



# 中国历史文化名城

CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

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## 总 序

保护和发展城市的历史文化是当今全世界都在关心的重要问题。我国以其光辉独特的历史屹立于世界民族之林，历史文化名城更是中华民族的瑰宝。1982年以来，政府已陆续命名了数批重点保护的国家级历史文化名城。保护历史文化不仅仅是历史文化名城的问题，每一个城市都有自己的历史文化，一个没有自己文化和文明的城市，是算不上一个现代化城市的。所以，各个城市特别是历史文化名城都应在保护中努力发展符合本身特色的文化、经济、旅游等事业，以求继往开来，永葆青春。国家历史文化名城研究中心组织编辑的《中国历史文化名城》系列画册，无疑将会对更好地宣传、保护、发展名城起到有益的作用。

全国历史文化名城保护专家委员会主任  
中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士



## PREFACE TO THE ALBUM SERIES

It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several groups of cities of historical and cultural fame to be protected at the national level. The preservation of history and culture does not only concern the cities of historical and cultural fame. Every city, without exception, has its own history and culture. A city without history and culture cannot be considered a modern city. In the course of the protection, every city, especially those of historical and cultural fame, should therefore endeavor to promote its culture, economy, and tourism, etc. in the light of its own characteristics so as to blaze new trails and maintain its vitality. The series of album, "the Chinese Cities of Historical and Cultural Fame", edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities, will undoubtedly play a significant part in the promotion, protection, and development of the cities of fame.

Zhou Ganzhi

Chairman of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame

Member of China Academy of Science

Member of China Academy of Engineering

# 名城广州导游图

A Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Guangzhou



# 名城广州



文帝行玺 (西汉)  
Emperor Wendi's makeshift seal  
(Western Han Dynasty)

广州，别称羊城、花城，简称“穗”，是广东省的政治、经济、科技、教育和文化中心，省会所在地；是珠江三角洲的中心城市、交通枢纽、中国的南大门；其位于广东省东南部，珠江三角洲北缘，辖10个区和2个县级市，面积7434.4平方公里，全市总人口737.67万人。

广州历史悠久。四五千年前，我们的祖先就在这里劳动生息、世代繁衍。秦代统一岭南设置郡县，广州是南海郡治，古称番禺。南海郡尉任嚣始建番禺城，至今已有2210多年，其后广州一直都是历代的郡、州、道、路、省、府的治所。广州还是西汉时南越、五代时南汉和明代后期南明共三朝十主的古都。1982年，被国务院公布为第一批历史文化名城。

广州是我国海上“丝绸之路”的始发地；唐宋时成为我国最大的对外交通和贸易港口；明清之际又是我国惟一的对外通商口岸；鸦片战争后，是我国五大通商口岸之一；时至今日，每年春秋两届的中国出口商品交易会在此举行，是我国主要的对外贸易港口之一。

广州是中国近现代革命的策源地，留下了丰富的革命史迹。林则徐在广州领导了震撼

世界的禁烟运动，三元里人民抗英斗争揭开了中国近代反帝斗争的帷幕，太平天国运动和康梁维新运动的领袖人物曾活动于广州；孙中山领导的辛亥革命，在广州三次建立了革命政权；第一次国共合作期间，在广州创办了黄埔军校，毛泽东同志还主持了第六届农民运动讲习所，都为革命培养了大批骨干力量；张太雷、叶挺、叶剑英在此领导了震惊中外的广州起义；鲁迅、郭沫若等也曾在广州传播先进文化。

广州是“岭南文化”重要的发源地。随着中原文化的南移，西方文化的传入，这里成为中西文化的交汇点，融汇成具有“兼容并蓄，开放坦诚”的独特风格，产生了具有中西合璧、风韵独特的岭南派国画、粤剧、广东音乐等，广雕、广彩、广绣等工艺也驰名中外。

广州是著名的华侨之乡，华侨人数居全国大城市之首，其中海外华侨华人106万多人、港澳同胞88万多人，遍布世界各地。

广州又是我国改革开放的前沿地。改革开放以来，经济、社会、文化事业高速发展。近年来，广州城市面貌发生了巨



“番禺”铜鼎 (西汉)  
"Panpu" bronze vessel ding  
(Western Han Dynasty)



大变化，2001年12月，跻身“国际花园城市”之列；同年，荣获国家建设部颁发的“中国人居环境范例奖”；2002年5月又获“联合国改善人居环境最佳范例（迪拜）奖”。

