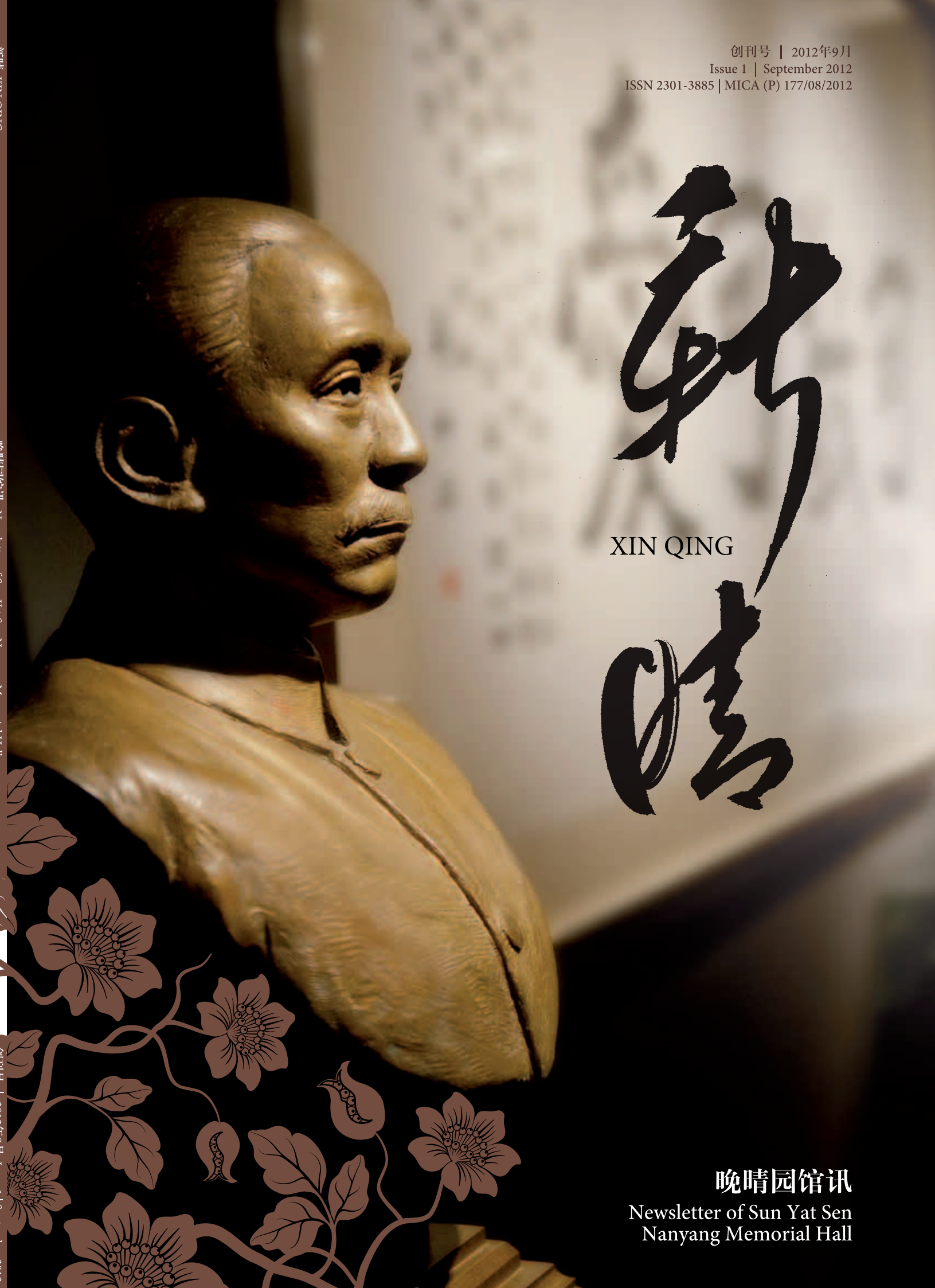


新晴

XIN QING



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封面“新晴”二字由新加坡著名书法家邱少华先生题赠。封面照片由Eddy Chung先生拍摄。
The title of this publication (新晴) was inscribed by Mr. Khoo Seow Hwa, a renowned calligrapher in Singapore.
The cover photograph was taken by Mr. Eddy Chung.



创刊词

《新晴》创刊号是晚晴园—孙中山南洋纪念馆自2009年4月1日交由新加坡国家文物局管理后所出版的第一份通讯。这份半年刊的出版，主要是希望让海内外读者了解晚晴园的最新动态、馆藏文物，及研究成果。

《新晴》的“晴”字取自拥有百余年历史的馆名“晚晴园”，而“晴”字蕴含着“晴空”的意思，寄寓着晚晴园的美好前景。“晴”也是“情”的谐音。在晚晴园，可以看到百年前革命志士们及海外华侨们对祖国之情、张永福对母亲之情、及当时众多先贤们无私奉献的情怀。因此，特地选“晚晴园”的“晴”字。通讯名字中的另一个字——“新”，则是为了带出现在正是晚晴园史上的一个新篇章。而“新”，也是新加坡的“新”。因此，“新”和“晴”两个字放在一起，就代表着“新加坡的晚晴园”。

此外，“新晴”也是“心情”的谐音。《新晴》不单只是报道晚晴园动态的刊物，也是现代人对于辛亥革命时

期这段历史的感受与诠释。这份通讯的名字采用“心情”的谐音，就是为了体现这一点。

这期创刊号介绍了过去一年来馆内主要的活动，内容包括：晚晴园于2011年10月8日的重新开幕典礼、首次举办的“文化飨宴艺晚晴”等活动。同时，重新述说晚晴园历史的《百年重话晚晴园》一文也根据最近发现的新史料，更正了以往对于晚晴园历史的几个说法。我们也很高兴可以刊登曾参与过本馆活动的学生、文物借展人、以及义务导览员所撰写的文章。希望这份《新晴》可以成为一个沟通交流的平台，成为一个带您回到过去孙中山先生进行革命的时代，同时也可以让您和晚晴园一同迈向未来。

晚晴园—孙中山南洋纪念馆馆长
潘宣辉



Foreword

This is the first issue of *Xin Qing*, the newsletter of Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall. The title *Xin Qing*, is the hanyu pinyin equivalent of the Chinese title “新晴”. The second word “Qing” recalls the Chinese name of the villa, Wan Qing Yuan, and serves as a pun on another Chinese character, “情”, which means love. The theme of love is one that is important to the Memorial Hall: Teo Eng Hock bought the villa out of his love for his mother, and the overseas Chinese supported Dr. Sun Yat Sen’s revolution out of their love for their country. The first word, “Xin”, meaning “new”, represents a new phrase in the history of the Memorial Hall and is also the first word of Singapore in Chinese. Hence, “新晴 *Xin Qing*” could also be interpreted as meaning “the Wan Qing Yuan of Singapore”.

This first issue of *Xin Qing* provides a summary of the major activities organised by my team since the Memorial Hall’s re-opening in October 2011

and includes key activities such as the re-opening ceremony and the inaugural Wan Qing CultureFest. In addition, it also includes a research article on the history of Wan Qing Yuan and announces some of our upcoming exhibitions and activities. More importantly, the publication of this newsletter also marks a new milestone in the history of the Memorial Hall, alongside with the appointment of the National Heritage Board to manage the Memorial Hall on 1 April 2009 and the re-opening of the Memorial Hall to the public on 8 October 2011.

With that, we hope that *Xin Qing* could present readers with meaningful insights into past, present and future of the Memorial Hall, and we look forward to your support and feedback.

Shaun Phua
General Manager
Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall



革命先贤后人欢聚晚晴园 记2011年10月8日晚晴园开幕

A Reunion 100 Years Later

The Re-opening of Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall
8 October 2011

2011年，世界各地的华人都通过不同的方式来纪念辛亥革命一百周年，并突出孙中山在当代中国史上的贡献。新加坡也在这百年的盛会里，举行了纪念活动。2011年10月8日，斥资560万新元并经过一年修整之后的晚晴园—孙中山南洋纪念馆重新开幕，而新加坡第一个中山公园也在这一天对外开放。

这场开幕仪式，共有500多位嘉宾出席，其中约有100多名来自海外各地。除了各国政要使节，包括新闻、通讯及艺术部长雅国博士、当时的高级政务部长傅海燕女士、和中国政协副主席黄孟复先生，晚晴园荣誉顾问杨荣文先生，新加坡中华总商会会长及董事、出席第11届世界华商大会的世界各地华商、及海外纪念馆同行之外，也邀请了孙中山和其他革命先贤的后人，在新加坡晚晴园首次相聚。

The year 2011 marks the 100th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution and Chinese all over the world commemorated this historic moment with various celebratory activities. In conjunction with this world-wide commemoration, Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall re-opened to the public after a year of redevelopment works together with the launch of the first Zhong Shan Park in Singapore on 8 October 2011.

The re-opening ceremony of the Memorial Hall attracted more than 500 guests, including more than 100 overseas delegates. These delegates included government officials, Chinese entrepreneurs who attended the World Chinese Entrepreneurs Convention, representatives from overseas Sun Yat Sen museums as well as the descendants of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his local supporters.

革命先贤后人大团圆

100多年前，许多革命志士，包括孙中山、以及张永福、陈楚楠等曾聚集晚晴园一同商讨时事、策划起义。100多年后，他们的后人同样聚集在晚晴园，并且出席了晚晴园和中山公园的开幕仪式。

为了收集新的资料和文物供这次重新策展之用，策展团队通过有系统地访谈获得许多关于革命先贤们的资料。

新上任的潘宣辉馆长在2010年接下这个职务时，就开始积极联络革命先贤的后人。从张永福女儿张茂迪女士留下的一张家谱开始，潘馆长飞到了美国旧金山和张永福88岁的女儿张健华女士会面。随后，又飞到了澳洲悉尼和98岁的张茂迪女士进行口述历史访问。除此之外，晚晴园团队也联系了陈楚楠在本地的后人，并且有幸获得他们的支持，借出陈楚楠的私人物品在晚晴园中展出。



A heartfelt rendition of *Xuantong Nanian De Feng*, a song specially composed for the re-opening ceremony
表演者演唱特别为这次开幕式而创作的歌曲《宣统那年的风》

晚晴园也特别邀请了新加坡副总理张志贤先生，作为晚晴园2011年开幕仪式的主宾。张副总理同样也是革命先贤的后人：他是同盟会新加坡分会早期会员之一，张华丹的曾孙、晚晴园旧主张永福的曾侄孙。在献词中，张志贤副总理说晚晴园的开幕对他个人有着特殊的意义。因为他的曾伯公张永福当年买下晚晴园，支持孙中山的革命事业，才有今天这个机会让后人了解当年的历史。

此外，出席这场开幕式的来宾，不单只是张永福、陈楚楠的后人，还有尤列、杜南、陆秋泰、陈占梅、沈鸿柏

等革命志士的后人；晚晴园也特别邀请孙中山的曾孙—孙国雄先生以特别来宾的身份出席开幕仪式。这些革命先贤的后人，从世界各地，包括美国加州、旧金山、凤凰城、加拿大、澳洲、香港、马来西亚等地赶来，为了这个特别的日子而聚在一起。

在这开幕典礼之后，晚晴园在短短的3周内（2011年10月8日至30日）共迎来了70,629名访客。

The Reunion of the Descendants of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and His Local Supporters

More than 100 years ago, Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his local supporters - Teo Eng Hock and Tan Chor Lam, gathered in Wan Qing Yuan (the present day Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall) to plan revolutionary activities and discuss the future of China. Some 100 years later, their descendants gathered once again in Singapore to attend the re-opening ceremony of the Memorial Hall. To distinguish itself from other Sun Yat Sen museums in the world, the Memorial Hall's permanent galleries focus on the contributions of Dr. Sun's local supporters such as Teo Eng Hock and Tan Chor Lam and the impact of the 1911 Revolution on Singapore.

