

*Geography of
Kwángtung Province
for Hawaii Residents*

BY

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GEOGRAPHY OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE
FOR HAWAII RESIDENTS

Since normalization between the United States and the People's Republic of China (PRC) took effect in 1971, many Chinese of American citizenship applied for visa to enter mainland China. It was for either a reunion or a first visit with relatives, a re-visit or first visit to their ancestral village, or merely for sightseeing or for better understanding of China.

Most of the early migrants came to Hawaii principally from Kwangtung Province (廣東省) located in South China. (See Maps #1 and #2). Today, many of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th generation of Hawaii-born Chinese have shown interest in searching for their identities and their ancestral heritage. However, most of them are not knowledgeable of the geography of Kwangtung nor are they aware of the whereabouts of their ancestral villages.

To facilitate and assist persons wishing to locate their villages, the HAWAII CHINESE HISTORY CENTER has collected and assembled available data in the form of this pamphlet for general use. For persons planning to visit their ancestral villages, this pamphlet also may be of assistance to them. Knowing the Chinese names and the location of their villages in relation to known landmarks will greatly facilitate their requests to officials of Kwangtung Province in making trip arrangements as well as contacting relatives.

No doubt the names of some villages have changed under the present PRC administration. The present pin yin (拼音) form of spelling also adds to some confusion. For instance, former Hokshan village (鶴山) is now listed as [Hecheng] (鶴城). Shekki (石岐) is now spelled [Sheqi] and

shown on maps as Zhongshan (中山) and Canton (廣州市) is spelled GUANGZHOU. See map #3 (pin yin) and map #4 (Chinese characters).

New roads, factories, land reforms and rural people's communes were set up widely in 1958 under the PRC socialist program. As a result there were numerous changes in political and administrative land boundaries. Some villages or hamlets may have been eliminated or consolidated with others. Even ancestral halls and homes were either demolished or converted to communal housing with the resultant loss of family records and genealogies. The repossessed lands were then added to food production fields, one of many national priorities.

It is of interest to note that some Hawaii Chinese returning for a visit after a lapse of 30 years could not find any resemblance of their former ancestral village; while others, like Wah Chan Ching, visiting in 1978, not only found his family village of On Ding (安定) nearby to Nam Long Village (南龍村), See Dai Doo District (四大都), but also found his ancestral home intact. Family portraits and snapshots of their Hawaii clan, which had been sent to the village cousins many years ago, were still hanging on the walls.

Since most of the Chinese in Hawaii identify their home districts with the Pearl River Delta (珠江三角洲), its tributaries and nearby areas, the materials and data presented here relate mostly to the delta and its environment and do not encompass the whole Kwangtung Province. (See maps #5, #6, #7, and Table #1).

There are over 70 in or hsien (縣), (district or county) in Kwangtung Province alone. Reference to dialectal speaking groups such as Punti, Sam Yup, Sze Yup and Hakka, when related to an area or district, do not imply that these various dialectal groups do not exist elsewhere throughout the province. In actuality these dialectal speaking groups are found in almost every district in Kwangtung, some in dominant and others in negligible numbers.

Under the PRC government today, putong hua (普通話) is the standard national speech which is taught in all schools throughout the country. It has been known as Mandarin (官話) and kuo yu (國語). Eventually various dialects will gradually diminish giving way to a unified dialect so that China can develop into a strong world nation.

In this pamphlet, Chinese names have been romanized from Chungshan pronunciation; for instance, the word for district (縣) is spelled in instead of hsien as pronounced in Mandarin. Words in square brackets [] are in pin yin spelling.

(I) CHUNGSHAN DISTRICT (中山縣) [ZHONGSHAN]

During the Sung Dynasty (960-1280), this West River (西江) delta area lying west of the Pearl River (珠江) estuary, was named Heungshan In (香山縣) for the fragrant flowers growing there.

In 1925, Heungshan district or county was renamed Chungshan In (中山縣), to honor its native son and revolutionary leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen (孫逸仙). He was called by a Japanese name, Nakayama (中山), when he was in Japan to promote his revolutionary activities. With the success of the revolution in 1911, he became president of the Provisional Republic and became officially known as Sun Chung-Shan (孫中山).

~~Kwangtung Province with over 70 in or hsien (district or county)~~ Chungshan district, has a population of nearly one million. Chungshan in itself has over 363 chuen (村) or villages which are grouped into 68 heung (鄉) or village clusters around a market or town. In most instances, heung and chuen are used interchangeably and often in combination as heungchuen (鄉村) to mean village area. With time some village names have been changed as redistricting occurred. The main town or county seat is Shekki [Sheqi] (石岐). To the Chinese who migrated to Hawaii

during the 1850s to 1925, they identified their home district as Heungshan. This is readily seen on Hawaii's gravestone inscriptions, immigrant certificates, labor contracts, etc.

During the Manchu Ching Dynasty (清朝) (1644-1911), there were 10 sub-districts in Heungshan. Each was called doo

(都). They were known as:

- 1) Leong Doo (良都).
- 2) Yun Doo (仁都) which was later combined into Leong Doo (良都).
- 3) Duck Doo (得都).
- 4) Gook Doo (谷都).
- 5) Kung Seong Doo (恭常都).
- 6) Larm Doo (攬都).
- 7) Wong Leong Doo (黃梁都).
- 8) Lung Doo (隆都).
- 9) See Doo (四都) which was later combined with
- 10) Dai Doo (大都) to become See Dai Doo (四大都).

Under the Nationalist government (1911-1949), the doo or sub-district system in Chungshan was changed into administrative units, like our precincts and called kee (區). There were nine of these precincts, still with Shekki as the county seat in precinct #1 (第一區). There may have been slight boundary changes but generally, the system changed from doo to kee as follows:

- 1) Leong Doo became #1 (第一區).
- 2) Lung Doo became #2 (第二區).
- 3) Larm Doo became #3 (第三區).
- 4) See Dai Doo became #4 (第四區).
- 5) Gook Doo became #5 (第五區).
- 6) Kung Seong Doo became #6 (第六區).

- 7) Outlying islands to the south became #7
 (第七區) or (南海都).
- 8) Wong Leong Doo became #8 (第八區).
- 9) Tunghai Sup Look Sha (東海十六沙)
 became #9 (第九區) or (東海都).

Since descendants of Chungshan County are dominant in Hawaii (75% - 80%) their county and district maps are available. As an aid to identify the location of their ancestral village, several simplified maps are included for ready reference. The following table of Chinese characters with their Chungshan spellings and as rendered into English equivalents can be helpful.

縣	(In) = County, such as Chungshan county
區	or 都 (Kee or Doo) = District, such as No. 2 Kee or Lung Doo district
鄉	(Heung) = Sub-district, made up of one or more villages
村	(Chuen) = Village, such as Shek Moon village

Map #9 is a reduced size map showing the general outline of Chungshan County. Obviously it is impossible to list all 363 villages on a small scale map. Map #9 has been enlarged, and the county district divided into 3 sections. Shown on these sectional maps are county and district boundaries or kees, the heungs, and major towns. For simplicity and clarity, roads, hills, and mountains are omitted. These sectional maps must be used in conjunction with Tables #2A, #2B and #2C, which lists the nine kees (區), their respective villages (村), and their corresponding heungs (鄉).

Example #1. Suppose you know that your parents came from Kung Seong Doo, and your village name is Sheong Chark (上 柵). To find the location of your village on the map becomes relatively simple. First, look for Kung Seong Doo, which is in map #9-2. Its district number is (6). Next, check Table #2C under the number (6) Doo to confirm if your village Sheong Chark is listed. If it is, your village as shown in Table #2C, lies within the Har Chark Heung (下 柵 鄉) sub-district.

The above heung is situated at the center of Kung Seong Doo district.

Example #2. Say you were informed that your ancestral village was known as Dai Pak San (大 拍 山), and there was no other information available. First, check the tables for the name of your village. You will find it listed in Table #2B under number (4) Kee and within See Dai Doo district. The table also refers to the village location within the Ung Fung Heung (五 鳳 鄉). Number (4) Kee or See Dai Doo is in section map #9-2, and the above heung is in the NW corner of See Dai Doo district.

A larger map of Chungshan County showing roads, hills, mountains and heungs is available in the files of the Hawaii Chinese History Center.

Map #10 A & B - Lung Doo District Map. There are 12 heungs and 54 chuens in this district. Since it is an excellent map, it is included here for reference purposes.

(II) SAM YUP DISTRICT (三 邑) See map #7.

Chinese who came to Hawaii from these districts are fewer in number. The Sam Yup districts are generally located surrounding the city of Canton. These areas are:

- 1) Punyu (番禺) [Panyu] district with Punyu village as district seat.
- 2) Namhoi (南海) [Nanhai] district, with Fatshan (佛山) [Foshan] as its main town, 10 miles SW of Kwangchow, famous for its pottery.
- 3) Shuntak (順德) [Shunde] district, Shuntak village as its district seat, a silk producing region.

Canton or Kwangchow [Guangzhou], the capital of Kwangtung Province, lies in Punyu district. The municipality covers an area of some 1,678 square miles and a population of over 3 million. It is one of China's major trade centers as well as a principal tourist gateway. Most returning Chinese from overseas countries journey to their villages via Canton. The other major gateway to villages is Macau [Aomen] (澳門).

(III) SZE YUP DISTRICT (四 邑) See map #7.

Migrants to Hawaii from Sze Yup districts are also fewer in number, but the great majority of the Chinese in California are of Sze Yup origin, mostly of the sub-district Toishan. These districts are:

- 1) Sunwui (新 會) [Xinhui].
- 2) Toishan (台 山) [Taishan].
- 3) Hoiping (開 平) [Kaiping].
- 4) Yanping (恩 平) [Enping].

(IV) HAKKA DISTRICT (客家居留地) See map #7.

