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*Chinese Participation in the 1904 St. Louis Exposition
An Illustrated History*

1904年

美國聖路易斯萬國博覽會

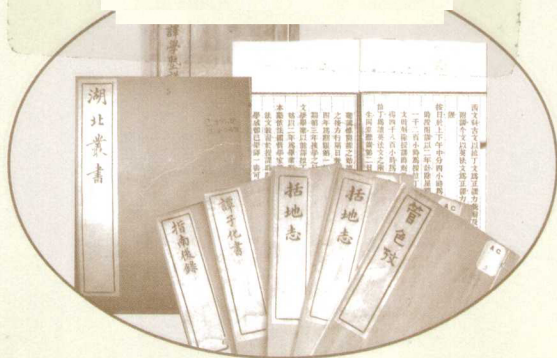
中國參展圖錄

[美] 居 蜜 主編

III

漢籍珍品域外流傳篇

Treasured Chinese Books Revealed to the World



上海古籍出版社

Shanghai Chinese Classics Publishing House

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引言

Prologue

聖路易斯萬博會閉幕後，會方編纂的期末報告書總結展覽事宜，提到中國除了中央政府的參展品，還有地方政府如湖北、湖南、江浙和福建等省的展品，而書籍及刊物即其中之一。萬博會展品依性質分組，第十七組為“圖書及出版物——書籍裝訂”(Group 17. Books and Publications — Book Binding)，於人文藝術宮中展出。該組展品包括工具及產品，細分為七類：一，報紙、評論及其他期刊；二，特殊圖書館的藏書；三，新書及新版古書；四，繪畫、地圖及圖冊；五，音樂著作；六，縫合式圖書及圖書裝訂工具、過程、製成品的展品；七，裝訂、壓模、浮雕、鍍金等工藝品樣本。^[1]依據清政府海關總稅務司署(以下稱“海關總署”)所編《1904年路易斯安那購地萬博會中國展品目錄》(以下稱“《展品目錄》”)，祇有湖北一省、海關總署及漢口市提供相關展品，惟漢口市祇展出《漢口日報》(*Hankow Daily News*)一種。^[2]湖北省所展圖書、地圖均為漢籍，海關總署所展(以下稱“海關叢書”)以英語著作為主。湖北展書包括兩大部分，其一以“崇文書局/湖北官書局”刻書為主(以下稱“崇文叢書”)，展示中國傳統學術成就及湖北地方文化特色；其二以“湖北洋務譯書局”及“湖北翻譯學塾”譯書為主(以下稱“武昌譯書”)，介紹二十世紀初葉我國人對中外政治形勢、外交關係、西方軍事科技、教育以及中外時事的掌握。前一批書反映張之洞(1837-1909)於晚清保存傳統文化、發揚地方學術的成就；後一批書反映端方(1861-1911)推動向歐美各國學習、為新式學堂提供教材的最新成果。^[3]萬博會向展品及展品提供者授予的獎牌分為四等：特等獎(Grand Prize)、金獎(Gold Medal)、

[1] Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission. *Final Report of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission* 1906 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1906), pp.140-142.

[2] Imperial Maritime Customs, China compiled. *Catalogue of the Collections of Chinese Exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904* (Shanghai: Statistical Dept. of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1904), pp.75, 139-141, 190-191.

[3] 居蜜：《美國國會圖書館早期的中文藏書》，載《慶祝錢存訓教授九五華誕學術論文集》編輯委員會編：《南山論學集：錢存訓先生九五生日紀念》(北京：北京圖書館出版社，2006)，頁112-113；《美國國會圖書館藏康熙字典和中美外交文化史》，“海峽兩岸《康熙字典》學術研討會”宣讀論文，2007年5月25-29日；Man Shun Yeung (楊文信)，“China-U.S. Relations in 1904: A Study of the Chinese Books Comprising the St. Louis Exposition Gift to the Library of Congress,” *2008 Annual Conference of the Mid-Atlantic Region of the Association for Asian Studies: Competition in Asia*, October 25-26, 2008, Rutgers University, New Brunswick NJ.

銀獎 (Silver Medal)、銅獎 (Bronze Medal)。中國政府共得特等獎三十六項，而兩套參展圖書，作為代表團成員之一的中國海關、兩湖 (湖廣) 總督及湖北巡撫等均獲此殊榮。^[1]

中國參展圖書不僅受到萬博會方的重視，也受到美國文化界的重視。萬博會主辦單位的秘書助理 Theodore Hardee 曾為《達拉斯晨報》撰寫題為《中國在 1904 年世界博覽會》的文章，提到人文藝術宮內中國展品包括大型木刻、精緻家具、古書及雕刻品等。^[2] 美國報業家 Murat Halstead (1829-1908) 在是年出版的《路易斯安那購地與聖路易萬博會歷史圖錄》，認為中國以展品向西方世界揭開她神秘的面紗，其中“印刷品樣本、平版印刷及雕刻術、古書與報紙、富藝術性的照片、地圖與地球儀……在人文藝術宮展示世界進步，構成獨一無二的展覽。”^[3]

