香港西賈鹽田仔百年史蹟

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 1

3/2/2010 12:00:52

目 錄

序		3
鹽	田仔個案研究:客家村落與天主教會	5
1.	Catholic Lifestyle in Yim Tin Tsai Sergio Ticozzi	6
2.	客家人與天主教的相遇 夏其龍	25
3.	Conservation of Cultural Landscape : A Case Study of Yim Tin Tsai Wan Cheuk Ting	37
4.	鹽田梓村舍文物初探: 從村民搬遷時遺留下來的器物與文書管窺搬遷前的活面貌 張兆和	52
鹽田仔原居民:自述與回憶		78
(i)	陳志明副主教	79
(ii)	陳忠賢村長	83
(iii)	陳子良校長	86
(iv)	陳阿祖先生	90
(v)	陳玫瑰女士	94
(vi)	陳瑞英女士	99
(vii)	陳嘉惠女士	103
(viii)	陳宏達夫婦	105
(ix)	陳錦洪夫婦	108
後記		112

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 2

3/2/2010 12:00:53

序

「天主為愛他的人所準備的,是眼所未見,耳所未聞,人心所未想到的」(格前2:9)

十年前,當我在羅馬進修回港後,鹽田梓正面臨著一個危機,因整條村很久已無人住,聖堂樓房亦日久失修,堂區神父亦打算取消一年一度的主保瞻禮慶祝,就在這關鍵時刻,村民提出申訴,教區派遣我去處理鄉事。在第一次的開會中,感受到聖神與我們同在,帶領我們由深谷重見天日,在恩人的贊助,教區建築及發展委員會的幫助下,一所煥發一新的「天主堂」重現人間;加上在2005年,鹽田梓聖堂獲得聯合國教育科學文化組織亞太區文化遺產保護「優良獎」後,村民重燃動力,發起「尋根運動」,整理族譜,發揮村民團結精神,一連串的夢想不斷產生,鹽田復修,文化館,歷史展覽室,香港多間大學學者的參與、研究,使一間冬眠已久的宗教村,重現一個充滿希望的信仰團體。

另外,西貢堂區方面亦非常雀躍,神父及堂區議會積極參與,多份報章,雜誌及電視台間中的報導,使教會內外愈來愈多人認識這條富有特色,既有宗教色彩,又有歷史,文化,生態及旅遊幅度的小村莊,給予人無限願景和夢想。

為使這條教友村得到更實在的歷史感,我們邀請夏其龍神父及香港中文 大學天主教研究中心的同事協助,於2009年出版了一本名為:「活在鹽田仔」 的小冊子。藉著訪問多名村民口述的記錄,幫助讀者了解鹽田梓的宗教信仰, 節日,習俗,嫁娶,喪葬,教育等事情。

今次,再次得到夏其龍神父及天主教研究中心的同事協助,出版另一本 更具學術性的研究書本,名為「天主作客鹽田仔」,詳述香港西賈鹽田仔百年 的史蹟,內容分兩大部份:分為鹽田仔個案研究:客家村落與天主教會,及鹽 田仔原居民:自述與回憶。

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 3 3/2/2010 12:00:53

希望這本書,能夠幫助讀者,更深入地認識鹽田梓的本來面貌。另外, 大家一起見証,天主為愛他的人,時時準備的是眼所未見,耳所未聞,人心所 未想到的奇妙救恩。

讓我們在感恩之餘,繼續共同努力,去發展這條屬於天主,屬於村民,屬於大家的教友村。

村民

陳志明副主教

二0一0年一月二十九日

(聖福若瑟神父瞻禮)



YTTbook_3feb10. indd 4 3/2/2010 12:00:54

鹽田仔個案研究

Catholic Lifestyle in Yim Tin Tsai

Sergio Ticozzi, PIME

(6)

1. The dream of the evangelizers

"From Sai Kung, mother and cradle of Christianity on the Hong Kong inland districts, started that beneficial irradiation which is ever more expanding year by year, promising very abundant fruits"—wrote Fr. Emilio Teruzzi (1887–1942), in the early 1930s.

Indeed, the first Italian PIME missionaries, who in 1858 arrived in Hong Kong, were eager and dreamt to spread the Gospel among Chinese people. They found that the evangelization of Hong Kong villages has already been started by some Chinese priests, who shared the same dream. The first door was opened in Stanley and Shek Pai Wan, Aberdeen, by Fr. Francis Leong (梁1818–1884), while Fr. Joseph Chung (鍾1787–1851) reached Tsuen Wan on the continent, where he succeeded to open a school and a chapel in the early years 1840s. After his death, the place was taken care of by Fr. Matthew Lien (瑾1822–1854), and later, sporadically, by other Chinese priests. Frs. Giuseppe Burghignoli (1833–1892) and Simeone Volonteri (1831–1904), as soon as they could master the basics of the Chinese language, left the growing urban area of Victoria and the colonial setting, to work in the Chinese villages.

Fr. Volonteri towards the end of 1860 went to Aberdeen. When the entire San On (present Po On) district was given to the Hong Kong Apostolic Prefecture at the end of 1860, Prefect Timoleone Raimondi (1827–1894) with Fr. Francis Leong made an exploratory trip. Starting from Tsuen Wan, they crossed the Tai Mo Shan and reached Shap Pat Heung, Lam Tsuen valley, Tai Po Market, Wun Yiu, returning back to Tsuen Wan. Here, in January 1861, Fr. Burghignoli took up his residence, taking care of the chapel and of the school. In the following April, Frs. Raimondi and Burghignoli made another exploratory trip, reaching Nam Tau, the district capital.

2. The beginnings of the evangelization among Hakka (客家) villages

The contacts were kept with these villages. Towards the end of 1862 another door was opened in Tai Wo, further up in San On district near Wang Kong, the native village of a man who met Fr. Volonteri in Aberdeen and brought him there to open a school. Unfortunately in 1864, the father had to leave the place due to *fengshui* problem, and moved to Ting Kok, not far from Tai Po market. There too he opened a school and built a chapel with residence, with the help of Fr. Andrew Leong Chi-Hin (梁子馨, 1837–1920) and Fr. Burghignoli. In the meantime, Fr. Volonteri was joined there by Fr. Gaetano Origo (1835–1868). The missionaries were always moving around from village to village to spread the Christian faith.

Soon after 1865 Easter, Frs. Volonteri and Origo had gone to Tam Shui, in Wai Yeung district, and on July 1, Fr. Origo was called to Kei Ling Ha to administer the baptism of a male adult. From there he reached Sai Kung and the neighboring villages. He foresaw a promising future in the area. Therefore, in the second half of 1865, he left Ting Kok and moved to Sai Kung. He was welcomed by the local Hakka people, and soon opened a chapel and started religious instruction of people, with the help of a catechist. In March 1866, the missionary station was established and Fr. Origo was busy decorating the chapel for the coming Pentecost Feast (May 20), when the first group of Sai Kung people, 19 in all from families surnamed Lam, Lau, Lei, Chau, Wan, Cheung (some also named Ho from Kei Ling Ha and named Lei from Che Ha) were baptized. Fr. Volonteri came to receive them into the Church.

In the meantime, request to join the Church came also from other surrounding villages: at Christmas of the same year, about 30 persons on Yim Tin Tsai island of the Chan clan received baptism. The villagers offered a site on the hill for the future building of a church and school. Frs. Volonteri and Burghignoli came to administer the sacrament. In the following year, new Catholic communities started in Chek Keng (new converts were from the Chiu and Wong families), and Tai Long, with the opening of chapels and the administration of baptisms at Christmas by Fr. Burghignoli: the new converts were from Cham, Chan, Cheung, Lai and Lam families.

Fr. Origo, due to the fatigue of work and constant traveling, together with the shortage of food, soon got sick with tuberculosis, that brought him to the tomb (March

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 7 3/2/2010 12:00:55

26, 1868). To continue the work Fr. Stephen Chu (\pm + 1882) was assigned to the continent. His main residence was Ting Kok. At the end of 1869, Fr. Luigi Piazzoli (1845–1902) took the place of Fr. Volonteri, who was appointed head of the Henan Vicariate.

((8)

In 1869 there were about 350 Catholics spreading in 12 villages in the district: namely Sai Kung, Kei Ling Ha, Che Ha, Yim Tin Tsai, Chek Keng, Tai Long, Wong Mo Ying, Pak Sha O, Wu Kai Sha, Tai Mong Tsai, Wong-Nai-Chau and Cham Chuk Wan

3. The main reasons for their response

The population of these villages belonged mainly to Hakka ethnic group, who had moved and settled there for about 300 hundred years, according to what the old folk told the author in the early 1970s. They could move there after 1670, that is, after the abrogation of the Qing government's order to withdraw 50 li \equiv from the coasts in order to avoid the disturbances by the hands of pirates in their frequent excursions. The activities of the latter had created the popular rumor that the whole Taipeng Bay (Mirs Bay) was the lair of pirates and that the local people had to connive with them. The last great migration of the Hakka people towards Hong Kong most probably, took place after the failure of the Taiping Rebellion (1850–1864), led by the Hakka leader, Hong Xiuquan (1814–1864), in order to avoid the official persecution. The Chan clan, according to its genealogy, arrived in Po On, from the Ng Wah district (Kwang Tung), in 1751.

The Hakka had settled in unpopulated areas mainly in valleys and mountain slopes of the North-Eastern part of the future British 'New Territories'. They kept a hierarchical dependence on authority given through the family head. They strongly rely upon the internal strength of their own customs and traditions. Their way of living was based upon ancestral worship and cosmic religious practices, combined with Confucian principles. All this contributed to preserve their cultural identity.

Their main occupations were farming, taken care of mainly by the women folk, as well as salt production and fishing trade, carried out by the males. Since their settlement, the Hakka people found the relationships with the *Puntei本*地, the local Cantonese speaking population who were not numerous but were the landowners, rather difficult with frequent conflicts. The reasons derived not only from their

differen language and different customs, for which they were often looked down, if not despised, by the *Puntei*, but also from the frequent oppressive treatment they received when tilling lands, the local clans considered their property. The motivation of the frequent "*Puntei*-Hakka Conflicts" was that the Hakka, having migrated legitimately and settled in more mountainous regions to eke out a living, were given by the Qing legal norms the right of exemption from rent, right which the landowners did not want to recognize.

The Hakka people, being 'guests', did not feel strong ties with the place: they could have more frequent contacts with the outside world, even with foreigners, and, therefore, greater opportunities to trade and to improve their life.

Reasons for their acceptance of the Catholic faith

Leaving aside the grace of conversion from God, the human reasons for the readiness of Hakka people to accept the new religion, compared with the local *Puntei* or Cantonese population, can be found both in the greater familiarity with foreigners and foreign things of the Hakka, and, consequently, their acquaintance with the foreign ways, behavior, and even religion. In some places, Christianity was brought back to them by Hakka members who have been converted in South East Asia countries. They were not suspicious to contact foreigners.

A further motivation could have been their concern for a modern education of their children, knowing that the foreign missionaries were committed to open schools.

Another possible reason could have been that, being "guests", that is rather marginalized, if not oppressed by the local *Puntei*, they were looking for a source of support and defense.

A demonstration of such support was given by Fr. Volonteri. He was a man of tremendous commitment to his mission, and to his people. When villagers from Sheung Shui came to Sai Kung area, seeking to collect rent by force on behalf of the landowner of the Liu clan, and to eradicate the Christian name from the region, Fr Volonteri did not even hesitate to lead his flock, armed with pitchforks and pikes, against them.²

9

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 9 3/2/2010 12:00:56

4. The way of living the Catholic faith on Yim Tin Tsai Island

The request to join the Catholic Church came from the Yim Tin Tsai villagers themselves, most probably pushed by the example of friends in Sai Kung market. The missionary, then, sent a catechist to find out the seriousness of their request: he assessed it through their willingness to get rid of the traditional statues and images of the 'idols'. He then started the instruction. It consisted in teaching them the ordinary Catholic daily prayers, and the basic principles of the Catholic faith, liturgy and practice. It was done usually through memorization, stories, and the catechism in questions and answers form. The instruction soon included the practice with morning and evening gatherings for prayer.

As far as the problem of the religious instruction was concerned, the missionaries, and Father Origo in particular, found it easier through a good catechist to deal with the men and the children. But women could not be instructed due to the traditional separation between the sexes. Therefore, he asked from Hong Kong to have some lay 'virgins' (women who dedicated their life to the service of the Church) to help. From 1867 on, even Tertiary Sisters (later Sisters of the Precious Blood) started to visit the villages to undertake the instruction, both religious and professional, of the women and girls.

At times, the priest visited the village in order to evaluate their progress, examine them and decide the date of their baptism. The priests and the Sisters were always welcomed by the villagers, especially by children.

With the opening of the school, since 1870, the majority of children reduced their help to the family in random works and attended class. The school was entrusted to a teacher, who often combined the duty of the catechist.

Thus, the lifestyle in Yim Tin Tsai started to change. It affected not only the daily life of people but also provided special occasions for celebrations and feasts, thus increasing the ethnic bond, cooperation and union among the villagers themselves. Let us consider these changes in more details.

4.1. Changes in the daily life

With the catechumens starting to gather together under the guide of the

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 10 3/2/2010 12:00:57

catechist. every morning and evening for the common prayers and catechesis, their daily work, wherever done, in the fields, on the sea or in the kitchen, began and ended with a community liturgy. In it, the prayers were recited, or better chanted in a special tone and melody. Sunday was celebrated with longer moments of prayer, teaching and rest. If the priest could be present, the most important time was the celebration of the Eucharist, then done in Latin, preceded by the confessions. The coming of a priest was not on a regular basis: it depended on the number of priests available in the area, as well as of the birth of children to baptize or of dead people to bury.

Among the priests who have taken care of the district and frequently visited Yim Tin Tsai, Fr. Volonteri, as already mentioned above, was appointed bishop of Henan Vicariate, while Frs. Luigi Piazzoli and Domenico Pozzoni (1861–1824), later became bishops of Hong Kong.

