

双城记 这是一个最好的时代

A Tale of Two Cities It is the Best of Times

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这是一个光明的季节，光明把城市之光照进了三对姐妹城市：西安—爱丁堡、昆明—苏黎世、厦门—惠灵顿。
这是一个智慧的年代，智慧让城市之间跨越千山万水，集思广益，共享发展成果，共同可持续发展。
这是一个最好的时代，创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享，让我们的城市生活更美好。

This is the brightest of seasons. Brightness showers its light on three pairs of sister cities: Xi'an-Edinburgh, Kunming-Zurich and Xiamen-Wellington.

This is a time of intelligence, which connect cities far away from one another so that they can share their insights and ideas, the fruits of development as well as sustainable development opportunities.

This is the best of times. Innovation, coordination, environmental protection, openness and sharing make our cities better places.



西安 爱丁堡 *Xi'an-Edinburgh*

1985年4月16日，古都西安和古城爱丁堡跨越了8000公里的直线距离，将她们的手紧紧握在了一起，这一天，两座城正式结为“友好城市”。

昆明 苏黎世 *Kunming & Zurich*

1982年2月17日，昆明与苏黎世正式结为友好城市。这一牵手，就是三十多年。迄今为止，苏黎世只同中国昆明保持着唯一的友好城市关系。

厦门 惠灵顿 *Xiamen & Wellington*

在地球南端，厦门有个“好朋友”叫惠灵顿。厦门于1986年起与惠灵顿开展友好交往。1987年6月23日，两市正式结为友好城市。



Tale of Two Cities *Xi'an-Edinburgh*



文 / 骆驼 景点推荐 / 爱丁堡旅游局、西安市旅游发展委员会 图 / 全景

双城记

之 西安 & 爱丁堡



A photograph of Edinburgh Castle, a large stone fortress, perched on a rocky hillside. The foreground is filled with lush green grass and several trees with bright yellow-green foliage, suggesting a spring or early summer setting. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. A large, semi-transparent white text overlay reads 'EDINBURGH' across the middle of the image. A solid green vertical bar is on the left side of the frame.

EDINBURGH

在北纬 34° 的中国大地上，有一座城，她是中国古丝绸之路的起点，曾经作为中国首都和政治、经济、文化中心长达 1100 多年。她就是古都西安。

从西安向北跨越 20 个纬度，在北纬 55° 的苏格兰，有一座城，她于公元 1329 年建市。林立的古堡、高耸的尖塔和古典石柱让她成为戏剧舞台上欧洲中世纪风格的天然布景。她就是古城爱丁堡。

1985 年 4 月 16 日，古都西安和古城爱丁堡跨越了 8000 公里的直线距离，将她们的手紧紧握在了一起，这一天，两座城正式结为“友好城市”。

At a latitude of 34° North, China, a city, the starting point of the ancient Silk Road, once acted as the capital and political, economic and cultural center of China for over 1,100 years. The city is Xi'an.

20° away at the northern latitude, in Scotland (a latitude of 55° North), a city built in 1329 boasts rivaling castles, towering steeples and classical columns, all staples of the medieval European culture. The city is Edinburgh.

On April 16, 1985, the two ancient cities 8,000 km apart, Xi'an and Edinburgh, joined hands: from that day on they became "sister cities".



