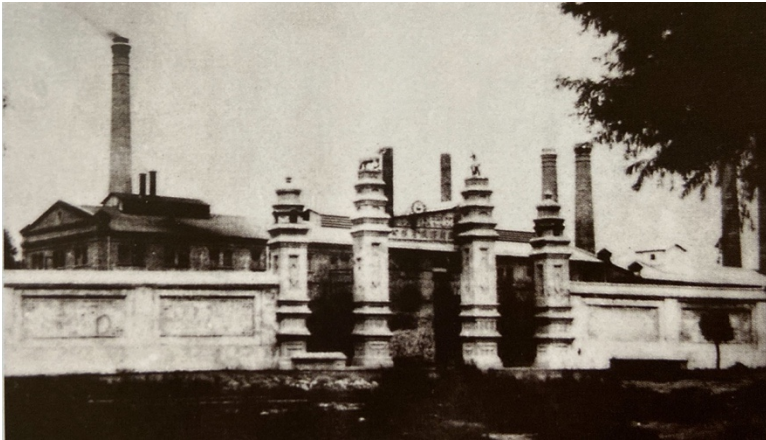


Image Gallery · 图片册



All photos are from my collection, except where indicated. Photos and captions are from left to right. Photos taken in the Qixin Museum by permission.

这本书中的照片均来自我的收藏, 除另有说明. 照片和说明从左到右. 启新博物馆内的照片有许可.



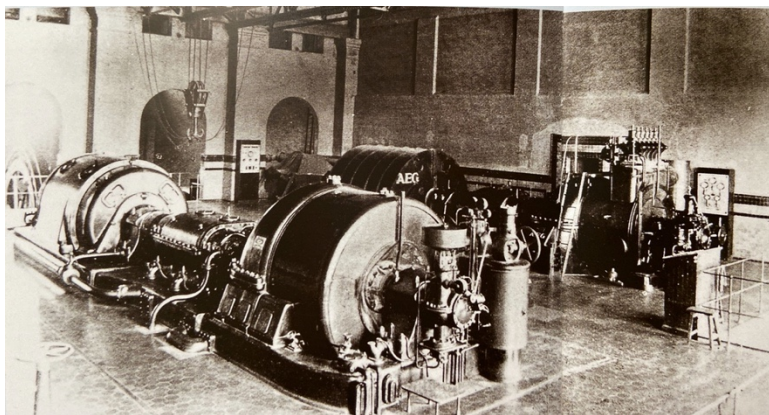
East gate of Chee Hsin Cement, which was built in 1906. An undated photo reproduced from *Tangshan Centennial*, 2003, page 30.

建于 1906 年的启新东门. 转载 2003 年出版的《唐山百年》, 30 页



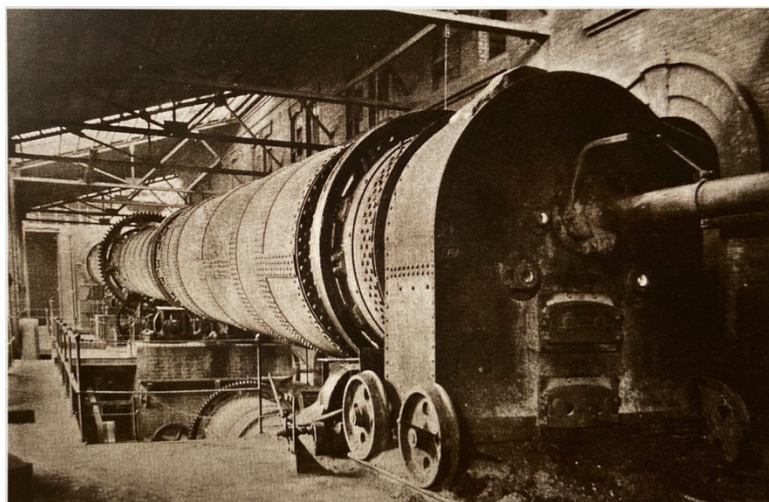
Chee Hsin Cement's headquarters on the corner of Rue de Takou and Rue De Verdun in Tianjin's French Concession. It was built in 1913 and demolished in 2005 to widen the Dagou Road North. Wikipedia photo.

启新水泥的总理处大楼位于天津法租界的大沽路和威尔顿路的交口处. 它建于 1913 年, 2005 年拆除以拓宽大沽北路. 维基百科照片.



