



中国历史文化名城

CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

青島

QINGDAO



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

青島

QINGDAO

中國經濟文化名城

CHINA ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CITY

2006 年 12 月 1 日 出版

2006 年 12 月 1 日 出版



中國經濟文化名城

2006 年 12 月 1 日 出版

青 岛

QINGDAO

中国历史文化名城

CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

《中国历史文化名城》系列画册编委会

主 任: 阮仪三

常务编委: 阮涌三 郭 宇 顾鉴明(兼策划) 杨 东 刘艳莉

《中国历史文化名城·青岛》

国家历史文化名城研究中心编

主 编: 刘艳莉

副 主 编: 杨 涛 姜 珊

编 委: 金翠华 张树枫 林玉海 李华铃 张洲朋 宋 菲

摄 影: 秦 岭 杨 东 杨 光等

撰 稿: 张树枫 金翠华 刘艳莉等

翻 译: 苏能良

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

青岛: 汉英对照 / 刘艳莉主编. — 北京: 中国铁道出版社, 2009. 6

(中国历史文化名城系列画册/阮仪三主编)

ISBN 978-7-113-09648-9

I. 青... II. 刘... III. 旅游指南- 青岛市 - 画册

IV. K928.952.3-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2009)第019186号

责任编辑: 石建英

特约编审: 金 月

装帧设计: 古 文

出版发行: 中国铁道出版社

地 址: 北京市宣武区右安门西街8号(100054)

印 刷: 河北新华印刷二厂

版 次: 2009年6月第1版 2009年6月第1次印刷

开 本: 889×1194 1/48 印张: 2.5 字数: 100千

书 号: ISBN 978-7-113-09648-9/K·163

定 价: 28.00元

总 序

保护和发展城市的历史文化是当今全世界都在关心的重要问题。我国以其光辉独特的历史屹立于世界民族之林，历史文化名城更是中华民族的瑰宝。1982年以来，政府已陆续命名了数批重点保护的国家级历史文化名城。保护历史文化不仅仅是历史文化名城的问题，每一个城市都有自己的历史文化，一个没有自己文化和文明的城市，是算不上一个现代化城市的。所以，各个城市特别是历史文化名城都应在保护中努力发展符合本身特色的文化、经济、旅游等事业，以求继往开来，永葆青春。国家历史文化名城研究中心组织编辑的《中国历史文化名城》系列画册，无疑将会对更好地宣传、保护、发展名城起到有益的作用。

全国历史文化名城保护专家委员会主任
中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士



PREFACE TO THE ALBUM SERIES

It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several groups of cities of historical and cultural fame to be protected at the national level. The preservation of history and culture does not only concern the cities of historical and cultural fame. Every city, without exception, has its own history and culture. A city without history and culture cannot be considered a modern city. In the course of the protection, every city, especially those of historical and cultural fame, should therefore endeavor to promote its culture, economy, and tourism, etc. in the light of its own characteristics so as to blaze new trails and maintain its vitality. The series of album, "the Chinese Cities of Historical and Cultural Fame", edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities, will undoubtedly play a significant part in the promotion, protection, and development of the cities of fame.

