



MOROCCO

摩洛哥和它的历史名城

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一个天久地长，让人情致遐想的异域他乡；一个多重文明和平交叠，历史传承与现代风尚，人文元素汇集纷呈，值得人们亲历毕生到访的地方。

因一部电影成名了一个城市，由此又知名了一个国家，非卡萨布兰卡和摩洛哥莫属。早在1944年，因英格丽·褒曼的出演以及片中委婉幽怨的《时光流转》一曲将影片《卡萨布兰卡》送上了第16届奥斯卡最佳影片、最佳导演、最佳剧本的荣誉宝座。随后在美国好莱坞编剧协会评选“史上101部最伟大的电影剧本”荣获了“第1位”的最高赞誉。

故事描述了当时人们要从二战中纳粹铁蹄下的欧洲逃往美国，必须绕道摩洛哥北部城市卡萨布兰卡。在亦真亦幻的故事中，这座城市被描绘成各种文化和背景胶着聚汇的一种社会形态，加之电影的场景，让人们对这个地方产生了各种不同的认知：亡命天涯的出逃之门、冒险之地、浪漫之都、自由之途，由此成就了这个地方永不能抹去的光影。一部电影故事让一个地方扬名天下，可以说是绝无仅有。但真的到过摩洛哥和它的城市，才会不

由地感到，正是这个地方得天独厚的环境和氛围，成就了这部电影。

摩洛哥是个人口众多的国家，境内人口达3300万，其中有着多个人口超过百万的大都市和港口城市。早在公元前九世纪，就聚集起以氏族部落群体共同相安集居的社会形态。历来手工制作和畜牧业农副产品丰富，商贸发达，与外界的文化交流频繁，人口众多，社会稳定，由此不断融入积淀和保存了众多历史文化的名胜古迹和遗产。

凡是翻开所有的世界历史书，人类最早先的文明发祥，都首先从地中海的文明开始记载的。从亚述到腓尼基，从两河文明到古埃及，从雅典到迦太基，从古罗马到高卢和欧亚，从部落到城邦，从航海到商路，从传说时代到众神时代、共和时代、英雄时代、王政时代，纷纷攘攘的历史始终与地中海沿岸和周边西亚地区互相纠缠在一起，而摩洛哥始终是地中海南北两岸间跨越直布罗陀海峡



的海陆通道和交汇点。摩洛哥位于非洲大陆的北部顶端，扼守地中海的西端狭窄的直布罗陀入口，跨过13公里就达欧洲大陆。摩洛哥在世界文明的进程中，有着深厚的历史沉淀。但它既因地域的别具一隅而具独特性，又因地处交汇点而多重融合。它地处阿拉伯世界的最西端，滨临浩瀚的大西洋，海岸线长达1700多公里，与欧洲基督教文明紧密交汇，又远离伊斯兰各教派纷争，保持伊斯兰宗教和部落状态平和稳定，形成了独特的文化传统和稳定的社会形态。其历史上长期受法国和西班牙、英国的影响，人们除说阿拉伯语外，法语和西班牙语也被同时普遍使用。可谓八面来风，四方接纳，融入贯通，博采众长，它始终中庸而不偏废，静静地接受、吸纳和融合了各种文化元素。又因境内地形复杂，中部与北部多为峻峭的连绵高山，东部与南部为高原和沙漠，生态和季候多样，在境内不同的地域保存了无数的原始氏族部落，形成许多不同的地方语言和文化。由于斜贯全境的高山阻挡了南部撒哈拉沙漠热浪的侵袭，常年气候宜人，花木繁茂，赢得了“烈日下的清凉国土”和“北非花园之国”的美称。

地域特色和人文风情，使摩洛哥成为各国游人追思慕名，重温旧日，纷沓到访度假的理想之地。南方古城马拉喀什，是摩洛哥历史上的四大皇城之一。旧城建于1062年，历史上是穿越撒哈拉沙漠的商队贸易路线起点，交通位置重要。著名古迹有库图比亚清真寺、古陵墓、古王宫和阿拉伯广场，阿克达尔橄榄园有着700多年历史，16世纪的萨阿迪王朝时代的陵墓，19世纪的巴西亚王宫和达西赛义德博物馆，东郊阿特拉斯山的雪景和瀑布壮丽动人。马拉喀什以众多保存完好的历史名胜古迹和精美幽静的园林建筑而驰名于世。它原是远古部落柏柏尔人的早期聚集地，因受撒哈拉沙漠的影响，地表经年干旱酷热，当地人自古因地制宜，居住在一种类似窑洞的房子中，清凉而可躲避烈日风沙，易于建筑，宛若天成。被誉为摩洛哥的“南方明珠”。该城的建筑全部为赭红色，也被称为“红城”，先后曾6次在全球旅游界的评选中荣获“最佳旅游目的地”称号，并战胜了最大的竞争对手南非开普敦市而被评为“非洲最佳旅游目的地”。

卡萨布兰卡是摩洛哥的第一大城市，人口300多万，濒临大西洋，树木常青，气候宜人。如同希腊的克里特岛上的建筑，古代的房屋和街道都以白色



为主色调，城市处处明亮而洁白，从海上眺望这座城市，上下是碧蓝无垠的天空和海水，中间夹着一条高高低低的白色轮廓线，突显浪漫和爱情的主题。它的倾城之色，全因当地是航海人，希望出海的亲人，能远远地看到自己的家园，喜欢将建筑刷成明艳之色，天长日久，便孕育出自己城市的颜色。早在法国保护国的时期，就被誉为是“白都”的一个庞大的现代化大都市，充分传承了摩洛哥的传统元素。城中的宗教建筑奇迹——巨大的哈桑二世清真寺，通体使用白色大理石砌成，它的宣礼塔高达200米，是仅次于麦加清真寺和埃及的阿兹哈尔清真寺的世界第三大清真寺，设备之先进在伊斯兰世界首屈一指。同时它也提醒着世人摩洛哥灿烂辉煌的往昔文明和繁荣。卡萨布兰卡也是非洲的时尚之都，沿着漫长的海岸线，各色饭店、酒廊、餐饮美食、商店、剧场娱乐和现代化公共服务设施，应有尽有，风光绮丽，各具特色。

仅距卡萨布兰卡88公里的首都拉巴特，人口200多万，也是摩洛哥四大皇城之一。该城始建于公元12世纪穆瓦希德王朝。现存老城多为18世纪所建，保存完好，多数

依然是当时的模样，具有中世纪阿拉伯式风貌。四周城墙围绕，老城内市场和清真寺比比皆是，文物古迹遍布。城东南有著名的哈桑清真寺，寺内保存着曾是西非最高的69米的哈桑宣礼塔。市内的名胜古迹，拉巴特王宫，是一座典型的阿拉伯宫殿建筑群，恢弘而精致。市内还有古物博物馆，摩洛哥艺术博物馆，考古博物馆等。老城中的街道房屋，手工作坊和商店，都是游人参观游览的好去处。城市北部有卡斯巴乌达亚古城堡。还有精致的穆罕默德五世墓，附近还有重大考古发掘的舍拉废墟等，都是追寻历史文化的好地方。城市濒临大西洋，南北拥有绵延几十公里的细沙海滩，有不少海滨浴场，是旅游、消暑的好地方。在一排排整齐而高大的棕榈树和桔子树的掩映下，是众多的旅馆、饭店和各种娱乐设施，完全可与世上最好的海滨度假胜地相媲美。

阿加迪尔是摩洛哥西南部港口城市，有近千年历史，城市面向碧波浩瀚的大西洋，背依富饶的苏斯平原，南行不远就是著名的撒哈拉大沙漠。但高耸的阿特拉斯山脉在东南两面阻隔了大漠的热浪，使得这座沙漠边缘的城市，



一年四季气候如春。阿加迪尔风景优美，气候温和，既是摩洛哥少有的天然良港，又是休闲度假的好所在，在许多摩洛哥国人心目中，它是本国最漂亮的城市。今天的阿加迪尔是具有民族风格又汇集各国建筑艺术之长的崭新城市，城市布局合理，环境优美，街道宽阔，被公认为是国际旅游胜地。

位于西北部摩洛哥历史名城得土安，公元前9世纪就有人开始聚集居住。以后设防并被建筑成军事要塞。现存古城址上，有3面城墙，7座城门、36座清真寺和礼拜堂。市内多园林，喷泉和清真寺，展现出中世纪早期阿拉伯文明通过此地向西班牙塞哥维亚、塞利维亚传播，最终造就了西班牙经典的阿拉伯文化之都科尔多瓦历史区的众多历史遗迹。

舍夫沙万是以“最为迷人的城市”而著称，位于北部里夫山宽阔的山谷之中，是最早的一批宗教避难者开创的象征故土安达卢西亚的白色和犹太教推崇的蓝色调和出别样的文化城市，清爽的空气，每一条街道，每一座房屋，每一堵围墙，都恬然矜持，井井有条，既富阿拉伯特有的魅力，又似乎刻意与外界保持着距离，数百年的时间里自成一体，隐于一隅，被誉为是“摩洛哥的闺房”。一直都是个各国游客青睐的旅游胜地。主广场是鹅卵石铺就，广场上引人注目的是红色围墙的城堡和著名的大清真寺，城堡的内部有一个安静、园林式的民俗博物馆。

梅克内斯市，也是摩洛哥的四大皇城之一，为伊斯兰教圣地。始建于10世纪，11世纪为穆拉比王朝的要塞，1673年定为摩洛哥首都。市内多古罗马时代的建筑和文物古迹、中世纪清真寺，伊斯兰教学院等。

丹吉尔是全国最大旅游和文化中心，直面直布罗陀海峡，是坐落在世界交通的十字路口的港口城市。东进地中海和西出大西洋的船只，都要从这里经过或停泊。公元前6世纪腓尼基人就因航海的需要，在此地建立要塞和城市。现在的旧城内多阿拉伯建筑，有大索科广场、卡斯巴城堡、苏丹故宫等。历来是“国际中间地带”，也曾是享乐主义、金钱和各种奇怪的事情都会发生的地方，此处的夜生活丰富多彩，闻名于世的文化氛围曾吸引了著名的滚石乐队等一大批艺术家涌入此地。

位于摩洛哥北部的菲斯城也是四大古皇城之一，伊斯兰教圣地，是随着阿拉伯伊斯兰教早期西扩时，在大陆西端最早建立的阿拉伯城市。菲斯城通体为蔚蓝色，似乎是个蓝精灵的国度，像被蓝色海水久久地浸泡和染色过一样。旧城区也称麦地那，始建于公元790年，具有伊斯兰特色的古城堡，宫殿等文物古迹比比皆是，有北非最古老

的卡拉维因清真寺和伊德里斯二世陵墓。市区伊斯兰建筑艺术精湛，花木繁盛，有被称为“圣水”的清泉，是国际著名旅游胜地。

摩洛哥是一个慢慢发展，逐渐成型，几乎没有压抑、沉闷、喧嚣、浓艳、拥挤和疲惫，经过了几百年静静地积淀，如同一支春花，蔓枝散叶，持久地散发着生命的张度和活力。它在云卷云舒的天空下，清澈透明，亮丽闲逸，自然地流出淡心爽致和无须刻意张扬的美。让人感到，一个城市和地方，一旦是清新素雅、安逸爽朗、明丽闲淑，它的社会形态毕定也会是稳定安详与和谐的。

