

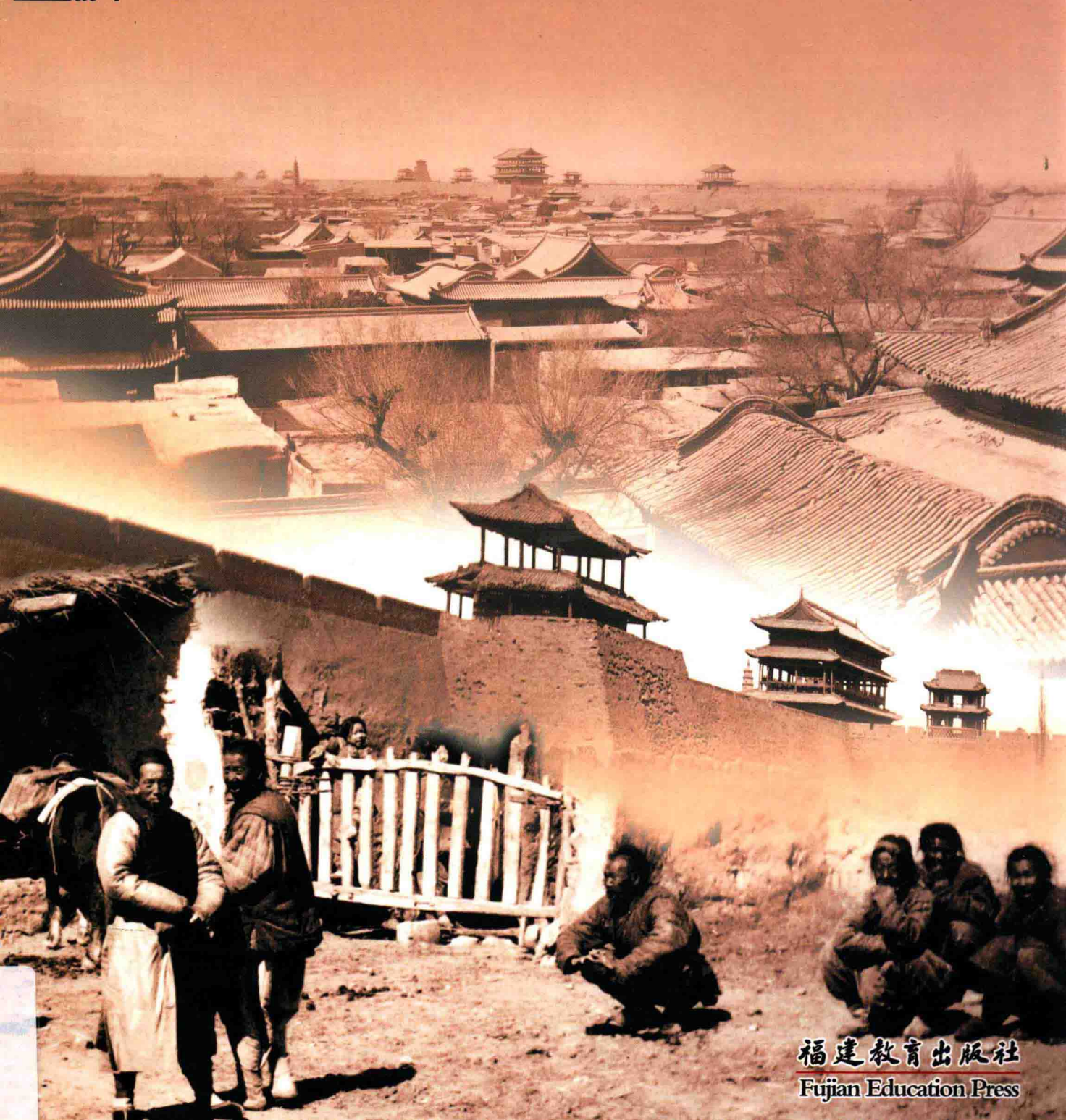
G.E. MORRISON'S JOURNEY IN NORTHWEST CHINA IN 1910

1910, 莫理循中国西北行

莫理循 图/文 窦坤 海伦 编译

Captioned and photographed by G.E. Morrison © Compiled and translated by Dou Kun & Helen Lo

