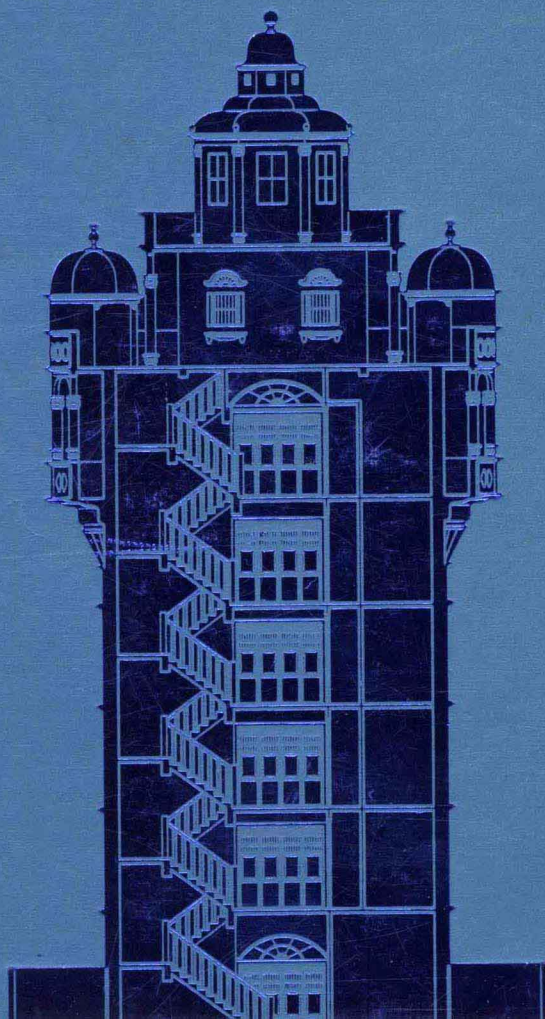


全国重点文物  
保护单位

# 广东 文化遗产

Brief Information on  
Major Historic Sites under  
National Protection in  
Guangdong Province

