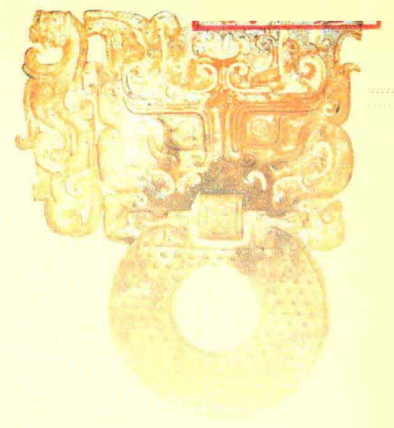


广州历史文化名胜

**The Historical and Cultural
Resort in Guangzhou**

广州市建设委员会 编
Guangzhou Municipal Construction Commission





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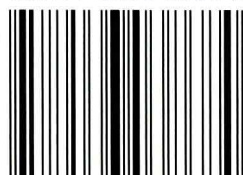
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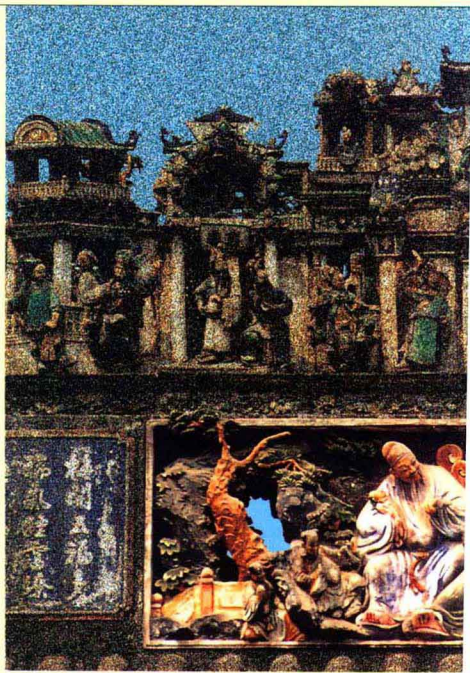
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概述

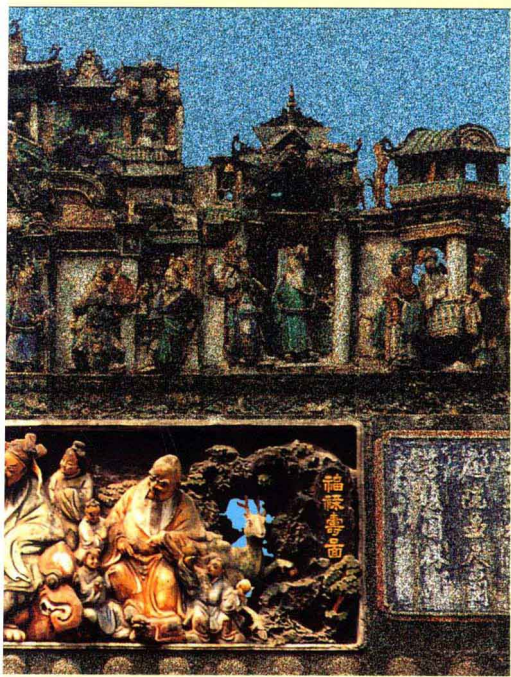


广州历史悠久，有二千多年丰富传统文化的积淀，是岭南文化的发祥地，名胜古迹众多。广州濒临南海，气候温和，四季如春。白云、越秀二山雄峙其北，南有三江（东江、西江、北江）汇合而成的宽阔珠江经虎门出海，山海之间的丘陵、台地、平原，到处花木茂盛，自然风光优美。在秦代，广州已是国内的大都会和繁华商埠。

