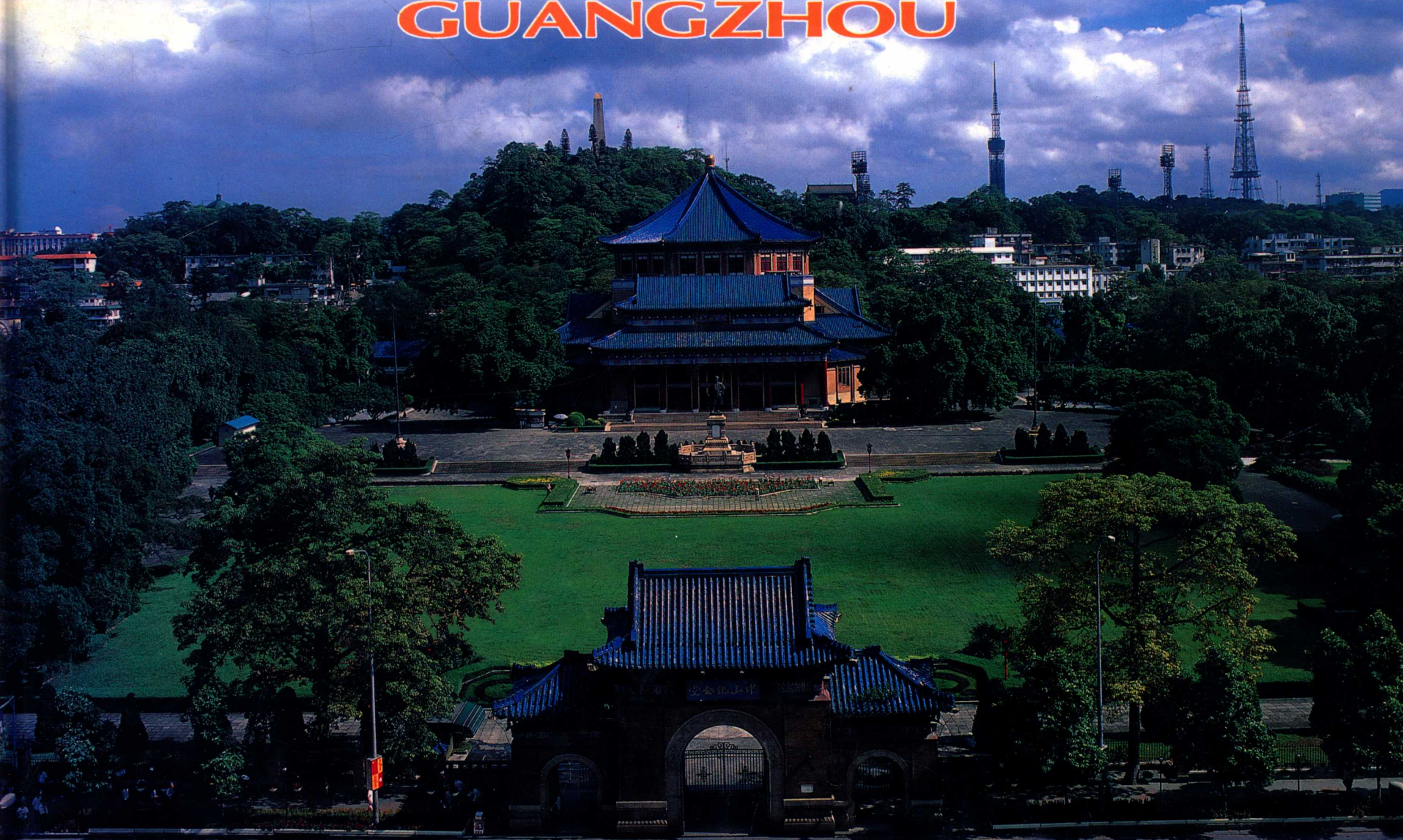


中国旅游全览
A COMPLETE GUIDE SERIES OF TRAVEL & TOURISM IN CHINA

广州

GUANGZHOU



中国旅游出版社

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Edited by Guangzhou Tourism Bureau and China Travel & Tourism Press

封面:中山纪念堂 (摄影:何勇当)

Front Cover: Sun Yatsen Memorial Hall.

