

CENTRE STREET SOUTH

中央街南



The Home Confectionery Store, 312 Centre St. S, circa 1970s.

The Home Confectionery was a store that sold groceries and general merchandise. Owned by Luey DoFoo, the family-operated business ran from 1949 until 1983, when his son, Paul DoFoo, closed the store to retire at the age of seventy. For more than twenty years while he looked after the store, Paul resided in the duplex connected to the back of the building. He was one of the few bilingual Chinese residents in the Chinatown area, and was very well regarded by his customers for his kindness, and assistance in matters that required his fluency in English.
Photo credit: Paul DoFoo

70年代，Home Confectionery Store 糖果之家，中央街南 312 號。

The Home Confectionery 糖果之家是一家經營一般華洋雜貨的商店，由 Luey DoFoo 自 1949 年擁有作家庭式經營，後其子 Paul DoFoo 接手經營至其 70 歲才退休結束營業。Paul 居於連接大樓後面的仔屋內大概 20 年，他是少數居於唐人街能說雙語的人，因他善心以流利英語幫助有需要的人，故極受顧客敬重。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



House of Chan and Chung Kew Store, 207 Centre Street S, 1987.

Constructed in 1930, this building used to be occupied by the Chung Kew Store and the House of Chan Restaurant, one of the oldest Chinese-style restaurants in Calgary. Most recently, the building was home of Lips KTV and Restaurant (a karaoke bar), a beauty salon and other retail and office spaces. It was completely destroyed by fire on January 25, 2010.
Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1987年，中央街南207號的陳苑酒家及中橋公司。

於1930年興建，這座建築物曾有中橋公司及陳苑酒家(卡城其中一間早期的中餐館)在此營業。較近期的則有Lips KTV and Restaurant (一家卡拉OK餐廳)、美容院及其他商業及辦公室。2010年1月25日，這座建築物被大火燒毀。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



310, 310A and 312, Centre Street S, 1972.

The soon-to-be opened Merchant Drugs store (310) in this photo was owned by business partners John Quan, Ken Fung, Wing Lew and Jack Kheong. Shortly after, the name was changed to Centre Drugs, when Ken Fung left the business partnership. Next to it, King's Barbershop (310A) was owned by King Wong. The Home Confectionery store next door (312) was owned by the DoFoo family, and Paul DoFoo operated it until 1983.
Photo Credit: The City of Calgary, Corporate Records, Archives. Joseph Lewko fonds.

1972年，中央街南310, 310A 及312號。

此照為即將業的Merchant Drugs藥房(310號)，藥房由John Quan, Ken Fung, Wing Lew及Jack Kheong合夥經營；不久，Ken Fung終止合作，藥房改名為Centre Drugs。藥房隔鄰是King Wong的King's理髮店(310A號)及DoFoo家庭的The Home Confectionery糖果舖(312號)，Paul DoFoo經營此糖果舖至1983年。

圖片來源：The City of Calgary, Corporate Records, Archives. Joseph Lewko fonds.



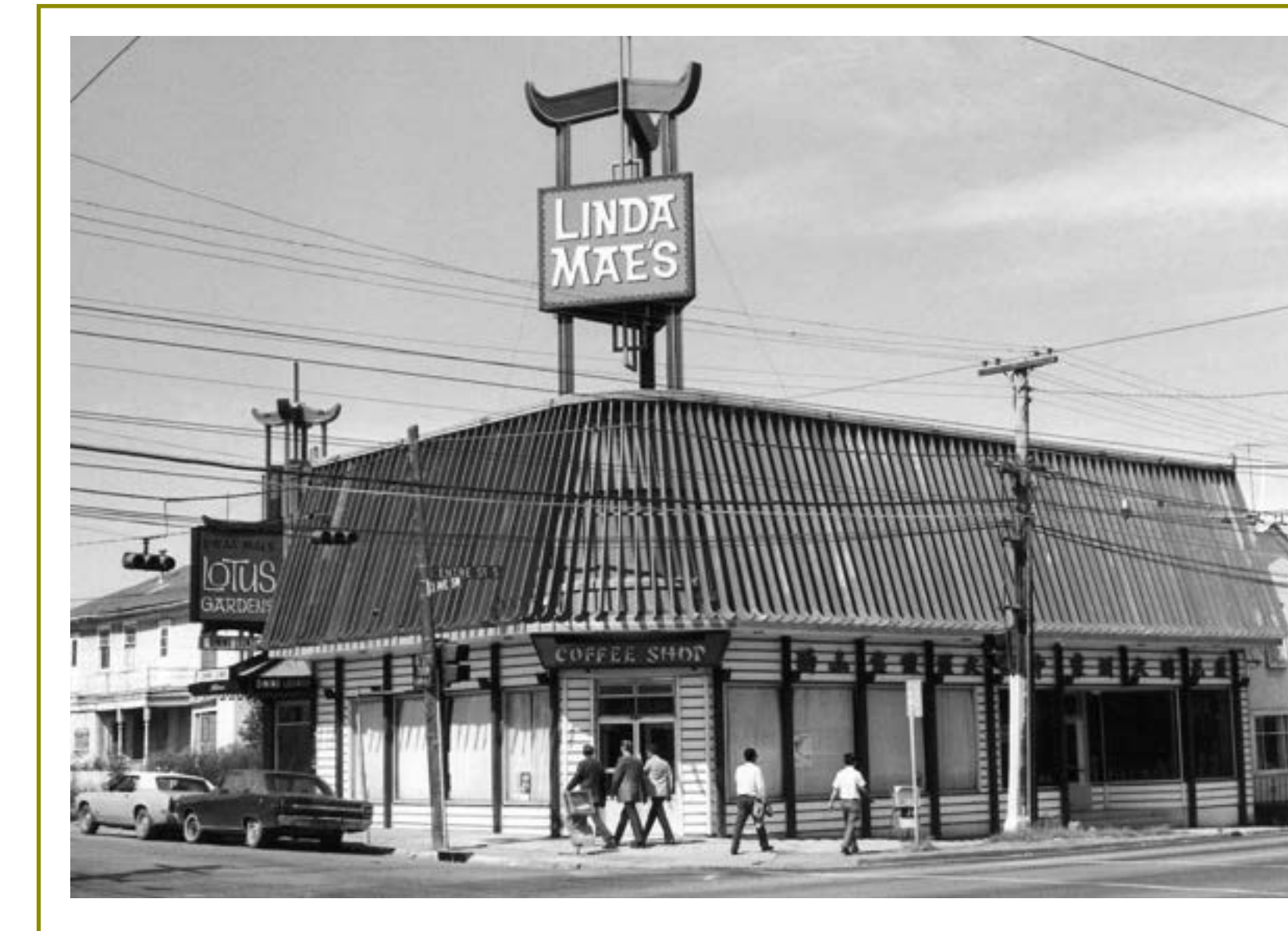
Hing Wah Imports Store, 312 Centre St. S, 1988.

