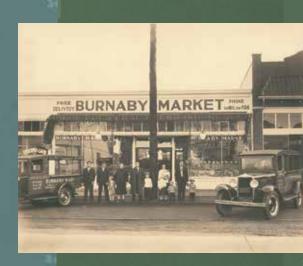
本拿比的華裔故事 Chinese Canadian Stories in Burnaby

扎根 Rooted









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

洪佩瑾和洪佩瑤在 合安園,1970年代 後期。BV017.36.15。 洪氏家族提供。(第86頁)

Darlene and Marlene Hong at Hop On Farms, late 1970s. BV017.36.15. COURTESY OF THE HONG 雷學溢和妻子楊氏以及他們的十一個孩子,1930年代。雷學溫家

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

鄭素英的移民卡。儘管 她出生在加拿大,但根 據 1923 年頒布的 《華人移民法》, 她必須進行登記。

BV017.24.32。李陳桂秋

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)

本拿比市場由黃家於 1926年在喜士定街 3942號成立。這家店 是當時本拿比最大的 獨立雜貨店之一,1930 年。黃氏家族提供。

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

扎 根 Rooted

本拿比的華裔故事 Chinese Canadian Stories in Burnaby

扎 根Ooted





本拿比的華裔故事 Chinese Canadian Stories in Burnaby

泗門村位於中國廣東 省的中山縣,1970年 代。許多定居本拿比的 華裔務農家族都來自 這個縣區。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:本拿比的華裔故事》一書講述華裔 加拿大居民在本拿比市發展過程中的經驗與 貢獻,同時也代表了本市對於發揚市民社群 的多元根源以及分享本拿比獨特歷史的持續 努力。

本書的出版時間恰逢加拿大政府於1923年頒布《排華法案》的一百週年。然而,早在該法案實行前的數十年間,加拿大聯邦政府、各級省政府和市政府就已經推出了各種針對華裔加拿大人的歧視性法規,企圖減少華人在加拿大生活、工作和養家糊口的機會。

因為《排華法案》,幾乎全數來自中國的移 民都被限制入境,這項禁令一直到1947年才 正式解除。本拿比市在2023年出版這本書, 是為了正視歧視性法規對華裔加拿大人所造 成的影響,這些法規包含諸多早期市政府所 實施的歧視性條例和措施。

本書所集結的故事展示了本拿比的華裔加拿大人在面對重重阻礙時所展現的毅力與韌性,並彰顯出他們如何在今日本拿比市發展成為更多元與包容的城市的過程中,持續做出貢獻。

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.

M Hovey

《扎根:本拿比的華裔故事》一書的出版是本拿比市政府和社群知識守護者共同努力的結晶。本地的華裔社群成員大方提供家族故事與照片。沒有他們的慷慨貢獻,本書是無法完成的。

本書由本拿比鄉村博物館負責製作,是本拿 比市社群遺產委員會在市長和市議會支持下 所發起的計劃,而社群成員和學者組成的諮 詢委員會則為書中內容提供了諸多協助與建 議。

書中的故事也讓我們得以一窺本拿比的華裔 社群在挑戰種族主義與排斥的同時,如何為 後代創建一個更美好包容的城市。 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.

T. Ween

本拿比的歷史由不同的定居者社群在原住 民的領地上生根立業的故事所組成。這些原 住民使用həndəminəm和Skwxwú7mesh 兩種語言,而他們的領地來自祖傳且未經割 讓。

《扎根:本拿比的華裔故事》集結了華裔社群成員所分享的家族、事業和社群組織的故事,並透過這些故事探索本拿比歷史的多元根源。

本書出版於《排華法案》頒布一百週年之際, 不只見證了華裔加拿大人曾經遭受的種族主 義和排斥,更提醒我們必須持續去面對及克 服自身社群和社區中的種族主義。

本書也讓我們有機會慶祝今日本拿比的多元 文化起源,並一同為建立更具包容性的社會 持續努力。 The history of Burnaby is a story of diverse settler communities establishing their place on the unceded and ancestral lands of the hənqəminəm- 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.

Sav Ahalindal

- > 洪佩堅(前排右二)與母親洪黎少霞(後排右)於香港國際機場。洪佩堅與母親 搭乘加拿大太平洋飛機,到加拿大與當 時住在本拿比的父親洪燦球團聚,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.

用語說明

A Note on Terms

我們的編輯團隊在英語中用Chinese migrants和Chinese immigrants指稱來自中國的移民。「華裔加拿大人」一詞通常是指有華裔根源並且家族中有好幾代在加拿大安居立業的人。依據歷史上的用法,我們以「白人」指稱在法律、政治和社會上被歸為白人並享有特權的歐洲移民及其後代「定居者」則為取代當地原有法律和世界觀的人。一般情況下,中國地名同時以粵語(許多華裔加拿大讀者熟悉的語言)和標準拼音が寫。除非另有要求,中文名的書寫沿用中文姓名的既有順序,即姓氏在前,名字在後。

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 Growing 本 Burnaby 拿 比

- 16 代序 Preface
- 28 本拿比的加華簡史 A Concise History of Chinese Canadians in Burnaby

200 致謝 Acknowledgements

- 50 雷學溢 Hok Yat Louie
- 54 黄百子菜園 Joe Wong Farm
- 60 道格拉斯路菜園 Douglas Road Farm
- 66 Tai Yee Yuen菜園 | Tai Yee Yuen Farm
- 72 桐葉菜園 Tong Yip Farm
- 78 大彎區 Big Bend
- 80 合安園菜園 Hop On Farms
- 88 均安菜園和梁家苗圃 | Quin On Farm & Leong's Nursery
- 94 Sun Tai Sang菜園 Sun Tai Sang Farm
- 98 榮黃菜園 Wing Wong Farm

聯 繋 Connecting 本 Burnaby 皇 吐

轉 變 Transforming 本 Burnaby 拿

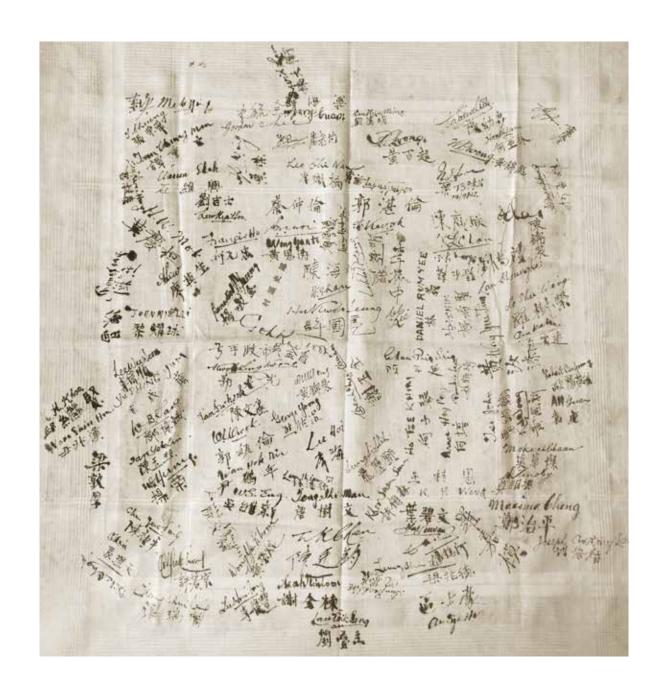
- 108 丘頂雜貨店 Hilltop Grocery
- 114 沃特林雜貨與零食店 Watling Grocery & Confectionery
- 118 湯米市場 Tommy's Market
- 122 本拿比高地 Burnaby Heights
- 124 本拿比市場 Burnaby Market
- 128 濱海市場 | Marine Market
- 132 新寶林美食 North Burnaby Wonton House
- 136 京士威道 Kingsway
- 138 C&L雜貨零食店 | C&L Grocery Confectionery
- 142 OK雜貨店和OK食品市場 OK Grocery & OK Food Market
- 148 金龍客棧 Dragon Inn Restaurant
- 156 麗晶廣場 Crystal Mall

- 168 取得雙贏 Winning a Double Victory
- 176 翟寶田醫生 Dr. Chak Po Tin
- 178 張北海 Richard Samuel Lee
- 182 擬像道具設計公司 Avatar Prop & Design Inc.
- 188 加拿大中國信徒佈道會 Chinese Christian Mission in Canada
- 192 天金堂 | Tian Jin Temple
- 196 支持亞裔聯盟 Stand with Asians Coalition (SWAC)

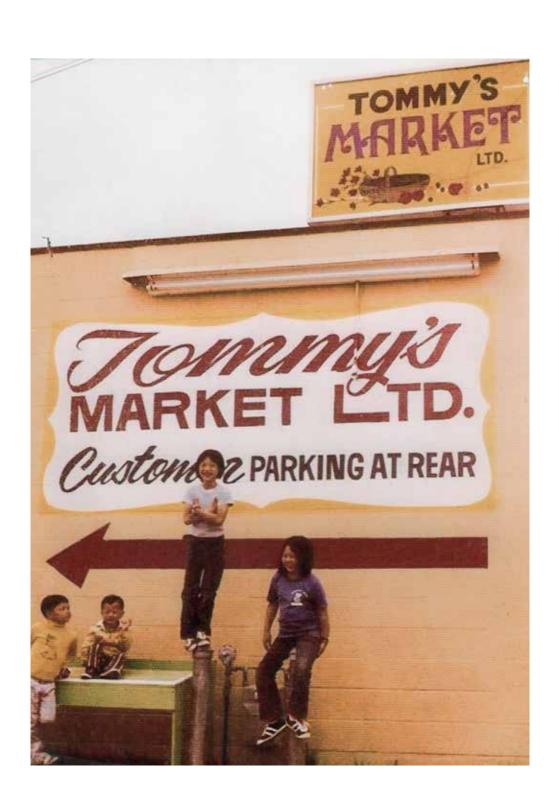
- v 出身於道格拉斯路 菜園的瑞琼、Maida 和素英,1920年代 末。BV017.24.6。李陳桂 _{秋提供。}
- v Annie, Maida and Laura Suey Ying Jung from the Douglas Road Farm, late 1920s. BV017246. COURTESY OF JULIE (CHAN) LEE.



- 本拿比退伍軍人翟 寶田醫生保存的手 帕有他和香港戰役 期間的戰俘同伴的 親筆簽名,約1942 年。胡家浩攝。
- 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.



- ∠ 湯米市場前的孩童 們。徐氏家族提供。
- > 洪黎少霞在合安園 耕地,1970年代後 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. BV0173610. COURTESY OF THE HONG FAMILY.





代 序

華裔加拿大人的歷史與本拿比的歷史息息相 關。一個多世紀以來,博物館和檔案文史館 極少把精力投注於收集與記錄少數族裔社 群的文物、照片和故事。殖民主義透過以歐 洲為中心的視角定義了加拿大的文史遺產, 而現今的文化機構比以前更加意識到殖民主 義的此般影響。不過,儘管近幾年來對少數 族裔社群的關注和互動日漸增長,從歷史上 來看,白人文化體制並不總是具備能夠與不 同社群良好合作的文化知識、人際關係和語 言技能。我們現在對本拿比華裔社群歷史的 了解是集體努力的成果:社群成員、志願者 和工作人員互相合作,積極記錄和分享之前 鮮為人知的故事及歷史。本書集結的故事反 映了在本拿比生活和工作的人們所擁有的多 樣歷史及當代經驗。

本拿比華裔加拿大人的歷史是一段敘說韌 性與毅力的故事。幾十年來,華裔社群飽受 種族歧視的攻擊。從十九世紀末到二十世 紀初,許多政策限制了華裔加拿大人能夠生 活、工作和社交的場所。有些白人居民覺得 華裔鄰居令人生厭,不適合加拿大社會,但 也有其他人跟華裔加拿大人建立了跨文化的 友誼。

面對歧視,許多華人仰賴本拿比、加拿大各 地及其他地區華裔社群的支持。他們建立了

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.

強健緊密的網絡來共享知識和資源,許多網絡透過家族和社群的聯繫,延伸至本拿比以外的區域。本書的三大主題(糧食生產、社交網絡、社群建設)反映了我們理解本拿比華裔加拿大社群所建立的深刻聯繫的不同方式。

2017年,本拿比市社群遺產委員會在市長和市議會的支持下,啟動了本拿比加華歷史計劃。該計劃的目標是將華裔加拿大社群的歷史納入該市對本拿比歷史的認知與理解。委員會在計劃的第一階段製作了紀念展示牌以展示大彎區內華裔農耕家族的歷史,以及位於巴尼特的北太平洋木材工廠內包括華裔工人的多元勞動力。他們還製作了關於濱海大道上合安園菜園的教育影片作為本拿比的學校教材。

本拿比鄉村博物館成立加華歷史社區顧問委員會,使該市更有能力去支持公共歷史和教育的社群參與。該委員會由社群領袖、歷史學家和長期住在本拿比的居民組成,他們在分享歷史知識和帶動社群參與方面扮演了關鍵角色。

多位工作人員和社群成員合作記錄並分享加拿大華裔社群的故事,並廣泛閱覽公共和私 人收藏的中英文件,以進行重要的文史檔案 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. 研究。2019年,本拿比鄉村博物館推出臨時展覽《橫跨太平洋》,展示華裔社群從1880至1970年代在本拿比的歷史。該展覽於2020年榮獲卑詩省加華歷史協會頒發的王容倫加華社區及公共歷史獎,以表彰其對於加拿大華裔社群文史遺產的公共歷史所做出的貢獻。目前社會大眾能夠到本拿比鄉村博物館的網站線上參觀展覽。展覽中的家族故事已增添至博物館的永久收藏,包括匯生源活記參茸藥行以及商業菜園的展示。

這些研究項目揭露了本市過去對華裔社群所做出的歧視行為,就此市長和市議會承諾承認過去的歧視行為並為此道歉。市政府正在展開有關平反事宜的社區諮詢。本拿比市政府於2022年出版了《本拿比加華歷史資源指南》,這份數位出版品可用於課堂教學,也可以輔助課外學習,內容包括家族故事、歷史照片以及各種多媒體資源和學習活動的網路鏈結。讀者可以透過HeritageBurnaby.ca下載使用這份指南。

在此我們要向很多家族致上深深的謝意,他們在這項研究計劃中慷慨地分享家族的故事和聯繫。研究過程中,我們失去許多曾幫助塑造這個社群歷史的長輩和傳統商家,這些損失讓我們更加意識到這項計劃的迫切性。我們會持續跟社群成員共同努力,透過本拿

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 Englishand 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

比鄉村博物館來處理少數族裔社群被歷史 忽略與遺忘的議題,同時也致力於讓更多人 聽到華裔加拿大社群的聲音。

——方靜怡

計劃首席研究員

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,

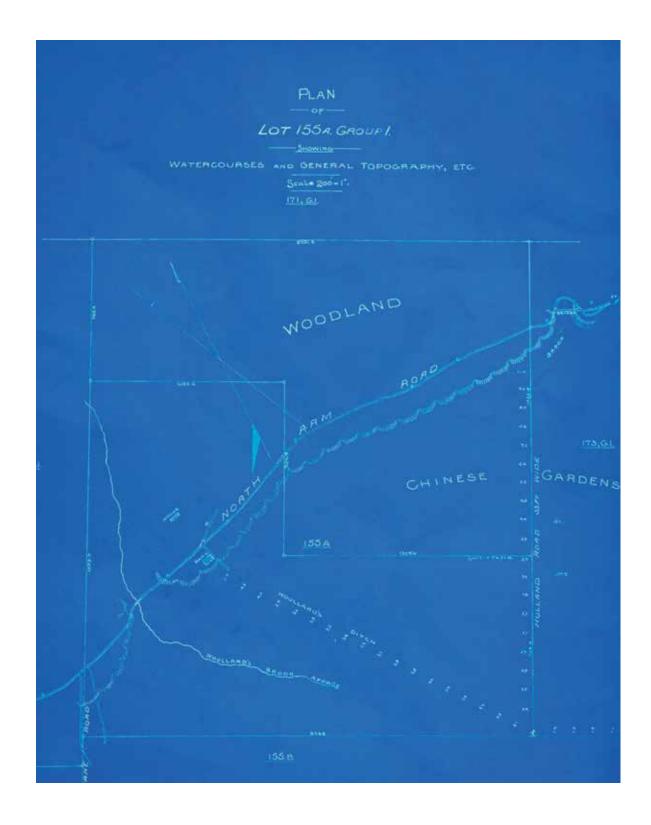
Lead Project Researcher

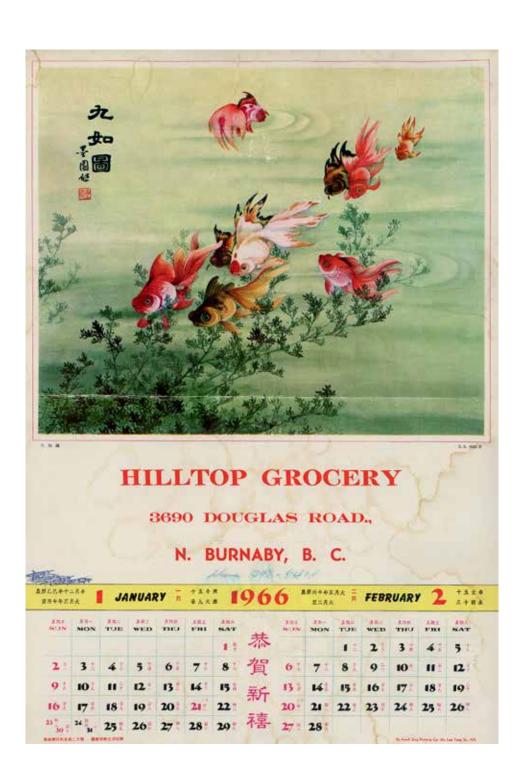
> 這幅 1900年代初的 地圖於1977年編入 本拿比鄉村博物館 館藏,那時博物館正 在籌備關於地圖和 測量設備的展覽。 灣的研究人員在 2017年重新找出處 份地圖,並用它來 別確認早期華裔加 拿大人經營的商業 菜園在本拿比的分 佈位置。

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.

