

# 第一部分

1841 - 1911

Part One





## 激烈的虎門戰役

英國畫家阿羅姆繪製彩色銅版畫，描繪1841年初虎門戰役的激烈戰況。虎門為林則徐銷毀英商鴉片的地方，林遭撤職後，接替的琦善毫無作戰意志，以致沿海各地防務鬆懈，增援後的英軍攻擊虎門，清軍大敗。

## The fierce Battle of Humen

A coloured copperplate drawing by British painter Thomas Allom depicting fierce fighting during the Battle of Humen (also known as Battle of the Bogue) in early 1841. It was at Humen that Lin Zexu destroyed the opium seized from British merchants. After Lin was dismissed from office, his successor Qishan had no will to fight, and the defences along the coastal area were not vigilantly maintained. Bolstered by fresh reinforcements, British forces attacked Humen and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Qing.





## 英國攻佔定海

19世紀英國畫家阿羅姆繪製的彩色銅版畫，描繪英軍攻佔定海的情形。英軍由廈門（1841年8月26日）轉攻定海，集大批兵力，輕易便攻下了定海（1841年10月1日）。

## Britain captures Dinghai

A coloured copperplate drawing by 19th-century British painter Thomas Allom depicting the attack on Dinghai by British troops. After seizing Xiamen on 26 August 1841, the British turned their attention to Dinghai. Sending a large force to the city, they captured it easily in October 1841.





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GEDENKBOEK VAN BELANGRIJKE GEBEURTENISSEN.  
Kanton.



Terugkomst der plundersaars over de Kreek. (Zie blz. 67.)



Hoe de voorstad er uitzag na het bezoek der „Barbaren“. (Zie blz. 67).

## 被劫掠的廣州城

西洋石印畫。1856年10月，英軍藉「亞羅號事件」入侵廣州，三天之內連佔虎門等炮台，10月29日入城，廣州城遭到劫掠。在畫家描述當時情景的這兩幅素描中，能看到被燒毀的店鋪和「滿載而歸」的士兵，更值得注意的細節是，參與劫掠的人中不乏中國人。

## The looted city of Guangzhou

Western lithographs. Using the Arrow Incident as a pretext, British troops invaded Guangzhou in October 1856. Having occupied the forts in Humen within three days, they entered Guangzhou on 19 October and started looting the city. The scenes depicted in these two Western lithographs show burnt-out shops and soldiers with their hands filled with loot. It is worth noting that several Chinese also appear to be taking part in the looting.

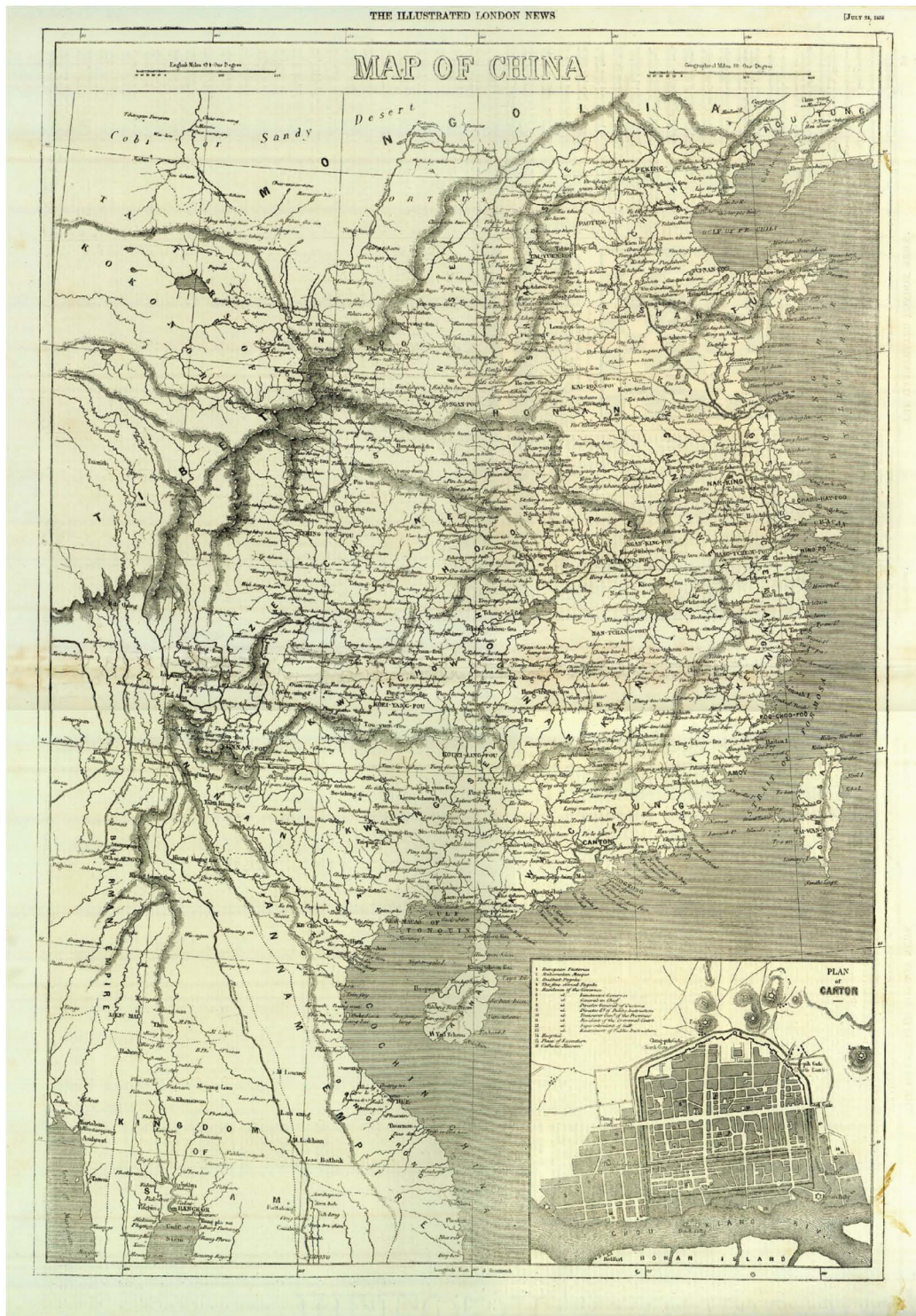


## 中國及廣州的地圖

1858年7月24日，《倫敦新聞畫報》（1843年創刊）刊載的木刻版畫。在鴉片戰爭發生之前，英國已經準備了詳細的中國地圖，而大清帝國卻對敵人知之甚少，如此不對等的資訊，是失敗的重要原因之一。

## Map of China and Guangzhou

A woodblock print published in the *Illustrated London News* (founded in 1843) on 24 July 1858. Before the outbreak of the Opium War, Britain had already prepared detailed maps of China. The Qing empire, on the other hand, knew very little about its enemy, and this disparity in information was one of the major causes of its defeat.









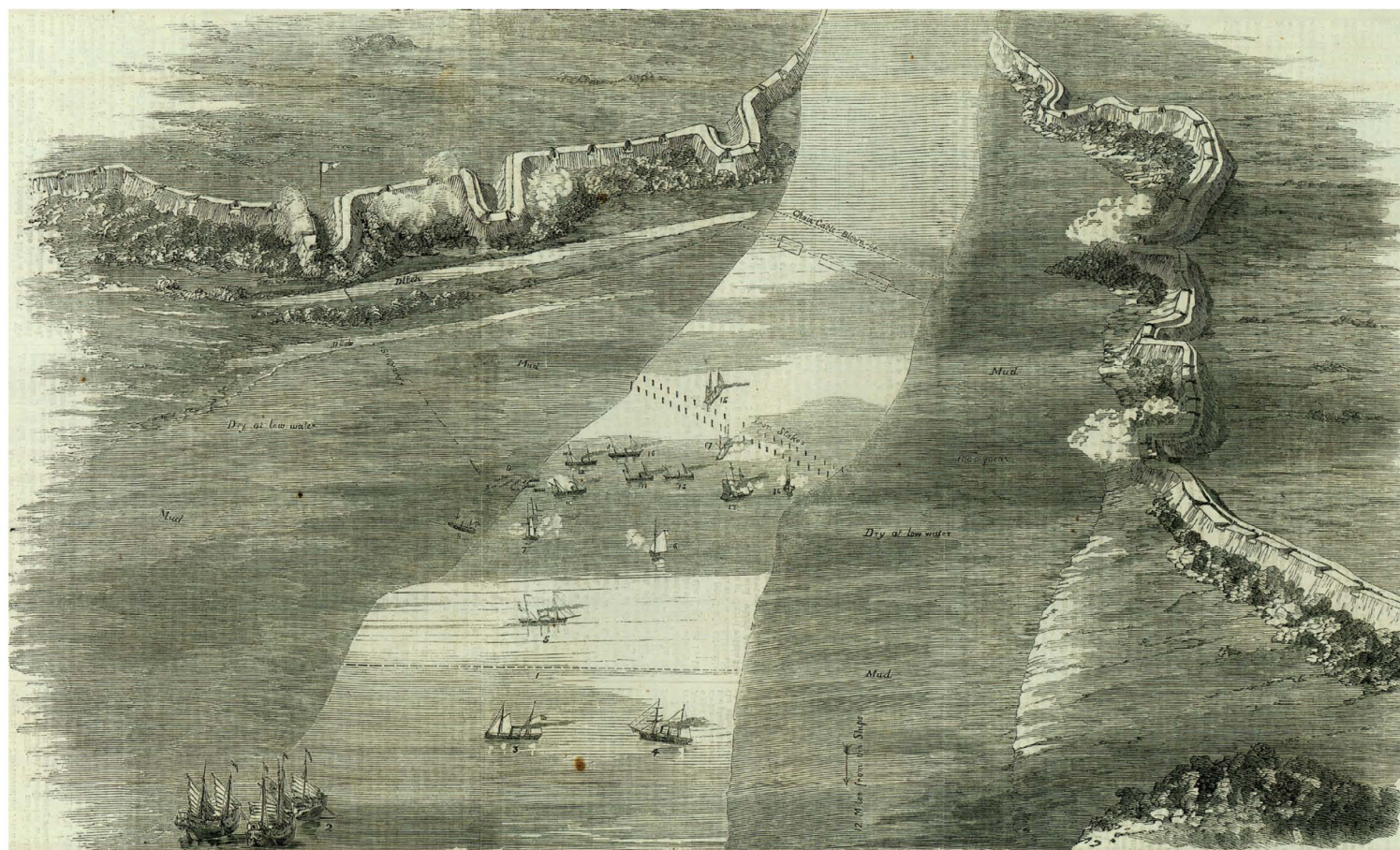
## 廣州的貿易

1858年5月22日，《倫敦新聞畫報》彩色石印版畫。一個外國商人在廣州街頭兜售英國的布料和帽子。儘管他大聲吆喝，但感興趣的中國人寥寥無幾。中國的茶葉和絲綢在歐洲有巨大的市場，而歐洲生產的鐘錶、工藝品等卻在中國很難推廣，只有皇家或少數社會上層的精英才會購買。中國人口眾多，看似是個有巨大潛力的市場，實際上普通民眾不會購買這些洋貨。英法聯軍之役後，簽署了更不平等的貿易協定，中國的白銀源源不絕流向歐洲，換回來的卻是一箱箱的鴉片。

## Trade in Guangzhou

A coloured stone lithograph published in the *Illustrated London News* of 22 May 1858 depicts a trading scene in Guangzhou: a foreign merchant tries to sell cloth and hats on the street, but few Chinese are interested despite his vociferous appeals. Chinese tea and silk found a huge market in Europe, but watches and handicrafts made in Europe enjoyed little appeal in China, and only the royal family and the minority elite of the upper social strata would buy them. China had a large population and appeared to be a market with great potential, but the reality was that the common people were not interested in buying foreign goods. After the Second Anglo-Chinese War, more unequal trade agreements were signed, and Chinese silver continued to flow to Europe in exchange for opium.







