

Toronto Chinatowns 1878 ~ 2012

多倫多唐人街 1878 ~ 2012

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As early as 1878, a Chinese named Sam Ching came to Toronto to open a laundry at No. 9 Adelaide Street East. By 1881 there were still only ten Chinese residents and four Chinese laundries in the city. Their move from the United States was likely prompted by the economic depression of the 1870s. After the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed, a steady stream of Chinese immigrants came to Toronto by rail from Vancouver. By 1900, the city's two hundred Chinese residents and ninety-five Chinese businesses were widely scattered, although a few laundries and stores were concentrated on Church, Yonge and Queen Streets.

Two Chinatowns, 1910s

Two clusters of Chinese business establishments emerged in 1910. The Chinese Empire Reform Association (CERA), known for its attempt to rescue Emperor Guanxu from house arrest imposed by the Empress Dowager, was established on Queen Street East near George Street (Map 1). Chinese merchants who supported the Association set up businesses nearby. The Chee Kung Tong, a secret society, which supported Dr. Sun Yat-Sen to overthrow the Manchu government, set up its lodge on York Street between Queen Street West and Richmond Street West. Merchants and revolutionary members set up Chinese business concerns or lodgings near the society.

After the Manchu government's downfall, the CERA became defunct; Chinese businesses near the association moved out and the budding Chinatown on Queen Street East was dead. On the other hand, the budding Chinatown on York Street was growing as the Jewish community there moved out while Chinese people moved in. By 1911, Toronto had about one thousand Chinese residents.

Chinatown businesses and residents on York Street gradually spread northward from Queen Street East to Dundas Street West. Unlike Vancouver Chinatown, there had not been violence against Chinese in Toronto Chinatown. However, on 1 November 1919, a mob of about four hundred people ransacked Chinese stores on Elizabeth Street and broke their windows. This might have been prompted by a Chinese waiter's refusal to serve food to some white soldiers.

Old Chinatown, 1920s-2010s

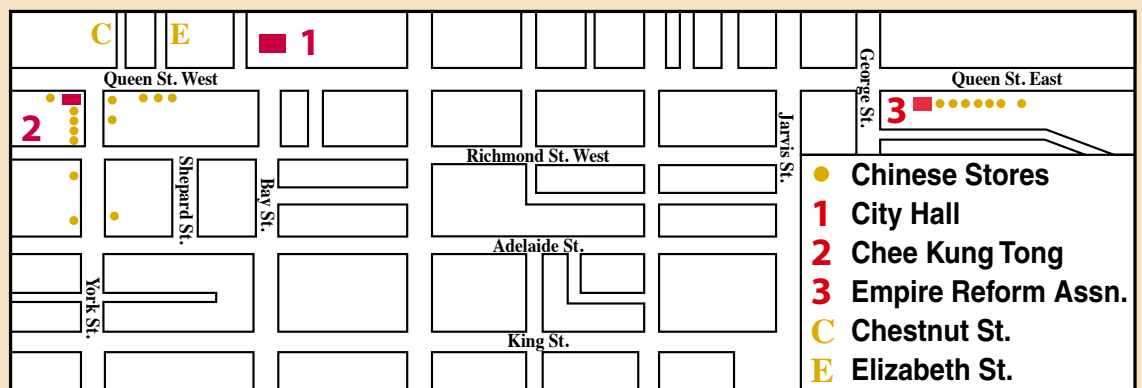
After the 1920s, Chinatown had become firmly established on Elizabeth and Chestnut streets between Queen Street West and

華人程森(譯名)早於1878年來多倫多，在阿德萊德東街九號，開了一家洗衣店。至1881年時，市內還是只有四家華人洗衣店和十名華人居民而已。他們很可能是在1870年代中期，由於美國經濟衰退及不景氣而移居多倫多。加拿大太平洋鐵路竣工後，中國移民源源不斷乘火車從溫哥華來到多倫多。到1900年，多倫多市已有兩百名中國居民和九十五家中國商店。但商店分佈廣泛，只有少數洗衣店和商店，集中在教會街，央街和皇后街。

1910年代的兩個唐人街

1910年，中國商店集中在兩個地區。其一是保皇會坐立的皇后東街(接近喬治街)(地圖一)。其二是支持孫中山先生推翻滿清政府的致公堂的所在地——皇后西街和列治民西街之間的約克街。支持革命的商人和革命成員，亦在附近居住。

滿清政府倒台後，保皇會開始解散；皇后東街附近的中國商店亦相繼遷出。在皇后東街的唐人街便消失了。相反地，約克街的唐人街卻不斷發展，因為隨著當地的猶太居民遷離，越來越多的中國人搬進該區。1911年，多倫多大概有一千名中