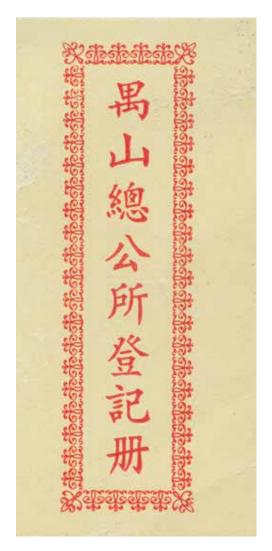
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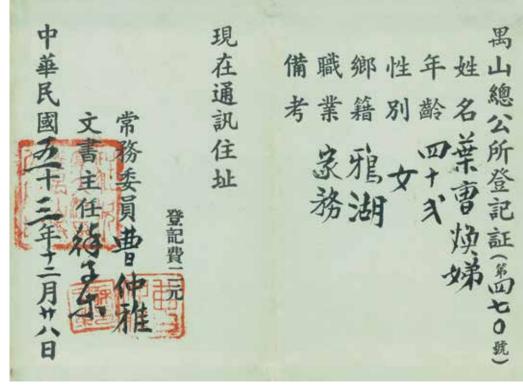




- < 丘頂雜貨店分送 給顧客的特製日 曆,1966年。季氏 家族提供。
- A custom calendar distributed to Hilltop Grocery customers, 1966. COURTESY OF THE LEE FAMILY.
- > Chinese-language archival records offer valuable information about social organization within the Chinese Canadian community. Membership in family associations provided 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.

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- ▼ 本拿比鄉村博物館的加華歷史社區顧問委員會。後排:余全毅博士、劉念祖、黃儀軒、葉錦榮、梁子興、方靜怡(博物館職員)。前排:胡可欣、葉劉少珍、洪佩琼、李陳桂秋。缺席:李嘉明、李兆勤、凌慧意,2022年。JANE LEMKE攝。
- v 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.

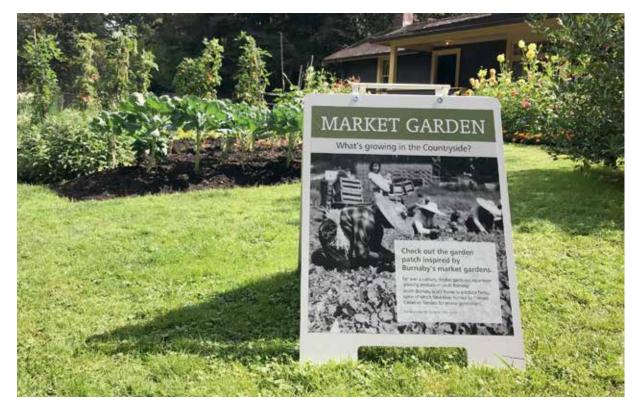
JANE LEMKE PHOTO.



- > 為慶祝本拿比一百 二十五週年而設立 的文史遺產紀念展 示牌,展示華裔加 拿大人在本拿比的 故事。方靜怡攝。
- A heritage marker featuring stories of Chinese Canadians in Burnaby in recognition of Burnaby's 125th anniversary.

 DENISE FONG PHOTO.
- → 本拿比鄉村博物館 的華人商業菜園。 SANYA PLESHAKOV攝。
- Burnaby Village
 Museum's Chinese
 market garden. SANYA
 PLESHAKOV PHOTO.









- < 匯生源活記參茸藥 行的展覽在2020年 進行了翻修,增添了 有關本拿比當地華 裔社群的歷史與故 事。JANET HOFFAR攝。
- 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.
- > 獲獎展覽《橫跨 太平洋》於2019至 2021年在本拿比 鄉村博物館的史 翠畫廊展出。JANET HOFFAR攝。
- > The award-winning
 Across the Pacific
 exhibition was
 presented at Burnaby
 Village Museum's
 Stride Studios from
 2019 to 2021. JANET
 HOFFAR PHOTO.



本拿比的加華簡史

A Concise History of Chinese Canadians in Burnaby 本拿比的歷史由數次的華人移民浪潮塑造而成,這些浪潮各自貢獻了不同的文化知識、飲食傳統和語言。當華人移民在十九世紀後期首次在本拿比落腳時,他們是在原住民族(使用hənqəminəm和Skwxwú7mesh這兩種語言的原住民族)祖傳且未割讓的領地上安家並謀生。自古以來,這塊後來被稱為「本拿比」的土地一直為原住民族提供生存所需的養分與庇護。

最早的華人移民潮來自中國廣東省,眾多男性前往海外尋找「金山」——早期華人移民用金山一詞來指稱有著淘金熱的美國、加拿大和澳大利亞。這個詞彙同時也暗喻到異鄉冒險謀生的移民期望能為家人帶來更好生活的目標。他們當中有人參與金礦開採,也有人在煤礦、菜園和罐頭廠工作。還有一些人用自己的積蓄在小鎮開設雜貨店、洗衣店和小餐館,為在礦場工作的定居者和當地原住民提供服務。

早期的華人移民受到聯邦、省、市各級政府的歧視。從1881到1885年,超過一萬七千名華裔鐵路工人被招募來建設加拿大太平洋鐵路的西部路段,這個路段穿越險惡的地形,將卑詩省和新斯科舍省連接起來,為這個名叫加拿大的新興國家建立了橫貫大陸、安全高效的運輸系統。這些華裔工人被視為容易

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 hənqəminəm- 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

替換的廉價勞工,他們領著低於白人工資的 微薄薪水,卻時常被分配到最險峻的任務。

鐵路建設完成後,白人勞工敵視華工,認為他們會搶走寥寥可數的工作機會。排華種族主義透過報章雜誌在社會蔓延,其中的文章和插圖常有貶低華人的內容。1885年,加拿大總理John A. Macdonald任命華人移民皇家調查委員會去研究如何管制華人移民至加拿大的情況。卑詩省的政界人士和工會則遊說聯邦政府立法限制華人移民,於是加拿大開始徵收人頭稅,這項針對華人的歧視稅制一直從1885年實施到1923年。

華人入境加拿大被徵收的人頭稅逐年增長, 從1885年的五十加幣,漲到1901年的一百 加幣,再到1903年的五百加幣。華人移民是 唯一因為種族而被收取移民費用的群體。許 多預計在生活安定後將家人接到加拿大的 華裔男性,因為苛刻的人頭稅而無法與親人 團聚。因此,1950年代之前的華裔加拿大社 群主要由男性組成,其中一些人選擇跟像是 原住民女性的非華裔女性結婚、建立新的家 庭。

雖然人頭稅減緩了華人的移民速度,華人移 民仍持續入境加拿大。因此,在1923年七月 一日,《華人移民法》(現稱《排華法案》) 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,全面禁止華人入境。大多數的華裔家庭因為該法案相隔兩地數十年,一直到法案於1947年廢除後,才得以團圓。許多加拿大人在七月一日會慶祝加拿大國慶日,但是這一天曾被華裔加拿大社群稱為「國辱日」。

當華人移民於1890年代開始在本拿比定居時,反亞裔種族主義促使本拿比的政界人士動員並請願讓華裔、日裔以及南亞裔加拿大社群不得獲取就業機會。本拿比在1892年成為自治市後不久,就推出了排華與排日條例,禁止市政府和承包市政府計劃的私人公司僱用華裔跟日裔工人。該條例一直到1953年才廢除。從1892到1953年期間,市政當局還通過了許多限制亞裔加拿大人生計的條例。

白人定居者取得土地是殖民統治制度的一部分,該制度讓原住民族在他們的傳統領土上流離失所。白人定居者可以透過優先認購的制度來取得土地,而華人則被排除在這個制度之外。在當時,有親屬關係的華裔男性共同從白人地主那租用土地,並合夥進行整地和經營商業菜園是很常見的。到了1927年,有多達兩百英畝的本拿比土地由華人移民租用。有些人還經營了小型企業,例如洗衣店、蔬果店、魚類貿易、零食和水果零售、農產分銷和出租車服務等。

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

經營小型企業提供了穩定的收入。然而,許多華裔業主經常成為具歧視性的許可發放和法規實施的目標。華裔加拿大人經營的養豬場為商業菜園提供了食物和天然肥料,但在1920年代,某些養豬場被視為有害公共衛生而成為督察的標靶。政府以公共衛生考量為由,實施了新的條例,禁止在住宅、高速公路或溪流五百英尺範圍內經營豬隻超過十五隻的養豬場。嚴苛的罰款和限制讓許多養殖場無法持續經營,最終不得不結束營業。

除此之外,本拿比還引入了貿易許可規章,藉以妨礙華裔菜販與華裔農民合作在本拿比分銷農產品。本拿比貿易許可條例是「表面中立」的條例的一個範例,它的條條文雖。這項條例於1910年代推出,對在本拿比做生意的所有商販徵收年費。不過,在自家裝住生意的農產攤位上進行販賣的人則免繳年費,但是華的農民當時大多是跟用貨車挨家挨戶送菜的農民當時大多是跟用貨車挨家挨戶時期定,這項增修顯然是針對華裔加拿大菜販,在自入菜販,華人通常住在溫哥華的馬人類,並與企業。

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

貿易許可條例對財務帶來的影響促使一些 農產供應商在本拿比開設蔬果雜貨店。他們 的執照申請遭到了由白人定居者主導的當地 商會的抵制。Ward V納稅人協會鼓吹本拿比 市議會阻止小型雜貨店在平日晚上和週末 營業,這樣的營業時間在華裔雜貨店中很常 見,他們藉著長時間工作來維持競爭力。該 協會隨後遊說市議會停止向亞裔加拿大人發 協會隨後遊說市議會在1922年十月二十三日 的會議上提出並一致支持「不再向本市的亞 裔零售商或批發商發放新許可」的動議。

當時有些非華裔的盟友向面臨困境的華裔加拿大人伸出援手。1926年,John H. Macleod代表北本拿比雜貨商Wong Cheu Yuen申請經營一家雞肉和農產店,這家店也就是後來的本拿比市場。Henry J. Chesson則代表Y. Hoy和後來的Louie Chew爭取在喜士定街經營蔬果店的零售許可。白人盟友的援助不僅讓華裔加拿大商販獲得貿易許可,也為未來的申請人打開大門。有些華裔加拿大人還藉著白人朋友的代買來取得土地所有權。

到了1930年代的經濟大蕭條時期,社會大眾對華裔加拿大人的態度開始發生轉變。一些華裔蔬果商履行了政府為失業救濟人員提供食物的訂單。作為團結合作的行動象徵,本拿比工會在1935年通過一份中英雙語請願

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 書《為了華工和白人勞工的團結》,抗議針對華裔加拿大人的經濟救濟措施,因為這些措施不僅具歧視性,而且無法帶來實質上的幫助。

卑詩省的華裔加拿大人雖然無法享受平等 的公民權,他們在第一次世界大戰期間仍自 願為加拿大而戰。然而,一直到他們參加了 第二次世界大戰之後,他們的犧牲奉獻才漸 漸改變了社會大眾對華裔加拿大社群的態 度。1923年實施的《華人移民法》於1947年 廢除,不久之後,華裔加拿大人獲得了選舉 權。《退伍軍人土地法》的資助金等計劃讓 華裔退伍軍人能夠在聯邦政府的協助下購買 農地。為了逃離中國的共產革命,很多華人移 民在1950年代來到加拿大。1960年代及其 後,新的移民政策讓許多分隔兩地的家庭得 以團聚,並為來自香港、台灣和中國的華人 打開了移民管道。戰後團聚的家庭通常會經 營家族事業,常見的有餐館、菜園、蔬果雜貨 店和便利商店。

許多本拿比的華裔居民透過家族和社群網絡來獲得支持並互相幫助。本拿比沒有所謂的唐人街,所以住在本拿比的華裔加拿大人經常前往新威斯敏斯特和溫哥華的唐人街購物、社交和尋求援助。宗親會、同鄉會和其他類似的組織為會員提供安居、就業、經濟援助和法律支援等服務。加拿大的華裔合作

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.

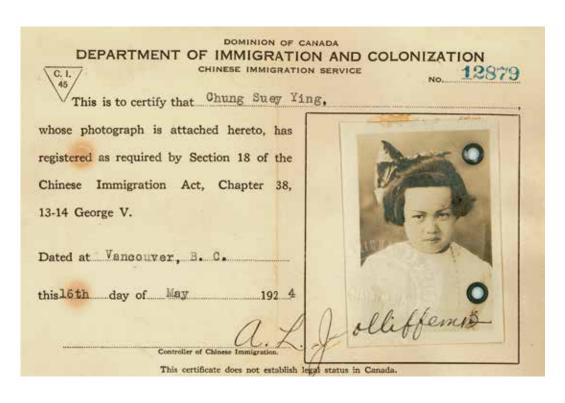
Chinese Canadians in British Columbia volunteered to fight for Canada during the First World War despite not having equal citizenship rights. However, it was not until after they had also fought in the Second World War that their willingness to sacrifice helped change public attitudes towards Chinese 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-

社組織在1960年代日漸普遍,包括卑詩低陸平原農業合作社和低陸平原獨立雜貨商協會,幫助華裔耕種者和零售商在採購必需品和銷售農產品時取得公正的定價。華裔加拿大教會則透過出生、結婚、離世以及其他人生大事提供不同形式的社交與靈性上的支持。許多組織在今日仍持續幫助以本拿比為家的新一代華裔加拿大人。

——方靜怡 計劃首席研究員 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





- < 鄭素英的移民卡。 儘管她出生在加拿 大,但根據 1923 年 頒布的《華人移民 法》,她必須進行登 記。BV017.24.32。李陳 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. BV01724.32.
 COURTESY OF JULIE
 (CHAN) LEE.
- ∠ 在本拿比出生的鄭 素英於1927年就讀 道格拉斯路學校。 她家在道格拉斯路 城際電車站對面經 營菜園和養豬場。 本拿比市檔案館525-005。
- Suey Ying Jung
 attended Douglas
 Road School in 1927.
 Her family operated
 a farm and piggery
 across from the
 Douglas Road interurban tram station.
 CITY OF BURNABY ARCHIVES
 525-005.

- ▼ 在加拿大出生的華人、神職人員、外交官、商人和學生得以免繳人頭稅。Dung Way How (Howe Dong)從1957到1972年在十四街6220號經營商業菜園。他的C.I. 30人頭稅證件上註明他具有免繳人頭稅的資格。VIVIAN DONG提供。
- v 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.

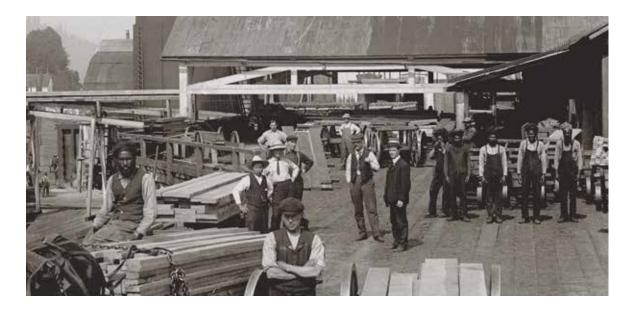


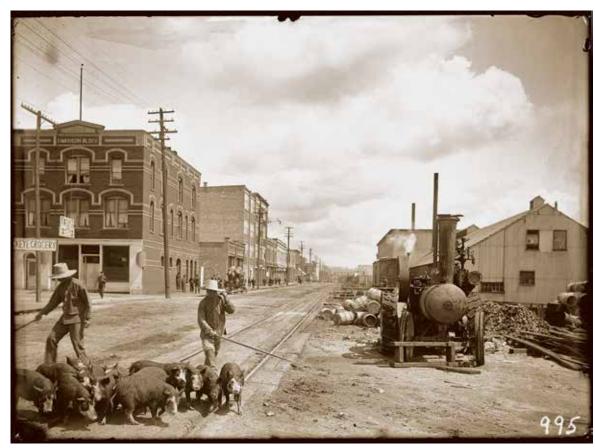
- ▼ 華裔菜園工人對本 拿比早期的農耕產 業發展非常重要, 他們在社區各地 的菜園工作。這張 菜園工人的照片是 1905年在位於道格 拉斯路和斯珀林街 轉角的F.J. Hart地 產上拍攝的。本拿比
 - **产上加期四**。本
- v Chinese Canadian farm labourers were essential to Burnaby's early agricultural industry and worked on farms throughout the community. This photograph of farm workers was taken on the property of F.J. Hart at the corner of Douglas Road and Sperling Avenue in 1905. CITY OF BURNABY ARCHIVES 477-175.



- ➤ 位於北本拿比、布 勒內灣沿岸的北太 平洋木材工廠,在 尼特木材工廠,在 那裡華裔伐木工 和木瓦廠工人與白 人、日裔加拿大人和 南亞裔加拿大人一 起生活工作,1908 年。溫哥華市立圖書館 (PHILIP TIMMS) 7642。
- > Chinese Canadian loggers and shinglemill workers lived and worked alongside White, Japanese and South Asian Canadians at the North Pacific **Lumber Company** and Barnet Lumber Company mills in North Burnaby along the Burrard Inlet, 1908. VANCOUVER PUBLIC LIBRARY [PHILIP TIMMS] 7642.
- > 華裔加拿大男性從 1890年代到1920年 代在本拿比和新威 斯敏斯特經營養豬 場。溫哥華市立圖書館 (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.







