

土耳其 特洛伊木马之乡

Turkey,

Home of Wooden Horse

■ 撰文、摄影 / 徐造时

在阳光下，默然静伫于木马传说的特洛伊城遗址，遥想为红颜美女争战的情形；注目于在《圣经》里时常提起以弗所旧地，残垣断壁间流动着圆明园般的华丽和叹息；高大壮观的索非亚大教堂在夕阳下晕染一片霞光，谁能知道这里曾发生过恍如隔世般的变化。

在土耳其，你什么地方都可以不去，但你不能不去特洛伊遗址、以弗所废墟和世事变迁的索非亚大教堂。因为这几个地方发生过人类文明沧海桑田般的变化。

荷马时代：特洛伊城遗址

特洛伊城遗址北临达达尼尔海峡，西濒爱琴海。这里是荷马的不朽史诗《伊利亚特和奥德赛》中描述的特洛伊战争的战场。

起初“特洛伊”仅出现在文学作品中，荷马在《伊利亚特和奥德赛》中讲述了特洛伊的故事。但它到底位于何方？是否真有此地？很久都是一个未解之谜。

直到19世纪70年代，德国考古学家施莱曼才在这块被人遗忘的废墟中找到了这座历史名城。谢莱曼在特洛伊遗址的一个小室里，发现了许多金、银器皿，还有一些银锭和工具。但是，最令人瞩目的还是黄金珠宝饰物，包括3件头饰、60只耳环、6只手镯、近9000颗黄金珠子。另外在这批宝藏中，谢莱曼找到了一件让他的梦想变为现实的东西：一件工艺精妙的头带，至今保存得完好无损。这条头带由15000个物件组成，仅仅准备坠链的镶嵌物就需要80米长的金丝。谢莱曼非常肯定戴这个头带的女人就是特洛伊城美丽的海伦……

荷马史诗《伊利亚特和奥德赛》中描述，3000年前这里曾发生过一场激烈的战争：特洛伊王子帕里斯来到希腊斯巴达王麦尼劳斯宫里，受到了盛情的款待。但是，帕里斯却拐走了麦尼劳斯美貌的妻子海伦。因此，麦尼劳斯联络他的兄弟迈西尼国王加米农派兵讨伐特洛伊。由于特洛伊城池牢固，易守难攻，征战10年，未能攻克。

最后，英雄奥德赛献上妙计，让迈西尼士兵全部登上战船，制造撤兵的假相，并故意在城前留下一具巨大的木马。特洛伊人高兴地把木马当作战利品抬进城去。当晚，正当特洛伊人沉湎于美酒和歌舞的时候，藏在木马内的迈西尼士兵悄悄溜出，打开城门，放进早已埋伏在城外的军队……

