加勒
Galle

　　加勒是印度洋海滨上的一座古城，位于斯里兰卡西南、首都科伦坡以南约 100 千米处。它由葡萄牙人于 16 世纪建造，后历经荷兰人和英国人统治，是欧洲人在南亚及东南地区建筑防卫要塞的典型代表。

　　古城除北部与陆地相连外，东南西三面都临海，如同一只马蹄伸入印度洋中。在这里，人们可以找到当年葡萄牙和荷兰统治区残留的废墟。古城成功融合了欧洲的建筑艺术和南亚的文化传统，1988 年被列入《世界遗产目录》。

Galle, an ancient city surrounded by the Indian Ocean, is situated on the southwestern tip of Sri Lanka, about 100 km from the capital Colombo. It was built by the Portuguese in the 16th century and ruled by the Dutch and the British in succession, and it is the best example of a fortified city built by the Europeans in South and Southeast Asia.

The ancient city is connected to the land in the north, with the other three sides facing the sea, just like a horseshoe in the Indian Ocean. People can find the ruins of the Portuguese and Dutch colonies here. As it illustrates the interaction of European architecture and South Asian traditions, the city was inscribed on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List in 1988.