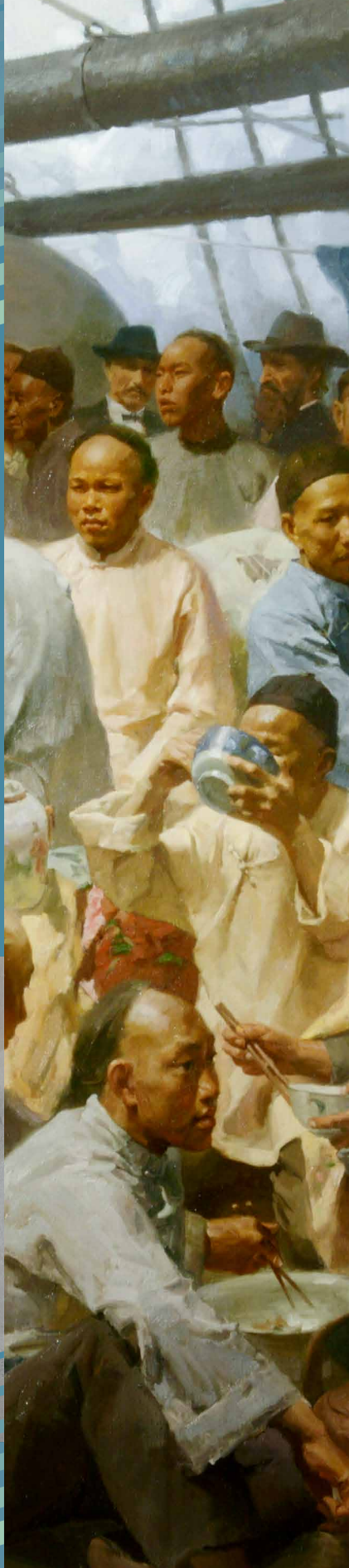


MULTIFACETED HONG KONG
EXHIBITION SERIES

香港多面體
展覽系列

萍寄金山
SOJOURNING IN
GOLD MOUNTAIN

香港與加州華僑生活
Hong Kong and the Lives of
Overseas Chinese in California



自十九世紀中葉以來，香港一直是華人出洋的啟碇地和貿易中轉站。由帆船到蒸汽船，以至二十世紀的總統郵輪，香港是跨太平洋貿易、人流和文化網絡的樞紐，中介服務齊全。1850至1939年間，從香港出洋的華人超過630萬人次，同期經香港回鄉者亦高達770萬人次。逾百年的跨洋活動既為香港各行業締造無限商機，亦成就了香港國際商港的地位。

Starting in the mid-19th century, Hong Kong served as the main port of departure and return for Chinese emigrants and entrepot for their trading activities. From sailing ships to the steamships and the Presidential Liners of the 20th century, Hong Kong evolved into a hub linking people, goods and cultural networks across the Pacific Ocean while providing all sorts of intermediary services. Between 1850 and 1939, more than 6.3 million Chinese emigrated through Hong Kong to foreign destinations, and 7.7 million Chinese returned via Hong Kong. A century of trans-Pacific activity created abundant business opportunities for companies in various industries in Hong Kong and fuelled the city's development into an international business port.



