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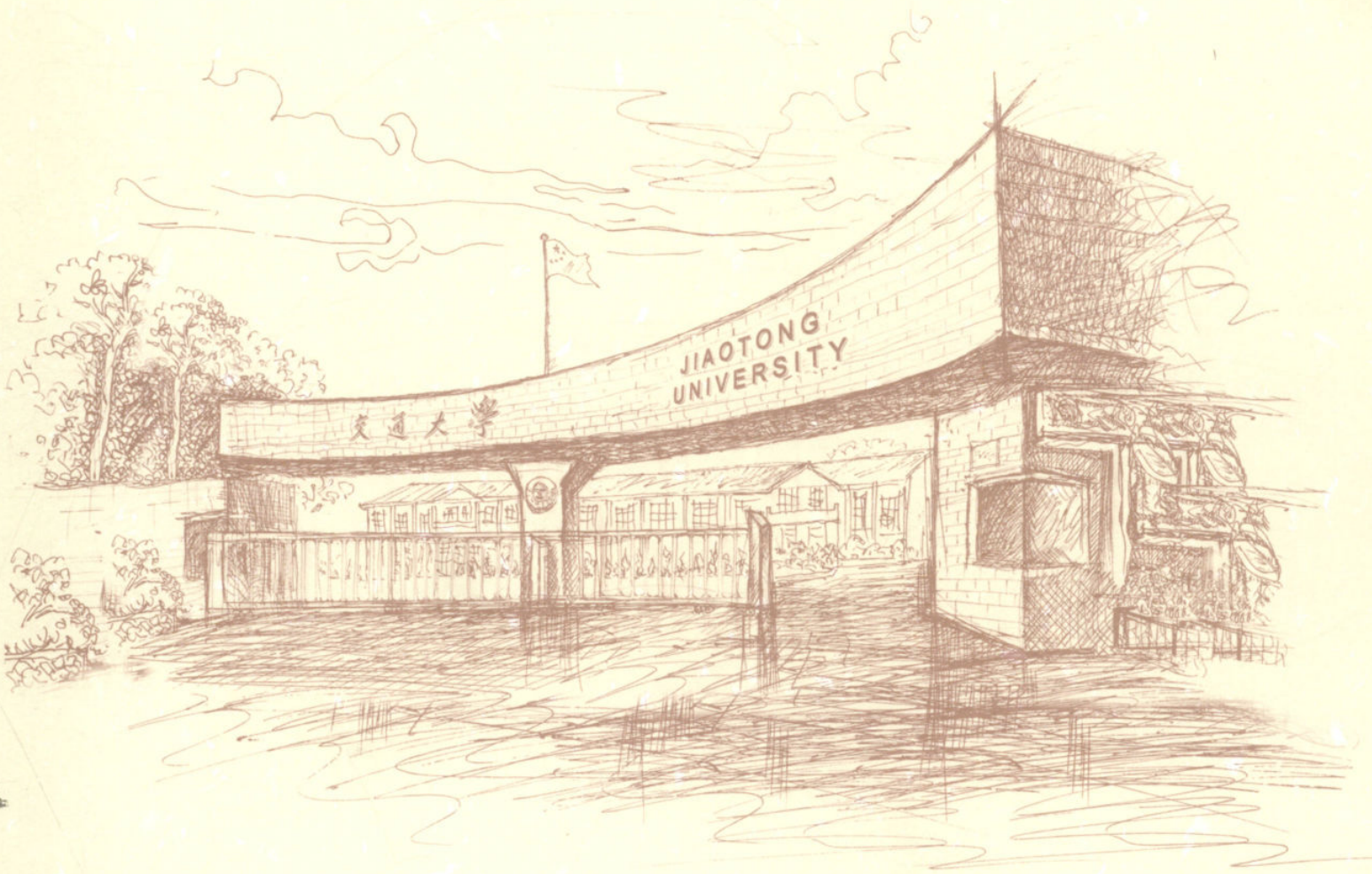
# 百年足迹

