

HKMOA

獻給將會到	
廣州的朋友們	

For my friends travelling to Canton

廣州 Canton, 1840





我們終於來到廣州商館區！

Here we are, finally, in the foreign factories in Canton!

經過五個月零四日的航程，我們的外洋輪船終於停靠在黃埔港，隨後我們換乘駁艇經珠江前往廣州。

當駁艇駛進珠江，我們便看到河上擠滿了各式各樣的船隻，有本地的貨船、客船、水上居民船艇、政府的巡船、花艇等，就像泰晤士河一樣繁忙。

夜幕低垂，我們終於到達商館區。岸上的房子掛滿油紙燈，上空放煙火；喧鬧聲、鑼鼓聲、奏樂聲由四面八方傳來，這一切是如此的新奇。我們穿過人群，瞧見一系列西洋風格的商館——我們在廣州的暫居地。

After sailing for five months and four days, we finally docked at the Whampoa Port. On a chop boat, we then made our way to Canton via the Pearl River.

The river was busy like the River Thames, teeming with a myriad of vessels—from local merchant, passenger and houseboats, to patrol and flower boats.

By nightfall, we arrived at the foreign factories. Lanterns hung on houses along the shore while fireworks could be seen in the sky; the sounds of bustling crowds, gongs and drums, and music could be heard from all directions. Everything felt so new and exotic. We walked through the crowd. Before us stood a row of Western-style buildings—the foreign factories, our temporary residence in Canton.



槳欄街 Tsiang Lan Kai (Curio Street)

燈籠街 Lantern Street

十三行街 Thirteen Factory Street

New English Factory

新荳欄街 Hog Lane

豐泰行
Fung-tae Factory

隆順行 (舊英國館)
Old English Factory

修和行 (瑞典館)
Swedish Factory

孖鷹行 (帝國館)
Imperial Factory

寶順行
Pau-shun Factory

廣源行 (美國館)
American Factory

靖遠街 Old China Street

東生行
A Hong Merchant's

舊公行 (法國館)
French Factory

呂宋行 (西班牙館)
Spanish Factory

同文街 New China Street

德興行 (丹麥館)
Danish Factory

聯興街 Lunhing Street

戶部
Hoppo



廣場
The Square

花園
Garden

珠江 Pearl River

商館區略圖¹

Sketch map of the foreign factories¹

商館區的日常

Life in the foreign factories

正如中國人的一句俗話：「生在蘇州、住在廣州、死在柳州」²。我們每天照料着生意、散步、吃喝、在區內選購各式新奇好玩的廣州工藝品、土產、酒食等作手信或回國轉售。

不過，在這裏生活及經商，我們需要遵守清政府定下的多項規章，例如只能居住在城外西南方佔地五萬平方米的商館區、只能在商貿季節逗留廣州、而每月初八、十八、廿八，方可在一名通事（翻譯）陪同下外出兜風，但每次不得超過十人，遊畢，必須返回商館，不得在外過夜（這些規章曾歷多次改動，事實上洋人亦沒有嚴格遵守）。

There is a Chinese saying that goes, "To have been born in Suzhou, to live in Canton, and to die in Liuzhou".² Every day we attend to our business, and we stroll, eat and drink. We also purchase various crafts, local products, wine and food as souvenirs or for sale back in our country.

However, living and trading here comes with conditions: we must abide by the rules of the Qing government. For instance, we are only allowed to reside in the foreign factories, an area of about 50,000 square metres southwest of the city, and we can remain in Canton only during trading seasons. On the 8th, 18th and 28th day of each month of the lunar calendar, we are permitted to travel outside the area but in the company of a linguist and in a group of not more than ten people, provided that we do not stay overnight and return to the factories after the day trip (these rules have changed several times and are not strictly adhered to).

保和行（新英國館）

集義行（荷蘭館）
Dutch Factory

義和行
Creek Factory

戶部
Hoppo



令我愛又恨的廣場

What I like and dislike about the Square

臨近江濱，外國商館前有一個廣場，我閒時會在這裏散步。廣場原本只是一條崎嶇小道，經過幾番填江造陸才逐漸變成這塊寬闊的空地。早期廣場四周設有欄柵，但自1822年大火後，廣場變得開放，吸引了許多流動商販就地做些小生意，每隔一段距離便有一處攤檔，由賣熟食的、賣雜貨的、裁縫，到賣唱、雜耍，各適其適，惟缺點是過於嘈吵，聲浪擾人。

By the shore in front of the factories is a public square where I like to stroll during my free time. Originally a narrow rough paved path, it took several land reclamations on the river to create the large and spacious square that we see today. In the early years, the Square was fenced up, but it opened up after the fire in 1822, attracting itinerant hawkers to set up stalls in the area. Some peddled cooked food, groceries and tailoring services, while street performers sang or showed off their juggling tricks. The only downside is the bothersome noise.

