

# *Geography of Kwángtung Province for Hawâii Residents*

BY WAI JANE CHAR / FRANCIS H. WOO



**HAWAII CHINESE HISTORY CENTER**

**111 NORTH KING STREET, RM. 410**

**HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817**

**1981**

### 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,

Gilbert Foo, Albany, California, for his suggestions and research of Chungshan District,

Larry C.W. Ing for his artistry in rewriting the Chinese characters of the villages in Table #2, and throughout the text,

Rev. Dennis A. Kastens for the map of Hakka dominated districts, and who has written on Hakka Christians,

Vicky Kim for her expert knowledge and suggestions in editing and reviewing our pamphlet,

Henry Lee, President, Lung Doo Society, for the Lung Doo District map,

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.

IN 697586

# *Geography of Kwāngtung Province for Hawāii Residents*

BY

WAI JANE CHAR / FRANCIS H. WOO

謝陳慧珍

胡憲德



**HAWAII CHINESE HISTORY CENTER**

**111 NORTH KING STREET, RM. 410**

**HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817**

**1981**

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY  
35 NORTH WEST TEMPLE  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84150

ASIA  
951.27  
E3x

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 (胡憲德).

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



## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
GEOGRAPHY OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE [QUANGDONG] ( 廣東省 ) FOR HAWAII RESIDENTS .....	1
(I) CHUNGSHAN DISTRICT ( 中山 ) [ZHONGSHAN] .....	3
(II) SAM YUP DISTRICT ( 三邑 ) .....	7
(III) SZE YUP DISTRICT ( 四邑 ) .....	7
(IV) HAKKA DISTRICT ( 客家居留地 ) .....	8

## MAPS

<u>Numbers</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA .....	11
2	AREA FROM WHICH MOST CHINESE IN HAWAII EMIGRATED .....	12
3	GUANGDONG PROVINCE 1971 (Pin Yin) .....	14
4	GUANGDONG PROVINCE 1971 (Chinese) .....	15
5	PEARL RIVER DELTA (Chinese) .....	16
6	PEARL RIVER DELTA (Pin Yin) .....	17
7	KWANGTUNG PROVINCE-CHUNGSHAN, SAM YUP, SZE YUP and HAKKA AREAS .....	18
8	KWANGTUNG PROVINCE-TUNG KONG (East River) AREA, BASEL MISSION MAP .....	19
9	MAP OF CHUNGSHAN COUNTY .....	20
9-1	SECTION MAP (Upper Chungshan County) .....	21
9-2	SECTION MAP (Middle Chungshan County) .....	22
9-3	SECTION MAP (Lower Chungshan County) .....	23
10-A	LUNG DOO DISTRICT (Upper Section) .....	30
10-B	LUNG DOO DISTRICT (Lower Section) .....	31

## TABLES

1	ORIGIN OF CHINESE CONTRACT LABORERS (1895-1897) AND CHINESE WOMEN (1893-1898) GRANTED PERMITS TO LAND IN HAWAII .....	13
2A	SUMMARY OF DISTRICTS ( 區, 都 ) .....	25
2B	SUB-DISTRICTS ( 鄉 ) .....	27
2C	VILLAGES ( 村 ) .....	29

NOTES

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 ( 南朗村 ), 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~~  
~~Chungshan district~~  
~~county)~~ 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 ( 欖都 ).
- 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 柏 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 ).

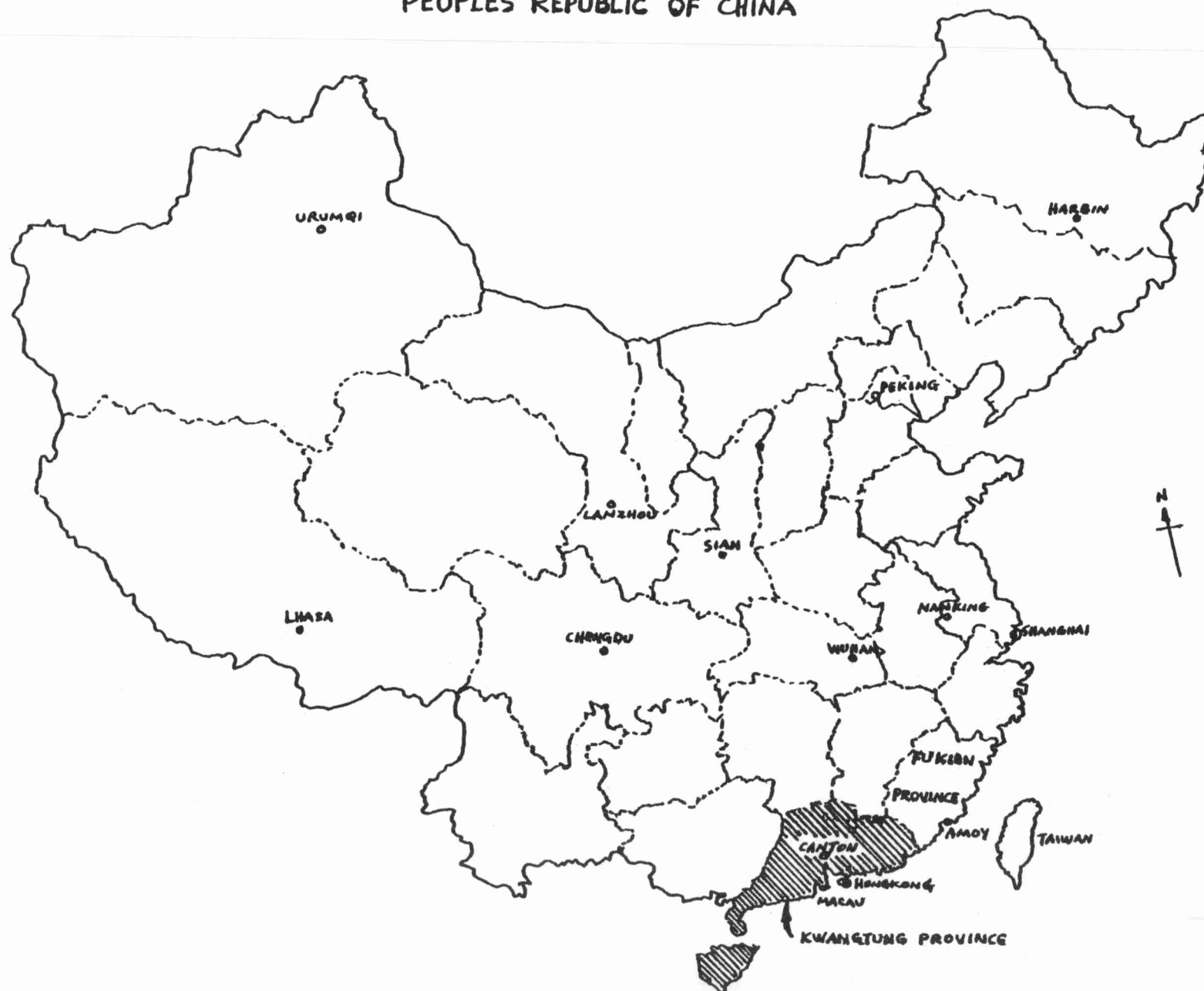
Members of the Basel Mission of Germany were among the earlier missionaries to spread Christianity into Kwangtung Province, being particularly successful evangelizing among the Hakka speaking people. Map #8 was prepared by the Basel Mission and indicates their sphere of activities and also shows the 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.

