



# GUANGZHOU

## 千年城脉 广府商街

广州，始于公元前214年任嚣建城、后成为南越王都城

文 / 黄嘉玲 图 / 视觉中国、全景视觉、吕行

广州是一座对“路痴”非常友好的城市。因为无论在哪条路上行走，你一定能快速发现一处地铁的路标，然后乘坐地铁抵达广州的任何一个地方。如果你是第一次来到广州，那么第一站一定要到北京路步行街逛逛。从广州白云国际机场上地铁，到公园前站下车，只需50分钟，出站就是北京路步行街。



第一站为什么会是北京路步行街？因为这里是广州本地人经常光顾的地方。这里是“老字号聚集地”，开学前，孩子们纷纷到新华书店选购图书；新年将至，老人们最喜欢逛“西湖花市”；肚子饿了，“广府记忆”王老吉、莲香楼、陈李济老字号等都能让人饱餐一顿……而对于希望探寻这座城前世今生的游客来说，作为广州古代的中轴线，北京路步行街浓缩了广州2000多年不断代、不迁址的历史底蕴和文化特质，是千年广府的文脉所在。

北京路步行街现位于广州市文化和商贸核心区域，总面积约11平方公里，北起中山五路，南至惠福路，是广州市唯一的以文化保护与发展为主要内容和特色的产业发展功能区。北京路曾用名“永清街”“永汉路”“汉民路”，1966年更名为“北京路”，寓意广州人民对首都北京的向往。

2002年，北京路的北段出土了自唐代直到中华民国时期共五朝的十一层路面，而南段则发掘出宋代至明清时期共5层的拱北楼建筑基址。出土的文物包括大量石条、墙砖，以及宋代拱北楼基址、明代拱北楼抱鼓石。历史记载和考古发掘互相印证了这里历经10多个朝代、2000多年的风雨却依旧不改其中心地位的史实，也成就了广州成为中国历史文化名城一颗耀眼的明珠。

现今的北京路，有“北京路古道遗址”“千年古楼遗址”等石碑，还有立体的“清代广州城坊示意图”，幼时的我每每路过，都会看得十分入迷。古道遗迹被分为两段陈列，用透明玻璃覆盖，原地保护起来，静静地见证着北京路曾经的繁华。每次途经古道，我总爱探头往里细瞧，感叹千年前的遗迹竟能







## Millennium City, Cantonese Commercial Street

Guangzhou, founded in 214 BC and later becoming the capital of the Nanyue Kingdom

WORDS / HUANG JIALING PHOTOGRAPHS / VCG, PANORAMA MEDIA LNC., LV XING

Guangzhou is a city that is exceptionally friendly to those who are directionally challenged. No matter which road you find yourself on, you can quickly spot a subway sign, and from there, you can take the subway to reach any part of Guangzhou. If you're visiting Guangzhou for the first time, your first stop should definitely be Beijing Road Pedestrian Street. From Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport, just take the subway to Gongyuanqian Station, which takes only 50 minutes. When you exit the station, you'll find yourself right on Beijing Road Pedestrian Street.

如此完好地保存至今，慨叹着近在咫尺的古道 2000 年前也被古人踏着，我们的脚印穿越历史而重合。

2020 年，为了更好地展现这里的风貌，北京路经过了一次升级改造，拆违建绿、增设景观、打造充满烟火气的街区，但珍贵的古建筑、老字号都得到了妥善保护。

从北京路再稍稍往外走一走，可以看到一些低层的特色建筑。比如骑楼、石室圣心大教堂、粤海关博物馆、沙面岛和陈家祠，都很值得一逛。石室圣心大教堂是全球四座全石结构哥特式教堂建筑之一，教堂的全部墙壁和柱子都是用花岗岩石砌造的；粤海关博物馆全面展示了粤海关的机构沿革、业务演进和历史影响，并设计了多项互动和趣味展示环节；沙面岛上有 150 多座欧洲风格建筑，其中有 42 座特色突出的新巴洛克式、新古典式及中西合璧等风格的建筑，是广州最具异国情调的欧洲建筑群；如果你对建筑和雕塑感兴趣，那么绝对不能错过“岭南建筑艺术的明珠”——陈家祠。陈家祠同时也是羊城八景之一，集岭南建筑装饰之大成，展示了各种建筑装饰的高超技艺，因而被收录进德国的《世界建筑艺术》和英国的《中国古代艺术建筑》两本巨著中。

从北京路也可以管窥丰富多样的广州饮食的一斑，

从低价的小吃店、快餐店到高档的餐厅，应有尽有。餐饮种类除了原汁原味的广州地道西关美食，中国各地的风味菜品，意大利、法国、韩国、印度等国际美食也能在此寻觅到。

其中有一家开设于 1885 年的太平馆西餐厅最为知名。据说周恩来总理、邓颖超夫妇曾在这里举办婚宴。西餐厅旁就是一家皇上皇，这个诞生于 80 多年前、以烧腊闻名于饮食界的老字号，至今仍深受广州人的欢迎。倘若时间充裕，也可以选择前往银灯食府体验广州人常说的“饮早茶”，流沙包、蒸凤爪、虾皇饺都是值得品尝的点心。我最常去的是几家平价的小食店，逛街逛累了的时候来一碗艇仔粥、云吞面、牛腩粉、鱼蛋粉、拉肠等，能让身心都获得极大的满足。吃完正餐，溜达几步就是一家甜品店，高温天来一碗冰镇双皮奶，简直是对自己的一种救赎。

如果有机会来到广州旅游，请一定尽量多留几天，两三天恐怕不足以充分咀嚼这里充沛的文化和丰富的美食，因为当你走出北京路，还有以“小蛮腰”广州塔、广州大剧院为代表的现代广州，以越秀公园、白云山、珠江为代表的自然广州在等着你。那是广府千年文脉在时光的滚滚红尘里所氤氲出来的广袤生机，是这座千年古都蓬勃而绵长的生命力。





Why should your first stop be Beijing Road Pedestrian Street? Because it's a place frequented by local Guangzhou residents. It's a gathering place for old and well-established businesses. Before the start of the school year, children come here to select books at Xinhua Bookstore. As the New Year approaches, the elderly enjoy strolling through the West Lake Flower Market. When you're hungry, places Cantonese Memory like Wang Lao Ji, Lianxiang Lou, Chen Li Ji, and other time-honored establishments offer a chance to feast well.

For visitors hoping to explore the past and present of this city, Beijing Road Pedestrian Street, as the central axis of ancient Guangzhou, encapsulates the historical heritage and cultural essence of Guangzhou, which has remained unchanged and

in the same location for over 2000 years. It's the essence of a thousand years of Cantonese culture.

Beijing Road Pedestrian Street is currently located in the cultural and commercial core area of Guangzhou, covering a total area of approximately 11 square kilometers. It stretches from Zhongshan Fifth Road in the north to Huifu Road in the south. It is the only industrial development zone in Guangzhou that primarily focuses on the preservation and development of culture.

Beijing Road was formerly known as "Yongqing Street" "Yonghan Road" and "Hanmin Road". In 1966, it was renamed "Beijing Road", symbolizing the people of Guangzhou's aspirations toward the capital city, Beijing.



In 2002, the northern section of Beijing Road revealed eleven layers of road surfaces dating back from the Tang Dynasty to the Chinese Republican era. The southern section, on the other hand, uncovered the foundations of Gongbei Tower, a building that spanned from the Song Dynasty to the Ming and Qing Dynasties, with a total of five layers.