火树银花不夜城 (摄影:陈碧信)

Night view of Guangzhou.

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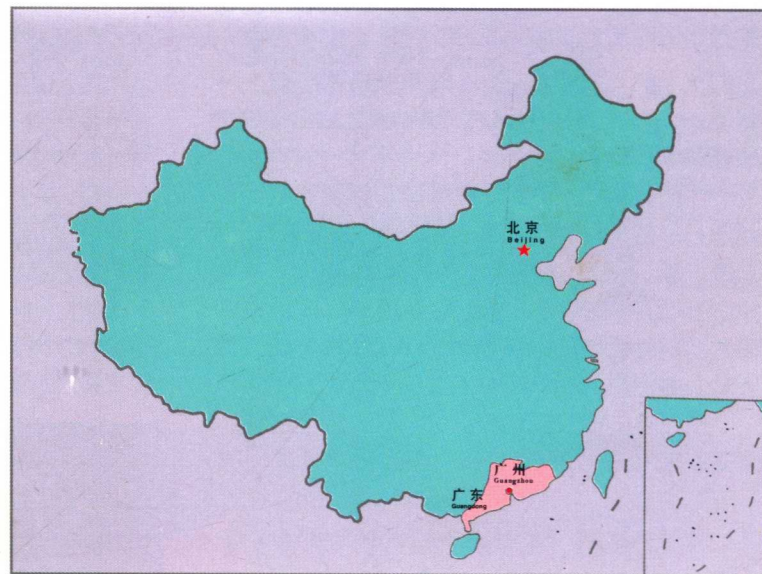


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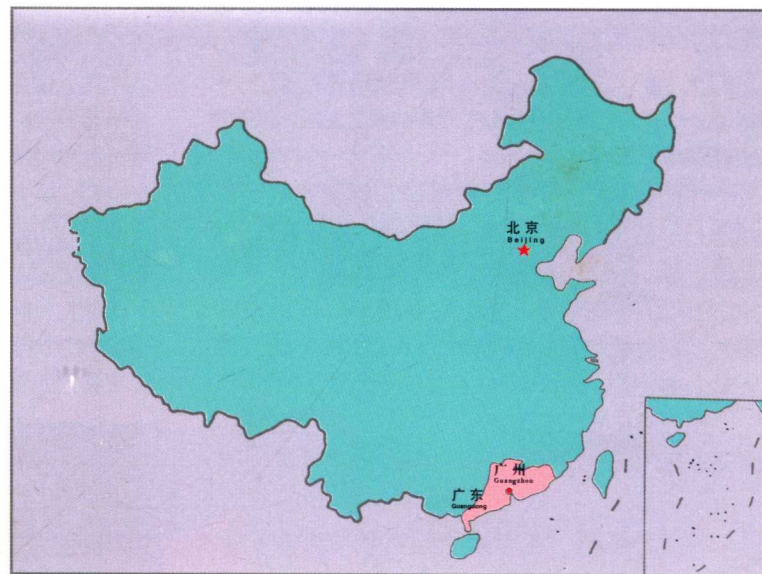


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序

FOREWORD

一座城市，有一座城市的辉煌。保存一座城市的历史，就像一幅数公里长的浮雕，保存了历史和现实中的人们所建立的不朽功业，以及折射出人们留下的光辉思想；并且将罪恶也雕塑成一尊铜像，永远跪在历史巨人的面前，使之对后世的责难有深深畏惧。