— 西安交通大学 110 年

## Glorious Footmarks

— 110th Anniversary of Xi'an Jiaotong University

艾潇编  
Compiled by Ai Xiao



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# 前言

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西安交通大学自1896年问世，迄今已走过110年非凡历程。作为我国创办最早的大学之一，她见证了中国高等教育的产生、变革和发展，也经历了近现代社会的巨大变化。

本校的历史，概略言之，1896年以南洋公学之名创建于上海，初以造就法政、外交、实业人才为务，进入20世纪，则以高水平的现代工程教育以及工文并重作为鲜明特色，其电机、机械、土木、管理诸科，有国内首倡之功，素称一流。1921年始名交通大学，鼎立神州，声誉更隆。1956年学校西迁，大部分系科及师生两年间陆续迁至西安，1959年定名西安交通大学，由兹写下斑斓多姿绚丽厚重的时代新篇章。

本书为图片资料汇集，以“南洋奠基”、“东方MIT”、“交通大学西迁”、“创建世界知名高水平大学”为题，回顾西安交通大学110年来所经历的几个重要阶段，缅怀先贤，重温学校特有的传统、品格和风尚，为行进中的西安交大，作一朴素而简略的写照，以冀对读者了解这所在中国近现代高等教育史上具有重要地位的大学有所助益。

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# Preface

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Xi'an Jiaotong University, established in 1896, has a 110 years glorious history. As one of the oldest universities in modern history of China, she saw the birth, reform and development of Chinese higher education, experienced the dramatic change of modern society of China.

Xi'an Jiaotong University grew out of Nanyang Public School established in Shanghai in 1896, which aimed to foster people in trades of law, diplomacy and industry. In the early years of the 20th century, its outstanding engineering and humanity departments enjoyed good reputation, among which, electrical machinery engineering, mechanical engineering, civil engineering and management took the first rank in China. In 1921, it renamed Jiaotong University and kept its leading position to the first half of the century. From 1956, most part of Jiaotong University relocated to Xi'an in the following two years. In 1959, Xi'an campus was named Xi'an Jiaotong University, which turned the new chapter of the annals of Jiaotong University.

This autograph book collects the pictures which can remind us of the glorious history, proud tradition and the outstanding characters of Xi'an Jiaotong University. The four parts of the collection: The Founding of Nanyang Public School, "The MIT of the East," Western Movement of Jiaotong University, and Building the World Class University, can help us recall the forerunners, review the glorious tradition and qualities, and witness the advance of Xi'an Jiaotong University.

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# Acknowledgement

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This autograph book is compiled to the 110 anniversary of founding and 50 years of western movement of Xi'an Jiaotong University. The University Anniversary Celebration Leading Group guided the process of work.

The author of the autograph book, Ai Xiao, the school lovers is not the single person but a group of workers from many sections of the school such as Publicity Department, Archives and Press. Jia Jianming, Huo Youguang, Lin Quan took charge of the design and organized a working group with the member of Jia Jianming, Bai Yansheng, Liu Hongxiang, Wang Yu'an and Hou Lei. Jia Jianming and Liu Hongxiang went over the body while Bai Yansheng, Wang Yu'an, Liu Hongxiang and Hou Lei collected and supplied most of the pictures. Many of the pictures were taken by Bai Yansheng, Wang Yu'an and Liu Hongxiang. Bai Yansheng spent 40 years in taking pictures of Xi'an Jiaotong University and contributed greatly to this autograph book. Editor Hou Jun, art editor Wu Sheng and Yan Liang also did a lot of work to this book. Li Shengyuan, Qin Maosheng, He Fengtao, and Huang Kefeng did the proofreading work.

Jia Jianming wrote the narration. Yang Ruiying translated the narration into English version while Zhou Jing translated the illustrations, preface and acknowledgement.

