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Lilly Cheng
Louis Cohen
David Dare
Sharon Dare
Connie Hom
Jeffery Hom
Rose Hom
Sylvia Hom
Roslyn Anne Jew
Susie Lau

Amie Lee Garapich
Devin Chin-Lee
Jean Lee
Jim LeeWong
Willy LeeWong
Arlene Tuey Lung
Yu Mei Naliboff
Terry Ngo
Madeline Quin
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Murray Lee

Retracing the History of Chinese Schools in San Diego.

爸爸 = father
bà ba

妈妈 = mother
mā ma

哥哥 = brother
(older)
gē ge

追溯中文學校 喺聖地亞哥嘅歷史

Retracing the History of Chinese Schools in San Diego.

追溯中文學校喺聖地亞哥嘅歷史



1870

1885



1925

1937

1959

1961

1964



1970

1988

1993

1994

2008

2021

John LeeWong ~ 03.06.21

The first language schools for Chinese immigrants in San Diego were in English.
聖地亞哥第一間語言學校係畀中國移民學英文。



The First Presbyterian Church started the first Chinese Mission in San Diego.

The First Presbyterian Church開始第一個喺聖地亞哥嘅Chinese Mission。

Photo: Chinese Community Church Centennial Celebration brochure cover, 1885-1985.

- In 1870, the First Presbyterian Church on Eighth St. and D St. (now Broadway) started the first Chinese Mission in San Diego as part of their Sunday School program, which offered English language classes for male Chinese immigrants to learn English and Christian teachings two nights a week.¹

喺1870年，第八街同D街（而加嘅Broadway）交界嘅First Presbyterian Church開始咗第一個喺聖地亞哥嘅Chinese Mission，係主日學嘅課程之一。課程為中國嘅男性移民提供每個禮拜兩晚嘅英文堂，學英文同基督教教義。¹

The first language schools for Chinese immigrants in San Diego were in English.- Cont.
聖地亞哥第一間語言學校係畀中國移民學英文。- Cont.



The First Presbyterian Church started the first Chinese Mission in San Diego.
The First Presbyterian Church開始第一個喺聖地亞哥嘅Chinese Mission。

Photo: Chinese Community Church Centennial Celebration brochure cover, 1885-1985.

- To the missionaries, Americanizing the Chinese here was a way of preparing them to bring the American culture and the Christian faith back to China.²

對傳教士嚟講，將呢度嘅華人美國化係將美國文化同基督教信仰帶返中國嘅一種方式。²

- The Chinese were more than willing to risk becoming Christianized in order to learn English, to help them get jobs and to get around.³

中國人為咗學英文、搵工同生活，願意被基督教化。³

The first language schools for Chinese immigrants in San Diego were in English – Cont.
聖地亞哥第一間語言學校係畀中國移民學英文。- Cont.



George W. Marston was a politician, department store owner, philanthropist and teacher. He lived to age 95 (1850 – 1946).

George W. Marston 係一個政治家、百貨公司老闆、慈善家同老師。
享年95歲 (1850年-1946年)。

Photo: sandieghistory.org

- In the beginning there were only 7 students at the Presbyterian Mission. As the number of students grew, they hired more teachers.

啱啱開始嘅時候，Presbyterian Mission淨係得七個學生。之後學生數目多咗，佢哋就請多咗老師。

- One of their new English teachers happened to be George W. Marston, a very wealthy member of the First Congregational Church and the founder of the Marston Department Store in San Diego.

佢哋其中一個新老師係George W. Marston。佢係一個喺First Congregational Church好有錢嘅成員同埋係聖地亞哥Marston百貨公司嘅創辦人。



Marston's Department Store, San Diego Gaslamp Quarter during the 1880s. Photo: sandieghistory.org

The first language schools for Chinese immigrants in San Diego were in English – Cont.
聖地亞哥第一間語言學校係畀中國移民學英文。- Cont.



George W. Marston was a politician, department store owner, philanthropist and teacher. He lived to age 95 (1850 – 1946).

George W. Marston係一個政治家、百貨公司老闆、慈善家同老師。
享年95歲 (1850年-1946年)。

Photo: sandieghistory.org

- George Marston would become a critical lifelong friend and financial supporter of the Chinese Mission School ⁴ and the Chinese Mission Congregational Church.

George Marston 成為對 Chinese Mission School ⁴ 同 Chinese Mission Congregational Church 好重要嘅人同財務支持者。



Marston嘅百貨公司, 喺1880年代嘅聖地亞哥瓦斯燈區。
Photo: sandieghistory.org

Eleven years later, in 1881, the American Baptist Church also successfully established a Chinese Mission in San Diego.

十一年之後，喺1881年，American Baptist Church都成功喺聖地亞哥成立Chinese Mission。



Hom Ah Quin first arrived in San Diego in 1881. He would later become a famous Chinese railroad laborer contractor, a wealthy businessman and become known as "The Mayor of Chinatown".

Photo: *In Search of Gold Mountain* by Murray Lee, P. 60, Courtesy of San Diego Historical Society.

- Although Ah Quin had studied English as a child at the American Missionary School in Canton, he continued refining his English skills at both the American Baptist and First Presbyterian Chinese Missions in San Diego.⁵

雖然 Ah Quin 細個嗰陣喺廣東嘅American Missionary School學過英文，但係佢繼續喺聖地亞哥嘅American Baptist同First Presbyterian Chinese Missions提高佢嘅英文技巧。⁵

- Between these two Chinese Mission schools, there were about 40 students and 25 to 30 teachers.⁶

呢兩間學校大約有40個學生，同25到30個老師。⁶



Ah Quin's family had 12 children, photo taken 1889. Ah Quin嘅屋企有12個子女，攝於1889年。

Photo: Courtesy of San Diego Chinese Historical Museum.

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Hom Ah Quin 喺 1881 年 嚟到聖地亞哥。佢成為出名嘅中國鐵路勞工承包商，富有嘅商人同埋被譽為“唐人街市長”。

Photo: *In Search of Gold Mountain* by Murray Lee, P. 60, Courtesy of San Diego Historical Society.

- In 1884, Ah Quin's oldest son was the first Chinese boy born in San Diego. Ah Quin's children would later become the only children at the early Mission School.⁷

喺1884年，Ah Quin嘅大仔係第一個喺聖地亞哥出世嘅中國人。
Ah Quin嘅子女係早期Mission School唯一嘅學生。⁷



Ah Quin's family had 12 children, photo taken 1889.
Ah Quin嘅屋企有12個子女，攝於1889年。

Photo: Courtesy of San Diego Chinese Historical Museum.

As the number of Chinese laborers in San Diego grew during the 1880s, so did the number of Chinese Mission Schools
隨著1880年代嘅聖地亞哥嘅中國勞工人數增加，Chinese Mission Schools嘅數量都跟住增加。



- Between 1881 and 1883, about 800 Chinese laborers came to San Diego to work on the California Southern Railroad.⁸

喺1881年到1883年之間，大約有800名中國勞工嚟到聖地亞哥起加利福尼亞南部鐵路。⁸

- The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association also arranged for over 100 Chinese laborers to join other work crews on the construction of the Hotel del Coronado in 1887.⁹

喺1887年，中華會館安排咗超過100位中國勞工同其他工人一齊起Hotel del Coronado。⁹



(Above) Chinese laborers working on California Southern Railroad.
(上圖) 中國勞工起緊加利福尼亞南部鐵路。

Photo: sandiegohistory.org, The journal of San Diego History, Fall 1979, Vol.25, Number 4.

(Below) Construction site of the Hotel del Coronado.

(下圖) Hotel del Coronado建築地盤

Photo: In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, P,85.

As the number of Chinese laborers in San Diego grew during the 1880s, so did the number of Chinese Mission Schools
隨著1880年代喺聖地亞哥嘅中國勞工人數增加，Chinese Mission Schools嘅數量都跟住增加。



- Chinese families also started moving to San Diego after the anti-Chinese riots in the Washington State and Northern California.¹⁰

喺華盛頓州同北加州嘅反華騷亂之後，中國家庭開始搬到聖地亞哥。¹⁰



*(Above) Chinese laborers working on California Southern Railroad.
(上圖) 中國勞工起緊加利福尼亞南部鐵路。*

Photo: sandieghistory.org, The journal of San Diego History, Fall 1979, Vol.25, Number 4.

*(Below) Construction site of the Hotel del Coronado.
(下圖) Hotel del Coronado 建築地盤*

Photo: In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, P.85.

It wasn't until 1885 that Dr. William C. Pond started the Congregational Chinese Mission School in San Diego.

直到1885年，Dr. William C. Pond 喺聖地亞哥開辦咗Congregation Chinese Mission School。



William C. Pond founded more than 49 Chinese Missions between 1874 and 1920 converting an estimated 3,500 Chinese to Christianity. Photo: Gospel Pioneering: Reminiscences of Early Congregationalism in California 1833 – 1920, by William Pond.

- A local Chinese man named Hong Lee convinced Dr. William C. Pond, the Superintendent of Chinese Work for The American Missionary Association in San Francisco, to start a Chinese Mission School in San Diego.

當地嘅一個華裔男子Hong Lee說服咗喺三藩市Chinese Work for The American Missionary Association嘅院長Dr. William C. Pond，喺聖地亞哥開辦Chinese Mission School。

- William Pond rented a small house at 631 First Ave. from George Marston to start his Chinese Mission School. It offered free English classes six evenings a week. Before long, Chinese immigrants of all ages were going there for English classes after work.¹¹

William Pond 喺George Marston嗰度租咗一間喺第一街631號嘅細屋嚟開辦佢嘅Chinese Mission School。學校提供一個禮拜六晚嘅免費英文堂。冇幾耐之後，所有中國移民放工之後都可以去上英文堂。¹¹

It wasn't until 1885 that Dr. William C. Pond started the Congregational Chinese Mission School in San Diego.

直到1885年，Dr. William C. Pond 喺聖地亞哥開辦咗Congregation Chinese Mission School



William C. Pond 喺1874到1920年之間，創立咗超過49間Chinese Missions，有3,500個中國人成為基督徒。

Photo: *Gospel Pioneering: Reminiscences of Early Congregationalism in California 1833 – 1920*, by William Pond.

