

JEWISH FOOTPRINTS IN HARBIN


Concise Historical Notes

Dan Ben-Canaan

哈尔滨市犹太文化与特色旅游研究会

犹太人在哈尔滨的印迹



 黑龙江教育出版社
Heilongjiang Education Press



Dan Ben-Canaan is a Professor of Research and Writing Methodologies at Northeast Forestry University, School of Postgraduate Studies in Harbin, and Professor Emeritus of Heilongjiang University, School of Western Studies. He serves as Visiting Professor for Advanced Studies with the Postgraduate Studies at Heilongjiang Sheng Wei Dang Xiao - Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Party School.

He is the founder of the Sino-Israel Research and Study Center (SIRSC) attached to the Harbin Jewish Culture Association which he and Liang Yisha, his wife, founded in 2014.

His research focuses on the history of Northeast China, Harbin as an international city, the Japanese Occupation of China, and the History of the Jews in Harbin and China.

His latest book "Entangled Histories – The Transcultural Past of Northeast China" was published by Springer in 2014. He currently is working on a trilogy on the history of the Jewish community in Harbin.

CONTENT 目录

Preface

前言

Introduction

介绍

A Brief History of the Jews of Harbin

哈尔滨犹太人简史

Jewish Spaces within Harbin

犹太人在哈尔滨的遗迹遗址

The Jewish Cemetery in Harbin

哈尔滨犹太墓地

Stories behind the Tombstones

墓碑后面的故事

The Last Jew in Harbin

哈尔滨的最后一个犹太人

Jewish Heritage Tourist Routes

犹太遗址旅游路线

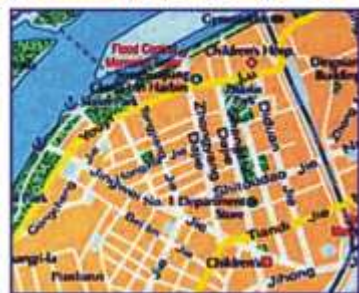
Additions

哈尔滨其他旅游热点





HARBIN



Preface

During the first half of the twentieth century Harbin was a politically, culturally and economically contested region, of which any foreign entity wanted a piece. In the late nineteenth century, the region and the new city became the center of competing Russian and Japanese interests as well as those of the major powers of the time, thereby also attracting global attention.

This hub of railway junctions in the wilderness of Northeast China drew into it people of different geographies, interests and dreams.

The coexistence of people with different nationalities, ethnicities and cultures in Harbin was rarely if ever harmoniously balanced or stationary. On the contrary, interactions were both dynamic and complex. Semi-colonial experiences affected the people's living conditions, status and power relations. And foreign nationals of all kinds were architecting the city's unique place in the Chinese contemporary history.

Harbin was a hub for transcultural negotiations between all population groups, and these whose members came from across many borders found themselves sharing an alien environment, a Chinese soil, that offered new opportunities, new hopes and new lives.

The city that was established in 1898 on the southern bank of the Songhua River, drew into it everyone who had a reason to seek a new home; Among the new comers, and speaking 45 different languages, were Russians of several colours – mainly White and Red, Jews from different geographical locations, Japanese settlers and later invaders, Koreans, Poles, Ukrainians, Danes, Germans, Portuguese, Lithuanians, Latvians, Armenians, Georgians, Tartars, Italians, Greeks, Belgians, French, Swedish, Swiss, Americans, British, Indians, and others. They brought their former spaces with them, created a new local existence, maintained global connections and influenced global events.

Harbin, the pearl of China's northeastern region, is a unique example of where global and local interests assembled in a dynamic and complex way. The city is also a rare representation of a strong bond that was formed here in the last 100 years between the world's two remaining ancient civilizations – The Chinese and the Jewish People.

Karl Schlogel suggests that “It would be... fascinating to map Harbin or the many different and conflicting Harbin textures... and to create a cultural topography which demonstrates and visualizes the social, political, economic and cultural encounters here...” This suggestion is quite applicable to the Jewish experience in Harbin.

It was the Jewish communal textures that made this group of people who shared common characteristics and interests, able

of creating a congregational link not only to thousands of years of tradition and knowledge, but to other Jewish communities around the world, thus becoming an important force and a model for putting aspirations and unique history into practice.

Among the Jewish community's distinctive features were the need to establish cultural, social, economic and political organizations and activities that catered to the needs of all its members. It is entangled with its national principles and aspirations, and maintains a legal code based on its total needs as a Jewish nation.

In Harbin, Jews gave up separatism for the benefits of modern and open society, and most of its members found ways to remain within the Jewish fold while participating as individuals in the general civil societies of the city.

Strongly visible among the Jewish social and political institutions were the Zionist groups that formed organizations and youth movements such as Hashomer Hatsayir-The Young Guard, Maccabi, Betar and Ezra, all motivated by the strong will to return to their ancient home in Israel.

These organizations and movements functioned feely in Harbin and demonstrated leadership among other Jewish communities in Europe and Asia. This made Harbin a space of influence and a center for Jewish national aspirations. Thus 3 World Jewish Congresses were staged in there in the 1930s.

The Harbin Jewish experience may be a model for a perfect unity of leadership through both civil and religious management abilities and guidance for community direction. It is demonstrated in the close relationships between the civil leadership, and the two community Rabbis, representing the religious aspect of the Jewish being.

Zionism, as a Jewish national movement, became a strong pillar in the community's political fabric.

The Jewish People's modern national movement called Zionism emerged in the late 19th century in Central and Eastern Europe as a national revival movement that urged all Jews to return to their homeland Israel.

Members of the Harbin Jewish community responded to the call and large number of Harbinski immigrated to Israel, creating there a new term "Little China" in several locations across the country.

As a national liberation movement Zionism has a resemblance to the Chinese experience for both movements seek the repatriation of their people to a moral and just national borders and an environment of progressive secured life and common goal.

Members of the Harbin Jewish community are a unique brand. Today, their bodies and souls are in Israel and other parts of the world, but their hearts remained in their Chinese city to which they refer to as home.

Being industrious people, they are strengthening the bonds between the two nations, continuously creating opportunities and exchanges for cultural, economic, scientific and technological partnerships.

The Jewish and the Chinese people share many common values. They are both ancient people who maintained their unbroken histories for thousands of years. Both have made a valuable contribution to others and to the world as a whole. It is only natural that the cooperation between the Chinese and the Jewish people is destined to continue and progress.

What does it mean, when people say that a true bond goes over all the world? It means that bond, as ancient as that between the Chinese and the Jewish people, as fruitful as between Israel and China, and as strong as Harbin's testimony, is driven by common history and aspiration from one place and to another, and must keep the chain alive and well on and on and on.

前言

20 世纪上半叶，哈尔滨是一片政治、文化和经济的热土，引起了全球的关注。中东铁路的开通，吸引了四面八方怀揣希望和梦想的人们，不同民族和不同文化在这里交汇，使哈尔滨成为一个独特的国际化都市。

这座始建于 1898 年、坐落在松花江南岸的城市，曾经汇聚了说着 45 种语言的人--俄罗斯人、波兰人、乌克兰人、丹麦人、德国人、葡萄牙人、立陶宛人、拉托维亚人、亚美尼亚人、格鲁吉亚人、意大利人、希腊人、比利时人、法国人、瑞典人、瑞士人、美国人、英国人、印度人、日本人、朝鲜人等等。犹太人则是从不同国家迁入的。他们在中国的土地上，共同分享一个陌生的环境，共同建设一个美好的家园，这里给他们提供了新的机会、新的希望和新的生活。

哈尔滨这个独特的地方，以一种充满活力和复杂的方式将这里与世界连在了一起。这里保持了全球联系，并影响了全球事件。

在过去的 100 年里，在哈尔滨这个独特的城市，中华民族和犹太民族形成了强大的友谊纽带。

哈尔滨犹太社区的组成，把哈尔滨的犹太人连接在一起。他们不仅建立了管理委员会，还建立了各种文化、社会、经济和政治组织。在哈尔滨，犹太人在保持犹太人圈子的同时，也参与到城市的普通公民社会中。

哈尔滨的犹太组织和政治机构在犹太复国运动中发挥了作用，在欧洲和亚洲的其他犹太人社区中发挥了领导作用。这使得哈尔滨

成为一个有影响力的地方，也是犹太民族的理想中心。因此，上世纪三十年代，有三届世界犹太人大会在这里举行。

二十世纪中期，哈尔滨的犹太社区成员对犹太民族复兴运动做出了回应，大量的哈尔滨犹太人移居到以色列，在以色列各地创建了“小中国”。

哈尔滨犹太人是一个独特的品牌。今天，他们的身体和灵魂在以色列或者世界的其他地方，但是他们的心仍然在他们称之为家的地方--哈尔滨。

他们正在加强两国之间的联系，不断为文化、经济、科技合作创造机会。

犹太人和中国人有着许多共同的价值观。这两个民族都是保持完整的几千年历史的民族，都为世界文明做出了杰出的贡献。中国人和犹太人之间的合作是注定要继续和发展的。

一个真正遍布全世界的纽带意味着什么？意味着这个纽带像中华民族和犹太民族一样古老，意味着这个纽带像以色列和中国的合作一样卓有成效，意味着这个纽带像哈尔滨的历史见证一样坚实。这条纽带是由共同的历史和共同的愿望驱动建立起来的，从一个地方延伸到另一个地方，从一个年代延伸到另一个年代，并且遍布了全世界。

我们有责任保持这条纽带的鲜活和持久。



Figure 1. On the Songhua River. C 1910s

Introduction

Harbin, on the shores of Heilongjiang's Songhua River, was once the center of the largest Jewish community in China and the Far East. The Jewish active presence in Heilongjiang's capital city lasted nearly 60 years, from 1900 until the beginning of the 1960s.

Starting in the later part of the 19th century the Harbin Jewish community was able to participate fully in all of the city's culture and civil life.

Equipped with both a newcomers' ambition for excellence and achievement, and the Jewish traditional elevation of

education and learning values, many Jewish individuals soon gained prominence in the economy, social, politics and culture. Originating from a rather verbal and intellectual cultural tradition, their contribution to Harbin was especially evident in the fields of education, health and sciences, thought, economy and culture.

The Jewish and the Chinese people share many common values. They are both ancient people who maintained their unbroken histories for thousands of years. Both have made a valuable contribution to others and to the world as a whole.

简介

哈尔滨曾经中国和远东地区最大的犹太社区和中心。从 20 世纪初到 60 年代，犹太人在这里生活了近 60 年。

在这里，犹太人完全融入到哈尔滨的城市建设和政治、经济、文化生活中，他们把这里当作自己的家。

许多犹太人在政治、经济、文化、社会等方面都取得了卓越的成就，对哈尔滨的城市建设、教育、文化、科学、思想、健康等领域作出了不可磨灭的贡献。

A Brief History of the Jews of Harbin

How a Manchurian Fishing Village Became a Railroad Town and a home for Jews



Figure 2. Manchurian peasants with Manchurian donkeys. Postcard C 1900

Born out of an industrious sense of opportunity and adventure and by resettlement from Russia, the Jewish community of Harbin wrote a unique chapter in the history of the Diaspora¹. Starting with the settlement of the first Jewish family at the end of the 19th century, Harbin's Jews arrived at a particularly fortunate moment in time. They enjoyed the “boom town” experience that accompanied frontier

¹ The dispersion of the Jews beyond Israel.

expansion, as well as the cultural development nurtured by the wealth of new entrepreneurs.

This distinguished many of them from the refugees characterized by misfortune and distress who later settled in such Chinese cities as Shanghai. For most members of the Harbin Jewish community, the sojourn in China meant the start of a new, prosperous and dynamic life.

By the end of the 19th century, Jews in Czarist Russia were desperate to escape the country's poverty, pogroms and institutionalized anti-Semitism. Visas to America did not grow on trees, and Jews had trouble obtaining permits for any kind of travel, even within Russia. However, in a little known footnote to history, the Czar who plagued and reviled his Jewish subjects also offered them an out.

The Russian government in 1895 had leased a land concession from China to build the Chinese Eastern Railway across Manchuria as an extension of the cross-country Trans-Siberian line. Once the tracks were laid, the Czar was so eager to establish Russia's economic hold along the route that he offered Jews a chance to live without restrictions if they moved to Manchuria. They could choose between small communities in the Manchurian outback or the larger settlement of Harbin, which means "place of drying fish nets" in Chinese. Originally a cluster of sleepy fishing villages at the confluence of the Songhua (known then by its Russian name, Sungari) and Heilong or Amur Rivers, Harbin had

become the railroad's administrative hub and was developing into a thriving frontier town.

The Czar's offer had its drawbacks. Ukrainian Jews from the Pale of Settlement had to summon their courage, pack their possessions, turn their backs on all that was familiar and face several uncomfortable and uneasy weeks on the Trans-Siberian railroad to reach Harbin. Siberian Jews, just across the border from Manchuria, faced a shorter train trip but a similar plunge into the unknown. Harbin winters were bitterly cold, and in spring, gritty dust from Mongolia turned the skies yellow and covered every surface, animal, vegetable and mineral. In the early years, European-style amenities were few and far between, and Jewish institutions were nonexistent.

Despite these deterrents, waves of Russian pogroms provided Harbin with a steady supply of Jewish residents. Demobilized Jewish soldiers settled in Harbin at the end of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, and more Russian refugees, both Jewish and gentile, arrived during and after World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution.

Although desperation led many Jews to China, a large number of new "Harbinski" also welcomed the opportunity to be pioneers in an uncharted land. The railroad brought prosperity and a need for all types of goods and services. Even better, local Chinese had no tradition of anti-Semitism. Word spread

fast in the old countries: a Jew could live in Harbin without fear of persecution -- and make a nice living, too.

The railroad engineering bureau moved to Harbin from Vladivostok in 1898 to begin construction. The first Jewish person, S.I. Bertsel, arrived in 1899. Shortly thereafter, the first Harbin “minyan” took place. By 1900, the town had 45 Jews, and by the end of 1903, Harbin had 500 Jews and more than 15 Jewish-owned shops.

In 1903 the Harbin Jewish Religious Community (Harbinskoe Evreiskoe Duhovnoe Obshestvo - HEDO) was established in order to attend the religious and cultural needs of its members. The formation of the HEDO was accompanied by setting up the first synagogue in Harbin in a rented house,



Figure 3. S.I. Bertsel, a railway engineer, and his wife were the first Jewish family to arrive in Harbin. C 1899.

by a Chevra Kaddischa (Burial Society) and commencing a Jewish cemetery.²

The Jewish community employed a Rabbi, a Mohel (circumciser) and a Shochet (slaughterer) who was responsible for the slaughter of animals according to the religious ritual. The Mohel and the Shochet travelled to other places in the Heilongjiang province and performed circumcision and ritual slaughter for the Jewish communities there.

Rabbi Lev Levin was the first full-time Rabbi in 1903. Under his supervision all religious functions were put in place and a school in the synagogue's yard was established. In the course of few years the Jewish Community comprised all the institutions that are traditionally an inseparable part of all the great Jewish communities in the world: i.e. a Mikveh (religious bathhouse) and a matzoth (unleavened bread for Pesach) bread bakery which supplied matzoth to all the other Jewish communities in the North-East of China in Hailar, Qiqihar, Manzhouli, Hangdaohezi, Shenyang, as well as more distant cities like Qingdao, Hankou, and also the communities in Japan: Kobe, Tokyo and Yokohama.

During the Russo-Japanese War the Community took care of Jewish soldiers fighting in Manchuria. After the Russian

² Dr. Irena Vladimirsky (Israel), Manja Altenburg (Heidelberg, Germany), Organization and social activity of the Jewish Religious Community HEDO (Harbinskoe Evreiskoe Duhovnoe Obshestvo)

defeat many demobilized soldiers settled in Harbin and were joined by their families. At the same time an increasing number of Jewish refugees came fleeing from pogroms in Russia. The number of community members grew up to 5,000. In 1906 the Women's Welfare Organization was founded. The organization helped establishing workshops, supplied clothes and supported education. In 1907 the Jewish Free Soup Kitchen was opened to all needy persons in Harbin.

In its peak in 1920-1921 the number of community members reached about 23,000. In accordance charity activities were extended: The second synagogue and an Association for Medical Aid to Needy and Sick Jews opened. Another institution which played a decisive role in the Jewish life in Harbin established in 1922: The "WIZO" (Women's International Zionist Organization). With its support a Jewish kindergarten was opened, funds were raised for Jewish orphans and the immigration to Palestine was aided.

There were two major synagogues, the Main or "Old" Synagogue and the New Synagogue. The Jewish community also established a library, a Talmud Torah school, elementary and a secondary school, a cemetery, a women's charitable organization, a soup kitchen, a home for the aged and a Jewish hospital, which treated both Jews and non-Jews.

Jews were the first to begin soy-bean industry in Manchuria as well as fur industry. They took an active part in the work of Harbin Stock Committee: 50% of the Stock participant

companies belonged to Chinese and another 50% belonged to "Russian" enterprises (e. g. Jewish, Russian, and Armenian). Harbin Real Estate Community controlled all real estate business in the city and Jews comprised about one-third of its members. Three Commerce Associations were in the city. Two of them belonged to CER (Chinese Eastern Railway) authorities. The third one was initiated by Harbin Jewish entrepreneurs. Jews established Jewish Far Eastern Bank, later Jewish People Bank that supported Harbin commercial activity.

Large and small Jewish enterprises provided working places for Jewish and non-Jewish population as well. For instance at the Kitaiskaya Street with its shops: men fashion shop of Eskin, pharmacy of Arkus, Hotel "Pekin" of Berkovich, "Shvedko" kitchen furniture and equipment shop of Genkin, famous coffee house "Mars" of Zuckerman-Drezin, Hotel "Moderne" of Joseph Kaspe, manufacture goods of Rabinovich, "Optica" of Faingold. Out of 32 Hotels registered in Harbin in 1932, 28 belonged to Jews.

Jews were furriers, bankers, bakers, shopkeepers, restaurateurs, teachers and people of letters and the arts. They owned coal mines, lumber mills, breweries and candy factories. The Jewish-owned Hotel Moderne boasted a restaurant, a cinema, a billiard room, a bar and a barber shop. Because of its ornate, European-inspired architecture, Harbin became known as the "Oriental St. Petersburg" and the "Paris

of the Orient". Its rich cultural life led to the nickname "City of Music."

Harbin's cultural life was often compared with Paris (Paris of the East). Operas, operettas, concerts and plays were frequently performed. They were held mainly at the Hotel "Moderne" or at the "Commercial Club", both located in the Jewish area of Harbin.

The HEDO had its own theatre and a Jewish cultural club "YILMADAG", which presented lecture series in Russian and Yiddish, dramatic performances and musical evenings. Some special training schools as the Music and Art School "Lotus", where mime, art history, sculpture and drama were taught, set up by Jews. In 1912, the Jewish Library was built up with about 13 thousand books.

Between 1918 and 1930, about 20 Jewish newspapers and periodicals were published in Harbin. All but one – the Yiddish *Der Vayter Mizrekh* (The Far East) - were in Russian. Russian was the lingua franca for Jews and gentiles alike, as well as for their Chinese employees and business associates. Modern Mandarin speakers in Harbin still use a number of Russian loan words, such as *lie-ba* for bread, from the Russian *khleba*.

Zionism became a force in Harbin. Several Zionist youth organizations were active as well.



Figure 4. A Maccabi youth movement Sports Day Certificate Harbin, C. 1942

In spite of their energy, enthusiasm and organization, Harbin Jews couldn't avoid the dark clouds coming their way. World War I and the Russian Revolution brought scores of anti-Bolshevik White Russians to Harbin, along with a virulent strain of anti-Semitism. Although anti-Semitism was never institutionalized in Harbin as it was in Russia, bullying of Jews by Russian hooligans became common.

Jews began fleeing Harbin for Tientsin, Shanghai and abroad. By the end of World War II, only about 2,000 Harbin Jews were left to greet the city's new authorities. The Soviet Army had taken over from the Japanese. Between 1945 and 1947, the Soviets arbitrarily arrested a number of Jews and "repatriated" them to Russian gulags.

Following the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949, about 1,000 Jews left Harbin for Israel. By 1955, only 319 Jews were left to maintain community institutions. The Jewish community stopped its functions on December 31, 1963 when the last family left for Israel and continued to dwindle until its last Harbin member died in 1985.

In recent years, the Chinese government has officially recognized the historic importance of the Harbin Jewish community in an effort to promote tourism and deepen economic ties with Jews in other countries, including Israel. Some of the remaining Jewish-built structures sport multilingual historic plaques. Both synagogues have been refurbished. The Main Synagogue was reconstructed in 2014 along with the Jewish Middle School and other buildings. These form now the music center of Harbin. The New Synagogue houses the Harbin Jewish History and Culture exhibition.

About 800 tombstones from the original Jewish cemetery in central Harbin were moved to Huangshan Cemetery in the eastern outskirts of the city between 1958 and 1962.

Former Harbinksi and their descendants have now roots in the U.S., Israel, Europe, Australia, Canada and other countries. Many of them have maintained a connection with each other across oceans and continents. They also have preserved a deep respect for the Chinese people, who welcomed Jews without prejudice and provided refuge during difficult times.