Worthy of mentioning are the visits to the island of Fr. Joseph Freinademetz (1852–1908, declared a Saint on October 5, 2003), who in 1879–81, was staying in Sai Kung to learn the Chinese language. The Baptism Register reports one baptism he performed in Yim Tin Tsai on August 10, 1879, and a second one on April 5, 1880. In April 1881, Fr. Freinademetz said goodbye to the Catholic community and to Fr. Piazzoli, who regretted his departure: "... That missionary from Tyrol (belonging to the German seminary, presently established in Holland), who has been with me for two years and who already could help me much, has left for Shandong ..." Fr. Freinademetz, on May 23, sailed from Hong Kong to Shanghai and to his new mission in Shandong.

Other priests who took care of the Yim Tin Tsai community and who deserve to be mentioned are Frs. Emilio Teruzzi (1887–1942), Renatus Kwok King-Wan (郭景芸1911–1942) and Francis Wong Chi-Him (黃子謙1894–1942), who were killed during the turmoil of the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong (1941–1945).

In later years, the visits of the priest for Sunday Mass became more regular, first fortnightly and then monthly when the population decreased. At times, some priests could even resided in Yim Tin Tsai while practicing the Chinese language, thus providing the daily celebration of the Mass. Yim Tin Tsai became a quite familiar name and place for many missionaries.

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 11 3/2/2010 12:00:57

4.2. Church building

With people joining the Catholic Church, the concern for having a venue for prayer became urgent both for the missionaries and for the villagers. The latter, as we have seen, offered a piece of land on a hill for building a church and a school, but at first, it was probably the ancestors' hall, which was turned into a prayer venue. But soon a chapel was built, since the report to Rome of Prefect Raimondi, written in August 1867, mentions the existence of a chapel in Yim Tin Tsai.⁴ In another report of the same Prefect, dated January 14, 1868, he informed:

"The inhabitants of a small island have all joined the Church and are truly fervent; they love and care for each other as the early Christians of the first centuries . . . "5

Later, other chapels were built and rebuilt in different places, since, at times, typhoons, storms and white ants damaged them, making their building very dangerous, and even destroyed them. Finally, at the beginning of the 20th century the St. Joseph's Church, which still stands, was built. The records related to Fr. Attilio Poletti (1887–1911) state that he, in 1901–03, during his missionary training under the guidance of Fr. Domenico Pozzoni, "while studying the Hakka language, during the absence of Fr. Pozzoni, took care of the district community and supervised the building of the best church of the area, that is the St. Joseph's Church in Yim Tin Tsai." ⁶

The maintenance of the church building required constant care throughout the years, since it was exposed to inclement weather. Fr. Pietro Daelli (1893–1965), who was put in charge of the district from the beginning of 1928, after a month of traveling around, reported that the church in Yim Tin Tsai requested urgent reparation.

Fr. Giorgio Caruso (1908–2004) also had to write to the Bishop on July 9, 1937:

"The last time I went to Yim Tin Tsai I got the painful surprise to see that the church is in such a condition that it requires urgent reparations. Until now I could evaluate exactly the whole damage made by the white ants. Now that the beams start to fall down into

(12

pieces, anyone can judge that delaying again the reparation, absolutely necessary, means to put in serious danger the life of the villagers. As I have told Your Excellency last time I was in Hong Kong, my intention was first to reconstruct the church in Wong Mo Ying and then see what to do with Yim Tin Tsai, Now however, it is evident that it is necessary first to care for the island in order to avoid a disaster. To the damage done by the white ants, there are also three splits in the central beam of the church . . . It will be convenient that you ask Liou-Tcheun [Liu Chun, the master builder of the Church's works] to come on the spot together with some Fathers, if available, to take the necessary remedies. The local masons cannot do the work . . . "7"

After the war, Fr. Caruso got again quite busy in repairing the old buildings and constructing new ones, combining it with the evangelization work. A petition, dated on November 15, 1948, was submitted by the people of Yim Tin Tsai to have their church repaired.

4.3. New Celebrations

New celebrations were introduced in the life of the Yim Tin Tsai community.

In 1872, at the feast of the Holy Souls, Fr. Piazzoli organized a solemn procession from the chapel to the island cemetery with the purpose of showing the respect of the Catholic Church for the dead people, and, at the same time, to make public the activities of the Church.⁸

Special care was given to the celebration of the great Catholic Feasts, like Christmas and Easter. Fr. Giuseppe Zamponi (1870–1925), who was undertaking his missionary training in the area, provides the report of the celebration of Christmas 1895, both in Sai Kung and Yim Tin Tsai.

"I have spent the [1895] Christmas night on my feet without closing my eyes, but I was happy. Usually the feast is celebrated here in Sai Kung where Christians from all over gather to make communion and to attend the Midnight Mass, as well as to eat the pork that the Father kills to fill up all these people . . . Fr. Pozzoni confessed the whole day, first the women and then the men. I continue to move

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 13 3/2/2010 12:00:58

(14

around to set everything in proper order in the church, so that the ceremony will result most beautiful. A majestic altar, with a nice Baby Jesus in the middle, surrounded by many flowers and lights, make contrast with the simple decorations, poor but well set, hanging on the walls of our church. It is midnight: the firecrackers and the ringing of the bell invite everybody to the Mass. All hasten and soon the church is full . . . There is a religious silence. Fr. Pozzoni, dressed with the sacred vestments for the holy sacrifice, advances and goes to unveil the statue of the Little Jesus on the altar. The faithful start singing their prayers in their particular tune, similar to that of the shepherds. . . after the Mass everybody goes back to sleeping place. But for me a small boat is waiting. It must take me to an island [Yim Tin Tsai], at about one hour distance. I reach it at about 2 o'clock and the firecrackers announce my arrival. In few minutes everybody arrive at the church, babies included in the arms of their mothers . . . I start the first Mass, celebrate the second and end the third one, while all the Christians were always there, full of faith adoring the Redeemer. At last, at about four fifteen all is over . . . It was time to return to Sai Kung. Fr. Pozzoni was waiting to celebrate himself the other two Masses . . . He was already in the church and people started to arrive .

There were other kinds of celebration.

June 1917 provided a great occasion of celebration and rejoicing for the Christian community and the Chan clan of Yim Tin Tsai. One of his sons, Joachim Chan Tan-Shu (陳丹書, 1890–1975) was ordained a priest, together with other two deacons, on June 2, and on the following day he was returning to the island to celebrate his first solemn Mass. He had been born in the island in 1890 and had entered the local seminary in 1901. He has returned to the island and visited his relatives and friends during the school vacations, but now he was among them as a minister of God, although for a short time since he was assigned to the Hoi Fung district. The celebration was magnificent and enthusiastic.

In 1979 there was another glorious occasion for rejoicing in Yim Tin Tsai. Apart from five ladies who had become Sisters, either in the Precious Blood or in St.

Paul of Chartres congregation, a second son of the island was ordained a priest, Fr. Dominic Chan Chi-Ming (陳志明). He was born there in 1952 but moved out and carried out his philosophical and theological studies in the Hong Kong seminaries. He has been appointed episcopal vicar of Kowloon in 1986 and vicar general in December 1992, as well as parish priest of the Cathedral since 2000 until 2009.

The celebration of the feast of St. Joseph the Worker, the Patron Saint of the Yim Tin Tsai community, has been held always with great solemnity and with large attendance of people: traditionally the Bishop and other clergy were invited. The bishop presided the Eucharist, taking the opportunity to administer also the sacrament of the Confirmation to young people.

Throughout the 1950s, Yim Tin Tsai had a population of little more than 200. Many of the former people of the island who moved to live in Sai Kung or in Hong Kong used to go back at least once a year when the patron feast of St. Joseph was celebrated. In this occasion often more than 900 hundred people were present.¹⁰

The celebration has been continued until nowadays, although, during the 1970s, a great number of the people of the Chan clan have left the island, gradually leaving it deserted.

4.4. Pastoral Visitations

Special occasions of celebration and rejoicing for the whole community were provided by the Pastoral Visitations of the Bishops, carried out at different intervals. Usually one or two priests preceded the Bishop to inform the village and to make preparations for the ceremonies. The Bishop with his entourage was welcomed at the pier, greeted with firecrackers and band, and solemnly accompanied to the church. Here followed the reception and, in the evening, catechesis and confessions. Early next morning there were Mass and communions. The Bishop could spend one or two days in the community, if required. Then, the faithful would accompany him from their church back to the pier. The atmosphere was always of enthusiasm and joy. Here, there are some records about these visits.

The first special visit of this area happened probably early in 1870. Prefect Raimondi accompanied here Baron Joseph A. Huebner, who recorded:

"We spent the first night in the village of Sai Kung and the

YTTbook_3feb10. indd 15 3/2/2010 12:00:59

(15)

following morning we made the acquaintance with a small island called Yim Tin Tsai, whose inhabitants have all received baptism . . . "

(16)

The report of the Pastoral Visit Bishop Raimondi made in 1875, after the disastrous typhoon on September 23, 1874, which destroyed almost all buildings, informs about Sai Kung and Yim Tin Tsai:

"At Sai Kung I was welcomed with music by the entire population, both Catholic and pagan. The Sai Kung Mission was the one which suffered the most [in the typhoon]. The village has a market, attended by everybody, and the Gospel is abundantly proclaimed there. From Sai Kung we went to the island of Yim Tin Tsai, where the whole population is Catholic, and quite fervent. It might be one of our best villages in Brianza: in fact, everything goes on with a Catholic spirit, with processions, celebrations, and ways of living, which recall the life of our Catholic rural villages, where still reign faith and simplicity . . . "12"

The report of another visit in 1879 reads:

"...After the service, His Lordship with the Rev. Father Stephen Chu [朱] walked for half an hour across the hill towards East and on the other side they boarded a boat which Christians of Si-kun [Sai Kung] had sent to receive him. At one o'clock in the afternoon they reached Si-kun one of the residential places where His Lordship in the midst of the noise of crackers and of two small musical bands landed and at the door of the rather large and neat Chapel was received by the Rev. Father Fu [行] the resident Missionary. The prayers required by the liturgical book were recited and then one by one the Christians came to pay respects to His Lordship.

Si-kun is not a very large place, but it is very central, and visited by great numbers of people, since it is a market town. There are seventy-seven Catholics, but, in the great festivities of the year you can see there between two and three hundred Catholics from different

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 16 3/2/2010 12:00:59

neighboring places. Since the Catholic missionaries began residing there, the place has become very prosperous, its trade and commerce having grown greatly, so much so that a deputation of the merchants from the town once called on His Lordship, to thank him for sending the missionaries there. The chapel is rather large, and looks very nice. There is a priest residence attached, and there is a small convent nearby for lay Sisters from Hong Kong. His Lordship administered several Communions and also some Confirmations.

On the 6th His Lordship went to the Island of Yim Tin Tsai half an hour from Si-kun. The inhabitants of this small island are all Christians and very good ones. A few years ago, they were scarcely thirty but at present are sixty-nine. The Bishop after having celebrated the Holy Mass during which thirty-two received holy communion, administered to eight new converts the Sacrament of Confirmation and then, accompanied by Fathers Chu and Fu, went in procession with all the Christians to the burying ground to say there prayers for the dead . . . "13

Soon after Easter 1896, Bishop Piazzoli completed another Pastoral Visit: it was a very quick visit of three days, limited to the island of Yim Tin Tsai and Sai Kung. Fr. Zamponi accompanied the bishop, and reported:

". . . At last, we found our boat with our servants and in two and half hours, we reach the small island of our destination. As soon as the Catholic saw the Bishop, they greeted him with two small cannons fired from the top of the hill. Then the Bishop landed ashore, and after having greeted Frs. Pozzoni and Giuliano, he climbed toward the small church, preceded by the band with the usual tam-tam and deafened by the noise of infinite number of firecrackers, which at times, hindered the walk. In a moment, the church was full, and everybody came even with danger of missing the fish catch, the ordinary trade of these poor folk, by which they get a living. The Bishop, though a bit tired, wanted to give the Eucharistic Benediction; but at evening he did not preach leaving it to the following morning and sending everybody back home. But there was still light. Then, all the men gathered to greet the Bishop, full of joy and very pleased to listen to the Bishop's answer to their queries. Then, the Bishop wanted to see their work and went

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 17 3/2/2010 12:01:00

(18

to the place where they dry the fish. There, with his usual simplicity and the concern of a true pastor, started to discuss with them, while children, playing around, were admiring his golden cross and unusual clothes . . . After a while, we went to eat, where, more than the food, the joy of being together gave taste to the meal. The joyful atmosphere ceased only when we got asleep in the room were we three fathers and two seminarians squeezed in. Luckily, there was no lack of air, since door and windows, though tightly closed, let it in abundantly. Moreover, there was wind coming from the church, whose door was used as bed for one of us. The bishop slept on the room upstairs, he also making use of the door, and could listen to our chats and enjoy our happiness . . .

"The following morning we got up early, I said Mass and then the Bishop celebrated a low Pontifical Mass, after which he administered Confirmation to 10–12 Christians, and addressed the whole assembly. Taking up as the subject, from the Gospel of the previous Sunday, the greeting of Jesus to the Apostles in the Cenacle, Pax Vobis, he spoke about the true peace of the heart . . . And then, once again he gave the Eucharistic Benediction. The celebration of the Mass of the other priests concluded the feast. Outside the church, the Bishop wanted to make a tour of the island, before withdrawing in the room where he was continually surrounded by children and men, who talked about their needs.

"The Bishop still remained few hours on the island, then before midday we sailed to Sai Kung . . . "

In December 1923, Bishop Pozzoni made another Pastoral Visit to the district, that turned out to be his last one. In the yearly report for 1923–24,¹⁴ the priest then in charge, Fr. Emilio Teruzzi, provided the details of the visit of the Bishop, who meanwhile had died on 24 February after few heart attacks:

"The great event of this year—he wrote—has been the visit, the last pastoral visit of our beloved and lamented bishop. He visited all

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 18 3/2/2010 12:01:00

the mission stations, even the smallest ones, thing that he had never done during the previous visits . . . It was his district, the first and the last of his labors!" Then, Fr. Teruzzi continues emphasizing the show of affection of the Catholics "for their old father and for 'their' bishop, as they liked to call him". The tribute of their condolences was extraordinary: "In each village, big or small, a Requiem Mass was celebrated for the beloved late bishop and not a few I saw so moved to shed tears at the remembrance of their good Father and Bishop. I believe that in no other district the late bishop has had so many prayers as in his one."

