

Summer 2019 Edition
2019 年盛夏年刊



華埠社區報刊



Chinatown Community



Press



Stories of Philadelphia Chinatown

費城華埠的故事

Philadelphia Chinatown Development Corporation

費城華埠發展會

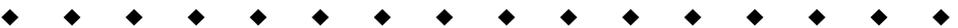
PCDC is a grassroots, non-profit, community-based organization, founded in 1966. Our mission is to preserve, protect, and promote Chinatown as a viable ethnic, residential, and business community.

PCDC是一個成立於1966的著眼與社會基層，非營利，為社區服務的組織。我們的使命是維護華埠風貌，保護居民與商家利益，以及促進華埠發展。



“Chinatown Community Press” is a youth-led publication incorporating photography; artwork such as painting, and pen-and-ink drawings; and stories about Chinatown and the immigrant experience.

《華埠社區報刊》是一個由青少年主導的報刊。在這裡，您可以找到關於華埠或移民經歷的散文，攝影作品，故事，鋼筆劃，華埠的文章作品等等。



pcdc 費城華埠發展會
PHILADELPHIA CHINATOWN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

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“Eating with Grandma”

《越南米粉》

By/作者: Joey Chan/ 陳祖兒

Food has always been a means for me to connect with my grandma and the culture she is part of. When we eat together, she tells me stories of her childhood living in a farming village in Vietnam, and how the ingredients they had access to and methods of food preparation changed when they moved to China and then later the U.S. later. She tells me that throughout her journey, she has always assumed the role of caretaker and cooked for the family, making sure the children are full and happy. That’s why I always see this huge bowl of never ending rice noodles at dinner!

美食就像一座跨海大橋，它是連接我與外婆的心橋。每當我們一起用餐時，她總是會聊起她在越南一個小農場的兒時回憶，以及她移民到中國與美國後在飲食習慣上的改變。她在旅途中一直是這個家庭的照顧者。孩子們在她的關懷與溫暖下健康快樂的成長著。外婆的愛就是餐桌上無止盡的越南粉！



“Sunny Afternoon In the Shade”

《乘涼處》

By/作者: Jingwen Lin/林靜雯

On a hot summer day, I passed by a neighborhood in Northeast Philly. I saw two seniors sitting on the street, taking advantage of a tree's shade while playing Chinese chess. It was a very pleasant scene because it reminded me of how elderly people would spend their leisure in my hometown, Fuzhou. It was also inspiring to see people continuing their cultural entertainment, and that



they have recreation/ amusement options other than being targeted by the Casinos.

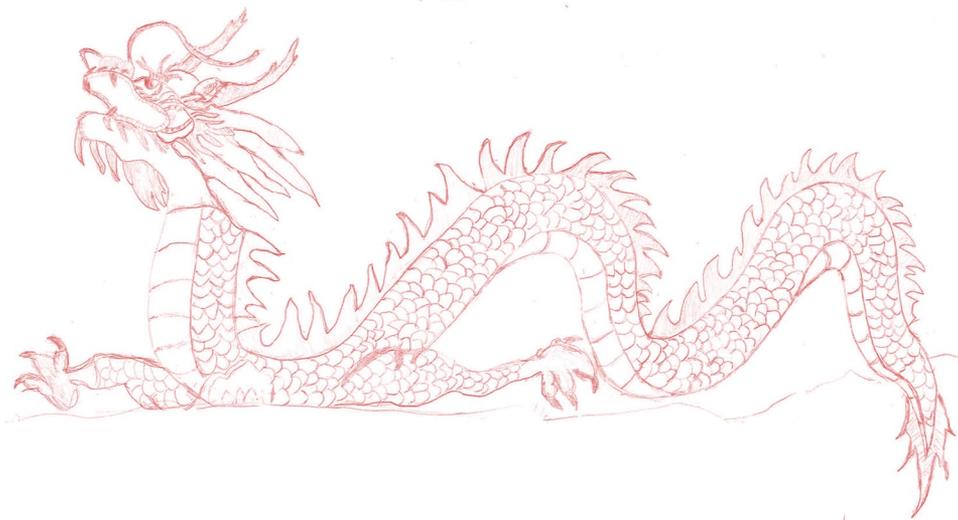
那是一個太陽高照的炎炎夏日。我在東北費城一條街區看到兩位老人家悠閒地坐在路旁。他們在綠蔭下緊緊注視著象棋棋盤的情景，在這個滿是汽車噪音的城市里形成了一道恬靜宜人的景象。這個場景讓我想

起家鄉的老年人是如何度過他們的閒暇時光的。看到人們延續著他們獨特的文化娛樂，而不是成為賭場的目標消費者，這使我內心感到無盡的欣慰與開心。

“The Dragon”

《一夜魚龍舞》

By/作者: Luphi Gao/高龍飛



There are a plethora of authentic immense lanterns at the Philadelphia Chinese Lantern Festival. I marveled at the neon-glowing dragon. The dragon is an auspicious symbol in Chinese culture. The poem, “Qingyu’ an” written by a Song dynasty poet Xin Qiji bubbled up to the surface. The poem brought forth an image of a cluster of dragon lanterns dancing under the silvery moonlight. Hence, I named my title using one of the line from this classic poem.

在費城華埠燈火節的燈展會上，各式各樣的大型燈籠琳瑯滿目。讓我最醒目的便是這只龐然大龍。它使我想起了辛棄疾的《青玉案·元夕》，宋朝元宵節街上四處可見的魚龍燈籠在我腦海裏浮出。這也便是我選擇了這副畫與名字的緣由。

“National Treasure”

《國寶》

By/作者: Hannah Dong/董文卿



The Giant Panda has become a significant symbol of China, and plays an important role in Chinese culture. The Chinese admire the panda's warrior-like qualities, from climbing trees to the ability to endure low temperatures. Not only that, but the pandas are also admired for their peaceful traits. The white and black color of the panda also symbolizes the balance and harmony between Yin and Yang.

According to ancient text, pandas have been in existence for a long time, where they are described as invincible and have medical powers.

大熊貓已經成了中國一個很重大的標誌，它在中國文化裡扮演了一個重要的角色。中國人很欣賞熊貓那戰士般鬥志，從爬樹，到在低溫下生存的能力。不光這樣，熊貓它那寧靜的特徵也被人們所欣賞。熊貓身上的黑白色象徵著陰與陽之間的平衡與和諧。據古文所述，熊貓有這悠長的歷史，人們說它們有著不敗的能力，也具有醫療權力。

“Chinese New Year”

《中國新年》

By/作者: Amy Dong/董文馨



Chinese New Year's, also known as Lunar New Year or Spring Festival, is the most important holiday in Chinese culture. Every year, Chinese New Year falls on a different day due to the fact that it starts on the first day of the first month based on the traditional Chinese calendar. During this time, people spend time with family and friends, go shopping, watch Chinese New Year shows, set off fireworks, and much more. On New Year's Eve, my family and I gather around the dinner table and enjoy authentic Chinese food made by my parents. This family reunion dinner is always my favorite time because I could spend time talking and laughing together with my family.

