



鶴洞·獅山

From Crane Haven To Lion Rock

九龍真光中學發展簡史

Brief History of Kowloon True Light School

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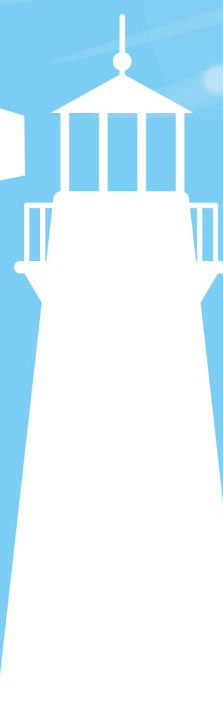
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Thou Art the Light of the World
爾乃世之光

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《校詩》

旭日東升，光芒遍照四隅；
雨露時降，萬物因此歡愉；
春去秋來，處處結實滿株；
晚霞高照，映出美麗畫圖；
主造天地，指示人生坦途；
同聲歌唱，頌揚我主耶穌。



前言 Foreword

“Kowloon True Light Middle School”, the school carried on her vision of nurturing talents, upholding the spirit of True Light – ‘thou art the light of the world’ - for 70 years till now.

‘From Crane Haven to Lion Rock, along come legacy, unity and harmony through the spring blossoms and the glittering autumn moon.’ With the diligence of our adamant predecessors and God’s tremendous grace, the splendid legend has continued steadfastly despite challenges and changes over the years from Paak Hok Tong to Kowloon.

With gratitude and respect, may we recall the precious memories of True Light.

After thousands of miles of voyage from the west to the east, Ms. Harriet Noyes, founder of True Light, made her arrival in Guangzhou. This marked the very first step towards her accomplishment, which is the establishment of the True Light Seminary at Guangzhou in 1872. 2019 is the 147th year since the school was founded.

It was a time of chaos and instability in the late Qing and early Republican periods, during which True Light experienced through trials and tribulations. Regardless of the hardships, each member of the school persevered while staying with our fellow countrymen through the rain by God’s grace.

In the midst of political turmoil on the mainland, True Light was relocated to Kowloon, Hong Kong in 1949. Renamed as

一八七二年，校祖那夏理女士由西洋彼岸，遠涉重洋，來到廣州，創立真光中學，迄今已屆一百四十七載。

在清末民初的動盪歲月裡，真光幾經風雨，依靠神恩，頑強面對，與國民憂戚與共。

一九四九年，國內政局風雲變幻，真光從廣州遷至九龍，命名為九龍真光中學，並繼續肩負作育英才的使命，延續「爾乃世之光」的精神，至今七十年。

「獅山搖接鶴洞風長，春花秋月樂一堂」。由鶴洞到獅山，真光雖屢經變化，但仍屹立至今，且穩步向前發展，全賴前人艱苦經營，仰賴神恩所賜。

現在，就讓我們懷著溫情與敬意，回溯前人的足跡，一起重溫這段真情歲月。



校祖廣州創校

Establishment of True Light in Guangzhou

1872年 6月16日，校祖那夏理女士在廣州金利埠（沙基）創辦了一所女校，依基督登山訓眾所說的「汝當為世真光」的聖訓，定名為真光書院，學生六名。那是南中國第一間女子寄宿學校。

On 16th June, Ms. Harriet Newell Noyes founded the True Light Seminary, a girls' school at Kam Lei Fau (Sha Kei) in Guangzhou. "Thou art the Light of the World" was from the Jesus's sermon on the mount, and it was chosen as the school motto. Six students were enrolled. It was the first boarding school providing education to women in South China.

1875年 1月10日校舍遭焚毀。
On 10th January, the school campus was burnt to the ground.

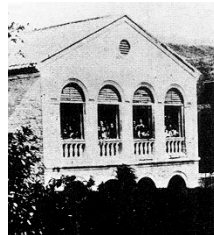
1878年 遷校於仁濟街，建第二校舍。
A school fire led to its relocation to Renji Street, with the building of the second school campus.

1881年 擴建第三校舍。
The third school campus was built.
校祖那夏理女士
Ms. Harriet Noyes, the founder of the school

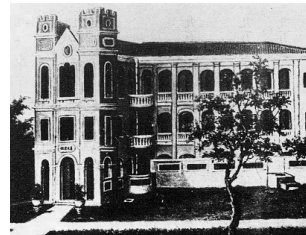


1913年 經過四十年艱辛經營，校祖鑑於學生在小學畢業後，苦無升讀中學機會，於是向美差會提出興辦真光中學的計劃，獲接納後，即選定廣州白鶴洞為校址。

After 40 years of operation through destitution, Ms. Noyes proposed a plan to the ministry for establishing True Light Middle School, having seen how graduates were left bereft of a chance to receive further education. Once approved, Paak Hok Tong was set to be the location of the Middle School.



1872年校舍
The school campus in 1872



1880年校舍
The school campus in 1880

白鶴洞真光中學

True Light Middle School of Canton in Paak Hok Tong

1917年 真光女子中學在秋季舉行校舍落成和開學典禮。首任校長為祁約翰博士。
The completion and opening ceremony was held in autumn. Dr. J.W. Creighton was the first principal.

1919年 舉行第一屆畢業禮，學生共六名。
The first graduation ceremony was held with a class of six graduates.

1923年 5月15日，校祖退休回國頤養。
On 15th May, Ms. Noyes returned to her home country for retirement.

1924年 1月16日，校祖息勞歸主。她的一生，可說全獻給了中華女兒及真光。她一生的座右銘是：「行勝於言，言而不行，不若不言」。校祖畢生的努力，為真光奠下美好的基礎。

On 16th January, Ms. Noyes passed away. She dedicated all her life to Chinese women and girls and True Light. Her life motto is "Actions speak louder than words, but when one speaks whilst withholding actions, then surely it would have been better not to speak at all." Her lifelong effort laid a solid foundation for True Light.

1924年 至 1929年 校祖退休後，仁濟街小學交由羅劉心慈女士接掌校長之職。她追隨校祖，數十年如一日，專心致志。她在真光服務有四十多年，其後她的兩個女兒：羅有節女士、羅道真女士，分別都當過真光小學校長，都為母校貢獻了一生。

As Ms. Noyes retired, Mrs. Law Lau Sam Tsz succeeded as the principal of the primary section at Renji Street. Mrs. Law followed the footsteps of the founder and dedicated herself to True Light for more than forty years. Her two daughters, Ms. Law Yau Tsit and Ms. Law To Chun, also served as principals of True Light and spent most of their lives contributing to their alma mater.

1924年
至
1929年

1928年，仁濟街真光小學移交中華基督教會仁濟堂主辦，於是白鶴洞與仁濟街兩校，遂分別組織校董會。

In 1928, the Church of Christ in China began to take over the operation of True Light School (Primary Section) at Renji Street; thus, management boards were set up respectively in both schools at Paak Hok Tong and Renji Street.

1930年

麥廷錦牧師為本校第一任華人校長，他定下校訓為「忠勤勇愛」。

Reverend Stephen Mark became our first Chinese principal of the Middle School and set “Loyalty, Diligence, Courage and Love” as the school motto.

真光的校徽為一顆銀星，意思是盼望學生能像伯利恆之星引人認識基督。所以，真光的校箴為「爾乃世之光」。

The school emblem is in the shape of a silver star, symbolizing the star of Bethlehem, which beacons the world towards Jesus, and this dovetails with the school motto “Thou Art the Light of the World.”

1931年

「九一八事變」爆發，全國交憤，本校學生表現出濃厚的愛國精神。

Manchurian Crisis in 1931 brought about an upsurge in patriotism across the country, and even among our students.

麥校長成立戰時救護大隊，由他親自督導及訓練，一洗往昔女子荏弱之風。

Rev. Mark formed and trained a wartime rescue team. This overturned the notion of women as weak and vulnerable.

1934年

何蔭棠博士繼任校長，對於校務，改進尤多。除改進學校行政組織機構，提高教育行政效率外，還增建中山紀念運動場、游泳池等，全校環境，益臻秀麗。

Dr. Hoh Yam Tong, the succeeding principal, made progressive development to strengthen the school administration in particular. Apart from re-organizing school committees and enhancing the efficiency of administrative work, facilities including Sun Yat Sen Memorial Sports Ground and a swimming pool were built to foster a dynamic and comfortable environment at school.

1935年

何蔭棠博士來港籌辦「香港真光小學」，租賃堅道二十六號為校舍，聘曹何玉瑛女士為校長。

Hong Kong True Light Primary School was established at 26 Caine Road, Central, Hong Kong by Dr. Hoh. Mrs. Cho Ho Yuk Ying was appointed as principal.

1942年

因戰火波及南方，真光遷徙粵北曲江，繼遷連縣，並初次兼收男生。

During the war against the Japanese invasion, the school migrated to Qujiang, Yuebei (Northern Guangdong), then to Lian Yuan; and admitted boys for the first time ever.

1943年

復遷回曲江上窖，同年又遷校連縣雙喜山，李耀宇女士接任校長。

The school was relocated back to Xiangyao, Qujiang, then to Shuangxi Shan at Lian Yuan later in the same year. The succeeding principal was Ms. Lee Yiu Yu.

1945年

8月，抗戰勝利，白鶴洞復課。校友會且發動為母校募捐校具運動，充分表現藍黃女兒愛校之傳統精神。

In August, in the wake of the victory in the War of Resistance against Japan, the school at Paak Hok Tong resumed classes in August. The Alumnae Association organized a campaign calling for school furniture donation, carrying on True Light Bearers' love to the school.

1947年

校董會聘校友馬儀英博士繼任校長，積極擴展校務。

Dr. Ma Yi Ying continued to lead the school as principal and actively extended and developed the school.

馬儀英校長時期 — 建校九龍、絃歌不輟

The tenure of Dr. Ma Yi Ying – On ran our education ethos

1949年

由於中國政治情勢不穩定，白鶴洞真光中學校董會命馬儀英校長帶同員生遷校來到香港，選定九龍窩打老道 115 號為校址。

Owing to the political instability in China, students and staff, led by Dr. Ma, left for Hong Kong and the Board relocated the school to 115 Waterloo Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

由於當時港島區已有香港真光中學，所以冠以九龍二字，定名為九龍真光中學，校長仍由馬儀英博士擔任。

In order to distinguish itself from the True Light School on Hong Kong Island, our school was named "Kowloon True Light Middle School". Dr. Ma Yi Ying continued to lead the school as the principal.

1950年

廣州白鶴洞真光員生全部遷港，與九龍校合而為一，學生人數已有 156 人，全校共五班，開辦高中課程。

With all teachers and students moving to Hong Kong, True Light Middle School in Paak Hok Tong merged with that in Kowloon. By then, there were five classes and the number of students reached 156. The school was expanded to offer the senior secondary curriculum.

本校採用雙語並重的教學目標，一直支持母語教學，達致教學相長。又聘請外籍宣教師教授英文，並設立學生會、團契，積極推行各項校內校外的學生活動與社會服務。

Bilingual education has been advocated. Dr. Ma promoted within the school the implementation of mother-tongue teaching while inviting foreign missionaries to serve as English teachers. Meanwhile, Student Union and Student Fellowship were set up. A wide range of student activities and community services were offered to enrich students' school life.

1952年

本校得香港政府之肯定，准予註冊，並在港慶祝創校 80 周年。

The school registration was officially approved by the Hong Kong government for our commendable school operation. The school celebrated its 80th anniversary in Hong Kong.

1954年

至

1957年

本校合唱團蟬聯四屆全港校際音樂節中文高級女聲合唱冠軍，可說是一時之盛。

It was a great recognition when our school choir received the championship in the Hong Kong Schools Music Festival – Secondary School Senior Girls' Choir Chinese Section for 4 consecutive years.

1955 年 3 月，港督葛量洪爵士蒞臨參觀，對老師的教學和同學的表現十分欣賞，並允可批出公地另建中學校舍。

In March 1955, Sir Alexander Grantham, the Governor of Hong Kong, visited and acknowledged the effort of teachers and students in learning and teaching. The government granted the school a site for building a new school campus.



1955 年港督葛量洪爵士蒞臨本校探訪，由馬儀英校長帶領參觀展覽。

In 1955, led by Dr. Ma Yi Ying, the Governor Sir Alexander Grantham was visiting the exhibitions in our school.

1958年

蒙香港政府撥九龍塘真光里 1 號擴建校址，並得中華基督教會香港區會協助，於 11 月 21 日舉行動土禮。

With the allocation by the Hong Kong government and support from the Church of Christ in China, a new campus was built at 1 True Light Lane, Kowloon Tong. A groundbreaking ceremony was held on 21st November.



新校舍動土禮

The groundbreaking ceremony of the new school campus

1959年

由立法局議員，本校校董會主席利銘澤先生主持奠基禮。

Mr Richard Charles Lee, CBE, the School Board Chairman and Legislative Council member, hosted the Cornerstone Laying Ceremony.

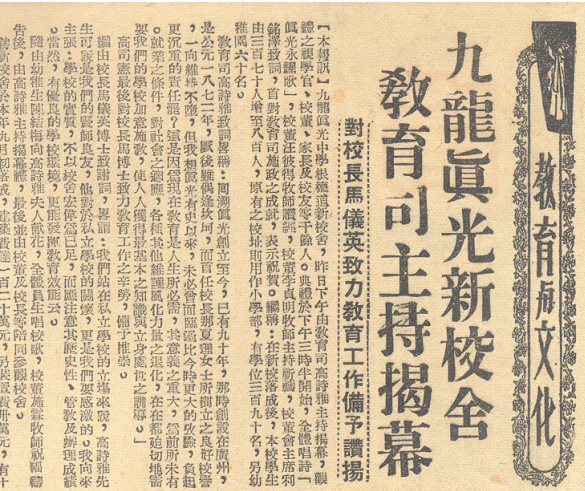
1960年

11月25日，教育司高詩雅先生主持新校舍開幕典禮，原址則開辦附屬私立小學及幼稚園。

On 25th November, Mr. Douglas James Smyth Crozier, the then Director of Education of Hong Kong, officiated at the opening ceremony of the new Middle School campus. The Primary and Kindergarten Sections (self-financed schools) remained in the location at Waterloo Road.

新校設施完備，環境清幽，誠為讀書學習的好地方。校舍前瞻香海，後枕獅山，彷彿仍留有半點白鶴洞真光之影兒。

Equipped with a range of facilities, the new campus offered a tranquil and favourable learning environment for students. Situated between the harbor and Lion Rock, it mirrored the beauty of the True Light campus at Paak Hok Tong.



有關教育司高詩雅主持新校舍揭幕儀式的報道

News report on the opening ceremony for the new school premises held by the Director of Education, Mr Douglas James Smyth Crozier.

1961年

馬儀英校長榮任非官守太平紳士。

Dr. Ma Yi Ying was appointed non-official Justice of the Peace (JP).

1962年

英女皇元旦授勳，馬儀英校長榮獲 MBE 勳銜。

Dr. Ma Yi Ying was awarded an MBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours List.

