

本拿比的华裔故事

Chinese Canadian Stories in Burnaby

扎根 Rooted



封面照片（左起）
FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPHS (FROM LEFT)

洪佩瑾和洪佩瑶在合安园，1970年代后期。BV017.36.15。洪氏家族提供。(第86页)

Darlene and Marlene Hong at Hop On Farms, late 1970s. BV017.36.15. COURTESY OF THE HONG FAMILY. (p 86)

雷学溢和妻子杨氏以及他们的十一个孩子，1930年代。雷学溢家族文史档案提供。(第51页)

Hok Yat Louie and his wife Young Shee and their eleven children, 1930s. COURTESY OF THE H.Y. LOUIE FAMILY ARCHIVES. (p 51)

郑素英的移民卡。尽管她出生在加拿大，但根据 1923 年颁布的《华人移民法》，她必须进行登记。BV017.24.32。李陈桂秋提供。(第36页)

Laura Suey Ying Jung's immigration card. Even though she was born in Canada, she was required to register under the *Chinese Immigration Act* of 1923. BV017.24.32. COURTESY OF JULIE (CHAN) LEE. (p 36)

本拿比市场由黄家于 1926年在喜士定街 3942号成立。这家店是当时本拿比最大的独立杂货店之一，1930年。黄氏家族提供。(第125页)

Burnaby Market was established at 3942 Hastings in 1926 by the Wong family. The store was one of the largest independent grocers in Burnaby at the time, 1930. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY. (p 125)

扎根 Rooted

本拿比的华裔故事

Chinese Canadian Stories in Burnaby

扎根 Rooted

Burnaby
Village
Museum



本拿比的华裔故事

Chinese Canadian Stories in Burnaby

泗门村位于中国广东省的中山县，1970年代。许多定居本拿比的华裔务农家族都来自这个县区。BV019.10.5。
洪氏家族提供。

Sei Moon village, a village in the area of Zhongshan County (Chungshan), Guangdong, China, 1970s. Many of Burnaby's Chinese Canadian farm families originated from this county. BV019.10.5. COURTESY OF THE HONG FAMILY.



《扎根：本拿比的华裔故事》一书讲述华裔加拿大居民在本拿比市发展过程中的经验与贡献，同时也代表了本市对于发扬市民社群的多元根源以及分享本拿比独特历史的持续努力。

本书的出版时间恰逢加拿大政府于1923年颁布《排华法案》的一百周年。然而，早在该法案实行前的数十年间，加拿大联邦政府、各级省政府和市政府就已经推出了各种针对华裔加拿大人的歧视性法规，企图减少华人在加拿大生活、工作和养家糊口的机会。

因为《排华法案》，几乎全数来自中国的移民都被限制入境，这项禁令一直到1947年才正式解除。本拿比市在2023年出版这本书，是为了正视歧视性法规对华裔加拿大人所造成的影响，这些法规包含诸多早期市政府所实施的歧视性条例和措施。

本书所集结的故事展示了本拿比的华裔加拿大人在面对重重阻碍时所展现的毅力与韧性，并彰显出他们如何在今日本拿比市发展成为更多元与包容的城市的过程中，持续做出贡献。

Rooted: Chinese Canadian Stories in Burnaby highlights the experiences and contributions of Chinese Canadian residents to the development of the City of Burnaby. This book is part of an ongoing commitment by the City to recognize the diverse roots of our community and to share stories of Burnaby's unique history.

The publication has been timed to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the introduction of the *Chinese Exclusion Act* by the Government of Canada in 1923. This federal legislation followed decades of discriminatory legislation by Canada's federal, provincial and municipal governments that targeted Chinese Canadians by limiting opportunities to live, work and raise families in Canada.

The *Chinese Exclusion Act* banned almost all migration from China and remained in place until 1947. Publishing this book in 2023 is an effort by the City of Burnaby to recognize the impact of discriminatory legislation on Chinese Canadians in our community, including discriminatory bylaws and practices implemented by Burnaby's early municipal government.

The stories told in this publication illustrate perseverance in the face of significant barriers, and provide insight into how Chinese Canadians in Burnaby continue to contribute to the development of a more diverse and inclusive city today.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "M Hurley". The signature is stylized, with a large, looped "M" and a cursive "Hurley".

《扎根：本拿比的华裔故事》一书的出版是本拿比市政府和社群知识守护者共同努力的结晶。本地的华裔社群成员大方提供家族故事与照片。没有他们的慷慨贡献，本书是无法完成的。

本书由本拿比乡村博物馆负责制作，是本拿比市社群遗产委员会在市长和市议会支持下所发起的计划，而社群成员和学者组成的咨询委员会则为书中内容提供了诸多协助与建议。

书中的故事也让我们得以一窥本拿比的华裔社群在挑战种族主义与排斥的同时，如何为后代创建一个更美好包容的城市。

The publication of *Rooted: Chinese Canadian Stories in Burnaby* is a combined effort of the City of Burnaby and community knowledge keepers. This book would not have been possible without the generous contributions of the community members who shared stories and photographs and those who served on the project advisory committee.

Produced through the Burnaby Village Museum, this book was initiated as a project of the City of Burnaby Community Heritage Commission with the support of Mayor and Council. An advisory committee of community members and academics provided support and advice.

The stories presented in the book offer a glimpse into the many ways Burnaby's Chinese Canadian community has challenged racism and exclusion while helping to build a better place for future generations.



本拿比的历史由不同的定居者社群在原住民的领地上生根立业的故事所组成。这些原住民使用hən̓q̓əmin̓əṁ和Skwxwú7mesh两种语言，而他们的领地来自祖传且未经割让。

《扎根：本拿比的华裔故事》集结了华裔社群成员所分享的家族、事业和社群组织的故事，并透过这些故事探索本拿比历史的多元根源。

本书出版于《排华法案》颁布一百周年之际，不只见证了华裔加拿大人曾经遭受的种族主义和排斥，更提醒我们必须持续去面对及克服自身社群和社区中的种族主义。

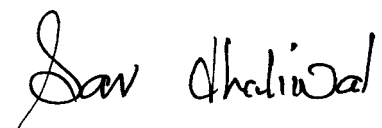
本书也让我们有机会庆祝今日本拿比的多元文化起源，并一同为建立更具包容性的社会持续努力。

The history of Burnaby is a story of diverse settler communities establishing their place on the unceded and ancestral lands of the hən̓q̓əmin̓əṁ- and Skwxwú7mesh-speaking peoples.

Rooted: Chinese Canadian Stories in Burnaby explores the diverse roots of the City's history through the voices of Chinese Canadian community members sharing stories about their families, businesses and community organizations.

The publication of the book on the 100th anniversary of the introduction of the *Chinese Exclusion Act* is a reminder of the racism and exclusion endured by Chinese Canadians and the ongoing need to acknowledge and overcome racism in our communities and neighbourhoods.

It is also an opportunity to celebrate the diverse origins of our present day Burnaby and commit to the ongoing work of building an inclusive community.



➤ 洪佩坚（前排右二）与母亲洪黎少霞（后排右）于香港国际机场。洪佩坚与母亲搭乘加拿大太平洋飞机，到加拿大与当时住在本拿比的父亲洪灿球团聚，1958年。BV019.10.10。洪氏家族提供。

➤ Pauline Hong (front row, second from right) and her mother Hong Sui Ha (back row, right) at the Hong Kong International Airport. They travelled aboard a Canadian Pacific airplane to reunite with Pauline's father Hong Chan Kow, who was living in Burnaby, 1958. BV019.10.10. COURTESY OF THE HONG FAMILY.

用语说明

A Note on Terms

我们的编辑团队在英语中用 Chinese migrants 和 Chinese immigrants 指称来自中国的移民。“华裔加拿大人”一词通常是指有华裔根源并且家族中有好几代在加拿大安居立业的人。依据历史上的用法，我们以“白人”指称在法律、政治和社会上被归类为白人并享有特权的欧洲移民及其后代。“定居者”则为取代当地原有法律和世界观的人。一般情况下，中国地名同时以粤语（许多华裔加拿大读者熟悉的语言）和标准拼音拼写。除非另有要求，中文名的书写沿用中文姓名的既有顺序，即姓氏在前，名字在后。

Our editorial team used the terms *Chinese migrants* and *Chinese immigrants* to refer to people who migrated from China. The term *Chinese Canadians* refers generally to people of Chinese ancestry living and making their homes in Canada across multiple generations. European migrants and their descendants who were categorized and privileged legally, politically and socially as White are referred to by the term *White*, following historical usage. A *settler* is defined as a person who replaces the original laws and worldviews of the land. As a general rule, place names in China are provided in both Cantonese (familiar to many Chinese Canadian readers) and standard pinyin. Chinese names are spelled using the Chinese naming convention of surname first, followed by the given name, unless requested otherwise.



耕耘本拿比

Growing
Burnaby

16 代序
Preface

28 本拿比的加华简史
A Concise History
of Chinese Canadians
in Burnaby

200 致谢
Acknowledgements

50 雷学溢 | Hok Yat Louie

54 黄百子菜园 | Joe Wong Farm

60 道格拉斯路菜园 | Douglas Road Farm

66 Tai Yee Yuen菜园 | Tai Yee Yuen Farm

72 桐叶菜园 | Tong Yip Farm

78 大弯区 | Big Bend

80 合安园菜园 | Hop On Farms

88 均安菜园和梁家苗圃 | Quin On Farm &
Leong's Nursery

94 Sun Tai Sang菜园 | Sun Tai Sang Farm

98 荣黄菜园 | Wing Wong Farm



联系本拿比

Connecting
Burnaby

- 108 丘顶杂货店 | Hilltop Grocery
- 114 沃特林杂货与零食店 | Watling Grocery & Confectionery
- 118 汤米市场 | Tommy's Market
- 122 本拿比高地 | Burnaby Heights
- 124 本拿比市场 | Burnaby Market
- 128 滨海市场 | Marine Market
- 132 新宝林美食 | North Burnaby Wonton House
- 136 京士威道 | Kingsway
- 138 C&L杂货零食店 | C&L Grocery Confectionery
- 142 OK杂货店和OK食品市场 | OK Grocery & OK Food Market
- 148 金龙客栈 | Dragon Inn Restaurant
- 156 丽晶广场 | Crystal Mall



转变本拿比

Transforming
Burnaby

- 168 取得双赢 | Winning a Double Victory
- 176 翟宝田医生 | Dr. Chak Po Tin
- 178 张北海 | Richard Samuel Lee
- 182 拟像道具设计公司 | Avatar Prop & Design Inc.
- 188 加拿大中国信徒布道会 | Chinese Christian Mission in Canada
- 192 天金堂 | Tian Jin Temple
- 196 支持亚裔联盟 | Stand with Asians Coalition (SWAC)

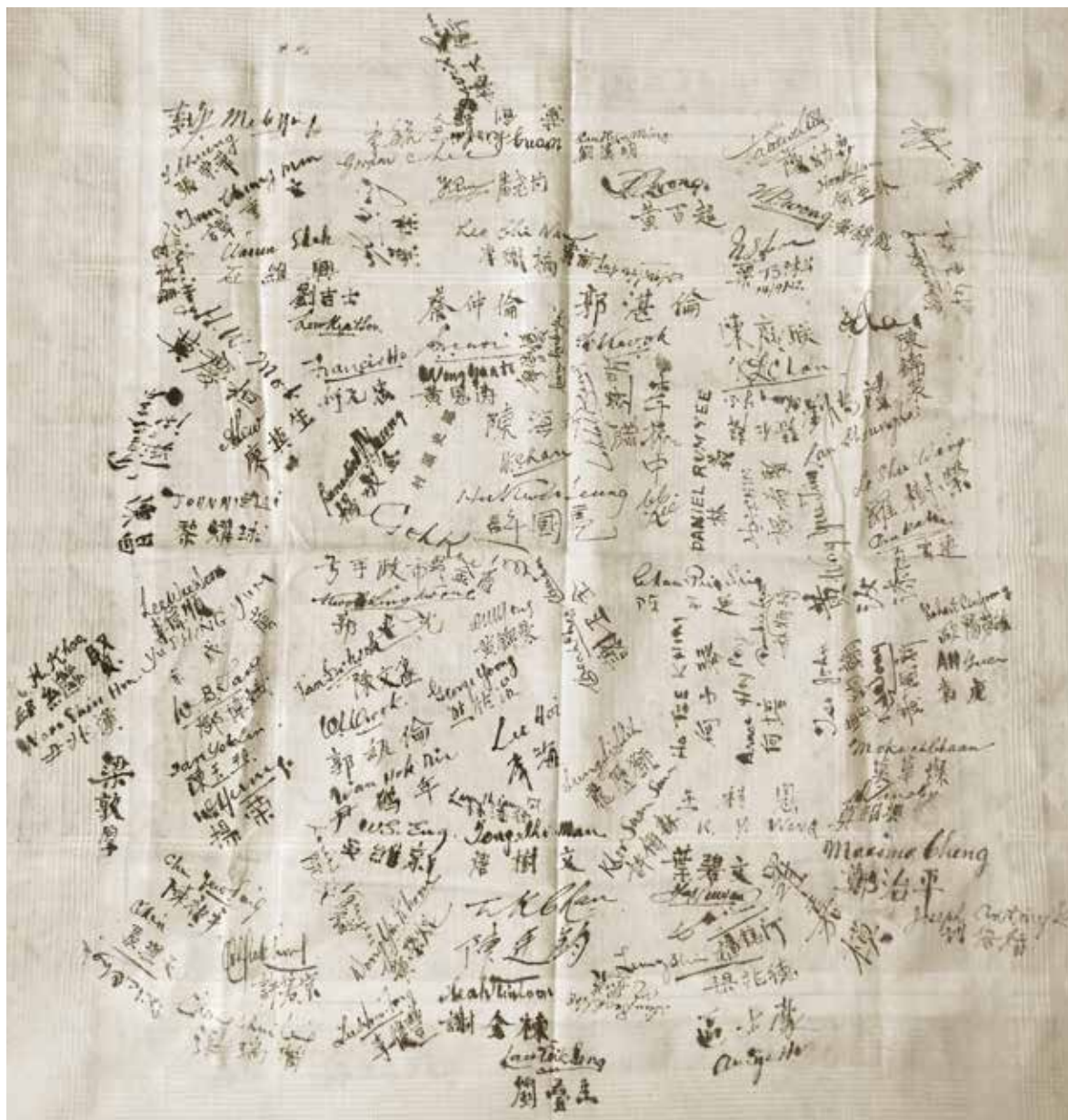
▼ 出身于道格拉斯路菜园的瑞琼、Maida和素英，1920年代末。BV017.24.6。李陈桂秋提供。

▼ Annie, Maida and Laura Suey Ying Jung from the Douglas Road Farm, late 1920s. BV017.24.6. COURTESY OF JULIE (CHAN) LEE.



- ✧ 本拿比退伍军人翟宝田医生保存的手帕有他和香港战役期间的战俘同伴的亲笔签名，约1942年。胡家浩摄。
- ✧ Burnaby veteran Dr. Chak Po Tin preserved a handkerchief autographed by his fellow prisoners of war during the Battle of Hong Kong, circa 1942. EDMUND WU PHOTO.

- ↳ Burnaby veteran Dr. Chak Po Tin preserved a handkerchief autographed by his fellow prisoners of war during the Battle of Hong Kong, circa 1942. EDMUND WU PHOTO.



↳ 汤米市场前的孩子们。徐氏家族提供。

➤ 洪黎少霞在合安园耕地, 1970年代后期。BV017.36.10。洪氏家族提供。

↳ Children in front of Tommy's Market.

COURTESY OF THE CHU FAMILY.

➤ Hong Sui Ha ploughing the fields at Hop On Farms, late 1970s. BV017.36.10. COURTESY OF THE HONG FAMILY.





代
序

Preface

华裔加拿大人的历史与本拿比的历史息息相关。一个多世纪以来，博物馆和档案文史馆极少把精力投注于收集与记录少数族裔社群的文物、照片和故事。殖民主义透过以欧洲为中心的视角定义了加拿大的文史遗产，而现今的文化机构比以前更加意识到殖民主义的此般影响。不过，尽管近几年来对少数族裔社群的关注和互动日渐增长，从历史上来看，白人文化体制并不总是具备能够与不同社群良好合作的文化知识、人际关系和语言技能。我们现在对本拿比华裔社群历史的了解是集体努力的成果：社群成员、志愿者和工作人员互相合作，积极记录和分享之前鲜为人知的故事及历史。本书集结的故事反映了在本拿比生活和工作的人们所拥有的多样历史及当代经验。

本拿比华裔加拿大人的历史是一段叙说韧性与毅力的故事。几十年来，华裔社群饱受种族歧视的攻击。从十九世纪末到二十世纪初，许多政策限制了华裔加拿大人能够生活、工作和社交的场所。有些白人居民觉得华裔邻居令人生厌，不适合加拿大社会，但也有其他人跟华裔加拿大人建立了跨文化的友谊。

面对歧视，许多华人仰赖本拿比、加拿大各地及其他地区华裔社群的支持。他们建立了强健紧密的网络来共享知识和资源，许多网

Chinese Canadian history is not separate from the history of Burnaby. For over a century, museums and archives placed little focus on collecting objects, photographs and stories from racialized communities. Cultural institutions today are more aware of the impact of colonialism, which defined Canada's cultural heritage through a Eurocentric lens. While interest and engagement with racialized communities has grown over the years, historically White cultural institutions are not always equipped with the cultural knowledge, relationships and language skills to work well with diverse communities. What we know today about the history of Burnaby's Chinese Canadian community is the result of the collective efforts of community storytellers, volunteers and staff to actively record and share previously untold histories. The stories presented in this book are a sample of voices reflecting the diverse histories and contemporary experiences of living and working in Burnaby.

Chinese Canadian history in Burnaby is a story of resilience. The Chinese Canadian community was the target of racism and discrimination for many decades. From the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, government policies restricted where Chinese Canadians could live, work and socialize. While some White residents regarded their Chinese Canadian neighbours as a nuisance and unfit for Canadian society, others formed friendships across cultures.

络透过家族和社群的联系，延伸至本拿比以外的区域。本书的三大主题（粮食生产、社交网络、社群建设）反映了我们理解本拿比华裔加拿大社群所建立的深刻联系的不同方式。

2017年，本拿比市社群遗产委员会在市长和市议会的支持下，启动了本拿比加华历史计划。该计划的目标是将华裔加拿大社群的历史纳入该市对本拿比历史的认知与理解。委员会在计划的第一阶段制作了纪念展示牌以展示大弯区内华裔农耕家族的历史，以及位于巴尼特的北太平洋木材工厂内包括华裔工人的多元劳动力。他们还制作了关于滨海大道上合安园菜园的教育影片作为本拿比的学校教材。

本拿比乡村博物馆成立加华历史社区顾问委员会，使该市更有能力去支持公共历史和教育的社群参与。该委员会由社群领袖、历史学家和长期住在本拿比的居民组成，他们在分享历史知识和带动社群参与方面扮演了关键角色。

多位工作人员和社群成员合作记录并分享加拿大华裔社群的故事，并广泛阅览公共和私人收藏的中英文件，以进行重要的文史档案研究。2019年，本拿比乡村博物馆推出临时

In the face of discrimination, many Chinese Canadian community members relied on the support of other Chinese Canadians in Burnaby, throughout Canada and beyond. Strong networks were built to share knowledge and resources, including many that extended beyond Burnaby through familial and community ties. The themes of this book—food production, social networks and community building—reflect the nuanced ways in which we have come to understand the deep connections within Burnaby's Chinese Canadian community.

In 2017, the Community Heritage Commission of the City of Burnaby, with the support of Mayor and Council, initiated the Chinese Canadian History of Burnaby project. The goal of this project is to include Chinese Canadian history in the City's interpretation of Burnaby's history. In its first phase, the Heritage Commission created commemorative markers to showcase the history of Chinese Canadian farm families in the Big Bend neighbourhood, and the diverse workforce at the North Pacific Lumber Company mill at Barnet, which included Chinese workers. They produced an educational video about Hop On Farms on Marine Drive as a resource for Burnaby classrooms.

The formation of a Chinese Canadian History Advisory Committee by the Burnaby Village Museum was a major step towards strengthening the City's capacity to support community-engaged processes related to public history and education.

展览《横跨太平洋》，展示华裔社群从1880至1970年代在本拿比的历史。该展览于2020年荣获卑诗省加华历史协会颁发的王容伦加华社区及公共历史奖，以表彰其对于加拿大华裔社群文史遗产的公共历史所做出的贡献。目前社会大众能够到本拿比乡村博物馆的网站线上参观展览。展览中的家族故事已增添至博物馆的永久收藏，包括汇生源活记参茸药行以及商业菜园的展示。

这些研究計劃揭露了本市过去对华裔社群所做出的歧视行为，就此市长和市议会承诺承认过去的歧视行为并为此道歉。市政府正在展开有关平反事宜的社区咨询。本拿比市政府于2022年出版了《本拿比加华历史资源指南》，这份数位出版品可用于课堂教学，也可以辅助课外学习，内容包括家族故事、历史照片以及各种多媒体资源和学习活动的网路链结。读者可以透过HeritageBurnaby.ca下载使用这份指南。

在此我们要向很多家族致上深深的谢意，他们在这项研究计划中慷慨地分享家族的故事和联系。研究过程中，我们失去许多曾帮助塑造这个社群历史的长辈和传统商家，这些损失让我们更加意识到这项计划的迫切性。我们会持续跟社群成员共同努力，透过本拿比乡村博物馆来处理少数族裔社群被历史

The committee, comprised of community advocates, historians and longtime Burnaby residents, plays a key role in sharing historical knowledge and encouraging community participation.

Staff and community members have worked together to record and share stories with the public and conduct extensive archival research of English- and Chinese-language documents from public and private collections. In 2019, Burnaby Village Museum launched the temporary exhibition *Across the Pacific*, showcasing the histories of Chinese Canadians in Burnaby from the 1880s to 1970s. The exhibition received the Chinese Canadian Historical Society of British Columbia's Larry Wong Prize for Chinese Canadian Community and Public History in 2020 for its contributions to public history pertaining to Chinese Canadian history and heritage. The virtual exhibition is now accessible on the Burnaby Village Museum website. Family stories generated by the exhibit research have been added to permanent exhibits at the Museum, including the Way Sang Yuen Wat Kee & Co. Herbalist shop exhibit and the market garden display.

The surfacing of the City's own discriminatory actions against Chinese Canadians through these research projects has more recently resulted in a commitment from Mayor and Council to acknowledge and apologize for past discriminatory actions. A process is underway to consult with the community to identify actions for redress. In 2022, the City of

忽略与遗忘的议题，同时也致力于让更多人听到华裔加拿大社群的声音。

——方静怡

计划首席研究员

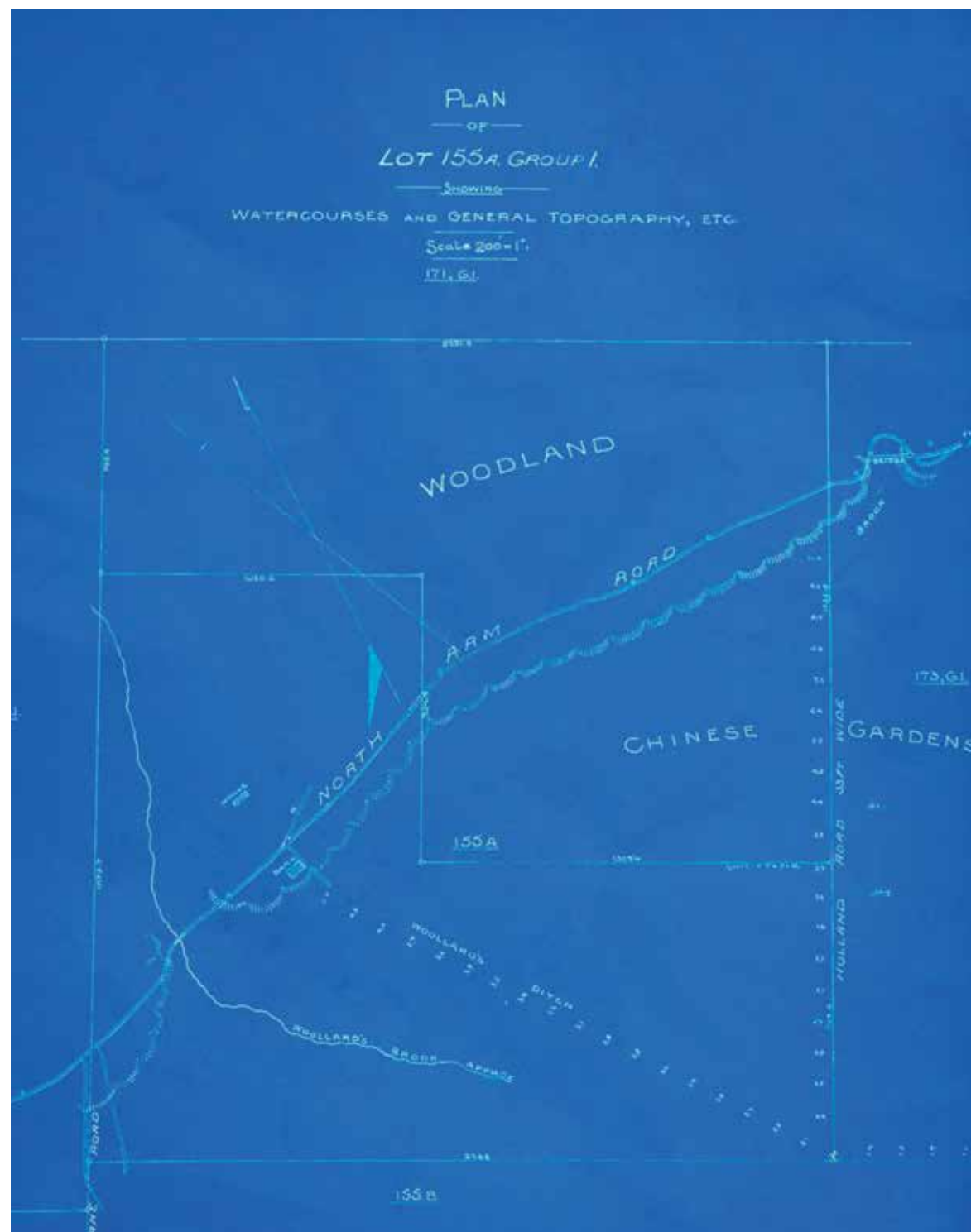
Burnaby published the *Chinese Canadian History in Burnaby* Resource Guide, a digital publication that supports classroom and extracurricular learning and features family stories, historical photographs and links to multimedia resources and learning activities. It can be accessed on HeritageBurnaby.ca.

We are indebted to the generosity of the many families who shared their stories and connections with us for this research, over the course of which we lost elders and legacy businesses that helped to shape the histories of this community. These losses make us more aware of the urgency of this work. We look forward to continuing to work collectively with community members to address historical erasure and uplift Chinese Canadian voices at the Burnaby Village Museum.

——Denise Fong,
Lead Project Researcher

➤ 这幅 1900年代初的地图于1977年编入本拿比乡村博物馆馆藏，那时博物馆正在筹备关于地图和测量设备的展览。博物馆的研究人员在2017年重新找出这份地图，并用它来帮助确认早期华裔加拿大人经营的商业菜园在本拿比的分布位置。HV977.93.8。

➤ This early 1900s blueprint map was catalogued into the Burnaby Village Museum collection in 1977 in preparation for an exhibit of maps and survey equipment. In 2017, it was rediscovered by museum researchers and helped establish where early Chinese market gardens were located in Burnaby. HV977.93.8.



- 丘顶杂货店分送给顾客的特制日历, 1966 年。李氏家族提供。
- A custom calendar distributed to Hilltop Grocery customers, 1966. COURTESY OF THE LEE FAMILY.
- 中文的档案记录提供了关于华裔社群社交组织的宝贵信息。家族宗亲会和同乡会为来自同一家乡的华人提供经济援助、可负担住宅和社交活动。这张禺山总公所的会员证为来自广东省番禺县的本拿比居民叶曹焕娣女士所有。叶锦荣提供。
- Chinese-language archival records offer valuable information about social organization within the Chinese Canadian community. Membership in family associations provided Chinese Canadians from the same home villages with access to financial aid, affordable housing and social activities. This Yue Shan Society membership card belonged to Burnaby resident Mrs. Yip (Chow) Won Tai, who originated from Panyu County (Poonyue) in Guangdong. COURTESY OF KEN YIP.





禹山總公所登記証(第四七〇號)

姓名 葉曹煥娣

年齡 四十八

性別 女

鄉籍 雅湖

職業 家務

備考

現在通訊住址

登記費二元

常務委員曹仲雅

文書主任符子榮

中華民國五十二年十二月廿八日

▼ 本拿比乡村博物馆的加华历史社区顾问委员会。后排：余全毅博士、刘念祖、黄仪轩、叶锦荣、梁子兴、方静怡（博物馆职员）。前排：胡可欣、叶刘少珍、洪佩琼、李陈桂秋。缺席：李嘉明、李兆勤、凌慧意，2022年。JANE LEMKE 摄。

▼ Members of the Chinese Canadian History Advisory Committee at Burnaby Village Museum. Back row: Dr. Henry Yu, Richard N. Liu, Kevin Huang, Ken Yip, Edmond Leong, Denise Fong (museum staff). Front row: Daphne Woo, Gail (Law) Yip, Josephine Hong, Julie Lee. Missing from photo: christina lee, Cecil Lee, Sarah Ling, 2022.
JANE LEMKE PHOTO.



➤ 为庆祝本拿比一百二十五周年而设立的文史遗产纪念展示牌，展示华裔加拿大人在本拿比的故事。方静怡摄。

➤ A heritage marker featuring stories of Chinese Canadians in Burnaby in recognition of Burnaby's 125th anniversary.
DENISE FONG PHOTO.

➤ 本拿比乡村博物馆的华人商业菜园。
SANYA PLESHAKOV摄。

➤ Burnaby Village Museum's Chinese market garden.
SANYA PLESHAKOV PHOTO.