文物出版社



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广东省文物局 编

文物出版社



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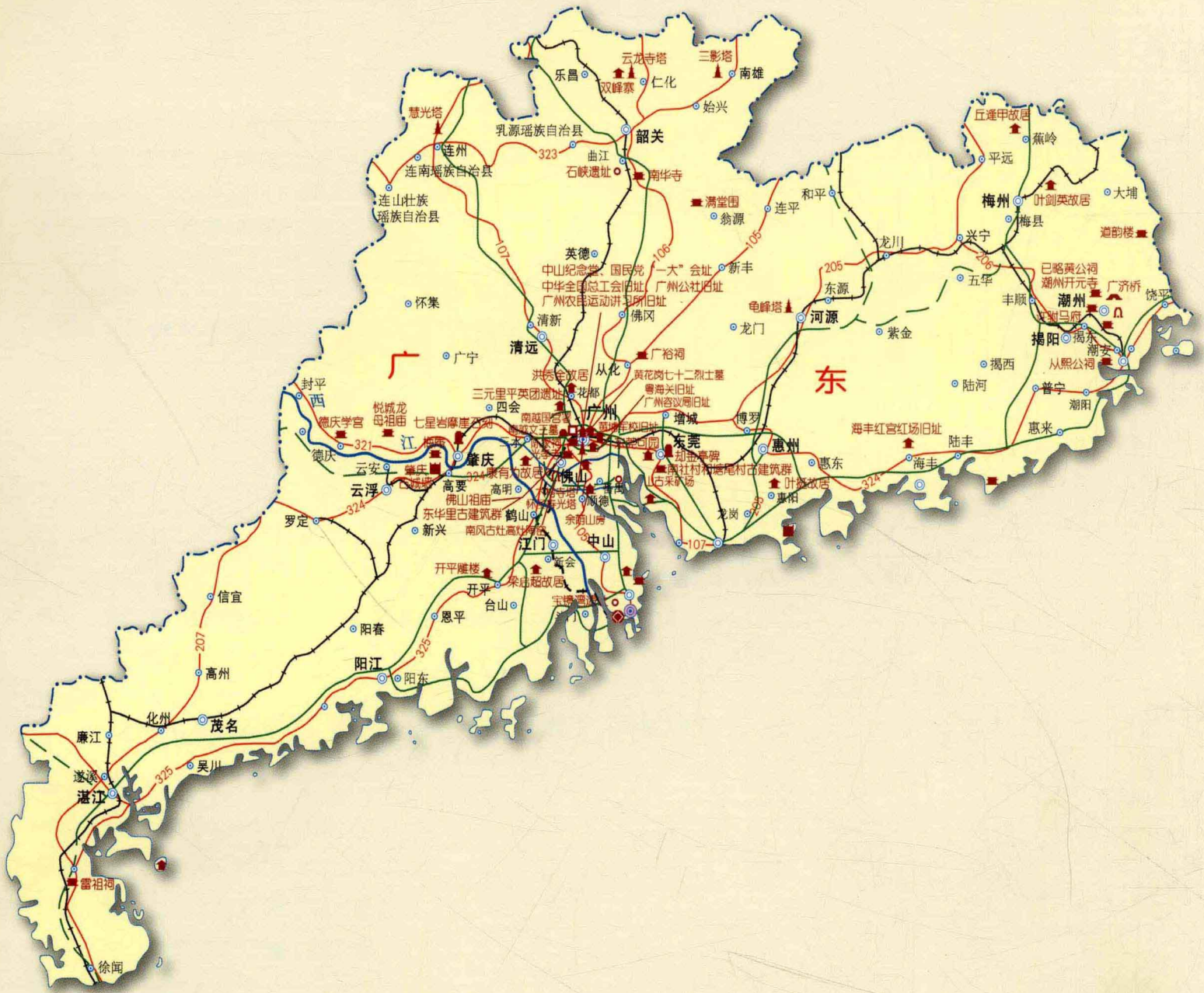
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广东省全国重点文物保护单位分布示意图



# 序

国家文物局局长 单霁翔

在5000多年的历史长河中，勤劳智慧的中华民族创造了源远流长、光辉灿烂的中华文明，留下了灿若群星、弥足珍贵的文化遗产。加强文化遗产保护，对于继承和发扬中华民族优秀传统文化，弘扬以爱国主义为核心的民族精神和以改革创新为核心的时代精神，维护国家统一和民族团结，推动社会主义文化大发展大繁荣，促进国际文化交流和人类共同发展，具有十分重要的意义。

新中国成立以来，党和国家高度重视文化遗产事业的发展，作出了一系列文化遗产保护的重大决策和部署。国家对可移动文物和不可移动文物均按历史、艺术、科学价值施行分级保护管理的制度。不可移动文物由人民政府核定后公布为文物保护单位，成为国家依法保护的重点对象，依次分为全国重点文物保护单位、省级文物保护单位、市（设区的市和自治州）级文物保护单位和县级文物保护单位。文物保护单位制度是我国文化遗产保护的基本制度之一，是加强我国文化遗产工作的重要举措，也是确保国家文化遗产安全的有效手段。

全国重点文物保护单位是不可移动文物的精华部分。自1961年，中华人民共和国国务院公布第一批全国重点文物保护单位，至今，已公布六批全国重点文物保护单位2352处。包括古遗址、古墓葬、古建筑、石窟寺及石刻、近现代重要史迹及代表性建筑等具有重大历史、艺术和科学价值的不可移动文物。目前，全国重点文物保护单位基本上已由所在地省级人民政府依照《中华人民共和国文

物保护法》划定了必要的保护范围，做出了标志说明，建立了记录档案，并区别情况分别设置了专门机构或者专人负责管理。按照“保护为主、抢救第一、合理利用、加强管理”的文物工作方针，分期分批地组织实施了全国重点文物保护单位的保护维修工程，基本上排除了直接威胁文物安全的险情。从整体上看，全国重点文物保护单位得到了较好地保护。