Figure 5. Jewish Sports Day in Harbin, C. 1934

哈尔滨犹太人简史

从 19 世纪末第一个犹太家庭的定居开始，哈尔滨的犹太人进入到一个特别幸运的时期，并且在犹太人的历史上书写下一个独特的篇章：他们以新来者追求卓越和成就的雄心，以犹太传统的学习和教育的价值观，融入到哈尔滨城市建设和发展中。伴随着城市的壮大，他们享受着自身和社区的成长、壮大与发展，并在经济、政治、文化、社会方面取得了卓越的成就。

19 世纪末，沙皇俄国的反犹主义和大屠杀迫使犹太人逃离这个国家，但是获得签证是十分困难的。然而，中东铁路的修建却使部分俄国犹太人获得了一个机会。尽管当时的生活条件十分恶劣，而且当地没有任何的犹太机构，乌克兰和西伯利亚的犹太人还是源源不断地来到哈尔滨。1905 年日俄战争结束后，遣散的犹太士兵也定居在哈尔滨。第一次世界大战后和俄罗斯布尔什维克革命期间，更多的俄罗斯难民来到哈尔滨。

犹太人在哈尔滨开始了新的生活。铁路带来了繁荣及对各种商品和服务的需求，为犹太人提供了展示才华的机会。更可贵的是，当地华人没有反犹的传统。所以，在犹太人中很快传开了：一个犹太人可以安心地住在哈尔滨，不用担心受到迫害，并且可以过得很好。

第一个犹太人 **S.I. Bertsel** 于 1899 年到达哈尔滨。很快，1900 年，哈尔滨有 45 名犹太人，到 1903 年底，哈尔滨已经有 500 名犹太人和 15 家犹太商店。

1903 年，为了满足哈尔滨犹太人的宗教和文化需求，哈尔滨市犹太宗教社区成立。

拉比 Lev Levin 是第一个全职拉比。在他的监督下，所有的宗教活动都开展起来了，犹太会堂的院子里也有了一所学校。还建立了一个宗教澡堂和生产无酵饼的面包房，供应整个东北地区甚至远东地区的犹太社区。日俄战争期间，哈尔滨的犹太社区照顾了在满洲作战的犹太士兵。战后许多退伍军人在哈尔滨定居。与此同时，越来越多的犹太难民从俄罗斯的大屠杀中逃离。社区的成员数量增长到 5000 人。1906 年犹太妇女组织成立。该组织帮助建立工坊，提供服装和教育支持。1907 年，社区开办了免费厨房，并对所有需要的人开放。

在 1920-1921 年的鼎盛时期，社区成员数量达到了 2.3 万人。慈善活动不断扩展，建立了第二个犹太会堂，并成立了一个为贫穷和生病的犹太人提供医疗援助的协会。另一个在哈尔滨犹太人生活中起重大作用的机构在 1922 年成立——妇女国际犹太复国主义组织。在它的支持下，开办了一个犹太幼儿园，为犹太孤儿筹集了资金，移民到巴勒斯坦也得到了帮助。

至 20 世纪 20 年代，哈尔滨犹太社区已经发展为相当规模：两个主要的犹太会堂——犹太老会堂和犹太新会堂、一个图书馆、一个犹太法典学校、一个小学和一个中学、一个犹太公墓、一个妇女慈善组织、一个免费厨房、一个老人院和一个犹太医院。

商业活动也达到一定规模。建立了犹太远东银行，建立了商业协会，还建立了煤矿、木材加工厂、面粉厂、糖厂、啤酒厂、等几十家企业和各类商店、旅馆、饭店、咖啡馆等，不仅把生意做到了欧洲，还为当地的犹太人和非犹太人提供了工作场所。1932 年哈尔滨登记在册的 32 家旅馆，就有 28 家属于犹太人。

那时生活在哈尔滨的许多犹太人是皮草商、银行家、面包师、餐馆老板、店主、教师、医生、工厂主和艺术家。

哈尔滨的文化生活也跟随巴黎的节奏，经常演出歌剧、音乐会、戏剧等。犹太社区有自己的剧院和文化俱乐部，除了音乐活动外，还经常有音乐、戏曲的系列讲座。犹太人还建立了音乐和艺术学校，讲授艺术史、哑剧、雕塑和戏剧等。由于丰富的文化生活，哈尔滨被称之为“音乐之城”。

1912年，哈尔滨犹太图书馆藏书约1.3万册。1918年到1930年间，大约有20家犹太报纸和期刊在哈尔滨出版。

苏维埃革命后一些白俄暴徒流亡到哈尔滨，带来了反犹主义，日本的入侵也给犹太人的生活带来了灾难。犹太人开始从哈尔滨逃往天津、上海和国外。二战结束时，哈尔滨只剩下约2000名犹太人。新中国成立后，约1000名犹太人离开哈尔滨移居以色列。1963年末，当最后一个犹太家庭离开时，哈尔滨犹太社区停止活动。

近年来，哈尔滨市政府十分重视犹太遗迹和遗址的保护，重新修缮了犹太老会堂、犹太新会堂和皇山犹太墓地。

原居哈尔滨犹太人和他们的后代已经扎根在以色列、美国、澳大利亚、欧洲及其他国家。他们中的许多人都和哈尔滨保持着联系，他们对中国人民怀着深深的敬意，他们感谢在他们困难时期，这里——哈尔滨为他们提供了庇护。

Jewish Spaces within Harbin

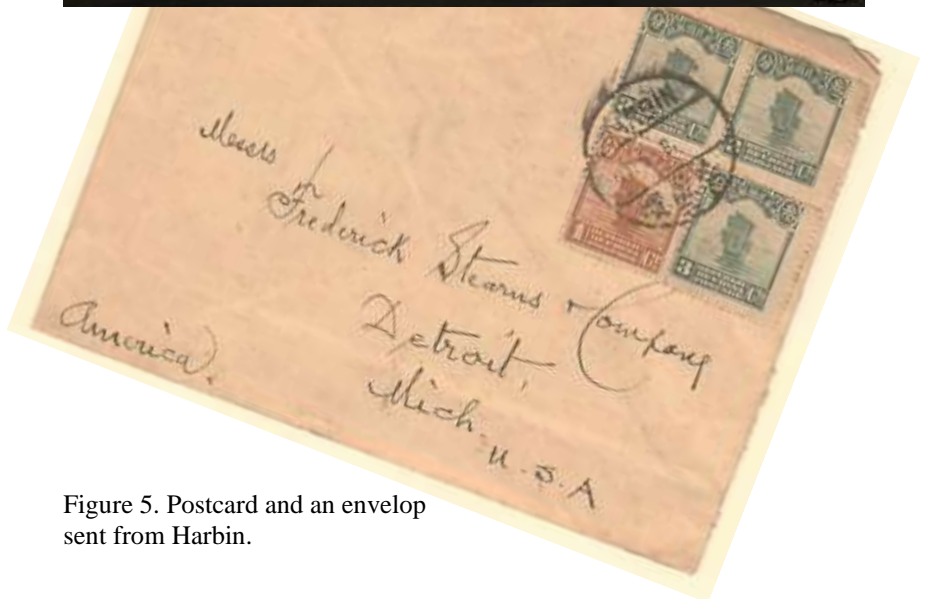


Figure 5. Postcard and an envelop sent from Harbin.

Among the Chinese cities, Harbin stands unique. The city's short history, Western influence, and its space, brought about a convergence of human experience – cultural, sociological, and political, as well as special architectural styles.

Harbin's growth as an international city in one of the most strategic areas of northeast China created a time and space which was different and foreign to its surroundings. It was Harbin's birth and development as a railway city in this area that gave rise to the Western characteristics of its history.

Northeast China at the time was a wild region with small Manchu settlements, fishing and agricultural villages, inns, a fortress, several distilleries, opium fields planted and harvested regularly, small administrative towns like Changchun, the capital of the Manchu Qing Dynasty, and a certain pre-history, as in A'cheng, 35 kilometers south of Harbin.

In this context, the Jewish community, second in size to the Russian community, and part of many different nationalities, left an important mark on the city's development as well as on its cultural, educational, commercial, and architectural legacy.

Several historical Jewish sites remained in Harbin until this very time. They stand witness to the industrious nature of the Jewish community of the city, to the character and involvement of its individual members, and to the importance they put on providing overall services to its members.

Names of people and places are being presented here in Chinese pinyin form for the benefit of the Chinese reader.

The Harbin Main (Old) Jewish Synagogue

No. 82, Tongjiang Street, Daoli District



Figure 8. Above: A 1911 postcard of the Harbin Main (Old) Synagogue. Figure 9. Below: A view of the newly reconstructed Main Synagogue, 1914. Photo – Dan Ben-Canaan

Completed in 1909 the Harbin Main Synagogue has been reconstructed and opened as a concert hall in 2014 after 3 years of works. The synagogue was reopened together with the Jewish Middle School and two other Jewish owned buildings, as the Music Center of Harbin.

After the completion of the New Synagogue on Jingwei Street, it was referred to as the Old Synagogue in order to distinguish between the two.

A minyan in Judaism is a quorum of ten or more adult Jewish men over the age of 13 for the purpose of communal prayer as required for certain religious obligations. The most common activity requiring a minyan is public prayer. Accordingly, the term minyan in contemporary Judaism has taken on the secondary meaning of referring to a prayer service. It is usually held within a synagogue, but can be held in a home, place of work, at a funeral, or anywhere else.

The first recorded minyan in Harbin took place at the home of G.K. Konovalov in 1899. In the following year, another minyan was held at the home of I.L. Bach on Shangpu Street (today Huapu Street).

By the beginning of 1903, the number of Jews in Harbin reached 500. On February 16th, 1903, the first formal synagogue was established on Shaman Street (today Xiaman

Street), and then was moved to Paodui Street. Originally it was called the Soldiers Synagogue because of the large number of Jewish soldiers who came to Harbin before and during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. Today it is the site of the Foreign-service Branch of the Harbin Tax Bureau.

The first Jewish Association of Prayers was elected by the small community at that time. This was considered to be the beginning of the Harbin Jewish Religious Association. L.M. Meyerovich was elected as the president of the association, E.I. Dobisov as treasurer, K.L. Gurevich as learned expert, and M.L. Samsonovich as council member. Shortly thereafter, Rabbi Shevili Levin was invited to come to Harbin from Russia and preside over the community's religious affairs. After Russo-Japanese War, the number of Jews in Harbin increased to more than 3,000, and in 1905, the Harbin Jewish Religious Association began to raise money for the construction of the Main Synagogue in order to meet the growing religious demand. In 1906, Rabbi Z.L. Kashkel became the leading religious leader after Rabbi Levin left Harbin. On May 3rd, 1907, construction of the Main Synagogue was completed and the first religious ceremony was held in August of that year and opened to public.

The Main Synagogue is a three-layer-rubble construction in Latin cruciform, with its gate and window decorated with round and sharp arches and two different-sized vaults in the roof raising the Shield of David hexagram. The building is of European style with rich Jewish symbols. The first synagogue

association of the Main Synagogue consisted of Rabbi Z. Kashkel, M.L. Samsonovich, A.M. Mordahovich, E.I. Dobisov, F. Liff, and others.

The chief architect of the Main Synagogue was Katz-Kiley who was the head of the Construction Affairs Division of the Chinese Eastern Railway Administrative Bureau. Katz-Kiley passed away in Harbin in 1917.

In June 1931, a fire that was set by White Russian hooligans burned down the Main Synagogue. The Religious Association decided not only to repair but to enlarge the place. Upon completion of the works in 1932 the synagogue covered an area of more than 2,000 square meters. The second and third floors were reserved for offices of the Harbin Jewish Religious Association, the Harbin Jewish Zionist Organization, Jewish Mutual-Aid and Funeral Association, and the editorial department of the “Jewish Life” newspaper.



Figure 10.
Reconstruction
works at the Old
Synagogue.
2014.



Figure 11. Opening concert at the Old Synagogue. June 2014



The Harbin New Synagogue

No. 162, Jingwei Street at the intersection with Jingwei 5th Street, Daoli District



The building that was sold to the Harbin government in the 1950s serves now as a museum for the city's future plans (first floor) and grand exhibition of the history of the Jewish community in Harbin (second and third floors).

The New Synagogue was constructed in 1921 to serve the Hasidic³ members of the Jewish community. The synagogue which was called the Harbin Jewish Hasidic in Hebrew, is referred to as the New Synagogue to distinguish it from the Main or Old Synagogue on Tongjiang Street, just several hundred meters away.

The Harbin Jewish Hasidim established their own minyan at the home of P.M. Kahn on Diduan Street in Daoli District, and then a prayer place was set up in early in 1908. The first president was P. Kahn, with I. Berezovsky as vice president, M.B. Kovman as treasurer, and I.E. Frug as learned expert (Gabai in Hebrew). The prayer place had no permanent address, and it was moved to other locations several times. In 1916, the religious association decided to build a new synagogue. In the following year, Fainland and Hohrov sold a piece of land on Jingwei Street to the religious association, and the site for the new synagogue was finally established. On April 4, 1918, the Construction Committee of the New

³ Hasidic Judaism ("piety" in Hebrew: meaning, from the Hebrew root word *chesed* meaning "lovingkindness") is a Jewish religious movement. Some refer to Hasidic Judaism as Hasidism, and the adjective *chasidic* / *hasidic* (or in Yiddish *khsidish*) applies. The movement originated in Eastern Europe (what is now Belarus and Ukraine) in the 18th century.

Synagogue was elected, and a ceremony was held on September 21 that year. On September 25, 1921, construction works of the New Synagogue were completed and a gala ceremony was held.

The New Synagogue covers an area of 1,233.60 square meters and a land area of 1,296.75 square meters. As the biggest synagogue in Northeastern China, it can hold places for 800 worshipers. The synagogue has three entrances, with pointed-arch door supported by four protruding pillars. The large arch roof of the square shaped main praying hall exhibits unique artistic taste and style.

After the completion of the New Synagogue, the Harbin Jewish Zionist Organization's Library moved to the second floor of the building. The library was established in 1921, as the "Harbin Jewish Association for Immigrating to Palestine". On December 10, 1933, the Harbin Jewish Public Library was formed by the merging of libraries of the Harbin Jewish Zionist Organization and with the Jewish Music and Drama Association. The New Synagogue was designed by the Jewish architect, J.U. Levitin⁴.

⁴ Julius Joseph Levitin - Municipal Architect of Harbin: Until 1920, Julius Joseph Levitin was the chief municipal architect of Harbin. He was also the planner and builder of many projects for the Harbin Jewish community, including the large complex of the Jewish Gymnasium (Nagornii Prospect), the Chief Synagogue (Artilleriiskaya Street). One of his most outstanding works was the edifice of the Talmud Torah religious school (Konnaya street, 1920) as well as the Moshav Zkeinim, shelter for

The building was sold to the Chinese authorities by the representatives of the small Jewish community that was left in Harbin in the late 1950s.

After the liberation and the establishment of the People's Republic of China it served as the Harbin Public Security Official's Club, also called Orient Entertainment Center. In 2006 the synagogue was renovated and now hosts a permanent exhibition on the History and Culture of the Jewish Community of Harbin.

Today it is part of the city's cultural heritage preserved buildings and being managed by the cultural department of the Harbin municipal government. It holds an extensive exhibition on the history of the Jews in Harbin.

* * *

the aged (Artilleriiskaya Street, 1920), the Jewish High School, 1919 (now Harbin Music School School). Eventually he left Harbin and settled in Shanghai, a fast-growing city with more promising architectural opportunities.

The Jewish Middle School

No. 86, Tongjiang Street, Daoli District.

Figure 12. The Jewish Gymnasium – High School on Tongjiang Street. Next to the Old Synagogue it serves now as the Harbin Music School.



Education has always been the primary concern for the Jewish people. Coinciding with spiritual needs, the Jewish community of Harbin opened its first primary school named Hadelgel (“the flag” in Hebrew) in 1903. The school functioned, similar to Chinese traditional private schools in its scale and teaching materials, in a Chinese thatched hut. After the Russo-Japanese War, as the number of Jewish children increased, a meeting on March 4, 1907 and decision was made to select a permanent place for a primary school. In April 1907, the Jewish Primary School was opened with 26 students enrolled. In the following year the number of students grew to 70, and to 100 students in 1909. The school could no longer hold the increasing number of children, and the community decided to build a more formal primary school. On October 17, 1910, the Jewish Primary School was completed and opened. Offering five-year primary education that was taught in the Russian language, Hebrew was also on the curriculum. The first headmaster of

the school was L.G. Kaltonov. Since the early 1970s it served as the Korean Nationality No. 2 Middle School. Now it is the Harbin Music School, part of the Harbin Music Center.

With two groups of students graduating from the Jewish Primary School by 1916, an urgent need for the children's secondary education became necessary. The Harbin Jewish Community decided to enlarge the original primary school to a two-story building and open a Jewish middle School. On October 1, 1917, a foundation ceremony was held, and Rabbi A.M. Kiselev and Abraham Kaufman, president of the temporary committee of Harbin Jewish Zionist Organization at that time, delivered speeches. Gurevitch donated 1,500 rubles for the first cornerstone, and the total number of the donation at the foundation ceremony amounted to 120,000 rubles. A Construction Committee, headed by G.B. Drizin was established, and in December 1918, the Jewish Middle School was completed. It became the first Jewish middle school in the Far East. The second floor of this building had a pointed-archform window embedded with the Shield of David hexagram. The circle-archform passage, tower pillars on the wall, and the circular dome on the roof made the building unique and rich in Jewish architectural style.

The Jewish Middle School was designed by J.U. Levitin, and became his masterpiece.

After reconstruction works that were completed in June 2014, the Jewish Middle School has become part of the new Music Center of Harbin and serves now as a music school.

The Jewish Free Soup Kitchen and the Jewish Home for the Aged

No. 5, Tongjiang Street, Daoli District

Figure 14. The Jewish Free Soup Kitchen and the Jewish Home for the Aged

After the outbreak of World War I, with a flux of refugees arriving in Harbin, the Harbin Jewish Community established the Harbin Jewish Committee for Helping European War Refugees. In mid-October, 1915, the first group of war refugees came to Harbin. Help centers for the refugees opened successively on Shangwu Street (now Shangyou Street), Yaopu Street (now the site of Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital), the Eighth District, and Shaman Street (now Xiaman Street). On November 11, free kitchens were opened in the centers. October 1917 community statistics show that the number of Jewish refugees helped in Harbin reached 360 a day. In February 1918, the Harbin Jewish Community founded a Special Committee to administrate a Free-soup kitchen, which was located at the time in the completed building of the Jewish Middle School.

In 1918, in order to provide a permanent site for the widowed and aged refugees who had no stable clothing and food

supply, generous S.M. Rabinovich and I.A. Rabinovich donated money for the construction of a two-story Moorish architectural style building at the original place of the Jewish Prayer House on Paodui Street (now Tongjiang Street). The entrance of the building was made of pointed pillars, with two domes on both sides of the roof. The first floor of the building served as the free-soup kitchen and the second floor as the Home for the Aged. In early November 1920, the construction of the building was completed, and the Harbin Jewish Home for the Aged was opened on November 22nd. In early 1921, the Jewish Free-soup kitchen moved to the new site. Harbin Jewish Community also established an administrative committee for the Home for the Aged, with I.A. Rabinovich as honorable head of the committee and A.I. Kaufman's father, I. C. Kaufman as president. I.C. Kaufman died on March 11th, 1934, and I.A. Rabinovich passed away on April 15th in the following year. R.M. Brusuk, director of Lithoprint Factory, was elected as the fourth and last president of the Home for the Aged by the Harbin Jewish Religious Association in 1949.

On July 1, 1919, the Administrative Committee of Jewish Free-soup kitchen was restructured and was called thereafter the Social Aid Committee. On February 10, 1920, the Social Aid Committee set up a Labor management Organization to introduce jobs to refugees and send out aid funds.

The Harbin Jewish Women's Charitable Institution, Harbin Jewish Poverty and Sickness Aid Association (before the

foundation of the Jewish Hospital), Harbin Jewish Flood Refugees Aid Committee (1932), and Jewish Chronic Disease Research Center (1942) had offices in the building.

A six-storey office building was erected above the Home for the Aged in 1996. It serves now as the Foreign-service Branch of the Tax Bureau of Harbin.

* * *

The Jewish Hospital

No. 36, West 5th Street, Daoli District. Now the Municipal Ophthalmology Hospital



Figure 15. The Jewish Hospital on West 5th Street.

The Harbin Jewish Poverty and Sickness Aid Association was established in 1920 to cater the sick and poor people of the community.

M.I. Bonimovich headed a temporary committee established on January 8, 1921, and in the first meeting it was named “Mishmeret Holim Association”⁵. The first council of the hospital included M.I. Bonimovich, U.E. Aliyason, A.I. Kaufman, C.M. Wihejer, I.A. Rabinovich, I.C. Furije, and Gutman. Many members of the Aid Association were doctors who offered free medical consultation, prescription and aid.

The association opened a clinic on May 8, 1921, in the building of the Free-soup kitchen and Dr. A.I. Kaufman became its director. A dental clinic was opened soon after. Treatment in both clinics was given to more than 25,000 patients.

The Association started collecting funds for the construction of a permanent hospital. It took ten years and on September 4, 1932, E.C. Naftaliason donated a piece of land on Dongshangshi Street (West 5th Street). The construction of the Jewish Hospital began on June 4, 1933, and on November 5, 1933, the outpatient department was opened. A second floor was constructed, and the entire hospital, including hospitalization department, started operating in the following year. A third floor was constructed in 1936, but only half was finished due to lack of fund. It was completed three years

⁵ In Hebrew - The name means “Attending the Sick”.

later, and served as a pharmacy. An X-ray radiation department was established in 1941. Kovman owned and operated the Central Pharmacy. All the equipment at the outpatient department was donated by Kovman's wife and their descendants. Dental equipment was funded by A.A. Pazin, and A. L. Okun donated 1,800 dollars to build the entrance of the hospital.

The Jewish Hospital was the best of its kind in Harbin, and it treated Jews as well as patients of other nationalities. Some of the treatments had to be paid for, while others were given free of charge. According to statistics,⁶ the number of patients treated by the outpatient department in 1935 alone reached 26,200.



Figure 16.
Nurses and
a patient at
the Harbin
Jewish
Hospital. C.
1930s.