4. 5. Funerals

YTTbook_3feb10.indd

Other occasions for celebration within the island community, though not in a joyful atmosphere, were provided by the funerals. Great care was given to their celebration, especially the funeral of catechists and sisters. It was carried out with solemnity with the participation of Catholics even from neighboring villages. A procession was held from the house of the dead person to the church and from the church to the cemetery, in order to show the respect and the veneration of the Catholic Church for the deceased people. A first occasion was given in 1872 by the death of the fist catechist, whose name unfortunately was not recorded. He was 66 year old, never afraid of fatigue. He died of exhaustion and of an illness he got in a village near Sai Kung, while he was teaching a group of catechumens, he hoped to baptize soon. Since he was a very devoted and respected catechist, Fr. Piazzoli organized a solemn funeral procession in Sai Kung Market, from his house to the church and from the church to the cemetery, to whom Catholics from Yim Tin Tsai took part.

A second occasion for a very solemn funeral in January 1877 at the death of the teacher and catechist Ma Kam-Sau (馬金秀, most probably the successor of the previous catechist). Here is the report from the pen of Bishop Raimondi himself:

"I am writing from Tai Long, a village almost entirely Catholic, placed in the continental section of my Vicariate and where I am now during a pastoral visitation. I have started it on January 13, by visiting the village of Sai Kung. Proceeding toward East, I have reached Tai

3/2/2010 12:01:00

Long after having visited two villages entirely Catholic, situated one on the island of Yim Tin Tsai and the other at Wang-nai-chau. In Sai Kung, one of the main residences, we have a chapel who can sit 300 persons, but which is already too small.

(20)

"When I was at Sai Kung, the best of our Christians, the catechist Kim-siu [Ma Kam-sau], whom I could truly call the Apostle of the Mainland, died of tuberculosis, at the age of thirty-one . . .

"He was employed as catechist and as a teacher of the school, but whenever and whatever he did, he made conversions. His illness worsened. Two times I took him into our house in Hong Kong, but, seeing that he had little time left to live, he asked to go back to the mainland. He went back to Sai Kung. Shortly after he arrived there, he received the Anointing of the Sick from the hands of Fr. Piazzoli. Hearing that I was to make a visit to Sai Kung, he said: 'I believe that I will live to see my Bishop again, and to receive from him his blessing once more.' His wish was fulfilled. Fr. Piazzoli came to Hong Kong on the Wednesday and on the Saturday, we left for Sai Kung. Kimsiu was overjoyed to see me again. The next day, towards dusk, he seemed weaker. He asked that other Catholics should come to pray in his room. About thirty crowded in, and said the prayers for a peaceful death. During the night he entered into his last agony, and died in the morning. The funeral took place that day at three in the afternoon. Dressed in episcopal robe, and assisted by Matthew [Fu] and Andrew [Leong], I offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in the presence of the body, and gave him the absolution. This was the first time that so solemn a funeral was conducted on the mainland. The coffin was placed in the centre of the church, and more than a hundred converts, from Yim Tin Ysai, Wun Yiu, Wong Nai Chau, Che Ha, and Wu Kai Sha recited the prayers together is a loud voice." 15

In the Yim Tin Tsai cemetery there is still the tomb of a Chinese Tertiary Sister.

YTTbook_3feb10. indd 2

3/2/2010 12:01:01

5. Positive and negative evolution of the Catholic life in Yim Tin Tsai

The community of Yim Tin Tsai, after joining the Catholic Church, as we have mentioned, has shown a wonderful zeal and spirit: it was taken as the model for other communities and was the subject of high praise since the early days of the conversion of its members. In July 1892, Fr. Pozzoni reiterated the same praise:

"In the San On district . . . the main Christian community are four . . . They are four villages whose inhabitants are all Catholic [namely, Tai Long, Chek Keng, Sham Chung and Yim Tin Tsai], except few not baptized persons. These villages are located on high hills without roads to communicate except for narrow paths and steep passes . . . The fourth Christian community is a small island, formed by a hundred and ten persons, all Catholic and all surnamed Chan: they are the best faithful of the Mission . . . "

Such a good fame of the Yim Tin Tsai community lasted for quite a long time. But unfortunately it made the people gradually feeling precious within the Church and, at times, even pretentious in asking for help and favors.

The passage on the New Territories under British rule brought to the area greater stability and calm. All the socio-political disorders and revolts, which troubled the mainland territory and at the end succeeded to overthrow the imperial system, generally stopped at the boundaries and did not greatly affect this area. But there were also some negative effects, as Fr. Zamponi complained: "These places have become sterile and I feel nothing but delusion. Now under the British control, people even more often bring up the false and evil saying that every religion is good. In fact, the English officials, in order to gain the support of the Chinese and to show that they keep the principle of equality, enter the temples and pagodas, showing the same reverence and respect they do in the Catholic and Protestant churches!" ¹⁶

With the passing of time, when people in the village became 'old Catholics', the missionaries noticed and complained about the "lowering of the religious spirit", the "lack of new conversions", and about "faithful, who, believing to know more than the catechists, do not listen to them any more."

21

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 21 3/2/2010 12:01:01

"These few baptisms of adults—wrote Fr. Teruzzi in September 1927—that I could gather are the rest of pagans in Christian villages, in other words, some pagan wives who, married with dispensation, now have followed the way of the Catholic husband." ¹⁷

((22)

Fr. Teruzzi left the district in November 1927 but, out of his concern for his old Yim Tin Tsai community, from the cathedral kept on contacts with its people, and was always ready to meet the requests coming from them.

In the yearly report dated July 1935, Fr. Ottavio Liberatore (1901–1972) complained about the static and painful situation: "Once again, no new conversions, nor I hope to have any in the near future." And he, being careful about details, noticed in the community of Yim Tin Tsai:

"...Yim Tin Tsai: some conflicts have appeared among the faithful...There are only few who, when meeting the priest, greet him and thus happens even when we go to visit them on the island. They have been too used to be considered indispensable for the life of the Catholic Religion here in our Vicariate...They seem to do without the local priest or priests, in a quite surprising way and understandably, since they know that in Hong Kong strong is the worry for not losing these 'eastern pearls'. This year I could not open the school, because from all the three hamlets we could not gather more than 15 pupils. Anyway I will see to it next year..."

The Catholic clergy tried their best to improve the situation, to foster unity and to renew the religious spirit. Times, however, were becoming quite difficult with the Japanese occupation, although the island could preserve a certain degree of isolation.

After the end of the war, Yim Tin Tsai restarted his traditional life. In the 1950s, its population has increased to about 200, and the Catholic way of living was kept on. However quite several families moved to Sai Kung and to Kong Kong, and young people even to work abroad. These social changes had already started even before the war, developing mainly along two lines: the 'localization' of its people with the adoption of the Cantonese language, and the 'migration', caused by the increasing difficulties to find a job on the island, which could guarantee a

comfortable survival.

Towards the end of the 1980s, only four people were remaining there. The Tsing Boor School could continue until the 1990s, thanks to the attendance of some students from Sai Kung area. However many of the members of the Chan clan, together with friends, return to their original place, at least once a year for the celebration of St Joseph's feast, under the leadership of the Vicar General, Fr. Dominic Chan Chi-Ming. It is celebrated on the first Sunday of May.

Reaching the island was made easier by the renovation of the pier, blessed by Fr. Dominic Chan on May 6, 2001. In the occasion of the canonization of St. Joseph Freinademetz, in 2003, the Hong Kong Diocese launched the project for the "Conservation of St. Joseph's Chapel" in Yim Tin Tsai, in order to turn the already deserted island into an attraction for both pilgrims and tourists. It was carried out in the years 2004 and included the restoration of the chapel providing it with airconditioning and of the Tsing Boor School, turned into an exhibition place of the past village life. The official reopening was carried out in May 2004, and in 2005 the project received the 2005 UNESCO certificate of 'Award of Merit for Cultural Heritage'. From then on, pilgrimages and eco-tours are organized.

Consequently, at present, the Catholic life on Yim Tin Tsai island is reduced to the yearly celebration of St. Joseph's feast and to some devotional pilgrimages. But the church, the ruins of the chapel, the school, the houses of the two native priests and the cemetery remain the signs of its wonderful religious and cultural past.

- 1. It is quoted in the booklet, 鹽田梓2005 村, p. 6.
- 2. See the details in the manuscript by Fr. Emilio Teruzzi, *Breve storia del Vicariato di Hong Kong*, in the History section of the Hong Kong Catholic Diocese Archives (HK-CDA).
- 3. Piazzoli > Marinoni, 12–7–1881 (Roma. PIME-AME XXV, p. 1386).
- The report is in answer to a Propaganda's Questionnaire and is in Latin: a copy of the text is in HK-CDA, I-5-1.
- 5. Report of Fr. Raimondi, January 14, 1868, published in G. Brambilla, *Il Pontificio Istituto delle Missioni Estere e le sue Missioni*, 5 vols. (Milano, PIME, 1943), V, p. 106.
- 6. Reported in Le Missioni Cattoliche (LMC), 1911, pp. 360.371.
- 7. Caruso > Valtorta, 9-7-1937 (HK-CDA, Sai Kung).

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 23 3/2/2010 12:01:02



•

•

- 8. Raimondi, 18–11–1871, in *Le Missioni Cattoliche*, 1972, p.15. GB. Tragella, *Le Missioni Estere nel Quadro degli Avvenimenti contemporanei*, 3 vols. (PIME, Milano, 1950.1959.1963), III, pp. 314–16.
- 9. LMC, 1896, pp. 124-125.
- 10. Thomas Ryan, Catholic Guide to Hong Kong (Hong Kong: Catholic Truth Society, 1962), p. 205.
- 11. The quotation is taken from his book, original in French, *Promenade autour du monde, 1871*, translated in English as *A Ramble round the World, 1871*, and has been published in Thomas Ryan, *The Story of a Hundred Years* (Hong Kong: Catholic Truth Society, 1958), pp. 53–54, and reported also by S. Ticozzi, *Historical Document of Hong Kong Catholic Church* (Hong Kong: Catholic Diocesan Archives, 1977), pp. 52–53.
- 12. The Report is dated March 25,1875, published but modified in G. Brambilla, *Il Pontificio Istituto delle Missioni Estere e le sue Missioni*, op. cit., V, pp. 115–118. "Brianza" is a traditionally very devoted Catholic area between Milan and Como.
- 13. HK-CDA Piazzoli file. See also the full report in Catholic newspaper *The Hong Kong Register*, vol. 2, (1879), no. 22.
- 14. The report is dated August 15, 1924 (HK-CDA: Sai Kung IV-14).
- 15. Les Missions Catholiques, 1877, pp. 324-325.
- 16. LMC 1900, p. 197.
- 17. HK-CDA: Sai Kung IV-14.



YTTbook_3feb10.indd 24 3/2/2010 12:01:02

客家人與天主教的相遇

夏其龍

最初與天主教相遇的客家人是誰?在那裡?為何?由於缺乏有關的文憲 這些問題都不是本文所能回答的。但從歷史上曾存在不少天主教客家村落這事 實來推算,他們的相遇總是曾發生過的。

客家人方面,他們的成為客族、其客語來源、地域分佈、甚至客家的定義,都是學術上曾熱烈討論的話題。客家研究學者羅香林認定客族的大遷移,自兩晉永嘉之亂 (311年) 起,經歷唐代、兩宋、清初至近代共五次。「亦有論者再推前到秦始皇為統一全國所派遣到粵北的大批軍民才是第一次的遷移。

客家人的分佈地區,以廣東東北部,江東南部,及福建西南部一帶最為集中;這三個區域,實際上是連在一起的,可統稱為「粵贑閩邊區」,為清一色之客家居住地區。在這個邊區,嘉應所屬梅縣、興寧、五華、平遠、蕉嶺五縣,地處韓江上游,與潮汕地區相鄰接,地勢衝要,因有韓江舟楫之利,交通較為方便,無論商賈經商,文人就學應試,都無多大困難,所以人口密集,文物富盛,一向被視為客家人的中心地區。²

十九世紀中葉,洪秀全 (1814-1864) 在客族地區發起太平天國運動 (1851-1864),以西方宗教意念組織「拜上帝會」建立政權,其中天翼王 石達開 (1831-1863)、南王馮雲山 (1822-1852)、北王韋昌輝 (1823或1826-1856)、東王楊秀清 (1821-1856) 都是客家人。百辭莫辯地,這事件使客家人與政治鬥爭及西方宗教,掛上了密切的關係。

其後,咸豐、同治年間在廣東四邑的土客械鬥 (1855 - 1867),更突出了客家人作為後住民與本地的先住民之間的經濟利益及文化衝突。³ 鄭德華的博士論文指出參與土客械鬥的客家人中滲有太平軍餘部,所用武器包括紅毛槍、大砲、地雷。這更顯得客家人與太平天國及西方的聯繫。械鬥後,客人部份遷回嘉應、潮州、惠州,部份遷至廣西、雷州、海南,或東南亞、美洲等地。⁴由於這場械鬥中,客家人失利,加重了他們向外尋求保護的迫切性。

除了華人一般的刻苦耐勞、剛健團結、崇拜祖先,這些質素外,客家人 作為地域內的後住民,在社會、地理、經濟上都往往處於邊沿地位,他們重視 教育及離鄉遠赴海外謀生,使他們更能與西方傳教士建立起關係。方宗熹更形

25

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 25 3/2/2010 12:01:03

容客家人為東方的猶太人一般到處為家。5

(26)

首先,有關重視教育方面,客家人由於要在瘦瘠的山區居住,為求跳出 務農劣境而找出生路,他們對下一代的教育特別著重,希望藉此建立較安穩的 生活。帝制時代的科舉吸引客家子弟考取功名,清末廢除科舉後,他們便努力 入學校接受新式教育。

