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POPULATION
人口情况

据统计，2015年度，广州市户籍人口854.19万人，比上年增加11.77万人，人口增长率1.39%。其中，全年出生登记150403人。2015年，我市户籍出生人口性别比111.73。我市登记在册流动人口约794.02万人。

According to statistics, In 2015, Guangzhou was home to a registered total household population of 8,541,900, representing a year-on-year increase of 117,700 or 1.39%. Guangzhou registered a newly born population of 150,403. The sex ratio at birth in registered household population in 2015 was 111.73 (male to female). The city also had the registered migrant population of 7.9402 million.



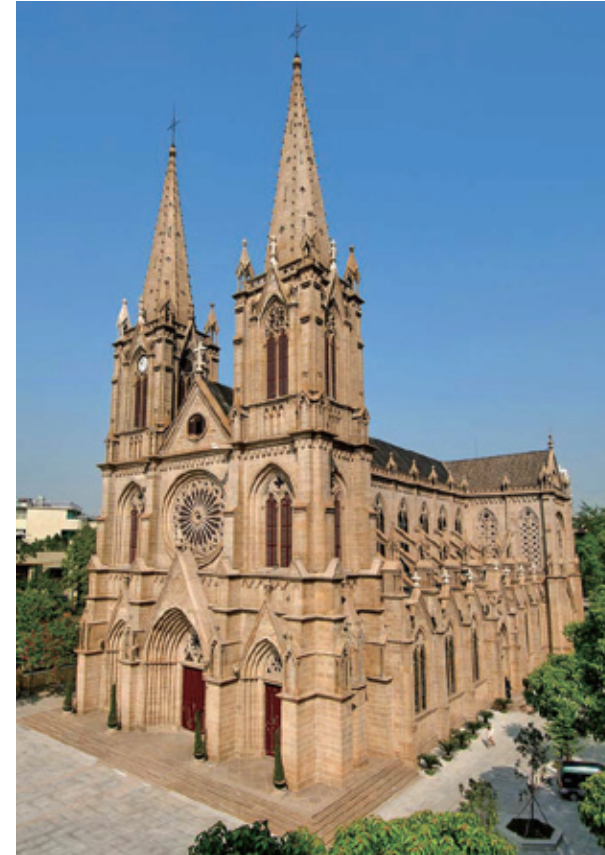


人文记忆 Humanity Of The Past

ETHNICITIES & RELIGIONS 民族宗教

广州市现有民族族别 56 个，少数民族人口超 70 万人，分属 55 个少数民族。其中，户籍少数民族人口约 8.8 万人，人数较多的主要有壮族、回族、满族、土家族、瑶族；少数民族流动人口约 63 万人，人数较多的民族主要有壮族、回族、土家族、苗族、瑶族、侗族。全市共有市级民族团体 4 个，区级民族团体 10 个，街镇民族团体 1 个。

At present, Guangzhou has 56 ethnic groups, with the combined population of ethnic minorities reaching over 700,000, belonging to 55 ethnic groups. There are about 88,000 registered permanent residents belonging to the ethnic minorities, including mainly those from Zhuang, Hui, Man, Tujia and Yao. The migrant population of the ethnic minorities stands at approximately 630,000, including mainly those from Zhuang, Hui, Tujia, Miao, Yao and Dong. There are 4 ethnic minority organizations established at the municipal level, 10 at the district level and 1 at the sub-district/town level.



石室圣心大教堂 | SHISHI SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL

广州石室圣心大教堂坐落于广州市区中心一德路。圣心大教堂于 1863 年 6 月 18 日圣心瞻礼日正式举行奠基典礼，故命名圣心大教堂。历时 25 年始建成，是天主教广州教区最宏伟、最具有特色的一间大教堂。石室圣心大教堂由法国设计师设计，中国工匠建造而成。

Guangzhou Shishi Sacred Heart Cathedral is located on the Yide Road of downtown Guangzhou. The ground breaking ceremony of the cathedral was officially held on June 18, 1863, the sacred heart day, thus it was named the Sacred Heart Cathedral. The cathedral, constructed in 25 years, became the grandest and most unique Roman Catholic cathedral of the Guangzhou archdiocese. The cathedral was designed by a French architect and constructed by Chinese workers.



