

北纬40° 神奇的城市连接线

Along the Amazing 40th Parallel North

策划/本刊编辑部

Planner / Editorial department of this journal



在北纬 40°，有一条神奇的城市连接线，世界上最古老的历史文化名城散落在它的周围，如同一颗颗镶嵌在人类文化聚宝盆中的明珠，让我们生活的这个世界熠熠生辉。在这个聚宝盆中，欧洲的老贵族里斯本，过着精致的生活；斗牛士之城塞维利亚，点燃着大文豪和音乐家们的创作激情；永恒之城罗马，是一部用大理石写就的史书；历史遗迹和艺术杰作的启蒙地雅典，无疑是西方文明的摇篮；在中欧和西亚文明的连接处，普罗夫迪夫正向我们走来；当然，这条连接线上，还有一个唐尧故地、战国名城、晋商故里的中国城市太原……

Along the "40th parallel north", a circle of latitude that is 40 degrees north of the Earth's equatorial plane, a multitude of brilliant historic and cultural cities are scattered around it. They are shining pearls inlaid in the history of human civilization, and stun the world even to this day. You can experience the aristocratic past and sophisticated lifestyle in Lisbon; visit the city of bullfighting Seville where many great writers and musicians were inspired; and explore magnificent marble structures in the eternal city Rome, and savor its historical greatness. In Athens, the cradle of the Western civilization, you will enjoy fantastic historical sites and masterpieces. In Plovdiv where Central Europe and Western Asia meets, you can experience cultural elements of both regions. Never miss Taiyuan, a time-honored Chinese city also known for Yao (a legendary Chinese ruler) and commercial development.





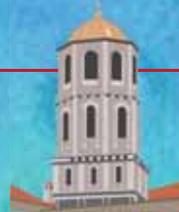
塞维利亚Sevilla (37° N)



太原Taiyuan (38° N)



罗马Rome (42° N)



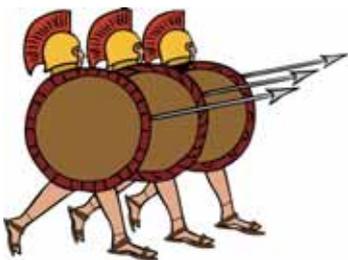
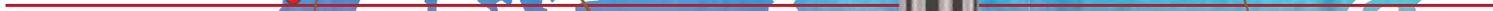
普罗夫迪夫Plovdiv (42° N)

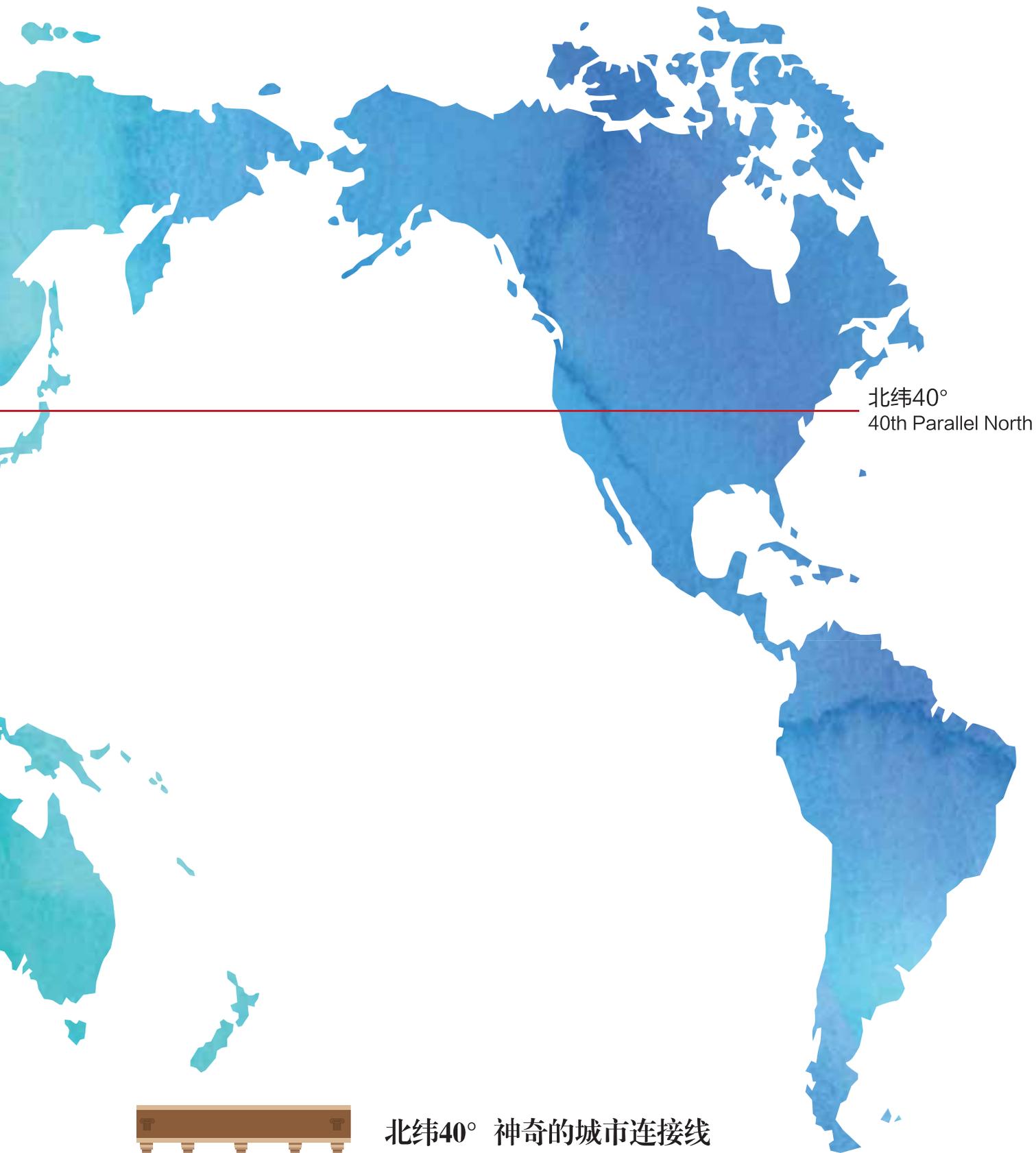


雅典Athens (38° N)

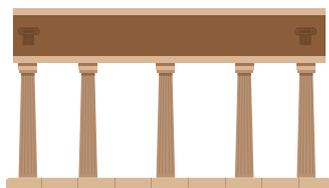


里斯本Lisbon (38° N)





北纬40°
40th Parallel North



北纬40° 神奇的城市连接线

Along the “40th parallel north” ,
a circle of latitude that is 40 degrees north of the Earth's equatorial plane,
a multitude of brilliant historic and cultural cities are scattered around it.



陆止于此 海始于斯

——里斯本 38°N

欧洲的精致老贵族

文 / 骆驼 景点推荐 / 葡萄牙旅游局 图 / 全景



陆止于此，海始于斯。在欧洲大陆最西端，距大西洋不到 12 千米处，有一座城，面向大海，静看潮涨潮落。斑驳的老建筑虽然有些没落，但难挡她精致的贵族气质。颜色明快的复古电车穿梭在城市的每个角落，犹如一支画笔，把高低起伏、错落有致的街景一张张铺在画布上，连同整个欧洲的慵懒都收到了进来。这里就是里斯本，葡萄牙首都，欧洲大陆最西端的城市，一个离海很近很近的地方。

里斯本依山傍水，城北为辛特拉山，城南临塔格斯河，整个城市沿特茹河延伸，分布在错落有致的 7 个小山丘上，深浅不一的红瓦房和浓淡相宜的绿树交相辉映，如同一幅复古的油画，在大西洋的海风和地中海的慵懒中慢慢展开她的画卷。

画卷的一端，是陆地的尽头，同时又是海洋文明的开始。

15 世纪开始的大航海时代，让面向大海的葡萄牙成为称霸世界的海上强国。那时，很多航海家就是从里斯本出发，到世界各地探险。大量黄金从葡萄牙的殖民地运到这里，使里斯本成为当时欧洲富甲一方的商业中心。也许就是从那一刻起，贵族气质就深埋在了里斯本这座城市的基因里。

要说里斯本有什么一定要打卡的必游景点，那就是她的每一条街巷，甚至整座城市，都是一道道别致的风景。在这里，你能感受到这个欧洲精致的老贵族，连呼吸都是那么悠闲高雅。

自由大道和罗西乌广场是市中心。城区范围不大，十分适合步行。主要古迹集中在阿尔法玛区，这里是这座城市最古老的中心，古城配上鹅卵石铺就的路，非常适合徒步慢游。

从里斯本各种形式的艺术馆和每月甚至每周都在更新的艺术展，就能闻到这座城市的艺术气息。这是一座建筑和艺术之城，同时也是一座音乐之城。曲调悠扬而悲伤的法多，是里斯本人心中的“思乡曲”。游走在阿尔法马



(Alfama)、莫拉里亚 (Mouraria) 或马德拉戈 (Madragoa) 的街道上，听一曲法多，这才是一座城的正确打开方式。

里斯本热闹、繁华的夜生活同样有名。下午在基亚多 (Chiado) 优雅的街区购物之后，傍晚时分到圣·卡特琳娜 (Santa Catarina) 或圣佩德罗·阿尔坎塔拉 (São Pedro de Alcântara) 找一个观景台观景，并在巴洛奥尔多 (Bairro Alto) 停下来用餐，或是品尝地道的 pastel de Belém (葡式蛋挞)，是再好不过的选择。

圣乔治城堡是城市的最高点，周围都是传统居民区，想俯瞰里斯本老城，一定要爬上城堡，或是乘坐圣胡斯塔观光电梯 (Elevador de Santa Justa) 上行。这部电梯来头可不小，它是一百多年前由伟大的钢铁大师居斯塔夫·埃菲尔的徒弟篷萨尔设计。

当然，来里斯本，这几个景点不容错过：

位于大西洋岸边的贝伦塔 (Torre de Belém)，是世界文化遗产，建于 16 世纪初，它见证了葡萄牙曾经的辉煌。大航海时代，航海家们就是从这里出发，踏上了远航之路。

塔前的热罗尼莫斯修道院 (Mosteiro dos Jerónimos)，响当当的世界文化遗产，是葡萄牙全盛时期的建筑艺术珍品。葡萄牙航海家达·伽马和著名诗人卡摩安兹就

长眠于此。1755年，里斯本发生罕见的大地震，整个城市毁于一旦。唯独热罗尼姆斯大教堂屹立不倒，拯救了在此祈祷的全体王室成员。

贝伦塔附近的航海纪念碑，似巨型帆船。碑上的浮雕再现了葡萄牙航海家探险世界的壮观场面。广场的水泥地上，能工巧匠们制作的一幅巨大的世界地图，清晰地标出了葡萄牙航海家远航世界各地的年代、地点和航线。对葡萄牙航海事业作出重大贡献的亨利纪念碑是一艘石刻的大帆船。庞包尔广场是为纪念庞包尔侯爵震后重建里斯本作出的巨大贡献而建立的，广场的中央竖立着庞包尔侯爵的雕像。

如果继续向河口方向走，顺着海滨大道，您会发现很多海

滩和度假村。而这种集别墅和酒店为一体的度假胜地自20世纪初开始，便与码头、露台和卓越的高尔夫球场密不可分。继续沿着海岸前进，您会路过多处有名的冲浪海滩，会遇到世界遗产景点辛特拉，其文化景点包括多处宫殿。

最后，让我们站在欧亚大陆最西端的罗卡角，面向大海，感受曾经属于一座城、一个国、一个时代的辉煌，看着夕阳一点点落下去。

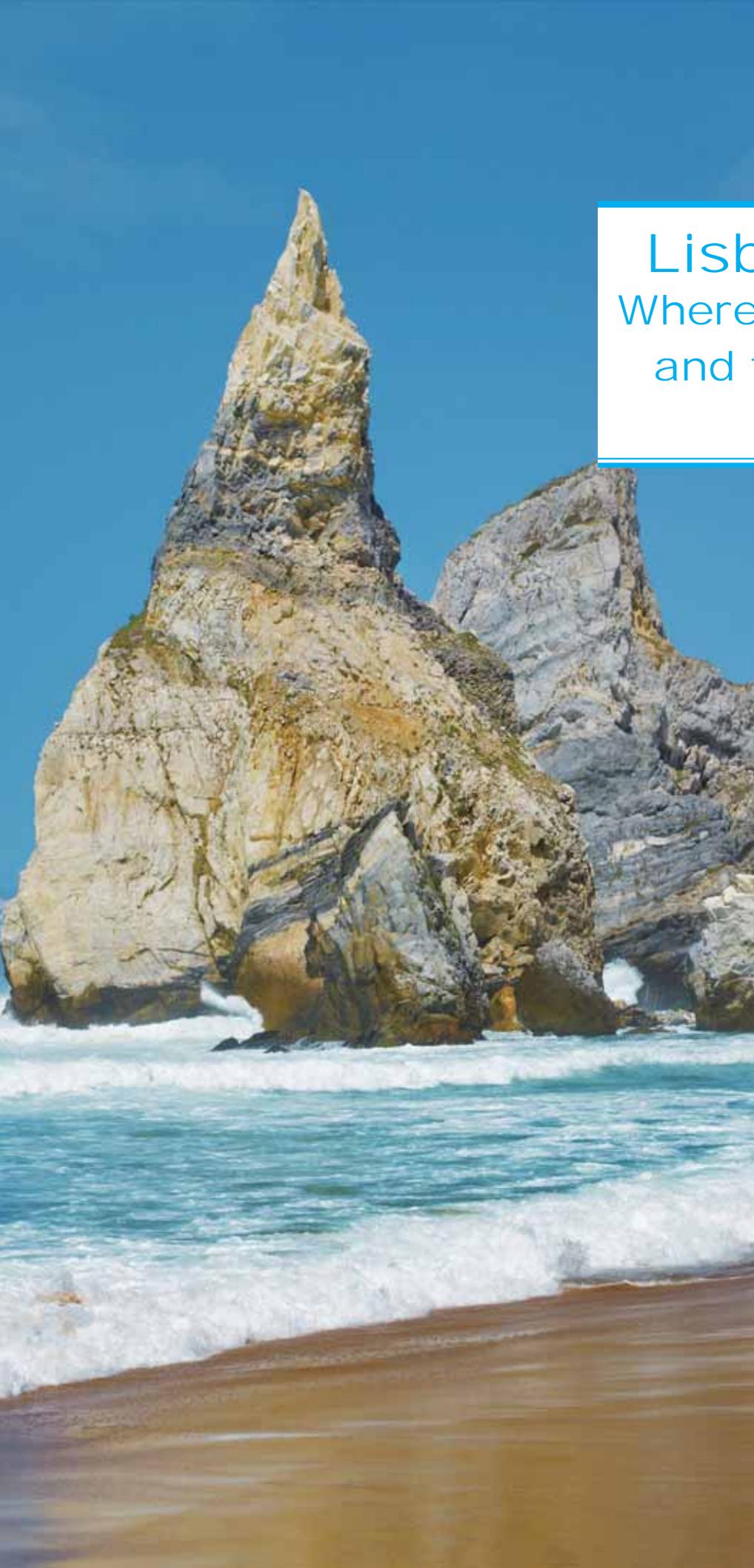
里斯本，这个曾显赫一时的世界商业中心，虽然难掩其没落，但她骨子里的贵族气质告诉我们，曾经贵族，就不怕没落。

面向大海，你问她要去向何方，她指着大海的方向……



陆止于此，海始于斯。
面向大海，你问她要去向何方，
她指着大海的方向……



A tall, jagged rock formation, likely a sea stack, stands prominently on a sandy beach. The rock is light-colored with some darker patches and is surrounded by white foam from crashing waves. The sky is a clear, bright blue.

