

50+1

作者：保罗·J.克里斯托弗
主译：方华文
译者：陆小明

英汉对照
Greatest Cities in
the World You Should Visit

50+1个

50+1个 您应该 去参观 的世界 最伟大城市

安徽科学技术出版社
Encouragement Press, LLC

探寻这些城市伟大的原因
What makes these cities great?
of each city.
发现每座城市中必看的风景
Learn which cities have the best nightlife.
You Should Visit
Greatest Cities
in the World



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世界著名城市 伟大城市

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50+1 个最该游览的伟大城市

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译者序

巴黎，“光之城”，恐怕是世界上最美丽的城市了。这儿弥漫着浪漫的气息和文化情调。香榭丽舍大道、罗浮宫、巴黎圣母院……小仲马笔下的“茶花女”经常徜徉于香榭丽舍大道，那儿绿树成行、莺往燕来、鸟语花香。大道的尽头是闻名遐迩的凯旋门，那是拿破仑为纪念奥斯特利茨战争的胜利而建立的。由于香榭丽舍所处的显赫位置，法国许多重要事件常常选在这里举行。比如每年七月十四日国庆游行，环法自行车赛终点冲刺等。当您漫步在香榭丽舍街头时，很有可能会碰上一个国际巨星或世界名人。罗浮宫是法国历史上最悠久的王宫，也是世界上最古老、最大、最著名的博物馆之一。它的藏品多达2.5万件，其中有被誉为世界三宝的《维纳斯》雕像、《蒙娜丽莎》油画和《胜利女神》石雕。至于巴黎圣母院，它的第一块基石于1163年奠下，全部工程完成于在1220年。著名作家雨果以《巴黎圣母院》为名写了一部催人泪下的长篇小说，给这座教堂增添了无限的文化色彩。这就是巴黎……历史和文化赋予它魅力和基础！

本书所介绍的51座城市均为世界名城，如埃及的亚历山大、荷兰的阿姆斯特丹、希腊的雅典、泰国的曼谷、西班牙的巴塞罗那、中国的北京、德国的柏林、英国的伦敦和印度的孟买等。它们各具特色，但有两个共同之处——风光旖旎、文化底蕴深厚。你愿意旅游吗？会旅游吗？我建议你不要流连于摩天大厦和百货商场，那样有些“肤浅”，而应该去参观法罗岛灯塔、荷兰风车、希腊神庙、曼谷的佛教寺、巴塞罗那的毕加索博物馆、北京的故宫、柏林的威廉皇帝纪念教堂……这样多有味、多“深沉”！旅游是“玩”，但这是获取信息（特别是文化知识）的“玩”，是有价值的“玩”！到世界名城去享受文化艺术的熏陶，会产生美丽的梦幻，会产生缥缈的遐想。你在迷雾蒙蒙的伦敦街头散过步吗？狄更斯经常踟蹰于那儿的大街小巷，在那儿体验生活，把观察到的情况用艺术手法写入作品。到了那儿，你的文化素养将大大提高，文学欣赏力也会上一个台阶。

人类文明为什么越来越繁荣和强盛？那是因为每一代都有杰出的人物产生，是他们创造了一个个的“奇迹”，推动了社会的进步。大多“杰出人物”都以这些名城为舞台演出“大戏”。是这儿的歷史沉淀塑造了他们的细胞，是这儿的文化环境为他们补充了养分。他

们一朝奋起便气冲霄汉！有人开玩笑地说：就连巴黎空中的老鹰也文质彬彬！虽为笑谈，可也说明了一个问题：文化氛围可以改变一个人的气息，令一个人脱胎换骨。世界名城还有许多闪光点，从街道布局、房屋形状、居民谈吐到古董店、画廊……一切的一切，散发出“古香古色”的摄人心魄的感染力，这是“俗地”所不具备的！