- His Chinese Mission School of the Congregational Church was the best organized mission with the best mission program in San Diego.¹²

佢嘅Chinese Mission School of the Congregational Church喺係聖地亞哥最有組織嘅傳教會同最好嘅傳教課程。

- In 1889 Pond purchased a house and relocated the school to 639 Thirteenth Street¹³ where there were as many as 50 students per class studying English and religion free of charge.¹⁴ In 1900 he moved the Chinese Mission School to 663 First Avenue on the edge of Chinatown to accommodate the growing number of students.¹⁵

喺1889年，Pond買咗一間屋，將學校搬到第十三街639號。每班有多達五十個學生免費學英文同宗教。喺1900年，因為學生人數一路增加，佢將Chinese Mission School搬到唐人街旁邊嘅第一街663號。

In 1907, Pond moved his Mission School down the block from 663 First Avenue to 645 First Avenue.

喺1907年，Pond將Mission School由第一街663號搬到645號。



The Chinese Mission School at 645 First Avenue.

喺第一街645號嘅Chinese Mission School。

Photo: sandieghistory.org, San Diego Chinese Mission, The Journal of Chinese History, San Diego Historical Society, Spring 1977, Vol. 23, Number 2, P12.

- It was a small one-story building with a long 18-room dormitory building behind it, which also happened to be owned by George Marston. The property allowed the mission to rent out the rooms to Chinese bachelors, who were having a difficult time finding housing, for \$5 a month plus an additional \$2 a month for utilities.¹⁶

呢個係一棟細嘅單層樓，後面有一棟屬於George Marston嘅物業，裏面有18間宿舍。傳教會可以以一個月五蚊嘅租金加一個月兩蚊嘅水電費租畀嗰陣好難搵到屋嘅單身華人。¹⁶

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Photo: sandieghistory.org, San Diego Chinese Mission, The Journal of Chinese History, San Diego Historical Society, Spring 1977, Vol. 23, Number 2, P12.

- By 1907, all the other missions had closed and the Chinese Mission School absorbed all their members..¹⁷

直到1907年，其他所有傳教會都門晒，Chinese Mission School接收晒所有成員。

- **HOWEVER, IT WOULD STILL BE 18 MORE YEARS BEFORE THE MISSION SCHOOL WOULD OFFER ITS FIRST CHINESE LANGUAGE CLASS.**

但係，Mission School 18年後先提供第一班中文堂。

Between 1907 and 1925, the number of Chinese families and American-born Chinese children grew immensely.

喺1907年到1925年之間，中國家庭同喺美國出世嘅華人小朋友大幅增加。



- Young Chinese men who wanted to find a wife had to go to Los Angeles, San Francisco, or even to China.
想結婚嘅年輕人要去洛杉磯，三藩市或者返中國搵另一半。
- Chinese men who were born in America were also going back to China to get married and bringing their Chinese wives back to the United States.
喺美國出世嘅華人都要返中國結婚，再將佢哋嘅另一半帶返美國。
- This influx of foreign brides created new activity and opportunities at the Mission — teaching them English and helping them adjust to the American way of life.¹⁸

外地嚟嘅新娘為Mission創造咗一個新嘅活動同機會 - 教佢哋英文同幫佢哋適應美國生活。¹⁸

Margret Fanton and her assistant, Agnes Lee, with children at the Mission School – 1920s.

Margret Fanton 同佢嘅助手 Agnes Less，同喺Mission School嘅小朋友。– 1920s.

Photo: sandieghistory.org, The Journal of San Diego History, San Diego Historical Society Quarterly, Spring 1977, Vol. 23, No.2.

Finally, in 1925, Rev. C.C. Hung would start the Mission School's first Chinese language class.

終於，喺1925年，C.C. Hung牧師開始 Mission School嘅第一班中文堂。

Rev. C. C. Hung was not only the Mission's first pastor, he was also its first Chinese pastor.

C.C. Hung 牧師唔單止係Mission嘅第一個牧師，重係第一個華人牧師。



Rev. Ching Chong Hung.
Ching Chong Hung 牧師。
Photo: sandieghistory.org,
San Diego Chinese Mission,
The Journal of Chinese
History, San Diego Historical
Society, Spring 1977, Vol. 23,
Number 2, P12.

- In 1925, as the congregation grew, the members felt they really needed a Chinese pastor. Rev. Ching Chong Hung was born in China and came to San Diego from Hawaii as a part-time pastor and student at San Diego State College. He was bilingual and delivered sermons in both English and Cantonese.

喺 1925年，因為信眾增加，所以成員覺得佢哋好需要一個華人牧師。Ching Chong Hung 牧師喺中國出世，由夏威夷嚟到聖地亞哥。佢一路做牧師，一路喺 San Diego State College 讀書。佢識講雙語，並用廣東話同英文講道。



Chinese Mission School at 645 First Avenue – 1925.
喺第一街645號嘅Chinese Mission School– 1925.
Photo: sandieghistory.org

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Ching Chong Hung 牧師。
Photo: sandiegohistory.org,
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The Journal of Chinese
History, San Diego Historical
Society, Spring 1977, Vol. 23,
Number 2, P12.

- Rev. Hung started an English night class on weeknights and organized the first Cantonese language class for the children who were born here. His first Chinese class had about 30 students and met Monday through Saturday from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m..¹⁹

Hung 牧師開始喺平日夜晚開辦英文堂，亦為喺美國出世嘅小朋友開辦中文堂。佢第一班中文堂大約有30個學生，喺禮拜一到禮拜六上堂，由晏晝3點到5點。¹⁹



Chinese Mission School at 645 First Avenue – 1925.
喺第一街645號嘅Chinese Mission School 1925.
Photo: sandiegohistory.org

In July of 1927, the Mission School was forced to move all of its church services and classes to the CCBA building in Chinatown.

喺1927年7月，Mission School被迫將所有教會服務同課堂搬到喺唐人街嘅中華會館。



CCBA Building during the Chinese National Day celebration – 1920s.
慶祝國慶日嘅中華會館大樓 - 1920年代。
Photo: San Diego Chinese Historical Museum.

- The Mission School had become dilapidated. So the school turned to the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association as a temporary home while the old building was being torn down and a new Mission was being built. The Chinese class was held on the ground floor.

因為Mission School已經好舊，所以學校喺舊樓清拆同重建嘅時候暫時搬去中華會館。中文堂喺樓下上堂。

- George Marston was persuaded to donate the land that the old Mission facility had occupied for the site of the new Mission.

George Marston被人說服，捐出舊Mission所佔嘅地，用嚟起新Mission。



The new Chinese Mission at 645 First Avenue – 1927.
喺第一街645號嘅新Chinese Mission - 1927。
Photo: Chinese Community Church Centennial Celebration brochure cover
1885 – 1995 Courtesy of Henry Soohoo.

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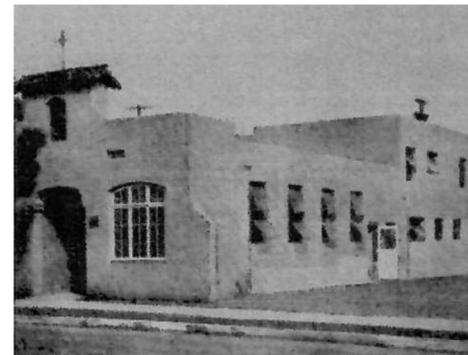
CCBA Building during the Chinese National Day celebration – 1920s.
慶祝國慶日嘅中華會館大樓 - 1920年代。
Photo: San Diego Chinese Historical Museum.

- The new Mission-style building and dormitory was completed in November 1927.²⁰

新Mission大樓同宿舍係1927年11月完工。²⁰

- The name was changed from Mission School to Chinese Mission. The Chinese name translated to San Diego Chinese Congregational Church.²¹

Mission School改名做Chinese Mission。英文翻譯做 San Diego Chinese Congregational Church.²¹



The new Chinese Mission at 645 First Avenue – 1927.
喺第一街645號嘅新Chinese Mission - 1927。
Photo: Chinese Community Church Centennial Celebration brochure cover
1885 – 1995 Courtesy of Henry Soohoo.

After C.C. Hung left in 1928,
the Chinese Mission would go through
four ministers and four long years
without a Chinese language program.

喺1928年，C.C. Hung離開之後，
Chinese Mission換咗四個神職人員，
有四年都冇中文堂。

In 1930, the the immigration laws were revised to allow some wives of Chinese citizens to come to the United States.²²

喺1930年，移民法被修改，畀中國公民嘅另一半嚟美國。

- By 1933 the city's Chinese population was estimated to be 400, and most of them turned to the Chinese Mission for some of its functions.

直到1933年，聖地亞哥市嘅華人人口大約有400人，大部分人都會向Chinese Mission求助。

- The Chinese Mission became a place where the young people could get acquainted.

Chinese Mission成為一個畀年輕人互相認識嘅地方。



*Chinese Mission at 645 First Avenue – 1930s
喺第一街645號嘅Chinese Mission - 1930年代。*

Photo: sandieghistory.org

In 1930, the the immigration laws were revised to allow some wives of Chinese citizens to come to the United States.²²

喺1930年，移民法被修改，畀中國公民嘅另一半嚟美國。

- More marriages were taking place between California-born Chinese Americans.

愈嚟愈多係加州出世嘅華裔後代結婚。

- By now, most of the Chinese men who were arriving from China were planning to stay, rather than return to China after receiving an education or making some money.

直到而加，大部分中國男子與其讀完書或者賺咗錢之後返中國，佢哋都計劃留嚟度。



*Chinese Mission at 645 First Avenue – 1930s
喺第一街645號嘅Chinese Mission - 1930年代。*

Photo: sandieghistory.org

In 1933, Rev. Robert Lee
started a Mandarin language class
at the Mission School.

喺1933年，Robert Lee 牧師喺
Mission School開辦普通話堂。

Although most members of the Congregation were Cantonese speakers, they still welcomed Rev. Lee's Mandarin class.
雖然大部分信眾都講廣東話，但係佢哋都好歡迎牧師開辦普通話堂。

- Prior to joining the Mission School, Rev. Robert Lee was the Secretary of the YMCA in Shanghai.

