

# Victoria Chinatown *The Oldest Surviving Chinatown in Canada 1858 ~ 2011*

## 域多利唐人街 加拿大現存歷史最悠久的唐人街 1858 ~ 2011

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Wooden Shacks on Southern side of Cormorant Street  
建在莫倫街南面的木屋

For nearly a century, Victoria's Chinatown captured the imagination of many Western people. To them, it was a sinister place with mysterious interlinking alleys, trap-doors, and underground passages. Chinatown was a "Forbidden City" that any decent white person would stay away from.

However, to the Chinese, Chinatown was their home and sanctuary where they felt safe and secure, and found pleasure and companionship.

### The Budding Period, 1858-1870s

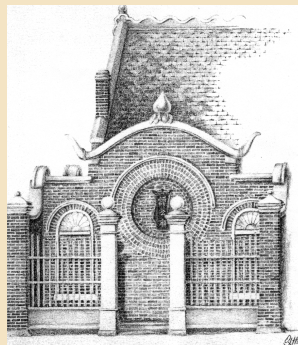
A few wealthy Chinese merchants from San Francisco came to Victoria by boat in June 1858. They bought properties on Cormorant Street, where they built wooden huts in preparation for the arrival of labourers recruited for panning gold in the Fraser River. Separated from the city centre by the Johnson Street ravine, Cormorant Street was accessible from the south only via three narrow footbridges. The economy of the



Johnson Street Ravine 莊臣街小溪

budding Chinatown was dominated by three Chinese import and export companies, namely, Kwong Lee, Tai Soong and Yang Wo Sang. During the gold rushes, they recruited Chinese labourers to come to Canada, and provided

Chinese gold-seekers with goods, equipment and daily necessities. These three companies were also opium importers and manufacturers. The Canadian government received substantial revenues from the opium trade which, during the 1870s, was British Columbia's third largest export item to the United States after coal and furs. The 1870s saw the advent of a class of merchants of moderate means. Although most of the stores were on Cormorant Street, a few stores began to appear on Fisgard Street. Chee Kung Tong, a secret society, was set up in 1876. In the same year, Tam Kung Temple was built. The Methodist Church opened the first Chinese mission school in 1874. Towards the end of the 1870s, the Chinese population in Victoria was estimated at about a thousand.

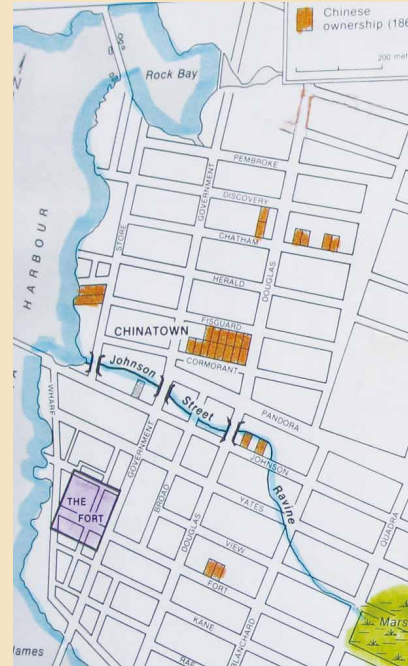


Tam Kung Temple, c.1877 譚公廟

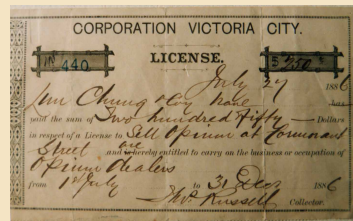
將近一個世紀，西人浮想聯翩，域多利唐人街是一處藏污納垢的神秘地區。內有四通八達的小巷和地下通道，陷阱的暗門。正派的西人，往往敬而遠之。但對華人來說，唐人街卻是家之所在，大家生活其中，能夠互相照應，守望相助，感受友誼和安全的歡樂。

### 始創時期，1858-1870

數位三藩市富有華商，於1858年6月，乘船抵達域多利，隨即在莫倫街買地建木屋，供給即將前往菲沙河淘金的華工暫住。莫倫街被莊臣街小溪，隔離市中心，因此唐人街與市區的來往，只能依靠南邊的三道木橋，作為出入的通道。域多利唐人街初期的經濟命脈，都掌握在三家華商出入口公司手中，分別是廣利，泰巽和人和生號。在淘金時期，他們從中國招募華工前來加拿大，給他們配備必要的工具和生活用品，然後前往菲沙河淘金。這三家公司，同時也從事鴉片進



