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GECEM

NEWSLETTER

"Talent hits a target no one else can hit.
Genius hits a target no one else can see" -
Arthur Schopenhauer

The GECEM Project (*Global Encounters between China and Europe: Trade Networks, Consumption and Cultural Exchanges in Macau and Marseille, 1680-1840*) is a project hosted by the Pablo de Olavide University (UPO) of Seville (Spain) and funded by the ERC (European Research Council)-Starting Grant, ref. 679371, under the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme, www.gecem.eu. The P.I. (Principal Investigator) is Professor Manuel Perez-Garcia (Distinguished Researcher at UPO). Perez-Garcia is also director and founder of the *Global History Network* (GHN) in China www.globalhistorynetwork.com.

GECEM项目（全球史脉络下的中国和欧洲交流1680-1840），代号679371，是由ERC（欧洲研究委员会）-2020地平线启动研究基金（由欧盟资助的欧盟委员会研究与创新基金）资助，西班牙塞维利亚的帕布罗·德奥拉韦德大学（Universidad Pablo de Olavide）作为主办机构的研究项目，官方网站：www.gecem.eu。项目首席研究员Manuel Perez-Garcia教授（UPO杰出研究员）同时也是中国全球历史网络（GHN）的主席和创始人 www.globalhistorynetwork.com。

During the academic year 2019-2020, GECEM has undertaken several academic initiatives and presented preliminary results to further the project's goals. These include interdisciplinary studies, Open Science research which is accessible to the world, and expanding knowledge of Sino-European international relations, particularly the economic ties between both regions as well as socio-cultural transfers. The above areas stand out as the main pillars supporting the project's objective of comprehending past, present, and foreseeable issues in China-Europe relations and finding solutions for current and even future problems, today. For example, the analysis of consumer behaviour, market integration between China and Europe, the so-called "early globalization" and circulation of global goods in Chinese and European markets during the Qing dynasty, sheds light upon and approaches the great divergence debate and the factors of northwestern Europe's take-off and China's economic stagnation in the first Industrial Revolution from a totally different perspective.

在2019-2020年间，GECEM施行了多项学术举措，并提交了初步成果，以推进该项目的进行，其中包括跨学科研究，世界范围内可访问的开放科学研究，以及对中欧国际关系知识的扩展，特别是两个地区之间的经济联系以及社会文化转移。上述领域是支持该项目目标的主要支柱，该目标旨在理解中欧关系中的过去，现在和可预见的问题，并为当今甚至未来的问题寻找解决方案。例如，对消费者行为，中欧之间的市场整合，所谓的“早期全球化”以及清朝时期中欧市场上全球商品的流通等的分析，以及对大分流理论的揭示，从而以不同的角度来解释第一次工业革命中西北欧洲经济起飞的因素和中国经济的停滞。



**Global Encounters between
China and Europe:**
Trade Networks, Consumption and
Cultural Exchanges in Macau and
Marseille (1680-1840)
ERC - StG 679371



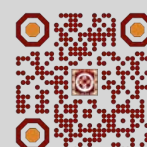
European Research Council
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Mining data in European and Chinese historical sources of the early modern period allows for new methods and renewed theories to be applied in these historiographical debates. This methodological and interdisciplinary approach is based on the design and use of an innovative multi-relational database which allows for cross-referencing of Western and Eastern sources. This process of gathering information might be defined as new Big Data mining applied to global (economic) history. This new data is contained in what might be defined as “scattered sources”-- sources spread across myriad historical archives around the globe with pertinent data and information to analyse past interactions between China and Europe, their different paths of economic development and modernization, the present socio-cultural idiosyncrasy of both regions, and future solutions for sustainable economic model and political ties.

通过在近代早期的欧洲和中国历史资源中挖掘数据，可以在这些史学辩论中应用新方法和新理论。这种方法论和跨学科的方法基于创新的多关系数据库的设计和使用，该数据库可以交叉引用来自西方和东方的资料，收集信息的过程可以定义为应用于全球（经济）历史的新大数据挖掘。这些新数据包含在“分散来源”的数据中，这些来源分布在全球无数历史档案中，通过相关的数据和信息，可以分析以往中欧之间的互动，经济发展和现代化的不同路径，两个地区的社会文化特质，以及可持续经济模式和政治联系的未来解决方案等。

The design and development of the GECCEM Database stands out as a main tool in the relatively recent era of Digital Humanities which allows the GECCEM team to gather such “scattered sources” and accurately analyse and unveil new data. This database operates through an on-line network system allowing the input of data by GECCEM researchers who work remotely at historical archives in Europe, China, and the Americas. These include the First Historical Archives of China (FHAC) located in the Forbidden City, Beijing; the Historical Archives of Macau; Zi-Ka-Wei Library at Shanghai Library; *Archives Départementales des Bouches-du-Rhône* (Marseille, France); *Archive de la Chambre de Commerce de Marseille* (France); Cambridge University Library (UK); *Archivo General de Indias* (Seville, Spain); and the Library of the European University Institute (Florence, Italy). The GECCEM Database will soon be presented in Open Access format allowing academics and non-academics to freely access the database.

在数字人文时代，GECCEM数据库的设计和开发使GECCEM团队能够收集这些“分散的资源”并准确地分析和揭示新数据。该数据库通过在线网络系统运行，允许GECCEM研究人员输入数据，这些研究人员在欧洲，中国和美洲的历史档案馆进行远程工作，其中包括位于北京故宫的中国第一历史档案馆（FHAC），澳门历史档案馆，上海图书馆徐家汇藏书楼，罗讷河沿岸省档案馆（法国马赛），法国马赛商会档案馆（法国），剑桥大学图书馆（英国），西印度群岛综合档案馆（西班牙塞维利亚），和欧洲大学学院的图书馆（意大利佛罗伦萨）。GECCEM数据库将很快以开放形式呈现，从而使学术界和非学术界可以自由访问该数据库。

Partial results of the database and work at the historical archives by the GECCEM team have been published in SSCI & AHCI indexed journals such as *Historical Methods: A Journal of Quantitative and Interdisciplinary History*, and a Special Issue edited by Manuel Perez-Garcia and titled “Creating Global Demand: Polycentric Approaches, Crossroads of Silk and Silver in China and Iberian Empires during the Early Modern Era” published in Cambridge University Press’ *Journal of Iberian and Latin American Economic History*. In addition, another Special Issue is being arranged by the GECCEM team who have also published an impressive number of publications in the form of monographs, books, articles, and book chapters, <https://www.gecem.eu/publications/index.html>

GECCEM项目组的数据库和历史档案工作的部分结果已在SSCI和AHCI索引期刊上发表，例如《历史方法：定量和跨学科历史杂志》，以及由Manuel Perez-Garcia编辑的特刊，标题为《创造全球需求：多中心方法，近代早期中国和伊比利亚帝国在丝绸和白银的十字路口》，发表在剑桥大学出版社的《伊比利亚和拉丁美洲经济史杂志》上。此外，GECCEM团队正在安排另一期特刊。他们还以专著，书籍，期刊和书籍章节等的形式出版了许多出版物，网址为 <https://www.gecem.eu/publications/index>。

Transfer of knowledge and science to society, academic diversity represented in the GECCEM team itself and its external collaborators and partners at highly prestigious research institutions and universities, and mobility and internationalization, thus collectively stand out as fundamental concepts within the GECCEM Project. This transference, from China to Europe and vice versa, aims to fill the knowledge gap surrounding China’s society, markets, and political structures with the goal of fostering academic and scientific cooperation between Europe and China’s researchers and academic institutions.

GECCEM团队，及其在高声望的研究机构和大学中的外部作者和合作伙伴所代表的学术多样性以及流动性和国际化，使该项目在同行中脱颖而出。这种中国和欧洲之间学术研究的转移，目的是为了填补围绕中国社会，市场和政治结构的知识空白，以促进欧洲与中国研究人员和学术机构之间的学术和科学合作。



Manuel Perez Garcia at the Conference TEDx in Shanghai, China

Manuel Perez Garcia/马龙
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Editorial/社论

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GECEM Database, Digital Humanities and Scientific Interdisciplinary: Understanding Global History from Historical
Document to Binary Computer Language
GECEM数据库, 数字人文科学和科学跨学科: 从历史文献到二进制计算机语言了解全球史
Manuel Diaz-Ordoñez

From the Historical to Digital Document: Quantitative Methods and Testing GECEM Database
从历史文档到数字文档: 定量方法和测试GECEM数据库
Maria Jesus Milan-Agudo

Open Science and Transfer of Knowledge to Society: Outreach Activities of GECEM Project
开放科学与知识向社会的转移: GECEM项目的宣传活动
Nadia Fernandez-de-Pinedo

GECEM Team Talks: Interview with Wang Li (PhD Researcher of GECEM)
GECEM团队访谈: 王立 (GECEM项目博士生研究员)

Global Research Mission: GECEM Team Research along the "New Silk Road"
全球研究任务: GECEM团队研究"新丝绸之路"
Pedro Miguel Omar Svriz-Wucherer, Jin Lei, Guimel Hernandez and Manuel Perez-Garcia

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最新GECEM出版物

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GECEM Database, Digital Humanities and Scientific Interdisciplinary: Understanding Global History from the Historical Document to Binary Computer Language

GECEM数据库, 数字人文科学和科学跨学科: 从历史文献到二进制计算机语言了 解全球史

by Manuel Diaz-Ordoñez, GECEM Project Research Fellow / University of Sevilla
作者: Manuel Diaz-Ordoñez (GECEM项目研究员/塞维利亚大学)

One of the main scientific goals of the GECEM research group focuses on analyzing Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Chinese historical documents to understand the process of market integration in Asia and Europe and to date the so-called “early globalization.” In this sense, the GECEM Project aims to bring new concepts and study historical and economic variables to enrich the traditional discussion among economic historians such as Kevin H. O’Rourke and Jeffrey G. Williamson who date the beginning of the process of globalization to the early 1820s, a decade when prices converged, railway systems began to expand, and world markets integrated. Scholars such as Dennis O. Flynn and Arturo Giraldez challenge this thesis by arguing that the origins of “first globalization” or “early globalization” occurred in the sixteenth century with the opening of trade routes in the Pacific through the Manila galleons, pointing to phenomena such as global circulation of silver or trade between European powers and Asia as main drivers that initially encouraged the process of globalization.

