



Group 5

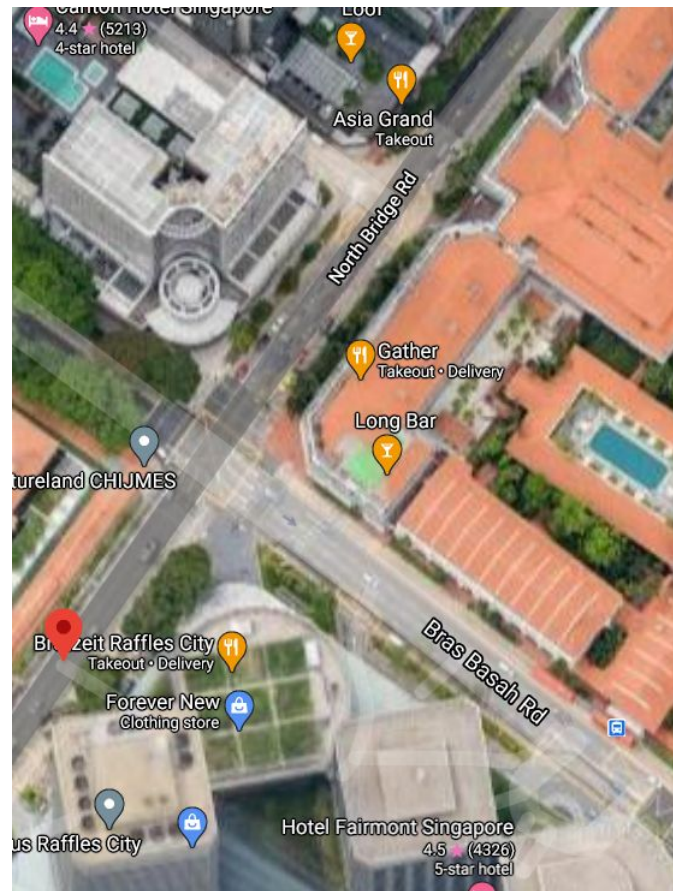


Tao Nan School

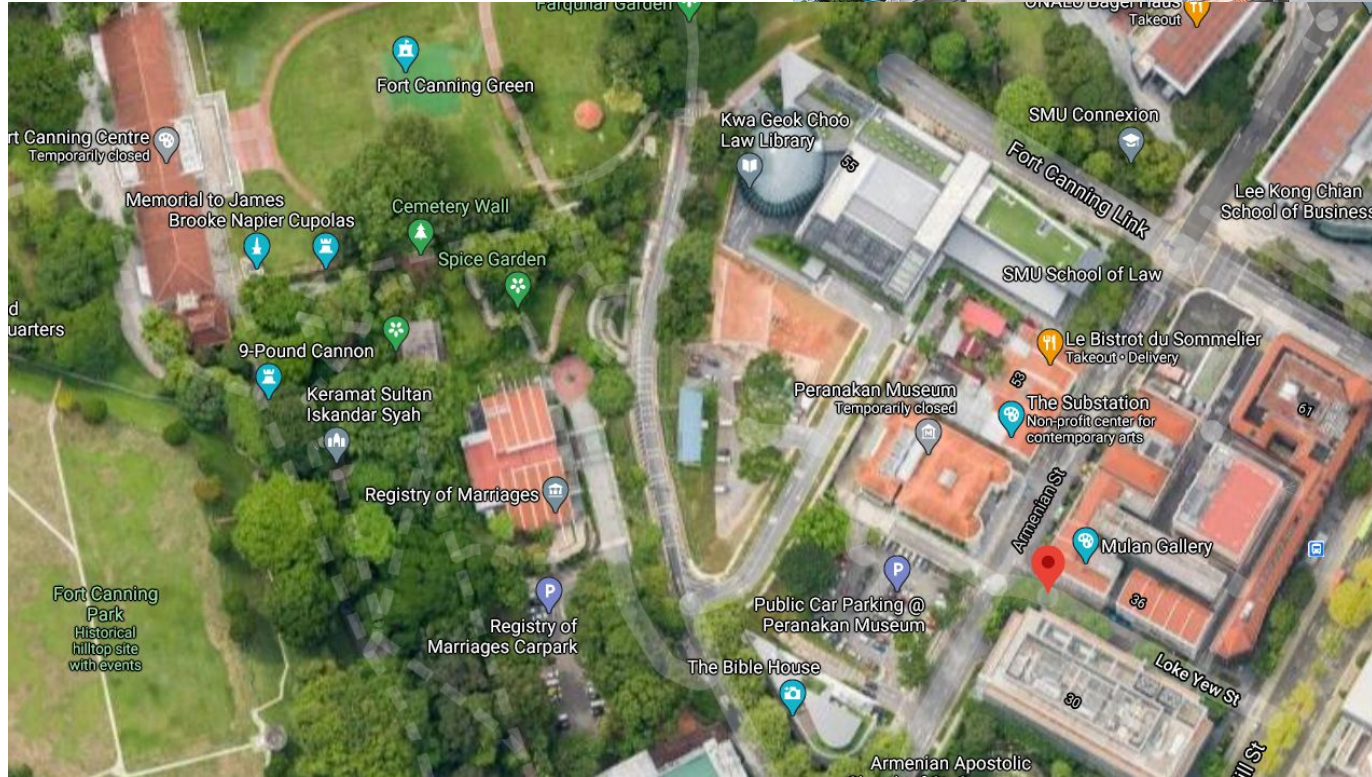


- Established 1906 by the Hokkien Huay Kuan
 - Initiated by Tan Boo Liat, great-grandson of entrepreneur and philanthropist Tan Tock Seng
 - Construction of a school building was proposed by prominent businessman and philanthropist Tan Kah Kee
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- 1st established on North Bridge Road
 - Move to Armenian Street in 1912
 - Then Moved to marine parade in 1980

North Bridge Road



Armenian Street



Benefactors

- Tan Boon Liat, Lee Cheng Yen, Low Kim Pong, Tan Kah Kee, and Oei Tiong Ham, Majoor der Chinezen, the sugar magnate from Semarang, Central Java, whose donation largely financed the purchase of land on Armenian Street

Initially admitting only Hokkien students, in 1909 Tao Nan became the first modern Chinese school in Singapore to accept students from different dialect groups in order to foster cohesiveness within the Chinese community

Chong Wen Pavilion (GE) 崇文阁



Brief History of Chong Wen Pavilion 崇文閣

- Chong Wen Pavilion 崇文閣 built between 1849 and 1852, flanks Thian Hock Keng temple. Both structures are run by the Singapore Hokkien Huay Kuan now.
- In the mid-1850s, people would flock to an old pavilion in Telok Ayer to burn unwanted written materials such as old letters, medical slips, bills and auspicious banners.
- The folk custom was conducted at Chong Wen Ge in reverence to the deity **Cang Jie** – the legendary inventor of Chinese characters.



Chong Wen Pavilion & Contributions to Education in The Past

1. Culture and education continued to flourish within the grounds of Chong Wen Ge after it was run by the Thian Hock Keng temple.
2. In 1915, it became the Chong Hock Girls' School, which admitted male students from the 1950s.



