

循聲覓道展覽系列三：三棟屋與傳統鄉村文化

Lost and Sound Exhibition Series III: **Sam Tung Uk and Traditional Village Culture**

教育小冊子
Educational Booklet



三棟屋的陳氏十四世祖陳任盛祖籍福建，清乾隆年間從廣東南下，在老屋場（今荃灣大窩口）一帶定居。由於家族人口日漸增多，後來在牛牯墩西部覓地建屋（即三棟屋博物館現址），一七八六年新居入伙。

三棟屋村於一九八一年列為香港法定古蹟，一九八七年重修成為三棟屋博物館後，正式開放給市民參觀。

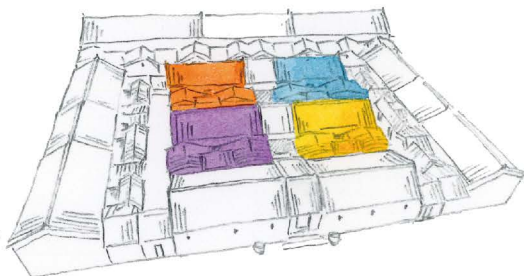
二〇一六年，非物質文化遺產辦事處在三棟屋博物館設立「香港非物質文化遺產中心」，透過多元化的活動和展覽，提升公眾對非物質文化遺產（非遺）的認識和了解。

History

The heritage residence Sam Tung Uk used to be the family house of a Chan lineage originated from Fujian. Headed by Chan Yam-shing, the lineage moved south from Guangdong during the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty and settled in Lo Uk Cheung (today's Tai Wo Hau in Tsuen Wan). When the lineage outgrew its original dwelling, a new family house was built in the current location of Sam Tung Uk Museum, west of Ngau Kwu Tun. The Chans moved in in 1786.

Sam Tung Uk Village became a declared monument in 1981. It was then converted into a museum and has been open to the public since 1987.

In 2016, the Hong Kong Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre was established at Sam Tung Uk Museum with an aim to enhance the public's understanding of the city's intangible cultural heritage (ICH) through a variety of programmes and exhibitions.



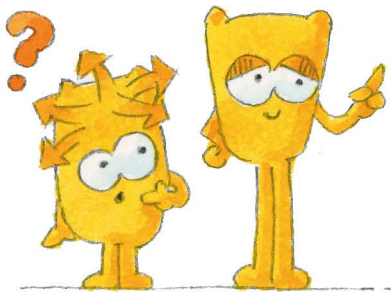
香港非物質文化遺產中心
(位於三棟屋博物館)

Hong Kong Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre
(located at Sam Tung Uk Museum)

三棟屋是有二百多年歷史的客家圍村，全屋有數條窄長的小巷，建築佈局好像一個長方形的棋盤，四周設有圍牆，左右均衡對稱。
為甚麼這裡叫「三棟屋」呢？

三棟屋的中軸線上設有前廳、中廳及祖堂，屬於三進格局。在祖堂及中廳兩旁，建有四間房舍。隨着族人開枝散葉，在四間主要房舍外，加建了左右兩排的橫屋及後方的後排屋。

三棟屋的「棟」是指各廳堂內承托屋頂的主樑，而前廳、中廳和祖堂內各有一條主樑承托，因此名為「三棟屋」。



Architecture

Sam Tung Uk is a Hakka walled village house built over two hundred years ago. There are a few narrow and long corridors in its elongated chessboard layout. Walled on all four sides, the house has a symmetrical design.

Sam Tung Uk literally means “Three Beam House” in Chinese. Why was it so named?

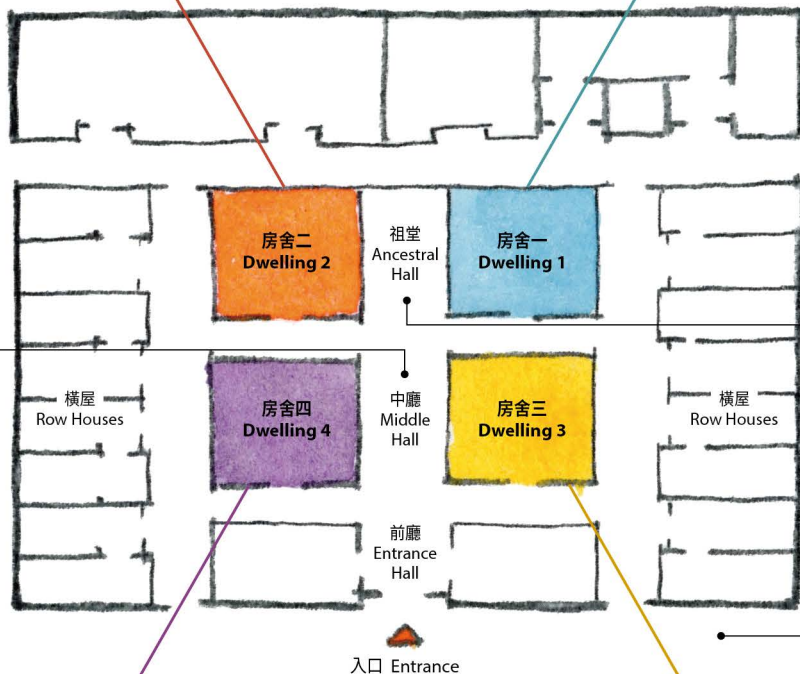
As one makes an entrance into the house, one passes through three clearly defined spaces: arranged along a central axis are the entrance hall, the middle hall and finally the ancestral hall.