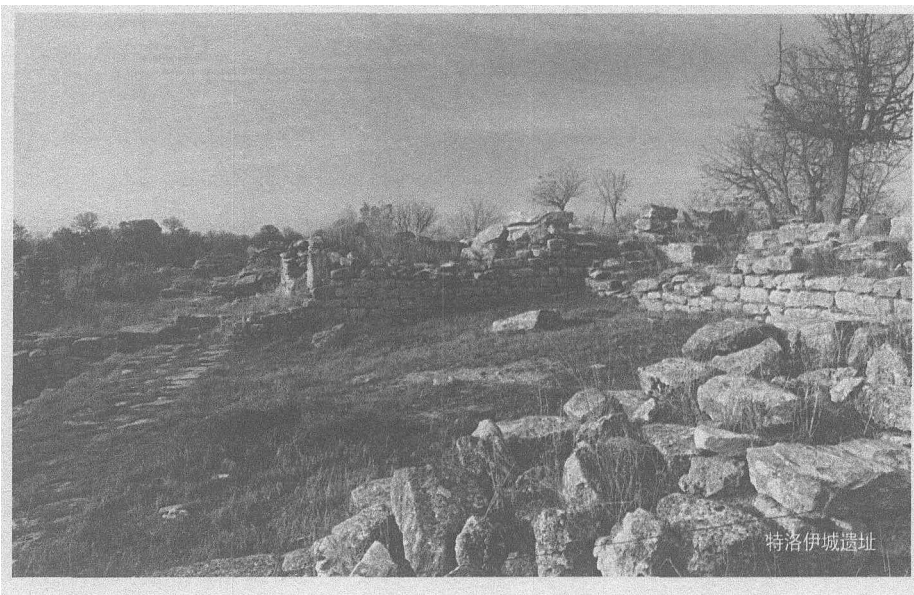
特洛伊城遗址座落在平缓的山脚下。这里山峦叠翠，

流水潺潺，柑桔树和橄榄树漫山遍野，红瓦白墙的农舍点缀其间，是土耳其爱琴海地区典型的乡村风光。

在景区入口处，赫然耸立着一匹高约十余米的木马，人们可以从马肚子下面的梯子登上马的腹部，通过开启的窗户俯瞰特洛伊全貌。

沿着小道来到当年特洛伊古城的外围，这里散落着当年古建筑的石柱、窗棂、门斗，做工十分精巧。再往前就有一条石板路通往城中，城墙虽然已只剩半边，但宽大威严，坚如磐石，城中可以看见许多古建筑的断垣残壁，古城范围不小，在城内可以依稀辨别出街道、庭院、议会厅和歌剧院，那半圆的石砌看台至少可以容纳近千观众。徘徊在寂静的古城之中，人们不由凭吊这三千年前荷马时代遗址。

特洛伊城大约在公元前3000年的铜器时代起就有人



特洛伊城遗址

居住，直到公元前2000年间，才陆续有人居住于此。之后荒废了一段时间，从古希腊罗马时代以来，直到公元四世纪，又有人在此定居。特洛伊居民的历史，大致可分为九个主要时期，每个时期都有代表性的残存建筑物及其相应的废墟，这些遗物按居住地的兴衰，一层一层的累积起来。

人们从特洛伊城遗址所挖掘出来的遗物，可稍微了解到特洛伊城九个时期的状况。特洛伊城战争发生是属于第七时期，这个时候建有高大的城墙，房屋较小，但能居住较多的人口。在所挖掘的地板底下，发现许多巨大的储藏罐，说明当时的人们储存粮食，以备被围攻之需。特洛伊战争时，整个城市陷于大火之中……

文明之光：以弗所

爱琴海沿岸，从公元前三世纪到公元八世纪，延续一千多年时间里，先后出现了一批城邦国家，以弗所就是其中之一。



以弗所神庙遗迹（左、中、右）

以弗所古城是世界七大奇景之一，它集合了从希腊文化时代一直到罗马繁荣时代古都市遗迹，面积与其他城邦相比算是较大的。这座经历了一千一百年繁衍生息，现在仅余残垣断壁的城堡，以其满地散落着的罗马大理石立柱和深厚的历史文化氛围令人感动不已。

古城中设置了完善的排水系统。半圆的市政厅是当年城邦执政官和贵族议员们讨论大事的地方。城中的圆型剧场，建于公元117年。可容纳二万五千个观众。哈德良时期的阿耳特弥斯神殿遗址里雕琢精细的罗马柱以及圆拱大门令今日的石匠都自叹弗如，更不用说那藏书达万册、有两层楼的公共图书馆以及公共浴室和大型的贸易市场。整个城堡布局合理，气势恢弘，显现了当年整个以弗所城邦的繁荣。

文化冲突： 索菲亚大教堂

伊斯坦布尔距布莎仅

200公里，当中隔着著名的博斯普鲁斯海峡，海峡的对面就是属于欧洲的伊斯坦布尔。博斯普鲁斯海峡位于土耳其西北角的北侧，是沟通马尔马拉海和黑海的重要通道，博斯普鲁斯海峡长约30公里，最窄处800米，最宽处2400米，最浅处27.5米，最深80米，是里海沿岸国家进出外海的惟一通道。