為了紀念本校創建 90 周年及籌建雨操場，本校同人及話劇名流於大會堂公演古裝歷史劇「長恨歌」。

In celebration of True Light's 90th anniversary, our school staged a public drama production 'The Song of Everlasting Sorrow' with renowned actors at the City Hall. It was to raise funds for the building of the school covered playground.

1963年

港督柏立基爵士蒞校參觀，對本校教學認真，備加讚許。

Sir Robert Brown Black, the Governor of Hong Kong, visited our school and complimented it for its high-caliber education.

1965年

最後一屆高三完成，開始五年制中學。

The last cohort of 3-year senior secondary curriculum graduated. The school adopted the 5-year secondary education system.

1967年

本校與香港真光中學首次聯合慶祝 95 周年校慶，假大會堂舉行感恩會。首任校長祁約翰博士伉儷專程由美來港參加。

In celebration of the school's 95th anniversary, our school and True Light Middle School of Hong Kong jointly held a thanksgiving service at the City Hall. Dr. J. W. Creighton, the first principal, and his wife came all the way from the United States to attend the event.

1972年

兩校聯合於香港足球會球場舉行紀念創校 100 周年感恩崇拜會，護督羅樂民爵士蒞臨致訓，歷屆校長專程來港參加，場面極一時之盛，校友會總會亦舉辦聚餐。

To celebrate the school's centenary, a thanksgiving service was jointly held at Hong Kong Football Club Stadium by two True Light Middle Schools. Former principals joined and Sir Hugh Norman-Walker, the Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong, delivered his speech. It was a joyful and exuberant event. The alumni association organized a reunion banquet as well.

本校校董會因應社會需求及為紀念創校 100 周年這盛事，決定於窩打老道 54 號 A 興辦英文女子中學。此事獲本校家長、校友及同學支持，舉辦遊藝會，協助籌募建新校經費。九月由馬儀英校長主持奠基禮。

In response to the need for English education in Hong Kong at that time, the Kowloon True Light Middle School Management Board embarked on the establishment of an English girls' school - True Light Girls' College - at 54A Waterloo Road, Yaumatei. With the support from parents, students and alumnae, a fun fair was held to raise funds for the new school and Dr. Ma officiated at the Cornerstone Laying Ceremony in September.



馬校長主持真光女書院校舍奠基禮

Dr. Ma officiated at the Cornerstone Laying Ceremony of True Light Girls' College.

1973年

5月7日學校舉行校長榮休惜別會。8月馬儀英校長榮休，由李惠廉主任接任。9月真光女書院正式開課。

On 7 May, the school bid farewell to Dr. Ma Yi Ying who retired in August. Ms. Li Wai Lim was her successor as the Principal. True Light Girls' College was established in September.

1974年

2月，馬校長逝世。馬校長一生，可說是完全貢獻給真光，她由學生（1926年晃社高中畢業）而教員、校長，服務真光達38年之久。

Dr. Ma passed away in February. She had served True Light with a lifetime of dedication, from a student to a teacher, and ultimately to a principal in 38 years.

李惠廉校長時期 — 接受官津、承先啟後

Years of Principal Li Wai Lim – Transition and Elevation

1975年

9月開始，本校接受政府第一期津貼，又為配合教學需要，陸續添置視聽器材。

Our school received government aid starting from September, with equipment installed to meet educational needs.

1976年

本校加強英文科教學，以使學生在會考時可投考英文科課程乙，同時，亦著力推展課外活動。舉辦第一屆運動會，給予學生更全面的教育。

Our school consolidated English learning and teaching so that students were well equipped to take Syllabus B for the subject of English Language in the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination (HKCEE). Emphasis was placed on all-round education to provide students with extra-curricular activities. The 1st Athletics Meet was held.

畢綺霞校長時期 — 勤力耕耘、建樹良多

The Era of Principal Butt Yee Har – Striving Hard for Excellence

1978年

9月，李惠廉校長榮休，畢綺霞主任接任校長。中學部成為政府津貼中學，全校共22班。而附屬小學及幼稚園仍為私立。

Ms. Li retired and Ms. Butt Yee Har succeeded her as the principal. The middle school section became a fully government-aided secondary school while the Primary and Kindergarten Sections remained self-financed.

1980年

在港四校假香港大球場舉行了第一屆聯合運動會，本校獲得全場總亞軍。以後每隔三年就舉行一次。

The 1st Joint True Light Schools Athletics Meet was held and our school ranked second. It was held every three years.

1982年

四校聯合於伊利沙伯體育館同慶創校 110 周年，教育署長許瑜太平紳士蒞臨致訓，校友會舉行聚餐，以示慶祝。

All four True Light schools jointly celebrated the school's 110th anniversary. Colvyn Hugh Haye, CBE, JP, Director of Education of Hong Kong, delivered an opening speech and a reunion banquet was held for alumnae.

1984年

10 月，廣州白鶴洞真光中學自 1949 年被中國政府接收後，就開始兼收男生。1954 年秋，易名為廣州市第二十二中學。1984 年，經廣州市人民政府批准，正式復名為真光中學，本校校董會決定回報母校，特捐贈設備及款項，以協助發展教育事業。

Guangzhou True Light Middle School at Paak Hok Tong was taken over by the Chinese government since 1949 and reformed as a public school. It began to admit boys in October. It was renamed as Guangzhou No. 22 Middle School in 1954. The name of True Light was resumed as Guangzhou True Light Middle School in 1984 upon the approval of the Guangzhou Municipal Government. The management board of our school initiated fundraising and equipment donation to give back to its alma mater for its future development.

真光校友，亦在港籌建真光苑，為校友、退休員工提供居所及照顧，推廣老人福利，且惠及本港老人。

With the alumnae's support, the True Light Villa, a nursing home, was set up in Hong Kong to provide welfare and rehabilitation service, not only to alumnae and retired staff, but also to the elderly in need in Hong Kong.

1987年

為慶祝創校 115 周年，中小學兩校舍同時舉行開放日。

The Secondary and Primary Sections hosted an open day concurrently in celebration of the school's 115th anniversary.

1988年

九龍真光校友會正式完成社團註冊手續。

The Alumnae Association of Kowloon True Light School was officially established upon the completion of registration.

1989年

慶祝真光遷港 40 周年，舉行感恩崇拜暨音樂會。11 月，於灣仔大球場舉行了第四屆四校聯合運動會。

A thanksgiving service cum music performance marked the KTL Ruby Jubilee - 40th anniversary of the school being relocated to Hong Kong. The 4th Joint True Light Schools Athletics Meet was held at the Hong Kong Stadium in November.

1990年

學校自費拆卸看台，改建為課室以配合中學預科改制及解決課室不足的問題。12 月，畢綺霞校長離任。

In response to the educational reform offering matriculation curriculum, the spectators' stand was demolished and an extension for new classrooms was built to meet the school population. Ms. Butt retired in December.



1991 年新翼啟用典禮

The opening ceremony of the new wing in 1991

陳婉嫦校長時期 — 任重道遠、繼往開來

Two Decades with Principal Chan Yuen Sheung – Forward Progress with Dedication

1991 年

1 月，陳婉嫦校友接任校長一職。

In January, Miss Chan Yuen Sheung, an alumna, was appointed Principal.

1992 年

開辦兩年制預科課程，繼續支持母語教育，以中文為教學語言，更加強英語的教與學。學生憑公開試成績可申請入讀本港各大學及專上學院。

The preparation period for the advanced level examination began. The Chinese Medium of Instruction (CMI) curriculum was introduced while English language learning and teaching at school was strengthened. Students with satisfactory results in public examinations were able to meet the entry requirements of all universities and tertiary institutions in Hong Kong.

同年，真光創校 120 周年，真光四校假伊利沙伯體育館舉行感恩會，蒙教育署署長李越挺太平紳士蒞臨致訓，而在港四校校長、教師、校友亦回廣州參加白鶴洞真光 120 周年慶典，並參與真光體育館奠基典禮。

The Thanksgiving Service of the school's 120th anniversary was held at Queen Elizabeth Stadium, and Dr. Li Yuet Ting, CBE JP, Director of Education of Hong Kong delivered a speech. Principals of four True Light Schools in Hong Kong, staff and alumnae paid a homecoming trip to Guangzhou in celebrating the school's anniversary and participated in the Cornerstone Laying Ceremony of True Light Stadium.

1993 年

為了增加小學活動空間，停辦只有高低班各一班的幼稚園。小學部所有課室裝置了空調。

The operation of the Kindergarten Section with only one class in each of the two levels came to a halt owing to the limited room of the campus for the Primary Section. Air-conditioning facilities were installed in all primary school classrooms.

1994 年

中學部第一次參加高級程度考試，成績美滿，進入大學就讀人數眾多。

It was the first time for our secondary school students taking the Hong Kong Advanced Level Examination (HKALE). With satisfactory results, many were admitted to universities.

1996 年

6 月，本校與真光女書院合辦首屆聯合畢業典禮，假香港文化中心音樂廳舉行，蒙香港大學教育學院院長程介明教授致訓勉辭及授憑。

In June, our school and True Light Girls' College held the first Joint Graduation Ceremony at the Hong Kong Cultural Centre Concert Hall. Professor Cheng Kai Ming, the then Dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of Hong Kong, was invited to be the guest of honour presenting certificates to all graduates.

經市政府教育委員會批准，廣州市仁濟路小學復名為廣州市真光小學。

Guangzhou Renji Street Primary School was renamed as Guangzhou True Light Primary School upon the approval of the Guangzhou Municipal Government.

1996 年

辦尋根之旅，受到白鶴洞真光中學員生熱烈歡迎。

A “Seek Our Roots” tour to the mother school in Guangzhou was organized. Teachers and students at True Light Middle School in Paak Hok Tong received us with warm welcome.

四校聯合慶祝 125 周年校慶，晚上舉行聯歡聚餐。

Four True Light schools jointly organized the 125th Anniversary Thanksgiving ceremony and banquet.

為紀念 125 周年，四校合唱團重錄真光歌曲錄音帶，並製作鐳射唱碟以便保存。

The choirs of four True Light schools jointly recorded a CD album “The Songs of True Light” to commemorate the school's 125th Anniversary.

1998 年

4 月，於復活節期間，辦訪京團與國內作文化教育交流。

In April, a tour to Beijing was organized for cultural and education exchange in Easter.

8 月，真光四校假烏溪沙青年新村舉辦真光聯校退修營。

In August, True Light Joint-School Retreat was held at Wu Kai Sha Youth Village.



「九龍真光中學訪京團」
到訪北京大學

Kowloon True Light School
– Tour to Beijing, visiting
Peking University

1999 年

在港建校 50 周年慶典，中小學齊辦開放日。

The Secondary and Primary Sections hosted an open day in celebration of the KTL Golden Jubilee – 50th anniversary of the school being relocated to Hong Kong.

出版《歲月留情》金禧校慶歷史圖說。

A True Light Story - Golden Jubilee of Kowloon True Light Middle School, an illustrated book recounting the history of our school was published.

真光四校首次舉辦新西蘭暑期英語遊學團。

The first True Light Joint-School Tour to New Zealand was organised.

2000 年

本校獲教育署評選為全港 44 間增值中學之一。

According to the Education Department, our school was one of the 44 schools that demonstrated positive value-added performances.

多媒體學習中心啟用。

The multi-purpose room was launched.

首次舉辦聯校師生交流團，於復活節探訪廣州母校。

The first joint-school teacher-student exchange tour to the mother school in Guangzhou was organised in Easter.

獲優質教育基金撥款，開設中樂彈撥組。

Quality Education Fund (QEF)-sponsored Chinese string orchestra was established.



獲優質教育基金撥款成立的中
樂彈撥組進行演奏

Performance by QEF-
sponsored Chinese
orchestra

2001 年

舉辦真光聯校師生交流團，於復活節探訪廣州白鶴洞及長堤真光母校。

The True Light Joint-School teacher-student exchange tour was organized to visit the mother schools in Guangzhou Paak Hok Tong and Changdi in Easter.

獲優質教育基金撥款，多媒體語言實驗室啟用，供中文、英文及普通話科使用，以發展及加強本校學生兩文三語的能力。

The QEF-sponsored multimedia language laboratory was set up to equip our students to be biliterate and trilingual.

2002 年

12 月聖誕籌備日辦步行籌款，共籌得款項超過 10 萬元，成績理想。
Over \$100,000 was raised for the Fundraising Walk on the day of Christmas Preparation.

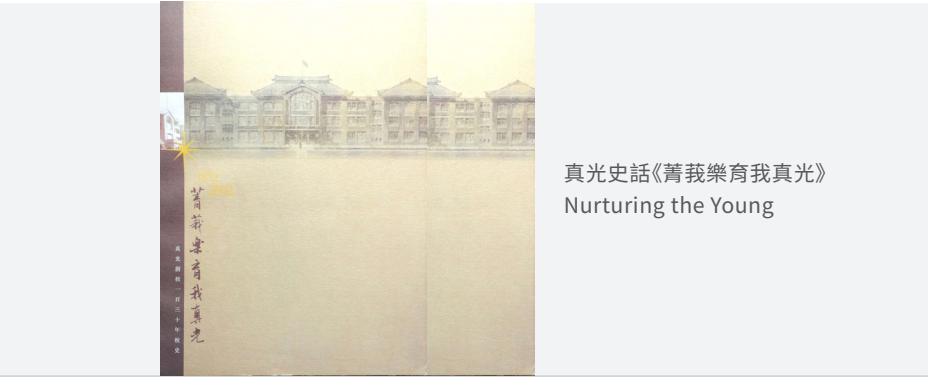
3 月在香港真光中學舉行真光四校「130 聯校進修會」。
130 Joint-School Staff Development Programme was held at True Light Middle School of Hong Kong in March.

4 月，真光四校舉辦歸寧母校尋根團。
A joint True Light “Seek Our Roots” tour was organised during Easter to visit the mother schools in Guangzhou.

5 月，中學及小學兩校舍同時舉辦開放日慶祝創校 130 周年。同月，在尖沙咀商務印書館舉行真光史話《菁莪樂育我真光》發佈會。假灣仔伊利沙伯體育館辦真光四校感恩崇拜會。
The Secondary and Primary Sections hosted an open day in celebration of the school’s 130th anniversary in May. The book launching ceremony of *The True Light School History* was held at the Commercial Press Book Centre, Tsimshatsui. A joint True Light Thanksgiving Service was held at the Queen Elizabeth Stadium.

6 月，在香港文化中心舉辦校慶聯校美術展。
In June, the Joint True Light Art Gallery was launched at the Hong Kong Cultural Centre.

7 月，假座香港理工大學賽馬會綜藝館舉辦校慶表演晚會。
In July, the School Anniversary Variety Show took place at the Jockey Club Auditorium (JCA) of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University.



2003 年

5 月，本校的「學校改善工程」計劃獲教育統籌局審批及通過，政府資助額上限為港幣 3 千 7 百萬。
The School Improvement Project (SIP) started in May with an upper limit of \$37,000,000 granted by the Education Manpower Bureau (EMB).

