

The Late Qing Empire Through the Lens of a Swiss

一个瑞士人眼中的晚清帝国

[瑞士] 阿道夫·克莱尔 (Adolf Kraye) 照片收藏

李 欣 照片考证



一个瑞士人眼中的晚清帝国

The Late Qing Empire Through the Lens of a Swiss

[瑞士] 阿道夫·克莱尔 (Adolf Kraye) 照片收藏

李 欣 照片考证

华东师范大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

一个瑞士人眼中的晚清帝国 / (瑞士) 克莱尔 (Kraye, A.) 图; 李欣文, — 上海: 华东师范大学出版社, 2014.11

ISBN 978-7-5675-2376-0

I. ①—… II. ①克… ②李… III. ①中国历史—史料—清后期 IV. ①K252.06

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2014) 第 232631 号

一个瑞士人眼中的晚清帝国

照片收藏 (瑞士) 阿道夫·克莱尔
照片考证 李 欣
德文翻译 王颖频 范振健 胡文静
英文翻译 赵 刚
策划编辑 王 焰
责任编辑 曹利群
责任校对 时东明
装帧设计 高 山

出版发行 华东师范大学出版社
社 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号 邮编 200062
网 址 www.ecnupress.com.cn
电 话 021-60821666 行政传真 021-62572105
客服电话 021-62865537 门市 (邮购) 电话 021-62869887
地 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号华东师范大学校内先锋路口
网 店 <http://hdsdcbs.tmall.com>

印 刷 者 上海雅昌艺术印刷有限公司
开 本 787×1092 12 开
印 张 20.333
字 数 294 千字
版 次 2015 年 1 月第 1 版
印 次 2015 年 1 月第 1 版
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5675-2376-0/G·7549
定 价 280.00 元

出 版 人 王 焰

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题, 请寄回本社客服中心调换或电话 021-62865537 联系)

5 Preface by Ren Youqun	序一 5
9 Preface by Edwin C. Constable	序二 9
11 Jakob Adolf Kraye-Foerster(1834---1900)	阿道夫·克莱尔生平 11
15 Pioneers of photography in China and their photographic processes By Marcus Jacob	中国早期的摄影先锋及其摄影技术 15
The Late Qing Empire Through the Lens of a Swiss	一个瑞士人眼中的晚清帝国
25 Shanghai	上海 25
61 Jiangsu & Zhejiang	江苏和浙江 61
97 Beijing	北京 97
163 Xiamen,Fouzhou,etc	厦门、福州等地 163
203 Appendixes	附录 203
Adolf Kraye's Far East travel diary in 1868 ——When the East Was Still Far Away (China part)	阿道夫·克莱尔 1868 年远东游记 ——《当东方还如此遥远》(中国部分)
239 Postscript by Qi Zhu Ammann	后记 239

一个瑞士人眼中的晚清帝国

The Late Qing Empire Through the Lens of a Swiss

[瑞士] 阿道夫·克莱尔 (Adolf Kreyer) 照片收藏

李欣 照片考证

华东师范大学出版社

编辑委员会

凯瑟琳·莱瑙-克莱尔 (Catherine Reinau-Krayer) 克莱尔曾孙女
爱德·康思博 (Edwin Charles Constable) 巴塞尔大学副校长
任友群 华东师范大学副校长、巴塞尔大学孔子学院理事
朱琦 (Qi Zhu Ammann) 巴塞尔大学孔子学院外方院长
彼得·赫尔佐格 (Peter Herzog) 艺术品专家及摄影史学家 (赫尔佐格基金会 Herzog Foundation)
马库斯·雅各布 (Marcus Jacob) 瑞士艺术保存修复师并拥有 EMBA 证书
周晓霞 巴塞尔大学孔子学院中方院长
丁树哲 华东师范大学国际交流处处长
周勇 华东师范大学国际交流处副处长、巴塞尔大学孔子学院理事
王焰 华东师范大学出版社社长