## 清軍在大沽的防禦圖

載於1859年9月24日《倫敦新聞畫報》的木刻版畫。為阻止英、法等國大使走水路往北京換約，統管京津軍務的僧格林沁在大沽的白河口佈下層層防禦。白河的入海口地形複雜，兩岸多是泥灘，陸軍無法行進，岸兩側築有多處炮台，炮台外側遍佈削尖的木樁；河道中靠近河口處置有兩排鐵樁，再往裏有沉船和鐵鏈。吃水較深的英法大型炮艦無法通過，只有吃水淺的幾艘小型艦隻破壞了鐵樁向內河挺進。1859年6月25日，被阻在河道內的聯軍艦隊和岸上的清軍炮台進行激烈交火，最終英、法炮艦共有四艘被擊沉。這幅版畫即發生戰鬥時的形勢圖，上面詳細標注了中方的防禦措施和英、法、美三國軍艦的位置及名稱。

## A drawing of the Qing defences at Dagou

A woodblock print published in the *Illustrated London News* on 24 September 1859. In order to prevent British and French envoys from using the waterways to reach Beijing and exchange treaties with the Qing court, Senggelinqin, who was in charge of the military affairs of Beijing and Tianjin, set up a number of defensive networks at Dagou at the mouth of the Bai River. The landscape of the Bai River estuary was complicated; most of its two shores were mud banks that made it impossible for soldiers to advance. Many forts were constructed on the two shores, and the forts were also protected by rows of pointed wooden stakes driven into the ground. Two rows of iron barriers were erected in the river near the estuary, and further upstream ships were sunk and iron chains laid, making it impossible for the large British and French gunboats with their high draught to pass through. Only a few small warships with a low draught could go inland along the river to destroy the iron barriers. On 25 June 1859, the Anglo-French fleet, stuck in the river, exchanged fierce fire with the forts on the shore, which eventually sank four gunboats. This block print depicts the situation at the time, with detailed indications of the Chinese defences and the locations and names of British, French and US warships.







## 大沽炮台的清軍傷亡慘重

1860年8月21日，經過一番慘烈的戰鬥，扼守白河最重要的大沽北岸炮台被英法聯軍攻陷。儘管炮台周圍挖了壕溝，密密麻麻地插滿了尖銳的木樁，但傳統的中式槍炮並不能抵禦聯軍的進攻。從這張最早在中國拍攝的新聞照片可以看出，聯軍最後依靠雲梯才登上炮台，陣亡的清軍士兵都倒在了自己的炮位上。

## Heavy casualties dealt to Qing troops at Dagou Fort

The fort on the northern shore of Dagou, the most important defensive position on the Bai River, fell into the hands of the Anglo-French expeditionary force on 21 August 1860 after fierce fighting. Although deep trenches had been dug around the fort and rows of sharp stakes had been driven into the ground, traditional Chinese guns and cannons were unable to resist the attack of the Europeans. This photograph was the first news photograph taken in China, and it shows that the British and French forces had to scale ladders to get to the fort, while many of the Qing soldiers who died in the battle fell beside their cannon.



## 慘烈的八里橋戰役

19世紀法國畫家繪製的「八里橋戰役」(1860年9月)木刻版畫，描繪戰況的慘烈。八里橋距北京僅數十里。清軍在英法聯軍猛烈的炮火攻擊下，傷亡慘重，現場屍首四散，濃煙升天，猶如鬼域。此役，北京周邊屏障盡失，英法聯軍兵臨城下。

## The fierce battle of Baliqiao

A woodblock print depicting the fierce fighting at the Battle of Baliqiao, which broke out in September 1860, by a 19th-century French painter. Baliqiao is only tens of *li* – Chinese miles – away from Beijing. Qing troops suffered heavy casualties during the bombardment by the Anglo-French expeditionary force, and the bridge resembled hell on earth, with dead bodies scattered everywhere and thick smoke rising into the sky. This battle saw Beijing lose all its surrounding defences, and the Anglo-French expeditionary force were soon at the city walls.





## 英法聯軍揚長而去

1860年，法國《世界畫報》（1856年創刊）木刻版畫，描繪挾勝利之威的英法聯軍離開北京城，適逢驟雨。

## Anglo-French forces march out of Beijing with a swagger

A woodblock print published in *Le Monde Illustré* (a French news magazine founded in 1856) in 1860 depicting the victorious Anglo-French expeditionary force leaving Beijing as rain begins to fall.





## 英軍在香港的野餐會

載於1860年6月23日《倫敦新聞畫報》的木刻版畫。在大沽遭遇慘敗的英法聯軍於1860年5月重新集結兵力：英國79艘軍艦、126艘運輸船、2萬陸軍；法國軍艦40艘、7600名陸軍相繼開赴，並接連攻克舟山、大連和煙台，並準備向中國宣戰。儘管前線戰事即將爆發，但是從這張版畫來看，似乎留守香港尖沙咀營地等待增援命令的英軍，正在組織一次野餐會，不僅有軍樂隊演奏，還有女士前來參觀，很是悠閒。

## British troops on a picnic in Hong Kong

A woodblock print published in the *Illustrated London News* on 23 June, 1860. After suffering an embarrassing defeat at Dagu, the Anglo-French expeditionary force regrouped in May 1860: 79 warships, 126 transport ships, 20,000 troops from Britain, 40 warships and 7,600 troops from France arrived in quick succession to conquer Zhoushan, Dalian and Yantai and threaten war on China. In this print, British troops, garrisoned in camps in Tsimshatsui in Hong Kong while waiting for reinforcements, enjoy a picnic despite the impending possibility of being sent to the battlefield. A military band performs music, while the soldiers receive several visiting women in a leisurely and carefree atmosphere.



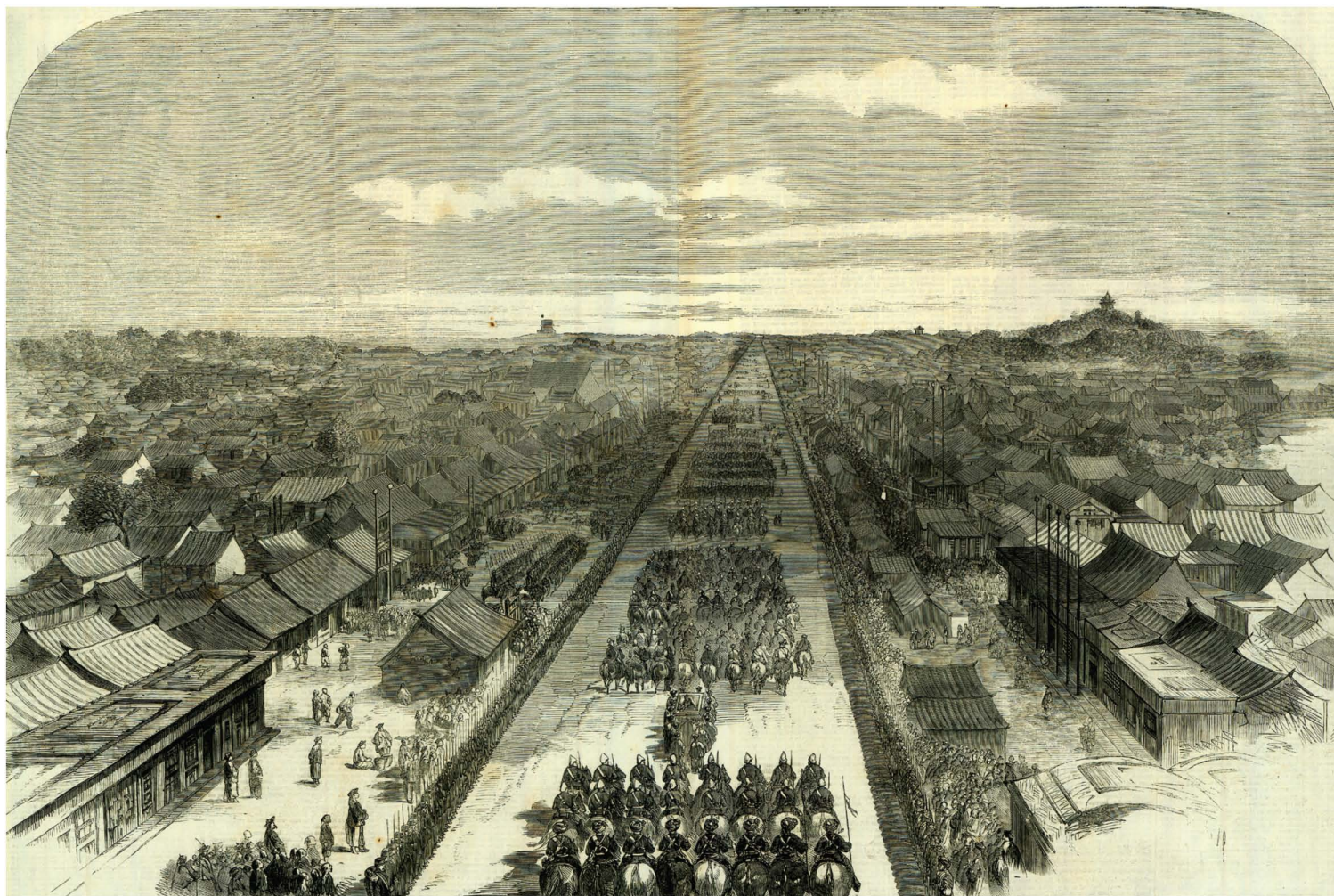


## 北京城淪於西人之手

載於1861年1月5日《倫敦新聞畫報》的木刻版畫。這張圖註明是根據《倫敦新聞畫報》特派畫師的作品製作，但是顯然不實。畫中右側遠處的景山位置不對，從北往南應該能看到五座亭子，左側遠處不應該有高大的建築，且安定門內大街也不似畫中那樣寬敞。

## Beijing falls into the hands of the West

A woodblock print of Beijing published in the *Illustrated London News* on 5 January 1861. The caption states that it was based on a depiction by a painter specially appointed by the *Illustrated London News*, but this is obviously not true: the location of Jingshan in the background on the right is incorrect; looking from north to south, there are five pavilions; and there should not be any tall buildings in the background on the left. The street at Andingmen was also not as wide as it appears in the print.