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## 南洋奠基

The Founding of Nanyang Public School

001

## “东方 MIT”

“The MIT of the East”

027

## 交通大学西迁

Western Movement of Jiaotong University

095

## 创建世界知名高水平大学

Building the World Class University

141

## 南洋奠基

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19世纪末，甲午海战爆发，民族危机加深。破除科举陋习，开办新式学堂，引入先进文化，造就强国人才，为时代变革之必然要求。1895年，著名洋务派人士盛宣怀奏请清廷，以自强储才为宗旨，在天津开办北洋西学学堂，次年又在上海创建南洋公学。南洋公学为官办民助之新式公立学校，内设师范、上、中、外四院，即师范、大学、中学、小学。先设师范院，以栽培胜任新学教育之师资人才。遂又在师范院附设高等小学堂，从小学培养入手，逐级选拔深造，优异者送往欧美日等发达国家留学。与此同时，开办训练高级专门人才之特班以及铁路班、政治班、商务班等，并设译书院、东文学堂以引进西方文化典籍。北洋西学学堂和南洋公学之相继开设，史称近代中国高等教育开端，垂范于世，影响深远。南洋公学自1896年3月筹建，1897年4月8日正式开学，至1905年3月更名上海高等实业学堂，10年间艰辛创业，典章完备，规模初具，中西合璧，学风质朴。执教有蔡元培、张元济、伍光建等一代大师，学子有黄炎培、邵力子、蔡锷、李叔同、白毓崑等杰出人士。爱国爱校、严谨治学的光荣传统由兹发端，一批胸怀远大抱负，经受新学陶冶的经济实业人才学成起步。南洋奠基，堪称交大百年树人之涓涓源头，“南洋”二日历久弥新，为交大人珍视至今。

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## The Founding of Nanyang Public School

Towards the end of the 19th century, as the Sino-Japanese war broke out, the crisis of the Chinese nation deepened. Calls began to get louder to do away with the old and corrupt imperial examination system, and to establish a new approach to education which would be based on advanced ideas, and which would help train the leaders needed to transform the country. To this end, the well-known leader of the Westernization movement, Sheng Xuanhuai, prevailed upon the Qing government to establish two new schools: the Beiyang School in Tianjin in 1895, and the Nanyang Public School in Shanghai in 1896. Nanyang Public School was a new type of school, administered by the government and supported by public funds. The school would consist of four distinct parts: a normal school, a college, a middle school, and a primary school. The normal school was established first, with the aim of producing teachers skilled in the “new learning”, which was heavily influenced by western culture. Later, an affiliated primary school was established in order to begin training future talents at an early age. Every year, the best students were selected to go abroad to study in Europe, the United States, Japan, and so on. In addition to these curricula, Nanyang Public School also operated advanced training courses for specialized personnel in areas such as railway transportation, political studies, and business. In order to make the classic works of western culture more readily accessible, Nanyang Public School also created an Institute of Translation and an Institute of Japanese Language. The establishment, in rapid succession, of Beiyang School and Nanyang Public School marked the beginnings of modern Chinese higher education, and their influence has been deep and long lasting.

Nanyang Public School was formally authorized in March, 1896, and on April 8, 1897, the school officially opened its doors. During its first 10 years of existence, before it adopted the new name of Shanghai Senior Industry School in March 1905, the School succeeded in overcoming many difficulties. In the end, it became a well-managed, relatively large institution which sought to integrate Chinese and Western ways and to foster a learning environment which emphasized simplicity. At the same time, it cultivated the traditional values of devotion to one's country and to one's school, together with a rigorous approach to study and research. The faculty during this time included a number of famous scholars, such as Cai Yuanpei, Zhang Yuanji, Wu Guangjian. Among the school's graduates, there were outstanding people, such as Huang Yanpei, Shao Lizi, Cai E, Li Shutong, and Bai Yukun, as well as a large group of other talented, well-trained individuals, who began their careers in industry and commerce under the influence of the “new learning”, and filled with lofty ideals and broad vision. The founding of Nanyang Public School marked the beginning of the more than 100-year history of Xi'an Jiaotong University. The glory and brilliance of the name “Nanyang” has remained undiminished by the intervening century, and continues to be revered by all those who have had any association with it.



