新加坡会馆书刊目录汇编

林孝胜编

SINGAPORE CHINESE HUIGUAN PUBLICATIONS A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled by
LIM HOW SENG

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序

新马华人社团出版刊物是研究新马华人史和新马华人社会史的重要资料。自1960年代以来,一些有识之士开始收集这方面的资料以备研究之用。但是社团出版的特刊和纪念册都是非卖品,在书店购获不得,这增加了搜集的困难。有些学者为了获得这些资料,风尘仆仆,亲身到新马各埠逐馆索取。本人自1965年开始搜集新马华人社团出版刊物,二十余年来搜得一百余册,这些刊物成为本人撰写《新马华人社会史1800-1911》的重要参考资料。在新马地区,李业霖与吴华等先生在这方面的搜罗不遗余力,吴华先生曾利用此等宝贵资料撰写了三册《新加坡华族会馆志》。除了个人收藏外,新马各地图书馆纷纷收集此方面之资料。新加坡的国家图书馆,新加坡南洋大学图书馆,新加坡大学中文图书馆和吉隆坡马来亚大学图书馆都收藏不少。值得特别一提的是马来亚大学在郑良树博士的策划下与美国友他大学合作,领得一笔相当庞大的基金,以搜集此方面资料并将收藏的大部分资料拍成显微影片。郑博士根据此藏书而整理出一册《新马华族史料文献汇目》(1984年新加坡南洋学会出版)。该汇目共有907条,中英对照,注明藏刊处和显微影片号码,它对新马社团刊物的整理作出贡献。

本书《新加坡会馆书刊目录汇编》可说是继《新马华族史料文献汇目》之后有关这方面的另外一部重要的工具书。因它的范围只限于新加坡共和国,所以有关新加坡华人会馆刊物的搜罗更加齐全,这包括地缘性会馆、血缘性宗亲会和业缘性行会的出版刊物以及学校和文化团体的纪念刊等。本书的692条书目可说是新加坡华人社团近几十年来出版物最完整的目录,对于撰写新加坡华族史和新加坡华人社会史提供了有利的条件。

本书的编者林孝胜君,早年毕业于新加坡南洋大学历史系,负笈夏威夷大学获硕士学位, 现任新加坡口述历史馆助理馆长。他也是新加坡宗乡会馆联合总会资料中心管委会委员。新加坡口述历史馆近年来做了许多工作,在华族口述历史资料的搜罗和保存尽了很大的力量。林君业余之暇更从事于新加坡华族史的研究,成绩斐然。近年来更从事于李光前传记的撰写,已有很可观的成绩。本人与林君相识多年,知道他是研究新加坡华族历史当地学者之中的优秀份子,他的著作表现出相当的深度。同时本人对他的研究精神深为佩服,所以接受他的邀请为本书的出版作简略的介绍。

最后,我恭贺新加坡宗乡会馆联合总会设立一个文史资料中心,以搜集及保存华人的文化遗产。希望宗乡总会能继本目录汇编之后,继续整理及出版更多华族先人南来拓荒及开发新加坡的史料及研究成果。

颜清湟 香港大学历史系 1989年6月26日

FOREWORD

The Chinese huiguan publications are important source materials for the study of the Chinese communities in Singapore and Malaysia. A few far-sighted researchers have started collecting these publications since the 1960s. However, it is difficult to collect them as they are not for sale and hence are not available in the bookshops. Some researchers have no choice but to call at these Chinese associations in Singapore and Malaysia personally in order to obtain copies of these publications. I have started collecting them since 1965. In a period of more than two decades, I have collected over 100 titles which formed an important source for my book, A Social History of the Chinese in Singapore and Malaya 1800-1911 (Singapore and New York: Oxford University Press, 1986).

