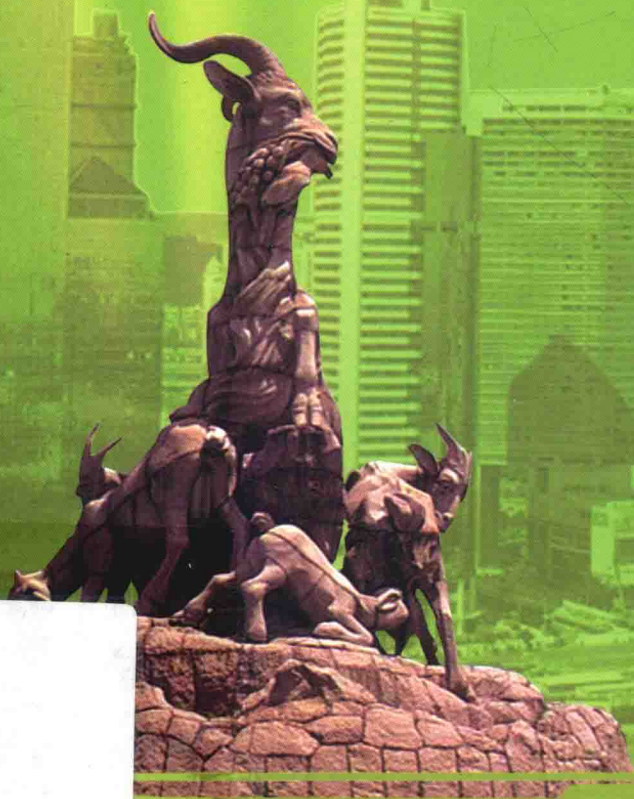


纪念广州建城2222周年大型宣传片

广州之最

林樹森



DVD
VIDEO

广州市地方志办公室 摄制

电视纪录片

广州之最

（解说词）

广州市地方志办公室 摄制

序

广州是一座历史悠久的文化名城，从秦代南海郡治始至今建城已有2200多年。在历史的长河中，广州是“岭南文化”的发祥地，古代海上“丝绸之路”的始发地，中国近代革命的策源地，是具有光荣革命传统的英雄城市。今天，这座古老的城市得改革开放之先，经济繁荣，环境优美，社会稳定，成为具有鲜明地域特色和时代风貌的华南地区中心城市。

追溯历史，广州拥有许许多多出类拔萃的全国之“最”、全省之“最”、全市之“最”。为此，广州市地方志办公室与广州电视台携手合作，策划制作这部大型专题片《广州之最》。

《广州之最》涵盖广州的自然与社会，贯通历史与现状，编织出色彩缤纷的广州之“最”大观园。

该片共60集，已在广州电视台综合频道播出。现我们把这部专题片录制成DVD光盘，献给广大观众。

《广州之最》的制作得到广州市领导的重视，拍摄之初，时任广州市委书记林树森同志亲笔题写了片名。拍摄过程中，也得到了各行各业的大力支持，使摄制工作得以顺利进行。在此，谨向给该片摄制工作提供帮助的单位和人员表示衷心的感谢！

Foreword

Guangzhou, an ancient and famed city of culture, has a history of more than 2,200 from the building of the town to the time when the city was part of Nanhai Prefecture during the Qin Dynasty. She is the cradle of “Lingnan culture”, starting point of the ancient “Maritime Silk Route”, home city of China's early modern revolution and a heroic city with glorious revolutionary traditions.

Today, this ancient city, the center of southern China, is spearheading the nation's reform and opening-up drive and enjoys a booming economy, a beautiful environment and a harmonious society with distinctive local characteristics.

A review of history has shown that Guangzhou holds various national, provincial and municipal records. To showcase these records the Guangzhou Municipal Office for Local Chronicles has teamed with Guangzhou TV to produce a sizable TV feature Guangzhou Records.

Guangzhou Records covers the natural and cultural aspects of the city as well as her past and present and presents a complete picture of the city.