## 中國人送來賠款

載於1861年1月25日《倫敦新聞畫報》的木刻板畫。1860年9月19日，前往北京換約的巴夏禮一行39人被僧格林沁扣押，後被羈押。10月8日、12日、14日三次共釋放了19人，另有20人死在獄中。這也成為英法聯軍焚燒圓明園的口實之一。戰爭結束後，清政府向這些人質中的倖存者及被害者家屬賠償30萬兩白銀，這幅版畫中描述的是清廷派人向英軍總部運送賠償金的場景。

## Delivery of compensation by the Chinese

A woodblock print published in the *Illustrated London News* on 25 January 1861. On 19 September 1860, Harry Parkes, travelling with a group of 39 people, was on his way to Beijing for treaty ratification when he was taken prisoner and brought before Senggelinqin. Although 19 of the group were released on 8, 12 and 14 October, the other 20 died in prison. This also became an excuse used by the Anglo-French expeditionary force to burn down the Old Summer Palace. After the war, the Qing government paid compensation of 300,000 taels of silver to the survivors and the families of the victims. This print depicts the scene when officials of the Qing court deliver the compensation to the British military headquarters.





## 圓明園殘景

1873年，德國人奧爾末拍攝的圓明園殘景，被認為是最接近圓明園被毀時（1860年10月18至20日）的歷史影像，此為其中的「諧奇趣」（圓明園西洋樓景區西端南部的建築，1751年秋季竣工的第一座歐式噴泉大殿）全景，蒼涼淒美。

## The ruins of the Old Summer Palace

A view of the ruins of the Old Summer Palace taken by German photographer Ernst Ohlmer in 1873 that is considered to be the most accurate historical image of the palace at the time it was destroyed (18 to 20 October 1860). The “Delights of Harmony” building – completed in autumn 1751 as the first European-style palace with water fountains in the southern part of the west end of the section of Western buildings that belonged to the Old Summer Palace – is shown in all its desolate, sad beauty.



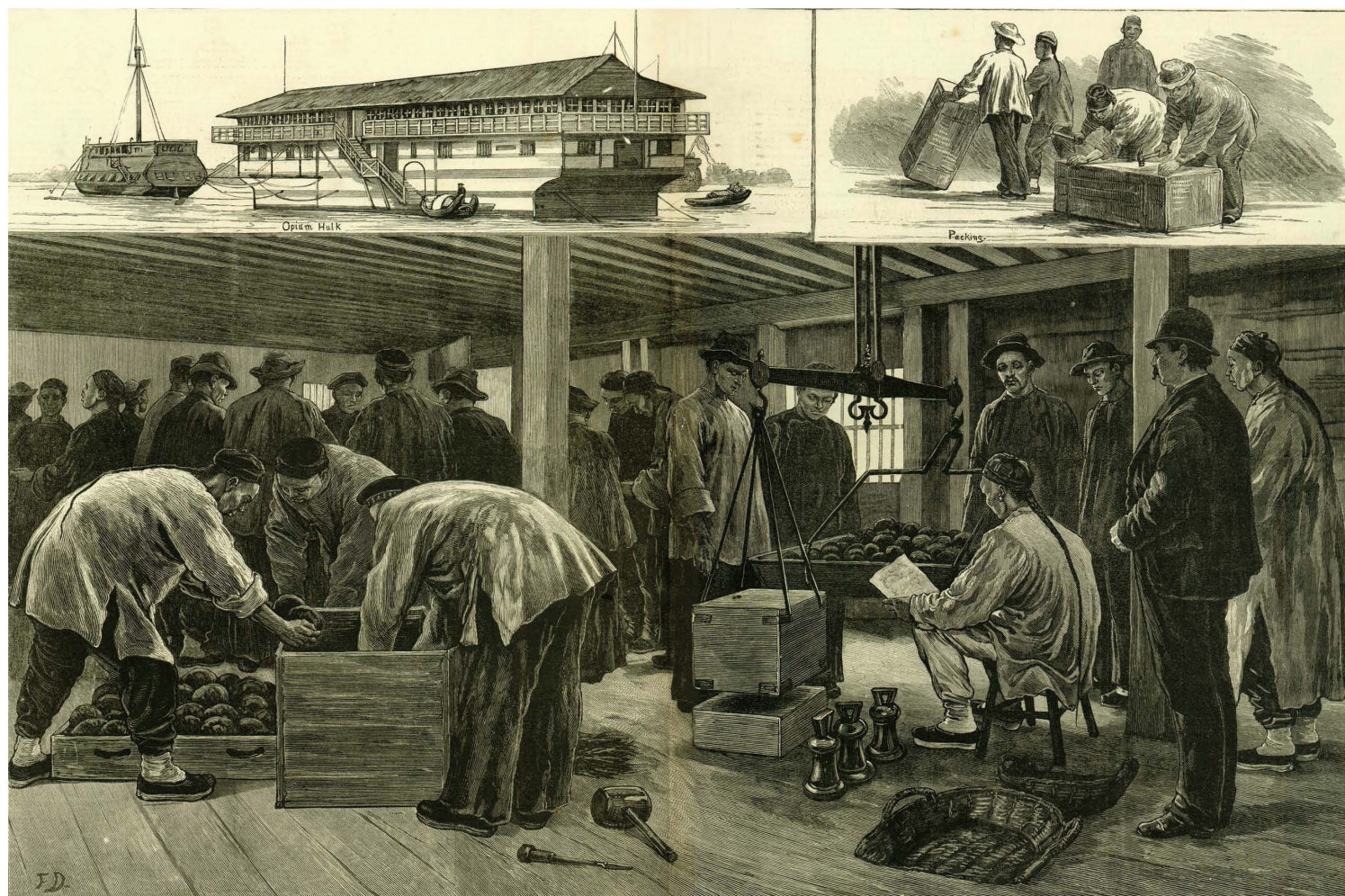


## 上海的鴉片進口貨船

1883 年，英國《倫敦新聞畫報》以木版畫描述外國鴉片運抵上海的情形，中國遭到鴉片毒害。

## Cargo ships unloading opium in Shanghai

A shipment of foreign opium arrives in Shanghai in this wood engraving published in the *Illustrated London News* in 1883. The drug continued to poison China.





## 歐人繪製的洪秀全肖像

19世紀歐洲畫家繪製的太平天國天王洪秀全的銅版畫。1854年，太平天國定都南京後，曾與英法等西方列強勢力建立連繫，西方畫家曾繪製多種關於太平天國的版畫，包括洪秀全本人的肖像。此肖像可能是西方畫師憑空想像，也可能是根據他人口頭描述而畫成。圖下方的「TIEN-TEH」一詞，應是指「天弟」洪秀全。

## A portrait of Hong Xiuquan drawn by a European artist

A copperplate drawing of Hong Xiuquan, the Heavenly King of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, drawn by a 19th-century European painter. After founding its capital in Nanjing, the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom established connections with Western powers such as Britain and France in 1854. Western painters produced a number of engravings on the subject of the kingdom, including portraits of Hong Xiuquan himself. This drawing was probably imagined by the painter or based on a second-hand oral description. The word TIEN-TEH at the bottom of the portrait probably refers to Hong Xiuquan, who identified himself the "Heavenly Younger Brother".





## 英軍參與鎮壓太平軍

1863年，《倫敦新聞畫報》刊載了英國軍官率領清軍攻打太平天國的軍事據點。太平天國起事末期，美英諸國為了保護其在上海的利益，聯手協助清軍對付太平軍。

## British troops help suppress the Taiping army

In 1863, the *Illustrated London News* published a painting that depicted a British military officer leading Qing soldiers in an attack on a military base of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. In the later stages of the Taiping Uprising, countries such as the US and Britain joined forces with Qing troops in the fight against the Taiping Army in order to protect their interests in Shanghai.



THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA: EXPEDITION OF IMPERIALISTS, HEADED BY BRITISH OFFICERS, TO FUNGWHA—BOMBARDMENT OF THE EAST GATE BY FIELDPIECES OF H.M.S. ENCOUNTER AND SPHINX.—NEW SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 120.

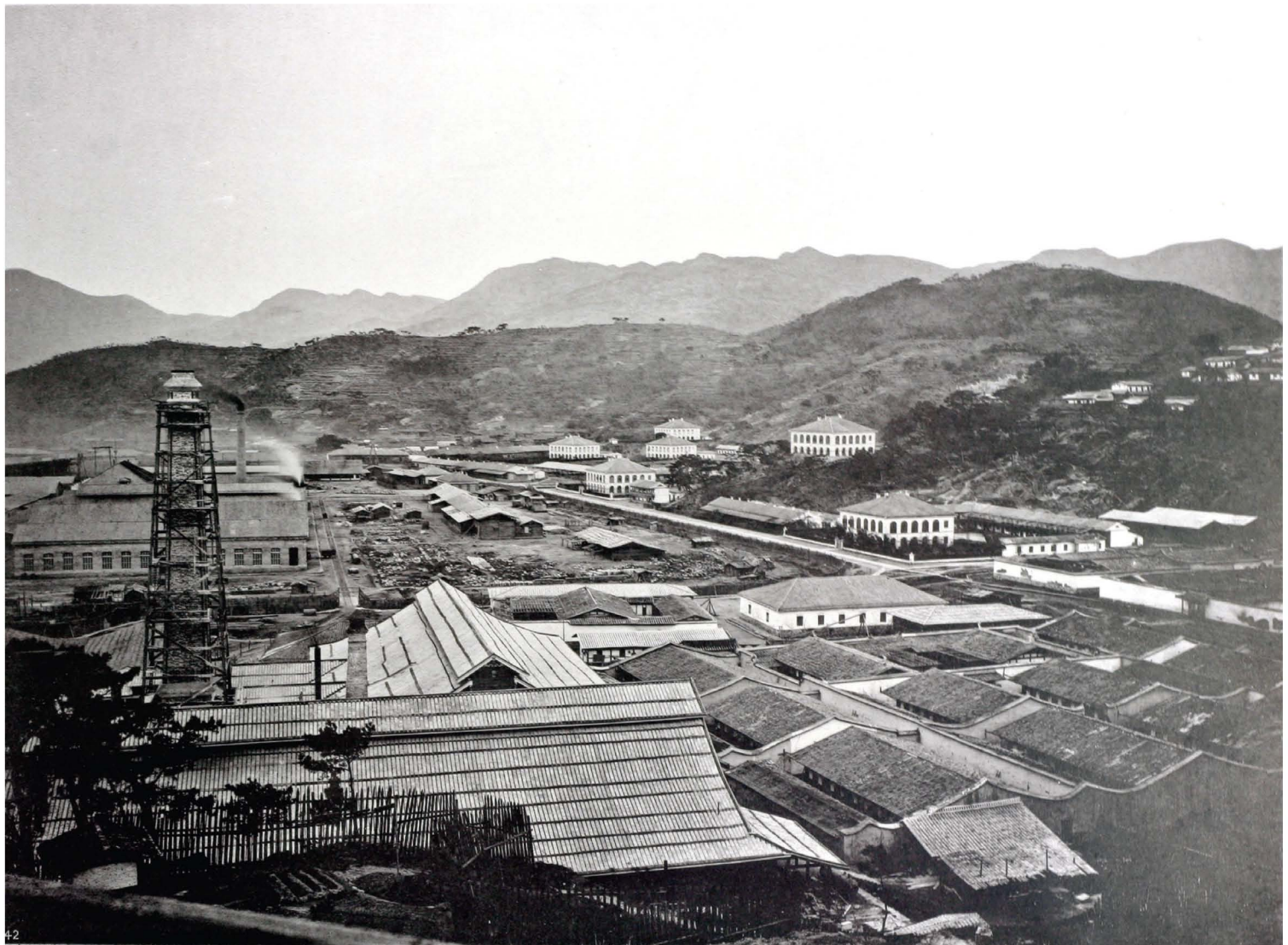


## 福州馬尾船政局

1860年代，福州馬尾船政局是自強運動的重要國防建設，也是近代中國海軍的搖籃。

## The Foochow (Fuzhou) Mawei Arsenal

In the 1860s, the Foochow (Fuzhou) Mawei Arsenal was a major national defence project during the Self-Strengthening Movement and later became the cradle of the modern Chinese navy.







