

# 科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告 期末報告

算計之中的誤譯：美利堅合眾國在歐洲世界的意象（1796  
年至1830年）

計畫類別：個別型計畫  
計畫編號：NSC 102-2410-H-004-040-  
執行期間：102年08月01日至103年07月31日  
執行單位：國立政治大學歷史學系

計畫主持人：周一騰

報告附件：移地研究心得報告

處理方式：

1. 公開資訊：本計畫涉及專利或其他智慧財產權，2年後可公開查詢
2. 「本研究」是否已有嚴重損及公共利益之發現：否
3. 「本報告」是否建議提供政府單位施政參考：否

中華民國 103年08月11日

中文摘要：經由參加國際學術會議，與平日研究成果，探討十七至十八世紀的歐洲，如何理解和誤解美利堅合眾國之意象。

中文關鍵詞：美國、歐洲、誤譯。

英文摘要：

英文關鍵詞：

Final report, 2013-2014

This past year has been productive for my research and writing. My NSC grant has played a big part in my progress.

NSC's generous financial support given allowed my opportunity to attend the Transatlantic Studies Association (TSA) 2014 conference in Ghent, Belgium. The conference was an excellent chance to present my research in a professional and international setting and to network amongst an excellent group of scholars. The conference was highly internationalized with many renowned scholars from the United States and Europe.

I had an important role at the conference as I was asked to give comments on Sarah Churchill's (American Studies Department, University of East Anglia) new book *Careless People: The Invention of the Great Gatsby*. As a historian I was asked to contextualize the novel and also provide queries as to how Dr. Churchill's new book is relevant to other historical studies. I was delighted to be on the opening panel of the conference, an honor that I greatly appreciate and I hope that is a beginning of a broader cooperation with the scholars at the TSA conference. Being part of the panel and having to address Dr. Churchill's new work will certainly enhance my classroom lectures/discussions on the 1920s.

I will revise my comments on Churchill's book for publication in the *Journal of Transatlantic Studies*. My published remarks should appear in the first 2015 issue of the *Journal of Transatlantic Studies*.

At the TSA conference I presented a paper titled "'Who reads an American book?': American Culture in Anglo-American Relations, 1820-1850". This research continues my research of the past several years. I am expanding the focus specifically to the importance of a particular episode (Sydney Smith's taunt concerning American literature and achievement of 1820) a generation past what I have addressed in my previous work (*Anglo-American Paper War*, 2012).

My paper and panel went well. I received several comments and questions that will help to fill in some of the missing portions of my research. The variety of European and American, literary and historical, scholars in the audience helped to give the panel a diverse nature that suits my historical concerns for the creation of American literary culture and ideas of America in the world. In particular, I received useful comments regarding Harriet Beecher Stowe's trip to Britain and about Emerson's possible role in Anglo-American cultural relations.

My book, *The Anglo-American Paper War: Debates about the New Republic, 1800-1825*, which appeared late in 2012 received more attention in the 2013-14 academic year, including what I consider to be a positive review in *Review in History*, a series from the Institute for Historical Research (<http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/review/1570>).

I have continued to work on another book project, working title of "*Freest and Most Enlightened: American Exceptionalism in a European World*". I attended a conference at Cambridge University in October where I presented NSC-funded research on American ideas of demographic nationalism

titled, “Nationalism by the Numbers: Reading Statistical Accounts of America within Euro-American Polemics, 1800-1830”. I found that while American statistical accounts were vital to the new republic’s burgeoning nationalism there were limitations to the effectiveness of nationalistic statistical defenses of the United States when the most effective European criticisms of America dealt with issues like slavery, manners, and the absence of culture, particularly quality indigenous American literature. It was in a review a book on American economic matrixes in the *Edinburgh Review* (January 1820) that Sydney Smith asked the question that troubled Anglo-American cultural relations for decades – “Who reads an American book?” – a query that found no satisfactory answer in quantitative analyzes of American achievement.

My NSC-funded research trip to Washington DC was productive and should yield substantial results for my research and writing. I spent most of my research time at the Library of Congress and Georgetown University libraries and also used the collections at George Washington University and the Smithsonian Institute National Postal Library. I expected that the trip would be productive, yet there were some nice surprises in the libraries/archives.

At the Library of Congress, I went through several boxes of the special collection of the papers of David Bailie Warden. I found important materials that illustrate the American relationship with Europe in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. As I see, young American republic was (barely) surviving in a European world – Americans had to make sense of Europe in order to survive in that world.