当前，全国重点文物保护单位在我国改革开放和社会主义现代化建设中发挥着越来越大的作用。许多全国重点文物保护单位成为弘扬优秀传统文化、开展爱国主义教育的重要载体。特别是全国重点文物保护单位作为经济社会发展的重要资源，在培育国民经济新的增长点、带动现代服务业发展等方面发挥着不可替代的作用。对促进经济增长、加快经济发展方式转变的贡献越来越大，成为推动经济社会发展的有力支撑。全国重点文物保护单位还以其独特的魅力，吸引了大批国外客人来华参观，传播了博大精深的中国传统文化，加深了世界人民对中国的了解，促进了中国人民与世界各国人民的友谊，有效地展示国家形象和民族形象，提升中华文化的国际影响力。

多年来，在各级党委、政府的高度重视和社会各方面的大力支持下，经过广大文物工作者的不懈努力，全国重点文物保护单位的保护管理工作取得了重大进展。为使我国政府公布的2352处全国重点文物保护单位能系统、完整地展现在读者面前，

在全国各省、自治区、直辖市文物部门的共同努力下，已陆续组织编写了各省、自治区、直辖市的《文化遗产——全国重点文物保护单位》一书，由文物出版社出版。这是对已公布的全国重点文物保护单位的科学、系统、完整和权威性图文资料的正式出版物，我们相信将会受到广大专业人员和非专业人士的喜爱。

此书从科学性、知识性和普及性的角度，以翔实的内容、简洁的文字、精美的图片，准确地提供了全国重点文物保护单位的基本信息。这不仅能为文物研究、保护和管理提供信息资料，也是广大读者认识和欣赏祖国珍贵文化遗产的优秀读物，更是我国文物宣传出版工作的又一重要成果，相信会对我国文化遗产工作产生积极的促进作用。

# Foreword

*Shan Jixiang*

In the history of more than 5000 years, the hard-working Chinese people created brilliant Chinese Civilization and handed down myriad and invaluable cultural heritages. Strengthening the preservation of the cultural heritages is very important for succeeding and developing the outstanding traditional cultures of Chinese nationality, carrying forward the national spirit centered by patriotism and the zeitgeist centered by reforming and innovation, upholding the unification of the country and the harmony of the ethnic groups, improving the development and prosperity of the socialist culture and pushing forward the international cultural communications and the common development of mankind.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, the Party and the Government have paid great attention to the development of cultural causes, and made a series of important policies and arrangements on the preservation of cultural heritages. Managing systems and preservation procedures are applied to the moveable and unmovable cultural heritages by their historic, artistic and scientific values in hierarchies as their significance of different levels: the unmovable historic and cultural heritages are proclaimed monuments under protections of the state, provinces, cities (municipalities or prefectures) and counties, whose governments are in charge of the protections of these historic and cultural

heritages as the law assigned. The system of historic and cultural monuments is one of the basic cultural heritage preservation systems of our country, one of the important measures of strengthening the work on the cultural heritage cause and one of the effective methods of keeping the security of the cultural heritages of our nation.

The Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection are the essential part of the unmovable cultural heritages. Since 1961, when the State Council of the People's Republic of China proclaimed the first issue of the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection, six issues of Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection including 2352 units have been proclaimed to date. These units include ancient sites, ancient tombs, ancient architectures, grottoes and stone inscriptions, historic relics and representative buildings of modern times and other unmovable cultural relics bearing significant historic, artistic and scientific values. At present, all of the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection have been protected by the host provincial government by defining protecting zones, erecting signs and introduction boards, filing archives and assigning specialized personnel and/or agencies on duty of management according to the concrete situations of the objects. Based on the guiding principle of "Preservation with



timely rescue; Utilization under strict control”, the reinforcing and maintaining projects of the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection have been conducted by phases and batches, and the potential dangers directly threatening the cultural heritages have been generally got rid of. Seen as a whole, the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection are rather well preserved today.