During the 1970s, Hing Wah Imports was originally located in the Canton Block at 206A Centre Street S, and was owned and operated by Norman Ko. It later moved to 310 Centre Street S, and also occupied 312 Centre Street S as well sometime in the 1980s, which were the former locations of John Quan's Drug store, and Paul Dofoo's Home Confectionery. By 1988, Hing Wah had moved out of the 310 location, and now only occupies 312.
Photo credit: Paul DoFoo

1988年，中央街南 312 號，興華商店。

70年代間，興華商店原址位於廣東地段 Canton Block，中央街南 310 號，由 Norman Ko 擁有及經營，後來於 80 年代遷往南中央街 310 及 312 號，地點前身是 John Quan 的藥房及 Paul Dofoo 的 Home Confectionery 糖果之家，1988 年興華遷離 310 號單位，現只在 312 號營業。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



Linda Mae's Coffee Shop and Lotus Gardens Restaurant, 1972

Constructed in 1949, the building was owned by C.H. Poon, and he operated the Linda Mae's Coffee Shop and Lotus Gardens Restaurant within. Linda Mae's was named after his daughter, and it became a mainstay in the Chinese Community during its time, where the young and old gathered for camaraderie, coffee and good Chinese or Western style food.
Photo Credit: The City of Calgary, Corporate Records, Archives. Joseph Lewko fonds.

1972 年 Linda Mae's 咖啡店及 Lotus Gardens 餐廳。

建於 1949 年，業主 C.H. Poon 在此經營 Linda Mae's 咖啡店及 Lotus Gardens 餐廳，咖啡店是以 C.H.

Poon 女兒的名字命名，當時成為華人社區長者及青少年休閒、聯誼、享用咖啡及中西美食的主要聚集地點。

圖片來源：The City of Calgary, Corporate Records, Archives. Joseph Lewko fonds.



Shopping Centre, 300 Block, 303 Centre Street S, 1988.

This building housed the Calgary Chinese Elderly Citizens Association and various retail businesses were replaced by City Plaza in the early 1990's.
Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1988年，購物中心，300地段，中央街南303號。

這大廈前身為卡城華人耆英會及各式零售店，於90年代早期，由城市中心取代。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo

CENTRE STREET SOUTH

中央街南



City Plaza, 303 Centre St. S, 1993.

Built in 1990, City Plaza has a food court and houses a variety of retail businesses and restaurants.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1993年，城市中心，中央街南303號。
建於1990年，城市中心內有小食店、零售店及餐館。
圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



Dragon City Mall, 328 Centre St SE, 1997.

Built in 1978 by businessman Sam Switzer, this was a commercial and office building called Central Place before it was converted into Dragon City Mall in the mid 1990s. Dragon City Mall currently houses a variety of different establishments, including the Regency Palace Seafood Restaurant.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1997年，位於中央街東南328號的龍城商場
由商人 Sam Switzer 建於90年代初期的龍城商場現已成為各種不同商家的聚集地。
圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



Grabba Jabba, 101-303 Centre St. S, 1998.

Owned and operated by Dana Lee, the granddaughter of C.H. Poon, Grabba Jabba sold coffee, coffee beans, and baked goods from 1993 to 2003 to its Downtown business

clientele, as well as the Chinatown community.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1998年，Grabba Jabba, 中央街南303號 - 101室。
Grabba Jabba 由 C.H Poon 的孫女 Dana Lee 擁有及經營，自1993至2003年 Grabba Jabba 售賣咖啡、咖啡豆及餅食予市中心商業區及唐人街社區的顧客。
圖片來源：Paul DoFoo

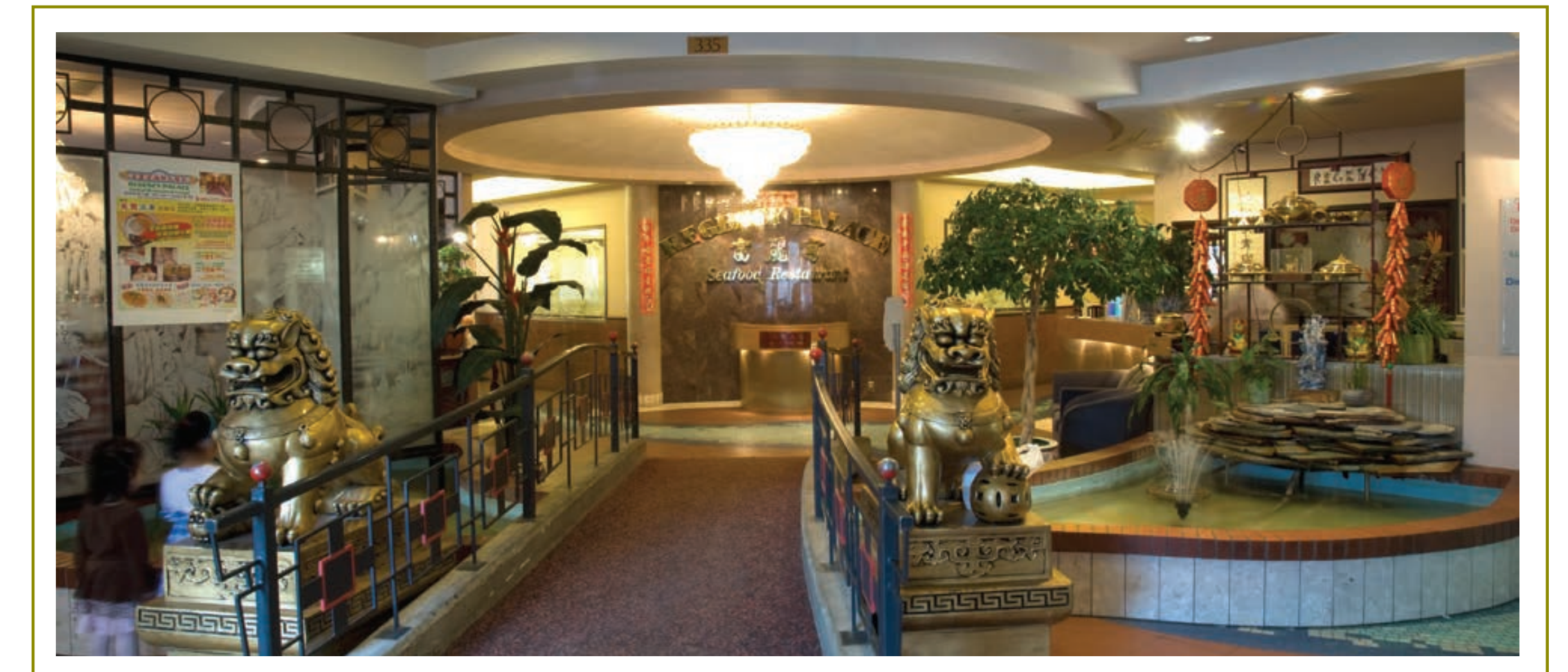


Centre Street Bridge, 2008.

Construction for the Centre Street Bridge began in April of 1915, and completed in 1916. Spanning over the Bow River, the bridge is 396 metres in length, and 12.8 metres wide, connecting Downtown Calgary to Crescent Heights. Chinatown is the first point of access to the downtown area at the south of the bridge. Guarding the north and south entrances on high pedestals are four large concrete lions modeled after those in London's Trafalgar Square. The original lions have since been removed and replaced with replicas. The Centre Street Bridge is protected as a Municipal Historic Resource since 1992.

Photo Credit: Michael Sidorenko

2008年，中央街獅子橋。
中央街橋於1915年4月開始興建，至1916年完成。這條橫跨弓河的橋全長396公尺，闊12.8公尺，連貫了卡城市中心及Crescent Heights。唐人街是通往橋南端 的市中心的主要通道。守護這橋南北兩邊入口的是四隻石獅子，是按英國倫敦的Trafalgar Square 的石獅子仿造。經過這麼多年，最初的石獅子已被挪開及修理，現時在橋上的只是複製品。自1992年，這座中央街橋已被列入市級歷史資源。
圖片來源：Michael Sidorenko



Regency Palace Seafood Restaurant, 328 Centre Street S, 2010.

