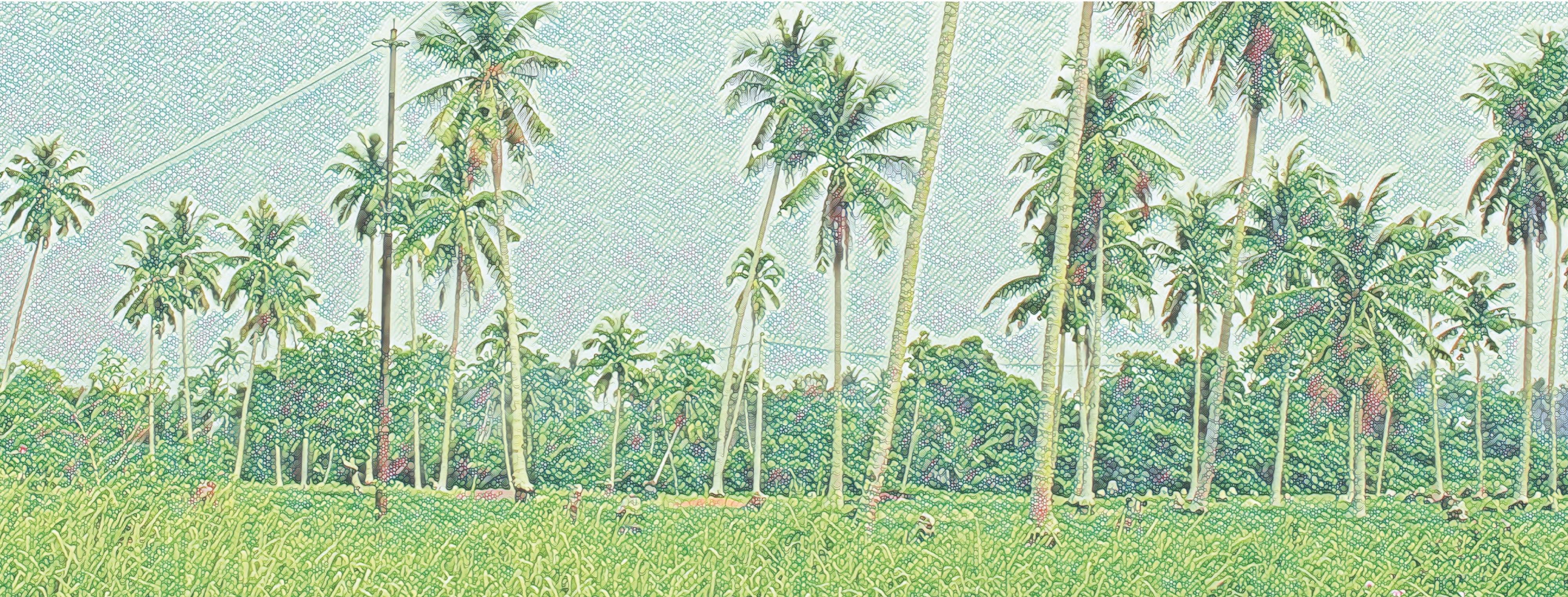




梦里故乡 · 财启村

Retracing footsteps home...Chye Kay Village





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Retracing footsteps home... Chye Kay Village

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义顺镇商贩联合中元会
Chong Pang City Merchant & Hawker's Association



黃耀天 Sunny Ng

作者简介

出生于无忧的60年代，对绘画有浓厚兴趣
而成立美术设计与项目策划工作室。
在一个机缘巧合和一股莫名强烈的使命感驱动下，
展开了一场对故乡财启村故事追踪记录的寻梦之旅…

About the Author

Born in a worry-free 60s, he became interested in painting and
started an art design and events company. The opportunity to
rekindle the memories of his hometown came upon him, and thus,
driven by a strong sense of mission, and a desire to chase his dreams,
the project to recreate Chye Kay Village was born.

献给爱妻丽美，因你...我人生变美丽

举一村人的力量，完成一个故事
Gathering the power of a village to complete a story



我的景、我的物、逐渐消逝…
在一切归零前，
希望借此绘本，
大家一同拾回一些落掉的记忆。。。

My memories of the scenery of
my hometown are gradually disappearing.
Before everything is gone, I am grateful to be able to illustrate it in this book.

I hope that with this illustrated book,
everyone will be able to relive some lost memories.



photo credit: Annie Yeo

从寻找父亲黄年章与二伯父黄年峰落户财启村的足迹，到2015年励正小学校友的重逢，一切的一切，似乎冥冥中已定。就在同乡与校友的热情协助下，我顺利完成中文版绘本。

2019年3月，在忠邦民众俱乐部管理委员会及多个单位赞助与协办下，由尚穆根部长主持开幕，财启村历史成功的在义顺镇忠邦城展开首展，极其鼓舞的是拙作绘本内容获得肯定，忠邦公民咨询委员会再次热心给予推广，在各方面的协助以及筹集印刷费赞助，鼓励我制作双语绘本。在此双语绘本中，小编得此机会进行了修正及增添介绍六十年代农村生活面貌，希望更完整的记录与介绍财启村，财启村与义顺镇的发展也可算是新加坡历史的缩影。

在此深深感谢大家对拙绘本的厚爱与支持！

What started off as a personal project to retrace the history left behind by my father, Ng Lian Chong, and uncle, Ng Lian Hong, soon led to the 2015 reunion of Lee Cheng School alumni and eventually, the combined efforts of alumni and old villagers from Chye Kay in the completion of my first published book, Retracing Footsteps Home...Chye Kay Village .

In March 2019, we were honored to have Minister K. Shanmugam to launch the first exhibition of Chye Kay Village at Chong Pang City, backed by Chong Pang CCMC and various other supporting organisations. To receive validation for the efforts of so many was extremely encouraging, and we wish to convey our thanks to Chong Pang CCC for supporting our efforts in publishing a revised, bilingual version of this book. With this opportunity, I have been able to provide a more precise, accurate and detailed recounting of the legacy of Chye Kay Village. In a way, the history of Chye Kay village and the development of Yishun reflects Singapore's own history and advancements.

I would also like to thank everyone who was involved in this project one way or another, without which this project would not have come into fruition.

Preface
Chye Kay Village, revisited through the eyes of the boy I once was





Foreword

The Nee Soon spirit, with residents often ready to help one another, forms the backbone of our many community organisations and initiatives.

It comes from the kampung. During the earlier kampung days, residents looked out for one another . These bonds continued when they moved into HDB estates such as Yishun.

Sunny has captured the memories of those days beautifully. When we exhibited his pictures at Chong Pang and his sharing at Yishun Public Library, there was very positive reaction from our residents. His work helps to remind everyone of the kampung spirit .

I congratulate Sunny upon the second edition of his book. May the kampung spirit live on.

Mr K. Shanmugam
Minister for Home Affairs and Minister for Law
MP for Nee Soon GRC





每当想起或谈及旧时的新加坡，浮现的几乎都是黑白灰的画面，落后与破旧、贫困和不卫生，愁眉远比笑脸多。然而，当您捧读浏览黄耀天先生这册【梦里故乡——财启村】绘本时，作者笔下的旧时村庄，虽然物资匮乏，但是处处闻啼鸟，村民自得其乐，精神面貌与生活情趣竟是如此斑斓精彩，浓浓的人情味竟是如此令人缅怀向往，确实做到了作者“还原百年老村美丽风貌”的初衷。

书中的酬神庙会歌仔戏、红毛丹园丰收、露天新光亮戏院、大天球马戏班、迷你赛车场、听不大懂英语却爱挤到联络所看英语电视片的村民，还有胡建弟先生在《久別了的郡望》一书中的主角“郡望”，在这里抬头可见，一片生意盎然的景象。各式各样的飞禽走兽也不时登场亮相，例如从转寒的北半球飞来歇息的金斑鸻、令人闻之色变的猛虎、爱吃红毛丹和椰子的大狐蝠，还有蟋蟀、画眉鸟和那人见人闪的大黑蜂。

作者因为目睹双亲失智后记忆一片片剥落，触动了他收集整理史料的心愿，祈盼保存财启村美好的记忆。不过凭一己之力圆不了梦，上天着实帮了他一把，在机缘巧合下，校友、村友和同学纷纷伸出援手，历经三年努力终于完成中文版绘本。因为彩绘风格独特、文字内容扎实，得到了忠邦基层组织与多个单位的肯定，赞助增加新题材与双语版的出版，为不熟悉华文的读者开启了一扇浏览的窗户，这对尊重不同族群的新加坡特别有意义。

作者是依据历史的记载和村民尚存的记忆，通过画笔和文笔的结合，新旧照片穿插的对照，相映成趣地重现童年村庄的人事物。故事从两百多年前尚未开发，还被一片热带雨林覆盖的财启村的前世说起，带领我们一步步沿着历史的时光隧道，探看这一带先贤开拓的身影，殖民政府的施政、甘蜜、橡胶、黄梨、农畜等行业的盛衰。也非常难得地介绍了掩埋在历史风沙里的实里达人（海人）的事迹。

黄耀天先生以灵动的彩笔和真挚的文字，淳朴地让财启村的原貌重现纸上，如此扎根岛国历史土壤，回望先祖事迹的绘本，正是我们文教界应大力推动的艺术创作。祈盼这部作品能起立竿见影之效，鼓励更多艺术家创作出更多记录岛国人文景观的作品，为我们的本土文化遗产殿堂添砖加瓦，留给世世代代珍贵的永久记忆。

非洲有一句著名的谚语说：“养育一个孩子需举全村之力。”
我深信支持像【梦里故乡——财启村】这样图文并茂、完好保存本土珍贵文化遗产的作品，不只是需要举一村之力，还需要举全国之力来支持与推动。





content

还原百年老村美丽的风貌...

Restoring the beauty of a century-old village

财启村历史简介

早在1819年莱佛士登陆新加坡前，实里达人已经在实里达河、卡迪河至实里达岛生活。当时的财启村尚未开发，还是一片热带雨林。实里达人主要来自印尼的廖内群岛和更遥远的巴韦安岛，皮肤黝黑、卷发，拥有自己的信仰与语言（并非马来语）。他们擅长航海，俗称海人，以船为家，早期一般海人是用露兜树叶（斑兰叶科，带刺）编织船只斗篷，以椰壳为碗杯。小舟一般在4米左右，他们也以竹子捆绑成竹筏为漂浮基底，搭建成简单浮动的露兜树叶屋。海民以捕鱼，打猎为生，偶尔会用猎物和陆地村民交换米糧。

十九世纪初，殖民政府的公务人员经常登上实里达岛巡察，由于海人没有身份证件，害怕被追查，导致300多名海人集体搬迁至马来西亚柔佛州，其余30-40人则留在本地，最终与马来人同化。

As early as 1819, before Sir Stamford Raffles landed in Singapore, Orang Seletar (the natives) already resided along Seletar River, Seletar Island and the Khatib River. At that time, Chye Kay Village was undeveloped and was still a rainforest. The Orang Seletar came mainly from the Riau Islands in Indonesia and the distant Bawean Island. They were tanned in complexion, had curly hair and had their own native language and religion. These natives were skilled seamen. They lived in boat-houses that were constructed from mengkuang leaves (also known as seashore pandan), and floated on the waters through bamboo trunks. The Orang Seletar had very simple lives, mostly focused on hunting and fishing. These natives would then trade their game for rice with other villages.