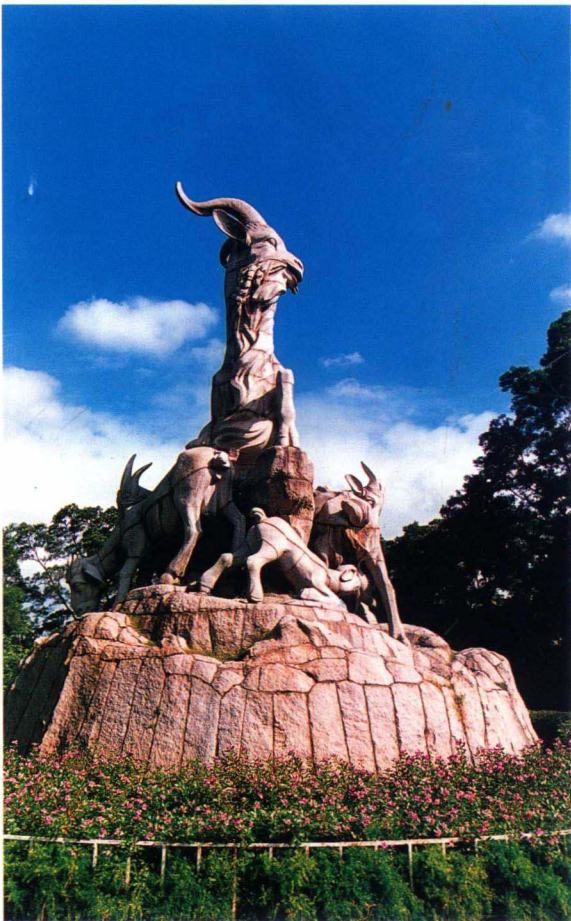
广州，是从一个美丽的传说开始诞生的。那就是五只仙羊的神话。与女娲补天、后羿射日、刑天舞干戚、不周山之战这一类同战乱、暴力有关的神话不同，南粤的神话显示的是国泰民安。这就揭示了南粤百姓的独特个性和气质，而个性气质又对一部历史的“故事”有明显的推动。

在越秀山的“五层楼”上，有不少古文物，展示了南方越族人的原始生活，它的古老有曲江马坝人可以佐证，说明南方人与北方人生活的时间相去不远。越族人以蛇为图腾，在南越王墓葬品中，发现不少人与蛇亲善的雕塑。南越王墓的展示，它是越族人的历史辉煌。

广州城，得益于浩荡珠江的滋润。珠江，从云贵高原奔腾而下，急湍的波涛冲破万重山，排闼而下，穿十万大山，过羚羊深峡，到了广州，步履缓行，好像一个百战不殆、历尽风涛的将军，大捷后的长吁一气，独步岭南，然后班师回朝，江流归大海。珠江的独特，在于她流过的山都是青的，没有黄河穿越黄土高原的不幸和酿造了千古灾难；也没有长江据险自豪却又自造一部艰险的历史。珠江，是从容不迫的，大度的，它孕育着一部青山绿水的长卷风景。

在这座历史名城中，有许多人物匆匆而过。南越王赵佗在越秀山下留下了他的辉煌和罪孽。达摩带着他的僧人乘着三桅船漂洋过海，是从广州的“西来初地”登岸的，他在珠江岸边建了一间草庵，这也许正是广州华林寺的初型。后来他北上给皇帝传授佛学，痛感皇上悟性太低，便西行少林寺，在少林面壁数年。达摩是在中国传授佛学的祖师，而他始发于广州，这是中国佛学界没齿不忘的大事。唐朝大散文家韩愈是广州的匆匆过

客，他乘船从武江而下，过险要的九泷十八滩，过广州，过香港的青山，然后到潮州。宋朝的苏轼也是广州的匆匆过客，他在六榕寺留下的墨宝，接近一千年了，依然光照岭南；他的“日啖荔枝三百颗，不辞长作岭南人”的诗句，让岭南人自豪了近千年。元朝的外国旅行家马可·波罗也是广州的匆匆过客，岂止这个“波罗”？在广州古之扶胥镇（今黄埔港边）有一座南海波罗庙，这里在一千多年前就是古之海上丝绸之路的起点，这里有个“浴日”亭，他岂止有浴日的奇观？远眺珠江口，无数奇形怪状的外国风帆飘然而至，像一群首尾相衔的彩蝶飞来。近看，桅樯云集，舟船聚散，密密层层，活



美丽的传说：五羊赠穗塑像（摄影：何勇当）

The statue of five rams presenting spikes—a beautiful legend. (Photo by He Yongdang)

