

廣州歷史文化圖冊

Historical and Cultural Pictorial of Guangzhou



廣州博物館編

Edited by

Guangzhou Museum

岭南文库·图册系列

Series of the History and Culture of Lingnan •
Pictorial Series

廣州歷史文化圖冊

Historical and Cultural
Pictorial of Guangzhou

广州博物馆编

Edited by
Guangzhou Museum

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序 言

岑 桑

广州，这个诞生过许多美丽的神话传说故事的地方，在遥远的史前时期就有人类的足迹，络绎至今。新石器时期遗址，证明了数千年前这里已是先民繁衍生息的宝地。

广州从来就是中华民族光辉历史中的一个耀目的亮点。它是南越、南汉、南明三朝古都，历史上著名的海上丝绸之路的一个起点。优越的地理位置和人文环境，使它成为灿烂辉煌的中原文化与源远流长的岭南本土古老文化交融的聚焦之地。秦汉以降，日益频繁的海外贸易，又有助于它吸纳四海新风，形成了以它为中心的多姿多采、自成风格的岭南文化。

广州人民深具勇敢无畏、积极进取的革命传统。千百年来，人才荟萃、英雄辈出。这个历史文化名城成为近代中国民族资本的摇篮和资产阶级维新思想的启蒙之地，继而成为资产阶级民主革命和第一次国内革命战争的策源地和根据地，自非偶然。到了 20 世纪 80 年代，以广州为政治、经济、文化中心的

广东省，成为中国改革开放先行一步的省区，创造了举世瞩目的光辉业绩，也是与其深厚的文化底蕴分不开的。

自古以来，富于创业精神的广州人民，远涉重洋，开基立业，蔚然成风，因此广州也可以说是一个与四海五洲都有着千丝万缕关系的侨城。海外华侨华人长期以来积极支持和参与广州的经济文化建设和近代民主革命斗争，居功甚伟，永垂青史。

《广州历史文化图册》以 800 多幅珍贵图片，概括了广州自远古以来的历史文化面貌，对上述各方面均有所反映，并适当介绍了独具特色的民间风情，可以说是一部形象化的广州简史和广州文化发展概要。纵观全册，选材严谨，布局井然，编排得当，中英对照的文字说明也很准确扼要。它不但具有很高的史料价值和收藏价值，而且也是一份爱国主义的教材。它的出版，将会在日益丰富多采的岭南文化宝库中占有应得的位置，并散发出夺目的光彩。

PREFACE

Cen Sang

Various remains of mankind of prehistoric age were found in Guangzhou, the birthplace of a lot of beautiful legends. The ruins of the Neolithic age discovered at many sites around Guangzhou prove that the history of Guangzhou has its beginning in remote antiquity.

Guangzhou has always been a dazzling spot in the history of China. It has been the capital of the Nanyue Kingdom, the Southern Han Kingdom and the Southern Ming Dynasty, and was the eastern starting point of the famous Maritime Silk Road. Its geographical location and cultural environment made it the place that the long standing native culture of Lingnan area merged with the splendid culture of the Central Plains which was the principal part of Chinese culture. The new cultural factors brought by the flourishing foreign trade since the Qin-Han period in Guangzhou, contributed much to the development of the Lingnan culture with unique style.

The people of Guangzhou had the traditional spirits of courageousness and enterprise, from among them there have arisen generations of countless outstanding people. Benefited from the fine tradition, in modern times, Guangzhou became the cradle of capitalism, reformism of bourgeois and democratic revolution of China, and it was the base of the Great Revolution in