上册 / Vol.1



福建教育出版社
Fujian Education Press

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前言

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欣闻沈嘉蔚先生准备出版先父的照片集，在此表示祝贺。照片范围广、数量多，现藏于悉尼米歇尔图书馆。先父颇喜收藏，曾搜购许多关于中国的西文图书并建立了图书馆。但其收藏不限于书籍，尚有实物资料和各地景物、人物的照片及他与仆人的家庭照。家庭照由当时在京开设照相馆的日本摄影师拍摄。

先父于1902年在新加坡留下的影照是颇值一提的。此照迄今为止还未公开发表过，是那时他唯一的一张生活照。

据我所知，先父在1910年以前自己没有拍过照片。1910年他经西部中国到俄国，做了一趟西北之行，期间拍摄了照片。那些照片说明他摄影技术颇佳。沈先生将把这些照片编辑、整理，单独出版。先父在华任英国伦敦《泰晤士报》驻北京记者期间游遍了除西藏之外的中国各地，新疆之行（即西北之行）是他的最后一次旅行。之后他结了婚，做了中华民国的顾问，便极少外出。

沈先生倡议出版先父的照片集并做了大量工作。现在照片集即将出版，我再一次表示祝贺。

阿拉斯戴尔·莫理循

2005年3月15日于堪培拉

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Foreword

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Mr Shen Jiawei is to be congratulated on arranging for the publication of my father's extensive collection of photographs now held in the Mitchell Library. My father was an avid collector who assembled a fine library of books on China in western languages. But he did not confine himself to books but also collected ^{ephemera and} photographs of places and people and domestic photos of himself and his staff. The latter were taken by professional Japanese photographers who established themselves in Peking.

~~hitherto~~ I would particularly like to draw attention to the hitherto unpublished photograph of my father taken in Singapore in 1902. This is the only photograph known to me of my father during this period of his life.

As far as I am aware my father did not take up photography himself until his 1910 journey across western China to Russia. These show a considerable aptitude for photography. They will be published by Mr Shen in a separate ~~pub~~ work.

The journey through Sinkiang was the last of the many travels which, during his career as ^{my father} Correspondent of the London Times, had taken ~~him~~ to every province of China except Tibet. It was followed by a more sedentary existence as married man and political adviser to the Republic of China.

I congratulate Mr Shen for his initiative in publishing the photographs contained in the present work.

Maxwell Morris

Canberra, 15 March 2005

序

莫理循眼里的丝绸之路

沈嘉蔚

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1910年1月15日，在做了长久准备之后，莫理循从北京乘火车前往河南府，在那里开始骑马，带着仆人与两辆骡车西行，踏上了丝绸古道，准备横跨中国西北直至俄国与欧洲。这是他一生中的最后一次长途旅行，和使他与中国结下不解之缘的1894年中国西南行相辉映。但是与以往任何一次旅行不同的是，这一次足以使他作为一位摄影家留名。他在此次亲自操机拍下了近千张照片，并且自鸣得意地给梁敦彦写信道：“我在旅途中拍了许多美丽的照片。……我相信你一定很喜欢这些照片，因为它们把你们的国家和人民的美好形象再现在你的面前。许多景致简直漂亮极了！”在他留下来的大量图片资料中，有几本老式相册是由他亲自编制的。其中一共收录了658帧此行的照片，证明他的得意并不夸张。虽然在今天的中国人眼里，那些黑白照片中展示的至少有一半不那么漂亮，而是沉重的历史。然而，惟其沉重，才价值连城！