In the nineteenth century, officials from the British Colonial Government would patrol the area surrounding Seletar Island. These Orang Seletar tended to be very apprehensive of these officials, as they did not possess any proper identity or official documents. In the end, about 300 of these natives moved to Johor and about 30 to 40 natives remained, assimilating themselves with the Malay community in Singapore.

History of Chye Kay Village





寻找海人



带刺的班兰叶 Mengkuang Leaf

露兜树科，也称大树班兰叶，大部分为灌木或乔木，树干长有支柱根，狭长叶子边缘有利刺，果实为浆果状，成熟后呈金黄色，类似黄梨形状。

The Mengkuang Leaf, a category of the Pandanus (or Pandan), is a larger form of shrub or tree. Its most distinctive features include its pillar roots, the thorns on its larger leaves and the pineapple-like shape of its fruits.

Orang Seletar

实里达人，也称海人、爪哇人或巴韦安人，想了解海人，可以到以下义顺区几个地点寻找资料或更进一步可到马来西亚柔佛的甘榜双溪德曼村莊寻找他们的足迹。

If you're interested in the history and culture of the Orang Seletar, Javanese and Baweanese people, you can go to any of the following places listed or take it a step further and visit Kampung Sungai Temon in Johor Bahru, Malaysia.

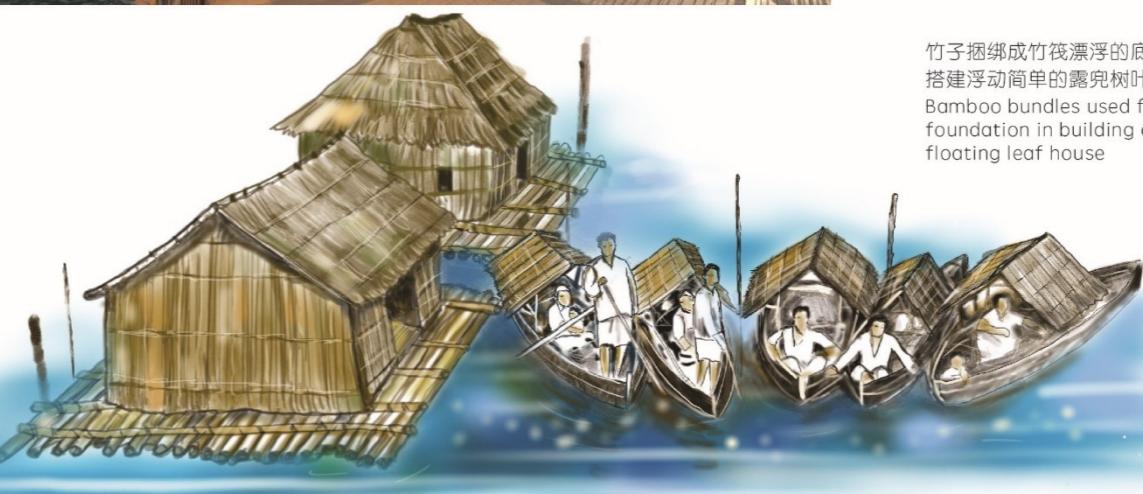


位于大牌934, 义顺中路, 记载着义顺历史的图片石碑
Historical Archives picture at Blk 934, Yishun Central



春叶自然公园看板
Wall Mural at Springleaf Nature Park

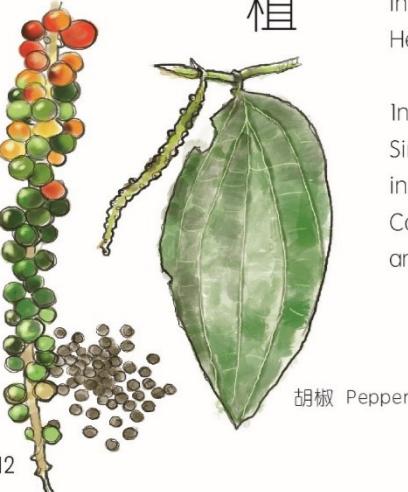
实里达下段蓄水池
Lower Seletar Reservoir



竹子捆绑成竹筏漂浮的底基，
搭建浮动简单的露兜树叶草屋
Bamboo bundles used for the foundation in building a simple
floating leaf house

人口与农业发展

甘蜜与胡椒种植



12

Introduction to Population and Agricultural Development Gambier and Pepper Plants

1850-1900年

种植甘蜜是潮州人的天下，著名园主有曾亚六、余有进、陈二弟、苏添富，他们都是开发义顺区的先驱人物。18世纪中叶是本地甘蜜业全盛时期，在财启村前段与成邦至兴合都有甘蜜与胡椒园。

1900年面对马来亚柔佛州甘蜜业的竞争，本地甘蜜价格大跌，义顺区的甘蜜业走入历史，殖民地政府开放更多地段鼓励村民种植黄梨。

1850-1900s

Most of the gambier plantation owners were Teochew natives. The famous gambier plantation owners include Chan Ah Lak, Seah U Chin, Chen Er Di and Soh Tiang Hoo, who were all pioneers in the development of the Yishun District. In the mid-eighteenth century, the gambier plantation industry was in its heyday. Chye Kay village front, as well as Simpang to Heng Hup, were filled with gambier and pepper plantations.

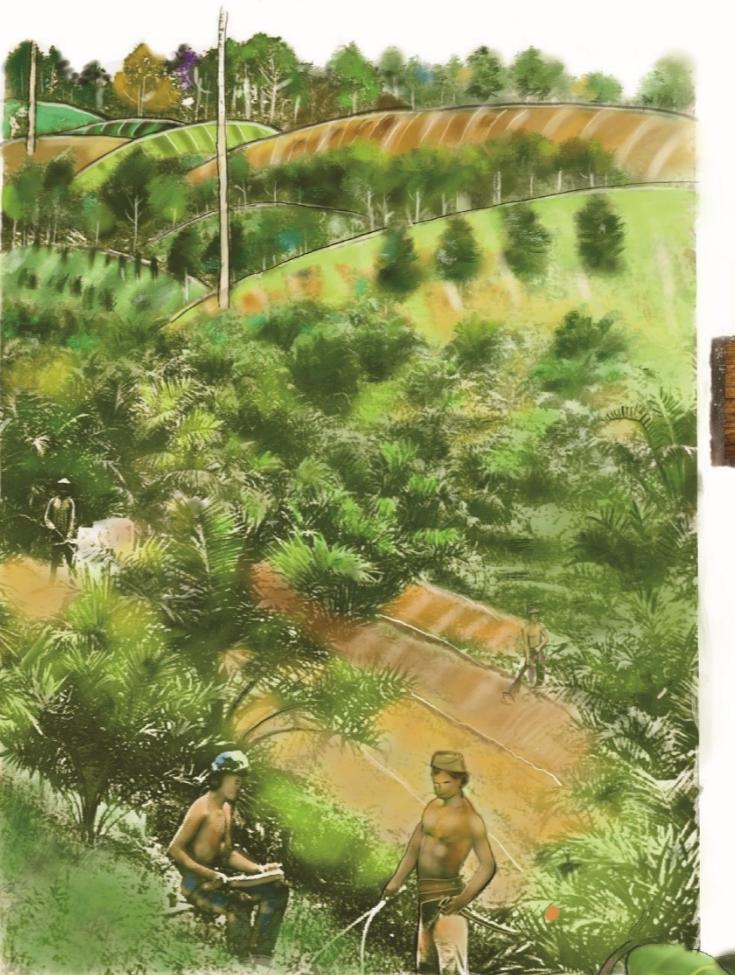
In 1900, facing competition from Johor, the gambier price in Singapore plunged drastically. Eventually, the gambier industry in Singapore disappeared into history. The British Colonial Government then opened up more land to the locals and encouraged them to grow pineapples.



甘蜜大王余有进
King of Gambier
Seah U Chin



十八世纪中叶，余有进在汤申路、三巴旺及万礼一带，均有大片甘蜜园
Mid 18th Century, Seah U Chin built several gambier plantations in Thomson Road, Sembawang and Mandai



一般甘蜜园皆兼种胡椒
Most gambier plantations also harvest pepper plants



甘蜜花
Gambier flower



资料参考：义顺社区发展史The Development of Nee Soon Community



1
採割甘蜜树叶
Harvest the gambier leaves



2
用大鼎熬煮甘蜜叶
Boil the gambier leaves



甘蜜原产于印尼廖内群岛，是一种野生灌木，分枝茎两侧叶子下长有双倒勾，树高约8-9尺，取其树叶，用大鼎熬煮，熬出叶子浓液后去掉叶渣倒入模具凝固成膏。甘蜜用途很广，用来鞣皮，丝绸染料，也可药用等。

The gambier plant is a climbing shrub native to the Riau Islands in Indonesia, and is distinguished by the tiny hooks at the base of its leaves and its average height of 8-9 feet. To make gambier, the leaves are first boiled in water, which the leaves absorb. The leaves are then pressed mechanically to squeeze and extract liquid, and the liquid is then poured into a mold, cooled into paste and cut into cubes, which are dried in the sun. Gambier is commonly used for dyeing and tanning cotton, wool and silk. It also acts as tanning agent on leather and can even be used as herbal medicine.