Located on the third level of the Dragon City Mall, the Regency Palace Seafood Restaurant is the largest Chinese restaurant in Calgary. Owned by Gordon Yee, it has been in business since 1994.

Photo Credit: Steven Fung

2010年，富麗宮大酒家，中央街南328號。
自1994年開始營業，位於龍城商場三樓的富麗宮海鮮大酒家，是卡城最大的中國餐館，Gordon Yee是富麗宮海鮮大酒家的老板。
圖片來源：Steven Fung

3RD AVENUE SOUTHEAST

東南第三大道



Thunderbird Travel Ltd. at 111 3rd Avenue SE, 1972.

One of the locations that Roddy Mah operated his Thunderbird Travel agency was at 111 3rd Avenue SE, next to his Jade Palace Restaurant.
Photo Credit: The City of Calgary, Corporate Records, Archives. Joseph Lewko fonds.

1972年，東南第三大道111號的安航旅行社。

Roddy Mah經營之安航旅行社地址之一：東南第三大道111號，隔鄰亦是他經營的玉宮酒樓。
圖片來源：The City of Calgary, Corporate Records, Archives. Joseph Lewko fonds.



Friends in front of Thunderbird Travel, located in the Good Fortune Plaza on 3rd Avenue SE, circa 1980s.

Owner, Roddy Mah (centre), Hornby and Nancy Jear (right), and friends from Vancouver (left).
Photo Credit: Nancy Jear

80年代，位于西南第三大道的好運商場的好運商場的安航旅遊同仁及朋友。

負責人 Roddy Mah (中)，Hornby Jear，Nancy Jear (右) 及溫哥華來的朋友(左)。
圖片來源：Nancy Jear



North side of 3rd Avenue SE. Includes Dr. Chow's Building, Silver Dragon Restaurant, Chinese National League, Shon Yee Building and Chinatown Shopping Mall, 1984.

The Capital Centre has since replaced the Chow House in 1989.
Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1984年，東南第三大道以北，包括 Dr. Chow's Building、銀龍酒家、國民黨卡技利分部、崇義樓及唐人街購物中心。

Capital Centre 於 1989 年取代了 Chow House。
圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



Silver Dragon Restaurant, 106 3rd Avenue SE, 1986.

The Silver Dragon Restaurant, owned by Jack Wong, has operated in Calgary since 1966 and originally conducted business in the Canton Block. It moved to its current location at 106 3rd Avenue SE sometime in the mid-1970s.
Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1986年，位於東南第三大道106號的銀龍酒家。

Jack Wong 在 1966 年已在卡加利的 Canton Block 開設了銀龍酒家。酒家在 70 年代中期搬至現時的位置，即東南第三大道 106 號。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



Royal Garden Restaurant and Chinatown Shopping Mall, 130 – 132, 3rd Avenue SE, 1986.

With the intricate murals of Lions from Taiwan flanking the front exterior, this building houses the Chinatown Shopping Mall and formerly the Royal Garden Restaurant. It was built sometime in 1977 by Roddy Mah and Jack Fern.
Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1986年東南第3大道的翠園酒樓及翠園商場。

這建築物前面牆壁刻有從台灣來的獅子壁畫，是Roddy Mah及Jack Fern於1977年興建。當時名為翠園商場，翠園酒樓在這營業。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo

3RD AVENUE SOUTHEAST



Dr. Chow's House, Centre Street and 3rd Avenue SE, 1988.

One of the original houses in Chinatown, Dr. Raymond Chow was the last owner of this house where he operated his Family practice before it was torn down and replaced by the Capital Centre Building in 1989. During the 1930s, it was owned by C.H. Poon, and housed his Nanking Restaurant. It was then later purchased by Harry Lee, where he operated the Harry Lee Travel office, (which eventually became Thunderbird Travel) during the 1950s and 60s.
Photo Credit: Norma Quan

1988 年，Dr Chow 醫生的房宅，中央街與東南第三大道。
唐人街最早期房屋之一，Raymond Chow 周醫生曾在此行醫，周醫生是房屋最終擁有人，該房屋於 1989 年拆卸及重建為嘉達樓。於 30 年代，此曾為 C.H. Poon 擁有並經營 Nanking Restaurant 南京餐館。其後於 50 至 60 年代，由 Harry Lee 購入及經營 Harry Lee Travel 李夏利旅遊辦事處 (後改為安航旅行社)。
圖片來源：Norma Quan



Good Fortune Plaza, 3rd Avenue SE, 1993.

Constructed in 1987, the Good Fortune Plaza is a modern commercial building that initially housed some prestigious businesses in Chinatown, which included the Hong Kong Bank of Canada (now known as HSBC Bank of Canada), Sing Tao Daily Newspaper (now located at 113 3rd Avenue SE) and Roddy Mah's Thunderbird Travel Ltd.
Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1993 年，位於東南第三大道的好運商場。
好運商場建於 1987 年。此大廈是唐人街一間現代的商業大樓。首批進駐的公司包括：香港滙豐銀行加拿大分行 (現稱為加拿大滙豐銀行)，星島日報 (現已搬至東南第三大道 113 號) 和 Roddy Mah's 安航旅遊公司。
圖片來源：Paul DoFoo

東南第三大道



Shon Yee Building and Chinese Freemason's Hung Mon Apartment Complex, 3rd Avenue SE, 1988.

The Shon Yee Building is owned by the Shon Yee Benevolent Association of Calgary, and houses various businesses. The Hung Mon apartment complex next to it on the right is owned by the Chinese Freemasons, and also houses the Dat Coon Club.
Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1988 年，位於東南第三大道的崇義樓及洪門民治黨駐加國卡技利支部的洪門大廈。
崇義樓由崇義會擁有，在樓內設有不同的商戶。崇義樓右鄰的洪門大廈及其達權社同屬於洪門民治黨駐加國卡技利支部。
圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



Harry Lee's Thunderbird Travel Agency, circa 1950 – 60s.

Established in 1949, Harry Lee's Thunderbird Travel was the first travel agency in Chinatown. Initially it was called Harry Lee Travel, and it served as an insurance, real estate and travel agency. Later it was taken over by Roddy Mah, his wife Alice's nephew. It also had moved around to several locations within Chinatown, one of them being at the Good Fortune Plaza in the late 1980s.
Photo Credit: Doug Lee

50 至 60 年代，Harry Lee 的 Thunderbird Travel Agency 安航旅行社。
於 1949 年營業，Harry Lee 的安航旅行社是唐人街最早期的旅行社，最初名為 Harry Lee Travel Agency，經營保險、地產及旅遊代理，後由其妻子的姪兒 Roddy Mah 接管。該旅行社曾於唐人街內搬遷數處地點，80 年代後期在 Good Fortune Plaza 好運商場營業。
圖片來源：Doug Lee



Wah Ying Mansion, 122 3rd Avenue SE, 1988.

The Wah Ying Mansion is a Chinese Senior's apartment complex.
Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1988 年，於東南第三大道 122 號的華英大廈。
華英大廈是一間華人老人公寓。
圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



Capital Centre, 100 3rd Avenue SE, 1997.