世界古都 & 文化古城

World Ancient Capital & Historic Cultural City

世界古都——西安

World Ancient Capital: Xi'an

西安，是中国四大古都之一，联合国教科文组织于1981年确定的“世界历史名城”。她是中国历史上建都朝代最多、帝都历史最长的古都。

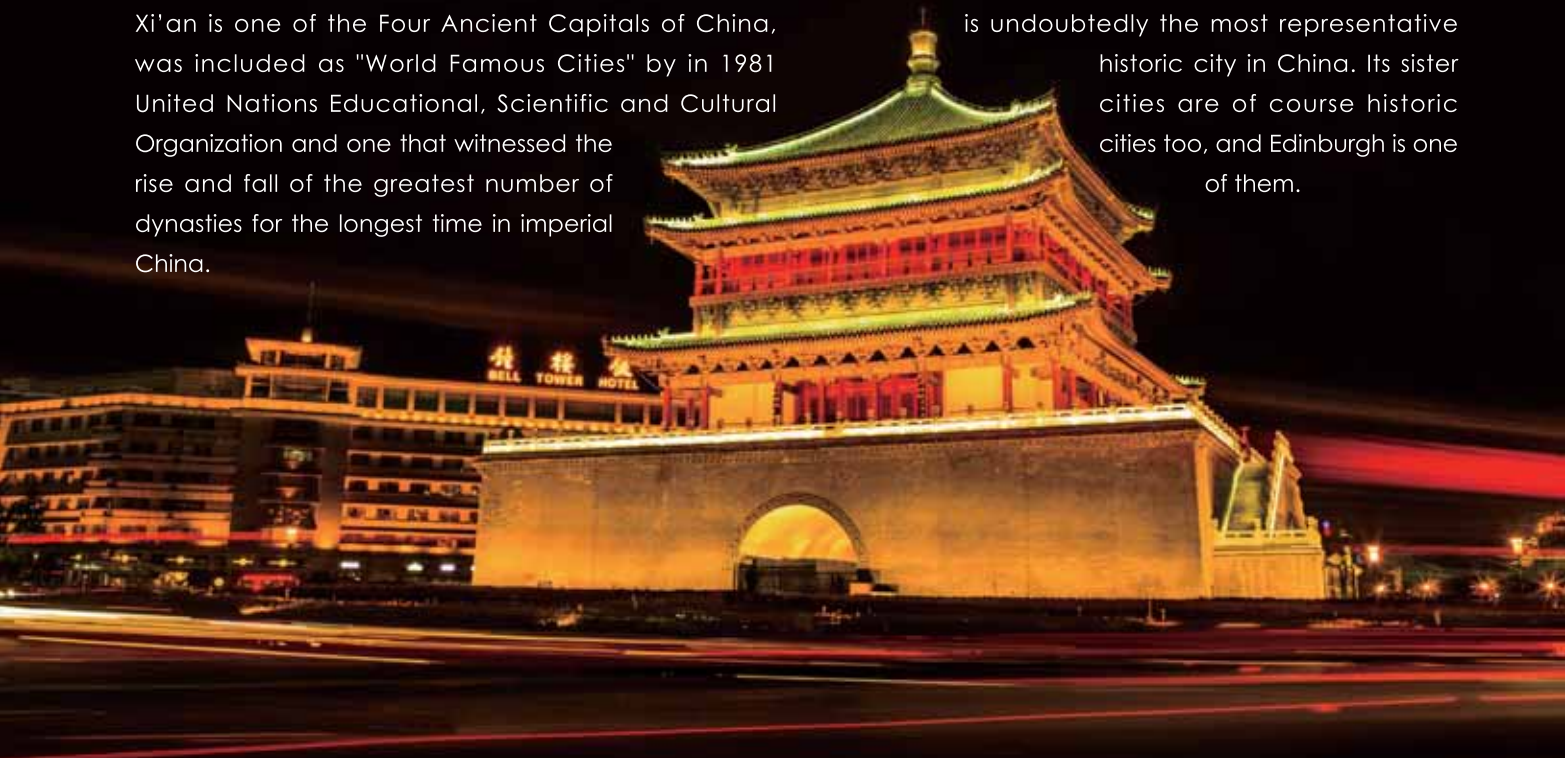
大家都知道，中国现在的首都是北京，而在古代，中国的政治、经济、文化中心曾几度是长安，也就是现在的陕西省西安市。秦中自古帝王州。在中国历史上，共有大小13个王朝在长安建都，先后有71位皇帝在这里加冕登基。

西安地区是中华民族的发祥地之一。远在五六十万年前旧石器时代的“蓝田猿人”和新石器时代的“半坡”先人就在附近流域活动。作为13朝历史的都城，古往今来东西方文化交流的中心，古丝绸之路的起点，西安当仁不让地成为中国最具有代表性的历史文化名城。历史文化城市自然要结交同类型的城市。爱丁堡，就是其中的典型代表。

Xi'an is one of the Four Ancient Capitals of China, was included as "World Famous Cities" by in 1981 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and one that witnessed the rise and fall of the greatest number of dynasties for the longest time in imperial China.