方华文

2009年5月于苏州大学

方华文简介

方华文，男，1955年6月生于西安，现任苏州大学外国语学院英语教授，著名学者、文学翻译家及翻译理论家，被联合国教科文组织国际译联誉为“the most productive literary translator in contemporary China”（中国当代最多产的文学翻译家，Babel.54:2, 2008, 145-158）。发表的著、译作品达1 000余万字，其中包括专著《20世纪中国翻译史》等，计200余万字；译著《雾都孤儿》《无名的裘德》《傲慢与偏见》《蝴蝶梦》《魂断英伦》《儿子与情人》《少年维特之烦恼》《红字》《从巅峰到低谷》《马丁·伊登》《套向月亮的绳索》《君主论》《社会契约论》以及改写本的《飘》《汤姆叔叔的小屋》《查特莱夫人的情人》《大卫·科波菲尔》《苔丝》《高老头》《三个火枪手》《悲惨世界》等；主编的译作包括《基督山伯爵》《红与黑》《简·爱》《汤姆·索亚历险记》《茶花女》《金银岛》《鲁滨孙漂流记》《巴黎圣母院》《莎士比亚戏剧故事集》《精神分析引论》《论法的精神》和《国富论》等；并主编了多部英汉对照读物。以上均为单行本著作，所发表文章不计在内。

Imagine holding the whole world in your hands—or at least the greatest cities of the world! That is exactly what this book is about: The excitement and allure of the exotic, beautiful, legendary and famous cities of the world. Each is a center of art, culture, architecture, business and cuisine. Each has its own unique appeal, its own charm, and its own fascinating and fact-filled history.

Part travel book, part travelogue and part wish book, *50 plus one Greatest Cities of the World You Should Visit* is an intimate, easy and satisfying visit to the world's most wonderful cities. Imagine how helpful a book like this will be when planning that trip of a lifetime. With just a quick read, you can narrow down your travel choices to those most attractive to you.

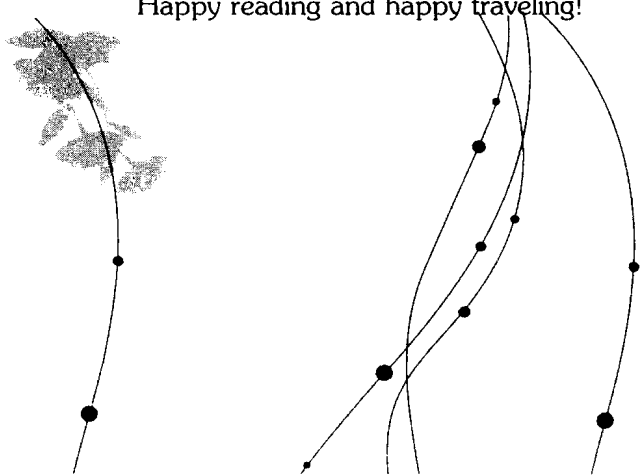
Fascinated by history, geography, travel and culture? This is the perfect book for those interested in knowledge for its own sake. *50 plus one Greatest Cities of the World You Should Visit* provides information on everything from geography and climate to the history and sites you must see when you travel.

Love trivia? Sure, everyone does! Each chapter contains little-known facts and figures, unique to the city, its people and its culture.

While all the cities are presented in alphabetical order—there were too many disagreements to rank them otherwise—one city is our *50 plus one* favorite: Paris! As many world travelers know well, Paris is the most popular and important travel destination in the world. Paris is alive with culture, art, history and cuisine. What is more, the city's compactness makes for easy and pleasant exploration. Paris is a walker's dream come true.

Enjoy your visits to Paris and the other greatest cities of the world. Happy reading and happy traveling!

Paul J. Christopher



想象一下把全世界——或者至少将世界上最伟大的城市握在手中会是一种什么样的感觉！而这正是本书的宗旨：将世界上那些或异域、或美丽、或传奇、或著名的城市中令人激动和沉醉的地方展示给你。每个城市都是一个中心，艺术的、文化的、建筑的、商业的、美食的中心；每个城市都拥有其独特的魅力、迷人的特征以及自身引人注目的丰富历史。

作为一本融合了导游手册、旅行见闻以及美好祝愿的书，《50 + 1个最该游览的伟大城市》将带你进行一次轻松而愉快的旅行，去亲身体验一下世界上那些最奇妙的城市。设想一下，当你计划平生难得的旅行时，这样的一本书该是多么有用！只需一次快速的浏览，你就能将目的地锁定到那些最吸引你的地方。

旅行中什么最令你兴奋，历史、地理、旅行本身，抑或各地的文化？假如你是一个对知识本身感兴趣的人，那么这本书是你完美的选择。《50 + 1个最该游览的伟大城市》为你提供了从地理、气候、历史，到游览中的最佳景点等所有必备的信息。