随着“南拓、北优、东进、西联”城市空间发

## THE FAMOUS CITY OF GUANGZHOU

Guangzhou, by the other names of Goat City and Flower City, is also called "Sui (Rice Ear)" for short; being the political, economic, scientific-technical, educational and cultural center of Guangdong Province, it's the seat of provincial capital, and is also the core city and hub of communications of the Pearl River Delta, as well as China's southern gate; located in the southeast part of Guangdong Province on the northern edge of the Pearl River Delta, it has ten districts and two county-level cities under its jurisdiction, with an area of 7434.4 square km and a permanent resident population of 7.3767 million.

Guangzhou has a long history. Four or five thousand years ago, our ancestors labored and lived here, multiplying generation after generation. The Qin Dynasty unified the South of the Five Ridges and set up prefectures and counties, and Guangzhou was the governing seat of Nanhai Prefecture, and was called Panyu in ancient times. Ren Xiao the Prefecture Public Security Officer first built the City of Panyu, it's over 2210 years up to now; later Guangzhou has always been the

展战略的实施，一个经济发达、环境优美、融古城风貌和现代文明于一体、既适宜居住又适宜创业发展的生态城市——广州将傲然屹立在祖国南海之滨。



错金铜虎节（西汉）  
Gold-inlaid bronze tiger-shaped jie  
(Western Han Dynasty)

governing seats of prefecture, district, route, region and province of successive dynasties. Guangzhou was also the ancient capital of ten rulers of three dynasties such as Southern Yue in the Western Han Dynasty, Southern Han in Five Dynasties and Southern Ming in late Ming Dynasty. In 1982, the State Council made it known as a first-group historical and cultural cities.

As the starting place of the marine "Silk Road" of our country, Guangzhou became

our country's largest communications and trade port with the outside, being well-known all over the world; in the period of Ming and Qing, it was the only-one trading port with the outside; after the Opium War, it became one of the five major treaty ports; to date, the China

Export Commodity Trade Fair has been held here twice each year in spring and autumn, so it is one of the leading ports of foreign trade.

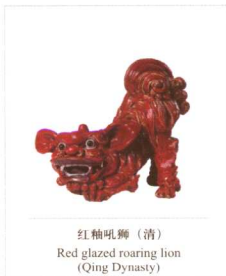
An origin place of China's contemporary and modern revolution, Guangzhou is rich in revolutionary historical sites and relics. Lin Xexu led in Guangzhou the world shaking opium prohibiting campaign, with the struggle against Britain lifting the



西亚银盒（西汉）  
West Asia silver box  
(Western Han Dynasty)

curtain of China's Modern anti-imperialism struggle; the leading personages of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom movement and Kang-Liang reform movement all had their activities in Guangzhou; the Revolution of 1911 led by Sun Yat-sen established its revolutionary political power here thrice; in the first Kuomintang-CPC cooperation period, the Huangpu Military Academy was founded in Guangzhou, and Comrade Mao Zedong held the Sixth National Institute of Peasant Movement, cultivating a large group of backbone force for the revolution; Zhang Taili, Ye Ting and Ye Jianying led the Guangzhou Uprising here, which shocked both the country and the world; and Lu Xun, Guo Moruo and others also propagated advanced culture in Guangzhou.

Guangzhou is the important origin place of the "Culture of South of the Five Ridges". Along with the southern movement of the Central Plains Culture and the Western culture coming in, this place became the crossing point of the Chinese and Western cultures, a unique style of "incorporating things of diverse nature, and being open to outside and frank and honest" was formed due to the fusing together, the traditional Chinese paintings of the School of South of the Five Ridges, Guangdong Opera, Guangdong music, etc. with Chinese-Western unique charm was generated, and the Guangzhou carving, Guangzhou color porcelain, Guangzhou embroidery and other arts and crafts are also renowned at home and abroad.



红釉吼狮（清）  
Red glazed roaring lion  
(Qing Dynasty)

A famous hometown of overseas Chinese, Guangzhou occupies the first place among all the major cities of the country in number of overseas Chinese, it has overseas Chinese and Chinese descendants of over 1.06 million all over the world, and has more than 880000 Hong Kong and Macao compatriots.

Guangzhou is also the forefront of our country's reform and opening up.