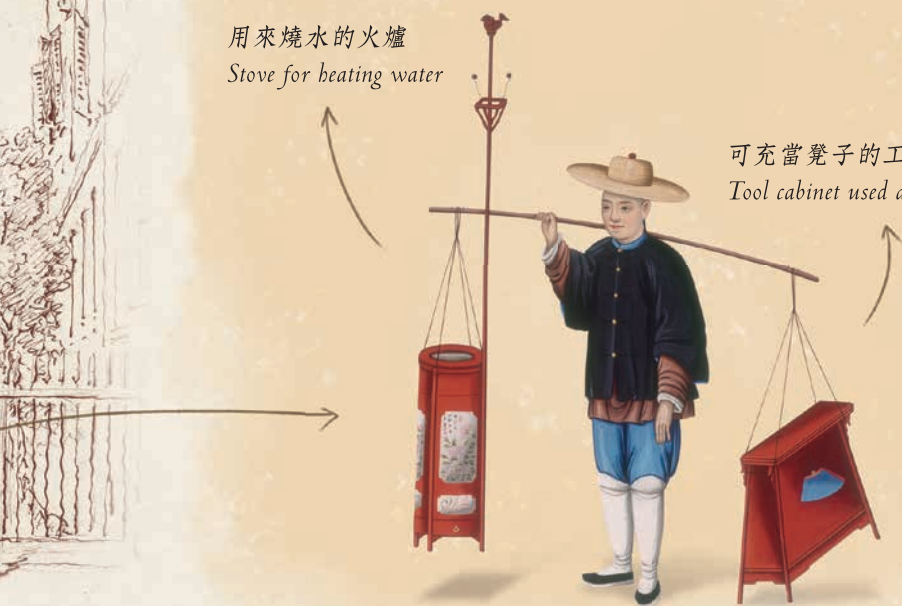


理髮匠除了為顧客剃頭、採耳、刮臉、洗髮外，也會幫顧客伸展及按摩，舒通血液循環，收費只是幾個銅錢。理髮匠更隨時為我們提供有關廣州城最新的生意情報，和理髮匠打交道必不可少。

Besides head and face-shaving, ear-cleaning and hair-washing, the barbers also offer services like muscle-stretching and massage, easing your blood circulation for a few copper coins. It is beneficial for us to maintain friendly relationships with the barbers, as they are important sources for getting the latest trade updates in Canton.

用來燒水的火爐
Stove for heating water

可充當凳子的工具箱
Tool cabinet used as a stool





在繁忙的商館區街道中揮灑汗水

The hot and bustling streets of the foreign factories

整個商館區有三條貫穿南北的商店街，自東至西依次為新荳欄街、靖遠街和同文街。區內共有七十至一百間店，種類繁多，分布在橫街小巷之中，商店街道的兩頭均設有堅固的大門，到了晚上便會被鎖上。商館區附近的街道如十三行街、燈籠街和槳欄街亦有不少店舖。

其中熱鬧的靖遠街令我想起倫敦的龐德街。這裏就像博物館一樣，你可以找到所有種類的中國製商品，瓷器、絲織品、銀器……我逛了一會已經滿頭大汗，雖然兩邊屋頂之間有薄木板和竹藤墊遮擋太陽和透風，但對於我來說天氣還是太熱了。

Three shopping streets run north and south in the neighbourhood of foreign factories, from the eastmost Hog Lane; Old China Street; to the westmost New China Street. There are around 70 to 100 shops scattered across the streets and alleys of the factories. Each street is gated on both ends and locked up at night. A myriad of shops can also be found on Thirteen Factory Street, Lantern Street and Tsiang Lan Kai (or Curio Street) in the vicinity of the factories.

The busy Old China Street reminds me of Bond Street in London. It is like a museum where you can find all sorts of Chinese goods, including porcelain, silk products, silverware...I was already sweating buckets having only walked around for minutes. The thin wooden slabs and rattan mats between the rows of shops on both sides provide some shade and ventilation, but they did not alleviate the heat quite enough for me.



靖遠街是商館區中最早出現的大型商店街，很多歐美商人都會前來採購商品運回自己國家出售或自用。

Old China Street is the earliest shopping street in the factory site. Traders from America and Europe usually purchase goods here to be shipped back to their home countries for sale or personal use.

商店名稱 Name of shop	街號 Residence	貨品種類或生意類別 Articles or business type	評價 Review
浩星 Hoaching	10 號 No. 10	銀器、雕刻、扇 Silverware, carving, fan	非常有名 Very famous
黃盛 Wongshing	15 號 No. 15	銀器 Silverware	於1834年開設的著名銀器店 Famous silverware shop opened in 1834
同呱 Tongqua		畫室 Painting studio	第一等、態度良好 First class and good character ³
小同呱 Tongqua Jr.		畫室 Painting studio	第一等、態度良好 First class and good character ⁴
富呱 Foiequa		畫室 Painting studio	第三等、態度中規中矩 Third class and middling character ⁵
Kinglun		絲綢 Silk	第一等、態度良好 First class and good character ⁶



同文街是另一條具規模的商店街，在1822年商館區大火後興建，滿布售賣不同中國商品的店鋪。

New China Street, another large-scale shopping street, was built after the fire happened to the foreign factories in 1822. A plethora of shops can be found here selling various local products.

