

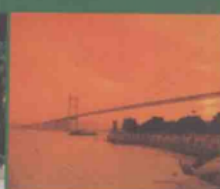
东莞之路

旅游指南



廣東省東莞市旅游局編

Compiler & Publisher: Guangdong Dongguan Tourism Bureau



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出 版: 廣東省東莞市旅游局

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Publisher: Guangdong Dongguan Tourism Administration

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序

东莞，位于广东省中南部环珠三角城市群中央，北接广州，南连深圳，毗邻香港，是目前中国经济最活跃、发展速度最快的地区之一。

东莞是不带县的地级城市，现辖32个镇区，总面积2465平方公里。本地户籍人口152.6万，外来人口500万。东莞又是著名的侨乡，祖籍东莞的港澳同胞70多万，海外侨胞20多万。

东莞是一座充满魅力的新都市。改革开放以来，东莞引进14000家外资企业，发展外向型经济，与世界各国和地区建立了经济技术合作关系。目前，电脑资讯、服装、家具、鞋业等产业在这里已形成了庞大的生产基地。2001年，东莞GDP总值为580亿元，外贸出口总额190亿美元，连续六年在全国大中城市中排名第三位。

东莞又是一座历史文化名城，闻名中外的林则徐虎门销烟就发生在东莞。鸦片战争古战场的遗址，广东四大名园之一的可园，日新月异的城市风貌，以及迷人的滨海秀色田园风光，每年吸引着数百万中外游客。

东莞经济的持续快速增长，现代化会展场馆的建成，旅游服务设施的完善，为东莞的商务会展和物流业提供了广阔的发展空间。全市现有星级酒店57家，其中五星级7家，四星级12家，三星级32家，二星级6家。还有10家以上四、五星级标准酒店正在试业或建设之中。商贾云集，会展不断，成为东莞旅游业的一大特色。良好的社会环境，便捷的交通，完善的文化康体设施，优良的服务，又使东莞成为珠江三角洲一个休闲度假的好去处。

目前，东莞正努力建设以国际制造业名城为特色的现代化中心城市。一个崭新的中国优秀旅游城市将出现在世人的面前。

热情的东莞人民欢迎您的到来！



Preface

Located in the center of the Pearl River Delta, adjoining Guangzhou in the north and Shenzhen in the south, and abutting on Hong Kong, Dongguan is one area that has the most active economic development in the country and is growing the fastest.

Dongguan is a city without counties. It has a total area of 2465 km² divided into 32 towns. Dongguan has a local population of 1526 thousand and an external population of 5 million. It is also a famous city for overseas Chinese, with a population of over 700 thousand Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and a population of 200 thousand overseas Chinese.

Dongguan is a charming modern city. Since the opening up of China, Dongguan has introduced 14000 foreign-funded enterprises to develop the foreign-oriented economy and has established a close economic and technological relationship in cooperation with various areas and countries in the world. At present, the industrial lines of computer information, clothes, furniture and shoes have formed an enormous manufacturing base. In 2001, the GDP of Dongguan was 58 billion yuan, the total amount of exportation was USD 19 billion. Dongguan has won third place against other big and middle size cities in China for the last six years.

Dongguan is a famous city for its history and culture. The world famous event of destroying opium by Lin Zexu took place here. It also attracts millions of tourists each year for the site of the Opium War. Keyuan Garden is one of four famous gardens in Guangdong, with unceasing changing urban scenery and an attractive seaside and lovely rural sites.

