

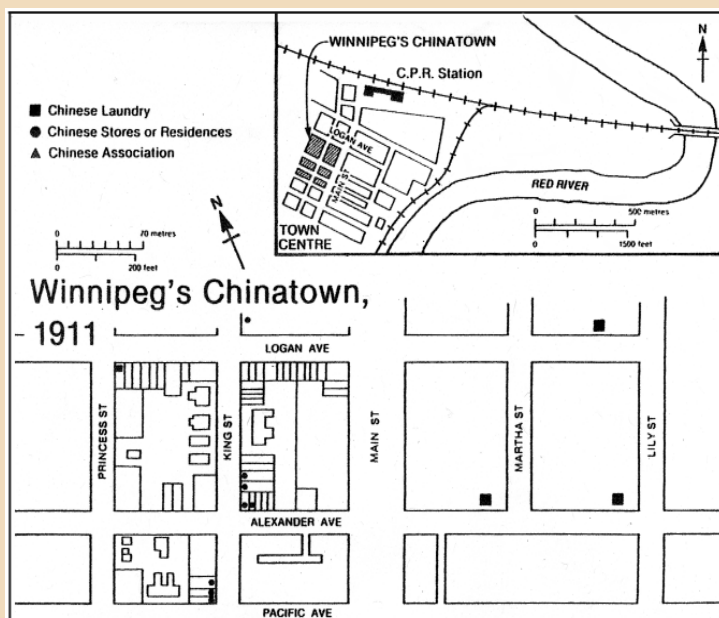
Winnipeg Chinatown 1909 ~ 2013

溫尼伯唐人街 1909 ~ 2013

David Chuenyan Lai 黎全恩 and Tina Mai Chen 陳庭梅

On 19 November 1877, the *Winnipeg Free Press* reported that three “Heathen Chinese” had arrived from the United States by stage coach. But it was not until the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886 that the Chinese came to Winnipeg in larger numbers. In the early days, most Chinese arrivals were surnamed Lee and had originated from Chenshan Village in Heshan County, Guangdong Province. By 1886, they had

早在1877年11月19日，溫尼伯市的報紙「溫尼伯自由日報」報道說：有三名“異教的中國人”，由美國乘馬車抵埠。其實，大多數華人是在1886年，加拿大太平洋鐵路竣工後，才陸續來到溫尼伯。早期在溫尼伯的華人，以李姓姓氏為主，他們大多來自廣東省鶴山縣陳山村。約在1886年時，他們已經開設了八家洗衣店，並試圖阻止非鶴山人在溫尼伯定居。他們在火車站伏擊棒打非鶴山人，迫使他們繼續往東行。因此，有不少中國移民原本打算在溫尼伯定居，最後卻被迫前往了威廉堡和其他東部城市居住。有好幾次威廉堡的華人，結幫返回溫尼伯襲擊當地的鶴山人。溫哥華李氏公所得知這些爭端麻煩後，便派代表到溫尼伯，說服當地的鶴山人，不要阻止其他華人進入溫尼伯。其後的數年，在溫尼伯的鶴山人，仍試圖壟斷洗衣行業，降低價格，對其他非鶴山籍經營的的洗衣店，形成不公平競爭；另一方面，當地的鶴山人也有默契地不將他們的洗衣店或商舖，相互開設得太靠近，結果溫尼伯的唐人街，在許多年後都沒有機會得到開發。