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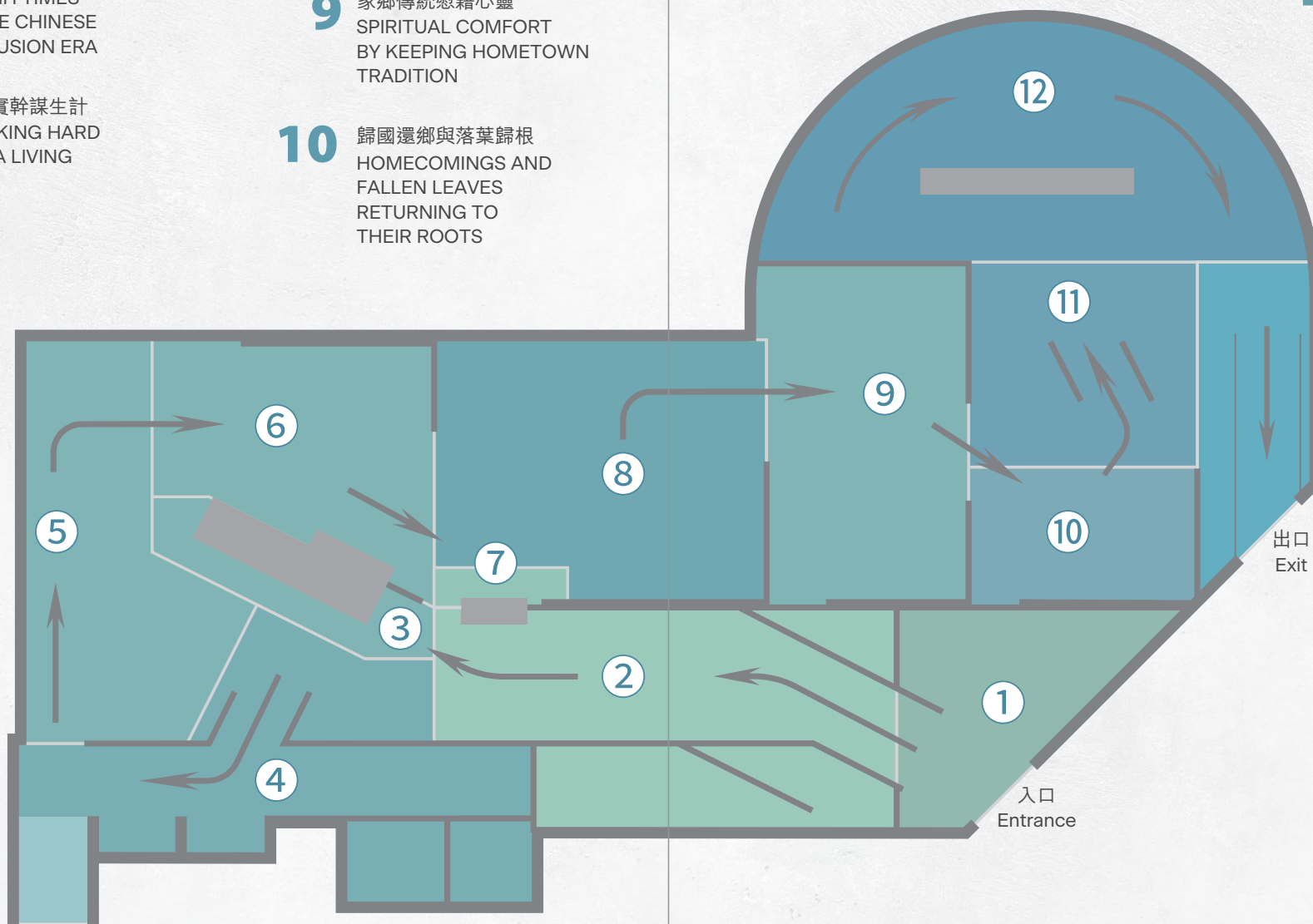
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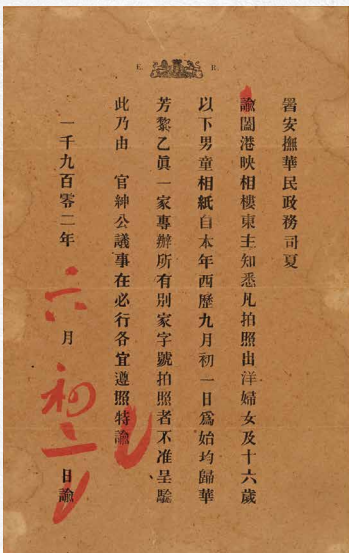
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啟碇揚帆往金山 GOING TO THE GOLD MOUNTAIN IN CALIFORNIA



香港政府指定華芳影樓為出洋人士拍照的告示
Notice of the Hong Kong government designating Afong Studio to take photos for emigrants

香港地理位置和海港條件獨特，既有國際商貿和船務往來的優勢，亦有保障華人出洋的法律和規制。出洋華人絕大多數是隻身從香港奔赴舊金山，他們穿戴中式衣帽，攜帶被鋪、少量衣物和糧食在香港登船，橫渡太平洋。

Hong Kong's unique geographical location and harbour provided advantages with respect to international trade and shipping, and it had laws and regulations to protect Chinese migrants. The vast majority of the Chinese migrants went abroad as single men via Hong Kong to San Francisco. Dressed in Chinese attire and carrying only bedding, a few pieces of clothing and food, they set sail from Hong Kong for their voyage across the Pacific Ocean.