商店名稱 <i>Name of shop</i>	街號 <i>Residence</i>	貨品種類 <i>Articles or business type</i>	評價 <i>Review</i>
吉星 <i>Cutshing</i>	8 號 <i>No.8</i>	銀器 <i>Silverware</i>	以製作銀杯著名 <i>Famous for its silver cups</i>
錦成 <i>Cumshing</i>		銀器 <i>Silverware</i>	大型銀器店 <i>Large silverware shop</i>
Lumqua		複製圖表 <i>Chart copier</i>	第一等、態度良好 <i>First class and good character ⁷</i>
Yingqua		漆器 <i>Lacquerware</i>	次等、態度中規中矩 <i>Second class and middling character ⁸</i>
Yamqua		任何貨品、進行買賣的貿易商 <i>Everything, both as seller and purchaser</i>	次等、態度良好 <i>Second class and good character ⁹</i>
Cheequa		售賣如絲綢、茶葉的雜貨店 <i>Chow-chow merchant who sells various things such as silk and tea leaves</i>	第三等、態度惡劣 <i>Third class and bad character ¹⁰</i>

商店林立

A shopping paradise

商館區店鋪的格局大致如一，小店整齊劃一排列於街道兩旁，而在廣州購物的一大亮點便是店鋪的陳列風格，總予人目不暇接的購物體驗。

商品陳列展示的其中一個特色就是用大量的商品來填滿一個小小的空間，予人震撼的感覺。每一件由中國製作的商品都如此優雅、精巧。每個到來的人都覺得自己像個小孩子，第一次被帶入一間巨大的玩具店，眼前每一件商品都充滿魔力！

Near the factories, small shops line the two sides of the streets in a uniform layout. One of the biggest highlights while shopping in Canton is the storefront displays, which provide a dazzling experience for patrons.

What is impressive about the displays is how the tiny space of a store could house an astounding amount of different goods. Meanwhile, each local product is always so exquisitely made. A visit to these shops makes one feel like a child entering a massive toy store for the first time, captivated by every curiosity that catches his eye.

小騎樓(即陽台)
Qilou (balcony)

百葉窗
Shutters

雕花裝飾
Floral carvings

木板鋪面
Wooden floorboards

樓高兩層 Two-storey shophouse





給自己的畫像 *A portrait for myself*

不少西方商人和船長都聘請中國畫師繪畫肖像，史貝霖（譯音）便是其中一位最早以西方風格創作人像畫的中國畫家。聽說他的畫風更影響了其後一眾廣州外銷畫家。一名曾經光顧史貝霖的美國人哈斯金斯曾分享，史貝霖花了兩個小時為他繪畫肖像，每小時收費十銀圓，並讚賞史貝霖非常專業。¹¹

Many foreign traders and captains hire local artists to paint their portraits. Spoilum is one of the earliest Chinese painters creating portraits in the Western style. It is said that his artistry has a major influence on the subsequent generations of export painters in Canton. American Ralph Haskins recounted his experience to commission his portrait from Spoilum, who completed it in two hours charging ten silver coins for each hour. Haskins praised Spoilum for his professionalism and masterful skills.¹¹



神秘的通草紙

The mysterious pith paper

來中國前我從未見過通草，歐洲並沒有這種植物。通草紙就是以通草髓心削成的薄紙，其質地令畫作像浮雕般微微凸起。通草紙畫輕巧細小，易於攜帶，而且價格較便宜，是絕佳的手信。商館區附近就有三十多間售賣通草紙畫的商店，另外也可以在雜貨店找到這些通草紙畫。

Before coming to China, I have never seen the Tetrapanax papyrifer plant (tong cao in Chinese) as it is not a native plant in Europe. The paper is made of the pith of the Tetrapanax papyrifer plant, which gives a raised texture to a painting similar to that of relief. Pith paper is small, light and easy to carry. It is also cheap and makes for an ideal souvenir. Such pith paper paintings can be found in more than 30 shops near the factories as well as some grocery stores.





源自西方的玻璃畫

Reverse glass painting from the West

想不到在畫室的一角竟然見到在西方曾經流行的玻璃畫，聽聞玻璃畫在 17 世紀由西方傳教士傳入中國，到 18 世紀發展成外銷藝術品，畫師會依據草稿，在玻璃背面作畫，先畫近景後畫遠景，完成後從正面欣賞。

I was surprised to see reverse glass paintings at a corner of the studio. This art form was once very much in vogue in the West and is said to have been brought into China in the seventeenth century by missionaries; by the eighteenth century, they have developed into a genre of trade art. Guided by a sketch, an artist would paint on the back of a piece of glass, starting with the foreground then moving on to the background. The completed painting is viewed from the front.