This documentary feature contains 60 episodes and has been shown on the Integrated Channel of Guangzhou TV. This feature is now presented on a series of DVDs for your viewing pleasure.

The production of this feature has enjoyed the support of Guangzhou's municipal leadership. In the early stage of the production, Lin Shusen, former Secretary of the CPC Guangzhou Municipal Committee, contributed the characters for the title. During the production we received enthusiastic assistance from all segments of society facilitating the production process. Thus, we'd like to take advantage of this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude to all the entities and individuals who have helped our production.

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1.01、“广州”建城、得名之始

广州，一座充满岭南文化神韵的东方城市，在走过了二千多年烟雨浮华的今天，依然执着对人类文明的向往；在生生不息的历史变革中，这座历史名城依然延续着折射中华古老文化的耀眼光芒。

早在远古时代，广州的先民们就在这块土地上生息繁衍，揭开了广州人文史的初页。今日在越秀山上保存的“古之楚庭”牌坊，是历史的见证。据清代屈大均《广东新语》记载，周惠王时，广州一带的越人臣服于楚国，并建“楚亭”以示朝拜之意。到了清代，人们以为“楚亭”就是广州历史上最早的名字，故在这里建立牌坊以示纪念。

在秦始皇的金戈铁马横扫六国完成中国统一大业后，公元前214年，秦朝平定了岭南，并在岭南设置了南海、桂林、象3个郡。其中南海郡所辖的已知有番禺、四会、龙川、博罗4个县。当时郡的行政中心设在番禺（今广州），并且任命任嚣做郡尉。走马上任后的任嚣，在珠江边修筑了番禺城，又叫“任嚣城”，这是最早的广州城。从此奠定了广州在岭南的中心城市地位。

到了秦末汉初，赵佗在岭南建南越国，定都番禺。1995年在中山四路忠佑大街南越国宫署遗址内的一块石板上发现有一秦隶“蕃”字，蕃即是番禺的简称。三国时期，吴王孙权在赤壁之战胜利后重点向南发展，拥有了当时包括番禺在内的江南大片领土，号称“东吴”。公元226年，孙权实行交、广分治，分合浦郡以北为广州，交趾郡以南的地方为交州。任命吕岱为广州刺史，所以此后就有了广州这个名称。这是历史上广州得名的开始。

岁月悠悠，流转在不断变迁的沧海桑田之中，流转在人类不断向前发展的脚步下。今天，当我们的生活在不断变化演进的时候，赋予我们生存权力的这个城市的许多记忆并不会消失。今天的广州，依然是兼备着新锐与传统、古老与前卫的大都市，依然是新世纪里拥有无穷想像力和创造力的国际化城市。

1.01. The Origins of Guangzhou and Its Name

Guangzhou, an oriental city nourished by the local Lingnan culture, has a history of more than 2,000 years. The city is a bright gem on the crown of Chinese civilization and an embodiment of mankind's vigorous pursuit of civilization.

Guangzhou has been inhabited since ancient times. The “Ancient Pavilion of Chu” memorial archway, standing on Yuexiu Hill, bears witness to the city's enduring history. According to “New Notes on Guangzhou” ,compiled by Qu Dajun during the Ming Dynasty, during the reign of King Hui of the Zhou Dynasty, the Yue people around Guangzhou, who were subject to the rule of the State of Chu, erected “the Pavilion of Chu” as a gesture of respect for their new ruler. During the Qing Dynasty, the local people, convinced that “Chuting” (Pavilion of Chu)was the earliest name of Guanghzou, built the memorial archway.

In 214BC, following the conquest of six other states and unification of China by Emperor Qin Shi Huang, the Qin Dynasty took over the Lingnan region and set up three prefectures: Nanhai, Guilin and Xiang. Nanhai Prefecture, consisting of Panyu, Sihui, Longchuan and Boluo counties, had its administrative center in Panyu (the present-day Guangzhou) and the Emperor of Qin appointed Ren Xiao governor of the prefecture. The newly appointed governor ordered the construction of the town of Panyu by the Pearl River, also known as “the Town of Ren Xiao” , and the origin of the present-day Guangzhou and he also laid the foundation for Guangzhou to eventually emerge as the central city of the Lingnan region.