喜欢猎奇吗？当然，人人都喜欢！针对不同的城市、人群和文化，每一章都包含了一些鲜为人知的事实和数据。

尽管所有的城市都是按照字母顺序编排介绍的——不然的话，要给这些城市排序还真不容易——有一个城市是50 + 1的例外：那就是巴黎！许多在世界各地游历的人都知道，巴黎是世界上最受欢迎的、最重要的旅行目的地，巴黎因其文化、艺术、历史和美食而深入人心，此外，这个城市的景点密集也使得游客可以很容易地安排一次愉快的探寻之旅，巴黎令步行者美梦成真。

尽情享受你在巴黎以及世界其他伟大城市的旅行吧！祝大家开心阅读、愉快旅行！

保罗·J.克里斯托弗

Table of Contents

目 录

Introduction	1
前言	
Paris, France	2
法国巴黎	
Alexandria, Egypt	10
埃及亚历山大	
Amsterdam, The Netherlands	16
荷兰阿姆斯特丹	
Athens, Greece	22
希腊雅典	
Auckland, New Zealand	28
新西兰奥克兰	
Bangkok, Thailand	34
泰国曼谷	
Barcelona, Spain	40
西班牙巴塞罗那	
Beijing, China	46
中国北京	
Berlin, Germany	50
德国柏林	
Bombay, India (Mumbai, India)	56
印度孟买(孟巴)	
Boston, United States	62
美国波士顿	
Brussels, Belgium	68
比利时布鲁塞尔	
Budapest, Hungary	72
匈牙利布达佩斯	
Buenos Aires, Argentina	76
阿根廷布宜诺斯艾利斯	

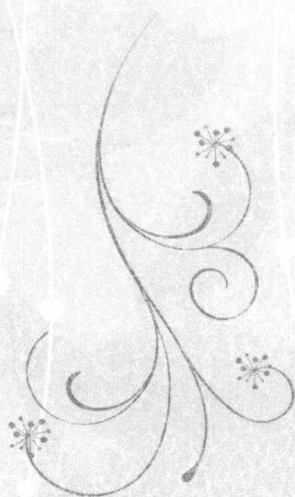


Table of Contents

目 录

- | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 82 | Cape Town, South Africa
南非开普敦 |
| 88 | Caracas, Venezuela
委内瑞拉加拉加斯 |
| 92 | Chicago, United States
美国芝加哥 |
| 98 | Cologne, Germany
德国科隆 |
| 104 | Copenhagen, Denmark
丹麦哥本哈根 |
| 110 | Hong Kong, China
中国香港 |
| 116 | Istanbul, Turkey
土耳其伊斯坦布尔 |
| 122 | Jakarta, Indonesia
印度尼西亚雅加达 |
| 128 | Jerusalem, Israel
以色列耶路撒冷 |
| 134 | Johannesburg, South Africa
南非约翰内斯堡 |
| 140 | Las Vegas, United States
美国拉斯维加斯 |
| 146 | Lima, Peru
秘鲁利马 |
| 152 | Lisbon, Portugal
葡萄牙里斯本 |
| 158 | London, England
英国伦敦 |
| 166 | Madrid, Spain
西班牙马德里 |

Table of Contents

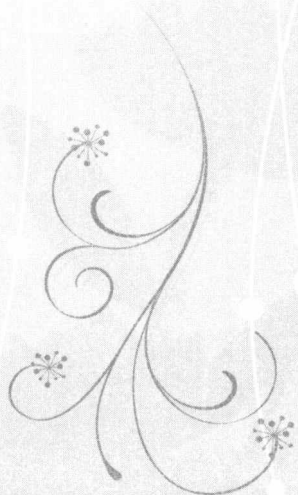
目 录

Mecca, Saudi Arabia 沙特阿拉伯麦加	172
Mexico City, Mexico 墨西哥墨西哥城	178
Montreal, Canada 加拿大蒙特利尔	184
Moscow, Russia 俄罗斯莫斯科	190
Nairobi, Kenya 肯尼亚内罗毕	196
New York City, United States 美国纽约	202
Prague, Czech Republic 捷克共和国布拉格	210
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 巴西里约热内卢	216
Rome, Italy 意大利罗马	222
San Francisco, United States 美国旧金山	230
Seattle, United States 美国西雅图	236
Shanghai, China 中国上海	242
Singapore 新加坡	248
St. Petersburg, Russia 俄罗斯圣彼得堡	254
Stockholm, Sweden 瑞典斯德哥尔摩	260