仿照西方版畫描繪的草稿
Sketch created from Western print

西方顏料如水粉彩或油彩
Western pigments like gouache or oil paint

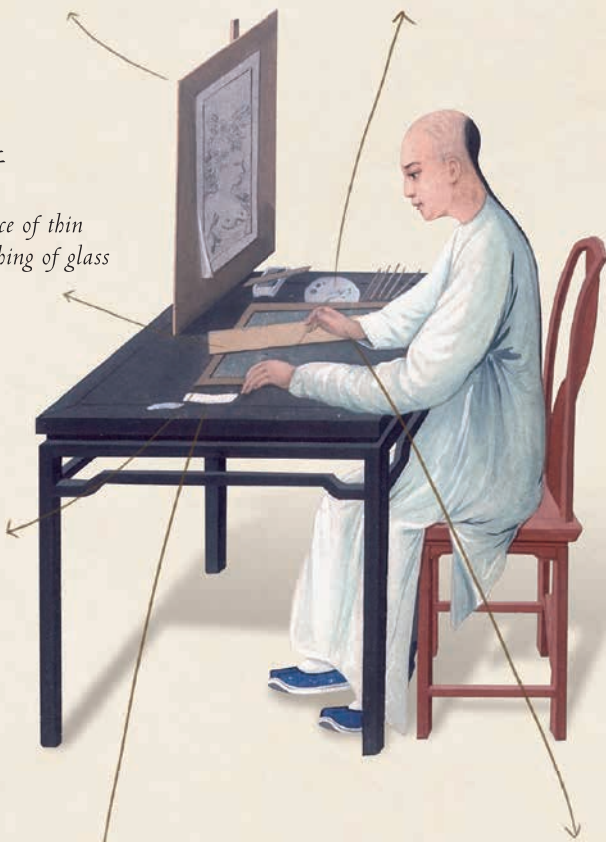
把手墊在薄木板上
以避免壓碎玻璃
*Hand rested on a piece of thin
wood to prevent crushing of glass*

畫師在有木框的
玻璃背面作畫
*Artist paints on back
of the glass with
a wooden frame*

擦乾畫筆的紙張
Paper for dabbing brushes

以中國傳統執毛筆的手勢繪畫
*Painting done with brush held in
traditional Chinese method*

正在繪製玻璃畫的中國畫師
A Chinese artist executing a reverse glass painting



金光閃閃的漆器系列

The gleaming lacquerware series



這把摺扇是同文街15號浩官漆器店的出品。此店隔壁16號則是著名的關聯昌畫室，而位處17號的是由Hipqua開設的另一間漆器店。我朋友曾光顧過這間店鋪，目睹漆器工匠造扇的專注手藝，並提到男工花了整整六個星期描繪扇面¹²，造工極細緻。

This fan is a product of the Houqua lacquerware shop located at No. 15 of New China Street. Next door at No. 16 is the studio of Tingqua, while at No. 17 is another lacquerware shop by Hipqua. My friend visited the Houqua workshop and witnessed the superb skills of the craftsmen. He said it took a man six weeks to decorate a fan.¹² He thought these intricate works of art were a worthwhile purchase.

運銷海外的訂單有時只對造型、規格的要求較講究，若非為某個家族或機構特別訂製，圖案樣式則以中國的園林風景、人物故事較受歡迎。此漆櫃櫃頂飾以一對仿古夔龍紋，櫃門開光內有庭園人物圖，外細傳統龍戲珠紋，裝飾充滿中國情調，非常呼應歐洲市場的品味。

*Overseas customers may have requirements for form and sizes. If a piece is not being customised for a family or organisation, the artist may decorate it with popular patterns such as pictures of Chinese gardens or scenes of a popular tale. This lacquer cabinet is decorated at the top with a pair of *kui*-dragons in imitated antique style. Within the panel on each door is traditional Chinese motif of figures in garden landscape encircled by patterns of dragons chasing a pearl. Such Chinese-style ornamentation appeals to the tastes of Europeans.*



媲美西方的廣作銀器

Canton silverware on par with Western craftsmanship



西方紋飾：莨苳葉紋
Western motif: Acanthus foliage

同文街和靖遠街一帶有不少售賣銀器的店鋪。這裏的銀器以日常用器為主，而且許多都是仿照西方的銀器製造。銀器的底部往往會帶有各種標記以供識別，有成色印、銀器店印和作坊印等，部分還戳上了一套完整的「仿英式」印記。據說在中國打造銀器所需的原料費其實與歐洲相若，但中國工匠的工資只是歐洲的四分之一，所以價錢還是遠比歐洲便宜。

You can find plenty of silverware shops on Old China Street and New China Street. They sell mostly household utensils, many of which are produced in the style of Western silverware. The items usually bear various identification marks, such as purity, silverware shop's or workshop's mark; some even carry a complete set of pseudo hallmarks. It is said that the cost of raw material for silversmithing in China is similar to that in Europe, however as the wage of a Chinese silversmith is only a quarter of his European counterparts, the prices of Chinese-made silverware are considerably cheaper.

壺底部的「仿英式」印記

The pseudo hallmarks on the jug bottom

乍看之下有點像英國法定的銀器印記，但細看下還是有明顯分別。例如英國印記的圖案往往清晰可見，但廣州的圖案造型較為粗疏簡單；代表製作者的姓名印在英國會刻意與其他印記保持距離，而廣州反沒有特別留意，會一併戳印。

Despite their similarities, a closer inspection reveals the distinctions between these marks and the official silver hallmarks in Britain. For instance, the patterns in British marks are typically well-outlined, but those in the Canton variety appear coarser and simpler. The maker's mark on English silverware would be struck a distance away from the other marks, but here on the Canton piece all the marks were stamped together as a set.

