青岛世纪图志

青岛市史志办公室 编

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《青岛世纪图志》

主 编 高国耀

副 主 编 段祥泰

责任编辑 王法体

英文翻译 张向明

编纂说明

一、《青岛世纪图志》在编纂过程中,以中国地方志指导小组颁发的《新编地方志工作暂行规定》为依据,力图运用新观点、新方法、新资料体现出青岛的历史与现状,反映出应有的时代特点和地方特点,达到思想性、科学性和资料性的有机统一。

二、本志的大事记以編年体为主,实事求是.述而不论,扼要记述断限内全市政治、经济、军事、外交、文化、教育、社会生活等方面的大事、要事。事件记述一事一目。图片说明,对关联密切、连续性强或有较大影响的事件,则采用纪事本末体集中记述,以完整地反映事物全貌。

三、本志的年代断限,上限自 1891 年青岛建置始,下限至 2000 年。记述的范围,以青岛市区为主。

四、本志采用公元纪年。地理名称、政府、官职等,皆依当时当地的历史习惯称呼为据。青岛解放前的历史分期为:建置初期(1891~1897年),德国侵占时期(1897~1914年),日本第一次侵占时期(1914~1922年),北洋政府統治时期(1922~1929年),南京国民政府第一次统治时期(1929~1938年),日本第二次侵占时期(1938~1945年),南京国民政府第二次统治时期(1945年~1949年6月)。

五、本志的文体,一律采用规范的语体文。使用的文字、标点、 数字、计量单位、均按国家颁发的统一规范书写。 六、对人物的活动,采用"人以事出"的方式加以记述。对中华人民共和国建立后有较大影响的人物活动,一般记到市委书记、市长。

七、本志依据的资料,主要来自各时期的文献、档案、图书、 报刊等资料,经过核实后一般不注明出处。

编者

序 言

山东省副省长、青岛市市长 杜世成

《青岛世纪图志》在世纪之初面世了。这是向青岛人民献上的一份 厚礼,同时也是为海内外朋友了解青岛、认识青岛开启的一扇图文 并茂的窗口。

青岛自1891年建置以来,历经德、日、美三代帝国主义和北洋军阀、国民党政府的反动统治、城市干疮百孔,人民饱受苦难。具有革命传统的青岛人民为之进行了不屈不挠的抗争,无数革命先烈用青春、热血乃至生命迎来了青岛的解放。经过50余年特别是党的十一届三中全会以来的建设和发展、青岛面貌发生了巨大变化,已经从一个畸形的半殖民地城市,发展成为经济繁荣、社会安定、人民安居乐业的现代化城市。《青岛世纪图志》忠实、形象地记载了青岛百年的进程。

青岛是一座历史文化名城,拥有厚重的文化内涵。悠久的齐鲁文化形成了深厚的历史积淀,开放的西方文明注入了浓郁的欧陆风情。30年代的文人荟萃,更为这座城市增添了无限光彩。在这里,你可以看到康有为、王统熙、沈从文、闻一多、老舍等文化名人的足迹;你可以看到名闻遐迩的天柱山北魏郑道照碑、古老淳朴的崂山太清宫、年轻的湛山寺、壮观的天主教堂等所孕育的中西合璧的文化.....

青岛是一座闻名于世的港口城市,胶洲湾的天然深水良港为以港兴市提供了坚实的基础。在这里、你可以看到第一座人工码头——青岛栈桥的诞生、大港、小港、油港、前湾港的兴建与发展;可以看到货轮、客轮、油轮、游船及其带来的人流、物流……

青岛是一座开放的城市。得天独厚的区位优势和青岛人民强烈 的开放意识,使这里得以凭借开放的春风再创辉煌。在这里,你可 以看到青岛经济技术开发区、高科技工业园、保税区已渐成气候,可

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以看到三资企业的兴起,海尔、海信、澳柯玛的异军突起;你可以 看到空港的改造,信息港的建设,东部新区的开发,东海路的崛起, 香港路的繁荣......

青岛是国内首屈一指的海洋科技城,拥有全国50%以上的海洋科技人才。在这里,你可以看到产生并推动了全国海水养殖的著名"三次浪潮",与新中国海洋科技进步紧密相连的科技成就,你可以看到世界性的海洋学术会议在这里相继举行;你可以看到海洋资源的开发利用和保护,海洋经济的发展和增长.....