Chee Hsin Cement's power plant. Undated photo, reproduced from *Tangshan Centennial*, 2003, page 30.

启新洋灰的发电车间. 转载 2003 年出版的《唐山百年》, 30 页



Qixin's earliest cement machinery. Undated photo reproduced from *Tangshan Centennial*, 2003, page 31.

最早期的水泥机械设备. 转载 2003 年出版的《唐山百年》, 31 页

The following photos were taken inside the Qixin Cement Museum.

启新水泥博物馆的展品。

A replicate of the east gate, inside the museum. The last fire of the factory was extinguished in 2008. After a takeover, the sprawling compound became a modern art museum in 2011.

博物馆内复制的启新东门。启新窑最后的火苗在2008年熄灭。经过改组，庞大的建筑群很像一座现代美术馆。



Under Zhou Xuexi's watch, Qixin expanded for a second time, to keep up with the demand: The No. 6 and No. 7 cement kilns were purchased in 1922 from F.L. Smidth Co. in Denmark. The power plant was equipped by AEG and Siemens, with their own square (#1074) and hexagonal (#1071) ceramic floor tiles.

Tile #'s here and on the following few pages are from Qixin's *Sample Book*.

在周学熙的任期内，为了满足市场需求，启新第二次扩张：1922年从丹麦的史密斯购买了6号和7号水泥窑。该发电车间设备由AEG和西门子公司提供。地上方形(#1074)和六边形(#1071)陶瓷瓷砖是原品。

此处和后面的几页#带有数字，是启新砖《出品样本》的产品编号。



A window to a workshop that had been filled and the stamps.

堵死的车间窗口和图章。



Manufacturing the cement tiles in the 1940s. Reproduced from *Tangshan Centennial*, 2003, page 33.

二十世纪四十年代, 水泥花砖的生产情形. 转载 2003 年出版的《唐山百年》, 33 页



Qixin Machinery Factory was initially formed in 1910. In 1922, Zhou's son in law, an MIT electrical engineer, was hired as the manager and chief engineer. He resigned three years later due to overly conservative management. Qixin Museum exhibit. 启新机械厂最初成立于 1910 年. 1922 年, 周毕业于麻省理工大学的女婿被聘任为厂长和总工程师; 三年后由于机械厂过于保守而辞职. 启新博物馆展品.



As with all of their machinery, Qixin's fleet of automobiles was modern too. At top car was a 1929 Essex (undated; with the driver). At bottom car was a 1941 Ford, dated November 1941.

Photos are courtesy of Mr. Ma Lianzhu. Action and T Overturf from Ford Forums helped to identify the cars.



与机器一样, 他们的车队也是最新式的. 上面的照片是 1929 Essex (司机) 左面这辆 1941 年福特的照片摄于 1941 年 11 月的天津. 二张照片来自马连珠先生.

Canceled Qixin stock and dividend slips. The first signee, Zhou Xuehui, was the youngest brother of Zhou Xuexi.
注销的启新股票和股息单。第一签发人周学辉是周学熙的弟弟。

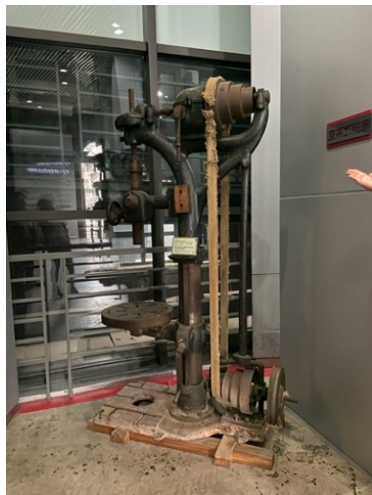


A safe made by Cyrus Price & Co. Ltd. in England.
由英国 Cyrus Price & Co. Ltd.制造的保险箱。



Cantilever belt drill machine made in the United States in 1932.
1932年产于美国的悬臂立体皮带式钻。

Photos on this page are from Qixin Museum exhibit.
这页的照片来自启新博物馆展品。





Qixin cement was widely known as the *Horse brand* because of its logo. Qixin Cement Museum, 2019.

启新洋灰通常称为马牌启新博物馆, 2019.



Zhou Shutao's green iron desk, Qixin Cement Museum exhibit. He was Zhou Xuexi's nephew and an able entrepreneur who succeeded Yuan Xinwu to become the last managing director, from 1945 to 1954, spanning two regimes.