The excavated artifacts included numerous stone slabs, wall bricks, and significant historical remnants such as the foundations of Gongbei Tower from the Song Dynasty and the drum-bearing stone from the Ming Dynasty. Historical records and archaeological excavations combined to confirm that this location has weathered more than ten dynasties and over 2000 years of history while retaining its central significance. This legacy has solidified Guangzhou as a shining jewel in the crown of China's historical and cultural cities.

Today's Beijing Road features stone monuments such as the "Beijing Road Ancient Road Relic" and the "Millennium Ancient Building Relic", along with a three-dimensional "Qing Dynasty Guangzhou City Block Diagram". When I was young, passing by these monuments always fascinated me. The relics of the ancient road are displayed in two sections, covered with transparent glass, preserved at the original site and silently witnessing the former prosperity of Beijing Road.

Every time I pass by the ancient road, I can't help but peek inside and marvel at how these remnants from a thousand years ago are so well-preserved to this day. I reflect on the fact that ancient people also trod on this ancient road 2000 years ago, and our footprints overlap with history.

In 2020, Beijing Road underwent an upgrade





and renovation to better showcase its charm. During this transformation, illegal structures were removed, green spaces were added, and the entire area was enhanced to create a lively and vibrant neighborhood. Importantly, precious historical buildings and long-established businesses were carefully preserved throughout this process.

Just a short walk from Beijing Road, you can explore some distinctive low-rise buildings. For example, there's the arcade architecture, the Sacred Heart Cathedral, the Guangdong Customs Museum, Shamian Island, and the Chen Clan Ancestral Hall, all of which are well worth a visit.

The Sacred Heart Cathedral is one of only four all-stone Gothic-style cathedrals globally, with all its walls and pillars constructed from granite stone.

The Guangdong Customs Museum provides a comprehensive showcase of the historical evolution and impact of Guangdong Customs, featuring interactive and engaging exhibitions. Shamian Island boasts over 150 European-style buildings, including 42 remarkable structures in various styles such as new Baroque, neoclassical, and a blend of Chinese and Western elements. It is one of the most exotic European architectural ensembles in Guangzhou.

If you have an interest in architecture and sculpture, you absolutely must not miss the "Pearl of Lingnan Architecture Art"—the Chen Clan Ancestral Hall. It is also one of the Eight Sights of Yangcheng, showcasing the pinnacle of Lingnan architectural craftsmanship and decorative arts. Its exquisite architectural decorations are so impressive that they have been included in two renowned works:

*World Architecture Art in Germany and Ancient Chinese Art and Architecture in the UK.*

Starting from Beijing Road, you can also get a glimpse of Guangzhou's diverse culinary scene. There's a wide range of dining options, from budget-friendly snack shops and fast-food outlets to high-end restaurants, catering to every taste.

The variety of cuisines available is impressive, ranging from authentic Guangzhou Xiguan cuisine, regional Chinese dishes from across the country, to international cuisines like Italian, French, Korean, Indian, and more. You can truly embark on a culinary adventure in this city, sampling flavors from both near and far.

Among these eateries, one of the most renowned is the Taiping Guan Western Restaurant, established in 1885. It is said that then Premier Zhou Enlai and his wife, Deng Yingchao, hosted their wedding banquet here. Next to the Western restaurant, you'll find Huang Shang Huang, a restaurant born over 80 years ago, famous for its roast meats, and it remains a favorite among the people of Guangzhou.

If you have ample time, you can also venture to Yin Deng Shi Fu to experience what Guangzhou locals often call "morning tea" or dim sum. Items like custard buns, steamed chicken feet, and shrimp dumplings are all delightful choices. My personal favorite spots, though, are the budget-friendly snack shops. When I'm tired from shopping, I love to have a bowl of boat congee, wonton noodles, beef brisket noodles, fish ball noodles, or sausage noodles. These dishes provide both physical and mental satisfaction. After a hearty meal, just a few steps away, you'll find dessert shops where you



can cool down with a bowl of chilled double-skin milk pudding, especially on hot days; it's like a little treat to yourself.

If you ever have the opportunity to visit Guangzhou, please do try to stay for several days. Two or three days might not be enough to fully savor the rich culture and diverse cuisine here. Because when you step beyond Beijing Road, you'll encounter modern Guangzhou represented by landmarks like the Canton Tower and the Guangzhou Opera House, as well as the natural beauty of Guangzhou represented by places like Yuexiu Park, Baiyun Mountain, and the Pearl River. This is where the millennium-old Cantonese heritage, in the midst of the ebb and flow of time, gives rise to a vast vitality. It's the enduring and flourishing spirit of this ancient city. 🇨🇳



# MARRAKECH

## 庭院深深 北非风情

马拉喀什，  
1062年  
由阿尔穆拉比特  
王朝  
统治者始建的  
马拉喀什

文 / Chopin 图 / 戴婕、视觉中国、全景视觉、吕行

位于摩洛哥南部的马拉喀什是一个充满魔力的存在，有人说，“只有去过马拉喀什，才算真正去过了摩洛哥”。和拉巴特的精致整洁、卡萨布兰卡的现代活力不同，马拉喀什的多面和神秘令人有一探再探的欲望，作为摩洛哥四大皇城之一的马拉喀什，血液里究竟携带着怎样的基因？

### 时尚大师的后花园

还记得著名的 YSL18 号 Bleu Majorelle 蓝色指甲油吗？它的色彩灵感就来自这座梦幻的马约尔花园。这座极具装饰派艺术风格的花园因时尚大师伊夫·圣罗兰闻名于世。每天有多少女孩怀着朝圣的心来瞻仰这座 YSL 的秘密花园？

伊夫·圣罗兰可以说是摩洛哥的旅游名片。然而，伊夫·圣罗兰只是这座花园的第二任主人。第一任主人是法国艺术家雅克·马约尔，他将自己对植物和园艺的热爱都倾注在了这座花园里，来自五大洲的 300 种植物在这里肆意生长，让这座伊斯兰风格的花园充满了热带风情。

马约尔过世后，伊夫·圣罗兰买下了这座花园并进行了装修，此后每年的春夏两季都会来这里住上一段时间……当年的马拉喀什，原生态的异域风情，明艳、浓烈，自成一格，这些色彩光影深深地影响了伊夫·圣罗兰的时尚创作，“摩洛哥教会了我色彩，来马拉喀什之前，所有东西都是黑色的”。2008 年伊夫·圣罗兰去世后，他的骨灰被撒在了这座奇妙的花园中。

YSL 博物馆与马约尔花园相邻，正如伊夫·圣罗兰和恋人皮埃尔的感情一般不离不弃。在他死后，爱人皮埃尔为他打造了 YSL 博物馆。进入馆内，首先映入



眼帘的是 YSL 的标志。展馆内展示有 YSL 的时装成衣作品、首饰、设计稿和摄影作品，可以说是法国现代高级成衣史的一道缩影。博物馆还设有临时展览馆，一个拥有 5000 多本书籍的研究图书馆，一个可容纳 140 个座位的礼堂，一个书店和一个带露台的咖啡馆。

这个近 4000 平方米的空间不仅是一座博物馆，更是一个巨大的艺术中心，整个博物馆的外墙面颇具摩洛哥的风情，采用了马拉喀什特有的赤陶土砖，层叠砌筑成立方体的织物肌理，真是应了伊夫·圣罗兰所说的那句：“线条之优雅首先取决于其结构的纯洁和精致。”