GECEM研究小组的主要研究目标之一是分析西班牙, 葡萄牙, 法国和中国的历史文献, 以了解亚洲和欧洲的市场整合过程, 以及迄今为止所谓的“早期全球化”。从这个意义上讲, GECEM项目旨在引入新概念并研究历史和经济变量, 以丰富经济史学家(如 Kevin H. O’Rourke 和 Jeffrey G. Williamson) 之间的传统讨论。他们将全球化进程的开始追溯到1820年代初期, 即价格趋同的十年, 铁路系统开始扩展, 世界市场一体化。Dennis O. Flynn 和 Arturo Giraldez等学者对“第一次全球化”或“早期全球化”的起源发生在十六世纪, 即通过马尼拉加仑通过太平洋贸易路线的开放的这一论点提出了质疑, 他们认为诸如白银的全球流通或欧洲大国与亚洲之间的贸易, 是最初鼓励全球化进程的主要驱动力。

Methodologically, the GECEM Project aims to develop a large multi-relational database by which the scientific community, and non-academic circles and society in general, can better understand the process of early globalization. Thus, according to the chronology of the project, which covers from the last quarter of the seventeenth century to the first half of the nineteenth century, the main objective of this digital tool is to gather enough information that can help us accurately answer questions about when and how globalization began and what was the effect of changes in patterns of consumption on economic growth in China and Europe. Systemically the database has been developed from a very elaborated model of direct and indirect relationships between a wide range of entities represented by social actors, geographical places, forms of business organization, means of transport, consumer goods, etc. Each of these relationships are associated with different individualized attributes such as size, colour, value, weight, appraisal, market price, manufacturing material of different consumer goods, as well as the type of social or family relationship involved or the role of socio-economic agents who participated in these exchanges. In addition, the latitude and longitude of places where these transactions took place can be registered in order to project in the QGIS software the global and local map of these economic transactions.

从方法论上讲, GECEM项目旨在开发一个大型的多关系数据库, 以期待科学界以及整个非学术界和整个社会都可以通过该数据库更好地了解早期全球化的过程。因此, 通过涵盖从17世纪下半叶到19世纪上半叶的项目年表的分析, 此数字工具的主要目标是收集足够的信息, 以帮助我们准确地回答有关何时全球化的开始方式以及消费方式的变化对中国和欧洲经济增长的影响是什么, 系统地从一个非常复杂的模型建立了数据库。该模型是由社会参与者, 地理位置, 商业组织形式, 运输工具, 消费品等代表的广泛实体之间的直接和间接关系的模型, 这些关系中的每一个元素都与不同个性化属性相关联, 例如商品的大小, 颜色, 价值, 重量, 评估, 市场价格, 不同消费品的制造材料, 以及所涉及的社会或家庭关系的类型或参与这些交流的社会经济代理人的角色。此外, 系统可以注册发生这些交易的地点的纬度和经度, 以便在QGIS软件中投影这些经济交易的全球和本地地图。

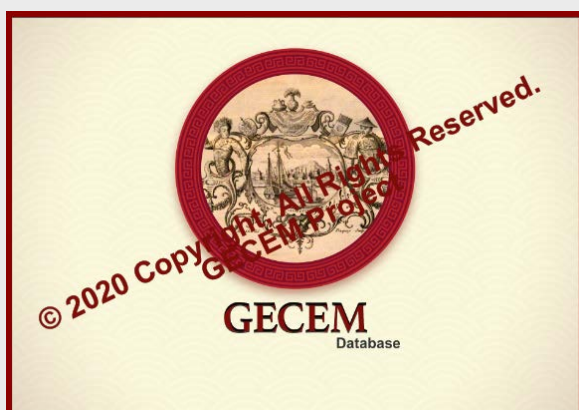
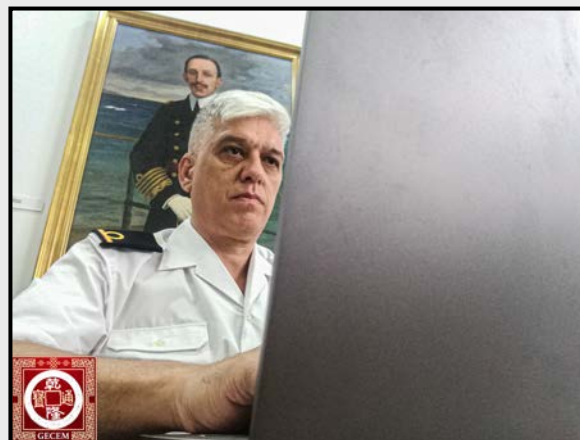
The GECEM research group is highly aligned with the challenges of Open Science. It has considered the use of platforms, libraries, and open source tools to be very relevant. Thus, in the updates of scientific results of the GECEM Project, interdisciplinarity and “cross-fertilization” between diverse areas of knowledge such as History, Humanities, Economics, International Relations, Sinology, and Computer Engineering is further promoted within the project. Under this framework the project has chosen Open Access computer tools, selecting a MariaDB architecture for the core software of the database. This management system, derived from the traditional MySQL, has a General Public License (GPL), and its drivers of high compatibility with SQL standards ensure future modifications. Based on the interoperability needs of GECEM researchers who work in different locations (in historical archives in Europe, the Americas, and Asia), the database is fed remotely through the

on-line network system. This has allowed that the interface language to in-put data, used by researchers, is developed in open Bootstrap libraries over HTML5, which allows the team to enter data with an internet connection and any internet browser (Opera, Chrome, Mozilla, IE, etc.). The system also ensures data stability and access security in the input phase of introduction of data, as well as querying for already consolidated data.

GECEM研究小组与开放科学的挑战高度吻合。它认为平台，数据库和开源工具的使用非常相关。因此，在更新GECEM项目的科学成果时，该项目进一步促进了跨学科和“交叉应用”，这些不同领域的知识包括历史，人文，经济学，国际关系，汉学和计算机工程等。在此框架下，该项目选择了Open Access计算机工具，为数据库的核心软件选择了MariaDB体系结构。该管理系统派生自传统的MySQL，具有通用公共许可证（GPL），其驱动程序与SQL标准的高度兼容性可确保将来的修改，可根据在不同地点（在欧洲，美洲和亚洲的历史档案中）工作的GECEM研究人员的互操作性需求，通过在线网络系统远程提供数据库。这样一来，研究人员就可以使用用于输入数据的界面语言在HTML5上的开放式Bootstrap库中进行开发，从而使团队可以使用英特网连接和任何网络浏览器（Opera, Chrome, Mozilla, IE等）。该系统还在输入数据的输入阶段，以及查询已经合并的数据时，确保数据稳定性和访问安全性。

The following phases for the development of the GECEM Database will be crucial as in those stages the query modules will allow the research team, the scientific community, and society in general to obtain important data related to the analysis of market integration, trade networks, and circulation of consumer goods between China and Europe. Therefore, the architecture of the database model will allow formulation of different research questions and data analysis on economic development, social relations, genealogy, role of historical institutions, trade networks, and fashions, as an indicator of changing consumer behaviour. Furthermore, the GECEM database will be compatible and integrated with Open Access tools for social network analysis such as GEPHI, genealogy analysis through GENOPRO, and spatial analysis such as QGIS.

GECEM数据库的以下开发阶段至关重要，因为在这些阶段中，查询模块将使研究团队，科学界和整个社会获得与市场整合，贸易网络和市场分析相关的重要数据，了解中欧之间的消费品流通。因此，数据库模型的体系结构将允许就经济发展，社会关系，家谱，历史制度的作用，对贸易网络和时尚等方面提出不同的研究问题和数据分析，以此作为改变消费者行为的指标。此外，GECEM数据库将与Open Access工具兼容并集成，以用于社交网络分析（例如GEPHI），通过GENOPRO进行的族谱分析以及空间分析（例如QGIS）等。



GECEM Team and Autonomous University of Madrid Computer Engineering Lab meeting to design GECEM Database at Pablo de Olavide University, Seville (Spain)

From the Historical to Digital Document: Quantitative Methods and Testing GECCEM Database

从历史文档到数字文档：定量方法和测试GECCEM数据库

by Maria Jesus Milan-Agudo, GECCEM Project Research Fellow / Pablo de Olavide University
作者：Maria Jesus Milan-Agudo (GECCEM项目成员/帕布罗·德奥拉韦德大学)

One of the main tasks for the GECCEM research team is to perform the operational testing of the database interface and detect possible errors in the *inventarios post-mortem* [probate-inventories] module which, at present, is already developed, and the upcoming addition of shipment records, tax registers, and merchant letters.

GECCEM研究团队的主要任务之一是对数据库接口进行操作测试，并在目前已经开发的清单库存（遗嘱认证清单）模块中发现可能的错误，并且即将添加货运记录，税务记录和商户信函。

For these tests, digitized documents have been used in the Spanish Archives Portal (hereafter PARES) <http://pares.culturaydeporte.gob.es/inicio.html>. PARES is the main platform for the dissemination of the Spanish and Ibero-American Documentary Historical Heritage. This Open Access portal allows us to access important Spanish historical sources and collections. Searches are carried out based on specific terms, catalogue number, or historical terms, in Spanish, English, or French language. Documents are accompanied by fact sheets and can be consulted on digital image format when available.