像一座海上城寨。再回眸扶胥镇，侨居着一百多国的侨民，大有“云山百越路，市井十洲人”的鼎盛。

除了匆匆过客外，广州，更有自己的骄傲，它几乎与中国近代史齐名。在广州的三元里，它的反帝英雄史迹与虎门销烟同是举世瞩目、震撼世界的壮举，它揭开了中国近代史的序幕；在花都市有个官禄埗，出了个洪秀全，成了推翻清王朝的先驱；在广州越王台下，有孙中山策划推翻帝制的总部，还有黄花岗、红花岗……这些都是近现代史上值得凭吊的史迹。

历史，把广州城变成了中西文化的交汇点，中华民族的中原文化和西方文化的结合，创造了独特的珠江文化奇观。广州的西关文化正是这两种中西文化糅合的典型；广州荔枝湾的独特景观，又是西关文化在旅游文化上的体现，它不亚于南京的秦淮河文化，是值得深入研究的一方独特景观。

广州建城 2210 年，在二十世纪末，黄金时代到来了。

历史的风尘，把许多人类的创造和建筑变成了自然或亚自然，然而留到今天毕竟是再现了那个时代的辉煌。在广州城，虽然没有变幻无穷的海神飘然而来，也没有半人半兽的老特雷顿吹响弯曲的号角，但是，广州城有史诗，有向世人述说不尽的令人振奋令人沉思的故事，你会变成一只快乐的精灵，在不经雕琢的艺术旋律中，从你的唇间流出，将全部的心灵向世人倾吐……

杨羽仪

Guangzhou began with a beautiful legend about five fairy goats, which describes the prosperity of the country and peaceful life of the people and displays the personalities and temperament of the ordinary people of Nanyue, who obviously helped brew the historical story.

In the five - storey building on Yuexiu Mountain there are a lot of ancient cultural relics showing the primitive life of the Yue nationality in the south. The Yue people took the snake as their totem. A great number of sculptures about the amity between the man and snake are found among the objects unearthed from the tomb of the Nanyue King. It is the demonstration of the brilliant history of the Yue nationality.

Guangzhou is nurtured by Zhujiang (the Pearl River). It rolls down the Yunnan - Guizhou Plateau, rushes through the high mountains and deep valleys, and then slows down in Lingnan before flowing into the sea. The Pearl River is unique in the fact that all the mountains she passes by are green, unlike the Yellow River which runs through the Loess Plateau and thus has brought along with it disasters and misfortunes for thousands of years, or the Yangtse River which has created a lot of obstacles and hardships while guarding the natural barriers proudly. The Pearl River has created a long scroll of green mountains and the blue river.

Many well - known figures have been to this famous historic city. Nanyue King Zhao Tuo has left behind him his brilliance as well as sins. Dharmo and some monks crossed the sea by a three - mast boat and landed at Xilaichudi of Guangzhou. He built a thatched hut by the Pearl River. That might be the embryo of today's Hualin Temple. Dharmo was the first Buddhist preacher to China. He began his work in Guangzhou. Buddhists in China will never forget about it. Han Yu, the great prose writer of the Tang Dynasty, passed by Guangzhou on his way to Chaozhou. Su Shi, a great poet of the Song Dynasty has also been here, leaving his writings in the Six Banyan Temple. "Eating 300 litchi daily, I'd like to remain here to be a Lingnaner forever." This verse of his has made the Lingnaners proud for about a thousand years. In the Yuan Dynasty the Italian traveller Marco Polo came to Guangzhou. What's more, the Nanhai Polo Temple was built at the ancient town Fuxu (beside today's Whampu Port). It was the starting

point of the Marine Silk Road about a thousand years ago. There is a Sun - bath Pavilion. Moreover, viewed in the distance, numerous foreign sails of various grotesque shapes look like clusters of butterflies flying to the mouth of Zhujiang. Viewed nearby, the boats and ships with masts seem to form a citadel on the sea. And looking around, you can see Fuxu Town prosperous with aliens from more than 300 countries.