在莫理循动身时，正如他写道：“关闭了若干世纪的伟大贸易之路已经重新开放，当年马可·波罗曾沿着这条路从和田来到嘉峪关，现在每年有更多的商队沿着它畅行无阻。”在此前的半个世纪里，丝绸之路不止一次为战乱与屠戮所笼罩，直到1896年还有过一次动乱。但此时的确和平了一长段时间。斯坦因和伯希和们在莫理循之前早已多次往返于这条道上。如果就摄影文献角度而言，莫理循也不算是第一个。最足以与他相提并论的是马达汉，也就是后来让斯大林和希特勒都大感头痛的芬兰总统曼纳林元帅（Carl Gustav Mannerheim）。马达汉与莫理循一样有一个中国姓名，那是他作为俄军上校由俄国总参谋部派遣来华时所取的。毫无疑问，他的远征小队与伯希和一同从安集延出发时首先负有搜集军事情报的使命。他的行程正好与莫理循相反，走得也慢三倍，从1906年走到1908年。隔了一次欧战与一场十月革命之后，他的军事情报似乎没有起到任何作用。倒是他的科考纪录、日记与1370幅硝酸银照相底片成为一笔文化遗产。他还顺带培养了一位业余摄影家，就是被流放到乌鲁木齐的辅国公载澜。马达汉在那座城里结识了他。两年之后，载澜送了好几张自己的摄影作品给莫理循，这些作品如今还保存在迈克尔图书馆。可惜马达汉的照片中迄今只有87帧被公诸于世，山东画报出版社已出版了这本相册的中文版。内中没有辅国公载澜的肖像照片入选，倒是莫理循与他有合影。不过有一个人可以同时与在马达汉的影集和莫理循的影集里见到，那便是凉州的罗

马天主教会陶福音主教。

马达汉也不是丝绸之路上最早的西方摄影家。俄国人已经比英国人迟了一步进入这一地区。但笔者手头一本画册是由索斯诺夫斯基上尉（Captain Y.A. Sosnovsky）率领的一支俄国科考经贸远征队中的摄影师波雅尔斯基（A.E. Boyarsky）拍摄于1875年的照片集。他拍了200张照片——均用沉重的玻璃作底板！不过他们的行程是从蒙古进入北京，辗转经上海、汉口抵达汉中府，再从那儿踏上丝绸之路，接着便与莫理循在35年后的行程重合了。所以这批照片中只有半数纪录了这一段行程的风土人情。令人惊讶的是，将莫理循后来所拍的相片与之对照，这三分之一个世纪的时光几乎没有改变那一带的任何景色。连人物——实际上已是两代人，也几乎没有什么差别，尤其乞丐更是一模一样。1875年正是当地浩劫尾声之年。1862年，同治元年陕西回互杀开始，至1873年左宗棠破肃州城纵兵大杀，“环视尸骸枕藉，即老弱妇女亦颇不免”，而肃州先前被回民攻克时，汉民三万余只余一千一百人生还。回民暴动被镇压之后，“即合金积、河、狄、西宁、凉州等处现剩陕回计之，丁口亦不过数万。其死于兵戈疾疫饥饿者盖十之九，实回族千数百年未有之浩劫”。俄国人在1875年拍下的尽城断垣残壁，赤地千里，到了莫理循镜头里，几乎没有多少变化。以此推断，莫理循离去此地25年之后，红军西路军在这条道上被马家军追杀，周围的布景，也定是大同小异了。但是从此以后，中国朝向现代化的步伐开始有了加速度。其实莫理循毕竟有他敏锐的记者目光。在平均每几十张照片里，至少有一张可以看到一点新事物。新式学堂，新式陆军，新式铁桥，新式工厂，这些萌芽在破土而出。

因此尽管在他之前已有不少西人来来往往于这条大道，他还是可以自豪地宣称：“我是穿越中华帝国，从北京到达伊宁，并从那里穿越天山山脉的木扎提隘口到达喀什和俄国铁路线上的安集延的第一名记者。包括中途停留，行程174天，3760英里，耗费400英镑。所到之处，我都被奉为外交使节，一路十分显耀。我所拍发的旅途见闻报道，已被译成别国文字并在多种欧洲报纸上刊载，甚至刊登在圣彼得堡的报纸上。”

是的，这便是他与所有在他之前走过丝绸之路的西人之不同了。那些人，或是传教士，或是间谍，或是科考专家，或是商人，或是兼而为之，但都不是记者。记者没有不可公诸于众的另类目的。他的使命便是替公众去看、去打听、去了解，再把这一切即时（莫理循嫌邮寄太慢，而钟情于电报）报告给全世界。与纪录了以乡村为主的景色和以乡民为主的人物照片不同，莫理循在文字记载里，尤其在他12篇有关此行所见所闻的报道中，则更偏重于古老中国在20世纪头十年里的变革，同时他也毫不留情地报道了中国官吏的不称职以及中国边防的有名无实，从中可以看到大清帝国的积弱已到了难以改变的地步。宪政改革如牛车轮子一样艰难地启动，却已赶不过革命的迅疾脚步。当莫理循于