西班牙档案馆门户网站（以下简称PARES）中对这些测试使用了数字化文档处理，网址为 <http://pares.culturaydeporte.gob.es/inicio.html>。PARES是传播西班牙和伊比利亚美国纪录片历史遗产的主要平台，这个开放访问门户使我们可以访问重要的西班牙历史资源和收藏，可以用西班牙语，英语或法语进行目录号或历史术语的搜索。文件随附情况说明书，并允许以数字图像格式进行咨询。

Tests and mock-ups have been focused on the search in PARES for various terms, i.e. “*testamento/s*” [wills] and “*inventario/s*” “*bien/es de difunto/s*” [probate-inventories] covering the period from 1680 to 1840. A first sample of 1,995 records was obtained, selecting 8 to 10 records per year, thus determining those registers that did contain probate-inventories and reducing the initial sample to 290 probate-inventories. The next step was to determine the page number of the location of the probate-inventory within each record, its length, and the place of residence of the deceased. We have prioritized the documentary origin for the port cities of Manila, Macau, Guangzhou, Seville, and Cadiz, and the geography of the documents to be analysed will subsequently be extended to the Caribbean and the Americas. The probate-inventory sample is based on chronological and geographical sections prioritizing the places mentioned above and the range of years from 1680 to 1840 in order to obtain even clusters of data within the sample.

测试和实体模型的重点是在PARES中搜索各种术语，即“遗嘱”和“清单”“遗产”（遗嘱认证清单），涵盖了从1680年到1840年的时间，获取的第一个样本有1995条记录，每年8至10条，从而确定其中确实包含遗嘱认证清单的相关记录，并将初始样本减少到290个遗嘱清单。下一步是确定每个记录中遗嘱认证清单的位置页码，其长度以及死者的住所。我们已经优先考虑了马尼拉，澳门，广州，塞维利亚和加的斯等港口城市的文献来源，随后将要分析的文献的地理范围将扩展到加勒比海和美洲。遗嘱认证清单样本是根据时间和地理区域划分的，这些区域优先考虑上述地点和1680年至1840年的年份范围，以便获得样本中的均匀数据簇。

Our research through the analysis of probate-inventories focuses on the identification of the main social actor (deceased) and secondary social actors with family relationships (family members or heirs) or within the participants of the deed (executors, witnesses, judges, etc.). The prioritized information from the main social actor is the date of birth and death, religion, profession (with date and residence of its exercise), marital status, and if it has any alias or noble title. The same data is collected from the secondary actors. Subsequently, family relationships such as parents, siblings, grandchildren, among others, are introduced, as well as those who also participated in the same socioeconomic activity, i.e. business partners, debtors, creditors, etc. It is necessary to highlight the complexity of data collection due to the paleographic difficulties of the seventeenth and eighteenth-century letters and graphical symbols; and the document itself is often a myriad of legal issues, lawsuits, and family disputes with the aim to get benefit from inheritance.

通过对遗嘱认证清单的分析，我们的研究重点是确定具有家庭关系的主要社会行为者（已故）和次要社会行为者（家庭成员或继承人）或在契约参与者（执行者，证人，法官等）。主要社会行为者的优先信息是出生和死亡的日期，宗教信仰，职业（及其活动的时间和居住地），婚姻状况，以及是否具有别名或贵族头衔，并从次要参与者收集相同的数据，然后介绍了诸如父母，兄弟姐妹，子孙之类的家庭关系，以及是否参加了相同社会经济活动的家庭关系。对于商业伙伴，债务人，债权人等项必须强调由于十七和十八世纪字母和图形符号的古地理困难而造成的数据收集的复杂性，文件本身通常涉及无数法律问题，诉讼和家庭纠纷，目的是从继承中受益。

Another important issue for the analysis of these sources is the geolocation of the data obtained such as places of birth, residences, or death, as well as the origin of the diverse typologies of consumer goods and their trade circuits. The current structure of geography in the GECEM Database is based on a hierarchical nature using the United Nations geoscheme M49 of geographic regions and subregions. It has been decided to establish subordinate hierarchies to cluster regions and polities such as Kingdom of Castile, Mughal empire in India, Viceroyalty of New Spain, Captaincy General of the Philippines, the port city of Macau, among others, with the aim to accurately exploit the information registered in the database.

分析这些来源的另一个重要问题是所获得数据的地理位置，例如出生地，居住地或死亡地点，以及消费品及其贸易线路的多种类型的起源。GECEM数据库中的当前地理结构是基于分层的性质，使用的是联合国地理区域和分区M49，已决定建立集群区域和政体的从属等级，例如卡斯蒂利亚王国，印度的莫卧儿帝国，新西班牙总督，菲律宾总督，澳门港口城市等，以期准确开发数据库中注册的信息。

In the process of data input, information related to ready-to-use textile goods, semi-elaborated textiles, and other goods with Asian origins is prioritized. The typology of goods is wide and sometimes unclear which makes it difficult to identify through early modern period nomenclature the types and origins of goods whose modern denomination is quite different. For each good we are interested in the origin, colour, size, condition, quality, quantity, measurement, and monetary value (valuation). All of this is developed in the different tabs of our database, as well as in a section of general characteristics of the goods which includes the different styles or design patterns of the product itself, allowing for study of the evolution and development of fashions and cultural transfers.

在数据输入过程中，应优先考虑与即用纺织品，半加工纺织品和其他亚洲起源的商品有关的信息。资料中的商品的类型广泛，有时很难辨别来源，只能通过近代早期的术语来辨别现代完全不同的商品的类型和来源。对于每种商品，我们都对产地，颜色，大小，状况，质量，数量，尺寸和货币价值（价值）感兴趣。所有这些都在我们数据库的不同选项卡中以及商品的一般特征部分中开发的，其中包括产品本身的不同样式或设计模式，从而可以研究时尚和文化的演变与发展。

To sum up, it is an arduous but exciting research that will allow us through the GECEM Database to be able to quantitatively analyse trade in Asia, the Americas, and Europe, establishing a global map, with local variables, and tracing the myriad of trade networks, the mutation of the networks themselves (through the use of GEPHI software), and family coalitions and marriage strategies which will be visualized in the GECEM Database through the genealogy software GENOPRO. Thus, our study acquires a ground-breaking dimension renewing global (economic) history in China and Europe.

总而言之，这是一项艰巨而激动人心的研究，我们能够通过GECEM数据库定量分析亚洲，美洲和欧洲的贸易，建立具有局部变量的全球地图，并追踪无数贸易网络，网络本身的变异（通过使用GEPHI软件）以及家庭联盟和婚姻策略，将通过家谱软件GENOPRO在GECEM数据库中显示。我们的研究获得了突破性的维度，刷新了中国和欧洲的全球（经济）史。



Open Science and Transfer of Knowledge to Society: Outreach Activities of GECCEM Project

开放科学与知识向社会的转移：GECCEM项目的宣传活动

by Nadia Fernández-de-Pinedo, GECCEM Project Research Fellow / Autonomous University of Madrid
作者：Nadia Fernandez-de-Pinedo (GECCEM项目成员/马德里自治大学)

The GECCEM Project allows us to reconstruct, but also to bring to light for the world today, the cultural and material exchanges that Europe and Spain maintained with the Far East in the past. It is a narrative that stresses the role played by certain products in terms of consumption and distribution in order to help understand the roots of the so-called “early globalization” prior to the nineteenth-century.

GECCEM项目使我们能够重建模式，同时也为当今世界揭露欧洲和西班牙过去与远东保持的文化和物质交流。这是一种全新的叙事方式，强调某些商品在消费和分销方面所起的作用，以帮助理解19世纪之前所谓的“早期全球化”的根源。

The study of material culture through luxury goods, mainly silks and porcelain, shows how active this trade was between Asia and Europe, and also Hispanic America. Numerous travelers and observers of the time pointed to the impact of these exchanges in consumption patterns. Those exchanges stimulated new fashion through a complex process of domestication. A new phenomenon of hybridized dress consumption emerged thanks to several interconnected circuits with Asia. In this sense, China's relevance as a producer in the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries resembles that of the twenty-first century: adaptation to the markets, tastes, and consumers of different social classes and different world regions.

通过对丝绸和瓷器为代表的艺术品的物质文化研究，表明了这种贸易在亚洲和欧洲以及西班牙裔美国人之间的活跃程度。当时的许多旅行者和观察者指出了这些交流对消费方式的影响，这些交流通过复杂的过程激发了新的时尚，与亚洲的多方位互联更是催生了一种混合服装消费的新现象。从这个意义上讲，中国在16至19世纪作为生产者的意义与21世纪的相似：适应不同社会阶层和世界不同地区的市场，口味和消费者。

The GECCEM project not only highlights the role played by the global flow of textiles and porcelains in the Pacific and the Mediterranean but also allows researchers to interpret and contextualize the splendid collections of these materials that can be found in museums and archives. In Madrid, for example, in the *Museo del Traje* [Costume Museum] and the *Museo de América* [Museum of America], the accumulation of valuable and unique objects make visitors wonder who owned such prized possessions, underlining the nature and intensity of commerce, whose vestiges are those that we admire in the exhibitions of these museums. The historical background can complement the outreach magazines (*Indumenta*) and the social networks of these institutions and also enliven their exhibitions. Museums are sites of cultural activity with exceptional breadth and richness, accessible today to a much wider audience thanks to new technologies.