Since the beginning of the reform

and opening up, its economic, social and cultural undertakings has seen high-speed development. Over recent years, the appearance of Guangzhou City has changed greatly, in December 2001 it was listed among the "International Garden-like Cities"; in the same year, it won the "Chinese Residential Environmental Exemplary Prize" issued by the State Ministry of Construction; and in May 2002 it won the "UN (Dubai) Prize for Best Example of Improving Residential Environment".

Along with the implementation of the city's space development strategy of "south expansion, north optimization, east advancing and west union", Guangzhou an ecological city with developed economy, beautiful environment that integrates ancient city features and modern civilization in its one organic whole and is fit for both living and career pioneering will proudly stand erect on the shore of the South China Sea.

#### 图例 Legend

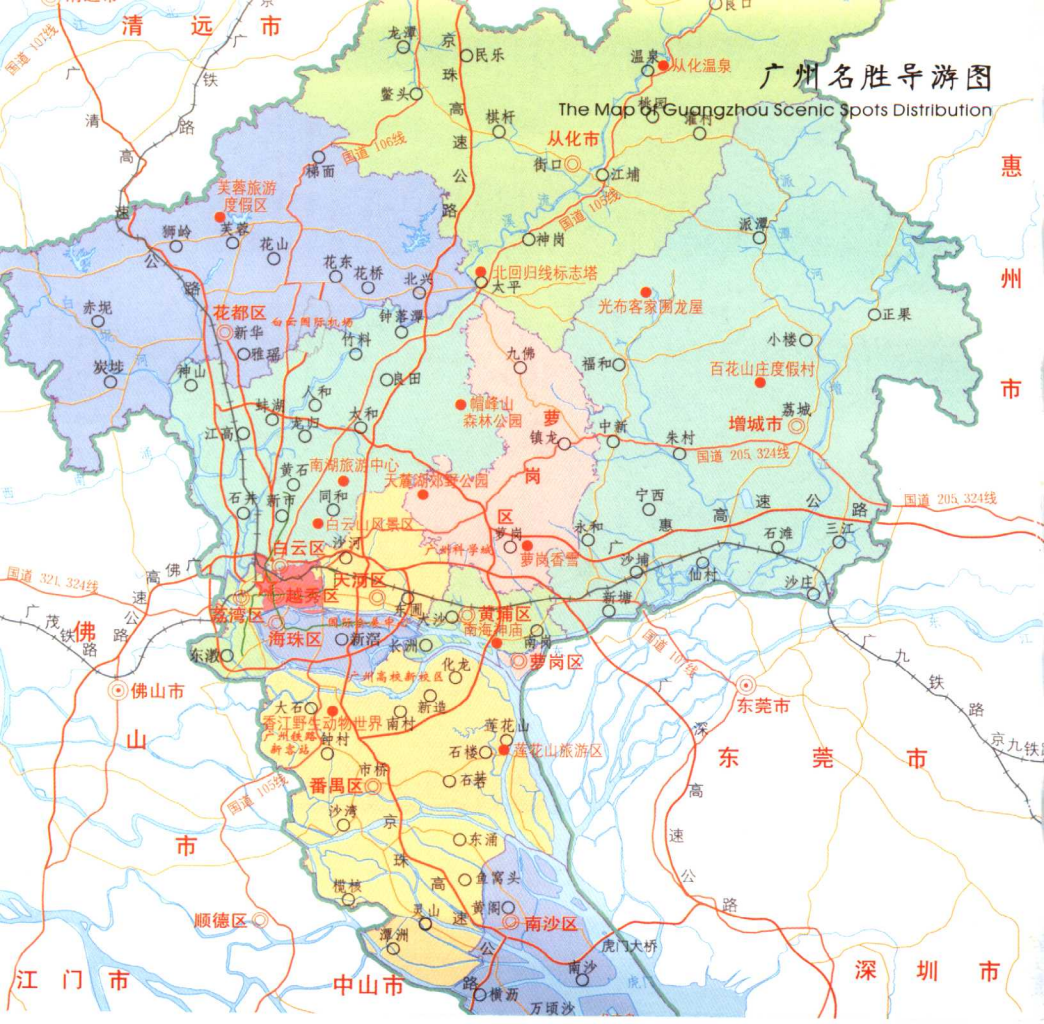
文物保护单位  
Unit of Cultural Relic

- ● ● 国家级 At the National Level
- ● 省级 At the Provincial Level
- 市（县）级 At the Municipal (County) Level