第二年回到北京时，距离清王朝覆灭不过数月耳！因此，他为我们留下了大清帝国统治下大西北地区最后的影像。

米歇尔图书馆莫理循文件中的照片收藏，几乎半数与此行有关。莫氏本人制作（并附有说明）的相册一共五本。编号PXA202-2的一册按日序精选了200帧照片；编号PXA206与PXA205为前后相连共计458帧照片，也是按日序排列，与第一册200帧互不重复。这三册合一，可以整理出始于1910年1月26日，华州以西，终于同年7月10日，往奥什（Osh）途中共658帧照片。这些照片里，有的拍摄内容相同，如同一个人物的三个角度；或是同一片景色的不同角度。有一些广阔场景，他是有意转动镜头方向，以三四张相连达到今日广角镜效果。但因为衔接不严格，所以在编排时，画面仍保持分开比较合适。无论如何，作为本图册顾问，我建议编者保留这些图片，以提供完整全貌。另两本相册，PXA203与PXA204，乃第一册200帧的重复。此外有这批照片无数的重复拷贝，原来是零散的，现被图书馆贴入了许多本照片图册，分散各处。莫氏还将其中几十帧放大至今日A3打印纸大小。但我们也注意到其中有一批与众不同的小张照片，也分散于几个图册，在冲洗时由中国人注上了照片所示的中文地名。这一批照片便尽数收录在本图册中。散布图册中有数张背后注明是载澜拍摄的照片，也收录进来。莫理循作为摄影者，这数百张照片中自然不见他的身影（除一两张合影）。但他在此行中也留下几张照相馆照片，包括他本人的骑马照，以及与华洋绅士的合影等。这些照片已选入《莫理循眼里的近代中国》，但为了让本图册有一个完整的面貌，故再次收入本图册。

不知何故，莫理循自编相册中没有包括西安以及河南的照片。一开始便已在陕西境内向甘肃进发。西安拍摄的照片，凡当时他有注明拍摄地的，在上一本画册里也收入了，这次也尽量收入。此外作为旅行出发地点，北京王府井莫公馆与他本人在这一时期的相貌，我们选入了一些《莫理循眼里的近代中国》没有用过的照片来展示一个概貌。

很显然地，从河南府下火车一路西行到西安，他也拍了一些照片。但是在他留下的散装照片中均未注明拍摄地。虽然我们猜测有一些可能是当地当时景色，但为了慎重以避免犯错起见，不收录在此。

这部画册，是由笔者编撰的画册《莫理循眼里的近代中国》的姐妹篇。其动因，笔者在那一本画册前言与后记中均有交待。远在笔者动手编《莫理循眼里的近代中国》之前，澳大利亚国立大学《东亚史学》学术期刊资深编辑、骆惠敏先生的夫人海伦女士，已经着手为本图册做了编辑准备工作。所以原计划是由她来编撰此图册。但在《莫理循眼里的近代中国》编竣之际，海伦得了重病，她便委托笔者接下这个工作并把她为此准备的文件都移交给了我。其中最有价值的部分是她根据莫氏日记整理的逐日旅程状况。内容包括两部分，一部分为此行两个月前莫氏的预备性河南之行，另一部分为西北行。还有其他日记资料，以及从“Central Asia”（中亚）档案中摘出的关于新疆、喀什的资料和莫理循赴西北前写的计划备忘录、西北

行中的12篇报道等等。她还搜集了相关地图资料。

从海伦的文件看，她计划中的图册比较纯学术。她复印了相关书籍资料，如C.P. Shrine与Pamela Nightingale 著的《马继业在喀什》、斯坦因著的《在中亚古道上》等。这些准备，表明她要撰写比较深入的图片背景介绍。此外，海伦已经细心地将图片拷贝下来后按日序将两套（200张与458张）合并排列。

