

本页图: 蓝色的水面上船影点

点,映衬着古色古香的城堡。 右页图: 米兰大教堂壁画;黎

明,在教堂的灯光中等待阳

我们在游历了历史名城佛罗伦萨、罗马之后,坐火车从罗马去米兰,一个多小时就到了。在米兰 火车站就感受到这座城市的现代化气息。相比于罗 马与佛罗伦萨的古典,这座以时尚闻名的城市充满 了年轻的活力,从城市的道路,建筑,火车站的装 修,商场的装饰都可以看出。按照导游的安排,我 们依次参观游览了米兰大教堂、埃马努埃莱二世长 廊、斯卡拉歌剧院和斯福尔扎古堡等。在一饱眼福 的情况下,也没有放弃米兰有名的小吃。

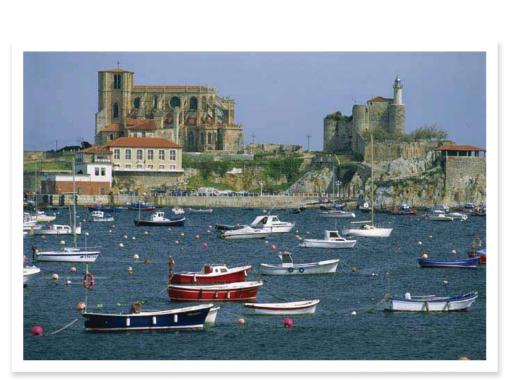
米兰大教堂与埃马努尔二世长廊

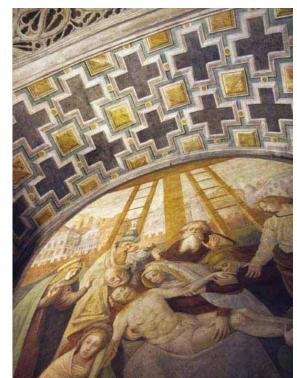
米兰大教堂 (Duomo) 是米兰重要地标,一直 完成重要的建设内容。1418年和佛罗伦斯大教堂争夺全球第三大教堂的地位,前 1617年教堂正面工程展开,仍以最两大教堂分别是排名第一的梵蒂冈圣彼得大教堂、 1774年主尖塔圣母像建成,181第二的西班牙的塞维尔 (Seville) 大教堂,至于第三 成正墙面及所有尖塔,一直到二名米兰或佛罗伦斯大教堂则有争议,但不论是第三 见的正墙面五扇铜门才装置完成。

或第四大教堂,米兰大教堂的历史价值、哥特式建 筑风格都有着无与伦比的地位。

整座建筑物融合哥特、文艺复兴、新古典等多种建筑风格,其位居米兰市中心,雄伟的气势,令人望之而生仰慕之心,其中教堂正面以三角形状构建而成,四周有数百座尖塔成林,和高达 108 公尺的主塔相衬,仿如相互扶持,伸向蓝天,展现哥特式建筑的特色。

这座教堂于 1386 年开始建造,当时是由统治 米兰的威斯康提下令兴建,建材为来自 Candoglia 地区的大理石。历经五、六百年,这座教堂逐一 完成重要的建设内容。1418 年主祭坛完工启用, 1617 年教堂正面工程展开,仍以歌特式为主要风格, 1774 年主尖塔圣母像建成,1813 年拿破仑下令建 成正墙面及所有尖塔,一直到二十世纪初,今日所 见的正墙面五扇铜门才装置完成。







最高的尖塔高达 108.5 米,上方置有圣母雕像,教堂拱顶由 52 根多柱体梁柱支撑,其上共有 135 根石柱尖塔、2245 座雕像,均取材自圣经故事,教堂内外所呈现的圣者及使徒像,数目达 3159 座,据传均是文艺复兴时代所留下的作品,教堂正面五扇铜门上,分别刻有教堂历史、米兰历史、圣母生涯和君士坦丁大帝的"米兰诏书"等。不管从哪一个方向看,米兰大教堂呈现的壮丽风貌及丰富的历史内涵,都很令人感动。

参观了大教堂,我们步行到埃马努尔二世长廊。长廊是著名的购物街,1865 年由曼哥尼设计。回廊呈拉丁十字形,长196米、宽105米、高47米,顶端出口至斯卡拉歌剧院,下端出口至米兰大教堂,里面有好多名牌商店,包括各种高档时装、钟表、奢侈品等。游人如织,让人眼花瞭乱,八角形中心圆顶有四幅半圆形巨幅壁画,分别以欧、亚、非、美四洲为主题。人行道上的马赛克图案也很精致,道路两旁有咖啡馆、餐馆、书店及汉堡包店,到处是休息的市民和观光客。

斯卡拉广场与斯卡拉歌剧院

穿过这条通道来到斯卡拉广场,这里有文艺复兴时期的大画家达芬奇的塑像。1482年,30岁的达芬奇应米兰公爵洛多维科的邀请来到米兰,帮助公爵设计建造米兰大教堂,在米兰的10年间,达芬奇帮助公爵从事市政建设,并且创作了他最有代表性的作品《最后的晚餐》。我们下午到访格拉齐圣母修道院,又称感恩圣母堂,有幸目睹了这一世界绘画史上的名作。

