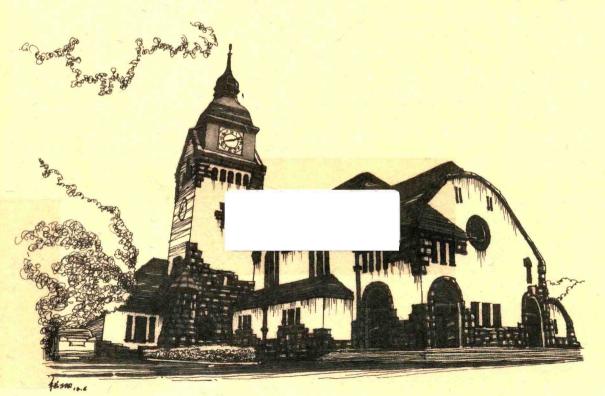
老青岛的洋建筑

Old Qingdao's Foreign Buildings

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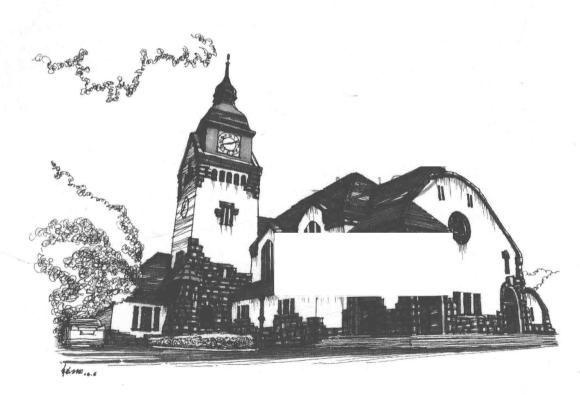


 故園画忆系列 Memory of the Old Home in Sketches

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青年画家张楠送来钢笔速写集《老青岛的洋建筑》并嘱作序,可能因我管过一段城市建设,但不懂书画,文笔欠佳,如何作得?感他人天马行空才显能,叹自己老骥伏枥志何用。看了画稿后,也就小一冲动,自不量力、欣然从命了。20年来,我看过几本关于青岛历史建筑的影集与画册,我敬佩作者们爱青岛、懂建筑、高造诣。前几册我仅是阅读收藏,张楠先生大作我却要揣摩润色,因为此序要与其捆绑经受世人的品鉴。

因美而画青岛,必定有爱。我同感发自心底,也想助画者添色。青岛的先天自然条件,真是山水相融、气候温情、腹地优厚、海陆畅通。一位银川友人曾问及我对贺兰山和崂山的感受,未曾料及的提问,让我启发由衷: 贺兰山厚重沉稳,如盘古开天,拔混沌戈壁而起,养育了我们的祖先并包容其在身上作画,留下了最早的文化,受人崇敬;而崂山却像海上漂浮的仙山,经风雨浪作,那千姿百态的天将及仙女被松车云舟所簇拥,"远而望之皎若太阳升朝霞,迫而察之灼若芙蕖出渌波",令人爱慕。谈到后天城市风格,青岛则别具一格,她不以高大炫耀,而以优雅自修。她拥有良好的基础设施,完备的社会事业。基础设施中港口在国内位居前茅,完整的雨污水分流系统与建筑齐名,城市道路路网密度与建筑量匹配得当。在经济方面,除了许多行业有"上青天"的美誉外,还具备与上海相当的最完备的工业门类。在文化上,20世纪30年代,因若干文化名人的集聚,成为新文化运动的中心之一,加上近现代城市规划与建筑,已被国家授之以历史文化名城。她的外观及内涵,尤其是"青少年"时期基础打得好,可以誉为"健康俊美"。