Zhou Ganzhi

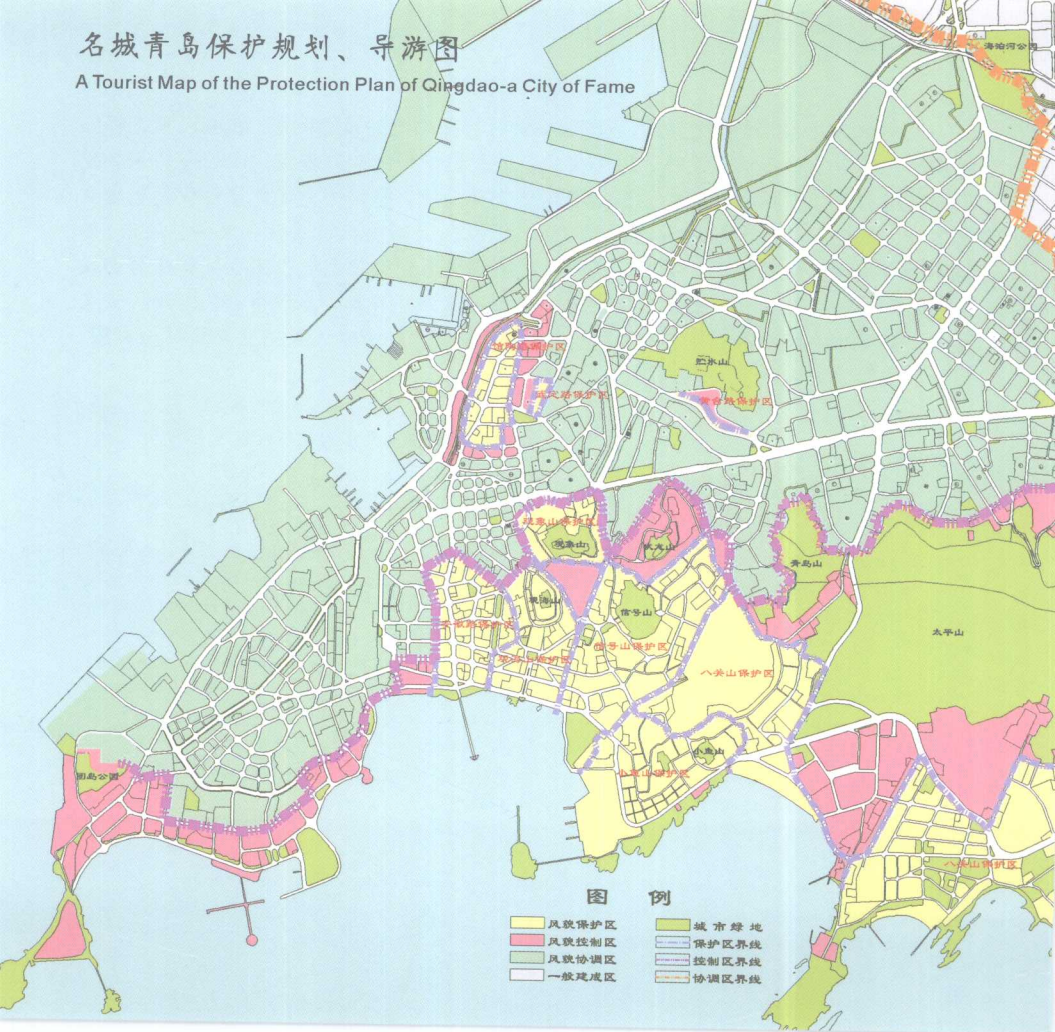
Chairman of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame

Member of China Academy of Science

Member of China Academy of Engineering

A Tourist Map of the Protection Plan of Qingdao-a City of Fame

A Tourist Map of the Protection Plan of Qingdao-a City of Fame



名城青岛



蛋壳黑陶杯（新石器时代）
Egg Shell Black Pottery Cup
(Neolithic Age)

青岛地处山东半岛西南岸的
黄海之滨、胶州湾畔，辖市南、
市北、四方、李沧、崂山、黄
岛、城阳七个区和即墨、胶州、
胶南、平度、莱西五市；总面积
为10654平方公里，其中，市区
面积为1102平方公里。全市总人
口780余万人。