At present, the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection are playing more and more important roles in the open-up and socialist modernization construction of our country. Many Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection become important locations to carry forward the outstanding traditional culture and hold patriotism education. Moreover, as important resource of development of social economics, the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection have irreplaceable functions of cultivating new growth point of national economy and stimulating the development of modern service industry. They are making more and more contributions on promoting economic growth and speeding up the transformation of economical development mode and becoming the powerful accelerator of social economy. With their unique charm, the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection attract innumerable international guests to come to China and

visit them, through which the sophisticated traditional cultures of China are introduced to the world and the understandings of the people all over the world are deepened and the friendship of Chinese people and the people of the other countries are strengthened, the figures of our country and our nationality are effectively demonstrated and the international influence of Chinese culture is raised.

Under the great attention of the Party committees and governments of all of the hierarchies, the supports of all walks of lives and the relentless efforts of the scholars and workers in archaeology and cultural heritage disciplines, the protection and management of the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection have made significant progresses in the five decades. To systemically and comprehensively show our patrons the 2352 Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection, by the joint efforts of the cultural heritage administrations and institutions of all of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, the series of the publication of *The Cultural Heritages: the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection* are compiled by the scholars and workers of the corresponding administrative areas and published by the Cultural Relics Press successively. This series is the formal compilation of the textural and pictorial materials of the proclaimed Major Historical and Cultural

Sites under State Protection with the most scientificness, systematicness, completeness and authority, which we believe to be enjoyed by the professional colleagues and amateurs.

This series accurately provided the basic information of the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection with reliable contents, terse texts and exquisite pictures from scientific, informative and popular angles. It will provide not only

information for the researches, conservation and management of the historic and cultural heritages, but also knowledge for the non-professional readers to understand and appreciate the culture and civilization of our homeland. This series is an important achievement of the publicizing work of historic and cultural heritage cause of our country, which is unquestionably playing a positive role in this field.

## 前言

广东省文化厅厅长 方健宏

广东北枕南岭，南临南海，毗邻港澳，隔海与东南亚诸国相望，自古以来就是我国对外交通贸易的重要“窗口”。广东是岭南文化的中心地、古代海上丝绸之路的发祥地、中国近现代革命史的策源地、当代中国改革开放的前沿地。生活在这块土地上的南粤先民用自己的辛勤和智慧，创造了种类繁多、风格独特、辉煌绚丽的文化遗产。全省现有国家历史文化名城6座，省级历史文化名城16座，省级历史文化街区、名镇（村）38个；全国重点文物保护单位68处，省级文物保护单位405处，市、县级文物保护单位2253处；第三次全国文物普查登记的不可移动文物点超过38000多处。

奇异的地理环境、深厚的人文底蕴，造就了岭南文化的独特魅力。岭南文化与齐鲁文化、三秦文化、三晋文化、巴蜀文化、吴越文化、荆楚文化等地域文化，同是灿烂的中华文明的组成部分。广东虽有五岭阻隔，但岭南和岭北、及中原地区的文化交往源远流长。石峡遗址中祭天礼地的重要礼器玉琮、玉璧，正是岭南史前文化与长江流域文明相互碰撞、相互影响的实物见证；著名的西京古道和梅岭古道便是南北交往的重要通道。商周以降，五岭南北的文化交流日渐频繁，及至秦控岭南、设郡置县，广东更是成为岭南地区政治、经济和文化中心。

广东海岸线长度居全国之首，海路交通发达，是我国海上丝绸之路的发祥地。秦汉时期，广州和徐闻已成为全国著名的海外贸易港口。广州西汉南

越王墓出土的波斯银饰药盒和装饰品，证明西汉早期广州已与西亚等地国家存在着密切的文化和贸易交流。唐宋时期，在广州设立市舶司，管理对外贸易，成为当时“下南洋”、“通西洋”的重要港口。中国南海最重要的水下考古发现“南海I号”、“南澳I号”和广州怀圣寺、南海神庙等历史遗存，无不见证唐宋以来广东对外贸易的繁荣与鼎盛。明清时期，广州一度成为中国唯一的对外开放港口，并特许十三行商人统一经营全国对外贸易，广州当时有“金山珠海，天子南库”之美誉。在长期的对外交往过程中，岭南文化不断吸收外来文化精华，开风气之先，形成了开放包容、领潮争先的海洋文化特色。