9 月，為配合教育局推行的全方位學習策略，學校在初中各級全面推行專題研習。中一級著重基礎技巧的訓練；中二級進行人文科跨科探究；中三級為科學式探究。
In line with the EMB policy of life-wide learning, project learning was adopted and incorporated in junior forms with different foci – generic skills training for Form 1, investigation across curriculum of Humanities for Form 2, and scientific study for Form 3.

2005 年

1 月，全體師生、校友、小學老師家長、同學在山頂廣場舉行步行籌款活動，為「學校改善工程」計劃籌募經費，籌得款項約港幣 160 萬。
With the generous support from students, staff, alumnae and parents, a total of \$1,600,000 was raised in the Fundraising Walk for the SIP at the Peak in January.

2006 年

1 月，學校改善工程完成，新翼大樓開始啟用。新翼地面為家教會室、小食部，二樓為教員室、三樓為課室、四樓為音樂室、視覺藝術室及創意藝術室，五樓為圖書館及小班教學室，六樓為電腦室及地理室，七樓為天台有蓋操場。

The SIP was complete in January. The new annex was officially opened. Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) room and the tuck shop are located on the ground floor, staff room on the second floor, new classrooms on the third, music room, visual arts room and creative arts room on the fourth, library and small class teaching rooms on the fifth, computer room and geography room on the sixth, and the covered roof-top playground on the seventh floor.

為配合改善工程，舊校舍部份課室亦陸續進行改建，務求為師生提供一個與時並進的學習環境。

Renovation work took place at several rooms in the old school compound to provide students with a modern and advanced learning environment.



2006 年後校舍新貌

The new school campus
from 2006 onwards

2007 年

4 月，為慶祝「135 周年校慶」，真光四校舉行「穗港真光廣州歷史文化考察之旅」。

In April, four True Light schools jointly organized the “Guangzhou True Light History and Culture Tour” to celebrate the 135th anniversary.

5 月，本校舉行「135 周年校慶」專題研習展覽。同月，教育局外評隊到校進行首次全面視學，事後給予正面的評價。

In May, our school celebrated the 135th anniversary with a project learning exhibition. The first External School Review (ESR) was arranged and positive feedback was received after evaluation.

2009 年

5 月，舉行「遷港 60 周年校慶」聚餐，本校出版《真光人生命見證集》。

In May, our school celebrated the KTL Diamond Jubilee – 60th Anniversary with Thanksgiving dinner and publication of *The Collections of Testimony among True Light Bearers*.

9 月，進入新高中學制年代，在中四級開始新高中課程，即四個核心科目（中文、英文、數學、通識），再加兩至三科選修科目。

Entering the new era of the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education (HKDSE) in September, new senior secondary curriculum was adopted in Form 4, i.e. four core subjects, namely Chinese, English, Mathematics and Liberal Studies, together with two-to-three elective subjects.

2010 年

5 月，校慶日進行校園電視台剪綵及啟動禮儀式，讓學生透過資訊科技，發揮創意，進行全方位學習與分享資訊。

With the opening ceremony held on the day of School Anniversary, Campus TV was established to provide students with opportunities to develop their creativity and multiple intelligences through IT modes to report school news and information.

8 月，陳婉嫦校長離職。

Ms. Chan resigned in August.

李伊瑩校長時期 — 因時制宜、開闢新路

*The Soaring Time helmed by Principal Lee Yi Ying –
Exploration for the Higher and the Further*

2010 年

9 月，李伊瑩女士接任九龍真光中學校長。

Ms. Lee Yi Ying became the principal in September.

因應教育局授課語言微調政策的實施，入讀中一的班別的授課語言有多科轉為英語，並開始於初中一班試行用普通話教授中文科。

In response to the implementation of the fine-tuning Medium of Instruction (MOI) policy, our school has started to teach a number of subjects in English in S1 classes and some with Chinese language taught in Putonghua.

2011 年

本校英文名字更改為”Kowloon True Light School”。

The school was renamed as Kowloon True Light School.

7 月至 9 月，前花園、校務處及大堂進行裝修工程，以優化校園環境；於禮堂重建燈光、音響及控制台系統，以配合多元活動的進行。

From July to September, renovation work was carried out in various zones, including main entrance, front garden, school office and lobby, in order to improve the school environment. Besides, the school hall was under renovation, which included the installation of the stage lighting system and audio-visual system facilitating a wide variety of activities and school assemblies.

課外活動重整架構，設立學院制：語言藝術學院、音樂學院、視藝學院、體育學院，以及舞蹈學院。各項課外活動按類別編入不同學院，加強管理、擴大發展空間及提升學生領袖培訓。

The Extra-Curricular Activities (ECA) groups have been restructured under different academies, namely Language Academy, Music Academy, Visual Arts Academy, Sports Academy and Dance Academy. These provide students with opportunities to explore their talents and develop their leadership skills.

本屆學生會選舉由以往的代表會制，改以內閣制選出幹事會。

Under the new electoral system, the Student Union (SU) is formed by a cabinet, voted by students.

9 月，為配合成立法團校董會的籌備工作，家長教師會進行修章並改組中學家長教師會。

To launch the preparation of setting up the Incorporated Management Committee (IMC), Parent Teacher Association (PTA) was reorganized and its constitution was amended in September.

為進一步提升小學部的教育質素，學校轉為英文小學。

Kowloon True Light School (Primary Section) was turned into an English Medium-of-Instruction (EMI) school to enhance the quality of education.

為聯繫海外校友，真光四校校長及退休校長於暑假到訪加拿大溫哥華及多倫多的真光校友會，與各真光校友及畢綺霞校長重聚。

The then and former principals of four True Light schools went on a summer trip to Vancouver and Toronto to strengthen the bonding and collaboration with the alumnae in Canada. It was a reunion with alumnae and Principal Butt as well.

2012 年

本校英文科、音樂科與學生事務組合作，推行 Page to Stage 學習活動，並於中一開社時表演音樂劇，全級參與。

English Department and Music Department jointly collaborated with the Students Affairs Committee to launch a Page to Stage programme in which all the S1 students participated in their Form Council Inauguration Ceremony.

4 月，本校中六級學生參加第一屆香港中學文憑考試，中七級學生參加最後一屆香港高級程度會考。同月，為慶祝創校一百四十周年，真光四校組織「140 校慶廣州尋根之旅」，走訪六所真光中學、小學及幼稚園，認識各校最新的發展。

In April, the first cohort of NSS Form 6 students sat for the HKDSE Exam while the last cohort of Form 7 students took the last HKALE. In celebration of the school's 140th anniversary, “Guangzhou True Light Homecoming Tour” was organized where student and teacher representatives visited six True Light schools in Guangzhou, including Secondary, Primary and Kindergarten Sections.

5 月，出版校祖那夏理女士編著的《光在華夏》及集校友、學生合作完成的《從廣州到香港：真光流金歲月的口述故事》。舉辦「140 周年校慶感恩聚餐」，筵開一百三十席。

In May, *A Light in the Land of Sinim: Forty-five Years in the True Light Seminary* by Ms. Harriet Newell Noyes was published, together with *From Guangzhou to Hong Kong: Oral History of the Golden Faith of True Light*, which was a product of the concerted effort made by students and alumnae. The 140th Anniversary Thanksgiving Dinner was held, hosting banquets of 130 tables for alumni and guests.

7 月，本校假香港理工大學賽馬會綜藝館舉行「140 校慶綜合演藝會」。The school celebrated its 140th anniversary with a variety show called “Blossom”, which was a showcase of artistic, musical and acting talent, in the Jockey Club Auditorium at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University in July.

2012年

9月，課外活動設立多元智能課程 (MI 課程)，擴大學生發展才能、視野的空間。舉辦「大手牽小手」夥伴計劃，招募校友成為高中同學的導師，介紹個人成長歷程，輔導在校妹妹，延續真光人的姐妹情。

In September, M.I. Courses were introduced to unleash students' potential. Additionally, Mentorship Programme was launched to support students' personal growth by recruiting alumnae to be mentors, and to foster close ties between True Light Bearers.

10月，設立「家長學堂」，以提昇家長對教育子女的理念，使能掌握有效管教子女的技巧。

Since October, Parents' Academy, which comprises a series of seminars for parents, has been held to promote efficient and loving ways of parenting.



《從廣州到香港：真光流金歲月的口述故事》新書發報會

The Book Launching Ceremony of *From Guangzhou to Hong Kong: Oral History of the Golden Faith of True Light*

2013年

中學部地庫低層進行改善工程，將原來的「雨操亭」位置，改建成多用途演講活動室。小學部大修工程完成。

A multi-purpose room was rebuilt in the basement. The renovation project at Kowloon True Light School (Primary Section) was complete.

2014年

7月，為慶祝真光遷港六十五周年，舉行兩場「KTL65周年校慶」綜藝表演會，演出優質教育基金贊助的中文原創音樂劇《鏡花緣》之外，還有管弦樂團演奏、中小學合唱團、中國舞、英文短劇莎士比亞名劇《無事生非》及小學部話劇表演等。

In July, our school celebrated its Sapphire Jubilee with the KTL 65th Anniversary Variety Show. The highlight of the show was the Chinese musical, "The Love Story In The Fantasyland," a project funded by the QEF. There were also orchestral and choir performance, Chinese dancing, "Much Ado About Nothing," a play by William Shakespeare, and a drama performance by the Primary Section, etc.

7月至8月，縫紉室外走廊改建成藝廊，以展示學生的優秀藝術作品。

In July and August, the Art Gallery was set up outside the sewing room. Students' artworks were exhibited there.

9月，將地庫高層教員室B改建成教員休息室及將舊小食部與小飯堂改建成學生學習室，以改善師生課餘的活動空間。圖書館進行改建，設有玻璃房間、獨立自修空間等，務求與時並進。

In September, staff room B and school tuck shop were reconstructed into the staff common room and a student common area respectively for the sake of providing a relaxation zone for both staff and students. Furthermore, a glass-walled room was built in the school library and individual study carrels were available for revision purposes.

同月，教育局外評隊到校進行第二次全面視學，充份肯定本校在學與教方面的工作，給予積極、正面的評價。

In the same month, the second External School Review (ESR) was arranged and positive feedback was received after evaluation.

2016年

3月，舉行上海教師交流考察團。

A study tour for teachers to Shanghai was organized in March.

6月至7月，中小學部聯合舉行「鏡花緣英國音樂之旅」，在當地華人社區會堂、著名教堂、當地中學交流表演，演出本校原創音樂劇「鏡花緣」及獻唱多首名曲。

Kowloon True Light School (Primary and Secondary Sections) UK Music Tour - The Love Story In The Fantasyland was organized to provide students with precious musical exchange including staging performances at a Chinese community centre, a cathedral and a local college.



鏡花緣英國音樂之旅

Kowloon True Light School (Primary and Secondary Sections)

UK Music Tour - The Love Story In The Fantasyland

改建多媒體藝術室，全面使用蘋果電腦，以學習設計及作曲軟件。

A multi-media arts room with Mac computers was opened for students to learn design and songwriting.

提升資訊科技教學水平，所有課室均裝置電子白板及 Apple TV。

To promote e-learning at school, all classrooms are equipped with an interactive whiteboard and Apple TV.

2017年

3月，為慶祝創校145周年，真光四校舉行「真光創校145周年校慶聯校教育研討會暨電子教學分享」，當日邀請教育局副秘書長陳嘉琪博士於啟動禮致開幕辭，之後由同為校友的港科院創院院長徐立之教授作專題演講。同月，本校舉行杭州教師交流考察團。

In March, Inter-school Education Conference Programme cum E-learning Sharing was jointly held by four True Light Schools to celebrate the school's 145th anniversary. Dr. Chan Ka Ki, Catherine, Deputy Secretary for Education, gave an opening speech while Professor Tsui Lap-Chee, Founder of the Academy of Sciences of Hong Kong was the keynote speaker. In the same month, a school visit to Hangzhou was organized for teachers to enhance professional capacity through lesson observations and conferencing.

4月，本校在全港「模擬法庭·公義教育計劃」比賽中，連獲最佳律師、傑出公義智囊團獎項，並勇奪錦標賽總冠軍。

In April, our school joined the Mock Trial – Justice Education Project, and won the championship by demonstrating persuasive public speaking and superb evidence advocacy. Our students were awarded the Best Mooter and received the Outstanding “Justice Think-tanks” Award.

5月，假大學會堂舉行「真光145周年校慶綜藝會」，節目包括：中、小學部樂器演奏、音樂劇，及「掌上明珠旗袍薈」等。

In May, the True Light 145th Anniversary Variety Show was held at the Academic Community Hall at the Hong Kong Baptist University. There were wide-ranging events including orchestral performance by Primary and Secondary Sections, musical and qipao fashion show.

2017年

7月，舊有的地理室及語言室分別改建為多用途互動學習室及自修室，以配合進行不同形式的教學活動。

In July, the old geography room and the language room were turned into a cooperative learning centre and a self-study room respectively after renovation.

8月，九龍真光中學法團校董會成立。同月，教育局局長楊潤雄探訪本校，參觀名為 Fun World of Learning 的中一適應及成長活動。

In August, the Incorporated Management Committee of Kowloon True Light School was established. Meanwhile, Mr. Kevin Yeung Yun-hung, JP, Secretary for Education, joined our Pre-S1 Summer Bridging Course - Fun World of Learning in the same month.



港科院創院院長徐立之教授在「真光創校 145 周年校慶聯校教育研討會暨電子教學分享」作專題演講
Professor Tsui Lap-Chee, Founder of the Academy of Sciences of Hong Kong, delivering the keynote speech on the topic “The Current and Future Development of Science Innovation”.

9月，復辦幼稚園部。李伊瑩校長同時出任九龍真光中學部、小學部及幼稚園部的總校長，不辭勞苦。

In September, the operation of the Kindergarten Section was resumed. Ms Lee is the Chief Principal of the Secondary, Primary and Kindergarten Sections, overseeing the running of Kowloon True Light School.



楊潤雄局長在中一迎新活動中與新生交流
Mr. Kevin Yeung Yun-hung, JP, Secretary for Education, joining our Pre-S1 Summer Bridging Course

2018年

落成中華文化室德馨學舍及表演藝術中心。

The Performing Arts Studio Theatre and De Xin Academy, a room for Chinese Culture, were newly opened.

為慶祝本校七十周年校慶，舉辦中、小、幼聯合視藝展「心靈手巧展才藝」，中、小、幼教師廣州專業發展歸寧團及校慶感恩會，並邀教育局局長楊潤雄先生主禮。又舉辦校慶聚餐、步行籌款活動及中、小、幼聯合才藝表演會。同時，出版本校簡史《鶴洞獅山》、教師發展文集《知行集》及”Meet to Write” 學生訪問文集。另亦邀得陳美齡博士主講資優教育家長講座。

In celebration of the KTL 70th anniversary, our secondary, primary and kindergarten sections have jointly organized a series of activities, including *Gallery of the Exquisitely Sensitive*, staff development tour to our Alma Mater in Guangzhou, KTL 70th Anniversary Thanksgiving Service with Mr. Kevin Yeung Yun-hung, JP, Secretary for Education as our guest of honour, KTL 70th Anniversary Banquet, Fundraising Walk, Variety Show, as well as the publication of *From Crane Haven to Lion Rock: Brief History of Kowloon True Light School*, *Knowledge to Action* and *Meet to Write*. Moreover, Dr. Chan Mei-ling Agnes was the keynote speaker of the parents’ seminar regarding gifted education.