◀ 汇生源活记参茸药行的展览在2020年进行了翻修, 增添了有关本拿比当地华裔社群的历史与故事。JANET HOFFAR 摄。

◀ The Way Sang Yuen Wat Kee & Co. Herbalist shop was renovated in 2020 to include localized historical content about Burnaby's Chinese Canadian community. JANET HOFFAR PHOTO.

▶ 获奖展览《横跨太平洋》于2019至2021年在本拿比乡村博物馆的史翠画廊展出。JANET HOFFAR 摄。

▶ The award-winning *Across the Pacific* exhibition was presented at Burnaby Village Museum's Stride Studios from 2019 to 2021. JANET HOFFAR PHOTO.





本拿比的加华简史

A Concise History
of Chinese Canadians
in Burnaby

本拿比的历史由数次的华人移民浪潮塑造而成，这些浪潮各自贡献了不同的文化知识、饮食传统和语言。当华人移民在十九世纪后期首次在本拿比落脚时，他们是在原住民族（使用hənqəmiñəm和Skwxwú7mesh这两种语言的原住民族）祖传且未割让的领地上安家并谋生。自古以来，这块后来被称为“本拿比”的土地一直为原住民族提供生存所需的养分与庇护。

最早的华人移民潮来自中国广东省，众多男性前往海外寻找“金山”——早期华人移民用金山一词来指称有着淘金热的美国、加拿大和澳大利亚。这个词汇同时也暗喻到异乡冒险谋生的移民期望能为家人带来更好生活的目标。他们当中有人参与金矿开采，也有人在煤矿、菜园和罐头厂工作。还有一些人用自己的积蓄在小镇开设杂货店、洗衣店和小餐馆，为在矿场工作的定居者和当地原住民提供服务。

早期的华人移民受到联邦、省、市各级政府的歧视。从1881到1885年，超过一万七千名华裔铁路工人被招募来建设加拿大太平洋铁路的西部路段，这个路段穿越险恶的地形，将卑诗省和新斯科舍省连接起来，为这个名叫加拿大的新兴国家建立了横贯大陆、安全高效的运输系统。这些华裔工人被视为容易

The history of Burnaby has been shaped by many waves of Chinese immigration, each contributing diverse cultural knowledge, food traditions and languages. When Chinese immigrants first settled in Burnaby in the late nineteenth century, they made their homes and earned their living on the ancestral and unceded homelands of the hənqəmiñəm- and Skwxwú7mesh-speaking peoples. Since time immemorial, the lands that became “Burnaby” provided subsistence and shelter for Indigenous communities.

The earliest waves of Chinese immigration to Canada arrived from Guangdong, China. Many men travelled in search of Gold Mountain, a term used by early Chinese migrants to refer to the United States, Canada and Australia, where gold rushes took place. The term is a metaphor for the places Chinese migrants ventured to find work and a better life for their families. Some of them participated in gold mining, others worked in coal mines, on farms and in canneries. Some of them used their savings to open general stores, laundries and cafes in small towns, serving settler miners and local Indigenous Peoples.

Early Chinese migrants were discriminated against by federal, provincial and municipal governments. From 1881 to 1885, more than 17,000 Chinese railroad workers were recruited to complete the western portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway over treacherous terrain, connecting British Columbia to Nova Scotia and creating a safe and efficient transcontinental transportation system in the new nation

替换的廉价劳工，他们领着低于白人工资的微薄薪水，却时常被分配到最险峻的任务。

铁路建设完成后，白人劳工敌视华工，认为他们会抢走寥寥可数的工作机会。排华种族主义透过报章杂志在社会蔓延，其中的文章和插图常有贬低华人的内容。1885年，加拿大总理John A. Macdonald任命华人移民皇家调查委员会去研究如何管制华人移民至加拿大的情况。卑诗省的政界人士和工会则游说联邦政府立法限制华人移民，于是加拿大开始征收人头税，这项针对华人的歧视税制一直从1885年实施到1923年。

华人入境加拿大被征收的人头税逐年增长，从1885年的五十加币，涨到1901年的一百加币，再到1903年的五百加币。华人移民是唯一因为种族而被收取移民费用的群体。许多预计在生活安定后将家人接到加拿大的华裔男性，因为苛刻的人头税而无法与亲人团聚。因此，1950年代之前的华裔加拿大社群主要由男性组成，其中一些人选择跟像是原住民女性的非华裔女性结婚、建立新的家庭。

虽然人头税减缓了华人的移民速度，华人移民仍持续入境加拿大。因此，在1923年七月一日，《华人移民法》（现称《排华法案》）

known as Canada. Chinese workers were assigned the most dangerous tasks and were paid less than White workers because they were regarded as easily replaceable.

After the railroad project ended, White workers viewed Chinese workers as competition for the few available jobs. Anti-Chinese racist attitudes spread through newspaper articles and illustrations showing demeaning images of Chinese people. Prime Minister John A. Macdonald ordered the Royal Commission on Chinese Immigration in 1885 to investigate regulating Chinese immigration to Canada. Politicians and labour unions in British Columbia lobbied the federal government to restrict Chinese immigration, which led to the imposition of a Chinese head tax, in effect from 1885 to 1923.

The head tax—\$50 in 1885, \$100 in 1901, \$500 in 1903—was charged to people of Chinese origin when they entered Canada. Chinese migrants were the only group targeted by an immigration fee based on their ethnicity. The head tax made it prohibitive for Chinese men to bring their families, as some had planned to do after they settled in Canada. As a result, the Chinese Canadian community before the 1950s was largely made up of men, some of whom married outside of the Chinese Canadian community, including to Indigenous women, and started new families.

正式生效，全面禁止华人入境。大多数的华裔家庭因为该法案相隔两地数十年，一直到法案于1947年废除后，才得以团圆。许多加拿大人在七月一日会庆祝加拿大国庆日，但是这一天曾被华裔加拿大社群称为“国辱日”。

当华人移民于1890年代开始在本拿比定居时，反亚裔种族主义促使本拿比的政界人士动员并请愿让华裔、日裔以及南亚裔加拿大社群不得获取就业机会。本拿比在1892年成为自治市后不久，就推出了排华与排日条例，禁止市政府和承包市政府计划的私人公司雇用华裔跟日裔工人。该条例一直到1953年才废除。从1892到1953年期间，市政当局还通过了许多限制亚裔加拿大人生计的条例。

白人定居者取得土地是殖民统治制度的一部分，该制度让原住民族在他们的传统领土上流离失所。白人定居者可以透过优先认购的制度来取得土地，而华人则被排除在这个制度之外。在当时，有亲属关系的华裔男性共同从白人地主那租用土地，并合伙进行整地和经营商业菜园是很常见的。到了1927年，有多达两百英亩的本拿比土地由华人移民租用。有些人还经营了小型企业，例如洗衣店、蔬果店、鱼类贸易、零食和水果零售、农产分销和出租车服务等。

Although the head tax slowed down Chinese immigration to Canada, Chinese migrants continued to arrive. As a result, on July 1, 1923, the *Chinese Immigration Act* of 1923 (now known as the *Chinese Exclusion Act*) became law, banning the entry of Chinese migrants altogether. Most Chinese Canadian families were separated for decades until the act was repealed in 1947. While many Canadians celebrate Canada Day on July 1, the day was referred to as “Humiliation Day” by the Chinese Canadian community.

When Chinese immigrants began settling in Burnaby in the 1890s, anti-Asian racism prompted Burnaby politicians to mobilize and petition to exclude Chinese, Japanese and South Asian Canadians from employment. Shortly after Burnaby was incorporated as a municipality in 1892, Burnaby introduced the Chinese and Japanese Exclusion Bylaw, which banned the municipal government and private companies that supplied the municipality from hiring Chinese and Japanese workers. The bylaw remained in place until 1953. Between 1892 and 1953, a number of other bylaws that restricted the livelihoods of Asian Canadians were introduced by the municipality.

The claiming of land by White settlers was part of a colonial system that displaced Indigenous People from their traditional territories. White settlers could claim land through a process called pre-emption; Chinese immigrants were excluded from the pre-emption system. It was common for groups of

经营小型企业提供了稳定的收入。然而，许多华裔业主经常成为具歧视性的许可发放和法规实施的目标。华裔加拿大人经营的养猪场为商业菜园提供了食物和天然肥料，但在1920年代，某些养猪场被视为有害公共卫生而成为督察的标靶。政府以公共卫生考量为由，实施了新的条例，禁止在住宅、高速公路或溪流五百英尺范围内经营猪只超过十五只的养猪场。严苛的罚款和限制让许多养殖场无法持续经营，最终不得不结束营业。

除此之外，本拿比还引入了贸易许可规章，借以妨碍华裔菜贩与华裔农民合作在本拿比分销农产品。本拿比贸易许可条例是“表面中立”的条例的一个范例，它的条文虽然并无歧视，但在实施方式上却有歧视性。这项条例于1910年代推出，对在本拿比做生意的所有商贩征收年费。不过，在自家菜园的农产摊位上进行贩卖的人则免缴年费，这样的销售方式在白人农民中很常见，但是华裔农民当时大多是跟用货车挨家挨户送菜的商贩合作。而1918年通过的条例增修明定非本拿比居民的商贩须缴交二十五元加币的保证金，这项增修显然是针对华裔加拿大菜贩，不像白人菜贩，华人通常住在温哥华的唐人街，然后通勤到本拿比做生意。

Chinese men, often related, to lease land from White landowners and cooperate in clearing land and market gardening. By 1927, 200 acres of Burnaby lands were leased by Chinese immigrants. A few operated small businesses, including laundries, greengrocers, fish trading, confectionery and fruit retail, produce distribution and taxi service.

Owning a small business offered stable income. However, business owners were often targeted by discriminatory licensing and bylaw enforcement. Chinese Canadian piggeries supplied food and natural fertilizer to market gardeners, but during the 1920s, several of these piggeries were perceived as a public health menace and became the target of inspections. Citing public health and sanitary concerns, new bylaws were imposed that prohibited piggeries with more than fifteen pigs within 500 feet of a dwelling, highway or stream. The heavy fines and restrictions made many of the existing businesses unsustainable and led to their closure.

Burnaby introduced trade licensing regulations to discourage Chinese Canadian vegetable sellers working with Chinese Canadian farmers to distribute farm produce in Burnaby. The Burnaby Trades License Bylaw is an example of a “facially neutral” bylaw, non-discriminatory in text but discriminatory in how it is applied. Introduced in the 1910s, it imposed an annual fee for any hawker or peddler who did business in Burnaby. Exceptions were made for farmers who sold products from farm stands on

贸易许可条例对财务带来的影响促使一些农产供应商在本拿比开设蔬果杂货店。他们的执照申请遭到了由白人定居者主导的当地商会的抵制。Ward V纳税人协会鼓吹本拿比市议会阻止小型杂货店在平日晚上和周末营业，这样的营业时间在华裔杂货店中很常见，他们借着长时间工作来维持竞争力。该协会随后游说市议会停止向亚裔加拿大人发放贸易许可。市议会在1922年十月二十三日的会议上提出并一致支持“不再向本市的亚裔零售商或批发商发放新许可”的动议。

当时有些非华裔的盟友向面临困境的华裔加拿大人伸出援手。1926年，John H. Macleod代表北本拿比杂货商Wong Cheu Yuen申请经营一家鸡肉和农产店，这家店也就是后来的本拿比市场。Henry J. Chesson则代表Y. Hoy和后来的Louie Chew争取在喜士定街经营蔬果店的零售许可。白人盟友的援助不仅让华裔加拿大商贩获得贸易许可，也为未来的申请人打开大门。有些华裔加拿大人还借着白人朋友的代买来取得土地所有权。

到了1930年代的经济大萧条时期，社会大众对华裔加拿大人的态度开始发生转变。一些华裔蔬果商履行了政府为失业救济人员提供食物的订单。作为团结合作的行动象征，本

their own farms, common among White farmers, but not for Chinese Canadian farmers who sold their produce through sellers delivering vegetables door to door in trucks or wagons. An amendment to the bylaw in 1918 charged an extra \$25 security deposit fee against traders who were not residents of Burnaby, targeting Chinese Canadian vegetable sellers who, unlike their White counterparts, typically lived in Chinatown in Vancouver but conducted business in Burnaby.

The financial implications of the trade licensing bylaw prompted some produce vendors to open greengrocers in Burnaby. Their license applications were met with resistance from local business associations dominated by White settlers. The Ward V Ratepayers' Association advocated for Burnaby Municipal Council to prevent small grocery businesses from operating on weekday evenings and weekends, common among Chinese Canadian grocers who worked long hours to remain competitive. The Association subsequently lobbied Council to stop issuing trade licenses to Asian Canadians. Council introduced and unanimously supported a motion at their October 23, 1922 meeting "that no further new licenses be granted to Oriental retail or wholesale traders in this Municipality."

Some allies and friends from outside the Chinese Canadian community offered support. In 1926, John H. Macleod applied on behalf of the North Burnaby grocer Wong Cheu Yuen to operate a poultry and

拿比工会在1935年通过一份中英双语请愿书《为了华工和白人劳工的团结》，抗议针对华裔加拿大人的经济救济措施，因为这些措施不仅具歧视性，而且无法带来实质上的帮助。

卑诗省的华裔加拿大人虽然无法享受平等的公民权，他们在第一次世界大战期间仍自愿为加拿大而战。然而，一直到他们参加了第二次世界大战之后，他们的牺牲奉献才渐渐改变了社会大众对华裔加拿大社群的态度。1923年实施的《华人移民法》于1947年废除，不久之后，华裔加拿大人获得了选举权。

《退伍军人土地法》的资助金等计划让华裔退伍军人能够在联邦政府的协助下购买农地。为了逃离中国的共产革命，很多华人移民在1950年代来到加拿大。1960年代及其后，新的移民政策让许多分隔两地的家庭得以团聚，并为来自香港、台湾和中国的华人打开了移民管道。战后团聚的家庭通常会经营家族事业，常见的有餐馆、菜园、蔬果杂货店和便利商店。

许多本拿比的华裔居民透过家族和社群网络来获得支持并互相帮助。本拿比没有所谓的唐人街，所以住在本拿比的华裔加拿大人经常前往新威斯敏斯特和温哥华的唐人街购物、社交和寻求援助。宗亲会、同乡会和其他类似的组织为会员提供安居、就业、经济援

produce store, which became Burnaby Market. Henry J. Chesson advocated on behalf of Y. Hoy and Co. and later Louie Chew for retail licenses to operate greengrocers on Hastings Street. Support from White allies helped Chinese Canadians secure trade licenses and opened doors for future applicants. Some Chinese Canadians secured land ownership through the help of White friends who purchased property on their behalf.

Attitudes towards Chinese Canadians began to change by the 1930s during the Great Depression. A few Chinese Canadian greengrocers filled government relief orders for food for unemployed relief workers. As an act of solidarity, in 1935, the Burnaby Workers Association endorsed a bilingual Chinese-English petition, "For the Unity of Chinese and White Workers," protesting the discriminatory and grossly insufficient relief efforts directed towards Chinese Canadians.

Chinese Canadians in British Columbia volunteered to fight for Canada during the First World War despite not having equal citizenship rights. However, it was not until after they had also fought in the Second World War that their willingness to sacrifice helped change public attitudes towards Chinese Canadians. The *Chinese Immigration Act* of 1923 was repealed in 1947, and Chinese Canadians won the right to vote shortly after. Programs such as the *Veterans Land Act* grant made it possible for Chinese Canadian veterans to purchase farm property with assistance from the federal govern-

助和法律支援等服务。加拿大的华裔合作社组织在1960年代日渐普遍，包括卑诗低陆平原农业合作社和低陆平原独立杂货商协会，帮助华裔耕种者和零售商在采购必需品和销售农产品时取得公正的定价。华裔加拿大教会则透过出生、结婚、离世以及其他人生大事提供不同形式的社交与灵性上的支持。许多组织在今日仍持续帮助以本拿比为家的新一代华裔加拿大人。

——方静怡

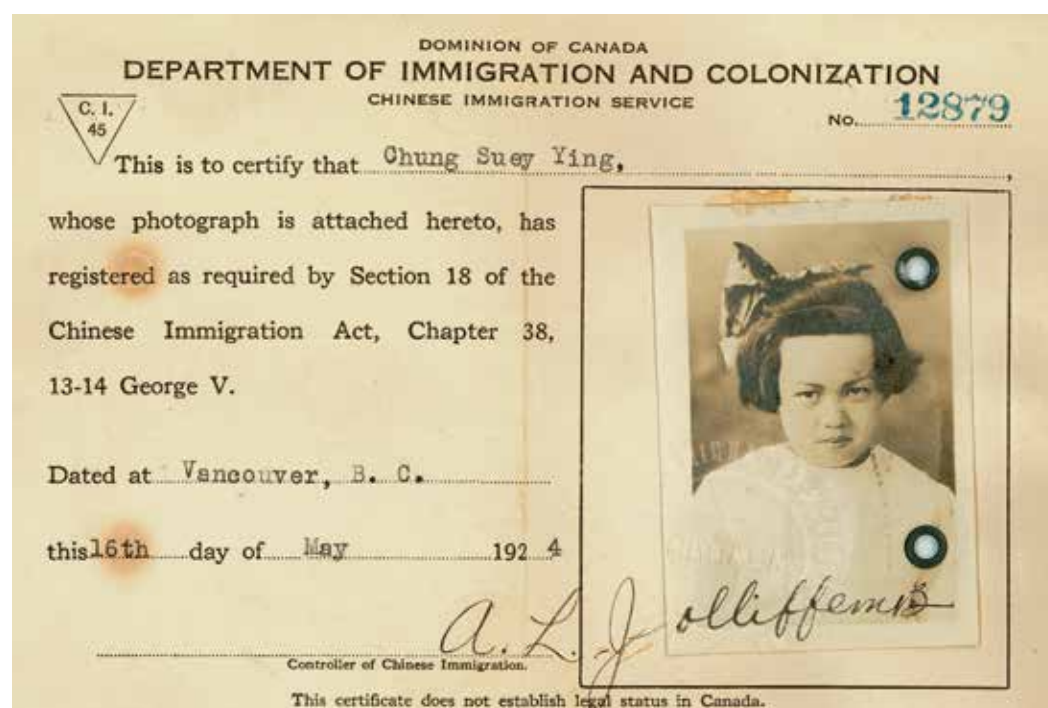
计划首席研究员

ment. Many more Chinese immigrants arrived in the 1950s to escape the Communist Revolution in China. In the 1960s and beyond, new immigration policies created opportunities for family reunification and opened doors for Chinese immigration from Hong Kong, Taiwan and mainland China. Families who were reunited after the war often operated family businesses, commonly restaurants, produce farms, greengrocers and convenience stores.

Many of Burnaby's Chinese Canadian residents relied on family and community networks for support and mutual aid. Burnaby never had its own Chinatown, so Chinese Canadians living in Burnaby travelled to Chinatowns in New Westminster and Vancouver to shop, socialize and seek support. Family societies, benevolent associations and other such organizations offered their members assistance with settlement, employment, financial aid and legal advocacy. Chinese Canadian cooperative organizations became common by the 1960s, including the B.C. Lower Mainland Farmers Co-Op Association and the Lower Mainland Independent Grocers Association, which helped Chinese Canadian growers and retailers advocate for fair pricing when purchasing supplies and selling produce. Membership in Chinese Canadian churches offered additional forms of social and spiritual support through birth, marriage, death and other major events. Today, many of these organizations continue to support newer generations of Chinese Canadians who have made Burnaby their home.

——Denise Fong,

Lead Project Researcher



◀ 郑素英的移民卡。尽管她出生在加拿大，但根据 1923 年颁布的《华人移民法》，她必须进行登记。BV017.24.32。李陈桂秋提供。

◀ Laura Suey Ying Jung's immigration card. Even though she was born in Canada, she was required to register under the *Chinese Immigration Act* of 1923. BV017.24.32. COURTESY OF JULIE (CHAN) LEE.

◀ 在本拿比出生的郑素英于 1927 年就读道格拉斯路学校。她家在道格拉斯路城际火车站对面经营菜园和养猪场。本拿比市档案馆 525-005。



◀ Burnaby-born Laura Suey Ying Jung attended Douglas Road School in 1927. Her family operated a farm and piggery across from the Douglas Road inter-urban tram station. CITY OF BURNABY ARCHIVES 525-005.

▼ 在加拿大出生的华人、神职人员、外交官、商人和学生得以免缴人头税。Dung Way How (Howe Dong) 从1957到1972年在十四街6220号经营商业菜园。他的C.I. 30人头税证件上注明他具有免缴人头税的资格。VIVIAN DONG提供。

▼ Canadian-born children of Chinese descent, clergy, diplomats, merchants and students were exempt from paying the head tax. Dung Way How (Howe Dong) operated a market garden at 6220 14th Avenue from 1957 to 1972. His C.I. 30 head tax certificate indicates that he was eligible for the head tax exemption. COURTESY OF VIVIAN DONG.



▼ 华裔菜园工人对本拿比早期的农耕产业发展非常重要，他们在社区各地的菜园工作。这张菜园工人的照片是1905年在位于道格拉斯路和斯珀林街转角的F.J. Hart地产上拍摄的。本拿比市档案馆477-175。

▼ Chinese Canadian farm labourers were essential to Burnaby's early agricultural industry and worked on farms throughout the community. This photograph of farm workers was taken on the property of F.J. Hart at the corner of Douglas Road and Sperling Avenue in 1905. CITY OF BURNABY ARCHIVES 477-175.



- > 位于北本拿比、布勒内湾沿岸的北太平洋木材工厂和巴尼特木材工厂，在那里华裔伐木工和木瓦厂工人与白人、日裔加拿大人和南亚裔加拿大人一起生活工作，1908年。

温哥华市立图书馆

[PHILIP TIMMS] 7642。

- > Chinese Canadian loggers and shingle-mill workers lived and worked alongside White, Japanese and South Asian Canadians at the North Pacific Lumber Company and Barnett Lumber Company mills in North Burnaby along the Burrard Inlet, 1908.

VANCOUVER PUBLIC LIBRARY

[PHILIP TIMMS] 7642.

- > 华裔加拿大男性从1890年代到1920年代在本拿比和新威斯敏斯特经营猪场。温哥华市立图书馆

[PHILIP TIMMS] 6749。

- > Chinese Canadian men operated piggeries in Burnaby and New Westminster from the 1890s to the 1920s.

VANCOUVER PUBLIC LIBRARY [PHILIP

TIMMS] 6749.





◀ 新威斯敏斯特中华会馆大楼前的孩子们，1950年代。中华会馆的地方分会在世界各地为华侨服务，就政治和社会事务去游说政府，并且为成员提供健康卫生和教育服务。BV020.38.8。李兆勤提供。

◀ Children in front of the Chinese Benevolent Association (CBA) building in New Westminster, 1950s. CBA local chapters served overseas Chinese around the world. They lobbied government on political and social matters and provided health and educational services to its members.

BV020.38.8. COURTESY OF CECIL LEE.

▼ 人头税和《排华法案》的主要影响是使许多家庭被迫分居两地。这张照片是将叶梓桐（右二）和曹振良（左三）在加拿大拍摄的照片，与在中国拍摄的女性家族成员的照片拼接而成，为的是营造出一种家族团聚感，1937年。叶锦荣提供。

▼ One of the major impacts of the Chinese head tax and *Chinese Exclusion Act* was the separation of families. The portraits of D.T. (George) Yip (second from right) and Chow Gin Leung (third from left) were taken in Canada and spliced with a portrait of female family members taken in China to create a sense of togetherness, 1937. COURTESY OF KEN YIP.



▼ Eddie Chan、Bob Kirkwood、陈官仪、黄肇荣、Henry Hung和梁己酉在加拿大百年庆中关于卑诗低陆平原农业合作社的展示前，1967年。洪氏家族提供。

▼ Eddie Chan, Bob Kirkwood, Jack Chan, Wong Shue Wing, Henry Hung and Leong See Quin in front of the Canadian Centennial display for the B.C. Lower Mainland Farmers Co-Op Association, 1967. COURTESY OF THE HONG FAMILY.



> 卑诗省低陆平原农业合作社成立于1962年，旨在规范蔬菜的定价。他们的成员全是华裔加拿大人，大部分来自中国广东省中山县，1967年。洪氏家族提供。

> The B.C. Lower Mainland Farmers Co-Op Association was established in 1962 to regulate the pricing of vegetables. All of their members were Chinese Canadian. Most of them originated from Zhongshan County (Chungshan) in Guangdong, China, 1967. COURTESY OF THE HONG FAMILY.



> Leong Yin (左)和洪灿球(右)在1967年温哥华举办的加拿大百年庆典期间向公众分发当地农产。洪氏家族提供。

> Leong Yin (left) and Hong Chan Kow (right) distributing local produce to the public during the Canadian Centennial celebration in Vancouver, 1967. COURTESY OF THE HONG FAMILY.





耕耘本拿比

Growing Burnaby

◀ 包括升高种植床和窄行耕种等提高生产率的耕作技术, 大大提高了华裔加拿大人经营的商业菜园的生产力, 1961年。

温哥华市立图书馆 [省报]

41621。

◀ The use of intensive farming techniques such as raised beds and planting in tight rows increased productivity on Chinese Canadian market gardens, 1961. VANCOUVER

PUBLIC LIBRARY [PROVINCE

NEWSPAPER] 41621.

50 雷学溢 | Hok Yat Louie

54 黄百子菜园 | Joe Wong Farm

60 道格拉斯路菜园 | Douglas Road Farm

66 Tai Yee Yuen菜园 | Tai Yee Yuen Farm

72 桐叶菜园 | Tong Yip Farm

78 大弯区 | Big Bend

80 合安园菜园 | Hop On Farms

88 均安菜园和梁家苗圃 | Quin On Farm & Leong's Nursery

94 Sun Tai Sang菜园 | Sun Tai Sang Farm

98 荣黄菜园 | Wing Wong Farm

华裔加拿大人自1800年代后期以来一直在本拿比耕种、生产粮食。由于对华裔社群的歧视态度，早期的华人很难拥有土地。

当时有些华人与亲友合作，共同从白人地主那里租用土地；不过也有少数人成功避开种种限制，购买了土地。数百名华裔加拿大男女在第二次世界大战期间志愿入伍，他们的贡献帮助改变了社会大众对华裔社群的态度，大幅增加1950年代华裔加拿大人能够在本拿比购买土地的机会。这个发展促使菜园合伙关系转变成家族经营的商业菜园。许多华裔加拿大农民在中国时就学会传统的耕作技术，也有一些透过在卑诗省耕作（例如在温哥华的玛斯琴原住民族领地）习得农业知识。本节的故事反映出务农华裔家族的生活

Chinese Canadians have been growing food in Burnaby since the late 1800s. In the early years, they were discouraged from land ownership due to discriminatory attitudes towards the Chinese Canadian community.

Some Chinese Canadians partnered with friends and relatives to lease land from White landowners; a small number were able to get around restrictions and purchase land. Hundreds of Chinese Canadian men and women volunteered during the Second World War, helping to change social attitudes towards the community, which created more opportunity for Chinese Canadians to purchase land in Burnaby by the 1950s. This led to a shift from farm partnerships to family-owned market gardens. Many Chinese Canadian farmers learned traditional farming techniques in China, and some gained

经历，以及这些家族如何为本拿比多样而广泛的食物分销网络奠定基础。透过代代相传的知识守护与分享，有些菜园至今仍持续为本拿比和大温哥华地区的家庭供应粮食。

knowledge by farming in British Columbia, such as on xʷməθkʷəy̓əm territory (Musqueam First Nation) in Vancouver. The stories captured in this section reflect the lived experiences of Chinese Canadian families who have been foundational to building Burnaby's diverse and extensive food distribution networks. Through generations of knowledge keeping and sharing, some of these farms continue to supply food to households in Burnaby and the Greater Vancouver region to this day.

- ◀ 洪灿球、黄焕佳、梁美寿和洪计添（左起）在温哥华向玛斯琴原住民族租赁的农地上。洪氏家族与梁氏家族后来约于1951年在本拿比的大弯区建立菜园。BV017.36.5。洪氏家族提供。



- ◀ Hong Chan Kow, Wong Foon Gai, Leong See Fun and Hong Gay Tim (from left) on farmland they leased from xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam First Nation) Peoples in Vancouver. Members of the Hong and Leong families later established farms in Burnaby's Big Bend area, circa 1951. BV017365. COURTESY OF THE HONG FAMILY.

- 茹金垣（右二）和三位商业伙伴共同向麦金托什家族租用田地，1950年代晚期或1960年代早期。合伙关系于1970年代初解散，菜园随后更名为Sun Tai Sang菜园。茹正本提供。



- Yee Gim Won (second from right) and three of his business partners jointly leased farmland from the McIntosh family, late 1950s or early 1960s. The farm was renamed Sun Tai Sang Farm after the partnership dissolved in the early 1970s. COURTESY OF HARRY YEE.

- > 用于运送和销售橘子的纸箱。这个纸箱由任职于凯利道格拉斯的农产采购员李兆勤设计，他与本拿比和菲沙河谷的华裔农民密切合作。BV019.6.1。李兆勤提供。

- > A cardboard box used for shipping and selling mandarin oranges. It was designed by Kelly Douglas produce buyer Cecil Lee, who worked closely with Chinese Canadian farmers in Burnaby and the Fraser Valley. BV019.6.1. COURTESY OF CECIL LEE.



- > 由梁己酉经营的均安菜园使用木板和玻璃建造的御寒温室。这些迷你温室用来帮助植物过冬，并提早中式蔬菜的种植季节，1970年代。梁氏家族提供。

- > Cold frames constructed using wood planks and glass at Quin On Farm, operated by Leong See Quin. These mini green-houses were used to overwinter plants and get an early start on Chinese vegetables, 1970s. COURTESY OF THE LEONG FAMILY.