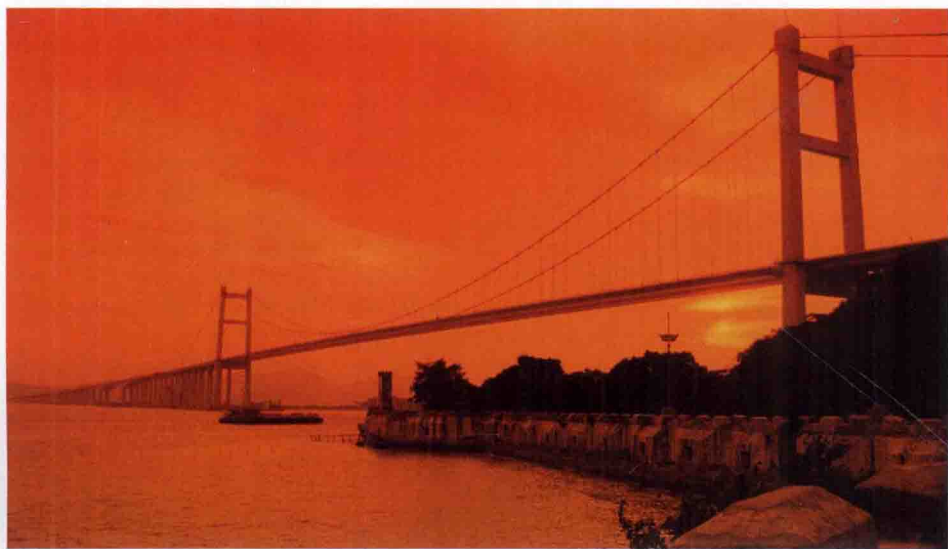
The continuous and fast growth of Dongguan's economy, the establishment of a modern exhibition and complete tourism services provide Dongguan as an expansive development in trade and interflow of goods and materials. At present, there are 57 star hotels in Dongguan, including 7 five star, 12 four star, 32 three star and 6 two star. Plus there are also more than 10 four and five star hotels in trial operation or under construction. Uncountable merchants in business and successive exhibitions have become a distinguished feature of the tourism of Dongguan. An excellent social environment, convenient transportation, complete facilities for culture and entertainment and wonderful services, make Dongguan a good place for relaxation and holidays in the Pearl River Delta.

At present, Dongguan is making a great effort to construct itself into a modern central city featuring international manufactures. A brand new Chinese city of outstanding tourism will show up in the world.

Friendly Dongguan people welcome each and every one of you!



东莞，早在新石器时代，已有先民在东江沿岸聚居。几千年的历史，给东莞留下了极为丰富和珍贵的文化史迹，让我们的东莞之旅就从这里起行，领略一下东莞悠久的历史 and 传统的岭南文化风采。



Back in the Neolithic Age, our ancestors lived along side the Dongjiang River. The history over thousands of years has left Dongguan rich in precious culture. Let's start our tour of Dongguan here and feel the long history and the traditional culture of south China.



鸦片战争博物馆 *Museum of the Opium Wars*

鸦片战争博物馆座落在东莞市虎门镇，是一座收藏、保护、陈列、研究林则徐禁烟与鸦片战争文物史料的专业性博物馆，全国一百个爱国主义教育示范基地之一。该馆初建于1957年，1989年扩建。展馆占地2400多平方米，该馆的基本陈列是《林则徐禁烟与鸦片战争史实陈列》，该陈列揭露了殖民主义者利用鸦片和武力侵略中国的罪行，反映了中国人民查禁鸦片和抵抗外来侵略的英雄业绩，歌颂了中国人民崇高的民族气节和强烈的爱国主义精神。

Located in Humen Town in Dongguan City, the Museum of the Opium Wars is a museum which specializes in collecting, protecting, exhibiting and studying the cultural relics and historical materials of the ban on opium-smoking & opium trade by Lin Zexu and the Opium Wars, and is one of a hundred patriotic education bases in China. This museum was founded in 1957 and expanded in 1989 with a total area of more than 2400 m. The basic exhibits are the "exhibits of the historical facts on the ban on opium-smoking & opium trade and the Opium Wars" which tells of the invasion of China by colonists with opium and force, and the outstanding achievement on the ban on opium and the anti-invasion by Chinese people, and to pay a tribute to their grand national spirits and their strong patriotism.



销烟池 *Opium Destroying Pond*

位于鸦片战争博物馆内。1839年6月3日至25日，民族英雄林则徐将收缴的英美等国2376254斤鸦片在此当众销毁，这就是震惊中外的虎门销烟。虎门销烟揭开了中国近代历史的第一页，在世界禁毒史上写下了光辉的篇章。

It is located in the Museum of Opium War. On June 3rd to 25th, 1839, the national hero, Lin Zexu destroyed 2376254 jin of opium which was taken from the British and the Americans in public. This is known worldwide as the Opium Destruction in Humen which was written the in first page of the modern history of China and is a splendid episode of the ban on drugs history, of the world.