二十世紀初從香港出洋的華人
Chinese emigrants departing from Hong Kong, early 20th century.



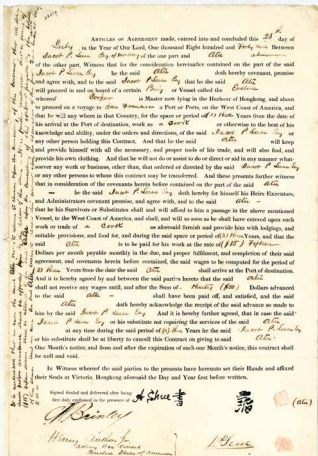
香港的維多利亞港停泊了不少蒸汽輪船，攝於1860年代末。

Many steamships berthed at Victoria Harbour, Hong Kong, in the late 1860s.

1848年加利福尼亞發現金礦，淘金熱隨即在廣東珠江三角洲一帶掀起出洋潮，並使香港成為繁忙的國際中轉港。絕大多數出洋的華工和華商都先到香港辦理一切與出洋相關事宜，等候登船。華僑匯款回鄉和書信傳遞，亦經香港中轉內地。

In 1848, gold was discovered in California. The subsequent gold rush gave rise to a wave of migration from Pearl River Delta region of Guangdong province and fuelled Hong Kong's rapid development as a busy international transport hub. Most Chinese labourers and merchants went to Hong Kong to make arrangements for their voyage and await boarding.

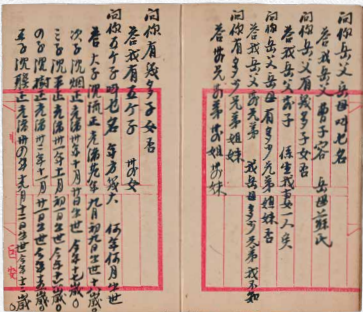
Hong Kong was also the intermediate destination for remittances from overseas Chinese to their hometowns and letters sent to and from overseas Chinese.



華工在香港簽訂的工作合同
Employment contract for a Chinese labourer signed in Hong Kong

"IN-BETWEEN PLACE" HONG KONG AS AN 香江往來中介地

惶恐艱難的排華年代 TOUGH TIMES IN THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ERA



華人為入境美國準備的口供筆記
Statement notes prepared by
Chinese immigrants for entry to
the United States

1882年美國國會通過的《排華法案》，將排華浪潮推至高峰。1910年美國設立天使島移民站，直至1940年關閉，期間華人在舊金山入境前都要在島上羈留，接受檢疫和確認身分。由於只有公民或華商親眷可以來美，不少人冒用合資格者的身分入境，稱為「買紙仔」，以至其終生及後代均須使用他人姓氏。

In 1882, the U.S. Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, driving anti-Chinese sentiment to a new peak. In 1910, the United States established the Angel Island Immigration Station. Until its closure in 1940, Chinese immigrants were detained, quarantined and interrogated on the island before being allowed to enter the United States via San Francisco. Since only family members of U.S. citizens and Chinese merchants were allowed to enter the country at the time, many Chinese entered with false identities, known as "paper sons". The "paper sons" and their descendants had to continue using the adopted surnames from generation to generation.



華人入境者被羈留在天使島上接受審問和檢疫
Chinese immigrants were detained,
interrogated and quarantined on Angel Island.



二十世紀初位於舊金山的永利威金山分行
Branch of Wing Lee Wai Company in San
Francisco's Chinatown, early 20th century.