Lisbon (38°N)— Where the Land Ends and the Sea Begins Aristocratic Past

This is the place where the land ends and the sea begins.

Situated at the westernmost point of the continent, it silently overlooks the Atlantic Ocean less than 12 km away. You'll find spectacular and noble, albeit sometimes crumbling, architecture almost anywhere in the downtown area. Ride an iconic historic tram brightly colored to travel past most of its best sights, and spend a typical lazy day in Europe. Welcome to Lisbon, the capital of Portugal.

Lisbon, delimited at north by the Sintra Mountains and at south by River Tagus, is built on seven hill. A stretch of houses with different shades of red roofs are dotted with green trees, making for a fabulous oil painting. When breeze from the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean blows over, the city opens the door to its glorious past.

As the land ends here, Lisbon marks the birth of maritime civilization.

In the great voyages of discovery in the 15th century, the Kingdom of Portugal was one of European

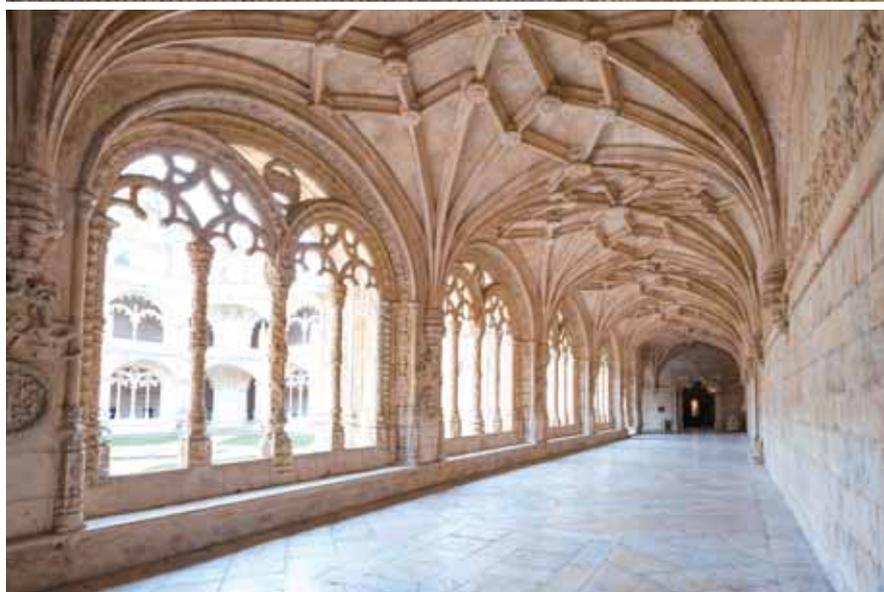
powers to build a colonial empire. At that time, most navigators started their adventures from Lisbon. As tons of gold were shipped back from Portuguese colonies, Lisbon became a wealthy commercial center on the continent. Lisbon has since carried the aristocratic blood in its veins.

There is no such thing as a must-see sight in Lisbon because in every street and even the entire city you can experience its aristocratic past, and enjoy leisure time in an elegant way.

Avenida da Liberdade and Rossio Square in central Lisbon are great places for walking. With a relatively small urban area, most historic sites are found in the Alfama, the oldest district of Lisbon. It's a great choice to stroll along its cobblestoned streets and explore the past of the city.

With various galleries and a plethora of art exhibitions every month and week, Lisbon is a destination that art lovers won't miss. Lisbon is not only a city of architecture and art, but also a city of music. The beautiful, melancholy music of Fado traces its origin back to distant homesick sailors and leaves its trace in the heart of every Portuguese. For an authentic Lisbon tour, enjoy a piece of Fado while walking along streets in the Alfama, Mouraria and Madragoa.

Lisbon is also renowned as one of Europe's hottest nightspots. After an afternoon of shopping in the upscale Chiado, look out over the whole city bathed in the afterglow on any viewing deck in Santa Catarina or São Pedro de Alcântara. Enjoy a dinner in Bairro



Alto or try local delicacies pastel de Belém.

São Jorge Castle, which occupies a commanding hilltop, is a great place to overlook the historic centre of Lisbon and its surrounding old districts. Be sure to visit the castle either by walk or by Elevador de Santa Justa. This is not an ordinary elevator for it was designed 100 years ago by Raoul Mesnier du Ponsard whose master is the famous Alexandre Gustave Eiffel.

In fact, there are several sights that you don't want to miss in Lisbon.

Torre de Belém built on the Lisbon shore in the early 16th century is a world cultural heritage which witnessed the glorious past of Portugal. In the Age of Discovery, many

great explorers set off on their voyages of discovery from here.

In front of the tower sits Mosteiro dos Jerónimos, an architectural gem built in the prime time of the country, and a famous world cultural heritage. Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama and the poet Camoes were buried here. In the Great Lisbon Earthquake in 1755 when the entire city was nearly flattened, only Mosteiro dos Jerónimos stood, saving the Portuguese royal family praying here.

Near the tower, you'll see a giant sailboat-shaped monument -- Padrão dos Descobrimentos where spectacular voyages of Portuguese explorers are reproduced with embossment. Walk around the



square, you can track on a large world map crafted on the cement ground the years, destinations and routes of these great voyages. It is worth to note that the monument was built in memory of Henrique o Navegador who made great contribution to marine adventure of the country. The place where the monument sits is the Marquess of Pombal Square as a tribute to Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, 1st Marquess of Pombal who helped restore the city after earthquakes. In the middle of the roundabout there is a large column dedicated to him.

If you walk along the beach road toward the estuary, you'll find many beaches and resorts. In the early 20th century, resorts which combine mansions and hotels

appeared in Lisbon. Piers, terraces and golf courses... you can enjoy your life in whatever way you like! While moving on along the coast, you'll walk past several famous surf beaches, and the world heritage site Sintra where you can explore its palaces.

To complete your tour, enjoy your time in Cape Roca at the westernmost tip of the Eurasian continent. Watch the sun falls down behind the Atlantic Ocean, and savor the glorious past of a city and a country in an amazing era.

Lisbon is no longer the prosperous commercial center, but is always standing there with noble temperament and deep attachment to oceans.





斗牛士之城

——塞维利亚 37°N

不朽的音乐文学殿堂



文 / 骆驼 景点推荐 / 西班牙国家旅游局 图 / 全景



在塞维利亚老城墙边，卡门序曲缓缓奏响，热情奔放的吉卜赛女郎卡门和英俊潇洒的沙场勇士唐·豪塞，一起追逐着那像自由小鸟一样的爱情……也是在这里，塞维利亚理发师费加罗，成就了一对恋人的姻缘以及自己的爱情……

当激昂、热情的斗牛士之歌奏响时，我们仿佛看到，堂·吉珂德、唐璜……这些不朽之作中的人物从塞维利亚美丽广场的那座桥上缓缓走来。他们热情勇敢的眼神告诉我们，来吧，来这里吧，塞维利亚这座激情之城将让你们的思想插上翅膀，让你们的灵魂得到滋养。

此时此刻，我们将镜头拉回到 17 世纪的欧洲，在北纬 37°，大西洋和地中海以北，与北非为邻的伊比利亚半岛南部，有一座城，瓜达尔基维尔河穿城而过，在港口装卸货物的人络绎不绝。这里就是 16~17 世纪世界上最繁华的商



城和海港——塞维利亚，它作为欧洲对美洲唯一的贸易港口长达 3 个世纪之久。3 个世纪，足以让这里的财富堆积如山，足以让全世界的目光都围着她转，足以让她的名字频繁出现在大文豪、大音乐

家的作品中。

塞维利亚（西班牙语 Sevilla），西班牙安达鲁西亚自治区首府，西班牙第四大都市，也是西班牙唯一有内河港口的城市。公元 11 世纪，阿拉伯摩尔人



的一个部落被她的美丽和热情所吸引，在这里建立了独立王国，塞维利亚现存大部分古代建筑就是这个时期的遗迹。塞维利亚于公元前 43 年建成塞城，是公元 8~13 世纪哥特人及摩尔人王国的首都。她先后被罗马人、西哥特人、阿拉伯摩尔人占领和统治，多元的文化更增加了她独特的魅力。如今，她是西班牙南部经济、贸易、旅游和文化重镇。

有海的地方就有故事。

塞维利亚是一座因大航海而兴、因水而灵的城市。美洲新大陆的发现给这里带来了巨大的物质财富和精神财富。整个欧洲的目光都被她吸引，她的包容、多元、热情和奔放，成为文学家、音乐家的激情创作地。一部部伟大的作品在这里诞生，一个个鲜活的人物从这里走向世界——英国诗人拜伦和奥地利大作曲家莫扎特，把歌剧《唐璜》中的主人公唐璜带到了这里；歌剧《塞维利亚的理发师》干脆直接用上了“塞维利亚”

这个名字，它被法国剧作家博马舍和意大利作曲家罗西尼请到了这里；也是在这里，在被莫扎特改编的歌剧《费加罗的婚礼》中，塞维利亚的理发师和心上人喜结良缘；在法国作曲家比才的歌剧里，吉卜赛女郎卡门的爱情故事，在塞维利亚上演；世界文学史上的不朽之作《堂·吉珂德》，就是西班牙大作家塞万提斯在塞维利亚的一所监狱中完成的，他的作品中经常提到塞维利亚的这街那巷；此外，威尔第的《命运之力》、贝多芬的《费德里奥》等都以塞维利亚为背景。塞维利亚也是丹·布朗的《数字城堡》中的场景之一，布朗在塞维利亚大学上一门艺术史课的时候，开始有了创作《达·芬奇密码》的冲动。

富有激情和创造力的塞维利亚，给了那个时代同样的气质，一如堂·吉珂德的自由、勇敢和孤独。

热情的城市，怎么少得了足球和美酒。

塞维利亚有两支拥有西班牙甲级联赛资格的强队，塞维利亚足球俱乐部和皇家贝蒂斯，每个周末，俱乐部都聚集了大批足球爱好者。塞维利亚还是享誉世界的名酒“雪莉酒”的出产地，在老城区和有大众气息和独特风格的街区，如特里亚纳区（Triana）和马卡雷纳区（La Macarena）的小酒吧里转转，来一杯雪莉酒，配上最正宗和美味的 Tapas 小吃，一定让你既饱眼福又饱口福。

被称为 tapas 的小碟菜，在西班牙语的字面意思为“盖子”。以前，人们喜欢在屋外喝啤酒，为了防止苍蝇飞进杯子里，人们便想出了用装着食物的小碟子盖住杯子的做法。慢慢地，这种小碟菜便演变成今天西班牙的特色菜——Tapas。塞维利亚是一座美食之都，这里有来自加的斯省的海鲜，来自哈恩省的橄榄油，以及来自赫雷斯·德拉弗龙特拉的雪莉酒。

塞维利亚还是著名的“弗拉门戈舞”



的发源地，这里到处洋溢着热情和繁荣。每年在这里举行的圣周和四月节最为热闹。你还可以去美术博物馆（el de Bellas Artes），它是西班牙最重要的专业博物馆之一。博物馆坐落在慈恩修道院内，收藏有埃尔格莱戈、贝拉斯克斯、祖巴兰等大师的作品，其中尤以穆里略的作品最著名。

城中还有许多人类文化遗产建筑。

塞维利亚阿尔卡萨皇宫

塞维利亚的阿尔卡萨皇宫，是欧洲仍在使用的最古老的皇家宫殿，世界文化遗产地。由 Pedro 在前摩尔人城堡的原址上建造。她由一个宫殿群组成，被古城墙所围绕，后期经历了多次的翻修和装饰，保留有穆德哈尔以及文艺复兴时期的风格，非常值得游览和欣赏。卡洛斯五世和葡萄牙伊莎贝尔皇后的婚礼就是在这里举行。

塞维利亚大教堂

塞维利亚大教堂，世界第三大教堂，是基督教文化与伊斯兰教文化融合的典范，在 7 世纪大清真寺的基础上建立。她保留了著名的吉拉尔达尖塔，其历史可上溯至 16 世纪。来这里千万不要错过 500 件保存在教堂内的宝贵藏品，有诸如穆里略、祖尔巴兰和戈雅等著名画家的画作。此外，哥伦布的遗骨就存放在一个大纪念碑下的庙宇内。

西印度群岛综合档案馆

西印度群岛综合档案馆（Archive of the Indies），世界文化遗产地，拥有塞维利亚最精美的文艺复兴建筑风格。她地处塞维利亚古代商人交易所（Casa Lonja de Mercaderes）内，是极有价值的档案文件库，珍藏了在美洲和菲律宾的西班牙帝国的历史档案。包括塞万提斯的求职请

求，亚历山大六世为西班牙和葡萄牙划分世界的教宗诏书，哥伦布的日志，美洲殖民地美国城市的地图和规划等。

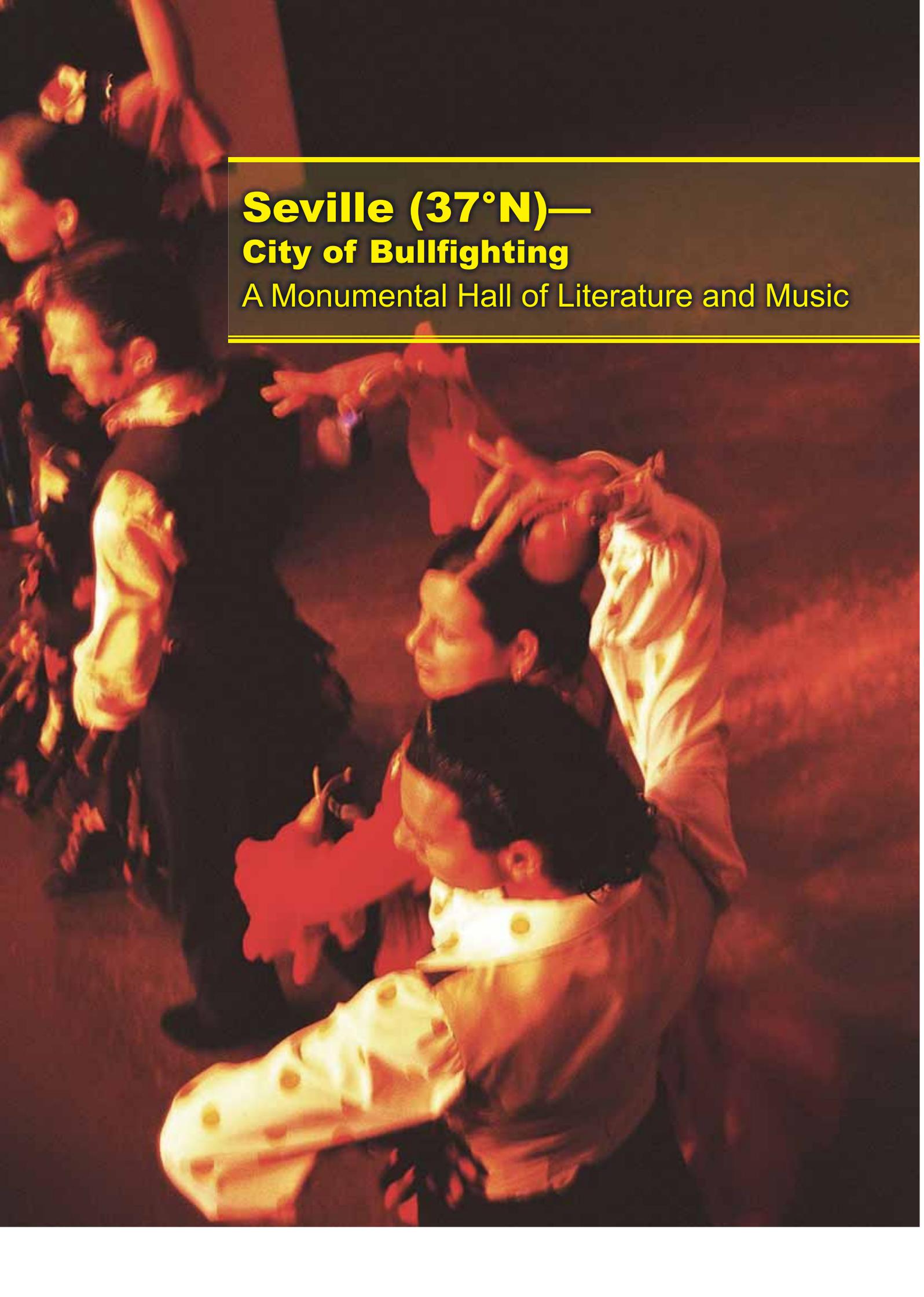
吉拉尔达钟楼

吉拉尔达钟楼是塞维利亚的地标，高达 105 米，原是老阿拉伯清真寺的古宣礼塔。人们可以从斜坡通往钟楼。登上塔，可以俯瞰塞维利亚老城五颜六色的屋顶。

西班牙广场

是一个半月形建筑，为 1929 年的世界博览会而建，每一个彩色的瓷砖代表了西班牙的不同省份，四座桥则象征了伊利亚半岛的中世纪王朝。如果正值夏日，您还可以租小船沿着弧形运河划动。