摩洛哥具有在奉行一个阿拉伯文明中最早实行君主立宪的国家。宗教信仰与文明开放、独立自主与和平共处，自由时尚与传统习俗，在这里处处得到传承彰显。它还是一个奢华的地方，即便是阿拉伯古堡或伊斯兰宗庙，其内

部的建筑也是采用很多欧洲中世纪教堂的建筑风格，高厅长厅，高柱排耸和雕塑浮画艺术。滨海大道，都冠以“迈阿密大道”等称呼，初到此地往往让人不知身在何处。摩洛哥曾是第一个承认美国独立的国家，美国前总统小布什还宣布摩洛哥是非北约成员主要盟国的地位。摩洛哥与法国有着牢固的传统关系，与西班牙有着特殊关系，同时摩洛哥王族历来与阿拉伯约旦等国的王族有着姻亲关系，与中东的阿拉伯世界也有着特殊的关系，一旦阿拉伯世界与外部或内部间发生冲突与危机，摩洛哥多次被委托为中间人发挥桥梁作用，参与向各方沟通和调解，表现出其多元文化的深厚底蕴。它与中国的关系十分友好，人员交往频繁，双方高度政治互信。国家前主席胡锦涛曾到访过摩洛哥，受到隆重的接待。2008年中摩双方共建孔子学院。摩洛哥旅游业发达，推行“天空开放”协议，年接待境外旅

游者达770万人次。随着更多的国人前往摩洛哥旅游和旅游咨询的传播，它势必是中国出境旅游的另一个热点目的地之一。

一部以永恒爱情为主题的电影成名了一个地方后，同时也给这个地方套上了一个魔咒，似乎这个地方最适合热恋中的人们，而不太适合孤独、失恋、彷徨的人们。中国台湾的著名作家“三毛”曾多次前往摩洛哥并经此去撒哈拉，以上这些城市都是她最爱和经久徘徊的地方，每次孤独失恋时虽然在这里得到很多的灵感，产生出为“爱”而创作的热情和冲动，但也是在这里因“爱”备受更折磨，成为神经质。真真切切地说，摩洛哥是最适合恋人们“泡爱”的地方。旅游，到了这个地方后即便没有目标，出门后随处都是旅游目标，放飞人们快乐心情的地方。





Morocco & Its Historic Cities

An exotic destination, an eternal attraction, a place of rich cultural ambiance where different civilizations blend peacefully, where heritage and fashion meet: Morocco is all these things and more.

The 1942 movie *Casablanca* made an unknown city and an entire country known to the world.

Today's Morocco has a population of 33 million people including cities and ports of over 1 million inhabitants. As early as the ninth century BC, people of different clans and tribes lived here. Morocco's handicrafts, agriculture, animal husbandry and trade have been well developed since ancient times, with frequent cultural exchanges with other countries, a large population and a stable society, with numerous historical and cultural sites well preserved.

Located north of the African continent, Morocco's coast stretches over 1,700 kilometers along the Atlantic Ocean and reaches past the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea. Morocco is 13 kilometers from the European continent. Close to European Christian civilization, Morocco is also the westernmost country of the Arab world and avoided the disputes between different Islamic sects, developing unique cultural traditions and maintaining social stability.



Influenced by France, Spain and Great Britain for a long part of its history, Moroccans speak not only Arabic but also French and Spanish. Many primitive tribes in the country have their own dialects and cultures. Mountains run northeast to southwest forming the backbone of the country and blocking the heat of the Sahara Desert in the south. Thus the country has been labeled "a cool land under the hot sun" and a "garden country of North Africa".

A unique culture and exotic regional characteristics make Morocco an ideal tourist destination for travelers from

all over the world. Marrakesh is an ancient city in the south and one of the four former imperial cities in Moroccan history. Founded in 1062 AD, the old city was the starting point of a trade route that traversed the Sahara and occupies an important position in trade and transportation history. Famous places of interest include Koutoubia Mosque, the ancient tombs, the Royal Palace and Jemaa el-Fnaa. The Agdal Gardens were built in the 12th century, Saadian Tombs in the 16th century and Bahia Palace in the 19th century. There is also the Dar Si Said Museum, the snowy

Atlas Mountains and a magnificent waterfall. Known for its well-preserved historical sites, serene gardens and exquisite architecture, Marrakesh is nicknamed the “Red City” or “Ochre City”. Marrakesh has won the title of Best Tourist Destination six times in global competitions, beating even beautiful Cape Town to the title of Best Tourist Destination in Africa.

With a population of over 3 million, Casablanca is the largest city in Morocco. Located on the Atlantic coast, the city has a temperate climate and evergreen trees. Like Crete, Casablanca features white architecture. Under French protection, Casablanca was dubbed the “White Capital”. The huge Hassan II Mosque built of white marble is an architectural miracle. At 200 meters tall with state-of-the-art facilities, it towers over the city, the third largest mosque in the world after Mecca’s Masjid al-Haram and Egypt’s Al-Azhar Mosque. Casablanca is also a city of fashion with various modern entertainment and recreation facilities.

Eighty-eight kilometers from Casablanca lies Rabat, the capital city of Morocco. Rabat is also one of the four imperial

cities of Morocco and has a population of over 2 million. It was first built in the 12th century. Most of the old city that remains today was built in the 18th century and looks like an Arabic city of the Middle Ages. The 69-meter-high Hassan Tower in the southeast of the city is the highest minaret in West Africa. The Royal Palace, Museum of Moroccan Arts, Rabat Archaeological Museum and blocks in the old city are all good places for visitors. The Kasbah of the Udayas, Mausoleum of Mohammed V and Chellah are fine choices to appreciate the history and culture of Rabat. Rabat has a soft sandy beach stretching dozens of kilometers along the Atlantic coast.

Agadir is a port city in the southwest Morocco with a history of over 1,000 years. The city faces the Atlantic Ocean and is next to the fertile Souss Plain. The towering Atlas Mountains stand between the city and the Sahara in the south, blocking the desert heat. In Agadir, it is spring all year round. A world famous tourist destination, Agadir was selected the most beautiful city in Morocco by Moroccans themselves.

Tetouan is a historical city of northwestern Morocco.

People lived here as early as the ninth century BC when fortifications were built. The old town of Tetouan has three walls, seven city gates and 36 mosques and chapels. Gardens, fountains and mosques offer historical clues into how Arabic civilization spread to Spain from here in the early Middle Ages.

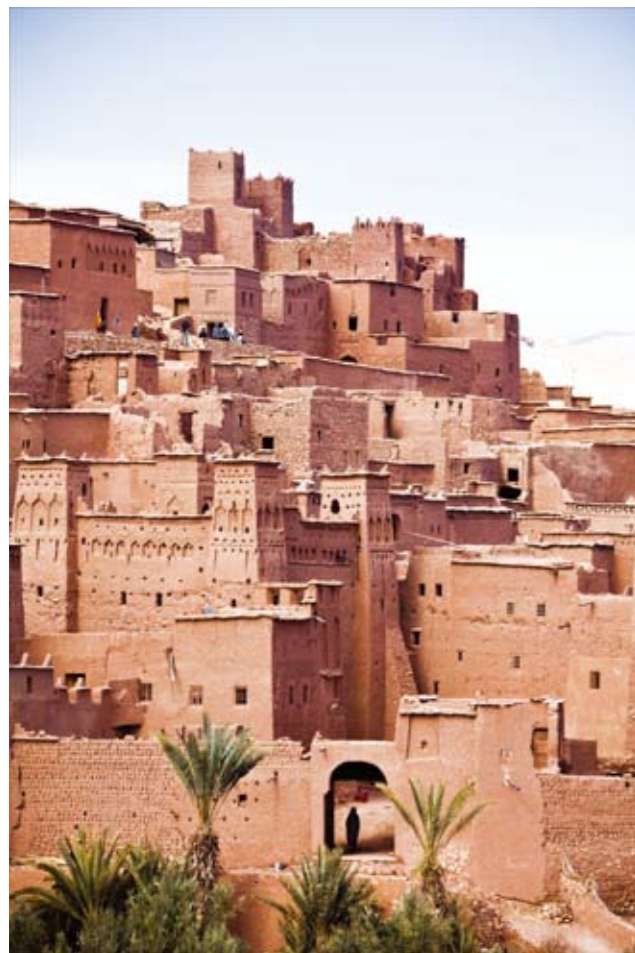
Situated in the Rif Mountains and with pristine air, Chefchaouen is known as one of Morocco’s most charming cities. It is a well-ordered Arabic city and a tourist resort favored by travelers from all over the world. The stone-paved main square, eye-catching castle enclosed in red walls and famous mosque are all attractive. Within the castle is a garden-style folk custom museum.

Meknes, one of the four Moroccan imperial cities, is a sacred place of Islam. First built in the 10th century, Meknes became a fortress in the 11th century and was made the capital of Morocco in 1673. There are many buildings, cultural sites and relics from Roman times, mosques from the Middle Ages and Islamic institutes.

Tangier is located on the North African coast at the western entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar where the Mediterranean Sea meets the Atlantic Ocean off Cape Spartel. It is the largest tourism and cultural center in Morocco. As early as the sixth century BC, Phoenicians built a city here. There is Arabic architecture, Grand Socco and Kasbah in the medina. Everything is possible in Tangier, a city that has attracted countless modern artists and musicians including the Rolling Stones.

Fes, another of the four imperial cities and also a holy place of Islam, is situated in northern Morocco. Built as Islam spread west, the city was West Africa’s first Arabic city. First built in 790 AD, Fes is a blue city. Kairaouine Mosque and Zaouia Moulay Idriss II are among the most popular tourist attractions.

Morocco is the first constitutional monarchy among Arab countries where tradition lives in harmony with fashion. Even if aimlessly wandering this country you will find every place is a destination worthy of exploration.