3
去渣后取其甘蜜汁倒入模具，
冷却成膏后切成小丁块
Extract the gambier liquid to put into
a mold. Upon cooling, cut the paste
into cubes



4

晒干后便可使用
Sun-dried cubes are then ready for use



photo credit: 郭永发

甘蜜 Gambier



人口与农业发展

黄梨与树胶种植

种植黄梨与树胶业崛起，开始带动了乡村的发展。曾亚六买下成邦园一百英亩树胶园，后转让给苏添富。苏添富又再买下兴合园与兴利芭一带胶园，这些胶园最终都被万国集团所收购。开垦荒地需要大批劳工，树胶园主提供万棚（工人宿舍兼胶汁加工厂），也让劳工在胶园边缘搭建房屋安居，这些劳工在屋旁种植果树与畜养家禽，又从中国家乡引进同乡与家眷，形成早期的财启村落。

陈财家是第一位财启村的开荒者，他于财启村拥有一片树胶园，后又买下兴合一带种植树胶，终于拥有整个村落。1920年政府征用惹兰加由六巡大片土地，兴建实里达空军基地，受迁徙影响的村民落户华顺芭和财启村，以种植及养渔业为生。

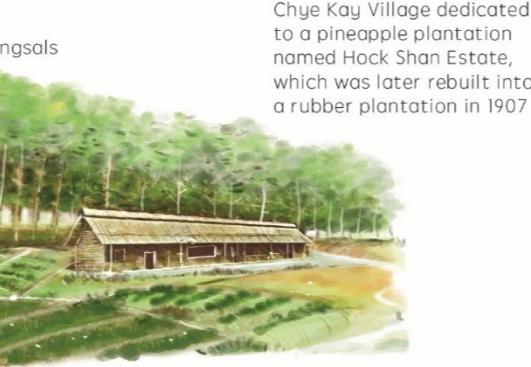


小常识

树胶由种子到可收割成树需要约八年，在等待期间可以间耕方式在树胶幼树之间种植黄梨增加收入
As rubber trees take approximately 8 years to grow and harvest, one can harvest pineapple plants in between the trees to maximise profits.



早年陈泰工厂出产的著名松鼠与皇宫牌黄梨罐头
The two most well-known brands of canned pineapple - Istana brand and Squirrel Brand.



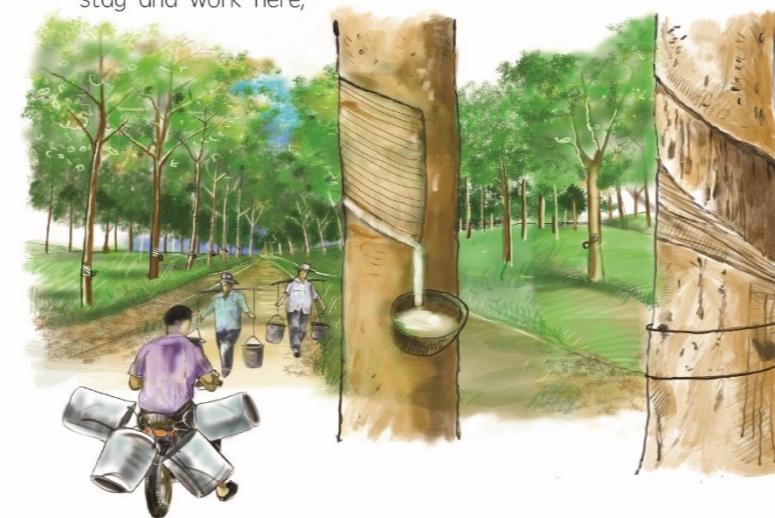
陈齐贤与林文庆等合股的森华园也在义顺种植树胶
Tan Chay Yan and Lim Boon Keng, alongside fellow co-founders also started several rubber plantations in Yishun under Sembawang Rubber Plantation Company



1912年，林义顺于港脚创办通益树胶厂
In 1912, Lim Nee Soon opened Thong Aik Rubber Factory in Kangkar
1905年陈嘉庚于财启村附近购地500亩地，取名福山园，广种黄梨，1907年改种树胶
In 1905, Tan Kah Kee bought 500 acres of land near Chye Kay Village dedicated to a pineapple plantation named Hock Shan Estate, which was later rebuilt into a rubber plantation in 1907

万棚

Bangsals



Introduction to Population and Agricultural Development Pineapple and Rubber Industry

The booming pineapple and rubber industry resulted in more and more people moving into Chye Kay Village. Chan Ah Lak bought 100 acres of land at Simpang and subsequently sold the land to Soh Tiang Hoo to plant rubber trees. Soh Tiang Hoo went on to purchase another two rubber plantations in Heng Hup Hng and Heng Leh Pah, and these plantations were eventually bought over by Bukit Sembawang Rubber Co Ltd.

In order to open up the forests for rubber plantations, a lot of labourers were needed. Hence, the owners of rubber plantations were required to build factories for rubber processing and dormitories known as bangsals for workers to stay. The owners also allowed their workers to build their own houses within the vicinity of their plantation. These workers planted fruit trees and reared animals within the boundaries of their houses. Some workers also brought in their families and friends from China to stay and work here,

and gradually formed communities within. These tight-knit communities came together to form what became later known as Chye Kay Village.

Tan Chye Kay was the pioneer trailblazer of Chye Kay Village. He owned a large plot of rubber plantation in Chye Kay, and went on to buy more rubber plantations in Heng Hup area. Eventually all the plantations in Chye Kay Village were owned by him. In order to construct Seletar Airbase in 1920, the British Colonial Government acquired some land in Jalan Kayu. Villagers were resettled in Bah Soon Pah and Chye Kay Village. They reared fish and planted fruit trees.



树胶种子
Rubber Seeds

人口与农业发展

农畜业



1930年

1930年代是财启村移民的另一高峰期，殖民地政府为鼓励糧食生产，于1938年4月开放了财启村一带千多亩保护森林供农业生产，吸引了大批人潮來到财启村开发椰林、菜园、果园及农畜业。

1942年二战之前

战争爆发前，住在市区的居民纷纷迁来财启村避难，村民人口逐渐增加。

日治时期

由于米糧供应短缺，日治政府施行米糧配给制，日军为解决糧食问题，鼓励市民下乡耕地生产农作物，财启村树胶园林也被开垦为种植木薯、蕃薯和豆类，此计划让财启村民人口增至160多户，而战后人口並没有显著再回流市区。

1960至70年代

新加坡出口行业蓬勃发展，许多村民把果菜园改种胡姬花。随着热带鱼培育技术的突破，带动全村养鱼业，促使财启村发展成为新加坡重要的热带鱼生产地之一。

二战过后至1978年，村落被迫拆迁前，财启村总人口保持在300户左右。



Introduction to Population and Agricultural Development
Agricultural and Livestock Industry

1930

1930 was considered a peak period of Chye Kay Village, as it saw an influx of people settling down. In April 1938, in order to encourage more villagers to participate in food production, the British Colonial Government opened up 1000 acres of protected forest for the purpose of planting crops, fruit trees and for animal husbandry. This attracted more people to move into this area.

1942 Pre-Japanese Occupation

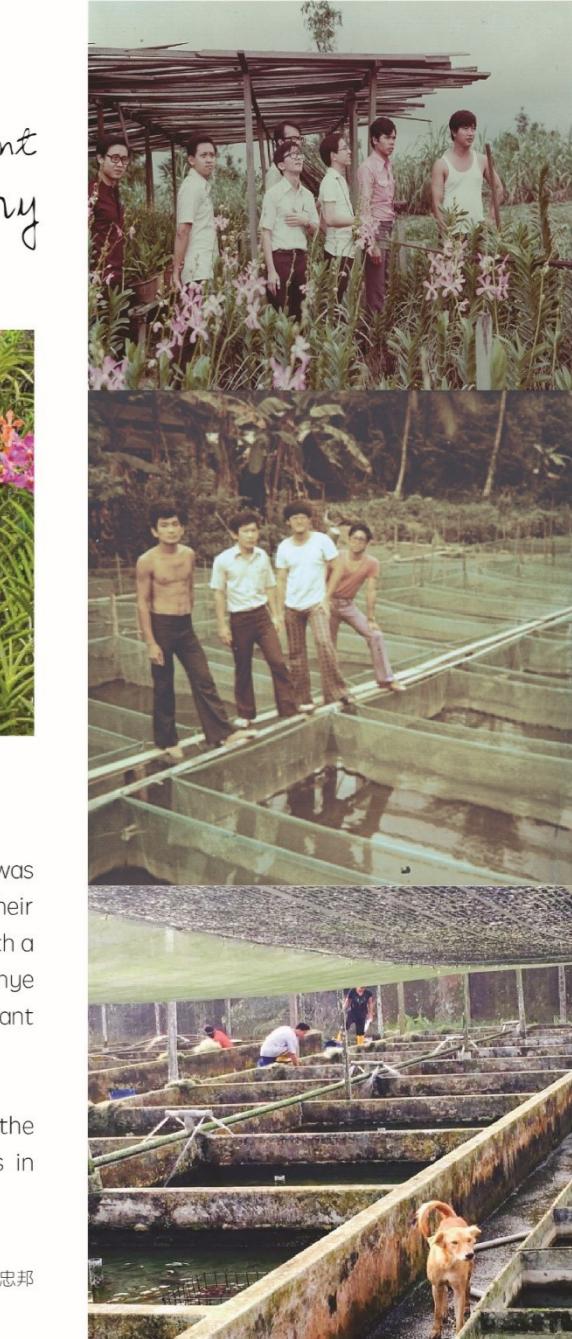
Just before the Japanese Occupation, people from the city area sought refuge in Chye Kay Village, thus increasing the total number of households.

1942-1945 The Japanese Occupation

Due to scarcity of food supplies, the Japanese Government implemented food ration cards, which restricted the amount of food distribution per household. In order to solve the food shortage issue, the villagers were encouraged to grow crops. Rubber plantations were to make way for planting tapioca, sweet potatoes and beans. Due to this incentive, people from other areas were relocated to Chye Kay Village, increasing the number of households to 160. Most of them continued to stay in Chye Kay Village, even after the Japanese Occupation.

From the end of World War II to 1978, just before the village was demolished, the number of households in Chye Kay Village remained at around 300.

photo credit: 洪亚真 杨锡昭 卓忠邦



财启村地理位置

财启村位于三巴旺十二英里，介于新邦奇立河与卡迪蒙苏河之间，义顺新镇的发展，把新邦奇立河改道，部分新邦奇立河（位于义顺7道旁）则绕道衔接更北的三巴旺河流入新柔海峡，卡迪蒙苏河随新镇发展修改河道（图示J），部分已成地下水道流经义顺环路直达邱德拔医院旁的义顺湖，此湖由昔日财启村几个淡水鱼虾池塘，挖掘贯穿而成。



七十年代的财启村简图
Map of Chye Kay Village in the 1970s

Location of Chye Kay Village

Chye Kay Village was located at Sembawang Road 12 milestone, and between the two major rivers, Simpang Kiri and Khatib Bongsu. The development of Yishun New Town cut off the Simpang Kiri River (beside Yishun Avenue 7), connecting it to Sembawang River, and eventually flowing into the Johor Strait. After the development of the new town, the Khatib Bongsu River was redirected (Figure J), forming several underground waterways along the Yishun Ring Road leading to Yishun Lake, next to where Khoo Teck Puat Hospital is currently located. This lake was created from several fish ponds in Chye Kay village.