抵达博斯普鲁斯海峡亚洲岸的轮渡码头，站在码头上看着一群群白色的海鸥在海面和岸边忽高忽低地翱翔，天和海都是一样的湛蓝，海水拍打着岸边的礁石，激起雪白的浪花，

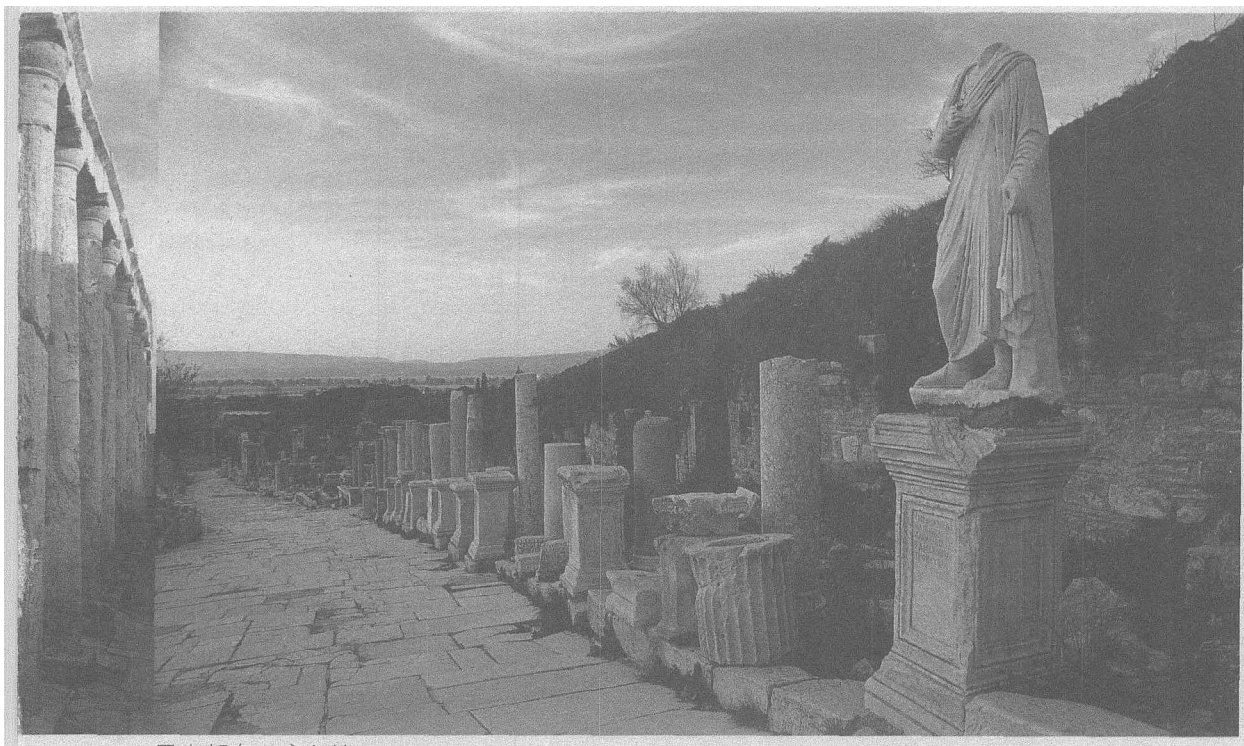
对岸伊斯坦布尔的建筑依稀可见。

经过大约近一小时的摆渡，到达了位于欧洲大陆的名城伊斯坦布尔。伊斯坦布尔始建于公元前660年，当时希腊人在今“皇宫鼻”的地方依山筑城，取名拜占廷。公元324年，罗马帝国君士坦丁大帝从罗马迁都于此，将其重建，改名“君士坦丁堡”。公元395年罗马帝国分裂后，成为东罗马帝国（即拜占廷）的首都。1453年，奥斯曼帝国攻占该城，灭了东罗马，改名为“伊斯坦布尔”，自此至1923年为奥斯曼帝国首都。