1987 年，塞维利亚被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产名城，斗牛士之城因为激情而不朽。



**Seville (37°N)—
City of Bullfighting**

A Monumental Hall of Literature and Music

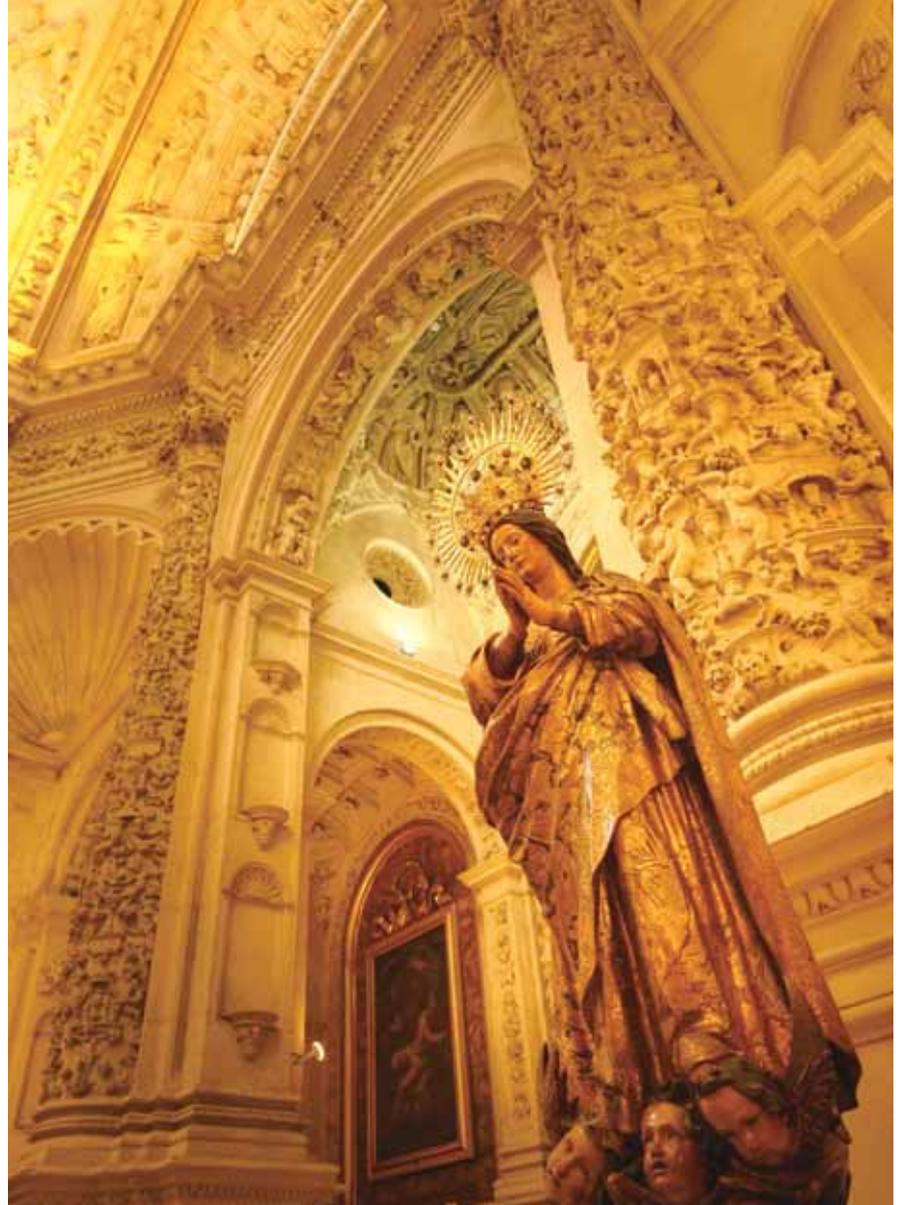
As the overture from Carmen is played over old city walls of Seville, you can conjure up the tragic love story between the fiery gypsy Carmen and handsome soldier Don José, both in pursuit of love like free birds.

Figaro, a barber of Seville, made a romantic love and his marriage possible...

When the Toreador Song rings, Don Quixote and Don Juan in the masterpieces seem to walk to us from the bridge on the Plaza de Espana of Seville, and their passionate and brave eyes are telling us to come here, come to Seville, the city of passion, to free your mind and nourish your soul.

Coming back to Europe in the 17th century, a bustling port sits north of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and south of the Iberian Peninsula next to South Africa. The Guadalquivir River cuts through this 37°N town. It is the busiest trade center and port in the 16th to 17th century, Seville, the only port for trade between Europe and America for three centuries. Fortune piled up here, global attentions were drawn to here, and its name appeared frequently in the works of literary giants and music masters.

Seville (Sevilla in Spanish) is the fourth largest city of Spain and the capital of the autonomous community of Andalusia. It is also the only city with inland harbor. In the 11th century, a Moors tribe from Arab, attracted by its beauty and passion, established an independent kingdom here. Most of



existing ancient buildings are from that era. Seville city was established in 43 B.C., and served as the capital for Goths and Moors during the 8th to 13th century. It was taken by Romans, Visigoths, and Arab Moors in a row, and culture diversity adds to its unique charm. Seville is a center of economy, trade, tourism, and culture for Southern Spain.

Sea is the place where many stories happen.

Seville is a city that prospers for maritime voyages. The discovery of the New World has brought tremendous material and spiritual wealth to the city. With inclusiveness, diversity and passion, she has attracted the attention of the whole

continent, and inspired many writers and musicians. Seville has witnessed the birth of many masterpieces, and the popularity of lifelike characters around the world. The English poet Byron and Austrian composer Mozart brought Don Juan, hero of the opera Don Juan, to the city; the opera Barber of Seville has included the city in its name, and was presented in the city by French script writer Pierre Beaumarchais and Italian composer Rossini. In the Marriage of Figaro by Mozart, a local barber married his beloved lady. In the opera by French composer Bizet, the love story of gypsy maid Carmen was brought to stage in Seville. The immortal

novel Don Quixote was completed by Spain's most celebrated writer Miguel de Cervantes in a prison in Seville, in which he often mentioned the streets and alleys of Seville. The city is also seen in *La forza del destino* by Giuseppe Verdi and *Fidelio* by Ludwig. Seville is also *Digital Fortress* by Dan Brown, who was inspired to write the *Da Vinci Code* when studying the history of art in University of Seville.

Passionate and creative Seville people are also free, brave, and lonely like that of Don Quixote.

Football and wine are must for passionate Seville citizens. It is home to two La Liga teams - Sevilla FC and Real Betis, which would

gather countless football fans every weekend in the stadium. In the world-renowned city to produce sherry, it is a great choice to enjoy sweet sherry in local *tapa* bars in the old town or distinctive neighborhoods like Triana and La Macarena. The word "tapas" is derived from the Spanish/Portuguese verb *tapar*, "to cover", a cognate of the English *top*. Long ago, local people prefer to drink sweet sherry in the open air, and *tapas* comes from the practice of putting a slice of bread over the top of a wine glass to prevent flies getting in. Seville offers a variety of speciality foods, from seafood in Cadiz, to olive oil in Jaen, and to

sherry in Jerez de la Frontera.

As the cradle of the flamenco, Seville is imbued with passion and prosperity, especially during the Holy Week and the famed April fair. You can also visit the Museum of Fine Arts of Seville

(Museo de Bellas Artes de Sevilla), one of the most important museums in Spain. Set in the old Merced Calzada Convent, the museum has a collection of works from artists such as El Greco, Pacheco, Velázquez and Zurbarán, amongst others. Special mention should be made of the area dedicated to Murillo.

The city also boasts many cultural heritages.



The Real Alcázar in Seville

The Real Alcázar in Seville is the oldest royal palace still in use in Europe, and also a world cultural heritage. Built by King Pedro I at the site of a Moorish palace, the Real Alcázar is a complex surrounded by ancient walls. Despite numerous restorations, the Alcazar offers some of the best surviving examples of Mudejar and Renaissance architecture. It is also the setting for the wedding between Charles V and Isabella of Portugal.

Seville Cathedral

As the third-largest church in the

world, Seville Cathedral was built over the ruins of an ancient mosque in the 7th century, and represents a fantastic marriage of two distinct styles, Muslim and Christian. The famous Giralda tower can be dated back to the 16th century. The cathedral also houses some 500 precious artworks that you don't want to miss, for example, paintings of famous artists like Murillo, Zurbarán and Goya. Its royal chapel holds the remains of Christopher Columbus.

Archive of the Indies

The Archive of the Indies, a world cultural heritage, is an unusually serene and Italianate example of

Spanish Renaissance architecture. Housed in the ancient merchants' exchange of Seville, the Casa Lonja de Mercaderes, it is the repository of extremely valuable archival documents illustrating the history of the Spanish Empire in the Americas and the Philippines. Here are Miguel de Cervantes' request for an official post, the Bull of Demarcation Inter caetera of Pope Alexander VI that divided the world between Spain and Portugal, the journal of Christopher Columbus, as well as maps and plans of the colonial American cities.

Giralda Tower

As a landmark of Seville, the Giralda tower, at 105 meters high, was the ancient minaret of the mosque. A series of ramps takes visitors up to the bell tower, which offers outstanding views over colorful roofs in the old town.

Plaza de Espana

Plaza de Espana is a huge half-circle structure built for the Ibero-American Exposition of 1929. A series of gaudy tile pictures depict maps and historical scenes from each Spanish province, and four bridges relate to the ancient Spanish kingdoms in the Middle Ages. In summer days, you can take a boat ride to enjoy the scenery. In 1987, Seville was recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and the city of bullfighting will keep its passion alive forever.





永恒之城——罗马 42°N

用大理石写就的史书

文 / 骆驼 景点推荐 / 罗马市政府旅游与时尚部 图 / 全景





未见罗马，无从想象。无从想象的亚平宁半岛，是一个踩着过膝长靴，行走在地中海的妙龄女郎，北纬40°线犹如镶嵌在靴子上的一颗颗珍珠，让这位地中海女郎风情万种。靴子膝盖处，就是罗马，一座看似上了年纪但骨子里却有着妙龄女郎情怀的永恒之城。

罗马（Rome），意大利首都，古罗马帝国的发祥地，亚平宁半岛上最璀璨夺目的历史文化名城，因建城历史悠久而被称为“永恒之城”。

罗马城位于意大利半岛中西部，台伯河下游平原地的七座小山丘上，市中心面积1200多平方千米。是意大利占地面积最广、人口最多的城市，也是全欧洲最大的城市之一。

罗马的永恒，在于她的古老。古老得让“罗马”二字都能成为那个时代大都市的别称，成为拉丁文CAPUT MUNDI里的全球之都、永恒之城。

根据罗马神话，罗马城是由双胞胎

兄弟罗慕卢斯与雷穆斯在公元前753年兴建。世界遗产委员会把罗马历史中心区列入《世界遗产名录》，理由是：“从传说的公元前753年建成之日起，罗马就同人类的历史紧密相连。它曾是统治地中海世界五个世纪之久的帝国的首都，后来又成为基督教世界的首都，今天仍然履行着这些重要的宗教和政治功能。”2014年4月13日，罗马的年纪又长了几岁。英国《每日电讯报》报道说，对古罗马广场进行发掘的考古学家发现了一堵墙的遗迹，它的历史可以追溯至公元前900年。如果这一发现被证实，“永恒之城”的兴建时间就要比人们预想的早100多年了。

未见罗马，无从想象。

见了罗马，你会发现，罗马不是一天建成的。

全世界文化遗产的70%在意大利，其中16%在罗马。

罗马是全世界历史建筑物最多的城市：由奥勒良城墙围住的古城见证了其

三千年的历史并作为全欧洲文化遗产的象征。1980年，联合国教科文组织把罗马古城、梵蒂冈地区以及城外圣彼得大教堂列入人类文化遗产目录。罗马城区内还有一个独立国家，即梵蒂冈城国。因此，罗马还是全世界独一无二的两国之都。

罗马是古老的，但她也是年轻的。

罗马人讲求实际，一如注重享受的妙龄女郎。罗马艺术的最高成就体现在她无数的公共建筑上。他们把古希腊主要为神庙增色的技术用来为人服务，修筑了网络密布的道路、桥梁、排水管道、广场、公共浴池、竞技场等大型公共设施，让它们在城市中发挥重要作用。

罗马人爱好奢华，一如喜欢打扮的妙龄女郎。他们经常在典型的希腊建筑造型的基础上进行改造，比如在多利克式柱的柱底加上一个柱基，把爱奥尼亚式柱头上的卷涡造型加在科林斯式柱头上，让建筑形式更加繁复华丽。从古罗马用大理石写就的一部部史书中，我们能读出罗马人鲜明的个性和特点来。





圣彼得大教堂

圣彼得大教堂高耸于罗马全城之上，是世界上最大的教堂之一。公元 320 年前后由君士坦丁皇帝下令修建。多个世纪后，开始了长达 200 多年的重建。米开朗琪罗、贝尔尼尼等众多艺术大师加入到重建的队伍中。在众多杰作中，绝对不能跳过的是米开朗琪罗的雕塑《圣伤》，其雕刻技术和传达的感动一直令观赏者惊叹。大教堂广场上恢宏的柱廊是贝尔尼尼设计并监造，284 根圆柱放射性布置成 4 列，如同张开的双臂，欢迎信众的到来。从方尖碑旁的柱廊弧心点向外看，柱廊仿佛只有一列。您可以登上教堂穹顶，360 度全方位欣赏罗马城的独一无二。