1849年舊金山首次被香港列為貨物出口目的地，由花崗岩到鴉片煙膏等港產及轉口商品達85種之多；從加州運回香港則主要有水銀和麪粉等。從加州的文獻和文物，可見香港運到加州的唐山食貨用品中少不了香港貨，例如醬油（粵香園、冠珍）、酒（永利威）及糖薑（翠香、濟隆）等均極受華僑歡迎。

In 1849, for the first time, San Francisco was listed as a destination for Hong Kong exports, from granite to prepared opium, including about 85 types of Hong Kong-made or re-exported products. Meanwhile, major imports from California included quicksilver and flour. Historical documents and artefacts in California show that Hong Kong-made products were commonplace among the Chinese food and goods shipped from Hong Kong. Brands such as Yuet Heung Yuen and Koon Chun (soy sauce), Wing Lee Wai (wine), and Chui Heung and Chai Lung (candied ginger) were popular among overseas Chinese.

金山生活香港貨 LIVING IN CALIFORNIA WITH HONG KONG PRODUCTS



香港永利威酒行外銷美國的海報
Poster of Wing Lee Wai Company,
Hong Kong, advertising wine products
exported to the United States.

華人聚居和活動的中心泛稱「唐人街」或「唐人巷」。這裏有同聲同氣的鄉里，讓華僑得到心靈慰藉，並滿足他們對「唐山」物品的需求，儼如第二故鄉。展場內仿建的朝記雜貨店原址位於加州的非立當鎮，展示了不少經香港金山莊外銷至加州的商品。

Chinese settlements in cities were generally known as "Chinatowns" or "China Alleys", where fellow townsmen could speak their native dialects. Chinese people were able to find solace and satisfy their desire for Chinese goods and services there, which was like their second hometown. Reconstructed here is the Chew Kee Grocery Store, originally located in Fiddletown, California, in which you will find many Chinese commodities imported via Gold Mountain firms from Hong Kong.



重構朝記雜貨店的陳列場景
The Chew Kee Grocery Store
reconstructed in the exhibition

海外家鄉唐人街 CHINATOWNS — HOME ABROAD

唐番和合

朝記雜貨店的「唐番和合」牌匾
Tang Fan He He
(Harmony between
Chinese and foreigners)
plaque in Chew Kee
Grocery Store

刻苦實幹

謀生計

WORKING HARD FOR A LIVING



淘金盤
Gold Pan

早期出洋到加州的華人主要從事淘金、修築鐵路、耕種和撈捕魚蝦等行業。1882年美國通過《排華法案》令排華浪潮推向高峰，華人聚居地頻遭縱火和襲擊，不少華人被迫避居舊金山唐人街，餐館、洗衣館及手工業作坊成為主要工作出路。二十世紀上半葉土生華人漸多，他們無語言障礙，開始投身如電話接線生等白領行業。

The early Chinese immigrants in California made a living mainly from gold mining, railroad building, farming and fishing. In 1882, the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act in the United States pushed anti-Chinese sentiment to new heights. Since mass arson attacks and assaults often occurred in Chinese settlements, many Chinese people were forced to take refuge in San Francisco's Chinatown, where they worked in restaurants, laundries and handicraft workshops. In the first half of the 20th century, the American-born Chinese population increased. They had no language barrier and could take up white-collar jobs, such as telephone operators.

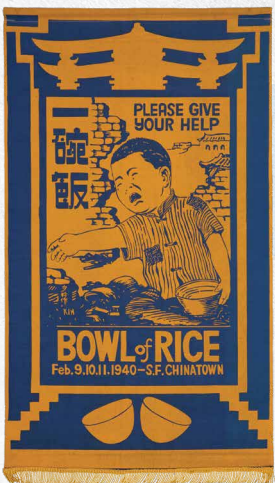


1860年代在美國修建鐵路的華工
Chinese railroad
builders in the United
States in the 1860s



「一碗飯運動」的籌款巡遊隊伍
Fundraising parade for the "Rice Bowl Parties"

舊金山華僑響應中國抗戰的「一碗飯運動」錦旗
Banner of the "Rice Bowl Parties", held by Chinese immigrants in San Francisco in support of China's War against Japanese Aggression.



華僑心繫祖國，每遇國難，華僑均慷慨支援。二十世紀初孫中山先生與辛亥革命的成功，多賴華僑奮力支持。三四十年代日本侵華期間，美國僑社組織各種募捐救國活動，包括號召當地華人參與「一碗飯運動」，籌措醫療物資援華救國。

The overseas Chinese have always been patriotic towards China. Whenever there was a calamity in their home country, they generously supported relief efforts. In the early 20th century, the success of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the 1911 Revolution was due in large part to the support of overseas Chinese. During Japan's invasion of China in the 1930s and 1940s, the Chinese communities in the United States joined hands to launch various activities, such as the "Rice Bowl Parties" campaign, which raised funds for medical supplies for China, to save their motherland.