NOTES

PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF CHINA



# AREA FROM WHICH MOST CHINESE IN HAWAII EMIGRATED

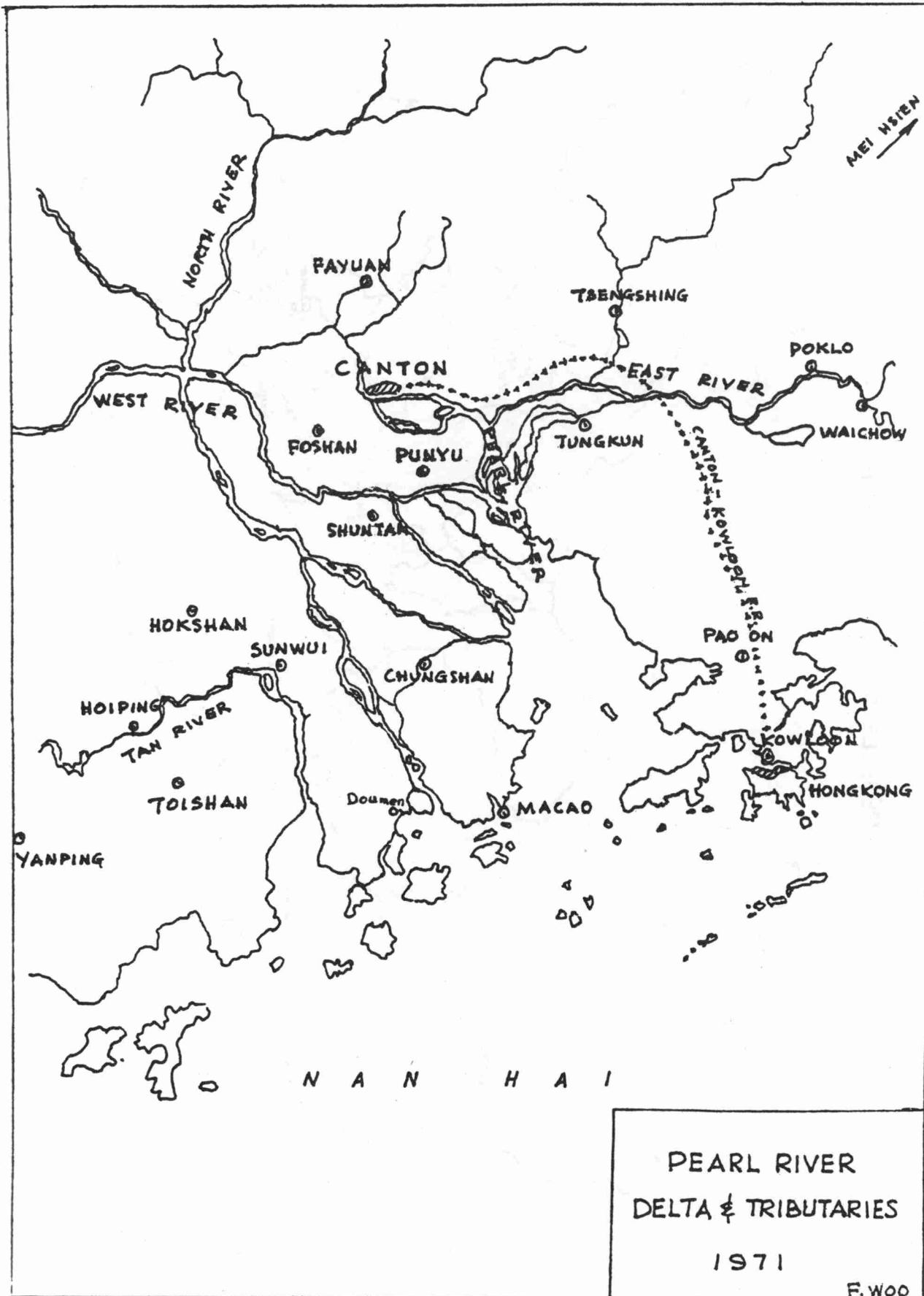


TABLE 1

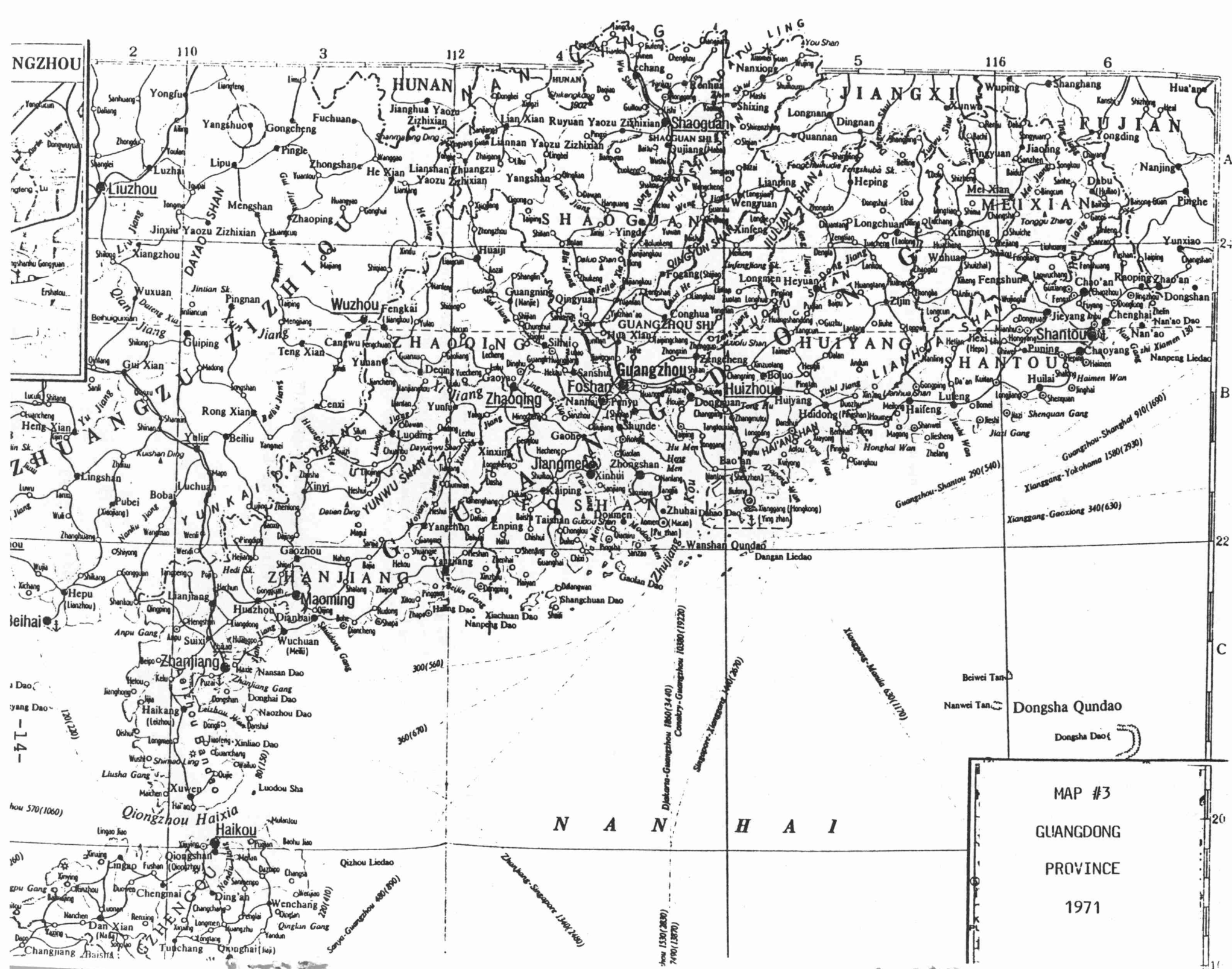
*Origin of Chinese Contract Laborers (1895-1897) and Chinese Women (1893-1898) Granted Permits to Land in Hawaii*

Area of Origin	Number of Chinese Contract Laborers (1895-1897)	Number of Chinese Women Migrants (1893-1898)
<i>Heung Shan (Chung Shan)</i>	2,269	190
<i>See Yup districts</i>		
Sun Ning (Toi Shan)	2,132	15
Sun Wui	778	10
Yen Ping	607	—
Hoi Ping	414	2
<i>Hok Shan</i>	23	2
<i>Hakka districts</i>		
Sun On (Pao On)	436	54
Kwai Sing	109	19
Tung Kun	90	25
Other Hakka districts	36	3
<i>Other districts</i>	60	16
<i>Unidentified</i>	143	73
<i>Total</i>	7,097	409

*Note:* Data tabulated under the direction of the writer from records of the Board of Immigration now filed in the Archives of Hawaii. The records for men refer to Chinese brought in under "conditional permits" as contract laborers, mostly for the Haole-controlled sugar plantations. The figures for women refer to permits issued to Chinese women by the Board of Immigration validating their right to land. Not all the women actually arrived in Hawaii.

