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# BUILDERS & PATRIOTS 2

A HISTORY OF CALGARY'S  
CHINATOWN PHOTO EXHIBIT

創造, 建設及愛國者(二) 卡加里唐人街的歷史  
圖片展覽

CURRENTLY ON DISPLAY AT:

CALGARY CHINESE CULTURAL CENTRE  
197 1ST STREET SW, CALGARY, ALBERTA  
JUNE 13 - OCTOBER 31, 2010  
MONDAY - SUNDAY 9 AM - 6 PM  
CLOSED ON STATUTORY HOLIDAYS

卡城中華文化中心  
亞省 卡加里 西南 1 街 197 號  
星期一至星期日 上午 9 時至下午 6 時  
公眾假期休息

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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Builders and Patriots 2: A History of Calgary's Chinatown Photo Exhibit was a collaborative project between the Sien Lok Society of Calgary and members of the Calgary community at large, who contributed images and recollections about Chinatown's history. It is undoubtedly a project that has been created by the community, for the community. These extraordinary contributions make the exhibit truly unique, and the spirit of their participation, along with the very committed volunteers who worked tirelessly to create it also reflects the essence which has kept Chinatown alive to witness its 100th Anniversary in 2010.

創造, 建設及愛國 2: 卡城唐人街歷史「圖片展覽」, 是一個由卡城善樂社與所有提供華埠歷史資料及照片的人仕的合作項目。它是一個由社區產生及為社區而設的一個項目。他們無私的貢獻、參與, 令這個展覽珍貴及獨特地於 2010 年見證華埠百年紀念; 義工們不辭勞苦的工作, 也反映我們能令華埠仍然活躍的要素。

## BUILDERS AND PATRIOTS 2: A HISTORY OF CALGARY'S CHINATOWN EXHIBITION COMMITTEE

創造, 建設及愛國 2: 卡城唐人街歷史 圖片展覽

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# CALGARY'S CHINATOWN

By Dr. Lloyd Sciban, Assistant Professor,  
Department of Communication and Culture, University of Calgary

The first Chinatown was formed in Calgary in the early 1890's following the completion of the Trans Canada railway. It was located at the corner of Centre Street South and Ninth Avenue East and by 1890 contained two groceries, a laundry, two restaurants, and a rooming-house. However, it was soon too small and second one was established at Tenth Avenue and First Street SW. By 1910, it contained twelve businesses and the Chinese Mission, the precursor to the Chinese United Church. The pending arrival of the Canadian Northern Railway pushed up land prices forcing Chinese Canadian residents to vacate; however, by then they were in a position to buy rather than rent property. Thus, in 1910 several Chinese merchants pooled their capital to purchase land at the corner of Centre Street and Second Avenue SE and build the two-storey brick structure, the Canton Block, that still stands.

This building would be Chinatown's anchor for the next eighty years but not without overcoming opposition. Alderman James Short petitioned city commissioners on behalf of local property owners to prohibit Chinese Canadians from establishing themselves there, on the argument that their presence would drive down property values. There was, however, support for the new owners within the broader community and their project was allowed to proceed.

The size and wealth of the Chinese Canadian community attracted a visit in April 1911 by Sun Yat Sen, seeking support for the overthrow of what would be China's last dynasty. Calgary's Chinatown also stood as bulwark supporting Chinese Canadians as their population declined following the implementation of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1923 and when they were denied equal government support during the Great Depression.

The 1960's were a turning point for Calgary's Chinatown. The Chinese Exclusion Act had been abolished in 1947 allowing Chinese Canadians to be reunited with their families. Then in 1967, all restrictions on immigration to Canada were eliminated. The recovery of normal family life and the arrival of skilled immigrants created greater purpose for Calgary's Chinatown. However, this still needed to be communicated to the broader community, especially the various levels of government.

During this time, Chinatowns across Canada were being targeted for replacement in urban renewal projects and it was proposed that a freeway be built through Calgary's Chinatown. Consequently, the Sien Lok Society of Calgary organized the National Conference on Urban Renewal As It Affects Chinatown in 1969 to discuss projects threatening Chinatowns across Canada. This conference led to preservation of these Chinatowns, including Calgary's, and preceded a series of measures that would revitalize it. For example, city government officially designated boundaries for Calgary's Chinatown, from the riverbank to north side of 4th Avenue SW and from 2nd Street SE to 2nd Street SW in 1974.

In 1976 the Chinatown Development Task Force was established to provide more housing facilities. In quick succession, Oi Kwan Place, a seniors' residence; Bowside Manor, a nonprofit housing project; and a building owned by the Mah Society were completed or began construction. In 1983 a compromise between the Chinese Canadian community and corporate interests led to permitting greater building density on the edges of Chinatown in exchange for property and funds for the construction of a cultural centre. The Wai Kwan Manor, a senior citizens' residence, opened in 1985, and that same year there were ninety-three businesses in Chinatown.