德文翻译 王颖频 范振健 胡文静
英文翻译 赵刚

Editorial Board

- Catherine Reinau-Krayer, Great-granddaughter of Adolf Krayer
- Edwin Charles Constable, Vice rector of University of Basel
- REN Youqun, Vice president of East China Normal University, Board member of Confucius Institute at the University of Basel
- Qi Zhu Ammann, Managing Director of Confucius Institute at the University of Basel
- Peter Herzog, Art Expert and Photo-Historian (Herzog Foundation)
- Marcus Jacob, graduated Conservator-Restorer UAS and holder of an Executive MBA, Switzerland
- ZHOU Xiaoxia, Chinese Director of Confucius Institute at the University of Basel
- DING Shuzhe, Director of International Exchange Division of East China Normal University
- ZHOU Yong, Director of the Office for Confucius Institutes' Affairs of East China Normal University, Board member of Confucius Institute at the University of Basel
- WANG Yan, President of East China Normal University Press
- Translator For German: Wang Yingpin Fan Zhenjian Hu Wenjing
- Translator For English: Zhao Gang

5 Preface by Ren Youqun	序一 5
9 Preface by Edwin C. Constable	序二 9
11 Jakob Adolf Kraye-Foerster(1834---1900)	阿道夫·克莱尔生平 11
15 Pioneers of photography in China and their photographic processes By Marcus Jacob	中国早期的摄影先锋及其摄影技术 15
The Late Qing Empire Through the Lens of a Swiss	一个瑞士人眼中的晚清帝国
25 Shanghai	上海 25
61 Jiangsu & Zhejiang	江苏和浙江 61
97 Beijing	北京 97
163 Xiamen,Fouzhou,etc	厦门、福州等地 163
203 Appendixes	附录 203
Adolf Kraye's Far East travel diary in 1868 ——When the East Was Still Far Away (China part)	阿道夫·克莱尔 1868 年远东游记 ——《当东方还如此遥远》(中国部分)
239 Postscript by Qi Zhu Ammann	后记 239

阿道夫·克莱尔（1834—1900）是瑞士人。1860年到1868年期间，他作为一家英国公司的丝绸监察员和采购员在中国工作和生活。他喜好摄影，且有记日记的习惯，所以收藏了不少晚清时期的中国影像，并留下了大量关于中国的游记。它们与约翰·汤姆逊、莫理循等人留下的资料一道，为我们生动地勾勒了鸦片战争以后的中国风貌。

本画册甄选了克莱尔老照片影集中九十一幅照片。我们请同济大学副教授李欣先生考证了照片的地点、内容，为之标名并编排次序、撰文说明；并请华东师范大学外语学院翻译系副教授赵刚先生译成英文（这里需要指出的是：照片说明的英文翻译并非一一对应中文，而是摘其要点，介绍照片拍摄的时间、地点及其演变情况）。与此同时，在画册中附上了阿道夫·克莱尔于1868年在中国时记下的日记；这些日记虽然只涉及克莱尔1868年的游程，并不能与本书的照片完全对应，但对于读者理解照片的背景不无裨益。克莱尔的日记于1995年由瑞士民俗研究协会出版，书名为《当东方还如此遥远》，包括中国与日本两部分。这里翻译出版的是中国部分，主要涉及两个区域：江浙地区与北京。日记的德文翻译由同济大学教授王颖频先生主持，她的研究生范振健和胡文静参与了这项工作。此外，画册中还有一篇关于照相技术历史的文章，由瑞士艺术保存修复专家马库斯·雅各布（Marcus Jacob）先生撰写，这有助于读者更好地理解克莱尔所处的19世纪的摄影技术。

所有照片分为四个单元：上海；江苏、浙江；北京；厦门、福州、九江等地。分类原则是：前三个单元中，江苏、浙江和北京部分大致与克莱尔的日记对应；上海部分则单独成组，因为沪上本是克莱尔在中国的长居之地。第四单元中，厦门、福州、九江、武昌等地的照片与约翰·汤姆逊的《中国与中国人影像》一书如合符节，因此单独归为一组。