## 恭親王奕訢

1860年代，恭親王奕訢是清廷朝中主持自強運動的皇室成員。

## Yixin, Prince Gong

Yixin (Prince Gong) was a member of the royal family and in charge of the Qing government's Self-Strengthening Movement in the 1860s.





## 兩江總督李鴻章

1860年代的兩江總督李鴻章是近代中國最重要的人物之一。他發起的自強運動最後雖然失敗，但仍然對中國的實業發展起了重大的作用。

## Li Hongzhang, Viceroy of Liangjiang

Li Hongzhang, Governor-general of Liangjiang (Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi) in the 1860s, was one of the most important figures in modern China. Although the Self-Strengthening Movement that he initiated ultimately failed, it still exerted an important influence on the development of Chinese industries.







## 金陵機器製造局製加特林機槍

加特林機槍是美國人理查·加特林發明的世界上第一種實用化的機槍，擁有每分鐘 600 發的射速，1862 年取得專利。中國人很早即開始仿製加特林機槍，稱之為「格林快炮」，但是這種機槍並沒有在實戰中發揮效力。1896 年，李鴻章將更先進的馬克沁機槍從英國引入中國。圖中是 1872 年正在進行加特林機槍測試，測試的外國人即是攝影師約翰·湯姆遜本人。

## Gatling gun made by the Nanjing Arsenal

The world's first practicable machine gun – with a rate of fire of 600 rounds per minute – the Gatling gun was invented by an American called Richard Jordan Gatling and patented in 1862. The Chinese began to make copies of the Gatling gun, calling it the “fast Gatling gun”, but they proved ineffective in actual combat, and Li Hongzhang introduced the more advanced Maxim machine gun into China in 1896. The photograph shows a Gatling gun being tested in 1872 by John Thomson, who was also the photographer.

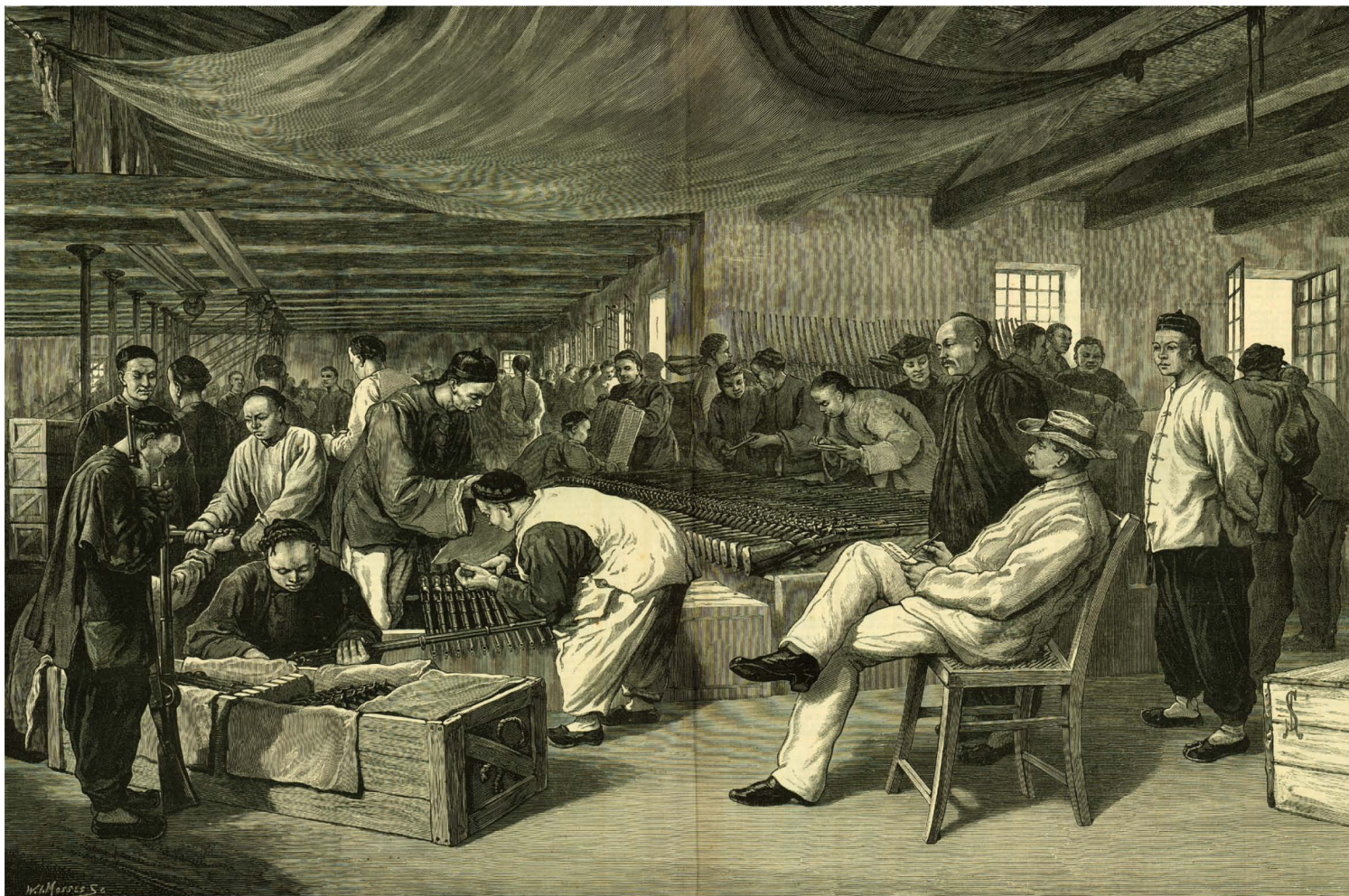


## 江南機器製造總局生產槍枝

載於1883年7月7日《倫敦新聞畫報》的木刻版畫。江南機器製造總局由曾國藩和李鴻章於1865年成立，是自強運動中重要的軍事武器生產機構，主要生產來福槍、火炮及彈藥。畫中的法國商人似乎十分謹慎，要求中國工人嚴格檢查及包裝江南機器製造總局生產的這批槍枝。

## Gun production at the Jiangnan General Bureau of Machine Manufacturing

A woodblock print published in the *Illustrated London News* on 7 July 1883. Set up by Zeng Guofan and Li Hongzhang in 1865, the Jiangnan General Bureau of Machine Manufacturing was an important armaments production facility of the Self-Strengthening Movement that mainly produced rifles, cannon and gunpowder. The French merchant in the picture appears to be cautious as he watches the Chinese workers carefully inspect and pack the guns produced by the bureau.



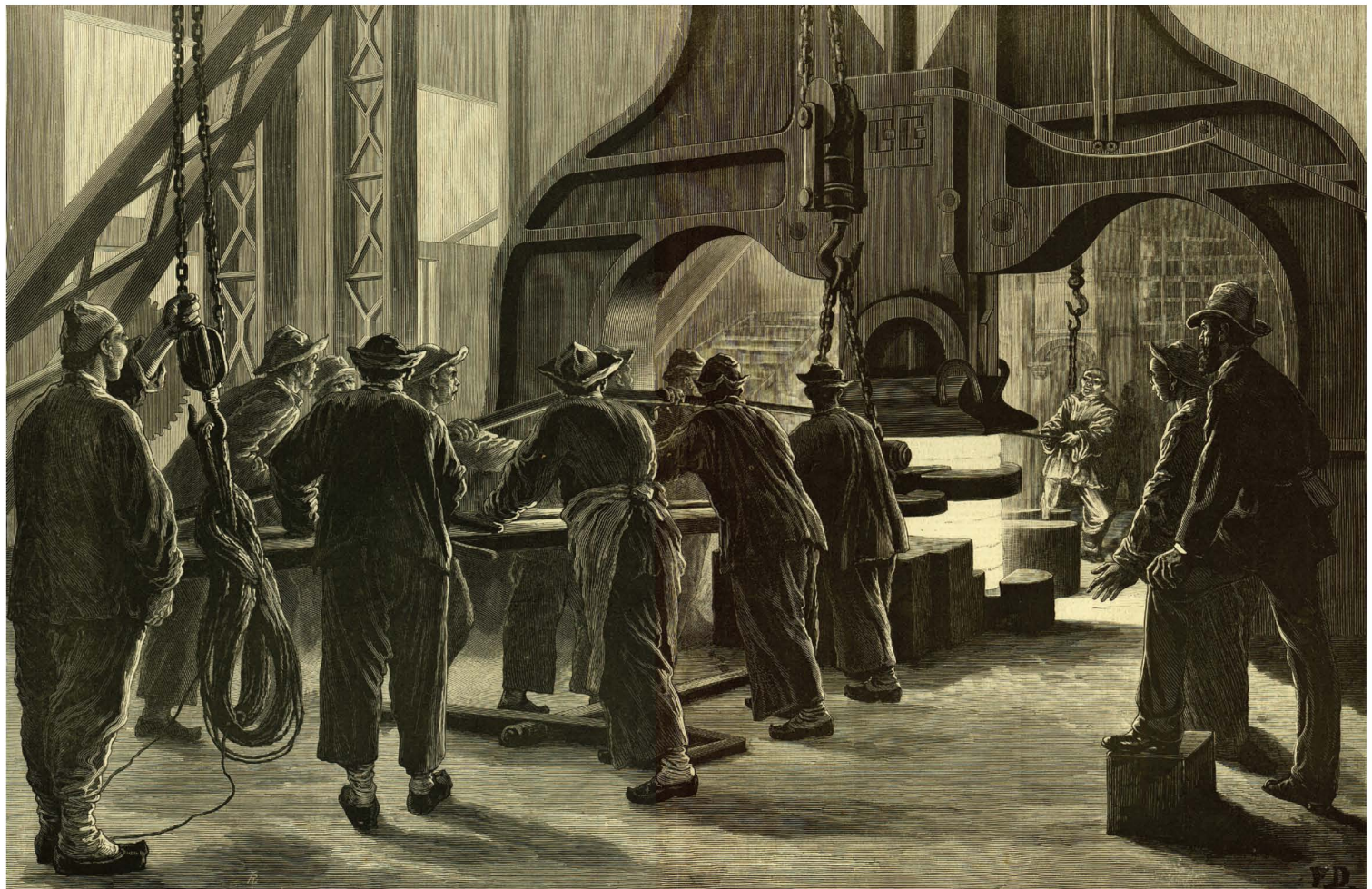


## 洋人指導生產大炮

載於1883年7月28日《倫敦新聞畫報》的木刻版畫。江南機器製造總局的成立，是以上海的美國旗記鐵廠為基礎，後來該局又添置了一批來自美國的機器設備，是當時國內最先進的兵工廠。畫中的工人似乎正在鑄造炮管，洋人教習在一旁指揮和監督。

## Foreigners give instructions for the production of cannon

A woodblock print published in the *Illustrated London News* on 28 July 1883. Founded in Shanghai initially with machinery purchased from Thomas Hunt & Co. of the US and later expanded with supplies from other American companies, the Jiangnan General Bureau of Machine Manufacturing was the most advanced arsenal in China at the time. In the picture, workers seem to be casting cannon barrels on the directions of foreign supervisors.









