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紐英崙
華人
歷史協會

紐英崙華史會會訊
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Wish you a
Happy
New Year

Chinese Historical
Society of New England



Bun Fong Low, 32 Harrison Ave., 1906

攝於1906年哈里街32號的品芳樓

Boston's Chinese Restaurants: 1900-1960

By Kenneth Wong

On September 14, 1998, at the China Pearl Restaurant (9 Tyler Street, Boston) the Chinese Historical Society of New England, in co-sponsorship with the Chinatown Business Association, presented Boston's Chinese Restaurants: 1900-1960. Featured were researcher Todd M. Stevens and restaurateurs William "Billy" Chin, Larry Wing, Madeline Wong, and William Seam Wong. Stevens, a Ph.D. candidate at Princeton University, presented his findings from a research project on the history of Chinese restaurants. Chin, Wing, Madeline Wong, and William Wong, long-time members of the Chinese community and comprising probably at least 200 years (in this reporter's guess-estimation) of successful restaurant experience, shared their reflections on what it was like to be involved with a business that was run as a family affair.

Piecing together evidence gathered from old restaurant menus and advertisements, photographs of pre-World War II Chinatown street scenes, Boston newspaper articles from the 1910's to 1930's, and oral interviews with Neil Chin, William Chin, Anita Chue, and William Seam Wong, Stevens told a fascinating story of how Chinatown from 1900 to 1960 was transformed from a dingy place of garment factories and tenement houses semi-isolated from the greater society of Boston to a colorful lit-up restaurant district serving predominantly non-Chinese customers. Reflecting changes in attitudes in both the Chinese and non-Chinese commu-

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波士頓的華人餐館 1900-1960

英文原稿：黃榮權

紐英崙華人歷史協會與華埠商會於1998年9月14日共同贊助在波士頓泰勒街9號龍鳳餐廳舉行取題為「1900-1960波士頓華人餐館」的座談會。到會者有研究員Todd M. Stevens和四位餐館業主陳毓璇、Larry Wing、黃陳美蘭及黃廷琛。普林斯頓大學博士候選人Todd M. Stevens在場介紹他進行中國餐館史研究計劃時的發現。陳毓璇、Wing、黃陳美蘭和黃廷琛四位長久以來是華人社區的成員，依記者的猜測和估計，他們在餐館業方面的成功經驗，總計起來可能至少有200年之多。他們將經營家庭企業的心得在場與大家分享。

Stevens將舊菜單、廣告、二次大戰前的華埠街景相片、1910到1930年間波士頓報上所登的有關文章以及陳耀庭、陳毓璇、錢錦鳳以及黃廷琛的訪問錄音聚合起來，向大家講了一段引人入勝的故事，述說1900年至1960年間華埠的轉變：由一個毫無光彩且與波士頓整個社會半隔絕的製衣廠及貧民住宅區，發展成五光十色的餐館區，為大多數不是華人的顧客服務。這轉變可追溯到1929年Ruby Foo's Den的成立，反映出華人與非華人間雙方態度的改變。

早期（1910年至1920年）的華人餐館主要是為華埠居民、郊區華人、甚至麻州和新英崙其它地區的華人服務。當時的餐館業主並沒有特別費心去吸引非華人顧客，菜單上只為他們提供種類有限的菜色，諸如炒麵、

- 請轉第二頁



Street numbers on the restaurant signs were prominent day and night. Photo on the right, night scene on Oxford St. in Boston China Town, was taken in April 1955.

餐館的門牌號碼
不論日夜
都顯而易見。
右圖是波士頓華埠
牛津街的夜景
攝於1955年4月。

nities, this transformation can be traced back to the establishment of Ruby Foo's Den in 1929.

Early Chinese restaurants in the 1910's and 1920's mainly served Chinatown residents and Chinese from outside Chinatown living in the suburbs or even other parts of Massachusetts and New England. Restaurateurs did not make special efforts to attract the non-Chinese patron who was offered a limited range of choices from the menu—chow mein, chop suey, low mein, and egg foo yung. The signs in front of the restaurants were largely in Chinese characters with English words, if any, in smaller size. In contrast, Chinese restaurants in the 1950's offered a wider array of "more authentic" dishes such as moo goo gai pan and Chinese lobster to white customers. Outside the restaurants, bright neon lights in the shape of dragons and pagodas beckoned the diner in search for "authentic" Chinese food. The customer did not even have to remember the name of the restaurant in most cases but merely its street number, since the number, such as in "9" for 9 Tyler Street, was prominently featured amidst the lights.

Ruby Foo's Den, stated Stevens, "represented a breakthrough for Chinese restaurants in attracting a non-Chinese dinner crowd to Chinatown and enticing them to try new kinds of Chinese food." The Den, formerly located at 6 Hudson Street, was established in 1929 and had become one of the most flourishing Chinatown restaurants by 1935. It was the first Chinatown restaurant to have a line of people waiting to get in. Many of its customers were Jewish who, encouraged by the waiters, learned to enjoy a variety of Chinese dishes—lobster, shrimp, chicken, etc—as long as they were made with the "dark sauce" (oyster sauce).

