

The junction of the Huangpu River and the Suzhou River is a core area landmark of Shanghai, and also the birthplace of Shanghai modern urban culture. With many historical relics, it's also one of the 12 historical and scenic protection areas of Shanghai Municipal Government. In November 1996, the State Council announced "the architectural complex along the Bund" as a national key cultural relics protection unit.



## 01 Waibaidu Bridge

Spanning across the Suzhou Creek, connecting East Zhongshan No. 1 Road in Huangpu District and Daming Road in Hongkou District, the bridge was designed and built by the British Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Company Co., Ltd. Completed by the end of 1903, the bridge is 106.7 meters long, with an 11.2-meter wide traffic lane and 3.6-meter wide sidewalks on both sides. With a total area of 2,210 square meters, it's Shanghai's first large-scale bridge, and one of the main bridges of Shanghai north-south going traffic.

Before Shanghai became a trading port, there was no bridge across the confluence of the Suzhou Creek and the Huangpu River, only a ferry set by the east of Wusong Road, commonly known as the outer ferry crossing. In 1856, a British merchant named Wales built a wooden bridge outside the ferry, named Wales Bridge or Waibaidu Bridge at that time. When crossing the bridge, the local Chinese had to pay a "bridge tax", which was strongly opposed by the local Chinese. In 1872, the municipal committee was forced to build a new wooden bridge east to Wales Bridge. The new bridge was completed the following year and no fee was charged thereafter. Since the bridge was close to the Bund Garden, it was also called Garden Bridge, or known as Waibaidu Bridge.

## 02 Shanghai Mansions

*No. 2 North Suzhou Creek Road*

The building is also known as Broadway Mansions because it's close to the end of Broadway Road (now Daming Road). It was invested by a British commercial real estate company, designed by an Englishman, Fraser, and built by 6 construction companies including the Chinese merchant New Ren Ji. The building was completed in 1934. Covering an area of 5,234 square meters, its construction area reaches 24,600 square meters. The building combines art deco style with high-rise architectural style of American modernism. It's an early representative of Shanghai modern high-rise buildings tending to modernism. Originally, the building was primarily used for foreigners as hotel and apartments. In 1951, Chen Yi, then Mayor of Shanghai, renamed the building Shanghai Mansions. Before the reform and opening-up, the building was an important place for the Party and state leaders to accompany foreign heads of government to overlook downtown Shanghai.





01 Waibaidu Bridge

### 03 Shanghai General Post Office Building

*No. 276 North Suzhou Road*

Cross the Suzhou Creek, you'll see Shanghai General Post Office Building. As headquarter of Shanghai General Post Office, its initial name was Shanghai Postal Administration Bureau. The building was designed by the English architects, Stewardson and Spence, and was built by the Chinese merchant Yu Hong Ji. It was completed in 1924. Covering an area of 6,500 square meters, its construction area reaches 25,300 square meters. It has one story underground and four stories above with a V-shaped terrace. Its main facade on both sides

uses three-story high simplified Corinthian giant columns. The corner is topped by a clock tower with a 17th-century popular Italian baroque dome. The both sides of the base of the clock tower are decorated with statuary groups of messengers. The whole building is a representative of the European eclectic architectural form. On the second floor is the 1200-square-meter main trading hall, which is spacious and luxurious, and was known as the "First Hall of the Far East". Shanghai General Post Office Building is the earliest and largest postal landmark building still in use in China.

In November 1996, Shanghai General Post Office Building was announced by the State Council as a national key cultural relics protection unit.

### 04 Pujiang Hotel

*No. 15 Huangpu Road*

Pujiang Hotel, originally called Richards Hotel, was the first western new-style hotel since Shanghai became a trading port. The hotel was established by an English merchant, Astorhouse Richard in 1846. It was originally located on Shanghai Mansions Road (now East Jinling Road, Bund). In 1860, the current site was bought to build a two-story gallery-type western hotel. The building was then altered, rebuilt and expanded in 1903, 1910 and 1920, finally forming the current scale and patter. The Peacock Hall of Richards Hotel was also the most famous dance hall of the whole Far East region in the 19th century. The Peacock Hall was then very attractive, presenting various European architectural styles such as Baroque and Victorian Gothic Renaissance style. The white marble Roman columns and the railings on the upstairs balcony are covered with exquisite relief sculptures. The Hall was so colorful just like a peacock spreading its fine tail feathers with the sunlight entering through the colored glass roof. Richards Hotel owned the earliest elevator in China, and was also the earliest place to show semi-acoustic film and sound film. In 1950, the hotel was renamed Pujiang Hotel.

