



廣州歷史

陳列圖冊

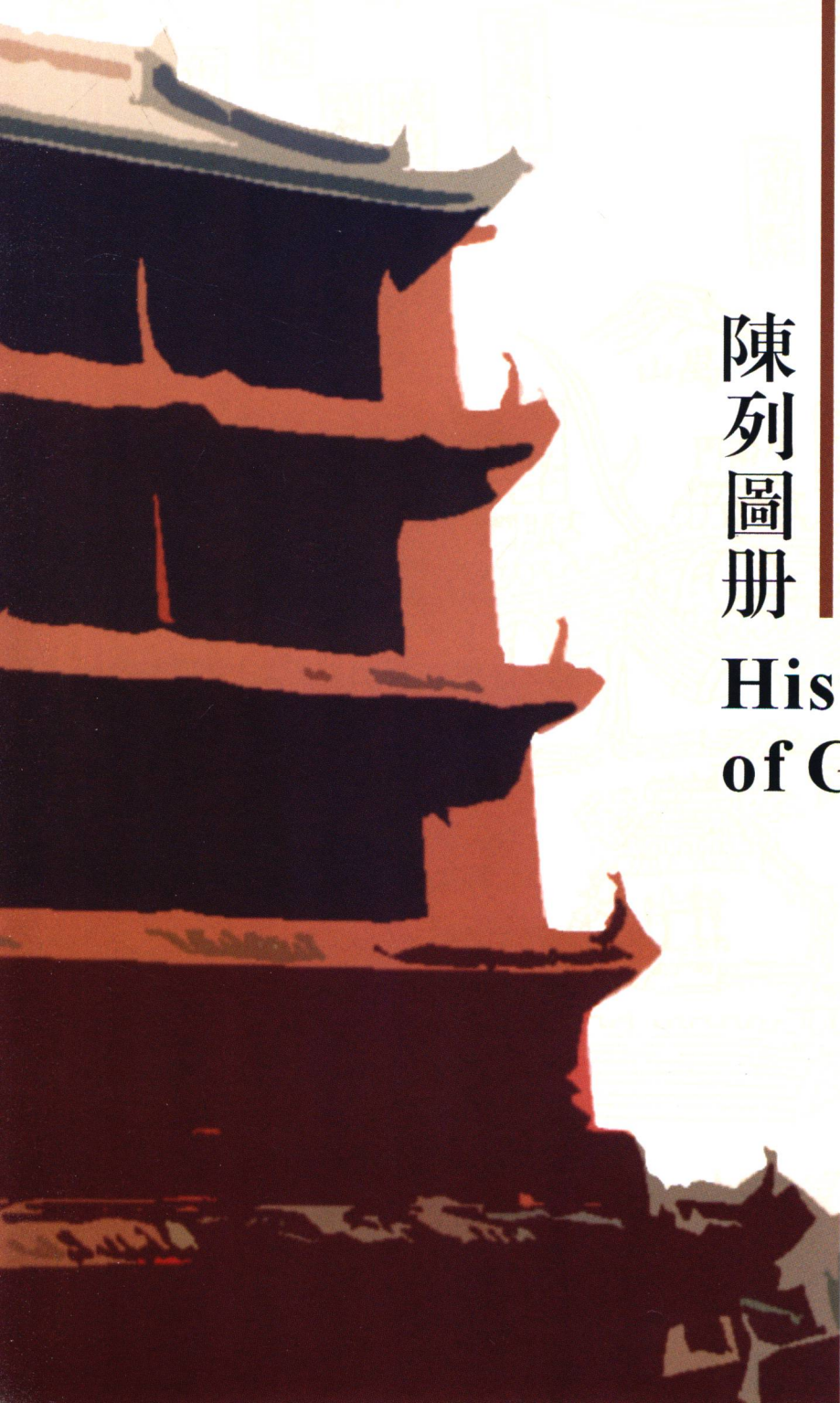
History  
of Guangzhou

廣州博物館 編

◎ 文物出版社



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# 前言 PREFACE

广州，这个诞生过“五羊衔谷、萃于楚庭”美丽神话传说的地方，在遥远的史前时期就有了人类活动的足迹。众多的新石器时期遗存，证明了六、七千年前广州已是先民繁衍生息的一块宝地。