In the late Qin and early Han dynasties, Zhao Tuo established the Kingdom of Nanyue in Lingnan and built the capital of the kingdom in Panyu. In 1995, a stone sable bearing the inscription “Pan” , the abbreviation of “Panyu” , was discovered at the former site of the Kingdom of Nanyue Palace at Zhongyou Street on Zhongshan IV Road. During the Three Kingdoms period, the King of Wu, Sun Quan, expanded his kingdom southwards after his victory at the Battle of Chibi, taking over vast territories south of the Yangtze River, including Panyu, and renaming his kingdom “Eastern Wu” . In 226AD, Sun Quan divided his kingdom into two major parts Guangzhou, covering the areas north of Hepu Prefecture, and Jiaozhou, covering the areas south of Jiaozhi Prefecture. Lu Dai was appointed governor of Guangzhou. This event defines the origin of the name of Guangzhou.

The fabric of Guangzhou's history is resplendent with its many strands of local history and culture. A dynamic city of colorful and rich cultural heritage, Guangzhou combines lively modernity with respect for the region's traditions. Guangzhou is also an international metropolis noted for its passion to be daring and innovative and its *can-do* ability to bring visionary ideas to life.

1.02、广州最早的海岸遗迹 ——七星岗古海岸遗址 广州历史上最早的人工湖——西湖

1) 广州最早的海岸遗迹——七星岗古海岸遗址

六千年前的广州，大部分地方是被海水淹没，狮子洋的波浪可以直拍越秀山麓。今天，时过境迁，广州已经是另外一番面貌，但是我们可以通过岁月留下的痕迹重塑几千年前的广州。

1937年5月14日，我国著名地理专家吴尚时先生，在七星岗南麓发现了一组古海蚀地貌遗迹，经研究认定是广州最古老的海岸遗迹。这比以往世人所重视的意大利威尼斯古海蚀遗迹更具特色，距海岸线更远，海岸已向后退了约100公里。

整个海岸遗址由海蚀崖、海蚀洞和海蚀平台三部分组成，海蚀崖呈额状突出，大约2米高；海蚀平台宽6米，高出现在的海平面约1.93米，岩层倾角15度，平台后面还有0.3米深的海蚀洞穴。

虽然这里现在没有海，但是却有一大片被海水蚀过的地貌，很像海潮，所以这个景点被叫做“七星岗上观海潮”，也是名至实归的。

2) 广州历史上最早的人工湖——西湖

“欲把西湖比西子，浓妆淡抹总相宜。”这句家喻户晓的诗句形容了景色秀美的杭州西湖，而广州曾经也有一个风景宜人的西湖，现在的西湖路就是得名于此。

多少亭台楼阁，总被风吹雨打去！广州西湖曾经是南汉的皇家园林，但是风流已经不再。南汉刘龔在这里建离宫，在离宫旁凿人工湖，称西湖；又聚集方士在湖中沙洲上炼丹药，因此又名“药洲”；还派发“罪人”从太湖搬来九曜石，立在湖中，翠润玲珑，成为当时城中著名的风景区。南宋时，药洲西侧淤成莲池，池内遍植白莲，吸引了许多游客观赏，现在的观莲街名即源于此。明初，“药洲春晓”成为羊城八景之一。明成化年间，水源断绝，西湖逐渐淤塞为平地，只留下在今南方剧院旁侧的一池之水。

“步自葛仙洲，煮茶景濂堂，采菊筠谷，榜舟九曜石下。摩挲前贤题刻。”这则石刻是当时西湖胜景的写照。品茶赏菊，名人雅士的聚会为秀美的西湖增添了深厚的文化底蕴，米芾、苏东坡等名士都曾在这里题诗赋词，留下了宝贵的石刻。

1.02. Guangzhou's Earliest Coastal Ruins — The Qixing Hill Ancient Coastal Ruins; Guangzhou's Earliest Artificial Lake—West Lake

1)Guangzhou's Earliest Coastal Ruins — The Qixing Hill Ancient Coastal Ruins

Six thousand years ago, most of present-day Guangzhou was undersea, with waves of the Lion Ocean slamming against the foot of Yuexiu Hill. Today, Guangzhou looks totally different but there are traces that allow us to recapture its distant past.

