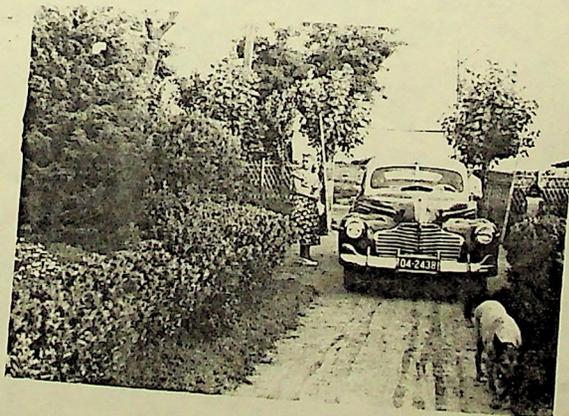
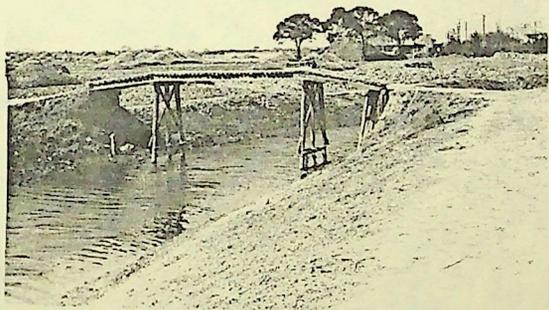
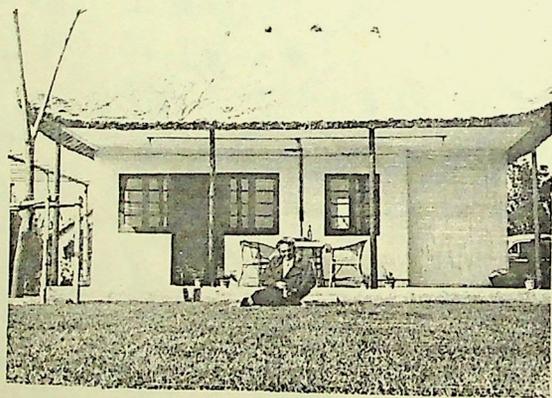
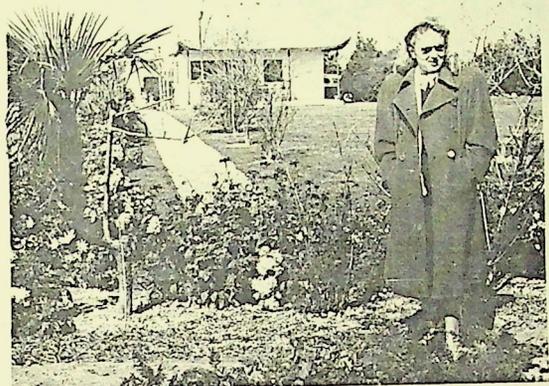
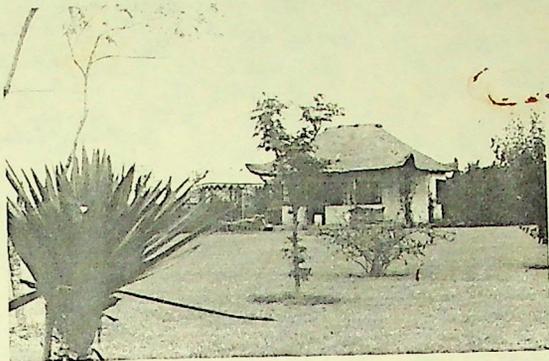
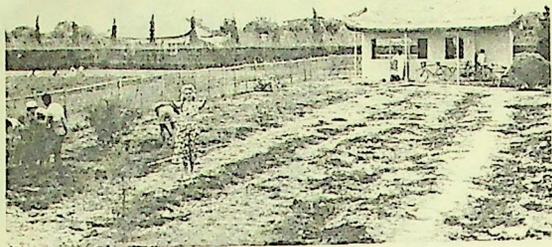


PHOTOS

365 DOGS CALENDAR • WORKMAN PUBLISHING



AGREEMENT OF CO-OWNERSHIP

THIS AGREEMENT made this 14th day of March, 1950
between OSSIP OSCAR BOYARSKY of French nationality
hereinafter called the First Party of the one part and
B.M. LEVACO of U.S.S.R. nationality hereinafter called
the Second Party of the other part.

WITNESSETH:

That the First Party and the Second Party are
co-owners of the following described land and structures
and all things standing thereon and that each of them
holds and enjoys equal share in the said described land and
structures and things standing thereon.

That both parties shall share profit and loss equally
arising from the property aforesaid.

That all documents of title relative to the said pro-
perty shall be held by the Second Party.

That without the joint consent in writing of both
parties neither party may mortgage, sell, transfer or
otherwise dispose of or create any tenancy or any rights on
the said property.

Description of Property

Property known as Pu Seng Chiu, 4th Tu, Yung No. 28,
36th Chiu measuring One Mow and Pu Seng Chiu, 4th Tu,
Yung No. 28, 35th Chiu measuring One Mow Two Fen Three
Li and Four Hao and also Pu Seng Chiu, 4th Tu, Yung No.
26, 37th Chiu measuring Four Fen Seven Li and Two Hao
and all structures and things standing thereon.
(南松區四圍屋宇行二十八號三六坪三五坪三十七坪)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have set their
hands and seals to this Agreement of Co-ownership.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of:-

L. C. Young

O. Boyarsky
The First Party
B. M. Levaco
The Second Party

IGUD YOTZEI SIN IN ISRAEL

Association of former residents of China

HEAD OFFICE

Tel-Aviv, Ponve Center, 13 Grusenberg str.

P.O. Box 1601

Cable address: "IGUDSIN" TELAVIV

Tel. 03-5171997

Fax: 972-3-5171997

אגוד יוצאי סין בישראל

ה מ ר כ ז

תל-אביב, "בית פונבה", רח' גרוזנברג 13

ת.ד. 1601

מברקים: "אגודסין" תל-אביב

March 5th, 1992 תל-אביב

Ref. I33/92

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The IGUD YOTZEI SIN is an Association of Former Residents from China in Israel, predominantly Russian Jews, who lived in China, where they had settled commencing with the end of the nineteenth century till the early 1950.

Our members are scattered all over the world with our headquarters in Tel-Aviv, Israel. We issue a bi-monthly magazine which is mailed from Israel to all our members.

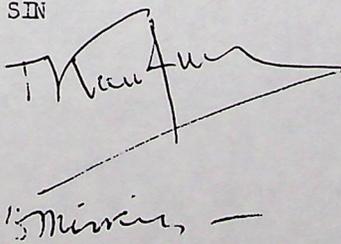
The bearer, BENJAMIN LEVACO, a member of the American Far Eastern Society of Southern California, is our correspondent in the United States and is proceeding to China (where he grew up and lived for 35 years) with the object of visiting the sites of former Jewish communities, synagogues, hospitals, cemeteries, etc. He plans to write an article on his return to the United States. This article will be published in our magazine.

Any courtesies and assistance extended to Mr. Levaco shall be greatly appreciated.

IGUD YOTZEI SIN

T.A.Kaufman
President

B.G.Mirkin
Secretary



Miss Tess Johnson
March 30, 1992

My other reason for the trip is to try and determine the condition of a summer bungalow in Hungjao of which I am a part owner. When I was in Shanghai in 1990, I did not have time to locate it. Attached is photostat of a description of the property.

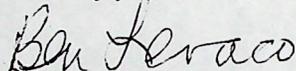
I wonder if, when I shall be in Shanghai, it shall be possible for you to arrange for one of your Chinese Consular staff to assist me in locating the site.

When I shall have the pleasure of meeting you, I shall be able to explain the situation with the property as outlined to me through a lawyer recommended to me by Israel Epstein (photostat of self-explanatory letter attached).

As it is too late for your reply to reach me prior to my departure on April 9, please let me hear from you in regard to this letter by sending your reply to me c/o Jin Jiang Hotel at #59 Mao Ming Nan Road, Shanghai. "To be held for Ben Levaco, pending arrival on April 17 or 18.

I would appreciate any assistance that you may be able to supply - and hope to hear from you.

Cordially yours,



Ben Levaco

BL:dks

Attachments

433-6880

BEN LEVACO
14145 Cantlay Street
Van Nuys, California 91405

March 30, 1992

Miss Tess Johnston
1469 Huai Hei Zhong Lu
Shanghai 200031
P.R. China

Dear Miss Johnston:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Zoya Shalkis together with whom and Bob DeVries among others, I am a member of a group of old Chinahands who meet periodically to reminisce about the time spent in China. (Our next meeting is scheduled for July in Vancouver when approximately 1,000 old Chinahands are expected to attend.)

My contact with China spans 35 years - 1915 through 1950, the last 15 years, 1936-1950, having been spent in Shanghai.

I am an 81-year-old U.S. Citizen born in Siberia of Russian Jewish parentage and have lived in the United States from 1950 until the present.

Being retired, I have a hobby to fill my time. It is writing autobiographical stories about my life and various experiences.

One of the reasons of my present trip to China is to investigate the situation as regards former Russian Jewish facilities - as is evidenced by enclosed photostat of a letter of introduction from Igud Yotsei Sin, which is self-explanatory.

You have been most courteous in supplying Igud with information regarding former Jewish sites, etc. (photostat attached), and I wonder whether I can impose upon you to render me any assistance in this regard should I need it.

I am proceeding to China on April 9 in a group sponsored by *China Today*, of which the Editor Emeritus is Israel Epstein. I am a personal friend of his (we grew up together in Tientsin and attended the same school.) I shall be traveling on my own while in China as is evidenced by attached photostat wherein my route is underlined and pointed out by an asterisk, and shall spend time with the group only in Beijing and Guilin.

I shall be in Shanghai April 18, 19, 20, 23 and 24 and shall stay at the Jin Jiang Hotel (next to the former Grovoner Gardens, where I lived for many years throughout the 1940s.)

閘北，上海北管車場



(跡戰海上)

拝啓 遠々八幡堂前 接し有難

折續は 屬閣下 可也 多謝

自便に 相向し 屬貴兄 へ 祈

出候 心 兼 致 候 旨 敬 候 迄 存 望

比 下 北 上 九 内 自 家 へ 祈

神 湯 神 傳 四 比 中 也 多 謝 候

有 幸 多 謝 夫 大 塚 氏 へ

又 多 謝 流 下 下 北 上 矣

も 祈 祈 候 旨 矣

宜 矣 女 房 出 度 矣 矣

事 況 七 三 七 尚 幸 一

あ ら 一 幸 候 希 一

日 休 三 日 能 三 八 内 有

而 持 早 返 候 迄

取 申 上 下 之 房

其 之 先 見 之 傳 手

込 打 致 一 矣

改 思 呂 移 下 原 矣

賜 一 之 名 内 矣 九

至 極 吐 便 三 日 矣

郵 務 熱 心 多 謝 足 矣

定 配 下 致 一 存 一 三 矣 休

右 傳 寄 心 程 下 度 二 伊 貴 兄

内 内 候 分 之 賜 下 通 知 仰

し 下 之 房 見 入 候 旨

若 祈 祈 郵 務 一 大 名 之 如 三

序 送 配 之 接 下 度 名 紹 矣

中 取 下 先 而 貴 兄 之 如

地 下 八 之 流 行 郵 務 候 旨

也 三 下 外 自 下 下 之 如



啓 艦 在 派

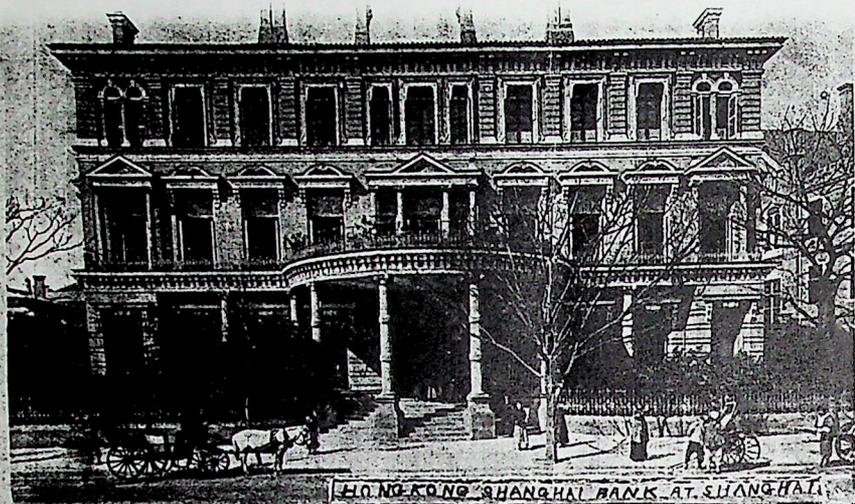
航 海 局 大 務

勿 忘 而 勿 忘

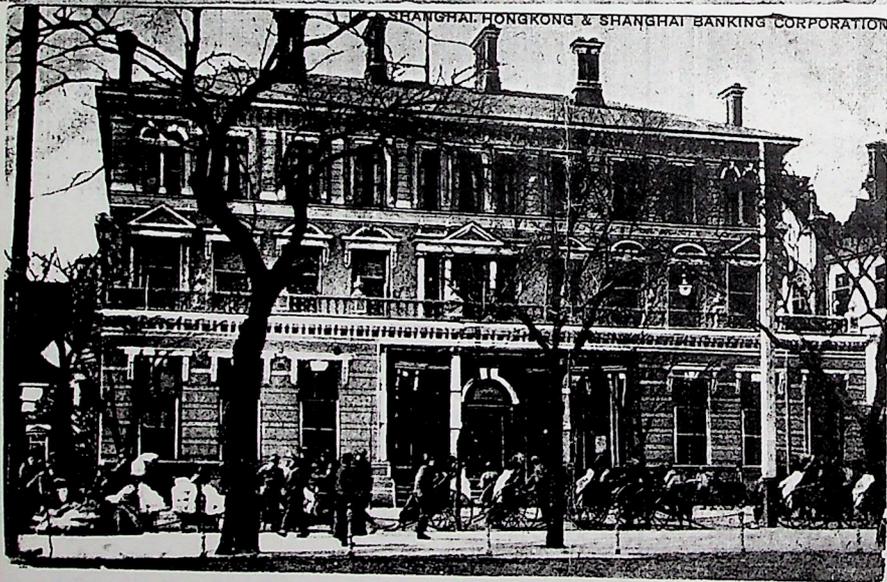
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SHANCHAI STATION

postally used 1905

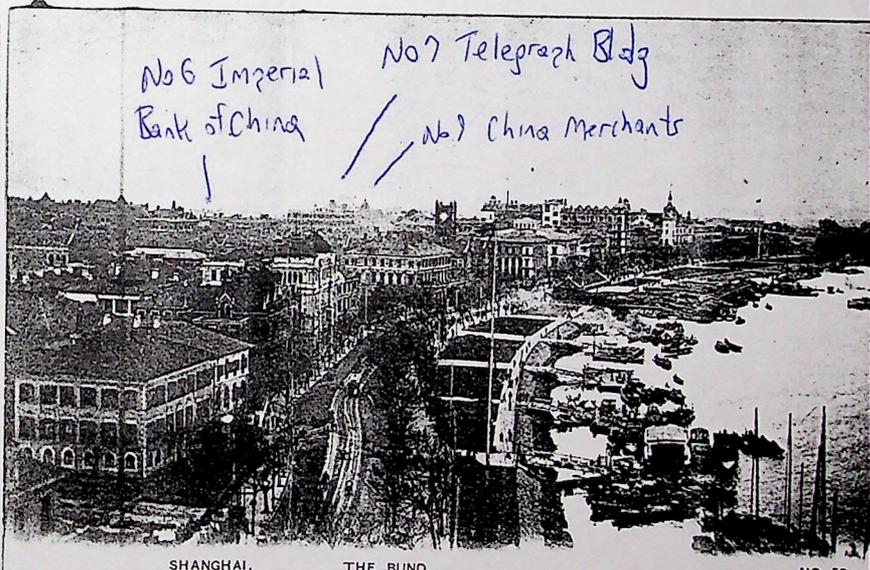


HONGKONG SHANGHAI BANK AT SHANGHAI



SHANGHAI HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

The bank was remodelled: the portico disappeared, and the porch was shortened to make room for more office space. The front yard also disappeared.



SHANGHAI.

THE BUND.

NO. 52

No 4 Dowell

No 5 OSK, etc

No 12 HK &

Shanghai Bank

Note left foreground: new Shanghai Club just beginning construction, probably 1909.

20 Netherlands Trading Society
 21 Sino-Belgian Bank
 22. Gibb, Livingston
 23 D. Sassoon
 24 P&O
 27. J., M.



THE BUND AT SHANGHAI

22 Bank of China

(ex-Club Concordia)

26. Yangtze Insurance

27. Jardine, Matheson



THE BUND, SHANGHAI

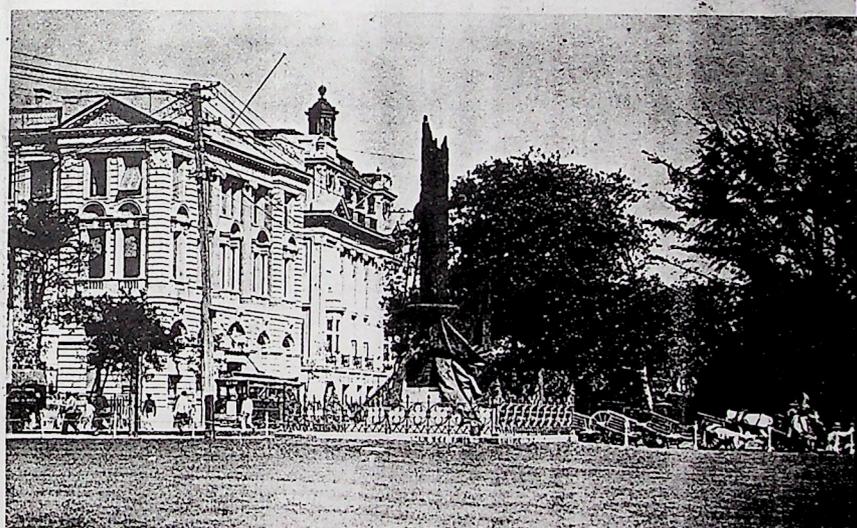
28. Genline

The same view, from Jinkee Rd to Peking Road c. 1903 and c. 1925-35



No. 140.

The Bund Shanghai.

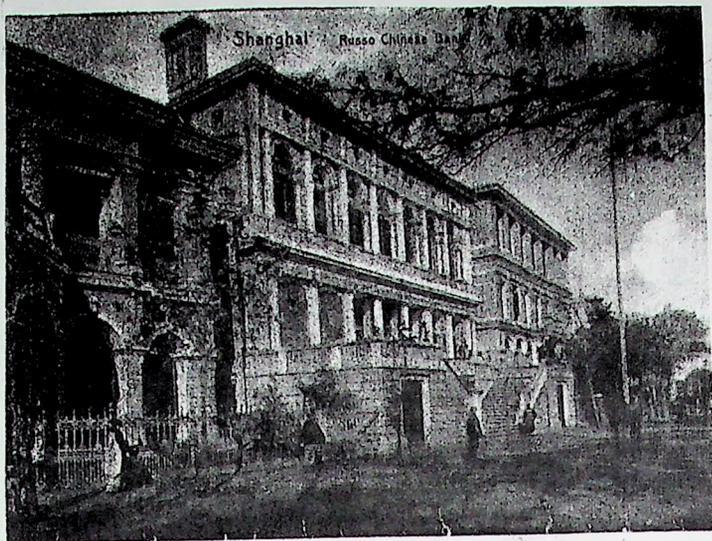


SHANGHAI

碑念記號スチルイ

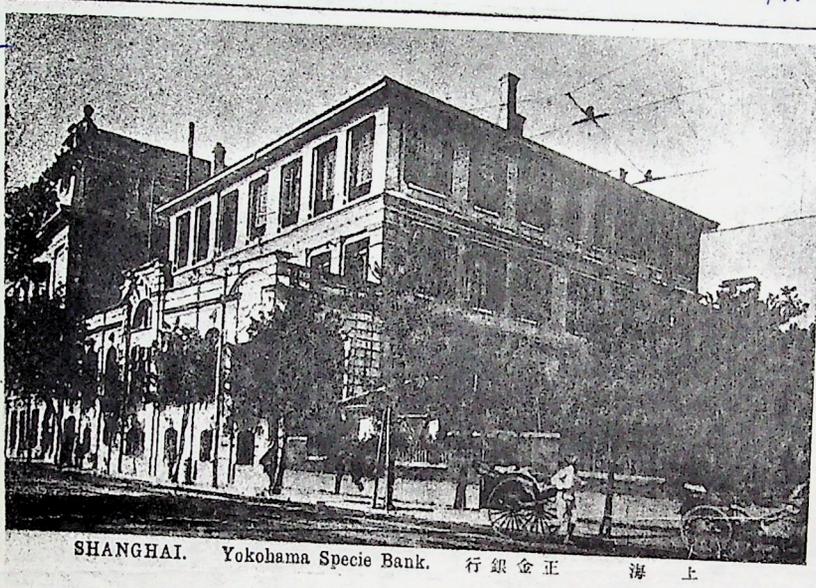
海上

- Same view, c. 1905 and c. 1915
 top No 29 Comptoir d'Escompte Bldg; No 30 Masonic Club
 No 31 F.S.B.
 bottom No 29 Bank of Indochina No 30 Masonic Club



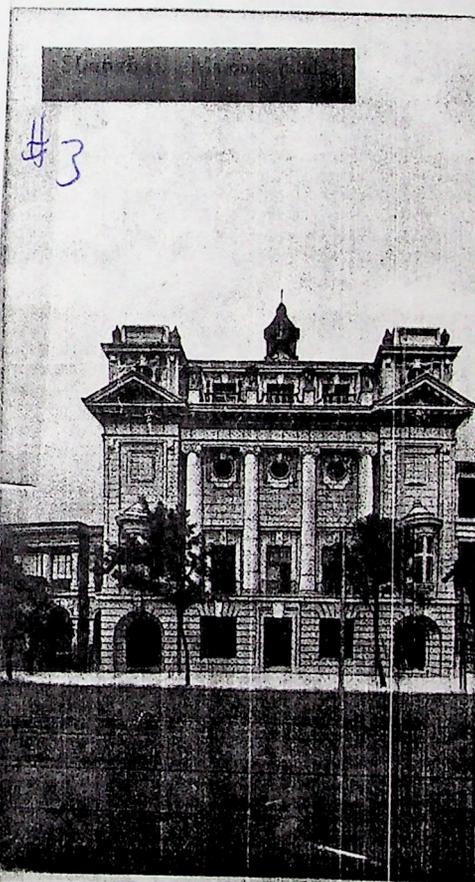
#1 Far left: No. 29 The Bund. Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris in the 1880s and '90s. Russo-Chinese Bank 1896-1902, Hall & Holtz offices 1904-05; function ~~now~~ unknown 1906-1911. Middle: No. 30 Masonic Club, pre-1912; right: No. 31. ~~Bank~~ Yokohama Specie Bank 1900-1924

#1



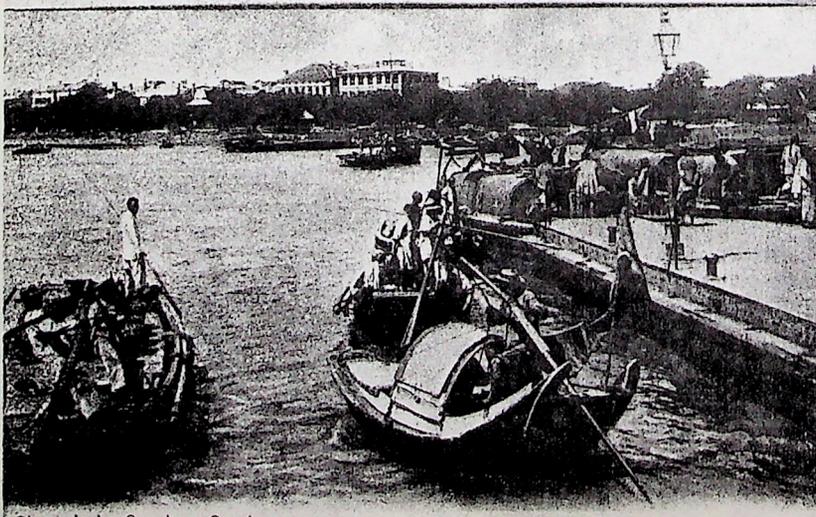
#2 Left: 1912 - Masonic Club
Center: No. 31 Yokohama Specie ~~Bank~~ Bank, 1900-1924, with addition on front. (If you compare with John Thomson's 1874 photo album, you will note that this is the same building, originally with two floors.)
#3. left. former Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris

#2



(cont'd) site of Bank of Indochina, 1914.
center: 1912 Masonic Club
right: old Yokohama Specie Bank

#3



Shanghai. Soochun Creek.

#4

#4 distant views of Masonic Club & Yokohama Specie Bank, c. 1905.



紐約吳魯我司大
 樓以鋼所製成五
 十四層誠為世界
 中最高之大樓也
 乘電梯由底兩分
 鐘即能抵頂專造
 家所製之老藍刀
 牌香烟純由最上
 等烟葉造成在世
 界中價值之高上
 恰如以上之大樓然



1946

USS Los Angeles

WANGPOO RIVER

SOOCHOW CREEK





29-1

143-1

6590

雪日的街头
Снег на улицах Шанхая.
A street in the snow
Sous la neige

LYNN PAN

She first came to Hongkong, hidden in the false bottom of a fishing boat. But after years away from China, Lynn Pan is now making frequent trips to the land of her birth, retracing her Chinese roots. Nancy Wong meets the psychologist-turned-writer. The pictures are by Eddie Jim

GOING into deep purdah is not at all the self-imposed hardship one imagines it to be. For writer Lynn Pan, it's the best part of her work — when she cuts herself off for weeks from all human contact to work solidly on her personal computer. "It's a form of escapism, almost like a drug, and when ideas start to roll and the story takes form I get such a high it's the best feeling in the world," says Pan, who has written several books on China.

She made this discovery while working on her third book, *Journeys Around the Yellow River*. During a trip to China to trace the source of the river, she picked up the encephalitis virus. "It nearly killed me and when I recovered, I became very depressed. I had to find something to occupy me and one foolproof way, I discovered, was to write. It was the only thing that engrossed me entirely and stopped me from moping," says Pan, who decided then that she wanted to be a full-time author.

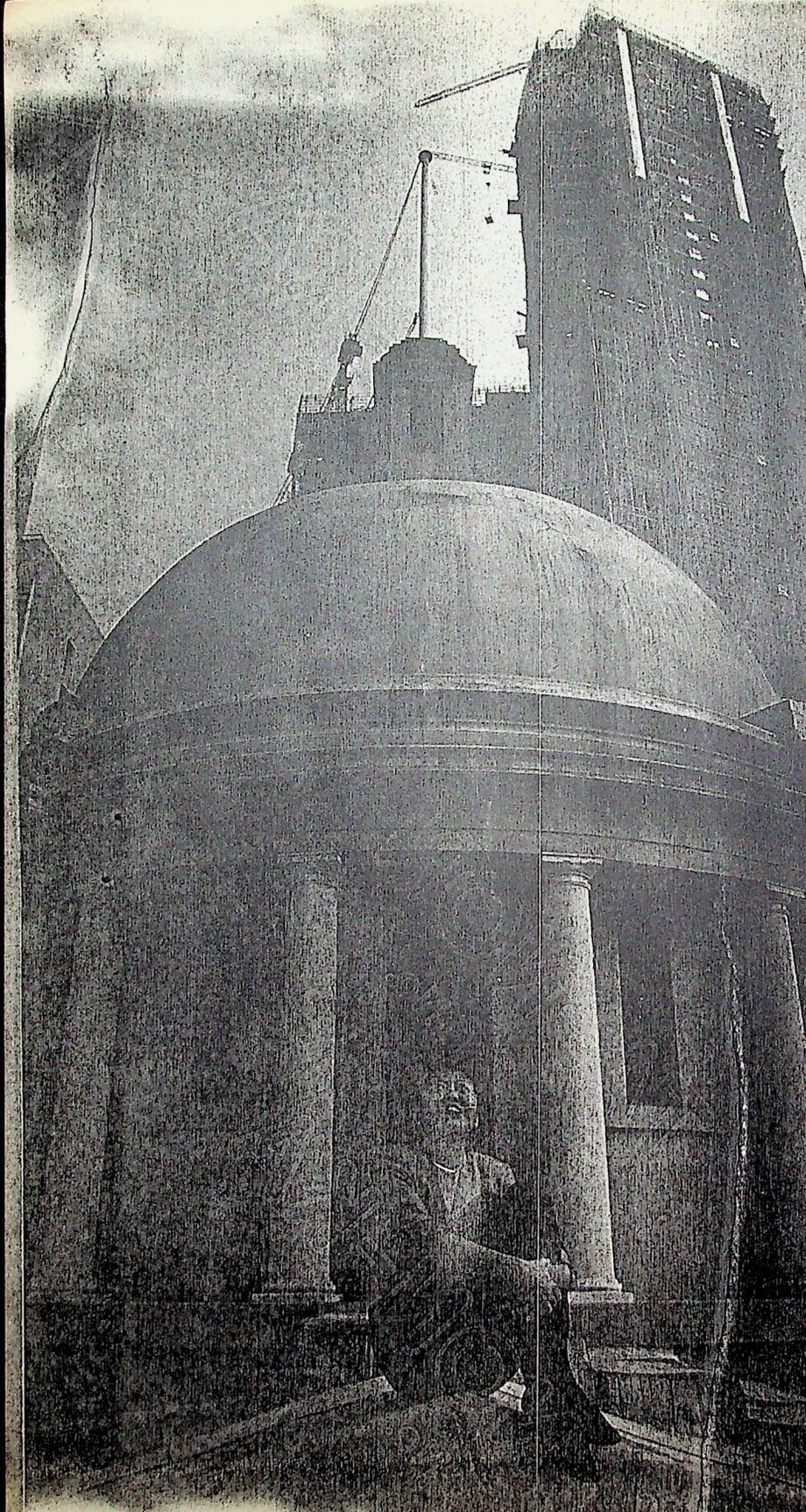
It's when the words stop flowing that she becomes part of the human race again. "Afterwards, I often feel at a loss, without any direction. Then I go shopping, buy clothes, get my hair trimmed, return calls on my answering machine and resume my social life." In fact, Pan has just emerged from deep purdah in the

UK, during which she completed her latest book. "A friend asked me to house-sit for her, which was perfect for me. I stocked up five weeks' supply of frozen dinners and was perfectly happy. I didn't even miss Chinese food," she says in her meticulous English, acquired from years at boarding school and universities in Britain.

It surprises people when this slight, energetic woman says her life is completely without direction. "I don't have any ambition. I have a lot of short-term goals and that's the good thing about writing. But I don't have any overriding ambition. People think I am driven but I am not. I just take the line of least resistance and do what pleases me," she says. "Sometimes, when I go to a bookshop, I think 'Why do I bother, people have enough books already?' But I write because there are not many things I can do enjoyably."

Pan majored in psychology at Cambridge, and worked as a psychologist in a London "loony bin" for three years before switching to research on drugs and behaviour. Over the next couple of years, work took her to Geneva and Helsinki, but in 1978 she grew restless and packed up her bags to come to Hongkong.

"My main intention was to go to China, but I found I couldn't because of my Malaysian passport. I thought it was pointless being in Hongkong if you can't go." Visiting the main-



Daughter of Shanghai (from left); although she calls Hongkong home, Lynn Pan sees herself as a Shanghainese first; Forties photo of one of her grandfather's buildings in the city; in Xinjiang during a research trip.

land was the only goal she had been really single-minded about — to the extent of giving up her Malaysian citizenship. So she returned to the UK to seek a British passport, and taught Chinese at Cambridge University while her application was being processed. Immigration officials were amused by her story, but Pan passed muster anyway.

She finally realised her dream in 1981, when she travelled to Shanghai and met relatives still living in the port city. The journey produced an anecdotal history, *In Search of Old Shanghai*, which is her best-selling book.

Pan was born in Shanghai, to one of the city's most wealthy families. When her parents married in 1943, Shanghai was already occupied by the Japanese, but in the French concession where they lived, the moneyed classes lived much as they did before. Even after the communist takeover in 1949, the rich still led a privileged life. "It was a time of innocence and people thought things would go on as before," says Pan. That lifestyle ended in 1952 when China's new rulers cracked down on the



remaining capitalists. Overnight the Pan family was reduced to living in a home little better than hovel.

Pan's father, who had a premonition of grimmer times ahead, had left in 1949 to set up a new base for the family in Hongkong. Her mother left to join him a year or so later and the children were left in the care of their nanny. But Pan's father found the construction business dominated by the Cantonese, and he went bankrupt. "At least in China we had a roof over our heads," says Pan. So he headed for Sabah in Malaysia to work for relatives, while her mother stayed behind in Hongkong.