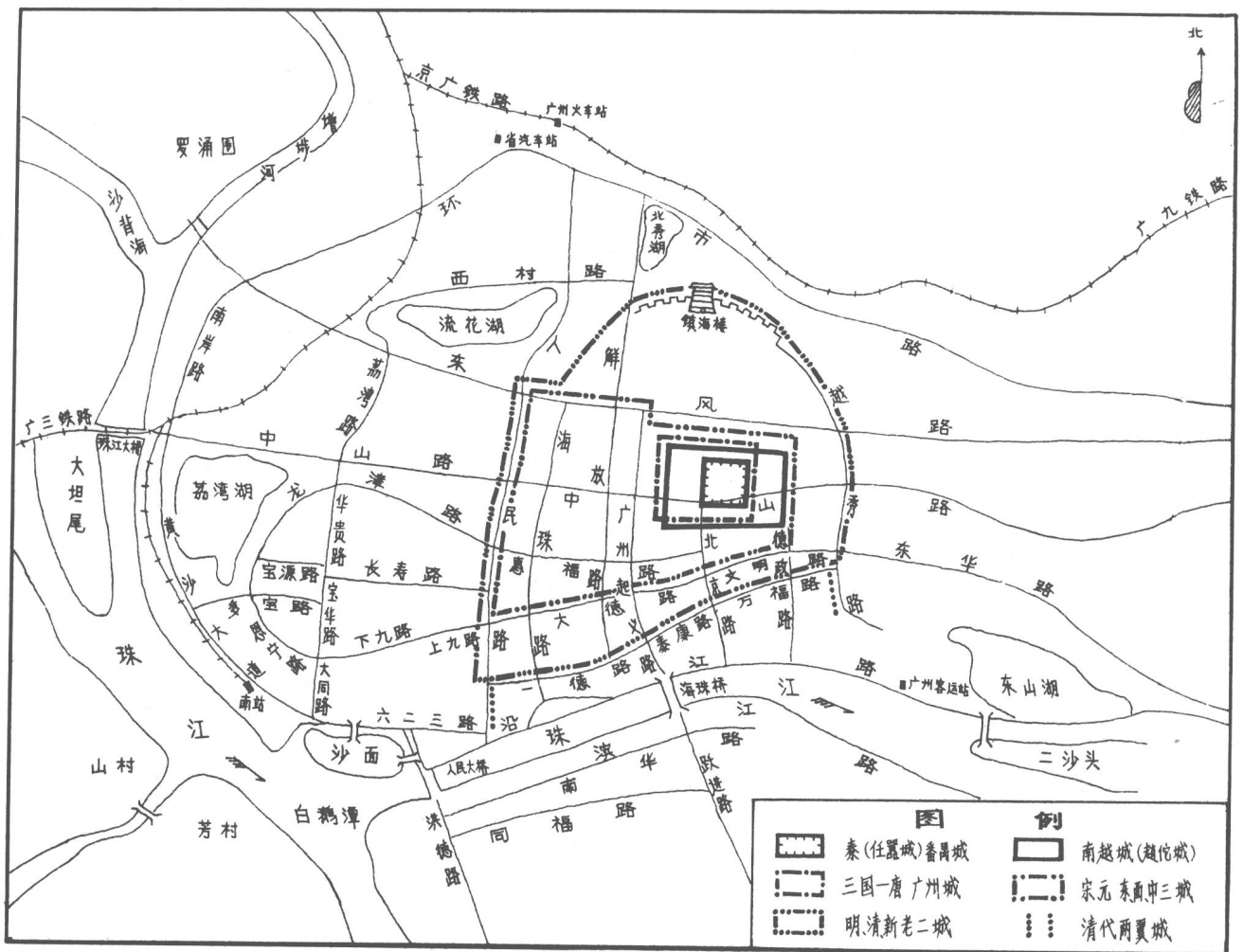
1920s. In 1980s, still benefiting from traditional culture, great achievements have been attained in Guangdong, a province going forward in opening to the world and in reformation. As the political, economical and Cultural centre of Guangdong, Guangzhou became a focus of world attention.