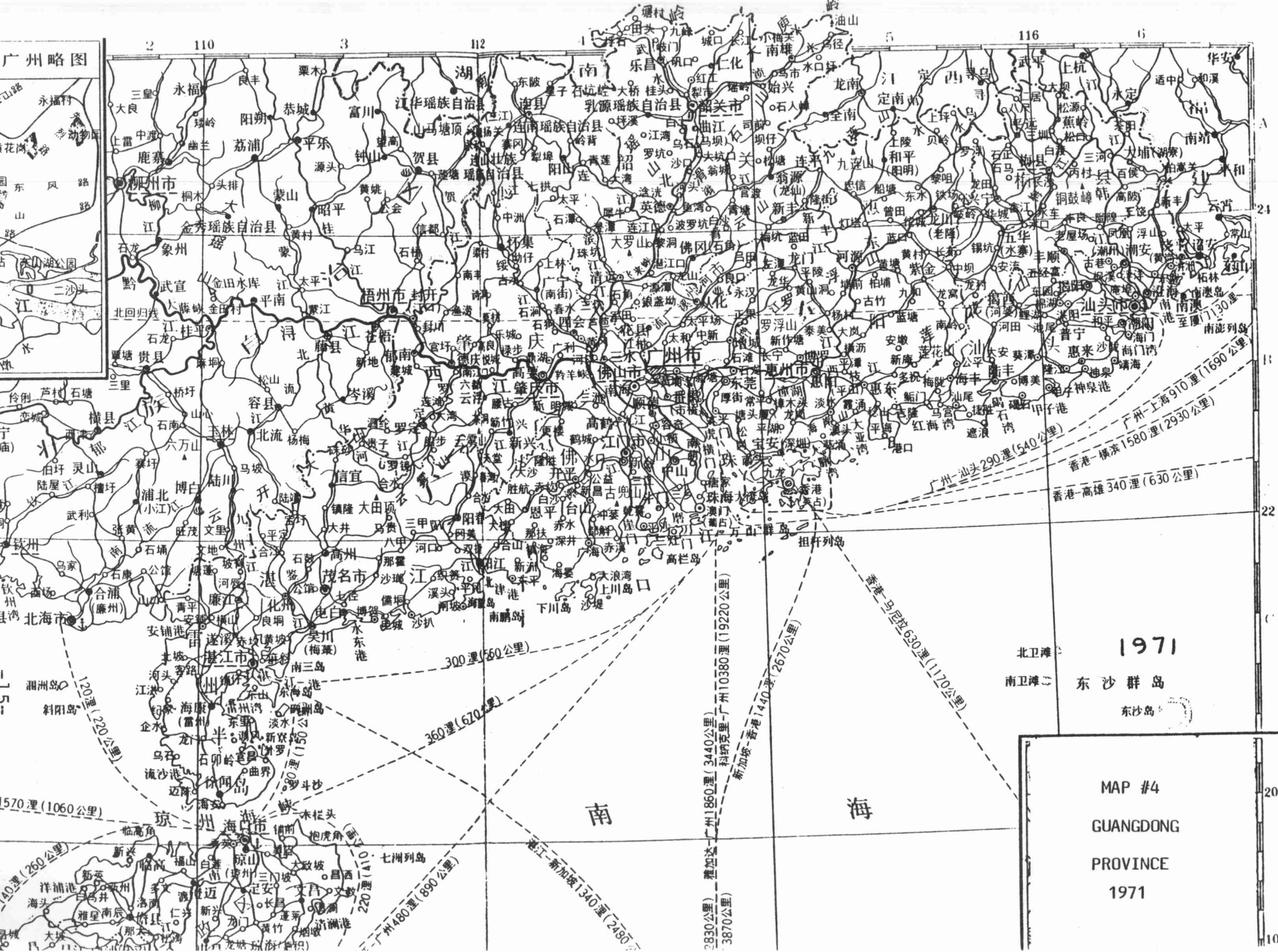
"SOJOURNERS AND SETTLERS"