CHONGQING

重庆 魔幻多面城

文 / 杨浩

它是一座江城，嘉陵江在这里汇入长江穿城而过，孕育了浓郁的三峡文化；它也是一座山城，密集的楼群成片分布在山上，公路沿着山体的坡度起伏蜿蜒而行；它还是一座古老的城市，数百年历史十八梯储存着市井的记忆；它更是一座先锋艺术之城，中国最大的涂鸦街黄桷坪向世人展示着无与伦比的现代活力与激情……它就是重庆。或许，只有来到这座城市的人才能在众多标签之间，构筑一座专属于自己的魔幻多面城。

磁器口——江城的乡愁

“先有磁器口，后有重庆城。”在远古时代，没有汽车、火车，物流倚重水路。位于嘉陵江畔的磁器口码头，一点一点地运送着物资，孕育了重庆城的发展，至今已有千年的历史。

作为重庆最知名的水陆码头，磁器口可谓是繁盛一时。老重庆民谣“白天千人躬首，入夜万盏明灯”描述的就是磁器口的热闹景象。过去，在磁器口码头讨生活非常辛苦，但也有着相对可观的收益，所以磁器口的人们能吃苦，也会享受生活。白天，磁器口江边停满各式各样的船舶，人们辛勤劳作。到了傍晚，一天的劳作结束后，小街上的酒馆、茶馆灯影闪烁，久久平息不下来。

千年之后的今天，磁器口古镇早已不是曾经那个繁华的码头，但它依然是重温老重庆旧梦的好去处，是重庆著名的旅游区，被誉为“巴渝第一古镇”。磁器口并不大，共有12条街巷，全部由青石板铺成。街道两旁多是明清时期的建筑，为竹木结构，木格花窗随处可见，大红的灯

笼迎风飘摇。你可以去看看吊脚楼和四合院，还可以去宝轮寺烧一柱虔诚的香，或者什么都不做，找一家茶馆，听听当地人的“龙门阵”……古色古香的格调让人似乎穿越了时间空间。

曾经的老码头已经逐渐远去，磁器口的物流功能也早已被新兴的现代化港口取而代之。曾经的那些陈年旧事，似乎只能在记忆中，才能依稀捕捉到当年的模样。寻寻觅觅，在青瓦灰墙的磁器口中，时光变得迷离而又绚烂。嘉陵江的浪声落在历史之中，昔日的货船不再停泊于此，穿过深深浅浅的滩头，一浪一浪击打在人们心上的是悠悠的江水，更是整座城市浓浓的乡愁。

十八梯——山城的柔情

重庆渝中半岛有两条著名的步行街，其中一条为享誉中华大地的西部第一街“解放碑步行街”。这条街道大名鼎鼎，即使没有来过重庆的人们也知道这是重庆最繁华的步行街，是世界名牌的聚集地，也是重庆著名的“美女

街”。另一条步行街或许没有解放碑步行街名气大，但想要领略重庆的魅力必然不能错过它，因为它蕴含着老重庆的精华。这条街道就是十八梯。

走出较场口轻轨站，站在日月光广场前面，环顾着四周，周围一片高耸入云的摩天大厦地带，繁华程度丝毫不逊于中国任何商业区。在马路对面有着一块十八梯路牌，旁边就是一条下行的石阶。从这里开始朝下望去，眼里的景象一切不同了。一张温情的老重庆面容渐渐浮出，深邃的目光穿透重庆的灵魂。

要理解十八街首先需要理解重庆山城的“属性”。老重庆城分为上半城和下半城，十八梯就是从上半城（山顶）通到下半城（山脚）的一条老街道。走进十八梯，让人不由得惊叹，难以想象在今天的重庆，还能有如此古老的街道。这条老街全部由石阶铺成，陡陡的，弯弯的，巧妙地把山顶的繁华商业区和山下江边的老城区串连起来。一路不紧不慢地往下走去，踩在脚下的青石板石阶上满是凹印，路两旁多是两层的木头房，很多还是用吊脚撑起

的。站在视野开阔的地方能看到不远处高耸的摩天大楼。尽管它离市内最繁华的解放碑仅是一条马路之遥，但这里却与繁华的大都市绝缘。

漫步在十八梯，老重庆市井气息迎面扑来，时光仿佛在此停驻，很多早已在大城市消失的职业依然在十八梯保留了下来。十八梯的山路就像是一条怀旧的时光之路，掏耳朵的、修脚的、做木工的、做裁缝的、卖针线的，甚至路边还有90年代风行全国的录像厅。十八梯是一条绝对典型的重庆式老街，更重要的是毫无一丝的商业气息。一路前行，伴随在耳边的是断断续续的麻将声和孩子们大闹的欢笑声。

十八梯如同一块琥珀般储存着重庆的往事，展示着传统的市井生活。不过，对于十八梯的居民来说，这或许并不文艺，也不浪漫。所以，十八梯必然要大規模的开发，慢慢消失在重庆历史之中。在高楼大厦间，十八梯成为了留给人们最后的山城柔情。





黄桷坪夜市——美食与先锋艺术的滋味

白天的重庆是一座迷雾森林，雾气缭绕的山水间托起一座座高楼大厦，人们忙碌地工作，高节奏的生活。到了夜晚，重庆的灯景、江景、山景立体交融，流光溢彩，这座城市开始了味蕾上的旅行。

说不清是重庆火锅成就了重庆美食，还是重庆火锅“害了”重庆美食。大多数人听到重庆二字之后，在脑海中首先浮现的是火辣的重庆火锅。其实，重庆美食远远不止火锅。重庆自古以来物产丰富，又是水运贸易中心，诞生了极其丰富的饮食文化，而火锅只是其中之一而已。

和其他城市不同，想要一品重庆的“原味”，并不需要去高档的酒楼，最好的选择是去夜市，因为重庆美食有两个特点，一是美味丰富，二是平民廉价。所以，经常能在某个夜市路边看到众多宝马奔驰之类的豪车。重庆的夜市众多，但要说到最有意思，最具“重庆味”的夜市当属黄桷坪夜市。

黄桷坪夜市可能是这个城市里每天最早开张的夜市。

由于临近四川美术学院，一到傍晚时分，小摊小贩就陆陆续续地把自己的摊位摆出来。学生们下了课以后，就蜂拥到黄桷坪的各个餐馆，品尝各种地道的重庆美食。黄桷坪夜市最大的特色就是学生群体众多，其实，重庆学生才是“最难伺候”的。不同于高档酒店靠装修、品味、档次吸引食客，想要在黄桷坪夜市打出名声只能靠口味和价格。黄桷坪夜市的小吃多到数不清，大部分都是正宗的重庆味。

黄桷坪夜市的美食在一届又一届四川美术学院学生的味蕾上留下了大学的滋味，大名鼎鼎的四川美术学院学生也用一种另类的方式报答着黄桷坪夜市。夜市是平民生活文化的重要代表之一，似乎和中国先锋艺术没有什么关系，但四川美术学院的学生们将黄桷坪变成了中国最大的涂鸦街。四川美术学院的学生们花费各色涂料1.25万公斤，消耗各类画笔、油刷近3万支才完成了这条涂鸦街。

在夜色朦胧的重庆吃着黄桷坪夜市的美味小吃，欣赏着各种充满创意的涂鸦作品，麻辣的滋味渐渐变得不再那么浓烈，一座城市的温情浮现舌尖。

Chongqing

A CITY WITH MAGIC & MULTIPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Chongqing is a city ran through by Jialing River which feeds into the Yangtze River and it's the home to the Three Gorges Culture; it is also a large and flourishing mountain city with roads winding along the mountain; it is an ancient city with Eighteen Stairs of hundreds of years' history about marketplace; it is also a city with avant garde arts represented by the largest street gallery Huangjueping which shows unrivalled modern vitality and passion. Maybe only people who come to the city can construct a magical and characteristic city of their own out of so many labels.

Ciqikou - nostalgia of the river city

There is an old saying that Ciqikou came into being before the city of Chongqing. In ancient times, there were no cars or trains and transportation through waterway was the main means. Located in Jialing River, Ciqikou dock transported the goods and facilitated the development of Chongqing tens of hundreds of years ago.

As the most well-known port, Ciqikou was prosperous

in Chongqing at one time. The old folk song which said “thousands of people working in the daytime and tens of thousands of lights at night” was about the booming business of Ciqikou. In the past, people working at the dock led a very hard life but also made a decent earning, and people were also good at entertaining themselves. In the daytime, ships of various kinds harbored and people worked very hard. And in the evening, the bistros and tea houses were full of customers until very late.





The once old dock has had its logistic function replaced by new modern port and the past history only lingers in the memory. In the gray wall and tiles, Ci Qikou looks remote and gorgeous. The waves of Jialing River lap the history and people's mind and nostalgia floats over the whole city.

Eighteen Stairs - tenderness of mountain city

There are two popular pedestrian streets in Chongqing, one being the pedestrian street of Liberation Monument, which is known as the busiest street with many top world brands and many beautiful girls, even people who have never been to Chongqing have heard about this street. The other is The Eighteen Stairs which is not as popular but also contains profound culture of Chongqing and shall not be missed by tourists.

Walking out of the Jiaochangkou subway station and standing in the front of Sunlight and Moonlight Plaza, you can see many cloud-capped skyscrapers and it's as bustling as other downtown districts. Across the road there is a road sign and a downward stone road lying besides the notice. Looking down here, the view is very different and a city full of charm has

surfaced with deep gaze into the soul of Chongqing.

It is important to understand the attributes of mountain Chongqing before trying to know the Eighteen Stairs which links the upper half and down half of the old Chongqing city. People walking on the stairs cannot help but wondering its antiquity in the context of modern Chongqing. These stairs are steep and built with pebbles and the stairs wind all the way through downtown district at the top of the mountain to the old district at the foot of mountain. There are many gravures on the stairs and many two-story wooden houses along the road. Although one can see a lot of high-rises here and it is only a road away from the most prosperous street of Liberation Monument, it offers the original flavor of Chongqing.

Walking along the old stairs, one can taste the sentiment of old Chongqing and see many rarely seen occupations like carpenters, tailors and vendors selling needles and threads and even the most popular video playing theaters in the 1990s can be found here. This is absolutely a typical Chongqing style street with no modern business influence and one can hear people playing mahjong and commotion of children.



It stores the past history like amber and presents an image of traditional life in Chongqing. However, for residents living here, it is not artistic and romantic. What awaits stairs is large scale renovation which will make them disappear in the history of Chongqing. Among the skyscrapers, it has become the last tenderness in mountain city for people to feel.

Huangjueping night market - taste of delicacy and avant garde arts

The foggy forest-like city in the daytime slowly settles down with the advent of the night. The night in Chongqing always reveals a charming vigor in lights, rivers and mountains and welcomes the journey of gourmets.

It is difficult to judge the role of hot pot in the Chongqing cuisine. As far as Chongqing is concerned, most people would thing about its hotpot. Actually, the food in Chongqing is more than that. Since ancient times, Chongqing was very resourceful and served as the hub of waterway trade which gave birth to a variety of gourmet culture, whereas hotpot was only part of the culture.

Unlike other cities, the best choice for people to taste original

food in Chongqing is the night market instead of high-end restaurants since the food in Chongqing is well known for its taste and low price. Luxury cars are often seen along the path of the night markets, among them Huangjueping is the most interesting one and the best representative of Chongqing food.

Huangjueping night market opens the earliest among other markets in the city. Since it is located in the neighborhood of Sichuan Fine Arts Institute, vendors usually start their business in the early evening to receive the university students who flock to the night market after class. Although students-packed is the most salient feature of Huangjueping, it is very difficult to satisfy their needs. Vendors have to compete for their taste and price instead of their decoration. The snack counters offer countless kinds of delicious food, most of which are very genuine Chongqing food.

At night, people have a taste of Huang Jueping delicacy and a view of creative paintings, and then the spicy taste on the tip of tongue is gradually replaced by the enchanting charms of the city.