据介绍,公爵时常到格拉齐圣母修道院与修士一同进餐,他希望能在正对餐桌的墙上看到《圣经》中"最后的晚餐"的画面。达芬奇用了长达3年的时间完成了这一巨作。他亲自选择了画作的地点,并自己配置颜料,用了油彩和蛋彩的混合颜料,包括鸡蛋和牛奶,因此《最后的晚餐》在完成50年后就开始严重剥落,修道院曾费心修补多次。1982-1999年展开了漫长而争议不断的修补工作。参观需要预约,经过三道门才能看到这幅名画。

斯卡拉歌剧院位于意大利米兰。大剧院于 1778





年8月3日正式启用,首日上演安东尼奥·萨列里 的歌剧《欧罗巴的现身》。第二次世界大战期间,剧 院遭到轰炸,整个演出大厅片瓦无存。战后,意大 利政府拨出巨资,以当时最高的标准重建,使之成 为世界上最完美的剧院之一。斯卡拉歌剧院为3层 楼建筑, 下门上方的三角楣上有浮雕, 下面的3个 拱形门道为入口处,中间有阳台,规模宏伟,凝重 大方。别看它外表极其平常,灰色的砖墙和廊柱, 木制门窗,在周围许多高大宏伟建筑物的对比之下, 确实显得黯然失色,但在剧院内,则是另一番景色。 剧场池座的面积为 405 平方米, 乐池的面积为 121 平方米,舞台的面积为 780 平方米。舞台深 35 米, 宽 26.6 米, 高 27.5 米。池座呈马蹄形,设有座 位 678 个。周围有 6 层楼座,一至四层为包厢,每 个包厢有6个座位,最上面两层为普通楼座,共有 409 个座位,加上池座,整个剧场内可容纳3600 多名观众。厅内雕梁画栋,金碧辉煌。尤其是在池 座中心高 18.8 米的穹顶上面悬挂着一盏十分精致 的大型水晶吊灯,它是由362个五颜六色的小灯组 成,更显得大厅富丽堂皇。在二楼正中的皇帝包厢, 则是嵌金包银, 丝毯绒幔, 仿佛一座帝王寝宫。直

至今日,斯卡拉歌剧院仍属世界上屈指可数的几家豪华剧院之一。

在米兰,我们参观了旅游计划中唯一的一座古堡。斯福尔泽斯科城堡是当时统治米兰的斯福尔扎家族的居所,由高高的塔楼和壁立的防御墙构成的巨大要塞,现在安置了4个博物馆。包括古代艺术博物馆,家具博物馆,乐器和应用艺术博物馆,考古博物馆埃及和史前部,藏品包括米开朗基罗最后的雕塑作品"荣达尼尼的仁慈"和达芬奇的一副画作的原稿。

米兰中央火车站

最后,不能不提的是米兰中央火车站,它是意大利第二大火车站,也是欧洲最主要火车站之一。 米兰中央火车站位于米兰市奥斯塔公爵广场,始建于1864年,1931年竣工并投入使用。

米兰中央车站有24个站台,每天有大约32万名旅客,到发500辆列车,每年约有1.2亿乘客使用。米兰中央火车站是世界建筑史上的代表建筑之一,是折中主义建筑的典范,其钢结构的巨大拱顶是世界上最大的钢制结构拱顶。全欧洲所有的火车站只有他被简称为中央车站,在欧洲所有的火车站公认米兰中央车站的领导地位和建筑影响。

导游介绍,在米兰周边,值得一游的有两座古镇, 如蒙扎和科莫。

除了建筑、时装之外,米兰美食也是享誉欧洲的。 很多人说"西餐之母"是法国菜,当你尝试过意大 利菜之后不会有这样的想法。传统意大利菜在经历 不断的融合演变后,新鲜清淡的基本烹饪逐渐势弱, 代之而起的是多元的地区风味。作为国际大都市的 米兰,更是拥有上百家独具特色的现代意大利餐厅, 每一家都值得光顾。如米其林星级餐厅,价廉物美。 主厨是意大利名厨马尔凯西的学徒,他的目标是"以 技术为不起眼的食物赋予高贵"。米兰还有最好、 种类最多的早餐奶油蛋卷,酸甜果馅饼也值得品尝。 米兰小牛排是使用奶油料理的美味,将肉排切成薄 片,再将烤好的肉排油炸,油炸后呈现诱人的金黄 色泽。

提请注意的是,米兰属于地中海气候,气候温暖,四季鲜明,夏季炎热干燥,冬季温和多雨,一年四季适合旅游。夏季室外温度高,室内凉爽,到了夜晚还会有些凉意,并且在夏季很多商场都会打折,游客较多,所以是旅游旺季。



本页图: 米兰火车站候车厅。 左页图: 斯卡拉歌剧院的夜晚 灯光闪耀; 米兰大教堂外雄伟 的塑像。

旅游线路推荐(从北京出境)

线路1.米兰世博会, 走適亚平宁-意大利16日畅想之旅 沿途旅游景点: 罗马、卡塞塔、那不勒斯、阿马尔非海岸、苏莲托、 庞贝、蒂沃利、马莫雷瀑布、阿西西、佩鲁贾、圣吉米尼亚诺、佛罗伦 萨、玉渔村、博洛尼亚、摩德纳、费拉拉、威尼斯、加尔达湖、贝加 富 米兰

