



回眸历史——20世纪初一个美国人镜头中的成都

LOOKING BACK AT CHENGDU

Through Lens of an American Photographer In the Early 20th Century

摄影：路得·那爱德

Photographer: Luther Knight

中国旅游出版社

China Travel & Tourism Press

顾问：黄忠莹 王忠康 邹翰铭 来约翰
策划：周孟棋
编委：周孟棋 何世平 成 龙 宋敏雯 申 超 张 扬
王玉龙 朱 成 谭作人 曹江涛
文史顾问：谭继和 袁庭栋
摄影：路得·那爱德（美国）Luther knight(U.S.A)
图片提供：来约翰 John E. Knight 王玉龙 wy1910@sina.com
英文编辑：乔·彼柯尼 Jo Pickering 来约翰 John E. Knight
图片说明：史占扬 王玉龙
英文翻译：黄志凌 任玲娟 李 莹 李黎艳 毛卫东 曾旭英
英文校译：黄志凌 任玲娟
中文校对：申 超 魏大惠
责任编辑：龚威健 董 昱
装帧设计：龚威健 田 培

图书在版编目（CIP）数据
回眸历史：20世纪初一个美国人镜头中的成都 /
(美) 那爱德摄. — 2版. —北京：中国旅游出版社，
2013.3
ISBN 978-7-5032-4688-3
I. ①回… II. ①那… III. ①摄影集—美国—近代
IV. ①J431
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第041940号

回眸历史——20世纪初一个美国人镜头中的成都
出版发行：中国旅游出版社
地 址：北京建国门内大街甲九号
邮政编码：100005
制 版：北京鼎鑫艺彩图文设计有限公司
印 刷：北京顺诚彩色印刷有限公司
版 次：2013年3月第2版
印 次：2013年3月第1次印刷
开 本：889×1194毫米 1/16 印张：7.5
印 数：1—1500册
I S B N 978-7-5032-4688-3
定 价：88.00元

（版权所有 翻印必究）
(All right reserved. Reproduction is prohibited without written
permission from copyright holder.)
法律顾问：高国强（律师）



回眸历史——20世纪初一个美国人镜头中的成都

LOOKING BACK AT CHENGDU

Through Lens of an American Photographer In the Early
20th Century

摄影：路得·那爱德

Photographer: Luther Knight

中国旅游出版社

China Travel & Tourism Press

目 录

前 言.....	4
辛亥潮涌 皇城观澜	10
青羊集肆 劝业谈往	20
天府物华 乡情问农	30
市态百象 正风励俗	40
高校初曙 学海忆旧	56
茶马古道 旧痕话昔	64
北上阿坝 江源探秘	72
走进甘孜 雪萧赏奇	78
壮丽三峡 激流思源	82
摄影大师 魂恋锦城	92
路得·那爱德生平.....	102
我的曾叔祖父——那爱德.....	104
那爱德图片目录.....	108

CONTENTS

Foreword.....	4
Celebrations Inside and Outside the Royal City	10
Qingyang Temple Bazaar.....	20
Agriculture in Sichuan	30
Customary Structures.....	40
Sichuan Institute of Higher Education.....	56
The Tea Road in the Kangding Area of Sichuan.....	64
Going North to Aba.....	72
Walking into Garze	78
The Yangtze River's Three Gorges.....	82
The Photographer - Luther Knight.....	92
Chronology of Knight1	102
Luther Knight - My Uncle	105
List of Photos	108

前言

地处世界第三大河——长江上游川西平原腹心地带的成都，是中国西南地区重要的中心城市。境内河渠密布，土地肥沃，风光绮丽。4500年的文明史和2300多年建城史，使这块素有“天府之国”美誉的大地孕育了光辉灿烂的蜀文化和无数的风流人物。

20世纪初，正值中国社会发生巨大变革时期，一位名叫路得·那爱德的美国人，不远万里，来到成都，任教于当时的四川高等学堂（今四川大学前身）。教书之余，他常深入成都市井及其周边地区，用手中的照相机真实地记录下涉足之地的自然风光、人文景观和社会状况的概貌及片断。这些旧照片多以成都及周边山川风物、古迹名胜、社会面貌为主题，兼及省外。诸如古皇城的楼堂殿宇、岷江两岸的层层梯田、雄壮的天彭古塔、都江堰的安澜索桥、寒窗苦读的莘莘学子、熙来人往的花会庙会、保路运动中群情激昂的集会场面、仪表

Foreword

Located in the hinterland of the West Sichuan Plain in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River, Chengdu is a major central city in Southwest China. Rivers and canals crisscross in the city that boasts fertile land and beautiful natural scenery. With a civilization of 4,500 years and a history of 2,300 years, Chengdu, known as the "land of abundance," has nurtured splendid culture and many outstanding people.