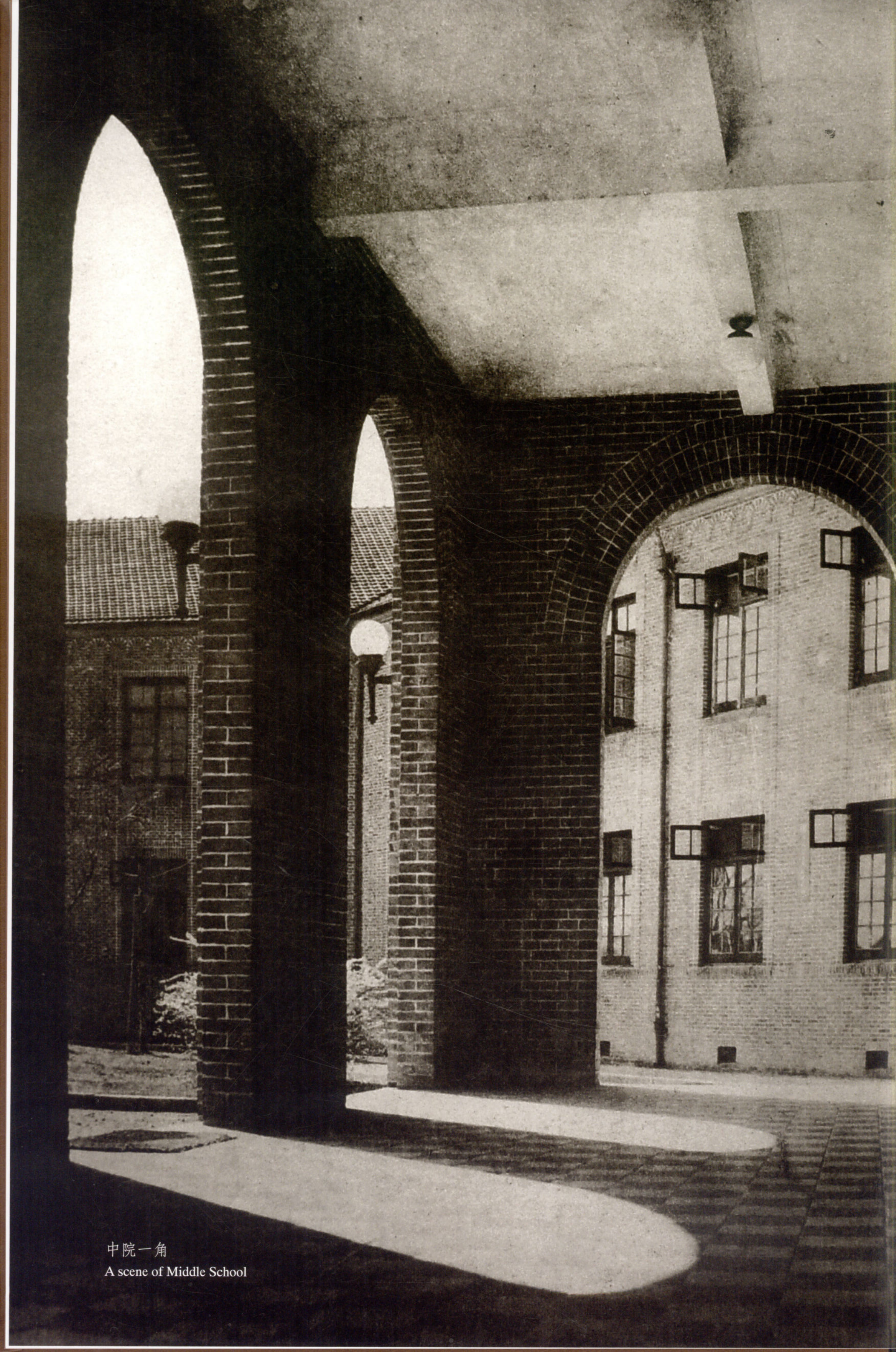
南洋公学校门

The gate of Nanyang Public School





南洋公学，新学楷模  
Nanyang Public School, the model of new learning

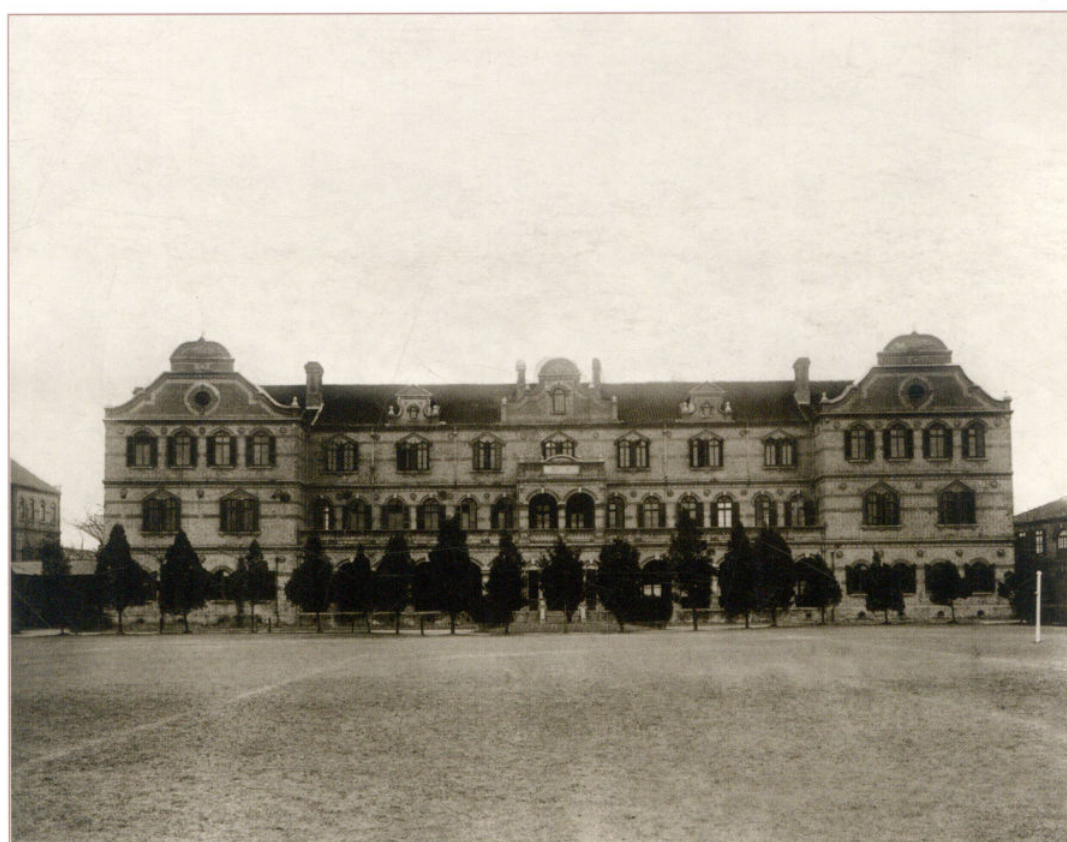


中院一角

A scene of Middle School



南洋公学上院  
The College Building of Nanyang Public School



南洋公学中院  
The Middle School Building of Nanyang Public School



南洋公学外院  
The Primary School Building of Nanyang Public School



盛宣怀 (1844~1916), 晚清洋务运动巨擘, 近代中国工商业和高等教育的开拓者, 累官至邮传部大臣等职。1896年创办南洋公学并具体擘画了学校的发展, 任南洋公学监督 (最高负责人) 凡十年

Sheng Xuanhuai (1844-1916), one of the leading initiators of Westernization Movement in late Qing Dynasty, the pioneer of Chinese modern industry, commerce and education, used to be Imperial Post and Transportation Minister. He founded Nanyang Public School in 1896 and outlined the blueprint for the school. Sheng was the Proctor of the school for 10 years



