

OLD PHOTOS OF QINGDAO

# 青島舊影

China Famous  
City Centenary

中国名城百年

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人民美術出版社  
PEOPLE'S FINE ARTS PUBLISHING HOUSE

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# 青岛寄语

周立涛

我生于斯，长于斯，对于家乡青岛，有着亲密的血肉关系。这些年来，无论是在从事博物工作的日子里，还是从事图书工作期间，无论是在国内，还是到国外，时刻都留心搜求故乡历史变迁的照片。这一页页都是曾经发生过的事实的记录，阅读的同时也给人以深思和反省，集得多了，整理出来，愿与共识者同享。

青岛市位于山东半岛南端，地势东高西低，胶州湾是其内海湾，山地约占其面积的15.5%，其中崂山主峰为1,132.7米，是中国海岸线上第一座高山。市区年平均气温12.2℃，最冷的一月份平均气温-1.2℃，最热的8月份平均气温25.1℃。

“青岛”作为地名最早出现于旧《即墨县志》中，清同治年间它属于仁化乡一个沿海小渔村。志载“小青岛在淮子口（即胶州湾口）对岸，入海者必由之道（《海程·险要汛》）。”又载“青岛，西圈可容船十余只。（《海程·险冲汛》）”又据当地老人讲，青岛是岛名于前，村名于后。村因岛名在胶州湾周边相沿成习，如麦岛、阴岛、黄岛等等俯拾即是。从明朝万历年间的记载可知，“本县淮子口、董家湾诸海口，系淮舟必由之路。”（许铤《地方事宜议》）。

在明朝，这里即作为商港的雏形存在，只是由于当局防倭防辽而采取闭关锁国政策，加上朝廷日益腐败，致使国力日渐衰弱，作为重要的军港和商港，它的作用一直没有凸现出来。

近代，资本主义在西方迅速兴起，随即疯狂对外扩张，积贫集弱的清王朝在帝国主义列强坚船利炮的打击下节节败退，资本要渗入到这个古老帝国的肌体内进行繁殖，执意要寻找一个个港口作为切入点。在北方，一个合适的选择地点就是胶州湾。

1883年（光绪十年）中国在中法越南战争中失败后，“大臣许景澄条宜海军事宜，力言胶澳形势险要，且为西人垂涎，请辟为海军屯埠，以防未然。”（《胶澳志·沿革志·历代防治沿革》）可见，其时“西人垂涎”已见端倪。

果然，一位名叫方法敛（Rev·Frank·H·Chalfant）的美国传教士在此游览考察后，进一步发现了青岛作为港口的重要性，他于1890年前后撰写了一篇论文，发表于上海印字馆，内称“青岛之外，势雄壮而优雅，内严密而坚固。东有崂峰之朝云，西有珠山之夕霭。双山峡淮子口以伸内港，可容世界之大军舰50余艘。薛家岛障于南，屏田岛（团岛）伏于北，故恰似地中海之直布罗陀海峡。一炮当关，万舰莫进之概。黄岛可敷水雷，阴岛可制军舰。诚山东之形势，中国之巍观也。”1894年中日甲午战争中，山东境内的西方传教士纷纷逃往当时的教区所在地烟台港，方法敛建议美国海军提督，将聚集起来的传教士用舰船从青岛运往烟台。方法敛盛赞青岛“地势多山，云高海阔，正是避乱桃源。”<sup>①</sup>

有的材料中说“青岛，又名琴岛”。实际上，青岛从来就没有叫过琴岛。所谓“琴岛”一词的来源，据我得到的材料看，德国占领时期，一张德文青岛地图在被德国人重新翻译成汉文时，翻译者误将“青岛”译为“琴头澳”，“青”与“琴”在汉语中音近，故传成了“琴岛”。虽然这个“琴”字可以唤起一些美丽的想象，但毕竟不是史实。

青岛，作为一个新兴城市，在短短的百年之中，能够在这个竞争激烈的世界上成功地发展，取得今天的地位，成为北京申办2008年奥运会的惟一伙伴城市，使我们不得不冷静地思索，追溯她的人文根源。

# 青 岛 寄 语

从青岛地区最早出土的文物看,在商周时期,中华民族的主要组成成分东夷就在这里居住繁衍。周王朝统一中原后,分封给功臣姜子牙为齐地,采取“因其风,简其礼”的政策,直到管仲相齐一直是“崇贤尚能”,也就是以“力”为中心思想,大胆引进外来的文化,努力发挥人的主观能动性,发掘潜力。