Location of Victoria's Chinatown, 1859  
一八五九年的域多利唐人街



Opium License 鴉片執照

口與加工。1870年代，鴉片是卑斯省出口美國的第三大商品，僅次於煤和皮草。域多利唐人街亦逐漸出現中產階層的商人。當時大部分的商鋪，都集中在莫倫街，也有零星的幾家出現在菲

斯格街。1876年，秘密組織的致公堂，開始成立。同年，客家人興建了譚公廟。1874年，美以美教會在華埠內開辦了第一所華人教會學校。1870年代末期，域多利的華人已達一千之多。



Shrine inside Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association  
中華會館內的神殿

The Blooming Period, 1880s-1910s

Victoria was the gateway to Canada from China and American Pacific coastal cities. Between 1881 and 1884 nearly 16,000 Chinese arrived in Victoria and most of them soon left for the mainland to help build the Canadian Pacific Railway. Victoria’s Chinatown was blooming. By 1886, it covered an area of more than four city blocks north of the Johnson Street ravine, and housed 87% of Victoria’s 2,988 Chinese. At that time, the city of Vancouver did not yet exist, and its predecessor, the village of Granville, had only three Chinese stores and fewer than fifty Chinese residents.

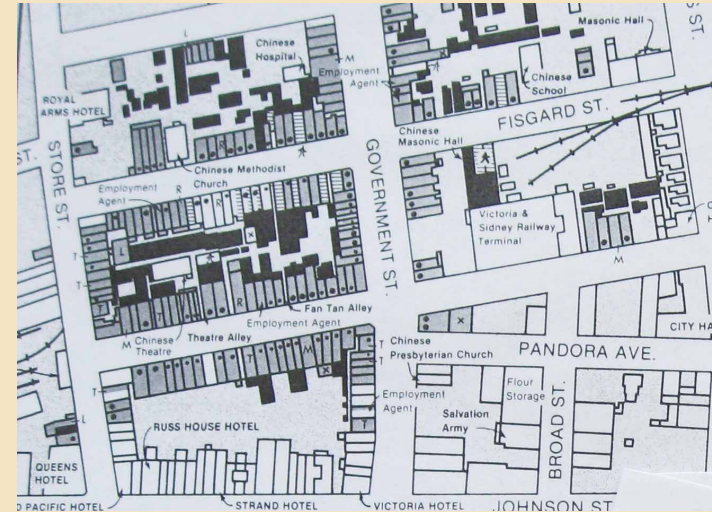


Stained Glass Dome above the hall of Hook Sin Tong 福善堂內的彩色玻璃圓屋頂

Victoria experienced a major building boom between the 1890s and early 1910s, during which many wooden frame houses in Chinatown were replaced by three-storey brick buildings. Victoria’s Chinatown reached its apogee in the early 1910s, covering about six city blocks and housing most of the city’s three thousand Chinese. In its prime, Chinatown boasted more than 150 firms, over ten opium factories, about twenty voluntary associations, two opera stages, a hospital, three Chinese schools, two churches, and more than five temples or shrines, and a growing class of wealthy merchants. Behind the commercial facades of the buildings was a maze of claustrophobic courtyards, picturesque arcades and narrow alleys. These interconnecting passageways, closed off from public view, led to tenements, opium dens, gambling clubs, brothels and housed a variety of socioeconomic activities.



A growing class of wealthy merchants 一群富有的中國商人



Victoria's Chinatown in 1909 一九〇九年域多利唐人街

全盛時期，1880-1910

昔日域多利市，是華人由中國和美洲太平洋海岸城市進入加拿大的商埠。1881年至1884年期間，有約16,000華人抵達域多利，大部分都隨即前往修築加拿大太平洋鐵路。域多利唐人街在這一時期，得到空前的發展。截至1886年，面積在莊臣街小溪以北，超過四個街區，域多利市內2988名華人中，有87%定居其中。當時，溫哥華尚未成市，其前身格蘭小村，



Gambling Den in Victoria's Chinatown 域多利唐人街內的賭場

只有三個華人商鋪，住著不到五十名華人。

1890年代至1910年代初，是域多利大興土木的期間，唐人街地區大部分的木樓，也都改建成三層的紅磚樓宇。1910年代初，域多利唐人街的發展，達至最高峰，佔地多過六個街區，華人民眾，達3000之多，其中有150家商鋪、10間鴉片工廠、20個僑團組織、2家戲院、1家醫院、3個華人學校、2間教堂，超過5個廟宇或祠堂及造就了一群富有商人。商店的背後是曲徑通幽的庭院，如詩如畫的拱廊及各種羊腸小徑。這些四通八達的小街巷，往往很隱蔽，不易為公眾覺察，而成為廉價公寓，鴉片煙館、賭場、妓院和其他生活場所。