见证甘榜精神 一袋浓郁乡情

2015年由校友杨锡耀、卓湘格、卓家生、廖俊发等人发起的励正小学校友聚会，借助网络平台的力量，联系上两百多位的校友，校友聚会的成功，启动了我制作财启村地图的概念，在制作过程中得到校友热情协助，参与核对完成的家家户户草图，这绝无仅有的地图是财启村人的骄傲。

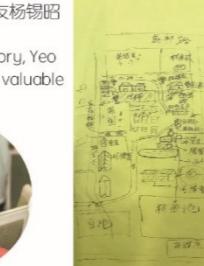
在收集《家家户户》纪录图的过程中，再次拉近了阔别四十年，左邻右舍彼此的感情，一时间整个聊天平台，你一句我一句、纠正、确认、重新联系上当年在同一块土地上长大的同乡们，一改、再改！热闹不已。倘若欠缺当年在一起成长的浓浓乡情，肯定完成不了这破天荒的《家家户户》纪录图。

In 2015, a reunion was set up, initiated by Yeo Siak Yau, Toh Siam Ker, Toh Kay Seng and Leow Choon Huat. With the help of social media platforms, more than 200 alumni from Lee Cheng School attended and responded to assist in giving input and collecting information about the village. With the contributions from all involved, a map of Chye Kay Village was created, much to the pride of all present.

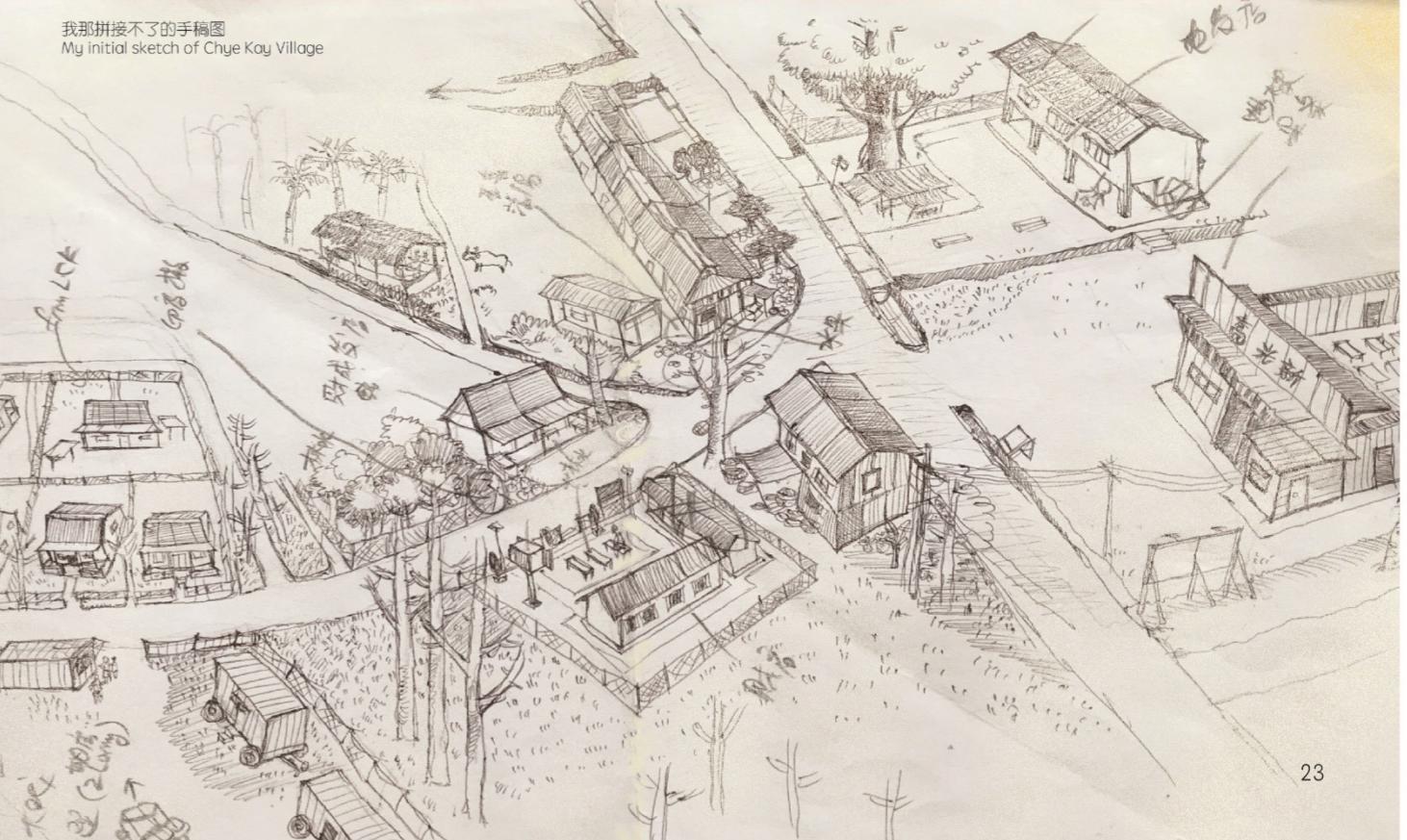
Collecting stories and memories for this book brought together a community of people after 40 years apart, bringing back the bustling, heartwarming sense of kampung spirit reminiscent of the past. If not for the strong and deep bonds that remain rooted in the hearts of the villagers, the household map of Chye Kay village would never have come to fruition.



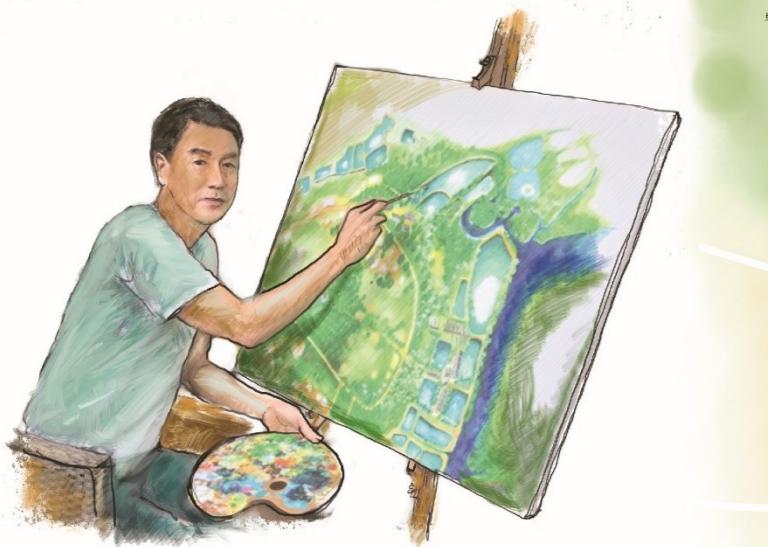
Witnessing kampung Spirit



拥有超强记忆力的校友杨锡昭
个人所提供的资料
With his superb memory, Yeo Siak Cheaw provided valuable information.



家家户户图



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Records of households in Chye Kay Villag.





有土始有财
有财就会启
财启村名由来



陈木喜 Tan Bak Hee

The origin of the name "Chye Kay Village"

陈财家夫人朱金记
Choo Kim Kee, wife of
Mr Tan Chye Kay



陈木喜与乡委会于财启村实地考察
Rural District Committee site visit at Chye Kay Village
accompanied by Tan Bak Hee



划定财启村的界线
Demarcation of Chye Kay Village



一百多年前，陈财家，潮藉，18岁由中国南来新加坡，落户于义顺港脚（万里路与三巴旺路的交界处），在胡椒与甘蜜园工作，过后他在义顺港脚开始经营酒庄生意，经过多年的努力，买下了成邦园的两个树胶园以及位于华顺芭的一个黄梨园。

陈财家儿子陈木喜追述：早年乡村没有名字，当年乡政局为处理信件邮寄地址，基于其父亲陈财家当时的名望，又热心助人及热心公益，是位大家皆认识及受尊敬的园主，故推荐以陈财家的英文名字 Chye Kay 为村子命名。1954年殖民政府最后接纳採用 Chye Kay Village 为村名。至于“财启”中文名，则是取其《有土始有财，有财就会启》的涵意。

资料：国家口述历史档案资料
Oral History Interviews—National Archives of Singapore

Over a century ago, Tan Chye Kay, a Teochew native, headed south towards Singapore at the age of 18. He settled in Nee Soon Kangkar, working in a pepper and gambier plantation, later starting a business in selling alcohol. After years of hard work, he bought over Simpang Estate's two rubber plantations as well as a pineapple plantation at Bah Soon Pah.

Tan Chye Kay's son, Tan Bak Hee, recounted that in the early days, the Rural District Committee requested that the area be named due to issues with postal services in the area. As his father's good work ethic and dedicated service to the community made him a well-respected member of the community, his name was nominated as the name of the village. In 1954, as a tribute to his contributions, the colonial government finally adopted Chye Kay as the village name. The Chinese name of "Chye Kay Village" came from a saying that meant "Fortune comes from the growth of land, and with it, the potential for new beginnings".

photo credit: Grandson of Tan Chye Kay, Samuel Tan Tio Hai PBM

财启村鸟瞰图

Aerial photograph by the British Royal Air Force
1940 to 1970s, from a collection held
by the National Archives of Singapore. Crown copyright.





义顺新镇 Yishun New Town



Yishun St 22



Yishun Ave 7



忠邦城的新加坡財啟村正德社
The Chye Kay Cheng Teck Association
at Chong Pang City.