青岛地区历史悠久，早在距今五六千年前，
生活在这里的东夷族先民就以自己的辛勤劳动创
造了大汶口文化、龙山文化、岳石文化等远古文
明。据史书记载，现在的青岛地区古为东夷地，
夏禹分九州时为青州之城，商周为莱、莒、夷诸
国，春秋战国时代为齐国所属，秦朝属琅琊郡，
西汉分属琅琊郡和胶东国，东汉为不其侯国，晋
属长广郡，隋、唐时代属东莱郡，宋、元、明、
清均属莱州府之城。1891年，清廷批
准在胶州湾畔青岛口驻军设防，青岛
开始建置。1897年11月德国制造“胶
州湾事件”，侵占青岛，设置胶澳总
督府。1914年11月日本取代德国窃据
青岛，设置守备军司令部。1922年
12月中国政府收回青岛主权，设置直
属中央的胶澳督办官邸。1929年起青
岛为国民政府特别市。1938年1月至
1945年9月再次被日本侵占。1949年
6月青岛解放，改为山东省省辖市。
1994年，青岛市被国务院列为国家历
史文化名城。

青岛地理位置得天独厚，一面为陆，东北部
群山环绕，如屏障拱卫；三面环海，面对黄海与
胶州湾，有众多的岬角、海湾，而且一年四季不

冻不淤，是一座著名的良港和
驰名中外的避暑胜地。青岛崂
山是国家重点风景名胜景区，风
光秀丽，景色迷人，每年都吸
引了无数的国内外宾客到此观
光旅游。

青岛是一座19世纪末新兴
的城市，由于立市之初在城市
规划和建设中善于利用地形，在街道和地形特征
点安置了一些不同风格式样的公共建筑，既能随
处欣赏山海景色，又使城市格局别具风姿。青岛
的城市建筑繁博多彩，集有20余个国家的风格特
点，在近代建筑史上独树一帜，被誉为“世界建
筑博览会”。同时，在建筑物上巧妙运用石材的
色彩及处理方式，凸显出不同的建筑风格和艺术
效果，名城内至今还保留和保护了无数座近代优
秀历史建筑和许多历史街区。红瓦
黄墙的特色楼宇掩映在青山绿阴、
碧浪金沙之中，形成了青岛特有的
城市风貌。

青岛地区自古以来就是文化荟
萃之地，历史上出现过许多杰出人
物，东周春秋时期的齐国大夫宁
戚、西汉天文历法专家徐万且、北
宋状元蔡齐、明代大臣薛禄、清代
画家高凤翰等，他们都为青岛的历
史增光添彩。青岛的非物质文化遗
产也非常丰富多彩。国家级非物质
文化遗产胶州秧歌、茂腔，以及传
统工艺剪纸等无不根植于民间的广

袤土地，为老百姓喜闻乐见。

青岛市是我国重要的对外开放城市和地域经



青铜提梁缶（商代）
Bronze Hoop-handled You
(Shang Dynasty)

济中心，也是最适宜人类居住、创业的城市之一。
在现代化进程中，青岛越来越注重历史文脉保护与

现代社会经济的协调发展，也将建设成为一个富有
个性和诗意并具人文精神的历史文化名城。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF QINGDAO

Located on the shore of the Yellow Sea in the southwestern part of the Shandong Peninsula, by the side of the Jiaozhou Bay, Qingdao has seven districts of Shinan, Shibei, Sifang, Licang, Laoshan, Huangdao and Chengyang as well as five county-rank cities of Jimo, Jiaozhou, Jiaonan, Pingdu and Laixi under its jurisdiction; and has a total area of 10,654 km², among which the area of city proper amounts to 1,102 km². The population of the whole city is 7.8 million plus people.

The region of Qingdao has a long history, as early as five to six thousand years ago the ancestors of the East Yi Tribes created their Dawenkou Culture, Longshan Culture, Yueshi Culture, etc through their diligent labor. According to records of historical books, today's region of Qingdao was the Land of East Yi Tribes in ancient times, then was the Region of Qingzhou when Emperor Yu of the Xia Dynasty divided the whole country into nine regions, in the Shang and Zhou dynasties it was of the states of Lai, Ju and Yi, in the periods of Spring and Autumn as well as Warring States it belonged to State Qi, in the Qin Dynasty it belonged to Langya Prefecture, in the Western Han Dynasty it belonged to Langya Prefecture and Jiaodong State respectively, in the Eastern Han Dynasty it was Buqi Marquisate, in the Jin Dynasty it belonged to Changguang Prefecture, in the Sui and Tang dynasties it belonged to Donglai Prefecture, and in the Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties it all belonged to the region of