## 中法馬江海戰，又稱馬尾海戰

載於1884年10月18日英國《圖畫報》（1869年創刊）的木刻版畫。1884年，法國遠東艦隊司令孤拔率艦六艘入侵福建馬尾港，並停泊於羅星塔附近，以伺機攻擊清軍軍艦。8月23日，法艦首先進攻，福建水師各艦倉惶應戰，兩艘軍艦還沒來得及起錨即被法艦擊沉。儘管福建水師英勇還擊，但由於準備不足，加上裝備落後，海戰不到一小時，福建水師兵艦11艘（揚武、濟安、飛雲、福星、福勝、建勝、振威、永保、琛航9艦被擊毀，另有伏波、藝新兩艦自沉）以及多艘運輸船沉沒，官兵殉國760人，福建水師幾乎完全喪失了戰鬥力。而法軍僅5人死亡，15人受傷，軍艦傷3艘，還摧毀了馬尾造船廠和兩岸炮台。

## The Sino-French Battle of Fuzhou, also called the Battle of Mawei

A woodblock print published in *The Graphic* (founded in 1869 in Britain) on 18 October 1884. Leading six warships to invade the port of Mawei in Fujian in 1884, French Far East Squadron Commander Amédée Courbet anchored his fleet off the Luoxing Pagoda and waited for an opportunity to attack. Launched on 23 August, the French assault sowed panic among the Qing warships: two were sunk even before they could haul anchor. The Fujian fleet was ill-prepared and poorly equipped, and despite a courageous counterattack, nine of its 11 warships – the Yangwu, Ji'an, Feiyun, Fuxing, Fusheng, Jiansheng, Zhenwei, Yongbao and Chenhang – had been destroyed and the two others, the Fubo and the Yixin, had sunk on their own within an hour of the naval battle; a number of transport ships were also sunk. 760 sailors and officials died for the country, and the Fujian fleet lost almost all of its military capacity. The French troops suffered only five deaths and 15 other casualties, while three warships were damaged, as they destroyed the Foochow Mawei Navy Yard and the forts on the two shores.

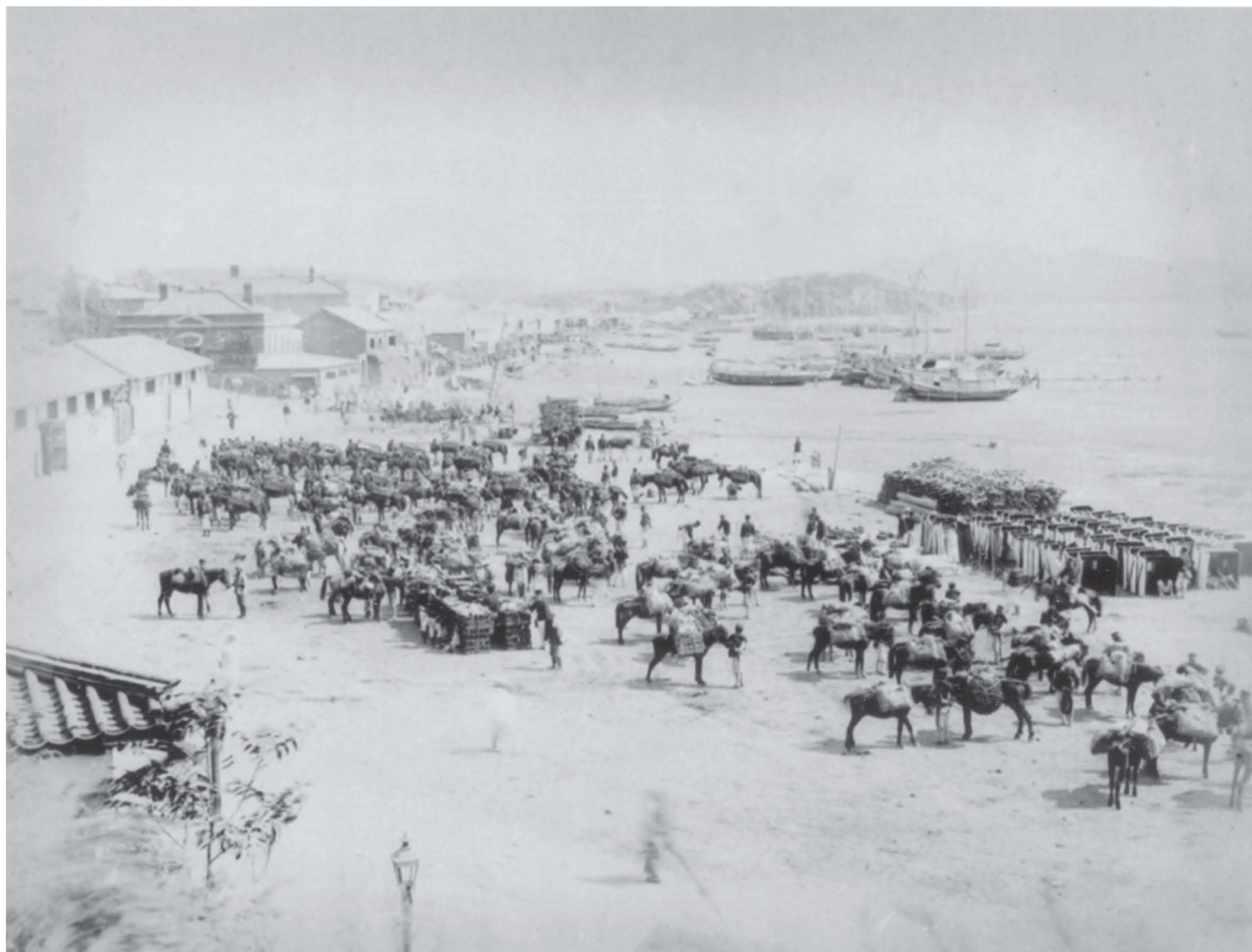


## 日軍登陸朝鮮

1894年6月24日，日軍混成旅團的主力「大島混成旅團」在朝鮮仁川登陸，輜重和軍馬佔據了整個海灘，大規模的增兵預示著甲午戰爭日期臨近。

## Japanese troops land in Korea

On 24 June 1894, the main force of Japan's "Oshima Combined Brigade" landed at Incheon in Korea. The entire beach was covered by military supplies and war horses. These large-scale reinforcements foreshadowed the approach of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894.







## 甲午戰爭中國徵兵

載於1894年8月11日《倫敦新聞畫報》的絲網印刷水彩畫。突然爆發的中日甲午戰爭凸現了清政府軍隊的虛弱，各地開始突擊徵兵。這些新兵在沒有接受任何訓練的情況下，即登船被送上前線。

## Conscription in China for the 1894 Sino-Japanese War

A lithograph after a watercolour published in the *Illustrated London News* on 11 August 1894. The sudden outbreak of the 1894 Sino-Japanese War revealed the weakness of the Qing military, and the government introduced immediate conscription in several places. These novice soldiers were forced to board transport ships and were sent to the battlefield without any training.



## 戰鬥中的淮軍

載於 1894 年 9 月 8 日《倫敦新聞畫報》的絲網印刷水彩畫。甲午戰爭中，淮軍成為陸地戰場的主力部隊，他們裝備著新式的武器，但最後仍然無法逃脫戰敗的命運，顯示武器並不是作戰能否勝利的唯一因素。

## The Huai Army in combat

A lithograph after a watercolour published in the *Illustrated London News* on 8 September 1894. During the 1894 Sino-Japanese War, the Huai Army constituted the main Qing force on land. Although it was equipped with new weapons, it was ultimately unable to avoid defeat. Modern weaponry was thus not the only factor in winning a war.





## 被俘的清軍士兵

1894年9月16日，平壤失陷後，在朝作戰的清軍有近600人被俘，分別關押在多個地點，圖為其中一個關押處。

## Captured Qing soldiers

Almost 600 Qing soldiers who had been sent to Korea were captured after the fall of Pyongyang on 16 September 1894. This photograph shows one of the several camps where they were held.