每个单元中的照片排序都遵循一定的原则。上海部分，由于没有日记可以依凭，便以地理位置为序，先是黄浦江外滩，后是郊县。江苏、浙江部分，则大致按照日记的行程安排。北京部分同样按照日记的顺序编排，但多有同一景点数张照片；如是，则查考风景区平面规划图，按照通常的游览顺序，确定照片的先后。北京部分还有九张照片显示的行程在日记中没有记载。经查考，大体处于同一条游线，故而按一般可能的旅行线路安排照片的顺序。厦门、福州、九江、武昌等地的照片，则参考约翰·汤姆逊《中国与中国人影像》一书的内容排序。

比对文献资料的结果显示，九十一幅照片可能与同时代摄影名家约翰·汤姆逊、约翰·德贞、托马斯·查尔德、赖阿芳、山本赞七郎等人有更高关联。这一点，在考证文字中已尽可能给予指出。

巴塞尔大学和华东师范大学共同建立了巴塞尔孔子学院，本画册是两校友好合作的一个重要成果。

本画册在编辑出版过程中，得到了各方面给予的大力支持和帮助：瑞士驻上海领事馆慷慨地提供了2002年制作的江南照片光盘；巴塞尔大学图书馆历史资料室为北京的照片作了高清晰的扫描；巴塞尔赫尔佐格基金会（Herzog Foundation）的彼得·赫尔佐格（Peter Herzog）和茹德·赫尔佐格（Ruth Herzog）夫妇从摄影艺术史方面提供了宝贵的咨询和介绍；尤其是凯瑟琳·莱瑙-克莱尔（Catherine Reinau-Krayer）及家族为该出版项目无偿地提供了照片的翻印版权，以及游记（中国）部分的中文翻译版权。同时，本画册得到了巴塞尔大学孔子学院外方院长朱琦先生的竭诚协助，她在瑞士驻上海领事馆、巴塞尔大学以及克莱尔家族之间穿针引线，做了大量沟通联

系工作。华东师范大学国际交流处丁树哲、周勇先生为画册的出版付出了大量的劳动；华东师范大学出版社更是为画册的编辑出版竭尽了全力。在此，一并致以由衷的感谢！可以说，如果没有瑞中双方的协同合作，本画册的完成是不可想象的。本画册是中瑞双方共同努力的结晶，是中瑞双方友谊的有力见证。

华东师范大学副校长 任友群

2014年8月10日

Preface by Ren Youqun

Adolf Kraymer (1834-1900) was a Swiss trader who served as the silk supervisor and buyer for a British company in China from 1860 to 1868. He acquired many photographs in his travels and was in the habit of keeping detailed notes of what he saw in his diary, thus leaving an archive of graphic and textual materials about China in the late Qing Dynasty. These materials, together with those left by John Thomson (1837-1921) and George Ernest Morrison (1862-1920), present a vivid depiction of China after the Second Opium War (1856-1860).

This book contains 91 photographs selected from Kraymer's album. Associate Professor Li Xin from Tongji University has meticulously researched the photos, verified their content and where they were taken, named them, arranged them in a logical order, and provided concise descriptions. Associate Professor Zhao Gang from the Department of Translation and Interpretation at East China Normal University translated these descriptions into English. It should be pointed out that the English version is not a word-for-word translation of the Chinese; it is, rather, an abstract interpretation, focusing on when and where the photographs were taken and on the historical evolution of the images. In addition, this book also includes in its appendix the diary Adolf Kraymer wrote in 1868. Although it covered only the journey Kraymer took in 1868 and does not correspond to all the illustrations in this book, it will benefit readers who wish to learn more about their background. The diary of Kraymer was published in 1995 by the SGV under the name of *Als der Osten noch fern war (When the East Was Still Far Away)*, and includes his Chinese and Japanese experiences. The present book, however, covers only China and includes photographs taken in Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shanghai and Beijing. The diary, which is in German, was translated into Chinese by Professor Wang Yingpin from Tongji University, assisted by her postgraduate students Fan Zhenjian and Hu Wenjing. To help the reader better understand the photographic technology of the nineteenth century, the book contains an article on the history of photographic techniques, authored by Marcus Jacob, an expert in artistic

conservation and restoration.