It was eight years later, in 1958, before young Lynn, her twin sister, and brother and sister were able to join their mother in Hongkong. Pan remembers the journey with their nanny, when they travelled by train to Guangzhou and on to Macau. There they paid a fisherman to smuggle them into Hongkong, hiding in the false bottom of his boat.

A woman was waiting to greet them when they arrived. "My nanny told us she was our mother but I didn't know her at all," says Pan, whose voice still chokes with emotion at the memory. Because the Pan family came as illegal immigrants, there is no record of their having lived in Hongkong at the time. Life was difficult and one of her sisters died during that period. But the family stuck it out for 18 months before leaving for Sabah to join the

father, whom the children had not seen since he left Shanghai more than 10 years earlier.

On her first trip to Shanghai, Pan met the son of Du Yuesheng, Shanghai's No 1 gangster during the Forties. The story of the Chinese mobster who helped Chiang Kai-shek put down communist uprisings so intrigued her that it formed the basis of her second book, a novel,

travel as much as the writing. "The research is unavoidable. I travel to get the feel of a place, but I don't enjoy digging into the past. I felt rather embarrassed when people asked me what I was writing and I said 'My family'."

One might expect the well-travelled, Western-educated Pan to be something of a citizen of the world, but she sees herself as "a

I don't have any overriding ambition. People think I am driven but I am not. I just take the line of least resistance and do what pleases me

Old Shanghai: Gangsters in Paradise.

Pan is still busy writing. She has just handed the manuscript of her sixth book to her publishers in the UK. An intensely personal tome, it tells the story of her family and promises to be a scorcher. In the meantime, she has already started on a new project — a pictorial record of Shanghai from 1842 to 1949, which will include many unpublished photographs. Negotiating for the pictures, she adds, was the most arduous task she's undertaken, having to cut through miles of red tape to get to the material. But it's a labour of love. Her grandfather, Pang Shenglin, was a well-known Shanghai developer and constructed some of the city's most imposing buildings; one now serves as living quarters for four of China's top ministers.

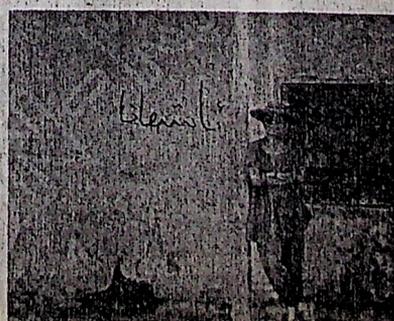
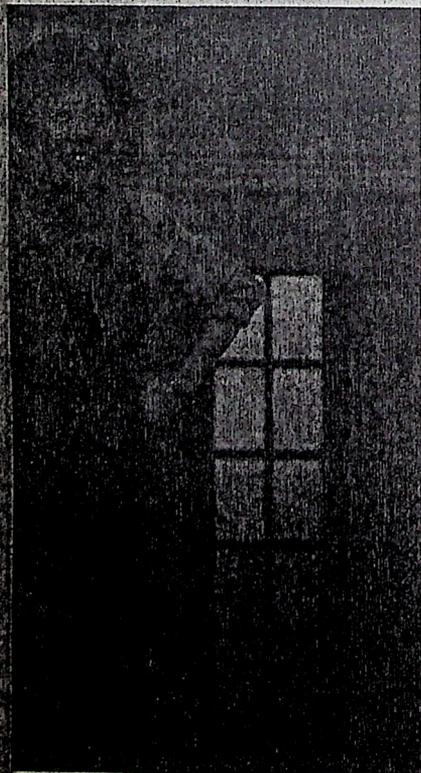
"When I returned to Shanghai in 1981, it was as if time had stood still," says Pan. "Anyone who had left the place in 1949 would still have been able to find their way round. Since then I have been going back every year and each time, there is an old building being torn down. It would be sad if they made the same mistake as in Hongkong and destroyed all the lovely old buildings."

Pan says she doesn't enjoy the research and

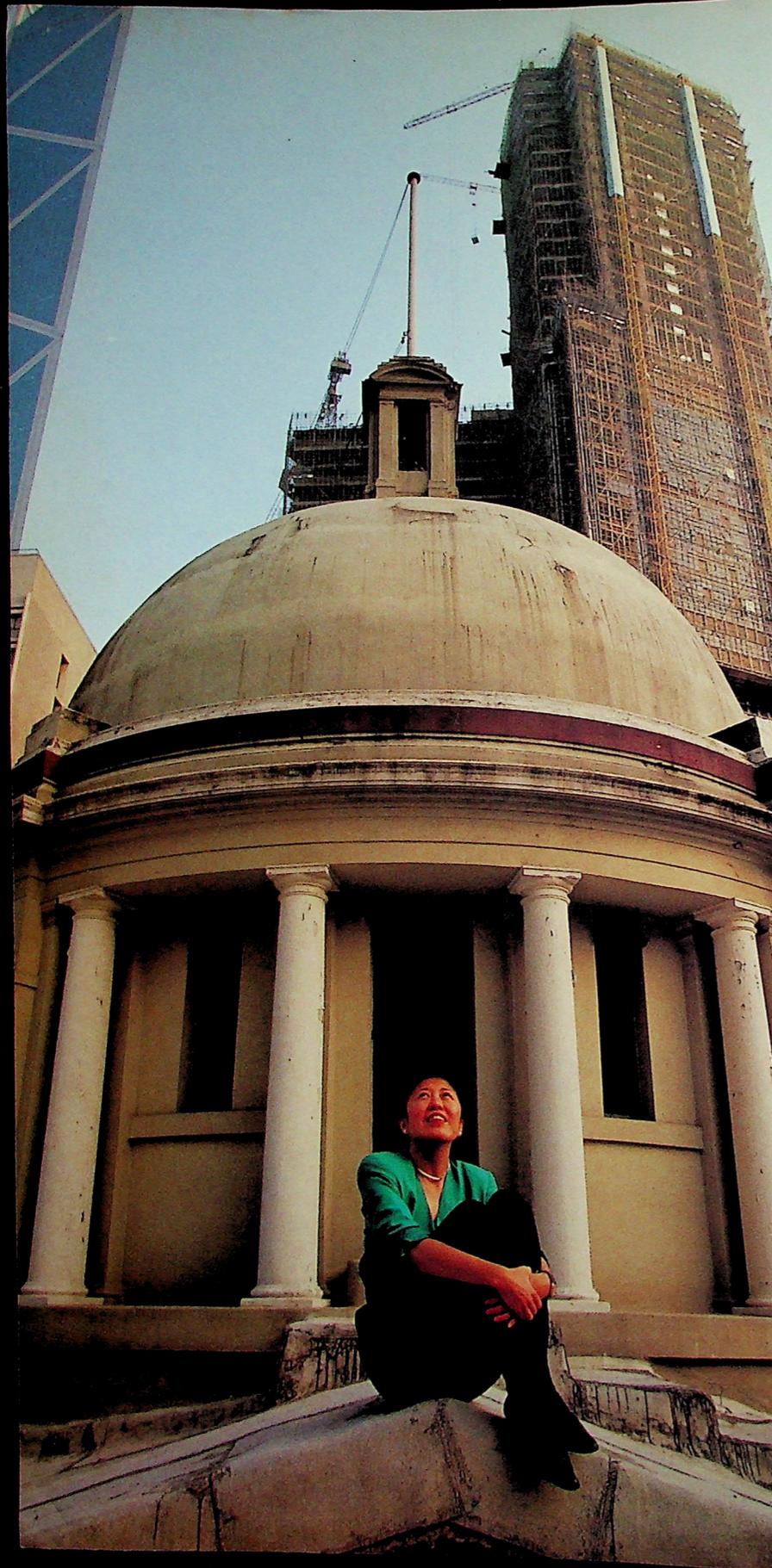
Shanghainese first, and Chinese second". For all her years in the UK and elsewhere, she feels particularly close to Hongkong; the territory is home. For the moment, Pan is living in a small flat in Sheung Wan — a convenient base between her travels. "I love beautiful things, but in other people's homes," she says.

With her petite frame and fine features, the 46-year-old Pan has probably attracted her share of admirers, but prefers to remain single. "Can I help it if no one wants me?" she asks with a twinkle of amusement that says otherwise. Perhaps her gypsy way of life — half her time is spent in China, Britain and elsewhere — is too much of an adjustment for some.

But she will stay in the territory, at least until 1998. "Then I'll see what happens. If I were young I would leave Hongkong now because I have to start and establish myself. But I am not. The next thing I have to think of is retirement." Then she adds: "There's no place for an outspoken journalist." Early this year Pan gave up her job as books editor of the *Far Eastern Economic Review* to concentrate full time on writing, although poverty, she says, might force her to change plans. "Being a writer is not a career to make money. It satisfies the soul but not the stomach." ●







Daughter of Shanghai (from left): although she calls Hongkong home, Lynn Pan sees herself as a Shanghaiese first; Forties photo of one of her grandfather's buildings in the city; in Xinjiang during a research trip.

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Old Shanghai: Gangsters in Paradise.

Pan is still busy writing. She has just handed the manuscript of her sixth book to her publishers in the UK. An intensely personal tome, it tells the story of her family and promises to be a scorcher. In the meantime, she has already started on a new project — a pictorial record of Shanghai from 1842 to 1949, which will include many unpublished photographs. Negotiating for the pictures, she adds, was the most arduous task she's undertaken, having to cut through miles of red tape to get to the material. But it's a labour of love. Her grandfather, Pang Shenglin, was a well-known Shanghai developer and constructed some of the city's most imposing buildings; one now serves as living quarters for four of China's top ministers.

"When I returned to Shanghai in 1981, it was as if time had stood still," says Pan. "Anyone who had left the place in 1949 would still have been able to find their way round. Since then I have been going back every year and each time, there is an old building being torn down. It would be sad if they made the same mistake as in Hongkong and destroyed all the lovely old buildings."

Pan says she doesn't enjoy the research and

Shanghaiese first, and Chinese second". For all her years in the UK and elsewhere, she feels particularly close to Hongkong; the territory is home. For the moment, Pan is living in a small flat in Sheung Wan — a convenient base between her travels. "I love beautiful things, but in other people's homes," she says.

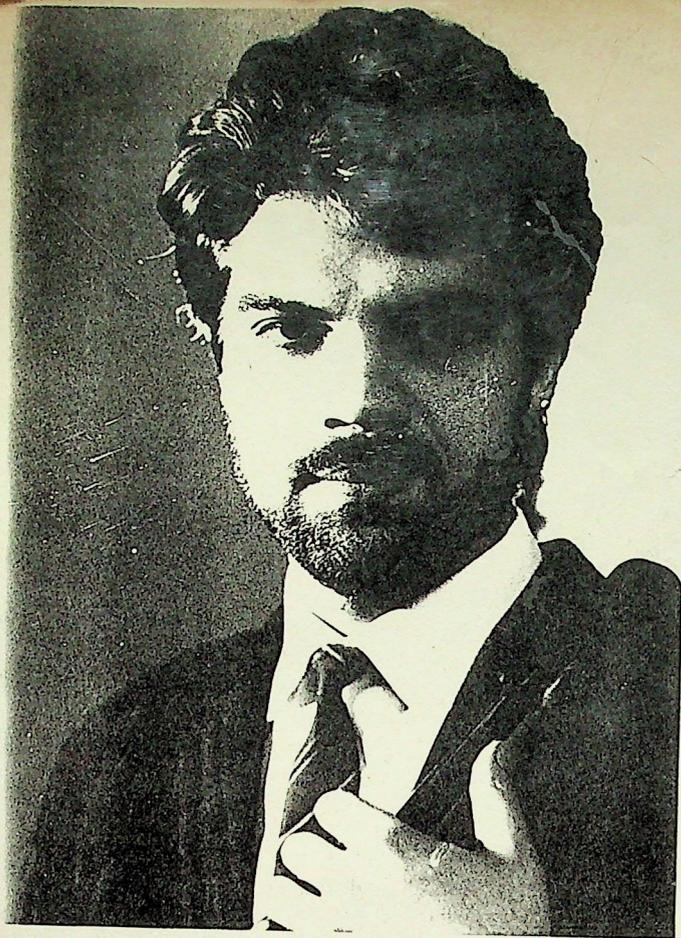
With her petite frame and fine features, the 46-year-old Pan has probably attracted her share of admirers, but prefers to remain single. "Can I help it if no one wants me?" she asks with a twinkle of amusement that says otherwise. Perhaps her gypsy way of life — half her time is spent in China, Britain and elsewhere — is too much of an adjustment for some.

But she will stay in the territory, at least until 1998. "Then I'll see what happens. If I were young I would leave Hongkong now because I have to start and establish myself. But I am not. The next thing I have to think of is retirement." Then she adds: "There's no place for an outspoken journalist." Early this year Pan gave up her job as books editor of the *Far Eastern Economic Review* to concentrate full time on writing, although poverty, she says, might force her to change plans. "Being a writer is not a career to make money. It satisfies the soul but not the stomach." ●









BEVERLY HILLS

George Forrest (1873-1932) made a series of seven expeditions to SW China between 1904 and his death in the field in 1932. His most permanent achievement lies, perhaps, in the collections he made for the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. His 31,000 herbarium specimens are still in constant use and he also made a fabulous photographic record of the expeditions from which the selection on these pages is made. Many are printed for the first time

Snapshots of China

GEORGE FORREST'S expeditions were epic in scale, the longest lasting for three years. Centred around NW Yunnan, they spread into adjacent parts of SW Sichuan, SE Tibet and NE Burma. Although the region covered is only 200 miles east to west and 300 miles north to south, it encompasses a quite extraordinary range of topography and one of the richest temperate floras in the world. Four of the great rivers of Asia – Irrawaddy, Salween, Mekong and Yangtse (16) – flow parallel to each other, north-south, for hundreds of miles, carving deep gorges between towering mountain ranges. In order to cover this area, which includes legendary botanical localities such as the Tali Range (15) (Cang Shan), and the Lichiang Range (6) (Yulong Shan), Forrest made extensive use of native collectors from the Lissoo and Mossoo tribes. The exceptional quality and quantity of the herbarium and seed collections >

1 and 3 George Forrest in western dress

2 Forrest in native dress, at Talifu after his escape from Tibetan lamas. The photograph is signed 'Yours very sincerely after the fun up north'

4 Herbarium specimen of *Primula forrestii*

5 Forrest's 'garret' seed-drying room

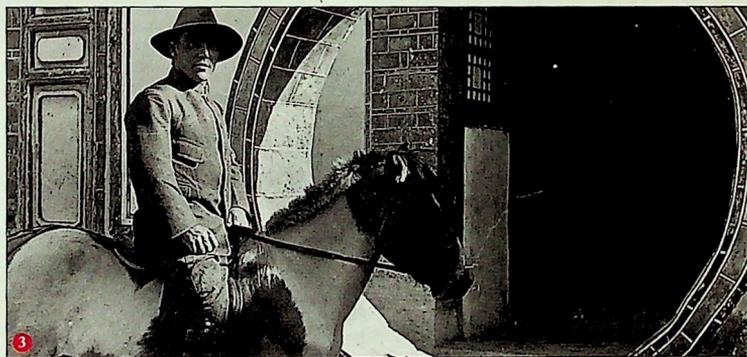
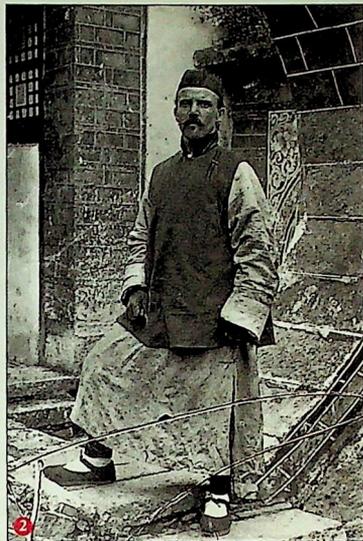
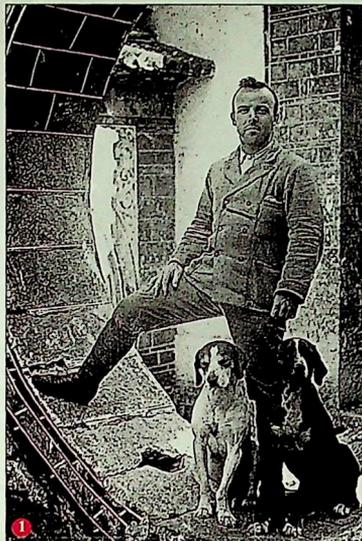
6 Forrest's temporary camp in the Lichiang range

7 Waterfall on the Nan-Ti-Ho

8 The Boozers Club at Tengyueh. (From left) G Forrest, J B Affleck, Nibal Chand, J W Galvin, H G Fletcher, H A Craig, A Black

9 Pere Bourdonnee and Pere Dubernard at Tibetan Roman Catholic Mission at Tsekon before their murder by lamas on 22 July 1905

10 Cases for dispatch to J C Williams in England





Juliette Wade

Left: The fading light of evening becomes increasingly warm in tone and enhances the red and yellow hues in leaves and flowers



S & O Matthews



Harry Smith

Far left: The pastel, buff tones of 'William Allen Richardson' would be lost in the harsh light of the mid-summer sun

Left: Silver with the moisture of morning, the leaves and stems of poppies contrast with their showy petals

Reflected light

Still water in a garden is a feature with unparalleled potency. As a source of light it is distinctive from anything else. Anyone who has a pool, whether small or expansive, will know the mesmerising effect of standing motionless, seeing not only the long images from trees or towering plants, but the intensity of colour from the sky or clarity of clouds moving across the surface. Even the smallest garden, in a courtyard no bigger than a boardroom table, can benefit from this extra eye which may be nothing more than a basin sunk into the paving or, as I have, a large iron cauldron brimming with water. An illusion of depth and height among pots, foliage, or walls in a tiny area arouses an element of excitement to the yard.

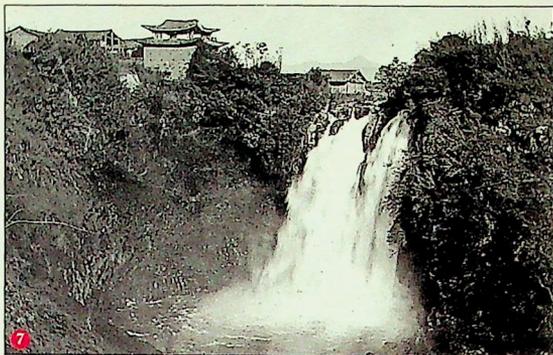
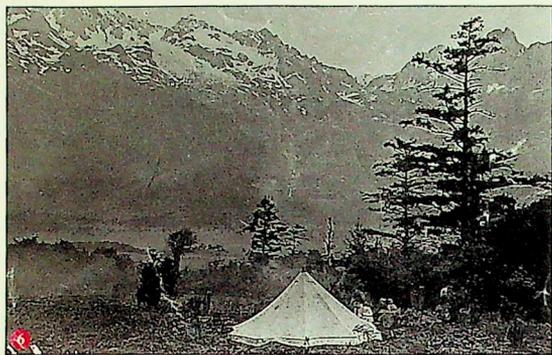
By late afternoon shadows lengthen. Slanting sunlight adds depth to the garden from the heightened contrast of light and dark which is missing at other times of the day. A breathlessness stifles the garden where even in shade the only relief is to be found at the sight of cool flowers on a lacecap hydrangea 'Blue Wave', and the sound of one's own watering along

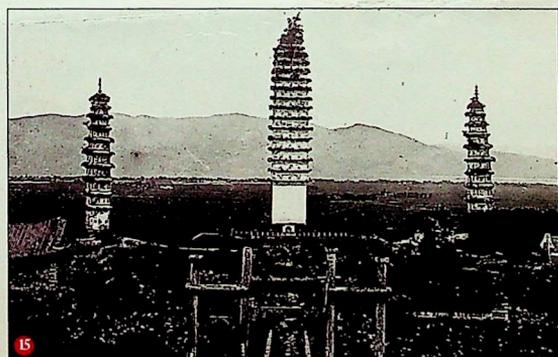
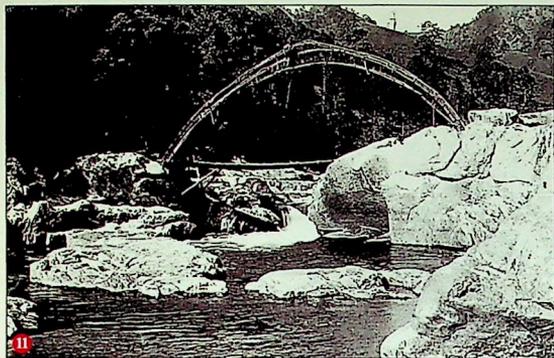
shadowy beds where wilting flowers need rescuing.

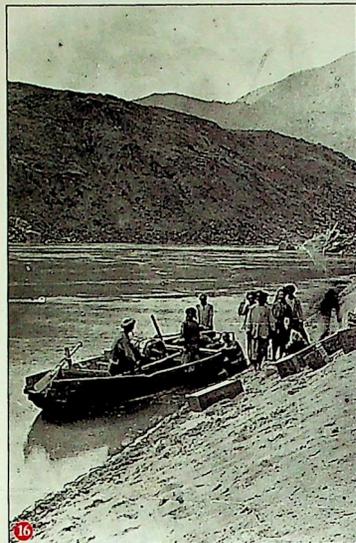
But, of all moments, it is at twilight, passing a window, that I become transfixed by the inner illumination radiating from lilies, roses or honeysuckles. However often I witness this phenomenon, I never fail to be astonished. Can I have brought it about? Are those what I planted? Did I know this would happen? That group of pots, are they my pink pelargoniums turned pellucid at nightfall? How could I possibly know that a sprawling *Rosa filipes* 'Kiftsgate' could generate its own lambent moonshine?

The moment is transient. Being too preoccupied we may forget to stand and stare, to pause petrified in amazement at the startling transformation taking place. For it is only now at dusk, when light is being dredged from the sky – and the moment is passing already – that flowers produce their own luminosity. Perhaps of all hours of the day this is the one when the mood of the garden is at its most clandestine. ♣

Mirabel Osler has travelled extensively, written five books on gardening and is now creating her second garden



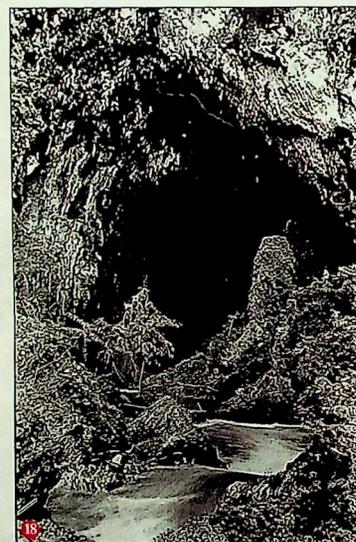




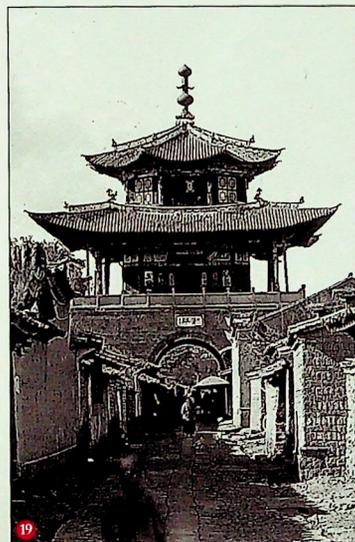
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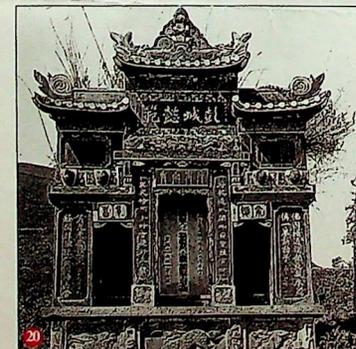
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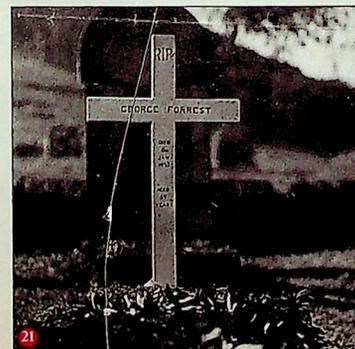
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21

The collection of glass plates at the RBGE includes hundreds of scenes of everyday Chinese life and people of the time

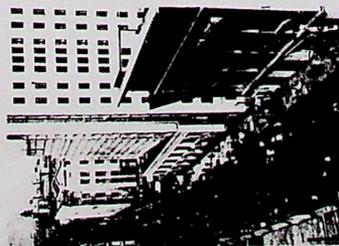
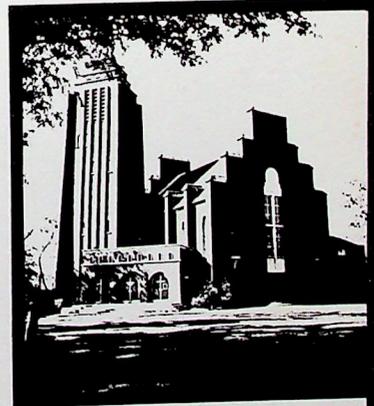
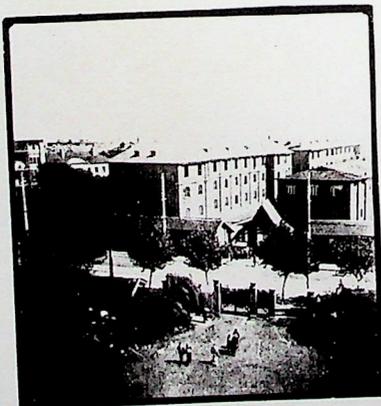
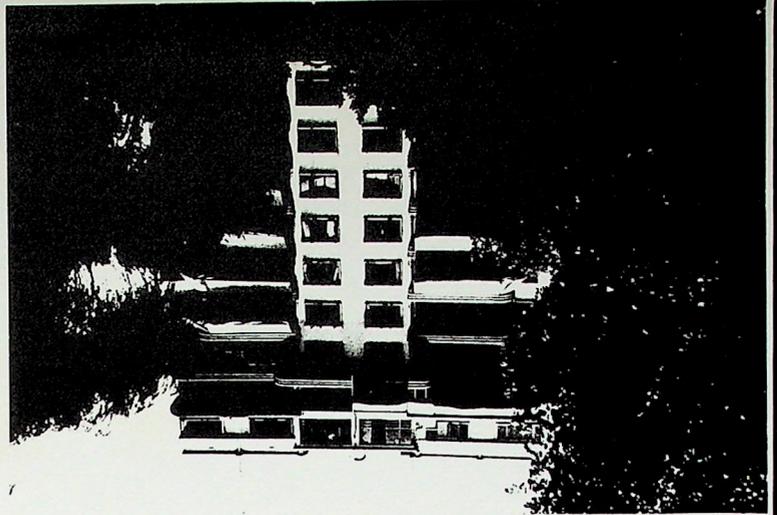
- 11 Cane bridge looking upstream, Yunnan
- 12 Pupils and teachers at school in Tengyueh
- 13 Bridge over dried-up river in Yunnan
- 14 Native travelling potter
- 15 Three pagodas to the north-west of Talifu, now called Dali
- 16 The Saucy Polly ferry boat at Teng-kou about to cross the Yangtze
- 17 A roofed wooden bridge in Yunnan
- 18 The entrance to a subterranean channel carved by a river in Yunnan
- 19 A street scene with gateway photographed by Forrest in Talifu
- 20 A Chinese grave photographed in 1924 at Tengyueh, west Yunnan
- 21 On 6 January 1932 George Forrest, aged 59, died of a heart attack while hunting and was buried in a simple grave in Tengyueh

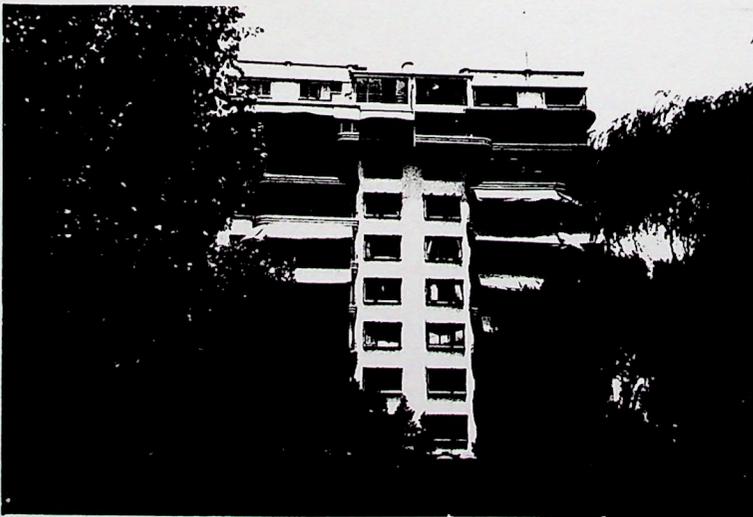
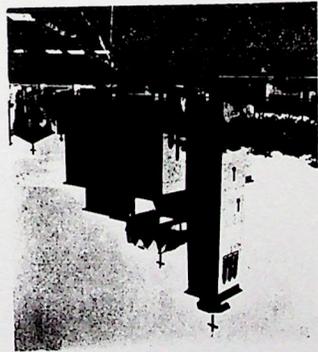
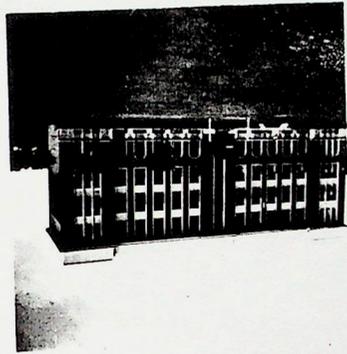
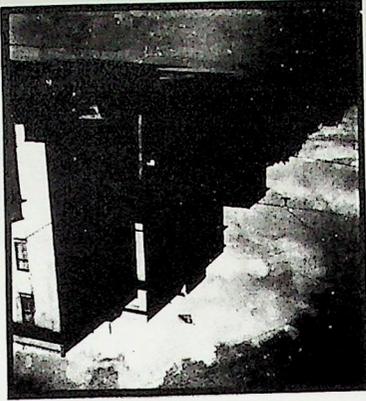
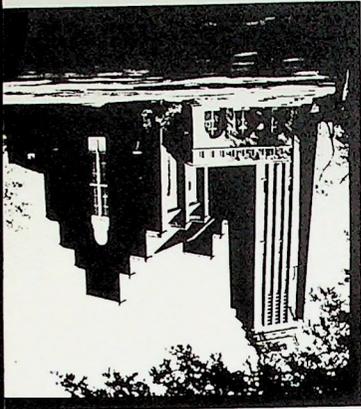
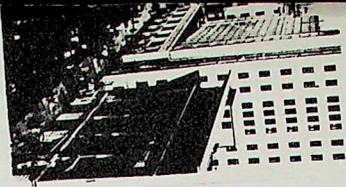
testify to his organisational ability and skill in training collectors, of which up to 20 could be working at any one time. Forrest's main base in the south was Tengyueh (8) (now Tengchong), and in the north, U-lu-kaey (near Lijiang); from these the collectors were sent to the richest areas at different seasons and in different years to ensure thorough coverage. The hazards Forrest faced have often been described, such as his escape from rampaging Tibetans, on his first expedition, when his French missionary hosts (9) were not so lucky.

Employed by the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Forrest lived in a golden age of British gardening and the impetus for his expeditions came from horticultural patrons and sponsors such as A K Bulley and J C Williams (10). He introduced plants such as *Primula malacoides*, *Camellia saluenensis*, *Gentiana sino-ornata*, *Pieris formosa* var. *forrestii*, and countless rhododendrons. He collected 200lbs of seed representing 4-600 species in 1913 alone, and it is a matter of some surprise that more of his discoveries did not become established in gardens.

In addition to the photographic records and the herbarium, there is a priceless archive of letters written to his family, the Regius Keepers of the RBG (Isaac Bailey Balfour and William Wright Smith), and his patrons. Forrest unfortunately did not keep diaries so his adventures must be pieced together from these letters. A full account of his expeditions is yet to be written. ☞

Account written by Henry J Noltie who is a taxonomist at RBGE, specialising in Himalayan and Chinese flora





Our family-owned Apartmt. Bldg.





Photo by James M. Arent
Harbin, China 1923-26
From Mrs. Arent's notes



Photo by James M. Arent
Harbin, China 1923-26

From Mayna Arent Noma

Harbin

(Name)

Agent

Return to her!