BOSTON

波士顿
美国古老的心脏

文 / 小島

建于17世纪初的波士顿，是美国最古老的城市之一。当然，“古老”这个词似乎用来形容任何美国的事物都是不恰当的。但是，对于只有二百多年历史的美国来说，波士顿就是这个国家的见证者，它有着美国太多的第一次，包括美国独立战争的第一枪。如果说美国其他的现代化发达城市是美国的脸容，那么，波士顿则是美国古老的心脏。



灯塔山——复古欧洲主义

在遥远的1620年，一批英国清教徒乘坐“五月花”号船抵达这里。其中有一支在查尔斯河入海口的南部建立了定居点。因为他们大多来自英国林肯郡的波士顿镇，所以便把他们的定居点用故乡的名字命名。当时，这个籍籍无名的小镇只是“日不落帝国”的殖民地之一。然而，一百多年后，波士顿打响了独立战争的第一枪，美国从此诞生。

如果按照中国历史的标准，波士顿无异于是个婴儿，但若按照美国的历史标准，波士顿则是一位老者，它面庞的每一道皱纹都记录着这个国家的第一次。这里打响了独立战争的第一枪，生产出第一部电话，《独立宣言》在此宣读，还是美国篮球发源地……无数次象征着美国第一次的事件都在波士顿发生，但依然无法改变波士顿浓郁的欧洲气息。直到今天，这座城市的精神象征依然是灯塔山，一片古老欧洲风情的街区。

灯塔山其实并不是一座山，只是一片高地而已，是波士顿最早的街区之一，也是今天波士顿最昂贵的居所。这里有煤油路灯、充满魅力的小街和坑坑洼洼的石板路。这里还有一些豪华的别墅，上下开关的移动窗户把房子保护得严严实实，既平添了慵懒的气氛，又具有私密性。这片位于美国东海岸的街区仿佛是欧洲大陆的沧海遗珠。顺着街区再往上走，便可以看到一座建筑物金光闪闪的穹顶，这便是马萨诸塞州的州府议会所在地。甚至由于马萨诸塞州政府大厦位于山顶，“灯塔山”一词也常被当地新闻媒体用作州政府的代名词。

灯塔山是波士顿最古老的城区，它的居民甚至比美国还要“老”。这里的居民主要是在美国还未成立之前，来到这片新大陆的英国人后裔。最早到达波士顿的英国人创造了惊人的财富，并将这种财富延续到今天。今天这里的居民被人称为“波士顿婆罗门”，是波士顿最富裕的阶层。他们大都毕业于哈佛大学，在上流社会人脉很深，还在文化、艺术、科学、政治和学术圈占据要职，属于城市最顶端的精英阶层。虽然如此，但他们和传统的美国文化格格不入。灯塔山的居民们依然遵循着古老的欧洲理念生活，即使身处开放的美国，他们的门第观念依然极重，甚至倾向于内部通婚。

行走在灯塔山，就仿佛置身于欧洲小镇。古老的小街有些凹凸不平，却一尘不染，落叶随风飘零，宁静的街道时而被叽叽喳喳的鸟声打破，路旁停着房屋主人的奢华汽车，房屋错落有致地相连。每一个房屋都在陈旧中透着低沉的奢华，街区中的咖啡店、餐厅、甚至小商店都



是欧洲式，精致，富有情调，而且价格昂贵。偶尔走过的青年男女也大都穿着素雅，面带克制的微笑，目光落在游人的身后。

哈佛大学——学霸的圣地

2009年，毕业于哈佛大学的奥巴马当选美国总统，美国的第一位黑人总统诞生。不过，这对于哈佛大学来说并不算什么，因为在美国短暂的历史中就有八位总统来自哈佛。波士顿是一个极富文化气息，学术风气极盛的城市，拥有五十多所大学，其中最闪耀的就是哈佛大学。

走进哈佛大学会有一种错觉，这不像一所大学，而更像一座庞大的公园，还是野生动物园。这里有砖红色的高高的教学楼，青翠的小草随处可见，上百年的大树数不胜数。可爱的小松鼠竖着毛茸茸的尾巴在树上跳来跳去，枝头上不知名的小鸟吵个不停。遍布在草坪或树下的那些教学楼看起来都有着上百年历史，丝毫没有现代气息，甚至还没有国内的中学现代化。然而，这就是世界最先进技术人才的培育地之一，世界学霸的圣地，独一无二的哈佛大学。



在美国，很少能看到像哈佛大学这样成片的旧建筑群，毕竟这个国家才只有二百多年历史。哈佛大学的陈旧是有原因的，先有哈佛，后有美国。早在美国建国之前，哈佛就已存在。波士顿是英国清教徒登陆美洲大陆的登陆点，在建立这座城市之后，清教徒们创立了美国第一所大学——哈佛大学。于是，哈佛大学的传奇故事开始了。

哈佛大学最初并不叫哈佛，而是叫剑桥。这是因为建校委员会的70名委员都在英国剑桥大学受过高等教育，所以哈佛起初被称为“剑桥”，学校所在地也被取名为“坎布里奇”。1638年，约翰·哈佛这位建校委员将其一半财产和一个图书馆捐赠给学校。为了纪念他，学校更名为

“哈佛”。至此哈佛有了自己的名字，在一百多年之后，美国才成立。

虽然哈佛大学大名鼎鼎，但一般游客很难找到学校大门。哈佛校区被古老的院墙环绕，院墙设有许多风格古朴的门，每座门的门楣都各不相同，但并没有哪座门是正门。在哈佛的游览让人仿佛回到了数百年前，一点没有现代大学的气势。不过作为世界上最负盛名的大学之一，哈佛大学有着全美最大的学术图书馆。

哈佛大学图书馆并不是一座图书馆，而是由80多座图书馆组成的一套图书馆系统。在这套图书馆系统中，藏书达到1600万册，储存着人类最宝贵的智慧。想在短暂

的旅途中游览全部的图书馆是一件几乎不可能的事，一般游客都只会去怀德纳图书馆——整个哈佛图书馆系统的中心馆，坐落在古老的哈佛园中央。如同哈佛大学的命名一样，这座图书馆的名字来自校友哈利·埃尔金斯·怀德纳。怀德纳出生于费城巨贾之家，1912年一家三口登上泰坦尼克号，中途遭遇灾难，只有母亲获救。由于怀德纳生前酷爱藏书，母亲便出资捐建了这座大型图书馆。馆内有一个大厅，挂着怀德纳的肖像，四周放置了他生前的各式藏书，而大厅中央的玻璃陈列架里安放着一本珍稀罕见、保存完好的“古腾堡圣经”，极具历史价值，因为它属于历史上第一批印刷版圣经。



对于中国游客来说，还有一座图书馆值得游览，他就是燕京图书馆。穿过哈佛园来到神学院大道，可以看见一座砖红色两层建筑，门口有一对中式石狮子，就是著名的哈佛燕京研究所，也是燕京图书馆、哈佛大学东亚语言文学系的所在地。所内挂着燕京大学旧址（北京大学）的照片。这座图书馆的名字虽然不是资助人的名字，但他的资助人美国富商查尔斯·马丁·霍尔却足以在东亚研究史中被铭记。凭借查尔斯·马丁·霍尔的资助，哈佛得以成为了美国乃至世界一流的东亚研究重镇。

昆西市场——波士顿的草根味

波士顿作为美国历史最悠久的城市之一，自然有很多景点。但是如果只看那些景点，旅途也只能是浮光掠影。最能展现一座城市草根魅力的场所必然少不了市场，而像昆西市场一样从肉类市场变成旅游景点的市场更是波士顿之旅不能错过的旅游圣地。

很难说昆西市场是一个旅游景点，因为这座市场本身就是“非常实在”地为市民服务的市场，最初和旅游毫无关系。“昆西马克”最初从 1826 年开始运营，目的在于满足城市不断增长的需求，主要用于储藏农产品并作为肉制品交易市场。后来，由于该地区过于拥挤，建筑过于陈旧，它作为食品集散中心的职能逐渐丧失。1961 年，为了重新开发城市滨水地区，波士顿再次将市场列入该市的改造计划。与一般的大拆大建不同，该计划没有废弃原先的市场，而是决定对这些建筑进行改造。因为地理位置佳，所以昆西市场总是热闹非凡。

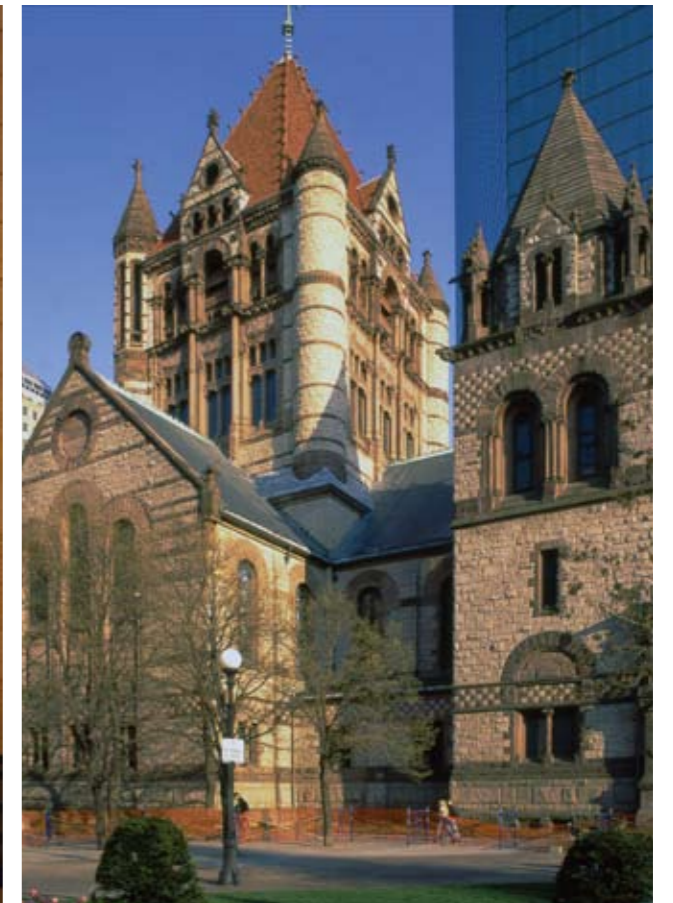
昆西市场并没有什么特别之处，它有些像中国的城隍庙，是一个包罗万象的大市场。整个昆西市场由多幢具历史价值的建筑物组而合成，最主要的建筑就是像一个小神庙一样的中楼，还有北楼和南楼。为此到昆西市场除了享受购物外，还可欣赏到典雅美丽的历史建筑。虽然昆西市场经营种类多种多样，但其中最出名的当属美食。

昆西市场汇聚了各式各样的美食，这里不仅有正式的餐厅，还有快餐小吃。人们能品尝到法国菜的高雅，也能领略世界第二大菜系土耳其菜的拜占庭风，而风靡全美的亚洲美食、中国美食、意大利美食等更是比比皆是。对于

绝大多数游客而言，尝尝波士顿当地的特色小吃是必不可少的，其中新英格兰风味的海鲜浓汤和龙虾卷最受游客欢迎。龙虾在国内是一种奢侈的美食，但在昆西市场却是最廉价的美食之一。

美国人喜食肉类，主要是牛肉、鸡肉、猪肉等，对海鲜兴趣不大。而波士顿是海滨城市，大西洋源源不断地送来各种海鲜。每年的夏末秋初是龙虾上市的时节，在波士顿流传着一种说法“穷得只能吃龙虾”。每年秋初，一船一船的龙虾像大白菜一样运到昆西市场。在龙虾上市的季节，价格便宜得让人难以置信。所以，在昆西市场的海鲜美食店中，总能看到中国游客一人抱着一只大龙虾大快朵颐。如果吃不惯美式的龙虾做法也没有关系，在昆西市场中还有一种比较中式的龙虾烹饪方法，大锅海水煮龙虾。一般一个人把龙虾吃到饱，也就一百多人民币。

因为是市场，所以就餐环境自然不可能和星级酒店的餐厅相比。昆西市场会让中国游客产生一种奇怪的感觉，就像是在路边摊中吃大龙虾。顾客们自己找位子坐下，然后手里捧着食物就这么吃起来，不用顾及优雅与否，只管享受手中的美味，这是波士顿的草根生活方式。



Boston: Heart of the US

Founded in early 17th century, Boston is one of the ancient cities of the US. It might seem improper to describe anything as "ancient" in a country only about 200 years old. Boston witnessed many firsts in this young country like the beginning of the American War of Independence. If other modern cities are the face of the US, then Boston is the heart of the nation.