由于岛城人民较高的文化素养和历届领导们的重视,城市建设的代表性历史建筑均有存留,就可对这"健康俊美"有了更全面的展示和解读。青岛城市的老建筑基本分为五类,一是行政建筑,主要为德占时期建成;二是宗教建筑,有青岛地标式建筑的天主教堂、基督教堂等;三是住宅建筑,主要分为度假别墅(如八大关、太平角地区)、独立式住宅(分布极广,如黄台路、武定路、甘肃路一带)、公寓楼房、里院建筑,这成为老市区红瓦绿树的基本构图,在本书中表现也较多;四是公共事业建筑,如车站、学校、医院等,其中体育设施在国内较早出现并引以为荣的有海水浴场、体育场、跑马场和高尔夫球场,但遗憾的是保留下来的只有体育场及海水浴场;五是工商业及金融建筑,值得一提的是享誉海内外的青岛啤酒厂,现已将老厂办公楼与厂房改为啤酒博物馆,老设备都置于其中,游客还可以参观现代化的生产流程并能品尝最鲜美的啤酒,这使得博物馆别开生面,达到了历史再现,动态展现,产品直现的目的。

历史建筑的保护,并非仅限于那些具有艺术价值的历史建筑。一些工业建筑、民俗建筑和反映重大历

史事件或历史转折的建筑,因其具有重要的历史价值而也应该重点加以关注和保护。青岛在这方面也有一些经验和教训值得思考。比如:国棉一厂于 1919 年建厂,它是最能反映我们国家纺织业发展史的典型代表。当年在改造时,仅把厂前区及仓库留做了新居住区的社区配套用房,其他厂房被拆除了。而同一时期正在建设的纺织博物馆及大型纺织商城,却没想到利用这些锯齿牙外观、内铺木地板的老厂房。建设新房的眼前收益挡住了保护利用老建筑的长远历史文化收益,这是一种极大的短视。市南区四方路一带的旧商业区和连带的路网结构,都修建于近百年以前,我曾以"九官格"命名并建议迁住(非拆迁),保留、恢复街区的历史商业功能。后来论证时,我还担心论偏了,又搞成大拆大建,把又一个"最早的"搞成交通堵塞、不伦不类的"最糟的"。东方饭店之所以萧停,就因他位在社区内,羊群里跑出骆驼来,羊群不安,骆驼难活。许多失修的老建筑,画家和摄影家在搞创作时可以选取最美的角度,可老百姓住起来就有很多现实问题,最好的办法是以棚户区改造的政策,将院内违章建筑清除,还原为独立成套的居住或办公用房,既改善了居住条件又保护了历史建筑,这比新建的别墅区更有味道,还有历史典故为依托,从而改变旧城区只能远看、不能近观的面貌。如果我们在城市建设中,不加思索地拆改,青岛也就很难保留红瓦绿树、碧海蓝天的雅貌。所以,我认为给历史建筑赋予新的生命是一种艺术和智慧,需要有创意和创新。在历史发展进程中,青岛城市建设遇到的很多问题和矛盾,对当下中国的城市发展和文化遗产的保护有极其重要的借鉴意义。

青岛历史建筑的保护和留存面较广,不仅可以欣赏到欧洲建筑文化的一斑,也可略见建埠初期城市规划的端倪,更可以借鉴于青岛城市未来的规划。许多现代城市的区域规划,在青岛的早期规划中都能体现,比如:馆陶路一带分布许多银行,便是现今称作的金融服务区;中山路及两侧一定是核心商业中心;四方路一带是餐饮、服装和杂货等综合小商品区。关注并保留好具有城市区域规划功能的历史建筑,需要我们去掉浮躁,以历史唯物主义为指导,深入的贴近民生,才能站得更高,看得更远地思考。

张楠先生画集的内容编辑和绘画作品无不反映了他扎实的理论与绘画功底,一幅幅画面像是在讲述一个个生动的故事,让人不仅从建筑绘画艺术上得到享受,也从历史、社会、城市的诸多方面得到启发与再思。此书的出版发行不单是张楠艺术道路上的一个小成就,也会让更多的人认识青岛、了解青岛、热爱青岛。愿青岛发展的更好,张楠先生的艺术更上一层楼!

