



Recognizing
CHINESE CANADIAN HISTORY
in BRITISH COLUMBIA

Historic Places Nomination Report

July 28, 2015



LEGACY INITIATIVES
ADVISORY COUNCIL

Contents

Introduction 5

Some Key Types of Historic Places..... 5

 Cemeteries 5

 Community Hubs and Clusters..... 6

Nominated Historic Places 6

 1. On Lee Property, Yale 6

 2. Granite Creek, Coalmont 7

 3. Chinese Cemetery in Yale 7

 4. Quesnel Forks..... 7

 5. Chinese Benevolent Association Site, New Westminster 7

 6. Barkerville &..... 7

 7. Barkerville Chinatown 7

 8. Rock Creek and Boundary District 8

 9. New Westminster Chinatown 8

 10. Armstrong Chinatown 8

 11. Kelowna Chinatown 8

 12. Vancouver Chinatown..... 8

 13. Brickyard Beach, Gabriola Island 9

 14. Nam Sing Ranch 9

 15. Kamloops Chinese Cemetery 9

 16. Kelowna Cemetery 9

 17. Ahbau Creek, Lake, and Bridge 9

 18. Quesnel Pioneer Cemetery 9

 19. Chilliwack’s Chinatowns & 10

 20. Chilliwack’s “Five Corners” 10

 21. Cumberland Chinese Cemetery 10

 22. Old Hillcrest Chinese Cemetery, Sahtlam, near Duncan..... 10

 23. D’Arcy Island 10

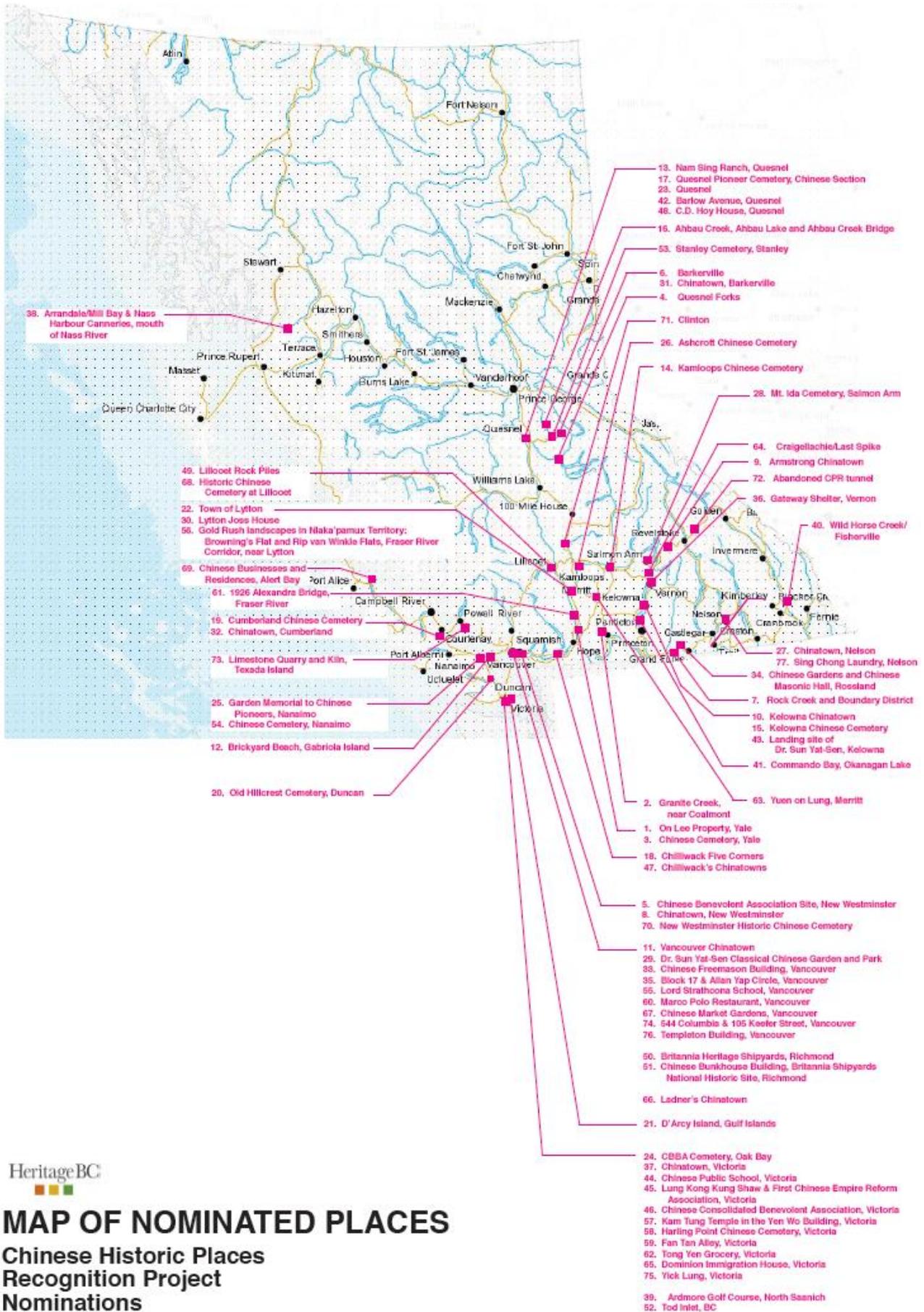
 24. Town of Lytton 11

 25. City of Quesnel & 11

 26. CD Hoy House, Quesnel &..... 11

27.	Barlow Avenue Quesnel.....	11
28.	CCBA Cemetery, Victoria/	11
29.	Harling Point Cemetery, Victoria	11
30.	Garden Memorial to Chinese Pioneers, Nanaimo &.....	11
31.	Nanaimo Chinese Cemetery	11
32.	Ashcroft Chinese Cemetery	12
33.	Nelson’s Chinatown &.....	12
34.	Sing Chong Laundry, Nelson	12
35.	Mt. Ida Cemetery, Salmon Arm	12
36.	Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Garden.....	12
37.	Joss House, Lytton.....	12
38.	Coal Creek Historic Park (Chinatown), Cumberland	13
39.	Chinese Freemasons Building	13
40.	Chinese Gardens & Chinese Masonic Hall site, Rossland	13
41.	Block 17 and Allan Yap Circle	13
42.	Gateway Shelter, Vernon.....	13
43.	Victoria Chinatown.....	14
44.	Arrandale (74 km north of Prince Rupert)	14
45.	Ardmore Golf Course, North Saanich	14
46.	Wildhorse Creek, Fisherville	14
47.	Commando Bay, Okanagan Lake.....	14
48.	Landing Site of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, Kelowna.....	14
49.	Chinese Public School, Victoria/	15
50.	Chinese Canadian Benevolent Association, Victoria.....	15
51.	Lung Kong Kung Shaw, Victoria.....	15
52.	Lillooet Rock Piles.....	15
53.	Britannia Shipyards &.....	15
54.	Chinese Bunkhouse, Britannia Shipyards.....	15
55.	Tod Inlet, Vancouver Island	15
56.	Stanley Cemetery.....	16
57.	Lord Strathcona School, Vancouver	16
58.	Gold Rush Landscapes in Nlaka’pamux Territory: Browning’s Flat and Rip Van Winkle Flats....	16

59.	Tam Kung Temple, Victoria	16
60.	Fan Tan Alley, Victoria.....	16
61.	Marco Polo Restaurant, Vancouver	17
62.	Alexandra Bridge.....	17
63.	Tong Yen grocery, Victoria	17
64.	Yuen on Lung, Merritt	17
65.	Craigellachie	17
66.	Dominion Immigration Building, Victoria	18
67.	Ladner’s Chinatown	18
68.	Chinese Market Gardens at Musqueam Reserve #2, Vancouver	18
69.	Chinese Cemetery, Lillooet	18
70.	Chinese Businesses and Residences, Alert Bay	19
71.	New Westminster Historic Chinese Cemetery.....	19
72.	Clinton	19
73.	Abandoned CPR tunnel (near Hope).....	19
74.	Limestone quarry and kiln at Texada Island	19
75.	544 Columbia & 105 Keefer Street, Vancouver	19
76.	Yick Lung, Victoria	20
77.	Templeton Building, Vancouver.....	20



Introduction

In May, 2014 a formal apology was delivered by Premier Christy Clark on behalf of all members of the B.C. legislative assembly to Chinese Canadians for historical wrongs committed by past provincial governments. A series of public consultation events around the province were held in the months leading up to the apology, and informed the apology process.