農曆新年也被稱為農曆新年或春節，是中國文化中最重要節日。每年中國新年都在不同的日子，因為它是在第一個月的第一天根據中國傳統日曆開始的。在此期間，人們會與家人朋友們共度時光，逛街購物，觀看中國節目，放煙花等等。在春節讓我印象最深刻的便是與家人們聚集在一起吃年夜飯。在新年前夕，我與我的家人聚集在餐桌吃年夜飯，享受父母親自下廚做得地道又美味的菜餚，春節讓我有更多的時間陪在家人左右。

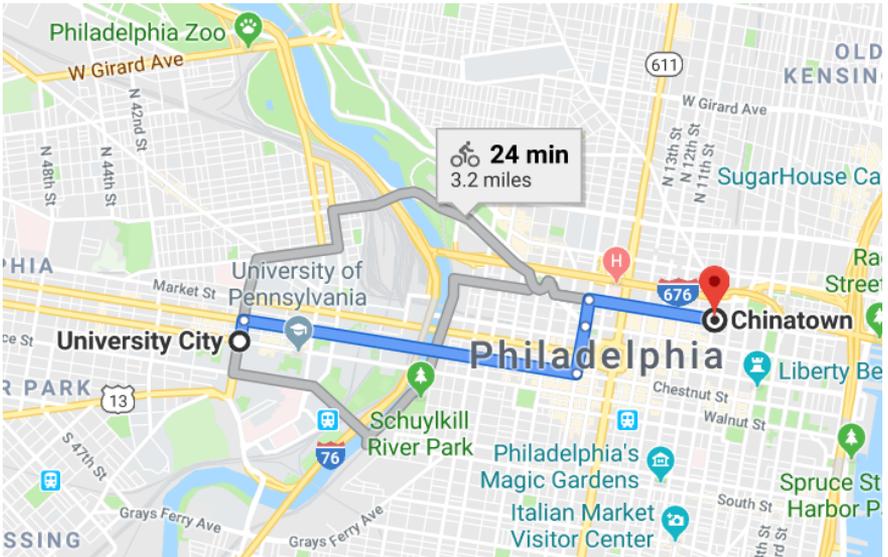
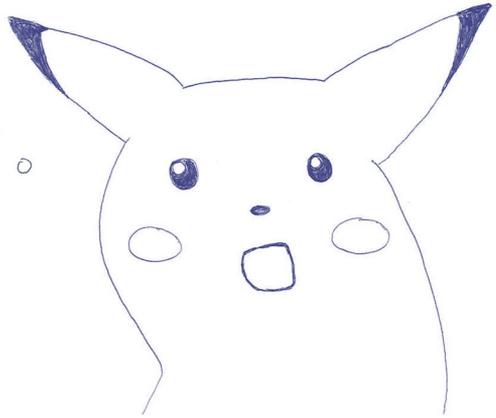
“AMeme”

《表情包》

By/作者: Miranda Canilang / 陳美慧

Literally no one:

me: walks/scooters to Chinatown
from university city



“Childhood Cartoon”

《喜羊羊與灰太狼》

By//作者: Brittany Xiao/肖瑤



“喜羊羊与灰太狼” was my favorite Chinese TV show growing up. The sheep is so cute, puffy, and silly. Every time my family visits China, my brother and I would always watch it together on the TV. Even though I know very little Mandarin, I can at least understand what’s going on children’s TV shows.

《喜羊羊與灰太狼》是我看過最經典的中國動畫片。劇中的綿羊們既可愛又搞笑，讓我至今都記憶猶新。每次回國，與我弟弟圍在電視前看喜羊羊成為了我們不可缺少的活動。儘管我對中文知之甚少，但也並不妨礙我對劇情的了解與無限喜愛。

“Chinatown Food For Thought”

《華埠的美食樂園》

By//作者: Candice Block Lombardi



“Chinese Knot”

《吉慶有餘》

By//作者: Shenglan Qiu/ 邱聖瀾

The Chinese knot is a traditional decorative handicraft. The knots are normally tied with only one string and combining different knots with each other, or combing them with other auspicious patterns to form a unique decoration with profound meaning. In my family, we always hang Chinese knots on the wall or door during Chinese holidays to symbolize luck and prosperity.



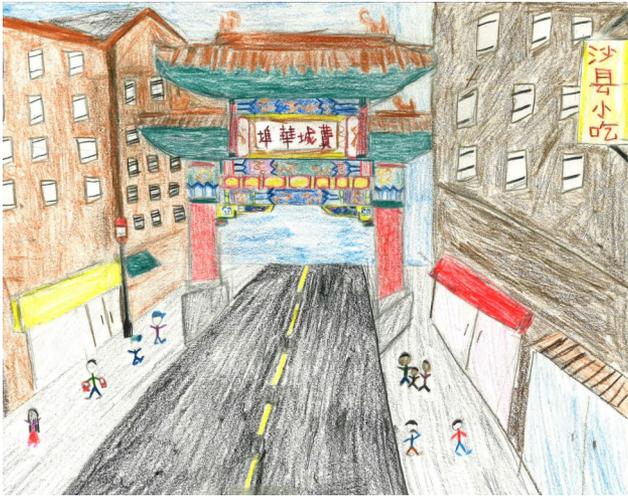
中國結是一種傳統的裝飾工藝品。結通常只用一根繩子系在一起，把不同的結相互結合，或者將它們與其他吉祥圖案結合在一起；它形成了具有深遠意義的獨特裝飾。在我的家庭中，我們總是在中國節日期間將中國結掛在牆上或門上，象徵著運氣和繁榮。

“The Heart of Chinatown”

《華埠之心》

By//作者: Samantha Young Waldman

When I see the Chinatown Arch, I think of all the memories and good times I have had in Chinatown. Whenever I am in Chinatown, I always get delicious food and I always see family members there, as I have a lot of family who live there. I love taking walks around Chinatown to see what is going on and to look in the shops. Many of my family members have lived or grown up in Chinatown, so not only is Chinatown a bustling and fun place for me, it also lets me connect with my Chinese roots. As a Cantonese speaker, I can easily communicate with other people in Chinatown, and I also feel extremely involved and connected in Chinatown. Overall, I think the Arch plays a major role in Philadelphia Chinatown by letting people tap into the Chinese culture and by helping shape Chinatown to the welcoming and amazing place it is today.