It is well-known that Beijing is now the capital of China. However, in the ancient times, Chang'an, around now Xi'an City in Shaanxi Province, was ever the political, economic and cultural center of China for a couple of times. Guanzhong (Guanzhong is also named Qinzhong) was ever the capital of many empires since the ancient times. In Chinese history, Chang'an was chosen as the capital by 13 empires altogether, and there were 71 emperors crowned here.

Xi'an is one of the cradles of the Chinese civilization. The Lantian Man in the Palaeolithic age 500,000-600,000 years ago and Banpo ancestors in the Neolithic Age were active in the valley area close by. As capital of 13 dynasties it had been the center of cultural communication between China and the West. As starting point of the ancient Silk Road Xi'an is undoubtedly the most representative historic city in China. Its sister cities are of course historic cities too, and Edinburgh is one of them.



文化古城——爱丁堡 Historic Cultural City: Edinburgh

爱丁堡，苏格兰首府及其旅游文化中心，于公元 1329 年建市。

格子裙、威士忌、悠扬的风笛……说起苏格兰，人们会不由自主地想起这些非常具有当地特色的文化象征。而爱丁堡，作为苏格兰首府，是最能体现苏格兰风格的城市。这里拥有众多古教堂和华丽的维多利亚时代建筑。苏格兰国家博物馆、苏格兰国家图书馆和苏格兰国家画廊等重要文化机构也都位于爱丁堡。2004 年，爱丁堡成为世界上第一座文学之城。

一个是世界古都，一个是文化古城，西安和爱丁堡在对历史文化的保护上惺惺相惜。她们的古老，以及凝固在建筑上的历史，让联合国教科文组织对她们情有独钟。截至 2016 年，西安有两项六处遗产被列入《世界遗产名录》，分别是：秦始皇陵及兵马俑、大雁塔、小雁塔、唐长安城大明宫遗址、汉长安城未央宫遗址、兴教寺塔。爱丁堡的旧城和新城一起被列入《世界遗产名录》。

Edinburgh, built in 1329, is the capital and tourist and cultural hub of Scotland.

Plaid skirt, whisky and the melodious bagpipe music, among others, are cultural symbols of Scotland that are easily called to mind. As its capital Edinburgh epitomizes Scotland culture, with a wealth of ancient churches and splendid Victorian architectures. Prestigious cultural institutions like National Museum of Scotland, National Library of Scotland and Scottish National Gallery are also located in Edinburgh. In 2004 it was designated as a "City of Literature".

As a world ancient capital and a historic cultural city, Xi'an and Edinburgh find much common ground in preservation. Both are also favorites of the UNESCO with their history and heritage. By 2016, 6 heritages of 2 categories joined the World Heritage List: Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (Terracotta Army), Greater Wild Goose Pagoda, Lesser Wild Goose Pagoda, site of the Daminggong Palace of Chang'an City in Tang dynasty, Weiyang Palace of Chang'an City in Han dynasty and Xingjiao Temple, etc. The Old and New Towns of Edinburgh were also included in the List.



秦腔 & 风笛

Shaanxi Opera & Bagpipes

西安有秦腔，爱丁堡有风笛。当激越、高亢、苍凉的秦腔遇上粗犷、有力、嘹亮的风笛，将碰撞出怎样的火花？

Shaanxi Opera is to Xi'an what bagpipe is to Edinburgh. What chemistry would the encounter between the impassioned, sonorous and desolate Shaanxi Opera and the rough, powerful and resonant bagpipe engender?