Clarence E. Glick - 1980





广州略图



1971

东沙群岛

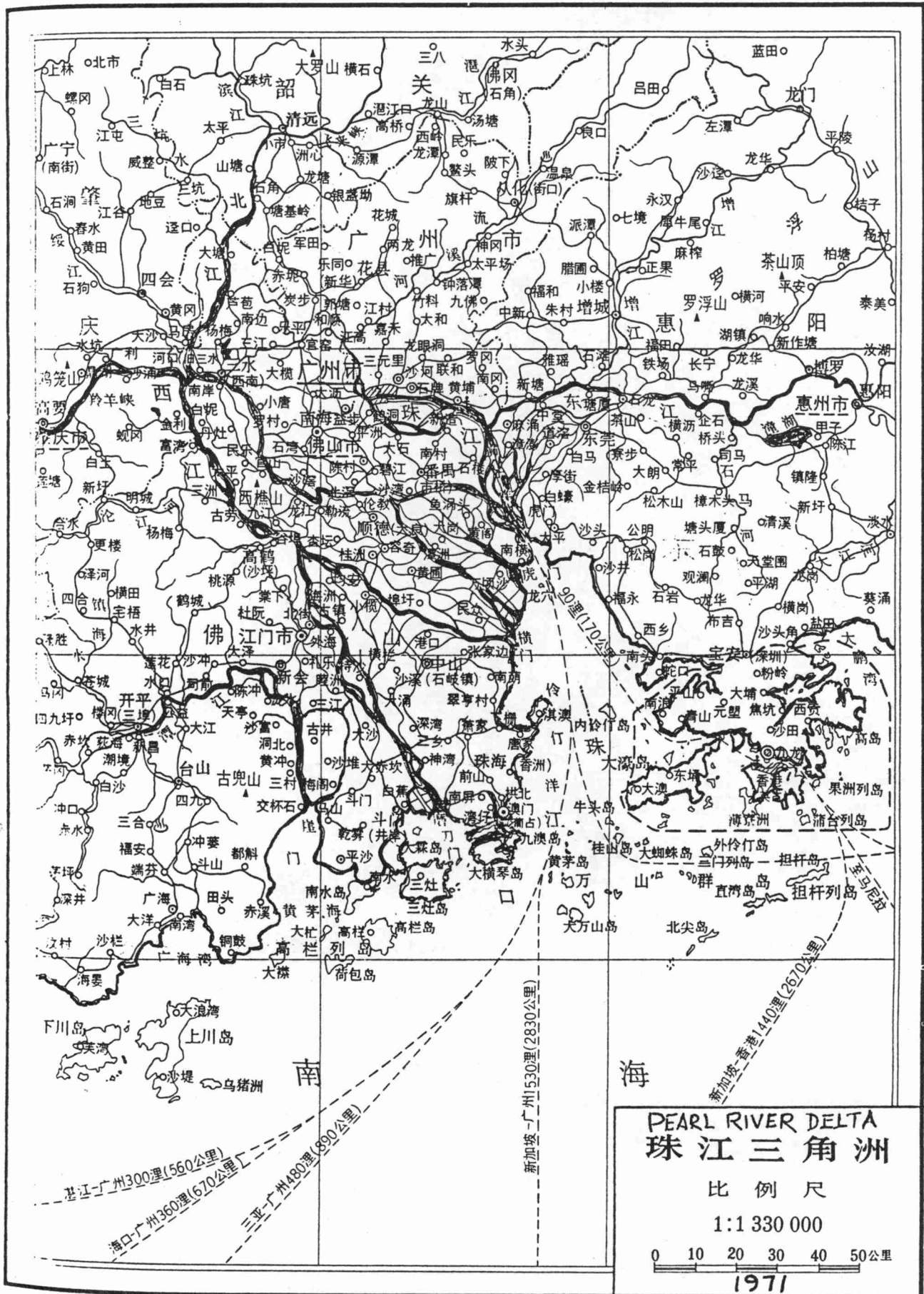
东沙岛

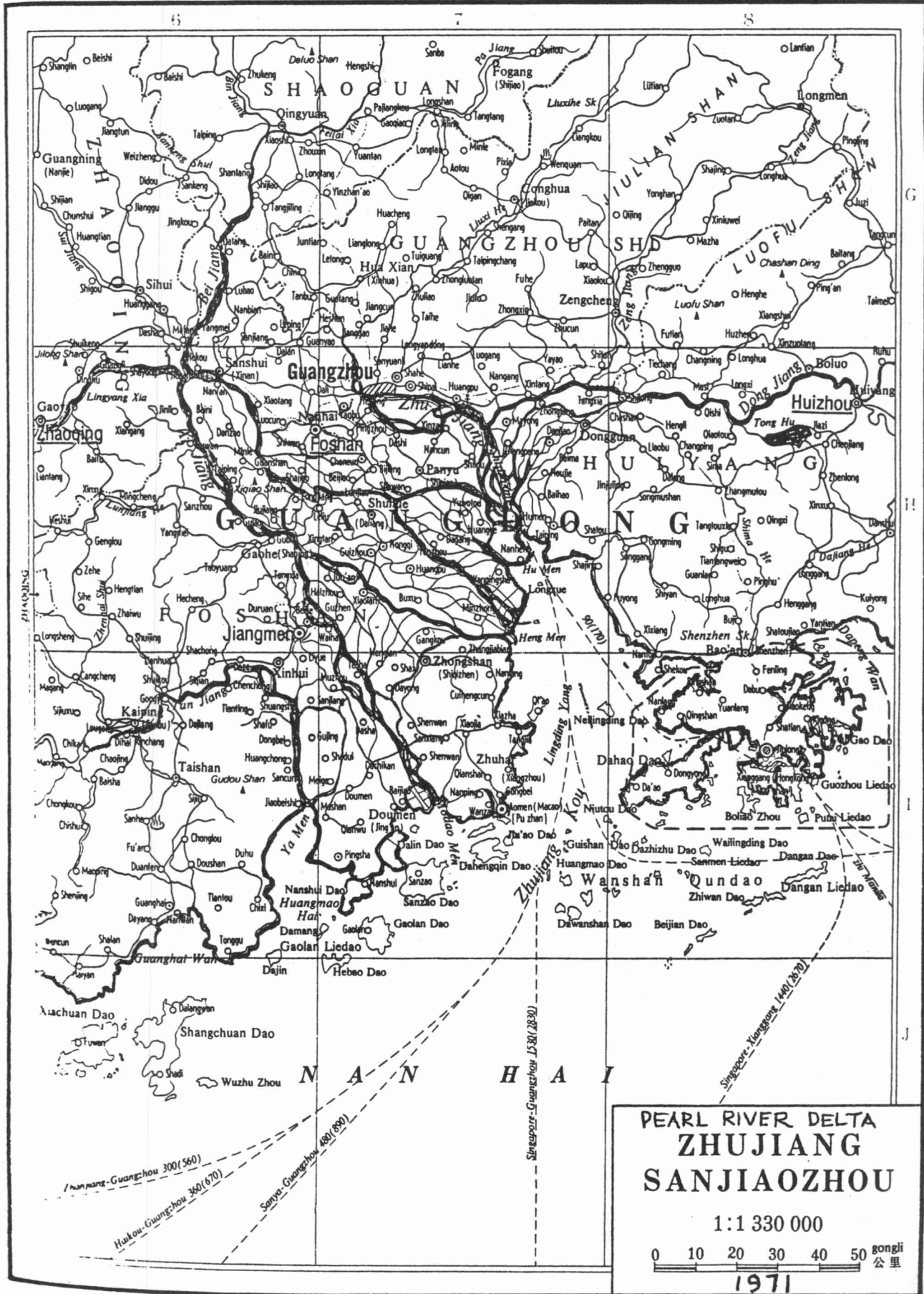
MAP #4

GUANGDONG

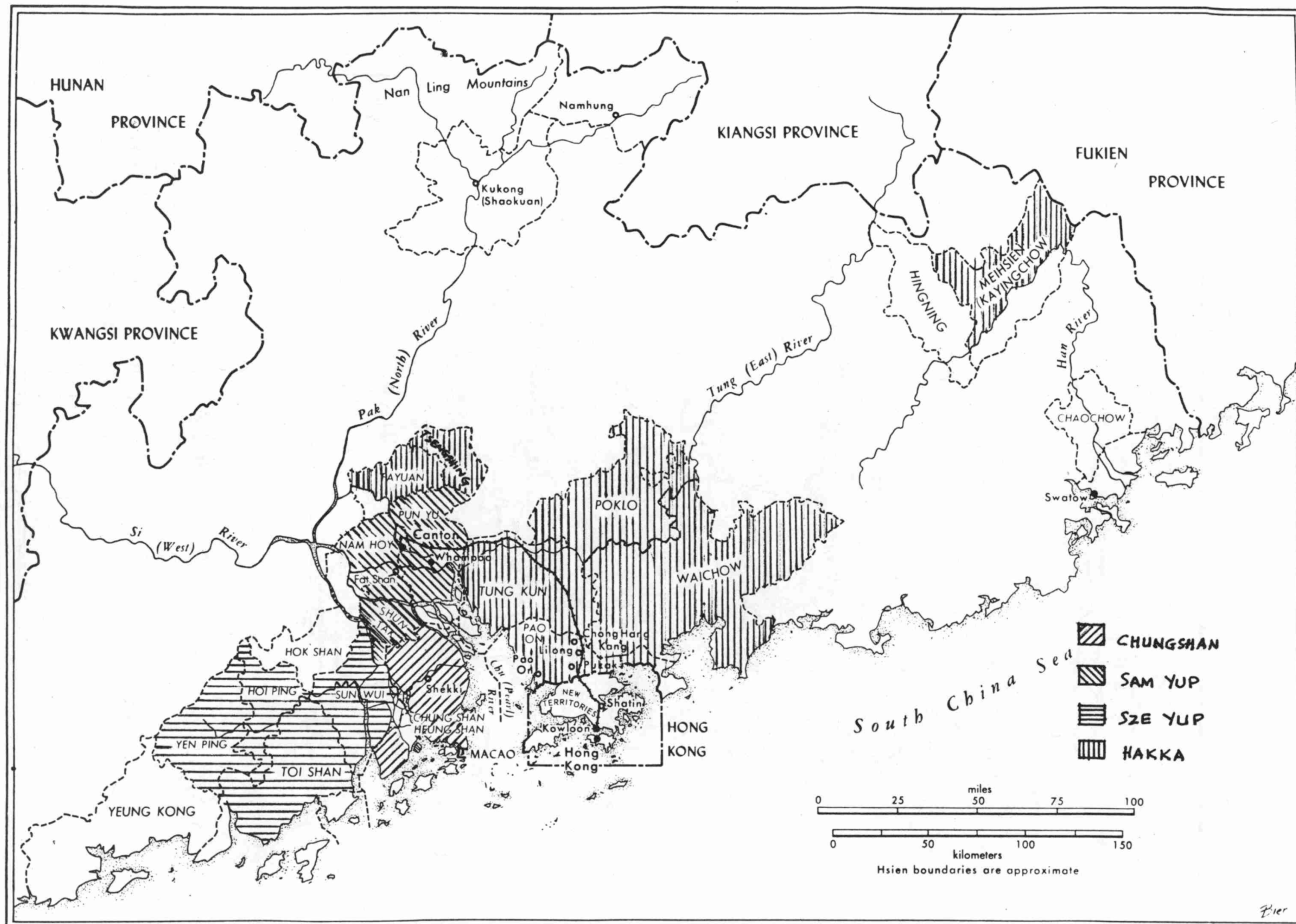
PROVINCE

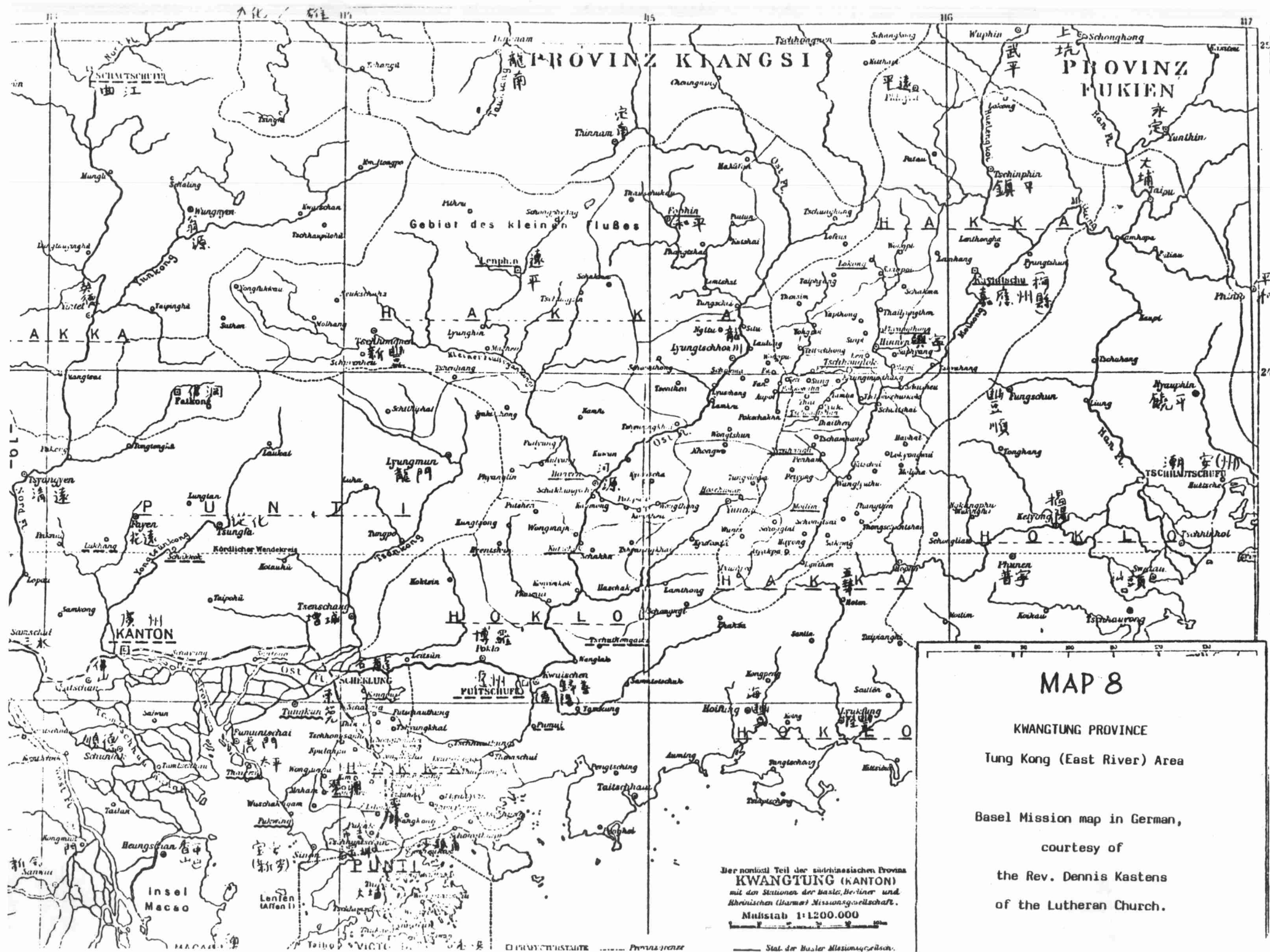
1971







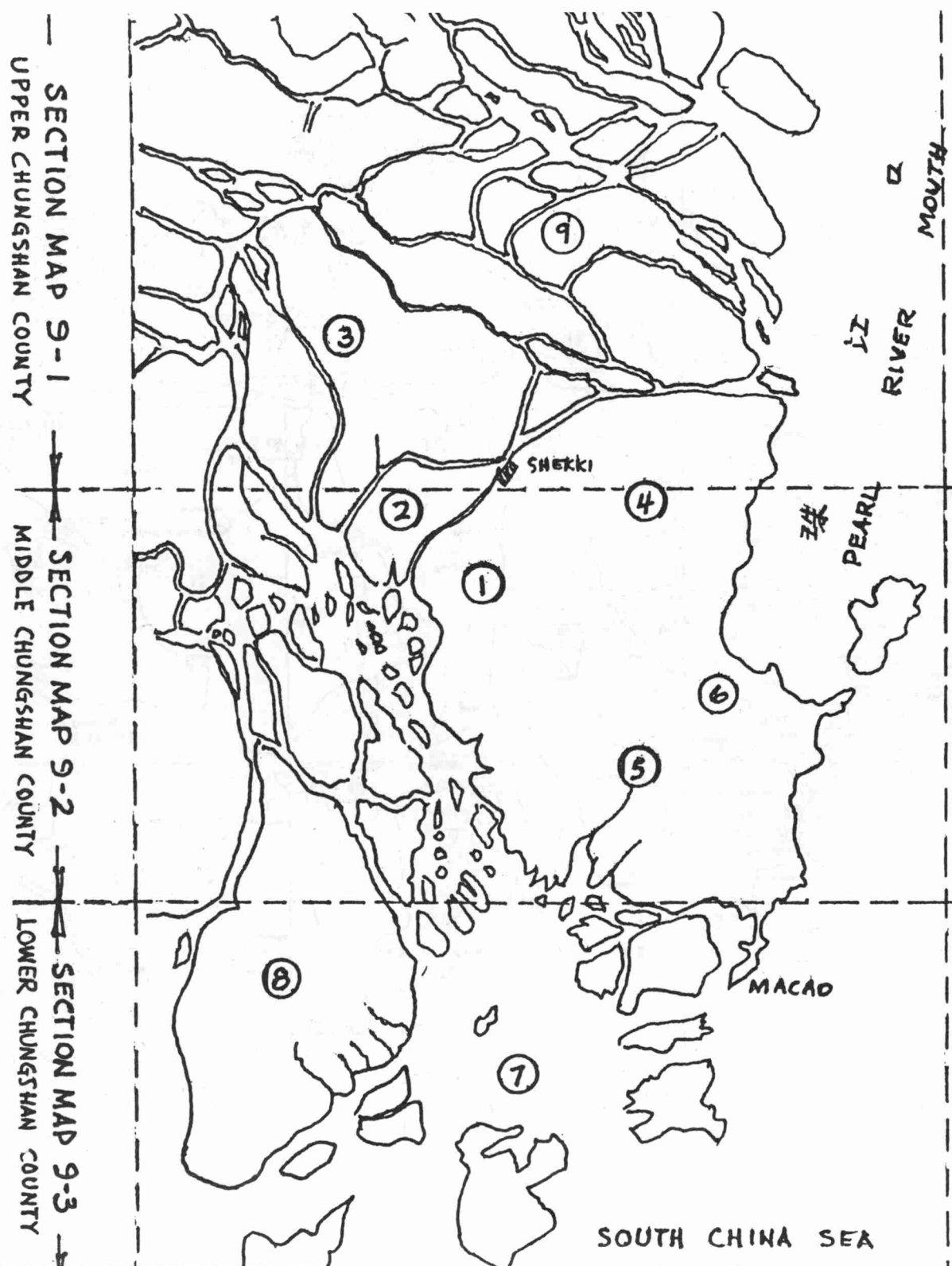




MAP # 9



CHUNGSHAN COUNTY  
中山縣











NOTES