Other relevant pieces within the Warden collection include letters from American scholar and diplomat Robert Wash and various French correspondents, including the officers of various historical and scientific societies that Warden was connected with, all helpful in finding American connections with Europe.

I accessed another of Warden’s works, an unpublished pamphlet, titled “Of the probable duration of the American Government.” I have only found one secondary source that references this pamphlet, a remarkable document describing the state of mind of an important American living in Europe.

At the Library of Congress main reading room, I also accessed works on sports and sports-diplomatic history at the Library of Congress that will help me add more depth to my paper on the global Olympic boycott of 1980, in particular in understanding the role of the boycott in South Korean sports history (the paper I explain below). Washington DC provided an excellent location for research, with a concentration of excellent libraries, varied research within a small geographic distance, and excellent public transportation. This trip will help my research/writing substantially as I continue to build on the momentum from 2013-14.

In addition, I have submitted a paper for a projected special issue of *Diplomatic History* dealing with sports diplomacy in the 1970s. My paper – “Decentering the 1980 Moscow Olympic Boycott: American Sports Diplomacy in East Asian Perspective” – deals with American efforts to organize a global boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics and how the boycott was understood by the US’s allies (along with the PRC) in East Asia. The guest editors have read my paper and have suggested revisions before I resubmit.

National Science Council funded travel report – Washington DC

My two-week research trip to Washington DC was productive and should yield substantial results for my research and writing. I spent most of my research time at the Library of Congress and Georgetown University libraries and also used the collections at George Washington University and the Smithsonian Institute National Postal Library. I expected that the trip would be productive, yet there were some nice surprises in the libraries/archives.

My most important research findings regard the Library of Congress special collection of the papers of David Bailie Warden. I went through several boxes of the 28 box collection in the Warden papers and made some relevant discoveries that will help my research. Perhaps most symbolic was a letter from Albert Gallatin, to Warden - [from Ghent, Belgium 27 July 1814, box 8] in which Gallatin asked Warden to send "a few of the most valuable pamphlets published respecting the late events in France." Gallatin requested that Warden send a few books specifically and, most, tellingly, hoped that Warden would send additional works that illuminated the recent history and present fate of Europe, that which would help to understand the "authentic remains of the history of the last century." To me this is key, as my research tries to explain the American relationship with Europe in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Gallatin, who was in Belgium to negotiate peace with Britain (to end what we know as the War of 1812) was eager to understand Europe more broadly. The young American republic was (barely) surviving in a European world – Americans had to make sense of Europe in order to survive in that world. Additional letters within the Warden collection illustrate similar points.

Other relevant pieces within the Warden collection include letters from American scholar and diplomat Robert Wash and various French correspondents, including the officers of various historical and scientific societies that Warden was connected with, all helpful in finding American connections with Europe.

Box 23 contained an unpublished pamphlet, titled "Of the probable duration of the American Government." This amazing work of Warden's reveals his underlying pessimism, even in the wake of the war of 1812. Warden gave a very positive assessment (and premature) assessment of American learning: "The progress of American Science, Literature and art has of late been very considerable" (9). While Warden congratulated the United States on "forty years of prosperous and improving independence" (2), his underlying tone was pessimistic. Warden feared that the disunity of the various regions within the United States would eventually provoke the "dissolution" of the American republic. I have only found one secondary source that references this pamphlet, a remarkable document describing the state of mind of an important American living in Europe.

I also accessed works on sports and sports-diplomatic history at the Library of Congress that will help me add more depth to my paper on the global Olympic boycott of 1980, in particular in understanding the role of the boycott in South Korean sports history.

At the Smithsonian Institute National Postal Museum Library, I accessed files that contained letters dealing with postage stamps on China, specially the two American stamps dealing with Sun Yat-sen. The 1942 US stamp was wildly popular; the 1961 stamp was strongly criticized by private citizens and politicians, both Republican and Democrat. The poor reaction to the 1961 stamp was a response to Cold War anxieties regarding present-day China and misgivings about early Kennedy Administration foreign policy.

The highpoint of my research work at Georgetown University was my work on Archbishop John Carroll's writings and biographies. Carroll, the founder of Georgetown University (1798) was key to some of the trans-Atlantic debates that I am examining. The large number of Carroll writings could not have been accessed anywhere else but Georgetown University.