The Calgary Chinese Cultural Centre, after ten years of planning, fund-raising, and construction, was opened in 1992. Modeled after the Hall of Prayer in the Temple of Heaven (Tiantan) in Beijing, it is one of the largest Chinese cultural centres in Canada.

In spite of its revitalization since the 1960s, Calgary's Chinatown continues to face challenges. Businesses have moved to outlying areas to meet the needs of the increasing number of Chinese Canadians living there. This has drawn clients away from businesses in Chinatown thereby undermining their viability. This, combined with the high-density development in areas surrounding Chinatown, has led to pressure to rezone Chinatown for high rise office buildings, which would probably change the area completely. Another challenge for Calgary's Chinatown is the age and poverty of its residents. More than 50 percent are seniors and they have the lowest median household income in the city.

The response to these challenges seems to reflect a lack of unity among Calgary's Chinese Canadians as social organizations work hard to provide extensive services for the mostly elderly residents and others from across the city while properties lay undeveloped as owners probably await better commercial opportunities. However, the reality underneath this impression may, in fact, be a careful balancing of the various interests involved.

There are many aspects of Calgary's Chinatown that are not easily transferred to other locations. There is the Cultural Centre with all its activities, the Chinese elderly who reside or socialize there, the language classes, the clan halls, the temples, the public school groups that tour the facilities, the diversity, the tourist attraction, and so on. Even more important is the symbolic value of the Chinese Canadian ability to provide for themselves in the face of adversity. The value of these aspects has neatly coincided with the local governments desire to create more diversity in the downtown area, particularly the presence of residents and pedestrians.

Given the underlying value of preserving Chinatown, leaders in the community have sought a balance between preservation and development, keeping in mind the presence of the elderly, as well as young Chinese Canadian's attraction to a more lively environment. Social groups have implemented programs and lobbied for a greater police presence in order to create a safer environment. Merchants have promoted their services to the workers in the surrounding office towers. Academics have reminded us of Chinatown's role as a gateway for new immigrants—of which the Chinese are a major component—to transition into mainstream society and for non-Chinese Canadians to interact with the community. Perhaps most importantly, is the overall reminder of the fundamental values that have led to the success of this ethnic community. Chinese Canadians have built upon a collective effort of their community to overcome many obstacles and achieve what they have today. It is unlikely that Calgary's Chinese Canadians would forsake the most obvious symbol of this effort and the inspiration that follows from it.

## 卡加利唐人街

作者：卡加利大學傳訊及文化系助理教授 Dr. Lloyd Sciban

卡加利歷史最早的華埠，建於橫加鐵路竣工之後的1890年代初，地點在中央街南夾東第9大道。當年，這裏有食品雜貨店及餐館各兩家，另有洗衣店和旅店各一家。

隨著華人移民迅速增加，卡城第二個華埠出現於第10大道和西南1街附近。這裏到了1910年，商戶達到12家，還有一華人教堂，亦即華人協和教會前身。

當時，新華埠的地價受到加拿大北方鐵路公司（Canadian Northern Railway）新路線計劃經過當地的消息刺激，房地價急劇上升，導致華裔居民紛紛遷出。不過，這些華人這時已經有足夠的財力購買房地產，而毋須繼續租屋，於是幾個華商集資買入中央街夾東第2大道路口的土地，並且興建一座兩層高磚結構建築物——今日依然屹立的 Canton Block。

Canton Block 在落成以後的80年，一直是卡城華埠的地標，但是它的誕生也經歷了不少風雨。當年的市議員 James Short 代表華埠附近的業主向當局請願，反對興建 Canton Block，因為他們擔心 Canton Block 影響周圍物業價格。不過，整個社區多數意見支持 Canton Block，所以當局最後批准 Canton Block 動工。

經濟和社會影響力日深的卡加利華裔社群，也受到國父孫中山先生的重視。1911年4月，孫中山到訪卡城華埠，為建立民國革命爭取僑胞的支持。卡城華埠也是華人在1923年聯邦政府《排華法案》及1930年代經濟大蕭條時期的庇護所。加國華人在大蕭條期間，無法享受一般加拿大人獲得的政府援助。

《排華法案》終在1947年廢止，通過家庭團聚政策來加的華人顯著增加。1960年代是卡城華埠一個轉捩點，因為在1967年，聯邦政府撤除所有移民障礙。移民家庭生活恢復正常，以及大量有專長技術移民的出現，令卡城華埠充滿希望和機會。然而，卡城華埠這個積極改變的訊息，當時亟待向整體社區以至各級政府推廣，為華埠發展爭取更多支持。

同一時期，加拿大全國各地的傳統華埠，均被列入城市重建計劃而被面臨拆卸的危機，例如當局一度計劃在卡城華埠原址興建公路。卡加利善樂社在1969年召開全國華埠前途的會議，討論如何保護全國的華埠。結果，該會議不但保障華埠避免受到城市重建工程影響，還導致後來一系列復興華埠的措施。例如，卡加利市府在1974年，正式把河岸至西南第4大道，以及東南2街至西南2街的地區，訂定為華埠邊界。