The Chinese Historical Wrongs Consultation Final Report that came out of that consultation process recommended legacy initiatives to help British Columbians understand the impacts of these historical wrongs and the achievements of Chinese Canadians. It was recommended that historic places be inventoried, and from that a legacy initiative to formally recognize significant historic places under section 18 of the *Heritage Conservation Act* has been developed. A public nomination process was held in early 2015, and 138 nominations representing 77 places were received for consideration for recognition.

The following list identifies the places that were nominated, with some of the sites having been grouped based on their geography. The heritage values of each individual or grouping of sites is also provided, having been determined from a combination of information received in the nomination process, historic research, and consultation with historians and community experts. Many of the historic places that were nominated by the public have already been formally recognized or protected by local, provincial, or federal governments. Links have been provided for those sites whose Chinese-Canadian heritage values have been identified in Statements of Significance on the Canadian Register of Historic Places.

Some Key Types of Historic Places

The nomination process revealed that British Columbians see strong value for Chinese Canadian Heritage in two types of places around the province. Both cemeteries and Chinatowns – or community “hubs” or “clusters” – received multiple nominations from communities all over B.C. In order to be able to understand the significance of each individual nominated place falling under these two types, it is important to understand their values as distinct groups. Heritage value context statements are provided for both:

Cemeteries

As a group or type, Chinese Canadian cemeteries have significant heritage value everywhere in the province. There are cemeteries that are specifically Chinese Canadian, such as Harling Point Cemetery in Victoria, while larger cities have famous Chinese Canadian sections in cemeteries, such as Mountain View Cemetery in Vancouver, Ocean View Cemetery and Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Burnaby. In smaller towns, however, Chinese Canadian cemeteries are often the only historical remnant or reminder of the Chinese Canadians living and working in B.C. towns. Chinese Canadian cemeteries are an enduring aspect of early settlements, and represent the traditions and spiritual values associated with Chinese Canadian culture in B.C. Many early cemeteries show evidence of bodies being removed several years after burial and repatriated to China, a common practice at the time for Chinese migrants. They are symbolic of the discrimination and segregation practiced against Chinese Canadians, as they were often

not welcome in other cemeteries or were placed in segregated sections. Today, cemeteries play a significant role in commemorating the contribution of Chinese Canadians to the province because they are often the last remaining trace of their presence in places where they were once common.

Community Hubs and Clusters

As a group or type, Chinese Canadian communities were found to have significant heritage value everywhere in the province. Chinese Canadian communities, enclaves and neighbourhoods are significant for their ubiquity; they are present in every community and region of the province, an indication that Chinese Canadians in B.C. were involved in every aspect of life in the province.

In some cases, Chinese Canadian communities were recognized by non-Chinese as exotic enclaves; named and physically delineated “Chinatowns”—as they were known in English—were a fixture in many of the larger cities and towns in B.C., such as Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster. These Chinatowns were generally geographically distinct from European (mostly British) settlement, often sharing marginal locations with other ethnic populations faced with discriminatory practices – for example, First Nations and urban aboriginal communities and Japanese Canadian settlements.