Map 1 - Two Chinatowns in Toronto

地圖一 - 多倫多的兩個唐人街

國居民。約克街的華人商店和居民，從皇后東街逐漸向北發展至登打士西街。多倫多唐人街從來沒有像溫哥華反華埠的暴亂，但在1919年十一月，可能因為有位華人侍應生，拒絕招待某些白人兵士，而引起約四百名暴民，洗劫伊麗莎伯街的中國商店和打破他們的窗戶。

1920年代至2010年代的舊唐人街

1920年代之後，唐人街已逐漸在界乎皇后西街和登打士西街的伊麗莎伯街和板栗街道上形成。在這兩條街道上已建立

Dundas Street West. On these two streets was a great variety of small businesses, many clan and county associations, Chinese churches, schools, theatres and opera houses. By 1941, Toronto's Chinatown with a Chinese population of 2,326 was the third largest Chinatown in Canada after Vancouver's (7,174) and Victoria's (3,037). It held this position until the 1950s (Map 2).

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, nearly two-thirds of Chinatown was demolished to provide space for Nathan Phillips Square and the new City Hall (Fig.1). The remaining Chinatown area



Map 2 - Old Chinatown in 1950s
地圖二 - 1950年代的舊唐人街

was being slowly strangled by the high cost of land. By 1965, many Chinatown properties had been sold to developers and most of the Chinese businesses and residents had moved further west along Dundas Street West beyond University Avenue. By the 1960s, the shrinking Old Chinatown, covering an area of about ten acres (four hectares) along Dundas Street West between Bay and Centre streets, was all that remained (Map 3). Most of its Chinese residents had moved to other locations

了種類繁多的小商店，宗親和鄉邑僑社、華人教會、學校、戲院、歌劇院等。1941年，多倫多的唐人街有2,326名華人，成為加拿大的第三大唐人街。當時加拿大主要的唐人街是溫哥華（人口7,174）和維多利亞（人口3,037）。這個情況維持到1950年代（地圖二）。

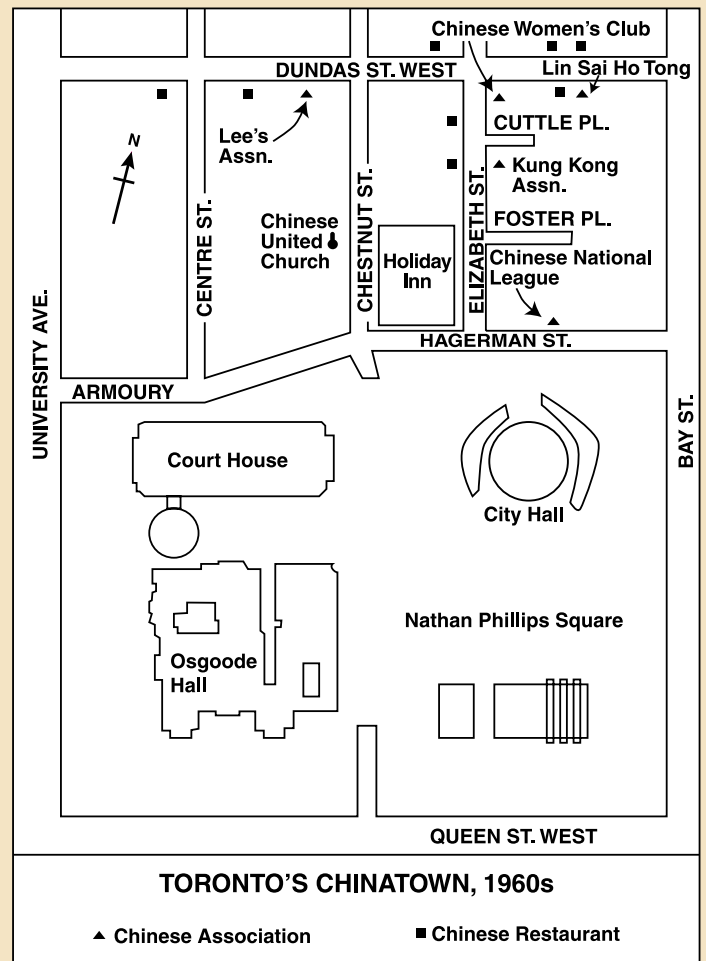
在五十年代末和六十年代初，市政府收回面積近三分之二的唐人街，以提供空間興建彌敦菲臘廣場和新市政廳大樓（圖1）。剩