经历了古希腊，东罗马和奥斯曼三大帝国，伊斯坦布尔经受了东西方文化和宗教的强烈冲击，也包容了不同种族、不同宗教的存在，在这里罗马式的教堂和伊斯兰寺庙隔街相望，在伊斯兰教占主导地位的伊斯坦布尔，犹太教与基督教在这



以弗所图书馆



里也都有一席之地。

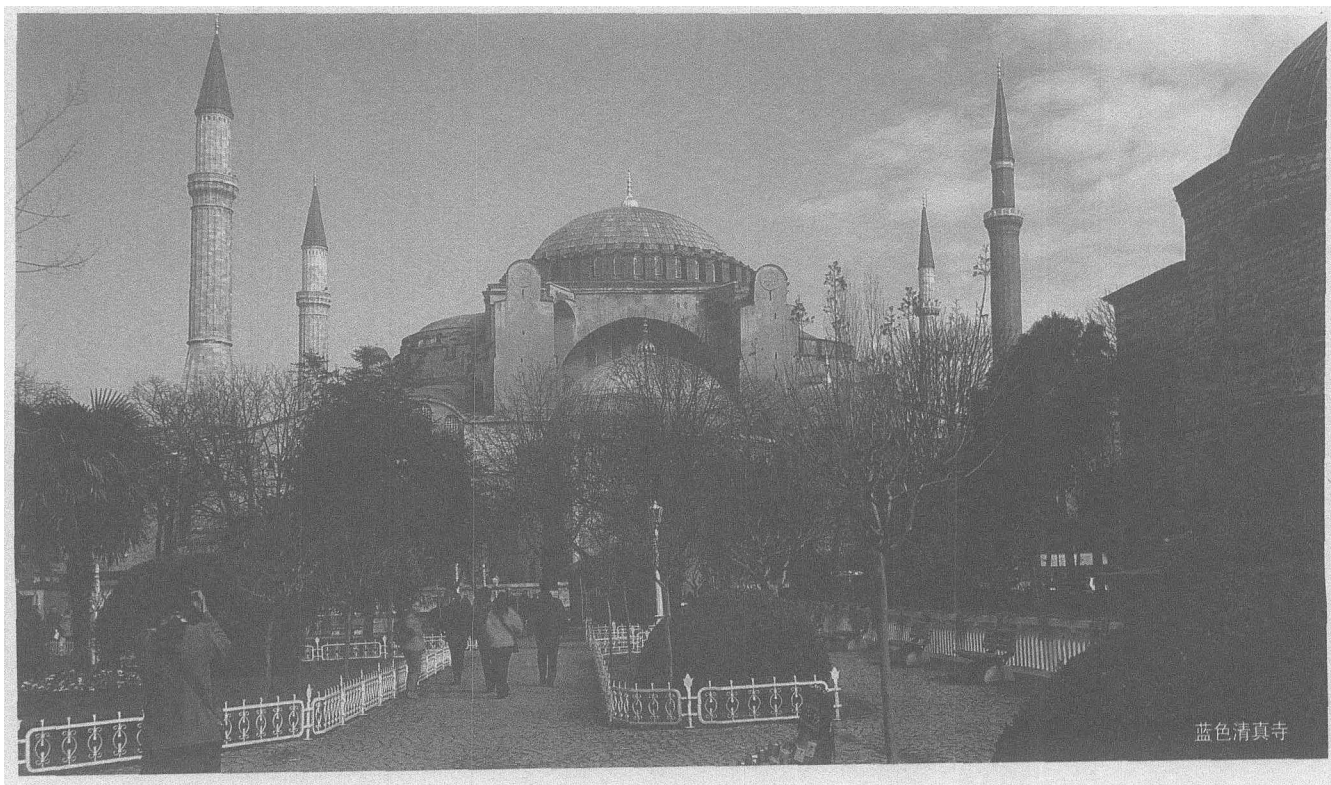
由君士坦丁大帝为供奉智慧之神而建的索菲亚大教堂，始建于公元325年，后受损于战乱，公元537年，朱斯特尼大帝为标榜自己的文治武功进行了重建，它作为基督教的宫廷教堂，持续达9个世纪之久。