线路2.米兰世博会:精灵托斯卡纳-意大利12日大城小镇之旅 沿途旅游景点:罗马、奥维艾托、佩鲁贾、阿西西、特拉西梅诺湖 阿雷佐、佛罗伦萨、卢卡、五油村、热那亚、米兰、贝拉吉奥、科莫 线路3.米兰世博会: 意大利11日艺术之旅

沿途旅游景点:那不勒斯、庞贝、卡布里岛、那不勒斯、罗马、阿西西、锡耶纳、圣吉米尼亚诺、佛罗伦萨、威尼斯、米兰

旅游线路推荐(从广州出境)

线路1.世博专线-LHFS意瑞法(情迷托斯卡纳,醉美山水)12天 沿途旅游景点:罗马、圣吉米尼亚诺、佛罗伦萨、威尼斯、米兰、梵 蒂冈、琉森、诗隆古堡、洛桑、日内瓦、安纳西、尚蒂伊、巴黎

线路2. 此博专线-LSI意瑞法(依云小镇,黄金列车)豪华11天 沿**途旅游景**点。威尼斯、维罗纳、米兰、都灵、霞幕尼、安纳西、依 云、科尔马、斯特拉斯堡、巴黎、日内瓦、洛桑、蒙特勒、茨魏西门、 茵特拉肯、少女峰、琉森湖区、巴塞尔

线路3.世博-LAI纯意大利天空之城情迷五渔村豪华10/11天 沿途旅游景点:罗马、白露里治奥、佛罗伦萨、比萨、五渔村地区、 加达湖区、米兰、热那亚、贝加莫、维罗纳、威尼斯、梵蒂冈

旅游线路推荐(从北京出镜)

线路1.法瑞意12日游 沿途旅游景点:罗马、佛罗伦萨、 比萨、威尼斯、米兰、意大利小镇、 卢塞恩、因特拉肯、沃韦、第戎、巴 黎、吉维尼、凡尔赛宫

线路2.希腊+意大利 10+2日圣岛半 自助游

沿途旅游景点: 雅典、圣托里尼、 巴里港、那不勒斯、罗马、锡耶纳、 佛罗伦萨、威尼斯、米兰、

Capital of Art and Fashion - Milan

Words / Chu Wanzhong

It is the capital of art where the magnificent Milan Cathedral, Santa Maria delle Grazie containing Leonardo da Vinci's *The Last Supper* and La Scala are situated. It is also the capital of fashion where such famous brands as Versace, Prada, D&G, and Gucci go to the world. It is Milan, a classic and modern city and capital of art and fashion.

After we had visited Florence and Rome, we left Rome for Milan by train. Over one hour later, we arrived at the railway station of Milan and immediately felt the modern ambience of the city. Compared with classical Florence and Rome, Milan, the capital of fashion, is full of vitality, which is reflected by its roads, architecture, decoration of railway station and department stores. According to the travel itinerary, we visited such famous places of interest as Milan Cathedral, Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II, Piazza della

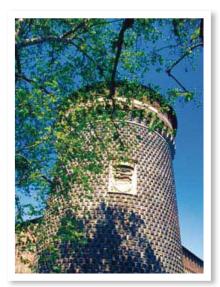


Scala and Sforza Castle and tried some famous snacks of Milan.

Milan Cathedral

Milan Cathedral (Duomo) is an important landmark of Milan whose historical value and Gothic architecture are unriveled. The whole building combines Gothic, Renaissance, and Neo Classic architectural styles and so on. Located in the center of Milan, it awes people with its grandness. The triangle facade of the cathedral, the forest of openwork pinnacles and spires and the 108-meterhigh main building soaring into the sky all reflect the features of Gothic architecture.

First built in 1386, the cathedral takes almost six centuries to complete and form its lofty look today. The statue of "Madonnina" tops the main spire of the cathedral. The vault of the cathedral is supported by 52 beam columns. Above it are 135 spires and 2,245 statues which are all figures from biblical stories. It is said that all the statues were created in the Renaissance era. The facade of the cathedral opens through five gates where the history of the cathedral, history of Milan, the life story of Madonna and the Edictum Mediolanensium issued by Constantine the Great are recorded. The glorious appearance and rich historical connotations of Milan Cathedral are really touching viewed from any angle.





Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II

After visiting the cathedral, we walked to Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II which is a famous shopping mall. The two exits of the 196-meter-long, 105-meter-wide and 47-meter-high gallery are accessible to La Scala and Milan Cathedral respectively. There are various brand name stores selling designer clothes, watches and luxuries. Four large semi-circle frescos with Europe, Asia, Africa and America as their themes respectively are painted on the central dome of the gallery. Paved with exquisite mosaic designs, the sidewalk is lined with cafés, restaurants, bookstores and hamburger shops where many residents and visitors come and go all year round.

Piazza della Scala

The centre of Piazza della Scala is marked by the monument of the great Renaissance artist Leonardo da Vinci. In 1482 Leonardo, aged 30, came to Milan at the invitation of Ludovico Sforza, Duke of Milan. He was commissioned to design Milan Cathedral and work on the urban construction of Milan where he painted *The Last Supper* for the monastery of Santa Maria delle Grazie. We came to the monastery on the afternoon and were lucky to see this famous painting.

