Alexander Wylie’s journey from Chengdu to Hanzhong in 1868; and the road today

David Jupp, Feng Suiping, He Jian
Rough Outline

- Recap – Shu Roads and 512
- The push into the Yangtze Basin after 1860 & Western Travellers on Shu Roads
- June 2012 Field visit to Wylie’s Route
- The Han River Route
- Conclusions
Fault Lines of the Wenchuan Earthquake

- Guangyuan
- Jiangyou
- Chengdu

汶川地震所处的龙门山断裂带恰好穿过四川省自然保护区最为密集的一个区域。
The great Wenchuan earthquake
Push into the Yangtze Basin (1)

- 1842-1860 Opium Wars & Taiping Tianguo
- 1860 Treaty of Tianjin concluded:
  - Ten new treaty ports opened to trade;
  - Foreign diplomats were to be allowed at Peking;
  - The opium trade was legalized;
  - Kowloon surrendered to Britain;
  - Permission for foreigners to travel throughout China;
  - Large indemnities paid to Great Britain and France.
Push into the Yangtze Basin (2)

- Steamboats and shallow draft Gunboats move up to Hankou and beyond
- Travellers fan out into China to survey resources and routes for Merchants, Military & Missionaries to travel throughout China:
  - 1868 Alexander Wylie
  - 1871 Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen
  - 1873 M. L’Abbé Armand David
  - 1874 Col. Sosnovsky
- All travelled on parts of Shu Roads or the Han River and passed through Hanzhong
Push into the Yangtze Basin (3)
5 days in June 2012
Sichuan Sites

- **Baima Guan**
- **Jueyuan Temple**
- **Cuiyun Lang**
- **Jianxi Tianxiong**
- **Minyue Xia**
Hanzhong and the Han River Route

- Wylie arrived at Mianxian and took a boat to Hanzhong. He had reached the upper limits of navigation on the Han River.

- He intended to head down the Han River to Hankou but it was raining heavily and Chinese convinced him to first go to Shiquan and then by boat.

- Between Yangxian and Shiquan there were dangerous rocks and rapids.

- His overland route was via Xixiang where we visited in June 2012 – as well as the site of a Catholic Mission from 1880 to 1935 called Guluba.
The Han River Route became a major pathway to get into the west of China (and out of it) from the secure port of Hankou.

Chinese say “above Yangxian and below Jun Zhou, the shoals are shifting sand; between Yangxian and Junzhou the shoals are all rocks”.

Teichman (1917) as usual was succinct:

“The Han River is of course the main artery of communication. To Hankow downstream takes one to three weeks according to the state of the water, and the return journey upstream one to two months. Steam navigation on the upper Han seems to be out of the question owing to the shallows, shifting channels, and rapids. The worst rapids, some of which are very dangerous, lie between Yang Hsien (at the lower end of the Hanchung plain) and Hsingan (Ankang)”.
Travellers accidents on the Han River

- Wylie (1868) Avoided Mianyang rapids but boat damaged after Shiquan with large waves near Ziyang;
- David (1873) Sailed through to Shiquan but wrecked past Ziyang (survived but specimens lost);
- Piatsssevsky (1874) wrecked between Shiquan and Mianyang.
- Despite these experiences, Missionaries flowed into Hanzhong via the Han River until the 1930’s when it was cut off by war.
Out to Hankou – Fr. Armand David’s map

- Shiquan Dam
- Ankang Dam
- Danjiang Dam
Backlog - Work Waiting to Complete!
Next route to reach the web (in progress)
TangLuo Road mapping is helped using Russian Military Maps in Google Earth
Next route TangLuo Road Plus Pandas!
Conclusions

- Documents and backing material is all available at the web site:
  - http://www.qinshuroads.org/
- Alternatively – just search on “Shu Roads” with Google…
- Wylie’s voyages involved many interesting activities – such as deciphering his transliterations!
- I hope (soon?) to complete the studies of the geography of the travels of the early “explorers” and have it all there to see
- Thank you for listening!