公元1453年6月，奥斯曼土耳其苏丹穆罕默德攻入了君士坦丁堡，终于走进了他朝思暮想的索菲亚大教堂。他

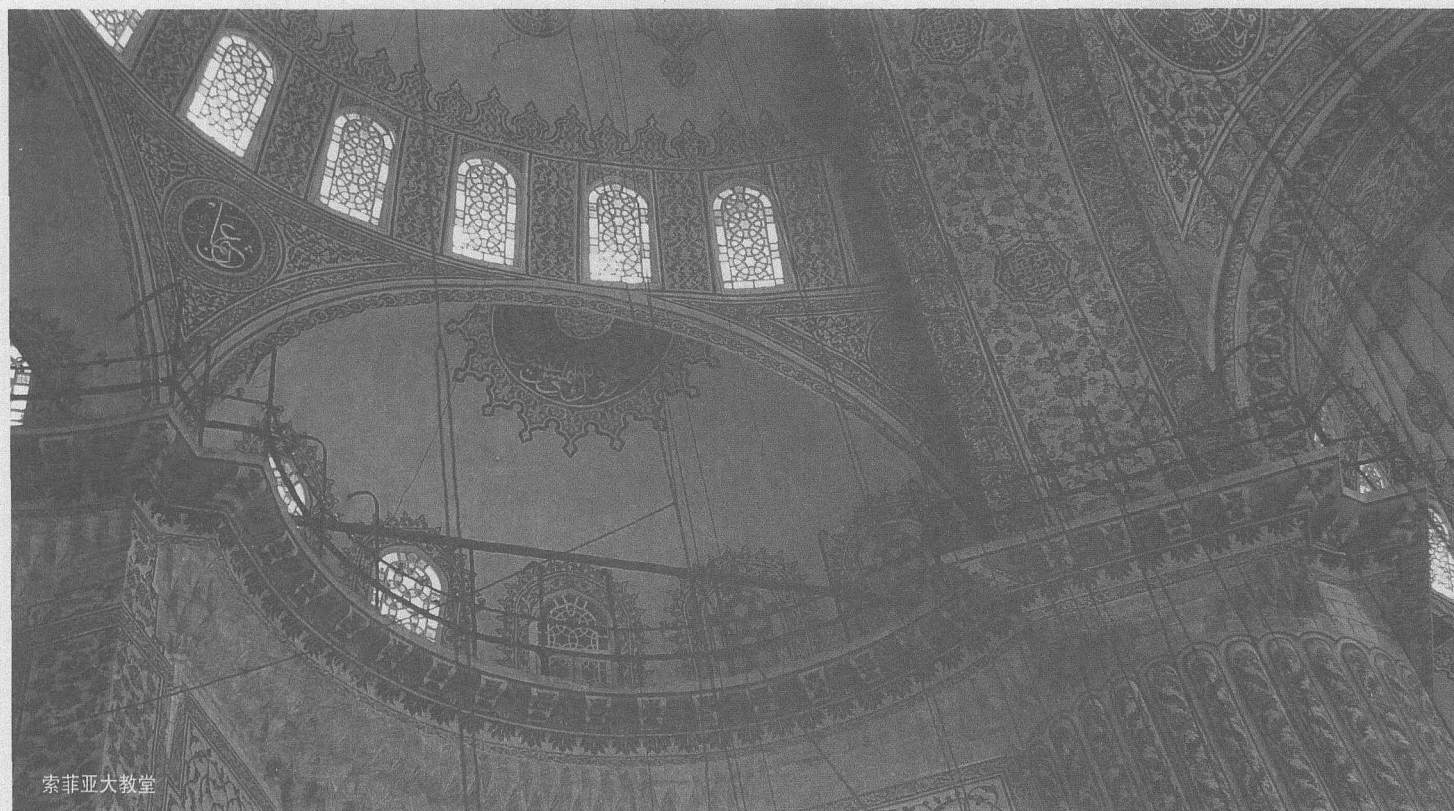
下令将教堂内所有拜占廷时期的壁画全部用灰浆遮盖住，所有基督教雕像也被搬出，并将大教堂改为清真寺，还在周围修建了4个高大的尖塔，这就是今天看到的圣索菲亚大教堂的面貌。