纳沃纳广场

离开圣彼得大教堂，踏上协和大街，在天使城堡前有一座白色天使桥通往台伯河对岸，过河后左行即可到达罗马最高雅最欢乐的纳沃纳广场。广场建在多米齐亚诺体育馆的废墟上，古时候曾被用作田径及竞技场，如今却成了街头艺术家展现才华的地方，画家几分钟内就能把模特传神地画在纸上。广场周边的冰淇淋店、比萨店、餐馆和露天咖啡馆至今仍然是罗马人及游客聚会的地方。

万神殿

从纳沃纳广场穿过复兴大街，绕过参议院大楼，后面一系列特色不一的小巷将把您带到万神殿。万神殿，是献给众神的古建筑。它是由亚得利亚诺皇帝于公元 118—125 年间在公元前 27 年的一个神殿废墟上兴建。公元 609 年被赠予教皇，成为基督教堂，曾被更名为圣母玛利亚殉道者教堂。1870 年成为意大利国王纪念堂，国王维多利奥·埃马努埃二世、翁贝托一世王后玛格丽特·迪·萨沃亚以及大艺术家拉斐

尔·桑齐奥均长眠于此。一进入万神殿，抬眼望天，你会发现，一缕光线通过穹顶上直径9米的“魔环”倾斜射入，照亮了整个神殿的内部。如果遇到下雨，考验强大的古罗马排水管道的时候就到了，飘进万神殿的雨水竟然从22个隐藏的泄水孔中消失了。

坎比多利奥

坎比多利奥尽管是罗马七丘中最低、最小的山丘，但它却是和罗马历史联系最紧密的地方，从古至今一直都是罗马的政治和宗教活动中心。经过精美的科尔多纳达台阶进入米开朗琪罗设计的广场。广场上有两个双子大楼（保守宫和新宫，现为卡比多利奥博物馆所在地），以及元老宫（现为罗马市政厅）。

大斗兽场

斗兽场是古罗马最大的圆形露天剧场，2007年被列入现代世界七大奇迹目

录。大斗兽场的意大利文是 Colosseo，意为巨像。公元2世纪时，其附近矗立着一个尼禄皇帝的巨型雕像。其真正的名字是弗拉维奥露天剧场。大斗兽场由维斯帕先皇帝下令兴建，其儿子提图斯在位的公元80年完成。原来用于角斗士之间角斗搏击（拉丁语 munera）以及角斗士与猛兽之间搏斗（拉丁语 venationes）。斗兽场共四层，内部有大理石贴面的砖砌台阶，地上地下设计十分精妙。竞技场是一个巨大的木质舞台，上面覆盖着沙子。地下部分有密集通道，猛兽被关在其中，舞台设备以及升降机也在此布置。距斗兽场几步之遥，就是罗马最著名的君士坦丁凯旋门。

市集

沿着帝国市集大道可到达古罗马市集，那里有罗马古老的广场，在马路另一侧，可以欣赏到帝国市集区。1924年至1932年间，罗马修建现在的帝国市

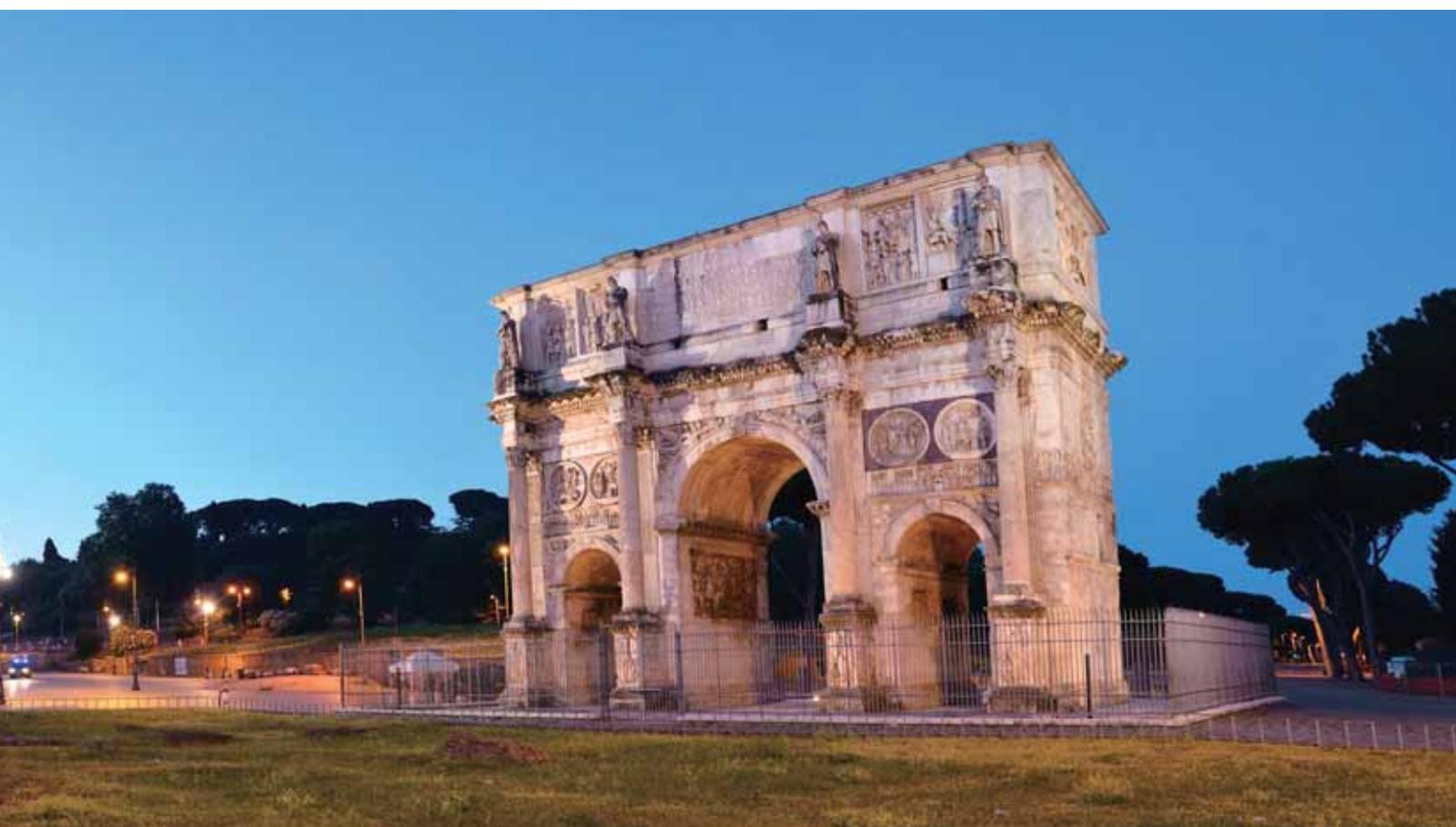
集大街时，让古罗马市集重见天日。共和制时代结束后，罗马成为一个庞大帝国的首都，其版图从高卢至小亚细亚。过去的市集显然无法满足其作为政治和社会中心的需求。恺撒大帝于公元54年最先下令修建了恺撒市集，之后是奥古斯都市集、特兰西多利奥市集，最后当然是最宏大的图拉真市集。从城市建设角度看，罗马帝国市集从坎比多利奥至奎利纳莱的古迹区构成了一个有机整体。

罗马是古老的，但她也是活力四射的。

一个很会穿靴子的国家，一定有一支很会踢球的球队。罗马足球俱乐部与同城死敌拉齐奥，每年都会在他们共用的主场——罗马奥林匹克球场上演最精彩火爆的罗马德比。国王兵临城下，意甲各队莫敢不从。到罗马一睹意甲超级赛事，如今已成为最热门的旅游项目。

要熟悉罗马，一辈子也不够。







Rome (42°N)—Eternal City History Engraved in Marble

You could never imagine Rome unless you come and see it.

Seen from the map, the boot-shaped Apennine Peninsula is like a young lady playing by the Mediterranean sea, and the lady looks more gorgeous against the romantic 40th parallel north. At the knees sits Rome, an old city that smells like teen spirit.

Rome, the capital of Italy, is the birthplace of the Ancient Roman Empire, and the most brilliant historic and cultural city on the peninsula. With its long history, it is also known as the Eternal City.

The City of Rome is located in the central-western part of the Italian Peninsula and built on seven mountains along the downstream plain of Tiber River. With a downtown area of more than 1,200 km², it is the largest and most populated city in Italy, and also one of the largest cities in Europe.

Rome is called the “Eternal City”

for its long history. In ancient times, “Rome” was another name for metropolis, and its Latin phrase CAPUT MUNDI was taken to mean “Rome capital of the world”.

Founded, according to Roman mythology, by twin brothers Romulus and Remus in 753 BC, Rome, to be specific, the whole historic centre within city walls, was included by the World Heritage Committee in World Heritage List under the following criterion: “From its foundation, Rome has continually been linked with the history of humanity. Rome was first the center of an empire which dominated the Mediterranean world for many centuries, and then the capital of the Christian world. It remains today a symbol and one of the most venerable goals of pilgrimages.”

On April 13, 2014, ancient Rome just got a little older. Excavations inside the Roman Forum have found the remains of a wall dating back to 900 BC, suggesting that the Eternal City

was settled two centuries earlier than previously believed.

You could never imagine Rome unless you come and see it.

When you make it here, you will understand that “Rome wasn't built in a day”.

Over 16% of the world's cultural heritage is located in Rome, and 70% in Rome.

Rome is a city with the richest cultural and architectonic heritage. The historical center within the Aurelian walls bears witness to almost three thousand years of history, and stands as a testimony to the European culture. In 1980, the historical centre of Rome city was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site along with Vatican City and the Basilica of St. Paul's Outside the Walls. Inside the city boundaries of Rome is an independent country -- the Vatican City. For this reason, Rome has been often defined as capital of two states.



The ancient city also stands with a young touch.

Romans have the practical attitude same like that of young lady focusing on enjoyment. The apex of Roman art is found in its countless public buildings. Technologies to build the temples in Ancient Greek were applied in civil fields, to construct a dense network of major public facilities like roads, bridges, drainage pipes, squares, public bathes, and arena which would better serve the city and its citizens. Their love for extravagant style is no different from young ladies' passion for dressing up. They often renovate the classic Greek architecture for intricate and magnificent expressions, for example, adding a plinth at the bottom of Doric column, or transferring the volute Ionic capital to the Corinthian. Ancient Rome has a history of marble, which reflects the distinctive personalities and traits of Romans.



St. Peter's Basilica

Overlooking the Rome city, St. Peter's Basilica today remains one of the largest churches in the world. The church was built at around 320 by the Emperor Constantine, and over the centuries, the long process was launched which, within the space of about two

hundred years and thanks to the genial contribution of artists such as Michelangelo and Bernini, led to the complete overhaul. Michelangelo's masterpiece of Renaissance sculpture the Pietà, where many a visitor remains mesmerized by its combination of technical purity and emotional impact. At the piazza outside the basilica, Bernini

designed two colonnades of 284 columns in four rows that frame the piazza just like "the motherly arms of the church". The obelisk indicate viewing points from which each wing of the colonnade seems to have only one row of columns rather than four abreast. Climb up to the top of St Peter's dome, it is a fantastic experience, and a great opportunity to enjoy a fantastic and dizzying city panorama all around Rome.

Piazza Navona

Take Via della Conciliazione from St. Peter's Square, and continue to fortress of Castel Sant'Angelo where you can cross the majestic Sant'Angelo Bridge to the other side

of Tiber River and make our way left to Piazza Navona -- undeniably the most elegant and cheerful of all Roman piazzas. Established on the ashes of the Circo di Domiziano (Circus of Domitian), where athletics competitions and games took

place, Piazza Navona is enlivened every day by many artists who with their art succeed in just a few minutes in capturing the features and the typical expressions of those being depicted. Surrounded by ice cream parlors, pizza shops, restaurants and sidewalk cafes, this has always remained one of the favourite meeting places of Romans.



Pantheon

Walk from Piazza Navona along Corso del Rinascimento, and distinctive lanes behind the Senate House will lead you to the Pantheon. Dedicated to the worship of every god, the Pantheon was built by the Emperor Hadrian between 118 and 125 A.D. over the ruins of another temple dating back to 27 A.D. In

609, it was converted into a Christian Church by Pope Boniface IV and consecrated to Santa Maria of the Martyrs. Turned into a memorial chapel for the kings of Italy in 1870, the tombs of Vittorio Emanuele II, Umberto I and Margherita of Savoy

are to be found here together with that of the celebrated Renaissance Artist Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, who is more often referred to as simply Raphael. Lift up your head on entering. Our attention is caught straightway by a ray of slanting sunlight shooting down from the "oculus", a 9- metre round aperture at the very top of the dome that illuminates the entire building. If it is raining, watch the falling water disappear into the floor's 22 virtually invisible holes.

Piazza del Campidoglio

While being the lowest and smallest of the seven hills of Rome, the Capitoline is perhaps the most closely bound to the city's history,



as it has been the hub of Rome's political and religious life since ancient times. Today the Michaelangelo piazza, reached by climbing a splendid flight of steps, is encircled by two identical buildings (Palazzo dei Conservatori and Palazzo Nuovo, home to the Capitoline Museum) and Palazzo Senatorio, which serves as the seat of the Mayor of Rome.

Colosseum

As the largest amphitheatre ever built in ancient Rome, the Colosseum was proclaimed one of the new Seven Wonders of the World in 2007. In Italy, the amphitheatre is known as Colosseo, i.e. colossus. The name Colosseum has long been believed to be derived from a colossal statue of Nero nearby. Originally known as Flavian Amphitheatre, it was built under the emperor Vespasian, and was completed in 80 A. D. under his successor and heir Titus. It was used for gladiator fights (munera in Latin) and hunting simulations involving ferocious and exotic animals (venationes in Latin). With wide marble terrace encircling the arena, the four-storey structure comprised a large wooden floor covered by sand, covering an elaborate underground structure which consisted of a network of tunnels, hinged platforms and vertical shafts, as well as cages where gladiators and animals were held. Within walking distance of the Colosseum is the famous Arch of Constantine.

The Forums

Walk along Via dei Fori Imperiali, you can reach the Imperial Forums, the ancient Roman piazza best appreciated at the other side of the street. Between 1924 and 1932, the Imperial Forums resurfaced following the demolition of which had been over the centuries built on top so as to clear the way for today's Via dei Fori Imperiali. At the end of the Republican Age, when Rome had become the capital of a vast empire stretching from Gaul to Asia Minor, the old Roman Forum proved to be too cramped to efficiently serve as the city's administrative and monumental centre, to be the very hub of public life. In 54 B.C., Julius Caesar was the first to come up with another square Caesar's Forum, followed by Augustus', then the Transitional and, finally, Trajan's Forum, which is undoubtedly the grandest. Together, the archaeological sites make up, from an urban standpoint, an organic complex renamed in the modern era the "Imperial Forums".

Rome is old but dynamic.

A boot-shaped country is definitely a power in football. The Rome Derby is one of the most eagerly awaiting sports event at the Stadio Olimpico shared by Roma and Lazio football clubs. Collision between the two giants is epic of all time. Watching Serie A is becoming the most popular project in Rome.

To know Rome, the whole life will not be enough.