# 广州名胜导游图

The Map of Guangzhou Scenic Spots Distribution

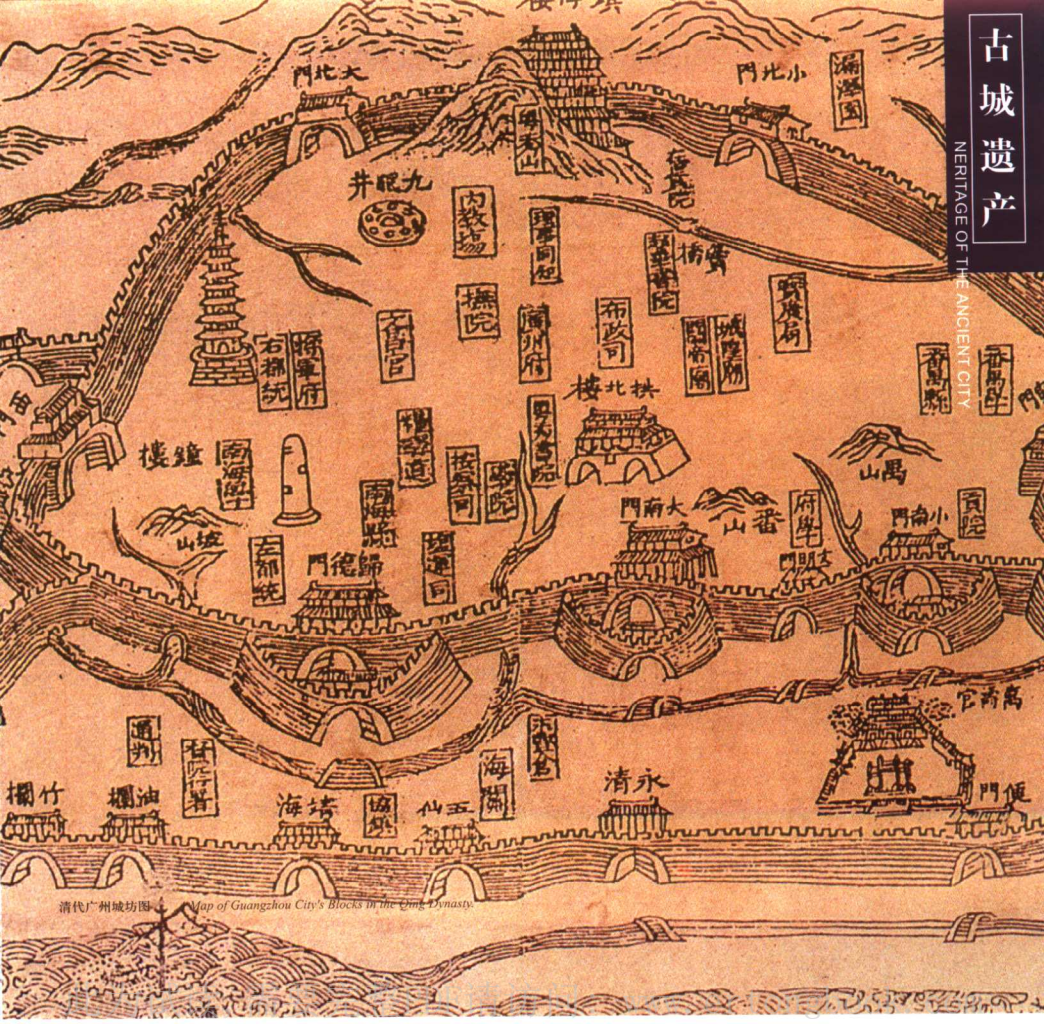


## ○ 名城广州 THE FAMOUS CITY OF GUANGZHOU

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# 古城遗产

HERITAGE OF THE ANCIENT CITY



清代广州城坊图 Map of Guangzhou City's Blocks in the Qing Dynasty



## ◎ 明 城 墙 ●●

位于越秀山，明洪武十三年（1380年）永嘉侯朱亮祖所修，城墙下部由红砂条石、上部由青色大城砖砌筑。明城墙现存180米。

## MING DYNASTY CITY WALL

Located on Yuexiu Hill, it was built in the thirteen year of the Hongwu Period of the Ming Dynasty (1380) by Zhu Liang the Marquis of Yongjia, the lower part of the wall was built of red sandstone bars, while the upper part of green wall bricks. There is 180 m of Ming Dynasty city wall still preserved there now.