索菲亚大教堂现在是阿亚索菲亚博物馆，毋庸置疑，它是历史长河

中遗留下来的最精美的建筑物之一。巨大的圆顶直径达33米，离地高55米。站在这里，气氛肃穆得能使时光停滞，拜占庭文化的典范——马赛克画在此处可让游客一饱眼福。我们站在犹如天穹般的巨大圆拱下，仿佛就是上天的子民，聆听着上帝的教诲。蓝色清真寺就在索菲亚大教堂对面，它是由建筑设计师阿合麦特在1609~1616年间所



蓝色清真寺



索菲亚大教堂

建造完成，巨大的圆顶周围有六根尖塔，属世界之最。清真寺内墙壁全部用蓝、白两色的依兹尼克磁砖装饰，透过彩色玻璃射入的光线，反射在蓝色的瓷砖之上，放出奇幻迷离的色彩，于是，人们给它一个更富有诗情画意的名字：“蓝色清真寺”。它是伊斯坦布尔清真教徒每日的朝拜处。夏季的夜晚来临时，这里便射出耀眼的光辉，传出悦耳的颂音。

在博斯普鲁斯海峡与金角湾及马尔马拉海的交会点上有一座辉煌的建筑，这就是从15世纪到19世纪奥图曼帝国的中心——托普卡普宫。当年苏丹们在这迷宫般豪华至极的地方接受谒见。

宫殿外侧被称为“第一庭院”，以其绿木郁葱而闻名，第二庭院的右侧，原来是笼罩在柏树及梧桐的绿荫下的宫庭的餐房，现在则成了帝国时代水晶制品、银器以及中国陶磁器的收藏展示馆，左侧是苏丹的后宫深宅，苏丹的妻妾及子女们曾经在那里生活。在奥斯曼帝国的

几百年中，在此所发生的许多阴谋事情颇受旅客的好奇。在第三庭院有谒见室、苏丹穆罕默德三世的图书馆、苏丹和其家庭的服装展示馆、珠宝馆以及价值连城的中世纪撰本绘画书籍。宫殿的中央是圣遗物室，陈列着属于先知穆罕默德的宝物，这些物品是奥斯曼苏丹继承“哈里发”和伊斯兰教皇制度时带到伊斯坦布尔的稀世珍宝。

伊斯坦布尔有数座像地下宫殿一样的大型贮水池，我们参观的这一座是从君士坦丁大帝建造到尤思提安大帝时代（4世纪到6世纪）完善的地下水库。它的规模很大，在长140公尺、宽70公尺、高9公尺的空间内，共有三百根柯林斯式大石柱。

土耳其这个伟大而神奇的民族是如何在一千多年的时间内，从隋唐期间从我国西北部的强盛的突厥王国而沦落到被蒙古人驱赶下，从中亚辗转到了小亚细亚，然后再崛起并构筑了一个横跨欧亚非三洲的强大的奥斯曼帝国的！是民族传统特性？是宗教信

