

HKIE VENEREE CLUB

DECEMBER 2023 TALK

AN INQUISITIVE ENGINEER'S JOURNEY INTO
HISTORY

SPEAKER : LAU CHUN KAY
劉 振 麒

Preparations for the Journey

1. Planning before retirement
2. Looking for the right courses for history.
3. Applied for Chinese University
4. Enrolled for academic year 2007~2008
5. Retired on 30 June 2007.
6. Commenced course in September 2007.

Comparative & Public History

1. Basic degree requirements
2. Access to other history course lectures
3. Superb environments
4. Wide spectrum of students
5. Perfect setting for my journey into history

Passage 1 :

中華民國史

1. 課程包括：政治與行政的變遷
軍閥與內戰
抗戰時期的內政與外交
民國時期的人物研究
民國時期的檔案與史料
2. 自選學期論文：袁世凱

Hierarchy of truth of what we know

1. First hand knowledge :

What we actually see or hear

2. Second hand knowledge :

What are relayed from 1st hand knowledge e.g. TV, radio, newspapers, records

3. Third hand knowledge:

What are taken from 2nd hand knowledge e.g. publications, books

4. Fourth hand knowledge:

What are taken from the above but are reprocessed for one reason or another.

5. Fake knowledge: resulting from deliberate efforts

My most important take away from studying history is to know to which hierarchy what I know belongs.

從袁世凱和他家人的筆跡中

探索這位歷史人物

- 中國二千年封建皇權結束的最終實行者
- 反面人物、 封建暴君、 賣國賊
- 被大部份學者認同的：
 改革的貢獻：軍隊、教育、政治、治安、 工商業
- 爭議性的：
 從大總統到稱帝
 戊戌變法出賣維新派
 宋教仁被刺
- 找尋真相：國內學者、 國外學者

從袁世凱和他家人的筆跡中

探索這位歷史人物

- 一手資料着手：家書及手稿、親人的家書和筆記
- 在叔父袁保慶和袁保恆監管下成長
- 在朝鮮大展拳腳，有助仕途
- 家庭和子女教育，為人與處事
- 戊戌政變、宋教仁被刺案、順天時報
- 袁世凱行帝制
- 結論

Passage 2 :

日記與中國社會史 (1400-1900)

- 通過日記探討明清及近代中國人物質生活與精神面貌的演變，並反省利用日記進行歷史研究所可能產生的問題
- 範圍：
 - 18世紀物質生活、經濟、士紳與鄉村社會
 - 19世紀士大夫、理學、危機感
 - 19世紀文人、女人、城市
 - 近代大眾傳播媒介