当德国人强租这片土地的时候,青岛人在以强烈的爱国心和民族荣耻感进行反抗的同时,也在痛苦中默默地汲取先进文化中的有益营养,从而丰富自己。青岛啤酒就是最好的事例,这种饮料在输入时只是仅仅适合于欧洲人的口味。青岛人在接收过来以后,千锤百炼,使之改变成自己的名牌,发展到举办青岛国际啤酒节。如今,在世界各地,知道青岛啤酒的人肯定比知道青岛市的人要多得多。

于是,你就自然理解,青岛为什么会有万国建筑博览会之称。那散布在岛城的各国各式的建筑之所以琳琅满目,风格各异,不像有些城市那样刻板的统一样式,就是因为与这种海纳百川的宽容社会氛围有关。也就自然明白,清朝灭亡后,为什么那么多遗老遗少要选择到青岛来定居。也可以理解,在20世纪30年代,闻一多、老舍、沈从文、萧红等一大批当时著名学者作家要来青岛发展,使这座城市也有过文化的辉煌。也就是有了这种思想根基,青岛才会有今天的海尔、海信等一系列世界知名的品牌和厂家。

青岛还有一个最大的特点,就是敢为天下先,从春秋时期,齐国的政治家在这里搞政治改革获得成功,就充满着一种大胆的尝试精神。

在青岛,修筑了中国第一条旅游汽车路——台柳路,你可以想象,今天,中国四通八达的旅游线路,它的真正起点就在青

岛;青岛有中国最早的公共图书馆之一——胶州图书馆。今天,那中华大地上卷帙浩繁的国家大型图书馆,有它最初的藏书在这里;这里有中国第一家现代农业试验场,中国农业迈向现代化的步伐,起步地点就在这里;这里是中国的海拔基准点,无论你攀登上珠穆朗玛峰或站在神州大地的任何一角,都要以这里为海拔基准点计算起;这里是中国最早的现代天文事业发祥地,是具有五千年文明传统的中华民族利用现代科学技术探索宇宙奥秘的窗口……

历史的发展是有脉络可寻的。如果没有20世纪30年代青岛体育场的建设,也许不会有今天青岛作为体育之乡、足球之乡的美誉,也许就不会出那么多体坛名将。如果没有上百年的现代文化教育和素质积淀,也许就不会有今天中国文化舞台上那么多耀眼的青岛籍明星;如果没有20世纪上半叶对海洋科学研究所奠定的基础,也许就没有今天作为青岛海洋科学研究城市的辉煌,也不会有那么多令人敬仰的从事海洋学研究的院士。

青岛在短短的百年间历经多次帝国主义入侵,在中国历史发展上留下不可磨灭的足迹,尤其因青岛而引发的“五四”运动,作为中国现代文化的启蒙和民族救亡的开端,这在中国城市的发展史上是独一无二的。纵观青岛历史,这是中华民族近代屈辱史的一个缩影,也是中国人民接受新思想,采取新技术,从苦难中顽强崛起的一个里程碑。

让我们记住这一个个令人痛苦而又激人奋起的镜头吧,勿忘国耻,振兴中华!

①:转引自邓华先生手稿《青岛发现第一人》

# The Foreword for the Former Qingdao

Yan Lijin

I have a strong attachment to Qingdao — my hometown since I was born and brought up here! For the past few decades, whether working at the Museum or at the Library, where at home or abroad, I have been collecting photos of Qingdao. In the process of time I have got plenty of them. Each of them being a record of what once took place, they reflect the historical changes of this place. The sight of them can bring one to contemplate and meditate a lot. Here I have sorted them out to share with the readers.

Qingdao lies at the southern tip of shangdong peninsular, which is high in the east and low in the west in geography, Jiaozhou Bay is its inner bay. Mountainous region here covers about 15.5% of its total area, among which the highest peak of Mount Laoshan hits 1,132.7 meter, boasting No.1 mountain in height along China's coastal line. The average temperature of the urban area is 12.2℃. The coldest January averages -1.2℃ and the hottest month is August the average temperature being 25.1℃.