大會的獎項是具競爭性的，“崇文叢書”與“武昌譯書”即獲特等獎，可見其價值被充分肯定。不過，從大會評判的背景來看，他們可能主要從圖書的涵蓋面廣、數量多、刻工特色、富有東方色彩等方面考慮，未必對書刊的中國文化內涵有深入認識。這也可以說代表大部分入場參觀者的評價取向。要說對漢學文化有較深入認識的，恐怕是旅美華僑、漢字文化圈、傳教士家庭等參觀者以及歐美的漢學家、圖書產業工作者等。若仔細分析中國政府出版品於聖路易萬博會中對西方觀眾的參展效益：“崇文叢書”書系涵蓋經史子集，讓參觀者對中國綫裝書、地圖等有基礎的具象認知；“武昌譯書”部分附有英、法文書名、詞彙表等翻譯詮釋，詳實展示了湖北以至整個中國與西方文化接軌的各個方面；“海關叢書”則能直接反映中國對外開放口岸在商業經濟、社會民生、絲茶及鴉片等國際貿易的最新情況，加上《展品目錄》對參展圖書的簡括說明，使中國政府參展的三批圖書得以互相配合，讓評判、參觀者在有限的時間內得到最大的視覺滿足和入門知識。海關總署在清政府參加歷屆萬博會上所發揮的作用，學術界有不同意見，不過都甚少從圖書展品方面來論述。^[4] 就在萬博會開幕前夕，經常撰文論述美國與亞洲關係的巴拉德 (Walter J. Ballard)，在 1904 年 4 月 6 日出版的《本州》中，發表文章，重點說明日本在政治、法制、交通運輸、外貿金融、電信、海軍以至綜合國力的最新面貌。文中舉出大量數據，證明日本崛起之迅速，且成就有目共睹。^[5] 曾參與籌劃 1893 年芝加哥萬博會的 L. R. Blackmer 也在 1903 年明言會場租給中國是失敗的，因為“人們不會去，那是我所見過最乏味的東西 (指展品)”。相反，租給日本才是贏家，因為全世界都對日本感興趣。日本有豐富的參展經驗，重視為英語參觀者提供出版物。為了自我宣傳，日本採用西式陳列法、在新聞寫作及圖書資訊等方面佔中國的便宜，從而提升她的國際地位，由東方小國一躍而為受重視的殖民國家。^[6] 由此可見，萬博會的參展圖書——尤其英語及英譯著作，對建構國家形象發揮着重要作用。中國參展代表團副監督、任職海關稅務司的柯爾樂 (Augustus F. Carl, 1861-1930) 在接受美

[1] 李愛麗：《晚清美籍稅務司研究：以粵海關為中心》（天津：天津古籍出版社，2005），頁 288-299。

[2] Theodore Hardee, "China at the World's Fair of 1904," *Dallas Morning News*, 08-28-1904.

[3] Murat Halstead, *Pictorial History of the Louisiana Purchase and the World's Fair at St. Louis* (Philadelphia, PA: Frank S. Brant, 1904), pp.354-355.

[4] 詹慶華：《全球化視野：中國海關洋員與中西文化傳播 (1854-1950 年)》（北京：中國海關出版社，2008），頁 459-487。

[5] Walter J. Ballard, "Twentieth Century Japan The Greatness of The Island Empire Pithily Presented - A Marvel of Eastern," *The State*; 04-06-1904.

[6] Carol Christ, "The Sole Guardians of the Art Inheritance of Asia: Japan and China at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair," *Positions: East Asia Cultures Critique*, Vol.8 no.3 (2000), pp.675-709.

國新聞媒體的訪問時，便滿有自信地表明搜羅得中國各地珍稀物品，可令參觀者大開眼界，比他們親身在中國周遊三十年所見的還要多。^[1] 對比日本參展圖書刻意以英語反映明治維新以來日本的西化面貌，中國參展書較能從多方面反映我國新舊學術的特色，而“海關叢書”也就在一定程度上發揮着日本參展書“面向西方”的相同作用。^[2]

“崇文叢書”收著作一百七十九種，函套以不同顏色防潮光蠟布製成，配以白色象牙插籤，裝潢挺括精緻。函套內貼美國國會圖書館藏書票，藏書票下印有“Gift of the Chinese Government”識記。“武昌譯書”共收書二十二種，現存三套，均以木盒盛載，盒面右起雕有“光緒壬寅十一月起／武昌洋務譯書局叢書／迄癸卯九月止”字樣，Copy 1 及 2 各二十七冊，Copy 3 欠末冊，三套各冊內容相同，封頁均以灑金點綴。“叢書”雖以“武昌洋務譯書局”冠名，部分著作乃由湖北翻譯學塾譯出及刊行。歸納而言，所收書分為五類：一，湖北洋務譯書局及翻譯學塾章程、出版物清單及譯書局委員銜名錄；二，外交類文書；三，介紹亞洲各國政治、經濟、風土人情及與他國所訂外交條約；四，論述歐洲諸國的法律、科技、教育；五，輯錄電報及時事資料。“海關叢書”共三十三種，五種屬地理、遊記著作，五種屬貿易統計資料，四種屬語言、文學及音樂舞蹈著作，八種介紹鴉片、絲茶、黃麻、中藥等及其相關貿易，兩種屬萬博會參覽品目錄，兩種屬海關總署職員錄及徵稅說明，兩種介紹中國燈塔、浮標及航行指標，兩種以中國軍器、箭藝與操練為主題，最後三種分述中國的救生艇、紋銀及外國使館設置的歷史。