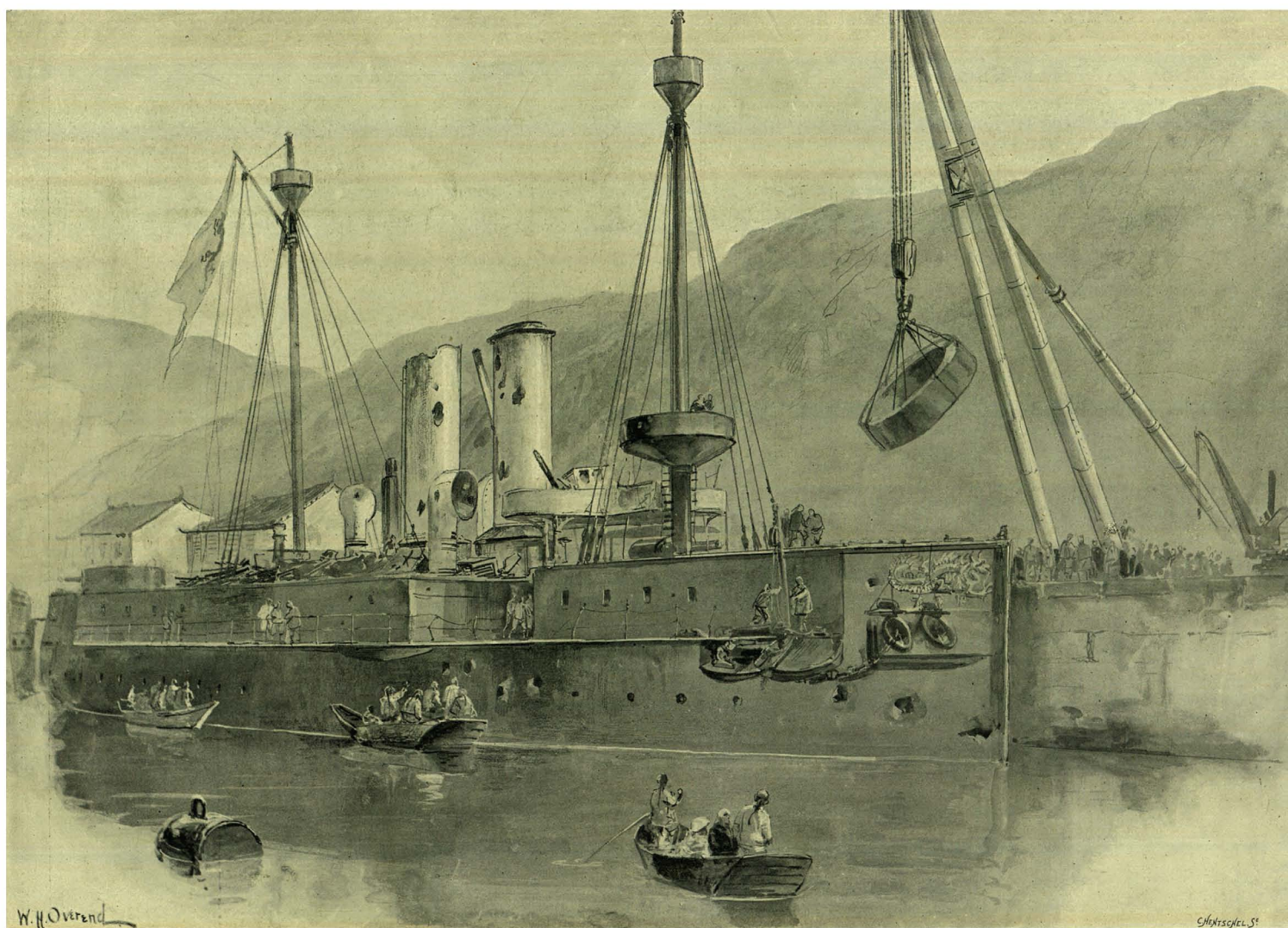


## 修理中的「鎮遠號」

載於1894年11月24日《倫敦新聞畫報》的絲網印刷水彩畫。作為北洋海軍的主力，剛經歷海戰的「鎮遠號」鐵甲艦正在旅順港維修，從煙囪和船體上的彈痕可見與日本海軍戰鬥的激烈程度。

## The *Zhenyuan* under repair

A lithograph after a watercolour published in the *Illustrated London News* on 24 November 1894 depicting repairs to the armoured warship *Zhenyuan*, the flagship of the Beiyang Fleet, in Lushun (Port Arthur) after a recent battle at sea. Shell marks and bullet scars on the chimney and the main body of the warship reflect the fierce fighting it engaged in with the Japanese navy.



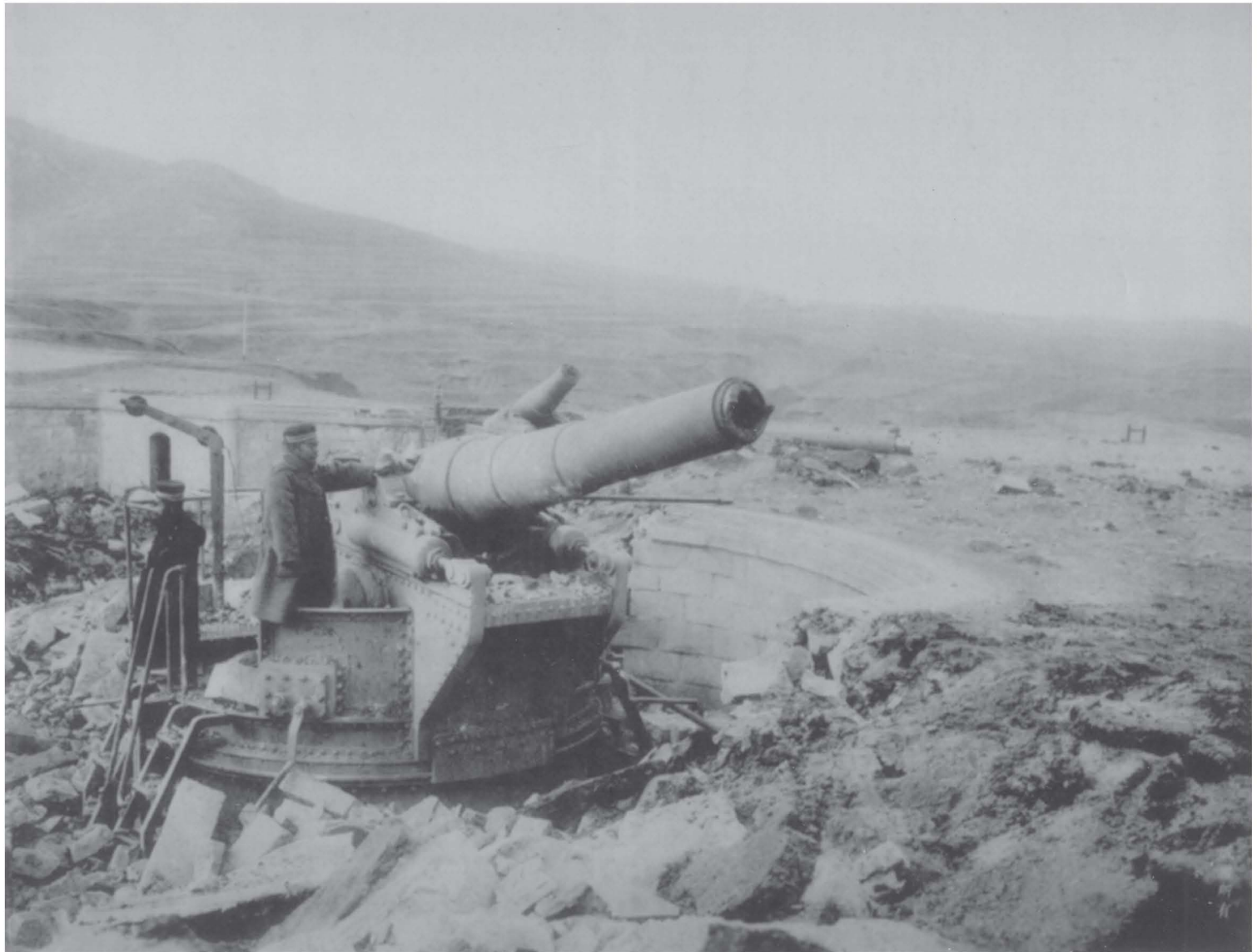


## 威海衛西北部黃土崖炮台的兩門大炮

1895年1至2月，為避開易守難攻的威海衛港，日軍從榮城登陸，從後方攻佔守護威海衛的炮台。經過一番激戰，日本陸軍攻佔了南幫炮台，並向北洋海軍開炮。北幫炮台在無險可守的情況下「毀台棄守」，清軍在炸毀北幫炮台後退守劉公島。

## The two cannon at the Huangtuya Artillery Battery in the northwestern part of Weihaiwei

To avoid a direct naval assault on the easily defensible port of Weihaiwei, the Japanese landed troops at Rongcheng in January - February 1895 in order to attack from the rear the artillery battery that guarded Weihaiwei. After fierce fighting, the Japanese army conquered the Nanbang Artillery Battery and began shelling the Beiyang fleet. The Beibang Artillery Battery was "destroyed and given up" by the Qing troops when it became exposed with no chance of being defended. The Qing troops then retreated to Liugong Island.









## 被俘的中國官兵

載於 1895 年 1 月 26 日《倫敦新聞畫報》的絲網印刷水彩畫。在畫家小伍德維爾的這幅畫中，被俘的中國官兵被繪畫在圖的正中，並讓觀眾以仰視的角度觀看，周圍倒伏著戰死的中國士兵和馬匹。儘管中國在甲午戰爭中落敗，畫家還是通過藝術的手法表現了中國軍隊的英勇和不屈。

## Captured Chinese officials and soldiers

Published in the *Illustrated London News* on 26 January 1895, this lithograph after a watercolour by R. Caton Woodville Jr. depicts captured Chinese officials and soldiers (centre) amid comrades who had fought to the death with their horses. Although the painting reflects China's defeat in the 1894 Sino-Japanese War, the artist uses a low perspective to look up to the Chinese troops and highlight their courage and determination.







## 天津法租界的激戰

1900年，在天津火車站和法國領事館中間的這個街區，是義和團事件中天津城內交戰最激烈的地方，幾乎每座建築都被火燒過、被炮彈擊中過。原本新式的商店，只剩下破碎的窗戶和千瘡百孔的牆壁。

## Fierce fighting in the French concession in Tianjin

This street between the Tianjin Railway Station and the French Consulate experienced the fiercest fighting in Tianjin during the Boxer Incident in 1900. Almost every building in the area was burnt or shelled, and once-stylish shops were left with broken windows and bullet-ridden walls.







## 在紫竹林教堂避難的神父和中國教民

在1900年義和團事件中，除了外國人，更多被義和團追殺的是被稱為「二毛子」的中國教民或使用洋貨的中國人。為了躲避戰禍，這些人都逃往使館和教堂尋求庇護。北京的英國使館、西什庫教堂以及照片中天津的紫竹林教堂都在戰爭中收留了前來避難的民眾。

## Catholic fathers and Chinese converts take refuge at the Zizhulin Catholic Church

During the Boxer Incident in 1900, the Boxers hunted and killed Chinese converts to Christianity, who they called *er mao zi*, Chinese who used foreign goods and foreigners. To try and escape the rampage, people fled to consulates and churches for protection, such as the British consulate and the Church of the Saviour in Beijing. The Tianjin Zizhulin Catholic Church (formally known as the Saint Luis Church) shown here also took in people who went there to seek refuge.



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LES BOXEURS CHINOIS

## 拳民破壞鐵路及電線桿

1900年，法國《小巴黎人》（1876年創刊）增刊彩色石印畫，描繪拳民破壞鐵路電線桿的情景。當時計有十萬拳民入京，奉慈禧太后命令，由莊親王載勳、協辦大學士兼軍機大臣剛毅指揮。

## Boxers destroying railway and electricity poles

This coloured lithograph published in 1900 in a pictorial supplement of the French *Le Petit Parisien* (founded in 1876) shows Boxers destroying railway and electricity poles. Around 100,000 Boxers entered Beijing at this time. On the order of the Empress Dowager Cixi, they were put under the command of Prince Zhuang Zaixun and Assistant Grand Secretary and Grand Councillor Gangyi.



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Supplément illustré du Petit Journal



Assassinat par les Chinois d'un contrôleur des douanes françaises

## 拳民殺害外國人

1900年，法國《小巴黎人》增刊彩色石印畫，描繪拳民殺害一個法國家庭。由於法國畫師對滿人和日本人的穿扮服飾無法區分，所以此處的中國人被畫成日本人的形象。

## Boxers kill a foreign family

This coloured lithograph published in a pictorial supplement of the French *Le Petit Parisien* in 1900 depicts Boxers killing a French family. The French painter could not differentiate Manchurian from Japanese clothing, and so the Chinese here resemble Japanese in their dress.



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Numéro 546



## ÉVÉNEMENTS DE CHINE

Incendie du Palais de l'Impératrice. — Le colonel Marchand dirigeant les secours

## 法軍縱火劫掠

1900年，法國《小報》增刊彩色石印畫，描繪北京皇城失火，法軍「搶救」宮中文書的情景，實際上是聯軍入城後大肆劫掠。義和團事件對北京城而言無疑是一場浩劫，先是拳民在城內設壇，斬殺洋人和教民，後是列強軍隊炮轟城牆，縱火劫掠。

## French soldiers set fire and loot

A coloured lithograph published in the pictorial supplement of the French *Le Petit Journal* in 1900 depicts the burning of the palace in Beijing as French soldiers “rescue” documents from the flames. In fact, the forces of the Eight-Power expeditionary force went on a rampage of looting after entering the city. The Boxer Incident undoubtedly proved to be a great disaster for Beijing: the Boxers first set up altars in the city to kill foreigners and converts, and they were followed by the troops of the Eight-Power expeditionary force, who shelled the city walls, set fire to houses and ransacked the city.