In the history of Pujiang Hotel, many celebrities stayed here such as Chaplin, Einstein, Russell, Zhou Enlai and Deng Yingchao. On Dec 19th, 1990 new China's first stock exchange was formally established in the Peacock Hall.



# 05 Russian Consulate

No. 20 Huangpu Road

Designed by the German architect Hans Emil Ribble and built by the Chinese merchant Zhou Shui Ji, the building was completed in 1916. Covering an area of 1,700 square meters, it has a construction area of 3,264 square meters. Facing the south, it has a hybrid structure of four stories. You can overlook the Huangpu River and the Suzhou Creek on three sides. It has an eclectic architectural style. It was originally General Consulate of Tsarist Russia in Shanghai. After the victory of the Russian Revolution, the Consulate was revoked. In 1924 China and Soviet Union resumed diplomatic relations. General Consulate of Soviet Union was established on the original site. It was opened in the same year. Later the Consulate was closed and reopened three times due to various reasons. After the disintegration of Soviet Union, the Consulate was renamed General Consulate of Russia in Shanghai.



03 Shanghai General Post Office Building





Since Shanghai became a trading port, Hongkou has been one of the areas inhabited by alien. Especially during World War II, more than 20,000 Jewish refugees were moved to "separation zone for stateless refugees" in Tilanqiao area, living with local residents day and night, sharing weal and woe, leaving a much-told story of friendship and many historical remains. Therefore, Tilanqiao area is included in one of the 12 historic conservation areas in Shanghai.

### **06 Ohel Moshe Synagogue**

*No. 62 Changyang Road*

Ohel Moshe Synagogue is one of the only two remaining sites of synagogues in Shanghai. It was originally a three-story town house. In 1928, it was rebuilt by the design of Russian Jews, becoming a regular place of meetings and worship for Jewish refugees in Shanghai during World War II. In 2007, People's Government in Hongkou District renovated Morse Hall according to the original architectural drawings. Gallery II and III were added to vividly depict the history of Jewish refugees in Shanghai through pictures, scene sculptures, carvings, paintings and a multi-screen multi-media player system. Many Jews who lived in Hongkou District before brought their children here to cherish the memory of those unforgettable years and the friendship with Hongkou people in adversity. He Zuohe, former President of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin, former Prime Minister of Israel and other political leaders have visited here.

### **07 Huoshan Park**

*No. 118 Huoshan Road*

Huoshan Park was originally called Delai Park or Zhoushan Park etc. Jews in Shanghai used to rest and meet in Huoshan Park. On the evening of July 16th, 1944, Jews in Shanghai held a public lecture here to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the death of Dr. Herzl and two other deceased Jewish celebrities, Bialik and Fabjanski. On April 22nd, 1947, about 8,000 Jews protested at Jewish Club on Huishan Road that the British authority in Palestine hanged four Irgun members. The parents of the late Prime Minister of Israel, Rabin were buried here. On April 19th, 1994, People's Government in Hongkou District established a monument in the park to remember this period of history.

### **08 American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee ( JDC )**

*No. 119 -112 Huoshan Road*

This beautiful house with baroque features was built around 1910. It has a brick-concrete structure of four stories. The sloping roof is coved with red tiles. The central facade overtops the roofing, forming a gable with baroque inverse curves.

The Committee was founded in 1914 in America. From 1938 to 1939, a large number of European Jewish refugees poured into Shanghai. A branch of the committee was set up on the current site, becoming the most important international organization to help European Jewish refugees.