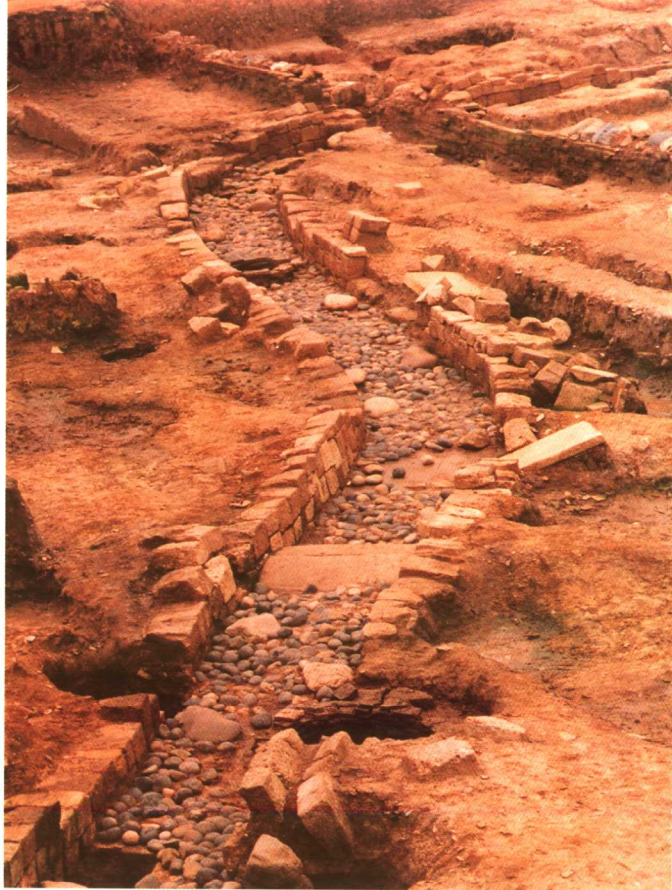
### ◎ 镇海楼 ●●

位于越秀山明城墙上方，始建于明洪武十三年（1380年），取雄镇海疆之意，称镇海楼。楼高五层，俗称五层楼，登楼可远眺南海，故又名望海楼。

### ZHENHAI TOWER

*Situated above the Ming city wall on Yuexiu Hill, it was first built in the thirteen year of the Hongwu Period of the Ming Dynasty (1380), meaning imposingly pacifying the sea territory and called the Zhenhai Tower. Of five stories, it's also called Five-story Tower popularly; going upstairs there one can look far into the South China Sea, so it's also called Looking-the-Sea Tower.*





# ◎ 南越国宫署遗址 ● ● ●

位于中山四路316号，是2100多年前南越国的宫殿与御苑遗址。已发现的有宫署走道、御苑、水渠、水井等遗迹，这些遗迹弥足珍贵。

## REMAINS OF THE PALATIAL MANSION OF THE SONTHEM YUE KING DOM

*Sited at 316 Fourth Zhongshan Road, it was the remains of the palaces and imperial garden of the Southern Yue Kingdom over 2100 years ago. The palatial mansion passageways, imperial garden, water channels, water well and so on found so far are all treasures.*

御苑曲渠  
Derious Ditch.



万岁瓦当 Live long Eaves Tile.



平桥步石  
Calmdown Bridge and  
Stone Paving.



千年古道 A Millenarian Ancient Road.

## ◎ 千年古道遗址

北京路地处广州老城区中心，是汉至明清的广州城的中轴线，地下发掘揭开了唐至民国多个朝代的十一层路面。

### A MILLENNARIAN ANCIENT ROAD RELICS

*Lying in the center of Guangzhou's old city area, the Beijing Road was Guangzhou City's central axis from the Han to Ming-Qing period. The underground excavation reveals the eleven road surfaces of multiple dynasties from the Tang to Republic.*



北京路 Beijing Road.



◎ 西汉木构水闸遗址 ●●●

位于惠福东路光明广场，是我国城市考古发现时代最早、规模最大、保存最好的一处木构水闸遗迹。

REMAINS OF THE WOODEN SLUICE  
OF THE WESTERN HAN DYNASTY

Located on the Guangming Square on the East Huifu Road, it's the remains of the earliest-to-found, largest-scale, best-preserved wooden sluice in our country's urban area archeology.