秦腔

Shaanxi Opera

秦腔是中国国家级非物质文化遗产。来到西安，一定要听当地人吼上几句秦腔。诞生在帝王之地的秦腔，自然少不了不凡的气度，霸气、大气和秦腔如影随形。这种气势，来自于诞生她的土地特有的人文地理和历史环境的滋养。秦的霸气，汉的大气，唐的万千气象，都在这里汇聚；几千年的历史，都在这里沉淀。汇聚、沉淀的结果就是让秦腔的骨子里流淌着大气、高亢而又有一丝苍凉的血液。

Shaanxi Opera is a national intangible cultural heritage in China. If you have a chance to experience the charm of Shaanxi Opera, I believe that you will surely

be affected by its passionate, high-pitched, and bleak atmosphere. Shaanxi Opera originating on this "imperial land", was naturally endowed with the extraordinary magnitude of tolerance, arrogance and generosity.

Just imagine, what an opera with such a momentum that could almost crush the stage! The momentum comes from its birthland - the Eight-Hundred-Li Qin's Land, upon which the Opera was nourished by the unique human geography and historical environment. It was on this land where arrogance of the Qin Dynasty, generosity of the Han Dynasty, and magnificence of the Tang Dynasty met and thousands of years of history were precipitated. As a result of such meeting and precipitation, flowing in Shaanxi Opera is the blood of being generous, high-pitched but a bit desolate.



秦腔的传统绝技——顶灯

The Unique Traditional Skills of Shaanxi Opera—Lamp Heading

顶灯，就是将点着的油灯顶在头上同时要表演各种动作，比如行走、跪地、仰卧、翻转、钻桌、钻椅、上桌等。Heading the lamp is to put the lamp lit on the top of the head and at the same time to perform a variety of actions, such as walking, kneeling, lying, turning, going through under the table, going through under the chair and climbing up the table, etc.

风笛 Bagpipes

与秦腔的气质相符，苏格兰高地风笛的发音粗犷有力、音色嘹亮、采用各种装饰音，适用于表现英雄气概。17至18世纪受到英国军队的影响，风笛瞬间成为苏格兰很重要的演奏乐器。19世纪，风笛竞赛更是在苏格兰民间风起云涌，因而造就出许多著名的风笛手。风笛，更多的时候还是出现在苏格兰人的狂欢节上。天性活泼，能歌善舞的苏格兰人民常会在闲暇时分吹起风笛，跳起欢快的民间舞蹈。风笛早已升华为苏格兰文化中不可或缺的一部分，它的节奏和旋律已融进苏格兰人民的血液里。

Similar to Shaanxi Opera, bagpipes in Scottish Highlands are masculine and resonant with a variety of grace notes to express heroic sentiments. Under the influence of the British army in the 17th to 18th century bagpipe became an important musical instrument in Scotland. In the 19th century bagpipe competition raged among the Scottish and many famous players emerged. More often than not bagpipes are found in the carnivals of the country. Convivial and ready to sing and dance, the Scottish would play the bagpipes accompanied by joyful folk dance. Bagpipes have become an integral part in Scottish culture. Its rhythm and melody have entered the blood stream of its people.

身着格子裙的苏格兰人在演奏风笛

城市探索

City Exploration

西安

说起中国古代史，一个绕不开的地理区域就是关中。而作为关中地区的精华核心所在，西安自然也就成了串联中国历史记忆的一座名城。

一朝步入西安，一日读懂千年。如果一定要知道西安的魅力在哪里，那么只有身临其境，才能体会她的魅力。

兵马俑

来到西安，怎能错过秦始皇陵兵马俑。

“千古一帝”秦始皇不仅第一次统一了中国，还给后人留下了巨大的宝藏，秦始皇陵是世界上规模最大、结构最奇特、内涵最丰富的帝王陵墓之一，秦始皇陵兵马俑是可以同埃及金字塔和古希腊雕塑相媲美的世界人类文化的宝贵财富，是西安最壮观的古迹，是世界考古史上最伟大的发现之一，被誉为“世界第八大奇迹”。