In the early 20th century when China witnessed great social changes, Mr. Luther Knight, an American, came to Chengdu and worked as a teacher in the Sichuan Institute of Higher Education (today's Sichuan University). In his spare time, Mr. Knight took pictures in Chengdu city proper and its neighbouring areas. The pictures, covering a wide range of subjects, depict mountains and rivers, places of historical importance and society in Chengdu and its neighbouring areas. For example, they depict the imperial palace of the royal city of the ancient Shu Kingdom; terraced fields on both sides of the Minjiang River; the ancient tower in Pengxian; the Anlan Chain Bridge in Dujiangyan; hard-

working students; flower and temple fairs; the assembly of excited people in the Railway Protection Movement in 1911 and majestic-looking officers. They are the oldest pictures about Chengdu whose number has surpassed 100.

When the historical scroll is turned to today, people through these 90 years of time still clear visible photos, the years of the past, not only can feel the development and change of the times, but also can trace the unique local characteristics and the folk customs known to few people, deeply feel the profound traditional culture of our nation, and at the same time, for the research from the late Qing Dynasty to the early Republic of China, the city's general appearance, folk customs also have extremely high historical and artistic value, which is conducive to our better understanding of Chengdu, building Chengdu, and promoting Chengdu's leapfrog development.

Mr. John E. Knight, the descendant of Mr. Luther Knight, has a sincere friendship for the Chinese people. Today, he has donated the photos taken during his stay in Chengdu to the experts, who have selected and compiled them into this album, for the readers.

Looking at the pictures taken 90 years ago, contemporary people can trace the development trends in Chinese society, know many unique folk customs, many of which are known to few, and understand the fine cultural heritage of the Chinese nation. The pictures, which are of great help to researchers who want to know the look of Chengdu from the late Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) to the early Republic of China (1912-1949), can help us know and build the city better, boosting its leapfrog development.

Mr. John E. Knight, an offspring of Mr. Luther Knight, is friendly to the Chinese people and has donated Mr. Luther Knight's pictures to Chengdu. Selected by experts, the pictures are now published in the album.



1 川江两岸层层水田 灌县西北 1911年春

四川盆地的西北边缘地区，山谷相间、江河密布。在接近成都平原的岷江两岸，梯田层层，坡地毗连。秋收之后的山坡上，可见池塘、稻田内水满盈盈，如此蓄水，不怕冬、春不雨，来年插秧不难。四川丘陵地区广种水稻，全靠这种“冬水田”。

1 Paddy Fields Along the River-Banks Northwestern Guanxian County Spring 1911

The extreme northwestern region of the Sichuan Basin has many rivers and valleys. Along the

banks of the Minjiang River near the Chengdu Plain, paddy fields lie in rows. After the autumn harvest, you can see paddy fields full of water on the hills. By storing water in this way, the peasants need not fear for their winter crops; when the spring rains come, it is easy for them to plant rice for the following year. With the help of such "winter-water fields," peasants are able to plant and produce rice widely throughout Sichuan's valleys.