The name of "Qingdao" (great island) initially appeared in the old History of Jimo County. It was a small coastal fishing village under the jurisdiction of Renhua Town in the reign of Emperor Tongzhi of the Qing Dynasty. The record says, "Tiny Qingdao, located on the opposite bank of Huaizikou (i.e. the mouth of Jiaozhou Bay), is the only route to the sea." (Haicheng, Xianyaoxun) Another record says, "The western bay of Qingdao can berth over ten boats." (Haicheng, Xianyaoxun) According to the local old people, the place was named "Island" though it was actually a village. It thus becomes the custom that village are named islands, for example, Maidao (Mai Island), Yindao (Yin Island), and Huangdao (Huang Island) etc. From the record of Wanli Period in the Ming Dynasty, it is known that, "The Huaizikou, Dongjiawan and other coastal places were ports by which boats from Huai had to pass." (Views on the Local Affairs by Xu Ting)

It served as a business port as early as in the Ming Dynasty. Owing to the closed-doorism policy along with corruption of the government, the national strength got so weakened that its function as a key military or business port failed to extend.

Around the 19th century the capitalism sprang up in the western world and these countries were rapidly expanding their power around the world. The Qing Government retreated at the strike of ships and cannons from the

imperialists. The capitalists were eagerly looking for ports as entrance to China for cultivation. Therefore Jiaozhou Bay became one of their targets in North China.

In 1883 (the 10th year in the reign of Emperor Guangxu) China was defeated by France in the Vietnam War. "Xu Jingcheng, one of the ministers, proposed in his memorial to the throne that a naval base should be set up in the place of Jiao'ao in defense of the county since the bay is the most suitable place for that purpose. Besides, the westerners have long been eager to seize it due to its strategic importance." (History of Jiao'ao, History of development, Development of Historical Defense) It is obvious from these words that Qingdao had caught the attention of the West since then.

Just as predicted, Rev Frank H. Chalfant, a missionary from the U.S., detected the importance of Qingdao as a port after his traveling and exploring. He wrote an article around 1890, which was Published by Shanghai Press. It reads, "The outside of Qingdao is elegant and magnificent while its inside is strong and tightly-joined. In the east there is Mount Laoshan and in the west is Mount Zhushan. Huaizikou of Shuangshanxia forms an inner port and can berth more than 50 warships. With Xuejiadiao Island serving as a block in the south and Pingtuandao Island standing in the north, it is just like the Strait of Gibraltar between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean. One cannon in station, even tens of thousands of invading warships would be powerless. Mines could be laid around Huangdao Island while Yindao Island could serve as a shipyard to manufacture warships. It is really a spectacle of Shandong and a wonder of China!" During the war between China and Japan in 1894, missionaries from the West all fled to Yantai Port that was the seat of their parish. Rev. Frank H. Chalfant proposed to the commander-in-chief in the American navy that a ship be assigned to send missionaries from Qingdao to Yantai. He said in praise of Qingdao, "numerous hills, the clear sky and the vast sea make it a resort free from wars." ①

Some documents say, "Qingdao is also named Qindao." Actually Qingdao has never been called Qindao. The origin of Qindao, in my understanding, came from a re-translation from German map into Chinese, mis-translating Qingdao into Qindao. As in Chinese, Qing pronounced similarly to Qin,

# The Foreword for the Former Qingdao

hence the name of "Qindao". Although the word in Chinese evokes beautiful imaginations, the above saying is not historically true.

Qingdao, as a new city, has managed to develop greatly in the challenging world in a little more than a hundred years. It has even succeeded in becoming the only partner city with Beijing for hosting the Olympics in 2008. The achievements overjoy us and at the same time set us to meditate and trade her cultural tradition.

From the earliest unearthed relics in Qingdao, we know that in as early as the Zhou Dynasty, Dongyi, a major component of Chinese nation, lived in this area. When the Kingdom of Zhou unified the central China, Qingdao, known as the Place of Qi, was allocated to Jiang Ziya. The ruler adopted the policy of "following the old the practice and simplifying its civilities." Up to the time when Guanzhong was the prime minister he followed the practice of "appointing people on their virtue and ability." That is to say, competence was regarded as the most important factor. They were trying to introduce foreign cultures and at the same time to develop and bring into full play the individual's potential.