青岛市原副市长 2015年5月

Preface

Young artist Zhang Nan let me to write the preface of his book, because I was in charge of urban construction, but I don't know much about painting, and poor writing, how to do it? After looking at the drawings, I think he is very talented. For 20 years, I have read a few of the historical buildings in Qingdao on the album and picturealbum, I admired the authors of these books who love of Qingdao and architecture, and high attainments. I read these books just by reading, but I want to try to figure out the taste of Mr. Zhang's works, and the preface should match his work so thatlet people judge.

Qingdao is so beautiful that it should be recorded with the brush pen, which reflects the author's passion for Qingdao, and I have the same feeling with the author. For the special location condition, superior natural conditions and unusual history track, Qingdao has its rich natural environment resources and humanities environment resources. Qingdao's urban style is very characteristic, although there are no tall buildings, but there are elegant and delicate architectures. It has a good infrastructure and a complete rain sewage diversion system. In the economic and cultural aspects are both well developed. In the last century thirty's, many cultural celebrities gathered in Qingdao, and that made it one of the center of the new culture movement. Coupled with a wide variety of modern urban construction, it was awarded the title of Historical and Cultural City by thegovernment.

Historic building protection was not limited to the historical building with artistic value. Some industrial buildings, heritage buildings and reflect the significant historical events or historical turning point architecture should also focus attention and protection. Qingdao has some experience and lessons learned in this respect worthy of reflection. Built in 1919Cotton plant of the year, it is best reflected the State of brand-name industries--textiles typical of the history, in the year when only factory and warehouse retained as new residential communities supporting rooms, and other plants have been removed. Large textile and Textile Museum under construction at the same time the Mall, but didn't think to use the jagged appearance of the tooth shape. Gains hindered the protection and utilization of building new houses and old buildings. Quartet road, SHINAN district in the vicinity of the old downtown and the associated road network structure, built in 80 or 90 years ago, I had to "nine squares" name and suggested to move (non-demolition), retention, recovery block history of business functions. Later arguments, I was worried on the bias, and demolition, another "first" get into a traffic jam, neither fish nor fowl "worse". Dongfang Hotel Shaw Park, because of his position within the community, ran out of the herd camels, sheep disturbing camel hard task. Many fell into disrepair of old building, painter and photography home in make creation Shi can selected most beauty of angle, can people live up on has many reality problem, best of approach is to shantytown transformation of policy, will hospital within illegal

building clear, restore for independent sets of live or Office with room, both improved has live conditions and protection has history building, this than new of Villa District more has taste, also may test out history allusions, to change old city only far see, cannot near views of face. If we are building in the city, without thinking, demolition, Qingdao made it hard to keep red tiling, green trees, blue sea and sky, Accor said. So, I think to give new life to historic buildings is an art and wisdom, need to be creative and innovative. In the process of historical development, encountered by the Qingdao City constructionMany questions and contradictions, of China's urban development and protection of cultural heritage is a very important reference.

Protect and retain a wide range of aspects of historical buildings in Qingdao, not only can enjoy the culture of European architecture, or some inkling of town planning in the early Jian BU, can draw on in the future planning of Qingdao City. Many modern urban regional planning, all that might be in the early planning of Qingdao, for example: guantao Road area of many banks, is now known as the financial services area; Zhongshan Road and both sides must be core business center; the Quartet Road area is comprehensive commodity areas such as food, clothing and groceries. Attention and keep with the function of urban planning of historic buildings, we need to get rid of impetuous, guided by historical materialism, close to the people's livelihood, can stand tall, look much further thought.

Mr Zhang Nan collection content editing and paintings all reflect his academies of solid theory and drawing skills, a picture as if it were telling a vivid story, people enjoy not only architectural drawing art, history, society, many aspects of the city are inspired and think. The publishing of this book is not only thinking art a small achievement on the road, also will let more people know Qingdao, Qingdao, Qingdao, understanding, and love. Willing to work in Qingdao development better, Mr Zhang Nan's art to the next level!