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	<p>鹿鳴鄉 梅嶺鄉 馬嶺鄉 旗鼓鄉 蓮峰鄉 長洲鄉 港口鄉 石岐鎮</p>	<p>四沙鄉 谿南鄉 連新鄉 集賢鄉 南文鄉 安堂鄉 旗山鄉 聖獅鄉 樂群鄉 中興鄉 康樂鄉 大同鄉</p>
VILLAGE NAME 村	<p>湖洲·深灣·白溪·月角 渡溪·福涌·曲涌·寮後·金角環 長環·板橋·新村·蘆溪·沙樹涌北台·曾邊·石鼓·梅坪·龍塘 沙崗·桂橋·岐南·沙涌·恒美·竹秀園·上塘 張溪·員峯·基邊·厚興·岐頭·大陂·大墩 長洲·港口·石岐鎮</p>	<p>四沙鄉 谿南鄉 特沙 橫欄 南文鄉 安堂鄉 青崗·起鳳環·疊石·南村·大嵐·文田·全祿·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 格享·隆亨·申明亭·新亨·錢山·林邊塘·上亨·下澤 厚山·涌頭·涌邊·崗背·渡石·水溪·板美園·土瓜 新路·元享里·上元頭·上溪 石門·大石兜·秀美園·沙平下·充美·敦陶·濠涌·豪吐·岐亨</p>