广州自古以来就是中华民族历史长河中的一个亮点，是南越、南汉、南明三个地方王国国都，是长盛不衰的海上丝绸之路的起点，是古代中国最具特色的港市，创造了辉煌的海洋事业。广州优越的地理位置和人文环境，使其采中原之精粹，纳四海之新风，融会贯通，形成了独特的地域文化，成为岭南的文化中心。

中国近代史始于广州，中国人民反抗外来侵略斗争也始于广州。广州得领风气之先，积极进取，为近代中国民族资本的摇篮和维新思想的启蒙之地，是中国民主革命的策源地。深具英勇无畏、百折不挠精神的广州人民又使广州成为名副其实的英雄城市。

新中国成立后，广州人民在中国共产党的领导下，奋发图强，在社会主义物质文明和精神文明建设中卓有建树。尤其是20世纪80年代以来，广州成为中国改革开放的前沿地，创造了举世瞩目的业绩。

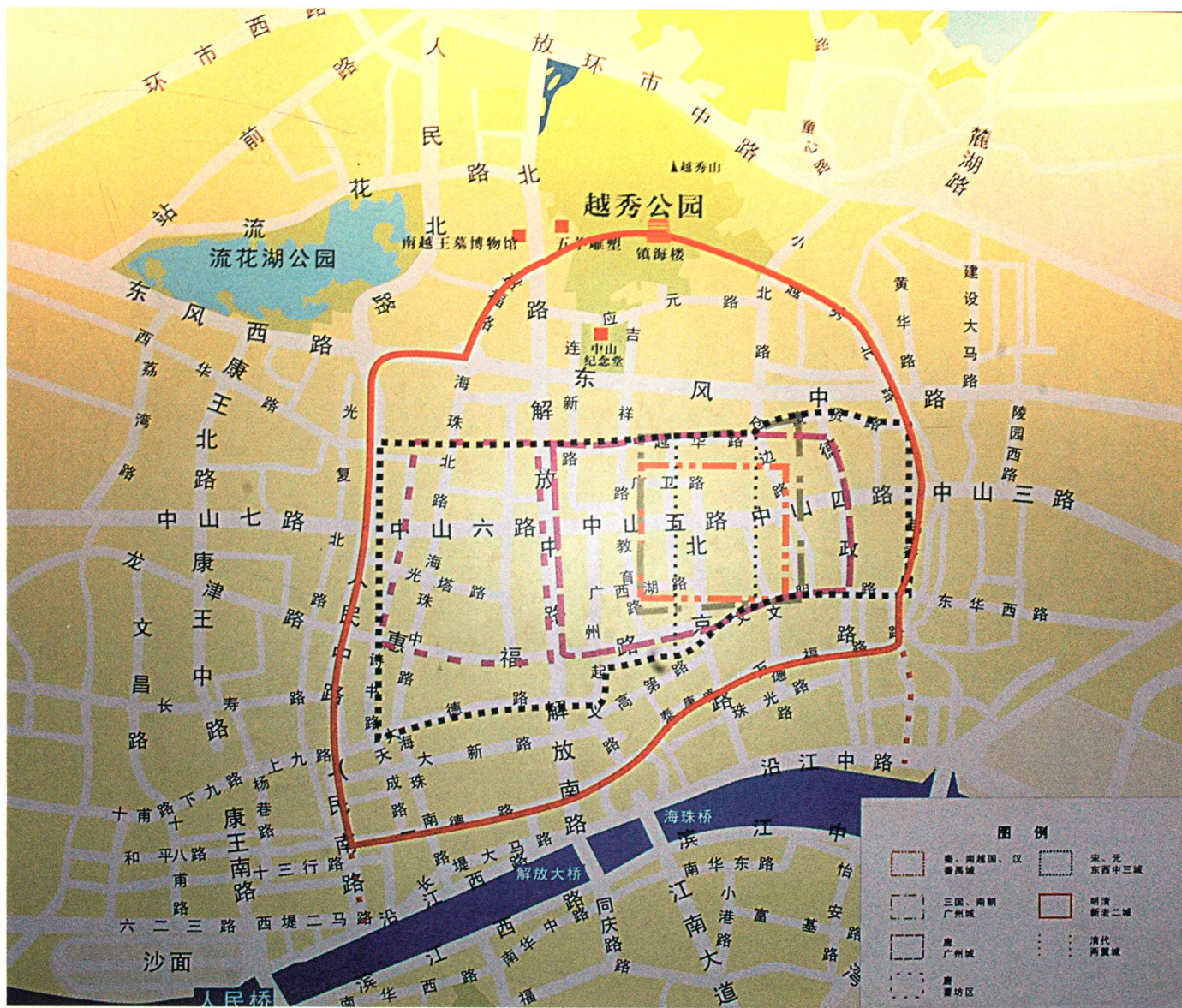
Guangzhou is a birthplace of beautiful myth and long human civilization. The considerable cultural relics dated from the Neolithic period, have evidenced that this region was the wonderland for the early Chinese people for several millenniums.