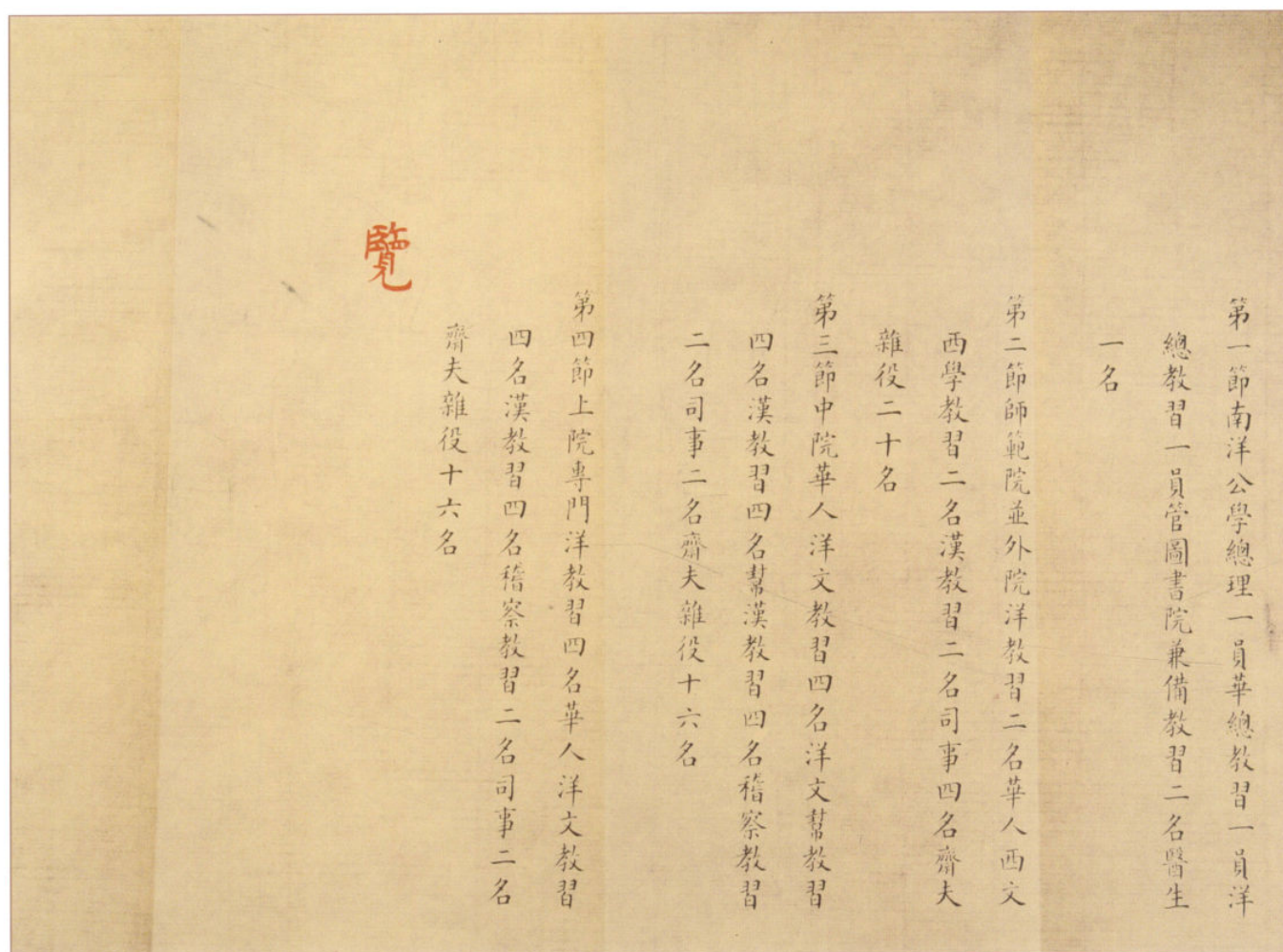
1922年落成的盛宣怀塑像

The statue of Sheng Xuanhuai, founder of Nanyang Public School, was set in the campus in 1922



盛宣怀创办南洋公学的奏折

The memorial by Sheng Xuanhuai to the throne concerning the founding of Nanyang Public School



光绪皇帝御览的创办南洋公学奏折

Emperor Guangxu's reply to the memorial on founding of Nanyang Public School