Chinese Canadian business clusters were a feature of almost all B.C. cities and small towns. In the main cities such as Victoria and Vancouver, large Chinese Canadian businesses, social institutions and family associations were grouped together. In smaller towns across B.C., Chinese Canadian general stores and cafés were a ubiquitous feature of almost every town, sometimes clustering in one area of town, but often spread out as well in various parts of town. In most of small town B.C., Chinese Canadians lived, worked, ate, and slept in ways that paralleled other residents. In industrial settlements, they clustered around places of work such as mills, canneries or mines. In other B.C. settlements, including Victoria and Vancouver, Chinese Canadians were spatially dispersed throughout the community as farmers, store owners, household servants, and as labourers of every kind. Despite an enduring mythology that represents Chinatowns as where all of the Chinese lived and worked, over time, the majority of Chinese Canadians did not live or work in the large Chinatowns of Victoria and Vancouver. Some original Chinatowns disappeared as it became easier for Chinese Canadians to live and purchase property outside of geographically segregated areas.

Chinese Canadian bunkhouses and temporary quarters were a common fixture of remote workplaces like canneries, mining and logging camps, and construction sites. Chinese Canadian workers communities are important for their association to the province’s industrial development and took on many forms, from semi-permanent bunkhouses to mobile tent communities that were a feature of large construction projects such as the Cariboo Wagon Road and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Nominated Historic Places

1. On Lee Property, Yale

Jang Won Jeong, or On Lee as he came to be known, arrived in British Columbia in the 1870s and by 1881 he had established a bakery and store in Yale. On Lee married Mary Laye, and together they raised

a family, selling lumber, hardware and feed from a building beside the house. The home and business is representative of the industrious nature of Chinese newcomers, as well as their integration into the community. Until the 1980s when the On Lee home was destroyed by fire, it was the last building in Yale from the once thriving Chinese community. The community made contributions towards civic improvements such as street repairs and the Yale Fire Brigade. The property was passed down through the family until On Lee's youngest child sold the property to the Provincial government.

2. Granite Creek, Coalmont

Granite Creek is valued as reminder of the types of mining communities that sprung up across British Columbia in the late nineteenth century, being built on the labour and industry of both Chinese Canadian and European prospectors and businessmen. This place has been formally recognized by the Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District, and a Statement of Significance can be found on the Canadian Register of Historic Places: <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=20165&pid=0>.

3. Chinese Cemetery in Yale

Created in 1858 with the arrival of the first miners in the Fraser River Gold Rush, this Chinese Canadian cemetery has value due to its age, and is reputed to have the earliest newcomer's burial in the newly declared Colony of British Columbia. Yale was a settlement created by the Gold Rush, and this cemetery symbolizes the important role that Chinese Canadian miners and merchants played historically, with some of those buried associated with the famous Kwong Lee Store. Located on a street that is still named "Chinaman Road," the remaining headstones mark an important point in B.C. history.

4. Quesnel Forks

Quesnel Forks is considered to be significant for its association with the beginning of the Cariboo gold rush. Settled by Chinese railway workers after the completion of the CPR, Quesnel historically had a large Chinese Canadian population and a large cemetery, and is important for being an early Chinese settlement in existence prior to the height of the gold rush and the creation of Barkerville. The place has a Chinese Freemason building of some significance.

5. Chinese Benevolent Association Site, New Westminster

Although the building is demolished, the site of the Chinese Benevolent Association is considered to have significance through its use until the 1950s as a smaller branch of the B.C. Chinese Benevolent Association. It is also important for its association with the area's Chinese Canadian salmon cannery workers and as the original site of New Westminster's Chinese hospital.

6. Barkerville &

7. Barkerville Chinatown

Barkerville is a National Historic Site of Canada. The heritage value of this place from a federal perspective can be found on the Canadian Register of Historic Places:

<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=14309&pid=0>

This historic place is also designated as a historic place by the Province of British Columbia. The provincial significance of Barkerville is found in a Statement of Significance on the Canadian Register of Historic Places: <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=1749&pid=0>

The Chee Kung Tong Building in Barkerville is a National Historic Site of Canada, and represents the significance of Chinatown and the Chinese Canadian community in that town. Its listing can be found on the Canadian Register of Historic Places: <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=11971&pid=0>

8. Rock Creek and Boundary District

Rock Creek and Boundary District in central B.C. are considered to have heritage significance through the relatively little-known presence of Chinese Canadians in this part of the province. It is significant for the involvement of Chinese Canadians in the gold mining industry in the area, for their cultivation of produce in local market gardens, for the presence of a Chinese Canadian laundry and through the history of Chinese Canadians working locally as domestic servants.

9. New Westminster Chinatown

New Westminster Chinatown is considered to have heritage significance as the major node of Chinese Canadian settlement in the Lower Mainland prior to the creation of Vancouver's Chinatown. This urban cluster of Chinese Canadian businesses and institutional buildings is valued for being a large, distinct, and well-defined area within the city of New Westminster.

10. Armstrong Chinatown

Armstrong's Chinatown is considered to be of significance for its association with Ben Lee, and the Jong family. The Chinese Canadian agricultural industry was significant in this area and Chinese Canadian farmers were responsible for the growth of the labour-intensive market gardening industry. Cultivated on large farms and vegetable gardens, produce from the area was shipped all over North America, and Armstrong became known as the celery capital of Canada. Chinese Canadian farmers here were also instrumental in helping feed troops in World War II through the export of local potatoes to Europe.

11. Kelowna Chinatown

Kelowna's Chinatown has significance for the extent, substantial size and former density of the so-called Chinatown Block. It is important for its historical association with the Chinese Canadian community in Kelowna, and for its location separated from the rest of the city. Today, one brick building still stands as a representation of this formerly thriving community. The place is also considered significant in part for its association with former premier WAC Bennett who forged strong connections with the Chinese Canadian community, reflecting the possibility of different kinds of relationships between provincial politicians, non-Chinese, and Chinese Canadians in smaller local communities in B.C.