The Hakka people are not the original inhabitants of the regions which they now occupy. As the name implies, they were called "newcomers" or "guests" by the earlier settlers. Hakkas are found not only in Kwangtung Province but throughout the other provinces in China and in foreign countries. Except in a few concentrated areas like Kiayingchou (嘉應州), also known as Mei hsien (梅縣), Hakkas are dispersed in numerous other villages or hamlets throughout Kwangtung Province. The most important areas are:

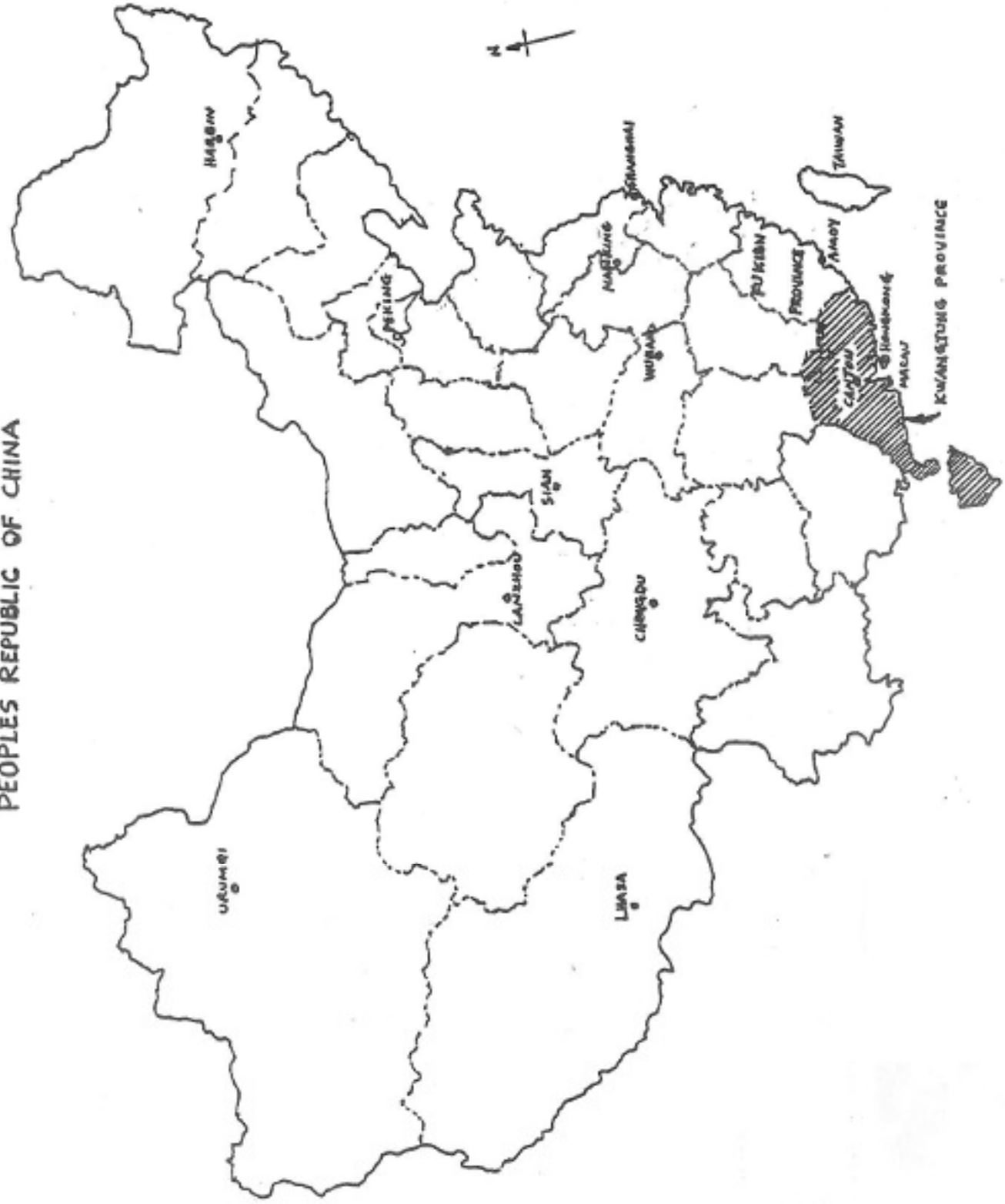
- 1) Punyu [Panyu] (番禺).
- 2) Tsengshing [Zencheng] (增城).
- 3) Poklo [Boluo] (博羅).
- 4) Waichow [Huizhou] (惠州).
- 5) Tungkun [Dongguan] (東莞).
- 6) Pao-on [Bao-an] (保安), formerly called Sin On (新安).
- 7) Fayuan [Hua Xian] (花縣).
- 8) Mei Hsien [Mei Xian] (梅縣).

Members of the Basel Mission of Germany were among the earlier missionaries to spread Christianity into Kwangtung Province, being particularly successful evangelizing among the Hakka speaking people. Map #8 was prepared by the Basel Mission and indicates their sphere of activities and also shows the general distribution of the Hakka, Punti, and Ch'ao-chou or Teuchow (潮州) speaking people in the Kwangtung East River areas. The Basel Mission impact on the Hakkas was impressive as evident in the number of early migrants to Hawaii who were Christians, having been converted by the Basel missionaries in China.

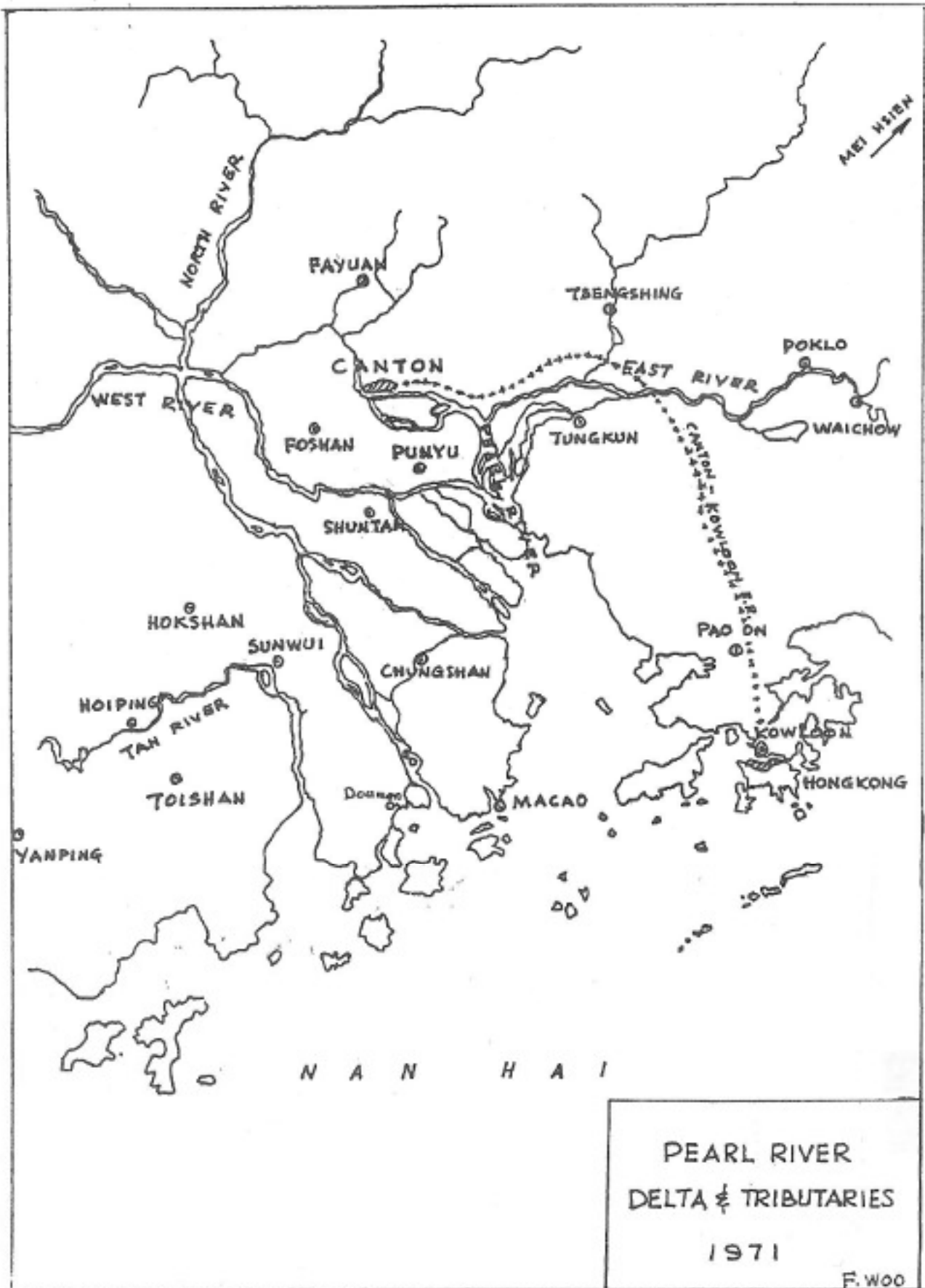
On map #1 is marked Amoy (廈門), Fukien Province (福建). Amoy is where the first group of contract laborers to Hawaii's sugar plantations came from in 1852 on the bark S. S. Thetis.

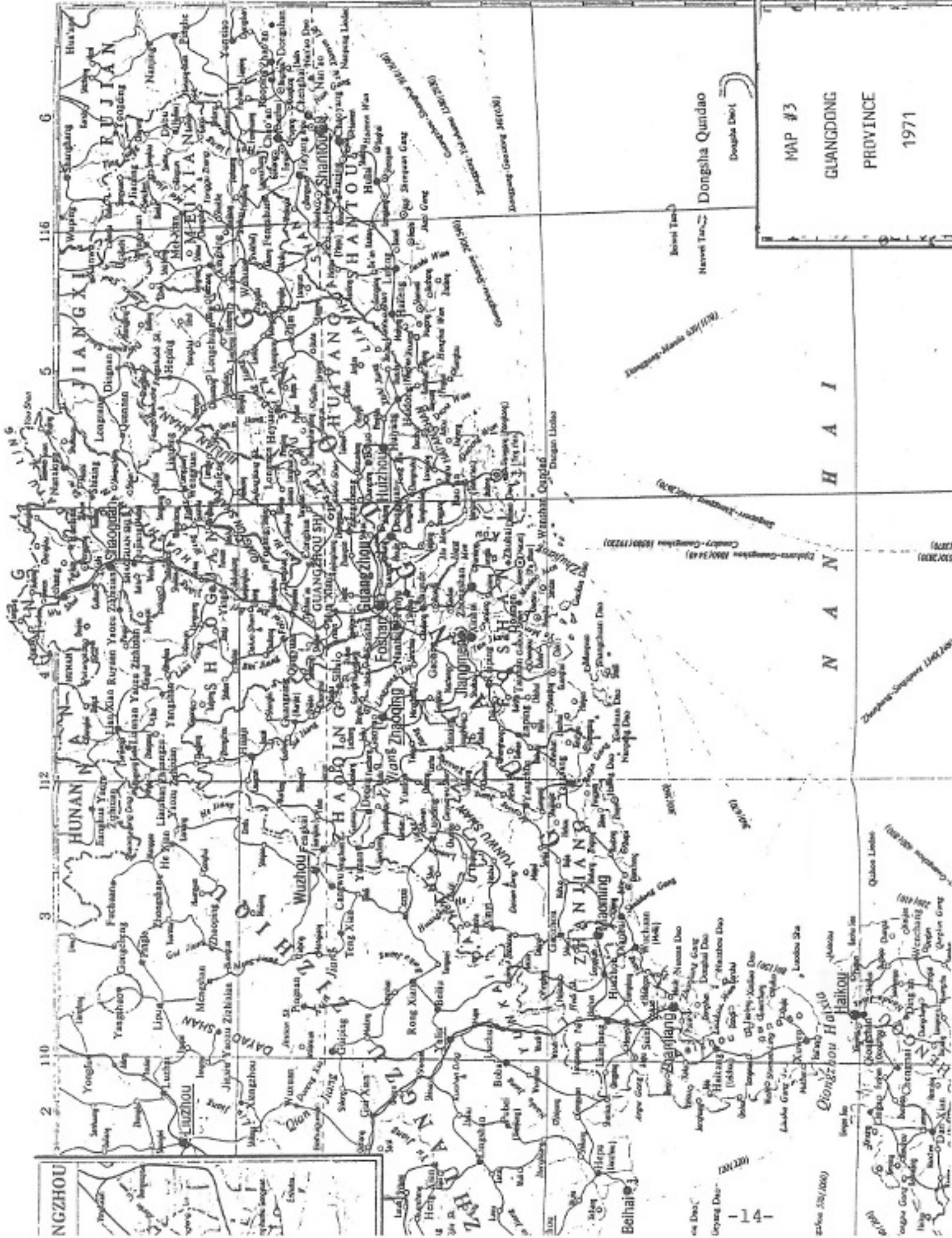
Maps of present day administrative and political boundaries and newer designations are unavailable locally. Except for Chungshan district, locations and names of smaller sub-districts of other districts are unavailable locally. Persons possessing helpful information, maps, or sketches are urged to submit them to the Hawaii Chinese History Center so the staff can improve and update its files.

PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF CHINA



AREA FROM WHICH MOST CHINESE IN HAWAII EMIGRATED

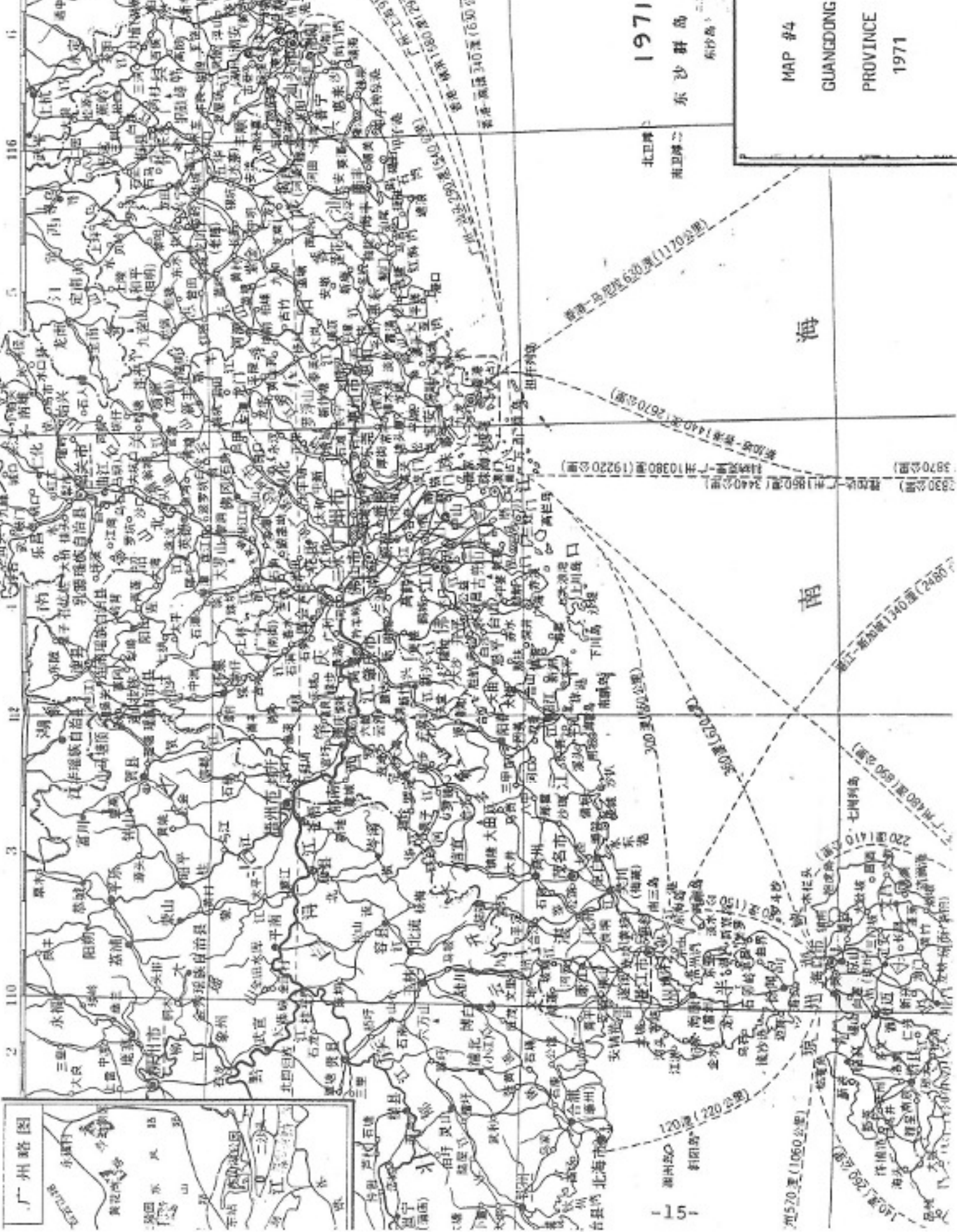




MAP #3
 GUANGDONG
 PROVINCE
 1971

H A I
 N A N

NGZHOU



MAP #4
GUANGDONG
PROVINCE
1971

1971
东沙群岛
东沙岛

北卫滩
南卫滩

海

南

潮州 120海里 (220公里)
新田岛

距570海里 (1060公里)

七洲列岛
距480海里 (880公里)
距520海里 (960公里)

香港-马尼拉 630海里 (1170公里)

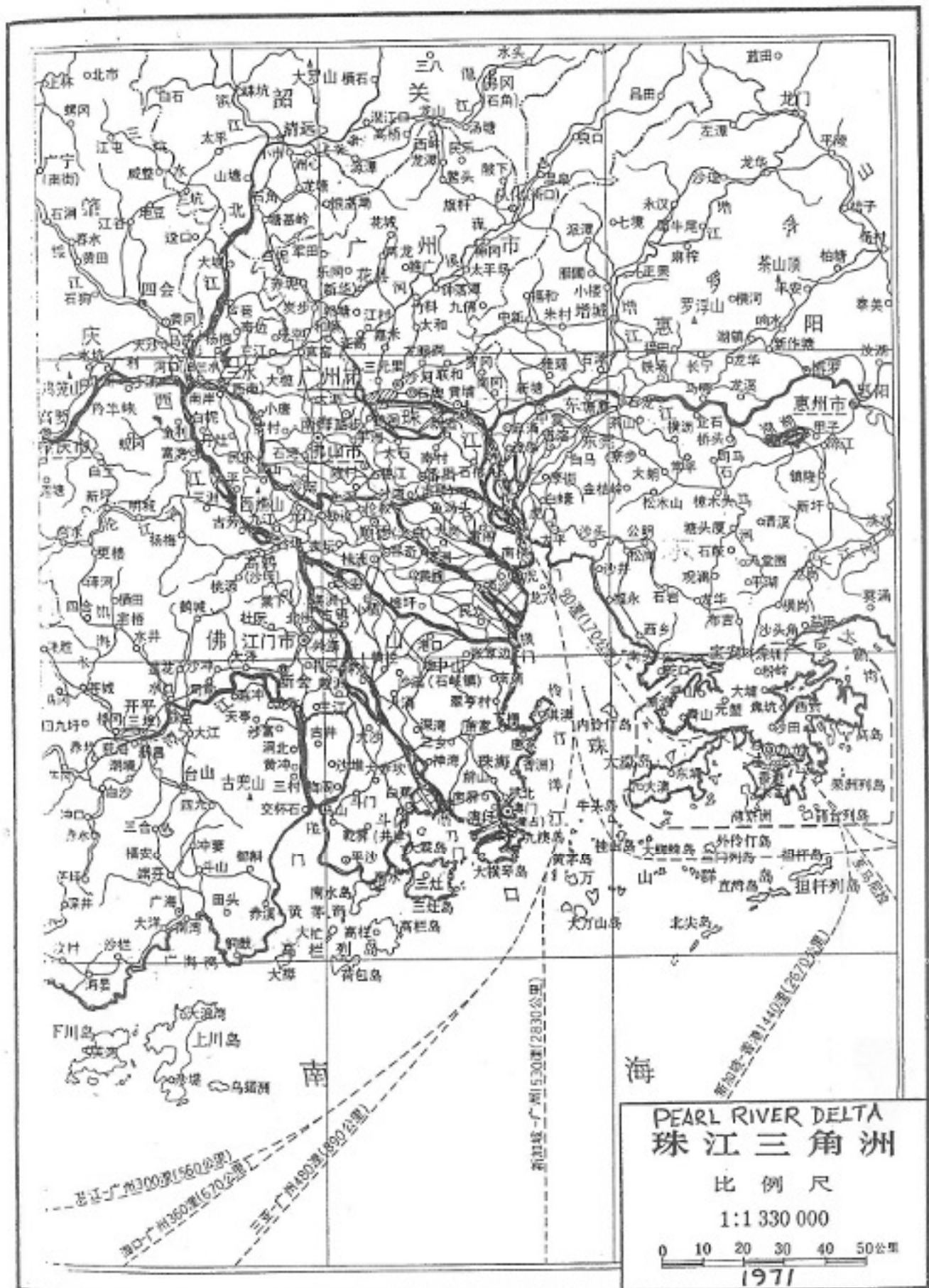
福州-香港 1440海里 (2670公里)
福州-香港 1440海里 (2670公里)