In preparation for the re-opening, the Memorial

Hall's research team traced and contacted the descendants of Dr. Sun's local supporters to conduct interviews for the purpose of research. Based on the family tree provided by Mdm Teo Moh Tet, the daughter of Teo Eng Hock, the Memorial Hall's team travelled to San Francisco to interview Teo Eng Hock's other daughter, Mdm Teo Kim Wah, 88 and subsequently, to Sydney to interview Mdm Teo Moh Tet, 98. Besides the Teo family, the team also contacted the descendants of Tan Chor Lam, and successfully secured the loan of personal artefacts belonging to Tan Chor Lam for display at the Memorial Hall's permanent galleries. The re-opening ceremony held special significance

for the Guest-of-Honour, Mr. Teo Chee Hean, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, as he was a descendant of Teo Bah Tan, a local supporter of Dr. Sun as well as the younger brother of Teo Eng Hock. In his opening address, Mr. Teo highlighted the importance of the Memorial Hall as a window for visitors to learn more about Singapore's contribution to the 1911 Revolution 100 years ago. The re-opening of the Memorial Hall was also attended by Mr. Leland Sun, Dr. Sun's great-grandson, and his family whom the Memorial Hall had invited as special guests for the ceremony.

In the 3 weeks after its re-opening (8 - 30 October 2011), the Memorial Hall received a total of 70,629 visitors.



The official re-opening ceremony of Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall and Zhong Shan Park

From right: Mr. Teo Chee Hean, Deputy Prime Minister; Dr. Yaacob Ibrahim, Minister for Information, Communications and the Arts; Mr. George Yeo, Honorary Advisor of the Memorial Hall, Mr. Teo Siong Seng, President of Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce & Industry

晚晴园—孙中山南洋纪念馆和中山公园正式开幕

从左起：副总理张志贤先生；新闻、通讯和艺术部长雅国博士；晚晴园荣誉顾问杨荣文先生；新加坡中华总商会会长张松声先生。

文化飨宴艺晚晴2011

Wan Qing CultureFest 2011

A brilliant display of fireworks to mark the close of Wan Qing CultureFest 2011
谢幕前的灿烂

为了配合晚晴园重新开放，晚晴园—孙中山南洋纪念馆举办了为期3周的中华文化节——“文化飨宴艺晚晴2011”。自2011年10月9日起，晚晴园举办一系列文化活动，如：书法讲座、戏曲表演等等，以推广中华艺术文化。

“文化飨宴艺晚晴2011”开幕仪式于2011年10月9日举行，主宾是总理公署部长林瑞生先生，并且有近500来宾参与这场典礼。当晚的表演十分多元化，包括了中国驻新加坡大使馆特别安排的歌舞表演、华乐演奏，以及由本地艺人所演唱的新谣歌曲。其中，黄宏墨先生演唱的《那年》和《且看我们》这两首是为开幕式而特别编写的歌曲。

文化节在短短的三周内，共安排了38场文化活动，并且吸引了10,602位公众参与。

2011年10月30日在中山公园举办的“文化飨宴艺晚晴2011”闭幕式将文化节推向一个高潮。闭幕式主宾为时任新闻、通讯及艺术部兼环境及水源部高级政务部长傅海燕女士，并且吸引了约7,000名观众参与。当晚，刘玲玲、蔡淳佳等本地艺人演唱首首动听的歌曲，本地作词人小寒也特别创作《诀别书》一曲，以精彩的演出共同向孙中山和其南洋支持者致敬。

As part of the celebrations for the re-opening of Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall, the Memorial Hall organised its inaugural Wan Qing CultureFest 2011 from 9 October to 30 October 2011 to promote Chinese arts and culture. The launch of Wan Qing CultureFest 2011 was held on 9 October 2011 and attracted about 500 guests with Mr. Lim Swee Say, Minister (Prime Minister's Office), as the Guest-of-Honour. Throughout the festival, the Memorial Hall organised a total of 38 cultural programmes which attracted a total of 10,602 participants.

The highlight of the Memorial Hall's Wan Qing CultureFest 2011 was the closing ceremony which was held on 30 October 2011 at the neighbouring Zhong Shan Park. The closing ceremony included performances by well-known Singaporean artistes and arts groups who paid tribute to Dr. Sun and his local supporters. The closing ceremony attracted an estimated total of 7,000 guests and the Guest-of-Honour for the event was then Senior Minister of State for the Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts, Ms. Grace Fu.

社群联系活动

Community Engagement Programmes



The popular puppetry workshop by Tok Tok Chiang Artistes.
由咚咚呛艺人呈现的木偶戏工作坊



It was a fun day for the family with "Fun Learning for Children" programme.
由晚晴园和碧山工艺教育学院合作举办的儿童活动

配合“探索新加坡！2011”及岁末佳节，晚晴园也举办开放日，免费让公众参观。当天一系列文艺活动让阖家老幼在晚晴园度过一个欢乐的周末。

首先，晚晴园于12月4日举办“晚晴依旧：吃喝玩乐看历史”活动。这次活动采取嘉年华的模式，除了举办文化活动如中国结制作示范和木偶表演及工作坊（新传媒艺人沈炜峻和咚咚呛艺人呈献）之外，庭院处也设有摊子售卖食品。此外，晚晴园也邀请了本地艺人李国煌为访客导览。他生动幽默的解说让访客印象深刻。

继“探索新加坡！2011”之后，晚晴园也于圣诞节（12月25日）推出“30年代上海旧电影系列”的放映活动，并且于同一天内放映了两部电影——《十字街头》和《孤岛天堂》。这次放映反应良好，两场电影放映共吸引了超过一百人观看。

在2011年结束之际，晚晴园则于12月31日举办了“阖府同乐在晚晴”活动。晚晴园与碧山工艺教育学院合作举办的儿童学习工作坊，吸引了多名儿童，和他们家长们以游戏的方式、认识孙中山和辛亥革命的历史。

The Memorial Hall organised three Open Houses on 4, 25 and 31 December 2011 to welcome more visitors to the recently re-opened Memorial Hall. The Memorial Hall organised its first December Open House on 4 December 2011 in support of the National Heritage Board's "Explore Singapore! 2011" event. Entitled "Down the Memory Lane – History, Food & Fun!", the carnival-like event showcased games and food stalls from yesteryears, and offered free cultural activities such as a Chinese knots demonstration and a Chinese puppetry workshop.



The well-patronised heritage games stalls during "Down the Memory Lane" event.
馆外的游戏摊位

The Memorial Hall organised its second December Open House on Christmas Day and held a movie screening session featuring old Shanghai movies in the 1930s. Two movies, *Cross Roads* and *Lone Paradise* were screened in the morning and afternoon respectively, and both sessions attracted

more than 100 participants in total. Finally, the Memorial Hall organised its third December Open House on 31 December 2011 which featured a new children's programme co-developed by students from Institution of Technical Education (Bishan).

龙腾虎跃迎新春：春节庆祝活动

Festival of Abundance: Lunar New Year Celebrations



Visitors to the Memorial Hall attempting to solve the lantern riddles in return for attractive prizes.
访客参与本馆的猜灯谜活动

农历新年期间，晚晴园特别推出了一系列活动，庆祝华人节日中这个特别的日子。从2012年1月23日（大年初一）至2月6日（正月十五），晚晴园免费开放给公众参观，并且准备了新年礼包赠送给于大年初一和初二（1月23-24日）到访晚晴园的访客。

除此之外，晚晴园也安排了中国剪纸、书法和中国结示范等文化活动，让访客在这新春佳节内也可以感受浓浓的文化气息。馆内也张灯结彩，并且挂上了灯谜，访客只要猜对任何5题，即可获得一份奖品。2月5日，晚晴园也邀请了不少摊贩在庭院贩售传统美食，热热闹闹地度过新年期间的最后一个周末。

在这15天内，共有22,601名访客到访晚晴园。



Visitors during the Lunar New Year period viewing the permanent galleries.
访客聚精会神观赏展品

The Memorial Hall launched its annual *Festival of Abundance* in the early part of 2012 to usher in the Chinese New Year with an Open House and various Chinese New Year related activities. Held over the period from 23 January to 6 February 2012, the festival featured popular lantern riddles (available in both English and Mandarin) as well as free cultural programmes such as Chinese paper-cutting classes, Chinese calligraphy workshops and Chinese knots demonstrations. On 23 and 24 January 2012, there was a God of Fortune who welcomed the visitors with free Mandarin oranges, and on 5 February 2012, visitors also participated in a traditional Chinese New Year Food Festival. Overall, the Memorial Hall's *Festival of Abundance* featured a total of 11 programmes and attracted a total of 22,601 visitors.

经典老电影放映

Nostalgia: Chinese Films Screening



鉴于2011年12月25日（圣诞节）老电影放映活动取得很好的反应，晚晴园决定于2012年3至4月期间，再度推出“经典老电影放映”。这回一共放映了六部1930年代至1950年代的上海电影。这些电影，如：《一江春水向东流》、《不了情》及《夜半歌声》等在当时新马一带皆是非常受欢迎的影片。其中，《不了情》和《夜半歌声》还分别于1960年代和1990年代被重拍，及再次搬上大荧幕。

这次放映活动也获得415名参与者的好评，并且希望晚晴园日后还能推出类似的活动。

Based on positive public feedback from its screenings of 1930s Shanghai films on Christmas last year, the Memorial Hall organised another series of old Chinese film screenings from March to April 2012. This new series of film screenings featured a total of six films produced between 1930s to 1950s, and included well-known films such as *The Spring River Flows East*, *Unending Love* and *Song at Midnight*. The film screenings attracted a total of 415 participants, many of whom requested for more similar film screenings in future.