The food was not the only attraction at Ruby Foo's Den. The owner, Ruby Foo, was a noted Boston celebrity. Known for her sophistication and aplomb, Ruby Foo was regularly written about in the 1930's by journalist and man about town George McKinnon in his column in the Boston Record American. People like film star Jackie Coogan ate at the Den. A local nightclub contemplated playing special entrance music for Ruby Foo. Dinty Moore's Restaurant named a sandwich for her.

The writings of George McKinnon present a positive image of Chinese which contrasted sharply with the negative images found in Boston newspapers in the early decades of the 20th century. Stevens believes that

雜草、撈麵和芙蓉蛋；餐館前面的招牌亦多半是中文，即使有英文也是比中文字小。

相反地，1950年代的華人餐館向白人顧客提供較多款「地道」的中國菜，諸如蘑菇雞片和中式龍蝦等。餐館外面點著明亮的龍狀或塔狀霓虹燈，召喚尋找「地道」中國菜的食客。顧客甚至多半不需記得餐館的名稱，只需記著餐館的門牌號碼，因為那些號碼（如泰勒街9號的「9」字）在眾燈炫耀中仍很突出。

Stevens說：「吸引非華人食客到華埠和引誘他們嚐試新的中國菜色，在這方面，Ruby Foo's Den象徵了華人餐館的突破」。Ruby Foo's Den成立於1929年，過去是在，Hudson街6號，在1935年之前，就已經是華埠最興隆的餐館之一。它是第一家有食客在外面排隊等位子的華埠餐館。它的顧客中有許多是猶太人，他們受了侍者的鼓勵，學會享受多種中國菜—龍蝦、蝦、雞等—只要是用「深色醬」（蠔油烹），他們就喜歡。

Ruby Foo's Den引人之處不單只是食物，其業主是波士頓的名人。Ruby Foo以講究和自傳

— 請轉第三頁

this change in the white perception of the Chinese had much to do with the transformation of Chinatown into a restaurant district. Citing Professor K.Scott Wong's (a CHSNE Board Member) article about the 1903 Boston police raid on Chinatown, Stevens noted how the Boston press at the time depicted Chinese as sub-human foreigners and invaders. Chinatown was thought to be a place of opium dens and underground tunnels. In George McKinnon's time, however, whites were seeing Chinatown as a place where they could enjoy delicious food, music and dancing while enjoying the company of Boston socialites such as Ruby Foo.

The other piece relating to the transformation, argued Stevens, had to do with the attitudes of Chinatown entrepreneurs. Ruby Foo represented a new kind of restaurateur who specifically marketed to the white community. Chinese restaurateurs expanded their menus and made architectural changes to attract white customers. Restaurants in the 1950's such as the Cathay House established by Anita and Gordon Chue continued what had been started by Ruby Foo in 1929.

Following Stevens' presentation was a panel discussion with William "Billy" Chin, Larry Wing, Madeline Wong, and William Seam Wong. Chin was the owner of the restaurant at 9 Tyler Street until ten years ago. Wing operates Wing's Restaurant in Chelsea, the longest continuously-operating Chinese restaurant in New England, established in 1925. Madeline Wong is a co-owner of the Kowloon Restaurant in Saugus, and was recognized by the Massachusetts Restaurant Association as the 1998 Restaurateur of the Year. William Wong, a retired restaurant worker who worked for a number of establishments including the Cathay House, is one of the most knowledgeable people in the Chinese community about Boston's Chinese restaurants and serves as a CHSNE Board Member.

They reiterated Stevens' point about the popularity of Chinatown restaurants after World War II. Chin

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而聞名，1930年代交遊廣闊的新聞記者George McKinnon亦經常在Boston Record American中他的專欄裏提及她。電影明星Jackie Coogan曾在Ruby Foo's Den進餐，本地的夜總會亦會慎重考慮過特別為Ruby Foo奏進場曲。Dinty Moore餐館的一種三明治亦取名為Ruby Foo。

形象與態度的轉變

George McKinnon 的著述向讀者介紹華人的好形象，與二十世紀初期波士頓報紙中所見到的壞形象恰恰相反。Stevens 認為白人對華人看法的改變與華埠轉變成餐館區很有關係。Stevens 引用K. Scott Wong 教授(華史會董事之

remembered 300-400 people packed into his restaurant on nights after 2:00 a.m., enjoying music and dancing. Patrons came from all over Boston (Dorchester, South Boston, and Brighton) and adjacent cities (Charlestown, Chelsea, Revere, Malden, and Newton). William Wong stated Jewish people, in particular, liked to eat in Chinatown, because they could get made-to-order dishes not found on the menu.

For those customers who wanted something from the menu, pork chops, fried chicken, roast beef, cole slaw, and onion rings as well as Chinese dishes were available. Madeline Wong's father served chow mein sandwiches and French bread in his Fall River, Massachusetts and Providence, Rhode Island restaurants. Apparently, chow mein sandwiches and French bread were staple items in Chinese restaurants in that part of New England. For dessert, there was sesame candy. One of Chin's duties as pantry boy at the Cathay House was to cut the candy after it was stirred. Because preparing sesame candy was so labor-intensive (it had to be stirred in a wok for eight hours, according to William Wong), it was eventually replaced by fortune cookies as dessert.