傳教士在客家地區開辦學校作為傳教的第一步,正配合客家人的需要。 * 客家的傳統由婦女負起農耕的任務,就是讓客家男子專心讀書求取功名。當 科舉制度在清朝末年 (1905年) 被取消後,促使子弟入學校讀書便是為了融入 新時代,增強在城市求職的本錢。客家人也是藉著教育水準的提高,增加向外 的流動性。客家人本來向外流動的能力很高,加上天主教會與世界各地的緊密 連繫,他們很容易藉著傳教士的轉介或推薦,移居外國。 「所以傳教士辦學正 好把傳教的目的和客家人的需要配合得天衣無縫。 事實上,在華南族群中, 客家人被譽為富有活力和高度智慧,教育機構之多,管理之好,皆優於其他地 區。。

西方傳教士在客家地區辦學,最能配合他們的要求。教會在傳教過程中,很注重興辦學校,傳授宗教和一般的科學文化知識,在清末民初的教育中佔據重要的地位。1¹⁰ 傳教士重視建立學校為教友提供天主教教育。另一個重要原因是藉著天主教學校,製造一些接觸非教友學生及家長的機會。1¹¹

其次,遠赴海外謀生方面,客家人要衝出山區,向外發展,所以往海外 謀生的客家人很多。外來的新事物亦隨著回鄉的客家人而被吸納。客家人自明 朝中葉起,逐漸向海外發展。一方面由於人口膨脹,需要向外轉移;另一方 面,東南亞被西方殖民者征服後,亟需吸收勞動力來發展其殖民經濟。¹² 於是 客家人也緊隨福佬人和廣府人之後,開始向東南亞拓殖。¹³ 太平天國運動和廣 東"土客大械鬥"失敗後很多客家人被迫前往海外謀生。¹⁴ 清末年間,每年移 民多達五萬。他們移民至新加坡、婆羅洲、爪哇、蘇門答臘,以及南太平洋其 他島國。¹⁵

客家人大量出洋亦基於國內政策的改變,光緒《嘉應州志·禮俗》中的記載:『自海禁大開,民之趕南洋者如鶩。始至為人僱用,遲之又久,囊橐稍有餘積,始能自為經紀,其近者或三四年,五七年始一歸家,其遠者十餘年二十餘年始一歸家,甚有童年而往,皓首而歸者。』"1860年第二次鴉片戰爭中,英法聯軍攻陷北京,逼迫清朝政府簽訂《續增條約》(通稱北京條約),

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 26

3/2/2010 12:01:03

其第五款規定:『凡有華民情甘出口,或在英國所屬各處,或在 外洋別地承工,俱准與英民立約為憑,無論單身或願攜帶家屬一 併赴通商各口,下英國船隻,毫無禁阳。』¹⁷

綜合來說,客家人出國的原因不外政治迫害、建制壓迫、生活貧困、逃避"壯丁"、隨夫出洋、繼承遺產、留學定居等。18 這些原因沒有包括宗教因素在內,但事實上卻增進了與西方宗教相遇的機會。

清初到南洋謀生的客家人進教後,他們回鄉宣傳亦是傳教的媒介。尤其是以"水客"作職業的客家人。19一位從事這行業已有30多年的水客稱二十世紀五十年代前每年跟他出洋的有50人左右,由他先後引路出去的共有一千多人。該村六位"水客",他們前後引路出洋總數近5000人。據初步調查考證,20世紀40年代前的30年間,是"水客"往來的"黃金時代"。"水客"受到華僑、華人的信賴,是因為他們溝通了國外和家鄉的友情,能替僑胞和眷屬攜帶物品,或先行墊支"新客"出國一切費用及代華僑辦理事務。201844年禁教鬆弛後,回鄉華僑將天主教信仰帶回家鄉更為普遍。客家人在南洋遷移的經驗,使他們自然地更勇於接受新事物。奉教後亦成為傳教的先鋒。21水客的角色也無形中起了推介西方宗教的作用。

客家人接受福音

西方傳教士在客家村落出現時,代表的是西方的文明新氣象,新勢力,新思維。人民在清朝末代求變的時代中,不能用鄙視的眼光把他們當作蠻夷。西方的勢力使朝廷逐漸地對傳教士的活動解禁,看在一些中國人的眼裏,是一種公開鼓勵人民接受外來事物的提示。再加上西方物質文明的一些實際好處,村民再不能只顧牢牢地守著故舊的傳統和事物。傳統的勢力和代表它的宗族架構已變成諸多求索而無力的保護者,當村民需要保護時,便要考慮這些新的外來者。傳教士以剷除迷信的方式來引入新的宗教,姿態上是以新文明的啟蒙者自居,是村民接觸西方文明的媒介。為這些村民,領洗入教便是踏出悶局的第一步。2

研究香港天主教歷史的學者田英傑神父 (S. Ticozzi) 認為客家人的鄉村比較樂於接受福音的宣講。"他解釋說這現象可能是由於客家人是「客居他鄉」的人,而且部分族人曾移居或已移居其他亞洲國家,因而慣與外國人接觸,較易接受外來宗教。另外,本地人多看不起這些外來的客家人,甚至壓迫他們,所以鴉片戰爭後加入一個由外國傳來的教會能令這些客家人得到一些額外的保護。24

27

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 27 3/2/2010 12:01:04

傳教方法

客家人既是備受歧視的少數族群,又生活在艱苦的環境,故此,傳教士較樂於主動地接觸這些弱勢的族群。土客械鬥過程中,由於客家人處於劣勢,有部份客家人也曾經尋求傳教士的保護,並以承諾事後入教作為要求傳教士伸手援助的理由。

康熙時代在韶州、惠州入教的本地教徒由於後來的禁教及沒有傳教士的 照顧已逐漸冷淡。但在嘉應的附近的客家村落卻熱烈回應清末傳教士的來臨。 例如土客械鬥後,在廣西邊沿的化州、茂名的客家教徒遷徙至雷州半島及潿州 島,法國傳教士便集中在這些客家村落中傳教。25

天主教在廣東客家地區的傳教工作始於道光年間。起源於一些在南洋接受了天主教的客家人。他們將信仰帶回自己的家鄉。其中一位的名字是吳東。他在泰國及馬來西亞檳城謀生時,於1844年領洗人天主教。他後來回到嘉應(梅縣)的家鄉,帶領了他的鄉親接受天主教信仰。當時離嘉應約五里在梅江河邊的丙村可能已經有一群信徒。後來吳東身邊願意信教的人越來越多,他便在1850年邀請一位傳教士來給他們付洗。當時應邀往粵東的是曾在香港傳教三年多的李神父(Pierre Le Turdu 1821 - 1861),26他是在馬來西亞馬六甲、檳城、星加坡傳教的李主教 (Michel Le Turdu 1826 - 1877)的侄兒。27 其後,興寧赤嶺天主堂、五華元潭天主堂、蕉嶺叟樂天主堂、嘉興州黃塘天主堂、豐順埔寨芳園天主堂、平遠東石洋背天主堂等亦先後建立起來。28 在福建客家地區也有由教徒自動發起的傳教活動。29

起初法國傳教士在嘉應一帶工作,並擴展至汕頭、惠陽等地。後來意大利及美國傳教士也加入在不同地區工作。30 1858年巴黎外方傳教士開始管理由澳門教區3分割出來的廣州宗座代牧區向客家人傳教。該代牧區於1914年將汕頭分割出來,成立汕頭宗座代牧區管理客家人聚居的地方。特為客家人服務的嘉應宗座代牧區,32 自1929年,由瑪利諾會傳教士負責管理,範圍包括梅縣、大埔、平遠、興寧、龍川、蕉嶺、和平、連平、五華。33

法國巴黎外方傳教會傳教的方式是在適當的地點,買下土地建聖堂,問圍建民房宿舍,既有農田,便招人耕種。久之便聚集不少來自嘉應五屬的移民,姓氏可能超過五十。不久,天主教便在這些人家中傳開了,形成後來有名的叟樂聖堂村。其他各縣亦有此情形,如五華縣的北斗寨、河源縣的藍田街,他們世代居住在教堂附近,耕教會的田,住教會的房子,一代代逐漸改善生活,建造自己的新房子或改行另謀生活。這些教會的良田,由教友承租,產量

(28)

高,而租金低,耕者獲利高。後來,美國瑪利諾會福主教,以低價賣給耕者, 實行先進的耕者有其田的土地改革。³⁴

在客家村落一般傳教的方式是神父週遊各站,每處停留不多過八天。 "主要是考核要理,付洗,行聖事,主持彌撒。修女在神父巡行一個月前,在 客家村落四出探訪先作準備。"修女在傳教上作出很大的貢獻。她們到鄉村出 差,一住便是一兩個月。她們在那裡替慕道者講道理,為教友小孩預備領聖 事。客家村落的傳教工作,除了神父修女外,便落在傳道員身上。神父因要在 星期日駐守主堂,在其他村落的教徒並不能每星期日參與彌撒,村民便隨傳道 員往聖堂公誦經文,此外按瞻禮齋期表去遵守教會規則,趁墟與罷工日等。" 傳道員則較長期駐守各傳教站同時兼任教師。"

客族在地區上需要保護者。在南京及北京條約後,西方人在中國土地上成了有軍事、政治、經濟能力的強者,西方的傳教士亦成為這權勢者的一份子。"天主教傳教士發覺客家村落比較貧窮,亦比較容易接受新的信仰。可是,一旦傳教士與客家族群熟落起來,並伸手協助他們排難解紛,則本地村落便由於歷來土客之間的紛爭,很容易添增了一份對傳教士的敵意,令傳教士很難再打入本地人的圈子。當整條客家村變成一個進教村時,傳教士是在客家宗族、方言和地域之外再加上信仰的維繫。傳教士在付洗前要求他們放棄祖先崇拜、供奉神龕、參與打醮、神功戲等傳統,被別人視為離宗背祖,使這些進教村落與其他村落更為隔離。40

但是,也有一些人要求入教並非為了信仰,而是希望獲得傳教士的保護在衙門裡解決一些有關官司的問題。傳教士也明知這些人只為了獲得實質俗世的利益,但也希望藉此引導他們獲得真的信仰。事實上,結果是整條村往往會因而慕道進教。"1 這些人的進教,表達了那時人們正放下宗族,朝廷的保護而接受教會及外國人的保護。據說,在1867至1869年之間,傳教士曾組織新安縣西貢區的教友起來武裝自衛,以抵禦來自上水富豪家族的討伐。事緣當地村民貧困,成了上水富戶的佃農,但卻無法清繳他們要求的苛徵。42

一個傳教士這樣說:「除了履行牧民職務外,還要為教徒或非教徒排難解紛。有時還要作辯護律師一般,為貧窮教徒向有權勢的非教徒或官員爭取公道。近日,我正為一教友村向一非教徒爭取公道,後者用欺騙手法,借助權勢,企圖宣稱一塊已多年來屬於教友村的公地為他的物業。有些非教徒的領袖已答允簽署文件向官方證明該地屬於教友村。」43

29

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 29 3/2/2010 12:01:04

容家話

十九世紀西方傳教士非常嚮往能到大清帝國統治下的地方,向真正的中國人傳教。他們有些人甚至穿上唐裝,打扮成中國人一樣。"為向客家人傳教,西方傳教士需要學習客家話、制訂拼音法、編寫客家語辭典並出版客家音的書籍。客家話在不同地區的客族中都能適用,為外國傳教士,學習一種能在各地通用的方言較為方便。"聖人福若瑟神父在1881年往山東傳教前,曾在西貢約兩年學習客家話,聽客家話的告解。"

他們學習客家話是為了應付一般的日常會話及講道。當時教會內的禮儀仍沿用拉丁文,施行教會的聖事也用拉丁文。傳教士總有僕人隨著巡行各村,由於他們熟習和能捉摸傳教士的意思,也能權充翻譯員。而教徒或村民都能體諒。彌撒中大家高聲誦經,遇有還在學習語言不能講道的神父,他們便齊聲朗誦教義問答代替彌撒中的講道。47

後來的教士便有需要掌握多一點以方言溝通的能力。這時,法國天主教傳教士雷神父⁴⁸也提供了以客家語加上法語拼音的書籍。⁴⁹ 其中包括教義問答、耶穌小傳、領洗及彌撒、告解等應用的句語。後來他還在1901年出版了一本字典,1926年重編及出版,1937年更出版了一本有法文、中文及客家拼音的會話集,主題深入有趣而交談內容很尊重中國文化。⁵⁰ 他向客家人傳教的有關著作包括:客家方言領洗問答、⁵¹ 客家土談要理略說、⁵² 客家方言彌撒問答、⁵³ 客法大辭典。⁵⁴ 差不多同時期,英國耶穌教傳教士也著作了一本客英大辭典。

客家人入教的困難

客家人向來有強烈的族群思想及鞏固的傳統觀念。在宗教習俗上也表現出度信忠誠的態度。客家族群中的祭祖拜山,設立神龕供奉靈主是世俗制度和普化宗教相混和的傳統,有它存在的社會作用,不容易動搖。"可是,在信奉天主教前,他們卻要首先焚毀「迷信物」,放棄供奉神龕等。這是19世紀天主教傳教士對進教人士的第一個要求。"所以當時向客家人傳教並不是一件容易的事。"

傳教士在客家村落中也會遇到一些天主教教規不容許的事情,例如納 妾、棄嬰、童養媳。有些已納妾的客家人便不能人教;他得等待妻妾其中一人 逝世後才能領洗。否則便要等到臨終時才可領洗。"

(30)

由於生活貧困及重男輕女思想作崇,客家地區遺棄女嬰甚或溺嬰之風一向比較盛行,特別是在戰亂和災荒嚴重的年代。為此,地方士紳也曾籌建育嬰堂,試圖解決這個社會問題,但往往因官僚和豪紳的插手而失敗。教會設立的育嬰堂作為一種傳教工作,"收養棄嬰為女童提供文化教育和培養宗教感情,效果反而顯著。"

童養媳的風俗可見《嘉應州志》: "州俗婚嫁最早,有生匝月即抱養過門者,故童養媳為多,"又說: "多童養媳,有彌月即抱去,食其姑乳者。" 其實童養媳不但是嘉應州的風俗,還是福建客家地區的風俗。"針對這一點各區的傳教士都極力反對。作為傳信部駐華的總務代表,高主教發出通函,禁止教徒有關嬰孩的婚聘及將女嬰回家接養。〔參閱附錄一〕