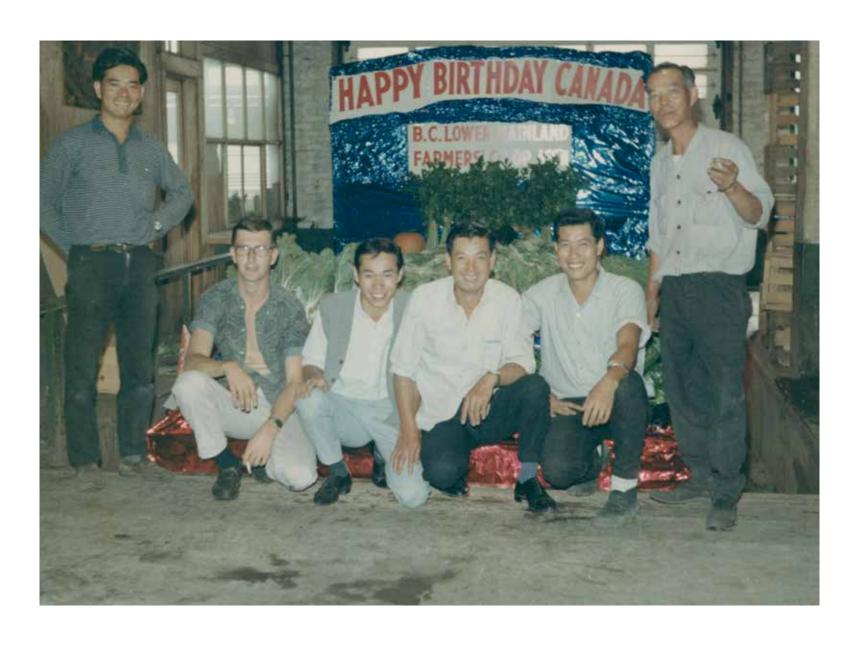
- < 新威斯敏斯特中華 會館大樓前的孩子 們,1950年代。中華 會館的地方分會在 世界各地為華僑服 務,就政治和社會 事務去遊說政府, 並且為成員提供健 康衛生和教育服 務。BV020.38.8。李兆 動提供。
- Children in front of the Chinese Benevolent Association (CBA) building in New Westminster, 1950s. CBA local chapters served overseas Chinese around the world. They lobbied government on political and social matters and provided health and educational services to its members.

BV020.38.8. COURTESY OF CECIL LEE.

- ▼ 人頭稅和《排華法 案》的主要影響是 使許多家庭被與片 是將無內之。 是將據根(右三) 和事大拍攝拍(左三) 和拿大中國拍攝的 性家族而成,為的團 機出一種家族屬。 「1937年。 業錦榮提
- v 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.



- v Eddie Chan、Bob Kirkwood、陳官 儀、黃肇榮、Henry Hung和梁己酉在 加拿大百年慶中關 於卑詩低陸平原農 業合作社的展示 前,1967年。洪氏家族 提供。
- v 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.



- > 卑詩省低陸平原農業合作社成立於1962年,旨在規範蔬菜的定價。他們的成員全是華裔加拿大人,大部分來自中國廣東省中山縣,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 燦球 (右) 在1967年 溫哥華舉辦的加拿 大百年慶典期間向 公眾分發當地農產。 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

- 50 雷學溢 Hok Yat Louie
- 54 黄百子菜園 Joe Wong Farm
- 60 道格拉斯路菜園 Douglas Road Farm
- 66 Tai Yee Yuen菜園 | Tai Yee Yuen Farm
- 72 桐葉菜園 | Tong Yip Farm
- 78 大彎區 Big Bend
- 80 合安園菜園 Hop On Farms
- 88 均安菜園和梁家苗圃 | Quin On Farm & Leong's Nursery
- 94 Sun Tai Sang菜園 Sun Tai Sang Farm
- 98 榮黃菜園 Wing Wong Farm

- < 包括升高種植床和窄 行耕種等提高生產率的 耕作技術,大大提高了 華裔加拿大人經營的商 業菜園的生產力,1961 年。溫哥華市立圖書館〔省 報〕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.

華裔加拿大人自1800年代後期以 來一直在本拿比耕種、生產糧食。 由於對華裔社群的歧視態度, 早期的華人很難擁有土地。

當時有些華人與親友合作,共同從白人地主 那裡租用土地;不過也有少數人成功避開種 種限制,購買了土地。數百名華裔加拿大男女 在第二次世界大戰期間志願入伍,他們的貢 獻幫助改變了社會大眾對華裔社群的態度, 大幅增加1950年代華裔加拿大人能夠在本 拿比購買土地的機會。這個發展促使菜園合 夥關係轉變成家族經營的商業菜園。許多華 裔加拿大農民在中國時就學會傳統的耕作 技術,也有一些透過在卑詩省耕作(例如在 溫哥華的瑪斯琴原住民族領地) 習得農業知 識。本節的故事反映出務農華裔家族的生活

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 經歷,以及這些家族如何為本拿比多樣而廣 泛的食品分銷網絡奠定基礎。透過代代相傳 的知識守護與分享,有些菜園至今仍持續為 本拿比和大溫哥華地區的家庭供應糧食。 knowledge by farming in British Columbia, such as on $x^w mə \theta k^w ə \dot{\gamma} am$ 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.





- < 洪燦球、黃煥佳、梁美壽 和洪計添 (左起) 在溫哥 華向瑪斯琴原住民族租 貸的農地上。洪氏家族與 梁氏家族後來約於1951 年在本拿比的大彎區建 立菜園。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 x^wməθk^wəyəm
 (Musqueam First Nation)
 Peoples in Vancouver.
 Members of the Hong and
 Leong families later established farms in Burnaby's
 Big Bend area, circa 1951.
 BV017.36.5. COURTESY OF THE HONG
 FAMILY.
- 並 劫金垣(右二)和三位商業夥伴共同向麥金托什家族租用田地,1950年代晚期或1960年代早期。合夥關係於1970年代初解散,菜園隨後更名為Sun Tai Sang菜園。並正本提供。
- 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.

- » 用於運送和銷售橘 子的紙箱。這個紙 箱由任職於凱利道 格拉斯的農產採購 員李兆勤設計,他 與本拿比和菲沙河 谷的華裔農民密切 合作。BV019.6.1。李兆 動提供。
- > 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.
- » 由梁己酉經營的均 安菜園使用木板和 玻璃建造的禦寒溫 室。這些迷你溫室 用來幫助植物過冬, 並提早中式蔬菜的 種植季節,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 greenhouses were used
 to overwinter plants
 and get an early
 start on Chinese
 vegetables, 1970s.
 COURTESY OF THE LEONG
 FAMILY.





- » 雷學溢和妻子楊氏 以及他們的十一個 孩子,1930年代。雷
 - 學溢家族文史檔案提供。
- Hok Yat Louie and his wife Young Shee and their eleven children. 1930s.

COURTESY OF THE H.Y. LOUIE FAMILY ARCHIVES.

雷學溢 Hok Yat Louie

(1875 - 1934)

十九世紀末,數以萬計的中國男性到海外謀生,其中包括雷學溢有限公司的創始人雷學溢。這家公司後來成為卑詩省境內最大的雜貨分銷商之一,旗下長期持有IGA、Fresh St. Market和London Drugs等連鎖經銷商店。

出生於中國廣東省渡頭村的雷學溢,從小就格外勤奮刻苦。他白天在田裡耕種幹活,晚上則自己讀書學習,因為當時家裡無法負擔去學校上課的費用。1898年,他獨自啟航至加拿大,只帶了足夠支付旅費和五十加幣人頭稅的金額。在打了幾份工後,他在本拿比南部租用土地,與兩個商業夥伴開辦了一個小型菜園。他在中國農耕時累積了許多如何運用河口三角洲濕潤土壤的知識與經驗,成為他的一大優勢。

雷學溢當時的職責之一是將農產品運送到各個批發商和零售店。他在黎明前起床,駕著 貨車從菜園前往溫哥華的唐人街。在這四、 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

- > 雷學溢有限公司的 貨車。雷學溢家族文史 檔案提供。
- > The H.Y. Louie
 Company produce
 truck. COURTESY OF THE
 H.Y. LOUIE FAMILY ARCHIVES.
- 雷國鴻、雷昆照和雷 彩群。雷學溢家族文史 檔案提供。
- ♣ Edward, Quan and Helen Louie. COURTESY OF THE H.Y. LOUIE FAMILY ARCHIVES

五個小時的漫長旅途中,他用中英對照短語 手冊自學英文。雷學溢的英文能力在他與非華 人企業和客戶打交道時很有幫助,之後他更成 為華人與非華人社群之間的重要仲介人。1903 年,他成立了自己的第一家公司——Kwong Chong公司,為唐人街的商店供應種子、化肥 和雜貨批發。公司於1927年法人化,並更名為 雷學溢有限公司,向華裔加拿大人在本拿比經 營的雜貨店和蔬果店供應商品。

1911年,雷學溢與楊氏結婚,他們養育了十一個孩子:雷錦添、雷玉棠、雷桂標、雷金榮、雷昆照、雷明鐸、雷國鴻、雷彩群、雷彩梅、雷國威以及雷國權。雷學溢死後,他的四個兒子共同管理家族企業。該公司於1955年由雷玉棠接管,後來由他的兒子雷震瀛繼承。

——雷學溢家族

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

>> 雷玉棠和雷國威。 雷學溢家族文史檔案

提供。

- 報学溢有限公司批 發中心位於本拿比 Production Way的 舊址。雷學溢家族文史 檔案提供。
- >> 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.









黄百子菜園 Joe Wong Farm

- > 黃趙悦儂與東安以 及當時還是嬰兒 的東宏在農用卡車 前,1950年代初。 _{黃氏家族提供。}
- >> 黃百子在農用卡車 前,1940年代。_{黃氏} 家族提供。
- Yet Nong with Roy and baby Donald in front of the farm truck, early 1950s. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY
- >> Joe Wong in front of the farm truck, 1940s. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.

我的祖父黃求炯和祖母黃吳氏於1900年代 初期從中國廣東省大朗坡來到加拿大。他 們抵達後在本拿比大彎區第十二街購買了土 地,將土地整理後便開始種植蔬菜,並在本 拿比和新威斯敏斯特兩地用馬車挨家挨戶兜 售農產。他們在菜園蓋了一棟房舍,在那養 育了六個孩子:黃美轉、黃美金、黃百子、黃 百勝、黃百樂和黃百華。我的父親黃百子和 他的姐姐弟弟們在東河道學校上學的同時, 也在菜園幫忙。

祖父於1928年退休,隨後他帶著家人回到中國的老家。我父親於1932年在中國和母親趙悦儂結婚,我的兩個大哥,黃東成和黃東就之後也在當地出生。不久後,父親獨自回到本拿比的家族菜園。二戰爆發時,日軍入侵了我家在中國的村莊;母親和兩個哥哥只能想辦法靠自己生存下去。戰爭結束後,父親回到中國,不久後我的哥哥黃東安出生,然後父親又回去本拿比。《排華法案》於1948

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:東成、東 就、東安和東宏在 家族菜園,1950年 代。_{黃氏家族提供}。
- The Wong brothers: Ray, Bill, Roy and Donald at the family farm, 1950s. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.

年廢除後,我的母親和哥哥們總算能移民至 加拿大跟父親團圓。我是他們的第四個兒 子,也是唯一在加拿大出生的孩子。

東成和東就在新威斯敏斯特上學,我跟東安則是在本拿比,後來我們都到卑詩大學念書。夏天時,我花好幾個小時在菜園幫忙摘採蔬菜。下午四點我們會喝口茶稍作小憩,然後持續工作到晚上十點,收工後才吃晚餐。晚飯後父親把蔬菜運送至批發商,要到午夜後才會回家。冬天菜園休息的時候,父母和他們的朋友會打麻將來打發時間。我們家時常到唐人街的Hon Yick燒烤店買肉。逢慶生或婚宴,我們會到Yuen Lock、福祿壽和桃園等中餐館參加宴會。

東成和東就在菜園和父親一起工作。1954年,為了擴大家裡的菜園經營,東成、母親和Suen Lai叔叔在第十二街西側購買了五塊額外的土地。我們在菜園種植許多農產品,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

括白蘿蔔、青蔥、胡蘿蔔、甜菜、生菜、芹菜、 蒔蘿草、南瓜、歐芹、花椰菜和白菜。

菜園經營其實十分艱辛。我們一家犧牲閒暇時間,長時間不停地工作來經營菜園。父親於1986年退休,並於1996年去世。東成在1992年中風,留下東就和他的兒子黃耀雄經營菜園。東就在1998年去世,耀雄從那時起接管家族菜園至今。母親一直到九十七歲都獨自住在菜園的房舍裡,她於2017年去世,享年一百零一歲。

——黃東宏

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

黄百子菜園

- > 黃百子和兒子東就 站在他們的農用卡 車旁,1967年。_{黃氏家 族提供}。
- v 第十二街附近的黃 百子菜園,1960年 代。最右邊可以看到 黃家原來的房舍、 穀倉和溫室。黃氏家 _{族提供。}
- Joe Wong and son Bill standing beside their farm trucks, 1967. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.
- 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.





道格拉斯路菜園 Douglas Road Farm

- > 鄭素英於1942年 在菲沙木廠與陳沛 源結婚,並育有兩 個女兒桂秋和桂 玲。BV017.24.9。李陳桂 秋提供。
- Puy Yuen at Fraser Mills in 1942 and had two daughters, Julie and June. BV017.24.9. COURTESY OF JULIE (CHAN) LEE.

> Laura married Chan

我的外祖父鄭琮彰是鹿湖地區經營華人商業菜園的先驅之一。他和妻子鄭朱氏於1907年抵達本拿比,兩人共同撫養了五個孩子:鄭瑞琼、Maida、鄭素英(我的母親)、Harry和Gordon。母親十幾歲的時候個性非常獨立,而且意志堅強。當時她的姐姐們都已經有了父母安排好的婚姻,但是我的母親拒絕遵守這個習俗。相反地,她堅持在家裡經營的菜園工作,一直到三十歲結婚時,才搬到為建立高貴林市做出不小貢獻的伐木小鎮菲沙木廠。鄭家的菜園是家族成員以及其他農工辛勤工作和奉獻的結果。Harry和Gordon則是在完成各自的學業後才開始發展職業生涯。

四十三年來,位於道格拉斯路和斯蒂溪街的 道格拉斯路菜園不斷發展,並為本拿比的家庭、溫哥華唐人街的中餐館和蔬果店供應新鮮的農產品。我的祖父用當地罐頭廠的魚頭 生產自己的天然肥料,還在菜園經營了養豬場。他為家人保持健康的生活方式,並在農

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 Coguitlam. 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



道格拉斯路菜園

- < 鄭素英在菜園的自家住宅前,1940年代。BV017.24.26。李陳 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.

產事業上取得了成功。祖父母的勤奮努力為 後代子孫的繁榮做出了重要貢獻。

祖父退休後,祖父母搬到溫東。祖母於七十三歲去世,祖父則活到八十一歲。我們的家族相片剪貼簿的標題是「每個故事都有一個開始……」我想,我們需要對自身的歷史有更廣闊的認識,才能真正理解和珍惜今天我們所擁有的一切,因為每一代的生活都建立在上一代的生命經驗之上。

——李陳桂秋

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

- > 在道格拉斯 路菜園的鄭素 英。BV017.24.28。 _{李陳桂秋提供}。
- v 鄭家三代,1940年 代。BV020.38.9。李陳 _{桂秋提供}。
- > Laura Suey Ying Jung at the Douglas Road Farm. BV017.24.28. COURTESY OF JULIE (CHAN) LEE.
- v Three generations of the Jung family, 1940s. BV02038.9.
 COURTESY OF JULIE (CHAN) LEE.



道格拉斯路菜園



Tai Yee Yuen菜園 Tai Yee Yuen Farm

我的曾祖父劉汝潛於1880年代中期,從中國廣東省順德縣來到新威斯敏斯特。他跟表姪Law A. Yam合作,在新威斯敏斯特成立了Ying Tai公司,這家相當成功的商業和勞務承包公司一直運營到1930年代中期為止。該公司銷售一般貨品和進口中國商品,並經營著三個多產且高盈利的菜園。

祖父劉任祥在中國出生(1882-1964),他常在中國和加拿大之間往返,然後於1913年與祖母劉陳氏以及我的伯父劉文芳和劉文卓在新威斯敏斯特定居。我的父親劉文羽(1916-2003)是祖父母的第四個兒子,也是他們第一個在加拿大存活下來的孩子。

父親在新威斯敏斯特的唐人街長大,曾在位於美拉德維爾、高貴林和安納斯島的家族菜園工作。他負責將Ying Tai菜園的農產品運送到溫哥華的華裔蔬菜批發商。後來,他在魯魯島的霍莫可伐木公司和溫哥華唐人街的菲

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 劉文羽在安納斯島的 家族菜園,1930年代 初期。_{葉劉少珍提供}。

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



劉少英、葉劉少珍和 少英的鄰居及同學, Tom Yee,1955年。 _{葉劉少珍提供}。 Carolyn Law, Gail (Law) Yip and Tom Yee, neighbour and schoolmate of Carolyn, 1955.

COURTESY OF GAIL (LAW) YIP.