Covered Alleys and Interior Courtyards 曲徑通幽的庭院

The Withering Period, 1920s-1970s

Having a deeper harbour, and being the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver gradually took over trade that had formerly passed through Victoria. After the turn of the twentieth century, Vancouver’s Chinatown outstripped Victoria’s in both population and importance and, by the late 1940s, Toronto’s Chinatown superseded Victoria’s. After the universal immigration policy of 1967, many of the new Chinese immigrants were upwardly mobile professional people. They chose to settle down in better residential areas. As prejudice and discrimination subsided, more and more Chinese left Chinatown to seek better accommodation in other parts of the city. A 1971 field survey of Victoria’s Chinatown revealed that its total area had dwindled to about two city blocks with only 143 Chinese residents. It was in a terribly rundown state and considered by many local people to be an eyesore. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, most new Chinese immigrants went to large cities such as Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal and Calgary; few would go to Victoria and other smaller cities.

The Reviving Period, 1980s



Bilingual Street Signs 中英雙語路牌

Having languished for more than three decades, Victoria’s Chinatown seemed to be doomed to extinction, like other old Chinatowns in Canada. It was eventually saved by City councils during the mayoralties of Michael Young and Bill Tindall. Alderman Bob Wright, who perceived the economic potential and heritage value of Chinatown, was the driving force behind the launch of a rehabilitation program in July 1979. Dr. David Chuenyan Lai was appointed by the City and the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association to be the chairman of the program. It included several projects: painting or cleaning old buildings, removing overhead power and telephone lines and installing them underground, improving sidewalks, erecting the Gate of Harmonious Interest, constructing the



Chinatown Care Centre and Chung Wah Mansion (a subsidized housing project), rehabilitating Fan Tan Alley, and installing bilingual street signs and directional signs to Chinatown. Today, the number of residents in Chinatown is estimated at about 400 and there are about one hundred shops and businesses.

Rehabilitation of Fan Tan Alley 修葺番攤巷

衰落時期，1920-1970

溫哥華市，憑著海港水深廣闊的優勢，為太平洋鐵路西部終點，逐漸取代域多利市，成為重要的商埠。進入20世紀後，無論人口還是社會經濟的重要性，溫哥華唐人街，都超越了域多利唐人街。至1940年代，域多利唐人街，亦落後於多倫多唐人街。加拿大政府，於1967年實施《世界性移民政策》後，大部分華人新移民，擁有學問和專業技能，選擇環境更好的地方居住。同時，因為對華人的歧視漸漸減少，越來越多的唐人街居民，離開華埠，選擇較好地區居住。在1971年域多利唐人街調查結果顯示，當時唐人街面積，已縮減至2個半街區，華人居民僅有143人。域多利唐人街已衰落為窮街陋巷，當地市民，認為唐人街是刺眼的貧民窟。1970年代末至1980年代初，大部分華人新移民，都選擇溫哥華、多倫多、滿地可、卡加利等大城市，而很少會前來域多利和其他小城市定居。

復興時期，1980年代

經過30多年的衰落，域多利唐人街，也和加拿大其他陳舊的唐人街一樣，面臨被清拆的命運。幸好Michael Young 和 Bill Tindall 就任市長期間，重修域多利唐人街。這主要歸功於市議員Bob Wright，他相信域多利唐人街的經濟潛力和傳統承繼的價值，於市議會內，大力推動，於1979年七月，開始重修域多利唐人街計劃。黎全恩博士被市政府和中華會館委任為重修委員會主席。整頓唐人街市容項目，包括：粉刷樓宇及塗上新油漆，將電線、電話線等移至地下。美化行人道，興建“同濟門”牌樓，華埠療養院，和中華大廈〈政府資助住宅〉，修葺番攤巷，安裝中英雙語路牌，和指示往唐人街路牌。目前域多利唐人街約有400居民和100家商鋪。



Improvement of Street Side-walk 美化行人道



Gee Tuck Tong Before and After Beautification Project 智德堂美化工程的前與後

## A Heritage Stroll through Time and Memory of Old Chinatown

Victoria's Chinatown still has a cohesive grouping of buildings constructed during the 19th and early 20th centuries. It contains 32 buildings with high heritage value of which over 50% were designated in the Italianate style. This self-guided walking tour starts at Centennial Square where City Hall is located, and ends in front of the Gate of Harmonious Interest. The route is about one mile long. At a normal pace, the tour will take about one hour to complete.