西汉时，南越王赵佗在越秀山上筑越王台，经常登临游览此间，故又称歌舞岗，是广州最早的游乐处所。东晋年间，罽宾国（今克什米尔）法师昙摩耶舍在此创王园寺（今光孝寺），建殿宇庵堂，成为遐迩远近的著名寺院，为印度佛教传入广州之始。后相继出现越岗院（今三元宫）、西来庵（今华林寺）、宝庄严寺（今六榕寺）等道观名刹，为广州著名的观光胜地。隋唐之际，海上贸易繁盛，大量外国商人前来经商，伊斯兰教随之传入广州，在阿拉伯人聚居的蕃坊，兴建了怀圣寺和光塔，成为海上丝绸之路始发港的一处著名景观。南宋人方信儒撰《番塔》诗云：“半天缥缈认飞翬，一柱轮囷几十围。绝顶五更铃共语，金鸡风转片帆归”，正是昔日光塔的真实情景。同时，位于外港扶胥镇的南海神庙，俗称波罗庙，香火历千年而不断，中外商旅常到此祈求海神庇祐，也是广州一处著名游览胜地。过去广州旧俗有“第一游波罗，第二娶老婆”之谚，可见广州人过去把游波罗庙看作人生大事。

南汉时，刘龚大兴宫苑，建有南宫、大明、昌华、甘泉、玩华、秀华、玉清、太微等离宫别院，又建有二十八寺，广州风景名胜日渐增多。今药洲，为其仅存古迹。

宋代以后，广州城一片繁华，有“千门日照珍珠市，万瓦烟生碧玉城”的兴旺景象，还出现以八景命名的广州著名风景游览胜地，历元、明、清而不衰，一直延



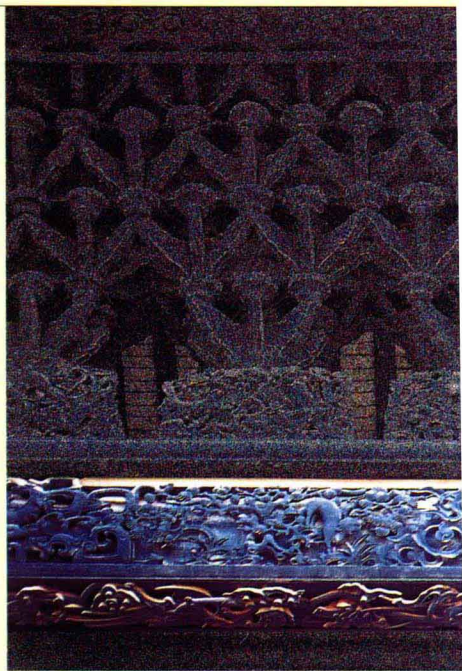
续至今。建于宋嘉祐年间的海山楼，位于镇南门外，有“山川拱揖，百越伟观”之誉，为宋代羊城八景之一“海山晓霁”。历代羊城八景，其中二山一水（指白云山、越秀山和珠江）的景观占有相当比重。

白云山，自然景物甚多，有九龙泉、大小水帘洞、鹤舒台、飞霞洞、虎头岩，西南一里有玉虹洞，其南有聚龙冈、滴水岩、菖蒲涧。宋代以来，山上建有龙果寺、蒲涧寺、云淙别墅、能仁寺、白云仙观等著名建筑物，人文景观与自然景观相得益彰。

越秀山，又名越王山，为白云山余脉，以古迹众多而驰名。汉代时，山上有越王台、朝汉台。唐朝宋之问登粤王台，有诗云：“江上粤王台，登高几时回？南溟天外合，北户日边开。地湿烟常起，山晴雨半来。冬花采卢橘，夏果摘杨梅……”，可见当时越秀山之景象。南汉时刘龚在山半叠石，建呼鸾道，夹道栽菊，建楼观于其上。明代时，广州城墙建至越秀山上，筑有五层楼、观音阁，故又称为观音山。其下有应元宫、龙王庙等。清初诗人陈恭尹《九日登镇海楼》诗有“五岭北来峰在地，九州南尽水浮天”之句，可见此楼之胜概。清人王士禛亦云：“山据粤城最高处，凭高下瞰，远江如带，目尽炎海。粤人三月三日，九月九日，多游于此。”越秀山早已成为人们的游览胜地。

珠江沿岸，向来以景色秀美著称。其北有石门，两山对峙如门，旧有控海楼，下有贪泉，风景如画。顺流而下，有浮邱山、走珠石（即海珠石）、海印石、赤石岗、琵琶洲。过去，浮邱山上有朱明观，下有挹袖轩，石上篱痕犹存。海珠石上，建有慈度寺（又名海珠寺）。赤岗、琶洲，明代时分别建有风水塔。珠江两岸，船艇画舫停泊往来，一片繁忙景象。清人冯洵