Working in a restaurant was a lot of hard work. Madeline Wong, as a nine-year old, typed up the menus every evening with one finger! Larry Wing and his brothers snapped green beans and made egg foo yung and fried rice to feed entire National Guard units during World War II. Becoming a head chef was not easy back in those days, according to Chin. One had to work his way up from dishwasher, pantry boy, and waiter.

But helping out in family restaurants as children and teenagers and then running restaurants later as adults was more than just hard work and a business for our panelists. For Wing, it was a family affair. He remembered with fondness the summers he spent tending the garden his grandfather (who also happened to be Madeline Wong's father) grew to supply vegetables for the Fall River restaurant. Madeline Wong talked about the pressures of expanding her restaurant and making the business a success and, at the same time, how much she and her husband loved the business. For Chin, the restaurant business was something for him to put his heart into. Heart extended to the customers. William Wong always made a point of making his customers feel welcomed by knowing their names and what they liked to eat. Perhaps, Wing summed it all up when he said "we all had fun." And, yes, we in attendance all had fun at Boston's Chinese Restaurants: 1900-1960. □

一)有關1903年間波士頓警察突襲華埠的文章，提及波士頓華埠在當時如何將華人描繪成次等人的外國人和侵略者。華埠被想成是佈滿鴉片煙館和地下賭博的地方。然而，在George McKinnon的時代，白人將華埠當做一處他們能夠享受佳釀、欣賞音樂和跳舞、同時還能與波士頓社交名流(例如Ruby Foo)作伴的地方。

Stevens 認為與轉變有關的另一因素是華埠企業家的態度。Ruby Foo代表了特地向白人社區招生意的新派餐館業主。華人餐館業主擴充了他們的菜單，而且在建築方面亦做了些更改以便吸引白人顧客。五十年代的餐館，例如Anita和Gordon Chue 所開的華廈樓，延續了Ruby Foo在1929年所開創的作風。

Stevens 講完後，接著由陳毓璇、Larry Wing、陳黃美蘭以及黃廷琛主持小組討論會。直到十年前，陳一向是泰勒9號餐館的業主。Wing在Chelsea 經營Wing 氏餐館，該餐館於1925年開張，是紐英崙區持續經營最久的華人餐館。陳黃美蘭與他人合伙，在Saugus 開設九龍餐廳，曾於1998年被麻州餐館協會譽為當年的最佳餐館業主。黃廷琛是已退休的餐館工人，曾在許多餐館工作，包括華廈樓，是華人社區裡對波士頓華人餐館瞭解最多的人之一，也是華史會的董事。

他們談及二次大戰後華埠餐館如何膾炙人口，因而重申了Stevens 的論點。陳毓璇記得曾有三四百人在深夜兩點之後還擠在他的餐館裏欣賞音樂和跳舞。顧客來自波士頓市內各區(Dorchester、南波士頓和自禮頓區)以及毗鄰各市(Charlestown、Chelsea、Revere、摩頓市、和牛頓市)。黃廷琛說猶太人特別喜歡在華埠進餐，因為他們可以點到菜單上沒有的菜色。

至於那些從菜單點菜的顧客，他們可點到豬排、炸雞、燻牛肉、捲心菜沙拉、炸洋葱環和其它各種中國菜色。陳黃美蘭的父親在麻州Fall River和羅德島Providence市的餐館裏，提供夾著炒麵的三明治和法國麵包。顯然地，炒麵三明治和法國麵包是新英崙中該部份地區華人餐館的主要項目。餐後甜點有芝麻糖。陳黃美蘭的配膳員，他的責任之一是切割攪拌後的糖。因為準備芝麻糖很費工夫(照黃廷琛所說，必須在鍋中攪拌八小時)，後來用茶酥餅將之取代。

苦與樂

在餐廳工作很辛苦。九歲的陳黃美蘭每晚用一隻手拍打菜單！二次大戰時，Larry Wing和他的兄弟一起刺四季豆、做芙蓉蛋和炒飯來餵飽一整隊國民警衛隊。照陳所說，那時候想升做主廚並不容易，必須從洗碗工、配膳員和侍應生做起。

座談小組的成員童年和少年時在家庭餐館裏幫忙，成年後經營餐館，不只是辛苦工作和做生意而已。對Wing 來說，那是家務事，他欣然記得夏日時幫祖父(陳黃美蘭的父親)打理菜園，為在Fall River 的餐館提供蔬菜。陳黃美蘭談到為擴張餐館和維持生意兩難所受的壓力，亦談到她和夫婦多麼喜愛餐館事業。陳毓璇認為餐館事業是他投入心力以及加惠顧客的地方。黃廷琛則特意記著顧客名字和他們喜歡吃的食物，使他的顧客感到賓至如歸。當Wing 說：「我們都感受到樂趣」，他也許就總結了一切。此外，我們這些出席的人全都在「1900-1960波士頓華人餐館」座談會中找到樂趣。□

Ruby Foo's lives on Ruby Foo 延續有人

A new Chinese/pan-Asian restaurant in New York City is creating a buzz, drawing the attention of CHSNE members. CHSNE called to ask about the name: Ruby Foo's. A staffer at the Ruby Foo's restaurant replied that restaurant managers went through telephone directories of the 1940's and 50's looking for inspiration and came across the name Ruby Foo's. They liked the sound of the name and how it also referenced a red wall in the restaurant decor. Others have also told them Ruby Foo was a restaurateur in Boston. They are now in touch with a granddaughter to add some memorabilia to their decor.

