

SOCIAL PROGRAMME OF 3rd ISTD SYMPOSIUM

Nov.2~7, 2007, Guangzhou, China

Accompanying person

Saturday, 3 November 2007 Foshan Trip

(Not included in the registration fees)

(1) Foshan Ancestral Temple

Ancestral Temple, located at the urban area of Chancheng District, as it was said, was founded during Yuanfeng period of North Song Dynasty (1078-1085), wherein Emperor Yuantian in north China was worshiped by the Taoists. Thus, it was also called "Northern Emperor Temple". The original buildings of the Temple were burnt down in the late Yuan Dynasty and reconstructed in the fifth year of Hongwu Period, Ming Dynasty (1372). Therefore, it is called Ancestral Temples owing to its "long history and the first one of (Foshan's) temples". In 1962, it was recognized as a key protection unit of historical and cultural relics of Guangdong Province and managed by Foshan Museum. With an occupying area of 3500 sq.m, the Ancestral Temple is composed of such buildings as Wanfu Platform, Lingyin Torii, Jinxiang Pond, Zhonggu Garret, Three Gates, Front Hall, Main Hall and Qingzhen Garret, etc in line with the central axial. Prior to setting up local administrations in Qing Dynasty, Ancestral Temple, other than a simple one, was a place aimed at discussing official business. All of its construction materials, or even decorations and furnishings were donated by various industries and mainly produced locally. Typically, Ancestral Temple reflected of the famous foundry and potting handicraft industry in Foshan history. In turn, the refinement and beauty of its architecture reflected of the prosperity of ancient Foshan. In deed, it's a precious historical heritage of Fohan. Therefore, Ancestral Temple is granted the reputation of "Oriental Art's Palace" by visiting foreign friends.



(2) Foshan Folk Art Research Institute

Foshan was one of the four famous ancient towns in China for its flourishing handicraft industry both at home and on abroad. According to the legend, its highly skilled folk art started in Ming Dynasty. It is rich in local characters and enjoys good reputation.

The folk art has a great variety including paper-cut, tying, coloured lantern, New Year`s paintings on wood block, paintings and calligraphy and autumn colour consisting of paper laminating, sculpture, carving, adhering and casting etc. They are deeply loved by people for its strong local characters.

Foshan Folk Art Research Institute was set up by the government in 1956. It is a special institution for researching, inheriting and developing Foshan traditional folk art. The institute has received many Chinese and foreign high officials, government delegations, and exchanges cultural experience with famous scholars, celebrated and artists. All of them set a high appraisal to artistic achievement of the institute.

In past years, the institute has held many different artistic exhibitions and festive celebration in Australia, America, Europe, Africa, South-east Asia, Hongkong, Macao, Taiwan and other place. The masters of the institute have been invited to give artistic lectures or skilled performance.

In the celebration of 97 Hongkong Return, the institute designed and made the biggest coloured lanterns boat in its history (The big boat is 48m long, 3m wide and 18m high; the small one is 16m long, 5m wide and

10 high). The celebration became the interested points of the world because of its having strong national characteristics. The coloured dragon lantern made by the institute was collected in Guinness World Records.

To celebrate the coming of 2000 years, the Hongkong Special Administrative Region Government held a large coloured lanterns exhibitions in Hongkong. More than 2000 groups of coloured lanterns and dragon were shown. As part of the celebrations, the millennium dragon lantern measured a world record 280m long from head to tail, 14m tall from the head to the ground, 4800 square meters areas. It was collected in Guinness World Records.

To celebrate the Chinese Spring Festival of 2000 years, the Guangzhou government held a large coloured-lanterns performance on the Pearl River. Thirty-eight boats with coloured lanterns (16m long, 5m wide, 5m high) made by the institute were parading on the river. The parade extended five kilometres long. It was a grand scene never seen on the Pearl River.

Three works of the open to the coloured lanterns made by the institute were collected in the Guinness World Records.

The institute is open to the public. The near 1600 square art crafts shop exhibits the folk art of Foshan and traditional handicrafts from all over the country. Here you can enjoy the skilled performances by the craftsmen, which provides opportunity to enhance the cultural and artistic exchanges and friendship between peoples of all nations and to let tourists enjoy the local artistry.