雷学溢

Hok Yat Louie

(1875–1934)

十九世纪末，数以万计的中国男性到海外谋生，其中包括雷学溢有限公司的创始人雷学溢。这家公司后来成为卑诗省境内最大的杂货分销商之一，旗下长期持有IGA、Fresh St. Market和London Drugs等连锁经销商店。

出生于中国广东省渡头村的雷学溢，从小就格外勤奋刻苦。他白天在田里耕种干活，晚上则自己读书学习，因为当时家里无法负担去学校上课的费用。1898年，他独自启航至加拿大，只带了足够支付旅费和五十加币人头税的金额。在打了几份工后，他在本拿比南部租用土地，与两个商业伙伴开办了一个小型菜园。他在中国农耕时累积了许多如何运用河口三角洲湿润土壤的知识与经验，成为他的一大优势。

雷学溢当时的职责之一是将农产品运送到各个批发商和零售店。他在黎明前起床，驾着货车从菜园前往温哥华的唐人街。在这四、

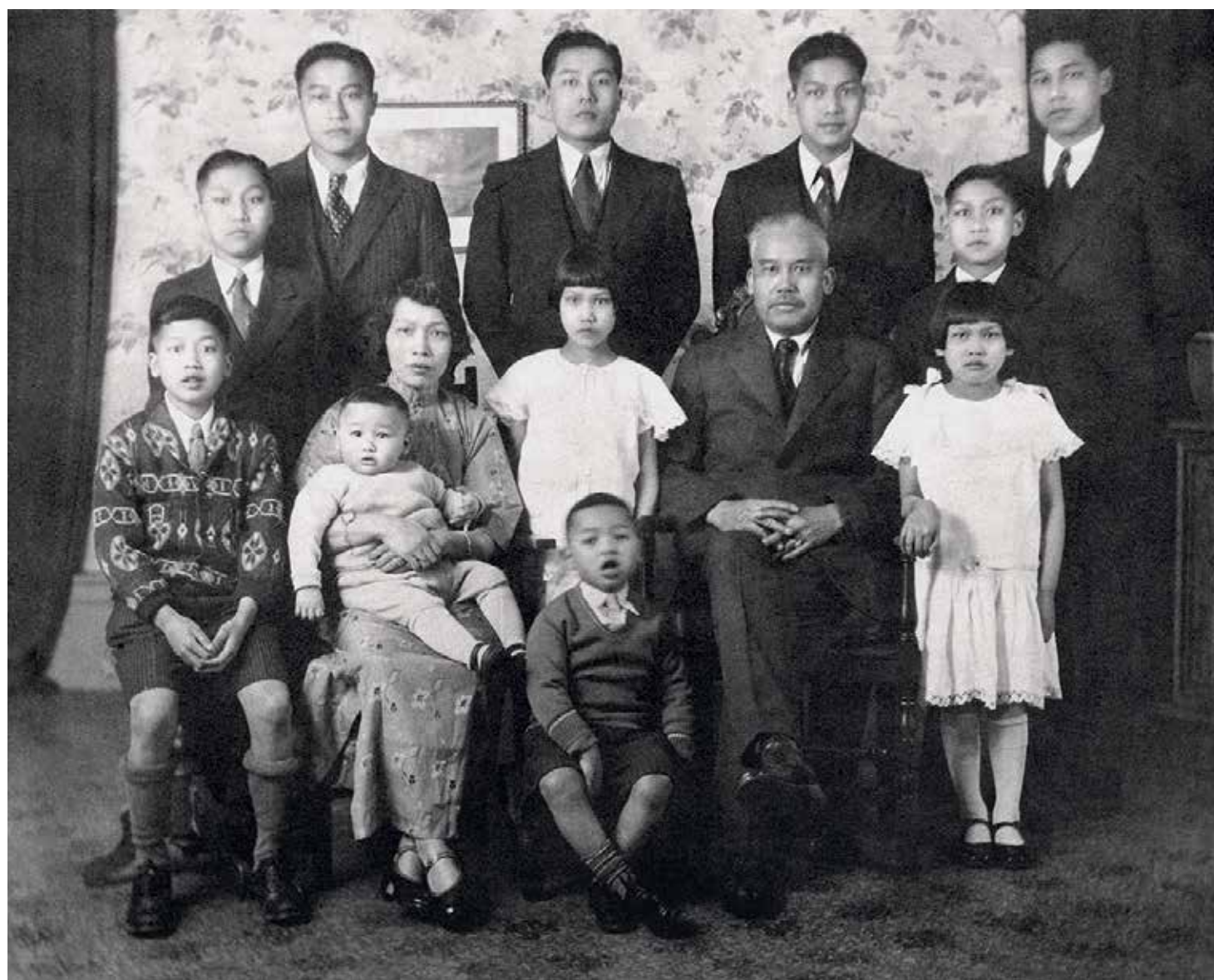
> 雷学溢和妻子杨氏以及他们的十一个孩子，1930年代。
雷学溢家族文史档案提供。

> Hok Yat Louie and his wife Young Shee and their eleven children, 1930s.
COURTESY OF THE H.Y. LOUIE FAMILY ARCHIVES.

Among the tens of thousands of Chinese men who ventured overseas in the late nineteenth century was Hok Yat Louie, founder of H.Y. Louie Company, which became one of BC's largest grocery distributors and the long-time owner of IGA, Fresh St. Market and London Drugs.

Born in Doo Tow village, Guangdong, China, Hok Yat was exceptionally diligent and hard-working from a young age. During the day, he worked in the rice fields; at night he educated himself, as his family could not afford schooling. He sailed to Canada alone in 1898, with just enough money for passage and the \$50 head tax. After working several jobs, he leased land in south Burnaby and started a small farm with two business partners. His knowledge of working with wet delta soil in China was an advantage.

One of Hok Yat's duties was to deliver the farm's produce to wholesalers and retail stores. He rose before dawn and made trips by wagon from the farm to Chinatown in Vancouver. During these four- to five-hour trips, he learned English using a



Hok Yat Louie

- >

雷学溢有限公司的
货车。雷学溢家族文史
档案提供。
- >

The H.Y. Louie
Company produce
truck. COURTESY OF THE
H.Y. LOUIE FAMILY ARCHIVES.
- ↘

雷国鸿、雷昆照和雷
彩群。雷学溢家族文史
档案提供。
- ↘

Edward, Quan and
Helen Louie. COURTESY
OF THE H.Y. LOUIE FAMILY
ARCHIVES.

五个小时的漫长旅途中，他用中英对照短语手册自学英文。雷学溢的英文能力在他与非华人企业和客户打交道时很有帮助，之后他更成为华人与非华人社群之间的重要仲介人。1903年，他成立了自己的第一家公司——Kwong Chong公司，为唐人街的商店供应种子、化肥和杂货批发。公司于1927年法人化，并更名为雷学溢有限公司，向华裔加拿大人在本拿比经营的杂货店和蔬果店供应商品。

1911年，雷学溢与杨氏结婚，他们养育了十一个孩子：雷锦添、雷玉棠、雷桂标、雷金荣、雷昆照、雷明铎、雷国鸿、雷彩群、雷彩梅、雷国威以及雷国权。雷学溢死后，他的四个儿子共同管理家族企业。该公司于1955年由雷玉棠接管，后来由他的儿子雷震瀛继承。

——雷学溢家族

Chinese-English phrasebook. Knowing English gave him an advantage in dealing with non-Chinese businesses and customers, and he became successful as a broker between the Chinese and non-Chinese communities. He established his first company, Kwong Chong Company, in 1903, supplying seeds, fertilizer and wholesale groceries to shops in Chinatown. The company was incorporated in 1927 and renamed H.Y. Louie Company Limited. It supplied goods to Chinese Canadian corner stores and greengrocers in Burnaby.

In 1911, Hok Yat married Young Shee; they raised eleven children: Tim, Tong, Bill, Ernie, Quan, John, Edward, Helen, Beatrice, Willis and Ken. After Hok Yat's death, his four sons managed the family business. The company was succeeded by Tong Louie in 1955, and later by Tong's son, Brandt Louie.

—The H.Y. Louie family

>> 雷玉榮和雷國威。

雷学溢家族文史档案提供。

雷学溢有限公司批发中心位于本拿比 Production Way 的旧址。雷学溢家族文史档案提供。

>> Tong and Willis

Louie. COURTESY OF THE H.Y. LOUIE FAMILY ARCHIVES.

The H.Y. Louie Company Distribution Centre was previously located on Production Way in Burnaby. COURTESY OF THE H.Y. LOUIE FAMILY ARCHIVES.



黄百子菜园

Joe Wong Farm

我的祖父黄求炯和祖母黄吴氏于1900年代初期从中国广东省大朗坡来到加拿大。他们抵达后在本拿比大弯区第十二街购买了土地，将土地整理后便开始种植蔬菜，并在本拿比和新威斯敏斯特两地用马车挨家挨户兜售农产。他们在菜园盖了一栋房舍，在那养育了六个孩子：黄美转、黄美金、黄百子、黄百胜、黄百乐和黄百华。我的父亲黄百子和他的姐姐弟弟们在东河道学校上学的同时，也在菜园帮忙。

祖父于1928年退休，随后他带着家人回到中国的老家。我父亲于1932年在中国和母亲赵悦依结婚，我的两个大哥，黄东成和黄东就之后也在当地出生。不久后，父亲独自回到本拿比的家族菜园。二战爆发时，日军入侵了我家在中国的村庄；母亲和两个哥哥只能想办法靠自己生存下去。战争结束后，父亲回到中国，不久后我的哥哥黄东安出生，然后父亲又回去本拿比。《排华法案》于1948

> 黄赵悦依与东安以及当时还是婴儿的东宏在农用卡车前，1950年代初。
黄氏家族提供。

> Yet Nong with Roy and baby Donald in front of the farm truck, early 1950s.
COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.

>> 黄百子在农用卡车前，1940年代。黄氏家族提供。

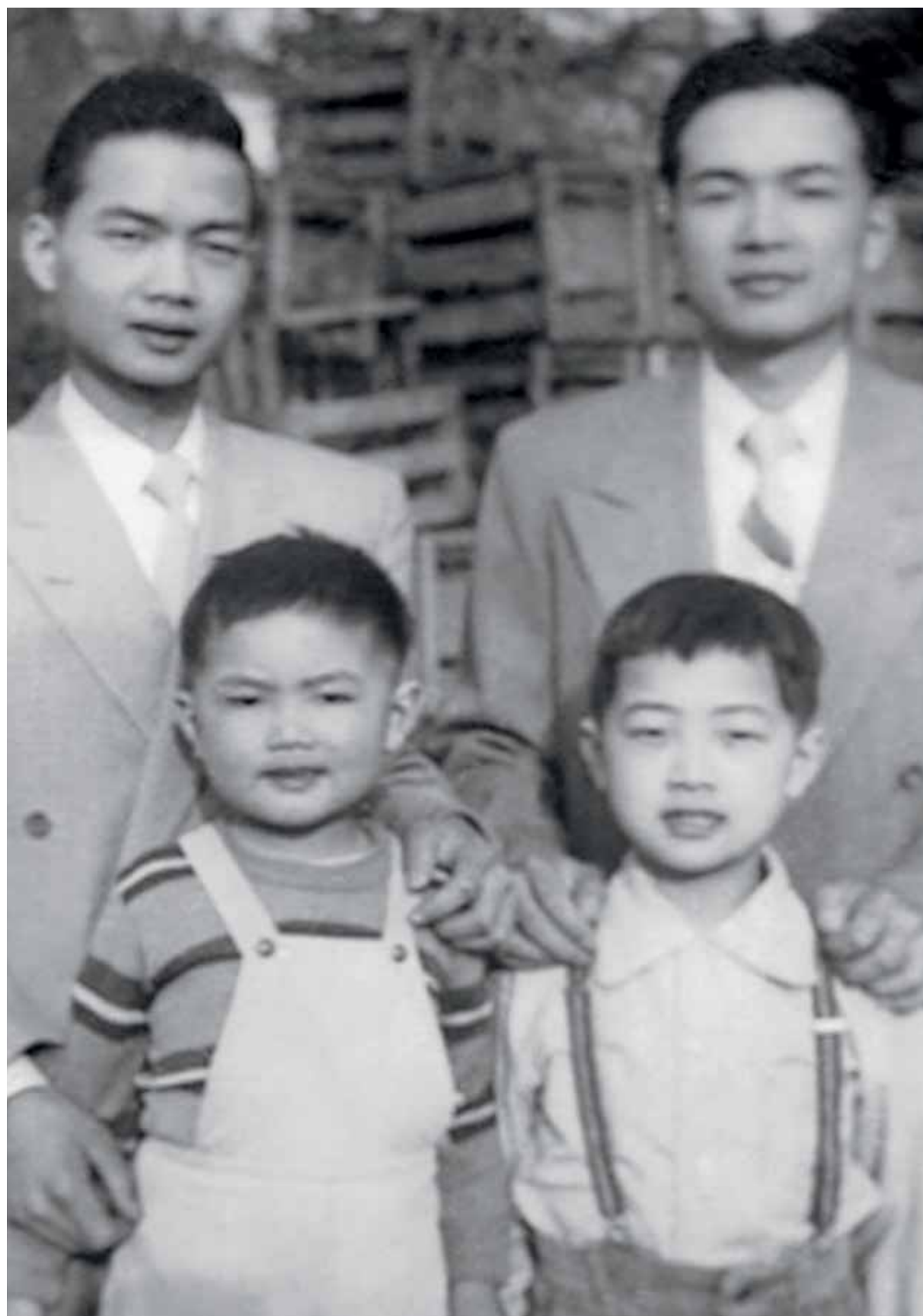
>> Joe Wong in front of the farm truck, 1940s. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.

My grandfather Wong Yow Yee and grandmother Wong Woo Shee came to Canada in the early 1900s from the village of Daai Long Bo in Guangdong, China. When they arrived, they purchased land on 12th Avenue in the Big Bend neighbourhood. They cleared the land to grow vegetables, which they sold door to door by horse and buggy in Burnaby and New Westminster. They built a house on the farm and raised six children: Mee Tun (Jean), Mee Gum (May), Bak Joe (Joe), Bak Sing (Fred), Bak Lok and Bak Wah. My father, Joe, and some of his siblings helped on the farm while attending school at Riverway East.

When my grandfather retired in 1928, he took his family to our home village in China. There, in 1932, my father married my mother, Yet Nong. My two eldest brothers, Tung Sing (Ray) and Tung Chow (Bill), were born in China. Shortly after, my father returned alone to the family farm in Burnaby. When the Second World War broke out, the Japanese army invaded our family's village in China; my mother and two brothers had to fend for themselves. After the



Joe Wong Farm



< 黄氏兄弟：东成、东就、东安和东宏在家族菜园，1950年代。黄氏家族提供。

< The Wong brothers: Ray, Bill, Roy and Donald at the family farm, 1950s. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.

年废除后，我的母亲和哥哥们总算能移民至加拿大跟父亲团圆。我是他们的第四个儿子，也是唯一在加拿大出生的孩子。

东成和东就在新威斯敏斯特上学，我跟东安则是在本拿比，后来我们都到卑诗大学念书。夏天时，我花好几个小时在菜园帮忙摘采蔬菜。下午四点我们会喝口茶稍作小憩，然后持续工作到晚上十点，收工后才吃晚餐。晚饭后父亲把蔬菜运送至批发商，要到午夜后才会回家。冬天菜园休息的时候，父母和他们的朋友会打麻将来打发时间。我们家时常到唐人街的Hon Yick烧烤店买肉。逢庆生或婚宴，我们会到Yuen Lock、福禄寿和桃园等中餐馆参加宴会。

东成和东就就在菜园和父亲一起工作。1954年，为了扩大家里的菜园经营，东成、母亲和Suen Lai叔叔在第十二街西侧购买了五块额外的土地。我们在菜园种植许多农产品，包

war ended, my father returned to China. Soon my brother, Tung On (Roy), was born, and my father returned to Burnaby. In 1948, after the repeal of the *Chinese Exclusion Act*, my mother and brothers immigrated to Canada. I was their fourth son and the only child born in Canada.

Ray and Bill attended school in New Westminster while Roy and I went to Burnaby, and later on, UBC. During the summer months, I worked long hours on the farm picking vegetables. We had a tea break at 4pm and then worked until around 10pm and had dinner, after which my father delivered vegetables to wholesalers, returning home after midnight. When the farm was closed in the winter, my parents played mahjong with their friends to pass the time. My family visited Chinatown to shop for meat at the Hon Yick BBQ store. For birthdays and weddings, we attended banquets at Chinese Canadian restaurants, including Yuen Lock, Ming's and Ho Inn.

Ray and Bill worked on the farm with our father. In order to expand our family's farm operations, Ray,

Joe Wong Farm

括白萝卜、青葱、胡萝卜、甜菜、生菜、芹菜、莳萝草、南瓜、欧芹、花椰菜和白菜。

菜园经营其实十分艰辛。我们一家牺牲闲暇时间，长时间不停地工作来经营菜园。父亲于1986年退休，并于1996年去世。东成在1992年中风，留下东就和他的儿子黄耀雄经营菜园。东就在1998年去世，耀雄从那时起接管家族菜园至今。母亲一直到九十七岁都独自住在菜园的房舍里，她于2017年去世，享年一百零一岁。

——黄东宏

our mother and our uncle, Suen Lai, purchased five additional lots on the west side of 12th Avenue in 1954. We grew many types of produce on our farm, including radishes, green onions, carrots, beets, lettuce, celery, dill weed, squash, parsley, cauliflower and bok choy.

Operating the farm was challenging. Our family sacrificed leisure time and worked long hours to run the farm. My father retired in 1986 and passed away in 1996. Ray had a major stroke in 1992, leaving Bill and his son, Terry, to run the farm. Bill passed away in 1998 and Terry has operated the family farm since then. My mother lived alone in the house on the farm to the age of ninety-seven. She passed away in 2017 at the ripe old age of 101.

—Donald Wong

- > 黄百子和儿子东就站在他们的农用卡车旁, 1967年。黄氏家族提供。
- > Joe Wong and son Bill standing beside their farm trucks, 1967. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.
- v 第十二街附近的黄百子菜园, 1960年代。最右边可以看到黄家原来的房舍、谷仓和温室。黄氏家族提供。
- v View of Joe Wong Farm near 12th Avenue, 1960s. The original home, barn and greenhouse can be seen on the far right. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.



道格拉斯路菜园

Douglas Road Farm

> 郑素英于1942年在菲沙木厂与陈沛源结婚，并育有两个女儿桂秋和桂玲。
BV017.24.9。李陈桂秋提供。

> Laura married Chan Puy Yuen at Fraser Mills in 1942 and had two daughters, Julie and June. BV017.24.9. COURTESY OF JULIE (CHAN) LEE.

我的外祖父郑琮彰是鹿湖地区经营华人商业菜园的先驱之一。他和妻子郑朱氏于1907年抵达本拿比，两人共同抚养了五个孩子：郑瑞琼、Maida、郑素英（我的母亲）、Harry和Gordon。母亲十几岁的时候个性非常独立，而且意志坚强。当时她的姐姐们都已经有了父母安排好的婚姻，但是我的母亲拒绝遵守这个习俗。相反地，她坚持在家里经营的菜园工作，一直到三十岁结婚时，才搬到为建立高贵林市做出不小贡献的伐木小镇菲沙木厂。郑家的菜园是家族成员以及其他农工辛勤工作和奉献的结果。Harry和Gordon则是在完成各自的学业后才开始发展职业生涯。

四十三年来，位于道格拉斯路和斯蒂溪街的道格拉斯路菜园不断发展，并为本拿比的家庭、温哥华唐人街的中餐馆和蔬果店供应新鲜的农产品。我的祖父用当地罐头厂的鱼头生产自己的天然肥料，还在菜园经营了养猪场。他为家人保持健康的生活方式，并在农

My maternal grandfather, Jung Chung Chong, was one of the pioneer Chinese Canadian market gardeners of the Deer Lake area. He and his wife, Jung Gee Shee, arrived in Burnaby 1907 and raised a family of five: Anne, Maida, Laura (my mother), Harry and Gordon. In my mother's teenage years, she was fiercely independent and strong-willed. Her two sisters had arranged marriages; my mother refused to comply with this custom. Instead, she worked on the family farm until she married, at the age of thirty, and moved to Fraser Mills, a small milltown that contributed to the establishment of Coquitlam. The Jung farm was the result of the hard work and dedication of family members, along with a few hired farmhands. Harry and Gordon continued their education before embarking on their careers.

For approximately forty-three years, Douglas Road Farm at Douglas Road and Still Creek Avenue grew and supplied fresh produce to Burnaby families and Chinese Canadian restaurants and greengrocers in Chinatown in Vancouver. My grandfather produced his own natural fertilizer using fish heads from the



Douglas Road Farm



< 郑素英在菜园的自家住宅前，1940年代。BV017.24.26。李陈桂秋提供。

< Laura Suey Ying Jung in front of the family home on the farm, 1940s. BV017.24.26. COURTESY OF JULIE (CHAN) LEE.

道格拉斯路菜园

产事业上取得了成功。祖父母的勤奋努力为后代子孙的繁荣做出了重要贡献。

祖父退休后，祖父母搬到温东。祖母于七十三岁去世，祖父则活到八十一岁。我们的家族相片剪贴簿的标题是“每个故事都有一个开始……”我想，我们需要对自身的历史有更广阔的认识，才能真正理解和珍惜今天我们所拥有的一切，因为每一代的生活都建立在上一代的生命经验之上。

——李陈桂秋

local cannery. He also operated a piggery at the farm. He maintained a healthy lifestyle for his family and achieved success in his farming career. My grandparents' diligence and hard work contributed to the prosperity of ensuing generations.

After my grandfather's retirement, my grandparents relocated to East Vancouver. My grandmother passed away at the age of seventy-three, my grandfather at eighty-one. Our family scrapbook is entitled, "Every Story Has a Beginning..." I believe that we need a broader picture of our histories to understand and appreciate what we have today. Each generation builds on the previous generation's lived experiences.

—Julie (Chan) Lee

Douglas Road Farm

> 在道格拉路菜园的
郑素英。BV017.24.28。
李陈桂秋提供。

▼ 郑家三代, 1940年
代。BV020.38.9。李陈
桂秋提供。

> Laura Suey Ying
Jung at the Douglas
Road Farm. BV017.24.28.
COURTESY OF JULIE
(CHAN) LEE.

▼ Three generations
of the Jung family,
1940s. BV020.38.9.
COURTESY OF JULIE
(CHAN) LEE.





Tai Yee Yuen菜园

Tai Yee Yuen Farm

我的曾祖父刘汝潜于1880年代中期，从中国广东省顺德县来到新威斯敏斯特。他跟表姪 Law A. Yam合作，在新威斯敏斯特成立了 Ying Tai公司，这家相当成功的商业和劳务承包公司一直运营到1930年代中期为止。该公司销售一般货品和进口中国商品，并经营着三个多产且高盈利的菜园。

祖父刘任祥在中国出生（1882-1964），他常在中国和加拿大之间往返，然后于1913年与祖母刘陈氏以及我的伯父刘文芳和刘文卓在新威斯敏斯特定居。我的父亲刘文羽（1916-2003）是祖父母的第四个儿子，也是他们第一个在加拿大存活下来的孩子。

父亲在新威斯敏斯特的唐人街长大，曾在位于美拉德维尔、高贵林和安纳斯岛的家族菜园工作。他负责将Ying Tai菜园的农产品运送到温哥华的华裔蔬菜批发商。后来，他在鲁鲁岛的霍莫可伐木公司和温哥华唐人街的

My great-grandfather, Law Hong Tim, arrived in New Westminster from Shunde County (Sun Dak), Guangdong, China in the mid-1880s. With his first cousin once removed, Law A. Yam, he established Ying, Tai and Company, a successful mercantile and labour-contracting business in New Westminster, in operation until the mid-1930s. The company sold general merchandise and imported Chinese goods and operated three very productive and profitable farms.

My grandfather, Law A. Chong, was born in China (1882-1964) and travelled between China and Canada, finally settling in New Westminster in 1913 with my grandmother, Chan Yook, and my uncles Fong and Chuck. My dad, Herbert Mon Yee Law (1916-2003), was my grandparents' fourth son and first child born in Canada to survive.

My dad grew up in Chinatown in New Westminster and worked on the family farms in Maillardville, Coquitlam and on Annacis Island. He delivered produce from Ying Tai farms to Chinese Canadian

刘文羽在安纳斯岛的
家族菜园, 1930年代
初期。叶刘少珍提供。

Herbert Mon Yee Law
at the family farm on
Annacis Island, early
1930s. COURTESY OF GAIL
(LAW) YIP.



Tai Yee Yuen Farm

刘少英、叶刘少珍和少英的邻居及同学, Tom Yee, 1955年。叶刘少珍提供。

Carolyn Law, Gail (Law) Yip and Tom Yee, neighbour and school-mate of Carolyn, 1955.
COURTESY OF GAIL (LAW) YIP.



菲沙种植者联会工作。1941年，父亲从军入伍，参加了第二次世界大战。在海岛完成为期六个月的航空培训课程后，他负责维修和建造好几架不同的军用飞机。

父亲于1946年与祖父那一代的三位农民（Shui Leung、Joe Gum、Toh Ming）合伙经营菜园。这是一个有利的安排，因为那些农民需要一名货车司机以及会说英语的人。那时的务农生活需要相当的体力与劳动，他们没有农业牵引机，而是用马和犁整理田地。这就是我父亲在本拿比短暂的商业菜园生涯的起点。

父亲在1948年与母亲刘徐秋娟结婚，他们以六千八百加币的价格购买了位于滨海大道3606号、占地八又二分之一英亩的菜园。他们把菜园改名为Tai Yee Yuen，在那里种植农产，出售给唐人街的商家以及本拿比的凯利道格拉斯食品批发公司（超价公司）。

vegetable wholesalers in Vancouver. Later he worked at the Homalko Logging Company on Lulu Island and United Fraser Growers in Chinatown in Vancouver. In 1941, Dad joined the war effort. After completing a six-month aviation training course on Sea Island, he worked on the repair and construction of several different military aircraft.

In 1946, Dad entered a partnership with three farmers of my grandfather's generation, Shui Leung, Joe Gum and Toh Ming. This was a favourable arrangement, as the farmers needed a truck driver as well as someone who could speak English. Farm life then was truly labour intensive. Instead of a tractor, they used a horse and plough. This was the start of Dad's short market-gardening career in Burnaby.

In 1948, he married my mom, Jean Chu Law, and they purchased the 8.5-acre farm at 3606 Marine Drive for \$6,800. They renamed the farm Tai Yee Yuen. The produce grown there was sold to businesses in Chinatown as well as to Kelly Douglas (SuperValu) in Burnaby.

Tai Yee Yuen Farm

> 照片中少珍的丈夫叶锦荣正帮忙收割，背景可看到刘氏家族菜园跟住宅，2000年。叶刘少珍提供。

> The Law family farm and home in the background. Gail's husband Ken Yip, helps out with the harvest, 2000. COURTESY OF GAIL (LAW) YIP.

仅仅过了七年，父亲就于1955年放弃经营菜园，因为它的利润无法养活我们一家五口。从1955至1971年间，菜园分别租给三个不同的家族，最终卖给第三个承租人。我们保留了自家住宅和四分之三英亩的农地。我跟姐妹以及我们的配偶在父亲的指导下种植了各种各样的农产供自家食用。虽然爸爸不再种地，但在需要时他会伸出援手帮助其他农民。每当那些农民跟市政府之间发生农业相关问题时，他会居中负责翻译。

——叶刘少珍

In 1955, after only seven years, Dad gave up farming, as it was no longer profitable enough to support our family of five. Between 1955 and 1971, the farm was leased to three different families and was eventually sold to the third lessee. We retained the family home and three-quarters of an acre of farmland. There, under Dad's tutelage, my sisters and their spouses and my husband and I grew a wide selection of produce for our own consumption. Though Dad no longer farmed, he continued to help other farmers when the need arose. He acted as their interpreter whenever issues of farming came up with the municipal government.

—Gail (Law) Yip



桐叶菜园

Tong Yip Farm

我父亲在加拿大争取认同与一席之地的故事始于1870年代后期，那时我的祖父叶祥彬从中国广东省番禺县来到加拿大。凭着他的金矿开采收入，我的祖父在卑诗省的克兰布鲁克购买了一个菜园，之后还跟同伴合伙开了一家干货店。1921年，祖父将妻子叶李氏从中国接来。

我的父亲叶梓桐出生于1921年，当时祖父叶祥彬已五十八岁。祖父于1924年去世后，全家搬到温哥华去寻求更好的谋生机会。由于结构性种族歧视，他们四处碰壁、一无所获，祖母只好在1933年举家迁回中国的家乡。在那里，父亲学习成为一名中医，不过他的学业因为日本入侵中国而中断，并在1938年回到加拿大。临走前，他跟从同村出身的母亲曹焕娣结婚。

加拿大在二战初期因为种族歧视，不接受华裔加拿大人入伍服役。不过有个转机在1944

> 叶曹焕娣和叶梓桐正将胡萝卜分装绑好，1960年。叶锦荣提供。

> Yip (Chow) Won Tai and Doo Tong (George) Yip bunching carrots, 1960. COURTESY OF KEN YIP.

The story of my father's struggle for acceptance and recognition in Canada began with the arrival of my grandfather, Ben Chung Yip, from Panyu County (Poonyue), Guangdong, China in the late 1870s. With the earnings from his gold mining claims, my grandfather purchased a farm in Cranbrook, BC, and later opened a dry goods store with a partner. In 1921, my grandfather brought his wife, Yip Lee Shee, from China.

My father, Doo Tong (George) Yip, was born in 1921 when Ben Chung Yip was fifty-eight. Upon Ben's passing in 1924, the family moved to Vancouver for better opportunities. Finding none, and due to systemic racism, my grandmother moved the family back to their home village in China in 1933. There, my father studied to become an herbalist, or Chinese doctor. His studies were interrupted by the Japanese invasion of China and in 1938 he returned to Canada. Before he left, he married my mother, Chow Won Tai, from the same ancestral village.