### 红色皇城遥想辉煌

既然是摩洛哥四大皇城之一，就不能不提马拉喀什的皇家建筑。最具代表性的就是巴西亚皇宫了。巴西亚皇宫是马拉喀什众多皇宫中保存完好且能进入参观的一座。作为摩洛哥 19 世纪以来的建筑代表，它完美结合了安达卢西亚、阿拉伯、摩尔的建筑风格。马赛克墙面色彩清新，天花板上的精美彩绘尽显华丽，门上的浮雕工艺精湛，流连其中，细细品味，让你不知不觉忘了时间。

从巴西亚皇宫步行 10 分钟就到了巴迪皇宫，这里完全是另一幅景象，目之所及仅剩一座空壳和黏土墙。

这座在阿拉伯语中意为“无与伦比的皇宫”的殿堂，经历了 25 年的修建，曾经拥有 300 多个房间、面积庞大的花园和隧道式监狱。如今，却只能让人面对巨大遗址上的断壁残垣遥想昔日的辉煌，无限唏嘘。登上二楼平台，可以将老城区的街景尽收眼底。

巴迪皇宫据说是摩洛哥最古老的皇宫，后因国王修建新皇宫时拆走了一些，使这里变成了断壁残垣，但我们仍能从吉光片羽中一窥它当年惊人的美貌。梅克内斯、拉巴特都还保留着一些这样的宫殿废墟，对于想要了解摩洛哥不同历史时期的游客来说，可谓是一本值得一读再读的活的历史书。

### Riad，一定要住的马拉喀什民宿

Riad 是摩洛哥最传统的民宿，是一种带有中心花园的“回”字形庭院。通常三层，除入口处的门之外，三层建筑里所有门窗皆朝内敞开，据说这是为了保护穆斯林的女性隐私而设。位于老城中的 Riad 通常都隐藏于深巷内，内部设施虽不及星级酒店齐全，但居住其中，更能体会这座古老城市的喧闹与沉淀。尤其是夜晚，夜市的喧嚣声、摩托车的轰鸣声、灯光照在彩色花砖上的光斑……时刻都在唤醒你身处异乡的感受。

在马拉喀什老城区麦地那中有着各式各样的 Riad，价位各异。价格高些的通常由欧洲人经营，本地人经营的 Riad 设施则相对普通些。对于旅人来说，Riad 之所以有着强烈的吸引力，是因为每家 Riad 都各具特色，甚至每一间房都各有不同。

如果想要看看传统的 Riad 长什么样？那就一定要去香颂秘密花园，其花园和建筑都是伊斯兰艺术和建筑的杰出典范。

香颂秘密花园也是马拉喀什占地面积最大的一家 Riad。花园的主人极尽巧思，将阿特拉斯山脉水通过古法水渠灌入花园，因此，进入庭院，你会发现绿意在这里蔓延，这一刻，恍若来到了莫奈的私人花园，油画般的场景徐徐展开……登上花园观景台，整个花园，甚至整个老城区映入眼帘，仿佛一部一千零一夜的电影在上映。©

## A Courtyard Steeped in North African Charm

Marrakech, established by the rulers of the Almoravid dynasty in 1062 AD

WORDS / CHOPIN PHOTOGRAPHS / DAIJIE, VCG, PANORAMA MEDIA LNC., LV XING

Located in the southern part of Morocco, Marrakech is a place filled with enchantment. Some say, "One has not truly visited Morocco until they have been to Marrakech." Unlike the exquisite neatness of Rabat or the modern vitality of Casablanca, Marrakech's multifaceted and mysterious nature invites one to explore repeatedly. As one of the four imperial cities of Morocco, what kind of heritage does Marrakech carry in its veins?







## A Fashion Maestro's Backyard

Do you still remember the famous YSL 18 Bleu Majorelle nail polish? Its color inspiration came from this dreamy Majorelle Garden. This highly ornate Art Deco-style garden is renowned worldwide, thanks to the fashion maestro Yves Saint Laurent. How many girls visit this secret garden of YSL every day with the spirit of a pilgrim?

Yves Saint Laurent can indeed be considered Morocco's tourism icon. However, he was the second owner of this garden. The first owner

was the French artist Jacques Majorelle, who poured his passion for plants and gardening into this garden. Here, 300 species of plants from five continents thrived, infusing this Islamic-style garden with a tropical charm.

After Majorelle's passing, Yves Saint Laurent purchased and refurbished the garden. He would come and stay here every spring and summer... Back in the day, Marrakech was an unspoiled, exotic paradise, vibrant, intense, and entirely unique. These colors and the play of light profoundly influenced Yves Saint Laurent's

fashion creations. He once said, "Morocco taught me color. Before Marrakech, everything was black." In 2008, after Yves Saint Laurent's passing, his ashes were scattered in this marvelous garden.

The YSL Museum stands adjacent to the Majorelle Garden, much like the inseparable bond between Yves Saint Laurent and his lover, Pierre. After Yves Saint Laurent's passing, Pierre created the YSL Museum for him. Upon entering the museum, you're greeted by YSL's iconic logo. Inside, you can explore YSL's fashion creations,



jewelry, design sketches, and photography, making it a microcosm of modern French haute couture history. The museum also features temporary exhibition spaces, a research library with over 5,000 books, a 140-seat auditorium, a bookstore, and a café with a terrace.

This nearly 4,000-square-meter space is not only a museum but also a vast art center. The exterior walls of the entire museum exhibit a distinct Moroccan flair, featuring the unique red terracotta bricks of Marrakech, stacked in a cubic textile-like pattern. It truly embodies the idea of Yves Saint Laurent that "the elegance of lines depends first on the purity and delicacy of their structure."





## The Red City, a Distant Reverie of Grandeur

Since it is one of the four imperial cities of Morocco, we can't overlook Marrakech's royal architecture. The most representative is the Bahia Palace. The Bahia Palace is one of the many palaces in Marrakech that is open for visitors and remarkably well-preserved. It stands as a representative of Moroccan architecture from the 19th century, blending Andalusian, Arab, and Moorish styles perfectly. The fresh colors of the mosaic walls, the exquisite paintings on the ceilings, and the masterful craftsmanship of the doors will cause you to lose track of time as you immerse yourself in its beauty.

Just a 10-minute walk from the Bahia Palace, you'll

find the El Badi Palace, which presents an entirely different scene. What remains today is mostly an empty shell and clay walls. This palace, whose name in Arabic means the Incomparable Palace, took 25 years to build and once boasted over 300 rooms, extensive gardens, and tunnel-like prisons. Today, it can only make one contemplate the past glory while facing the colossal ruins. Climbing to the second-floor terrace, you can take in the cityscape of the old town below.

The El Badi Palace is said to be Morocco's oldest palaces, but it was partially dismantled when a new palace was built by the king, and was left in its current state of ruins. However, we can still catch a glimpse of its former astonishing beauty through historical accounts and records. Similar palace ruins can also be found in places


like Meknes and Rabat. For tourists who wish to understand different historical periods of Morocco, these ruins are like living history books that are worth revisiting time and again.

## Riads, a Must-Stay Marrakech Guesthouse

Riads are the most traditional form of guesthouses in Morocco, characterized by a square within a square-shaped courtyard with a central garden. Typically, three stories high, all doors and windows inside the three-story structure open inward, a design said to protect the privacy of Muslim women. Riads in the old city are often tucked away in narrow alleys. While their facilities may not match those of star-rated hotels, staying in a Riad allows you to immerse yourself in the bustling yet serene atmosphere of this ancient city. Especially at night, the noise of the night market, the roar of motorcycles, the play of light on colorful mosaic tiles... these all constantly remind you of being in a foreign land.