Beacon Hill

Beacon Hill is actually a high piece of land rather than a hill. It is one of the earliest and most expensive neighborhoods in Boston. There are kerosene street lamps, cobbled lanes and rough stone-paved roads. The sash windows add a lazy, private air to the luxury villas. Walking up, you will find a building with a golden dome: the Massachusetts State House. As it is in a prominent location at the top of the hill,

the term "Beacon Hill" is used by local media to refer to state government.

As one of the oldest neighborhoods in Boston, Beacon Hill was home to inhabitants even before the US was founded. Most of the early residents here were British who amassed enormous fortunes passed down to the present day. The residents of Beacon Hill are called the "Brahman of Boston," the most affluent class of Boston. Most graduated from



Harvard University and occupy important positions in culture, art, science, politics and academia. They are closely connected with the upper class. They still stick to many old European ideas that are alien to American culture. Despite living in a country with liberal ideas, they highly value family background and tend to marry people of the same social class.

Wandering around Beacon Hill you feel as if you are in a European town. The old lanes are a little bumpy but very clean. The tranquility of the streets is occasionally broken by birdsong. The houses sit next to each other in a neat order. The European-style cafés, restaurants and shops are exquisite, romantic and expensive. Most young people passing by are dressed in a simple but elegant way.

Harvard University

Originally "New College", the college was renamed in 1639 after John Harvard who left the school half his financial estate and a library of some 400 books.

People can hardly find the main entrance to Harvard as the campus is surrounded by old walls with a variety of gates, but no main entrance. Unlike modern universities, it is as if you have transcended time to hundreds of years ago as you stroll the campus. As one of the most prestigious universities in the world, Harvard has the largest academic library in the US.

Harvard University Library is not one library but a library system that comprises over 70 libraries with nearly 17 million volumes. It is impossible to visit each of the libraries during a trip. Most travelers go to Widener Library, the center-piece of the entire Harvard Library system named after Harry Elkins Widener, an alumnus of Harvard and an avid bibliophile. Born to a wealthy Philadelphia family, Widener and his father died on the Titanic in 1912. The library was funded by his mother after his death.

At the building's heart are the Widener Memorial Rooms. They display a photo of Widener, papers and mementos recalling his life, as well as his collection. A well-preserved Gutenberg Bible donated by the Widener family is quite rare and of great historical value as one of the first published Bibles.

Quincy Market

There is nothing special about Quincy Market. It consists of central, northern and southern buildings. Besides shopping, you can also appreciate the elegant and beautiful historic architecture here.

Quincy Market sells a wide range of commodities, but the

market is best known for its delicious food. You can find both restaurants and snack bars, and enjoy elegant French, Turkish, Asian and Italian cuisine. Seafood soup and lobster roll are two of the most popular local foods favored by travelers. Lobster, a luxurious delicacy in China, is one of the cheapest gourmet foods at Quincy Market.

Americans love meat like beef, chicken and pork, but they lack interest in seafood. What's more, the Atlantic Ocean is teeming with seafood and lots of lobsters are transported to market to be sold at incredibly low prices in early fall every year. Chinese tourists are always heartily tucking into lobsters here. If you are not accustomed to the American way of cooking lobsters, try the boiled lobsters in the market.

The dining environment of Quincy Market certainly cannot compare with that of a restaurant at a star hotel. People just find seats for themselves and enjoy the delicious food regardless of whether they are eating gracefully or not. That's exactly the way the grassroots people live in Boston.





ROME

罗马

古典而浪漫的露天历史博物馆

文 / 杨丽琴

罗马，一个充满传奇故事的地方，一个由时间和历史堆砌而成的城市，带给人们的是无限向往。这个在7个山丘上建造的小城无法用简单的几句话来概括，因为它曾是“世界帝国首都”，是一座创造过辉煌文明的古城。走进罗马的大街小巷，想象着凯撒的战车曾经驶过，斯巴达克斯的起义曾经震撼过，赫本的笑声也曾荡漾过。两千多年中，几乎每个时代都争相在罗马身上留下属于自己的印记，并依附着这永恒之城获得了永生。或者说，罗马绝不仅是一座都城，而是一个古典而浪漫的露天历史博物馆。

古罗马广场——伟大归于罗马

欧洲有句谚语：光荣归于希腊，伟大归于罗马。作为四大文明古国，罗马是西方文明的发源地之一，拥有2500年历史。走进罗马老城，就如同走进了一座古建筑艺术陈列馆。那遍布全城的教堂、广场、雕塑、喷泉、废墟，无一不让人感受到罗马的大气磅礴。时光像美酒一般让今天的世人品尝着2500年前的罗马。经过漫长的岁月洗礼，罗马古城内在的魅力反而更加浓烈。即使曾经的伟大建筑已成为残墙断壁，但历史本身的力量却更能触动人心，比如古罗马广场。

罗马的广场文化是罗马文明的核心之一，古罗马广场是罗马城的中心，原为沼泽地带，大约公元前6世纪加以整修，成为市场和集会之地。罗马的历代统治者在这里修建庙宇、宫殿、会议场所、政府机构等等，为自己的时代在罗马古城写下诗篇。所以，古罗马广场更像一本“签到簿”，每一座建筑都是一位帝王曾经辉煌的见证。由于这些建筑大多数是石砌建筑，才能保留到今天，与你我在二千五百年之后相见。

古罗马广场是罗马政治、宗教、商业和公众活动的中心，对罗马的敌人而言摧毁罗马广场意味着占领罗马。除

了自然灾害之外，罗马广场也曾被哥特人、匈奴所侵占。在漫长的历史中，罗马广场经历了数次修建。到了中世纪，罗马帝国逐渐坍塌，文艺复兴与大航海时代的兴起让世界将目光转向了大海。罗马的光辉逐渐散去，广场的石块被大量地抢掠盖宫殿和教堂。最后，曾经代表着无上荣耀的罗马广场变成了废墟。

今天人们所看到的古罗马广场是十八世纪开始发掘保护的文化遗址，到了十九世纪，古罗马广场重见天日。当这座两千五百年前的广场再次出现在世人的目光之中时，历史再次展现了它无与伦比的力量。残破的罗马广场正是罗马完整历史的映照。屹立在古罗马广场的建筑物有提图斯凯旋门、奥古斯都凯旋门、塞维鲁凯旋门、凯撒神庙、灶神庙，维纳斯和罗马神庙等。它们组成了这片最美丽的废墟，向世人讲述着那个辉煌的帝国，讲述着曾经的人们是如何生活、如何改变世界……古罗马广场不仅吸引着全世界慕名而来的游客一探究竟，还吸引着众多考古工作者和历史学家，因为今天的古罗马广场依然属于历史。

历史在古罗马广场无处不在，这里随便一堵断墙可能就是两千年前凯撒大帝在建造他的宫殿时留下来的；在草丛中随手拾起一块碎瓦，也许就是千年前的瓦罐碎片；

举脚踢出之间，那路边的碎石也许就是当年装饰神庙的石块……光阴似箭，却带不走古罗马帝国留在这里的荣耀与气息。

斗兽场——角斗士的荣耀

很多男性游人来到罗马必游景点之一就是斗兽场，一个激发男性荷尔蒙的古建筑。大多数人熟知斗兽场是因为观看过众多关于角斗士的影视作品，在影片中，那些像健美先生一样的角斗士拿着刀剑，在鲜血与公平之间寻找男人存在的意义。虽然斗兽场确实是角斗士们以生命供贵族取乐的娱乐场所，但斗兽场的意义远远不是如此简单，它是解读罗马的一把钥匙。

走进斗兽场，就进入了一座时间与空间交织成的迷宫。斗兽场是一座近两千年前的古迹，而一墙之隔的是21世纪的车马喧嚣，罗马就是这样一座充满奇异的城市。其实在两千年前，罗马是一座更奇怪的城市，一座难以用常规历史规律理解的城市。

罗马斗兽场是罗马皇帝韦帕芑于公元72年为庆祝征服

耶路撒冷的胜利，强迫沦为奴隶的八万犹太和阿拉伯俘虏修建而成的。斗兽场占地面积约2万平方米，长轴长约为188米，短轴长约156米，圆周长约527米，围墙高约57米。大斗兽场的内部被分为三部分：竞技场、观众席和指挥台。在这里，游人可以看到竞技场下层迷宫似的通道和当年把动物和角斗士从牢笼运送到竞技场的机械装置。

很多游客看到斗兽场后会有一种似曾相识的感觉，因为今天很多最先进的大型体育场都或多或少地烙上了一些古罗马斗兽场的设计风格。这座庞大的、可以容纳九万观众的建筑居然不属于罗马的帝王，而是属于罗马民众。但是，属于民众的斗兽场并不代表着文明，而是代表着最原始野蛮的奴隶制。

斗兽场的角斗士是为了取悦皇帝和当地的领主或者奴隶主而搏杀的职业杀手，因此角斗士的身份是罗马最卑微的奴隶。然而，也有些角斗士，因其所向披靡的高超搏杀技巧而成为超级明星。据说当时的贵族妇女相当崇拜这些竞技场上的勇士，色雷斯角斗士塞拉蒂斯在那个时代就如同今天的贝克汉姆。角斗士既是贵族的奴隶，同时又是贵族的偶像，这种奇怪的现象让人难以理解。

比角斗士更难以理解的是斗兽场对罗马的历史影响。斗兽场不仅仅是一座壮观的建筑，它还改变着罗马的历史。罗马的历史既由伟大的凯撒大帝谱写，也由斗兽场的奴隶斯巴达克斯谱写。斯巴达克斯，一位罗马历史中的奴隶，一位可与凯撒大帝齐名的罗马英雄，马克思称他是“古代无产阶级的真正代表”。

公元前73年，斗兽场中的奴隶不满自己的命运被罗马贵族当成玩物，伟大的英雄斯巴达克斯率领斗兽场的角斗士发动了改变罗马历史进程的斯巴达克斯起义。之后的故事如同电影与电视剧中所讲述的一样精彩，动人心魄。

当然，今天的角斗场在经历了二千多年后只剩下大半个骨架，但其雄伟之气魄、磅礴之气势犹存。在斗兽场迷幻的灯光中，角斗场中央数千年前角斗士惨烈的叫声与观众席上的人声鼎沸仿佛在耳边响起。漫步在观众席中，似乎还能嗅到身着华服的夫人小姐们在男士彬彬有礼的引导下穿梭在属于他们空气中的味道。历史远





去，曾经的角斗士与观众都已成为斗兽场的一部分，在每一个深夜，讲述着曾经的罗马。

特莱维喷泉——穿越时空的爱恋

罗马就像一座露天艺术博物馆，总能让人们无法克制自己的情感。1953年，一部好莱坞电影《罗马假日》讲述了一位欧洲某国的公主与一个美国记者之间在意大利罗马一天之内发生的浪漫故事。这部半个世纪前的电影成为了电影史中永恒的经典，也为赫本获得了她一生最重要的奖项——奥斯卡最佳女主角奖。但是，赫本将这部电影的成功归结为罗马这座城市，一座让人难以克制情感的城市。