Washington DC provided an excellent location for research, with a concentration of excellent libraries, varied research within a small geographic distance, and excellent public transportation. This trip will help my research/writing substantially.

# 科技部補助計畫衍生研發成果推廣資料表

日期:2014/08/11

科技部補助計畫	計畫名稱: 算計之中的誤譯: 美利堅合眾國在歐洲世界的意象 (1796年至1830年)
	計畫主持人: 周一騰
	計畫編號: 102-2410-H-004-040- 學門領域: 西洋史
無研發成果推廣資料	

102 年度專題研究計畫研究成果彙整表

計畫主持人：周一騰		計畫編號：102-2410-H-004-040-				計畫名稱：算計之中的誤譯：美利堅合眾國在歐洲世界的意象（1796 年至 1830 年）	
成果項目		量化			單位	備註（質化說明：如數個計畫共同成果、成果列為該期刊之封面故事...等）	
		實際已達成數（被接受或已發表）	預期總達成數（含實際已達成數）	本計畫實際貢獻百分比			
國內	論文著作	期刊論文	0	0	100%	篇	
		研究報告/技術報告	0	0	100%		
		研討會論文	0	0	100%		
		專書	0	0	100%		
	專利	申請中件數	0	0	100%	件	
		已獲得件數	0	0	100%		
	技術移轉	件數	0	0	100%	件	
		權利金	0	0	100%	千元	
	參與計畫人力（本國籍）	碩士生	0	0	100%	人次	
		博士生	0	0	100%		
		博士後研究員	0	0	100%		
		專任助理	0	0	100%		
國外	論文著作	期刊論文	0	0	100%	篇	
		研究報告/技術報告	0	0	100%		
		研討會論文	0	0	100%		
		專書	0	0	100%		章/本
	專利	申請中件數	0	0	100%	件	
		已獲得件數	0	0	100%		
	技術移轉	件數	0	0	100%	件	
		權利金	0	0	100%	千元	
	參與計畫人力（外國籍）	碩士生	0	0	100%	人次	
		博士生	0	0	100%		
		博士後研究員	0	0	100%		
		專任助理	0	0	100%		



<p>其他成果 (無法以量化表達之成果如辦理學術活動、獲得獎項、重要國際合作、研究成果國際影響力及其他協助產業技術發展之具體效益事項等，請以文字敘述填列。)</p>	<p>無。</p>
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	成果項目	量化	名稱或內容性質簡述
科 教 處 計 畫 加 填 項 目	測驗工具(含質性與量性)	0	
	課程/模組	0	
	電腦及網路系統或工具	0	
	教材	0	
	舉辦之活動/競賽	0	
	研討會/工作坊	0	
	電子報、網站	0	
	計畫成果推廣之參與(閱聽)人數	0	

# 科技部補助專題研究計畫成果報告自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值（簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性）、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現或其他有關價值等，作一綜合評估。

## 1. 請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估

達成目標

未達成目標（請說明，以 100 字為限）

實驗失敗

因故實驗中斷

其他原因

說明：

## 2. 研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形：

論文： 已發表  未發表之文稿  撰寫中  無

專利： 已獲得  申請中  無

技轉： 已技轉  洽談中  無

其他：（以 100 字為限）

## 3. 請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面，評估研究成果之學術或應用價值（簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性）（以 500 字為限）

關於本次研究計畫「算計之中的誤譯：美利堅合眾國在歐洲世界的意象」旨在探討，19 世紀早期美國與歐洲如何操作「美國意象」，以符應各自的外交與政治目的。本計畫一方面試圖討論美國人如何刻意對歐洲人塑造有利的形象，以影響歐洲人對美國的觀感與外交；另一方面則探討歐洲人如何對國內刻意製造美國的新形象，以凸顯自己國家的弊病與改革的必要性。本人認為該議題極具學術價值，有助於瞭解美國獨立後自覺意識的形成過程。

次而，本計畫性質上乃延續本人甫完成之「The Anglo-American Paper War」（已出專書）而來，並將視野從美國-英國文化關係擴大到美國-歐洲的文化交涉。兩個研究具有連續性，前者可作為後者的基礎，有利於研究的進行。

最後，透過理解美國與英國（無論國與國，或者是個人與個人）之間的文化交流與互動，將有益於我們理解 19 世紀早期美國人對英國人的形象塑造，甚至可做為 21 世紀當前的時代借鏡，幫助當前台灣在處理內、外的民族關係與國族形象等方面的檢討與形塑。