

回顧僑校歷史特別

報載及文獻

Records of NYCS  
History



2020



## 晨星書館與紐約華僑學校的歷史淵源

美國東西岸中文學校，發展歷史，如不將私塾教育列入研究，其出現時期始於十九世紀末和廿紀初，可謂原無疑義。但由於缺乏記載和史料的文件，使了解此問題並不易，對其發展準確年代歷史，往往成了【存疑】的問題。

在美國西岸舊金山，最具規模的華人學校出現，於1906年的「大清書院」。當年舊金山遭空前大地震，華埠幾全毀。後來經僑社華人的群策群力，使舊金山的「中華總會館」大樓興建完成。大清書院後遷入在此大樓，展開授僑胞子華文教育，即後來中華中文學校的前身，樹立東西岸良好的僑校的基礎。

美國東岸的紐約為十九世紀末期和廿世紀初華人聚居的地區。雖然史載第一支中國帆船，於一八四七年七月，載乘客及船員卅五人抵紐約，但紐約地區華人人口上增，是在一八六九年五月十日美洲橫貫鐵路完成後，華工雖曾在短期內會受讚揚，但不過數天二萬餘華工立告失業，加上西岸淘金和採礦業滯落，使大批華工星散各地謀生而至東來紐約增多。紐約中華公所亦於一八八三年成立。由於當年來美的僑胞，多屬成年男性，家屬留在家鄉。據「紐約華埠歷史圓片目錄」記載【時至一八九七年，紐約地區男性華人約有八千，但華埠婦女一共四十人，已婚卅餘人，兒童數目亦不過如此】。顯見當時時「學校」或類似機構出現的可能性不高。

紐約華埠的雛形中文學校出現的推算，依「紐約大都會浸信會公報」指出，於一八九九年1月，由「美國浸信會差傳會」創立，地點在華埠勿街廿一號（見該公報一九二七年出版的第四卷）當時招收華童，屬幼稚園或小學的性質，但和基督教福音有關。後此由於經濟困難問題和三友會合併，於一九一三年成立「晨星書館」英文名為 Morning Star Chinese Mission。此館由本會始創人李韜牧師主持；而晨星書館由勿街遷至華埠宰也街十三號二樓。（見本文所刊出的歷史照片）

紐約華僑學校則於一九一〇年開辦，當時由中華公所主席陳煥章所倡，指華人子弟遠離祖國，難有中華文化熏陶，故倡設立僑校以教化之，經各方贊同後成立。暫借在勿街廿一號浸信會差傳會址辦學，不過學生僅廿餘人。後曾隨此教會二度他遷，一九一三年至宰也街十三號。以後，由於紐約華人日增，入僑校的學生日眾，而自立門戶，至一九二九年，向市府洽購舊市立一〇八小學為校舍。一九五九年，全僑籌建中華大樓。華僑學校因改建之故，暫借市立廿三小學上課。一九五九年，中華大樓落成，該校始遷回原址。而中華公所大樓籌建時，本會故創始人之一的李美步博士表孝思，紀念其尊翁，前晨星書館主持人李韜牧師及闡揚主的大愛，特捐款一萬元作營建費。設「李韜牧師紀念圖書館」後又捐一千元為圖書費。當時獲僑界的一致讚揚。本會前在整理珍藏文物時，無意間發現一些所藏，年代逾八十三年照片，因感其價值可珍貴，不願私秘，特藉本會七。【感謝伍銳賢顧問提供史料】



# **New York Chinese School Origins**

**Chinese schools in the United States originated on the East and West coasts during the late 19th to early 20th century. However, due to a lack of historical records and data, there are doubts concerning the accuracy of early development history and the beginning era.**

**In 1906, the largest Chinese college on the West coast, the Great Qing Academy 「大清書院」, was destroyed due to the 1909 San Francisco earthquake. However, thanks to the concentrated efforts of the overseas Chinese and the San Francisco Chinese, the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association Hall 「中華總會館」 was completed. After moving into its new location, the Great Qing Academy expanded its overseas Chinese education and became the supporting foundation of future Chinese schools of the Western and Eastern coasts. Many modern-day Chinese schools are descendants of the Great Qing Academy.**

**The first ship from China to arrive in New York, according to historical records is in July 1847, carried 35 passengers and crew. The New York Chinese population started to increase after May 10th, 1867, the date of the Transcontinental Railroad's completion. The Chinese workers were praised for their work on the railroad, but within days over 20,000 Chinese were unemployed. With additional factors of the gold rush and the mining industry on a downturn, many Chinese moved to the East coast seeking employment as a result. The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association was established in 1883. According to 「紐約華埠歷史圓片目錄」 (New York Chinatown Historical Disc Catalog), in 1897, the population of Chinese males numbered 8,000, but the**



number of single women numbered merely 40. With only over 30 married couples, the number of children remained at a consistent number. At that time, the likelihood of a school or a similar institution being established seemed low.

According to the New York Metropolitan Baptist Gazette 「紐約大都會浸信會公報」, in 1899, the first appearance of a Chinese school in Chinatown was indicated by letters sent to Chinese schools on the Eastern and Western US coast. During the same year in January, a private tutoring school was established by the American Baptist Conference 「美國浸信會差傳會」 at the location of 21 Mott Street (see Volume 4 of Gazette, released in 1927). Children of kindergarten and elementary school age were admitted, utilizing a curriculum centered around the Christian Gospel. Later on, due to financing issues and merging with the Three Friends Association, the Morning Star Mission 「晨星書館」 was set up in 1913. The building was located in the church presided over by Pastor Lee Towe. The building later moved to the 2nd floor of 13 Doyer Street.

New York Chinese School(NYCS) opened in 1909, advocated by Chen Huan Zhang the chairman of CCBA, supporting Chinese children away from their homeland. Due to the difficulty of teaching Chinese culture to such children, it was recommended that an overseas Chinese school be set up for Chinese culture promotion, thus NYCS was established with full approval by all parties. The school was temporarily run at 21 Mott Street, the Baptist Church, having only over 20 students. The school later moved to 13 Doyer Street in 1913. Due to the increasing number of Chinese in New York and the resulting increased number of students in NYCS, in 1929 the city government was contacted in order to purchase the building of PS 108. In 1959, plans were made to construct the CCBA Building.



**Due to the location being reconstructed, the municipality lent space in P.S. 23 to temporarily host classes for NYCS. Construction was completed in the same year, allowing the school to move back to its original location. During construction, the daughter of one of the association's founders and former overseer of Morning Star Mission Pastor Lee Towe, Mabel Lee, wished to display filial piety, commemorate the school's honor, and display an expression of the Lord's love, and generously donated ten thousand yuan for use in construction fees. Ms. Lee donated another thousand yuan to establish The Pastor Lee Towe Memorial Library 「李韜牧師紀念圖書館」, Pastor Lee Towe was praised for his work and contributions by the overseas Chinese community.**

**While organizing and collecting historical-cultural relics, valuable photos dating back more than eighty-three years ago were found. These photos were taken at the 75th anniversary of the American Baptist Conference 「美國浸信會差傳會」. These valuable photos were important contributions to the history of the Chinese in New York. Hence, the photos have now been made available for public viewing.**



## 依據美洲中華學校簡史

【源自 Wikipedia】

溯源清廷於一九〇五年廢科舉，倡辦學校，並計劃在海外發展僑教。乃於一九〇六年十二月，由學部奏派內閣侍讀梁慶桂赴美洲籌辦華僑學校。梁氏於一九〇八年三月七日自香港啟程，四月二日抵達三藩市。



梁慶桂，1856-1931。1908 年梁慶桂受清廷學部派遣以內閣侍讀身份赴美國、加拿大勸學、開辦僑民學校，幾經一載，成績顯著，被後人稱之為倡導北美僑教的“開山祖”。在美洲籌辦華僑學校計 14 所。

備註：梁慶桂，字伯陽，號小山，又作筱山、筱珊，廣東番禺（今屬廣州市番禺區）人。詩人。梁慶桂是次子，19 歲時，考中舉人，後任官內閣中書；29 歲時，父親去世。梁慶桂居鄉潛心文史，與同邑梁鼎芬、康有為等時有來往，成為蘭契之交。



# According to the Brief History of The Central Chinese School in America

Tracing back to the Qing Dynasty, the Imperial Examination was abolished in 1905, and plans were enacted to establish schools and develop Chinese education overseas. It was in December 1906 that Qing Gui Liang, the cabinet of the education department, was sent to the United States to prepare the foundations of an overseas Chinese school. Qing Gui Liang departed from Hong Kong on March 7, 1908, and arrived in San Francisco on April 2 of the same year.



