

# 歷史穿梭

## MAGICAL HISTORY TOUR

到檳城一趟，享受一場豐盛的  
傳統文化饗宴

An array of rich heritage  
awaits you in Penang

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**檳**城是一個東西文化匯聚之地，不少博物館坐落於極具氣派的大宅及豪門府第，活現當地豐富多采的傳統文化，以至昔日的殖民歲月。島上的博物館大多設於以英王喬治三世命名的首府喬治市。

第一站首選檳城州立博物館，該館詳盡記錄了島上的歷史與社會面貌。1786年，檳城成為英國的貿易自由港，迅即吸引馬來西亞、中國及印度商人，他們在島上興建了不少帶有家鄉特色的建築。館內其中一個展廳陳列了海峽華人的物品，包括一間新房，擺放了一張精工細雕的新婚大床；另一個展廳則以傳統商業為主題，例如獨具檳城特色的茶室 (kopitiam)。館內展覽羅列出不同的歷史事件，包括1867年的檳城暴動，當時整個喬治市天翻地覆，多個華人地下幫會互相廝鬥，歷時長達九天。

**P**enang is a unique fusion of East and West and its museums – many of them in grand townhouses and opulent mansions – showcase the island's rich cultural heritage and colonial past. Most museums are found in George Town, the island's capital, that is named after Britain's King George III.

The best place to start is the Penang State Museum, which charts the island's history with displays about the island's communities. Following the establishment of Penang as a British trading post in 1786, the island soon attracted Malay traders along with Chinese and Indian merchants, all of whom left their mark on the architecture of the island. The Straits Chinese exhibit includes a marriage chamber with an ornately carved wedding bed, and another section is dedicated to traditional trades such as the island's famous *kopitiam*, or coffee shops. Displays cover historical episodes such as the Penang Riots that rocked George Town in 1867 when Chinese secret societies fought each other for nine brutal days.

以藍色外牆著稱的張弼士故居，當年請來中國的工匠興建

Artisans from Southern China built the Blue Mansion for fabulously wealthy Cheong Fatt Tze according to feng shui principles



檳城土生華人博物館經修葺之後煥然一新，宅院獨具特色，屬傳統峇峇大宅風格  
The restored Pinang Peranakan Mansion was typical of the houses of rich Babas

早期的福建族群以謝、楊、林、陳和邱氏為主，合稱「五大宗族」。時至今日，遊客可到檳城著名的龍山堂邱公祠參觀，整座祠堂建築計有佛殿、祠堂及大戲台，邱公祠建於19世紀，旨在凝聚同族宗親及提供一個供奉祖先之所，是馬來西亞最宏偉華麗的祠堂。整體建築極富閩南特色，屋頂木樑之間飾以木雕及金箔，並糅合了西方建築元素，如從英國訂製的鍛鐵欄杆，上面還雕有花卉設計。

相距不遠，信步可至的孫中山檳城基地紀念館，在世界及當地歷史扮演著重要的角色。館長邱思妮說：「孫中山先生曾於1910年在此發表著名的演講，目的是為廣州黃花崗起義籌募經費，最終成功推翻中國滿清皇朝。」斯時，這幢樓房開設了一家讀書社，作為掩護同盟會之用；1910年之際，後來成為中國首任總統及中國國父的孫中山先生，在這裡創立了世上最古老的華文報紙。館內展示了海峽華人聚居地的典型家居，室內陳設清雅，保留著原有的家具及幾何圖案地磚，廚房仍可見到柴火灶頭。

張弼士故居從建築外觀到屋內佈局，都包含著巧妙的風水元素（下圖）；孫中山檳城基地紀念館內不少舊有陳設均完好保留（右圖）

The entire building of the Blue Mansion was designed with feng shui elements of geomancy (below). Many original elements were preserved in the Sun Yat Sen Museum (right)

Together with Cheah, Yeoh, Lim and Tan Kongs, the Khoo Kongs formed the backbone of the early Hokkien community and were known as the Five Big Clans. Visit Penang's best-known clan association, Leong San Tong Khoo Kongs or Khoo Kongs, a large complex housing shrines, an ancestral hall and opera stage. Built in the 19th century to bring together the clansmen and provide a place to worship their ancestors, the Khoo Kongs shrine is Malaysia's grandest clan temple. The architecture is Southern Fujian, with ornate woodcarvings and gold leaf adorning

IMAGE: Blue Mansion: Cheong Fatt Tze; The Blue Mansion



龍山堂邱公祠的前院金碧輝煌，是馬來西亞最宏偉華麗的祠堂（上圖）  
The elaborate facade of Khoo Kongs (above), Malaysia's grandest clan house



the ceiling, although the building incorporates Western architectural elements, including a wrought-iron fence with floral designs that was custom-made in England.

A short walk away is the museum devoted to Sun Yat Sen, who played a vital role in both global and local history. "Dr Sun Yat Sen gave his famous speech here in 1910 to raise funds for the Huanghuagang uprising in Guangzhou, which eventually led to the overthrow of China's Qing Dynasty," says museum custodian Salma Khoo. A reading club was based at the house to provide cover for his political party, and it was here in 1910 that Sun Yat Sen, who would go on to become first president and founding father of the Republic of China, established the world's oldest Chinese newspaper. An excellent example of a Straits settlement home, the elegant interiors display original furniture and geometric floor tiles, while the kitchen features the original wood-burning stove.