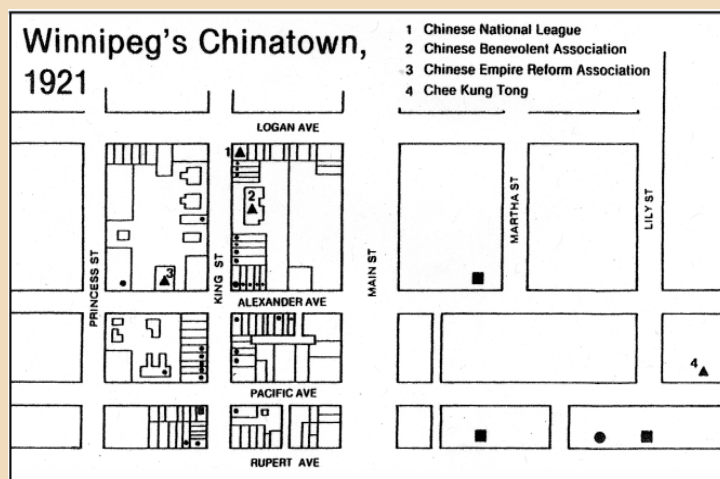
Winnipeg Chinatown, 1911
一九一一年溫尼伯唐人街

opened eight Chinese laundries and tried to prevent non-Heshan people from settling in Winnipeg. They waylaid non-Heshan people at the railway station, beat them up, and forced them to continue heading east. As a result, an undetermined number of Chinese immigrants, whose original destination was Winnipeg, ended up in Fort William and other eastern cities. On a few occasions, the Chinese people in Fort William returned in groups to Winnipeg to assault the Heshan people there. After the Lee Association of Vancouver was informed of the trouble, it sent representatives to Winnipeg to persuade the Heshan people to stop harassing other Chinese coming to the city. For several years, however, the Heshan people in Winnipeg tried to monopolize the laundry business, cutting prices to provide unfair competition for other non-Heshan laundrymen. On the other hand, the Heshan people agreed not to set up their laundries or stores too close to each other; as a result no Chinatown developed in Winnipeg for many years.

唐人街建立

1909年間，一些中國商舖在皇帝街和亞歷山大道的交界相繼出現，形成了溫尼伯唐人街的雛形。那時，溫尼伯市只有109名華人居民，但到了1911年，人口就增加了五倍之多。當時唐人街規模仍然很小，只有三、四家店舖在皇帝街，而華人洗衣店則相對分散建立。

在二十世紀初，致公黨、國民黨、保皇黨、中華會館，以及各種不同的宗親會，如至孝篤親公所等在唐人街相繼成



Winnipeg Chinatown, 1921
一九二一年溫尼伯唐人街

Establishment of Chinatown

In 1909, a few Chinese stores were set up at the intersection of King Street and Alexander Avenue, forming the centre of an embryonic Chinatown in Winnipeg. There were only 109 Chinese residents in 1901 but the Chinese population increased five times by 1911. Chinatown was still small, consisting of three or four stores on King Street, while the Chinese laundries were spread out over a wider area.

During the 1910s, organizations such as the Chee Kung Tong, the Kuomintang, the Chinese Empire Reform Association, the Chinese Benevolent Association, and various clan associations, such as Gee How Oak Tin Association, were founded in Chinatown. The Chinese Christian Association, established on Logan Avenue, organized services and English classes for Chinese



Chinese Masonic Lodge
中國洪門民治黨分部

residents and played an important role in assimilating them into Western society. In 1921, Chinatown covered six city blocks bounded by Princess and

Main streets, and Logan and Rupert avenues, with King Street as its main business street. About one-third of the 800 Chinese in Winnipeg worked in the city's 300 laundries. The remaining two-thirds worked as cooks, domestic servants, or labourers.

The number of Chinese laundries in Winnipeg dropped from 300 in the 1920s to 124 in 1938, largely due to mechanization of the laundry business. During the economic depression of the 1930s, many Chinese restaurants and grocery stores went out of business because of the lack of Chinese patrons. Some Chinese landowners could not afford to pay taxes, lost their properties, and had to move into rented premises. It was difficult to rent a place outside Chinatown. For example, rental agents for the James Street properties on the southern border of Chinatown warned their white tenants that their leases would be endangered should they sublet to Chinese. Hence, many Chinese left Winnipeg for Vancouver and other cities.