當我看到華埠的中國友誼門，我就會想起我在華埠的所有的回憶和美好時光。每次來到華埠，我都會去品嚐各式各樣地美食，同時我也拜訪很多住在華埠地家人們。我喜歡在華埠的街頭閒逛，四處探索這的新鮮事，有時也會溜進櫛比鱗次的商店裡。我的許多的家人從小在華埠長大並長居在此。因此華埠不僅是個繁華好玩的地方，它也是讓我與中國文化融合的尋根之處。會說粵語的我可以使我可以輕易跟華埠的人溝通，我覺得已經成為了華埠的一份子。可以說，中國友誼門在費城華埠扮演了一個無可替代的角色，它使人們更加容易地融入大中國文化，同時也幫助華埠塑造出如今這友好的面貌。

"Homesickness"

《鄉愁》

By/作者: Kathy Chung/鐘凱茜



My drawing represents one of the hardships for immigrants: Homesickness. While a lot of people talk about immigrants' hardships of finding a secure job, language barrier, racism, and the overall American Dream, we forget to mention the emotional turmoil of leaving your family across the oceans, the walls, and the countries for years and to experiencing all the unexpected challenges on their own with no support. I wanted to play with the term, "Homesickness", by literally depicting a sick person surrounded by memories of familiar buildings and homes of her community. She lays on top of her village as a metaphor for comfort and support of her family and bed. This drawing is in tribute to my parents for their immigration to America and for all the other families who share the similar experiences.



我的畫傳達著來美移民的苦衷：鄉思。當人們提起移民群體的各種心酸，人們總是先想到難尋的穩定的工作、語言障礙、種族歧視與那所謂的美國夢。我們似乎忘了提起橫跨海洋、離開國家遠離家人的那種靠一切只能靠自己，獨自接受各種難關的情緒波動。我把“鄉思”這個詞物體化了。我把它想像成了個病人，她被許多熟悉的的建築圍繞著。她臥在村莊上，這象徵著安慰與家人的支持。我想將這幅畫獻給我的父母與其他有相同經歷的移民家庭。

"Shoot Across the Sky"

《歌鶯舞燕》

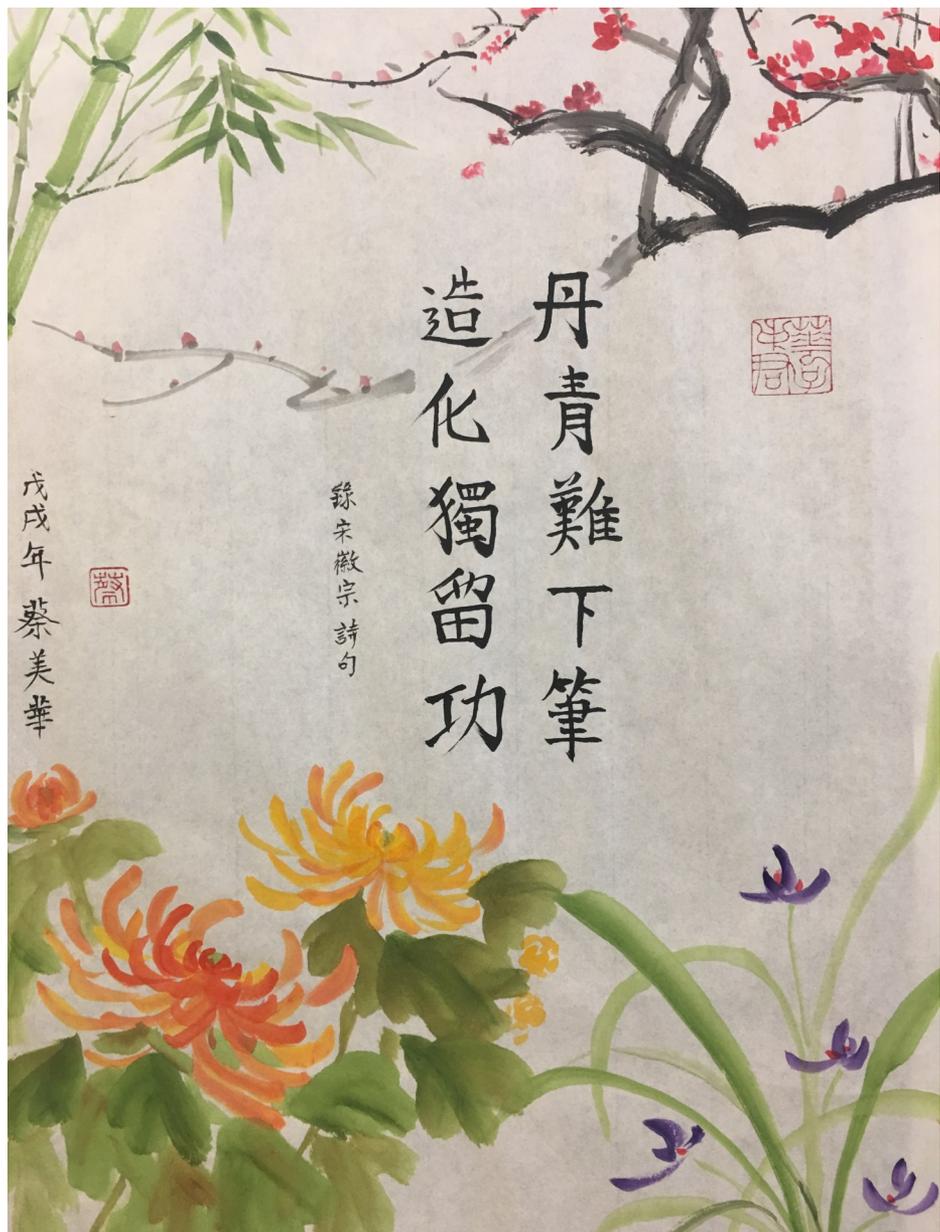
By/作者: Anonymous/匿名者



“Four Seasons”

《四季如畫》

By/作者: Anonymous/匿名者



高聲歌唱夜來香

“Song of the Chinese Violet” by Rose Chan

陳芳芳

夜來香啊夜來香
小夥子和小姑娘
中國花香又漂亮
夜來香越來越香

Chinese violet oh Chinese violet
young men and young ladies
Chinese flowers fragrant and beautiful
Chinese violet, more and more fragrant

夜來香，根葉
溫暖你能長
其含紅藍你仍黃
好看聞聽吃真棒

Chinese violet with roots and leaves so long
with just a bit of warmth you can grow
others are red and blue, but you remain yellow
good looks, smell, sound, taste, you're great

葉落歸根思故鄉
寂寞的土，唱嘹亮
黑暗的路，心明亮
對每個人都很香

falling leaves return to root, long for home
on lonely soil, sing out clear and strong
on dark road, let your heart shine bright
and to everyone, be just as fragrant