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TRADITIONAL FOLK CUSTOMS

传统民俗

广州有已延续 100 多年的春节逛花市的习俗。每年农历十二月二十八日至除夕深夜，全城长街如锦，百花争艳，游人如织，欢声笑语，从 2013 年起，迎春花市迎来大变革，从原来除夕前三天的活动，一直延续到正月十五。

The Cantonese people have enjoyed the tradition of attending the flower fairs for over 100 years. The city is adorned by flowers each year from the 28th day of the 12th month of the lunar calendar to the eve of the Spring Festival, and when the citizens rejoice amid the beautiful flowers, laughter can be heard everywhere. Starting from 2013, the time span of the Spring Festival flower fair in Guangzhou has been prolonged. The fair which originally lasted 3 days, would continue until the 15th day of the first month under Chinese lunar calendar.



■ 波罗诞 | BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF BOLUO

波罗诞是广州地区最大的民间传统庙会之一，保留了中国南方海洋民俗文化演变的轨迹。每年农历二月十一至十三日，南海神庙（波罗庙）方圆数十里，热闹非凡。

The Boluo Temple Fair is one of the largest traditional temple fairs in Guangzhou, preserving the evolution of the marine traditions and customs of South China. People will celebrate cheerfully in the area over ten kilometers around the Nanhai God Temple (Boluo Temple) between every 11th and 13th day of the second month according to the traditional Chinese lunar calendar.



■ 食在广州 | CANTONESE CUISINE

饮食习俗是最能反映广州地方特色的习俗。“食在广州”一语广为人知。广州人饮食支出的比重远高出全国大城市的平均水平，其食肆营业时间之长、饮茶风气之盛、食谱之广泛、烹饪技巧之精湛，都给外来者留下深刻印象。

Food can best manifest the tradition of the local Cantonese customs. The saying “Eating in Guangzhou” has become known to many people in the world. The Cantonese people spend much more on food than the others in the nation. The local restaurants have long business hours. The tea culture is popular, the ingredients for local cuisine are extensive and the cooking skills are refined. All of the above have left great impressions to the visitors of the city.





人文记忆 Humanity Of The Past

TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE 传统建筑

在中国近代史上，广州成为备受瞩目的城市，社会、经济急速发展，中西文化在此交汇、碰撞。也正基于此，广州成为近代中国建筑风格最为多样的城市之一，颇具区域特点的建筑凸显了这座城市在一个大时代中的辉煌与嬗变。

Guangzhou became the center of attention during the pre-modern history of China. The rapid social and economic development led to the integration of Chinese and western culture, thanks to which, Guangzhou became home to the most diversified buildings with their own regional features, highlighting the city's glory and great change in big times.



骑楼 | QILOU

20 世纪初广州开辟马路，将西方古典建筑中的券廊等形式与岭南的传统形式相结合演变成美观又实用的“骑楼建筑”。“骑楼”在楼房前跨人行道而建，建筑物之间相互连接形成自由步行长廊。这种建筑形式因为特别适合岭南亚热带气候日晒、骤雨的特点，又适应了都市民居向高层发展及商业成行成市的需要，一时风靡全城，成为广州街景的主格调，也是广州独特的浪漫。

Guangzhou city started the construction of modern roads in the early 1920s when an arcade-building, known as Qilou to the locals, came into being through the integration of the gallery of classic western architecture with the traditional architecture of Lingnan. Qilou was usually built in front of the buildings and over the pavement, thus creating a long pedestrian corridor by linking the different buildings. This architecture became an instant hit in the city and the major style of the streets of Guangzhou because it suits the subtropical climate of the city and the need of the urban buildings to grow up as well as the urge of local businesses to develop together for prosperity.