In the old town Medina of Marrakech, there is a wide variety of Riads available. These different Riads cater to different price ranges. Typically, those with higher prices are managed by Europeans, while locally-run Riads may offer more modest facilities. What makes Riads so appealing to travelers is that each one has its unique character, and even each room can have its distinct features and atmosphere.

If you want to see what a traditional Riad looks like, then a visit to the Jardin Secret is a must. Its garden and architecture exemplify outstanding Islamic art and design.

The Jardin Secret is also the largest Riad in Marrakech. The garden's owner has employed ingenious techniques, channeling water from the Atlas Mountains into the garden through ancient irrigation systems. As you enter the courtyard, you'll find lush greenery sprawling, and in that moment, it's as if you've stepped into Monet's private garden, with a scene resembling an oil painting unfolding slowly... When you ascend to the garden's viewing platform, the entire garden, and even the entire old city, come into view, like a scene from One Thousand and One Nights film. 





# EDINBURGH

## 探寻中世纪的梦

文 / 黄嘉玲 图 / Camille、视觉中国、全景视觉、吕行

如果你走过很多城市，那么爱丁堡一定会是你魂牵梦萦的城市之一。午夜梦回，这座起源于中世纪的城市，好像一出伟大的戏剧的幕布，伴随着风笛声，缓缓浮现在你的眼前……一场大戏就要开场。



第一幕，古堡血迹。棕色调的雕梁画栋，低饱和度的画面，偶尔有车辆驶过，路人在低声交谈，像是等着什么人。你无暇猜测，顺着“皇家一英里”慢慢走着，寻找你此行的目的地。

皇家一英里两端的尽头分别连接着爱丁堡城堡和荷里路德宫，这是到爱丁堡旅游的人绝对不能错过的历史建筑。从6世纪到16世纪，爱丁堡城堡从皇室堡垒变成皇家住所和国家行政中心，再演变成一座军事堡垒。而在接替爱丁堡城堡成为皇家住所之后，荷里路德宫见证了许多苏格兰的历史事迹。时至今日，荷里路德



爱丁堡，  
1329年建市、  
1437年成为  
苏格兰首府

宫仍是英国王室到爱丁堡履行公务或度假时的住所，在没有升起王室旗帜的时候，游客可以入内参观。在顶楼的阁楼上，至今还能看到在苏格兰玛丽女王在位时期发生政变所留下的血迹。

继续前行，便是王子街。这里既是繁华的商业街，也是观看古老建筑的最佳区域之一。道路的一侧是林立的大牌店铺，另一侧则是爱丁堡的标志性建筑，纪念著名作家司各特的司各特纪念碑，在纪念碑后的苏格兰国家画廊，关于爱丁堡的古老画作会让人惊喜地发现旧时的街道和场景如今仍在眼前。而朝着爱丁堡市立天文

台的角度眺望，近处是2021年新落成的爱丁堡地标性购物中心圣詹姆斯广场，远处则是建成于1890年的红色大桥——列入世界遗产名录的福斯桥。古建筑与新商圈，见证着王子街的百年变迁，也昭示着这座城市的坚守与变革。

第二幕，未完成的碑。继续前行，便是卡尔顿山。登上山顶，映入眼帘的是静静地伫立在卡尔顿山中央的国家纪念碑。国家纪念碑始建于1822年，以纪念拿破仑战争中阵亡的将士。然而，由于工期和资金的缘故，它一直未能落成，仅有一排巨大的立柱支撑着横梁，但





这种“未完成”的状态反倒给了它颇具雅典神庙的韵味。这种萧条感，以一种近似艺术化的手法强调了“纪念”的意味。

日落时分的卡尔顿山，是值得铭记一生的美好画面。夏天的爱丁堡日落稍晚，建筑在八点之后才被夕阳染红。卡尔顿山给予游客的美好绝不仅是山上的建筑，而更在于它的“一览众山小”。不远处的亚瑟王座及其山脚下的天鹅湖，成了雅致的点缀。鳞次栉比的城市居民楼，延伸到了著名的波多贝罗海滩。这个角度也能看到有趣的潮汐岛，连接岛与陆地的克拉蒙德岛堤道只有在每天退潮后才会浮出水面。此时，世界进入静音模式，但仔细听，遥远的苏格兰风笛声回荡在山间，旋律声声入耳，仿佛是千年古堡的历史回响。

第三幕，一杯下午茶。从卡尔顿山下来，会路过一家地道的苏格兰菜餐厅。国菜哈吉斯是不得不提的经典菜肴。这道把刹碎的羊杂、香料、燕麦等混合放到羊肚子上的“黑暗料理”，是苏格兰人的挚爱。为了不让外来的客人受到视觉冲击，菜上桌前会将胃袋去掉，使之看起来让人很有食欲。这道菜颇具历史，往前可以追溯到中世纪。当时的苏格兰高地人将自家牛羊肉运送到爱丁堡贩卖，由于路途遥远，家庭主妇们便将粮食储藏在羊的胃部，以便丈夫路上食用。丈夫返程后会将羊杂带回，一家人共享美食，庆祝丈夫平安到家，也因此，

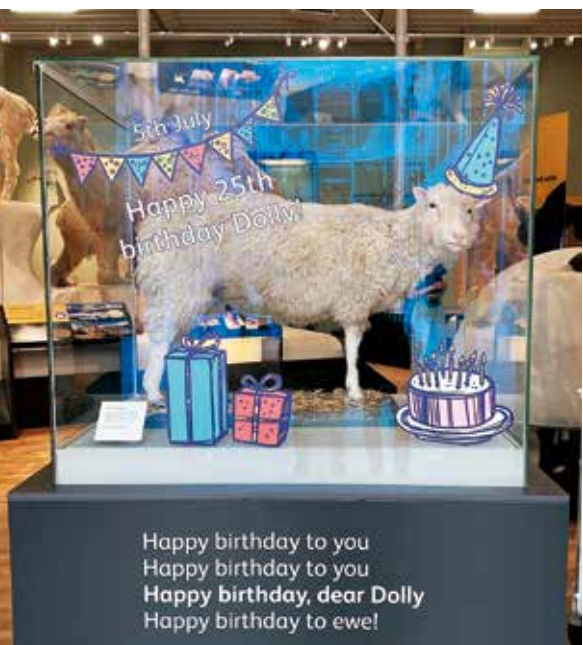


哈吉斯也象征着团圆。

说到爱丁堡，就不能不提爱丁堡大学。爱丁堡大学在1583年就成立了，是英语国家现存最古老的大学之一，在欧洲启蒙时代具有重要的领导地位，至今仍稳居世界顶尖大学之列。享誉世界的达尔文、柯南道尔、JK罗琳等人都是从这里启航，在各自领域闪光。现代年轻人喜欢的《哈利·波特》系列小说，就是JK罗琳在主教学楼附近的大象咖啡馆里创作出来的。如今，还有不少“哈迷”们专程来此打卡，喝上一杯JK罗琳曾喝过的下午茶。震惊世界的克隆羊多利也是在学校的罗斯林研究所中诞生，如今，多利羊的标本被存放于苏格兰国家博物馆一楼的醒目位置。除了在人文科学上带给世界的重大贡献，爱丁堡大学还有有着标志性巨大圆顶建筑的法学院、圆柱形的礼堂迈克尤思大堂以及巨大的公共草坪，以开放的姿态，拥抱每一个路过的旅人。