鹽田仔

鹽田仔是當時屬於清朝的廣東新安縣的一在西貢附近的小島,人口不多,又屬於同一氏族,所以有充足條件能全條村進教。後來他們聯同加入教會的其他村民,自動獻出地方以興建聖堂、住宅和學校。1875年,鹽田仔全島居民也領了洗。 "1879年及1880年,聖人福若瑟神父也曾到鹽田仔為兩位村民付洗。" 這條村落是客家與天主教相遇的一個很好的寫照。

傳教士於1866年秋為7位來自鹽田仔的村民付洗,然後在同年聖誕節又給另外33位島上的陳氏村民付洗。這一批在聖誕同時領洗的村民有陳氏3代。分別是源字輩的陳源昌(80歲),基字輩的龍基(43歲)、星基(41歲)、廣基(27歲)、存基(19歲);廷字輩的廷和(3歲)、廷興(9歲)。這是整條客家村三代同時進教最有根據的例子。「附錄二:三代同時進教〕

鹽田仔於1872年教徒人數為43,"1892年為110人;"直至1959年仍有193位教徒。傳教士公認他們是傳教區內十分優秀的教友。"鹽田仔曾產生過一些選擇以傳道作終生事業的村民,表示起碼有些人很認真地接受了信仰,並深深地投入教會的工作。鹽田仔村民從事製鹽,由於整條村在一個島上,而且全村單姓陳,單純而封閉,所以由於宗族的密切關係,結果可以形成一條教友村。島上沒有祠堂、廟宇、土地神位,它的居民至今仍在教會中活躍參與。除了神職人員,這條村還有很多從事傳道及教會教育的村民,可說是很成功的傳教例子。

可是當西貢來往鹽田仔的定期街渡停航,這客觀環境的改變後,教友團體便告消失。島上最後一人也搬離,今日已無人在該島定居。每年在5月1日前

31

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 31 3/2/2010 12:01:05

後的主日,陳姓家族仍一起回到鹽田仔聖若瑟小堂聚會,慶祝聖若瑟勞工主保 瞻禮。現有的小堂建於1890年,其後曾於1949及1962年裝修。最近一次的修葺 於2004年5月完成。鹽田仔這條首先全村進教的村落,於百多年後仍然舉辦一 年一次的象徵行動,算是難能可貴。⁶⁸

(32)

結語

由於華語的統一化及傳媒的普及化,各地的方言都面臨痿縮及被同化的 過程。客語亦越來越成為只是公公婆婆的方言。新一代已漸漸失去說客語的能 力。在客族地區興建的新城市亦將很多客族的傳統習俗和智慧推到一邊,無 人理會。在這情況中,雖然有海外客家人強大的組織和一些學者埋首作客家研 究,始終客家人的身份很難延續下去。客家人與天主教的相遇,很可能是越來 越罕見的事例。

天主教標榜人是天主的肖像,天主是人的生命之源。從這角度看,人無 論掛上任何的族群身份,天主仍會找到機會與他或她直接相遇的。



YTTbook_3feb10. indd 32 3/2/2010 12:01:05

*本文是作者基於2005年撰寫的"香港客家村落中的天主教"一文,發展而成的初步研究報告。

- 1. 羅香林,客家源流考(台北文藝出版社,1984)頁11-15。
- 2. 陳運棟, 客家人, (台北聯亞出版社, 1980.) 頁65。
- 3. 劉佐泉, 客家歷史與傳統文化, (開封:河南大學出版社, 1991). 頁212 246。
- 4. 鄭德華,廣東中路土客械鬥研究(1856-1867)—(博士論文,香港:香港大學 1989),頁335,340,
- 5. 方宗熹, 客家人 一東方的猶太人, (台北: 武陵出版有限公司, 1992年), 頁181。
- 6. 香港開埠最初的二、三十年是具有中英特色的教育體系初次接觸的時期。中國傳統的私塾、 傳教士辦的教會學校和英政府辦的官立學校同時並存。[參考陸鴻基,從榕樹下到電腦前 一 香港教育的故事,(香港進一步多媒體有限公司,2003),頁33-34]。
- 7. 陸鴻基教授電話訪問 2005年1月7日。
- 8. 夏其龍,"香港客家村落中的天主教"刊於劉義章主編,香港客家,(廣西師範大學出版社, 2005), 頁156-157。
- 9. The Field Afar (Maryknoll Magazine), 1925 Dec. 於福爾德主教紀念集頁15 16引用。
- 10. 謝重光,福建客家,(桂林:廣西師範大學出版社,2005),頁204。
- 11. 1886年8月21日師多敏 (Pozzoni 1886 1906) 神父給長上寫了一封詳盡的信,最能夠表達辦教 育和傳教的關係:「西貢區的7間學校中,有6間我去過。從這數月來的觀察,學校有很大的 傳教作用。首先,使傳教士和非教徒之間建立良好關係。這裡的學校除了一間外,其他全是 教徒和非教徒混合上課的。最大的作用是他們能一起生活,使非教徒對教會有好感。學校全 日上課,有些學生更留到晚上。學生只在吃飯及睡覺時才回家,其他時間不准在校外流連, 只可坐在課室內。這樣,學生看到教徒的榜樣,尤其是教師定時進堂頌經,及向教徒教授要 理,心裡會傾慕入教。但是非教徒的父母會阻止他們入教。其實,學校有它的必要性,尤其 是為已入教的兒童。沒有學校,他們會成為文盲,被人鄙視和欺騙,連帶教會也被貶抑。教 會若不辦學,入教兒童要到外教學校讀書,受仇教的教師薫陶,最後會離棄教會,或起碼因 為沒有人教導而不認識要理和經文。傳教士總是東奔西跑,不會在一處固定下來,沒有時間 教導兒童。奉教父母也因學識不多不會教導。學校十分重要,反而美麗的教堂及宿舍是其 次。在一處建立美麗的教堂而沒有足夠金錢在別處也建築一樣美麗的教堂,反而會引起紛 爭。」[参考1886年8月21日師多敏神父給長上的信: Le Missioni Cattoliche, Milano, 1886. Vol. XV, P. 509 - 5111
- 12. 劉佐泉,觀瀾溯源話客家,(桂林:廣西師範大學出版社,2005),頁236。
- 13. 謝重光,福建客家,(桂林:廣西師範大學出版社,2005),頁173。
- 14. 劉佐泉,觀瀾溯源話客家,(桂林:廣西師範大學出版社,2005),頁234。
- 15. The Field Afar (Maryknoll Magazine), 1925 Dec. 於福爾德主教紀念集,頁15 16引用。
- 16. 引自劉佐泉,觀瀾溯源話客家,(桂林:廣西師範大學出版社,2005),頁229。
- 17. 劉佐泉,觀瀾溯源話客家,(桂林:廣西師範大學出版社,2005),頁237。
- 18. 羅英祥,飄洋過海的客家人,河南大學出版社,1994,頁5-6。
- 19. Jean Paul Wiest, "Was the Christian God partial to the Hakka people" P. 5
- 20. 羅英祥,飄洋過海的客家人,河南大學出版社,1994,頁8-9。
- 21. Jean Paul Wiest, "Was the Christian God partial to the Hakka people" P. 6
- 22. 夏其龍,"香港客家村落中的天主教" 刊於劉義章主編,香港客家,(廣西師範大學出版社, 2005), 頁175-176
- 23. 田英傑(Sergio Ticozzi) 著作包括:香港天主教掌故,香港聖神研究中心,1983; Historical Documents of the Hong Kong Catholic Church: Hong Kong: Catholic Diocesan Archives, 1997; Il PIME e la perla dell' oriente, Hong Kong, PIME, 2008.
- 24. Gianni Criveller, Piccola Storia Missionaria di Yim Tin Tsai, Sai Kung, Hong Kong (manuscript 2004) p.
- 25. Jean Paul Wiest, "Was the Christian God partial to the Hakka people" P.2, 3, 6, 7
- 26. 李神父 (Pierre Le Turdu 1821 1861) [参考 Launay, Adrien: Histoire des Missions de Chine Mission

YTTbook_3feb10. indd 33 3/2/2010 12:01:06

- du Koung-Tong; Paris, 1917, P. 90 92; Repertoire des membres de la societe des Missions Etrangeres 1659 2004 Archives de Missions Etrangeres; Paris 2004, P. 118]
- 27. Jean Paul Wiest, "Was the Christian God partial to the Hakka people" P. 7
- 28. 巫秋玉, 黃靜: 客家史話 北京: 中國華僑出版社, 1997, 頁139。
- 29. 清咸豐年間,粵東蕉嶺天主教徒曾桂英到福建省西部武平下垻鄉設立"誦經所"。天主教在1649年因傳教士離開而停止活動後再度於閩西活躍。[参考:胡希張,莫日芬,董勵,張維耿——客家風華,pp. 323 325]。
- 30. 巫秋玉, 黃靜: 客家史話, 北京: 中國華僑出版社, 1997. 479頁。
- 31. 澳門教區於1575年,從馬六甲分割出來,包括中國、日本及鄰近的島嶼,以果亞為總主教區中心。1588年日本分割出去,澳門教區只包括中國、1658年南京教區成立及1690年北京教區成立後,澳門教區只包括南中國,後來兼管蒂汶、馬六甲、星加坡。Les Missions de Chine (1940 1941) 頁418。
- 32. 嘉應代牧區教務迅速成長,從下面事實可以看出,1925、1936及1937年的教友人數分別為 4,500、10,451及13,411剛剛有三倍的成長。The Field Afar (Maryknoll Magazine), 1925 Dec. 於福爾 德主教紀念集,頁23引用。
- 33. Les Missions de Chine (1940 1941) 頁399, 412, 428
- 34. 黃宏慶,福爾德主教紀念集,2002,頁40; Jean Paul Wiest, "Was the Christian God partial to the Hakka people" P.4
- 35. 1886年聖嘉祿瞻禮(11/04), 和神父 (Piazzoli) 在大浪給長上的信: Le Missioni Cattoliche, Milano, 1887. Vol. XVI, P. 9 10; 1888年聖馬爾定瞻禮(03/21)師多敏神父在西貢致長上的信: Le Missioni Cattoliche, Milano, 1889. Vol. XVIII, P. 8
- 36. 本地修女在當地教導女孩及婦女要理,她們的貢獻不可計算。她們謙虛、修儉、熱心,由一條村步行或坐船到另一條村,到處巡迴承受很大的困難,預備人領洗,鼓勵教徒遵守規則誠命。若我們有一些為男士工作的人將會十分美好。現時只有兩位修女在內地,我們有需要起碼多4位修女在這裡工作。[参考Le Missioni Cattoliche, Milano, 1873. Vol. II, P.14 16]。
- 37. 天主教香港教區檔案處: IV 15 03
- 38. 天主教大埔傳教130週年暨聖母無玷之心堂成立70週年紀念特刊 [参考:班嘉理神父 M. Pagani在香港2004/12/30的訪問]。
- 39. 謝重光,福建客家,(桂林:廣西師範大學出版社,2005),頁204。
- 40. 夏其龍, "香港客家村落中的天主教"刊於劉義章主編, 香港客家, (廣西師範大學出版社, 2005), 頁173, 176。
- 41. 德若翰 (John Michael Spada, 1867 1950) 於1894年2月20日在西貢發出的信: Le Missioni Cattoliche, Milano, 1894. Vol. XXIII, P. 197 198
- 42. 丁味略神父 (Emilio Teruzzi) 歷史研究手稿: 天主教香港教區檔案處: I 22 04。
- 43. 師多敏1895聖雅各伯瞻禮(07/25)在西貢寫的信:Le Missioni Cattoliche, Milano, 1895. Vol. XXIV, P. 496
- 44. 從1865年開始,和神父 (S. Volonteri) 便穿上唐服傳教。[参考穆神父寄給長上的信,羅馬宗座外方傳教檔案,XVIII, 169, 由 G.Tragella: Le Missioni Estere di Milano nel quadro degli avvenimenti contemporanei, Vol II, Milano 1959, pp. 89 引述]
- 45. Jean Paul Wiest, "Was the Christian God partial to the Hakka people" P. 7
- 46. Fritz Borneman, As Wine poured out—Blessed Joseph Frerinadenetz SVD, Missionaries in China 1879 1908. (Divine Word Minimaries, Rome 1984.) PP 49 58
- 47. 1886年2月28日師多敏神父給長上的信:Le Missioni Cattoliche, Milano, 1886. Vol. XV, P. 212 213; 班嘉理神父 (M. Pagani)在香港2004/12/30的訪問
- 48. 雷神父 (Charles Rey 1866 1943),出生於法國里昂,1889年晉鐸,同年來華負責嘉應州傳教,後擴展至興寧及平遠,1916年轉至汕頭的陸豐,1929年再轉至五經富傳教,並為了公益在該處的河上修築了一座一百二十公尺長橋。Repertoire des membres de la societe des missions etrangeres 1659 2004, Archives des Missions etrangeres, Paris 2004. p.280.
- 49. 雷神父Charles Rey 從1889年起在嘉應州工作了7年,後來於1929年在汕頭工作,並在五經富為當地居民建築了一條長一百多米的橋。他編纂了一本客家——法文字典,由法國政府斥資出