(3) Ancient Nanfeng Kiln

The Ancient Nanfeng Kiln known as a wood firing dragon kiln, situates in Shiwan town Guangdong China. It was built in Ming dynasty (1506-1521), its wood-fire has been lasted for 500 years, keep producing in its original way all along until today. It is the most long-live and best preserved ancient dragon kiln in China and even in the world, it has been approved by state government as a first class national key cultural relic protecting unit, and has been listed in Guinness World Records. It is a symble of human wisdom in the pottery-making history. Other scenic spots in the site including Lin's Family Hall, which is a Guangdong provincial class key cultural relic protection unit, The original ancient village, international ceramic artists studios, The ancient kiln rocky banyans, ancient pottery workshops, and The mural of the lucky dragon presenting treasure, etc.

(4) Foshan Museum

Foshan Museum was founded in 1959, located at No.21 Zumiao Road, Chancheng District, Foshan city which include Ancestral Temple, Kong Temple, Huangfeihong Memorial, Guangdong Yue ju Museum and so on. There are 20000 objects include Porcelains, jade articles, calligraphy, wood carving, coin and cultural goods in Foshan.

Accompanying person:

Sunday, 4 November 2007 Shunde Trip

(Not included in the registration fees)

(1) Shunde Zhouzhuang, Fengjian village

The "ShunDe Zhou zhuang FengJian Ancient Village" is located in XingTan Town, surrounded by water, it's a typical China ancient village. Since the village is surrounded by water, river becomes its streets, and boats are the major transportation. FengJian had booming economy in the past. In West Han dynasty, FengJian people had had high level Agricultural technique. After South Song dynasty, many central citizen migrated to FengJian because of Wars. In the middle age of Qing dynasty, FengJian became more prosperous in economy because its convenient developed water communication channel and flourishing silk industry. At the end of Qing dynasty, FengJian population had over 10,000, it had 3 silk markets and over 300 spinning wheels, more than 1500 people were in the industry, the great economic status also benefit in culture. This small village had a lot of people became government officials, and there were eight scholars and three professors came from same family. FengJian people never forgot to contribute to their own village, such as built houses, bridges, and ancestral temples. FengJian ever had 37 bridges, 33 workshops, 78 ancestral temples, and 32 temples. Now, some of these buildings are preserved as representations of FengJian culture. Besides, there are many beautiful legends here.



(2) Qinghui Garden

Qinghui Garden is one of four famous gardens in Guangdong province. It situates on Qinghui Road and it is ranked as provincial level ancient architecture unit. The garden originally was the home of Huang Shi Jun in Ming dynasty and Mr. Long Ying Shi purchased it later. With an area of 22000 square meters, today Qinghui Garden has become a typical traditional South China Garden with Lingnan style of construction. Fine Courtyards are built inside the garden and scenes can be seen beyond scenes.



(3) Palace of YuYin

Palace of YuYin, also named YuYin Garden, is located in Southeast corner of NanChuan town, PanYu district, Canton province. The construction started in the 5th year of TongZhi ruling (AD 1866), and finished 5 years later, it's already 133-year-old. It's famous by the "small and exquisite" unique building style, highly



appreciated and honored in Garden Art field, also it's one of the four famous gardens in Canton.

The layout of the Palace of YuYin is very meticulous. The "hidden without exposed" and "shrik from large scale" techniques, put all the views and building into a much smaller area, shrink the whole forest into smaller scale without losing any of its parts, result in the garden inside garden, view inside another view. All the decorations in the palace are very elegant and delicate because of those outstanding craftsman, give people quiet and comfortable feeling. Enter from the front gate of the Palace, pass through the hall and bamboo

path, arrive at another gate. There is an antithetical couplet right beside the gate:"The red rain is enough to enrich this small area, corner of the cloudy sky has deep green cloud." It's the theme of this garde.

Although Palace of YuYin is only about 2000 square meter, it has all what a garden needs to have. The views have two parts, East and West. In the West part, center is the rectangular stone made lotus pond. There are some simple mansions built at the south side of the pond; the Willow Hall is the core at the north side of the pond. There are two old and strong vine beside the gate of Willow Hall. Willow Hall is the theme building in the garden, it represents the art spirit. All the decorations in the hall are unique, and the paints are vivid. The wing room has 32 peach wood made photo cabinets, those sandalwood curtains are very valuable. The pomes, calligraphy, and paintings from famous scholars inside the cabinets are priceless. Look over the lotus pond, the views are matched each other, fragrant is flying around.

A octagon water pool is at the center of the East part, and the center of the pool is a pavilion, name "exquisite water shack", it's used for people gather together to discuss poems and drink. The fake mountains are displayed along the garden at the southeast of the pavilion; peacock pavilion and half pavilion are located at the northeast of the shack.