GECCEM项目不仅强调了太平洋和地中海地区全球纺织品和瓷器的流动所起的作用，而且研究人员还能够解释并结合分析博物馆和档案馆中的这些丰富材料。例如在马德里，在Traje博物馆（服装博物馆）和美洲博物馆中，珍贵而独特的物品堆积时常使游客感到困惑，无法了解是谁拥有这些珍贵的财产。历史背景可以补充宣传这些机构的社交网络，还可以举办相关展览。博物馆是具有广度和丰富性的文化场所，如今借助新技术，更多的观众便可以进入到博物馆中。

Thus, the GECCEM Project aims to contribute to present cultural knowledge in three ways. First, to highlight the cultural heritage of each nation. Second, to have the opportunity to engage academics in object-based research and create a sustainable public engagement opportunity with museums and archives. Third, to delineate how artisans, traders, and consumers of the past continue to influence fashion today. The fascination with the East has continued to inspire craftsmen, designers, and painters from Fortuny to Van Gogh, but also Gucci and Prada.

因此，GECCEM项目旨在通过三种方式为介绍文化知识做出贡献。首先，突出每个国家的文化遗产。其次，有机会让学者参与基于对象的研究，并与博物馆和档案馆创造可持续的公众参与机会。再者，描述过去的工匠、商人和消费者如何继续影响当今的时尚。对东方的迷恋继续激发着从福图尼（Fortuny）到梵高（Van Gogh）以及古奇（Gucci）和普拉达（Prada）的工匠、设计师和画家。

The GECCEM project has already established with the *Museo del Traje* preliminary lines of collaboration. The opportunity to consult the museum's collection and ask staff and curators for advice on technical aspects regarding fabrics and objects allows us to present a more accurate picture of the past. In the near future, we aim to mount a joint exhibition to provide new learning opportunities for visitors. In this sense, academic projects can also play an important role in assisting museums in making their collections more accessible, ultimately broadening the museums' audiences.

GECCEM项目已经与Traje博物馆建立了初步的合作关系，有机会咨询博物馆的藏品，并向工作人员和策展人寻求有关织物和物品的技术方面的建议，这使我们能够更准确地呈现过去的景象。我们计划在不久的将来举办一个联合展览，为参观者提供新的学习机会。从这个意义上讲，学术项目在协助博物馆更容易获得其收藏品方面也可以发挥重要作用，最终将帮助扩大博物馆的受众。

Within the project, as well, various team members have also benefited from the collaboration with specialists of the museums for bibliographic help. This includes accessing resources held in those institutions through various publications in the prestigious Palgrave-Macmillan series *Palgrave Studies in Comparative Global History* edited by professors Manuel Pérez-García and Lucio de Sousa. Additionally, the information held in archives worldwide contain not only written information but samples of fabrics whose vivid colours and patterns surprise anyone who comes across them; designs that would be catalogued as “modern” when it is precisely the other way around. It is well-known that designers amble through museums and archives in search of inspiration. Therefore, yesterday’s objects are mixed somehow with current ones to such an extent that museums and archives can be considered as institutional agents for exchanges and transfers of material culture.

同样，在该项目中，各个团队成员还受益于与博物馆专家的合作，以获得书目帮助，其中包括通过著名的由 Manuel Perez-Garcia 和 Lucio de Sousa 教授编辑的 Palgrave-Macmillan 系列《比较全球历史中的 Palgrave 研究》，团队可通过该系列的各种出版物来访问这些机构中拥有的资源。此外，全球档案馆中保存的信息不仅包含书面信息，还包含织物样本，其鲜艳的颜色和图案使所有人感到惊讶，而他们常被归类为“现代”的设计。众所周知，设计师习惯在博物馆和档案馆中漫步寻找灵感。因此昨天的物品以某种方式与当前的物品混杂在一起，使得博物馆和档案馆可以被视为物质文化交流和转移的重要地点。

Finally, the GECEM Project is an important initiative to bring together the expertise of economic historians, historians, international relations experts, sinologists, curators and specialists as a way of bringing textiles and porcelains to greater scholarly and public attention and exploiting the implications of recent discoveries for the history of consumption and globalization. Undoubtedly, then, we have abundant opportunities for teaching, using historic object analysis, spreading knowledge worldwide, and fostering public engagement.

最后，GECEM 项目是一项重要的计划，旨在汇聚经济史学家，历史学家，国际关系专家，汉学家，策展人和专家的专业知识，以使纺织品和瓷器受到更多学术和公众的关注，并利用最新发现的定义消费和全球化的历史。因此毫无疑问的，我们拥有大量的机会可以使用历史物体分析，在世界范围内传播知识并促进公众参与。



GECEM Team with the Management staff of National Museo del Traje (Museum of Costume) sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and Sport (Government of Spain)



GECCEM Team Talks: Interview with Wang Li (GECCEM Project PhD Researcher) GECCEM团队访谈：王立（GECCEM项目博士生研究员）

1. You joined the GECCEM team as PhD Researcher, please tell us how your experience has been in the GECCEM Project
您以博士生研究员的身份加入GECCEM团队，请告诉我们您在GECCEM项目中的经历

Wang Li (W.L.): Generally speaking, it has been a great experience joining the GECCEM team as a PhD Researcher; it has really been an honour to be a GECCEM member. For me, the project is such an interesting one, focusing on trade networks, consumption, and cultural exchanges in a global perspective, especially between China and Europe.

王立 (W.L.): 总的来说，成为一名GECCEM团队的博士生研究员是一次很棒的经历，真的很荣幸成为GECCEM成员。对我而言，这个项目非常有趣，它以全球视角，尤其是中欧之间的贸易网络，消费品和文化交流为重点。

The GECCEM Project offers access to a first level academic environment and opportunities to communicate with experts in the academic field of global history. For example, thanks to the GECCEM background, I have been selected to join the *13th Session of the Summer School in Comparative and Transnational History* at the European University Institute in Florence to be held in September 2018. The GECCEM Project also arranges research trips for us to work at the historical archives related to our topic such as the First Historical Archive of China in Beijing, the Institute of East Asia Studies at the University of Lyon, Shanghai Library, and Library of Shanghai Jiao Tong University, among others.

GECCEM项目提供了一流的学术环境，让我可以有机会与全球史学术领域的专家进行交流。例如，由于GECCEM的学术背景，我得以通过筛选参加了于2018年9月在佛罗伦萨欧洲大学学院（EUI）举行的“比较史与跨国史”第13届暑期学校。GECCEM项目还为我们安排了研究行程，让我们能够访问与主题相关的历史档案，例如北京的中国第一历史档案馆，里昂大学东亚研究所，上海图书馆和上海交通大学图书馆等。

The GECCEM team is a big family formed by transnational professors and researchers including Spanish, Mexican, Argentinian, and Chinese scholars; it's a perfect atmosphere in which researchers can learn from different cultures and communicate about first-hand historical materials from one's own origin.

GECCEM团队是由来自西班牙，墨西哥，阿根廷和中国的教授，学者和研究人员组成的大家庭，这是一个理想的氛围，研究人员可以在这里学习不同的文化，并交流自己语言文化背景的第一手历史资料。

2. How was applying for a PhD scholarship at the GECCEM Project?
您是如何申请到GECCEM项目的博士生奖学金的？

(W.L.): I was very fortunate to be selected as a PhD researcher of the GECCEM Project. Being an important project funded by the European Research Council (ERC), the GECCEM Project launched a very strict criteria for its PhD candidates. My application began in early 2018 after I accidentally viewed a recruiting advertisement in an academic researcher job-market website. I was extremely attracted to the position.

(W.L.): 我很幸运被选为GECCEM项目的博士生研究员。作为由欧洲研究委员会（ERC）资助的重要项目，GECCEM项目为其博士候选人的筛选启用了非常严格的标准。我的申请于2018年初开始，在学术研究人员的求职网站上看到了招聘广告后，就被这个职位深深吸引了。

Of course, the competition was very intensive with several rounds of interviews carried out either in person or over the Internet. The process lasted for nearly three months and during this time I prepared my thesis proposal to be presented at the on-site interview. Reading the historical literature and framing my research was interesting though stressful, but I do not regret spending time on them even if I hadn't got the offer. As the saying goes, hard work pays off! I have been lucky, nevertheless, and I must thank the generous interviewers who gave me this opportunity to enter the world of global history.

当然，竞争非常激烈，需要亲自或通过互联网进行几轮面试。整个过程持续了近三个月，在此期间，我准备了论文大纲提案，以供现场面试时做介绍。尽管压力很大，但历史文献的阅读和建立研究框架是很有意思的过程，即便我最终没有得到这个职位，我也不后悔花时间做这些准备工作。有志者事竟成！我还是很幸运的，我必须感谢慷慨的面试老师，他们给了我这次进入全球史研究世界的机会。

3. Do you think the GECCEM Project is helpful for your career?

您认为GECCEM项目对您的职业生涯有帮助吗?

(W.L.): Without any doubt, the experience with the GECCEM Project is of great help to my career. I had been working in the academic field after graduating from university, teaching English Philosophy at a college. Now, after completing a master's degree in Latin American Studies in Spain at the University of Salamanca, I feel confident to go back into the academic world. All the education and working experience of linguistics, economics, politics, and history contributes to my work in the GECCEM project.

(W.L.): 毫无疑问, GECCEM项目的经验对我的职业生涯有非常大的帮助。大学毕业后, 我就开始在学术领域工作, 在一所大学教授英语语言学。现在, 在萨拉曼卡大学获得西班牙拉丁美洲研究硕士学位之后, 我有信心重新回到学术界。语言学, 经济, 政治和历史方面的所有教育和工作经验都有助于我在GECCEM项目中的工作。

The GECCEM Project is a highlight in my academic career life. With all the help from GECCEM professors, researchers, the large network of collaborators and associates, from each seminar, workshop, and conference, and through all the lectures and readings, I have been learning and growing, going from a layman of academic history to a PhD researcher of global history. Taking advantage of the linguistic skills and personal international experiences, I can consult and cross-reference historical archives and materials in Chinese, English, and Spanish, ultimately moving away from a narrow national view or any kind of centrism view for a better understanding of the global history perspective.