广东不仅山川峻美，钟灵毓秀，也是我国近现代民主革命策源地。作为中国近代史开篇的虎门销烟池，见证中国人民自发抗英的三元古庙，成为百日维新人才摇篮的万木草堂。国共首次合作地“中共三大”旧址、将军摇篮的黄埔军校，播下革命火种的农民运动讲习所等，都见证了中国近现代史上许多重大事件的发生、发展。那些在中国近现代史上有突出影响的人物，如太平天国领袖洪秀全、洋务活动家丁日昌、甲午军魂邓世昌、维新领袖康有为、近代启蒙先锋梁启超、民主革命先行者孙中山、爱国诗人丘逢甲、农民运动领袖彭湃、北伐名将叶挺、共和国元帅叶剑英等，生于斯，长于斯，给南粤大地留下了不朽的英雄事迹和为后世敬仰的丰功伟绩。

广东的侨乡文化是岭南文化的重要组成部分，它体现在建筑、语言、服饰、民俗风情、行为方式、观念等方面。在广州、五邑、潮汕等地区随处可见的“骑楼”、“碉楼”和潮汕民居，带有明显的西方建筑风格和式样。大量的史料显示，广东的华侨不仅自办实业，而且注重捐资兴建学校、医院和桥梁，开办慈善机构，乃至资助革命事业，投身到革命斗争中，为中国的独立解放和经济社会发展做出了巨大的贡献。

2010年，广东省委、省政府从现代化全局和长远发展出发，制定了建设文化强省的发展目标和规划，将文化遗产的保护和发展利用纳入区域和社会

发展规划，为更有效地保护文化遗产提供了强有力的支撑。值此，广东省文化厅和广东省文物局编著了《广东文化遗产——全国重点文物保护单位》一书，全书分为古遗址、古墓葬、古建筑、石窟寺及石刻、近现代重要史迹及代表性建筑五个部分，对广东省68处全国重点文物保护单位的名称、时代、位置、概况、价值作了简明扼要地介绍和描述。该书以图文结合的形式，系统而全面地展示了广东省全国重点文化保护单位的风貌，内容丰富而生动，可作为广大专业人员的参考资料，也可以作为让社会公众了解、欣赏文物的通俗读本，相信对广东省文化遗产保护工作有着积极意义。

## Preface

*Fang Jianhong*

Leaning against the Five Ridges to the north and bordering the South China Sea to the south, neighboring Hong Kong and Macao and Seeing the Southeast Asia across the sea and land boundaries, Guangdong has been an important “Window” of China for communication and trade with other countries since ancient times. Guangdong is the center of Lingnan (South of the Five Ridges) Culture, the origin of the ancient maritime Silk Road, the cradle of the modern revolutionary movements and the frontier of the contemporary reform and opening-up. During the past thousands of years, our ancestors living in this region created diversified, exceptional and splendid cultural heritages with their efforts and intelligence. To date, Guangdong has six national-level Historical and Cultural Cities, sixteen provincial-level Historical and Cultural Cities and 38 historic and cultural landmark streets, districts, towns and villages, 68 Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection, 405 historical and cultural sites under province protection and 2253 historical and cultural sites under city or county protection. In the third national survey of cultural relics, over 38000 items of unmovable cultural relics are registered.

The unique geographical environment and the profound humanity background founded the unique charm of Lingnan Culture. Just like the Qi-Lu Culture, Three-Qin Culture, Three-

Jin Culture, Ba-Shu Culture, Wu-Yue Culture and Chu Culture, Lingnan Culture is also a component of the great Chinese civilization. Despite the blockade of the Five Ridges, the cultural communication between Guangdong and the Central Plains and other areas had a long history. The jade Cong-prismatic tubes and Bi-discs used for sacrificing the Heaven and the Earth unearthed from Shixia Site are the physical evidence of the mutual influences of the prehistoric cultures in Lingnan region and the Yangtze River Valley. The famous Ancient Xijing Road and Ancient Meiling Road are the important passages through the Five Ridges. Since the Shang and Zhou Dynasties, the cultural interchanges across the Five Ridges became more and more frequent; when the Qin Dynasty conquered the Lingnan region and set prefectures and counties here, Guangdong became the politic, economic and cultural center of the whole Lingnan.