**Qing Gui Liang (1856-1931):** in 1908, he was sent to the United States and Canada as a cabinet officer to encourage students and set up schools for expatriates. He was later referred to as the “Founder” for his accomplishments . He proposed to founded fourteen overseas Chinese schools in the United States.

**Note:** Qing Gui Liang, from Guangdong (now the Panyu District, Guangzhou). He was the second son in the family. When he was 19 years old, Liang got an Imperial position offer for his spectacular performance in the Imperial examination. His father died when he was 29 years old. Liang lived in his hometown studying literature and history; he established intimate relations with his fellows including Ding Fen Liang, You Wei Kang, and many others.



# 教室捐贈名單：1950 年代(餘不及載，敬請見諒)

NYCS Classroom Donors' List : Since 1950's~ (etc.)



Hip Sing Association  
(協勝公會) ROOM: 302



Chinese American Elk Club  
(華人鹿會) ROOM: 206



Chung Kuo Kuo Min Tang  
(中國國民黨) ROOM: 202



Hok San Society (鶴山公所)  
Room 301



Tai Pun Merchants Welfare Association  
(大鵬慈善總會) ROOM: 203



Chew Lun Association (昭倫公所)  
ROOM: 303



The Chinese Journal (美洲日報)  
ROOM: 204



Chinese Musical & Theatrical Association  
(中國音樂劇社) ROOM: 304

# 教室捐贈名單：從 1950 年代到至今



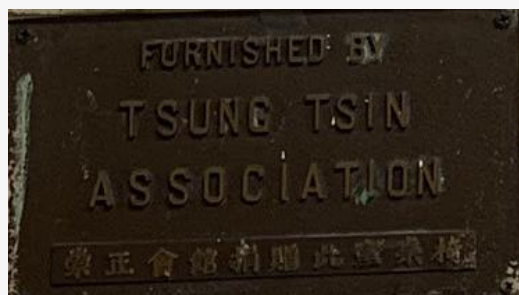
Sun Wei Association (新會同鄉會)  
ROOM: 305



San Kiang Charitable Association  
(三江公所) ROOM: 311



Lions Club of Chinatown, NY  
(華埠獅子分會) ROOM: 306



Tsung Tsin Association  
(崇正會館) ROOM: 401B



Leung Chung How Tong (梁忠岸堂)  
ROOM: 307



Mr. Hong Kee Eng in Memory of  
Mr. Yee Quon Eng  
(伍洪貴先生捐贈以紀念坤先生)  
ROOM: 402



Dr. Shun Yeun Liu (柳淑媛醫生)  
ROOM: 310



Tung On Association (東安公所)  
ROOM: 403



# 教室捐贈名單：從 1950 年代到至今



Hainan Association (海南同鄉會)  
ROOM: 404



Chinese American Restaurant Association  
(華僑餐館同業會) ROOM: 409



Mr. Norman Kee (劉德光律師)  
ROOM: 405



Nom Hoy Sun Tuck Association  
(南順同鄉會) ROOM: 411



Mr. Hong Kee Eng in Memory of  
Mr. Yee Hong Eng  
(伍洪貴先生捐贈以紀念于堂先生)  
ROOM: 406



Mrs. Fannie Eng in Memory of  
Mr. Ting Wing Chu  
(趙鼎榮夫人捐贈以紀念趙鼎榮先生)  
ROOM: 孔聖體育館



Mr. Kai Poy Ngai &  
Mr. Edward Lum Ngai (倪先生)  
ROOM: 407



Mr. Sam Chow (周森先生)  
ROOM: 201

# 紐約華僑學校歷屆校長

本校成立於前清宣統年

(西歷一九〇九年)

由當時紐約中華公所主席陳煥章先生倡導其事。

首屆校長為朱兆華先生，其後繼任者，遞為程祖彝、歐公沛先生。至民國十一年，開始組織校董會，訂立章程，首屆校長為薛修先生，繼之者依次為梅哲之、譚秋平、黃祐寬、司徒燦、盧心奮、伍序彝、李卓山、劉恩初等諸位先生，至首屆公開選出之校長，則為莫其鑫先生，其後當選校長者有陳冠中及何錫源先生暨胡意秋女士、陳國喬女士、黃炯常先生。二〇一八年九月起由

王校長 憲筠 掌理校務。



## 紐約華僑學校

1909 關吉符主持校務

1910 朱兆華主持校務

1911 程祖彝校長

1912-1915 區公沛校長

1915-1922 由教員負責校務

1922-1925 薛修校長

1925-1926 梅哲之校長

1926-1927 譚秋平校長

1927 黃祐寬校長

1927-1928 司徒燦校長



1933-1941

李卓山校長



1952-1969

陳冠中校長



1969-1974

何錫源校長



1974-1986

胡憶秋校長



1986-1996

陳國喬校長



1996-2016

黃炯常校長



2016-2018

張玲瑜校長



2018-現任

王憲筠校長



報道網址: <http://news.sina.com.cn/o/2009-10-21/093716474568s.shtml>

報道來源: 中國新聞網

報道內容: 紐約華僑學校歡慶百歲 舉辦圖片展見證僑校發展

責任編輯: 張勇 2009 年 10 月 21 日 9:37

中新网 10 月 21 日电 据美国《星岛日报》报道,筹备多时的纽约华侨学校 100 周年校庆,将于本月 26 日举行大型历史图片展,为庆祝活动拉开帷幕。校长黄炯常指出,这些照片都弥足珍贵得来不易,极具历史价值,见证侨校百年的发展。

黄炯常与中华公所主席于金山、台山宁阳会馆主席伍权硕、美东联成公所副主席吴国基、安良工商总会会长朱健全、洪门致公堂主席许健生等人,一起宣布活动的详情,他们指出,为了这次侨校百年庆,从去年 8 月已着手准备,侨校上下齐心协力,希望活动能够搞得有声有色。

黄炯常说,这些图片都是透过历年的老师及校友收集的,当中包括 1929 年的侨校校址、1931 年侨校小学第 7 届的毕业典礼等历史照片,这些照片都弥足珍贵,得之不易,其中一名现时已 95 岁高龄的前老师,也专程捐出不少珍藏相片,均是集大家之力才能完成。

在大型图片展之后,侨校百年庆典将于 11 月 1 日正式举行,展时将会有盛大的庆祝仪式,并会邀请历年师生校友参加,还设有歌舞音乐等不同的节目,场面将十分热闹。(廖国文)

# **The 100th Anniversary of NYCS**

**[China-News, October 21] According to the Sing Tao Daily, it reported that the 100th anniversary of the New York Chinese School (NYCS) will hold a large-scale historical photograph exhibition on the 26th of this month after a long-term preparation. The principal, Tong Chang Huang, pointed out that these photographs with great historical value are extremely precious and hard to come by, which display the development of the New York Chinese School over the past 100 years.**

**Kin Sheung Wong, Justin Yu, the Chairman of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA), and other honorable NYCS Board Members announced the event details together. They claimed to be preparing for the 100th anniversary of NYCS since August. The NYCS had made concerted efforts and hoped that the activities would be vivid and successful.**

**Kin Sheung Wong said that these treasures were collected by teachers and alumni over the years, including the historical photos of the old NYCS campus in 1929, the 7th graduation ceremony of NYCS in 1931, etc. One of the former teachers, who is now 95 years old, also made a special donations of photos. The recollection of the historical photographs couldn't be completed without collaboration and contribution of everyone.**

**After this large-scale photo exhibition, the Anniversary Celebration of NYCS will be officially held on November, 1st which will be a grand celebration, joining in will be the teachers along with student alumni of the past years. There are also different lively entertainments such as singing and dancing; which will bring an abundant and colorful look to the anniversary.**



## 紐約華僑學校歷史圖片展剪綵 見證百年歷程



華僑學校 100 週年圖片展舉行剪綵儀式。（李竑攝）

中新網 10 月 28 日電 據美國《僑報》報導，為慶祝創校 100 週年，隸屬紐約中華公所的華僑中文學校積極籌備各項慶祝活動。26 日，僑校歷史圖片回顧展在中華公所舉行了剪彩儀式，逾百張珍貴的歷史圖片訴說著僑校 100 年來走過的不平凡的路程，記載著僑校在海外傳承、弘揚中華文化的功績。

華僑學校校長黃炯常表示，有路的地方就有中國人，有中國人的地方就有華僑學校。公元 1909 年，華僑學校創立，到今年足足走過了 100 年。從 100 年前 20 多個學生到現在的 3052 名學生，海外中文教育經歷了創辦初期的艱難，也得到了眾多華人和社區領袖的大力支持。黃炯常說，100 年的僑校充滿了對前輩和各界的感恩，而僑校有信心越辦越好。