2 青龙场集市 成都北郊 1910年冬

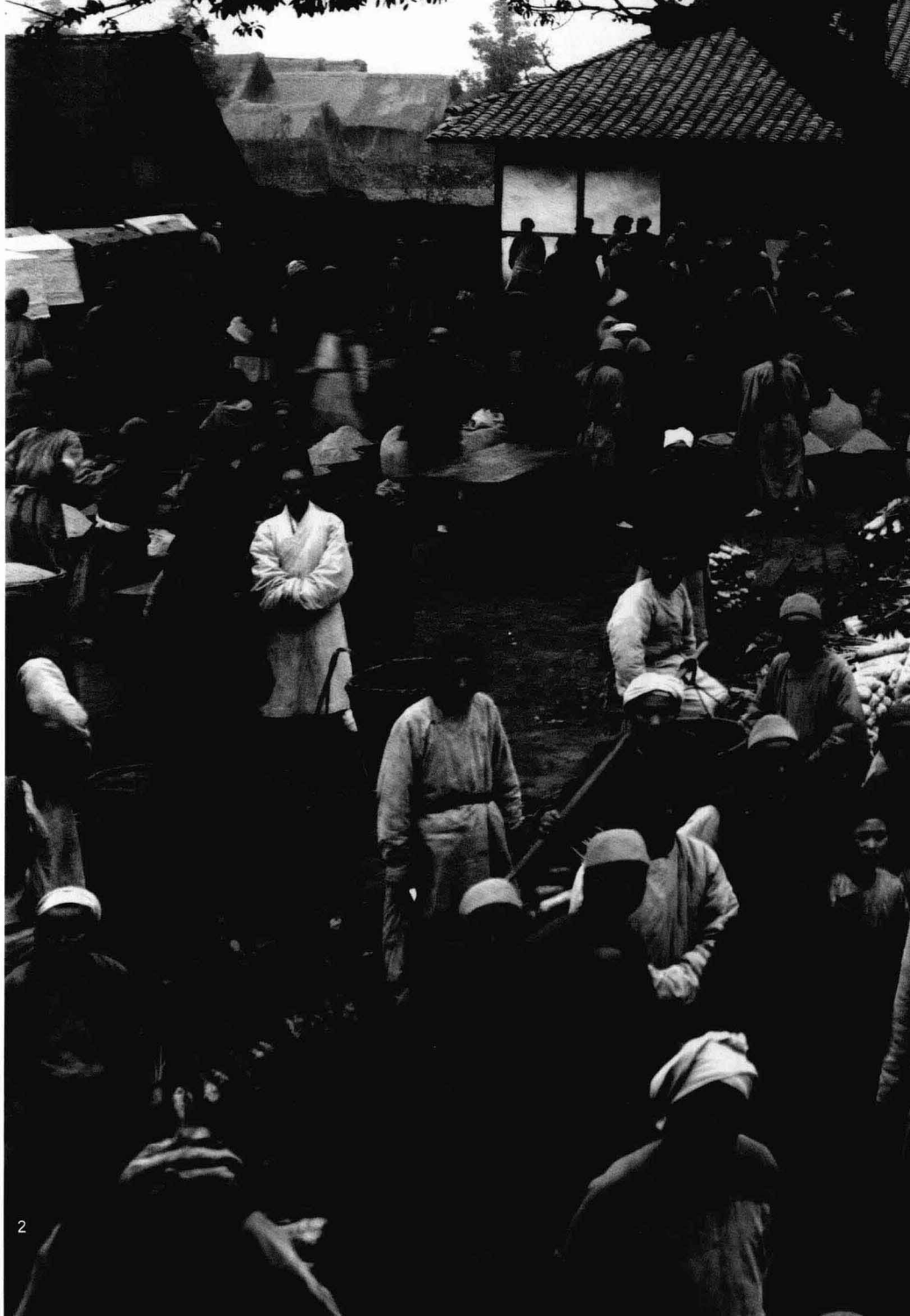
在四川人俗称的“赶场”天，位于成都北郊的青龙场街区空坝里，摆满了盛产于冬天的新鲜蔬菜，其中，以下霜后收获的大萝卜数量最多，菜质最佳。摊区走道上一幼童手举长达一米余的灯草正在游售，旧时，川人用此做灯芯，或充当草药。集市的屋前树下是粮食、饲料等物资的交易区域，不少买、卖者聚集其间。菜摊后摆设桌凳，几处小吃、便饭摊点，正待客人来进餐。正面屋檐下还有人正在理发。

时至清代末年，成都郊区及其附近邻县境内，约有场镇近四百个，可见农贸活动之兴旺。

2 Qinglongchang Bazaar Northern Suburb of Chengdu Winter 1910

On what Sichuan people called "Ganchang" (Going to Market) Day, fresh vegetables grown in the winter used to cover the streets of Qinglongchang in the northern suburbs of Chengdu; among these, the radishes gathered after the first frosts were outstanding in terms of both quantity and quality. A child sells a meter-long rush in the corridor among the stands; in old Sichuan, people used them as lamp-wicks, and also as medicinal herbs. The spaces in front of houses or under trees in the bazaar are transaction areas for grains and livestock feed, where many buyers and sellers gather to do business. Behind the stands, tables and stools are set up. A few snack stands await the arrival of clients. Someone is having his hair cut under the eaves of the house in front.

At the end of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), there were an estimated 400 bazaars in Chengdu's suburbs and the nearby counties, reflecting the vitality of the area's agricultural trade.