The Capital Centre was constructed in 1989, and provides space for various businesses.
Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1997 年，東南第三大道 100 號的 Capital Centre。
Capital Centre 建於 1989 年，為各種不同的商業活動提供場地。
圖片來源：Paul DoFoo

3RD AVENUE SOUTHEAST



Block view of 3rd Ave East from Centre Street S. Includes Capital Centre, Silver Dragon Restaurant, Chinese National League, Shon Yee Building and Wah Ying Mansion, 1997.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1997年，由中央街南望向第三大道東面的街景。建築物包括：Capital Centre、銀龍酒家、國民黨卡技利分部、崇義樓和華英大廈。
圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



Hang Fung Foods, 119 3rd Avenue SE, 2010.

Constructed in 1975, this building has housed Hang Fung Foods for over twenty years. About 5,000 square feet, it once was both a barbeque restaurant and a grocery store. The restaurant section has since been closed, and the entire space is now used as the grocery store.
Photo Credit: Steven Fung

2010年，東南第三大道119號，恆豐雜貨。
建於1975年，這建築物是恆豐雜貨的現址，恆豐在此經營超過20年，面積超過5000平方尺，它曾經一部份是燒臘餐館、一部份為雜貨店，後來餐館結業，全部面積用作雜貨店。
圖片來源：Steven Fung

東南第三大道



Jade Palace Restaurant, 103 3rd Avenue SE, circa early 1980s.

Constructed in 1900, this building housed the Golden Dragon, financed by Eddie Mah before it became the Jade Palace, which was owned by his son, Roddy Mah. The Jade palace offered French-style restaurant service, and catered to mostly a corporate clientele. It was among the first legally licensed establishments to serve liquor in Chinatown.
Photo Credit: Michael Sidorenko

80年代初期，東南第三大道103號的玉宮酒樓。
於1900年興建，這建築物內曾有由Eddie Mah經營的金龍酒樓，後Eddie的兒子Roddy Mah把這餐館改名為玉宮。玉宮酒樓提供法式餐館服務，也為許多公司客戶辦到會。它也是唐人街第一批領有酒牌的餐館。
圖片來源：Michael Sidorenko



Hang Fung Produce and Warehouse, 123 3rd Avenue SE, 2010.

Built in 1982, this location was home to various restaurants, such as The Red Ruby Restaurant, before it was converted to a grocery store in the late 2000's. Hang Fung Foods now operates this additional store next to its first one at 119.

Photo Credit: Steven Fung

2010年，東南第三大道123號，恆豐雜貨及其倉庫。
建於1982年，這建築物曾經有多間餐館在此經營（如：紅寶石餐廳）。直至2000年後期，才被改建為雜貨店。現時恆豐雜貨於此及鄰鋪經營。
圖片來源：Steven Fung

3RD AVENUE SOUTHWEST

西南第三大道



Lee Nin Mow's Rooming House, 130 3rd Avenue SW, circa 1997.

Lee Nin Mow was in his mid-teens when he immigrated to Canada in 1912. He bought the house in 1916 and turned it into a rooming house by adding more rooms in 1950. He resided there until his death in 1982. It was the last of the original houses in the Chinatown area when it was torn down, and the property has since become a parking lot.
Photo Credit: June Quon

約1997年，西南第三大道130號 Lee Nin Mow公寓。
1912年Lee Nin Mo在十幾歲少年時移民到加拿大，1916年他購買了一所房屋，在1950年時在房屋中多加房間成為公寓，他在這公寓居住至離世，這公寓被拆毀時是唐人街最後的一間原建屋，現改作停車場。
圖片來源：June Quon



Five Harvest Building, 108 3rd Avenue SW, 2010.

A mixed commercial and residential building, the Five Harvest has ninety residential apartments above two commercial levels that provide various retail services and restaurants.
Photo Credit: Steven Fung

2010年，西南第三大道108號，五豐大廈。
五豐大廈是一幢既有商業也有住宅用途的建築物，首二層為零售及餐館應用，樓上則有90個住宅單位。
圖片來源：Steven Fung



Tan's Plaza, 114 3rd Avenue SW, 2010.

Constructed in 1990, Tan's Plaza is a three story building owned by Diep Tan. He operated his Tong Ky BBQ House on the second floor, which was renowned for its barbequed meat delicacies. After his retirement in 2005, he sold the BBQ House in Chinatown, but continues to operate the second Tong Ky BBQ location on 17th Avenue SE.
Photo Credit: Henry Lau

2010年，西南第三大道114號，Tan's Plaza松記商店。
建於1990年，樓高三層的Tan's Plaza松記商店是Diep Tan 名下物業。Diep Tan 在二樓經營他馳名的松記燒臘。他於2005年退休並出售這在唐人街的物業，但他仍經營位於東南十七大道的另一分店。
圖片來源：Henry Lau

2ND AVENUE SOUTHWEST



The Lung Family Residence located at 123 - 2nd Avenue SW, across from the Chinese United Church, circa 1950s.

The Lung Family relocated to Calgary from Cayley, Alberta in the 1940s. They lived in the house during the 50s and 60s, and operated a store called Royal Grocery outside of Chinatown on 17th Avenue and 7th Street, SW. Mrs. Lung was an active member in the Chinese United Church.
Photo Credit: Pat Frank

50年代，Lung家居於西南第二大道123號，華人協和教會對面。
40年代，Lung家自Cayley移居至亞省卡城，50及60年代Lung家均在這屋居住，並在唐人街外西南第17大道及第7街，經營Royal Grocery雜貨店。Lung太太是華人協和教會的活躍份子。
圖片來源：Pat Frank



Harmonious Centre, 116 2nd Avenue SW, circa 1980s.

The Harmonious Centre has housed a variety of tenants over the years from theaters and restaurants to a church on the top floor.
Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

80年代，西南第二大道116號Harmonious Centre。
多年來，Harmonious Centre 內雲集不同類型的劇院和餐館，頂樓還有教堂。
圖片來源：Paul DoFoo

西南第二大道



Chinese Public School, Chinese United Church and the former Chinese Mission on 2nd Avenue SW, 1972.

The Chinese Public School was built in 1939, and operated until the early 1980s. The Chinese United Church in the middle was built in 1954, while the former Chinese Mission next to it on the right was constructed in 1910. In 1912, the first Chinese Branch of the YMCA in Canada was established at this Chinese Mission. Initially non-denominational, it eventually became a congregation of the United Church of Canada.
Photo Credit: The City of Calgary, Corporate Records, Archives. Joseph Lewko fonds.

1972年，西南第二大道上的華僑公立學校、華人協和教會及前中華傳道會。
華僑公立學校建於1939年，一直運作至八十年代早期。位於中間的華人協和教會建於1954年，右鄰之中華傳道會建於1910年。在1912年加拿大基督教青年會(YMCA)於原是中華傳道會的地址上成立了第一個華人支會，支會最初是無分宗教派別，後漸蛻變為United Church of Canada之會場。
圖片來源：The City of Calgary, Corporate Records, Archives. Joseph Lewko fonds.



View east from 1st Street and 2nd Avenue SW, with Calgary Native Friendship Centre building at forefront, Bowside Manor behind, Chinese United Church and Oi Kwan Building, circa, 1980s.

Photo Credit: Paul Dofoo

80年代，從第一街及第二大道的路口向東望去的景觀。前面是Calgary Native Friendship Centre的大樓，後面是 Bowside Manor，華人協和教會及愛群大廈。
圖片來源：Paul DoFoo

2ND AVENUE SOUTHWEST



Oi Kwan Place Building, 120, 2nd Avenue SW, circa early 1980s.