OCT 60

Tong Yip Farm



年出现，当时英国秘密战争组织的特务执行官为了利用华裔加拿大人的外表和语言能力，要求加拿大为东南亚战役的136部队招募华裔军人。父亲于1944年秋天自愿入伍，然后在艾伯塔省完成基础培训。他在1945年与其他新兵一起被派往伦敦，接着前往位于印度浦那和密拉特的英国特种部队训练营。他在那里接受了无线电操作员的培训。第136部队作为秘密特工被安插在日本敌军的战线后方，以监视部队动向和军备，并联络地下反日组织。

父亲于1946年回到加拿大后，被授予缅甸之星、加拿大志愿服务勋章和战争勋章。他在1948年获得退伍军人土地资助金，这让他能够在大弯区的伯恩路购买一块占地五英亩的土地。持有土地资助金的退伍军人还享有两年的津贴，并能够延期支付贷款到土地被认定为可耕地为止。因为这些经济资助，父亲总算能把母亲从中国接到加拿大。

With its discriminatory attitudes, Canada did not accept volunteers of Chinese descent to serve during the early years of the Second World War. An opportunity arose in 1944, when the clandestine British war organization Special Operations Executive requested that Canada recruit ethnic Chinese for their Southeast Asia campaign, Force 136, on account of their appearance and language skills. My father volunteered in the fall of 1944, completing basic training in Alberta. In 1945, he was sent to London, England, along with other recruits, and then on to British Special Forces training camps in Poona and Meerut in India. There, he trained as a wireless radio operator. Force 136 was inserted behind enemy Japanese lines as covert operatives to monitor troop movements and armaments and to liaise with underground resistance groups.

Upon his return to Canada in 1946, my father was awarded the Burma Star, the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal and the War Medal. He received a Veterans Land Grant in 1948, which enabled him to purchase a five-acre parcel of land on Byrne Road in

< 叶梓桐。叶锦荣提供。国立档案馆（英国），REF. HS1/127。

v 叶锦荣和叶曹焕娣，约1950年。叶锦荣提供。

< Doo Tong (George) Yip. THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES (UK), REF. HS1/127.

v Ken Yip and Yip (Chow) Won Tai, circa 1950. COURTESY OF KEN YIP.



初期的两年，我父亲在温哥华的一家农产批发商上夜班，白天则进行整地，直到土地具有足够的生产力作为商业菜园。这个名为桐叶的菜园种植了各式各样的蔬菜，包括生菜、胡萝卜、白萝卜、青葱、甜菜、花椰菜、芹菜、卷心菜、甘蓝菜、菠菜和各种瓜类，如毛

the Big Bend neighbourhood. Veterans who received a land grant were also provided with a two-year stipend and deferred mortgage payments until the land was deemed arable. He was able to bring my mother from China to Canada.

During the first two years, my father worked night shifts at a produce wholesaler in Vancouver and cleared the land during the day until it became a producing market garden. The farm, called Tong Yip, grew many varieties of vegetables, including lettuce, carrots, radishes, green onions, beets, cauliflower, celery, cabbage, kale, spinach and various squashes, such as marrow, zucchini and Hubbard. From the late 1950s to the 1970s, they delivered their produce to Woodward's Stores in New Westminster and Surrey, and wholesale companies, including Kelly Douglas (SuperValu) and MacDonald's Consolidated (Safeway), both located in Burnaby.

My father died just shy of his fifty-first birthday. During his too-short life he achieved acceptance and recognition by fighting for his country and receiving

Tong Yip Farm

> 桐叶菜园的货车, 1960年代。
叶锦荣提供。

> Tong Yip Farm
produce trucks,
1960s. COURTESY OF
KEN YIP.

瓜、栉瓜和哈伯德南瓜。从1950年代后期到1970年代,他们将农产运送到位于新威斯敏斯特和素里的伍德沃德商店,以及位于本拿比的凯利道格拉斯(超价公司)和麦克唐纳(喜互惠)等批发公司。

父亲在即将过五十一岁生日之际去世。在短暂的一生中,他为自己在社会上的一席之地做了种种努力:为国家参战并取得完整公民权、购置土地和成为成功的业主。桐叶菜园的成功让他的孩子们得以上大学。我在卑诗大学攻读工程学位,成为一名注册的专业工程师,并在生物医学工程领域有很好的发展。我弟弟叶广荣则是一位成功的企业家和百货公司经理。

——叶锦荣

full citizenship, as well as by becoming a landowner and successful business owner. The success of Tong Yip Farm allowed his children to attend university. I attended UBC Engineering, became a Registered Professional Engineer and had a successful career in biomedical engineering. My younger brother, Raymond, was a successful business owner and department store manager.

—Ken Yip



大弯区

Big Bend

➤ 大弯区滨海大道沿线，华裔加拿大人经营的市场菜园鸟瞰图，1950年代。

BV017.40.1。

➤ Aerial view of Chinese market gardens along Marine Drive in Big Bend, 1950s. BV017.40.1.

本拿比的南端称为大弯区，因为菲沙河北支流的大幅弯道而得其名。该地区有着许多肥沃的农田，曾是野生蔓越莓生长的湿地。传统上，当地的原住民族常在此地采集野莓。从1860年代开始，白人定居者为了农业耕作，将这些湿地排干。到了1890年代，来自相同村庄或家族的华裔移民开始在这个地区向白人地主租用土地进行耕种。第二次世界大战后，由于中国政局不稳定以及加拿大移民政策的改变，再次迎来了中国的移民潮。许多留在中国的家人决定跟身在加拿大的父亲和丈夫团聚。因为这个缘故，许多华裔家族菜园于1950和1960年代在大弯区建立。现在的大弯区依然是一个活跃的农业地区，有着五百五十一英亩的农业土地保留区。今日仍有许多华裔家族持续在此地经营菜园。

The southern tip of Burnaby is known as Big Bend, after the bend in the north arm of the Fraser River. This area includes rich agricultural lands that were once home to wild cranberry bogs traditionally harvested by Indigenous Peoples. The lands were drained and used for agricultural purposes by White settlers beginning in the 1860s. By the 1890s, groups of Chinese immigrants from the same village or family were farming in this area, often leasing land from White landowners. After the Second World War, political instability in China and changes to Canada's immigration policies led to renewed immigration from China. The families of many men already living in Canada decided to join their fathers and husbands. As a result, many Chinese Canadian family farms were established in Big Bend in the 1950s and 1960s. The area remains an active agricultural area, with 551 acres included in the Agricultural Land Reserve. Many Chinese Canadian family farms continue to operate in the neighbourhood.



合安园菜园

Hop On Farms

自1953年以来，我们家族就在本拿比的大湾区经营合安园。该菜园最初命名为合安园，意指为团结与平安的家园。这个家训至今为止已传承了五个世代。

我们的曾祖父洪计添在1921年搭乘蒸汽轮船从中国来到温哥华，当时他才十五岁，远渡重洋来温哥华与他的父亲洪肇宏以及多年前便迁移至此的姪子洪添庆会合。当时洪计添缴纳了五百加币的人头税，并找到一个在富裕家庭做佣人的工作。他顶着的髡发（以剃光的前额和长辫子为特征的发型）在抵达加拿大后很快被剪掉了。这件事伤了他的尊严，也挑战了他的忍受力，因为儒家思想将头发视为父母赠与孩子的礼物，将头发擅自割剪被认为是对家族的冒犯。

1923年生效的《排华法案》无限期禁止中国移民入境加拿大。其他合法化的歧视还包括限制华裔加拿大人能够谋生的方式。由于许

Our family has owned and operated Hop On Farms in the Big Bend neighbourhood of Burnaby since 1953. The farm was originally named Hop On Yuen, which translates to Unity and Peace Gardens. Five generations have now lived by these words.

In 1921, at age fifteen, our great-grandfather Hong Gay Tim travelled by steamship from China to Vancouver to join his father Hong Sui Wing and nephew, Hong Tim Hing, who had arrived in years prior. Hong Gay Tim paid the \$500 head tax and found work as a house servant for a wealthy family. His hair, in the queue style characterized by a bare forehead and long braid, was promptly cut off. This shattered his dignity and challenged his tolerance, for Confucian values regard hair as a gift from parent to child. Cutting it was considered an offense to one's family.

The *Chinese Exclusion Act* of 1923 quelled immigration from China to Canada indefinitely. Legalized discrimination included restrictions on how Chinese Canadians could earn a living. Farming



▼ 洪灿球（右）的钱包里放着一张大女儿佩坚的婴儿照（见左图）。洪灿球一家于1958年在加拿大团聚，当时八岁的洪佩坚才第一次见到父亲。BV019.10.2。洪氏家族提供。

▼ Hong Chan Kow (right) carried a baby photo of his eldest daughter, Pauline, in his wallet (see photo on left). Pauline met her father for the first time when the family reunited in Canada in 1958, when she was eight years old. BV019.10.2. COURTESY OF THE HONG FAMILY.



Hop On Farms



◀ 洪佩坚和弟弟妹妹：洪佩芬、洪佩华、洪佩琼（左起）和婴儿洪文威在合安园，1963年。BV017.36.6。洪氏家族提供。

◀ Pauline Hong with her younger siblings Catherine, Norine, Josephine (from left) and baby Gary at Hop On Farms, 1963. BV017.36.6. COURTESY OF THE HONG FAMILY.

多来自中国南方的人有耕种经验，务农在当时便成为一种普遍的谋生选择。包括我们家族在内的一些华裔农民，选择跟玛斯琴原住民族合作，他们让华裔农民租用他们的土地来生活和耕种。我们将永远重视和珍惜与玛斯琴原住民族建立的伙伴关系。

《排华法案》于1947年废除。随后洪计添于1952年将儿子洪灿球带到加拿大，他们一起在温哥华透过向玛斯琴原住民族租用土地来进行耕种，直到他们能够在本拿比购买土地，并于1953年成立合安园。洪灿球在1958年将妻子洪黎少霞和女儿洪佩坚接来加拿大，之后他们在卑诗省的温哥华又生了六个孩子。

不管是炎热的夏天还是倾盆大雨，我们的祖父母和父母都在菜园辛勤劳动，即使双手干裂、长满老茧。夏天时，每个能够劳动的家人每天都长时间帮忙收割庄稼。小孩子在不上

became a prevailing choice as many from Southern China had experience in agriculture. Some Chinese, including our family, formed partnerships with the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam First Nation) Peoples, who permitted Chinese to lease their land to live and farm on. We will eternally respect and cherish our Musqueam relations.

The *Chinese Exclusion Act* was repealed in 1947. Hong Gay Tim brought his son, Chan Kow, to Canada in 1952, and together they farmed land leased from the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam First Nation) Peoples in Vancouver until opportunity to purchase land in Burnaby arose, and hence Hop On Farms was established in 1953. In 1958, Chan Kow brought his wife, Sui Ha, and daughter, Pauline, to Canada—they had six more children born in Vancouver, BC.

Our grandparents and parents laboured arduously on the farm, through summer heat and downpours of rain, with cracked and calloused hands. Summer meant long hours by all available family to harvest crops daily. We were expected to help when not

Hop On Farms

> 合安园的洪家成员，1969年。洪氏家族提供。

> Hong family members at Hop On Farms, 1969. COURTESY OF THE HONG FAMILY.

学或不做作业时也必须帮忙农事，长辈同时也对我们耳提面命，提醒我们要努力念书，好借着教育摆脱农业，因为务农是一项累人又难以持久的生计。虽然有着没完没了的工作，我们家仍会利用周日下午进行家庭时间。当时父亲在周日会开车带我们去附近的马厩喂马，或者到公园去踢球。

我们当时在菜园对面的格伦伍德小学上学，课间休息时可以看到祖父母和父母在田里劳动。有时老师会问我们是否可以带班上学生去参观菜园，父亲很欢迎大家来访，还会送蔬菜给学生带回家。朋友当时经常要求放学后去菜园玩，菜园的沟壑里有鱼可抓，水渠里有青蛙和蝌蚪，草丛里还有蚱蜢——这是孩子们梦寐以求的最佳游乐场。

attending school or doing homework and reminded to focus on our education as this was a way out of farming, which was considered an exhausting unviable livelihood. Although work was endless, Sunday afternoon was family time. Dad would take us for Sunday drives to feed the horses at the stables nearby, or we would play kickball at the park.

We attended Glenwood Elementary, located across from the farm. During recess, we could see our grandparents and parents working in the fields. Occasionally our teacher would ask if the class could tour the farm. Dad welcomed everyone and would gift each student a vegetable to take home. Our friends often asked to play on the farm after school. There were fish to catch in the ravine, frogs and tadpoles in the ditch, grasshoppers in the weeds—it was the best playground a kid could ask for.



Hop On Farms



◀ 洪计添与孙子洪文威和曾孙陈可宏在合安园的温室
内，1970年代。洪氏
家族提供。

◀ Hong Gay Tim with
grandson Gary Hong
and great-grandson
Robert Chan inside
the Hop On Farms
greenhouse, 1970s.
COURTESY OF THE HONG
FAMILY.

▶ 洪佩瑾和洪佩瑶在
合安园，1970年代
后期。BV017.36.15。
洪氏家族提供。

▶ Darlene and Marlene
Hong at Hop On
Farms, late 1970s.
BV017.36.15. COURTESY OF
THE HONG FAMILY.



在种族主义仍然很普遍的早期，我们只能将农产卖给唐人街的小型华裔商家。

1973年，为了直接向街坊邻居销售，我们成立了合安园蔬果零售店。洪灿球让大女儿洪佩坚和丈夫陈官仪帮助管理菜园和零售店。无数家族成员的辛勤奉献让商店得以在每年夏天顺利经营。

合安园菜园是我们家族在新的社区邻里扎根立业的象征，也代表了我们的祖先的决心和韧性。

——洪氏家族

During the early years, with racism still prominent, we could only sell our produce to smaller Chinese businesses in Chinatown.

In 1973, Hop On Farms Produce Store was established to sell direct to the community. Hong Chan Kow asked his eldest daughter, Pauline, and her husband, Jack Chan, to help manage the farm and retail store. Numerous family members kept the store running smoothly every summer.

The farm is a symbol of our family's legacy of setting strong roots into a new community and of our forefathers' determination and resilience.

—The Hong family

均安菜园和梁家苗圃

Quin On Farm & Leong's Nursery

我们在1990年代的本拿比长大，现在仍然住这里。我们的学业也是在本拿比的学校体制内完成。小时候，我们参加南本拿比的足球队和篮球队，邦瑟康乐中心就像我们的第二个家。我们的家族企业梁家苗圃则是位于本拿比的大弯区。

父亲和母亲的家人分别于1930和1950年代从中国中山县搬来，最终定居在大弯区。我们的外祖父母（黄氏家族）种植洋葱、生菜、白萝卜和其他蔬菜，为伍德沃德商店和喜互惠等当地商家供应农产。祖父母（梁氏家族）于1966年建立均安菜园，种植芥兰和白菜等亚洲蔬菜，供应给温哥华唐人街的店家和本拿比的凯利道格拉斯食品批发公司。

祖父母为了让自己跟家人有更好的生活，在1950年代移民到本拿比。他们为了提高孩子的生活品质而努力，孩子们每个都取得了大学学位。我们这一代也从中受益，不仅有大学学位还有专业认证。

We grew up in Burnaby in the 1990s and still live here. We completed our education in the Burnaby school system. As children, we played on soccer and basketball teams in South Burnaby; Bonsor Recreation Complex was like our second home. Our family business, Leong's Nursery, is located in the Big Bend area of Burnaby.

Our parents' families moved from Zhongshan County (Chungshan), China in the 1930s and 1950s respectively, eventually settling in the Big Bend area. Our maternal grandparents, the Wongs, grew onions, lettuce, radishes and other vegetables, supplying local grocery stores such as Woodward's and Safeway. Our paternal grandparents, the Leongs, established Quin On Farm in 1966. They grew Asian vegetables, such as gai lan and bok choy, supplying grocery stores in Chinatown in Vancouver as well as Kelly Douglas in Burnaby.

Our grandparents immigrated to Burnaby in the 1950s to provide a better life for themselves and their families. They worked hard to raise the standard of living for their children, all of whom have achieved

梁己酉在农用牵引机上, 1970年代中期。
梁氏家族提供。

Leong See Quin on the
farm tractor, mid-1970s.
COURTESY OF THE LEONG
FAMILY.



Quin On Farm & Leong's Nursery

梁己酉在均安菜
园, 1970年代初期。
梁氏家族提供。

Leong See Quin at Quin
On Farm, early 1970s.
COURTESY OF THE LEONG
FAMILY.



梁子兴在位于温哥华
玛斯琴原住民族领地
内，华裔加拿大人经
营的菜园长大。他在
1979年接管了父亲的
均安菜园，并将其命名
为梁家苗圃，并持续工
作至今。梁氏家族提供。

Edmond Leong grew
up on Chinese farms
on xʷməθkʷəy̓əm
(Musqueam First Nation)
territory in Vancouver.
In 1979, he took over
his father's farm, Quin
On Farm, and named it
Leong's Nursery, where
he continues to work
today. COURTESY OF THE
LEONG FAMILY.



最初称为均安菜园的梁家苗圃，一直到今天
都持续为当地社区提供草药、蔬菜、苗圃植
物、吊篮和花盆。顾客们时常分享小时候父
母或祖父母带他们到那里采购的故事。祖父
母从1950年代一直以来的努力和毅力，帮助

均安菜园和梁家苗圃

a university degree. We have benefited from this as well, having both obtained university degrees and professional designations.

To this day, Leong's Nursery, originally known as Quin On Farm, supplies the community with herbs, vegetables, bedding plants, hanging baskets and planters. Customers often share stories of how their parents or grandparents brought them to shop there when they were kids. Our grandparents' efforts and resilience in the 1950s and beyond helped establish economic and social networks that have been important for sustaining and growing Burnaby.

Burnaby was built by people from various parts of the world. While Chinese Canadians are just one of the many communities that has shaped Burnaby, it is important to recognize Chinese Canadian contributions to the city's foundation. Driving along Marine Drive in Big Bend today, one sees large fields and market gardens, most of which are operated by Chinese Canadians. It may be easy for us

Quin On Farm & Leong's Nursery

建立了对维持和发展本拿比都非常重要的经济及社会网络。

本拿比由来自世界各地的人们共同建造而成。虽然华裔加拿大人只是塑造本拿比的众多社群之一，但是承认华裔加拿大人对该市根基所做的贡献非常重要。在今日，若是沿着大弯区的滨海大道行驶，可以看到大片的田地和商业菜园，大部分由华裔加拿大人经营。我们作为移民家庭的第二代，可能很容易将各种机会视为理所当然，但是透过反思，便可以更深刻地去理解和发扬我们丰富的历史。

——梁洁兰和梁志强

second-generation immigrants to take for granted our opportunities, but with reflection, we can better understand and celebrate our rich history.

—Caitlin and Jeffrey Leong

➤ 梁妙瑜在收割后清理均安菜园的田地，1970年代。梁氏家族提供。

➤ Leong Mew Yee cleaning up the field after harvest at Quin On Farm, 1970s.
COURTESY OF THE LEONG FAMILY.

➤ 梁子凌、梁妙瑜和梁子兴在早春时期种植菠菜，1970年代。梁妙瑜设计了一种木制排列机，用于制作笔直均匀的农作物排列。梁氏家族提供。

➤ Herman, Mew Yee and Edmond growing spinach in early spring, 1970s. The wooden row maker was devised by Mew Yee to create straight and even crop rows.
COURTESY OF THE LEONG FAMILY.



Sun Tai Sang菜园

Sun Tai Sang Farm

我的祖父茹金垣于1910年左右抵达加拿大，当时他才十六岁。他和几位合伙人在本拿比跟麦金托什家族租用农田，地点位于纳尔逊街和皇家橡树街间的滨海大道上。他们将菜园命名为Tai Sang Yuen。

我的父亲茹容均在1924年出生于广东省番禺县的柏塘村。他在中国担任数学和体育老师。我们一家在香港生活了几年后，于1965年移民加拿大。1970年代初期，父亲和叔叔向麦金托什家族购买了农田，共同经营菜园，一直到1970年代末才结束合伙关系。然后父亲把菜园改名为Sun Tai Sang。

我的父母茹容均和茹黄齐好一共养育了五个孩子，三男二女。我和兄弟姐妹都在温哥华的基拉尼中学就读。1982年，我跟父亲在菜园内开了一家零售店。菜园在1980和1990年代参加了许多在太平洋国家展览场举办的种

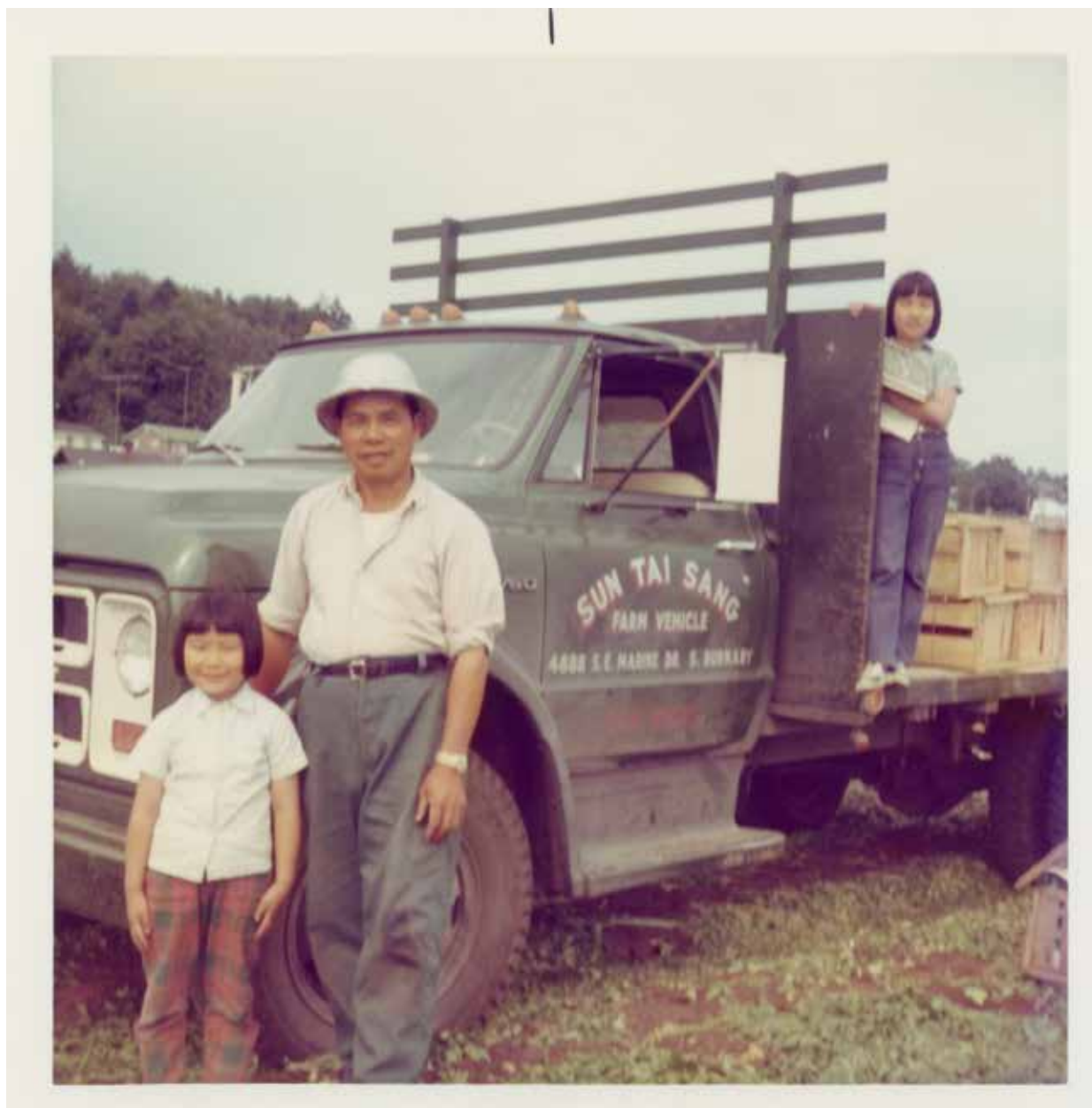
My grandfather, Yee Gim Won, arrived in Canada around 1910 at the age of sixteen. He and several partners leased farmland from the McIntosh family on Marine Drive between Nelson Avenue and Royal Oak Avenue in Burnaby. They called the farm Tai Sang Yuen.

My father, Yu Yung Quon, was born in 1924 in Bak Tong village, Panyu County (Poonyue), Guangdong. In China, he worked as a math and physical education teacher. Our family immigrated to Canada in 1965 after living in Hong Kong for several years. In the early 1970s, my father and uncle purchased the farmland from the McIntosh family and operated the farm together until they ended the partnership in the late 1970s. My father changed his farm's name to Sun Tai Sang Farm.

My parents, Yu Yung Quon and Yu (Wong) Chai Ho, raised five children, three boys and two girls. My siblings and I attended Killarney Secondary in Vancouver. In 1982, my father and I opened a retail

茹容均和姪女陈少
芬和陈少玲摄于菜
园, 1970年代初。
茹正本提供。

Yu Yung Quon and
nieces Fannie (Chan)
Chong and Mary (Chan)
Yip at the farm, early
1970s. COURTESY OF
HARRY YEE.



Sun Tai Sang Farm

茹容均(右)和Sun
Tai Sang菜园的访
客, 1980年代。茹正
本提供。

Yu Yung Quon (right)
and visitors at Sun
Tai Sang Farm, 1980s.
COURTESY OF HARRY YEE.



植竞赛，并曾因为胡萝卜、白萝卜和青葱的优良品质获得了无数奖项。

务农生活之外，我父亲在当地的华裔加拿大社群也十分活跃。他曾担任多项领导职务，包括中华会馆和禺山总公所的主席。他同时也是卑诗低陆平原农业合作社的成员，合作社成员主要为华裔农民，负责制定价格和取得供需用品。

——茹正本

store on the farm. In the 1980s and '90s, the farm participated in many PNE competitions for growers and won numerous awards for growing the best carrots, radishes and green onions.

Outside of his life on the farm, my father was an active member of the local Chinese Canadian community. He served in various leadership roles, including as president of the Chinese Benevolent Association and president of the Yue Shan Society. He was also a member of the B.C. Lower Mainland Farmers Co-Operative Association, comprised mostly of Chinese Canadian farmers; it was responsible for setting prices and getting supplies.

—Harry Yee

荣黄菜园

Wing Wong Farm

我们的父亲黄肇荣出生于中国中山县恒美村。他在1953年来到加拿大，与多年前便移民至此的父亲团聚。他一开始在餐馆担任服务员，后来在温哥华玛斯琴原住民族领地上的菜园工作，同时慢慢存钱，计划创立自己的菜园。他在1959年与黄陈秀卿结婚，育有五个孩子：黄爱玲、黄爱芬、黄俊贤、黄俊孝和黄俊钦。

1970年，我们全家搬到南本拿比，在滨海大道上开了一个菜园。接着在1974年开设荣黄菜园街边商摊，出售农产和苗圃植物。今日，荣黄苗圃仍然在同一个地点营运，由黄肇荣的孩子们负责经营。父亲长时间在菜园工作，他将农产卖给凯利道格拉斯（超价公司）和麦克唐纳（喜互惠）等公司。

父亲黄肇荣喜欢在烟雾缭绕的房间里举办大型麻将聚会，让客人自由畅饮尊尼获加（又译约翰走路）威士忌。在务农淡季，他喜欢和农友们一起旅行，其中许多人和他一样属于中山同乡会。

> 黄肇荣在荣黄菜园，1957年。黄氏家族提供。

> Wong Shue Wing at Wing Wong Farm, 1957. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.

Our father, Wong Shue Wing (Shue), was born in Han Mee, Zhongshan County (Chungshan), China. He came to Canada in 1953 to join his father, who immigrated years earlier. Initially, he worked as a waiter in restaurants and then on vegetable farms on xʷməθkʷəy̓əm territory (Musqueam First Nation) in Vancouver while saving up to start his own farm. He wed Wong Sow Hing in 1959 and they had five children: Irene, Josephine, Gordon, Grover and Bobby.

In 1970, the family moved to South Burnaby and started a vegetable farm on Marine Drive. In 1974, they started the Wing Wong Farm roadside stand, selling produce and bedding plants. Wing Wong's Nursery is still in that location today, operated by Shue's children. Shue worked long hours on the vegetable farm. He sold produce to Kelly Douglas (SuperValu) and to MacDonald's Consolidated for Safeway.

Shue loved having large mahjong parties in smoke-filled rooms, with Johnnie Walker whisky pouring freely. In the off-season, he enjoyed travelling with his farming friends, many of whom belonged to the Zhongshan Allied Association, as he did.



Wing Wong Farm

- > 黄俊贤和黄俊孝在农用货车上，1960年代。黄氏家族提供。
- > Gordon and Grover Wong on the farm truck, 1960s. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.
- ↓ 黄陈秀卿在荣黄菜园的温室内，1977年。黄氏家族提供。
- ↓ Wong Sow Hing inside the greenhouse at Wing Wong Farm, 1977. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.

父亲还喜欢到华裔加拿大人经营的廉价小餐馆吃饭，并且总会带着食物去找他的孩子们，作为他孙子孙女的课后点心。

黄家的屋宅和菜园是举办大型家族聚会的地点。每当他的十二个孙子孙女来拜访他和祖母黄陈秀卿，黄肇荣总是喜不自禁地眉开眼笑。任何借口都可以用来举行聚会——圣诞节早午餐、农历新年、生日、新生儿庆贺都是家族齐聚一堂的好理由。

随着年龄的增长，黄肇荣从菜园的日常运营中退下来，选择成为菜园大使跟顾客互动交流，让他的孩子们接管生意。父亲的生活忙碌而充实，并一生忠于他在南本拿比的农业出身。父母亲创办的家族企业十分成功，后期还增加了房地产业务，这个家族企业也为他们的儿孙提供了首次工作的经验。

——黄氏家族

Shue loved going out to eat at Chinese Canadian greasy spoon restaurants and would always drop off food at his children's houses as after-school snacks for his grandkids.