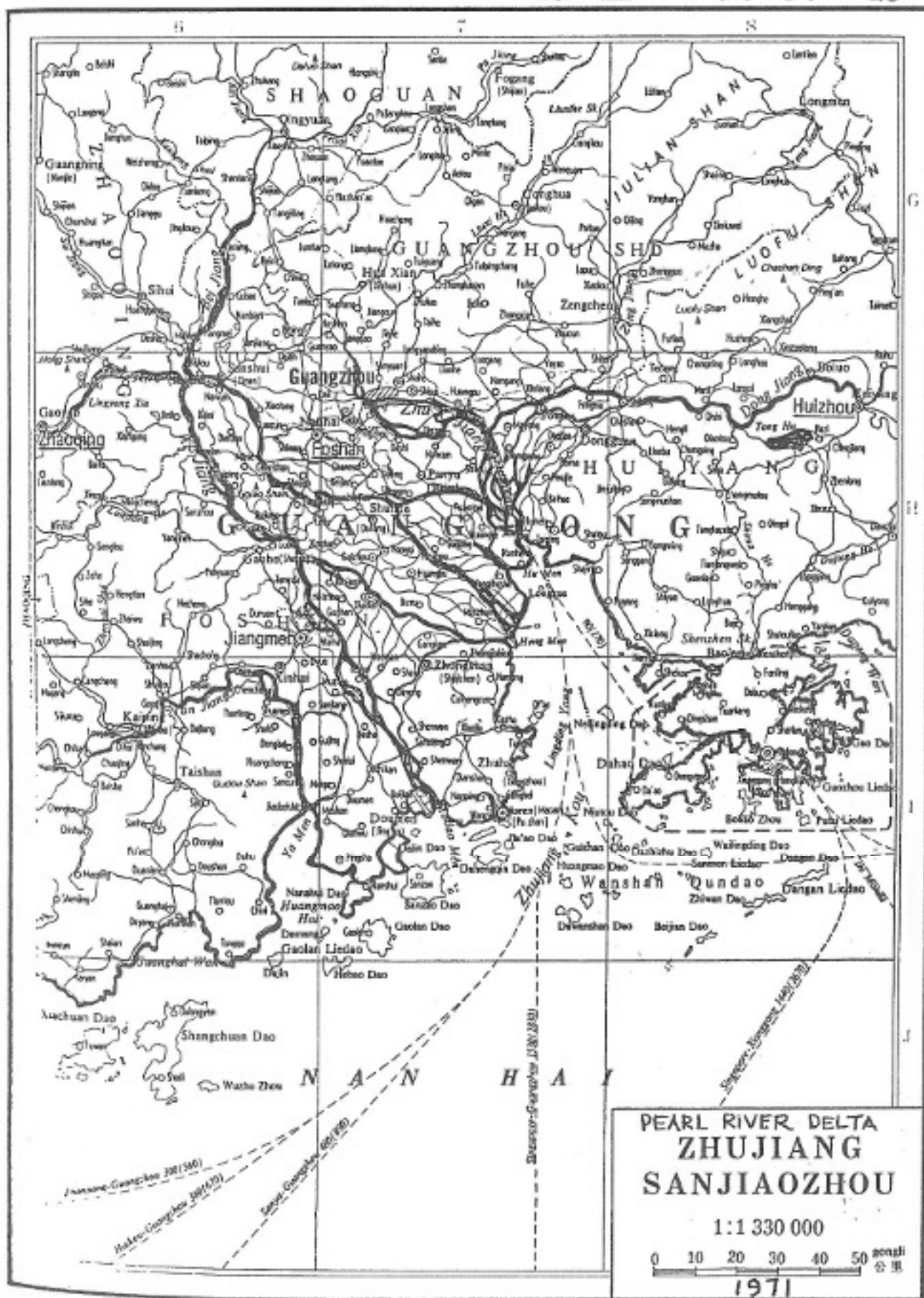
福州-上海 1950海里 (3600公里)
福州-香港 1440海里 (2670公里)
福州-香港 1440海里 (2670公里)

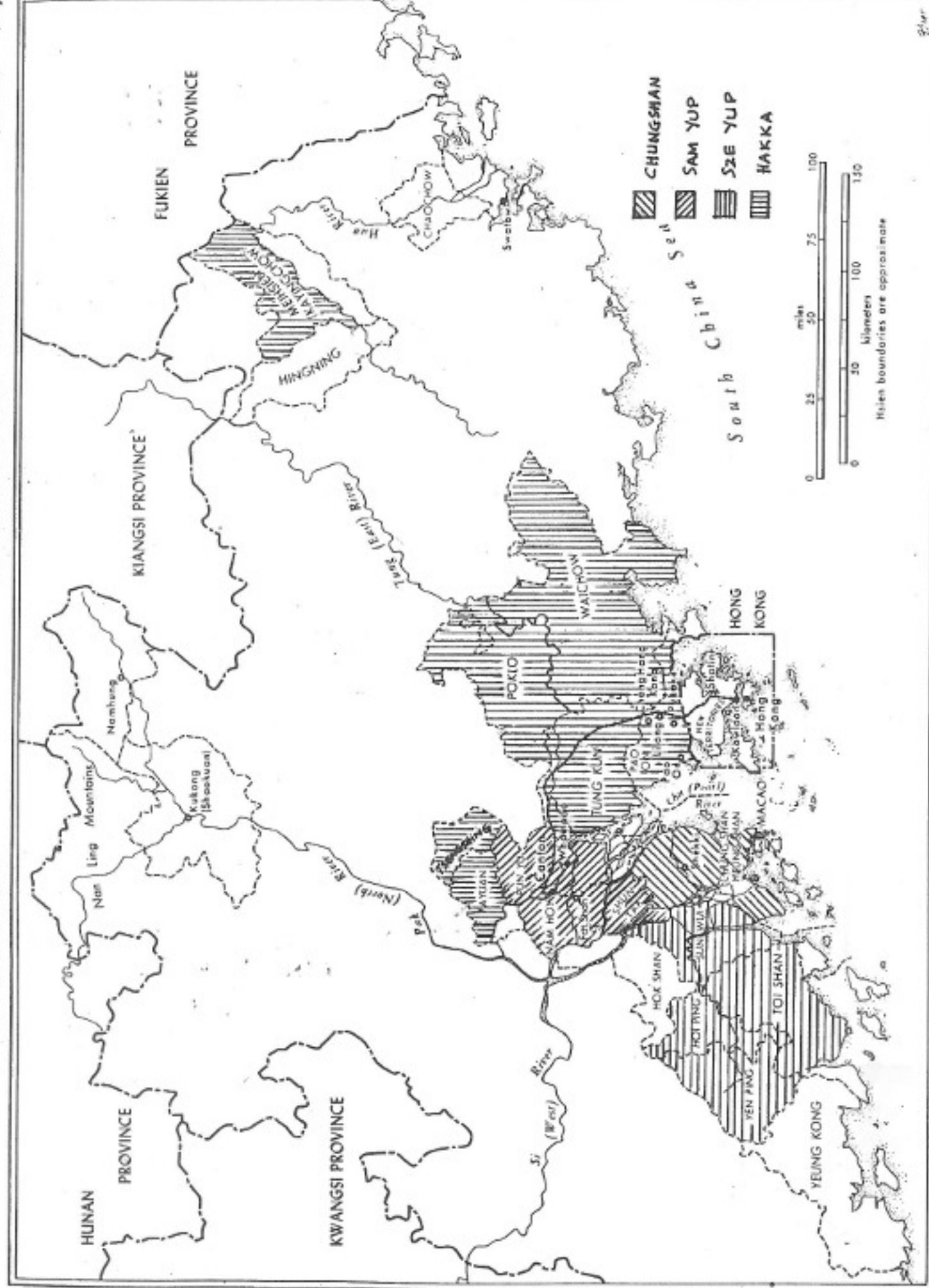
300海里 (550公里)

300海里 (550公里)

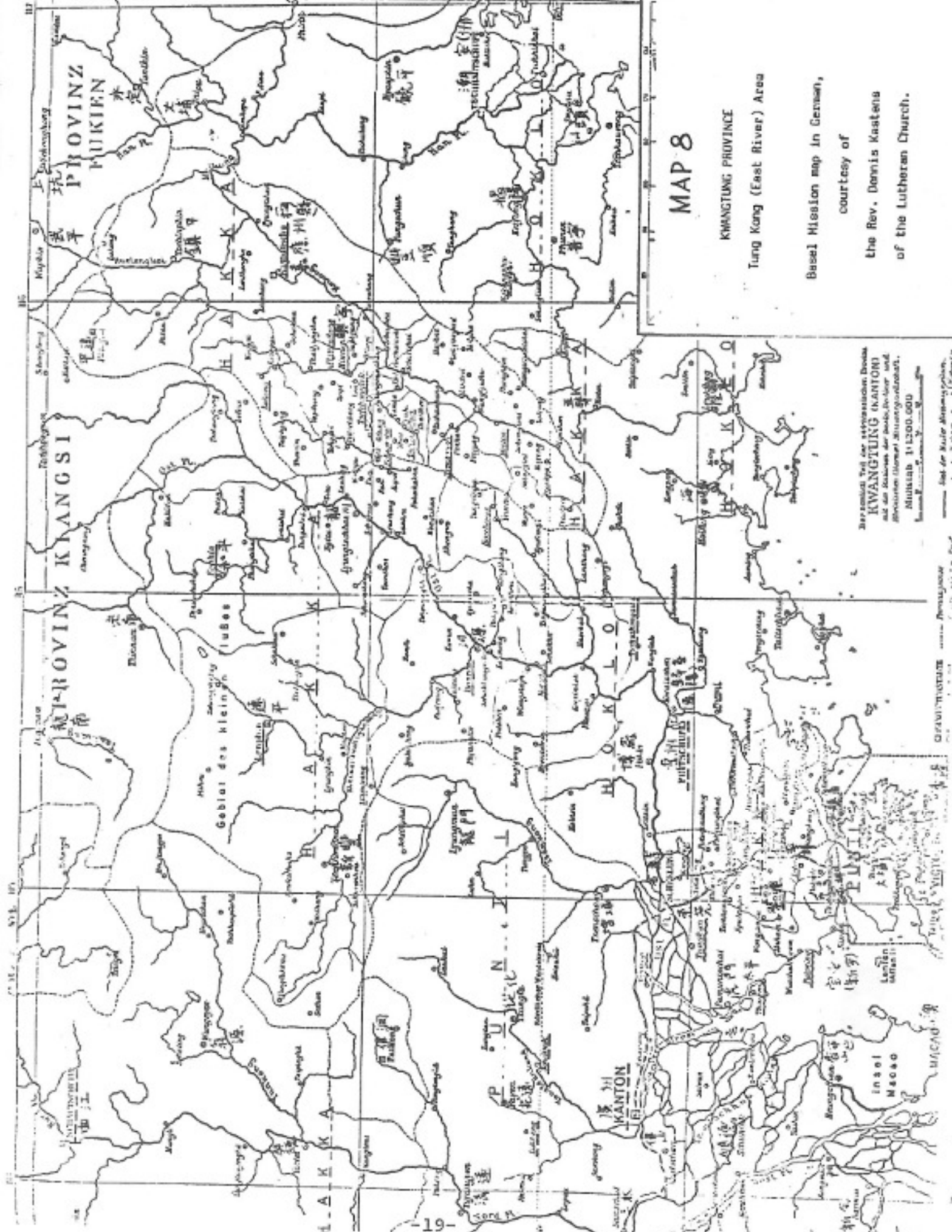
距1340海里 (2480公里)







Source: Tin-Yuke Char, *The Siniticized Miao-ans* (Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1975), pp. 18-19.



MAP 8

KWANGTUNG PROVINCE

Tung Kung (East River) Area

Basel Mission map in German,
courtesy of
the Rev. Dennis Kaatens
of the Lutheran Church.

Bestimmter Teil der chinesischen Provinz
KWANGTUNG (KANTON)
auf der Basis der Maßstabver- und
Streckung (Längs) 1:200.000

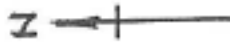
Verf. Dr. H. G. ...

Verlag ...