## 紫禁城中列隊行走的美國軍隊

1900年8月，八國聯軍佔領北京城後，北京城被劃分為數個區域交由各參戰國家管理。為了表示「尊重皇室」，紫禁城內並沒有駐軍，但是有美國軍隊駐守紫禁城的午門外，日本軍隊駐守東華門、西華門和神武門。

## American troops marching inside the Forbidden City

The Eight-Power expeditionary force occupied the city of Beijing in August 1900 and later divided it into sectors to be administered by the different participating countries. As a token of “respect for the royal family”, no troops were stationed inside the Forbidden City, but American soldiers patrolled outside the palace’s Meridian Gate and Japanese forces guarded the East Glorious Gate, the West Glorious Gate and the Gate of Divine Might.









## 前去談判的李鴻章

1900年，李鴻章稱自己為「大清朝的裱糊匠」，在八國聯軍佔領北京後，他被清政府委任為「欽差大臣便宜行事」與各國談判。這是李鴻章剛抵達英國使館內的情景，右二是迎接他的英國遠征軍司令陸軍中將阿爾弗雷德·蓋斯利。

## Li Hongzhang arrives for negotiations

After the Eight-Power expeditionary force occupied Beijing in 1900, Li Hongzhang, who called himself the “Paste Up Craftsman of the Qing Dynasty”, was appointed Imperial Commissioner with discretionary power by the Qing government to negotiate with the foreign powers. Here, Li is received at the British consulate by Major General Alfred Gaselee (second from the right), the Commander Lieutenant General of the British Expedition Troops.







## 列強瓜分中國

1900年，法國《小報》（1863年創刊）增刊彩色石印畫。此畫報描繪義和團事件，不僅把中國人妖魔化，也肆無忌憚地反映列強瓜分中國的野心。畫中的英國維多利亞女皇、德皇威廉二世、俄皇尼古拉二世、代表法國立國自由及理性精神的瑪莉安女士及代表日本的武士形象具體可辨。八國聯軍之役後，中國已國不成國，有關瓜分中國之議題已提上列強的談判桌，不過因列強彼此猜忌，相互掣肘，加上美國主張「門戶開放」政策，中國始避免被瓜分的命運。

## The foreign powers partition China

A coloured lithograph published in 1900 in the pictorial supplement of the French newspaper *Le Petit Journal* (founded in 1863) on the aftermath of the Boxer Incident not only demonises the Chinese, but also satirically reveals the ambitions of the foreign powers. Queen Victoria of Britain, Kaiser William II of Germany, Czar Nicholas II of Russia, Ms Marianne (representing the French national spirit of liberty and rationality) and a samurai (symbolising Japan) are all easily identifiable. After Beijing was occupied by the Eight-Power expeditionary force, China was a nation in name only, and the idea of partitioning China came to the fore. However, as a result of the foreign powers' mutual suspicion and desire to counterbalance each other's influence, and also because the US advocated its "Open Door Policy" providing equal access to China for all foreign nations, China was spared the ignominious fate of being partitioned.







## 運兵船將日軍送上岸

1904年2月，日俄戰爭爆發，日本第一軍由朝鮮鎮南浦登陸，圖為接駁軍艦的運兵船將日軍送上岸。1900年俄軍強佔東北之後，開始積極修築軍事堡壘，作長期佔領的準備，日本唯恐西伯利亞鐵路完成之後，日本的北方擴張計劃受阻，遂決定及早對俄作戰。1904年2月，日本正式對俄絕交，捕俄艦於仁川，突擊俄國旅順艦隊，兩國旋即宣戰。日本以大山巖為滿洲軍總司令，兒玉源太郎為總參謀長、東鄉平八郎為聯合艦隊司令，傾全國之力投入戰場。陸戰方面，日軍三十萬分四個軍進行強攻，第一軍由黑木為楨率領，在聯合艦隊的掩護之下，主力由平壤西南的鎮南浦登陸，俄軍東滿支隊一萬九千人在九連城（今舟東市東北）一帶，企圖阻止日軍北上。5月，日軍第一軍發起強攻，橫渡鴨綠江，攻佔九連城，俄軍潰退，日軍連下鳳凰城（今遼寧鳳城）、寬甸，並迅速挺進，將矛頭指向俄軍遠東部隊的防禦中心奉天（今瀋陽）。

## A landing craft takes Japanese troops on shore

A landing craft brings troops of Japan's First Army, led by Kuroki Tamemoto, ashore at Nampo in Korea in February 1904 after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War. Russia occupied Manchuria by force in 1900 and began to construct military fortresses in preparation for a long occupation. Fearing that its own expansion in the north might be obstructed after the Trans-Siberian Railway was completed, Japan decided to go to war with Russia, first breaking off formal relations in February 1904, then capturing Russian warships in Incheon and launching a sudden attack on Russia's fleet in Lushun (Port Arthur). The two countries soon declared war on each other. Enthusiastic for the hostilities, Japan appointed Oyama Iwao as Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army, Kodama Gentaro as Chief of the Army General Staff and Togo Heihachiro as Joint Fleet Commander. Organised into four armies, 300,000 Japanese troops were assembled to storm the Russian positions. Under the protection of the Joint Fleet, the main force landed at Nampo southwest of Pyongyang. The East Manchurian division of the Russian forces, numbering 19,000 soldiers, attempted to stop the Japanese from moving north into Jiuliancheng, the northeastern part of present-day Zhoudong. In May, however, the Japanese First Army launched a powerful attack and succeeded in crossing the Yalu River and occupying Jiuliancheng. The Russian troops were defeated, and the Japanese seized Fenghuangcheng (present-day Fengcheng in Liaoning) and Kuandian in quick succession. Advancing rapidly, they headed towards Fengtian (or Mukden, present-day Shenyang), the heart of the Russian military position in the Far East.





## 俄軍投降

踏入 1905 年，大批俄軍無法再戰，向日軍投降。3 月初，日軍向奉天發動總攻擊，第三軍佔領新民，俄軍退出懷仁。不久，日軍切斷俄軍北路，佔領撫順，並向奉天強攻，俄軍大敗，退至奉天以北 175 公里的四平街陣地。這場奉天會戰俄軍傷亡九萬人，日軍傷亡七萬人，雙方打得精疲力竭，無力再戰。

## Russian troops surrender

By 1905, large numbers of Russian troops had given up and surrendered to the Japanese. In early March that year, the Japanese launched a general attack on Fengtian. The Third Army occupied Xinmin, forcing the Russians to withdraw from Huairan. Soon the Japanese troops cut off the northward route of the Russian troops, occupied Fushun and attacked Fengtian. The Russians suffered a crushing defeat and retreated to the Sipingjie battlefield, 175 km north of Fengtian. The Russians suffered 90,000 casualties, while 70,000 Japanese were killed or injured in the Battle of Fengtian. Both sides were too tired to continue fighting.





## 日 俄戰爭後日軍侵佔奉天城

1905年3月，日軍大舉進佔奉天城（瀋陽）後，要求城內居民掛起日本國旗，以為歸順之意。圖為奉天西門城樓城內大門一景。在日俄戰爭中，中國人的角色極其卑微，不僅國土被外國軍隊恣意進入，無辜百姓被強迫拉伕，家園被劫掠一空或毀於炮火，還要替侵略者挖戰壕，搬運傷患，可說苦不堪言。1904年2月戰爭正式爆發時，清廷宣佈中立，並劃遼河以東為交戰區，俄國照會清廷駐俄公使胡維德謂：「遼西亦滿洲境，難認局外，至東省疆土不得佔據一節，目下不能談論，應俟事定後承前議續適。」後來，俄國將戰區擴及遼河以西，極盡劫掠殘暴之能事。

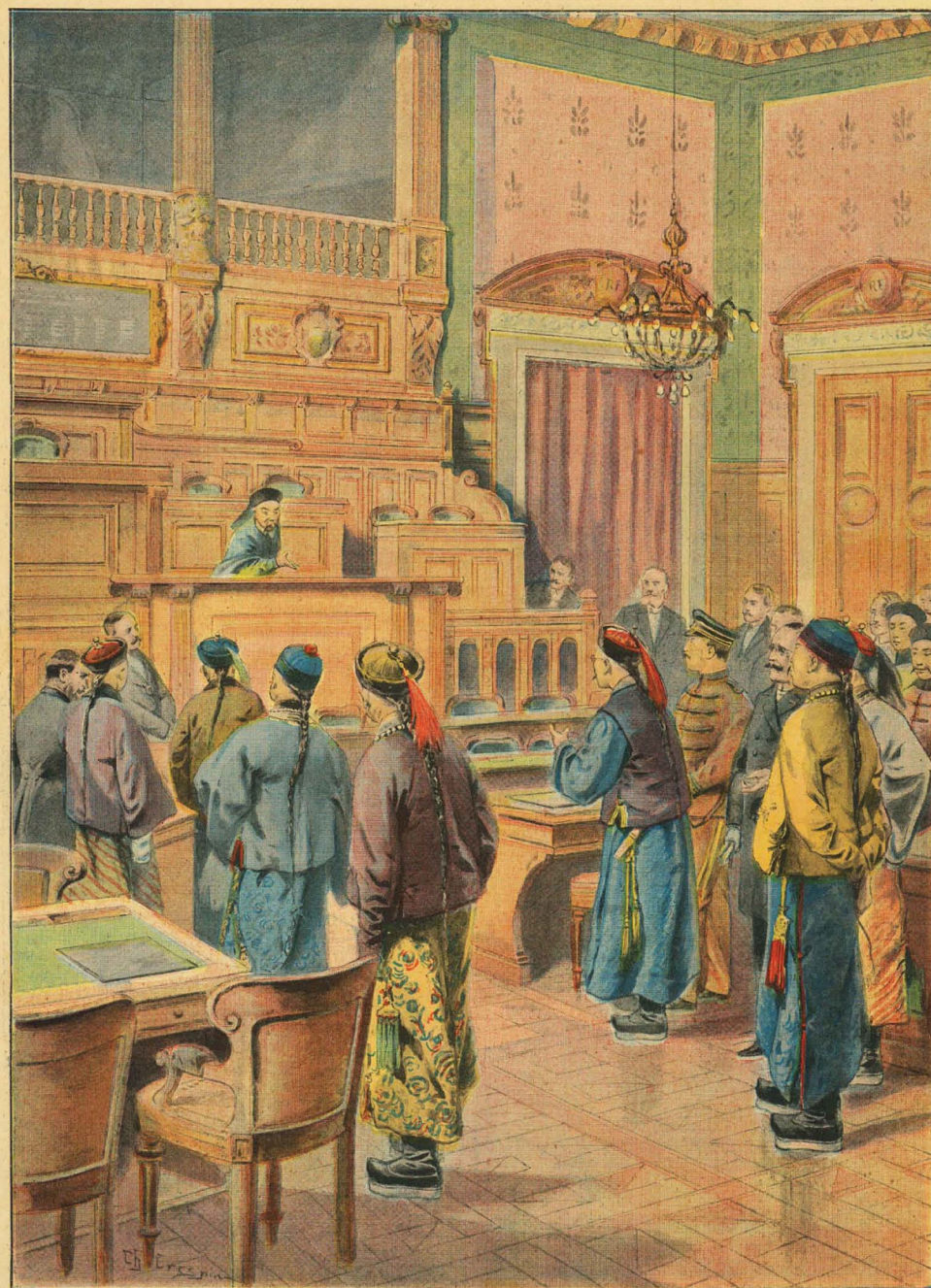
## The occupation of Fengtian by Japanese troops after the Russo-Japanese War