中、小、幼教師廣州教師發展歸寧團
KTL 70th Joint Section Staff Development Tour to our Alma Mater in Guangzhou



中、小、幼聯合視藝展「心靈手巧展才藝」
KTL 70th Joint Section Exhibition “Gallery of the Exquisitely Sensitive”



中華文化室德馨學舍
De Xin Academy



表演藝術中心
The Performing Arts Studio Theatre

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部

(1872-1949)

Guangzhou Era

真光創校至今超過 146 年，在這百多年的時間長廊裡，在不同的地域空間裡，都印下了不少前人的足跡。以下，將會以圖片集的形式，與各位一同分享過去的真情歲月。

True Light has been established for more than 146 years. It has been about a century and a half during which memories were formed and footprints were left in different places and times. This collection of photographs is testimony to what we have been through all these eras.



學生在書院畢業後，已經有一定的學識，於是再接受正規的訓練成為醫生，亦是最早的中國女西醫。這是本校早期的醫科學生。

After having graduated from True Light, students were well educated and equipped with knowledge so as to undergo regular medical training as doctors. They were of the earliest local female doctors practising western medicine. On the picture above were our medical students from True Light in the early days.

「非爾役人，乃役於人」是真光學生的座右銘，故學生會在課餘時候主辦平民義學，扶助弱勢社群。

Students fulfilled the maxim “NOT TO BE SERVED BUT TO SERVE” by offering free school, helping the underprivileged in society.



廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部



1919 年白鶴洞真光之第一屆先社畢業生。

The first batch of graduates of Xian Association of Paak Hok Tong True Light in 1919.



真光一向有畢業班同學會在母校花園植樹的傳統。這是 1919 年畢業禮植樹儀式。

The tree planting tradition carried out by graduates on the school campus in 1919.



學生在課餘時參與有益身心的園藝課業，態度認真、十分投入。

Students were attending a wholesome gardening course after class with much dedication.

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部



同學正在操場上練習倒立和疊羅漢，雖有一定難度，但功架十足。

Students were practising headstand and human pyramid. They were full of vigour despite how hard it actually was.



學生一向體育成績優異，故在 1929 年獲資格出席遠東運動會，這是其中的參賽健將。

Students had been excelling in sports. These were talented athletes who were qualified to attend the Far East Games in 1929.



真光壘球隊向來賽績彪炳，在第九次 (1926 年) 廣東全省運動會錦標賽中勇奪「女子室內壘球最優勝」獎。

True Light Softball Team won the best performing award in the 9th Guangdong Province Championship in 1926.

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部

(1872-1949)

Guangzhou Era



民初政局動盪，人心不安。學生在學習之餘也關心社會時事，偶爾也會手持國旗及校旗，參與巡遊活動，表達訴求。

Amidst the instability during the early republican era, patriotic students would occasionally attend protests, holding the national flags and the school flags, showing that they cared about society aside from school work.



國難當前，「九一八事變」後，白鶴洞真光學生穿著制服，組成真光軍事救護隊，參加市區大巡行，盡顯軀國不讓鬚眉的英姿。

After the 918 Incident, students from Paak Hok Tong True Light put on their uniforms and formed the True Light Ambulance Team to participate in the protest. Being female did not hold them back from contributing to the country.

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部

雖然窩打老道校舍面積較小和設備簡單，但是卻滿載著同學的歡樂，至今仍使人回味無窮。

Despite the small campus and limited facilities in the Waterloo Road campus, it offered a vibrant school life that graduates still treasure much.



學生能夠在社會上發熱發光，要多得一班不辭勞苦的老師的循循善誘。這是五十年代的教師合照。

Teachers dedicated their painstaking efforts to True Light to nurture True Light Bearers, who grew to be the light of the world. This is a picture of the teachers in the 1950s.



透過課餘活動，最容易建立良好的師生關係。這是首屆夏令會師生合照，一片喜氣，樂也融融。(1950年代)

Through extracurricular activities, students and teachers bonded really well. This picture was taken in the First Summer Camp in the 1950s. It was full of harmony and joy.



Hong Kong Era (1949-2018) Secondary School Section

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

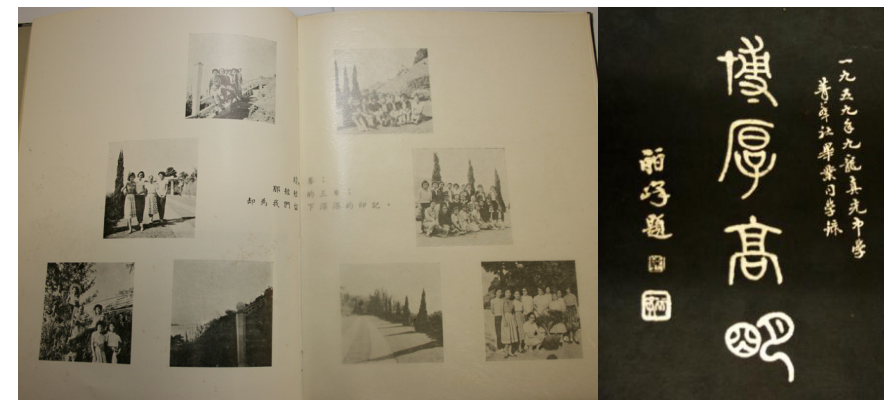
香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部



上世紀五十年代，我校歌詠團曾經蟬聯四屆全港校際音樂節中文高級女聲合唱冠軍，而幕後的功臣就是趙韶光老師（第三排右一）。

In the 1950s, True Light's choir was awarded Champion in the Hong Kong Schools Music Festival. We clenched the Championship for 4 years in a row. The credit had to be given to Mr Chiu Siu Kwong (first to the right, third row).



每一個同學都可在《同學錄》中佔有一頁，寫滿她們的評語和贈言。評語是同學寫給某位同學的，贈言是自己寫的。圖為1959年菁華社畢業《同學錄》，裡面滿載同學們青葱歲月的回憶。

In Graduates' Memories, every student was assigned a page where they could write their messages and encouragement to particular classmates. The picture shows a page of Ching Wah Association's Graduates' Memories in 1959.

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

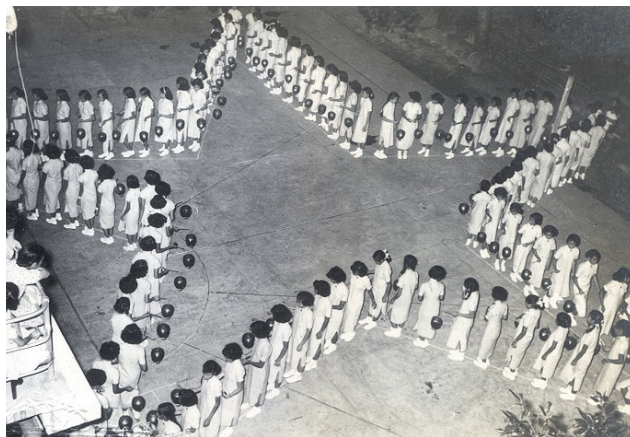
- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部

這是現存最早的學生自治會職員合照，攝於 1950 年，相當有歷史價值。

This is a precious group photo of a Student Union of Kowloon True Light Middle School in our earliest record. It was taken in 1950.



Hong Kong Era (1949-2018) Secondary School Section



提燈禮上，畢業班同學手持燈籠，排列出經過精心設計的圖形，構成一幅幅美麗的畫面。現在，雖然已經沒有提燈禮，但畢業班在「級夕」當晚，仍有燈操表演，具有相同的意義。

In the Lantern Clasp Ceremony, graduates held lanterns and formed different shapes. Although the ceremony has been suspended, there is still a similar performance in the graduation ceremony nowadays.



廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部

這是學生自治會編印的刊物《自治之光》校慶專號（第一期），距今超越六十餘載，彌足珍貴。

A publication by the Student Union named THE LIGHT OF AUTONOMY: SPECIAL FOR SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY (1ST ISSUE) - it was published more than 60 years ago, making it historic and remarkable.



1960 年，教育司高詩雅先生主持新校舍開幕典禮後，由馬儀英校長陪同參觀校園。

In 1960, then Director of Education Mr. Douglas James Smyth Crozier was the guest of honour of the opening ceremony of our new school campus and was accompanied by Principal Ma on a campus tour.



為了表示重視我校對香港教育多年來所作出的貢獻和努力，港督柏立基在 1963 年蒞臨本校訪問與師生交流。

Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Robin Black, visited our school in 1963 as a token of appreciation for our efforts and dedications to Hong Kong's education.

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部

真光校友，遍佈世界各地。1972 年英倫、美加、菲島等地歸來校長、校友等數十人，準備出席創校百周年大典，校友會職員往機場迎迓。

True Light alumnae are all over the world. In 1972, alumnae from the UK, the USA, Canada, the Philippines came to Hong Kong to attend the 100th anniversary. The Alumnae Association was there to welcome these honourable guests.

1972 年，假香港足球會球場舉行「真光創校百周年紀念感恩崇拜會」，馬儀英校長在會上發言。當日，宣佈香港與九龍兩間學校共用統一的校徽校訓，象徵各地真光分而復合。

In 1972, at the 100th Anniversary Thanksgiving Service, Principal Ma made a speech at the Happy Valley Sports Ground and announced the school badges of all True Light schools in Hong Kong were to be uniform, symbolising our reunion. It was the year of 1972.



Hong Kong Era (1949-2018) Secondary School Section



「無論到何方放光芒」。1979 年學生探訪馬頭圍難民營，為營內小朋友帶來歡樂。

Students visited the Ma Tau Wai Refugee Camp to bring joy to the children in 1979.



隨著學校環境和設施與時並進，1976 年舞蹈組在進行練習的雨操亭，現在已變成多用途活動室。

This was taken in 1976 in the former covered playground at the basement where the dance team was practising. For the change and enhancement needed over time the place has been reconstructed into the current multi-purpose room.



真光情不會因為離開母校而疏離，一有機會便會「回娘家」參與活動。這是校慶校友戲劇演出後的合照。從人物的造形、服飾和化妝來看，當年的演出，可謂一絲不苟。

“For True Light belongs to you” - Alumnae’s passion for the school never fades away. They seize any opportunities to come back and attend any activities. This picture was taken after an alumna drama performance. From the outfits to the make-up, it is clear that everyone was meticulous and serious about their production.

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部



1981 年的聖誕聯歡會師生同跳土風舞。從照片上看，已讓人感受到當日喜氣洋洋的熱鬧氣氛。

Teachers and students were doing folk dance in the Christmas Party in 1981. The festive atmosphere is palpable.



「級夕」是中五級（新高中後是中六級）畢業班同學的「大日子」。每次，她們都會傾盡全力地演出，務求做到最好，為五年（六年）中學生活添上難忘的一夜。這是 1991 年芷華社的級夕戲劇表演。

Graduation Evening is a tradition of True Light, especially for the graduating students, who never hold back to offer the best performance, creating indelible memories for their secondary school life. The picture shows Tze Wah Association's drama performance in their graduation evening in 1991.

Hong Kong Era (1949-2018) Secondary School Section



1999 年金禧校慶，同學穿著藍、黃色的 T 恤，起勁地揮動手中的旗幟，動作整齊，訓練有素。

In the 50th anniversary in 1999, students donned blue and yellow T-shirts and held flags, performing a march. The formations were astounding as a result of their assiduous practice.

在 2011 年之前，九龍真光中學與真光女書院都會在每年的 7 月，假座大學會堂或香港文化中心，舉行聯校畢業禮，邀請嘉賓名人訓勉畢業同學及主持授憑儀式，氣氛莊嚴。

Before 2011, Kowloon True Light School and True Light Girls' College would hold a joint graduation ceremony at Academic Community Hall or Hong Kong Cultural Centre every July. It was a solemn occasion for renowned member of society would be invited to give an encouraging speech and present the certificates to graduates.



在黃敬國及余寶興兩位體育老師的帶領下，田徑隊在 2000 年勇獲學界田徑賽第二組女子全場總冠軍，成績驕人。

Led by PE teachers Ms Wong King Kwok and Mr Yu Po Hing, the athletic team won the overall championship in the Division II (Girls) Athletic Meet in 2000.



「輔導之星」是由高年級的學姐組成，目的是關顧在成長路上有需要幫助的學妹，結伴同行。

Senior students played supporting roles to help junior students along the pathway of growth under a programme called Counselling Stars.

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部



每年，學校都會有不同的表演活動，讓同學發揮無限的創意。這是聖誕遊藝會上的環保時裝表演。

The school has various performances every year for students to unleash their potential and creativity. The picture shows an environmental-friendly fashion show held in the Christmas Variety Show.



2005 年 1 月，為了籌募校舍改善工程的款項，中小學部師生一同在山頂進行步行籌款，情況極為熱鬧。

This was taken in the fundraising event in January 2005 for the renovation work on the school campus. The staff and students of both Secondary and Primary sections all went to the Peak to attend the event, showing their support.

Hong Kong Era (1949-2018) Secondary School Section



旅行日除了是學生的大日子外，也是老師們放下繁忙的教學工作，聚首聯誼的好機會。

Picnic Day is not only for students, but also is a good chance for teachers to wind down and gather.



每年春節，大團契的師生都會探訪真光苑，為長者帶來節日氣氛並送上祝福。

Every Chinese New Year, students of the Fellowship visit True Light Villa Day Care Centre for the Elderly to bring joy to the elderly.

為慶祝遷港六十五周年 (2014) 校慶，我們假大學會堂舉行兩場綜藝會，這是《鏡花緣》的演出照片。

To celebrate the 65th anniversary in 2014, we held two variety shows at the Academic Community Hall. The picture was taken during the performance of Flowers in the Mirror.



穗港真光的情誼並不會因為地域因素而阻隔。2007 年真光四校組成「穗港真光廣州歷史文化考察團」，與廣州真光師生進行交流活動，獲益良多。

In 2007, the four True Light Schools organized a Guangzhou - Hong Kong True Light History and Culture Tour to visit and share ideas with the teachers and students from Guangzhou True Light.



廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部

真光里一號校舍建成後，窩打老道校舍變成小學及幼稚園。這班幼稚園學生面帶笑容，排列整齊，正等待入校園上課。

After the school campus at 1 True Light Lane was built, the Waterloo Road campus became the campus for the Primary and the Kindergarten Sections. The children in the picture were all smiling, anticipating the class to begin.



九真五十周年校慶時 (1999)，同學穿上不同年代的校服，展現校服樣式的轉變。

In the 50th Anniversary in 1999, students put on uniforms of different generations to demonstrate the changes in the designs.



Hong Kong Era (1949-2018) Primary Section

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部

130 周年 (2002) 校慶，小學部舉行開放日，陳婉嫦校長（前排中間）與一眾來賓在門外留影。

In the 130th Anniversary in 2002, the Primary Section held an Open Day. The Principal, Ms Chan Yuen Sheung (middle) took a picture with the guests.