⁶ Works by Li Shuxiao. Compiled by Ge Yan. Translated by Zhang Hong and Liu Zhihui August 8th, 2007

The Jewish National Bank

No. 61 Central Street. On the corner of West 11th Street, Daoli District. Today it is the Ya-Dy Lady's Store

The Jewish National Bank and the Far East Jewish Commercial Bank were both popular private banks.



Figure 17. The Jewish National Bank was established in 1922 in order to help Jewish owned companies with necessary funds.

Preparations for the establishment of a bank to meet the needs of Jewish economic life started as early as 1919. However, because of the uncertain political situation, the plan was not materialized.

The economic crisis of 1922 in Harbin, made it difficult for companies of small and medium size to survive because of lack of funds. Many enterprises went bankrupt because of large losses. It was an urgent matter for the Jewish community to set up a bank that can offer support.

The first meeting of the founders of the Jewish National Bank was held in the middle of February 1922. Those present were A.M. Pataca, Janalski, A.I. Kaufman, M.R. Yelikin, M. I. Toloski, C.M. Wehejier, M.I. Xisijer, G.B. Drizlin and U. Beyinir. A Preparation Committee was established, and regulations were drafted.



Figure 18. Management and staff of the Jewish Bank in Harbin. C. 1929

A second meeting was held at the Harbin Exchange Institution on August 14th, and A.M. Mordokhovich was added to the committee.

In a shareholders meeting held on May 12, 1923 the proposed regulations were confirmed. Administrative committee, board of directors and board of supervisors were established. The Jewish National Bank started its complete operations on June 3, 1923.

The Samsonovich Brothers' Chamber of Commerce

At the intersection of Central St. and West 6th St. Now the site



Figure 19. The Samsonovich Brothers' Chamber of Commerce on Zhongyang Dajie and West 6th Street

of Jeff's Jewelry Store of the Daoli Churin Co. branch

The Samsonovich brothers who came to Harbin in 1901-1902 from Russia via Hailar were the earliest Jewish merchants who operated a business in the city, with clothing and textile stores in Daoli District.

The Samsonovich Brothers Company operated first in a single-storey stone house at the intersection of Central Street and No. 12 Street. The Kobocev (科勃采夫) Cinema House, the first cinema in China, was set up here in December 1905,⁷ and the second floor was built later.

The three-story building of Samsonovich Brothers Company at the intersection of Central Street and West 6th Street was constructed after the Russo-Japanese War⁸. By that time, the Samsonovich brothers opened subsidiary companies in Moscow, Berlin, Khabarovsk, and Chita besides the parent company in Harbin.

The Samsonovich brothers were involved in the affairs of early Harbin's Jewish community. They served as council members of the Harbin Jewish Religious Association in 1903 and 1909.

After the outbreak of World War I, the Russian impact on politics and economy in northeastern part of China was

⁷ According to Li it was the former site of the London Huikan Woolen Goods Store and the current Fahanshi Men's Clothes Store.

⁸ According to Li, no later than 1909.

weakened, the Samsonovich Brothers Company went bankrupt, and the Churin Company bought the buildings belonging to Samsonovich Brothers Company in 1916.

The Meyerovich Building

Hongbo Square, East Dongdazhi Street, Nangang District.

Built by Meyerovich, and designed by the architect Ridanov, the Meyerovich Building was constructed in 1921.⁹



Figure 20. Designed by Ridanov, the Meyerovich Building was constructed in 1921

⁹ According to the Russian magazine *Architecture and Life*. The name was translated into Meyerovich Mysterious Palace in several publications.

Meyerovich was involved in husbandry and the slaughter of animals according to Jewish religious laws. He owned a beef store on Central Street in Daoli District as well.

The first floor of the building served as the R.I. Perelotskaya Hospital, set up in March 1921.

The hospital included departments of internal medicine, surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, neurology, and dentistry, and Jewish doctors such as Kaufman, Kovman, Lojincivig, Fulininstern, Shipierburg, worked there for a while.

The Lotus Art School

Established by the Jewish painter M.A. Kitchkin in 1920, the Lotus Art School, was located on the third floor of the Meyerovich building before moving to a new location in the Central Street area.

M. A. Kitchkin was born in the Ural, graduated from the Russian Stroganov Fine Arts School and the Moscow Painting and Sculpture Architecture School. After graduation, he taught in Yekaterinburg and the Chita Arts School. He was a talented portrait painter. M.A. Kitchkin left Harbin for Shanghai with his wife Vera Kuznestsova.

The Lotus Art School was one of the best artistic establishments in Harbin, and its teachers and students can be found all over the world. It was a school where musical

instruments and modern drama as well as painting and sculpture were taught.

In 1989, W. Kuznestsova held a painting exhibition at the Yaroslav Museum in the Former Soviet Union. Almost all works on display were created by teachers and students from the Harbin Lotus Art School.

The Globus (Globe) Cinema House

At the intersection of Central Street and West 5th Street, Daoli District. Now the Gaobang Specialty Shop

The Globus (Globe) Cinema House started its business on January 20, 1919.

It existed only for a short time, and there are no records that show it operating through the mid and late 20th Century.



Figure 21. The Globus Cinema house on West 5th Street, C. 1920

The Hotel Modern

Central Street, Daoli District

Established by Joseph Kaspe in 1913, the Modern Hotel along with the Kaspe Jewelry store was the most luxuries Hotel in China at the time.

Joseph Kaspe, a Jewish wealthy man built, owned, and operated the famous Moderne Hotel on Central Street, the commercial, fashion, and cultural center of old Harbin.



Figure 22. Hotel Modern on Zhongyang Dajie – Central Pedestrian Street in Daoli District of Harbin. C. 1920.

Josephovich Aleksanrovitsha Kaspe, a Russian national came to Harbin around 1905 after being discharged from the Russian army following its defeat to the Japanese in the Russo-Japan War of 1904-5. Kaspe started his way to wealth first being a street paddler, then trading in second-hand goods, moving into the jewelry business, and then expanding his commercial ingenuity. He purchased and owned several enterprises under the umbrella of the “Modern Company”, among them the “Palas”, the “Orient” cinema, and the “Moderne” Hotel. A member of the Harbin Jewish community, he helped organizing social and cultural events.

The almost overnight business success of Joseph Kaspe, who first arrived in Harbin penniless, gave rise to gossip and to spread of vicious rumors among the White Russian émigré community.

1903 T. XXXV 1938 T.

HOTEL "MODERNE"

HARBIN

The Biggest Hotel Located in the Enteroot of Harbin City



Telegraph address
MODERNE HARBIN

Code
BENTLEY'S

Telephones
40-48
57-48
58-58
80-58
10-10
38-01

Prices for room per day

Without baths from Gobi 1.00 to Gobi 5.00 With baths and toilets from Gobi 5.00 to Gobi 9.00

REDUCTION. For fortnight 10%. For one month 20%.
For prolonged stay by arrangement.

RESTAURANT AND CAFE

BREAKFAST - DINNER - SUPPER

Fare for meals and beverages considerably reduced.

Benquets from Gobi 2.50 Per Person

The Hotel Has

CINEMA THEATRE, BILLIARD ROOM, BAR, BARBER SHOP.



MODERN COMPANY

Show pictures of best American, European and Oriental productions.
Performances of drama, operetta, ballet and various attractions.
The best technical equipment.

Figure 24.
Semion Kaspe
in front of the
hotel's piano. C.
1932



Semion Kaspe, Joseph's elder of two sons, was a skilled pianist, who lived with his mother Mariia Semnovna and brother Volodiiu in Paris, and graduated from the French Music Conservatory in 1933. Upon his graduation Semion was asked by his father to join him in Harbin. The proud father prearranged a concert tour throughout the northeast of China for his son, a French national. On the mid-night of April 24th, 1933, he was kidnapped by six White Russians under the plot of Japanese Special Military Department and Japanese gendarmes, and was murdered three months later after being tortured.

Joseph Kaspe lost his sanity at the funeral of his son. He was taken out of the country and later died in France. The Modern Hotel exchanged several hands since then. It is operated now by the Madeer (Modern) Group, a semi-governmental corporation.

L.S. Skidelsky Vila Yiyuan Street, Nangang District

The Skidelski family house was built in 1914. It serves now as the Cultural Center for the high-ranking retired personnel of Heilongjiang Provincial government.



The Muling Coal Mine Corporation



Figure 26. The Muling coal mine in Manchuria (The region constituted later the 3 northeastern provinces – Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning)

A'shihe Street, Nangang District

Set up by S.L. Skidelsky in 1923. Now serves as the Provincial Kindergarten.

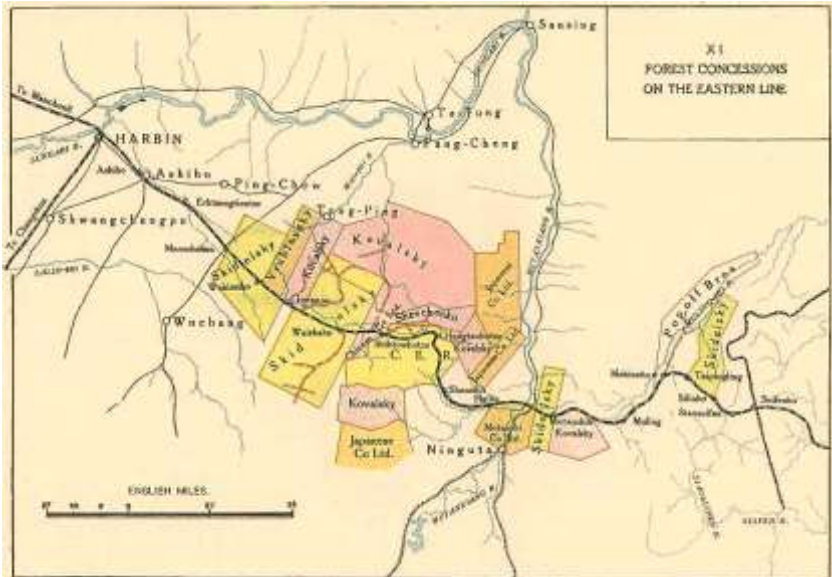


Figure 25. Skidelsky Forest – Timber Concessions

P.A. Berkovich Building

Central Street, Daoli District

Was known as the Moscow Chamber of Commerce. It is now the Service Hall of China Mobile Communication Company.

The Rabinovich Building

The Far East Bank, Central Street in Daoli District

Built by I.A. Rabinovich in 1921, it is now the Shiny Images

Photograph Studio and other stores.

The Mars Chocolate Candy and Bakery Factory

Central Street, Daoli District



Founded by Zukerman in 1925, the Daoli Branch of the Mars Chocolate Candy and Bakery Factory located in what is now the Huamei Western Food Restaurant on Zhongyang Dajie –

Central Pedestrians Street.



Bent Brothers Trading Company

Central Street, Daoli District

Set up by J. & A. Bent Brothers in 1922. Located in what is

now the building of selected products stores on Zhongyang Dajie – Central Pedestrians Street.

Huikang Woolen Goods Store

At the intersection of Central Street and No. 12 Street, Daoli District

Established and built by Krinel in 1921. Now the Lafancy Men's Clothes Store.

A.L. Okun Building

Central Street, Daoli District



The Consonance Bank in the past.



Figure 26. Mr. A.L. Okun in traditional Chinese dress at his plant Harbin c. 1920s

Miniature-Café Restaurant

Central Street, Daoli District

Established by **Katz**, it is now the site of Zhong Yixuan Store and Cartelo Crocodile clothing Store.



The building where Miniature-Café Restaurant was located. The popular cafe-Restaurant was established in 1921.

The Moscow Pharmacy

Central Street, Daoli District

Built by Rokevich in 1918, now Serles and other stores.



Maykin Bakery

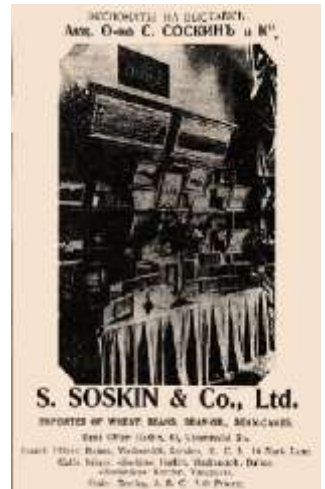
Da'an Street, next to Central Street, Daoli District

Established by Maykin in 1922. Now the Victory Candy Store.

The Soskin Residence

Jingwei 4th Street, Daoli District

The former residence of the Jewish entrepreneur Mr. Soskin. Now the Harbin Association of Civil Engineering and Architecture.



犹太人在哈尔滨的遗迹遗址

哈尔滨在中国的城市中是独一无二的。不同国家、不同民族、不同种类居民的迁入，使这个城市成为了一个真正的国际化都市--特殊的建筑风格和多种文化融合形成的社会。

犹太社区作为哈尔滨市第二大社区，在这个城市的发展以及文化、教育、商业、工业和建筑等方面留下了重要印记。

这些印记见证了哈尔滨犹太人的勤劳付出，见证了哈尔滨犹太人对这座城市建设的参与，也见证了犹太人对哈尔滨的深厚情感--视这里为家。

犹太老会堂

道里区通江街 82 号

犹太老会堂（也称犹太主会堂）于 1909 年建成。2014 年，哈尔滨市政府重新修复了犹太老会堂，并作为哈尔滨音乐厅对外开放。

日俄战争之后，哈尔滨的犹太人数量增加到 3000 多，为了满足日益增长的宗教需求，哈尔滨犹太宗教协会开始筹措资金修建犹太会堂。1909 年 5 月 3 日，哈尔滨犹太主会堂建设完工，并于同年 8 月举行了第一次宗教仪式，向公众开放。

它的大门是圆形拱门，窗户带有漂亮的尖形拱，屋顶有两个大小不同的拱顶和大卫星。这座建筑是欧式风格，并有着丰富的犹太符号。

犹太老会堂的首席建筑师是 Katz-Kiley，他是中东铁路管理局建筑事务处的负责人，于 1917 年在哈尔滨去世。

1931 年 6 月，一场由白俄暴徒点燃的大火烧毁了犹太老会堂。1932 年，犹太宗教协会重新修建了犹太老会堂，并将之扩大到 2000 多平米。第二层和第三层为犹太宗教协会、犹太复国主义组织、犹太互助和殡葬协会以及“犹太生活”编辑部的办公场所。

犹太新会堂

道里区经纬街 162 号

犹太新会堂建于 1921 年，现在是哈尔滨犹太历史展览馆。

1916 年，犹太宗教协会决定建一个新的犹太会堂，并于下一年在经纬街购买了一块土地。1921 年 9 月 25 日，犹太新会堂竣工，举行了隆重的庆祝仪式。

犹太新会堂的面积为 12233.6 平方米，土地面积为 1296.75 平方米。作为东北最大的犹太会堂，可以容纳 800 人祈祷。犹太新会堂有三个入口，主入口为四个柱子支撑的尖拱门。方形的主祈祷厅的大拱形屋顶展示了独特的艺术品位和风格。

犹太新会堂建成后，哈尔滨犹太复国主义组织的图书馆搬到了二楼。1933 年 12 月 10 日，犹太复国主义组织图书馆与犹太音乐戏曲协会图书馆合并为哈尔滨犹太公共图书馆。

犹太新会堂由犹太建筑师 I.U. Levikin 设计。

2006 年，哈尔滨市政府对犹太新会堂进行了修复，并成为哈尔滨犹太人历史展览馆。

犹太中学

道里区通江街 86 号

教育一直是犹太人最关心的事情。1903 年，哈尔滨的犹太社区开办了第一所小学。随着犹太儿童数量的增加，社区决定建一所更正规的小学。1910 年 10 月 7 日，犹太小学落成，提供俄语教学的五年小学教育，希伯来语也在课程中。这所学校的第一任校长是 I.G.Kaltonov。

1916 年，从犹太小学毕业的两批学生迫切需要中学教育。犹太社区决定将原来的小学扩建成两层楼，再开设一所犹太中学。捐款总额达到了 12 万卢布。1918 年 12 月，哈尔滨犹太中学建成了，成为了远东地区第一个犹太中学。

这座建筑二楼的窗户是嵌入式的拱形窗，嵌有大卫星。圆形的拱门，墙上的塔柱，圆形穹顶，使这座建筑独一无二，富有丰富的犹太风格。犹太中学是由 I.U. Levikin 设计的，成为了他的杰作。

2014年重新修复后，这里变成了音乐学校，与犹太老会堂音乐厅相辅相成。

犹太免费食堂和老人院

道里区通江街5号

第一次世界大战爆发后，哈尔滨犹太社区成立了专门委员会帮助欧洲战争难民。1915年10月中旬，第一批战争难民来到哈尔滨。社区先后在上游街等街区开设难民救助中心。11月11日，救助中心开放了免费食堂。1917年10月的社区统计数据显示，每天帮助的犹太难民人数达360人。

1918年，为了给无家可归的单身难民和老人提供永久性居所，慷慨的S.M. Rabinovich和I.A. Rabinovich捐赠建了一栋两层小楼。这栋楼的第一层是免费食堂。第二层是老人院。这是一座摩尔人建筑风格的建筑，入口是用尖柱做成的，屋顶两边是两个穹顶。1920年11月，大楼投入使用。

1996年，这座建筑被加盖为六层楼，现为哈尔滨税务部门使用。

犹太医院

道里区西五道街36号，现在是市立眼科医院

1920年，哈尔滨犹太人贫困与疾病援助协会成立，协会的多数会员都是医生，他们提供免费的医疗咨询、处方和援助。该协会于1921年5月8日在免费食堂开设了一家诊所，不久，一家牙科诊所也开张了。两家诊所共接诊超过2.5万名患者。

1932年9月4日，E.C. Naftalianson捐赠了位于西五道街的一块土地，协会开始建设医院。1933年11月5日，医院门诊开诊。第二年，整个医院包括住院部开始运转。1936年建了第三层楼。1941年引进了X射线设备。Kovman在三楼开设了中央药房。门诊部的所有设备都是由Kovman家族捐赠的。牙科设备是由A.A.Pazin资助的。A.L.Okun捐赠了1800美元建造医院的门脸。

这家犹太医院是当时哈尔滨最好的医院，它对待其他病人和对待犹太人一样，一些治疗必须付费，一些则免费提供。

犹太国民银行

道里区中央大街 61 号，现为雅迪女士商店

犹太国民银行和远东犹太商业银行都是受欢迎的私人银行。

1922 年，哈尔滨发生的经济危机使得中小企业难以生存，许多企业破产。对于犹太社区来说，建立一家能够提供资金支持的银行是当务之急。犹太国民银行创始人的第一次会议是在 1922 年 2 月中旬召开的。由 A.M. Pataca, Janalski, A.I. Kaufman, M.R. Yelikin, M. I. Toloski, C.M. Wehejier, M.I. Xisijer, G.B. Drizlin and U. Beyinir 组成筹备委员会，制定了规章制度。在 8 月 14 日举行的第二次会议时，A.M. Mordokhovich 也加入了委员会。

犹太国民银行于 1923 年 6 月 3 日开始运行。

Samsonovich 兄弟商会

道里区中央大街和西六道街交口处

Samsonovich 兄弟于 1901 年-1902 年来到哈尔滨，他们是这里最早的犹太商人，在道里区经营服装和纺织品生意。

Samsonovich 兄弟参与了犹太社区管理，1903 年和 1909 年，他们担任哈尔滨犹太宗教协会理事。

Meyerovich 大楼

南岗区红军街，现为哈尔滨市少年宫

Meyerovich 大楼由建筑设计师 Ridanov 设计，于 1921 年建造。

这栋楼的一楼曾是 R.I.Perelotskya 医院，包括内科、外科、妇产科、神经科、牙科等。Kaufman, Kovman, Lojincivig, Fulininstern, Shipierburg 等医生在这里工作过。

莲花艺术学校

1920 年，犹太画家 M.A.Kitchkin 在 Meyerovich 大楼的三楼开办了这所艺术学校，后迁移到中央大街。

M. A. Kitchkin 是一位非常有才华的画家，后来和妻子离开哈尔滨去了上海。

莲花艺术学校是哈尔滨最好的艺术学校之一，它的老师和学生遍布世界各地。

环球影院

道里区中央大街和西五道街交口

环球影院于 1919 年 1 月 20 日开始营业。它只存在了很短时间。

马迭尔宾馆

道里区中央大街

由 Joseph Kaspe 1913 年建立的这座摩登酒店，是当时中国最豪华的酒店，成为哈尔滨商业、文化和时尚的中心。

1933 年 4 月 24 日深夜，Joseph Kaspe 的小儿子 Semion Kaspe--一位非常有才华的钢琴家--在哈尔滨巡回演出期间被日本指使的白俄暴徒绑架，3 个月后被折磨至死。这就是震惊世界的马迭尔绑架案。

Joseph Kaspe 在儿子的葬礼上疯了，后来在法国去世。

现在马迭尔宾馆由马迭尔集团经营。

L.S. Skidelsky 私邸

南岗区颐园街

L.S.Skidelsky 私邸建于 1914 年。现在是黑龙江省老干部活动中心。

穆棱煤矿公司

南岗区阿什河街

1923 年由 S.L.Skidelsky 建立。

P.A. Berkovich 大楼

道里区中央大街

Rabinovich 大楼

道里区中央大街

曾经是远东银行所在地，是由 I.A.Rabinovich 于 1921 年建造的。

Mars 巧克力糖果点心厂

道里区中央大街

由 Zukerman 于 1925 年创立。

Bent 兄弟商行

道里区中央大街

1922 年由 J.&A.Bent 兄弟创建。

惠康呢绒庄

道里区中央大街和十二道街交口处

1921 年由 Krinel 创办。

A.L. Okun 大楼

道里区中央大街

Miniature 咖啡屋

道里区中央大街

是由 Katz1921 年创办的，是一家非常受欢迎的咖啡屋。

莫斯科药房

道里区中央大街

1918 年由 Rokevich 建造。

Maykin 面包房

道里区大安街

1922年由 Maykin 创建。

Soskin 私邸

道里区经纬四道街



The Harbin Jewish Cemetery at Huangshan



About 15 kilometers northeast of the center of Harbin.