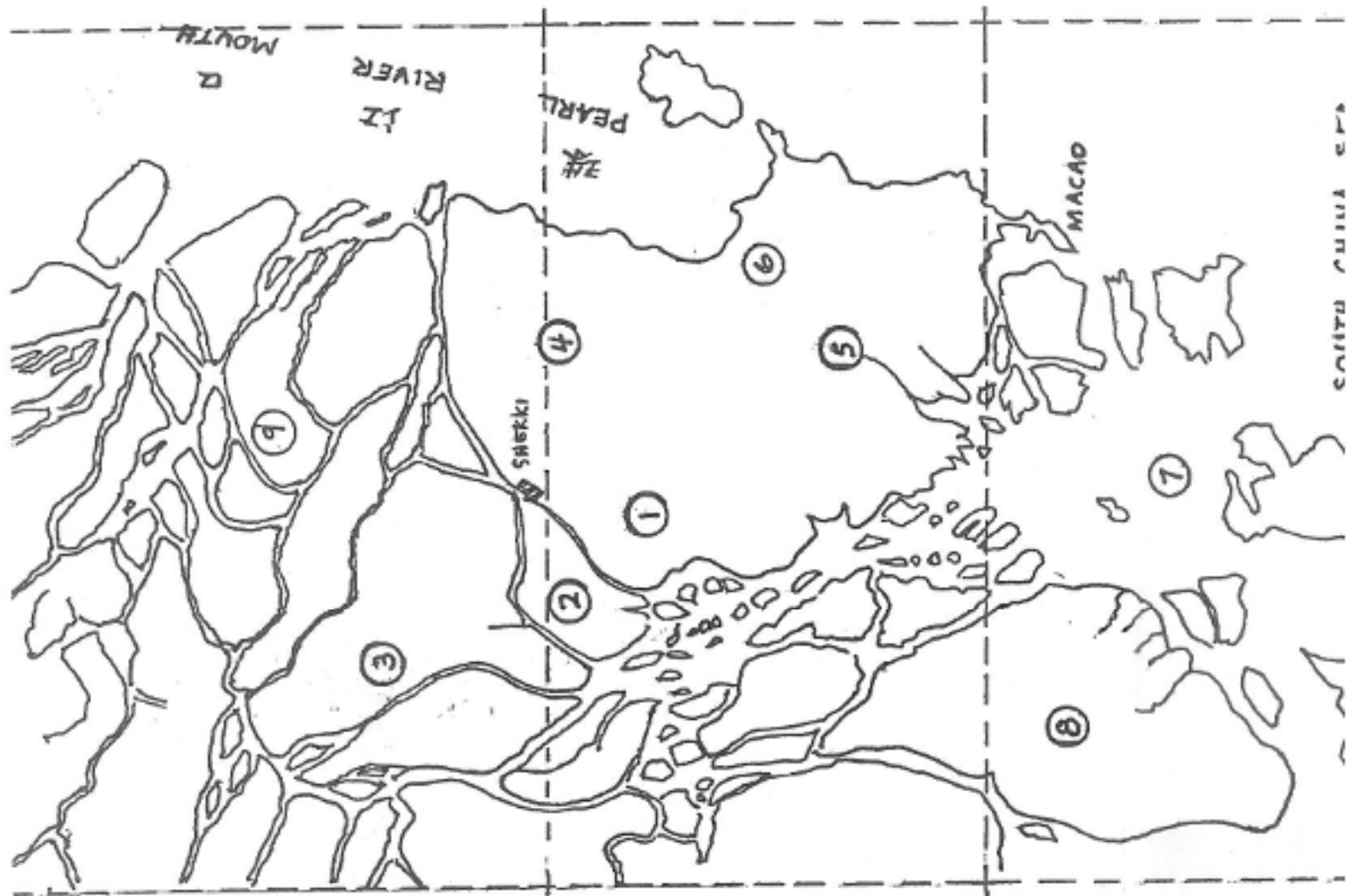
Copyright ...

19...