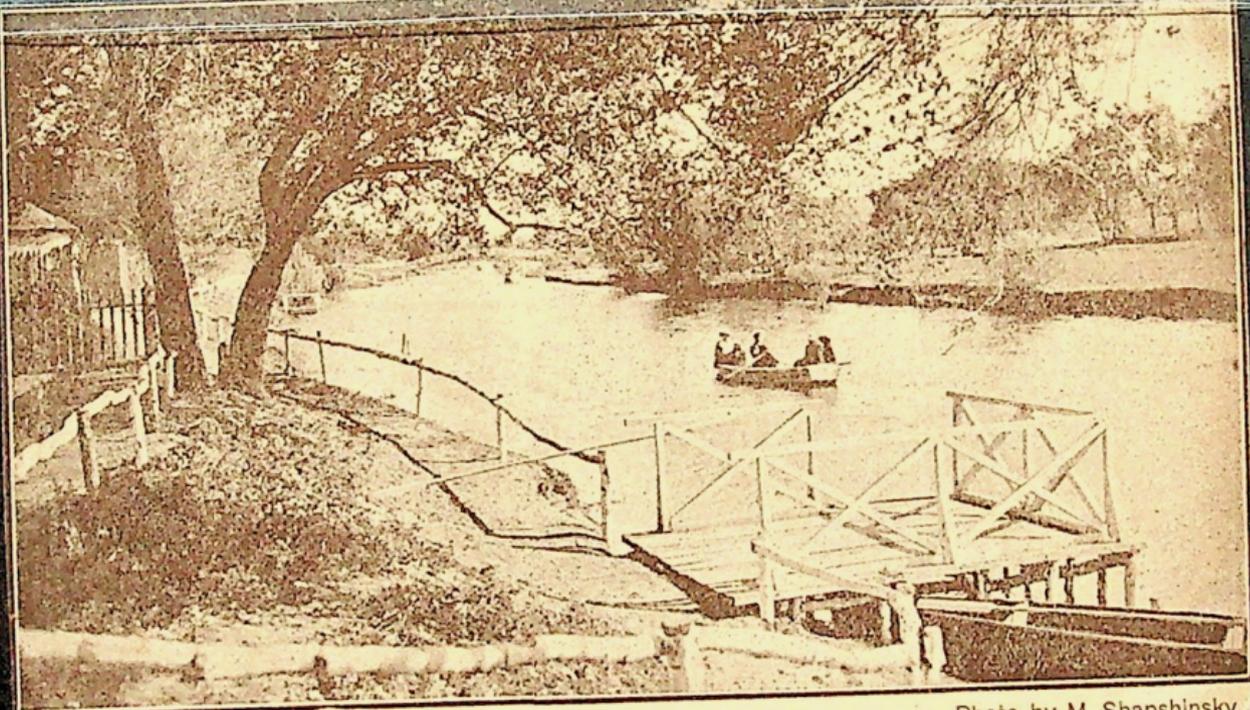


Photo 6, J.M. Avent, Harbin, circa 1924-25



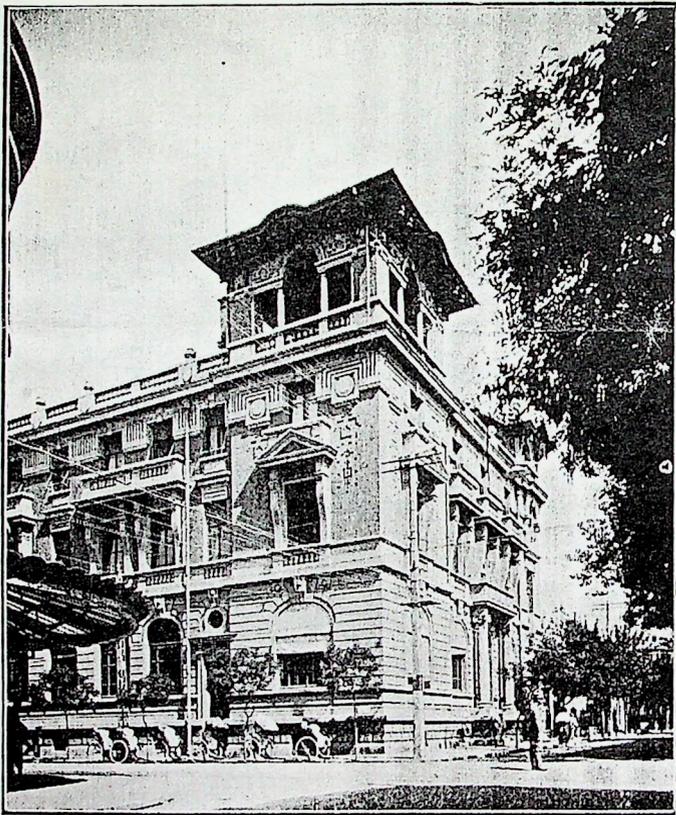
Photo by J.M. Arent - Harbin Circa 1924-5





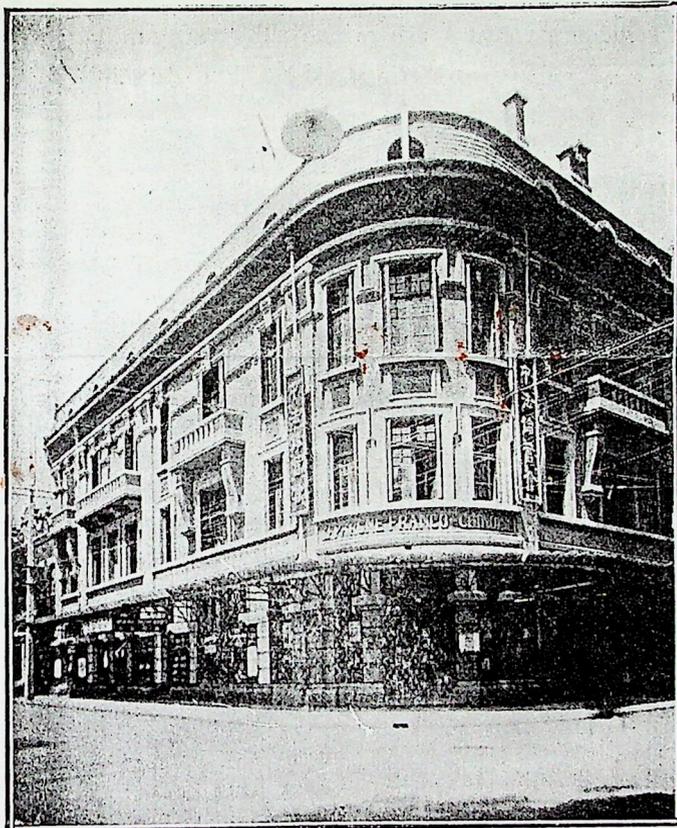
Чжалантунъ. Рѣка Ялъ.
Yal river at Chalantun Resort.

Photo by M. Shapshinsky
Harbin, China.



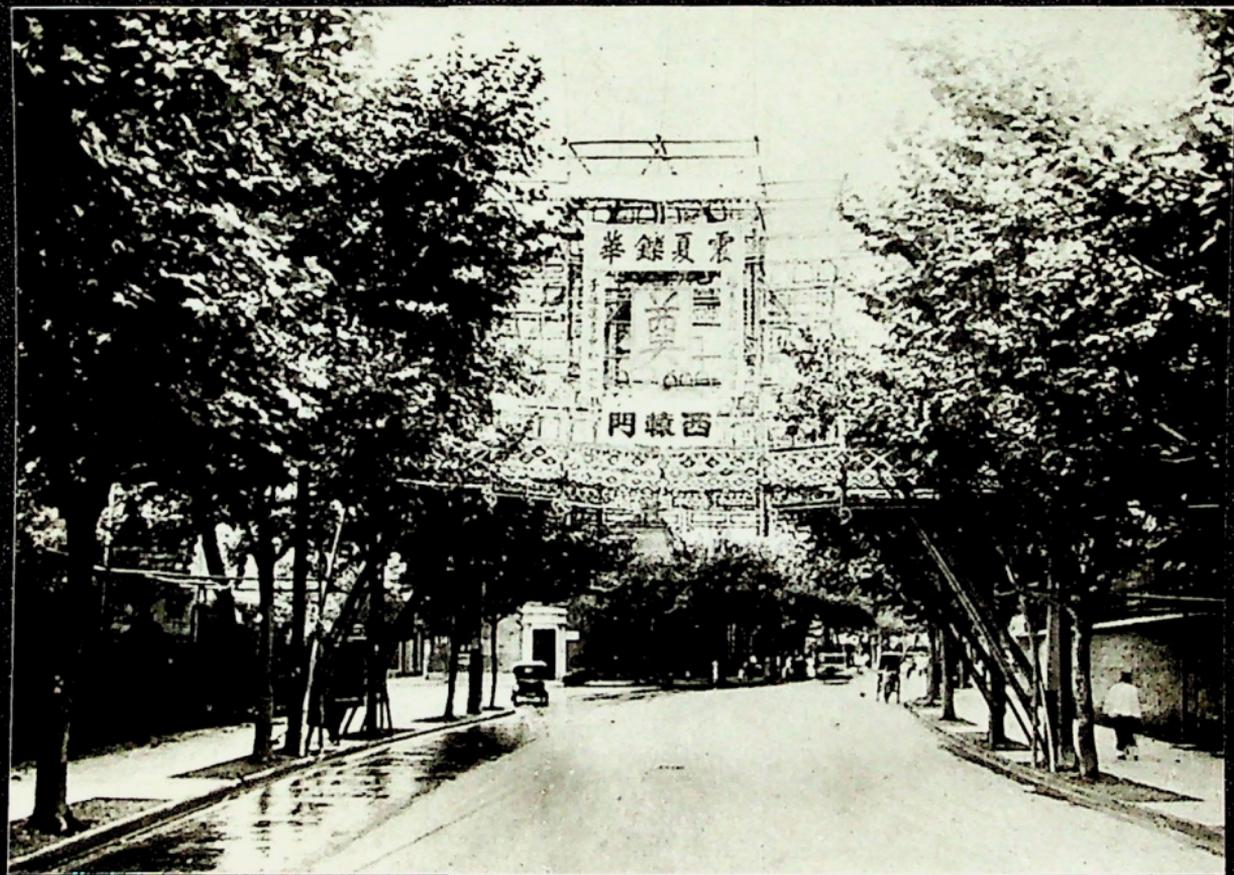
(Photo by Yamamoto Photo Studio).

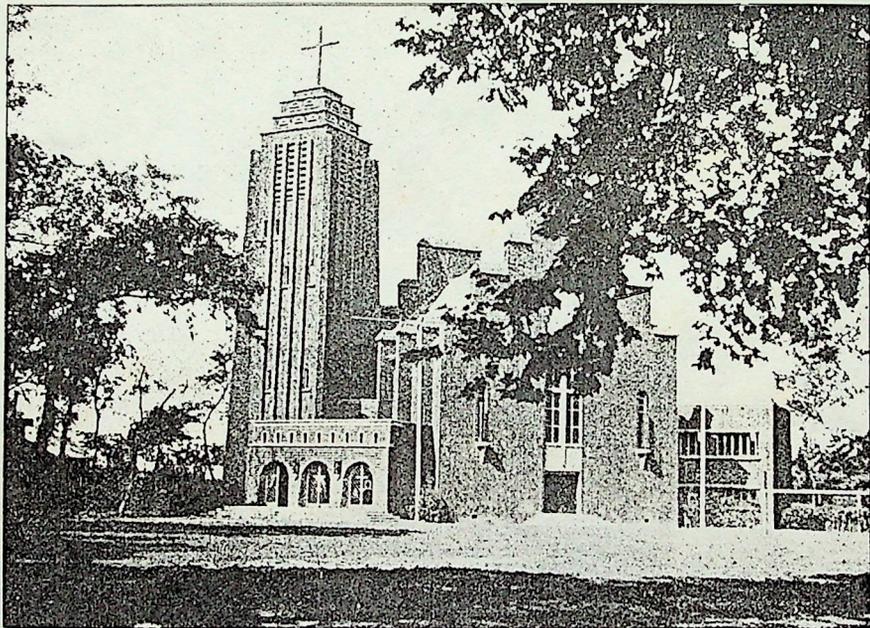
BANQUE L'INDO CHINE, RUE DE FRANCE.



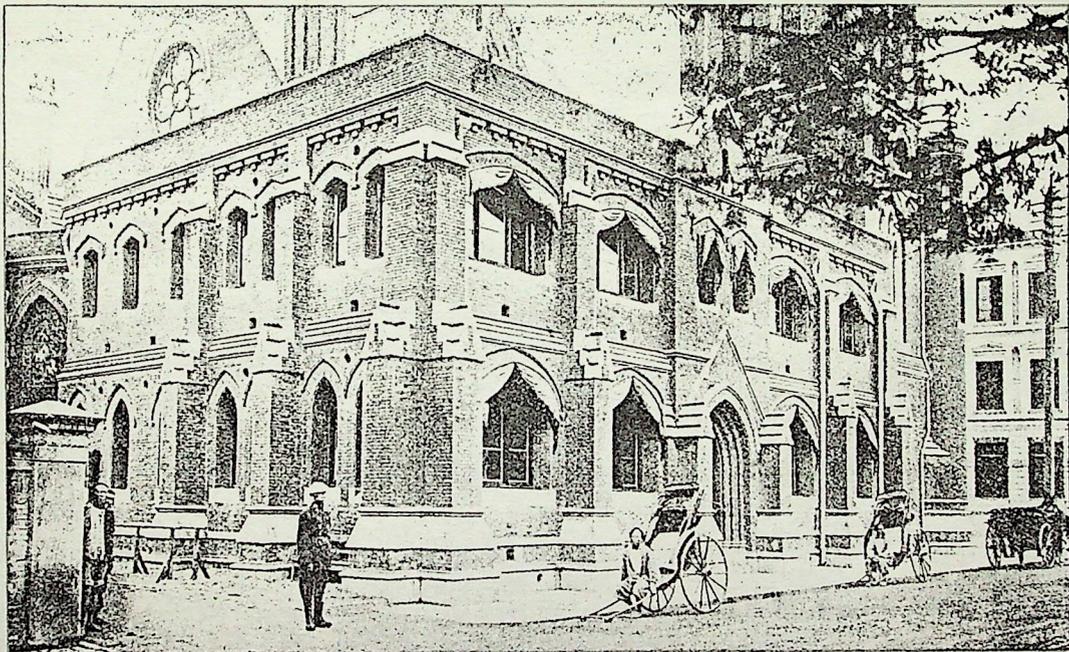
(Photo by Yamamoto Photo Studio).

L'EPARGNE FRANCO-CHINOISE, RUE DE FRANCE.





NEUE DEUTSCHE EVANGELISCHE KIRCHE
Mit Schulanbau (rechts)



Der Schulanbau an der Deutschen Evangelischen Kirche

1704 Park Ave
Richmond Va
23200

Tuss - I found these in
one of my father's scrap books -
but my sister has most
of the ^{hinton} ~~hinton~~ photos -
let me know if you want
her to look -

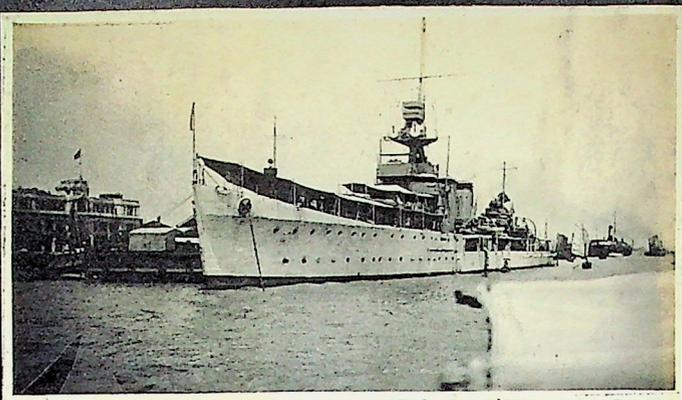
Regards Marna Nance

P.S. photo #5 - third seated ~~at~~ from left.
Looks like Jim Lilley's dad. (this
is a guess) don't know about
the others -

January 31, 1986

Don't know when this is *Chufoo?*
with other pictures of *is the boat to 615 for Hankow?*
North China

a



b.



c



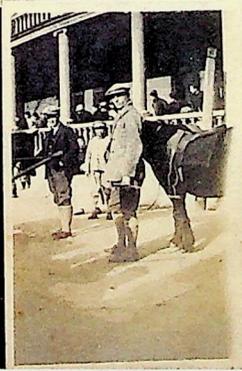
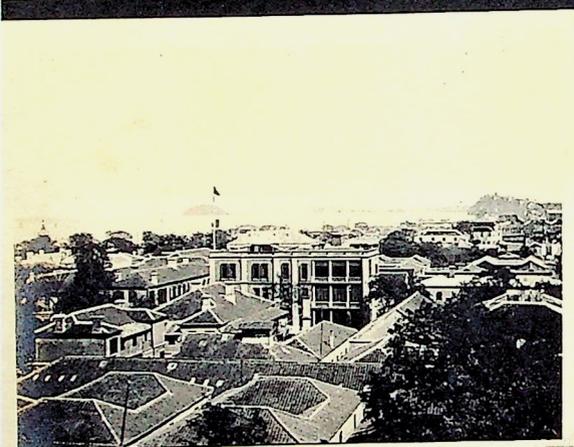
photos by James M. Auer
early 1920's -

2.



Photo By James M. Owen
this was with # 1.

Don't know where this is -
B. a+b chief? Hantou? c+d



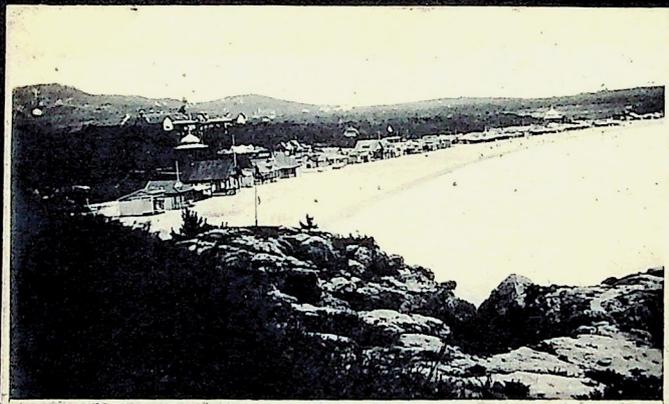
C.
photos by James M. Curtis
Mid 1920's

4.

a.



b.



c.



Strandbeach Kingston.

photo by James M. Arent
early 1920



1704 Park Avenue
Richmond, VA 23220
November, 24, 1995

Dear Tess,

I don't remember hearing from you, but I am delighted to now. Both my husband, Walter Nance, and I have China roots. NEAR TO HEAVEN and A LAST LOOK, have brought back many memories. Before the Second World War I lived in Tienstin, Tsingtao and Shanghai. In Shanghai, we both lived very close to SAS. My family in the Community Church manse and Walter only a few blocks away. I also lived in the Park Hotel, Cathay Mansions and two other houses for brief periods of time. Why anyone wanted to alter the marvelous lobby of the Park Hotel to what it is now is beyond me. I saw it as it was last in 1985 and more recently stayed there. We have returned to China several times in the past few years. Shanghai is sad. We say Oh my, Shanghai! We returned to Shanghai after the War and again lived in the church manse. Walters family has a missionary and medical background. His grandparents went to China as Methodist missionaries. They were in Suchow and his grandfather, Walter Nance, became president of Suchow University. All their children were born in Suchow and became physicians and returned to China to practice medicine. My father, James M Avent, was sent to China by the Standard Oil Company in 1919. He was in Honan, Shensi, parts of Shansi, Kiangsu, Hopei, north Manchuria, Shantung, Tienstin and Shanghai. When he retired in 1949, he was marketing manager for Standard Oil in China. There are many, many photographs from 1919 on. The Harbin photos are enclosed. They were copied by laser, but could be better. If there are any you are interested in, let me know and I will have better laser copies made. I am sorry there is so little information. Why is it that some people don't think they need to identify people and places. Certainly we all had opportunities to ask my father about these photos, but we never wrote any of his comments down. He passed away this year at the marvelous age of 99. The last few years, his memory failed. A year ago he identified a few people for me, however they ^{photos} were taken in Honan. My sister may have more Harbin photos and she has most of the Tsingtao pictures. I will ask her to look through those for you.

I am enclosing some of my father's comments about Manchuria that he wrote in 1950. He was very grateful to the Russian community there who went out of their way to make him feel at home. I believe most of the people he photographed were part of that community.

I have been doing some research on a dairy my father kept the first year he was in China. He was 24 years old, newly discharged from the army, and traveled to New York with a friend to look for employment that would send them to South America. Instead they ended up in China. His first three years were in Honan, Shensi and Shansi where he traveled around establishing agencies for selling kerosene. These travels were arduous at best and often life threatening. With the assistance of a graphic artist who is creating

an illustrated map, we are putting together the diary, map and related material in two volumes (probably accordion books) for my family and friends who knew and loved my father and always treasured his many, many memories that he shared with us about China. I really don't know if it would have any interest for anyone but the above. This project has been so time consuming, I cannot even comprehend the amount of work you must be immersed in.

We return to China again this spring with a group from Exeter. Walter is an alum. We are also going because Jim Lilley, also an alum and a childhood friend from Tsingtao and Shanghai, will be the featured lecturer for the group. I find my desire to return to China very simple to explain. I love to walk the streets especially early in the morning, to eat breakfast, and hear the sounds and see the people that connect me to a childhood I loved. Even all the recent changes cannot change that. I hope to heaven I never have to go into another factory store!

I noticed in the Gazette that you will be retiring to Charlottesville soon. We will try and meet you when we are in Shanghai in April. If we are not successful, we will look forward to meeting you in Virginia.

best wishes

Mayna Awtance

Excerpt from a paper by James M. Ament
-5- Standard Oil - China
1919-1949

Shantung. Travel that was arduous in and on many types of conveyances: Wheelbarrows, sedan chairs, mule chairs, mule litters (a rope hammock between two poles yoked over the backs of mules, one fore and one aft, the hammock covered with a roof-like hood of matting); junks, launches, rear-wheel steam boats, broken-down as well as good trains, donkeys, horseback, mule carts and, worst of all, the so-called "Peking Cart". The Peking cart is a springless two-wheel affair, with a shaft for one mule; a second or third mule, if needed, hitched in tandem, all without reins, the floor of the cart level with the shaft and covered with a canopy of blue cloth. Jolting prohibits sitting with your knees raised - you can't sit long with your legs stretched out. It's just too hard on your "innards" to lie down. One must sit on the edge of the platform, outside the canopy, opposite the driver, jolting along until a walk ahead of the cart brings one all together again. It requires a good one-third walking.

In north Manchuria there was an old Cadillac touring car with side curtains. Travel there by car was all in the winter when the ground and the rivers were frozen by temperatures ranging from 15° F to minus 45° F. The radiator of that sturdy old car would be drained at night and filled with boiling water in the morning after the engine had been warmed by a wood fire built beneath. After the boiling water, a kick on the starter and off we would go. The roads over the main cart trails were conduroyed by the hooves of mules, five animals to a cart-load of soya beans or Kaoliang (a corn-like grain) and long trains of 50 or so carts. The constant pounding of the mules' hooves would dig regular ridges in the roads. In a car you would get the same results by driving over unballasted cross-ties! There would be mile after mile of this type of road and how any car could take the beating is most difficult to understand. That old Cadillac did, day after day.

The inns and shops of north Manchuria are heated, which is seldom the case

Manchuria

Excerpt From a Paper -6- by James H. Auer
Standard Oil, China
1919-1949

in north China; in the shops, stoves built into the walls, Russian fashion, in the inns mud brick kangs, or a raised brick platform running the length of the building, say 40 or 60 feet. Beneath the floor there would be several flues for hot air to pass from fire boxes built at intervals of ten to twenty feet and fired with Kaoliang stalks and, sometimes wood. One's "Pu-gi" or bedding roll would be placed on the kang alongside all the drivers and travellers and there was always a good bit of scratching, unless camp beds had been carried along and even then if there were no cigarette tins filled with kerosene to use as leg rests. Fighting the cold throughout the day was enough to make one sleep inspite of discomforts.

How clear is the trip in a car hired for a day to make a run into Mongolia from base back to base, a total distance of some 150 miles. Engine trouble developed on the way back and the car froze before repairs could be made. We were only 15 miles from our starting point, the whole rolling plain light with the reflection of a brilliant moon on snow. It was cold but still and before reaching our town we were all wet from the exertion of riding "shanks mares". There was no letup on that trek. To stop meant frost bite even with felt shoes and fur coats! The worst of all colds was experienced from zero to twenty below when a strong wind would blow. The wind just could not be faced. Seldom would there be a strong wind after twenty below.

Manchuria is a great stretch of fertile land, with wooded hills along the Siberian border where, in part, the two countries are divided by the Amur River. The Amur is a really beautiful river winding amongst hills and fertile plains. The whole river moves as one great body of dark glossy water. Our stern wheeler would put in to the bank at fairly regular intervals to load wood for the fire boxes. It was towards the end of August and the nights were cold. Taheiko, the last port of call, and across the river from Blogovestchensk, was populated with

Manchuria

excerpt From a paper by James M. Arent
-7- Standard Oil-China
1919-1949

Manchuria
Manchurians, Chinese, Russians and a few Americans and Canadians. The last two remnants of gold miners who had been working gold deposits in Siberia when the Russian revolution came. They had continued their work for a few years under the new Government but their developments were taken over completely by the Soviets shortly after my visit. ^{There} Then, one-armed Sutton, the Canadian soldier of fortune, who had pioneered dredging these streams turned his efforts to the manufacture of shells for Marshall Chang Tso Ling. Quite profitably too. He was more fortunate for a time than Slim Parker from Alaska, who spent his best years on the creeks and stumps of Siberia and then, ever a restless soul, tried pioneering motor cars in north China where the trails were old. Slim is still fussing with cars but Sutton, after making a fortune, dropped it near Vancouver and was lost somewhere in China just before the Second World War.

The stops we made along the south bank of the Amur were most interesting in the type of villages and their inhabitants. The houses were of logs and mud and Siberians and Manchurians were completely co-mingled. Russian was the predominant language amongst the entire population. Little if any Chinese was heard.

In spite of the cold, travel in Manchuria was more pleasant than in north China. Trips were not confined to winter in China, but in China proper winter travelling was being cold from dressing under the covers before daylight until one undressed under the covers just after dark. And in the summer, dust, heat, and flies were a constant curse. To the novice thirst was a problem. Then the time would come when muddy hot tea had to be drunk and from then on thirst was not a problem. Whether it is hot or cold nothing is so refreshing as hot tea and a hot towel over the face and back of the neck.

Much is learned from the Chinese. During those first years many trips would

PHOTO!

1704 Park Ave
Richmond, Va 23220
Nov. 27, 1995

Dear Tess.

I meant to send
the enclosed photo with
the Harbin pictures - The
problem with this one is
that I don't believe it is
Harbin - it may be Hankow.
I only say that because
of where it is placed
in the photo album -
In any case - it certainly
looks like a "treaty port" -
so I thought you might
know and have some
use for it -

Regards

Maena name

P.S. excerpts from diary - w comments about Hankow.
He was based in Chengchow, Hunan - but often
took the train down to Hankow for business
and pleasure -

Diary of James H. Ament

Thursday, Mar. 18, 1920

9-11-21

Arrived Hankow this a.m. at 9 o'clock. Immediately went to office, drew up a petition to the American Consulate asking him to officially lock Wang Ping up and demand that he pay us or else be kept in jail.

Made lots of purchases. Had tea with Clover and his wife—all went out to race club and danced. Had dinner with Steve and we had a wild night.

Friday, Mar. 19, 1920

Hankow

Foiled around the office some. Had Steve, More and Myers to tiffin at the hotel. Finished up the day shopping. Hankow looks as big as New York. I've been away from civilization so long.

Saturday, Mar. 20

Hankow

Had tiffin with Mr. & Mrs. Lansing. Went out to race club and played golf all afternoon. Am leaving Hankow tonight for Chengchow.

Sunday Mar. 21, 1920

en route Chengchow

Met 2 ladies from Memphis. Knew everybody at home sure was nice to talk to them. I am afraid they had a bad opinion of me as I was a little tight when I got on the train. Reached Chengchow this evening

Sunday, Mar. 28

Left Chengchow on March 24th for Shanchow and Yencheng and other western points. Arrived at Shanchow the 27th. Started in looking for new agent.

Monday, Mar. 29, 1920

Shanchow

Still looking for new agent. Returned from Lingpao today. Located agent Mr. Yang. Think he will be a good man he is tight tho.

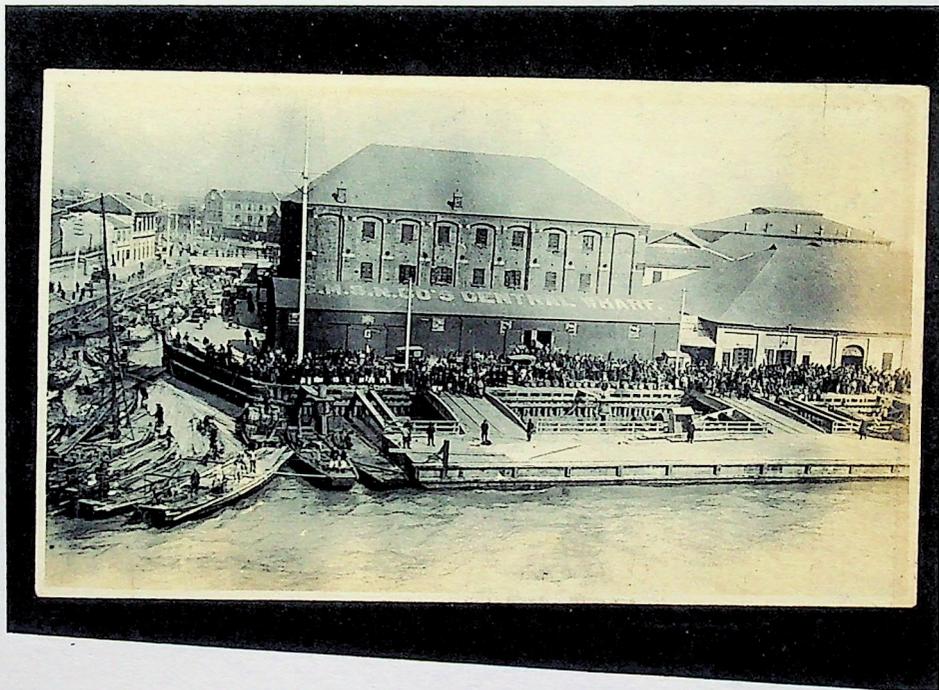
Tuesday, Mar. 30

Shanchow

Still working on new agent and trying to collect money from old agent debtor. Have collected quite a bit—almost \$2,000.00

Photo-
James M. Avent
China - Mid 1920's

✓



From Mayna name
1704 Park ave, Richmond
VA 23220

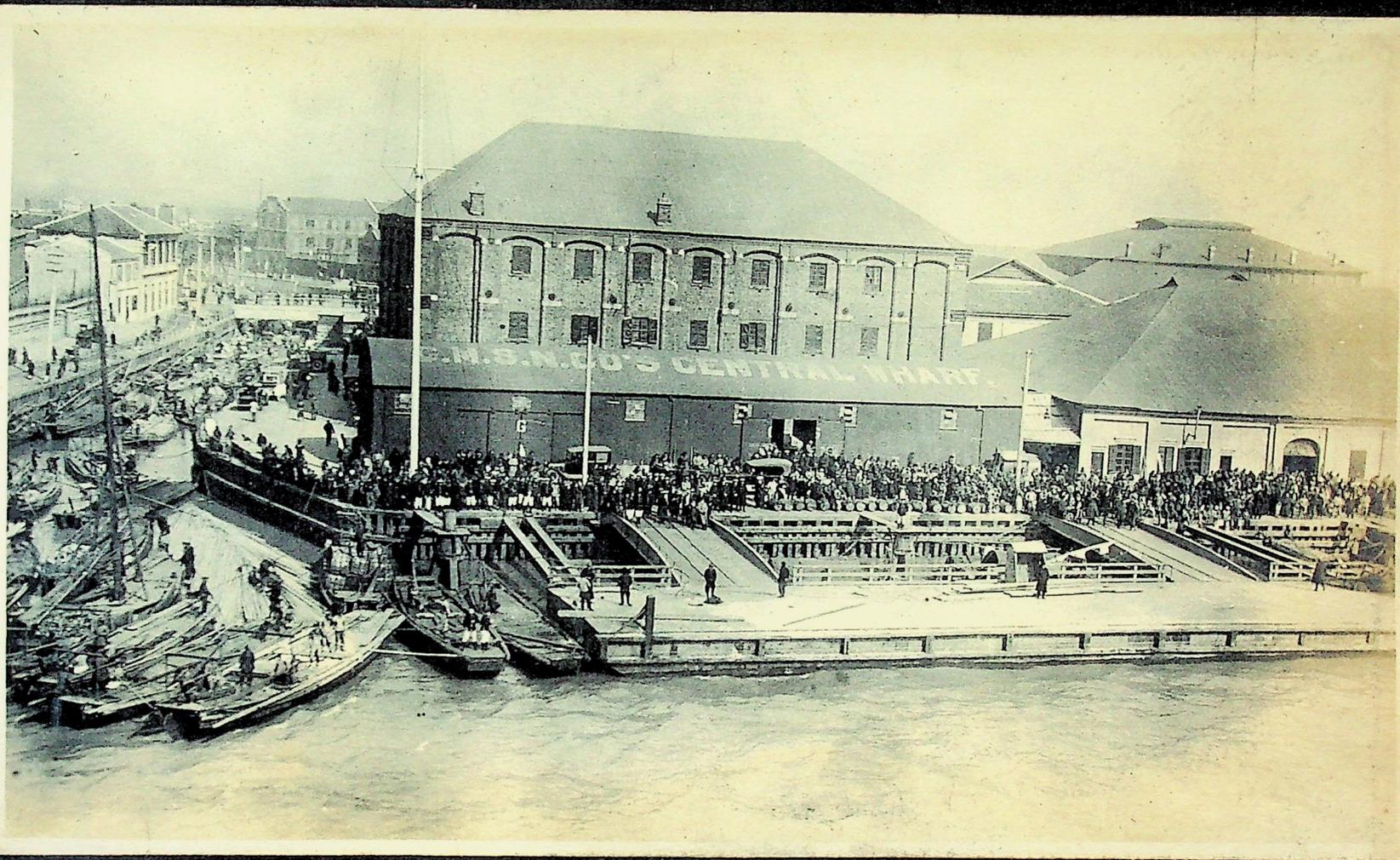


Photo — James M. Avent — China Mid 1920's / ^{From} Kama A. Nance

xerox copy

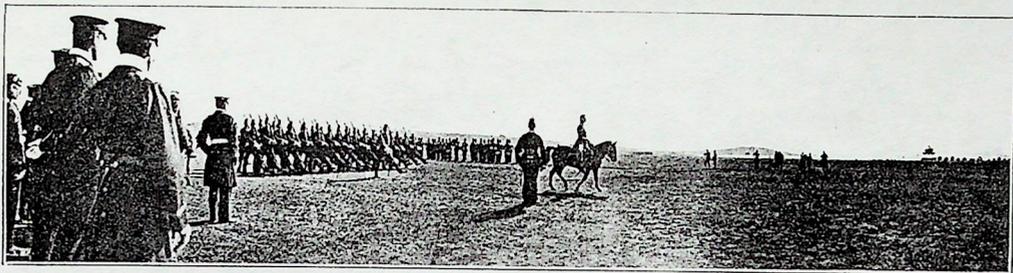


LOADING IN THE TSINGTAO HARBOUR.