湖北參展書的籌劃，以時任湖北巡撫兼署湖廣總督的端方為核心。端方於督撫任內致力推動改革，取得較大成就，並且與美國商人和駐華使館人員有密切關係。^[3] 對於端方，美國媒體也不陌生，《愛達荷每日政治家》1901年3月便有快訊，報導這位“親西方的滿族官員”護理山西巡撫的消息。^[4] 1903年，在清政府籌備參與萬博會事宜的同時，駐美大臣梁誠（1864—1917）率領一行高官親屬往美，部分將留學該國，《費城調查者》於同年2月即有相關報導，並提到其中一人即端方兒子繼先。^[5] 1904年3月，聖路易斯萬博會開幕前夕，《肯薩斯市之星》刊出題為“中國在覽博會——中華帝國徵集得前所未有的珍貴展品”的文章，提到最熱心借出私人收藏作參展用途的高官是湖廣總督（著者按：應為署任總督）端方，而目的就是“促進中美兩國的友誼”。^[6] 參與是

[1] Augustus F. Carl, "Like a Visit to China: Member of Chinese Commission Talks on Only Exhibit Made Abroad by Authority of His Government," *The Macon Telegraph*, 03-22-1904.

[2] 日本展品的研究，參楠元町子：《セントルイス萬國博覽會における日本の展示品と評價》，《愛知淑徳大學現代社會研究科研究報告》，第2號（2007年3月），頁135—147。

[3] 張海林：《端方與近代中國社會諸群體關係考論》，《江海學刊》，2007年2期，頁171—177；張海林：《端方與清末新政》（南京：南京大學出版社，2007）；崔志海：《端方與美商——樁未予訴訟的經濟官司》，《歷史研究》，2007年3期，頁172—179。

[4] "Governor Removed," *Idaho Daily Statesman*, 03-15-1901.

[5] "Chinese Minister Brings Big Suite. Contrary to Usual Custom the Personnel for the Legation Will Include Scions of the Very Highest Families," *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 02-15-1903.

[6] "China at the Exposition. Exhibit from Flowery Kingdom the Finest even Collected," *Kansas City Star*, 03-09-1904.

次萬博會為端方的仕途帶來正面影響，為他本人在美國政治及文化界建立起良好形象，成為新政的代表人物之一，也讓他積極籌劃於中國國內舉辦“勸業會”。^[1]1905年端方陞任閩浙總督，《安爾卡達標準報》1906年1月即有報導。^[2]不過他未及上任即受命出洋考察歐美各國憲政，於1906年1月至2月之間在美逗留，美國媒體對此極為重視，屢有報導追蹤他和使團的活動情況，稱呼他為“藝術評論家”(Art Critic)、“學者”(Scholar)。^[3]端方選取“崇文叢書”與“武昌譯書”為萬博會參展圖書，用意明顯，就是要突出湖北省在晚清文化界的領導地位，並在展現張之洞“中體西用”思想之餘，顯出從“學日本以學歐美”改為直接取法歐美的教育理念。

同治(1862-1874)至光緒(1875-1908)中葉之間，中國各省紛紛設置書局，尤以南方為多，包括刊刻傳統經史書籍的官書局和翻譯西學書籍的譯書局。官書局的出現，可上溯至咸豐九年(1859)胡林翼(1812-1861)於武昌開局竣刻所著《讀史兵略》，然書成不久書局即廢置。同治六年(1867)，湖廣總督李瀚章(1821-1899)、湖北巡撫曾國荃(1824-1890)於武昌正覺寺創設湖北官書局，後又“收併”湖北紳耆原設的崇文書局。光緒三年，湖北官書局改稱湖北省立官書處。十五年，張之洞督鄂，擴充官書處。崇文書局曾與其他書局合刻《二十四史》，令大部頭史書得以廣泛流通；所刻之政書部分為別處官書局所無，為其特色之一；又曾刊刻原版已毀的珍本，在保存和傳播文化方面甚有貢獻。^[4]此外，該書局亦適應潮流，曾刊刻介紹德國陸軍操練法的《湖北武學》；“崇文叢書”所收輿地圖著作十餘種，反映張之洞、譚繼洵等在推動近代地理測繪事業上的成就。^[5]

“武昌譯書”的編纂，是以光緒二十七年(1902)清政府頒佈《欽定學堂章程》為背景。此《章程》是中國教育史上第一個系統完備的現代學制，但并未實施。至光緒二十九年(1904)頒佈《奏定學堂章程》，才在全國實行學制改革。《章程》內容涉及普通教育、師範教育、實業教育及學務管理等，規定各級各類學校的目標、年限、入學條件、課程設置及相互銜接關係。在學制改革的大背景下，端方署任湖廣總督，並因應時局的需要，調整張之洞重視留學日本、日譯西書的教育方針，改為多派學子留學歐美，並配合江楚譯書局的創建，增設湖北洋務譯書局及翻譯學塾，以直接翻譯西書、培訓翻譯人材及為新式學堂提供教材為宗旨。

有關湖北洋務譯書局與翻譯學塾的創設、編制、運作與出版事業，學術界甚少提及，而“武昌譯書”提供了相關的重要資訊。尤其透過《湖北洋務譯書局癸卯春季章程·附圖書名目、各員銜名》、《湖北洋務譯書局癸卯夏秋兩季播告》和《湖北翻譯學塾詳細章程》所列譯書局委員及職員名錄，可發現晚清西學人材在國內流動聚散的一些綫索。據統計，局中的翻譯、繕校、測

[1] 朱英：《端方與南洋勸業會》，《史學月刊》，1988年1期，頁68-70；張海林：《端方與清末新政》，頁311-334。

[2] “Tuan Fang Promoted,” *The Anaconda Standard*, 01-06-1906.