GECCEM项目是我学术生涯中的一大亮点。在GECCEM项目的教授, 研究人员, 合作者和同事的帮助下, 从每个研讨会, 学习班和会议, 到所有的演讲和阅读, 我一直在学习和成长, 从一个学术历史的外行变成了全球史博士研究生。我可以查阅和交叉引用中文, 英文和西班牙文的历史档案和材料, 借助个人的语言能力和跨文化交流的经验, 摆脱狭隘民族国家观点或任何形式的中心主义观点, 更好地理解全球史视角。

4. In your opinion, how can the GECCEM Project contribute for the renewal and understanding of Qing China history and overcome traditional scholarship theories and voids?

在您看来, GECCEM项目如何为更新和理解中国的历史做出贡献, 并克服传统的学术理论和空白?

(W.L.): As with traditional history in many places in the world, most of Qing China's history has been confined to the national boarder as well, focusing on narratives and chronicles of dynasties, empires, heroes, and celebrities, etc. This history has been mostly written based on Chinese historical materials and from a single-sided perspective. The Chinese traditional chronological method according to dynasties and emperors is totally different from the Western chronology, which makes Chinese history more isolated from the world.

(W.L.): 与世界上许多地方的传统史一样, 清代中国的大部分历史也都局限于国别史, 侧重于朝代, 帝国, 英雄和名人等的叙述和编年史。而且大部分都是基于中国历史资料, 从单方面来研究的。中国按照朝代和皇帝的纪年方式与西方年代顺序完全不同, 这使中国历史更加孤立与世界史。

Within a global history perspective, the GECCEM Project makes comparisons and analyses of transnational geopolitical areas focusing on Europe and Asia. A very transnational team of scholars and researchers is carrying out investigation through archives and historical sources from Asia, Europe, and the Americas, which will all contribute to the ongoing GECCEM Database, where cross references and Big Data analysis will be made with new digital historical study tools. Furthermore, many research topics of the GECCEM Project are closely linked to Qing China's history such as foreign wine consumption in China during the Qing Dynasty, or Europe's relationship with Qing imperial silk factories.

从全球史的角度来看, GECCEM项目对以欧洲和亚洲为中心的跨国地缘政治地区进行比较和分析。一个非常国际化的学者和研究员团队正在通过来自亚洲, 欧洲和美洲的档案和历史资源进行调查, 所有这些都汇聚到正在完善中的GECCEM数据库, 该数据库将使用新的数字研究工具对历史数据进行交叉引用和大数据分析。此外, GECCEM项目的许多研究主题都与清朝的历史息息相关, 例如清朝时期在中国的外国葡萄酒消费或欧洲与清朝帝国丝绸工厂的关系。

5. Please define your role and expertise in the GECCEM project and how this will benefit the project

请定义您在GECCEM项目中的角色和专业知识, 以及这将如何为该项目做出贡献

(W.L.): I have a bachelor's degree in English Philosophy from Nanjing Technological University in China, and later a master's degree in Latin American Studies from the University of Salamanca in Spain; history and literature have always been of great interest to me. All of this helps me to form a global and interdisciplinary view in a practical way. I am glad I could find my role in the GECCEM Project as a PhD Researcher since my ongoing thesis is about the imperial silk factories of Kangxi emperor, and a comparison is made with the court supplying the silk factories of Louis XIV. Knowledge of both Chinese and Western cultures facilitates my observations of intercultural connections from a global perspective, and my linguistic skills in English, Spanish, and traditional Chinese allow me to consult historical archives from different origins and make comparisons and cross references. This skill set also helps in my communications with the GECCEM team and my participation in conferences and seminars. Such collaboration amongst researchers with different languages and cultural backgrounds is in growing demand within the field of global history.

(W.L.): 我拥有中国南京工业大学的英语文学学士学位, 后来又获得了西班牙萨拉曼卡大学的拉美研究硕士学位, 历史和文学一直是我的兴趣。所有这些都帮助我以一种实践的方式形成了一个全球性的, 跨学科的视野。我很高兴能够在GECCEM项目中担任博士研究生。我正在完成中的论文是关于康熙皇帝的丝绸工厂的, 并且与法国路易十四的宫廷供应丝绸工厂进行比较。对中西文化的了解有助于我从全球视野观察跨文化的联系, 而我的英语、西班牙语和中文古文的语言能力使我可以查阅不同来源的历史档案, 进行比较和交叉引用。该技能还有助于我与GECCEM团队进行沟通, 以及参与国际会议和研讨会。在全球历史领域, 对具有不同语言和文化背景的研究人员之间的这种合作需求日益增长。

6. Please tell us how global history, and the great divergence debate, has influenced China's academia?

请告诉我们全球史和大分流辩论如何影响了中国的学术界?

(W.L.): The trend of global history, particularly the great divergence debate, has been a renovation and a challenge to Chinese historical circles, as well as to international academia in Europe, England, and Latin America. A new viewpoint has been provided to look back on Chinese history and find out China's place in the past and also in the present day. Academic research in history in China had also been dominated by national history, chronic, or biographies of historical figures. Even there, so-called world history or history of foreign countries has also been restricted to national borders and a single idiosyncratic perspective.

(W.L.): 全球史的趋势, 特别是大分流辩论, 一直是国际学术界的革新和挑战, 包括中国历史界以及欧洲, 英国和美洲的学术界。这些思潮提供了一种新的视野来回顾中国历史, 并找出中国过去和现在所在的位置。在中国历史上的学术研究也以国家历史, 编年史或历史人物传记为主导。即使所谓的世界史或外国历史也多受限制与民族国家历史和单一的视角。

Global history and the great divergence debate promote a new perspective which breaks through the restrictions of national borders and Eurocentrism and highlights a methodology of reciprocal comparisons which does not regard any one comparative side as a standard. Many Chinese universities are setting up departments of global history, such as Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Capital Normal University, Shandong University etc. A group of Chinese pioneer global historians have also appeared, and many of them are also active within international academic circles.

全球史和大分流辩论提出了一种新的观点, 它突破了国别史和欧洲中心主义的局限, 并突出了一种相互比较的方法, 该方法不以任何一个比较方面为标准。许多中国的大学也正在建立全球史系, 例如上海交通大学, 首都师范大学, 山东大学等。也出现了一批中国先驱全球史学家, 其中许多人也活跃在国际学术界。

7. Finally, let us talk about historical sources, methods, and theories. Tell us about how historians are currently combining these basic pillars for historical research?

最后, 让我们谈谈历史资料, 方法和理论, 能告诉我们历史学家目前如何将这基本元素应用于历史研究吗?

(W.L.): In global history, the scope of historical sources is not restricted to traditional historical archives but is expanded to include imperial records, corresponding letters, cargo lists, and other sources to analyse consumption, among other things. These sources are located across the globe; in my own case I have been researching materials from Chinese imperial archives at the First Historical Archives of China in Beijing, Shanghai Library, the Filipinas records in *Archivo General of Indias* [General Archive of Indies] in Seville (Spain), and silk-production related documents at the Historical Archives of Lyon (France).

(W.L.): 在全球史中, 历史资料的范围不仅限于传统历史档案, 还扩大到包括皇家记录, 往来信件, 货物清单以及其他消费分析的资料。这些资源遍布全球。就我个人而言, 我一直在关注中国第一历史档案馆的中国皇室档案资料, 上海图书馆的古籍, 塞维利亚(西班牙)西印度群岛综合档案馆的菲律宾纪录, 以及在里昂历史档案馆(法国)的丝绸生产相关文件。

Through key methodologies of connections and comparisons, global history is targeting historical investigations of communications, entanglement, and mutual influences between different areas in the world. Historians are moving out of traditional national borders and making connections and cross-referencing sources renewing former historical studies. Knowledge of various languages and cultures is getting more and more important in this process, which also promotes to form cooperative networks between historians with different expertise. IT tools such as the GIS system, multi-relational databases are crucial to the modern historical study, visualize investigation based on geopolitical regions and contribute to its efficiency and renovation.

通过联系和比较的关键方法, 全球史的目标是对世界不同地区之间的交流, 纠缠和相互影响进行历史调查。历史学家正在摆脱传统的国界限制, 建立联系和交叉引用资源来更新以前的历史研究。在此过程中, 各种语言和文化的知识变得越来越重要, 这也促进了具有不同专业知识的历史学家之间形成合作网络。诸如GIS系统, 多关系数据库之类的IT工具对于现代历史研究也至关重要, 这些可以使基于地缘政治区域的调查可视化, 并有助于其效率和创新。

Many thanks Wang Li, we wish you the best of luck and success in the GECCEM project!

非常感谢王立, 祝您在GECCEM项目中一切顺利!