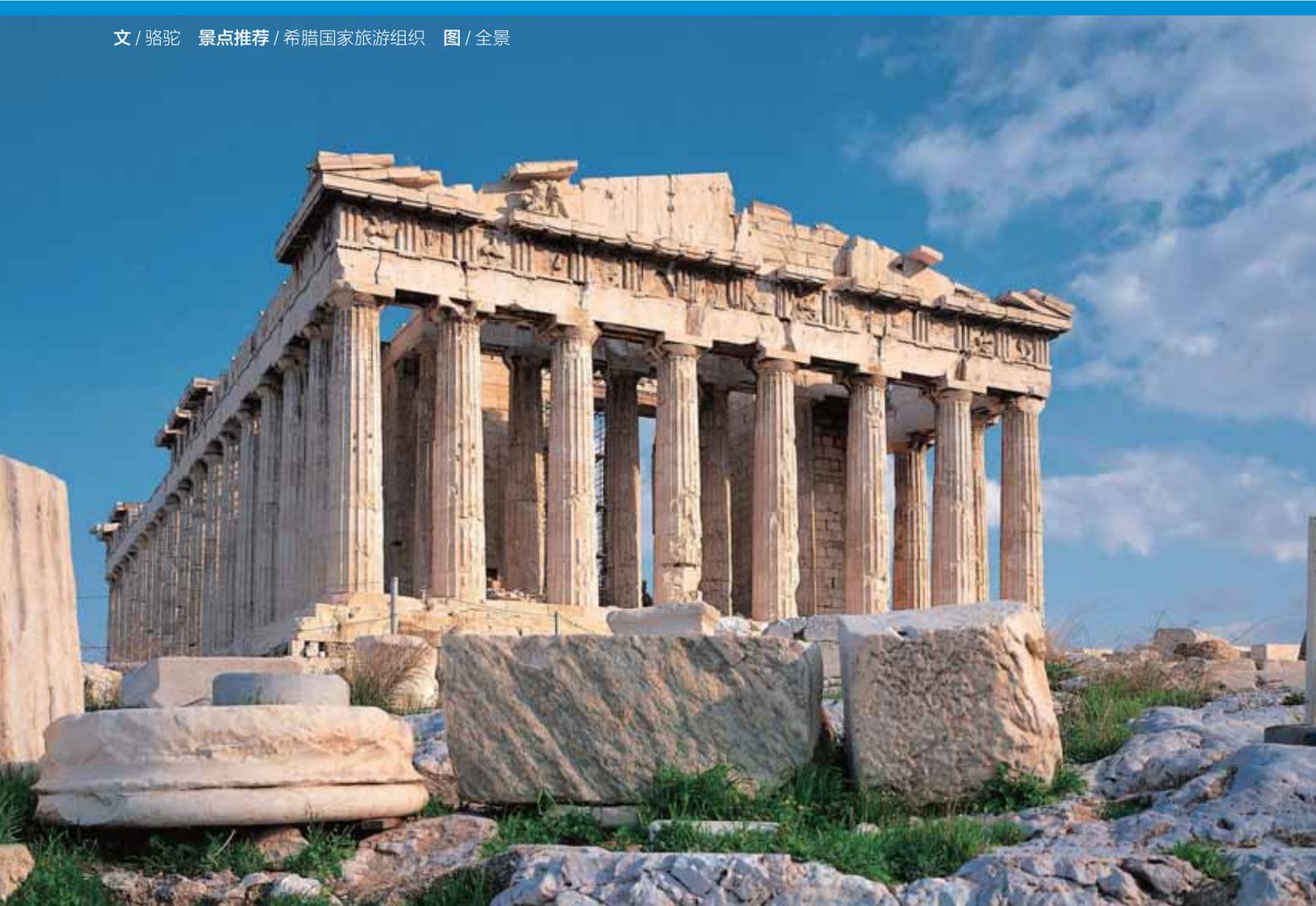


西方文明的摇篮——

雅典 38°N

历史遗迹和艺术杰作的启蒙地

文 / 骆驼 景点推荐 / 希腊国家旅游组织 图 / 全景



雅典之于欧洲，就如同母亲河之于孩子。是她，孕育了欧洲文明，引领欧洲在法律、文学、宗教、艺术及哲学领域始终走在世界前列。

在雅典出生或生活的大家，无一不是那个时代以及这个时代的大师——哲学“三贤”苏格拉底、柏拉图、亚里士多德，在这里著书立说；悲剧大师埃斯库罗斯、索福克勒斯、欧里庇得斯，在这里宣扬和平、追求自由；历史之父希罗多德，追随雅典民主政治的脚步，把这里当成了生命的归宿……“我们全都是希腊人。我们的法律、我们的文学、我们的宗教、我们的艺术，根源皆在希腊。”两百多年前，英国浪漫主义诗人雪莱这样解读雅典之于欧洲的重要。

雅典精神不仅深入欧洲的骨髓，就连这片土地的名字也和她有关。希腊神话中的腓尼基公主 Europa，被爱慕她的宙斯带往另一个大陆，后来，这个大陆取名为欧罗巴，也就是现今的欧洲。欧罗巴就是欧洲最初的人类，欧洲人都是她的孩子。

公元前 5 世纪的伯里克利黄金时代，使雅典在文化和政治上的成就对欧洲乃至世界文化产生了重大影响。地处欧亚交界的特殊位置，使她数度被来自西亚和欧洲的征服者占领，留下了多元文化的遗迹，成为历史的罕有见证。最著名的雅典卫城的帕特农神庙，更是被视为西方文化的象征。

1834 年，雅典成为希腊的首都。

如今，雅典大部分的历史中心已被改造成为一条 3 千米长的步行区。作为欧洲最大的步行区，它通向主要的考古遗址公园，在很大程度上再现了雅典曾经的辉煌与繁荣。

雅典卫城之旅

雅典卫城之旅是名副其实的朝拜之旅，所到之处，都是至少千年的遗存，让人满怀一颗虔诚之心，细细品味这里



曾经的光荣与梦想。

奥林匹亚宙斯神庙，始建于公元前 6 世纪，靠近哈德良拱门（始建于公元 131 年），是最大的古代建筑之一，成为雅典标志性的入口。从奥林匹亚宙斯神庙出发，沿着雅典卫城南部的 Dionysou Areopaghitou 街向前走，经过古老的狄厄尼索斯剧场，索福克勒斯、欧里庇得斯、埃斯库罗斯和阿里斯托芬

等大师的作品曾在这里被搬上舞台；继续走，到达始建于公元前 5 世纪的医神庙遗址和始建于公元前 2 世纪的欧迈尼斯柱廊；您还将看到始建于公元 161 年的阿提库斯音乐场，现如今，这里已成为雅典艺术节的演出会场。

您可以爬上神圣的卫城山丘，参观世界建筑和艺术界中最重要的一些杰作，其中最为闻名的要属帕特农神庙。除此

之外，卫城前门、雅典娜神庙和厄里希翁神殿也将给您留下深刻的印象。当然，您也不能错过帕特农神庙附近的博物馆。从卫城山丘眺望，城市之景一览无遗。

雅典卫城博物馆距离卫城山丘 300 米，是雅典最重要的当代建筑之一。它由钢铁、玻璃和混凝土共同建造而成，收藏了四千件从雅典卫城遗址中发掘的珍贵文物，向人们展示古雅典宗教中心的历史和功能。

从雅典卫城山丘下来，您将到达世界上最古老的法院——阿列依奥斯·帕格斯；对面就是 Philopappou 山，在这里有鹅卵石铺成的小路，同名的罗马纪念碑就矗立在山顶之上；不远处是普尼克斯山，古时期的雅典公民曾在这里举行集会，行使自己的民主权利。

再往前走，您将到达古安哥拉遗址，这里曾是古代雅典的商业、政治和宗教中心。参观点古遗址，您将有机会了解古典时期雅典的民主运行制度。

经由 Ermou 街道，您将到雅典最大的墓地——达凯拉米克斯遗址，参观壮丽的陵墓雕塑和石柱。作为古代时期神圣的河流，伊利达诺斯河流经这一片考古遗址。

但是，我们的雅典之旅绝不仅限于参观这些独一无二的考古遗址。

历史中心的街区之旅

作为这片历史中心地带中最重要的区域，普拉卡区位于雅典卫城的东侧，自古便一直是聚居之地。当您穿过迷宫般的狭窄街道，两旁矗立着土耳其占领时期和新古典主义时期（19 世纪）的建筑，您会有种穿越历史的错觉。

您也会看到古代的历史遗迹，如罗马古市集、著名的始建于公元前 1 世纪的“风之塔”以及始建于公元 132 年的哈德良图书馆，还有各类教堂、拜占庭艺术和建筑的代表作和奥斯曼帝国时期的遗迹，如费特希耶清真寺、Tzistaraki

清真寺、风之塔附近的土耳其浴室、穆斯林神学院等。同时，还有一些有趣的博物馆，包括民间艺术博物馆、希腊儿童艺术博物馆、通俗乐器博物馆和 Frysira 美术馆等，以及大量独特的酒馆、咖啡店、酒吧和售卖纪念品和希腊传统产品的商店。

雅典普拉卡地区的夜生活

经过普拉卡区，您将到达雅典老城中的特色区域——莫纳斯蒂拉基区。这里不仅有狭窄的街道和小型建筑，还有传统集市 (Yousouroum)。附近就是传统的普里西区。在过去的几年间，这里成为城市夜生活最重要的核心区域之一，拥有大量的酒吧、酒馆、希腊小馆 (Ouzeri) 和俱乐部等。

作为雅典的中心区域，传统商业街区拥有 2500 家各类商铺，这些商铺分布在 Ermou 街（雅典最著名的商业街）周围的各个街道。以食品贸易为主的 Athinas 街是整块商业街区的西部边界，拥有浓厚的中东地域风情。在这片街区，还矗立着市政厅，售卖肉类、鱼和蔬菜的地方市场以及宽阔的 Kotzias 广场。

在雅典的历史中心区域内，还有别致的科隆纳区（靠近雅典卫城和雅典卫城博物馆）、上佩特拉洛纳区、提塞翁区（拥有小型的博物馆和大量咖啡馆、酒吧和餐厅）、Metaxourgeio 区、Gazi 区以及凯拉米克斯区。过去拥有煤气厂的 Gazi 区现已转变成为雅典的文化中心——“科技城”。

市中心

作为雅典主要的中心广场，宪法广场和奥摩尼亚广场连接 Stadiou 街和 Panepistimiou 街。雅典城中最漂亮的新古典风格的建筑就矗立在这两条街道上。希腊的国会大厦赫然挺立在宪法广场上，由身着传统服饰的希腊精锐步兵团士兵

驻守，前面是无名战士纪念碑。

宪法广场周围是美丽的国家公园，南面是扎皮翁大厦（建于 1874—1878 年）。往前走便是总统府（建于 1897 年），紧接着是帕那辛纳克体育场，1896 年，现代历史上第一届奥林匹克运动会就是在这座体育场内举行。穿过梅茨区，您将沿着道路前往雅典最古老的第一公墓。在这里，您可以欣赏到户外雕塑展和大量的纪念墓碑，这些都是出自 19 世纪和 20 世纪最伟大的雕刻家之手。

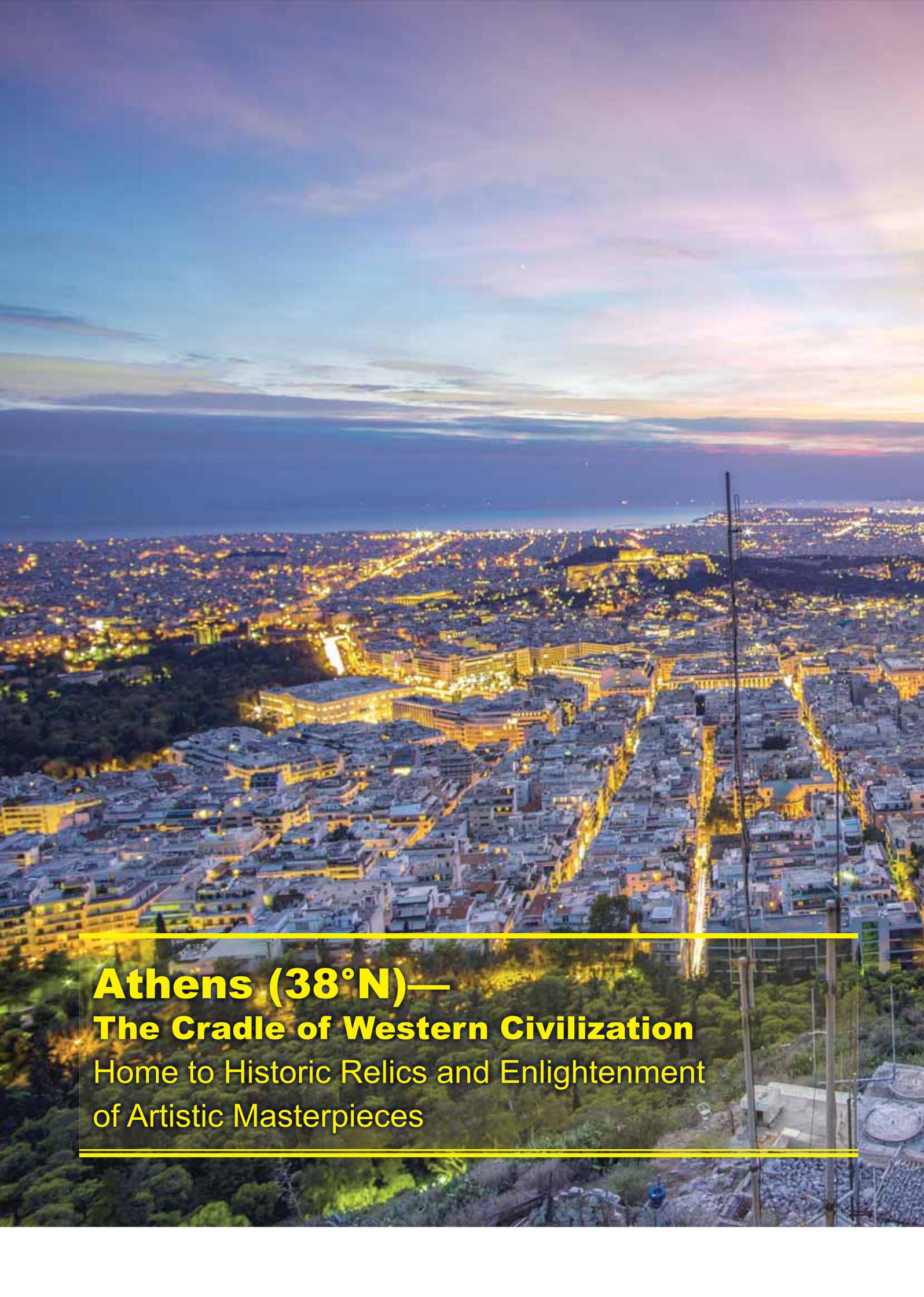
繁华的 Patisision 街紧邻奥摩尼亚广场，两旁矗立着有趣的建筑物，其中有诸如工艺学校和希腊国立考古博物馆这样的新古典主义风格的楼宇。作为世界顶级的博物馆之一，希腊国立考古博物馆收藏了新石器时代至罗马时期的稀有艺术珍品。

雅典，不仅是希腊的古都，更是全欧洲的古都。她对欧洲乃至世界文化产生的重要影响，让这座位于北纬 38° 的城市，成为欧洲永远的神话。



雅典，不仅是希腊的古都，
更是全欧洲的古都。





Athens (38°N)—
The Cradle of Western Civilization
Home to Historic Relics and Enlightenment
of Artistic Masterpieces

Athens, the mother river of Europe, gave birth to the European civilization, and led Europe front and center in law, literature, religion, art and philosophy.