From page 358, Vol. I

From the reshapers of the far east VOL I
B. S. Putnam head - 1905 - MacMillan CO.

XEROX COPY



A TSINGTAO REVIEW.



THE GOVERNOR OF SHANUNG BEING ENTERTAINED AT TSINGTAO.

[Face page 345, Vol. I.]

From the Reshaping of the Far East VOL I 1905-MacMillan

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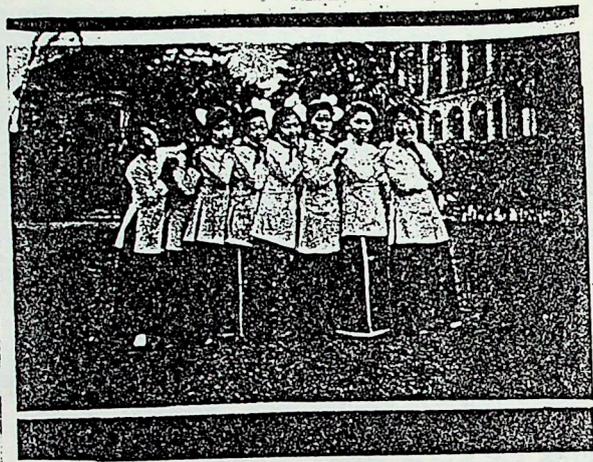


Place page 292, Vol. 1.

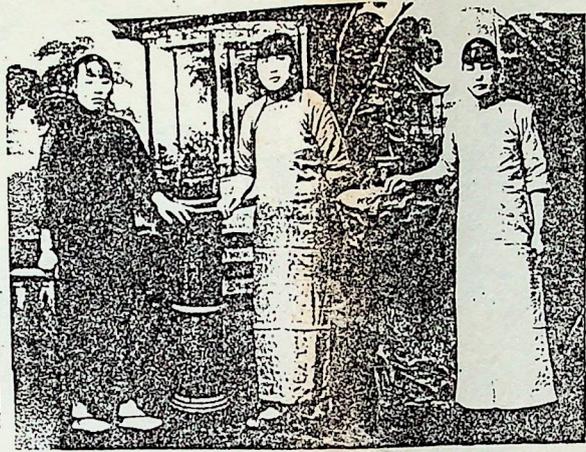
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XEROX COPY
From reshaping of the Far East VO I / 905, B.L. Petrambual / M. H. Han

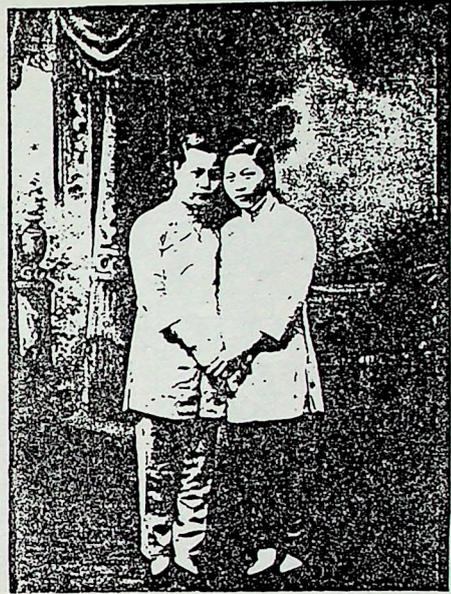
Tess:
 A part of a
 treasure trove of
 pictures I have
 found. What
 could be done with
 them? Bulany
 (pls return)



122. 女学生服装 (民国初年)



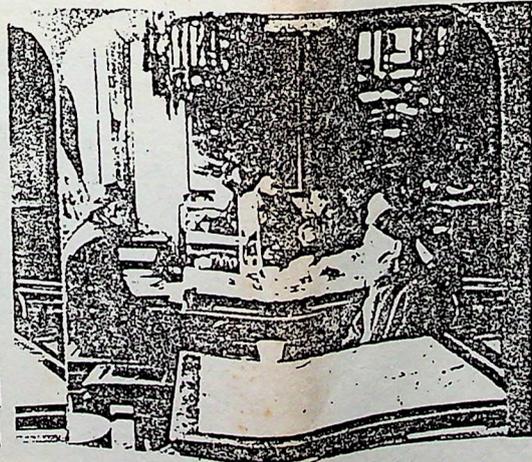
123. 二十年代女子服装



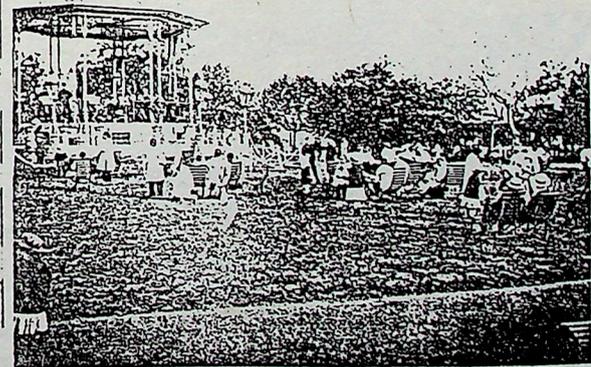
124. 民国初年女子服装



125. 二十年代女子服装

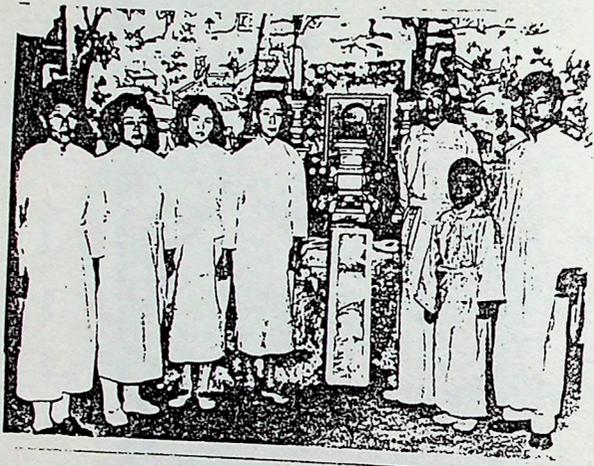


126. 清末上海茶馆
 (史建 1963)

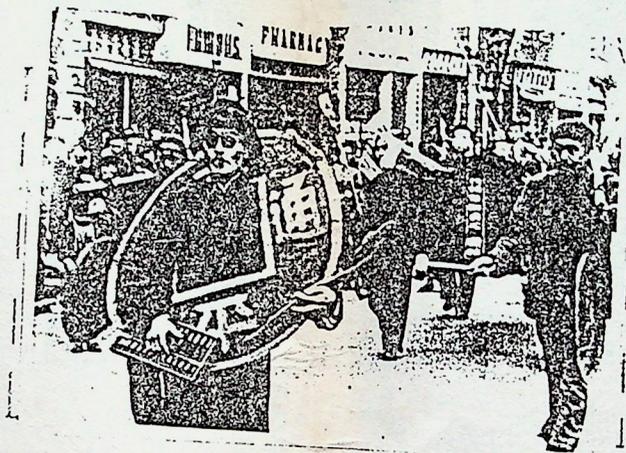


127. 外滩公园露天音乐会 (20年代)

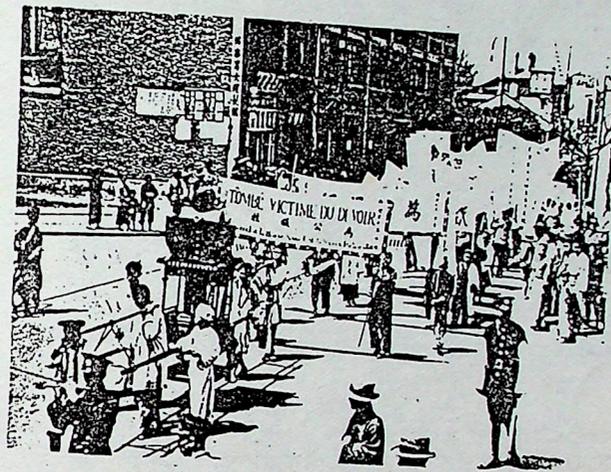
(1-1-1283-29)



116. 喪事



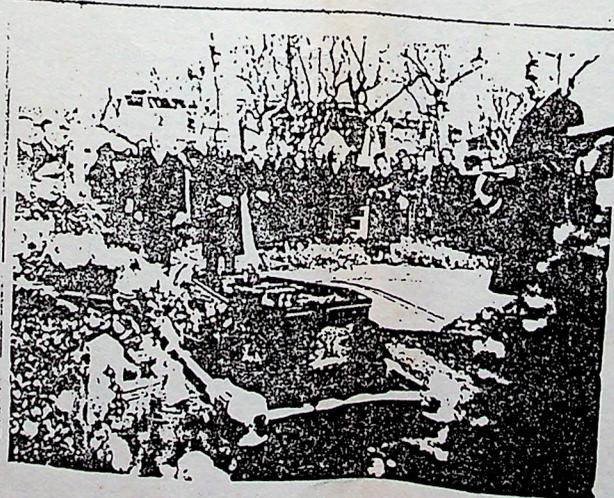
117. 出喪



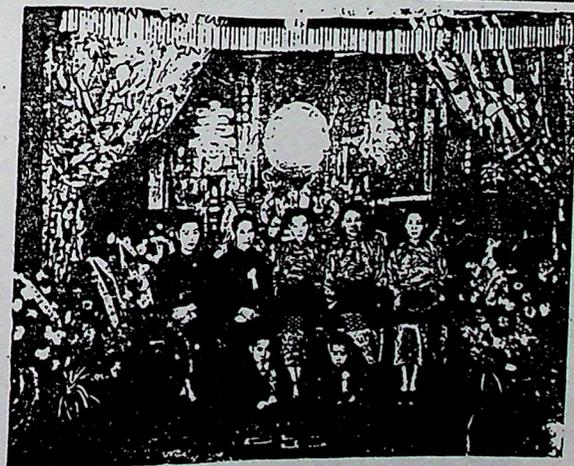
118. 法租界殉職華捕葬禮 (1937年5月6日)
(法0-51 P47)



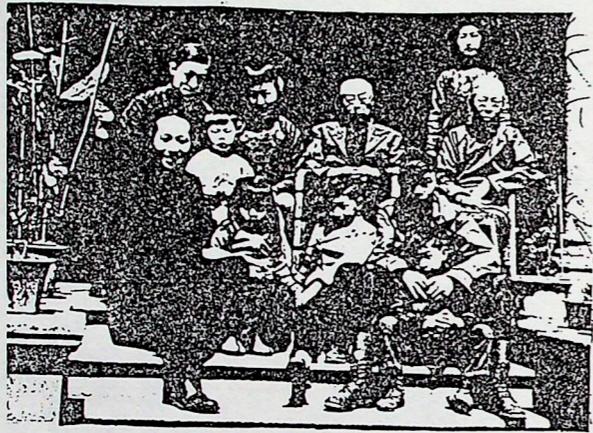
119. 法德斯科特·熱浪海軍中將葬禮
(1934年4月20日) (法0-51 P16)



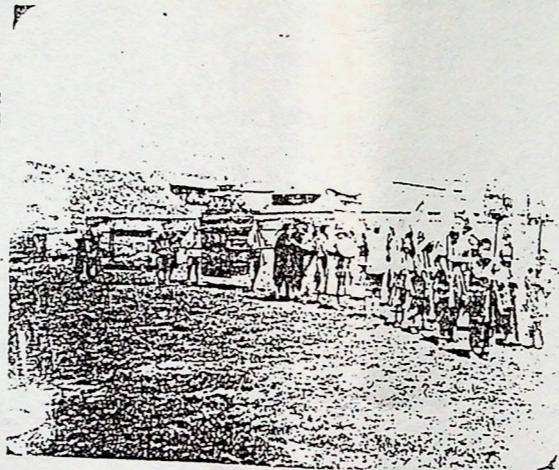
120. 法公董局總董奧士葬禮 (約1941年)
(法0-51 P109)



121. 壽辰



110. 顏惠庆先生与家人合影



111. 花轿迎亲 (1880年)

(1-1-1286 P37)



112. 二十年代的结婚照

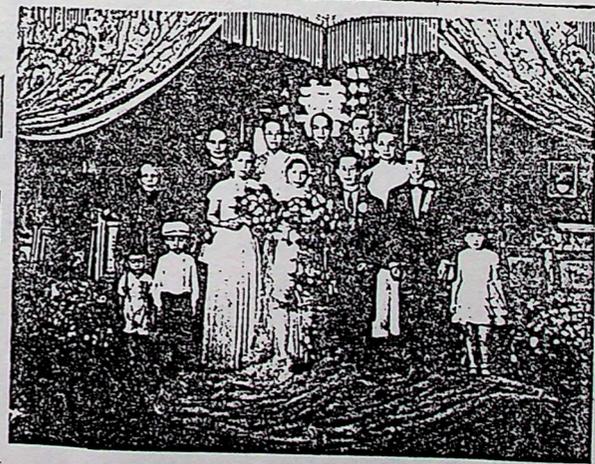


113. 影星陈云裳结婚照

(二处无字照片)



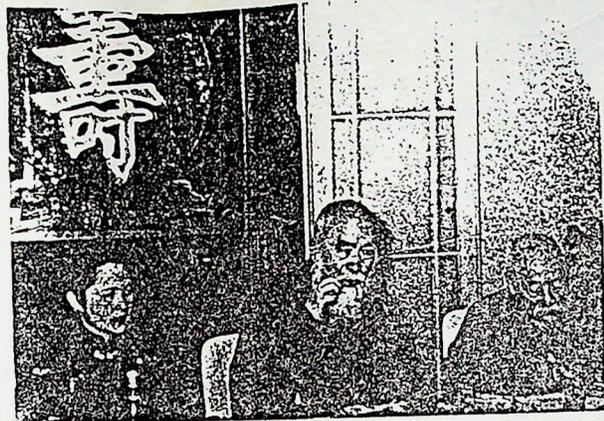
114. 吴国桢证婚



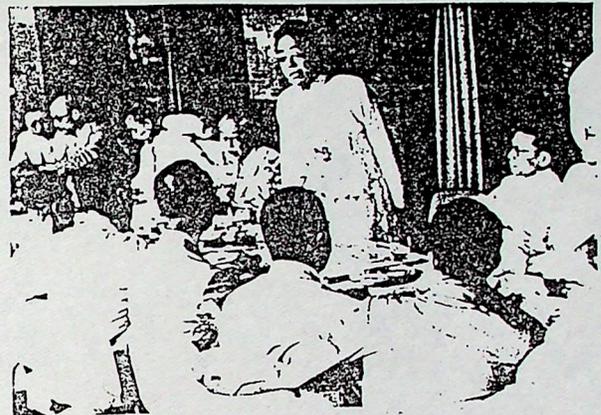
115. 婚礼



104. 孔祥熙与上海名流为教育基金募捐



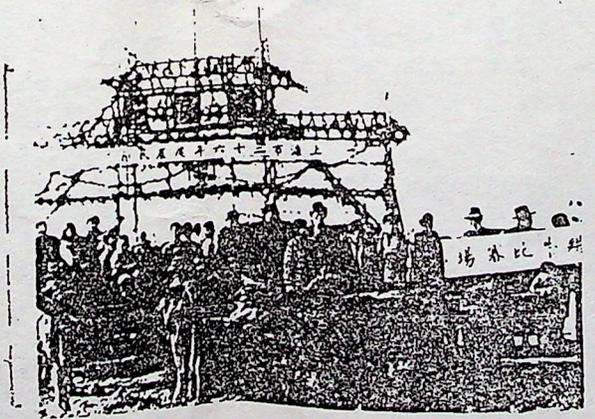
105. 国民党元老于佑任的寿辰



106. 上海名流名流假国际饭店欢迎
胡适博士(中左者)

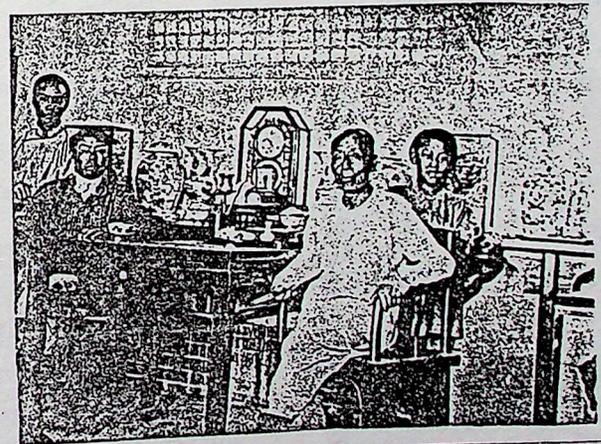


107. 工务局长赵祖康在市参议会上(1947年)

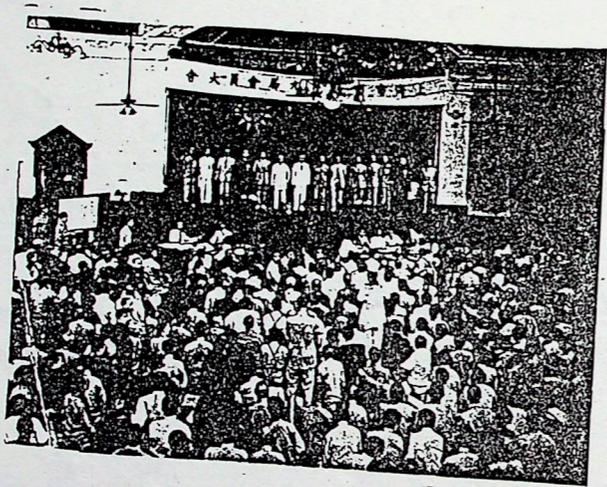


108. 上海农民节(1947年)

(此处无午照虎)



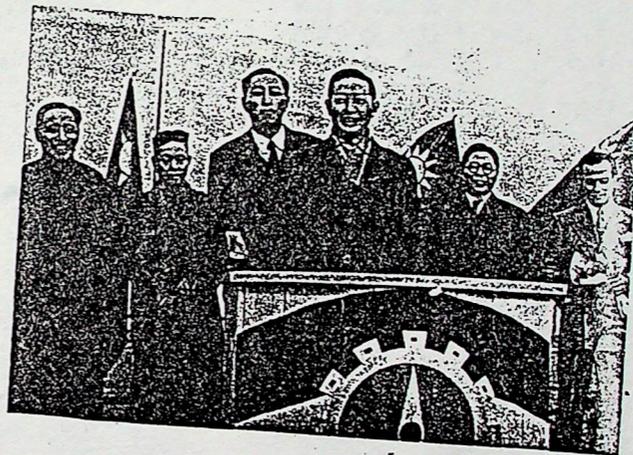
109. 颜惠庆(右二)寿辰时与父亲颜尔亨



98. 上海市商會第九屆會員大會 (1946年6月23日)
(8-2/34-343)



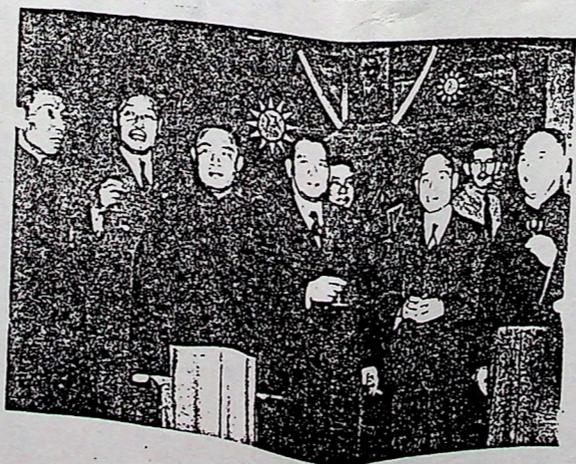
99. 宋友齡與吳國楨歡迎外國客人
(約1947年)



100. 梅生芳參觀雕章教務所 ()



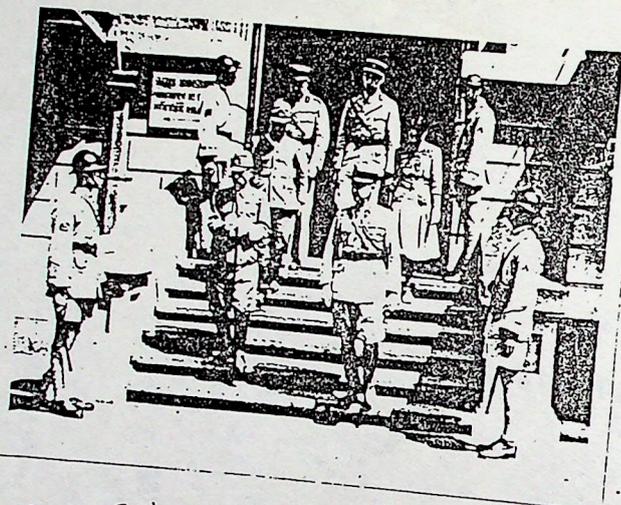
101. 吳紹澍 (右) 與宣轍吾在上海三青團
代表大會上 ()



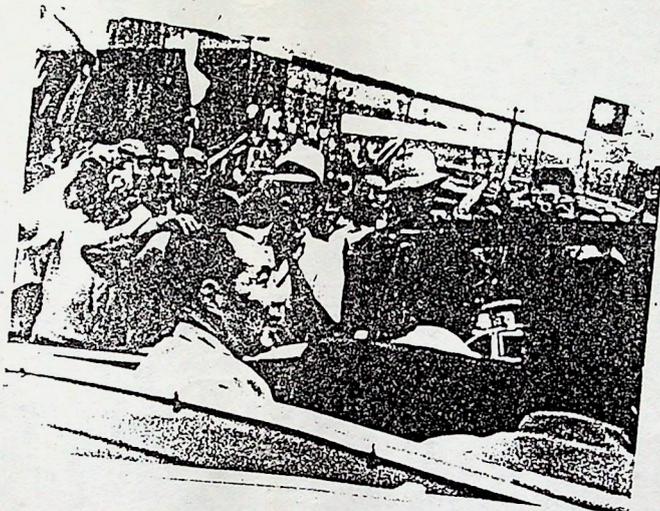
102. 上海名流 (約1947年)



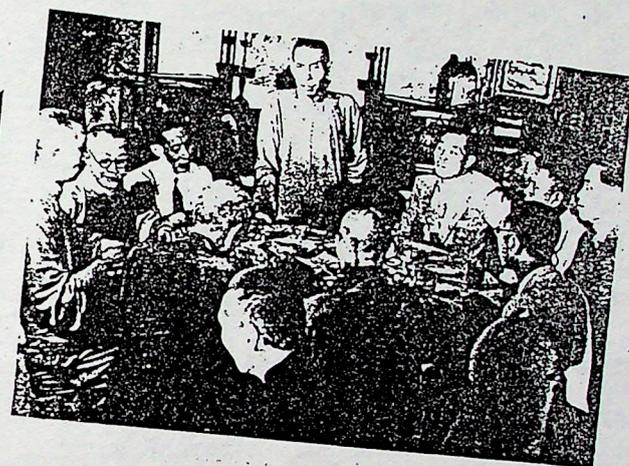
103. 潘公展 (中右者) 招待各省市留
滬國大代表 ()



90. 日軍基培克(Kitakawa)將軍會見法
警務處總監 (1943年6月10日) (150-52 P22)



93. 錢大鈞抵滬上任市長
(1945年9月9日下午五時抵上海大場機場)



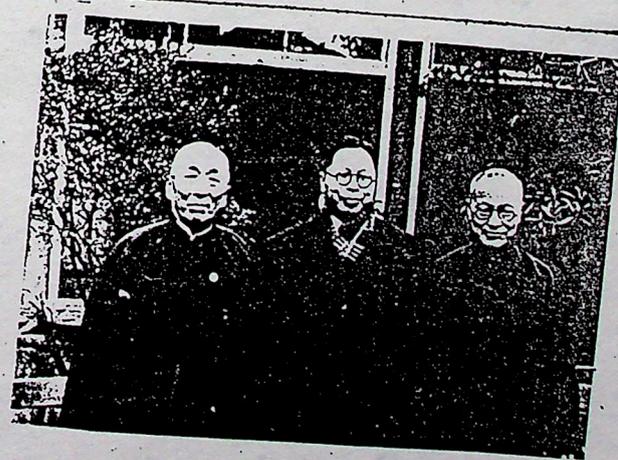
94. 在月峯花宴席上研話



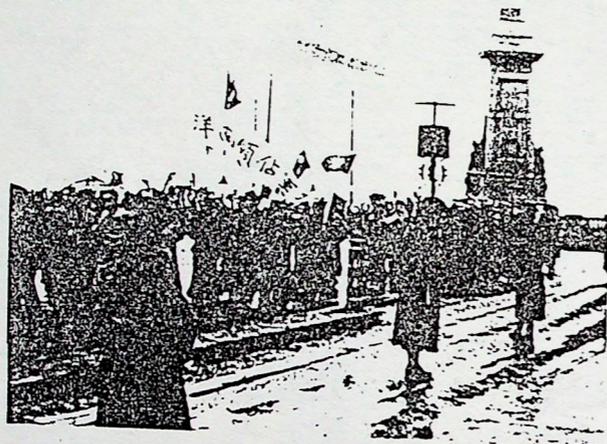
95. 錢大鈞同市府職員告辭 (1946年 月 月)



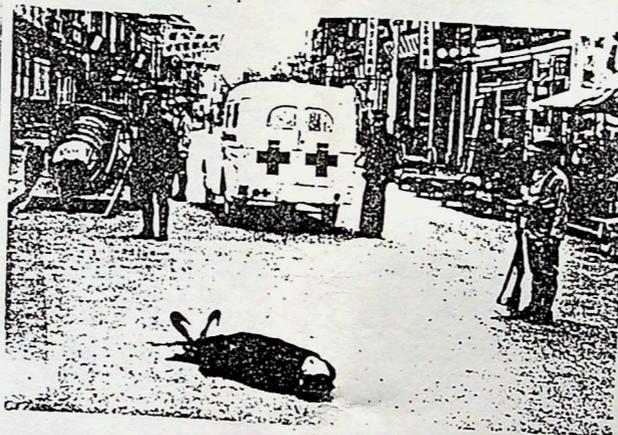
96. 吳國楨接任上海市長 (1946年5月)



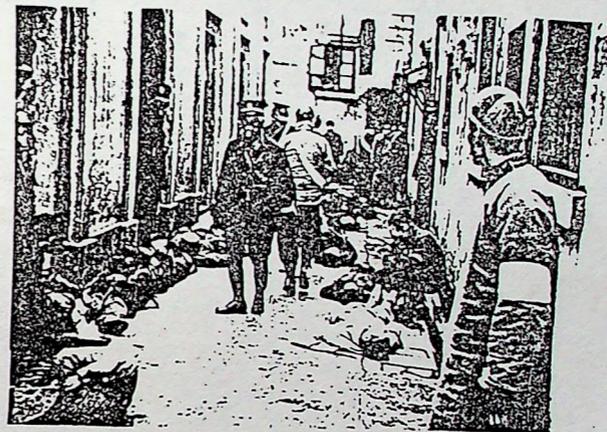
97. 吳國楨與徐學夙(左)·何德全
合影



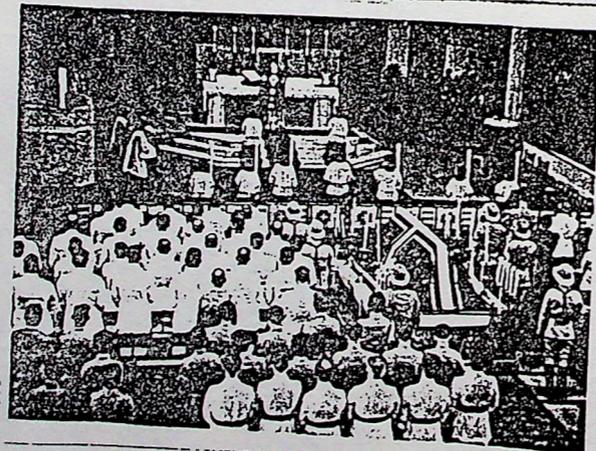
86. 汪伪市政府组织游行庆祝日军侵占
新加坡 (1942年2月23日) (法0-51 P129)



87. 法租界举行恐怖演习 (1942年5月28日)
(法0-51 P142)



88. 法租界举行防空演习 (1942年12月1日)
(法0-52 P13)



89. 各级德教堂为法国阵亡同胞举行弥
撒 (1942年6月5日) (0-50 P4)



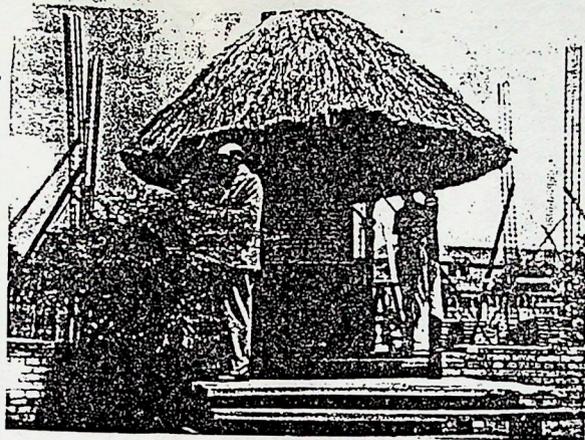
90. 日军在法租界示威 (1942年2月8日)
(法0-52 P11)



91. 法租界市民等发配给米证 (1943年3月3日)
(法0-50 P16)



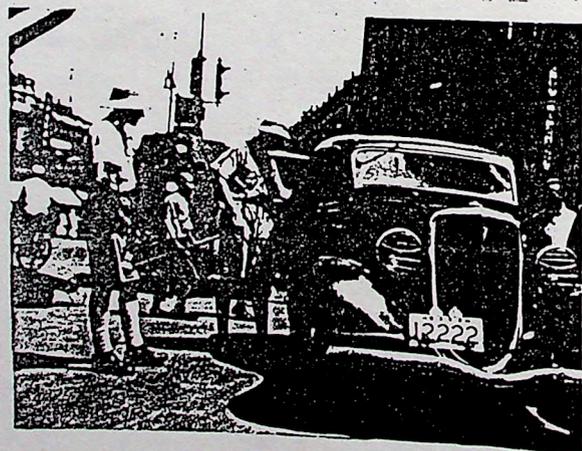
80. 法租界注射霍乱预防针 (1938年6月24日)
(法0-51 P78)