笔者认为这一套图册图片本身毋需考证，且已有完整的原始日序编排与说明，需要做的只是英译中以及补充说明。窦坤女士在此前已翻译出版了莫理循西北行12篇报道的全译本，她对莫氏此行了如指掌。作为目前国内（在骆惠敏先生于去年故世之后，也是在国际上）第一流的莫理循研究者，她才是最理想的编撰者。所以海伦的接力棒便由她接过去了。

根据窦坤与笔者，以及福建教育出版社编辑林冠珍协议，本图册仍定位于学术品质的资料性图册。解说文在原有文字基础上根据掌握资料补充。原来设想将莫理循同期日记按日排列在照片旁边，由于骆先生整理的日记打印稿因技术条件等限制无法从现收藏单位处见到，便只有放弃。福建教育出版社已出版有《一个澳大利亚人在中国》一书，内中收有莫理循西北行12篇报道。建议对本图册有兴趣的读者将之对照阅读欣赏，可收互补之效。

莫理循的次子，阿拉斯戴尔老人曾于2005年为这两本图册写了共用的序言。这篇序言也收录在此。笔者非常感谢窦坤女士在百忙中同意接棒并出色地完成了这项工作。作为本图册筹划人，笔者也要感谢梅柏尔、周思二位教授给澳中理事会写信，支持笔者与新州图书馆的联合申请资助，澳中理事会再度拨款支付翻拍费用，而新州图书馆再度放弃版权费并热情配合了此图册的出版工作。福建教育出版社林冠珍、林琳、林小平等编辑大量幕后劳动，尤其是该社负责人的远见卓识，都是本图册得以顺利问世的重要保障。

2007年11月30日记于悉尼听雨斋

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PREFACE

The Silk Road through Morrison's Eyes

Shen Jiawei

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Morrison left Peking for Luoyang, Honan province, by train on January 15, 1910 after a long preparation, and rode to western China accompanied by his servants and two Chinese carts. Then he began his journey along the ancient Silk Road. He planned to cross the northwest China to get to Europe via Russia. This was the last long route journey in his life, and reflected his travel in southeast China in 1894 which formed his ties with China. But what is different from other journeys is that he was worthy to be a photographer for the photographs taken by himself in his last journey. He took almost one thousand photos and wrote to Mr. Liang Tun-yen satisfactorily: "During my journey I took a beautiful series of photographs... They will, I think, be of much interest to you for they give you a good impression of the country and its people. Much of the scenery was exceedingly beautiful." Morrison himself edited a few albums in which 658 photos that evidenced his unexaggeration were included. Almost half of those black-and-white photos are not pleasing to the eyes of today's Chinese people because they are just the heavy history, but they are valuable right as a result of the heavy history!

When he left for western China, Morrison described the roads just as he wrote later: "The great trade route which has been closed for centuries, along with which Marco Polo travelled from Khoten to Chia-yu-kuan, has been re-opened and more caravans pass along in every year." The Silk Road was enveloped by massacre and chaos caused by the war for many times during the last half century. There was a chaos even in 1896. Nevertheless, the peace had been lasting for a long time during 1910s. People such as M.A. Stein and Paul Pelliot had travelled along the road for many times long before Morrison got there. And Morrison was not even the first photographer who took pictures on the Silk Road from the angle of the photographic record. Only Mannerheim, namely General Carl Gustav Mannerheim, the President of Finland who was a headache both to Stalin and Hitler during the World War, could be mentioned in the same breath. Mannerheim, just like Morrison, had a Chinese name, which was given to him when he was dispatched to China by the Headquarters of the General Staff of Russia. No doubt, his expeditionary team was firstly in charge of collecting the intelligence when it started from Andijan together with Pelliot. His travel direction was opposite to Morrison's, and he took more time (from 1906 to 1908) to go through the

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road more slowly than Morrison. His intelligence seemed not to be useful after the First World War and the October Revolution in Russia in 1917, but his scientific study record, his diaries and 1,370 photograph plates of silver nitrate became a cultural heritage. Mannerheim also trained an amateur in photography conveniently, that was Duke Lan who was exiled in Sinkiang and whom he got to know in Urumchi. Duke Lan gave Morrison several photos taken by himself that are collected now in Mitchell Library in Sydney. It is a pity that only 87 photos taken by Mannerheim were published in Chinese version by Shandong Pictorial Press. There is no portrait of Duke Lan but a group photo of Morrison and Duke Lan in that book. However, one man can be seen both in Mannerheim's album and Morrison's, that is Rev. Otto of Catholic Church in Liangchow.

