



济南开埠百年

100th Anniversary of Jinan's Opening to the Outside World



中国民族摄影艺术出版社

济南开埠百年

100th ANNIVERSARY OF JINAN'S OPENING TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD



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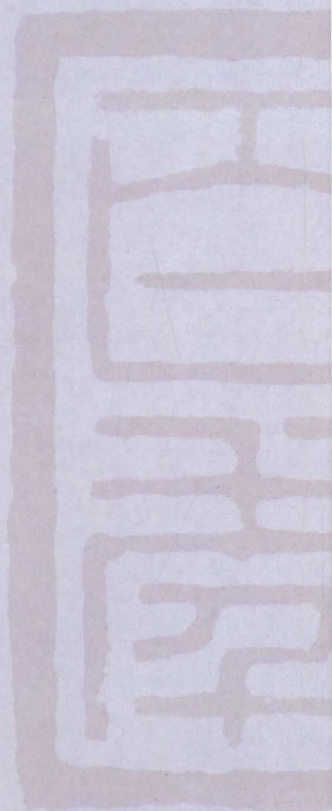
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序 言

济南是一座历史悠久的文化名城，建城史已有2600多年。济南东郊龙山镇以黑陶为代表的龙山文化，是中国最早发现的史前文化之一。公元前187年汉代设“济南郡”，为“济南”作为行政区域名称之始。此后，在其漫长的历史演进过程中，人杰地灵的济南，名士辈出，积淀了深厚的历史文化底蕴。自明代以来，济南成为山东的政治、文化中心。1904年，济南自开商埠，开创近代中国内陆省会城市对外开放之先河，极大地促进了济南及山东近代化的发展。

济南是中国近代城市发展的一个缩影。由于地处沿海与内陆接壤地带，济南既受到西方资本主义文明的冲击，19世纪上半叶曾有近10个西方国家在济南设立领事馆或代办处，洋行、商社达数百家。同时，济南又避免了沿海约开商埠城市过重的殖民化色彩，较好地保留和继承了中国传统商业的精华，涌现出一批以章丘孟家、桓台苗家为代表的民族资本工商业。济南也经历了血与火的洗礼，1928年5月和1937年12月日本侵略军曾两度侵入济南，占领期长达9年，制造了震惊中外的“五三”惨案等，犯下了罄竹难书的罪行。济南又是一座具有光荣革命传统的城市。济南共产主义小组是全国建立最早的共产主义小组之一，王尽美、邓恩铭作为其代表，出席了中国共产党第一次全国代表



大会，为中国共产党的创立和山东党组织的建立与发展，做出了历史性的贡献。1948年9月在毛泽东和中央军委的指挥下，人民解放军华东野战军打响济南战役，全歼国民党守军10万余人，由此揭开了人民解放战争战略大决战的序幕。

新中国成立后，特别是党的十一届三中全会以来，济南人民在中国共产党的领导下，万众一心、发愤图强，自力更生，艰苦奋斗，战胜重重困难险阻，经济建设和社会各项事业取得了显著成就，城市面貌发生了历史性变化，人民生活水平不断提高。目前，济南已基本形成以汽车装备、冶金制造、电子信息、石油化工、水泥建材、纺织服装为骨干的较为完整的工业体系，以金融保险、现代物流、中介服务、旅游会展为支撑的城市现代服务体系，以及全方位、多层次、宽领域的对外开放新格局，一个充满生机和活力的现代省会城市和区域中心城市正在崛起。

岁月荏苒，春华秋实。100年只是人类历史发展长河中的一朵浪花，也正是这一朵朵推波助澜的浪花，成就了今日的济南，从封闭走向开放、由风雨沧桑走向涅槃新生。回首百年，我们不仅仅体味到我们生活的这座城市古朴厚重、内敛坚韧的张力，也更加感受到她生生不息、蓬勃向上的活力。《济南开

埠百年》以独特的方式——档案图片，形象直观而又真实可信地从不同层面再现了100年来的济南，虽然这些图片只是以往岁月的斑驳碎影，不可能完整勾勒出济南100年的整体脉络，但足以让我们重新调整审视济南的焦距。我们衷心地希望这本画册能使读者更多地了解济南，更加地热爱济南，能成为我们与海内外朋友沟通、合作的桥梁。

相信通过我们的携手努力，济南的明天一定会更加美好。

中共济南市委副书记

徐长玉

Preface

Jinan is a culturally famous city with a long history of more than 2600 years. Longshan Civilization with black pottery as its symbol in east Jinan is one of the earliest pre-historical civilizations in China. Jinan County was founded in the Han Dynasty in 187 B.C. which was the beginning that Jinan was used as the name of an executive district. Since the Ming Dynasty, Jinan has been the political and cultural center of Shandong. In 1904, Jinan voluntarily opened up to the outside world, inaugurating the era of an inland capital city opening to foreign countries. This has greatly promoted the modernization process of Jinan and Shandong.