顺历史的图片石碑,位于大牌934,义顺中路
monument recording Yishun's history
4, Yishun Central



Wishun pond





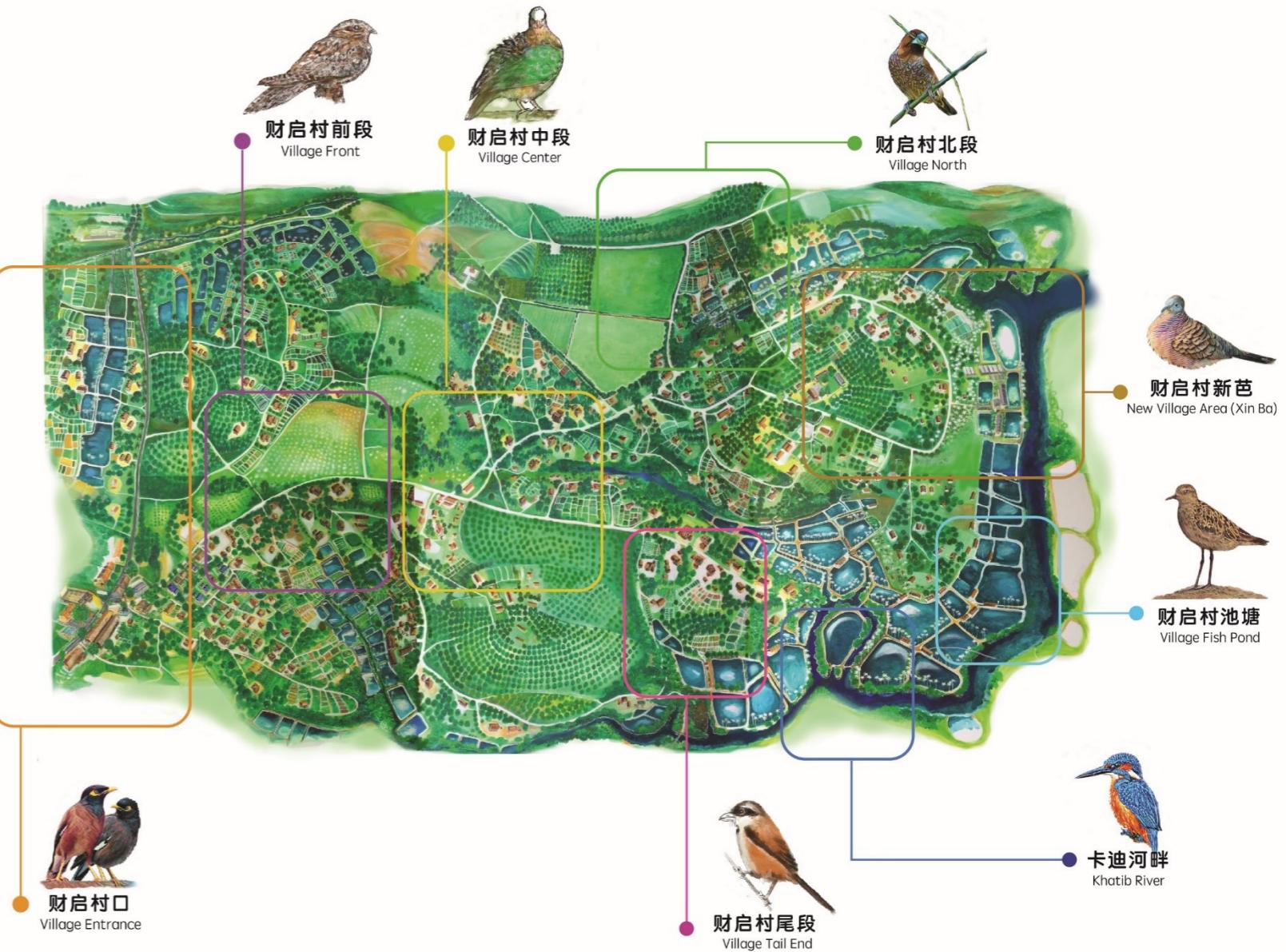
欢迎来到我梦里的故乡 welcome to Chye Kay Village

选择鸟类为地标:

随着地势与生态环境的改变,不同地段会出现不同种类的鸟儿。村口咖啡店,常见八哥鸟在餐桌下争夺掉落的面条,村子平靜的墓地,是蚊母鸟的最爱,平坦的草坡过后是灌木林,随处可见绿翅金鸠啄食棕榈树上的艳红果实,小型雀鸟可在天然草丛中受保护,再深入村里低洼湿地,就是翠鸟、秧鸡等水鸟的天堂了!

Using birds as a landmark:

Different birds thrive in different terrains and ecosystems. At the coffee shop near the village entrance, Mynas are often spotted snatching up leftover noodles, while Grey Nightjars seek the peace and quiet of the village cemetery. Past the cemetery, the undergrowth lends itself as a perfect habitat for smaller bird species, while the Common Emerald Dove feast on the fruit of palm trees. Deeper into the village, in the lower wetlands, is where the Kingfishers, Crakes and Rails live in paradise!





财启村口
Village Entrance

就由财启村口开始吧

现在的义顺忠邦城，是整个义顺新镇最早开发的地段，当年是万国胶林山丘，住有几十户人家，忠邦城正对面为马达亚逸村，地势较低，昔日是一片的鱼池及养羊农，池塘旁边椰林与红毛丹树下，常见羊儿悠哉的吃着青草，此情此景现在已经被忠邦军营所取代。

Today's Chong Pang City was the earliest developed area in the Yishun district. The land used to belong to Bukit Sembawang Co Ltd, providing land for a significant number of households and rubber plantations. Right opposite Chong Pang City was Kampung Jalan Mata Ayer (also known as Kampung Ayer Panas), which was on lower grounds and consisted mostly of fish ponds and goat farms. Along the fish ponds and near the rambutan trees nearby, gentle, grazing goats were often seen. Today, what used to be Kampung Jalan Mata Ayer is now Chong Pang Camp.



Let's start at the village entrance!



马达亚逸村 Kampung Jalan Mata Ayer

1909年，余连城次子余永恭先生成立新加坡温泉汽水有限公司，以“崇本水”品牌将马达亚逸村温泉水装瓶出售。二战前转让给花沙尼汽水有限公司。日治时期，日军在温泉周边设立了不少浴堂，专供高级官员享用，战后温泉被废置并围上铁栏，2002年它重新向公众开放。2017年，该土地从新加坡国防部移交给新加坡土地管理局，重新发展为一个面积约一公顷的三巴旺温泉公园，由国家公园局管理。

马达亚逸村真正发展于1958年，最早期的居民大多是爪哇人，是二战期间由日军引进的劳工及后期的移民。马来语Ayer Panas指的是温泉，温泉是早期无水供，村民在寻找水源掘井时无意中被发现的，Kampung Ayer Panas（马来语：温泉村）村落约有20户人家，村子于1983年拆迁。

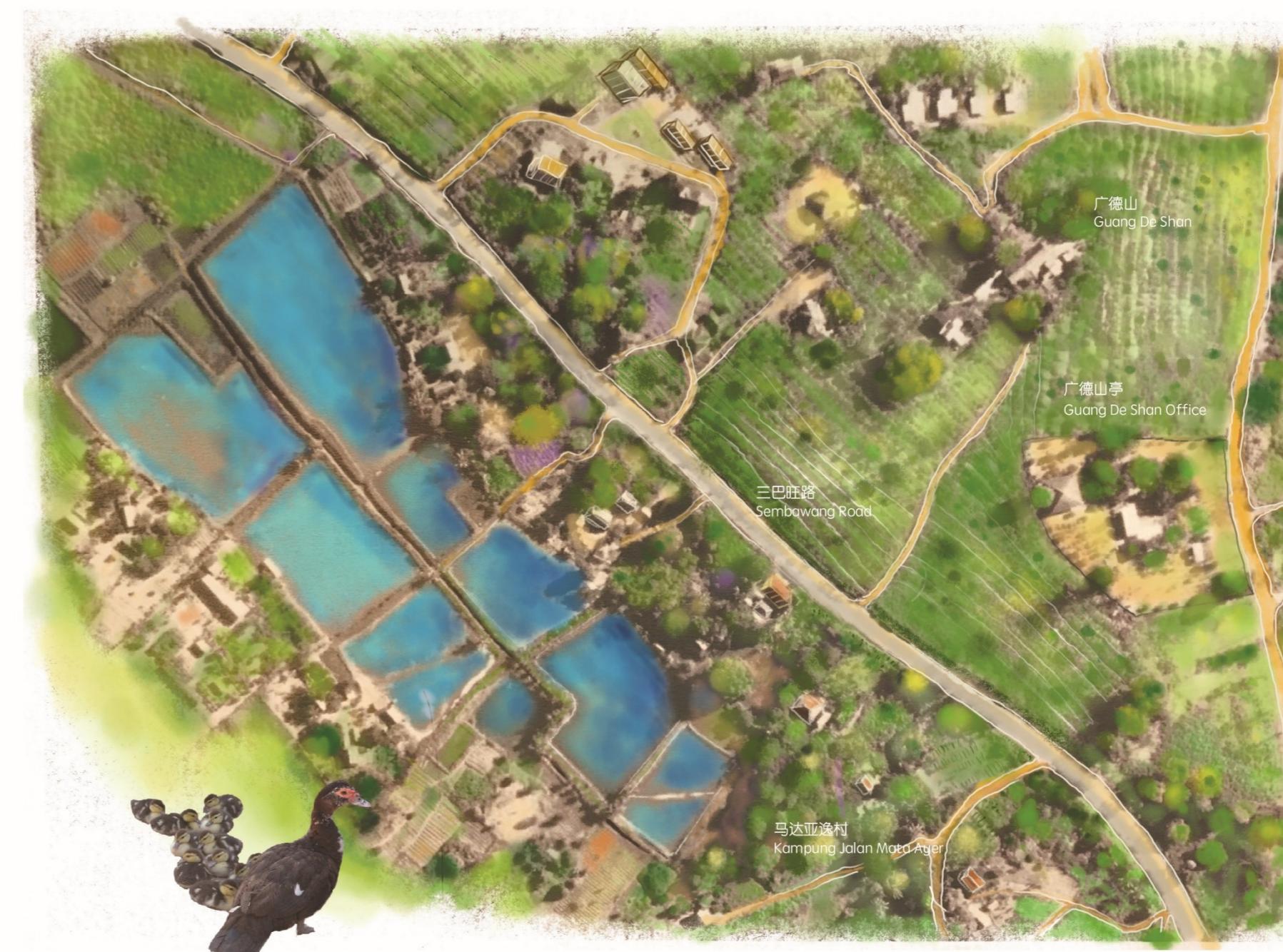
In 1909, Mr Seah Liang Seah's second son, Seah Eng Keong, established the Singapore Natural Mineral Hot Springs Company to bottle, aerate, and sell spring water under the brand 'Zombun'. In 1921, the Singapore Natural Mineral Hot Spring Company was bought over by Fraser and Neave (F&N). Under the Japanese Occupation, the Japanese troops set up a bathhouse near the hot spring for their higher ranking officers. After the war, the hot spring were abandoned and fenced up. In 2002, it was reopened to the public, and later in 2017, the land was handed over from the Ministry of Defence (MINDEF) to the Singapore Land Authority. The site was then redeveloped into a one hectare park called Sembawang Hot Spring Park managed by the National Parks Board.