Guangzhou was always a sparkling point in history of China. It was the capital for three local dynasties: the Nanyue (B.C.204–B.C.111), Southern Han (A.D.917–971) and Southern Ming (A.D.1644–1664). As one of the starting point of the Maritime Silk Route, it was the most representative harbor in Ancient China. The Guangzhou harbor is opening to the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Pacific Ocean, where the arrived exotic culture is constantly mixed with the Chinese tradition. Its splendid overseas trade, special geographic situation and civil environment, created a unique taste of local culture here.

The modern history of China started in Guangzhou, since the Opium War occurred in 1840 and the Democratic Revolution in 1911. The heroic Guangzhou people during these movements were well respected in China today. The modern Guangzhou city was the harbinger for adapting modern democracy, Western science and national capitalism.

Guangzhou had made a great progress under the governing of the Chinese Communist Party, especially since the 1980s onwards, functioning as the front place in China for economic developing and international trading.





广州古城变迁示意图

Map of the ancient Guangzhou City through ages





广州历代海上交通航线变迁图  
Maritime trade routes in different periods



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# 文明曙光

Dawn of the Southern Yue Civilization







广州，地处祖国南部，位于东、西、北三江汇合处，负山面海。亚热带气候，温暖湿润，四季如春。上古时期，这里草木茂盛，沼泽遍野，河涌纵横，岛丘错落，自然环境优越，十分适合农、林、牧、渔业的发展。考古发现证实，远在六、七千年前，广州已有先民繁衍生息，并创造了灿烂的史前文明。

Situated at the join point of the Eastern, Western and Northern branches of the Pearl River, Guangzhou is facing the South China Sea and surrounded by hills in the north. Its subtropical weather features in warm and humid air like spring all around the year. In pre-history period, this region is full of jungles and pools, rivers and islands, which is suitable to develop agriculture, cattle breeding and fishing. Archaeological discoveries reveal that as early as six or seven thousand years ago, forefathers of the native Yue people had already started significant Neolithic civilization here.





相传古代有五位仙人，身着五色彩衣，骑着口含谷穗的五只羊飞临广州，把谷穗赠给广州人，祝愿这里永无饥荒。祝罢，仙人飞天而去，仙羊化为石羊留在广州。这是广州有“羊城”、“穗城”之名的由来。

这座铜雕是广州雕塑室尹积昌、孔凡伟、陈本宗三位雕塑家，根据上述神话传说于1959年创作的原稿。现耸立在越秀公园五羊山上的大型五羊石雕就是据此蓝本雕塑而成。

It is said that once upon a time there were five fairies riding five goats flew to Guangzhou, brought five bunches of rice ears to local people, blessing them everlasting fertility. The five fairies soon vanished in the sky, while the five heavenly goats turned into stone goats and left in Guangzhou. That is why Guangzhou is also called Goats City, or City of Rice Eas.

This statue is the original piece created by Guangzhou sculptors Yin Jichang, Kong Fanwei, Chen Benzong in 1959. It is inspired by an ancient local myth. The huge stone statue of Five Goats, now stands on the top of the Wuyang Hill in Yuexiu Park, is copied from this piece.