NOTES

TABLE 2B CHUNGSHAN DISTRICT VILLAGE NAMES

DOO 都 KEE 區	LARM DOO 攪都 ③ 第三區	SEE DAI DOO 四大都 ④ 第四區	GOOK DOO 谷都 ⑤ 第五區
HEUNG 鄉	邦平鄉 東海鄉 長庚鄉 四海鄉 復興鄉 民生鄉 攪從鄉 東區鄉 永寧鄉 小攪鎮	雲梯鄉 建治鄉 曲豐鄉 橫門鄉 建成鄉 五鳳鄉 崙山鄉 尚武鄉	鳳山鄉 將軍鄉 三洲鄉 香山鄉 康濟鄉 東桂鄉 崇正鄉 五岳鄉 三鄉鄉
VILLAGE NAME 村	前海 古鎮 曹井 東海 三沙 貼邊 五沙 六沙 五沙 高沙 續麻 太平 烏沙 白鯉草坦 鎮北 鎮西 鎮東 九洲基 永寧鄉 小攪鎮	崖口 泮沙 龍穴頭 隔田 合水口 涌口 左步頭 田邊 安定 大吟頭 亨美 南前 西村 合水口 攪邊 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 東極 神涌 荖村 珊瑚洲 關塘埔 土草前 下陂頭 長江 五保 三角塘 庫亮 亨尾 新村 此系馬嶺 大鰲溪 小鰲溪 上陂頭 細柏山 豪頭 老富頭 白沙灣 齊東 午起灣 土瓜嶺 山際尾 大柏山 張家邊 窮窰 沙邊 泗門 江尾頭 西極 官花 大嶺 陵岡 上卷 蘭尾 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 野洲 蛇洲 山場 香洲 裡神 前外神 前吉 大洲 寧夏 南村 新村 裡界涌 外界涌 古鶴 瀝溪 梅溪 南溪 東溪 上涌 長沙壩 福溪 外塘墩 蕭家村 西山 裡埔 外埔 美溪 前隴 沙崗 大布 平湖 社貝 馬溪 雅陌 石壆 橋 田心 旗嶺 裡塘墩 三溪 西白石 蘇子 竹溪 南龍 神灣 古宵 鵝崗 茅灣 申堂 石塘 龍塘埔 頂月 環 沾涌 平嵐 烏石 橋頭

NOTES

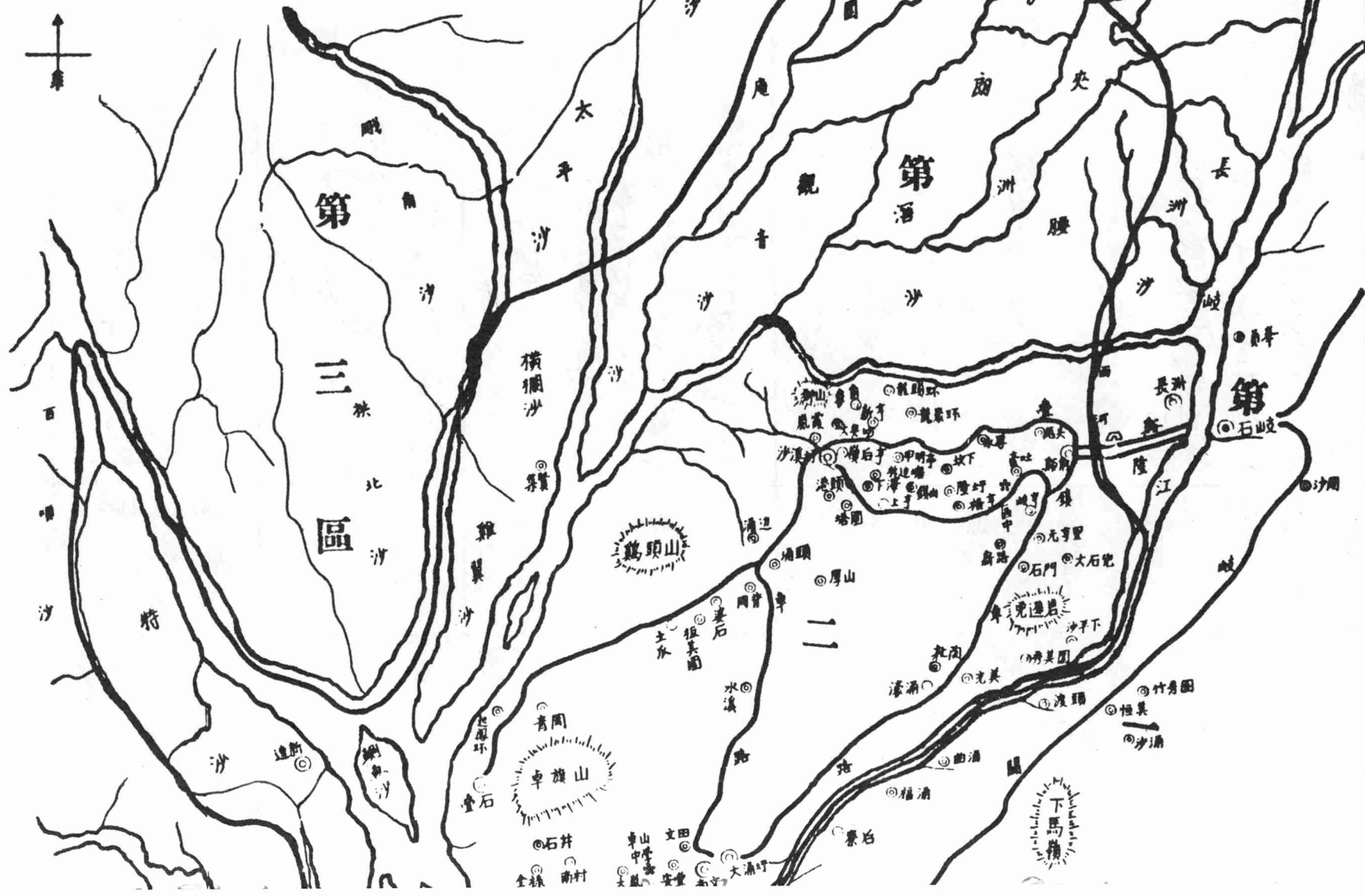
TABLE 2C CHUNGSHAN DISTRICT VILLAGE NAMES

DOO 都 KEE 區	KUNG SEONG DOO 恭 常 都 ⑥ 第六區	NAM HOI DOO 南 海 都 ⑦ 第七區	WONG LEONG DOO 黃 梁 都 ⑧ 第八區	TUNG HOI SUP LOOK SHA 東 海 十 六 沙 ⑨ 第九區
HEUNG 鄉	下柵鄉 中山港鄉 翠亨鄉	維新鄉 海榮鄉	共和鄉 嘉禾鄉 黃楊鄉 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 大岡鄉 潭洲鄉 安平鄉 黃閣鄉 黃圃鎮
VILLAGE NAME 村	下柵鄉·下柵·沙洲·上柵·官塘·會同·黃寧塘 唐家·淇澳·東岸·鷄山 翠亨·北山·外沙·九保·永豐·河頭埔·	根竹園·上蓮·南水·北水·木頭涌·高欄·飛沙·荷包 春花·屋邊·茅田·六灶·欖坑·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·大霖·小霖·魚弄·雅墩·聖堂·草堂·	斗門鎮·南門·八甲·坭灣·龍壇·西坑 白蕉·大托·小托·沙欄·湓涌 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·網夏 乾霧·東澳	浪網·浪感·三墩·新漲 抱沙·大南·羅松·大有·阜南·羊蹄·鋪錦 大拗南·大拗·十三社·中沙·窖步·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 大岡·雙翼 潭洲·西沙·潭洲·坊· 安平·瀝新 黃閣鄉 黃圃鎮