The middle hall and the ancestral hall are flanked by four dwellings. These key dwellings expanded into more living spaces in row houses on both sides and the rear as the lineage grew in size.

“Tung” in Sam Tung Uk refers to the main beam which supports the roof in each of the halls. Since the main beams in the entrance hall, the middle hall and the ancestral hall make a total of three, the house is known as Sam Tung Uk, the “Dwelling with Three Beams”.

建築特色
Architectural Features

鄉村生活
Village Life



中廳是宗族聚會的主要場所，高掛清代朝廷御賜「齒德欽重」牌匾（複製品），反映陳氏後人在地方上有着崇高的地位。The middle hall was where the lineage once gathered and met. A plaque (replica on display) presented by the Qing imperial court reading "Reverence for the Virtuous Elders" is displayed prominently here, proof of the lineage's greatness.

祖堂擺放了歷代祖先的神位。Enshrined in the ancestral hall is the ancestral tablet of the entire lineage.

人生儀禮
Rites of Life

傳統鄉村食物
Traditional Village Food

屋前的空地是昔日村民休憩和曬禾的公共空間，稱為「禾坪」。The forecourt was a public space for villagers' leisure and for sun-drying rice stalks. It was duly named the "Wo Ping" (outer courtyard).

三棟屋的建築結構反映了客家人的生活智慧，也可看到他們對傳統中國文化的尊重。正門上方的石額「陳氏家祠」，反映宗祠是傳統圍村的中心。正門兩側的木雕對聯描寫昔日三棟屋的地理環境。

正門上方有各種吉祥圖案的彩門、壁畫裝飾，兩旁的窺視孔用來防範外敵。

帽山舒鳳彩 灣海獻龍文

這副對聯描寫三棟屋昔日的地理環境，「帽山」即後方的大帽山，「灣海」指三棟屋前方不遠處的海灣（荃灣昔日又叫「淺灣」），可見昔日三棟屋前臨海灣，背靠大帽山。

Sam Tung Uk developed its vernacular architecture from Hakka life wisdom, which highly honours the traditional Chinese culture. The stone engraving at the top of the main entrance reads "Ancestral Hall of the Chan Family", marking the ancestral hall as the centre of walled village life. The couplet engraved in wood found on both sides of the main entrance is a description of the surrounding landscape.

A collection of gateway decoration and wall paintings at the top of the main entrance serves as blessings to the Chans. There are peeping holes hidden on both sides, for the surveillance of intruders.



Mo Shan Shu Fung Choi Wan Hoi Hin Lung Man

This couplet is a description of the geographic setting of Sam Tung Uk back in those days. "Mo Shan" refers to the Tai Mo Shan behind. "Wan Hoi" means the bay which fronted the house (Tsuen Wan used to be known as the "Shallow Bay"). With this couplet, one can visualise what a scenic location Sam Tung Uk once commanded, overlooking a bay with a green hill as backdrop.

鄉村生活（房舍一）

三棟屋博物館重現了傳統鄉村生活的面貌，房舍內陳列了各種農具及生活日用品。



Village Life (Dwelling 1)

Facets of traditional village life have been reproduced in Sam Tung Uk Museum. All sorts of farming tools and daily objects are on display here.



椅婆

嬰兒的專用椅子，就像今天的嬰兒餐椅。

Baby Seat

Chair specially designed for babies, much like the modern-day baby feeding chair.

Even though villagers in the old days lived a low-tech life, they did have numerous gadgets to help make life easier.



激死蟻

貯存食物的器皿，可在沿口位置注水，防止螞蟻爬入。

Ant-proof Jar

Container for storing food, with a rim to fill the opening with water so that ants cannot reach the food.