不仅是风光、历史和文化造就了爱丁堡的魅力，在艺术上对世界的影响，更夯实了它作为英国仅次于伦敦的第二大旅游城市的根基。每年8月，爱丁堡国际艺术节隆重举办，吸引了世界各地的一流文艺团体在城市的各个角落举行精彩的演出，也吸引世界各国的游客慕名而来，共聚一堂。

最后一幕，梦醒时分。梦中此行并没有目的地，每一站都如同一块拼图，游完走完，在梦醒时分，爱丁堡便拼凑完整。有人说，大概是与英格兰文化的长期隔阂，才造就了爱丁堡这座大不列颠独一无二的城市。而我认为，是爱丁堡对历史与现代的兼容并包，塑造了它的独特、浪漫的气质，继而造就了独一无二的爱丁堡。🇪🇸



## Exploring the Dreams of Middle Ages

Edinburgh, founded in 1329 AD and becoming the capital of Scotland in 1437 AD

WORDS / HUANG JIALING PHOTOGRAPHS / CAMILLE, VCG, PANORAMA MEDIA LNC., LV XING

If you've traveled through many cities, then Edinburgh is undoubtedly one of the cities that will captivate your soul. Reminiscent of the past, this city, born from medieval, is like the backdrop of a grand drama, slowly emerging before your eyes to the sound of bagpipes... The curtain is about to rise on a great performance.





Act One, The Castle's Bloodstains. Brown-toned carved beams and painted eaves, a desaturated scene with occasional passing vehicles, and pedestrians engaging in hushed conversations as if awaiting someone. There is no need for speculation; simply proceed along the Royal Mile, slowly seeking your destination for this journey.

At both ends of the Royal Mile, you'll find two historical landmarks that tourists to Edinburgh absolutely cannot miss: Edinburgh Castle and Holyrood Palace. From the 6th to the 16th century, Edinburgh Castle transformed from a royal fortress into a royal residence and the administrative center of the nation, later evolving into a military stronghold. Holyrood Palace, on the other hand, took over as the royal residence after Edinburgh Castle and has witnessed many significant events in Scottish history. Today, Holyrood Palace still serves as the residence for the British royal family during official duties or holidays in

Edinburgh. When the royal flag is not flying, visitors can explore its interior. At the top-floor attic, you can still see the traces of the political upheaval during the reign of Queen Mary of Scotland.

Continuing forward, you'll arrive at Princes Street. This bustling thoroughfare serves as both a vibrant commercial hub and one of the prime areas for admiring ancient architecture. On one side of the road stand prominent brand stores, while on the other side, you'll find Edinburgh's iconic landmarks, including the Scott Monument, a tribute to the famous writer Sir Walter Scott. Just beyond the monument lies the Scottish National Gallery, where ancient artworks depicting Edinburgh's old streets and scenes will pleasantly surprise you as they bring the past to life. When you cast your gaze toward the Edinburgh City Observatory, in the foreground, you'll spot the newly completed St James Quarter, an iconic shopping center that

emerged in 2021. In the distance, you can't miss the red structure of the Forth Bridge, a UNESCO World Heritage Site built in 1890. The juxtaposition of historic architecture and the new commercial district bears witness to the century-long transformation of Princes Street, symbolizing both the city's resilience and its evolution.

Act Two, The Unfinished Monument. As you continue your journey, you reach Calton Hill. When you reach the summit, what catches your eye is the National Monument, which silently stands at the center of Calton Hill. The National Monument was initiated in 1822 to commemorate the soldiers who perished in

the Napoleonic Wars. However, due to delays and funding issues, it has remained unfinished, with a row of colossal columns supporting lintels. Yet, this unfinished state lends it a certain air reminiscent of the Parthenon in Athens. This melancholic ambiance artistically underscores the meaning of commemoration.

Calton Hill at sunset is a breathtaking sight that you'll cherish for a lifetime. In the summertime, Edinburgh's sunsets occur a bit later, with buildings bathed in the warm hues of the setting sun after 8 o'clock. The beauty that Calton Hill bestows upon visitors is not limited to its structures; it's also about







the sweeping panoramic view it offers. Nearby, Arthur's Seat and the serene Duddingston Loch at its base add an elegant touch. The densely packed city residential buildings extend all the way to the renowned Portobello Beach. From this vantage point, you can also spot the intriguing tidal island, and the Cramond Causeway, which connects the island to the mainland, only emerges at low tide each day. At this moment, the world seems to enter a state of silence, but if you listen carefully, the distant sound of Scottish bagpipes echoes through the hills. The melodies fill the air, as if they carry the echoes of history from ancient castles for centuries.

Act Three, A Cup of Afternoon Tea. Descending from Calton Hill, you'll pass by an authentic Scottish restaurant. The national dish, Haggis, is a classic that cannot be overlooked. This dish, a dark concoction made by mixing minced sheep's innards, spices, and oats and then encasing it in a sheep's stomach, is a cherished favorite among Scots. To avoid visually shocking foreign visitors, the restaurant removes the stomach before serving, making it quite appetizing in appearance. This dish has a rich history that dates back to the Middle Ages. Back then, Scottish Highlanders would transport their own cattle and sheep to Edinburgh

for sale, and because of the long journey, housewives would store grains in the stomachs of sheep for their husbands to eat on the road. When the husbands returned, they would bring back the sheep's innards, and the whole family would share the meal, celebrating the husband's safe return. This is also the reason why Haggis also symbolizes togetherness.

One cannot speak of Edinburgh without mentioning the University of Edinburgh. Established in 1583, it is one of the oldest universities in English-speaking countries and held a significant leadership position during the Enlightenment era in Europe. To this day, it continues to rank among the world's top universities. Renowned figures such as Darwin, Conan Doyle, and J.K. Rowling launched their careers here, shining in their respective fields. The modern young adult favorite, the *Harry Potter* series, was crafted by J.K. Rowling in the Elephant House Cafe near the main university building. Today, many Potterheads make a pilgrimage to this spot, sipping tea in the same place where J.K. Rowling once did. The world was also stunned by the birth of the cloned sheep, Dolly, at the university's Roslin Institute. Nowadays, a specimen of Dolly the sheep is prominently displayed on the ground floor of the

National Museum of Scotland. Besides its significant contributions to the humanities, the University of Edinburgh boasts iconic structures such as the Law School with its grand dome, the cylindrical McEwan Hall for ceremonies, and the expansive public park Meadows. With open arms, it welcomes every passerby.

Edinburgh's charm is not only defined by its natural beauty, history, and culture but also by its profound influence on the world of arts, which solidifies its position as the UK's second-largest tourist city after London. Every August, the Edinburgh International Festival of the Arts takes center stage, attracting top-notch artistic groups from all over the world to

perform in various corners of the city. This event draws visitors from across the globe who come to witness these spectacular performances, creating a vibrant and international atmosphere in the city.