A scene at the tower at the West Gate of Fengtian. Japanese troops launched a major attack on Fengtian (present-day Shenyang) in March 1905 and, after seizing the city, they demanded that the residents hang out the Japanese national flag to indicate their allegiance. China played a minor role in the Russo-Japanese War, but its citizens suffered miserably. Not only was their country invaded at will by foreign armies, the ordinary people were forced to become labourers, digging trenches and transporting the injured for the invaders, and their homes were either looted or destroyed by gunfire. When the war officially broke out in February 1904, the Qing court declared its neutrality and marked the east of the Liao River as the battlefield. Russia sent an official memorandum to Hu Weide, the Qing court's emissary to Russia, stating: "The western part of Liaoning is also part of Manchuria, and it is difficult to recognise which part lies inside and which part outside. With regard to the clause on not occupying the eastern part of the province, it cannot be discussed for the time being and should be left until the situation is settled before talks resume". Russia later extended the battlefield to include places west of the Liao River, where looting was common and appalling atrocities were committed.



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Supplément Littéraire Illustré du "Petit Parisien"



UNE MISSION CHINOISE A PARIS  
UN CHINOIS A LA TRIBUNE DU CONSEIL MUNICIPAL

## 晚清大臣考察西方憲政

法國《小巴黎人》彩色石印畫。1905年7月，清政府為挽救危局，特派鎮國公載澤、戶部侍郎戴鴻慈、兵部侍郎徐世昌、湖南巡撫端方、商部右丞紹英五大臣分赴東西洋各國考察政治。後由於吳樾炸彈謀殺案而推遲。原定出國的兵部侍郎徐世昌已獲任巡警部尚書，商部右丞紹英在謀殺案中受傷，清廷於是任命山東布政使尚其亨、順天府丞李盛鐸代替。戴鴻慈、端方於12月2日啟程，前往美國、德國和奧地利考察。12月11日，載澤、尚其亨、李盛鐸離京啟程前往日本、英國、法國和比利時等國考察西方政治。次年，出洋考察憲政的大臣先後歸國，1906年9月1日清政府宣佈實行「預備立憲」。圖中載澤等人正在法國巴黎市政廳考察議會運作。

## Officials in late Qing study the practice of constitutionalism in the West

A coloured lithograph published in *Le Petit Parisien* in France shows Duke Zaize and his assistants studying the running of the Municipal Council of Paris. In an attempt to save itself from its precarious situation, the Qing government decided to send five officials – General Duke Zaize, Dai Hongci (Vice-minister of the Board of Revenue), Xu Shichang (Vice-minister of the Board of War), Duanfang (Governor of Hunan) and Shaoying (Right Assistant of the Ministry) – to various countries to study their political systems in July 1905. As the group was about to depart, however, a revolutionary, Wu Yue, set off a bomb in an assassination attempt, and the trip was postponed. When it was rescheduled, Xu Shichang had already been promoted to the post of Minister of Police, while Shaoying was still recovering from his wounds, so the court appointed Shang Qiheng (Financial Commissioner of Shandong) and Li Shengdo (Assistant Officer of the Prefecture of Shuntian) to replace them. Dai Hongci and Duanfang began their trip on 2 December, travelling to the US, Germany and Austria. Zaize, Shang Qiheng and Li Shengduo set off from Beijing on 11 December to study Western politics in countries such as Britain, France and Belgium as well as Japan. The officials returned to China the following year, and on 1 September 1906 the Qing government announced its “Preparations for constitutionalism”.



## 載濤率團赴海外考察軍事

1910年，大清皇室禁衛軍首領訪問奧匈帝國，在布達佩斯拍攝的這張合影中，前排左二是哈漢章，左三是李經邁，左四是載濤，右一是良弼；二排左四是田獻章，左六是程經邦；三排左三是唐寶潮，左六是劉恩源。載濤時任禁衛軍大臣，管理軍諮處事務，年僅23歲，代表清室赴各國考察軍事，然而隔年就爆發了辛亥革命。

## Zaitao leads an overseas delegation to study military matters

Zaitao (front row, centre), Chief of the Qing Imperial Guards and in charge of the Military Consulting Department, sits for a group photograph in Budapest during a visit to the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1910. Also present are Ha Hanzhang (front row, second from left), Li Jingmai (front row, third from left), Liangbi (front row, first from right), Tian Xianzhang (second row fourth from left), Cheng Jingbang (second row, sixth from left), Tang Baochao (third row, third from left) and Liu Enyuan (third row, sixth from left). Just 23 years old at the time, Zaitao was representing the Qing court on a trip to several Western countries to study military affairs. The 1911 Revolution broke out the following year.





## 革命軍招募民勇

湖北諮議局大樓和正在訓練的革命軍新兵。大樓俗稱紅樓，革命軍光復武漢三鎮後，立刻招募民間勇士，擴大革命隊伍。這棟大樓建於1909年，現為辛亥革命武昌起義紀念館館址，屬全國重點文物保護單位。

## The Revolutionary Army recruits brave civilians

Newly recruited soldiers of the Revolutionary Army train in front of the Hubei Consultative Bureau, nicknamed the “Red Tower”. After the Revolutionary Army seized the three towns of Wuhan, brave civilians were immediately recruited to expand the revolutionary force. Built in 1909, the “Red Tower” now houses the 1911 Revolution Museum and is a significant part of China’s national historical and cultural heritage.





## 裝備整齊的革命軍

圖中的革命軍裝備齊整，動作統一，明顯比新徵召的民軍更有戰鬥力。這是革命軍佔優勢時留下的影像。

## The well-equipped Revolutionary Army

Seen here in a strong defensive position, the Revolutionary Army was well equipped, operated under a unified command and was obviously a stronger fighting force than the newly recruited civilian brigades.



## 準備開炮的革命軍

1911年10月漢口。儘管革命軍一開始便佔領了楚望台軍械庫，卻缺乏大威力的火炮。革命軍的主力火炮口徑僅3英寸，且炮管較短，射程近，與清軍反撲時的4英寸大炮有明顯差距。

## Artillery of the Revolutionary Army prepares to fire

Hankou, October 1911. Despite seizing the Chuwangtai Arsenal at the start of the Wuchang uprising, the Revolutionary Army lacked powerful artillery: its main cannon had a calibre of just three inches, a relatively short barrel and thus a short range. It was noticeably different from the four-inch cannon that the Qing troops had available when they began their counterattack.





## 大清部隊往漢口集合

武昌爆發起義之後，清軍從河北、山東、河南和北京急調軍隊向漢口挺進，主力部隊都是乘坐火車沿京漢鐵路南下。火車上看似人員裝備散亂無章，整好隊形卻是一支訓練良好，具戰鬥力的部隊。

## Qing troops travel south to assemble in Hankou

After the uprising in Wuchang broke out, Qing troops were quickly dispatched from Hebei, Shandong, Henan and Beijing to Hankou. The main troops travelled south on the Beijing-Wuhan Railway. Although the personnel and equipment on the train might look disorderly, they formed a well-trained and powerful fighting force when lined up in battle formation.



## 清軍逐漸取得優勢

圖為滿清軍隊的野戰炮。清軍的克虜伯野戰炮較革命軍的山炮有更遠的射程和精確度。清軍依靠這些新式武器，逐漸取得優勢。

## Qing troops gradually gain the upper hand

A Krupp field gun of the Qing Army. Thanks to the longer range and better precision of these newer weapons when compared with the mountain guns used by the Revolutionary Army, the Qing Army was gradually able to gain the upper hand in the battle.





## 漢口日本領事館人員觀看兩軍交戰

圖為在屋頂觀戰的日本領事館人員。1911年10月31日，漢口成為一片火海，日本領事館的工作人員聚集在屋頂上觀察清軍與革命軍的戰事。

## Staff of the Japanese consulate in Hankou watch the battle

Hankou was engulfed in a sea of flames on 31 October 1911, and staff of the Japanese consulate in the city gathered on the roof to watch the fighting between the Qing troops and the Revolutionary Army.



## 西方列強艦隊保持警戒

圖為漢口碼頭外停靠在長江的外國軍艦。英、法、德、美、日等國都在漢口有常駐軍艦，負責保護其國商人在長江流域的利益。革命爆發後，革命軍向各國駐漢口領事館發出照會保證不影響各國在漢口的利益，要求他們保持中立。在革命期間，唯有德國軍艦曾經向革命軍開炮。

## Fleets of the Western powers stay alert

Foreign warships at berth in the Yangtze River off Hankou Pier. Countries such as Britain, France, Germany, the US and Japan had warships permanently stationed at Hankou to safeguard the interests of their merchants in the Yangtze River region. After the outbreak of the Revolution, the Revolutionary Army issued a note to the various consulates in Hankou promising that those interests would not be affected and requesting them to remain neutral. Only German warships ever fired at the Revolutionary Army during this period.





## 被俘虜的革命黨人 (1911年10月漢口)

五名被俘虜的革命黨人被綁在大智門火車站，由兩名清軍看守。從衣著來看，他們不是正規的革命軍，應是陽夏戰役\*（1911年10月18至11月27日）這場辛亥革命中最大規模的戰事開始後才加入革命的民軍。這些人往往生活在社會底層，對革命事業未必有深刻的認識，卻也沒有需要太多擔心失去的東西。

\*按：陽指漢陽，夏指漢口，漢口古稱夏口，故名。

## Captured revolutionaries (October 1911, Hankou)

Five captured revolutionaries tied up at the railway station at Dazhi Gate are guarded by two Qing soldiers. From their clothing, the prisoners were not soldiers of the regular Revolutionary Army, but seem to be civilians who volunteered during the Battle of Yangxia\* (18 October – 27 November 1911), the largest military conflict of the 1911 Revolution. Often from the lowest strata of society, these people did not have a strong understanding of the revolution, but neither did they have much to lose.

\*Note: “Yang” refers to Hanyang, and “Xia” refers to Hankou, which was called Xiakou in earlier times.



## 湖北新軍一部加入革命軍

湖北新軍混成協第四十一標第三營駐紮在長江邊。該營隸屬黎元洪的第二十一混成協，起義爆發時只有這第三營留守在武昌，並很快加入了革命軍。

## Part of the New Army in Hubei joins the Revolutionary Army

The Combined 3rd Battalion of the 41st Regiment of the Hubei New Army camps on the shore of the Yangtze River. The battalion formed part of Li Yuanhong's 21st Combined Brigade. When the uprising broke out, only this battalion stayed in Wuchang, but it joined the Revolutionary Army soon afterwards.