Table of Contents

目 录

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 266 | Sydney, Australia
澳大利亚悉尼 |
| 272 | Tokyo, Japan
日本东京 |
| 278 | Toronto, Canada
加拿大多伦多 |
| 284 | Vancouver, Canada
加拿大温哥华 |
| 288 | Venice, Italy
意大利威尼斯 |
| 294 | Vienna, Austria
奥地利维也纳 |
| 300 | Washington D.C., United States
美国华盛顿 |



50+1个最该游览的伟大城市

（此处为正文内容，因文字模糊无法准确转录，但可识别出部分关键词如“城市”、“游览”、“伟大”等）

Paris, France

The Basic Facts

Paris is the capital of France and is its largest city. Many consider Paris one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and it has been nicknamed the City of Light. During the late 20th century, Paris underwent a major facelift: modern structures replaced unusable buildings, but historically and aesthetically valuable buildings were restored and preserved. Some Parisians believe that the construction of skyscrapers has ruined the overall beauty of the city. Paris, however, continues to be a treasure trove of art, music, architecture and great food, and is one of the most visited cities in the world.

Geography

Paris lies at 48 degrees 51 minutes north latitude and 2 degrees 20 minutes east longitude. The city is located in the heart of a lowland called the Paris basin, some 100 miles southeast of the English Channel. The Seine River, an enduring symbol of the city, winds its way roughly eight miles through Paris from east to west. The Right Bank (La Rive Droite) and the Left Bank (La Rive Gauche) are located north and south of the river, respectively.

The layout of the city has evolved over hundreds of years. The Ile de la Cité, an island in the Seine, is the site on which Paris was founded and is considered the heart of the city. Paris contains many broad avenues, of which the most famous is the Champs-élysées.

Climate

The Paris climate is moderate throughout the year and rarely reaches extremes of either cold or warmth. Winter temperatures average in the mid-40s Fahrenheit and summer temperatures average in the mid-70s Fahrenheit. Spring is considered the most beautiful time of year in Paris.

Government

Paris is divided into 20 arrondissements, administrative divisions that are governed by independent commissions and mayors. Paris also has a central government that handles overall municipal services and laws; a mayor and 109 city council members are elected for 6-year terms.

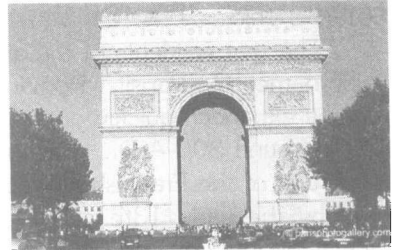
Demographics

Paris is one of the most densely populated cities in the world. Gentrification and congestion have contributed to a rise in the cost of housing. As a result, the population of the city proper has decreased over the years, and many city residents have relocated to the nearby suburbs. Paris is a multicultural city; nearly 20 percent of its current population originated elsewhere in France or in other countries. Most city residents are of European background, but recent immigrants have come mainly from China, Africa and the Middle

法国巴黎

概况

巴黎是法国的首都和最大的城市,巴黎是全世界公认的最美的城市之一,并美其名曰“光之城”。20世纪后期,巴黎经历了一次大规模的城市改造,现代化的建筑取代了那些废弃的楼房,然而一些具有历史及美学价值的建筑却得以保存和修复。尽管有些巴黎人认定摩天大楼式的结构破坏了城市整体的美感,但是至今巴黎仍然是一座艺术、建筑和美食的宝库,是世界各地游客最常光顾的城市之一。



巴黎位于北纬 $48^{\circ}51'$,东经 $2^{\circ}20'$,地处英吉利海峡东南方100英里左右的名为巴黎盆地的低地中心。作为该城恒久象征的塞纳河全长大约8英里,自东向西蜿蜒穿过城市,右岸地区和左岸地区分别位于塞纳河的北面和南面。

巴黎市的布局历经数百年的衍变。西岱岛,作为塞纳河中的一个小岛,是巴黎最初的发祥地,并被冠以城市的“心脏”。巴黎市区有许多宽阔的街道,其中最著名的是香榭丽舍大街。

巴黎全年气候温和,很少有极端寒冷或炎热的天气。冬季平均气温在华氏40度上下,夏季则在华氏70度左右。春天是巴黎一年中最美的季节。

巴黎市分为20个行政区,各区由自己独立的委员会和区长管理,全市还有一个中央政府负责提供全面的市政服务及制定法律法规,市长和109位市政官员每6年选举一次。

巴黎是世界上人口密度最大的城市之一。城市区域的“贵族化”和交通拥堵成为居住成本上涨的主要因素,结果造成市区人口逐年下降,许多城市居民重新选择到郊区定居。巴黎是个多元文化的城市,现有人口的近20%来自于法国其他地区或世界其他国家。大多数居民属欧洲血统,但是近些年的移民主要来自于中国、非洲及中东国家。目前,巴黎

East. Paris currently has about 2.1 million residents.