80 万帝国工匠，40 载物勒工名，160 种工艺，细雕精烧

千人千面，两千年前匠心之作，铸就世界的奇迹！考古人 1 万个日夜潜心研创色彩保护技术，千年匠心一脉传承，成就瑰宝光彩绽放！

逛完了兵马俑，还能顺便去秦始皇帝陵以及华清池和骊山公园转转。

大雁塔

大雁塔，位于西安市大慈恩寺内。唐永徽三年（公元 652 年），玄奘法师为保存由天竺经丝绸之路带回长安的佛骨、舍利和梵文经典，亲自主持修建了大雁塔，每层皆存舍利。大雁塔所在的大慈恩寺是中国大乘佛教的圣地，是丝绸之路人类精神文明与和平交往的象征。

在庄重古朴的大雁塔外，时尚现代的大雁塔北广场成为新时代中国年轻人的最爱。亚洲最大的喷泉广场就在这里，每天晚上，都会上演最精彩的音乐喷泉秀。

大清真寺

化觉巷清真大寺是中国建筑雄伟、环境清幽、规模宏大、保存最完整并驰名世界的伊斯兰寺院之一。因规模比西安其他清真寺大而得名。建筑大师梁思成评价化觉寺是用“中国传统的建筑艺术形式建成的一座伊斯兰教寺院”。中国传统建筑和伊斯兰建筑艺术风格如此和谐地结合，令人赞叹，因而被联合国教科文组织列为世界伊斯兰文物之一。



西安钟鼓楼

距离大清真寺仅一箭之遥的便是西安鼓楼，大家可以顺便去鼓楼、钟楼、明城墙，还可以在回民一条街逛吃逛吃。到西安吃小吃，回民街是必选之地。

西安钟楼和位于西安市中心，明城墙内东西南北四条大街的交会处，是中国现存钟楼中形制最大、保存最完整的一座，与鼓楼相对。鼓楼是西安的标志性建筑。

明城墙

逛完钟鼓楼，还可以去明城墙上骑行一圈。这个厚度大过“身高”的城墙，是中国现存规模最大、保存最完整的古代城垣。古老的城墙矗立在城市中，让厚重的历史本原和文化底蕴中掺杂了许多市井烟火。

大明宫国家遗址公园

显赫的朝代必定有显赫的宫殿。作为中国唐朝的皇宫，大明宫是当时全世界最辉煌壮丽的宫殿群，也是唐朝的政治中心和国家象征。由唐大明宫所开创的宫殿建筑布置方式，奠定了中国以及东亚的宫殿制度，是唐以后中国宫殿建筑范本，对中国明清故宫及日本和韩国等东亚宫殿建筑产生了重要影响。大明宫始建于唐太宗贞观八年（634年），先后有17位唐朝皇帝在此处理朝政，历时达200余年。历史上记载的大明宫总占地3.5平方公里，大约是北京故宫的4.5倍。





Xi'an

Learners of ancient Chinese history will find it impossible to bypass a geographic concept Guanzhong (literally: "Inside the Pass"). Xi'an, the centerpiece of Guanzhong area, is naturally a famous city stringing together a number of Chinese historical milestones.

A visit to China is like turning pages of a millennium-long history. You must actually be there to fully grasp its charm.

Terracotta Army

You should never miss the Terracotta Army in the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor once you come to Xi'an.

Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor in imperial China, not only united China for the first time, but also left with him invaluable legacies. The Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor is one of world's largest, most fantastically structured and richest imperial mausoleums. The Terracotta Army is in the same league with Egyptian pyramids and ancient Greek sculptures, which are all treasures of human civilization. It is the most spectacular site in Xi'an, one of the greatest archaeological discoveries in the world, and acclaimed as "the Eighth

Wonder of the World".