12. Vancouver Chinatown

Vancouver's Chinatown is a National Historic Site of Canada. The heritage values of this place are listed in a Statement of Significance on the Canadian Register of Historic Places: <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=18742&pid=0>.

13. Brickyard Beach, Gabriola Island

Brickyard Beach is considered to have significance through the involvement of Chinese Canadian labourers in the manufacture of brick and quarrying activities at the brick factory throughout the history of its operation. The place is also felt to be significant for its association with Chinese Canadians in Nanaimo's Chinatown, and as a reminder of the extent of the community of Chinese Canadian workers that existed on Gabriola Island which had its own cook and interpreter.

14. Nam Sing Ranch

Nam Sing Ranch is considered to have heritage significance through its history of early (1870s) land ownership by Chinese Canadians in the area, considering that it was rare for Chinese Canadians to own land in B.C. at that time. The ranch is considered unique for this early land ownership, and symbolizes the contribution of Chinese Canadians to the growth of the agricultural industry of the province. The story of Nam Sing Ranch and the iconic image of the Chinese Canadian cowboy working in B.C.'s interior echoes the broader story of Chinese Canadian economic endeavours in B.C. and helps represent the ubiquity of Chinese Canadian involvement in B.C.'s economy at all levels.

15. Kamloops Chinese Cemetery

This cemetery, originating in the 1890s, is considered to have heritage value due to its association with the construction of the CPR and the impact of the railway on the city of Kamloops. The donation of land for the cemetery by a local rancher symbolizes the social relationships between Chinese Canadians and other citizens of Kamloops, and its use of feng shui principles and illustration of Chinese Canadian burial practices gives it high cultural value.

16. Kelowna Cemetery

Kelowna Cemetery's value is considered to be of significance through its dedication to the Chinese Canadian railway workers of Kelowna, its association with the Kelowna Chinese Freemasons, and its importance to the community as a symbol and reminder of the injustice of the Chinese head tax.

17. Ahbau Creek, Lake, and Bridge

These historical features are considered significant through their association with Ah Bau, a successful Chinese Canadian placer miner significant in the Cariboo and Prince George regions of the province. These places are important for representing the wider Chinese Canadian community through the development of a significant homestead and local school. The places symbolize Ah Bau and other Chinese Canadian miners and their systematic handling and washing of creek gravel in search of gold. It is also significant that these places have been named specifically for a Chinese Canadian person, rather than having been given a more generic name.

18. Quesnel Pioneer Cemetery

This cemetery is considered to be important as the place for Chinese Canadians in Quesnel to bury and commemorate their own. It is significant that by 1865, the Chinese population in Quesnel outnumbered non-Chinese, something that would be true for the next 30 years. The cemetery has heritage value as the final resting place of Quesnel's most prominent Chinese Canadian citizens.

19. Chilliwack's Chinatowns &

20. Chilliwack's "Five Corners"

This site is considered to have heritage value because of the large population of Chinese Canadians who lived and worked in Chilliwack, developing farms and businesses throughout this fertile area of the lower Fraser Valley. Also noted as significant was the close historical relationships and intermarriages of Chinese Canadian men into the Stó:lō communities of the lower Fraser River. Chilliwack also reflects the erasure of the Chinese Canadian presence in many local areas, a prominent theme in B.C.'s Chinese Canadian history. Long forgotten because of two fires that destroyed the Chinese Canadian buildings and businesses in the area in 1932 and 1934, the history of the Chinese in Chilliwack and the acts of arson that destroyed the community has recently resurfaced in historian Chad Reimer's book *Chilliwack's Chinatowns: A History*.

21. Cumberland Chinese Cemetery

This cemetery has been identified as having significance through its association with coal mining in Cumberland, and its multicultural community that included Chinese Canadian, Japanese Canadian, and African-American workers from Pennsylvania. The place has socio-political importance through the investment of Robert Dunsmuir in Cumberland coal mining, and the formation of the Union Colliery Company. Initially a foe of anti-Chinese organizers, Dunsmuir later pandered to anti-Chinese sentiments when he ran for political office. Non-Chinese miners who worked underground often protested that the Chinese worked for lower wages and were a safety hazard, leading to the provincial government amending the Coal Mines Regulation Act to forbid the employment of Chinese underground. Today, some of the former businesses and organizations are recalled through replicated false-front buildings constructed as a centennial project.

22. Old Hillcrest Chinese Cemetery, Sahtlam, near Duncan

This cemetery is considered to have historical value through its association with the extensive involvement of Chinese Canadians in B.C.'s logging industry. The cemetery was established on land donated to Chinese Canadian workers by the Hillcrest Logging Company to honour their contributions of talent and labour. This original donation of land emphasizes the commitment made by the company to the well-being of its workers even after their deaths, and stands as a powerful symbol of the possibility of enduring relationships between Chinese Canadians and non-Chinese in B.C. that were not marked by conflict. The cemetery exemplifies feng shui principles used in its design, and because of its longevity – with the last burial occurring in the 1960s – the place has heritage significance as a symbol of longstanding relationships between Chinese Canadian forestry workers, their employers, and the local community.

23. D'Arcy Island

D'Arcy Island is considered to be of heritage value through its uniqueness and its former use as an isolation hospital for Chinese Canadian patients suffering from leprosy. The place is particularly emblematic of the particular forms of discrimination suffered by Chinese Canadians in B.C. and the vicious stereotypes used to justify fear and the need to segregate Chinese Canadians. Popular images and caricatures represented Chinese as disease-ridden and unclean and a threat to the health of others.