青岛是享誉海内外的旅游城市、拥有优美的自然风光。红瓦绿树、碧海蓝天、金色沙滩、高塔飞舟、向以黄海明珠、东方"瑞士"著称于世。在这里,你可以看到喧闹的海水浴场、旖旎的崂山风光、有多国风格的八大关建筑群;你可以看到热烈壮观的啤酒节、独具特色的海洋节、迷人的糖珠会

青岛更是一座具有革命传统的城市。在此发生的许多重大历史事件,对中国近现代历史的进程产生过深远的影响。在这里,你可以看到"五四"运动、"青岛惨案"和"五州"运动的缩影;你可以看到早期共产党人邓恩铭、王尽美等在这里传播马列主义、开展工人运动,解放前夕的反南迁、护厂活动……

总之,在这部图志里,你可以清楚地看到,一座城市是如何一天一天地长文长高,一年一年地走向繁荣富强;这座城市的人民是怎样一次一次地高奏凯歌,一步一步地开创未来。一座现代化的国际大都市是如何初步显现出地的姿影

温古而知新,知往而鉴来。一个风雷激荡的20世纪已经成为过去,一个充满希望的21世纪已经振翅而来。迈进新世纪的门槛,我们深感历史责任的重大。几多难题,我们必须设法破解;几多机遇,我们必须牢牢把握;几多挑战,我们必须沉着应对。朋友们,让我们携手并肩,再创青岛新的辉煌,为青岛历史留下更新更美的图画!

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Preface

Du Shicheng

Vice-Governor of Shandong Province, and Mayor of Qingdao

A Centennial Pictorial Record of Qingdao was published at the beginning of the new century. It is not only a precious gift for the people of Qingdao, but also a colorful window through which friends from home and abroad can get to know and understand this city.

Since its establishment in 1891, Qingdao had been ruled by the reactionary German, Japanese and American imperialists, the Northern Warlords and the Kuomintang government, inflicting gaping wounds on itself and untold miseries on its people. However, the people of Qingdao who cherished such a revolutionary tradition had never given up their struggle until their city was liberated at the cost of the youth, blood and even lives of countless martyrs. With the construction and development over the past 50-odd years, especially since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, tremendous changes have taken place in Qingdao, tunning it from a deformed semi-colonial city into a prosperous and stable modern metropolis where people live in peace and contentment. All this progress in the past century has been recorded faithfully and vividly in the book.

As a historically and culturally famous city, Qingdao boasts bountiful cultural associations. Having inherited a large historical accumulation left behind by the long-standing Qi-Lu (two states in the Zhou Dynasty) culture, Qingdao has also absorbed the traditions and customs of the open European Continental civilization. In the 1930's, the men of letters who gath-

ered in Qingdao added boundlessly to its splendor. Here in this city, you can observe the traces of Kang Youwei, Wang Tongzhao, Shen Congwen, Wen Yiduo, Laoshe and other famous men. You can admire the well-known tablets with the inscriptions of Zheng Daozhao (a famous calligrapher in the Northern Wei Dynasty) on Mt. Tianzhushan, the ancient and unadorned Taiqing Palace on Mt. Laoshan, the young Zhanshan Temple and the magnificent Catholic Church — Which altogether embody a harmonious combination of Chinese and Western culture.

Qingdao is a world-famous natural harbor city, the deep water in Jiaozhou Bay providing a solid foundation for development. Here you can see the birth of Zhanqiao Pier—the first man-made wharf in Qingdao, the construction and development of the Big Harbor, the Small Harbor, the Oil Harbor and the Front Bay Harbor, the cargo ships, passenger ships, and oil ships loaded with passengers and cargo.

Qingdao is an open city. Benefiting from its unique regional advantages and the strong sense of openness of its people and supported by the favorable open-door policy, it has made glorious achievements. Here you can see how Qingdao Economic and Technological Development Zone, the Hi-tech Industrial Park and the Bonded Area have taken shape, how the three kinds of ventures, and Haier, Hisense and Aucma have suddenly come to the force. You can also see the reconstruction of the airport, the construction of the information harbor, the development of the new district in east Qingdao, especially the rapid growth of Donghai Road and the prosperity of Hong Kong Road.

Qingdao is the No. 1 city of marine science and technology in China, with over 50% of the personnel in this field living here. Here you can see how the famous "Third Wave" initiated and has promoted China's sea culture. You can see how the scientific and technological achievements have been made in close relation with the progress of China's marine science and technology. You can also see that series of worldwide aca-

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demic conferences of marine science have been held here, that its sea resources have been well utilized and developed, and that its marine economy has been fast developing and growing.

Qingdao is a tourist city enjoying domestic and international fame for its beautiful natural scenery. With red tiles and green trees, the blue sea and sky, golden beaches, high towers and flying boats, it is known as a "Pearl in the Yellow Sea" and "Oriental Switzerland". Here you can see the bustling bathing beaches, the charming scenery on Mt. Laoshan, and the building clusters of foreign styles in Badaguan area. You can enjoy the magnificent Beer Festival, the unique Ocean Festival, and the fascinating Sugarcoated Haw Fair.