A promotional poster of the old movies screened at the Memorial Hall from March to April 2012.
晚晴园经典老电影放映的宣传海报

Partnerships With Educational Institutions

晚晴校园

晚晴园与各学府之间的合作计划

华侨与革命 —— 华侨中学所筹办的展览与戏剧 (2011年5月及8月)

在2011年5月18日至25日期间，晚晴园与华侨中学高中部合办了“孙中山与辛亥革命”展览。在朱海荣老师与林耀祥老师的带领下，10位高中部的学生与晚晴园研究员紧密合作，共同策展。配合展览，这些学生也设计游戏，并安排公开演讲。这个展览于华侨中学（高中部）主办的全国书法与水墨画比赛当日推出。近300名来宾，包括来自超过35所学校的老师和学生，在当天参观了这个展览。

晚晴园宗旨之一是提高年轻一代对于我国这段历史的认识。在这次的策展过程中，参与学生因查阅关于孙中山的资料，认识到新加坡华社与辛亥革命之间的密切关系。在这次的展览之后，晚晴园再度与这些学生合作，将内容变得更加精简，并制作全新的看板，以晚晴园巡回展览——《百年回眸：新加坡与辛亥革命》，初次在国泰大厦与公众见面。之后这个展览亦在宏茂桥等多个公共图书馆展出。晚晴园接着也在其他学校、民众俱乐部等地方巡回展出这个展览，参与的学生对此都感到非常骄傲。

为了配合辛亥革命100周年纪念，华侨中学（中学部）于2011年8月28日在华侨中学戏剧中心演出《百年·瞬间：孙中山与辛亥革命》历史剧。晚晴园—孙中山南洋纪念馆受邀成为这次演出的顾问，并且为导演杨文仲老师提供相关图片和资料。

A scene in the drama performed by students of Hwa Chong Institution, depicting the meeting in Wan Qing Yuan

华侨中学（中学部）历史剧，革命志士于晚晴园内开会的一幕



The cast and crew from Hwa Chong Institution gather on stage to mark the finale of the drama performance
《百年·瞬间：孙中山与辛亥革命》无场次情境历史剧谢幕仪式

Partnership with Hwa Chong Institution – May & Aug 2011

The Memorial Hall collaborated with Hwa Chong Institution to jointly develop an exhibition entitled *Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the 1911 Revolution*. A group of 10 students, under the guidance of teachers Miss Zhu Hai Rong and Mr. Lam Yew Cheong, worked closely with the Memorial Hall's Research Team to conduct research and develop the content for the exhibition. The students also incorporated multi-media presentations, games, and quizzes to complement the exhibition, and organised a public lecture on Dr. Sun and the 1911 Revolution.

The exhibition was launched in conjunction with the National Calligraphy & Chinese Painting Competition for Singapore Secondary Schools at Hwa Chong Institution and attracted a total of 300 students and teachers from over 35 schools during

the period 18 May to 25 May 2011. In addition, the students from Hwa Chong Institution also put up a drama performance on 28 August 2011 at the Drama Centre within Hwa Chong Institution campus to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution. The Memorial Hall's research team served as the honorary consultant to the production and worked closely with the drama director, Mr. Yang Wenzhong, to ensure that the script for the performance was factually accurate.

学生歌台之夜（2011年10月29日）

2011年10月29日的“学生歌台之夜”是晚晴园为了配合重新开幕所举办的文化节压轴节目之一。演出者包括来自本地各大学府的学生，并为公众带来舞蹈、朗诵、相声等多项文艺演出。

除了演出者之外，当晚的主持人也是一名学生。他就是来自华侨中学（高中部）的张龙健同学。张同学在此之前也曾参与多项晚晴园和华侨中学之间的合作项目。

Student Getai Night – 29 October 2011

The Memorial Hall collaborated with performing groups from various secondary and tertiary institutions to present *Student Getai Night* as part of the Memorial Hall's Wan Qing CultureFest 2011. The collaboration served to showcase young local talents and involved 15 school groups which presented a variety of cultural performances such as dance, songs, recitals, cross-talk etc. The emcee for *Student Getai Night* was Zhang Long Jian, a student from Hwa Chong Institution (College Section) who volunteered for the role. Long Jian has also collaborated with the Memorial Hall on several projects including the *Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the 1911 Revolution* exhibition in May 2011.



A recital performance of *Disciplines of Students* by students from Chung Cheng High School (Yishun)
中正中学（义顺）学生朗诵《弟子规》

南洋回顾——来自南洋女子中学的实习生

Student Internship



A group photograph of Tan Chor Lam with the first batch of graduates from the education class of Nanyang Girls' School
南洋女中学生寻获的珍贵照片之一：陈楚楠同南洋女学校第一届师范毕业生合影



A photograph presented to Tan Chor Lam by Nanyang Girls' School
南洋女中学生寻获的珍贵照片之二：南洋女学校师范讲习科一周年纪念师生合照。

2011年11月，四名南洋女子中学的学生成为晚晴园的实习生，在这短短的两周内，学生们独立进行了一项研究计划——南洋女学校创办人与辛亥革命之间的关系。这项研究计划的主旨是希望学生们能独立进行研究，并且鼓励学生在了解新加坡与辛亥革命的关系的同时，也能了解自己学校的历史。

实习结束之前，学生们将其研究成果写成一份报告。这回研究成果丰硕：学生们从南洋女中档案中寻获创办人陈楚楠的珍贵照片。这些照片再次重申了新加坡教育与同盟会会员之间紧密的关系。

A group of students from the Nanyang Girls' High School joined the Memorial Hall for an internship programme in November 2011 and embarked on a research project under the mentorship of the Memorial Hall's Research Team. The students conducted research on the founders of Nanyang Girls' High School who were local supporters of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and managed to locate and retrieve new images of Dr. Sun's local supporter, Tan Chor Lam for the Memorial Hall's pictorial archives.

“与孙中山一起回溯历史”——碧山工艺教育学院策划的儿童活动（2011年12月）

六名碧山工艺学院的学生共同策划了一项儿童活动——“与孙中山一起回溯历史” (Back in Time with Sun Yat Sen), 并且于2011年12月16日在晚晴园内举办。

这项活动的内容包括游戏及问答题。学生们还特别制作了针对儿童的短片，深入浅出地介绍孙中山的生平。活动的最后一个环节则是上色比赛，前三名儿童还获得晚晴园特别准备的奖品。

“Back in Time with Sun Yat Sen”- Collaboration with Institution of Technical Education (Bishan), December 2011

The Memorial Hall collaborated with a group of students from Institution of Technical Education (Bishan) to develop a new children's programme entitled “Back in Time with Sun Yat Sen” which sought to introduce Dr. Sun and his achievements to a younger audience through immersive

应晚晴园之邀，这些学生也于元旦前夕举办了同样的活动。这项活动共吸引了多名儿童参与，和家长们一同“与孙中山一起回溯历史”。

许多公众都非常支持这项活动，并希望晚晴园日后能多举办这类儿童活动。

activities. The programme format included games, quizzes and a video introducing Dr. Sun Yat Sen as well as a colouring competition. Based on the positive feedback from participants, the students was invited to offer the same programme to visitors on 31 December 2011.



The students from Institution of Technical Education (Bishan) with the participants for the “Back in Time with Sun Yat Sen” children's programme
参与活动的儿童与碧山工艺育学院学生合影



Children engrossed in the colouring competition
儿童上色比赛

学生导览计划

Youth Ambassadors

早在去年重新开幕之前，晚晴园就开始推出学生导览计划。推出这项计划的主要目的是为了使学生们可以有更多的学习与成长。首先，成为学生导览员的同学可以通过为其他同学导览，从中增强他们的语言能力与自信心。再者，由于导览员是自己的同学，使用的语言和切入的角度将更加贴近自己，因此其他同学也能更好地理解馆内的展览、了解辛亥革命与新加坡华社的历史。

这项计划推出之后，首先获得华侨中学的支持。华侨中学分别于去年和今年都为学生报名参加了培训计划。此外，其他学府如毅道中学、参与语言特选课程（中文）的学府、尚育中学、圣尼格拉女校和南洋女子中学也参与了这项计划。

晚晴园也特别邀请已完成培训计划的华侨中学及毅道中学的同学，于2012年6月8日为特展《南岛记忆》开幕式主宾沈颖政务次长导览晚晴园馆内展览。

*若有学校对于晚晴园的学生导览计划感兴趣，欢迎与我们联系。



In preparation for its re-opening, the Memorial Hall launched its Student Guides Training Programme in mid 2011 to train a pool of students who will serve as ambassadors for the Memorial Hall by offering guided tours to their schools and members of the public. The training programme also seeks to improve the language abilities and the presentation skills of the student guides.

The first school to sign up for the programme was Hwa Chong Institution and other institutions which have since signed up for the programme include Yishun Town Secondary School, Changkat Changi Secondary School, institutions offering Language Elective Programme (Chinese), St. Nicholas Girls' School and Nanyang Girls' High School. The student guides from both Hwa Chong Institution and Yishun Town Secondary School conducted a guided tour for Ms. Sim Ann, Senior Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education & Ministry of Law, during the launch of the Memorial Hall's new temporary exhibition, *Remembering Dr. Sun Yat Sen*, on 8 June 2012.

*We welcome interested institutions to contact us regarding our Student Guides Training Programme.

▲ Left

A lesson on guiding skills conducted by the Memorial Hall's docents for students from Yishun Town Secondary School
由晚晴园导览员亲自指导导览技巧

▲ Right

A group photograph of the second batch of graduating student guides from Hwa Chong Institution
今年刚结业的华侨中学学生导览员



The students from Nanyang Girls' High School who had successfully completed the Student Guides Training Programme in June 2012
2012年6月结业的南洋女子中学学生导览员

“百年辛亥忆晚晴” 讲座系列

Wan Qing Public Lecture Series



The Q & A sessions attracted active discussions on the lecture topics
演讲后听众也积极参与提问



为了配合辛亥革命100周年纪念和晚晴园重新开幕，晚晴园举办了首个讲座系列——“百年辛亥忆晚晴”讲座系列2011。这次讲座邀请了本地专家学者担任主讲人，举办了共九场有关辛亥革命的专题讲座，从多方面探讨辛亥革命所发生的年代、社会，以及支持和反对革命的历史人物。这9场讲座共吸引了756名听众。

In conjunction with the 100th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution and its re-opening in October 2011, the Memorial Hall introduced the Wan Qing Public Lecture Series 2011 and organised a total of 9 lectures featuring talks by local historians and experts. The lecture topics included the 1911 Revolution, the key historical characters involved in the revolution and the social milieu within which the revolution took place. Held for the period from 12 October 2012 to 23 December 2012, the lectures attracted a total of 756 participants.

The first speaker of the inaugural lecture series was Mr. Kua Bak Lim, a local historian
本地历史学者柯木林先生是晚晴园讲座系列的第一位主讲嘉宾



A group photograph of the speakers who presented papers during the international conference
发表学者们合影

《辛亥革命：孙中山、革命志士与新世纪展望》 国际学术研讨会

作为纪念辛亥百年的一项重要活动，由晚晴园－孙中山南洋纪念馆、新加坡国立大学中文系以及台湾国父纪念馆首次联合举办的《辛亥革命：孙中山、革命志士与新世纪展望》国际学术研讨会已于2011年11月3日至4日在新加坡滨海大酒店圆满举行。

35位来自新加坡、中国、台湾、香港、澳洲、日本和马来西亚等地的专家学者们在本次会议上共发表了32篇论文。此外，也有多达150名人士参与这次会议。大会很荣幸邀得颜清湟教授（澳洲阿德雷德大学历史与政治学院）发表题为“孙中山与辛亥革命的反思”的专题演讲。

本次会议整体讨论气氛热烈，也为海内外学者专家提供了一个不可多得的交流机会。

The Memorial Hall jointly organised the International Conference on *The 1911 Revolution: Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Revolutionaries and the Next Centennial* with the Department of Chinese Studies, National University of Singapore (NUS) and the National Dr. Sun Yat Sen Memorial Hall in Taiwan, from 3 to 4 November 2011 at Marina Mandarin Singapore. The keynote speaker for the conference was Professor Yen Ching-Hwang (School of History and Politics, University of Adelaide, Australia) and his speech was entitled "Reflections on Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the 1911 Revolution".



Many participants continued to engage in discussions on the presentation topics during the tea break
茶歇时间也不忘交流

International Conference on the 1911 Revolution: Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Revolutionaries and the Next Centennial

The conference attracted a total of 35 scholars from Singapore, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Australia, Japan and Malaysia who presented 32 papers during the conference. As many as 150 participants also joined in the discussion with the scholars. The organising committee received positive feedback about the conference from participants who commented that the conference provided an excellent platform for academics and historians around the world to share the latest research findings as well as engage in fruitful discussions about Dr. Sun and the 1911 Revolution.