丙戌季秋江陰金武祥淮生甫識

(5) 如何成爲文人

2/10/08

4

鷗堂日記卷一

祥符 周星譽 酌叔

咸豐五年乙卯。武祥按酌老是年三十歲居山陰賞村。

正月戊寅初一日丙寅晴午後出門閒行重拈人字

韻示寄公詩云。廟場簫鼓賽新晴。市柳搖門綠未勻。

押券舊邇多酒債。到門賀柬半詩人。自書小勝禳除

俗。預檢清遊報答春。笑憶西清早朝侶。馬蹄紅驟六

街塵。

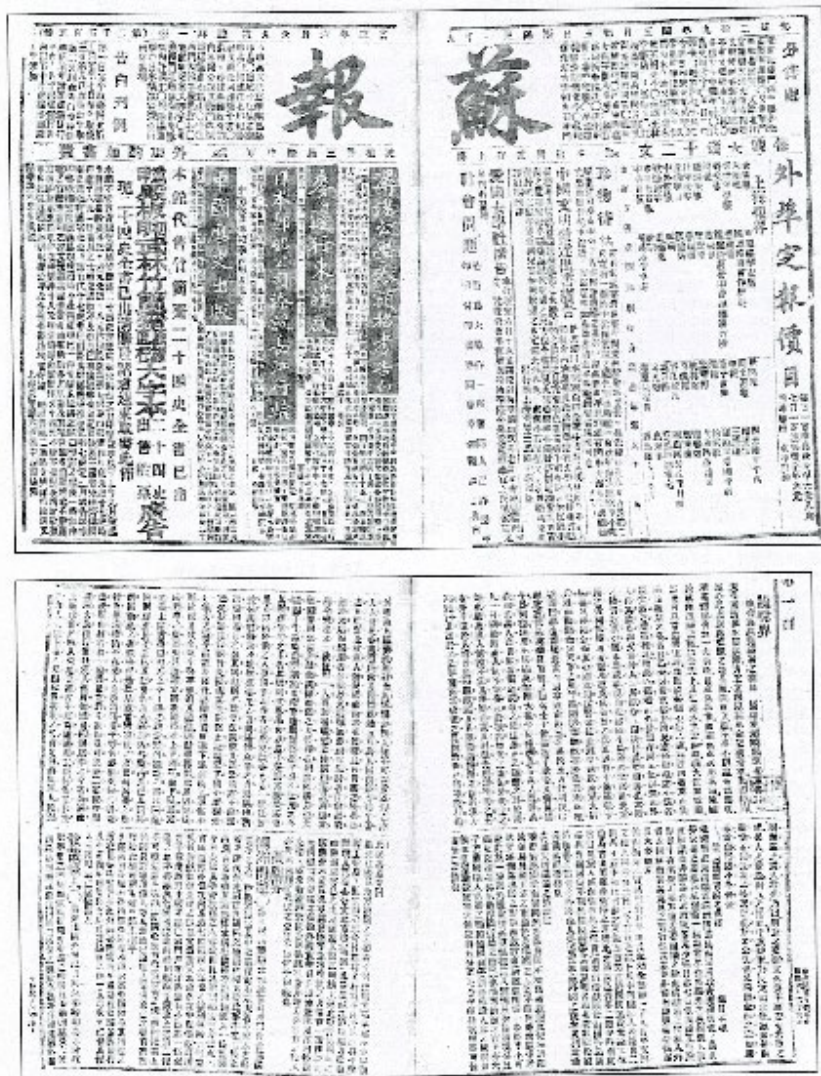
平聲

5

導修資料 10:《浙江潮》第 1-2 期(1903)

資料來源:浙江同鄉會編,《浙江潮》(東京:該會,1903),載羅家倫編,(臺北:中國國民黨中央委員會黨史史料編纂委員會,1968 影印)。

導修資料 11:《蘇報》(1903 年 6 月 29 日[光緒 29 年閏 5 月 5 日])



新學堂都成立了

三十四年(1908)五月,頁 169:

血脉之首終中山

初四日(6月3日)

國革命之黨義也。在越南其地近於中國。已入派台國族境矣。不知能否?

三十四年(1908)七月,頁 170-1:

初四日(7月31日)太原之大廟

每步今日。是民衆至晉祠。遊廣善堂。其地係晉祠之關。龍虎天宮。諸般金銀。最近觀者甚眾。自朝至午。車馬盈門而過者。舉地不絕。

三十四年(1908)八月,頁 172:

八月初五日(8月31日)

昨日有人自省來言:省城新政不問言他。惟于本月初一日起鼓樂。分上、中、下三等。委員嚴密稽查。上等鼓每月捐錢三千五百文。中等一千五百文。下等一千文。捐至于鼓。可消是矣……。

八月初九日(9月4日)

同本月初一日(8月27日)并州官報。有山西咨議局創 辦所章。不日即行奉辦矣。新政之行。如此美者甚多。

三十四年(1908)十一月,頁 173:

十一月十六日(11月29日)

國有大喪。遺照二十七日而除服。現督統頒示百姓。一月之內禁止婚嫁。百日之內不准動音樂。并不准剃頭。各府州縣。大縣小主各門檄聯。均令洗刷。各舖戶賬本亦令更換藍鑒。且(給)婦女穿紅色衣服。并除經期二十七日。

數年。既非讀書學問。再閱十年八載。則讀書之士亦難而進也。

五月二十八日(6月26日)

太常寺設一學堂。延聘三教習。本署署二。既經宋改。一派元合其人。由日本而學而回。非但欲能作政。且其精神。始華人而勉為其者也。指其竟則為之為。喜而樂。其來見之。竟不謂其早之失其本來面目。樂其學其也。

七月初五日(8月1日)

晉祠委會。生金之家均不使暢銷貨物。則華商人民亦因之

婦女稅

議法

語氣是

海上青樓圖記

從「海上青樓圖記」 看清末上海妓女

- 為甚麼選這題目
- 圖記來源簡介：
「清末民初報刊圖畫集成」 光緒十八年（1892）
- 上海的高級妓院
- 妓女年齡分佈
- 妓女藉貫與數目
- 妓院地區
- 花榜與指南