中華公所二樓和禮堂都張貼著展現僑校百年曆史的圖片。黃炯常介紹，這些圖片都非常珍貴，得之不易。當中包括僑校剛創建時的黑白照，1929 年的僑校校址、1931 年僑校小學第 7 屆的畢業禮等歷史照片，以及歷屆董事長(中華公所前主席)和校長的照片。由於過去僑校沒有一個完整的資料存檔系統，故許多照片都已流失，所幸近月來得到老師們的幫助，才將舊照逐一翻查出來。其中一名現時已 95 歲高齡的前老師，也捐出不少珍藏相片。

中華公所二樓的圖片即日開始展出，大禮堂的圖片從 11 月 1 日開始展出，為期一周，每日上午 10 到下午 7 時。僑校百年慶典將於 11 月 1 日正式舉行，屆時將會有盛大的慶祝儀式，並會邀請歷年師生校友參加，還設有歌舞音樂等節目。



# **NYCS Historical Photograph Exhibition of 100th Journey**

**[China-News, October 28.] According to the "The China Press" in America, New York Chinese School (NYCS), affiliated with the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA), actively prepared for various celebrations for the anniversary events of the school. On the 26th, the Retrospective Exhibition of NYCS's historical photograph exhibition held a ribbon-cutting ceremony at CCBA. More than 100 precious historical photographs showed the extraordinary journey of NYCS in the past 100 years, which recorded NYCS's dissemination of the Chinese cultural heritage.**

**Kin Sheung Wong, principal of the NYCS, said that there are Chinese people and culture everywhere in the world so that there should also be Chinese schools ubiquitously. In 1909, NYCS was established, and it has persisted through a century. From more than 100 years ago with the starting amount of around 20 students to the current 3,052 students, overseas Chinese education has experienced difficulties in the initial establishment, but it also received strong supports from many Chinese and community leaders. Kin Sheung Wong said that the 100-years-old NYCS is full of gratitude to its predecessors and supporters. NYCS is confident that it will strive for further monumental developments continuously.**

**The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association's (CCBA) headquarter on the 2nd floor, and its auditorium has posted photographs that showcased the centennial history of NYCS. Kin Sheung Wong said that these black and white photographs are extremely precious and hard to come by, which includes the establishment of NYCS in 1922, the 7th graduation ceremony of NYCS in 1931, and the former chairmen of the CCBA and principals of NYCS. In the past, NYCS did not have an extensive data archiving system. Therefore, many photographs have been lost. Fortunately, with the support of teachers over the recent months, many historical photographs were re-discovered one after another. One of the former teachers, who is now 95 years old, also donated many collections of photos.**

**The photographs on the second floor of the CCBA will be on display very soon. The photographs in the auditorium will be on exhibition from 10 am to 7 pm every day starting November 1st for a week. The 100th Anniversary of NYCS will be officially held on November 1st; it will be a grand celebration ceremony, teachers and student alumni of the past years will be invited to the program shows such as singing and dancing.**



報道網址: <http://news.sohu.com/20091103/n267918325.shtml>

報道來源: 中國新聞網

報道內容: 文化傳承百年樹人 紐約華僑學校張燈結彩慶百歲

責任編輯: 張勇 2009 年 11 月 3 日 09:06



纽约华侨中文学校 1 日举行创校 100 周年庆典，百年树人、默默耕耘的成就，获得州、市级政府官员颁发多个奖状。（美国《世界日报》/宋怡帧摄）

中新网 11 月 3 日电据美国《侨报》报道，美国纽约华侨学校在中华公所中山纪念堂隆重举行建校 100 周年庆典。当地侨界人士和民选官员数百人参加了百年庆典，参加者中有最早毕业于上世纪 30、40 年代的、年届古稀的老校友。纽约州审计长迪纳波利、曼哈顿区长斯静格、州参议员史葛静、州众议院议长萧华办公室等为侨校颁发了奖状。华侨学校的师生们在会上表演歌舞，许多学生家长也前来庆贺。

中华公所主席于金山以侨校董事长身份在会上致词。他表示，纽约华侨学校是美东最大一间教育中文、弘扬中华文化的学校，先侨、先贤独具远见与苦心，为使子女接受中文教育、中华伦理道德的启导，几经艰苦创建了学校。

侨校百年来获得侨胞的爱护和慷慨捐助，创造了“百年树人”的辉煌业绩。侨校建校之初只有 20 名学生，如今已拥有 3 千名学子和一座校舍。

随着学习中文的学生日益增多，侨校的课室已不够使用。于金山说，夏天学生增加一千名，连他的办公室也被用来当课室，因此校长黄炯常希望能把校舍加盖两层，增加六间课室。黄校长另外还有两个心愿：在大楼安装电梯，便于把沉重的装着课本的箱子搬上楼；另外扩大礼堂，以便夏天在礼堂增设课室。

纽约州审计长迪纳波利说，他出生于意大利移民家庭，小时候没有人要求他学习意大利语，长大之后才觉得那是个重大的缺失，因此他非常赞赏侨校向新移民孩子教授中文，让他们传承自己的语言和文化。(林菁)



# **NYCS's 100th Anniversary**

**On Nov. 1st, New York Chinese School (NYCS) held 100th anniversary celebration. The hundred years achievements of cultivating generations have gained acknowledgments and awards from state and municipal government officials. (American "World Journal"/Photo by Yiframe Song )**

**On November 3rd, according to "The China Press" reported, NYCS held a magnificent celebration of the continental anniversary celebration at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA). Hundreds of local overseas Chinese and elected officials participated in the celebration. Among the participants were old alumni who graduated in the early 30s and 40s from the last century. New York State General Auditor Thomas DiNapoli, Manhattan District Mayor Scott Stringer, State Senator Ge Jing Shi, State House Speaker from Hua Xiao's Office, and many others issued awards to NYCS. Teachers and students from NYCS carried out singing and dancing performances at the meeting, and many student parents also came by to commemorate.**

**Chairman of CCBA, Justin Yu, made a speech in the meeting and asserted that NYCS is the largest school in the Eastern United States to promote the Chinese language and culture. NYCS pioneers had unique visions and goals with painstaking efforts to establish the school to enable the future generations to receive Chinese education of Chinese ethics and morals.**

**NYCS had garnered the love and generous donations of overseas Chinese over the past 100 years, creating a glorious achievement of "It takes ten years to grow tree, hundred years to educate the people" 「十年樹木，百年樹人」. At the initial stage of NYCS, there were only 20 students, and now it has 3,000 students and owns a school building.**

**With the increasing amount of students taking Chinese, the number of classrooms in NYCS is no longer adequate. Justin Yu said that in the summer, the number of students increased by 1,000, and even his working office was used as a classroom. Therefore, Principal Kin Sheung Wong wished to expand the school building with two more floors and six additional classrooms. Principal Wong also has two other wishes: to install an elevator in the building to facilitate the lifting of the heavy textbook boxes and to expand the auditorium to allow more rooms for classrooms during the summer.**

**New York State Auditor DiNapoli said that he was born in an Italian immigrant family. When he was a kid, no one asked him to learn Italian; when he grew up, he felt a major regret. Therefore, he applauded NYCS for its education on the Chinese language and culture. (Written by Jing Lin)**



報道網址：<http://news.sohu.com/20091111/n268116932.shtml>

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報道內容：百年歷史成就中文公校 紐約華僑中文學校創輝煌

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华侨中文学校第七届小学毕业生于1931年的合照。



侨校的鼓乐队不单闻名华人社区，在主流社会的名声也绝不逊色。

中新网 11 月 11 日电据美国《世界日报》报道，纽约华侨中文学校是一所获纽约州教育厅和市教育局承认的公立学校，该校创立于公元 1909 年，至今足足 100 年历史。学生从创校时的 20 人，至今已经发展近 3000 人，为发展纽约市的中文教育立下不可磨灭的功绩。

根据侨校历史记载，当时的清廷学部特派梁庆桂赴美兴学，向纽约中华公所当时的主席陈焕章提及应在海外发扬中华文化，启发侨胞知识。而陈焕章深感有此需要，故在同 年 6 月召开会议讨论组织侨校，最后获得了大部分董事赞同，决议每年从公所拨出经费 250 元来资助学校运作，借用勿街一所天主教堂做为校舍，并将当时由一名中文教员在区公所主办的中文班 10 余名学生拨入侨校。