[3] “An Imposing Reception for Celestials Imperial Commissioners Arrive from China. Noted Americans Extend Welcome at,” *Albuquerque Morning Journal*, 01-13-1906.

[4] 正文所介紹諸書，均收入“崇文叢書”中。

[5] 參湖北省測繪志編纂委員會：《湖北省測繪志，1840-1985》（武漢：湖北省測繪局製印隊印，1991）；姚廷華：《一部使空白屬於過去的教科書——清末〈湖北武學〉評介》，《浙江體育科學》，1989年1期，頁14-24。

繪、書籍採購人員雖有來自北洋水師學堂、兩湖文高等學堂、廣東水師學堂、南洋公學，但絕大部分屬福建船政學堂、湖北自強學堂以及其前身湖北礦化學堂的肄業或畢業生，具備外文、船政、礦化、軍備等方面的專門知識，大大提高譯文的準確性。在各編譯者中，陳鈺、曾仰東、鄭貞來的貢獻較大、譯校書較多。部分職員如陳籙(1877-1939)、莊啟、項驥(1879-1944)等，在譯書局任職一段時間後出國留學，回國後都嶄露頭角，成為晚清和民國初年具影響力的人物。譯書出版方面，“武昌譯書”包括譯書局第一批已譯著作的大部分，其他待譯待刊的著作尚有不少，這些都是研究晚清湖北翻譯事業的重要資料。

“海關叢書”由海關總署轄下的造冊處出版，特別是有關中國國情的調查統計和各種重要進出口商品的調查報告，對西方瞭解中國起了很大的作用。海關出版物，共分為六集 (Series)：一，Statistical Series (統計集)；二，Special Series (特集)；三，Miscellaneous Series (雜集)；四，Service Series (業務集)；五，Office Series (公署集)；六，Inspectorate Series (稅務司集)。這六集大緻可以歸納為兩類：“統計集”為進出口貨物、船隻、稅收等的統計、分析，是對外貿易的實績紀錄與研究，其他五集為海關政策、行政公文以及調查、研究等專題報告。從內容上看，“特集”主要為各種重要進出口商品的調查報告，不僅包括海關本身的材料，也廣泛涉及中國財政、經濟、貨幣、金融等方面的資料。“業務集”以總稅務司通告 (Circulars)、訓令 (Instructions)、職員錄 (Service List) 為主。“公署集”為各級海關業務報告，“雜集”的內容龐雜，含有內容不同的文件。總的來說，海關關於中國國情的調查統計和報告方面的出版物很多，重要性也特別高，舉凡沿海的燈塔、浮標及航行指標，內地稅則、土地捐、貨物轉口稅及危險物的調查、課稅和查緝走私，藥材、貨幣、鐵路、醫院、音樂、避風港、倉庫制度以及各種重要進出口商品都包括在內。^[1]“海關叢書”所收以“特集”最多，共十一種，其次是“雜集”和“公署集”，各有六種。^[2]除機構所編書刊，首任上海海關稅務司威妥瑪 (Thomas F. Wade, 1818-1895) 的《語言自邇集》以及曾任職廈門、溫州、北京等處海關的阿理嗣 (Jules A. Van Aalst, 1858-?) 的《中國音樂》(Chinese Music) 也是展品，相信是要展示海關人員在中西文化交流上的作用及成就。

由於海關財力充足，總稅務司赫德 (Robert Hart, 1835-1911) 又與英國有直接聯繫，易於購進印刷設備和招聘技工，有些出版物還在倫敦印製；造冊處對於出版物的編校也極為精心，發現錯訛及時更正，因此出版物的品質都達到當時的極高水平。海關造冊處與上海以及國外如紐約、巴黎、倫敦、橫濱的圖書公司建立經售業務關係，是中國最早開展書刊對外貿易的出版社。因此展出“海關叢書”是有其特殊意義的。

[1] 章宏偉：《海關造冊處初步研究》，載朱誠如等主編：《明清論叢》，4期（北京：紫禁城出版社，2003），頁390-404；詹慶華：《全球化視野：中國海關洋員與中西文化傳播（1854-1950年）》，特別是第1、4及9章介紹海關著作的部分。

[2] Imperial Maritime Customs, China compiled, *List of Customs Publications with Alphabetical Index* (Shanghai: Statistical Dept. of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1924).