仰驱使？亦或是文化和机遇的结合？也许永远是个谜。

“民间”提示：

一、在土耳其，看到各式各样的精致工艺品，令人爱不释手。除了有现代的商品之外，还有各个村庄和各个地区的传统工艺品。

二、土耳其的酒类产品也是当地的特色之一，其中土耳其啤酒，当地生产的葡萄酒，还有土耳其独特的被称为“拉克”的酒（茴香酒）都堪称一流。

三、土耳其料理在世界上是很有名的。尽管精心做出的料理看起来十分简单，但其新鲜材料所具有的鲜美味道是一般佳肴无法媲美的。料理的种类也非常多，有各种汤菜，有种类繁多的凉菜，以及各种肉料理和鱼料理。饭后，还有著名的土耳其点心和糕点等，最后是土耳其咖啡。

Turkey, Home of Wooden Horse 特洛伊木马之乡： 土耳其

Here is the battle field described in the epics; here is the meeting place of three continents; here is the focus of the conflicts and communications among different civilizations. Located in the southwestern part of Asia, Turkey faces the sea in three sides and transverse two continents-Europe and Asia, so it enjoys the name of Bridge between East and West.

As a Turkish ancient city, the site of Ancient Troy is situated in the south of Canakkale. It faces Dardanelles Straits in the north and Aegean Sea in the west. Here is the battle field of Troy War described in the immortal epic Iliad written by Homer. The site is located at the foot of the smooth castle mountain. There are green hills, flowing waters, orange and

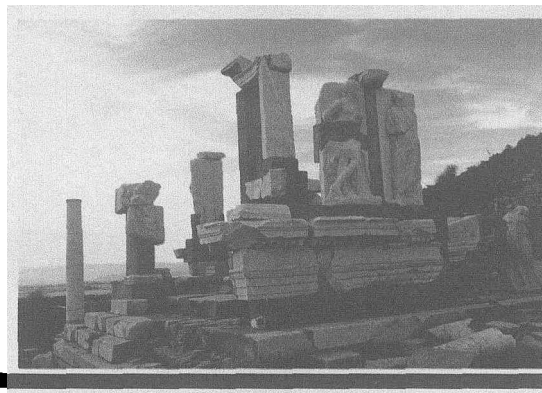
olive trees everywhere, with cottages of red tiles and white walls dotted among them. It is actually the typical rural sight of Aegean Sea Region of Turkey.

Ephesus along the Aegean Sea was a relatively famous city country which had extended for more than one thousand years from 3 B.C. to 8 A.D.. It is one of the seven world wonders, combining the sites of ancient capitals from the Greek Culture Period to the Roman Prosperous Period. In the eleven hundred years, this ancient city had given birth to life generation after generation.

The Cotton Castle, combining unique geology and geography, ages-long ancient Roman cultural architecture and comfortable hot springs together, is a famous tourist resort in Turkey.

In terms of territory, if going from Ephesus to Bursa through Cotton Castle is like entering the inland of Turkey and then further into Southern Marmara Sea from the coast of the Aegean Sea, then in terms of religious architecture and civilized customs, it is the transition from the ancient Greek Christian architecture and civilization to Arabian Islam architecture and civilization.

The Bosphorus Straits, located at the northern part of northwest Turkey, is the important channel connecting Marmara Sea and the Black Sea. It is about 30 kilometers long, with the narrowest point of 800 meters wide, the widest point of 2,400 meters wide, the shallowest point of 27 meters, the deepest of 80 meters. It is the single channel of the coastal countries of Caspian Sea entering and leaving Outer Sea.