斷續春，下代更強
乘風四海皆家鄉。
風雨花老永芳香
高聲歌唱夜來香

Spring interrupted, next generation stronger
ride the wind to four corners, new hometowns
through the passing seasons, forever fragrant
sing out clear and strong Chinese violet

Erhu(or dizi) solo prelude

Verses 1 -8 Childrens' voice/chorus with violin (or flute) accompaniment

Verses 9-16 adult voice/chorus with piano accompaniment

(represents Chinese origin, growing up in Western environment)

1,9 2,10 3,11 4,12

5,13 6,14 7,15 8,16 ritard. 12

夜来香啊 夜来香 小伙子和小姑娘
 中国花香 又漂亮 夜来香 越来越香
 夜来香 根叶很长 只有温暖你能长
 其它红蓝 你仍黄 好看闻听 吃真棒
 叶落归根 思故乡 寂寞的土
 唱嘹亮 黑暗的路 心明亮 对每个人
 都很香 断续春 下代更强 乘风四海皆
 家乡 飘雨花 老永芳香 高声歌唱
 夜来香

After Philadelphia's Imperial Inn Fades Into History

By: Bak Gim

On the afternoon of Jan 27, 2019, Imperial Inn, the 46-year-old institution at 142-146 N 10th St at Philadelphia Chinatown, closed its doors one last time, and the site was bought by an unknown buyer who would convert it into an Asian supermarket.



Though I never set foot in Imperial Inn, but after I broke the news to my parents, my dad said he dined there before, and my mom went there 20 years ago to treat her friends with Cantonese style breakfast and tea, and the restaurant left her a very good impression, and she was sad at the news.

Just days after Imperial Inn closed, I visited there and snapped a few photos. I saw the obituary of the founder, Mr. Kit Fon Law, on the side wall near the entrance--the upper part illustrated the photo of the decedent and the funeral service at Choi's Funeral Home, and the lower part showcased the obituary in both English and Chinese.

A closer look at both versions reveals the differences, for the Chinese version follows the traditional way of writing an obituary in Chinese--first it listed the ancestral home of the decedent, his date of birth and date of death (the



Chinese obituary mentioned Law was born on the 25th day of the 2nd month of the lunar calendar in 1925, which should be the equivalent to Mar 19 according to Gregorian calendar), his family and relatives and marriage, then it mentioned his early years, including a stint of living at Havana, Cuba, during the 1950s. When Castro took over

Cuba in 1959, Mr. Law moved to Spain with Mrs. Sust, and met Mr. Cheung in Madrid, and then Mr. Law partnered with Mrs. Sust, Mr. Cheung, and immigrated to Philadelphia in 1973 to open Imperial Inn, then in 1979 bought 142-146 N 10th St and built a new restaurant in traditional Chinese architecture style. And the obituary mentioned the decedent's good deeds, his living philosophy in poem, as well as all the surviving family members.

But the English version is simpler and to the point, lacking all those wording formats in the Chinese version or a description of the decedent's living philosophy in poem, but followed the American way to list the predeceased parents and spouse as well as those surviving family members.

On the nearby wall facing the entrance were two Chinese characters, 瓊華 (the Chinese name of the restaurant), in ancient Chinese style, and I snapped a photo of it. Then I noticed behind the fir tree on the north side of the

entrance, there was an iron plaque bearing the inscription 瓊華酒家富貴廳 (means the Prosperity Hall of Imperial Inn), and I supposed this should be the dining room inside the restaurant, whereas the name denoted the expectations of prosperity to the business as well as good luck to patrons.

Then I noticed on the glass at the entrance, there was an Official Visitors Guide issued by Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau (PHLCVB), not only said that Chinatown had a “Culture That Goes Beyond the Cuisine” atop Chinese arches and dragons and four Chinese characters denoting “longevity”, but also provided a list of “A World of Culinary and Cultural Delights”, including 12 Chinese restaurants as well as activities by Asian Arts Initiative and others.



A closer look at the dates and some other details put the issuing of this guide in 2002. Hoa Viet, the Vietnamese restaurant at 1022 Race St, permanently closed its doors in 2007, and due to the expansion of Pennsylvania Convention Center between 2006 and 2011, Asian Arts Initiative was uprooted from its location at 1315 Cherry St and moved to the current location at 1219 Vine St, whereas Tai Lake Restaurant has been operating since 1998, so the time range falls between 1998 and 2007, and after consulting with other sources, only Oct 18(Fri), 2002 answered all the descriptions, so surely this guide was issued in 2002.

After reading the guide, I asked the owner, Daniel Law, two questions. One is the location of Imperial Inn in 1973. Though all the Chinese newspapers mentioned it at “the corner of 10th and Race Sts”, but Philadelphia Inquirer clearly indicated it was “at the northeast corner of 10th and Race Streets”, so I ask Daniel where it was, he pointed and said “where the Wong Wong Restaurant is”. (Wong Wong restaurant closed its doors in Sep 2018, and after six months of renovation, it reopened as Canto House in March 2019.) And that site was the first location of Imperial Inn from 1973 to 1990, then it closed in 1990 to concentrate on its business at the current location at 142-146 N 10th St.

The other is related to Joseph K. Poon, once the famous chef at Chinatown, since the 2002 guide illustrated Poon’s restaurants as well as his Wok ‘N Walk Tour, so I asked Daniel about this. Daniel said that was Poon’s idea, for he enthusiastically led the visitors to all the restaurants on his designated tour, visited Chinatown and introduced them to Chinese cuisine, and finally invited them to his culinary school on the second floor at 1010 Cherry St (now the site of Famous Hair Salon) and taught them a few things about Asian cuisine.

Mr. Poon was born in Hong Kong in 1948, and came to USA in 1972, and worked at a Chinese restaurant while learning English. Before long, he studies at the nutritional department at SUNY-Oneonta and got his

bachelor's degree in 1978, then he went on to study foreign cuisines and the art of pastry at American Culinary Institute. Armed with such experience in USA as well as the skills of carving vegetable and fruits mastered in Hong Kong, Mr. Poon established a good foundation for his future ventures in the restaurant industry.

The 1990s saw the heyday of Mr. Poon's career, not only did he manage a lot of restaurants, but he also opened an Asian fusion restaurant at 10th and Arch Streets in 1997 and maintained it until Sep 2005. In between, Mr. Poon began his "Wok 'N Walk Tour" and managed his culinary school in Cherry Street. After he retired from the culinary field in 2014, besides occasionally showing off his culinary skills during Chinese New Year, Mr. Poon focuses primarily on the private tours of "Wok 'N Walk Tour".

