

古炮王

中国厦门明王山炮台

LARGEST CANNON IN THE WORLD:

**HULISHAN FORTRESS**

XIAMEN CHINA



胡里山炮台是中国洋务运动的产物。

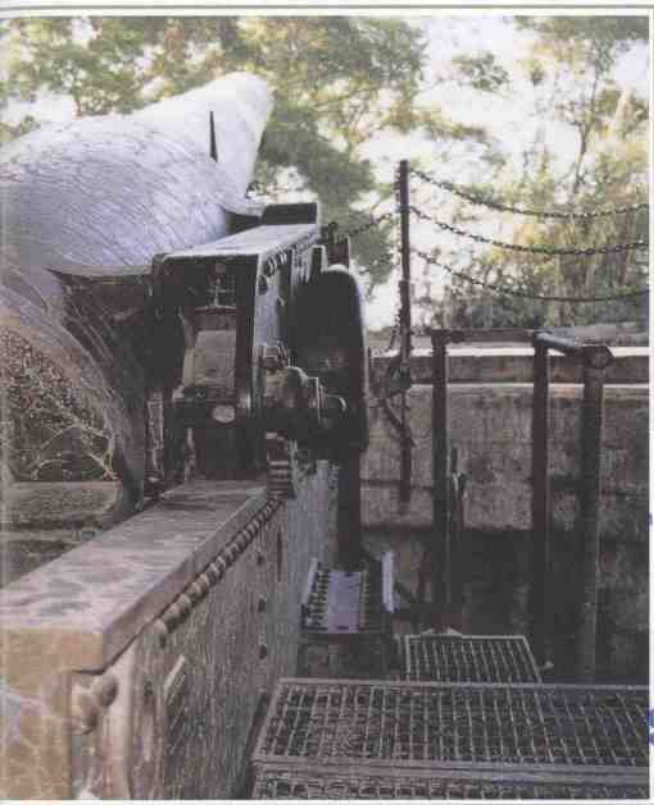
炮台建于清光绪二十年（公元1894年）三月初八日。竣工时间：清光绪二十二年（1896年）十一月初八日，工期二年八个月。炮台总面积7万多平方米，城堡面积1.3万多平方米。附属设施有东西护炮炮座、暗道、弹药库、兵房、官厅、山顶了望厅等。整座炮台为半地堡式、半垣式，具有欧洲风格，又有我国明清时期的建筑风格。

胡里山炮台的两尊克虏伯大炮（现仅存一尊）是德国克虏伯兵工厂1893年生产，每尊炮价约白银八万两。克虏伯大炮口径为28生（即280毫米），膛线84条，炮长13.9米，射程16000米。另外，还配置12生副炮2门，两轮小钢炮12门。1897年3月28日，新安装的克虏伯大炮每炮试射3响，大炮发射时，威力无比，令人丧胆。曾厝垵一带的民房被震塌，耕牛被炮声震蹶1米多高。

由于胡里山炮台地理位置重要，炮台规模较大，各种设备良好而成为厦门八大炮台的中心台、指挥台，外国列强们都畏惧三分！

1900年8月间，日军曾借口厦门东本愿寺被焚，突然派陆战队登陆，妄图独占厦门。消息传到胡里山炮台，守台官兵立即脱去炮衣，掉转炮口，对准鼓浪屿海面的日舰和日本领事馆。日军慑于大炮的威力，不得不于8月31日撤兵回舰。

1937年8月3日，日本军舰3艘闯入厦门外港，炮击白石头，胡里山炮台和曾厝垵海军机场。胡里山炮台及其它炮台开炮还击，击沉日军驱逐舰“若竹”号，其他日舰在日机的掩护下撤退。



Hulishan Fortress was an outcome of the "Westernization Movement" in the late Qing Dynasty of China.

The construction of the Fortress lasted for 2 years and 8 months, from March 8, 1894 to November 8, 1896. The Fortress covers an area of more than 70 thousand square meters and the castle covers an area of over 13 thousand square meters. Its subsidiary facilities include the east and west batteries, secret tunnels, ammunition depots, barracks, offices, hill-top lookouts, etc. It is a semi-dome-shaped and semi-wall-shaped structure with both the European style and the architectural characteristics of the Chinese Ming and Qing Dynasties.

The two Krupp cannons at Hulishan Fortress (only one now exists) were manufactured by Krupp Munitions Factory in 1893. Each cost about 80 thousand ounces of silver. The caliber of the cannon is 280 mm. It has 84 pieces of rifling. The total length of the cannon is 13.9 meters. Its shooting range is 16 thousand meters. Besides, there are two 120 mm auxiliary cannons and 12 smaller two-wheel steel cannons at the Fortress.