Between 1898 and 1936, 30 private, group, and public cemeteries were constructed in Harbin, in an area that covered 27,575,480 square meters. The sites included cemeteries set up by foreign consulates in Harbin. These included the United Cemetery of seven countries, the Jewish Cemetery, the Russian Orthodox Cemetery, the Korean Cemetery, the Japanese Cemetery, the Cemetery of the Poor Russians, and the Old Cemetery of Russians. In total, the cemeteries covered an area of 5,886,819 square meters.



The United Cemetery of seven countries (Poland, Czech, Britain, U.S.A, Germany, France and Italy) was the first one to be constructed in 1898 at Ping'an Street in Nangang District.¹⁰ Second to be constructed was the Russian cemetery in 1902.¹¹ The Jewish cemetery that was constructed in 1903 on another location, was relocated here 20 years later and was separated by a wall from the United Cemetery.¹² At the time, the Jewish Cemetery was the largest among the foreign cemeteries, covering an area of 2,426,470 square meters. Next in size was the United Cemetery of seven countries, the Cemetery of the Poor Russians, and the Japanese Cemetery. The Russian and the Jewish cemeteries were constructed best.



The Jewish Cemetery was surrounded by a 2-meter high red brick wall. Facing Ping'an Street, the main entrance had a high tower, the top of which had a hexagon star made of shining metal. The cemetery included office, prayer hall,

and body washing area. The office had a full-time staff who took charge of all the affairs, keeping in touch with families here and abroad, and collected administrative fees. Gardeners

¹⁰ Now the site of the Ice Sports Center of Heilongjiang Province.

¹¹ Now on the site of the Harbin Cultural Park.

¹² Now the site of the Ice Sports Center of Heilongjiang Province.

planted flowers in the flower cellar and put them in front of the tombstones.

Due to the city development, the Municipal Government made a decision to relocate the inner-city cemetery to the nearby Huangshan suburb in 1958. In late autumn of 1958 and during the following year, the Jewish cemetery was moved, in part, to the Huangshan Public Cemetery in the eastern suburb. The city's Environmental Sanitary Administrative Department arranged workers to pull down the tombs, and altogether 853 were relocated to the new cemetery.

From approximate 3000 graves of which 1200 with tombstones, 853 were selected and transferred to an area of 6,532.00 square meters in an eastern suburb about 10 km from the centre of Harbin. During the Cultural Revolution, maintenance of the cemetery ceased: Slabs subsided, tombstones inclined, cracked or damaged, and some of the slabs disappeared. The Jewish community stopped functioning on December 31, 1963, and until that date, 23 graves were added to the new location, bringing a total of 876 graves to the site.

哈尔滨皇山犹太墓地

1958年由市中心迁移至哈尔滨东郊的皇山公墓。现存墓穴 876 个。

Stories behind the Tombstones

G.B. Drizkin (1846-1949) - One of the first Jews to come to Harbin. He began trading activities along the Songhua River, dealt with grains and livestock at Boduna (Fuyu) of Ashehe in Harbin, which were then sent to Russia and America for sale with his own steamship *Teluronic*. During the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, Drizkin set up the Driz Flour Factory in Butou District (now Daoli District), whose daily production reached 48,000 kilograms. In 1923, he opened the Jewish People's Bank on Central Street, in Butou District. G. B. Drizkin lived in Harbin for half a century and experienced three historical eras of old China, Japan's rule and new China. Drizkin's personal experiences could be seen as a miniature mirror of the Jews in Harbin. He died on January 18th, 1949, when he was 103 years old. He and his wife Anna were buried in one tomb. The upper part of the monument reads:

“Anna, M. Drizkina, died on January 8th, 1933; 79 years old; erected by her husband and children”. And the lower part goes like “G.B. Drizkin, died on January 18th, 1949; 103 years old; pay respect for the kind father, grandfather and great-grandfather.”

A.I. Kagan (1876-1931) - Established the Altai Company in 1895 and was in the grain business. In 1908, he set up the Russia-China Export Company in Northeast China. He bought the Ashihe Sugar Refinery, a Winery, and a Match Company. He founded the Holland Syndicate Agency,

which provided credits for big enterprises along the coastal areas of China. A. I. Kagan lived in Harbin for 29 years and died in 1931 at the age of 55.

T.S. Yakovrevich (1891-1963) served as a doctor in Harbin from 1927 to 1947. He was the president of the Harbin Red Cross Association Hospital from 1948 to 1955.

Semion Kaspé (1909-1933) - Was the son of Joseph Kaspé (owner of the Harbin Modern Hotel) and a victim of kidnapping and murder by proxies of the Japanese military. Before arriving in Harbin for a concert tour that was arranged by his father, he studied in France and was an excellent pianist. At the mid-night of April 24th, 1933, he was kidnapped by six White Russians under the plot of Japanese Special Military Department and Japanese gendarmes, and was murdered three months later after being tortured.¹³

A.L. Crane (d. 1946) - Was the owner of the first Sugar Refinery in Harbin, and one of his descendants is a leader of Israel-China Friendship Association.

Joseph J. Olmert (d. 1941) – Arrived in Harbin in the early 1920s and worked as a representative of one of Soskin companies in Qiqihar. One of his grandsons, Ehud Olmert, was Israel's Prime Minister until his resignation in 2008.

¹³ See Dan Ben-Canaan, *The Kaspé File: A Case Study of Harbin as an Intersection of Cultural and Ethnical Communities in Conflict 1932-1945*. Heilongjiang People's Press, Harbin, August 2009

J.R. Kabalkin (d. 1935) - Son of . M. Kabalkin, the founder of trade and exports of soybeans in Northeast China. He was administrative manager-agent and engineer of the Harbin Branch of the China-Britain Orient Commercial Stock Company, as well as the head of China-Britain Orient Industry Company.

M.H. Piness (d. 1946) - A storage merchant with an office on China Street, Harbin (now Central Street).

J.M. Kelale (1957) - A relative of W.L. Kelale who owned a wholesale agency in Harbin in 1906, as well as wholesale of medical and chemical products.

C.D. Kagan (d. 1957) - Manager of the American Kagan Stock Company, selling zebra brand socks and other products through his wholesale warehouse. The company had branches in New York, Paris, and Berlin, and in Tianjin and Beijing in China.

U.M. Newinski (d. 1961) - Was a writer whose work “Life Film” was popular in Harbin.

E.I. Dobisov (d. 1918) - A merchant of export consignment. He was member of the Harbin city board of directors, candidate for the Harbin Chamber of Commerce, and a broker of the first round Chamber of Commerce. He was in charge of Harbin’s economy, health care and other businesses.

D.J. Ariteshlier (d. 1949) – Dealt in wine making, wholesale, and storage in Harbin.

P.I. Zagersky (d. 1927) - Was member of the Harbin Commerce Committee. Dealt with meat wholesale.

Y.S. Freji (弗利杰) (d. 1923) - Was a member of the first Harbin Commerce Committee, and director of the Arbitrary Committee.

F.I. Liff (d. 1906) and **L.I. Liff** (1924) were owners of the Liff Flour Factory.

I.A. Lerman (d. 1952) - The son of the owner of A.I. Lerman Trade Company.

M.A. Skidelsky (d. 1951) – Of a family of Jewish entrepreneurs in Harbin. He took part in the development and management of Forestry and Mining in Northeast China, and became the main fuel supplier for the China eastern Railway Company.

The **S.H. Soskin** family were famous Jewish entrepreneurs, whose main businesses included flour factory and import & export company.

C.L. Telegubov (d. 1949) - Was the main firewood merchant in Harbin.

Peter M. Cane (d. 1941) – Dealt in wine making in Harbin.

A.F. Mocisiky (d. 1944) – A merchant and a member of the Harbin Commerce Committee.

P.Y. Stoliyar (d. 1938) - Was owner of the Stoliyar Chamber of Commerce and was in the business of gold, silver, and watches.

D.Y. Drizkin (d. 1918) - Was a member of the first Harbin Commerce Committee and a merchant.

L.A. Zaresky (d. 1948) - Was owner of the Harbin Zalesky Company which dealt with husbandry and meat products.

The **Maykin** family - **G.D. Maykin** (d. 1935), **M.A. Maykina** (d. 1938), **S.D. Maykin** (d. 1912), and **M.J. Maykin** (d. 1952). The Maykin family owned the Maykin Brothers Chamber of Commerce, and the first machine-made bakery. Their descendants live in the USA.

The **Rabinovich** family - **J.Y. Rabinovich** (d. 1943), **E.M. Rabinovich** (d. 1933) and **A.I. Rabinovich** (d. 1930). The Rabinovich family was famous for their diverse activities. Joseph Rabinovich was a philanthropist and an entrepreneur who funded the Harbin Jewish Home for the Aged.



墓碑后面的故事

G.B.Drizkin (1846-1949) -第一批来到哈尔滨的犹太人。Drizkin 到达哈尔滨后开始做贸易，在哈尔滨进行谷物和肉类加工，然后用自己的蒸汽船将这些货物运往俄罗斯和美国进行销售。日俄战争期间，Drizkin 在道里区建立了面粉厂，每天产量达到 48000 公斤。1923 年，他在中央大街开设了犹太人民银行。G.B.Drizkin 在哈尔滨生活了半个世纪，经历了旧中国、日统时期和新中国三个历史时代，其经历可被看作是哈尔滨犹太人的缩影。他于 1949 年 1 月 18 日去世，享年 103 岁。他和他的妻子 Anna, M. Drizkina 被安葬在同一个墓穴里。

A.I.Kagan (1876-1931) -于 1908 年在哈尔滨建立了俄中出口公司，并且买下了阿什河糖厂和一家酒厂、一家火柴公司。他还成立了荷兰联合机构，为中国沿海地区的大型企业提供贷款。A.I.Kagan 在哈尔滨生活了 29 年，于 1931 年去世，享年 55 岁。

T.S. Yakovrevich (1891-1963) -从 1927 年至 1947 年在哈尔滨担任医生，1948 年至 1955 年他担任哈尔滨红十字会医院的院长。

Semiom Kaspé (1909-1933) -Joseph Kaspé (马迭尔酒店老板) 的儿子，在法国生活，是一位优秀的钢琴家。1933 年在哈尔滨巡回演出时被日本人指使的白俄暴徒绑架并杀害。

A.L. Crane-是哈尔滨第一家糖厂的老板，他的一个后裔是以色列-中国友好协会会长。A.L. Crane 逝于 1946 年。

Joseph J. Olmert-于 20 世纪 20 年代早期到达哈尔滨，在 Soskin 公司齐齐哈尔分公司做业务代表。他的孙子 Ehud Olmert 为以色列前总理。逝于 1941 年。

J.R. Kabalkin-是 R. M. Kabalkin 的儿子。R. M. Kabalkin 是中国东北地区大豆出口贸易的先行者，并创办了华英东方贸易公司和华英油坊。J.R. Kabalkin 是哈尔滨著名企业家，曾担任哈尔滨市公议会会员、交易会会长。逝于 1935 年。

M.H. Piness -一位存储商，在中央大街有一个办公室。逝于1946年。

J.M. Kelale -W.L. Kelale 的家人，逝于1957年。W.L. Kelale 在哈尔滨是批发商，同时也做药品和化学制剂的批发。

C.D. Kagan -在哈尔滨设立美国 Kagan 股份公司，批发销售斑马牌袜子和其他产品。该公司在纽约、巴黎、柏林、北京、天津设有分公司。逝于1957年。

U.M. Newinski -一位作家，他的作品“生活影片”在哈尔滨很受欢迎。逝于1961年。

E.I. Dobisov-一位出口商。他是哈尔滨城市董事会成员，也是第一届哈尔滨商会的经纪人，负责经济、卫生保健和其他业务。逝于1918年。

D.J. Ariteshlier-在哈尔滨做葡萄酒生意，包括生产、批发和储存。逝于1949年。

P.I. Zagersky-在哈尔滨做肉类批发生意，是哈尔滨商会成员。逝于1927年。

Y.S. Freji -第一届哈尔滨商会成员，商会仲裁组织负责人。逝于1923年。

F.I. Liff 和 **L.I. Liff** -Liff 面粉厂老板。分别逝于1906年和1924年。

I.A. Lerman - A.I. Lerman 贸易公司老板的儿子。逝于1952年

M.A. Skidelsky -其家族是哈尔滨著名的犹太企业家族，参与了中国东北林业和矿业的开放和经营，成为中东铁路的主要燃料供应商。逝于1951年。

S.H. Soskin-Soskin 家族是哈尔滨著名犹太企业家族，他们的主要生意是面粉厂和进出口业务。

C.L. Telegubov -哈尔滨主要柴火供应商。逝于1949年。

Peter M. Cane -在哈尔滨做葡萄酒酿造。逝于1941年。

F. Mocisiky-商人，哈尔滨商会成员。逝于 1944 年。

P.Y. Stoliyar-Stoliyar 商行的老板，经营金银首饰和手表。逝于 1938 年。

D.Y. Drizkin-商人，第一届哈尔滨商会成员。逝于 1918 年。

L.A. Zaresky-哈尔滨 Zalesky 公司老板，主要经营农副产品和肉类。逝于 1948 年。

Maykin 家族- **G.D. Maykin** 逝于 1935 年，**M.A. Maykina** 逝于 1938 年，**S.D. Maykin** 逝于 1912 年，**M.J. Maykin** 逝于 1952 年。Maykin 家族拥有 Maykin 兄弟商行，和第一家机器制作的面包坊。

Rabinovich 家族 - **J.Y. Rabinovich** 逝于 1943 年，**E.M.**

Rabinovich 逝于 1933 年，**A.I. Rabinovich** 逝于 1930 年。

Rabinovich 家族因其多样化的活动而闻名。Joseph Rabinovich 是一位慈善家，也是一位企业家，他资助了哈尔滨犹太老人院的建设。



The Last Jew in Harbin



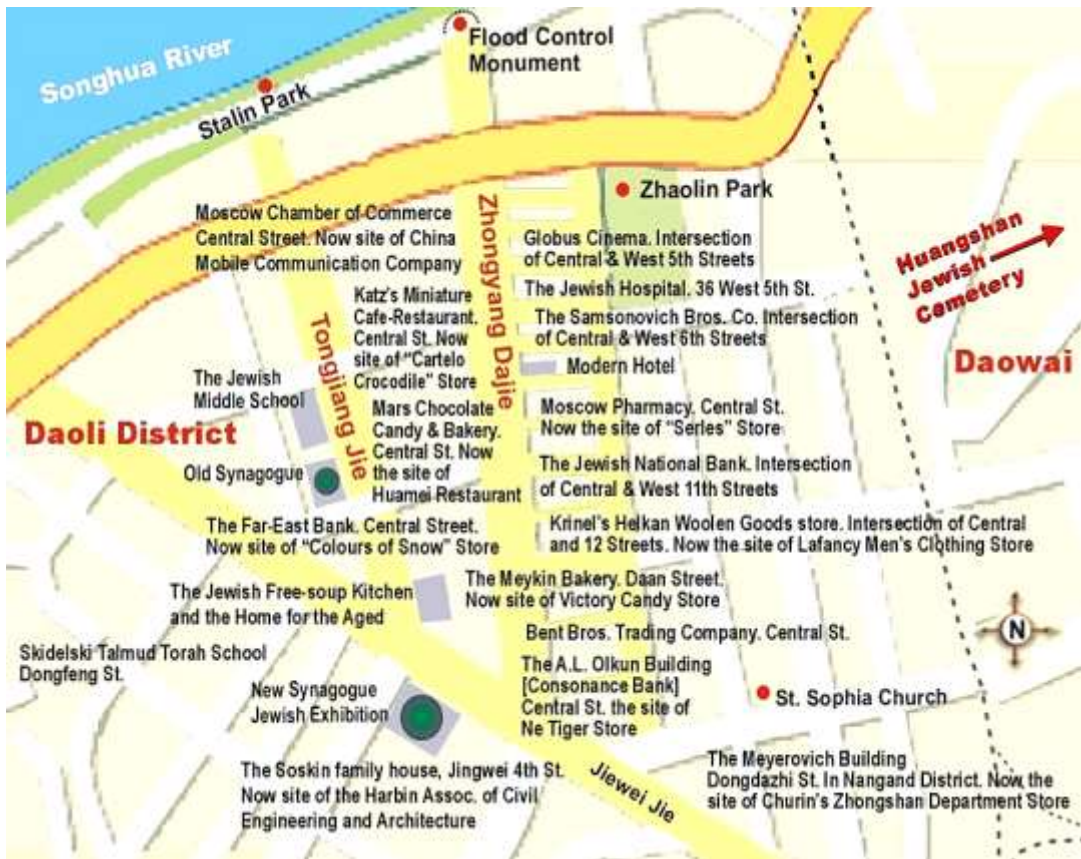
Hannah Agran (Agre), a reminder of the once-thriving community of Jews in Harbin, China, sits in the cramped room where she lived in a former synagogue. AP Laserphoto

The Podolsky family was the last to leave Harbin. It was in 1963 when Abraham Podolsky, his wife and their 1-year-old baby Alexander left for Israel after they received a “visa” certificate from the Israeli Aliya representative in Shanghai.

One Jewish woman remained in the city after the Podolsky family left Harbin. Hannah Agre was 54 at the time and refused to leave Harbin because, as she used to tell everyone “it my only home”. She lived alone in a one-room apartment in what was one of the community’s offices in the old synagogue. and died celibate in 1985.

哈尔滨的最后一个犹太人 - Podolsky 一家是最后离开哈尔滨的犹太家庭。那是 1963 年。在他们离开后，哈尔滨只剩下一位犹太人生活在这里 - Hannah Agran。Hannah 当时 54 岁，她拒绝离开哈尔滨，她说，这里是我唯一的家。她独自一人住在通江街犹太老会堂的一间办公室里，直到 1985 年去世。

Suggested Jewish Heritage Routes



Zhong Yang Dajie – Central Pedestrian Street

A walk along Zhong Yang Dajie – Central Pedestrian Street, starting at the intersection with Jingwei Street all the way to the Flood Monument and the Songhua River. Examine the different Jewish buildings along the street.

- **The Jewish National Bank.** At the intersection of No. 61 Central Street, and West 11th Street, Daoli District Now the Ya-Dy Lady’s Store
- **The Globus (Globe) Cinema house.** At the intersection of Central and West 5th Streets, Daoli District. Now the Gaobang Specialty Shop
- **The Samsonovich Brothers Company.** At the intersection of Central Street and West 6th Street. Now the Daoli Jeff Store of Churin Company
- **Moscow Chamber of Commerce.** Central Street, Daoli District. Now the Central Street Business Hall of China Mobile Communication
- **The Far East Bank.** Central Street, Daoli District. Now the “Colorful Shadow in Snow” Store and other shops
- **Modern Hotel & Kaspé Jewelry.** Central Street, Daoli District
 Visit the interior of the historical hotel. View the historical pictures and the historical relics in the lobby.
 Taste the famous Madeere ice-cream, yogurt and bread
- **The Daoli Branch of Mars Chocolate Candy and Bakery Factory.** Central Street, Daoli District. Now the

Huamei Western Food Restaurant

- **The Bent Brothers Trading Company.** Central Street, Daoli District. Now the building of selected products store
- **The Consonance Bank.** Central Street, Daoli District. Now the Ne Tiger Store
- **The Huikan Woolen Goods Store.** At the intersection of Central Street and No. 12 Street, Daoli District. Now the “Lafancy” Men’s Clothes Store
- **The Miniature Café-Restaurant.** Central Street, Daoli District. Now the Zhong Yixuan and Cartelo Crocodile Cloth Store
- **The Moscow Pharmacy.** Central Street, Daoli District. Now the Serles and other shops
- **A.L.Okun Building.** Central Street
- **Bogdannovski Building.** Central Street
- **I.A. Rabinovitch Building.** Central Street
- **R.A. Berkovitch Building.** Central Street
- **The Jewish Hospital**
No. 36 West 5th Street, Daoli District (Now the Municipal Ophthalmology Hospital)
- **Soskin’s private residence.** Jingwei 4th street
- **Harbin Social & Commercial School.** Shangyou street

Tongjiang Street and Vicinity

■ **The New Synagogue**

At the intersection of No. 162 Jingwei Street and Jingwei 5th Street, Daoli District

Visit the exhibition on the History and Culture of the Jewish Community of Harbin

■ **The Main (Old) Synagogue**

No. 82 Tongjiang Street, Daoli District (Reconstructed in 2014, it is now the concert hall, part of the Harbin Music Center). Concerts are being stage here 4 nights a week.

■ **The Jewish Free-soup kitchen and Old Age Home**

No. 5 Tongjiang Street, Daoli District (Now the Foreign-service Branch of the Tax Bureau of Harbin)

■ **The Jewish Middle School**

No. 86 Tongjiang Street, Daoli District, Part of the new Harbin Music Center Nangang District

■ **The Meyerovich Building.** Hongjun street

■ **Muling Coal Mine Corporation.** A'shihestreet

■ **L.S.Skidelski private residence.** No.3 Yiyuan street

■ **G.L.Kroll private residence.** No.52 Jilin street

■ **The Jewish Cemetery at Huangshan**

45 minutes' drive to the outskirts of Harbin. About 15 kilometers northeast from the center of the city

Note: On your drive back from the cemetery, go through the new “Development Zone” part of the city. Here you can see the sharp contrast between the old and the new, and the way the city is developing while holding to its architectural heritage.