Wang Li at UPO



Wang Li was at the EUI Summer School 2018 in Florence, Italy



GECEM Team in at the 56° International Congress for Americanists Salamanca 2018 (Spain)

Global Research Mission: GECEM Team Research along the “New Silk Road” 全球研究任务：GECEM团队研究“新丝绸之路”

by Pedro Miguel Omar Svriz-Wucherer (GECEM Project Postdoctoral Researcher / UPO), Jin Lei (GECEM Project PhD Researcher / UPO), Guimel Hernandez (GECEM Project PhD Researcher /UPO) and Manuel Perez-Garcia (P.I. of GECEM Project)
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The GECEM Project is based on international mobility because one of the main features of the project is the mining of new historical sources and data in what could be defined as the new Big Data applied to global (economic) history. The data collection at historical archives located in Europe, China, and the Americas by GECEM researchers is one of the main breakthroughs of the project as these data are being cross-referenced through the multi-relational GECEM Database which allows us to create new clusters of data from historical sources of the Ming and Qing dynasties in Chinese and European languages. Mining new historical data at historical archives such as the Historical Archive of Macau, Zi-Ka-Wei Library at Shanghai Library, the *Archives Départementales des Bouches-du-Rhône* (Marseille, France), the *Archive de la Chambre de Commerce de Marseille* (France), Cambridge University Library (UK), the *Archivo General de Indias* (Seville, Spain), and the Library of the European University Institute (Florence, Italy) have been the main historical archives and libraries where the GECEM research team has been working in this past year. Thus, GECEM researchers are unveiling new historical Big Data, a myriad of documents spread all over the world in what can be defined as “scattered” historical sources which allows us to follow the global traces of Chinese and European goods along the “imaginary” of the so-called “New Silk Road.” The P.I. of the GECEM Project, the Project Manager, a GECEM postdoctoral fellow, and GECEM PhD researchers have undertaken these research trips in China and Europe.

GECEM项目基于国际流动性，因为该项目的主要特征之一是挖掘新的历史资料和数据，可以定义为适用于全球（经济）历史的新大数据。GECEM研究人员在欧洲，中国和美洲的历史档案馆收集数据是该项目的主要突破之一，因为这些数据可以通过多边关联的GECEM数据库进行交叉引用，这使我们能够创建新的源于明清两代历史资料的中文和欧洲语言数据。在历史档案馆中挖掘新的历史数据，在过去的一年中GECEM研究团队一直在工作的主要历史档案馆和图书馆包括澳门历史档案馆，上海图书馆徐家汇藏书楼，法国罗讷河沿岸省档案馆，法国马赛商业区档案馆，法国马赛商会（法国），剑桥大学图书馆（英国），西印度群岛综合档案馆（西班牙塞维利亚）和欧洲大学学院图书馆（意大利佛罗伦萨）。因此，GECEM研究人员将揭开新的历史大数据的面纱，无数散布在世界各地的文档，可以定义为“分散的”历史资源，这使我们能够沿着所谓的“虚拟的新丝绸之路”，追踪全球中国和欧洲商品的痕迹。GECEM项目的首席研究员（P.I.），GECEM项目经理，GECEM博士后研究员以及GECEM博士生研究员已经在中国和欧洲展开了这些研究之旅。

In late August 2019, the GECEM Postdoc Omar Svriz-Wucherer started his research in China. The cities of Shanghai and Macau were his destinations and in Shanghai he met up with Manuel Perez-Garcia (P.I. GECEM Project), Marisol Vidales (GECEM Project Manager) and Li Wang (GECEM PhD Researcher).

2019年8月下旬，GECEM博士后Omar Svriz-Wucherer在中国开始了他的研究。上海和澳门是他的目的地，在上海他会面了 Manuel Perez-Garcia（GECEM项目首席研究员），Marisol Vidales（GECEM项目经理）和王立（GECEM博士生研究员）。

The GECEM team focused the research in the Bibliotheca Zi-Ka-Wei at the Shanghai Library. This institution boasts 750,000 volumes of foreign collections and publications, published from 1477 to 1950, among which 320,000 volumes are collected in the current site at the Bibliotheca Zi-Ka-Wei. The collections involve nearly twenty different languages, including Chinese, Latin, English, French, German, Russian, Japanese, covering disciplines such as philosophy, religion, politics, economics, linguistics, literature, art, history, and geography, to name a few. The study of trade records of Shanghai Library can give us further insight into the daily life, economic transactions, and networks of Chinese social groups and the Jesuit fathers during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In this way, the focus of the research at the Bibliotheca Zi-Ka-Wei is aligned with one of the major aims of the GECEM Project which is the socio-cultural transfers/assimilation of new forms and habits between European and Chinese communities.

GECEM团队将研究重点放在了上海图书馆的徐家汇藏书楼。该机构拥有1477年至1950年出版的75万册外国收藏品和出版物，其中32万册藏书在当前的徐家汇藏书楼收藏。这些馆藏涉及近二十种不同的语言，包括中文，拉丁语，英语，法语，德语，俄语和日语，涵盖了哲学，宗教，政治，经济学，语言学，文学，艺术，历史和地理等学科。对上海图书馆贸易记录的研究可以使我们进一步了解17世纪和18世纪中国社会群体和耶稣会传教士的日常生活，经济交易以及网络。在徐家汇藏书楼的研究重点与GECEM项目的主要目标之一相符，即欧洲和中国社区之间的新的生活方式和习惯的社会文化转移/同化。

Omar Svriz-Wucherer continued his research activities in Macau. The research in the Historical Archive of Macau (AHM) was crucial. The historical records contained in the catalogues such as *Administração Civil*, *Leal Senado da Câmara*, and *Santa Casa da Misericórdia* give us good insight into socioeconomic and cultural connections between China and Europe during the mid-Qing dynasty. All these sources are in Portuguese from the early modern period. These documents are very difficult to read and analyze, not only because of conservation issues but also due to the fact they are only on microfilm format and it is not accurately digitized. However, this hitherto unexplored documentation has myriad data and information on daily life, economic transactions, family networks, and Jesuit activities, as well as social and political relations between Westerners and Chinese communities. In this way, one of the most important digital collections at the AHM is the Abraham Grill Collection from Sweden. The documents within are extremely relevant to developing key issues of the GECCEM Project related to market integration and the so-called “footsteps” of the great divergence debate within a local basis because these sources show us the formation and mutation of merchant networks established in the port city of Macau, and commercial relationships between other localities in Asia, Europe, and the Americas during the eighteenth century.

Omar Svriz-Wucherer 在澳门继续他的研究活动。澳门历史档案馆（AHM）的研究至关重要。诸如民事行政管理，分庭忠诚参议院，慈悲圣殿之类的目录中的历史记录使我们对清朝中叶中欧之间的社会经济和文化联系有很好的了解。所有这些史料都使用近代早期的葡萄牙语。这些文件很难阅读和分析，这不仅是由于保护问题，而且还因为它们只是缩微胶片格式，并没有准确地数字化。但是，这些迄今为止尚未开发的文档包含有关日常生活，经济交易，家庭网络，耶稣会活动以及西方人与华人社区之间的社会和政治关系的大量数据和信息。因此，AHM上最重要的数字馆藏之一就是瑞典的Abraham Grill档案。其中的文件与正在研发中的GECCEM项目的关键问题密切相关，这些问题与市场整合以及大分流辩论中所谓在本地范围内的“足迹”有关，因为这些资料向我们展示了在该地区所建立的商人网络的形成和变异，港口城市澳门和18世纪亚洲，欧洲和美洲其他地区之间的商业关系。

Within the analysis of market integration between China and Europe, as well as the revision of the great divergence debate within a micro-scale providing new historical sources, eighteenth-century merchants were the main economic agents in the process of market integration connecting different parts of the world through the exchange of goods in the so-called process of early globalization. The GECCEM team goes through the analysis of port cities and localities in south China and Europe painstakingly looking for traces of these connections in these different archives.

在分析中欧之间的市场整合，以及在微观层面上回溯大分流辩论以提供新的历史资料的过程中，十八世纪的商人是市场整合过程中，通过所谓的早期全球化过程中的货物交换连接世界不同地区的主要经济载体。GECCEM团队仔细分析了华南和欧洲的港口城市 and 地区，力图在这些不同的档案中寻找这些联系的痕迹。

In early January 2020, the GECCEM team through its global archival research activities visited the French Mediterranean. Guimel Hernandez-Garay, GECCEM Project PhD researcher, was a visiting researcher in Marseille (France) at the *Temps, Espaces, Langages, Europe Méridionale, Méditerranée* (TELEMME), an institution attached to the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and the Université Aix-Marseille. The host of the GECCEM team and of Guimel Hernandez-Garay during his visit was Professor Olivier Raveux. The importance of this area of southern Europe hinges upon the commercial connections that this region had with China in the eighteenth century through the Middle East and the Levant area, where merchants from the region, especially the Armenians, were in charge of distributing silk, porcelain, lacquerware, and other goods in the city of Marseille. From here they were redistributed to various places in Europe, including the Mediterranean ports of Spain.

2020年1月上旬，GECCEM团队通过其全球档案研究活动访问了法国地中海。GECCEM项目博士生研究员 Guimel Hernandez-Garay 曾在法国马赛的“时间，空间，语言，南欧，地中海（TELEMME）”担任访问学者，该机构隶属于国家科学研究中心（CNRS）和艾克斯-马赛大学。访问期间，GECCEM团队和Guimel Hernandez-Garay的接待人是Olivier Raveux教授。南欧地区的重要性取决于该地区在18世纪通过中东和黎凡特地区与中国的商业联系，该地区的商人（尤其是亚美尼亚人）在这里负责分发丝绸，瓷器，漆器和马赛市内的其他商品。从这里开始，它们被重新分配到欧洲的各个地方，包括西班牙的地中海港口。

GECCEM's work focused on the historical archives. Manuel Perez-Garcia, Marisol Vidales Bernal, and Guimel Hernandez undertook research at *Les Archives Départementales des Bouches-du-Rhône* (ADBR) and at the *Archive de la Chambre de Commerce de Marseille*. Both archives are located in the city of Marseille. The documentation found in these archives is very extensive in terms of type as well as its time scale, especially that of the ADBR which allows historical research on a large number of subjects.