When Germany rented this place by force, the people of Qingdao silently drew nutrition from the advanced culture and got themselves enriched though they strongly rebelled out of patriotic feeling. Qingdao beer is a good example. This beverage catered only to the taste of the Europeans when it was first introduces here. When the local people took charge of the brewery they made numerous changes and improvement and now it has become a famous Chinese brand. The annual International Beer Festival has been attracting more and more tourists from home and abroad. It can be safely said that there are more people who know Qingdao beer than those who are familiar with the city.

That is why Qingdao has a nickname of International Architecture Fair. Scattering in the city are various styles of architectures from different cultures and different countries, which makes it different from most other Chinese cities whose outlooks are of little variety. This should be ascribed to its open and tolerant social atmosphere. It is understandable that so many Qing royalties chose to reside in Qingdao when the Qing Dynasty came to an end, that in 1930s a lot of famous scholars and writers (including Wen Yiduo, Lao She,

Shen Congwen, Xiao Hong, etc.) gathered in Qingdao who brought more cultural glory to the city. Thanks to this ideological root we now have Haier, Hisense and many other world-famous brands and corporations in Qingdao.

Qingdao people have also been known for their boldness to try things never done before. Even in the Spring and Autumn Period, politicians of Qi succeeded in their political reform, which was filled with challenge.

The first traveling road for motor vehicles was built in Qingdao known as Tailiu Road. Therefore we could say that all traveling roads in current China could find their origin here. Besides it has one of the earliest public libraries—Jiaozhou Library and Chian's first modern agricultural experimental study started from Qingdao which opened a window for the Chinese people to explore the universe by means of modern scientific technology.

Historical development has its pulse to detect. Without the construction of Qingdao Stadium in 1930s, there might not be the fame of PE hometown or Soccer Hometown of Qingdao, nor would there be so many outstanding athletes. If not for the cultural education and quality accumulation over 100 years, there would not be those shining stars on current China's cultural stage. Without the foundation of marine study established in the upper half of the 20th century, we could not have the glory of marine science research city of today's Qingdao, nor would there be lots of academicians in marine science.

Over the past 100 years, Qingdao overcame many invasions from the imperialists and left indelible track in developing of China's history, especially "the May 4th Movement", which served as illumination of modern Chinese culture and the beginning of people's defense for the nation. There is no other city like this in the history of Chinese city's development. The history of Qingdao is a miniature of modern China's history. It serves as a milestone for Chinese people to accept new idea, to adopt new technology and to stand up indomitably.

Let us remember each agonizing but spurring shot. Do not forget the nation's humiliation in the past and let us work hard to build China into a prosperous and powerful country.

① Quoted from the manuscript of *The First Discoverer of Qingdao* by Deng Hua



# 历史回眸

青岛是一个老地区新城市。1891年,清朝廷在胶澳设防,是市镇形成时期;1897年11月至1914年11月是德国占领强租时期;1914年11月至1922年11月是日本第一次侵占时期;1922年12月至1929年4月是北洋政府统治时期;1929年4月至1937年12月是南京国民政府第一次统治时期;1938年1月至1945年9月是日本第二次侵占时期;1945年9月至1949年6月是国民党政府在美国支持下的第二次统治时期;1949年6月青岛获得新生,迎来社会主义建设时期。

Qingdao is a new city developed from an old place. In 1891, the Qing Government set up defenses in Jiao'ao, which laid the foundation for the construction of a town. From 11/1897 to 11/1914, it was occupied by Germany; from 11/1914 to 11/1922, it was seized by Japanese invaders; from 12/1922 to 4/1929, it was under the rule of the Beiyang Government; from 4/1929 to 12/1937, it was under the rule of Nanjing KMT Government; from 1/1938 to 9/1945, it was again seized by Japanese; from 9/1945 to 6/1949, it was returned and remained under the rule of Nanjing KMT Government with the help of the U.S. In June 1949, it was liberated by the PLA and has since then started its new era of socialist construction.

## Review of the Past

第一  
部分





出土于即墨县城的宋朝时期的官印

Official Seal of Jimo County in the Song Dynasty (unearthed in Jimo County)



青岛地区汉朝羊首画像石

Ram-head carvings made in the Han Dynasty



官印释文：即墨县印。

Characters on the Official Seal: Seal of Jimo County

**北魏石佛像** 原在山东临淄县龙泉寺,后被日本人运至火车站,准备运往日本,遭国人抵制未得逞,现存青岛市博物馆。  
Stone Buddha Statue of the Northern Wei dynasty It was originally placed in Longquan Temple of Linzi County in Shandong. The Japanese plundered it and attempted to ship it to Japan. They had to give it up under the pressure of the strong resistance of the Chinese people. Now the statue is kept at Qingdao Museum.