2012【南島】講座

與「孫中山與新加坡」記錄片放映

百年重話晚晴園

(辛亥革命 (1911-2011)) -- 幾點個人觀察與歷史反思

主講人：陳丁輝博士

(晚晴園研究員，澳洲莫道克大學歷史博士)

陳丁輝博士先後畢業於台大政治系、暨南大學東南亞所(僑海)，並在東海大學及臺灣中央研究院社會所擔任研究助理約五年後，再往澳洲莫道克大學(Murdoch University)大學亞洲研究中心取得博士學位。

2010年1-7月擔任新加坡國家圖書館李光前訪問學人，並於年底正式加入國家文物局。其研究興趣包括東南亞殖民史，特別是新馬華人社會史、口述歷史和社會記憶等。

主持人：
林鼎瀚同學

3/2/2012

星期五

2.30pm
-4.30pm

HSS
Seminar Room 7

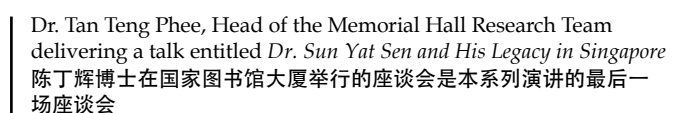
2011年10月，晚晴園內部整修並重新氣展對外開放，與世界各地同步慶祝辛亥革命百年紀念。晚晴園在新加坡的歷史發展過程中有其特殊性，曾在不同時期扮演不同的歷史角色，特別在廿世紀初孫中山幾次入住，並在此成立同盟會新加坡分會進行其革命活動，晚晴園從此與近代中國革命和民國創立有牽扯不清的連結。

本演講將播放1988年本地製作的記錄片「孫中山與新加坡」(23分)，回顧晚晴園和新加坡華人歷史的互動與關係，探討華社的期待，同時也反思2009年國家文物局管理後的理念和使命。

南島

【南島】不是一個語言學的概念，指的是一個南部的地理位置，在東南亞占有的顯著程度，這是一個由中大族群建立的聯繫與觀點中產生，集中於新馬地區，希望藉此擴大視野，激發同學的社會關懷與介入。於此同時，學習以理性、多元與寬容的角度去理解社會的差異、瞭解與建築，找到屬於我們這時代的語言。

A promotional poster about the talk by Dr. Tan Teng Phee
講座通告



September 2012 | 26

新加坡四大历史名楼 座谈会

"The Four Historical Buildings" Seminar



Singapore Federation of Chinese Clan Association invited a total of four speakers (including Mr. Shaun Phua, General Manager of the Memorial Hall) for the seminar
座谈会由宗乡总会主办、共有四名主讲人

The Four Historical Buildings Seminar at National Library Building attracted more than 150 participants
这场座谈会共吸引了超过150人



“新加坡四大历史名楼座谈会”是新加坡宗乡会馆联合总会的《石叻坡记忆》活动系列之一，于2012年4月7日下午2时30分在新加坡国家图书馆举行。座谈会分别通过四栋建筑风格迥异、建造背景不同的建筑物——南生园、振裕园、晚晴园及金钟大厦，来讲述新加坡历史文化中鲜为人知的一面。主讲人包括本地历史学者柯木林先生、吴庆辉先生和陈继廉先生。而晚晴园一孙中山南洋纪念馆馆长潘宣辉先生也受邀成为主讲人之一，讲述晚晴园这百年来的点滴。

在座谈会中，潘馆长分享了关于晚晴园沿革史的最新研究成果，其中包括了晚晴园的落成年份应为1902年前后、首任屋主梅泉宝于1902年9月以叻币10,800元将这栋别墅卖给林亚相，及1937年李光前、陈延谦、周献瑞、李俊承、杨吉兆和李振殿六名华社领袖是从一位名为Woon Seah Leng的华商手中买回晚晴园等。

The Four Historical Buildings Seminar was organised by the Singapore Federation of Chinese Clan Association and held on 7 April 2012 at National Library Building, Level 5. The seminar focused on four historical buildings in Singapore and their relations with the local Chinese community. Mr. Shaun Phua, General Manager of the Memorial Hall, was invited to deliver a presentation on the history and significance of Wan Qing Yuan. During his presentation, Mr. Phua highlighted the past owners of the villa and shared that his team had discovered historical documentation showing that the villa was completed in 1902 instead of the 1880s.

展厅概览

A Glance at the Galleries

约100年前发生在中国的革命，究竟和新加坡有何关联？这是不少人心中所拥有的疑问。2011年10月晚晴园重新开幕后的常设展览，内容着重于新加坡和辛亥革命之间的联系，以提供访客较为全面地解答。

这个经过两年时间重新规划、筹备的展览，是希望能将访客带回100多年前的历史场景。当时，晚晴园是张永福的别墅，因此在室内设计上就采用了殖民地时期土生华人房屋的设计风格。

本馆常设展览主要分为四个展厅：第一和第二展厅设置在晚晴园的主楼，而第三和第四展厅则设在1990年代扩建时所增盖的建筑。第一展厅内主要介绍孙中山在新加坡的三位重要支持者——张永福、林义顺和陈楚楠，以及他们与孙中山的关系。第一展厅有不少文物是由这些革命志士的后人所借展，也是第一次公开展出，让访客通过这些历史文物和图片，来认识这三位革命志士。接着踏入第二展厅，映入眼帘的是群鸟飞过的投影，以及同盟会新加坡分会成立初期的成员合照。这两者皆叙述着当年成立同盟会新加坡分会时的事迹。

穿过讲述十次失败起义的走廊后，访客进入第三展厅，开始另一段历史之旅。辛亥革命的成功，震撼了世界各地；而对于身处海外的华人来说，这是新的开始，也是自身国家认同意识的萌芽。除此之外，中国在辛亥革命之后的一连串改革也对新加坡华人社会有着举足轻重的影响。第四展厅则着重于革命对于教育和文学等方面的影响，同时也进一步探讨在第二次世界大战结束之前，新加坡华社和中国之间的互动。

晚晴园和世界各地的孙中山纪念馆最主要的不同点是展览内容讲述了新加坡与南洋的故事。除了介绍当时中国的处境及孙中山的生平、革命志士的活动之外，更多的



The artefacts contributed by descendants of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's local supporters on display in Gallery 1.
第一展厅：展厅内许多文物都是由革命志士的后人所借展



A group photo of the Tong Meng Hui Singapore Branch in its early days on display in Gallery 2.
第二展厅：中国同盟会新加坡分会初期成员合照

内容是谈新加坡及东南亚的革命志士、他们在南洋一带的活动，以及辛亥革命对于本地华社的影响。馆内展品除了一部分由革命志士后人借展，还包含了145件新加坡国家典藏文物，试图更全面地探讨新加坡与中国相互影响的历史过程。



The newspaper wall in Gallery 3 that features articles on the 1911 Revolution.
第三展厅：展示当时世界各地关于中国辛亥革命的新闻墙

“What is the relationship between Singapore and the 1911 Revolution in China?” That is the question that the Memorial Hall's new permanent galleries attempt to answer.

There are a total of four permanent galleries, with the first two galleries housed in the historical villa at the front and the remaining two galleries housed in an extension building erected during the late 1990s.

Gallery 1 introduces the three main supporters of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in Singapore, namely Teo Eng Hock, Lim Nee Soon and Tan Chor Lam, as well as their relationship with Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The highlights of this gallery are the family photographs and the personal belongings of the aforementioned supporters which are on loan from their descendants. Gallery 2 focuses on the Tong Meng Hui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance) Singapore Branch as well as various revolutionary activities in Singapore such as the setting up of revolutionary newspapers and reading clubs.

Linking Gallery 2 to Gallery 3 is an extended walkway showcasing ten failed uprisings prior to the success of the Wuchang Uprising in 1911. Upon entering Gallery 3, visitors will learn about various movements such as the “Advocating



An early printing press to document the development of printing industry in the past century on display in Gallery 4.
第四展厅：见证了百年印刷史的旧式印刷机

Support for the National Products Movement”, where many overseas Chinese also participated in. This is illustrated through the different advertisements and product labels in the gallery. Finally, Gallery 4 explores the impact of social changes in a post-1911 China on Chinese education and literature in Singapore as well as the interaction between Singapore and China before the end of World War Two.

With its focus on Singapore's contributions toward the 1911 Revolution as well as the impact of the revolution on Singapore and Nanyang, the Memorial Hall hopes to distinguish itself from its counterparts from other parts of the world. In addition, by showcasing artefacts from the National Collection of Singapore and the Memorial Hall's Collection as well as new artefacts on loan from the descendants of Dr. Sun's local supporters, the Memorial Hall hopes to fulfill its aims of being both a heritage destination and a learning centre for its visitors.

An artillery shell used during the Wuchang Uprising.
由林秉祥后人捐赠的革命起义炮弹壳



Mr. Heng Swee Keat, Minister for Education, on a guided tour of the exhibition.
教育部长王瑞杰先生观看展品

More historical artefacts from the Guangzhou Museum on display.
广州博物馆所借出的展品



the Second Revolution and Nanyang Exhibition

《南望共和：

二次革命、广州政权与新马华社》特展

南望共和的“南”强调一种从南洋的位置和视角来观看辛亥革命成功后，民国的政治发展和新马华社之间的关系。孙中山自1894年建立兴中会，经历十次失败的起义，仍努力不懈地鼓吹革命，终于在1911年推翻满清政府，建立了亚洲第一个共和国。

孙中山虽被选为中华民国第一任临时大总统，辛亥革命的成果却很快被袁世凯所篡夺。袁世凯当选中华民国大总统，却主使宋教仁暗杀案，并和外国签订不合理借款条约，以图扩充其北洋军队。二次革命乃宣告开始。1916年袁世凯称帝，但在举国反对声浪中被迫取消帝制，于6月6日忧愤而死。

袁世凯死后，中国马上陷入军阀割据的局面。孙中山遂领导护法运动，并先后三次在广州建立政权，以捍卫共和政体。1922年陈炯明事件后，孙中山积极筹办中国国民党陆军军官学校（黄埔军校），同时提出北伐议案，一心想要统一军阀割据的中国。可惜他在北上共商国事的过程中，于1925

年3月12日因病在北京与世长辞，享年59岁。

地处中国以南的新马华社，始终受到民国政治发展的冲击和影响。因此，这次特展旨在回顾并探讨中国和新马华社的密切互动关系。

这是晚晴园首次与广州博物馆和香港孙中山纪念馆合作，展示超过30件珍贵文物。单单是开幕后的第一个月内，便吸引了超过7万的访客人数。这次展览由本地收藏家所借展的文物共10余件，其中孙中山大元帅玻璃底片（1917年）尤其珍贵。此外，还有印上“中华民国元年元月元日”的革命起义炮弹壳。这两枚炮弹壳乃上海银行家沈懋昭赠与本地和丰银行创办人林秉祥。

The Second Revolution and Nanyang Exhibition explores the impact of political developments in China after the success of the 1911 Revolution as well as the responses to these developments from the Chinese community in Singapore and Malaya.