### STOP 1 CENTENNIAL SQUARE, 1962

The fountain of the square is on the site of former Cormorant Street (600 block) between Government and Douglas streets, which was the oldest section of Victoria's Chinatown. This section of Old Chinatown was demolished in the 1960s when Centennial Square was developed in 1962.

### STOP 2 NORTHERN SIDE OF PANDORA AVENUE, 1880s

This group of Italianate buildings was a typical Old Chinatown development during the 1880s. In the 1880s and 1890s, about six opium factories were established behind these buildings.

### STOP 3 THE JOHNSON STREET RAVINE, 1850s

As you walk down the slope, you are going down to the bottom of the former Johnson Street ravine which once separated Chinatown from Victoria's city centre.

### STOP 4 BUILDINGS FORMING MARKET SQUARE, 1974

Wooden huts perched on the steep northern bank of the Johnson Street ravine were replaced in the late 1890s by a series of two-storey tenement buildings. The Square shopping complex is a quadrangle of nine connected buildings constructed between 1894 and 1900 and was redeveloped in 1974.

### STOP 5 SCOTT & PEDEN WAREHOUSE, 1913

The original utilitarian façade "was truly an ugly duckling" until it was converted by Michael Williams, the new owner, into the elegant Swans Hotel.

### STOP 6 SOUTHERN SIDE OF PANDORA AVENUE, 1890s

Walking up Pandora Avenue (formerly Cormorant Street), you will see across the avenue a group of Italianate brick buildings which were once rented to the Chinese. They are now incorporated into Market Square.

### STOP 7 CHINESE THEATRE AND THEATRE ALLEY, 1880s

On your left-hand side you will pass the location of the former Chinese Theatre and Theatre Alley. The theatre, which was converted into a warehouse in the mid-1940s, was demolished in the 1980s. In 2011, a housing project with 133 residential units and 9,000 sq. ft. of retail space was being built on the former Theatre site.

### STOP 8 LOO CHEW FAN BUILDING, c.1884

The building marks the entrance to Fan Tan Alley. In 1904, the Hoy Sun Ning Yang Benevolent Association, which is the largest county association in Victoria, purchased the building and used it as its headquarters.

### STOP 9 FAN TAN ALLEY, 1920

This 230-feet long narrow brick chasm was formed by four contiguous brick buildings on both sides. Before the 1950s, it had several gambling dens and was a busy centre of Victoria Chinatown.

### STOP 10 THE CCBA BUILDING, 1885

The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, established in 1884-1885, was the "government of Chinatown" before 1909 and represented the Manchu government in ruling and protecting Chinese across Canada.

### STOP 11 YEN WO SOCIETY BUILDING, 1912

Yen Wo Society is an association of Hakka people. The current Hakka association building was constructed in 1912 on the former site of the Tam Kung Temple which was built in 1877 and demolished in 1911. Tam Kung Temple is now housed on the third floor of this building.

### STOP 12 CERA BUILDING, 1905

The Chinese Empire Reform Association building has twin facades, featuring recessed balconies and arched windows. The association became virtually defunct after the Manchu government was overthrown by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The Lung Kong Kung Shaw, a clan society, now owns the northern half of the building.

### STOP 13 HART'S HERALD BUILDING, c.1890s

You turn left and walk down Herald Street. After passing the Victoria Chinatown Care Facility, you will reach the Hart's Herald Building which originally housed a livery stable and a carriage repair shop. Next, you walk through Dragon Alley which was once an internal passageway from Herald Street to Fisgard Street.

### STOP 14 LEE CHONG BUILDING, 1901

Across Fisgard Street, is the Lee Chong Building. This simple brick building exemplifies the less elaborate architectural style which became popular in post-1900 Victoria.

### STOP 15 FAN TAN ALLEY

Walking up Fisgard Street, you will see the entrance to Fan Tan Alley. On your left is the higher Loo Tai Cho Building built in 1802. It is ornamented with an Italianate cornice and a round second-floor balcony above a splayed corner entry. On the right is the lower Sheam and Lee Building built in 1801.

### STOP 16 TONG YUE AND TONG OAK BUILDING, 1897

Walking across Government Street, you can see a two-storey building with a "cheater floor" on the western side of Government Street.