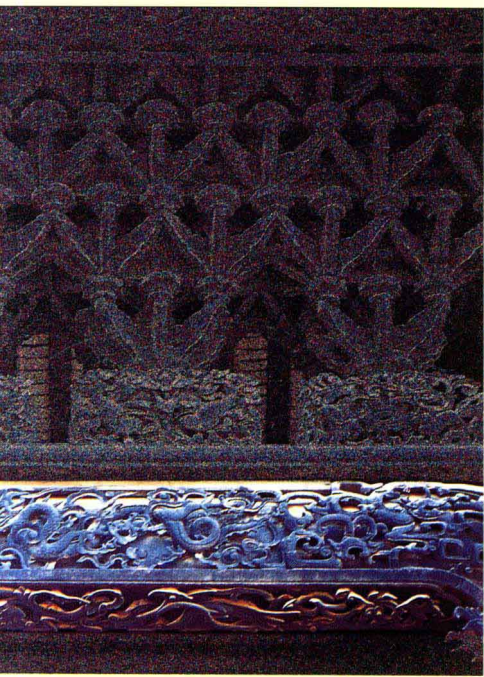


《珠江消夏竹枝》诗云：“薯蓣衫窄笠丝堆，装束随宜笑口开。午睡乍醒魂梦脆，绝清三字荔枝来。”同时人谭莹《岭南荔枝词》云：“柳波涌外柳毵毵，十里香风送去帆。盈盈两岸色相妒，画舫人穿红汗衫。”珠江河畔昔日的民风习尚，宛然在目。

值得一提的是，自唐代以来，岭外来穗名人不断增多，其中部分为谪官迁客，如杜审言、宋之问、王勃、韩愈、许浑、李群玉等，深为广州山川风物所吸引，撰文赋诗，传播甚广，使广州的风景名胜，闻名于世。北宋文学家苏轼，绍圣中谪惠州，经广州时，山川名胜，亦多所题咏，至元妙观，撰《众妙堂记》，游千佛塔（今六榕寺），手书“六榕”匾额，访蒲涧、海珠、波罗庙、浴日亭，俱有诗文刻石。后人题咏广州名胜，更多不可胜计。历来记述广州山川形胜的著作亦甚多，除方志裨乘外，较著者有南宋王象之《舆地纪胜》、方信儒《南海百咏》、元吴莱《南海山水人物古迹记》、明郭棐和清陈兰芝《岭海名胜记》、清屈大均《广东新语》、王士禛《广州游览小志》、樊封《南海百咏续编》、仇巨川《羊城古钞》等，是研究广州山水文化的重要文献。

鸦片战争以后，由于西方文化的大量传入，广州传统汉文化逐渐离析、蜕变、充实、整合成新的文化体系，广州成为中国近代新文化的中心之一。广州的许多城市景观，无不具有这一时代的烙印，市内的许多大型建筑物、骑楼、园林、公园、街区……，都是中西文化相互磨合交融的历史见证，也是时代进步的标志。

广州又是我国近现代革命的摇篮，很多重大历史事件发生在这里，震撼全国乃至全世界。广州至今保存的近现代革命史迹甚多，有三元古庙、黄花岗七十二烈士墓、中山纪念堂、鲁迅纪念馆（国民党“一大”旧址）、农民运动讲习所旧址、黄埔军校旧址、广州起义烈士陵园、广州起义纪念馆等较著名。大量的革命旧址和遗