Fig. 1 - Nathan Philips Square and the New City Hall
圖一 - 彌敦菲臘廣場和新市政廳大樓

餘的部分，因地價上漲，許多業主以高價將物業出售給發展商。因此，許多中國商店和居民，遷往大學路以西的登打士西街。到六十年代，萎縮中的唐人街，就只餘下佔地約十英畝（四公頃），位於海灣街和中央街道之間的登打士西街一帶（地圖三），當時唐人街人口約有七千，而大部分的中國居民已經遷徙到多倫多市中心的其他地方。

1967年春天，城市發展專員沃爾特·文達峰（Walter Manthorpe）建議市議會將唐人街搬遷，以便騰出更多空間給公民廣場向北面擴充。當建議還在研究階段時，土地投機者卻



Map 3 - Old Chinatown in 1960s
地圖三 - 1960年代的舊唐人街



Fig. 2 - Chinese Business on Dundas Street, 1970s
圖2 - 1970年代在登打士街的中國商店



Fig. 3 - A Large Restaurant on Dundas St., 1970s
圖3 - 在登打士街的大型中式酒樓

in downtown Toronto. During the 1960s Chinatown's population was estimated at about seven thousand.

In the spring of 1967, Walter Manthorpe, the City's development commissioner, recommended to City Council that Chinatown be relocated to provide space for a northern extension of the civic square. While the proposal was being studied, land

speculators immediately assembled as much land as possible in Old Chinatown, thus inflating land prices from about twelve dollars to more than thirty dollars per square foot. In February 1969, Alderman Horace Brown expressed concern that designating the Elizabeth-Dundas streets area as Toronto's Chinatown would encourage development of a ghetto. Another Metro Council proposal in 1970 was to widen Dundas Street and relocate all Chinese businesses to Dundas, Elizabeth and Chestnut streets. These various threats finally prompted concerned community leaders, such as Mrs. Jean Lumb, CM to form the Save Chinatown Committee in March 1969 in a desperate effort to save Old Chinatown from destruction. Eventually, the Committee succeeded in persuading Council to endorse the principle of maintaining the current location of Chinatown. In May 1970, Chinatown still had seventy-five business

concerns, including seventeen restaurants, fourteen grocery stores, four bakeries among other stores and services (Fig. 2-3). Although Old Chinatown was saved, its size had been further reduced by large redevelopment projects such as the



Fig. 6 - Closed Chinese Business in Old Chinatown 2010s
圖6 - 舊唐人街已關閉的商店

Holiday Inn and the Meridian Group's commercial complex (Fig. 4). By 1984, Old Chinatown had fewer than ten restaurants and four association buildings; the Chinese United Church on Chestnut Street and the Chinese National League building on Hagerman Street were the only remaining significant landmarks of Old Chinatown (Fig. 5). In 1999, few restaurants and associations were still in Old Chinatown. As Chinese customers continued to decrease, Chinese businesses closed down one after another (Fig. 6). Old Chinatown was, for all intents and purposes, destroyed by the end of the 2010s.

立即購買更多的唐人街土地，這使土地價格從每平方英尺約十二元漲價至三十元以上。1969年二月，市議員霍勒斯·布朗

(Alderman Horace Brown) 認為，伊麗莎伯及登打士街範圍的多倫多唐人街的存在，鼓勵了貧民窟的發展。1970年，大多倫多市議會更建議擴充登打士街，並將登打士街，伊麗莎伯街和板栗街道上所有的中國商店遷移。這種種不同的威脅終於促使一些關心社區的領袖，例如林黃彩珍

(Mrs. Jean Lumb) 於1969年三月成立拯救華埠委員會。最終，委員會理事會成功取得市議會的同意，保存唐人街當時的位置。至1970年五月，唐人街仍然有七十五間商店，包括十七間餐館，十四家雜貨店，四間麵包店及其他商店和服務(圖2-3)。雖然唐人街得以被保存，但是隨著許多大型重建項目，例如假日酒店以及經絡集團(Meridian Group's commercial



Fig. 5 - Chinese Nationalist League Building
圖5 - 國民黨分部大樓

complex) 的商業大廈(圖4)的開展和竣工，它的實際範圍進一步縮小。到1984年，唐人街只餘下少於十間餐廳和四個協會的建築物。位於板栗街的中國聯合教會和哈格曼街(Hagerman Street)的中國國民黨黨部可說是碩果僅存的唐人街地標(圖5)。