哈尔滨犹太遗迹遗址参观路线

中央大街

沿着中央大街从经纬街向松花江方向，可以看到两侧不同的犹太建筑，然后参观通江街、经纬街。

- 犹太国民银行（中央大街 61 号，与西十一道街交口）
- 环球影城（中央大街与西五道街交口）
- Samsonovich 兄弟商行（中央大街与西六道街交口）
- 莫斯科商会（现在是中国移动营业厅）
- 远东银行（中央大街与大安街交口）
- 马迭尔宾馆，参观宾馆内部历史图片和遗迹遗物，品尝马迭尔冰棍、面包和酸奶。
- Mars 巧克力糖果点心坊（中央大街，现为华梅西餐厅）
- Bent 兄弟商行（中央大街 31 号）
- 惠康呢绒庄（中央大街与十二道街交口）
- 米尼阿久尔咖啡茶食店（中央大街）
- 莫斯科大药房（中央大街）
- A.L.Okun 大楼（中央大街，现为妇儿商店）
- Bogdannovski 大楼（中央大街与大安街交口，曾远东犹太商业银行）

- I.A.Rabinovitch 大楼（中央大街）
- R.A.Berkovitch 大楼（中央大街）
- 犹太医院（西五道街，现为哈尔滨眼科医院）
- Soskin 故居（经纬四道街，现为哈尔滨土木建筑协会）
- 哈尔滨第一社会商业学校（上游街，现为科学宫）

通江街区域

- 犹太新会堂（经纬街 162 号，与经纬五道街交口），参观哈尔滨犹太社区历史文化展览
- 犹太老会堂（通江街 82 号），2014 年重新修缮，现为音乐厅
- 犹太中学（通江街 86 号），2014 年重新修缮
- 犹太免费食堂和老人院（通江街 5 号）
- 犹太医院（西五道街 36 号）

南岗区

- Meyerovich 大厦（红军街，现为哈尔滨市少年宫）
- 穆棱煤矿公司总部（阿什河街）
- L.S.Skidelski 私邸（颐园街 3 号）
- G.L.Kroll 私邸（吉林街 52 号）

皇山墓地

- 皇山犹太墓地，在哈尔滨东郊，距市中心 15 公里，约 45 分钟车程

HARBIN TODAY

GENERAL USEFUL INFORMATION AND GUIDE



Climate

Climate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Daily highs (°C)	-12	-7	3	14	21	26	28	26	21	12	0	-9
Nightly lows (°C)	-24	-20	-10	1	8	15	18	16	9	0	-10	-20
Precipitation (mm)	3	5	10	18	40	84	143	121	58	26	10	6
Daylight (hrs/day)	5.0	6.4	7.4	7.7	8.5	8.7	8.2	8.0	7.7	6.7	5.7	4.5

Harbin is famous for its very cold winters. It has a continental climate with winter temperatures as low as -38°C , though in January daytime temperatures average -12°C . Bring more clothes than you will think you will need so that you can cover yourself in layers.

Harbin is a great place to visit in the summer as well, with daytime temperatures normally in the upper $20\text{s}^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Compared with most places in China, the summer weather is cooler, most of the city's streets are lined with trees, and life almost explodes with people in the streets until late at night eating snacks, playing and singing, and drinking Harbin Beer. It can prove a great escape from the heat that is common in most other parts of the country.

An Overview

As the provincial capital of Heilongjiang Province, Harbin is the political, economic and cultural center of the north of Northeast China, as well as a metropolis whose area is the largest and whose population is the second largest among all the provincial cities of China. The whole city covers an area of 53,100 km², of which, the urban area is 10198 km², with 9 districts and 9 counties (cities) under its administration. By the end of 2015, the total population with household register was 10,665,000, among which the population of the urban area was 4,755,000, covering 48 nationalities, and the population of ethnic minorities was 660,000.

Located in the center of Northeast Asia, Harbin is called the bright pearl on the Bridge of Eurasia Land, and it is also an important hub of Eurasia Land Bridge and air corridor. Named “Ice City”, Harbin has medium-temperate continental monsoon climate, with long winter and short summer.

There are five railways of Harbin which connects the other railways within the country. The water transportation of Harbin covers the Songhua River, the Heilongjiang River, the Wusuli River and the Nen River, and connects with some Russian Far East ports. Through the river and sea combined water transportation, the ships can reach Tartar Channel eastward and directly arrive in such areas as Japan, North Korea, South Korea and Southeast Asia.

The volume of passengers entering and exiting Harbin Taiping International Airport reaches 4,437,000 person-times every year. 23 domestic and oversea airlines have commenced operation in Harbin Airport, and opened 82 domestic and international lines, reaching 47 cities. The air transportation network, with Harbin as the center, radiating important cities of China and connecting the surrounding countries such as Russia, Japan and Korea, and European and major American countries, has been initially formed. Harbin Taiping International Airport has become a significant air harbor of Southeast Asia.

The special historical course and geographical position has contributed to Harbin, the beautiful city with an exotic tone, which not only brings together the historical culture of northern ethnic minorities, but also combines western and eastern culture. It is a famous historical and tourist city in China, with many beautiful names such as “the City of Culture”, “the City of Music”, “Ice City”, “A Pearl under the Neck of the Swan”, “Eastern Moscow”, and “Eastern Little Paris”.

The city flower of Harbin is lilac.

The postcode of Harbin is 150000.

The telephone area code is 0451.

Historical Evolution

Harbin has a history of distant origin and long development. There were human activities in the region as early as 22,000 years ago, during the late period of Paleolithic Age.

Harbin is the birthplace of Jin and Qing Dynasty. In 1115 AC, Jin dynasty set up a capital in Shangjing (now the Acheng District of Harbin). At the end of the 19th century, there were some ten villages and about 30,000 people in the area. From 1898 to 1903, along with the construction of China Eastern Railway, the industry and commerce, as well as population began to gather around Harbin. When the China Eastern Railway was completed, Harbin has formed the embryo of a contemporary city. During the early period of the 20th century, Harbin became an international commercial port, where over 160,000 foreign nationals from 33 countries have gathered in succession, and 28 countries have set up consulates.

Harbin is a city where Marxism Thinking was propagated early and worker and student movements were active. In April, 1919, Zhou Enlai came to Harbin to engage in revolutionary publicity. Li Dazhao, Qu Qiubai, Lu Zhanglong and the other comrades also came to Harbin in succession to lead the anti-imperialism and patriotic struggle during the course of preparing to establish the Communist Party of China.

In 1923, the first organization of the Party in Northeastern China was founded. In 1927, the first congress of party representatives was held in Harbin, and the temporary provincial committee of Manchuria was founded in Harbin. Harbin became the leading center where the Communist Party of China led the people in Northeastern China to wage revolutionary struggles and later wage war against Japanese invaders.

In 1932, Harbin fell into the control of Japanese-Puppet regime, and the people lived in an abyss of misery. In 1945, Harbin was liberated from the control of Japanese-Puppet regime, and then the population reached 700,000. On April 28th, 1946, the people's regime of Harbin was established, and Harbin became the earliest largest city to be liberated.

After the founding of New China, Harbin rapidly restored and developed national economy. Harbin, which became an important industrial base of China, and quickly changed from a consuming city into a new industrial city.

Since the Chinese Reform and Opening, great changes have taken place in Harbin, where national economy and social service have obtained significant achievements. Among 40 trades of the country, Harbin has 38. The main products have reached more than 4,000, covering the whole country, and are exported to more than 100 countries and regions. Through the construction of several decades and the reform and opening of almost thirty years, Harbin is changing from a city with

industry as the main into a comprehensive and multi-functional modern city.

In 1996, Songhua River Area and Harbin combined to form new Harbin under the approval of the State Council. Harbin had seven districts and twelve counties (cities) under its administration, with the administrative area of 53,000 km², and the total population of 9,483,000 in the whole city. Today, Harbin's total population is reaching it 15 million mark.

Nationalities

Harbin is an area inhabited by several ethnic minorities, characterized by large distribution and small concentration. There are 47 ethnic minorities such as Manchu, Chaoxian Nationality, Hui Nationality, Mongolian Nationality, Xibe Nationality, Dahaner Nationality, Ewenke Nationality, Elunchun Nationality, Keerkezi Nationality, and the Hezhe Nationality.

Nowadays, the various nationalities in Harbin have set up good ethnic relationship characterized by “equality, unification, mutual help, development”, contributing a lot to the harmonious development of the economic society in Harbin.

Local Foods, Customs and Traditions

The residents in Harbin are mainly Han nationality, and most of them are immigrants from Shandong and Hebei Province. There were many foreign immigrants in Harbin in the old days, with Russian emigrants accounting for the most part. The living style and customs of foreign immigrants exert a certain effect on the culture and food customs of Harbin people. In the old days, Harbin people mainly ate the large cake (made of corn meal). The original local residents like eating corn, cooked millet and stewed dishes, Shandong people like eating food made of flour and fish, Hebei people like eating rice and porridge made of sorghum. Under the influence of the ethnic minorities, Harbin people like eating glutinous cake and glutinous steamed bun stuffed with sweetened bean paste, Lieba (a kind of large bread), sausage, and like drinking Borsch.

Outings

Excursion Under the influence of the historical tradition of northern nomadic races, Harbin developed the customs of excursion as early as the 1990's. Since liberation, excursion has become a common practice, and many organizations organize their staff to go for excursion in the suburb in spring, summer and fall. People also go out on excursion in families. With the improvement of material and cultural level of the people, the excursion of Harbin people is developing into a

larger-scale tourist activity, and becoming an important part of culture entertainment in the people's living.

Economy and Development

Harbin is the economic development center of Heilongjiang Province, as well as a comprehensive city with industry as the main body and the three industries developing in an all-round way.

Since the reform and opening, Harbin has redoubled its efforts toward structural adjustment, and the high-tech industries such as medicine, automobile, food, electronic information has developed rapidly, forming a new industrial structure.

Harbin Attracts Attention on Investments of Funds

Senior principals of many famous domestic professional fund investment companies among them Huachuang Fuye, Oaktree Capital, Zhonghai Microbank, Infinity Fund (Israel), Xinda Junhe, and others, as well as representatives of financial enterprises in the province jointly attended the "2016 Huachuang Fuye-Harbin Strategic Investment Forum", and jointly discussed the enterprise development and investment and financing strategies in Heilongjiang. These fund investors will also investigate and negotiate the projects in green food, modern agriculture, infrastructures, equipment manufacturing and hi-tech, etc. in the city.

On the forum, the experts delivered speeches centering on the current finance investment policies in China, the PPP project operation patterns and investment methods, the policies and channels for new three board of corporate IPO and the development and utilization of the green organic foods in Heilongjiang.

It's introduced that there are totally 135 enterprises attending the forum, and nearly 90 enterprises are planning to go for "new three board" IPO. By means of this forum, the enterprises as Heilongjiang Dajiuong Modern Agriculture Co., Ltd., Heilongjiang CNOOC Equipment Manufacturing Co., Ltd. have cooperated with the investment companies and are about to be listed, and the enterprises as Tianyi Ecology Corporation, Jindu Rice and Heilongjiang Hongguniang Beverage Industry Co., Ltd. have successfully docked with the scientific and technological support and investment platforms.

Sciences and Technology

Harbin has strong comprehensive power in scientific technology, ranking the leading place in the large and middle cities all over the country. In 2006, Harbin ranked the 9th in scientific and technological innovation ability in the ranking of scientific and technological competitiveness among 50 cities all over the country. And the amount of scientific and technological achievements ranked the sixth in the whole country. At present, the research and development system

with the scientific and technological power of universities, institutions and large factories as the main body, supplemented by the local scientific and technological power, has been formed, providing strong intelligent support for the coordinated development of the economy and society of the whole city. Harbin boasts 28 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chinese Academy of Engineering, including 1 academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and 27 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Engineering. The technological innovation system with enterprises as the main body has been basically formed up to now. In 2008, there were 131 scientific research institutions in the whole city, 7 established enterprise technology centers at national level and 27 established centers at provincial level. A total of 45,000 people were engaged in scientific research, including 36,000 engineers.

Culture and Education

Harbin believes in using culture, education and technology to support the development of the city. By the end of 2015, there were 30 institutions of higher education that cultivate postgraduate studies, with 45,000 enrolled postgraduate students. There were 48 regular comprehensive universities, with 715,000 enrolled students. There were 20 institutions of higher education for adults, with 38,000 enrolled students. There were 26 secondary specialized schools, with 41,000 enrolled students. As for regular education, there were 149 senior middle schools, 473 junior middle schools and 2,166

primary schools. The attendance rate of nine-year compulsory education has reached 99.8 percent in Harbin.

Universities such as Harbin Institute of Technology, Northeast Forestry University, Harbin Engineering University (formerly Harbin Military Engineering College) and Northeast Agricultural University, are among the top institutions in China, enjoy great reputation at home and abroad, and have cultivated a large number of excellent scientific and technological talents for the science and technology service of national projects, contributing to the national defense and aerospace industries.

Tourism

Harbin, the Ice City of China, is on the list of the Top Ten Most Popular Tourist Cities of China.

The total tourist income of the city was 78.69 billion Yuan in 2014, and had continuously maintained a growth rate of about 20% for three years, the domestic and overseas tourist population received broke 60 million people, the passenger throughput of Harbin Taiping International Airport reached 12.239 million people, which increased by 19.3% compared with 2013, and the growth rate was ranked at No.4 among the national ten-million level airports.

In addition, Harbin Economic and Technological Development Zone has obtained the title of “The Most Development Potential Park in 2015 in China”.

A “Report on Traveling Trends of Residents during the Spring Festival Golden Week in 2016” shows that Harbin occupied an important place among the top ten most popular destinations in China. Xiamen, Beijing, Sanya, Harbin, Kunming, Chengdu, Changchun, Changbai Mountain Protection Zone, Xi’an and Guilin were found ranking the top ten destinations for domestic tours during the Spring Festival in 2016.

Getting Around

Taxis in Harbin

Taxis are inexpensive and convenient. However, always ask them to run the meter (请打表 qǐng dǎ biǎo) instead of attempting to negotiate a price, in order avoid possible conflicts.

Taxi drivers in Harbin are known to be reckless—running red lights, driving into oncoming traffic, and running fast. So buckle up!

Most taxi drivers do not speak any English or read Pinyin, so unless you speak fluent Mandarin Chinese showing them the Chinese characters for your destination is often the only option that will work.

Do not be surprised if the taxi stops to pick up other passengers during rush hour, and if you are picked up by a taxi with passengers, even if the meter reads Y13 when

you get in, the taxi driver will still expect you to pay the full amount on the meter when you depart the taxi!

Places of interest

Gogol Street

(Guogeli Dajie -果戈里大街)

Fashionable street full of boutiques, bars and restaurants. Known for its Russian and European style Buildings.

Guogeli Dajie is Harbin's second biggest shopping district after Zhongyang Dajie. The area around here is dotted with European architecture and shopping complexes. At night there are numerous night markets, a small scale Russian church where people dance, and a small and lively "bar lake."

Harbin's old quarter

Renaissance Street – Daowai District, which covers a wide area of the city near the Songhua River, is still today mostly made up of buildings that were constructed by the Russians at the turn of the 19th century. Most of them are built in baroque or byzantine style with spires and cupolas and interesting shades of yellow, white, green, or red. While St. Sophia is known as one of the main architectural attractions to the city, areas of the city

such as Harbin's old quarter are made up of buildings that have been left untouched since the Russians left.

Zhongyang Dajie

(中央大街; Zhōngyāngdàjiē; lit. the Central Avenue, Runs from Jingwei Jie to Stalin Park at the river). Pretty much closes by 22:00 (weekend nights included). This cobblestone lined street is a pedestrian only street that could serve as a perfect remnant of the bustling international business activities at the turn of the 20th century. The 1.4-km long street is a unique outdoor museum of European architectural styles, including Baroque and Byzantine facades, Jewish architectural wonders, Russian restaurants, French fashion houses (Fake Chinese Brands), American snack food outlets (McDonald's and KFC and a Chinese owned "American Bar"), and a Japanese restaurant. In winter, one can walk out onto the ice or take a dog sledge or horse sledge ride. It is the prettiest site in Harbin as far as the city itself is concerned, however, if you go mid-day during the weekend be prepared to push through the crowds.

Flood Control Monument

(防洪胜利纪念塔; Fánghóngshènglìjìniàntǎ), (It is at the riverside end of the Zhongyang Dajie). Built to commemorate the several floods of the Songhua River.

Stalin Park

(斯大林公园; Sīdàlínghōngyuán), (Runs parallel to the Songhua River). Long tree covered walkway that stretches the city-side banks of the Songhua River, a really nice and pleasant walk.

Unit 731 Museum

(侵华日军地 731 部队遗址; Qīnhuárìjūnde 731 Bùduìyízhǐ), (It is about an hourlong bus ride from the city center (Bus 338 or the slower 343 from near the train station on Tielu Jie, get off at 双拥路 and walk around the corner to the right)). Closes at 16:00 (last entry is at 15:00), is closed from 11:00-13:00 for lunch and the museum is completely closed on Mondays. A grim reminder of what happened during the Japanese occupation to over 2,000 prisoners of war. The museum, located out in the suburbs, tells the story of these individuals although its displays are limited.

Siberian Tiger Safari Preserve

(老虎公园; Lǎohǔgōngyuán),

About a ¥40 taxi ride from the city center (don't have them wait for you; you will always be able to find a ride home).

This is without a doubt one of Harbin's "must see". Not for the faint hearted or obsessive animal lovers. There are literally hundreds of tigers in multiple huge pens.

If you want to go by bus instead of taking a taxi, take the 88 line (facing the train station, walk into the small street on your left for 300 m before seeing the bus stop) to Shangye Daxue 商业大学. It should take about 30 minutes, and it is the third stop after the long stretch of highway crossing the river. Then, take the 54 bus towards the same direction, and you will see the entrance to the Tiger Park on your right after 5 minutes or so (Bus 54 didn't function in Dec 2013).

Alternatively you can take the 88 line to the last stop, go straight and on the first crossroad go right for about 5 minutes. Another route is to taking Bus 29 at the north end of Zhaolin Da Jie city bus terminal for 2 RMB.

For just ¥90 you can ride in an open bus with metal caging around it. The ride is about an hour long and while on the bus you can purchase strips of meat (¥20) to hand feed the tigers. Live chickens (¥60), pheasants (¥120), ducks (¥120), goats (¥800) and even cows (¥2800).

Zhaolin Park

(兆麟公园; Zhàolíngōngyuán), Youyi Lu and Shangzhi Jie.

During the winter this park houses ice sculptures for the festivals, but during the off season, it is a pleasant stroll as well.

Dragon TV Tower

(龙塔; Lóngtǎ).

Tallest steel structure in northeastern Asia. Only built for the Chinese need of having something as the biggest and the best.

There is a revolving restaurant on top and views of the city. You can walk outside at the top and even strap on a harness for a thrill.

Grape Kingdom

(葡萄王国; Pútaowángguó)

A live operating "organic farm" that has expansive grape and corn fields.

In the fall you can enter the fields and pick as many fresh grapes as you want and watch how the Chinese process corn.

Sun Island

(太阳岛; Tàiyángdǎo)

On the banks of the Songhua River and can be reached by ferry boat (¥5). It can also be reached by cable car, the station of which is in a hotel near Stalin Park (¥50)

One of the famous summer resorts in Harbin. The Sun Island Park offers a pleasant stroll during the warmer months and on the weekends newly married couples can be seen taking pictures. In the winter it becomes part of the snow sculpture festivities.

However, as with everything in Harbin, the park itself is still very Chinese full of squirrels, a petting deer area, go carts and bicycles, a lake full of turtles, an impressive water fall, and newlyweds sporting bright colored dresses.

Gondola ride over the Songhua River

Access point is the Sun Island Park. A nice way to work your way back from Sun Island in a gondola car that takes you over the banks of the Songhua. ¥35-50.

Harbin's Confucius Temple

Temple of Heavenly Bliss (极乐寺; Jílèsì), Dongdazhi Street (东大直街; Dōngdàzhíjiē) In the eastern part of the city. Large and active Buddhist temple.

Heilongjiang Provincial Museum

(黑龙江省博物馆; Hēilóngjiāngshěngbówùguǎn), 50 Hong Jun Jie.

Built in 1922 with over 14,000 pieces of relics.

Confucius Temple

(文庙)

WenMiao Street (文庙街)

Located right beside the campus of the Harbin Engineering University). This Confucius temple is the largest one of its kind in northeast China. Free.

Ice and Snow World

(冰雪大世界)

The world famous Harbin International Ice and snow festival. Being staged each winter since 1999 on the beautiful northern banks of the Songhua River.

The Ice and Snow World represents a unique northeastern culture and is an ice and snow art essence.

This magnificent exposition, full of real size buildings made entirely of ice, bring artistic creations and entertainment together.

Entrance fee is ¥300 (as of Jan 2015).

Bus Routes: 13, 29, 126

Yabuli Ski Resort

(亚布力; Yàbùlì)

About 2 hours' drive southeast of the city, Yabuli is one of the largest skiing areas in China and venue for the 1996 Asian Winter Games.

The resort offers both winter and summer programs and full modern accommodations.

Deer Flat Mountain Ski Resort

(平山神鹿滑雪场)

The Pingshan deer ski field is located in A'Cheng, about 70 kilometers away from Harbin. It is one of Heilongjiang province's best tourist resorts that can accommodate up to 3,000 people skiing.