Besides the hurried passers - by, Guangzhou has its own pride. It is almost as well - known as China's modern history. The heroic deeds against imperialists at Sanyuanli and ushered in the modern history of China. Hong Xiuquan from Guanlubu was the pioneer to overthrow the reign of the Qin Dynasty. Below Yuewangtai

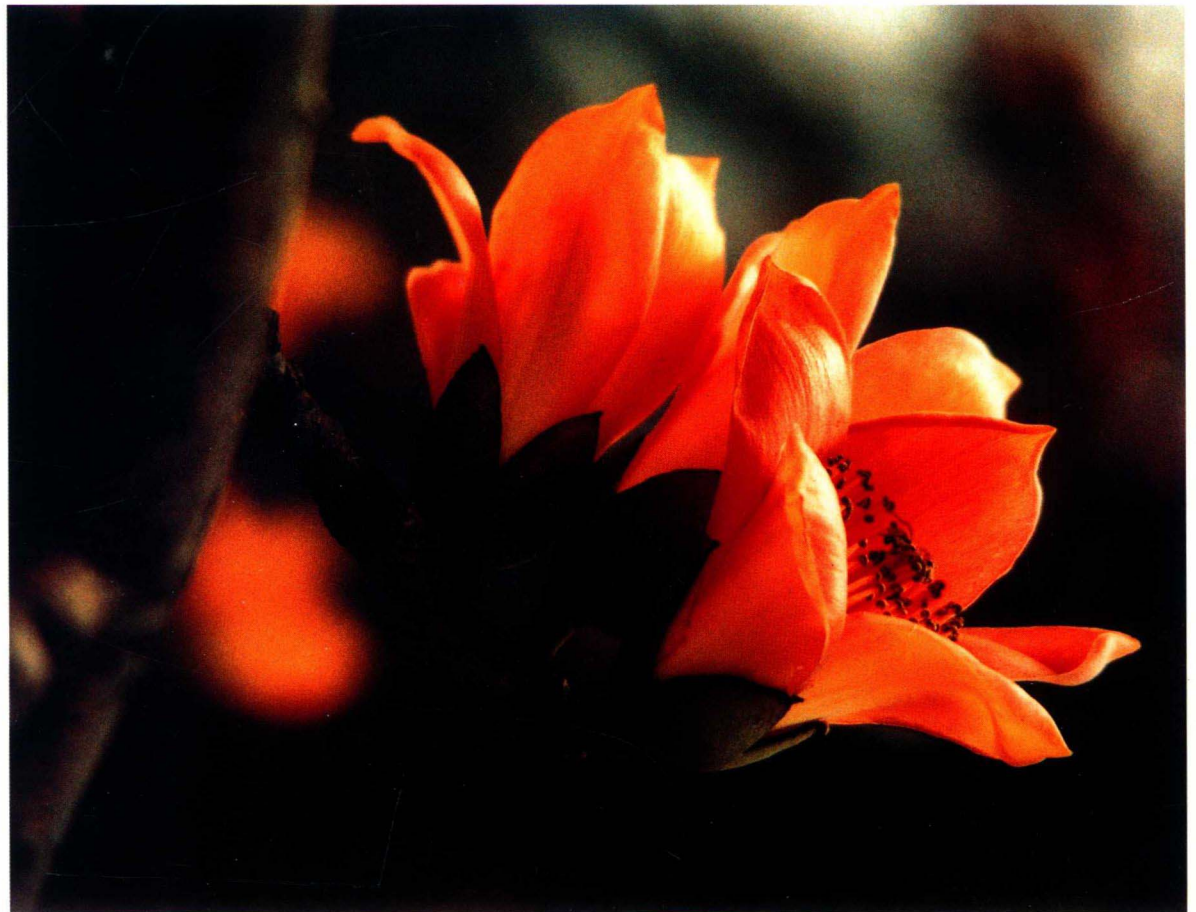
there stand the headquarters where Dr. Sun Yat - sen plotted to overthrow the monarchy, Huanghuagang and Honghuagang. They are all historic sites in China's modern history worth visiting.

