

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

## 1910, 莫理循中国西北行

莫理循 图/文 宴坤 海伦 编译

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

下册 / Vol.2



福建教育出版社  
Fujian Education Press



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# 编者的话

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离开乌鲁木齐后，莫理循继续向西进发，第一站的目的地是伊犁。莫理循此行注意随时报道西部中国的发展情况，对伊犁也不例外。他指出：“伊犁是紧靠伊犁河的一个镇子的名字。过去有一个同样名字的镇子，1865年在回民起义时被毁了，现在已被埋在伊犁河下。这个名字被外国人用来称呼整个地区。这里有三个极为分散的镇子，被外国人统称伊犁。这多少会有些混乱。沿着从首府延伸而来的道路行进，又从北部转入伊犁河谷，到达繁荣的绥定县县城（今霍城县）。城内有热闹的集市。汉人人口增长迅速。一座引人注目的庙宇为其添色，还有一座金顺祠。金顺是一位将军，他为中国恢复了新疆首府至伊犁之间的疆界，是俄国撤离后被任命的第一位满人伊犁将军。绥定有一个高级军事长官的官衔，叫镇台，受新疆巡抚统辖，不受伊犁将军的节制。这支衣衫褴褛、装备很差的部队代表着中国的军事力量。”莫理循对伊犁将军的驻地绥定作了详细的考察，对那里的新政改革，特别是军事新气象给予称赞。他写道：

绥定县距俄国边境有30英里。距县城东南5英里的地方是15年前新建的一座城镇，叫新城。这个城镇设计得很好，有宽阔的街道，但没有铺碎石子路；衙门很宏伟；城里还有明显的买卖生意。这里是伊犁将军的驻地。建了一所新式武备学堂和一支新建陆军的训练场。绥定县是这一地区的要地，但其设施缺乏防御性。全城充满了尚武精神，天天可以听到号角声、士兵们一边唱着爱国歌曲一边行进的踏步声以及教官的声音。军官们穿着精干的军服，挎着刀剑，在街上昂首阔步而行。他们对于自己的军服和武器深感自豪。这是一个新式的运动，大有希望。

在伊犁逗留数天之后，莫理循越过天山山脉进入南疆。读者可以从这些图片中了解新疆少数民族的风土人情。同时他以35幅之多的图片描绘了喀什的田野、人群、建筑、市场等等，反映出1910年，新疆开始出现繁荣的景象。这是莫理循渴望中国“新政”成功、盼望中国强大的心理写照。从1906年后，他积极宣传清政府实行的“新政”改革，并由于对中国的同情导致他与英国伦敦《泰晤士报》领导层不睦，但他不以为然，仍然毫不动摇地在报道中把中国一点一滴的进步表现出来。同时他对于清政府忽视西部边防的状况表示了极大的关注和担心。

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# Editor's Note

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Morrison left Urumchi for the west border of China and his first destination was Kuldja. Morrison reported the development of Western China at all times in his journey, such as to that of Ili. He pointed out, "Kuldja is the name of a town close to the river Ili. It takes the place of a town of the same name, now buried in the Ili River, which was destroyed by the Mahomedans in 1865. By foreigners the name has been applied to the district. It is somewhat confusing, but there are three towns quite separate from each other which are vaguely termed Kuldja by the foreigners. On coming from the capital the road, bending from the north into the Ili valley, reaches first the thriving town of Suiting hsien, a busy mart with a rapidly increasing population of Chinese, adorned with one striking temple, the memorial temple to Chin Hsun, the General who recovered for China the territory lying between the capital and Kuldja, and who was the first Tartar General of Kuldja after its evacuation by Russia. There is a high military officer in Suiting, a Chen Tai, whose command is held from the provincial Governor and is independent of that of the Tartar General. A body of ragged provincial levies, badly armed, represents the might of China." Morrison observed and studied Suiting, the headquarters of the Tartar General and praised the reformation there especially the new army. He wrote as follows:

Suiting hsien is 30 miles from the Russian frontier. Five miles southeast from the city is a new city built 15 years ago, called Hsin Cheng, a well laid-out town with broad streets, unmetalled, with large yamens and marked business activity. This is the headquarters of the Tartar General, the seat of the new military school, and the depot of a newly-created branch of the modern army of China. It is the chief stronghold of the region, but is built in an indefensible position. A military spirit is abroad in the town, and the sounds of bugles, the tramp of soldiers singing patriotic choruses as they march, and the voices of drill instructors are heard all day long. Officers in smart uniforms, proud of their uniform and their sword, swagger about the streets. It is a quite new movement, and promises well.

Morrison crossed the Tianshan range and went south to Chinese Turkestan after visiting Kuldja for several days. Readers can find out the local condition and customs of various nationalities in northwest China from these photos. Morrison showed the field, people, buildings and markets in Kashgar through 35 pictures, and stated the facts of prosperous Sinkiang in 1910. It reflected Morrison's thought that he was eager for the success of reform and the strength of China. He reported the achievements of the reform of Qing court in *The Times* after 1906, and he was not harmonious with his leader because of his sympathy with China. But he made up his mind to adhere to his idea and showed every bit of progress in his accounts. Meanwhile, he paid close attention to the Chinese borders defense that was neglected by Qing court.

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# 伊犁（一）

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关于乌鲁木齐至伊犁这段路程，莫理循有细致的描述：从新疆首府乌鲁木齐到伊犁距离582英里。全年可通马车。然而从天山流淌下来的纵横交错的河流，在夏天则会长时间地阻碍交通，而且河上没有桥梁，融化了的雪水使河流水位暴涨。大路一般是在土地肥沃、耕作良好的乡村中穿过，偶尔会经过很长一片沙地。有一段路程是在满是松树的山脚下经过赛里木湖，然后在托尔基山口转弯，再经过一个像瑞士一样美丽的乡村，进入伊犁盆地。距伊犁首府一百多英里处是谷产丰富的地区，即玛纳斯肥沃的绿洲，以稻米、葡萄园和果园而闻名。沿着大道继续走113英里，来到乌苏。大道在这里分成两条岔路，一条是西北走向，抵达塔尔巴哈台（俄国人叫塔城）；另一条则沿着原来的方向抵达伊犁。在乌苏和伊犁之间的大河沿村有另一条路，可从大路上山直达塔尔巴哈台，但不适于马车行走。谁要是控制了乌苏，谁就控制了整个从新疆首府去往塔尔巴哈台和伊犁的各条路口。

