



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790-1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社·组织整理

程焕文·审订

— 18 —



GUANGXI NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

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“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划项目

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· 桂林 ·

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R No. 43.

Cons. Bureau



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Jan 17th 1901

Mr. Robert M. McHardy,



To the Department of State.

Subject:

Aus. No. 26, 1901

American Consession at Canton.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting re the above & enclosing copy
of a communication to Hon. E. H. Clegg.

*See letter from Mr.
Whiley to the President
dated Hong Kong
Aug 22, 1900.*





No. 73

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 4th, 1890

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have, today, mailed to the Hon. E. H. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking the accompanying communication in re the necessity for and desirability of an American concession at Canton. I cannot speak too strongly on behalf of such a concession. It is sorely needed and would prove a great impetus to American trade and American interests in Southern China. Mr. William Wiley has furnished the Department with a map of Canton city, and suburbs, showing the locality of the present overcrowded little Island, Shamoen, and of the proposed United States Concession. If I am not mistaken that map with his letter to President Mc. Kinley was forwarded from Hongkong on February 22nd 1900.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Robert M. Wade

U. S. Consul

Enclosure

16
c.15.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA,

June 4th 1901

Hon. E. H. Conger,
U. S. Minister,
Peking, China,

Sir:

At length I am able to take up your No. 656, dated at Peking May 31st 1900 and at Shanghai June 7th 1900, and received at this Consulate on June 19th 1900. Enclosed therewith was copy of State Department's instruction No. 253, with its enclosure, concerning the necessity and desirability of an American or general foreign concession at Canton. I have the honor to reply thereto as follows:

The general foreign concession at Canton, is situated on Shamun, an artificial irregular pear shaped little island, about half a mile in circumference and about two hundred and fifty yards at its greatest width. It is situated to the south of the western suburb of the city, by which it is reached by two bridges. It was an extensive mudflat, until 1859, when it was created an island, two-thirds of which were conceded to the British and one third to the French

Governments. A canal was constructed between the Island and the city, and substantial embankments were built around the Island of solid masonry. Upwards of two years and about \$325,000 gold were spent in completing the place and making it suitable for residential and business purposes. At the same time the French received a grant or concession of the site of the old Viceroy's Yamen, a large and valuable lot of ground in the centre of the city. Since then the population of the little Island has grown so large that the accommodations are miserably inadequate, and the British and French authorities receive immense and most profitable returns on their original small investment. The place now is so crowded that the erection of new buildings would be an added menace to the health of its present residents. Rents are exceedingly high and their increase is arbitrary and continuous. The French, British and German Consulates, owned by their respective Governments, are spacious and well-appointed, both in their interior and external arrangements. The United States' Consulate is a small building, really unfit

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unfit for its official and other purpose, and its rental is subject to a yearly lease. The amount of the rent is increased yearly and as there is no other building on Shamien, or in its vicinity at all in any way suitable we cannot move and must submit to the periodical squeeze, which, for the last three years, has footed up \$200 a year.

The Germans are, I understand, seeking a concession either at Honam or Faku to be used solely by Germans and the Chinese who trade with them, etc, so they will not and cannot be expected to join in the arrangement for a general concession. Neither will the French or British, because they have concessions of their own. Therefore a special or United States Concession is alone possible, as it assuredly is most desirable. We, Americans, ought to have a concession of our own, and I have not the slightest hesitation in asserting that a special American settlement would be both profitable and popular. No other nationals
are

4.

are at all so well liked as the Americans and, I know, from actual personal experience that the wealthy and influential Chinese, merchants, bankers, and others, would be only too happy to have an opportunity of giving substantial evidences of their favor towards such an enterprise. Americans and others are now kept away from here, simply because of lack of room, and American trade suffers thereby. An American concession would be of material advantage in coincidentally showing our National spirit and enabling our manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, at home, to extend and expand their interests in this part of Southern China. Canton is one of the largest and most important ports in China, and, through the establishment of a special American concession or settlement, our people would, I feel satisfied, secure not only its trade but that of the greater part of all the silk, tea, matting, blackwood and other industry-productive districts in Kwang-tung.

5.

ting and Kwangsi as well as Yunnan, not only that, but they could do a vast export-trade as well, and in addition ought to be able to obtain a highly remunerative share in railroad, telegraph, telephone and electric lighting and ⁱⁿ gold, copper, silver, coal and other mining enterprises.

I have made a careful and personal inspection of the locality suggested to His Excellency the Honorable William Mc. Kinley, President of the United States, by Mr William Whaley, a prosperous and most reputable American business man, resident in Hong Kong. It is most suitably situated outside of the East Gate, with good water frontage, is about six miles long and two miles broad, and would make an ideal American concession, capable of all necessary improvements. The new Hankow and Canton railroad would there have a terminal point, and for business purposes it would be more adjacent to the Chinese merchants and manufacturers, and

6.

far more easy of access than over-crowded Shamen.

The present is a most favorable opportunity for obtaining this much needed concession.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Robert M. M. Wade.
U. S. Consul

File: Received too late to print.

*encl.
No. 74.*

Consulate of the United States,

(Canton, China, Aug 17th 1901.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

*Received in form
Aug 14 1901*

Subject:

re. Existing conditions in Kiangtung.

Abstract of Contents.

*That a number of wealthy gentlemen and others
are organizing a company with a large capital
to buy foreign machinery for the manufacture
of silk after foreign patterns, &c.*