History has made Guangzhou a convergence of the Chinese and Western cultures. The combination of Zhongyuan culture of the Chinese nation with the Western culture has created the unique spectacles of Zhujiang culture. And Guangzhou's Xiguan culture, like Qin-huaihe culture in Nanjing, is worth probing.

Guangzhou was set up 2,210 years ago. Its golden time has come by the end of the 20th century.

Guangzhou with its epic and endless exciting stories is worth pondering.

Yang Yuyi







第6页-7页 远眺广州 (摄影:何勇当)

P. 6-P. 7 A panoramic view of Guangzhou.

珠江夜色:静静的珠江仿似美丽的姑娘依偎在恋人的怀抱,在两岸流金的灯海中温柔地流淌着。满江灯色载着花城的美丽,洋溢着明天的希望,飘向远方。
(摄影:陈碧信)

Night scene of Zhujiang (the Pearl River): the tranquil Zhujiang is just like a beautiful girl in her lover's bosom. It flows gently amid the sea of light. With colourful lights and beauty of Guangzhou it floats to a distant place.





美丽的珠江 (摄影: 龚威健)

The Beautiful Pearl River.





作客广州

BEING A GUEST IN GUANGZHOU

有朋自远方来
不亦乐乎
这里处处花开四季
这里年年春潮荡漾
五羊城啊
中国的南大门
改革开放的窗口
鲜花抒写着热情
笑脸洋溢着希望
朋友,欢迎您

广州有着传奇及美好的别称:“花城”、“羊城”、“穗城”,每一个充满诗情和浪漫的名字,如似是轻轻的呢称在呼唤着这座美丽的城市,带有南国特有的气息和韵味,裹着珠水岸边的清爽和温馨。

广州,她是一个古老文明的城市,与世界著名的文化古城意大利的罗马同龄,距今已有 2200 多年的历史。她又是一座现代化的大都市,是中国南部地区政治、经济、科技、教育、文化的中心,中国著名的旅游城市。

看今日广州的规模,堪有大城市的气魄。她辖花都、从化、增城、番禺四个县级市,拥越秀、东山、海珠、荔湾、天河、白云、芳村、黄埔八区,总面积约 7434 平方公里,总人口 656 万多。这里是中国著名的华侨之乡,海外侨胞有 50 多万,分布在世界 90 多个国家和地区。

广州地处中国南部,北倚白云山,面临珠江三角洲平原,东江、西江、北江三江汇聚,珠江穿城而过,山水相连,地理位置十分优越。

优越的地理环境造就了广州别具特色的岭南文化,其丰富多彩的文化内涵使广州成为一座名副其实的**文化名城**。这里,有“食在广州”之誉的**粤菜**,被称为“玻璃音乐”的**广东音乐**,享有“南国红豆”美称的**粤剧**,还有岭南画派、岭南盆景、广州杂技等,处处洋溢着浓郁深厚的乡土气息。

广州多节庆。其节庆活动多姿多彩,内容丰

富,形式独特,岭南特色浓烈,具有较高的艺术品位和欣赏价值。广州的节庆集历史与现实于一体,以自然风景为依据,以民间文化做载体,突出参与,共造欢乐祥和的气氛。每年的迎春花市、元宵节、端午节、荷花节、荔枝节、重阳节、中国旅游艺术节暨广东欢乐节、广州国际美食节等节庆深受人们喜爱。

名胜古迹众多,旅游资源丰富。1996 年,广州在历次评选“羊城八景”的基础上,评出了“广州十大旅游美景”,即百粤冠祠(陈家祠)、云山锦绣(白云山风景区)、穗石祥楼(五羊雕像、五层楼)、辛亥之光(黄花岗七十二烈士墓、中山纪念堂)、莲花胜景(莲花山)、世界大观、金蛇狂舞(飞龙世界游乐城)、东方乐园、西关商廊(上下九路商业步行街)、六榕寺花塔。近年来,更有航天奇观、番禺香江野生动物世界、广州海洋馆等新景点相继建成,使广州旅游更具魅力。

到达广州,实在是方便至极。陆、海、空应有尽有,足以让您潇洒自如地选择。从香港中转的国际游客,请记住,香港到广州,仅仅有两个钟头的车程。

作客广州,您将别有一番收获。

Aren't you happy,
When a bosom friend comes from afar?
Here flowers are in blossom all the year round,
Spring tides are found year in and year out.
Oh, Five-goat Town,
China's South Gate,
Window of reform and opening.
Flowers express the enthusiasm,
Smiling faces are permeated with hope,
You are welcome, friends.