3 慈善业一瞥 成都市区 1910年冬

清代中叶，成都已出现慈善组织，其中以慈惠堂为著名。开始，慈善团体多为官办，开设女婴教养所、幼稚园、育婴堂和孤穷子弟教养所等，图中是孤穷子弟教养所一类的慈善单位，在冬日里的院子中，一位缠足中年妇女在桌前缝补，他面前和身旁站立或坐地的儿童共有15人，墙边没有盖顶的木格架子下，坐着一女童，这些儿童大多穿着整洁，面容健康，可能都是失去父母无家可归的孤苦幼儿，这座院子中的房屋、围墙都具成都建筑的风格，坐落的方位可能在城内东北一隅的街区内，清末民初，那一带是慈善机构的集中地区。

3 A Glimpse of Charity Winter 1910

In the late Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) Chengdu had various charitable organizations, which opened up homes for unwed mothers, kindergartens, orphanages etc. The photo here, taken in winter, is of children at an orphanage. A middle-aged woman sits at a table and stitches clothing. She is surrounded by 15 children, some standing, and some sitting. Under a lattice structure by the wall sits a young girl. Though they were probably abandoned or orphaned children, all are dressed well and appear healthy. The buildings and walls of this courtyard exemplify the customary construction of the day. During the

later Qing Dynasty, the northeast district of Chengdu was a place from where charitable organizations operated. This photo was probably taken in that area.

4 门前童趣 成都城内街头 1912年秋

清末民初，成都少年儿童盛行打铜钱的游戏，以抛钱看“字”、“背”或两钱相碰撞等规则定胜负。此四少年衣衫鞋帽较规整，质地也不低劣，似为富绅家庭中的孩童，其中稍大的少年无冠而蓄新式短发，一人脑后仍拖长辫，他们背后是当年成都民房，屋的前壁全是木板，是昔日四川民房较有特点的建筑结构方式。

4 Young People's Amusement Street in Chengdu Autumn 1912

At the end of the Qing Dynasty and the beginning of the Republic of China (1912-1949), a game played with copper cash was popular among Chengdu's young people. Victory or defeat was determined by calling "heads or tails," or by getting 'heads' while striking the other person's coin with a single copper cash. The dress of these four youngsters is tidy and of good quality; they appear to be from well-off families. The eldest wears no hat, and has short hair in the new style, while another still has a long braid. The houses behind them have wooden board fronts, an architectural style characteristic of ordinary people's houses in old Sichuan.



辛亥潮涌 皇城观澜

在清末民初的四川社会生活中，保路运动引发的反清武装斗争和军政府的建立是一场波澜壮阔的历史变革，充分表现出了当年四川民众的昂扬意志和激奋心情。

1911年11月下旬，大汉四川军政府的建立，宣告了清王朝在川统治的灭亡，当成百上千成都民众如潮水一般涌进皇城参加庆典活动时，四川辛亥革命的巨大波澜已达到高潮顶点。欢庆新政的热烈场面

Celebrations Inside and Outside the Royal City

At the beginning of the 20th century, protests against the Qing Dynasty and the establishment of the Republic of China as a result of the Railway Protection Movement constituted a profound historical transformation of Sichuan's economic structure and life-style.

At the end of November 1911, the establishment of the Da-han military government in Sichuan ended the authority of the Qing Dynasty in the province. The impact of the 1911 Sichuan Revolution reached its peak as thousands celebrated in Chengdu. The city's towering buildings and wide yards form a backdrop for these activities, combining to give a colorful picture of the wider