The family home and farm were a gathering place for large feasts. Shue would always brighten up when his twelve grandkids came to see him and po po (grandmother) Sow Hing. Any excuse would do to hold a gathering—Christmas brunch, Chinese New Year, birthdays, newborn celebrations all qualified. As he got older, Shue stepped back from the daily operations of the farm to become an ambassador, preferring to meet and talk with customers, allowing his children to run the business. He lived a full life and stayed true to his South Burnaby farming roots. The successful family business, which he and our mother started and expanded to include real estate holdings, is where his children and grandchildren got their first work experience.

—The Wong family





联系本拿比

Connecting Burnaby

< 丘顶杂货店于1958至2015年在道格拉斯路和伍兹沃斯街的转角处经营。店里有各式各样的干货和杂货。在后期，当乐透彩票和刮刮乐开始流行时，店主李庆来经常组织集体彩票购买，因此被他的顾客戏称为“李乐透”。李广亮提供。

< Hilltop Grocery operated from 1958 to 2015 near the corner of Douglas Road and Woodsworth Street. The store carried a wide variety of dry goods and grocery items. In later years, when lottery and scratch tickets became popular, Loy Lee was named “Lotto Loy” by his customers as he would often organize group lottery pools. COURTESY OF ALAN LEE.

- 108 丘顶杂货店 | Hilltop Grocery
- 114 沃特林杂货与零食店 | Watling Grocery & Confectionery
- 118 汤米市场 | Tommy’s Market
- 122 本拿比高地 | Burnaby Heights
- 124 本拿比市场 | Burnaby Market
- 128 滨海市场 | Marine Market
- 132 新宝林美食 | North Burnaby Wonton House
- 136 京士威道 | Kingsway
- 138 C&L杂货零食店 | C&L Grocery Confectionery
- 142 OK杂货店和OK食品市场 | OK Grocery & OK Food Market
- 148 金龙客栈 | Dragon Inn Restaurant
- 156 丽晶广场 | Crystal Mall

从杂碎到馄饨汤面，几十年来，中华菜肴一直是本拿比餐饮服务业不可或缺的一部分。对于许多华裔移民来说，建立家族事业是获得经济保障的一种方式。

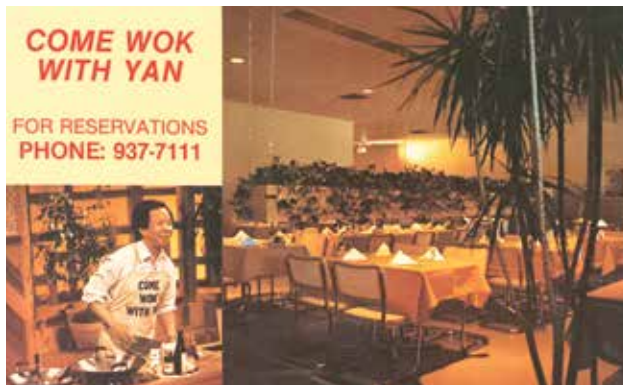
紧密的家族及社交网络让商业点子跟资本得以在家族和世代间流通。本拿比最早由华裔加拿大人经营的餐馆很多都开在京士威道和喜士定街沿路。家族经营的街角杂货店和蔬果店为邻里提供了农产和干货。就像餐馆一样，这些商店作为社区休闲娱乐的社交空间，创造了许多珍贵的友谊和回忆。许多在1960和1970年代经营的中餐馆、街角杂货店和蔬果店仍然是社区集体记忆的一部分，其中有少数直至今日仍持续经营。近期建立

From chop suey to wonton noodle soup, Chinese cuisine has been integral to Burnaby's food service industry for many decades. For many Chinese immigrants, starting a family business was a way to gain financial security.

Strong family and social networks supported the circulation of business acumen and capital between families and across generations. Some of Burnaby's earliest Chinese Canadian restaurants were established on Kingsway and Hastings Street. Family-owned corner stores and greengrocers supplied produce and dry goods for their neighbours. Just like restaurants, these stores served as informal social spaces for the community, where many friendships and memories were created. Many of the Chinese Canadian restaurants, corner stores and green-grocers that operated in the 1960s and 1970s remain

名厨Stephen Yan于1980年代位于本拿比卢歇高速公路9948号经营的甄氏中式美食酒家。他广受欢迎的电视烹饪节目《甄会炒》向社会大众推广粤式家常菜。BV002.4 8.9。

Chef Stephen Yan operated Yan's Gourmet Chinese Restaurant in Burnaby at 9948 Lougheed Highway in the 1980s. His popular television cooking show *Wok with Yan* popularized Cantonese home cooking for mainstream audiences. BV002.48.9.



part of the community's collective memory, and a few have continued to operate. Recent establishments, such as Burnaby's Crystal Mall, have become new urban centres which offer one-stop shopping for Asian groceries, dried goods and freshly cooked meals. In this section, we showcase stories of family-run restaurants, corner stores and greengrocery stores that have helped make Burnaby a more connected and delicious place.

的商业空间，如本拿比的丽晶广场，已然成为新的都市中心，顾客在那可以一次买齐亚洲杂货、干货和新鲜烹制的菜肴。本章节包含了家族经营的餐馆、街角杂货店和生鲜蔬果店的故事，这些饮食空间帮助本拿比成为一个有着紧密联系跟美食佳肴的地方。



< 本拿比丽晶广场内的美食广场提供种类繁多的中华地方料理以及其他东亚和东南亚菜肴。张智行提供。

< Burnaby's Crystal Mall food court features a wide array of regional Chinese cuisines as well as other East and Southeast Asian dishes. COURTESY OF CHRISTOPHER CHEUNG.

> 徐慕儒和Betty Chu于1964年在艾德蒙街建立了汤米市场。他们于1972年搬到现在的店址，并继续向当地社区出售干货、鲜花和新鲜农产品。徐氏家族提供。

> Tommy and Betty Chu established Tommy's Market on Edmonds Street in 1964. They moved to their present-day location in 1972 and continue to sell dry goods, flowers and fresh produce to the local community. COURTESY OF THE CHU FAMILY.



丘顶杂货店

Hilltop Grocery

丘顶杂货店由李庆来与Jean Chan合伙经营，两人目前皆已退休。此篇访谈记录了方静怡与李庆来及其儿子李广亮、李广智，还有Jean Chan的女儿Tam (Chan) Lee Ling的对话。

方静怡：你的家人是何时来到加拿大的？

庆来：我的祖籍是中国增城县的久裕村。当时叔叔帮我支付了人头税，然后我用化名李庆来作为他的纸生仔来到加拿大。纸生仔指的是从已成为加拿大居民的华人那里购买身份证件，然后使用冒充身分入境加拿大的人。

Ling：我的祖母Lam May Fong从中国台山县来到邓肯，在那里她认识了李叔叔。他们在1958年成为商业伙伴，两个家族共同经营丘顶杂货店。我的母亲Jean Chan于1971年抵达温哥华，并从我祖母那里接管了杂货店的共同所有权。母亲跟李叔叔一起经营这家店直到2015年。

> 李家和Lam家成员，1960年代。Lam May Fong于1958年购买位于道格拉斯路3690号的丘顶杂货店的经营权，并于1966年把店面也买下来。李庆来后来买下一半的经营权。李广亮提供。

> Members of the Lam and Lee families, 1960s. Lam May Fong purchased the Hilltop Grocery business located at 3690 Douglas Road in 1958 and bought the property in 1966. Lee Loy later purchased half the business.
COURTESY OF ALAN LEE.

Interview by Denise Fong with Loy Lee, retired co-owner of Hilltop Grocery, and his sons Alan and Vince Lee, as well as Tam (Chan) Lee Ling, daughter of Jean Chan, retired co-owner of Hilltop Grocery

Denise: When did your family arrive in Canada?

Loy: My ancestral village was Gauyu village in Zengcheng County (Jungseng), China. My paternal uncle paid my head tax, and I arrived in Canada as his paper son and adopted the paper name Lee Hing Loy. Paper sons and daughters were people who entered the country using identity papers purchased from other Chinese who had already become Canadian residents.

Ling: My grandmother Lam May Fong arrived from Taishan County (Toisan), China and settled in Duncan, where she met Uncle Loy. In 1958, they became business partners, and the two families operated Hilltop Grocery. My mother Jean Chan arrived in Vancouver in 1971 and took over the co-ownership of Hilltop from my grandmother. Mom ran the store with Uncle Loy until 2015.



Hilltop Grocery



< 李庆来和儿子李广亮在店内的饮料柜前，1970年代。李广亮提供。

< Lee Loy and son Alan Lee in front of the store's beverage display, 1970s.
COURTESY OF ALAN LEE.

丘顶杂货店

方静怡：在家族商店中长大是什么感觉？

Ling: Kate和我是两个家族中年纪最长的孩子，所以我们从小就在店里打扫环境和补充商品，长大后就开始接管收银业务。一天中最忙的时间是放学后，那时许多孩子会来买零食和浏览漫画书。杂货店每周七天都营业。

广亮: 在家族中有人有驾照之前，父亲和Ling的母亲Jean经常坐公车去位在唐人街的雷学溢公司添购店内商品。十几岁的时候，我开始和Ling的弟弟Jim一起在店里帮忙。我们看店的时候，朋友有时会来拜访，给我们带来很大的乐趣。

广智: 作为最小的孩子，我通常协助整理货架，偶尔会操作收银机。店里有各式各样的干货和杂货。为了扩增零售空间，店面在1989年进行了翻新工程。

Denise: What was it like to grow up in the family business?

Ling: My sister Kate and I were the eldest among the Lee and Chan kids, so we started working at the store at a young age, cleaning and stocking merchandise and, when we got older, working the cash. The busiest time of day was after school when kids came to buy treats and browse comic books. The store was open seven days a week.

Alan: My dad and Ling's mom, Jean, often took the bus to purchase store merchandise from H.Y. Louie Company in Chinatown, which was before any of us had a driver's licence. As a teenager I started helping at the store along with Ling's younger brother, Jim. It was fun when our friends would visit while we were watching the store.

Vince: As the youngest child, I assisted with stocking shelves and occasionally operated the cash register. Our store carried a wide variety of dry goods and grocery items. In 1989, the store was renovated to accommodate the expansion of the retail space.

Hilltop Grocery

> 商店后面的空间和地下室被用作家族的居住和社交空间。他们经常在地下室为亲友举行麻将聚会。1970年代。李广亮提供。

> The family made use of the back of the store and basement as living and social space. Mahjong parties were often held in the store's basement for family and friends. 1970s.

COURTESY OF ALAN LEE.

方静怡: 可以描述一下你们当时所处的社区邻里吗?

广亮: 杂货店很受当地居民欢迎, 许多当地家庭、市政员工和在附近工作的工人经常光顾。我们的顾客包括演员Michael J. Fox和国家冰球联盟球员Glenn Anderson, 那时他们还没有成名。

广智: 我们跟每个邻居都十分熟识, 而且父亲经常允许当地家庭赊帐。杂货店在2015年关门时, 我们举办了告别庆祝活动, 许多已经搬走的老顾客都特地回来参加。

Denise: What was the community like?

Alan: We were very popular with local families, municipal workers and industrial workers who worked nearby. Some of our customers in the neighbourhood included the actor Michael J. Fox and the NHL player Glenn Anderson before they became famous.

Vince: We knew all of our neighbours by name, and my dad often allowed families to run a tab. When our store closed in 2015, we organized a farewell celebration. Many customers who had moved away came back for the occasion.



沃特林杂货与零食店

Watling Grocery & Confectionery

我们的祖父高燕廷和弟弟高财基于1912年从中国中山县豪吐村移民到加拿大。当时二十多岁的兄弟两人各自缴纳了五百加币的人头税。

祖父那时在一家木瓦厂工作，负责包装杉木瓦。他分别在1922和1927年回中国结婚生子。他后来回到加拿大，但是无法将妻儿一起带去。《排华法案》让祖母高蔡玉珍和父亲高祖骈在1954年之前都无法与身在加拿大的祖父团聚。父亲在一次工伤事故中受伤后，接下了祖父在木瓦厂的工作。祖父则是在温哥华金马素街买下一家杂货店。

父亲跟母亲的婚姻是透过家里安排的。母亲高周少文于1958年前往加拿大和父亲结婚，虽然两人之前从未见过面。他们和祖父母住在一起，母亲在店内帮忙的同时也学习英语。住在店里的时候，父母有了孩子，也存了钱，于是买了自己的房子。

In 1912, our paternal grandfather, Ko Hen Kee, and his younger brother, Ko Choy Kee, immigrated to Canada from Hou Tou village, Zhongshan County (Chungshan), China. They were in their twenties and each required to pay the \$500 head tax.

Our grandfather worked at a shingle mill, packing cedar shingles. He returned to China in 1922 and 1927 to marry and start a family. He returned to Canada, but could not bring his wife and child. The *Chinese Exclusion Act* prevented our grandmother, Ko Choy Yuk June, and father, Ko Joo Ping (Joe), from joining our grandfather in Canada until 1954. Our father inherited our grandfather's job at the shingle mill after he was injured in a workplace accident. Our grandfather bought a grocery store on Commercial Drive in Vancouver.

Our parents had an arranged marriage. Our mother, Chau Siu Mun (Eva), although having never met my father, travelled to Canada in 1958 to marry him. They lived with our grandparents, where mother learned English while helping run the store. While

高祖骈和高周少文共同经营沃特林杂货店, 约1975年。高氏家族提供。

Ko Joo Ping and Chau Siu Mun jointly operated Watling Grocery, circa 1975. COURTESY OF THE KO FAMILY.



Watling Grocery & Confectionery

- 高家于1970年收购了沃特林杂货与零食店。这家店因为粉色的外墙，被街坊邻居们昵称为「小粉」。高氏家族提供。
- The Ko family bought Watling Grocery & Confectionery in 1970. It was known affectionately to the neighbours as "Pinkies," after its pink stucco exterior. COURTESY OF THE KO FAMILY.
- 高祖骅, 约1975年。高氏家族提供。
- Ko Joo Ping, circa 1975. COURTESY OF THE KO FAMILY.



> 沃特林杂货与零食
店, 1976年。本拿比
市档案馆556-156。

> Watling Grocery &
Confectionery, 1976.
CITY OF BURNABY ARCHIVES
556-156.



1968年左右, 父亲在木瓦厂关闭后失业。由于无法找到稳定的工作来养活这个大家庭(那时他们有五个孩子), 父母在1970年将房子卖掉, 买下了沃特林杂货与零食店。这栋楼房分成两侧, 一侧是杂货店, 另一侧则是一个空置的肉店, 之后成为我们的住家。

凭着坚定的敬业精神和节俭习惯, 父母每天在沃特林杂货与零食店从早上七点到晚上十一点开门做生意(节日也不例外)。这家店在父母于1987年退休时才第一次关门。被街坊邻居称为“老板”跟“高太太”的父母搬到了两个街区外, 他们一直到去世前都和以前的顾客维持着友谊。沃特林杂货与零食店后来结束营业, 店面所在的地点被开发成一座大房子。

——高氏家族

living in the store, our parents started a family, saved money and bought their own house.

Around 1968, our father lost his job when the shingle mill closed. Unable to find steady work to provide for our large family—there were five children by then—our parents sold their house to buy Watling Grocery & Confectionery in 1970. The building was split, with a grocery store on one side and a vacated butcher shop on the other side, which became our residence.

Imbued with a strong work ethic and sense of frugality, our parents opened Watling Grocery & Confectionery every day from 7am to 11 pm, including holidays. The store closed for the first time when they retired in 1987. Our father and mother (“Chief” and “Mrs. Ko,” as the neighbourhood knew them) moved to a house two blocks away, where they remained good friends with their former customers until the end of their lives. Watling Grocery & Confectionery eventually closed and the property was developed into a large house.

—The Ko family

汤米市场

Tommy's Market

> 徐氏家族跟亲戚在位于艾德蒙街7474号的汤米市场前店址，1960年代后期。徐氏家族提供。

> The Chu family and relatives in front of the former Tommy's Market location at 7474 Edmonds Street, late 1960s. COURTESY OF THE CHU FAMILY.

我的父亲徐慕儒是农产商店汤米市场的店主，这家商店在艾德蒙社区创造了很多难忘的回忆。汤米市场于1964年在艾德蒙街开业，来自中国广东省北村的父亲，那时已移民加拿大七年。他只身来到加拿大，最初在人力车中餐馆工作，担任送货员。他在温哥华透过朋友John认识了我的母亲Betty。父母一共养育了一女（Sharon）三男（Walter、Calvin、Wayne）。母亲很年轻就去世了，父亲后来再婚并有了另一个儿子（Wilson）。

1980年代之前，大型连锁店平日六点就关门，周末也不营业，所以独立经营的街角杂货店是人们晚上和周末购物的唯一选择。父亲和他的朋友Bill和John都加入了低陆平原独立杂货商协会，这个组织的会员大多数是华裔加拿大杂货店主。成为会员的店主能与供应商协定更优惠的价格，而在面临外部压力时，协会则会为店主发声和提供保护。

My father, Tommy Mo Yee Chu, owned the produce store Tommy's Market, a memorable part of the Edmonds community. Tommy's Market opened in 1964 on Edmonds Street, seven years after my father immigrated to Canada from Bak Chun village, Guangdong, China. My father arrived alone in Canada. Initially, he worked as a delivery boy for the Rickshaw Chinese restaurant. He met my mother, Betty, in Vancouver through his friend John. My parents raised a daughter (Sharon) and three sons (Walter, Calvin and Wayne). My mom passed away at a young age, and my father eventually remarried and raised another son (Wilson).

Before the 1980s, big chain stores closed at six o'clock and were closed on weekends, so independent corner stores were the only option for people shopping during evenings and weekends. My dad and his friends Bill and John belonged to the Lower Mainland Independent Grocers Association, an organization representing grocery store operators, most of them Chinese Canadian. Membership helped store owners negotiate better pricing with suppliers



Tommy's Market

> 徐慕儒和Betty
Chu, 1950年代。
徐氏家族提供。

> Tommy and Betty
Chu, 1950s. COURTESY
OF THE CHU FAMILY.

汤米市场是父亲的骄傲和喜悦，他的顾客都知道他性格和善、笑容充满感染力。他也喜欢在厨房分享他的才华，将许多道地食谱（如咖喱牛腩）传授给他的子孙。母亲则是家族事业的支柱，她总是不停地工作，而且还透过与客户互动学习英语。

—Walter Chu

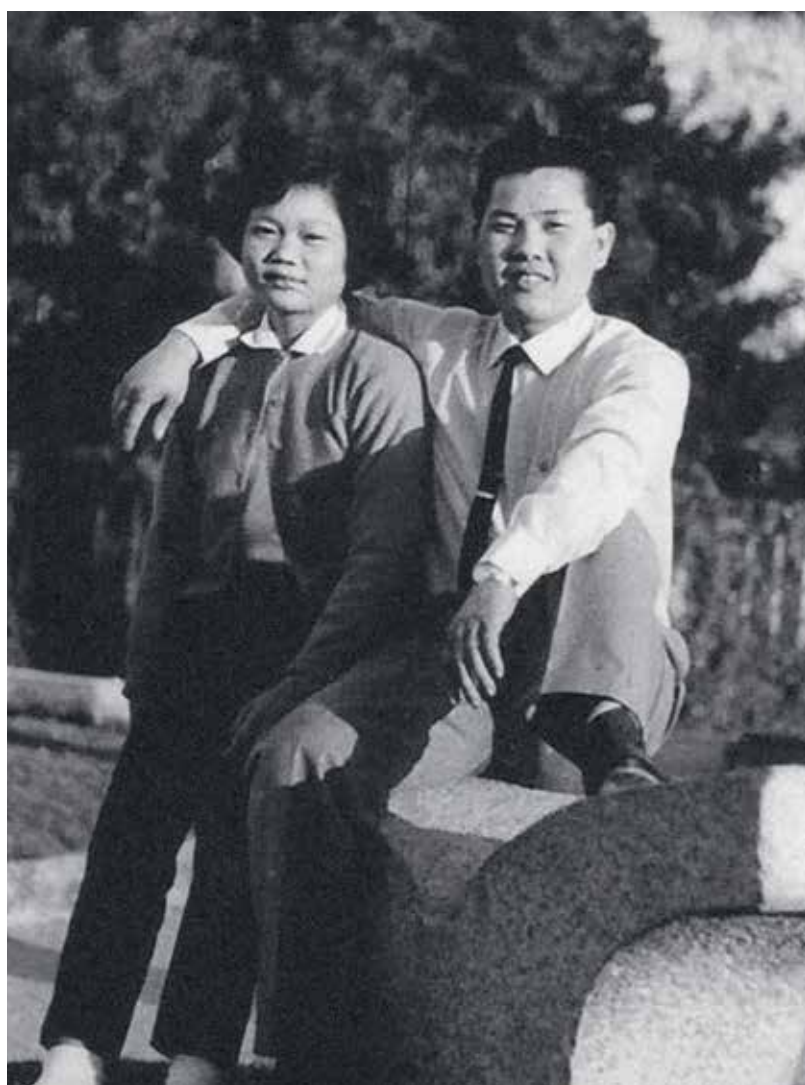
and provided them with protection and a collective voice when facing outside pressures.

Tommy's Market was my father's pride and joy. He was well known to his customers for his kindness and infectious smile. He loved to share his talent in the kitchen, passing on his authentic recipes, such as curry brisket, to his children and grandchildren. Mom was the backbone of the family business, she was always working and learned English by interacting with customers.

—Walter Chu

>> Betty Chu和她的孩子Sharon和Walter在他们家于温哥华开的第一家杂货店, 1960年代初。徐氏家族提供。

>> Betty Chu with her children, Sharon and Walter, at the family's first grocery store in Vancouver, early 1960s. COURTESY OF THE CHU FAMILY.



本拿比高地

Burnaby Heights

> 滨海市场和位于喜士定街5900号街区的金华美食之家，1970年代。茹周翠图提供。

> Marine Market and the Peking Restaurant on the 5900 block of Hastings Street, 1970s.
COURTESY OF JOYCE (CHOW) YEE.

1912年，在喜士定街以北和市界路以东的温哥华高地分区建立之后，北本拿比开始出现建设热潮。北本拿比很早就享有水电供应和卑诗省电动有轨电车系统，该电车系统于1913年从位于喜士定街和市界路的终点站延伸到埃尔斯米尔。喜士定街随后成为繁忙的商业地带，有许多当地商家为该社区提供服务。1920年代，几家本拿比最早的华裔加拿大蔬果店在喜士定街西段成立，包括Y.Hoy、Quon Bros.、Lee Kee和本拿比市场。喜士定街的有轨电车于1949年停止营运，但该地区仍有着本拿比最佳购物商区之一的声誉。到了1960年代，喜士定商业区已经林立着许多华裔加拿大人经营的咖啡馆、杂货店和免下车餐馆。

A building boom began in North Burnaby by 1912, following the creation of the Vancouver Heights subdivision north of Hastings Street and east of Boundary Road. North Burnaby had early access to electricity, municipal water and the BC Electric streetcar system, which was extended from its terminus at Hastings and Boundary to Ellesmere in 1913. Hastings Street became a busy commercial strip, with many locally owned businesses serving the neighbourhood. Some of Burnaby's earliest Chinese Canadian greengrocers were established on the western section of Hastings Street by the 1920s, including Y. Hoy, Quon Bros., Lee Kee and Burnaby Market. The Hastings streetcar service was discontinued in 1949, but the area retained its reputation as one of the best shopping districts in Burnaby. Chinese Canadian cafes, grocers and drive-in restaurants operated all along the Hastings commercial strip by the 1960s.



本拿比市场

Burnaby Market

> 本拿比市场由黄家于1926年在喜士定街3942号成立。这家店是当时本拿比最大的独立杂货店之一，1930年。黄氏家族提供。

> Burnaby Market was established at 3942 Hastings in 1926 by the Wong family. The store was one of the largest independent grocers in Burnaby at the time, 1930.

COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.

我的祖父Fun Wong (Wong Yai Fon) 于1926至1967年在喜士定街经营本拿比市场。出生于维多利亚的祖父跟来自中国的Leong Jong Yee结婚，养育了五个孩子：Thomas (Tommy)、Peter、Bob、Mae和Jean。在开杂货店之前，祖父的工作之一是运送蔬菜。透过一位欧裔朋友的帮助，他买下喜士定街3942号并创立了本拿比市场。商店由Fun Wong、他的妻子和兄弟Bill和Fred共同经营。这家人住在店铺后巷对面的片打街，是第一批居住在该地区的华裔加拿大家族之一。

本拿比市在1960年代开始一项都市更新计划，征用喜士定街3800和3900号街区的土地，于是本拿比市场被迫关闭。祖父在1967年四月十三日给《信使检验报》(Courier Examiner) 的编辑写了一封信，其中说道：

“四十多年前，我在1926年在东喜士定街地区以杂货商和开拓者的身分开始经营

My grandfather Fun Wong (Wong Yai Fon) operated Burnaby Market on Hastings Street from 1926 to 1967. He was born in Victoria and married Leong Jong Yee, who immigrated from China. They raised five children: Thomas (Tommy), Peter, Bob, Mae and Jean. Before opening the grocery store, one of Fun Wong's jobs was delivering vegetables. With help from a European friend, he purchased land and established Burnaby Market at 3942 Hastings Street. It was operated by Fun Wong, his wife and his brothers, Bill and Fred. The family lived on Pender Street across the back lane from the store. They were one of the first Chinese Canadian families to live in the area.

During the 1960s, the municipality of Burnaby initiated an urban renewal project, expropriating land in the 3800 and 3900 blocks of Hastings Street. Burnaby Market was forced to close. In a letter to the editor in the *Courier Examiner* on April 13, 1967, Fun Wong stated:

“I commenced my business as a grocer and as a pioneer on East Hastings Street



Burnaby Market



< 本拿比市场内
部, 1946年。
CAPITOL 影楼摄。
黄氏家族提供。

< Interior of Burnaby
Market, 1946. CAPITOL
STUDIOS & PHOTO SERVICES.
COURTESY OF THE WONG
FAMILY.

本拿比市场

杂货店。以现在的标准来看, 那家商店只是小本生意, 但却是附近几个街区内的唯一的商店。我们认为, 那家商店的存在在很大程度上帮助了喜士定街东段地区的发展。多年来, 我们的业务逐渐增长, 主要是因为我跟家人以及员工长时间辛勤工作, 以及我们为社区邻里和顾客提供的一贯良好服务。”

本拿比市场是Fun Wong长子Tommy Wong食品事业生涯的起点。他之后转到凯利道格拉斯食品批发公司的生产部门工作。1960年代, Tommy的弟弟Bob和Peter在喜士定街东段的3807号经营一家名为本拿比园艺中心的宠物及园艺店。

——Mike Wong

over forty years ago in 1926. At the time my business was a very modest one in accordance with existing circumstances. Our store was the only store within several blocks. To a large extent we feel that our existence there helped to make the East Hastings Street area grow. Our business did grow for many years, chiefly because of long hours of hard work by myself and my family and staff and by reason of constant good service to the community and to our customers.”

Fun Wong's eldest son, Tommy Wong, started his career in the food industry at Burnaby Market. He went on to work for the Kelly Douglas produce division. In the 1960s, Tommy's younger brothers, Bob and Peter, operated a pet and garden store called Burnaby Garden Centre, at 3807 East Hastings Street.

——Mike Wong

滨海市场

Marine Market

我的父亲周念洋和母亲周谢丽萍从1970到1987年在北本拿比的喜士定街5937号经营滨海市场。每周七天，这家店从早上九点一直营业到深夜。

我们家的根源可以追溯到中国广东省番禺县的南村。1963年，三个月大的我跟父母还有两个姐姐从香港来到加拿大。我们最初在温尼伯定居，有个妹妹在那里出生，然后于1965年搬到温哥华的士达孔拿社区，在那里又有两个妹妹出生。

在温哥华，父亲在位于缅街和片打街交界的琼香餐馆工作，母亲则摘采草莓和蔬菜。姐姐周雁图和周月图在位于缅街、由叔叔经营的唐人街杂货店工作。

我们的亲友有很多都从事杂货事业，并鼓励我们开办自己的生意。我的父母在1970年向本拿比的华裔加拿大家族租了一家杂货店。

> 周翠图、Julie、Bessi和Susie在滨海市场的店面前，1970年代中期。
周翠图提供。

↘ 周家成员在滨海市场前，1980年代。
周翠图提供。

> Joyce, Julie, Bessi and Susie in front of Marine Market, mid-1970s. COURTESY OF JOYCE (CHOW) YEE.

↘ Members of the Chow family standing in front of Marine Market, 1980s. COURTESY OF JOYCE (CHOW) YEE.

My father, Chow Lim Yeung, and mother, Chow (Tse) Lai Ping, operated Marine Market in North Burnaby at 5937 Hastings Street from 1970 to 1987. It was open seven days a week, from 9am to late at night.

Our family's roots can be traced to Nam Chun village in Panyu County (Poonyue), Guangdong, China. I arrived in Canada from Hong Kong at three months of age, in 1963, along with my parents and two sisters. We settled in Winnipeg, where another sister was born, and then in 1965 moved to the Strathcona neighbourhood in Vancouver, where two more sisters were born.

In Vancouver, my mother worked as a strawberry and field-vegetable picker and my father as a kitchen helper at the King Hong restaurant at Main and Pender. My older sisters, Nancy and Jessie, worked in a Chinatown grocery on Main Street owned by an uncle.

Many of our family friends and relatives were in the grocery business and encouraged us to open our



Marine Market



< 周念洋和周谢丽
萍在装修前的店
内, 1970年代中期。
周翠图提供。

< Chow Lim Yeung and
Chow Lai Ping inside
the store before
it was renovated,
mid-1970s. COURTESY
OF JOYCE (CHOW) YEE.

1978年, 他们将整栋建筑买下, 其中包括其他租户, 例如金华美食之家。我们一家住在商店后面的套房。我跟姐妹们就读于国会山丘小学、肯辛顿中学和北本拿比高中。

我们的家庭娱乐是一边看来自香港的电视剧录影带, 一边吃父亲做的炸鸡。我们家还参加了人称果菜会的低陆平原独立杂货商协会, 该协会主要来自于同一村落的华裔杂货商组成。他们每年都会举办晚宴, 许多家族会带着孩子参加。

——茹周翠图

own business. In 1970, my parents rented a grocery store from a Chinese Canadian family in Burnaby. In 1978, they purchased the entire building, which included other tenants, like Peking Restaurant. Our family lived in a suite behind the store. We children attended Capitol Hill Elementary, Kensington Junior Secondary and Burnaby North Secondary.