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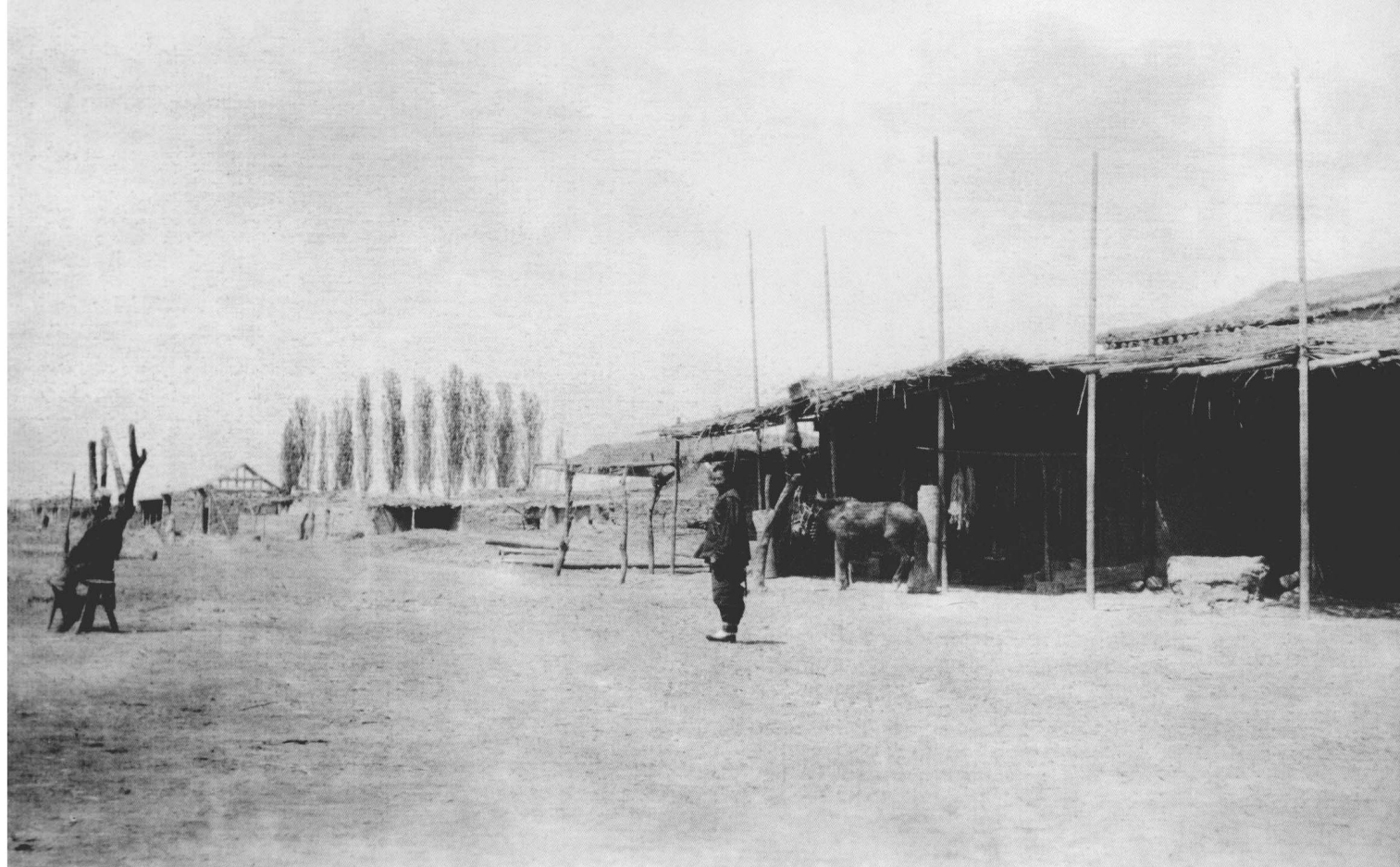
# Kuldja (1)

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**M**orrison gave a minute description to the section from Urumchi to Kuldja: From Urumchi, the capital of the New Dominion, to Kuldja is a distance of 582 miles. The road is available for cart traffic throughout the year, subject, however, to long delays in the summer, when the labyrinth of rivers flowing down from the Tien Shan, none of which are bridged, are swollen by the melting of the snows. The road passes generally through a fertile, well-cultivated country, occasionally through long stretches of deep sand. For some distance it passes by the Sairam Nor at the base of pine-clad mountains, and descends by the Talki pass through country as beautiful as Switzerland into the basin of the Ili. Rather more than 100 miles from the capital is the granary of the capital, the fertile oasis of Manass, famous for its rice fields, its vineyards, and its orchards. Continue along the main road a further distance of 113 miles and the town of His Hu is reached. Here the main road bifurcates, one branch going northwest to Tarbagatai (called Chuguchak by the Russians) and the other continuing to Ili. At the village of Tahoyen, midway between His Hu and Kuldja, there is another road, not available for carts, which from the main road runs over the mountains direct to Tarbagatai. Whoever holds His Hu holds all the roads to Tarbagatai and Kuldja from the capital of the province.