侨校正式创校时，仅有 20 位学生，首位正式主持校务的人就是当年随梁庆桂赴美留学的朱兆华。

虽然当年侨校的经费不足，但获得当时驻美公使伍廷芳、驻纽约领事何永绍等人的热心捐献，侨校根基才得以粗立。

1911 年，侨校正式迁至勿街 5 号 2 楼后，学生日趋增加，不久已增加到 50 多人，相对的校舍空间也更为狭窄，未能容纳更多学生，最后暂借宰也街的晨星书馆做为校舍。一直到 1913 年才搬到当时中华公所勿街 16 号会址 2 楼。

由于学校规模日渐壮大，学生人数不断增加，中华公所也于 1922 年开始，每年拨助侨校 1000 元经费，建立校长制，选校董，推进校务。

1929 年，当时已有逾百学生的侨校，向纽约市教育局购置勿街 64 号的市立 108 小学为校址，从此华侨子弟入学者日趋众多，规模也越来越大。

1962 年，勿街 62 号的中华大楼建筑完成，侨校学生迁回新校舍上课，而侨校也于同年 9 月正式向纽约州教育厅注册，校名定为“纽约华侨中文学校”。（朱文汉）



# **100th Year Anniversary**

**On Nov. 11, China-News reported that New York Chinese School (NYCS) is a public school recognized by the New York State Department of Education and the City Department of Education. The school was founded in 1909 and has 100 years of profound history since then. From 20 students when it was founded to the nearly 3,000 concurrent students that study in the school, NYCS has made an indelible contribution to the development of Chinese education in New York City.**

**According to the historical records of NYCS, the Great Qing Academy 「大清書院」 tasked Qing Gui Liang to promote Chinese education in the United States. Mr. Liang mentioned to the chairman of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA) in New York at that time, Huan Zhang Chen, the education of Chinese culture should be vitalized, and he should inspire oversea Chinese in implementing their Chinese heritage. Simultaneously, Huan Zhang Chen felt deeply in need of it; therefore, he held a discussion meeting in June of the same year to propose the establishment of NYCS, and he finally gained approval from most of the board of directors. They decided to allocate 250 dollars per year from the CCBA to backup the school operation. While using a Catholic Church as the school building, NYCS induced 10 students from a Community Chinese class into the school.**

**When NYCS was established, there were only 20 students. The first person to officially preside over the school affairs was Zhao Hua Zhu, who went to study in the United States with Qing Gui Liang.**

**Although the funds for NYCS were insufficient in the initial development stage, the foundation of NYCS was supported by Ting Fang Wu, the enthusiastic donations from the then Chinese Ambassador of the United States, and Yong Shao He, the Chinese Consulate of New York,.**

**In 1911, after NYCS migrated to the second floor of 5 Mott Street, the number of students increased progressively, and it soon reached about 50 people. The relative school space was insufficient to accommodate more students; therefore, the Morning Star Mission 「晨星書館」 at Doyers Street was temporarily served as the school building. It wasn't until 1913 that the school moved to the second floor of CCBA at 16 Mott Street.**

**As the school's staff and course programs enlarged with the number of students, the CCBA in 1922 began with an annual allocation of 1,000 dollars for NYCS in establishing a principal system, electing school managers, and operating school affairs.**

**In 1929, NYCS with more than a hundred students at that time purchased the 108 Elementary School at 64 Mott Street from the NYC DOE as the school site. Since then, the number of students and the program scale grew significantly.**

**In 1962, the construction of the CCBA at 62 Mott Street was completed, and the students of NYCS relocated to the new school building to attend classes. NYCS was officially registered with the NYS DOE in September of the same year, and the school name was named "New York Chinese School." (Written by Wen Han Zhu)**





中華民國僑務委員會

Overseas Community Affairs Council, Republic of China (Taiwan)

報道網址：<https://www.cna.com.tw/postwrite/Detail/42772.aspx#.XtVtO8hKjIU>

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報道內容：紐約華僑學校歡慶 100 週年校慶

僑委會：紐約華僑學校歡慶 100 週年校慶

(中央社訊息服務 20091110 10:34:33) 為慶祝紐約華僑學校 100 周年校慶，紐約華僑學校 10 月 26 日舉辦 100 周年歷史圖片回顧展，駐紐約經文處處長高振群、中華公所主席于金山及七大僑團代表出席剪綵，高處長並代表將僑委會委員長吳英毅親題之「百年樹人」匾額贈送給僑校。

紐約華僑學校校長黃炯常表示，僑校創辦不易，除感謝僑委會免費提供僑校學生教材及支持暑期夏令營課程，對學校發展的支持，並感謝歷任校長和學校董事會的努力。

本次展出共收到 1000 多張老照片。包括僑校現存最久遠的畢業照，攝於 1931 年的僑校第七屆小學畢業合影；1964 年蔣夫人宋美齡女士訪美，在僑校發表演講的照片；1965 年美國歷史上首位亞裔聯邦參議員鄺友良訪中華公所的照片。



(華校提供)

# **New York Chinese School's 100th Year Anniversary Celebration**

**Overseas Community Affairs Council: New York Chinese School (NYCS) holds its centennial celebration**

**(Central News Agency Information Service 「中央社訊息服務」)**

**To celebrate the school anniversary, NYCS held a hundredth years retrospective exhibition of historical photographs on October 26. The director of Taipei Economic and Cultural Office, Zhen Qun Gao, the chairman of CCBA. Justin Yu and the representatives from the Seven Chinese Delegations of CCBA attended the ribbon-cutting ceremony. Director Gao, and representing the Chairman Ying Yi Wu (who inscribed the piece) of the Overseas Community Affairs Councils, to present the "A Hundred Years Nurtured Trees" 「百年樹人」 plaque to NYCS.**

**The principal of NYCS, Kin Sheung Wong, said that the establishment of the NYCS was not an easy task. In addition to thanking the Overseas Community Affairs Councils for providing free teaching materials for the NYCS students and supporting the opening of summer courses in facilitating the school development. Principal Huang also acknowledged the former principals and the school boards for their contributions.**

**More than 1,000 photographs were displayed in the exhibition, which included the oldest graduation photograph. Photos include; the 7th School Graduation of NYCS in 1931; photograph of First Lady Mei Ling Song, the wife of Mr. Jiang, who visited the United States in 1964 and gave the speech at NYCS; and a photograph of the first Asian Federal Senator in American history, Senator Yoo-Liang Kwong, who visited CCBA in 1965.**



# 紐約華僑學校 海外最完整的中文學校



【大紀元 2013 年 03 月 02 日訊】（大紀元記者蔡溶紐約報導）紐約中華公所屬下的華僑學校是美東最大的中文學校，也可以說是美國歷史最悠久的華僑學校，至今有 104 年歷史，每年教導的學生逾三千。僑校擁有禮堂和巍峨的教學樓，是海外最為完整的一所中文學校。先僑為使子女能接受中文教育，讓下一代傳承中華文化作出了巨大的貢獻。

## 清末建校 先僑合力打根基

曾任三屆紐約中華公所中文祕書，96 歲的黃玉振老先生介紹說，紐約華僑學校創立於清宣統元年（公元 1909 年，比中華民國的建立還早兩年），當時清廷學部特派梁慶桂來美勸學，時任紐約中華公所主席的陳煥章亦深感有發揚祖國文化，啟發僑胞知識的必要，於是在同年 6 月召開會議討論組織華僑學校，獲得諸董事一致贊同通過，決議每年由公所捐助經費 250 元，借用勿街（Mott Street）的舊天主教堂為校舍，並將私塾教員區公沛主辦的中文班 10 餘名學生撥入僑校。

華僑學校正式開學時，僅有 20 位學生，第一位正式主持校務的人是當時隨梁慶桂來美留學的朱兆華。當時駐美公使伍廷芳以及駐紐約領事何永紹，都熱心捐資，加上僑團、僑胞、商戶



# NYCS, The Best Chinese School Overseas



**【The Epoch Times, March 02, 2013】 (Reported by Epoch Times journalist Rong Cai ) New York Chinese School (NYCS), under the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA), is the largest Chinese school in the Eastern United States, and it is also considered the oldest overseas Chinese school in the history of the United States, and more than 3,000 students are taught each year. NYCS, with its auditorium and a grand teaching building, has the most abundant resources among the Chinese schools overseas. The school pioneers have made tremendous contributions to educate future generations to inherit the treasure of Chinese culture.**