In Singapore and Malaysia, Messrs Lee Yip Lim and Wu Hua have been active in collecting these materials. Wu Hua's three-volume *Xinjiapo huazu huiguanzhi* (Chinese Huiguans in Singapore) were based on these huiguan publications. Besides, the libraries in Singapore and Malaysia such as the Singapore National Library, the Chinese Library of the National University of Singapore (incorporating former Nanyang University Library) and the Chinese Library of the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur have also been building up their collections on huiguan publications. Especially, the University of Malaya in conjunction with the Utah University in the US was awarded a generous grant to embark on a project to collect systematically source materials relating to the Chinese communities in Singapore and Malaysia under the supervision of Dr Tay Lian Soo. Most of the materials collected are now available in microfilm. Dr Tay later compiled and published a bibliography entitled *Classified Bibliography of Chinese Historical Materials in Malaysia and Singapore* (Singapore: South Seas Society, 1984). The bibliography listed 907 entries in Chinese and English with location symbols and microfilm number. It is a significant contribution towards the cataloguing of huiguan materials.

The Singapore Chinese Huiguan Publications: A Bibliography is another important reference work following Tay's classified bibliography. As its scope confined to the Republic of Singapore, it is more exhaustive in its coverage of the publications printed by the Chinese huiguans in Singapore. It includes publications produced by locality, dialect, kinship and professional organisations as well as schools and cultural societies. With 692 entries, it is considered the most comprehensive bibliography on Singapore's huiguan publications. It greatly facilitates research in the history and social history of the Chinese in Singapore.

The compiler, Mr Lim How Seng graduated from the Nanyang University majoring in History and later obtained a MA degree from the University of Hawaii. He joined the Ministry of Culture after returning to Singapore. He is the Assistant Director of the Singapore Oral History Department. He is also a member of the Management Committee of the Resource Centre, Singapore Federation of Chinese Clan Associations. The Oral History Department has made remarkable contributions towards the collection and preservation of oral history materials relating to the Chinese in Singapore. Mr Lim is a keen researcher in the study of the Chinese in Singapore. His recent interest is on the biography of Lee Kong Chian, a well-known Chinese philanthropist and rubber magnate, and he has made a good start on this project. I have known Mr Lim for many years. He is one of the notable local scholars on the history of the Chinese in Singapore and his writings have shown considerable scholarship and depth. I also admire his enthusiasm for research. Therefore, I am pleased to accept his invitation to write a foreword for this bibliography.

Finally, I congratulate the Singapore Federation of Chinese Clan Associations (SFCCA) for its success in setting up a cultural and historical resource centre which is to collect historical materials and to preserve the heritage of the Chinese in Singapore. I hope that the SFCCA will continue publishing more source materials relating to the development of the Chinese community in Singapore

Yen Ching-hwang Department of History Hong Kong University June 26, 1989.

导言 新加坡会馆书刊调查

林孝胜

调查计划的设计

会馆是华人社会的传统性组织,约分成三大类,即地缘/方言缘、血缘以及业缘传统组织。会馆在中国很早就出现,在宋朝的杭州就有地缘性会馆的组织①。不过会馆两字则迟至明永乐年间才取用②。隨着祖先的过番,这种联络同乡或同业感情,团结互助的社会组织也在世界各地设立,成为华人移民社会的一大特色。在建国后的新加坡,会馆组织至今仍旧存在。吴华在一九七四年列举508间新加坡主要的会馆,其中133间属地缘/方言缘的同乡会,200间是血缘性的宗亲会以及175间行业团体③。这些会馆历年出版不少书刊。这些会馆书刊具有特殊的史料价值,为研究新华历史的第一手资料,是华人珍贵的文化遗产。近年来这批珍贵史料逐渐为学者所重视。现任香港大学历史系主任颜清湟教授在著述其权威著作新马华人社会史时④,就用了许多会馆书刊的资料,这是会馆书刊具有很高的史料价值的最佳证明。

会馆书刊绝大部份是非卖品。出版后分赠邑人及同乡会友。书商亦不供应。图书馆、研究 机构及学人都感收集不易。因此,会馆书刊散失不少。

设法保存这批文化遗产是当务之急。新加坡宗乡会馆联合总会文史资料中心把会馆书刊列 为 重点收集的资料之一,使祖先拓荒的事迹永存史册。

为了更好地收集及保存这批文化遗产,我们必须先知道各会馆历年来出版了什么书刊?收藏在何处?宗乡总会文史资料中心遂有调查新华会馆书刊之举,由一九八八年十月至一九八九年四月,历七个月之久。根据调查所得编成这册会馆书刊目录,方便资料中心,各图书馆、研究机构以及学人有系统地广泛收集新华会馆书刊。