A rare glass negative of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in military uniform on loan from a local collector.
孙中山大元帅玻璃底片 (1917年), 由本地收藏家借展

Since the founding of Xing Zhong Hui ("Revive China Society") in 1894, Dr. Sun Yat Sen organised ten armed uprisings in China in the attempt to overthrow the Qing Dynasty. Subsequently, the success of the Wuchang Uprising in 1911 led to the collapse of China's last monarchy and the establishment of the first ever Chinese Republican government in Asia.

Although Dr. Sun became the first Provisional President of the Republic of China, the success of the 1911 Revolution was soon hijacked by Yuan Shi Kai who was named the first official President of the Republic of China. However, it was revealed that Yuan Shi Kai was the mastermind behind the assassination of Song Jiao Ren and that he secretly took on massive loan agreements with various foreign banks in an attempt to expand his Beiyang

Army. The whole nation was deeply shaken by these revelations and an enraged Dr. Sun wanted to overthrow Yuan Shi Kai by force through a "Second Revolution". In 1916, Yuan Shi Kai declared himself as the Emperor of China and sought to reinstate the Chinese monarchy but when faced with nationwide opposition, Yuan was forced to abandon his plans. On 6 June 1916, Yuan Shi Kai died in anger and frustration.

The death of Yuan Shi Kai did not bring peace to the country as China was divided up among the numerous warlords. Faced with such a situation, Dr. Sun launched the Movement for the Protection of the Constitution and attempted to establish a new government in Guangzhou. In 1922, after the betrayal by Chen Jiong Ming, Dr. Sun was determined to set up the Academy for Army

Officers of the Chinese Nationalist Party (also known as Whampoa Military Academy) and had plans for a Northern Expedition which would unify China. Unfortunately, Dr. Sun was already ill when he reached Tianjin to discuss national affairs and his condition deteriorated significantly by the time he arrived in Beijing. Dr. Sun passed away on 12 March 1925 at the age of 59.

The exhibition focuses on this part of the history of modern China and highlights the contributions and responses from Dr. Sun's supporters in Singapore and Malaya.

This is the first joint exhibition between the Guangzhou Museum, the Hong Kong Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum and Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall, which attracted more than 70,000 visitors in the first month and showcased more than 50 artefacts from the Memorial Hall's partner museums as well as local collectors.



An overview of the exhibition setup in the Memorial Hall's Gallery 5.
特展全景

巡回展览 《百年回眸： 新加坡与辛亥革命》

为了纪念辛亥革命100周年，晚晴园与华侨中学合作，共同策划了巡回展览——《百年回眸：新加坡与辛亥革命》。这次展览从资料搜寻、文稿撰写等皆由学生负责；晚晴园则负责引导整个研究与制作过程。通过策划这个巡回展览，学生们发掘了孙中山与新加坡之间的联系，因而也重新认识这段历史。

《百年回眸：新加坡与辛亥革命》于2011年9月至10月在国泰大厦首度公开展出，开幕仪式主宾为淡滨尼集选区国会议员马炎庆先生。之后，晚晴园与多所图书馆和学校联系，将展览送至宏茂桥图书馆、裕廊区域图书馆和中央图书馆等公共图书馆及华侨中学展出。

The Memorial Hall collaborated with the students of Hwa Chong Institution to mark the centennial anniversary of the 1911 Revolution. The exhibition aims to showcase the creativity of the students who rediscovered for themselves the historical links between Singapore and Dr. Sun Yat Sen by actively participating in the planning and curation of this exhibition.

Travelling Exhibition to Public Libraries



▲
Books on 1911 Revolution
and Dr. Sun Yat Sen
图书馆员也特别展出相关书籍

◀
The exhibition at Ang Mo Kio
Public Library
展览于宏茂桥图书馆展出

This exhibition was first launched at The Cathay in September 2011 by Mr. Baey Yam Keng, Member of Parliament for Tampines Group Representation Constituency. It later travelled to Hwa Chong Institution, and was on display from October to December 2011. Subsequently, the exhibition travelled to various libraries including Ang Mo Kio Public Library, Jurong Regional Library and Central Public Library in 2012.

展览与活动

2012年9月至2013年2月

Exhibition and Programmes

September 2012 - February 2013

2012年9月 - 2013年2月
September - February 2013

南岛记忆：战前新马华社对孙中山及辛亥革命之纪念
2012年6月9日至2013年2月28日

Remembering Dr. Sun Yat Sen
9 Jun 2012 to 28 Feb 2013

2012年9月 - 2013年1月
September 2012 - January 2013

巡回展览：《百年回眸：新加坡与辛亥革命》
展出地点：新加坡国立大学中文图书馆
(2012年9月21日至10月25日)
华裔馆 (2012年10月25日至11月26日)
淡马锡 (2013年1月2日至1月30日)

Travelling Exhibition: A Moment in History
NUS Chinese Library (21 Sep – 25 Oct 2012)
NTU Chinese Heritage Centre
(25 Oct – 26 Nov 2012)
Temasek Polytechnic Library
(2 Jan – 30 Jan 2013)

2012年9月 - 10月
September - October 2012

晚晴园讲座系列
2012年9月5日至2012年10月24日，每周三
入场免费

Wan Qing Public Lecture Series
5 Sep 2012 to 24 Oct 2012, every Wednesday
Free Admission

2012年10月 - 2013年4月
October 2012 - April 2013

俏也不争春
2012年10月26日至2013年4月
展出地点：香港孙中山纪念馆

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and His Comrades in Singapore
26 Oct 2012 to Apr 2013
Venue: Hong Kong Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Museum

2012年9月
September 2012

中秋节庆祝活动
2012年9月30日

Mid Autumn Festival Celebrations
30 Sep 2012

2013年2月
February 2013

农历新年庆祝活动
2013年2月10日至24日
入场免费

Chinese New Year Celebrations
10 to 24 Feb 2013
Free Admission

* 活动或有变动。欲知晚晴园最新之活动消息，请浏览 <http://www.wanqingyuan.org.sg/> 或晚晴园 Facebook <http://www.facebook.com/wanqingyuan/>

Programmes subject to change. For latest information of our activities, kindly visit <http://www.wanqingyuan.org.sg/> or our Facebook Page <http://www.facebook.com/wanqingyuan/>

南岛记忆：战前新马华社对孙中山及辛亥革命之纪念

(2012年6月9日至2013年2月28日)

Remembering Dr. Sun Yat Sen
(9 Jun 2012 – 28 February 2013)



Commemorative Tea Set
纪念辛亥革命的一组茶具

这个特展主题围绕二战之前（1912年至1942年）新马华社如何纪念孙中山与辛亥革命。新马华社主要通过六个纪念日，定期举行和孙中山与辛亥革命相关的纪念活动，而会馆、书报社、学校及个人皆踊跃参与了这些纪念活动。

这次展览是晚晴园与中山会馆、同德书报社及私人收藏家陈来华先生携手合作，展出超过30件首次亮相的珍贵文物。

The Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall launches a new temporary exhibition to highlight the efforts of Singapore and the Malay Peninsula in commemorating Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the 1911 Revolution. A collaboration between the Memorial Hall, Chung Shan Association, United Chinese Library and private collector, Mr. Tan Lai Huat, the exhibition showcases 30 rare artefacts which are on display for the first time.



俏也不争春

(2012年10月26日至2013年4月)

展出地点：香港孙中山纪念馆

Dr. Sun Yat Sen and His Comrades in Singapore
(26 October 2012 – April 2013)

Venue: Hong Kong Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Museum



Peranakan ware belonging to Tan Chor Lam
陈楚楠后人所珍藏的瓷器

这是晚晴园重新开幕后的第一个海外展览。此次展览与香港孙中山纪念馆合作，主题着重介绍孙中山与新加坡的革命支持者。展品更是包括了首次展出的张永福的书法、陈楚楠的私人物品等。香港孙中山纪念馆也会配合特展举办一系列的讲座及活动。

This exhibition marks the first collaboration between Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall and Hong Kong Dr. Sun Yat-sen Museum. It will also be the Memorial Hall's first overseas exhibition and will showcase more than 150 artefacts and materials. The exhibition will highlight the roles of Dr. Sun's Singaporean supporters such as Tan Chor Lam, Teo Eng Hock and Lim Nee Soon, as well as their contributions towards the 1911 Revolution.

孫中山紀念館
DR SUN YAT-SEN MUSEUM

百年重话晚晴园

Reminiscing Wan Qing Yuan

坐落于我国马里士他大人路的晚晴园，既不是新加坡最富丽堂皇的独立洋房，也不是我国最历史悠久的建筑物。然而，却因为100多年前的一次际遇，而在历史上留名。

19世纪初新加坡成为英国殖民地。英国政府在建设新加坡的同时，也将英国当时流行的建筑风格带来我国。除了政府部门的建筑之外，不少私人房屋也沿用欧洲当时流行的建筑风格。晚晴园，就是其中之一。这栋别墅多处使用古希腊式的柱子和装饰物，并且拥有一个观景台，反映维多利亚时期的建筑特色。

过去，每当提及晚晴园的历史，大多会叙述这栋建筑物“建于1880年代”，由粤籍商人梅泉宝（或梅春浦，英文姓名为Boey Chuan Poh）所建。根据新加坡国家档案馆所藏的建筑蓝图，梅泉宝于1900年7月2日呈交建筑蓝图给英殖民政府，建筑设计师为Yeo Hock Siang。建筑图上还有殖民地政府工程师于1900年9月所写的备注，表示已用红笔为原本的蓝图作了修改。由此推测，晚晴园建筑工程开工应是1900年9月之后的事了。与1939年晚晴园重修时使用的建筑蓝图不同，这张蓝图并没有写上竣工日期。然而，根据《海峡时报》报导，1902年2月23日梅泉宝为林文庆的友人——Dr. Chan饯行。之后，1900年3月梅泉宝遂在英文报上刊登广告售卖“明珍庐”（晚晴园最早的名字——Bin Chan House的译名）。广告上称这栋洋房是新落成之舒适洋房。以此推论，晚晴园应最迟于1902年初建成，而非之前所称的“1880年代”。

之后，梅泉宝于1902年9月，以叻币10,800元的价格将明珍庐卖给本地商人林亚相。究竟林亚相将明珍庐挪作何用？目前尚未发现相关史料。后来，张永福买下明珍庐赠与母亲陈宝孃颐养天年。因此，他取李商隐的诗句“人间重晚晴”内的“晚晴”二字，为明珍庐取了个中文名字——“晚晴园”。

1905年中，孙中山初次与张永福、陈楚楠及林义顺等南洋革命志士见面，并且于会后造访了晚晴园。在征求母亲的同意之后，张永福将晚晴园让给孙中山进行革命活动。孙中山在辛亥革命成功前多次来新，其中三次就是下榻于晚晴园。晚晴园是同盟会新加坡分会及南洋总支部成立的见证人，同时也是革命志士策划起义的场所。

辛亥革命成功之后，晚晴园几经易手。1937年晚晴园由李光前、陈延谦、李振殿、

A sitting statue of Dr. Sun Yat Sen
made in the 1960s

1960年代晚晴园重修时所树立
的一尊孙中山坐像

園 晴 晚 (坡 加 星)



Wan Qing Yuan (circa 1927)
1927年的晚晴园

(矣景光日昔非已木花及置設有所據補年六十國民為圖此按) Bin Chan House Singapore

周献瑞、李俊承和杨吉兆这六位华社领袖合资从一名华裔商人 Woon Seah Leng 手中以叻币5,200元的价格购得。之后，中华民国政府拨款修复晚晴园。1940年重修后的晚晴园以“孙中山纪念馆”的身份首次开放给公众参观。二战期间，晚晴园被日军充作军事通讯机关。战争结束后，馆内的历史资料和文物已荡然无存。