Sforzesco Castle

Sforzesco Castle is a stronghold composed of high towers and thick walls. The castle now houses some museums like The Museum of Ancient Art, The Antique Furniture & Wooden Sculpture Museum, The Museum of Musical Instruments, The Egyptian Museum and The Prehistoric Collections of the Archaeological Museum of Milan, and art collections including Michelangelo's last sculpture works like the Rondanini Pietà and Leonardo da Vinci's "Codex Trivulzianus" manuscript.

Milano Centrale

Milano Centrale is located at Piazza Duca d'Aosta in Milan. It was completed and officially inaugurated in 1931 to replace the old central station built in 1864. Milano Centrale is the second largest station in Italy and one of the main railway stations in Europe.

The station has 24 platforms with a throughput of 320,000 passengers and 500 trains passing by every day. Milano Centrale is one of the most representative buildings in the world and a model of Syncretism Architecture. The great steel canopies of the station form the largest steel roof in the world.

This page: Castello Sforzesco; Milan Cathedra Left page: Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II



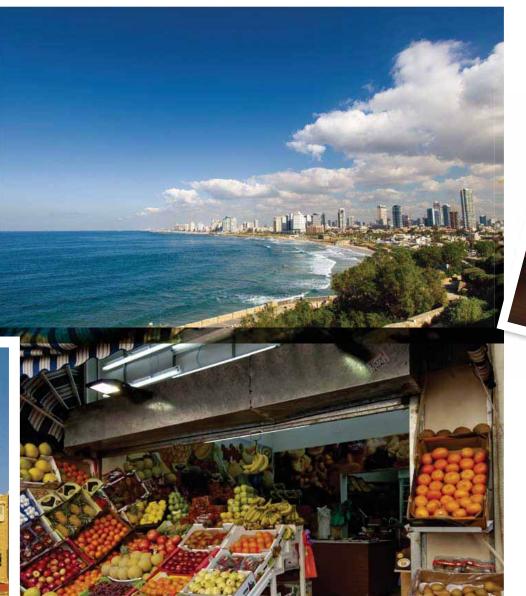
Hila Oren 「特拉维夫。旅游局局长 特拉维夫。旅游局局长

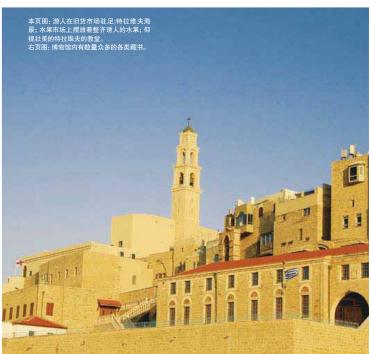


数字革命模糊了居民与参观者的界限 破解特拉维夫的创新密码。

文/Hila Oren





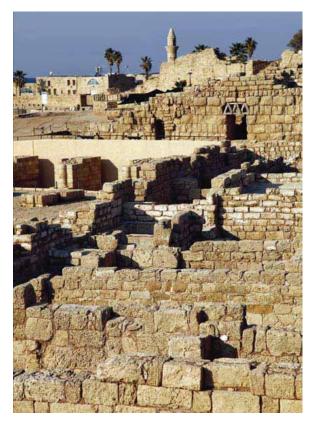


我们生活在城市时代。在这个时代绝大 多数人口都生活在城市,这在人类历史上尚 属首次。城市不仅是建筑和街道,还是影响 在此参观、居住和经商之人的生活本质的重 要因素。城市是一个充满了文化、商业、政 治和人与人之间不断交往的空间。

近年来,城市世界里发生的最重要的进程之一就是回归社区。人与人需要经常交流互动,拥有相同的价值观、利益和身份代替了过去城市生活中的疏离感。那些参观城市的游客也受到了这种新现象的影响,他们开始像当地人一样去体验城市的内在。

与普遍认识相反,在我们日常生活中日益重要的数字革命正在城市中培育新的联系而且在很大程度上避免人与人之间的疏离。那些责备孩子们"整天坐在电脑前面"的家长们没有意识到事实上他们的孩子正在探索数字交流舞台。脸书、推特、实时收发信息





和照片墙都是创造社区的平台。这些社区不只在线上存在,而且也存在于我们的日常生活中。在特拉维夫询问一个单身女性今晚她在哪里和对象约会的,如果她回答你"Tinder"(国外的一款手机交友 APP),你一定不要惊讶。是的,人们通过应用软件认识彼此,他们在脸书上讨论政治,在照片墙上分享婴儿的第一张照片。他们过着一种数字生活,而且他们生活的城市是数字和现实的融合:一个线上城市和一个线下城市。