Kampung Jalan Mata Ayer started developing in 1958, with their earliest settlers being of Javanese descent, consisting mostly of Japanese Army migrant labour workers and later on, post-war immigrants. Ayer Panas directly translates to “hot springs” in Bahasa Melayu. While trying to find new sources of water, villagers discovered the hot springs, later settling into the village known as Kampung Ayer Panas (“Hot Springs Village” in Bahasa Melayu) which consisted of approximately 20 households. In 1983, the village was demolished and the families were resettled.

资料：国家口述历史档案资料
Oral History Interviews-National Archives of Singapore



三巴旺温泉
Sembawang Hot Spring



马达亚逸村
Kampung Jalan Mata Ayer





财启村口
Village Entrance

只能在乎曾经拥有

最后美景也消失了



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The disappearance of the last scenic views - cherishing what we once had



35



在寸土如金的新加坡，“要拍要快！” 小编当年趁果园鱼池让位给忠邦军营前，庆幸的拍摄留下村子的样貌

I am glad to have managed to capture the beauty of this orchard and fish pond before it was demolished to make way for Chang Pang Camp

卓发财同学的父亲卓添福是农夫，拥有果园、鱼池，也饲养羊，几座羊寮在池边而建，1989年新广电视剧《早安老师》曾经在此取景。街口有个水果摊，每逢果季，摊主“青果嫂”都会在第一时间赶到卓家果园收购榴莲与红毛丹等水果。

My classmate, Zhuo Fa Cai's father, Zhuo Tian Fu, was a farmer whose produce mainly consisted of fruits, fish and goats. Their farm was built along the fish pond, and in 1989, the television show "Morning Teacher" filmed around that area. At the road junction of Chye Kay Village was a fruit stall run by a lady, more lovingly known as the "Fresh Fruit auntie", who was often the first in line to buy the ripe durian and rambutan from Mr Zhuo's orchard.



财启村口
Village Entrance



现在的忠邦城大牌101座组屋一带，当年是一座山丘树胶园，日治时期，这里曾经有一个夜夜笙歌，规模不小的赌场与娱乐场所，内有不下百个赌博摊位。

The area where Block 101 in Chong Pang City stands today used to be a hill filled with rubber plantations. During the Japanese Occupation, the area was a well known gambling district, consisting of various nightlife activities and a casino with over 100 gambling dens.



丽都理发院
Lido Hairdressing

刘生福师傅现年81岁，1969年由杨厝港合春格移居到财启村，初期设店丽都理发院于新光亮戏院隔邻的金光五金店二楼，1980年迁至宏茂桥，改名财丽都理发院。招牌上添加了个“财”字因心系财启村。

81 year old Mr Liu Sheng Fu moved from Yio Chu Kang's Hup Choon Kek Village to Chye Kay Village in 1969. In Chye Kay Village, he set up a barbershop, Lido Hairdressing, next to the Xin Guang Liang cinema, and above Kim Kong hardware shop. After the demolishing and resettlement of Chye Kay Village in 1980, Mr Liu Sheng Fu moved Lido Hairdressing to Ang Mo Kio, changing the name to Chye Lido Hairdressing as a tribute to the village he'd always hold dear in his heart.

photo credit: 林广进



锦泰饼家
Gin Thye Cake Maker

创立于1964年，由第一代林木财兄弟姐妹制作传统潮州喜饼到第二代林广进供应不同籍贯的婚嫁喜饼，锦泰仍旧保留了传统手工制作喜饼，也与时俱进，提供一站式传统婚礼服务，便利准新人购买喜饼、龙凤烛、安床用品、敬茶茶具等婚嫁用品。公司目前也积极经营网络市场。

Established in 1964, the shop was started by Lim Bak Chai and his siblings. Their initial vision for the shop was to bake traditional Teochew wedding cakes and biscuits. When the next generation led by Lim Bak Chai's son, Lim Kuang Chin, took over, the shop also started baking wedding cakes that originated from all other dialects. From here, Gin Thye also supplied the community with various wedding items, ranging from dragon and phoenix candles to bed setting items, as well as exquisite tea sets and the like. Currently, they are also actively managing their online business platform.





财启村口
Village Entrance



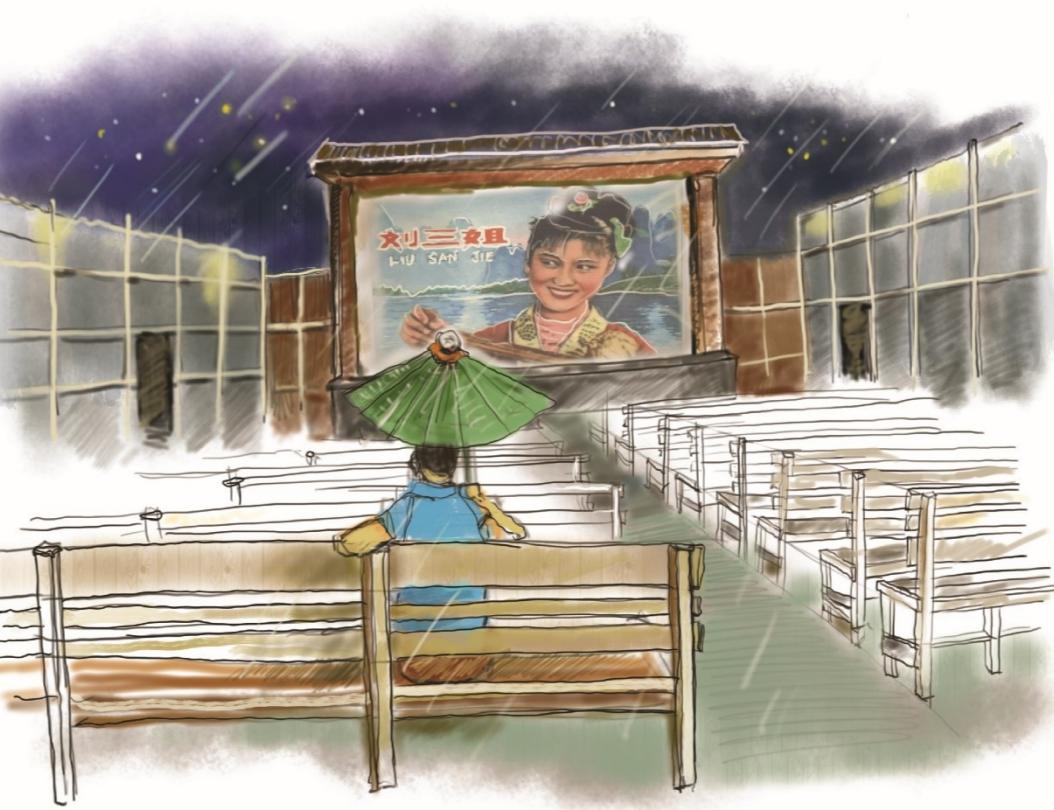
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新光亮戏院

沿着三巴旺路至军港路，就有着好几间电影院，忠邦一带有较现代化的京都冷气电影院及夜晚阿兵哥爱逛的煮炒摊前的苏丹戏院，而财启村村口的这间新光亮戏院，是早期村子唯一的娱乐场所。

简陋的露天戏院，两旁围着9-10尺高锌板片和洋灰地，除了正门入口处，戏院左右两侧各有三扇小门口，一排排木椅，可坐满700名观众，遇上卖座片子，两侧还可站立上百位观众。由于是露天戏院，只适合晚间放映，遇上放映时下雨，小部分观众能到放映机前沿伸出来的锌片盖下避雨，有些撑着雨伞，其他则败兴而归。

此戏院大约创办于六十年代初，前称光亮戏院。后转手于林东、丘俊山等人，改称新光亮戏院，戏院前是一片黄泥空地，经常停放着五、六个流动小贩摊位，这里也是村民重要的活动地点。



张永祥议员在新光亮戏院前空地举行安装路灯开幕典礼
MP Teong Eng Siong held a Launching ceremony outside Xin Guang Liang cinema theatre, for the installation of street lamps.



PHOTOS: Ministry of Information and the Arts Collection, courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

坐在星空下看戏

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财启村口
Village Entrance



Xin Guang Liang Cinema

We watched movies under the starry night sky

From Sembawang Road to Admiralty Road, there were a few cinemas. At old Chong Pang, there were two cinemas. Jin Du Cinema was more modern and air-conditioned. The other cinema, the Sultan Theatre, was frequented by National Service Men (NSFs) at that time, with the "cze char" stalls right in front of it being its most popular attraction. Chye Kay Village had only one cinema, Xin Guang Liang Cinema, which was the only source of entertainment for most of the villagers.

Xin Guang Liang Cinema had a simple and open-air design, it was walled by 9 feet high zinc sheets, and had a solid concrete floor. It had a main entrance and three exits at both sides. There were rows of wooden benches as seating. The total capacity of the cinema was 700 people. If there was a popular movie, the cinema would be packed and audiences would be allowed to stand at the side. Given that the cinema had an open-air concept, if it rained during showtime, some audience members would hide under the small roof shelter extended from the projector, while some would carry umbrellas. Others simply went home, caught in the rain.

The cinema was officially opened in the early sixties. It was initially called Guang Liang Cinema, and later changed its name to Xin Guang Liang Cinema after it was bought over by Lim Dong and Qiu Zhun Shan. In front of the cinema was just a simple open space often parked with five to six food carts.



"我每天负责七点半及九点半两场影片的放映，一般上11点收场，遇上长片就会沿长到午夜才播放完毕，收场后由东主堂兄弟负责看守戏院。戏票是儿童3毛钱，成人5毛钱，戏院向发行商租借胶片，发行商就会附赠电影预告片海报与大型电影广告手绘看板。戏院前有5、6个流动小贩摊位，售卖鸭粥、炒粿条、沙爹、羊肉汤、饮料等，通常在电影最后一场开映后就收档。"

"I was the projectionist of the 7.30pm and 9.30pm movie showtimes, which usually end around 11pm. For the longer films, we would find ourselves running the film till midnight, after which the owner's cousin would be in charge of guarding the premises. Tickets were sold at 30cents for children and 50cents for adults, and we often got the film reels directly from film distributors, who would also usually give us the film posters and hand painted movie banners for free. There were often 5 to 6 food carts set up outside the theatre, selling delicacies like duck porridge, char kway teow, satay, mutton soup and drinks, and they would often start closing up the minute the last film started playing."