Jinan is an epitome of modern Chinese cities. Situated at a place where coastal and inland areas were adjacent, Jinan was influenced by capitalist culture. In the 19th century, nearly 10 western countries set up hundreds of consulates and firms in Jinan. At the same time, Jinan was prevented from overweight colonialism and preserved the essence of China's traditional businesses. Jinan was home to a number of national capitalists such as the Mengs in Zhangqiu and the Miaos in Huantai. In May, 1928 and Dec. 1937, Jinan was invaded by the Japanese enemies twice and occupied for 9



years. The invaders committed the "May, 3rd" Massacre which shocked the whole world. Jinan is also a city with glorious revolutionary tradition. Jinan communist group was among the earliest set up in China with Wang Jinmei and Deng Enming as its representatives. They were the deputies to the first congress and made historic contributions to the foundation of Chinese Communist Party. In Sep. 1948, led by Mao Zedong and the military committee of the central government, the PLA Field Army of East China won initial success in Jinan Battle and annihilated more than 100,000 Kuomintang enemies. This was the prelude to the strategically decisive campaign of the People's Liberation War.

After the foundation of the People's Republic of China, especially since the 3rd plenary meeting of the 11th conference of the CPC, under the leadership of the party, people in Jinan have united closely together, work energetically and made great achievements in economy and social affairs. Nowadays, Jinan has a complete industrial system including motor outfit, metallurgy, electronic information, petrochemical, concrete, textile; a modern service system including financial insurance, modern logistic, medi-service and tourism. Jinan, a modernized capital city is now growing up.

This pictorial takes advantage of archives photos to show different aspects of Jinan in the past 100 years. We hope that this book will help you to have a better understanding of the city and love it more.

We are looking forward to a greater future for Jinan.

Xu Changyu

Vice-Secretary of the CPC Committee of Jinan



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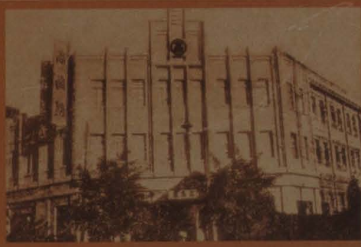
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CHAPTER I



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CHAPTER I

济南开埠

BEGINNING OF JINAN'S OPENING TO
THE OUTSIDE WORLD

In 1904, Jiao-Ji railroad built by the Germans was to go into operation. In order to resist the invasion of the Germans and retrieve our rights, Yuan Shikai, North Ocean Minister and viceroy of Zhili, together with Zhou Fu, constable of Shandong, presented a memorial to the authorities, suggesting that Jinan as well as Weixian and Zhoucun open to the outside world. With the approval of their recommendation by the Qing Dynasty, Jinan turned to be the first inland city in China's modern history to voluntarily open to foreign countries.