After thanking Daniel Law, I looked again at the 2002 guide, and released a long sigh. In less than two decades, not so many old restaurants at Chinatown still exist. Nowadays, the 2002 guide already disappeared, the fir trees at the entrance already removed, and the walls and partitions inside the restaurant came down, all the furniture was gone, and now the plywood appears outside the restaurant, the entrance is also torn down to make way for the renovation.

When Imperial Inn shut its doors, the media reported that Lee How Fook, David's Mai Lai Wah, and Joy Tsin Lau were the only restaurants operating more than three decades in Chinatown. But on May 31, Joy Tsin Lau also permanently closed after the retirement of its owner, Mabel Chan, and it's said that several Fujianese immigrants take over the location and would undergo renovation, and plan to open a restaurant on the ground floor and basement and have apartments on the upper floors.

The closing of Imperial Inn not only is another old Chinatown institution fading into history, but also removes some of the memories of the old Chinatown. I composes a chart here to illustrate the whereabouts of those restaurants participating in the 2002 "Wok 'N Walk Tour", so that you can know the past and present within the restaurant industry at Philly Chinatown.

費城瓊華酒家關閉之後

作者:白金

今年 1 月 27 日下午，位於費城華埠北 10 街 142-146 號，經營約 46 年的老字號中餐館瓊華酒家 (Imperial Inn) 在眾人不捨中永久關閉，店址已賣給匿名商家，日後將改成一家亞洲超市。

雖然我從未進過瓊華酒家飲茶點餐，但當我告知父母其關張的消息後，父親說他有進去吃過，只是印像不深，母親則提到 20 年前，有次她請朋友到瓊華酒家吃早餐和飲茶，印象深刻，聽到消息很是難過。



我則在瓊華酒家剛關門沒幾天的時候，特地前去造訪，順便拍幾張留念。首先我看到大門內牆壁上貼的羅傑歡的訃告，上半部分為羅的遺照以及在永豐殯儀館 (Choi's Funeral Home) 舉行的追思紀念會，下半部分即訃告的中英文版。

仔細看則發現兩版並不完全一致，其中中文版遵循傳統，先講述逝者籍貫、生卒年 (出生時間 1925 年農曆 2 月 25 日，應為相當於公曆 3 月 19 日)、家人以及婚育情形，次言早年經歷，提到羅 1950 年代曾住古巴首都哈瓦那。1959 年卡斯楚上台後，羅跟蘇國英移居西班牙，並在馬德里遇到鄭文達，到 1973 年跟蘇、鄭、羅如鬆一同在費城創立瓊華酒家，1979 年購得北 10 街 142-146 號並重新設計成外觀中式風格的新店址。接著提到逝者如何回饋故里，以及其為人處世哲學，並及所有健在家人親戚名字；至於英文版則比較簡單直接，沒有像中文版那樣有那麼多行文規矩格式以類似詩句講述逝者的做人信條，但在提到已去世雙親和配偶以及尚健在家人親戚，則遵循西方訃告格式陳述。

之後我看到訃告旁邊，正對大門且兼具屏風作用的牆壁上有“瓊華”兩個篆體字，趕緊拍下一張作永久紀念。接著留意到大門北側鐵樹後面，外牆上有塊鐵牌，上有“瓊華酒家富貴廳”字樣，心想大概這是店裡就餐區的名字，有希望店家生意興隆，賓客都能有好運之寓意吧。

接著我注意看到大門玻璃上有費城會議暨參訪局印製的鼓勵大家到華



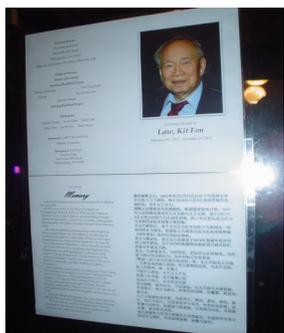
埠旅遊的指南，還說這兒不僅僅可以品嚐美味中國餐，指南左側滿眼是費城華埠牌樓和“壽”字圍著群龍而轉，右側則主要是“華埠餐館趴趴走”(Wok 'N Walk Tour) 重點推介的 12 家中餐館，並及亞洲藝術計劃 (Asian Arts Initiative) 組織等活動。

仔細一看還挺有年頭，接著根據其中二三細節及萬年曆考證一下，發現該指南是在 2002 年印製。因為當年在禮士街 1022 號的越南餐館 Hoa Viet 早在 2007 年便已關張，而且亞洲藝術計劃也因賓州



(Imperial Inn—費城瓊華酒) 家遺影。

會議中心 (Pennsylvania Convention Center) 在 2006-2011 年擴建而被迫從赤李街 1315 原址遷到 1219 Vine St 現址，太湖海鮮酒家則從 1998 年起經營至今，所以刊印年代當在 1998-2007 年之間。之後查萬年曆，發現在上述 10 年裡，10 月 18 日星期五隻有 2002 年符合條件，所以確定該指南系 2002 年刊印。



看過指南之後，我趁勢向業主羅沛益 (Daniel Law) 問了兩個問題。一個是 1973 年瓊華酒家的店址。雖然所有中文報紙均有提及是在“10 街和禮士街 (Race Street) 轉角”，但《費城詢問報》(Philadelphia Inquirer) 則有明確提及是“10 街和禮士街的東北角” (at the northeast corner of 10th and Race Streets)，

所以我問羅究竟在哪，他便指著說“就是旺旺飯店 (Wong Wong Restaurant) 所在”，我才恍然。(按：旺旺飯店去年 9 月關張，經過半年整修之後，今年 3 月以嘉旺大飯店 (Canto House) 的新面目示人。) 而該店址曾在 1973 年到 1990 年是瓊華酒家第一處店面，後為維持北 10 街 142-146 號的店面計，而在 1990 年收束。

一個是關於華埠知名華裔大廚潘國強 (Joseph K. Poon) 的。因那份 2002 年指南上有潘國強經營的餐館以及他主持的“華埠餐館趴趴走”(Wok 'N Walk Tour) 活動，所以我問羅沛益這到底是怎麼一回事，結果他提到那是潘大廚的點子，即他熱心帶遊客到他所規劃旅遊路線上的每家餐館走一遭，參觀華埠並介紹中國美食，最後帶到潘國強當時在赤李街 1010 號 (1010 Cherry St, 現為名人髮廊店址) 二樓他開辦的烹飪學校教這些遊客

按潘國強 1948 年生於香港，1972 年來美後，一邊在費城餐館打工，一邊鍛煉英文，不久考上紐約州大 Oneonta 分校營養學系，1978 年獲學士學位，之後進入美國廚藝學院專攻外國餐飲和點心藝術。加上他來美之前在香港已有自學蔬果雕刻絕技，如今更如虎添翼，為日後在美國餐飲界大顯身手打下堅實基礎。