GECCEM的工作着重于历史档案。Manuel Perez-Garcia, Marisol Vidales Bernal 和 Guimel Hernandez在罗讷河口省档案馆（ADBR）和马赛商会档案馆进行了研究。这两个档案馆都位于马赛市。这些档案中的文档在类型和时间范围方面都非常广泛，尤其是ADBR的文档，它支持了大量的主题历史研究。

At the ADBR the research focused on notarial documentation, specifically on probate inventories. Guimel Hernandez thoroughly investigated the historical records at the ADBR for three months, mining the so-called historical Big Data on trade and consumption between China and Marseille. For the GECCEM team working with probate inventories is a fundamental part of the project to achieving its main scientific objectives, since it is a historical source of much information on material culture and consumption in the early modern age. Probate inventories contained lists of goods and assets that the deceased possessed at the time of death, which were identified and sometimes valued for distribution among the heirs of the deceased person. Guimel Hernandez has previously worked with this type of documentation in the *Archivo Histórico Provincial de Sevilla* (Spain). The information obtained in this archive and in other archives in which the GECCEM team has worked has been systematized in the GECCEM Database, a historical analysis and consultation tool that will soon be available online as Open Access. The information obtained in the Marseille archives will also be uploaded to the GECCEM database.

在ADBR，研究重点是公证文件，特别是遗嘱认证清单。Guimel Hernandez在ADBR上全面调查了三个月的历史记录，挖掘了中国与马赛之间贸易和消费的所谓的历史大数据。对于GECEM团队而言，从遗嘱认证清单展开工作对实现项目的主要研究目标是非常重要的，因为它是有关现代早期物质文化和消费方面的许多信息的历史资料。遗嘱认证清单载有死者去世时所拥有的商品和资产清单，这些清单被确认，有时被估价，以在死者的继承人之间分配。Guimel Hernandez 曾在西班牙塞维利亚省历史档案馆 (Archivo Histórico Provincial de Sevilla) 处理此类文档。从该档案和GECEM团队工作的其他档案中获得的信息已在GECEM数据库中进行了系统化，GECEM数据库是一种历史分析和咨询工具，将很快以开放式访问的形式在线提供。马赛档案中获得的信息也将上传到GECEM数据库。

The notarial series researched at the ADBR were mainly those of the *Seneschaussée* de Marseille, which was the jurisdiction of justice at the local level. The other notarial series which GECEM has examined was that of the Marseille Notaries. Within these two notarial series it was possible to gather together around 150 probate inventories from the period 1715 – 1790. In a preliminary way, some trends and changes on consumer behaviour have been detected through the analysis of Chinese goods in eighteenth-century Marseille. Most of the Chinese goods that can be found in the Marseille probate inventories are porcelain. To a lesser extent one might also find silk. It is also possible to identify a general upward trend in consumption throughout the century. All of these initial results will be corroborated in future GECEM publications.

在ADBR上研究的公证系列主要来自马塞市政厅，为地方级的司法管辖区。GECEM研究的另一个公证系列是马赛公证人系列。在这两个公证系列中，收集了1715年至1790年期间的大约150个遗嘱认证清单。通过初步分析18世纪在马赛的中国商品，可以发现一些消费行为的趋势和变化。在马赛遗嘱认证清单中可以找到的大多数中国商品是瓷器。在较小程度上，人们可能还会发现丝绸。也有可能确定整个世纪消费的总体上升趋势。所有这些初步结果将在以后的GECEM出版物中得到证实。

Commercial sources are essential documents for the objectives of the GECEM Project. First, they reveal, and allow to be drawn, the network of merchants that fostered the consumption of Chinese goods, and second, they provide evidence of the degree of development of commercial exchange between China and Europe, as well as the level of consumption of such goods by different social groups and its correlation with economic growth. At the *Archive de la Chambre de Commerce*, the documents are concentrated on trade sources such as ship records, merchant letters, and other trade documents. Guimel Hernandez undertook fruitful and very productive research at the historical archives of Marseille which has being of great benefit to accomplishing the objectives of the GECEM Project and Guimel Hernandez's own PhD research.

消费品资料是实现GECEM项目目标的重要文件。首先，它们揭示并描绘了促进中国商品消费的商人网络；其次，它们提供了中欧之间商品交易发展程度以及消费水平的证据，不同社会群体对此类商品的消费，及其与经济增长的关系。在商会档案馆中，文件集中于贸易资料，例如船舶记录，商户信函和其他贸易文件。Guimel Hernandez 在马赛的历史档案馆进行了颇有成果的研究，这对实现GECEM项目的目标和Guimel Hernandez自己的博士研究具有极大的帮助。

Lei Jin, a GECEM Project PhD researcher went to the Department of History and Civilization (HEC) at the European University Institute (EUI) in January 2020 as a visiting student and carried out a four-month academic visit. Lei Jin participated in the EUI academic activities and used the library for research.

金蕾 (Lei Jin), GECEM项目博士生研究员于2020年1月前往欧洲大学学院 (EUI) 的历史与文明系 (HEC) 进行了为期四个月的学术访问。金蕾参加了EUI的学术活动，并利用图书馆资料进行研究。

The HEC is a vibrant international academic community which focuses on global, comparative, and transnational approaches to the history of Europe and the world since 1400. It attracts various scholars with diverse backgrounds, including senior professors and young researchers. Various types of seminars spanning early modern and modern history are directed by different professors. As one of the temporary members of the EUI, Lei Jin participated in all the daily academic activities of HEC. At the EUI she has not only received professional training in global history, but she also actively participated in class discussions and presentations, sharing thoughts with other young researchers from different European countries. At the same time, she also participated in auxiliary courses such as English academic writing which is of great help to improving academic skills and constructing historical academic thinking. In addition, workshops with invited advanced scholars from different historical research fields provided lectures and an exchange of ideas with students on a weekly basis.

历史与文明系 (HEC) 是一个充满活力的国际学术团体，致力于以全球史，比较史和跨国史的研究方法对1400年以来欧洲和世界历史进行研究。它吸引了具有不同背景的学者，包括资深教授和年轻研究人员。跨越早期和近代历史的各种类型的研讨会由不同的教授主持。作为EUI的短期成员之一，金蕾参加了HEC的所有日常学术活动。在EUI，她不仅接受了全球史的专业培训，而且还积极参加课堂讨论和演讲，与来自欧洲不同国家的其他的年轻研究人员交流学术。同时，她还参加了辅助课程，例如英语学术写作，这对提高学术技能和建立历史学术思维有很大帮助。此外，HEC每周还邀请来自不同历史研究领域的资深学者举办学习班，包括讲座和学术交流。

Professor Giorgio Riello, who is a well-known expert in global history and the history of material culture, was Lei Jin's mentor during her visit at EUI. Professor Riello has a very profound and advanced research background on the consumption history of early modern Europe, especially the consumption of luxury goods, which is closely related to the main research topic of the GECEM Project. For Lei Jin, this provides inspiration for her study of "European luxury goods in early modern China" that she is currently researching.

金蕾在访问EUI期间，有幸获得了全球史和物质文化史的著名专家 Giorgio Riello 教授的指导。Riello教授对近代欧洲的消费历史（尤其是奢侈品消费）有着非常深刻而先进的研究，这与GECEM项目的研究主题密切相关。对于金蕾来说，这为她目前正在研究的“现代中国早期的欧洲奢侈品消费”研究提供了启发。

Lei Jin is still actively engaged with the EUI academic community, providing her with knowledge and critical support as she continues her research now in her fourth year of studying for her doctorate. Prior to this, she has consulted a large number of first-hand and second-hand historical sources and has read related academic works to gain relevant historiographical context. However, developing a complex analysis of Sino-European trade and economic relations during the Qing dynasty requires establishing an accurate methodology under the framework of global and critical thinking. Her four-month stint at the EUI has provided a positive foundation on which she can build and expand her academic and critical thinking. It is believed that the value of Lei Jin's learning experience during this time will eventually be reflected in her doctoral thesis, as well as in an important contribution to the GECEM Project.

金蕾仍在积极地与EUI学术界互动，这为她的博士学位第四年的继续研究提供了知识和关键的支持。此前，她已经查阅了大量的第一手和第二手历史资料，并阅读了相关的学术著作以获取相应的史学背景。但是，对清代的中欧贸易和经济关系进行复杂的分析需要在全球史和批判性思维的框架下建立一种准确的方法，在EUI访问的四个月为她建立和扩展学术和批判性思维奠定了积极的基础。相信金蕾这段学习经验的价值最终将体现在她的博士学位论文，以及对GECEM项目的重要贡献中。

This past February and March Manuel Perez-Garcia and Marisol Vidales Bernal went on a research trip to Marseille to continue the work of digitizing and analysing historical sources, mainly early modern period probate-inventories and trade records at *Les Archives Départementales des Bouches-du-Rhône* (ADBR) and at the *Archive de la Chambre de Commerce de Marseille*. In addition, Manuel Perez-Garcia had a meeting with Professor Olivier Raveux, a member of the research group *Temps, Espaces, Langages, Europe Méridionale, Méditerranée* (TELEMME) from the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and the Université Aix-Marseille.

过去的2月和3月，Manuel Perez-Garcia 和 Marisol Vidales Bernal前往马赛进行研究，以继续对历史资料进行数字化和分析，主要内容是现代早期遗嘱认证和罗讷河口省档案馆（ADBR）的贸易记录和马赛商会档案。此外，Manuel Perez-Garcia 还与 Olivier Raveux教授会面，Olivier Raveux 教授是国家科学研究中心（CNRS）和艾克斯-马赛大学的“时间，空间，语言，南欧，地中海（TELEMME）”研究团队的一员。

In late February and early March they also went to the University of Cambridge (UK) at St. John's College after an invitation from Professor Joseph P. McDermott (emeritus professor at the Faculty of Asian Studies at University of Cambridge) to carry out research at Cambridge University Library. The primary sources and collections used by Manuel Perez-Garcia and Marisol Vidales were the Rare Books Collection digitizing Ming and Qing dynasty manuscripts on the European presence in China, as well as the Manuscript Section to digitize and analyse historical sources on trade between China and Europe through the catalogue of Jardine Matheson private archive which contains relevant data on trade transactions in the south China region (Canton and Macau) between European companies and Chinese traders.