Li Naisheng The Original Qingdao Vice Mayor 2015.05

前言

青岛地处山东半岛的东南部,西接广阔内陆,东临浩瀚黄海,是海内外知名的国际滨海旅游度假胜地,同时又是一座重要的现代化制造业及高新技术产业基地。尽管建城只有百余年,却是我国最年轻的历史文化名城。近代的青岛因优越的自然地理环境和天然的良港而成为帝国主义争夺的殖民地,可以说,青岛早期的发展史就是一个有着鲜明殖民地烙印的历史。德国、日本、俄国、英国等殖民者先后在这里建立行政机构,构筑军事设施、学校及商铺,随之而来的侨民和富商巨贾在这里修建私宅及公馆,逊清遗老和文化名流也在这里寓居,渐渐地使青岛有了城市的雏形并得以迅速发展。

青岛除去蔚蓝的大海、青翠的山峦、湿润宜人的环境外,最吸引人的无疑就是许多风格各异的洋建筑。这些建筑在中国极具标本式的意义。因此,青岛也有着"万国建筑博览会"的美誉。青岛的城市建筑按其形成年代和历史背景大概可分为晚清时期、德占时期、日占时期和国民政府时期。其中,德占时期是城市的形成期,并出现了建筑的建设高潮,这也成为中国近代城市化进程中的独特典范。青岛这一时期建筑风格主要表现为德国新文艺复兴、古典主义和折衷主义等风格。这是在中国大地上的欧洲近代城市规划与建筑风貌的缩影。

《老青岛的洋建筑》一书,共分行政建筑、宗教建筑、金融建筑、商业建筑、市政公用建筑和住宅建筑五个部分,是通过速写形式对青岛保存下来的西式老建筑的一次梳理。本人与青岛有着不解之缘,特别是曾经在青岛的求学经历更使青岛优美独特的建筑风貌深深烙在脑海中,一直希望通过画笔系统全面地表现出来。2014年,在学苑出版社周鼎先生的帮助和鼓励下,开始了对青岛西式建筑的整理和绘制工作。怎奈时间和水平有限,作品从内容到表现技法都显糙陋,还望广大读者批评指正。

伟大的法国作家雨果曾说:"人类没有任何一种重要的思想不被建筑艺术写在石头上……人类的全部思想,在这本大书和它的纪念碑上都有其光辉的一页。"青岛这些独具特色的洋建筑,犹如青岛的枝与叶,鲜活地反映着城市历史文化的脉络,印记着青岛在发展过程中所走过的坎坷而艰辛的脚步,它们的存在也使得青岛这座别具风情的海滨城市充满了更加迷人的文化神韵。

Prologue

Qingdao is located in the southeastern part of Shandong Peninsula. There is spacious land west of the city. The vast Yellow Sea lies to its east. Qingdao was founded only about some one hundred years ago. The early history of the city is marked by its colonial past. German, Japanese, Russian and British colonists had successively set up administrative agencies, and built military facilities, schools and shops. These constructions were followed by private residences, and mansions built by foreign nationals and businesses. Old retainers of Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) began living in these city apartments after the dynasty was overturned, so did important cultural celebrities. As a result, a new landscape of the metropolis gradually appeared and the city developed rapidly.

Besides blue seas, green mountains and pleasant climate, Qingdao attracts visitors because of its foreign buildings of various styles - perfect samples of architecture in China; therefore, Qingdao enjoys a reputation as "Museum of Global Architecture".

In accordance with the time of construction and historical background, the city building are divided into several periods: late Qing Dynasty (around 1840-1911), German Occupation Period (1897-1914), Japanese Occupation Period (1914-1922, 1938-1945), and Nanjing National Government Period (1927-1948). During German Occupation Period, the city began to take shape; major construction campaigns were launched. Buildings constructed during the German Occupation Period are unique and exemplary structure in urbanized modern China. Qingdao Architecture during German Occupation was mainly German neo-renaissance, classicist, and eclecticism. These buildings are typical of modern European city planning and architecture.

There are five parts of this book based on building type: administrative, religious, financial institutions, commercial, utilities, and residential. Through the sketches, the book summarizes foreign-style buildings still found in modern Qingdao.

The uniqueness of these buildings is like the branches and leaves of Qingdao. They vividly reflect the traces of Qingdao's history and culture and record the difficult path which Qingdao travelled through its development. Their existence makes this glamorous coastal city even more culturally charming.