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 34 3/2/2010 12:01:06

- 版。美國傳教士後來在客家地區傳教也以這本字典作枱頭的參考工具書。[参考Downs, William J.: The Kaying Diocese A Histroical Sketch 1845 1961, 1962, P. 19] (Unpublished manuscript); Repertorie des membres de la societe des missions Etrangeres 1659 2004; Paris 2004, P. 280]
- Robert Streit, Johannes Dividinger: Bibliotheca Missionum Vol. XIII, 1885 1909; Herder 1959, Rome. P. 277 – 279
- 51. 香港納匝肋印書館出版1935,頁25。
- 52. 香港納匝肋印書館出版1920,頁23。
- 53. 香港納匝肋印書館出版1934,頁30。
- 54. Dictionnaire chinois-francais, dialecte hac-ka, 360 pp, 1901: Nazareth Press, HK; 1444 pp
- 55. A Chinese-English dictionary, Hakka-dialect as spoken in Kwang-Tung Province, prepared by D. MacIver, M.A. revised by M.C. MacKenzie, E.P. Mission, Wu-King-Fu Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai 1926. The dictionary is based on a manuscript, partly in Chinese-English and partly in Chinese-German prepared by missionaries of Basel Missionary Society. Rev. Hamberg worked on it from 1847 to 1854 and then taken up by Rev. Lechler and then revised by Rev. Charles Piton. Rev. Cj. Kastler of Kaying Chu helped and 彭景高.
- 56. 謝劍,香港的惠州社團——從人類學看客家文化的持續,(中文大學出版社 1981) pp. 39,60 61。
- 57. 1877年11月19日穆神父 (Burghlignoli) 的信: Les Missions Catholiques, Lyon, 1878. Vol. X, P.125; Les Missions Catholiche, Milano, 1878. Vol. VII, P.28
- 58. 夏其龍, "香港客家村落中的天主教"刊於劉義章主編,香港客家,(廣西師範大學出版社, 2005),頁156。
- 59. 夏其龍, "香港客家村落中的天主教"刊於劉義章主編,香港客家,(廣西師範大學出版社, 2005),頁157。
- 60. 夏其龍, "慈善與仇恨——十九世紀中國的育嬰堂"刊於義和團運動與中國宗教,台北,輔仁大學出版社,2004,頁23-42。
- 61. 謝重光,福建客家,(桂林:廣西師範大學出版社,2005),頁207。
- 62. 謝重光, 福建客家, (桂林: 廣西師範大學出版社, 2005), 頁234 235。
- 63. 丁味略神父 (Emilio Teruzzi) 歷史研究手稿: 天主教香港教區檔案處: I 22 04。
- 64. 鹽田仔領洗紀錄;天主教香港教區檔案處 IV 14 04;福若瑟神父(Josef Freinademetz 1852 1908)於2002年10月5日被教會宣佈為聖人。
- 65. 天主教香港教區檔案處: I-05-01
- 66. 1892年6月21日,師多敏從西貢寫的信:Les Missions Catholiche, Milano, 1892. Vol. XXI, P. 460
- 67. 天主教香港教區檔案處: I-08-02
- 68. 夏其龍, "香港客家村落中的天主教"刊於劉義章主編,香港客家,(廣西師範大學出版社, 2005),頁169。

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 35 3/2/2010 12:01:07

(36)

Catholic Diocese of Hong Kong 李 美 東 基 書 東 ARCHIVES OFFICE

香港 则 則當甲呈詳訴盖惟我一人得而審度之也 長成 婚 酌 配者凡我教友概不准行不到領婚配之日 婚至若在先已行定聘者則當守此二端其一嗣後子女長成不数完父母先足 it 當 可 或 姐父母不得籍辭程其完好 事往 司收 定遵行凡我所屬赦友子女尚 等婚聘或為嬰童自定或由家長講合概視為無用之樂至 後為不数完前所定之婚姻不受强制論接養女嬰在家以 實情許以後來先不得聖會之寬免者不肯容子女完婚另按該部 在 為 之議婚擇配子為去諸疑端 奉教有將已子女與敖外人聯婚者當力為之分退萬一不能分退 往 賴謹依羅 在孩提時父母 瑪 聖職 即自為之擇婚定時不 部堂於 以為先定之者不可分析其一父母或在奉教 議定至少當有 降生一千 在嬰孩時為父母者嗣後不得為之澤配 不 七百八 将接 合 赦規予 四己家也倘有 + 仍得依婚配之 丽 職 諭 獨此方教政 論及華民 為 極 2 子

天主降生一千八百七十二年五月十百

12:01:07

紀何

将来

【附錄二】

鹽田仔陳氏三代同時領洗圖表



有陰影標記者為1866年聖誕日領洗的七位陳氏教徒。

按鹽田仔陳氏族譜,其字輩排列次序是:孟、可、源、基、廷、國、榮、華、富、貴。

[按天主教領洗記錄及陳氏族譜編製 天主教香港教區檔案處 2004.04.29]

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 37 3/2/2010 12:01:08

(37)

Conservation of Cultural Landscape: A Case Study of Yim Tin Tsai

WAN Cheuk Ting

(38)

1. Introduction

Yim Tin Tsai (the Island) is a small island in the Inner Port Shelter, east of Sai Kung Town. The Chinese name of Yim Tin Tsai itself literally means "little salt pan" (鹽田仔) which implies that salt-making was such an important activity on the island such that it was named after its principal use in the past. The salt-fields were an integral element in creating the beautiful cultural landscape of Yim Tin Tsai. Because of the economic change, however, salt production in major salt-working areas in Hong Kong, including Yim Tin Tsai, started to decline in the 1930s (Hase, 2003). Many salt pans have become abandoned even since. Those in Yim Tin Tsai were converted to arable fields and ponds. The only village in Yim Tin Tsai was established by the Hakka Chan clan who settled on the Island in the mid-18th century.

The Roman Catholic St. Joseph's Chapel, completed and blessed in 1890, also forms an important part of the cultural landscape of Yim Tin Tsai. As the most prominent structure on the Island, the Chapel signifies the early mission works by Italian priests in times even before the British colonized the New Territories. All villagers in Yim Tin Tsai converted to Catholics as early as 1875 (Criveller, 2004). Their religious belief, which was completely different from the majority of the traditional locals and Hakkas, has shaped a cultural landscape that is dissimilar to many other rural villages in the New Territories; neither ancestral hall, temple, feng shui wood, nor earth god and shrine can be found in Yim Tin Tsai.

Today Yim Tin Tsai is uninhabited. All villagers on the Island have abandoned their fields and moved out to Sai Kung or emigrated abroad long ago. However, the Chan clan (both from the locale and overseas) return to Yim Tin Tsai and congregate at St. Joseph's Chapel in May each year to celebrate the Feast-day of St. Joseph.

2. Cultural landscape of Yim Tin Tsai

Cultural landscapes represent the "combined works of nature and of man" which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/ or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal" (UNESCO, 2008, para. 47).

To define the unique cultural landscapes of Yim Tin Tsai, the combined forces of the major natural and man-made factors that acted upon this Island should be understood:

- (i) favourable topography of the inlet in Yim Tin Tsai for salt-working;
- (ii) settlement of Chan clan on the Island for more than 150 years; and
- (iii) influence of Catholicism in Sai Kung in the mid-19th century.

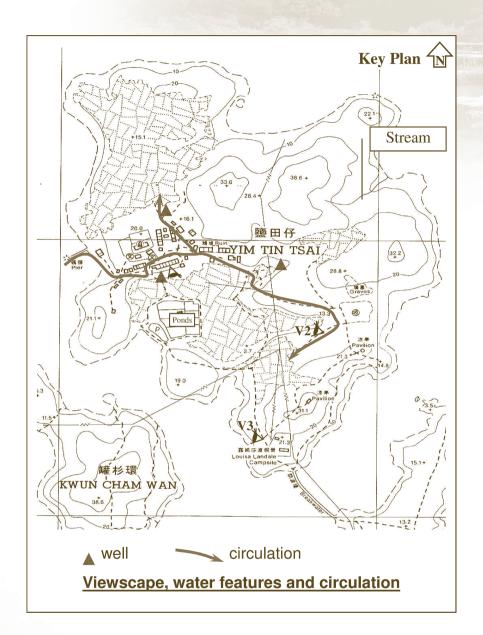
The above factors also help define the character-defining elements in Yim Tin Tsai that had shaped the island's distinctive cultural landscape. Character-defining elements can be taken to be known as the materials, forms, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings that together comprise the heritage value of a historic place, and which must be retained in order to preserve its heritage value (Parks Canada, 2003b).

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 39 3/2/2010 12:01:09

Character-defining Features and Components in Cultural Landscapes

Landscape components (Parks Canada, Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Place in Canada, 2004)	Character-defining features (National Park Service, The Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, U.S., 1992)	Character-defining elements applicable to Yim Tin Tsai
Land Patterns	-	(a) Salt-fields (b) Terraced cultivation (c) Village
Landforms	Topography	(a) Inlet (b) Terrace
Spatial Organization	-	(a) location of the chapel (b) location of the village houses, in linear setting
Vegetation	Vegetation	✓ (a) Canna indica L. 鳳尾花, 美人蕉 (b) Acrostichum aureum (found in wetland) (c) Mangroves (d) Mussaenda pubescens 玉葉金花 Buddha's Lamp
Viewscapes Circulation Water Features	- Circulation Water features	✓ ✓ (a) Natural waterfront (b) Wells (c) Ponds (d) Stream
Built Features	Structures, site furnishings, objects	✓ (a) St. Joseph's Chapel (聖若瑟堂) (b) Ching Po School (澄波學校) (c) Bunds (d) Hakka Houses (e) graveyards (f) Pier (g) Breakwater
		Additional intangible elements: ✓ Clan settlement ✓ Religious influence ✓ Social ties

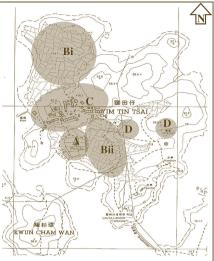
YTTbook_3feb10. indd 40 3/2/2010 12:01:09





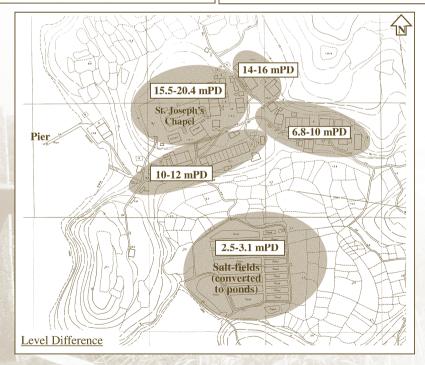
Landforms:

- A. Inlet (converted to salt-fields and ponds) Terrace
- C. Flat land
- Peak (38.6mPD)

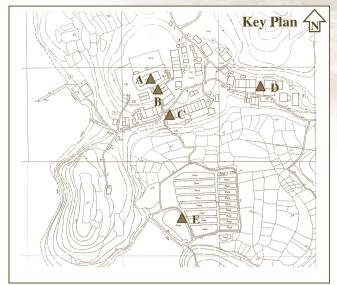


Broad Landuse Patterns:

- Salt-fields (converted to ponds) A.
- В. i. Terraced fields (abandoned)
 - ii. Arable fields (abandoned)
 - Village
- C. D. Graveyards



Landuse Patterns, Landforms and Spatial Organisation



- A. St. Joseph's Chapel
- B. Ching Po School
- C. Rev. Joachim Chan's old house
- D. Rev. Dominic Chan's ancestral house
- E. Bund



- F. Pier
- G. Holy Place
- H. Breakwater

Location of the Built Features

43

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 43 3/2/2010 12:01:11

3. Cultural significance of Yim Tin Tsai

An assessment of cultural significance is essential to form the basis for any conservation, development and restoration plan for Yim Tin Tsai. The assessment is to state the reasons for the importance of that place and to provide justifications for the subsequent conservation actions. The assessment should embrace both tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the place: historical significance, architectural significance, social and religious significance, aesthetic significance and technological significance.

3.1 Historical Significance

Yim Tin Tsai, where history can be dated back to 150 years ago, is of significant historical value to the Chan clan (the earliest settlers on the Island), to the salt-working sector in Sai Kung as well as to the Catholic Diocese of Hong Kong:

- The Chinese name of Yim Tin Tsai demonstrates the history and major use of the Island for salt-making ever since it was inhabited. The salt-pans were the lifeblood of the Island.
- Yim Tin Tsai is a rare example of cultural landscape demonstrating the way of life and land use of a rural Catholic and Hakka single-clan village engaged in salt-working that are no longer practiced.
- Yim Tin Tsai was one of the major salt-working areas in Hong Kong in the 19th century. It had a significant contribution to supplying salt to Sai Kung Town.
- Yim Tin Tsai is significant for its association with Rev. Josef Freinademetz, whom was proclaimed a saint by Vatican on 5 October 2003. It was one of the few places in Sai Kung that he preached in Hong Kong in 1879.

3.2 Architectural Significance

The architectural significance is mainly revealed from the St. Joseph's Chapel and the Hakka village houses on the Island:

St. Joseph's Chapel was built by Saint Josef Freinademetz during his stay in Sai Kung between 1879 and 1880. It is the best-preserved rural Roman Catholic

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 44 3/2/2010 12:01:12

chapel in Sai Kung. It is classified by the Antiquities and Monuments Office as a Grade III² historic building. Apart from this non-statutory designation, nowhere else in Yim Tin Tsai is identified as a heritage item by the Government.

- St. Joseph's Chapel is of the typical late 19th century rural New Territories style Roman Catholic chapel and is very well preserved. It is believed that it was designed by an Italian priest (possibly Rev. Josef Freinademetz himself) because its architectural style is close to Italian Romanesque (Ho, et al, 1996).
- For more than a century, St. Joseph's Chapel has been the most prominent landmarks of Yim Tin Tsai, signifying the influence of not only the Roman Catholics, but also the villagers themselves in creating the character of the cultural landscape.
- In 2004 St. Joseph's Chapel underwent a major renovation by the Catholics
 Diocese Hong Kong. It was re-opened on the Feast-day of St. Joseph on 2
 May 2004 upon completion of the renovation. This conservation project was
 granted the Award of Merits in the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Award
 2005.
- The Hakka houses in the village, although built in various period, style, fabric and material, demonstrate the way in which Catholicism had influenced the interior layout of these rural village houses.
- The bunds that surrounded part of the salt fields reflected the significance the salt working history of Yim Tin Tsai.

3.3 Social and Religious Significance

The social and religious significance of Yim Tin Tsai is built on Catholicism which is where the strong community esteem spins around:

- Catholicism has been the spiritual focus of Yim Tin Tsai since the first villagers' conversion in 1866.
- St. Joseph's Chapel, being the social and spiritual focus, is important to the Chan clan's sense of place. Even though all villagers have moved out of the Island nowadays, they still gather in May every year at the Chapel to

YTTbook_3feb10. indd 45 3/2/2010 12:01:12



celebrate the Feast-day of St. Joseph.