At the forefront of eminent domain, he signed off on Qixin to be a

state entity on September 22, 1954. Qixin's ownership reform had a profound reaction in the country. He was rewarded with government positions starting 1949. Deng Xiaoping, shortly before his visit to the US in 1979, invited him and four other capitalist-roaders for a hot pot meal, soliciting their opinions on ways to reform the economy.

周叔弢的绿铁办公桌。启新水泥博物馆展品。他是周学熙的侄子，也是一位干练的企业家，是继袁心武之后，从 1945 年 1954 最后一任总经理，跨越民国到新中国两个政权。

1954 年九月二十二号，在公私合营的最前沿，他签启新水泥成为国有。此举在全国工商业界里引起了深刻的反响。自 1949 年以来，他一直担任一些政府和民间职务。

邓小平在 1979 年访问美国之前不久，邀请了他和另外四名资本家在人民大会堂吃火锅，征求他们对经济改革的意见。

The images on this page are courtesy of Huang Zhiqiang.
此页的照片由黄志强先生提供.

Qixin Cement's newspaper ads. Of the bottom two, one was to commemorate the second anniversary of WW II victory in 1947 and the other was trademark renewal in 1948.

启新报纸广告. 下面两个 其一是纪念抗战胜利两周年, 1947年9月20, 启新洋灰在**北平新民报**连续刊载了产品广告. 另外一个是一九四八年启新水泥分公司磁厂的商标更新.





Aerial photos of Tangshan, reproduced from *Overlooking the Tangshan for Fifty Years*.

唐山的航拍照片，摘自《俯瞰唐山五十年》。

Beijing 1976. At 3:41AM on the morning of July 28th, I was awakened by the shaking of my bed and the rattling of cooking pans. A quarter of million people perished in the 1976 Tangshan earthquake, including my stepmother and Mr. Huang Zhiqiang's mother. The city was flattened. Qixin suffered some damages but resumed production a month later. The top and lower left photos were taken a few months prior to the earthquake. The lower right was after.

唐山地震 北京 7 月 28 日凌晨 3 点 42 分，走廊上的烹饪锅碰撞和晃动的床惊醒了我。几近 25 万人丧生，其中包括我的继母和黄志强先生的母亲。这个城市差不多被夷为平地。启新工厂也有不同程度的破坏。但是一个月后就生产了第一批“抗震争气水泥”。上面和下左的照片摄于 1975 下右于震后。



Snapshots from Qixin Cement Museum, 2019.
二零一九年启新博物馆掠影。

The storage shed for packaged cement, ready to ship.

是存放包装好的水泥的货栈，出厂的水泥由此发运全国各地。



No. 8 cement kiln, which Chairman Mao had visited on April 22, 1954.

第八号窑，毛主席于一九五四年四月二十二日视察过的地方。



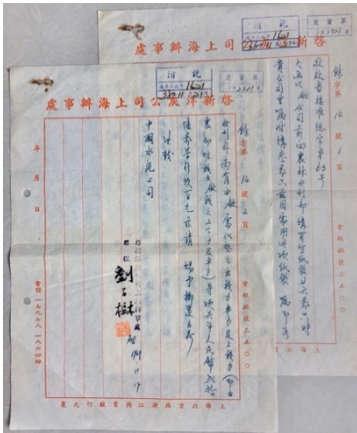
The foreground is a part of an old cement motor with the factory shed (R) in the background.

圆圈后面的厂房（右），启新博物馆的一部分。这个圆圈是用工厂老马达的一部分。



The first three images on this page courtesy of Mr. Huang Zhiqiang.
此页前三张图由黄志强先生提供。

Chee Hsin Pottery's logo. It was a branch of Chee Hsin Cement, established in 1914.
磁厂成立于 1914 年启新磁厂商标。



Mr. Liu Zishu, the manager of Qixin Cement Shanghai, signed this two-page letter on November 17, 1949, seeking payment from China Cement Co.

这份两页的信是 1949 年 11 月 17 日启新水泥上海办事处经理刘子树先生签署的。要求中国水泥公司付款。

The third image: A Chee Hsin Pottery note in 1936 to Yuan Xinwu. Yuan was the sixth son of Yuan Shikai. His tenure at Qixin lasted fifteen years, first as VP and from 1933 to 1945 as managing director.