迹，流芳后世，造就了广州历史文化名城的独特风采。

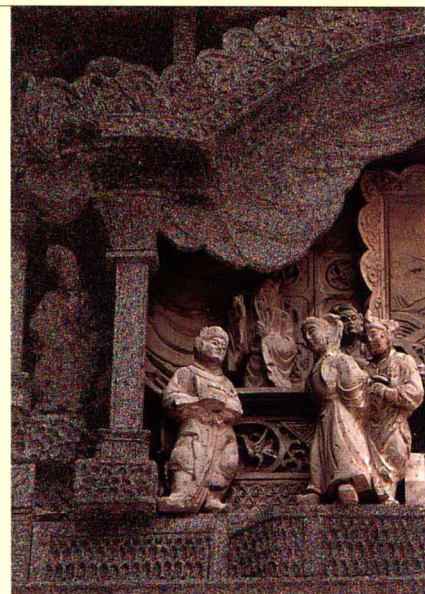
一九二一年起，广州设市建制，市区范围北至白云山，南括河南岛，西至增埗，东至东圃。中华人民共和国建立后，经过几十年的建设，广州已经成为跃居全国前列的现代化大都市。而今，广州拥有十区二市，面积达七千多平方公里，城市建设日新月异，许多高楼大厦、宾馆酒楼，市政建筑，成了城市的新景点。广州人民通过大搞城市绿化，开辟人工湖，兴建大众化公园，大大美化了广州的市区环境。现在，广州已有四十多个市、区级公园，村镇公园星罗棋布，白云山风景区被国务院公布为国家级重点风景名胜区，游人年逾一千四百万人次。广州现存有国家级重点文物保护单位十九处，省级文物保护单位三十九处，市级文物保护单位一百七十五处，居全省各市之冠，成为广州珍贵的历史文化遗产。随着经济发展，国家和各级人民政府先后拨出专款，对文物古迹进行修葺加固，完善管理，使广州的历史文化遗产得到更好的保护。

一九八二年二月，广州成为国务院首批公布的中国历史文化名城。广州市政府加强了对市内名胜古迹的整体格局和风貌的保护，市内相继出现了许多保留历史、文化和传统特色的街区 and 风景区，如北京路的商业步行区、小马站的书院街、沙面欧陆风情区等，充分体现城市的历史文化风貌。

广州经过“一年一小变，三年一中变”的整治工程后，市容市貌发生了巨大变化。二零零一年十二月，广州市参加了由国际公园与康乐设施管理协会主办的国际花园城市评选活动，获得了“国际花园城市”称号。广州丰富的历史文化内涵，与大自然的灵山秀水和谐结合，为广州成为既适宜居住，又适宜创业发展的生态城市，奠定了良好的人文基础，并焕发出时代的光芒。



Preface



Guangzhou, with a long history, deposits a rich traditional culture with more than 2000 years. As a source of Lingnan culture, Guangzhou has a lot of well-known places and historic sites. Since bordering on the South China Sea, it enjoys a mild climate and evergreen in four seasons. In its north, stand two grand mountains: White-Cloud Mountains and Yuexiu Mountain; and on the opposite side, runs the broad Pearl River into the sea via Humen, which is comprised of three rivers (the East River, the West River, and the North River). Nestled between the mountains and the sea, the hills, plains and bench terrace are full of blooming flowers and green trees, creating beautiful natural scenery. In Qin Dynasty, Guangzhou was already a big city and a busy port in china.

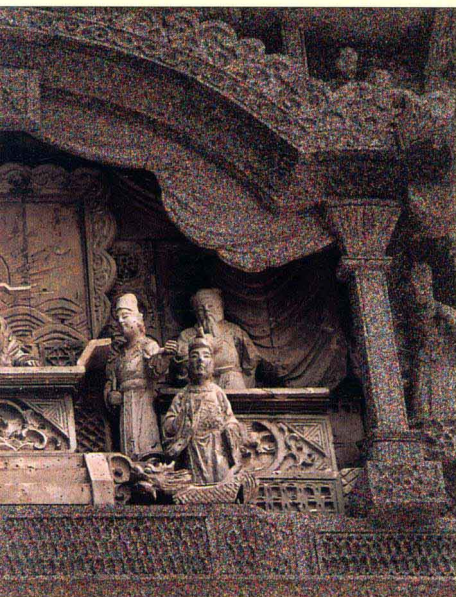
In the Western Han Dynasty, Zhaotuo, the king of Nanyue kingdom, built a platform in the Yuexiu Mountain. Since he often mounted to visit there, the platform was also known as "Stage of Singing and Dancing", which is the earliest entertainment spot in Guangzhou. In the Eastern Jin Dynasty, Tanmoyeshe, a Buddhist of Jibing Kingdom (today's Kashmir), built the Wangyuan Temple here (today's Guangxiao Temple), which was not only a famous temple at that time but also the earliest place for the Indian Buddhism to enter into Guangzhou. Then, many temples appeared including the Yuegang Temple (today's Sanyuan Temple), the Xilai Temple (today's Hualin Temple), the Baozhuangyan Temple (today's Six-Banyan Temple), which are the famous resorts in Guangzhou now. During the Sui and Tang Dynasties, since Guangzhou being a busy center of foreign trade by sea, many foreign merchants had come to do business, and together brought the Islamism into Guangzhou. In the Arabia residential area, the Huaisheng Mosque had been built. This famous landscape was also a starting port of the ancient Marine Silk Road. In the Southern Song Dynasty, a poet Fangxinru wrote in his poem "Foreign Tower":