There has been a common practice among the people of Guangzhou that going overseas to initiate new life. By the overseas Chinese all over the world whose root are in this city, Guangzhou interrelates with the world in innumerable ways. The overseas Chinese have enthusiastically supported and participated the economical and Cultural construction, and the struggle of democratic revolution of Guangzhou. Their contribution will live forever in history.

The more than 800 pictures in "Historical and Cultural Pictorial of Guangzhou" presents the development of Guangzhou, could be taken as a figurative concise history and an outline of the progress of the Lingnan culture. The pictures are strictly selected and well edited, with proper layout, succinct and precise captions in Chinese and English. It is not only a book with rich historical materials, but an excellent teaching material of patriotism. It will occupy an important place in the treasure-house of the Lingnan culture with brilliance.

广州古代城址变迁示意图

A Sketch Map of the Changes of Old City of Guangzhou



南越国宫署遗址

The Site of the Palace of the Nanyue Kingdom

Located at No. 4 Zhongshan Road, this site is found 5.5 to 8 meters deep in the ground. Most parts are still buried beneath some modern buildings. The site only appears its south-west part of a ▽ - shaped stone pool which covers an area of 650 square meters. Both slopes of the west and south sides are laid with irregular sandstone slabs as ice crackle pattern. The bottom of the ▽ - shaped pool 2.5 meters below is paved with cobblestones. Some slab stones are inscribed with the *Zhuan* Chinese characters “蕃”(pan) and “冶”(ye) (see the reverse side of this page). The architectural components are also found in the site, such as the pile-build-up large pillars, the eaves tiles with Chinese characters “万岁”(long live) (See the picture below), the iron door axles and the printed floor tiles. It is the earliest stone building of the Nanyue Kingdom which is found now in the Lingnan area.

位于中山四路仰忠街城隍庙西侧, 遗址入地 5.5 - 8 米, 经钻探面积 4200 平方米, 大部分为楼房所压, 现仅露出一个斗形池状石构建筑的西南一角, 约有 650 平方米。西南两边的斜坡全用砂岩石板作冰裂纹铺砌, 池状底部低下去 2.5 米左右, 用河卵石平铺。石板上刻有直径约 30 厘米的“蕃”、“冶”等篆字(见背面)。还有用石板叠砌的大石柱(?), 八棱石柱栏杆、石窗棂、“万岁”瓦当(见下图), 铁铸门轴、印花大阶砖等建筑构件和“半两”铜钱、铁凿、铁斧等工具。这是岭南发现年代最早的南越国石构建筑遗存。





南越國宮署遺址的石板及刻在石板上的“蕃”字。

The slab stones of the site of the Palace of the Nanyue Kingdom (below) and the Chinese character 蕃 (pan) inscribed on one of the slab stones (upper left).



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一、远古先民的生活

秦始皇三十三年前(前 214 年前)

近几年，在广州市东郊陆续发现了一些旧石器，说明早已有原始人群在这里过着以采集为主、渔猎为辅的生活。到了约 4000 年前的新石器时代晚期，人们已使用磨光石器和陶器，有了刀耕火种的原始农业。其后，又创造出青铜文化，踏进阶级社会的门槛。

I . Life of Ancestors in Remote Antiquity

Before the 33rd Year of Emperor Qinshihuang (Before 214BC)