刀币 (周代)
Knife Coin
(Zhou Dynasty)



瓦当 (秦代)
Tile Face
(Qin Dynasty)

Lai Zhou Prefecture. In 1891, the Qing Imperial court approved to station troops for defensive affairs at Qingdao Port by the side of Jiaozhou Bay, and Qingdao began to be administratively established. In November 1897 Germans plotted the "Jiaozhou Bay Event", to encroach on Qingdao and set up its Mansion of Jiao'ao Governor-General. In November 1914 Japan took over Qingdao from Germans and occupied it, and set up its garrison force headquarters there. In January 1938 the Chinese Government recovered the sovereignty of Qingdao, and set up the Jiao'ao Supervisor Governor Mansion that was under

the direct jurisdiction of the Central Government. Beginning from 1929 Qingdao became a special city of the National Government. From Jan 1938 to Sept 1945 it was occupied by Japan again. In June 1949 Qingdao was liberated and changed into a city directly under the jurisdiction of Shandong Province. In 1994 Qingdao was listed by the State Council as a historical and cultural famous city of the State.

Having a naturally endowed good geographical location, Qingdao is of a land in one of its sides with mountains surrounding in its northeastern part as a guarding screen; and is of embracing seas on three of its sides, facing the Yellow Sea and Jiaozhou Bay with numerous capes and bays, being a well-known good harbor and a summer resort famous both at home and abroad for its being not frozen and not silted up in four seasons all the year round. Qingdao-Laoshan is a key

scenic and historic area of the State, with elegant scenery and charming landscape, and attracts each year countless domestic and overseas visitors to come to make sightseeing and tourism. A city newly rising at the end of 19th century, Qingdao is good at making use of its topography in its city planning from the very beginning of its city construction, by arranging a few public buildings with different stylish patterns on its streets and topographic characteristic points, which enables not only one to appreciate the mountain and sea scenery at any places, but also the city pattern to have an graceful style of its own. Of diversified varieties and colors, the city buildings of Qingdao combine the stylish features of over twenty countries, flying its own colors and thus being reputed as the “World Architectural Expo” in terms of contemporary construction history. At the same time, clever application of stone material colors and treatment methods on the buildings is adopted, to give prominence to different architectural styles and artistic effects, and there have still remained up till now countless contemporary excellent historic buildings as well as many a historical street block. Diversified towers and houses with red tiles and yellow walls and the green waters and verdant tree shades as well as the blue waves and golden sand are setting off each other, to form the city's unique glamour appearance characteristic of



Qingdao itself.

Having been a culture concentrated place since ancient times, Qingdao has got many outstanding personages springing up in history, such as Ning Qi the Grand Official of State Qi in the Eastern Zhou Dynasty's Spring and Autumn Period, Xu Wanqie the astronomical and calendar specialist of the Western Han Dynasty, Cai Qi the No. One Scholar of the Northern Song Dynasty, Xue Lu the Grand Minister of the Ming Dynasty and Gao Fenghan the painter of the Qing Dynasty, and they

all added luster and did credit to the history of Qingdao. Qingdao also has abundant and colorful intangible cultural heritages: the State-level intangible cultural heritages-Jiaozhou yangko, Mao tune as well as the traditional handicrafts of paper-cut and so on all without exception strike their roots in the vast land of people, and are what the people like to see and hear.

Qingdao is an open coastal city, a key economic center and one of the most livable and creative city in China. In course of modernization, Qingdao city, the historical culture city, is sculpted with unique and poetic style because of the harmony between protecting of history context, and developing of modern society and economy.