1999年，仍有一些餐館和協會座立於舊唐人街。隨著華人顧客的不斷下降，以及華人企業接二連三的倒閉(圖6)，2010年代末的舊唐人街基本上是名存實亡。

1960年代至2012年的中區唐人街

西區唐人街被稱為“中區華埠”。在第二次世界大戰之前，士巴丹拿街、書院街、麥考爾街和皇后街道一帶，屬低密度住宅區。那些十九世紀末的兩三層高木屋是該區的特色。1951年，猶太人在該區佔主導地位，中國家庭則只佔有該區總人口的百分之二十。1950年代末開始，隨著猶太人逐漸遷往城市西北邊緣的新住宅區，士巴丹拿街的東南面開始有大量的房屋出售或出



Fig. 7 - Hongmen Office moved to Chinatown West
圖7 - 洪門總部遷往中區唐人街



Fig 4 - Apartment Buildings in Old Chinatown, 1980s
圖4 - 1980年代在舊唐人街的柏文

Chinatown West, 1960s-2012

Chinatown West is known to speakers of Mandarin Chinese as “Zhongqu Huabu” (Central District Chinese Port). Before the Second World War, the district, bounded by Spadina, College, McCaul and Queen streets, was a low-density residential area, containing two- and three-storey wooden houses built in the late nineteenth century. In 1951, the Jewish community predominated in the district, and Chinese households accounted for only 20 percent of the population. In the



Fig. 8 - Many Chinese businesses were re-established in Chinatown West

圖8 - 中區華埠內的華商店

late 1950s the Jewish community began to relocate to newer residential areas on the northwestern fringes of the city, thus a large number of houses in Southeast Spadina were available for sale or rent. As many buildings on Chestnut and Elizabeth streets in Old Chinatown

were bought up for re-development, many Chinese businesses, residents and institutions began to move into Southeast Spadina. In 1962, Canada financed one hundred refugee families who had fled to Hong Kong from Communist China with the intention of moving on to settle in Canada.

The universal immigration policy of 1967 encouraged migration by Chinese immigrants from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Southeast Asian countries such as Vietnam and Malaysia. By 1971, nearly half of the eight thousand residents in Southeast Spadina were of Chinese origin. Chinese associations, grocery stores, restaurants, and other retail stores occupy both sides of Dundas Street West between McCaul Street and Spadina Avenue (Fig.7-8). Small Chinese associations, rooming houses, cafés, stores, restaurants and other small retail shops were set up on Huron, Beverley, D’Arcy and other side-streets of Dundas Street West. Larger restaurants, service and retail establishments, and Chinese associations spread out on Spadina Avenue from its intersection with Dundas Street West (Fig. 9). This growing New Chinatown, known as Chinatown West, is a large Chinese



Fig 10 - Split entrances to businesses

圖10 - 商店上下入門

commercial, residential and institutional district and has replaced Old Chinatown in Toronto.

In 1970, the Planning Board recommended to council that the low-density residential and commercial structures in Chinatown be replaced by high-density residential, commercial and institutional development. The

租。由於許多在板栗街和伊麗莎伯街的唐人街建築物被收購，並重新發展，許多中國商店，居民和機構開始向東南面的士巴丹拿街遷徙。1962年，加拿大資助了一百個從中國逃到香港的難民家庭在加拿大定居。1967年通過的移民政策更鼓勵中國移民從香港，台灣和東南亞國家，如越南和馬來西亞來加定居。1971年，東南面的士巴丹拿街的八千名居民當中，有近一半是來自中國。華人社團，雜貨店，餐館，和其他零售商店陸續佔據了位於麥考爾街和士巴丹拿街（圖7-8）之間的登打士西街兩側。小型華人社團，宿舍，咖啡室，餐館和其他小型零售商店在曉崙街，比華利街，達西街和登打士西街的橫街相繼林立。較大的餐館，服務和零售商店，以及中國協會也開始在士巴丹拿街與登打士西街交界發展起來（圖9）。這不斷增長和擴大的新唐人街，被稱為“西區唐人街”，是個集中國大型的商業和住宅於一身的地區。它逐漸成為多倫多主要的唐人街。

1970年，規劃局向市議會建議，唐人街的低密度住宅和商業區將會由高密度的住宅、商業和機構取而代之。這項建議受到加拿大華人協會和加華聯合行動的強烈反對，因為這會使該區的特色消失。最終，在1973年，規劃局決議把大部分位於士巴丹拿東南面的區域保留為低密度住宅和商業區，只有南面和東面部分可改為多用途的高密度住宅區。1979年，西區