MAP #9



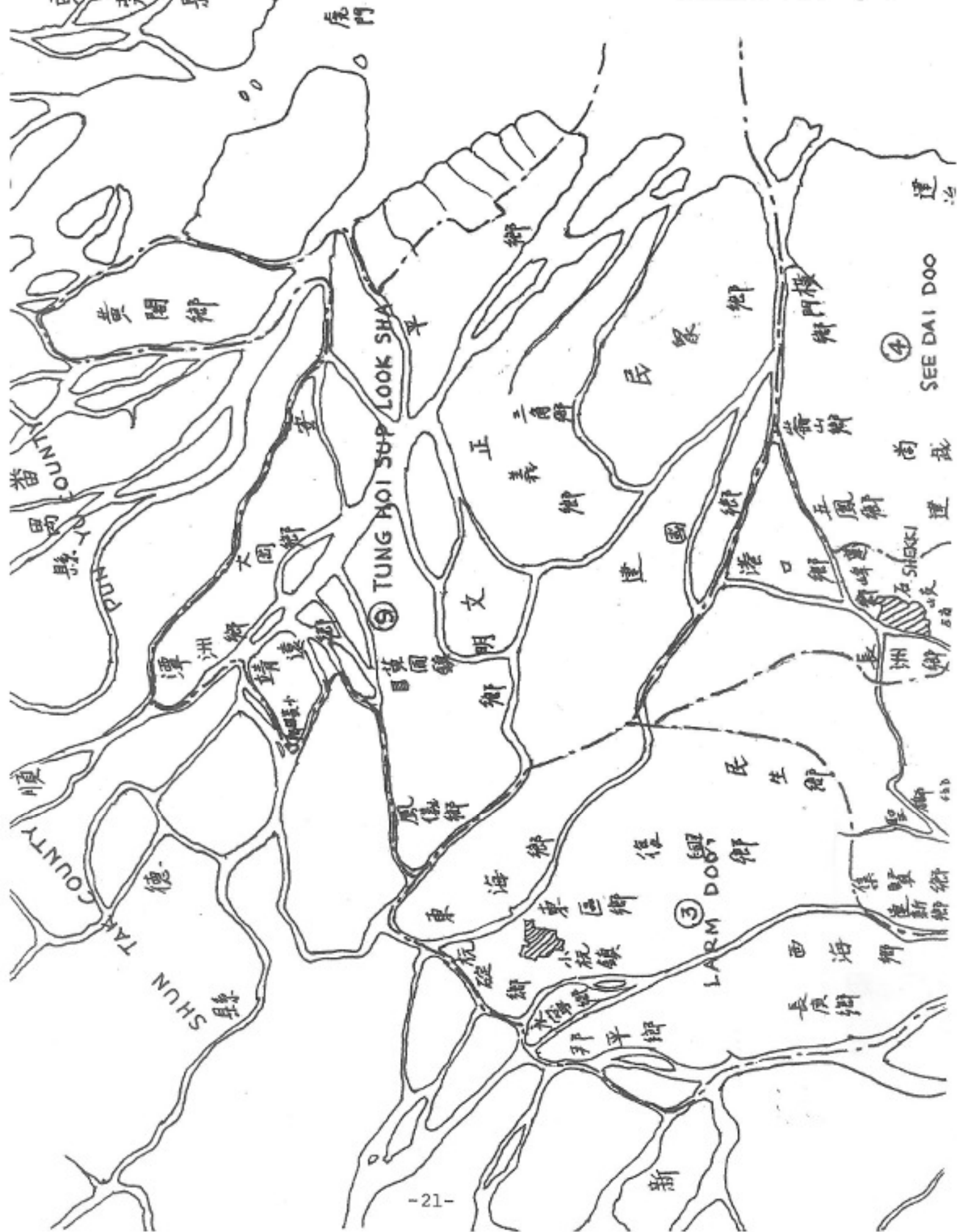
CHUNGSHAN COUNTY
中山縣

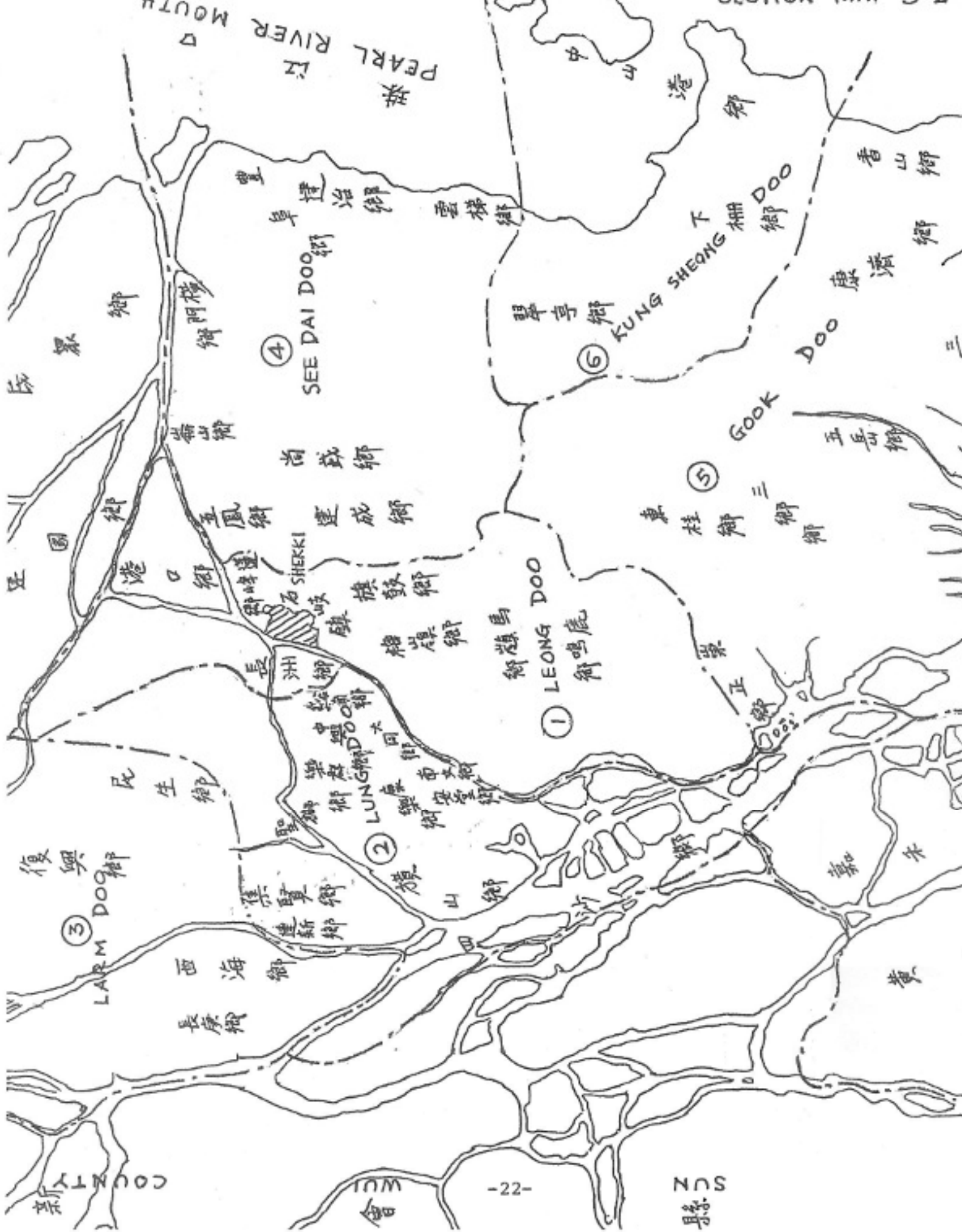


SECTION MAP 9-1
UPPER CHUNGSHAN COUNTY

SECTION MAP 9-2
MIDDLE CHUNGSHAN COUNTY

SECTION MAP 9-3
LOWER CHUNGSHAN COUNTY





PEARL RIVER MOUTH
江口

界鄉
園鄉
正

④ SEE DAI DOO
豐治鄉
雲梯鄉

香山鄉
康濟鄉
⑥ KUNG SHEONG DOO
鹿鳴鄉
⑤ GOOK DOO
東桂鄉
三鄉
五岳鄉

尚茂鄉
建成鄉
SHEKI
石岐
旗鼓鄉
旗山鄉
長洲鄉
民生鄉

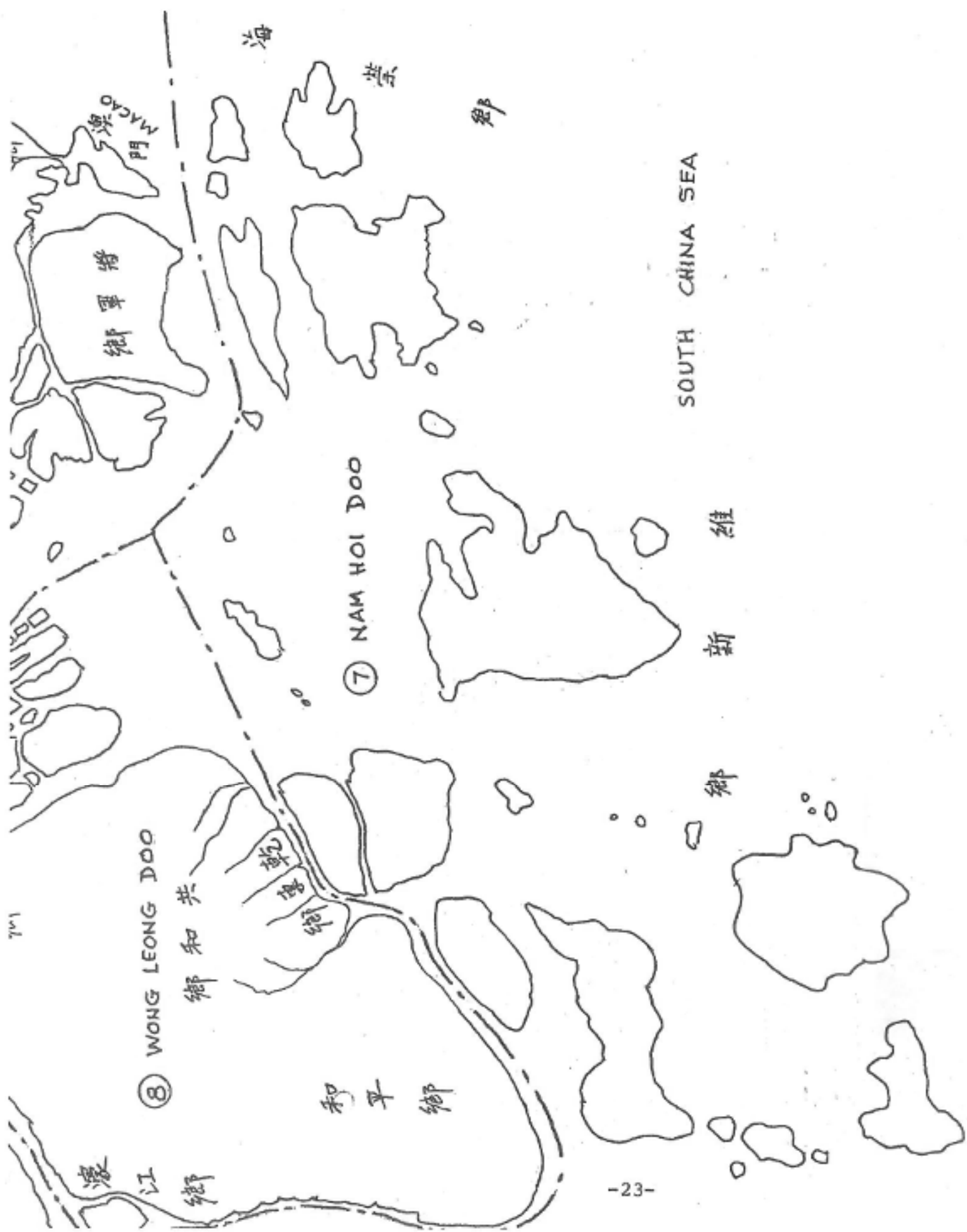
① LEONG DOO
鹿鳴鄉
旗山鄉
正鄉

③ LAM DOO
復興鄉
西海鄉
長康鄉

新縣 COUNTY

會武

新縣

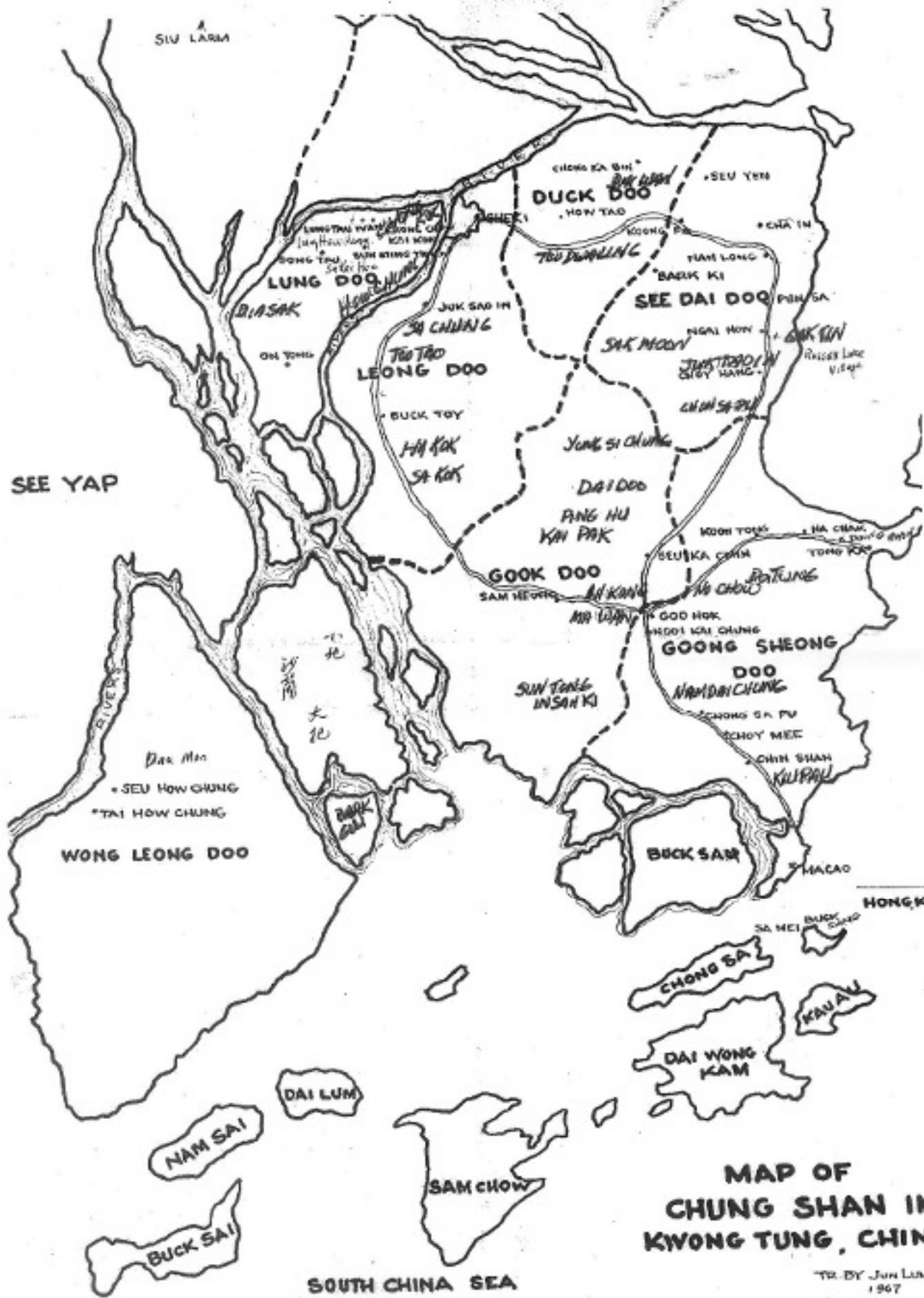


SOUTH CHINA SEA

⑧ WONG LEONG DOO

⑦ NAM HOI DOO

CANTON



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TABLE 2A CHUNGSHAN DISTRICT VILLAGE NAMES