小學同學不時也會參與中學部的活動，這是同學在中學部學生會舉辦的「人約黃昏後」綜藝晚會中的大合唱表演。

Primary students always attended events organized by the Secondary section. The picture shows primary students attending the Variety Show organized by the Student Union of Kowloon True Light School.



2002 年 12 月，管弦樂團在聖誕聯歡會中演奏，洋溢歡樂氣氛。

The Orchestra performed in the Christmas Party in 2002, creating a festive atmosphere.

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部



Hong Kong Era (1949-2018) Kindergarten Section

在上世紀七十年代就讀幼稚園的同學，相信現在已於不同界別，作出努力，貢獻社會。

Students of the kindergarten in the 1970s. These children must have become successful individuals contributing to society.

雖然幼稚園同學年紀小小，但是在演出時卻相當認真和投入。

Age did not stop students from performing with efforts and dedications.



在李伊瑩總校長和幼稚園部葉靜敏校長的帶領下，真光幼稚園已有一番新氣象。

Led by Principal Lee Yi Ying and Principal Yip Ching Man, Kowloon True Light School (Kindergarten Section) is making tremendous progress.



隨著時代的轉變，現今的教育特別重視家長的參與，這是幼稚園部的親子遊戲日。

This is a picture taken in recent years. In current times, parents play a pivotal role in education. This is a Parent-Child Games Day organised by the Kindergarten Section.



於 2017 年復辦的幼稚園，課室設計更加配合現代教學的需要，與時並進。

In 2017, the Kindergarten section was reopened with top-notch facilities and installations to suit the latest education needs.

廣州時期 (1872-1949)

香港時期 (1949-2018)

- 中學部
- 小學部
- 幼稚園部

回望真光過去所走過的路，真光人都經歷了不少的事情，當中有令人開心、興奮的盛事，但亦有令人傷心和難過的時刻。此外，校園內有不少珍貴的文物，見證了真光發展的歷史。那些年的人和事，你又知道多少呢？現在，讓我們一起回顧一些真光人、真光事。

There have been moments of delight, and there have been times of despair. Either way they are our precious memories. They are stories that have to be told and explored. In our campus, some artefacts are testimony to the development of the school as well. Let's take a stroll down the memory lane.

問： 那夏理女士是誰？小時候怎樣？

Who is Harriet Newell Noyes? What was she like when she was young?

答： 那夏理 (Harriet Newell Noyes) 女士 (1844-1924) 是美國俄亥俄州塞維爾人。她的父親是塞維爾一個長老會的牧師，她的母親放棄在波士頓舒適的生活環境，與丈夫一起從事宣教工作。那夏理的父母共生育有 10 個子女，她排行中間。那夏理女士 6 歲入學，因為天資聰慧，所以各科均名列前茅，深受師長和同學的愛護。中學畢業後，那夏理女士也像她的兩個哥哥和一個姐姐那樣，到俄亥俄州西部的華美賴安大學學習。21 歲那年，那夏理女士決心到東方傳道，並奉北美長老會委派，於 1868 年 1 月 14 日到達廣州。

Harriet Newell Noyes (1844 – 1924) was from Seville in the State of Ohio. Her father was a priest of the Presbyterian Church. Her mother left Boston and went on missions with her husband. Ms Noyes' parents had 10 children and she was the middle child. She started school when she was six. As she was bright, she was one of the best students in the class and was popular with her teachers and peers. When she graduated from high school, she went to West Ohio and further their studies at where her brothers and sisters had. At 21, she was invited by the United Presbyterian Church of North America to go on missions in the East and arrived in Guangzhou on 14 January 1868.



早期真光的老師
Teachers at True Light
in the early years.

問： 那夏理女士為何會以開辦學校的方法來傳播福音？

Why did Ms. Noyes found schools to spread gospel?

答： 清朝末年，社會重男輕女，提倡「女子無才便是德」，只有男性才享有受教育的權利。於是，學校「理所當然」地將女性拒之門外，使她們的受教育權利遭受限制，對女性極為不公平。此外，在民間，男性是一家之主，家裡的事好像是由男主人說了算，不過平時的家庭瑣事，都由男主人的母親或者妻子來操辦。上學前的孩子或者不能上學的孩子受祖母或母親的影響很深，尤其是思想和價值觀方面。那夏理女士看到這種情況，於是決定以廣州婦女作為傳教的對象，希望透過教育的方式，讓她們接受福音，然後再傳給下一代。於是，那夏理女士便有了創立學校的念頭。

At the end of Qing Dynasty, the society was still patriarchal. Only men were given the opportunity to learn and it was understood that 'women were better off skillless'. The system was unfair to women because it was common practice for schools to write off women. At home, a grown man appeared to be the decision maker, but his mother or his wife was expected to take care of all the trivial matters at home, and that involved decision making. As a result, the thoughts and values of pre-school children or children who could not go to school were deeply affected by their grandmothers and mothers. Observing such a phenomenon, Ms Noyes believed women in Guangzhou was the group whom she should spread gospel to. She decided to do so through education. This was how she developed the idea of founding a school for women.

問： 在傳教過程中，那夏理女士遇到甚麼困難？

During the missions, what difficulties did Ms. Noyes encounter?

答： 開始的時候，那夏理女士像其他傳教士一樣，想把福音帶到當地民眾的家庭裡。可是，由於中西方文化的差異和民眾強烈的抵觸情緒，那夏理女士的傳教工作開展得極不順利，舉步為艱。她每天走大街過小巷，希望得到邀請進入當地民眾的家裡，但往往吃閉門羹，受到冷落的對待。

At the beginning, like any other missionaries, Ms. Noyes set out to bring gospel to the local families. However, due to the cultural differences between the East and the West and local aversion to Christianity, it was not smooth sailing at all. She trudged her way to every street and alley, hoping to be invited into the homes of the locals. However, what she met was a lot of shut doors, literally.

問： 學校為何取名「真光」？早期情況怎樣？

Why was the school named 'True Light'? What were the early days like?

答： 1872 年 6 月 16 日，校祖那夏理女士在廣州西沙基金利埠（即現在廣州六二三路容安街）創立學校，嶺南女子教育就從這裡開始了。最初，學校取名「真光書院」。校名出自《聖經》：「是乃真光普照乎萬世之人人。」（〈約翰福音〉1 章 9 節）

創校之初，學校只有 2 名教員，6 名學生，其中 3 人為少女，3 人已婚婦人，還有來華的女傳教士和當地的女教徒。為了吸引學生來就讀，校方向學生免費提供膳食、衣服、書簿和寄宿房間、用品等，而且每個學生每月都有零用錢補貼。

Ms. Noyes established the True Light Seminary in Guangzhou on 16 June 1872 in Guangzhou. The name of the school was from a verse in the Holy Bible “The true light who gives light to every man was coming into the world” (John 1:9).

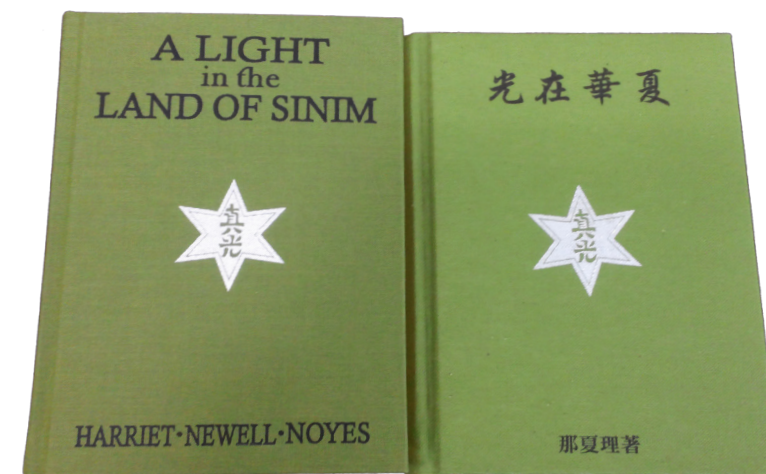
When the school was first established, there were only two teachers and 6 students, 3 of which were teenage girls and 3 of which were married women. There were also female missionaries and local female Christians. In order to encourage enrollment, the school provided free catering, clothes, books, accommodation and monthly allowances to students.

問： 那夏理女士有沒有留下甚麼著作？

Was there any publication written by Ms Noyes?

答： 有，名為《光在華夏》（A Light in the Land of Sinim），這是那夏理女士在真光創校 45 周年（1872-1917）的回憶錄。在真光創校 140 周年（2012 年）的時候，在港真光四校特別翻譯此書為中文版，以勉勵在校員生，承先啟後，發揚真光精神，高擎真理之光，照亮萬方。這本書的內容相當廣泛，除了記錄著真光創校初期的歷史，如：「早期的教師」、「早期的學生」和「師範教育」等之外；亦有提及當時畢業生的傳道經歷，如：「光榮榜」、「女傳道」等；還有提到當時的社會狀況和文化面貌，例如：「纏足」、「婢女」和「迷信」等。透過一位外國傳教士的眼睛，帶領我們從另一個角度來觀察清末民初的狀況，別有一番體會。

Yes, it was called “A Light in the Land of Sinim”. It was a memoir by Ms. Noyes for the school’s 45th anniversary (1872-1917). The Chinese version of the memoir was jointly published in 2012 (True Light 140th anniversary) by the four True Light schools in Hong Kong, in the hopes of encouraging True Light bearers to inherit the spirit of True Light and be the light of the world. The memoir has a wide scope such as teachers and students of True Light in early days, teacher training and the history of True Light. It also recorded the gospel missions carried out by True Light graduates. The book also depicted the society and culture at that time, such as foot binding, maids and superstitions. It was interesting to explore the society of Late Qing Dynasty from the perspective of a westerner.



僅存的校祖唯一著作《光在華夏》
(A Light in the Land of Sinim)

問： 當時的人對那夏理女士懷有敵意嗎？

Were the locals hostile towards Ms. Noyes?

答： 自鴉片戰爭後，中國長期受到列強的入侵和壓迫，因此中國人對洋人始終抱持懷疑，甚至仇恨的態度，所以當時民眾不但不接受校祖的好意，甚致伺機破壞。1875 年 1 月 10 日，那是一個星期天。真光書院的全體師生員工都去了附近的教堂參加禮拜，校舍竟然被歹徒蓄意縱火焚燒，火勢蔓延得很快，轉眼間整座校舍只剩下薰黑的牆身。後來幾經辛苦，那夏理女士才重建校舍復課。

Since the Opium War, China was under constant oppression and invasion from Western countries. As a result, Chinese people harboured much skepticism, or even hatred, towards Westerners. Not only did Ms. Noyes receive much snub from the locals, but her work of spreading gospels was in jeopardy. On 10th January 1875, the school campus was burnt down by radical arsonists when all staff and students went to a nearby church for Sunday Service. It had been an arduous time before the campus was rebuilt and operated again.

問： 你知道真光書院與培英是有關係的嗎？

Do you know that there is a connection between True Light and Pui Ying?

答： 培英書院的創辦人是那夏禮博士 (Dr Henry V. Noyes)，他的妹妹就是我們的校祖那夏理女士。那夏禮博士見到妹妹在南中國的女子教育事業漸有所成，遂有意興辦男子寄宿學校。1879 年，那夏禮博士在廣州沙基同德大街創辦安和堂，1888 年遷至芳村花地，改名為培英書院。真光書院與培英書院可謂名副其實的「姊妹校」，關係相當密切。在抗戰時期，廣州淪陷，真光、培英先後撤離廣州，輾轉在粵北山區繼續辦學。因為資源有限，在 1944 年，真光與培英一度聯合，實行「分管合教」制度。在國難當前，真光與培英兩所中學，在共同的信念下，不怕艱辛，堅守崗位，共同培養人才，那種專業無私的精神，令人敬佩。

Pui Ying College was founded by Dr Henry V. Noyes, the brother of Ms. Noyes. Witnessing the tremendous development of his sister on education in South China, Dr Noyes aspired to set up a boys' boarding school. In 1879, Dr Noyes established On Wo Tong in Guangzhou. The school was relocated and renamed as Pui Ying College in 1888. True Light and Pui Ying are literally 'sister/sibling schools'. During the war, Guangzhou was fallen. True Light and Pui Ying moved out of Guangzhou and continued operation in mountain areas in Northern Guangdong. Due to lack of resources, True Light and Pui Ying operated under a 'separate management and collaborative teaching' system in 1944 to continue providing education to future generations with a shared belief. Their valiant effort, professionalism and altruism are worth our respect.

問： 在抗戰時期，真光有哪些轉變？

During the war, were there any changes to True Light?

答： 1938 年 10 月廣州失陷後，時任校長何蔭棠博士為了師生安全，毅然決定將全校師生員工撤離白鶴洞。在 1938-1944 期間，真光師生先後在香港、粵北曲江、湖南與廣西邊界的連縣三江墟等多個地方上課。為適應時局的變化，真光打破傳統，於 1942 年至 1944 年，共招收男生超過 30 人。抗戰期間，學校失去原來的校產與經濟來源，資源嚴重不足，一切因陋就簡。雖然師生生活困頓，但仍在困境中團結奮鬥，艱苦力學，自強不息，為戰後復員作好準備，致力實踐校訓「爾乃世之光」的精神。

After Guangzhou was fallen in October 1938, the then Principal Dr Celine Ho Yam Tong moved the school out of Paak Hok Tong, Guangzhou to ensure the safety of all staff and students. Between 1938 and 1944, True Light continued operation in Hong Kong, Qujiang, Sanjiang Market in Lian County. Between 1942 and 1944, True Light broke from its tradition and took in over 30 boys. During the war, the school lost its properties and sources of income so everything in the campus was of minimal supplies. Despite the hardship, all staff and students of True Light persevered and continued to strive and prepare for recovery, living up to the school motto of "Thou art the light of the world".



1942 年在連縣復校開學典禮。
School Opening Ceremony at Lian Yuan after relocation in 1942.

問： 1949 年，真光中學離開廣州白鶴洞後，在哪裡復課？

After True Light left Paak Hok Tong in 1949, where did it relocate to?

答： 隨著國內政局的變化，1949 年秋，校董會命馬儀英校長帶同員生遷校來到香港，選定九龍窩打老道 115 號為校址。1958 年，蒙香港政府撥九龍塘真光里一號擴建校址，並得中華基督教會香港區會協助，於 12 月 30 日舉行動土禮。翌年，由立法局議員，本校校董會主席利銘澤先生主持奠基禮。1960 年，教育司高詩雅先生主持新校舍開幕典禮，原址則開辦附屬私立小學及幼稚園。

In the wake of political instability on the mainland in 1949, the school board assigned Principal Ma Yi Ying to bring all teachers and students to relocate the school to 115 Waterloo Road, Kowloon. In 1958, Hong Kong government allocated the current school location, which is 1 True Light Lane in Kowloon Tong, to our school and with the assistance of the Hong Kong Council of the Church of Christ in China, a groundbreaking ceremony was held on 30 December. Chairperson of the school board and Legco member Mr Li Ming Chak hosted the Cornerstone Laying Ceremony in the following year. In 1960, Head of Education Department Mr. Douglas James Smyth Crozier was the guest of honour of the new-campus opening ceremony. The campus on Waterloo Road was used for the primary and kindergarten sections.