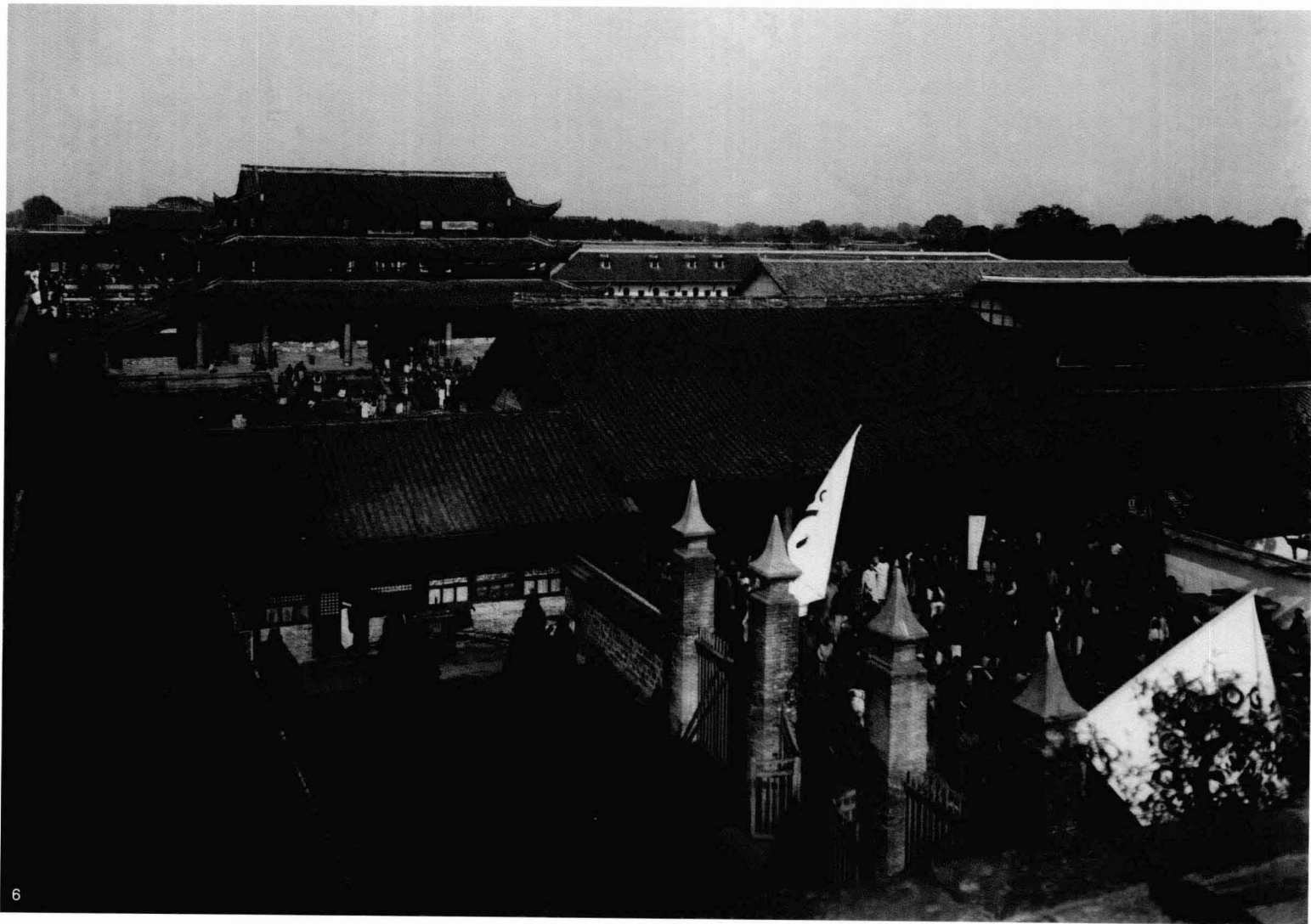
以皇城的巍峨楼堂殿宇和宽坦的场坝庭院为依托，情景交融一体，使照片的文化底蕴愈发厚重，画面更加丰富多彩。

创建于明代初期的成都皇城，最初是明蜀王朱椿（明太祖朱元璋第十一子）的王府。皇城历经明、清、民国和新中国几个历史时代，有其兴、盛、衰、亡的过程。如今已不存在的皇城曾一度被视为成都的标志性建筑，是借以追忆已逝岁月的重要名胜古迹。

cultural setting.

The Royal City of Chengdu, founded at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) in the fourteenth century, originally belonged to Zhu Chun (the 11th son of Zhu Yuanzhang, first Ming Emperor), Prince of Shu. The Royal City outlasted the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the Republic of China, and New China, and underwent many vicissitudes before its destruction in the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976). It used to be regarded as the symbol of Chengdu. It was a key site in Sichuan's history and culture, and in the memory of her past.





5 汉字旗下的人潮 成都皇城内 1911年11月27日

1911年11月27日（辛亥年十月初七午前十时），成都民众从四面八方拥进皇城，参加大汉四川军政府成立的庆典活动，欢庆四川宣布独立。当天，皇城内外人群拥挤，势如潮涌。从皇城城门洞向外看去，右侧有临街房屋，中间门洞外是坊额上刻写“为国求贤”四个字的石牌坊。门洞里边左侧是四川法政学堂，校门木栅栏上插挂着白底黑字的十八星“汉”字旗。