扇車（風櫃）

轉動扇輪，利用風力將稻穀中的碎屑、穀殼與穀粒分離，有點像今天的精米機。

Winnowing Machine

Wind generated by rotating the fan of this machine separates broken grains, husks and rice grains, a bit like the rice polisher nowadays.

雖然昔日的科技不及現時的發達，但村民也有不少便利生活的日常用具。



連枷 (禾打)

撲打鋪在地上的稻穀，
使穀粒脫落。

Flail

For threshing the husk
off the rice grains spread
on the ground



耙

曬穀時翻動及
攤開穀粒

Harrow

For turning and
spreading out rice grains
during sun-drying



禾叉

挑起稻稈

Pitchfork

For picking up
rice stalks

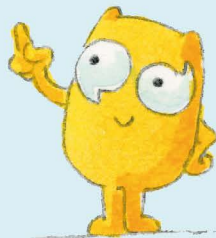


秧鏟

將秧苗連根部土壤鏟起

Spade

For scooping up rice seedlings with
the soil still hugging the roots



建築特色 (房舍二)

在三棟屋博物館，
你可以欣賞傳統客家圍村
的建築特色。你能找到
以下的建築構件嗎？

Architectural Features (Dwelling 2)

You can appreciate the architectural features of a Hakka walled village here in Sam Tung Uk Museum. Can you locate these building components?



有哪種製作泥磚的用料取自食材？

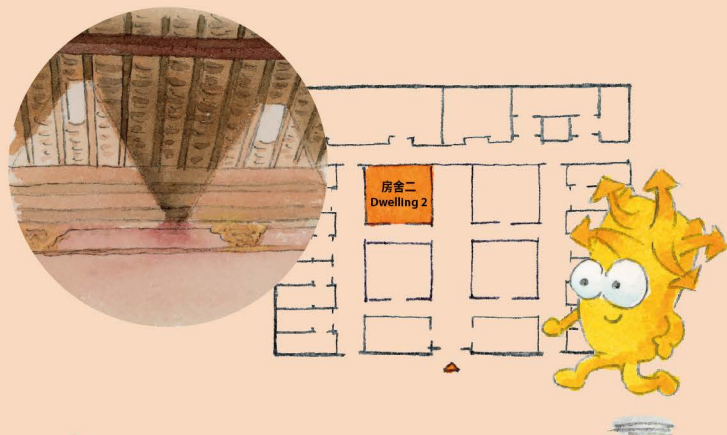
Which ingredient used in making mud bricks is actually a food ingredient?

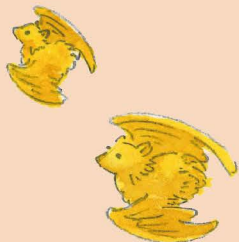


Answer: Cane Sugar
謎題：蔗昆

傳統客家圍村為人字形瓦頂建築，鋪上一行行灰黑色的客家瓦片。在屋頂的一些部分，數塊瓦片會換成玻璃片，用來採光，稱為「明瓦」。你想了解更多有關瓦頂的知識嗎？不如走到**房舍二**，學習怎樣鋪瓦頂吧！

A traditional walled Hakka village house has a tiled gable roof. Rows of dark grey Hakka tiles are laid. Certain tiles at the top of the roof are removed and replaced with glass panes to allow natural daylight in. These are called "bright tiles". Would you like to know more about tiled roofs? Visit **Dwelling 2** where you may learn how to build a tiled roof.





蝙蝠

寓意：福氣

Bats

Auspicious meaning: Blessings

在三棟屋博物館裡有一些色彩繽紛的圖案，這些圖案隱藏了吉祥的寓意。你可以在哪些地方找到它們呢？

There are some colourful motifs in Sam Tung Uk Museum with hidden auspicious meanings. Where can you locate these motifs?



石榴

寓意：多子多孫

Pomegranate

Auspicious meaning: Abundant offspring



牡丹花

寓意：富貴

Peony

Auspicious meaning: Prosperity



鳳凰

寓意：飛黃騰達

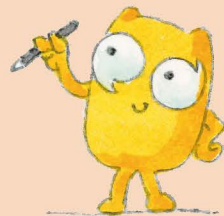
Phoenixes

Auspicious meaning: Great success



昔日客家人的房子和你現在居住的房子是否很不同呢？你可以在空格內繪畫一間客家人房子的外貌或大廳嗎？

Do you think that Hakka villagers in the old days lived in houses that are very different from ours? Can you draw here how their houses or main hall might have looked like?