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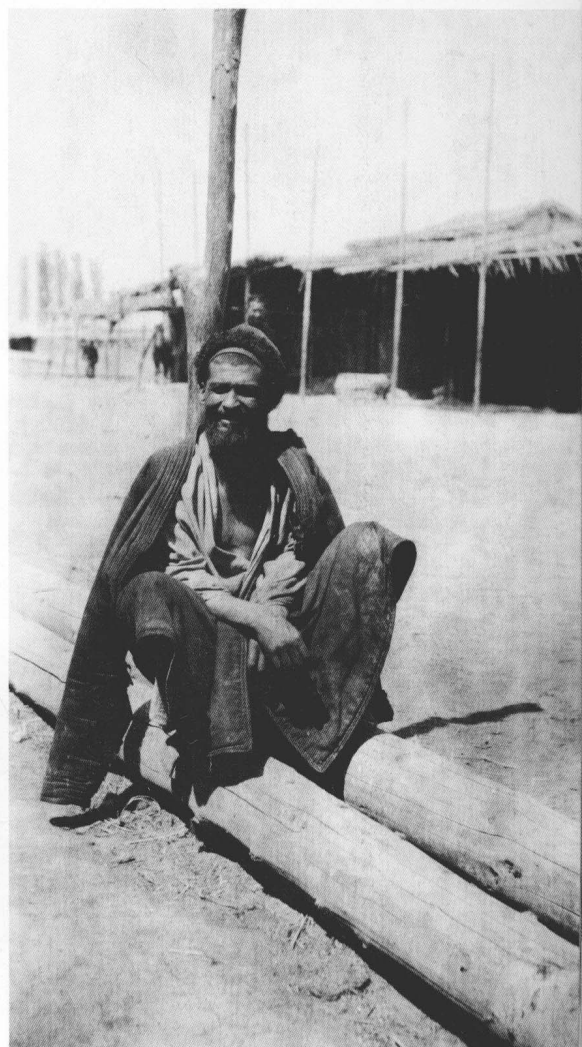
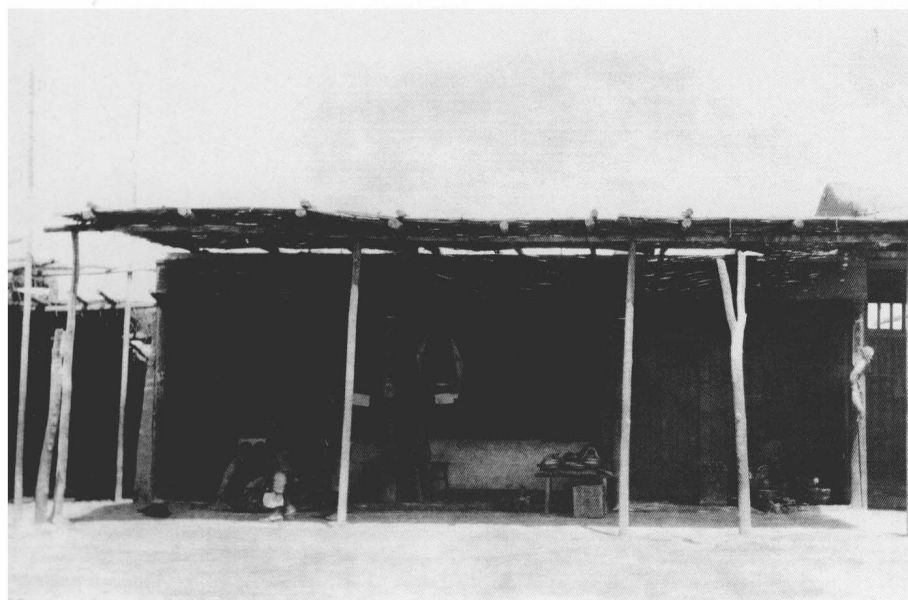




5月7日 乐土驿。  
Lou Tou I. May 7.