On the top of the beautiful Mosque,
Stands a golden rooster,
Which appears indistinctly,
Just like being dancing in the sky;
The round Mosque, as a grain warehouse,
Can be held in the arms of dozens of people;
On the top of the beautiful Mosque,
Hangs a wind-bell,
Which swings rhythmically,
Just like being talking with the wind,
Together with the rooster,
Greet the boats in and out.

At the same time, located at the outer port of Fuxu village, the temple of South Sea God, known as "Boluo Temple", where incense keeps burning all the time for thousands of years, was also a famous historic site in Guangzhou. Since the Sea God inside it could pray the safety for the sailors sailing afar, it has attracted many worshipers both at home and abroad. People often say "when you visit the temple today, you will marry a wife tomorrow", which proves that Guangzhou people in the past regarded visiting Boluo Temple as an important matter in their life.

In the Southern Han Dynasty, Liuyan had built a lot of palaces, including Nangong, Daming, Changhua, Ganquan, Wanhua, Xiuhua, Yuqing and Taiwei etc, also other 28 temples. The number of scenic resorts in Guangzhou has increased gradually. Nowadays, the Herb Garden is the only remaining relic.

Since the Song Dynasty, Guangzhou has been flourishing, with a scene described in the verses as "the sun shining upon the doors of a thousand families in the pearl-like city, the smoke rising from the chimneys of ten thousand families in the jasper-like



city". Also, named after the eight landscapes of Guangzhou, many famous tourist resorts appeared, which have enjoyed good reputation through Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, even to this day. Outside the south gate of the city wall, Haishan Tower was built in the Song Dynasty, which was "the most magnificent sight of Baiyue that even overwhelmed the mountains and rivers with admiration". According to recorded history, its scenery was especially charming when the sun shined again after the rain. So, a name "Haishanxiaoqi" was originated as one of the eight landscapes of Ram City in the Song Dynasty. Among the eight landscapes of Ram City through the ages, two mountains and one river (White-Cloud Mountains, Yuexiu Mountain and Pearl river) occupy an important proportion.

The White-Cloud Mountains has many natural scenic spots including Jiulong Well, big and small Waterfall Caves, Heshu Platform, Feixia Cave, and Hutou Rock. To its southwest, about half a kilometer away, is the Yuhong Cave. To its south, there are Julong Cave, Dishui Rock, and Calamus Gully. Since Song Dynasty, many famous buildings have been built in the mountains, such as Longguo Temple, Pujian Temple, Yunzong Villa, Nengren Temple, and Baiyun Temple etc. The man-made and the natural landscapes bring out the best in each other.

Yuexiu Mountain, also known as "Yuewang Mountain" is the last mountain range of the White-Cloud Mountains. It is famous for having many historic sites in it. In Han Dynasty, there were 'Yuewang' and 'Chaoan' platforms in the mountain. In Tang Dynasty, a poet Songzhiwen, mounted Yuewang Platform and wrote down the following verses:

Mounting the high Yuewang Platform,
When to come back?
Looking far from it,
The south sea blends with the sky in one color,
and, the north houses face the sun with open windows;
Enveloped in the clouds and the mist,
The mountain seems incomparably wonderful,
When sunny in one moment, and rainy in the next;
Here, you can pick mandarin oranges in winter,
While, red bayberries in summer.