Fig. 9 - Chinese Businesses spreading out on Spadina Street

圖9 - 華商店沿士巴丹拿街興建

唐人街的特殊身份正式確立。隨後該區的新建築物，均有中國的特色。密集的零售服務開始出現，商店亦可以在地庫或高層加設出入口（圖10）。多倫多市的街車亦重新在士巴丹拿街上行走。那兒並豎立了兩扇“門形”標誌。

中區華埠商業促進區在2007年成立（地圖四）。2012年，該區有四百零三家店舖。它們來自廣泛的業界，如零售和批發，餐飲和食品，美容和美髮，醫學和藥劑業，以及藥材業（表1）。

Table 1: Businesses in the Toronto Chinatown Business Improvement Area, 2012

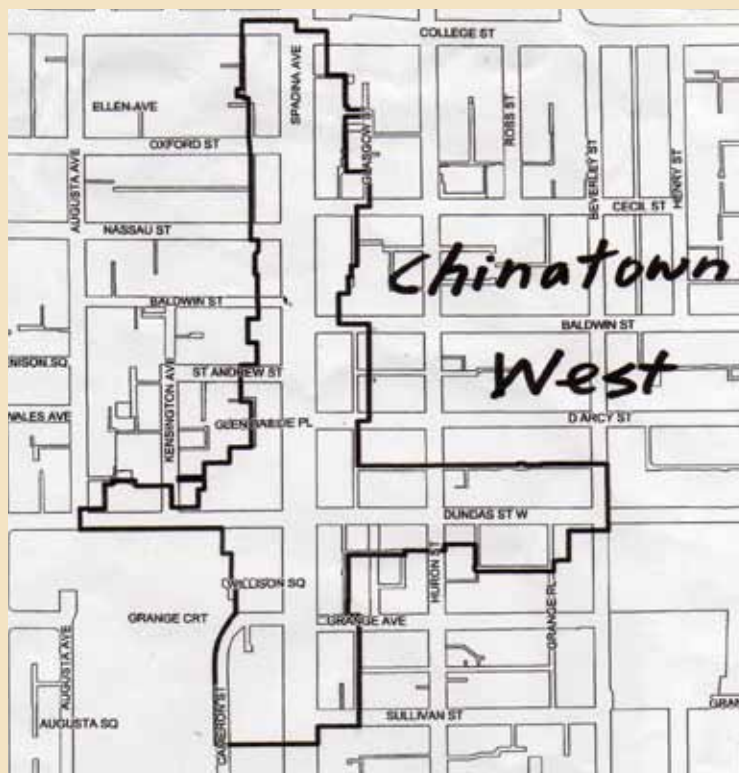
表一：2012 中區華埠商業促進區的商店

Type	類型	No. of businesses 商店數量
Retail and Wholesale Establishments	零售和批發	114
Restaurant and Food Services	餐飲和食品	73
Beauty and Hair Salons	美容和美髮沙龍	38
Medical and Pharmaceutical Establishments	醫學和藥劑業	25
Herbalists	藥材業	19
Book, DVD, Photo and Other Stores	圖書，影視，照片和其他商店	18
Associations and Community Facilities	協會和社區	16
Jewellers	珠寶	12
Supermarkets and Fruit Stores	超市和水果專賣店	11
Banks	銀行	10
Accounting, Insurance and Immigration Services	會計，保險及移民事務	8
Bakeries	麵包店	8
Optical Stores	眼鏡店	8
Travel and Tourism Services	旅行和旅遊	8
Arts and Craft Stores	藝術和工藝	7
School and Education Facilities	學校和教育	5
Computer Stores	電腦商店	3
Real Estate Offices	房地產	3
Attorney and Law Offices	律師和律師事務所	2
Household Goods	家用商品	2
Auto Repair Services	汽車維修	1
Construction and Management Companies	建設與管理公司	1
Convenience Stores	便利店	1
Florist and Bonsai Shops	花店和盆景店	1
Other Services	其他服務	9
TOTAL	總計	403

Chinese Canadian Association and the United Actions of Chinese Canadians strongly opposed the recommendation on the grounds that it would alter the physical characteristics of the area. Eventually, in 1973 the Planning Board recommended that most of Southeast Spadina be stabilized as a low-density residential and commercial area, and that only its south and east sections be changed to a mixed-use, high density residential area. In 1979, Chinatown West was designated an area of Special Identity, where development had to be compatible in form and character with the existing Chinese motif and architectural details. Intensive retail and service uses such as split entrances to the commercial spaces below and above street level were permitted in the area (Fig. 10). The City of Toronto returned streetcars to Spadina Avenue and erected two “door-shaped” gateways to the avenue.