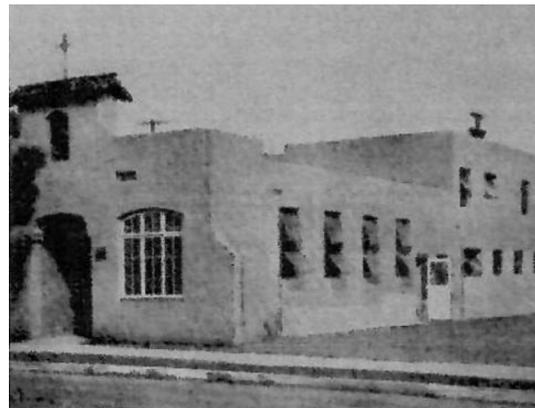
Robert Lee加入Mission School 之前係上海基督教青年會擔任秘書。

- He served as a part-time pastor at the church while attending San Diego State College.

佢係San Diego State College讀緊書嘅時候亦係教會兼任牧師。

- Because he only spoke Mandarin, he started a Mandarin class during his brief tenure.²³

因為佢淨係識講普通話，所以係佢短暫任職其間，佢開辦咗普通話堂。²³



*The new Chinese Mission at 645 First Avenue – 1927.
係第一街645號嘅新Chinese Mission - 1927。*

Although most members of the Congregation were Cantonese speakers, they still welcomed Rev. Lee's Mandarin class.

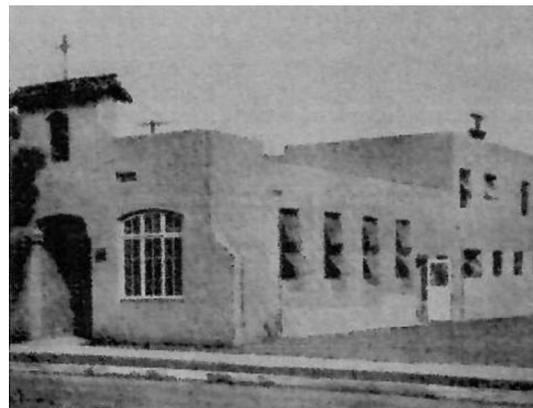
雖然大部分信眾都係講廣東話，但係佢哋都好歡迎開辦普通話堂。

- After receiving his degree at San Diego State College, Rev. Lee reclaimed his previous position as the Secretary of the YMCA in Shanghai.

Lee牧師喺San Diego State College獲得學位之後，重新返去上海基督教青年會擔任秘書。

- **THE AND THE CHINESE MISSION WOULD GO WITHOUT CHINESE LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGAIN, FROM 1934 TO 1936.**

由1934年到1936年間，Chinese Mission再次失去中文堂。



*The new Chinese Mission at 645 First Avenue – 1927.
喺第一街645號嘅新Chinese Mission - 1927。*

In 1937, Rev. Kei Tin Wong
partnered with CCBA to form the first
Chinese language school in San Diego.

喺1937年，Kei Tin Wong牧師同
中華會館合作喺聖地亞哥開辦
第一間中文語文學校。

In 1937, the Chung Wah School was born – 喺1937年，中華學校正式成立 –



Rev. K.T. Wong and his wife, Edith. K.T. Wong 牧師同佢太太 Edith。
Photo: In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, P.222. Courtesy of Hing Lee.

.....
When the Wongs joined the church, they lived in the mission dormitory. The Congregational Conference of Southern California contributed \$360/year towards his salary and CCBA paid him \$500/year for teaching Chinese School. He also taught at the adult education extension at the San Diego Unified School District and was the church janitor.

Wongs 加入教會之後，佢哋住喺傳教會嘅宿舍。Congregational Conference of Southern California 一年畀360蚊作為佢哋人工。中華會館一年畀500蚊佢教中文。佢亦喺聖地亞哥聯合學校學區成人進修部教中文。佢重係教會嘅工友。

- When Rev. Kei Tin Wong and his wife, Edith, came to the Congregational Chinese Mission with their experience teaching Chinese in Tuscon and San Francisco, they were confident they could start a Chinese school at the Mission.

Kei Tin Wong 牧師同佢嘅太太 Edith 係圖森同三藩市有教中文嘅經驗。佢哋加入 Congregational Chinese Mission 之後有信心可以喺傳教會開辦一間中文學校。

- When he wrote the directors of the Chinese Benevolent Association to seek financial support, he received an enthusiastic response and proceeded to form the Chung Wah School.

佢寫信畀中華會館嘅理事尋求金錢上嘅幫助。佢得到熱烈嘅回覆，並成立中華學校。

In 1937, the Chung Wah School was born – 喺1937年，中華學院正式成立 –



Rev. K.T. Wong and his wife, Edith. K.T. Wong 牧師同佢太太 Edith。
Photo: In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, P.222. Courtesy of Hing Lee.

.....
When the Wongs joined the church, they lived in the mission dormitory. The Congregational Conference of Southern California contributed \$360/year towards his salary and CCBA paid him \$500/year for teaching Chinese School. He also taught at the adult education extension at the San Diego Unified School District and was the church janitor.

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- In March 1937, Rev. Wong started the first Chinese language school in San Diego with 20 students, which pleased the growing number of Chinese parents who were concerned about their American-born children losing their grasp on the Chinese language and culture. ²⁴

喺1937年3月，Wong 牧師開辦咗第一間喺聖地亞哥嘅中國語文學校。學校有20個學生。家長們都好開心，因為佢哋一直擔心佢哋喺美國出世嘅小朋友會失去中國嘅語言同文化。 ²⁴

- Classes were held on the ground floor of the CCBA Building again at 426 Third Avenue in the heart of Chinatown.

中文堂再次喺唐人街中心第三街426號嘅中華會館樓下上堂。

The Chung Wah School group photo: 1937

中華學校團體相：1937



*The Chung Wah School group photo – 1937.
中華學校團體相 - 1937*

Photo: Courtesy of Meijean Chan and Harry Tom.

- The Chung Wah School formally opened in August of 1937 with an enrollment of 60, including one European-American student. By the following year enrollment increased to 80 students.²⁵

中華學校係1937年8月正式開辦，有60個學生，包括一個歐美學生。第二年學生人數增加到80個。²⁵

Principal 校長 : Tom Soon Kuey
Vice-Principal 副校長: Tom Kwack

Board of Directors 理事:

Joe Lowe
Quon Choak
Tom Ming
Thomas Quin
Tom Gan Yee
Tom Hull Mun

Chairperson of Chinese Benevolent Association 中華會館會長: Phillip Hom

Teachers 老師: Kei Tin Wong, wife Edith (and two others 另外重有兩位).

Since the majority of the Chinese in San Diego were from Kwangtong (Canton) Province in China, the school taught Cantonese, but advanced students also studied Mandarin.

因為大部分係聖地亞哥嘅華人都係嚟自廣東，所以學校教廣東話。但係高級班嘅學生都會學普通話。

The Chung Wah School group photo: 1938

中華學校團體相：1938



*The Chung Wah School group photo – 1938.
中華學校團體相 - 1938
Photo: Courtesy of Chinese School of San Diego.*

Five practical topics were offered 課程包括五個實用嘅主題:

- Translation 翻譯
- Writing 習字
- Composition (including journalism) 寫作 (包括新聞學)
- History 歷史
- Geography 地理

K.T. Wong taught the older students up to 20 years old.
His wife, Edith Wong taught the younger students, who had to be at least 7 years old.

K.T. Wong教歲數大啲，到20歲嘅學生。佢太太就教歲數細啲，至少7歲嘅小朋友。

Classes met 2 hours a day starting at 5 P.M. on weekdays and at 10 A.M. on Saturdays.

中文堂一堂兩個鐘。平日晏晝5點開始，禮拜六朝早10點開始。

The school was financed by businesses and individuals through CCBA.
There was no tuition.²⁶

學校通過中華會館由企業同個人提供資助。學生唔需要交學費。²⁶

The Chung Wah School was a big success and went on for almost 10 years. 中華學校取得巨大嘅成就並持續差唔多十年。

It's China In America---Right Here In S. D



**80 S. D. Chinese Students
Learn Language Of Orient**

Alan Quin, Jimmy Hom, Mable Lowe, and Rose Hom.

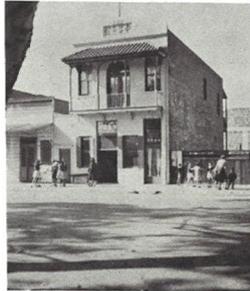
The fighting in China may be very clear and understandable to their parents, but to all the little Americanized Chinese, boys and girls in the Chinese school here, the conflict in Asia is as hard to understand as the figures of the Chinese language.

months ago in the Chinese Benevolent Association hall at 426 Third-st and the 80 students are just beginning to make a dent in their difficult studies.

K. T. Wong, pastor of the Chinese mission, teaches the class of eager students up to 20 years old, and his wife, teaches the young

CHINESE SCHOOL

Church sponsored or supported Chinese language schools have been decades old interest. Late 1930's school at 3rd Av.



58

Local coverage of the new Chung Wah School - 1938.
當地關於新中華學校嘅報道 - 1938。
Photo: Courtesy of David Seid.

- Because it was tuition-free, there was no excuse for parents not to send their children to Chinese School.

因為學費全免，家長都帶小朋友去中文學校。

- Chung Wah School was the first official Chinese School in San Diego. K.T. Wong inspired and motivated an entire generation empowering them with understanding their language, culture and heritage.

中華學校係聖地亞哥第一間正式嘅中文學校。K.T. Wong啟發同激發咗新一代去了解佢哋嘅語言、文化同傳統。

- (Upper photo) Rev. K. T. Wong teaching the geography of China to his pupils: Alan Quin, Jimmy Hom, Mable Lowe and Rose Hom.

(上圖) K.T. Wong 牧師向佢嘅學生教授中國地理知識：
Alan Quim, Jimmy Hom, Mable Lowe同Rose Hom。

The spirit was high at the Chung Wah School. – Cont.