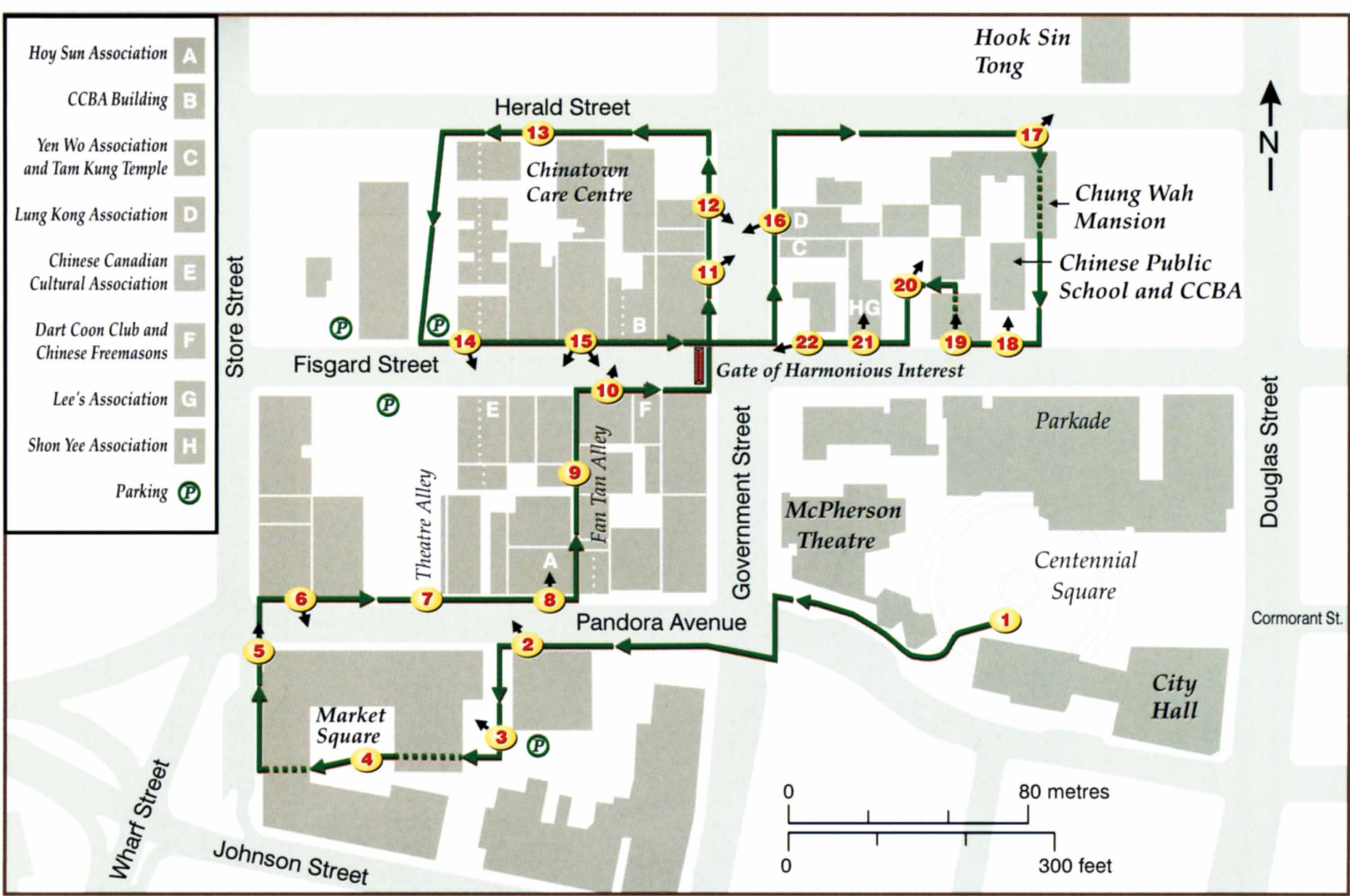
### STOP 17 HOOK SIN TONG BUILDING, 1912

Walking up Herald Street, you will pass the Chung Wah Mansion, a subsidized housing project. Opposite the Mansion is the Hook Sin Tong Building which is known for its interior stained glass dome.

## 唐人街懷舊漫遊

域多利唐人街，還保存一排相連建於十九和十二世紀的樓宇，它有32座傳承樓宇，一半以上是意大利式的建築，這步行遊覽路線，由市政府

大樓和百年紀念廣場開始，至同濟門牌樓，約一英里左右，須約一小時。



### STOP 18 CHINESE PUBLIC SCHOOL, 1909

If you walk through the covered parking lot of the Chung Wah Mansion, you will reach the Chinese Public School on Fisgard Street. It is also the headquarters of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. The School runs from Monday to Friday from 4 to 6 p.m. and teaches children Chinese language and culture.