戴有皇冠的豹首頭像=仿英式產地印（倫敦）

Crowned leopard's head=pseudo mark of origin (town mark of London)



華匠筆下的西洋意趣

Chinese masters, Western inspiration



中國製的紋章瓷造型獨特，紋飾精美，甚至連邊飾也能因應個人喜好繪製。靈活的中國店家向我們展示繪有各種邊飾的樣品瓷盤子，包括西洋風格的紋樣，讓我們這樣的西洋買家選擇，也有一些由中國人自主設計的色彩紋樣，真的很有心思！我們也準備帶一些樣品瓷回去歐洲，方便朋友越洋訂貨。

Chinese armorial porcelains feature unique styles and exquisite patterns, with their border designs even customisable according to personal preferences. The shop owners showed us sample porcelain plates painted with various fringe patterns, including those in Western styles, to offer us a greater variety of options. There were also some original coloured patterns designed by Chinese craftsmen themselves — such creativity! We are planning to bring some samples back to Europe, so that our friends could order them overseas.

想不到在中國也能看到佛蘭德斯畫家大衛·特尼爾斯的庭院派對式版畫風格的畫琺瑯茶箱。這種風格將輕鬆閒適、穿戴整齊的人物描繪在田園風光之中，表現農村的盛宴或露天娛樂。原來中國人眼中的西洋人形象總是紅髮、金髮、褐髮的。雖然畫琺瑯藝術源於歐洲，但中國工匠在工藝上不斷變化與改進，把中國傳統國畫的筆法融合其中，有些作品將西洋人繪畫在中國山水中，實在有趣！

I never thought I would see this object in China—a painted enamel tea caddy with a fête champêtre scene in the style of Flemish painter David Teniers. This painting style depicts relaxed, well-dressed figures in a pastoral setting, representing the joyfulness of rural feast and outdoor entertainment. It appears that in the eyes of the Chinese, Westerners always have either red, blonde or brown hair. Despite its origins in Europe, painted enamel has evolved at the hands of Chinese craftsmen. They have incorporated traditional Chinese painting techniques into the genre and painted foreign figures in Chinese landscapes. What an interesting idea!



匠心獨運的微雕工藝

Masterful miniature carvings

這裏的雕刻製品與別不同，特別以鏤空透雕聞名，這是由於廣州氣候潮濕，材料在雕刻時不易斷裂，工匠可以作多層繁複的雕刻。這類造型對稱，描繪中國生活場景和古裝人物的牙雕名片盒，別具東方風情，最受我們喜歡。

位於同文街的 *Tysbing* 有各類高質雕刻商品出售，店主服務態度十分好！同樣位於同文街5號的 *Chong Shing* 亦擅長這類雕刻。¹³

The carvings here are different from those seen elsewhere. Canton is well-known for its openwork carvings because of its humid climate, which makes the materials tougher and less

breakable when being carved. This enables a craftsman to carve multiple layers of intricate patterns. Ivory card cases such as this are a favourite of ours. It holds great Oriental appeal with a symmetrical design showing images of local everyday life and classic-looking figures.

*Tysbing on New China Street sells a wide variety of quality carved goods. The owner is very friendly! Chong Shing at No. 5 on the same street is also a specialist in miniature carvings.*¹³



別具東方風情的廣州陽傘

The Oriental appeal of Canton parasols



廣州製的陽傘風格獨特多變，材質多樣，有以水粉彩繪的，亦有刺繡裝飾的。此傘面上的刺繡色彩豔麗，花鳥圖案充滿中國民間特色，同時又吸收了西方油畫的藝術風格，着重表現光影變化，花卉葉紋顯得生機勃勃。這種於廣州製作而具有中西混合風格的陽傘深受女士們愛戴。

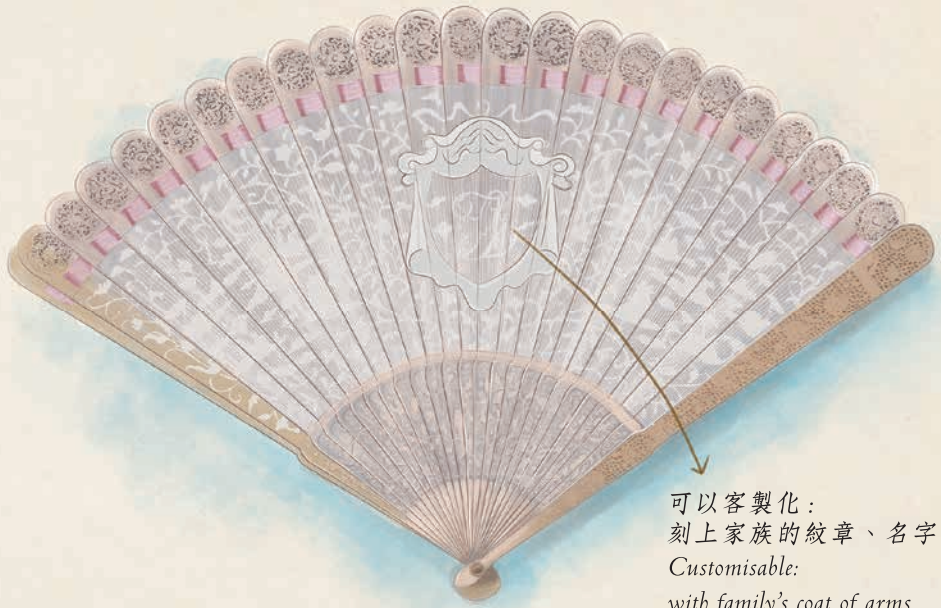
Parasols made in Canton are notable for their uniquely diverse styles and materials, with some painted in gouache and others embroidered. This parasol is embroidered in bright colours with flower-and-bird motifs that are distinctive of local Chinese culture. At the same time, the design is combined with a style that references Western oil painting, rendering the flowers and foliage more vibrant through the effects of light and shadow. This type of Canton-made parasols with a mixed Western and Oriental style is well-loved by ladies.