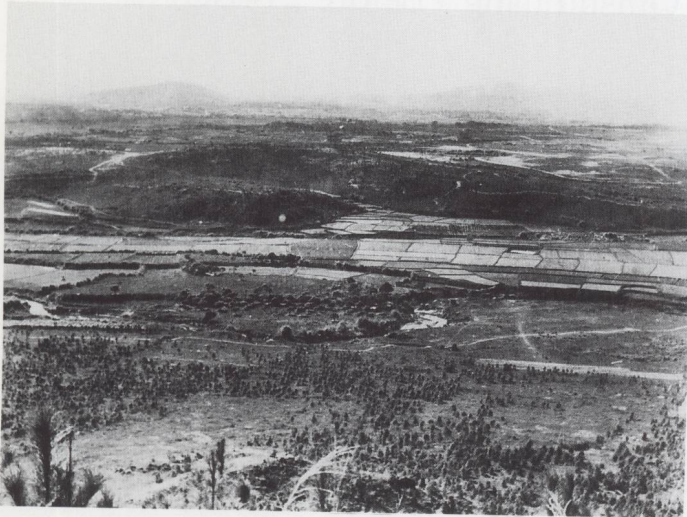
In the late Neolithic Age of 4000 years ago, polished stone artefacts and earthen ware were used in this area by ancestors of the Guangzhou people, primitive agriculture of slash-and-burn cultivation emerged, which was followed by the bronze culture marking the beginning of class society.

(一) 新石器时代晚期

广州新石器时代晚期文化遗存以飞鹅岭岗丘遗址和葵涌贝丘遗址较具代表性。当时人们的食物来源除采集外，或下河捕捞，或上山狩猎，或以简陋的石农具从事锄耕农业；出现了原始纺织业；所制陶器以表面拍打几何印纹装饰的最具特色。

(1) Late Neolithic Age

The typical cultural sites of late Neolithic Age in Guangzhou lie at the Flying Goose Ridge and Kuichong. At that time, the main production activities were gathering, fishing, hunting, simple cultivation, primitive textile industry, and manufacturing pottery with incised pattern.



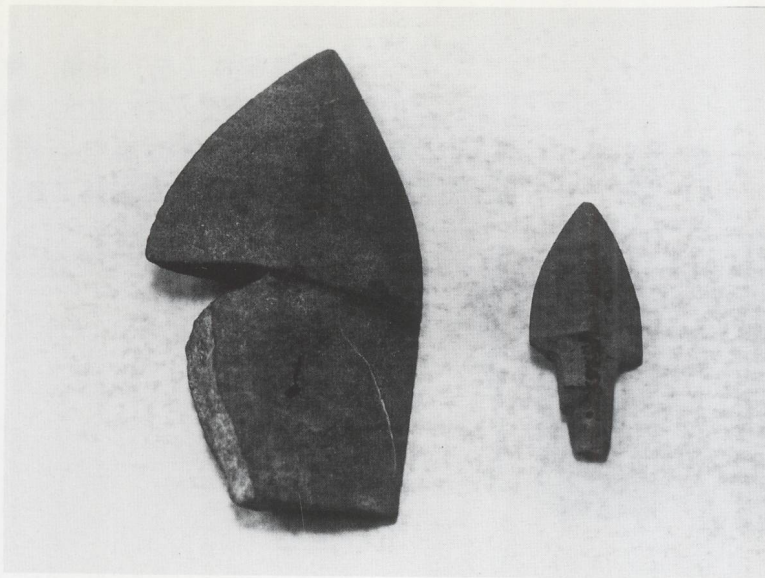
飞鹅岭岗丘遗址，在东北郊。试掘发现的遗物有石制工具、印纹陶和玉饰等，反映出当时人们过着定居的农业经济生活。

An archeological site on the Flying Goose Ridge.



葵涌贝丘遗址，在北郊新市。石器、印纹陶片和动物残骨出于大量的贝壳堆积中，是当时渔猎生活的反映。

An archeological site in Kuichong.