# 中山隆都全圖

第九區

LUNG DOO DISTRICT - UPPER SECTION MAP 10 A

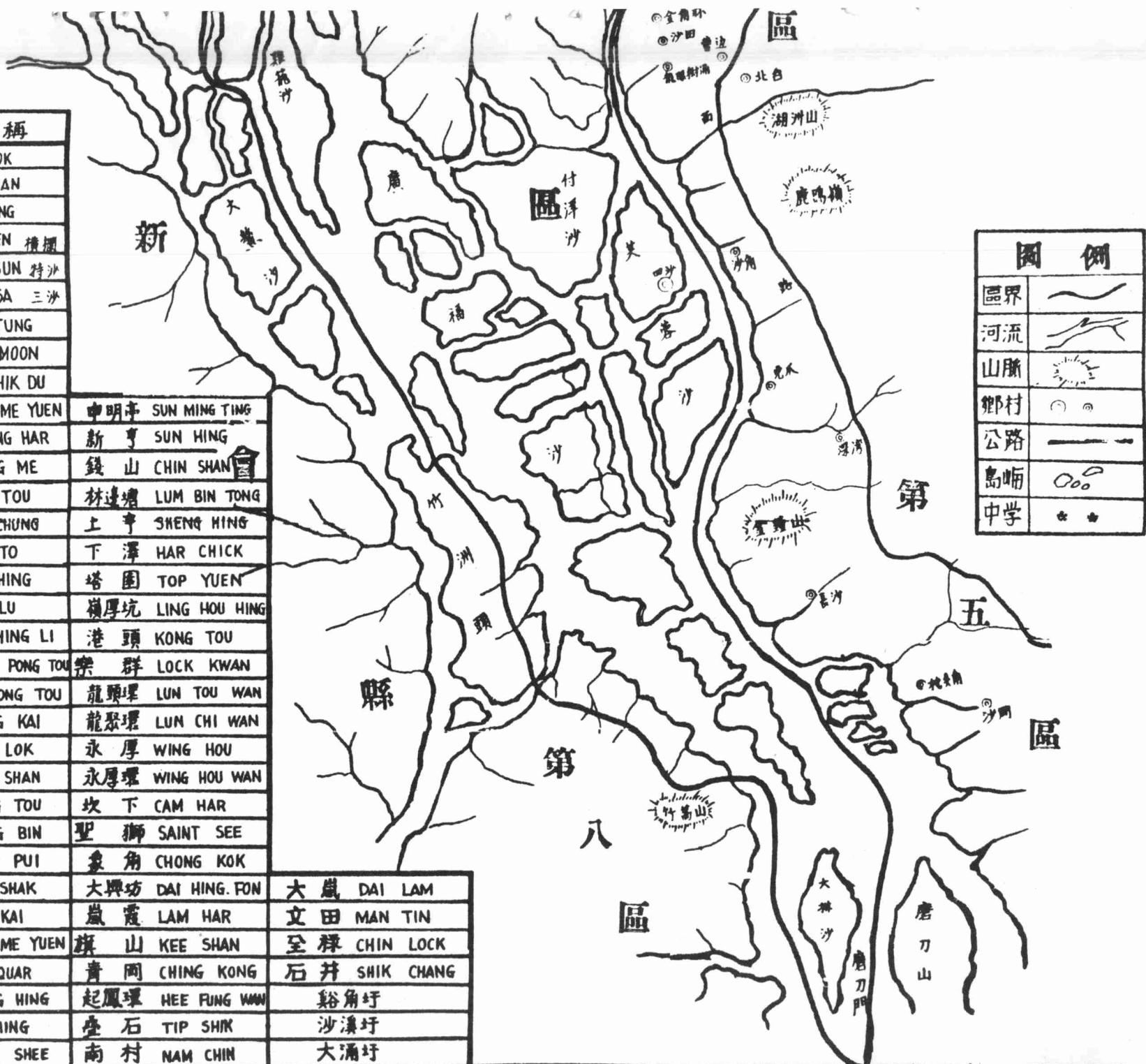




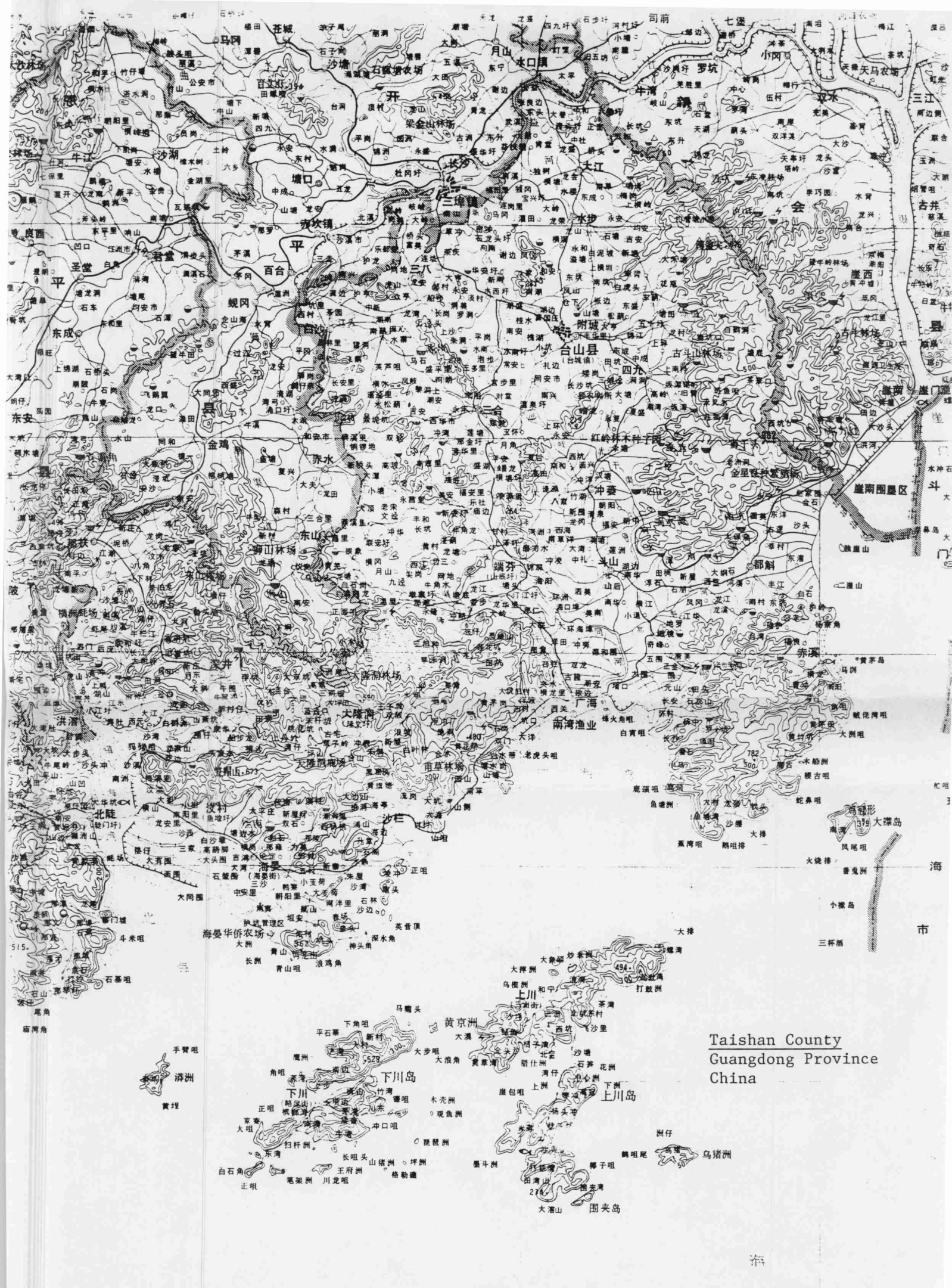
鄉村名稱

角	KAI KOK
南文	NAM MAN
安堂	ON TONG
集賢	CHI HEN 橫欄
連新	LIN SUN 特沙
四沙	SEE SA 三沙
大同	DAI TUNG
石門	SHIK MOON
大石兜	DAI SHIK DU
秀美園	SHOU ME YUEN
沙平下	SA PING HAR
充美	CHUNG ME
敦陶	DON TOU
澤涌	HOU CHUNG
豪吐	HOU TO
岐亨	KEE HING
新路	SUN LU
元亨里	YEN HING LI
上龍頭	SHENG PONG TOU
大龍頭	DAI PONG TOU
上溪	SHENG KAI
康樂	HONG LOK
厚山	HOU SHAN
涌頭	CHUNG TOU
涌邊	CHUNG BIN
崗背	KONG PUI
婆石	PAL SHAK
水溪	SUI KAI
板美園	BEN ME YUEN
土瓜	TO QUAR
中興	CHUNG HING
格亨	KA HING
隆圩	LUNG SHEE
申明亭	SUN MING TING
新亨	SUN HING
錢山	CHIN SHAN 會
林邊塘	LUM BIN TONG
上亨	SHENG HING
下澤	HAR CHICK
塔園	TOP YUEN
嶺厚坑	LING HOU HING
港頭	KONG TOU
樂群	LOCK KWAN
龍頭環	LUN TOU WAN
龍聚環	LUN CHI WAN
永厚	WING HOU
永厚環	WING HOU WAN
坎下	CAM HAR
聖獅	SAINT SEE
象角	CHONG KOK
大興坊	DAI HING FON
嶺霞	LAM HAR
旗山	KEE SHAN
青岡	CHING KONG
起鳳環	HEE FUNG WAN
壘石	TIP SHIK
南村	NAM CHIN