- Catholicism has fostered two priests in Yim Tin Tsai village, including Rev. Dominic Chan, V.G. and Rev. Joachim Chan.
- Ching Po School, until 1990s, provides the only primary education to pupils in Yim Tin Tsai and the neighbouring islands.

Compare with other rural chapels and Catholics communities, Yim Tin Tsai is of much greater social and religious significance. Taking Tai Long Village, Sai Kung, as an example, the Immaculate Conception Chapel, built in 1876, in the village is also classified as a Grade III historical building. Tai Long Village is a multi-clan village and population was declining in recent decades. Most of the village houses had been abandoned and the function of the Chapel no longer existed.

In a nutshell, the value and significance of St. Joseph's Chapel to Yim Tin Tsai and its villagers is not reflected in the architecture alone. More importantly, the religious, social and cultural functions of the Chapel are where the value comes from:

"Architecturally, it is a disappointment, without beauty or finesse. Inside are plain, heavy wooden benches. Crude portrayals of the stations of the cross provide the only decoration on the walls. At the west end, a garish red, white and gold altar piece. But it is *alive* . . . The church is the *island's lifeblood (italics added)*." (Moores, 1989, p.19)

3.4 Aesthetic Significance

The aesthetic and sensorial qualities of Yim Tin Tsai are derived from its tranquility, intactness and integrity:

• The landscape setting of Yim Tin Tsai remains integral throughout the course of the century because the important built elements including St. Joseph's Chapel, Ching Po School, the Hakka village houses, and other built features have been kept intact and have remained in generally good conditions. They are vivid evidences of the Chans' settlement and their effort in saltmaking, which was one of the most significant economic activities in rural Hong Kong in the 19th century. The ponds also provide an important visual

46

memory of the salt pans in the past. All in all, Yim Tin Tsai is a rare cultural landscape that strongly demonstrates the harmonious interaction between the Chan clan and the natural environmental in which they lived.

- St. Joseph's Chapel, being the most distinguished building in Yim Tin Tsai, is entirely compatible with the ambience of the village and the cultural landscape in terms of scale, texture, fabric and material.
- St. Joseph's Chapel is aesthetically significant for its prominent location in the eastern Inner Port Shelter. The viewscape of this Chapel also reflected its glory and importance both as a landmark and as a symbolic representation of the Catholics influence in Sai Kung.

3.5 Technological Significance

• The use of the naturally protected inlet and the construction of the bund for salt-working by the Chan clan were significant in demonstrating the way in which salt in Yim Tin Tsai was produced in accordance with the description made by D. J. Chu, a Ching Dynasty writer, in the 17th century (Li, *et al*, 1991).

3.6 Statement of significance

Yim Tin Tsai, rare in its perfect natural setting for salt-making and survival of St. Joseph's Chapel which is still performing its religious and social functions, is illustrative of the important information about understanding the ways of life of a rural Catholic and Hakka single-clan village engaged in salt-working in the 19th century. It is the socio-cultural significance of St. Joseph's Chapel, the village community as well as the salt-working heritage that is where the conservation values of Yim Tin Tsai lies.

4. Conservation, Planning and Development of Yim Tin Tsai

4.1 Conservation Policy

Prompt questions:

Should Yim Tin Tsai be conserved?

YTTbook_3feb10. indd 47 3/2/2010 12:01:13



What should be conserved?

For whom to conserve?

The conservation plan for the Yim Tin Tsai should be derived basing on the assessment of the cultural significance of the Island. The objectives of the plan should focus on re-introducing appropriate activities to the Island; rehabilitating the Chapel, village houses and salt fields; as well as maintaining the religious and cultural ties of Yim Tin Tsai; yet these new uses should be compatible with the character of the cultural landscape of the Island.

The Burra Charter (ICOMOS, International Council on Monuments and Sites), an international guidelines on heritage conservation, provides guidelines on conservation planning. Below are relevant Articles in Burra Charter that are relevant to Yim Tin Tsai with regard to its conservation planning policy:

Article 7.2 – A place should have a compatible use

Any conservation policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change, to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

In Yim Tin Tsai the conservation treatments to be applied to its characterdefining elements should not only be compatible with the intrinsic value of that element itself, but it should also respect the overall environmental setting and integrity of the cultural landscape of the Island.

Article 12 - Participation

The conservation of a place should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special associations and meanings, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

"For whom Yim Tin Tsai is to conserve?" In the conservation planning process, the Church as well as the villagers should be actively participated.

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 48 3/2/2010 12:01:13

Article 13 - Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should be recognised, respected and encouraged, especially in cases where they conflict. Cultural values here refer to those beliefs which are important to a cultural group. In the case of Yim Tin Tsai, the Church and many of the villagers share the same religious values which together had shaped the cultural landscape of the Island, e.g. their values of revitalizing St. Joseph's Chapel as well as the village.

Article 24 – Retaining associations and meanings

Significant *associations* between people and a place should be retained and opportunities for the celebration of these associations should be implemented. For St. Joseph's Chapel its association with Saint Josef Freinademetz is well preserved, and the association of the villagers and the Chapel is also well celebrated through the villagers gathering at the Feast Day of St. Joseph each year.

4.2 Land use conservation planning

Prompt questions:

What land use appropriate for conservation of Yim Tin Tsai?

What kind of activities appropriate for Yim Tin Tsai while conserving its characters?

The cultural landscape of Yim Tin Tsai is very unique. The interaction of mankind and the natural environment is an important factor in the creation of cultural landscapes. Therefore the human activities which are inherited from the past (i.e. intangible character-defining elements) should also be retained and continued to be practiced as much as possible with a view to sustaining cultural landscapes. This may include the continuation of religious function of St. Joseph's Chapel and the restoration of salt making on the Island.

Possible conservation activities -

Re-introduce appropriate activities:

- pilgrimage visits

49

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 49 3/2/2010 12:01:14

- research site visits by educational institutes
- introduce water sports activities
- hiking / walking trails

(destructive activities such as war games which had already done much damage to many village houses on the island should be avoided)

Rehabilitating and adaptive re-use of village houses:

- holiday home
- youth centre
- exhibition centre [displaying artifacts from old village houses] e.g. Tai O
 Cultural Workshop
- museum of Hakka village living

Rehabilitating and/or adaptive re-use of salt fields:

- resume salt working for tourism and educational purpose
- adaptive re-use of former salt fields as fish ponds for tourism and educational purpose

Maintaining the religious and cultural ties:

- to carry on the religious and pilgrimage function of St. Joseph's Chapel
- to engage villagers as docents of pilgrimage and village visits
- to engage villagers as curators of the exhibition centre and museum

No matter what conservation activities are proposed for the island, the principles of the conservation plan for Yim Tin Tsai should evolve around the concepts of compatibility and sustainability during the planning and development process. Whilst rehabilitating and revitalizing the Island, the essential rural, tranquil, religious character of the Island should also be safeguarded.

(50

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 50 3/2/2010 12:01:14

References

Criveller, G. "Piccola Storia Missionaria di Yim Tin Tsai." TMs [photocopy]. Unpublished manuscript, 2004.

Hase, P. "Salt in Hong Kong." TMs [photocopy]. Unpublished manuscript, 2003.

Ho, C. T. and others. "St. Joseph Church, Yim Tin Tsai." BAAS student project, Department of Architecture, The University of Hong Kong, 1996.

Li, Y. Z. and others (eds.) (李育中等編著). 《廣東新語注, 清 屈大均》 [Interpretation of the New Words in Guangdong by D. J. Chu in the Qing Dynasty]. Guangzhou: The People of Guangdong Publisher (廣東人民出版社), 1991.

Moores, A. (ed.). *Another Hong Kong: An Explorer's Guide*. Hong Kong: Emphasis (HK) Ltd., 1989.

National Park Service. "The Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, 1992." Published in http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hli/landscape_guidelines/index.htm (visited on 1 Nov 2008).

Parks Canada. "Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada: Guidelines for Landscapes." 2003a. Published in http://www.pc.gc.ca/docs/pc/guide/nldclpc-sgehpc/toc_e.asp, (visited on 1 Nov 2008).

Parks Canada. "Standards for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, and Restoring Historic Landscapes, Buildings, Engineering Works, and Archaeological Sites." 2003b. Published in http://www.historicplaces.ca/nor-sta/norm-stan e.aspx, (visited on 9 Nov 2008)

UNESCO. "Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention", January 2008

1. The British extended the Colony of Hong Kong to the New Territories in 1898.

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 51 3/2/2010 12:01:15

(51)

•

^{2.} Grade III building is defined by Antiquities and Monument Office as "buildings of some merit, but not yet qualified for consideration as possible monuments. These are to be recorded and used as a pool for future selection".

鹽田梓村舍文物初探: 從村民搬遷時遺留下來的器物與 文書管窺搬遷前的生活面貌

張兆和

計劃緣起

((52⁾

2007年11月,我與科技大學人文學部華南研究中心的同事跟隨鹽田梓村民前往窖西洲參觀他們的紀念先祖典禮。當村民完成在窖西洲高爾夫球球場內的兩穴祖墳前面進行的典禮後,我們隨他們走到離開不遠的鹽田梓村參觀。村中一座名為「聖約瑟小堂」的天主教教堂,據說在2005年重修完成後獲得聯合國教科文組織頒授了歷史文物復修優秀獎項。美侖美煥的教堂建築及豐富的傳教歷史事跡吸引了大家駐足參觀。另外,大隊亦走到與鹽田梓村名相關的鹽田遺跡處,考察過去鹽場生產的水利工程。比較少被參觀者注意的是村內數列空置的房舍,衰頹的外觀卻吸引了我和同事進入其中兩所內探索。據說最後一戶的鹽田梓村民於數年前遷離,而很多房舍已經荒廢了更長時間。無人居住的情況使村舍迅速破敗,門窗都已毀壞,搬遷後遺留在屋內傢俱雜物和撒滿一地的書報紙張已經霉爛,亦可能經外來人士進入搗亂而導致凌亂不堪。

我們在該兩所房舍內巡察一番,攀爬已經破爛的木樓梯上到地板已處處破洞的閣樓,翻開廢物堆觀看。慢慢察看之下,我們發覺這些廢物堆中有不少被村民遺留下來的傢俱器物和書報紙張,頗能反映村民在搬遷前的生活面貌。有別於我們一般想像的歷史文物,這些村舍內廢棄的雜物並非帝王將相或富貴人家的高檔傢俱和藝術珍品,而是農民家裡日常的農作工具和生活用品;書報紙張並不是甚麼重要著述,而是一般個人或群體的一般活動和交往紀錄。這些霉爛虫蛀的生活器具和文字材料可能並不代表國家民族的文化藝術,但它們卻負載著鹽田梓村民在搬遷前的個人、家庭和社群的歷史。這些材料也不能全面地反映鹽田梓村民過去的生活面貌,它們畢竟是村民在搬離鹽田梓時選擇性地遺留下來的局部生活物品,被認為有價值的東西均已被帶走了。但是,好一部分物品因為村民的新居所導致環境的變化而不再適用,因此被遺留下來;相對於環境的變遷,這些物品正正是反映村民過去生活面貌的好材料。村民過去累積的種種文書材料,亦因在新生活環境中社會交往的變化而喪失用途;但這些材料對了解村民過去的個人生活與社群組織聯繫有非常重要的價值。

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 52 3/2/2010 12:01:15

其實,鹽田梓村民委員會在村民搬離鹽田梓時已有意識地收集了一批有代表性的農業生產工具和生活器具,保留陳列在村內原來澄波學校的一間改闢為「文物陳列室」的平房校舍內。但是,陳列的物品數量有限,不足以涵蓋很多生活範疇。另外,一般文書資料可能並不適合陳列觀賞,所以沒有被收集展示。在考察過兩個棄置房舍後,我們認為若能在村內進行一次全面的搜集,定會發現更多反映村民過去生活歷史的資料。徵得村長和村委會的同意,香港科技大學人文學部華南研究中心於2007年秋季學期末聖誕節前組織了四十多名學生義工,分為三批,分別於12月21、22和23日三天前往鹽田梓村,在空置的村舍內從被遺棄的物品中蒐集有村落歷史價值的器物,拍照和紀錄後將它們集中到村中數間房舍,以便收藏整理,免得在原址中繼續衰敗毀壞。另外,我們將在各房舍中收集到的書報紙張帶回香港科技大學華南研究中心,整理其中的文書材料,為研究鹽田梓村落歷史和文化的學術活動提供資源。

經過好一段時間的整理,我們將超過一千件的器物和書報紙張歸為如下 五項資料類別: 1)物質生活;2)娛樂藝術;3)宗教;4)婚禮;5)村落集體 組織。每個項目涵蓋包括負載在不同的器物和書報紙張上關於鹽田梓村落的歷 史資料。在下面我將這五項資料類別和相關的器物和文書作初步的介紹(請參 考附在報告後的圖片)。

(一) 物質生活

1. 漁、農、畜牧業生產器具

過去鹽田梓是一條以稻米、雜糧、蔬菜種植為主,輔以岸邊捕魚作業的 農村。村民搬遷到市區時,這些漁農工具都再沒有用途,加上部份器具體積重 量均不方便攜帶,所以不少被遺留在村中。這些生產器具反映了鹽田梓作為一 個客家村落的基本經濟生產作業,以農耕為主,狩獵養殖和捕魚為副。

生活器具有幾個非常特出的類別,包括(1)大量陶土製造的缸、罐容器,其中有水缸、米缸、酒酲、醋酲、醬酲、矮盤、酒壺、激死蟻(醃菜缸)等等;(2)多類型的編織盛載器具,有大竹籮、矮竹籮、米籮、魚籮、手抽竹籃、雙耳竹籃、米箕、寬口菜籃、食物籃、鳥籠等等;(3)多種天然植物材料製造的打掃用具,如各種掃把、刷子等。探究這些生活器具的用途,可以幫助我們深入了解過去鹽田梓村民的營生方式和技術。這些器具的購買供應來源,亦有助於我們了解鹽田梓村民與外界市場物資的聯繫和經濟生活。

