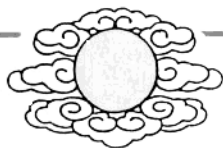


CHINESE HERITAGE



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Designer:

Jenny Soh

Typist:

Che Wil

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Singapore Federation of Chinese Clan Associations

序

俗语说：“鉴往知来。”一个国家要争取更美好的明天，就得先了解本身过去的历史。

《华人传统》图片集收集了我国华人丰富多采的文化与社会活动图片——我们的“根”，这有助于提醒我国年轻的一代饮水思源，继承传统。画册共分为四部分：即社团活动、传统行业、民间习俗和文娱活动。这些图片所反映的我国旧日社会与文化的面貌，其中大部分已消失；另一部分则在快速的现代化步伐中改变了原来的面貌。

我们不可能把历史重现，只希望通过这些图片捕捉消失的史迹，让年轻的一代了解过去，进而创造更美好的未来。

新加坡宗乡会馆联合总会
主席
黄祖耀

FOREWORD

The farther backward you look, the farther forward you are likely to see.

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Jian wang zhi lai.

A Chinese saying

In other words, a nation that is determined to do even better tomorrow must first understand its past.

This pictorial book on the Chinese heritage has been produced with the specific objective of reminding younger Singaporeans of their rich and colourful "roots". The four chapters cover contributions made by the early Chinese pioneers; Chinese festivals and traditional customs; recreational activities as well as some of the earlier businesses and trades.

Many of the customary practices, forms of entertainment as well as traditional Chinese trades have virtually disappeared. Others have been modified or simplified as Singapore accelerates its modernization process.

We cannot bring them all back but we hope, through the pages of this book, to recapture the past so as to help younger Singaporeans build a better tomorrow.

WEE CHO YAW
President

Singapore Federation of Chinese Clan Associations

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ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

社团活动



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Following the founding of Singapore, the British colonial government adopted a “divide and rule” policy to control the immigrant population. In 1822 when Raffles made plans for the development of the city, the area south of the Singapore River was demarcated for Chinese immigrants. Even within the Chinese community, different dialect groups would congregate in different parts of the city. For example, the area around Telok Ayer and Hokien Street held a concentration of the Hokkien-speaking population.

福建社区

新加坡开埠后，英殖民地政府鼓励移民，并对移民采取“分而治之”的政策。因此，当莱佛士在1822年策划市区发展的时候，便把新加坡河以南，即俗称大坡一带划入华人区。华人移民由于方言的缘故，更形成各方言群社区。长久以来，闽籍移民多聚居于直落亚逸、福建街一带。



早期闽帮领导机构

在十九世纪初期的移民当中，以漳州系最有权势，其领导人是薛佛记（1798-1847年）和陈送。1828年，他们出资在甘榜峇鲁设立恒山亭，作为福建人的义山。1840年闽帮在陈笃生（1798-1850年）与薛佛记的领导下，在直落亚逸建立天福宫，供奉天后（亦称妈祖）。天福宫右厢所设会馆是战前福建帮领导层的议事厅。陈笃生祖籍福建海澄，他不但是开埠初期闽帮的领导人物，也是早期典型的慈善家。1844年，他在其他侨领如陈金声、胡亚基、余有进等人鼎力支持下，于珍珠山设立贫民医院，后称为陈笃生医院。





Among the 19th century immigrants, two leaders from Zhangzhou gained prominence: Si Hoo Keh (1798-1847, *picture*, page 2) and Tan Che Sang. In 1828, under their leadership, the Hokkiens purchased a piece of land in Kampong Bahru for a community burial ground. Another prominent leader of that period, Tan Tock Seng (1798-1850, *picture*, page 3), led the community to build the Thian Hock Keng Temple at Telok Ayer to worship the goddess Ma Tsu. Before the Second World War, the temple's right wing housed the meeting room of the Hokkien community leaders.

With full support from other key leaders like Tan Kim Seng, Hoo Ah Kay and Seah Eu Chin, Tan Tock Seng built a hospital for the poor atop Pearl's Hill in 1944. He best represents the typical businessman-philanthropist of that era and the hospital named after him is now a huge sprawling complex at Moulmein Road.



In the mould of Tan Tock Seng, Tan Kim Seng (1805-1864, *picture*) was another key Chinese community leader recognized by the British colonial government. In 1850, he was made a Justice of the Peace, the second Chinese leader to be bestowed this honour.

Before 1857, the water supply for Singapore's inhabitants came from wells. But one year there was a long-drawn drought when not a single drop of rain fell in 35 days, causing great hardship to the people. Tan Kim Seng spurred the effort to construct a reservoir to provide piped water by making the first donation of \$13 000. To commemorate his contribution, the government built a fountain along the Esplanade in 1882 and there is also a road named after him.

Tan Kim Seng was also an educationist, setting up two schools in his lifetime: Chong Wen School in 1849 and Kim Seng Free School in 1854.