5月7日 乐土驿的维吾尔人。  
Chan-tou in Lou Tou I. May 7.

5月7日 乐土驿。  
Lou Tou I. May 7.





5月8日 石河子附近的道路，有骆驼队向这里走近。  
On road near Shihhotzu, camels approaching. May 8.



5月8日 我的四轮马车。我们要从乌鲁木齐去往伊犁。

My tarantass from Urumchi to Kuldja. May 8.





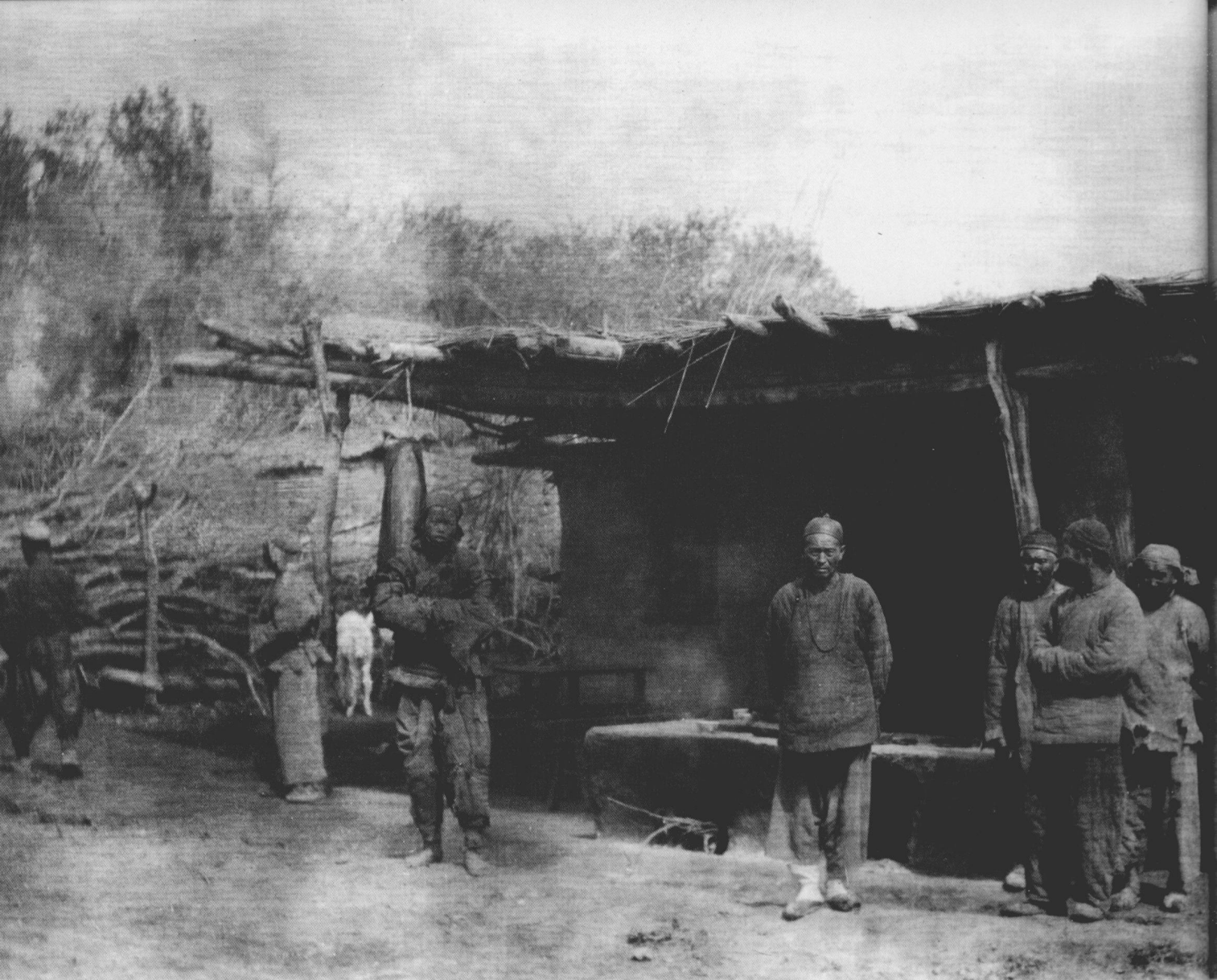
5月7日 玛纳斯附近的龙王庙。  
Lung Wang Miao near Manass. May 7.