Born or living in Athens are a long list of global masters, including Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle who founded their school and published their books here; masters of tragedy Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides chased the freedom and peace

here; Herodotus, "Father of History", devoted his life to democratic politics here in Athens..."We are all Greeks. Our laws, our literature, our religion, our arts have their root in Greece." Shelley, a major English romantic poet, commented on the importance of Athens to Europe over two hundred years ago.

Athens spirits are part of European genes, and this vast continent has its name after Athens. Phonetician Princess Europa, according to

Greek mythology, was brought by Zeus who adored her to another continent, which was later named Europa, i.e. Europe we know today. Europa was the first human ever living on Europe, and she was the mother all Europeans.

Athens, during the Age of Pericles in the fifth century B.C., made a great contribution to European and even global culture owing to its achievements in culture and politics. Over the years, a multitude of







conquerors occupied Athens which sits between Europe and Asia, and erected unique, splendid monuments - a rare historical palimpsest. The best known Parthenon Temple in Acropolis is considered the symbol of Western culture.

In 1834, it became the capital of the modern Greek state.

A large part of the town's historic centre has been converted into a 3-kilometre pedestrian zone (the largest in Europe), leading to the major archaeological sites ("archaeological park"), reconstructing - to a large degree - the ancient landscape.

Around Acropolis

This is actually a pilgrimage, where you can devote yourself to savoring its past glory and dreams in millennium-old remains everywhere. The tour starts at the temple of Olympian Zeus (6th c. B.C.), one of the largest in antiquity and close by Hadrian's Arch (131 A.D.), which forms the symbolic entrance to the city. From there, walking along Dionysou Areopaghitou Street (on the south side of the Acropolis) you pass the ancient Theatre of Dionysos (5th c. B.C.) where most of the works by Sophocles, Euripides, Aeschylus and Aristophanes were performed. Continuing, you will reach the ruins of the Asklepieion (5th c. B.C.) and the Stoa of Eumenes (2th c. B.C.) and from there the Odeion of Herodes Atticus, which was built in 161 A.D. and is nowadays the venue of the performances of the

Athens Festival.

From there you climb up to the sacred rock of the Acropolis, the site of some of the most important masterpieces of worldwide architecture and art, the most renowned of which is the Parthenon temple. Apart from this, also impressive are the Propylaea, the temple of the Athene Nike and the Erechtheion, while you must not skip a visit to the Museum, located close to the Parthenon. Moreover, from the rock you have an impressive view of the city.

Only 300m away from the sacred rock of Acropolis stands the impressive Acropolis Museum, one of the most important contemporary works of architecture in Athens. It is made of steel, glass and concrete and it houses 4000 priceless finds from the Acropolis monuments that represent its history and function as the most important religious centre of ancient Athens.

Coming down from the Acropolis you arrive at the Areios Pagos, the most ancient law court of the world. Opposite it is Philopappou Hill, with its beautiful cobbled little roads and the Roman monument by the same name on its top, while close by is the Pnyx, where the citizens of ancient Athens used to assemble and exert their democratic rights.

Walking farther along the pedestrian road you arrive at the Ancient Agora, which was the commercial, political and religious centre of ancient Athens. A visit to the archaeological site will give you the opportunity to become acquainted with the workings of

Classical Athenian democracy.

From there, via Ermou Street, you arrive at the Kerameikos, the largest cemetery of the ancient city, with impressive tomb sculptures and stelae. The Iridanos River, sacred in antiquity, runs through the archaeological site.

However, our tour of enchanting Athens does not restrict itself only to these unique archaeological sites.

Around neighborhoods of the historical centre

The “core” of the historic centre is the Plaka neighborhood (at the eastern side of the Acropolis), which has been inhabited without interruption since antiquity. When you walk through the narrow labyrinthine streets lined with houses and mansions from the time of the Turkish occupation and the Neoclassical period (19th c.), you will have the impression of travelling with a “time machine”.

You will encounter ancient monuments, such as the Lysikrates Monument, erected by a wealthy donor of theatrical performances, the Roman Agora with the famed “Tower of the Winds” (1st c. B.C.) and Hadrian’s Library (132 A.D.), scores of bigger and smaller churches, true masterpieces of Byzantine art and architecture, as well as remnants of the Ottoman period (Fetihie Mosque, Tzistaraki Mosque, the Turkish Bath near the Tower of the Winds, the Muslim Seminary, et al.). There are also some interesting museums (Folk Art, Greek Children’s Art, Popular Musical Instruments, Frysira Art Gallery, etc.), lots of picturesque tavernas, cafés, bars, as well as shops selling souvenirs and traditional Greek products.

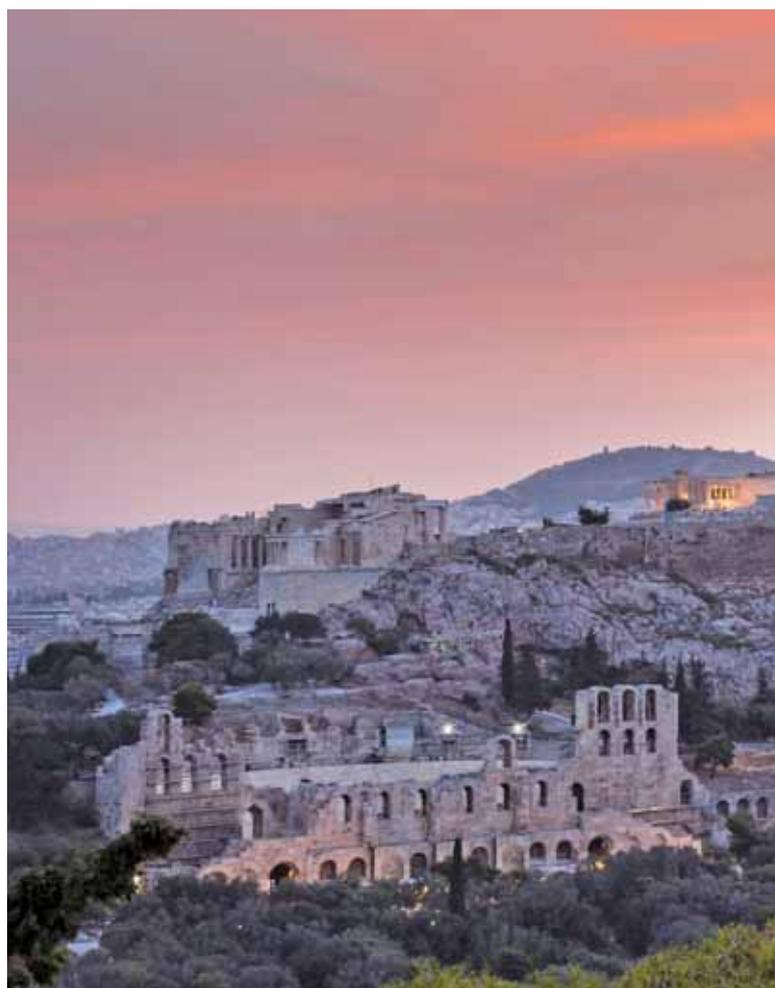
Night of Plaka

Continuing from Plaka you arrive at Monastiraki, a characteristic area of “old” Athens, with narrow streets and small buildings where the city’s traditional bazaar (Yousouroum) is held. Close to it is the Psyri area, a traditional neighborhood which during the past few years has evolved into one of the most important “centres” of the town’s nightlife, with scores of bars,

tavernas, ouzeris, clubs, etc.

However, the “heart” of the historical centre is the traditional commercial neighborhood, with more than 2500 shops of all kinds, which spreads out over the streets surrounding Ermou Street (the city’s best-known commercial street). The western “border” of the area is Athinas Street, where the foodstuff commerce is concentrated, reminding one strongly of the Middle East. Here are situated, among others, the neoclassical mansions of the Town Hall, the Municipal Market (where meat, fish and vegetables are sold) and spacious Kotzias Square.

Within the boundary of Athens’ historical centre also are the picturesque neighborhoods of Makryianni (close to the Acropolis, where the Acropolis Museum stands), Ano Petralona, Theseion (where you will find small interesting museums and scores of cafés, bars and restaurants), Kerameikos and Metaxourgeio, as well as the Gazi



area, with the former Gas works, which now have been turned into a cultural centre of the Athens municipality ("Technopolis").

Downtown

Syntagma and Omonia are the main central squares of the town; they are linked by Stadiou Street and Panepistimiou Avenue, along which some of the town's most beautiful Neoclassical buildings have been erected. Dominating Syntagma Square is the Greek Parliament building and in front of it the Monument of the Unknown Soldier, guarded by the Evzones in traditional costume.

From this square starts the beautiful National Garden (40 acres), south of which stands the impressive Zappeion Mansion (1874-1888). From there you can continue towards the Presidential Mansion (1897) and thence to

the Panathenaikon (Kallimarmaro) Stadium, where the first Olympic Games in modern history were held (1896). From there, crossing the Mets neighborhood, the road leads you to the First Cemetery, the oldest one in Athens, basically an outdoor sculpture display with a wealth of wonderful monumental tombstones by some of the most important sculptors of the 19th and 20th centuries.

From Omonia Square starts Patisision street, a busy street with interesting buildings, amongst which are the Neoclassical mansions of the Polytechnic School and the National Archaeological Museum, which ranks among the leading museums in the world and hosts rare art treasures from the Neolithic era up to the Roman period.

Athens is not only an ancient capital of Greek, but even the entire Europe. Its significance to European and even global culture make this 38°N city an eternal myth of Europe.





她从远古走来—— 普罗夫迪夫 42°N 中欧、西亚文明的连接处

文 / 骆驼 景点推荐 / 中华人民共和国驻保加利亚大使馆 图 / 全景



北纬 40°，这一盛产文明古城的神奇纬度线附近，有这样一座城，她在亚、非、欧三大洲交界处，巴尔干半岛东南部，中欧与小亚细亚的连接线上。她从远古走来，史前文明、色雷斯文明、希腊文明、罗马文明、拜占庭文化、中世纪文化、奥斯曼帝国文化、文艺复兴文化、现代文化相互交融，共同孕育了一个独一无二的文明古城，她就是——普罗夫迪夫！

普罗夫迪夫，保加利亚第二大城市、普罗夫迪夫州首府。这座古城有多老，看看她那有着 2000 年历史的古城墙和古罗马时期的露天剧场就知道了。

普罗夫迪夫是远古时期色雷斯地区的中心地带，也是古希腊神话中神秘音乐家俄耳甫斯的诞生地。不熟悉俄耳甫斯没关系，但对于星座迷来说，一定要知道这位兼具诗人及音乐家气质的神话音乐家以及有关他和“天琴座”的凄婉故事。传说中的硬汉角斗士斯巴达克斯也是诞生在这里。

罗马帝国时期是普罗夫迪夫历史上最为辉煌的时刻，当时修建了大量公共建筑，如教堂、浴室、剧院等。这些凝固在石头里的艺术在 2000 多年后的 1972 年，竟然从普罗夫迪夫老城南门附近的地下被意外发现。

古罗马露天剧场为半圆柱形希腊古典式建筑，建于公元 2 世纪。全部用白色大理石依山砌成，由下至上有 20 排大理石座位呈扇形包围着舞台。舞台高 3.1 米，两边保留着栩栩如生的大理石雕像，当时可容纳 7000 多名观众，经改造后，如今可容纳 3500 名观众。

如今，沉寂了 2000 多年的古罗马露天剧场重新奏响了华丽的乐章。威尔第夏季音乐节（Verdi Festival）成为普罗夫迪夫一年一度的音乐盛事。当音乐响起，《游吟诗人》《茶花女》一一从舞台上走下来，你将不知今夕是何年，难免生出“此曲只应天上有，人间能有几回闻”的感慨来。夏季到普市，



一定不要错过这场与古代对话的音乐盛宴。

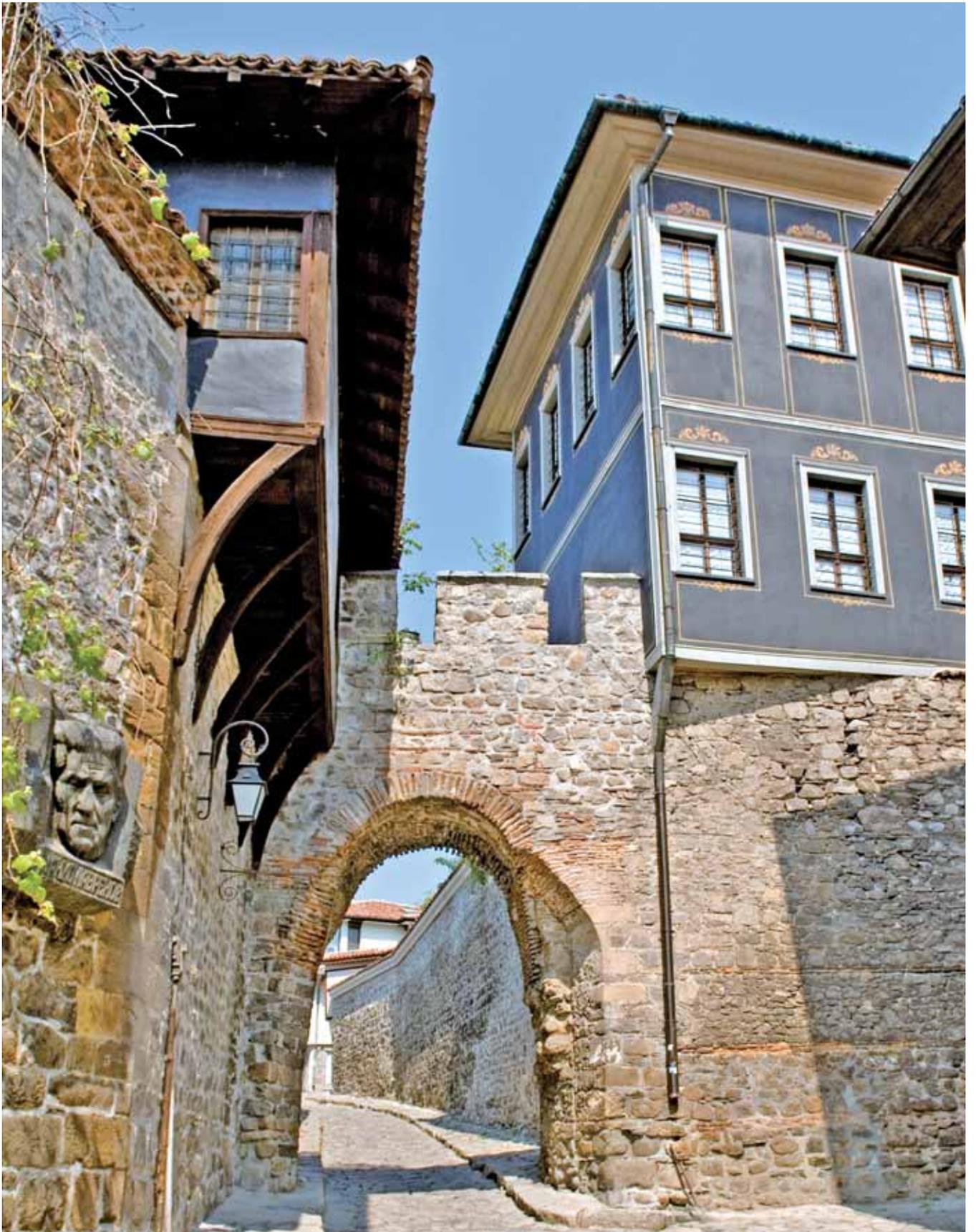
普罗夫迪夫老城位于市中心的山丘上，历史上曾作为守卫用的城堡。这里集中了普市传统建筑的精华，在保加利亚建筑史上占有十分重要的位置。城内的老街古巷至今还保持着古老的风貌，居民住房上层用斜拱承托，层层凸出，非常有年代感。不少民居还被辟为博物馆，有的已被命名为国家重点文物保护单位。游客可以在集中的区域内穿越不同的历史时期，观赏古老的建筑，感受普罗夫迪夫的古老与质朴。

民族博物馆位于普罗夫迪夫老城区，拥有许多能够代表保加利亚以及保加利亚文化的展品，馆内共有三间不同主题的展厅。这座博物馆建于 1847 年，是

一位富商私人所有。博物馆本身就是十分珍贵的艺术品。

如今的普罗夫迪夫是保加利亚中南部富庶的农业区，马里查河把城市分为两部分，主要工业区在北岸。从 1933 年起，普罗夫迪夫每年举办春、秋两次日用品及工业用品国际博览会。

北纬 40° 线附近，不仅盛产文明古城，还盛产玫瑰和上好的葡萄酒。作为葡萄酒的发源地之一，自古以来，酿造葡萄酒就被视为普罗夫迪夫市民要特别掌握的技能 and 灵感的来源。保加利亚前总统彼得·斯托扬诺夫就出生于普罗夫迪夫市，一款葡萄酒就以他的名字命名。在普罗夫迪夫，如果细细品味老城的风韵还不过瘾的话，玫瑰和葡萄酒将为您在欧洲之行画上圆满的句号。





Plovdiv (42°N)— A City of Antique

Where Central European and Western Asian
Civilizations Meet

Latitude 40°N, a concentration of ancient cities, houses a city where the borders of Asia, Africa, and Europe meet. It sits on the southeast side of Balkans and the line connecting central Europe and Asia Minor. Here brings together civilizations of prehistoric times, Thrace, Greek and Rome, and cultures of Medieval, Ottoman, Renaissance, and modernity in magic mix, and becomes a unique city of civilization, the Plovdiv!