明代末年成都皇城因兵火被毁，在清康熙四年重建，改为四川学子进行会试的贡院。清末废科举、兴学校，四川的省高等学堂等数所学堂设于其内。清亡后，大汉四川军政府和后来成渝合并后的四川军政府先后均以皇城为治所。原中门洞上方“天开文运”的匾额改悬“四川军

政府”招牌。

5 Stream Beneath a Flag with the "Han" Character Royal City of Chengdu Nov. 27, 1911

On Nov. 27, 1911, the people of Chengdu flock to the Royal City. Here they take part in celebrations marking the establishment of Sichuan's military government, and celebrate the victory of the Revolution of 1911 in Sichuan. On this day, many people are present, from both inside and outside the city. Looking outward from the city gate, we can see houses on both sides of the street, and a stone memorial arch inscribed with the characters "Seeking wise people for the country" outside the door of the middle gate. Inside the gate on the left is the Sichuan School of Law and Politi-

cal Science. A white flag with 18 stars and the character for "Han" in black hangs from the school's wooden fence.

The Royal City of Chengdu, damaged in the wars at the end of the Ming Dynasty but comprehensively rebuilt early during the reign of the Qing Dynasty's Kangxi Emperor, was the place where Sichuan's students took the civil service examinations. Several schools were founded there after Keju (the system of degrees provided under the traditional examinations) was abolished near the end of the Qing Dynasty, as part of a movement to promote modern schools. After the overthrow of imperial rule, the Royal City was successively the residence of the Dahan military government, then of the Governor of Sichuan.

6 聚众皇城庆新政 成都皇城内 1911年11月27日

在成都皇城的中轴线上，自南向北的建筑是：正门端礼门、龙门、明远楼、石牌坊、至公堂、清白堂和文昌宫等，最北端为后子门。

大汉四川军政府成立之日，皇城中轴线的各重要建筑间的广场、院坝内都挤满民众，龙门前的院中已是人满为患，左边院子是在此次庆典中似乎未对外开放的四川法政学堂。龙门后边，明远楼前的广场内也聚集着很多参加集会的市民。

明远楼是皇城中的主要建筑物之一，为三重檐殿宇式建筑，规模宏大，气势巍然，具有明代建筑风格。在前院龙门和明远楼的中门前临时搭设了一座竹木牌坊，增添了不少节日庆典的气氛。

6 Celebrating the New Policy in the Royal City Royal City of Chengdu Nov. 27, 1911

The buildings along the central thoroughfares of Chengdu, running from south to north, are: Duanlimen (the middle door), Longmen, the Mingyuan Mansion, a stone memorial archway, Zhigongtang, Qingbaitang, and Wenchangong; the last one is Houzimen.

On the day of the founding of Sichuan's Dahan military government, people fill every square and yard between the major buildings along the central avenues. The yard in front of Longmen is particularly crowded. On the left is the yard of the Sichuan School of Law and Political Science, which seems not to be open to the outside during the celebrations. Behind Longmen, many residents also gather in the square in front of the Mingyuan Mansion.

The Mingyuan Mansion was one of the most important buildings in the city. Rebuilt

in 1864, it was a three-storey mansion in the architectural style of the Ming Dynasty. Between Longmen and the Mingyuan Mansion's middle gate, a bamboo memorial archway has been temporarily erected, adding to the festive atmosphere.

7 热烈的集会场面 成都皇城内 1911年11月27日

聚集在明远楼和石牌坊之间广场中的民众不下数百，人群中大多身穿长衫马褂，有的脑后还拖着长辫，因为此时剪辫政令还未下达，辫子未剪不足为奇。广场北端是一座石牌坊，坊额上刻写：“旁求俊义”四字，坊额顶端悬有“御书”二字的竖匾，字后刻有乾隆皇帝诗四首。附近有矮屋18600间，是考生答题的考棚。牌坊后的高屋脊是不见全貌的至公堂，这组建筑的东西两端屋檐下悬挂数面大汉四川军政府的“汉”字旗。

7 Heated Gathering Royal City of Chengdu Nov. 27, 1911

Several hundred people are gathered in the square between the Mingyuan Mansion and the stone memorial archway, most of them in long gowns and waistcoats. Some still have the then-traditional queue (not surprisingly, since the later law had not yet been promulgated requiring that these long braids be cut off). On the north side of the square, where the Qing-Period civil service examinations were held, is a stone memorial archway, carved with the words, "Seeking Talent from All Walks of Life." The high building behind the archway is Zhigongtang, only part of whose outline is visible. Under the eaves of the east and west sides of the building hang several flags carrying the "Han" character for Sichuan's Dahan military government.