0.8 million craftsmen and laborers of the empire took 40 years to make the timeless work of art and 160 techniques to wrought thousands of figures of thousands of individual faces. A world wonder indeed! Archaeological scholars spent 10 thousand days and nights to innovate color preserving technologies, an act that constitutes an extension of the craftsmanship thousands of years ago. See how the figures glitter!

When you finish appreciating the Terracotta Army, also visit the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor, Huaqing Pool and the Park of Mount Li.

Greater Wild Goose Pagoda

The Greater Wild Goose Pagoda is inside the Da Ci'en Temple complex. In the 3rd year of Yonghui in Tang (652 AD), the Buddhist translator and traveler Xuanzang supervised the construction of the pagoda to preserve Buddha statues, Buddhist relics and Sanskrit canons he brought to Chang'an along the Silk Road from India. Each floor enshrines some Buddhist relics. The Da Ci'en Temple is a sanctuary of Chinese mahayana and a symbol of the spirit and peaceful communication along the Silk Road.

Away from the majestic and unadorned Greater Wild Goose Pagoda is the Greater Wild Goose Pagoda



North Square, a haunting place of Chinese youngsters and the biggest fountain square in Asia, where brilliant fountain shows are given each night.

Great Mosque of Xi'an

Great Mosque of Xi'an on the Huajue Lane is one of the most magnificent, sequestered, largest and best preserved mosques with world renown, greater in size than all the other mosques in Xi'an, hence its name. Master architect Liang Sicheng called it a "mosque built after the style of traditional Chinese architectural art". Visitors are impressed by the harmonious fusion of ancient Chinese and Islamic architectural styles. As a result it was added to the UNESCO Islamic Heritage.

Xi'an Bell and Drum Tower

A stone's throw from the Great Mosque is Xi'an Drum Tower. You can have a look at the Bell Tower, the Drum Tower and the Ming city wall, and sample local delicacies on the Hui people street nearby, which is a must visit for gourmets.

Xi'an Bell Tower stands at the junction of the east, west, north and south streets within the Ming city wall at the city center. Opposite to the Drum Tower, another Xi'an landmark, it is the largest and best preserved existing bell tower in China.

Ming City Wall

After visiting the Bell and Drum Tower, we suggest you cycle around the Ming city wall, which is thicker than an ordinary man's height, and the largest and best preserved ancient city wall in China. The hustle and bustle of the city seems to have rubbed off on the ancient wall that epitomizes history and deeply rooted culture.

Daming Palace Site Park

A great dynasty necessarily built great palaces. As the imperial palace of Tang dynasty Daming Palace was the most grandiose and imposing palace complex in the world of the time, and the political center and state symbol of the dynasty. Daming Palace laid the groundwork of Chinese and Asian palace design and construction, a paradigm for all later Chinese imperial palaces. The Forbidden City and other Asian palatial architectures in Japan and Korea are also under its influence. Daming Palace was first built in the 8th year of Zhenguan under Emperor Taizong of Tang's reign (634 AD). For over 200 years it was the place where 17 emperors used to attend to affairs of state. According to history the palace covers 3.5 sq. km, about 4.5 times the size of the Forbidden City.

爱丁堡

走入爱丁堡，就仿佛翻开了带有浓重奇幻色彩的浪漫书卷，一下子便能吸引住人。爱丁堡是一座古老的城市，古老的建筑、城堡、教堂与街道总是让人产生时光凝固在中世纪的错觉。而这座城市的传奇历史与人们世代相传的灵异故事更是给这里蒙上了一层神秘的面纱。

爱丁堡也有充满书卷气的一面，剧院、博物馆、画廊遍布这座不大的城市。著名的爱丁堡国际艺术节汇聚来自世界各地的一流文艺团体，每年艺术节期间吸引了众多艺术爱好者前往。

爱丁堡充满了历史的厚重感，也留下了各种迷幻色彩的传奇故事。爱丁堡是一个值得细细品味的地方，你可以花一天两天暴走完各个景点，也可以安排5-7天，慢慢体会属于这座古城的味道。你可以漫步皇家英里大道，触摸爱丁堡城市的脉搏，也可以站在卡尔顿山上俯瞰爱丁堡全城，感受历史的厚重沧桑，或是坐在大象咖啡馆中喝一杯咖啡，想象着与哈利波特在魔法学校相遇。