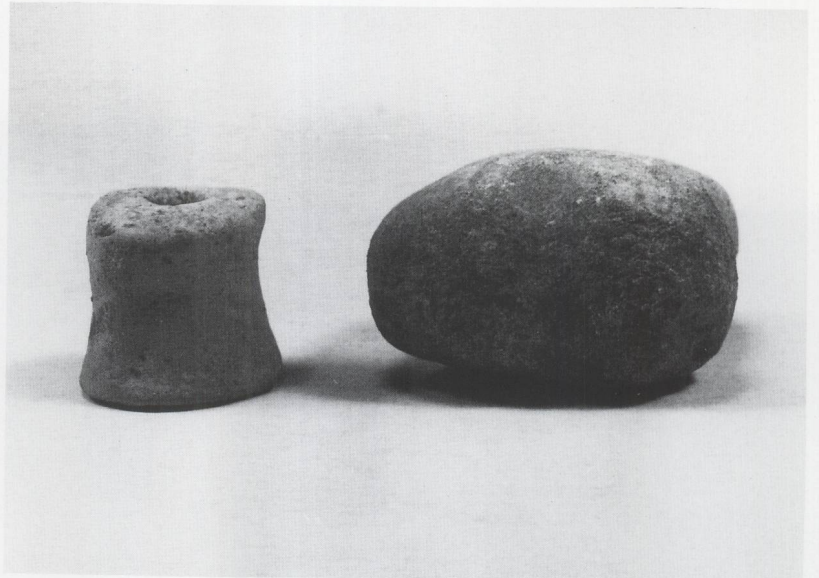


石矛（左）、石鏃（右），
飞鹅岭出土。狩猎工具。

Stone spear and arrowhead,
hunting implements.

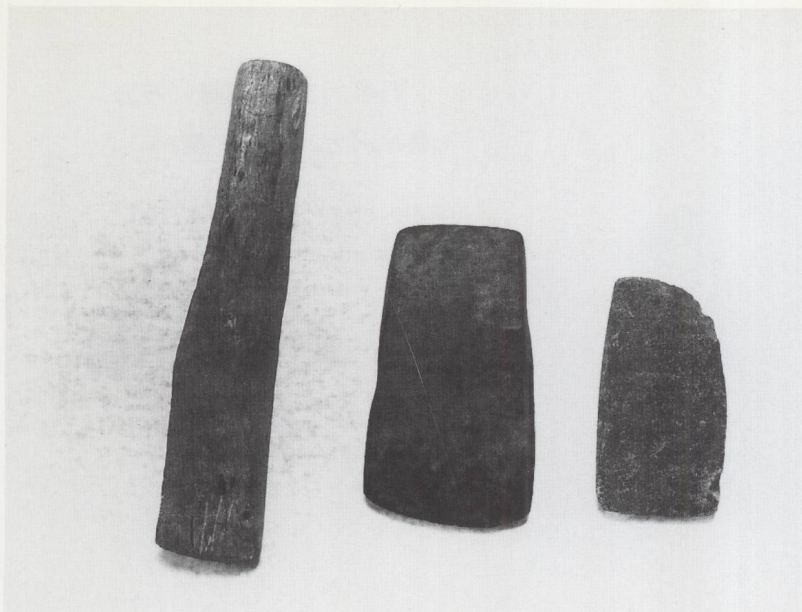
陶网坠（左）、石网坠（右），青
山岗、葵涌出土。捕鱼用具。

Stone and pottery fishnet weights.



野猪、豪猪、鹿残骨，龟甲，贝
壳（蚝、蚶、蚌、螺、蚬），葵涌出
土。是反映当时的渔猎活动及食物状
况的遗存。

Discarded shells (oyster, snail,
mussel, clam, bloodclam), tortoise
shell, and the bones of deer, wild
pig, porcupine.