启新磁厂 1936 年至袁心武的票据。他是袁世凯的第六个儿子。任职启新洋灰长达十五年之久。首先担任副总裁；从 1933 年至 1945 年任总经理。



Chee Hsin Cement's license, issued by Minister Kong Xiangxi (Hsiang-hsi Kung) Qixin Museum exhibit.
部长孔祥熙签署的启新水泥执照。
启新博物馆展品。



A page from Qixin Pottery's *Sample Book*, reproduced from Qixin Museum.
启新磁厂《出品样本》：目录和产品说明. 启新博物馆藏。

Qixin cement tiles in Beijing 启新水泥地砖在北京：

In my childhood home (left) which is identical to Wuyi's (top right); lower right is pattern #109 from the *Sample Book*. 左我儿时的家和五姨家右上 一样 右下是出品样本 #109



Beijing, Mei Lanfang Memorial Hall, 2019. The insert is pattern #115 from the *Sample Book*.

北京梅兰芳故居 2019. 插图是出品样本 #115。



Tiles salvaged from Grandaunt Lily's home. According to Mr. Huang, these cement tiles were one of Qixin's earliest products and had won a gold medal at San Francisco's 1915 World's Fair, *The Panama-Pacific International Exposition*.

有幸保留的几块四姑婆家的砖. 据黄先生介绍, 这些水泥砖是启新最早的产品之一, 在 1915 年旧金山举行的世博会—获巴拿马世界博览会金奖。



Qixin tiles in Shanghai, on this and the next page.
这两页都是上海建筑里的启新瓷砖.



Shanghai Symphony Museum, located at 3 Baoqing Road in Xuhui District. Courtesy of Mr. Hu Ping. This storied house was built in the 1920s by a German businessman. Qixin ceramic tiles are found throughout the property.

上海交响音乐博物馆的照片, 胡平先生提供. 这座传奇式房屋位于徐汇区宝庆路3号, 是由一个德国商人自己居住, 于1920年代建造. 启新瓷砖随处可见.



The foyer of an old house on Yuyuan Road with #108 cement tiles. It was the setting of a popular TV series / *Will Find You a Better Home* in 2020. This 8,000 square foot house was built in 1912 for a Citibank director. It is now a B&B. Photo courtesy, Shehouse with permission.

2020 年热播剧《安家》的一景. 水泥砖使用的是#108. 这座建于1912 年 750 平方米的老洋房坐落在愚园路上. 屋主为一花旗银行董事. 现在是一个民宿. 照片许可来源于昔舍.

The collages on this page are from Ms. Feng Guoyin.

此页上的三个拼贴来自冯国鄞老师。

This photo is from a home at 336 Jianguo W Road in Xuhui District. The trim was #171. The insert is from Mr. Huang Zhiqiang's collection.

照片摄于徐汇区建国西路336弄一家庭。边砖是图案#171号。插图来自黄志强先生的藏品。



#109 tiles on the lower right were identical to our homes in Beijing; the trims was #171. Trims were widely used in Shanghai, as opposed to Beijing. Top right is tile #110, trim #106.

右下角#109的砖和我们北京家里的一样，边砖#171。边砖在上海的使用率比北京高。右上是#110和边砖#106。



The top right is #110. The tiles with eight trapezoids in a radiating pattern (lower middle) tiles were #115, which was popular and could be seen in many homes, including Mei Lanfang's and Lily's in Beijing. Lower left is tile #106, trim #113 and corner #114.

右上是#110号砖。八角星(下中)瓷砖是在#115号图案，是目前看到最多的一种，与北京的梅兰芳故居相同。左下#106，边砖#113及角砖#114。



The images on this page are from Tangshan, courtesy of Mr. Huang Zhiqiang.
此页的照片来自唐山, 源于黄志强先生.



The Chee Hsin Cement office building in Tangshan was built in 1954: before and after the 1976 earthquake.

唐山启新水泥办公楼建于 1954 年: 1976 年前和地震发生后.



The flying horse was the symbol of Zhou Xuexi's empire. This statue was erected in 1986 in front of the office building, which was reinforced after the earthquake. The horse and building were demolished around 2013, making way for real estate development. As of now, the plot sits idle. 飞马是周学熙实业的象征. 这座雕像塑于 1986 年, 位于唐山办公楼前. 地震后得到了加固. 飞马和建筑物在 2013 年左右被拆, 为房地产开发铺平了道路. 截至目前, 该地块处于闲置状态.