On March 28, 1897, each newly installed cannon fired three shells for trial. It was so powerful that houses in nearby Zengcuo'an villages were shaken down and cows were so scared that some jumped 1 meter high because of the deafening voices.

Because of its important position, larger size and good facilities, Hulishan Fortress became the central and commanding fortress among the 8 forts in Xiamen. That was something for the foreign intruders to fear of.

In mid-August, 1900, on the excuse of the burning of Dongbenyuan Temple, the Japanese marine suddenly landed in Xiamen in an attempt to occupy the city. When the officers and men at Hulishan Fortress learned the news, they took off the gun covers and turned round the cannons to aim at the Japanese warships near Gulangyu Island and the Japanese consulate on the Island. The Japanese were awed by the powerful strength of the Chinese cannons and were forced to retreat on August 31.

On September 3, 1937, three Japanese warships intruded into the outer port of Xiamen and shelled Baishi Fortress, Hulishan Fortress and the navy airport at Zengcuo'an. The cannons at Hulishan Fortress and other Fortresses fought back and sank the Japanese destroyer "Wakatake Maru". The other Japanese warships retreated under the cover of the airplanes.



国家主席胡锦涛在克虏伯大炮前留影。

Chinese President Hu Jin-tao in front of the Krupp cannon at Hulishan Fortress in Xiamen, China

厦门胡里山炮台管理处立足对文物的保护，贯彻修旧如旧，以存其真的原则，得到党和国家领导人的好评。

国家主席胡锦涛1999年6月19日来到胡里山炮台，当他看到100多年前的克虏伯大炮保存完好，竟然还能上下移动时，满意地点头称赞文物保护工作做得好！

几年来，党和国家领导人胡锦涛、李瑞环、王兆国、迟浩田、司马义·艾买提、王汉斌、王光英、贺国强等先后来到胡里山炮台，为胡里山炮台题词，赋诗、作画。



According to the principle of "repairing the old in line with its original designs and characteristics in order to preserve the authentic works", the Administrative Office of Hulishan Fortress pays great attention to the protection of the historical relics and obtains appreciations from the State and Party leaders.

Chinese President Hu Jin-tao visited Hulishan Fortress on June 19, 1999. He was very much impressed by the hundred-years-old Krupp cannon that was so well preserved and could still be moved up and down. He praised the good protection of the historical relic.

In the past few years, Party and State leaders, such as Hu Jin-tao, Li Rui-huan, Wang Zhao-guo, Chi Hao-tian, Shimayi'aimaiti, Wang Han-bin, Wang Guang-ying, He Guo-qiang, etc. visited Hulishan Fortress successively. They either wrote a few words of commemoration or appreciation or wrote poems and drew pictures for the Fortress.



胡锦涛主席在古炮台。  
President Hu at the ancient Fortress



胡锦涛主席在古炮台。  
President Hu at the ancient Fortress



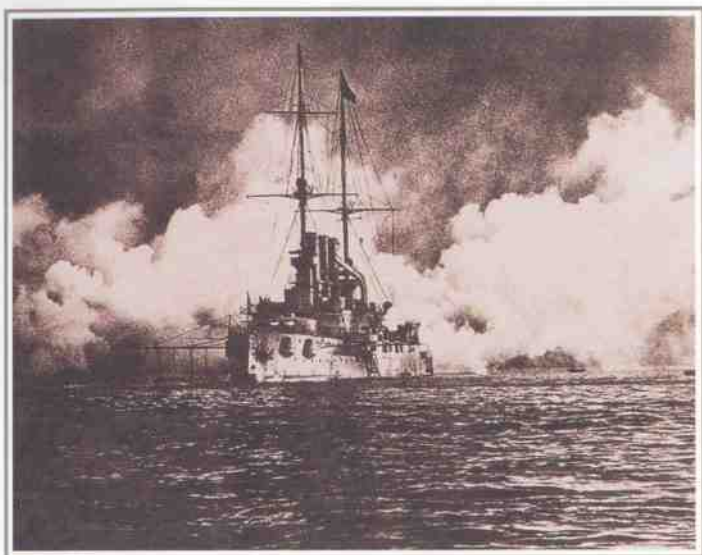
李瑞环、贺国强等在克虏伯大炮前留影。

Mr. Li Rui-huan, former Chairman of the Chinese National People's Political Consultative Conference, and Mr. He Guo-qiang, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party, in front of the Krupp cannon at Hulishan Fortress



李瑞环为胡里山炮台题词。

Mr. Li Rui-huan writing an autograph as a memento at the Fortress



1841年8月，强大的英军舰队炮击厦门长列炮台。  
In August, 1841, a mighty British fleet shelled Changlie Fortress in Xiamen.