Mannerheim was not the earliest western photographer on the Silk Road, either. Russian was later than British. I have a photo album taken by A.E. Boyarsky, a photographer who was then in an expedition of economy and trade scientific study of Russia led by Captain Y.A. Sosnovsky. Boyarsky took 200 photos with heavy glass photographic plates! They entered Peking from Mongol, arrived Hanzhongfu via Shanghai and Hankow, then went to the Silk Road, the same route as Morrison did 35 years later. Hence, only half of the photos of Boyarsky showed the local conditions and customs on the route. It is surprising that little had changed during three decades, even people, two generations indeed, were not different from each other, especially beggars who were just the same as those of 30 years ago. The year 1875 was the end of the massacre. From 1862, namely the first year of Tongzhi, of the massacre between the Chinese and the Mahomedan, to 1873 when General Tso Tsung-tang captured the city of Suchow and connived at the slaughter, "seeing a field littering with bodies, even including the old, weak and women". Over 1,100 Chinese out of 30,000 survived in Suchow when it was taken by Mahomedan. After Mahomedan rebellion was put down, "the Mahomedan population totally in Jinji, He, Di, Xining and Liangchow was less than a few ten thousand and the war, disease and hunger were the death of them. That was the catastrophe never happened in Mahomedan in several hundred years". There were nothing but ruins and a vast expanse of barren land in the photographs taken by the Russian in 1875, and the scene did not change in Morrison's lens. Deducing the rest from this, the Western Troop of the Red Army killed by the local forces led by Ma, the warlord, 25 years later, would be at the same condition. But China quickened its step of modernization from 1900s. As a matter of fact, Morrison was a foresighted correspondent. We can see a little new in one photo out of dozens on an average. Western style schools, steel bridges, factories and New Army emerged like the sprouts breaking through the soil.

Though there were many westerners going along the Silk Road before him, Morrison could still claim proudly: "I am the first correspondent who has travelled across the China Empire from Peking to Kuldja and thence across the Musart Pass in the Tien-shan mountains to Kashgar and Russian Railways at Andijan. I rode to the entire distance of 3,760 miles in 174 days including all stoppages. The journey cost me £400. Everywhere

I was treated like a Minister and I travelled with dignity. Accounts I sent during my journey have been published in translation in various European newspapers even in a paper in St Petersburg.”

Yes, this is the difference between Morrison and the other westerners going through the Silk Road. They were either spies or experts on scientific study, or merchants, or holding several posts simultaneously, but they were not the correspondents who had no ulterior motives. Morrison’s mission was to see, to ask about, to find out what happened for the public and then reported them to the world (he preferred the telegrams to post because the latter got to the Publishing Square in London more slowly). It was different from the photos chiefly of the country scenes, of the villages, and of the portraits. Instead, Morrison stressed the changes of old China during the first decade of 20th century in his stories especially in the twelve installments of his journey. In the mean time, he reported the incompetent Chinese officials and the frontier existing only in name from which we knew the weakness of the Qing Dynasty. Constitutional reform like a Chinese ox cart had been started with all kinds of hardships, but it could not catch up with the rapid pace of the revolution. It was just a few months before the Qing Dynasty’s fall when Morrison returned to Peking in 1911. He kept the last image of northwest China under the regime of Chinese Empire.