On May 14, 1937, the renowned Chinese geologist Wu Shangshi discovered a number of topographic features typical of marine erosion at the southern foot of Qixing Hill. Subsequent research confirmed that they are the oldest traces of the ancient coast in Guangzhou. They are even more special than the famous site of ancient marine erosion in the Italian city of Venice, as they are farther away from the present coastline which has receded about 100 kilometers.

The coastal ruins consist of a marine cliff, a marine cave and a marine platform. The cliff, rising about two meters above the sea surface, protrudes like a forehead. The platform is six meters wide and 1.93 meters high, with its rock formation inclined at 15 degrees. Behind the platform is a marine cave about 0.3 meters deep.

Although the sea has disappeared from the site, signs of marine erosion are still visible. As a result of the erosion, the considerable stretch of land shows the effects of the ancient waves, making it a wonder of nature attracting many tourists.

2)Guangzhou's Earliest Ever Artificial Lake — West Lake

“West Lake may be compared to the Lady of the West, whether she is richly adorned or plainly dressed.” These oft-quoted verses capture the beauty of famed West Lake in Hangzhou but, not many people know that Guangzhou once had an enchanting West Lake as well. The current Xihu Road (West Lake Road) derives its name from that lake.

Over time, great changes have taken place. West Lake in Guangzhou was actually an imperial garden during the Southern Han Dynasty , though it has largely disappeared. During the Southern Han Dynasty, Liu Yan built a summer palace here and dug an artificial lake by the palace, known as “West Lake” . Later, a group of alchemists gathered on the sand bar in the middle of the lake to make *pills of immortality*, hence the site was named “Sand Bar of Pills” . Liu Yan also ordered convicts to move a Jiuyao rock from Tai Lake and put it in the middle of the lake. The exquisite jade green rock soon became a major tourist attraction in town. During the Southern Song Dynasty , silting created a pond to the west of the sand bar and,when lotuses were planted in the pond, many lotus lovers were attracted. The present-day Guanlian Street (“guanlian” means “viewing lotus flowers”) derives its name from this episode. In the early Ming Dynasty , the spring view from the sand bar became one of the top eight attractions in Guangzhou. During the reign of Emperor Cheng Hua of the Ming Dynasty , as the freshwater supply dried up, the lake silted up. Today , the small pool by the South Theater is what is left of the once famous lake.

“People were strolling on the sand bar, sipping tea in the hall, picking chrysanthemum flowers in the valley and rowing boats below the Jiuyao rock.” These words, found on a stone nearby, capture the popularity of West Lake as a major leisure venue during past dynasties. The fascinating West Lake inspired numerous poems by men of letters, including renowned poets Mi Fu and Su Dongpo, whose verses were inscribed on stones in the vicinity.

1.03、岭南地区最大的石室墓 ——西汉南越王墓

1983年6月，广州象岗山工程如火如荼，推土机已经将这里的山岗削低了17米，正当他们要开挖墙基的时候，却意外发现了一座石室墓。在同年的10月10号，全国的各大报刊都在显著的位置刊登了广州发现南越王墓的消息。考古的发现，往往因其新颖、奇特、保存完整而引起社会轰动，一时间，这里成为广州城的焦点。

西汉南越王墓是岭南地区发现的规模最大、出土文物最丰富、年代最早的一座彩绘石室墓，是中国汉代考古中的重大发现之一。这座石室墓深埋石山，是多室结构。后部主体为竖穴式挖坑，分主棺室、东侧室、西侧室和后藏室；前部分为前室、东耳室和西耳室。东、西耳室为横向掏洞而成。南面是斜坡式墓道，通至地面。