《罗马假日》中那个公主爱上贫民的故事，仿佛只能发生在千年古城罗马之中。因为罗马古朴的街道、古迹、景致、雕塑……总能将人们抽离世俗的世界，去相信一些不那么真实的美好事物。所谓美好的事物就是脱离现实，比如每天都有无数游人像《罗马假日》中赫本一样，在罗马的特莱维喷泉中投下硬币。

罗马素有喷泉之都的美称，几乎在每个大型广场或者十字路口都会有喷泉，形态不一，风格各异，其中最负盛

名的是位于威尼斯广场与西班牙广场之间的特莱维喷泉。特莱维喷泉别称“少女喷泉”，原位于三条道路的交汇处，是15世纪修建的阿格利帕水道的水源所在地。

虽然建一座喷泉并不复杂，但特莱维喷泉正式完工花了30多年时间，这30年都花在塑造海神的形象上了。海神尼普顿站在海贝上，驾驭着马车，四周环绕着西方神话中的诸神，每一个雕像神态都不一样，栩栩如生，诸神雕像的基座是一片看似零乱的海礁。泉水由各雕像之间、海礁石之间涌出，流向四面八方，最后又汇集于一处。喷泉背后是雄伟的宫殿，设计师萨维巧妙地借景，使喷泉与宫殿雕塑融为一体，更显壮观。尤其傍晚的时候来看，加上灯光和昏黄的天色，百闻不如一见的美。

几乎每一天，特莱维喷泉前都有着众多游人。因为，它还有一个名字叫“许愿泉”，传说若你能背对着喷泉，从肩上扔出第一枚硬币刚好扔进水中，就可以心想事成；投第二枚硬币，就可以重返罗马。每天都有无数游人在喷泉前投币，为此罗马政府每月定期将这些硬币清理出来，用来维护罗马城内的古建筑。

Rome Romantic Outdoor Museum

Rome is legendary, ancient, historic... a city people long to see. Yet simple adjectives don't do justice to the Italian capital of seven hills. Rome is much, much more than that. Rome was also the ancient capital of the western world, founder of a classical civilization. Julius Caesar's chariot rumbled in these streets. Spartacus shocked this land. Audrey Hepburn's laughter lingers. Almost every era left its mark on Rome over the last 2,000 years. Rome is not just a city but also a romantic outdoor museum of history.



Roman Forum

The Roman Forum marks the center of the city. A marshy lake was drained to build a square market and meeting place. Later rulers of Rome built temples, palaces, meeting halls and government institutions. Each building is a

witness to the glory of its builder. Most of the architecture was made of stone. That's why they remain today, 2,500 years later.

The forum was rebuilt several times in its long history. Through the decline of the Roman Empire during the Middle



Ages, the Renaissance and the era of nautical exploration, Rome's glory waned. Stones were pinched to build palaces and churches as the once-glorious forum turned to ruins.

The forum we see today began to be unearthed in the 18th century. The excavation finished in the 19th century. When the 2,500-year-old forum meets the eye, people are surprised by its beauty and glamour. The Arch of Titus, Arch of Augustus, Arch of Septimius Severus, Temple of Caesar, Temple of Vesta and the Temple of Venus & Rome are among the most famous sites at the forum, attracting tourists, archaeologists and historians from around the world.

Colosseum

The construction of the Colosseum by 800,000 Jewish and Arabic slaves began under the emperor Vespasian in 70 AD to celebrate the Roman conquest of Jerusalem. The 24,000-square-meter Colosseum is 188 meters long, 156 meters wide and 527 meters around. The wall is 57 meters tall. The Colosseum has three parts: the arena, cavea and podium. Visitors can see the mazelike hypogeum and the mechanism used to transport animals and gladiators in the past.



Many tourists feel something familiar about the Colosseum as most modern stadiums were originally inspired by its design. The Colosseum can hold around 90,000 spectators. However, it is a symbol of barbarism and slavery rather than a symbol of civilization.

The gladiators were professional killers who fought to entertain the emperor, lords and slave owners. They were the humblest slaves in Rome. However, some became superstars due to their superb fighting skills. It is said that many aristocratic women worshipped the brave fighters and the gladiator Celadus was adored like David Beckham today. It seems a paradox that gladiators were both the slaves and idols of the aristocracy.

The Colosseum was not only a magnificent building but also changed the history of Rome. The course of Roman history was changed by both Caesar and Spartacus. Spartacus was a Roman hero as famous as Caesar that Karl Marx called "the true representative of the proletariat".

Dissatisfied with the Roman aristocracy controlling their fate, the gladiators led by Spartacus staged an uprising that changed the history of Rome. The history was as thrilling as the story in movies and TV shows.

Trevi Fountain

Rome has been called "the capital of fountains". There are fountains of different styles at almost every large square or crossroad, of which Trevi between Venice Square and Spanish Square is the most famous. Also known as Virgin Waters, Trevi Fountain was built at the intersection of three roads and marked the terminus of the Acqua Vergine, the revived Aqua Virgo, one of the aqueducts that supplied water to ancient Rome.

Although it was not usually a complex task to build a fountain, Trevi took over 30 years to finish as a large amount of the time was spent on the sculptures represented by Pietro Bracci's Oceanus, the god of all water. Each sculpture has a different, vivid facial expression and the fountain is ingeniously designed. Sitting against a majestic palace, the fountain, palace and sculptures perfectly harmonize. They look particularly beautiful in twilight.

Each day Trevi Fountain attracts many visitors. The legend goes that if one throws a coin into the fountain using right hand over left shoulder, the wish will come true. If the second coin splashes, the thrower will one day return to Rome. The coins are collected and used to maintain the ancient buildings.





里加

波罗的海灵魂城市

文 / Richard Matuzevics 图 / 里加旅游局

大多数游客对拉脱维亚首都里加的印象是从道加瓦河左岸观看到的雄伟的天际线。从老城中许多教堂的哥特式尖顶，你能够感受到这座城市悠久的历史。里加的历史最早可以追溯到12世纪，这里的建筑整体上自成一章，极具美感，令人赏心悦目。此外，里加还是波罗的海文化之都、美食之都、休闲之都……众多的标签，共同勾画出里加最本真的面貌——波罗的海灵魂城市。



建筑文化

里加的建筑风格包括新艺术建筑、现代主义建筑、木质建筑和砌体结构建筑。里加老城位于城市的中心，这里有历史悠久的建筑，亲切友好的休闲场所，宽阔的广场，以及狭窄而富有浪漫情调的街道，是旅游观光者不容错过的好地方。无论你是喜欢静坐在夏日的公园或被美丽房屋所环绕的老广场，还是喜欢漫步在微风阵阵的街道上感受历史气息与现代生命的交织和碰撞，里加老城都是不二之选。

广阔的地域造就了里加丰富多彩的文化。2014年，里加作为欧洲文化之都将举办大大小小100多场特别活动。里加丰富的文化活动可以满足所有人的喜好。国家歌剧院成立于1918年，人们可以在这里欣赏到歌剧和芭蕾舞表演。里加的剧院表演以拉脱维亚语和俄语为主。这里还有拉脱维亚国家剧院、里加俄罗斯剧院、戴尔剧院和其他一些剧院。

古人云：以史为鉴，可以知兴替。要想更好地了解拉脱维亚的文化和渊源，你就得去拉脱维亚民族露天博物馆。如果对历史感兴趣，你可以去拉脱维亚被占领时期博物馆，那里将为你呈现从1940年到1991年拉脱维亚先后被德国纳粹和苏联统治时期的真实历史。

历史地理

里加是拉脱维亚的首都，也是波罗的海国家最大的城市。根据2004年人口统计，里加市人口为693,064人。里加古城建于十二世纪，距今已有八百余年历史。

里加是一个港口城市，历史上贸易发达，最早在此经商的是德国人。拉脱维亚最大的河流道加瓦河经由里加流向大海，其优越的地理位置曾吸引了许多国家，历史上里加曾先后被德国、波兰、瑞典、俄国所统治。

拉脱维亚是欧盟成员国，因此如果你到里加旅游并持有申根护照，你便可以去欧盟的任何国家和城市。里加的官方货币是欧元，这给同时想去欧洲其他地区旅游的游客提供了很大便利。

自然风光

里加大概是世界上最绿意盎然的城市之一了。从郊区到市中心，到处都可以看到枝叶繁茂的树木。有些公园很值得一游，比如位于市中心的Esplanade公园，它由Elizabetes、Kalpaka和Krisjana Valdemara三街环绕。另一个值得一看的公园是堡垒山公园，它距自由纪念碑只有几百米远，是这座城市最浪漫的去处之一。

如果你碰巧在曲棍球赛季期间来到里加，那一定不要错过通常在里加竞技场举行的Dinamo Riga游戏，这个游戏由当地的一个曲棍球俱乐部筹办。其他大型体育活动或音乐会也在这个竞技场举行。如果你是个篮球迷，那就去看一些篮球俱乐部举办的VEF里加主场比赛。喜欢户外活动的朋友则可以直接去距里加50公里的锡古尔达镇，夏天你可以在高亚河上划独木舟，而冬天你可以租个滑雪板，享受锡古尔达斜坡带给你的激情与刺激。

购物美食

在里加有许多大型商场、专卖店、生鲜超市，还有热情四溢的星期天市场。琥珀是波罗的海地区最著名的宝石，里加古城就有很多琥珀专卖店，但由于它是著名的旅游景点，这里的琥珀通常要比其他地区贵15%-20%。想经济实惠的话，你最好在里加古城外的琥珀商店购买。女士们一定会喜欢当地生产的玛德兰有机化妆品，其产品全部采用纯天然成分。

在我儿时的印象里，最好吃大概也是最健康的食物就是妈妈做的黑面包，稍微烤一下，抹上一点蜂蜜，再配上一杯鲜牛奶，很简单，却是最完美的组合。买点蜂蜜带回家或当作礼物送给家人和朋友，他们一定会非常喜欢，这可比一些象征性的冰箱贴纪念品好多了。

在里加众多的餐厅里你一定可以发现自己爱吃的食物。除了品尝一些当地特色、新鲜的食物，我建议你从路边各式各样的小餐馆到豪华的高级餐厅都尝试一遍。Lido饭店更是重中之重，在那里你可以品尝到各种典型的拉脱维亚美食。此外，你一定要去“三把刀餐厅”，那里13欧元预算内你可以品尝到含甜点的三道菜。在位于市中心的Biblioteka Nr. 1餐厅，两人用餐的花费在50到100欧元之间。

一定要去里加的十大理由

里加——2014年欧洲文化之都。100多场特别活动将在这里举行。

里加——波罗的海文化之都。国家歌剧院全年呈献世



界著名艺术家表演，音乐厅和剧院提供精彩纷呈的娱乐活动。

里加——建筑明珠。从里加老城到有800年历史的哥特式教堂，漫步在里加对每一位游客而言绝对是一次探索之旅。

里加——美食之旅。里加以其料理著称，你在享受拉脱维亚传统佳肴的同时，还能品尝到各类由顶级厨师自创的新式菜品。

里加——休闲之都。里加数目众多的公园、河流、海洋和湖泊让其成为户外休闲的理想之所。

里加——世纪相交之地。每个世纪都在里加的建筑上留下了独特的印记。

里加——美容养生之所。在里加一定要尝试一下里加桑拿和里加市中心各式各样的SPA按摩。

里加——购物天堂。从当地自产蜂蜜和有机化妆品，到世界各著名品牌，里加应有尽有。

里加——保健之都。保健旅游对于里加和它的游客来说并不陌生，里加专业的医生团队和个性化的医疗服务必让你的身体更上一层楼。

里加——商务之都。里加是团队建设、会议和论坛活动的理想场所。各种基础设施和便利条件绝不会让你失望。

如需更多最新信息，请访问里加市官方旅游门户网站www.liveriga.com。

Riga: Soul City of Baltic Sea

Most tourists' impression about Riga, the capital city of Latvia, is the magnificent skyline seen from the left bank of Daugava River. The Gothic peaks of the churches in the Old Town give you a sense of history. Actually Riga's history can be traced back to the 12th century and the architecture of the city with its own style is pleasant to the eye. Besides, Riga is also a city of culture, gourmet food and leisure. It can be said that Riga is the soul city of the Baltic Sea.