紐約市內最近開了一間中國/泛亞飯店，引起新英崙華人歷史協會的關注。於是華史會打電話向該飯店詢問取名Ruby Foo的來歷。店員說他們的經理為找靈感，把40和50年代的電話簿仔細看過，覺得Ruby Foo這名字既好聽又頗配合這間飯店的紅牆裝飾。此外，亦曾有人告訴過他們Ruby Foo是波士頓過去一間著名飯店的名字。他們已跟Ruby Foo的孫女取得聯繫，希望能添加一些有紀念性的東西來裝飾飯店。

柯德文獎學金 CHSNE-Waterman Scholarship Awards

The CHSNE-Waterman Scholarship Awards were established in 1994 through the generous support of the J. S. Waterman & Sons.

The purpose of the Scholarship is to encourage Chinese American students to become well-versed in their heritage and contribute to the continuing growth of the Chinese American community.

A \$500 award is presented each year, renewable for three years, to graduating high school students who will be attending college in New England.

1999 Scholarship Award New Recipients:

Ms. Shirley Tan
North Quincy High
School graduate,
to attend Assumption
College,
Worcester, MA

involved with Peter Jae's
Chinese Dance Troupe
in Quincy for the past
five years and currently
serves as president.

The Troupe has performed
at Quincy First Night,
the Boston Chinatown
August Moon Festival
and many other
local venues.

Mr. Baofeng Zheng
Charlestown High
School graduate,
to attend Northeastern
University,
Boston, MA

plans to go into the field of
computer engineering
and start his own business.
hope to play a role in
shaping the
future of Chinatown.

Chiang Yee Silent Traveller

by Da Zheng

In the early eighties when I was still in China, I co-translated Chiang Yee's *Chinese Calligraphy* into Chinese. I admired the author and found this book extremely interesting. With his artistic talent, knowledge, and wit, he transformed Chinese calligraphy into an enjoyable, comprehensible subject.

Not long after I came to the U.S., I went to visit an American friend and was delightfully surprised to find a copy of *The Silent Traveller in Boston* by Chiang Yee on the coffee table in her living room. On the dust jacket was a colored Chinese painting of the Park Street scene by the author, and the familiar signature next to the painting attracted my attention instantly. The book, which recorded the author's experience in Boston during his visits in the 40's and 50's, was a best-seller when published in 1959.

Chiang's travel book on Boston has a unique formal structure. It includes over a dozen colored plates and many line drawings by the author, such as, Faneuil Hall, Concord Bridge, Salem Custom House, and Harvard Yard. Because of the unusual mixture of the Chinese painting style and the Western scenes, these art works are eye-catching and refreshing. Chiang Yee also attaches many of his Chinese poems executed in graceful Chinese calligraphy. When reading Chiang's book, the reader would find himself inevitably immersed in joyful appreciation of Chinese aesthetics.

Chiang Yee's book distinguishes itself from numerous other travel books about Boston, as it presents a Boston observed from a Chinese point of view.

Chiang is always curious and clairvoyant. To him, life and nature are full of wonders, and he can turn nearly everything around him into a mesmerizing subject for discussion in his book. Besides, Chiang makes constant references to Chinese custom, philosophy, and legends, such as Chinese tea, candles, willow, or dragon. Thus, his writing is both entertaining and insightful. He introduces Chinese culture to the American public in a very gentle manner.

Chiang was a very productive writer. Throughout his life, he published 12 travel books in addition to

蔣彝與《波士頓畫記》

鄭達

八十年代初期，我與幾位朋友將蔣彝先生的《中國書法》一書譯給大陸的讀者。我非常喜歡這本書，很欽佩作者的藝術才能，知識和睿智，欽佩他居然能將書法這抽象奧妙的藝術題材變得如此生動有趣、通俗易懂。

來美國後不久，去一位朋友家，在她的客廳茶几上，意外地發現蔣彝先生的《波士頓畫記》。書的護封上印的是作者手繪的市中心公園街的景致，他獨具風格的簽名立即引起了我的注意。此書記錄了作者在40和50年代訪問波士頓的經歷體會，1959年出版，轟動一時，十分暢銷。

蔣彝的遊記有其獨特的形式，它包括作者的十來幅彩色繪圖以及幾十幅素描，內容有羅紐亞、康考特橋、塞勒姆海關大樓和哈佛院等等，由於用中國畫表現西方的景物，這些畫作給人耳目一新的感覺。蔣彝還把自作的中文古體詩用書法抄錄，附在美譯文旁邊，讀他的作品，猶如同時在瀏覽享受中國的藝術美。