The 91 photographs in the book are arranged in four blocks: pictures taken in Shanghai, pictures taken in Jiangsu and Zhejiang, those taken in Beijing, and those taken in Xiamen, Fuzhou, Jiujiang and other places. In the first three blocks, the photographs taken in Jiangsu and Zhejiang and in Beijing roughly correspond to what Kraye recorded in his diary; photographs taken in Shanghai are presented separately, as this was where Kraye had his permanent residence when he was in China. The fourth set contains pictures taken in Xiamen, Fuzhou, Jiujiang, and Wuchang, which, interestingly, match the content of *Illustrations of China and Its People*, a book authored by John Thomson, and is treated in a separate section.

The photographs in each set follow an order. Those taken in Shanghai are arranged geographically from the Bund to the suburban counties, as their sequence was not explicitly recorded in Kraye's diary. Those taken in Jiangsu and Zhejiang are roughly organized following the travel routes in the diary. The pictures taken in Beijing are arranged similarly, often with several photos of the same scenic spot. In these cases, the photographs are organized following the order of the photographer's tour. Moreover, there are nine other images in this group that were not recorded in the diary and these are arranged according to the usual sight-seeing route, as they are located on the same travel route. Pictures taken in Xiamen, Fuzhou, Jiujiang and Wuchang are organized according to John Thomson's *Illustrations of China and Its People*.

Research indicates that the 91 photographs in this book could be the work of John Thomson, John Dudgeon, Thomas Child, Lai Afong, and S. Yamamoto, all of whom were well-known photographers in Kraye's time. These uncertainties have been pointed out in the photographs' descriptions.

The University of Basel and East China Normal University have joined hands in founding the Confucius Institute at the University of Basel. This book is an important achievement, made possible by the friendly cooperation between the two universities.

This book has received enthusiastic support from many people in its preparation and publication process. I would like to give my heart-felt thanks to those working in the Historical Material Room of the University Library of Basel, who provided high-definition scanning of the photos taken in Beijing, to Peter and Ruth Herzog from the Herzog Foundation, who provided the history of the photographic art and offered valuable suggestions, and especially to Catherine Reinau-Kraye and her family, who kindly allowed the project team to reproduce the photos and to translate Kraye's travel notes on China into Chinese. Thanks are also due to Qi Zhu Ammann, managing director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Basel, for her liaison work between the Consulate General of Switzerland in Shanghai, the University of Basel and the family of Adolf Kraye, and to Ding Shuzhe and Zhou Yong in the International Exchange Division of East China Normal University, whose painstaking efforts greatly contributed to the publication of this book, as well as to the editors of East China Normal University Press, who took pains to edit and publish this book. Without their joint efforts, the publication

of this book would be unthinkable. I firmly believe this book will bear witness to an enduring Sino-Swiss friendship.

Ren Youqun
Vice president of
East
China Normal
University
Aug.10,2014

这部作品隆重推出一位早期来华的瑞士人收藏的华夏旧影，很荣幸能为此简短作序。本画册是华东师范大学和巴塞尔大学孔子学院首次合作研究取得的成果，收录了阿道夫·克莱尔于19世纪60年代在上海工作时收集、之后带回巴塞尔的照片。克莱尔的游记《当东方还如此遥远》(*Als der Osten noch fern war*)早已简装出版，而其收藏的旧照却是在此首次华丽亮相。

能参与这一项目，我真是很高兴。作为一个摄影爱好者，我能真切地感受到这些早期摄影师当时必须克服多少技术困难，才得以拍出如此令人叹为观止的相片，定格一个开始步入工业化国家的影像。当今的数码相机让任何愿望即刻兑现，身处这个时代，我们不得不佩服早期摄影师们的敬业精神和精湛的暗房冲印技术。

