

双语读本
加拿大名城风情丛书
总主编：俞理明

Montreal

A Gallic Charm on St. Lawrence River

蒙特利尔

圣劳伦斯河上的法国 魅力

主编 曹勇衡



上海交通大学出版社

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Introduction

引 言

Introduction

Founded by the French in 1642, Montreal is one of the oldest cities in North America. Its name comes from the old French form of the name of the mountain, Mount Royal, that dominates the city.

Montreal is the second-largest metropolitan area in Canada, after Toronto, and is a cultural, tourist, commercial, financial, and industrial center. It is now known as the fourth largest French-speaking city in the world (behind Paris, Kinshasa and Abidjan), though most of its inhabitants also speak English. In 2007, Montreal was ranked as the 10th cleanest in the World. Montreal lies at the foot of Mount Royal—the source of its name—and has an excellent harbor on the St. Lawrence Seaway, which connects the city to the great industrial centers of the Great Lakes.

The present city proper occupies about one-third of Montreal Island (Île de Montréal) near the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. The city is built around and up Mount Royal, which rises 763 feet (233 metres) above sea level (some 660 feet [200 metres] above the island shores). The several independent cities and towns that constitute Montreal's metropolitan area cover Montreal and other islands, as well as both shores of the St. Lawrence River. Montreal is the major seaport on the St. Lawrence River and Seaway, lying between the navigable waters of the open Atlantic Ocean to the east and of the Great Lakes to the west. The Area of city of Montreal is 68 square miles (177 square km) and the metropolitan area is 1,554 square miles (4,024 square km). Population of the city of Montreal is (2006 Canadian Census) 1,620,693 and the metropolitan area is 3,635,571.

English and French are Canada's two official languages, but in accordance with a law passed for Quebec province in 1977, the use of English in schools and in government and commercial activity is restricted. Yet, in several areas of Montreal, one must still express oneself in English to be understood fully. This phenomenon reflects decades of dominance by the English-speaking minority over Montreal's economic life. In rough terms, about two-thirds of the people on Montreal island (the City of Montreal and a couple of dozen suburbs) are French-speaking, though many speak English as well. Of the remainder, under half—14 per cent—use English as their first language (Only half of these are of British stock). The rest are *allophones*, native speakers of third language, which in Quebec is usually, but not always, a stopping-point on the way to becoming *francophone*.

1642年由法国人建立的蒙特利尔是北美最古老的城市之一。它的名字来自位于城市中心的皇家山(Mount Royal)的名字的古法语形式。

蒙特利尔是继多伦多之后加拿大的第二大城市,是一个文化、旅游、商业、金融和工业的中心。它现在是世界上第四大法语城市(仅次于巴黎、金沙萨和阿比让),但大部分居民都能讲英语。2007年,蒙特利尔在世界最洁净城市排名中居第十位。蒙特利尔位于皇家山(Mount Royal)脚下并由此山而得名,它在圣劳伦斯航道上拥有一个优良的港口,而圣劳伦斯航道将蒙特利尔与五大湖区域的工业中心连接起来。

现在的蒙特利尔大约占据了位于渥太华河和圣劳伦斯河交汇处的蒙特利尔岛的三分之一。城市建在海拔763英尺(233米)(高出地面约660英尺即200米)的皇家山的四周和山上。蒙特利尔城由几个独立的城镇组成,它们在蒙特利尔岛和其他一些岛屿,以及圣劳伦斯河的两岸都有分布。蒙特利尔是圣劳伦斯河及圣劳伦斯航道上的主要海港,船只向西直抵广阔的大西洋,向东连接五大湖区,与很多城市都可以通航。蒙特利尔市区面积68平方英里(177平方公里),人口1 620 693(2006年人口普查数据);整个蒙城地区面积1 554平方英里(4 024平方公里),人口3 635 571(2006年人口普查数据)。

英语和法语是加拿大的两种官方语言,但是魁北克省1977年通过的一项法律规定,学校、政府和商业活动中要限制英语的使用。尽管如此,在蒙特利尔的一些地方人们还必须用英语进行交流才能被准确理解。这种现象反映了几十年来说英语的少数人在经济生活中的统治地位。大致来讲,蒙特利尔岛上(市区和一些郊区)有将近三分之二的人讲法语,其中的很多人同时也会讲英语。剩下的人里不到一半——总人口的百分之十四——将英语作为第一语言(其中只有一半人有英国血统)。其余人的母语则为第三种语言,他们说的是某种语言变体,而这种变体在魁北克省通常是(但不一定始终是)这些人成为法语人口过程中的一个过渡阶段。

The story of Montreal, more so than the story of Quebec or Canada as a whole, is one of peoples dominating the territory and city in succession, or living in uneasy coexistence—Amerindians, French colonists, native-born *Canadians*, British and later arrivals. Unquestioned French control lasted for little more than 100 years. After what French Canadians call “the Conquest” in 1763, Montreal came to be dominated by immigrants from the British Isles. Irishmen provided the backs on which much of the expanding city was built, though, as Roman Catholics, many of them integrated with French-speaking society.