沙種植者聯會工作。1941年,父親從軍入伍, 參加了第二次世界大戰。在海島完成為期六 個月的航空培訓課程後,他負責維修和建造 好幾架不同的軍用飛機。

父親於1946年與祖父那一代的三位農民 (Shui Leung、Joe Gum、Toh Ming)合夥 經營菜園。這是一個有利的安排,因為那些 農民需要一名貨車司機以及會說英語的人。 那時的務農生活需要相當的體力與勞動, 他們沒有農業牽引機,而是用馬和犁整理田 地。這就是我父親在本拿比短暫的商業菜園 生涯的起點。

父親在1948年與母親劉徐秋娟結婚,他們以六千八百加幣的價格購買了位於濱海大道3606號、占地八又二分之一英畝的菜園。他們把菜園改名為Tai Yee Yuen,在那裡種植農產,出售給唐人街的商家以及本拿比的凱利道格拉斯食品批發公司(超價公司)。

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 葉錦榮正幫忙收 割,背景可看到劉 氏家族菜園跟住 宅,2000年。葉劉少 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

COURTESY OF GAIL
(LAW) YIP.

僅僅過了七年,父親就於1955年放棄經營菜園,因為它的利潤無法養活我們一家五口。從1955至1971年間,菜園分別租給三個不同的家族,最終賣給第三個承租人。我們保留了自家住宅和四分之三英畝的農地。我跟姐妹以及我們的配偶在父親的指導下種植了各種各樣的農產供自家食用。雖然爸爸不再種地,但在需要時他會伸出援手幫助其他農民。每當那些農民跟市政府之間發生農業相關問題時,他會居中負責翻譯。

---葉劉少珍

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

Tai Yee Yuen菜園



- » 葉曹煥娣和葉梓桐 正將胡蘿蔔分裝綁 好,1960年。_{葉錦榮} _{提供}。
- > Yip (Chow) Won
 Tai and Doo Tong
 (George) Yip
 bunching carrots,
 1960. COURTESY OF
 KEN YIP

桐葉菜園 Tong Yip Farm

我父親在加拿大爭取認同與一席之地的故事始於1870年代後期,那時我的祖父葉祥彬從中國廣東省番禺縣來到加拿大。憑著他的金礦開採收入,我的祖父在卑詩省的克蘭布魯克購買了一個菜園,之後還跟同伴合夥開了一家乾貨店。1921年,祖父將妻子葉李氏從中國接來。

我的父親葉梓桐出生於1921年,當時祖父 葉祥彬已五十八歲。祖父於1924年去世後, 全家搬到溫哥華去尋求更好的謀生機會。由 於結構性種族歧視,他們四處碰壁、一無所 獲,祖母只好在1933年舉家遷回中國的家 鄉。在那裡,父親學習成為一名中醫,不過他 的學業因為日本入侵中國而中斷,並在1938 年回到加拿大。臨走前,他跟從同村出身的 母親曹煥娣結婚。

加拿大在二戰初期因為種族歧視,不接受華 裔加拿大人入伍服役。不過有個轉機在1944 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.



Tong Yip Farm



年出現,當時英國秘密戰爭組織的特務執行官為了利用華裔加拿大人的外表和語言能力,要求加拿大為東南亞戰役的136部隊招募華裔軍人。父親於1944年秋天自願入伍,然後在艾伯塔省完成基礎培訓。他在1945年與其他新兵一起被派往倫敦,接著前往位於印度浦那和密拉特的英國特種部隊訓練營。他在那裡接受了無線電操作員的培訓。第136部隊作為秘密特工被安插在日本敵軍的戰線後方,以監視部隊動向和軍備,並聯絡地下反日組織。

父親於1946年回到加拿大後,被授予緬甸之星、加拿大志願服務勳章和戰爭勳章。他在1948年獲得退伍軍人土地資助金,這讓他能夠在大彎區的伯恩路購買一塊占地五英畝的土地。持有土地資助金的退伍軍人還享有兩年的津貼,並能夠延期支付貸款到土地被認定為可耕地為止。因為這些經濟資助,父親總算能把母親從中國接到加拿大。

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

- < 葉梓桐。國立檔案館 (英國), REF. HS1/127。
- v 葉錦榮和葉曹煥 娣,約1950年。 _{葉錦榮提供。}
- Doo Tong (George)
 Yip. THE NATIONAL
 ARCHIVES (UK), REF. HS1/127.
- Ken Yip and Yip
 (Chow) Won Tai,
 circa 1950. COURTESY OF
 KEN YIP.



初期的兩年,我父親在溫哥華的一家農產批發商上夜班,白天則進行整地,直到土地具有足夠的生產力作為商業菜園。這個名為桐葉的菜園種植了各式各樣的蔬菜,包括生菜、胡蘿蔔、白蘿蔔、青蔥、甜菜、花椰菜、芹菜、捲心菜、甘藍菜、菠菜和各種瓜類,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

> 桐葉菜園的貨 車,1960年代。 ^{葉錦榮提供。} Tong Yip Farm produce trucks, 1960s. COURTESY OF KEN YIP.

瓜、櫛瓜和哈伯德南瓜。從1950年代後期到1970年代,他們將農產運送到位於新威斯敏斯特和素里的伍德沃德商店,以及位於本拿比的凱利道格拉斯(超價公司)和麥克唐納(喜互惠)等批發公司。

父親在即將過五十一歲生日之際去世。在短暫的一生中,他為自己在社會上的一席之地做了種種努力:為國家參戰並取得完整公民權、購置土地和成為成功的業主。桐葉菜園的成功讓他的孩子們得以上大學。我在卑詩大學攻讀工程學位,成為一名註冊的專業工程師,並在生物醫學工程領域有很好的發展。我弟弟葉廣榮則是一位成功的企業家和百貨公司經理。

---葉錦榮

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



大彎區 Big Bend

- > 大彎區濱海大道 沿線,華裔加拿大 人經營的市場菜 園鳥瞰圖,1950年 代。BV017.40.1。
- Aerial view of Chinese market gardens along Marine Drive in Big Bend, 1950s. BV01740.1.

本拿比的南端稱為大彎區,因為菲沙河北支 流的大幅彎道而得其名。該地區有著許多肥 沃的農田,曾是野生蔓越莓生長的溼地。傳 統上,當地的原住民族常在此地採集野莓。 從1860年代開始,白人定居者為了農業耕 作,將這些濕地排乾。到了1890年代,來自 相同村莊或家族的華裔移民開始在這個地區 向白人地主租用土地進行耕種。第二次世界 大戰後,由於中國政局不穩定以及加拿大移 民政策的改變,再次迎來了中國的移民潮。 許多留在中國的家人決定跟身在加拿大的父 親和丈夫團聚。因為這個緣故,許多華裔家 族菜園於1950和1960年代在大彎區建立。 現在的大彎區依然是一個活躍的農業地區, 有著五百五十一英畝的農業土地保留區。今 日仍有許多華裔家族持續在此地經營菜園。

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.



合安園菜園 Hop On Farms

自1953年以來,我們家族就在本拿比的大彎區經營合安園。該菜園最初命名為合安園, 意指為團結與平安的家園。這個家訓至今為 止已傳承了五個世代。

我們的曾祖父洪計添在1921年搭乘蒸汽輪船從中國來到溫哥華,當時他才十五歲,遠渡重洋來溫哥華與他的父親洪肇宏以及多年前便遷移至此的姪子洪添慶會合。當時洪計添繳納了五百加幣的人頭稅,並找到一個在富裕家庭做傭人的工作。他頂著的髡髮(以剃光的前額和長辮子為特徵的髮型)在抵達加拿大後很快被剪掉了。這件事傷了他的尊嚴,也挑戰了他的忍受力,因為儒家思想將頭髮視為父母贈與孩子的禮物,將頭髮擅自割剪被認為是對家族的冒犯。

1923年生效的《排華法案》無限期禁止中國 移民入境加拿大。其他合法化的歧視還包括 限制華裔加拿大人能夠謀生的方式。由於許 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



- v 洪燦球(右)的錢包 裡放著一張大女兒 佩堅的嬰兒照(見 左圖)。洪燦球一家 於1958年在加拿大 團聚,當時八歲的 洪佩堅才第一次見 到父親。BV019.10.2。 洪氏家族提供。
- v 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. BV01910.2. COURTESY
 OF THE HONG FAMILY.



Hop On Farms



- < 洪佩堅和弟弟妹 妹:洪佩芬、洪佩 華、洪佩琼(左 起)和嬰兒洪文威 在合安園,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.

多來自中國南方的人有耕種經驗,務農在當時便成為一種普遍的謀生選擇。包括我們家族在內的一些華裔農民,選擇跟瑪斯琴原住民族合作,他們讓華裔農民租用他們的土地來生活和耕種。我們將永遠重視和珍惜與瑪斯琴原住民族建立的夥伴關係。

《排華法案》於1947年廢除。隨後洪計添於 1952年將兒子洪燦球帶到加拿大,他們一起 在溫哥華透過向瑪斯琴原住民族租用土地 來進行耕種,直到他們能夠在本拿比購買土 地,並於1953年成立合安園。洪燦球在1958 年將妻子洪黎少霞和女兒洪佩堅接來加拿 大,之後他們在卑詩省的溫哥華又生了六個 孩子。

不管是炎熱的夏天還是傾盆大雨,我們的祖 父母和父母都在菜園辛勤勞動,即使雙手乾 裂、長滿老繭。夏天時,每個能夠勞動的家人 每天都長時間幫忙收割莊稼。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 $x^w m \theta k^w \theta y \theta m$ (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 x^wməθk^wəÿəm (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

- > 合安園的洪家成 員,1969年。洪氏家族 提供。
- Hong family members at Hop On Farms, 1969. COURTESY OF THE HONG FAMILY.

學或不做作業時也必須幫忙農事,長輩同時也對我們耳提面命,提醒我們要努力念書,好藉著教育擺脫農業,因為務農是一項累人又難以持久的生計。雖然有著沒完沒了的工作,我們家仍會利用週日下午進行家庭時間。當時父親在週日會開車帶我們去附近的馬厩餵馬,或者到公園去踢球。

我們當時在菜園對面的格倫伍德小學上學, 課間休息時可以看到祖父母和父母在田裡勞動。有時老師會問我們是否可以帶班上學生 去參觀菜園,父親很歡迎大家來訪,還會送 蔬菜給學生帶回家。朋友當時經常要求放學 後去菜園玩,菜園的溝壑裡有魚可抓,水渠 裡有青蛙和蝌蚪,草叢裡還有蚱蜢——這是 孩子們夢寐以求的最佳遊樂場。 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 grand-parents 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





- < 洪計添與孫子洪 文威和曾孫陳可 宏在合安園的溫室 內,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.
- → 洪佩瑾和洪佩瑤在 合安園,1970年代 後期。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.

在種族主義仍然很普遍的早期,我們只能將 農產賣給唐人街的小型華裔商家。

1973年,為了直接向街坊鄰居銷售,我們成立了合安園蔬果零售店。洪燦球讓大女兒洪佩堅和丈夫陳官儀幫助管理菜園和零售店。無數家族成員的辛勤奉獻讓商店得以在每年夏天順利經營。

合安園菜園是我們家族在新的社區鄰里紮根 立業的象徵,也代表了我們祖先的決心和韌 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

均安菜園和梁家苗圃

Quin On Farm & Leong's Nursery

我們在1990年代的本拿比長大,現在仍然住這裡。我們的學業也是在本拿比的學校體制內完成。小時候,我們參加南本拿比的足球隊和籃球隊,邦瑟康樂中心就像我們的第二個家。我們的家族企業梁家苗圃則是位於本拿比的大彎區。

父親和母親的家人分別於1930和1950年代 從中國中山縣搬來,最終定居在大彎區。我 們的外祖父母(黃氏家族)種植洋蔥、生菜、 白蘿蔔和其他蔬菜,為伍德沃德商店和喜 互惠等當地商家供應農產。祖父母(梁氏家 族)於1966年建立均安菜園,種植芥蘭和白 菜等亞洲蔬菜,供應給溫哥華唐人街的店家 和本拿比的凱利道格拉斯食品批發公司。

祖父母為了讓自己跟家人有更好的生活,在 1950年代移民到本拿比。他們為了提高孩子 的生活品質而努力,孩子們每個都取得了大 學學位。我們這一代也從中受益,不僅有大 學學位還有專業認證。 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

梁己酉在農用牽引機上,1970年代中期。

幾 Leong See Quin on the farm tractor, mid-1970s.

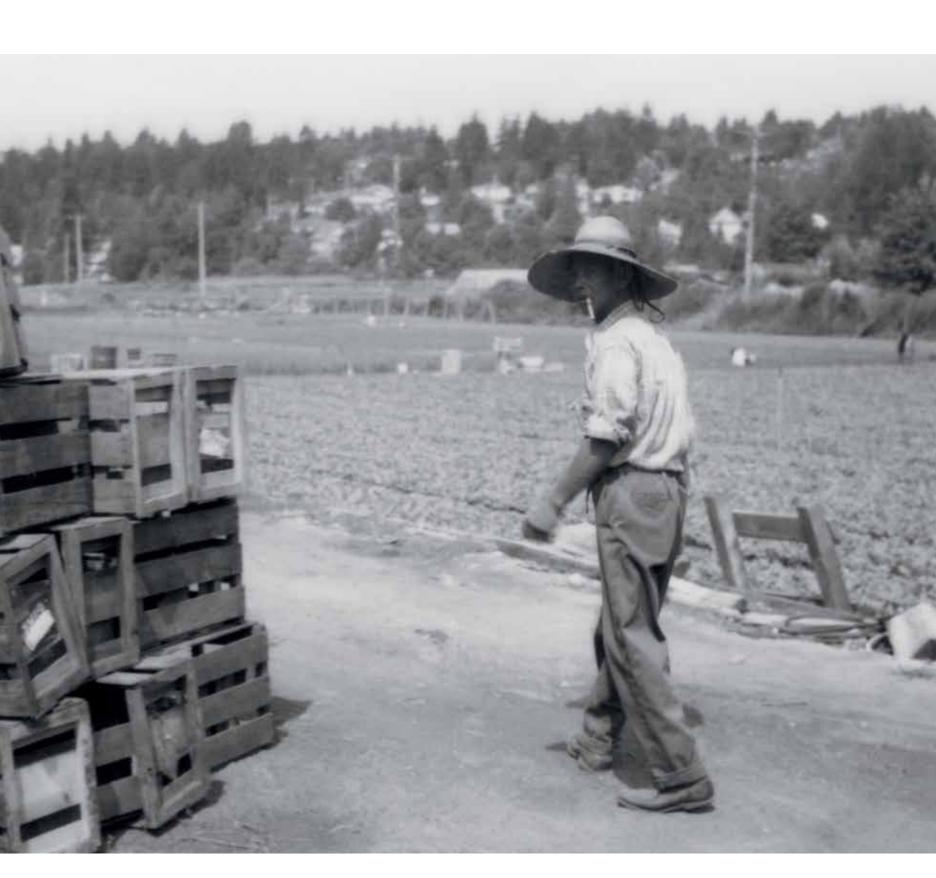
梁氏家族提供。

COURTESY OF THE LEONG FAMILY.



Quin On Farm & Leong's Nursery

梁己酉在均安菜 園,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.



均安菜園和梁家苗圃

梁子興在位於溫哥華 瑪斯琴原住民族領地 內,華裔加拿大人經 營的菜園長大。他在 1979年接管了父親的 均安菜園,並將其命 名為梁家苗圃,並持 續工作至今。梁氏家族 提供。 Edmond Leong grew up on Chinese farms on x*mə\text{\text{\$\psi}}\text{\$\psi\$} m \text{(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.



最初稱為均安菜園的梁家苗圃,一直到今天都持續為當地社區提供草藥、蔬菜、苗圃植物、吊籃和花盆。顧客們時常分享小時候父母或祖父母帶他們到那裡採購的故事。祖父母從1950年代一直以來的努力和毅力,幫助

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

建立了對維持和發展本拿比都非常重要的經濟及社會網絡。

本拿比由來自世界各地的人們共同建造而成。雖然華裔加拿大人只是塑造本拿比的眾多社群之一,但是承認華裔加拿大人對該市根基所做的貢獻非常重要。在今日,若是沿著大彎區的濱海大道行駛,可以看到大片的田地和商業菜園,大部分由華裔加拿大人經營。我們作為移民家庭的第二代,可能很容易將各種機會視為理所當然,但是透過反思,便可以更深刻地去理解和發揚我們豐富的歷史。

——梁潔蘭和梁志強

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

均安菜園和梁家苗圃

- > 梁妙瑜在收割後 清理均安菜園的田 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.
- 3 梁子凌、梁妙瑜和 梁子興在早春時期 種植菠菜,1970年 代。梁妙瑜設計了一 種木製排列機,用 於製作筆直均勻的 農作物排列。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菜園 Sun Tai Sang Farm

我的祖父茹金垣於1910年左右抵達加拿大,當時他才十六歲。他和幾位合夥人在本拿比跟麥金托什家族租用農田,地點位於納爾遜街和皇家橡樹街間的濱海大道上。他們將菜園命名為Tai Sang Yuen。

我的父親茹容均在1924年出生於廣東省番 禺縣的柏塘村。他在中國擔任數學和體育老 師。我們一家在香港生活了幾年後,於1965 年移民加拿大。1970年代初期,父親和叔叔 向麥金托什家族購買了農田,共同經營菜 園,一直到1970年代末才結束合夥關係。然 後父親把菜園改名為Sun Tai Sang。

我的父母茹容均和茹黃齊好一共養育了五個孩子,三男二女。我和兄弟姐妹都在溫哥華的基拉尼中學就讀。1982年,我跟父親在菜園內開了一家零售店。菜園在1980和1990年代參加了許多在太平洋國家展覽場舉辦的種

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 茹容均和姪女陳少 芬和陳少玲攝於菜 園,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菜園的訪 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.