Opened in 1976, the Oi Kwan Place is an apartment complex for senior citizens. The Oi Kwan Foundation is a charitable organization established in 1974, and grew out of the work of the Chinese United Church. It replaced the Chinese Mission (the precursor of the Church) that formerly occupied the same location, which provided housing for new Chinese immigrants and seniors. Currently, a proposal has been put forth to the city of Calgary to extend the apartment complex to occupy the location of the Chinese United Church that is next to it.

Photo Credit: Michael Sidorenko

80年代初期，東南第二大道120號的愛群大廈。

愛群大廈於1976年建成，是一座耆英及華裔新移民的公寓大樓。愛群基金會是一個成立於1974年的慈善團體，是從華人協和教會的工作引申出來的。大廈的位置前身是Chinese Mission教會。近期，卡城市政府有計劃把愛群大廈擴建至現時旁邊的華人協和教會的位置。

圖片來源：Michael Sidorenko



Bowside Manor, 128 2nd Avenue SW, 1985.

Opened in 1980, Bowside Manor was built in co-operation among the Lee Association, the Chinese Public School, and the Chinatown Development Foundation to assist those of low-income.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1985年，西南第二大道128號的Bowside Manor。

於1980年開幕，Bowside Manor

是由李氏公所、華僑公立學校及唐人街發展基金會合作興建，為低收入人士提供居所。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo

西南第二大道



Ng Tower Centre, 115 2nd Avenue SW, 1984.

Constructed sometime in the late 1970s or early 1980s, the Ng Tower Centre is a privately owned apartment complex with one hundred and thirty-two units, two commercial levels on the second and main floors, and underground parking. Built by Yuk Sum Ng, the tower is still owned and operated by his family today. Yuk Sum Ng was also an artist, and had The Ng Art Gallery on the main floor. He was very involved in the community, and was a founder for both the Chinese Art Association, and the Eng/Ng Affinity Association.

photo credit: Paul DoFoo

1984年，西南第二大道115號伍氏大廈 Ng Tower Centre。

在70年代後期或80年代初期興建的伍氏大廈 Ng Tower Centre，是一座私人公寓樓，共有132個單位，一、二樓為商業用途，地下有停車場。這大廈由伍煜森興建及管理，目前仍由他的家族管理。伍煜森也是一個藝術家，他在該大廈一樓開設 The Ng Art Gallery；他也非常投入社區，他是 Chinese Art Association 及卡城伍氏宗親會的創辦人。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



Calgary Chinese United Church, 124 2nd Avenue SW, 2010.

Constructed in 1954, the Chinese United Church was an outgrowth of the former Chinese Mission that used to be next door, where the Oi Kwan Building now resides. One of Chinatown's first post-World War 2 buildings, it was designed by Maxwell Bates, an architect and also a well-known Calgary artist. In 2008, a plan was proposed to the City of Calgary for Oi Kwan Place to construct a sixteen story senior citizen housing complex as an extension on the site of the existing Chinese United Church, while retaining and using the front façade.

Photo Credit: Steven Fung

2010年，華人協和教會，第二大道西南124號。

建於1954年，華人協和教會是以前隔鄰的Chinese Mission教會所發展而成，Chinese Mission教會現今已改建為愛群大廈。華人協和教會是唐人街第二次世界大戰後首批建築物，由既是建築師亦是卡城知名藝術家Maxwell Bates設計。2008年一份將Oi Kwan Place改建為十六層高的長者公寓建議書呈上卡城市政府，公寓是由既有的華人協和教會伸展出來，正面保留作教會用。

圖片來源：Steven Fung

2ND AVENUE SOUTHEAST



John and Tenie Quan in front of Flat Iron Building, circa 1940s.

Constructed in 1911, the Flat Iron Building was one of the oldest buildings in Chinatown. John Quan had purchased the Flat Iron Block in 1945, but sold it in 1952. During his ownership, it was mostly a residential building, with three businesses on the main level – a tofu shop, a laundry service and a grocery store.

Photo Credit: Norma Quan

40年代，John 與 Tenie Quan 攝於 Flat Iron 大樓前。

建於 1911 年，Flat Iron 大樓是唐人街最早期大廈建築之一，John Quan 於 1945 年購入 Flat Iron 地段並於 1952 年售出，期間主要作為住宅大樓，主層有三所商店 – 豆腐店、洗衣店及雜貨店。

圖片來源：Norma Quan



Mah Society Apartment Building, 110 2nd Avenue SE, 1986.

The Mah Society had built this five-story apartment and retail complex in 1978, but then sold it later on.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1986年，東南第二大道的馬氏宗親會的公寓樓。

馬氏宗親會於1978年興建此五層高公寓及商業大樓，現已出售及改建。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo

東南第二大道



2nd Avenue SE, including the Chinese Pentecostal Church building (foreground), Gee How Oak Tin Association Building (next to the church), the Ho Lem Block (4th building from the church in the background), 1984

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1984年，東南第二大道包括華人神召會(前面)，至孝篤親公所大樓(教會旁)，Ho Lem Block (後面教會旁第4座大樓)。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



East End of Flat Iron Block, 128 2nd Avenue SE, 1986.

Believed to be designed after the Flat Iron Building in New York City, this wedge shaped building was built by Duncan Beveridge during the building boom of 1910-1913. Chosen as an important part of Calgary's third Chinatown, the Flat Iron Block had commercial spaces on the ground level with residences on the second floor. This building was eventually replaced by the Hong Kong Plaza in 1994.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1986年，東南第二大道 128 號東端的 Flat Iron Block。

相信是仿照紐約市的 Flat Iron Building 興建的楔形建築物，它是由 Duncan Beveridge 於 1910-1913 年興建。Flat Iron Block 的主層為商業用途，二樓為住宅，它是卡城第三個唐人街一個重要的部份。此建築物於 1994 年被改建為 Hong Kong Plaza。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



2nd Avenue SE from 1st Street SE, includes the Buddhist Study (right, foreground), Flat Iron Block (left), Mah Society Building (left, background) 1984.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1984年，東南一街至東南第二大道，包括佛學居士林(前右)，Flat Iron Block (左)及馬氏宗親會大廈(後左)。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



Chinese Pentecostal Church, 129 2nd Avenue SE, 1987.

Built in the late 1960s, the Chinese Pentecostal Church is the second church built in Chinatown. Today, it welcomes three congregations: English, Cantonese and Mandarin.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1987年，東南第二大道129號的卡城華人神召會。

建於60年代後期，卡城華人神召會是唐人街的第二間教會。

現時它有英文、粵語及國語三堂會眾。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo

2ND AVENUE SOUTHEAST



Leong Chong How Tong Society Building, 119 2nd Avenue SE, 1987.

The Leong Chong How Tong Society constructed this building in 1982. At the time when this photograph was taken, The Regal Restaurant on the main level was owned by Gordon Yee, and it ran from 1985 to 1993. He then opened the Regency Palace Seafood Restaurant in the Dragon City Mall in 1994.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1987年，東南第二大道119號梁忠孝堂大廈。

建於1982年的梁忠孝堂大廈，相片拍攝時期，Gordon Yee於1985-1993年在主層經營富麗宮酒家；到1994年，他才在龍城商場開設富麗宮海鮮大酒家。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



Golden Inn Restaurant and Old Ho Lem Block, 107 – 111 2nd Avenue SE, 1987.