D'Arcy Island is one of only two isolation hospitals in Canada and the only one specifically set aside for Chinese Canadians. The place has an enduring social value for British Columbians as a powerful symbol of the humanity of those lepers who, despite their exile, worked together communally to build shelters, plant gardens and bury their dead.

24. Town of Lytton

Lytton is considered important for how it reflects the long-standing historical relationship of Chinese Canadians both with non-Chinese and local First Nations communities in B.C. This place has been referred to as the second gold town in the Fraser River gold rush following Yale. The involvement of Chinese Canadians in the placer gold mining industry and the challenges of construction of the railway in this area of the Fraser corridor also make Lytton a notable location. The place is considered to be of importance as the former location of a “Joss House,” a place of worship inside the Chinese community center building in town which dedicated to Kwan Yin, the goddess of mercy who has the healing power, and to Shen Nong, the god of agriculture and herbal medicine. The town is valued for its historically large Chinese Canadian population and vibrant Chinese Canadian community in its early years, and for the marriage of many Chinese Canadians with local First Nations.

25. City of Quesnel &

26. CD Hoy House, Quesnel &

27. Barlow Avenue Quesnel

The CD Hoy House and Barlow Avenue sites, along with the City of Quesnel in which they are located, are considered significant for their association with the many Chinese Canadians in Quesnel who arrived initially to participate in the Cariboo gold rush, and later contributed to the mining industry in the area generally. Barlow Avenue is significant for being occupied from the 1860s by businesses owned and operated by Chinese Canadian entrepreneurs to service the high population of both Chinese Canadian and non-Chinese miners working the gravel bars on the Fraser and Quesnel rivers. The story of CD Hoy, the proprietor of a successful general store in Quesnel, and a photographer who documented life in the area in the 1910s, represents the sometimes overlooked integration, rather than segregation, of Chinese Canadians into many smaller communities in B.C.

28. CCBA Cemetery, Victoria/

29. Harling Point Cemetery, Victoria

The Chinese Cemetery at Harling Point in Victoria is a National Historic Site of Canada. The heritage values of this place can be found on the Canadian Register of Historic Places at:

<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=9167&pid=0>.

30. Garden Memorial to Chinese Pioneers, Nanaimo &

31. Nanaimo Chinese Cemetery

Together, these places are significant for their association with the Chinese Canadian presence in Nanaimo, which had the third-largest Chinese Canadian population in B.C. in the early 1900s. The Garden Memorial is the site of the first Chinese Canadian cemetery in the city which was moved to the present location of the Nanaimo Chinese Cemetery in 1924. The two sites have connections with local

coal mining, and with coal magnate Robert Dunsmuir and his use of Chinese Canadian workers. They are important as commemorative spaces for Nanaimo's Chinese Canadian descendants. Nanaimo's second Chinatown was the site of a large, spatially defined Chinese community constructed on land owned by Mah Bing Kee, a Chinese Canadian pioneer and long-time business owner, and Ching Chung Yung. This former Chinatown has no more Chinese Canadian residents or businesses remaining in it, another example of the erasure of Chinese Canadian history and places of significance in B.C.

32. Ashcroft Chinese Cemetery

The Ashcroft Chinese Cemetery is considered to have heritage significance based on its association with the construction of local irrigation systems by Chinese Canadian farmers and their presence in the local vegetable canneries and farming industry. The place is valued for its association with Chinese Canadian agriculture, ranching and market gardens in the Ashcroft area.

33. Nelson's Chinatown &

34. Sing Chong Laundry, Nelson

Along with King's Family Restaurant (not nominated) these two sites have significance for their representation of the multiple layers of Chinese Canadian heritage in the city of Nelson, which still has a very vibrant Chinese Canadian community. These places have value for commemorating the significant contribution of Chinese Canadians to the early development of Nelson. Captured in famous literary writings such as Fred Wah's *Diamond Grill*, the small Chinese Canadian cafés and other businesses of Nelson are an exemplar of other such places in small towns across B.C. The location of the businesses are also important as a reminder of the broader processes of segregation and historical amnesia that have led the history of Chinese Canadians and their businesses to be forgotten as the places in which they lived and worked became a node for government, transport and industry.

35. Mt. Ida Cemetery, Salmon Arm

This cemetery is valued as a representation of the segregation of Chinese Canadian burials through the creation of a separate area of the cemetery and the practice of leaving the Chinese graves unmarked, in contrast to non-Chinese graves. It is significant as a memorial to the Chinese Canadian presence in Salmon Arm from the beginning of the community, and as a way to recognize the Chinese Canadian contribution to the community through stories not currently told.

36. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Garden

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Garden is an important part of Vancouver's Chinatown National Historic Site of Canada. Heritage values of this traditional Chinese garden can be found on the Canadian Register of Historic Places at: <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=18742&pid=0>.

37. Joss House, Lytton

Although there are no building remains, the site of the Lytton Joss House is considered to have heritage significance as one of the oldest places for Chinese ceremonies and rituals in B.C.; it was constructed in 1881 by Chinese Canadian workers who arrived in Lytton to work on the CPR. Today representing the importance of Chinese Canadian history in Lytton, the Joss House was historically considered very

significant to Chinese Canadians, with dignitaries arriving from Victoria and New Westminster to attend the opening. The place has spiritual values through its original use as a place of worship for Chinese Canadians in the region, as well as contemporary heritage value in being recognized as a place of spiritual power by local Buddhists in the area.

38. Coal Creek Historic Park (Chinatown), Cumberland

Along with the Cumberland cemetery, Coal Creek Historic Park, which includes the site of Cumberland's Chinatown, is considered to have heritage significance due to its association with the Chinese Canadian involvement in coal mining in the Cumberland region. The place has deep roots as the hub for Chinese Canadians working in the coal mines. It illustrates the racial segregation of workers in B.C.'s industries and communities, as the Chinese Canadian and Japanese Canadian areas in Cumberland were each separated from other workers. The place is associated with the everyday lives of Chinese Canadian workers, through the presence of a piggery, tofu making facility and produce gardens that provided for both Chinese Canadians and the larger community. An enduring legacy and connection to the present day is found in the Cumberland reunion picnic which takes place each year.