5月8日 玛纳斯附近的寺庙。  
Temple near Manass. May 8.



5月8日 常见的农村，农田灌溉良好。  
The usual farm in pretty irrigated country. May 8.



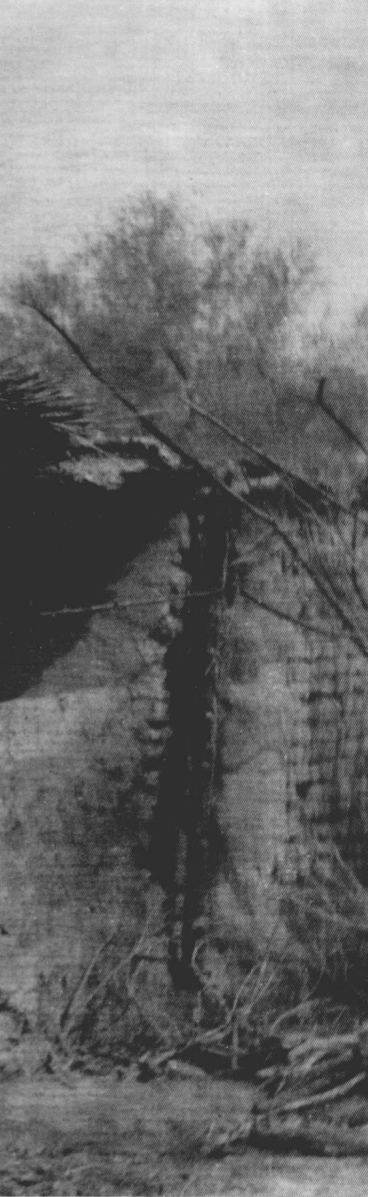
5月9日 三道河子。  
View in San Tao Ho Tzu. May 9.



5月9日 三道河子的树林和庙宇。  
Trees and temple in San Tao Ho Tzu. May 9.

5月9日 维族人。  
A surly brute of Chan-tou. May 9.