Besides, there is a wing palace at the south of Palace YuYin. This wing garden is a housing garden, constructed in 1922, built by the 4th owner of this garden, SunWu ZhongYu. There is a dinning room at the bottom, and a small square pool outside the dinning room. Second floor has another dinning room, made of glasses, can view the whole Palace. This wing palace has merged to Palace of YuYin, complement each other.

(Included in the registration fees)

(1) Baomo Garden



Baomo Garden is situated in Zhni Village, Shawan Town, Panyu City. With an area of 5mus, it was built at the end of the Qing Dynasty, but destroyed in the fifties of the 20th century. It took the people 6 year to rebuild Baomo since 1995 and, now it is expanded to more than one hundred mus. Baomo garden consists of the culture of an upright official-Baozheng, ancient buildings in South China, traditional gardening arts of South China, and waterside scenery in the Pearl river Delta. The

buildings, the gardens, the hills, the water and the bridges are distributed reasonably and naturally, and they make all the grand sights.

The stone archway at the entrance is an imitation of ancient buildings. It is a wonderful workmanship that looks grand and lofty. In the garden, there are numerous pottery carvings, porcelain carvings, brick carvings, clay carvings, stone carvings and wood carvings, Among them there are the porcelain sculpture "Riverside Scene of Qingming Festival" which has been listed in the Guinness Book of Records and the large refined artistic brick sculpture "wall of Blooming Flowers With Singing Birds ". The gallery in the Litchi Island is resplendent and magnificent. There is the statue of ancient Chinese sage Confucius who is known as the teacher of human for the people to worship. With Baomo-Treasure hall, Long-tu Hall, Baomo Hall, Ju-Bao Hall, Zhaotailai Gallery, Jade Article Hall and Huo Zongjie Collection Hall, all these galleries collect the ancient and modern famous picture, calligraphy, pottery, porcelain, bronze and jade articles etc which show the long history of the culture in China and from the special humane attractions. It is really a gardening gallery.

The view of the water in the garden is unique. Such as Litchi View Bay, Qingping Lake and Baomo Lake are connected with more than one thousand meter running river, and the water are as clear as mirrors, make the fascinating inverted image of the whole garden. Over 30 bridges have been built across the limpid rivers and lakes. If you sail a small boat freely, you may feel like being in a fairyland. The Zidong pleasure boat on the Qingping Lake is like a Palace of Art over the water. The Zidai Bridge is like a rainbow over the lake, the green willows are like the mist around the lake. You may enjoy watching the colourful carps moving about forming red waves and people having smiles on their faces. The Bamboo Garden is especially for the children to wade the small brook, to view and admire the fish. It is a paradise of the children.

With perennial greenery and various blossoming flower, the garden possesses so many different scenes that one can hardly take them all in. Wherever you go, You will get quit a different view. Such as "the Litchis' ripe scene on the Litchi Island", willow dike, thousand-year-old podocarpus, banyan on both sides of the road, and camellias etc. all these are worth appreciating much more times. The colorful Rose Garden, the refreshing Lotus Pool, the clear watering Free Island (with swimming pool) the quiet and graceful Orchid Garden, the breezing Bamboo Garden, all these please both the eye and the mind. And they are especially nice for summer.

(Included in the registration fees)

(1) Yuexiu Park



Yuexiu Park is considered to be one of the central parks in Guangzhou city; recently it has been nominated as the scenic park of Guangzhou. There are only eight certified scenic parks in Guangzhou.

It acts as a natural defense in the northern part of the Guangzhou city together with Bai Yun Mountain. With height of more than 7000m above sea level, it is also historically known as Yue (Guangdong) Xiu mountain, Yue Wang Mountain. During the Ming dynasty, in the reign of Yong Le, Guan Yin temple was built on this mountain hence it is also called Guan Yin mountain.

During the early West Han dynasty, Yue Xiu Mountain was known to offer pilgrimage to many people, but then in the early 20th Century, Dr Sun Yat Sen, suggested that Yue Xiu should be turned into a grand park which was only realized after the liberation of China in 1949.