Qingdao is a city with revolutionary traditions. Many great historic events that happened here had a far-reaching influence on the progress of Chinese modern history. Here, you can see the "May 4th Movement", the "Massacre in Qingdao" and the "May 30th Movement" in epitome. You can see Deng Enming, Wang Jinmei and other early Communists spread Marxism-Leninism, launch workers' movements and organize movements against the move to the South and in protection of the factories.

All in all, in this book, you can clearly see how a city has grown taller day by day and become prosperous year by year. You can clearly see how people in this city have won one victory after another and opened up their future step by step, and how an international modern city has acquired its charming and elegant bearing.

As an old saying goes, "we can understand the present and predict the future by reviewing the past". A stormy 20th century has passed, and a hopeful 21st century has come to us with flapping wings. At the threshold of the new century, we are fully aware of our great historical responsibilities. So many difficult problems we must manage to tackle, so many opportunities we must try to seize, and so many challenges we must calmly cope with. Hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder, let us create a more brilliant

future for Qingdao and paint more beautiful pictures to go down in its history!

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建置前的青岛

(公元前21世纪~1890年)

青岛是一座年轻的城市, 建置不过百年, 但其所辖地域却有着悠久 的历史、早就汇入了中国历史发展的主流。远在五六千年前的新石器时 代,就有原始部落不族和其族在今城阳镇一带繁衍生息。青岛地域的祖 先创造了大汶口文化、龙山文化和岳石文化。夏代、青岛地域属莱夷、 商代仍为莱族聚居区, 对这里进行了早期开发, 创造了具有特色的古代 文明。西周时青岛地域属夷国。春秋时期、青岛地域为介国、夷国等诸 侯国属地、后归于齐。战国时期、青岛地域大部属即墨。秦代青岛地域 分属琅琊郡和胶东郡。汉代属胶东国、琅琊郡。魏晋南北朝时期属青州. 光州和胶州。隋朝属高密、东莱郡。唐、宋时期分属河南道和京东东路 的莱州、密州、元朝属胶州。明朝属山东莱州府。清朝属莱州府之胶州、 平度州。唐宋以来,胶州湾的军事地位已为兵家所重视、当时的板桥镇 是重要的军事和商贸海港。明初在此设海防、建卫所、筑炮台、抵御倭 寇侵袭。明万历年间"海禁"结束后、满航活动相对发达的胶州湾成为 中国南北水陆交通的重要商业口岸和集散地,一度出现了"百物鳞集. 千艘云屯"的繁荣景象,至青岛设防建置之前,青岛口已逐步发展成为 一重要商埠。

公元前 21 世纪~1890 年天事记

夏, 青岛地域属莱夷。

商,青岛地域为莱族聚居区,创造古代文明。

西周, 青岛地域属夷国。

春秋时期, 青岛地域为介国、夷国等诸侯国属地, 后归于齐。

战国时期,青岛地域大部属即墨。

公元前485年,"齐吴海战"爆发,齐村。 国破吴国于琅琊海域。

公元前472年,越王勾践迁都琅琊。 公元前279年,齐将田单破燕于即墨。 公元前221年,秦始皇统一中国,实行 郡县制,青岛地域分属琅琊郡和胶东 郡。

公元前219年,秦始皇三次登临巡视琅琊,派方士徐福人海求长生不老药。

公元前202年,齐贵族田横义不降汉, 自刎于偃师,徒属500人集体殉节于今 即墨田横岛。

公元30年,东武人伏湛受封为不其侯, 领地在汉初设立的不其县境域内。东汉 末年,伏氏为曹操所杀,爵削族灭,不 其侯国灭绝。

公元 188 年,大学者郑玄讲学于今书院村。

公元412年,东晋高僧法显由斯里兰卡 漂流回国,在崂山南岸登陆,受到太守 李嶷的接待,翻译佛经,并建石佛寺(今 潮音院)。

公元623年, 唐设板桥镇, 成为北方重要海港。

公元1084年, 在板桥镇设立権易务, 管理船舶贸易。

元末明初,为防止倭寇侵扰,在青岛地域先后设置灵山卫、鳌山卫等军事卫 所。



城子遗址

图为位于城 阳镇的城子遗址, 属新石器型遗址, 也文化少本企业, 文物保护单位。



三里河文化遗址

图为位于胶州 的三里河文化遗址,属新石器时代, 现为市级文物保护 单位。

牧马城遗址

图为位于胶州 的牧马城遗址,是 青岛地区保存较 完整的唯一汉代 古城遗址。





皇姑庵遗址



图为元明之际开 凿的马濠运河。



古灵山卫运河

雄崖所

图为位于即墨市 的雄崖所故城遗址, 建于明代,现为市级 文物保护单位。





图为考古人员 在平度东岳石文化 遗址进行的文物发 据保护现场。

右图为2000年5 月平度灰埠界的汉墓 出土的部分文物。



下图为胶南灵山 卫出土的春秋时期荆 公孙敦。





图为胶南琅琊台出土的圆瓦当。

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