丘陶顺 Qiu Tao Shun 股东兼放映员
Shareholder and Projectionist of Xin Guang Liang Cinema

那年大哥领了薪水带我去新光亮看电影《阴阳界》，戏中王莱演的召魂婆呼唤着“回来啊！回来啊！”…那阴屍头颅180度慢慢的回转，还没转完，我的头已经缩进衣服再也没探出来…回家后发烧两天。从此，每天傍晚放学时，我都会拼死挤上校车，趕在天暗之前回到家…

When my brother got his first paycheck, he brought me to see the film Blood Reincarnation. However, when actress Wang Lai's character, who was a medium, started her wails of "Come back...come back...", causing a ghost's head to turn a full 180 degrees, I got so scared I hid my head inside the collar of my shirt, refusing to watch the rest of the film. When I went home that night, I ran a fever for two days - having literally been scared sick. Since then, I always made sure to squeeze onto the school bus after school no matter the circumstance, just so I'd make it back home before it got dark.

迟来的道歉 My Late Apology

借此绘本向当年被我挤下车的德新同学们说声“对不起啦，我真的是情非得已！” I hereby use this opportunity to apologise to all my Thomson schoolmates who could not get onto the bus because of me: "I'm sorry, I couldn't help it!"

Who hasn't been a reckless teenager once



注意 Disclaimer:
双节棍被列入攻击性武器，
应该是属于违禁品
Nunchaku are now listed as weapons, and are considered contraband

谁没年少痴狂过



财启村口
Village Entrance



每日开关店铺，过程费时费力
A troublesome task to open and cl

A troublesome task to open and close these shophouses for business daily.

sembled and disassembled a thousand times

村民的主要交通工具是脚踏车，大量车停放在陈协成咖啡店前的空地，蔚观，据说这里脚车从未失窃过。

这长型排店属于陈树泉家族拥有，老店门设计是由各一尺宽排板並排组成外再加一道铁拉门作第二层保护，每店，需要把排板一片一片取下，靠拢前柱子，再用绳子捆牢確保不被推动，关门时又再重复放回门框原位，开店过程费时费力。

顺序从陈协成咖啡店开始，有陈协成、协利百货、印度杂糧店、新华兴理脚车店、陈协顺与永泰兴中药店。店地势而建，隔邻小路旁是胡进安咖啡胡同发杂货店、上海洗衣店及角落印章杂志社。

in mode of transportation for
ay Village were bicycles. The
y of these bicycles were parked in
Tan Hiap Seng coffee shop. It was
sight indeed. It was said that
these bicycles were ever stolen.
re row of shophouses belonged to
hu Chuan's family. These
uses were secured by two levels of
; multiple planks of wood that
e removed and placed back every
and evening, and a metal gate in
at was pulled opened and pulled
an added security. It was a
ome task to open and close these
uses for business daily.



shophouses, from left to right: Hiap Seng coffeeshop, Tan Hock Leong, Hiap Lee Provision Shop, and Xin Heng Provision Shop, Xin Hua Heng Barber shop, Uncle shop, Tan Hiap Soon Provisions, and Yong Tai Seng Chinese Medicine shop. There was another row of shophouses next to this one, separated by a small road. These shophouses, from left to right, were Hu Jin An coffeeshop, Heng Fa Provision Shop, Shanghai Laundry, and another Indian mamak shop.



拆拆裝裝几千遍。
。 。 。
—— 再說。





街口多商店



44



Row of shophouses at the village entrance



陈降 Tan Kang



梁四枝 Neo Si Ki



陈树泉 Tan Chu Chuan
陈大力 Tan Tai Leck



陈家生活照
Photos of the daily life of the Tan Family

战前村内有两间咖啡店，一间属于曾好水，另一间就是财启村先驱人物陈降的陈协成咖啡店，陈降早年由中国福建南下，早期用牛车作运送货物为生，也曾在三巴旺捕鱼，最后才在财启村创业，经营杂货店与咖啡店，咖啡店后由大儿子陈树泉继承后再传给第三代陈大力，直至1978年受置计划影响，咖啡店最终迁移到义顺新镇忠邦城大牌101座。

Before the war, there were two coffee shops in the village, one belonging to Zeng Hao Shui and the other belong to Tan Kang, a pioneer in Chye Kay village, who ran Tan Hiap Seng Coffee Shop. Tan Kang came from Fujian Province of China. In the early years, he used a bullock cart to transport goods as a living; he was also a fisherman in Sembawang, until he finally started a business in Chye Kay Village operating a grocery store and a coffee shop. His eldest son, Tan Chu Chuan took over the business and eventually it was passed to the third generation, Tan Tai Leck. In 1978, affected by the land clearance and resettlement plan, the coffee shop was moved to the Block 101 of Chong Pang City in Yishun New Town.



老街坊就爱串门子
Old neighborhoods loved to go door to door to mingle



梁景胜
Leong Keng Seng

陈锦花的小百货店铺，售卖文具儿童衣服等，当然最为吸睛的是那高吊在横竹干上好多的玩…具！小时候老爱跟着妈妈上巴刹，每当母亲与锦花姐闲聊当儿，我毫不客气的上演一下哭闹剧，然后擦干眼泪，抱着玩具回家。锦花姐的先生梁景胜，是励德小学第一任校长，1959年当选为实龙岗选区国会议员，并担任教育部政务次长一职，一家就居住在小百货店铺后面。

Tan Gim Huay had a small “departmental store” which sold stationery and children’s clothes, but what attracted me most were the toys that were hung up high on bamboo sticks at the store. When I was younger, I loved following my mum to the market, but this was only because I wanted to buy toys from this store. While my mum was talking to Gim Huay, I would throw a tantrum, and eventually end up with a new toy on the way home. Gim Huay’s husband, Leong Keng Seng, was Lee Teck School’s first principal. In 1959, he was elected to become an MP for Serangoon Gardens, and also served as a Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Education. Gim Huay and Leong Keng Seng also lived in a house behind their shop.

photo credit: 陈锦花 陈秀润



街口有很多玩具及弥漫着咖啡香
The aroma of coffee and toys



陈秀润与太太叶蕊经营成协顺杂货店，售卖咖啡粉，在店内利用机器把咖啡籽研磨成粉，以桶装区别不同等级的咖啡粉。再以褐色小纸袋包装零售，每星期由陈太太驾着面包车，主要提供咖啡粉，另外也携带清洁剂、酱油，喜饼，又在车顶载满饼干桶到村里兜售。

Tan Shiu Loon and his wife Yap Looi operated Hioi Sion Provision Shop. They provided coffee powder, using the machine in the shop to grind coffee beans, then separating the different grade of coffee powder into tins. They would place this coffee powder in brown paper bags when they sold it off to customers. Every week, his wife would drive their van containing coffee powder, washing detergent, cooking oil and biscuits all around the village to sell their products.



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财启村口
Village Entrance

坐在理发椅上听那街头故事



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“我祖父潘金发，福建省莆田市兴化人，在财启村开设了新华兴理发店，自己则在三巴旺十三碑旧忠邦村西山当理发师，新华兴理发店则由我父亲潘文英打理，后来叔叔文鸿也开了脚车店，提供脚车轮胎修补服务，也提供了村民脚车轮胎免费充气的便利。

我们是向陈协成租用店屋，店铺后方为住家，隔壁有个印籍租户在屋后卖羊肉汤与米暹，傍晚则移师到新光亮戏院前摆卖。童年对街口的印象是白天热闹充满生气，夜晚却有一种冷冷暗藏杀机的感觉，每当听到街头会有“江湖谈判”的风声，我们店铺会尽早收店，把铁门锁上，再加锁木门以免遭池鱼之殃，但难免的事还是发生了，在一次的街头谈判破裂，一道玻璃瓶碎裂声划破寂静，紧接着嘶吼砍杀声，哀嚎声四起，仓促奔跑撞门声，店铺外传来急促低沉喘气的呼救声，父亲顾不了太多，开门救人，躲在房间门缝后的我目睹昏暗中父亲把满头鲜血，浑身颤抖的年轻小伙子连拖带扶闪入店内，再快速锁上两道门，直到今天，这种“拼水”^注情景历历在目，想起来仍心有余悸。

潘慧冰



旧理发店照片
Old hairdresser picture

^注《拼水》福建话指私会党格斗
It means “gang fight” in Hokkien



“ My grandfather, Pan Jin Fa, came from Putian, Fujian province of China. He opened a barber shop in Chye Kay Village called Xin Hua Heng, but he did not stay in this shop and instead went to old Chong Pang 13-Mile West Hill to become a barber. Hence, Xin Hua Heng barber shop was managed by my father, Pan Wen Ying. Later, my uncle, Pan Wen Hong, opened a bicycle shop that helped villagers to repair bicycles. He even introduced an additional service of inflating the villagers' bicycle tires free-of-charge, which was a major convenience.

We rented a shophouse from Tan Hiap Seng. Behind the shop was our home. One of our neighbors was an Indian family which sold mutton soup and mee siam. In the day, this Indian family sold their soup and mee siam behind their home, but at night, they would push a food cart out to Xin Guang Liang cinema to sell their wares. These shophouses were very lively and peaceful in the day. But at night, this area became more dangerous, as gangsters and other shady characters would loiter here. Whenever there were rumours that there would be a gang meeting nearby, we would quickly lock the metal gate of our shop and close our shop early. Although we did try to avoid getting into any hostile confrontations, sometimes the inevitable still happened. Once, we witnessed a fight break out amongst the gangsters. There were shouts and screams and calls for violence. Shortly after, we heard furious knocking against our shop entrance, and a cry for help. My dad, without hesitation, opened the metal gate and pulled the youth outside, who had a bloodied head, into the shop in an effort to save him. I will never forget that sight.”

Pan Hui Bing



Stories from the street

早年我村在警方黑名单上榜有名，老爸禁止我看水浒传，怕我年少无知而到处成群结党。我只是在理发店翻翻“小流氓”漫画而已，嘻嘻

Our village was considered to be a dangerous one because there were many gangsters, and my dad was afraid that I would be led astray by them. He forbade me to read this book called “Outlaws of the Marsh”. However, while I was at the barber, I would always read a comic called “Little Thug” which was pretty much about the same thing anyway

我是芭内憨孩子，鲜少停留在街口溜达，却喜欢在理发椅上竖起耳朵细听大人聊街头八卦…听说胡土咖啡店前张挂了1970年新加坡清洁运动最清洁商店的大布条、听说曾经有段时间，街头弥漫着一股腐屍味，人心惶惶，最后找到源头，原来出自于戏院后一朵巨大无比的花朵、又听说村内江湖人胡金枝，又涉及另一宗轰动的绑票案，还有还有…昨晚的江湖谈判应该是圆满达成协议，街道一切如常，理完发后偷瞄一下街旁沟渠，也没发现有露出巴冷刀铁棍铁链或什么的…

I was a simple kampung child who did not really wander the streets, but I loved to sit at the barber shop while getting my haircut and eavesdrop on the gossiping adults. There are a few pieces of gossip that I can remember. I recall hearing that there was a banner hanging at Hu Tu's Coffeeshop, stating that he won the cleanest shop in the 1970s Keep Singapore Clean campaign. There was another piece of gossip which mentioned that there was a pungent, decomposing smell at the streets. Everyone was worried and wondering where the smell came from, afraid that it was a dead body. In the end, it was a false alarm, as the villagers discovered that the smell came from a huge rafflesia flower behind Xin Guang Liang cinema. There was another rumour about villager Hu Jin Zhi, who was already a notorious household name, being involved in a kidnapping case. The last tale I remember was news that a gangsters' negotiation the night before was successful as it was business as usual on the streets. After I heard that rumour, I remember peeping into the drains after my haircut, trying to find the hidden weapons that the gangsters wielded, but there were none.