目 录

| 序 | 李乃胜 | | |
|--------------|-----|------------|----|
| | | | |
| 前言 | | 圣言会会馆旧址 | 25 |
| | | 圣言会会馆旧址・塔楼 | 26 |
| 行政建筑 | | 圣保罗教堂 | 27 |
| 胶澳总督官署旧址 | 3 | 圣保罗教堂・大门 | 28 |
| 胶澳帝国法院旧址 | 4 | 信义会旧址 | 29 |
| 胶澳警察署旧址 | 5 | 基督教青年会旧址 | 30 |
| 胶澳海关旧址 | 6 | 青岛红十字旧址 | 31 |
| 青岛欧人监狱旧址 | 7 | | |
| 德国第二海军营部大楼旧址 | 8 | 金融建筑 | |
| 美国领事馆旧址 | 9 | 交通银行旧址 | 35 |
| 英国领事馆旧址 | 10 | 麦加利银行旧址 | 36 |
| 德国领事馆旧址 | 11 | 汇丰银行旧址 | 37 |
| 俾斯麦兵营旧址 | 12 | 金城银行旧址 | 38 |
| 俾斯麦兵营旧址・山墙 | 13 | 德华银行旧址 | 39 |
| 青岛山炮台遗址・大炮 | 14 | 东莱银行旧址 | 40 |
| 青岛山炮台遗址・瞭望塔 | 15 | 三菱洋行旧址 | 41 |
| | | 宝隆洋行旧址 | 42 |
| 宗教建筑 | | 礼和洋行旧址 | 43 |
| 基督教堂 | 19 | 证券交易所旧址 | 44 |
| 基督教堂・远眺 | 20 | 证券交易所旧址・细部 | 45 |
| 天主教堂・南面 | 21 | | |
| 天主教堂・北面 | 22 | 商业建筑 | |
| 天主教堂・细部 | 23 | 德国啤酒厂旧址 | 49 |
| 圣心修道院旧址 | 24 | 德国啤酒厂旧址・厂房 | 50 |

| 海滨旅馆旧址 | 51 | 青岛市礼堂旧址 | 80 |
|------------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| 侯爵饭店旧址 | 52 | 胶澳检疫所旧址 | 81 |
| 胶州旅馆旧址 | 53 | 胶澳要塞工程局旧址 | 82 |
| 黑氏饭店旧址 | 54 | 胶澳要塞工程局旧址・楼梯 | 83 |
| 朗德曼商业综合楼旧址 | 55 | 德华大学旧址 | 84 |
| 医药商店旧址 | 56 | 日本女子高等学校旧址 | 85 |
| 亨利王子饭店旧址 | 57 | 铁路中学旧址 | 86 |
| 总督府屠宰场旧址 | 58 | 礼贤书院旧址 | 87 |
| 水兵俱乐部旧址 | 59 | 总督府小学旧址 | 88 |
| 青岛国际俱乐部旧址 | 60 | 青岛日本中学旧址 | 89 |
| 胶澳商埠电汽事务所 | 61 | 德国野战医院旧址 | 90 |
| 山东路矿公司旧址 | 62 | | |
| 日本大连汽船株式会社青岛支店旧址 | 63 | 住宅建筑 | |
| 青岛商会旧址 | 64 | 胶澳总督官邸旧址 | 93 |
| 广东会馆旧址 | 65 | 胶澳总督官邸旧址・屋顶 | 94 |
| 两湖会馆 | 66 | 胶澳总督官邸旧址・窗户 | 95 |
| 齐燕会馆 | 67 | 二提督楼 | 96 |
| | - 1 | 康有为故居 | 97 |
| 市政公用建筑 | | 盖尔普克亲王别墅旧址 | 98 |
| 青岛火车站 | 71 | 伯恩尼克住宅旧址 | 99 |
| 青岛火车站・钟塔 | 72 | 路德公寓旧址 | 100 |
| 大港火车站 | 73 | 坂井贞一住宅旧址 | 101 |
| 小青岛灯塔 | 74 | 魏斯住宅旧址 | 102 |
| 团岛灯塔 | 75 | 安治泰住宅旧址 | 103 |
| 观象台旧址 | 76 | 斯提克夫斯住宅旧址 | 104 |
| 望火楼旧址 | 77 | 德国神甫姬宝路住宅旧址 | 105 |
| 胶澳帝国邮局旧址 | 78 | 刘子山住宅旧址 | 106 |
| 日本青岛邮局大和町所旧址 | 79 | 刘子山住宅旧宅・山墙 | 107 |