Economy

Paris and the surrounding area comprise France's major industrial center. Products manufactured here include automobiles, chemicals, dyes and electronic equipment. Paris is also a center for printing and publishing. Smaller manufacturers in the city create Paris' world-renowned jewelry, perfume and haute couture women's clothing.

Paris is France's center of financial, marketing and distribution services. Tourism accounts for much of the city's economy and attracts thousands of visitors every year who seek the city's rich mixture of art, culture, architecture, music and food.

The History

The first residents of the area (on the Ile de la Cité around 250 B.C.) were a Celtic tribe named the Parisii. Roman invaders established a colony in the area in 52 B.C.. The colony expanded quickly on both banks of the Seine and the settlement became known as Paris around 300 A.D.. Paris was first made the capital of France in 512 by Clovis, the first ruler of the Frankish kingdom. As France and its rulers grew in power, so did Paris, and by the early 13th century the city was already recognized as a center of culture, education and government.

During the Renaissance, new boulevards, palaces and squares were styled to reflect ancient Greek and Roman architecture. The French monarchy held total control of France until the bloody French Revolution of 1789—1799, during which Paris served as the focal point. After a period of instability following the revolution, Napoléon Bonaparte (later Napoléon III, emperor from 1852—1870) took control of the government and made further improvements to the city, including banks, hospitals, theaters and infrastructure.

Long-range German cannons damaged Paris during World War I, but the city survived. In World War II, however, the German army occupied Paris during the years 1939—1945. Nevertheless, Paris became a center of the French underground (known as La Résistance).

The Sights and Sounds

Paris is undoubtedly the *plus one* city of the world. Visitors are overwhelmed by the city's richness, sophistication and artistry, and each neighborhood has its own characteristic sights and sounds. Paris' city center is compact and its transit system is first-rate, making it a wonderful city for visitors to explore.

One of the standouts in Paris is certainly Notre Dame de Paris, the famous cathedral that stands on the eastern half of the Ile de la Cité. For nearly 2,000 years, Parisians have worshipped on this site. The present cathedral is actually the fourth church built on the site. Construction began in 1163, and the cathedral was not completed until the mid-14th century—nearly 300 years later! Take the 422-step hike to the top of the Bell Tower for a wonderful view of Paris and the cathedral itself. Notre Dame was heavily damaged during the French Revolution by mobs who viewed it as a symbol of the hated monarchy. Restorations in the mid-1800s added modern touches to the cathedral. It is known for its flying buttresses, which strengthen the walls while enabling natural light to shine through rose windows of beautiful stained glass.

的居民大约有210万。

工业中心

巴黎及其周边地区构成法国主要的工业中心,这里加工的产品包括汽车、化学制品、燃料和电子设备等。巴黎还是印刷及出版业的中心,令巴黎闻名世界的珠宝、香水和高级女装就是由这里的小型制造商生产的。

光影流金

巴黎地区(公元前250年左右的西岱岛)最初的居民是一个名为“巴黎人”的凯尔特人部落。公元前52年罗马入侵者在这里建立了一个殖民地,这一殖民地在塞纳河两岸迅速扩张,到了大约公元300年发展成为著名的巴黎城。公元512年,法兰克王国的第一任统治者克洛维首次将巴黎定为法国的首都。随着法国及其统治者们权利的扩张,巴黎也在发展壮大。到了13世纪初期,巴黎已然成为公认的文化、教育和行政中心。

文艺复兴时期修建的新式林荫大道、宫殿和广场反映了古希腊、古罗马的建筑特色。法国原本一直处于君主统治之下,直到1789~1799年血腥的法国革命之后,这一制度才被废除。而巴黎作为此次革命的核心地区,后来也经历了一段时间动荡。随后拿破仑·波拿巴(即后来的拿破仑三世,1852~1870年在位)控制了政府,并对城市进一步改造,修建了银行、医院、剧院等城市基础设施。