威远炮台 *Weiyuan Battery*

位于虎门镇的威远岛，是鸦片战争古战场遗址之一、虎门海口防务的主要阵地，道光十五年（1835年）所建。目前，威远炮台也是我国保留得最完整、最有规模的古炮台之一。炮台雄伟壮观，平面呈月牙形，全长360米，高6.2米，宽7.6米。著名导演谢晋拍摄的电影《鸦片战争》曾将威远炮台作为实景拍摄地之一。



Located in Weiyuan Island in Humen Town and built in 1835, Weiyuan Battery is one of the relics of the Opium Wars and the main battlefield of Humen Haikou defenses. At present, Weiyuan Battery is one of the most complete and large scale ancient batteries in China. It is very big, showing the shape of a new moon, with a length of 360 m, a height of 6.2 m and a width of 7.6 m. Xie Jin, the famous director used this place as a shooting location for the movie "The Opium Wars".

沙角炮台 *Shajiao Battery*

鸦片战争古战场遗址。位于虎门海口沙角山，始建于清嘉庆五年（1801年），沙角炮台与大角炮台是虎门海口的第一道防线，被誉为粤海第一重门户。在严禁鸦片走私和在抗击外来侵略的战争中，沙角炮台写下了许多可歌可泣的英雄业绩和悲壮感人的传奇故事。现已开放的主要景点有：沙角缴烟码头广场、濒海台、临高台、节兵义坟、节马与陈连升塑像、捕鱼台、功劳炮、林则徐纪念碑等。



It is a relic of the battlefield of the Opium Wars. Located in Shajiao Hill Haikou Humen, and built in 1801, Shajiao Battery and Dajiao Battery were the first line of defense at Haikou Humen, and has been called the most important gate of Yuehai. During the period of prohibition on opium smuggling and the war of anti-invasion, many stirring and great events took place here. The scenic spots now are: Shajiao Opium Capture Port Square, Binhai Platform, Lingao Platform, Jiebin Tomb, the statue of the Chen Liansheng and his loyal horse, Buyu Platform, Gonglao Cannon, and Lin Zexu Monument, etc.



海战博物馆 *Sea Battle Museum*

位于虎门海口威远炮台附近，是一座专题性与遗址性相结合的博物馆。由陈列大楼、宣誓广场、观海长堤等组成建筑纪念群体。《鸦片战争海战陈列》和《虎门海战》半景画是该馆的基本陈列。海战博物馆是虎门炮台爱国主义教育基地的重要组成部分，也是全国三大禁毒教育基地之一。

Located near Humen Haikou Wei Yuan Battery, the Sea Battle Museum is a combination of relics and a museum with a special subject. It is composed of the Exhibition Building, the Oath Square and the long dyke for sea sight, etc. The "Opium Wars Sea Battle Exhibition" and the colossal painting of the "Humen Sea Battle" are the basic exhibitions of this museum. The Sea Battle Museum forms an important part of the patriotic education base of Humen Battery, and is also one of the three educational bases for the ban of drugs in China.

虎门大桥 *Humen Bridge*

我国自行设计建造的第一座特大型悬索桥，全长15.76公里，1997年6月正式通车。虎门大桥在鸦片战争古战场威远炮台上空横跨珠江口。历史与现实的时空交汇，使这里成为我国一个著名的旅游胜地，也是东莞市推出的寓爱国主义教育和社会主义教育于旅游之中的旅游新线路“东莞之路”的一个标志性景点。

It is the first super suspension bridge designed and constructed by China with a length of 15.76 km, and was opened to traffic in June 1997. Humen Bridge flies in the air and across the Wei Yuan Battery and the estuary of the Pearl River. A crossroad of history and reality, makes Dongguan a famous place for tourism in China and is a symbolic, scenic spot of the new course of the tour, "Road to Dongguan", which combines patriotism education, and socialism education into tourism.

9 岭南古建筑 *Ancient Architecture of South China*

可园 *Keyuan Garden*

广东近代四大名园之一的可园，始建于清朝道光三十年（1850年），位于莞城万江桥畔的可园路，是全国重点文物保护单位。可园的特点是以小见大，缜密布局，设计精巧。在三亩三的土地上，有1楼6阁19厅15房，亭台楼阁、厅堂轩院、山水桥榭，一应俱全，被誉为岭南古典园林建筑的珍品。名画家居廉、居巢曾在可园习画十年，开创了岭南画派的先河，使可园成为当时岭南文化策源地之一。

Keyuan Garden, one of four famous gardens in Guangdong, was built in 1850. It is now a national historic reservation and is located in Keyuan Garden Rd beside Wanjiang Bridge. Keyuan Garden features its completion, its precise arrangement and its contraption. It has an area of 3.3 mu with 1 building, 6 attics, 19 halls and 15 rooms. Pavilions and attics, rockeries and water, bridges and glories, a complete arrangement makes it a rare work of art in the ancient architecture of South China. The famous artists, Ju Lian and Ju Chao, had painted in Keyuan Garden for 10 years, which has created a wing of South China Paintings and made Keyuan Garden one of the original cultural places in the South China.