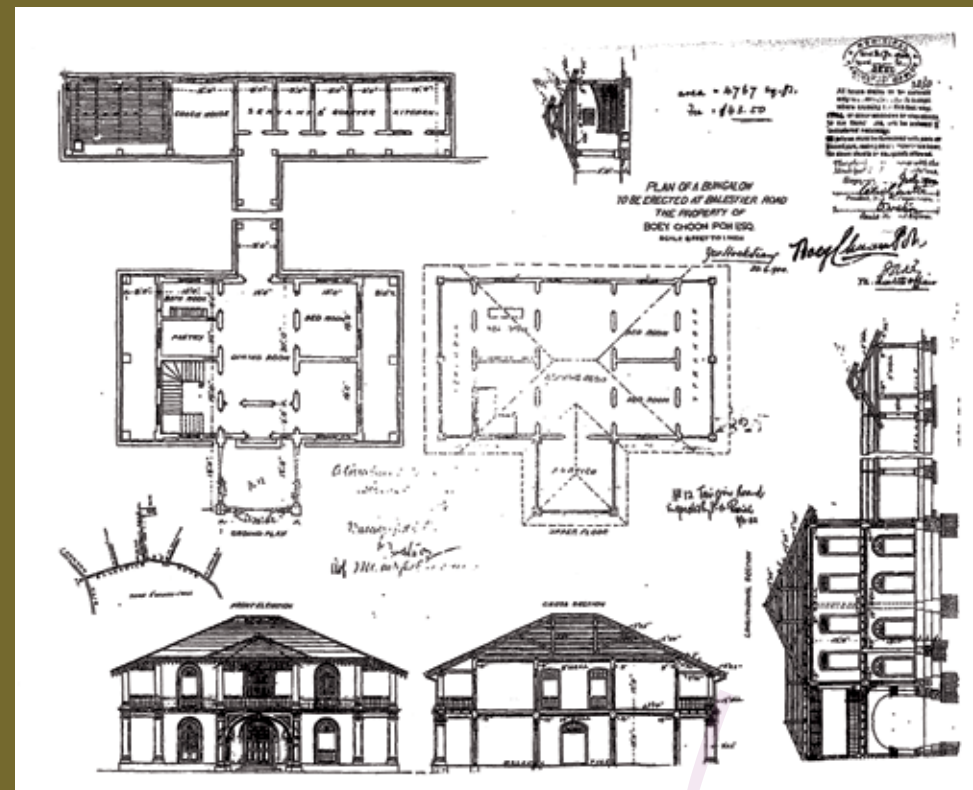
1951年管理晚晴园的重担落在新加坡中华总商会的肩上。1964年，晚晴园内设置了孙中山及二战罹难者纪念馆。晚晴园标志之一，别墅前的孙中山坐像也是于这个时期树立的。1994年新加坡政府将晚晴园列为国家古迹加以保存。1997年中华总商会成立“孙中山南洋纪念馆有限公司”，重新规划扩建。晚晴园也于2001年以全新的面貌对外展示。

2009年晚晴园交由新加坡国家文物局管理。为了配合辛亥革命100周年纪念，晚晴园再次进行内部整修及布展，并且于2011年10月8日重新开幕。整修后的晚晴园展出了革命志士后人们所收藏的珍贵文物，以及不少新加坡国家典藏的文物。其中，大部份文物都是首次展出。相

较于中国大陆和台湾的孙中山纪念馆，晚晴园的展览内容着重于探索新加坡与南洋的历史角色和贡献，以及辛亥革命对本地华社的影响。

历经100多年的岁月，晚晴园是不少历史事件的见证者。同时，它的角色也不断改变：从最早的私人别墅，到后来的革命基地；自1940年代起更是成为传承中华文化及纪念孙中山的圣殿，至今仍继续缅怀先辈们牺牲奉献的精神。

*晚晴园团队特别感谢吴安全先生指出晚晴园最早建筑蓝图，以及莫继勇先生和新加坡土地管理局的协助，使得晚晴园研究团队可以顺利寻获相关文件。此外，也感谢黄坚立教授、柯木林先生、赖启健教授和吴庆辉先生的建议，协助本馆研究员重新整理晚晴园的历史。



Building Plan of the villa,
circa 1900
1900年晚晴园建筑图

Courtesy of National Archive of Singapore

Wan Qing Yuan, a villa built in the early 20th century, is neither the most luxurious nor the biggest villa of its time. Nonetheless, it has left its mark in history because of the important role it played more than 100 years ago.

Singapore was a British colony during the 19th century and when the British government settled in Singapore, they brought along their cultures, as well as the British architectural style which influenced many buildings in Singapore, including municipal offices and private houses. Not surprisingly, Wan Qing Yuan also exhibits the aforementioned architectural influences with its spacious verandah, modified Doric and Corinthian columns and pilasters, which are common in Victorian buildings.

It was commonly assumed that the villa was built in the 1880s by a wealthy Cantonese merchant, Boey Chuan Poh. However, according to the

villa's earliest building plan (now archived in National Archives of Singapore), the building plan was actually submitted to the British colonial government in Singapore on 2 July 1900. Moreover, according to the building plan, the villa was designed by Yeo Hock Siang and a remark dated September 1900 on the plan stated that alterations were made in red which meant that actual construction works for the villa were likely to have commenced in late 1900.

Unfortunately, unlike the building plan drawn for the renovation of the villa in 1939, the completion date was not recorded on the building plan. On 24 February 1902, it was reported in The Straits Times that Boey Chuan Poh held a farewell party in Bin Chan House for Dr. Chan, who "(had) been associated for some years with Dr. Lim Boon Keng who was among the guests" the night before. Based on the report, it was likely that construction works were likely to have been completed by early

1902, and not, as previously assumed, in the 1880s.

Not too long after the villa was completed, Boey Chuan Poh sold the villa to local merchant, Lim Ah Siang in September 1902, at a price of 10,800 dollars in local currency. Besides the legal document of this transaction, there are presently no other documents pertaining to Lim Ah Siang's ownership. At a later date, Teo Eng Hock bought the villa for his aged mother, Tan Poh Neo in the hope that his mother could spend her twilight years in peace and tranquility. Hence, he named the villa "Wan Qing Yuan" which in Mandarin means "Serene Sunset Garden".

Teo Eng Hock, with Tan Chor Lam and Lim Nee Soon, met Dr. Sun Yat Sen in mid 1905, and subsequently became his fervent supporters. With the permission of his mother, Teo Eng Hock offered the villa to Dr. Sun for his revolutionary activities. Wan Qing Yuan subsequently played an important role in the 1911 Revolution: it is the place where Singapore Chapter of Tong Meng Hui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance) and its Southeast Asia Headquarters were set up, and also the venue where several important uprisings were planned. While carrying out his revolutionary activities, Dr. Sun also stayed in Wan Qing Yuan on three occasions.

After the 1911 Revolution, the ownership of Wan Qing Yuan changed several hands. In 1937, six Chinese community leaders, namely Lee Kong Chian, Tan Ean Kiam, Lee Chin Tian, Chew Hean Swee, Lee Chor Seng and Yeo Kiat Tiow, jointly bought the villa from a Chinese merchant

Woon Seah Leng at the price of 5,200 dollars in local currency. With funding from the Chinese government, Wan Qing Yuan was subsequently restored and first opened to the public in 1940. During Japanese Occupation, the villa was turned into a communication centre of the Japanese Military. After the war, all the furniture and artefacts in the villa were destroyed.

In 1951, the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce took over the management of the villa. In 1964, two exhibitions on Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the victims during the Japanese Occupation were presented in the villa. The villa was later gazetted as a National Monument in 1994. In 1997, "Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall Co Ltd" was established to oversee the villa and develop its new exhibition content. Wan Qing Yuan was re-opened to the public as "Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall" in 2001.

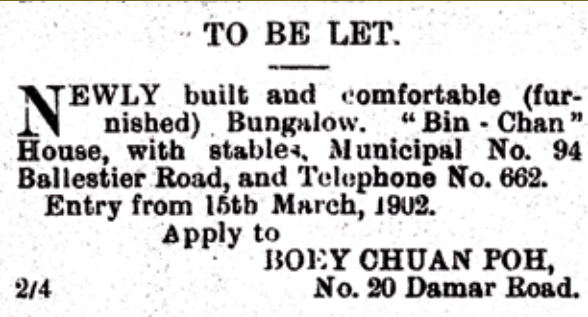
In 2009, the National Heritage Board was appointed by the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry to redevelop and manage the Memorial Hall. The Memorial Hall underwent re-development works and re-opened in October 2011 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution. The new Memorial Hall offers a new storyline which focuses on Singapore's contribution to the 1911 Revolution as well as the impact of the revolution, and displays new artefacts from the National Collection of Singapore and the Memorial Hall's Collection as well as artefacts contributed by the descendants of Dr. Sun's local supporters and the community.

From a private villa to the base of the 1911 Revolution to the present-day memorial hall, Wan Qing Yuan underwent numerous transformations and witnessed several significant historical events in the last century. Today, it stands proud in the historical district of Balestier and continues to narrate the contributions and sacrifices of our local pioneers to the 1911 Revolution.

* We sincerely thank Mr. Raymond Goh for showing us the first building plan of Wan Qing Yuan and Mr. Mok Ly Yng and Singapore Land Authority for their assistance in helping us to locate the legal documents related to the villa. We are also grateful to Associate Professor Huang Jianli, Mr. Kua Bak Lim, Dr. Lai Chee Kian and Mr. Ng Ching Huei, for their advice.



Source: The Straits Times, 3 March 1902, p. 4.



An advertisement put up by Boey Chuan Poh to sell Bin Chan House
1902年梅泉宝售卖明珍庐（晚晴园前身）的广告

陈楚楠珍藏之 “结爱国缘”私人印章 Personal Seal of Tan Chor Lam

晚晴园首次展出陈楚楠所珍藏的一组印章（陈秀华女士借展）。其一是常见的刻有自身姓名的私章，而另一个则是刻着“结爱国缘”的闲章。

这个闲章上刻着的这四个字，清楚地代表着陈楚楠的爱国情操。此外，这个印章和刻有他姓名的印章一样，同样也是使用象牙刻制而成、并收藏在一个能随身携带的精致盒子内。由此可见，陈楚楠本人十分重视这个印章。在当时，新加坡还没有独立，也不难理解陈楚楠将自己的爱国之心投注在饱受内忧外患的中国，而这个“结爱国缘”闲章，就反映了他的爱国之心。

This special set of seals that belonged to Tan Chor Lam is of special significance to the Memorial Hall. On loan from Ms. Pauline Tan, one of the seals is engraved with Tan Chor Lam's name while the other is engraved with the Chinese characters "Jie Ai Guo Yuan" which means "The Love of Country Leads Me." Similar to his personal seal, the latter seal was made from ivory and kept in an exquisite casing which Tan Chor Lam always brought around with him. Before the independence of Singapore, many Chinese in Singapore regarded China as their homeland, and were concerned about the issues confronting China at that time. Tan Chor Lam was also one of them, and this seal with the engravings "Jie Ai Guo Yuan" is representative of his patriotic spirit.