06 Ohel Moshe Synagogue

## 09 Huade Road Shelter (No. 1 Refugee Center)

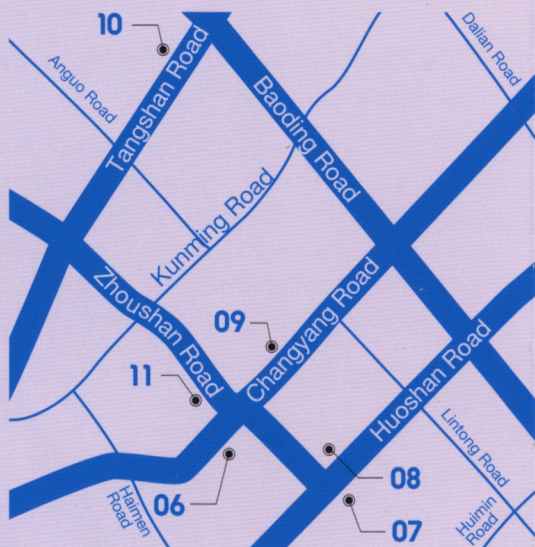
No. 138 Changyang Road

Due to the influx of Jewish refugees, scattered small town houses were unable to settle them. The relief organization therefore transformed the original White Russian barrack into No. 1 Refugee Center. Since it was located on Huade Road, it was also called Huade Road Shelter. It was officially opened in January 1939. The Center not only housed hundreds of refugees, its big kitchen also offered them daily three meals, e.g. breakfast, lunch and dinner, amounting to 6000-7000 servings for each meal. The Center also had a refugee hospital and a maternity hospital.

## 10 Ghetto of Jewish Refugees

Lane 818 Tangshan Road

The lane, also called Yuanfu Li, has 100 houses. In 1937, "Aug. 13th" Incident happened in Shanghai. Japanese Army bombed Hongkou District. The original residents moved out due to the disaster of war. Jewish Relief Organization leased the lane at a low rent and arranged a large number of Jewish refugees to move in. Thus, this lane became one of the biggest ghettos for Jewish refugees in Hongkou District.



## 11 Blumenthal's Former Residence

No. 95 Zhoushan Road

Blumenthal fled from Berlin to Shanghai with his family at the age of 13. He lived here till the end of World War II and went to the United States after the war. He was U.S. Treasury Secretary during the Carter administration. In 1999, he became curator of the Jewish Museum in Berlin at the invitation of the German Government. In recent years, Blumenthal returned to Hongkou District three times for root-seeking and recollecting.



As the trend of "learning from the West" and "East meets West", buildings in various styles and types spread all over Hongkou District, witnessing the history of Shanghai modern urban culture.

### 12 Residence of Bai Chongxi

*No. 210 Duolun Road*

Covering an area of 638 square meters, it has a construction area of 967 square meters. It's a two-story brick-concrete European garden house in French neo-classical style. The architectural frontage is convex-shaped, composing three cross sections and three vertical sections. The middle bulge formed a porch with four two-story giant pillars. The top of the pillar is in a transformed Corinthian style. On both sides of the porch there is a recessed curved niche. The niche is carved of white marble with Baroque features.

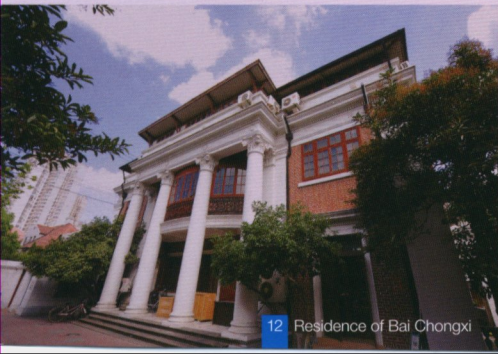
After the victory of the Anti-Japanese war, the house became the residence of Bai Chongxi, Defense Minister of Nanjing National Government, thus commonly known as "Bai Residence".

### 13 Residence of Tang Enbo

*No. 35 Lane 2023 North Sichuan Road*

Covering an area of 642 square meters, it has a construction area of 966 square meters. It's a two-story brick-concrete European garden house in the Renaissance style. The frontage is convex-shaped and the facades are symmetrical. In the middle convex part, there are four two-story high Corinthian pillars. On both sides of the bottom porch there is a recessed Semicircular vertical niche. The niche is carved of white marble. Cantilevered arc balcony on the second story forms an entrance space. The parapet is decorated with hollow patterns and cup sculptures. The wooden blinds are adorned with geometric patterns. Under the bottom of the window lintel is a pair of stone corbels.

After the victory of the Anti-Japanese war, the house became the residence of Tang Enbo, Third Front Army Commander of Nationalist Party, thus commonly known as "Tang Residence".