迎恩门城楼

Ying'enmen Gate Tower



是东莞的标志性建筑，它位于城区市中心，始建于明代洪武十七年（1384年），是当时东莞城东南西北四个城楼城门中西部的一个，故俗称西城楼至今。

It is a symbolic construction of Dongguan, located in the center of downtown Dongguan and built in 1384. It is one of the four gate towers which located respectively in the four directions, and is called West Gate Tower till now due to its position in the west.

南社明清民居 *Nanshe Houses of Ming and Qing dynasties*

位于茶山镇南社村，至今有三十多间明清时期的祠堂分布在村子的各个角落。南社的明清建筑有四处最为名贵：百岁坊、百岁翁祠、资政邸、谢遇奇家庙。

In Nanshe Village in Chashan Town, there remain over thirty ancestral temples. Among them, the most precise four ones are: Baisui House, Baisuiweng Temple, Zizheng Mansion and Xie Yuqi Family Temple.

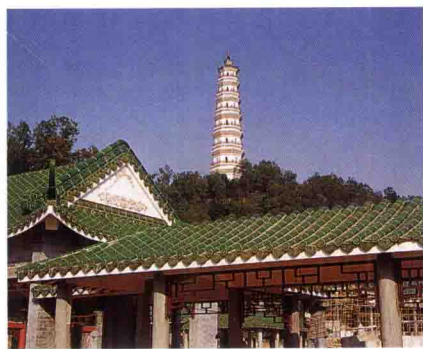


金鳌洲塔

Jin'aozhou Tower

矗立于万江区金泰村万江河畔。始建于明万历二十五年（1597年），与西城楼和可园并称东莞市区的三大古建筑。塔高九层，塔尖穿着一颗玉石做成的玉葫芦，晴天色清，变暗则报雨，成为附近农民预测天气的“晴雨表”；塔身外墙的材料含有朱砂，色泽鲜明，历久而弥新，所以民谚有“有新无旧金鳌塔”之说。

Located on the riverside of Wanjiang River Jintai Village Wanjiang Area, it was constructed in 1597 and is called the three top ancient architectures of Dongguan together with the West Gate Town and the Keyuan Garden. This town has nine floors. On the top of it, there is a jade calabash which is clear when sunny and is dull when rain is coming. Therefore, it is called a "weatherglass" by the local farmers. The materials of the outer walls of the tower contains vermilion, which makes the colors of the tower bright and lively. That is why there is a saying among people that "Jin'aozhou Tower will never be old".



榴花塔 Liuhua Tower

位于东城区铜岭，建于明万历年间。塔以红石为基础，用青砖灰沙砌筑。塔为平面八角形，高30米。榴花塔附近建有抗日纪念亭，纪念东莞人民抗击日寇入侵的英勇史迹。

It is located in Tongling East City and constructed during Wanli Period of Ming Dynasty. The tower was built with green bricks and gray sands with a base made of red stones. The tower has a shape of eight-square with a height of 30 m. Near the tower, there is memorial pavilion for Anti-Japanese War for memory of Dongguan people's campaigns during the war.

却金亭碑

Quejinting Stele

却金亭碑立于嘉靖二十一年（1542年），碑高1.84米，宽1.02米。记载当时番禺县尹李恺整治对外通商中的腐败行为，深得外国商人的敬重，外商筹得一百两银送给李恺以示感谢，但李恺坚决不受。最后，外商请求将这笔钱建亭，以表彰李恺的廉政。得到批准后，便在当时东莞最公众的地方——演武场筑亭、建坊、立碑、挂匾。

Quejinting Stele was set up in 1542 with a height of 1.84 m and a width of 1.02 m. The stele states the anti-corruptions by Panyu Officer Li Kai in foreign trades. Therefore, he was greatly respected by foreign merchants who gave Li Kai an amount of money of 100 liang by way of appreciation, but were refused by Li Kai. At last, the merchants applied to build a pavilion with the money to honor his probity. After approval, in the most public place of Dongguan at that time ---- Yanwu Square, a pavilion was built, a torii was set up, a monument was erected and a tablet was hung.