As in other Canadian cities, there is still a strong immigrant presence—about 20 per cent of the population is foreign-born, including, notably, Chinese and other Asians, and Latin Americans. Vibrant ethnic populations are the heritage of previous waves of immigration. The Jewish, Greek and Italian communities, now mostly native-born, are significant. Blacks came with the Underground Railroad, before the American Civil War, and later to serve on more solid railroads reaching across the country; today they make up about 5 per cent of the metropolitan population. Later arrivals, both English and French-speaking, have come from the Caribbean.

With the advent to power in 1976 of the Parti Québécois which advocates political independence from the rest of Canada, “normal” tensions between French-and English-speaking communities have fluctuated. In spite of politics and unrest, Montreal remains a city of great charm, of vivacity, and of gaiety, one of the most appealing in North America, as well as one of unquestioned modernity in its physical appearance and way of life.

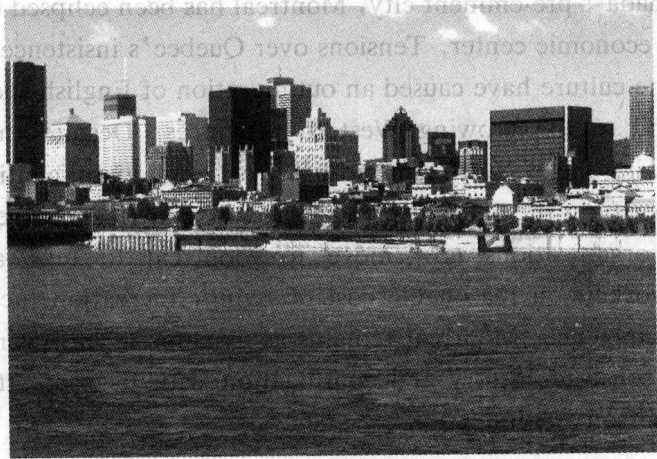
Montreal was host of the most successful World’s Fairs in history, the Expo ’67. Based upon the success of the World’s Fair, Montreal was awarded the 1976 Summer Olympics. The Olympic Stadium has the world’s tallest inclined tower and, until the end of the 2004 season, was the home of the Montreal Expos baseball team. Montreal is also home to the Montreal Canadians, the local hockey team. The Olympic complex also includes a modern ecology museum, an insectarium, and the Montreal Botanical Garden, one of the largest botanical gardens in the world, second only to Kew Gardens in England.

与魁北克或者整个加拿大相比,蒙特利尔的历史更像是一个描述不同民族的人轮流进行统治、彼此难以融洽相处的故事——美洲印第安人,法国殖民者,土生土长的加拿大人、英国人以及其他的后来者。法国人的统治大约持续了100年,基本上没有遇到什么麻烦。但在1763年,在经历了法裔加拿大人所谓的“征服”之后,蒙特利尔逐渐被来自不列颠群岛的移民所统治。爱尔兰人是蒙特利尔城市扩张的主力军,但是,作为罗马天主教徒,他们中的很多人都逐渐融入了法语社会。

同加拿大其他城市一样,蒙特利尔仍有大量的移民人口——其中大约百分之二十是在国外出生的,比较突出的有中国人和其他亚洲人,以及拉丁美洲人。多民族的人口是先前的移民浪潮的结果。大多出生于本地的犹太人、希腊人和意大利人的社区规模是比较大的。美国内战前由“地下铁路”运动护送到这里的黑人,加上后来为修建四通八达的真正意义上连成一片的铁路而来到这里的黑人,如今占据了蒙特利尔地区人口的5%。后来的人,无论说英语还是法语,都来自加勒比地区。

随着提倡政治上独立于加拿大其他部分的魁北克人党在1976年的上台,法语社区和英语社区之间“正常的”平衡关系也变得起伏不定。尽管有政局不稳的问题,蒙特利尔仍然是北美最吸引人的城市之一,充满朝气活力,繁华热闹,极具魅力,现代化大都市的风貌和生活方式在这里被展现得淋漓尽致。