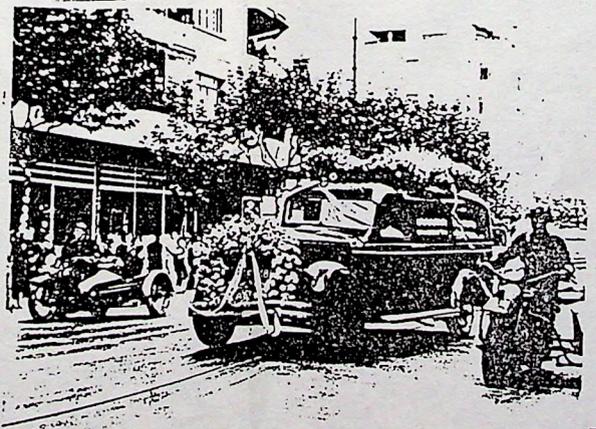
81. 巴斯德实验室奠基仪式 (1938年8月6日)
(法0-51 P80)



82. 法租界搜查行人 (1939年)
(法0-51 P98)



83. 法租界搜查汽车 (1939年)
(法0-51 P98)



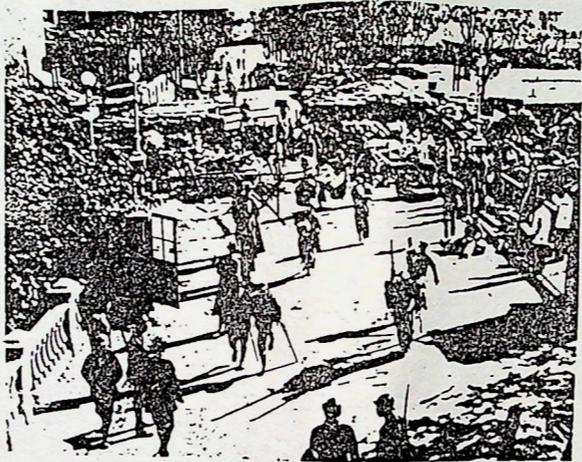
84. 伪市长傅宗耀灵车 (1940年)
(法0-51 P105)



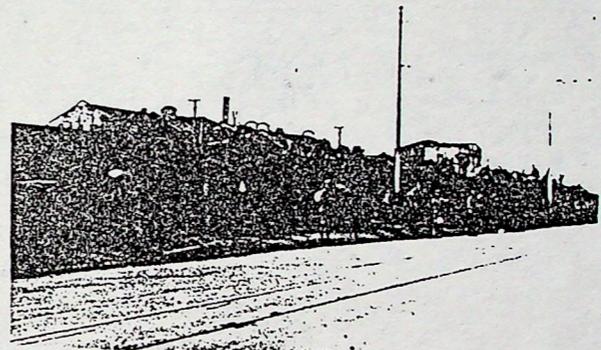
85. 陈公博接任伪市长 (1940年11月20日)
(工处无字照片)



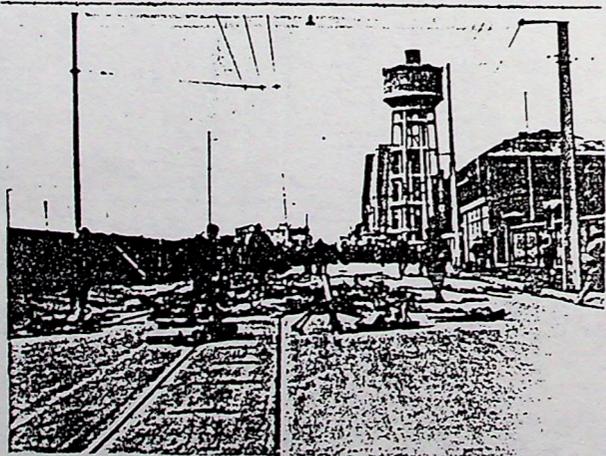
77. 收容所中的难民 (1937年)
(法0-51 P63)



78. 中国散兵撤入法租界避难 (1937年10月)
(法0-51 P67)



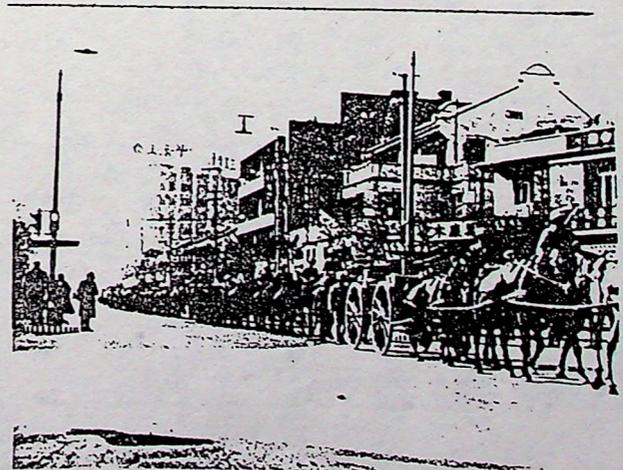
78. 中国散兵撤入法租界避难



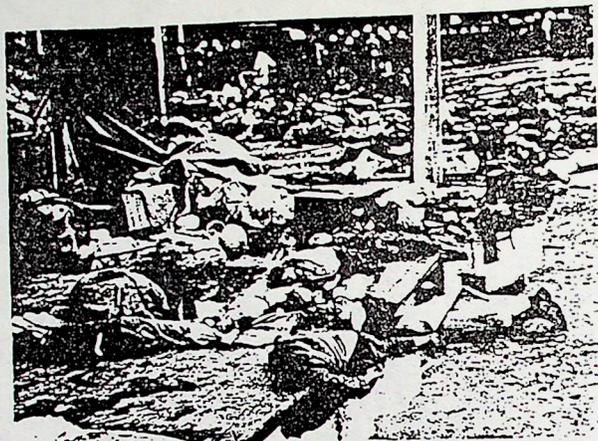
78. 中国散兵撤入法租界避难



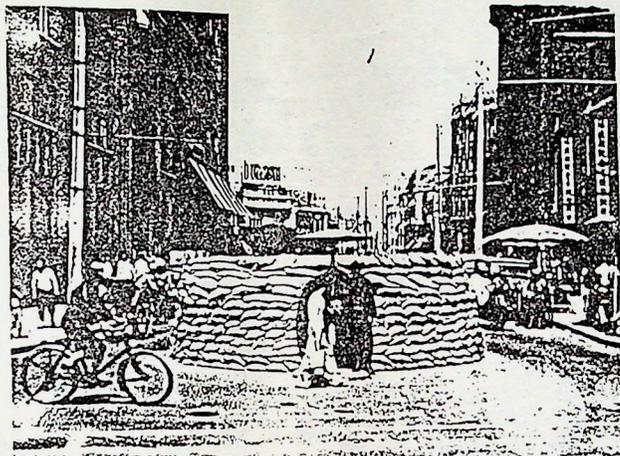
78. 中国散兵撤入法租界避难



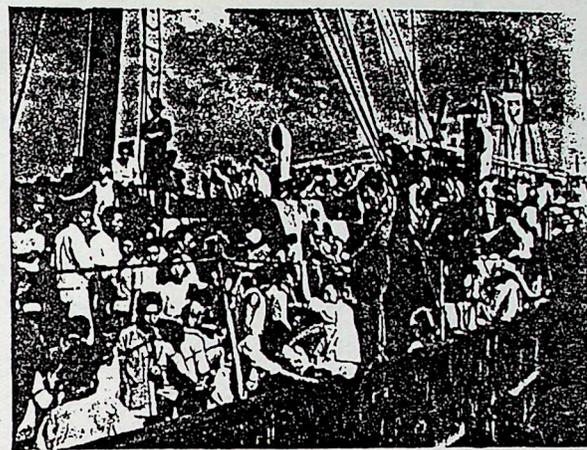
79. 日军在法租界示威 (1937年12月3日)
(法0-51 P70)



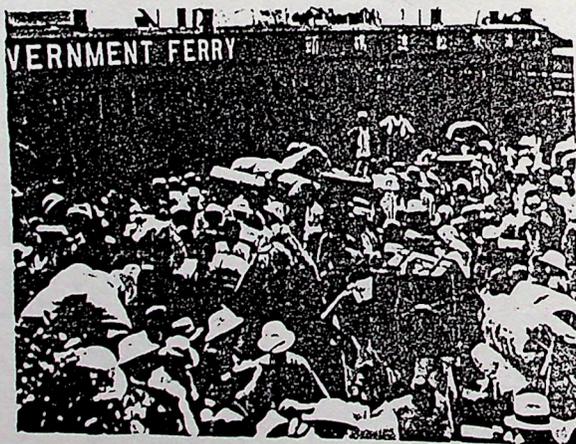
大世界餘孽慘案 (1937年8月)
(法0-51 P52)



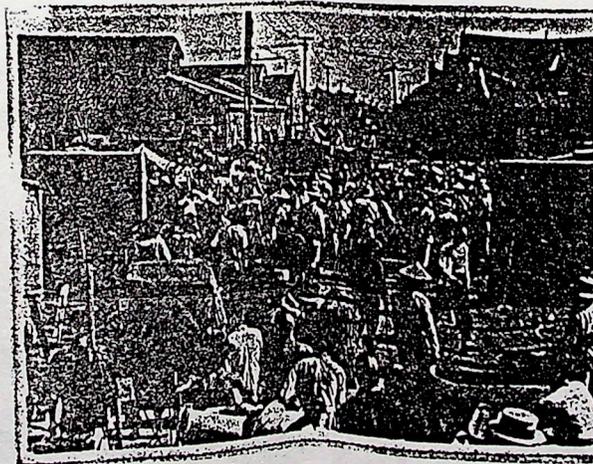
70. 法租界戒严 (1937年8月)
(法0-51 P60)



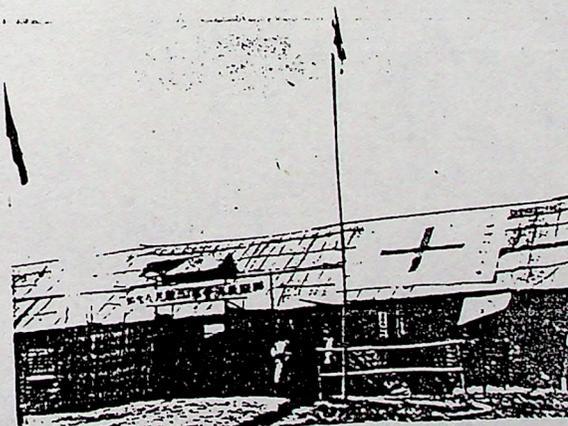
73. 市民逃往外地 (1937年8月)
(法0-51 P64)



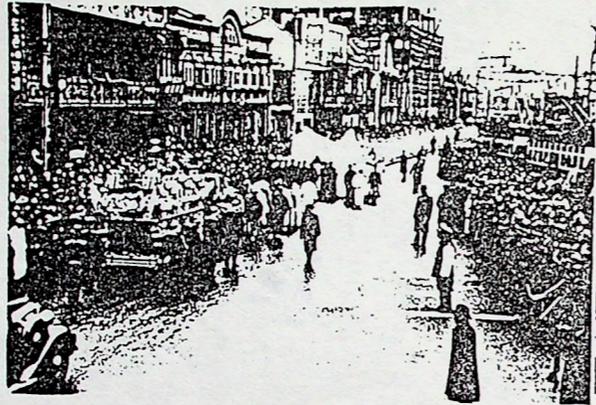
74. 市民逃往乡下 (1937年8月)
(法0-51 P64)



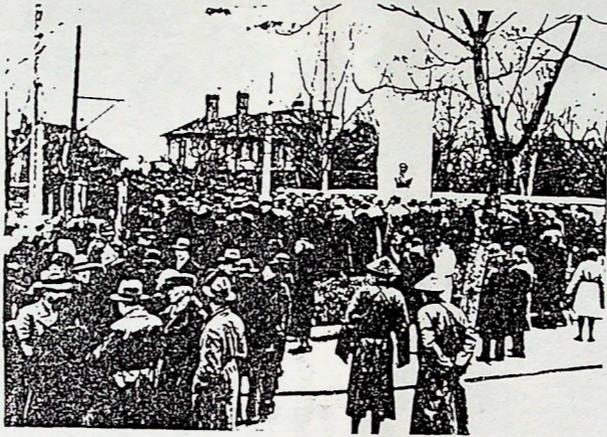
75. 市民逃往租界 (1937年8月)
(法0-51 P61)



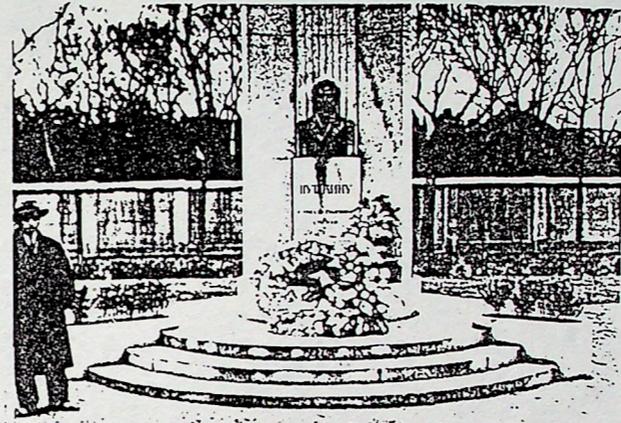
76. 租界难民收容所 (1937年)
(法0-51 P63)



67. 段祺瑞葬礼 (1936年12月7日)
(150-51 P39)



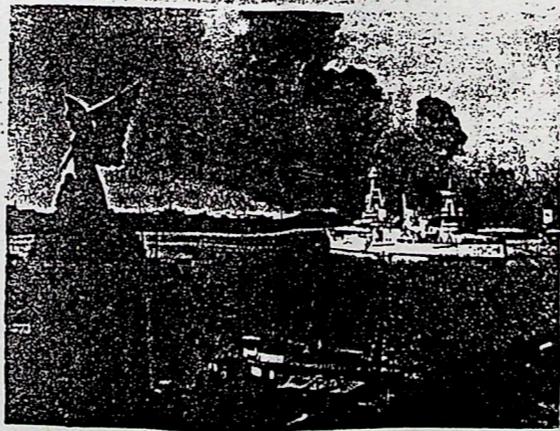
68. 俄国诗人普希金纪念碑落成式
(1937年2月11日) (150-51 P49)



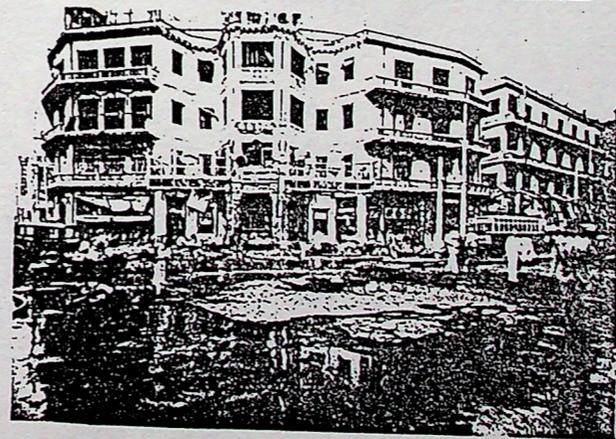
普希金纪念碑 (1937.2.11)
(150-51 P43)



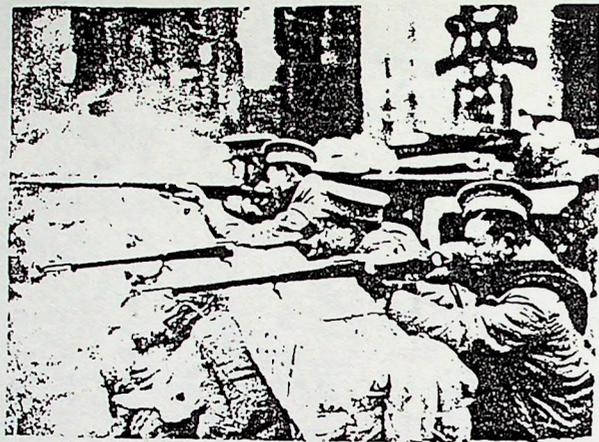
69. 法租界当局为上海市市长吴铁城送行
(1937年4月10日) (150-51 P44)



70. 黄浦江上的战火 (1937年8月)
(150-51 P64)



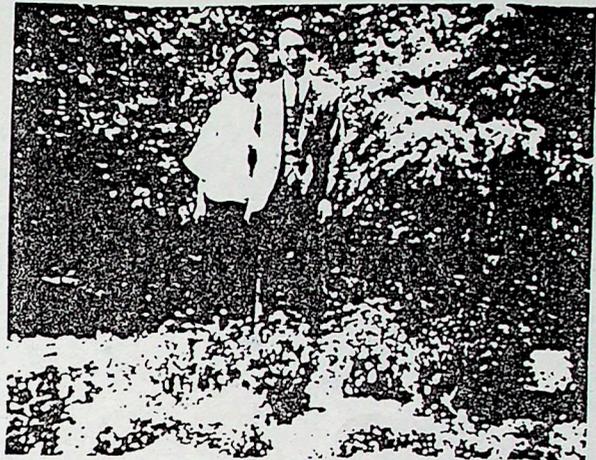
71. 大世界坠弹惨案 (1937年8月)
(150-51 P52)



61. 中国军队在英勇抵抗 (一二·九事变)



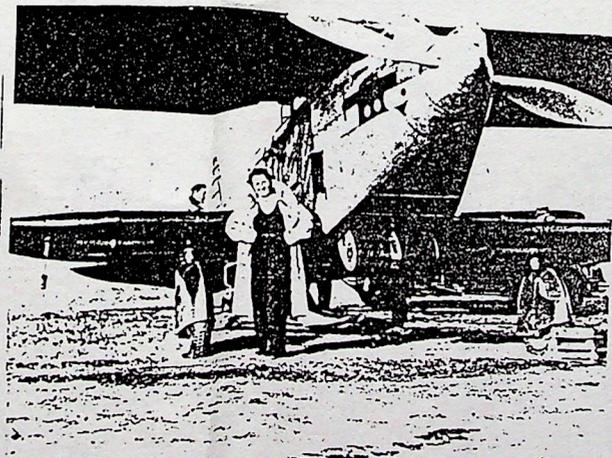
62. 东方图书馆毁于战火 (一二·九事变)



63. 瞿秋白与杨之华在苏联驻沪领事馆留影 ()



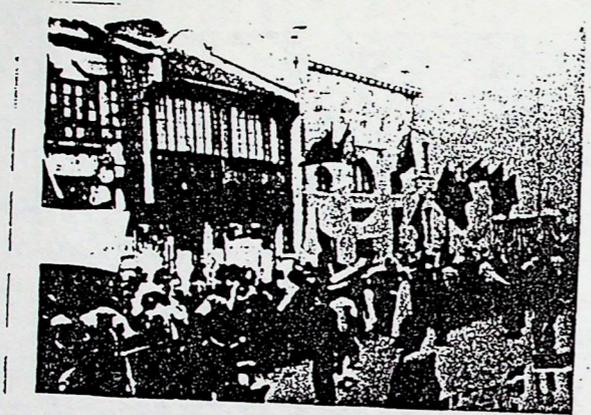
64. 二十年代初的旧式渡轮
(20-15-93)



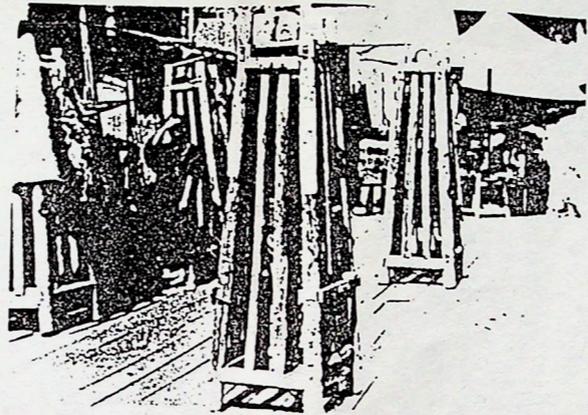
65. 法国女飞行员梅尔西·希丝驾机
抵沪 (1934年3月2日) (法0-51 P24)



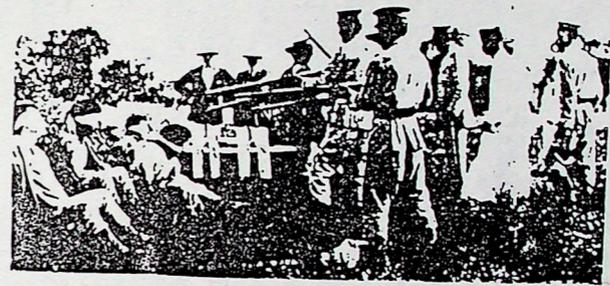
66. 法租界举行阅兵式 (1936年3月23日)
(法0-51 P30)



55. 十不市民上街游行抗议“四一二”大屠
杀 (1927年4月13日) (一处党史47-117)

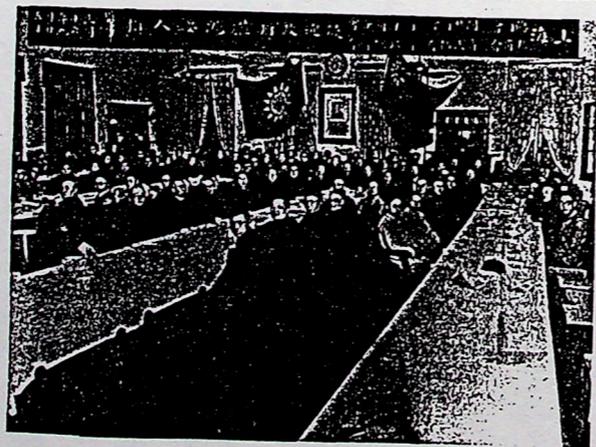


56. 囚禁



57. 处决革命者

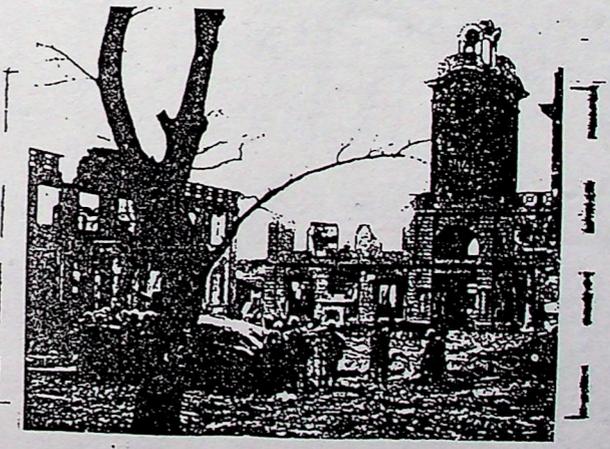
(二处无子照片)



58. 上海总商会等欢迎政府委员
(1927年9月25日) (一处80-38)

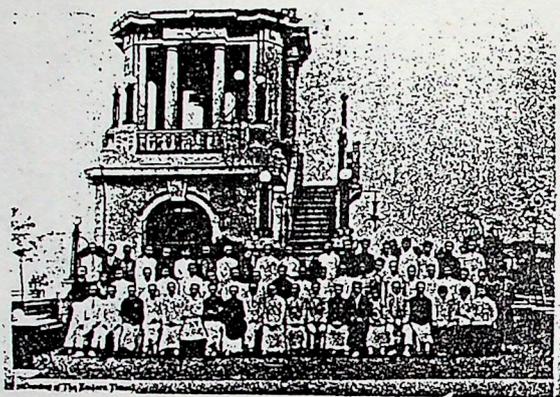


59. 救亡宣传 (三十年代初)
(二处上海事变的过程)

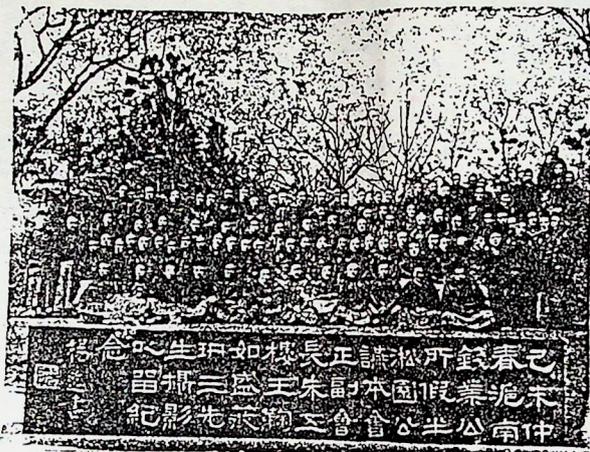


60. 日军烧毁长春路 (二二八事变)

(二处出离了变的过程)



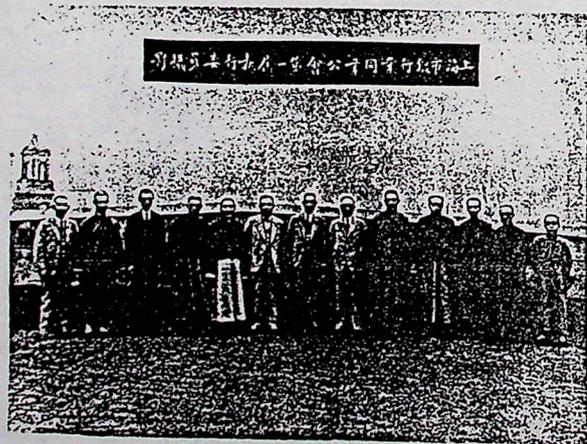
49. 全国学生联合会上海成立 (1919年6月15日)
(一处革命展 1-7)



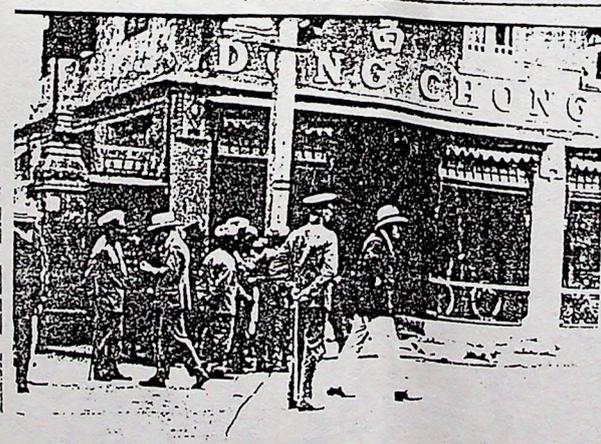
50. 沪南钱业公所在新公园留影
() (7-24/42-152)



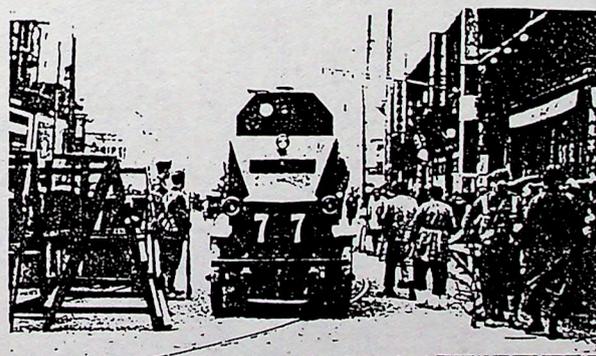
51. 上海華商證券交易所理事會 (1924年)
(7-23/42-153)



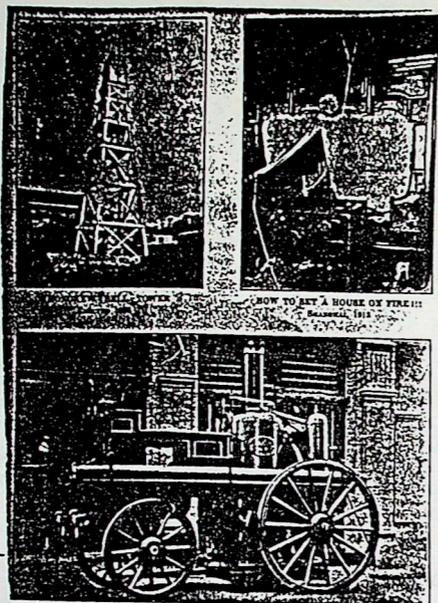
52. 上海市銀行業同業公會第一屆執行
委員合影 () (7-16/63-59)



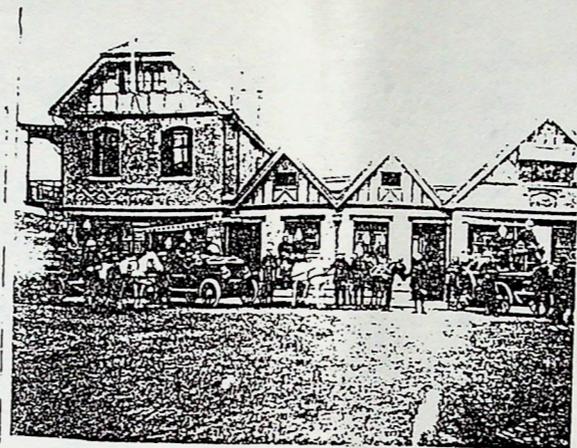
53. "五卅"慘案的血場



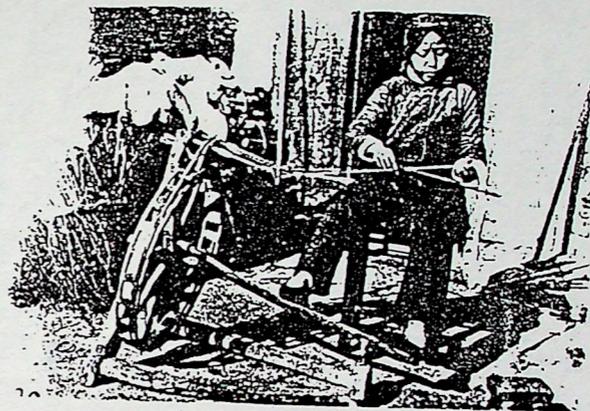
54. 英租界戒煙 (1927年2月)
(一外)



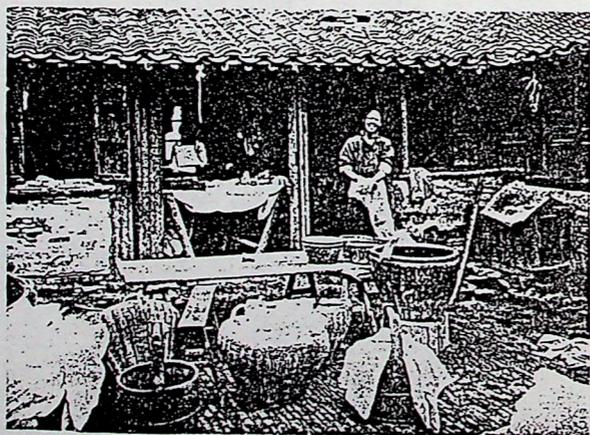
43. 岩口水警瞭望塔 (1888年)
蒸汽机救火车 (1871年) (1-1-1048)



44. 莫租界救火队 (约1916年)
(1-1-1282.P54)



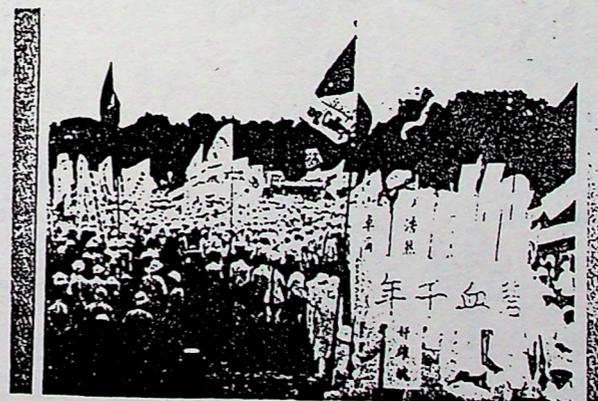
45. 市郊农民在纺纱
(文史建110432)



46. 洗衣坊 (约20年代)
(1-1-1284-48)



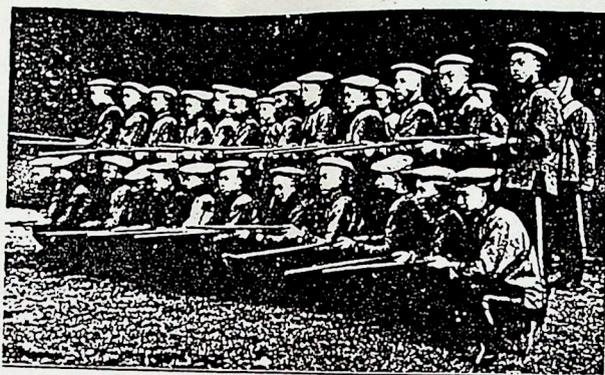
47. 丝厂女工在劳动
(-外革史 3F-3793)



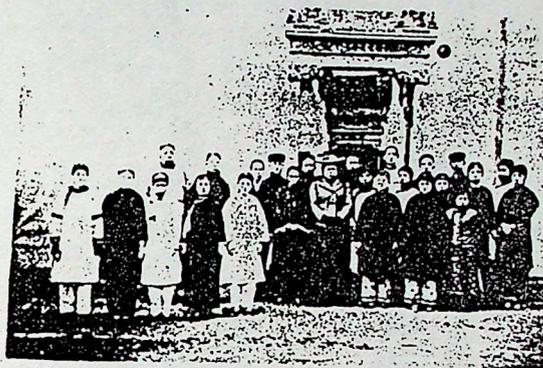
48. 五卅运动时上海三万师生在公共体育场追悼郭钦光烈士 (1919年5月31日)
(-外革史 3F-3473)