國家圖書館古籍文獻叢刊

清末民初報刊圖畫集成（五）

海上青樓圖記

北洋學報

安徽白話報

點石齋畫報附錄之風俗畫錄

北清煙報

時事報圖畫雜俎

時事畫報

點石齋畫報附錄之風華誤傳奇

全國圖書館文獻縮微複製中

卓文君

文君本姓錢。蘇州良家子也。因慕卓文君之任。俠當壚。遂以卓為氏。以文君為名。為年十六。溫文尔雅。姿態端莊。話有大家風範。耽翰墨。嫻吟詠。錦心繡口。穎悟過人。詞曲管絃。各臻精妙。洵足為羣夜之冠。蜀中馬某之官嶺南。道出海上。聞姬名。訪於百花里。一見傾心。必舊相識。即曰。長卿再世。文君亦再世。與嘉耦。洵天賦也。遂撰一聯云。文通筆竟。淑慝管。君子夜當開。並頭姬。和一聯云。相與有成。酒內助。如何訂約。問前生。一時傳為佳話。

壬辰夏四月沙溪古生蓮衣者誌於春申江上



3.1. 年齡

「圖記」中 53 位妓女年齡分佈如下：

年 齡	人 數	年 齡	人 數
12	3	19	7
13	1	20	3
14	4	21	2
15	8	22	2
16	7	25	1
17	7	28	1
18	6	30	1

可見妓女大多數年齡都較輕，年齡分佈，亦與當時思想家王韜所作之統計甚
【4】王韜於十九世紀中期和末期都住在上海，是進出妓院之常客。【5】

妓業的經濟學都講供求定律，所以看妓女年齡的分佈，可以明白，那時期的
對年輕的妓女，（或叫「嫩芽」），是有偏好的，而他們對 20 歲以上的妓
認為是太老了。當然我們亦可質疑，這現象和那年代早婚的習慣可否拉上關

花翠芳

翠芳蘇州人年二紀餘矣現居清和坊一
術貌靜神幽飄飄然有遺世獨立之概
辛卯春李花榜一甲三名入選評云月中
桂鏡中花又獎云蘭茝之氣咲唾俱香余
數宴其家姬訥於酬應而一種楚楚幽嫻
之態對之令人心曠神怡

壬辰正月

古越蘭主人題於海上





辭秀蘭
 秀蘭蘇州人幼居西營芳里
 其母喪辭二姐當僉白楊中
 止橋也秀十七芳少聰慧
 奇驚鴻麗質聘離曼同飛燕
 九齡乙亥酬應婉變動尺謙
 音義解臆語悉知古秀所居
 山西偏趙祝融寺止戶齋居
 鼎豐里今復移居同庚里
 辛卯十月惜夢外史題

三秀蘭

秀蘭廣陵人年十五。歷修蛾眉。時皓齒已丑。花
榜品曰。富艷動情。昔漢宮有客。賜以一聯云。
餐來秀色心先醉。領到蘭言氣亦香。波溪漁
隱。心願云。秀外慧中。欣此日。於逢洛浦。蘭因深果
同。何時重到天台。善燕腔歌。探世一抄。誰敢邊聲耳。
恍惚妹。翠蘭亦都親。不惟家。瑤梁。此雙燕初
寓。清河第一橋。與李鳳踪同處。盤彩面蒼。芳今止
注和坊三術。爰每誌之。

嘉和九月。謝東弟一香。花客書于海上。宗次。



賽金花

金花字鳳，居名仁里。年十六，曉曉歌曲並皆
 惟妙。妖冶動人，時遊者多。慶壬寅，寅一夏，李
 武林、西湖數人品為一甲三名。秋波明媚，姿態
 嬌婉，實為後來士冠宗友。未情，生評云：
 雅態宜人，獎去春與年同。曉花推目
 至盟