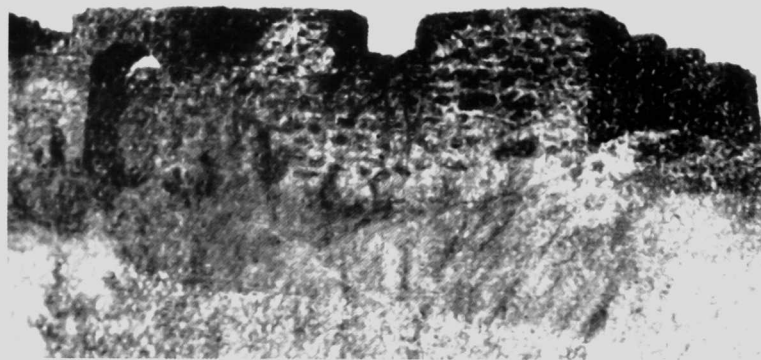


光緒十七年五月初八日內閣奉

上諭李鴻章張曜奏會同校閱海軍並查勘各海口  
台鵑工程事竣一摺覽奏均悉該大臣等周歷旅  
順等處調集南北洋輪船會齊合操並將水陸各  
營以次校閱技藝均尚純熟行陣亦屬整齊各海  
口礮臺船鵑等工俱極堅固李鴻章盡心籌畫連  
年布置漸臻周密洵堪嘉許著交部從優議敘張  
曜會同籌辦著交部議敘各將領訓練士卒修建  
臺鵑不無微勞足錄著准其擇尤保奏以示鼓勵  
海軍關繫至要必須精益求精仍著李鴻章張曜  
切實講求督飭提鎮各員認真經理以期歷久不  
懈日起有功另片奏擬在膠州烟台各海口添築  
礮臺等語著照所請行該衙門知道欽此

光緒十七年(1891年),李鴻章在山东巡抚张曜陪同下,抵胶州湾查看,认为此处应设防。同年六月十四日,光绪皇帝照准在胶州湾派兵驻防。

In 1891, Li Hongzhang, accompanied by Zhang Yao, Governor of Shandong Province, inspected Jiao'ao Bay and suggested that defenses be set up in the place. This was approved by Emperor Guangxu on June 14 of the same year.



青岛前海崖角的中国炮台 “光緒十七年(1891年)5月……乃調登州鎮總兵章高元率兵四營移駐膠澳……又相地于青島山及團島(旧名泥洼村)筑土壘、设炮台,置驍武、广武、炮兵等营。”《胶澳志·沿革志一》

The Old Yamen (Government Office). In the spring of 1892, Zhang Gaoyuan built the Government Office popularly known as Lao Yamen. It is near the Temple of Tianhou (Heavenly Empress) in Qingdao Village.