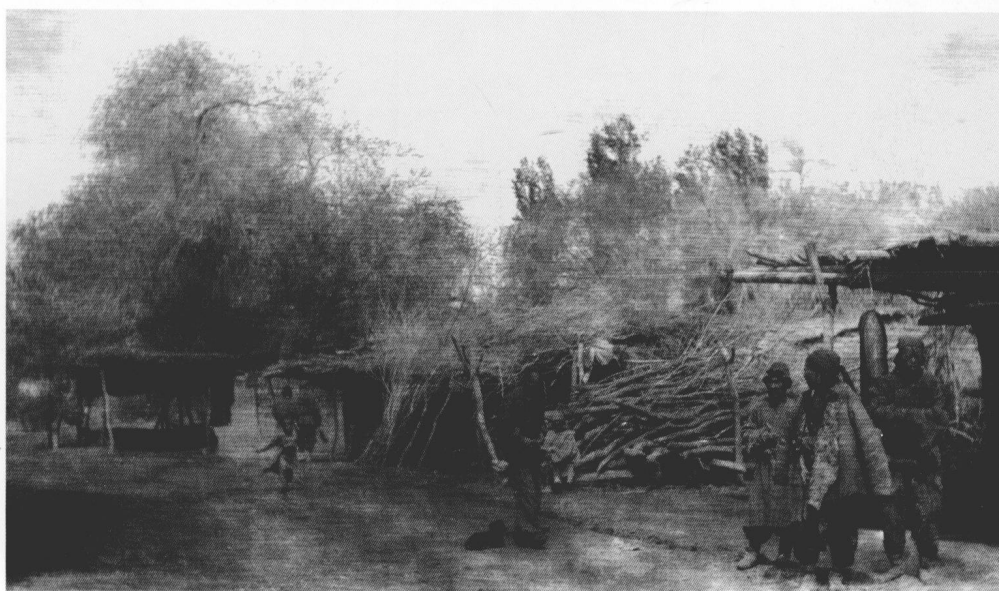


5月9日 我的听差。延集  
海附近灌木丛中我的维族向导  
和马匹。

My Ting Chai (servant). My  
chan-tou and ponies in the scrub  
near Yen Chih Hai. May 9.

5月9日 三道河子。

View in San Tao Ho Tzu.  
May 9.





5月10日 吉尔吉斯大草原上哈萨克人的骆驼队。  
Camel caravan of Hassas in Steppes. May 10.