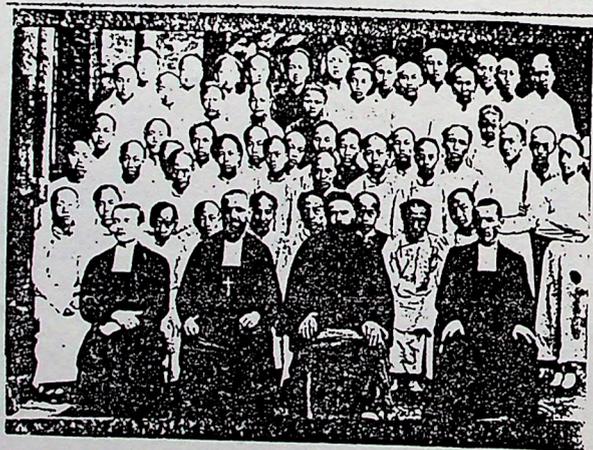
37. 各利翰学院学生演出西洋戏剧 (1896年)
(Q243-1471)



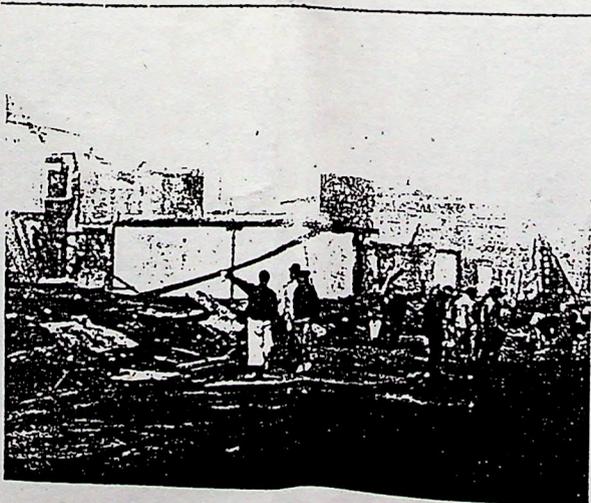
38. 各利翰学院学生军 (清末)
(Q243-1471)



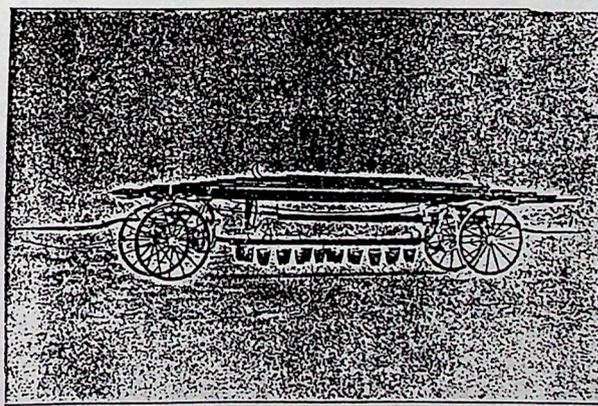
39. 爱国女校师生合影 (1902年)
(史建内338)



40. 中法学校毕业生合影 (1903年)
(Q10-3-368)



41. 福州路火灾 (1911年10月9日)
(1-1-1283. 1738)



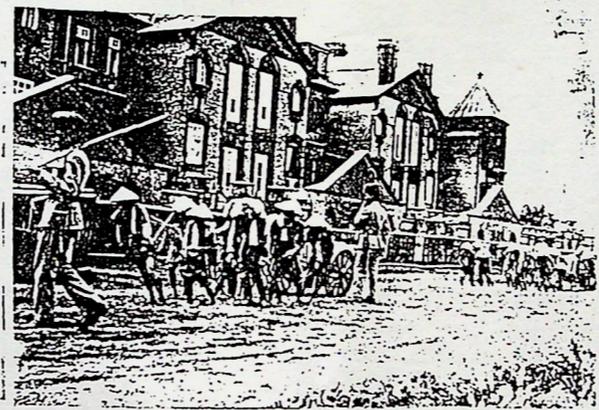
THE ORIGINAL LONG LADDERS IN COMMISSION WITH THE MIH-HO-LOONG CO.
1866

42. 英租界老式救火车 (1866年)
(1-1-1048)



31. 洋泾浜上的贫民船 (1903年)

(1-1-1284 P27)



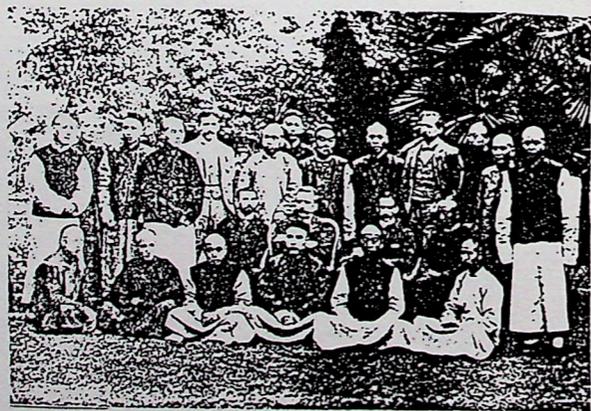
32. 押运军火 (1910年)

(1-1-1283-22)



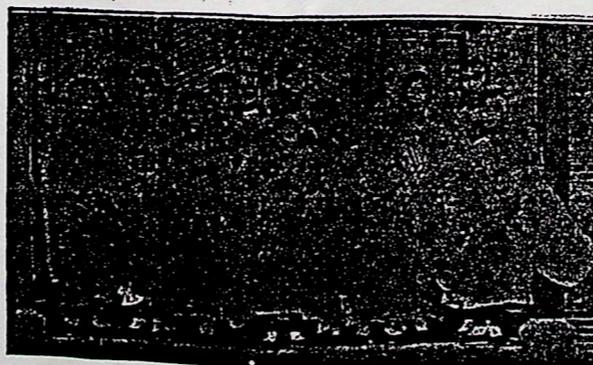
33. 清末新军经过南京路

(1-1-1283)



34. 圣约翰学院的教员 (1892年)

(Q243-1471)



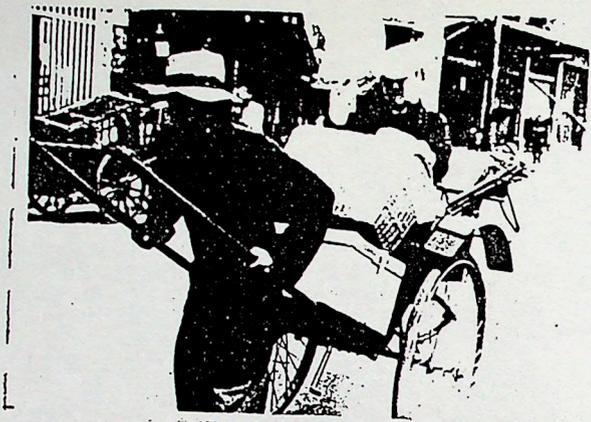
35. 圣约翰学院唱诗班 (1890年)

(Q243-1471)



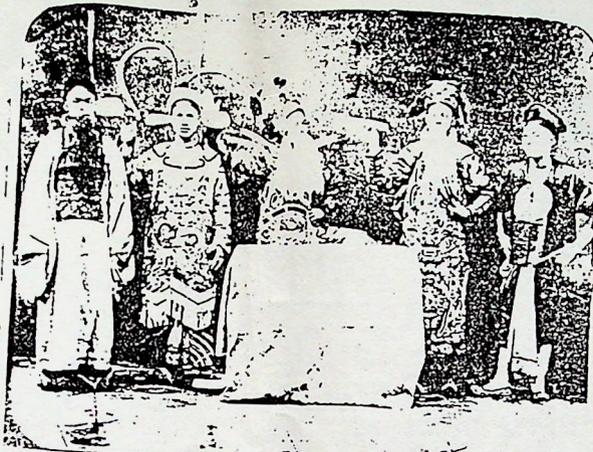
36. 圣约翰学院运动队 (1905年)

(Q243-1471)



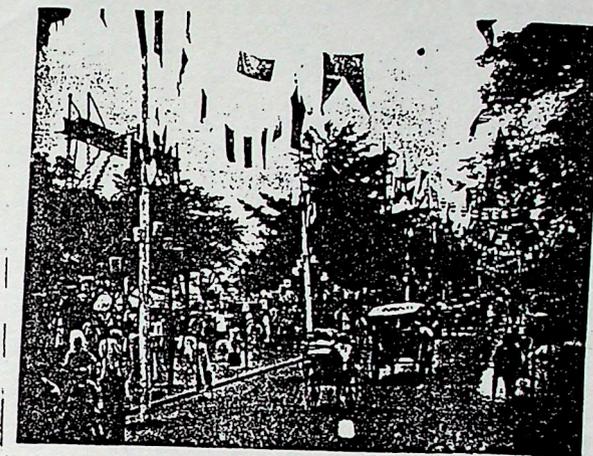
25. 坐黄包车

(二处无车照片)



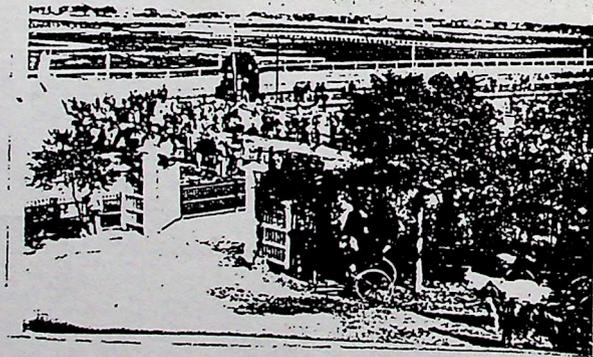
26. 舞台演出京戏 (1880年)

(1-1-1286 P36)



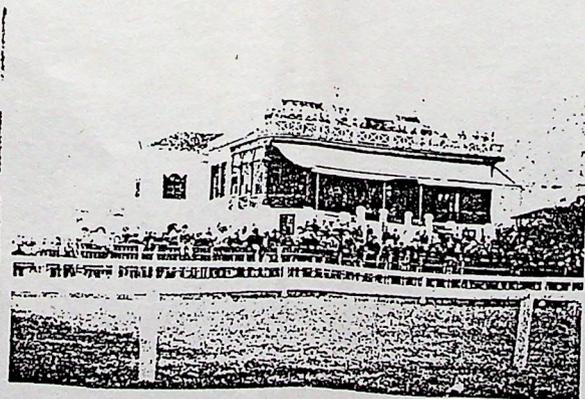
27. 莫祖界庆祝维多利亚女王即位

五周年纪念 (1887年) (1-1-1285-5)



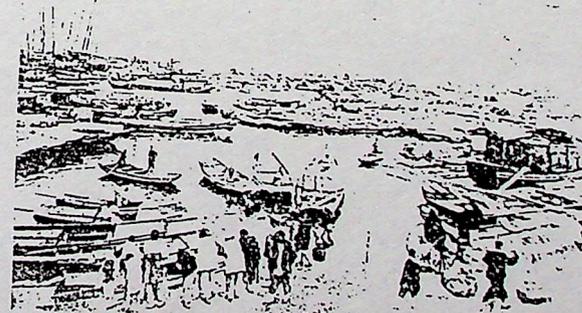
28. 马赛第一天 (1881年春)

(1-1-1286 P24)



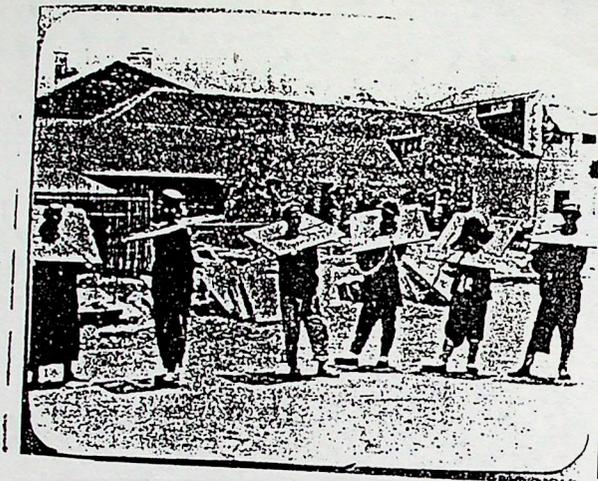
29. 观看马赛 (1888年)

(1-1-1885-22)



30. 苏州河上的乞丐船 (1900年3月7日)

(1-1-1284 P4)



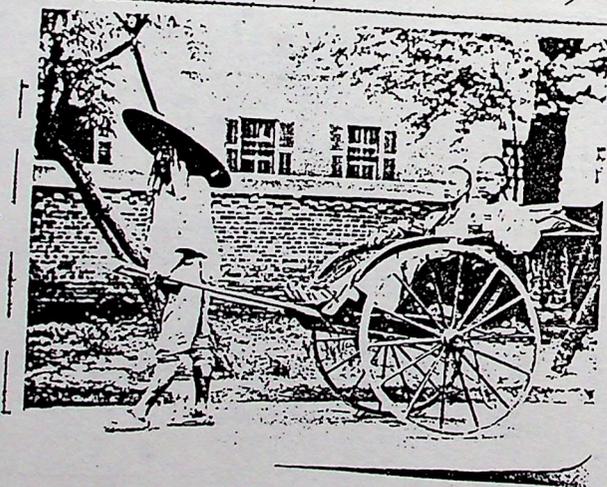
19. 犯人经过南京路 (1880年)
(1-1-1286 P39)



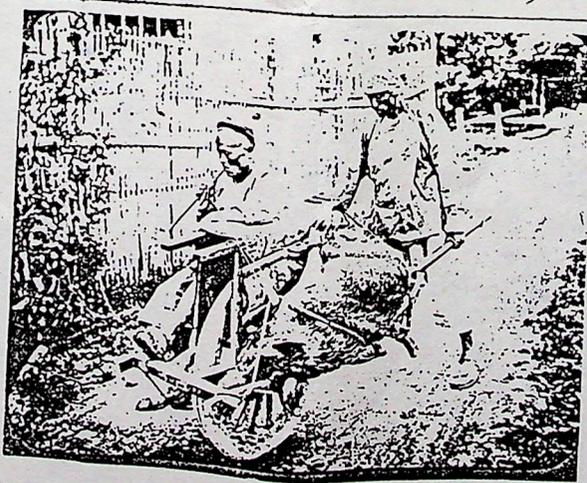
20. 修伞老翁 (1880年)
(1-1-1286 P32)



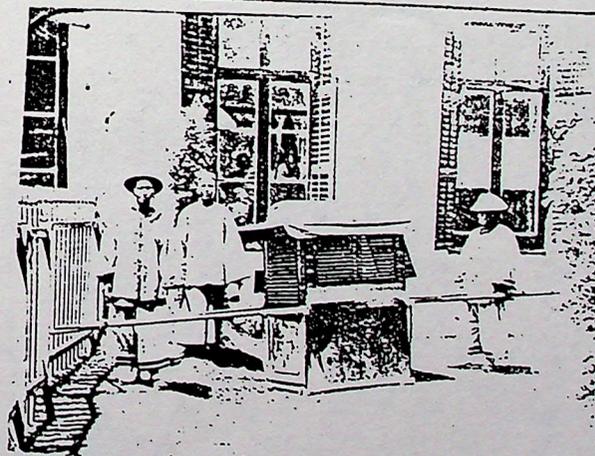
21. 清纸上海一了市民家的合影
(1-1-1286 P35)



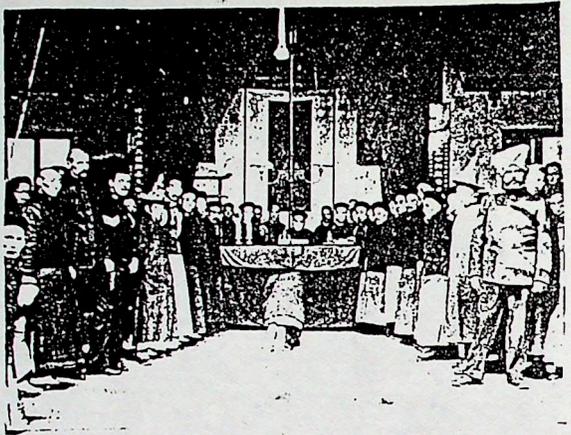
22. 拉人力车 (1880年)
(1-1-1286 P27)



23. 推独轮车 (1880年)
(1-1-1286 P31)

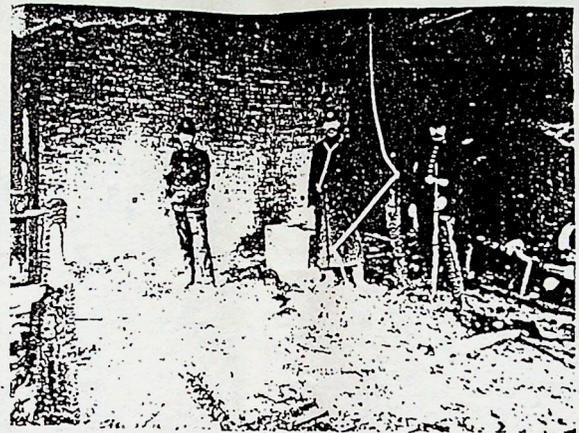


24. 乘轿子出访 (1880年)
(1-1-1286 P28)



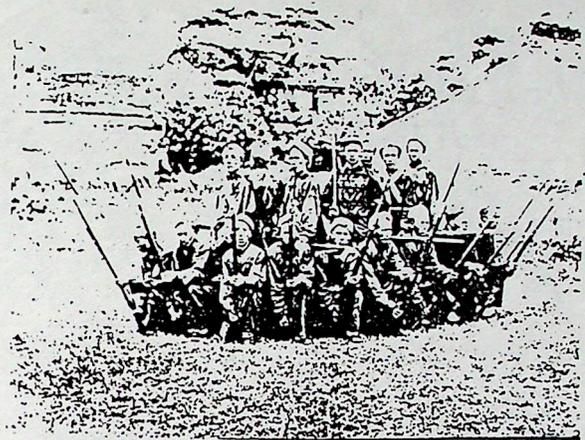
13. 清代会审公堂开庭

(1-1-1282-53)



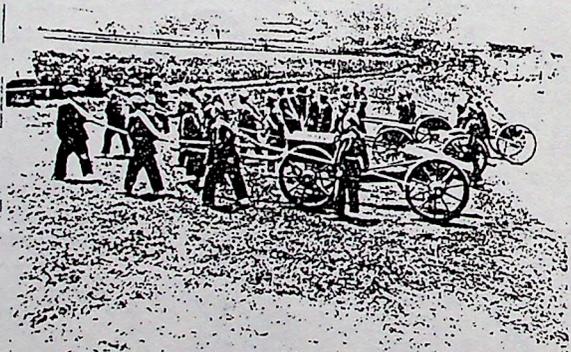
14. 被市民捣毁后的会审公堂 (1905年)

(1-1-1284-38)



15. 清代上海县步兵

(1-1-1286 P41)



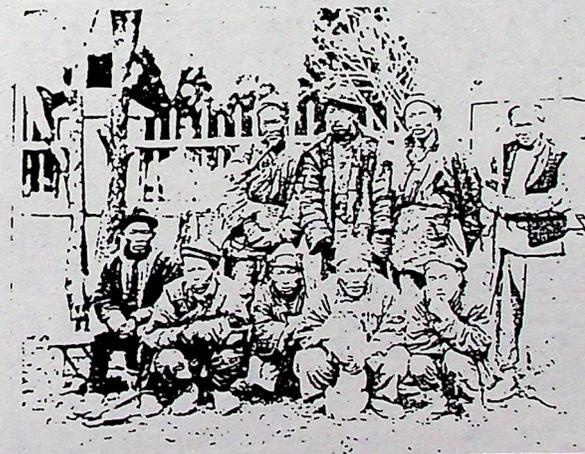
16. 清代上海县炮兵

(1-1-1286 P42)



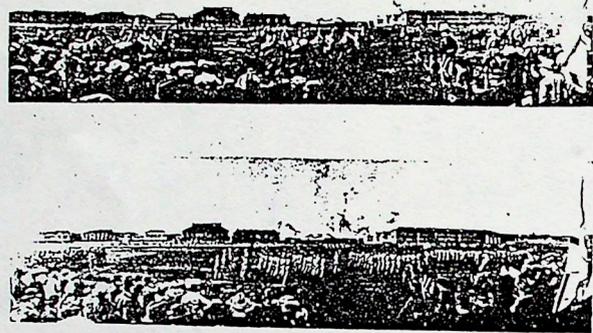
17. 清代斩刑 (1880年)

(1-1-1286 P40)



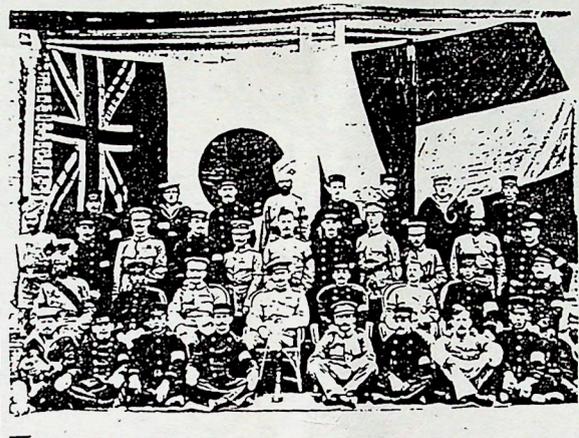
18. 南京路上茅行打工的苦力 (1880年)

(1-1-1286 P33)



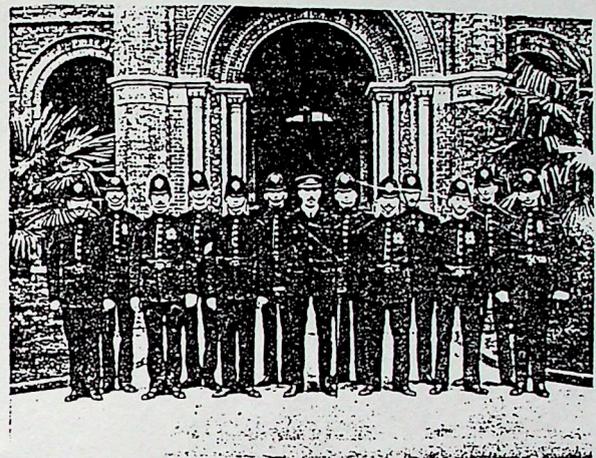
7. 万国商团阅兵式 (1903年)

(1-1-1284 P22)



8. 租界联合防工军 (约1910年)

(1-1-1282-52)



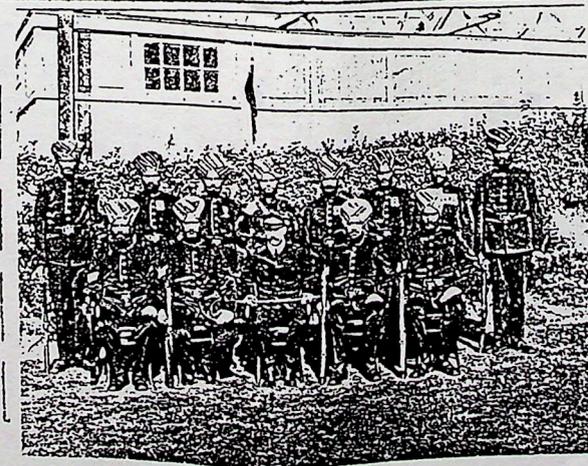
9. 西捕 (约1910年)

(1-1-1283-14)



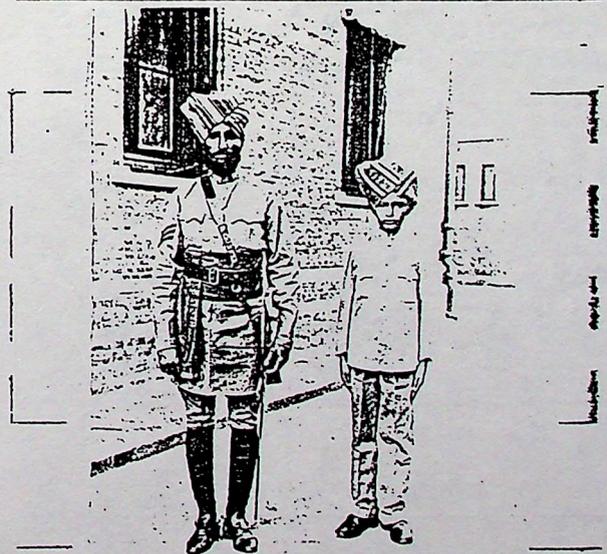
10. 华捕 (约1910年)

(1-1-1283-16)



11. 印度巡捕 (约1910年)

(1-1-1283-15)



12. 印度巡捕与邮差

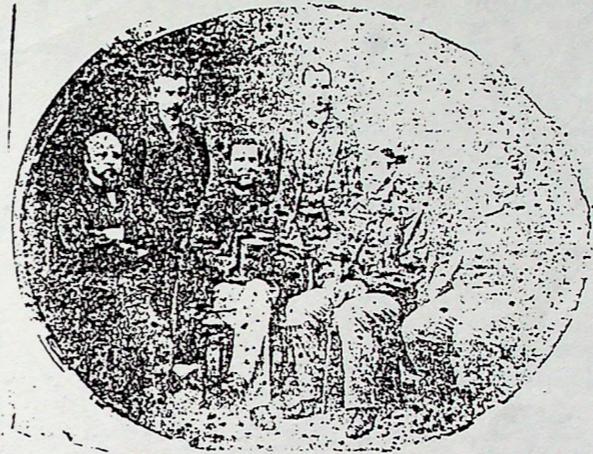
(1-1-1284-P7)



1. 英国驻沪领事阿礼国 (1853年)
(资92-11)



2. 维吉埃 (时当港港长) 夫妇和弗朗西斯·加尼埃夫妇 (1871年) (法租界史P360)



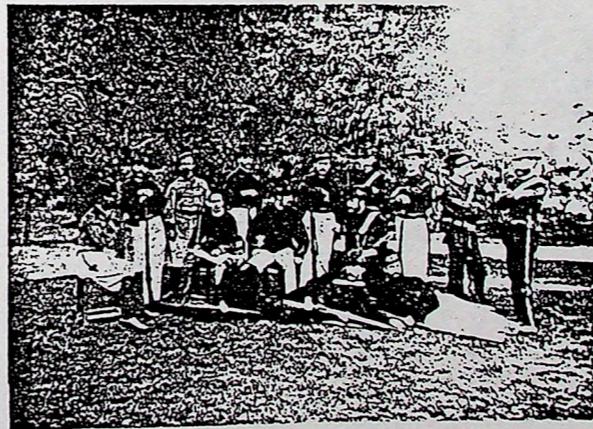
3. 工部局董事 (1865年)
(1-1-1282 P20)



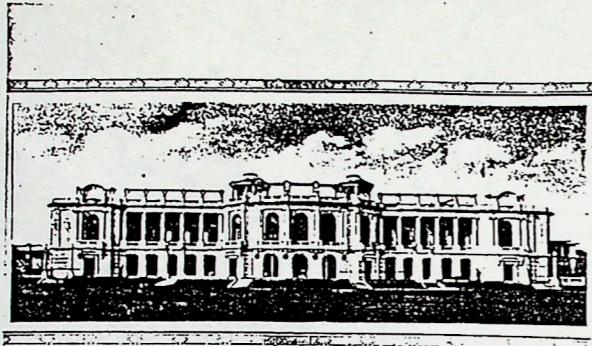
4. 工部局董事 (1934年)
(1-1-1282 P37)



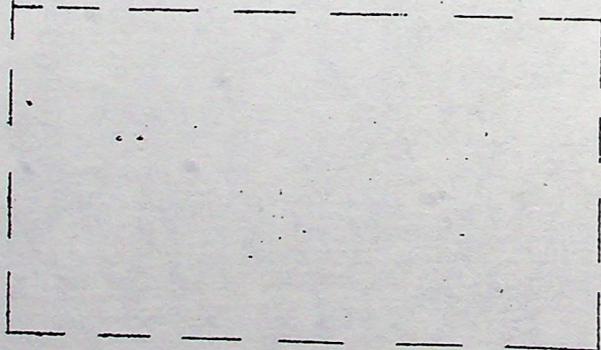
5. 工部局外籍职员 (约1914年)
(1-1-1282 P28)



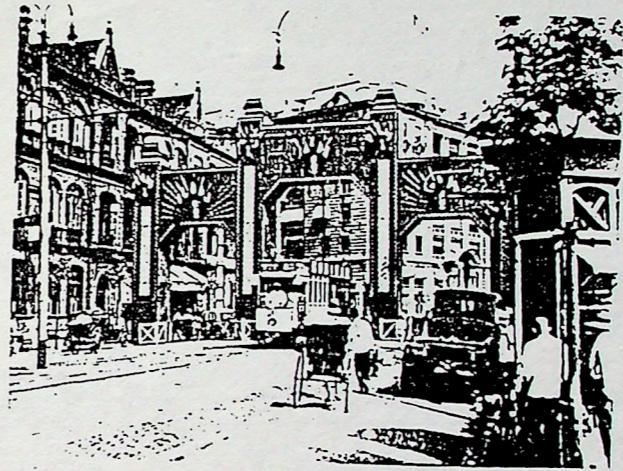
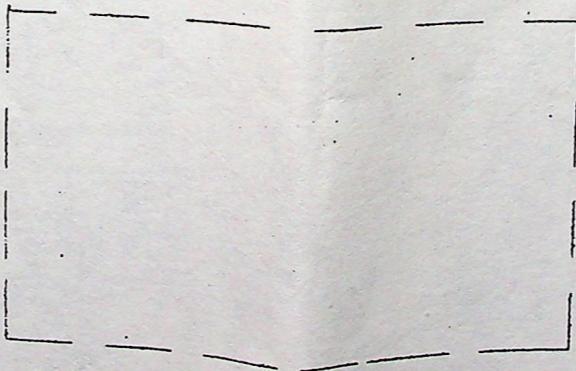
6. 上海万国商团 (1870年)
(资92-12)



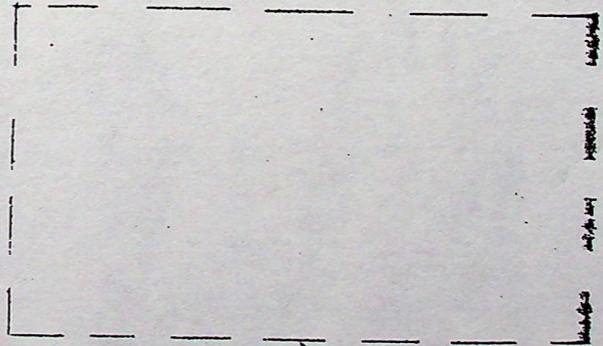
79. 法国总会 (1925年)
(“伟大的上海”)

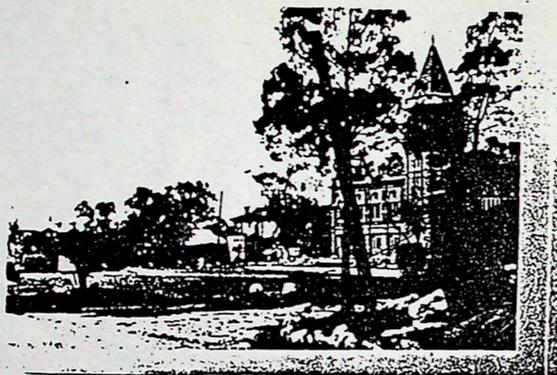


80. 英租界监狱 (20年代)
史建



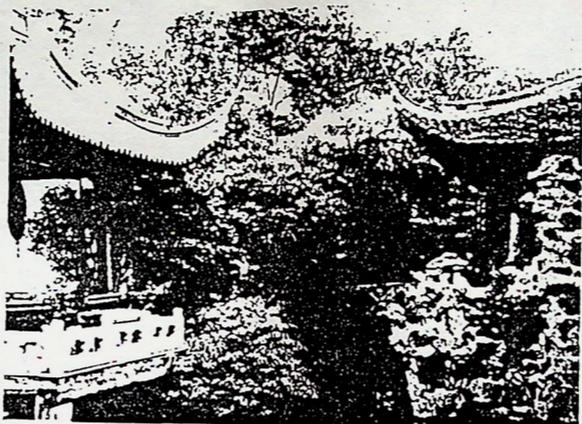
81. 孤岛时期的法租界
(0-51)





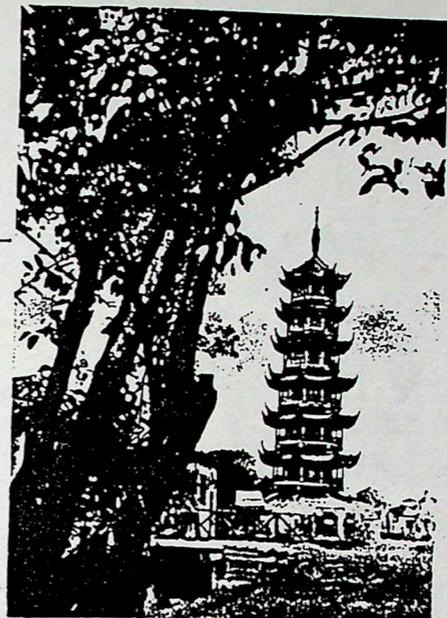
73. 张园

(一处史建旧617)