植競賽,並曾因為胡蘿蔔、白蘿蔔和青蔥的 優良品質獲得了無數獎項。

務農生活之外,我父親在當地的華裔加拿大 社群也十分活躍。他曾擔任多項領導職務, 包括中華會館和禺山總公所的主席。他同時 也是卑詩低陸平原農業合作社的成員,合作 社成員主要為華裔農民,負責制定價格和取 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

榮黃菜園 Wing Wong Farm

我們的父親黃肇榮出生於中國中山縣恒美村。他在1953年來到加拿大,與多年前便移民至此的父親團聚。他一開始在餐館擔任服務員,後來在溫哥華瑪斯琴原住民族領地上的菜園工作,同時慢慢存錢,計劃創立自己的菜園。他在1959年與黃陳秀卿結婚,育有五個孩子:黃愛玲、黃愛芬、黃俊賢、黃俊孝和黃俊欽。

1970年,我們全家搬到南本拿比,在濱海大 道上開了一個菜園。接著在1974年開設榮 黃菜園街邊商攤,出售農產和苗圃植物。今 日,榮黃苗圃仍然在同一個地點營運,由黃 肇榮的孩子們負責經營。父親長時間在菜園 工作,他將農產賣給凱利道格拉斯(超價公 司)和麥克唐納(喜互惠)等公司。

父親黃肇榮喜歡在煙霧繚繞的房間裡舉辦大型麻將聚會,讓客人自由暢飲尊尼獲加(又譯約翰走路)威士忌。在務農淡季,他喜歡和農友們一起旅行,其中許多人和他一樣屬於中山同鄉會。

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 x^wmə0k^wəyʻəm 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 smokefilled 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

- > 黃俊賢和黃俊孝在 農用貨車上,1960 年代。黃氏家族提供。
- Wong on the farm truck, 1960s. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.

> Gordon and Grover

- → 黃陳秀卿在榮黃菜 園的溫室內,1977 年。黃氏家族提供。
- Wong Sow Hing inside the greenhouse at Wing Wong Farm, 1977. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.

父親還喜歡到華裔加拿大人經營的廉價小餐館吃飯,並且總會帶著食物去找他的孩子們,作為他孫子孫女的課後點心。

黃家的屋宅和菜園是舉辦大型家族聚會的地點。每當他的十二個孫子孫女來拜訪他和祖母黃陳秀卿,黃肇榮總是喜不自禁地眉開眼笑。任何藉口都可以用來舉行聚會——聖誕節早午餐、農曆新年、生日、新生兒慶賀都是家族齊聚一堂的好理由。

隨著年齡的增長,黃肇榮從菜園的日常運營中退下來,選擇成為菜園大使跟顧客互動交流,讓他的孩子們接管生意。父親的生活忙碌而充實,並一生忠於他在南本拿比的農業出身。父母親創辦的家族企業十分成功,後期還增加了房地產業務,這個家族企業也為他們的兒孫提供了首次工作的經驗。

——黃氏家族

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

榮黃菜園







聯繫本拿比

Connecting Burnaby

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丘頂雜貨店於1958至 2015年在道格拉斯路和 伍茲沃斯街的轉角處經 營。店裡有各式各樣的 乾貨和雜貨。在後期,當 樂透彩票和刮刮樂開始 流行時,店主李慶來經 常組織集體彩票購買, 因此被他的顧客戲稱為

「李樂透」。李廣亮提供。

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.

從雜碎到餛飩湯麵,幾十年來,中華菜餚一直是本拿比餐飲服務業不可或缺的一部分。對於許多華裔移民來說,建立家族事業是獲得經濟保障的一種方式。

緊密的家族及社交網絡讓商業點子跟資本得以在家族和世代間流通。本拿比最早由華裔加拿大人經營的餐館很多都開在京士威道和喜士定街沿路。家族經營的街角雜貨店和蔬果店為鄰里提供了農產和乾貨。就像餐館一樣,這些商店作為社區休閒娛樂的社交空間,創造了許多珍貴的友誼和回憶。許多在1960和1970年代經營的中餐館、街角雜貨店和蔬果店仍然是社區集體記憶的一部分,其中有少數直至今日仍持續經營。近期建立

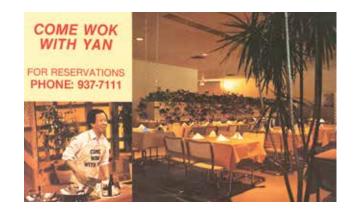
From chop suey to wonton noodle soup, Chinese cuisine has been integral to Burnaby's food service industry for many decades. For many Chinese immigrants, starting a family business was a way to gain financial security.

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. Familyowned 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 greengrocers that operated in the 1960s and 1970s remain

名廚Stephen Yan於 1980年代位於本拿比 盧歇高速公路9948號 經營的甄氏中式美食 酒家。他廣受歡迎的 電視烹飪節目《甄會 炒》向社會大眾推廣 粵式家常菜。

BV002.48.9 °

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. BV002489.



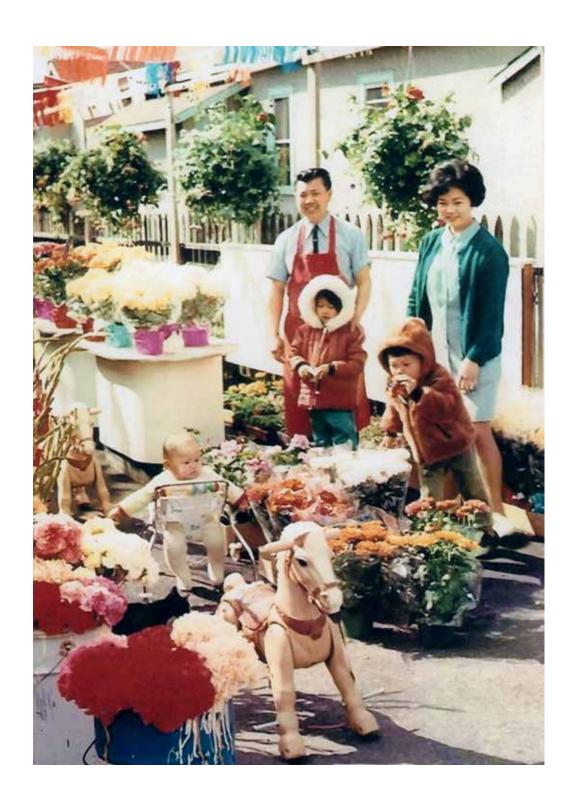
的商業空間,如本拿比的麗晶廣場,已然成為新的都市中心,顧客在那可以一次買齊亞洲雜貨、乾貨和新鮮烹製的菜餚。本章節包含了家族經營的餐館、街角雜貨店和生鮮蔬果店的故事,這些飲食空間幫助本拿比成為一個有著緊密聯繫跟美食佳餚的地方。

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.



- < 本拿比麗晶廣場內 的美食廣場提供種 類繁多的中華地方 料理以及其他東亞 和東南亞菜餚。張智 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於1964年在艾 德蒙街建立了湯米 市場。他們於1972 年搬到現在的店 址,並繼續向當地 社區出售乾貨、鮮 花和新鮮農產品。 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.



丘頂雜貨店 Hilltop Grocery

- > 李家和Lam家成 員,1960年代。Lam May Fong於1958 年購買位於道格拉 斯路3690號的丘頂 雜貨店的經營權, 並於1966年把店面 也買下來。李慶來 後來買下一半的經 **營權**。李廣亮提供。
- 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.

丘頂雜貨店由李慶來與Jean Chan合夥經營,兩人目前皆 已退休。此篇訪談記錄了方靜怡與李慶來及其兒子李廣 亮、李廣智,還有Jean Chan的女兒Tam (Chan) Lee Ling 的對話。

方靜怡:你的家人是何時來到加拿大的?

慶來:我的祖籍是中國增城縣的久裕村。當 時叔叔幫我支付了人頭稅,然後我用化名李 慶來作為他的紙生仔來到加拿大。紙生仔指 的是從已成為加拿大居民的華人那裡購買身 分證件,然後使用冒充身分入境加拿大的人。

Ling:我的祖母Lam May Fong從中國台山 縣來到鄧肯,在那裡她認識了李叔叔。他們 在1958年成為商業夥伴,兩個家族共同經營 丘頂雜貨店。我的母親Jean Chan於1971年 抵達溫哥華,並從我祖母那裡接管了雜貨店 的共同所有權。母親跟李叔叔一起經營這家 店直到2015年。

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



- < 李慶來和兒子李廣 亮在店內的飲料櫃 前,1970年代。李廣 ^{亮提供。}
- Lee Loy and son
 Alan Lee in front of
 the store's beverage
 display, 1970s.

COURTESY OF ALAN LEE.

方靜怡:在家族商店中長大是什麼感覺?

Ling: Kate和我是兩個家族中年紀最長的孩子,所以我們從小就在店裡打掃環境和補充商品,長大後就開始接管收銀業務。一天中最忙的時間是放學後,那時許多孩子會來買零食和瀏覽漫畫書。雜貨店每週七天都營業。

廣亮:在家族中有人有駕照之前,父親和Ling的母親Jean經常坐公車去位在唐人街的雷學溢公司添購店內商品。十幾歲的時候,我開始和Ling的弟弟Jim一起在店裡幫忙。我們看店的時候,朋友有時會來拜訪,給我們帶來很大的樂趣。

廣智:作為最小的孩子,我通常協助整理貨架,偶爾會操作收銀機。店裡有各式各樣的乾貨和雜貨。為了擴增零售空間,店面在1989年進行了翻新工程。

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

- > 商店後面的空間和 地下室被用作家族 的居住和社交空 間。他們經常在地 下室為親友舉行麻 將聚會。1970年代。 李廣亮提供。
- > 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.

方靜怡:可以描述一下你們當時所處的社區 鄰里嗎?

廣亮:雜貨店很受當地居民歡迎,許多當地家庭、市政員工和在附近工作的工人經常光顧。我們的顧客包括演員Michael J. Fox和國家冰球聯盟球員Glenn Anderson,那時他們還沒有成名。

廣智:我們跟每個鄰居都十分熟識,而且父 親經常允許當地家庭賒帳。雜貨店在2015年 關門時,我們舉辦了告別慶祝活動,許多已 經搬走的老顧客都特地回來參加。

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.

丘頂雜貨店



沃特林雜貨與零食店 Watling Grocery & Confectionery

我們的祖父高燕廷和弟弟高財基於1912年 從中國中山縣豪吐村移民到加拿大。當時二 十多歲的兄弟兩人各自繳納了五百加幣的人 頭稅。

祖父那時在一家木瓦廠工作,負責包裝杉木瓦。他分別在1922和1927年回中國結婚生子。他後來回到加拿大,但是無法將妻兒一起帶去。《排華法案》讓祖母高蔡玉珍和父親高祖駢在1954年之前都無法與身在加拿大的祖父團聚。父親在一次工傷事故中受傷後,接下了祖父在木瓦廠的工作。祖父則是在溫哥華金馬素街買下一家雜貨店。

父親跟母親的婚姻是透過家裡安排的。母親高周少文於1958年前往加拿大和父親結婚,雖然兩人之前從未見過面。他們和祖父母住在一起,母親在店內幫忙的同時也學習英語。住在店裡的時候,父母有了孩子,也存了錢,於是買了自己的房子。

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

高祖駢和高周少文共 同經營沃特林雜貨 店,約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

- □ 高家於1970年收購 了沃特林雜貨與零 食店。這家店因為 粉色的外牆,被街 坊鄰居們暱稱為 「小粉」。高氏家族
- v 高祖駢,約1975 年。_{高氏家族提供}。
- Late 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.
- Ko Joo Ping, circa 1975. COURTESY OF THE KO FAMILY.





> 沃特林雜貨與零食 店,1976年。本拿比市 檔案館556-156。 Watling Grocery & Confectionery, 1976.

CITY OF BURNABY ARCHIVES 556-156.



1968年左右,父親在木瓦廠關閉後失業。由 於無法找到穩定的工作來養活這個大家庭 (那時他們有五個孩子),父母在1970年將 房子賣掉,買下了沃特林雜貨與零食店。這 棟樓房分成兩側,一側是雜貨店,另一側則 是一個空置的肉店,之後成為我們的住家。

憑著堅定的敬業精神和節儉習慣,父母每天在沃特林雜貨與零食店從早上七點到晚上十一點開門做生意(節日也不例外)。這家店在父母於1987年退休時才第一次關門。被街坊鄰居稱為「老闆」跟「高太太」的父母搬到了兩個街區外,他們一直到去世前都和以前的顧客維持著友誼。沃特林雜貨與零食店後來結束營業,店面所在的地點被開發成一座大房子。

——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

湯米市場 Tommy's Market

- > 徐氏家族跟親戚在 位於艾德蒙街7474 號的湯米市場前店 址,1960年代後期。 _{徐氏家族提供}。
- the former Tommy's Market location at 7474 Edmonds Street, late 1960s. COURTESY OF THE CHU

> The Chu family and

relatives in front of

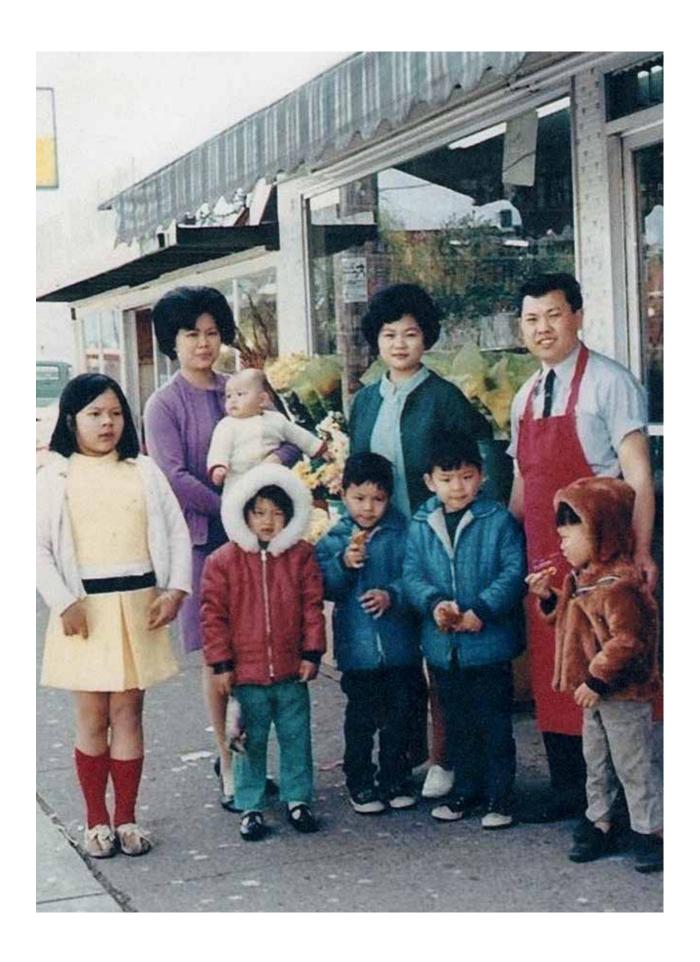
COURTESY OF THE CHU FAMILY.

我的父親徐慕儒是農產商店湯米市場的店主,這家商店在艾德蒙社區創造了很多難忘的回憶。湯米市場於1964年在艾德蒙街開業,來自中國廣東省北村的父親,那時已移民加拿大七年。他隻身來到加拿大,最初在人力車中餐館工作,擔任送貨員。他在溫哥華透過朋友John認識了我的母親Betty。父母一共養育了一女(Sharon)三男(Walter、Calvin、Wayne)。母親很年輕就去世了,父親後來再婚並有了另一個兒子(Wilson)。

1980年代之前,大型連鎖店平日六點就關門,週末也不營業,所以獨立經營的街角雜貨店是人們晚上和週末購物的唯一選擇。父親和他的朋友Bill和John都加入了低陸平原獨立雜貨商協會,這個組織的會員大多數是華裔加拿大雜貨店主。成為會員的店主能與供應商協定更優惠的價格,而在面臨外部壓力時,協會則會為店主發聲和提供保護。

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.

湯米市場是父親的驕傲和喜悅,他的顧客都知道他性格和善、笑容充滿感染力。他也喜歡在廚房分享他的才華,將許多道地食譜(如咖哩牛腩)傳授給他的子孫。母親則是家族事業的支柱,她總是不停地工作,而且還透過與客戶互動學習英語。

----Walter Chu

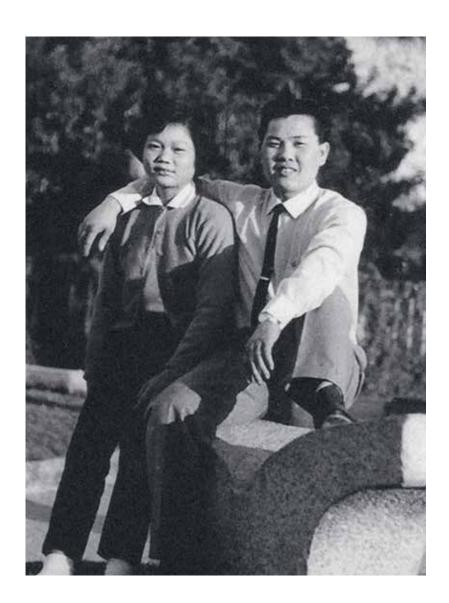
and provided them with protection and a collective voice when facing outside pressures.