以波士頓為題材的遊記不勝枚舉，但蔣彝的作品與眾不同，它從一個中國人的角度觀察波士頓的體會，蔣彝目光敏銳，善于捕捉生活中的細節。在他看來，生活與自然均是神妙無比，周圍事物，無論大小，在他筆下便栩栩如生。此外，蔣彝不斷地進行中西比較，介紹中國習俗，哲學思想和歷史傳記，例如中國的茶葉、蠟燭、垂柳成龍的故事。因此，他的作品婉婉動聽，引人入勝，又給人不少啓迪。他用一種極為自然溫雅的形式將中國文化介紹給西方讀者。

蔣彝一生著作甚豐，他出版了12本遊記和許多其它各類作品。英國評論家赫伯特·貝德曾稱他是屬於幫助西方瞭解自己的「為數不多的外國人之一」這一高度的讚揚，準確概括了蔣彝先生為增進東西方瞭解所起的文化作用。□

many other works. Sir Herbert Read considered him "one of those rare foreigners who help us [Westerners] understand ourselves. That is a very high but accurate appraisal of the contributions Chiang Yee has made in bringing a mutual understanding between the East and West. □



Current Scholarship Recipients at the 1999 Annual Banquet with CHSNE President Peter Chan (2nd from left), Ken Bennett (4th from right in 2nd row) representing J.S. Waterman & Sons, Waring Funeral Home, and CHSNE Scholarship Committee Chairman Professor Ken Wong (1st from right)

本年度柯德文獎學金頒獎人暨本會副幹事的會長陳建宜(後排左起第二人)、柯德文父子公司代表肯尼特·貝內特以及本會獎學金委員會主席黃榮耀(後排右起第一人)，攝於1999年會。

Annual Report

Peter K. Chan, President (1996-1999)

I am constantly amazed by what a small group of committed individuals could do to open new doors and remove barriers. As I get ready to step down as President after serving for the past 3 years, I salute my fellow officers and members of a very dedicated Board. Together with many Society members and volunteers, we preserve, uncover, celebrate and make history.

These are the highlights of 1998-1999:

* Annual Meeting: We began on July 1 with a wonderful Annual Meeting and Appreciation Dinner. We honored Neil Chin and the Kew Sing Music Club with our Sojourners Award. Waterman and Sons continued their admirable civic effort in sponsoring the scholarship awards and two worthy high school graduates were the happy recipients.

* Mount Hope Project: A revitalized Committee set out to work. An excellent proposal seeking planning grants from the City's Browne Fund was developed and presented. [See related story]

* Lecture Series on Chinese Restaurants: On September 14, over 100 people heard Todd Stevens talk about Chinese Restaurants and their development and growth from 1900 to 1960. With humor and warmth, panelists Billy Chin, Larry Wing, Madeline Wong and Seamy Wong shared their personal stories about operating or working in restaurants during that time. It was an informative and an entertaining event. I was doubly pleased to serve as the moderator/interpreter. [See related story.]

* Angel Island Exhibit/CHSNE Photo Exhibit: In conjunction with the Angel Island Exhibit sponsored by the New England Chapter of the Organization of Chinese Americans, we put together a photo exhibit of Chinese immigrants in New England. Run through the whole month of February at the Boston Public Library, we hope to spur viewers to donate photos from their family albums to gradually expand our collection. Many people, including students, were touched by the pictures and found the local angle to be very interesting and informative.

* Northeastern University Archives Project: Northeastern University received a grant to preserve the history of Boston's under-documented communities. Our Society has endorsed and supported the efforts. In addition, several Board members including myself are serving on a Chinese American Community Advisory Committee to provide input.

* Boston History Collaborative: This newly formed non-profit organization, is proposing an Immigrant Trail (a la Freedom Trail) and a Family History Website. In conjunction with these projects, the International Institute of Boston is working towards an Immigrant Museum to showcase the stories of Boston's immigrant groups. We are helping to provide input on the Chinese community.

* Ping On Alley Historical Marker: The Bostonian Society has the Historical Marker all set for the Ping On Alley. We are planning an event to have the Marker installed.

* Moving or rezoning the Adult Entertainment District: We have joined forces with other Downtown and Chinatown organizations to work towards moving or rezoning the Combat Zone.

For an organization that does not have any paid staff, we have over-achieved in more ways than one. For that, I am both proud and grateful. Let us move forward so that we can discover more of our treasured past. □

週年報告

1996-1999 會長 陳建立

我經常感到驚奇：少數恆心堅定的人能夠開天闢地，排除萬難。過去三年，我擔任歷史協會會長。如今卸任，願在此向所有職員和董事致敬。你們的無私毅力，配合熱心會員和義工們的支持，令這個協會能不斷保存、發掘、慶祝和創造歷史。

1998-1999年重要活動如下：

◇週年大會

98年7月1日我們開始新的一年，也趁機主辦週年會員大會暨感恩餐會，表揚社區先進陳耀庭及竭力發揚中華文化的僑聲音樂社、熱心公益的柯德文公司繼續主辦獎學金，兩位應屆高中優異同學獲獎，喜上眉梢。

◇望合墳場整修

重組後的小組馬不停蹄地工作，草擬了一份高水準的申請計劃書，呈交市府布朗基金會，我們聽候佳音。[參看相關報導]