It is the second-largest city in Bulgaria, and the capital of Plovdiv Province. The 2,000 year old ancient walls and outdoor theatre in Ancient Rome are easy evidences of how old this city is.

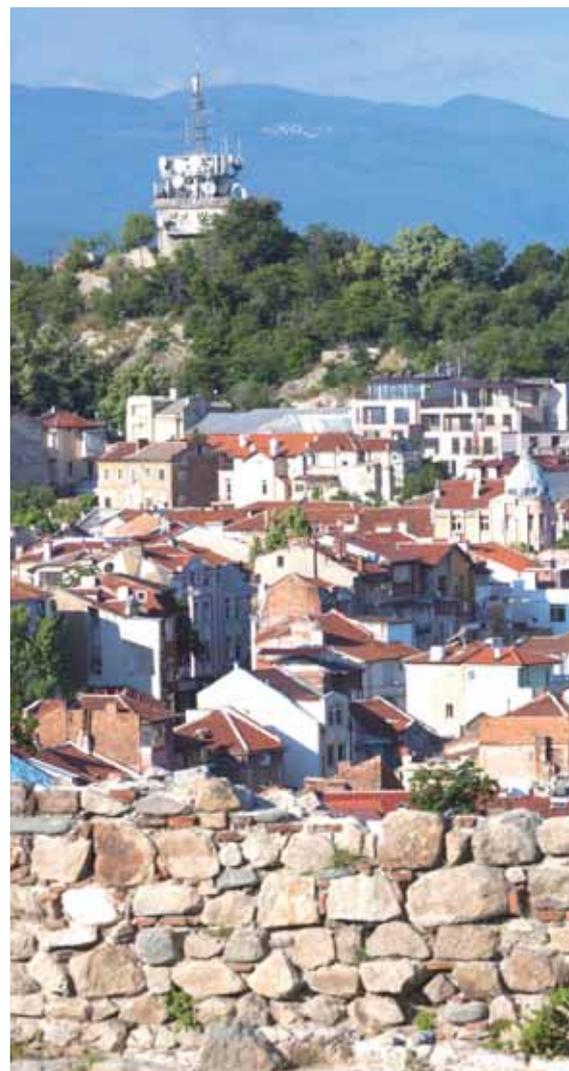
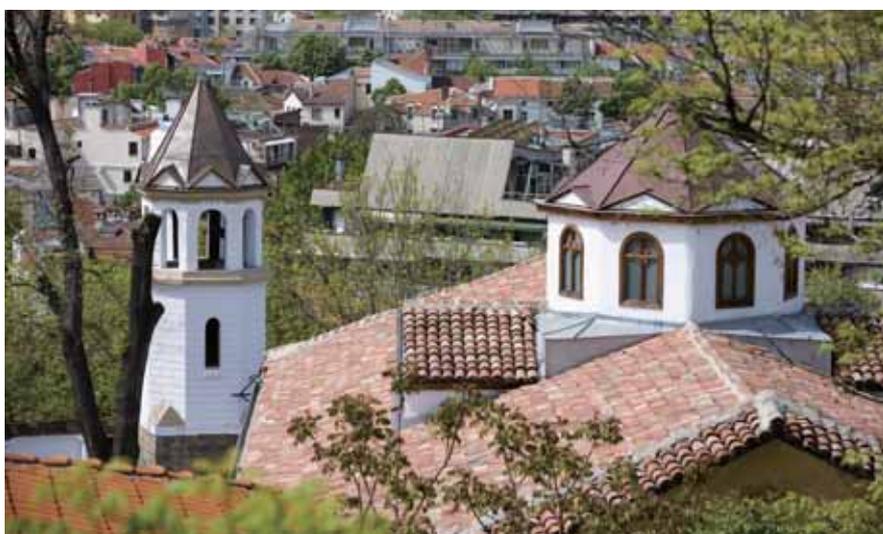
It was situated at the center of

the antique Thrace, and Orpheus, the mysterious musician in ancient Greek myths, was born here. Constellation enthusiast must learn about this poetic musician hidden in mystery and his pathetic story with Lyra. Legend goes that the tough gladiator Spartacus was also born here.

Plovdiv had its prime during the Roman Empire, when a large number of public buildings were erected, including churches, bathes, and theatres. These fossil works of art, after over two millennium in 1972, were uncovered accidentally under the south gate of the old town.

The magnificent amphitheatre was built in 2nd century AD, all with white

marble against the hill. A total of 20 rows of marble seats enclose the stage in a fan pattern. The 3.1 meter high stage is lined with vivid marble sculptures. It once held about 6000 spectators. Now largely restored, it can seat 3500 audiences, once again hosting large-scale special events and concerts after sleeping underground for over 2000 years. Verdi Festival is a grand music gathering in Plovdiv. When the music is on, the *Il Trovatore* and *The Lady of the Camellias* come onto the stage, you will seem to travel back time, sighing that "What a great opera and song!" Coming to Plovdiv in summer, you won't want to miss this music feast and a dialogue with the past days.



The old town sits on the hill in downtown, and was once a castle to defend enemies. Here is the apex of traditional architectures in Plovdiv, and crucial to Bulgarian history of architecture. The old streets and alleys are still in their original, vintage styles, with the upper floors supported by oblique arches. Many houses are converted into museums, and some are recognized key relics under state protection. Tourists can take the time machine back to different periods while appreciating the antique buildings of the old Plovdiv.

Ethnographic Museum, located in the old town, displays many exhibits representing Bulgaria and the Bulgarian culture. It has three exhibition halls of different themes. It was built in 1847, and owned by a wealthy businessman. The museum itself is a precious work of art. Plovdiv is now a wealthy agricultural district in mid-south Bulgaria. The Maritsa splits the city into two parts, and industrial districts concentrate on the north bank. Starting from 1933, Plovdiv would hold International Fair Plovdiv for

consumer goods and industrial supplies every spring and autumn. The latitude 40°N concentrates not only ancient cities, but also top roses and wine. Brewing wine has long been a must-get skill and source of inspiration for the residents of Plovdiv, a birthplace of wine. Petar Stefanov Stoyanov, former Bulgarian President, was born in Plovdiv, and a wine was named after him. If you want more than the charming old town of Plovdiv, rose and wine will put a perfect end to your trip to Europe.





拜访了大西洋沿岸那个精致的欧洲老贵族——里斯本，沿着北纬 40° 线一路向东，经过西方文明的摇篮——雅典，将来到东方文明的千年古城——太原。

同处一条纬度线，同是历史名城，同样由盛及衰，里斯本、雅典、太原，在不同的时空演绎着相同的命运变奏曲。

太原，中国山西省省会，一座拥有 4700 多年历史和 2500 年建城史的历史文化名城。历史上，太原又叫“晋阳”或“并州”。

晋阳古城，位于太原市晋源区，始建于春秋中晚期（公元前 497 年），是春秋时期杰出的政治家和建筑师董安于修建。他采用了夯土版筑法，就地取材，用附近产的铜，炼铜做成宫殿的柱子，又用山木做宫殿围墙的木骨，外面抹上泥，使整座城固若金汤。

晋阳地处中华文明的中心地带、农耕文明与草原文明的过渡区，是中国很多朝代的都城、陪都或政治中心。自建城以来，这里先后成为战国时赵国的都城、北齐的陪都、北汉的都城、隋朝的北都……盛唐时期，它是当时中国的三大都城以及世界上最大的城市之一。中国历史上一系列重大事件都和晋阳古城

有着密切联系。

唐代晋阳城的建筑布局十分高大上。城中有固定的市场，城内各个区域之间用高墙隔开。城中河渠纵横，既美化城市环境，又能排污和漕运。正如唐代诗人欧阳詹所描写的那样：“并州汾上阁，登临似吴阊，贯郭河通路，绕村水逼乡。城槐临枉渚，巷市接飞梁。莫论江湖思，南人正断肠。”好一座晋阳古城，既有中国北方的恢宏大气，又有中国江南的清新秀丽。

然而，不幸的是，这座古城在连续运转 1500 年后，在公元 979 年，被北宋第二个皇帝赵光义夷为平地。他一炬焚晋阳，继而引汾水灌之，从此，晋阳古城被完整地封存在了地下，成了名副其实的中国的“庞贝古城”。

晋阳古城遗址总面积 20 平方千米，由城池区遗址、墓葬区遗址和宗教祭祀区遗址三部分组成，古城中的城池遗址没有遭受大规模破坏，各种建筑遗址整体尘封在了地下，因而较完整地保存了中国隋唐五代时期城市建制的原貌。

古城西部地区有天龙山石窟、蒙山大佛、圣寿寺、童子寺遗址、开化寺遗址等六朝和隋唐时期石窟遗存。西南部的明代太原县城，基本保存了明、清太

原县城的建制特色，也是晋阳古城历史的延续。县城内城墙齐整，庙宇寺观林立，民居故宅比比皆是。

2002 年 9 月，联合国开发署将晋阳古城遗址的保护、开发和研究列为“21 世纪城市规划、管理与发展”援助项目。未来，这里将建成具有世界影响力的晋阳古城国家考古遗址公园。

在 2500 年的历史长河中，太原曾经是唐尧故地、战国名城、太原故国、北朝霸府、天王北都、中原北门、九边重镇、晋商故里……“无端更渡桑干水，却望并州是故乡”。金代大词人元好问在汾河岸边挥毫写下的千古绝唱“问世间情为何物，直教生死相许”，令这座充满帝王气息的城市多了几许浪漫的情怀。崇善寺、纯阳宫和文庙的比肩而立，宗教的和睦共存，体现了这座城市包罗万象的博大胸怀。行走于太原的情画山水，望双塔凌霄，品岷围红叶，醉蒙山晓月；穿梭于现代都市，行龙城大道，逛繁华柳巷；出没于美食深巷，啜一口陈醋佳酿，尝一碗拉面飘香，太原的味道就浓缩在舌尖久久不散。

如果说，一座城的记忆，储存在她的建筑里，那么，太原城的记忆，就储存在她厚重的历史遗迹里。

龙山石窟

龙山石窟，位于山西太原西南 20 千米的龙山山顶，主窟开凿于元代太宗六年至十一年（公元 1234—1239 年），是中国现存规模最大、保存最完整的元代道教石窟群，始凿于元代（1271—1368 年）初年。龙山石窟中最有游览和探古价值的是七真龛，也称玄门列祖龛。有 9 尊雕像，门侧各雕青龙、白虎、仙鹤、云龙，既象征神山仙境，又真实地反映了道教全真七子讲经论道的情景。龙山石窟相当完整地保存着具有全真道特色的雕刻品，道教石窟风格朴实，手法庄重，窟内塑像衣饰的雕刻简洁素净，十分含蓄内敛。

晋祠

山西第一胜景，素有“山西小江南”之称的晋祠，始建于北魏 386 年，是

为纪念晋王及母后邑姜而建，是中国现存最早的皇家园林，集中国古代祭祀建筑、园林、雕塑、壁画、碑刻艺术为一体。晋祠现有宋元明清各式建筑百余座、雕塑百余尊、碑碣四百余座，千年古树二十余棵，文物精品之多，实属罕见。晋祠的主殿圣母殿，建于宋代，殿堂内有 43 尊彩绘泥塑像，除圣母像两侧的小像外，其余都是宋代原塑。圣母殿前的木雕盘龙，是我国现存最早的盘龙雕柱，有近千年的历史。

永祚寺

民间俗称双塔寺，是太原城的标志性建筑，位于太原市区东南约 3 千米的郝庄村南山岗上。因其坐落在高山之上，在进入太原市之前，远远就可看到双塔的身影。双塔寺始建于公元 1597 年—1602 年，现存大部分建筑为明代建筑。寺院主要建筑全是以砖砌成的“无梁殿”





建筑，是我国明代砖砌结构的代表。尤其是三圣阁上的砖雕藻井，是明代砖雕艺术和建筑艺术的代表作。

崇善寺

崇善寺，既是佛教寺庙，又是皇家祖庙寺，明晋王朱桐为报其母恩所建。大悲殿千手千眼十一面观音，千钵文殊及普贤造型独特奇缺，极为罕见。殿内所藏释迦如来应化事迹和善财童子五十三参五彩画均为镇寺之宝。

王家峰北齐徐显秀墓

北齐徐显秀墓，位于郝庄村南的王家峰村，是中国国家级历史文物保护单位。在墓道内的彩色壁画是一绝，画面内容纷繁，人物关系复杂，但布局和谐，脉络清楚。十分难得的是壁画气势恢宏、色彩斑斓，是目前在中国山西、