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在他們家於溫哥華開的第一家雜貨店,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

- > 濱海市場和位於喜 士定街5900號街 區的金華美食之 家,1970年代。 茹周
- 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東的 溫哥華高地分區建立之後,北本拿比開始出現了建設熱潮。北本拿比很早就享有水電供應和卑詩省電動有軌電車系統,該電車系統於1913年從位於喜士定街和市界路的終點站延伸到埃爾斯米爾。喜士定街隨後成為繁忙的商業地帶,有許多當地商家為該社區提供服務。1920年代,幾家本拿比最早的華裔加拿大蔬果店在喜士定街西段成立,包括Y. Hoy、Quon Bros.、Lee Kee和本拿比市場。喜士定街的有軌電車於1949年停止營運,但該地區仍有著本拿比最佳購物商區之一的聲響。到了1960年代,喜士定商業區已經林立著許多華裔加拿大人經營的咖啡館、雜貨店和免下車餐館。

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.



本拿比市場 Burnaby Market

- > 本拿比市場由黃家 於1926年在喜士定 街3942號成立。這 家店是當時本拿比 最大的獨立雜貨店 之一,1930年。 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) 於1926 至1967年在喜士定街經營本拿比市場。出 生於維多利亞的祖父跟來自中國的Leong Jong Yee結婚,養育了五個孩子: Thomas (Tommy)、Peter、Bob、Mae和Jean。在 開雜貨店之前,祖父的工作之一是運送蔬菜。透過一位歐裔朋友的幫助,他買下喜士 定街3942號並創立了本拿比市場。商店由 Fun Wong、他的妻子和兄弟Bill和Fred共同 經營。這家人住在店鋪後巷對面的片打街, 是第一批居住在該地區的華裔加拿大家族之一。

本拿比市在1960年代開始一項都市更新計劃,徵用喜士定街3800和3900號街區的土地,於是本拿比市場被迫關閉。祖父在1967年四月十三日給《信使檢驗報》(Courier Examiner)的編輯寫了一封信,其中說道:

「四十多年前,我在1926年在東喜士定 街地區以雜貨商和開拓者的身分開始經 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





本拿比市場

- < 本拿比市場內 部・1946年。 CAPITOL影樓攝。 黃氏家族提供。
- Interior of Burnaby Market, 1946. CAPITOL STUDIOS & PHOTO SERVICES. COURTESY OF THE WONG FAMILY.

營雜貨店。以現在的標準來看,那家商店只是小本生意,但卻是附近幾個街區內唯一的商店。我們認為,那家商店的存在在很大程度上幫助了喜士定街東段地區的發展。多年來,我們的業務逐漸增長,主要是因為我跟家人以及員工長時間辛勤工作,以及我們為社區鄰里和顧客提供的一貫良好服務。」

本拿比市場是Fun Wong長子Tommy Wong 食品事業生涯的起點。他之後轉到凱利道格 拉斯食品批發公司的生產部門工作。1960年 代,Tommy的弟弟Bob和Peter在喜士定街 東段的3807號經營一家名為本拿比園藝中 心的寵物及園藝店。

—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

濱海市場 Marine Market

- > 周翠圖、Julie、 Bessi和Susie在 濱海市場的店面 前,1970年代中期。 ^{周翠圖提供。}
- → 周家成員在濱海市 場前,1980年代。
- 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.

我的父親周念洋和母親周謝麗萍從1970到 1987年在北本拿比的喜士定街5937號經營 濱海市場。每週七天,這家店從早上九點一 直營業到深夜。

我們家的根源可以追溯到中國廣東省番禺縣的南村。1963年,三個月大的我跟父母還有兩個姐姐從香港來到加拿大。我們最初在溫尼伯定居,有個妹妹在那裡出生,然後於1965年搬到溫哥華的士達孔拿社區,在那裡又有兩個妹妹出生。

在溫哥華,父親在位於緬街和片打街交界的 琼香餐館工作,母親則摘採草莓和蔬菜。姐 姐周雁圖和周月圖在位於緬街、由叔叔經營 的唐人街雜貨店工作。

我們的親友有很多都從事雜貨事業,並鼓勵 我們開辦自己的生意。我的父母在1970年 向本拿比的華裔加拿大家族租了一家雜貨 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



< 周念洋和周謝麗 萍在裝修前的店 內,1970年代中期。 Chow Lim Yeung and Chow Lai Ping inside the store before it was renovated, mid-1970s. COURTESY OF JOYCE (CHOW) YEE.

店。1978年,他們將整棟建築買下,其中包括其他租戶,例如金華美食之家。我們一家住在商店後面的套房。我跟姐妹們就讀於國會山丘小學、肯辛頓中學和北本拿比高中。

我們的家庭娛樂是一邊看來自香港的電視 劇錄影帶,一邊吃父親做的炸雞。我們家還 參加了人稱果菜會的低陸平原獨立雜貨商協 會,該協會主要由來自同一村落的華裔雜貨 商組成。他們每年都會舉辦晚宴,許多家族 會帶著孩子參加。

——茹周翠圖

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

新寶林美食 North Burnaby Wonton House

我的嬸嬸Jenny和叔叔Tom Woo來自中國開平縣赤坎鎮,他們於1980年代移民到加拿大。2003年,他們收購位於喜士定街6650號的新寶林美食,這是一家粵菜餐館,叔叔之前曾為前任業主工作,擔任廚師。

多年來,嬸嬸和叔叔為了維持生意努力工作, 餵飽了許多尋找美味、便宜、氣氛歡快的中 式餐點的饕客。餐館最受歡迎的菜餚包括 薑絲炒牛肉、糖醋豬肉、辣味酥炸魷魚和雲 吞。他們的孩子Vicky和Hansen在家裡經營 的餐館中長大,提供了重要支援,尤其是在 與顧客溝通方面。這家餐館吸引了北本拿比 各個種族的顧客。

胡氏一家為社區鄰里貢獻良多。他們在麗晶 廣場購買新鮮農產和烹飪原料,並經常在餐 館關門後熬夜做雲吞。餐館全年供應食物, 即使聖誕節也不例外。儘管他們長期耕耘本 拿比、在此建立各種聯繫,我認為嬸嬸和叔 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

> 新寶林美食的店 面,2023°CARLY BOUWMAN繪圖。 Exterior of North Burnaby Wonton
 House. ILLUSTRATION BY CARLY BOUWMAN. 2023.

叔從未在任何社群中找到歸屬感。我的堂妹 Vicky說:「我們的食物要麼不夠正宗,要麼 不夠加拿大。」

享用美食之際,我們應該去思考:這頓飯是誰做的?當我的家族持續在北本拿比的餐館辛勤工作和做飯,我希望顧客們能夠珍惜他們所提供的:美食、社群和親切的待客之道。

我最喜歡他們的乾炒牛河。這是一道牛肉炒河粉,我很少吃紅肉,但是這道菜讓我聯想到他們無盡的慷慨與仁慈。幾年前,我母親受傷時,在她休息復原期間,他們每天都主動為我的父母備餐、送餐。他們的慷慨支持展現了華裔加拿大家族如何透過食物來相互照顧。

——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

新寶林美食

- >> 廣東老火湯,2022。
- 免治牛肉飯和招牌鍋雲吞,2022。胡可 _{欣攝}。
- >> Cantonese-style soup, 2022. DAPHNE WOO PHOTO.
- Minced Beef on Rice and House Special Wor Wonton Soup, 2022. DAPHNE WOO PHOTO.







京士威道 Kingsway

- > 金龍客棧的霓虹燈 招牌是京士威道和 威靈頓街交會處的 有名地標,1976年。 本拿比市檔案館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.



現稱為京士威的這條道路,前身是當地原住 民族沿著京士威山脊所使用的步道。1860 年,皇家工程師將這條小徑擴大為連接新威 斯敏斯特和溫哥華的馬車用道路。後來更進 一步拓寬,讓汽車能夠通行。這條路在1913 年更名為京士威道,成為正式公路。

於1937年開通的帕圖洛橋增加了沿線的交通量,並將其連接至太平洋高速公路。由於京士威道提供的便利交通以及鄰近的城際鐵路線,使得該地區吸引了許多業主。京士威道沿線出現好幾家大型工業和批發企業,其中包括於1946年將倉儲遷至本拿比的凱利道格拉斯食品批發公司。凱利道格拉斯雇用華裔員工,並向位於本拿比、由華裔加拿大人經營的菜園採購農產。

隨著1950年代汽車旅行和汽車持有率大幅增長,京士威道上的商家與企業數量不斷增加,有些會設置霓虹燈招牌來吸引往返車潮。華裔加拿大人也有份於戰後京士威道沿線的蓬勃發展,他們開設免下車餐廳、雜碎餐廳和便利商店。

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 interurban 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雜貨零食店 **C&L** Grocery Confectionery

- > 李君立(右)與長 子Gary (中),以 及他的姪女和姪 女的孩子們在李 家經營的C&L雜 貨零食店前,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. BV021.18.3. COURTESY OF THE LEE

FAMILY.

1921年,當時才十二歲的父親李君立從廣東 省新會縣來到加拿大,找到了一份打理家務 的工作。成年後,他多次回國,並在那裡生了 兩個兒子和兩個女兒。他在列治文購買兩英 畝的農地,然後在三號路和威廉斯路附近經 營一家養雞場。他在1952年將妻子和孩子 (除了一個已婚的女兒以外)從中國接來加 拿大。

當養雞生意開始走下坡,父親在本拿比購買 一家雜貨店,我們於1962年搬到那裡。他 將這家店命名為C&L雜貨零食店,取自他女 婿的姓氏Cheng和他自己的姓氏Lee。那棟 建築位於京士威道和格里菲斯路轉角的京 士威道6912號,包含了三個店面和後方一棟 房屋,我們一家便住在那裡。這家雜貨店出 售各種雜貨和罐頭食品,持續營運了約十五 年。

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.





C&L雜貨零食店

- 本拿比商人李君立於1921年抵達加拿大 並繳納了五百元的人頭稅。這種身分文件 是聯邦政府用來控制華人移民的手段之 一。現在它們則成為歷史學家和系譜學家 做研究時所使用的史料。BV021.18.1。李氏家 族提供。
- Surnaby 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. BVO21181 COURTESY OF THE LEE FAMILY.

父親在唐人街社群中十分活躍。他在1960至 1980年代是加拿大李氏總公所的執行成員, 李氏總公所是由李姓華裔加拿大商人組成的 組織。父親於1988年因為出色的志願服務獲 得公所的獎章。

小時候,我就讀於史翠大道學校、艾德蒙學校以及南本拿比高中。我於2019年退休之前,在素里合夥經營一家建築木工公司(新形象木工有限公司)約三十餘年。該公司參與了許多專案,包括本拿比鄉村博物館、本拿比大贏家商店和其他當地企業。

——李天錫

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雜貨店和OK食品市場 OK Grocery & OK Food Market

我生長於今日稱為「本拿比」的這片土地上, 但卻從未在學校教授的當地歷史中看到自己 的身影。大學二年級時,我有機會去整合家 族歷史裡的點滴,進而去宣揚像我家這樣的 華裔家族對這個城市、區域和北美做出的重 要貢獻。

對我的許多長輩來說,被正式歷史排除在外讓他們認為自己的故事沒有講述的價值;在某些情況下,他們覺得自己所經歷的犧牲與苦痛實在太大,若非必要不願再提起。對於我、我的家族、我的社群以及我們的文化來說,食物一直是至關重要的。作為農民、食品批發商、廚師和餐館老闆,我們的聚會總是圍繞著食物。

我母親的家族在她小時候經營好幾家街角雜貨店:羅伯森街的你和我雜貨店、百老匯街東段的美景市場、本拿比京士威道上的OK雜貨店和OK食品市場。母親關淑蓮記得以

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)

- 位於溫哥華羅伯森 街和卡德羅街的你 和我雜貨,1962年。 李嘉明提供。
- > U&I Grocery on Robson and Cardero streets, Vancouver, 1962. COURTESY OF CHRISTINA LEE.
- □ 關潤生與兒子關榮 耀於溫哥華百老匯 街東段和阿爾伯王 子街的美景市場的 店面前,1959年。 李嘉明提供。
- January 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



OK雜貨店和OK食品市場

- < 關潤生位於本拿比 京士威道和帕特森 街的OK雜貨店的店 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.

前在雷學溢公司和她的父親(也就是我的外祖父關潤生)利用從中國農村小鎮累積的知識來學習挑選農產品。她告訴我,她家經營的商店以擁有品質最優良的產品而聞名。我記得小時候和她一起逛Kin's果菜市場,她會教我們挑選最好的蔬果,然後我和哥哥一邊把農產標籤貼紙貼在她背後一邊咯咯笑。

小學時我負責管理辦公室,讓秘書們能夠享受午休時間。透過這個經驗,我了解到不是每個孩子都有繳午餐費,但是每個孩子都能夠吃飽;這件事沒有被拿出來討論,也沒有人因此受到差別待遇。這些價值觀跟我的社群(主要由移民和難民家庭組成)有很深的共鳴。我們每個社群活動都有食物,而我們的日常問候不是「你好嗎?」而是「你吃飯了嗎?」

這些典型華裔加拿大人共享的成長經歷,指 引我後來踏上倡導正義與平等的工作:為那 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 choi, 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

> 位於本拿比京士威 道和英曼街的OK食 品市場,1970年代。 李嘉明提供。

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.

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

些為了變革而奮鬥的青年們營造像家一樣舒 適友善的空間。我的祖先可能無法想像我在 公益倡導方面的工作,但這份工作卻是深植 於長輩們的教誨,以及那些不用明說的文化 價值中:群體關懷和互助。這些價值生長於 珠江三角洲的沃土,橫跨了海洋,在半個地 球之外的另一個三角洲深深紮根。

—christina lee

——李嘉明

OK雜貨店和OK食品市場



> 李氏一家在金 龍客棧內,1967 年。BV022.19.3。 李氏家族提供。 > The Lee family inside the Dragon Inn, 1967. BV02219.3 COURTESY OF THE LEE FAMILY.

金龍客棧 Dragon Inn Restaurant

金龍客棧成立於1960年代,由我們的父母李柏樑和李譚傑儂創立,這兩位華人移民有著商業眼光和對成功的渴望。憑藉著以前的餐飲經驗,他們在前身是汽車經銷商的店舖位置開設了只做外賣的餐飲生意。之後這家餐飲店很快發展成一家提供內用、外賣及外送的餐館。

本拿比是店鋪開設的合理選擇,它地點便利 又鄰近溫哥華。在父母於1970年代在本拿 比建造自家住宅之前,我們一家就住在溫哥 華。這家餐館位於威靈頓街和京士威道的轉 角,現在則是麗晶廣場所在地。父母在這個 交通繁忙的地方看到商機。餐館的霓虹燈招 牌是一條巨龍,是本拿比城市景觀的著名標 誌。

金龍客棧提供廣受歡迎的吃到飽自助式餐飲,酥炸蝦球、雞肉炒麵、叉燒炒飯和牛肉雜碎是菜單上的熱門佳餚。這家餐館見證了許

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



- 金龍客棧內的燭光用餐區,1960年代。BV022.19.6。李氏家 族提供。
- v Candle Lite Dining
 Room of the Dragon
 Inn, 1960s. BV022.196
 COURTESY OF THE LEE
 FAMILY.



多特殊的喜慶場合,包括我們自家的生日派對。在該地區長大的每個人都擁有自己跟金 龍客棧的故事,它是一個充滿珍貴記憶與傳 統的場所。

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

- > 金龍客棧盛大 重新開張時所提 供的吃到飽美 食饗宴,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.

儘管父親生活繁忙,他仍相當看重社區參與。他是本拿比獅子會的成員,這個協會由 具有社區意識的商業領袖組成。我還記得他 們的每月會議,並見證了成員之間的深摯友 誼。

今天,家族裡大多數人仍然與本拿比有著緊密聯繫,我們仍居住在這座城市,並在這裡成家立業。能夠為本拿比的歷史做出貢獻, 我們感到很自豪,也為父母李柏樑和李譚傑 儂所創造的文化歷史遺產感到驕傲。

——李惠蓮

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

> 金龍客棧的火柴 盒。BV006.3.27。 > A matchbox from the Dragon Inn restaurant. BV006.3.27.

「金龍客棧不僅是家族經營的餐館,對 我們來說它更是家的延伸:我們全家在 這裡聚集,支援餐館生意。」

— 李惠蓮

"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



麗晶廣場 Crystal Mall

- » 麗晶廣場內的商店 提供各種新鮮的當 地農產、粵式燒肉 和乾貨,2019年。 _{張智行提供。}
- Shops inside Crystal Mall offer a variety of fresh local produce, Cantonese barbecued meats and dried goods, 2019.

COURTESY OF CHRISTOPHER CHEUNG.