風靡淑女名媛的中國扇子 *Chinese fans for the delicate ladies*



扇的兩面以水粉繪製不同的圖案，用色濃艷。一面繪有清裝人物的日常生活場景，人物的臉部均貼有象牙片，富有立體感；另一面則是我們熟悉的港口景色。扇面正中的開光則模仿了西式繪畫風格，繪畫了商館區沿岸的繁華景色。很多水手喜歡購買這種扇子回國，當作紀念品送贈親友。

Both sides of the fan are decorated with different patterns, in dense and vivid shades of gouache. On one side is a scene of everyday life with figures dressed in Qing costumes, their faces ornamented with painted ivory pieces for a three-dimensional effect; the other side features the familiar scenery of the trading port. Painted inside the central cartouche in a Western style is a bustling scene of the foreign factories by the shore. This type of folding fans is popular among sailors who often buy them as souvenir gifts.



可以客製化：
刻上家族的紋章、名字
Customisable:
with family's coat of arms
or initials

這種扇叫作「卜瑞斯扇」，「卜瑞斯」是法文 *brisé* 的音譯字，有不完整之意。這是由於「卜瑞斯扇」有別於普通摺扇，不會糊上扇面，全扇僅由扇骨以絲帶相連組成。在到訪中國之前，我早已在歐洲看過類似的象牙扇，但直到今天親自到訪同文街的一間象牙店，看到工匠用鋒利的工具雕刻，我才發現原來象牙在廣州工匠的巧手下可以變得如此柔軟！

These are called "brisé" fans, a French word that means "broken". They are different from common folding fans in that they have no leaf and their decorative sticks are held together by a ribbon. Before arriving in China, I had already seen such ivory fans in Europe, but it was not until today when I visited an ivory workshop on New China Street and saw the craftsman carving with a sharp tool, that I discovered that ivory could be rendered so delicate by Canton craftsmen with their refined skills!



巷弄裏的本地小吃 *Local delicacies in the alleys*

Mandarin Cap Alley 有一間出名售賣點心食品的店舖。它的招牌寫着：「本店精工製作喜慶筵席、龍鳳點心、中秋月餅，經營澳門機釀的蒸酒；滿漢筵席，豐儉由人；各色乾果蜜餞。均為本號經營範圍，地址省城太平門外。」¹⁴

On Mandarin Cap Alley, there is a famous house of refreshment with a shop sign that says: "At this shop are skilfully made dragon pasties for ceremonies and dinners, moon cakes for the autumn festival, carriage distilled wine from Macao, dishes of simple or rich food served in Tartar and Chinese style, every variety of dried and sugared fruits. All these are to be had here, in the provincial city, outside the Gate of Extreme Peace. Here it transacts business."¹⁴

吃得到的各國味道

International cuisines galore

商館內華人總廚烹調西餐的手藝非常棒，令我可以品嚐到家鄉的味道。一日供應四餐，外加茶敘。平日可以吃到英式的龜湯、各式烤肉、「乞食牛肉」（牛肉燴菜）、「架厘」（咖喱），甜品有牛奶餅（芝士）、本地水果等，還可以喝到葡萄牙的酒及英國啤酒。而行商請客時，更可以吃到美味的燕窩羹、海參、魚翅、燒鮑魚和各式點心。

The Chinese chefs in the foreign factories make very good Western cuisines that satisfy my cravings for food back home. The kitchen serves four meals a day, along with high tea. Their daily menu includes English turtle soup, various types of roast meat, hashes and curry, with desserts such as cheese and local fruits. You will also find Portuguese wine and English beer among their beverage offerings. At lavish business banquets, you can even try bird's nest soup, sea cucumbers, shark's fin, grilled abalones and a variety of pastry.



黃皮是廣東特產，歐洲沒有的。味道酸甜，三月至五月開花，六月中果實開始成熟，可做成果醬，搭配烤野鴨肉，或曬乾做成果乾。（在新年宴會上便能吃到！）

Wampee is a fruit tree local to Canton and not found in Europe. Its fruit tastes sour and sweet, and the plant blossoms from March to May. When the fruits ripen in June, they can be made into marmalade which goes perfectly with roast wild duck, or preserved as sundried fruit (served in New Year banquets!).

在廣州學習中文

Learning Chinese in Canton

原來廣州商家們會使用一種名為「廣東英語」的語言，他們的英語發音和文法與我們使用的英語不同，的確需要思考和猜想才能明白。有些和我一樣來廣州的外國商人也開始自學中文，我也筆錄了一些實用句子，希望回國後能分享給準備出發到廣州的朋友們！¹⁵

*The local merchants speak their very own variant of English called "Canton pidgin English", with pronunciation and grammar that are different from ours. It requires a fair bit of thinking and guessing to understand what they say. Some foreign traders also start to learn Chinese by themselves. I have written down some useful phrases, which I hope to share with friends departing for Canton after my return!*¹⁵

英語
English

粵語
Cantonese

拼音
Romanisation

In what way patronise you? Let me know, if you please.