大嵐	DAI LAM
文田	MAN TIN
全祥	CHIN LOCK
石井	SHIK CHANG
裕角圩	
沙溪圩	
大涌圩	



NOTES

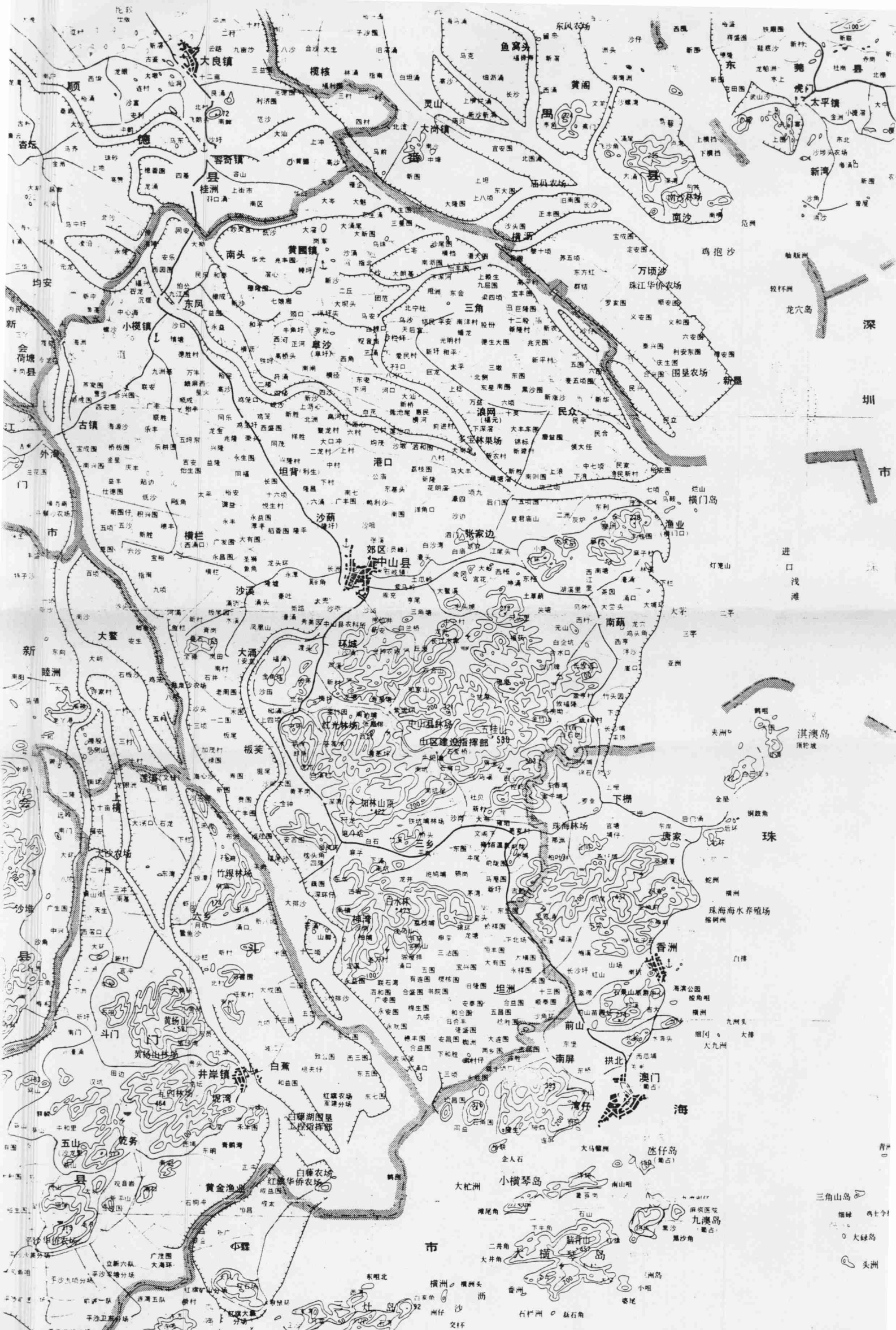


Taishan County  
Guangdong Province  
China

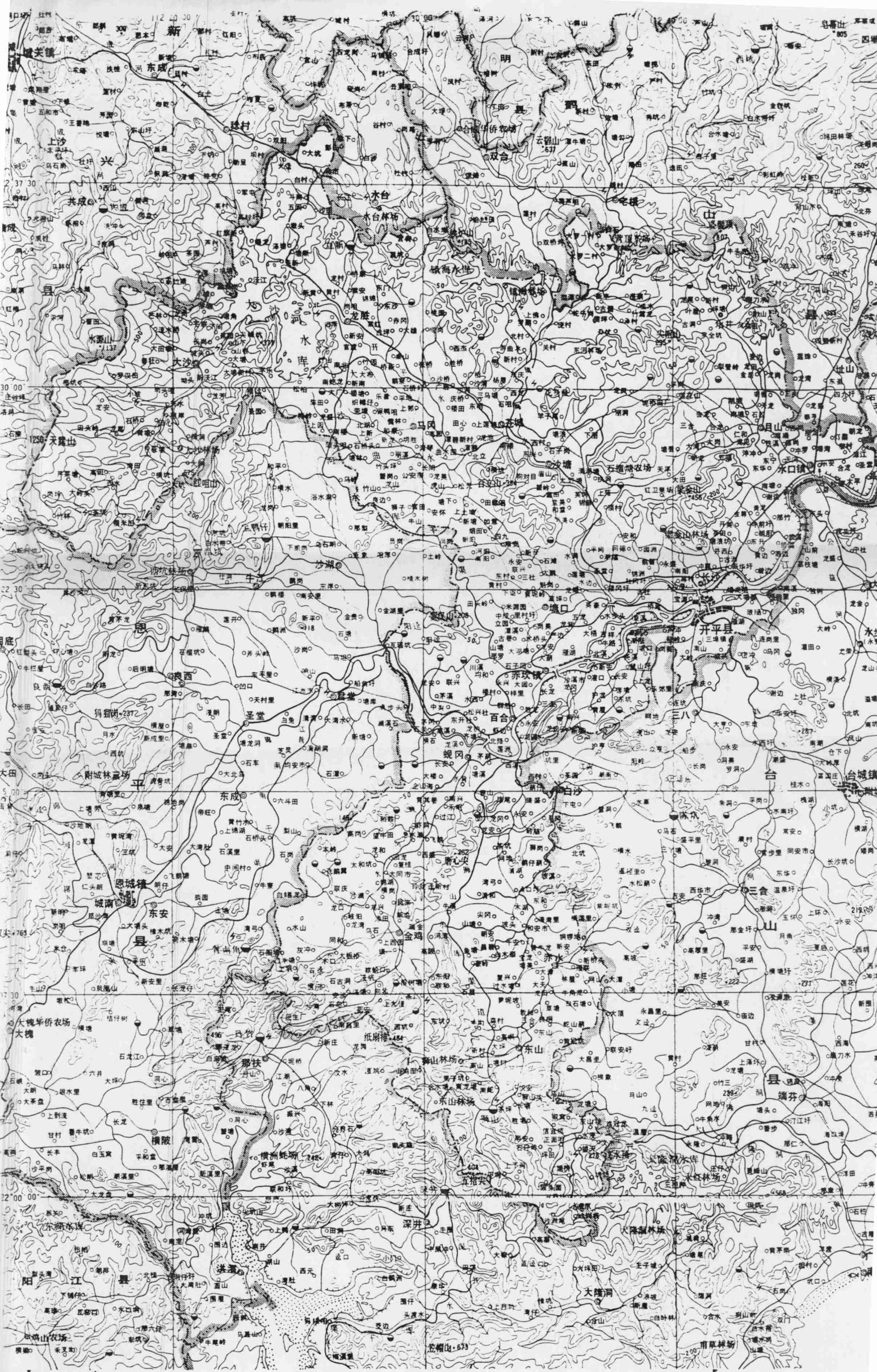
长小帆石  
东大帆石

南





Zhongshan County  
Guangdong Province  
China



Kaiping County