1990 年代潘先生的事業版圖進入全盛時期，不僅掌理多家餐館，而且還在 1997 年在費城 10 街交亞區街（Arch St）開了一家亞洲融合餐館，一直經營到 2005 年 9 月。期間潘先生開始其“華埠餐館趴趴走”旅遊項目，並同時經營在赤李街的烹飪學校，一直到 2014 年才逐漸淡出烹飪界，除間或參與春節活動秀一下其寶刀不老的廚藝外，主要就是進行“華埠餐館趴趴走”的私人旅遊。

謝過羅沛益以後，再定睛看那 2002 年指南，不由得感慨良久。才十幾年時間，費城華埠老字號倖存下來的已經不多了。

如今，瓊華酒家大門玻璃上的指南已消失無踪，門前一對鐵樹全部移除，內部拆除分隔的牆壁，所有家俱全部清空，之後餐廳門前出現圍擋，外牆也陸續拆除，進行改建。

而當瓊華酒家關張的時候，媒體還提到剩下來的經營至少 30 餘年的餐館只有利口福、美麗華和醉仙樓。可是，話音剛落，醉仙樓也隨著業主陳姿（Mabel Chan）在 5 月 31 日退休而關張，據悉店址由幾位福建移民接手，將進行改造，一樓和地下部分定為餐館，二到四樓則改為公寓。

瓊華酒家的關閉，不僅是費城老字號的消失，也帶走了相當一部分老華埠的記憶。我則針對 2002 年指南所列店家製作一張變遷簡表附後，供各位讀者了解費城華埠餐館今昔情況。



Chinatown Mural/華埠壁畫

By/作者: Jingwen Lin/林靜雯

A mural located at Winter Street and 10th Street in my community fascinates me. It's an illustration of the history of our community's struggles. When I was small, I couldn't understand the mural, but now I feel a strong attachment to it. I grew up in Chinatown since I came to the United States in 2009, and I was impressed by the information I didn't notice: the long history behind its construction and the hardships that it overcame to create the safe atmosphere that we live in now.

At the top of the mural is a depiction of pregnant women waving goodbye to their husbands who were holding pickaxes and shovels. They set off to a foreign country to work in gold mining and railroad building in order to sustain the family. It reminds me of my own family situation, where my Dad came to America to work as a construction worker, alone by himself, and five years later our family was able to reunite in America.

Gradually, families united in America formed the Chinatown community from a wasteland and made it their permanent home. Although Chinatown is small, it provides residents warmth and feelings of home, and made this country no longer foreign but comfortable. When I arrived in Chinatown on the first day, I was surprised to see so many people who look like me in America. I made several bilingual friends in my neighborhood who were willing to assist me on my progress in learning English, and my original worry about my inability to communicate was solved. After school, we often visited one another's houses, did homework together, and stayed for dinner. Over the weekend, I remember the snow fights, badminton games, and swinging competition we had in a nearby park.

However, the news of constructing casino and stadium in our small community made us tremble. An elder that I surveyed over the summer revealed that as someone who is illiterate in English, they had no idea how to stop it because they had neither political or economic power. I wonder how many of them had the same perspective. I figured that many Chinese American citizens do not know their basic rights, the right to protect our community, the right to say no even if we are minorities, and that is what our community should need improvements on.

Fortunately, grass-root organizations united residents together and protested the constructions. It must have been a lot of effort to persuade people to act and protest. The illustration of the united power on the mural made me realize how brave and organized our community can be. In the future, I want

26 people to know more about their rights and how to employ them in order

to protect our community. And I will continue my volunteer work to teach them more knowledge about voting, help people to register to vote, thereby raising our voices and powers to preserve Chinatown as a safe and comfortable space.

有幅位于冬天街與十街的壁畫使我異常着迷。它见证了华埠社區的艱難歷史。兒時的我並不明白壁畫中的故事，在了解后，我才发现它与我生活是息息相关的。我在09年初來到美國后就一直住在費城华埠，但我竟然沒有注意到壁画上的寓意——前輩們為建立這座安宁小鎮背后艱難曲折的歷史。

這幅壁畫的頂端描绘了一位懷有身孕的妈妈向手持鐵鍬與鏟子的丈夫揮手道別。这两个工具反映出他要去远方挖金礦或修鐵路來維持生計。這副壁畫使我聯想到了自己的家庭。作为一名建筑工人，我的爸爸當年也是为了更好的生活，獨自一人來到美國打拼，終於苦盡甘來，五年后我們得以在美國重聚。

在美國團圓的中國家庭在荒废的土地上建起了华埠社區。华埠雖小但五臟俱全，它為遠在他鄉的大夥們提供了家乡的温暖。09年初來時，我惊喜地看到在美国大街上隨處可見的中國人。我在学校与家附近认识了会说普通话的朋友，他們热情地幫助我學習英語。因此，我原本对語言不通的顧慮也隨著風飛走了。放學后，我們常常相互串門，一起写功课，在彼此家中蹭饭。到了周末，我們在附近的公園或空地里打羽毛球，举行荡秋千比赛，冬天時還會打雪仗堆雪人。

然而，賭場与棒球场在华埠的剥削性开发计划却曾要夺走这些美好。我採訪的一名老先生向我透露，当初听到这个消息时，他特别担忧却无奈不知道该怎么办。他认为自己既不会英文，也没有经济能力或政治力量，所以什么都做不了。我好奇华埠的社区成员中多少人有着相同的观点。陆续采访期间，我发现許多人都不了解他們在美國的基本權利，比如亞裔作为美国的少数群体也有发声的权力，说“不”的权力，说出我们需求的权力。这，便是我們的社區可以改進的地方。

有幸的是，社区組織如PCDC与AAU將居民團結在一起，去反对這些侵害華埠的工程。我想，說服大家去採取行動抗議必定是不容易的，而壁畫上展示的群众力量讓我意識到我們的社區有多麼的勇敢。将来，我希望人們更了解他們的權利，然后学会使用它們來保護我們的社區。我將繼續我的志願工作，教他們更多關於投票的知識，幫助人們登記投票，以发出我们的声音來保護華埠——这个给我们安全与舒适感的小小社區。

Before and After

From Imperial Inn to Wong Wong to Canto House

圖解：從瓊華酒家到旺旺飯店到嘉旺大飯店

By/作者：Bak Gim/白金

The early 20th century red brick building at the northeast corner of 10th and Race Streets was and is the location to several restaurants since 1973. First, from 1973 to 1990, it was the first location of Imperial Inn, then after a few years, it became Wong Wong Restaurant, until it closed in Sep 2018.