In 2007, the Toronto Chinatown Business Improvement Area was established (Map 4). In 2012, the Area had 403 members including a wide range of retail and wholesale businesses, restaurants and grocery stores, beauty and hair salons, medical and pharmaceutical outlets, and herbalists. (Table 1).

Map 4 - Toronto Chinatown BIA, 2012
地圖四 - 2012年多倫多唐人街BIA



Chinatown East, 1970s-2012

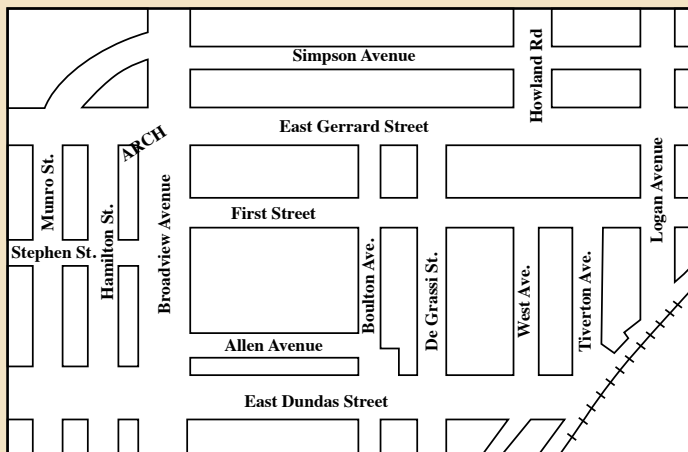
Chinatown East is known to speakers of Mandarin Chinese as “Dongqu Huabu” (Eastern District Chinese Port). During the 1970s, many lower-income Chinese immigrants found it difficult to obtain cheap accommodation in Chinatown West. They looked for places near Chinatown where rents were lower. Riverdale, about three kilometres (two miles) east of Chinatown, was chosen because properties there were several thousand dollars cheaper than those in Chinatown and rents were much lower. Many Chinese property owners in Chinatown West also sold their houses at high prices and moved out to Riverdale to buy houses at lower prices. Furthermore, Riverdale, largely populated by white working class families, has a large park, public libraries, and



Fig. 11 - Intersection of Broadview and Gerrard Street
圖11 - 百樂匯道與芝蘭街交界

other amenities and services. It is easily accessible by streetcars and buses from Chinatown. As a result, Chinese students, young couples and restaurant workers began to move in.

In July 1971, Charles Cheung opened Charlie Meat Store (Hung Kee Store) at 383A Broadview Avenue, probably the first Chinese in the neighbourhood. Later that year, the Hsu Store at 597, and the Hai Fung Fish and Meat Market at 339 Gerrard Street East opened. The Ko Sing Restaurant opened at 341 Broadview Avenue and attracted many Chinese customers to the area. An embryonic Chinatown East thus emerged at the intersection of Broadview Avenue and Gerrard Street (Map 5). It had a large Chinese market created by many Vietnamese and Chinese from Mainland China. Unlike Chinatown West, it had more street parking, and was very well served by Toronto's public transit system. As a result, it even attracted Chinese customers from Chinatown West. By the late 1970s, more Chinese stores were established along Broadview Avenue southward to Dundas Street East and along Gerrard Street East as far east as Howland Road from the intersection of Broadview and Gerrard streets (Fig. 11). Outside Chinatown, a few Chinese businesses, including a Chinese theatre, were established on Queen Street East.



Map 5 - Chinatown East, 2012

地圖5 - 2012年東唐人街

1970年代至2012年的東區唐人街

東區唐人街被稱為“東區華埠”。1970年代，許多低收入的中國移民在西區唐人街找不到廉價房屋。位於唐人街以東，大約三公里（二英里）的河谷區卻是個不錯的選擇，因為那兒的物業往往比西區唐人街便宜，租金也低得多。許多西區唐人街的華人業主便趁高價賣屋，並搬往河谷區較低廉的房屋。此外，河谷



Fig. 12 - Dr. Sun Yat Sen Statue
圖12 - 孫中山先生銅像

區有較大的公園、公共圖書館等設施。唐人街也有街車和巴士直達該區。因此吸引了許多中國學生，年輕夫婦和餐館工人搬進去。

1971年七月，張梓桐在百樂匯道383A開設了洪記肉食，這很可能是該區的首家華人商店。同年位於597號的許店和339號的海豐魚類和肉類市場分別在芝蘭東街開業。在百樂匯道341號的高昇餐廳開業以後，該區吸引了大批的華人消費者。東區華埠漸漸開始在百樂匯道和芝蘭東街交界形成(地圖5)。來自中國內地和越南的移民和商店，也在這裡發展起來。相比起西區華埠，東區華埠有更多的路邊泊車位，又有良好的公車系統服務配合。這使它吸引了來自西區唐人街的消費者。到七十年代後期，越來越多的中國商店沿百樂匯道以南至登打士東街以及沿芝蘭東街一帶，和位於百樂匯大道和芝蘭東街以東的霍蘭德道（圖11）建立起來。此外，也有中國商店、戲院等，在皇后東街開業。中華民國的創始人孫中山先生銅像亦在東區唐人街以北的河谷公園豎立（圖12）。