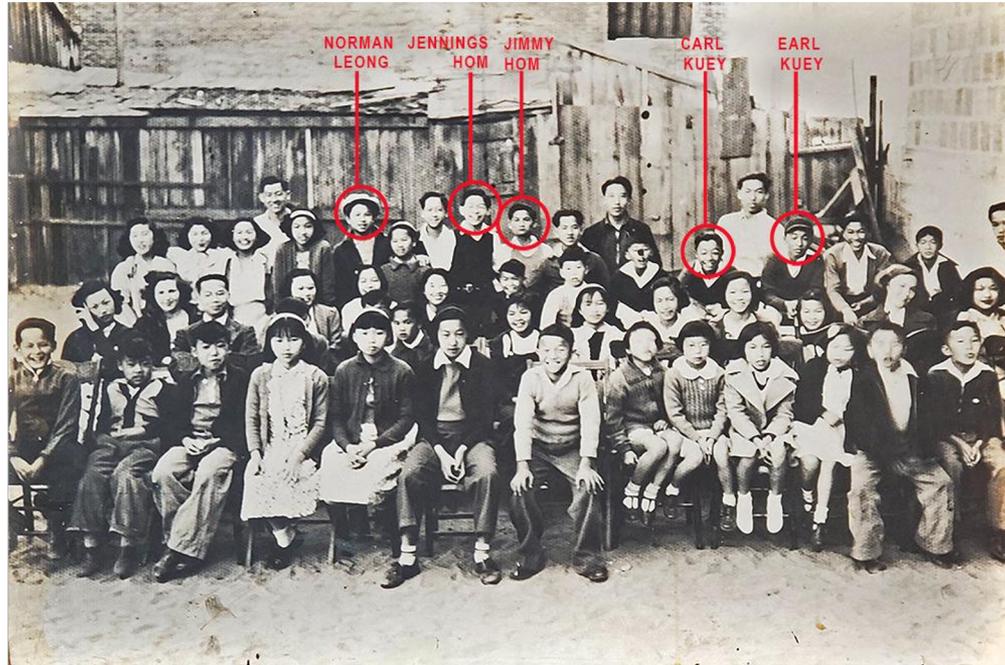
中華學校高尚嘅精神。 – Cont.

- Principal, Tom Soon Kuey, wrote the school anthem, which reflected the spirit of the Chung Wah School.²⁷

校長 Tom Soon Kuey寫咗首校歌，反映中華學校嘅精神。²⁷

*I love beautiful China,
A glorious and heavenly country.
A five thousand years of ancient history,
Our culture grows like a long rainbow.
The foundation of a people lies in children,
Let us study the language,
Let us brighten the light of our culture.
Chung Wah School has a great system,
We are taught patiently in different subjects.
All young people should work hard,
To strengthen our body and our mind.
Learning by our teachers step by step,
Let us grow both in morality and knowledge.
Let us brighten the light of our culture.*

After the December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, all able men between 18 and 64 had to serve in the military. Some Chinese School students volunteered to join the Army Air Corps together.
喺1941年12月7號珍珠港襲擊事件之後，所有18至64歲有能力嘅男人都要參軍。有啲中文學校嘅學生都自願一齊加入空軍。



The Chung Wah School group photo – 1938.
中華學校團體相 - 1938
Photo: Courtesy of Chinese School of San Diego..

On December 13th, 1943, President Franklin Roosevelt signed a law repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act, allowing an immigration quota of 105 Chinese a year. It also granted immigrants naturalization rights for the first time.

喺1943年12月13號，總統Franklin Roosevelt 簽咗一條法例廢除排華法案，一年畀105個中國人移民美國，亦都第一次授予入籍權。

On September 13, 1945,
K. T. Wong was naturalized as an American citizen.²⁸

喺1945年9月13號，K. T. Wong成為美國公民。²⁸

When K. T. Wong and Edith Wong
left the Church in 1946,
the Chung Wah School closed.²⁹

K.T. Wong同Edith Wong喺1946年離開教會，
中華學校都閉咗。²⁹

It wouldn't be until 1959
that the Chinese Community Church
and the CCBA would revive the
Chung Wah School.

直到1959年，
聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會同中華會館
重新開辦中華學校。

Chung Wah School reopened in 1959 at the Chinese Community Church on First Avenue.
喺1959年，中華學校係第一街嘅聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會重開。



The Congregational Chinese Mission had changed its name to Chinese Community Church in 1950.

喺1950年，Congregational Chinese Mission 改名做聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會。

https://www.ucc.org/about-us_hidden-histories-2_chinese_congregationalism

*Digital mockup of Chinese Community Church circa 1959
by John LeeWong.*

- By the 1950s, the size of the congregation was flourishing thanks to the War Brides Act of 1945. Besides church services in English and Chinese and Sunday School classes for children, the Chinese Community Church sponsored a Ladies' Guild, Men's Club, Teenagers Club, picnics, youth outings, a Vacation Bible School during the summers and a Christmas night service for the whole family.³⁰

直到1950年代，因為1945年《准籍民華妻入美法案》，所以信眾人數大幅上升。除咗有中英文禮拜同主日學界小朋友，聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會重贊助咗女子協會、男子俱樂部、青少年俱樂部、野餐、青少年郊遊、夏季聖經學校同聖誕夜彌撒畀一家大細參加。³⁰

- In 1959, the Chinese Community Church and CCBA reopened the Chung Wha School and Harry Tom, the President and Treasurer, recruited all the American-born Chinese children in San Diego to attend.³¹

喺1959年，聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會同中華會館重開中華學校。主席兼司庫嘅Harry Tom請所有喺聖地亞哥出世嘅美國華裔小朋友去上堂。³¹

Chung Wah School reopened in 1959 at the Chinese Community Church on First Avenue.
喺1959年，中華學校係第一街嘅聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會重開。



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*Digital mockup of Chinese Community Church circa 1959
by John LeeWong.*

- The school was open to children ages six and up. It was open Monday through Friday, from 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. The students sang the Republic of China National Anthem everyday before classes began.

學校開放畀6歲以上嘅小朋友。學校上課時間係禮拜一到禮拜五，由晏晝四點半到六點半。學生每日上堂之前都會唱中華民國國歌。

- Tuition was \$12/month. Students walked, took the bus and carpoled to school from across the city.³²

學費一個月12蚊。學生行路、搭巴士或者夾埋一齊坐私家車返學。³²

Chung Wah School reopened in 1959 at the Chinese Community Church on First Avenue.
喺1959年，中華學校係第一街嘅聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會重開。



The classes for the older students were held in the sanctuary and the younger students were taught in separate classrooms in the dormitory building. Here are the names of some of the Chinese School students:³³

大個啲嘅學生喺教堂到上堂。細個啲嘅學生就喺宿舍樓嘅課室上堂。呢度係一部分中文學校學生嘅名。³³

OLDER STUDENTS 大個啲嘅學生:

Steven Tom, Richard Hom, Betty Hom, Omar Hom, Amy Lee, Sue Low, Anna Tom, Jimmy Yee, Gregory Yee, Emma Hom, Carolyn Hee, Judy Dare, Ronald Dare, Richard Dare, Paul Jung, Carol Jung, Helen Jung, Jimmy Lee, Susie Lee, Jean Lee, Marie Soohoo, Evelyn Lew, Jimmy Lew, Herbie Low, George Joe Jr., Nancy Joe, Jerry Hom Jr., Dexter Hom, Fanton Hom, Jasmin Hom, Jean Wong, Shirley Wong, Judy Park, Sandra Tom, Randal Tom...and others 同其他學生

YOUNGER STUDENTS 細個啲嘅學生:

David Seid, Devin Hom, Jeffrey Hom, Connie Hom, Ronnie Low, John Hom, David Dare, John Lee, Henry Soohoo, Guymon Tom, Philip Lew, Teddy Hom, Victor Hom, Donna Young, Sharon Wong, Gerri Yee, Johnny and Benjie (last name unknown)...and others 同其他學生

The Chung Wah School was on the move from 1960 to 1961.³⁴

中華學校由1960年到1961年一直嚟到搬校舍。³⁴

After the church building on First Avenue was sold in 1960, the Chinese School was relocated several times until it finally settled down at the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association building at 438 Third Avenue in the heart of Chinatown in 1961. The church services were held temporarily at St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Fifth and Nutmeg.

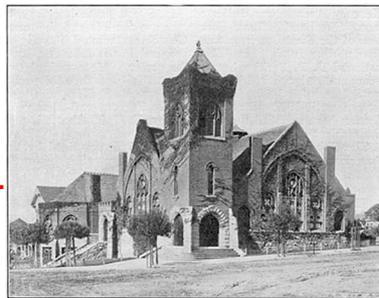
第一街嘅教堂嚟1960年賣咗之後，學校搬咗幾次，最後嚟1961年坐落嚟唐人街中心第三街438號中華會館入面。教會服務暫時嚟第五街同Nutmeg街號St. Paul's Episcopal Church舉行。



In 1959, the Chung Wah School was held at the Chinese Community Church at 645 First Avenue.

嚟1959年，中華學校嚟第一街645號嘅聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會

Principal/Teacher 校長 / 老師: Miss Liu



In 1960, it was moved to the First Congregational Church at Sixth Avenue and A Street.

嚟1960年，學校搬到第六街同A街之間嘅First Congregational Church

Principal/Teachers 校長 / 老師: Mr. Robert Yung and his wife 同佢太太, Cynthia



Then it was moved to the First Baptist Church at Tenth Avenue and E Street.

之後搬到第十街同E街之間嘅First Baptist Church



By 1961, Chung Wah School settled into the CCBA Building on 438 Third Avenue.

直到1961年，中華學校坐落嚟第三街438號嘅中華會館

Principal/Teacher 校長 / 老師: Mr. Lam

Chung Wah School, 1961.³⁵ 中華學校，1961³⁵



Chung Wah School – 1961
中華學校 – 1961

Photo: Courtesy of San Diego Chinese
Historical Museum.

- Unlike in the late 1920s and '30s, when Chinese School classes were held on the ground floor, in 1961 the Chung Wah School classes were held upstairs in CCBA Building.

同1920年代尾同1930年代唔同，嗰陣中文堂喺樓下。喺1961年，中華學校嘅中文堂喺中華會館嘅樓上上堂。

- **Principal & Teacher 校長兼老師: Mr. Lam,**
A foreign student who was attending Cal-Western University in Point Loma.

一位喺Point Loma Cal-Western University 讀書嘅留學生。

- Classes were held Monday through Friday, 4:30 p.m.- 6:30 p.m. with a 20-minute recess.

中文堂喺禮拜一到禮拜五，由晏晝四點半到六點半，中間有一個20分鐘嘅小息。

- Students came from all over the city, including Point Loma, North Park, Hillcrest, El Cajon Blvd., Logan Heights, National City and the State College area.

學生嚟自全市，包括Point Loma, North Park, Hillcrest, El Cajon Blvd., Logan Heights, National City 同 the State College 地區。

Chung Wah School, 1962. 中華學校，1962

CHINESE SCHOOL

In 1959 the Chinese School was organized to teach the Chinese children to read and write the Chinese language and learn more of the Chinese culture. This school is sponsored jointly by the Chinese Benevolent Association and the Chinese Community Church. Classes are conducted by Mrs. Joseph Quin every weekday afternoon from 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. at 428 Third Avenue.