爱丁堡城堡

爱丁堡城堡 (Edinburgh Castle) 是整个爱丁堡精神的象征，作为曾经的皇宫和军事要塞，它见证了苏格兰的历史沧桑。这里拥有爱丁堡最古老的建筑——圣玛格丽特礼拜堂。苏格兰王冠和权杖、富有传奇色彩的命运之石也都在这里展出。

大象咖啡馆

大象咖啡馆 (Elephant House) 是爱丁堡最好的咖啡馆之一，而让它名声大噪的，是《哈利波特》的作者 J.K. 罗琳。随着小说的畅销，慕名而来的拜访者络绎不绝。

皇家英里大道

皇家英里大道 (Royal Mile) 也是去爱丁堡的必到之处。这里连接着女王和皇室官邸的荷里路德宫以及爱丁堡城堡，可以沿着石头铺就的道路漫步游览。荷里路德宫 (Palace of Holyroodhouse)、途径圣吉斯大教堂 (St Giles' Cathedral)、玛丽金小巷原址 (The Real Mary King's Close)、威士忌体验中心 (The Scotch Whisky Experience) 及暗箱博物馆 (Camera



Obscura) 等多个城内知名的景点都可以到达, 同时还可以欣赏城市建筑风光。

除此之外, 司各特纪念塔 (Scott Monument)、卡尔顿山 (Calton Hill)、苏格兰国家博物馆 (National Museum of Scotland)、苏格兰国家美术馆 (Scottish National Gallery)、皇家游艇不列颠尼亚号 (The Royal Yacht Britannia) 等也是去到爱丁堡不容错过的景点。还可以从爱丁堡出发, 去往苏格兰高地探访尼斯湖 Loch Ness、威廉堡 Fort William、科河谷 Glen Coe 等地区。

【外部交通】

✈ 爱丁堡机场 (Edinburgh Airport) 位于爱丁堡市中心以西 12 公里。土耳其航空、法国航空、荷兰皇家航空、英国航空、阿提哈德航空、卡塔尔航空、芬兰航空等多个国际航空公司开通了飞往爱丁堡的航线, 可以选择从北京、上海、成都、广州、武汉、香港等机场出发, 另外, Easyjet、Ryanair 等廉价航空公司也有从英国其他城市或者欧洲城市来往爱丁堡的航班。

🚆 爱丁堡有三处火车站。Waverley 火车站是爱丁堡的主火车站, 位

于市中心, 开往英国各大城市的列车均从这里发车。Haymarket 火车站是爱丁堡的第二大火车站, 开往爱丁堡西部、北部或周边的火车会在这里停靠。新开通的 Gateway 火车站是爱丁堡第三个火车站, 由爱丁堡往返珀斯、邓迪和因弗尼斯的火车在这里停靠。

🚌 爱丁堡巴士站位于圣安德鲁斯广场的东北角幕崔斯购物街 Multrees Walk 旁。长途巴士可以把爱丁堡和所有苏格兰主要城市和英格兰的大部分城市连接起来。

【内部交通】

爱丁堡的景点基本上都集中在王子街和皇家英里大道附近, 一般情况步行就可以, 不过要是到距离市中比较远的宾馆或者到爱丁堡海边去玩就要乘坐巴士了。这里的巴士非常多, 为了方便出行, 可购买一天的通票, 一天内无限次使用。

🚌 主要由洛锡安巴士 (Lothian Buses) 提供这座城市及周边地区的交通服务, 大多数线路都会经过王子街 (Princes Street)。除普通公交外, 洛锡安巴士也运营爱丁堡的旅游巴士、夜间巴士和机场巴士。