1976年，華埠發展專家委員會（Chinatown Development Task Force）成立，負責華埠房屋發展規劃，而在隨後數年，多幢住宅大廈相繼落成或動工，包括愛群普英大廈、非牟利公共房屋河濱大廈、馬氏宗親會大樓等。1983年，華裔社區和企業達成折衷方案，以容許在華埠周邊社區興建高密度建築物，來換取用以建造中華文化中心的土地和資金。1985年，惠群普英大廈落成，同年華埠商戶達到93家。

1992年，經過10年的計劃、籌款和建造之後，卡城中華文化中心揭幕。這座加拿大最大之一的中華文化中心，外型設計仿效中國北京天壇祈年殿。

儘管卡城華埠在1960年代以後復興，但挑戰也接踵而至，不少原在華埠經營的商業，紛紛遷至市內其他華裔移民人口迅速增加的社區。同時，前往華埠購物消費的市民則相對減少。這個情況，加上華埠周邊社區高密度發展趨勢，使華埠也面對被重新規劃成為高密度社區的壓力。華埠中心倘若興建商業大廈，幾可肯定將會徹底改變這裏的原貌。

華埠面臨的另一挑戰是，本地社區人口年齡老化，以及低下層收入人士居多的問題。這裏的居民逾半為長者，而他們的家庭收入中位數，更屬全市最低。

從卡城華人社區對當地華埠的困境的反應來看，這個社區目前似乎缺乏共識，例如，正當許多本地機構正在努力擴充街坊服務，不少空置物業業主則持觀望態度，待價而沽。不過，這個表面不協調現象，實質上也是一種平衡各方不同利益的安排。

卡加利華埠有許多特點，並不能直接移植到其他地區。例如中華文化中心提供的各樣活動、早就習慣華埠生活和社交圈的長者、多元文化語文班、各大宗親聯誼會、廟堂、旅遊設施和景點等等，更重要的是，華埠代表著華人能夠克服困難和挑戰的象徵意義。以上各種價值，完全符合市府致力創造一個更多元化的市中心的目標。

在認知保護華埠具有重要價值，並且兼顧年長和年輕一代有不同需要的前提下，華人社區領袖謀求在保存和發展中取得平衡。社區團體要求警方增加資源保障華埠治安。華埠商戶不少顧客是在華埠周邊商業大廈上班的白領階層，學者不斷提醒大家，華埠不但是新移民，特別是華裔移民融入本地社會的重要門戶，也是非華裔加拿大國民和華裔社區互動的一個平台。也許最重要的是，華埠標榜加國華裔社群奮鬥成功所倚賴的基本價值。

加國華裔社區歷代的共同付出和薪火相傳，使到這個少數族裔能夠克服萬難，並且取得目前的成就。因此，可以肯定的說，卡加利華裔社區不會放棄這個華裔社群本體象徵，或者它為後代帶來的啟迪。

# 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



**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



# CENTRE STREET SOUTH

# 中央街南



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



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



## 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.



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



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

## 3RD AVENUE SOUTHEAST

## 東南第三大道



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



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



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



## 2ND AVENUE SOUTHEAST

## 東南第二大道



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

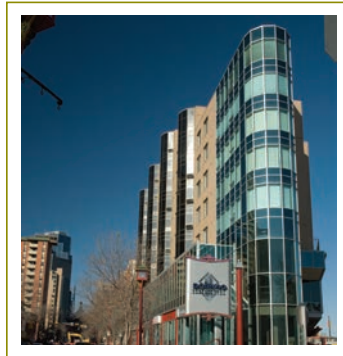


2nd Avenue SE from 1st Street SE, includes the Buddhist Study (right, foreground), Flat Iron Block (left), Mah Society Building (left, background) 1984.

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



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。

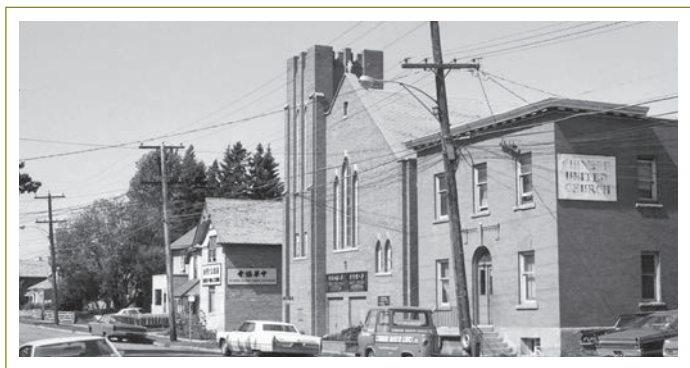
樓高九層的香港花園落成於1991年2月14日，它取代了舊有的Flat Iron Building。首二層為商業用途，其餘則全為住宅用途。迄立於弓河旁邊，香港花園被認為有好風水。

圖片來源：Steven Fung



## 2ND AVENUE SOUTHWEST

## 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



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