淮军将领登州镇(今山东蓬莱) 总兵章高元奉命主持胶州湾防务。1892年春到青岛后,章高元于青岛村天后宫侧修建了胶澳镇守衙门,后俗称“老衙门”。

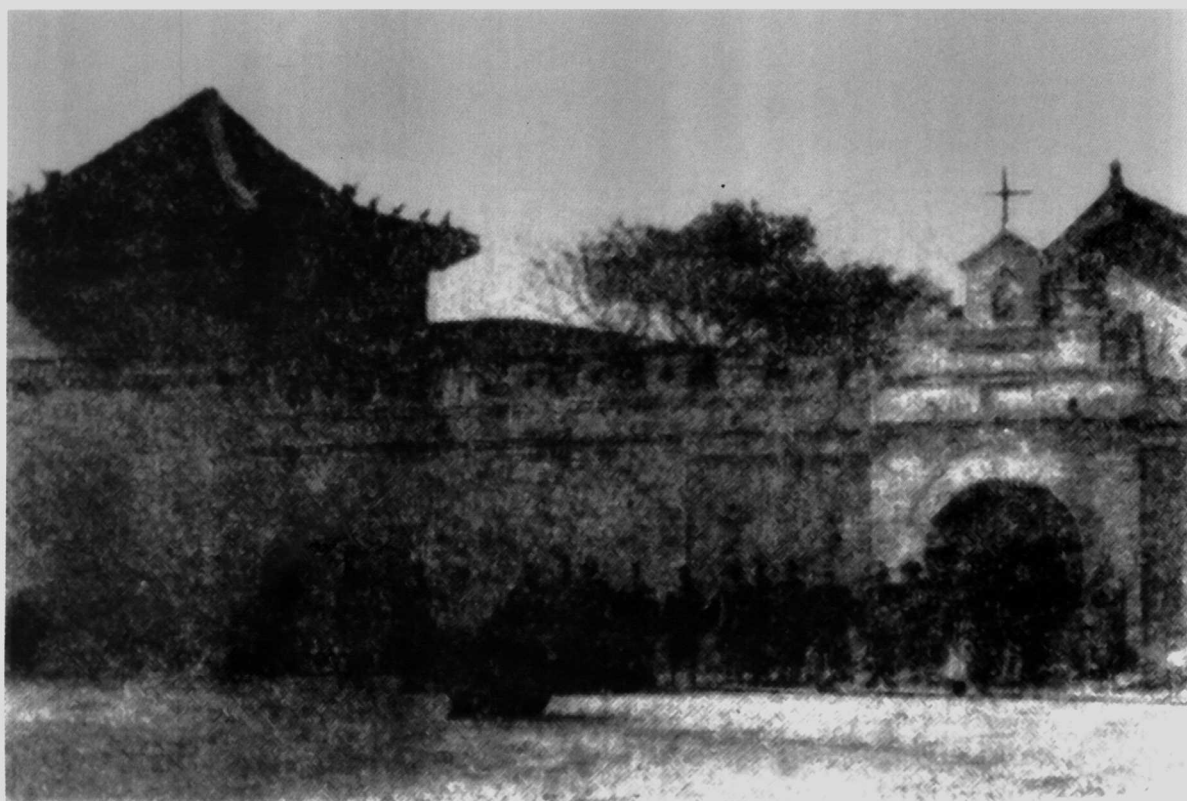
A Chinese Fort at the cape of Front Sea built in the Qing Dynasty. In May 1892, Zhang Gaoyuan, Dengzhou Garrison Commander, began to station his army in Jiao'ao upon orders. In spring, 1892, after arriving at Qingdao, he built forts and emplacements on Qingdao Hill and Tuandao (named Niwa Village then) and stationed troops in several camps there. (History of Jiao'ao, History of Development I)

1908年的青岛前海一带  
Front Sea of Qingdao in 1908



山东巨野张家庄教堂 山东曹州府巨野县磨盘张庄的德国传教士在中国的所作所为激起当地人民群众义愤，他们联络“大刀会”成员，于1897年11月1日将两名德国传教士杀死，这就是闻名世界的“巨野教案”。

Zhangjia Village Church in Juye County, Shandong The people of Mopan Village in Juye County, greatly indignant at the action of German missionaries, killed two of the missionaries on November 1, 1897 with the help of members from the Broadsword Society. That is the famous "Pretext of Juye Incident".





德国对胶州湾垂涎已久,得到山东“巨野教案”的消息后,急忙命令德意志东洋舰队司令棣利斯少将带领500名德国兵从上海出发,伪称赴日本,于1897年11月14日在青岛前海突然登陆。

German Navy Landing at Qingdao in November 1897. The German emperor wanted to occupy Qingdao for a long time. On hearing the news of “Juye Incident”, he ordered hastily the East Sea Fleet Commander with his troops to leave Shanghai. The fleet pretended to head for Japan, but on November 14, 1897, they suddenly landed at Qingdao.



1897年至1914年在青岛的德国兵营(现在的中国海洋大学)

A German Camp in Qingdao (1897-1914), now the seat of Ocean University of China.



德国占领时期在青岛立的界石

A border stone set by the Germans during the occupation period



《胶澳租界约》，1898年3月6日，德国强迫清朝廷与之签订《胶澳租界约》，规定将原属即墨县管辖的白沙河以南和胶州一部分约540平方公里土地，租与德国99年。开始，德国政府以港湾的名字来称呼这块租借地，叫“德国胶州”。

“Jiao'ao Concession Agreement” On March 6, 1898, Germany forced the Qing Government to sign “Jiao'ao Concession Agreement” which stipulated that an area of 540 km<sup>2</sup> to the south of Baishahe River, and a part of Jiaozhou be leased to Germany. The time limit of the lease was 99 years. At the beginning, the German Government named the area “German Jiaozhou” after the Bay.