From the above, you could imagine the scenery of the Yuexiu Mountain at that time. In the Southern Han Dynasty, Liuyan paved a stone way for the Emperor on the halfway up the mountain, with chrysanthemums on both sides, and built a tower above it. In Ming Dynasty, Guangzhou's city wall was built in the Yuexiu Mountain, inside which stand the Sea-Dominating Tower and the Guanyin Temple. That's why it was later also called "Guanyin Mountain". Below are the Yingyuan Temple and Longwang Temple. In Qing Dynasty, a poet, Chen Gongyun, wrote in his poem "Mounting the Sea-Dominating Tower on the 9th Day":

Five hills in the north are far below.
The flowing water blends with the sky in the south.

It depicts the picturesque scenery far from the tower. Wang Shizhen also said "The Yuexiu Mountain stands on the highest land of Guangzhou. Looking down from it, you can see that the Pearl River, a beautiful ribbon surrounding the mountain, runs into the sea. On the 3rd day of the 3rd Lunar month and the 9th day of the 9th Lunar month, many Cantonese people go sightseeing here." So, in the early times, Yuexiu Mountain had already become a well-known tourist resort.

Along the banks of the Pearl River, there are many attractive landscapes. In the north of it, two





mountains face with each other, just like a door. In the ancient times, a Sea-Controlling Tower was built there, below which was a "Greedy Spring". Then, down the river, there are Fuqiu Hill, Zouzhu island (today's Haizhu island), Haiyin Island, Chishigang Island and Pipa Island. In the past, there was Zhuming Temple on the Fuqiu Hill. While at its foot, there was Yixiu Veranda. Lots of marks of bamboo fence still remain on the island today. On the Haizhu Island, there was Cidu Temple. On the Chigang and Pazhou islands, two fortune towers were separately built in the Ming Dynasty. On the Pearl River, many boats were in and out. What a flourishing scene! In the Qing Dynasty, a poet, Fengxun, in his poem "Spending a Summer Holiday on the Pearl River" wrote,

Wearing the close-fitting cotton clothes,
With bamboo hats on,
Those boat dwellers talk and laugh cheerfully;
Suddenly awoken from a sleep,
I heard a sound of people who was selling Litchi.

At the same time, in his "Song of Lingnan's Litchi", the poet Tanying also wrote,

Along the bank of Liubo river,
Fling are the willow leaves;
On the Liubo river,
Come and go the boats,
Which are full of litchi;
The fragrance of litchi floats,
Even the beautiful landscapes on both sides also envy;
Those people in the boats,
As the litchi, are in the bright red wear.

It's as if the former folk customs along the Pearl River are just presented before you.

It's worth mentioning, that since the Tang Dynasty, more and more famous people have moved to Guangzhou from the other cities, some of them were demoted officers, such as Du Shenyang, Song Zhiwen, Wang Bo, Han Yu, Xu Hun and Li Qunyu, etc. Deeply attracted by its scenic spots and historic sites in Guangzhou, they had written down many articles and poems, which later spread widely and made the places well-known throughout the world. In Northern Song Dynasty, a celebrated poet, Su Dongpo was demoted to Huizhou city. When passing by Guangzhou, he wrote down many works about its famous sightseeing attractions. In Yuan Miao Temple, he wrote the article "Zongmian Temple", in Qianfo Tower (today's Six-Banyuan Temple), he inscribed the two large characters for "Six Banyans" on the temple, and to Calamus Gully, Haizhu Island, Boluo Temple, and Yuri Pavilion, he also wrote down essays and poems which were inscribed into the stones later. Compared with them, the later descendants, who have written down the works about Guangzhou's famous places, are much more innumerable. There are also many books that give a detailed description of the Guangzhou's famous places. Besides Fangzhibeicheng, the other famous ones are the Wangxiangzhi's "A Collection of Well-Known Places in the Country", the Fangxinru's "Nanhai poems", the Wulai's "Essays of Landscapes, Figures and Historic Sites in Nanhai", the Guofei and Chen Lanzhi's "Essays of Well-Known Places in Lingnan Area", the Qudajun's "New Essays of Guangzhou", the Wangshizhen's "Records of a tour around Gaungdong", the Fanfeng's "A Sequel to Nanhai Poems", and the Qiujuhan's "A Collection of Historical Documents of Ram City" etc. They are import documents for studying the mountains-and-waters culture of Guangzhou.