39. Chinese Freemasons Building

The Chinese Freemasons Building is designated as a historic place by the City of Vancouver. Its heritage values can be found in the Statement of Significance listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places: <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=1511&pid=0>.

40. Chinese Gardens & Chinese Masonic Hall site, Rossland

The Chinese Gardens and Chinese Masonic Hall site are considered to have heritage value for their connection to the history of Chinese Canadians in Rossland, who arrived as the bulk of the labour force on the Dewdney Trail, and for their mining camp at China Creek. The Chinese Canadian market gardens are important as a representation of the importance of Chinese Canadians in the agriculture industry. It was originally a 70-acre former fruit and vegetable farm operated by Chinese Canadian farmers from the 1890s until the 1950s who sold their produce independently in the city. While the Masonic Hall is no longer standing, the site is representative of Rossland's Chinese Canadian neighbourhood.

41. Block 17 and Allan Yap Circle

This historic place is an important reminder of Vancouver's early life as a city. It is culturally and socially significant as being an early restrictive neighbourhood which housed immigrants of Chinese origin – it can be considered the starting point of Vancouver's Chinatown. This part of the city housed miners, CPR workers, merchants and many other Chinese immigrants who came to start a new life in British Columbia. This place is also important as a place of commemoration of the role of this early Chinese neighbourhood to the development of Vancouver, and the province of British Columbia.

42. Gateway Shelter, Vernon

This building is considered to have significance for its association with Vernon's Chinatown and for its original use in the 1950s as the Chinese Freemason's Lodge. The building has social value as the former centre of Chinese Canadian cultural life in Vernon.

43. Victoria Chinatown

Victoria's Chinatown is a National Historic Site, and is listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places. The heritage values of this site can be found at: <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=7698&pid=0>.

44. Arrandale (74 km north of Prince Rupert)

These canneries are considered significant for their connection to Chinese Canadian workers on the remote Nass River on B.C.'s north coast. The canneries are significant for their multicultural population and for their representation of the Chinese Canadian presence in a northern cannery and for their exemplification of the contribution of Chinese Canadians and the fish canning industry to the overall economic growth of the province.

45. Ardmore Golf Course, North Saanich

The Ardmore Golf Course is considered to have significance for its construction in 1886 by unemployed Chinese railway construction crews after the completion of the CPR. Two non-recovered bodies trapped underground make this site a symbol of tragedies resulting from Chinese Canadian labourers being sent to do dangerous work.

46. Wildhorse Creek, Fisherville

The site is significant for its association with the history of Chinese settlement in the West Kootenay and across the province. Chinese Canadians arrived, possibly after completing the construction of the Dewdney Trail, after the initial gold rush waned, establishing a Chinatown on the original townsite. Many artifacts relating to the Chinese occupation of Wild Horse Creek have been uncovered on the site. The Chinese burial grounds and the archaeological studies that have taken place there assist in a significant understanding of Chinese overseas burial practices including the siting of the burial ground on a slope above the river, feng shui principles and interred and non-interred grave sites.

47. Commando Bay, Okanagan Lake

Commando Bay, situated within Okanagan Mountain Provincial Park, is considered significant for its use as a site for the secret training of Chinese Canadian soldiers for guerrilla warfare in 1944. The rigorous training that was conducted at the Commando Bay camp was for a small group of specially-selected Chinese Canadian volunteers to serve as commandos for the British intelligence service. These courageous men were trained for extremely dangerous missions behind Japanese lines in the South East Asia theatre of operations. Many of the veterans of this group became prominent community leaders after the war, including the first Chinese Canadian MP Douglas Jung and labour organizer and newspaper editor Roy Mah. The story of the secret training and the heroism of the Chinese Canadian veterans did not come out publicly for another four decades after the end of World War II.

48. Landing Site of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, Kelowna

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's landing place is the location of a former dock used by Okanagan Lake ferries. Through its connection to the arrival of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen it is considered to be of significance for its association

with the many Chinese Canadians in the Kelowna area who worked in the local orchards and contributed to the development of the agricultural industry in the region.

49. Chinese Public School, Victoria/

50. Chinese Canadian Benevolent Association, Victoria

These two institutions are located in the same building in Victoria. Their heritage values have been formally recognized by the City of Victoria, and a Statement of Significance for them can be found at: <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=3929&pid=0>.

51. Lung Kong Kung Shaw, Victoria

This historic place is valued for its association with the establishment of Victoria's first Chinese political party, the Chinese Empire Reform Association (CERA). CERA started during the late Qing Dynasty by former statesman and scholar, Kang Youwei (1858-1927). A monarchist organization, his movement was spurred through attempts to save the declining Manchu Empire. Due to groups who opposed his quest, Kang fled to Canada, setting up headquarters in Victoria. This site was purchased by CERA supporters, Lee Folk Gay and Chu Lai and the building was constructed in 1905.

52. Lillooet Rock Piles

The Lillooet Rock Piles are important for their form and location as the remains of places where miners washed and stacked rocks during the search for gold. Rock piles such as this are considered to be physical reminders of the presence of gold miners, including Chinese Canadians, in the Lillooet area. However, it is uncertain whether the Lillooet Rock Piles were actually made by Chinese Canadian miners.

53. Britannia Shipyards &

54. Chinese Bunkhouse, Britannia Shipyards

Originally a cannery which was then converted to shipyards, this historic place represents the contributions and way of life of newly-arrived Chinese Canadian workers and the living conditions they endured while they made their way into Canada. The canning industry would not have been possible without the Chinese Canadian men who made up 90% of the labour force in the early canning days.