◇華人餐館講座

去年9月14日我們邀請史蒂芬博士候選人主講本地紀前六十年華人餐館業前輩追述他們的經驗，既風趣也富有歷史懷舊意義。我忝為講座的主持及傳譯員，得益良多。[參看相關報導]

◇天使島及本會歷史圖片展覽

為了配合華美協會紐英福分會主辦的天使島圖片展覽，本會挑選了卅十多張反映這六州華人移民文化生活的圖片，於二月整月在波士頓公共圖書館一同展覽，希望藉此引發更多人的興趣，途贈家庭生活照片，提高我們的收藏質量。參觀人數眾多，包括華人學生，他們看見了圖片反映的先民歷史，深受感動並增廣了見聞。

◇東北大學歷史檔案計劃

該大學復撥款，計劃有系統地保存一直以來被忽視的波城族裔檔案。本會加以支持。我及若干董事應邀為該計劃之華人社區諮詢委員會成員，反映及陳述社區之意見。

◇波士頓歷史合作計劃

這個新成立的非牟利組織希望設計一條「移民路」(相類目前連貫不同旅遊觀光點的「自由路」)及家庭歷史網址，同時波城國際協會正籌組移民博物館，來表揚本市各不同族裔。本會現與

Chinese Americans fought in the American Civil War.

About 50 Chinese Americans served in the Civil War. Historians, Thomas P. Lowry and Edward S. Milligan announced their findings in May (see May 12, 1999 Washington Post) after researching pension records, newspaper obituaries, ships' logs, and induction papers. Previously, it was thought that only one or two did, including Edward Day Cahote of Mass.

Woo Hong Neok, worked as a cabin boy and eventually landed in Lancaster, Penn. When the Confederate Army threatened an attack on Pennsylvania, he quickly joined the Union Army. By 1860, he was a full-fledged printer on the Lancaster Examiner and Herald newspaper.

Woo was one of the few to retain his Chinese name. Edward Day Cahote, for example, had taken on the name of the family that adopted him after finding the slowway on one of its trade ships.

Other Civil War veterans were Antonio Dardalle of Connecticut and Joseph Pierce, who was named by the captain of the ship on which he arrived in honor of President Franklin Pierce.

參加美國內戰的華人有五十多位，這是根據首部兩位歷史學家於今年五月宣布的研究結果(五月十二日華盛頓郵報)。他們尋獲了遺失的記錄，當時報紙上的新聞，入伍文件和報端日誌。過去以為只有一兩人在這場戰爭服役，包括麻州的Edward Day Cahote。

據說有一位名叫 Woo Hong Neok 名(胡氏)為了謀取來美船費，當上船艙服務員，後來去賓州的 Lancaster，當南軍徵兵署州辦，胡先生立刻加入北軍。1860 年在 Lancaster Examiner & Herald 工作時，已是一位熟練的印刷工人。胡先生是少數保持中文名字者之一。Edward Day Cahote 在輪渡時被船長發現，收為贖子，並為他改取了這個名字。其他的南北戰爭華裔退伍軍人還有麻州的 Antonio Dardalle 和 Joseph Pierce，後者因來 Pierce 總統號輪船來美，船長就為他取了這個名字。



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Learning at Mt. Hope

Students in my Asian Minorities in America" course at UMass Boston concluded their semester with a day-long field trip on May 17th to several important sites in local Asian American history, including Chinatown, the National Archives in Waltham, the Dorchester Vietnam Veterans memorial, and to Mt. Hope Cemetery where we paid respects to the pioneer generation of Boston's Asian American communities. The following are short excerpts from five student writings about their experiences at Mt. Hope, and one student's complete essay, included here with permission. (Dr. Peter Kiang)

Walking through Mt. Hope cemetery and smelling the scent of the green grass, I can remember this image clearly. There was the majority side that was the Caucasian side, there gravestones were neatly mowed, pleasant to look at, and was very clean. But on the other hand there was this tiny spot where there was segregation with the Asians in a little corner and among other colored people as well. This was an unpleasant sight to look at. There were gravestones that were so small compared to the others, stones that were unreadable and unbearable to look at. Gravestones that have been broken off or have been chipped off. Grass that has been unmowed and untouched for days. Bits and pieces of scattered trash piled near the stones. Kids hanging where they're not supposed to be. It seems like nobody cared. The flaw is that these are our ancestors who had to suffer through life. Yet they still do not rest in peace. (Trinh Nguyen)

It was quite an experience. I was trying to connect in some way so I placed incense in front of every tombstone that had my last name - "Chan". You know how Chinese people are. "If you're last name is the same as mine then we must be related because our ancestors are from the same village. (Celina Chan)

The most I want to remember the way we light incense and we put incense in front each stone. It reminds me in Vietnam, I visited my ancestors, my grandmother at cemetery, every year on their birth days and Vietnamese new year. It made me felt sad, now I can not see my ancestors' grave anymore. I could not light incense for them and could not clean up grasses around graves and clean dirt on the stone. So, today I have a chance to go to Mount Hope Cemetery, I am very happy to do what I thought I will never do again. (ThanhVan Tran)