中美兩國的圖書互贈文化外交，始於同治年間，“圖書外交”成爲兩國外交中的重要一環。^[1]兩套參展圖書“崇文叢書”與“武昌譯書”於萬博會閉幕後，經由駐美公使梁誠正式代表中國贈送美國政府，旋而入藏美國國會圖書館。“崇文叢書”的入藏，見載於該館的年報及亞洲部藏稿本《聖路易賽會中國捐贈書目》，^[2]“武昌譯書”則未曾發覺。美國國會圖書館亞洲部現存1858年前入藏圖書目錄專櫃中，有卡片資料記載；就目前調查所知，“海關叢書”沒有於萬博會後送贈美國政府，不過美國國會圖書館透過不同渠道，仍收集得海關總署出版的不少刊物，本篇即利用這些文獻撰寫相關的說明文字。

總括而言，聖路易斯萬博會中國參展圖書提供了重要的文獻史料，有助我們研究20世紀初中美兩國的文化交流、晚清湖北省保存固有學術及以翻譯事業圖富強的取徑，以至重新評價清政府參與萬國博覽會的歷史意義。

[1] Man Shun Yeung, “U.S. and China: A Cultural Beginning in the Library of Congress,” Public Presentation, September, 16, 2004, sponsored by the Kluge Center, Library of Congress, U.S.

[2] The Library of Congress. *Report of the Librarian of Congress and Report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Groups for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1905* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1905), pp.16-17.

目 錄

Contents

引 言 Prologue	1
第一章 聖路易斯萬國博覽會中國參展圖書的籌備與記錄 Preparation and Records of Chinese Government Participation in the Book Exhibits	1
(一) 萬博會期末報告論述分析 St. Louis Exposition Final Report	2
(二) 傳教士興學與西方媒體報導 Missionary Schools and Western Press Reports	4
(三) 展品評審與中國參展品特色 Critical Acclams and Awards of Chinese Exhibits	9
第二章 湖北官方出版品《崇文書局叢書》 Hubei Government Publications: Chongwen Publisher Series	11
(一) 中國政府以書會友文化外交 Chinese Cultural Diplomacy: Making Friends through Books	12
(二) 傳統學術精華匯萃萬博會場 A Glittering Exhibit of Chinese Classical Works	16
(三) 張之洞與端方促進晚清改革 Inspirations of Late Qing Reforms Assessed	38
第三章 湖北官方出版品《武昌洋務譯書局叢書》 Hubei Government Publications: Wuchang Foreign Translation Series	41
(一) 癸卯學制與晚清西學中譯史 Chinese Translations of Western Scholarship in Late Qing	42
(二) 中體西用與湖北的譯書事業 Learning about the West in the Framework of Chinese Tradition	44
第四章 大清海關參展圖書《中華帝國海關出版物》 Imperial Chinese Customs Publications	73
(一) 中美商貿與中國向國際接軌 Business Reports of Sino-U.S. Trade	74
(二) 海關總署參展品特色與應用 Annotations of Selected Maritime Customs Publications	79

第五章 中日兩國政府出版品與萬博會的文化比較	
Comparison between Chinese and Japanese Government Publications	85
(一) 明治日本全面西化參展觀察	
Westernization of Japan after Meiji Restoration: Clues from the Exhibition	86
(二) 日本官商參展圖書文化特色	
Cultural Features of Japanese Books in the Exhibit	89
圖版目錄 Index of Illustrations	93
附 錄 Appendix	95
參考書目 Bibliography	108

第一章

聖路易斯萬國博覽會中國參展
圖書的籌備與記錄

*Preparation and Records of Chinese Government
Participation in the Book Exhibits*