根据在主棺室发现的文帝行玺，确定墓主是第二代南越王，自称文帝的赵昧。赵昧是秦始皇时被派遣率军南下平定岭南的将军赵佗的孙子。出土文物中的一件珍品丝缕玉衣，由2291块玉片组成，经过专家长达三年的辛勤劳动得以完整复原，这是目前出土汉代玉衣中完整的一套。南越王墓出土的各类玉器有240多件，是汉代考古的一次空前发现，其中一块“龙凤纹重环玉佩”，它的器形图案被选为西汉南越王博物馆的馆徽。

在主棺室出土的蒜瓣形花纹银盒，其纹样具有古代波斯银器的特点；墓主身上的32枚半圆球形金花泡饰，其焊珠工艺更是具有古代西方的工艺特点。而出土的多件铜器、犀角玉杯、犀形玉璜等琳琅满目的舶来品，更是反映了西汉南越国都城番禺已经有了频繁的海外交通贸易的史实。

此外，这里出土各式各样的铜镜达39面，其中一套珍贵文物铜勾鐎共8件，每件刻有“文帝九年乐府工造”篆体铭文。文帝九年也就是汉武帝元光六年（前129），这套有明确纪年的8件铜勾鐎的发现，清楚地证明广州建城至今已有二千余年的历史，它对研究南越王墓、南越王国及其相关历史，具有特别重要的意义。西汉南越王墓的发现，对了解当时的汉越关系，南粤和楚地政治、经济、文化上的交往和联系，对探求当年岭南地区的开发，以及岭南人民的生活习惯都具有相当重要的科学研究价值。

1.03. The Largest Stone Chamber Tomb in the Lingnan Region — The Western Han Dynasty Nanyue King's Mausoleum

In June 1983, construction on Xinggang Hill in suburban Guangzhou was in full swing, and bulldozers had clipped the 17 meters off the hill. When the builders started excavating for a wall foundation, a stone chamber tomb came into view. On October 10 of the same year, the discovery of the Nanyue King's Mausoleum in Guangzhou was prominently featured in newspapers nationwide. An archeological discovery with novel, unusual and well-preserved artifacts naturally generates a lot of excitement and, overnight, the discovery of the mausoleum became the talk of the town.

The Western Dynasty Nanyue King's Mausoleum is the oldest and largest painted stone chamber mausoleum found in the Lingnan region. With the most funerary objects ever, it is one of the most important archeological discoveries of Han Dynasty structures. The mausoleum, buried deep in a rocky hill, is a multi-chamber structure. Its rear principal part consists of a number of vertically dug pits: a main coffin chamber, an eastern wing chamber, a western wing chamber, and a rear storage chamber. The principal part at the front of the structure includes a front chamber, an eastern side chamber, and a western side chamber. The eastern and western side chambers were both formed by horizontal digging. On the south side of the mausoleum, an inclined pathway leads to the surface.

The imperial seal for Emperor Wen Di, discovered in the main coffin chamber, confirmed that the owner of the mausoleum was the second king of the Nanyue Kingdom, Zhao Mo, who had proclaimed himself Emperor Wen Di.

Zhao Mo was the grandson of General Zhao Tuo, who was sent by Emperor Qin Shi Huang to lead an army to conquer Lingnan during the Qin Dynasty. Among the artifacts unearthed was a rare silk-jade garment made up of 2,291 pieces of jade. It took experts three years to piece them back together and is the most complete Han-Dynasty silk-jade garment ever found. This unprecedented Han-Dynasty discovery includes more than 240 jade objects including a jade pendant depicting a dragon and phoenix, a design which has become the emblem of the Western Han Dynasty Nanyue King's Mausoleum Museum.

A garlic hop-shaped silver box found in the main coffin chamber bears floral patterns in a style typical of ancient Persian silverware. The 32 semi-spherical gold floral ornaments contain beads typical of ancient Western crafts. Moreover, there is a vast array of foreign objects found in the mausoleum including various bronze vessels, cups made of rhino horns, and rhino-shaped jade pendants. All these artifacts reflect the flourishing foreign trade and exchanges in Panyu, the capital of the Nanyue Kingdom, during the Western Han Dynasty.