History & geographic location

Riga is the capital of Latvia and the largest city of Baltic States with a population of 693,064 inhabitants in 2014. Riga was founded in the 12th century, making it a city with more than 800 years of history.

Riga is a port city, which historically has enjoyed a lot of trade when German merchants started trading in this area. With its excellent geographic location where Latvia's biggest river "Daugava" flows out into the sea, Riga has always been a great attraction to other nations, which is to explain why it has been ruled by Germans, Polish, Swedish and Russians over the course of history.

Latvia is a part of European Union, so if you travel to Riga and have Schengen visa, you will be able to visit other

countries and cities within European Union. The official currency of Latvia is Euro, which is of great convenience for travellers wanting to visit other parts of Europe besides Riga.

Architecture & culture

Riga's architecture consists of Art Nouveau, Modernism, wooden buildings and masonry.

Old Town in Riga is the city's heart. With its historic buildings, friendly leisure venues, spacious squares and narrow and romantic streets, Old Town is the right place for sightseers. Whether you prefer sitting in a summer garden or strolling through the winding streets enjoying the historic atmosphere and present liveliness, Old Town of Riga is the

place to come to!

The wide range of countries which have occupied it explains Riga's cultural variety and richness. This year, 2014, Riga is a Cultural Capital of Europe with more than 100 special events taking place. Riga offers culture activities to everyone's taste. National Opera was founded in 1918, where opera and ballet performances are held. Theaters in Riga offer shows mostly in Latvian or Russian. There are Latvian National Theater, Riga Russian Theater, Daile Theater and others.

There is a saying if you want to predict future you must study history. To better understand Latvian culture and its roots, Latvian Ethnography Open-Air Museum will do the job. Those interested in history must visit Museum of Occupation of Latvia, which reveals Latvia's history from 1940 until 1991, when Latvia was occupied by Nazi Germany and Soviet Union successively.

Nature & sports

Riga is probably one of the greenest cities in the world as you will find a constant presence of trees everywhere in Riga, from suburbs to city center. Here are some of the parks worth visiting in Riga. Esplanade Park, located in city center and surrounded by Elizabetes, Kalpaka, Krisjana Valdemara

streets. Another park worth seeing is Bastion Hill, located a few hundred meters from Monument of Freedom, probably one of the most romantic places in the city.

If you happen to visit Riga during the hockey season, a must see is a local hockey club "Dinamo Riga" game usually held in "Arena Riga", where other big sports events or concerts are held. Or if you happen to be a basketball fan, visit some of basketball club "VEF Riga" home games. Those who love outdoor activities, head to city Sigulda, located 50 km from Riga. In summer time, go kayaking in the river Gauja or in winter time, rent skis and enjoy slopes of Sigulda.

Shopping & food

In Riga you can find a variety of shopping malls, boutique shops, fresh foods markets and friendly Sunday markets. Amber is the most famous gemstone in Baltic region. You will find lots of amber shops in old Riga, though, usually 15-20% percent more expensive than in other places due to high tourist traffic. If you want to save some money, look for amber shops outside old Riga. Women will love organic cosmetics "Madara", locally produced using all natural ingredients.

In my childhood memories, the best and probably the healthiest food made by my mom was black bread, little

toasted and spread with honey together with a cup of fresh milk to enjoy, simple, but perfect combination. Buy some honey to take home with you or as a present for friends and family, they will love it more than a typical fridge magnet souvenir brought from elsewhere.

You can also find a fine selection of restaurants in Riga. Opt for the ones with local and fresh products. I suggest you try a whole variety of restaurants from road side eateries to fancy downtown restaurants. You must try "Lido", where you will find a big variety of typical Latvian comfort food. Also aim to visit "3 knives restaurant" with 3 set lunch including dessert which will bring you back around 13 Euros. In restaurant "Biblioteka Nr. 1", with very central location, a meal for two will cost you 50-100 euros.

10 reasons you should visit Riga

Riga - European Capital of Culture 2014, with more than 100 special events taking place.

Riga - capital of Baltic culture. National Opera offers year round world famous artists shows, concert halls and theaters offer great entertainment.

Riga - architectural pearl. Start from old Riga to 800-year-old Gothic churches. A walk through Riga will be an adventure to every visitor.

Riga - gastronomic journey. Riga is famous for its fusion cuisine. You will be able to enjoy traditional Latvian dishes as well as food newly created by some of the best chefs in the trade.

Riga - place for active rest. Its abundance of parks, rivers, sea and lakes makes Riga a perfect place for those who like outdoor sports activities.

Riga - place where centuries meet. That can be seen in Riga's architecture, and every century has left its footprints here.

Riga - place for beauty and well-being. If in Riga, one must try Latvian Sauna as well as enjoy various SPA located in the center of Riga.

Riga - place for shopping. Starting from locally produced honey and organic cosmetics to world famous brands.

Riga - city for your health. Medical tourism is no new to Riga and its visitors. Professional doctors and medical personnel will help to boost your health.

Riga - city for your business. It is an ideal place for team building, conference and forum activities. Its infrastructure and convenience will not disappoint you.

For more and up to date information, please visit the official tourism portal of Riga City - www.liveriga.com



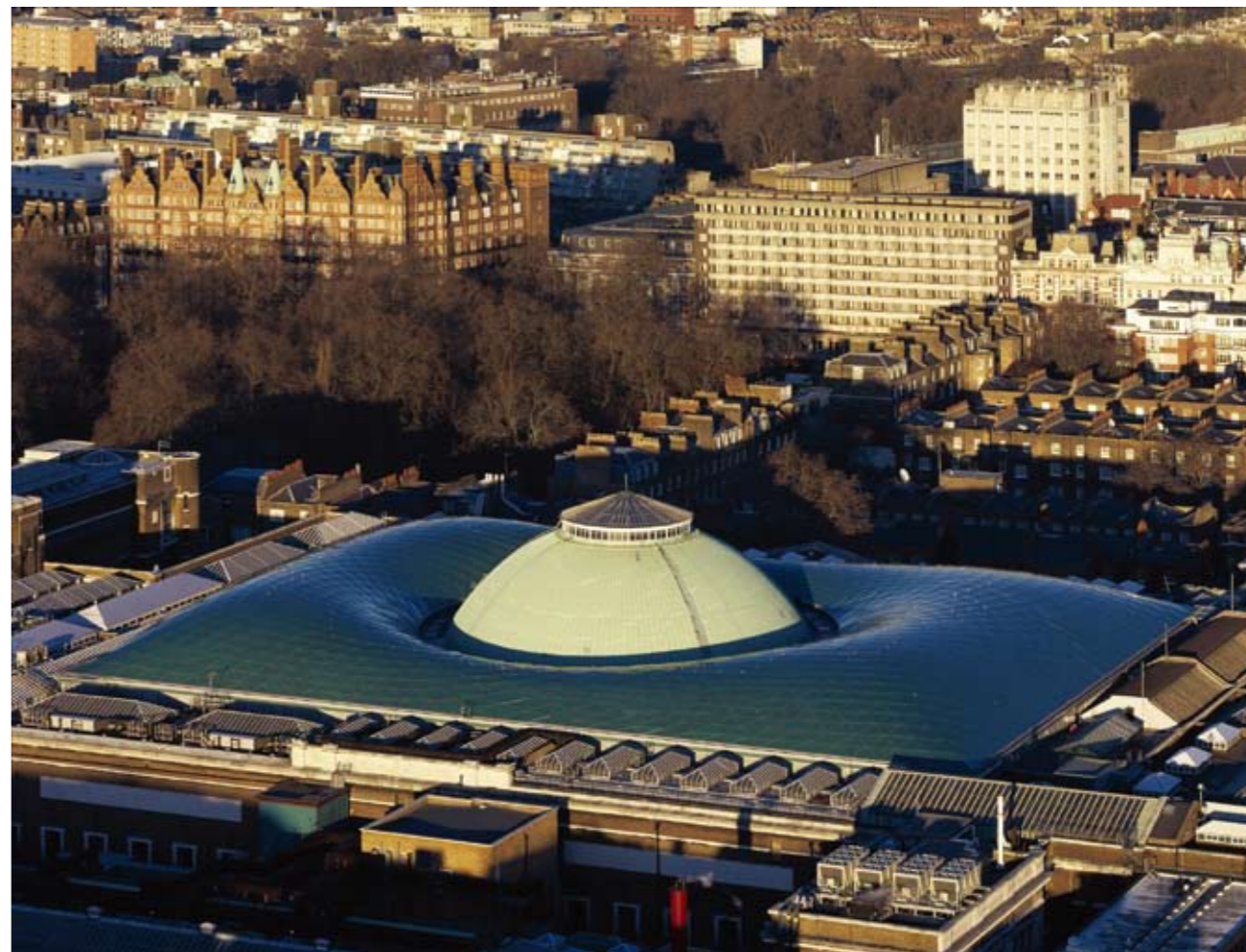
LONDON

伦敦
优雅的时光之旅

文 / 老铁



“若是你厌倦了伦敦，那就是厌倦了生活。”这是伦敦地铁交通图上赫然印着的一句经典名言，出自18世纪英国著名作家塞缪尔·约翰逊。在这位英国文坛大师看来，“伦敦有人生能赋予的一切”。世界上最好的大学，闻名于世的博物馆，庄严的白金汉宫，密布全城的公园，繁华的金融中心，惬意的英式下午茶，热闹的夜生活……这一切都构成了一个活色生香的伦敦，在这里可以找到任何你想要的东西。倘若一定要用一个词来形容这座城市，那就是“优雅”。



坚固的古典主义之城

在来到伦敦这座世界上最发达的都城之前我就知道，这是一座古典的城市。脑海中的伦敦好像是从徐志摩的《再别康桥》开始，然后到《哈姆雷特》、《傲慢与偏见》、《雾都孤儿》等世界名著中一点一点拼接出这座城市的缩影——古典、优雅而神秘。然而，当我来到伦敦后，还是被它的“古典”所惊讶。