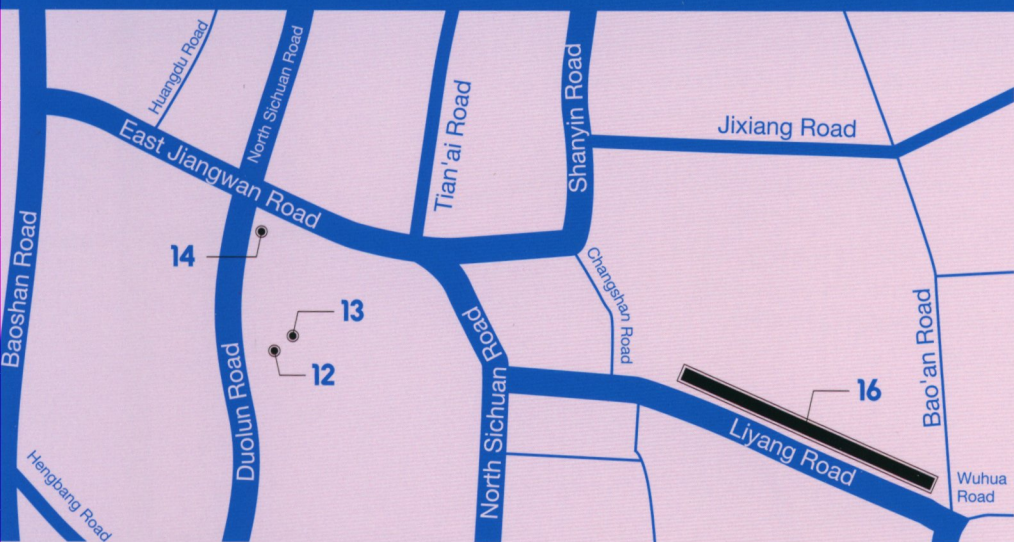


12 Residence of Bai Chongxi



14 Residence of Kong Xiangxi





## 14 Residence of Kong Xiangxi

No. 250 Duolun Road

Covering an area of 1,082 square meters, it has a construction area of 450 square meters. It's a two-story brick-wood Spanish, Islamic garden house. The frontage is fan-shaped and the street facade is arc-shaped. Door posts and window posts on the ground floor are Islamic. Doors and windows are all recessed and arched. There are fine relief decorations under all windows. Above the main entrance is a cantilevered balcony, supported by stone corbels. Its grayish-white marble veneers are decorated with mosaic veneer paintings. The lower part of the east wall is a continuous combination of round arched windows and slender columns while its upper part is a virtual-actual combination of continuous vertical windows and blank windows. There are two open pavilions on the roof. The lobby floor is covered with color tiles. Sculptures and carvings are everywhere from the ground to the ceiling including the stair railings.

The house was once occupied by Kong Xiangxi as one of his three luxurious houses in Shanghai, thus commonly known as "Kong Residence".





## 15 Shanghai Seaman's Hospital ( Henry Lester Institute of Technical Studies )

No. 505 East Changzhi Road

Under the will of the Englishman Henry Lester, British General Consulate in Shanghai built the hospital with some part of the funds from Lester Foundation. Designed by Lester, Johnson & Morriss of Dehe Company, it was completed by Jiu Tai Jin Ji Construction Company in 1936.

Covering an area of 6,276 square meters, its construction area is 8,985 square meters. It has a steel-concrete structure. The frontage is Y-shaped. The main entrance is a pointed-arched lobby. The crown on the top exposes a rib-vaulted tower. Two wings fall into a step-like shape. Looking at the whole building from a distance, it's like a ship in voyage. Looking at it closely, it's like UK Parliament or U.S. Parliament. Overlooking it, it's like a biplane. The main building in the middle looks like the plane head while the both sides look like the outstretched wings. After the liberation of Shanghai, it became Shanghai Flight Academy. In 1953, the Academy was included into Dalian Maritime University due to the adjustment of departments in colleges and universities. Now it's Shanghai Seaman's Hospital.

## 16 Garden House Group on Liyang Road

Liyang Road

Built in 1914, the 48 joint-row garden houses were arranged along both sides of the road. Each house has a construction area of 475 square meters. The house is three-story in a brick-wood structure. Each house has the same architectural style. The frontage is an arched veranda. The roof is four-slope Xieshan-typed. There are two-slope dormers on the red-tile roofing. The green-brick wall is inlaid with red bricks. The bricklaying is quite elegant. Garden House Group on Liyang Road is currently the biggest and best protected garden house group in Shanghai. In 1930s and 1940s, cultural celebrities such as Guo Moruo, Zhao Jiabi, and Jin Zhonghua lived here.