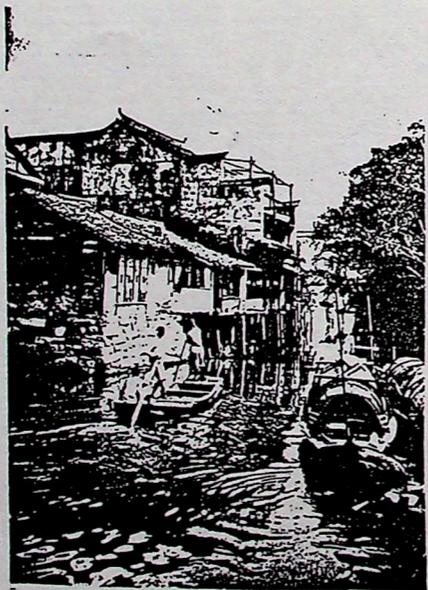
74. 愚园

(一处史建旧619)

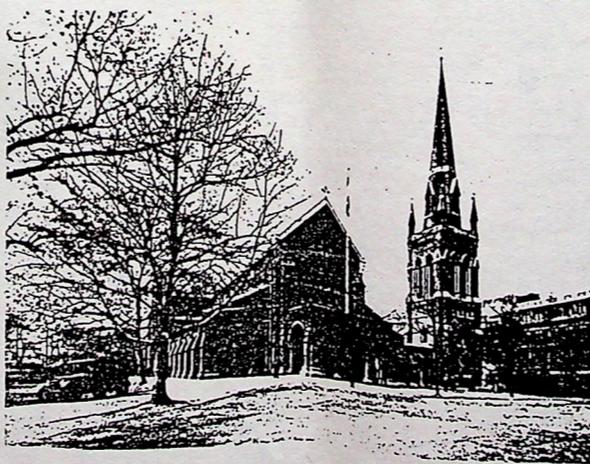


75. 龙华塔 (1925年)

(《伟大的上海》)

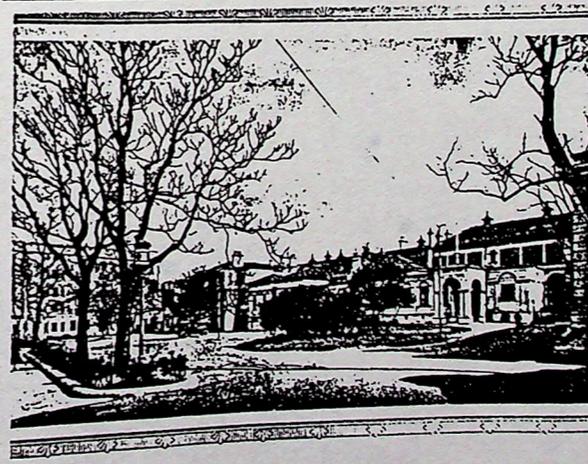


76. 上海市郊的村庄



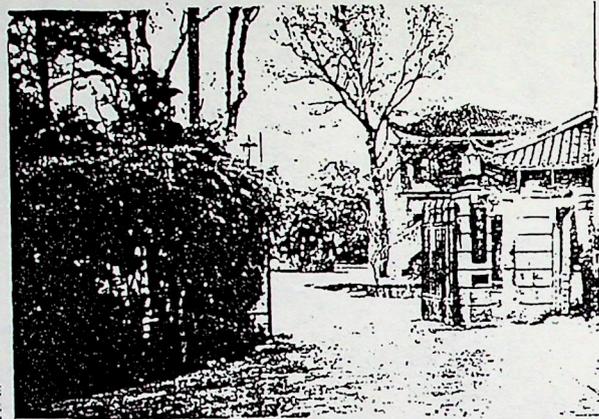
77. 江西路大礼拜堂 (1925年)

(《伟大的上海》)



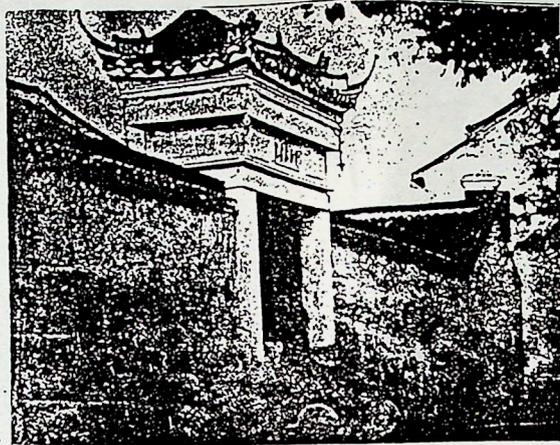
78. 斜桥乡总舍 (1925年)

(《伟大的上海》)



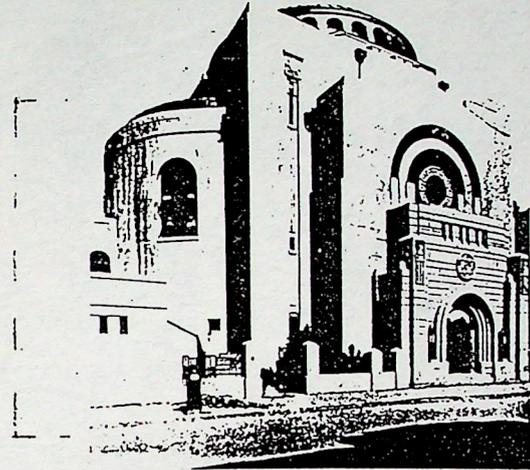
67. 圣约翰大学 (1909年)

(Q243-1471)



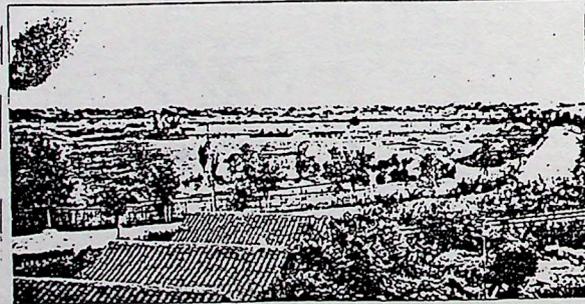
68. 1879年圣约翰大学校门

(Q243-1471)



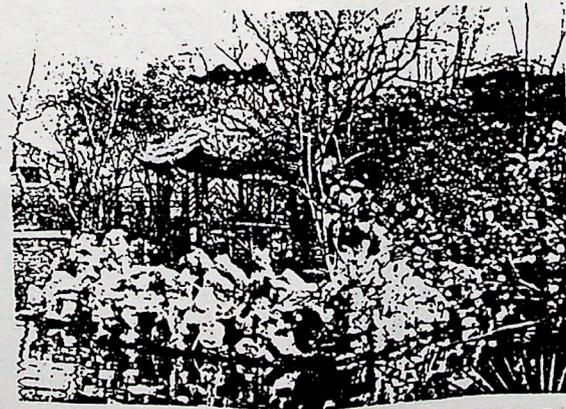
69. 上海博物院 (1933年)

犹太教堂 (《伟大的上海》)



70. 刚建成的虹口公园 (1908年)

(1908年报 P209)



71. 双松园

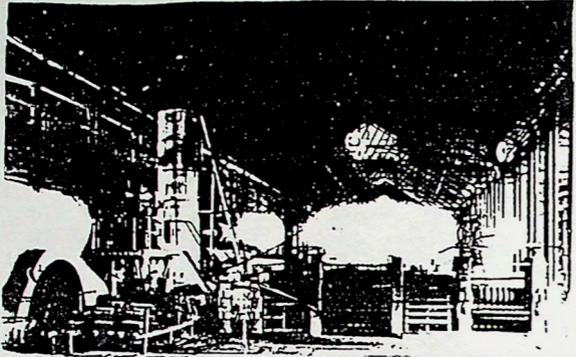
(《外史史新》96)



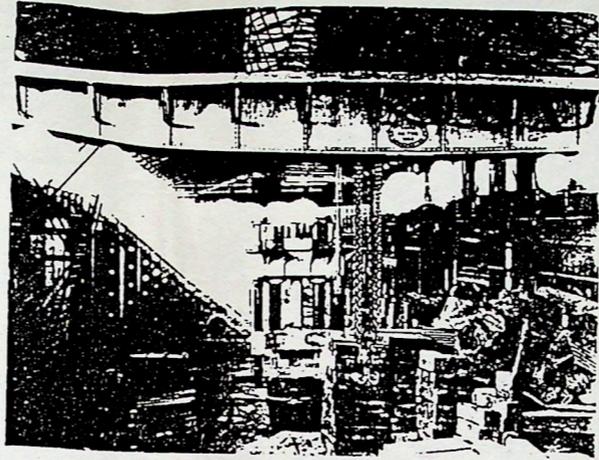
72. 徐家花园

(《外史史新》11622)

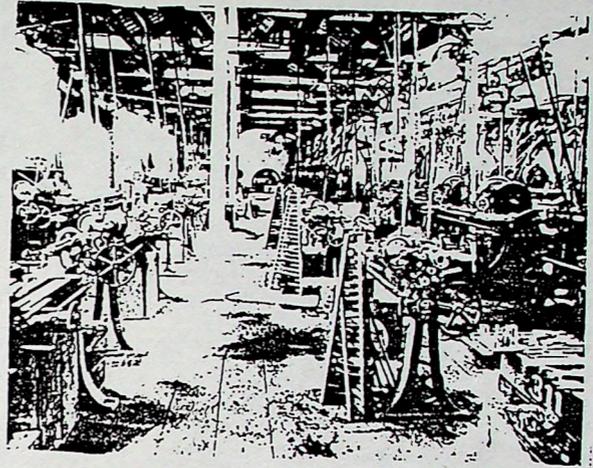
上海徐家花园



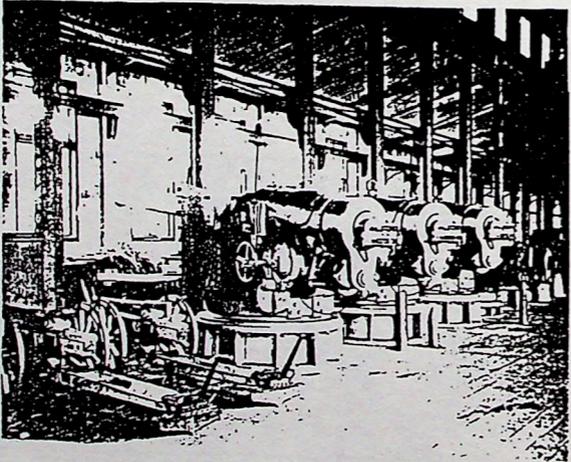
61. 江南制造局钢厂轧钢机 (1925年)
(S446-1-11 P39)



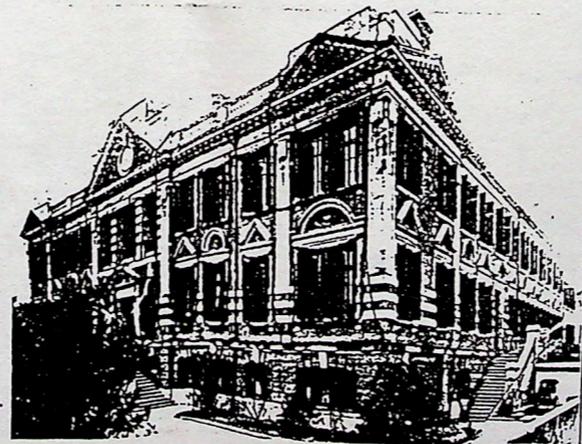
62. 江南制造局钢厂二干顿压机 (1925年)
(S446-1-11 P38)



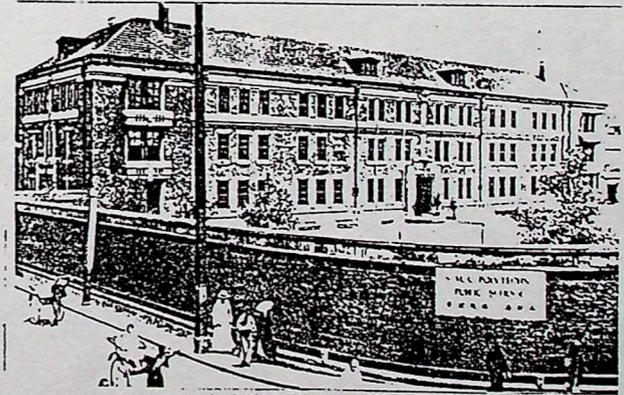
63. 江南制造局枪子南厂机器房 (1925年)
(S446-1-11 P27)



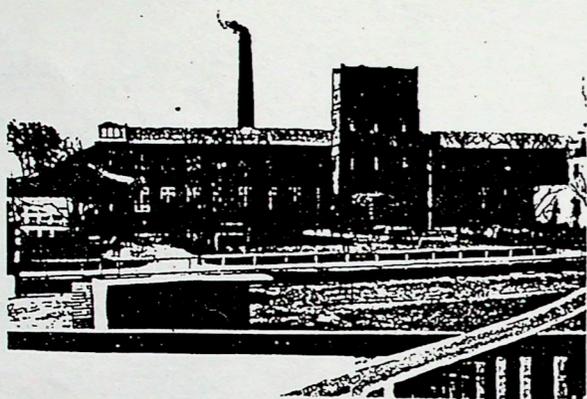
64. 江南制造局炮厂炮房 (1925年)
(S446-1-11 P29)



65. 上海总商会大楼 (1916年)
(20-13-178)

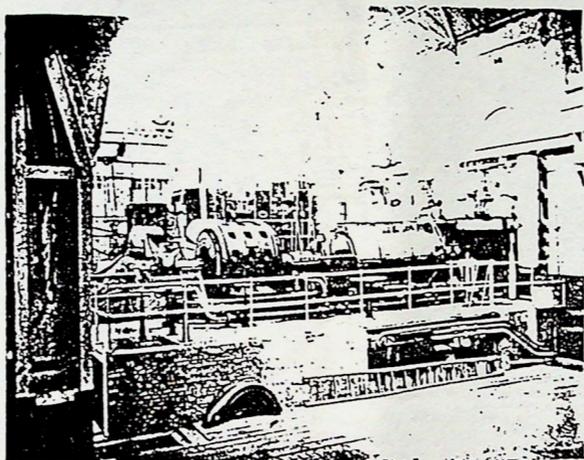


66. 二部局格致小学 (20年代)
(3-7)



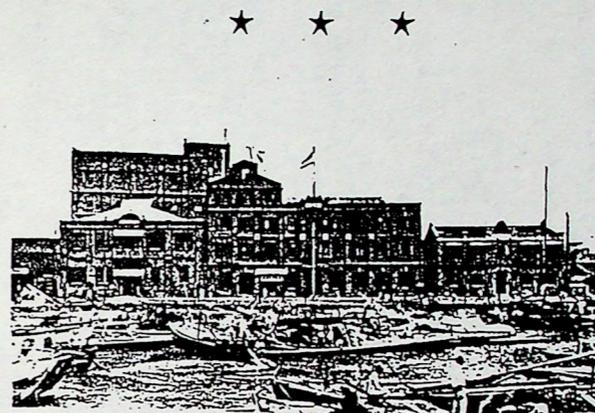
55. 1906年公益纳厂

(一处史建旧 292)



56. 发电厂机房 (1908年)

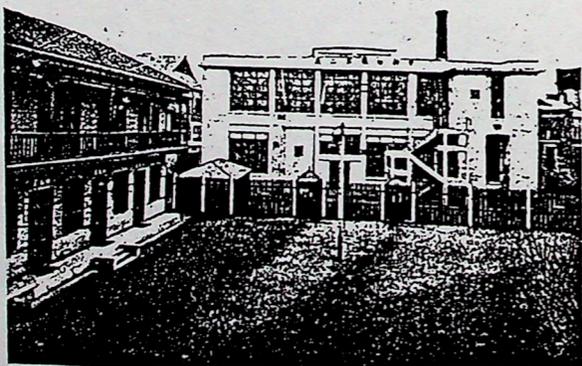
(1908年报 P218)



57. 福新第一厂 (20年代)

(上海闸北光复路)

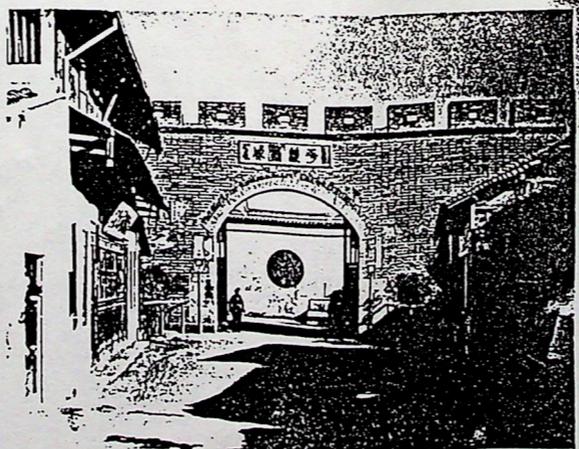
(Q0-13-133 (2))



58. 申新纺织第二厂 (20年代)

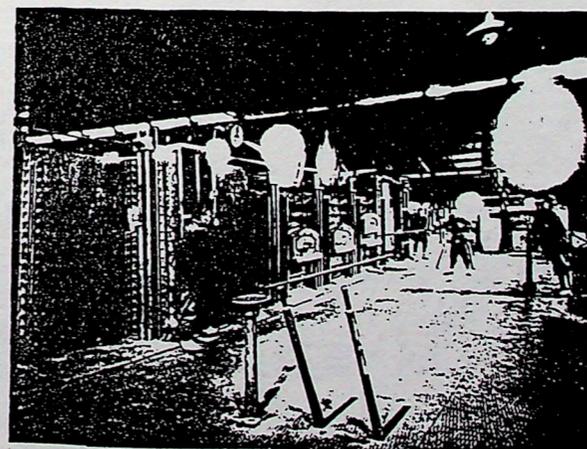
(上海西苏州路)

(Q0-13-133 (5))



59. 江南制造局大门 (1925年)

(Su46-1-11 P6)



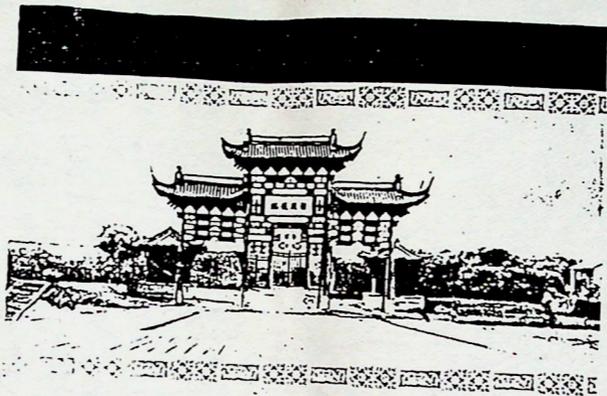
60. 江南制造局钢厂十五顿钢炉 (1925年)

(Su46-1-11 P37)



37. 上海东门路口

(《外史》建同543)

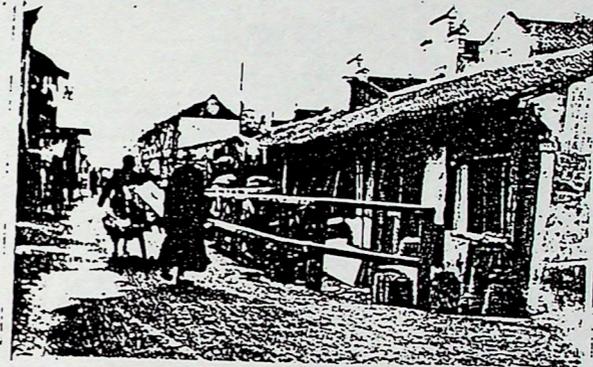


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W. Wang. This, of course, was

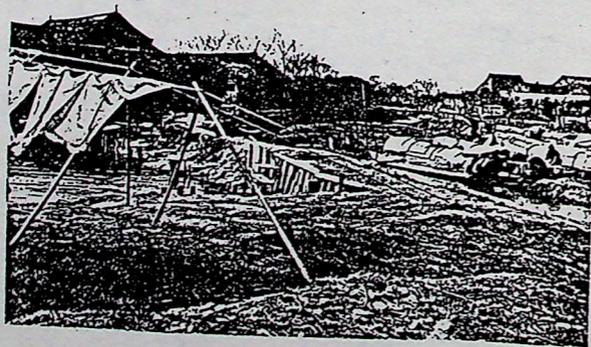
38. 吴淞炮台大门 (1881年)

(《资》92-P18)



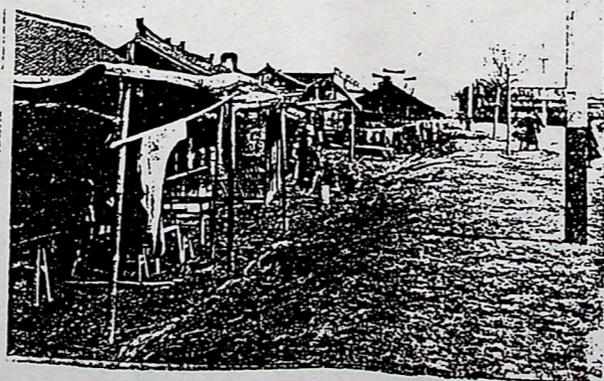
39. 海宁路 (1902年)

(1-1-1284-P45)



40. 乾子场路 (1902年)

(1-1-1284-P48)



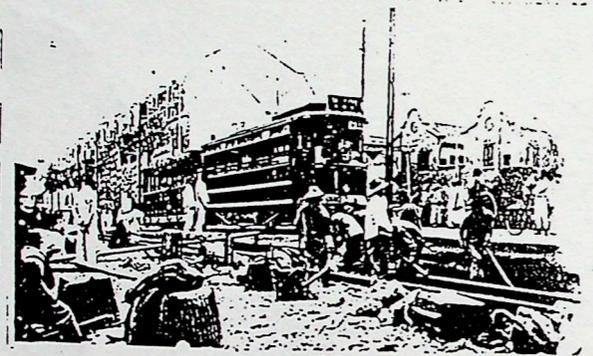
41. 杨树浦路 (1902年)

(1-1-1284-P48)

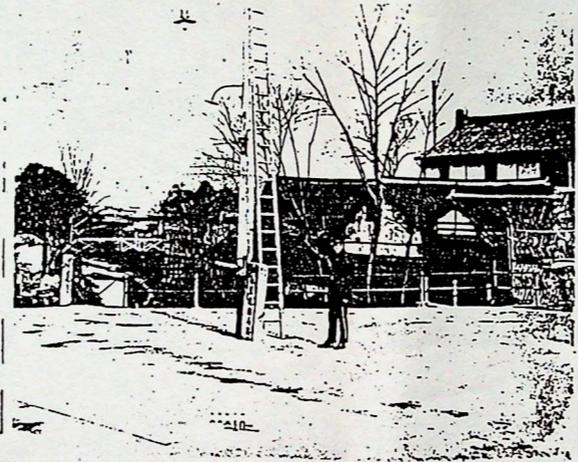


42. 虹口河老桥 (1903年)

(1-1-1284-P10)



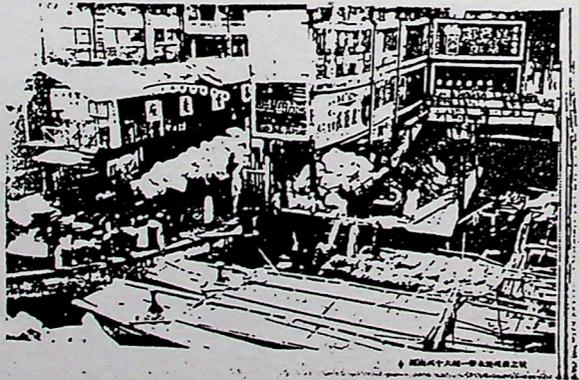
49. 修建有轨电车路线 (1925年)
(1-1-1282 P11)



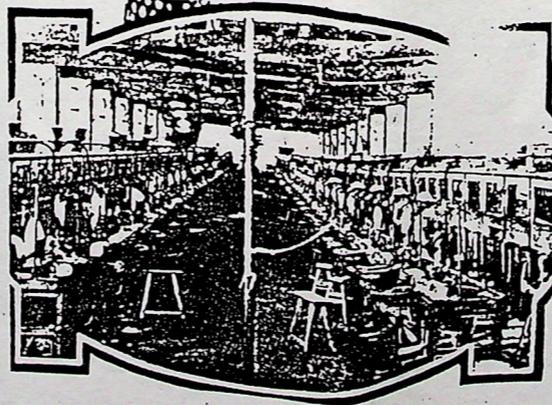
50. 斜桥旧址 (1925年)
(S446-1-11 P7)



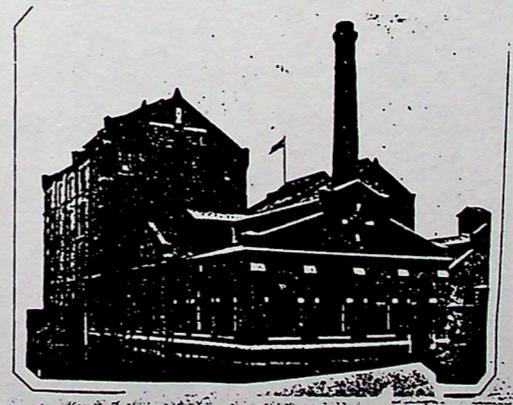
51. 福州路 (1925年)
(《伟大的时代》)



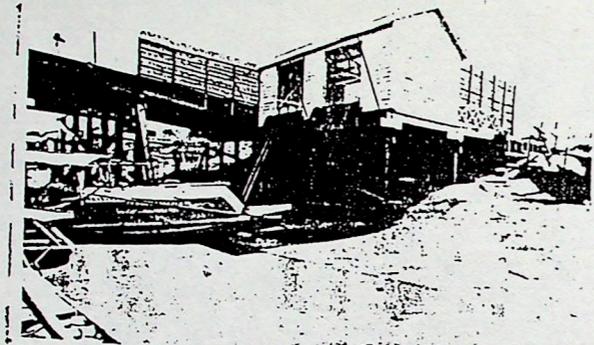
52. 十六铺
(一处史建同524)



53. 1894年源昌丝厂
(一处史建同243)

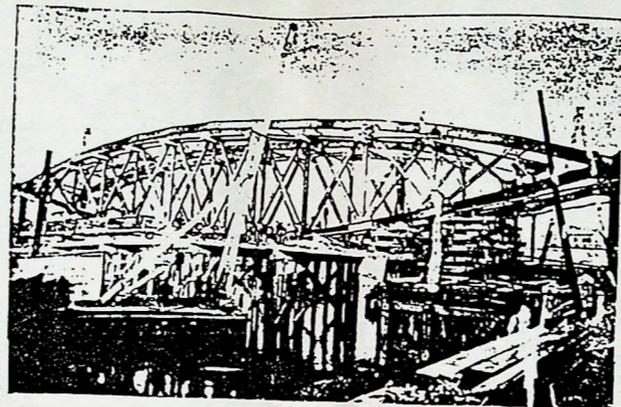


54. 1898年阜丰面粉公司
(一处史建同289)



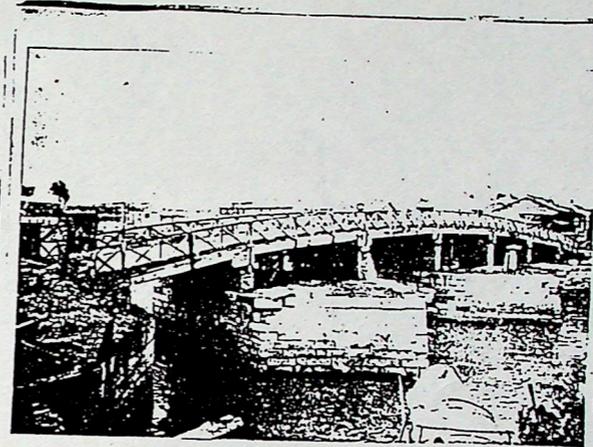
43. 西藏路桥垃圾场 (1903年)

(1-1-1284. P1)



44. 建造中的浙江路桥 (1907年)

(1907年年报 P1)



45. 新闾石桥 (1910年)

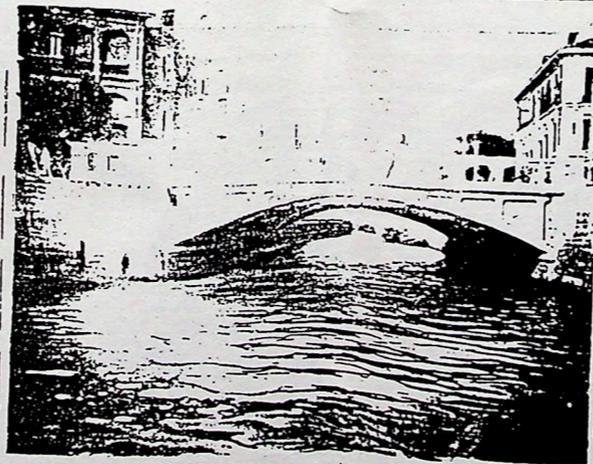
(1910年年报 P239)



46. 徐家汇路 (1913年)

(今肇家浜路)

(1-1-1283 P29)



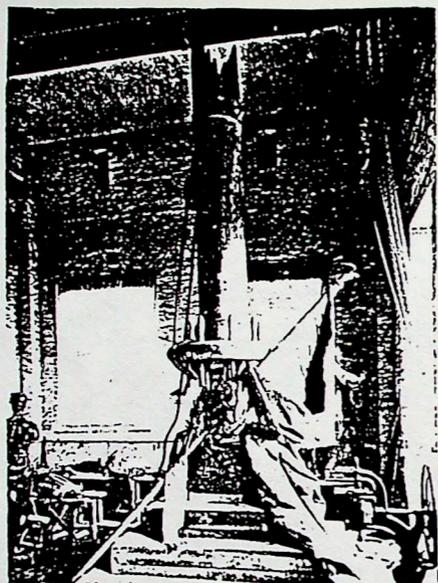
47. 洋泾浜 (1912年)

(1912年年报 P127B)

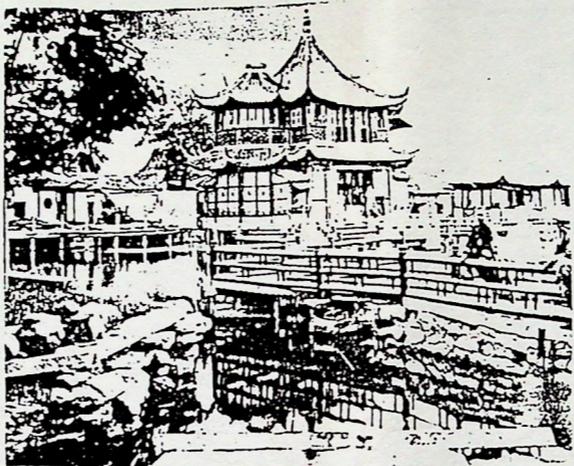


48. 洋泾浜填河筑路 (1915年)

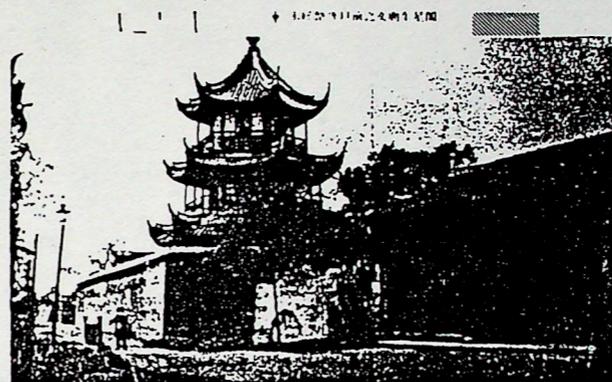
(1-1-1282 P10)



31. 德商船遇难纪念碑 (约1910年)
 德商船遇难纪念碑 (1-1-1282. P60)

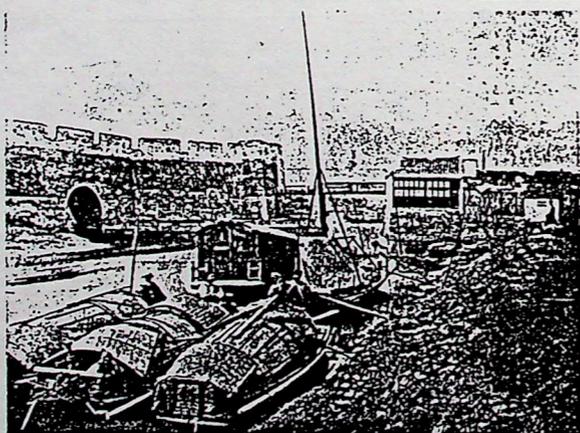


32. 城隍庙湖心亭 (1880年)