增城市金兰寺贝丘遗址，位于增城三江镇金兰寺村，1961年发掘，为新石器时期至战国时期的文化遗址，对研究广东省古文化遗址的早晚关系提供了重要的地层关系。（增城市博物馆提供）

Site of Beiqiu, Jinlansi village, Sanjiang town, Zengcheng city, discovered in 1961, dated from the Neolithic to the Warring States period, providing the important stratigraphic sequence for the chronological studies on the early civilization in Guangdong. (provided by Zeng Museum)



增城市金兰寺贝丘遗址出土的陶片（增城市博物馆提供）

Pottery sherds excavated from the site of Beiqiu, Jinlan Temple, Zengcheng City. (provided by Zeng Museum)





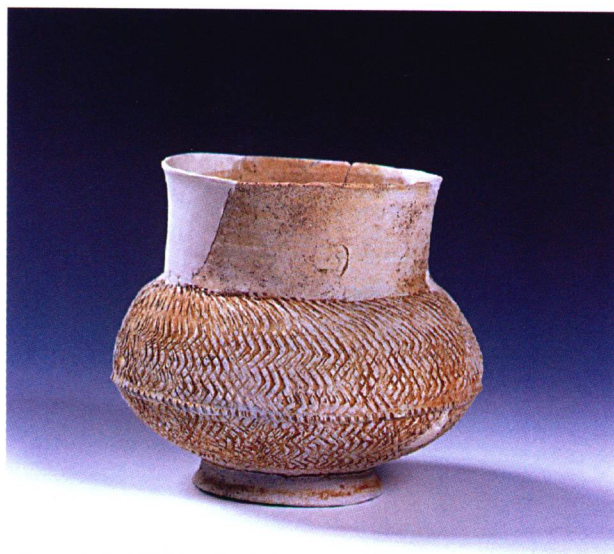
从化市吕田狮象遗址，2002年底发掘，为新石器时代晚期和商周时期的文化遗存，具有粤北石峡文化和珠江三角洲文化等诸文化因素，对研究几个区域史前文化的交流具有重要的意义。（广州市文物考古研究所提供）

Shixiang site, Lutian, Conghua city, situated in between the Pearl River Delta and the Northern Canton mountain region, which mixes the delta culture with the Shixia culture from the north. It was discovered in 2002, dated from the late Neolithic period to Shang and Zhou Dynasties, providing materials for Pre-history cultural exchange reseank. (provided by the Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research Institution of Guangzhou)



陶釜，新石器时代晚期，2002年从化吕田狮象遗址出土。（广州市文物考古研究所提供）

Pottery vase, late Neolithic, from Shixiang site in Lutian in 2002. (provided by the Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research Institution of Guangzhou)



高领圈足罐，新石器时代晚期，2002年从化吕田狮象遗址出土。（广州市文物考古研究所提供）

Pottery vase with high neck and round foot, late Neolithic, from Shixiang site in Lutian in 2002.(provided by the Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research Institution of Guangzhou)





南沙鹿颈村遗址，位于广州番禺南沙鹿颈村，2001年发掘，新石器时代晚期至商代，是广州至今发现堆积最厚、出土器物种类最多、文化内涵最丰富的史前遗址，对研究环珠江口区域考古编年和文化面貌有着非常重要的意义。（广州市文物考古研究所提供）

Site of Lujing Village, Nansha country, situated around the mouth of the Pearl River, excavated in 2001, dated to the Neolithic period to Shang Dynasty. It is the most fruitful pre-history site in Guangzhou region, which yields thick piles, various type of materials, and versatile cultural heritage, thus important for chronicle study of Pearl River mouth region.(provided by the Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research Institution of Guangzhou)



图为根据广州首次发掘完整南沙人骨架复原的塑像。“广州南沙人”，约3~4千年前，经鉴定，“南沙人”属亚美人种，男性，45~50岁，身高1.70米。（广州市文物考古研究所提供）