## **Foundation of schools in the Late Qing Dynasty**

**When 96-years-old, Mr. Yu Zhen Huang, a three-terms-enacted Chinese secretary of the CCBA, said that the NYCS was founded in 1909 during the Qing Dynasty (two years before the establishment of the Republic of China). Gui Qing Liang was sent to the United States to encourage students and set up schools for expatriates. Huan Zhang Chen, the chairman of CCBA, felt deeply that the education of Chinese culture should be vitalized, and he should inspire oversea Chinese in implementing their Chinese heritage; therefore, he held a discussion meeting in June of the same year to propose the establishment of NYCS, and he finally gained the approval from most of the board of directors. They decided to allocate 250 dollars per year from the CCBA to backup the school operation. While using a Catholic Church as the school building, NYCS induced 10 students from a Community Chinese class into the school.**

**When NYCS officially opened, there were only 20 students. The first official director who presided was Zhao Hua Zhu, who came to study in the United States with Qing Gui Liang. The roots of NYCS was initially planted and supported by the enthusiastic donations from the then Chinese Ambassador of the United States, Ting Fang Wu, the Chinese Consulate of New York, Yong Shao He, many Chinese delegations, businessmen, etc.**



## 幾經遷徙規模漸大 鼓樂隊亮眼



舉凡社區裡的民俗節日、盛大集會、迎賓慶喜等重大場合，僑校的鼓樂隊總是最耀眼的隊伍，為僑校大大增光。（攝影：蔡溶/大紀元）

根據僑校簡史，1922 年中華公所決議每年撥助僑校經費 1000 元，建立校長制、選校董，中華公所主席為當然常務校董兼董事長。僑校經過三度遷徙，直至 1929 年僑校向教育局購置勿街 64 號市立 108 小學為校址，從此僑童入學日眾，規模也漸大。

1962 年華僑學校正式在紐約州教育廳立案，校名定為紐約華僑學校，當年 9 月勿街 62 號的中華大樓建築完成，僑校學生遷回新校舍上課。





1963 年為適應僑胞需要，僑校又創辦周末班，利用暑期創設暑期班。另增設補習科目，包括成人英文補習班、英文入籍班、鋼琴班及小提琴班等。



發展至今，僑校有國語、粵語中文班共 90 餘班，招收 4 歲至 6 歲學童的幼稚園，小學（一至六年級）、初中及高中各班級，還有國語成人班。日班設有課前免費英文、數學輔導班，意在協助幼稚園至六年級學生完成英文學校之家課。

周末除中文班外，分別設有舞蹈、繪畫、美勞、鋼琴、小提琴等才藝班及國語成人初、中、高級會話班。每年 12 月及 1 月開設暑期補習班，計有學生 800 餘人。每周上課六天，全天開放。還增設暑期特別班，幫助部分雙職工家庭解決英文學校開學前無人照顧孩子之困難，廣受家長歡迎。



僑校每學期還舉辦各種比賽，如作文、書法、演講、詩詞歌唱、繪畫、壁報、手工藝、插花等，各具內涵。自 1954 年成立的僑校 70 多人的鼓樂隊，制服完整、樂器齊備，舉凡社區裡的民俗節日、盛大集會、迎賓慶喜等重大場合，僑校的鼓樂隊總是最耀眼的隊伍，為僑校大大增光。



琳瑯滿目的走廊壁報，以圖文並茂的形式，讓學生認識中國文化的豐厚多姿。



## **After Multiple Migrations, NYCS's Course Programs Increased Significantly! Crimson**

According to the brief history of the New York Chinese School (NYCS), the CCBA decided to put in an annual allocation of 1,000 dollars for NYCS to establishing a principal system, and electing school board ; the chairman of CCBA will of course be the general-affairs manager and the main director of the board. After three relocations of school locations, NYCS purchased the 108 Elementary School from the NYC DOE at 64 Mott Street, and set it as the official school address in 1929. Since then, the number of students and the program scale grew significantly.

In 1962, NYCS was officially registered from the New York State Education Department, and named the school the “New York Chinese School”. During the same year in September the construction of the CCBA Building at 62 Mott Street was completed, and the students of NYCS were able to attend classes in the new school building.

In 1963, in order to meet the needs of overseas Chinese, NYCS started to have weekend classes and summer classes. It also established additional tutoring on academic subjects, such as adult English Tutoring classes, United States Citizenship Naturalization classes, piano classes, violin classes, etc.

Since then, NYCS has a total of ninety Mandarin and Cantonese classes. It has Kindergarten Classes that enroll 4 to 6 years old children, elementary school (from grades 1 to 6), junior high school, high school, and adult Mandarin classes. The Sunday section has free pre-school English and math tutoring classes, which are intended to assist kindergarten kids in sixth-grade students in completing their schoolwork.





**In addition to Chinese classes on weekends, there are classes for dance, painting, art and crafts, piano, violin, etc. There are also beginner, intermediate, and advanced levels of Mandarin Speaking Classes for adults. Summer tutoring classes are held between July and August every year, where there are more than 800 registered students. Classes are held six days a week and are open all day. Special summer classes also have been created to help working families who are unable to take care of their children during the summer, which was widely embraced by parents.**

**Every semester, NYCS also organizes various competitions; Chinese language composition, calligraphy, oratorical speech, poetry articulation, and singing, painting, wall poster constructions, handicrafts, flower arrangement, and many others which demonstrate the multiplicity of Chinese cultural values. Since its establishment with more than 70 percussionists in 1954, the Crimson Kings Drum Corps of NYCS would have its percussionist dressed uniformly, and equipped fully with musical instruments. The percussionists would perform in the community's folk holiday festivals, magnificent rallies, celebration ceremonies, and many other major occasions. Crimson Kings Drum Corps of NYCS is always the most dazzling one that plays an honorable role in representing the school.**



## 承傳道統 民國政府鼎力支援

據中華公所顧問于金山介紹，用做校舍的中華大樓，建於 50 年代初期，中華民國政府撥款 33 萬，占建築費總數之一半。60 年前的 33 萬，估計相當於現在的近千萬，可見中華民國政府對紐約傳統僑團的支援，以及一貫重視僑教、重視中華文化在海外植根的僑務政策。

僑校有五樓的「孔聖體育館」和樓下的「中山紀念堂」，紀念中國歷史上的兩位偉大人物，以表明僑校承傳五千年來一貫的道統，認同民主、自由、人權、法治的普世價值。由於中華公所的撥款和僑委會贊助，學生學費便宜，大約一學期五個月 100 美金，加上雜費保險費 30 美金。



在「孔聖體育館」舉辦的祭孔儀式，按傳統古禮、雅樂和穿戴進行，希望海外年輕一代藉由祭孔儀式將古訓及禮儀牢記在心。祭祀典禮後表彰優秀教師。

(攝影：蔡溶/大紀元)



僑校持續採取僑委會所提供的正體字教本，維護中華最優美的文字體系；教材內容以儒家道德為核心，薪火相傳。學校的校訓以禮儀廉恥為原則，重視倫理道德教育。現任黃炯常校長認為文化、文字是國家的根本，如果文化、文字被消滅，國亦不將存。只要有華人的地方就有中文學校，就有一批批默默從事中文教育工作的老師。