After the Second World War, Winnipeg's Chinatown, like other old Chinatowns in Canada, had been physically deteriorating. This happened even though some Chinese families from other parts of Canada, particularly the Prairie Provinces, moved to Winnipeg because they saw it as a place of relative opportunity where children could attend University and attain professional degrees.



The Chinese Benevolent Association
中華會館

立。位於洛根道的中國基督教協會為華人舉辦了教會活動和開辦英文課程，對幫助華人融入西方社會中發揮了積極作用。到了1921年，唐人街面積已覆蓋了從公主街到緬街，從洛根道到魯班道的六個街區，並形成了以皇帝街為主的商業街。溫尼伯的八百名華人中，約有三分之一在市內的三百家洗衣店工作，餘下的三分之二則從事廚師、幫傭或其它體力勞動工作。

由於洗衣行業逐步轉向機械化運作，華人洗衣店從1920年代的三百家，跌至1938年的一百二十四家。在1930年代經濟大衰退中，由於缺少顧客消費，許多唐餐館和雜貨店都相繼結束營業。有些華人業主因無法承擔地稅支出而喪失了其物業業權，淪為租客。那時，華人在唐人街以外的地方租房是很困難的。例如，唐人街南邊的詹姆斯街物業出租代理警告白人租客，如果他們把房屋分租給華人，其租約將會有麻煩甚至被終止。因此，許多華人離開溫尼伯搬到溫哥華或其它城市居住。



Chinese Kuomintang Branch
中國國民黨分部

第二次世界大戰後，與加拿大其它古舊的唐人街一樣，溫尼伯唐人街也日漸萎縮。即使當時一些華人家庭，從其他省份，特別是從草原省份，遷至溫尼伯，因為他們認為其孩



Harmony Mansion
融華大廈

By the late 1960s, Winnipeg's City Council started to look at ways to revitalize the stagnant downtown area, which included Chinatown.

In 1968, the City's Urban Renewal Plan for Area No. 2 proposed that Chinatown be demolished and developed as a moderately priced shopping precinct with a strong ethnic flavour. Not only would the present Chinese community remain in the area with its restaurants, specialty food stores, and other shops, but an effort would be made to attract similar activities from a variety of ethnic groups.

Chinatown Rehabilitation Program

In 1971, a few Chinatown property owners and businessmen formed the Winnipeg Chinese Development Corporation. Its Chinatown Redevelopment Plan, completed in 1974, called for a closed mall with shopping, living and recreational areas connected by a sidewalk. The total cost of redevelopment was estimated at \$10 million, of which 20% had to be raised by the Chinese community. Some Chinese merchants felt that the proposal was too ambitious and impractical; they could not afford to close their businesses, tear down their buildings, and wait for new ones to be finished. The Plan also placed too little emphasis on the commercial aspect of Chinatown. Some Chinese people complained that the proposal had little or no input from them, particularly from the Chinese elderly

people whose daily living would be directly affected by any development in Chinatown. As a result, the Plan was not presented to Council and was abandoned in 1975. Meanwhile, two new projects were underway in Chinatown. The Sek On Toi Senior Citizens' Home was built by the Chinese United Church and completed in 1978, and the Imperial Plaza was developed at the northeast corner of King Street and Alexander Avenue.