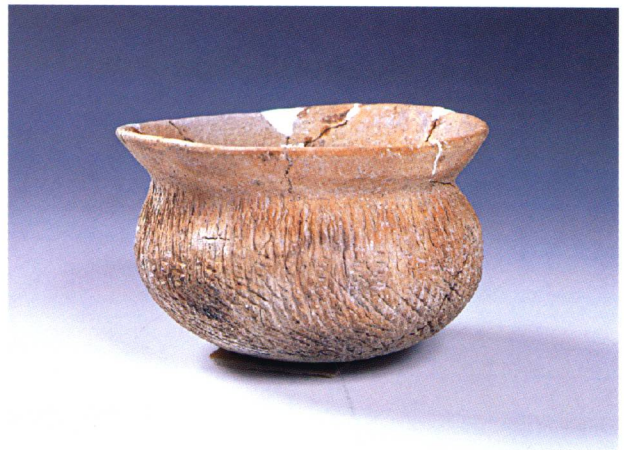
Reconstruction of Nansha Man based on its complete skeleton first excavated from Guangzhou, dated to 3 or 4 thousand years from today. Anthropological speaking, Nansha Man belongs to Armenian group, male, 45~50 years old, Ly1.70 m in height.(provided by the Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research Institution of Guangzhou)





陶器座，商时期，2001年广州南沙鹿颈村遗址出土。（广州市文物考古研究所提供）

Pottery vase with round foot, Shang Dynasty, from Site of Lujing Village, Nanshan, Guangzhou in 2001.(provided by the Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research Institution of Guangzhou)



陶釜，商时期，2001年广州南沙鹿颈村遗址出土。（广州市文物考古研究所提供）

Pottery pot *fu*, Shang Dynasty, from Site of Lujing Village, Nanshan, Guangzhou in 2001.(provided by the Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research Institution of Guangzhou)



双肩石铍，商时期，2001年广州南沙鹿颈村遗址出土。（广州市文物考古研究所提供）

Stone weapon *ben* with two shoulders dated to Shang Dynasty, from Site of Lujing Village, Nanshan, Guangzhou in 2001.(provided by the Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research Institution of Guangzhou)



有段有肩石铍，商时期，2001年广州南沙鹿颈村遗址出土。（广州市文物考古研究所提供）

Stone weapon *ben* with shoulder and handle, Shang Dynasty, from Site of Lujing Village, Nansha, Guangzhou in 2001.(provided by the Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research Institution of Guangzhou)



石璋，商时期，2001年广州南沙鹿颈村遗址出土。（广州市文物考古研究所提供）

Stone ritual ware *zhang*, Shang Dynasty, from Site of Lujing Village, Nansha, Guangzhou in 2001.(provided by the Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research Institution of Guangzhou)



骨箭镞，商时期，2001年广州南沙鹿颈村遗址出土。（广州市文物考古研究所提供）

Bone arrow head, Shang Dynasty, from Site of Lujing Village, Nansha, Guangzhou in 2001.(provided by the Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research Institution of Guangzhou)





飞鹅岭新石器遗址，位于广州市龙洞东南，1957年发掘。遗址包括飞鹅岭、青山岗、菱塘岗等山丘，年代为新石器晚期至春秋时期。经济生活主要是以锄耕农业为主。

Feieling Neolithic site is located in southeast of Longdong, Guangzhou, excavated in 1957. Sites include the Feieling, Qingshangang, Lingtanggang, dated to the late Neolithic to the Spring & Autumn period. It was a typical ploughing agriculture.



石矛，新石器时期，广州飞鹅岭新石器遗址出土。

Stone spear, Neolithic period, from Feieling Neolithic site, Guangzhou.



陶豆，新石器时期，广州龙眼洞采集。

Pottery food container *dou*, Neolithic period, gathered from Longyandong, Guangzhou.