## 膠澳租界約

清朝廷的山东地方高级官员和德国胶澳总督在青岛会晤

The Shandong local officials of the Qing Royal Court and German Jiao'ao Governor met at Qingdao





**孙中山先生在青岛** 孙中山先生1912年在青岛发表演讲,并与各界人士合影留念。前排正中者为孙中山先生。

Sun Yatsen in Qingdao In 1912 Mr. Sun Yatsen made a speech in Qingdao and had a group photo taken to mark the occasion with people of various circles. The person in front middle is Mr. Sun Yatsen.

**日本舰队在崂山湾登陆(1914年9月18日)** 1914年8月,第一次世界大战爆发,日本趁德国陷入欧洲战场无力东顾之机,向德宣战。27日,日本海军第二舰队驶抵崂山湾,立即封锁青岛海面。9月2日,日军在龙口登陆,先后占领掖县、平度、即墨和胶济铁路东段。11月7日,德国军队向日本军队投降。青岛成为第一次世界大战中亚洲惟一的战场。

The Japanese fleet landing at Laoshan Bay (on September 18, 1914) In August 1914, World War I broke out. Japan declared war on Germany when it found that Germany was deep in the war and could not take care of its affairs in the east. On August 27, the second fleet of Japan arrived at laoshan Bay and they immediately blocked the sea of Qingdao. On September 2, the Japanese army landed at Longkou and occupied Yexian, Pingdu, Jimo and the eastern section of Jiaoji Railway. On November 7, the German troops surrendered themselves to their Japanese counterparts. Qingdao is the only battlefield in Asia during the First World War.





**遣俘** 1914年德军战俘从沙子口登船被押往日本  
Repatriating the POWs In 1914, German prisoners of war were sent to Japan by ship from Shazikou.



**卸路灯** 日本占领军对青岛街头的路灯也不放过，卸下运往日本。

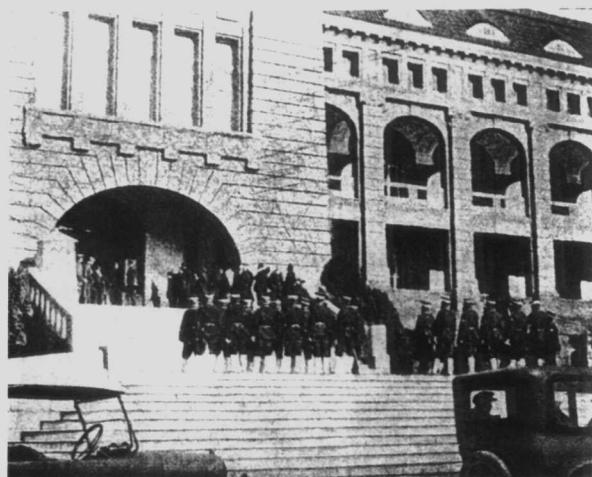
Removing Street Lamps The Japanese troops did not even let slip the street lamps. They dismantled them and shipped them to Japan.



**“五四”运动爆发** 中国政府1919年1月4日照会日本政府,宣布取消战区,要求日英军队撤离中国,日本不但公然拒绝,竟在1月18日提出灭亡中国的二十一条要求,遭到中国人民的强烈反对。5月4日,北京学生举行声势浩大的游行示威活动,誓死力争收回山东、青岛主权。青岛问题成为“五四”运动导火索。

**“The May 4th Movement” breaking out** On January 4, 1919, the Chinese Government presented a note to the Japanese Government demanding the cancellation of the war zone and the withdrawal of the Japanese and English troops from China. Japan not only refused but also even outrageously imposed the notorious “Twenty-one Demands” on China in an attempt to vanquish China. The Chinese people were strongly opposed to that. On May 4, students in Beijing were the first to march out of their campuses in demonstration procession to demand the recovery of the sovereignty of Qingdao. Qingdao problem was the spark to ignite the May 4th Movement.

景光時兵衛替交日中署公辦督澳膠



**青岛回归** 1922年被德日殖民统治达25年之久的青岛终于回到祖国的怀抱

**The Return of Qingdao** In 1922 Qingdao returned to the embrace of China after being under the rule of German and Japanese imperialists for a quarter of a century