點樣幫襯你呢？
你話我知囉。
(怎樣光顧你呢？
請你告訴我吧。)

Tim yeung pong chan ni ni? Ni wa ngo chi lo.

Just now what kinds of goods are in the highest demand in the market?

而家邊宗貨至好賣呢？
(現在哪種貨品比較暢銷呢？)

I ka pin tsung fo chi ho mai ni?

If you have samples, will you let me see them?

你有辦俾我睇吓呵？
(有沒有樣本可以給我看看？)

Ni yau pan pi ngo tai ha o?

英語
English

粵語
Cantonese

拼音
Romanisation

What assortment of colours are they?

係乜嘢配色嘅？
(是什麼配色呢？)

Hai mat ye pui shik ke?

These articles of merchandise are, at present, not at all in vogue.

個的貨而家總唔通行。
(這些貨品目前並不暢銷。)

Ko tik fo I ka tsung m tung hang.

Nobody wants them.

冇人愛。
(沒有人喜歡。)

Mo yan oi.

Tell me now, what is the true and real price you want for these goods?

呢的貨，實價要幾多銀呢？
(這些貨品的售價是多少？)

Ni tik fo, shat ka iu ki to ngan ni?

You ought to abate a little from your price, then it will do very well.

你又要減的至做得。
(若你可以降低一下價格，那就好了。)

Ni yau iu kam tik chi tso tak.

Very well. So soon as your samples do arrive, will you be so good as to inform me?

好喇。貨辦就到你就通知我囉？
(好吧！若貨辦抵達，可以通知我嗎？)

Ho le. Fo pan tsau to ni tsau tung chi ngo lo?

展品 Exhibits

頁16–25的繪圖參考了以下部分展品：

The illustrations on pp.16-25 were inspired by some of the following exhibits:



布蘭斯通（畫）；
占士·懷爾德（1812 – 1887）（刻印及出版）
廣州市及近郊地圖
1840
鐫刻版畫
遮打爵士捐贈
AH1964.0115

W. Bramston (drawn); James Wyld (1812 – 1887)
(engraved and published)
Map of the city of Canton and its suburbs
1840
Engraving
Donated by Sir Paul Chater
AH1964.0115

喬治·錢納利（1774 – 1852）（傳）
廣州外商洋行前廣場
約 1838
墨水紙本
AH1964.0276.026

George Chinnery (1774 – 1852) (attri.)
The Square before the factories, Canton
ca. 1838
Ink on paper
AH1964.0276.026

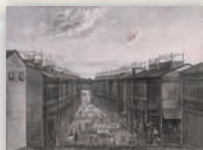


關聯昌（庭呱，活躍於 1840 – 1870 年代）（傳）
流動理髮匠
19 世紀中
水粉紙本
AH1980.0004.011

Guan Lianchang (Tingqua, act. 1840s – 1870s) (attri.)
Itinerant barber
Mid 19th century
Gouache on paper
AH1980.0004.011

阿什沃思（畫）；戴氏（印）
廣州商館區之中國街道建築
1851
設色石版畫
AH1964.0437

Ashworth E. (drawn); Day & Son (lithographed)
**Chinese architecture: street scene near
the foreign factories, Canton**
1851
Coloured lithograph
AH1964.0437



佚名
廣州靖遠街
約 1839
墨水及淡墨紙本
AH1994.0004

Anonymous
Old China Street, Canton
ca. 1839
Ink and grey wash on paper
AH1994.0004

巴化勒米·拉偉涅（1805 – 1871）（畫）
比切博斯（1801 – 1850）（印）
十三行同文街一景
約 1840 – 1866
設色石版畫
AH1964.0412.012

Barthelemy Lauvergne (1805 – 1871) (drawn)
Bichebois (1801 – 1850) (lithographed)
New China Street, Canton
ca. 1840 – 1866
Coloured lithograph
AH1964.0412.012





佚名
廣州陶瓷商店
約 1825
水粉紙本
AH2016.0003

Anonymous
Porcelain shop, Canton
ca. 1825
Gouache on paper
AH2016.0003

史貝霖（活躍於 1770 – 1805）
歐洲商人像
18 世紀末至 19 世紀初
油彩布本
AH1985.0006

Spoilum (act. 1770 – 1805)
Portrait of a European merchant
Late 18th – early 19th century
Oil on canvas
AH1985.0006

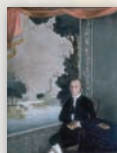


佚名
中國貴婦像
19 世紀中
水粉通草紙本
AH1971.0011

Anonymous
Portrait of a Chinese lady
Mid 19th century
Watercolour on pith paper
AH1971.0011

史貝霖（活躍於 1770 – 1805）
在中國的西方商人造像
18 世紀末
玻璃畫
AH1997.0007

Spoilum (act. 1770 – 1805)
Portrait of a Western merchant on the China coast
Late 18th century
Reverse glass painting
AH1997.0007



佚名
在繪畫玻璃畫的中國畫家
約 1800 年代
水粉紙本
思源堂（何安達）藏品

Anonymous
A Chinese artist executing a reverse glass painting
ca. 1800s
Gouache on paper
Collection of Sze Yuan Tang (A J Hardy)