Nearly half of the photos collected in Morrison paper in Mitchell Library relates to Morrison’s northwest journey. Morrison himself completed the edition of the photos in five albums with the captions. The first one (PXA202-2) included 200 photos in daily order. There are 458 photos also in daily order in the other two albums (PXA206 and 205). We sorted out 658 photos by combining those three albums from the start in the west of Huachow on January 26th, 1910, to Osh, the destination of his journey, on July 10th. Some of the photos are the same, such as a portrait in three angles, or the scene in different sites. Sometimes Morrison took three or four photos at the same time to show the scenery so as to get the picture in a wide angle. The fourth (PXA203) and the fifth (PXA204) are the repetition of the first one. In addition, there are many copies of the photos that were scattered in different files and they were collected in lots of albums by the Library. Morrison had some dozens of photos enlarged with the size just like the printing paper A3 today. We noticed a set of small photos scattering in several albums that are different from those stated above. Chinese place names were given in those photos when developed. We put these into our book. A few photos in this book were taken by Duke Lan and we knew this just according to Morrison’s captions at the back of the photos. As a photographer, Morrison took photos for other people instead of for himself except a few group photos. But he kept a few photos taken in the photo studio including the one “his riding on a horse” and some group photos of Chinese and foreigners with him. Although all these photos about Morrison were published in the book *Old China through G.E. Morrison’s Eyes*, yet we collected them in this book in order to get a complete view.

We wonder why Morrison in his edited albums didn’t include the photos of Xi’an and Honan. The first

photo in his sorted albums was in Shenxi province when he was starting for Kansu province. The photos taken in Xi'an, the capital of Shenxi province, and with the place captions were published in the book *Old China through G.E. Morrison's Eyes* as well as in this book. We also published some photos not used before in *Old China through G.E. Morrison's Eyes* showing Morrison's house in Peking and his features as the starting point of his journey.

Obviously, Morrison took some photos on the route from Luoyang to Xi'an, but he did not give the place names for them. We did not choose them in order to avoid the mistakes though we guess that some of them should be the right scenes.

This picture album is the sister book of *Old China through G.E. Morrison's Eyes* edited by me and I expressed my motive in the foreword and postscript in that book. Long before I edited that book, Mrs. Helen Lo, senior assistant editor of *East History* and wife of Mr. Lo Hui-min, had done her preparation for this picture book. Hence, she edited the book of Morrison's northwest journey on our plan. But just when I finished my work of that book, Helen was in serious illness, and she entrusted me to continue her job. She turned over all of the documents to me in which the most valuable was the sorted journals day by day on the basis of Morrison's diaries. The first paper includes two parts, one is the preliminary travel two months before his northwest journey, the other is his main journey. There are other diaries materials in her documents, including paper about Sinkiang and Kashgar extracted from the file "Central Asia", memorandum on the proposed journey of Morrison and the copies of his twelve accounts. Helen gathered many maps about this journey, too.

Helen's proposed picture book was an academic one. She copied two books (extract), namely, *Macartney in Kashgar* written by C.P. Shrine and Pamela Nightingale and *On Ancient Central-Asian Track* written by Sir M.A. Stein. All of the preparation gave the facts that she was to write a deeper introduction to the photos' background. Besides, she put the two sets of photos (200 photos & 458 photos) together in daily order after she got the copies from the Library.

I suggested that the photos need not to be researched, just translate the English captions into Chinese and add some additional explanation as there were complete daily edition and captions. Madam Dou Kun translated all of Morrison's accounts of northwest journey and she understood all situation of his journey. So she took over Helen's job.

We still located this book in the academic picture album based on the consultation of Dou Kun, Lin Guan-zhen, the editor of the Fujian Education Press, and I. Captions were added on the basis of original words. We planned to compose the lines of the same day's diaries of Morrison beside the photos, but gave up finally because we couldn't get the copies of sorted diaries made by Mr. Lo Hui-min. Since *An Australian in China* published by Fujian Education Press included the twelve accounts of Morrison's northwest journey, readers

who are interested in this picture album can refer to that book.

Alastair, the second son of Morrison, wrote the foreword for the two picture albums in 2005, and we published it again here. I gave my thanks to Madam Dou Kun who agreed with me to take over this job and finish it though she was very busy with her own work. As the designer of this book, I am grateful to Professor Mabel Lee and Professor Nicholas Jose for their writing to Australia-China Council and supporting me to apply for the fund together with the Library of New South Wales. The Council allocated the fund again for the reproduction after its supporting the book *Old China through G.E. Morrison's Eyes*. The Library waved its royalty on this book and helped with the publication enthusiastically. I would like also to thank the editors, Lin Guanzhen, Lin Lin and Lin Xiaoping, as well as the leaders of Fujian Education Press for their great efforts to make the publication of this book possible.