The Final Act, the Awakening from a Dream. In this dream-like journey with no specific destination, each stop is like a puzzle piece. In the wake of completing the tour, Edinburgh comes together as a whole. Some say that perhaps it's the long-standing cultural divide with England that has shaped Edinburgh into this unique city in Great Britain. However, I believe it's Edinburgh's ability to embrace both history and modernity, creating its distinct and romantic character, that truly makes it one-of-a-kind. 🇪🇸



# BANGKOK

## 喧与静，昼与夜

曼谷，  
1350年  
从一个贸易小站  
蜕变而来

文 / Vivian 图 / 视觉中国、全景视觉、吕行、Vivian

白天，它儒雅而文艺；夜晚，它炫目又疯狂。



### 游历大皇宫 体验“泰”尊贵

因为大皇宫不仅仅是泰国王室象征，更是泰国国家形象的重要代表，也是泰国文化的重要组成部分，在泰国王宫中具有重要地位，所以很多外国游客到曼谷旅行的第一站便是大皇宫。这样的安排并无不妥，因为白天正是要感受这座城市的安静祥和。

大皇宫总面积超过 21 万平方米，四周是 5 米高的白墙集泰国建筑艺术之精华。大皇宫可以说是曼谷市内最为壮观的古建筑群。

其中东北角的玉佛寺常常被游客作为参观的起点，据说供奉其中的玉佛是由一整块玉雕刻而成，可以给人带来好运。玉佛寺占地面积约为大皇宫的四分之一，是泰国王族供奉玉佛像、举行宗教仪式的场所。但凡寺院都对游客的举止言行有所要求，所以前来参观一定注意自己的着装，不能过于暴露，裙装、裤装长度都应超过膝盖；上身不能穿露出肩膀和肚脐的衣服，脚上不能穿拖鞋。寺院拍照也有禁忌，拿不准的地方，可以询问附近的工作人员。

皇宫内满目苍翠，鲜花盛开、树木婆娑，佛塔式



的建筑尖顶高耸入云，鱼鳞状的玻璃瓦在阳光下金光闪闪，长着莲叶的池塘里倒映着这美好的一切。

运气好的话，还会遇上英姿飒爽、围绕着皇宫巡逻的皇室卫队，对于游人的拍照诉求他们一概不会拒绝，但要注意一些基本礼节。

### 打卡一座桥 感受“泰”文艺

如果你兑换了泰铢，会发现 2003 年版本的 20 泰铢背面的图片有一座大桥，这座大桥就是拉玛八世大桥。拉玛八世大桥，顾名思义，以泰国国王拉玛八世命名，是泰国首都曼谷的地标性建筑之一。1998 年 9 月，中国建筑工程总公司同曼谷市政府代表签署合同承建该工程。大桥于 2002 年 9 月 20 日正式通车，泰国普密蓬·阿杜德国王主持了启用仪式，并向中国建筑工程总公司颁发了金质纪念奖。由此，这座大桥作为中泰两国友谊的象征，被永久载入史册。

拉玛八世大桥是泰国第一座也是目前唯一的非对称斜拉桥，桥身非对称的斜拉外形由一座气势恢宏的主塔支撑，塔身为灰色和金色，斜拉索呈纯金色；主塔呈











人字形，主桥长 475 米，高 175 米。如果只是远观，会丢失掉很多细节，如呈莲花花蕾形状的塔顶，以及塔身充满细节感的雕刻和装饰……喜欢看泰剧的人应该不会陌生，因为这里曾是热播剧《一年生》的取景地。作为剧中主角一吻定情之地，拉玛八世大桥也成了年轻人心中浪漫爱情的发生地。每天，来大桥游玩打卡的人络绎不绝。

桥下的城市公园，闹中取静，给喧闹都市里的人提供了一个随时随地放松休憩的好去处。富有热带特色的花卉与精心修建的低矮绿植非常入画；几步一歇的亭榭更给公园的行走增添了些许趣味。这里不仅可以近距离观赏拉玛八世大桥，身边静静流淌的湄南河也似乎在向你诉说着这个城市的美好过往。

### 感受烟火气 享受“泰”生活

如果没有见识过曼谷的夜，那就算不得来过这座城市。在夜幕降临的那一刻，你才能窥见曼谷那极具烟火气的另一面。

考山路夜市以美食著称，你听说过的泰国小吃都能在这里找到，米粉汤、炒面、炸春卷、芒果饭、烤

串……既好吃又实惠。

这条街三步一个酒吧、五步一个 SPA 馆，白天的时候要多安静就多安静，可当夜晚来临，这里要多喧哗有多喧哗。

相比之下，夜晚的湄南河更像位言语不多的绅士。湄南河是曼谷的母亲河，养育了曼谷的一代又一代人。湄南河又是一条有故事的河，风光旖旎，河水奔涌，它的包容与内敛就如同那时而静默时而湍急的河面，能激发出你所有的情绪，又能吞没你所有的倾诉。

河畔的“摩天轮夜市”，原名为河畔夜市，由湄南河岸边的一个旧码头仓库改造而成。因为后来有人在夜市附近建了一个巨大的摩天轮，十分引人注目，提到河畔夜市时，大家都会问“是有摩天轮的那个夜市吗？”慢慢地，摩天轮就成了河畔夜市的别称，后来干脆取而代之。

这个夜市更像综合性的商城，什么类别的店铺都有，美妆、服饰、小食、当地特产、文创等，琳琅满目。不过，这里并不是购物和用餐的最实惠的选择，因为这里的物价比别处偏高一点，游人需要为它的氛围感付更高的价钱。不过，旅行不是过日子，需要的不是精打细算，而是这种随性而为的体验感。C

# Bustle and Tranquility, Day and Night

Bangkok, which transformed from a trading post in 1350 AD

WORDS / VIVIAN PHOTOGRAPHS / PANORAMA MEDIA LNC., LV XING, VIVIAN

Refined and artistic during the day, dazzling and wild at night.

## Exploring the Grand Palace, to Experience the Royalty of Thailand.

Because the Grand Palace not only symbolizes the Thai monarchy but also plays a crucial role in representing Thailand's national image and is an

integral part of Thai culture, it holds a significant position within the royal premises. Thus, many foreign tourists visiting Bangkok are often scheduled to visit the Grand Palace as their first destination. Such an arrangement is entirely appropriate because, during the daytime, it is the perfect time to experience the city's tranquility and serenity.





The Grand Palace covers a total area of over 210,000 square meters, surrounded by 5-meter-high white walls. It embodies the essence of Thai architectural art. The Grand Palace can be described as the most spectacular historical complex in Bangkok. The Temple of the Emerald Buddha, located at the northeast corner, is often chosen by tourists as their starting point for exploration. It is said that the jade Buddha enshrined there is carved from a single piece of jade and is believed to bring good luck. The Temple of the Emerald Buddha occupies about a quarter of the Grand Palace's area and serves as a place for Thai royalty to worship the Jade Buddha and conduct religious ceremonies. Visitors should be mindful of their attire when visiting any temple, as there are specific dress codes to follow. Clothing should not be too revealing; skirt and pants lengths

should extend beyond the knees, and tops should cover the shoulders and belly button. Open-toed shoes are also not allowed. Additionally, there are certain rules for taking photos within the temple, so it's a good idea to ask nearby staff if you're unsure about any photography restrictions.

Inside the Grand Palace, lush greenery abounds, with vibrant flowers in full bloom and swaying trees. Buddhist pagoda-style buildings reach skyward with their soaring spires, adorned with glistening fish-scale-like glass tiles that shimmer in the sunlight. Ponds with lotus leaves reflect this beauty. If you're lucky, you might even encounter the immaculately dressed royal guards patrolling around the palace. They are usually accommodating to tourists' photography requests, but it's important to observe basic etiquette.