■ 西关大屋 | XIGUAN MANSION

清末，广州富户盘踞西关，大兴土木建私宅，西关大屋星罗密布，极富岭南特色。大屋多是坐北朝南，二至三层砖木结构，采用坡形屋顶。由南向北展开，依次为 门厅、天井、桥厅、正厅等空间。正门由“脚门”、“趟龙”和大门组成。正面 外墙为色彩淡雅的青砖，墙裙为白色花岗石。建筑内部多采用木刻装修以及满洲窗、槛窗等富有岭南特色的建筑构件。

The private houses built by local rich families at the Xiguan area in the late Qing Dynasty, is a traditional folk architecture with rich Lingnan flavors. Most of the Lingnan Mansions, 2 or 3-storey brick and wood structures, usually face south and have slope roofs. From south to north, there is the porch, the courtyard, the sedan room and the main hall, etc. The main gate is composed of the “corner door”, the “bar door” and the main door. The exterior wall on the front side is usually made of elegant gray bricks while the wainscot was of white granite. Most of the interior part is decorated by wood carvings and architectural components with rich Lingnan flavors such as Manchu windows and sill wall windows.

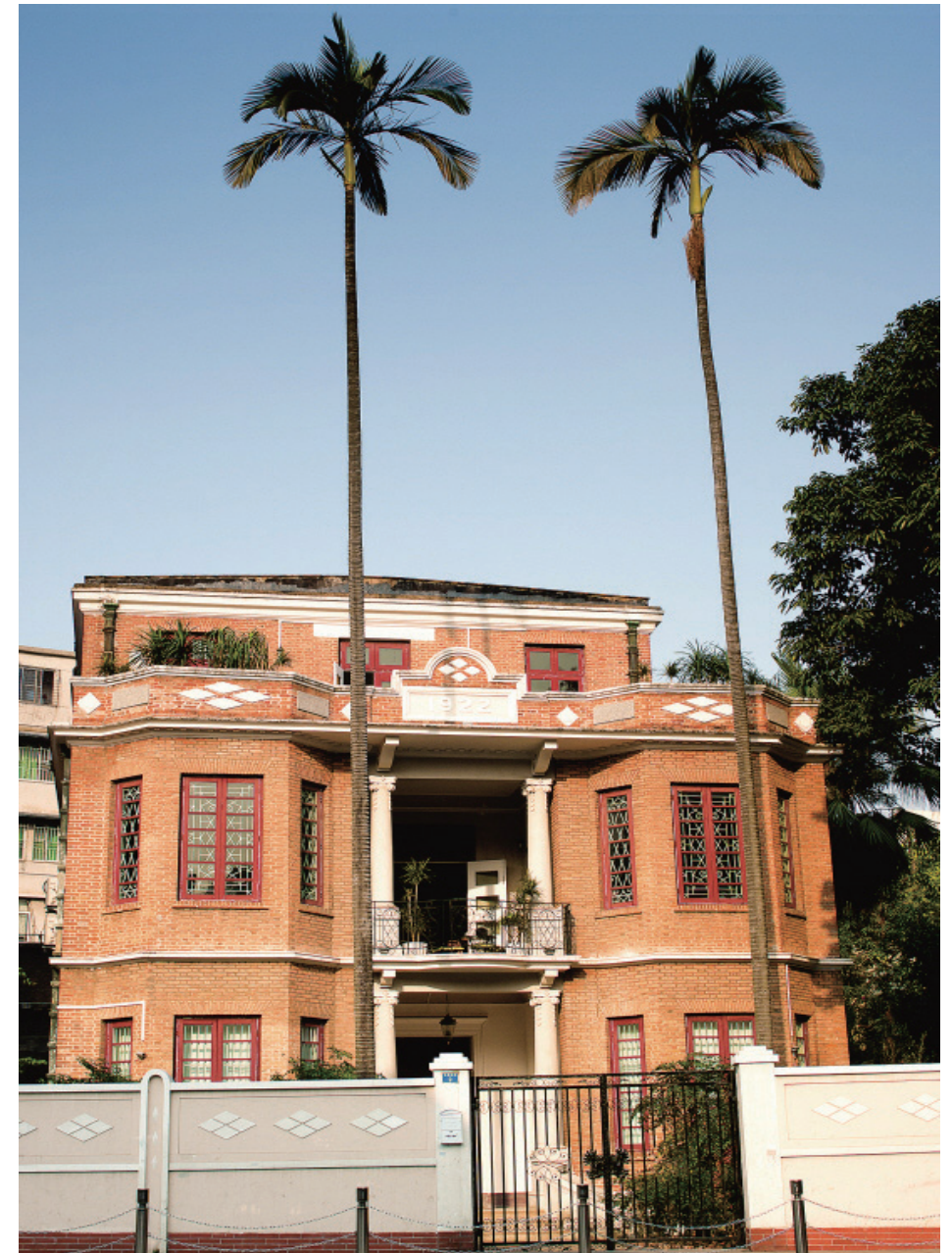




■ 东山洋楼 | DONGSHAN GARDEN-VILLA MANSION

自 1915 年起，许多归国华侨开始在东山置地建房，随后民国的军政官僚也来此建别墅、官邸。这类别墅住宅多为二、三层，建筑面积较大，平面布局灵活多样，前后建有庭院。这里花园别墅的 建筑造型深受当时西方风格影响，多为古典柱式，也有少量采用中国传统形式；室内装修较好，地面多铺优质水泥花阶砖，门廊用水磨石喷涂等高档材料。“西关小姐”、“东山少爷”成为一时佳话，如今已沉淀为广州特有的中西交融、城市生活的文化符号。

Many returned Overseas Chinese people started to build houses in the Dongshan area from 1915, followed by military and government officials of the Republic of China period (1912–1949), who also built their villas and mansions in the area. These two or three-storey villas, quite large as far as construction area is concerned, are usually diversified in the plane layout and have front yards and back yards. The architectural style of these garden-villas is usually deeply affected by the western style, usually in the classic column type although a few are still traditional Chinese buildings. The interior decoration is quite good, boasting high quality flower-tile floors made with cement, and the porch is usually built with high quality materials such as waterstone spraying. "Miss Xiguan" and "Mr Dongshan", once popular titles for local cultivated young ladies and gentlemen, are integrated into the past memory of Guangzhou and become cultural symbols of the city.