Guangzhou has a few beautiful and legendary nick names, Huacheng (the Flower City), Yangcheng (the Goat City) and Suicheng (the Rice-ear City).

Guangzhou is a civilized ancient city. It is 2,100 years old, the same age as the world-renowned ancient

cultural city Rome of Italy. A modern city in China, Guangzhou is the political, economic, educational, cultural as well as scientific and technological centre in South China. It is also a tourist city.

Being a big city, Guangzhou totals 7547 square kilometres with a population of some 6.56 million. Under its administration are four county-level cities of Huadu, Conghua, Zengcheng and Panyu and eight districts: Yuexiu, Dongshan, Haizhu, Litchi, Tianhe, Fangcun and Whampu. It is a well-known hometown of the overseas Chinese. About 500,000 countrymen from here are residing in some 90 countries and regions abroad.

Guangzhou is situated in the south of China with the Baiyun Hill in the north and the Zhujiang (the Pearl River) Delta Plain in front. Three rivers, the Dongjiang, Xijiang and Beijiang converge here. The Zhujiang passes through the city. With rivers and mountains, its geological location is very advantageous.

The favourable geological environment has helped create the distinctive Lingnan culture and with rich and colourful contents this culture has made Guangzhou a well-known cultural city. Cantonese dishes have won the reputation of “Eating in Guangzhou”. Guangdong (Cantonese) music is acclaimed as “glass music”. And Guangdong (Cantonese) Opera is reputed as “the love pea in South China.” The school of painting and potted landscape of Lingnan as well as Guangdong acrobatics are all full of strong local flavour.

Guangzhou boasts a lot of festivals. The festive activities are various and colourful. With rich contents, unique style and strong local flavour of Lingnan, they are of high artistic level and worth appreciation. Guangzhou's festivals have embodied both history and reality. With the natural scenery as the background, and the folk culture as the carrier, they lay stress on participation so as to create a joyous and harmonious atmosphere. The popular festivals are the Spring Flower Fair, Lantern Festival, Dragon Boat Festival, Lotus Festival, Litchi Festival, Chongyang or Double-Ninth Festival (a festival for the aged, falls on the 9th day of the 9th month on the Chinese lunar calendar), China Tourism Art Festival & Guangdong Merry-making Festival, as well as Guangdong International Cuisine

Festival.

Guangzhou also boasts rich tourist resources with a great number of famous scenic spots and historic sites. In 1996, on the basis of former "Eight Sites of Guangzhou", "Top Ten Tourist Attractions of Guangzhou" were chosen. They are the Temple Commanding the Whole of Guangdong (the Academy of the Chen Clan), Yunshan Embroidery (Baiyun Hill Scenic Region), Suishi Xinglou (the Five - Goat Stone Statue and the Five - Storey Tower), Light of 1911 (Huanghuagang Cemetery of 72 Martyrs), Lianhua (Lotus) Scenery (the Lotus Mountain), the Grand World Sceneries Park, the Dancing Golden Snake (the Flying Dragon World Amusement City), Orient Amusement Park, Xiguan Commercial Arcade (the Shangxiajiulu Commercial Streets and the Flower Pagoda Pedestrian Streets), and the Flower Pagoda in the Six - Banyan Temple. The Spaceflight Wonders, Panyu Wildlife Zoo and Guangzhou Ocean Museum which have been set up in recent years have made Guangzhou more attractive.

It is very convenient to go to Guangzhou. You can choose whatever means of transportation you'd like to, either by sea or on land. It will take you only two hours to go from Hongkong to Guangzhou by car.

You'll find your visit to Guangzhou very rewarding.