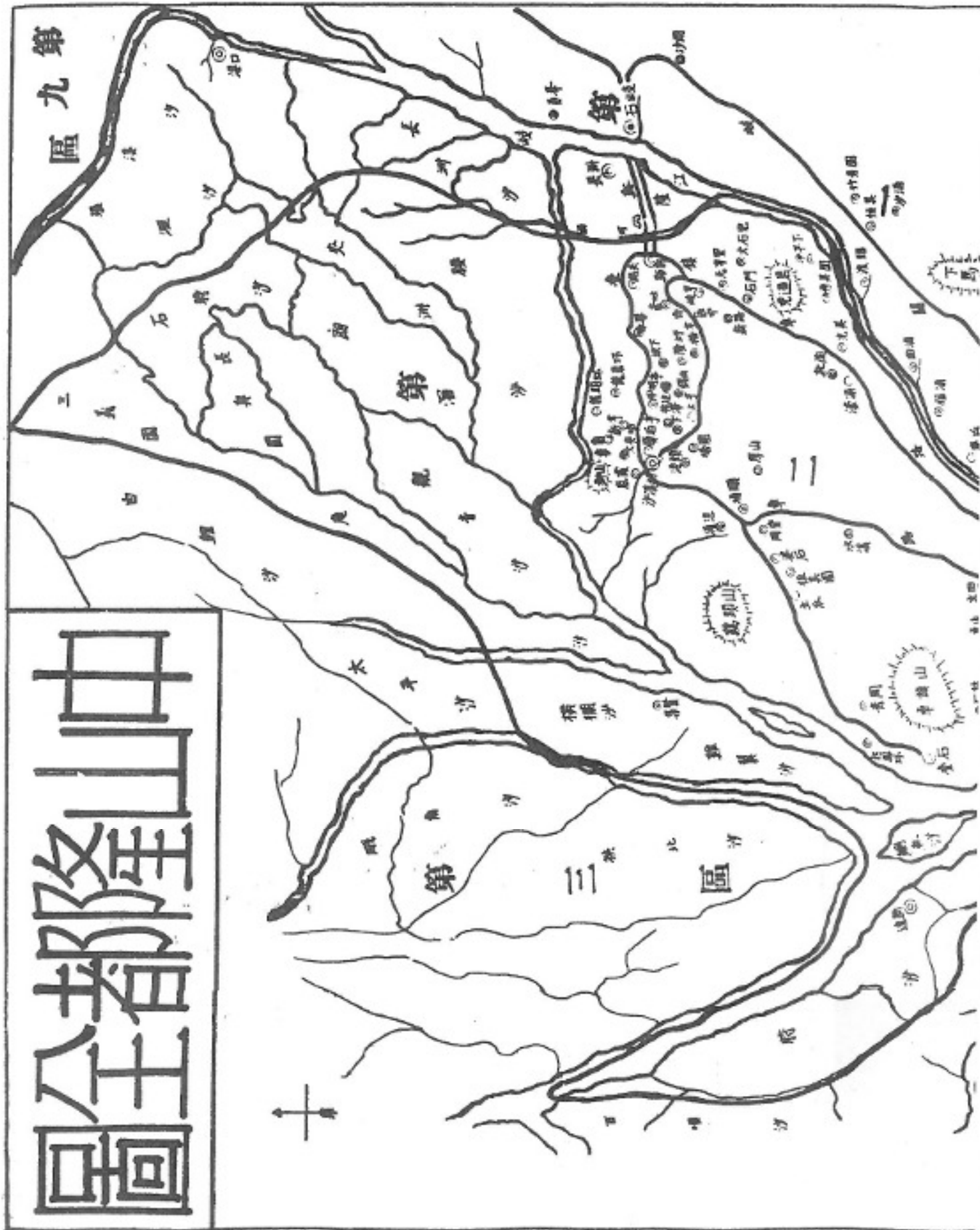
DOO 都 KEE 區	LEONG DOO 良都 ① 第一區	LUNG DOO 隆都 ② 第二區
HEUNG 鄉	鹿鳴鄉 梅嶺鄉 馬嶺鄉 旗鼓鄉 連峰鄉 長洲鄉 港口鄉 石岐鎮	四沙鄉 裕南鄉 連新鄉 集賢鄉 南天鄉 文堂鄉 旗山鄉 聖樹鄉 樂群鄉 中興鄉 康樂鄉 大同鄉
VILLAGE NAME 村	湖洲·深灣·白溪·月南 渡溪·福涌·曲涌·寮後·金角環 長環·板橋·新村·蘆溪·沙樹·補北·曾邊·石鼓·梅坪·龍塘 沙崗·桂橋·岐南·沙涌·惶美·竹香園·上塘 張溪·員峯·基邊·厚興·岐頭·大陂·大寮 長洲 港口 石岐鎮	四沙鄉 裕南鄉 特沙鄉 橫欄 南文鄉 安堂鄉 青崗·起鳳環·登石·南村·大嵐·文田·全稼·石井 象角·大興坊·嵐霞 龍頭環·龍聚環·永厚鄉·永厚環·坎下 塔園·嶺厚坑·港頭 格亭·隆亭·申明亭·新亭·鐵山·林邊塘·上亭·下澤 厚山·涌頭·涌邊·崗背·渡石·水溪·放美園·工瓜 新路·元亭里·上死頭·上溪 石門·大石兜·秀美園·沙平下·充美·敦陶·濠涌·豪吐·岐亭

TABLE 2B CHUNGSHAN DISTRICT VILLAGE NAMES

DOO 都 KEE 區	LARM 都 DOO 攬 ③ 第三區	SEE 都 DAI 四 DOO 大 ④ 第四區	GOOK 都 DOO 谷 ⑤ 第五區
HEUNG 鄉	邦平鄉 東海鄉 長庚鄉 四安鄉 復安鄉 民生鄉 攬從鄉 東區鄉 永寧鄉 小攬鎮	雲梯鄉 建治鄉 豐阜鄉 橫門鄉 建成鄉 五鳳鄉 崙山鄉 崗武鄉	鳳山鄉 將軍鄉 三洲鄉 香山鄉 康濟鄉 東莪鄉 崇正鄉 五岳鄉 三鄉鄉
VILLAGE NAME 村	海洲, 古鎮, 曹井 東海 三沙 貼邊, 五沙, 六沙 太平, 高沙, 鱸 鎮北, 鎮西 鎮東, 九州基 永寧鄉 小攬鎮	崖口, 洋沙, 龍穴頭, 隔田 合水口裡 涌口, 左步頭, 田邊, 安定, 大腔頭, 亭美, 南朗, 西村, 合水, 攬邊, 茶東, 茶西, 蒲山, 赤坎, 西江里, 大車 白企, 貝頭裡, 貝頭, 湖頭, 山麻子, 岐山, 林屋邊, 濠涌, 南塘, 大環, 小隱, 東煙, 神涌, 茶村, 珊瑚, 關塘, 埔, 土草, 朗, 下波頭, 長江, 五堡, 三角塘 庫元, 亭尾, 新村, 紫馬嶺, 大鰲溪, 小鰲溪, 上陂頭, 細柏山 濠頭, 老窩頭, 白沙灣, 齊東, 午起灣, 土瓜嶺, 山際尾, 大柏山, 張豪邊, 窰窰, 沙邊, 泗門 江尾頭, 西極, 官花, 大鎮, 陵岡, 上卷, 朗尾, 新村, 白廟,	前山, 同樂, 北嶺, 廈村, 蘭埔, 白石, 翠微, 造具, 南沙, 灣 灣仔, 北山, 南山, 南屏, 銀坑, 花地, 蓮屏 坦洲, 孖洲, 蛇洲 山場, 香洲, 裡神, 前外神, 前吉, 天大, 洲, 寧夏, 南村, 新村 裡界, 涌 外界, 涌, 古鶴, 漚溪, 梅溪, 南溪, 東溪, 上涌, 長沙, 極福, 溪, 外塘, 墩, 蕭家村, 亞出, 裡, 捐, 外埔, 美溪, 前隴 沙, 偷, 大布, 平湖, 社貝, 馬溪, 雞陷, 石壁, 橋, 田心, 旗嶺, 裡, 塘, 墩 三溪, 西白, 石, 蘇子, 竹溪, 南龍, 神灣, 古省 鵝崗, 茅灣, 中堂, 石塘, 龍塘, 埔, 頂, 月, 環, 沾, 涌 平嵐, 烏石, 橋頭

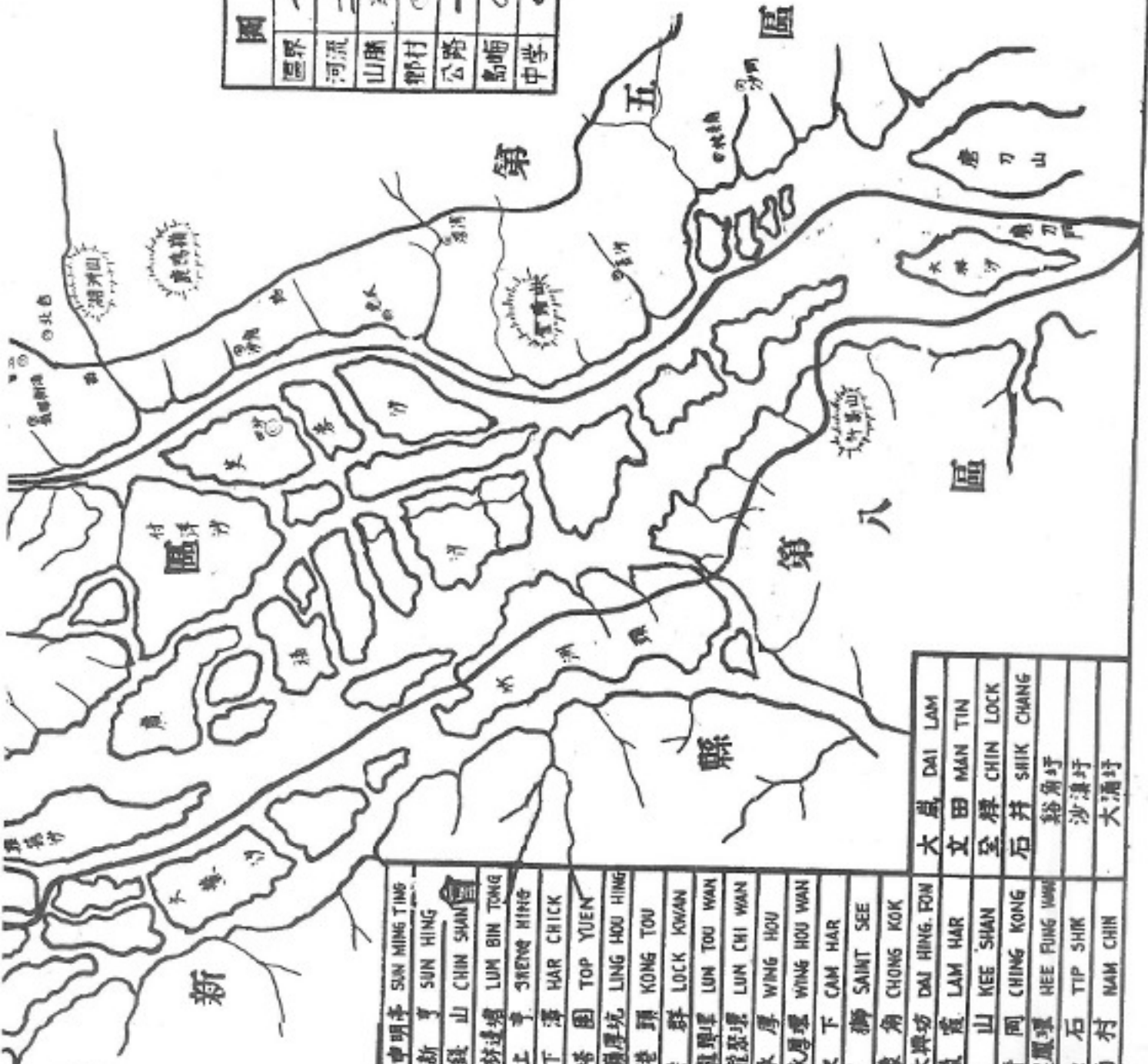
TABLE 2C CHUNGSHAN DISTRICT VILLAGE NAMES