11 古今胜景 *Ancient & Modern Famous Spots*

黄旗山 *Huangqi Mountain*

位于莞城以南4公里，唐以前，曾是岭南第一名山，是东莞人春游、踏青、登高的圣地，明以后为东莞八景之一。现有山林公园、人工湖、植物园、黄旗古庙、黄岭道院、廉泉、黄旗山顶灯笼等自然和人文景观。

Located 4 km south to Dongguan downtown, Huangqi Mountain used to be the first mountain of South China before Tang dynasty and a good place for spring outing and ascending, and it has been one of the eight scenes of Dongguan after Ming dynasty. Now it has both natural and man-made scenes such as Shanlin Park, a man-made Lake, an arboretum, Huangqi Temple, Huangling Tao Temple, Lian Spring, Lantern on the top of Huangqi Mountain, etc.



石龙中山公园 *Shilong Zhongshan Park*

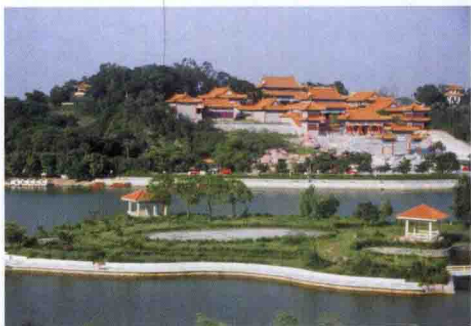
位于石龙镇太平路，1924年建成，是为纪念民主革命先行者孙中山而命名。公园总面积四万多平方米。公园内有黄花岗七十二烈士之一的李文甫纪念亭、有东征时当年周恩来讲演的露天舞台以及周恩来塑像和“举重之乡”运动员雕塑等。

Located in Taiping Road Shilong Town, the park was built in 1924 and named in memory of a forerunner of democratic revolution, Sun Zhongshan. It has an area of more than 40 thousand m², Li Wenpu Pavilion for memorializing Li Wenpu who was one of the 72 martyrs of Huanghuagang, the outdoor stage where Zhou Enlai made his speech on the east campaign, Zhou Enlai statue and a weight lifting athlete's statue for the "hometown of weight lifting".

海月岩公园 *Haiyueyan Park*

位于厚街镇涌口村，海月岩风光秀丽，自宋代以来就扬名四方，明朝初期，曾以“海月风帆”之名成为东莞八景之一。

Located in Chongkou Village Houjie Town, Haiyueyan Park is beautiful and famous since Song dynasty. In the early of Ming dynasty, it became one of eight scenes of Dongguan for its "sea, moon and sailboats".



石排燕岭

Yanling in Shipai

位于石排镇境内。它有两奇：一是石形奇特。燕岭之石如天外飞来而并立山头，形成一种排山之势。二是燕岭的山体中有无数神奇的石潭、石室，千姿百态。

Located in Shipai Town, it features special stones which look like stones flying from the sky and stop on the top of the hill to form a grand scenery, and numerous wonderful ponds, caves of different shapes.



隐贤山庄

Yinxian Villa



明代贤臣李觉斯晚年因直言进谏，触犯皇帝而被削官为平民，从此回乡隐居，百姓便把他隐居的地方称为隐贤山。隐贤山位于常平镇丽城开发区内，是东莞大型文娱、旅游、度假中心。景区内有我国最大的以二千吨天然汉白玉雕刻而成的普慈观音圣像（29米高）。还有“老三宝”（隐贤寺、晚翠居、孝思寺）和“新三宝”（“喜鹊登梅”和对瓶、明青花瓷“龙纹盘碗”、釉裹红大缸）。

A virtuous officer of the Ming dynasty, Li Juesi, offended the Emperor by his direct expostulation and was dismissed. He went back to his hometown and lived in seclusion. And people called the place he lived Yinxian Hill (which means a hill where a virtuous person is retiring). Located in Licheng Development Area Changping Town, Yinxian Villa is a large-scaled center for entertainments, tourism and holidays. In the villa, there are the biggest Kwan-yin statue (with a height of 29 m) in China, which is sculptured out of a natural white jade of 2000 tons, the "three old treasures" (Yinxian Temple, Wancui House and Sixiao Temple) and the "three new treasures" ("Magpie on plum blossom" and dual vases, blue and white porcelain of Ming dynasty "dragon bowl" and red-glazed jar).