范围

因时间及人力不足的关系,调查谨及于已出单行本的会馆书刊。各会馆在报端刊登的特刊不在调查范围内。

下列新华会馆的出版物都在调查之列:

- (1) 地缘与方言缘传统组织,如同乡会、会馆等;
- (2) 血缘传统组织,如宗亲会、宗祠等;
- (3) 业缘传统组织, 如行会、商会等;
- (4) 上述会馆附设的组织,如学校,互助会、戏剧组等。

新马原为一家,许多地缘/方言缘、血缘以及业缘团体都组织新马或马新总会,如马新福州社团联合会、马新刘关张赵陶唐公所、新马姑苏联合总会等。这些总会在新马于一九六五年分家后仍维持了一个时期。直至一九七三年,大马政府禁止其社团与外国注册社团合并或联系后,新马总会才消失。这些新马总会的出版物也有不少新华会馆的资料,因此也在调查范围之内。

一些由各帮创办的学校(如广肇邑人办的养正学校、南华女中、广福学校; 琼籍人士办的 育英学校等)及社会组织与庙宇(如广惠肇方便留医院、海唇福德祠绿野亭,新华筹赈会广帮募捐委员会等),虽然不附属任何会馆,但是帮权色彩鲜明,故也包括在内。

本调查计划不包括华社的职工团体,校友会,非会馆附设的体育、文娱、文化以及宗教组 织的出版物。

就调查的会馆书刊包括下列八种: (1)纪念特刊: 如纪念会馆、互助会成立周年特刊, 戏剧演出纪念特刊等。地/方言缘会馆特刊的内容可归纳成三部分: 第一部分有关家乡历史、地理、古迹与文物介绍。第二部分是会史及会务报告, 创始人、先贤及邑人侨领介绍。第三部分有关邑人在侨居地的移居历史及现状。有些特刊也辟有文艺学术专页。血缘和业缘团体的特刊则以族人活动,族谱, 行业发展等为主。(2)期刊: 多是半年刊的会讯, 登载侨乡讯息、会务报告, 邑人或族人活动及侨乡文史, 行业发展及讯息等。(3)著作: 有些会馆也出版文艺丛书和学术丛书。(4)族

谱:有些血缘组织为了寻根翻印家乡出版的族谱,有些则请专人编撰族谱或宗谱。(5)章程:十九世纪末起每间会馆在成立时须向政府社团注册官提呈章程申请注册或免注册,修订章程也须呈报。章程提供会馆成立的目的及内部组织。经二次大战后,官方档案尽失,许多会馆早期的章程多在战乱中散失。图书馆也不太重视收藏章程,因此本目录也收录章程。(6)会务报告:每年印行供会馆内部流通及分寄邑人会友。(7)征信录:如筹款建会馆大厦或教育基金,事后印书登载捐款人姓名及来往账目。(8)会员录:记录会员名录、性别、年龄与通讯处。

在编本目录汇编时,作者把上述八种会馆书刊归纳成六项,将族谱划人特刊项下,征信录与会员录合成一项。

本调查计划以宗乡会馆(即地缘/方言缘以及血缘性传统组织)出版的书刊为主,业缘性的行业团体的出版物为副。因此,所收集的宗乡会馆出版物的书目尽可能做到全面性,除无出版日期的章程作选择性收录之外,其他宗乡会馆出版物一概收录,不作资料价值判断。行业团体的出版物则有所选择,一些无帮权色彩的行业团体如华校教师总会、德士司机协会、成保律市场商业联谊会等的出版物皆割爱。

调查方法

在收集新加坡会馆书刊书目方面遇到的困难不少。因为这些会馆出版的书刊,百分之九十五都是非卖品。因此各图书馆,研究机构,学人及藏书家都无法搜集齐全。目前,主要的收藏中心有新加坡的国家图书馆,新加坡国立大学中文图书馆、国家档案馆;吉隆坡的马来亚大学图书馆;西德的汉堡图书馆;美国的胡佛图书馆以及最近设置的新加坡宗乡会馆联合总会文史资料中心。