For entertainment we watched VHS tapes of Chinese television dramas from Hong Kong and ate fried chicken cooked by my dad. My family also participated in the Lower Mainland Independent Grocers Association, known informally as Gwo Jai Wui, which consisted mostly of Chinese Canadian grocers who came from the same villages. Every year they hosted dinners and families would attend with their young children.

—Joyce (Chow) Yee

新宝林美食

North Burnaby Wonton House

我的婶婶Jenny和叔叔Tom Woo来自中国开平县赤坎镇，他们于1980年代移民到加拿大。2003年，他们收购位于喜士定街6650号的新宝林美食，这是一家粤菜餐馆，叔叔之前曾为前任业主工作，担任厨师。

多年来，婶婶和叔叔为了维持生意努力工作，喂饱了许多寻找美味、便宜、气氛欢快的中式餐点的饕客。餐馆最受欢迎的菜肴包括姜丝炒牛肉、糖醋猪肉、辣味酥炸鱿鱼和云吞。他们的孩子Vicky和Hansen在家里经营的餐馆中长大，提供了重要支援，尤其是在与顾客沟通方面。这家餐馆吸引了北本拿比各个种族的顾客。

胡氏一家为社区邻里贡献良多。他们在丽晶广场购买新鲜农产和烹饪原料，并经常在餐馆关门后熬夜做云吞。餐馆全年供应食物，即使圣诞节也不例外。尽管他们长期耕耘本拿比、在此建立各种联系，我认为婶婶和叔

Originally from Chikan village, Kaiping County (Hoiping), China, my Auntie Jenny and Uncle Tom Woo immigrated to Canada in the 1980s. In 2003, they acquired the North Burnaby Wonton House at 6650 Hastings Street, where Uncle Tom had been a cook for the previous owners, who operated a Cantonese restaurant.

My Auntie Jenny and Uncle Tom worked hard over the years to keep their operation running, feeding hungry souls looking for delicious, cheap and cheerful Chinese meals. Some of their most popular dishes are ginger fried beef, sweet and sour pork, deep-fried spicy squid, and wontons. Their children, Vicky and Hansen, grew up around the family business and their support was critical, particularly in communicating with customers. The restaurant attracts customers of all ethnicities from across North Burnaby.

The Woo family contributes a lot to the community. They shop for fresh produce and cooking ingredients at Crystal Mall. They often stay late after



North Burnaby Wonton House

> 新宝林美食的店面, 2023。CARLY BOUWMAN 绘图。

> Exterior of North Burnaby Wonton House. ILLUSTRATION BY CARLY BOUWMAN, 2023.

叔从未在任何社群中找到归属感。我的堂妹 Vicky 说：“我们的食物要么不够正宗，要么不够加拿大。”

享用美食之际，我们应该去思考：这顿饭是谁做的？当我的家族持续在北本拿比的餐馆辛勤工作和做饭，我希望顾客们能够珍惜他们所提供的：美食、社群和亲切的待客之道。

我最喜欢他们的干炒牛河。这是一道牛肉炒河粉，我很少吃红肉，但是这道菜让我联想到他们无尽的慷慨与仁慈。几年前，我母亲受伤时，在她休息复原期间，他们每天都主动为我的父母备餐、送餐。他们的慷慨支持展现了华裔加拿大家族如何透过食物来相互照顾。

——胡可欣

the restaurant has closed to make wontons. They serve food throughout the year, even on Christmas Day. Despite their commitment and connection to Burnaby, I think my auntie and uncle have never felt a sense of belonging to any community. “Our food was either not authentic enough, or not Canadian enough,” says my cousin Vicky.

It is quite something to reflect upon: who made your meal? As my family continues to toil and cook in their family restaurant in North Burnaby, I hope customers appreciate them for what they offer: food, community and customer appreciation.

My favourite dish is their gon chaau ngau ho. It's a stir-fried flat rice noodle with beef dish. I don't eat much red meat but I associate this dish with their tireless generosity and kindness. A few years back when my mom was injured, the family voluntarily prepared and delivered food every day to my parents during mom's recovery. Their generosity demonstrates how Chinese Canadian families take care of one another through food.

—Daphne Woo

>> 广东老火汤, 2022。
胡可欣摄。

√ 免治牛肉饭和招牌
锅云吞, 2022。胡可
欣摄。

>> Cantonese-style
soup, 2022. DAPHNE
WOO PHOTO.

√ Minced Beef on Rice
and House Special
Wor Wonton Soup,
2022. DAPHNE WOO
PHOTO.

新宝林美食



京士威道 Kingsway

> 金龙客栈的霓虹灯招牌是京士威道和威灵顿街交会处的有名地标，1976年。

本拿比市档案馆556-239。

> The Dragon Inn neon sign was an iconic landmark on the corner of Kingsway and Willingdon Avenue, 1976. CITY OF

BURNABY ARCHIVES 556-239.



现称为京士威的这条道路，前身是当地原住民族沿着京士威山脊所使用的步道。1860年，皇家工程师将这条小径扩大为连接新威斯敏斯特和温哥华的马车用道路。后来更进一步拓宽，让汽车能够通行。这条路在1913年更名为京士威道，成为正式公路。

于1937年开通的帕图洛桥增加了沿线的交通量，并将其连接至太平洋高速公路。由于京士威道提供的便利交通以及邻近的城际铁路线，使得该地区吸引了许多业主。京士威道沿线出现好几家大型工业和批发企业，其中包括于1946年将仓储迁至本拿比的凯利道格拉斯食品批发公司。凯利道格拉斯雇用华裔员工，并向位于本拿比、由华裔加拿大人经营的菜园采购农产。

随着1950年代汽车旅行和汽车持有率大幅增长，京士威道上的商家与企业数量不断增加，有些会设置霓虹灯招牌来吸引往返车潮。华裔加拿大人也有份于战后京士威道沿线的蓬勃发展，他们开设免下车餐厅、杂碎餐厅和便利商店。

The road now known as Kingsway began as a trail used by Indigenous Peoples following the contours of the Kingsway ridge. In 1860, Royal Engineers enlarged the trail to become a wagon trail connecting New Westminster and Vancouver. It was later upgraded to a road to serve automobile traffic. In 1913, the road was renamed Kingsway and became an official highway.

The opening of the Pattullo Bridge in 1937 increased traffic along the road and connected it to the Pacific Highway. Business owners were attracted to this area because of the access to transportation provided by Kingsway and the adjacent inter-urban railway route. Several large industrial and wholesale businesses established themselves along Kingsway, including the Kelly Douglas food wholesale business that relocated its warehouse to Burnaby in 1946. Kelly Douglas employed Chinese Canadian staff and sourced produce from Chinese Canadian farms in Burnaby.

With the boom in automobile travel and car ownership in the 1950s, the number of commercial businesses on Kingsway grew. Some featured neon signs to attract passing motorists. Chinese Canadians were among the entrepreneurs that were part of the postwar boom in businesses along Kingsway, establishing drive-in restaurants, chop suey restaurants and convenience stores.

C&L杂货零食店

C&L Grocery Confectionery

1921年，当时才十二岁的父亲李君立从广东省新会县来到加拿大，找到了一份打理家务的工作。成年后，他多次回国，并在那里生了两个儿子和两个女儿。他在列治文购买两英亩的农地，然后在三号路和威廉斯路附近经营一家养鸡场。他在1952年将妻子和孩子（除了一个已婚的女儿以外）从中国接来加拿大。

当养鸡生意开始走下坡，父亲在本拿比购买一家杂货店，我们于1962年搬到那里。他将这家店命名为C&L杂货零食店，取自他女婿的姓氏Cheng和他自己的姓氏Lee。那栋建筑位于京士威道和格里菲斯路转角的京士威道6912号，包含了三个店面和后方一栋房屋，我们一家便住在那里。这家杂货店出售各种杂货和罐头食品，持续营运了约十五年。

> 李君立（右）与长子Gary（中），以及他的姪女和姪女的孩子在李家经营的C&L杂货零食店前，1968年。BV021.18.3。李氏家族提供。

> Lee Quon Lip (right) and his eldest son, Gary Lee (centre) with his niece and her children in front of the Lee family corner store, C&L Grocery & Confectionery, 1968. BV02118.3. COURTESY OF THE LEE FAMILY.

My father, Lee Quon Lip, arrived in Canada in 1921 from Xinhui County (Sun Woy), Guangdong, at the age of twelve and found work as a housekeeper. In his adult years, he travelled back to China several times and fathered two sons and two daughters there. He purchased two acres of farmland in Richmond and operated a poultry farm in the No. 3 Road and Williams Road area. In 1952, he brought his wife and most of his children—except for one daughter, who was already married—from China to Canada.

When the poultry business began to decline, my father purchased a grocery store business in Burnaby and we moved there in 1962. He named the shop C&L Grocery Confectionery, which stood for Cheng (his son-in-law's surname) and Lee. The property was located at 6912 Kingsway on the corner of Kingsway and Griffiths and had three storefronts and a house in the back where the family lived. The family store sold groceries and canned goods and was in operation for approximately fifteen years.



• APR • 68

NUMBER
91884

DOVATION OF CANADA

IMMIGRATION BRANCH — DEPARTMENT OF THE I
RECEIVED FROM

NEW C.I. SERIES

Lee Quon Le whose photograph is attached
hereby, on the date and at the place hereunder mentioned, the sum
of Five Hundred Dollars being the head tax due under the
provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act.
The above mentioned party who claims to be
a native of *Gong Loey*
in the district of *San Wai*
of the age of *12* years arrived or landed
at *Vancouver* on the *20th* day of
November 1921. C.I. No. *3716*
The declaration in this case is C.I. No. *3716*
Dated at *Vancouver* on *DEC 12 1921*

A. A. Clapp

CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION



< 本拿比商人李君立于1921年抵达加拿大并缴纳了五百元的人头税。这种身分文件是联邦政府用来控制华人移民的手段之一。现在它们则成为历史学家和系谱学家做研究时所使用的史料。BV021.18.1。李氏家族提供。

< Burnaby business-man Lee Quon Lip arrived in Canada in 1921 and paid the \$500 head tax. Identity documents like this were created by the federal government to assert control over Chinese migrants. Today, they are part of a historical record used by historians and genealogists. BV021.18.1 COURTESY OF THE LEE FAMILY.

父亲在唐人街社群中十分活跃。他在1960至1980年代是加拿大李氏总公所的执行成员，李氏总公所是由李姓华裔加拿大商人组成的组织。父亲于1988年因为出色的志愿服务获得公所的奖章。

小时候，我就读于史翠大道学校、艾德蒙学校以及南本拿比高中。我于2019年退休之前，在素里合伙经营一家建筑木工公司（新形象木工有限公司）约三十余年。该公司参与了许多专案，包括本拿比乡村博物馆、本拿比大赢家商店和其他当地企业。

——李天锡

My father was an active community organizer in Chinatown. From the 1960s to 1980s, he was an executive member of the Lee's Benevolent Association of Canada, a business organization composed of Chinese Canadian businessmen with the surname Lee. In 1988, he received an award from the Association for his outstanding volunteer service.

As a child, I attended Stride Avenue School, Edmonds School and Burnaby South Secondary. I co-owned an architectural millwork company, New Image Millwork Ltd., in Surrey for thirty years before my retirement in 2019. The company worked on many projects, including the Burnaby Village Museum, the Winners store in Burnaby and other local businesses.

—Tim Lee

OK杂货店和OK食品市场

OK Grocery & OK Food Market

我生长于今日称为“本拿比”的这片土地上，但却从未在学校教授的当地历史中看到自己的身影。大学二年级时，我有机会去整合家族历史里的点滴，进而去宣扬像我家这样的华裔家族对这个城市、区域和北美做出的重要贡献。

对我的许多长辈来说，被正式历史排除在外让他们认为自己的故事没有讲述的价值；在某些情况下，他们觉得自己所经历的牺牲与苦痛实在太太，若非必要不愿再提起。对于我、我的家族、我的社群以及我们的文化来说，食物一直是至关重要的。作为农民、食品批发商、厨师和餐馆老板，我们的聚会总是围绕着食物。

我母亲的家族在她小时候经营好几家街角杂货店：罗伯森街的你和我杂货店、百老汇街东段的美景市场、本拿比京士威道上的OK杂货店和OK食品市场。母亲关淑莲记得以前在

I was born and raised on these lands now known as “Burnaby,” but never saw myself reflected in the local history taught in school. In my second year of university I had the opportunity to connect the dots and celebrate the important contributions that families like mine made to this city, region and continent.

For many of my elders, the consequence of being erased from official history is feeling that their stories are not worth telling; in some cases they feel it isn't worth unearthing the pain of their sacrifices. Food has always been important for me, my family, my community, our culture. As farmers, wholesalers, chefs and restaurant owners, we always gathered and convened around food.

Throughout my mom's childhood, her family operated several corner stores: U&I Grocery on Robson Street, Fairview Market on East Broadway, then OK Grocery and OK Food Market on Kingsway in Burnaby. My mom, Susan, recalls early mornings at H.Y. Louie with her father—my gung gung (grandfather)

> 位于温哥华罗伯森街和卡德罗街的你和我杂货，1962年。李嘉明提供。

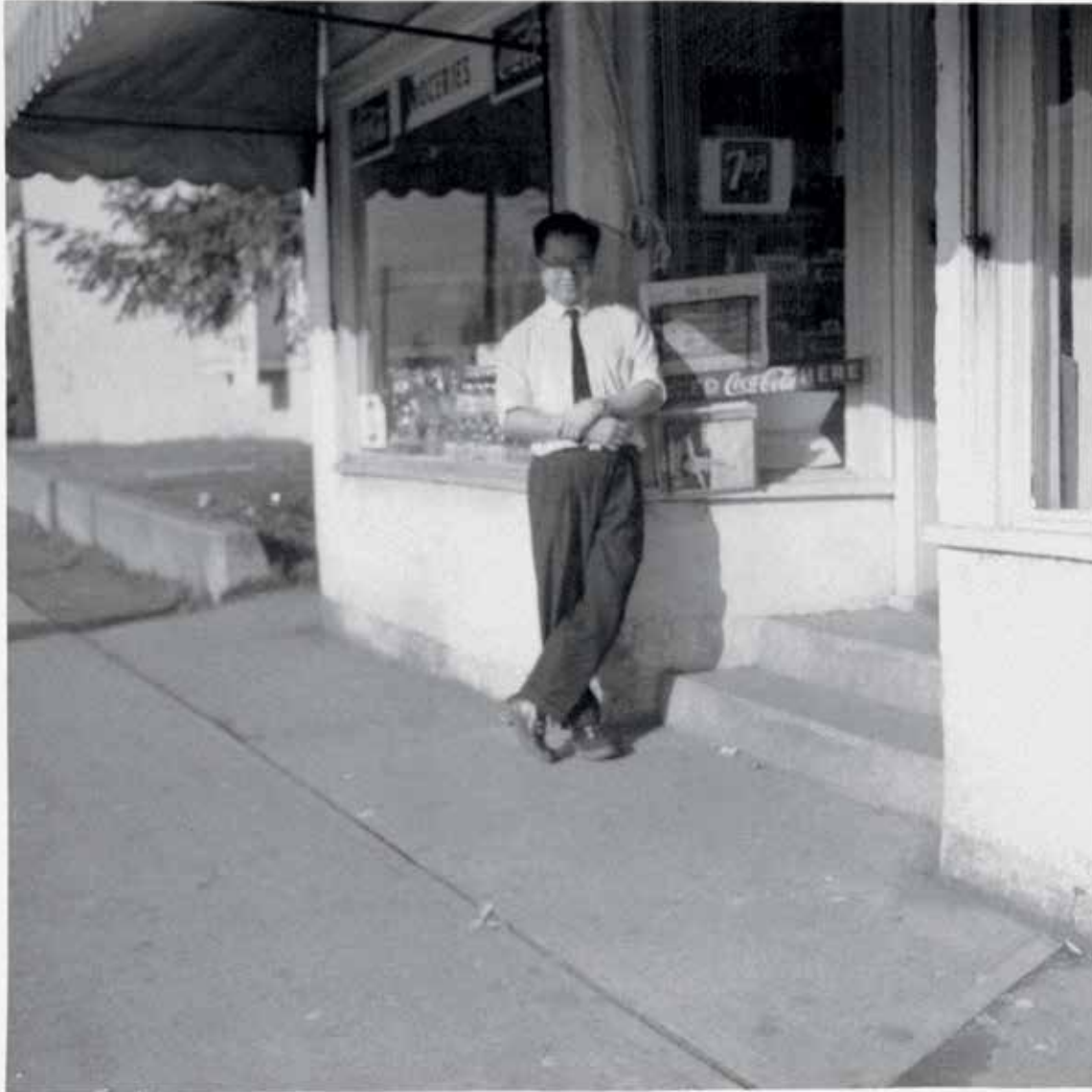
> U&I Grocery on Robson and Cardero streets, Vancouver, 1962. COURTESY OF CHRISTINA LEE.

↘ 关润生与儿子关荣耀于温哥华百老汇街东段和阿尔伯王子街的美景市场的店面前，1959年。
李嘉明提供。

↘ Bruce Quan holding Gordon Quan in front of Fairview Market on East Broadway and Prince Albert Street, Vancouver, 1959.
COURTESY OF CHRISTINA LEE.



OK Grocery & OK Food Market



JAN • 68

< 关润生位于本拿比京士威道和帕特森街的OK杂货店的店面前，1968年。李嘉明提供。

< Bruce Quan standing in front of OK Grocery on Kingsway and Patterson Avenue, Burnaby, 1968. COURTESY OF CHRISTINA LEE.

OK杂货店和OK食品市场

雷学溢公司和她的父亲（也就是我的外祖父关润生）利用从中国农村小镇累积的知识来学习挑选农产品。她告诉我，她家经营的商店以拥有品质最优良的产品而闻名。我记得小时候和她一起逛Kin's果菜市场，她会教我们挑选最好的蔬果，然后我和哥哥一边把农产标签贴纸贴在她背后一边咯咯笑。

小学时我负责管理办公室，让秘书们能够享受午休时间。透过这个经验，我了解到不是每个孩子都有缴午餐费，但是每个孩子都能够吃饱；这件事没有被拿出来讨论，也没有人因此受到差别待遇。这些价值观跟我的社群（主要由移民和难民家庭组成）有很深的共鸣。我们每个社群活动都有食物，而我们的日常问候不是“你好吗？”而是“你吃饭了吗？”

这些典型华裔加拿大人共享的成长经历，指引我后来踏上倡导正义与平等的工作：为那

Bruce Quan—learning to choose produce using knowledge from our farming town in rural China. She tells me how their stores were known for having the best quality. I remember walking with her as a child through Kin's Farm Market, her teaching us how to select the best fruits and choy, my brother and I giggling as we stuck produce stickers on her back.

In elementary school, I was an office monitor, relieving the secretaries for their lunch break. I learned that not every child paid for our hot lunch program, but every child was fed; it was not discussed and no one was treated differently for it. These values resonated deeply in our community, made up mostly of immigrant and refugee families. Every event had food. Our greeting—a substitute for “how are you?”—was “have you eaten yet?”

These upbringings, quintessentially Chinese and Canadian, have charted a course for me in my advocacy work for justice and equity: to nurture spaces that feel like home to youth who are fighting for change. My work in nonprofit advocacy is unlikely

OK Grocery & OK Food Market

> 位于本拿比京士威道和英曼街的OK食品市场, 1970年代。
李嘉明提供。

> OK Food Market on Kingsway and Inman Avenue, Burnaby, 1970s. COURTESY OF CHRISTINA LEE.

些为了变革而奋斗的青年们营造像家一样舒适友善的空间。我的祖先可能无法想像我在公益倡导方面的工作, 但这份工作却是深植于长辈们的教诲, 以及那些不用明说的文化价值中: 群体关怀和互助。这些价值生长于珠江三角洲的沃土, 横跨了海洋, 在半个地球之外的另一个三角洲深深扎根。

——李嘉明

to be something my ancestors could have fathomed, but it is deeply grounded in the teachings of my elders, in the unspoken cultural values of collective care and reciprocity that grew out of the fertile soil of the Pearl River Delta, spanning oceans to set new roots in another delta, half a world away.

—christina lee



金龙客栈

Dragon Inn Restaurant

金龙客栈成立于1960年代，由我们的父母李柏梁和李谭杰依创立，这两位华人移民有着商业眼光和对成功的渴望。凭借着以前的餐饮经验，他们在前身是汽车经销商的店铺位置开设了只做外卖的餐饮生意。之后这家餐饮店很快发展成一家提供内用、外卖及外送的餐馆。

本拿比是店铺开设的合理选择，它地点便利又邻近温哥华。在父母于1970年代在本拿比建造自家住宅之前，我们一家就住在温哥华。这家餐馆位于威灵顿街和京士威道的转角，现在则是丽晶广场所在地。父母在这个交通繁忙的地方看到商机。餐馆的霓虹灯招牌是一条巨龙，是本拿比城市景观的著名标志。

金龙客栈提供广受欢迎的吃到饱自助式餐饮，酥炸虾球、鸡肉炒面、叉烧炒饭和牛肉杂碎是菜单上的热门佳肴。这家餐馆见证了

> 李氏一家在金龙客栈内，1967年。BV022.19.3。李氏家族提供。

> The Lee family inside the Dragon Inn, 1967. BV022.19.3 COURTESY OF THE LEE FAMILY.

Founded in the 1960s, the Dragon Inn restaurant was established by our parents, Larry and Kathy Lee, two Chinese immigrants with an eye for business and a desire to succeed. With previous restaurant experience under their belts, they opened the restaurant as takeout only in the location of a former car dealership. The business soon grew into a full-service dine-in, takeout and delivery restaurant.

Burnaby was a logical choice for the business, central and close to Vancouver, which was where we lived before our parents built a family home in Burnaby in the 1970s. The restaurant was on the corner of Willingdon and Kingsway, now the site of Crystal Mall. Our parents saw opportunity in this high-traffic location. The restaurant sign, a giant neon dragon, was an icon of the Burnaby landscape.

Deep-fried prawns, chicken chow mein, BBQ pork fried rice and beef chop suey were a few of the items on the menu of the popular all-you-can-eat smorgasbord. Many special occasions were celebrated at the Dragon Inn, including our own family birthday



Dragon Inn Restaurant

✓ 金龙客栈内的烛光用餐区, 1960年代。BV022.19.6。李氏家族提供。

✓ Candle Lite Dining Room of the Dragon Inn, 1960s. BV022.19.6 COURTESY OF THE LEE FAMILY.



许多特殊的喜庆场合，包括我们自家的生日派对。在该地区长大的每个人都拥有自己跟金龙客栈的故事，它是一个充满珍贵记忆与传统的场所。

勤奋工作是理所当然的，而且是孕育成功不可或缺的要害，这个观念从小就深植于我们八个孩子心中。一天连续工作十二小时是十分寻常的事。那时祖父去餐馆开门营业之前，会将年幼的孩子先送到学校，然后父母到餐馆帮忙，直到一天结束为止。放学后祖父负责照顾我们，母亲则是回家做饭，父亲通常要到晚上十一点或更晚才会回家。然后这样的一日行程会重新开始，每周七天、日复一日地重复。我们组成了自己的团队：一个一边经营餐馆一边上学的小型家族军队。在周末，家里大多数或所有人都会在餐馆工作。餐馆内的烛光用餐区通常是我们周日家庭聚餐的场所，为又一个成功的一周画下完美句点。

parties. Anyone who grew up in the area has their own personal anecdote about the Dragon Inn. The Dragon Inn was a place of memories and traditions.

Hard work was a given and bred success that was instilled in all eight of us kids. Twelve-hour days were not uncommon. Our grandfather would drop the young kids off at school before going to the restaurant to start the opening process. Our parents would then head over and stay for the remainder of the day. Grandpa cared for us after school and Mom came home to make dinner. Dad got home usually at 11pm or later. And then it would start all over again, every day, seven days a week. We formed a community of our own, a small family army running a business and going to school. On weekends you would find most or all of us working at the restaurant. The Candle Lite Dining Room was often the venue of our Sunday family dinners, the end to yet another successful week.

Dragon Inn Restaurant

> 金龙客栈盛大重新开张时所提供的吃到饱美食飨宴，1990年代。BV017.37.6。
李氏家族提供。

> Smorgasbord at the Dragon Inn during the restaurant's grand re-opening, 1990s. BV017.37.6.
COURTESY OF THE LEE FAMILY.

尽管父亲生活繁忙，他仍相当看重社区参与。他是本拿比狮子会的成员，这个协会由具有社区意识的商业领袖组成。我还记得他们的每月会议，并见证了成员之间的深挚友谊。

今天，家族里大多数人仍然与本拿比有着紧密联系，我们仍居住在这座城市，并在这里成家立业。能够为本拿比的历史做出贡献，我们感到很自豪，也为父母李柏梁和李谭杰依所创造的文化历史遗产感到骄傲。

——李惠莲

Despite his busy schedule, community involvement was important to our father. He was a member of the Burnaby Lions Club, an organization of community-minded business leaders. I remember the monthly meetings and witnessing the camaraderie that developed among the members.

Today most of us still have close ties to Burnaby, still residing in the city and raising our families here. We are proud to have contributed to the history of Burnaby and are proud of the legacy that our parents, Larry and Kathy Lee, created.

—Angela Lee



Dragon Inn Restaurant

> 金龙客栈的火柴
盒。BV006.3.27。

> A matchbox from the
Dragon Inn restaurant.
BV006.3.27.

“金龙客栈不仅是家族经营的餐馆，对我们来说它更是家的延伸：我们全家在这里聚集，支援餐馆生意。”

——李惠莲

“Not only was the Dragon Inn a family-run restaurant, it was also an extension of our family home where we would all converge and support the business.”

—Angela Lee



丽晶广场

Crystal Mall

明亮、嗡嗡作响的霓虹灯照亮了通往丽晶广场内部广大购物空间的道路。欢迎来到这个商场，在这里你能买到附近超市没有的农产，例如莴笋、莲藕和一袋袋的番薯叶。需要鱼吗？你可以从水箱中挑选鲜活的罗非鱼。想吃豆花？豆腐摊老板会亲自舀一碗给你。准备煲汤？这里有好几家贩售如枣子跟海螺等干货的店铺让你尽情挑选。

丽晶广场由建筑师兼开发商郭敦礼构思而成。华人移民在1980和1990年代大幅增长，而移民家庭偏爱郊区，因为那里不只有好的学校，还有比温哥华市内更大、更便宜的房子。但是，很多郊区都是在文化或人口组成上非常“白人”的空间。来自香港和台湾的大企业家预想到这些新的郊区居民会想要属于自己的商店和服务，那么，有什么地方比大型购物商场更适合安置这些商业服务呢？于是，从1989年开幕的时代坊开始，列治文出现了一家接一家的购物中心。为了建造本拿

> 丽晶广场内的商店提供各种新鲜的当地农产、粤式烧肉和干货，2019年。张智行提供。

> Shops inside Crystal Mall offer a variety of fresh local produce, Cantonese barbecued meats and dried goods, 2019.

COURTESY OF CHRISTOPHER CHEUNG.

Bright, buzzing neon signs light your way to the cavernous heart of Crystal Mall. Welcome to the market, where you can grab produce you won't find at the nearby Superstore, the likes of celtuce, lotus root and big bags of yam leaves. Need fish? Pick a live tilapia out of a tank. Hankering for tofu pudding? They'll scoop it for you at the tofu stall. Making soup? There's half-a-dozen places to choose dried goodies like dates and conch.

It was architect-developer Stanley Kwok who dreamed up the Crystal. Chinese immigration boomed in the 1980s and 1990s. Immigrant families favoured the suburbs, with good schools and bigger, cheaper houses than in Vancouver. But these were White places, and savvy tycoons from Hong Kong and Taiwan knew that these newly minted suburbanites would want their own shops and services. What better place to house them than in malls? Richmond got a bunch, starting with the original Aberdeen Centre in 1989. For Burnaby's only Chinese mall, Kwok eyed the site of the Dragon Inn restaurant at the corner of Kingsway and Willingdon, known for its



Crystal Mall

> 新建立的丽晶广场，1999年。加拿大
中信提供

> The newly constructed Crystal Mall, 1999. COURTESY OF
CCM CANADA

比唯一的华人购物中心，郭敦礼看上了京士威道和威灵顿街转角处龙门客栈的所在地，该餐馆以其霓虹巨龙标志而闻名。郭敦礼将这块地产买下，它位处黄金地段，临近铁道镇购物中心和捷运车站。1996年，霓虹巨龙卸位，丽晶广场的建设工程开始进行：这是华人移民浪潮时代交接的象征。

郭敦礼将丽晶广场打造成有别于其他华人购物中心的空间。除了购物中心，他还加入了希尔顿酒店、办公大楼和住宅大楼。购物中心的经营是分户发展的，这意味着那里没有掌管全部空间的大房东。取而代之的是，从办公室到美食广场摊位的数百个商业空间都有各自的持有者——这在当时是史无前例的。因为这个创新的开发手法，丽晶广场独树一帜地聚集了许多家庭经营的小店铺。由于1997年亚洲金融危机的影响，丽晶广场延迟至2000年才正式开幕。

giant neon dragon sign. Kwok bought the property, a prime location by Metropolis mall and the SkyTrain. In 1996, the neon dragon came down and construction on the Crystal began: a symbolic handover from one era of Chinese immigration to another.

Kwok designed the Crystal to be unlike any other Chinese mall in the region. He added a Hilton hotel, an office tower and a condo tower to the complex. The development is stratified, meaning that the complex doesn't have one coordinating landlord. Instead, the hundreds of units, from offices to food court stalls, have individual owners—unprecedented in its time. As a result, the mall is an eclectic mix of mom-and-pops. After a delay due to the Asian financial crisis in 1997, the Crystal opened in 2000.