绿色世界

The Green World

地处东莞市南城区板岭，是东莞市生态旅游景点。景区绿树成荫，鸟语花香，自然景色十分优美。游客可以在此观赏到无土栽培的植物、200多个品种的温室异国花卉和100多个品种果树，此外还有寓教于游的传统农业展览和现代农业展览，让现代人对农业知识有所了解。

Located in Banling Nancheng Area Dongguan, it is a spot of ecotypic tour, which is a graceful natural scenery with lots of trees of different kinds, various lovely birds and scented flowers. Tourists can see many plants growing without Earth, more than 200 kinds of exotic flowers and over 100 kinds of fruit trees in the green house. Additionally, there is an exhibition for traditional and modern agricultures, helping nowadays people know more about agriculture.



观音山森林公园 *Kwan-yin Hill Forest Park*

观音山森林公园位于有“小香港”之称的樟木头镇内，是集生态观光和宗教文化旅游为一体的主题公园。园区一年四季空气清新，鸟语花香，观音菩萨像雄踞观音山顶，像高33米，面目栩栩如生。公园内全国著名的吴桥杂技团长期驻场表演，另有烧烤场、攀岩区、射箭场、天然氧吧（佛缘路）、森林小径（菩提径）等。

Located in Zhangmutou Town which is called "Small Hong Kong", the park is a theme park combining ecotypic tours and religion. In the park, the air is always fresh, birds singing and flowers being fragrant. The 33 meter high statue of Kwan-yin on the top on Kwan-yin Hill is vivid and lively. The famous Wu Qiao acrobatic troupe performs in the park. Besides, there are also a barbecue area, cliff climbing area, toxophily area, natural oxygen bar (Foyuan Road), Forest path (Puti Path), etc.



金沙湾公园 *Jinshawan Park*

金沙湾公园位于石龙镇东江河畔，与美丽的西湖堤岸和优美的椰林公园遥望，构成石龙迷人的“一河三埠”景色。园内花香草翠，绿树成荫，回廊曲径，亭台水榭；还有喷泉、小广场。目前园内正在安装罕见的百米大型《石龙古镇图》石雕。

Located in the Dongjiang Riverside Shilong Town, the park has formed a charming scenery of "three scenic of one river" with the opposite beautiful West Lake embankment and Yelin Park. There are cloisters, paths, pavilions, springs and small squares with lively trees and flowers. At present, a rare stone statue of "Map of ancient Shilong" is under construction.



孙中山先代故乡

Hometown of the ancestors of Sun Zhongshan

位于长安镇上沙村。翠亨孙氏的始祖、二世、三世、四世祖均在上沙居住，至五世祖才迁居今中山。上沙村牌坊上面的“孙中山先代故乡”是孙满所题，上沙村孙氏宗祠内有博物馆和上沙村主办的《孙中山先代故乡历史图片展》。

It is located in Shangsha Village Chang'an Town. The first, second, third and fourth generations of the Sun's were living in Shangsha and moved to Zhongshan City since the fifth generation. The words on the Shangsha Village torii "Hometown of the ancestors of Sun Zhongshan" were written by Sun Man. In the ancestral hall of Sun's in Shangsha Village, a museum has been set up and an "exhibition of historical pictures of the ancestors of Sun Zhongshan" hosted by Shangsha Village.



蒋光鼐故居

Former Residence of Jiang Guangding

在虎门镇南栅新基村有一座两层西洋别墅式园林建筑，它就是抗日名将、原十九路军总指挥蒋光鼐将军的故居。蒋光鼐故居原名荔荫园，建于1930年。

The west-styled villa in Xinji Village Nanshan Humen Town is the former residence of General Jiang Guangding who was a famous general in the Anti-Japanese War and the Commander in chief of the nineteenth army. The former name of this residence of Jiang Guangding was Liyinyuan and was built in 1930.

袁崇焕故居

Former Residence of Yuan Chonghuan

位于石碣镇水南村，故居建有袁督师祠、雕像、衣冠冢。

It is located in Shuinan Village Shijie Town. Dushi Yuan's ancestral temple, statue and clothes tomb are set in the former residence.