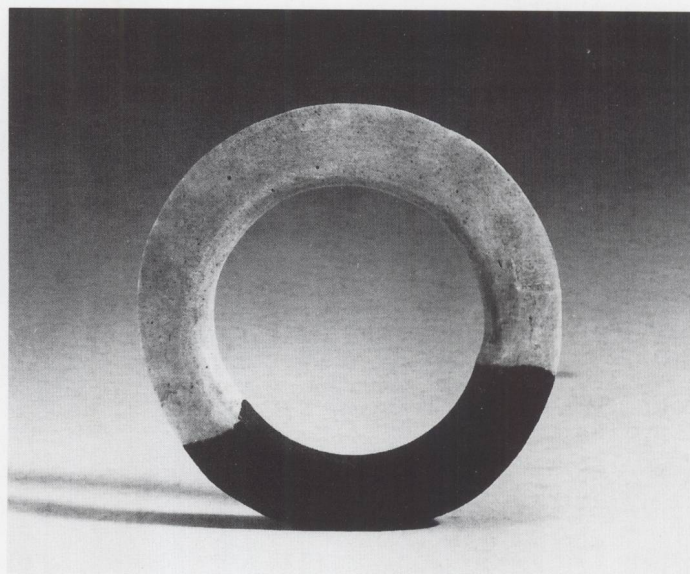
石铤，石井（左）采集，青山岗（中）、西村（右）出土。铤用于掘土。其中左为有段石铤，是我国南方最具特色的石器工具。

Stone adz, implements used to dig and to chop wood.



石铲，太和波罗山出土。

Stone spade.

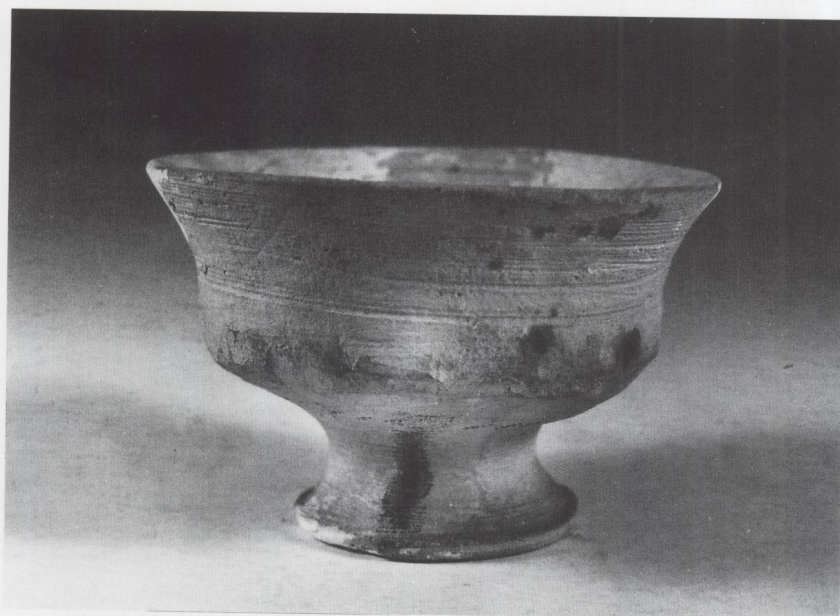
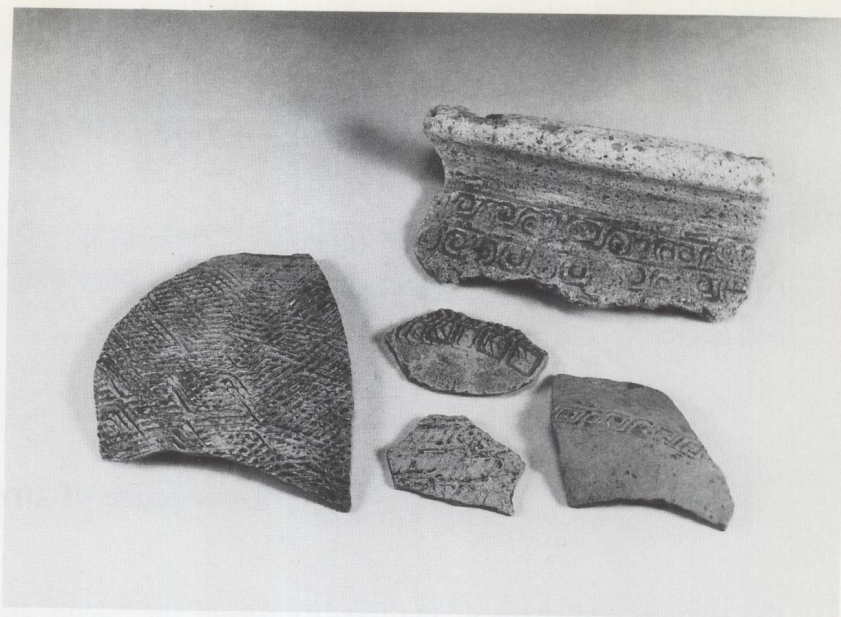