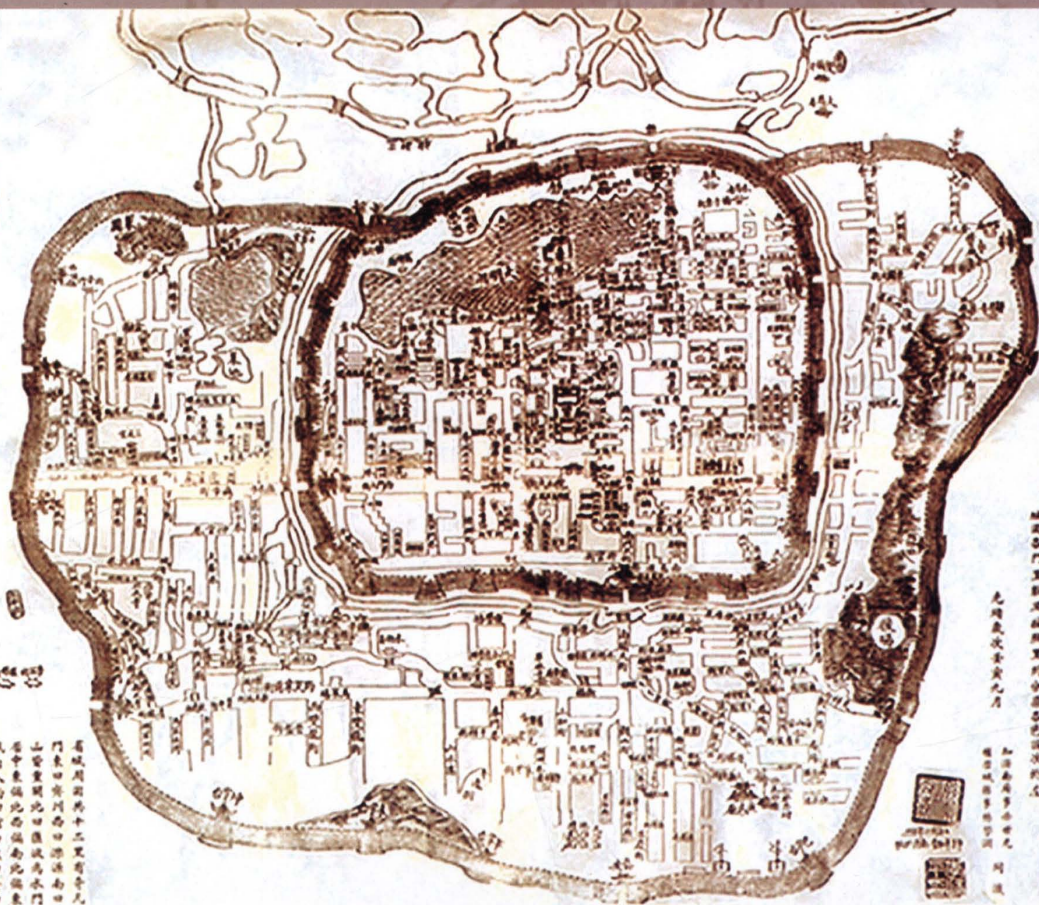
1 904年，德国人修建的胶济铁路即将开通，时任北洋大臣兼直隶总督袁世凯与山东巡抚周馥，为抵制德人侵略、挽回利权，顺应时代发展潮流，联名奏请在济南及潍县、周村自开商埠，得到了清廷批准。济南成为中国近代史上第一个主动自开商埠的内陆大城市，济南近代化发展的序幕也由此揭开。

省城街巷全圖

此圖係清季
周大中丞張帥督憲在任時所繪其詳見卷首之序說其後之變遷
此圖乃舊版其詳中國全圖之編者所繪其詳見卷內之序說其後
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城內各門里數及城內之各區各邑均詳於左