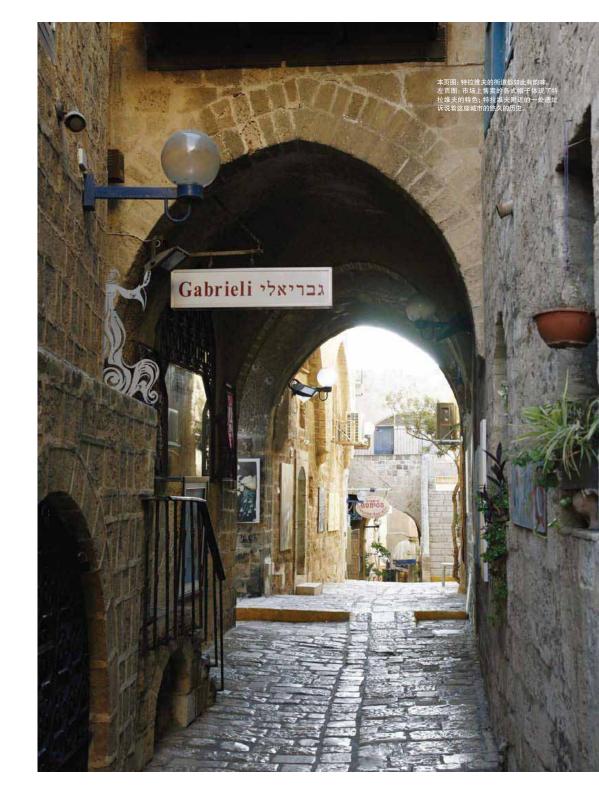
正是在"线上城市"和"线下城市"的结合处,官员和城市规划者们发现他们面临的挑战最大,原因是这里面临最大的机遇——让居民和参观者不仅成为社会文化变革的协调员,而且成为商业和经济发展的中坚。

经济不再只是供需平衡,而且还是职责、效率、生产率和可持续性的平衡。城市社区中的人对所有权的需求变得不同——我们可以分享。我们分享交通工具、公共广场,甚至是一套公寓。居住在城市让我在真正使用某物时成为它的所有者。我租辆自行车,在我骑上它的时候,我就是这辆自行车的主人。当我到达目的地后,这辆自行车很快就会属于另外一个人。这样更可持续,更经济,更以社区为本,因此这种方式更好。

特拉维夫最近被评选为"世界上最智能的城市",这是为特拉维夫的智能系统和通过诸如"数字特拉维夫"居民卡、数字社区和商业推广等平台打造的分享经济颁发的一个国际奖项。

他们到达特拉维夫国际机场之后可以使用打车应用软件(GetTaxi)打车,用空中食宿网站(Airbnb)订住宿,用本土美食在线预约平台(EatWith)预订当地美食。

必须通过那些既生产又消费并且随时准备分享和合作的新居民的视角来审视经济,这一观点现在已经被人们广泛接受。同理,城市必须利用数字革命带来的机遇让新旅行者成为当地的一分子,哪怕只是在短期内。







Words / Hila Oren

Director of Tourism Bureau of Tel Aviv, Founder and

We live in an urban era. Today, for the first time in history, the majority of mankind lives in cities. The city is no longer its mere buildings and streets – it is also a major factor that affects the nature of the life of those who visit it, live in it and do business in it. A city is a space filled with culture, business, politics and constant human interaction.

One of the most significant (and fascinating) processes happening in the urban world in recent years is the return of communities. The human need to interact on a regular basis, holding shared values, interests or identity, replaces the sense of alienation that characterized life in a city in the past. Those

visiting a city also get swept up in this new phenomenon, experiencing the city from the inside, just like the locals.

Contrary to common belief, the digital revolution, which is increasingly central to our daily lives, nurtures new connections in a city and largely prevents alienation. Parents who scold their children for 'sitting in front of a computer all day long' do not realize that their child is actually exploring digital arenas of interaction. Facebook, Twitter, instant messaging and Instagram – these are all platforms that create communities. These communities do not only exist online, but also in our day—to—day lives. Ask a single woman from Tel Aviv where she met her date tonight. Do

not be surprised if she answers Tinder. Yes, people know each other through applications, they hold their political arguments on Facebook and share the first image of their newborn child on Instagram. They live a digital life and the city they live in is an amalgamation of digital and reality: an 'online city' and an 'offline city'.

And it is here, where an 'online city' meets an 'offline city', officials and City Makers face their biggest challenges. This is where the challenge is, because this is where the opportunity is greatest – the opportunity to make citizens and visitors alike not only orchestrators of socio-cultural change, but also central to business and economic development.

Economics is no longer just an equation of supply and demand, but also of trust, efficiency, productivity and sustainability. Those in an urban community no longer have the same need for ownership – we can share. We share transportation, a public square, even an apartment. Living in a city allows me to be the owner of something, but only for the time when I really use it. I rent a bike, and that bike is mine as long as I ride it; when I get to my destination, that bicycle will soon belong to someone else. It's more sustainable, it's more economic, it's more community orientated and it's just better.

Tel Aviv was recently recognized as the "World's Smartest City", an international award won for the City's 'smart' approach to its residents and a Sharing

This page: People taking a walk at night in Tel Aviv; Tel Aviv at dusk Left page: Seaside scenery of Tel Aviv









Economy through platforms such as the DigiTel residents card, digital community platforms and the promotion of business.

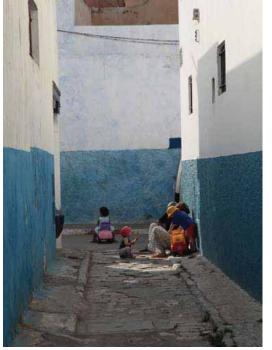
Visitors to Tel Aviv can make use of this Sharing Economy and the City's rapidly evolving digital travel industry and startup ecosystem. They touch down at Israel's international airport in Tel Aviv, use the application GetTaxi for transportation, sleep in an apartment from Airbnb and be in time for dinner

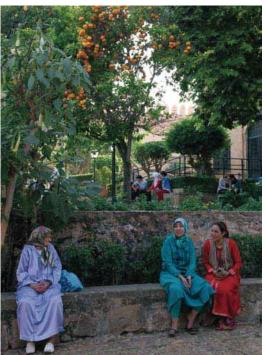
made by a local in their apartment organized through EatWith.