下飞机后，伦敦给我的第一张笑脸来自于伦敦的传统黑色出租车——“老爷车”。这个一战时期就已经存在的老古董今天依然在伦敦招摇过市，在满城的老建筑衬托下，成为伦敦城独具特色的风景。这些如大头鞋般的“老爷车”都是复古版的，虽然外面看着很小，其实内部空间很宽敞。

和世界上其他国际化大都市如纽约、上海、东京等不一样，伦敦至少从城市外观上落后这些发达城市几百年。伦敦很多建筑几乎都具有百年历史，精美的砖墙结构或者

石头结构，令建筑古朴坚实且精美绝伦。大部分房子都已年代久远，但是维修得当。就算是新建筑，也很少有十层以上的高楼，并不损害这座城市的古老气质。如果不看伦敦的人口或者经济数据，很难想象这座城市居然是世界上经济最发达的城市之一。

在伦敦旅行像是在城市与花园之间穿行，理解伦敦必须抛开传统的思维方式。伦敦是世界上房价最贵的城市，一座寸土寸金的城市，但它同时也是一座花园城市。据统计，伦敦是人均拥有绿地面积最多的首都城市，公园大大小小就有100多个，面积都很大，风景很美，野生动物很多。比如海德公园占地142公顷，摄政公园占地160余公顷。我一路上的行程几乎都在花园中穿梭，而且这些花园野性十足，狐狸、鹿、野鸭……让人很难分清是在城市，还是在花园。

老爷车、百年建筑、密布全城的花园……这些伦敦元素虽然让我惊讶，但还勉强都在我的理解范围之内，而



1703年，白金汉宫为白金汉公爵所建而得名，最早称白金汉屋，意思是“他人的家”。1837年，维多利亚女王即位后，白金汉宫正式成为英国王宫，是英国王室的府邸，现仍是伊丽莎白女王的王室住地。女王召见首相、大臣，举行国家庆典和宴请外宾及其他重要活动，均在此举行。白金汉宫也是与故宫、白宫、凡尔赛宫、克里姆林宫齐名的世界五大名宫。

当然，想要亲眼见到女王几乎是不可能的，但隆重而繁琐的白金汉宫卫兵换岗仪式也是到伦敦旅游的必看节目。在嘹亮的鼓乐声中，新卫兵从惠灵顿兵营出发，一路行进至白金汉宫前广场，与老卫兵在这里举行换岗仪式，在军乐和口令声中做各种列队表演，并举枪互致敬礼，一派皇室气象。

白金汉宫是英国女王和英国皇室在伦敦的主要居所，从外部看就是一栋很普通的宫殿，但内部却金碧辉煌、气势非凡。白金汉宫的600多间厅室有宴会厅、音乐厅、画廊、图书室、皇家集邮室……都奢华如新，那些岁月的痕迹都被努力遮掩过。陈列的英国历代王朝帝后的100多幅画像，展示着英国历史文化底蕴的骄傲。

皇室不仅在白金汉宫中，也存在于伦敦人生活之中，伦敦人谈论最多的就是皇室与天气。从王妃戴安娜，从查尔斯到威廉和哈里，英国王室向来备受世人关注。有趣的是，皇室一定程度上代表着伦敦人的保守思想，但皇室也体现着伦敦人对自我的叛逆精神。

人对自我的叛逆精神。

在伦敦的旅途中，我惊奇地发现保守的伦敦人居然更喜欢小王子哈里，而不是大王子威廉。威廉大王子完美无缺，人生的每一步都无可挑剔，从没有丑闻。而小王子哈里完全相反，丑闻都可以写本书了。但是，小王子所有的丑闻也都是那个年龄的年轻人爱犯的错误，同时他也是英国皇室历史中最另类的王子。毕竟，很少会有皇室成员身穿夹克和牛仔裤，跳到摇滚音乐会的舞台上拥抱摇滚乐手。伦敦人尊重保守，但是他们又崇尚叛逆。在伦敦民意调查中，哈里王子甚至成为英国人最喜爱的皇室成员。

英伦范儿的源头

在伦敦的旅途中我对伦敦人产生了一种奇怪的“情感”。在旅途中，无论是街边的小贩，还是出租车司机、酒店服务员，他们都有一种很绅士、很淑女的做派，礼貌

伦敦的红色电话亭却超出了我的理解范围。红色电话亭是伦敦的经典文艺标志。阴暗的天空，灰色的街道，黑色大衣的行人背影，加上路边的红色电话亭就是一部英国文艺片的标配。我走进一个红色电话亭，居然发现电话真能打通。当然，这些电话亭的实用价值基本等于零。伦敦电讯公司早想拆了这些电话亭，而伦敦人说电话可以拆，电话亭不能拆。

伦敦人的皇室情怀

英国人喜欢拿女王开玩笑，但所有的玩笑必然都是善意的，因为女王是英国唯一不可取笑的人。即使在前段时间闹得沸沸扬扬的英格兰与苏格兰分家的政治事件中，独立派与统一派虽然政治思路南辕北辙，但唯一的共识是女王将永远是国家的女王。想要了解伦敦，必然要了解英国皇室。因此，我也像大多数游客一样前往白金汉宫。



而保持着恰到好处的距离，完全没有那种“顾客就是上帝”的感觉。不过，这也是我所喜欢的英伦范儿。

英伦范儿就是伦敦的气质。在伦敦的旅途中，很难遇到穿着随便的伦敦人，即使只是出门买菜的大婶，也非常在意自己的着装。男人们清一色的西装革履、绅士十足，女人们则精致夺目、时尚高贵。人们相互交谈中很难听到粗俗的言语或者看到不雅的动作，甚至连我讨厌的男人抽烟都被伦敦男人展现得充满风度。这种英伦范儿来源于伦敦深厚的艺术气质。走在大街上，电影院、歌剧院每天上演最新作品、经典歌舞剧，伦敦人把这些视为生活的一部分。这也是为什么即使国家经历经济危机，大英博物馆依然免费开放的原因。

任何像我一样只有几天旅程时间的游客都无法完整地欣赏大英博物馆，即使是走马观花，一天的时间也不够。大英博物馆是一座始建于1753年的罗马式建筑，与纽约的大都会艺术博物馆、巴黎的卢浮宫比肩并立为世界三大博物馆。大英博物馆体现着英国的贵族精神，一位叫汉斯·斯隆爵士创建了大英博物馆。汉斯·斯隆爵士是一名

内科医生、博物学家和收藏家，他一生中收藏了71000多件物品。汉斯·斯隆爵士去世后，按照其遗嘱将遗留下来的71000件个人藏品及大批植物标本及书籍、手稿全部捐赠给国家。1753年6月7日，在此基础上，国会法案批准建立英国国家博物馆。

大英博物馆虽然名字前面是大英，但它的展品却包罗万象。这和英国的殖民历史密不可分，馆里的大部分藏品是雨果所称“强盗”的劫获品。曾经的日不落帝国所搜罗的珍贵艺术品不计其数，来自世界各地的游人与参观者们，但凡进入大英博物馆，无不先参观自己国家的文物展。这是因为任何一位游客想要数天之内看遍展品都是不现实的，只能先从本国艺术品欣赏。

我也按照游客的惯例，先进入中国馆，吃惊地发现大英博物馆里收藏的中国流失文物竟达2.3万件，囊括了远古石器、商周青铜器、魏晋石佛经卷、唐宋书画、明清陶瓷以及45卷《永乐大典》等珍稀国宝，跨越了中国各个历史时期。这些流失的国宝与古希腊藏品、古埃及藏品等一并成为大英博物馆的馆藏珍品。



London: A Graceful City

“When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford,” said Samuel Johnson. It is indeed so. There are renowned museums, stately Buckingham Palace, parks throughout the city, a booming financial center, leisurely afternoon tea and lively nightlife. London is such a city where one can find anything he wants. If you had to describe the city in one word, it is “graceful”.

Classicism

Different from other international cities like New York, Shanghai and Tokyo, London is several hundred years behind the developed cities mentioned above seen from its exterior. Many buildings in London have a history of over 100 years. Exquisitely built of blocks or stones, these buildings are simple, stable and beautiful. Most of the houses are old, but well maintained. Few new buildings have more than 10 floors, and thus they live in harmony with this ancient city very well. You can hardly believe London is one

of the most developed cities in the world before you get to know the population and economic statistics of this city.

Traveling in London is like traveling between city and a park. London has some of the most expensive land in the world. Meanwhile, it is also a city of parks where you don't need to seek out scenic spots as scenery is everywhere. London has over 100 parks with beautiful views. For example, Hyde Park covers 142 hectares and Regent's Park covers over 160 hectares. You will know what a real garden city looks like after you come to London. You can hardly tell



whether you are in a city or in a garden here in London. You can find foxes, deer and ducks in the parks.

I was surprised to find such things in London: vintage cars, architecture over a hundred years old, and parks and gardens. What made me even more surprised was the red telephone boxes. They are still available, although few people actually use them. It is said that British Telecom wanted to dismantle them, but Londoners insisted they should be kept.

Royal family

The British people like to play jokes on the Queen, but they do this out of good will as she is the only person who should not be laughed at in the UK. During the recent Scottish independence referendum, although the pro-independence camp and the pro-union camp had different political ideas, both admitted the queen as their queen. To understand London, one has to first know about the British royal family. Like most tourists, I also went to Buckingham Palace.

Originally known as Buckingham House, the building was built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1703. Buckingham Palace became the official royal palace of the British monarch on the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837. It is the royal residence of Queen Elizabeth today where the queen meets the prime minister and other ministers, and holds national ceremonies, banquets and other important activities. Buckingham Palace, together with the Forbidden City, the White House, the Palace of Versailles and the Kremlin, is one of the five world-famous palaces.

It was impossible for me to see the Queen myself, but the changing of the guard is a must-see for visitors. A new guard marches from Wellington Barracks to Buckingham Palace to exchange duty with the old guard. The handover is accompanied by a Guards band.

The royal family plays an important role in British people's life: the most popular topics for Londoners are the royal family and the weather. From Princess Diana and Prince Charles to William and Harry, the royal family attracts great concern from people.

To some extent, London people's attitude towards the royal family represents their conservatism on the one hand and rebelliousness on the other. Londoners respect conservative values but also advocate rebelliousness and that explains why the rebellious Prince Harry is the most favored royal among Londoners in opinion polls.

British style

During my visit to London, I found whether street vendors, taxi drivers or waiters all behaved as a gentleman. They



didn't give you the feeling "customers are god," but were polite enough and that was the British style I liked.

You can hardly find Londoners dressed in a casual way. Even elderly ladies shopping in markets are well dressed. Men were often in suits, while women were dressed in a delicate, fashionable and noble way. Similarly, you seldom hear vulgar words or see rude behavior. This elegant British style is largely due to the profound art and culture of London. The latest films, operas, musicals and drama are showing every day in London and Londoners regard them as a part of their lives. That is probably why the British Museum opens for free even during an economic crisis.

A traveler like me cannot see everything in the British Museum as the museum is too large for one to go around hurriedly in one day. Built in 1753, the museum is a Roman style building and known as one of the three most famous museums worldwide.

Though the museum is called the British Museum, its exhibits are all-inclusive. This is closely related with the colonial history of Britain and most of the exhibits are "plunder" as Victor Hugo termed it. The former sun-never-sets empire has collected numerous precious artistic works from other countries.