在搜寻有关会馆书刊书目的工作上分三方面进行,即发调查表格、田野调查以及翻查文献。 宗乡会馆寄调查表格给254间宗乡会馆,请求提供所出版的书刊的资料。可惜,反应不佳, 回复的不到十分之一。为了补救这点的不足,工作人员走访了十六间以重视保存先人文物著称的 宗乡会馆作重点调查。这些宗乡会馆包括潮州八邑会馆、琼州会馆、茶阳会馆等。收获颇丰, 因 为这些会馆的藏书往往不仅收藏本身出版的书刊,也收藏其他会馆赠送的书刊。工作人员也走访 中华总商会的资料中心,抄录总商会及其他业缘团体的出版物资料。

工作人员也到新加坡国家图书馆、国家档案馆、新加坡国立大学中文图书馆查阅藏书目录。以许云樵藏书为基础的宗乡总会文史资料中心收藏的会馆书刊也在调查之列。

作者也访查下列知名藏书家的藏书: 彭松涛先生、陈育崧先生(今收藏在新加坡国家图书馆)、许云樵先生(今收藏在新加坡宗乡会馆联合总会文史资料中心)以及许苏吾先生。

至于翻查文献方面,作者查阅了以下重要书目如《海峡殖民地政府宪报(1886-1941)》,《新加坡政府宪报(1946-1966)》(上述宪报收录了自1886年以来在印刷与出版法令下向政府呈报的新马出版的书刊),《南洋工商补习学校图书馆目录》(该校藏书大部分已捐赠新加坡国立大学中文图书馆,所藏南洋研究资料颇丰富),彭松涛的《全国社团刊物展览会展出各刊目录》,郑良树的《新马华族史料文献汇目》,国家档案馆的《私人文献缩影记录:华人社团》,List of Chinese Grey Literature Kept at Hamburg Libraries (Wolfgang Moese)等(详细书目参看参考资料)。

调查工作的程序是首四个月,即一九八八年十月至八九年一月集中田野调查的工作,包括:发调查表格,整理寄回来的调查资料,访问会馆抄录资料,到国家图书馆,新加坡国立大学中文图书馆以及国家档案馆查藏书目录,翻阅会馆书刊,政府宪报,书刊以及目录汇编,访查私人藏书,抄录与影印资料。一九八九年二月与三月则作整理资料及复查资料的工作。四月及五月编辑及输入电脑,复查及增补书目。五月底,初稿完成,分析资料。整个工作小组以作者为首,加上三名助理。

会馆书刊析论

这次对新华会馆历年出版的书刊作调查似属首次, 惜因时间及人力的限制, 不免有所遗漏。因此, 这次调查乃属初步调查性质。这里谨就收集到的新华会馆书刊书目作一概括性的析论。

本目录共收录了692种会馆书刊。一种期刊不管出了多少期都只算一种,因此一种书刊不等于一册。这个数目比彭松涛、郑良树及Wolfgang Moese (穆氏) 所收录新华会馆书刊的书目多。上述各人的书目各有重点。

彭的书目包括商团、职工会、政党、戏剧团体、宗乡会馆、宗教及医药福利团体、文化学术团体、武术以及美术团体⑤。一共收录了620种书目。其中商团、宗乡会馆(包括其附属学校及团体)出版的书刊(包括特刊、会员录、期刊及征信录)有156种。

郑收集的新马文献史料907种,分四类:社团特刊、家谱族谱、个人传记及其他文献⑥。属于新华会馆及新马总会的书刊计有124种。

穆氏的书目包括东南亚华人社团、学校及宗教团体的书刊(不收录章程及会员录)⑦,共收有294种,属于新华会馆的书刊只有62种。

上述书目都不收录章程,本书目如除去105种章程,仍有587种,还是远超彭、郑及穆所收录的新华会馆书目。

本目录所收录的692种书刊是由277间会馆及23间附属学校所出版的。以吴华所列的新华主要会馆有508间计算,那么出版书刊的会馆只占有百分之五十五。

表一列出曾出版书刊的会馆占各类会馆的百分比:

表一:

	曾出版书刊会馆	吴华所列会馆	百分比
地/方言缘	86	133	65
血缘	106	200	53
业缘	85	175	49
总数	277	508	55

上表显示约有三分之二的地/方言缘组织曾出版书刊。曾出版书刊的血缘和行业团体亦占半数。

这277间会馆及附属学校所出版的692种书刊又以地/方言缘组织出版物的数量最多。行业及血缘团体次之,学校列后。表二标示各组团体的出版状况。

表二:

	会馆数目	出版数量	占会馆书刊总数巴仙率	平均
地/方言缘	86	261	38	3.03
血缘	106	161	23	1.51
业缘	85	168	24	1.97
会馆学校	24	102	15	4.25
总数	301	692	100	2.29

出书的会馆学校虽只有廿三间,但却出版了102种书刊,平均每间出4.24种书刊,其平均数比地/方言缘团体还高出1.22。

本目录收录书刊692种。我们试分战前(1890-1942),太平洋战争结束至独立前夕(1945-1964)以及独立后(1965-1989)三阶段来观察会馆书刊出版的情况(表三):

表三:

	地/方言缘	血缘	业缘	学校	小结	百分比
1890-1942	31(2)*	9(4)	15(3)	42(1)	97	14
1945-1964	63(2)	61(3)	71(1)	24(4)	219	32
1965-1989	167(1)	83(2)	76(3)	36(4)	362	52
无出版期	_	8	6	_	14	2
总结	261(1)	161(3)	168(2)	102(4)	692	100

^{*}括符内的号数表示出版书刊的排名

上表显示百分之八十四(581种)的会馆书刊是在战后出版的。在上述三阶段,又以独立后出版的书刊最多,占百分之五十三。战前出版的只占百分之十四。这种出版趋势反映了华族人口的教育变迁。我们的祖先多出身劳动阶段,迫于家乡恶劣的生存环境而过番谋生。他们多属文盲,故战前会馆书刊不发达,从1890年至1942年的五十二年间只有九十七种会馆书刊面世。在战前知识界多聚集在学校,因此会馆学校出版的书刊(包括特刊、文艺丛书等)最多。本目录所收录最早的书刊是1896年出版的养正学校章程。⑧战后,随着土生土长的一代的成长和会馆与政府的大力兴办教育,会馆出版的书刊也大量增加。在1945年至64年的十九年间共出版了219种书刊。独立后至一九八九年四月,廿四年间在数量上更增加到362种。

会馆学校在战前在出版书刊方面遥遥领先。但是业缘团体在战后初期却超越会馆学校排名第一。学校反而退居最后。地/方言缘和血缘组织分居第三和第四位。但是独立之后的出版情况又有所改变。地/方言缘组织高居榜首。血缘组织居第二位。业缘组织由第一位掉到第三位,会馆学校仍殿后。

如把会馆书刊按照性质分成特刊、期刊、章程、征信录/会员录、会务报告以及著作六大项,其出版情况如下(表四):

表四:

项别	出版数量 (种)	巴仙率
特刊	424	61
期刊	62	9
章程	102	15
征信录/会员录	41	6
会务报告	15	2
著作	48	7
总数	692	100

上表显示特刊最多,占全部会馆书刊的百分之六十一,章程次之,期刊、征信录/会员录及著作又次之,会务报告最少,谨占百分之二。

最早的各类会馆书刊如下:

种类	书刊名	出版日期	出版者
特刊	新加坡总商会特刊 (C514)	1921	中华总商会
期刊	养正学校月报 (D661)	1917	养正学校
章程	 星洲养正学堂章程 (D659)	1896	养正学校
征信录/ 会员录	丙午丁未两年征信录合刻 (C513)	1908	中华总商会
会务报告	第一次华人制造学校成 绩品展览会报告书(D660)	1914	养正学校
著作	客家研究导论 (罗香林著) (A166)	1933	南洋客属总会

可见养正学校和中华总商会是早期会馆书刊的主要出版者。 表五则标示各类组织出版的书刊类别的情况: 表五:

	特刊	期刊	章程	征信录/会员录	会务报告	著作	总结
地/方言缘	168	23	16	12	8	34	261
血缘	105	6	42	6	1	1	161
业缘	83	16	41	23	4	1	168
学校	68	17	3		2	12	102
总数	421	62	105	41	15	48	692