遙居海外心繫家國 CLOSE CONNECTIONS WITH THE MOTHERLAND FROM THE OVERSEAS

會館同鄉異國相扶持 BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS AND COMPATRIOT SUPPORT IN A FOREIGN LAND

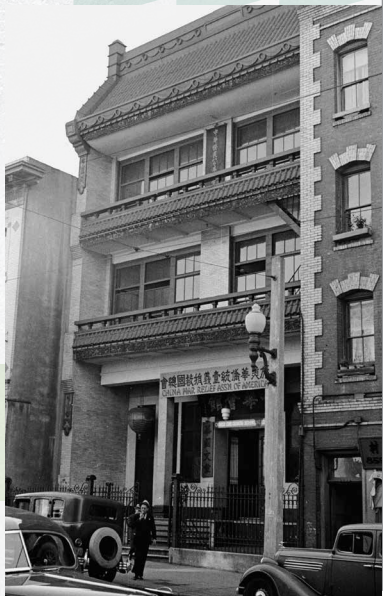


軒佛「三邑公所」舉行公議調解會員紛爭的傳召木籤
Wooden tokens of the Sam Yip Benevolent Association, Hanford, for hearings to mediate disagreements between members.

華人身在異地，面對語言文化隔閡和種族歧視，有賴同鄉互相扶持。加州的華人會館具備多種功能，包括審理裁決僑民紛爭、簽發離境「出港票」、資助老病貧弱者還鄉，以至開建墳場，並為離世鄉梓定期檢運骨殖回鄉原籍安葬，提供華僑在美國所需的服務。

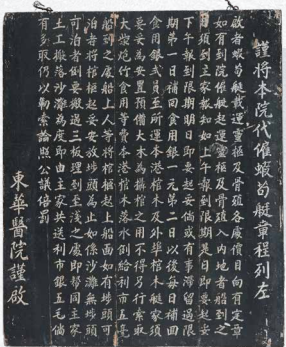
Living in a foreign land, the Chinese faced language and cultural barriers, as well as racial discrimination, so they relied on the support of their compatriots. Chinese benevolent associations in California provided various services for overseas Chinese, including mediating disputes among members, issuing "departure certificates" for Chinese migrants to leave the United States, helping the elderly and sick return home, building cemeteries, and repatriating the bones of the deceased to their hometowns.

1930年代舊金山的中華總會館
Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association in San Francisco, 1930s.



東華義莊代僱「蝦苟艇」從香港轉運骨殖回內地的章程

Terms and conditions for commissioning Tung Wah Coffin Home to hire a boat for bone repatriation from Hong Kong to the Mainland



華人出洋都是為了謀生，祈求早日賺足金錢衣錦還鄉。還鄉者被稱為「金山客」，他們憧憬着回鄉後的美滿生活離開舊金山，到香港後轉返家鄉。不幸客死異域的海外華僑，按中國傳統其骨殖必須還鄉原籍安葬。香港東華醫院（今東華三院）轄下的東華義莊，曾為全球數以萬計身故華僑暫存骨殖及協調轉運回鄉。

Chinese people went abroad to earn a living, and their greatest wish was to earn enough money for a glorious homecoming. Those returning to their hometowns from California were called *gum saan haak*. They left San Francisco with the anticipation of a happy life and returned to their hometowns via Hong Kong. For those who died abroad, their remains had to be repatriated to their hometowns for burial so they could be honoured by their descendants according to Chinese tradition. Hong Kong's Tung Wah Hospital (the present-day Tung Wah Group of Hospitals) handled the repatriation of tens of thousands of deceased overseas Chinese and provided a temporary home for their remains to return to their roots from all around the world.