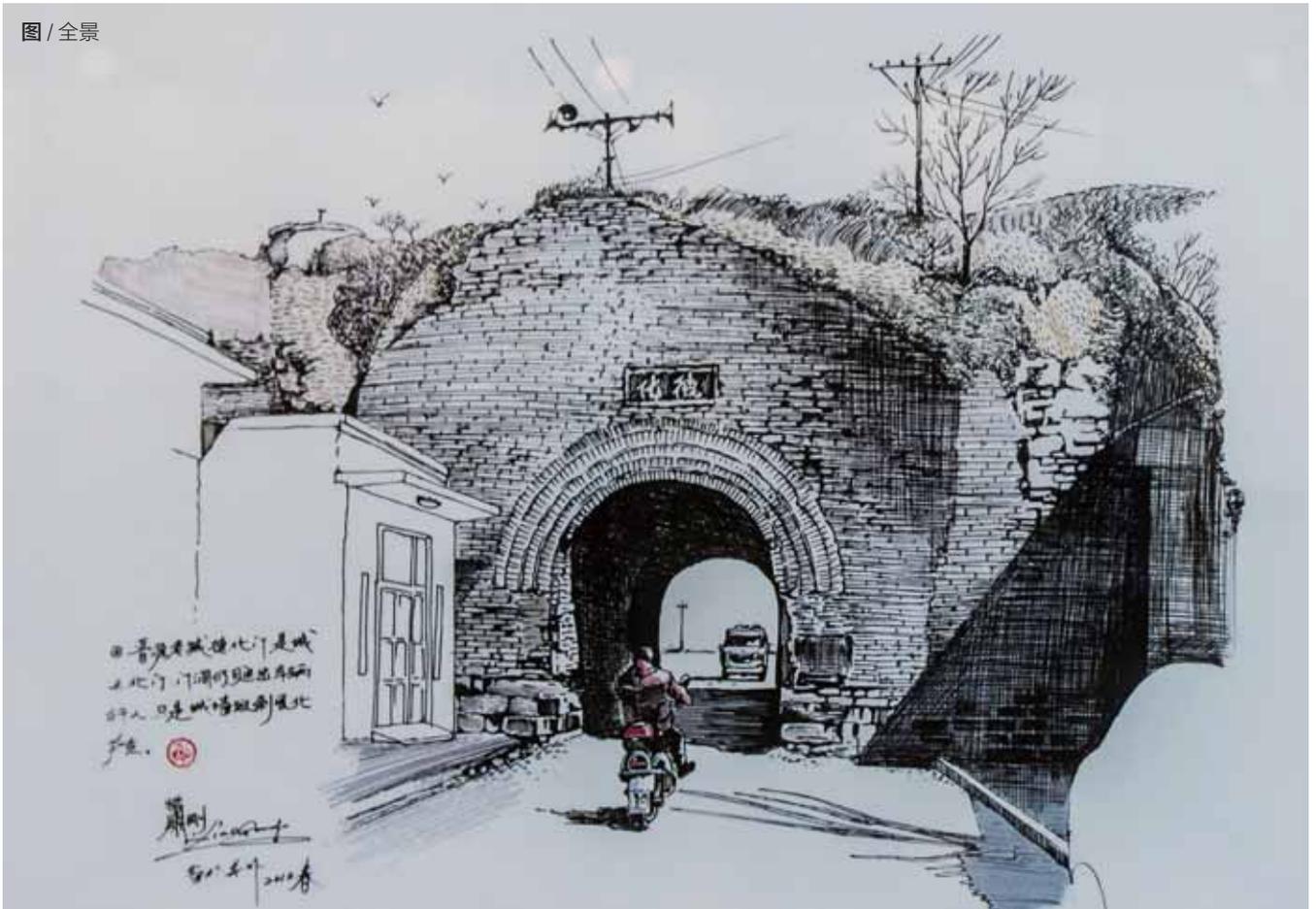
河北、河南、陕西、宁夏等省区已发现的北朝晚期砖构壁画墓中唯一完好的一座。墓葬中尤为引人注目的是反映中西文化交流的内容，如墓室残存的一枚嵌宝石戒指，为西方传入之物，为民族融合盛况的研究和中西文化交流提供了资料。

晋商文化

明清时期崛起的晋商，以太原为主要基地和商埠码头，与外省甚至外国贸易，以山西富有的盐、铁、麦、棉、皮、木材等特产，进行长途贩运，换取江南的丝绸、茶等，再转销西北、蒙俄等地。清代中叶，山西商人不惧艰险，远涉重洋，在日本的东京、大阪、横滨、神户以及朝鲜的新义州等地，设立了票号海外分庄，从事国际汇兑业务，开创了中国金融机构向海外设庄的新纪元。



图 / 全景



Taiyuan (38°N)—A Millennium-old City Outdoor Museum of History

From Lisbon, the old aristocrat on the Atlantic coast, all the way east along the latitude 40°N, passing Athens, the cradle of Western civilization, you will arrive in Taiyuan, a millennium-old city of Oriental civilization.

The same latitude, the same long history, and the same course from prosperity to decline, Lisbon, Athens, and Taiyuan perform the same melody of destiny.

Taiyuan, the capital of Shanxi

Province, has a history of over 4700 years. Built 2500 years ago, Taiyuan was also known as “Jinyang” and “Bingzhou” in the past.

Jinyang Old Town, located now in Jinyuan District, was first built in the mid-late Spring and Autumn Period (497 B.C.) by Dong Anyu, a famous politician and architect. Walls built by stamping earth between board frames, pillars made of local cooper, keels from local woods, with mud outside contribute to a

shakeable castle.

Sitting in the center of the Chinese civilization, and the transition from farming civilization to grassland civilization, Jinyang has been the capital, or second capital, or political center of many dynasties. Since its establishment, it was once the capital of Zhao State (Warring States Period) and the Northern Han Dynasty, the second capital of the Northern Qi Dynasty, and the northern capital of the Sui Dynasty...During the Tang

Dynasty in its prime, it was one of the three capitals and the biggest cities in the world. A series of historic events in China has close connection with Jinyang.

The architectural composition of Jinyang in the Tang Dynasty was very advanced. There were permanent marketplaces in the city, and districts inside were divided by high walls. A dense network of rivers and canals beautifies the city, as well as discharges the sewage and transport the goods. It finds the best expression in a poem by Tang poet Ouyang Zhan, "From the Fenshang Pavillion, Bingzhou spreads in front of my eyes. The river divides the city into two parts. The streets and alleys are bustling with people. But I miss my hometown back in the south." The amazing Jinyang combined the

magnificence of the north and the elegance of the south in perfect mix. Unfortunately, the old city, after operating for 1500 consecutive years, was torn down by Zhao Guangyi, the second emperor of the Northern Song Dynasty. After setting the city on fire, he continued to channel Fen River to flood it. From then, Jinyang was completely buried underground, same like that of "Pompeii".

The ancient site, spanning 20 km², has three parts: city, tomb, and religious sacrifice. The city was free of major destruction, and buildings of all kinds were buried below the surface, thus keeping the past urban system in the Sui Tang and the Five Dynasties Period.

On the western side of the city are remnants of Tianlong Mountain Grottoes, Mengshan Giant Buddha,

Shengshou Temple, Tongzi Temple, Kaihua Temple, and other grottoes from the Six Dynasties, Sui and Tang Dynasties. In the southwest is Taiyuan County town of the Ming Dynasty, which maintains the features of Ming and Qing county system. Inheriting the legacy of Jinyang ancient city, the town features uniform walls and scores of temples and civil residences.

In September 2002, the United Nation Development Program (UNDP) recognized the protection, development, and research of Jinyang ancient site part of "21st Century Urban Planning, Management, and Development" aid program. Here will be built into Jinyang National Archaeological Site Park that ranks among the world's leading archaeological parks.



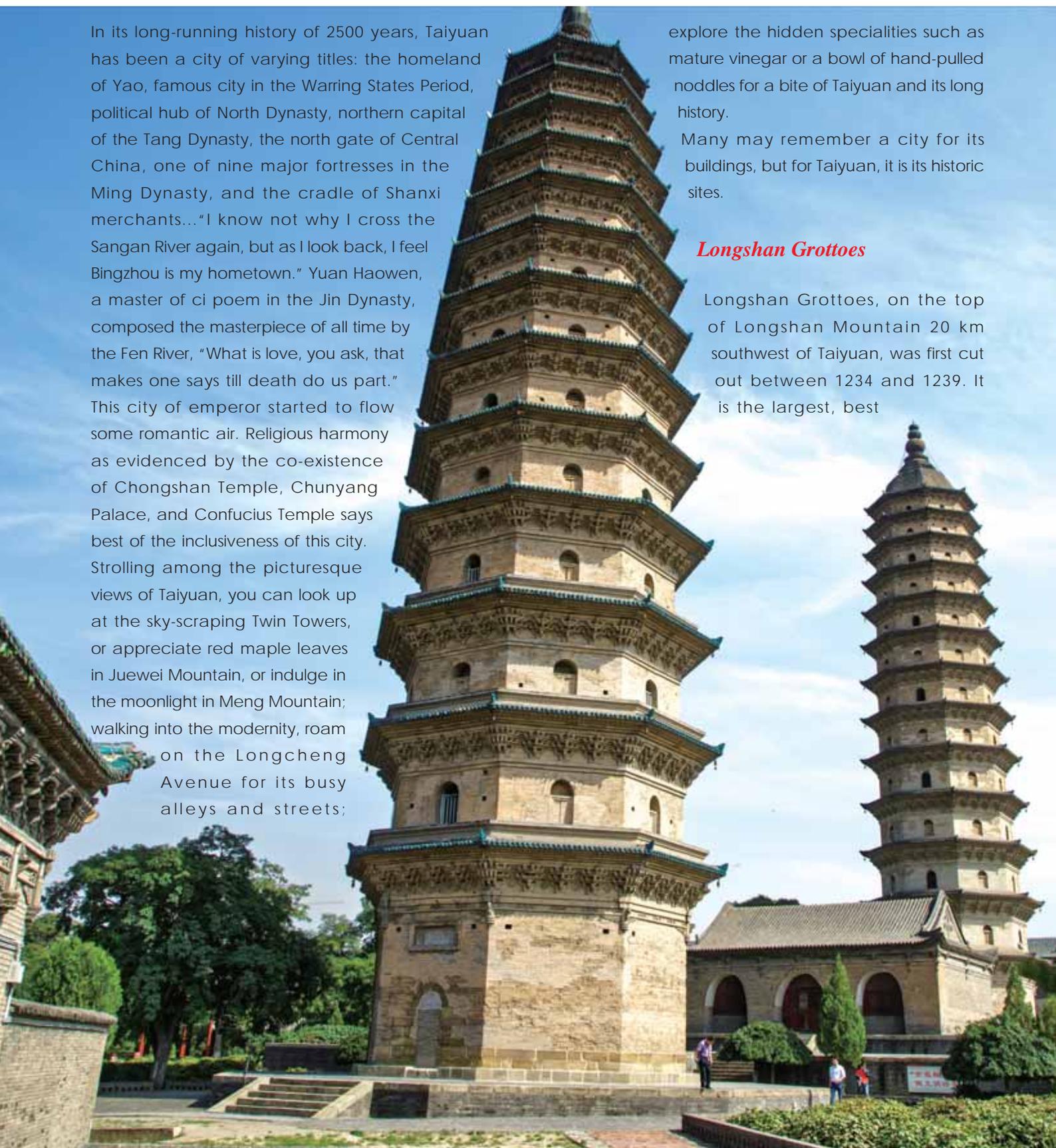
In its long-running history of 2500 years, Taiyuan has been a city of varying titles: the homeland of Yao, famous city in the Warring States Period, political hub of North Dynasty, northern capital of the Tang Dynasty, the north gate of Central China, one of nine major fortresses in the Ming Dynasty, and the cradle of Shanxi merchants...“I know not why I cross the Sangan River again, but as I look back, I feel Bingzhou is my hometown.” Yuan Haowen, a master of ci poem in the Jin Dynasty, composed the masterpiece of all time by the Fen River, “What is love, you ask, that makes one says till death do us part.” This city of emperor started to flow some romantic air. Religious harmony as evidenced by the co-existence of Chongshan Temple, Chunyang Palace, and Confucius Temple says best of the inclusiveness of this city. Strolling among the picturesque views of Taiyuan, you can look up at the sky-scraping Twin Towers, or appreciate red maple leaves in Juwei Mountain, or indulge in the moonlight in Meng Mountain; walking into the modernity, roam on the Longcheng Avenue for its busy alleys and streets;

explore the hidden specialities such as mature vinegar or a bowl of hand-pulled noddles for a bite of Taiyuan and its long history.

Many may remember a city for its buildings, but for Taiyuan, it is its historic sites.

Longshan Grottoes

Longshan Grottoes, on the top of Longshan Mountain 20 km southwest of Taiyuan, was first cut out between 1234 and 1239. It is the largest, best



preserved Taoist grottoes in the Yuan Dynasty. A must-not-miss site in Longshan Grottoes is the Shrine of Seven Disciples, also known as the Shrine of Taoism Ancestors. There are all together nine statues, with doors decorated by patterns of green dragons, white tigers, red-crowned cranes, and cloud dragons. It symbolizes the fairyland, as well as the scene of the seven disciples preaching Taoism. These Quanzhen Daoism engravings in good conditions features practical style and precise tactics. The statues have simple clothes in plain colors, reflecting the implicit and restraint approach of Daoism.

Jin Memorial Temple

It is acknowledge the “Best View of Shanxi”, and titled “Jiangnan of Shanxi”. Built in 386 to memorize Emperor Jin and his mother Yijiang, it is the oldest royal garden in China, bringing ancient sacrificial architectures, gardens, sculptures, wall paintings, and tablet inscriptions in one. It is home to hundreds of buildings, over 100 statues, and 400+ steles from the Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties, as well as more than twenty old trees aged over 1,000 years. Shengmu Hall, the main shrine built in the Song Dynasty, houses 43 clay statues of colored drawing, all of which were made in the Song Dynasty, except for the two small statues beside the Goddess Statue. The crouching dragon wood carving before the hall has a history of

nearly 1000 years, the oldest one in China.

Yongzuo Temple

The temple, also known as Twin Pagoda Temple, is an iconic landmark of Taiyuan. Sitting on the high Nanshan Hill of Haozhuang Village about three km southeast of Taiyuan Downtown, the temple is the first thing to welcome all coming to Taiyuan. It was first built between 1597 and 1602, and the majority of existing buildings are of Ming style, featuring beamless hall made of bricks, a representative Ming brickwork construction. The brick-carving caisson ceiling in Sansheng Hall is the apex of Ming brick-carving and architecture arts.

Chongshan Temple

The Buddhist temple was built by Zhu Gang, the Emperor Jin of the Ming Dynasty to thank his mother, and it, therefore, is also an ancestral shrine. The Great Mercy Hall houses an eleven-face Avalokitesvara statue with thousands of hands and eyes, as well as Manjusri statue holding thousands of alms bowls, and Samantabhadra of unique styles. Painting recording the nirmita of Sakyamuni and Sudhana paying respect to 53 wise men are “hallmark treasure of the temple”.

The Tomb of Xu Xianxiu in the Northern Qi Dynasty

The tomb located in Wangjiafeng

Village, south of Haozhuang Village, is a historical site under state protection. The colored mural paintings on the tomb passages are its highlight. An array of figures are arranged in harmony in the paintings. The bright-colored frescoes of magnificent theme is the only one kept in integrity among all late North Dynasty brick-based wall paintings found Shanxi, Hebei, Henan, Shaanxi, and Ningxia. The most remarkable part is about cultural communication between China and the West. For example, a gemstone ring in the tomb is of western origin, offering references to study on ethnic fusion and cultural exchange between China and the West.

Culture of Shanxi Merchants

Shanxi merchants rose to the stage center in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Mostly from Taiyuan, these merchants focused on commerce ports to trade with other provinces or countries. Local specialities like salt, iron, wheat, cotton, leather, and woods were transported to the south for silk and tea, which would then be sold to Northeast China, Mongolia, and Russia. In the mid-Qing Dynasty, Shanxi merchants made their way across the rough seas to set draft bank branches in Japan's Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, and Kobe, as well as Sinuiju of Korea. This marked the start of international fund transfer era for Chinese banks.