明亮、嗡嗡作響的霓虹燈照亮了通往麗晶 廣場內部廣大購物空間的道路。歡迎來到 這個商場,在這裡你能買到附近超市沒有的 農產,例如萵筍、蓮藕和一袋袋的番薯葉。 需要魚嗎?你可以從水箱中挑選鮮活的羅非 魚。想吃豆花?豆腐攤老闆會親自舀一碗給 你。準備煲湯?這裡有好幾家販售如棗子跟 海螺等乾貨的店鋪讓你盡情挑選。

麗晶廣場由建築師兼發展商郭敦禮構思而成。華人移民在1980和1990年代大幅增長,而移民家庭偏愛郊區,因為那裡不只有好的學校,還有比溫哥華市內更大、更便宜的房子。但是,很多郊區都是在文化或人口組成上非常「白人」的空間。來自香港和台灣的大企業家預想到這些新的郊區居民會想要屬於自己的商店和服務,那麼,有什麼地方比大型購物商場更適合安置這些商業服務呢?於是,從1989年開幕的時代坊開始,列治文出現了一家接一家的購物中心。為了建造本拿

Bright, buzzing neon signs light your way to the caverous 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



- > 新建立的麗晶廣 場,1999年。加拿大 中信提供。
- The newly constructed Crystal Mall, 1999. COURTESY OF CCM CANADA

比唯一的華人購物中心,郭敦禮看上了京士 威道和威靈頓街轉角處龍門客棧的所在地, 該餐館以其霓虹巨龍標誌而聞名。郭敦禮將 這塊地產買下,它位處黃金地段,臨近鐵道 鎮購物中心和捷運車站。1996年,霓虹巨龍 卸位,麗晶廣場的建設工程開始進行:這是 華人移民浪潮時代交接的象徵。

郭敦禮將麗晶廣場打造成有別於其他華人購物中心的空間。除了購物中心,他還加入了希爾頓酒店、辦公大樓和住宅大樓。購物中心的經營是分戶發展的,這意味著那裡沒有掌管全部空間的大房東。取而代之的是,從辦公室到美食廣場攤位的數百個商業空間都有各自的持有者——這在當時是史無前例的。因為這個創新的開發手法,麗晶廣場獨樹一幟地聚集了許多家庭經營的小店舖。由於1997年亞洲金融危機的影響,麗晶廣場延遲至2000年才正式開幕。

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



雖然麗晶廣場的本質是一個購物中心,它同時也扮演了許多其他角色。麗晶廣場比任何一個農夫市集都更加繁忙,大大促進了當地農產和產品的銷售;它是熱鬧的社交空間,深受年長者歡迎,也是熟知顧客口味偏好的店主的家。對於新移民來說,這是個安全且熟悉的地方,不僅提供了醫藥診療和法律顧問等重要服務,也能讓新移民在加拿大出度的孩子接觸到自身文化。那麼,對非華裔顧客來說呢?麗晶廣場讓你能夠親身體驗和認識跟你同樣生活在本拿比的社群團體。

人們在完成購物或理髮後,通常會前往麗晶 廣場最吸引人的主要景點:美食區。在那裡 他們可以大口享用例如熱粥等安撫人心的經 典美食,或是遊覽東亞美食,例如上海的湯 汁小籠包,跟臉一般大的台中炸雞排,或是 盛在需要五元押金且燒得發燙的石鍋當中、 熱騰騰雲南米線。 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

麗晶廣場在一天或一年中的不同時間呈現不同的樣貌。早上你會看到身材魁梧的男人肩上扛著豬隻到肉店進行切割;聖誕節時能夠欣賞中國信徒佈道會的合唱團高唱聖誕詩歌;在選舉季節,你可能會碰到市長——本拿比的政界人士都知道這裡是該市華人社群的中心,任何競選活動都需要一張在麗晶廣場宣傳拜訪的照片。

麗晶廣場擁有一個社區的所有必備條件,而 社區會隨著時間的推移而變化。正持續增加 的華人移民來自跟早期華人移民不同的地理 區域和階級背景。在今日,你可以同時聽到 普通話和粵語頻繁使用。餐館端出的菜單變 得更加辛辣,例如花椒鴨和有嚼勁的辣椒油 潑麵等佳餚。而琳瑯滿目的珍珠奶茶店,讓 麗晶廣場成為從本拿比山下來解渴的國際學 生們的綠洲。

不要相信麗晶廣場是隱藏的瑰寶這種說法 ——它是本拿比城市發展的重要基石。

——張智行

溫哥華記者

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

麗晶廣場

廚師們忙著準備製作 手工餃子,2019年。

張智行提供。

Chefs busily preparing handmade dumplings from scratch, 2019.

COURTESY OF CHRISTOPHER CHEUNG.





Transforming Burnaby

- 取得雙贏|Winning a Double Victory
- 翟寶田醫生 Dr. Chak Po Tin
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- 196 支持亞裔聯盟 Stand with Asians Coalition (SWAC)

- < 支持亞裔聯盟於2021年 < Stand with Asians 在本拿比和溫哥華低陸 平原各地組織了小型示 威集會。JOSHUA BERSON 攝。馬朱慧琪提供。
 - Coalition organized mini rallies in Burnaby and across the Lower Mainland in 2021. JOSHUA

BERSON PHOTO. COURTESY OF DORIS MAH.

記錄與分享本拿比的加華歷史, 有助於為後代創造更包容、更公 正的未來。

卑詩省於1871年加入聯邦時,各級政府都實行了歧視性法規,讓華裔加拿大人無法享有平等的公民權,並限制他們能夠謀生的方式。許多華裔加拿大人建立了緊密的社交網絡來互相幫助,包括互助會和商業協會,這些組織為成員發聲,也提供法律支援、就業安排和其他幫助。面對種族歧視等不公義,華裔加拿大青年在1940年代做出行動,在二戰期間志願入伍和英勇犧牲,幫助改資社會大眾對華人的觀感與態度。從1950年代開始,新一代的華裔加拿大人挑戰社會現狀,並於各領域任職,包括公務員與藝文產業。隨著互助傳統的延續,在2000年代之後,本拿比出現了許多草根社團、非營利組

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

織和宗教團體,提供糧食配給、移民安置、 跨文化教育和靈性慰藉等服務,更透過工 作來建立社群,以終結反亞裔種族歧視。今 天,華裔加拿大人是本拿比最大的少數種族 之一。在認識本拿比過去一個世紀所經歷的 重大轉變的同時,我們也邀請您去反思個人 努力和社群支援網絡對於克服困境和打造美 好未來的重要性。

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.

- v 天金堂於2021年成立,位於3426 Smith Avenue. 主壇設計為橢圓拱形,飾以日 (陽)、月(陰)、星(道光)壁畫。祭壇頂 部有劍獅爺圖案,描繪了嘴裡銜著一把 能够消災解厄的七星劍的守護獅。祭壇兩 側有金黃璀燦的祈福飾帶,2022年。天金 堂提供。
- v 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.



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- 本拿比的華裔加拿 大農民參加由菲沙 河谷農民在溫哥華 伍德沃德百貨前舉 辦的公開示範和生 菜贈獎活動,1969 年。素里市檔案及博物 館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 F62-0-1-0-03582.
- 本加拿大中信志願 者在麗晶廣場美食 廣場表演聖誕頌 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.





取得雙贏 Winning a Double Victory

> 黃金煥(右)受訓成 為空中狙擊手,後 來則成為飛行工程 師,1945年。加拿大 華裔軍事博物館協會提 供。

became a flight engineer, 1945. COURTESY OF THE CHINESE CANADIAN MILITARY MUSEUM.

> Gim Wong (right)

was trained as an

air gunner and later

在第二次世界大戰中服役的華裔加拿大人透過他們的英勇奉獻取得了「雙贏」:不僅幫助加拿大及其盟國贏得戰爭,更讓華裔加拿大人贏取平等的公民權。

其實,兩次世界大戰以及其後的軍事衝突中,都有華裔加拿大人服役。然而,參加第一次世界大戰(1914—1918)並沒有改變他們的待遇。一直要到第二次世界大戰(1939—1945),華裔軍人的犧牲奉獻才推動了一場和平的民權運動,大幅改善了華裔加拿大人的生活。

大多數服役於第二次世界大戰的華裔軍人都在加拿大土生土長。儘管如此,大部分的華裔加拿大人都持有一張「移民證」,並在1923年《華人移民法》(又稱《排華法案》)通過時被剝奪了完整的公民權。入伍參戰對華裔加拿大人來說是一次機會,希望能夠藉著為國服務來讓加拿大所有華人都享有完整和平等的權利。

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 lead 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,很多試圖入伍的華人由於種族原因被加拿大政府拒於門外。日本參戰後,華裔軍人被視為有戰利價值,尤其是在太平洋地區的戰事。隨著衝突蔓延,數月的戰事變成了數年,每個戰區和每個部隊分支都能見到華裔加拿大人的身影。

與此同時,另外一位來自本拿比的退役軍人 黃金煥,成了改革針對中國人徵收的人頭稅 的積極倡議者。黃金煥在1944年加入加拿 大皇家空軍,成為他們最年輕的華裔加拿大 軍官之一。2005年,當他八十二歲時,他為了 提倡人頭稅改革,從維多利亞騎重型機車到 渥太華。加拿大聯邦政府在2006年正式為過 去對加拿大華人社群所做出的歧視性行為致 歉,而這趟「為正義而馳」之旅在促成此舉 中扮演關鍵角色。

同盟國勝利後,這些勇敢青年的努力得到了認可。到了1947年,加拿大政府不只廢除了為

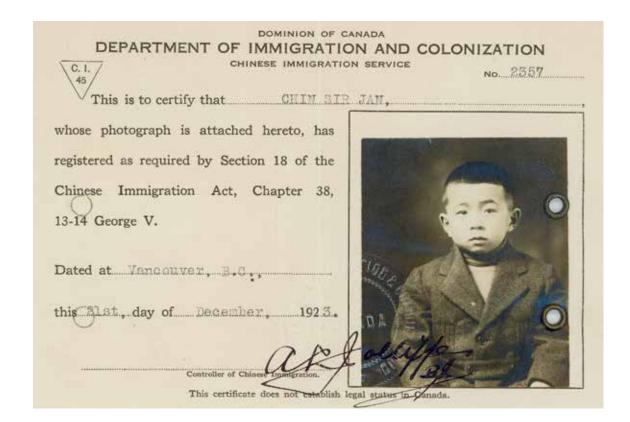
Initially, many who tried to enlist were rejected by the Canadian government because of their race. After Japan entered the war, Chinese Canadian soldiers were deemed valuable, especially for fighting in the Pacific region. As conflict spread and the months of fighting turned into years, Chinese Canadians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

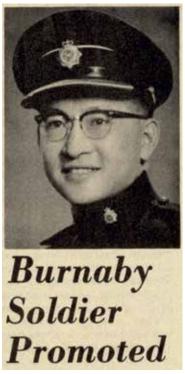
Meanwhile, another Burnaby-based veteran, Gim Wong, became a vocal champion of Chinese head tax redress. Wong joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1944 as one of their youngest Chinese Canadian commissioned officers. In 2005, at the age of 82, he rode his motorcycle from Victoria to Ottawa to advocate 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-

取得雙贏

- 這張移民證發放給所有於1923及1924年在加拿大出生的華裔兒童。下方註腳指出:「此證無法確立持有者在加拿大的法律地位」。這張證件在多年後促使許多年輕男女參軍,藉此證明他們對加拿大的忠誠。加拿大華裔軍事博物館協會提供。
- 李悅後擁有三十五年傑出的軍事生涯。他 也在本拿比擔任了四十年的數學和科學 老師,並在艾德蒙、南本拿比和阿爾法中 學任教。《檢驗報》1965年三月二十五日。
- v 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.
- > 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



- < 黃炳芳是黃炳超的 兄長,曾在加拿大第 一軍隊的皇家軍械 兵團服役,1940年 代。加拿大華裔軍事博物 館協會提供。
- 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.

人詬病的《排華法案》,華裔加拿大人更取得完整的加拿大公民權。某些年輕的退伍軍人最先獲得公民證書,為華裔社群取得了其他機會,包括投票權、能夠自由就業、在唐人街以外地區置產,以及將家人接到加拿大。

如果沒有本拿比中學教師李悅後的努力,華裔加拿大社群取得雙贏的故事很可能會被遺忘。李悅後沒有參加第二次世界大戰;他當時是預備軍成員,後來升任為名譽上校。李悅後於1998年創立了加拿大華裔軍事博物館協會,致力於記錄和記念華裔加拿大人在加拿大軍隊中所做的貢獻。

兩位本拿比退伍軍人(黃炳芳和黃炳超兩兄弟)幫助李上校創立博物館,並在溫哥華的唐人街設館。三人輪流負責提供參觀導覽、舉辦演講、進行媒體採訪以及監督紀錄片和研究專案的進行,為博物館奉獻了無數的志願服務時間。他們一直到過世前都積極地參與博物館的各種事務。

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. All three men dedicated countless volunteer hours

Winning a Double Victory

- > 黃炳超(左)是熟練的射擊手。雖然他的體重不超過一百磅,但經常能夠看到他扛著一把二十五磅重的布倫槍。
 - 加拿大華裔軍事博物館協會提供。
- > 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 twentyfive-pound Bren gun.
 COURTESY OF THE CHINESE
 CANADIAN MILITARY

MUSEUM.

今日,加拿大華裔軍事博物館協會在新一代 的華裔加拿大人幫助下持續蓬勃發展,其中 包括許多本拿比的居民。

——嘉芙蓮·卡曼

加拿大華裔軍事博物館協會

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



翟寶田醫生

Dr. Chak Po Tin, SBStJ

(1922-2021)

第二次世界大戰期間,聖約翰救護機構派遣醫療人員到世界各地去支援同盟國軍隊,其中包括在1941至1945年奪去五十六名聖約翰救護成員和超過五百名加國軍人生命的香港戰役。

出身於香港的翟寶田於1937年加入香港的 聖約翰救護隊,那時他才十五歲。在服務期間,他親眼目睹聖士提反大屠殺之後的慘狀 和被日軍俘虜,與其他九名聖約翰醫療隊員 一起被關押在深水埗戰俘營。

戰爭結束後,翟寶田進入醫學院,成為一名外科醫生。翟寶田一家在1980年代移居加拿大並定居在本拿比。翟醫生在2021年慶祝他的九十九歲生日,並於同年安詳離世。他與參與香港保衛戰的加拿大退伍軍人John Reid醫生一起安葬在本拿比的科士蘭墓園。

——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

- v 戰爭結束後,翟寶 田由聖約翰救護機 構授予勳章,以表 彰他作為聖約翰救 護隊軍旅成員的貢 獻,1949年。歐翟啟瑛 提供。
- v 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.



張**北海** Richard Samuel Lee

(1930 - 2021)

- > 張北海和他的獲獎 名犬Gung Ho of Granton,1960年 代。他在1965年成 為加拿大國家獵犬 錦標賽中最年輕 的國家裁判之一。 BRIAN KENT 攝。張胡月 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,張北海向本拿比市政府提出求職申請,那時他並不知道自己竟然會突破種族膚色的限制,成為該市第一位華裔市府職員。

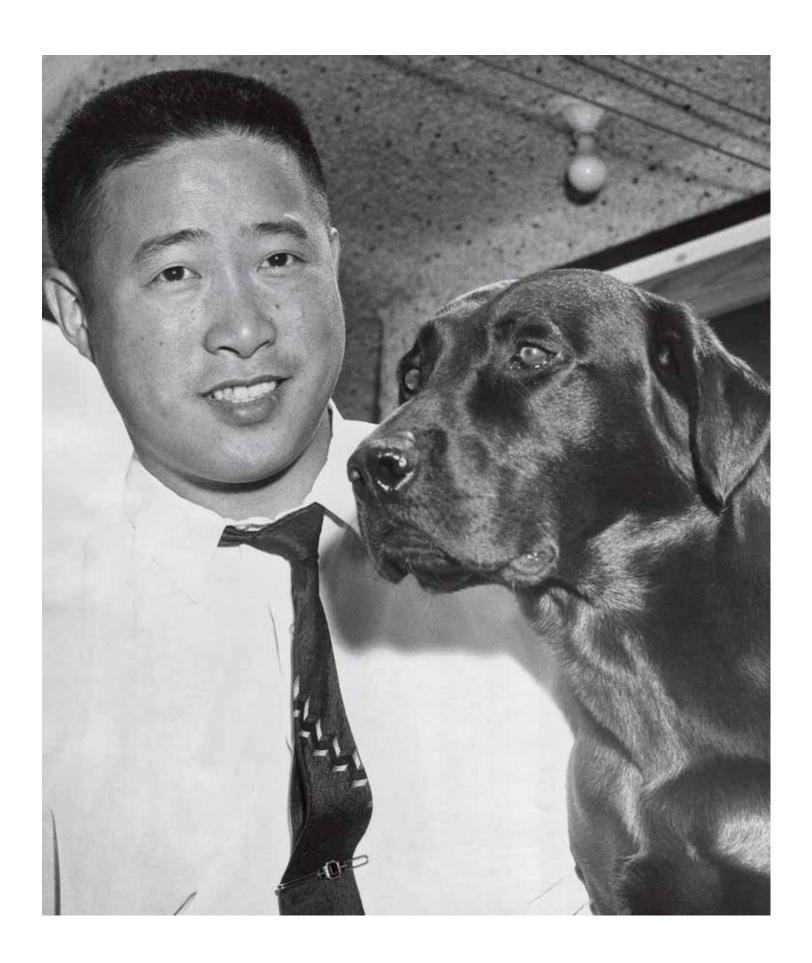
張北海向財政部門申請簿記機操作員的工作時,他對1892年開始實施的排華與排日條例渾然不覺。這項條例是本拿比市通過的第四項條例,其中明定「本條例頒布後,華裔或日裔的工匠或工人皆不得受僱於該市的任何市政工作」。該條例禁止華人和日本人直接受僱於市政府,也禁止他們受僱於負責市政專案的任何承包商或分包商。

那時二十二歲的張北海為了建立自己的生活,正在找穩定的工作。他於1953年春天獲本拿比市聘用,並立即開始工作。但是,他隨即被告知從下週一開始就不用來上班了。當他向人事主管E.A. Fountain詢問原因時,他了解到自己是因為排華與排日條例而遭解僱。

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

排華與排日條例 (1892) 是結構性種 族主義影響華裔社 群日常生活的一個例 子。條例中寫道:「官 和議會決議,禁止僱 和議會決議,禁止僱 用華人和日本人於任 何議會相關工作。」本 拿比市第四號條例:排華與 排日條例,1892年。本拿比市 檔案館。

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.

A By Last
So from the interpolate of Phonese and Sofamilion in the worth of the bounced

Be I enacted by the Reene and bound of the

Addrest of Bounces; -

透過市府職員Charles B. Brown等盟友的支持,以及中華會館發出的抗議信函,張北海獲准在週二返回工作岡位。與此同時,市府也採取了行動,1953年六月一日,市議員Patricia Wilks和Fred Philps提出廢除1892年條例的動議。市議會一致通過,並於六月十五日廢除該條例。

雖然張北海最初申請這份工作時並非為了表示抗議,但是他的努力和盟友的支持,瓦解了長期存在於市府機構法規中的結構性種族主義,也為其他人打開了機會大門。

——張胡月仙

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

擬像道具設計公司 Avatar Prop & Design Inc.