在微观研究的层次,我们分析了以和帮权有密切关系的地/方言缘以及会馆学校的出版情况。

有出版书刊的八十六间地/方言缘组织中福建帮占廿三间(闽南十八、福州、福清、兴安、莆田等五),广帮廿四,潮帮九,客帮十二,琼帮十一,其他(包括三江、两湖、温州、超帮组织如宗乡会馆总会、广惠肇组织)七。有出版书刊的会馆学校则有廿三间。

表六显示这些组织和学校的帮属:

表六:

帮	地/方言缘组织	会馆学校	小结
福建(包括福州、 福清及兴化等)	23	8	31
潮州	9	4	13
广肇	24	6	30
客家	12	2	14
琼州	11	2	13
其他	7	1	8
总数	86	23	109

表七则说明各帮出版书刊的情况: 表七:

帮	地/方言缘组织书刊	会馆学校书刊	小结	巴仙率
福建	91	29	120	33
潮州	41	25	66	18
广肇	52	30	82	22
客家	32	10	42	.12
琼州	21	7	28	8
其他	24	1	25	7
总数	261	102	363	100

势力最强大的福建帮也出版最多会馆书刊,共出版了120种,占各帮出版书刊的百分之三十三。但是,有趣的是福帮最重要的领袖会馆,福建会馆,却从未出版过一本纪念特刊。广帮出版了82种书刊,居第二。潮帮(66种)又次之,客帮(42种)排第四,琼帮(28种)居第五。其他较小的帮群包括宗乡总会共出版了25种书刊殿后。

本目录收录了106间血缘组织所出版的161种书刊。特刊占了百分之六十四,其中有十四种是族谱。

行会商团出版的书刊共收录了168种,其中中华总商会的出版物有卅二种之多,约占业缘组织所出版的书刊总数的百分之十九。本目录收录了各帮会馆学校出版的书刊共102种,百分之四十一是在战前出版的。这些学校以及所附属的会馆或帮如下:

福帮福建会馆创办 : 爱同、道南、光华、崇福及南侨女中

 漳州邑人
 : 彰德学校

 福州会馆
 : 三山学校

 兴安会馆
 : 宏文学校

潮帮义安公司创办及赞助 : 端蒙学校、端蒙中学、义安学院及义安工艺学院

广帮冈州会馆创办 : 冈州学校

广帮广肇邑人创办 : 广福学校、养正学校、南华女校及南华女中

广帮宁阳会馆创办 : 宁阳夜学客帮茶阳会馆 : 启发学校客帮应和会馆 : 应新学校

琼帮邑人 : 育英学校及育英中学

温州会馆 : 侨南学校

小结

这次调查的重点是在调查宗乡会馆的出版状况。因此,本调查在这方面的工作做的较全面。但是限于时间及人力的不足,使得我们在调查行业团体的出版物时不得以有所取舍。整体来说,此次调查基于以上的缺点,仍未能一窥新华会馆历年出版书刊的全貌。一部完备的新华会馆书目仍有待展开一次大规模的调查,而且最好能扩大范围,把所有华人社团出版的书刊也包括在内。

在这次调查中,发现有一部分战前会馆书刊并没出现在宪报上的印刷与出版法令的书目里。可见,战前英殖民地政府并没严厉执行此法令。

此外,有一些会馆书刊,只见书名,而不见于各图书馆的目录,如《闽侨教育选刊》(A062),《教育》(D591),《应新月刊》(D681),《南洋闽侨救乡会临时大会报告书》(A174)等,这些书刊恐已遗失。那些注明资料来源(Ref)者,多属此类"报失"书刊。

在调查中也发现有一些早期的会馆期刊,本地两大图书馆都没有收藏。却在杨松年及庄钦永(David Chng)两人所编有关大英图书馆收藏新加坡期刊的目录⑨中发现,才知道这些会馆期刊已流落海外了。新加坡在英国统治时期,殖民地政府在印刷与出版法令下收到的新加坡出版物按例送一或两册到大英图书馆收藏,本地的莱佛士图书馆(国家图书馆前身)在独立前向不注重非英文书刊,因此现在一些珍贵华文书刊,本地图书馆没有,英国反而有。近闻国家图书馆及新加坡国立大学中文图书馆已着手根据二人目录陆续向大英图书馆购买二馆缺的书刊的显微胶卷,使这些流落海外的文化资产回流,杨庄的功劳不小。至于那些不见于书目的"报失"书刊,望图书馆及总会资料中心能向民间征求及向外国图书馆探询,或有望能找回一些。