These tiles are from the demolished office building. Mr. Haung rescued them from the site around 2013 and are gifts from him. The tile on the right was used in the power plant, seen in the back-cover photo. 这些水泥砖来自拆毁的办公大楼; 黄先生在 2013 年左右从现场挽救出了他们, 并将其作为礼物送给我. 右图的砖也用于发电厂, 见书背面照片.

The apartment building and semi-attached houses on Changde Road in Tianjin are in the former British Concession. It was built in 1937 and all the homes still had plank floors when I lived there after my mother's suicide in 1968 during the Cultural Revolution. It was named after my paternal granduncle. The exterior's cement tiles were made by Kailuan Mining Administration, which acquired the tile factory from Qixin in 1932.

这座位于天津英租界常德道上的住宅建于 1937 年；以我一个叔祖命名。我在妈妈过世后的文革中住了一段时间。

院子里的便道陶瓷砖是开滦煤矿砖厂生产，其前身是启新。



The following two photos are from Mr. Huang Zhiqiang.

以下二张照片来自黄志强先生。

The former residence of Duan Qirui at 38 Anshan Road in Tianjin was paved with many Qixin cement tiles. The Palace of Yogyakarta on Java Island in Indonesia used Qixin cement tiles, #109 is in the photo.

段祺瑞在天津鞍山道 38 号的故居用了很多启新的水泥砖。印尼爪哇岛上的日惹皇宫用了很多启新水泥砖。照片中是#109 号。





The controversial *5% Gold Loan 1912*, which was signed by Zhou Xuexi as Minister of Finance. It had been initiated by Dr. Sun Zhongshan and authorized by Yuan Shikai, to pay the floating debt and for public works.

有争议的 1912 年善后大借款，由财政部长周学熙签署。它是由孙中山博士发起并得到袁世凯授权的。用于偿还浮动债务和进行公共工程。

A one dollar banknote of the Industrial Bank of China. The bank was founded by Zhou Xuexi in 1919 in Tianjin. The flying horse logo was similar to Qixin Cement's. My grandmother Popo's uncle Liu Huizhi became the general manager of the bank after its headquarters moved to Shanghai in April 1932 due to the unstable situation in the north. The 1924 and 1935 issues were printed in the U.S. After WWI, one Chinese yuan was roughly equal to US\$1.25. Courtesy of Shanghai Archives.

中国实业银行的一元钞票。该银行由周学熙在 1919 年在天津成立。“飞马”标志类似启新洋灰的标志。1932 年 4 月，总部因北方局势不稳而迁至上海。婆婆的叔叔刘晦之担任总经理。银行 1924 和 1935 发行的钞票是在美国印制的。一战后一美元约合我国币八角。照片来自上海档案。



Some medals, from Qixin Museum.
一些奖章, 启新博物馆展品.

A bronze medal from 1904 Louisiana Purchase Expo also known as St. Louis World's Fair.
1904 年美国圣路易斯赛会铜质奖章.



A special award of Tianjin Domestic Products Fair in 1929.
1929 年天津特别市国货展览会特等奖章.



A gold medal from the Panama-Pacific International Expo held in San Francisco in 1915. The purpose of the Expo was to celebrate the Canal's completion, but people of the city used it to show their recovery from the 1906 earthquake.
1915 年旧金山举行的巴拿马赛会头等奖. 世博会的目的是庆祝运河的建成, 但是人们普遍认为这是展示他们从 1906 年地震中恢复的一个机会.



1934, Zhou Xuexi's 50th wedding anniversary. Zhou and his wife are seated. Behind him are his nephews Zhou Shutao, Mingfan (second and third) and his oldest son, Zhou Mingtai (first right). Photo courtesy of Zhou Jingliang.

一九三四年. 周学熙和太太(刘含芳长女)金婚庆典. 他后面站立者侄子周叔弢, 周明藩(左二, 三)和长子周志辅(右一). 照片由周景良提供.



Zhou Xuexi (middle) with his two brothers, Xuehui at far left and Xueyuan (father of Mingfan) at far right. Photo courtesy of Dr. Alan Chow, Zhou Xuexi's grandson.

周学熙(中间)和弟弟周学辉(最左)周学渊(最右, 周明藩之父). 照片由周学熙的长孙周嗣良博士提供.



Zhou Xuexi (standing, far right) in an undated photo with his literati friends from Tianjin. Seated: Yu Keqin, Li Xuezheng, Mei Zhenying, Liu Chen and Huang Baoqian; and standing: Zhao Yuli, Yan Fansun, Yin Yan, Xu Shigang and Zhou Xuexi. Photo is from "City Memories" of Tianjin Radio and Television Station.