(一) 萬博會期末報告論述分析

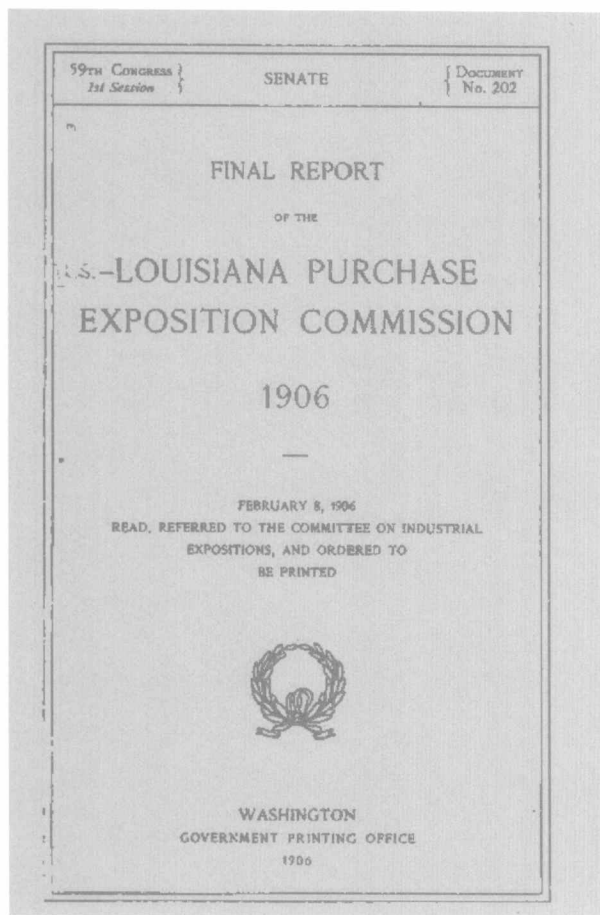


圖1 《聖路易斯萬博會期末報告》封面

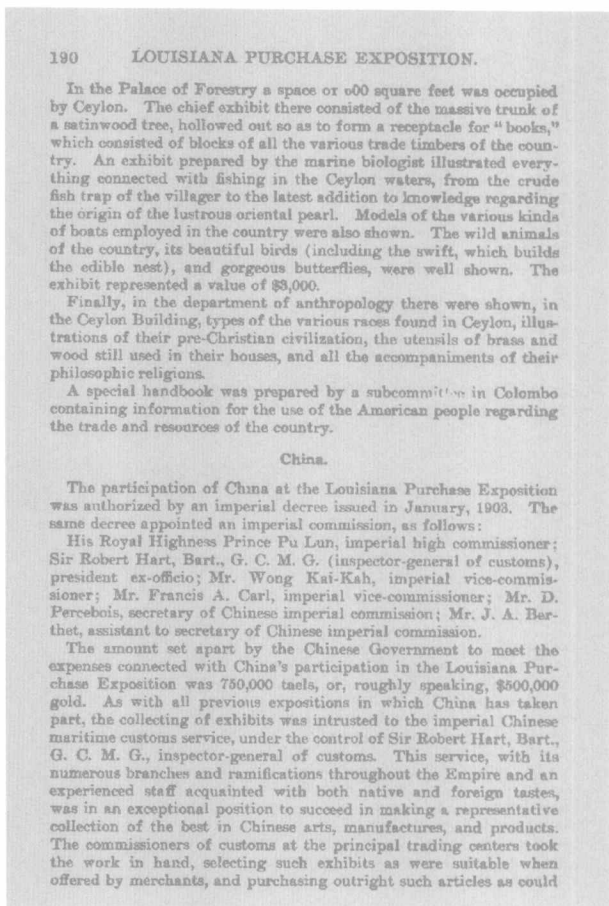


圖2 《聖路易斯萬博會期末報告·中國》內文一

聖路易斯萬博會於1904年12月1日閉幕後，會方即籌備結案報告書，至1906年2月8日，華盛頓美國政府印刷部門出版《聖路易斯萬博會期末報告》(Final Report of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, by Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, 以下簡稱“《期末報告》”)。《期末報告》共551頁，包括羅斯福總統(Theodore Roosevelt)發給參眾兩院國會議員的萬博會結案電文，以及美國國務院(Department of State)呈交美國總統關於萬博會的總結文字。

聖路易斯萬博會方編纂的報告書總結了美國政府與各國的重要展覽事宜，其中以3頁的篇幅記載中國的參展情況，包含溥倫貝子、黃開甲、海關總稅務司等人員的投入、中國花費750,000兩龍銀籌備參展，以及中央與地方政府的官方展品花費約為美金100,000元(相當於參展總費用的五分之一)。根據記載，中國展品由中國海關總稅務司赫德等熟悉國際事務的人員安排與籌措。除了中央政府的參展品，還有各地方政府如湖北、湖南、江浙和福建等地的官方出版物。

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION. 191

not be procured otherwise. The collections were made at the following treaty ports: Newchang, Tientsin, Chefoo, Chungking, Hankow, Kiukiang, Wuhu, Nanking, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Pakhoi, Kiungchow, Mengtse, Lungchow, and Szemao.

Besides the Government exhibits from the foregoing-mentioned places, the provincial authorities of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangnan, and Fukien also made collections. This is noteworthy, as it was the first time on record that the regular Chinese officials have taken any interest in a foreign exhibition. In addition to the Government participation, fifty-three firms and private individuals sent their quota of exhibits. The following table gives the kind, class, and approximate value of exhibits installed by each:

Porcelain curios, cloisonne, carpets, art work in metal, tapestries, furniture, silks, ivory, fans, and jade.....	\$510, 200
Furs and skins.....	6, 500
Cement and fire bricks.....	1, 000
Fancy articles, wood carvings, paintings, and drawings, etc.....	11, 800
Collections of butterflies.....	100
Preserved meats, fish, vegetables, and fruit.....	100
Chinese postal stamps and coils.....	5, 000
Silverware and lanterns.....	2, 750
Total.....	537, 250
Government exhibits.....	40, 000
Provincial.....	61, 000
Grand total.....	638, 250

The collection made by the twenty-two treaty ports comprised such articles as were not offered by the mercantile class. In nearly every case the ports' collection included samples of products and manufactures typical to the district, models of the prevailing architecture and of any special costume worn by the people, models of the types of boats in use, carriages and wheelwrights' work, agricultural implements and farm machinery, appliances and methods used in agricultural industries, agricultural seeds, equipment and method employed in the preparation of foods, minerals and stones and their utilization, musical instruments, chemical and pharmaceutical arts, gold and silver ware, weights and measures, coins and medals, and photographs of the port. The collections made by the provincial authorities comprised art work in jade, crystal, porcelain and bronze, Chinese books and publications, lacquered ware and fancy articles.

The total approximate value as given above was \$638,250, but this sum included the cost of transportation and installation. It represents in fact the market value in the United States. There was in the neighborhood of 2,000 tons of shipments from China to St. Louis—800 tons from the south of China, and 1,200 from

圖3《聖路易斯萬博會期末報告·中國》內文二

192 LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

the north of China. The rate from the south of China, i. e., Hongkong, was \$8 per ton, while from the north of China, i. e., Shanghai, or nearly 900 miles shorter trip, the rate was \$14 per ton. The amount paid for transportation was more than \$20,000, to which must be added some \$2,000 for terminal and switching charges. The cost of installation for the entire exhibit was about \$7,500. The exorbitant wages necessary for all work done at the exposition accounts for this heavy expenditure. Another large item of expense, according to the Chinese commissioner, was the 5 per cent rate charged in this country for fire insurance. Most of the foreign countries taking part in the exposition effected insurance in home companies at about half the above rate.