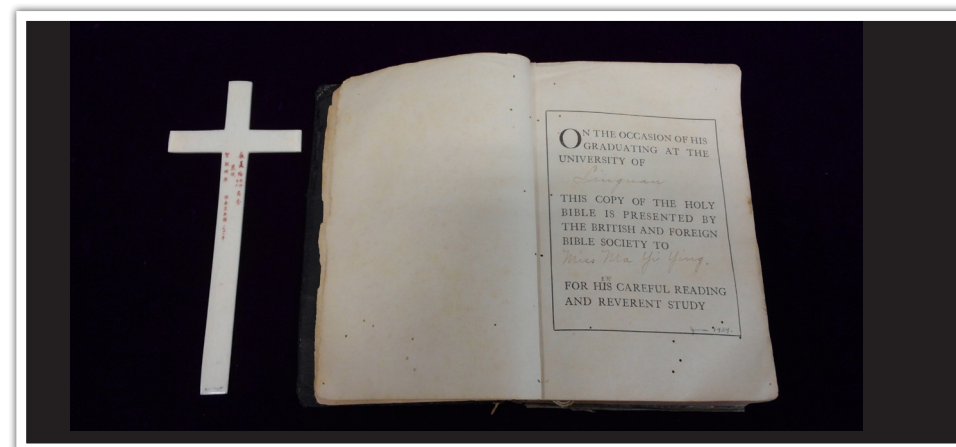
位於九龍窩打老道 115 號的第一座九龍真光中校舍。
School campus on 115 Waterloo Road

問： 誰是九龍真光中學首任校長？

Who was the first Principal of Kowloon True Light School?

答： 九龍真光中學首任校長為馬儀英博士，對真光中學的發展，可謂居功至偉。馬校長，1909 年 12 月 23 日出生於香港，雖自幼不良於行，但為人勇敢堅毅。她在港就讀於英華女校，1926 年畢業於真光中學，在廣州嶺南大學畢業後，回母校任教。1937 年往美國深造，在斯密士大學 (Smith College Massachusetts) 與紐約聖經學院 (Biblical Seminary of New York) 分別獲教育碩士與宗教學碩士學位，並獲加州大學 (University of California) 教育博士。1946 年返國，任教嶺南大學；1947 年回母校擔任校長一職，服務至 1973 年 8 月退休為止。1974 年 2 月 7 日在香港逝世，終年 64 歲。

The first Principal of Kowloon True Light School was Dr Ma Yi Ying. She made tremendous contributions to the development of the school. Principal Ma was born in Hong Kong on 23rd December 1909. Since childhood her mobility was challenged, but it did not hold her back from being courageous and persevering. She studied in Ying Wah Girls' School and graduated from True Light in 1926. Upon graduation from Lingnan University in Guangzhou, she returned to True Light as a teacher. She went to the United States in 1937 to pursue further studies and obtained a Master of Education in Smith College Massachusetts, a master degree in religious studies in Biblical Seminary of New York, and a Doctor of Education in University of California. She returned to Lingnan University in Guangzhou in 1946 and became the Principal of True Light in 1947. She retired in May 1973 and passed away on 7th February 1974 in Hong Kong at the age of 64.



馬校長曾用過的《聖經》及象牙十字架。
A bible and a cross used by Principal Ma

問： 馬儀英校長對真光的發展、甚至香港的教育界有甚麼貢獻？
What contributions did Principal Ma Yi Ying make to True Light and education in Hong Kong?

答： 馬校長一生服膺主道，宏揚真光，由學生而教員而校長，垂四十餘年。1949 年初，正值中國政局極其動盪之際，馬校長毅然帶領廣州白鶴洞全體師生南來九龍獅山，延續真光精神，迄今達七十載，一脈相承。馬校長辦學的理想和魄力，深受香港政府與社會人士的敬重。她是合一堂執事中華基督教會香港區會執委，曾任香港教師會主席、香港政府教育要員、中文大學崇基學院校董、香港真光中學、真光女書院、協和中學校董等職，對本港教育貢獻殊深。1961 年，馬校長榮任太平紳士，1962 年更獲英女皇頒授 M.B.E. 勳銜。

Following God’s direction and spreading the ethos of True Light was what Principal Ma dedicated more than 40 years of her life to, from student to teacher to principal. In 1949, when the political situation in China was most unstable, she relocated the school to Hong Kong, bringing all the members of the school in the hopes of making True Light shine on, and it has been 70 years since she made such valiant efforts. The determination and dedication of Principal Ma was well respected by the Government and important individuals in Hong Kong. She was an executive member of the HKCCCC, Chairperson of Hong Kong Teachers Association, a prominent official of the government’s education department, Director of Chung Chi College of CUHK, True Light Middle School of HK, True Light Girls’ College and CCC Heep Woh College. In 1961, Principal Ma was appointed the Justice of the Peace in 1961 and was awarded the M.B.E. in 1962.

馬儀英校長肖像
Principal Ma Yi Ying



問： 甚麼是「開社」？
What is “Inauguration Ceremony of Form Council”?

答： 依照真光的傳統，中一同學在下學期中要有自己的級社組織，有獨立的社名、社歌、社花、社訓和姊妹班的色系等，而且會舉行成立典禮以誌慶和紀念。中一同學在師長和姐姐們的指導下，有計劃地籌備表演項目，發揮了互助互勉的精神，以開拓美好的中學生活。自一九九四年開始，以六年為一循環，選定一致的社名、社色、社花、社訓及社歌，以便每年中一同學開社時遵照使用。級社組織內容如下：

社名	社色	社訓	社歌	社花
藝芸	藍白	敬業樂群	藝芸社	鬱金香
旭晶	紅白	日昇月恒	旭晶社	蓮花
曉	綠白	明辨篤行	曉社	百合花
蘅圃	藍白	日出而作	蘅圃社	菊花
晨暉	紅白	如日之昇	晨暉社	向日葵
曜	綠白	光耀萬里	曜社	梅花

According to the tradition of True Light, in the second term Form 1 students are to form their own association called Form Council. Each Council has its own council name, song, flower, motto and sister-form colour. There is also an inauguration ceremony to celebrate the formation where Form 1 students would organize performances under their sister-form “big sisters” guidance, marking a blissful beginning to their secondary school life. The “Form Council” takes a six-year cycle since 1994 with a designated system of name, colour, flower, motto and song for each “Form Council”.

Council Name	House Colour	House Motto	House Song	House Flower
Ai Wan	Blue-white	Work with Loyalty and in Unity	Ai Wan Council	Tulip
Yuk Jing	Red-white	Shine like the Sun; Bright as the Moon	Yuk Jing Council	Lotus
Hiu	Green-white	Know the Truth; Control the Deeds	Hiu Council	Lily
Hang Po	Blue-white	Work Diligently	Hang Po Council	Chrysanthemum
Sun Fai	Red-white	Shine through the Community	Sun Fai Council	Sunflower
Yiu	Green-white	Cast off the Darkness of the World	Yiu Council	Plum blossom

問：甚麼是「姊妹班」？
What is “sister form”?

答：學校將高年級與低年級學生配成姊妹班，以便彼此照顧。這項傳統在廣州真光時期已經開始，可謂由來已久。姊妹班的分配方法是：中四級配中一級，中五級配中二級，中六級配中三級。換言之，姊妹兩班可有三年時間共處，而姊班學生畢業後，妹班便晉升為姊班。除了班與班的相配外，每個學姊亦會分配一位學妹，以便有更周密的照料。分配方法是以抽籤形式進行。現在，雖然已沒姊妹的個別分配，但仍保留「姊妹級」的制度，以加強聯繫彼此之間的情誼。

The school pairs a senior form with a junior form so that students can look after each other. This is a tradition since the Guangzhou era. Form 4 is to pair with Form 1, Form 5 with Form 2, and Form 6 pairs Form 3. In other words, sister forms would spend three years together. In the past, each senior student was paired with a junior at random so that they could take care of each other. Such a practice is no longer implemented now but the sister form system, a system that can consolidate sisterhood, is still something we inherit.

問：甚麼是升級禮、傳燈禮、提燈禮？
What are Promotion Ceremony, Lantern Passing Ceremony, and Lantern Clasp Ceremony?

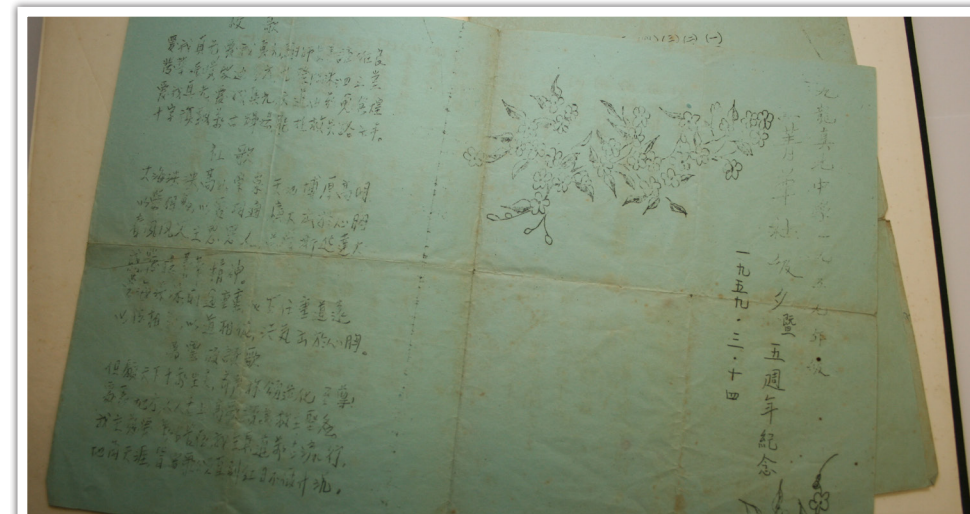
答：這些禮儀始創自白鶴洞真光中學。學期末，同學於操場上排列整齊隊伍，成績合格就可予以升級，這就是升級禮。傳燈禮就由畢業班代表，把燈交給在校最高班級的代表，寓意真光精神連綿不斷的意思。至於提燈禮，同學手持燈籠排成星、車輪等形狀，當電燈光關掉時，一幅美麗畫圖就呈現了。後來，取消了升級禮及提燈禮，只保留傳燈禮照常在畢業禮時舉行。

These traditions began in Paak Hok Tong True Light School. At the end of the school year, students lined up in the playground to anticipate their promotion in the next academic year. That was the Promotion Ceremony. In the Lantern Passing Ceremony, the graduating class representatives pass on a lantern to their subsequent form, signifying the continuation of True Light spirit. In the Lantern Clasp Ceremony, each student held a lantern and together shapes of a star or a wheel were formed. When the lights were off, beautiful pictures emerged. Among the three, only the Lantern Passing Ceremony has been retained till now.

問：甚麼是「級夕」？
What is Graduation Evening ?

答：級夕是真光的傳統，表示畢業班同學在離校前夕向母校、師長、家長及社會賢達的致敬，多謝他們歷年的栽培照顧，和不斷的鼓勵，亦充滿了將離而未別的依依情緒。在舊學制時，級夕是由高中三同學負責演出，自行新制後，1965 年始，就改為中五級夕，直至 2012 年，為配合新高中學制，級夕由中六級負責。由於畢業班級的表演會在黃昏進行，故名為「級夕」。後來，因為發生「六七暴動」事件，社會動盪不安，為顧及人身安全，故級夕改在中午進行。現在，又恢復在黃昏舉行。

Graduation Evening is a tradition of True Light. This is a ceremony carried out by the graduating students to express their gratitude for the school, teachers, parents and the community. It was an evening where students are brimming with thankfulness for the school's nurture and encouragement as well as sentiments of missing the school. In the past school system, Graduation Evening was carried out by senior three students. From 1965, it was carried out by Form 5 students. Starting from 2012 with the advent of NSS, it is carried out by Form 6 students. It takes place at dusk so its literal name is “Form Dusk”. In 1967, the “Form Dusk” was rescheduled for noon lest the leftist riots pose threat to students. Now, it resumes at dusk again.



一九五九年的級夕單張，十分珍貴。
Leaflets of Graduation Evening in 1959

問： 校徽的設計有改變過嗎？校徽上的星星有甚麼意思？

Has the design of the school badge been modified? What is the meaning of the star on the badge?

答： 早前，港、九真光各有不同款式的校徽。本校的校徽亦曾多次變改。不過，無論怎樣改變，校徽上始終有一顆星，發放著光芒。校祖在回憶錄《光在華夏》曾言：「我們選擇了一顆銀星，象徵著光，亦喚醒我們，就是那顆伯利恒之星，引導我們尋找到耶穌。」這與校訓「爾乃世之光」，同出一轍。1972 年，真光創校 100 周年，在港真光中學達成共識，實行校徽一統化，在 1973 年開始改為今日樣式。

The True Light schools in Kowloon and those on Hong Kong Island originally had different school badge designs. The school badge of Kowloon True Light School was modified for a number of times. However, there is always a star in the school badge. Ms. Noyes said in her memoir that “We have chosen a silver star that symbolizes light. It calls upon us and that is the star of Bethlehem, which leads us to Jesus Christ”. This dovetails with our school motto “Thou Art the Light of the World”. In 1972 (100th anniversary of True Light), all True Light schools in Hong Kong agreed to uniform the school badge and has adopted the current design since 1973.



五十年代的校徽。
School badge in the 1950s

問： 甚麼是《謝飯歌》？它有甚麼意思？

What is the song for saying grace before meals ? What is the purpose of the song?

答： 《謝飯歌》收錄在詩歌集《真光之歌》內，歌詞是這樣的：「我們每食同心感謝，一粥一飯來處不易。上帝恩賜同胞汗血，誠心領受，為人服役。阿們。」於每日午膳前，全體師生均必須起立唱《謝飯歌》，表示感謝天父賜給我們食物，並當思「一粥一飯來處不易」，要大家珍惜食物，並且要「為人服役」，歌詞十分有意思。飯前唱《謝飯歌》的習慣由來已久，是真光學校的傳統。

“Xie Fan Ge”, literally means a song for thanking God for giving us food, is a song sung before lunch time. It is one of the many songs that are featured in "True Light Songs" and the lyric goes, “Every time before we eat we are thankful for every bowl of congee and every bowl of rice does not come easy. Lord sends His grace to our patriots for their hard work is the reason why our food is put on the table. We take it with a sincere and thankful heart. After finishing the food we should take our turns to serve the others. Amen.” Before lunch, all staff and students must stand and sing the song expressing our gratitude. The lyrics are very meaningful and it is a True Light tradition to sing it before lunch.