在「孔聖體育館」舉辦的祭孔儀式，按傳統古禮、雅樂和穿戴進行，讓學生通過參與領悟古人之禮儀、國家釋奠典禮的儀式和程序，也對尊師重道有所了解。（攝影：蔡溶/大紀元）



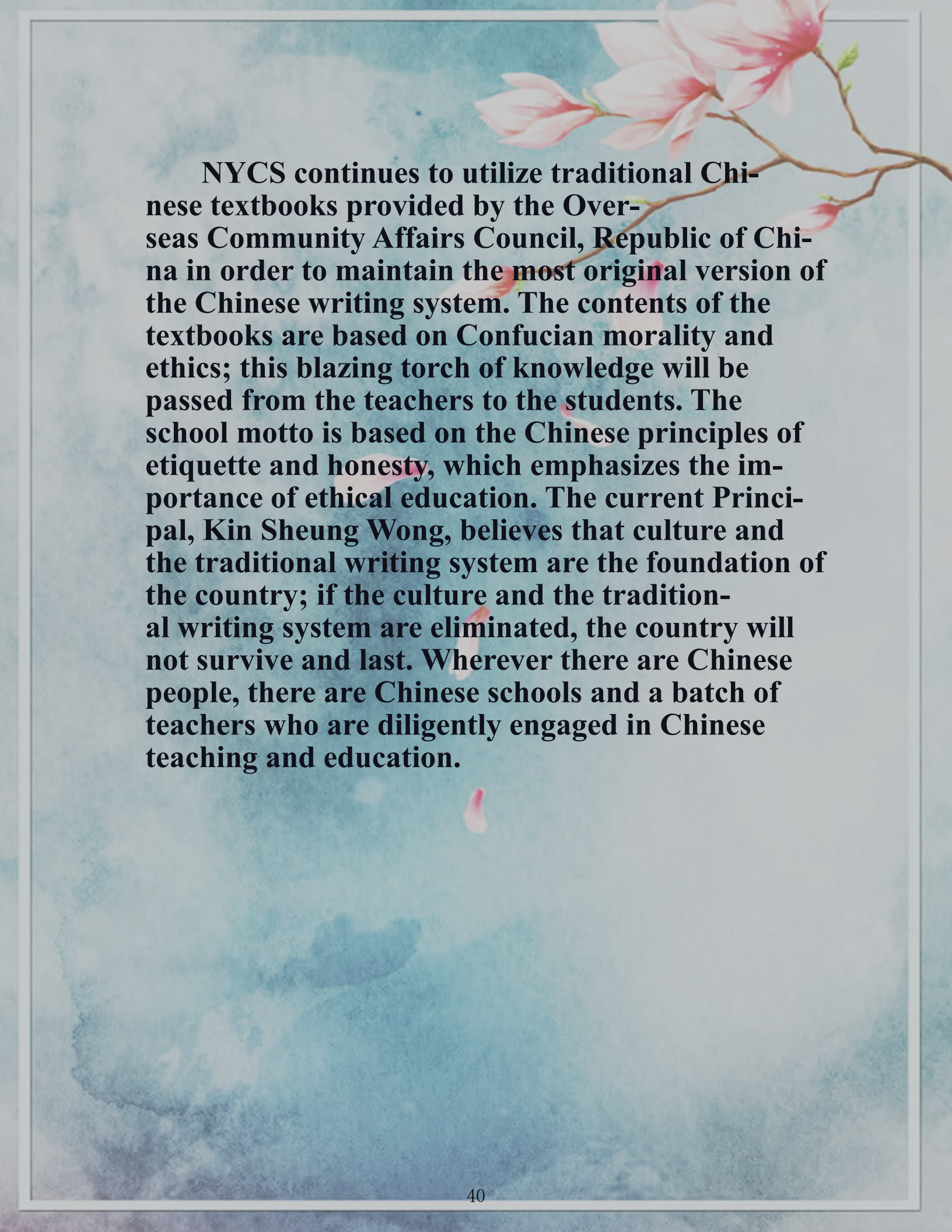


## **To promote Chinese Culture and Heritage, The Republic of China has Supported NYCS With Monumental Strength and Efforts**

**According to Justin Yu, the consultant of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA), the school building of NYCS was built in the early 1950s. The Government of the Republic of China (ROC) allocated 330,000 TWD, accounting for half of the total construction cost. The 330,000 TWD from 60 years ago would be nearly 10 million TWD today. The government of the Republic of China had diligently supported the development of traditional overseas Chinese delegations for rooting overseas Chinese education and promoting Chinese culture and heritage.**

**NYCS has the "Confucius Gymnasium" 「孔聖體育館」 on the fifth floor and the "Dr. Sun Yat sen's Memorial Hall" 「中山紀念堂」 downstairs to commemorate the two grand figures in Chinese history. These display NYCS's inheritance of the Chinese tradition of more than 5,000 years in acknowledging the universal principles of democracy, freedom, human rights, and the authority of law. With the funds allocated by the CCBA, and sponsorship from the Overseas Community Affairs Council, student tuitions are cheap: about 100 dollars for five months in a semester, plus a 30 dollars registration fee.**





**NYCS continues to utilize traditional Chinese textbooks provided by the Overseas Community Affairs Council, Republic of China in order to maintain the most original version of the Chinese writing system. The contents of the textbooks are based on Confucian morality and ethics; this blazing torch of knowledge will be passed from the teachers to the students. The school motto is based on the Chinese principles of etiquette and honesty, which emphasizes the importance of ethical education. The current Principal, Kin Sheung Wong, believes that culture and the traditional writing system are the foundation of the country; if the culture and the traditional writing system are eliminated, the country will not survive and last. Wherever there are Chinese people, there are Chinese schools and a batch of teachers who are diligently engaged in Chinese teaching and education.**



## 文化扎根 華文教師不辭辛勞

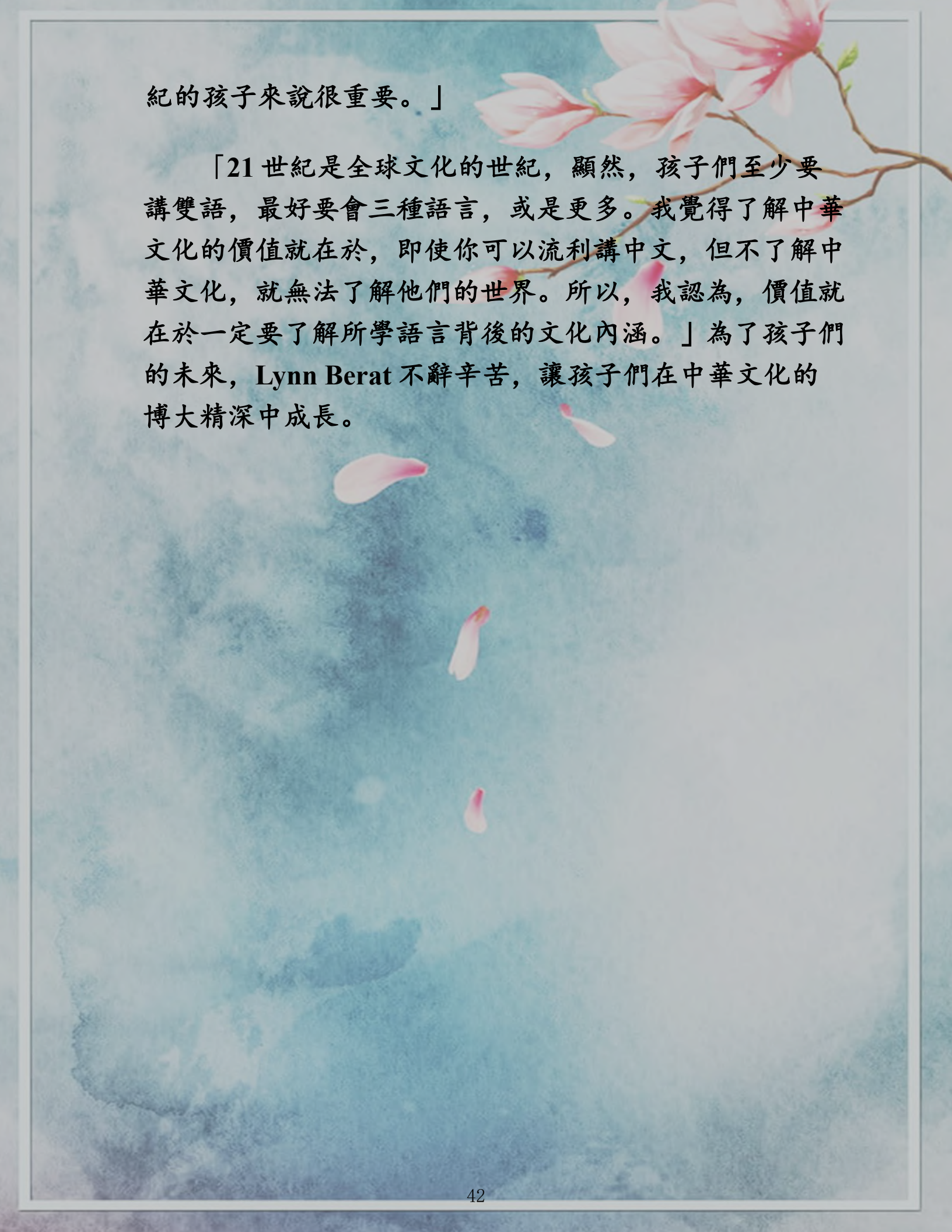
而僑胞對中華文化的熱愛，無不希望子女進僑校受教，接送上學，不辭辛勞，風雨無間。黃炯常感嘆，在海外從事華文教育非常辛苦，三個小時坐車、三個小時上課、三小時備課改作業，往往就是一位海外中文教師一天的行程。因僑教工作屬於兼職性質，在職時沒有醫療保險，退休金非常微薄，可以說是僑教的「義工」，然而獻身教育事業的各位老師不計微薄的薪酬，竭盡賢勞，默默耕耘，百多年來培育的華裔精英不計其數，堪稱桃李滿天下。

例如全美退伍軍人總會前主席黃宏達（Fang A. Wong）就曾在華僑學校接受整整5年的中文教育，他說，當年是他主動向父母提出想到唐人街華僑中文學校補習中文，每天在僑校的兩個小時中文課讓他很開心，因此堅持從哈林（Harlem）區往返唐人街。

### 西人學中文 重視文化內涵

黃炯常校長表示，21世紀是中國人的世紀，不僅華人年輕一代積極學習中文，現在連一些西人家庭也送孩子來學中文。紐約一位西人母親 Lynn Berat 就將自己從大到小共九個女兒，全部送到中華公所華僑中文學校學習中文和繪畫等課程。這位母親每天辛苦做工，早晚接送孩子上課，就為了讓她們能更多了解中華文化。Lynn Berat 說：「暑假期間，我送七個女兒來這裡，週六我會送九個女兒一起來學繪畫。學習另外一種語言，了解他們的文化，對出生在這個世




The background of the page is a soft, watercolor-style illustration. It features a light blue and teal wash. In the upper right corner, there are several pink magnolia-like flowers with delicate petals. Several pink petals are scattered throughout the lower half of the page, appearing to float or fall. The overall mood is gentle and artistic.