The total cost of the Chinese Government Pavilion amounted to \$75,000. It was partly a reproduction of a portion of Prince Pu Ian's palace at Peking. Models were sent from China and copied in this country, the large arch at the entrance being a "Pai-Lou," or memorial arch, common in China as entrances to palaces, temples, and tombs. A small octagonal pavilion or tea house was shown. They are always at some beautiful spot in the gardens of the wealthy. Two flagstaffs outside were also copies of Chinese models. The wood carvings were very expensive, and good examples of what the Chinese workman can do in that line. Special men from China were imported to carry out the designs of the building and to do the painting in the Chinese style.

The space occupied by the Chinese in the Liberal Arts Palace was 28,000 square feet, and, with the exception of another 1,500 square feet in the Educational Department, China was not represented in other buildings of the exposition. The small exhibit in the Educational Palace was not an attempt to illustrate the Chinese system of education. It was intended simply to give the world an idea of the work being done by foreign societies—missionary and otherwise—in the educational line in China.

The maintenance of the staff looking after exhibits was about \$30,000. The expense connected with the repacking and return of freight and unsold exhibits was about \$15,000.

圖4《聖路易斯萬博會期末報告·中國》內文三

中國22個對外開放口岸的展品包括具本地區特色的製品樣本、建築模型及服裝等，而各省政府的特展品則有玉石、水晶、瓷器、青銅器、書籍（政府出版品）及刊物、漆器和別致的玩意兒。中國展品主要來自通商口岸與民間單位。

從《期末報告》中得知，這次萬博會中清朝中央和地方政府積極加入參展行列，中國參展產品當中，有幾類相當引人注目，包含瓷器、景泰藍、地毯、手工藝品、織錦、家具、絲綢、玉器等，總值約美金510,200元；其次為珍奇小玩意、手工木雕、中國書畫等，價值約美金11,600元；再者為中國古錢幣、郵票等，約值美金5,000元。這些中國產品獲得西方媒體的關注與民衆的喜愛。

(二) 傳教士興學與西方媒體報導

4



圖5 美國傳教士開設的北京學堂



圖6 美國傳教士開設的女子讀經班

《期末報告》提到中國展品包含運輸費用、安置費用，總價為美金638,250元，從中國到美國聖路易斯的展品運輸總量約2000公噸，其中800噸來自中國南方，1200噸來自中國北方。中國展品數量之多，由此可見。

《期末報告》也特別提及中國於人文藝術宮 (Palace of Liberal Arts) 的展場占地約28,000平方英尺的展覽空間，展品齊全，十分醒目。深受傳教士等影響的中國新教育系統 (含出版品)，即使在面積較小的教育宮 (Palace of Education) 展出，仍能發出中華文化智慧的璀璨光芒。張之洞“中學為體，西學為用”的教育理想，也通過萬博會向世人展示中國教育的新頁。

1904 WORLD'S FAIR 4.30-12.1

Chinese Participation in the 1904 St. Louis Exposition. An Illustrated History

Within, especially for the Secretary

The Chinese Imperial Government has been represented in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., by a mission headed by Prince Pu, who was appointed as the Chinese representative in this high honor. The mission, which was organized by the Chinese Government and headed by Prince Pu, was composed of a number of officials, including the Chinese Consul-General at St. Louis, Mr. Wang, and other officials. The mission arrived in St. Louis on August 1st, 1904, and immediately began its work. The Chinese pavilion, which was one of the largest and most beautiful buildings at the fair, was completed in a few days. It was a masterpiece of Chinese architecture, and attracted the attention of all who saw it. The Chinese pavilion was a true masterpiece of Chinese architecture, and it was a great honor for the Chinese Government to have it at the World's Fair. The pavilion was a true masterpiece of Chinese architecture, and it was a great honor for the Chinese Government to have it at the World's Fair.

CHINA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR OF 1904

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A Fragment of Ancient History

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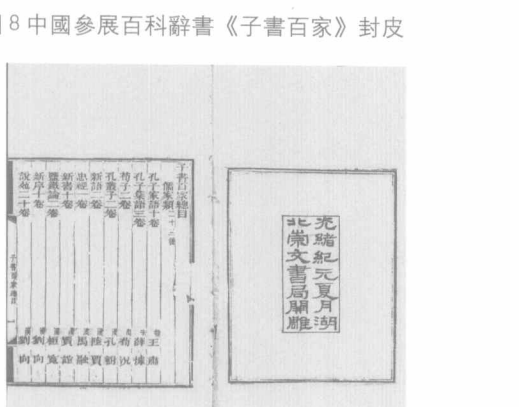
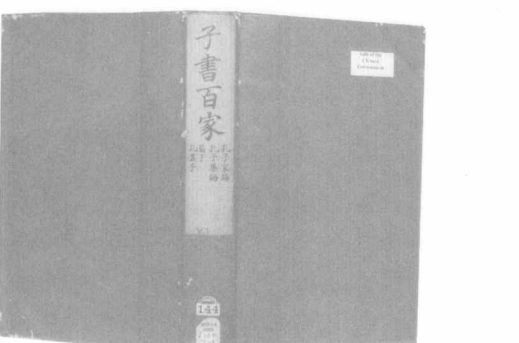