When I was told that we were going to the cemetery, I thought at first it would not be so relevant to the rest of the trip but I was wrong. Life and death are part of life and so is the cemetery. It was unbelievable to see the plot of land where Asians were buried. It was not very well kept as the other areas of the cemetery and this area was very rocky and some of the tomb stones were broken because of vandalism. I think people in general should have respect for the dead regardless of who it is. Some of the dead were veterans who served in the country and it was good to see the United States flag in recognition of their service to the country. I sensed as I walked to the different tombstones a feeling of tranquility. In life we pursue goals and it is all to better our life. Life is what we make it and this was the thought that came to my mind. It was part of the trip that I was able to reflect on my life, the goals, the ambitions, and the struggles. (Carlos Smith)

Although we weren't related to each other, but, I think whenever I saw their cemetery, I will feel that I can see my great-grand father was there with us too. Especially, this is my first time to touch the incense after I came to America. I will try to tell myself to visit them a couple of times during the year, so I can feel closer to my great-grand father. And it can make me keep a culture to respect the elders while they're still alive. (Su Kam Quon)

本篇之譯文刊於封底

— 上接第三頁 —

這些機構聯繫，提供有關華人的歷史資料和相關意見。

◇平安里歷史紀念牌

波士頓人協會已決定挑選平安里為本市歷史紀念牌懸掛地點之一。本會與該會計劃安排合適日期舉行儀式，以示隆重。

◇遷移或重新劃區來對付紅燈區

本會支持下城及華埠各團體在這方面的努力。

本會成立以來，匆匆七載，並無受薪全職或半職人員，所有活動全賴義工。在資源短絀下，成績超出理想，令人欣慰。本人身為會長，深感自豪，也深致謝意。但願大家繼續支持，百尺竿頭，更進一步，發揚華人歷史文化的傳宗接代精神。□

THE MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CHINESE IMMIGRANT MEMORIAL PROJECT 1998/1999 SUMMARY

by Deborah Dong

Over the past year, the Mount Hope Cemetery Chinese Immigrant Memorial Committee regrouped and began an aggressive campaign to raise funds for the design of the Memorial. The Committee, chaired by Bik Ng, includes Tom Chin, Deborah Dong, and Seamy Wong of the CHSNE, and has also engaged the volunteer services of Joo Kun Lim, Managing Principal of the architectural consulting firm Twinspine Incorporated. The Committee is cooperating with the City of Boston's Parks and Recreation Department, which oversees the

... continued on page 7

management of the city's cemeteries, and is also working to collaborate with local Chinese family associations to raise awareness and funds for the Memorial.

As background, the Memorial is intended to honor the original Chinese immigrants who came to the Boston area. Many of the first Chinese to immigrate here were men who left destitute villages in China in search of better lives in the United States, and in hopes of earning money to send back to their villages or to bring their families to the United States. Unfortunately, many ended up working in dangerous, menial jobs that provided little pay. Also, immigration legislation had been passed that all but made it impossible for Chinese women to immigrate to the United States. As a result, many of these men died before they could return to their villages, and without wives or descendants in the United States. When these immigrants died, they were buried here until their remains could be repatriated to China. In accordance with Chinese custom, friends and colleagues would unearth remains after several years, clean their bones, and send them back to China so that they could be buried in their home villages.

Many without the means to do so remained in their transient burial grounds permanently, such as those in Mount Hope Cemetery. In other instances, political and social unrest in China and wars made the repatriation of remains impossible because of the difficulty in maintaining communications with China. Over the years, the Chinese sections of Mount Hope Cemetery have fallen into great disrepair. The Memorial is envisioned as not only a restoration project, but also as a means to honor a group of immigrants who have contributed to the history of Boston, by erecting a monument and transforming their burial sites into a "sanctuary." Although we cannot return the remains of these immigrants to their villages, we can, in a sense, bring the villages and their traditions to Mount Hope Cemetery. In doing this, we hope to not only serve to honor the memory of these immigrants, but also to preserve a cultural heritage for a new generation.

Fundraising for the Memorial has been separated into two phases. The first phase is to obtain funds to facilitate the design of the Memorial. The second phase will focus on the Memorial's construction. As part of its design fundraising efforts, in December 1998, the Committee submitted a proposal to obtain funds for the design of the Memorial to the City of Boston's Browne Fund, which was established as a special open space improvement trust fund for projects that enhance the quality of life in Boston. Support for the CHSNE's proposal came from many Chinese-American and Boston organizations, local businesses and government officials. A copy of the CHSNE's proposal to the Browne Fund and the accompanying support letters is available at the CHSNE's office for members to review. A response as to whether the Browne Fund will grant the Committee's request for funding is expected in July 1999.