蒙特利尔是历史上最成功的博览会——1967世界博览会——的承办地。鉴于世博会的成功举办,蒙特利尔赢得了1976年夏季奥运会的举办权。奥林匹克运动场拥有世界上最高的斜塔,直到2004年赛季末,这里一直是蒙特利尔博览会棒球队的主场。蒙特利尔拥有自己的曲棍球队,蒙特利尔人队。奥林匹克建筑群包含一个现代化的生态博物馆、一个昆虫饲养场和蒙特利尔植物园,而后者是世界上最大的植物园之一,仅次于英国的皇家植物园。



Montreal is a centre of Quebec and Canadian culture. It has many specialised museums such as the Redpath Museum, the McCord Museum of Canadian History, and the Canadian Centre for Architecture. The Place des Arts cultural complex houses the Museum of Contemporary Art and several theatres, and is the seat of the Montreal Opera and for the moment the Montreal Symphony Orchestra.

Nicknamed "the city of saints", Montreal is renowned for its churches, causing Mark Twain to comment: "This is the first time I was ever in a city where you couldn't throw a brick without breaking a church window." The city has four Roman Catholic basilicas: Marie-Reine-du-Monde Cathedral, Notre-Dame Basilica, St. Patrick's Basilica, and St. Joseph's Oratory. This last is the largest church in Canada, with the largest dome of its kind in the world after that of Saint Peter's Basilica in Rome. Other well-known churches include the pilgrimage church of Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Secours which is sometimes called the Sailors' Church, and the Anglican Christ Church Cathedral, which was completely excavated and suspended in mid-air during the construction of part of the Underground City. All of the above are major tourist destinations, particularly Notre-Dame and the Oratory.

As Canada's most important port, Montreal is a transshipment point for oil, grain, sugar, machinery, and manufactured goods. It is also an important railroad hub, and it has 2 international airports, Dorval and Mirabel. Montreal's underground railroad system, the Metro, was inaugurated in 1966.

Once Canada's pre-eminent city, Montreal has been eclipsed by Toronto as the country's economic center. Tensions over Quebec's insistence on enforcing its francophone culture have caused an outmigration of English-speaking people to Ontario and to the growing Western provinces. Despite these changes, Montreal remains one of North America's great cosmopolitan cities, and had a burst of prosperity in the 1980s due to its growth as a financial service center. International organizations now move to Montreal to take advantage of multilingual workers, a reasonable cost of living, recreation facilities, and a cosmopolitan ambience. Montreal remains as dynamic as has ever been, while preserving its sense of history and continuation with its past. Its charm will satisfy every person visiting it.

蒙特利尔是魁北克乃至加拿大的文化中心。它拥有许多专业博物馆,比如红路博物馆、麦考德加拿大历史博物馆和加拿大建筑中心。艺术广场文化建筑群拥有蒙特利尔当代艺术博物馆和一些剧院,它是蒙特利尔歌剧团和目前蒙特利尔交响乐团的所在地。

俗称“圣人之城”的蒙特利尔以它的教堂而闻名,这使得马克·吐温评论道:“这是我第一次来到一个扔出砖头必然会砸到教堂玻璃的城市。”城市里有四个罗马天主教教堂:圣玛丽大教堂、圣母院大教堂、圣帕特里克大教堂和圣约瑟夫大教堂。圣约瑟夫大教堂是加拿大最大的教堂,它的圆顶是世界第二大的,仅次于罗马的圣彼得大教堂。其他著名的教堂包括有时也叫做“海员教堂”的本斯库尔圣母教堂和英国圣公会基督教堂,后者在修建部分地下城的时候曾因底部被完全挖空而悬在半空中。所有这些都是主要的旅游景点,尤其是圣母院大教堂和圣约瑟夫大教堂。

作为加拿大最重要的港口,蒙特利尔是石油、粮食、糖、机械和工业产品的转运地。它同时也是重要的铁路枢纽中心,并拥有两个国际机场:多瓦尔机场和米拉贝机场。蒙特利尔的地下铁路系统(Metro)于1966年落成。

虽然蒙特利尔曾是加拿大显赫一时的城市,但如今它作为全国经济中心的地位已被多伦多所取代。魁北克省强化法语文化的做法所引起的紧张形势导致一些说英语的人迁往安大略省和其他西部发展中的省份。尽管发生了这些变化,蒙特利尔仍然是北美的一个国际性大都市。20世纪80年代蒙特利尔由于成为了金融服务的中心而得到快速的发展。由于拥有可使用多种语言的工人、合理的生活费用、丰富的娱乐设施以及世界性大都市的氛围,许多国际组织纷纷迁到蒙特利尔。今天,蒙特利尔在保持历史特色的同时依然一如既往地充满活力。它的巨大的魅力将会深深打动每一个来访的人。