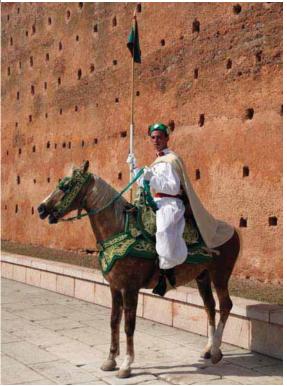
It is now widely understood that one must look at the economy through the eyes of the new resident, a resident that simultaneously produces and consumes and who is ready to share and cooperate. The new tourist is just the same, a city must use the opportunity presented by digital revolution to allow a visitor to become a local, even if only for a short while.











围墙里的拉巴特(Rabat)

一进入拉巴特市区,顿时感觉心旷神怡,市区 房屋整齐洁净,街道宽阔笔直,市南大西洋海岸, 海滩平坦细软,是夏季旅游胜地。海洋、麦地那和 欧达亚斯古堡是摩洛哥首都拉巴特的三大胜景,让 游客流连忘返。

首 先 吸 引 游 客 的 是 美 轮 美 奂 的 麦 地 那 (Medina)。这座建于 12 世纪的安达卢西亚堡垒由 砖坯垒成,守护着麦地那南部。在坚固堡垒的守护下,麦地那闪耀着穆瓦希德(Almohad)旧城的灵魂。旧城区直线式布局与纵横交错的传统街道截然不同,因而令人印象深刻。

从巴布艾尔哈德(Bab El Had)门进城,映入眼帘的正是礼拜日市场。这里也是苏伊卡(Souika)大街的起点,这条大街的规模和人气在麦地那首屈一指。大街的地面上铺满了芦席,贩卖各式阿拉伯鞋、皮具、手工艺品以及金银首饰。

沿着被玻璃屋顶部分覆盖的领事街继续前行, 便可以找到众多现场加工绒头地毯、纺织品与铜制 品的手工艺人。向北折返,即可到欧达亚斯门。

欧达亚斯古堡(Oudayas Kasbah)屹立在拉巴特麦地那地区的边缘,日夜守护着这座城市。城堡至今仍保留着古老的加农炮。精心建造的城墙上开启了一扇通往贾玛(Jamaâ)大街的大门,唯美而厚重的大门从顶部到底部雕满了各式图案,其中一座塔楼里设有三座画廊。蓝白相间的立面营造出了极具地中海风格的氛围。

这里的鹅卵石街道通往全城最古老的清真寺——艾尔阿提卡(El Atiqa)清真寺,以及古代旗语台。清真寺外表面洁白无瑕,为城市增添了一丝地中海特色。游客不妨在莫尔(Maure)咖啡厅小憩,欣赏海湾与萨累(Salé)令人心旷神怡的美景。不远处莫尔咖啡厅的天台上能欣赏到拉巴特、邻市萨累、以及布赖格赖(Bouregreg)河入海口的美景。

被称为"风之门"的巴布罗阿(Bab Rouah)



旅游须知

节日盛会

五月,与60次(Waware) 但对音乐节的到来,证音乐成为了拉巴特的主题。紧接着迎来了六月的国际另类电影节,而音乐主题又将在十一月伴随着弹拨乐器节再次成为这里的焦点。

摩洛哥坚果油按摩

如果您身在摩洛哥, 可以在土 耳其式澡堂体验一下阿尔甘 精油按摩的乐趣。保证会使 您的肌肤柔软丝滑。

加以加丁力

在进行有两个举世闻名的博馆、考古博物馆(该博物馆收的古迹令人瞠目)和Oudayas 物馆(该博物馆拥有其摩洛 工艺珍品)。Oudayas博物馆 在大艺珍品)。Oudayas博物馆 和内dusin花园是一个个学的大堂,而花园本身也像一

蜡烛节

着彩服、费带精致彩色巨烛灯,排成长队穿过城市的主街道,抵达 圣人隐士的坟冢。

货币、货币兑换和银行

气候与季节

了解海滩或山区每年不同时 温和天气条件十分重要。

健康和安全

在摩洛哥旅游不是一件难事。在 旅行健康和安全方面,这里的规 则与你本国的相差不大。

华丽壮观,散发着不朽的神采。这里因其丰富的装饰品而闻名,已经成为了一座美术展览馆,陈列着摩洛哥著名艺术家的众多作品。

在拉巴特旅行,切莫错过切拉墓地(Chellah necropolis)这处宁静的处所。这里是马林王朝(Merinide)统治者的长眠之地,被宏伟的围墙环绕,围墙上筑着不少鹳巢。这里也曾是罗马旧城萨累的所在地。游客们还可以在此找到凯旋门的遗址、论坛广场、热浴池以及若干店铺。