辛卯冬月

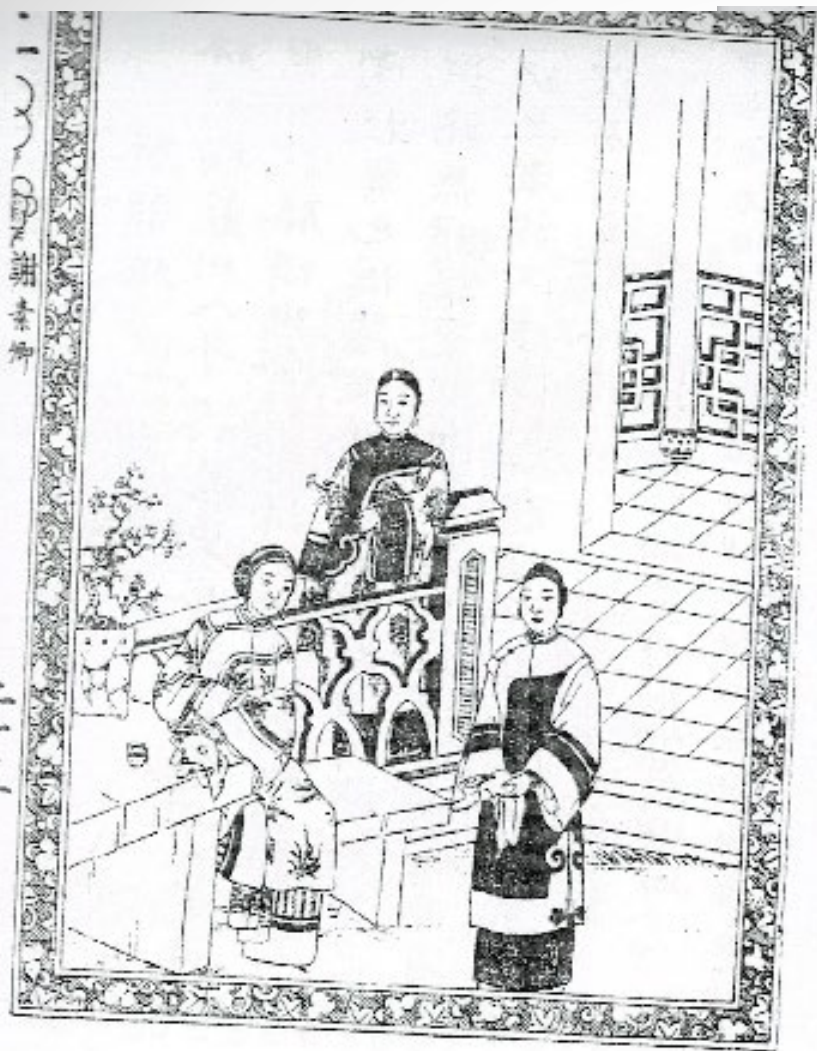
西蜀閬苑園主人書於中江寓次



謝素卿 第三卷

素卿家雙溪年二十八。屬送春風。眸迎秋水。蔥尖十指。蓮
瓣雙鈎。性格溫柔。談吐風雅。即體態。亦稱環肥燕瘦之宜。
庚寅夏。始來滬。為失怙恃。無所歸。遂借謝家。以栖燕。非有涵
鶯花藪也。今住公易里。頗著豔聲。詞曲管絃。各臻精妙。其
孀姨曰阿寶。大姐曰阿金。俱工於酬應。一種精潔靈警。令
人憐愛。且在汙泥中。而不為汙泥所染。尤難能而可貴者矣。

慣還詩債客誌于海上旅次



陳小紅

紅琴川貧家女。自十二齡墮作
 隨風絮。學京調琵琶。都入妙而
 今玉立。貌冶如花。庚寅花朝。龍
 栊選第三。評曰。蒲心蕙質。色花超
 群。老友古越石隱。仙子極珍愛。姬石
 隱更有可意人曰左小玉。夢與姬訂
 手帕盟。合典小影。

廿七歲



王金鳳

王金鳳揚州人居學宮里年二十餘矣。處雖村長而才韻嫣然。在少年場中有傾視一切之概。神灑然影亭然。素肩削玉。連附握寸。無溢昧工。傳言雖嬌被金翠。雖倚芬芳爭妍戲媚。入其室者鮮不蕩志迷魄也。然情摯而性傲。交與善。能嘔出心肝示之。苟非所好。雖千金買笑弗顧也。亦可謂風塵中之矯者。已晚香詞人評在。獨具隻眼。嘗謂游唐南北名花。薈萃以滬上為最。如金鳳者。尤為滬上之冠。因摘開清詩。挑草出山。凡為賤天。驅下坂馬。羣空二語贈之。客歲開大腹。實擬以八千金徵入。西屏為之紫歛。常歎者數日。曰是將空冀北之羣矣。其賞識之深如此。後于花榜。乙丑冬。李花榜。皆定為一甲一名。謂非有目共賞乎。

辛卯冬李武陵問津人識於海上紫香館



Passage 3 :
20th Century Europe

The Formative years of Hitler and Stalin
A Comparison

Formative years of Hitler & Stalin

Hitler

1. Father

Illegitimate son of a peasant woman,

Shoemaker, turned Austrian civil servant

Often **drunk**, **beats** Hitler.

Died when Hitler was 15.

2. Mother

Over protective

Died when Hitler was 18.

Stalin

1. Father

A **shoemaker** all his life.