Constructed in 1911, The Old Ho Lem Block was purchased by Ho Lem in 1917 to run his Calgary Knitting Mills company, which thrived until it had to close its doors during World War 2. A major supporter of the Chinese Nationalists, Ho Lem also sold to them the 109 portion of the block in 1919 to serve as headquarters. In 1989, the 111 portion was converted into the Golden Happiness Plaza by then owner Cuong Chau, who operated the Golden Happiness Bakery housed within. Located next to the Ho Lem Block at 107 is Golden Inn Restaurant, which has been in business since the early 1970s.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

東南第二大道111號的金源菜館及舊Ho Lem Block。

興建於1911年，Ho Lem於1917年購入舊Ho Lem Block，用來開設他的Calgary Knitting Mills公司直至二次世界大戰時期才結業。Ho Lem為卡城國民黨的主要支持者，1919年，他把109號的一段賣給它們作黨址。1989年，111號段的業主Cuong Chau把它改建為金樂商場大廈並在內經營金樂大餅家。Ho Lem Block旁的107號為自70年代就開始營業的金源菜館。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo

東南第二大道



Lung Kong Building, 115 2nd Avenue SE, 1987.

Owned by the Lung Kong Association, Calgary Chapter, they constructed this building in 1985 to serve as their headquarters, and to also offer commercial space to various businesses. Restaurants that have operated in the building include the Mayflower Restaurant, China Palace and most currently, Ho Won Restaurant.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1987年，東南第二大道115號的龍崗親義公所大樓。

卡城龍崗親義公所於1985年興建的大樓，並用作他們的所址，大廈其他地方也用作其他商業用途。在那裏營業過的餐館包括

Mayflower Restaurant, China Palace及最近期的好運大酒樓。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



Broadview Centre, 110 2nd Avenue SE, 1998.

Formerly the Mah Society apartment and retail complex, the Broadview Centre was refaced in the late 1990s and houses variety of retail shops on the main level.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1998年，東南第二大道的匯景中心。

前為馬氏宗親會的公寓樓，90年代後期改建為匯景中心，主層有各類商店。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



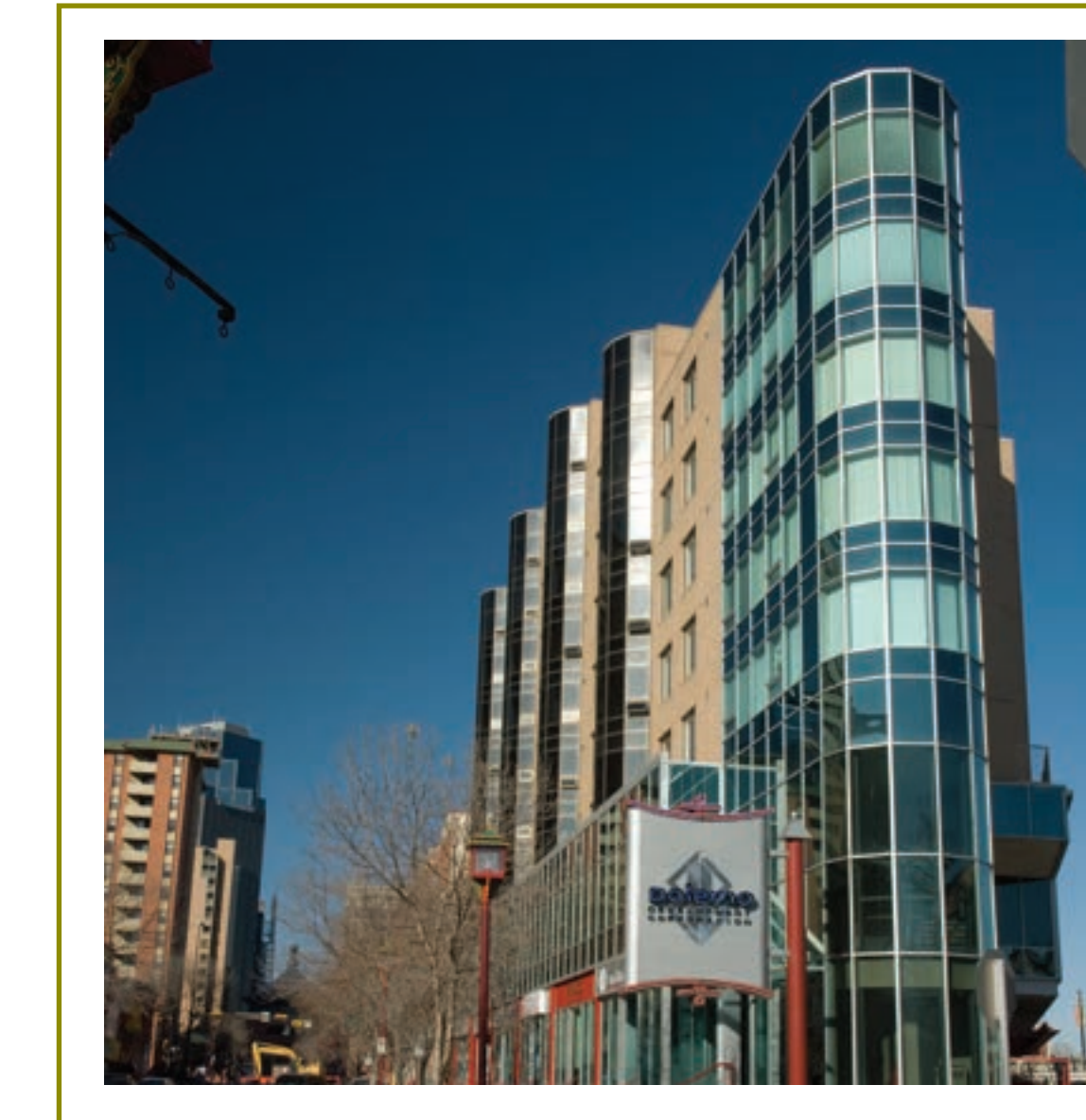
Gee How Oak Tin Benevolent Association Building, 123 2nd Ave SE, 1987.

Constructed in 1982 by the Gee How Oak Tin Benevolent Association, the second level is used as their office while the lower level is commercial space.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1987年，東南第二大道123號的至孝篤親公所大樓。

建於1982年，二樓用作公所的辦公室，樓下為商業用途。



Hong Kong Plaza, 128 2nd Avenue SE, 2010.

The nine-storey Hong Kong Plaza replaced the Flat Iron Building on February 14, 1991. Commercial businesses utilize the first two floors while residential condo units occupy the rest. Situated next to the Bow River, it is thought to have good "feng shui".

Photo Credit: Steven Fung

2010年，東南第二大道128號香港花園。

樓高九層的香港花園落成於1991年2月14日，它取代了舊有的Flat Iron Building。首二層為商業用途，其餘則全為住宅用途。迄立於弓河旁邊，香港花園被認為有好風水。

圖片來源：Steven Fung

1ST STREET SOUTHEAST

東南一街



200 Block, 1st Street SE.

Constructed in 1980, this building adjacent to Chinatown's Dragon City Mall has been the home of many local businesses.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

東南一街200號地段。

於1980年興建，這建築物毗鄰唐人街的龍城商場，是許多本地商店的營業地方。

圖片來源： Paul DoFoo



207 1st Street SE, 1986.

Since its construction in 1978, a number of diverse businesses, from restaurants to local community organizations, have occupied the building.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

東南一街207號。

於1978年興建，這建築物內有各式各樣的商店、社區團體及餐廳。

圖片來源： Paul DoFoo



Calgary House of Buddhist Study, 201 1st Street SE, 1993.