Guangdong has the longest coastline in all of the provinces of China and developed sea trade routes, both of which brought up the Maritime Silk Road in ancient times. Guangzhou and Xuwen were well-known foreign trade ports: the Persian-style silver medicine case and ornaments unearthed from Nanyue King Wen's Mausoleum were the evidences of the cultural and commercial interchanges between Guangzhou and West Asia as early as in the early Western Han

Dynasty. In the Tang and Song Dynasties, Shibosi (Maritime Trade Supervisor Office) in charge of the foreign trade was set by the imperial court in Guangzhou, and at that time Guangzhou was the main port for communicating with the "South Ocean (Southeast Asia)" and the "West Ocean (the Circum-Indian Ocean Area)". The most important underwater archaeology in South China Sea -- the "Nanhai I" and "Nan'ao I", the Huaisheng Mosque and the Shrine of South China Sea Joss and other cultural remains are all proving the prosperous foreign trade since the Tang and Song Dynasties. During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Guangzhou for a rather long time was the single foreign trade port of China and the Thirteen-hong of Canton were the only agencies running the nationwide foreign trade business. At that time, Guangzhou had the admiring title of "Gold mountain and pearl sea, the southern treasury of the Emperor". In the long-lasting foreign communication and trade, Lingnan Culture was keeping on absorbing the essences of other cultures, starting new mode of society and forming the marine culture with the characteristics of opening up and leading the styles.

Guangdong is not only famous for the spectacular sceneries and profound culture, but also for being the place of the origin of the modern democratic revolutionary movements. The pools of Lin Zexu destroying opium,

which are the symbol of the starting point of Chinese modern history, the ancient temple at Sanyuanli which witnessed the "Quell the British" Corps organized by the local people against the British aggressors, the Wanmu Caotang which was the cradle of the elites of the Hundred Days' Reform, the Site of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of China which was the location of the first The First Kuomintang-Communist Party Cooperation, the Site of Whampoa Military Academy which was the cradle of generals and marshals, the Site of the National Peasant Movement Institution which kindled the revolutionary flame, and other historic monuments, are all the evidences of important events and incidents in the modern history of China. Many influential characters in modern history of China, such as Hong Xiuquan, the leader of Taiping Rebellion, Ding Richang, the activist of Westernization Movement, Deng Shichang, the navy spirit of the Beiyang Fleet in the Jiawu Sino-Japanese War, Kang Youwei, the leader of the Hundred Days' Reform, Liang Qichao, the pioneer of the modern Enlightenment Movement, Sun Yat-sen, the forerunner of Democratic Revolution, Qiu Fengjia, the patriot poet, Peng Pai, the Peasant Movement leader, Ye Ting, the famous general of the Northern Expedition and Ye Jianying, the marshal of the People's Republic, were all born and brought up here and made imperishable

achievements and admirable merits for Guangdong and China.

Culture of the Hometown of Overseas Chinese is an important component of Lingnan Culture; it is reflected on architectures, languages, costumes, folklore, behaviors and minds, etc. The Qilou (arcade-like buildings) and Diaolou (castle-like buildings) seen everywhere in Guangzhou, Wuyi, Chaozhou-Shantou areas and the domestic architectures in Chaozhou-Shantou area usually bear clear types and styles of Western architecture. Large amounts of historic archives and literature show that the overseas Chinese from Guangdong not only set up and ran businesses but also donated funds to build schools, hospitals and bridges, to establish philanthropic undertakings, and even to aid revolutionary causes or personally participated in the revolutionary struggle; the overseas Chinese from Guangdong made huge contribution to the independence and liberation of China and the development of social economy.