Now, Yuexu Park is known for providing immense and comprehensive cultural recreation. It consists of one main hill, Yue Jin Gang, 7 small hills Guihua Gang, Muhe Gang, Yu Gang, etc. and Baixiu, Nanxiu, Dongxiu artificial lake. Its total area is 860,000 sqm. Its Afforestation rate is at 92%. It is also a host to famous historical architectural site like Zhen Hai Building, Ming Gu Wall, square cannon site, Dr, Sun Yat Sen's monument etc. Historical sites and ancient trees were also built and planted respectively around Wu yang temple, hall of Chinese Idioms, a place of relaxation with trees, and bamboos, Garden of flowers, Art Gallery, Museum, recreational area, swimming pool, playground, restaurants, kiosk, states, building and pavilion etc. for people to rest and relax, making it a pleasurable experience to visit the park. The park also provides other amenities, to complete the wonderful experience, for visitors. There are many pathways for people to use to visit the places within the park. Every year it also hosts a flower market festival. About more than 10 million people comprising of foreigners and locals visit this park every year,

Since the Yuan dynasty, Yue Xu Mountain is considered to be a good scenic park in Guangzhou. Recently it also has been nominated as one of the ten best scenic parks. Its Zhen Hai building and five ram statues are nominated for the ten best scenic sites.

(2) Zhenhai Building



It is also known as the five-storey building. It was built during the reign of Ming Hong Wu who ruled China for 13 years (1380 A.D). The height of the building is 28 meters. It is one of the grandest, the tallest, and the incomparable building around the area. This building is considered as one of the eight new scenic spots in Guangzhou. From this building you could see the view of Guangzhou, now it is converted into Guangzhou museum. It contains a collection of local archeological findings of Guangzhou. It holds exhibitions throughout the year and it is

also known to provide support to conduct scientific research program.

(3) Western Han's Nanyue King Tomb Museum



Site of Nanyue King Tomb has an area of 150,000 square meters, which is called the oriental “Pompeii”. It locates in Jiefang road, stands on the site of the tomb of Emperor Wen, the second ruler during the Southern Yue Kingdom dating back to 100 B.C. The tomb was originally 20m under Elephant Hill and was discovered in 1983. More than 1000 burial objects were excavated, among which are a chariot, gold and silver vessels, musical instruments, and sacrificial human remains. The tomb is 10.85 meter in length and 12.43 meters in the widest place, consisting of the front and rear chambers. It is the earliest large-scale painted stone-chamber tomb to be found to the south of the Five Ridges. The site is now the Western Han Nanyue King's Tomb Museum.

(4) Chen Clan Academy



The Chen Clan Academy, locally named the Chen Ancestral Hall, was located outside the west gate of Guangzhou City and built during the 14th to 20th years of Guangxu Reign of the Qing Dynasty (1888—1894). Contributed by the Chen families in seventy-two counties of Guangdong Province, the academy served as the hall for ancestor worship as well as a temporary residence for the Chen descendants when they came to the provincial capital for official discussion, imperial examination or litigation. Covering a total area of 15,000 square meters, a floor space of 6,400 square meters, the temple is composed of six courtyards, nine main halls, and nineteen buildings. The central axis is flanked on both sides by halls and wing-rooms; the single building are interspaced by courtyards and connected with verandas. With a traditional Guangdong style architecture, the temple is especially renowned for its beautiful decorations. In the temple, historical figures, legends, and sceneries are presented with many art forms, including wood, brick, stone and lime carving, pottery, clay and ash sculpture, brass and iron cast, grotto, etc. The Chen Clan Academy is the largest, best-preserved and most gorgeously decorated traditional building in Guangdong Province. In 1986, it was designated as an important cultural relic by the State Council. The temple is now the site of the Museum of Guangdong Folk Arts and Crafts.

(5) Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall



Situated in the original site of Sun Yat-sen's Presidential Office on the southern slope of Yuexiu Hill, is a memorial building built in 1931 with funds raised by the Guangzhou people and overseas Chinese in memory of Sun Yat-sen, the pioneer of China's bourgeois democratic revolution. Sun Yat-sen was born on November 12, 1866 at Cuiheng Village of Guangdong province. He was the forerunner of China's

revolution against the Qing government. In August 1905, he formulated the Three Principles of the People - nationalism, democracy, and social well-being. He believed they were the guidelines for building a modern China, and he contributed his whole life into this great task. Completed in October 1983, the memorial hall, occupying an area of 12,000 square meters has magnificent exterior and elegant interior decorations. The whole building, octagonal in shape, is designed with typical Chinese architectural style. In 1956, a 5-meter- high bronze statue of Dr Sun was erected in front of the hall. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall is the most symbolized building of Guangzhou, and a key venue for the city's large-scale meetings and performances.