Among the finds are 39 bronze mirrors of all shapes and sizes, including a priceless set of eight bronze serial bells, each bearing the inscription "Made by the Official Conservatory in the Ninth Year of the Reign of Emperor Wen Di" in seal characters. The 9th year of the reign of Emperor Wen Di is the 6th year of the Yuanguan period of Emperor Wu Di (129AD). The discovery of these bronze serial bells marked with the year of manufacture proves that Guangzhou has a history of more than 2,000 years, and represents the high-value of the artifacts found and give impetus to the research at the mausoleum, the Nanyue Kingdom and its history. The discovery of the mausoleum has significantly advanced the understanding of the relations between the Han Dynasty and the Nanyue Kingdom; the political, economic and cultural exchanges and the interaction between southern Guangdong and Chudi; the development of the Lingnan region; and the customs and habits of Lingnan people.

1.04、广州境内最长的河流 ——流溪河

滨海城市广州，有很多河流经过，使这座城市充满生机，其中流溪河是广州境内最长的河流。

流溪河因由众多溪流涧水汇集而成，所以得名为流溪河。它发源于从化吕田大岭山一带，从北到南贯穿从化市，再流过白云区、花都区，最后经珠江三角洲河网注入南海。

流溪河自源头至白坭河口，全长157公里，流域面积2300多平方公里。黄竹塆以上的河段为上游，河道穿越于深山峡谷之中，水流湍急，河床中多鹅卵石。1958年建成的流溪河水库就位于上游的从化良口小车村的峡谷中。黄竹塆至太平为中游，建有多级电站和引水大坝。太平以下为下游，河道宽度在150-300米之间。流溪河流域内支流众多，集雨面积在100平方公里以上的支流就有5条之多。

以前，由于流溪河水利设施简陋，洪水经常泛滥成灾。新中国成立后，政府有计划地对流溪河进行整治，还特别兴建了流溪河、黄龙带、天湖、茂墩等一批中、小型水库，使流经这里的洪水得到了有效的控制。

目前，流溪河流域建成的蓄水工程达330宗，总库容约6亿立方米。这一系列的水利设施，不但保证了两岸农田的灌溉用水，也保证了广州市区用水的均衡供应，从这里供应的水量占市区耗水总量的60%以上，正所谓“从化水养广州人”。20世纪90年代中期，在流溪河上游吕田建成广州蓄能水电站，作为大亚湾核电站的配套工程，也是世界上最大的抽水蓄能电站之一，它主要利用核电站的富余电力把下水库的水抽到上水库，然后再把上水库的水放出发电，从而对广东电网起到“填谷调峰”的作用，因此这里被称为“电银行”。

流溪河沿岸风光秀丽，与横穿闹市的珠江不同，流溪河作为田园之河，并不强求沿岸的喧哗繁华，而胜在宁静怡人的自然之美。它在受到保护的同时，也已成为人们休闲娱乐的好地方，如从化温泉风景区、黄龙湖森林公园、石门森林公园等。

此外，在流溪河碧波万顷的河面上，分布着大小22个岛屿，有如白玉镶嵌着翡翠。如登高远望，数百座山峰起伏连绵，重峦叠嶂，云涛涌动，气象万千。

1.04. The Longest River in Guangzhou — The Liuxi

Guangzhou, a coastal city, is crisscrossed by rivers making the city all the more dynamic and vibrant. Among the rivers is the Liuxi, the longest in Guangzhou.

The Liuxi receives water from numerous tributary creeks, hence its name (meaning “flowing creeks”). Originating on Daling Mountain in Lutian, Conghua, the river flows in a north-south direction across Conghua City and Baiyun and Huadu Districts before discharging into the South China Sea via the Pearl River Delta river network.