紀的孩子來說很重要。」

「21 世紀是全球文化的世紀，顯然，孩子們至少要講雙語，最好要會三種語言，或是更多。我覺得了解中華文化的價值就在於，即使你可以流利講中文，但不了解中華文化，就無法了解他們的世界。所以，我認為，價值就在於一定要了解所學語言背後的文化內涵。」為了孩子們的未來，Lynn Berat 不辭辛苦，讓孩子們在中華文化的博大精深中成長。





## ■ 僑校學生作文欣賞

（轉載自僑校創校一百週年特刊）

### ● 與家人相處的秘訣


文/全偉玲（五年級）

人生在世，各有天命。能成為一家人是上天賜的緣分，所以我們要好好珍惜。可是怎樣相處才能使家人更融洽？我覺得最基本，也是最重要的就是「愛」。愛的力量是無窮的，因為懂得愛，就會體諒、包容家人所做的每件事。

例如，父母不停督促我們做這樣，做那樣時，可能我們會覺得他們很煩，但是他們所做的都是為我們好。他們希望我們能從提示中，學懂怎樣處理事情，進而培養出獨立的應付能力，好讓將來有所成就。除了要體諒、包容外，禮讓也是必要的。但遇到問題時，如肯退讓一步，就會海闊天空。這樣事情就迎刃而解，不傷和氣。一家人就能相處得更開心，這也使父母減輕了心理上的負擔。

一生之中，如果能與家人彼此相親相愛，互相關懷，相處恰當的話，就不會有所遺憾。





## ●孝道

文/陳明智（初一）

是誰將你引進這個世界？是誰撫養你長大？是你的父母。雖然他們會常罵你，但都是為了你好！天下沒有一個父母是願看著自己的孩子受痛苦。所以，身為子女，我們要多孝順我們的父母。雖然我說孝順我們的父母是很重要的，這並不是說不必孝順別人的父母！孝順別人的父母乃大孝。為社會老人服務是發揮孝道。去當兵效忠國家也是孝的表現，因為他為了保護更多的父母。

所以一個不孝順自己父母的「好人」標準是零。如果他孝順自己父母的話，才算是一個「好人」。一個忠於社會和家人的人更令人敬佩。孔子曰：「老吾老以及人之老」一個好人是不只孝順自己的父母，也會推己及人，關心社會大眾。



●把溫馨送到每個角落

文 | 劉靜（初一）

寒風匆匆地跑過來，

大樹隨即跳起舞來，

雪花一片片地飄下來，

大地趕快穿起了厚衣裳。

我在寒冬裡，

聽著風嘯，

看著雪落，

跟著聖誕爺爺，

把溫馨送到每個角落。



## **Popularity of Chinese Culture and the Contribution of Teacher**

The overseas Chinese people who embrace Chinese culture all hope that their children can be a student of New York Chinese school (NYCS); in a consistent cycle, parents would regularly bring their children to school, and pick them up after, no matter the weather: rain or storm. King Cheung Wong heavily sighed, that Chinese education overseas is extremely difficult. It can take three hours of commute, three hours of teaching, and three hours of preparing class lessons and grading the students' homework, which is often the daily routine of an overseas Chinese teacher. Because the work of overseas Chinese education is part-time in NYCS, there is no medical insurance, and the retirement pension is very meager. It can be said that overseas Chinese teachers are "volunteers". Despite the modest salary, the committed teachers have persistently educated countless students, who have become today's elites.

For instance, Fang A. Wong, the former chairman of the National Association of Veterans of America, had received Chinese education for 5 years at NYCS. He insisted, it was he, who actively requested to his parents that he wants to take a Chinese class in NYCS; he enjoyed the daily two-hour Chinese class, so he demanded on going to Chinatown from the Harlem district.



## **Westerners Learn Chinese and the Value Chinese Culture**

**Principal King Cheung Wong asserts that the 21st century is a century of Chinese people. Not only do the younger Chinese generations are enthusiastically learning Chinese, but even some Western families are sending their children here to learn Chinese. Lynn Berat, a Western mother in New York, has to work diligently every day so that she could send her children to NYCS to learn Chinese and many other courses; she had sent her nine daughters throughout her life to NYCS. Lynn Berat said, “During the summer, I sent seven of my daughters here, and every Saturday, I will send my nine daughters here to learn art crafts. learning another language and understanding its culture is very significant for children born in this century.”**

**“The 21st century is a century of global culture. Apparently, children should speak at least two languages, preferably three or more. I think the value of understanding Chinese culture lies within the spirit of the Chinese. Although you may speak Chinese fluently, you might not able to understand the Chinese culture. Therefore, I believe that it is important to understand the values that lie behind the culture of the language.” For the sake of children's future, Lynn Berat spares no effort to let her children grow up in the profundity of Chinese culture.**

### **■ Appreciation of Writing Composition of NYCS Students**

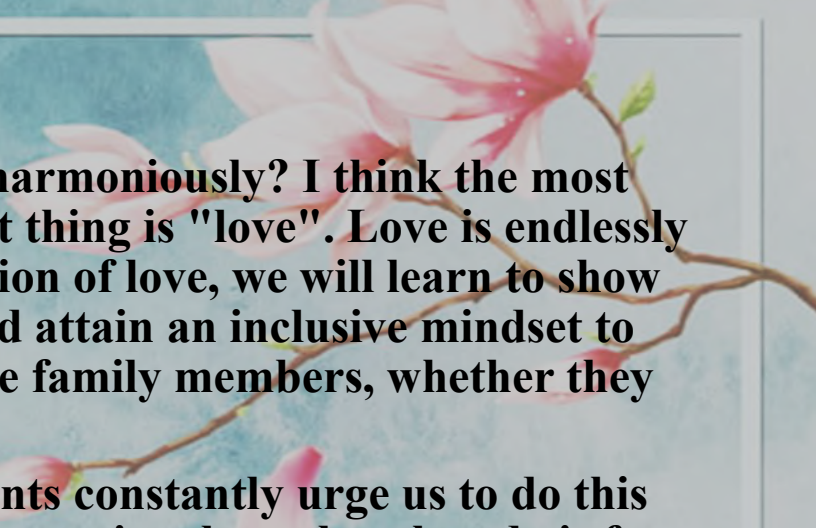
**(Taken from the special issue of the anniversary of NYCS)**

#### **●The Secret of Getting along with Family**

**Essay/ Wei Ling Quan (Grade 5)**

**Every life in the world has its own destiny. Being able to come together with a family is gifted by God; therefore, we should cherish it with care. But how should we get**





along with family members harmoniously? I think the most basic and the most important thing is "love". Love is endlessly powerful; with the appreciation of love, we will learn to show considerations for others, and attain an inclusive mindset to accept every little thing of the family members, whether they are good or bad.

For instance, when parents constantly urge us to do this and that, we may find them annoying, but what they do is for our own good. They hope that we can learn to handle things from their words, and develop the independent skill to cope with difficulties so that we can retain those skills, and achieve success in the future. In addition to being considerate and tolerant, one must give precedents to others out of courtesy and thoughtfulness. When you encounter conflicts with others, and both of you are willing to take a step back, your world will be full of compassion and brightness. Using this mindset, all problems can be solved without injuring the harmony. If family members can get along happily, it would reduce the psychological pressures of the parents.

In life, if family members can love and care for each other: being mutually considerate when encountering conflicts, and get along with each other harmoniously, life will have no regrets.