2000年，藝術家張哲旋（Dale Cheung）設計了一個中國拱門。他在2003年當選為多倫多東區華商會會長後，成立了多倫多“中華門”籌建委員會。他大力推動在東區唐人街建立“中華門”。2008年十月二十五日，牌匾的動土儀式在位於布羅德維尤大道和芝蘭東街的西南角進行。“中華門”亦於2009年九月十二日正式揭幕（圖13）。2012年，該區的中國商店主要集中在百樂匯道以東，Greenwood以西，皇后東街以北，以及Danforth以南一帶的範圍（圖14）。



Fig. 13 - Zhong Hua Men
圖13 - 中華門

In the southern part of Riverdale Park, about 320 metres (350 yards) north of Chinatown, a bronze statue of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, founder of the Republic of China, was erected (Fig. 12).

In 2000, Dale Cheung, a prominent artist, designed a Chinese arch. After he was elected president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (East Toronto) in 2003, Dale Cheung immediately set up a “Zhong Hua Men” Archway Organizing Committee (ARC). He chaired the ARC and pushed ahead the implementation of the arch project. The sod-turning ceremony of the archway was held on 25 October 2008 at the southwestern corner of Broadview Avenue and Gerrard Street East. Zhong Hua Men was officially opened



Fig. 14 - Chinese businesses on East Gerrard Street, 2012
圖14 - 芝蘭東街的中国商店

on 12 September 2009 (Fig. 13). By 2012, Chinese businesses were concentrated within the square bound by Broadway Avenue on the west, Greenwood Avenue on the east, Queen Street East on the south and Danforth Avenue on the North (Fig. 14).

Scarborough Chinatown, 1977-1980s

During the 1960s, the Glen Watford commercial area, consisting of Glen Watford and Agincourt plazas, was established to serve the small community of Agincourt in Scarborough, but it did not attract much business (Map 5). Glen Watford Drive, a residential street running off Sheppard Avenue East, was the main access road to Agincourt's commercial and residential areas.

In 1977, a Chinese developer purchased land on Sheppard Avenue East where he developed Torchin Plaza (Fig 15). The New World Oriental Cuisine and the Original Mandarin Restaurant were established there. Two years later, Ching Kee Market and East Court Restaurant were the first Chinese businesses in Glen Watford Plaza. By 1984, many other Chinese restaurants, grocery stores, supermarkets, hair-stylists, real estate agents, travel agents, bakers, doctors, dentists, and even an acupuncturist had established businesses in the Glen Watford Plaza or Agincourt Plaza. These two plazas, together with Torchin plaza, were collectively referred to as Scarborough's Chinatown by Chinese customers. Chinese investment resulted in the prospering of the two plazas on the two-lane Glen Watford Drive. The drive was too narrow and always congested with traffic; to make matters worse, the two plazas did not have enough parking for the increased number of



Fig. 15 - Torchin Plaza, 1977
圖15 - 國泰廣場

1977年至1980年代的士嘉堡唐人街

由雪柏大道東延伸出來的格倫沃特福德(Glen Watford)，原是寧靜住宅區，同時亦是通往愛靜閣的商業和住宅區的主要通道。1960年，當時的格倫沃特福德商業面積，包括了格倫沃特福德和愛靜閣廣場。它主要為士嘉堡愛靜閣社區服務，可惜，它的生意並不理想。