這座位於 10 街和禮士街的 20 世紀初期紅磚建築從 1973 年起便是幾家餐館所在。首先，從 1973 年到 1990 年，它曾是瓊華酒家的第一處店面，接著幾年以後，它成了旺旺飯店，直到 2018 年 9 月關張為止。



(1) **Imperial Inn-012619**---Wong Wong Restaurant sat at the site where Imperial Inn began its 46-year-old operation, and though it was closed, the canopy and red sign still remains.

旺旺飯店就位於瓊華酒家開始其長達 46 年營業歷程所在，即使關張了，前門招牌和地面紅色標記還在。

After six months of renovation, in Mar 2019, Canto House opens at the site and sells Peking Duck as well as other food to patrons.

經過 6 個月整修之後，2019 年 3 月嘉旺大飯店開門營業並向眾顧客賣北京鴨和其他食物。



(2) **Canto House-031919**---Since Mar 12, 2019, Canto House operates at the location. 2019年3月12日起，嘉旺大飯店在該地點營業。

Before and After 2: Northwest corner of 9th and Race Streets

9 街和禮士街西北角的今昔

By/作者: Bak Gim/白金

The building at northwest corner of 9th and Race Streets has been witnessing a lot of restaurants at the site, and earlier this year, when this author passed by 901 Race St, Vietnam House, a Vietnamese restaurant, operated at the site, but less than six months ago, it became Yunnan Rice Noodle, a distinctly Chinese restaurant.

位於 9 街和禮士街西北角的這幢建築見證了多少餐館的興衰，而今年稍早，當筆者經過禮士街 901 號時，那兒是一家越南餐館越之家，但不到 6 個月，那兒變成一家中餐館雲南過橋米線。



(1) 901 Race St-012919---At the beginning of 2019, it was the location of a Vietnamese restaurant.

(1) 901 Race St-012919---在 2019 年初時，那兒是一家越南餐館。

(2) 901 Race St-071719---But in the summer of 2019, it became a Chinese restaurant instead.

(2) 901 Race St-071719 ---但在 2019 年夏，它成了一家中國餐館。

Lucky Bamboo Comes From This Store

By Bak Gim

On Jun 25, 2019, amid the four-game home series against New York Mets, word came out from Philadelphia Phillies that there's a lucky bamboo in the clubhouse, and it was bought by Brad Miller, the infielder, on that morning at Chinatown with the purpose of bringing good luck for the team, just like what he did to his minor league team when the team was in hot water. And it really did, for on Jun 27, Phillies finally swept the Mets and Brad Miller earned the nickname "Bamboo" ever since.

But where does this lucky bamboo come from? This author frequents Chinatown many times, but can only recall one place as the likely candidate-126 N 10th St, the store sandwiched between Asia Crafts and Heng Fa Food Market.

On any day, if the weather is warm, lots of leafy plants line up in front of 126 N 10th St, greeting pedestrians and patrons alike, and some more could be seen inside the store, including bamboo.

Besides the plants, the store's formal name, Chinese Culture & Arts, denotes its main function, and it sells a lot of goods and items related to Chinese culture, like lunar calendars, brushes, ink, paper, and Chinese books and magazines. The store also sells Chinese newspapers and magazines, like World Journal, Singtao Daily, China Press, and Mingpao Weekly (yes indeed, and each issue costs \$6.95), and is the distribution point of Singtao Daily, so every morning, one could encounter a few guys delivering Singtao Daily in dollies to 126 N 10th St and Tuck Hing at 218 N 10th St, the oldest grocery store at Chinatown.

By around Jul 10, 126 N 10th St proudly puts out a poster declaring this is where the Lucky Bamboo comes from, and two of the three accompanying photos depict a local Philadelphia reporter interviewing Wai Man Ip, the owner, at the store regarding the bamboo, and a third one depicting No. 33 (Brad Miller) showing the bamboo at the clubhouse. When I pressed Mrs. Ip about this, she said though she had no knowledge about the buyer on that morning, the Lucky Bamboo itself cost \$20+ and all in a sudden, this store became famous because of the bamboo, and Phillies dispatched their own media people to the store doing some follow-up, so that's why the store



(1) 126 N 10th St---The façade of 126 N 10th St and its leafy plants in front of it. 北 10 街 126 號店面以及門前的綠葉植物。

30 decides to advertise this fact proudly.

幸運竹的故事

作者：白金

2019年6月25日，在對戰紐約大都會隊的四場主場系列賽期間，費城人隊傳出消息說該隊休息室裡有一盆“幸運竹”，而且是當日早晨由內野手布萊德米勒在費城華埠買的，用來為該隊帶來好運，一如之前他在小聯盟時，當他所在的隊戰績不佳時，他也買盆幸運竹為之轉運那般。結果也確實如此，到了6月27日，費城人隊終於橫掃大都會隊，米勒從此也獲得“竹子”暱稱。

但這盆“幸運竹”從哪裡來呢？筆者去華埠不少次，但只能想得出一個可能的地方——夾在亞洲工藝和恆發超市之間的北10街126號。

若天氣溫暖的話，行人和顧客都能在任一天看到擺在北10街126號門口的不少綠葉植物，還有包括竹子在內的更多植物在店裡呢。

除了植物，該店的正式名稱“中國文化美術中心”說明其主要功能，它也賣不少跟中華文化有關的商品和物件，比如農曆、毛筆、墨水、紙張以及中文書籍和雜誌。該店還賣中文報章雜誌，如《世界日報》、《星島日報》、《僑報》和《明報周刊》（的確有，每一期6.95美元），而且還是《星島日報》的銷售店，所以每天早晨，人們可以看到幾名男子推著載有《星島日報》的推車到北10街126號以及位於北10街218號的德馨（該店系華埠最老的雜貨店）送報。



(2) Lucky Bamboo---The poster declares this is where the Lucky Bamboo comes from. 該海報宣稱“幸運竹”就是出自該店。

到了7月10日左右，北10街126號自豪地貼了一張紙宣布該處就是“幸運竹”出來的地方，而且附了3張照片，其中兩張描述一名費城本地電台記者就“幸運竹”一事採訪店主葉慧民，另一張則描述33號球員（即布萊德米勒）向各位展示“幸運竹”。當我問葉慧民這事時，她說雖然那天早晨不知買的人是誰，但那盆“幸運竹”要20多美元，然後一夜之間，該店便因竹子而出名，而費城人隊也派出其媒體人員到該店進行追蹤訪問，這就是為什麼該店決定自豪地公開宣示這件事。

From Eastern Tower to Crane Chinatown/从东方大厦到鼎华居

By//作者: Bak Gim/白金

In Nov 2017, when PCDC and others broke ground at 10th and Vine Streets, the building was called “Eastern Tower”. But in Nov 2018, after listening to the community members and reflecting upon Chinese culture, PCDC decided to use the name “Crane Chinatown” instead, not only because the Chinese name aligns perfectly with other residential communities whose names contain the same Chinese character denoting “Chinese”, but also in Chinese culture, crane is tall and unique among others and famous for its longevity, so it fits perfectly for the building since Crane Chinatown is the tallest building and a definite landmark in Chinatown.