萝岗越人墓是一座以石块筑壁的石槨墓。2004年发掘，墓坑为狭长形浅坑，三壁以石块垒筑，北壁设木质挡板，底部铺小石子。出土30余件越式陶器，有陶瓮、罐，还有盒、碗、杯等青釉原始瓷器。该墓属先秦时期越人墓。（广州市文物考古研究所提供）

Yueren tomb from Luogang is a stone tomb dated to the Pre-Qin period, belong to the local Yue ethnic people, excavated in 2004. The tomb pit is in shallow rectangular, its three side of walls are built in stone slabs and wooden panel for the northern wall, with chamber ground made in pebble stone. More than 30 pieces of blue grazed potteries in Yun style are found, including vases decorated with or check motifs, boxes, bowls, and cups with some carvings. (provided by the Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research Institution of Guangzhou)



勾连雷纹陶瓮，春秋，1999年广州萝岗锥林岗遗址出土。（广州市文物考古研究所提供）

Pottery vase with lid decorated with throne motif, Spring & Autumn period, from Zhulingang, Luogang, Guangzhou, 1999. (provided by the Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research Institution of Guangzhou)



陶匜，战国末至南越国时期，2004年广州萝岗园岗山出土。（广州市文物考古研究所提供）

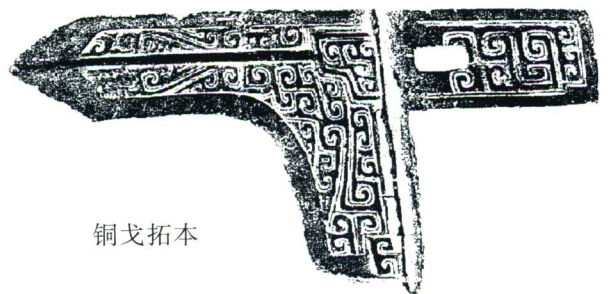
Pottery Pitcher *yi*, the end of the Warring States Period to the Nanyue Period, from Yuangangshan, Luogang, Guangzhou, 2004. (provided by the Cultural Relics and Archaeological Research Institution of Guangzhou)



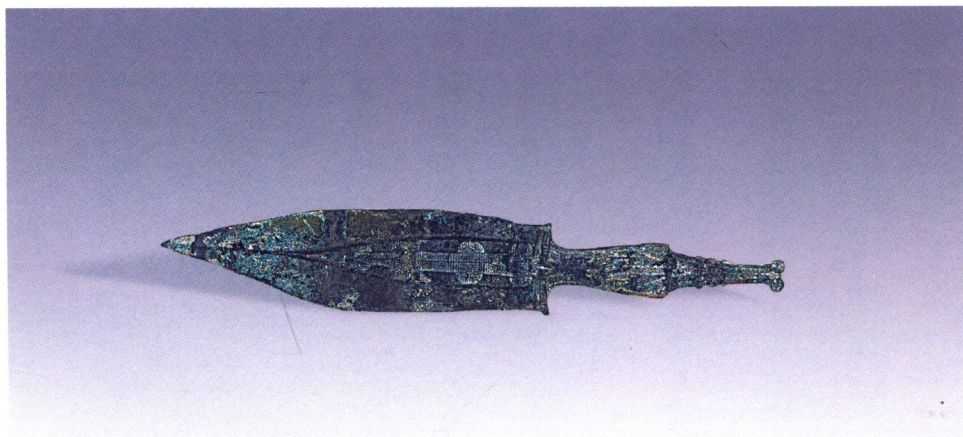


铜戈，春秋，1956年萝岗出土。兵器，造型具有南方特色，两面铸有云雷纹，与中原地区所见不同。

Bronze weapon “ge”, in southern style, casted clouds motif on both sides, Spring & Autumn period, from Luogang, Guangzhou, 1956.



铜戈拓本



铜短剑，春秋，1956年萝岗出土。

兵器，造型具有南方特色，与中原地区所见不同。岭南青铜器铸造出现较晚，大致相当于中原地区春秋战国时期。出土器物大多具有南方地方特色，如礼器、工具和杂器等体型较小、体积较薄。

Bronze short sword, in southern style, very different from the ones from Central Plain, Spring & Autumn period, from Luogang, Guangzhou, 1956. The bronze culture in Lingnan developed later than the Central Plain, first appeared in Spring & Autumn period. The Southern style features in small and thin ritual wares, tools, and daily wares.



铜短剑拓本