二十世紀上半葉的東華義莊
Tung Wah Coffin Home in the first half of the 20th century

歸國還鄉與落葉歸根 HOMECOMINGS AND FALLEN LEAVES RETURNING TO THEIR ROOTS



重構軒佛關帝廟的陳列場景
The Kwan Tai Temple in Hanford reconstructed in the exhibition

加州華工大多隻身出洋，在異國艱苦謀生，飽受思鄉之苦。賭是博彩和宣泄鬱悶的消遣，「睇大戲」（粵劇）是最受歡迎的娛樂。「唐人街」或「唐人巷」常建有中國廟宇，每逢中國傳統節日均有慶祝活動。例如展場內仿建位於加州軒佛市的關帝廟，是華人祈福和尋求心靈慰藉之所。

Almost all Chinese labourers in California went abroad as single men. Living tough lives overseas, they were hopelessly homesick. Gambling was a popular pastime, and Cantonese opera was the most popular form of entertainment. Chinese temples were often built in "Chinatown" or "China Alley". Every year at festivals, the Chinese temples held a wide range of celebrations. Reconstructed here is the Kwan Tai Temple in Hanford, California, where overseas Chinese prayed for good fortune and found spiritual comfort from participating in festive activities.

代表威武、剛正和義氣的關帝畫像。
Portrait of Kwan Tai, a symbol of power, righteousness and loyalty.



家鄉傳統慰藉心靈 SPIRITUAL COMFORT BY KEEPING HOMETOWN TRADITION

當代加州與香港

AND HONG KONG
CONTEMPORARY CALIFORNIA

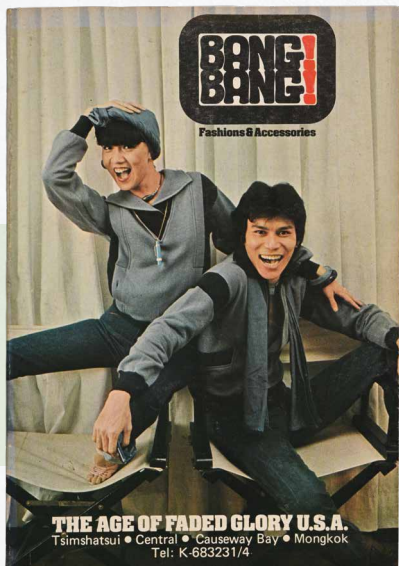
上世紀六七十年代往加州的香港移民增加，包括香港出生或曾在香港定居者。新移民從事多元化行業，不再局限於體力勞動的工作，居所亦不囿於唐人街。香港與加州在衣着、飲食、交通及娛樂等各方面的交流聯繫，帶動當地潮流。

During the 1960s and 1970s, there was an increase in the number of immigrants from Hong Kong to California, including those born in Hong Kong or who had previously resided in the city. These new immigrants took up all kinds of jobs. They were no longer limited to manual labour or lived only in Chinatown. The connections and exchanges with Hong Kong in clothing, food, transport, entertainment, and so forth, influenced trends in California.



香港設計和製造的美國品牌Faded Glory牛仔裙
U.S. brand Faded Glory denim dress, designed and made in Hong Kong.

風靡香港的續續時裝與流行美國的Faded Glory牛仔服裝均為香港創辦、設計和生產的聯號。Sparking a craze in Hong Kong, Bang Bang was the sister denim brand of Faded Glory; both brands were founded, designed and manufactured in Hong Kong.



美國報章呼籲讀者支持撤銷《排華法案》
U.S. newspaper urging readers to support the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act



美國在第二次世界大戰期間與中國成為盟友，於1943年廢除《排華法案》，但直至1965年華人始享有與其他國家移民平等的移民配額，華僑社會的單身漢漸可成家立室開枝散葉。下一代的土生華人沒有語言障礙，有機會接受高等教育和從事多元化的工作。

As the United States and China became allies in World War II, the U.S. government repealed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1943. However, it was not until 1965 that the Chinese finally enjoyed equal treatment in the quota allotment with immigrants from other nations. Subsequently, the Chinese single men could start a family overseas. The new generation had no language barrier and had greater opportunities for higher education, allowing them to explore diverse career paths.

1960年代在美國洛杉磯團聚的華人家庭
Reunion of a Chinese family in Los Angeles, U.S., in the 1960s.



《排華法案》撤銷

REPEAL OF THE CHINESE
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