图例 Legend



世界文化遗产
World Cultural Heritage



中国文化遗产
The Intangible Cultural Heritage in China



中国非物质文化遗产
The Chinese Cultural Heritage

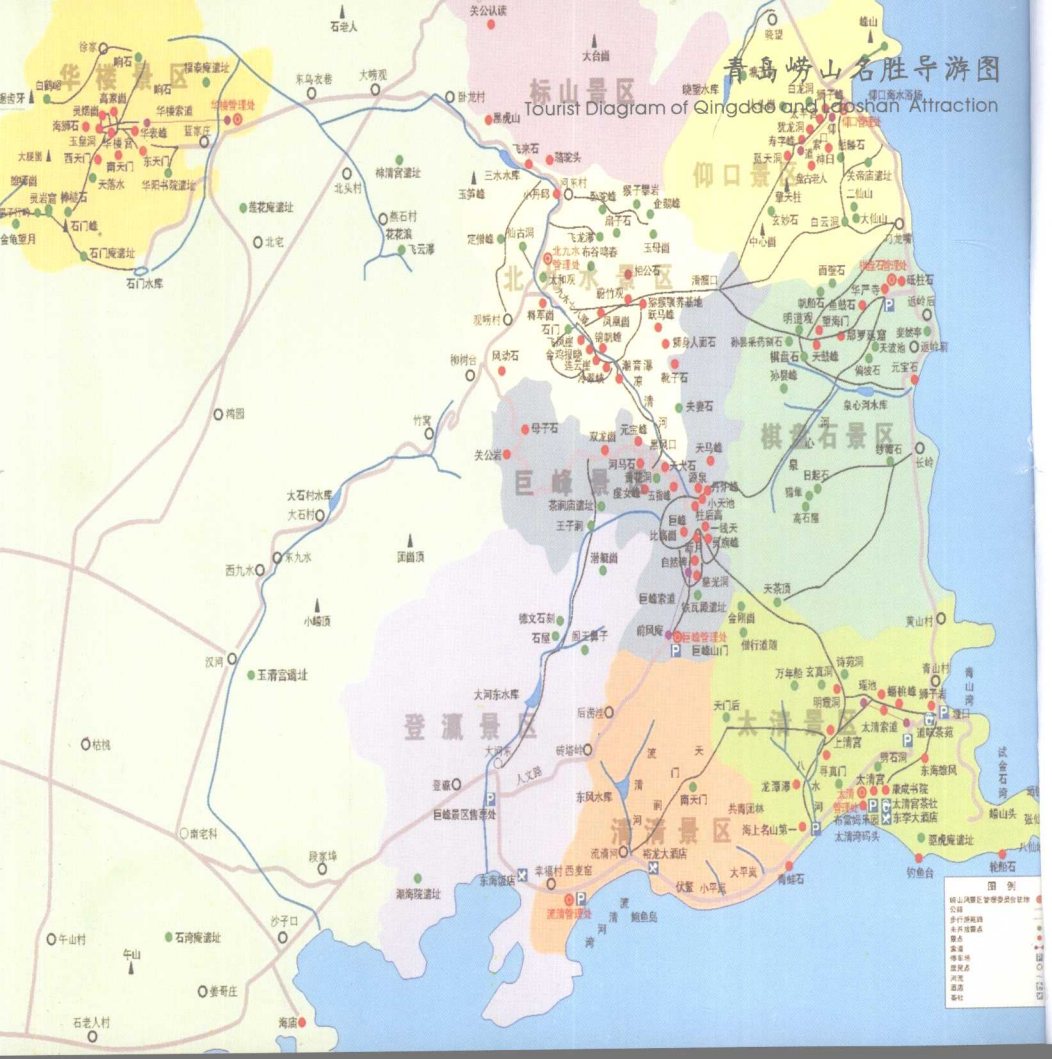
文物保护单位

Unit of Cultural Relic

● ● ● 国家级 At the National Level

● ● 省级 At the Provincial Level

● 市(县)级 At the Municipal (County) Level



○ 名城青岛 THE FAMOUS CITY OF QINGDAO

一 / 古城遗产 /	1
Heritage of the Ancient City	
二 / 近代名筑 /	41
Contemporary Famous Buildings	
三 / 名八大关 /	49
Badaguan Famous Street	
四 / 历史胜迹 /	57
Places of Historical Interest	
五 / 崂山名胜 /	69
Laoshan Scenic Area	
六 / 胶澳名人 /	79
Famous Person of Jiaozhou	
七 / 文化精粹 /	85
Cultural Cream	
八 / 风味特产 /	93
Special Local Products and Flavor	
九 / 当代建设 /	101
Contemporary Construction	
十 / 旅游服务 /	107
Tourist Service	



青島古城圖

The Plan of the Ancient City of Qingdao



◎ 小青岛灯塔 ·

位于青岛湾内小青岛的最高处，清光绪二十六年（1900年）由德国人修建。1915年7月17日首次启用，是船只进出青岛湾的重要航标。该塔有“琴屿飘灯”之美称。

LIGHTHOUSE ON MINIATURE QINGDAO ISLE

Towering on the highest place of the Miniature Qingdao in the Qingdao Bay, it was built in the twenty-sixth year of the Guangxu Period of the Qing Dynasty (1900) by Germans, and was put in operation for the first time on July 17th, 1915, being the most important navigation mark for ships to come in and go out of the Qingdao Bay. The lighthouse has got the reputation of "drifting light on Qin Isle".

◎ 团岛灯塔 ·

位于团岛西南，海拔24米，建于1900年，为八角形砖石结构，建筑总高15.4米。三层为灯室，中部有德国制造大型水晶折光鼓形透镜。

LIGHTHOUSE ON TUANDAO ISLE

Standing southwest of Tuandao Isle, it is 24m above sea level and was built in 1900, being a octagonal brick-stone structure with a total construction height of 15.4 m. The third floor serves as the light room, and there is a large-size German-made rock-quartz dioptric lens in drum shape in its middle part.