Violent person, persistent **drunk**

Frequently **beats** up the mother and Stalin

Left forever when Stalin was 9.

2. Mother

Loved Stalin intensively

Attractive, different boy friends

Lived by herself even after Stalin became leader of the country

Formative years of Hitler & Stalin

Hitler

3. Childhood

Only surviving child of 4

Well provided for.

Always the **ringleader** playing with schoolmates/neighbours

Fantasy through American Indians and Cowboys stories

4. School

Good student at grade school

Interest in Arts and painting

Failed to enter the Arts Academy in Vienna twice (2 times)

Stalin

3. Childhood

Only surviving child of 3.

Poor family.

Always the **leader of his gang** in fights and warfare games

Vigilance and inferiority

4. School

Did well in all subjects at school

Sings and paints well

Likes poetry and acting

Grilled at Seminary in Tbilisi, Georgia

Formative years of Hitler & Stalin

Hitler

5. Youth

At 19: Wagner's operas

Political debates of the Austria govt

At 20: Broke and homeless

At 26: First world war for 2 years

At 34: **Political prison**

Wrote 'Mein Kampf'

6. The women

Basically shy with women, 2 known

1st : Geli Raubel, **shot herself** 1931

2nd : Eva Braun, married the day before she committed suicide with Hitler

Stalin

5. Youth

At 19: A hardened revolutionary

At 20: Joined the Bolsheviks

From 24 to 35:

Arrested 8 times

6. The women

There were many women, from nobles to revolutionaries.

1st wife Kato died at 22

2nd wife Nadya **shot herself** 15 years after they were married

Formative years of Hitler & Stalin

Hitler

1. Originally Austrian, not German
2. Extrovert, always meticulously dressed
3. "I had always maintained that we ought at all costs to avoid waging war on two fronts and you may rest assured that I pondered long and anxiously about Napoleon and his experiences in Russia. Why, then, you may ask this war against Russia, and why at the time I selected? ... and my own personal nightmare was the fear that Stalin might take the initiative before me."
(recorded monologue, 1945)

Stalin

1. Originally Georgian, not Russian
2. Introvert, not too concerned what he wore
3. "My greatest pleasure is to choose one's plans minutely, slake an implacable vengeance, and then go to bed. There is nothing sweeter in the world." (1915)

And the two never met.....

The Formative years of Hitler and Stalin

A Comparison

Conclusion:

1. Fathers strong headed, non sensitive, spend little time with the son, beat them up frequently. (That they are both shoemakers is probably just a coincidence.)
2. Mothers who love them a little too much.
3. Both went through proper schools with good results.
4. Both took up leadership roles naturally.
5. But had a big grudge.
6. Many other factors are at play as well.
7. During ordinary times it would be difficult to breed even one of them, but the world got unlucky and we got them both.

Passage 4 :

Study tour of Medieval Portugal

June 2008

- Organized by Chinese University of Hong Kong
Center of Catholic Studies

Cities visited: Porto, Coimbra, Tomar, Tentugal,
Lisbon, Evora, Lagos

Point of interest: Jewish Synagogue, Tomar
Oldest surviving Synagogue in Portugal
Built in 1430, miraculously intact
Now serve as a Jewish museum

History of the Jews in Portugal

- **6th Century BC** – Jews first came to the Iberian Peninsula
- **12th Century AD** – Jews enjoyed protection from the crown of the kingdom of Portugal
- **13-14th Century** – More than 200,000 Jews lived in Portugal, or about 20% of the total population
- **1492** – Spain expelled 150,000 Jews, who were accepted by King John of Portugal
- **1496** – New King Manuel I wanted to marry Princess Isabel of Spain and was forced to expel all the Jews
- **1800** – Portugal invited Jews back into the country for economic reasons
- **WW II** - >100,000 Jews fled into freedom via Lisbon
- **1974** – 50% of Jews immigrated to Israel and other places
- **Recent** – only about 600 Jews live in Portugal

Other courses taken

- 19th Century Europe
- Patterns in Urban History and Development
- Britain and the British Empire
- 明清珠江三角洲歷史

Other side passages of my History Journey

- Explorations in Modern American History
- Nationalism in Japan
- 股票與債券: 金融史
- 秦漢中國史
- 飲食文化史: 本地與全球
- 近代中國的普通人
- 明代中國史
- 漢代的區域文化
- Ancient and Medieval Western History
- Cross-strait Relations in International & Historical Perspectives
- 二十世紀新加坡及馬來亞的華文教育
- ...and others, to be explored.....

The End