Personal seal of Tan Chor Lam
陈楚楠私人印章

书评 《百年辛亥： 南洋回眸》

主编：周兆呈

出版社：联合早报、八方文化创作室

出版年份：2011年

《百年辛亥：南洋回眸》这本书主要是根据晚晴园和《联合早报》于2011年10月6日所刊登的辛亥革命百年特辑，经过重新编辑之后，再刊印成书。书中分为五个部分：典籍辛亥、人物辛亥、文化辛亥、旧影辛亥、建筑辛亥，来重新检视数个有趣的课题，并且突出新加坡及东南亚和辛亥革命之间的关系。

《联合早报》采访团体经过一年的筹备，比较全面地采访、收集并整理新加坡革命志士们的生平事迹、志士们对于辛亥革命的贡献、革命活动如何影响了华人社会等资料。所刊载的资料包括了由革命志士后人所珍藏且是从未公开展示的照片、文件等，还有通过后人们得知的关于革命志士的一些资料，以及鲜为人知的文献资料如厦门大学所收藏、林义顺所著的《星洲同盟会录》等等。此外，采访团队也访问了如王赓武教授等学者，从学者的角度梳理、分析这段历史的缘由与影响。

综上所述，这本书围绕着东南亚华人，特别是新加坡华人，与辛亥革命之间的联系。内容以叙述为主，然而所使用的资料是撰稿时所获得的最新资料，也因此更新了一些旧有的观点。对于希望了解当年南洋与革命事迹的读者，这本书提供了一个较为全面和详尽的描述。

吴玉美撰

Book Review 100th Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution: A Nanyang Perspective (Chinese)

Editor: Zhou Zhao Cheng

Publishers: Lianhe Zaobao, Global Publishing

Year of Publication: 2011

This book is an edited version of the supplement published by local Chinese newspaper, *Lianhe Zaobao*, on 6 October 2011 in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution. It comprises the following sections: written primary sources; characters; culture; recollections; and architecture. Through these topics, the book highlights the relationship between Nanyang (Southeast Asia) and the 1911 Revolution.

The book is the result of a year of research and interviews, and provides comprehensive coverage of Dr. Sun's local supporters, their contributions and the impact of the 1911 Revolution. More importantly, it features many new materials, including photographs and documents kept by the descendants of Dr. Sun's local supporters, and Lim Nee Soon's manuscript on the Singapore Chapter of Tongmenghui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance) kept by Xiamen University. In addition, interviews with academics such as Professor Wang Gungwu provide readers with key insights into the impact of the 1911 Revolution on Singapore.

In summary, this book provides a comprehensive and updated overview of the relationship between the Chinese community in Singapore and Nanyang and the 1911 Revolution. It serves as a useful introduction for readers interested in finding out more about the 1911 Revolution and Nanyang.

Reviewed by Goh Yu Mei

The Making of the Balestier Heritage Trail



Maha Sasana Ramsi Burmese Temple



Interview with Newsletter Editor of Maha Sasana Ramsi Burmese Temple



Founder Bak Kut Teh Cafeteria



Tan Tock Seng Hospital



Thomson Medical Centre



Balestier Exploration Trail (BET)

Nathan Ang (Hwa Chong Institution)

This collaborative effort with the Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall has been an extremely exciting and enriching experience, like a window which opens my view of learning as one that stretched beyond the constraints of a classroom alone. This went beyond me and my friends gaining newly-found knowledge about the rich heritage of Balestier, a district that is not that deeply etched in people's minds, but also bestowing upon us a golden opportunity to share our knowledge with a group of our schoolmates through the form of a tour, teaching them about the various locations about which we had done extensive research.

The Memorial Hall kindly divided this gargantuan project into two phases to ease our workload. For Phase One, it was very much an out-of-this-world experience for me, since I have neither undertaken such a large-scale project nor an interview before. I was allocated the Maha Sasana Ramsi Burmese Temple, in addition to the Founder Bak Kut Teh Cafeteria.

First and foremost, I did much preparatory work such as discovering background information about these two landmarks in Balestier. I did not stop at mere Internet resources but went the extra mile to check out libraries, utilising the Ask and Learn facility to identify specific books which could aid me in my research paper. The National Archives of Singapore was another place I visited with my group-mates. I even emailed the Embassy of Myanmar to obtain statistical information regarding the Burmese population and heritage in Singapore, which directly impacted the influence of the temple.

To build on my preliminary research, interviews were necessary. Thus, I took time off my hectic schedule to conduct the interview. It was the first time where I was the interviewer and not the interviewee. I concede that I was extremely jittery about this, not only because of the 'first-time' experience but also because of a busy schedule, coupled with a fever and flu from which I had not fully recuperated. The pressure intensified as each minute passed.

With a list of interview questions which I had prepared beforehand, I was ready to start the

ball rolling. Learning from the research experts Miss Ng Fooi Beng and Dr. Tan Teng Phee from the Memorial Hall who accompanied me, I gradually picked up the interview skills, jotting down the responses to my questions. The interviewee's tour around the temple also helped me greatly in my write-up, as he had

online about this renowned eatery. I even included a portion on bak kut teh and its variations, as an 'appetiser' before the write-up itself.

Phase One came across as extremely successful. As the researchers told us, we had unravelled

clearly expounded on the temple's heritage. It was the sole temple outside Burma constructed in authentic Burmese architectural design and prided itself with possessing the largest pure white marble Buddha statue outside Burma. Granted the permission to take some photographs for graphical illustrations, I snapped away with shots of the different locations within the temple, to adorn my write-up. The interview went smoothly and was not as difficult as I had previously imagined it to be. With information from the interview, my write-up was completed.

After some drafts with comments flowing in from the amiable researchers of the Memorial Hall, I managed to improve my research paper and felt a sweet sense of satisfaction after reviewing it.

The interview with the cafeteria was a simpler task, both because I had a prior experience of conducting an interview and because it was carried out in Chinese, in which I believe I was able to speak more fluently and vocalise my thoughts more effectively. Like the previous interview, I had gathered much information about the cafeteria from the many reviews

much information that was not documented in their database, including the ones I found out about the Burmese population and heritage.

We anticipated the commencement of Phase Two, with an enthusiastic attitude.

My research this time was on the medical institutions in the vicinity: the famous Tan Tock Seng Hospital and Thomson Medical Centre. The information for these two places was extremely substantial from resources uncovered over both the Internet and books from libraries, especially Tan Tock Seng Hospital. It had its own webpage filled with information regarding its numerous facilities and programmes. I covered the hospital's entire history and wrote an extension about Mr. Tan Tock Seng's great-grandson, Mr. Tan Boo Liat, who turned out to be a member of Tong Meng Hui which helped overthrow the Qing Dynasty. It was extremely intriguing reading through these pieces of information, as we never learnt much even about these famous figureheads in school.

The information and photographs we collected contributed to the panels located on the



Group Members at Launch of
Balestier Heritage Bridge
(from left) Nicholas, Kee Xuan,
Nathan, Ivan

Balestier Heritage Bridge.

After the completion of the project, another collaborative effort was pushed out – a sabbatical in our school, Hwa Chong Institution. During the sabbatical on bilingual tour guides, my friends and I brought them about selected landmarks in Balestier. This was a form of information exchange, making the Balestier Heritage Bridge more value-added!

At the launch of the bridge, we attended the tea party and were interviewed by the various reporters. It was really our minute to shine, after all that perseverance and diligence, which I found worth it and very enjoyable!

Our Balestier project did not stop there. On our own, we went beyond to research on other locations which were not covered, creating other products: a website filled with audio guides and photographs taken to provide audio and visual appeal about these places of interest. To keep up with the world which is getting increasingly technologically-advanced, we created an iMovie showcasing photographs we took. I designed a website

(<http://projectbalestier.weebly.com>) and drew up itineraries, to allow interested readers to choose one to have a day of fun in Balestier. Readers could access our uploaded research papers to learn more about the places. Balestier Exploration Trail (BET) was conducted as a two-tier trail – virtual and physical, for which the latter we brought friends along the trail during the holidays and weekends. With a creative mind and cooperation amongst our foursome, an interactive game testing readers on how much they have learnt from our website was also created to increase interactivity.

Overall, this collaboration has been an eye-opener for me with its ebb and flow. Even now, I still regularly visit Balestier, be it in passing or to purchase some of its scrumptious delicacies. This project is memorable and will forever be deeply embedded in my memories.

Thank you,
Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall!

Ivan Yeo (Hwa Chong Institution)

On the 22nd March last year, we witnessed the launch of the Balestier Heritage Bridge situated between Thomson Medical Centre and Balestier Hill Shopping Centre by Mr. Baey Yam Keng, former Member of Parliament for Tanjong Pagar Group Representation Constituency, and Ms. Denise Phua, former Member of Parliament for Jalan Besar Group Representation Constituency. This was the result of collaboration with the Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall, National Heritage Board and after months of research.

The Balestier Heritage Bridge was launched in conjunction with the Kampong Gelam Heritage Bridge, and featured a gallery of several panels, featuring the history and information of, and prominent social and religious institutions in Balestier. The panel were complete with photos, some of which were taken by us when we conducted our oral interviews, together with short but concise information about these places. The main aim of displaying these panels along an overhead pedestrian bridge is to create another platform to reach out to the public in learning about the heritage of the place they work and live in.

Together with our teacher-mentor, Miss Yeo Siok Ee, we embarked on a research process spanning 6 months, during which we consulted various archived materials, web resources, and conducted on-site interviews with the residents staying and living in Balestier. We learnt valuable lessons from the research process. For instance, we had a first-hand experience of the arduous tasks a historian has to undertake when he or she has to consult a spectrum of sources to sift out relevant information. The National Archives of Singapore and the

National Library were places we never thought of as valuable places of information from which we could visit and consult.

Oral interviews also provided us with valuable firsthand information, though we were fairly nervous at first when meeting and speaking with people we had never met before. After a few interviews during the first phase of the project, we were more at ease and familiar with the skills needed to conduct such an interview for the second phase of the project. From interacting with people from different backgrounds, races and religions, and reflecting upon the whole process, our cultural intelligence has certainly been enhanced. We not only learned more about the social history of Balestier, but also the culture of other races, and also the history and development of other religions.

This project has complemented what we have learned in our Integrated Humanities subject in our school. Instead of only learning from textbooks and worksheets, we were able to work with actual materials, making us the all the more enthusiastic to do our best in contributing to this project. In our opinion, students should be given more opportunities to participate in similar workshops, heritage trails and projects to learn beyond the classroom, as these will not only provide the students with additional information and content, but also lifelong skills which the students can apply and use.

Singapore has a huge treasure trove of history and culture, and it is only waiting for us to discover and unearth them. We, as young teenagers of modern Singapore, feel the need and responsibility to preserve our heritage, and pass them down to future generations. We would like to embark on future projects regarding our culture and history, so as to cherish the past, while embracing our future.

For providing us with the opportunity to take part in such an enriching and interesting experience, as well as for the support and guidance shown to us, we would like to thank Mr. Shaun Phua, Dr. Tan Teng Phee and Miss Ng Fooi Beng from the Memorial Hall, and our teacher-mentor, Miss Yeo Siok Ee.