| 阿里文住宅旧址 | 108 | 朱德别墅 | 123 |
|------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| 日本别墅大院旧址 | 109 | 太平角一路 3 号 | 124 |
| 贝恩住宅旧址 | 110 | 依瓦洛瓦别墅 | 125 |
| 姜如心住宅旧址 | 111 | 林熏别墅 | 126 |
| 萧军、萧红、舒群故居 | 112 | 湛山四路1号甲 | 127 |
| 捷成洋行别墅旧址 | 113 | 汇泉路 10号 | 128 |
| 副税务司住宅旧址 | 114 | 金口三路5号 | 129 |
| 闻一多故居 | 115 | 鱼山路 21 号甲 | 130 |
| 老舍故居 | 116 | 观海一路 15 号 | 131 |
| 周志俊别墅 | 117 | 观象一路9号 | 132 |
| 花石楼 | 118 | 福山路 22 号 | 133 |
| 公主楼 | 119 | 肥城路 11号 | 134 |
| 白少夫别墅旧址 | 120 | 黄岛路1号 | 135 |
| 韶关路 22 号 | 121 | | |
| 韶关路 28 号 | 122 | 后记 | 136 |

Contents

| Preface Li | Naisheng | | |
|---|-----------|---|----|
| Prologue | , | | |
| | 1 | Former Holy Ghost Convent | 24 |
| Administrative Buildings | 1 | Former Site of the SVD (1) | 25 |
| Former Headquarters of the German | | Former Site of the SVD (2) | 26 |
| Administration | 3 | St. Paul's Church (1) | 27 |
| Former Site of the Imperial Court of Kiao | ochow 4 | St. Paul's Church (2) | 28 |
| Kiaochow Police Headquarters | 5 | Former Lutheran Church | 29 |
| Former Kiaochow Customs | 6 | Former Young Men's Christian Association. | 30 |
| Former Kiaochow Prison for Europea | ans 7 | Former Red Cross of Qingdao | 31 |
| Former German 2nd Navy Battalion | ,= 0 | | |
| Headquarters | 8 | Financial Institution Buildings | |
| Former U.S. Consulate | 9 | Former Bank of Communications | 35 |
| Former Consulate of the U.K. | 10 | Former Chartered Bank | 36 |
| Former Consulate of Germany | 11 | Former HSBC | 37 |
| Former Bismarck Barracks (1) | 12 | Former Kincheng Banking Corporation | 38 |
| Former Bismarck Barracks (2) | 13 | Former Deutsch-Asiatische Bank | 39 |
| Artillery Post Relics on Qingdao | | Former Donglai Bank | 40 |
| Mountain (1) | 14 | Former Mitsubishi Corporation | 41 |
| Artillery Post Relics on Qingdao Mounta | in (2) 15 | Former East Asiatic Company | 42 |
| | | Former Carlowitz & Co. | 43 |
| Religious Buildings | | Former Stock Exchange (1) | 44 |
| Christ Church (1) | 19 | Former Stock Exchange (2) | 45 |
| Christ Church (2) | 20 | | |
| Catholic Church (1) | 21 | Commercial Buildings | |
| Catholic Church (2) | 22 | Former German Brewery (1) | 49 |
| Catholic Church (3) | 23 | Former German Brewery (2) | 50 |