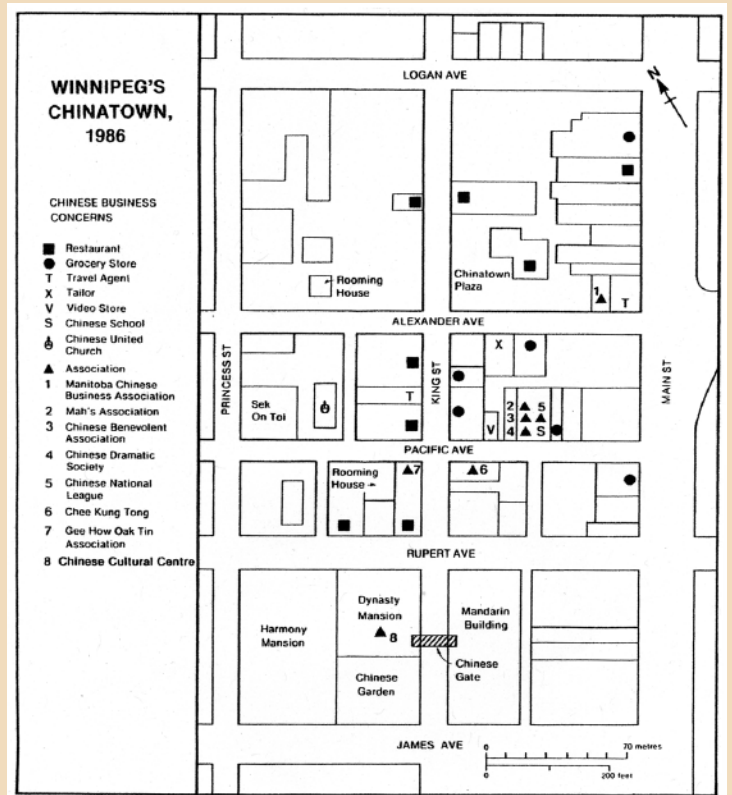


Shek On Toi Senior Citizens' Home
石安台長者公寓

子在這裡較有機會入讀大學，並取得專業文憑，亦不能把溫尼伯唐人街的頹況改轉。到了1960年代，溫尼伯市議會開始研究如何振興停滯不前的市中心，其中包括唐人街。1968年，市內第2號區域重建計劃中提出拆除當時的唐人街，將其發展為一個具有濃厚民族氣息的中等價位的購物區，不僅保留當時華人社區原有的唐餐館、雜貨食品店和其他商店，也希望能吸引其他族裔群體開設相似的店舖。

唐人街重建計劃

在1971年，數名唐人街物業業主和生意人組成了「溫尼伯華人發展股份有限公司」，于1974年完成其唐人街發展規劃，他們計劃興建一個封閉式的，匯集商場購物、生活和娛樂等行業領域的商業區，並以行人路互通相連，總投資預計為一千萬，其中百分之二十由華人社區自行籌款。部分華商覺得該計劃太過激進，不切實際，而且他們不能承受關閉生意，拆除自己的物業及等待新商樓的建成所消耗的時間和費用。同時，該計劃也不夠著重於唐人街在商業和經濟方面的發展。另一些華人抱怨該計劃沒有考慮到老華僑的利益，因為他們長期居住在唐人街，將會受到該計劃的直接影響。因此，該計劃最終沒有提交給市議會審批，並於1975年被迫放棄。在此其間，另有兩個新項目已在唐人街開始進行，一個是由華人聯合教會興建，並於1978年竣工的「石安台」長者公寓；另一個是坐落在皇帝街和亞歷山大道的東北角的「帝國廣場」。



Winnipeg Chinatown in 1986
1986年的溫尼伯唐人街

The Chinese population in Winnipeg had been increasing rapidly since the early 1970s, particularly between 1978 and 1981, when a large number of Indochinese refugees arrived. The Chinese population in the city jumped from 2,535 in 1971 to 6,000 in 1981. This sudden expansion induced many local Chinese businessmen and investors to buy more properties in Chinatown. They expected that Chinatown would be redeveloped sooner or later. Their expectation came true in 1980 when City Council announced the \$96 million Core Area Initiative. One of its ten projects was known as the Neighbourhood Main Streets Programme which encouraged new investment and the strengthening of focal points of commercial activity in the following neighbourhoods: Chinatown (King Street), Provencher Boulevard, Selkirk Avenue, Osborne Street and Main Street. The program marks the beginning of the revival of Winnipeg's old Chinatown.