周学熙和他天津的文人墨客。坐：于克勤，李学曾，梅振瀛，刘陈和黄葆谦；站：赵元礼，严范孙，尹湛，徐世纲和周学熙。照片来自天津广播电视台《城市记忆》节目。

Zhou Mingtai (1896-1994), Xuexi's first son, with his family in Victoria Peak, Hong Kong, circa 1950s. Dr. Alan Chow, the oldest, stood next to his father.

周学熙的长子周志辅和家人在香港山顶公园 1955 年左右;长子周嗣良博士站在他旁边。





My 2015 visit to Uncle Alan Chow at his home in Huntsville, Alabama. With him are his wife, sister and mother. I'm on the left. Zhou's family tree from his garage.
Uncle Alan was born in Tianjin and went to Hong Kong with his family in the 1950s. He came to the US to attend college in 1963 on a Taiwan passport. He was a NASA engineer.

2015 年, 我探访了住在阿拉巴马州的嗣良表舅和家人: 他的妻子, 妹妹和母亲. 我在前左. 嗣良舅保存的周氏家谱.
嗣良舅出生于天津. 五十年代初随家人迁去香港, 一九六三年用一本台湾护照来美国上大学. 他是 NASA 的工程师.



Dr. Alan Chow, with his grandfather Zhou Xuexi's statues. At the Hebei University of Technology, which Zhou Xuexi founded in 1902, and below at Beijing Waterworks (below), founded in 1908.

Photos courtesy of Dr. Alan Chow.



周嗣良博士提供.
周嗣良和他爷爷周学熙的塑像.
周学熙创立于 1902 年的河北工业大学(上)和 1908 年的北京自来水厂.

The following two photos were taken in 2016 on my trip to Dongzhi County in Anhui Province, which was the birth place of Zhou Fu. The dam and gargoyles were made with Qixin cement.

以下两张照片都是在我于 2016 年 3 月 13 日在安徽省东直县-周馥的故乡时拍摄。梯坝和翁仲用的都是启新洋灰。

According to Zhou Xuexi's Chronicles, after his retirement in 1924, "... donated to repair the cement dam, the levees are not only for the ancestral tombs but also for the protection of locals' lands."

洋灰坝。周学熙 1924 年谱写到 "... 捐款修洋灰坝，以保障民田，不仅为祖坟作护堤已也。 ”

The path to Zhou Fu's resting site at the foot of the Mountain of Cloud Pit, lined with ten pairs of cement gargoyles. These two pairs, civil and military official gargoyles, survived the Cultural Revolution, but

most of the six animals which were closer to the entrance were destroyed. Zhou Xuexi passed away at home on Tunjuan Hutong in Beijing, which was a mile northwest from my home. He was buried at the hill, later renamed Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery. After the Cultural Revolution, no trace of him could be found, not even the headstone.

通向周馥在东至云雾坑的坟墓的路，由五对水泥翁仲把守。这两对文武官员保留的还完整 但是前面的六个动物在文革中几乎全部被摧毁了。周学熙在北京屯绢胡同家中去世（离我家一英里）。他被安葬在后来改名为八宝山革命公墓里。文革后，找不到他的一丝踪迹，甚至连他的墓碑都找不到。





My maternal great-grandfather Lǚ Jun (1879-1942) in an undated photo; his wife Sun Qiong (1878-1954) with their three daughters, Lucy, Xiaomin and Lily.

我的曾祖吕均(1879-1942), 他的太太孙琼(1878-1954)及他们的三个女儿:
吕孝信, 吕孝敏及吕孝恭.



Lǚ Jun's funeral.

吕均的葬礼.

My mother, her siblings and a relative in front of a replica of their grandfather's car that would be burnt as tribute at the funeral ceremony.



The hired help played the funeral music, marched in the procession and cried ostentatiously on behalf of the family.

上: 妈妈, 舅舅, 亲戚及小姨, 在他们爷爷复制的汽车前, 车是被烧的贡品之一; 雇来的吹拉弹唱哭.