1841年8月英舰队进攻厦门，由于力量悬殊，寡不敌众，厦门长列炮台被攻克，所有的大炮均被推入海中。

厦门长列炮台之战让当时的洋务派们强烈意识到：武器落后必遭挨打！必须“师夷以制夷”！因此，以李鸿章为首的洋务派走遍全世界考察军火，最后决定向德国埃森克虏伯兵工厂购买克虏伯大炮。厦门胡里山炮台的两尊克虏伯大炮就是当时的历史产物。

In August, 1841, British warships attacked Xiamen. Because of the great disparity in strength, Changlie Fortress in Xiamen was occupied and all of its cannons were thrown into the sea.

The battle at Changlie Fortress made the advocates of Westernization strongly aware that backwardness of the weapons was sure to put up with beating and foreign weapons should be used to cope with the outside invaders. Therefore, the advocates of Westernization headed by Li Hong-zhang visited many countries to investigate weaponry. They finally decided to buy cannons from Krupp Munitions Factory in Essen, Germany. The two Krupp cannons at Hulishan Fortress were the historical outcome of that time.



被英军摧毁后的长列炮台一片死寂。

The deathly stillness of Changlie Fortress that had been destroyed by the British army.



1886年德国埃森克虏伯兵工厂全景。

Full View of Krupp Munitions Factory in Essen

《光绪朝朱批奏折》中，光绪朱批同意闽浙总督谭钟麟关于要求购炮的奏折（局部）。“该衙门知道”五字为光绪亲笔朱批

Part of the memorial presented by Mr. Tan Zhong-lin, governor of Fujian and Zhejiang Provinces, to the Qing Emperor concerning the purchase of cannons, in which Emperor Guang Xu wrote in his own hand: "AGREE".

務衙門總理各國事務衙門總辦  
部察照外謹摺具陳伏乞

皇上聖鑒謹

該衙門知道



Germany, in 1886

廈門購鐵案詳洋報

奏為廈門購鐵應需價銀款恭摺具陳仰祈

聖鑒事竊照福建廈門海口舊有磐石魚仔尾鐵臺

安配二十一生十七生鐵前督臣卞寶第以尚

未周密飭司道與洋商訂購二十八生後體銅

鐵二尊而購鐵築臺經費無措經臣援案

奏准截留新海防捐輸應用嗣准部咨應將鐵價

腳費等項銀數先行專稟報部並鈔錄合同送

覈等因茲據善後局司道詳稱所購二十八生

鐵二尊共需借腳保險等項銀價六十二萬八

千二十一馬克二十五分約計需銀十六萬兩

有奇議作三次交付其馬克價值漲落靡當俟

付銀時照上海市價彙給將來運鐵到廈由洋

輪起鐵上岸需工費若干察看地方情形再行

商議鈔錄合同呈請

奏咨立案前來除將合同清摺咨呈總理海軍事



1890年冬，李鸿章访问克虏伯家族。（坐轮椅者为李鸿章）

In 1890, Mr. Li Hong-zhang, the Prime Minister of Qing Dynasty of China (on a wheelchair) paid a visit to the Krupp family.