The Winnipeg Chinatown Development Corporation (WCDC), incorporated in 1981, carried out an Attitude and Need Study, a Housing Study, and a Cultural and Community Facility Study. At a nominal price of one dollar, the WCDC leased a city block in Chinatown from the provincial and city governments. The western half of the block was used for the construction of Harmony



Chinese Gate
光華門牌坊

Mansion, a 111-unit, low-cost family housing complex. The eastern half was used for the construction of a Chinese garden and Dynasty Building, which would house the Chinese Cultural and Community Centre.

The WCDC was responsible for the overall Chinatown Redevelopment, bearing the cost of King Street beautification and construction of a Chinese arch, a Chinese garden and one-half of an underground parkade. The Chinese arch was topped by a pedestrian overpass across King Street, linking the Dynasty Building with the Mandarin Building. The Winnipeg Chinese Cultural and Community Centre (WCCCC) was responsible for the construction of the Dynasty Building, a six-storey commercial complex with commercial and office space, a multi purpose auditorium, a library and other services. The Winnipeg Chinatown Non-Profit Housing Corporation (CNHC) was set up

自七十年代初期，溫尼伯華人的口已快速增長，尤其是1978年至1981年間大



Chinatown After Beautification
美化計劃後的唐人街

批越緬寮難民華僑的到來，市內華裔人口從1971年的兩千五百三十五人增至1981年的六千人。這突如其來的人口增長，令許多當地的中國商人和投資者在唐人街購買更多的物業，他們期待唐人街在不久將來會重建。當市政府于1980年宣布投資九千六百萬美元重整市中心及相關地帶時，他們的願望終於實現了。在其十項重整計劃之一，為主要街道及其鄰近街區開發計劃，它鼓勵在唐人街（皇帝街）、普羅大道、塞爾柯克大道、奧斯本街和緬街等街區，注入新的投資並重點放在商業發展上。該計劃標誌著溫尼伯古老唐人街的重建及復興的開始。

溫尼伯華埠發展協會成立於1981年，它對唐人街展開了一系列的研究—包括需求、房屋問題、文化及社區設施等。最終以象徵式「壹加元」的價格，從省政府和市政府租借了位於唐人街的一個街區，將靠西面的一半用於興建一幢擁有一百一十一個單位，主要出租給低收入家庭的融華大廈；靠東面的一半則用於建造一所中式園林花園和王朝大廈，溫尼伯中華文化中心也將設立於此。

溫尼伯華埠發展協會主要負責唐人街的重建費用和整體發展，包括綠化皇帝街，建造「光華門」牌坊和中式園林花園，及承擔「王朝大廈」地下停車場百分之五十的營運費。



Chinese Garden
中式園林花園

for the construction of the Harmony Mansion, which was officially opened on 13 September 1986. The Chinese Heritage Garden, Chinatown Arch, and King Street Beautification were officially dedicated on 15 October. The Chinese Cultural and Community Centre was completed and officially opened on 1 August 1987. It is the centre of the social and cultural activities of about 20,000 Chinese (including over 5,000 Indochinese) in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Chinatown continues to develop, with initiatives led by WCCCC and WCDC. These groups are committed to non-profit undertakings within Chinatown that serve the long-term goals of sustainability and vitality of a broadly conceived Chinese community, and of the area historically associated with Chinese settlement in Winnipeg. Peace Tower Housing is the most recent addition to Winnipeg's Chinatown. It is a new housing project, under the direction of the Peace Tower Housing Corporation, built on the southwest corner of Logan and Princess streets. Using geothermal energy, it is a seven storey complex with 48 units (ranging from 1 bedroom to



Peace Tower
和平大廈

3 bedrooms per unit), 2000 sq.ft. multipurpose room, and an adjoining patio for recreational use. Financially supported by the three levels of government,

the project cost about \$15 million. The first tenants moved into the building in spring 2013. In addition, a senior care home project is being planned on the former site of Shanghai Restaurant on King Street. The Shanghai Restaurant closed in 2011, after being run for over 70 years by three generations of the Lee family.