DOO KEE 都區	KUNG SEONG DOO 寧都區 ⑥	NAM HOI DOO 南海區 ⑦	WONG LEONG DOO 梁都區 ⑧	TUNG HOI SUP LOK SHA 東海 第九區 ⑨
HEUNG 鄉	下冊鄉 中山港鄉 翠亨鄉	維都鄉 海榮鄉	共和鄉 嘉禾鄉 萬福鄉 濠江鄉 和平鄉 乾東鄉	民衆鄉 建國鄉 鳳儀鄉 文明鄉 三角鄉 正義鄉 小黃圃鄉 靖遠鄉 大同鄉 潭洲鄉 安平鄉 黃閣鄉 黃圃鎮
VILLAGE NAME 村	下冊鄉 下冊 邵洲 上冊 官塘 會同 黃寧塘 唐家 淇澳 東岸 鷄山 翠亨 北山 外沙 九堡 永豐 河頭埔	根竹園 上蓮 南水 北水 木頭潭 高欄 飛沙 荷包 春花 屋邊 茅田 六灶 攬坑 田心 橫石基 正表 英表 大橫琴 小橫琴 萬山 東澳 月堂 魚塘 列聖 大森 小森 魚弄 雅墩 聖堂 草堂	斗門鎮 南門 八甲 坑灣 龍壇 西坑 白蕉 大托 小托 沙欄 逆涌 大赤坎 小赤坎 李屋 小瀝岐 大濠涌 小濠涌 馬山 南山 荔山 華山 綢夏 乾霧 東澳	浪園 浪感 三墩 新漲 抱沙 大南 羅松 大有 阜南 羊蹄 鋪錦 大柳南 大柳 十三社 中沙 客步 牛角 對圃 新地 波頭 仔沙 馬鞍西沙 新沙 三角 沙欄 高沙 小黃圃 大琴 三沙 橫檔 馬鞍西沙 吳婆 欄木 石軍沙 大園 雙翼 潭洲西沙 潭洲西坊 安平 瀝新 黃閣鄉 黃圃鎮



中隆山都全圖

圖例	
區界	——
河流	~~~~~
山脈	⊙
鄉村	○
公路	——
島嶼	○
中學	●



鄉村名稱	
角	KAI KOK
文	NAM MAN
堂	ON TONG
賢	CHI HEN 樓
新	LIN SUN 沙
沙	SEE SA 三沙
同	DAI TUNG
石門	SHIK MOON
大石兜	DAI SHIK DU

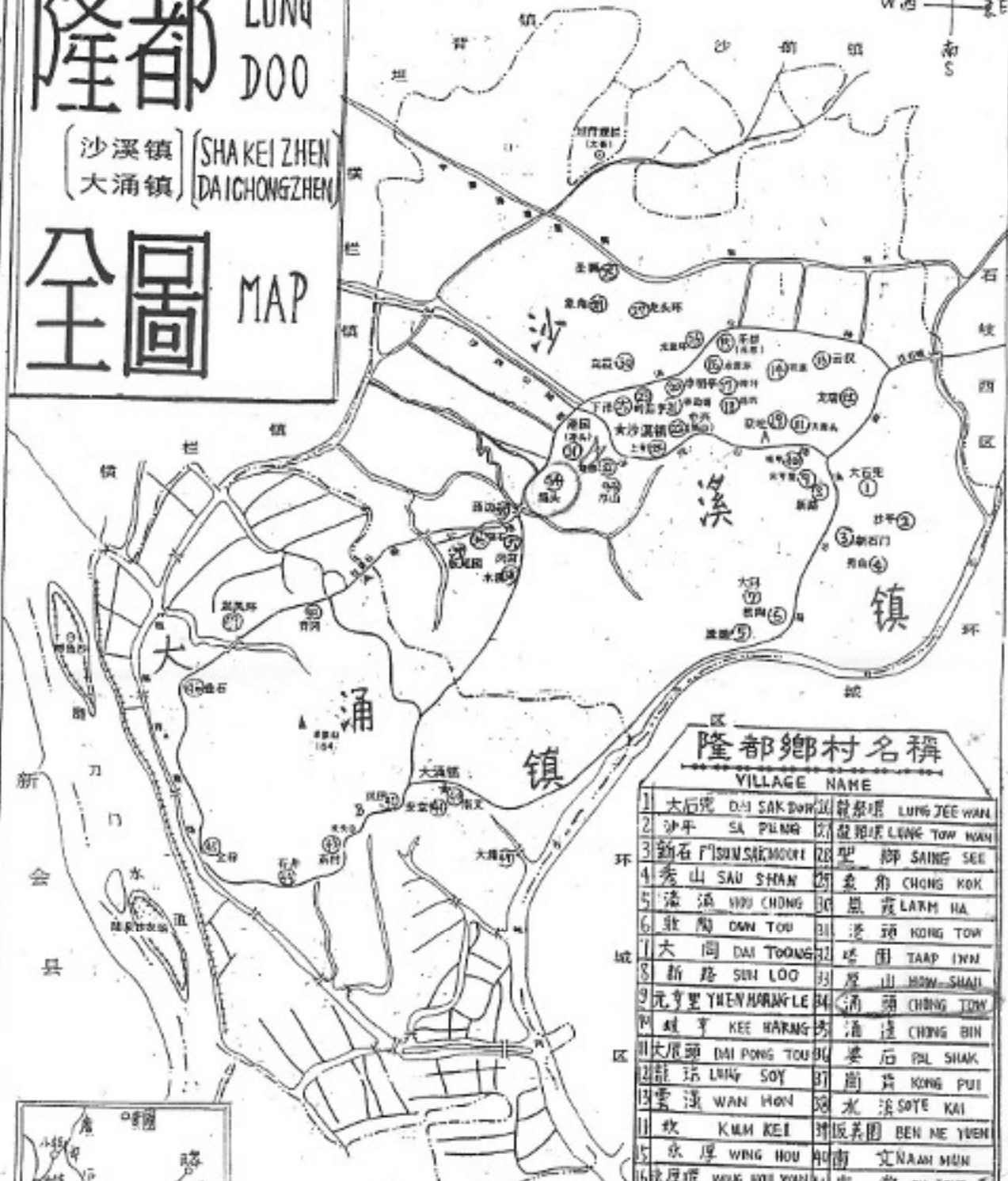
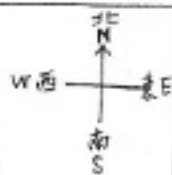
秀	SHOU ME YUEN	申明亭	SUN MING TING
沙平下	SA PING HAR	新	SUN HING
尤	CHUNG ME	銀山	CHIN SHAN
敦	DON TOU	村邊	LUM BIN TONG
澤	HOU CHUNG	上	SHENG HING
桑	HOU TO	下	HAR CHICK
岐	KEE HING	塔	TOP YUEN
新	SUN LU	橋	LING HOU HING
元	YEN HING LI	港	KONG TOU
上	SHENG PONG TOU	樂	LOCK KWAN
大	DAI PONG TOU	龍	LUN TOU WAN
上	SHENG KAI	龍	LUN CHI WAN
康	HONG LOK	永	WING HOU
厚	HOU SHAN	永	WING HOU WAN
清	CHUNG TOU	坎	CAM HAR
清	CHONG BIN	聖	SAINT SEE
崗	KONG PUI	象	CHONG KOK
婆	PAL SHAK	大	DAI HING, FON
光	SUI KAI	嵐	LAM HAR
極	BEN ME YUEN	棋	SHAN
土	TO QUAR	青	CHING KONG
中	CHUNG HING	起	HEE FUNG WANG
裕	KA HING	亭	TIP SHIK
陸	LUNG SHEE	南	NAM CHIN

大	DAI LAM
文	MAN TIN
全	CHIN LOCK
石	SHIK CHANG
	沙
	大

隆都 LUNG DOO

(沙溪镇) (SHA KEI ZHEN)
(大涌镇) (DAI CHONG ZHEN)

全圖 MAP



隆都鄉村名稱

VILLAGE NAME

1	大石兜	DAI SAK DOU	龍景環	LUNG JEE WAN
2	沙平	SA PUNG	盤龍環	LUNG TOW WAN
3	新石	SIEN SAK MOON	聖脚	SAING SEE
4	秀山	SAU SHAN	垂角	CHONG KOK
5	漆溪	SIK CHING	恩霞	LARM HA
6	敦陶	DAN TOU	漆頭	KONG TOW
7	大同	DAI TOONG	塔圍	TAAP IYU
8	新路	SUN LOO	厚山	HOU SHAN
9	元亨里	YUEN HANG LE	涌頭	CHONG TOW
10	咸亨	KEE HANG	涌邊	CHONG BIN
11	大頂頭	DAI PONG TOU	晏石	PAI SHAK
12	龍環	LUNG SOY	崗背	KONG PUI
13	雲溪	WAN HON	水溪	SOYE KAI
14	坎	KUM KEI	飯基圍	BEN NE YUEN
15	永厚	WING HOU	南文	NAAM MUN
16	坑厚環	WING HOI YUEN	安堂	ON TONG
17	浸村	LUNG HEE	崙田	LARM TIN
18	搭亨	GAAK HANG	南村	NAM CHIM
19	美吐	HOU TUO	石井	SAK JAANG
20	中明亭	SUI MING TING	全標	CHEN LOOK
21	財邊樓	LAM BIN TONG	屋石	TIP SAK
22	龜山	WUN SHAN	起鳳環	HEE FUNG WAN
23	福厚環	LUNG HO HANG	香園	CHING KONG
24	上亨	SHENG HANG	全中	ALL LUNG SHAN
25	下溪	HA JAK	翠山	CHUI SHAN



★ CHENG TAO

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Early Chinese immigrants to Hawaii gave their place of origin as Kwangtung (Province) which was translated as the metropolis Canton (City). Few from this capital city came to Hawaii as immigrants. Today Hawaii's Chinese wish to find their roots and have asked the help of the Hawaii Chinese History Center. This publication was organized and written to answer such inquiries.

The Hawaii Chinese History Center is grateful to the following persons who assisted and contributed their time and efforts to this publication:

Robert Y.K. Ching who sketched the map of Chungshan, which is also available through HCHC as a single print,

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Wah Chock Young whose family was active in the cause of the revolution with Sun Yat-Sen, for his copy of the Chungshan County map.

About the Authors

一人之光明不在其
言正在其善事

"A man is a light not so much
by his words, as by his deeds."

This aptly describes our talented co-authors, Wai Jane C. Char (謝陳慧珍) and Francis H. Woo (胡豪德).

Both are second generation Chinese in Hawaii, attended schools in Hawaii, speak and write Chinese, lived in China for many years in their early lives, come from large families, worked hard and represent the ideals of success and sharing.

Wai Jane graduated from the University of Hawaii with a B.A. in Education and went on to a professional career in Social Work with the blind. She owned a flower shop and her artistic sensitivity was appreciated by the many in Honolulu who sought her out. She and her husband Tin Yuke Char, a prolific writer and scholar, delight in traveling, researching and writing, especially of the Chinese in Hawaii.

Francis graduated from St. John University of Shanghai with a B.S. in Civil Engineering and from the University of Michigan with a Master of Public Health degree. He is retired from the State Department of Health. He and his wife Mabel, a retired school teacher are frequent travelers and orchid fanciers.

The Hawaii Chinese History Center and the community it serves, are fortunate to have such a publication as this, authored by two talented and caring individuals.

- Puanani Kini
President, Hawaii Chinese History Center
1981