What to do

Harbin International Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival

Ice & Snow World, Sun Island and Zhaolin Park. Annual opening on January 5th, lasts from December 1 and to February 28 next year. By far Harbin's biggest claim to fame are these two-month-long events covering Chinese Spring Festival and Lantern Festival within the duration. While smaller ice and snow lanterns can be found all over the streets of the city, there are three major sites with large scale lanterns being displayed:

I. Sun Island International Snow Sculpture Art Fair

(太阳岛国际雪雕艺术博览会; Tàiyángdǎo guójì xuědi āoyìshù bólǎnhuì), Located on Sun Island, northside of the river (Just a few steps from the Sun Island gondola station or just cross the frozen river by feet). 8AM-5PM. Beautifully carved snow sculptures, massive dimensions. All other activities in the Park are extra. ¥240 (students ¥120) (Note: prices may differ).

II. Ice and Snow World

(冰雪大世界; bīngxuě dàshìjiè), Northside of the river, west from Sun Island. 9AM-9:30PM. Large buildings and sculptures made of ice. Best viewed

after sunset. ¥300 (admission is ¥150 before 12:00PM) (Note: prices may differ).

III. Ice Festival, Zhaolin Park

(冰雪游园会, 兆麟公园; Bīngxuě yóuyuánhuì, Zhàolín gōngyuán), Located in the city center at Zhaolin Park, southside of the river. 1:30PM-9:30PM. Rather small lanterns compared to the other two main festivals. Best viewed after dusk. ¥200 (admission is cheaper before 3:30PM).

Sauna/bath houses

(洗浴中心; Xǐyùzhōngxīn)

Literally all over the city. Many local people do not shower in their own apartments but these public shower houses instead. There are upscale, midrange, and low end places. Check with a 5 star hotel to get the most up to date facility for the type you prefer.

Upscale spas will cost about 120 Yuan plus additional 200 and up for a massage. Low end ones cost 30 yuan plus an additional 100 yuan for massages.

Shanghai Tan (上海滩; Shànghǎitān) and Jiannianhua (嘉年华; Jiāniánhuá) are two of Harbin's longest established sauna/bath houses.

Harbin International Beer Festival

(哈尔滨国际啤酒节; Hāěrbīnguójì pǐjiǔjié)

Held in late August of every year in several parts of the city. The largest event is on the north bank of the river on the grounds of the winter Ice and Snow World. The city takes a break and honors the world beer cities and the most famous export "Harbin Beer" for a week.

A whole public square is cordoned off and there are stages that host music concerts, dance contests. Most of the beer drunk is the local Harbin brew, but there are tents for international beers. Local and foreign bands and singers provide entertainment until the late hours each evening.

Harbin Summer Music Festival

(哈尔滨之夏音乐节; Hāěrbīnzhīxiàyīnyuèjié)

Held every year in July. The festival is organized by the city and brings in famous Chinese bands and famous foreign orchestras for free concerts held in the city's concert halls.

In 2006 for the "year of Russia" there were various Russian groups in attendance and a concert that featured over 1,000 pianists playing at once.

Somethings to watch or do

Yangge Traditional Chinese Dance

You will notice that during the warmer months (and even sometimes in the winter) there will be legions of senior citizens and younger couples out on the street

doing a group dance complete with drumming and costumes. This is called niu yang ge and if you are adventurous just jump in and dance along!

Swimming

Believe it or not, people actually swim in the Songhua during the winter, and summer. In winter the city carves a large pool on the frozen Songhua River, and courageous men and women jump into the freezing water for a swim. The province has winter swimming clubs in many cities and they all come to Harbin for an annual competition.

Golf

(高尔夫球场; Gāoěrfūqiúchǎng),

Harbin has a golf course in the center of her lavish development zone. The most expensive piece of real-estate has been reserved for the sport. ¥300 per round and ¥20 to use the driving range. Obviously not open during the winter.

Directly behind the Heilongjiang TV Station (黑龙江电视台; Hēilóngjiāngdiànshìtái), with its giant glass buildings and an oversize red glass diamond studio.

Shopping

Imported Russian goods of all types and qualities are available in tourist shops around town.

Look out for vodka, Russian dolls, and chocolate.

The local Chinese appeared to have picked up some aspects of Russian cuisine, with western style bread and sausage available around town.

Street Snacks

Street food Hotpot and Harbin beer (火锅和哈尔滨啤酒; Huǒguō hé Hāěrbīnpíjiǔ). Can be found anywhere in Harbin.

Assorted Meats on a Stick (串儿; Chuàn'ér). Sold on every street, try asking for grilled bread buns (考馒头; Kǎomántou), it is really good.

Finish everything off with an egg and tomato Gada Tang (soup). No more than ¥10 for 6-7 kabobs and soup.

Harbin Smoked Sausage (哈尔滨红肠; Hāěrbīnhóngcháng). A treat only known to Harbin, you see stores selling it everywhere, it is ewaly good.

Russian Breads. Lots of Bread and pastry stores around the city, including Zhongyang Dajie.

Haws. Hawthorn fruit stacked on skewers and covered with frozen syrup. They are quite cheap and should be around 2-5 yuan.

Lamb. Lamb with spices grilled over coals served with sesame flat bread from the nice Uighur guys (from Xinjiang province) on a street between Hong Bo Shopping Center and Guogeli Dajie.

¥5 will buy you a good meal.

Harbin Spring Rolls (春饼 or 卷饼; Chūnbǐng or Juǎn bǐng). A tasty wrap of potato strips, cucumber, sausage and egg all with a spicy sauce. Sold on the street or in most markets (even Walmart).

If you want a real spring roll experience go to Lao Changs on Zhongyang Dajie (mentioned below). ¥2-5.

Restaurants

Chinese

Oriental Dumplings King (东方饺子王; Dōngfāngjiǎ oziwáng), 38 Zhongyang Avenue, Daoli District (道里区中央大街 39 号; Dàolǐ qū Zhōngyāngdàjiē). Unbelievable dumplings at a great price.

Old Sandpot House (老上号砂锅居; Lǎoshànghàoshā guōjū), 98 Zhongyang Avenue, Daoli District (道里区中央大街 98 号; Dàolǐ qū Zhōngyāngdàjiē). Delicious small Dongbei snacks like dumplings, grilled breads.

Little Seven Fish (小七烤鱼; Xiǎoqī kǎoyú), 81 Hongwei Road, Daowai District (道外区宏伟路 81-4 号; Dàowàiqūhóngwěilù). Spicy grill Sichuan style.

New Heaven Food City (新天地百事成饮食), 311 Hongqi Dajie (红旗大街 311 号). Extravagant. Maybe a place to close out a business deal. ¥400 per person. edit

Tiantian Fish Village (天天鱼村), 2 Gongcheng Jie (道里区工程街 2 号). Upscale Chinese seafood dining. You can mingle with Harbin's moneyed and enjoy exotic

fish. When you walk in you can pick which fish you want from the giant tanks.

Xiang E Meishi (湘鄂美食), 140 Guangmang Jie (南岗区光芒街 140 号). Great Hunan and Hubei style restaurant in a nice atmosphere.

Big Harvest (大丰收), 283 Yiman Street 南岗区一曼街 283 号. Traditional Dongbei cuisine in a unique environment. The only tea in the house is made from wheat.

Fucheng Hotpot (福成肥牛), 47 Wenchang Jie (南岗区文昌街 47 号). Great Hotpot restaurant always bustling with Dongbei atmosphere.

Old Changs Spring Cakes (老昌春饼), 178 Zhongyang Dajie (道里区中央大街 178 号). Pancake like food stuffed with vegetables and meat, a staple of the northeast and tasty as hell!

Homestyle Hotpot, 92 Dongfeng Jie (东风街 92 号). Great hotpot, especially their beef and potato. Heat source is piped in from the ceiling straight to the pot, none of the wimpy table-cooker stuff. They have a great spicy broth, and there is tableside sauce mixing available.

Wuji Rib House (吴记酱骨炖菜馆), 208 XiDazhi Jie (岗区西大直街 208 号) and 57 Gongcheng Jie (南岗区工建街 57 号). Dongbei style ribs that are simply amazing! You eat them with your hands and are given plastic

gloves to keep things clean. The other dishes are great too and its always packed and full of energy.

Daquan BBQ (大全烧烤), 86 Beixing Jiaoyu yuan (北兴教育园 86 号). The locals call this the best BBQ joint in town. Always packed, really good. When you go there, ask for the (Honey Plum Meat) Mizhimeirou

Xiaozai Zai Xianxin HK Cafe (小资再现新派港式餐厅), 350 Dongdazhi Jie (东大直街 350 号). Harbin's trendiest restaurant in terms of design and the people who go there. Fairly good HK style food.

Korean

Qianlima Baihe Liaoli (千里马百合料理), 777 Xianfeng Lu (南岗区先锋路 777 号). Affordable Korean food in an upscale environment, packed with Chinese families and businessmen out on the town for a dinner.

Gaoliyuan (高丽园). A chain found all over Harbin that is consistently good.

Western

Hans Beer BBQ (金汉斯啤酒烤肉), 254 Zhongshan Lu, near Wal-mart (南岗区中路 254 号, 近沃尔玛). Great draft beer that is all you can drink during lunchtime. The food is Chinese BBQ with assorted and spiced meat kabobs. A chain restaurant that is available in any large city in China.

Hamama's Kofi House, #2 mugong road unit 104(木工 2 号). A little Cafe near Harbin Institute of Technology run by a Papua New Guinean and his Taiwanese wife. Western food like burgers, milkshakes and an omelet breakfast. Good strawberry and banana smoothies and carrot cake but some of the other items on the menu a bit variable. Coffee is fairly good too.

Peacock Asian Cuisine, 19 Xuan He Jie Street, Nan gang qu district, Harbin, Tel: +8618645048667. Authentic Indian Food in Harbin with Hookah Bar. First Indian Restaurant in Harbin. Delicious veg and non-veg food and Indian Beer served. Open from morning 11.00 am to evening 11.00 pm. Drinks and Hookah / Shisha also served after 11.00 pm. Very beautiful interiors and great ambience.

Marhaba Arabian (马尔哈巴), Hanguang Street 1-19 (Near Harbin Institute of Technology). This is a great mom and pop sized restaurant which has some low and medium priced dishes. If you don't know Arabian food, the dishes are similar to many Indian and Lebanese dishes. They also have hookahs/shisha with flavored tobacco if desired Address: 黑龙江省哈尔滨市南岗区汉广街 1-19 号。 Tel Number: 0451-86304277 . edit

Cafe Restaurant Russia Lucia (露西亚西餐厅), (Near the Flood Control Monument of Zhongyang Dajie). The best Russian food in town. The owner is half Chinese, half Russian, and has created a fantastic

atmosphere that feels like a high-class cafe in London or Paris. Elegant furniture, tasteful music, a working grandfather clock (with chimes) and a display to commemorate one of the last White Russians who lived in Harbin make this a place well worth visiting. Service is good too. The name in Chinese is 'Luxiya' i.e. Lucia -> 'Rossiya' (Russia).

Pizza Hut (必胜客), Zhongyang Dajie (Near the Flood Monument). Standard pizza hut faire. Another Pizza Hut is on Guogeli Dajie.

Tatos, 127 Zhongyang Dajie (In a corner of pedestrian street Zhongyang Dajie), Tel: 0451-84688855. Another nice Russian restaurant claiming to have been ad´round since 1901 and i may well have at least when looking at all the old things decorating the restaurant. The food it is well compensated with a nice atmosphere. Also the Russian beer is really good.

Tatoc Pectopah. Shangri-la Hotel Buffet. Upscale hotel dining with a huge assortment of western foods. Managed by a western head chef. . The quality of this buffet is reasonable.

Look out for the live silk worms in the chef station. Around ¥150-200 per person. Around ¥150-200 per person.

Portman's (波特曼西餐厅), 12 Xidazhijie right off of Hongbo Square (南岗区西大直街 12 号). Mentioned in

almost all of the guidebooks but its really nothing more than a Chinese version of western food. You are better off going to Hamama's or a Russian cafe. However they do have steak, fillet mignon, and goose liver pate, if you want to spend the money.

Japanese

Japanese Teppenyaki (京桥铁板烧 jingqiao tiebanshao), 93 Hanshui Lu (南岗区汉水路 393 号).

Japanese BBQ where you are seated in private rooms and real Japanese cook your food right in front of you! Meals start at ¥200. edit

Upscale Sushi and Tempura (铃兰日本料理), 458 Hanshui Lu (开发区汉水路 458 号). Another but less expensive Japanese restaurant. Full menu of sushi, tempura, Japanese curry etc. can be had here. Seating is in cozy bamboo paper rooms with heated seats! Atmosphere is very good. You can order affordable packages at around ¥100 per person that includes all-you-can-drink Kirin beer.

Drink

Just because Harbin is below freezing a good amount of the year, it does not mean it's devoid of a nightlife. In fact, Harbin is one of the more "rowdier" cities in China. With a good number of foreigners living in the city studying and working, the weekends are always bustling

around 2-3 locations such as Blues, The Box, Pacers, or the small bars around the Universities.

Dongbei people are reqing (热情) or very lively and seem to drink with almost every meal! Often times at restaurants you'll see men singing away and then lighting up their cigarettes to signal the night is coming to an end. And of course what would be better than to spend the wee hours of the night singing away to the tune of Titanic and Michael Jackson at one of the KTV's that can be found at almost every street corner!

In Harbin, people often start off the night at a cheap shaokao or Hotpot restaurant washed down with ¥1.5 bottles of Hapi.

After a long dinner its usually to one of Harbin's clubs or bars to spend the rest of the night. If you are not a fan of the drinking scene, Harbin may not be for you as there isn't much else to do. That being said, there are dozens of small bars and a few cafes, so if you are not one for dancing and loud discos there are plenty of options.

Some non-drinking activities include bowling, pool, or visiting a tea house.

Rumi Cafe (入迷咖啡), A7#13 Seasons of Berlin, Academy St., University Area, Harbin, China (哈尔滨学院路柏林四季 A7#13), 0451-88122316. 10AM-10PM.

Busy life! the source of sounds and noise! which is hard to find a bit of emptiness... There is still a corner of cozy

quietness that might changes the sorrowful life to the sweetness of drinking a cup of bitter coffee! Rumi Cafe, the place for this purpose, is located in the university area, Harbin, A7#13 Seasons of Berlin, Academy St., University Area, Harbin, China 哈尔滨学院路柏林四季 A7#13 rumicoffee@gmail.com Tel: 451-88122316

Clubs

Many discos that cater mainly to Chinese have table minimums. That is, each table has a different minimum purchase to sit there and you must purchase at least that much as soon as you sit down. They won't trust that you will eventually purchase enough over the course of the evening. Some even have the price of the table on a tent card sitting on the table. You can try and get around this sales tactic by saying you want to just have a look around (wo yao xian kan kan) and hope that they forget about you.

Box Town (BOX 糖果酒吧), 118 Xidazhi Jie (西大直街 118 号). Large complex newly opened by owners of the original Box club, a Harbin legend which closed in 2008. In addition to a cozy lounge/pub, Box Town also includes a sizeable disco playing a wide variety of western dance and pop music. Lounge area offers pool, darts, and foosball. English speaking bar staff and cocktails for around 20RMB. Quickly becoming the most popular spot for expats and younger Chinese club goers. Safe, clean, and very lively although somewhat difficult

to find. On the fourth floor of the Hai Te4 building. Enter through the elevator in back.

Babyface, Youzheng Jie and Hongjun Jie intersection (南岗区邮政街和红军街交口). The newest addition to Harbin's club scene its nothing like its sister in Beijing or Shanghai, seems to have lost its popularity to Tanghui, lots of rich people. Not much dancing. A Long Island is ¥40, A Tequila shot is ¥5.

Banana, Basement, Sino-way Hotel, Hongjun Street, Nangang District (南岗区红军街华融饭店地下一层; Nán gǎngqū Hóngjūnjiē Huàróngfàndiàn Dì xià yī céng). Expensive, smallish, and pushy waiters that make you buy expensive drinks. Overall, not fun.

Blues, the longstanding expat hangout of HarbinBlue's (布鲁斯酒吧), 100 Diduan Jie (地段街 100 号). Dirty, crowded, and dangerous. Everything that is Harbin, Russians, Mongolians, Turks, Canadians, Brazilians, Koreans. Frequent staging ground for fights between Koreans and Mongolians or Russians fighting with Russians. The staff has also been known to get involved in fights or start them.

Friday nights 10:30PM and afterward get really crazy when about 80% of Harbin's foreign newcomers head out to Blue's to party. Also, at 11PM you can buy a bottle of Vodka for ¥10, but it is devil water from Anhui has made many people go nuts and dance on the pole for hours. During the week it is full of Chinese.

CoCo Club, Changjiang Street and Yushan Street intersection (长江路与玉山路交汇处). Newly opened flashy disco. Packed on weekends.

Earth Club (步行者酒吧), 102 Xidazhi Jie (西大直街 102 号). Owned by a foreigner named Boyde Skinner, great music, cheap drinks, English speaking bar staff, pool table dart boards.

Jinhao Disco (金豪迪吧), 161 Heping (Lu 和平路 161 号). One of the oldest discos in Harbin, kind of run-down now, frequent bar fights. As the cab drivers say, "Don't go there, that's where the poor people go."

Yes (夜斯), (Near Blues). Yet another flashy disco with pounding techno; it's okay.

哈尔滨麦莎慢摇酒吧俱乐部, (道里区兆麟街 21 号). A large club with lots of singing and performances. Mostly tables but there are people dancing.

Dijie Manyao Bar (帝街慢摇吧), 2 Manzhouli Jie (满洲里街 2 号). Another bar with scantily clad dancers.

Camp David (大为营). Looks like a giant castle, used to be the expat hangout in Harbin before Blues. Full of people nonetheless.

Guang Zai, (Near Yiman Street). Frequented mostly by young people. Atmosphere is good.

Bars

Most bars in the city are clustered around the universities and tourist districts. The Development Zone has some bars as well but they are more expensive.

Heida Bar Street

The campus of Harbin Institute of Technology (复华小区) is surrounded with a number of small and cozy bars. HIT itself has a number of foreign teachers and hundreds of foreign students. Some notable bars here are:

Sky Bar/Cafe: A new bar back on the scene after closing down a couple of years ago. A cosy little pub in an old Russian-style building. Widest range of imported beers in town. Amazing fish and chips, burgers and other pub food. Staff are fluent in English and good to sit around and chat too. Big screen TV for live sports....just ask them and they will put it on for you. They have Trivia every Thursday and Texas Hold'em on Tuesdays. The best place to hang and meet others in "The Bin." 南岗区砖街 13 号（曲线街砖街交口附近）。

At the middle portion of Guogeli Dajie (果戈里大街) near Children's Park (儿童公园) there is a small manmade lake that is surrounded by 10 or so small pubs and a fountain. During the warmer months this small square is packed with people out for a night stroll and is really lively. This also seems to be a place for the trendy

teens and college age kids to hang out. If you continue walking down Guogeli Dajie there are a few more small bars dotting the street. Great for people watching! For about ¥100 you can order a "beer tower" (啤酒塔 pijiuta), which is a tall plastic tube with a spigot on the bottom. At the other end of the lake there is a restaurant that resembles TGI Friday's, as besides the name being changed to DJ Friday's almost everything else has been copied. What makes this place really stand out from the real TGI Fridays are the scantily clad Russian dancers.

Near Heilongjiang University (黑龙江大学) right across from the main gate are several small bars and pubs to accommodate the huge Korean and Russian student population.

Teahouses and cafes

There are a number of very nice teahouses in the New Development Zone (开发区). Most will rent you a room and will charge by the hour, plus whatever tea you decide to drink. Some of the teahouses are located on Hengshan Lu (衡山路) such as 君如意茶楼, 雅泰茶楼.

Rumi Cafe (入迷咖啡), A7#13 Seasons of Berlin, Academy St., University Area, Harbin(哈尔滨学院路柏林四季 A7#13), ☎ 0451-88122316 (rumicoffee@gmail.com, fax: 0451-88122316), [16].
Open 10AM-10PM. edit

Be For Time (避风塘茶楼), two locations: 102 Xidazhi Jie, under Pacers near HIT (南岗区西大直街 102 号) and 2 Linxing Lu (南岗区林兴路 2 号). Open 24 hours. ¥18 all you can eat/drink.

UBC Coffee (上岛咖啡西餐厅), 186 Gongchang Jie (道里区工厂街 186 号). Closest thing Harbin has to Starbucks.

And **Starbucks** of course, in every part of town.