1977年，有位華人發展商購買了雪柏大道東的一片土地，並發展成為國泰廣場（圖15）。東方新世界美食和首家文華餐廳亦設在那裡。兩年後，清記市場和東閣酒家也首次在格倫沃特福德廣場（Glen Watford Plaza）開業。到1984年，許多中國餐館，雜貨店，超級市場，髮型屋，房地產公司，旅行社，麵包店，醫生，牙醫，甚至針灸師也相繼在格倫沃特福德廣場或愛靜閣商場啟業。這兩個廣場，聯同國泰廣場，被華人消費者統稱為“士嘉堡的唐人街”。華人的投資使位於格倫沃特福德徑兩旁的廣場生意逐漸繁盛起來。該區的路段頗為狹窄，繁忙的交通常常擠塞著道路，那兩個廣場也沒有足夠的停車位。隨著不斷增加的華人商店和絡繹不絕的消費者，那些長期居住在該區的白人居民開始有微言，認為這情況打破了該區的寧靜。1984年，有位華商購買了位於格倫沃特福德廣場南部一個荒廢了的滾軸溜冰場，並把它改建為“龍堡中心”購物商場。該商場擁有一間三百五十個座位的中國餐館和超過二十多家的中國商店。它在四月開業後不久，就吸引了許多來自士嘉堡及萬錦市，甚至北約克和多倫多市的華人消費者。愛靜閣及格倫沃特福德廣場的白人商人不以為然，他們店舖門前的停車位，經常給那些前往中國餐館和商店的消費者佔據了，致使他們本身的顧客卻步。對於雪柏大道的交通流量突如其來的增加，當地的白人居民也是感到無奈，尤其是週末期間，車龍從格倫沃特福德徑開始堵塞並影響附近的橫街（圖16）。1984年八月，白人居民開始散佈一些針對華人社區的輿論。這種種情況促使華人聯會在士嘉堡建立，處理華人社區的問題。

整個八十年代，華人廣場如雨後春筍般湧現，如界乎雪柏大道東和冰梨路交界的文華廣場，明珠廣場和春園廣場。其他華人購物商場，如士嘉堡村商場，美蘭中心和美麗徑商場，亦於芬治大道和美麗徑交界附近相繼出現。隨著華人商場的不斷湧現，“士嘉堡唐人街”這一名稱亦不徑而走。華人消費者逐步傾向於使用廣場的名稱，又或以廣場內受歡迎的華人餐廳或超級市場作為社交聚會的地點。

1986年至2012年的密西沙加中國城商場

1986年，一群香港投資者於密西沙加市登打士街888號成立了“密西沙加中國城”。2012年，共有七十個單位可供租用。儘管許多人認為這是密西沙加市的唐人街，其實它實質上並不是唐人街，而是一個私人的購物商場而已。

Chinese businesses and customers. Some long-time white residents started to complain against the Chinese businesses for disturbing the once quiet residential community in Agincourt and threatening the “well-being of its residents.” In 1984, a Chinese entrepreneur purchased a failed roller-skating rink south of Glen Watford Plaza and converted it into a shopping mall known as Dragon Centre. It consisted of a 350-seat Chinese restaurant and more than twenty Chinese stores. Soon after it opened in April, it attracted many Chinese customers, not only from Scarborough and Markham, but also from North York and the City of Toronto. White merchants in Agincourt and Glen Watford Plazas were angry when their customers could not patronize them because Chinese customers who went to Chinese restaurants and stores occupied parking spaces in front of their shops. White residents were annoyed that the increased traffic on Sheppard Avenue, particularly on weekends, caused back-ups on Glen Watford Drive, and blocked side streets (Fig. 16). In August 1984, they distributed hate literature aimed at the Chinese community. This prompted the establishment of the Federation of Chinese Canadians in Scarborough to deal with the problems concerning the Chinese community there.

Throughout the 1980s, Chinese businesses sprung up in other plazas such as Mandarin Plaza, Pearl Plaza and Pun Chun Plaza near the intersection of Sheppard Avenue East and Brimley Road. Another group of Chinese shopping plazas, the Village Mall, Finch-Midland Centre and Milliken Shopping Centre, emerged near the



Fig. 16 - Intersection of Glen Watford Drive and Sheppard Avenue
圖 16 - 格倫沃特福德徑與雪柏大道交界

intersection of Finch and Midland avenues. Chinese customers gradually dropped the term “Scarborough Chinatown” after so many Chinese plazas were built in the immediate vicinity. Chinese customers tended to use the name of the plaza or the name of a popular Chinese restaurant or supermarket inside a plaza that had become popular locations for social gatherings.

Mississauga Chinese Centre, 1986-2012

The Centre was founded by a group of Hong Kong investors in 1986 and established at 888 Dundas Street in Mississauga. In 2012, it has seventy rental units. Although many people still think of it as a Mississauga Chinatown, it is in fact not a Chinatown but a private shopping plaza.

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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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Chinese Canadian Heritage Fund

楓華文化發展基金

Fond de l'Héritage Chinois-Canadien

PUBLISHER
出版者



Simon Fraser University
David See-Chai Lam Centre for International Communication
西門菲沙大學林思齊國際交流中心
www.cic.sfu.ca