在2月下旬和3月初，他们还应 Joseph P. McDermott 教授（剑桥大学亚洲研究系名誉教授）的邀请去了英国剑桥大学的圣约翰学院，在剑桥大学图书馆进行研究。Manuel Perez-Garcia 和 Marisol Vidales所使用的主要资料和藏书是数字化的有关中国在欧洲存在的明清手稿珍本收藏，以及通过怡和洋行私人档案目录将中欧贸易的历史资料加以数字化分析的手稿部分，该目录包含有关欧洲公司与中国商人在华南地区（广州和澳门）的贸易的相关数据。



Manuel Perez-Garcia (Shanghai Jiao Tong University / P.I. of GECEM Project) and Omar Svriz-Wucherer (Postdoctoral Researcher at GECEM Project / UPO) at Macau Ricci Institute (Macau)



Omar Svriz-Wucherer (Postdoctoral Researcher at GECM Project / UPO) at Macau Ricci Institute (Macau)



Guimel Hernandez-Garay (PhD Researcher at GECM Project / UPO) at researching at the Archives et Bliothèque Departementales des Bouches-du-Rhone (Marseille, France)



Jin Lei (PhD Researcher at GECM Project / UPO) working at the Library of the European University Institute during her visiting scholarship at the European University Institute (Florence, Italy)



Marisol Vidales at Cambridge University Library in Cambridge, UK



Manuel Perez-Garcia at Cambridge University Library in Cambridge, UK

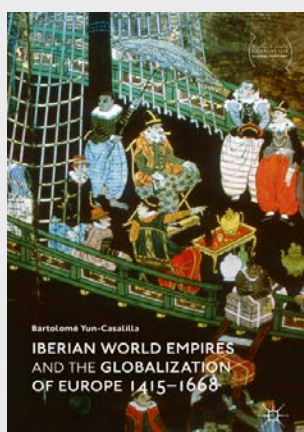
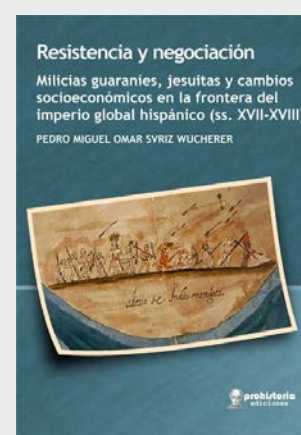
Latest GECEM Publications 最新GECEM出版物

Among the latest academic publications by GECEM researchers are the articles in SSCI & AHCI indexed journals such as *Historical Methods: A Journal of Quantitative and Interdisciplinary History*, and a Special Issue edited by Manuel Perez-Garcia and titled “Creating Global Demand: Polycentric Approaches, Crossroads of Silk and Silver in China and Iberian Empires during the Early Modern Era” published in Cambridge University Press’ *Journal of Iberian and Latin American Economic History*. Future Special Issues are forthcoming. Numerous monographs, books, articles, and book chapters have also been published by the GECEM team. Among those that stand out include: the monograph on global and trans-national history published by professor Bartolome Yun-Casalilla (GECEM Project senior staff); the monograph on global frontiers and Jesuit networks in Latin America by Omar Svriz-Wucherer (GECEM Project postdoctoral researcher); a paper published by Manuel Diaz-Ordoñez (GECEM Project research fellow) at the journal *Magallanica*; a paper by Bartolome Yun-Casalilla at the journal *New Worlds*; a paper by Omar Svriz-Wucherer at the journal *Ciencia Nueva. Revista de Historia y Política*; and forthcoming new monographs and journal articles on global history in China and early modern Spain’s elite and networks by Manuel Perez-Garcia.

See GECEM Project latest publications within this link: www.gecem.eu/publications/index.html

GECEM研究人员在最新的学术出版物中有SSCI和AHCI索引期刊上的文章，例如《历史方法：定量和跨学科历史杂志》，以及由Manuel Perez-Garcia编辑的特刊，标题为《创建全球需求：多中心方法，近代早期中国和伊比利亚帝国在丝绸和白银的十字路口》，发表在剑桥大学出版社的《伊比利亚和拉丁美洲经济史杂志》上。未来还将出版更多特刊。GECEM团队还出版了许多专著，书籍，文章和书籍章节。其中重点包括：由Bartolome Yun-Casalilla教授（GECEM项目资深研究员）出版的有关全球和跨国历史的专著；Omar Svriz-Wucherer（GECEM项目博士后研究员）撰写的有关拉丁美洲的全球边界和耶稣会网络专著Manuel Diaz-Ordoñez（GECEM项目研究员）发表于《麦哲伦》杂志的论文；Bartolome Yun-Casalilla在《新世界》杂志上发表的论文；Omar Svriz-Wucherer在《新科学，历史和政治》杂志上发表的论文；以及Manuel Perez-Garcia即将出版的有关中国全球史以及西班牙近代早期精英和网络的新专著和期刊文章。

请参阅此链接中的GECEM 项目最新出版物：www.gecem.eu/publications/index.html

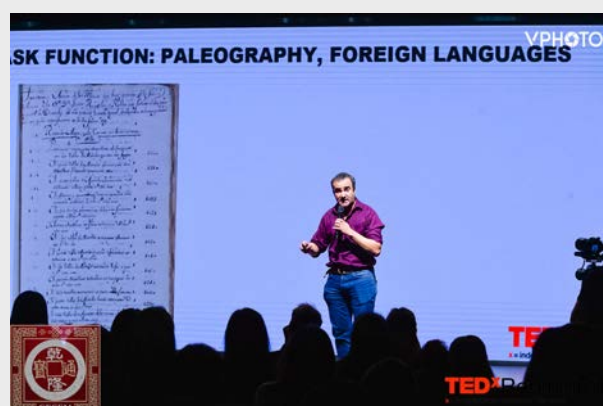
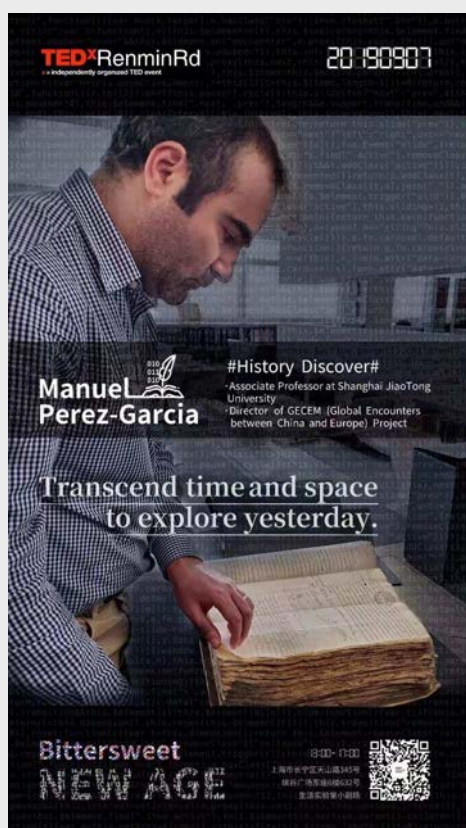


Academic Events: International Congresses, Seminars, Workshops

学术活动：国际会议与研讨会

During the academic year 2019-2020, GECEM researchers and team members have participated in international congresses, workshops, and seminars as keynote speakers, participants, or organisers of academic forums and meetings at prestigious institutions and universities in China, Europe, and the Americas. Here are some of the highlights.

在2019-2020学年期间，GECEM研究人员和团队成员参加了许多国际会议，学习班和研讨会，并在中国，欧洲和美洲的著名机构和大学中担任主题演讲嘉宾，学术论坛和会议的参与者或组织者。以下是一些精彩片段。



Manuel Perez-Garcia (Shanghai Jiao Tong University / P.I. GECEM Project) giving lecture at TED-Talk in Shanghai, China (September, 2019)



Omar Sriz-Wucherer (Postdoctoral Researcher at GECEM Project / UPO) giving a lecture at the University of St Joseph - Macau Ricci Institute (Macau)



Dennis O. Flynn (Pacific World History Institute, San Francisco, USA) giving a lecture at the GECEM Global History and East Asian Studies at Pablo de Olavide University and Shanghai Jiao Tong University

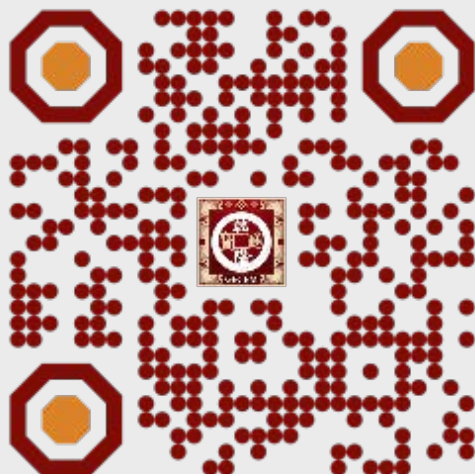
Academic cooperation at interdisciplinary meeting Humanities, Business and Law: Shanghai Jiao Tong University (China) and the University of Murcia (Spain) Bilateral Workshop, Shanghai Jiao Tong University 11-13 November, 2019



GECEM Outreach Activities "La Fiesta de la Historia" hosted by Pablo de Olavide University. Historical tours in Seville by Manuel Perez-Garcia, Omar Svriz-Wucherer and Guimel Hernandez-Garay

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。

www.gecem.eu





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