照片是重要的历史文献，是了解我们社会和政治起源的一个重要依据。然而，尽管档案照片记录了一些“重大”的事件：战争、暗杀、灾难、成功以及领袖人物，但其真正的历史价值还在于记录逝去时代的那些平凡的、未能载入史册的常人琐事。本画册中的照片满足了上述两种期待：我们既能看到当时重大的建筑和事件，也能看到生活在城市和农村的个人。

阿道夫·克莱尔不是第一个来中国的瑞士人，但他却让我们领略了19世纪60年代外国工薪阶层在上海的生活。这一点尤为珍贵，尽管克莱尔之后荣归故里回到巴塞尔，但他当时只是受雇于英国洋行——伯沃·汉贝瑞公司的一名职员。上海与巴塞尔的纽带却由此开始编织，并一年年加强。如今，两个城市早已缔结为姐妹城市，作为各自国家的文化中心、学习中心和生命科学中心共同合作。近期签署的中瑞自由贸易协定，将会使两国在文化和经济方面展开更多的对话与交流。

前景是如此美好，何不留给自己少许时间，感受150年前的旧照带来的世间变迁。英国作家哈特利(L.P. Hartley)的《送信人》开篇写道：“往事犹如他乡：在那里，他们做事不一样。”此书真让我们看到了他们那时是怎么做事的。

爱德·康思博

(Edwin C. Constable)

巴塞尔大学副校长

2014年8月

Preface by Edwin C. Constable

It is a pleasure and an honour to write a short preface to this work celebrating images of a bygone era collected by an early Swiss visitor to China. This book is the product of a first joint research project between East China Normal University and the Confucius Institute at the University of Basel

and documents photographs collected by Adolf Kraye when he was working in Shanghai in the 1860's and subsequently brought back to Basel. Memories of his trip were published in a small book *Als der Osten noch fern war* (When the East was still far away) but this is the first time that these images have been presented in print in all of their glory.

I am particularly pleased to be involved with this project. As a photographer myself, in a very modest way, I can appreciate the technical hurdles overcome by these early practitioners to produce these stunning images of a country on the cusp of industrialisation. In these days of instant gratification with digital cameras, one can only admire the dedication and darkroom skills needed to achieve such proficiency.

Photographs are accepted as important historical documents and are a valuable resource in understanding our social and political origins. However, although the photographic archives record the "big" events – the wars, the assassinations, the disasters, the successes and the leaders – their real value lies in the details of the mundane and the undocumented aspects of everyday life in the past. This collection of photographs fulfills both expectations and we see not only grand buildings and events but also the individuals who lived in the cities and the countryside.

Adolf Kraye was not the first Swiss to visit China but he presents us with an insight into the realities of the working life of a foreigner in Shanghai in the 1860's. This is particularly valuable, because although he became wealthy upon his return to Basel, Kraye was working at the time as an employee for the English firm Bower, Hanbury and Co. From this humble beginning, the links between Shanghai and Basel have strengthened and the two cities are now twinned, emphasizing their commonality as centres of culture, learning and the life sciences. The recent signing of the Sino-Swiss Free Trade agreement will lead to ever-increasing dialogue and exchanges, both cultural and commercial, between our two countries.

With that vision of the future, it is appropriate to take a little time out to appreciate how much our world has changed in the 150 years since these photographs were taken. As L.P. Hartley wrote at the beginning of his book *The Go-Between* "The past is a foreign country; they do things differently there". In this book, we can really see how they did it.