圖 7 美國媒體報導聖路易斯萬國博覽會中國展覽館

美國新聞媒體對中國參展的報導當中，萬博會主辦單位的秘書助理 (Assistant to the Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition) Theodore Hardee 曾為《達拉斯晨報》撰寫題為《中國在 1904 年萬國博覽會》(China at the World's Fair of 1904) 的專文，刊於 1904 年 8 月 28 日，即大會開幕近四個月後。文中提到人文藝術宮內中國展品包括大型木刻、精緻家具、古書及雕刻品、廟宇的稀有祭器、中式盔甲及武器；而在教育宮東南展區，中國政府也展出了極好的宗教及古典文獻，既有以英語寫成的，也有以漢語寫成的，後者包括一大套百科書 (著者按：或指湖北崇文書局所輯《子書百家》，屬子部諸子叢編類，綫裝一百十册改洋精裝本十五册)。該文雖題為獨家撰寫文章，但又見載於同日的《紐約時報》(The New York Times)，祇是改題為“萬國博覽會中國的卓越展品”(China's Remarkable Exhibit at the World's Fair)

圖 8 中國參展百科辭書《子書百家》封皮

圖 9 中國參展百科辭書《子書百家》目錄

聖路易斯萬國博覽會中國參展圖書的籌備與記錄

1904年美國聖路易斯萬國博覽會中國參展圖錄

China's Remarkable Exhibit At the World's Fair.

By THEODORE HARBER, Assistant Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

THE Chinese Imperial Government has taken special pains to do the United States a special favor by sending to the "Furber's Representative in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a most of the Imperial Court. From the Fair, we came to St. Louis last April as Commissioner General for the Chinese Empire.

In addition to the high compliment, China conferred upon me the honor of being from time to time through the various displays of the Government, and a general exhibition of the various departments of Liberal Arts and Education.

On the west side of the road, outside of the building above mentioned, is a house. It is an excellent building of brick with a porch. On the porch, we have the model of a Chinese house, as seen in the past. It is a model of the Temple of Literature and a picture of the Imperial Palace.

These splendid Governmental exhibits are supplemented by some rare displays from several of the leading mercantile institutions of China, among which are the Industrial Institute of Peking, the Yeh and Pien-shan Company of Shanghai, and Wing Chung Company of Canton.

Education System Demonstrated. One of the interesting sections of the Palace of Education, the Chinese section, has followed this same admirable course by placing upon exhibition a graphic and interesting demonstration of that country's educational system.

China did not take part officially in the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, although a number of Chinese exhibits were shown with United States flags.

China's representation at St. Louis in 1904 is an even more important matter. For its participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the Chinese Government made a special appropriation from the Imperial Treasury of Peking.

While more was probably expected by China at St. Louis, the Imperial Pavilion had as the Government's representatives in the Exposition more than 2000 Chinese.

Imperial Chinese Pavilion. The Imperial Chinese Pavilion stands on a plot of ground measuring 1200 square feet, between the pavilions of the British and Japanese Governments and near the Administration Building.

Palace of Liberal Arts. The main group of Chinese exhibits is in the Palace of Liberal Arts, where China occupies a large block, comprising 2000 square feet of floor space.

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The New York Times, August 28, 1904. Copyright by The New York Times.

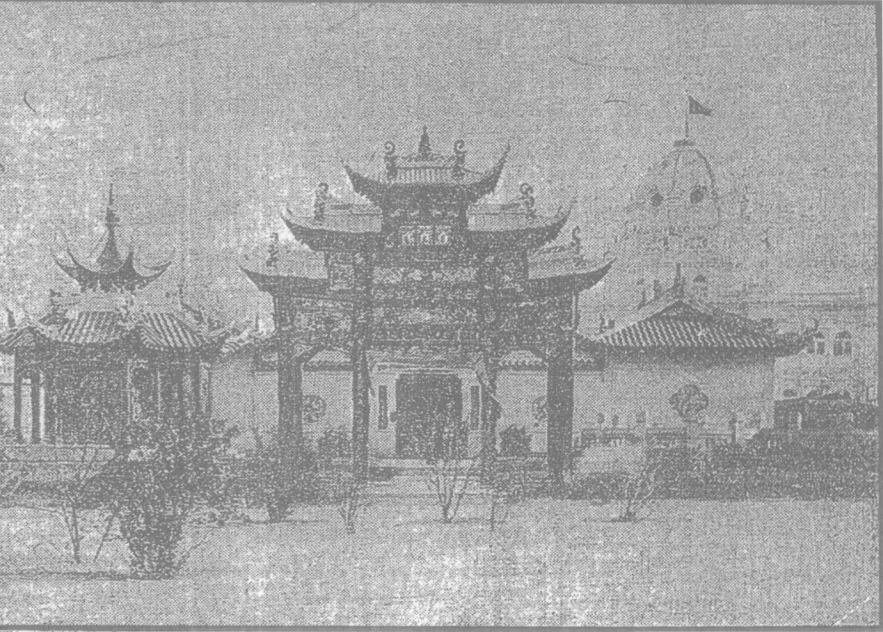


圖 10 美國媒體報導聖路易斯萬國博覽會中國展覽館 1904年8月28日《紐約時報》(The New York Times) 一篇《萬國博覽會中國的卓越展品》(China's Remarkable Exhibit At the World's Fair) 的報導。