If you are interested in contributing to the Memorial's design and construction funds, or if you wish to assist with fundraising efforts, please contact the CHSNE office at 617-338-4339. □



Mt Hope Chinese Burial Ground 望合華人墓園
Top上圖: Offering Altar 祭壇 Bottom下圖:
Fallen Chinese tombstones 倒塌了的華人墓碑

望合華人墓園紀念碑計畫

1998-1999 摘要

英文稿: 曾茂蘭 中文稿: 楊學明

過去一年, 華人歷史協會的望合華人墓園修繕計劃小組由組長甄碧鳳以及小組成員曾茂蘭、陳適宏和黃廷琛的帶領下, 又再重新開始積極為紀念碑的設計及營造而籌款, 並徵求到 Twinspace 建築顧問有限公司的總商建築師 Joo Kun Lim 義務協助, 將墓碑草圖及整體修繕計劃寫成方案, 向波士頓市政府布胡基金申請資金, 希望在今年七月間會得知申請結果, 如果獲得布胡基金撥款, 便可以進行第一階段的計劃—擬訂設計紀念碑及修整近郊的藍圖, 第二階段的籌款將集中在營造費用上。

望合墳場內的華人墓園自1930年起為一千五百餘位華人提供了安身之地。這些早期移民大多是離開貧困的中國鄉村, 隻身來美打天下, 原本希望衣錦還鄉, 或娶個中國妻子帶回來美國, 結果因為美國當時的排華法令以及歷經戰爭與斷交的影響, 很多人都無法完成他們的宿願。這些生前收入低微的工人, 死後亦無法將棺木運送回鄉, 在美國亦無家人可掃墓, 本來臨時歇腳的地方就變為永久的居所。

墓園經數十年失修, 很多墓碑已殘破。華史會幾年前在創始人黃紹英先生及胡國新先生的倡導下, 興起了重鑿墓園的計劃, 多年來的籌措頗為艱難, 但仍然不放棄, 主要是想繼承中國人敬祖的傳統, 為這些早期先民設立一個適當的碑誌, 紀念他們對華人立足美國所作的貢獻, 華史會歡迎各界支持, 如有任何有關此項計劃的問題、建議、貢獻或捐款, 請電新英裔華人歷史協會(617-338-4339)查詢。□

Chinese Historical Society of New England 紐英裔華人歷史協會

Mission

The Chinese Historical Society of New England (CHSNE) is a non-profit organization that was established in 1992 to document, preserve, and promote the history and legacy of Chinese immigration in New England.

Projects and activities include: oral histories, collection and preservation of historical artifacts, developing an interactive archive, restoration of Mt. Hope Chinese Burial Grounds, and Chinatown historic tours.

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後生之見

在麻州大學波士頓分校選修我所教「美國亞裔」課的學生，於五月十七日學期結束那天，整天在校外參觀，參觀了幾個與本地亞裔歷史有關的重要地點，包括華埠、在 Waltham 的國家檔案保管處和Dorchester 越戰退伍軍人紀念碑，並到望合墳場向波士頓的亞裔先驅致敬。以下經學生們同意，摘錄了五位學生所寫涉及望合墳場的文章。（江意祖博士）

我清晰地記得步行穿過望合墳場聞著綠草香味的景象。墳場的主要部份是白人的墓園，那裡的墓碑和草地都打理得乾潔悅目。墓園實行種族隔離，在一小塊給有色人種的墓園中，有一個埋葬亞裔的小角落，令人看了難過；那裡的墓碑和他族的比，小得可憐，而且碑文模糊難辨，叫人看了無法忍受；有的墓碑被打破或剝落，草也是許久沒剪，大大小小的垃圾堆在墓碑附近，不該在那兒的小孩卻在那裡開蕩，似乎沒人關心這塊墓園。問題是葬在這裡的是我們的祖先，他們在生時受盡折磨，死後還不得安寧！（Trinh Nguyen）

這經驗很值一提，我試著搭上些關係，所以我就在每一個與我同姓者的墓碑前燒香。你知道中國人是怎樣的了——如果你和我同姓，我們就有親屬關係，因為我們的祖先都來自同一條村子。（Celina Chan）

我最想記得的是我們在每個墳前燒香的方式，令我想起過去在越南時，每逢祖先冥辰、我祖母的冥辰以及越南新年，我都到墳場掃墓，想到我現在不能再見到我祖先的墳墓，不能為他們燒香，不能清除祖墳周圍的野草和墓碑上的污垢，使我感到悲傷，所以今天在望合墳場能做我以為再也沒有機會做的事，我很高興。（Thank Van Tran）

我最初聽到我們會去墳場時，覺得去墳場和這次校外參觀的其它節目沒多大關係，但是我想錯了。生死是人生過程的一部份，所以也免不了會去墳場。埋葬亞洲人的那塊地真令人難以置信，它不像墳場內其它的區域打理得那麼好，而且石頭很多，有些墓碑還被人搗毀。無論過去的人是誰，我想大體上人們都應對他們有所尊重。所葬的人當中有的是軍人，喜見有美國旗插在那兒表揚他們曾為國效忠。走到不同的墓碑給我一種寧靜感，一些想法也就湧上心頭：在人生過程中，我們追求各種目標，為的都是想生活過得更好，而人生過程又是由我們自己塑造的。這是校外參觀中能反映我的人生、目標、野心和奮鬥的部份。（Carlos Smith）

雖然我們彼此沒有親屬關係，但是我想，我看見他們的墓地，就有如看見我的曾祖父在那裡一樣，尤其這是我來美後第一次摸到觸香，更令我有這種感覺。我會試著告訴自己每年去拜祭他們兩次，這樣我會覺得和我的曾祖父更接近，也會使我繼續保持敬老的文化。（Su Kam Quon）



修葺華人墳場

維護我族尊嚴



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