Edwin C. Constable
Vice-Rector
University of Basel
August 2014

Jakob Adolf Krayer-Foerster(1834-1900)

阿道夫·克莱尔生平



雅各布·阿道夫·克莱尔 (Jakob Adolf Krayer, 1834–1900) 1834 年 9 月 13 日出生于瑞士巴塞尔，他在家排行老三，父亲叫埃马努埃尔·克莱尔 (Emanuel Krayer)，母亲叫玛利亚·克莱尔 (Maria Krayer)，婚前姓阿尔特 (Alt)。阿道夫在巴塞尔长大，他的父亲是当地一家百货公司的检查员。

克莱尔家族从三十年战争^①开始，拥有巴塞尔的公民权。一直到 19 世纪，其家族成员都是手工业者。后来，阿道夫的祖父得到了一些地产。少年时代，阿道夫亲身见证了在巴塞尔爆发的起义以及这座城市飞速发展的工业化进程。巴塞尔很快扩展到旧城墙之外，并靠着不断发展的铁路网日益兴盛起来。尽管阿道夫一家的家境并不殷实，但他的父母在四个儿子培养方面的投入一点也不吝啬。阿道夫是这样描写他所受的教育：

我早就想去探索遥远的国度，这可能是因为我读的书多、想象力丰富的缘故。我能在生活中获得这样的成功，靠的远不是我的天赋，而是我的性格和做正事时的干劲。我的天赋实在是没有什么了不起的，我学东西不但慢，而且忘得快。但是，我有准确权衡利弊和逻辑思考的天赋，就像我朋友评价我的那样，我一向对其他事物持怀疑的态度。因为我思考的过程比较长，所以在写作方面比在演讲方面成功得多。

经过三年半的学徒培训之后，我由一位好友引荐，于 1855 年起在一家名为迪斯格莱特 (Desgrand pere & fils) 的里昂生丝公司任职，职位是担任巴塞尔公司分店的助理。这份工作使我有机会学习、了解生丝贸易的知识。不久以后，我就欣喜地发现，我不仅热爱这个行业，在工作中更有如鱼得水的感觉。1856 年 4 月，我来到这家分支众多的、位于里昂的总部。在里昂的短暂逗留期间，迪斯格莱特公司的总裁接待了我，之后我被暂时派往马赛。马赛有很多来自巴塞尔的老朋友，所以我感到格外地开心。在那里工作两个月后，我突然又被调往产煤区圣埃蒂埃。习惯了老朋友的陪伴，一下子离开他们，我确实不太适应。但是，这次调任对我的帮助很大。在圣埃蒂埃的分公司，我有一个非常好的师傅兼朋友。此外，我在那里获得了很好的机会，可以完善自己的专业知识。一年以后，我被派往伦敦的分公司，我对英语的偏好就是因为曾在伦敦待过，并且在里昂、巴黎、克雷费尔德有过工作经历。这些都为我以后从事亚洲的丝绸贸易打下了基础。我在伦敦度过了最舒适的三年，但有时我会不时产生旅行的愿望。直到 1859 年底，这个愿望才得以实现。

一家享有盛誉的伯沃·汉贝瑞公司 (Bowe Hanburg & Co.) 为我开出了极具吸引力的任职条件，他们打算让我去上海的分公司工作，做丝绸产品的检查员（同时也作为采购员）。对于这个职位，我当然没有多作考虑就一口答应下来。然而，“中国”这个名词当时至少在欧洲大陆上是相当神秘的。所以，我的决定引起了不小的轰动，我的父母为我的决定感到担忧。在巴塞尔短暂停留之后，我于 1860 年 2 月 20 日乘坐佩宁苏拉东方公司 (Peninsular & Oriental S.N.Co.) 的轮船离开了南安普敦港。在航行过程中，轮船曾停靠直布罗陀、马耳他、亚历山大港、开罗、苏伊士、亚丁、锡兰、槟榔屿、新加坡、香港等港口，时间长短不一。在航行的第 58 天，也就是 1860 年 4 月 19 日，我最终幸运地到达上海。

在上海，新工作对我来说既有趣又有成效。我感到特别高兴的是：我能在之前工作的巴黎公司和现在的公司之间建立起紧密的联系。从各个方面考量，我觉得公司的发展前景是非常好的（直到今天，我和两个公司的领导层都保持着很