After Opium War, as the western culture poured into Guangzhou, its traditional culture has been gradually changed,



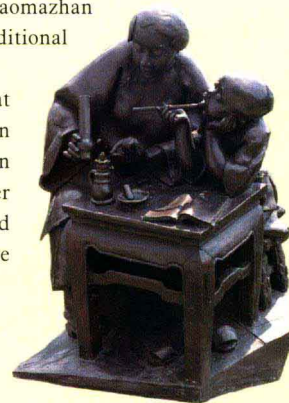
enriched, and finally incorporated into a new cultural system. Guangzhou became one of modern new culture centers in China. Nowadays, its many landscapes all bear a marked brand of that times, such as tall buildings, arcades, parks, gardens, and streets, etc, which has not only witnessed the collision and mergence of the oriental and the occidental cultures, but also marked the improvement of our times.

Moreover, Guangzhou is a cradle of our modern revolution, where many historic events happened that shocked the country, even the whole world. Up to now, many historic sites of our modern revolution have still been preserved in Guangzhou. The most famous are Ancient Temple of Sanyuan, Cemetery of the 72 Martyrs at Huanghuagang, Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, Luxin Memorial Hall (the site of the first conference of representatives from Chinese National Party), the Guangdong Peasants Movement Institute, site of Huangpu Military Academy, Martyrs Cemetery of the Guangzhou Uprising, Memorial of the Guangzhou Uprising, With an immortal fame, lots of revolutionary sites and relics have cultivated the unique characteristics of a historical and cultural city - Guangzhou.

In 1921, Guangzhou was formally approved to be Guangzhou Municipality, with its urban district including the Henan Island in the south, connecting with the White-Cloud Mountains to the north, Zhenbu town to the west, Dongpu town to the east. After the People's Republic of China was founded, through dozens of years' construction, Guangzhou has leaped to a modern metropolis, among the best cities in China. Nowadays, Guangzhou has ten districts and two county-level cities, with an area of more than 7,000 km². Its city construction has been changing with each passing day as its many tall buildings, hotels, and municipal architecture become new landscapes of the city. Due to hard working on forestation, excavating man-made lakes, and building parks for common people, the environment of its urban district has been greatly beautified. Up to now, Guangzhou has had more than 40 municipal-level and district-level parks, and other parks spread over the villages and towns just like stars in the sky. What's more, its scenic spot of the White-Cloud Mountains has been announced to a key scenic tourist resort of country level by the State Council, which attracted more than 14,000,000 tourists every year. As for relics, Guangzhou has 18 units preserved by the State Council, 40 by the provincial government and 140 by the municipality, ranking the first place in all the cities of Guangdong Province. They become the precious historical and cultural heritages in Guangzhou. With the development of economy, our country and people's governments of different levels have consecutively appropriated special fund to preserve, renovate the historic relics and artifacts and improve their management, which has better protected the historical and cultural heritages of Guangzhou.

In Feb. 1982, Guangzhou was firstly announced to be one of the Chinese historical and cultural cities by the State Council. Since then, the Guangzhou municipality has consecutively taken intensive measures to protect the overall layout and appearances of the well-known places and historic sites in the city. Many streets and scenic spots full of historical, cultural and traditional characteristics began to appear one by one, such as the Beijnglu commercial pedestrian street, the Xiaomazhan academies street, and the Shamian continental living style area etc. They have fully demonstrated the traditional features of history and culture in Guangzhou.

Through the transformation project of "small change in one year, medium change in three years", great changes have taken place in Guangzhou. In Dec. 2001, Guangzhou competed for the award of Nations in Bloom organized by the World Administrative Association of Parks and Recreational Facilities, and finally won the award International Garden City. These rich historical and cultural heritages in Guangzhou, together harmoniously blending with the natural landscapes: green mountains and clear rivers, have laid a good foundation to develop Guangzhou into an ecological city perfectly fit for business and for living. They are radiating the brilliant rays of our times!