Originally part of the Glendale Cannery and then moved to Britannia Shipyards, this barn-like bunkhouse structure housed up to 100 workers, and demonstrates the cramped and uncomfortable living conditions of cannery 'boom towns'. These communities could not have developed without those Chinese Canadian men who came here as temporary labourers so long ago.

Britannia Shipyards is a National Historic Site of Canada, and is listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places: <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=7819&pid=0>.

55. Tod Inlet, Vancouver Island

The now-vanished town of Tod Inlet has heritage value due to its multiple layers of heritage significance. The place is significant for its association with the local First Nations, and as the former workplace for a multicultural population of Chinese Canadian, South Asian Canadian, and First Nations workers at the

Vancouver Portland Cement Company. It also has significance as an industrial site as the first cement company on the west coast. The limestone quarry that served the cement company was later developed as Butchart Gardens.

56. Stanley Cemetery

The Stanley Cemetery is valued for being the best physical record provincially of Chinese Canadian burial practices. At Stanley, this involved the exhumation of 36 graves, with the remains shipped to Victoria and across the Pacific to Tung Wah Hospital in Hong Kong, and then on to rural villages of origin for burial in plots alongside family members and ancestors. The cemetery also memorializes early Chinese Canadian miners in the area who constructed buildings, water ditches and mine shafts.

57. Lord Strathcona School, Vancouver

Lord Strathcona School is considered to have significance for being a foundational place in the history of many Chinese Canadians in the province. It was a trusted place of learning, long serving the Chinese Canadian community of Vancouver as the closest elementary school to Chinatown. It was known as a “mini United Nations” for its high level of cultural diversity, reflecting the multicultural mix of Strathcona as the first working class community of Vancouver.

58. Gold Rush Landscapes in Nlaka’pamux Territory: Browning’s Flat and Rip Van Winkle Flats

These landscapes are considered significant for being the best representative example of the extensive history of Chinese Canadian gold mining on the Fraser River. Difficult to access except by water or air, Browning’s Flat in particular has almost pristine archaeological features that remain relatively untouched by the intervening century and a half since Chinese Canadian miners created monumental drainage ditches that stretch for kilometres. Breathtaking in scale, these sets of parallel drainage ditches that were meticulously hand built over years of continuous work reflect in poignant and awe-inspiring fashion the significance and scope of Chinese Canadians in the Fraser Gold Rush. These landscapes also represent the importance of close and longstanding historical relationships between Chinese Canadians and First Nations in B.C.

59. Tam Kung Temple, Victoria

This historic place has been registered by the City of Victoria under the *Local Government Act*. Its heritage significance has been identified in a Statement of Significance on the Canadian Register of Historic Places: <http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/rep-reg/place-lieu.aspx?id=14971&pid=0>.

60. Fan Tan Alley, Victoria

Fan Tan Alley is an important character-defining element of the Chinatown National Historic Site. It illustrates the off-grid path network that was integral to supporting commercial and social enterprises in this community in the late eighteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Fan Tan alley’s significance lies in its continuous use for commercial and residential purposes since its creation in the 1880s.

61. Marco Polo Restaurant, Vancouver

As the first Asian-owned nightclub in Canada, the Marco Polo Restaurant is considered an important part of the story of Chinese Canadians in Vancouver in the 1950s and '60s. Its significance is found through its being representative of the unique entertainment establishments that arose in Chinatown in the 1940s-1970s. Vancouver's Chinatown became an exotic destination for non-Chinese people, with restaurants and nightclubs advertised by iconic neon signs that came to symbolize Chinatown's unique nightlife. The Louie brothers who owned the Marco Polo are credited with inventing the all you can eat Chinese buffet, drawing inspiration from Scandinavian smorgasbord as they created a marketing technique for selling Chinese cuisine that has since become widespread around the globe. With its dance floor and continuously featuring top entertainment acts, the Marco Polo's lounge symbolizes how Vancouver Chinatown became the "go to" destination for many Vancouverites in the 1950s and '60s.

62. Alexandra Bridge

When the Gold Rush era began in 1858, thousands of gold seekers traversed the Fraser Canyon. Among those early arrivals were Chinese pioneers, who struck up good relationships with the Nlaka'pamux First Nation. Chinese pioneers laboured side-by-side with First Nations to build the 1863 Alexandra Bridge, which became the first major infrastructure project of our province. The bridge was rebuilt on the 1863 foundations in 1926 to accommodate automotive traffic. The Alexandra Bridge is a testament to the active participation of the Chinese community in building the transportation infrastructure of British Columbia in both the 19th and 20th centuries.

63. Tong Yen grocery, Victoria

The Tong Yen grocery is considered to have significance as an example of a Chinese Canadian business in Victoria that is located outside of Victoria's Chinatown. As did many Chinese Canadian small-scale grocery stores that were a common feature of many B.C. communities, this grocery store served local customers and became the friendly face of Chinese Canadians for many British Columbians. Opened in the 1940s, the grocery represents a well-respected Chinese Canadian business that served all of Victoria with high quality produce, fresh flowers and groceries.

64. Yuen on Lung, Merritt

Yuen on Lung is considered to be of significance as a relatively rare representation of Chinese Canadian business in this part of the province. Originally a mercantile store run by the Toy family on Merritt's main street, it is still used as a retail store and is very well preserved. It is the only remaining reminder of the Chinese Canadian presence in the town, and was originally the centre of Chinese Canadian community and culture in Merritt.