Before it became a place for Buddhist study, this house was occupied Luey Chung Wah. It was also abandoned for while, but was eventually torn down sometime in the mid 1990s

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1993年，東南一街201號卡城佛學居士林。

卡城佛學居士林遷入前，這屋為Luey Chung Wah所有；後空置了一段時間，最後於90年代被拆卸。

圖片來源： Paul DoFoo

1ST STREET SOUTHWEST

西南一街



Calgary Chinese Cultural Centre, 197 1st Street SW, 1993.

Modeled after the famed Temple of Heaven in Beijing, the Calgary Chinese Cultural Centre opened its doors in 1992. The three-storey, 70,000-sq. ft. building is the focal point of community, educational, recreational and cultural activity in Chinatown. Led by Calgary businessman Victor Mah, the \$10-million project was generously supported by Dr. Henry Fok (Hong Kong), the City of Calgary, provincial and federal governments, Mobil Oil Canada, Oxford Development Group Inc., and others.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1993年，西南一街的卡城中華文化中心。

按北京天壇為模型建設的卡城中華文化中心，於1992年開幕。這座三層高、70,000平方尺的建築物是唐人街的社區、教育、康樂和文化活動的集中地。由卡城商人馬偉豪帶領，這個千萬的項目由香港富商霍英東博士、三級政府、Mobil Oil Canada、Oxford Development Group Inc 等捐款支持興建。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



Calgary Chinatown Senior's Centre, 111 Riverfront Avenue SW, 1997.

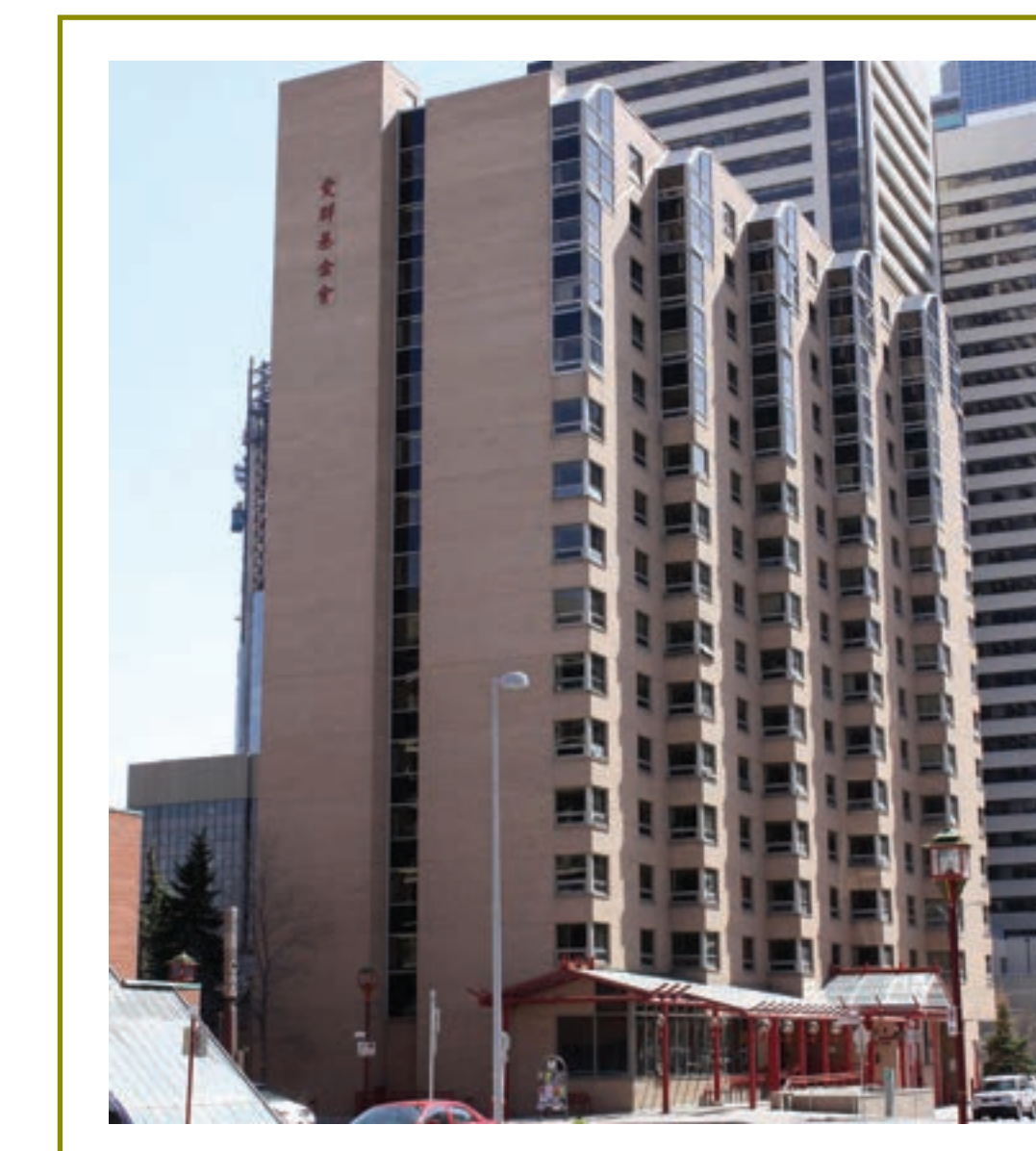
The Calgary Chinatown Seniors' Centre was built in the mid-1990s by the Calgary Chinese Elderly Citizens' Association, a non-profit organization dedicated to helping seniors and new immigrants since 1985.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1997年，西南Riverfront Avenue 111號的卡城華埠耆英中心。

卡城華埠耆英中心由卡城華人耆英會於90年代中期。卡城華人耆英會為一個非牟利機構，成立於1985年，專為協助耆老及新移民。

圖片來源：Paul DoFoo



Wai Kwan Manor, 200 1st Street SW, 2010.

Opened in 1985, the Wai Kwan Manor is an apartment complex for senior citizens. Fifteen floors above the ground, it is a high-rise building built by the Oi Kwan Foundation.

Photo Credit: Henry Lau

2010年，西南一街200號Wai Kwan Manor。

Wai Kwan Manor 於1985年啟用，它是一幢長者住宅大廈，樓高15層，為愛群基金會興建。

圖片來源：Henry Lau

CANTON BLOCK



Canton Block, 200 – 218 Centre Street S, 1986.

The Canton block is the first building that was constructed and owned by a group of Chinese men in 1910, to mark the third and current location of Calgary's Chinatown. The first Chinatown was established around 1890 on the corner of Centre Street S and 9th Avenue E, but by 1901, the Chinese population had significantly increased. Further expansion for a larger Chinatown to meet their demands for goods and services was restricted, as adjacent lands were not available. Naturally, a second Chinatown emerged around the first Chinese Mission that was built by Thomas Underwood along 10th Avenue and 1st Street SW.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1986年，中央街南200-218號的Canton Block。

Canton Block 是1910年由一組華人最先聯合興建及擁有的建築物，

它訂立了第三代及現時唐人街的位置。第一代唐人街始於1890年，位置在現時的中央街南夾第九大道。至1901年，華人社區人口激增，唐人街附近已有各項發展，唐人街不能擴建，

第二代唐人街就自然的產生了，位置在西南一街夾第十大道，亦即是當時由Thomas Underwood興建的Chinese Mission 附近。

圖片來源：Paul Dofoo



North section of the Canton Block, 200 – 206 Centre Street S, 1986.