From Ting Yu House in Sydney

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特此鸣谢

(Our special thanks go to):



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(Australia-China Council)

澳大利亚米歇尔图书馆

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编者的话

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本卷从莫理循自西安出发，穿越河西走廊，至新疆乌鲁木齐。莫理循拍摄了大量路上所见自然景象、人物、遗址、建筑的照片。他尤其对具有历史意义的建筑、景物着迷，有时会从不同角度对同一景观拍多幅照片，如嘉峪关的照片即极具代表性，他总计拍摄了近20幅，而且在报道中详加叙述，对于其历史、现状一一道来。读者对着照片，辅以报道，即可对当时嘉峪关的状况产生深刻印象。莫理循通过照片逐日详尽地记录了从星星峡至乌鲁木齐沿途所见北疆的山野、客栈、当地居民、差人、废墟或某地区同时存在的新旧两城。值得注意的是，他在乌鲁木齐拍摄了主张“新政”改革的巡抚王树枏等官员的照片，也留下了被流放此地的维新人士彭翼仲、保守势力代表之一载澜等人的身影，并且保留了一些载澜本人拍摄的照片，本书选入。1898年戊戌政变后被流放新疆的张荫桓同样引起莫理循极大的关注。早在1898年当年，莫理循就曾为营救张而煞费苦心，但为张荫桓所婉拒。来到乌鲁木齐后，他一路打听张荫桓的下落。原来，1900年义和团运动时，慈禧太后下令将张处死。莫理循拍下了张被行刑的地点。这张照片以及前述图片，对于研究中国近代史均弥足珍贵。

莫理循在1894年曾在中国西南进行过为时半年的旅行，其中对传教士在那里的活动贬损较多，而经过16年的在华生活和工作，1910年他对中国西北考察时，同样关注传教士，但往往体现的是同情、赞许的口气。他拍摄了两幅已故比利时神父林祖美在肃州的衙门，还拍摄了传教士伯礼第、陶福音等人以及他们所在的住所、创办的学校等等。同时，在相关报道中，他对传教士的活动及对当地近代化的贡献大加赞叹。这一现象在下册中也同样明显。

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Editor's Note

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The photographs in this volume are those from Xi'an, Shenxi province to Urumchi, the capital of Sinkiang through Kansu Corridor. Almost all are the pictures of Kansu's scenery. Morrison was not only very interested in the natural scenes and the figures met on the way, and took a lot of pictures, but also fascinated by the historical buildings and sites. The Chia-yu-kuan was the characteristic one. He took nearly 20 pieces of photographs and gave a minute description in his accounts for its history and the condition at that time. Readers will be deeply impressed by the pictures as well as by his accounts.

In Sinkiang Morrison showed his understanding of northern Sinkiang to the readers day by day from the photos of the scenes of mountains and plains, the inns, the local residents, the Yamen runners, the ruins, the old and new cities together in one region. It is worthy to know that he took many pictures of people in Urumchi who favoured reforms, such as Wang Shunan, the province treasurer and the famous people that were exiled in Sinkiang, such as Peng Yichong, the editor of the newspaper announcing the reform, Duke Lan, the typical representative of the reactionaries. Some photos taken by Duke Lan were printed in this book, too. Morrison also paid close attention to Zhang Yinhuan who was exiled in Urumchi by Qing court after the Coup d'état in 1898. Morrison took great pains to try to rescue Zhang but was refused by Zhang then. Zhang Yinhuan was put to death during the period of Boxers under the instruction of Empress Dowager. Morrison took the picture of the execution site. This picture and those related are valuable for studying modern history of China.

Morrison travelled in southwest China for half a year in 1894 and played down the significance and the result of the missionaries there. But after 16 years' working and living in China, he paid much attention to the activities of the missionaries in northwest China in 1910 with sympathy and admiration, especially praising Rev. Splingaerd, the Belgium priest, by taking the photos of his former Yamen. He also kept the photos of Rev. Preedy and Rev. Otto and their residents and schools, etc. At the same time, in his accounts he spoke highly of their missionary work and their contribution to the modernization of the locality which is equally shown in Vol.2.

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