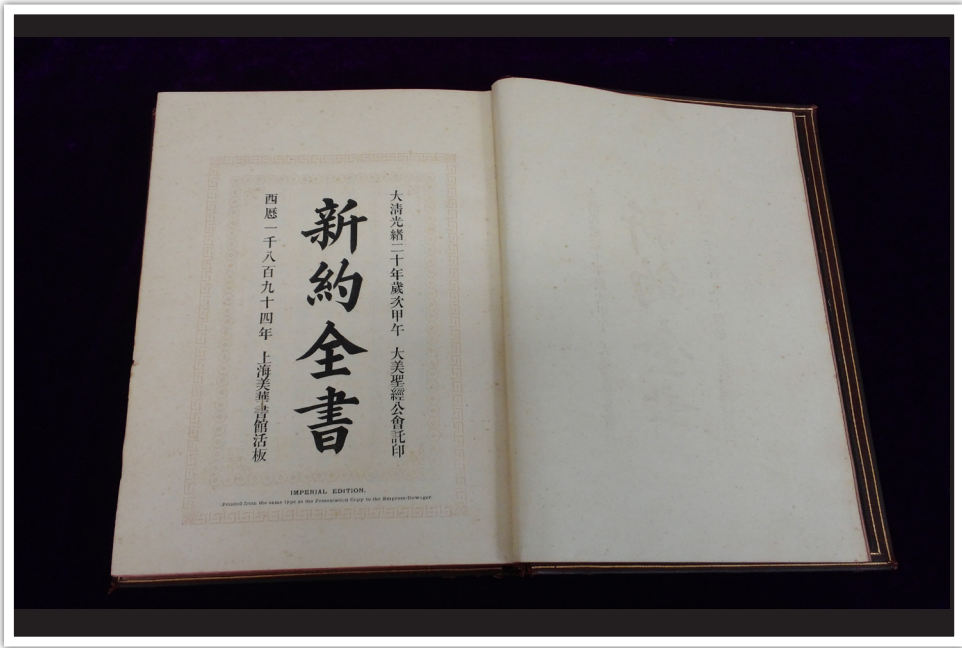


學校現存年代最久的《真光歌集》(1949 年)
《Ture Light Song Collection》(1949)

問： 你知道校史室內的《新約全書》有甚麼特別？
Do you know what is special about the New Testament kept in School History Room?

答： 這是第一部由不同差會傳教士聯手翻譯的聖經漢譯本。1894 年適逢慈禧太后六十壽辰，由大美聖經公會與上海美華書館聯合特別印製了漢譯本《新約全書》，使用了大號字體並活字直排，置於銀盒之中，獻給慈禧，又稱「御版」《新約全書》。現在，本校藏有的《新約全書》，乃是同版製作，兼且是校祖那夏理女士的遺物，歷史悠久，極其珍貴。

The edition is the first translated copy of the Holy Bible by missionaries from different missions. In 1894, Greater America Holy Bible Association and Shanghai Mei Hua Book Store jointly published the Chinese translation of the Holy Bible for Cixi's 60th birthday. That book was printed in large fonts and words are vertically aligned. Placed in a silver box and presented as a gift to Cixi, it is also known as "Imperial edition" of the Holy Bible. The copy kept in our school was of the same edition of the "Imperial edition". It was owned by Ms. Noyes and it is truly precious with a high historical value.



存放在校史室內的校祖遺物：御版《新約全書》。
Imperial edition of the translated version of the Holy Bible

問： 我們曾經有過「校醫」，你知道是誰嗎？
There used to be a school doctor. Do you know who she was?

答： 她就是譚煥容校友。譚校友在 1928 年 4 歲的時候，入讀真光幼兒園，連同堂兄弟姐妹，譚校友共有 10 兄弟姐妹就讀真光。1936 年，譚校友在真光學校的小學部畢業，旋升學白鶴洞真光女子中學。後來考入當時的醫科名校國立中山大學醫學院，也就是現在的中山醫科大學。1955 年開始，譚校友遷居香港，曾義務擔任我校校醫達十六年。2007 年 8 月，譚校友因病離世，享年八十三歲。

She was our alumna Tam Huan Rong. Ms Tan was admitted to True Light Kindergarten when she was four. Ms Tan had a total of 10 siblings and cousins who studied in True Light. In 1936, Ms Tam graduated from the primary school section and went to Paak Hok Tong True Light to pursue secondary school education. She went to the renowned medical school of National Sun Yat-sen University (the current Sun Yat-sen University of Medical Sciences) to study medicine. She moved to Hong Kong in 1955 and volunteered as a school doctor for 16 years. In August 2007, she passed away at the age of 83.

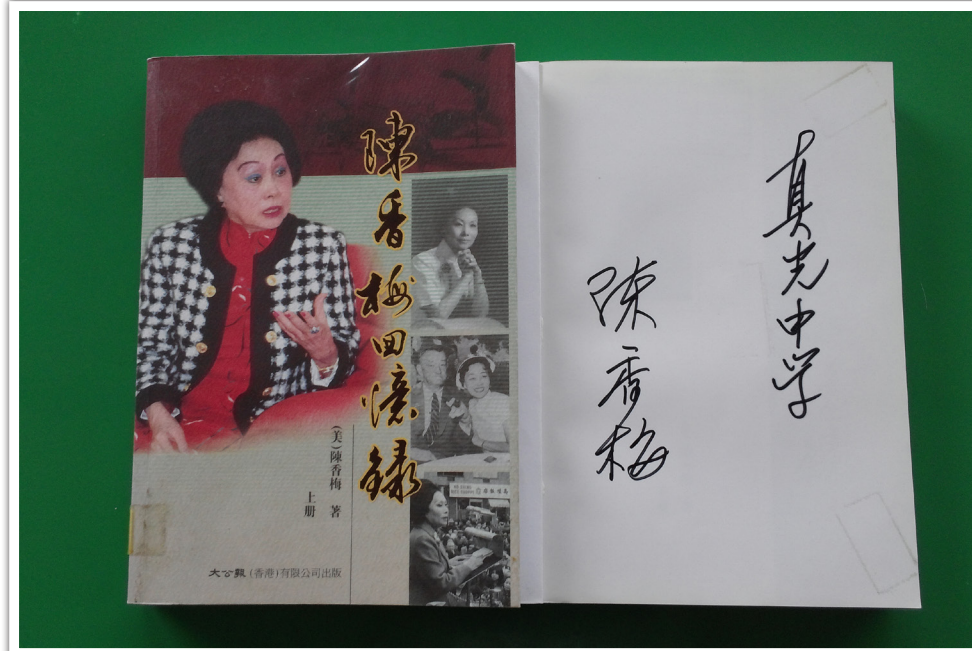


煥容師姐義務擔任校醫長達十六年可見對母校感情之深
Ms Tam was our school doctor for 16 years

問： 你們知道陳香梅是誰嗎？她與真光有甚麼關係？

Do you know who Chen Xiang Mei was? What was her relationship with True Light?

答： 陳香梅是真光校友，祖籍廣東南海。1944 年，21 歲的陳校友加入中華民國中央社昆明分社，擔任外語記者；同年在嶺南大學取得文學士（主修中文）學位。在 1944 年至 1948 年間，她是中央社的記者。由於她的英語流利，擔任中央社記者時被派往採訪協助中國抗日的美籍空軍將領陳納德，兩人一見鍾情，在 1947 年與陳納德結婚，婚後育有兩名女兒。之後，陳校友成為美國華裔共和黨籍政治人物，曾任國際學士院（International Academy of Education）美國國際合作委員會主席、世界和平大會榮譽主席及終生榮譽院士等職務，於 2018 年 3 月 30 日病逝，終年 94 歲。根據陳校友的自述，她曾經在真光中學讀書，而且表現出色。她說：「現在我想追述我做學生時的一段生活。……高中我入真光女中，其時真光已因廣州陷日而自廣州白鶴洞遷到香港峽道的鳳輝台。真光是中國南方有名的女校，水準甚高。我入校後就助編校刊，並代表校方參加全港中學的論文及演講比賽，先後取得亞軍與冠軍，替真光爭光不少。」（陳香梅：《陳香梅回憶錄》）根據梁嘉倫博士替真光編寫的校史——《菁莪樂育我真光》一書記載，當時白鶴洞真光南下的正確校址，應該是司徒拔道的肇輝台，這裡所說的「香港峽道的鳳輝台」應該有誤。陳香梅校友一生傳奇，對社會各界貢獻良多，實在是我們真光女兒的典範。



本校圖書館藏有陳香梅校友親筆簽名的《陳香梅回憶錄》，極為珍貴。
signed by Ms Chan that is now kept in our school library

答： Ms Chen was an eminent alumna of True Light. From Nanhai, Guangdong, the 21-yr-old Chen was a foreign language reporter of the Kunming Division of Central News Agency, The Republic of China. In the same year, she obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree from Lingnan University. From 1944 to 1948, she was a reporter of Central News Agency. As she was fluent in English, she was sent to interview Claire Lee Chennault, who was an American military aviator that helped to fight against the Japanese. They fell in love and married in 1947. They had two daughters. Ms Chan later became a politician in the Republican Party in the US and was the Chairperson of the American International Cooperation Committee of International Academy of Education, Honorary Chairperson of the Worldpeace Congress and Honorary Fellowship of a number of institutions. She passed away on 30 March 2018 at the age of 94. According to Ms Chen herself, she studied in True Light and was an outstanding student. She said, ‘Now, I want to talk about my life as a student. I joined True Light when I was in senior high. True Light was relocated from Paak Hok Tong in Guangzhou to Fung Fai Terrace on Hong Kong Gap Road due to the Japanese invasion. True Light is a well-known girls’ school in South China. I assisted in editing the school publications and represented the school in essay writing and public speaking competitions and awarded First Runner Up and Champion respectively.’ (A Memoir of Chen Xian Mei). According to Dr Liang Jia Lun’s school history publication, the exact location where True Light was relocated in Hong Kong was Shiu Fai Terrace on Stubbs Road, instead of Fung Fai Terrace on Hong Kong Gap Road. Ms Chan was a prominent member of society and that makes her a role model to all True Light girls.

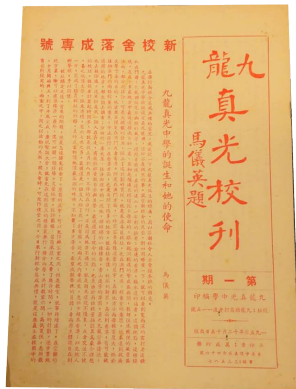
校祖遺訓：
「行勝於言。言而不行，不若不言。」

The Life Motto of Ms. Noyes, the Founder
“Actions speak louder than words, but when one speaks whilst withholding actions, then surely it would have been better not to speak at all.”

除了校祖那夏理女士的遺訓之外，翻開真光早年的學校刊物，發現當中有不少珍貴的資料，可以讓我們對前人由廣州南來的經歷、辦學方針，以及學生的校園生活等，知道更多。現在，就選取當年一些有代表性的文獻，與各位一同分享。

The legacy of True Light goes beyond the above maxim of Ms. Noyes. Browsing the early publications of our school has brought us tremendous discovery, including the journey of our predecessors from South Guangzhou to Hong Kong, how the school mission sprouted and blossomed, and of course some never-been-told anecdotes of the school life of True Light back in the day. Let’s take a stroll down the memory lane through some representative articles.





第一期《九龍真光中學校刊》
貴為珍貴

Kowloon True Light Middle
School Magazine Issue 1

《九龍真光校刊》第一期 (1950 年 12 月 15 日出版)

Kowloon True Light Middle School Magazine I
(Published on 15 December 1950)

這是真光南遷後的第一本校刊，題為「新校舍落成專號」，別具歷史意義。透過馬儀英校長在〈九龍真光中學的誕生和她的使命〉的講述，讓我們對創校之初的歷史有深入的了解。現把文章內容節錄如下：

New Campus Completion- Special Issue is the very first school magazine published after the relocation to Hong Kong, and for that it is of great historical significance. A narrative of Dr. Ma Yi Ying, our first Principal, taken from The Birth of Kowloon True Light Middle School and Her Mission, can give us a profound understanding of our school history. Here is an abstract:

九龍真光中學校址選定在九龍塘，這卻不是偶然的事。試登新校舍的天台，對四周瞭望一下，就可以看到寬而深的窩打老道橫臥在門前；九龍塘住宅區幽雅的風景，環繞著前後；在左邊的遠山，一字形的排著；右邊的香港，水邊的站著。這個地點，這種環境，是在十多處地方中最後選擇決定的一處。其初是預備在穗增設小學部的，離白鶴洞較遠的繁盛區西關，教師往來較便的風景區沙面，都分別接洽；可是大疏散的發笠，阻止了這計劃的實現。就是來港尋覓校址，也在澳門之後。校董會的意思，只求達到救濟失學子弟的目的，地方並不限定在澳門或者香港。但是在澳門方面，一時不容易尋獲適當的屋宇，再則地方小而學校密度大，終於接納澳門的兩位校董的意見，中止進行。在香港方面，也是尋問了很多的地方。就面積來講，北面到新界，南面到香港，有可能被選擇的地方，都逐個去調查：沙田的一座大屋，往沙田途中的一塊地，掃桿埔的一棟樓房，青山道旁的某園，甚之九龍仔華清池，也去接洽過。這不但是我一個人在奔走，有幾位校董親自參與其勞。最後選定了現今的地點，也是由於兩位校董認為最合理的校址。假使要計算起時間來，那就是從五月到八月，不停的在進行。不是因為地方不適宜，就是因為環境不優良，或者交通不便，甚之地價太昂。往來港穗，有六七次之多。最後還是一位友人給了我一封電報，說兩天之內要成交，匆忙中趕來香港，以先他人一步，完成了購買校址的任務。其時正當物價地價最高潮的時候，不知費了多少唇舌，希望減輕學校的負擔；幸而原主體諒旨在創辦學校，予以同情。……

一九五零年一月底舉行散學禮時，九龍真光中學誕生已經半載。

在接見一部份學生之後，深深的感到學生的進步。不管原來是本校的學生或者後來進校的學生，受了一個學期的薰陶，都能夠表現出真光的精神。校董會之所以創辦真光，目的在本基督教教育宗旨，培養學生具有基督化的人格和服務犧牲的精神。而學生於言談舉止中，都能夠表示出這種意向，這是多麼令人覺得快慰的事。我天天希望學生能夠得到完整人格的修養：宗教的靈性，道德的人格，以及健康的身體和心理，將來好為社會國家人類服務。而站在我前面答我詢問的學生，個個是英才可愛，誰能說她們將來不是有為的青年？談話的時間雖不長，可是給我的信心很大。

Abstract: It was nothing coincidental when it comes to the location of Kowloon True Light Middle School. At first, the plan was to build a new school in an area near Paak Hok Tong. Due to the evacuation Macau became the next option, which was then put on hold for its land limitation. Then it was Hong Kong where we planned to settle. There were a lot of districts we considered, from the New Territories to Hong Kong Island. Along the way there was tedious work and travelling from one place to another. I was in Guangzhou when I received a telegram message that there was a land available but the deal had to be closed in 2 days. I came in a rush to secure the place. The price was at its peak and God sent us His mercy that we managed to bargain to alleviate the burden for establishing the school.