In 2010, the provincial Party committee and provincial government designed the objective and plan to build Guangdong into a strong cultural province from the view of the overall situation of modernization and sustainable development. As an organic

component of strong cultural province plan, the preservation and utilization of cultural heritages are brought into the regional and social development plans, which provided powerful support to the effective preservation of cultural heritages. Hereby, Department of Culture and Bureau of Cultural of Guangdong Province jointly compiled the book *Guangdong's Cultural Heritage: the Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection in Guangdong Province* including five parts, which are Ancient Sites, Ancient Tombs, Ancient Architecture, Grottoes and Stone Inscriptions and Historic Relics and Representative Buildings of Modern Times, succinctly introducing and describing the names, dates, locations, general situations and values of the 68 Major Historical and Cultural Sites under State Protection in Guangdong Province. With textual and pictorial materials, this book systematically and comprehensively demonstrated the features of these historic and cultural heritages; the rich and vivid contents can be used as references of specialized historic heritage workers and popular reading materials for the public to understand and enjoy the cultural relics. I believe that this book will play positive role for the preservation of the cultural heritages in Guangdong Province.

# 概 述

广东省文物局局长 苏桂芬

广东位于五岭以南，南海之滨，秦以前为百越聚居之地。公元前214年，秦始皇统一岭南后设南海郡，郡治在番禺（今广州）。及至赵佗据岭南，始建南越国，广东遂成为岭南的政治、经济、文化中心。后汉武帝设南海郡，隋设广州总管府，唐置岭南道，至宋以广信（今广西梧州）为地标，分岭南为东西两路，其东为广南东路，简称广东，广东之名由此得来。其后，元明两代分别设广东道和广东承宣布政使司，清代设广东省并沿用至今。厚重的历史积淀，给广东留下了极为丰富的文化遗产。根据广东第三次全国文物普查最新资料，全省共有不可移动文物点38000多处，总数居全国前列。

新中国成立以来，国务院先后公布了六批全国重点文物保护单位2352处，其中广东省有68处（含合并项目2处），包括古遗址、古墓葬、古建筑、石窟寺及石刻、近现代重要史迹及代表性建筑等不同类型。

广东全国重点文物保护单位中有古遗址7处，涵盖洞穴遗址、聚落遗址、造船厂遗址、古采石厂遗址和古窑址等。

1958年在韶关市曲江区马坝镇狮子岩的裂隙中发现马坝人头骨化石，经鉴定为中年男性，距今约13万年前，其面部已显示出蒙古人种的基本特征，是介于中国猿人和现代人之间的古人类，属于早期智人，是直立人向智人过渡时期的重要代表。马坝人的发现为深入探讨人类演化和发展提供了重要的实物资料，同时凸显出广东作为中华文明发祥地和岭南文化中心的历史地位。广东发现的新石器时代

遗址多达数百处，在华南地区占有重要的位置，石峡遗址、宝镜湾遗址为其中的重要代表。石峡遗址是岭南地区新石器时代晚期文化的典型代表之一，遗址内曾出土了大量石制农具和丰富的人工栽培稻，说明当时岭南地区的原始农业已具有较高水平。遗址内出土的玉质或石质璧、琮等礼器，反映了古人丰富的精神生活世界，也是南北文化相互交流、影响的例证。宝镜湾遗址位于珠海市高栏岛频海沙丘上，遗址附近发现5处阴刻于花岗岩上的岩画，线条粗犷，构图古朴，反映古人的航海活动和海边生活情景。

秦汉时期的广东，政治、经济、文化有了重大发展。南越国成为岭南第一个封建地方政权，这一时期重要的史迹有秦代造船遗址、南越国宫署遗址及南越文王墓、南越国木构水闸遗址和莲花山古采石场3处。南越国宫署遗址是南越王赵佗在都城番禺（今广州）兴建的皇家宫苑。木构水闸遗址位于广州市西湖路，高5米，从北往南呈“八”字形，分“引水渠”、“闸室”、“出水渠”三部分，均排列有序，纵横交错，面向珠江，具有泄洪、防潮双重作用。莲花山古采石场的开采时间自西汉初年南越国时期一直延续至清代道光年间，至今仍保留着古代采石留下的石柱、石板及大量未能运走的石料。经考证，广州南越王墓所用的红砂岩石料，应来自莲花山古采石场。