Trip to Cambodia: Looking for the World's Most Beautiful Smile 柬埔寨：微笑的高棉

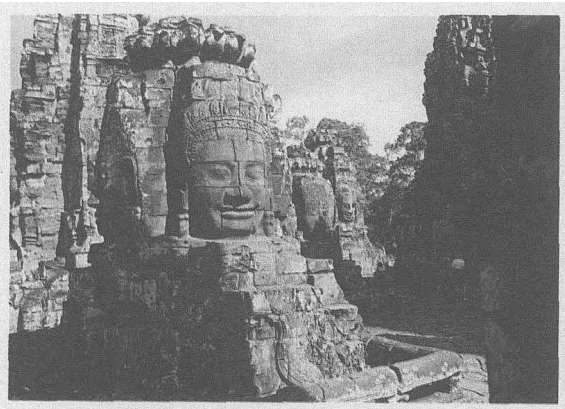
The impression of Phnom Penh

Today's Phnom Penh is a nosily and lively capital, especially when you are situated at the central market of the city or the region alongside the Tonle Sap, such kind of feeling will be all the more stronger. The buildings, not very high, are connected with each other, and telephone lines are pulled everywhere, as if in an old block of Shanghai or Beijing. In 1893, Cambodia became the protective country of France, so it was deeply influenced by the French culture. Though most of the architectures in Phnom Penh are very old and damaged, some magnificent ones are still filled with strong France flavor, and because the government could not afford to repair these architectures, most of them still remain the original feature in the mid-19th century. Cambodia is a Buddhist country, various

temples are densely built in Phnom Penh City. Wat Lang Ka besides the Independent Memorial Tower and Wat Ounalom in the north of the palace are very famous. Wat Ounalom ("Wat Ounalom" means saint eyebrow) is the biggest and oldest temple of the city. It is said that the eyebrow of a senior shaman was buried under the big stupa of the temple. Once in Wat Ounalom, you may experience her prosperousness and clamor, or her simplicity and elegance, or her leisure. It's just a kind of feeling.

Generations of glory: Angkor Wat

Among the Angkor historic sites, the most famous one is Angkor Ghetto. 1.5 kilometers long and 1.3 kilometers wide, the area of which is much smaller than Angkor city. So it is popularly called Small Angkor. This is the representative architecture at the prime art age in Angkor period, adorning one of main Gods of Hinduism--Vishnu. This is a tower group with many layers of corridors winding their way up and exquisite and mysterious reliefs. The decoration of the Angkor ghettos is colorful. They are inscribed on the walls, corridors, lintels, cornerstones, and rails, too many things to see. The most commonly seen is the wall-length Goddess with smiling face, adorned with flowers on the head, elegant and beautiful. The Angkor Ghetto is the biggest and best preserved architectures in the Angkor historic sites which forms one of the most perfect historic sites in the world. The stone cameos along the interior corridor are still well preserved now; the designs are magnificent; the images are realistic; and the engravings are fine. The subject of the cameo mainly came from two epics: Ramayana and Mahabharata. One the east wall is the legend of "Churning of the Ocean of Milk", describing the story of Vishnu, on the north wall the story of the battle between Vishnu and the Heaven Ghost, one the west wall "God Monkey Assists the Battle", and one the south wall the battling scene of the Khmer and Tai nationality. Setting in such a world decorated with pictures on all the walls, you are as if placing yourself in the nine folds turns and eight angle space, with reality, vision, joyfulness and disaster all in it.



Journey to Kratie

Kratie is close to the boundary of Cambodia, a meeting place of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. Along the river banks are small villas of French style. Though very old, you can still see the prosperous spectacle of that time. In Kratie, people shouldn't forget to enjoy the sunset of Meigong River. Because of constant rain, sunrise can rarely be seen. But you can enjoy another spectacular scene. During the time of rain, the boatmen are still at work. They just live on the boat, not easily get off their boats and all their activities are done in water. The Gao Mian nationality all day long contact with water, so they have special love towards water. During the raining day, none of them use umbrellas or wear raincoats. These boatmen like rain very much. They would stop the boat at the border of the bank and jump into the river like the fish fining their home. They take showers with rain in the river and use river sand to wash their teeth, all which makes us surprised. Once you have been to Kratie, the scene of the boatmen, small boats and Meigong River in the rain will never be removed from your memory.