When the school closing ceremony was conducted in late January, 1950, Kowloon True Light Middle School had been established for half a year. I felt it with my heart the progress of the students. These six months saw how the True Light spirit manifested itself among True Light bearers. A Christian's values were actualised and this was precisely why the school board established True Light. My hope for True Light students is they are to be cultivated with Christian spirituality and moral values, with a healthy well-being and mind for serving the community, the country and even mankind. I have much confidence in them.



此外，當中收錄了高中三黃美顏同學的文章〈九龍真光在環境期待和需要中長成〉，記錄了創校之初的上課情況。她說：

The magazine also featured an article entitled "Growing at Kowloon True Light in Expectations and Needs " by Wong Mei Ngan, a senior form 3 student. She recounted her school life in the very early days of Kowloon True Light.

一九四九年暑假前，華南時局非常的動蕩，同學們一聽到提前放假，便來了香港。此後，家長們都不打算他們的子弟再回廣州去求學；於是很多真光留港的同學，都不知如何是好。在香港，找學校是不易的；尤其是高中，時常有人滿之患。忽然，傳來一個消息，說廣州真光打算在九龍設立分校；於是同學便都聯群結隊的擁到堅道香港真光查詢詳情。在那裡見到很多位廣州真光的教師，她們回答說，學校當局的確有這打算，不過要過些時才可證實。……

在九月初，現在的九龍真光用九龍真光夜校的名義正式招生了。很多真光的同學，都不怕讀夜學的痛苦，做了九龍真光的基本學生。九龍真光得到香港真光——真光家庭中的姊妹——的幫助，借地方上課。……

這時我們是上夜課，每天只有三小時的上課時間，科目只有中英數理和史地；各位先生和同學，都不怕辛苦，在晚間從老遠的地方跑到半山的堅道真光上課；有不少同學是由九龍渡海來的；冬天在海上受北風的吹襲，並且還要捱餓，到十時回家，才吃晚飯。九龍真光就在這樣環境期待和需求中長成。……

Abstract:

It was chaotic in South China before the summer vacation of 1949. Having heard that True Light was going to develop a branch in Kowloon, we made our hurried way to Hong Kong True Light to find out more. We were told there was indeed such a plan but it was yet to be confirmed....

In September, Kowloon True Light was recruiting students in the name of Kowloon True Light Evening School. It didn't hold us back, though we were having evening lessons in the campus of Hong Kong True Light. There were three hours of lesson time and nobody would complain a thing about how hard it was to travel all the way to Caine Road, Mid-levels. Some of us took a ferry from Kowloon. In between the winter gust and an empty stomach, this was how we grew and persevere...

我們可以在文章裡，深深感受到當時求學的困難和上課的艱苦，一切得來不易，與之相比較，現在的我們學習幸福得多了。

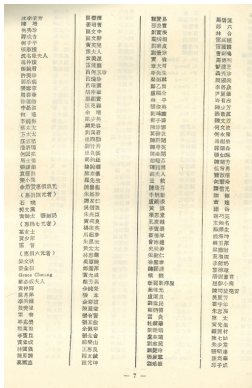
This article vividly shows how hard it was to secure a school place and how much perseverance it took to attend a class. Their hardship is in stark contrast to the situation of ours, who are blessed when it comes to receiving education.

《九龍真光中學擴建校舍籌募徵信錄》(1960 年 11 月 25 日出版)
List of Donors of Fundraising for New Campus of Kowloon True Light Middle School (Published on 25 November, 1960)

隨著求學人數日增，原位於窩打老道的校舍漸不敷應用，為著百年之計，馬校長決定籌劃擴建校舍，於是展開籌款活動。在各位熱心人士的鼎力支持下，遂建成位於九龍塘真光里的新校舍。為答謝捐助人士，遂編徵信錄，以紀功德。現把《徵信錄》的序言全文引錄如下：

Seeing the surging demand for schooling and the urgency to expand the campus on Waterloo Road, Dr. Ma Yi Ying, who was a visionary leader in understanding the need to develop True Light for decades to come, embarked on fund-raising campaign in the hopes of building a new campus. It had been well received and supported and the campus on True Light Lane was built. The following is taken from the prologue of the donation list of the new campus of Kowloon True Light Middle School, giving thanks to the donors for their generous contributions to the school.

溯本校自校祖那夏理女士一八七二年創校於廣州，歷時已八十八年，歲月悠悠，迭遭世亂，幾度播遷，一九四九年夏遷校九龍以來，亦十二載於戡。追維前賢，筆路縷，養辛締造，與夫社會人士，熱誠愛護，一本數十年之優良傳統，黽勉將事，重奠礎基，規模粗具。唯以校舍所限，僅辦高初中九班，去年將音樂室改作課室，亦只能辦十班，已再無隙地可資利用，而來學者眾，向隅者多，輒感不安。竊以百年之計，莫如樹人，矧本校向本基督精神，培養青年品德，以訓練完整人格教育為職志，為貫徹斯旨，且為配合現實環境之需求，早經籌劃擴建校舍。數年以來，在本校校董校友與同寅之共同努力下，復荷教育當局之鼓勵支持，於前年秋間劃撥校址，並承美國聯合長老會循道同寅會暨復初會之贊助，酌撥建校經費。旋於年底舉行動土禮，隨即施工拓展地盤，擬具工程計劃，分期實施，並於去年十一月奠基。唯是建設諸費，需款頗巨，雖竭棉薄，尚虞不給，除獲香港政府免息貸款外，用呼將伯之助，而謀集腋之功，爰特進行募捐，以促其成。幸荷社會賢達之樂許，慷慨解囊，嘉惠士林，澤及後進，為術至仁，厥功甚偉。慈新校舍業已落成啟用，佔地約四萬方呎，計有大禮堂一座、課室十八間、此外有實驗室三間、及圖書



《九龍真光中學擴建校舍
籌募徵信錄》及部份捐助者芳名

List of Donors of Fundraising
for New Campus of Kowloon
True Light Middle School and
an extracted page

館、家事室、史地室、影音室、祈禱室、學生個別會談指導室、教員備課室、校務處、會客室、學生活動室、膳堂、操場、校園等，可容學生八百人，至原在窩打老道校舍，亦經從新改革，增辦小學及幼稚園，可容學生四百五十人。今日舉行新校舍開幕典禮，吾人在此樂觀厥成，固有賴神恩之眷顧，抑且感社會人士之愛護，並蒙教育司高斯雅先生親臨主持，各位嘉賓與學生家長貴臨指導，益增榮寵。儀英感奮之餘，謹將捐助諸君芳名，彙編徵信錄，藉彰盛德，並致謝忱。是為序。

Abstract:

It has been 88 years since True Light rooted in Guangzhou and 12 years since we sprouted in Kowloon. We have followed our predecessor who blazed the trail and inherited the tradition while rebuilding the foundation. Yet, the challenges were haunting us for the tension between the upsurge of students and our belief in offering whole-person education. With the concerted efforts and generous donations from various parties, here stands our new campus, which can accommodate 800 students with a school hall and a diversity of rooms. The campus on Waterloo Road has been renovated for the operation of the primary school section and the kindergarten section.

看過馬校長的序言後，我們真的要懷著感恩之心，對各方曾經為九龍真光出錢出力的團體或個人，衷心致謝。因為，沒有他們的付出，就沒有今日的我們。

Having read the prologue, we ought to be grateful for our predecessors for we are truly in debt to those, be they communities or individuals, who contributed to the development of True Light. But for their benevolence we would not have become who we are here in True Light. After reading Dr. Ma's prologue, it is vital to have profound gratitude, especially to those who made great contributions to our school. Without their dedication and hard work, it would not have been possible for us to continue the legacy of True Light now.



《真光百周年紀念特刊》(1972 年出版)

True Light Centenary Commemorative Publication (Published in 1972)

1972 年是真光創校一百周年紀念，為隆重其事，於是發行了《真光百周年紀念特刊》，收錄中、英文祝賀文章多篇，當中有不少訓勉之言，無疑是對一眾真光人最好的提醒。其中一篇提到：

(原文為英語，以下為意譯。)

不滅的光源自蠟燭無盡地燃燒自己，

要記著，挺拔直立的蠟燭才能發出最明亮的光芒。

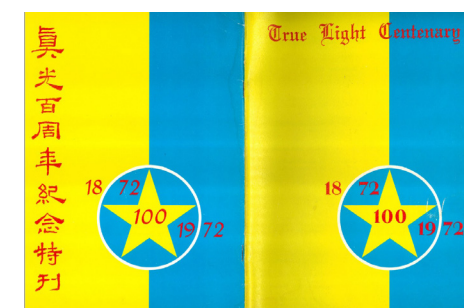
力量，在基督內，非為脅迫，而為成就遠大的目標。

To celebrate the school's centenary, True Light Centenary Commemorative Publication was published in 1972. It featured numerous articles in Chinese and English congratulating on our 100th anniversary, as well as remarks to encourage True Light Bearers to carry on the spirit and tradition. Here is one of them:

‘The steady light is due to a continued sacrifice of the candle itself.’

Remember also, that a candle gives its best light when it is upright.

Power, in a Christian sense, is not power to compel, but power to achieve purpose.’



T. Roy, “The Purpose of Education” November, 1972

《真光百周年紀念特刊》True Light Centenary Commemorative Publication





《真光創校百週年紀念：
真光今後教育方針研討會》

True Light Centenary
Commemorative Publication:
Seminar on School's Mission
Hereafter

《真光創校百週年紀念：真光今後教育方針研討會》(1972 年出版)
True Light Centenary Commemorative Publication: Seminar on School's
Mission Hereafter (Published in 1972)

為了慶祝真光創校一百周年，港九真光學校特意在 1972 年 8 月 30 日，舉辦了「真光今後教育方針研討會」，探討真光教育未來發展路向。當日，研討會共分四組，每組討論不同的題目，包括：

To celebrate the school's centenary, True Light Schools in Hong Kong jointly held a seminar entitled 'School's Mission of True Light Hereafter' to explore the future educational development of True Light. On that day, there were four groups of different discussion topics, including

第一組：「學校組織與行政及學校與各方之關係」主領人：何蔭棠校長
Group 1: School Organization and Administration, and Stakeholder Relationships at School (Facilitator: Principal Ho Yam Tong)

第二組：「課程重心問題」主領人：何世明校長
Group 2: Major Curriculum Issues (Facilitator: Principal Ho Sai Ming)

第三組：「真光教育對社會的責任」主領人：劉選民先生
Group 3: True Light Education and Social Responsibility (Facilitator: Mr. Liu Hsuan-min)

第四組：「基督化教育的實施」主領人：黃羨雲牧師
Group 4: Practices of Christian Education (Facilitator: Rev. Jane Hwang)

事後，校方把當日討論成果，結集成書，以作記錄和紀念。從研討會主席容啟東博士的〈主席致詞〉中，我們可以得知時人認為真光有哪些特點：

A seminar booklet was published featuring key findings from the discussion groups as a record and commemoration of the event. The following is taken from a speech delivered by Dr. Yung Chi Tung, the chairman of the seminar, in which the characteristics of True Light education were highlighted:

現在我僅將以往真光的特點，簡略陳述，以供各位作為研討參考。……真光是基督教學校，百年以來均以耶穌基督完全人格作模範，培養學生敬信上帝，愛人如己。所以真光的教育，是全人的教育。除了注意德、智、體、美、群五育，以求人性的平衡發展外，還特別注意靈育，以求人性與靈性的平衡發展。在屬世與屬靈方面同時進步，達到真、善、美的人生境界。因此以往真光的校風是純樸誠實，謙恭守紀，克己助人，並有創造進步的精神，向為社會人士所讚許，學生家長所信任。

Abstract:

True Light is a Christian school and Jesus Christ has been the paragon of human characters. We promote whole-person education under which we develop five aspects, including moral, intellectual, physical, social and aesthetic. We especially emphasise the spiritual aspect as well. The progress of students bring them to a status where they strive to pursue truth, goodness and beauty. Our students are modest and honest, courteous and well-disciplined. They uphold the idea of self-restraint and altruism. They are progressive and creative.

雖然，容博士的致辭距今已超過四十年，但是當中提到真光人「純樸誠實，謙恭守紀，克己助人」的品格，至今仍是我們所持守和實踐的，絕對沒有過時之感。


Although more than 40 years have passed since Dr. Yung made his speech, True Light Bearers are still committed to upholding the virtues of "honesty, modesty, humility and discipline", which are still essential qualities in present times.



廣州時期 (1872-1949)


Early years in Guangzhou (1872-1949)

▶ 仁濟街真光 Renji Street ▶ 白鶴洞真光 Paak Hok Tong



那夏理女士
Ms. Harriet Noyes
1872-1917
真光書院、真光學堂及
真光學校校長
Principal of True Light Seminary,
True Light Academy and
True Light School


▶



祁約翰博士
Dr. J. W. Creighton
1917-1921, 1923-1928

廣州私立真光女子中學校長
Principal of Guangzhou
True Light Private Middle School


▶



關素懷女士
Ms. Ruth Craft
1928-1930

廣州私立真光女子中學代校長
Acting Principal of Guangzhou
True Light Private Middle School


▶



盧少蘭女士
Ms. Edna Lowe
1921-1923

廣州私立真光女子中學代校長
Acting Principal of Guangzhou
True Light Private Middle School


▶



麥廷錦牧師
Rev. Stephen Mark
1930-1934

廣州私立真光女子中學代校長
Acting Principal of Guangzhou
True Light Private Middle School


▶



何蔭棠博士
Dr. Hoh Yam Tong
1934 -1944

廣州私立真光女子中學校長
Principal of Guangzhou True
Light Private Middle School


▶



胡黃玉貞女士
Ms. Wu Wong Yuk Ching
1944 -1945

廣州私立真光女子中學代校長
Principal of Guangzhou True
Light Private Middle School


▶



李耀宇女士
Ms. Lee Yiu Yu
1945 -1947

廣州私立真光女子中學校長
Principal of Guangzhou True
Light Private Middle School


▶



羅劉心慈女士
Ms. Law Lau Sam Tsz
1917-1919,1919-1925

仁濟真光學校
Renji True Light School
代校長、校長
Acting Principal; Principal


▶



羅道真女士
Ms. Law To Chun
1925-1928

仁濟真光學校校長
Principal of
Renji True Light School


▶



羅有節女士
Ms. Law Yau Tsit
1928-1950

仁濟真光學校及真光中學校長
Principal of Renji True Light School
and True Light Middle School

▶



馬儀英博士
Dr. Ma Yi Ying
1947-1949

廣州私立真光女子中學校長
Principal of Guangzhou True
Light Private Middle School

九龍時期 (1949-現在)

Kowloon True Light (1949-now)



馬儀英博士
Dr. Ma Yi Ying

1949 - 1973

▶



李惠廉女士
Ms. Li Wai Lim

1973 - 1978

▶



畢綺霞女士
Ms. Butt Yee Har

1978 - 1990

▶



陳婉嫦女士
Ms. Chan Yuen Sheung

1991 - 2010

▶



李伊瑩女士
Ms. Lee Yi Ying

2010 - 現在
2010 - Now