檳城殖民博物館展示了昔日富商巨賈及英國統治官員的生活風貌，琳琅滿目的收藏品由博物館的創辦人歷經50載搜羅所得。博物館董事馬文森表示：「參觀者在這裡追古溯今，從中窺探昔日檳城人對西方尊崇備至。他們可看出英國人的優雅舉止、社會地位與正統禮儀的觀念，如何深深影響著東方殖民地。」館內收藏逾1,000件展品，其中包括卡拉拉大理石雕塑及愛爾蘭彩繪玻璃窗，皆屬18至20世紀期間作品。

說到喬治市最有名的府邸，則非張弼士故居莫屬。這幢靛藍色大宅建於1880年代，曾是祖籍客家、地位顯赫的企業家張弼士居所，當年他專程由中國請來工匠興建大宅。這所古宅的東主盧林玲指出：「大宅內展示了舊衣服、相片，以及便壺、麻雀牌和喜床等生活用品，讓參觀者從中體會當年的生活情景。」從大宅修復及保育前後的照片對比，更可看出這座建築的不凡之處。盧林玲理說：「整幢建築包含著巧妙的風水元素，堪稱一間具備導覽功能的博物館。」

許多中國商人在檳城定居下來，與當地馬來人通婚，生下的混血後裔成為獨特族群，稱為「土生華人」（Peranakan）或「峇峇娘惹」（Baba Nyonya，馬來語，Baba指男性，Nyonya指女性）。檳城土生華人博物館建於1890年代，館內陳列了漂亮精緻的鑲嵌家具、英國地磚及歐洲燈飾。館長唐寶瓊闡述：「這幢大樓保留了超過一個世紀以來的檳城歷史印記，致力保育及推廣峇峇娘惹族群與文化。」博物館大堂擺設了一道中式雕刻屏風作為分隔，以防止邪煞入屋。主樓梯採用精雕細琢的蘇格蘭鑄鐵欄杆，此外，另一個展廳則專門展示峇峇娘惹珠寶首飾。一件件人手巧製、令人驚艷不已的飾物，呈現出土生華人文化與傳統多采多姿的一面。

IMAGE: Pinang Peranakan Museum: Des Mellican



精工鑲嵌的家具和西方裝飾材料（左圖）在檳城的檳城土生華人博物館隨處可見

Pinang Peranakan Museum (left) has the inlaid local furniture and Western materials commonly found in the houses of wealthy Peranakans

多年來馬來人、華人及印度人等均曾為檳城的建築、美食、文化和傳統留下印記，右圖為東印度公司穆斯林興建的科林清真寺

Kapitan Keling Mosque (right): Malays, Chinese and Indians have all left their mark on Penang's architecture, food, culture and traditions



檳城州立博物館詳盡記錄了島上的歷史與社會面貌

Penang State Museum charts Penang's history with displays about the island's communities

Loh-Lim Lin Lee. Before-and-after images of restoration and conservation works deliver a greater understanding of the building's splendour. "It can be said that the entire building itself serves as an interpretative museum with its awesome feng shui elements of geomancy," says Loh-Lim.

Some Chinese merchants and businessmen who settled in Penang intermarried with Malays, giving birth to a unique hybrid community called Peranakan, or Baba Nyonya (Baba refers to males, while Nyonya refers to females). Built in the 1890s, the Pinang Peranakan Museum features beautiful inlaid furniture, English floor tiles and European light fittings. "The mansion is the custodian of over a century of Penang's history, and aims to preserve and promote the Baba Nyonya community and their culture," says Nyonya museum director Lillian Tong. Chinese carved screens were placed between the front hall and the rest of the house in order to prevent evil spirits from entering. The main staircase has intricately decorated Scottish cast iron balusters, and there is a section dedicated to Baba Nyonya jewellery, stunning handmade pieces that provide a fascinating insight into Peranakan culture and traditions.

The Colonial Penang Museum provides an insight into the lifestyle of wealthy merchants and British administrators, with an impressive collection gathered over the course of 50 years by the founder of the museum. "Visitors journey back in time to glimpse the high esteem which Penangites held for the West. They see how the British influenced their Eastern colonies with their perceptions of elegance, social status and formalities," says museum director Eric Ma. The museum contains more than 1,000 pieces, including Carrara marble statues and Irish stained glass windows, that were commissioned between the 18th and 20th centuries.

George Town's best-known mansion is the Blue Mansion, a substantial indigo-blue courtyard house built in the 1880s. It was the residence of prominent Hakka entrepreneur Cheong Fatt Tze, who shipped craftsmen from China to fashion the building. "Artifacts discovered in the mansion, such as old clothes, photographs and utilitarian items like chamber pots, mahjong sets and wedding beds, are displayed to allow visitors to experience a little of what life was like then," says museum director

#### 有用資訊 USEFUL INFORMATION

檳城州立博物館 Penang State Museum  
[www.penangmuseum.gov.my](http://www.penangmuseum.gov.my)

龍山堂邱公祠 Khoo Kongsi  
[www.khoocongkongsi.com.my](http://www.khoocongkongsi.com.my)

檳城殖民博物館 The Colonial Penang Museum  
7 Jalan D.S. Ramanathan; +6017- 6662789

張弼士故居 The Blue Mansion  
[www.cheongfattzemansion.com](http://www.cheongfattzemansion.com)

檳城土生華人博物館 Pinang Peranakan Museum  
[www.pinangperanakanmansion.com.my](http://www.pinangperanakanmansion.com.my)

孫中山檳城基地紀念館 Sun Yat Sen Museum  
[www.sunyatsenpenang.com](http://www.sunyatsenpenang.com)