人文记忆 Humanity Of The Past

THREE ART TREASURES OF LINGNAN 民间文化

秦汉以后，岭南统一于中华，战乱又使得中原文明席卷珠江，构成岭南文化的主体，在诗画艺术文化等方面逐渐形成了较为稳定的风格。其中知名度最高的岭南画派、粤剧和广东音乐，被并称为“岭南三秀”；广彩、广绣、广雕更成为广州民间文化艺术的瑰宝。

Since Qin and Han dynasties, Lingnan has been put under the control of the central government. The central area's war drove Chinese civilization to the Pearl River, which made up the main body of Lingnan culture. After a long-term development, Lingnan has steadily formed its own style as far as poetry, painting, art and culture are concerned. The most renowned art forms are Lingnan Painting, Cantonese Opera and Guangdong Music, known collectively as the "Three Art Treasures of Lingnan". Furthermore, Guangzhou Glazed Porcelain, Guangzhou Embroidery and Guangzhou Carving also became cherished treasures of Guangzhou folk culture and art.



粤剧 | CANTONESE OPERA

中国南方最有影响力的剧种之一，香港、澳门，以至东南亚、美洲、欧洲等地都有粤剧演出。正如一代伶王薛觉先所言，凡有火烟起，就有广东班。经历三百多年历史形成的粤剧流布深远，在明万历年间，粤剧已有自己的行会组织——琼花会馆。

Cantonese Opera is the most influential opera of south China, populating in Hong Kong, Macao, Southeast Asia, America, Europe and other places. As the most famous singer Sit Kok Sin had once said: where there are people, there is Cantonese opera. After three hundred years development, it has formed a sound system and has its own "trade union", the Viburnum Hall, founded during the Wanli Reign of the Ming Dynasty.

广东音乐 | GUANGDONG MUSIC

流行于珠江三角洲一带的器乐曲，音色清脆明亮，旋律优美流畅，节奏活泼欢快，吸纳了中原古乐、昆曲牌子和江南地区的小曲小调等三种外省的音乐文化，结合本地语言特点，曲子多由专业音乐家创作，在清末形成，至民初最盛，后不断发展，相当具有地域特色。

Guangdong Music is a kind of instrumental music popular in Pearl River delta, with beautiful melodies making it sound clear, bright, melodious and lively. Integrated with such music genres as Ancient Central Chinese Music, Kunqu and Jiangnan Music, Guangdong Music was mainly composed by professional writers who attached great importance to the features of the local language during their work. Guangdong Music came into being during the late Qing Dynasty, prevailed during the early Republic of China period and has kept on developing since then, highlighting unique regional characteristics.