The top honor student for 1961 is Marie Soo Moo.



Some students with the officers of the Chinese School

Officers of the Chinese School

President and Treasurer	Harry Tom
Secretary	Benny Yee
School Board	Andrew Hom
Representatives	David Gee, Mrs. Harry Jair
Principal	Mrs. Joseph Quin
Ex-officio Member	Rev. Harold Jow

- Upstairs in CCBA Building, Third Ave., Chinatown –

唐人街第三街中華會館內上層

- Principal & Teacher 校長兼老師: Yvonne Quin

A newly arrived elementary school teacher from Hong Kong.
Wife of one of Ah Quin's grandsons, Joseph Quin.

佢係岩岩喺香港嚟嘅小學老師。Ah Quin嘅孫Joseph Quin嘅太太。

- School Board 學校理事: Harry Tom, Mrs. Harry Jair, Andrew Hom, David Gee.

- Top Honor Student for 1961 1961年最高榮譽學生: Marie Soohoo

1962 Class Photo 班相 –

Photo: Annual Chinese Chamber of Commerce
Lunar New Year Promotion Book.

Courtesy of Jeffery Hom and Woo Chee Chong Family.

*Chung Wah School
Group Photo
1962
中華學校團體相
1962*

*Photo: From Annual
Chinese Chamber of
Commerce
Lunar Near Year
Promotion Book.*

*Courtesy of
Jeffery Hom and Woo
Chee Chong Family.*



*Yvonne Quin.
Principal and
Teacher
校長兼老師*

Students (From top row down, left to tight) 學生 (由上至下，左至右) :

Row 1 第一行: Laurie Hom, Connie Hom, Devin Hom. **Row 2 第二行:** Mary Hom, Anna Tom, Betty Hom,

Anna Wong. **Row 3 第三行:** Jerry Woon, Omar Hom, Caroline Hee, Jean Wong, Marie Soohoo. Jean Lee, Susie Lee, Jack Woon, Sharon Wong, Jerry Hom Jr.

Row 4 第四行: Alan Wong. **Row 5 第五行:** John Lee, Henry Soohoo, Jeffery Hom, (Unknown boy), Teddy Hom. David Seid, Guymon Tom.

Chung Wah School, 1962.³⁶ – *Cont.* 中華學校，1962³⁶ – *Cont.*



Chinese School Entry Level Textbook – 1962.
中文學校入門班教科書

- Students shared one large room with a blackboard as the divider. Ages 7 to 10 sat at wood desks in the front half of the room, while the older students sat around a huge wood conference table in the back. Mrs. Quin would alternate teaching on both sides of the blackboard.

學生共用課室。課室用黑板分隔開。7至10歲嘅學生坐喺課室前半嘅木枱。歲數大啲嘅學生就圍住坐喺課室後半嘅會議枱。Quin老師會喺兩面輪流教書。

- The students also practiced special songs and dances for group performances at cultural events, holidays and festivities throughout the year: Lunar New Year, Double Ten - National Day, Hall of China International Festivals, etc.

學生會為一年入面嘅文化活動、假期、節日嘅團體表演練習特別嘅歌舞，包括農曆新年、雙十國慶節、Hall of China International Festival等。

- Final exams with prizes for top students in the both age groups.

兩班期終考試最好成績嘅學生都會有獎品。

*Chung Wah School
Group Photo
1963
中華學校團體相
1963*

*Photo: From Annual
Chinese Chamber of
Commerce
Lunar Near Year
Promotion Book.*

*Courtesy of
Henry Soohoo.*



*Wilfred Lee,
Principal and
Teacher
校長兼老師*

Students (From top row down, left to right) 學生 (由上至下，左至右) :

Row 1 第一行: Devin Hom, Guymon Tom, Dexter Hom, John Lee,
David Seid, Jeffery Hom. **Row2 第二行:** Jean Lee Susie Lee, Anna Tom, Betty Hom, Jimmy Lee, Jerry Hom Jr.,
Mary Hom, Jerry Woon, Jack Woon, Omar Hom. **Row 3 第三行:** Teddy Hom, Connie Hom, Laurie Hom, Sylvia
Hom.



Newspaper clipping from the Evening Tribune, October – 1963.
 十月 Evening Tribune 嘅新聞剪報 – 1963.
 Courtesy of Jeff Hom and the Woo Chee Chong Family.

Chung Wah School, 1963. – Cont. 中華學校，1963. – Cont.

- Wilfred taught the older students seated around one huge wood conference table behind the blackboard. His sister, Veronica, taught the younger kids seated on the front side of the blackboard.

Wilfred教大啲嘅學生。佢哋圍住坐喺黑板後面嘅木製大會議枱。Veronica就教坐喺黑板前面細個啲嘅學生。

- Newspaper clipping from the Evening Tribune featuring some of the Chinese School students: Devin Hom, Jeffrey Hom, Connie Hom and John Lee dressed in festive Chinese costumes with one of the Lucky Lion dancers, Jack Chan, at the Hall of China in Balboa Park to celebrate the October 10th, 1911 overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty, which marked the beginning and birth of the Chinese Republic.

Evening Tribune嘅剪報有一部份中文學校嘅學生：Devin Hom, Jeffrey Hom, Connie Hom同John Lee著住中國節日嘅服裝，同其中一個舞獅表演人員Jack Chan喺Balboa Park嘅Hall of China慶祝1911年10月10號。嗰日滿朝昇推翻，係中華民國嘅開始。

Chung Wah School student quotes³⁷, 1963. – *Cont.*

中華學校學生語錄³⁷, 1963. – *Cont.*

“I am impressed when I look back now how we all learned to use brush and ink which is rarely taught these days in Chinese classes.”
「諗返轉頭，我哋嗰陣學用而加好少用嘅毛筆同墨，真係好深刻。」

– *Connie Hom*

“I remember Harry Tom sold calligraphy supplies from the trunk of his car.”
「我記得Harry Tom喺佢車尾箱到賣毛筆字嘅用品。」

– *David Seid*

“I was a little kid and not very studious. I remember a Chinese herb shop or apothecary next door... We used to go there after Chinese school to get ginger pieces for a treat... the ginger was very hot.”
「我仲好細個嗰陣，我唔係好鍾意讀書。我記得隔離有間藥材舖……我哋放學之後過去買薑片……啲薑片好辣。」

– *Sylvia Hom*

“I always thought the CCBA Chinese silk costumes were a treat to wear.”

「我成日覺得著中華會館嘅中國絲綢服裝係一種享受。」

– *Connie Hom*

“Many of us came back from recess late and Worfred lined us up and smacked the knuckles of all of us.

We were just following the older boys like Johnny Lee Wong and Guymon.”

「我哋好多人小息之後都遲咗返嚟。Worfred要我哋排好，罰我哋。我哋都係學啲師兄，好似Johnny Lee Wong同Guymon。」

– *Laurie Hom*

“I was four when I started going to Chinese school. Yvonne Quin became my teacher.

She was very kind to us. I remember thinking she was very pretty in her cheongsams and that she smiled a lot.”

「我四歲嘅時候開始返中文學校。Yvonne Quin係我嘅老師。佢對我哋好好。我重記得我個陣覺得佢著旗袍好靚，佢重成日笑。」

– *Connie Hom*

I felt at a disadvantage because the other kids spoke Chinese at home all the time. Our parents spoke with us in English.”

「我父母同我哋講英文。其他小朋友嘅父母係屋企都係同佢哋講中文。佢哋比較有優勢。」

– *Connie Hom*



*Traditional jop-gee workbook, ink box and brush...
傳統習字簿、墨盒同毛筆。……*

Some of the Chung Wah School students from 1959 to 1963.

由1959年到1963年中華學校一部分嘅學生。

David Dare

Judy Dare

Richard Dare

Ronald Dare

Carolyn Hee

Adrienne Hom

Betty Hom 1 (Pullman Cafeteria)

Betty Hom 2 (China Land)

Connie Hom

Devin Hom

Dexter Hom

Emma Hom

Fanton Hom

Fong (Amy) Hom

Jasmine Hom

Jeffery Hom

Jerry Hom Jr.

Jimmy Hom

Laurie Hom

Mary Hom 1 (Pullman Cafeteria)

Mary Hom 2 (China Land)

Omar Hom

Richard Hom 1 (Pullman Cafeteria)

Richard Hom 2 (Arrow Laundry)

Sylvia Hom

Teddy Hom

Victor Hom

George Joe Jr.

Nancy Joe

Carol Jung

Helen Jung

Paul Jung

Amie Lee (LeeWong)

Jean Lee (LeeWong)

John Lee (LeeWong)

Jimmy Lee (LeeWong)

June Lee (LeeWong)

Susie Lee (LeeWong)

Willy Lee (LeeWong)

Alice Lew

Evelyn Lew

Jimmy Lew

Johnny Lew

Philip Lew

Herbie Low

Ronnie Low

Sue Low

Judy Sam

David Seid

Henry Soohoo

Marie Soohoo

Nancy Tam

Anna Tom

Guymon Tom

Sandra Tom

Steven Tom

Randal Tom

Jack Woon

Jerry Woon

Alan Wong

Anna Wong

Shirley Wong

Geri Yee

Gregory Yee

Howard Yee

Due to the shrinking enrollment in 1963,
the Chung Wah School in Chinatown
was closed and relocated to the
Chinese Community Church on 47th Street.

由於喺1963年學生人數一直減少，
喺唐人街嘅中華學校門咗，搬到去
第47街嘅聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會。

Rev. Joseph Ma embraced
and continued the Chung Wah School
at the church from 1964 thru 1969.

由1964年到1969年，Joseph Ma牧師接受
並喺教會繼續開辦中華學校。

In February of 1964, with the continued financial support of the CCBA, Rev. Ma and his wife, Virginia, began teaching Chinese School at the church.
喺1964年2月，繼續喺中華會館嘅財政支持之下，
Ma牧師同佢太太Virginia開始喺教會教中文。



Rev. Joseph Ma
牧師 Joseph Ma

Photo: Chinese Community
Centennial Book, P. 45.

- However, classes at the church were cut back to only one day a week, Saturdays from 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m., for children to learn Cantonese. By 1966, enrollment would increase to 34 students.