最后,我要感谢新加坡宗乡会馆联合总会理事及秘书处以及其文史资料中心管委会、各会馆、各图书馆以及中华总商会资料室的协助与合作,使到调查计划以及目录汇编能顺利完成与出版。

香港大学历史系主任颜清湟教授在百忙中抽空为本目录汇编写序,也一并在此致万二分谢意。

注 释

- ① 周宗贤,《血浓于水的会馆》(台北:行政院文化建设委员会,1985),页12。
- ② 同上书。
- ③ 吴华:《新加坡华族会馆志》三册(新加坡:南洋学会,1975-77)。
- 4 Yen Ching-hwang, A Social History of the Chinese in Singapore and Malaya 1800-1911 (Singapore: Oxford University Press, 1986)
- ⑤ 彭松涛,《全国社团刊物展览会展出各刊目录》(新加坡:文献出版公司,1984)。
- ⑥ 郑良树,《新马华族史料文献汇目》(新加坡:南洋学会,1984)。
- Wolfgang Moese and Others, List of Chinese Grey Literature Kept at Hamburg Libraries (Hamburg: Asian Documentation Centre, 1978).
- ⑧ 作者要感谢新加坡国立大学的王慷鼎先生提供此资料。
- ⑨ 杨松年,《大英图书馆收藏新华报刊》(新加坡: 同安会馆, 1988)。 David Chng, A List of Singapore Periodicals in Chinese held by the Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books, the British Library (Singapore: National Library, 1987).

Introduction: A Survey of the Chinese Huiguan Publications in Singapore

by Lim How Seng

The Project

The huiguan is an age-old institution in the Chinese society in China as well as overseas. It is defined here as a traditional organisation or association based on locality/dialect, kinship or professional principles. Whereas, the term "clan associations" (zongxiang huiguan) refers to the locality/dialect and kinship organisations only.

The term "huiguan" was first used during the reign of Emperor Yongle (1403-1424) of the Ming Dynasty. The early Chinese immigrants exported and transplanted this mutual help institution in foreign soils to provide them with some links with fellow countrymen and clansmen as well as to give them a sense of belonging in an alien environment.

The huiguans in Singapore had sprung up in the later half of the 19th century and they still occupy a fairly important place in today's social life. According to a study conducted by Wu Hua in 1974, there were 508 major huiguans in Singapore. Among them there were 133 locality/dialect organisations, 200 kinship associations and 175 professional organisations. ²

Over the years, these huiguans have published a wide range of publications such as souvenir magazines to commemorate special events, rules and regulations, news-letters, genealogies, reports, membership directory, donation registers and even literary and research works.

These publications form a rich and important source material for the study of the social history of Singapore in general and the history of the Chinese community in Singapore in particular. Prof Yen Ching-hwang, Head of the History Department, Hong Kong University drew extensively information from huiguan publications for his authoritative work on the social history of the Chinese in Singapore and Malaysia.³ His success in using huiguan publications for serious research has enhanced their potential and value as primary source in historical research.

Scholars of overseas Chinese studies have shown increasing interest in huiguan publications. However, they are not easily accessible to researchers. The root of the problem lies in the restricted circulation of these publications caused by the closed distribution networks operated by the huiguans. "Not for sale" is the norm. They are usually printed in limited copies and distributed free to members. Libraries and research institutions have found it difficult to collect them systematically. Hence, there is a great risk of losing some of the valuable huiguan publications.

Realising the importance of preserving this valuable cultural heritage left behind by our forefthers, the recently established Recource Centre of the Singapore Federation of Chinese Clan Associations (SFCCA Resource Centre) had embarked from October 1988 to April 1989 on a project to carry out a survey of the huiguan publications in Singapore.

The objective of the survey is to lay the groundwork for the compilation of a bibliography on the huiguan publications in Singapore so as to help the Resource Centre and other libraries and research institutions to collect these huiguan publications systematically.

The Scope

Faced with time and manpower constraints, the survey confined to publications (printed books or leaflets) only and those huiguan commemorative supplements appeared in the newspapers and magazines were excluded from this exercise.