晚晴园的实习经验

张亦晗、刘于瑄、洪慧璇、翁容尹（南洋女子中学）

去年年初，学校为我们提供了一些年底活动的选择，如：中国浸濡计划，国内义工活动，实习等。出于对博物馆研究员工作的好奇心，我们选择了到晚晴园实习。

我们的指导员要求我们做一份关于南洋女中创校功臣陈楚楠先生的报告。我们的报告包括了陈先生对于南洋女中和本地华社的贡献，以及我们可以向他学习的地方。为了使报告更全面具体，我们选用了在晚晴园、国家图书馆、国家档案馆与本校玉芝图书馆的旧校刊中找到的照片及资料。两周时间内，我们完成了报告并做了一个分享。

在晚晴园实习的这两个星期让我们获益匪浅。首先，我们了解了一个研究员的工作是怎样的，并懂得了这看似轻松的工作实则非常不易。一个研究员必须勤奋并且严谨，最终才能做出有质量的报告。其次，我们大大扩充了关于自己学校校史的知识，明白了我们现在美好的学习环境是前人做出了无数的贡献与牺牲才换来的。最后，我们想说，在晚晴园实习的这短短两周，让我们体验了不一样的生活，开阔了自己的眼界，学到了新的知识，也结交到了新的朋友，实在是受益良多。

策展经验

张龙健（华侨中学高中部）

2011年此时此刻的我正在忙碌的准备为期一周的《辛亥革命100周年》纪念展览。回想起来，我和我的同学花了很多个下午和夜晚收集资料、编辑、设计。那是一个很累，但是很充实的时光。

辛亥革命100周年对晚晴园的意义重大。100年后的今天，我们可能都忽略了那个靠近马里士他路的白色建筑。我们可能也不知道当年孙先生10次武装起义，其中3次便是在这里策划的。我们甚至有可能不在乎晚晴园的存在，那是因为我们从不把发生在中国的辛亥革命与遥远的南洋挂钩。可是事实并不是如此，孙先生曾经多次下南洋募款，新加坡也可以算是南洋的革命中心。这一切都随着时间被我们渐渐地淡忘。

如果没有参加这样的一个活动，我应该不会有机会知道新加坡和辛亥革命的关联，以及南洋一带的革命活动。对此，我要对晚晴园说一声谢谢。

我和我的同学们就是抱着这样的精神制作这个展览，希望让更多人了解辛亥革命。我们的展览在母语双周期间，在校内展出一周。之后，在潘馆长的建议下，我们将我们展览的资料更加精简化，制作出一个更生动，更加简单易懂的版本。这个版本在多个图书馆中巡回展出。

借此机会，我也要谢谢老师们给予我们的帮助，让我们学习，成长。



晚晴园符号篇

龙矜频（晚晴园义务导览员）

身为晚晴园一孙中山南洋纪念馆的华文义务导览员常被学生提问率最高的问题是：为什么要来参观晚晴园？新加坡老一代也许对孙中山还有一些情感，年轻一代则视孙中山为陌生的人物。虽然中学高级华文课本有一篇关于晚晴园的文章，然而去年高级华文的课本换了，这篇课文已经从课本中抽出。难怪学生们会对孙中山不了解或不感兴趣。如何把晚晴园变成一个老少咸宜的地方呢？这是个任重道远的工程，需要家长，学校和政府的支持。父母把孩子带来博物馆或学校把学生带来博物馆并不是一件苦差，最难的是如何为他们打开这扇窗口，让他们享受窗外的美景。从小让孩子们受到熏陶，让他们知道博物馆也可以很有趣。晚晴园除了是历史的见证，也是文化的传承。

如何向学生诉说这段故事及历史呢？学校带学生来参观博物馆之前应该先让学生知道应遵守的规则，不该喧闹，可以拍照但不要使用闪光灯以免“吓坏了安静躺在展览厅的文物”。学生会感到好奇，怎么这些文物也会害怕？老师可以使用拟人的写作方式来引导学生，激发他们学习的热忱。

有人或许会质疑，保留晚晴园的目的何在？晚晴园不但象征南洋在中国革命运动中的定位与角色，而且也反映本地华社的多元面向及历史发展。为什么要推翻满清政府呢？为什么要改革呢？孙中山倡导的不仅是一场政治革命，同时也是我们中华子民（涵盖了所有的华人，即使你像我一样不是中国人）一场文化和思想的革命，对全世界的华人影响深远。孙中山提出废除封建社会的旧思绪，剪除发辫、禁止缠足、改变了华人的外貌，让华人在形体上重获自由；他制定的法律如禁止赌博、禁止吸食鸦片、禁止买卖奴婢，也把华人从愚昧的桎梏中解放出来，提升了华人的精神素质。

辛亥革命关新加坡什么事？辛亥革命推翻满清，创立中华民国，孙中山新加坡的支持者功不可没。新加坡在孙中山推翻满清王朝过程中扮演重要的角色，因此具有历

史价值，虽也被列入中国的史书内，不过却著墨不多，尤其是新加坡孙中山的支持者。他们鼎力支持孙中山，为孙中山革命做出贡献，也促成华族与亚洲民族的命运改变，然而这些人的贡献故事却被遗忘了。

身为新加坡人的我们更要重视这段历史。因此，我们晚晴园的故事线就从新加坡和南洋出发，以本地革命先驱的故事和贡献，以及他们与孙中山和同盟会间的关系为主题。“华侨心理”才是真正的革命策源地。本地革命先贤当年选择政治的原因是为了什么。孙中山新加坡的支持者有哪些，他们为什么要支持孙中山？他们的家人是否知情？他们是否有得到家人的支持呢？最震撼的是在当时的传统与保守的社会里，陈宝孃女士竟然以行动来表示对儿子张永福的支持。众所周知，张永福为了让母亲颐养天年而买下晚晴园。后来当孙中山来到新加坡从事革命时，张永福征得母亲的同意提供晚晴园给孙中山作为革命基地。

为什么孙中山要选南洋作为革命的基地呢？真的是南洋离中国远吗？还是这里的华侨比较富裕？这里的华侨更爱国呢？毋庸置疑，南洋华人是辛亥革命之母，没有南洋华人出钱出力，以身相殉，辛亥革命就不可能成功。孙中山以新加坡为基地宣传革命和筹款，在黄花岗起义中的72烈士当中有7个是来自新加坡的烈士，他们是新加坡机械工人黄鹤鸣和杜凤书、新加坡报社印刷工人李文楷、新加坡报社职员劳培和周华和新加坡教会职员李炳辉等人。

为什么要参观晚晴园？因为新加坡是1906年至1909年同盟会南洋总机关的所在地，是革命的核心。孙中山在晚晴园策划了三场轰轰烈烈的起义及反清革命的活动。1994年，晚晴园被新加坡政府列为历史古迹，并在1997年改名为孙中山南洋纪念馆。晚晴园展览的目的不仅仅局限于一般性的感知与认识，而是要吸引更多本地和海外民众参观，并让本地青年学子对这段和华社密切相关的近代史，有更进一步的了解。

My Grandfather's River

The river's song
"river of commerce
river of enterprise
main stream of the city
lifeblood of a nation"⁽¹⁾
my grandfather's river was pristine
freshly the waters flowed
by the newly built warehouses
godowns to house the goods
brought in by the tongkangs⁽²⁾
Guthrie, Tan Jiak Kim
had their godowns by the banks
doing a brisk business, when
once again in the cycled year
the north-east monsoon steered
the junks past lung ya men⁽³⁾
into harbour
laden with porcelain, silks and tea
later in the year, the bugis traders came
with exotic delicacies of birds' nest and
beche de mer⁽⁴⁾

Whampoa had his iceberg warehouse
selling ice to cool a singapore sling
Tan Tye his pineapple canning factory
and a road named for him.

The river's lament
the river of my childhood time
stank
putrid black with filth
the commerce disposed

into the murky waters
the air particulated with soot
but sinewed strength and a stoic heart
could not shore up for long
those sacks of wealth
sapped by nightly opium dreams
entwined between sheets of
syphilis and gonorrhoea⁽⁵⁾

The river needed a cleansing
The river needed a cleansing

The river's joy
HISTORY
is in our minds
in long-held memories
in our hearts
in what we see
in antique paintings
sepia-tinted photos
old buildings restored to new glory
bursting with tales to tell
in this river
the unseen lifeline linking
the generations.
yesterday we stood by its banks
and saw restored godowns
link the dimming past
to the towering edifices
of the future.

Words by
pauline tan
Singapore 1995

Explanatory notes:
1) The first four lines in quotation marks refer to cliches that were bandied about the river at one time.
2) Tongkangs (or bumboats as they were known back then) are boats small enough to ply the shallow river but large enough to transport goods from the sailing junks, clippers and caravels which were anchored at the harbour.
3) Lung ya men (or dragon's teeth gate) was the name given by Chinese sailors to two rock outcrops at the entrance of the harbour (see Paul Wheatley, Impressions of the Malay Peninsula in Ancient Times, publ. 1964; and The Golden Khersonese, publ. KL 1966). In the 19th century, the British blew up the outcrops with dynamite in an attempt to widen Keppel Harbour.
4) Beche de mer refers to the sea cucumber.
5) Verse 2 refers to the time, probably in the 1950s, when I used to follow my father in the evenings to fetch my brother who was working as a supervisor taking inventory at the bank's godowns by the river. The image of coolies carrying sacks of rice on their shoulders from a tongkang across a plank into a warehouse for storage remains etched in my memory.

Editor's note: Mdm Pauline Tan is the grand-daughter of timber merchant Tan Tye and daughter of Tan Chor Lam, local supporter of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

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文物搜罗小故事

2011年3月14日，当晚晴园正在积极筹备新馆重新开幕之际，我们有幸联系上陈楚楠先生的三位后人——陈秀华女士、刘爱伦女士和刘宋凤娇女士。特别是在刘宋凤娇女士的协助下，她们分别提供一组珍贵的陈楚楠先生家族照片供新馆展示，更大方地借出他使用过的怀表、小砚台、私人印章“结爱国缘”和送给女儿的书籍。我们由衷感谢她们的信赖与慷慨，使得这些文物得以首次对外公开展示，让访客有机会重新认识这位本地重要的革命先贤的故事。

Behind the Scenes

On 14 March 2011, the Memorial Hall's team contacted Ms. Wyatt Pauline Tan, Ms. Ellen Low, and Ms. Low-Song Fong Chiau, descendants of Mr. Tan Chor Lam, as part of its research efforts on Dr. Sun's local supporters. The three ladies provided the Memorial Hall's team with valuable insights and information about Mr. Tan Chor Lam, and even loaned the Memorial's Hall artefacts such as Mr. Tan's pocket watches, ink slab, personal seal, and family photographs, as well as the books which Mr. Tan had given to his daughters. The Memorial Hall is very grateful to Ms. Tan, Ms. Low and Ms. Low-Song for their generosity and contribution.



文物征集

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若您有兴趣将相关文物捐赠给晚晴园，使本馆馆藏更为丰富，恳请您与我们联系。

The 1911 Revolution is not just an important milestone in the history of modern China; it also has an impact on the pre-war Chinese community in Singapore.

The Memorial Hall is embarking on a community artefacts collection drive and we are looking for artefacts relevant to the Memorial Hall's exhibitions and research. More specifically, we are looking are artefacts such as old photographs, historical documents, maps, publications, objects etc that feature and/or are related to Wan Qing Yuan, the 1911 Revolution, Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his local supporters. These artefacts could be incorporated into our permanent galleries, displayed in our changing exhibitions and/or be used for research by scholars and museum professionals. If you have artefacts which you believe would make valuable additions to the Memorial Hall's collection, please contact us at the following address, telephone number and/or email:

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