石环，飞鹅岭出土。装饰品。

Stone ring, ornament.

几何印纹陶片，飞鹅岭、葵涌出土。几何印纹是古代南方百越人民所制陶器中最常见的一种纹饰。

Pottery pieces with geometric designs. Geometric designs were a popular pottery decoration among Yue people of southern China in ancient times.

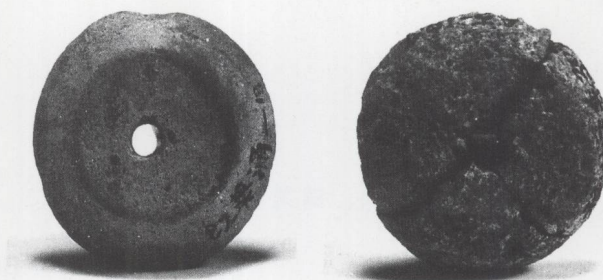


陶豆，龙眼洞采集。

Pottery *dou* (stem-bowl).

陶纺轮，葵涌（左）、青山岗（右）出土。原始的纺纱捻线工具。

Pottery spinning wheels, primitive tools used to spin and to twist thread.



(二) 青铜器的出现

在广州东北郊暹岗发现的五件春秋时期青铜器，其纹饰、形制表现出南越文化与中原文化相结合的特征，应系本地铸造。增城也有青铜器发现。青铜器的出现是社会生产力进步的重要标志。

(2) Emergence of Bronzes

The pattern and shape of the five bronzes of the Spring and Autumn period excavated at Xiangang in the northeast suburb of Guangzhou shows the influence of the Zhongyuan (Central Plains) Culture on the Lingnan Culture, although it's obvious that the bronzes were cast locally. The emergence of bronzes was an important symbol of the progress of social productive forces.



铜刀（左）、铜短剑（中）、铜戈（右），春秋，暹岗出土。

Bronze halberd, short sword, and knife, dating from the Spring and Autumn period.



铜编钟，战国，增城石滩出土。

Bronze chimes used in musical accompaniments to ritual sacrifices and feasts, dating from the Warring States period.

二、岭南都会的勃兴

秦始皇三十三年至东汉(前 214 年—220 年)

秦始皇灭六国后，派五军南下，于前 214 年统一岭南，并使之进入封建社会。番禺为南海郡治，是广州最早的城邑。汉初，赵佗以番禺为都建南越国，促进了岭南的稳定与发展。秦汉时期，中原人民首次大举南迁，带来先进的文化技术，与土著越人共同开发岭南。番禺遂成为中国九都会之一，海上丝绸之路的东方发祥地。

II . Vigorous Growth of Metropolis in Lingnan Area

From the 33rd Year of Emperor Qinshihuang through the Eastern Han Period (214BC-220AD)

After subjugating the six states, Qinshihuang (the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty) dispatched troops to conquer Lingnan area in 214BC and brought the area into a feudalist times. Panyu (present Guangzhou), the capital city of Nanhai Prefecture, is the earliest town in the history of Guangzhou. In early Han, Zhao Tuo set up Nanyue Kingdom and made Panyu its capital. He promoted the stability and development of Lingnan area. During the Qin and Han period, many northern immigrants with advanced culture and technology came here, together with the native people, developed this region. Panyu became one of the nine metropolises of China and the eastern starting point of the Maritime Silk Road.