洋参、高丽、当归、十全...
Chinese herbs

“我先生曾森美，祖藉福建省永定县下洋镇客藉。结婚后向陈协成租一店面，开了永泰兴中药店，而我则在中药店屋后开了兰花发店，1976年搬迁至宏茂桥继续营业。”

“ My husband Zeng SenMei, was from the Yong Ding district in the Fujian province of China. After my husband and I got married, we rented a shop from Tan Hiap Seng, and started Yong Tai Seng Chinese Medical Hall, while I ran a hairdressing business behind the shop. When the government told us to relocate in 1976, we moved to Ang Mo Kio and focused solely on our hairdressing business instead.”

张玉兰 Zhang Yu Lan



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财启村口
Village Entrance



三巴旺学校 Sembawang School



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三十年代的义顺区，清一色是华文小学，1938年由乡政局提议在义顺港脚一带设立一所英校，计划因二战日本侵署而被搁置。战后，政府重新启动计划，但把学校位置由港脚移到三巴旺惹兰马达亚逸，设立了三巴旺学校，该校于1950年底正式开课。

In the 1930s, Yishun consisted of solely Chinese schools. In 1938, the Rural District Committee suggested opening an English school in the Yishun Kangkar area, but the plans were put to a halt due to World War II. After the war, the plans resumed, but relocated the school to Jalan Mata Ayer, thus establishing Sembawang School. In 1950, the school officially started classes.

陈金珠 Florens Tan Kim Choo



我的小学生活 My Life In Sembawang School

“三巴旺学校是附近唯一的英校，学校是两座单层楼课室由有盖走廊串联在一起，每天的升旗礼在校舍正中央草地举行。

当年为解决学童营养不良问题，学校推广喝牛奶运动，每天我们都集合在走廊旁喝热牛奶，学校也分发包装奶粉让学童带回家。大姐与三哥也因此而受益。我喜爱户外活动，参加了许多体育活动如篮球与跳高。与姐姐秀环都喜欢玩《跳皮筋》，我们会刻意提早到学校和同学以橡皮筋接成长绳子玩《跳皮筋》。我与秀环也都是女童子军队员。我们学校的食堂选择很多，有售卖马来面、印度杂坚果、饮料等，一碗面食当年卖两毛钱。

我们兄弟姐妹全都在此求学，能有哥哥姐姐在学校照顾我是幸福的，真难忘那快乐无忧，与同学们一起欢渡多姿多彩的小学生活。”

Sembawang School, which my siblings and I attended, was the only English school nearby where we lived. It had 2 single-storey classroom blocks linked by sheltered long corridors. We had our assembly at the grass patch at the center of our classroom blocks.

I remembered sitting along the kerb of the corridor with my classmates drinking warm milk because those days, many of us were underweight and the School Milk Scheme helped us improve our nutritional intake. We were also given a pack of milk powder to bring home. My eldest sister and third brother had benefited from this too. Being active and loving the outdoors, we enjoyed our physical exercise lessons playing various game activities, like basketball and high jumps. My fondest memories like my sister Siew Kuan, was playing Zero point. I would arrive school early to play Zero point with my classmates. We used rubber bands to make a long rubber rope for this game. My sister and I were Brownies and we learnt by playing games with our uniformed group members. I looked forward to recess bell as the tuck shop had goodies such as noodles, mee rebus, kachiam puteh and drink stalls. I could buy my favourite bowl of noodles for just 20 cents.

It was nice having my elder brothers and sisters in the same school looking out for me. The teachers would approach the elder siblings should the younger siblings need help. I had a memorable experience in my primary school as life was simple and we made friends easily.



猜猜那位是艺人陈秀环?
Guess which one was Mediacorp artiste Chen XiuHuan ?

“ 小学生活，我第一样想到的是玩跳皮筋。那时候的我宁可牺牲休息时间到在食堂旁去跳皮筋，玩伴中我可称得上是高手呢！

食堂的鱼圆面，是我的最爱。面摊阿姨对我了如指掌，清楚知道我那碗鱼圆面的豆芽必须烫得熟熟的。

我最喜欢上华文课，还记得朱老师常常给我鼓励。有一次我作文写了篇题目为我的宠物《鹅与小猪》的故事，朱老师叫我去报馆投稿，结果让我首次拿到稿费，心里甜滋滋的。美术手工也是我最喜欢的，老师有次把我的彩色草绳手工作品摆放在校长室外的玻璃橱里，《榜上有名》让我开心了好一阵子。

小时候的我胆子特别小，但却常与妹妹报名参加讲故事、唱歌等比赛。上台时总双脚发抖，有次甚至讲到一半时脑子一片空白，但这却阻止不了我对表演的兴趣。

还记得有一次同学欺负我，幸好哥哥出面警告调解。有靠山助阵，同学再也不敢欺负我了。哈哈！有哥哥真好！感谢三巴旺小学给我留下珍贵美好的回忆！”

陈秀环



“ The very first thing that comes to my mind about my primary school life is playing "zero point". At that time, I would sacrifice my recess time to play "zero point" with my classmates next to the canteen. I was pretty good at the game.

The fishball noodles in the canteen were my favorite. The aunty who sold the noodles knew me well and knew that I liked the bean sprouts to be well-cooked in my bowl of noodles.

I loved Chinese lessons, I once wrote an article about the story of my pet titled "Goose and Pig" and my teacher Zhu encouraged me to submit the article to the press. My article was published and as a result, I got a contribution fee. I was so happy then. Art lessons were also my favorite. The teacher once displayed my handicraft, made out of multi-colored raffia strings, in the glass cabinet outside the principal's office. I was overjoyed.

I was a timid child, yet I often signed up with my sister to participate in storytelling, singing and other competitions. I often trembled when I was on the stage performing; once my mind went blank halfway through a storytelling competition but that small hiccup did not deter my interest in the performing arts.

I still remember an incident where a classmate bullied me. Fortunately, my brother "saved" me by giving a warning to my classmate. It was great having a bigger brother in the school, and after that incident, my classmates never dared to bully me again. Thank you Sembawang School for leaving me such precious memories!”

Sherry Tan Siew Kuan (Chen XiuHuan)

photo credit Florens Tan

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财启村口
Village Entrance

养眼越野车 财启村

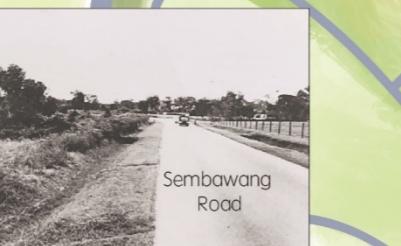
mini car races
Chye Kay Village Hock 6

数国人知道1961年义顺区汤申路上段举办了我国自后首场大赛车。但你可知道现在的卡迪兵营，村民称《兵车路》地段，有个环型柏油跑道，是英军训驾驶的地方，也经常是英军家属举办迷你赛车的场，比赛场地特别设置了许多小山丘障碍供越野吉普、三轮单车、越野单车进行比赛，另加插不可缺少穿着少少，吸睛养眼的洋妞香车美人绕行，自然吸引了许多不请自来的村民。

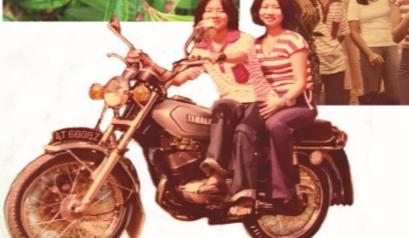
ost people would know that in 1961, Upper Thomson old Singapore's very first car race after its dependence. But did you know that in the area where Khatib Camp stands today, there used to be a pped asphalt road, which the British troops used to ain their soldiers to drive? The track was also often ed to hold mini car races organised by British ilitary families, where obstacles were built for races etween all-terrain jeeps, sidecar motorcycles as well rt dirt bikes. Showgirls were also present during the ces, attracting large audiences of both British oops and villagers alike.



兵车路，右边为前殖民时期英军兵营
ft of the above photo lies the
icle track, and on the right
e old British Colonial Camp



兵车路，右边为前殖民时期英军兵营
Left of the above photo lies the
army vehicle track, and on the right
is the old British Colonial Camp.



清珠丽珠与丽花丽叶姐妹及姪女恺晴恺

直政府发布优惠条件，开放实施达北保护。我父亲胡达在计划下迁入财启村路福六，树林，长满鸟粘刺（含羞草）与黑狗螺（毛毛尚未开发的杂草荒地，父亲在此开芭后，树，也在屋后方的红树林湿地挖掘了多个淡

the British colonial government started a programme, opening up the initially closed areas of Seletar to the public for all. My father moved to Chye Kay Village's farm, which was a densely forested area, overgrown with plants and senduduk shrub. After my father dug down, he started growing his own vegetables and dug out several fish ponds in the area behind his house."



photo credit: Janny Oh

珠丽珠与丽花丽叶姐妹及姪女恺晴恺昀

photo credit

我祖父胡固、福建安溪人，十九世纪初南下落户财启村，以养鸡鸭猪务农为生。我有二女，这一带唯一种有山竹、榴莲树的就是我家。父亲胡再兴排行第五，我与珠丽珠生于1950年，家里还有对孪生妹妹丽花与丽叶，小弟家在2004年也生了侄女，两代人3对双胞胎，胡家是财启村的唯一！”

My grandfather, Or Kor, travelled south from Anxi, in the Fujian province of China, to settle down in Chye Kay Village at the beginning of the 19th Century. He started a family with 8 children (6 sons and 2 daughters), and reared pigs as well as pigs for a living. My family farm was also the only one in the area where you could find mangosteen and durian trees.

My father Or Chai Heng was the fifth son of my grandfather. With me and my brother, Lee Choo, born in 1950, my other twin sisters Lay Huay and Lay Heok, and my twin nieces who were born in 2004, we were the only household in Choa Chu Kang Village to have 3 pairs of twins in just two generations!"

胡清珠 Or Chen Cho

The Or Family's three pairs of t
Chye Kay Village's one and a