The new buildings in Chinatown are part of an ongoing evolution of Chinatown, an evolution evident in the layered architecture. There are historic buildings such as the one at 211 Pacific Avenue, which has been home to the Chinese Nationalist League (or Kuomintang) since 1932. In the early years, this was where men like Charlie Foo, Frank Chan, Happy Young, Charles Yee, and Charlie Wong met and built the foundations of Chinatown and an active Chinese community. These historic buildings now are nestled among the distinctive buildings constructed in the 1980s including the unique pedestrian Chinatown gate. The latest phase of development in the 2010s adds another layer to Chinatown. During the past decade, developments in the city centre have taken place adjacent to many new businesses, established in south Winnipeg, where many new Chinese immigrants have settled.

唐人街的光華門牌坊上設有行人天橋，這座天橋橫跨皇帝街連接王朝大廈和中華大廈。溫城中華文化中心



Dynasty Mansion
王朝大廈

負責王朝大廈的興建，這座六層高商業大廈建有零售商舖和辦公室，備有多功能體育場、圖書館、幼兒園和其他服務設施。溫尼伯華埠非牟利房屋協會則是為「融華大廈」的建設和管理而設立的，融華大廈于1986年9月13日正式開始運營，中式園林花園，唐人街光華門牌坊及皇帝街的綠化則在同年的10月15日完成。溫城中華文化中心也于1987年8月1日竣工並正式對外開放，它是當地兩萬多華人（包括五千多越緬寮華僑）的社交活動中心。

在溫城中華文化中心和溫尼伯華埠發展協會的發起和帶領下，溫尼伯唐人街得以不斷發展。這些團體本著保持唐人街的可持續性，為了更廣泛的激發華人社區的活力，同時又將歷史和現代元素相結合為長期目標，一直致力發展唐人街的非牟利事業。由和平大廈房屋公司管理的「和平大廈」就是目前唐人街的最新發展項目。它是一幢坐落於洛根道與公主街交界西南角的一幢七層高公寓樓，擁有從一睡房到三睡房等四十八套住宅單位，在一樓設有兩千尺的多功能活動廳，並採用最新的地熱能源設備供暖。和平大廈的總投資額約一千五百萬，由三級政府共同資助，2013年初，住客已開始陸續入住。除此之外，一座新的養老院也正在籌劃在皇帝街原「上海樓」餐館舊址處興建。「上海樓」餐館由李氏家族經過七十年，整整三代的輝煌經營，于2011年光榮結業。

新型的建築是唐人街不斷演變進化的組成部分，新舊交錯的建築群體現了唐人街的歷史演變和延續。如座落在太平街211號的磚樓，自1932年起就一直是國民黨的分部所在地。早些年時，傅查理、陳福蘭克、榮海啤、余查爾斯、王查理等也常聚集在這裡，為唐人街和活躍華人社區奠下基礎。如今這些具有歷史價值的古舊建築物，被八十年代興建的具有獨特風格的建築環繞，其中包括擁有行人天橋的光華門。在2010年代的最新市區發展，為唐人街添上了又一層新裝。在過去的十年中，溫尼伯市中心與唐人街同步發展，許多新的商家在很多中國新移民喜歡定居的溫尼伯南部逐步開始店舖。

Winnipeg City Council 溫尼伯市議會

Winnipeg was incorporated as a City on November 8, 1873. 溫尼伯市成立於1873年11月8日。



Winnipeg City Council 1874
1874年溫尼伯市議會

2010 - 2014 City Council



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This document is part of a series of companions to *A Brief Chronology of Chinese Canadian History: from Segregation to Integration* which presents a national overview. These documents offer a more detailed account of specific Chinatowns that are an integral part of Canada's history.

“加拿大唐人街系列”是全國性的華裔歷史文獻 -- 「加拿大華裔歷史紀要：從隔離至融合」的附帶冊子，為個別的唐人街作更詳細介紹，因為唐人街的歷史是加拿大歷史中不可忽略的部份。

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