黑漆描金開光人物摺扇
約 1840
漆
C1991.0001

Black and gilt lacquer folding fan with scenes of figures in garden in reserved panels
ca. 1840
Lacquer
C1991.0001





黑漆描金開光庭園人物紋櫃
19 世紀
漆
C2004.0002

Black and gilt lacquer cabinet with figures
in garden in reserved panels
19th century
Lacquer
C2004.0002

莨苳葉紋銀奶壺
廣州吉星
「CUT」款、「仿英式」印款
約 1825 – 1875
金屬（銀）
C2016.0016

Silver cream jug decorated with
acanthus leaf pattern
Cutshing, Canton
Mark of "CUT" and pseudo hallmarks
ca. 1825 – 1875
Metal (silver)
C2016.0016



描金粉彩飾家族紋章套裝茶具
約 1765
陶瓷
羅桂祥藏品
C1981.0132

Part of a tea service with the family crest
of Boswell in *fencai* enamels and gilt
ca. 1765
Ceramics
The K. S. Lo Collection
C1981.0132

銅胎畫琺瑯西洋人物方形茶箱
18 世紀
銅胎畫琺瑯
C1989.0104

Rectangular tea caddy with
European figures in painted enamels
18th century
Painted enamel on copper
C1989.0104



牙雕庭園人物圖名片盒
19 世紀
象牙
C1980.0060

Ivory card case carved with figures
in garden design
19th century
Ivory
C1980.0060



繡花鳥紋象牙柄陽傘
19 世紀
絲織及象牙
賀祈思藏品

Embroidered parasol with an ivory handle
19th century
Silk and ivory
Chris Hall Collection

廣州商館風景花鳥及象牙飾人物摺扇
1847 - 1856
水粉紙本、鑲金扇骨及象牙飾
AH1988.0016

Folding fan with gilt sticks depicting a view of Canton factories and figures with ivory faces
1847 - 1856
Gouache on paper, gilt sticks and ivory decoration
AH1988.0016



牙雕花卉紋摺扇
18 至 19 世紀
象牙
C1981.0010

Ivory folding fan carved with floral design in openwork
18th - 19th century
Ivory
C1981.0010

佚名
廣州餅店
約 1825
水粉紙本
AH2016.0004

Anonymous
Cake shop, Canton
ca. 1825
Gouache on paper
AH2016.0004



關聯昌 (庭呱, 活躍於 1840 - 1870 年代) (傳)
黃皮
19 世紀中
水粉紙本
AH1980.0005.021

Guan Lianchang (Tingqua, act. 1840s - 1870s) (attri.)
Wampee
Mid 19th century
Gouache on paper
AH1980.0005.021

此小冊子的內容參考了 18 世紀末到 19 世紀中來華洋人的紀錄，以及當時廣州的歷史創作而成。

This pamphlet was based on journals and historical accounts of foreigners travelling to Canton between the late eighteenth century and the mid nineteenth century.

附註：

Notes:

- 1 地圖參考：布蘭斯通（畫）；占士·懷爾德（1812 – 1887）（刻印及出版） | 廣州市及近郊地圖 | 1840 | 鐫刻版畫 | 遮打爵士捐贈 | AH1964.0115
Map reference: W. Bramston (drawn); James Wyld (1812 – 1887) (engraved and published) | Map of the city of Canton and its suburbs | 1840 | Engraving | Donated by Sir Paul Chater | AH1964.0115
- 2 當時流行的說法為「生在蘇州、食在廣州、着在杭州、死在柳州」，而美國商人威廉·亨特在其《舊中國雜記》中誤用這句中國諺語。
The popular saying at the time goes like this: "To have been born in Suzhou, to eat in Canton, to clothe in Hangzhou, and to die in Liuzhou." However, this Chinese adage was misquoted by American merchant William C. Hunter in his *Bits of Old China*.
- 3 美國人小羅拔·華恩在 1819 年到訪廣州並留下書寫紀錄，收錄於華恩家族文獻，部分評價參考了當中的資料。
American Robert Waln, Jr. travelled to Canton in 1819 and left behind written accounts now kept in the Waln Family Papers. Some of the reviews are based on details from these accounts.
- 4 同上。
Ibid.
- 5 同上。
Ibid.
- 6 同上。
Ibid.
- 7 同上。
Ibid.
- 8 同上。
Ibid.
- 9 同上。
Ibid.
- 10 同上。
Ibid.
- 11 資料來自美國人哈斯金斯的中國遊記。
Extracted from American Ralph Haskins' "Diary of Ralph Haskins of Roxbury, Massachusetts".
- 12 資料來自美國人小奧斯蒙德·蒂凡尼的《廣州的中國人，或旅居中國的美國人》。
Extracted from American Osmond Tiffany, Jr.'s *The Canton Chinese, or the American's Sojourn in the Celestial Empire*.

- 13 資料出自華恩家族文獻。
Quoted from the Waln Family Papers.
- 14 資料出自威廉·亨特的《舊中國雜記》。
Quoted from William C. Hunter's *Bits of Old China*.
- 15 句子出自美國傳教士伊利亞·科爾曼·布里奇曼著作《廣東土話文選》。
These phrases are adapted from American missionary Elijah Coleman Bridgman's *A Chinese Chrestomathy in the Canton Dialect*.

有關旅粵洋人生活的參考文獻：

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