广东陶瓷生产的历史源远流长，新石器时代已不乏陶窑的发现。笔架山潮州窑遗址地处潮州城



区韩江东岸，是我国青白瓷窑系中的重要窑口。北宋时当地窑火旺盛，有大小窑炉近百个，民间称其“百窑村”。笔架山窑是以烧制生活用瓷为主，产品多销往东南亚诸国，改变了这些国家“掬而食之”的传统饮食习惯。南风古灶、高灶陶窑位于佛山市石湾镇，始建于明代正德年间，五百年来窑火不绝，生产不断，是我国乃至世界上都罕见的保存最完好且延续使用至今的龙窑，对研究中国陶瓷史的发展具有重要的价值。

广东全国重点文物保护单位中古墓葬包括西汉南越王墓和南汉二陵2处。前者为南越王赵昧的陵墓，位于广州市解放北路象岗山。该墓凿山为陵，墓室东西宽12.5米、南北长10.85米，用红砂岩巨石仿照前堂后寝的形制砌筑成一座地宫。墓葬内出土各类随葬品1000余件，其中以“文帝行玺”龙钮金印、玉角杯等最为珍贵，丝缕玉衣、“文帝九年乐府工造”铭文的青铜勾罐亦属首见。南汉二陵包括德陵和康陵。德陵是五代十国南汉奠基者烈宗刘隐的陵墓，墓内出土青瓷罐和釉陶罐共272件，其中190件青釉瓷器为南汉皇帝的宫中用器，晶莹剔透，是五代青瓷中的上品。康陵是南汉高祖刘岩陵墓，由陵园和地宫组成。在地宫前室近封门处立一块完整的石质“高祖天皇大帝哀册文”碑，书法欧体，一字未损，共1062字，是目前发现年代最早的哀册文碑石。墓中还出土了一批岭南佳果的陶制模型，这是目前考古发现年代最早的一批蔬果类象生陶瓷制品。二陵均为长方形多重券顶砖室墓，目前为广东地区规模最大的砖室

墓，是南汉国标志性的史迹。

广东全国重点文物保护单位中古建筑共有30处，涵盖有寺庙、庵堂、教堂、古塔、学宫书院、祠堂、城垣、私宅园林、民居、桥梁、军事防御设施等，种类丰富，形式多样，地方特色十分鲜明。

广东有深厚的佛教文化渊源，著名的佛教寺院有光孝寺、南华寺、梅庵、开元寺和元山寺等是其中最重要的代表。光孝寺是岭南地区规模最宏大、历史最悠久的佛教丛林，六祖慧能曾在该寺的菩提树下受戒，并以著名的“风幡论辩”展露峥嵘，并最终创立了佛教“南宗禅法”。南华寺是六祖慧能弘扬“南宗禅法”的祖庭之一，寺中现存有六祖真身，以及唐、元、明的圣旨，御制金丝千佛袈裟，清代《大藏金》、铁铸观音等国家一级文物300多件。梅庵是为了供奉六祖惠能而兴建的，现存二殿，其石柱、梁架、斗拱均体现了宋代建筑风格，对研究中国古代建筑有着重要的价值。开元寺是粤东第一古刹，有“百万人家福地，三千世界丛林”之美誉，其建筑群气势宏伟、错落有致，较好地保留了唐代建筑的布局与风格，又凝结了唐以后各个时期的建筑艺术。元山寺的建筑按四合院式布局，规模宏大，结构严谨，兼具高脊飞檐、垂斗叠拱的北方恢宏风格和雕梁画栋、潮汕传统瓷贴等南方细腻的特点。

广东的古塔数量众多，据不完全统计，现存古塔有300多座，其中全国重点文物保护单位有6处。怀圣寺光塔是中国现存最早的伊斯兰教建筑，