33. 文庙旧景 (19世纪末)

(一处史建同618)



34. 上海县城水门 (19世纪80年代)

(1-1-1285. P9)



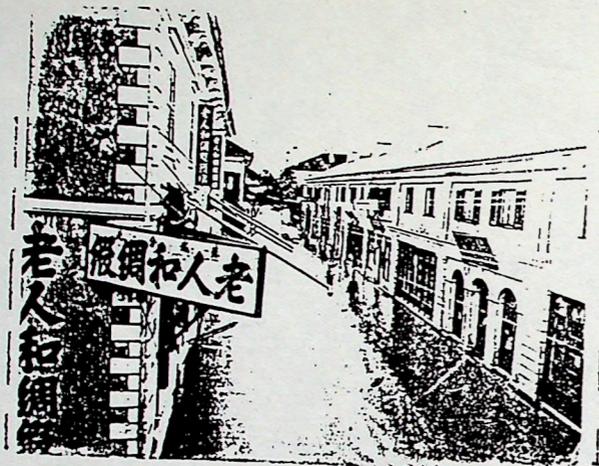
35. 锯木匠旧城壕 (本世纪初)

(一处史建同454)



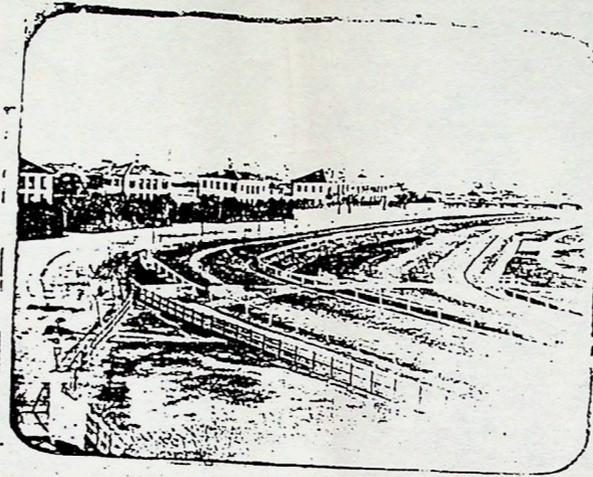
36. 南市拆城墙筑马路 (1914年)

(一处史建同607)



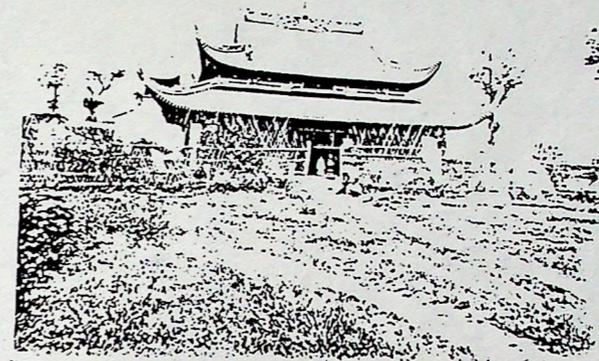
25. 水庵河南路 (1880年)

(1-1-1286. P19)



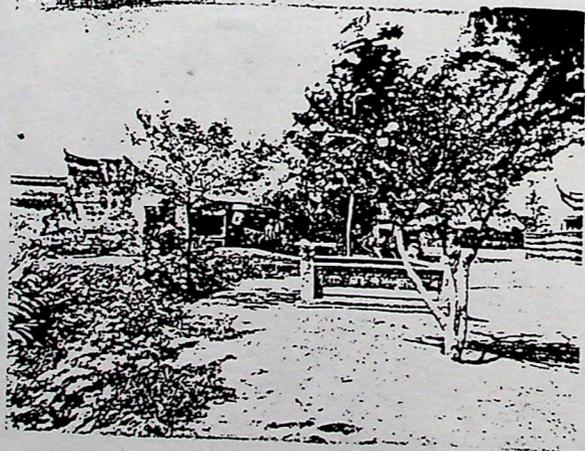
26. 跑马场 (1880年)

(1-1-1286. P23)



27. 静安寺古刹 (1880年)

(1-1-1286. P26)



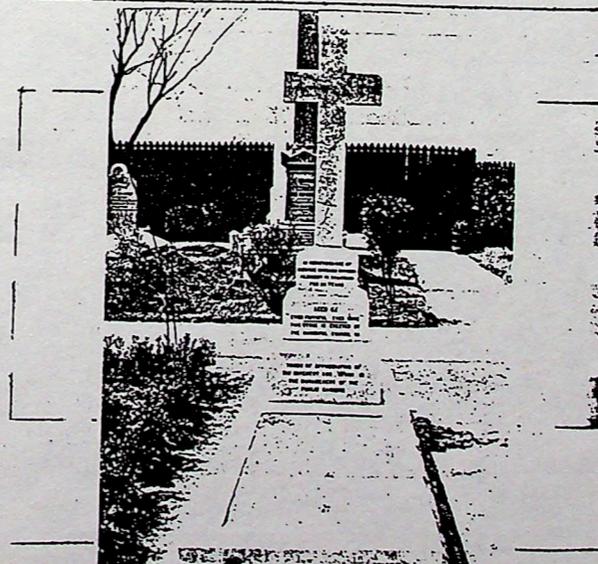
28. 静安寺古泉 (1880年)

(1-1-1286. P27)



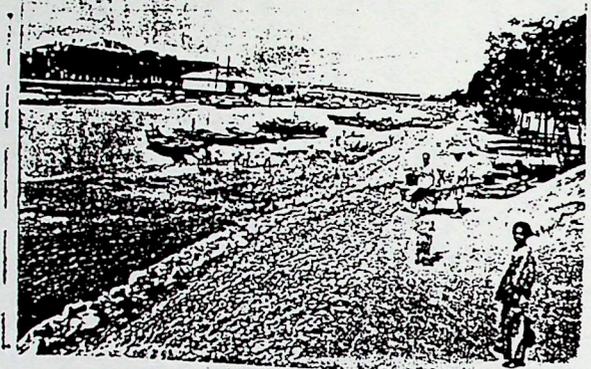
29. 八仙桥外侨公墓 (1880年)

(1-1-1286. P21)

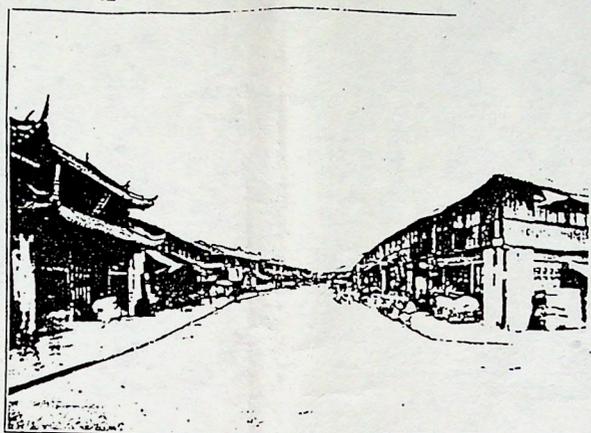


30. 外侨墓碑 (1894年)

(1-1-1284. P8)



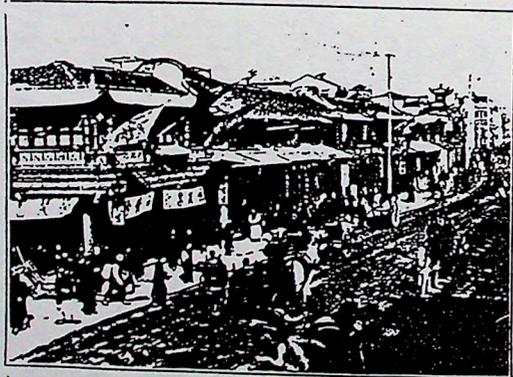
19. 苏州河一景 (1880年)
(1-1-1286 P15)



20. 早期的南京路 (1870年)
(法租界史 P328)



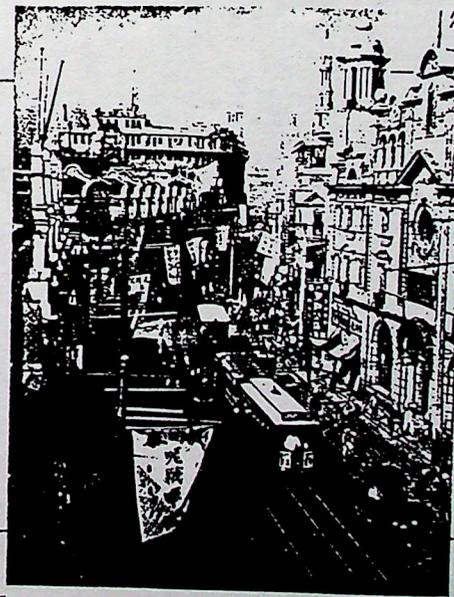
21. 南京路会审公堂 (1880年)
(1-1-1286. P22)



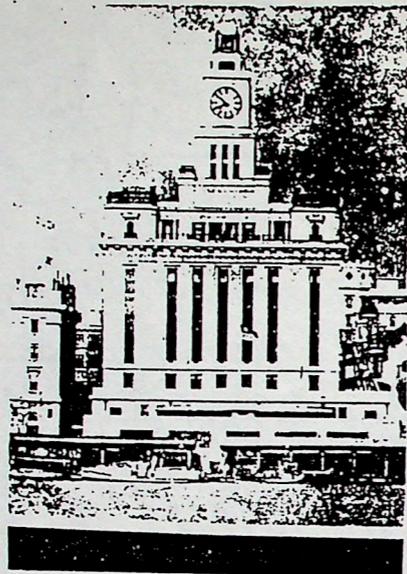
22. 十九世纪的南京路
(一处史建同315)



23. 龙凤祥银楼 (1907年)
(一处史建同538)



24. 南京路西望 (1925年)
(《伟大的上海》)

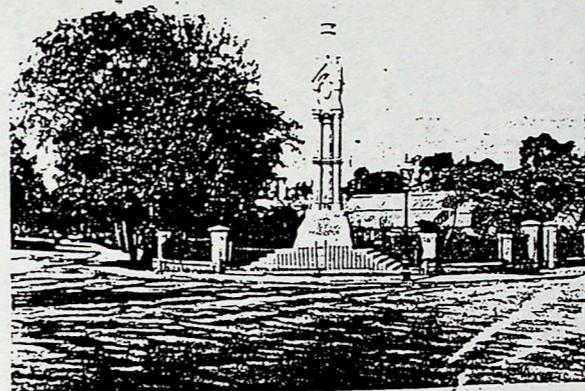


13. 江海关大厦 (1907年12月18日落成)



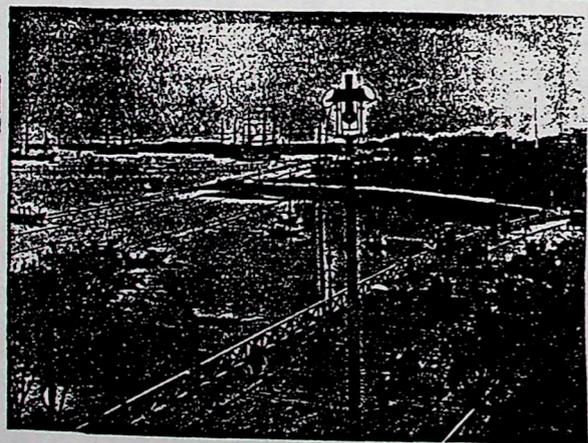
14. 外滩南京路口 (1880年)

(1-1-1286-P6)



15. 外滩公园入口处 (1880年)

马路口 外滩 (1-1-1286-P11)



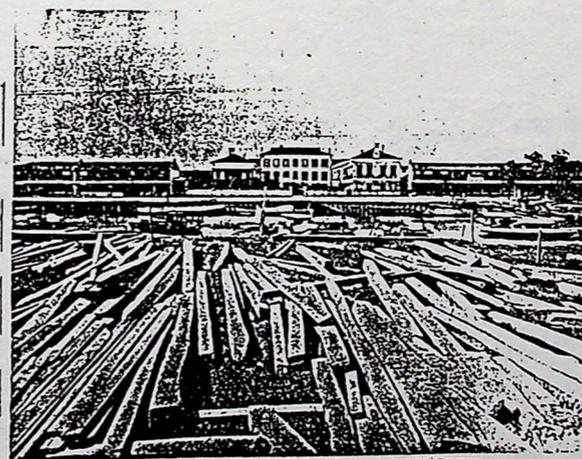
16. 早期的外白渡桥 (1887年)

(1-1-1285-P2)



17. 本世纪初的外白渡桥

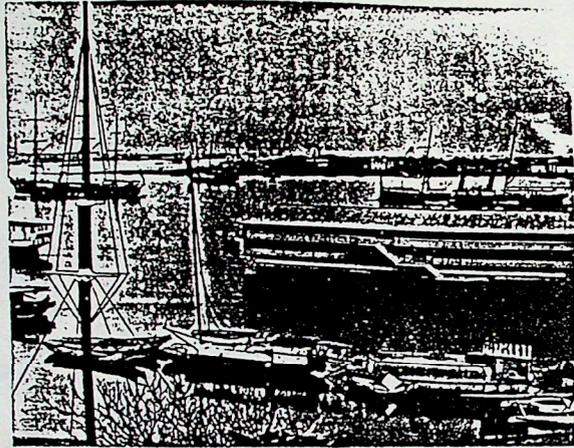
(1-1-1283-P1)



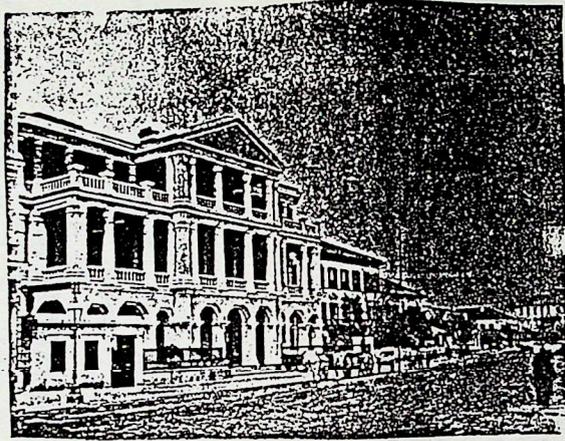
18. 英租界公济医院 (1880年)

(今市一医院)

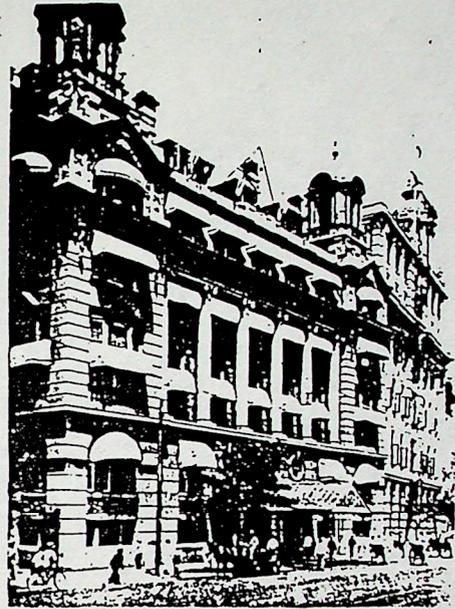
(1-1-1286-P16)



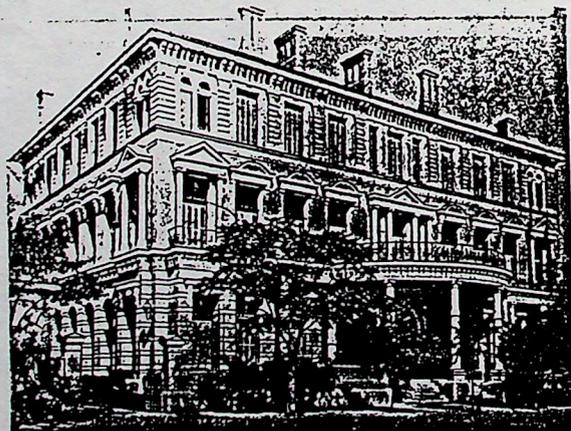
7. 怡和洋行码头 (1888年)
(1-1-1286 P7)



8. 上海英国总会 (1885年)
(1-1-1285 P13)



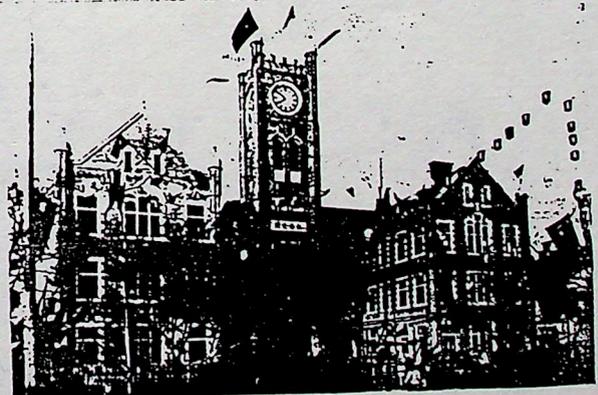
9. 20年代英国总会 (The Shanghai Club)
(“伟大的上海”)



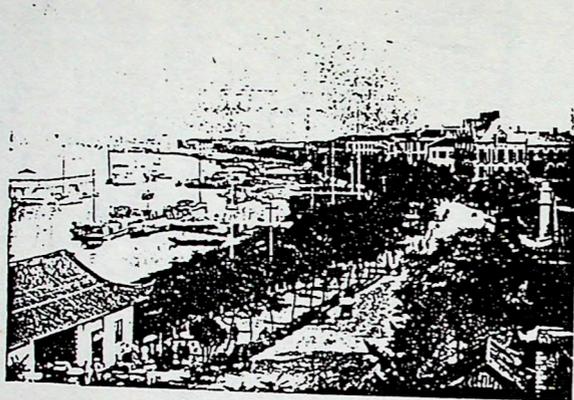
10. 汇丰银行大楼 (1885年)
(1-1-1285 P14)



11. 早期的江南北关 (1880年)
(1-1-1285 P5)

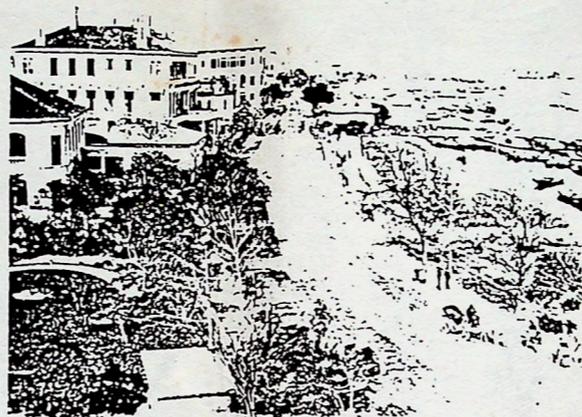


12. 中期的江南北关 (1893年)
(外滩建1884)



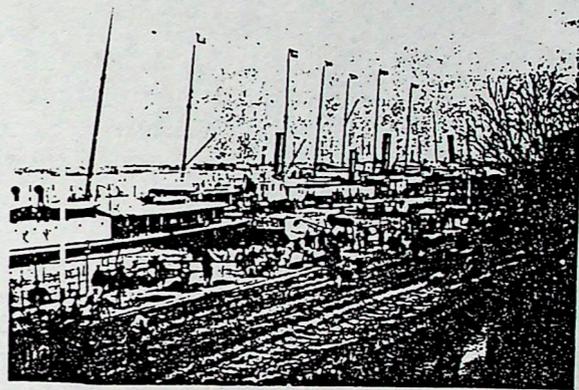
1. 英租界外滩南望 (1880年)

(1-1-1286.P1)



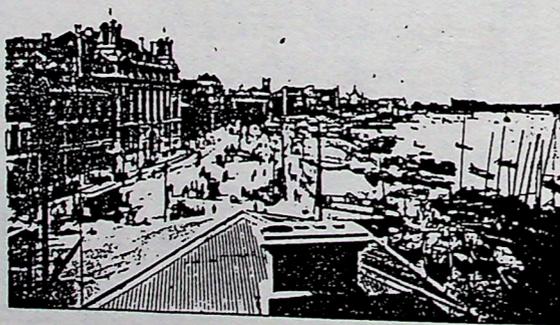
2. 英租界外滩北望 (1880年)

(1-1-1286.P4)



3. 法租界外滩 (1885年)

(1-1-1285.P12)

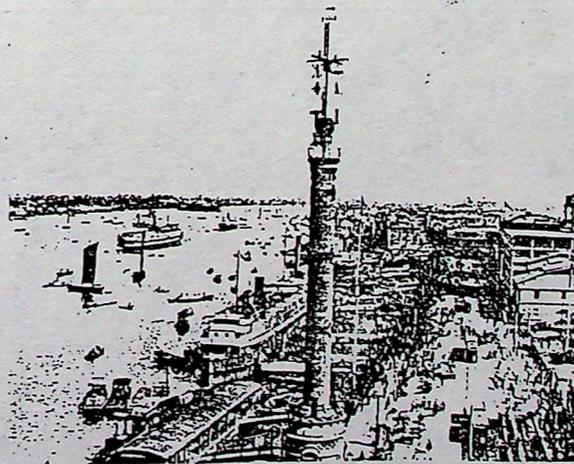


4. 1910年时的外滩

(一处史建110278)



5. 外滩和平纪念碑 (三十年代初)



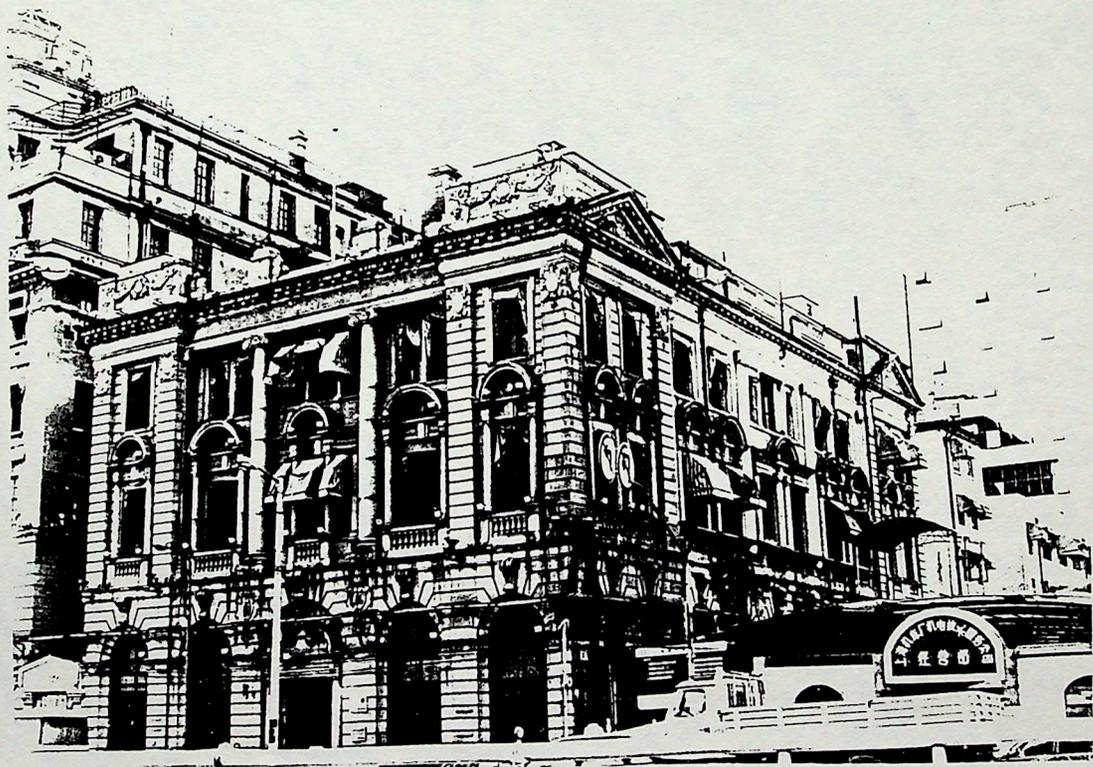
6. 外滩气象信号塔 (二十年代)

(《伟大的中国》)



中国光大银行上海分行

方案·报告

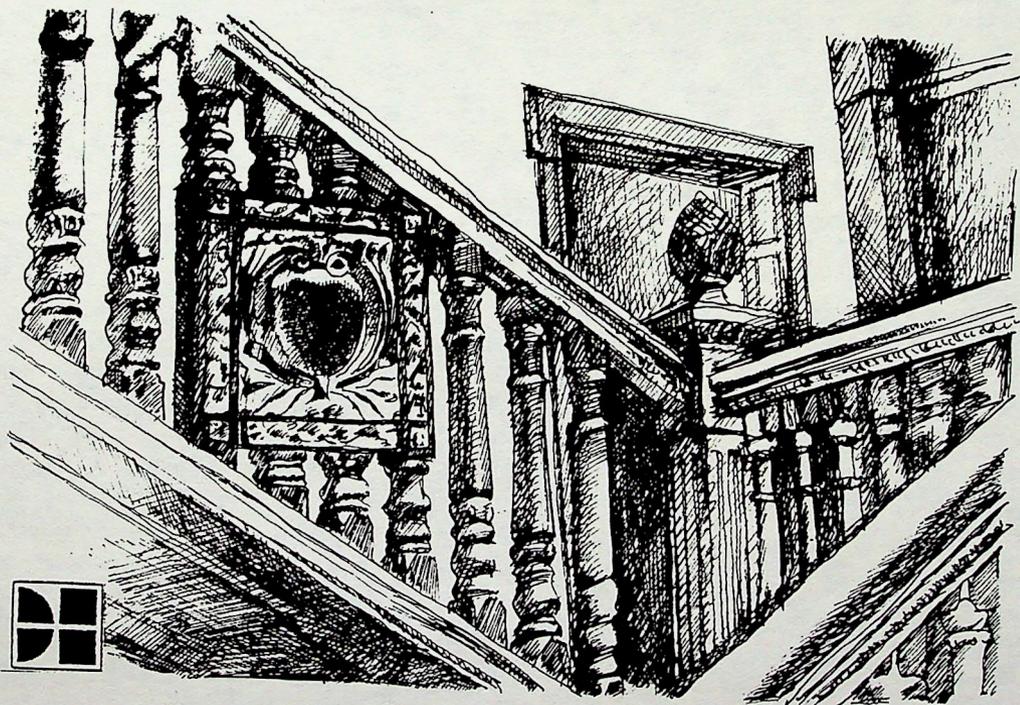


Banque de l'Indochine (?)

中山东一路 2[↓]9 号

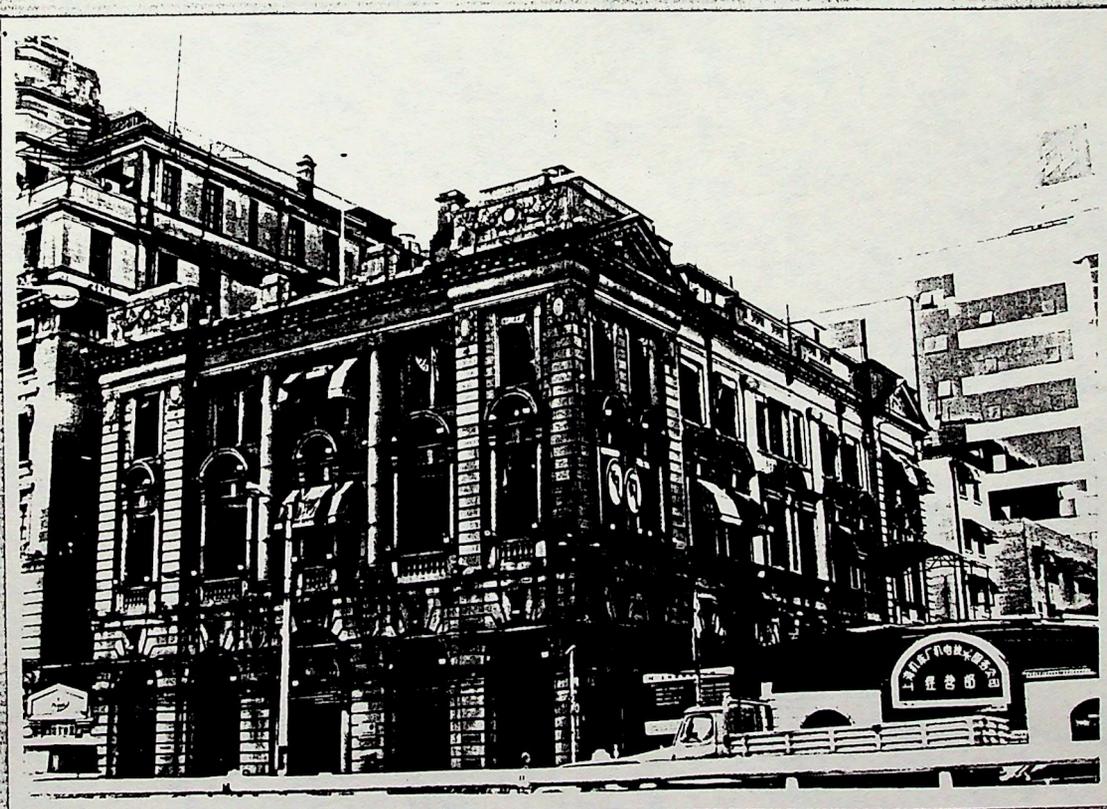
与改建

要求有明确
的流线，便捷
该设计在不改
梯位置的情况
两台电梯，使
大楼具有现
在楼梯的装饰
世纪初，细
行，保存这一
楼更显古朴。



中国光大银行上海分行

方 案 报 告

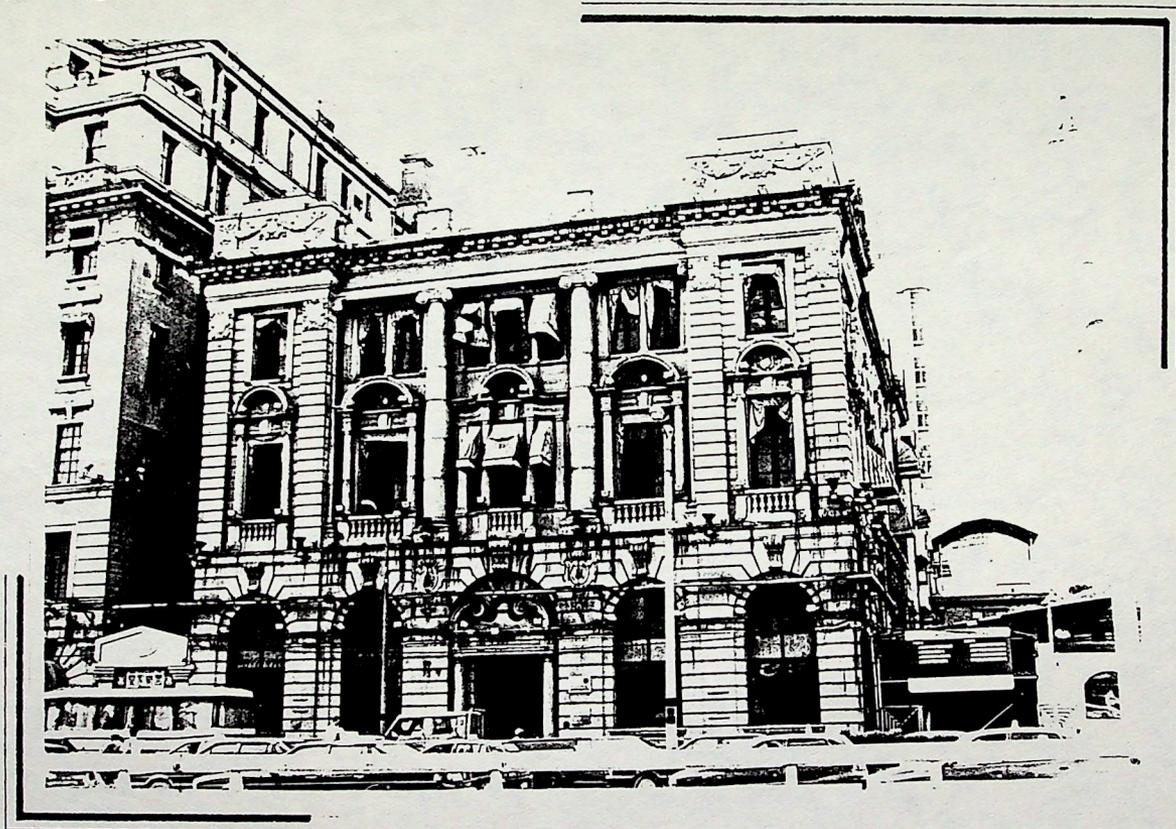


中 山 东 一 路 2 9 号



29

把外滩的原有建筑物恢复为中
单位逐渐按计划动迁置换。金融
等行业将陆续进入。



上海外滩享誉中外，素有万国建筑博览之称。从南京路起金陵路，北至苏州河，这一带汇集了欧陆各国传统建筑，各具风貌特色，也是上海标志之一。外滩建筑，即全国重点文物保护单位，需按照《近代建筑保护管理办法》和使用功能进行修缮与改造。