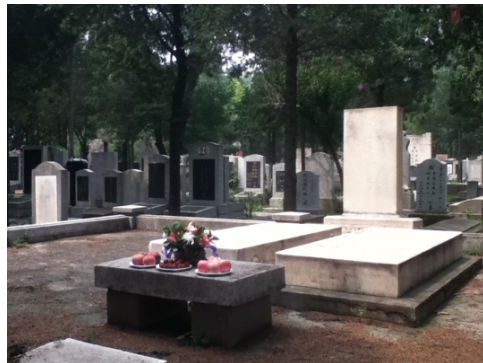
Lǚ Jun's hand-drawn hearse procession walking toward his burial site at Wan'an Cemetery. From Lucy's collection.

送葬的队伍前呼后拥着吕均的灵柩慢慢走向万安公墓。
来自吕孝信照片集。



The family plot, with my great grandparents, grandparents and Nainai. During the Cultural Revolution, the damage was minor to what was done to Zhou Xuexi's gravesite. Only the granites and the headstone were removed to reinforce the river banks. In 1980, we rebuilt the site. The lower photo was taken in 2011.

截止目前, 这个家庭墓地有我的曾祖父母, 爷爷奶奶和婆婆。在文化大革命中, 与周学熙比, 损失相对很小: 只是墓地上的花岗岩和墓石被偷走用来加固河床。1980年, 我们重建了墓地。照片是我2011年扫墓时拍摄的。





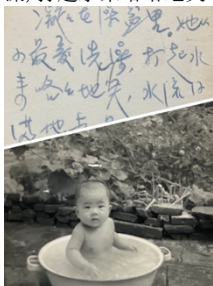
The little child is my mother at her home on Tangfang Hutong, which was one of handful European architectural designs in Beijing.

小孩是我母亲在她位于糖房胡同的家。此宅是北京极少量欧洲建筑设计之一。

House of Yeye at Canzheng Hutong. With Yeye and Nainai. She was a finely trained Shanghai sing-song girl (courtesan), and his most favorite and the last concubine. Love, bathhouse and banquet-like culinary skills come to my mind when I think of her. 爷爷参政胡同的家。和爷爷奶奶在家里。她是一位受过严格训练的上海妓女；他最喜欢的也是他最后一位姨太太。每当我想起她时，爱，沐浴和她宴会般的烹饪技巧总是最先进入到脑海里。



Canzheng Hutong's courtyard. Bath time! My mother recorded many such happy moments. In this commentary, she wrote to my father: "She's in the bucket and has loved bathing ever since she was young. She giggles when she splashes water all around." Thanks to the durable cement tiles. 我在参政胡同的家。又洗澡了！妈妈留下了许多快乐的记忆。在这张照片后面她写给爸爸，“凝凝在澡盆里。她从小最爱洗澡，打起水来咯咯地笑。水流的满地都是。”多亏了耐用的水泥砖。





The House of Popo, at Fruitbox Alley, circa 1958 with her children and their friends; Milan (Lucy's daughter), my mother and my aunt Xiaoyi in 1959. Courtesy of Xiaoyi.
婆婆在果匣胡同的家, 与她三个孩子和及他们的朋友一起, 1958 年左右;
吴美南 (三姑婆的女儿) 妈妈和小姨在 1959 年. 小姨吕友棠提供.

The House of Lucy. With my mother and Popo, 1966.
三姑婆的家. 一九六六年我和妈妈及婆婆.



At the entrance of her house in 1979, with my Popo. The old neighborhood was destroyed, replaced by office buildings.

我和婆婆在大门口留影于 1979. 现在是长安兴融中心一带.





The Houses of Xiaomin. Her mother-in-law in the garden of her North Long Street home; with her husband at the inner gate of their Western Quadrangle home; the same gate in 2019. The two black and white photos are courtesy of Xu Ying.

二姑婆吕孝敏的二个家:她的家婆在北长街的院子里, 她和丈夫刘震东在西四家的二门口, 和 2019 年时的二门. 黑白照片由许迎提供.



The front door of her Western Quadrangle home in 2012. The photo shows the left arm and leg of the man who sloshed a bucket of water at me.

她西四的家在 2012 年. 大门口处可见泼水男人的左手和腿.

The House of Lily, in 2012.
四姑婆的家. 摄于 2012.

The main wing's roof was covered with weeds. Even though it was vacant, some garments could be seen hanging in the courtyard.

北屋的屋顶上覆盖着杂草. 虽然空置了很久 但是还有衣服晒在院子里.



The spigot and its basin.
水龙头及下水道.



The view from the entrance in the alley, looking out to Taipingqiao Street and a modern office building.

她大门入口处看向太平桥大街的景.