### ●Filial Piety

Essay/ Ming Zhi Chen (7th grade)

Who guided you to this world? Who raised you? It's your parents. Although they will often scold you, they do it for your good! No parents are willing to watch their children undergo pain and torture. Therefore, as children, we must fulfill our filial obligations and affections to our parents.





Although I say that committing filial piety to our parents is very important, this is not to say that it is unnecessary to be filial to other parents! Respecting the parents of others is also a meritorious way of displaying the great filial piety you have within. For the sake of society, we must also serve the elders out of filial piety and compassion. Being a loyal soldier to the country is also a manifestation of filial piety because he wants to protect more parents.

Therefore, a pretentious “decent man” who commits no filial respect to his parents is not considered a filial one. But when one is filial to his parents, he is considered a “decent man.” A person who is loyal to society and family is even more admirable. Confucius said: “Honor old people as we do our own aged parents.” 「老吾老以及人之老」 A decent person is not only filial to his parents, but also considers for others, and cares for the society.

### ● Sending the Warmth to Every Corner

Poem/ Jing Liu (7th Grade)

The chilling wind hurries over,  
The giant tree immediately dances along,  
Snowflakes are dropping down one by one,  
The earth quickly puts on a thick cloth layer.  
I am in the chilly winter,  
Listening to the blowing wind,  
Watching the falling snow,  
Following Santa Claus,  
Sending warmth to every corner.



# 紐約華僑學校校史

七月廿日

紀錄顯示：紐約華僑學校於一九一九年  
八月初二（公曆九月十五日）開學

何領憲 函告符校長

朱鼎卿教員

親蒞公所與眾紳商等酌議學堂事

囑于月初書致辦學員及諸學父等致

請朱教員飲燕

并囑期于月初齊開學



月廿日恭祝

旦日恭祝

食部

孔子聖旦預早鋪排一切几椅檯椅墊鋪

陳光祿題掛號夾伴 聖像座中又

髮柳日暮垂花旂  
燈籠光怪陸離大

有可觀至是日午下一旦半卒得商

齊來恭祝祈禱躬祀嘉觀在人山人海

行礼时適李心泉君由法匡到素名

到行礼斯时鼓乐喧真欢声雷动

一時之衆至堂鐘時華偕以子奎華

三子之白 奉化李穀黃美老符安臣

蓬鳳儀等帶領華童學生排班而新

鞠肱礼畢唱公頌聖歌一首其步成整齊

何領事齊來

現在皆拍掌稱羨是日又有中國美女

游学生到奉礼大不之人至晚七点时

李夢九林孔勛先生由加拿大到埠不來謁 聖像 祀畢即寄信

旅順糧食會飭少頃員演說恩款備極其樂

紀錄顯示：僑校於 1909 年 8 月 28 日  
(公曆 10 月 11 日) 舉行隆重祭孔儀式



(九)  
各界來賓演說朱教員謂領事先有訓詞可  
以不再由是沈書記起立而言次湯通譯朱教  
員中華公所主席陳宗璜美東學生會長顧維  
鈞哥倫比亞學生會長馬寅初紐約學生會長  
黃憲孔教義學堂會長陳煥章華人牧師許  
芹淮新報記者沈英唐省生兵操教員陳志雄商  
家林雲漢李津南雷維槐李祐莊譚文俊梁  
祖錫位勳熱普李朗天盧連趙奉頓李奕洽李  
煉明各界演說皆以勉進諸生勵行教育為主  
義籌立校舍為要著因朱堂長演說中論及  
現在校地與人租借中亦夾有之自由所以忍受  
之者以公他地之故今有籌建校舍或另行租賃

妥地兩策諸君擇而用之至要覓校地其  
責專屬諸君云云自是座中諸人皆注重建校  
之說有謂宜乘即日機會力行籌建

宣統三年六月十二日

中華公所特昭

十五日

是日午切華僑學堂放假散學并舉行初等  
小學畢業禮各界一點鐘齊臨學堂中西男  
女雲集於斯禮節先後序列如左

(一) 堂中各員率諸生詣孔子位前萬歲牌前

肅立行三鞠躬禮畢各員西向立諸生各員行  
一鞠躬禮畢合唱愛祖國歌頌孔至歌歡呼中  
國皇帝萬歲萬歲萬歲僑民學堂長久

(二) 堂中各員及官商學教報工各界來賓學生  
男女合照一相片

紀錄顯示：僑校於1911年6月15日（公曆7月10日）舉行初等小學畢業典禮，記錄中完整地敘述當時情況，其中亦列明多位VIP參加典禮。



(五) 華僑學校定期本月廿六之喬遷事

易主席報告華僑學校准予本月廿日  
喬遷至將召集各團體大會此係定期  
請各界參加開幕典禮至於舊校舍  
租賃由名由大會表決

紐約中華公所議場紀錄(十二)

紀錄顯示：華僑學校於1929年12月28日  
喬遷至勿街62號校址。



# 紐約華僑學校 110 年

## 紐約華僑公立學校簡史

本校創立於前清宣統元年迄今六十有一年矣當時紐約中華公所主席陳煥章先生倡導其事初借勿街舊天主教堂為校舍開學時學生二十人中經三遷至民國十八年向市教育局購置勿街六十四號市立第一〇八小學校址為校舍民國四十七年拆卸改建暫借市立第二十三小學上課民國五十年中華大樓改建完成本校遷返原址從此設備漸增學生漸多規模亦粗具

本校首屆校長為朱兆華先生選為程祖彝區公沛兩先生民國四年區校長去職校務由教員負責至民國十一年恢復校長制組織校董會及訂立選舉校長章程薛修先生膺第一屆連任校長繼之者為梅哲之譚秋平黃祐寬司徒燦盧心金伍序彝李卓山劉恩初葉其鑫陳冠中諸先生董事長則照章由中華公所主席兼任歷屆校長均能於艱苦之環境求校務之改進陳故校長冠中任職較久貢獻較宏不幸去秋積勞病逝遺缺由教務主任何錫源先生代理

本校現有班級由幼稚園小學以至初中高中及音樂美術樂隊暨各科補習班並增設星期六星期日班總計九十二班學生共二千六百餘人華路藍縷與時俱進此皆仰賴僑團僑胞之熱心扶持校董同仁之苦心經營與夫教師職員之戮力工作共赴事功有以致之

裕芬等服務僑社有年忝董校務深知僑教重要今後僑生更多校務益繁鑒往思來亟謀有所策勵諸如編制之擴展課程之改進校舍設備應如何增加基金經費應如何籌措均須悉心研討迅付實施以期發揚中華文化培植優秀青年進一步與友邦作文化之交流對祖國贊中興之大業斯均為吾人日夕所企求亦為吾人應負之責任而竊願與我全體僑胞共同努力以促其成者也

紐約中華公所主席 楊裕芬敬撰  
副董事長 陳祥昌拜書

中華民國五十九年二月



紐約華僑公立學校駐金門募捐職員攝影



孫彬照 林青榮 黃浣世 鄧祖陸 陳秉國 唐瑞年 劉孔驥 趙超常 謝已原 黃神傑 雷重平 黃華庭 趙鴻業 余任和 謝遠階 黃璧德 梁翼堂 黃達仁

美國紐約致公總分堂

CHEE KUNG TONG

THE CHINESE FREE MASON

20 Mott Street New York City

N. Y. U. S. A.

前中華會館與代表團接待本埠

「三藩市致公總堂會長、書記先生暨列位叔父昆仲 洪鑒

敬啟者

本埠中華公所派劉孔驥、黃浣世兩先生，為購置本埠華僑公立學校「遊埠籌捐專員」，經于本月一號出發，不久到貴埠勸捐。

但劉、黃兩位先生係本總分堂是年察部長，用特函介紹，到時尚希勸一切，助其得為成績，以振興華僑教育，實為厚幸。端此即頌

洪祺

十八年九月六日

紐約致公總分堂啟

紀錄：先僑

美國紐約洪門致公總分堂致函

三藩市致工總堂為購置華僑公立學校有關籌捐、振興華僑教育事

三藩市致公總堂會長書記先生暨  
初任叔父昆仲洪鑒：敬啟者本埠  
中華公所公派劉孔驥黃浣世兩先  
生為購置本埠華僑公立學校遊埠  
籌捐專員于本月一號出發不久到  
貴埠勸捐但劉黃兩先生係本總分  
堂是年監察部長用特函介紹到  
時尚希贊助一切助其得為成績以振  
興華僑教育實為厚幸此頌  
洪祺  
十八年九月六日 紐約致公總分堂啟





# 2020

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