1890年冬，李鸿章访问德国埃森梅喷射击场。  
（坐轮椅者为李鸿章）

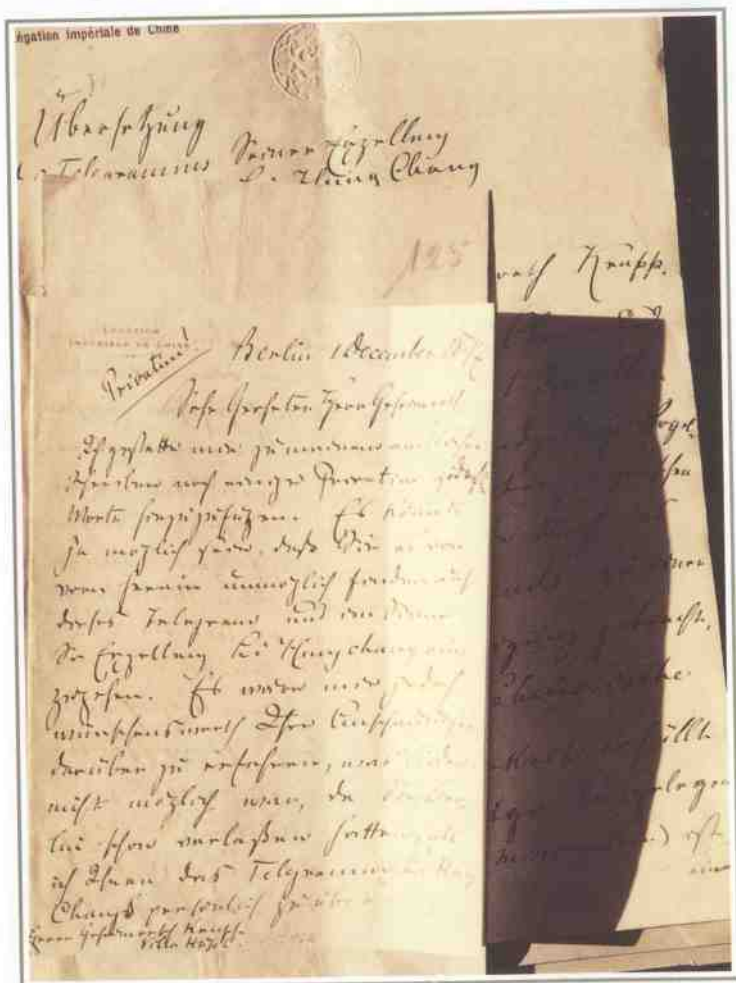
In winter of 1890, Mr. Li Hong-zhang (on a wheelchair) paid a visit to Meppen proving ground in Essen, Germany.



1890年，皇帝特使访问德国埃森梅喷射击场，与中国留学生一起留影。（左起第八者为皇帝特使）

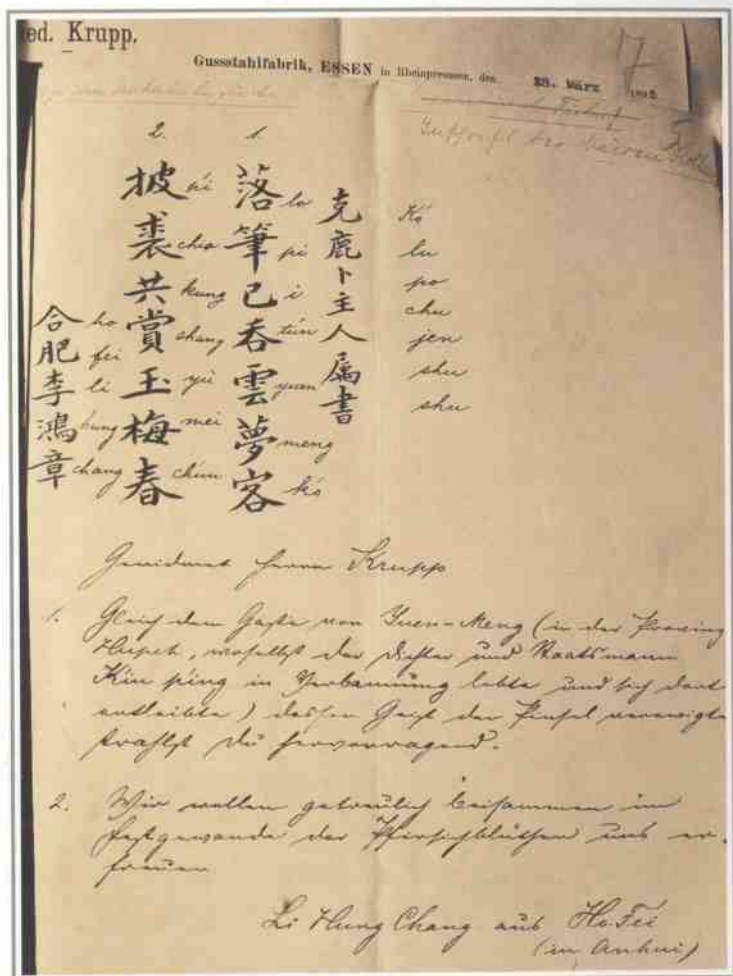
In 1890, the Chinese special royal envoy (the eighth from the left) visited the proving ground in Meppen artillery range in Essen, Germany and took a picture with the Chinese artillery students there.