- > 周俠敏頭像。倉東 教育基地,中國廣 東省開平縣,2019 **年**。© 葉秀映版權所有。 經許可使用。
- Chow, Cangdong Heritage Education Centre, Kaiping, Guangdong, China, 2019. © LINDA YIP. USED

> Portrait of Jimmy

WITH PERMISSION

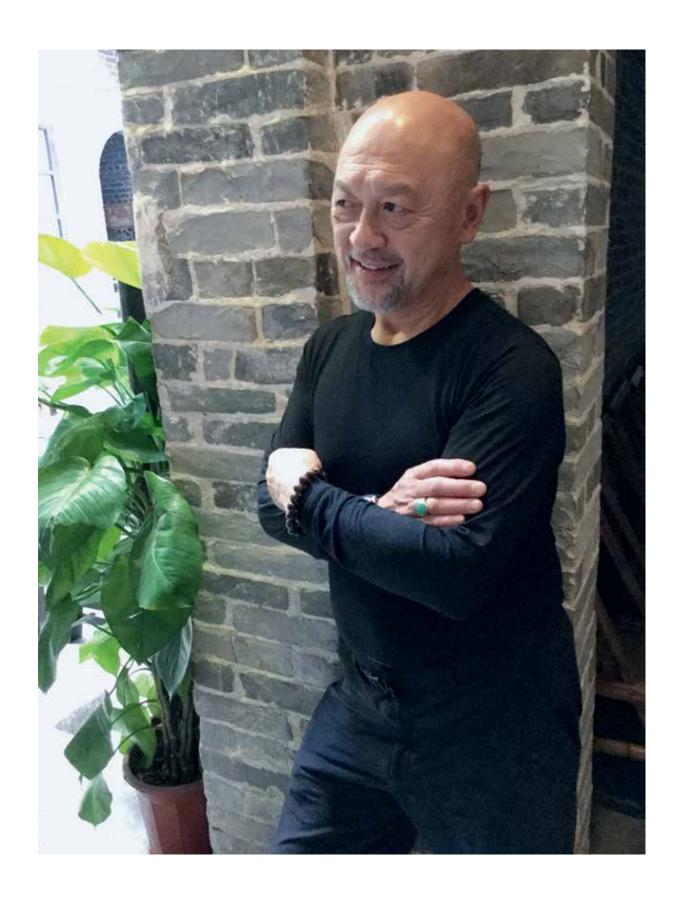
擁有超過四十二年電影從業經驗的周俠敏, 曾為五十多部大型電影進行設計、管理和採 購道具的工作,包括《吹夢巨人》、《燃情歲 月》(台譯《真愛一世情》)、《愛在冰雪紛飛 時》、《變種特攻2》(台譯《X戰警2》)、《小 婦人》(台譯《她們》)、《超人:鋼鐵英雄》 、《保衛奇俠》(台譯《守護者》) 和《西藏七 年》(台譯《火線大逃亡》)。

周俠敏成長於傳統的華裔加拿大家庭。父 親希望他能取得商業學位,但周俠敏喜歡電 影,他於1973年在加拿大國家廣播公司溫哥 華分部製作的《海濱拾荒者》獲得了第一份 工作。此後,他以佈景師、藝術總監和道具師 等身分參與許多大型電影、歷史電影和科幻 電影的製作,與來自世界各地的製片公司、 道具製造商和古董商合作。

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,



Avatar Prop & Design Inc.



擬像道具設計公司

- < 周俠敏和父母在 家中經營的餐館 前,1950年代。 _{周俠敏提供}。
- his parents in front of their family cafe, 1950s. COURTESY OF JIMMY CHOW.

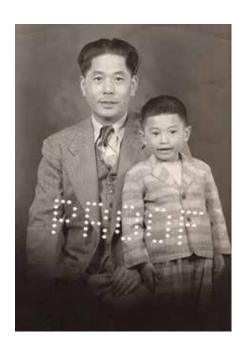
< Jimmy Chow and

- » 周俠敏和父親周瑞藻,1950年代。周俠 敏提供。
- Jimmy Chow and his father, Robin Chow,
 1950s. COURTESY OF
 JIMMY CHOW.

「我們收集任何能幫助導演將電影呈現 得栩栩如生的道具——從活生生的灰熊 到世界末日時的通訊設備。為了找到一個 特定的道具,有時我會到阿拉斯加、阿根 廷或中國等地。如果找不到合適的道具, 就必須自己動手做。」

周俠敏的祖籍可以追溯到中國開平縣的蓮篷里。他的父親周瑞藻繳納了五百加幣的人頭稅,在十四歲時抵達加拿大。他的父親在食品業工作,曾在曼尼托巴省、薩斯喀徹溫省和溫哥華等地經營餐館,與在中國的妻小相隔兩地生活。周俠敏和母親在1950年逃離共產革命,來到加拿大與父親團聚,他們於1954年在溫哥華的快樂山地區定居。1973年,周俠敏和妻子Donna Polos在本拿比購置房產,並在那裡撫養了三個孩子。

周俠敏在北本拿比創立擬像道具租借公司, 並參與本拿比橋梁工作室和猛瑪象工作室的



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.

- 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.



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.

His father, Robin Chung Dip Chow, paid the \$500 head tax and arrived in Canada at the age of fourteen.

眾多電影製作。他是首批成為奧斯卡電影學院投票會員的華裔加拿大人之一。他曾在卡普蘭諾大學和蘭加拉學院客席教授電影製作,並且是本拿比鄉村博物館在2014年舉辦的展覽《本拿比拍電影》的主要貢獻者。

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.

——周俠敏

-Jimmy Chow

擬像道具設計公司

- v 在工作拖車中的周 俠敏,在片場工作時 他經常長時間待在 裡面,2022年。他身 後是多年來收集的 與演員和電影工作 人員的合照。方靜怡
- v 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.



加拿大中國信徒佈道會

(中信溫哥華中心)

Chinese Christian Mission in Canada

(CCM Vancouver Centre)

1961年,王永信牧師為了服務海外華人,在 美國底特律一個租來的車庫裡創立中國信 徒佈道會(簡稱中信)。加拿大中信於1979 年在溫哥華成立,以「透過華人走向世界」為 使命。其他的服務中心分別於1992年在卡加 里、2003年在滿地可以及2007年在多倫多開 設。

當時由於香港預計於1997年回歸中國, 掀起了新一波從香港移民到加拿大的浪潮。許多新移民不太會說英語,並面臨適應異地生活的挑戰。本拿比的麗晶廣場於1990年代開始出售內部商業空間,加拿大中信認為這個地處繁忙市中心的空間讓他們有機會吸引新移民,於是董事會動員當地華人教會、牧師和信徒,籌到一百三十萬加幣的首期。這項

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

裝修前的加拿大中信 (中國信徒佈道會) 新總部,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, International Overseas Mission
and Urban Mission.

COURTESY OF CCM CANADA.



Chinese Christian Mission in Canada

- v 位於本拿比麗晶 廣場中信溫哥華中 心的開幕剪彩儀 式,2000年。加拿大 中信提供。
- v Ribbon-cutting ceremony on opening day of the CCM Vancouver Centre at Crystal Mall in Burnaby, 2000.

COURTESY OF CCM CANADA.



收購於1999年完成,2000年九月,中信加拿大總部和中信溫哥華中心在麗晶廣場正式開幕。

中信位於麗晶廣場二樓美食區旁邊。你在任何一天到訪中心都充滿各種活動。中信中心提供以基督信仰為根基的面對面和網上活動(以英語、粵語和普通話進行),包括週間的崇拜和查經,關於健康、安全、急救、音樂、書法等的課程與工作坊,以及針對長者、會等的課程與工作坊,以及針對長者、動物,以及針對長者、看護者和有特殊需求的家庭的關懷與探訪。我們還舉辦藝術和攝影展。夏季時,我們會為兒童和青少年舉辦家庭出遊和夏令營等活動。

——簡穎湘

前中信溫哥華中心主任 (已退休) 現服務於加拿大中信董事會 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

> 天金堂正面景象。 該建築改自一座建 於1957年的聖公會 聖約翰教堂。屋頂 下仍能看到原來的 十字架,為紀念該 建築的宗教根源而 被保留下來,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.

位於史密斯街3426號的天金堂成立於2012年,是加拿大第一座以關公為信仰中心的寺廟。我們的宗旨是「能助則助;能救則救;能度則度」,並以支持、啟發、成長、關懷和歸屬感五個核心價值為基礎,致力於促進中華文化的傳承與發展,從事慈善活動和社區服務,促進學術交流,以及分享道家生活方式。

每年春天,我們會舉辦天金廟會,這個免費的社區活動透過擊鼓與舞蹈表演,以及中華美食、藝術和手工藝品等來展示多元文化。2013年,天金生活網成立,拓展了我們的社區服務能力。我們向大溫哥華地區的食品銀行捐贈了超過二十萬磅的食物,並向本拿比和鄰近社區的老年人與弱勢群體分發了三明治、電風扇及醫療用品。我們也參加當地社服機構、醫療機構和海外災難籌款的募捐活動。

---余彦君

天金堂運營經理

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

- 大金堂停車場內為食物援助慈善活動打包好的食品,2010年代。天金堂提供。
- 大金堂八家將,這是台灣傳統廟會常見的 街頭表演藝術,由擊鼓和身著特殊服飾的 舞者組成。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.
- v 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.

「當我問別人為什麼堅持在天金堂做義工時,普遍的答案是因為這個團體帶來的溫暖和喜悅。天金堂就如同一個大家庭,這裡的兩位師父像父母一樣,提供我們關懷和指導。」

——Tracie 天金堂成員





"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

- 加拿大中華道教關帝協會由台灣移民陳明娜老師(中)創立,2010年代。天金堂提供一系列道教服務,包括祈福、占卜、各種儀式、靜坐和諮詢服務,另外還有成人和青少年擊鼓班、健身舞、瑜伽和太極拳的課程。天金堂提供。
- v 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.



> 「支持亞裔聯盟」 聯合創始人馬朱 慧琪對媒體發

言。JOSHUA BERSON 攝。馬朱慧琪提供。 > Stand with Asians
Coalition (SWAC)
co-founder Doris
Mah speaking to
media. JOSHUA BERSON
PHOTO. COURTESY
OF DORIS MAH

支持亞裔聯盟 Stand with Asians Coalition (swac)

有鑑於新冠肺炎大流行期間對亞裔的種族歧視日漸高漲,本拿比多位社運人士於2021年共同創立了「支持亞裔聯盟」的草根組織。我們的組織由二千六百多名臉書成員組成,這些成員遍佈全國各地,有著不同文化背景,也來自不同年齡層。這一切都始於我在《本拿比新聞》讀到的一篇報導。根據那篇報導,本拿比皇家騎警的報告指出,跟2019年相比,2020年發生的亞裔種族歧視犯罪數量增加了百分之三百五十。我隨即聯繫本拿比市長Mike Hurley,而將五月十日訂為反歧視亞裔行動日的想法也應運而生。

配合亞裔文化遺產月,「支持亞裔聯盟」在五 月寄出了超過一千封電子郵件,要求加拿大 各地的市政府效仿並發布官方政府聲明支 援這項運動。到了2021年底,已有四十多個 市政府發布聲明,代表了近九百萬名加拿大 人。 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)



支持亞裔聯盟

- < 馬朱慧琪和她的父 母在1990年代作為 新移民抵達加拿大 後,在本拿比山上的 水平線餐館前。
 - 馬朱慧琪提供。
- 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.

我們同時也設立臉書群組,並迅速引起了低 陸平原地區居民的支持及關注,他們幫忙組 織各種集會,地點包括本拿比。我們的行動 準則是先匯集後發散——將志同道合的人們 聚在一起,然後讓他們有能力及自信在自己 的地區組織動員。我們的長期目標是串聯全 國各地的市政當局去承認亞裔種族歧視帶來 的影響,並透過建立跨文化理解帶來改變。 這個過程中,我們收到了不少攻擊性郵件。

值得慶幸的是,我們也得到許多盟友的支持,包括卑詩省工會、本拿比團結聯盟和本拿比市反種族主義小組委員會。我們在2022年獲得卑詩省政府頒發的卑詩省多元文化和反種族主義獎。本拿比的社群能夠在反種族主義方面發揮積極作用,讓我們感到無比驕傲。

---馬朱慧琪

支持亞裔聯盟聯合創始人

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

致謝

Acknowledgements

《扎根:本拿比的華裔故事》由本拿比市政府贊助,透過本拿比鄉村博物館出版。本拿比市政府持續致力於發揚該市的多元根源,而本出版計劃則為其中一部分。

我們在此向加華歷史社區顧問委員會致謝, 感謝他們對本計劃所做出的建議、貢獻與支持。該委員會為本拿比鄉村博物館的義工團隊,其成員包括:李兆勤、李嘉明、胡可欣、梁子興、葉劉少珍、余全毅、洪佩琼、李陳桂秋、葉錦榮、黃儀軒、劉念祖、凌慧意。

本書的研究建立在從2017年開始為期多年的加華歷史研究計劃上。Will Archibald、Eric Damer、方靜怡、Allen Seager所做的研究,以及張北海和李悅後所分享的故事,在本研究第一階段有極大的價值。本計劃除了打造一系列研究素材外,也促成以下發展:幾個文物牌匾、本拿比華人菜園短片、本拿比鄉村博物館的獲獎展覽

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-

《横跨太平洋》、《本拿比加華歷史資源指南》的出版。以本研究為基礎的展覽和專案計劃持續在本拿比鄉村博物館進行。

許多個人與家庭大方分享他們的故事和照 片,讓本書能夠順利出版:簡穎湘(加拿大 中國信徒佈道會)、嘉芙蓮・卡曼(加拿大華 裔軍事博物館)、張智行、歐翟啟瑛、劉念祖 (聖約翰救護機構)、黃東宏(黃百子農場)、 馬朱慧琪(支持亞裔聯盟)、葉劉少珍(Tai YeeYuen)、張胡月仙(張北海家人)、余彥君 (天金堂)、周俠敏(擬像道具設計公司)、 Joshua Berson、李陳桂秋和李兆勤 (道格拉斯路農場)、葉錦榮(桐葉農 場)、葉秀映、徐氏家族(湯米市場)、 周 氏 家 族 (濱 海 市 場)、雷 學 溢 家 族、 洪氏家族(合安菜園)、李家和Lam家 (丘頂雜貨店)、梁氏家族(梁家苗圃)、 高氏家族(沃特林雜貨與零食店)、 李氏家族(C&L雜貨零食店)、李氏家族 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

- 中華會館的全國總部位於溫哥華唐人街的中心地帶,本拿比的許多華裔家庭會到這裡購物、使用服務或是在家族協會跟朋友聚會,1961年。溫哥華市立圖書館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.

(金龍客棧)、李嘉明(OK雜貨店和OK食品市場)、黃氏家族(本拿比市場)、黃氏家族(榮黃農場)、胡氏家族(新寶林美食)、茹氏 家族(Sun Tai Sang農場)、Vivian Dong。

歷史照片亦由本拿比鄉村博物館、本拿比市檔案館、素里市檔案館、溫哥華公共圖書館提供。

<本拿比的加華簡史>一章中引用的歷史 文件包括本拿比市附例和市議會會議記錄 (HeritageBurnaby.ca)、本地歷史報紙 (本拿比村博物館)和歷史文件(溫哥華市 檔案館,失業組織,1935)。其他參考資料包 括《鹹水埠:圖解溫哥華華人歷史》(2006)、 《希望之旅:挑戰歧視及傳承溫哥華唐人街 的歷史文化遺產》(2018)和《一席之地:卑詩 省與華人的遷徙》(2021)。

如需本拿比歷史研究方面的幫助,請瀏覽 HeritageBurnaby.ca或聯繫本拿比鄉村博 物館。 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.



ISBN 978-0-9689849-3-2

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本拿比鄉村博物館帶著敬意指出,本拿比乃是位於使用həndəminəm和 Skwxwú7mesh兩種語言的原住民族 祖傳且未經割讓的領地上。

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

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裝幀設計: Stacey Noyes, LuzForm Design

插畫: Carly Bouwman 圖片編輯: Rachel Topham

印刷: Metropolitan Fine Printers

2023年出版

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PRINTER Metropolitan Fine Printers

Published in 2023

BACK COVER PHOTOGRAPHS (FROM LEFT)

金龍客棧的霓虹燈招牌是京士威道和威靈頓街交會處的有名地標,1976年。本拿比市

The Dragon Inn neon sign was an iconic landmark on the corne of Kingsway and Willingdon Avenue, 1976.

CITY OF BURNABY ARCHIVES

丘頂雜貨店於1958至2015年在道格拉斯路和伍茲沃斯街的轉角處經營。店裡有各式各樣的乾貨和雜貨。在後期,當樂透彩票和刮到樂開始流行時,店主李慶來經常組織集體彩票購買,因此被他的顧客戲稱為「李樂透」。

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.

支持亞裔聯盟於2021 年在本拿比和溫哥華 低陸平原各地組織了 小型示威集會。JOSHUA BERSON攝。馬朱慧琪提供。 (第162頁)

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)

包括升高種植床和窄行耕種等提高生產率的耕作技術,大大提高了華裔加拿大人經營的商業菜園的生產力,1961年。溫哥華市立圖書館(省報)41621。(第44頁)

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

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Burnaby Village Museum