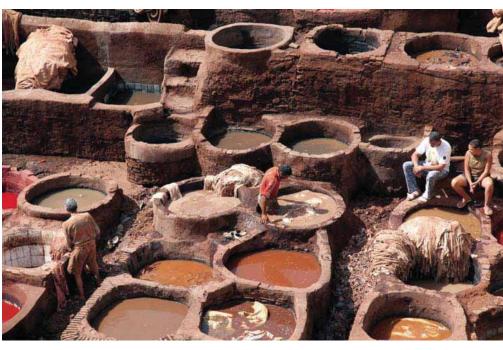
本页图: 拉巴特穆罕默 德五世墓。 左页图: 守灵卫士; 当 地的街巷; 街头正在随 意交谈的女士: 威武的

守灵卫士。

Traveler 旅行家







"迷城" 非斯(Fes)

认识非斯是从本世纪初摩洛哥皇室那场盛大 婚礼开始的,2002年7月,出生于古城非斯的 萨尔玛·贝娜妮 (Salma Bennani) 嫁入摩洛哥皇 室,成为穆罕默德六世(King Mohammed VI of Morocco) 的王后,被尊称为"摩洛哥王妃"(The Princess Consort of Morocco)。一时间,这位有 着"魅力非凡的纯洁珍珠"美誉的王妃,拉近了摩 洛哥非斯与世界之间的距离。

非斯是摩洛哥最古老的皇城,已有上千年的历 史,它与拉巴特、马拉喀什、梅克内斯同是摩洛哥 四大皇城之一。历经上干年盛衰与斑驳流年,非斯 古城仍然给世界留下了众多的历史文化古迹, 残旧 的古城墙内那许许多多宫殿和七八百座大大小小清 真寺, 蕴藏着无数的历史文化宝藏, 需要旅行者慢 慢去发掘那些古老的故事。

从巴布布日鲁德门(Bab Boujlloud Gate)开 始麦地那探索之旅。首先要参观阿布依南穆斯林学 院(Bou Inania medersa), 这是全非斯最大的穆 斯林学院, 创建于 1350 至 1357 年。穿过厚重的 铜艺大门,琳琅满目的陶器、巧夺天工的木雕与石 膏雕塑作品令人目不暇接,其中最著名的要数马 林王朝 (Merenid) 建筑风格标志——玛卡尔纳斯 (mukarnas)的钟乳石雕刻工艺品,铺满黑玛瑙与 大理石的庭院上方覆盖着标志性的非斯绿瓦华盖。 这座历史遗迹在各种松木制品、刻花以及大理石和 黑玛瑙装饰品映衬之下,显得气势宏伟。

沿着坡度比较大的喀拉塔比拉(Talaa Kebira) 大街前行, 可瞻仰到宗教兄弟会神殿提贾尼扎乌亚 (zaouïa)和乐器工匠市场,而后到达古代君主穆 雷·伊德里斯 (Moulay Idriss) 的穆扎拉 (mzara 圣祠),这位上古的统治者在这里建造了非斯古城。 它是全非斯最负盛名的景点之一。

经过几家阿拉伯鞋店后, 面前就是恩内加林 (En-Nejjarine)广场和家具工匠市场。广场上的大 旅舍内建有木制工艺品与手工艺品博物馆。不远处 还有贩卖珠宝与布匹的基萨莉亚 (kissaria)市场。

卡劳尤因 (Karaouiyine) 清真寺是摩洛哥最为 壮观的建筑之一。建于9世纪中叶的大学就在清真 寺中, 这所大学被认为是世界上最古老的大学。建 校伊始,该校主要教授神学、语法学和古兰法。作

为非斯标志性建筑有着大气的外观、辉煌的装潢, 内部宏达,整个清真寺可容纳20000余人同时祷告, 在这里你可以体会到浓厚的伊斯兰文明。

对面的香料市场神学院被认为是整个麦地那最 美丽的地方。建于 1323 至 1325 年间, 这座著名 的建筑庭院装饰华丽, 古兰经章节刻在铺有木材或 石膏质地的墙壁上,喷泉与大理石柱上都饰有壁贴 (马赛克)。

非斯的博物馆里陈列的都是货真价实的宝物, 这里的贝尔法齐(Belghazi)博物馆尤其值得一游。 这座博物馆里充满民族特色的收藏品, 所收藏的工 艺品展示了非斯手工艺品的发展史。特别是珠宝、 服装和其他日常用品将这一段历史重新呈现在游客 们面前。艺术与传统博物馆位于达巴沙宫内,展示 的主要是非斯的艺术品和传统工艺品, 能够让游客 们饱览以当地工匠技艺闻名的各式特色制品。11至 18世纪间的星盘系列展出最为引人注目。

继续前行,依次经过艾斯赛法林(Es-Seffarine) 广场、铜匠广场后,即达皮匠市场,再往前走就是 建有清真寺与艾斯萨日(Es-Sahrij)神学院的安达 卢西亚广场。旅途的终点是旧达巴沙宫, 这座宫殿

的建筑风格融合了阿拉伯与安达卢西亚风格。

非斯的皮革制品非常有名。城里还有传统的皮 革染制作坊,是旅游者在非斯必看之地。我们登上 作坊周围的天台, 就可俯瞰作坊内的大染缸。在这 里,随便拍一张都是很美的图片。店主向我们介绍 了皮革的主要制作过程。首先需要将动物皮毛加热 消毒。然后用鸽子粪和石灰放在白色的缸内浸泡毛 皮三到五周。石灰可使毛皮分离,鸽子粪会使皮革 软化(鸽子粪气味很大)。之后,放到大染缸内染色, 再制作成各种制品。