The second Chinatown was forced to relocate again in 1910 when the Canadian Northern Railway included the construction of a hotel on the corner of 10th Avenue and 1st Street SW as part of the plan for a proposed route into the city. As a result, property values drastically increased, and the non-Chinese owners seized the opportunity to sell. It was then that the group of Chinese men decided to purchase their own property, and finance the construction of the Canton Block. Developed in three sections from 1910 – 1911, it is believed that the most northern part was first built by the Chinese.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1986年，中央街南200-206號，Canton Block的北段。

1910年，Canadian Northern

Railway於西南一街夾第十大道興建酒店，並在該路段建設火車鐵路，帶動該區物業價格上升，非華人業主紛紛趁機出售物業。有見及此，一組華人集資及興建Canton Block。在1910年間分三期進行，位於北面的建築相信是由華人興建。

圖片來源：Paul Dofoo



Middle section of the Canton Block, 204A – 210 Centre Street S, 1986.

According to the City of Calgary's Building and Permit Registers, the building permit for the Canton Block was issued on October 1, 1910, with the owner listed as "Chinatown", the class of building being "Stores and Apartments". The architect was J.B. Henderson, a prominent member of the Chinese Mission, while the builders were McDougall and Forester. The estimated cost of the building was \$17,000.00. Over the years the Canton Block offered space for commercial, residential and social use, and continues to do so today, after a hundred years.

Photo Credit: Paul DoFoo

1986年，中央街南204A-210號，Canton Block的中段。

根據市政廳資料，Canton

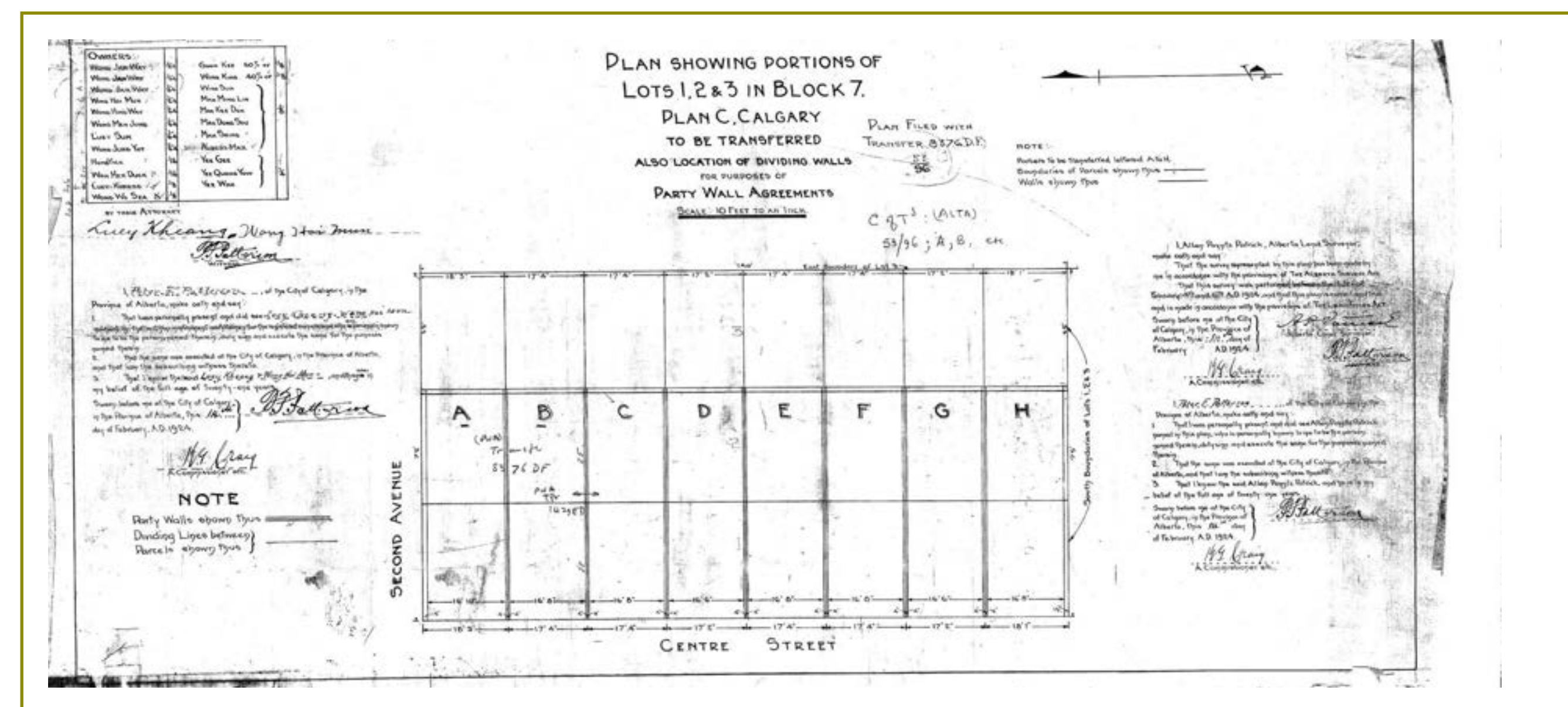
Block的興建申請是在1910年10月1日獲批准，而其中所登記的擁有人為

“唐人街”，建築類別為店舖及住宅單位。建築師J.B. Henderson是當時“Chinese Mission”的卓越成員。建築商為McDougall

及Forester。當時建築費用為一萬七千元。落成後，Canton

Block提供空間作商業、住宅及社區用途。一直沿用至今，已超過100年歷史。

圖片來源：Paul Dofoo



Plan showing portions to be transferred of Lots 1, 2, & 3 in Block 7, Plan C, 1924.

A survey plan that is part of a Party Wall Agreement prepared by Allan Poyntz Patrick, an Alberta Land Surveyor on February 14, 1924. This document accompanies the transfer of ownership from Wong Jan Way, who owned the Canton block at that time to a group of Chinese merchants, and their ownership was split into eight parcels (from A-H). It appears that the joint owners gave the Power of Attorney to Luey Kheang and Wong Hoi Mun to execute this document. Luey Kheang is also believed to have been among the group that first built the Canton Block in 1910. He owned Parcel E (206 Centre Street S), while Wong Wo Sea, the wife of Wong Moo Wyin owned and resided in Parcel G (208 Centre Street S)

Photo Credit: Thomas To

1924年，C計劃 Block 7 Lots 1, 2, 3的測量圖。

這是1924年2月14日由亞省測量師Allan Poyntz

Patrick所完成的測量圖，該份文件是地權轉讓的一部份。當時地權由Wong Jan

Way轉於一組中國商人。地權分析成八份(A-H)，該組商人集體委托Luey Kheang和Wong Hoi Mun去處理文件。Luey Kheang應是1910年興建Canton

Block的其中一人，他擁有E份地權(位於中央街南206號)。而Wong Moo Wyin的妻子Wong Wo Sea 則擁有並住在G份地權(中央街南208號)。

圖片來源：Thomas To



New China Restaurant, 2nd Floor of the Canton Block, circa 1960s.

The New China restaurant was purchased by C.H. Poon in 1945. This was one of Mr. Poon's successful and popular eateries in Calgary's Chinatown.

Photo Credit: Glenbow Archives NA-2645-52

60年代Canton Block 2樓的新中國餐廳。

新中國餐廳在1945年被C.H. Poon買下。它是潘先生名下在卡加利唐人街成功和受歡迎的食肆之一。

圖片來源：Glenbow 博物館資料庫 NA-2645-52