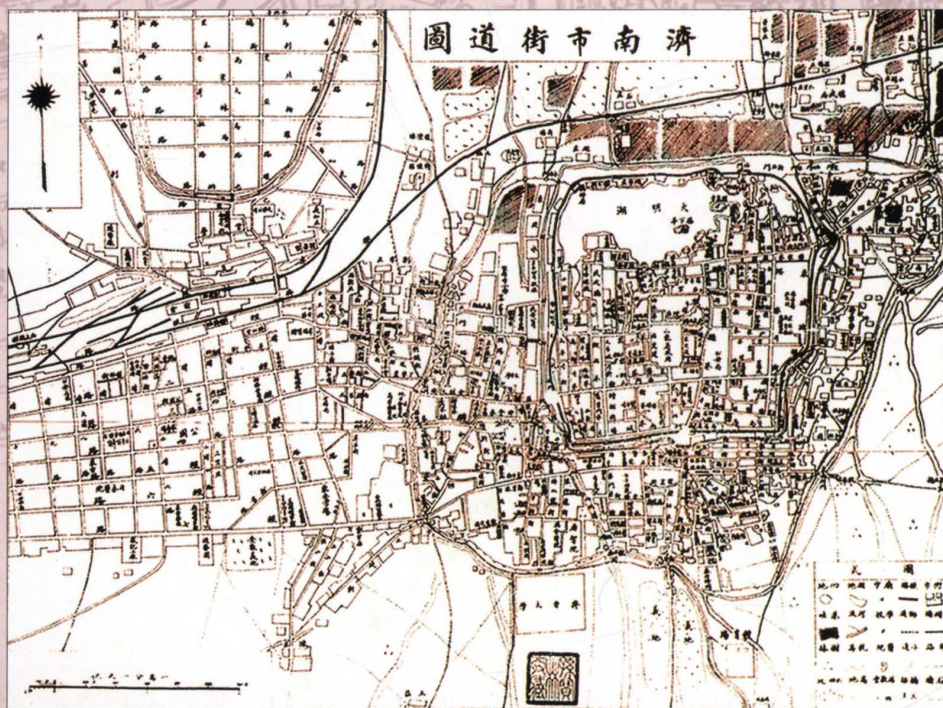
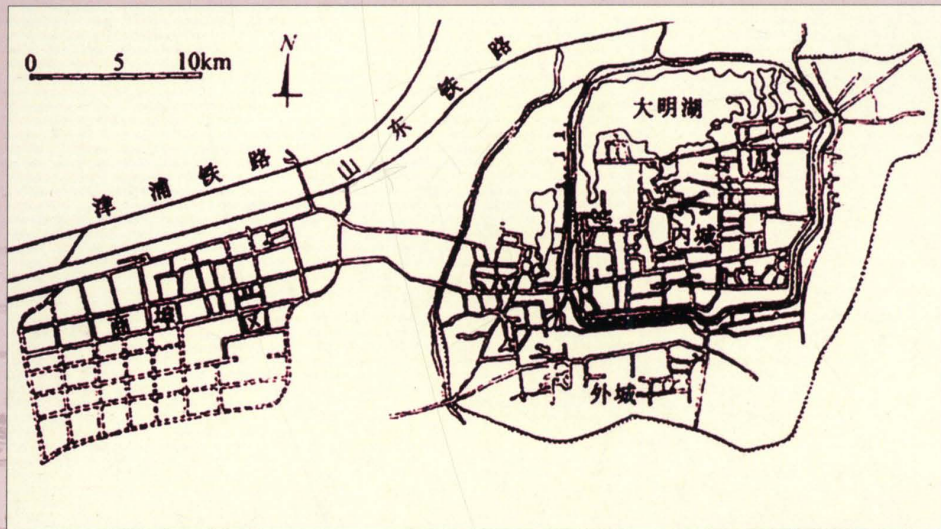
光緒庚辰年九月

加濟南府知府周大
編者周大知府周大



此城周長約十二里有奇其四
門東曰齊河西曰濰濟南曰魯
山皆置關此口僅設水門其
中置關此口僅設水門其
城內八約曰信曰溫曰香曰法
曰郭曰基其口之口和禮又城
外東有三關南曰水關東北曰
水關西曰水關此口僅設水
門此口僅設水門此口僅設水

□ 1902 年的济南街巷全图。长期以来济南为省级各衙署、济南府、历城县治所在地，高矗的城墙把城区封闭在 2.5 平方公里的圈子里。开埠前，城内人口仅 5 万人左右。
Street map of Jinan in 1902. For a long time, Jinan had been the political center of the provincial governments and Licheng County. The city was circumvallated in an area of 2.5 square kilometers by the high rampart. Before Jinan opened to foreign countries, there were only about 50,000 people in the city.



□ ① 济南开埠简图。自开商埠使济南的城市建设打破老城区束缚，拓展了向外发展的空间。初始商埠界址为：济南西关外胶济铁路以南，东起十王殿（今官驿街西口），西至北大槐树村，南沿长清大道（今经七路），北以铁路为限，占地4000余亩。

□ ② 1928年的济南街巷全图。开埠后，市区面积扩大到10平方公里，至1911年，人口已达十多万。

① Sketch of Jinan's Opening to the Outside World. From then on, the city broke the fetters of the old city zones and extended its room for development. The initial boundaries when Jinan opened to the outside world was as follows: to the south of Jiao-Ji railroad; from Shiwang Temple (west end of Guanyi Street nowadays) in the east to Beida Huaishu Village in the west and from Changqing Road (Jingqi Road nowadays) in the south to the railroad in the north. It covered an area of more than 4000 mu.

② Street map of Jinan in 1928. Since Jinan's opening to foreign countries, the urban area extended to 10 square kilometers. The population increased to more than 100,000 in 1911.