It is ultimately a shopping centre, but the Crystal has taken on many other roles. It promotes local produce and products and is busier than any farmers market. It's a buzzing social space, popular with seniors, and home to shopkeepers who get to know your tastes. It's a place of safety and familiarity for



虽然丽晶广场的本质是一个购物中心，它同时也扮演了许多其他角色。丽晶广场比任何一个农夫市集都更加繁忙，大大促进了当地农产和产品的销售；它是热闹的社交空间，深受年长者欢迎，也是熟知顾客口味偏好的店主的家。对于新移民来说，这是个安全且熟悉的地方，不仅提供了医药诊疗和法律顾问等重要服务，也能让新移民在加拿大出生的孩子接触到自身文化。那么，对非华裔顾客来说呢？丽晶广场让你能够亲身体验和认识跟你同样生活在本拿比的社群团体。

人们在完成购物或理发后，通常会前往丽晶广场最吸引人的主要景点：美食区。在那里他们可以大口享用例如热粥等安抚人心的经典美食，或是游览东亚美食，例如上海的汤汁小笼包，跟脸一般大的台中炸鸡排，或是盛在需要五元押金且烧得发烫的石锅当中、热腾腾云南米线。

new immigrants, who can connect with important services, including doctors and lawyers, and a place for their Canadian-born children to connect with their culture. And if you're not Chinese? The Crystal is an immersive place for you to see who you share Burnaby with.

After people finish shopping or getting a haircut, they head to the mall's main attraction: the food court, where they can tuck into a comforting classic like congee or tour East Asia, with soup-filled xiaolongbao from Shanghai, deep-fried chicken cutlets the size of your face from Taichung or soup noodles from Yunnan, served in a scalding stone pot you'll need to leave a \$5 deposit for.

You'll glimpse different things at the mall depending on what time of day or year you visit. In the morning, burly men carry pig carcasses on their shoulders to be cut up at the butcher shop. At Christmas, choirs from the Chinese Christian Mission sing carols. During election season you'll run into the mayor—Burnaby politicians know this is the heart

Crystal Mall

丽晶广场在一天或一年中的不同时间呈现不同的样貌。早上你会看到身材魁梧的男人肩上扛着猪只到肉店进行切割；圣诞节时能够欣赏中国信徒布道会的合唱团高唱圣诞诗歌；在选举季节，你可能会碰到市长——本拿比的政界人士都知道这里是该市华人社群的中心，任何竞选活动都需要一张在丽晶广场宣传拜访的照片。

丽晶广场拥有一个社区的所有必备条件，而社区会随着时间的推移而变化。正持续增加的华人移民来自跟早期华人移民不同的地理区域和阶级背景。在今日，你可以同时听到普通话和粤语频繁使用。餐馆端出的菜单变得更加辛辣，例如花椒鸭和有嚼劲的辣椒油泼面等佳肴。而琳琅满目的珍珠奶茶店，让丽晶广场成为从本拿比山下来解渴的国际学生们的绿洲。

不要相信丽晶广场是隐藏的瑰宝这种说法——它是本拿比城市发展的重要基石。

——张智行

温哥华记者

of the city's Chinese community, and no campaign is complete without a photo op at the Crystal.

The Crystal has all the essentials of a neighbourhood, and neighbourhoods change over time. Chinese immigration is going strong, with immigrants coming from different locations and class backgrounds than they used to. These days, you'll hear Mandarin as much as Cantonese. The menu has gotten spicier, with peppercorn duck and chewy noodles with chilli oil. There are a dozen bubble tea options, making the Crystal an oasis for the international students who come down from Burnaby Mountain to quench their thirst.

Don't let anyone tell you that the Crystal is a hidden gem—it's a Burnaby cornerstone.

—Christopher Cheung

Vancouver journalist

厨师们忙着准备制作
手工饺子, 2019年。
张智行提供。

Chefs busily preparing
handmade dumplings
from scratch, 2019.
COURTESY OF CHRISTOPHER
CHEUNG.

丽晶广场





转变本拿比

Transforming Burnaby

- 168 取得双赢 | Winning a Double Victory
- 176 翟宝田医生 | Dr. Chak Po Tin
- 178 张北海 | Richard Samuel Lee
- 182 拟像道具设计公司 | Avatar Prop & Design Inc.
- 188 加拿大中国信徒布道会 | Chinese Christian Mission in Canada
- 192 天金堂 | Tian Jin Temple
- 196 支持亚裔联盟 | Stand with Asians Coalition (SWAC)

◀ 支持亚裔联盟于2021年在本拿比和温哥华低陆平原各地组织了小型示威集会。JOSHUA BERSON 摄。马朱慧琪提供。

◀ Stand with Asians Coalition organized mini rallies in Burnaby and across the Lower Mainland in 2021. JOSHUA BERSON PHOTO. COURTESY OF DORIS MAH.

记录与分享本拿比的加华历史，
有助于为后代创造更包容、更公
正的未来。

卑诗省于1871年加入联邦时，各级政府都实行了歧视性法规，让华裔加拿大人无法享有平等的公民权，并限制他们能够谋生的方式。许多华裔加拿大人建立了紧密的社交网络来互相帮助，包括互助会和商业协会，这些组织为成员发声，也提供法律支援、就业安排和其他帮助。面对种族歧视等不公不义，华裔加拿大青年在1940年代做出行动，在二战期间志愿入伍和英勇牺牲，帮助改变社会大众对华人的观感与态度。从1950年代开始，新一代的华裔加拿大人挑战社会现状，并于各领域任职，包括公务员与艺文产业。随着互助传统的延续，在2000年代之后，本拿比出现了许多草根社团、非营利组

**Documenting and sharing the
history of Chinese Canadians in
Burnaby is a step towards creating
more inclusive and equitable
futures for the next generation.**

When British Columbia entered Confederation in 1871, discriminatory legislation was introduced by all levels of government, preventing Chinese Canadians from having equal citizenship rights and limiting their ability to earn a living. Many Chinese Canadians formed strong social networks to help each other, including mutual aid societies and business associations that provided advocacy, legal support, employment placement and other supports to its members. In the 1940s, young Chinese Canadians took action in the face of injustice and helped change social attitudes towards the community through their heroic sacrifice and voluntary service during the Second World War. From the 1950s onward, a new generation of Chinese Canadians was challenging

织和宗教团体，提供粮食配给、移民安置、跨文化教育和灵性慰藉等服务，更透过工作来建立社群，以终结反亚裔种族歧视。今天，华裔加拿大人是本拿比最大的少数种族之一。在认识本拿比过去一个世纪所经历的重大转变的同时，我们也邀请您去反思个人努力和社群支援网络对于克服困境和打造美好未来的重要性。

the status quo and securing work in many sectors, including the civil service and the arts and culture industry. As the tradition of mutual aid continued, more recent Burnaby-based grassroots, non-profit and religious organizations were established after the 2000s, offering services such as food distribution, immigrant settlement, intercultural education and spiritual healing, as well as community building through work to end anti-Asian racism. Today, Chinese Canadians represent one of the largest racialized communities in Burnaby. As we consider Burnaby's transformation over the past century, we invite you to reflect upon the importance of individual commitment and community networks of support to weather difficult times and advocate for a better future.

- ▼ 天金堂于2021年成立，位于3426 Smith Avenue。主坛设计为椭圆拱形，饰以日（阳）、月（阴）、星（道光）壁画。祭坛顶部有剑狮爷图案，描绘了嘴里衔着一把能够消灾解厄的七星剑的守护狮。祭坛两侧有金黄璀璨的祈福饰带，2022年。天金堂提供。

- ▼ Tian Jin Temple was established in 2021 at 3426 Smith Avenue. The main altar is designed in an ovoid arch shape decorated with a mural depicting the sun (yang), the moon (yin) and the stars (light of Tao). Situated on the top of the altar is the Sword Lion (*jian shi ye*) motif, which depicts a Chinese guardian lion holding in its jaws a seven-star sword that eliminates disasters and obstacles. It is accompanied by two golden and lustrous blessing streamers on each side, 2022. COURTESY OF TIAN JIN TEMPLE.



- 本拿比的华裔加拿大农民参加由菲沙河谷农民在温哥华伍德沃德百货前举办的公开示范和生菜赠奖活动, 1969年。素里市档案及博物馆F62-0-1-0-0-3582。

- Burnaby's Chinese Canadian farmers participated in a public demonstration and lettuce giveaway organized by Fraser Valley farmers in front of the Woodward's department store in Vancouver, 1969. SURREY ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM F62-0-1-0-0-3582.

- 加拿大中信志愿者在丽晶广场美食广场表演圣诞颂歌, 2003年。加拿大中信提供。

- A Christmas carolling performance by Chinese Christian Mission volunteers at the Crystal Mall food court, 2003. COURTESY OF CCM OF CANADA.



取得双赢

Winning a Double Victory

在第二次世界大战中服役的华裔加拿大人透过他们的英勇奉献取得了“双赢”：不仅帮助加拿大及其盟国赢得战争，更让华裔加拿大人赢取平等的公民权。

其实，两次世界大战以及其后的军事冲突中，都有华裔加拿大人服役。然而，参加第一次世界大战（1914—1918）并没有改变他们的待遇。一直要到第二次世界大战（1939—1945），华裔军人的牺牲奉献才推动了一场和平的民权运动，大幅改善了华裔加拿大人的生活。

大多数服役于第二次世界大战的华裔军人都在加拿大土生土长。尽管如此，大部分的华裔加拿大人都持有一张“移民证”，并在1923年《华人移民法》（又称《排华法案》）通过时被剥夺了完整的公民权。入伍参战对华裔加拿大人来说是一次机会，希望能够借着为国服务来让加拿大所有华人都享有完整和平等的权利。

> 黄金焕（右）受训成为空中狙击手，后来则成为飞行工程师，1945年。加拿大华裔军事博物馆协会提供。

> Gim Wong (right) was trained as an air gunner and later became a flight engineer, 1945.
COURTESY OF THE
CHINESE CANADIAN
MILITARY MUSEUM.

Chinese Canadian men and women who served in the Second World War achieved a “double victory,” helping Canada and its allies to win the war and ultimately enabling Chinese Canadians to win equal rights.

Chinese Canadians served in both world wars and in conflicts since. However, their service in the First World War (1914—1918) did not change their treatment. It was their participation in the Second World War (1939—1945) that helped propel a quiet civil rights movement that led to the greatest improvements in the lives of Chinese people in Canada.

Most Chinese Canadian soldiers in the Second World War were born and raised on Canadian soil. Despite this, most owned an “immigration card” and were denied the full rights of citizenship when the *Chinese Immigration Act* of 1923 (known as the *Chinese Exclusion Act*) was passed. Enlisting in the war effort was an opportunity to leverage their service and push for full and equal rights for all Chinese in Canada.



Winning a Double Victory

最初，很多试图入伍的华人由于种族原因被加拿大政府拒于门外。日本参战后，华裔军人被视为有战利价值，尤其是在太平洋地区的战事。随着冲突蔓延，数月的战事变成了数年，每个战区和每个部队分支都能见到华裔加拿大人的身影。

与此同时，另外一位来自本拿比的退役军人黄金焕，成了改革针对中国人征收的人头税的积极倡议者。黄金焕在1944年加入加拿大皇家空军，成为他们最年轻的华裔加拿大军官之一。2005年，当他八十二岁时，他为了提倡人头税改革，从维多利亚骑重型机车到渥太华。加拿大联邦政府在2006年正式为过去对加拿大华人社群所做出的歧视性行为致歉，而这趟“为正义而驰”之旅在促成此举中扮演关键角色。

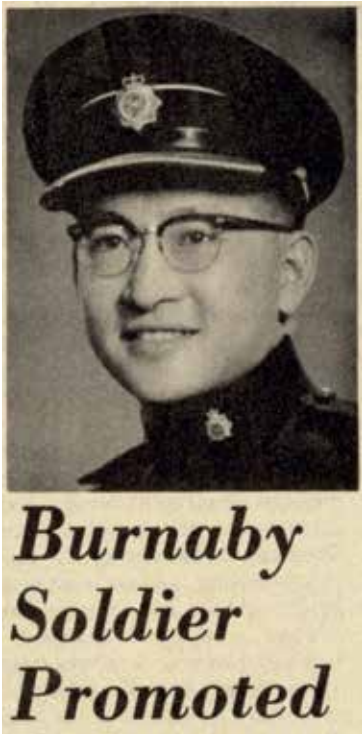
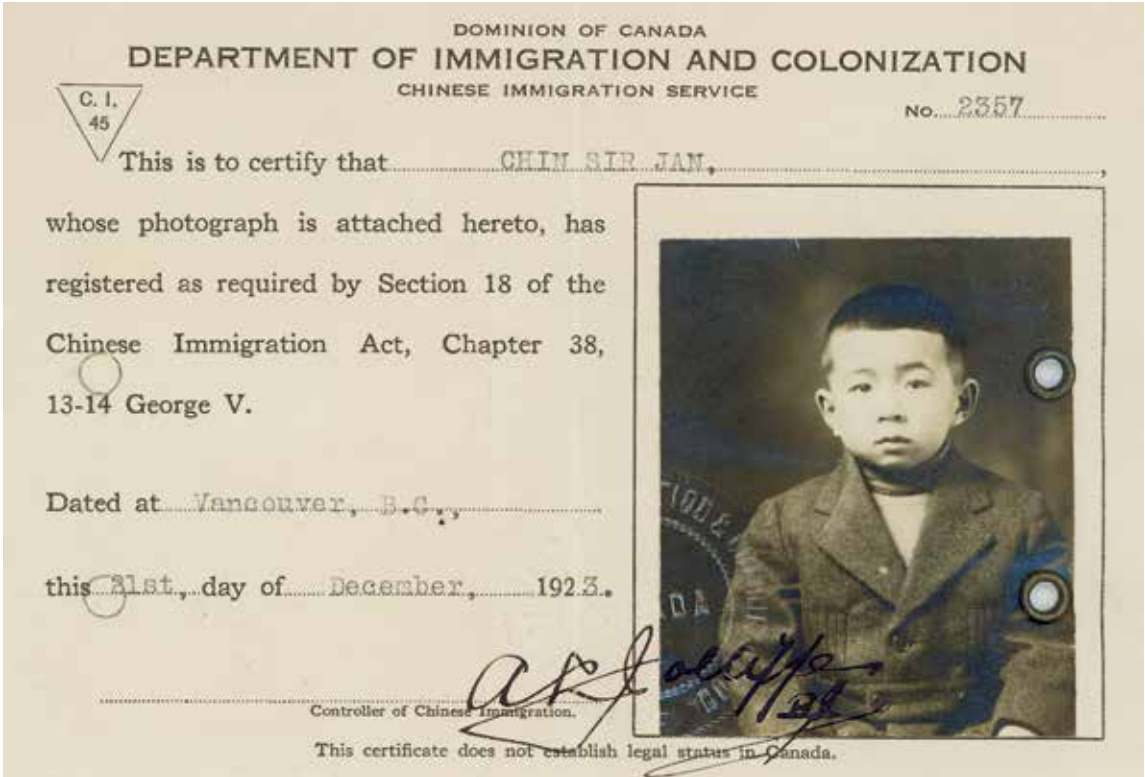
同盟国胜利后，这些勇敢青年的努力得到了认可。到了1947年，加拿大政府不只废除了

Initially, many who tried to enlist were rejected by the Canadian government because of their race. After Japan entered the war, Chinese Canadian soldiers were deemed valuable, especially for fighting in the Pacific region. As conflict spread and the months of fighting turned into years, Chinese Canadians would serve in every theatre of war and in every branch of the armed forces.

Meanwhile, another Burnaby-based veteran, Gim Wong, became a vocal champion of Chinese head tax redress. Wong joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1944 as one of their youngest Chinese Canadian commissioned officers. In 2005, at the age of 82, he rode his motorcycle from Victoria to Ottawa to advocate for head tax redress. The “Ride for Redress” played a key role in leading to the federal government’s formal apology in 2006 for past discriminatory practices towards the Chinese Canadian community.

After the Allied victory, the efforts of these brave young people were recognized. By 1947, the govern-

- ▼ 这张移民证发放给所有于1923及1924年在加拿大出生的华裔儿童。下方注脚指出：“此证无法确立持有人在加拿大的法律地位。” 这张证件在多年后促使许多年轻男女参军，借此证明他们对加拿大的忠诚。加拿大华裔军事博物馆协会提。
- ▼ This immigration card was issued to all Canadian-born Chinese children in 1923-24 . The footer states: “This certificate does not establish legal status in Canada.” It was this card that, years later, would help galvanize many young men and women to enlist and prove their loyalty COURTESY OF THE CHINESE CANADIAN MILITARY MUSEUM.
- 李悦后拥有三十五年杰出的军事生涯。他也在本拿比担任了四十年的数学和科学老师，并在艾德蒙、南本拿比和阿尔法中学任教。《检验报》1965年三月二十五日。
- Howe Lee had a distinguished military career of thirty-five years. He was also a dedicated math and science teacher in Burnaby for forty years and taught at Edmonds, Burnaby South and Alpha Secondary. EXAMINER, MARCH 25, 1965.



Winning a Double Victory



◀ 黄炳芳是黄炳超的兄长，曾在加拿大第一军队的皇家军械兵团服役，1940年代。加拿大华裔军事博物馆协会提供。

◀ Frank Wong, brother of Wong Bing Chew, served in the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps of the First Canadian Army, 1940s. COURTESY OF THE CHINESE CANADIAN MILITARY MUSEUM.

为人诟病的《排华法案》，华裔加拿大人更取得完整的加拿大公民权。某些年轻的退伍军人最先获得公民证书，为华裔社群取得了其他机会，包括投票权、能够自由就业、在唐人街以外地区置产，以及将家人接到加拿大。

如果没有本拿比中学教师李悦后的努力，华裔加拿大社群取得双赢的故事很可能被遗忘。李悦后没有参加第二次世界大战；他当时是预备军成员，后来升任为名誉上校。李悦后于1998年创立了加拿大华裔军事博物馆协会，致力于记录和纪念华裔加拿大人在加拿大军队中所做的贡献。

两位本拿比退伍军人（黄炳芳和黄炳超两兄弟）帮助李上校创立博物馆，并在温哥华的唐人街设馆。三人轮流负责提供参观导览、举办演讲、进行媒体采访以及监督纪录片和研究专案的进行，为博物馆奉献了无数的志

ment repealed the hated *Chinese Exclusion Act*, and Chinese Canadians were granted the right to Canadian citizenship. Some young veterans were the first to receive their citizenship certificates, opening other doors for the community, including the right to vote, practise a range of professions, own property outside of Chinatown and bring their families to Canada.

The story of this double victory for the Chinese Canadian community would have been forgotten today if not for Howe Lee, a Burnaby school teacher. Lee did not serve in the Second World War; he was a member of the Army Reserve and rose to the rank of Honorary Colonel. In 1998, Lee founded the Chinese Canadian Military Museum Society (CCMMS), dedicated to documenting and commemorating the role of Chinese Canadians in service to Canada's military.

Two Burnaby war veterans—brothers Frank and Bing Wong—helped Colonel Lee establish the museum and secure a location in Vancouver's Chinatown.

Winning a Double Victory

> 黄炳超（左）是熟练的射击手。虽然他的体重不超过一百磅，但经常能够看到他扛着一把二十五磅重的布伦枪。

加拿大华裔军事博物馆协会提供。

> Wong Bing Chew (left) was an expert marksman. Although Bing weighed not much more than a hundred pounds, he would often be seeing hauling around a twenty-five-pound Bren gun.

COURTESY OF THE CHINESE
CANADIAN MILITARY
MUSEUM.

愿服务时间。他们一直到过世前都积极地参与博物馆的各种事务。

今日，加拿大华裔军事博物馆协会在新一代的华裔加拿大人帮助下持续蓬勃发展，其中包括许多本拿比的居民。

——嘉芙莲·卡曼

加拿大华裔军事博物馆协会

All three men dedicated countless volunteer hours to the museum by undertaking tours and speaking engagements, conducting media interviews and overseeing documentary and research projects. They were active members of the museum until the end of their lives.

Today, CCMMS continues with the help of a new generation of Chinese Canadians, many of who make their home in Burnaby.

——Catherine Clement

Chinese Canadian Military Museum Society



翟宝田医生

Dr. Chak Po Tin, SBStJ

(1922–2021)

第二次世界大战期间，圣约翰救护机构派遣医疗人员到世界各地去支援同盟国军队，其中包括在1941至1945年夺去五十六名圣约翰救护成员和超过五百名加国军人生命的香港战役。

出身于香港的翟宝田于1937年加入香港的圣约翰救护队，那时他才十五岁。在服务期间，他亲眼目睹圣士提反大屠杀之后的惨状和被日军俘虏，与其他九名圣约翰医疗队员一起被关押在深水埗战俘营。

战争结束后，翟宝田进入医学院，成为一名外科医生。翟宝田一家在1980年代移居加拿大并定居在本拿比。翟医生在2021年庆祝他的九十九岁生日，并于同年安详离世。他与参与香港保卫战的加拿大退伍军人John Reid医生一起安葬在本拿比的科士兰墓园。

——翟氏家族

During the Second World War, St. John Ambulance (SJA) dispatched medical professionals worldwide to support the Allied forces, including at the Battle of Hong Kong, which claimed the lives of fifty-six SJA members and over 500 Canadian soldiers between 1941 and 1945.

Chak Po Tin, a native of Hong Kong, joined the SJA Brigade of Hong Kong in 1937 at the age of fifteen. During his active service, Chak witnessed the aftermath of the St. Stephen's College massacre and was captured by the Japanese army and interned at the Sham Shui Po prisoner-of-war camp with nine other members of the SJA medical team.

After the war ended, Chak entered medical school and became a surgeon. The Chak family immigrated to Canada in the 1980s and settled in Burnaby. Dr. Chak celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday in 2021 and passed away peacefully that same year. He is laid to rest in Burnaby's Forest Lawn Memorial Park along with a Canadian Hong Kong veteran, Dr. John Reid.

—The Chak family

▼ 战争结束后，翟宝田由圣约翰救护机构授予勋章，以表彰他作为圣约翰救护队军旅成员的贡献，1949年。欧翟启瑛提供。

▼ After the war ended, Chak Po Tin was honored by SJA with an Insignia for his contributions as a member of the SJA Brigade Military Division, 1949.

COURTESY OF COLLEEN
(CHAK) AU.



张北海

Richard Samuel Lee

(1930–2021)

> 张北海和他的获奖名犬Gung Ho of Granton, 1960年代。他在1965年成为加拿大国家猎犬锦标赛中最年轻的国家裁判之一。BRIAN KENT摄。张胡月仙提供。

> Richard and his award-winning dog, Gung Ho of Granton, 1960s. He became one of the youngest national judges of the Canadian National Retriever Championship trials in 1965. BRIAN KENT PHOTOGRAPHY. COURTESY OF HELEN LEE.

1953年，张北海向本拿比市政府提出求职申请，那时他并不知道会突破种族肤色的限制，成为该市第一位华裔市府职员。

张北海向财政部门申请簿记机操作员的工作时，他对1892年开始实施的排华与排日条例浑然不觉。这项条例是本拿比市通过的第四项条例，其中明定“本条例颁布后，华裔或日裔的工匠或工人皆不得受雇于该市的任何市政工作”。该条例禁止华人和日本人直接受雇于市政府，也禁止他们受雇于负责市政专案的任何承包商或分包商。

那时二十二岁的张北海为了建立自己的生活，正在找稳定的工作。他于1953年春天获本拿比市聘用，并立即开始工作。但是，他随即被告知从下周一开始就不用来上班了。当他向人事主管E.A. Fountain询问原因时，他了解到自己是因为排华与排日条例而遭解雇。

When Richard Samuel Lee applied for a job at the municipality of Burnaby in 1953, he had no idea he would breach the colour line and become the first Chinese Canadian staff member of the municipality.

Lee applied for the job of bookkeeping-machine operator with the Treasurer's Department, unaware of the Chinese and Japanese Exclusion Bylaw of 1892, the fourth bylaw adopted by the municipality of Burnaby, which stated that "No Chinese or Japanese artisans or labourers shall at any time hereafter be employed in Municipal work of any kind in the district." The bylaw barred Chinese and Japanese people from direct employment by the municipality and from working for any contractors or subcontractors engaged in municipal projects.

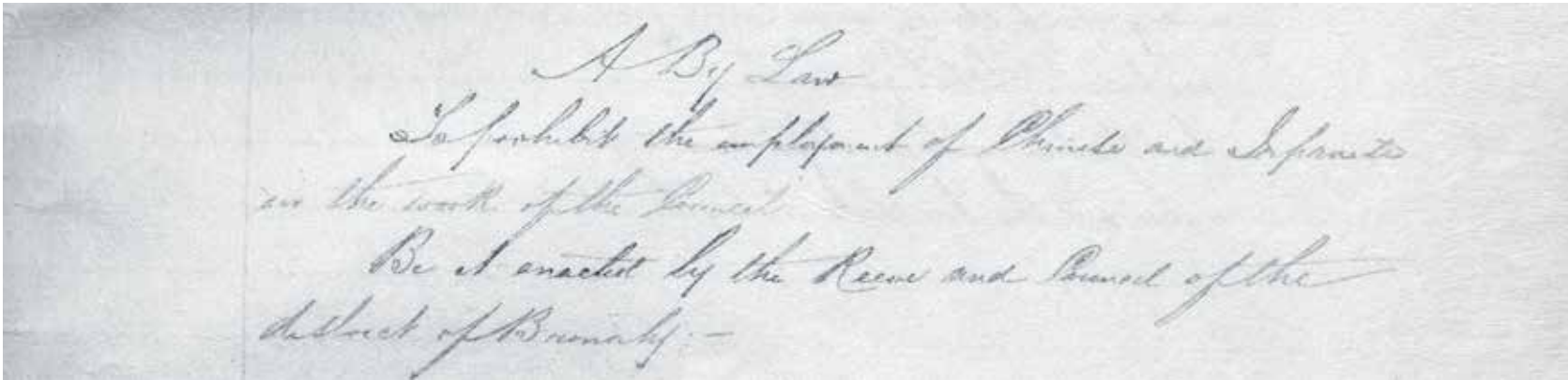
Lee, who was twenty-two years old and looking for a stable job in order to build a life for himself, was hired by Burnaby in the spring of 1953 and began work immediately. He was notified not to return to work the following Monday. When he asked the personnel director, E.A. Fountain, what he could



Richard Samuel Lee

排华与排日条例
(1892)是结构性种族主义影响华裔社群日常生活的一个例子。条例中写道：“由本拿比区的地方长官和议会决议,禁止雇用华人和日本人于任何议会相关工作。”本拿比市第四号
条例: 排华与排日条例, 1892
年。本拿比市档案馆。

The Chinese and Japanese Exclusion Bylaw (1892) is an example of how structural racism had an impact on the daily lives of Chinese Canadians. It reads “To prohibit the employment of Chinese and Japanese in the work of the Council. Be it enacted by the Reeve and Council of the district of Burnaby.” CITY OF BURNABY, BYLAW NUMBER: 4 - CHINESE AND JAPANESE EXCLUSION BYLAW 1892. CITY OF BURNABY ARCHIVES.



透过市府职员Charles B. Brown等盟友的支持，以及中华会馆发出的抗议信函，张北海获准在周二返回工作岗位。与此同时，市府也采取了行动，1953年六月一日，市议员Patricia Wilks和Fred Philps提出废除1892年条例的动议。市议会一致通过，并于六月十五日废除该条例。

虽然张北海最初申请这份工作时并非为了表示抗议，但是他的努力和盟友的支持，瓦解了长期存在于市府机构法规中的结构性种族主义，也为其他人打开了机会大门。

——张胡月仙

have possibly done to be laid off, he was informed about the bylaw.

With support of allies, including municipal clerk Charles B. Brown, and an advocacy letter issued by the Chinese Benevolent Association, Lee was permitted to work on Tuesday. In the meantime, the municipality took action, and on June 1, 1953, Councillors Patricia Wilks and Fred Philps gave notice of a motion to repeal the 1892 bylaw. Council unanimously endorsed the repeal, and on June 15 the bylaw was struck down.

Though Lee had not applied for the job as an act of protest, it was through his efforts and the support of his allies that long-standing systemic racism embedded within the laws and regulations of an institution was dismantled and the door opened for others.

—Helen Lee

拟像道具设计公司

Avatar Prop & Design Inc.

拥有超过四十二年电影从业经验的周侠敏，曾为五十多部大型电影进行设计、管理和采购道具的工作，包括《吹梦巨人》、《燃情岁月》（台译《真爱一世情》）、《爱在冰雪纷飞时》、《变种特攻2》（台译《X战警2》）、《小妇人》（台译《她们》）、《超人：钢铁英雄》、《保卫奇侠》（台译《守护者》）和《西藏七年》（台译《火线大逃亡》）。

周侠敏成长于传统的华裔加拿大家庭。父亲希望他能取得商业学位，但周侠敏喜欢电影，他于1973年在加拿大国家广播公司温哥华分部制作的《海滨拾荒者》获得了第一份工作。此后，他以布景师、艺术总监和道具师等身分参与许多大型电影、历史电影和科幻电影的制作，与来自世界各地的制片公司、道具制造商和古董商合作。

> 周侠敏头像。仓东教育基地，中国广东省开平县，2019年。© 叶秀映版权所有。经许可使用。

> Portrait of Jimmy Chow, Cangdong Heritage Education Centre, Kaiping, Guangdong, China, 2019. © LINDA YIP. USED WITH PERMISSION.

With over forty-two years of experience in the film industry, Jimmy Hipman Chow designed, managed and sourced props for more than fifty major films, including *The BFG*, *Legends of the Fall*, *Snow Falling on Cedars*, *X2: X-Men United*, *Little Women*, *Man of Steel*, *Watchmen* and *Seven Years in Tibet*.