The Liuxi stretches 157 kilometers from its headwaters to its estuary at Baini, draining an area of more than 2,300 square kilometers. The section of the river upstream from Huanzhulang is the upper course of the river, where sheer cliffs and steep mountains rise on both sides making the water turbulent and the riverbed strewn with pebbles. The Liuxi River Reservoir, built in 1958, is located in an upstream valley at Xiaoche Village in Liangkou, Conghua. The section of the river between Huangzhulang and Taiping is the middle course, where there are cascade power stations and diversion dams. The section of the river downstream from Taiping, its lower course, ranges from 300 to 150 meters in width. The river has various tributaries, with five having rain collection areas of more than 100 square kilometers.

Prior to the founding of the People's Republic of China, water conservancy facilities on the river were limited and flooding was a frequent occurrence. Following the founding of the PRC, the government built a number of large and medium-sized reservoirs like the Liuxihe, Huanglongdai, Tianhu and Maodun, which effectively bringing floodwaters under control.

At present there are 330 water storage projects of varying sizes in the Liuxi River basin, with a combined total storage capacity of 600 million cubic meters. These projects provide adequate water supplies for both for farmlands on each bank of the river and for urban residents in Guangzhou. More than 60% of the water requirements in urban Guangzhou are met by the river, hence the popular saying that “Conghua water feeds Guangzhou folks”. In the mid -1990s the Guangzhou Storage Hydropower Plant was built at Lutian on the upper course of the Liuxi River. Intended as a supporting facility for the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station, it is one of the largest pumped storage hydropower plants in the world, using surplus power from the nuclear power station to pump water from the lower reservoir to the upper reservoir, where the water is discharged to generate power augmenting the power supply on the Guangdong Power Grid during peak periods; therefore, it is dubbed “a Power Bank”.

The Liuxi flows across spectacular natural landscapes. Unlike the Pearl River, which cuts through the hustling and bustling downtown area, the idyllic Liuxi River exudes peaceful serenity and casual elegance. Protected from pollution, the river has become a prime recreational destination. The Conghua Hot Springs Scenic Area, the Huanglong Lake Forest Park, and the Shimen Forest Park along the river provide tranquil escapes for urban residents.

The vast surface of the Liuxi River is dotted with 22 islettes of varying sizes, making the river appear to be a narrow piece of emerald inlaid with white jade. Along the river, rolling hills enveloped in mist give the area the look of a fairyland.

1.05、中国历史上最大的对外贸易港 ——广州港

广州，因为濒临南海，无论是经济或是文化都有着海洋文明的深厚底蕴。海浪的拍击，使它总是要踮起脚尖去眺望大海那边的世界，于是，就有了“海上丝绸之路”的诞生，更有了广州作为中国历史上最大的对外贸易港的辉煌历史。广州最早将自己的文明和海外文明用航线连接起来，并且延续了二千多年，盛久不衰。

由于临海而居，广州人与水、与船也就结下了不解之缘。早在秦汉时期，广州的造船业有了较大发展，广州汉墓出土有各式各样的船模。在西汉南越王墓出土的波斯银盒、非洲象牙、罗马玻璃器皿等，以及在华林寺里供着的外国罗汉马可·波罗，在南海神庙里称为“番鬼望波罗”的达奚司空神像，都佐证了当年广州对外贸易和对外文化交流的繁荣。

到了唐代，广州已处于全国第一港的地位，从广州出发的航道被称为“广州通海夷道”，在全国海港之中独领风骚。航程从广州起，经南海、印度洋，直驶巴士拉港，到达东非赤道以南海岸，这是16世纪以前世界上最长的远洋航线。为此唐王朝首次在广州设立了市舶使，这是中国历史上第一次设立的管理海外贸易的外事官员。

北宋年间，广州继续保持全国第一港的地位，朝廷在此设立全国第一个管理外贸事务的机构市——舶司。这是中国最早设立的专管海外贸易的机构。

明朝，广州是指定贡舶靠岸最多的港口，除琉球、日本、朝鲜等国贡使在泉州、宁波等口岸登陆外，其他国家的贡使都在广州靠岸登陆，广州成为朝贡、互市贸易最重要的基地。

至清康熙二十四年（1685），清政府设立四口通商，广州居首，西方殖民者纷纷到广州设立商馆，进行贸易。乾隆二十二年（1757），清政府宣布封闭江苏、福建、浙江三海关，保留粤海关对外通商，全国进出口商品交易均由广州一口经营。广州成为中国惟一的对外开放口岸，位于海珠区的黄埔古港遗址就是当时广州的外贸港口。