Chong Wen Pavilion & Contributions to Education

Now

1. Today, Chong Wen Pavilion serves as a site for Singaporeans to learn more about its history, respect the written language, and become more cultured as a society, as envisaged by our forefathers when they set up Chong We Ge
2. It picked up an honourable mention at the Unesco Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation in 2001 following its 21/2 years of restoration.



Chui Eng Free School



Chui Eng Free School

History

- Also known as the Chinese Free School, this school for boys in the Hokkien community was built in 1854. It was the largest Chinese school during the time. It closed down in 1954.
- This is the second oldest private traditional Chinese school in Singapore after the first private school setup in Chong Wen Pavilion.
- Hokkien Quanzhou style architectural style with stone pillows (石枕门) and granite carvings
- 130 Amoy Street Singapore

Contribution to education

- Free schools are a kind of school that groups of people, for example parents, teachers, charities or faith groups, can apply to set up in their area. Although they're state schools funded directly by government, they're not controlled by local authorities as maintained schools are.
- The main benefactor was Tan Kim Seng, a wealthy Straits Chinese merchant. He is a third generation Malaccan Straits Chinese with Quanzhou Yong Chun ancestry.

Contribution to education

- Initially, these schools adopted Qing China's education system and taught the Chinese classics, such as – Analects of Confucius (论语) and the Three-Word admonition (三字经) in Hokkien.
- To meet the pace of societal changes, these soon gave way to offering English Language and Mathematics in addition to the Chinese Language.