食物除了提供我們所需的營養，各式各樣的傳統鄉村食品，保留着昔日農業生活的面貌，人們會因應時節或特定日子製作食物。

Traditional Village Food (Dwelling 3)

Food nourishes us daily with much-needed nutrients. Traditional village fare is diverse and shows us how living on the land used to look like, with specially prepared food marking important dates in the festive and the agricultural calendars.

你可以把以下傳統食物和特定時節連線配對嗎？
Can you match each of these special dishes with its festive occasion?



盆菜
Basin Meal



清明仔
Chinese Fevrvine
Sticky Rice Cake



圓籠茶粿
Round Basket
Rice Cake



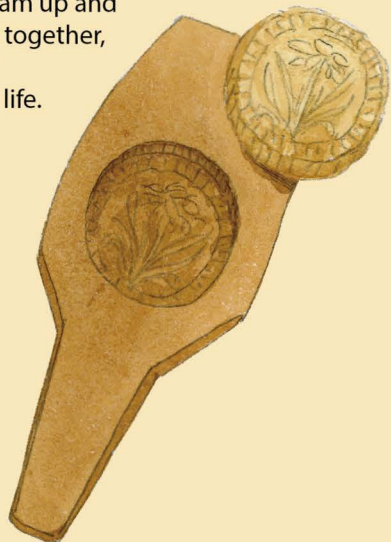
灰水糰
Sticky Rice Dumpling
with Lye Water

- 豐收年份的農曆新年
Lunar New Year with
good harvest
- 端午節
Dragon Boat Festival
- 祭祖、婚嫁、點燈儀式、祠堂開光
Ancestral worship, wedding, lantern-lighting ceremony,
consecration of ancestral hall
- 祭祖
Ancestral worship

Preparing traditional village food is a business of many hands. All of the villagers that have joined in and help to prepare the dishes always stay behind to share the food together. Such is the food culture of village life.

Fried Rice Biscuits

Fried rice biscuits are one of the traditional delicacies for Lunar New Year. On New Year's Eve, village women used to team up and prepare fried rice biscuits together, an important occasion of social bonding for village life.



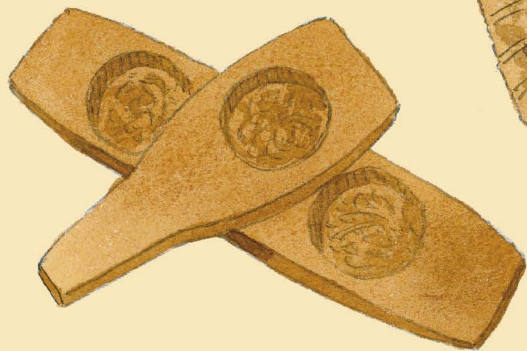
炒米餅

製作傳統鄉村食物需要大量人手，完成後一同分享食品，展現鄉村的飲食文化。

炒米餅是傳統鄉村的過年食品之一。昔日在農曆新年前夕，婦女們分工製作炒米餅，維繫村民的情誼。

The biscuit moulds for preparing fried rice biscuits usually have auspicious greetings engraved on them, with examples including “Blessings and good fortune” and “Wellness for the elders and the young”.

你也試試在炒米餅上寫上祝福語吧！
Design your own greetings on the fried rice biscuits!



炒米餅的餅模通常刻有祝福語，
例如「大吉大利」、「老少平安」等。

人生儀禮（房舍四）

香港不少村落仍然進行世代相傳的節慶習俗，包括在不同生命階段的人生儀禮，例如點燈、婚嫁等。除了團結社區、祝願生活順境，也可以確立宗族成員的身份。



Rites of Life (Dwelling 4)

Quite a number of villages in Hong Kong still preserve festive traditions passed down from generation to generation. These are rites of life traditions such as lantern-lighting ceremony and wedding ceremony. Keeping these traditions alive is a means of community bonding and well-wishing. It also serves to confirm the status of lineage members.