And after 26 months of construction, Crane Chinatown will finally open its doors to the public in Sept 2019. Here the author snaps a few photos during the construction to chronicle the becoming of the building.

2017年11月，當費城華埠發展會（PCDC）和其他人在位於10街和萬安街破土動工時，該樓叫“東方大廈”。但在2018年11月，在聽取社區成員意見並從中華文化進行思索後，PCDC決定改用“鼎華居”這個名字，不僅是因為其中文名跟其他居民社區一樣，名字裡都有相同的字“華”，而且在中華文化里，鶴是個獨特的鳥，也以其壽命長著稱，所以跟大樓很合，而鼎華居是華埠最高建築和當地的標。

經過26個月的建設後，鼎華居終於在2019年9月對外開放。筆者在之前鼎華居建築過程裡拍了些照片記錄該樓的成形。（2017年11月，當費城華埠發展會（PCDC）和其他人在位於10街和萬安街破土動工時，該樓叫“東方大廈”。但在2018年11月，在聽取社區成員意見並從中華文化進行思索後，PCDC決定改用“鼎華居”這個名字，不僅是因為其中文名跟其他居民社區一樣，名字裡都有相同的字“華”，而且在中華文化里，鶴是個字高也獨特的鳥，也以其壽命長著稱，所以跟大樓很合，而鼎華居是華埠最高建築和當然地標。）



(1) Eastern Tower-122017---Barely a month after breaking ground, the Eastern Tower was a huge construction site.

(1) Eastern Tower-122017---破土動工才一個月，東方大廈可是一塊大工地。



(3) Eastern Tower-061918---Eastern Tower, still under construction, as seen from Rail Park, emulated after NYC's High Line and opened to public on Jun 14, 2018.

(3) Eastern Tower-061918---從 2018 年 6 月 14 日對外開放的鐵路公園看建設中的東方大廈，而鐵路公園系效仿紐約市的高線公園。



(4) Crane Chinatown-021019---Around Chinese Spring festival in 2019, the building was almost finished.

(4) Crane Chinatown-021019---到了 2019 年春節的時候，鼎華居差不多完工了。



(2) Eastern Tower-052118---The building under construction as seen from 11th and Vine Streets.

(2) Eastern Tower-052118---從 11 街和萬安街看建設中的東方大廈。



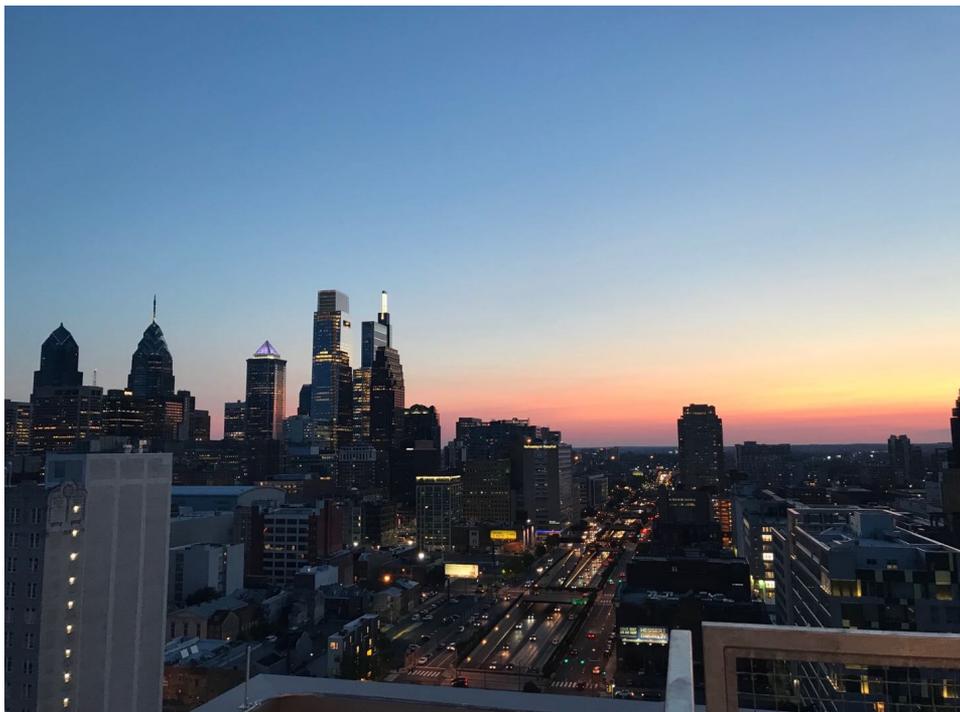
(5) Crane Chinatown-071619---As seen from Rail Park, which itself is already one year old and frequently used for different activities and events by different organizations, including PCDC.

(5) Crane Chinatown-071619---從鐵路公園看鼎華居，而鐵路公園也已一歲了，且成為包括 PCDC 在內的不同組織舉辦各種活動的地方。

“The Sun’s Embrace”

《鼎華居》

By//作者：Luphi Gao/高龍飛



On a warm quiet evening, waiting for the sunset while looking over the horizon, the sky was awash in a spectrum of coral. Until the last ray of the sun’s embrace vanishes into darkness. The high-rises, all lit up, so similar to the twinkly little stars. The busy intersections of city traffic, cannot be seen in urban settings. Here, in the City of Brotherly Love, you can capture the most glorious view of the city.

站在鼎華居上慢慢等待著日落西邊，眺望遠方的地平線，看著天邊被撒上一片橙黃色。直到最後一抹的余暉墜入黑暗，隨之寫字樓亮起了醒目的霓虹燈，街道著上車水馬龍，在這裡你可以將費城最繁華的市中心盡在眼底。

“Community Gatherings at 10th St. Plaza”

《十街小廣場》

By/作者：Tommy Lu/盧家偉



At the conclusion of this year’s Chinese Lantern Festival, several of the panda lanterns have found a new home at 10th St. Plaza. The miniature green space provides outdoor recreational programming where people can read books from the “Little Library” or play a variety of games during Thursday Game Nights during Summer of 2019. The mahjong-playing pandas fit right in!

來自四川的大熊貓燈飾在燈火節結束時迎來了它們在十街公園的新家園。這個小廣場在“周四游戲之夜”為社區成員提供了戶外小型圖書館以及各種各樣的棋盤遊戲。就連大熊貓們也都在這兒開心地搓麻將呢！

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