第一次世界大战期间,德国军队的远程大炮对巴黎造成了一定破坏,但是巴黎城还是得以幸存。在第二次世界大战中,德国军队曾于1939至1945年期间占领巴黎,尽管如此,巴黎仍成为法国地下组织(被称为“抵抗组织”)的中心。

声光景点

巴黎无疑是世界上顶尖的城市,游客们无不为此个城市丰富的内涵、成熟的发展和其艺术特质所倾倒。这里的每一个街区都有着独特的声光色彩。巴黎的中心城区非常紧凑,交通设施一流,从而使巴黎成为各地游客探幽寻秘的绝佳场所。

巴黎最突出的景点之一当属巴黎圣母院,这是一座位于西岱岛东半部的著名大教堂,在近2000年的历史当中,这里是巴黎人朝拜之所。事实上,现存的教堂是在此地址上建起的第四座教堂,教堂始建于1163年,但是直到14世纪中期,也就是300年之后才得以完工!沿着422级台阶踏上钟楼的顶部,教堂自身的建筑以及巴黎全城的景色都尽收眼底。法国革命期间,巴黎圣母院遭到严重破坏,因为在这些人眼中,教堂是他们所仇视的君主制度的象征。开始于19世纪中期的教堂重建工作为教堂的建筑风格注入了一些现代化的元素。最有名的是悬吊式扶壁,一方面它们加强了墙壁的稳定性,另一方面又能让自然光透过嵌有漂亮彩色玻璃的圆窗照射进来。

Paris' two island quarters, Ile de la Cité and Ile St-Louis, are located in the Seine River. These areas delight locals and visitors alike, and they embody the beauty and wonder of traditional Paris: great sights, tree-lined streets, historic houses, and leisurely cafes and restaurants.

While Notre Dame de Paris is known throughout the world, many visitors rave about the Holy Chapel, La Sainte-Chapelle. This chapel was built in the years 1246—1248 for Louis IX, who became its patron. Its stained glass—perhaps the oldest in Paris—constitutes most of the upper chapel's walls. To construct the chapel in this way must have been a remarkable feat for its time!

New York has Fifth Avenue, Chicago has Michigan Avenue, but Paris has the Champs-élysées: the world's greatest and most chic (read: expensive) shopping and restaurant center. This avenue, a little over a mile long, is not what it used to be; fast-food restaurants and car dealerships now encroach on this historic area.

Still, visitors flock to this avenue, often beginning their tour of Paris at the Arc de Triomphe. The Tuileries Gardens offers a beautiful end to a tour of this district. This 63-acre formal garden, which has often been painted by Paris' greatest artists, is so majestic that visitors enjoy lingering in its environs.

Perhaps Napoléon's finest contribution to Paris is the Arc de Triomphe, which towers more than 165 feet over the Champs-élysées. It was commissioned to celebrate Napoléon's great military successes; ironically, construction was completed many years after his death. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is located under the Arc, and memorializes the French who perished in the First and Second World Wars. French victories and other special events are typically celebrated here.

Napoléon is buried in Mansart's Dome at Les Invalides, founded in 1674 as a home for older, ailing soldiers. Fittingly, the army museum is near by and famous of its collection of arms and armaments.

What can be said about a royal palace that is today the world's greatest art museum? The Louvre has everything to satisfy the artistic eye. There is simply no end to the degree and depth of this museum's collection. Exhibits include the 140-carat Regent Diamond, the Venus de Milo, and Leonardo da Vinci's renowned Mona Lisa. The Louvre's Egyptian collection is world famous, but its Greek, European, French and Arab collections are just as impressive.

The Place de la Concorde is a large—and congested—quarter of Paris worthy of attention. In this square, neoclassical buildings surround a 75-foot-tall, 3,000-year old Egyptian obelisk and its two nearby fountains. The annual Tour de France bicycle race ends here, as do most parades.

Care for a bird's eye view from 1,000 feet? Take the elevator to the Eiffel Tower, which was built for the World Exhibition of 1889. Although most French considered the tower to be an eyesore, it now stands as the most recognizable symbol of this great city.

The Pompidou Center is a museum with a decidedly futuristic appearance: the building's steel beams and its heating, water, and electric systems are located on the exterior. The museum's main attraction, naturally, is the National Museum of Modern Art, encompassing most every conceivable style and school of 20th century art.

The Orsay Museum, while not exclusively French in character, contains an expansive collection of Impressionist art. In many ways, this museum's collection complements that of