陈金声

陈金声 (1805-1864年) 是十九世纪新加坡社会名人。他跟陈笃生一样, 慷慨捐助慈善事业, 为当时的政府所赏识, 成为华人领袖。1850年他被封为太平局绅, 是华人中第二位受封此衔头的侨领。1857年以前新加坡的食水是井水。因为有一年天不作美, 一连35天不下雨, 人民苦不堪言, 于是陈金声力倡开辟蓄水池, 提供自来水, 并首捐一万三千元为创建费。1882年政府为了纪念他的功绩, 建立一座喷水池来纪念他。陈金声也先后在1849年和1854年创办崇文阁与萃英书院, 为华文教育的先锋。

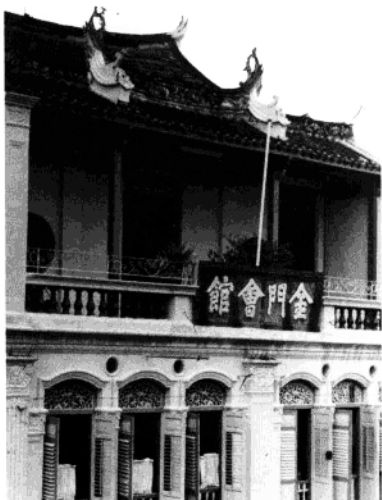


Hokkiens who immigrated here often built temples similar to those back in their home villages, not only for spiritual sustenance, but also as a meeting place for the community elders. Many of the present day clan associations developed from such temple premises. Besides the Thian Hock Keng Temple and Hokkien Huay Kuan, immigrants from Lam Ann built the Feng Shan Temple at Mohamad Sultan Road in 1838. In 1926, the Lam Ann Association was established by Hau Say Huan and others. Kim Mui clansmen also built a temple at Smith Street in 1870 and this later became the premises for the Kim Mui Hock Y Kuan.



南安凤山寺与浯江孚济庙

移民新加坡的闽南人多把侨乡寺庙烟火传来这里，他们设立寺庙，不仅作为他们精神依托之处，也是同乡聚会和议事的地方。多数闽南人会馆便是在这样的基础上发展起来的。除了天福宫与福建会馆外，南安人也于1836年在摩哈末苏丹路建立凤山寺。1926年，侯西反等人倡设南安会馆。金门人也于1870年在士敏街（即牛车水戏院街）设立浯江孚济庙，这里也是后来金门会馆的所在。





Eng Choon Hway Kuan was the first clan association set up at the prefecture level (rather than the county level) in 1867. In the 1920s, several other county and prefecture associations sprang up, among them were Ann Kway Association and Hui Ann Association, both set up in 1923, Chin Kang Huay Kuan in 1925 and the Chang Chow General Association in 1929.



闽帮会馆

福建永春邑人于1867年设立永春会馆，是闽帮最早成立的府级会馆。本世纪二十年代，许多府县级会馆也纷纷成立，其中包括聚居于丹戎巴葛和甘榜峇鲁的漳州人于1929年在寅杰路创立的漳州总会；此外尚有晋江会馆（1925年）、安溪会馆（1923年）、惠安公会（1923年）等。



Towards the end of the 19th century, a large number of Teochews moved inland to set up gambier and pepper plantations. In the early days, the produce was sent via waterways to the gambier trading centre at Boat Quay. A number of the settlers gathered at the upper reaches of the river and founded villages which were named after their community leaders or headmen. For example, Tan Chu Kang village was named after Tan Kai Soon and Chan Chu Kang village was named after Chan Ah Lek.

Several Teochew *towkays* amassed their wealth in the 19th century from their gambier plantations and the richest among them were Tan Yeok Nee (picture) and Seah Eu Chin. Besides growing and trading in gambier, Tan Yeok Nee (1827-1902) owned a string of shops and houses along the Singapore River. The mansion that he built along Tank Road is now preserved as one of Singapore's historical monuments.



潮州人开拓内地

在莱佛士登陆之前，新加坡本岛已有潮州人种植甘蜜胡椒。直到十九世纪末叶，大量潮籍移民往内地开垦甘蜜胡椒园。早期园丘里出产的甘蜜和胡椒，都是通过河流和海路，运到新加坡河岸勿基的甘蜜贸易中心出售。那时候，河流是内地对外交通的要道，内地的潮州人便在河的上游聚居，形成落，称为港脚。各港都是以地主或义（Headman）命名，如陈厝港以陈开顺（Tan Kai Soon）得名，曾厝港（今义顺村）是以曾亚六得名。十九世纪潮帮邑人因甘蜜业致富的有多位，其中陈旭年和余有进是当时最富有的。陈旭年（1827-1902年）是甘蜜园主和商人，在新加坡河一带拥有多间店屋，他登路盖建的住宅“资政第”如今成为新加坡历史古迹之一。