鞣染坊, 臭气熏天, 游客名以蒲荷页迪 皇, 才可稍作停留。 本页图: 非斯古城传 统铜店; 非斯古城-隅: 非斯市场: 非斯 老城城门巴布布日 鲁德门。

旅游须知

世界宗教音乐节

护照、签证和使馆服务

杜坎达尔 (Imouzzerdu-Kandar) 山度假区 内的众多酒店也是避

非斯周边游

塞夫鲁与塞布 (Sefro

and the Sebou) 大峡

谷,位于非斯东南方向 33公里处, 壮观至极,

绝对不容错过。此外,

前往阿盖(Aggaï) 旱谷的瀑布之旅也

是一个不错的选择。

该景点位于非斯以西

73公里的瓦鲁比利斯

(Volubilis)是摩洛哥 最重要的古迹。

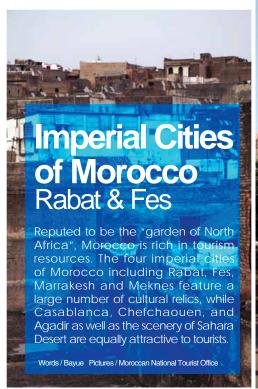
从塞夫鲁步行前往阿

盖旱谷瀑布,能够让 人在非斯的炎夏中觅

得一丝清凉。伊姆泽

暑消夏的理想去处。

090 WORLD TOURISM CITY





Rabat, Sheltered by the Walls

Ocean, medina, Oudayas Kasbah are the pulse of the Moroccan capital.

A fabulous medina

Made of adobe in the 12th century, the Andalusian ramparts protect the south side of the medina. The rectilinear layout of the old city is impressive as it is very different from the traditional mazes of streets.

You can enter through the Bab El Had gate, scene of the Sunday market. This is where Souika street begins, the biggest and probably most animated in the medina. It leads to the Great Mosque and ends up at the Souk Es Sebat, the shoe market covered with reed mats and overflowing with hundreds of babouches, leather and handcraft goods and gold and silver jewelry.

Then, along Rue des Consuls, which is partially covered by glass roofs, artisans work before your eyes on their deep-pile carpets, fabrics and copper objects. Heading back north, you approach the gate of the Oudayas.

Oudayas Kasbah

This fortress quarter conserved its old cannons positioned on a bulwark. Beautiful and massive. its door is carved from top to bottom, and one of the towers houses three art galleries. The white and blue facades create a very Mediterranean ambiance.



Its cobblestone streets lead to El Atiga mosque, the city's oldest, and then to the platform of the ancient semaphore. From here, as from the terrace of café Maure just nearby, the view of Rabat, its neighbour Salé, and the meeting of Bouregreg river and the ocean is simply splendid. From up high, the Oudayas Palace, which today houses the national museum, has conserved its original ornementations, imprints of sobriety and equilibrium. The Andalusian garden at its feet is a haven of peacefulness full of fruit trees. rosebays and cascades of bougainvilleas.



Bab Rouah

The magnificent Bab Rouah, the "Gate of the Winds", is monumental. It stands out for the richness of its adornments. It has become a gallery for exhibitions. Under the elaborate arches of the four square rooms, the works of famous Moroccan artists have found their venue.

The Chellah necropolis

Be sure to visit this peaceful place. The last residence of the Merinide sovereigns, it is protected by imposing walls, where storks like to build their nests. This is also where the old Roman city of Salé used to be. You will admire the ruins of a triumphal arch, the forum, thermal bathes and several

Charming Fes

The medersas

The imperial city is the capital of traditional Moroccan culture. cradle of knowledge, for which its superb medersas are a flamboyant symbol.

Schools

A medersa is a school where the Koran is taught along with all the classic subject of learning: mathematics, grammar, history, astronomy, medicine. In Morocco, and especially in Fès, medersas have the important role of integrating students from other regions. Generally they are built around a central courtyard with a fountain. Classes are held under the sumptuous arcades bordering it.

The oldest university

The Karaouiyine mosque is one of the most imposing in Morocco. It houses a university which is thought to be the oldest in the world and which was founded in the middle of the 9th century at a time when theology, grammar and Koranic law were the basic subjects taught. The El-Attarine medersa, situated opposite it, is considered to be the most beautiful in the medina.

El-Attarine

The Merenids built this masterpiece between 1323 and 1325. Its central courtyard is magnificently decorated. Its walls are covered with sura engraved in wood or plaster. The fountain and marble columns are embellished with zellige (tiled mosaic).

Bou Inania

This medersa, built between 1350 and 1357, is the biggest in Fes . Pass through the magnificent entrance with its heavy copper work doors, and then be impressed by the abundance of earthenware, the refinement of the sculptured wood and plaster and the chiselled stalactites called mukarnas, the hallmark of Merenid architecture. A canopy of typical Fès green tiles surmounts the onyx and marble courtyard.

This page: Medina of Fes; A street corner in Fes: Kasbah of the Oudayas in Rabat; Decoration on gate in