## Capturing a Moment at a Picturesque Bridge, to Experience the Artistic Essence of Thailand

If you exchange Thai Baht, you'll discover that the 2003 version of the 20 Baht bill features an image of a bridge, which is the Rama VIII Bridge. As the name suggests, it is named after King Rama VIII of Thailand and stands as one of Bangkok's iconic landmarks. In September 1998, the China State Construction Engineering Corporation signed a contract with the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration to undertake this project. The bridge was officially opened on September 20, 2002, with King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand presiding over the inauguration ceremony and presenting a golden commemorative award to the China State Construction Engineering Corporation. As a symbol of friendship between China and Thailand, this bridge has been permanently engraved in history.

The Rama VIII Bridge is Thailand's first and currently only asymmetric cable-stayed bridge. Its asymmetric cable-stayed structure is supported by a majestic main tower, which is a combination of gray and gold colors. The cables themselves are pure gold in color. The main tower is in the shape of an inverted "Y", and the bridge spans 475 meters in length and rises to a height of 175 meters. If you only admire it from a distance, you might miss out on many details, such as the lotus-bud-shaped tops of the towers and the intricate carvings and decorations on the tower's surface. Fans of Thai dramas should find this place familiar, as it served as a filming location for the popular series *Sotus the Series*. It's known as the spot where the main characters shared their first kiss, making the Rama VIII Bridge a romantic destination in the hearts of young people. Every day, visitors flock to the bridge to capture their



memorable moments.

The city park beneath the bridge offers a peaceful oasis amidst the hustle and bustle of city life, providing a perfect place for people to relax and unwind at any time. The park features tropical flowers and carefully manicured low-lying greenery, creating a picturesque scene. The pavilions and gazebos scattered throughout the park add an element of fun to strolling through it. Here, you can not only get up close to admire the Rama VIII Bridge but also feel the serene presence of the Chao Phraya River gently flowing by, as if it's whispering the city's beautiful history to you.



## Getting Closer to the Lively Atmosphere, to Savor the Enchanting Essence of Thailand

If you haven't experienced Bangkok's night, you can't truly say you've been to this city. It's

when night falls that you can catch a glimpse of Bangkok's incredibly vibrant and lively side.

Khao San Road Night Market is renowned for its culinary delights. You can find all the Thai street food you've heard of here – from noodle soup and stir-fried

noodles to fried spring rolls, mango sticky rice, and grilled skewers. It's not only delicious but also budget-friendly. Along this street, you'll find a bar every few steps and a spa every five steps. While it can be relatively quiet during the daytime, when night falls, it transforms into a bustling and lively hub.

In contrast, the Chao Phraya River at night is like a quiet and reserved gentleman. The Chao Phraya River is the mother river of Bangkok, nurturing generations of the city's inhabitants. It's a river with stories to tell, offering picturesque views and flowing waters. Its capacity for both calmness and rapid currents mirrors the river's ability to evoke all your emotions while also absorbing all your confessions.

The "Ferris Wheel Night Market" along the riverbank, originally named "Asiatique The Riverfront", was transformed from an old warehouse on the banks of the Chao Phraya River. Because a massive Ferris wheel was later built near the night market, it became a prominent feature, and when people mention the riverfront night market, they often ask, "Is it the one with the Ferris wheel?" Gradually, the Ferris wheel became synonymous with the riverfront night market, and eventually, it replaced the original name.

This night market is more like a comprehensive shopping mall, offering a wide range of store categories including beauty products, clothing, snacks, local specialties, creative products, and more. It's a place filled with a variety of options. However, it's worth noting that this may not be the most budget-friendly choice for shopping and dining, as prices here can be slightly higher compared to other places. Visitors are paying for the unique atmosphere and experience that this place offers. Traveling is not just about saving money: it's about enjoying the spontaneity and the experience itself. ©







# CHISINAU

基希讷乌，  
首次记载  
于1466年，  
与白鹤有着  
传奇故事

## 最好的葡萄酒 献给你和你挚爱的人

文 / Semy 图 / 视觉中国、全景视觉、吕行

基希讷乌是摩尔多瓦的首都，这座城市虽然仅有500多年的历史，但每一座历史建筑都堪称经典。因为列宁、普希金，这里有着不可替代的人文风景，但基希讷乌最让人津津乐道的却是它的酒文化。作为东欧地区最为著名的葡萄盛产地之一，基希讷乌悠久的葡萄酒酿造历史可谓脍炙人口，伟大诗人普希金因此奉上了最高的敬意——来自摩尔多瓦最好的葡萄酒，献给你和你挚爱的人。

### 一支酒，一个传奇

作为国际葡萄酒组织(OIV)的五个创始国中最古老的红酒生产国，摩尔多瓦拥有着5000多年的酿酒历史。据说，培育葡萄藤是摩尔多瓦人最古老的活动之一，许多具有医疗作用、做成珍贵膳食的葡萄都来自当地的葡萄园。这里生产各种口味的葡萄酒，我们在基希讷乌的葡萄酒之旅也就此展开……

基希讷乌有两座最负盛名的酒庄，一个是米列什蒂·密茨酒庄，一个是科里克瓦酒庄。

前者据说有着世界上最大、藏酒最多的酒窖，距离市区仅20多公里，占地20多公顷的葡萄园地处海拔220—250米的山坡上，主要种植赤霞珠、梅洛、黑拉拉、萨别拉维等品种。

密茨酒庄以年份酒而著名，只用本地葡萄品种和采用最古老的酿造法，是他们的坚持。葡萄采收期，酒庄会对葡萄进行手工筛选；发酵前，将之放进木箱中，

在通风良好的房间内风干约5个月；发酵完毕，酒液又被放入橡木桶中陈酿30个月，之后再瓶陈8个月……可以说，每一滴葡萄酒的背后都蕴含了最勤勉的人力。酒窖全长200公里，收藏了150万瓶葡萄酒，对外开放的有55公里。这里酿造的葡萄酒大多获过国际奖项，是名副其实的葡萄酒王国。对于旅行者来说，游览的同时还能享受一顿馥郁芬芳的葡萄美酒，真是人生幸事。

距基希讷乌十几公里的科里克瓦酒庄则又是另一番景象。科里克瓦创建于1947年，而地下大酒窖创建于1952年，创始人发现当时人为掏空的地下山洞和井洞全年保持着97%—98%的湿度和10℃—12℃的温度，这些都是保存、酿造葡萄酒和香槟最为理想的条件，于是才有了我们现在看到的大酒窖。整个生产线全部位于地下，占地64平方公里，地下深度达50—80米。这里就像一座规模宏大的街区，总长约120公里，宽可同时并行两辆卡车，繁忙时四通八达的地下街道昼夜灯火通明。这种场景，不好喝酒的人也会为之震撼吧。



## 自由长旅

作为一位有着民族责任感的诗人，普希金希望通过一己之力，唤醒越来越多的人对自由的渴望。而他自己也曾是这样身体力行的，追求自由和平等的理念在他的作品中得到了充分体现。可以说，他的文学成就就是在他的自由思想的启迪下产生的。



基希讷乌的普希金博物馆成立于1949年，位于一座农舍内。基希讷乌也并不是普希金的故乡，只是当时普希金曾被流放至此，他那部传世名作《高加索的囚徒》也正是在1820—1823年这三年的流放生涯中写下的。基希讷乌的这个博物馆展示了大量普希金的手稿、书信等文物和相关展品，如今已经成为基希讷乌最具代表性的文化景点之一。

基希讷乌的列宁大街是贯穿了整个城市的主干道之一。大街两旁，高低错落的建筑是政府机关、餐馆和公园，漫步其中，你的回忆会被拉满，会被大街上奔驰而过的老式电车瞬间拉回二十世纪七八十年代。