^① 三十年战争 (1618 - 1648)，是由神圣罗马帝国的内战演变成的全欧参与的一次大规模国际战争。这场战争是欧洲各国争夺利益、树立霸权以及宗教纠纷加剧的产物。战争以波希米亚人民反抗奥地利帝国哈布斯堡王朝统治为肇始，最后以哈布斯堡王朝战败并签订《威斯特伐利亚和约》而告结束。——译者

好的关系)。在我四年工作合同到期之时,为了许多中国和欧洲朋友的期望,我本来打算在上海建立自己的公司。但由于尚未前往伦敦和公司的总裁伯沃(Bower)先生进行商谈,我无法下定决心。于是,我于1863年底来到欧洲。商谈的结果是:我又签署了四年的工作合同,附加丰厚的任职条件。我能获得这份合同,在很大程度上归功于我和中国朋友们有着融洽的关系,并在他们中间有一定的影响力。这些朋友常常以令人感动的无限热情和信任支持着我。在我离开中国之际,我几个特别的中国朋友送给我一份丝绸行会成员签名的纪念册。这对我来说是个莫大的荣誉,一直是我非常珍贵的回忆。我特别想告诉我的儿子们这样一个道理:给别人信任和爱,你也会收获他人的信任和爱。不管是不是基督徒,所有人都希望得到友好和公正的对待。

1868年10月,我带着一颗沉重的心离开了中国,告别了我在中国的众多好友,可能我再也见不到他们了。

以前,我的身体一直很好,但1865年,在我短暂、急速地去欧洲出了趟差回到上海后,却患上了严重的痢疾。听说,正是这种危险的疾病,在两年后(1867年11月4日),夺走了我弟弟爱德华(Eduard)的生命。所幸我的身体还算结实,所以熬了过来。但是,这场病给我留下了慢性的肠胃疾病。后来我看了很多医生,尝试了各种康复办法,仍然无法治愈。无论在精神上还是肉体上,我都变得越来越虚弱。也正是这个慢性病,将我的人生引向了与我的梦想截然不同的另一条人生道路。1868年10月,我放弃了在伯沃·汉贝瑞公司优越的工作条件,启程回家。主要原因当然是由于我久治不愈的疾病,此外,我弟弟的离世和对父母的思念也促使我踏上归途。

出于对旅游的热情,也抱着能在旅途中增进健康的愿望,我的这次回家之旅持续了五个月。这期间,我去了日本、加利福尼亚、犹他,经过了纽约、新奥尔良和哈瓦那。在旅行中,我的身体状况仍没有好转。1869年4月,我到达巴塞不久,里伯麦斯特(Liebermeister)教授先把我派去了尼斯,然后是维希。年底,我到了卡尔斯巴德。在欧洲的整个行程中,我都觉得身体不舒服。

我也曾认真地想过马上回到中国去,可谁曾料到和我亲爱的妻子的结识,又使我的人生走向了另一个方向!

1869年,克莱尔在柏林和一个名叫海德维希·福斯特(Hedwig Foerster)的德国姑娘结婚。回到巴塞后,克莱尔买了一大块地产。为了纪念他在中国成功的丝绸生意,他把自己的庄园命名为“丝丽卡”(SERICA)。那次地产生意显然使他获利颇丰,所以之后每年都能收取不少的年金。1870年,克莱尔参加了红十字会组织的“国际慰问机构”,这明显是受到德法那场惨痛战争的影响。

五个孩子是克莱尔和福斯特夫妇幸福婚姻的结晶。1900年初开始,克莱尔经常生病;同年3月28日,他告别了人世,享年66岁。

Jakob Adolf Kraye-Foerster (1834-1900)

Jakob Adolf Kraye (known as Adolf Kraye) was born on 13 September 1834 in Basel as the third child of Emanuel Kraye and Maria Kraye née Alt. Adolf grew up in Basel. His father was an inspector at the Basel Kaufhaus, where imported goods passed through customs before being distributed to the city's traders.