但係，教會嘅中文堂被減到一個禮拜得一日。中文堂喺禮拜六，由上晝10點到中午12點，畀小朋友學廣東話。直到1966年，學生人數增加到34個。

- Adult Chinese conversation classes were held on Tuesdays from 7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.³⁸

成人中文會話班係喺禮拜二由夜晚7點半到9點。³⁸



Chinese Community Church on 47th Street.
喺第47街嘅聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會
Photo: Chinese Community Church Centennial
Book cover.

In February of 1964, with the continued financial support of the CCBA, Rev. Ma and his wife, Virginia, began teaching Chinese School at the church.
喺1964年2月，繼續喺中華會館嘅財政支持之下，
Ma牧師同佢太太Virginia開始喺教會教中文。



Rev. Joseph Ma
牧師 Joseph Ma

Photo: Chinese Community
Centennial Book, P. 45.

- In 1969, before leaving for a new pastorate at the First Methodist Church in L.A. Chinatown,³⁹ Rev. Ma asked Dr. Irene Cheng to consider starting a Chinese School program at the church.⁴⁰

喺1969年，Ma牧師喺離開去洛杉磯唐人街嘅新教區First Methodist Church之前，叫Dr. Irene Cheng 考慮喺教會開辦中文學校課程。



Chinese Community Church on 47th Street.
喺第47街嘅聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會
Photo: Chinese Community Church Centennial
Book cover.

In 1970 , Dr. Irene Cheng founded
Chung Hwa School of San Diego, Inc.
at the Chinese Community Church.

喺1970年，Dr. Irene Cheng喺
聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會創立
聖地亞哥中華學校。

The Chung Hwa School of San Diego: 1970 - 1993. 聖地亞哥中華學校：1970 - 1993



*Dr. Irene Cheng – 1995
Photo: In Search of Gold Mountain.
Photo by Murray Lee during oral
interview.*

- Dr. Irene Cheng served as the school's administrator while she was a full-time professor at the University of California, San Diego.

Dr. Irene Cheng 喺加州大學聖地亞哥分校做全職教授嘅同時喺中華學校擔任行政助理。

- In 1970, she revitalized and expanded the church's Chinese Language School to include both Cantonese and Mandarin instruction with three principal teachers (Kitty Tow, Ming S Lin, Chun C. Lin and a handful of well wishers).⁴¹

喺1970年，佢將教會嘅中文語文學校重新振興並擴展到有廣東話堂同普通話堂。當時有三個主要嘅老師(Kitty Tow, Ming S Lin, Chun C. Lin) 同埋幾個有心人。⁴¹

The Chung Hwa School of San Diego: 1970 - 1993. 聖地亞哥中華學校：1970 - 1993



Dr. Irene Cheng – 1995
Photo: In Search of Gold Mountain.
Photo by Murray Lee during oral
interview.

- In 1971, she registered the school with the State Department of Education in San Diego as Chung Hwa School of San Diego, Inc. It was incorporated as a non-profit organization separate from the church, even though its classes were conducted at the church.⁴²

喺1971年，佢向加州嘅國家教育部註冊學校為聖地亞哥中華學校。雖然中文堂係喺教會進行，但係一個獨立於教會嘅非牟利組織。⁴²

- The school began with 43 students in 1970 and flourished to 93 students in 1977.⁴³

學校由1970年嘅43個學生開始發展到1977年嘅93個學生。

- In the mid-1980s the Chung Hwa School offered Mandarin and Cantonese classes for beginner, intermediate and advanced students.

喺1980年代中，中華學校提供普通話堂同廣東話堂畀初級、中級同高級嘅學生。

The Chung Hwa School of San Diego: 1970 - 1993. 聖地亞哥中華學校：1970 - 1993



- Dr. Irene Cheng was born in Hong Kong in 1904 to Eurasian tycoon Sir Robert Ho Tung and his wife, Lady Clara Ho Tung.

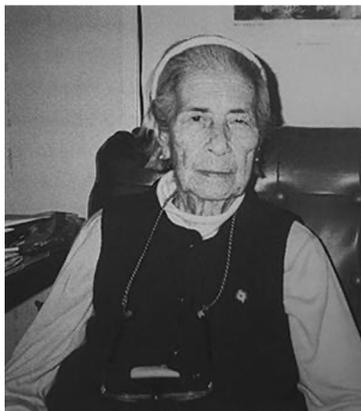
Dr. Irene Cheng 1904年喺香港出世，喺歐亞大亨Sir Robert Ho Tung同佢太太Lady Clara Ho Tung嘅女。

- She received her B.A. in Hong Kong in 1925, her M.A. from Columbia in 1929, and her Ph.D. from London University in 1936.⁴⁴

1925年，佢喺香港獲得學士學位。1929年喺哥倫比亞獲得碩士學位。1936年喺倫敦大學獲得博士學位。⁴⁴

The Chung Hwa School of San Diego: 1970 - 1993.

聖地亞哥中華學校：1970 - 1993



- Cheng became a professor at Lingnan University in Guangzhou and a staff member of the Ministry of Education in Nanjing before returning to Hong Kong where she became the first senior education officer in 1948. She was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1961.⁴⁵

喺佢1948年返香港擔任第一位高級教育官員之前，佢喺廣州嶺南大學任職教授並且係南京市教育部嘅工作人員。喺1961年，佢被伊麗莎白女王二世任命為大英帝國勳章官。⁴⁵

- She spent many years as a lecturer on Chinese cultural life at the University of California, San Diego, and in community colleges and elementary and secondary schools, and was a speaker for many service clubs in San Diego prior to founding Chung Hwa School of San Diego, Inc.

喺佢創立聖地亞哥中華學校之前，她曾經喺加州大學聖地亞哥分校、社區學院同中小學擔任中國文化生活講師多年，並喺好多聖地亞哥嘅服務俱樂部擔任講者。

Dr. Cheng set up the school to cultivate the child's complete personality, by teaching Chinese language and culture: 1970 – 1993

Dr. Cheng 成立學校，通過教授中國語言同文化嚟培養小朋友嘅人格：1970年至1993年

The curriculum included Conversation, Calligraphy, Reading, History, Geography, Music, Art and Drama. There were 7 different class levels (3 in Mandarin, 3 in Cantonese and 1 in Oral Mandarin for adults). Students only met on Tuesdays 4:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m. and Saturdays 9:00 a.m.-12:30 pm, while adults met on Saturdays. The \$45 tuition per 3-month terms fell short of the overall costs, so Dr. Cheng had to seek the support of family and friends in Hong Kong.⁴⁶

課程包括會話、書法、閱讀、歷史、地理、音樂、藝術同戲劇。班別共有7個唔同嘅等級（3班普通話、3班廣東話同1班普通話口語）。學生淨係喺禮拜二晏晝4點到6點同禮拜六朝早9點到晏晝12點半上堂。成人就喺禮拜六上堂。因為每3個月45蚊嘅學費低過總支出，所以Dr. Cheng要搵香港嘅家人同朋友支持。⁴⁶



Chung Hwa Chinese School of San Diego 4th Anniversary group photo with Principal, Mr. Victor O. Chain seated in the center – 1974.
中華學校四周年團體相（校長Mr. Victor O. Chain坐於正中央）- 1974
Photo: Chung Hwa School of San Diego 10th Anniversary booklet.



Dr. Irene Cheng teaching sentence construction to Denise Sue.
Dr. Irene Cheng向Denise Sue教授句子結構。
Photo: Chung Hwa School of San Diego 10th Anniversary booklet.



Chak Ho and Ly Ky with their Cantonese instructor, Donna Le – 1974.
同Ly Ky 同埋佢哋嘅廣東話老師 Donna Le - 1974
Photo: Chung Hwa Newsletter 06/1985.



中華學校校歌

CHUNG HWA SCHOOL SCHOOL SONG



乘 著 長 風 高 高 飛 去
 Ch'eng cho ch'ang feng gao gao fei ch'u
 sol sol do mi re do re
 Riding on the long winds, flying higher and higher,

到 崑 崙 山 上,
 Dao Kun Lun Shan shang
 mi re mi fa sol
 We reach the top of the Kun Lun mountains.

回 首 東 望: 長 城 蜿 蜒,
 Hui shou dung wang: Ch'ang Ch'eng wan yen,
 sol sol mi la sol sol mi do
 We turn our heads and see in the East: the Great Wall crawling
 along like a dragon,

五 嶽 為 屏 幃。
 Wu Yue wei p'ing jang.
 re re mi re do
 The five famous mountains standing like screens.

黃 河 黃, 長 江 長,
 Huang Ho huang Ch'ang Jiang ch'ang,
 sol sol sol mi mi mi
 The Hwang Ho is yellow, the Yangtze Kiang is long,

肥 沃 稱 珠 江。
 Fei woh ch'eng Chu Jiang.
 re do re mi re
 The Pearl River is rich and fertile.

大 好 河 山, 美 麗 雄 壯
 Da hao ho shan, mei li hsiung juang,
 do la sol la do re mi mi
 Such great, good, rivers and mountains, beautiful and majestic,

是 我 的 故 鄉!
 Shi wo de gu-u hsiang!
 re do re mi-re do
 Are our Native Land.

The Chung Hwa School of San Diego also had their own school song⁴⁷: 1970 - 1993 聖地亞哥中華學校都有佢哋自己嘅校歌⁴⁷： 1970 - 1993

Riding on the long winds, flying higher and higher,

We reach the top of the Kun Lun mountains.

*We turn our heads and see in the East: the Great Wall crawling
 along like a dragon.*

The five famous mountains standing like screens.

The Hwang Ho is yellow, the Yangtze Kiang is long,

The Pearl River is rich and fertile.

Such great, good, rivers and mountains, beautiful and majestic,

Are our native land.

Chung Hwa School of San Diego school song.

聖地亞哥中華學校校歌。

Chung Hwa School of San Diego 10th Anniversary booklet, P.5.

In 1984, Sally Wong was named the Principal of Chung Hwa Chinese School of San Diego.

喺1984年，Sally Wong被任命為聖地亞哥中華中文學校嘅校長。

Sally Wong Named Principal

The Board of Directors announces the selection of Sally Tsui Wong, as Principal of the Chung Hwa School, effective immediately. Sally Wong replaces Don Kwan, who plans to concentrate on private business interests.