神圣门和斯特凡大公公园也值得一去，前者被称作“基希讷乌凯旋门”，位于市中心广场，是第二次世界大战中为数不多没有毁于战火的古迹；后者则是基希讷乌城中主要的游玩漫步区域，斯特凡大公公园的大门矗立着一尊斯特凡大公雕像，这位中世纪的摩尔达维亚大公见证了摩尔多瓦自强不息的成长、战斗史。

## 观万物，观自己

博物馆是最适合不愿意走马观花的游客的必到之处。不了解一个城市的历史，这个城市仿佛是你生命的匆匆过客，在你的记忆里激不起一丝涟漪。

基希讷乌有这样几个博物馆都是值得推荐的。首先是建于1889年的国家自然与民族博物馆，作为摩尔多瓦最古老的博物馆，这里介绍了摩尔多瓦的自然资源及摩尔多瓦民族的传统习俗。

摩尔多瓦最大的博物馆是国家历史博物馆，里面展示着从石器时代直至今日的摩尔多瓦的历史。

位于基希讷乌东北约60公里的奥尔海区的历史区，是一个独特的自然和历史遗址，这里既是考古学家的专业学习基地，也备受旅游者们的追捧，有许多废墟、洞穴、修道院、浴场与防御工事，也因此被大家称为“露天博物馆”。

参观博物馆、美术馆的作用可能更在于它为我们提供了一种观照自己的可能，在知晓万物的过程中确定自我的存在，在万物瞬息变化的背后寻找自我成长可依循的规律……这些都是岁月对我们的馈赠。📖

# The Finest Wine for You and Your Beloved

Chisinau, first recorded in 1466 AD and known for its legendary stories with white storks

► WORDS / SEMY PHOTOGRAPHS / VCG, PANORAMA MEDIA LNC., LV XING

Chisinau is the capital of Moldova. Although this city has a history of just over 500 years, every historical building here is considered a classic. With figures like Lenin and Pushkin, it possesses an irreplaceable cultural landscape. However, what truly captivates people about Chisinau is its wine culture. Being one of the most renowned grape-growing regions in Eastern Europe, Chisinau's rich history of winemaking is truly legendary. The great poet Pushkin paid the highest tribute to it: offering the finest wine from Moldova for you and your beloved.







## One Glass of Wine, One Legend

As one of the five founding countries of the International Organization of Vine and Wine (OIV), Moldova holds the distinction of being one of the oldest red wine-producing nations, with a winemaking history spanning over 5,000 years. It is said that cultivating grapevines is one of the oldest activities of the Moldovan people, and many grapes with medicinal properties used in exquisite cuisine hail from local vineyards. Here, wines of a wide array of flavors are produced, and our wine journey in Chisinau begins with this rich heritage...

Chisinau boasts two of the most renowned wineries—one is the Milestii Mici Winery, and the other is the Cricova Winery.

The former is said to be the world's largest and most extensive wine cellar, located just over 20 kilometers from the city center. It spans over 20 hectares of vineyards on slopes at an altitude of approximately 220 to 250 meters. The primary grape varieties cultivated there include Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Rara Neagră, and Saperavi, among others.

The Milestii Mici Winery is renowned for its vintage wines, and they are dedicated to using only local grape varieties and employing the oldest winemaking traditions. During the grape harvest season, the winery meticulously hand-selects the grapes. Before fermentation, the grapes are placed in wooden boxes and air-dried for about 5 months in well-ventilated rooms. After fermentation is complete, the wine is aged in oak

barrels for 30 months and then further aged in bottles for 8 months. It can be said that every drop of wine reflects the utmost dedication of the people involved. The wine cellar spans a total length of 200 kilometers and houses 1.5 million bottles of wine, with 55 kilometers open to the public. The wines produced here have received numerous international awards, truly making it a kingdom of wine. For travelers, visiting this place not only offers the opportunity to explore but also to savor the rich and aromatic wines, making it a true delight in life.

Located just a dozen kilometers from Chisinau, the Cricova Winery offers a completely different spectacle. Cricova was founded in 1947, and its extensive underground cellars were established in

1952. The founders discovered that the underground caves and wells, which had been manually excavated, maintained a humidity level of 97%-98% and a temperature of 10-12°C throughout the year. These conditions proved to be ideal for preserving and aging wine and champagne, giving rise to the massive cellar complex we see today. The entire production line is situated underground, covering an area of 64 square kilometers, with depths ranging from 50 to 80 meters below the surface. It resembles a vast underground neighborhood with a total length of approximately 120 kilometers and is wide enough for two trucks to pass side by side. During peak times, the underground streets are bustling with activity, brightly lit day and night. Even those who aren't wine enthusiasts would surely be awestruck by such a sight.







## Long Journey to Freedom

As a poet with a strong sense of national responsibility, Pushkin aimed to awaken the desire for freedom in more and more individuals through his work. He also lived by this ideal, pursuing freedom and equality, which are prominently reflected in his writings. It can be said that his literary achievements were inspired by his commitment to the concept of freedom.

The Pushkin Museum in Chisinau was established in 1949 and is located within a farmhouse. Chisinau is not Pushkin's hometown; however, he was exiled to this place during a certain period. His enduring masterpiece, *The Prisoner of the Caucasus*, was written during his three years of exile from 1820 to 1823. This museum in Chisinau showcases a vast

collection of Pushkin's manuscripts, letters, and related artifacts, making it one of the most iconic cultural attractions in Chisinau.

Lenin Street in Chisinau is one of the main thoroughfares that run through the entire city. Along both sides of the street, you'll find a mix of buildings, including government offices, restaurants, and parks. When you walk along this street, your memories may come flooding back, especially when you see the old-fashioned trams gliding past, instantly transporting you to the 1970s and 1980s of the century.

The Sacred Gates and Stefan cel Mare Park are also worth a visit. The former is known as the "Chisinau Triumphal Arch" and is located in the city center square. It's one of the few historical landmarks that survived World War II without being destroyed. The latter, Stefan cel Mare Park, is the main recreational and strolling area in Chisinau. At the entrance of the park stands a statue of Stefan cel Mare, the medieval ruler of Moldavia, who witnessed Moldova's history of continuous growth and battles.

## Observing All Things, Reflecting on Oneself

Museums are the ideal destination for travelers who prefer to delve deep into a city's history. If you do not understand a city's history, it remains but a fleeting passageway in your life, leaving no ripple in your memories.

Chisinau has several museums that are highly recommended. First and foremost is the National Museum of Ethnography and Natural History,



founded in 1889. As the oldest museum in Moldova, it showcases the natural resources of Moldova and the traditional customs of the Moldovan people.

The largest museum in Moldova is the Moldova National and Historical Museum, which showcases Moldova's history from the Stone Age to the present day.

The Old Orhei Historical and Archaeological Complex, located approximately 60 kilometers northeast of Chisinau in the Orhei district, is a unique natural and historical site. It serves as a professional learning base for archaeologists and is highly popular among tourists. It features numerous ruins, caves, monasteries, bathhouses, and defensive structures, the nickname "Open-Air Museum".

Visiting museums and art galleries can indeed serve as a means to reflect upon ourselves. In the process of learning about the world, we often discover and define our own existence. It allows us to find a sense of self and identify the

underlying patterns for personal growth amidst the ever-changing world. These are the gifts that time bestows upon us, enriching our lives with knowledge and self-awareness. 🌍