今日哈尔滨

- 一、景点介绍及行车路线概况
- 二、哈尔滨特色饮食文化简介
- 三、哈尔滨节庆活动

景区景点篇

1. 中央大街

哈尔滨中央大街步行街始建于 1898 年，初称“中国大街”。1925 年改称为沿袭至今的“中央大街”，现在发展成为哈尔滨市最繁华的商业街。大街北起松花江防洪纪念塔，南至经纬街，全长 1450 米。街上 71 栋欧式及仿欧式的建筑颇有看点，巴洛克式、折衷主义，以及十九世纪末二十世纪初的新艺术运动建筑统统在这里体现。再加之一条石头路，堪称建筑的艺术长廊。

交通：53、113、114、126 路中央大街站；5、13、16、61、64、74、83、94、101、102、103、118、206 路哈一百站。

用时参考：3 小时



2. 防洪纪念塔

哈尔滨防洪纪念塔位于哈尔滨市道里

江岸中央大街终点广场，是为纪念战胜 1957 年特大洪水而建的。

塔由圆柱体的塔身和附属的半圆形回廊组成。塔高 22.5 米，塔基用块石砌成，意味着堤防牢固、坚不可摧，塔基前的喷泉，象征勇敢智慧的哈尔滨市人民把惊涛骇浪的江水驯服成细水长流、兴利除患和造福人民的幸福之水。塔座下部的两级水池，下阶表示海拔标高 119.72 米，标志 1932 年洪水淹没哈尔滨时的最高水位；上阶表示海拔标高 120.30 米，标志 1957 年全市人民战胜大洪水时的最高水位。古罗马式回廊高 7 米，谐调壮观，环立着 20 根圆柱，上端有环带连接，组成了长达 35 米的半圆回廊，象征着 20 世纪的哈尔滨人民力量坚不可摧，牢固的堤防坚如磐石。塔身以浮雕方式描绘了当年战胜洪水的生动情节。塔顶为由工农兵和知识分子形象组成的圆雕，表现了战胜洪水的英雄形象。

交通：2、8、12、16、23、24、29、65、74、79、95、101、102、103、118、201 路防洪纪念塔(友谊路)站；126、旅游观光巴士二号线防洪纪念塔站

用时参考：20 分钟



3. 圣索菲亚大教堂 (St. Sophia Church)

哈尔滨索菲亚教堂是远东地区最大的东正教堂。始建国土 1907 年 3 月，是沙俄东西伯利亚第四步兵师修建的随军教堂。后重建，直至 1932 年落成。它是目前中国保存最完美的典型拜占庭式建筑，这座诞生近百年的建筑宏伟壮观，古朴典雅，充溢着迷人的色彩。

教堂的墙体全部采用清水红砖，上冠巨大饱满的洋葱头穹顶，统率着四翼大小不同的帐蓬顶，形成主从式的布局。四个楼层之间有楼梯相连，前后左右有四个门出入。正门顶部为钟楼，7 座铜铸制的乐钟恰好是 7 个音符，由训练有素的敲钟人手脚并用，敲打出抑扬顿挫的钟声。

巍峨壮美的圣索菲亚教堂，又是沙俄入侵东北的历史见证和研究哈尔滨市近代历史的重要珍迹。教堂内部现为哈尔滨市建筑艺术馆，展出了哈尔滨发展史上珍贵的照片。

电话：0451-84686904

交通：乘 1、5、20、61、113、114、206 路等公交车在兆麟街站下车可达

门票：成人 20 元/人，儿童、学生 10 元/人

开放时间：8:30-

17:00

用时参考：1 小时

4. 兆麟公园--冰灯 (Zhaolin Park)



哈尔滨市兆麟公园与美丽的松花江隔道相望，李兆麟将军安葬在此，故经黑龙江省人民政府命名为“兆麟公园”。

由于哈尔滨市独特的气候条件，使得兆麟公园形成了冬夏完全不同的两种自然风光。夏季这里景色宜人，绿树成荫，芳草菲菲，白花盛开，争奇斗艳，清香扑鼻，沁人心脾。别具一格的园中园“北苑”、“映月园”、“小南岛”、“丁香园”各具特色，煞是迷人。那环山银河，轻舟荡漾，亭桥映柳，鸟语花香，令人心旷神怡。那四十二米高的“高空览车”更能一览公园全貌。

最值得一提的是，这里是每年冰灯游园会的举办地，每年从1月5日开始，一直延续到2月末。在艺术家和能工巧匠手下，天然冰变成了一件件灵气活现的精美艺术品，变成了冰奇灯巧、玉砌银镶的冰的世界、灯的海洋。

电话：0451-84692804

交通：16、23、64、83、94 路、夜 1 路道里三道街站；8、12、20、23、24、26、64、65、79、83、94、201、206 路儿童医院站

门票：成人 200 元，学生、老人 100 元

开放时间：冰灯游园

会期间：1 月 5 日到

2 月末，早场 9:00-

14:00，晚场 14:00-

21:00

用时参考：1 小时



5. 太阳岛风景名胜区 (Sun Island)

哈尔滨太阳岛风景区是以郊野风光、欧陆风情、冰雪艺术、北方民俗为特色。太阳岛上有太多的野趣，到处都是看不到边的野生芦苇，大到身处其中而分不清方向，有许多未经人工雕琢的地方被松花江众多的小支流分割开来，碧水之中，天鹅游弋。三五个游泳爱好者泳于其间，与大自然溶入在一起。是夏日里踏青郊游的好去处。

在岛上存有大量欧式别墅建筑，是俄国人夏季避暑的场所，这些建筑小品掩映在满眼绿色的林木之中，唯美而极富情调。园内还有体验俄式民俗的俄罗斯风情小镇，是遗存在岛上的上十栋俄式木楞房子修缮的。

一到冬天更是雪的世界，现在这里是国内规模最大的以雪为主题的冬季主题乐园。满眼银装素裹，满眼美轮美奂的雪雕景观、还有各种丰富多彩的娱乐活动，尽管到雪地里去撒会野吧。在哈尔滨兆麟公园举办的一年一届的冰灯游园会，每年从 1 月 5 日开始，一直延续到 2 月末。在占地 6 万多平方米的场地上，展出千余个景点，在艺术家和能工巧匠手下，松花江上取来的天然冰变成了一件灵气活现的精美艺术品，变成了冰奇灯巧、玉砌银镶的冰的世界、灯的海洋。冰灯艺术

年年有新变化，被人们称为“永不重复的童话”。

从1985年开始，在冰灯游园会期间举办的每年一度的哈尔滨冰雪节上，游客不仅可以参加冰灯游园会，观赏各种冰雕艺术，而且还可以参加松花江冰上世界的体育活动，坐冰帆、打冰猴、溜冰、观看冬泳比赛和冰上婚礼，参加冰雪节文艺晚会等活动。在哈尔滨兆麟公园举办的一年一届的冰灯游园会，每年从1月5日开始，一直延续到2月末。在占地6万多平方米的场地上，展出千余个景点，在艺术家和能工巧匠手下，松花江上取来的天然冰变成了一件灵气活现的精美艺术品，变成了冰奇灯巧、玉砌银镶的冰的世界、灯的海洋。

电话：0451-88192966

网址：<http://www.taiyangdao.com.cn/>

交通

轮船：在防洪纪念塔、九站或道外七道街码头乘坐轮船直达太阳岛，10元/往返。

公交：乘坐29、80、85、88路在太阳岛下车空中线路：在通江街可乘做龙珠索道直达太阳岛

门票：成人30元；儿童、学生15元；60周岁以上老人持有效证件半价；70周岁以上老人持有效证件免票。园内观光车20元。冬季雪博会门票240元，学生票120元；俄罗斯风情小镇20元

开放时间：8:00-17:00

用时参考：3-4小时



6. 哈尔滨极地馆 (Polar World)

哈尔滨极地馆（hrbpolarland），位于中国黑龙江，是世界首座极地演艺游乐园，哈尔滨国际冰雪节四大景区之一，国家 4A 级旅游景区，中国唯一一家以娱乐表演为主题的极地馆。这里有“极地鲸灵炫乐团”完美钜献，世界各地著名极地动物明星，有世界顶级的七大主题表演；还有世界唯一的极地白鲸水下表演，中国第一美女驯养师与白鲸米拉共同演绎了打动世界的梦幻传奇——海洋之心；更有世界首只诞生于内陆城市的南极企鹅曼波，它是充满奇思妙想的快乐天使，是哈尔滨城市旅游吉祥物；而且，中国最酷的北极熊兄弟堂吉与诃德、魔法达人海狮比利以及他的海狮明星团队，也会为游客呈现一场奇幻的极地演艺盛宴。

门票：130/人

表演时间：欢乐巡游表演的时间是 **9:30**（周一至周五）；**9:30-14:30**（周六、周日）白鲸表演时间：**9:00-11:00 13:00-15:00** 海狮表演时间：**10:00-12:00 14:00-16:00**

交通方式：防洪纪念塔乘 **29** 路经 **4** 站到太阳岛下车步行 **122** 米到达

补充：最好九点之前到（开放时间：**8:00-17:30**）



7. 冰雪大世界 (Ice and Snow Festivals)

哈尔滨冰雪大世界是集天下冰雪艺术之精华，融冰雪娱乐活动于一园，在这里，既可以欣赏世界最高、最长、最大的冰雪景观，全球知名建筑、经典卡通形象、还能感受到欧洲风情歌舞表演、哈尔滨冰上杂技秀、室外大型冰雪实景演出等异彩纷呈的冰雪活动。这里已然成为哈尔滨的城市名片。

这里的大滑梯、攀冰岩、迷宫、雪地激战、雪地足球、冰沙壶球等冰上项目足够让你见识哈尔滨的冰雪风光，特别是到了晚上，当五颜六色的灯光开放时，如同置身一个冰灯的童话世界。

电话：0451-87186171;0451-58561401

网址：<http://www.hrbaresnow.com/>

交通：

公交：

a.旅游专线车：友谊路发车，途经友谊路、公路大桥至冰雪大世界终点。运营时间为**9:00-22:00**

b.直达公交车：在中央大街苏宁电器门口乘坐**29**路到冰雪大世界下车或乘坐**88、118**路旅游双巴

c.换乘公交车：先乘坐**12、14、22、65、67**路到公路大桥，再转乘**80、85、346**路等途经冰雪大世界的公交车辆，在冰雪大世界下车**4、552、551、346、212、211**路等太阳岛道口站。

d.自驾：哈尔滨冰雪大世界位于松北区太阳岛西侧。距离松花江公路大桥行驶**3.3**公里,在松花江公路大桥右后方转弯上匝道，沿匝道行驶**240**米，直行；行驶**860**米，到达哈尔滨冰雪大世界

e.出租：从中央大街坐出租车，大约**20**元左右。回程很难坐公交车，最好选择出租车。

门票：白天（**9:00-12:00**）成人票**150**元，儿童、学生票**120**元；

夜间（**12:00-21:00**）假日成人票**330**元（元旦、春节、正月十五）；普通成人票**300**元（上述假日日期除外）；哈尔滨市民票**160**元/张，只限每周一（节假日除外）（哈尔滨辖区八区十县市）

现役军人持军官证、士兵证，持残联有效证件的残疾人，**60**岁以上老人（持老年人证）优惠票价**160**元。**70**岁以上老人（凭老年人证）、**1.2**米以下儿童（需有家人陪伴）免费

开放时间：白天：**9:00-12:00**；晚上：**12:00-21:00**；游客下午**16:30-18:30**入园，灯光开放，观赏效果最佳

用时参考：**3**小时，但由于园内温度低，**1**小时**30**分钟就基本能逛完景区

补充：

(1) 在冰雪大世界里面可以玩到冰滑梯、雪地摩托、滑圈、滑雪。但是没有狗拉雪橇。你可以抱着雪狐拍照，但是是要花钱，一次 10 块钱。

(2) 门票的价格是 300 元，有了门票什么都可以玩。进去以后门票不要扔掉，因为里面的项目参与几乎都需要用到门票，还有的需要押金，玩了以后押金再退给你。需要押金最多的是滑雪，每人 100 元。(3) 带够相机电池和热水杯

(4) 关于衣着。羽绒服再加羽绒背心以及两件羊毛衫/毛衣，这是上衣，下装，至少要一条很厚的棉裤加一条保暖裤，如果可以穿更多是最好。另外，一定不要忘了戴厚手套和可以遮住耳朵的帽子。鞋子一定要穿带毛的皮鞋，鞋底一定要防滑，不然容易摔跤。

(5) 最后的建议，如果不怕麻烦，去的时候带一个硬纸板过去，纸箱上的那种硬纸板，滑梯的时候如果直接坐在冰面上滑。



8. 8. 东北虎林园 (Siberian Tiger Safari Park)

东北虎林园位于松花江北岸，占地面积 120 万平方米，与著名的避暑胜地太阳岛风景区仅一水之隔。其中虎园占地 36 万平方米，是目前世界上最大的东北虎野生自然园林，是出于挽救和保护世界濒危物种东北虎而建立的园林。

东北虎林园目前建有野化驯养区、成虎区、幼虎区、虎王区、育成虎区、种虎区、狮虎区、非洲狮区、步行区和观虎台 10 个参观景点，可观赏纯种东北虎 100 只以上，白虎 8 只，雪虎 1 只，白狮 2 只，狮虎兽 2 只、黑色美洲虎 3 只，非洲狮 20 只。除步行区和观虎台之外，其余景点需人们坐在车内去寻觅虎踪，领略东北虎的风采。

虎王区虎王区是著名的“虎王”兄弟 52 号和 53 号东北虎的地盘，别的虎休想踏进半步。

种虎区内都是遗传优良的纯种东北虎，园中的 37 号种母虎，皮毛光亮，花纹清晰，尤其喜好洁静，经常进行“梳洗打扮”，都叫它“大美人”，是东北虎林园所有雌性虎中的产仔最多的 1 只。

成虎园成虎园放养的是 7-8 岁的东北虎，它们正值壮年，身型矫健，动作敏捷异常，对付猎物常常是群起而攻之，刹那间可把猎物撕得粉碎，其场面惊险刺激，惊心动魄。

幼虎园成虎园内放养是 2 岁左右的虎，它们是水中捕猎的能手。每逢夏季，饲养员每天都要向深水池中投放活鸭让它们捕食。老虎见到水中的鸭子，会利用它们良好的水性悄悄地接近鸭子，准备发动突袭，但鸭子天生具有一身潜水的好本领，见虎来犯，聪明的鸭子会突然潜入池水深处。老虎一击未果，仍在水面上四处寻觅鸭子的踪迹。待到鸭再次浮出水面时，老虎会发动第二次进攻，这样反覆几次，鸭子最终还是难逃虎口。

电话：0451-88080098;8008108114

网址：<http://www.dongbeihu.net.cn/>

交通：旅游观光巴士二号线东北虎林园站；35、122、123 路虎林园站

门票：普通票 90 元，团体票 80 元（20 人以上视为团体），儿童票 45 元（1.0-1.4m 的儿童，1 米以下儿童免票）10 元景区观光车（必坐）

开放时间：9:00-16:00

用时参考：2 小时



9. 哈尔滨游乐园 (Harbin Fairgrounds)

哈尔滨游乐园原名哈尔滨市文化公园，始建于1958年，地处道外区与南岗区交界处，占地面积22.8公顷，是东北三省规模最大的现代化露天游乐场，在全国12大游乐园中位居第5位。哈尔滨游乐园拥有大、中、小型现代游乐设施40余项，集娱乐、休闲、科普教育于一身，拥有世界第六高、中国第一高的巨型摩天轮，多年来以“经营享受，创造欢乐”为宗旨，以“诚信、文明”为准则，被国家旅游局评选为首批“AAA”级旅游景区（点），被市旅游局指定为旅游定点单位和文明行业示范窗口单位，被黑龙江省评定为“甲级公园”。2013年12月，“哈尔滨游乐园”更名为“哈尔滨文化公园”。

门票：套票 100 元/人

营业时间：8:30-17:30

交通方式：步行至中国人寿保险公司（道里七道街）乘坐 53 路或 74 路经约半小时于南通大街下车，步行约 400 米到达





10. 哈尔滨圣母安息教堂 (Harbin Notre Dame Church)

哈尔滨圣母安息教堂也称乌斯平卡亚教堂，是中东铁路管理局于1908年9月修建的一所东正教徒祭祀死者的教堂。1949年之后，教堂中原有的外侨墓地全部迁至皇山公墓，教堂也在20世纪80年代改名为“文化公园”。整个教堂虽然规模不大，但造型小巧别致。建筑通体呈方形，为砖木结构，穹顶为钟楼。如今的圣母安息教堂外爬满了藤类植物，但依旧能感受到它厚重沧桑的历史感。

交通:乘 92 路公交车在哈工程大学站下车可达

用时参考:半小时



11. 亚布力滑雪场 (Yabuli Ski Resort)

亚布力滑雪场为中国第一座符合国际标准的大型旅游滑雪场，拥有高、中、初级滑雪道一五条，越野滑雪道一条，总长度三十公里，旅游滑雪缆车三条，为游客提供高山滑雪、越野滑雪、雪橇滑雪、雪地摩托、狗拉雪橇、马拉雪橇、湖上滑冰、堆雪人、雪地烟花篝火晚会等游艺项目。还辟有儿童滑雪娱乐区和风车传统滑雪区。同时，设有雪具出租店和滑雪学校，山顶、山腰、山下设有多处酒吧、快餐店、购物中心、红十字救护站，以及国际国内长途电话及卫星电视等服务配套设施。

门票：根据不同滑雪场价格不等

价格浮动为 78~180 不等

交通方式：火车快速 33 元/人(K7047 07: 34~10:43) 到达亚布力镇再乘坐旅游巴士 (10 元/人 20 分钟左右) 到达滑雪场

补充：两种游览方式 一是上午去，下午回哈尔滨；二是直接当天住在亚布力。

亚布力滑雪旅游度假区

位于尚志市亚布力镇东南 20 公里，距哈尔滨市 197 公里，是目前国内最大的滑雪场，也是我国目前最大的综合性雪上训练中心。亚布力滑雪场的设施非常完善，共有 11 根初、中、高级滑雪道，它的高山滑雪道是亚洲最长的。滑雪场内还有长达 5 公里的环形越野雪道及雪地摩托、雪橇专用道，设有 3 条吊椅索道、3 条拖牵索道及 1 条提把式索道。雪场还拥有多台造雪机、压雪机、雪上摩托车等现代滑雪场机械设备；雪道设有 multiple 吊椅式和牵引索道，滑雪者可以从任何一处乘索道，不需要脱掉雪板，滑遍场内全部雪道。度假区由长白山脉张广才岭的三座山峰组成，即海拔 1374.8 米的主峰大锅盔山、海拔 1100 米的二锅盔山、海拔 1000 米的三锅盔山。整个滑雪场处于群山

环抱之中，林密雪厚，风景壮观。锅盔山主峰三锅盔已经辟为大型旅游滑雪场，大锅盔和二锅盔曾是第三届亚冬会赛道，现在是国家滑雪运动员的训练基地。在亚布力滑雪场阳光度假村装修豪华设施齐全的精品商场内，你可以得到真诚、愉悦的购物享受。这里不仅有最新流行时尚的国际品牌滑雪服装及装备，还有阳光度假村自己的 Sun Mountain 品牌服装、装备及众多纪念品，甚至你可以从这里带走亚布力最富盛名的亚布力烟（关东烟），给你的亚布力之旅增添更丰富的回忆和经历。



最佳季节：9月-次年3月最佳，秋天是亚布力一年之中最美的季节。每年9月下旬的中国黑龙江森林“五花山”观赏节都在亚布力风车山庄拉开序幕，同时“追逐‘五花山’自驾车游龙江”活动、“黑龙江秋季旅游摄影展”也同时在亚布力风车山庄正式启动。五花山观赏节创办于1999年，已经成功举办了7届，冬季是最好的滑雪时机。

建议游玩：3-4小时·

滑雪门票：2小时：180.00元 3小时：240.00元 半天：300.00元
一天：480.00元 两天：900.00元 三天：1200.00元

12.731 部队罪证遗址 (Unit 731 Memorial Museum)

设立于 1936 年，1939 年，侵华日军划定了哈尔滨平房区附近为特别军事区，1940 年加茂部队入驻，1941 年 5 月改用秘密代号—满洲第 731 部队，用以专门从事细菌武器生产和细菌研究，侵华日军第 731 部队罪证遗址位于哈尔滨市平房区，占地面积 610 万平方米，二战期间，日本法西斯在这里建立了一支世界战争史上规模最大的细菌战部队，这里同德国纳粹的奥斯维辛集中营并称为世界两大灭绝人寰的杀人魔窟。

本部大楼内把房间开辟成罪证陈列馆，基本是以挂在墙上的文字数据图片等资料做展览，这里你不仅能看到实物并不多。

交通：210 路七三一一站；210、220、338、343、348、361、371 路新疆大街站

门票：免费，凭身份证参观

开放时间：9:00-11:00，13:30-15:30

用时参考：2 小时



13. 黑龙江省广播电视塔---龙塔 (Harbin Dragon Tower)

黑龙江省广播电视塔---龙塔，塔高 336 米，在钢塔中位于世界第二，亚洲第一。是一座集广播电视发射、旅游观光、餐饮娱乐、广告传播、环境气象监测、微波通讯、无线通讯于一体的综合性多功能塔，是东北哈尔滨的标志性建筑。龙塔总面积为 16600 平方米，其中塔座为 13000 平方米，塔楼为 3600 平方米，塔座由地下一层和地上四层组成球冠形。塔身正八面型，塔体为抛物线形，中间是圆柱形井道，由七条银



白色的铝合金板和九条深蓝色镀膜玻璃围护。塔楼设在 181 米和 206 米处，由飞碟状的下塔楼和圆形的上塔楼组成。天线设在 220.5 米至 336 米。龙塔精心打造“尊贵的待客之道”，以航空服务标准严格要求，塑造了一支与国际接轨的服务队伍。龙塔曾成功接待中共中央政治局常委李长春，中共中央政治局常委，中央纪律检查委员会书记贺国强等多位中央领导人，以及俄罗斯副总理赫里斯坚科、韩国前总理李寿成等国外贵宾，港澳地区工商界、专业界考察团等大规模团体。演艺界、商界等知名人士亦经常光顾于此。对龙塔特色的美景、美食、美人服务赞叹不已，龙塔已成为海内外游客必达的旅游胜地。

开塔至今，龙塔依靠省市政府、旅游主管部门和省广播电视局的正确领导和大力支持，经营不断攀升，其综合实力跃然进入全国高塔的前茅，仅列东方明珠和中央塔之后位居第三位。龙塔通过 ISO9001 质量管理体系认证、ISO14001 环境管理体系认证、GB/T28001 职业

健康安全管理体系认证，是省内首家通过“三标一体认证”的企业，被国家旅游局评定为AAAA级旅游景区，现已成为哈尔滨和黑龙江省崭新的标志性景观，并为世人所瞩目！

电话：0451-82368851

门票：150 人民币

开放时间：09:00-18:00 停止售票时间：17:00

用时参考：2-3 小时

14. 犹太文化馆 (The Harbin New Synagogue – Exhibition: The History of the Harbin Jewish Community)