The publications published by the following groups of organisations have been included in this survey:

- 1 Locality/dialect organisations such as associations formed by fellow countrymen or same dialect groups eg Hokkien Huay Kuan.
- 2 Kinship organisations eg surname associations, clan temples.
- 3 Professional organisations eg guilds, business associations.
- 4 Schools, mutual aid sections, drama groups and other associations affiliated to the above locality/dialect, kinship and professional organisations.

When Singapore merged with Malaysia in 1963, many Singapore huiguans and their Malaysian counterparts formed general associations which existed till 1973 when the Malaysian Government enacted a law disallowing Malaysian societies to be associated or affiliated to foreign associations. Hence, the publications of these general associations are also included in the survey as they also contain substantial information on the Singapore huiguans.

The "huiguan affiliated schools" loosely refers to the schools which were founded by the huiguans or funded by the locality and dialect groups. Included also in the survey are the publications published by a few bangbased organisations eg Singapore China Relief Fund Committee Cantonese Section.

Trade unions and those Chinese professional organisations which are not bang-based (eg Chinese School Teachers' Union) were left out. Chinese associations not linked to huiguans were also excluded.

The Approach and Methods

The Resource Centre formed a working group comprising myself as a project leader and three assistants to undertake the survey. The group sent out survey forms, made field visits and carried out intensive search for huiguan publication entries in the libraries and archives. Survey forms requesting information on huiguan publications were sent to 254 clan associations but only a few of them responded to our request. To overcome this setback, the group shifted their strategy to reach out to the huiguans by calling at their premises. The group visited 16 large and medium-sized huiguans. The visits proved very fruitful because their libraries not only keep their own publications but also publications published by associate huiguans. The group also visited the library of the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry which has a good collection of publications produced by the guilds and business associations.

Consulted also are the well-known private collections belonging to Mr Peng Song Toh, the late Prof Hsu Yun-tsiao (the collection is now deposited at the Resource Centre), the late Mr Tan Yeok Seong (deposited at the Singapore National Library) and the late Mr Koh Soh Goh.

Lastly, the group made thorough search for titles of huiguan publications in four local institutions with strong collections of huiguan publications. They are the Singapore National Library, National University of Singapore Chinese Library, Singapore National Archives and SFCCA Resource Centre. Besides the huiguan publications and the catalogues of these institutions, important bibliographies, booklists and other reference

materials were also examined. The most important ones are: "Memoranda of Books registered under Printerts and Publishers Act" in *The Straits Settlements Government Gazette* (1886-1941) and in The Singapore Government Gazette (1946 to 1966); Singapore National Bibliography (1967-1989); Tay Lian Soo's Classified Bibliography of Chinese Historical Materials in Malaysia and Singapore (Singapore, 1984); Peng Song Toh's Exhibition of Publications of Various Associations in Singapore (Singapore, 1984) and Wolfgang Moese and others' List of Chinese Grey Literature Kept at Hamburg Libraries (Hamburg, 1978). See References for a full list of these reference materials.

Survey Results: An Analysis

Based on the information collected by the survey, a bibliography on Singapore huiguan publications was subsequently compiled and published.⁴

The survey collected a total of 692 titles of Singapore huiguan publications. It well exceeds the lists of Singapore huiguan publications provided by Peng, Tay and Moese. Peng only listed 156 titles while Tay 124 titles and Moese 62 titles.

The survey's 692 titles were published by 277 huiguans and 23 huiguan affiliated schools. The breakdown showing huiguans which have published publications by groups is at Table 1.

No of HG No of HG % Listed by WH w publications Group 65 133 86 Locality/dialect 106 53 200 Kinship 49 175 85 Professional 508 277 55 Total

Table 1

The above table reveals that there were more locality/dialect organisations than other groups in producing publications. In addition, they also published more publications than others as shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2

A GROUP	B No of HG	C No of title	D % of total publications	E Average (C/B)
Locality/dialect	86	261	38	3.03
Kinship	106	161	23	1.51
Professional	85	168	24	1.97
Schools	24	102	15	4.25
Total	301	692	100	2.29

The locality/dialect organisations were the principal publishers with 261 titles which represents 38% of the total huiguan publications. The professional organisations came next (168 titles), followed very closely by the kinship organisations (161 titles). The schools with 102 titles were last.