Ms Wong was born in Hong Kong, received her early education in Malaysia, earned college and juris doctor degrees from universities in the United States. She is conversant in Mandarin, Toishanese, Hakka, and English.

Ms Wong is very knowledgeable of the San Diego Chinese community. Currently she also serves as Executive Director of the Chinese Social Services Center. She resides in San Diego with husband, Frank and daughter Tasha. She looks forward towards meeting the parents and friends of the Chung Hwa School during Chinese New Years. Or phone calls to the School during school hours can be made to set up visits or just to chat. Ms Wong says everyone's ideas and comments on the teaching program and school improvements are sought.

Photo: Highlight in the Chung Hwa Newsletter – Winter/1985

- Sally was ideal for the position because she always had a passion for the Chinese language.

Sally喺呢個職位嘅理想人選，因為佢對中文充滿熱情。

- She was born in Hong Kong, grew up in North Borneo, earned her college and law degree in the United States, and was fluent in Mandarin, Cantonese, Hakka and English.

佢喺香港出世，喺北婆羅洲長大。佢喺美國獲得大學同法律學位。佢講流利普通話、廣東話、客家話同英文。



*Sally Wong
Photo: Courtesy of
San Diego Chinese Historical
Museum*

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Photo: Highlight in the Chung Hwa Newsletter – Winter/1985

- Sally was also very well respected in the San Diego Chinese Community, was Director of the Chinese Social Services Center and was the mother of a young daughter.⁴⁸

Sally喺華人社區都好受人尊敬。佢係華人服務中心嘅負責人，亦係一個年輕女兒嘅媽媽。⁴⁸

- Sally would play an important role in the school's future.

Sally對學校嘅未來扮演重要嘅角色。



*Sally Wong
Photo: Courtesy of
San Diego Chinese Historical
Museum*

Chung Hwa Chinese School of San Diego: 1970-1993 – Cont.

聖地亞哥中華中文學校：1970 - 1993 – Cont.



Student ribbon dancers: (Standing left) Arlene Tuey, (Standing right) Gloria or Denise Tuey, (Seated bottom left) Ardy Hom, (Seated bottom right) Gloria or Denise Tuey.

Photo: Chung Hwa School 10th Anniversary Book, P. 24.

Student singers (unknown) and lion dancer (Matt Tom).

Photo: CCC Centennial Book, P.41

- The Chung Hwa Chinese School of San Diego raised awareness of the local Chinese community by producing an “International Hour” program for Channel 8 TV, staging a lion dance and lending Chinese artifacts to the Broadway Department Store in Fashion Valley.⁴⁹

聖地亞哥中華學校為第八電視台製作有舞獅表演嘅“International Hour”節目，並將中國文物借畀係Fashion Valley嘅百老匯百貨公司，以提高對當地華人社區嘅認識。⁴⁹

Chung Hwa Chinese School of San Diego: 1970-1993 – Cont.

聖地亞哥中華中文學校：1970 - 1993 – Cont.



學生絲帶舞表演者：(左上) Arlene Tuey，(右上) Gloria or Denise Tuey，
(左下) Ardy Hom，(右下) Gloria or Denise Tuey

Photo: Chung Hwa School 10th Anniversary Book, P. 24.

Student singers (unknown) and lion dancer (Matt Tom).

Photo: CCC Centennial Book, P.41

- The school also provided information on Chinese culture for stage productions for the Miss Chinatown Pageant during the Chinese Lunar New Year festivities.

學校重為喺農曆新年期間舉行嘅唐人街小姐選美比賽嘅舞台製作提供中國文化嘅資料。

- For many years, the Chung Hwa Chinese School of San Diego was the premier Chinese school in San Diego and changed the lives of many American-born Chinese children.

多年嚟，聖地亞哥中華中文學校係喺聖地亞哥最好嘅中文學校，亦改變咗好多美國出世嘅華人小朋友嘅生活。

Between 1979 and 1988
several other Chinese schools opened
from North County to South Bay
to meet the growing needs of
immigrating Chinese families.

喺1979年到1988年間，
由北縣到南灣都開咗其他幾間中文學校
嚟滿足一直增長嘅中國移民家庭嘅需求。

In 1993, Dr. Irene Cheng decided to close
Chung Hwa School of San Diego
because of diminishing funding.⁵⁰

喺1993年，因為資金減少，所以Dr. Irene
Cheng決定閉咗聖地亞哥中華學校。⁵⁰

Sally Wong, the school principal,
would reopen the school later that year as the
Chinese School of San Diego
with her personal funding. ⁵¹

學校校長Sally Wong同年後期
用個人資金重開學校，
名為聖地亞哥中文學校。⁵¹

From 1993 - 2008, the Chinese School of San Diego grew by leaps and bounds.
由1993年到2008年，聖地亞哥中文學校發展迅速。

Sally's vision was to make the school's Chinese Language and Culture Program available to students of all ethnicities, and to make the Chinese School of San Diego the only fully-accredited Chinese language program in the county. The Chinese School of San Diego was registered with the San Diego Unified School District (SDUSD) and the Southern California Chinese Council of Schools (SCCS), and it would become the only Chinese School to receive accreditation with the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC).

Sally嘅願景係令學校可以提供中國語文同文化課程畀所有種族嘅學生，並令聖地亞哥中文學校成為縣內唯一一個受認可嘅中國語文課程。聖地亞哥中文學校已畀SDUSD同南加州中文學校聯合會（SCCS）註冊，成為唯一一間被WASC認可嘅中文學校。

*(Left) Dennis Avery,
Sally Wong-Avery's husband,
leading commencement ceremony
when Chinese School of
San Diego was at Coleman College.*

*(左圖) Dennis Avery,
Sally Wong-Avery嘅先生，
當聖地亞哥中文學校畀Coleman
College嘅時候，主持畢業典禮。*



*(Right) Sally Avery-Wong
leading the commencement
ceremony when
Chinese School of
San Diego was on Aero Dr.*

*(右圖) Sally Avery-Wong
當聖地亞哥中文學校畀Aero Dr.
嘅時候，主持畢業典禮。*

(Center) 2003 CCSD group photo at Chinese Community Church in with Sally in the center.

Photo: Courtesy of CCSD.

Photo: Courtesy of CCSD.

(中圖) 2003年CCSD畀聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會嘅團體相 (Sally於正中央)

Photo: Courtesy of CCSD.

From 1993 - 2008, the Chinese School of San Diego grew by leaps and bounds. 由1993年到2008年，聖地亞哥中文學校發展迅速。

Between 1994 and 2008, CSSD moved several times, from the Chinese Community Church to the Coleman College campus, back to the Chinese Community Church and to two different locations on Aero Drive, constantly looking for more space to expand. In 2008, Sally would finally move the Chinese School of San Diego to its current custom-built campus on Ruffin Road and launch their Chinese Bi-lingual Preschool. Between 1994 and 2008, enrollment increased by 265%, from 60 to 160 students.⁵²

喺1994年到2008年間，CSSD搬過幾次。由聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會到Coleman College，再搬返去聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會，再喺Aero Drive搬過兩次校舍，一路喺到搵更大嘅校舍去擴展。喺2008年，Sally 終於將CSSD搬到去而加喺Ruffin Road自己設計興建嘅校舍，並創立咗中英幼兒園。喺1994年到2008年間，學生人數上升咗265%，由60個學生到160個學生。⁵²

*(Left) Dennis Avery,
Sally Wong-Avery's husband,
leading commencement ceremony
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*(右圖) Sally Avery-Wong
當聖地亞哥中文學校喺Aero Dr.
嘅時候，主持畢業典禮。*

(Center) 2003 CCSD group photo at Chinese Community Church in with Sally in the center.

Photo: Courtesy of CCSD.

Photo: Courtesy of CCSD.

(中圖) 2003年CSSD喺聖地牙哥中華聯合基督教會嘅團體相 (Sally於正中央)

Photo: Courtesy of CCSD.

In 2005, Sally's husband, Dennis Avery, had bought her the building on Ruffin Road so she could create her ideal campus, which was completed in 2008.⁵³
喺2005年，Sally嘅先生Dennis Avery買咗一間喺Ruffin Road嘅建築畀佢。咁Sally就可以興建佢理想中嘅學校。學校喺2008年完工。⁵³



(Left左圖) Sally Wong-Avery. Photo Courtesy of San Diego Women's Hall of Fame.
(Right右圖) Chinese School of San Diego and Chinese Bilingual Preschool campus on Ruffing Rd.
喺Ruffin Rd. 喺聖地亞哥中文學校同中英幼兒園
Photo: Courtesy of John LeeWong.

“My ultimate dream would be to offer instruction on all the major Chinese dialects.” ⁵⁴

「我嘅最終夢想係提供所有中國主要方言嘅課程。」 ⁵⁴

– Sally Wong-Avery



Home of Chinese School of San Diego and Chinese Bilingual Preschool campus
on Ruffing Rd. Photos courtesy of CCSD.

- Today, CSSD’s program still includes both Mandarin and Cantonese language instruction for K-12 and their Bi-lingual Preschool, and foreign language credits that can be transferred to San Diego County school districts. It is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, and is open to passionate learners of any age and ethnicity.

現今，CSSD嘅課程依然為中小學生同佢哋幼兒園學生提供普通話同廣東話課程，亦有被WASC認可嘅聖地亞哥學區高中外語轉學分課程。學校開放畀任何年齡同種族，對學習充滿熱誠嘅人士。

“My ultimate dream would be to offer instruction on all the major Chinese dialects.” ⁵⁴

「我嘅最終夢想係提供所有中國主要方言嘅課程。」 ⁵⁴

– Sally Wong-Avery



Home of Chinese School of San Diego and Chinese Bilingual Preschool campus on Ruffing Rd. Photos courtesy of CCSD.

- CSSD’s campus has 14 indoor classrooms, a privately owned gallery of ancient Chinese art for its students’ cultural enrichment and appreciation, and a full commercial kitchen for student meal preparation and cooking classes.

CSSD嘅校園有14間課室，一個私人擁有嘅中國古代藝術畫廊，以豐富學生嘅文化同鑑賞力，同埋一間完整嘅商用廚房，可以為學生準備飯菜同烹飪堂。

- CSSD is also fully compliant with the latest California State Covid-19 safety guidelines.

