the GECEM team; 2) launching the official website of GECEM (www.gecem.eu); 3) running two workshops based on the analysis of new historical sources and the application of a new database to be used in the project; 4) securing the contract with Palgrave-Macmillan for the new series named *Palgrave Studies in Comparative Global History* and the first book in this series *Global History and New Polycentric Approaches*. The impact and significance of Open Access publications was explained at this event by Manuel Perez Garcia, which is the main output of projects in Humanities funded by the ERC.

在GECEM项目的第一年，研究小组参加了ERC成立10周年，由Pablo de Olavide大学于2017年4月主办。Jose Labastida（ERC科学部负责人）作了主题演讲，介绍了过去十年中的ERC的主要成就。Manuel Perez Garcia教授，作为GECEM的首席研究员与其他ERC受赠者一起，以围绕GECEM项目主要影响的圆桌讨论结束了会议，并讨论了他在项目管理方面的初步经验以及这类项目对整个社会的影响。这与GECEM项目的早期阶段相吻合，实施了第一批行动和成果，例如：1）为GECEM团队招募研究人员；2）启动GECEM官方网站（www.gecem.eu）；3）在分析新的历史资源的基础上召开两个研讨会，并在项目中应用一个新的数据库；4）与Palgrave-Macmillan签订了新系列，名为“比较全球历史中的Palgrave研究”，也是本系列全球史和新多中心方法论的第一本书。开放途径的出版物的影响和意义在Manuel Perez Garcia教授的这次活动中得到了解释，这是由ERC资助的人文项目的主要产出。



Jose Manuel Fernandez de Labastida (Head of ERC Scientific Department) and Bruno Martinez (UPO Vice-rector). Photo by UPO

In this forum prof. Manuel Perez Garcia briefly discussed the cooperation and synergy with other research projects that collaborate with the GECEM project. These include the project *Globalización Ibérica: Redes entre Asia y Europa y los Cambios en las Pautas de Consumo en Latinoamérica* (HAR2014- 53797-P) led by prof. Bartolome Yun-Casalilla and funded by the Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (Government of Spain); the project *Globalización Comercial, Corporaciones y Redes de Negocios en Hispanoamérica en los siglos XVIII-XIX* funded by the CONACYT (CB-2011/168120) led by prof. Antonio Ibarra at UNAM in Mexico as academic coordinator of UDUAL (Union de Universidades de America Latina); and the project *Jewish Diasporas and Slave Trade Networks in Europe and Asia* led by prof. Lucio de Sousa at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and funded by the Japan Science and Technology Agency. The strategic development and partnership with research institutions of East Asia (China and Japan), Europe, and the Americas, is paramount to achieving the project goals, as well as for establishing an innovative line of research.

在这个论坛，Manuel Perez Garcia教授简要讨论了与GECEM项目合作的其他研究项目的合作和协同作用。其中包括由Bartolome Yun-Casalilla教授主持，由经济和竞争力部（西班牙政府部门）资助的“伊比利亚全球化项目：亚欧之间的网络以及拉美消费指南的变化”（HAR2014-53797-P）；由CONACYT（CB-2011/168120）资助的“XVIII-XIX世纪的伊比利亚美洲商业全球化，公司和商业网络”（CB-2011/168120）项目；墨西哥国立自治大学的Antonio Ibarra担任UDUAL（美国拉美大学联盟）学术协调员；以及由东京外国语大学的Lucio de Sousa教授主持，并由日本科学技术振兴机构资助的“欧洲和亚洲犹太人散居和奴隶贸易网络项目”；与东亚（中国和日本），欧洲和美洲的研究机构的战略发展和伙伴关系对于实现项目目标以及建立创新研究极为重要。

Upcoming Events

后续活动

For the upcoming International Congress *Latin American Studies in a Globalized World* organised by the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), May 23-26, 2018, Barcelona (Spain), the GECEM project will run the workshop *Beyond the Silk Road: The Silver Route and the Manila – Acapulco Galleons for the Global Circulation of Goods and People in China, Europe and the Americas*. This panel aims to deconstruct the current nationalistic and Sinocentric historical view of Chinese historiography by analysing the global implications of the old ‘Silk Route’. This route not only connected East Asia to Europe, but also southeast Asia via Manila Galleons which were loaded with American silver produced in New Spain for the exchange of Chinese commodities. Through the analysis of regional and global markets, we can expose the trans-national dimension of the ‘Silk Road’ beyond national and patriotic myopias. A new generation of global historians are stressing the importance of the commercial connections established between Asia, America and Europe by exploring the role played by the commodities traded throughout the Pacific sea.

对于拉丁美洲研究协会（LASA）于2018年5月23日至26日在西班牙巴塞罗那举办的全球化世界中的拉丁美洲研究大会，GECEM项目将召开研讨会“超越丝绸之路：白银之路和马尼拉 - 阿卡普尔科大帆船货运对中国，欧洲和美洲的货物和人员的全球流通的影响”。该小组旨在通过分析旧的“丝绸之路”的全球影响，解构当前中国史学的民族主义和中国中心的历史观。这条路线不仅将东亚与欧洲连接起来，而且还连接了东南亚，通过马尼拉大帆船运载了新西班牙生产的美洲白银用于交换中国商品。通过对区域和全球市场的分析，我们可以揭示“丝绸之路”跨约狭义的民族和爱国主义的跨国维度。新一代全球史学家通过探索在整个太平洋海域贸易的商品所发挥的作用，强调了亚洲，美洲和欧洲之间建立的商业联系的重要性。

For more information visit this link:

有关更多信息，请访问链接：

https://convention2.allacademic.com/one/lasa/lasa18/index.php?program_focus=view_session&selected_session_id=1339681&cmd=online_program_direct_link&sub_action=online_program



At the *World Economic History Congress: Waves of Globalization*, to be held at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Boston, 29 July – 3 August 2018, the GECEM project is organising the panel *Social Network Analysis and Databases for New Comparative Global History Studies in China, Europe and the Americas*. The goal of this panel is to further explore the use and application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), linked-multi-relational databases, and new forms of codification of computer language to analyse eastern and western historical sources.

在即将于2018年7月29日至8月3日在波士顿麻省理工学院（MIT）举办的“世界经济史大会：全球化浪潮”中，GECEM项目正在组织“中国、欧洲和美洲的社会网络分析和新的比较全球史研究数据库”小组。这个小组的目标是进一步探索地理信息系统（GIS）的使用和应用，多重关系联网数据库以及计算机语言编码的新形式，以分析东西方的历史资源。

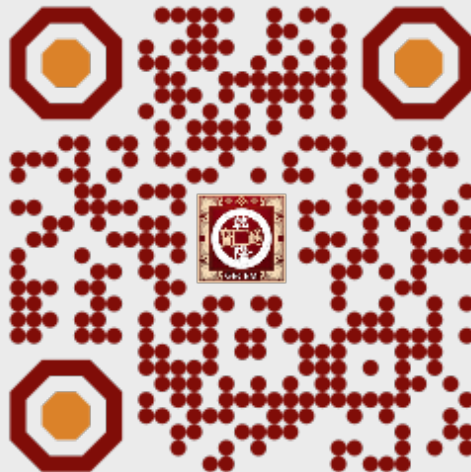
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有关更多信息，请访问链接：

<http://wehc2018.org/social-network-analysis-and-databases-for-new-comparative-global-history-studies-in-china-europe-and-the-americas/>



For further information about the GECEM project and its academic activities visit the GECEM website.
有关GECEM项目及其学术活动的更多信息，请访问GECEM网站。

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