| Former Beach Hotel | 51 | Former Qingdao Observatory | 76 |
|---|------|--|----|
| Former Marquis Courtyard Hotel | 52 | Fire Watch Tower | 77 |
| Former Kiaochow Hotel | 53 | Former German Post Office | 78 |
| Former Hei's Hotel | 54 | Former Yamatocho Branch of Japan's | |
| Former Landmann Commercial Building | 55 | Post Office in Qingdao | 79 |
| Former Pharmacy | 56 | Former Qingdao Municipal Auditorium | 80 |
| Former Prince Heinrich Hotel | 57 | Kiaochow Quarantine Office | 81 |
| Former Qingdao Governor's Abattoir | 58 | Former Kiaochow Fortification Bureau (1) | 82 |
| Former Seaman's Club | 59 | Former Kiaochow Fortification Bureau (2) | 83 |
| Former Qingdao International Club. | 60 | Former Deutsch-Chinesische Hochschule | 84 |
| Former Kiaochow Electric Company. | 61 | Former Japanese Women's College | 85 |
| Former Dalian Steamer Joint-Stock | | Former Railway Middle School | 86 |
| Company,Qingdao Branch | 63 | Former Wilhem Middle School | 87 |
| Former Qingdao Chamber of Commerce | 64 | Former German School for Boys | 88 |
| Former Assembly Hall for Natives of | 1.00 | Former Japanese Middle School | 89 |
| Guangdong Province | 65 | Former German Field Hospital | 90 |
| Former Assembly Hall for Natives of Hubei | | | |
| & Hu'nan Provinces | 66 | Residential Estates | |
| Former Assembly Hall for Natives of Qiyan | | Former German Governor's Residence (1) | 93 |
| Region | 67 | Former German Governor's Residence (2) | 94 |
| | | Former German Governor's Residence (3) | 95 |
| Utilities Buildings | , | Residence of the German Governor's | |
| Qingdao Railway Station (1) | 71 | Subordinate | 96 |
| Qingdao Railway Station (2) | 72 | Former Residence of Kang Youwei | 97 |
| Former Dagang Railway Station | 73 | Former Residence of Prince Pau Gelpcke | 98 |
| Lighthouse at Xiaoqingdao Island | 74 | Former Residence of Wohnhaus von | |
| Lighthouse at Tuandag Island | 75 | Hermann Bernick | 99 |

| Former Luther Hotel | 100 | Zhou Zhijun's Villa | 11' |
|--|-----|--|-----|
| Former Residence of Sakai Teiti | 101 | Huashi Building | 118 |
| Former Residence of C. Weiss | 102 | Princess Building | 119 |
| Former Residence of Anzer | 103 | Baishaofu's Villa | 120 |
| Former Residence of Stickforth | 104 | #22 Shaoguan Road | 121 |
| Former Residence of German Priest Gilberta | 105 | #28 Shaoguan Road | 122 |
| Former Residence of Liu Zishan | | Villa at #1 Taipingjiao Yilu Road | |
| (Anna's Villa) | 106 | (Villa of PLA Marshall Zhu De) | 123 |
| Former Residence of Liu Zishan | 107 | Villa at #3 Taipingjiao Yilu Road | 124 |
| Former Residence of Ernest Ohlmer | 108 | #6 Jiayuguan Road (Qingdao Sanitarium) | 125 |
| Former Japanese Villa | 109 | #7 Jiayuguan Road (Qingdao Sanitarium) | 126 |
| Former Residence of Roland Behn | 110 | #1 Zhanshan Silu Road | 127 |
| Former Residence of Jiang Ruxin | 111 | #10 Huiquan Road | 128 |
| Former Residence of Xiao Jun and | | #5 Jinkou Sanlu Road | 129 |
| Xiao Hong | 112 | #21A Yushan Road | 130 |
| Former Villa of Jebsen & Co. | 113 | #15 Guanhai Yilu Road | 131 |
| Former Residence of the Deputy Director | | #22 Fushan Road | 133 |
| of Kiaochow Customs | 114 | #11 Feicheng Road | 134 |
| Former Residence of Wen Yiduo's | 115 | #1 Huangdao Road | 135 |
| Former Residence of Laoshe | 116 | | |



行政建筑 Administrative Buildings