CSSD重完全符合最新嘅加利福尼亞州2019年新型冠狀病毒（COVID-19）嘅安全準則。

Since 1993, CCSD has remained committed to giving students of all ages and ethnicities in San Diego the best Chinese language/cultural enrichment program.⁵⁵
由1993年以嚟，CCSD繼續堅持提供最好嘅中文同文化課程比所有年齡同種族嘅學生。⁵⁵



- CCSD's teaching staff are from Hong Kong, China, and Taiwan. The administrative team is constantly looking for the best learning materials from Asia as well as developing proprietary content for the curriculum (Chinese history, geography, literature, philosophy, Chinese customs, art, music, fashion, cuisine, etc.).

CCSD 嘅老師嚟自香港、中國、同台灣。行政團隊一路嚟到搵嚟自亞洲嘅最佳學習材料，並為課程開發專內容包括中國歷史、地理、文學、哲學、中國習俗、藝術、音樂、時尚、美食等。

Since 1993, CCSD has remained committed to giving students of all ages and ethnicities in San Diego the best Chinese language/cultural enrichment program.⁵⁵
由1993年以嚟，CCSD繼續堅持提供最好嘅中文同文化課程比所有年齡同種族嘅學生。⁵⁵

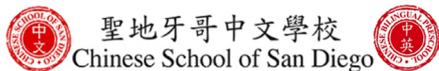


- CCSD has temporarily streamlined its regular staff of 20 bilingual instructors to a select team of 10 prolific, virtual-minded, Zoom instructors to keep students engaged with their studies during the pandemic.

CCSD暫時將佢哋20位雙語老師精簡到10位經驗豐富，會運用電腦嘅老師，喺疫症大流行期間畀學生繼續學習。

Today's landscape of Chinese Schools in San Diego.⁵⁶

現今睇聖地亞哥嘅中文學校⁵⁶



All About Mandarin Academy
@AllAboutMandarinAcademy · Language School



(Schools above displayed according to lineage...)

There are also many Mandarin preschool and K-Age 10 and 12 programs, after school Mandarin Programs and Mandarin plus multi-lingual (English/Spanish/French/Hindi) language programs in San Diego.

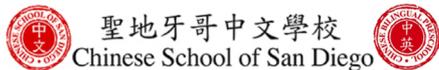


At one time, the Chung Wah School and the Chung Hwa School of San Diego were the only Chinese Schools in San Diego, but today there are more than 20 independent Mandarin/Chinese culture schools throughout San Diego County, North County and South Bay, and that number is still growing.

有一段時間，中華學校同聖地亞哥中華學校係聖地亞哥唯一嘅中文學校。但係今日睇聖地亞哥縣、北縣同南灣有超過20間獨立嘅普通話或者中國文化學校。呢個數字重增長緊。

Today's landscape of Chinese Schools in San Diego.⁵⁶

現今睇聖地亞哥嘅中文學校⁵⁶



All About Mandarin Academy
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(Schools above displayed according to lineage.)

There are also many Mandarin preschool and K-Age 10 and 12 programs, after school Mandarin Programs and Mandarin plus multi-lingual (English/Spanish/French/Hindi) language programs in San Diego.



The schools include the half-dozen well established independent Chinese language/culture schools which offer preschool or kindergarten to fully accredited high school programs; schools with multiple locations; preschool only, elementary school only, afterschool and weekend only, Mandarin instruction programs. There are also an increasing number of Mandarin/Multi-language instruction schools (i.e., Mandarin/English, Mandarin/Spanish, etc.).

學校當中有半數獨立並完善嘅中文或者文化學校提供學前班或幼稚園到受認可嘅高中轉學分課程。學校有多個校舍。有啲只係學前班，有啲只係小學，有啲只係課後同周末嘅普通話課程。普通話或者多國語言學校（例如普通話同英語，普通話同西班牙語等）嘅數量都增加緊。

Among the growing number of Chinese language schools in San Diego, Chinese School of San Diego is the only one that offers both Mandarin and Cantonese instruction. ⁵⁷

喺愈嚟愈多嘅中文語文學校入邊，淨係得聖地亞哥中文學校有提供普通語同廣東話教學。 ⁵⁷

Chinese School of San Diego
continues to lead the way with its over
100 years of Chinese School history
going back to 1885.⁵⁸

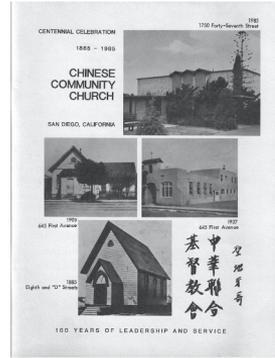
由1885年至今，超過100年歷史嘅
聖地亞哥中文學校繼續
帶領傳承中國語言同文化。

Here are some of the resources that helped me retrace the history of Chinese Schools in San Diego:

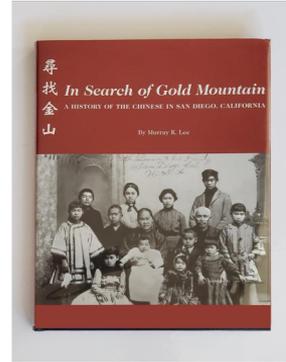
以下嘅資源幫助回顧嚟聖地亞哥中文學校嘅歷史：



1.



2.



3.

5. The San Diego Union-Tribune Reader  South China Morning Post



4.

1. Chung Hwa School 10th Anniversary Book and Newsletters. Courtesy of David Seid.
2. Chinese Community Church Centennial 1885 - 1985, Book. Courtesy of Henry Soohoo.
3. In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee. Courtesy of Sally Wong-Avery
4. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung. Recommended by Meijean Chan and Devin Chin- Lee.

5. San Diego Union Tribune.

6. San Diego Reader.

7. South China Morning Star.

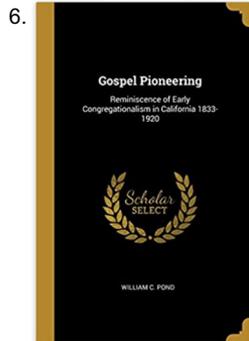
8. San Diego Chinese Historical Society Archives.

9. Gospel Pioneering: Reminiscence of Early Congregationalism in California 1833 - 1920. By William C. Pond.

10. Community editorial on the new Chung Wah School - 1938. Courtesy of David Seid.

11. <https://sandieghistory.org>

12. News clipping, Evening Tribune - Chinese National Day Celebration - 1963. Courtesy of Jeffery Hom and the Woo Chee Chong Family.



6.



10. It's China In America—Right Here In S.D.



11.

San Diego Chinese Historical Society and Museum

aka San Diego Chinese Historical Museum | San Diego, CA | www.sdchm.org

8.



12.

Retracing the History of Chinese Schools in San Diego.

追溯中文學校喺聖地亞哥嘅歷史



1870

1885



1925

1937

1959

1961

1964



1970

1988

1993

1994

2008

2021

John LeeWong ~ 03.06.21

FOOTNOTES SECTION 1:

1. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung, Providence Press, 1920. P.24, Paragraph 2.
2. Ibid. P.21, Paragraph 6.
3. Ibid. P.21, Paragraph 5.
4. Ibid. P.24, Paragraph 2.
5. Ibid. P.25, Paragraph 2.
6. Ibid. P.25, Paragraph 3.
7. In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, Coronado and the Chinese, P.60-61.
8. <https://sandieghistory.org/journal/1977/april/chinese/> (Paragraph 7)
9. In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, Coronado and the Chinese, P.85
10. <https://sandieghistory.org/journal/1977/april/chinese/> (Paragraph 4)
11. Ibid. P.26, Paragraph 3.
12. Ibid. P.25, Paragraph 3.
13. Ibid. P.28, Paragraph 2.
14. <https://sandieghistory.org/journal/1977/april/chinese/> (Paragraph 17)
15. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung, Providence Press, 1920. P.30, Paragraph 3.
16. Ibid. P.31, Paragraph 1.
17. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung, Providence Press in 1920. P.30, Paragraph 5.

FOOTNOTES SECTION 2:

18. <https://sandieghistory.org/journal/1977/april/chinese/> (Paragraph 25)
19. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung, Providence Press in 1920. P.34, Paragraph 3 and 4.
20. Ibid. P.36, Paragraph 3-5.
21. Ibid. P.37 Paragraph 1
22. Stanford Journal of Civil Rights & Civil Liberties, P.148, 22. Ibid. P.42, paragraph 3.
23. Ibid. P.52, paragraph 3.
24. Ibid. P.57, Paragraph 1 and P.66, Paragraph 1.
25. Ibid. P.52 .Paragraph 3-6
26. Ibid. P.53 . Paragraphs 1-3.
27. Ibid. P.53 and P.54.
28. Ibid. P.57
29. Chung Hwa Newsletter, History Highlights, Sept, 11, 1984 Chung Hwa School of San Diego, Inc. Tenth Anniversary booklet. P.21
30. <https://sandieghistory.org/journal/1977/april/chinese/> (Paragraph 55)
- 32., 33., 34., 35, 36.. My personal recollections.
37. Quoted submitted via email and interviews during research.
38. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung, Providence Press in 1920. P.97, Paragraph 2.
39. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung, Providence Press in 1920. P.101, Paragraph 1.
40. Chung Hwa Newsletter (w/o date or issue#) from David Seid.
41. Chung Hwa School of San Diego, Inc. 10th Anniversary Book, 1870-1980, P.7, Paragraph 1.
- 42., 43. The Dragon Pilgrims by Karl Fung, Providence Press in 1920. P.107, Paragraph 2..
- 44., 45. South China Morning Post, March 11, 2007, Irene Cheng, teacher and daughter of Hong Kong.
<https://www.scmp.com/article/584606/irene-cheng-teacher-and-daughter-hong-kong>
46. Chung Hwa Newsletter (w/o date or issue#) from David Seid.
47. Chung Hwa School of San Diego, Inc. 10th Anniversary Book, 1870-1980, P.5.
48. Highlight in Chung Hwa Newsletter, Winter/1985.
49. Chung Hwa School of San Diego, Inc. 10th Anniversary Book, Historical Summary, P.23.
50. In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, The Last Chinatown Years, P.301, Paragraph 2.
51. In Search of Gold Mountain by Murray Lee, The Last Chinatown Years, P.301, Paragraph 2.
- 52., 53., 54., 55. Personal interview with Sally-Wong Avery, 02/24/21.
56. Google.com, Online research.
57. Google.com, Online research.
58. Google.com, Online research.