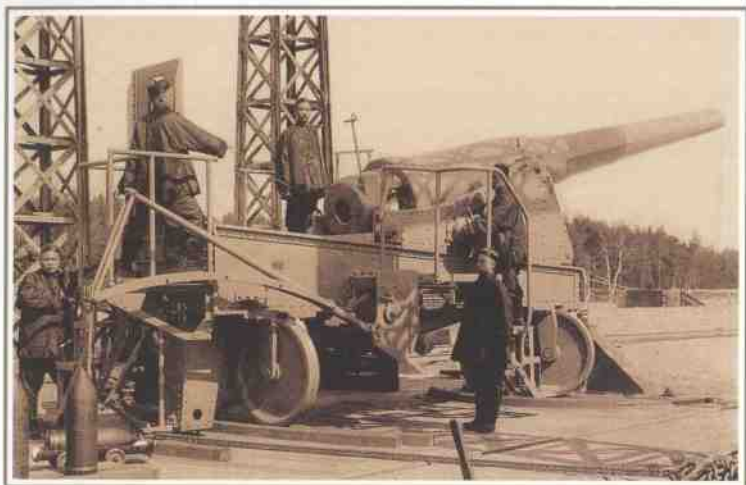
1890年12月1日，清政府驻柏林大使转交李鸿章致克虏伯的电报。

On December 1, 1890, the ambassador of Qing Dynasty in Berlin passed on a telegram from Mr. Li Hong-zhang to Mr. Krupp.



李鴻章贈克虜伯的詩

The poem that was sent to Mr. Krupp with the compliments from Mr. Li Hong-zhang



1890年，中国留学生在德国埃森梅喷射击场实弹发射280毫米克虏伯大炮。

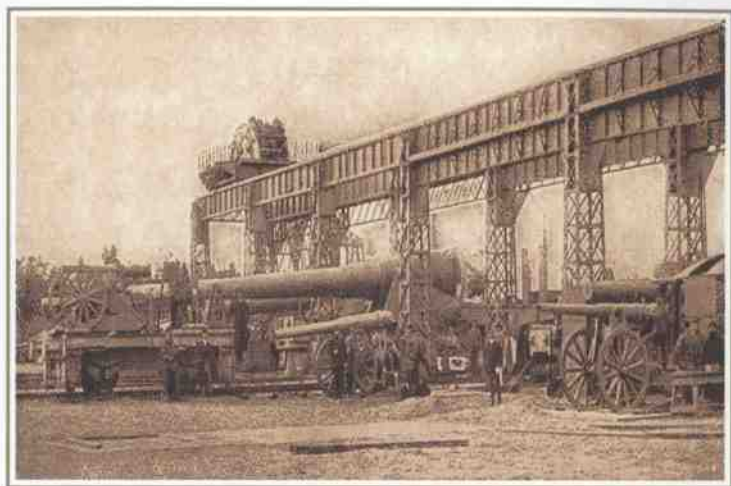
In 1890, Chinese artillery students firing a 280 mm Krupp cannon on Meppen artillery-range in Essen, Germany



中国留学生在德国教官的教示下演练装炮弹。

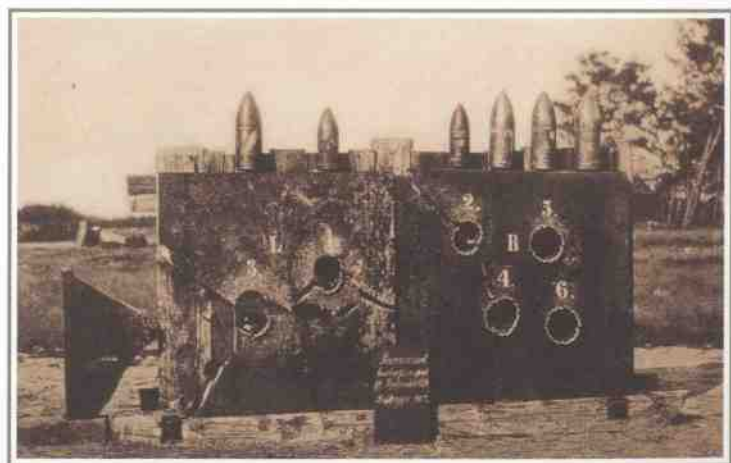
Gun-drill of Chinese artillery students under the instructions of a German director on Krupp artillery-range





德国埃森梅喷射击场的大炮起重机在起吊各类型的克虏伯大炮。

On Meppen artillery-range in Essen, Germany, Krupp cannons were being lifted by the cranes.



各类型大炮穿透厚厚的钢板墙。

A thick steel wall was pierced through by different types of cannon shells.