### STOP 19 GEE TUCK TONG BUILDING, 1903

Next to the School is the Gee Tuck Tong Building which displays the Edwardian-Italianate style.

### STOP 20 ROOMING HOUSE, 1913

Walking along a narrow alley through the Gee Tuck Tong Building, you will see a small courtyard and a three-storey brick building which is a typical small tenement structure of Old Chinatown. It was completely renovated in 1991.

### STOP 21 LEE'S ASSOCIATION BUILDING, 1911

The building contains a recessed balcony and a "cheater floor," and has a distinctive Beaux-Arts parapet and pediment panel.

### STOP 22 THE GATE OF HARMONIOUS INTEREST, 1981

The Gate is the focal point of Chinatown. It was dedicated on 15 November 1981. Its Chinese name is Tong Ji Men, meaning "to Work Together with one Heart" (Tongxin Xieli), and "to Help Each Other to Achieve Harmony (Hezhong Gongji)." After a decade, the Gate deteriorated and was refurbished and re-dedicated on 6 October 1996.

### 第十八站 華僑公立學校

穿過中華大廈的地下停車場位便是華僑公立學校，1909年成立。目前每星期一至星期五，下午四時至六時上課，教授中文和中國文化。中華會館會所，也設於校內。

### 第十九站 至德堂

這樓是愛德華意大利式的建築。

### 第二十站 住宅樓

穿過至德堂內的小巷，到達一個小天井，左邊是昔日舊唐人街的細小住宅樓宇，於1991年翻新修建。

### 第二十一站 李氏公所

此樓代表唐人街的典型樓宇，特色是有蓋騎樓和「詐騙樓」，和美善藝術胸欄和三角楣飾嵌板。

### 第二十二站 同濟門

同濟門意思是「同心協力，和衷共濟，是唐人街的焦點，1981年十一月十五日正式開幕，經過十多年後，牌樓因太殘舊，於1996年初重修，並於是年十月六日再開幕。

### 第一站 百年紀念廣場

唐人街最早是在蓋莫倫街(加富民街與德加斯街之間)，1960年代，街上舊樓宇續漸拆毀後，1962年，百年紀念廣場便建於空地上。

### 第二站 盼多拿街北面樓宇

這些意大利式樓宇，是1880年代，唐人街典型的屋宇。1880至1890年代，在這些樓宇背後，設有六間鴉片煙廠。

### 第三站 莊臣街小溪

沿著斜路走下，便是昔日的莊臣街小溪，它分隔著唐人街與域多利市中心。

### 第四站 街市廣場北面樓宇

莊臣街小溪北岸的唐人街木屋，於1890年代拆毀後，兩層的住宅磚樓，在該處興建。1974年，發展商利用四邊1890年和1900年代所建的磚樓，建成街市廣場。

### 第五站 施洛百頓貨倉

天鵝湖旅店的店主威廉米高先生，將簡單實用的貨倉外貌，改裝和美化了外牆。

### 第六站 盼多拿街南面樓宇

你行上盼多拿街時，可看見對面馬路一連串意大利式樓宇，曾經是華人租住的地方。

### 第七站 華人大戲場和大戲巷

你的左邊空地，是昔日華人大戲場，1940年代，改裝為貨倉，1980年代，折毀為停車場。在2011年，這裡發展為一個擁有133個住宅及9,000平方呎零售單位的地產項目。