岭南古都

广州是一座历史悠久的城市。远在周夷王八年(公元前八八七年)，楚国君熊渠在此设置楚庭，后又出现五仙骑羊降临赠穗州人的神话传说，『楚庭』、『羊城』成了广州

古老的名字。秦始皇三十三年(公元前二一四年)统一岭南后，南海郡尉任嚣在此兴建『任嚣』城，至今已有二千二百多年的历史。秦、汉以来，广州一直是岭南的政治、经济、文化、军事中心，又是三朝十帝的古都，有着丰厚的历史文化沉淀，凝聚着岭南文化精华。

广州古迹，以南越国的粤王井为最早，其他较著者有始于晋代的光孝寺、唐代的怀圣寺、南汉的药洲、流花桥、明代的五层

楼、五仙观、岭南第一楼等，地下遗址以秦汉造船遗址、象岗南越王墓、南越国宫署遗址为有名。

近代以来，广州一直是西学东渐的桥头堡，大量的西方先进文化和科学知识，通过海上交通进入广州。中西文化的交融，使广州人形成了鲜明的开放精神。这一时期的古迹，有基督圣心大教堂、大新公司(今南方大厦)、爱群大酒店等成为广州一时的标志性建筑，无不具有时代的风尚。

大量的各时期文物古迹、遗址，是广州漫长历史演进和城市发展的宝贵见证，构成大都市文化气象和名城地位的人文景观，具有极其重要的研究价值和开发价值。



A HISTORICAL LINGNAN CITY

Guangzhou is a famous city with a long history. As early as the eighth year of Emperor Zhou Yi Wang (887 B.C.), Xiong Qu, the head of Chu State, set up "Chu Ting" in Guangzhou. Then, a beautiful legend emerged, which goes like that five celestials riding on five rams brought spikes to the residents of Guangzhou and wished that there would be bumper harvests and no famine any more from then on. That's why Guangzhou has been called "Chu Ting" and "Yang Cheng" in the early times. In the thirty-third year of Emperor Qin Shi Huang (214 B.C.), Qin unified Lingnan, Ren Xiao of Nanhai prefecture built "Ren Xiao" city in Guangzhou. Up to now, it has had a history with more than two thousand and two hundred years. Since Qin and Han Dynasties, Guangzhou has been not only the political, economic, cultural and military center in Lingnan area, but also the capital for three dynasties. It is an accumulation of rich cultural heritages, an embodiment of the cream of the Lingnan culture.

Among the historical sites in Guangzhou, the earliest one is the Yue Wang well of Nan Yue Kingdom. And the other famous ones are the Guang Xiao Temple of Jin Dynasty, the Huai Sheng Mosque of Tang Dynasty, the herb garden and the Liu Hua Bridge of Southern Han Dynasty, the Sea-Domination Tower, the Five - Immortal Temple and the first tower in Lingnan of Ming Dynasty and so on. Besides, there are many famous relics under the ground including the shipyard site of the Qin and Han Dynasties, the tomb of the king of Nanyue Kingdom and the relics of the Palace of the Nanyue Kingdom etc. Since the Modern Times, Guangzhou has been the bridgehead when lots of western advanced culture and science poured into China. With the blending of the oriental and the occidental cultures, Guangzhou people have formed their distinctive opening spirit - people like to accept the new things and thoughts from the foreign countries. During this period, the historic sites have included the Sacred Coeur Cathedral, Da Xin Department Store (Today's Nan Fang Building), and Ai Qun Hotel, whose fashion style has ever been the symbolic building of Guangzhou.

Lots of artifacts and relics in various periods have witnessed the long historical evolution and development of Guangzhou. They constitute the cultural landscapes and cultural atmosphere of this metropolis, which bear great value to research and development.





位于越秀山上的五羊塑像

五羊塑像

The Five Ram Statue

位于越秀公园西

侧木壳岗上，雕塑家尹积昌、陈本宗、孔繁伟根据广州民间神话传说创作，于一九六零年四月建成，成为广州城市的重要标志。整座石像，用一百三十块花岗石雕砌而成，高十一米，居中大山羊口衔谷穗，昂首远眺，下环绕四羊，母羊回首，小羊跪乳，或吃草，或嬉戏，形态生动。相传周夷王时，有五位身

着五彩衣服的仙人，骑五色羊，各携谷穗，来到楚庭（广州古称），将谷穗赠州人，并祝福此地永无饥荒。仙人言毕飞升而去，而羊化为石。此后这里年年五谷丰登，人们过上幸福吉祥的日子。广州过去别称「五羊城」、别称「五羊城」、别称「羊城」、「仙城」、「穗城」、「穗」，实源于此古老传说。