■ 岭南画派 | LINGNAN PAINTING SCHOOL

我国绘画艺术的一个流派，其创始人高剑父、高奇峰兄弟和同学陈树人。其特点是注重写生，融汇中西绘画之长。岭南画派不但在国内绘画艺术中占有重要地位，在国外亦有广泛影响。它是在继承民族传统的基础上，集合古今中外画学之大成，经过改进的一种新国画。

It is a school of painting. Founded by Gao Jianfu, Gao Qifeng brothers and their classmate Chen Shuren. It pays more attention to sketching, combining strength of eastern and western paintings. It not only takes a very important position in China, but also has a sound influence in the world. It is a reformed traditional Chinese painting based on the combination of ancient and modern painting.

■ 广雕 | CANTONESE CARVING

千年的历史积淀和数百年的技艺磨炼，赋予广州牙雕高贵、成熟、灵气和美丽的风韵。它在表现中国传统吉祥图案方面独树一帜，并以神奇的镂空、通雕手艺，令西方人惊为“奇物”，成为“洋人”来中国首选的回国“手信”。无论是曾经红透中外的大新“象牙街”，还是现在的大新象牙厂，都是广州牙雕最深的历史印记与符号。With hisotrical deposite over millenia and craftsmanship refined over the past centuries, Cantonese Carving endows with ivory noble, sophisticated, elegant and beautiful styles, displaying unique Chinese auspicious designs. Fantastic skills and craftsmanships like marvelous hollow-out and multi-layered carving surprised Westerners. Artifacts by Cantonese Carving had always been the "overseas presents" brought home by those Westerners. Not only the Daxin "Ivory Street" once popular both at home and abroad but also the present Daxin Ivory Workshop have become the most noted historical marks and symbols of Guangzhou.



■ 广绣 | CANTONESE EMBROIDERY

始于唐代的广绣，是广彩的美丽“姐姐”，与苏绣、湘绣、蜀绣并称中国“四大名绣”。广绣绣上精密、细微，针法多变，色彩浓艳，为中国民间艺术的一颗璀璨明珠。不但在历史上享受惯了“入宫”的待遇，还入了“洋人”的宫廷，在欧美风靡一时。Cantonese Embroidery, dating back to the Tang Dynasty, was the "Elder Sister" of Guangzhou Glazed Porcelain. Cantonese Embroidery is one of the four "Most Famous Embroideries of China". The other three embroideries are the Su Embroidery, the Xiang Embroidery and the Shu Embroidery. Refined and delicate as it is, the Cantonese Embroidery boasts varified stitch skills as well as saturate and bright colors, making it the gleaming pearl in the category of China's folk art. It had been tributes not only in China's Imperial Courts in history, but Also entered royal courts in the Western world and became renowned ever since.



■ 广彩 | CANTONESE ENAMEL

广彩，亦称“洋彩”“广州织金彩瓷”，以构图紧密、色彩浓艳、金碧辉煌为特色，被世人赞誉为“万缕金丝织白玉，春花飞上银瓷面”，散发出经久的魅力。

历 300 多年之沧桑，从当年世界性的贸易工艺品到中国非物质文化遗产，尽管世易时移，一代接一代的广彩艺人仍然执着地坚守着这份古老的传承。而理解广彩，就理解了广州，理解了那一段曾经辉煌的海上陶瓷贸易史。

Guangzhou Glazed Porcelain, aka "Foreign Glazed Porcelain" or "Glazed Porcelain of Guangzhou with Golden Threads", has been praised as "pure white gems decorated by thousands of golden threads and spring flowers falling over the surface of silver ceramics" for its inseparable composition, thick and strong color and splendid decoration that emanates everlasting charm.

Over 300 years of history has turned this world-class trade artifact into China's intangible cultural heritage. Despite all the vicissitudes that passed, generation after generation, Guangzhou Glazed Porcelain craftsmen have passed down the ancient tradition to date. It is prerequisite that to understand the once flourishing history of maritime porcelain trade, one must first get to understand what constituted Guangzhou, to understand Guangzhou, one must above all learn the history of Guangzhou Glazed Porcelain.