建于1918年，是国内规模最大的犹太会堂。现作为哈尔滨市建筑艺术馆分管重新对社会开放。目前会堂基本陈列两项展出：《哈尔滨犹太历史文化展》，主要展示19世纪末至20世纪初犹太人在哈尔滨的生活历史；《凝望—建筑艺术展》，主要通过绘画、摄影、建筑模型等形式集中展现了改革开放以来哈尔滨市的城市建设与发展成果。

电话：0451-87630882

交通：机场大巴3号线安国街站；2、21、75、105、112路经纬六道街站。

门票：25元，学生15

开放时间：8:30-16:30

用时参考：1小时30分钟

15. 雪乡 (Snow Village)

雪乡位于牡丹江海林市东部山区，距离牡丹江185公里，属大海林林业局境内，也叫做双峰林场。雪乡的雪质好、粘度高，你可以在这里看到自然形成的各种雪堆造型，有的形似棉花糖、冰淇淋，有的好像

雪做成的蘑菇。你还可以去滑雪、玩雪圈，或者起个大早乘坐雪地摩托上山看日出。若是喜爱徒步，还可以去徒步翻越羊草山，感受林海雪原的魅力。

雪乡这一带降雪频繁，每年有七个月的积雪期，其中12月到次年3月间是来雪乡看雪的最佳时节，此时的雪量大、积雪厚，游客也相当多。雪乡是个不大的村子，雪韵大街是村上最热闹的地方，这条将近五百米长的大街两侧聚集着各种商店和旅店，晚上店门前挂满的红灯笼显得很有节日气氛。你可以在街上买个冻得像石头般结实的冻梨、冻柿子尝尝，或者去与用老式火车头装修成的酒吧合个影。另外别忘了去邮局给亲友或自己寄张明信片留念，街上很多杂货店也有出售明信片，而且老板大多很乐于帮忙代寄。

雪韵大街上有个收费景点“梦幻家园”（门票100元，春节期间会涨至150元），可看到各种漂亮的“雪蘑菇”，是自然形成的雪塑造型，为雪乡的标志性景观，里面的高台观景台可俯瞰园内景观。园内还有雪圈滑道，可以无限次玩，晚上还有二人转表演（需另付费）。现在只有在“梦幻家园”里能看到大片的雪蘑菇，据说平时通过媒体看到的雪蘑菇都是在这里面拍摄的，专程来拍摄雪蘑菇的游客可以进去看看，不感兴趣的话不建议在此花钱。而“梦幻家园”后面有座不高的小山包（在园外，可从雪韵大街旁的小巷过去），是摄影取景的好地方，常常被长枪短炮们占领，傍晚可以拍摄到袅袅炊烟笼罩下的村庄美景。

雪韵大街两边还延伸着几条小巷，开满了拥有木头篱笆小院的农家旅馆。2013年底《爸爸去哪儿》节目火了雪乡，那些明星们住过的农家旅舍至今都很受追捧。当地村民几乎家家都经营旅馆，你可以体验睡火炕，还可以吃一顿东北农家菜，尝尝地道的小鸡炖蘑菇、地三鲜、炖粉条，还有当地特产的野生林蛙。旺季时，5-6人住的火炕通铺每人100-150元，火炕标间300元，都包三餐，遇节假日会再涨价。村里还有一些标准设施的宾馆酒店，但价格比农家火炕更贵。

地址：牡丹江海林市长汀镇双峰林场

类型：山岳/山岭农家乐乡村

游玩时间：建议 2-3 天

电话：0453-7550285；0453-7550244

官方网站：<http://www.zhongguoxuexiang.cn/>

开放时间：全天开放

门票信息：门市价：80 元



16. 哈尔滨伏尔加庄园 (Harbin Russian Volga Manor)

伏尔加庄园位于哈尔滨市香坊区成高子镇阿什河畔哈成路 16 公里处，占地面积 60 多万平方米。庄园风景秀丽，有大片的园林和滩涂湿地；蜿蜒曲折的阿什河流过庄园，水连水、桥连桥，一派优美的田

园风光。庄园以哈尔滨历史文化为依托复建了圣尼古拉教堂作为建筑艺术馆，复建了“米尼阿久尔”餐厅及建设了 20 多座精典的俄式建筑，形成世界上独一无二的建筑群。是集会议培训、休闲娱乐、文化沙龙、婚礼庆典、户外运动等功能为一体的文化旅游度假区。庄园能够提供 800 人住宿、1000 人会议，2000 人用餐，先后接待了港澳旅游团及俄侨、企业联谊、机关社团会议及艺术、传媒、影视、经贸等各界人士，至今已接待游客几万人。

全国统一客服电话：400-6677-188 55156801-8018

开放时间：9:00-17:00

景区地址：中国哈尔滨市香坊区哈成路 16 公里处



交通线路：

a. 乘车路线：香坊区通乡商店乘郊区 8 路/340 路至高子镇，转乘郊区 340 路三家子线，伏尔加庄园下车

b.自驾路线：沿香坊区哈成路直行，过成高子镇 7 公里（见原“俄罗斯风情园”路标）

门票价格：成人 100 元。

如果自助去伏尔加：可乘伏尔加庄园的“假日直通车”，且与一日游套票打包销售，直通车每周二至周日上午 9:30 分在龙塔广场发车，15:30 分返回，车费 20 元/人/往返

特色饮食篇 (Food Culture)

西餐类：

1. 华梅西餐厅 (Huamei Western Restaurant)

老字号西餐厅，经营俄式西餐为主。餐厅的建筑和饮食风格被认为是富有浓郁特色的哈尔滨文化的标志之一。推荐菜有烤奶汁鳊鱼、炸板虾、红菜汤以及罐焖系列等。餐厅的面包也是这里的一大特色，位于中央大街 112 号，值得推荐的是闷罐和软煎大马哈鱼，还有羊排和烤鱼。

地址：哈尔滨市道里区中央大街 112 号

电话：0451-84619818

交通：乘 16、23、53、64、74、83、94、101、102、103、113、118、夜 1 路等公交车在中国人寿保险公司(道里七道街)站下车步行约 170 米可达

人均消费：人均约 87 人民币

开放时间：11:00-21:00



2.露西亚西餐厅 (Lucia Russian Coffee and Restaurant)

露西亚西餐厅，纯俄式建筑，坐落在中央大街与西头道街的交叉处的一栋两层的淡黄色小楼里，绿色的漆门、古典花式吊灯、蕾丝花边的台布和窗帘、手绣台布覆盖的立式钢琴，倚在墙角，上面放几本灰蓝色的漆布俄文书，还有一些银器。墙上挂了很多黑白的相片，都是妮娜和她的亲人们在上个世纪的留影，这些物件让这间小屋烘托得精致而温暖。可以说在哈尔滨西餐厅中格调最为优雅别致、文化底蕴最为丰富的。让人见一眼，就不在忘却的小店，满足你味觉、视觉、听觉、精神的各种享受。

地址：道里区西头道街 29 号

电话：84563207

特色：俄式西餐。红菜汤、油炸包、肉饼、菜卷、俄式乡间羊脊排



3.波特曼西餐厅 (Poterman Western Restaurants)

波特曼西餐厅餐厅环境幽雅，装修颇为小资，还有俄罗斯美女的钢琴表演，夜幕时分会点起蜡烛，挺有异国的气氛。这里的红菜汤香香浓浓的，是俄罗斯传统味道。主菜黑椒牛排非常入味。小吃中土豆泥打得很细，入口即化，奶味也非常浓郁。



红菜汤，黑椒牛排，自酿红酒，罐虾，奶汁杂拌，罐牛，罐羊，牛排，土豆泥，软煎马哈鱼，酸黄瓜，法式面包，法式牛排，鹅肝慕斯，俄式猪肉饼，南瓜汤，黑椒牛扒，红鱼籽酱，红汤，清煎马哈鱼，罐焖牛肉，奶油鲍鱼汤，提拉米苏，奶汁桂鱼，奶汁肉饼

电话：0451-84686888

地址：黑龙江省哈尔滨市道里区西七道街 53 号

中餐类 (Chinese Foods)

1. 东方饺子王 (Dumplings)

东方饺子王连锁经营有限责任公司始创于 1993 年 4 月，其前身是哈尔滨市营业面积不足 40 平方米，员工近十人的小海鲜饺子馆。经过十几年的艰苦创业，打造了一个以中华传统美食“饺子”为主打食品的全中国十佳餐饮连锁店。

这儿的饺子都是现包现煮，顾客可以透过玻璃看见操作间的制作过程，可谓吃得放心。饺子的种类很多，以三鲜和鲜虾青瓜馅儿的口碑最好，配菜也制作讲究。

地址：哈尔滨市道里区中央大街 37 号(近西十三道街)

电话：0451-84855111

交通：乘 1、2、13 区间、116 路等公交车在道理十二道街站下车步行约 110 米可达

人均消费：人均约 34 人民币

开放时间：10:30-21:00

2. 老昌春饼

(Chinese Pancakes)

老昌春饼是一家以特色小吃闻名的一家店，店内也经营一些炒菜，春饼还得吃“老昌”，“薄而不破”，卷上各种炒菜，一口咬



下去，“香味四溢”，让人“欲罢不能”；[筋饼](#)也“不错”，口感更“筋道”；还有附赠的粥，“稀稀薄薄”，“很暖胃”。菜量“足”，价格“实惠”，“花不多的钱就可以吃得饱饱的”。春饼还得吃“老昌”，“薄而不破”，卷上各种炒菜，一口咬下去，“香味四溢”，让人“欲罢不能”；筋饼也“不错”，口感更“筋道”；还有附赠的粥，“稀稀薄薄”，“很暖胃”。菜量“足”，价格“实惠”，“花不多的钱就可以吃得饱饱的”。

地址: 哈尔滨道里区中央大街 178 号

电话: 0451-84685000



特色及小吃类 (Special Harbin Delicacies)

1. 马迭尔冰棍 (Modern Hotel Ice Cream)

马迭尔冰棍，是哈尔滨中央大街特色冷饮。马迭尔品牌 (Modern) 由法籍犹太人开斯普于 1906 年在哈尔滨创建，距今有 100 多年的历史，其名称“马迭尔”从清朝到民国到解放后，一直沿用未改。当时堪称“新艺术”的代表作，故名“马迭尔”，意为摩登的、时髦的，成为早期东北专供社会上层人物栖身和娱乐的场所。到哈尔滨不尝马

迭尔冰棍，就相当于到了北京没去长城和故宫，都会被人说白去一回。



“甜而不腻，冰中带香”是马迭尔冰棍的主要特点。

美味地点：道里区中央大街89号马迭尔宾馆（马迭尔冷饮厅）



2. 哈尔滨红肠 (Harbin Famous Sausages)

哈尔滨红肠，俄语译音为“里道斯”，“里道斯”和哈尔滨红肠是一个概念。许多哈尔滨人称哈尔滨红肠为“里道斯红肠”，也有人喜欢用“哈红肠”的简称。“里道斯”原产于东欧的立陶宛。1898年中东铁路修建后，外国人大量进入哈尔滨，也将肉灌制品带到了哈尔滨。哈红肠可谓是哈尔滨美食之一，如果亲去了哈尔滨可一定要品尝此美味哦。

美味购买：大商场均可，建议购买哈肉联或者秋林的为正宗哈尔滨红肠



3. 锅包肉别称锅爆肉 (Guobaorou – Sweet & Sour pan fried meat)

锅包肉，原名“锅爆肉”，是正宗冰城（哈尔滨）美食，出自哈尔滨道台府尹



杜学赢专用厨师，“滨江膳祖”——郑兴文之手。现在，“滨江膳祖”的曾孙在哈尔滨花园街 48 号开办了自己的美食（老厨家），传承了滨江美食文化独有的特点。要想吃到正宗锅包肉，只能在哈尔滨吃得到。

总店地址：香坊区文政街 78 号(近文昌街) 总店

花园店地址：哈尔滨市南岗区花园街 43 号

4. 俄罗斯大列巴 (Harbin Russian Bread - российской хлеба)

大列巴是哈尔滨最有个性的特产，它被称为哈尔滨风味食品一绝。大列巴之名，鲜明地体现了中西文化之融合，“列巴”是俄罗斯语“面包”，因为个大，所以前面冠以中文的“大”字。初次见“大列巴”，你会被这硕大无比的面包所惊叹，作家秦牧当年来哈尔滨有句“面包像锅盖”的比喻，说的就是具有百年余韵的秋林大列巴。



它的体积比半个篮球还大一圈，标准直径在 23—

26 厘米之间，厚度也在 16 厘米以上，面包净重有 2 公斤，它的膨松程度比一般的面包要厚重些，拎在手里沉甸甸的，所以一般从哈尔滨带这特产礼物送人可是礼重情义更重的。

美食购买：选择品牌，秋林食品即可

美食地址：东大直街 319 号

4、哈尔滨的夜市文化 (Harbin Night Foods and Snacks)

对“吃货”来说，在夜市消夏是不二之选，[哈尔滨](#)较有名的夜市在 10 家以内。其中的黑大夜市、师大夜市、松北商大夜市、安字片夜市、司徒街夜市、北七道街夜市、育民街夜市等 7 家夜市规模最大。



节庆活动篇 (Special Festivals)

1. 哈尔滨啤酒节 (Harbin Beer Festival)

[哈尔滨](#)啤酒节每年7月份举办，哈尔滨是[中国](#)第一桶啤酒的生产地。哈尔滨素有“[东方莫斯科](#)”、“东方小巴黎”、“音乐之都”之誉。1988年夏，哈尔滨啤酒节同首届国际啤酒博览会同时问世。啤酒作为文化载体，在哈尔滨成为人们社会交往、信息沟通、商品流通的文化纽带。

2. 哈尔滨之夏音乐会 (Harbin Summer Music Festival)

中国·[哈尔滨](#)之夏音乐会 (Harbin Summer Music Concert of China) 简称“哈夏”。“[哈尔滨](#)之夏”音乐会与“上海之春”音乐会，广州“[羊城音乐花会](#)”并称中国三大音乐节。[哈尔滨](#)地处中国北方，是一座有着独特文化传统的城市，早期随着大批外国移民的涌入，西方音乐

文化也随之进入了哈尔滨。在东西文化相互交融之中，铸就了[哈尔滨](#)人喜爱音乐的品性。

“[哈尔滨](#)之夏音乐会”，自 1961 年开办至今已有 50 余年的历史，已成为哈尔滨生活中的重要组成部分，她与冰雪文化艺术活动一起，形成了哈尔滨市“一冬、一夏”两大文化产业，为天鹅项下的明珠，增添了奇光异彩。

“[哈尔滨](#)之夏音乐会”已举办了 30 余届，云集了国际国内著名的艺术家，与冰雪旅游相映成趣，吸引了国内外数百万宾客。



3. 哈尔滨冰雪节 (Harbin International Ice and Snow Festival)

哈尔滨国际冰雪节（英语：Harbin International Ice and Snow Festival）是我国历史上第一个以冰雪活动为内容的国际性节日，持续一个月。

中国[哈尔滨国际冰雪节](#)与日本[札幌雪节](#)、加拿大[魁北克冬季狂欢节](#)和挪威[奥斯陆滑雪节](#)并成世界四大冰雪节。1985年1月5日创办，成为世界冰雪盛会。经地方立法，1月5日已成为哈尔滨人的盛大节日。

[冰雪节](#)正式创立于1985年，是在[哈尔滨市](#)在每年冬季传统的[冰灯游园会](#)的[基础](#)上创办的。起初名称为“哈尔滨冰雪节”，2001年，冰雪节与黑龙江国际滑雪节合并，正式更名为“中国哈尔滨国际冰雪节”。

在松花江上修建的冰雪[迪斯尼](#)乐园——哈尔滨冰雪大世界、[斯大林公园](#)展出的大型冰雕，在[太阳岛](#)举办的雪雕游园会；在兆麟公园举办的规模盛大的[冰灯游园会](#)等皆为冰雪节内容。冰雪节期间举办冬泳比赛、冰球赛、雪地足球赛、高山滑雪邀请赛、冰雕比赛、国际冰雕比赛、冰上速滑赛、冰雪节诗会、冰雪摄影展、图书展、冰雪电影节、冰上婚礼等。

哈尔滨国际冰雪节是世界上活动时间最长的冰雪节，它只有开幕式——每年的1月5日，没有[闭幕式](#)，最初规定为期一个月，事实上前一年年底节庆[活动](#)便已开始，一直持续到2月底冰雪活动结束为止，期间包含了[新年](#)、[春节](#)、[元宵节](#)、滑雪节四个重要的节庆活动。

每年一度的哈尔滨冰雪节，以“主题经济化、目标国际化、经营商业化、活动群众化”为原则，集冰灯游园会、大型焰火晚会、冰上婚礼、摄影比赛、图书博览会、经济技术协作洽谈会、经协信息发布洽谈会、物资交易大会、专利技术新产品交易会于一体，吸引游客多达百余万人次，经贸洽谈会成交额逐年上升。不仅是中外游客旅游观光

的热点，而且还是国内外客商开展经贸合作、进行友好交往的桥梁和纽带。



4. 哈尔滨冰灯游园会 (Harbin Ice Lanterns Festival)

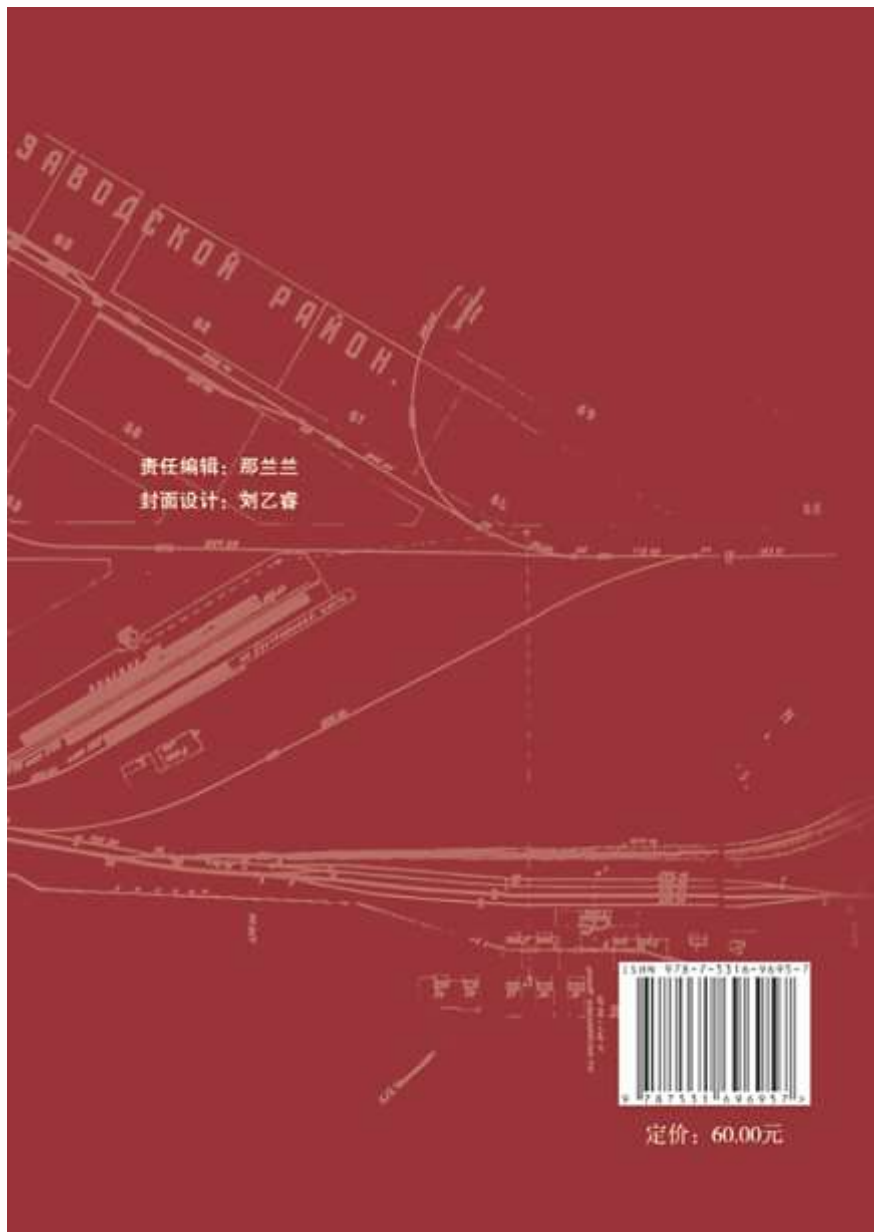
在哈尔滨兆麟公园举办的一年一届的冰灯游园会，每年从1月5日开始，一直延续到2月末。哈尔滨的艺术家们



用松花江原生冰进行创作，雕塑出千姿百态的冰雕艺术作品，再辅以前现代科技手段，便构成了独具北国特色的冰灯艺术。在占地6万多平方米的场地上，展出千余个景点，在艺术家和能工巧匠手下，松花江上取来的天然冰变成了一件灵气活现的精美艺术品，变成了冰奇灯

巧、玉砌银镶的冰的世界、灯的海洋。冰灯艺术年年有新变化，被人们称为“永不重复的童话”。从 1985 年开始，在冰灯游园会期间举办的每年一度的哈尔滨冰雪节上，游客不仅可以参加冰灯游园会，观赏各种冰雕艺术，而且还可以参加松花江冰上世界的体育活动，坐冰帆、打冰猴、溜冰、观看冬泳比赛和冰上婚礼，参加冰雪节文艺晚会等活动。





责任编辑：那兰兰
封面设计：刘乙睿



定价：60.00元