### 第八站 盧超凡樓

這樓是番攤巷入口，1904年台山寧陽總會館購入，為會館會所。

### 第九站 番攤巷

這230尺的窄巷，由兩邊四間磚樓形成，1950年代之前，有數間番攤館，為唐人街最熱鬧的中心。

### 第十站 中華會館舊會館

中華會館於1884-5年創立，1909年代表滿清政府統治全加華僑。

### 第十一站 人和會館

客家人的譚公廟，於1877年建立，1911年拆毀後，客家人在地興建人和會館大樓，三樓安裝譚公廟。

### 第十二站 保皇黨大樓

大樓包括兩座有蓋騎樓和拱狀窗口的三層樓宇。孫中山先生推翻滿清後，保皇黨也日漸消失了，目前其中一座樓宇，為龍岡公所擁有。

### 第十三站 喜報街的客樓

轉左行往喜報街，經過華埠療養院後，便到達喜報街的客樓，它原本是一間馬房和馬車修理店，飛龍巷由昔日樓宇內一條走廊改建，穿往菲斯格街。

### 第十四站 李祥樓

這座非精巧式建築的樓宇，代表1900年代之後，域多利流行的簡單建築風氣。

### 第十五站 番攤巷

面對番攤巷，左面盧泰初樓，1802年建成，有意大利式的飛簷，和二樓展開的樓角露台，右面是1801年建的沈李樓。

### 第十六站 唐越和唐譯樓

由加富民街東邊望向西邊，你可以見到一座1897年建的小樓，地下與二樓之間，加了一層閣樓，不用納稅，政府稱之為「詐騙樓」。

### 第十七站 福善堂

轉右上喜報街，經過中華大廈後，對面是中山福善堂，該堂所以彩色玻璃圓屋頂而馳名。

Epilogue

Although Victoria’s Chinatown has a small population and does not have many business concerns, the remaining fragment still retains its nineteenth-century townscape. It is one of the very few Chinatowns in North America to retain cohesive groupings of old buildings with high heritage values. The labyrinthine features behind them remain, defining the special heritage character of the once forbidden town. Victoria’s Chinatown was the first Canadian Chinatown to carry



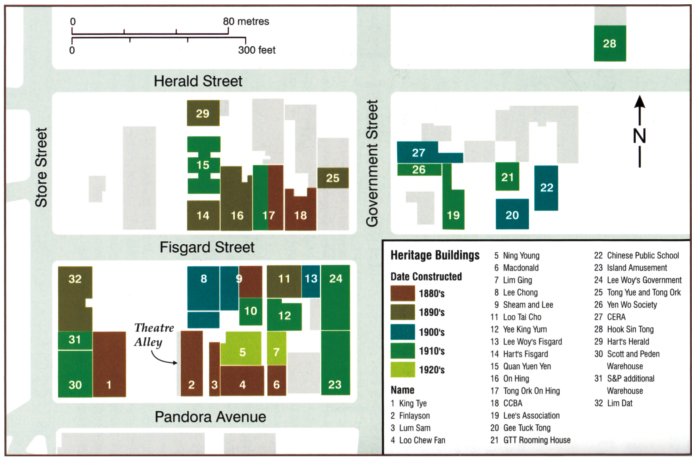
Queen's Visit, 1983  
英國伊莉莎白女皇於1983年訪問域多利

out a comprehensive rehabilitation program from 1979 to 1986. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth visited Victoria on 8 March 1983 and included Chinatown in her tour. Chinatown has several times been a location for television and motion picture production. In October 1995, the Heritage Sites and Monuments Board of Canada designated Victoria’s Chinatown as a national historic district. As of the year 2010 Victoria’s Chinatown has remained little changed, because Victoria has not had many new Chinese immigrants. Its Chinatown is now an integral part of the city’s downtown centre, a historic district with a rich heritage, one of the early roots of Chinese culture in Canada, and a Mecca for tourists.



Filming Chinatown for the motion picture "Bird on a Wire"  
電影 Bird on a Wire 在唐人街取景拍攝

rehabilitation program from 1979 to 1986. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth visited Victoria on 8 March 1983 and included Chinatown in her tour. Chinatown has several times been a location for television and motion picture production. In October 1995, the Heritage Sites and Monuments Board of Canada designated Victoria’s Chinatown as a national historic



Cohesive Groups of Heritage Buildings and Alleyways  
保存連接傳承樓宇的唐人街



Erection of the Gate of Harmonious Interest  
“同濟門”牌樓

結語

時至今天，域多利唐人街內的中西居民和商店並不多，但整體還是保留著十九世紀的風貌，為北美洲內極少還保存連接傳承樓宇的唐人街。樓宇背後依然曲徑通幽，而保留著“紫禁城”的獨特風格。域多利唐人街也是加拿大最早進行全面性重修的唐人街，計劃自1979年至1986年，持續了7年完成。英國伊莉莎白女皇於1983年3月，訪問域多利期間，還蒞臨參觀唐人街。域多利唐人街也是電視和電影導演青睞的拍攝場地。1995年12月，加拿大傳承遺跡與紀念碑委員會，將域多利唐人街定為國家級重點歷史遺跡。由於域多利沒有太多華裔新移民，域多利唐人街在二零一零年也沒有很大變化，它已成為域多利市中心一部份，歷史保留區，華人尋根之處，和四方遊客必到之地。

Chinese Associations in Chinatown 域多利華人團體

The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of Victoria is an umbrella association and a spokesman for Chinatown. Its president and executive members are elected by a Board of Directors which is composed of three representatives from each Chinese association. In 2009, twenty-nine Chinese associations sent representatives to sit on the Board. These associations are as follows:

域多利中華會館為唐人街的發言人，主席及其他執行委員, 由理事會選任。理事會由每個華人團體，選派三位代表組成。下列二十九個團體, 皆派代表出席理事會。

| Table I Chinese Associations in Victoria, December 2009<br>表一 域多利華人團體，2009年十二月 |                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Group 類別                                                                       | Name 名稱                                                                                       |
| (A) Political 政治                                                               | 1 Chinese National League (Guomindang Fenbu) 國民黨分部                                            |
|                                                                                | 2 Chinese Freemasons ( Hongmen Minzhidang,Victoria Branch) 洪門民治黨域多利分部                         |
|                                                                                | 3 Dart Coon Club (Quanjia Hongmen Da Quan Zongshe) 全加洪門達權總社                                   |
| (B) County 鄉邑                                                                  | 4 Hoy Sun NingYung Benevolent Association (Taishan Ningyang Zong Huiguan) 台山寧陽總會館             |
|                                                                                | 5 Kong Chow Benevolent Association (Gangzhou Huiguan) 岡州會館                                    |
|                                                                                | 6 Shon Yee Benevolent Association (Tiecheng Chongyi Hui,Victoria Branch) 鐵城崇義會                |
|                                                                                | 7 Hook Sin Tong Charity Association (Zhongshan Fushan Tang) 中山福善堂                             |
|                                                                                | 8 Yun Ping Association (Enping Huiguan) 恩平會館                                                  |
|                                                                                | 9 SamYap Society ( Sanyi Tongxiang Hui) 三邑同鄉會                                                 |
|                                                                                | 10 Yue Shan Society (Yushan Fensuo) 禺山分所                                                      |
|                                                                                | 11 Hoy Ping Association (Kaiping Huiguan) 開平會館                                                |
| (C) Clan 姓氏                                                                    | 12 Lee Association (Lishi Gongsuo) 李氏公所                                                       |
|                                                                                | 13 Lung Kong Association (Longgang Qinyi Zonggongsuo) 龍岡親義總公所                                 |
|                                                                                | 14 Wong Association (Huangshi Zongqinhui) 黃氏宗親會                                               |
| (D) Dialect 語言                                                                 | 15 Yen Wo Society (Renhe Huiguan) 人和會館                                                        |
| (E) Recreation 娛樂                                                              | 16 Han Yuen Club (Xianyuan Julebu) 閒圓俱樂部                                                      |
|                                                                                | 17 Gum Sing Musical Society (Jinsheng Yinyueshe) 金聲音樂社                                        |
|                                                                                | 18 Wong Sheung Kung Fu Club (Huang Xiang Jianshenhui) 黃相健身會                                   |
| (F) Business 商業                                                                | 19 Victoria Chinese Commerce Association (Huabu Shanghui) 華埠商會                                |
| (G) Social 社交                                                                  | 20 Chinese Canadian Cultural Association (Huaqiao Lianyihui) 華僑聯誼會                            |
|                                                                                | 21 Victoria Chinese Ladies Club (Zhonghua Fu Nü Hui) 中華婦女會                                    |
|                                                                                | 22 Victoria Chinese Cultural Centre (Zhonghua Wenhua Zhongxin) 中華文化中心                         |
|                                                                                | 23 Hong Kong Chinese Overseas Association (Lüjia Gangqiao Lianyihui) 旅加港僑聯誼會                  |
|                                                                                | 24 Chinatown Junior Lion Dancers (Huanbu Youtongxing Shituan) 華埠幼童醒獅團                         |
| (H) Religion 宗教                                                                | 25 Chinese Pentecostal Church (Huaren Shenzaohui) 華人神召會                                       |
| (I) Others 其他                                                                  | 26 Victoria (Chinatown) Lions Club (Yuduoli Huabu Shizihui) 域多利華埠獅子會                          |
|                                                                                | 27 Victoria Chinatown Lioness Club (Yuduoli Huabu Nü Shizihui) 域多利華埠女獅子會                      |
|                                                                                | 28 Victoria Chinese Canadian Veterans Association (Yuduoli Huaren Tuiwujun Renhui) 域多利華人退伍軍人會 |
|                                                                                | 29 Victoria Chinatown Care Centre (Yuduoli Huabu Liaoyangyuan) 域多利華埠療養院                       |

## Victoria City Council 域多利市政府

Victoria was incorporated as a City on August 2, 1862. 域多利市政府於1862年8月2日成立。



Victoria City Council 1891 域多利市政府 1891年



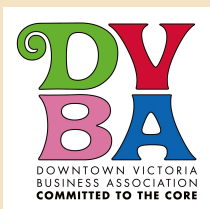
Victoria City Council 2011 域多利市政府 2011年

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This document is a companion insert 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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