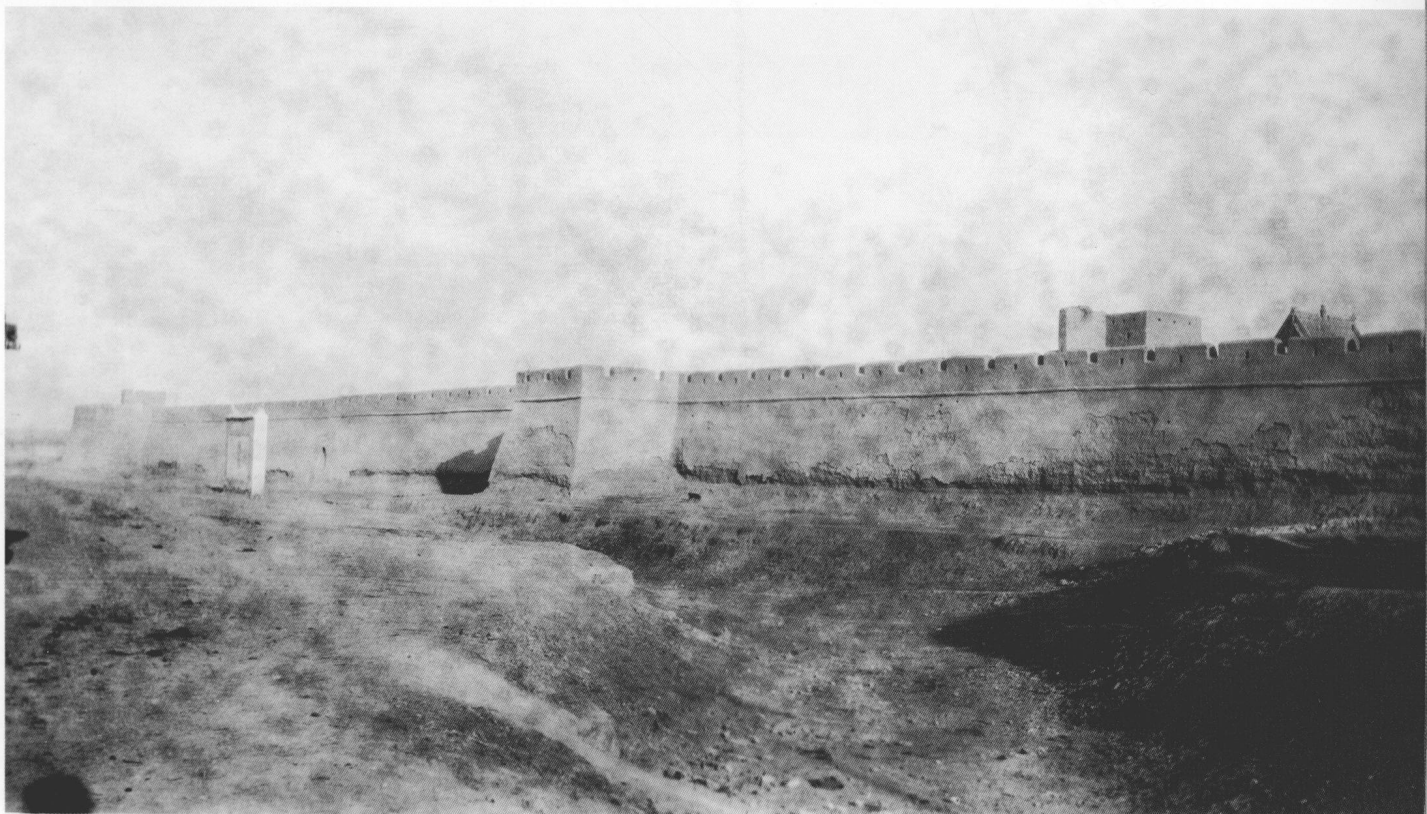


5月10日 西湖（今乌苏）的客栈。门前站立者为胡进洁牧师。  
Our inn at Hsi Hu with Hunter. May 10.





5月10日 我的四轮马车。  
My tarantass. May 10.



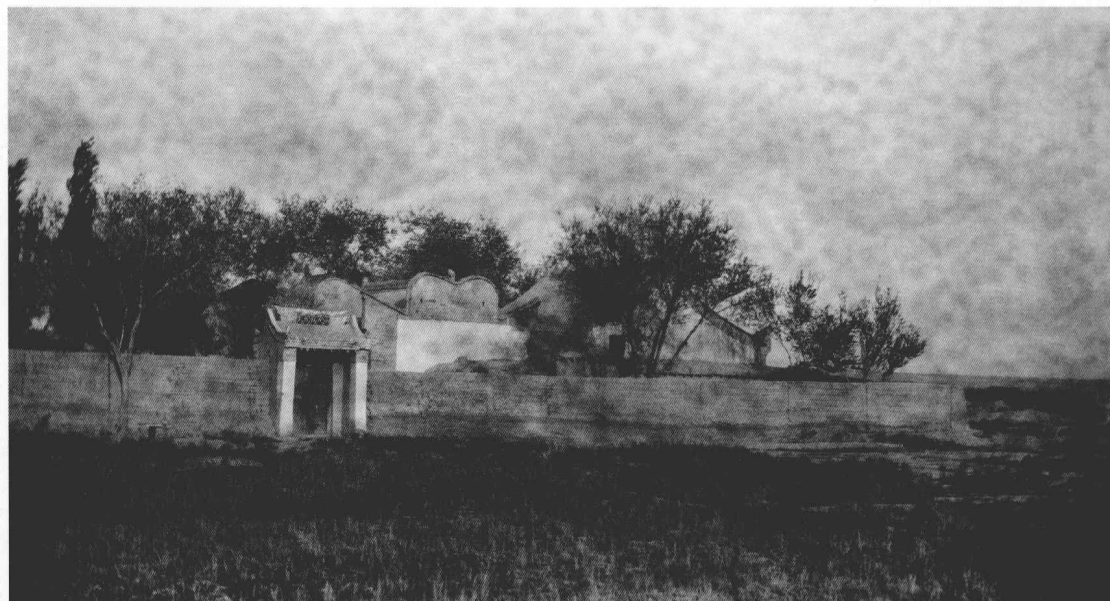
5月10日 西湖北城墙。  
North wall of Hsi Hu. May 10.



5月10日 奎屯。  
Kuei Tung, May 10.



5月10日 奎屯。  
Kuei Tung, May 10.



5月10日 西湖附近的娘娘庙。  
Niang Niang Miao near Hsi Hu, May 10.



5月11日 乌苏蒙古人。  
A Wu Ssu Mongol. May 11.



5月11日 普尔塔（音译）。  
Pu Erh Ta. May 11.