◎ 天后宫。

俗称中国大庙，位于太平路东端，始建于明代成化三年（1467年），为青岛市区最早的庙宇建筑。整个建筑中轴线上自南而北依次为戏楼（戏楼下为大门）、二进山门、天后殿及龙王府、督财府二配殿。天后殿前有古银杏树两株，据考证，树龄在300年以上。

HEAVENLY QUEEN PALACE

Called popularly Chinese Big Temple, it is sited at the eastern end of the Taiping (Pacific) Road, and was first built in the third year of the Chenghua Period of the Ming Dynasty (1467), being the earliest temple building in the city proper of Qingdao. The whole building, along its central axis from south to north, is composed successively of stage tower (under the stage floor is the main entrance), second main entrance, Heavenly Queen Palace as well as Dragon King Mansion and two subsidiary palaces of Wealth Supervisor Mansion. In front of the Heavenly Queen Palace there are two ancient ginkgo trees, according to textual verification the tree age is over 300 years.

◎ 栈桥回澜阁

位于太平路10号。清光绪十七年（1891年），登州镇总兵章高元移驻青岛。次年，在前海搭建一铁木结构的栈桥。后几经扩修，桥身延长至440米，桥面提高0.5米，桥南端增建半圆形防洪堤，堤内建八角亭阁，名为回澜阁。

HUILAN PAVILION ON THE LANDING STAGE

Situated at 10 Taiping Road. In the seventeenth year of the Guangxu Period of the Qing Dynasty (1891) Zhang Gaoyuan the Prefecture Military Commander of Dengzhou moved to station in Qingdao, the next year he built a wooden-structure landing stage in the front sea, which was expanded time and again with its stage body extended to 440m and its stage floor heightened to 0.5m, and there became a half round flood dyke added south of the stage with an octagonal pavilion built inside the dyke, that is called Huilan Pavilion.





坂井贞一宅第旧址 Former Address of the Mansion of Sakai Shinichi