65. Craigellachie

A small community located at the west entrance to Eagle Pass, Craigellachie was the place where Donald Smith drove the symbolic "last spike" in a ceremony marking the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 7 Nov. 1885. As many as 15,000 members of the workforce who completed the track from Port Moody to Craigellachie were Chinese. The work was tedious, difficult, and dangerous and the rewards were few. The completion of the railway secured British Columbia to Confederation as well as spawned

innovation in engineering, and snow and avalanche research. Once the railway was complete, some workers returned to China, but many who could not afford to do so remained, and became part of the multicultural society of British Columbia.

66. Dominion Immigration Building, Victoria

The site of this building in Victoria's James Bay neighbourhood is significant for the role it played as B.C.'s processing centre for immigrants arriving on the west coast. People often endured intense interrogation and scrutiny from immigration officers policing exclusionary anti-Asian immigration policy here. Known for its prison-like qualities, the site is important as a reminder of the restrictive regulations for Asian immigration through legislation such as the Head Tax imposed in 1885 which charged Chinese migrants \$50. Applied only to Chinese immigrants, it was raised to \$100 in 1900 and \$500 in 1903—the equivalent of two years' wages for a labourer. Although the building has been demolished, poignant poems written in Chinese on the walls of detention cells by detainees were saved by Dr. David Lai and are now in the collections of the Royal B.C. Museum.

67. Ladner's Chinatown

Ladner's Chinatown has significance for its association with the important role Chinese Canadians played in produce farming in the Lower Mainland. Chinese Canadian farms were spread throughout the delta region of the Fraser River, contributing to the growth and development of the province's agricultural industry and helping feed the population of the Lower Mainland. This location is also a reminder of the hardship and racism faced by Chinese Canadian farmers in the agriculture industry. The famous example of this hardship is of the "Potato Wars" in the 1930s, when Chinese Canadian potato farmers in the delta region fought attempts by provincial regulators to block them from selling potatoes in Vancouver.

68. Chinese Market Gardens at Musqueam Reserve #2, Vancouver

The Chinese Canadian market gardens associated with Musqueam traditional territory in Vancouver are significant for their association with Chinese Canadian agriculture and entrepreneurship, in particular the creation of market gardens growing fresh produce for a local urban market. Dating from the late 19th century all the way into the 1980s, the 18 Chinese Canadian farms at Musqueam represent a unique arrangement of small scale agricultural land use amidst the urban development of almost every city and town in B.C. The farms moved to Burnaby in the 1980s, and reflect the ongoing presence of Chinese Canadian techniques in the growing of fresh local produce for market. Recognized already by the Musqueam as an important heritage site in their own community, the Chinese market gardens at Musqueam also illustrate the long historical connection between Chinese Canadians and First Nations, and the hidden history of reciprocal and respectful relations that marked their engagements.

69. Chinese Cemetery, Lillooet

This cemetery has heritage significance through its association with Lillooet's large Chinese Canadian community and its location next to the railway tracks. It is particularly significant as a cultural landscape representative of the disappearance of Chinese Canadian communities which made up large segments of many small towns across British Columbia before the Second World War. Although many of the descendants of early Chinese Canadian residents moved away in the postwar years, traces of their

presence remain in the memories of older residents of Lillooet as well as in this important Chinese Canadian cemetery.

70. Chinese Businesses and Residences, Alert Bay

This area of Chinese Canadian businesses and residences in Alert Bay is found to have significance for illustrating the ubiquity of the Chinese Canadian presence even in the most remote areas of B.C. The still-existing buildings – two residential and five commercial – were previously owned by Chinese Canadians and are a reminder of the Chinese Canadian business community that was located in the southeast commercial area of Alert Bay. The place is considered significant for its association with the owners and their families, including the Chong, Wong, Pang and King families. The place is also significant for the still-existing Chinese Canadian supermarket and the longstanding historical ties between Chinese Canadians and local First Nations communities, in particular exemplified by the personal connections between war veterans of Chinese Canadian and First Nations ancestry.

71. New Westminster Historic Chinese Cemetery

The Chinese Canadian cemetery at New Westminster is considered to have significance as an excellent example of a large, built-over cemetery, now disappeared beneath New Westminster Secondary School. The cemetery is significant for its representation of the significant Chinese Canadian presence in the founding years of the city, of discriminatory practices that segregated the dead, and its enduring symbolism as a site of an erased Chinese Canadian presence.

72. Clinton

Clinton is considered to have significance through its association with a substantial Chinese Canadian population mining along the Fraser River in the Big Bar and Clinton areas. Beginning in the 1860s, many of the miners were supplied by local Chinese Canadian merchants from Clinton.

73. Abandoned CPR tunnel (near Hope)

The place is considered to have heritage value for its association with the dangerous jobs the Chinese undertook during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

74. Limestone quarry and kiln at Texada Island

The limestone quarry and kiln have significance for their representation of Chinese Canadian labour – up to 400 individuals – in the quarrying industry on this remote B.C. island. By 1910, Pacific Lime Company and B.C. Cement had set up limestone quarrying operations at Blubber Bay and Marble Bay and would continue operations there for almost a century.

75. 544 Columbia & 105 Keefer Street, Vancouver

This historic place is valued for its association with Dean and Faye Chun Kwong Leung, prominent entrepreneurs who contributed to the redevelopment of Vancouver's Chinatown. Faye Leung was renowned for organizing the sale of Fantasy Gardens to a Taiwanese conglomerate for then-premier Bill Vander Zalm, leading to Vander Zalm's breach of trust trial in 1992.

76. Yick Lung, Victoria

This commercial building is valued as an example of the type of commercial endeavours that made Chinatown a self-sufficient community. Having been operated as a general store by owner Nip Dip Wai, this historic place is a reminder of the Chinese-owned businesses that manufactured products and provided services that were sold to established Victoria merchants in the early twentieth century.

77. Templeton Building, Vancouver

The Templeton Building has significance for its clan associations through the Fong Leun Tong Society, which is comprised of two clans with the last names of Sit and Seto. The building is also considered important as part of the “Save Chinatown” movement.