The Kraye family had been citizens of the city of Basel since the Thirty Years' War. Its members worked as artisans until the 19th century, with his grandfather eventually acquiring a certain wealth. Adolf Kraye's childhood coincided with a period of change and rapid industrialisation in the city of Basel. The city grew beyond the historic boundaries of its town wall and was linked up to the expanding railway network. Despite their modest financial situation, his parents would spare no expense to ensure the education of their four sons. On his education, Kraye wrote:

"From an early age, I felt a great urge to travel to distant lands, likely spurred by assiduous reading and fuelled by a lively imagination and the drive to be successful. I owe my success in life much more to the latter and my personal

qualities rather than my talent, which was far from exceptional. I was slow to learn and quick to forget. But I had the ability to think in a balanced and logical manner. And according to my friends, I have always been a somewhat sceptical person. As a slow thinker, I have always been better at writing than speaking."

After a three-and-a-half-year apprenticeship, Kraymer was recommended by a good friend to a position as a clerk at Desgrand Père & Fils silk merchants in Lyon in 1855. There, he learnt about the silk business and "to my delight, it soon became apparent that my talent for it was only matched by my passion. In April 1856, I was seconded to Lyon, the head office of the vast trading company... Following a short stay in Lyon and an audience with Papa Desgrand, having received my instructions I travelled to Marseille, where I was meant to stay for some time. Surrounded by old friends from Basel, I enjoyed Marseille so much that when, after just two months and out of the blue, I was transferred to the grimy city of St. Etienne, I was far from pleased. It turned out, though, that I would greatly benefit from this transfer, too. In the local representative of our firm, I met an excellent teacher who became both a friend and a sponsor, and the large industrial city provided me with the best opportunity to hone and perfect my craft. My love of the English language earned me a transfer to the London branch just one year later, in 1857. I made a number of stops en route lasting several days in Lyon, Paris and Crefeld in order to prepare myself for my new position as an Asian silk merchant for continental manufacturers. I enjoyed three wonderful years in London, but succumbed to periodic bouts of wanderlust. By the end of 1859, this urge, too, would be satisfied.

An excellent English company, Bowes Hanbury & Co., made me a very lucrative offer to join their branch in Shanghai as a silk inspector (and merchant). I didn't have to think long about it. At that time, China was still somewhat shrouded in mystery, at least on the continent, so my decision caused quite a stir among some and was a source of considerable worry for my parents. After a sojourn in Basel, I departed from Southampton on 20 February 1860 on board a steamboat operated by Peninsular & Oriental St. N. Co.; after several short and longer stops in Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Aden, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore and Hong Kong, I was glad to finally arrive in Shanghai on 19 April 1860, the 58th day since leaving Southampton. There, an interesting and worthwhile opportunity presented itself to me: to my great pleasure, I was able to lay the foundations for a close relationship between my former French employer and my current company and watch it blossom, to the benefit of all involved. (I am still on friendly terms with the heads of both companies.) After completing my initial four-year contract, I intended to follow the advice of many of my Chinese and European friends to found my own company in Shanghai. However, I opted to hold back from making any decision until I had travelled to London and spoken with the head of the company, Mr Bower. So, in late 1863, I set out for Europe once again. The result of this journey: a new four-year contract with terms that cannot be described as anything but excellent and exceptional. This was in no small part thanks to my good relationship with and influence among my Chinese contacts, whose signs of affection and trust were frequent and at times moving. The farewell letter my special friends wrote me for my departure, which was also signed by brilliant members of the silk-merchants' guild, was an exceptional honour and is a wonderful keepsake I cherish to this day. What I want my sons especially to take from this is that trust begets love – and that love begets trust! Christian or non-Christian, everyone appreciates being treated in a friendly and proper manner.

So it was with a heavy heart that, in October 1868, I left China and my many friends there for what would likely be the last time."