黄埔古港的每一块石头都曾经见证，在中国的唐、北宋、明、清时期，广州都是中国最大的对外贸易港。

二千年“海上丝绸之路”，对南方的经济、文化产生了深刻的历史性影响。今天，广州在改革开放中异军突起，海上丝路重获新生得以延续昨天传奇的故事，古老的海上丝路又焕发出动人的生机。广州，又再次搏击在时代的风口浪尖。

1.05. The Largest Port for International Trade in Chinese History — The Port of Guangzhou

Located on the coast of the South China Sea, Guangzhou has a strong seafaring tradition which has enriched the city both economically and culturally throughout history. Staring out into the vastness of the ocean, local people in ancient times wondered what the world on the other side of the sea looked like, hence the creation and development of the “Maritime Silk Route” and the proud history of Guangzhou as China's largest port for international trade. For more than two thousand years, Guangzhou, a major port of call for merchant vessels, remained at center stage of world trade.

Seafaring was a fact of life for local people, who lived by the sea. As early as the Qing and Han dynasties, Guangzhou's shipbuilding trade thrived. Ship models of all shapes and sizes have been unearthed from Han-dynasty tombs found in Guangzhou. The Persian silver box, African ivory, and Roman glass vessels unearthed from the Western Han Dynasty Nanyue King's Mausoleum -- along with the statue of Marco Polo in the Hualin Temple and the statue of “the Dharsi Minister”, called “the Foreign Pineapple God” in the Nanhai Sea God Temple - all bear witness to the flourishing foreign trade and cultural exchange in past Guangzhou dynasties.

By the Tang Dynasty, Guangzhou was already the largest port in China. Shipping routes, originating from Guangzhou, were called “Guangzhou Ocean Linking Channels”, and were the busiest in the nation. Guangzhou was also the starting point of the world's longest pre 16th century shipping route, starting in Guangzhou and running across the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean, and ending at the Iraqi port of Basra. It is believed to have continued on to the Eastern African coast, south of the equator. To facilitate this flourishing foreign trade, the Tang Dynasty, for the first time ever, appointed a vessels administrator who was the first government official in charge of foreign trade in Chinese history.

Throughout the Northern Song Dynasty, Guangzhou remained the premier port of China and the imperial court set up the Office of Vessels Administration, extending the power of the original official becoming the first government agency in charge of foreign trade in Chinese history.

In the Ming Dynasty, Guangzhou played host to most vessels arriving from tributary states except those from the Ryukyu Islands, Japan and Korea who typically came ashore at Quanzhou and Ningbo ports. With the most envoys from tributary states landing at Guangzhou, this made the city the most important center of trade between the Ming Empire and all its tributary states.

In the 24th year of the reign of Emperor Kang Xi in the Qing Dynasty (1685), the Qing government opened a total of four ports to foreign trade. As the largest one of the four, Guangzhou received a large number of Western colonists, a number of whom set up trading firms in the city. In the 22nd year of the reign of Emperor Qian Long (1757), the Qing government shut down customs houses in Jiangsu, Fujian and Zhejiang provinces but retained the custom house in Guangdong. As a result, all of China's imports and exports were conducted via Guangzhou, making it the only port open to foreign trade. The remains of the ancient Huangpu port in the present-day Haizhu District bears testimony to Guangzhou's status as an historic trading port.

Each stone slab at the site of the ancient Huangpu port bears witness to Guangzhou's position as China's largest port for foreign trade in the Tang, Northern Song, Ming and Qing dynasties.

The millennia-old “Maritime Silk Route” exerted a profound historic influence on the economy and culture of southern China. Today, Guangzhou is spearheading China's reform and opening-up initiatives, and the ancient “Maritime Silk Route” is again exuding vitality and vigor. Guangzhou is poised to take off as never before.