點燈儀式

從出生那一刻起，一個人會經歷各種人生儀禮。現今家長會為新生孩子舉行百日宴，而部分傳統鄉村至今仍會按照俗例，在農曆正月為過去一年出生的男嬰舉行點燈儀式，即是增添男丁的家庭會將點燃的丁燈掛在祠堂內，告知神明、祖先和族中村民有新的宗族成員加入。族中長輩會將新丁的姓名寫入族譜，正式確認他們在宗族內的身份和權益。

色彩繽紛的丁燈下方會繫上男丁的姓名和各種吉祥物品，代表着家族對新丁的祝福和期望。



芹菜
Chinese Celery



生菜
Chinese Lettuce



大桔
Mandarin



蔥
Spring Onion



芋頭
Taro

Lantern Lighting Ceremony

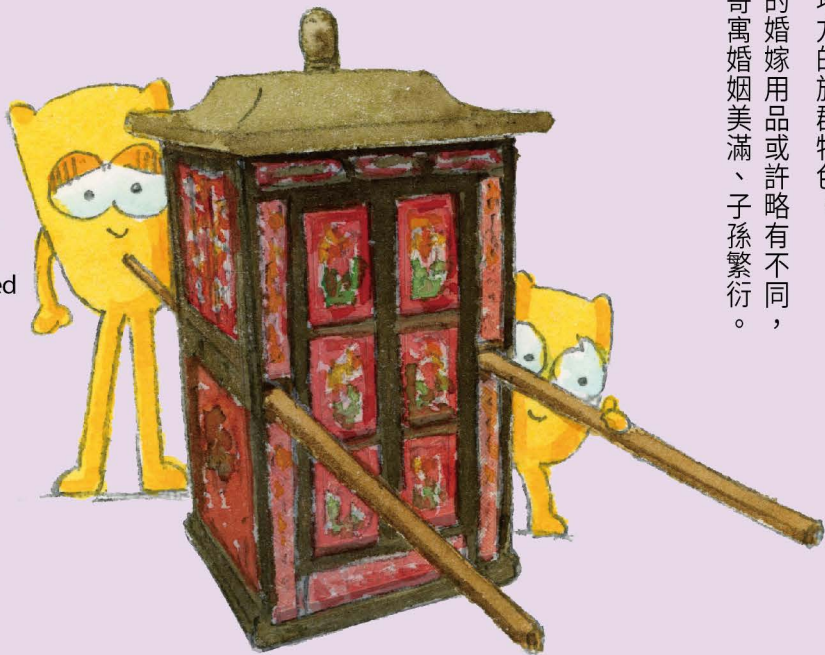
One goes through various rites of passage since birth. Nowadays, parents organise hundred-day parties for their newborns. In some traditional villages of Hong Kong, the age-old custom of holding a lantern lighting ceremony during the first lunar month for all boys born in the past year is still performed. Families with a newborn son will hoist a lantern in the ancestral hall so that the deities, ancestors and fellow villagers will know of the new addition to the lineage. The patriarch of the lineage will inscribe the names of the boys in the genealogy to affirm their status and rights.

Under each colourful "newborn son" lantern is tied a name tag of the boy and all sorts of auspicious objects to send the blessings and well-wishes from the family.

傳統婚嫁儀式

婚嫁儀式是代表兩個姓族的兒女，以傳宗接代為目的，正式結合的人生儀禮。昔日新界鄉村婚俗多以清代品官士庶禮儀作藍本，遵從「父母之命，媒妁之言」，須行「三書六禮」以示「明媒正娶」，同時融合了地方的族群特色。

各鄉村使用的婚嫁用品或許略有不同，但一般都是寄寓婚姻美滿、子孫繁衍。

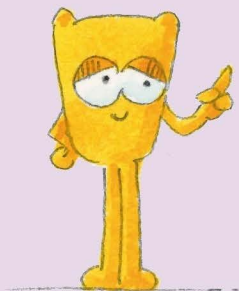


Traditional Wedding Ceremony

A wedding ceremony is a rite of life where a couple from two different lineages marry to continue the lineage. In the old days, village wedding ceremonies in the New Territories largely followed the bureaucratic and commoner rituals passed down from the Qing Dynasty. The rituals included "Order from the parents and introduction by the matchmaker" and had to observe the "Three Letters and Six Etiquettes" for the wedding to be legitimate. At the same time, certain local customs were integrated into the wedding ceremony.

The items used in wedding ceremonies may differ from village to village but in general they are symbolic of a happy marriage and an abundance of offspring.

你知道以下婚嫁物品的名稱嗎？
背後又有甚麼祝福寓意呢？請為它們配對。
Did you know what these wedding ceremonial
objects are called? How about their symbolic
meanings? Please try to pair them up.



木梳
Wooden
Comb



子孫尺
Offspring
Ruler



紅扇
Red Fan



銅鞋
Copper
Shoe

- 驅邪擋煞
To ward off evil spirits
- 供後人丈量土地
For descendants to
measure land
- 新郎和新娘白頭到老
Bride and bridegroom
to grow old together
- 與丈夫同偕到老
For a long and
happy marriage
with the husband