🚲 骑自行车游览爱丁堡是一种很好的选择, 当然, 为了避免迷路, 要事先制定游览线路。



Edinburgh

Stepping on the land of Edinburgh is like opening a romantic and fantastic book. You are immediately

drawn to it. It is a city sealed in time: antique architectures like castles and churches as well as streets and alleys transport visitors to the Middle Ages. The legendary history and paranormal anecdotes passed

down from generation to generation shroud the city in a veil of mystery. Edinburgh is also a destination for culture vultures. Though small, it is dotted with theaters, museums and galleries. Edinburgh Art Festival, for example, brings together the top-notch cultural and artistic groups from all over the world to perform and countless art lovers to participate. Edinburgh is full of historical gravitas and all kinds of fantastic legends. It is also a



place to be appreciated slowly and attentively. You can browse all the sites in a day or two, but it is more advisable to spend 5 to 7 days to relish the old city's flavor. You can stroll along the Royal Mile to feel the pulse of the city, or overlook the whole Edinburgh on Calton Hill and visualize all its vicissitudes, or sit at the Elephant House nursing a cup of coffee, and imagine how Harry Potter meets Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry.

Edinburgh Castle

Edinburgh Castle constitutes the spiritual symbol of Edinburgh, bearing witness to the historic moments in Scottish history as former palace and fortress. It is also where the oldest architecture in the city, St Margaret's Chapel, stands. The crown and sceptre as well as the legendary Stone of Destiny of the monarchs of Scotland are also displayed here.

Elephant House

Elephant House is one of the best cafes in Edinburgh, and became known to the world because of one of its patrons, J.K. Rowling, author of *Harry Potter*. The best-selling book series bring streams of visitors.

Royal Mile


Royal Mile is also a destination you cannot miss in Edinburgh, a paved thoroughfare connecting The


Palace of Holyroodhouse, the official residence of Queen Elizabeth II, the British monarch in Scotland, and Edinburgh Castle. Other famous sites like St Giles' Cathedral, the Real Mary King's Close, the Scotch Whisky Experience and Camera Obscura can also be found along the way, as well as the streetscape.

Scott Monument, Calton Hill, National Museum of Scotland, Scottish National Gallery and the Royal Yacht Britannia, etc., are worth your visit too. You can also depart from Edinburgh to explore places like Loch Ness, Fort William and Glen Coe in Scottish Highlands.

[How to Get to Edinburgh]


 **Plane:** Edinburgh Airport is situated 12 km west of Edinburgh's city center. Turkish Airlines, Air France, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, British Airways, Etihad Airways and Finnair, etc., all have flights to Edinburgh. You can depart from airports in Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu, Guangzhou, Wuhan and Hong Kong, etc. In addition, budget airlines like Easyjet and Ryanair also offer flights to Edinburgh from or to other cities in the UK or European cities.


 **Train:** Edinburgh has three train stations. Waverley is the main one located in the urban center, where trains to all major cities of UK depart. Haymarket is the second largest train station in Edinburgh, where trains to west, north or surrounding places of Edinburgh stop. The newly opened Gateway is the third one, where trains running between Edinburgh and Perth, Dundee and Inverness stop.

 **Bus:** Edinburgh's long-distance bus station is located beside Multrees Walk, a shopping street in the northeast corner of St Andrews Square. The route of the long-distance bus connects Edinburgh to all major Scottish cities and most British cities.

[How to Get to Edinburgh's Sites]

Edinburgh's tourist sites basically cluster around Princess Street and Royal Mile. Visitors can just walk there. But if you live in suburban hotels or plan to go to the beach taking bus is necessary. There are plenty of buses to take. For convenience's sake it is advisable to buy a through ticket that can be used however many times you like within a day.

 **Bus:** Lothian Buses is the main supplier of transportation service in and surrounding the city. Most routes pass the Princes Street. Aside from ordinary buses it also operates tourist buses, night buses and airport buses.

 **Bicycle:** Touring around Edinburgh by bike is a good idea. Of course if you don't want to get lost, make sightseeing plans in advance.