Jimmy grew up in a traditional Chinese Canadian family. His father wanted him to get a business degree but Jimmy went into film, getting his first job in 1973 for CBC Vancouver on *The Beachcombers*. Since then, he worked on blockbuster movies, historical period films and science fiction fantasy films as a set decorator, art director and property master. He worked with production companies, prop makers and antique sellers from across the globe.

"We sourced whatever the director needed to bring the film to life—from live grizzly bears to post-apocalyptic communication devices. To find a particular prop,





< 周侠敏和父母在
家中经营的餐馆
前, 1950年代。
周侠敏提供。

< Jimmy Chow and
his parents in front
of their family cafe,
1950s. COURTESY OF
JIMMY CHOW.

> 周侠敏和父亲周瑞
藻, 1950年代。周侠
敏提供。

> Jimmy Chow and his
father, Robin Chow,
1950s. COURTESY OF
JIMMY CHOW.

“我们收集任何能帮助导演将电影呈现得栩栩如生的道具——从活生生的灰熊到世界末日时的通讯设备。为了找到一个特定的道具, 有时我会到阿拉斯加、阿根廷或中国等地。如果找不到合适的道具, 就必须自己动手做。”

周侠敏的祖籍可以追溯到中国开平县的莲蓬里。他的父亲周瑞藻缴纳了五百加币的人头税, 在十四岁时抵达加拿大。他的父亲在食品业工作, 曾在曼尼托巴省、萨斯喀彻温省和温哥华等地经营餐馆, 与在中国的妻小相隔两地生活。周侠敏和母亲在1950年逃离共产革命, 来到加拿大与父亲团聚, 他们于1954年在温哥华的快乐山地区定居。1973年, 周侠敏和妻子Donna Polos在本拿比购置房产, 并在那里抚养了三个孩子。

周侠敏在北本拿比创立拟像道具租借公司, 并参与本拿比桥梁工作室和猛玛象工作室的



*sometimes I would travel to places such
as Alaska, Argentina or China to find it. If
we can't find the right prop, then we would
make our own."*

Jimmy's ancestral roots can be traced to the village
of Lin Pong Lee, Kaiping County (Hoiping), China.

Avatar Prop & Design Inc.

< 周侠敏与巡回电影放映员在萨斯喀彻温省的阿斯奎斯。这是周侠敏与电影业的首次接触，1953年。周侠敏提供。

< Jimmy Chow carried by a travelling film projectionist in Asquith, Saskatchewan. This was Jimmy's first exposure to the film industry, 1953.

COURTESY OF JIMMY CHOW.



众多电影制作。他是首批成为奥斯卡电影学院投票会员的华裔加拿大人之一。他曾在卡普兰诺大学和兰加拉学院客席教授电影制作，并且是本拿比乡村博物馆在2014年举办的展览《本拿比拍电影》的主要贡献者。

——周侠敏

His father, Robin Chung Dip Chow, paid the \$500 head tax and arrived in Canada at the age of fourteen. He worked in the food industry and operated his own cafes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Vancouver, living apart from his wife and children, who were in China. In 1950, Jimmy and his mother escaped the Communist Revolution and reunited with Robin in Canada, settling in the Mount Pleasant neighbourhood in Vancouver in 1954. In 1973, Jimmy and his wife, Donna Polos, purchased a home in Burnaby, where they raised three children.

Jimmy established Avatar Prop & Design Inc. in North Burnaby and participated in numerous film productions at Bridge Studios and Mammoth Studios in Burnaby. He became one of the first Chinese Canadian voting members of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. He was a guest lecturer of film production at Capilano University and Langara College and was a key contributor to the Burnaby Village Museum's 2014 exhibition *Burnaby Makes Movies*.

—Jimmy Chow

▼ 在工作拖车中的周侠敏，在片场工作时他经常长时间待在里面，2022年。他身后是多年来收集的与演员和电影工作人员的合照。

方静怡摄。

▼ Jimmy Chow in his work trailer where he spent long hours while working on set, 2022. Behind him are photographs with actors and crew members that he collected over the years. DENISE FONG

PHOTO.



加拿大中国信徒布道会

(中信温哥华中心)

Chinese Christian Mission in Canada

(CCM Vancouver Centre)

1961年，王永信牧师为了服务海外华人，在美国底特律一个租来的车库里创立中国信徒布道会（简称中信）。加拿大中信于1979年在温哥华成立，以“透过华人走向世界”为使命。其他的服务中心分别于1992年在卡加里、2003年在满地可以以及2007年在多伦多开设。

当时由于香港预计于1997年回归中国，掀起了新一波从香港移民到加拿大的浪潮。许多新移民不太会说英语，并面临适应异地生活的挑战。本拿比的丽晶广场于1990年代开始出售内部商业空间，加拿大中信认为这个地处繁忙市中心的空间让他们有机会吸引新移民，于是董事会动员当地华人教会、牧师和信徒，筹到一百三十万加币的首期。这项收购

In 1961, the Chinese Christian Mission (CCM) was founded in a rented garage in Detroit, USA, by Reverend Thomas Wang to serve overseas Chinese. In 1979, CCM Canada was established in Vancouver, with the mission of “Reaching the Chinese to Reach the World.” Service centres opened in Calgary in 1992, Montreal in 2003 and Toronto in 2007.

Anticipation of the handover of Hong Kong to China in 1997 spurred a new wave of emigration from Hong Kong to Canada. Many of the new immigrants spoke little English and faced challenges adjusting to life in Canada. When a commercial strata unit at Crystal Mall in Burnaby became available for purchase in the 1990s, CCM Canada saw the potential of the high-traffic urban centre to reach new immigrants. The Board mobilized local Chinese churches, pastors and believers to fundraise \$1.3 million for the down

装修前的加拿大中信
(中国信徒布道会)
新总部, 1999年。中信
的四大使命是文字宣
教、小城宣教、海外宣
教和城市宣教。加拿大中
信提供。

Chinese Christian
Mission (CCM) Canada's
new headquarters
before renovations,
1999. The four pillars
of the organization are
Literature Mission, Small
Town Mission, Interna-
tional Overseas Mission
and Urban Mission.

COURTESY OF CCM CANADA.



Chinese Christian Mission in Canada

▼ 位于本拿比丽晶广场中信温哥华中心的开幕剪彩仪式，2000 年。
加拿大中信提供。

▼ Ribbon-cutting ceremony on opening day of the CCM Vancouver Centre at Crystal Mall in Burnaby, 2000.

COURTESY OF CCM CANADA.



于1999年完成，2000年九月，中信加拿大总部和中信温哥华中心在丽晶广场正式开幕。

中信位于丽晶广场二楼美食区旁边。你在任何一天到访中心都充满各种活动。中信中心提供以基督信仰为根基的面对面和网上活动（以英语、粤语和普通话进行），包括周间的崇拜和查经，关于健康、安全、急救、音乐、书法等的课程与工作坊，以及针对长者、妇女和新移民开设的兴趣小组和休闲活动。我们提供婚姻和育儿方面的辅导，以及针对癌症患者、看护者和有特殊需求的家庭的关怀与探访。我们还举办艺术和摄影展。夏季时，我们会为儿童和青少年举办家庭出游和夏令营等活动。

——简颖湘，

前中信温哥华中心主任（已退休）

现服务于加拿大中信董事会

payment; the purchase was finalized in 1999. The CCM Canada headquarters and CCM Vancouver Centre officially opened in Crystal Mall in September 2000.

We are located next to the Crystal Mall food court on the second floor. Visit us any day of the week and you will notice that our Centre is bustling with activity. CCM Centre offers in-person and online programming grounded in our Christian faith (delivered in English, Cantonese and Mandarin Chinese), including weekday church services and Bible study; informational classes and workshops on health, safety, first aid, music, calligraphy, etc.; interest groups and recreational activities for seniors, women and new immigrants. We provide counselling services on marriage and parenting, as well as caring services for cancer patients, caregivers and families with special needs. We host art and photograph exhibitions. In the summer we organize family outings and summer camps for children and youth.

——Angela Kan

former CCM Vancouver Centre Director (retired),
current Board of Directors, CCM Canada

天金堂

Tian Jin Temple

位于史密斯街3426号的天金堂成立于2012年，是加拿大第一座以关公为信仰中心的寺庙。我们的宗旨是“能助则助；能救则救；能度则度”，并以支持、启发、成长、关怀和归属感五个核心价值为基础，致力于促进中华文化的传承与发展，从事慈善活动和社区服务，促进学术交流，以及分享道家生活方式。

每年春天，我们会举办天金庙会，这个免费的社区活动透过击鼓与舞蹈表演，以及中华美食、艺术和手工艺品等来展示多元文化。2013年，天金生活网成立，拓展了我们的社区服务能力。我们向大温哥华地区的食品银行捐赠了超过二十万磅的食物，并向本拿比和邻近社区的老年人与弱势群体分发了三明治、电风扇及医疗用品。我们也参加当地社区服务机构、医疗机构和海外灾难筹款的募捐活动。

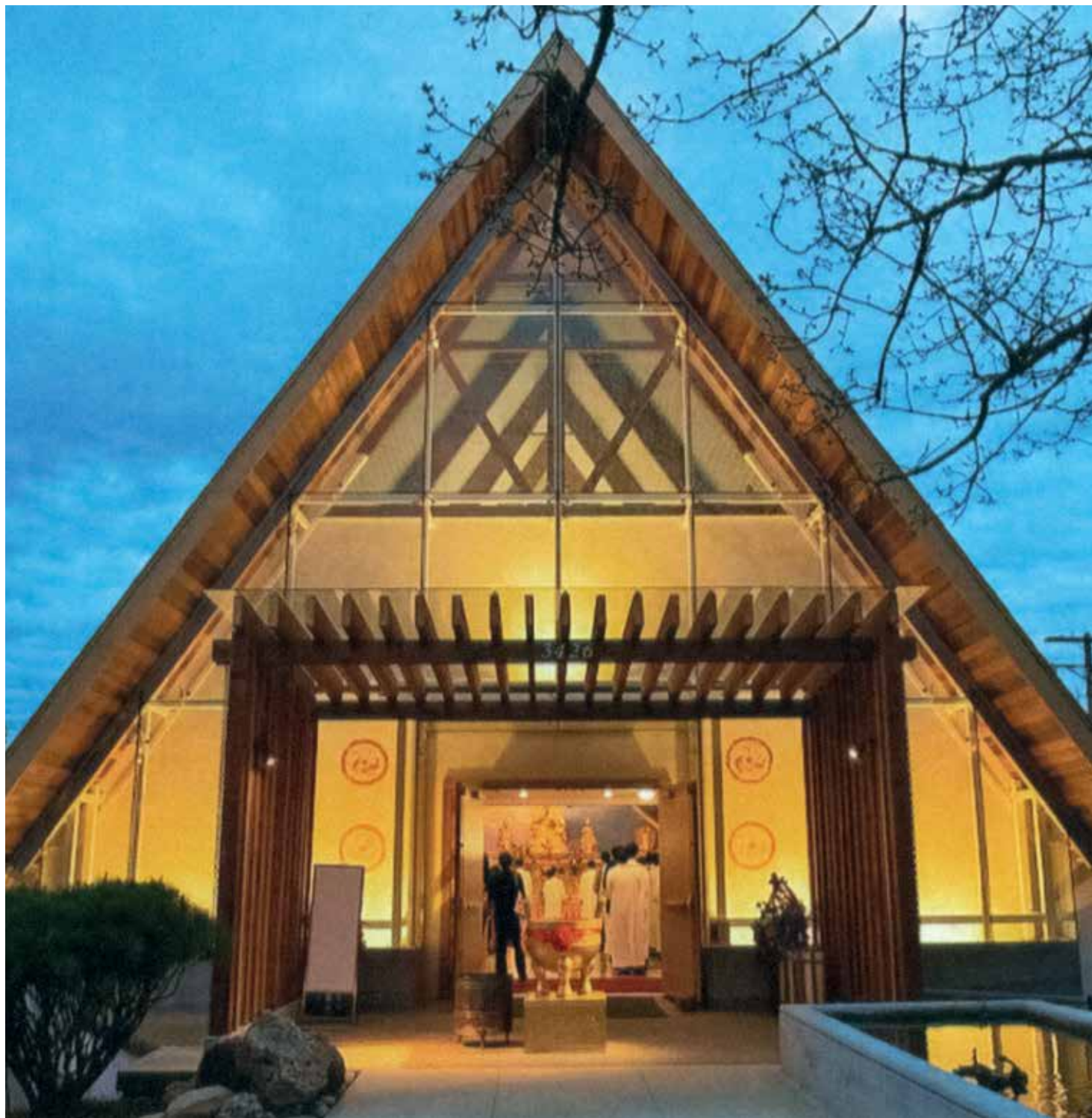
——余彦君
天金堂运营经理

- 天金堂正面景象。
该建筑改自一座建于1957年的圣公会圣约翰教堂。屋顶下仍能看到原来的十字架，为纪念该建筑的宗教根源而被保留下来，2010年代。天金堂提供。
- Front view of Tian Jin Temple. The structure was adapted from a St. John's Anglican church constructed in 1957. The original cross is still visible under the roof and was retained as a way of honouring the religious roots of the building, 2010s.
COURTESY OF TIAN JIN TEMPLE.

Tian Jin Temple at 3426 Smith Avenue was established in 2012 and is the first Kuan-Kung-centric temple in Canada. Our main principle is “to help, to save, to enlighten.” We promote Chinese cultural heritage and development, engage in charity and community services, facilitate academic exchanges and share the Taoist lifestyle based on our five core values: support, inspire, growth, caring and belonging.

Every spring, we host TJ Fest, a free community event that showcases multiculturalism and diversity through drum and dance performances, as well as displays of Chinese cuisine, arts and crafts. In 2013, TJ Living was established, extending our community service capacity. We have donated more than 200,000 pounds of food to the Greater Vancouver Food Bank and distributed sandwiches, electric fans and medical supplies to elderly and vulnerable people in Burnaby and neighbouring communities. We also participate in fundraisers for local social services agencies, medical institutions and overseas disaster fundraising efforts.

—Jeffrey Yu
Operations Manager, Tian Jin Temple



Tian Jin Temple

- 天金堂停车场内为食物援助慈善活动打包好的食品，2010年代。天金堂提供。
- Food items packaged for the food drive at the parking lot of Tian Jin Temple, 2010s.
COURTESY OF TIAN JIN TEMPLE.
- 天金堂八家将，这是台湾传统庙会常见的街头表演艺术，由击鼓和身着特殊服饰的舞者组成。天金堂提供。
- One of Tian Jin Temple's Eight Generals Troupe, a traditional Taiwanese temple fair street-art performance that consists of drumming and costumed dance performers.
COURTESY OF TIAN JIN TEMPLE.

“当我问别人为什么坚持在天金堂做义工时，普遍的答案是因为这个团体带来的温暖和喜悦。天金堂就如同一个大家庭，这里的两位师父像父母一样，提供我们关怀和指导。”

——Tracie

天金堂成员



“When I ask others why they persistently volunteer at Tian Jin Temple, the common answer is because of the warmth and happiness of the community. Tian Jin Temple is like a big family. The two masters here provide care and guidance to us like our parents.”

——Tracie

member of Tian Jin Temple

▼ 加拿大中华道教关帝协会由台湾移民陈明娜老师（中）创立，2010年代。天金堂提供一系列道教服务，包括祈福、占卜、各种仪式、静坐和咨询服务，另外还有成人和青少年击鼓班、健身舞、瑜伽和太极拳的课程。天金堂提供。

▼ Chinese Taoism Kuan-Kung Association in Canada was founded by Master Millie Chen (centre), an immigrant from Taiwan, 2010s. Tian Jin Temple offers a range of Taoist religious services including prayer, divination, ritual services, meditation and consultation, as well as adult and youth drumming class, fitness dance, yoga and tai chi.

COURTESY OF TIAN JIN TEMPLE.



支持亚裔联盟

Stand with Asians Coalition (SWAC)

有鉴于新冠肺炎大流行期间对亚裔的种族歧视日渐高涨，本拿比多位社运人士于2021年共同创立了“支持亚裔联盟”的草根组织。我们的组织由二千六百多名脸书成员组成，这些成员遍布全国各地，有着不同文化背景，也来自不同年龄层。这一切都始于我在《本拿比新闻》读到的一篇报导。根据那篇报导，本拿比皇家骑警的报告指出，跟2019年相比，2020年发生的亚裔种族歧视犯罪数量增加了百分之三百五十。我随即联系本拿比市长Mike Hurley，而将五月十日订为反歧视亚裔行动日的想法也应运而生。

配合亚裔文化遗产月，“支持亚裔联盟”在五月寄出了超过一千封电子邮件，要求加拿大各地的市政府效仿并发布官方政府声明支援这项运动。到了2021年底，已有四十多个市政府发布声明，代表了近九百万名加拿大人。

> “支持亚裔联盟”联合创始人马朱慧琪对媒体发言。JOSHUA BERSON 摄。马朱慧琪提供。

> Stand with Asians Coalition (SWAC) co-founder Doris Mah speaking to media. JOSHUA BERSON PHOTO. COURTESY OF DORIS MAH.

SWAC is a grassroots organization co-founded in 2021 by Burnaby activists in response to the rise in anti-Asian racism during the COVID-19 pandemic. Our group consists of more than 2,600 Facebook members, representing diverse cultures and age groups across Canada. It all started when I read a story in *Burnaby Now* about the Burnaby RCMP report of a 350% increase in anti-Asian hate crimes in 2020 compared to 2019. I contacted Burnaby Mayor Mike Hurley, and the idea emerged to declare May 10 as a Day of Action against Anti-Asian Racism.

SWAC sent out more than a thousand emails asking municipal governments across Canada to follow suit and issue proclamations (official government declarations) in May to coincide with Asian Heritage Month. By the end of 2021, more than forty municipal governments issued proclamations, representing nearly nine million Canadians.

We also launched a Facebook group and quickly garnered the attention of community supporters across the Lower Mainland, who organized rallies.



Stand with Asians Coalition (SWAC)



马朱慧琪和她的父母在1990年代作为新移民抵达加拿大后，在本拿比山上的水平线餐馆前。
马朱慧琪提供。

Doris Mah and her parents in front of Horizons restaurant on Burnaby Mountain after arriving as new immigrants to Canada in the 1990s.
COURTESY OF DORIS MAH.

我们同时也设立脸书群组，并迅速引起了低陆平原地区居民的支持及关注，他们帮忙组织各种集会，地点包括本拿比。我们的行动准则是先汇集后发散——将志同道合的人们聚在一起，然后让他们有能力及自信在自己的地区组织动员。我们的长期目标是串联全国各地的市政当局去承认亚裔种族歧视带来的影响，并透过建立跨文化理解带来改变。这个过程中，我们收到了不少攻击性邮件。

值得庆幸的是，我们也得到许多盟友的支持，包括卑诗省工会、本拿比团结联盟和本拿比市反种族主义小组委员会。我们在2022年获得卑诗省政府颁发的卑诗省多元文化和反种族主义奖。本拿比的社群能够在反种族主义方面发挥积极作用，让我们感到无比骄傲。

——马朱慧琪

支持亚裔联盟联合创始人

Our organizing principle is to gather and then scatter—to bring together like-minded people and to empower them to organize locally. Our long-term goal is to unite municipalities across the country to acknowledge the impact of anti-Asian racism and to promote change through building intercultural understanding.

Throughout this process, we have received hate messages. Thankfully, we also have many allies, including BC labour unions, the Burnaby Together Coalition and the City of Burnaby's anti-racism subcommittee. In 2022, we received a BC Multiculturalism and Anti-Racism Award from the Government of British Columbia. We are very proud that Burnaby has taken on a proactive role in supporting anti-racism.

—Doris Mah

SWAC co-founder

致谢

Acknowledgements

《扎根：本拿比的华裔故事》由本拿比市政府赞助，透过本拿比乡村博物馆出版。本拿比市政府持续致力于发扬该市的多元根源，而本出版计划则为其中一部分。

我们在此向加华历史社区顾问委员会致谢，感谢他们对本计划所做出的建议、贡献与支持。该委员会为本拿比乡村博物馆的义工团队，其成员包括：李兆勤、李嘉明、胡可欣、梁子兴、叶刘少珍、余全毅、洪佩琼、李陈桂秋、叶锦荣、黄仪轩、刘念祖、凌慧意。

本书的研究建立在从2017年开始为期多年的加华历史研究计划上。Will Archibald、Eric Damer、方静怡、Allen Seager所做的研究，以及张北海和李悦后所分享的故事，在本研究第一阶段有极大的价值。本计划除了打造一系列研究素材外，也促成以下发展：几个文物牌匾、本拿比华人菜园短片、本拿比乡村博物馆的获奖展览《横跨太平洋》、《本拿比

Rooted: Chinese Canadian Stories in Burnaby is a publication of the Burnaby Village Museum and made possible by the City of Burnaby, and its publication is part of an ongoing commitment by the City to acknowledge the diverse roots of Burnaby.

We acknowledge the Chinese Canadian History Advisory Committee for their advice, contributions and support of this project. The Advisory Committee is a volunteer group of the Burnaby Village Museum, and its members include: Cecil Lee, christina lee, Daphne Woo, Edmond Leong, Gail (Law) Yip, Henry Yu, Josephine Hong, Julie Lee, Ken Yip, Kevin Huang, Richard N. Liu and Sarah Ling.

Research for this book builds upon on a multiyear research project on Chinese Canadian history launched in 2017. The work of researchers Will Archibald, Eric Damer, Denise Fong, and Allen Seager was invaluable in the first phase of the research, as were stories shared by Richard Samuel Lee and Howe Lee. In addition to building a body of research material, the project led to the develop-

加华历史资源指南》的出版。以本研究为基础的展览和专案计划持续在本拿比乡村博物馆进行。

许多个人与家庭大方分享他们的故事和照片，让本书能够顺利出版：简颖湘（加拿大中国信徒布道会）、嘉芙莲·卡曼（加拿大华裔军事博物馆）、张智行、欧翟启瑛、刘念祖（圣约翰救护机构）、黄东宏（黄百子农场）、马朱慧琪（支持亚裔联盟）、叶刘少珍（Tai Yee Yuen）、张胡月仙（张北海家人）、余彦君（天金堂）、周侠敏（拟像道具设计公司）、Joshua Berson、李陈桂秋和李兆勤（道格拉斯路农场）、叶锦荣（桐叶农场）、叶秀映、徐氏家族（汤米市场）、周氏家族（滨海市场）、雷学溢家族、洪氏家族（合安菜园）、李家和Lam家（丘顶杂货店）、梁氏家族（梁家苗圃）、高氏家族（沃特林杂货与零食店）、李氏家族（C&L杂货零食店）、李氏家族（金龙客栈）、李嘉明（OK杂货店和OK食品

ment of several heritage plaques, a short film about Burnaby's Chinese market gardens, the award-winning *Across the Pacific* exhibition at the Burnaby Village Museum, and publication of the *Chinese Canadian History in Burnaby Resource Guide*. Exhibit and program development based on this research continues at the Burnaby Village Museum.

Many individuals and families have generously shared their stories and photographs to make this book possible, including: Angela Kan (Chinese Christian Mission in Canada), Catherine Clement (Chinese Canadian Military Museum), Christopher Cheung, Colleen Au, Richard N. Liu (St. John Ambulance), Donald Wong (Joe Wong Farm), Doris Mah (Stand with Asians Coalition), Gail (Law) Yip (Tai Yee Yuen), Helen Lee (Richard S. Lee family), Jeffrey Yu (Tian Jin Temple), Jimmy Chow (Avatar Prop & Design Inc.), Joshua Berson, Julie & Cecil Lee (Douglas Road Farm), Ken Yip (Tong Yip Farm), Linda Yip, the Chu family (Tommy's Market), the Chow family (Marine Market), the H.Y. Louie family, the Hong family (Hop On Farm), the Lee & Lam

➤ 中华会馆的全国总部位于温哥华唐人街的中心地带，本拿比的许多华裔家庭会到这里购物、使用服务或是在家族协会跟朋友聚会，1961年。温哥华市立图书馆41625。

➤ The Chinese Benevolent Association national headquarters was located in the heart of Chinatown in Vancouver, where many of Burnaby's Chinese Canadian families shopped, used services or visited with friends at the family associations, 1961.
VANCOUVER PUBLIC LIBRARY 41625.

市场)、黄氏家族(本拿比市场)、黄氏家族(荣黄农场)、胡氏家族(新宝林美食)、茹氏家族(Sun Tai Sang农场)、Vivian Dong。

历史照片亦由本拿比乡村博物馆、本拿比市档案馆、素里市档案馆、温哥华公共图书馆提供。

〈本拿比的加华简史〉一章中引用的历史文件包括本拿比市附例和市议会会议记录(HeritageBurnaby.ca)、本地历史报纸(本拿比村博物馆)和历史文件(温哥华市档案馆, 失业组织, 1935)。其他参考数据包括《咸水埠:图解温哥华华人历史》(2006)、《希望之旅:挑战歧视及传承温哥华唐人街的历史文化遗产》(2018)和《一席之地:卑诗省与华人的迁徙》(2021)。

如需本拿比历史研究方面的帮助, 请浏览HeritageBurnaby.ca或联系本拿比乡村博物馆。

family (Hilltop Grocery), the Leong family (Leong's Nursery), the Ko family (Watling Grocery), the Lee family (C&L Confectionery), the Lee family (Dragon Inn Restaurant), christina lee (OK Grocery & OK Food Mart), the Wong family (Burnaby Market), the Wong family (Wing Wong's Nursery), the Woo family (North Burnaby Wonton House), the Yee family (Sun Tai Sang Farm), Vivian Dong.

Historical photographs were also provided through the Burnaby Village Museum, City of Burnaby Archives, Surrey Archives and Vancouver Public Library.

Historical documents referenced in the chapter "A Concise History of Chinese Canadians in Burnaby" include Burnaby bylaws and Council minutes (HeritageBurnaby.ca), local historical newspapers (Burnaby Village Museum) and historical documents (City of Vancouver Archives, Unemployed Organizations, 1935). Additional references include *Saltwater City: An Illustrated History of the Chinese in Vancouver* (2006), *Journeys of Hope: Challenging Discrimination & Building on Vancouver Chinatown's Legacies* (2018) and *A Seat at the Table: Chinese Immigration and British Columbia* (2021).

For assistance with research on Burnaby's history visit HeritageBurnaby.ca or contact the Burnaby Village Museum.



版权所有 © 2023 本拿比乡村博物馆和作者
版权所有。未经出版商和作者事先书面同意，不得复制本出版物的任何部分、重制或以任何形式或方式传播。

Copyright © 2023 Burnaby Village Museum and Contributors
All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission of the publishers and the authors.

本拿比乡村博物馆带着敬意指出，本拿比乃是位于使用ḥəṇ'qəmiṇəṇ'和Skwxwú7mesh两种语言的原住民族祖传且未经割让的领地上。

Burnaby Village Museum respectfully acknowledges that Burnaby is located on the ancestral and unceded homelands of the ḥəṇ'qəmiṇəṇ'-and Skwxwú7mesh-speaking peoples.

Burnaby Village Museum
6501 Deer Lake Avenue
Burnaby, BC V5G 3T6

出版团队

编辑: 方静怡 (首席研究员)、Jane Lemke (本拿比乡村博物馆策展人)、Lisa Codd (本拿比市文物规划师)
首席研究员: 方静怡
文字编辑: Michal Kozlowski和Shyla Seller (英文)、李柏佳 (中文)
校对: Derek Fairbridge (英文)、李柏佳 (中文)
翻译: 沈思
装帧设计: Stacey Noyes, LuzForm Design
插画: Carly Bouwman
图片编辑: Rachel Topham
印刷: Metropolitan Fine Printers

2023年出版

Publication Team

EDITORS Denise Fong (Lead Researcher), Jane Lemke (Burnaby Village Museum Curator), Lisa Codd (City of Burnaby Heritage Planner)
LEAD RESEARCHER Denise Fong
COPY EDITORS Michal Kozlowski & Shyla Seller (English), Pochia Lee (Chinese)
PROOFREADER Derek Fairbridge (English), Pochia Lee (Chinese)
TRANSLATOR Szu Shen
BOOK DESIGN Stacey Noyes, LuzForm Design
ILLUSTRATOR Carly Bouwman
PHOTO EDITOR Rachel Topham
PRINTER Metropolitan Fine Printers

Published in 2023

金龙客栈的霓虹灯招牌是京士威道和威灵顿街交会处的有名地标, 1976年。本拿比市档案馆556-239。(第136页)

The Dragon Inn neon sign was an iconic landmark on the corner of Kingsway and Willingdon Avenue, 1976. CITY OF BURNABY ARCHIVES 556-239. (p 136)

丘顶杂货店于1958至2015年在道格拉斯路和伍兹沃斯街的转角处经营。店里有各式各样的干货和杂货。在后期, 当乐透彩票和刮刮乐开始流行时, 店主李庆来经常组织集体彩票购买, 因此被他的顾客戏称为“李乐透”。李广亮提供。(第102页)

Hilltop Grocery operated from 1958 to 2015 near the corner of Douglas Road and Woodsworth Street. The store carried a wide variety of dry goods and grocery items. In later years, when lottery and scratch tickets became popular, Loy Lee was named “Lotto Loy” by his customers as he would often organize group lottery pools. COURTESY OF ALAN LEE. (p 102)

支持亚裔联盟于2021年在本拿比和温哥华低陆平原各地组织了小型示威集会。JOSHUA BERSON摄。马朱慧琪提供。(第162页)

Stand with Asians Coalition organized mini rallies in Burnaby and across the Lower Mainland in 2021. JOSHUA BERSON PHOTO. COURTESY OF DORIS MAH. (p 162)

包括升高种植床和窄行耕种等提高生产率的耕作技术, 大大提高了华裔加拿大人经营的商业菜园的生产力, 1961年。温哥华市立图书馆〔省报〕41621。(第44页)

The use of intensive farming techniques such as raised beds and planting in tight rows increased productivity on Chinese Canadian market gardens, 1961. VANCOUVER PUBLIC LIBRARY [PROVINCE NEWSPAPER] 41621. (p 44)

封底照片 (左起)
BACK COVER PHOTOGRAPHS (FROM LEFT)