53

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 53 3/2/2010 12:01:15

禾稻種植器具 (圖一組):

1. 犁 (4個); 2. 犁頭 (數個); 3. 犁擋 (數個); 4. 犁耙 (4個); 5. 牛軛 (3個); 6. 禾桶 (2個); 7. 禾圍 (1張); 8. 禾梯 (2把); 9. 禾鎌 (5把); 10. 鋤 (4把); 11. 泥耙 (3把); 12. 田基鏟 (3把); 13. 農藥噴射器 (1個)等。

((54)

海邊捕魚及撈捕蠔蜆有關的器具(圖二組):

1. 魚網(3個); 2. 漁籠(1個); 3. 撈網(2個); 4. 蠔啄(2個)

村民從事狩獵與養殖的器具(圖三組):

1. 捕獸籠(1個); 2. 飼獸籠(2個); 3. 雞籠(1個); 4. 鳥籠(1個)

日常農作斬柴、割草、肩挑搬運的器具(圖四組):

1. 柴刀(6把); 2. 割草鐮刀(3把); 3. 扁擔多類(10多條)

2. 生活工具

度、量、衡及計算工具(圖五組):

1. 稱坨(4個); 2. 穀斗(2個); 3. 時鐘(3個); 4.算盤(3個)

缸、罐容器包括(圖六組):

1. 大寬口陶水缸(超過50個); 2. 陶米缸(10多個); 3. 陶酒酲(數十個); 4. 陶醋酲(數十個); 5. 陶醬酲(數十個); 6. 陶寬口矮盤(約20個); 7. 有咀陶酒壺(約20個)8. 陶激死蟻(醃菜缸,1個); 9. 有咀陶酒壺(約20個)玻璃大缸(2個); 10. 玻璃大酒酲; 11. 木水桶(4個); 12. 鐵水桶(4個); 12. 鐵桶連蓋(3個); 13. 鐵盤(1個); 14. 鐵盒(2個)。各種大小容器接近200個。

編織盛載器具(圖七組):

- 1. 大竹籮(4個); 2. 矮竹籮(6個); 3. 米籮(14個); 4. 魚籮(8個); 5. 有手抽竹籮(8個); 6. 有雙耳竹籃(1個); 7. 米箕(10個); 8. 寬口菜籃(2個); 9. 食物籃(10個); 10. 竹鳥籠(1個)

打掃用具(圖八組)共四款:

勾、掛工具(圖九組)共六款:

1. 竹竿長勾(3枝); 2. 鐵勾(1枝); 3. 扁擔勾(2枝); 4. 木勾(3個); 5. 掛毛巾架(1個); 6. 木衣架(1個)

照明工具(圖十組)共三款:

1. 油燈(1盞); 2. 煤油燈(5盞); 3. 電燈(2盞)

梳妝、寢具(圖十一組)一款:

1. 鏡子(1面); 2. 木梳(2把); 3. 瓦枕頭(2盞)

3. 煮食器具及餐具

煮食器具(圖十二組)包括:

1. 大鐵鍋(5個); 2. 高身木鍋蓋(3個); 平板木鍋蓋(3個); 4. 鐵鍋蓋(1個); 5. 平底鍋(3個); 6. 瓦雲頂(1個); 7. 銻鍋(1個); 8. 炭爐(1個); 9. 火水爐(1個); 10. 膠菜篩(3個); 11. 麵粉篩(3個); 12. 燉盅(2個); 13.木砧板(2塊); 14. 石磨(2個); 15. 石碓(2個); 16. 研盤(2個); 17. 唞皮器(1個); 18. 鍋鏟(2個)

餐具(圖十三組)包括:

1. 瓦缽(20個); 2. 瓦盅(4個); 3. 瓷湯碗(雞公碗,約200個); 4. 瓷飯碗(約150個); 5. 瓷碟(約10個); 6. 瓷茶壺(4個); 7. 瓦酒壺(4個); 8. 酒瓶(3個); 9. 筷子桶(1個); 10. 石水杯連蓋(1個); 11. 瓷咖啡杯連碟(5個)

4. 傢具

各式傢具(圖十四組)包括:

1. 木床(2張); 2. 帆布床(1張); 3. 長木椅(1張); 4. 木椅(1張); 5. 長橋凳(4張); 6. 木凳(1張); 7. 小板凳(1張); 8. 八仙桌(4張); 9. 小圓桌(2張); 10. 連櫃桶小桌(1張); 11. 課室書檯聯桌(2套); 12. 屛風(2張); 13. 梳妝檯連鏡(1張); 14. 澎洗架(1個); 15. 木衣箱(1個)

衣箱(1個) YTTbook_3feb10.indd 55 3/2/2010 12:01:16

5. 衣服

少量衣服(圖十五組)包括:

1. 中式女裝(1套); 2. 中式長褲(1條) 3. 客家女帽(2張); 4. 圓頂 竹帽(1張); 5. 圓頂竹帽(2張)

(二) 娛樂藝術

過去鹽田梓村民的物質經濟生活雖然並不富裕,但他們的娛樂藝術生活顯得多姿多彩。我們在村中收集得不少的60-70年代流行歌曲錄音盒帶,並有一些流行歌曲集。特別有趣的是找到兩本手抄的流行歌曲冊子,共有當年氾流行的百多首歌曲,反映當時潮流的喜好。閱讀小說、雜誌、報紙也是村民娛樂生活的重要部份,小說包括古典和現代文學作品,並有大量愛情小說。有趣的是找到兩本報紙聯載的小說和漫畫剪報集,包括電影劇本小說《巴比龍》和漫畫《大小姐與契爺》的剪報。兩項均有百多天的剪報收集,收集者非凡的毅力。另一項剪報是關於登在報章上的中國象棋對奕棋局,反映村民對象棋的愛好。麻將也是村民消遣的游戲,一些計算紀錄亦可在村中找到。村內一些年青人愛好習武,在收集的物品中包括有幾本武術技巧書和好一些年青人擺弄各式武術姿勢的照片。

一些村民對繪畫表現特別的興趣和天份。在村中遺留下來不少畫稿,主 要是一些繪畫植物的水彩畫和用鉛筆和鋼筆畫的漫畫和人物素描。

6. 歌曲音樂

手抄歌曲集(圖十六組)共兩本:

- 1. 第一本共抄寫29首歌曲(1969年4月)
- 2. 第二本共抄寫110首歌曲(附日曆紙1971年3月)

歌曲集、錄音盒帶 (圖十七組)

1. 歌曲集共三本; 2. 錄音盒帶共142盒

粤劇(圖十八組)

1. 神誕粤劇; 2. 粤劇表演

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 56 3/2/2010 12:01:16

7. 小説、雜誌、報紙

小説、雜誌(圖十九組)

共幾十本

報紙連載小説《巴比龍》剪報(圖二十組)

共剪報147日(1974年6月30日開始)

報紙連載漫畫《大小姐與契爺》剪報(圖二十一組)

共剪報107日(1976年)

8. 游戲、武術

中國象棋棋局報紙剪報(圖二十二組)

共23局

麻將游戲紀錄(圖二十三組)

1. 計算方式; 2. 欠錢記錄

武術 (圖二十四組)

- 1. 武術書本 (3本)
- 2. 習武照片(十數張)

繪畫 (圖二十五組)

- 1. 水彩植物畫
- 2. 鉛筆、鋼筆漫畫人物素描

(三) 宗教

鹽田梓村民信封天主教,在搬遷是遺留下來不少宗教的書籍和字、畫單 張和聖像、反映村民與教會的交往和多方面的宗教生活。收集得的書籍包括禮 儀、教義書籍、教會活動書籍、禮儀義理單張、天主教歷史等。天主教字、

57

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 57 3/2/2010 12:01:17

畫、聖像包括賀年揮春、年曆卡、聖父聖子像、耶穌基督像、聖母聖子像、聖母像等,還有神職人員肖像,包括教宗和神父的畫像。大量的單張反映了天主教堂的各種活動資料,包括一般聚會資料,例如「聖心天主堂彌撒時間」;誕期聚會資料,例如「西貢聖心堂1981主保瞻禮慶節」、「十一月十五日主保瞻禮一百週年紀念」、「主保瞻禮計劃表」;教堂活動紀念,例如「西貢鹽田梓聖若瑟堂開幕紀念(4-10-1987)」;神職人員事工紀念,例如「陳學強神父晉鐸紀念(29-6-1963)」;教友活動紀念,例如「鹽田梓聖若瑟堂初領聖體紀念卡(82年8月15日)」、領聖體照片等等。

天主教禮儀、教義書籍、單張(圖二十六組)

- 1. 禮儀、教義書籍(1冊):《積極參與禮儀》、《要理問答》
- 2. 教會活動書籍(2冊):《苦路善工》、《聖言反省》、《救贖聖年》
 - 3. 禮儀、義理單張:《奉獻家庭於聖家誦》、《家庭聖體軍》
 - 4. 天主教歷史(1冊):《基督演義》

天主教字、畫、聖像(圖二十七組)

- 1. 賀年揮春:「福音傳世代,天恩達永年」、「福音天下頌,主愛萬邦傳」、「救恩普照舊乾坤」、「福」、「恩寵常臨」、「天主賜福」、「天佑吉祥」
 - 2. 年曆卡:「1979年年曆卡」
- 3. 聖像:聖父聖子像(2)、耶穌基督像(1)、聖母聖子像(3張)聖母像(2張)
- 4. 神職人員肖像:教宗肖像(1983年)、「Fr Fraccaro A Moment of Meditation」剪報肖像

天主教堂活動記錄 (圖二十八組)

- 1. 一般聚會資料:「聖心天主堂彌撒時間」(2張)
- 2. 誕期聚會資料:「西貢聖心堂1981主保瞻禮慶節」、「十一月十五日 主保瞻禮一百週年紀念」、「主保瞻禮計劃表」

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 58 3/2/2010 12:01:17

- 3. 教堂活動紀念:「西貢鹽田梓聖若瑟堂開幕紀念(4-10-1987)」
- 4. 神職人員事工紀念: 「陳學強神父晉鐸紀念 (29-6-1963)」
- 5. 教友活動紀念:「鹽田梓聖若瑟堂初領聖體紀念卡(82年8月15日)」(2張)、領聖體照片(1張)

(四)婚禮

村民搬遷是遺留下來的照片包括很多婚禮的相片,反映婚禮是農村禮儀生活的重要部份。早期的婚禮照片很多是在村內傢具,後來的彩色照片包括不少在村外酒樓舉行婚宴的情景。另外還有一些婚紗照片和婚禮中新人向親友敬茶的照片。在個別村舍中發現遺留下來的婚禮紀錄冊,傳統被成為「支啟」的文件,內容包括婚禮程序、邀請親友參加婚禮名單、親友送來賀禮紀錄、婚禮支出帳目等。「支啟」紀錄中將參加婚禮的親友名單分作幾類:「鹽田梓本村」、「西貢本村」、「九龍本村」、「水上」、和其他,反映了鹽田梓村民的地域網絡。

「支啟」紀錄本(圖二十九組)

- 1. 婚禮程序(1份)
- 2. 邀請名單(3份)
- 3. 賀禮紀錄 (3份)
- 4. 支出帳目 (3份)
- 5. 註冊收據(1份)
- 6. 婚禮照片(多張)

(五) 村落集體組織

在收集到的文書冊子中,有一批是屬於村落集體組織的帳目登記紀錄。 這些紀錄冊包括發電收費紀錄、渡輪運輸收費紀錄、水費紀錄、和村集體收支 帳目等。這些帳目登記紀錄對了解鹽田梓村落的集體組織和生活是十分重要的 資料,說明了村民如何組織集體的公共設施,並提供對集體生活凝聚力量的了

59

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 59 3/2/2010 12:01:18

解。我們在村中找到兩百多個堆放在一起的瓷碗(公雞碗),相信是村落集體組織為村民提供餐具在村中進行宴會而設的,這也是從另一方面反映了集體生活的凝聚力量。

發電收費紀錄(圖三十組)

- 1. 發電收費紀錄冊(2本)
- 2. 發電機照片

渡輪運輸收費紀錄 (圖三十一組)

1. 渡輪運輸收費紀錄冊(1本)

村集體收支帳目(圖三十二組)

1. 村集體收支帳目冊(2本)

宴會餐具供應(圖三十三組)

1. 集體宴會餐具照片(多張)

小結

(60)

感謝鹽田梓村委會的協助、以及香港科技大學學生事務處和本科生教務 長辦公室的資助,華南研究中心得以招募一批學生義工在去年年底進行了一次 有意義的社會服務工作。我們在鹽田梓村將村民在搬遷時遺留下來的大量生活 器具和書報單張文獻收集起來,讓它們在還沒有完全腐爛淹沒之前保存起來, 好讓今後鹽田梓村村民和香港社會人士藉著這批村舍文物,得以理解鹽田梓村 的過去歷史和生活面貌。

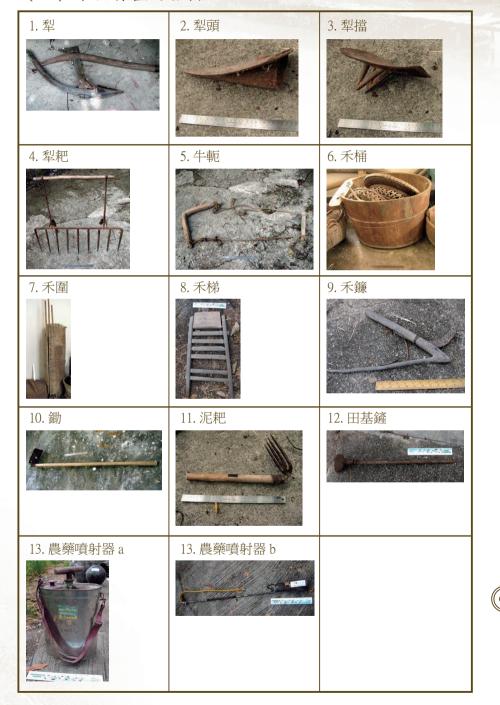
從上面的簡略報告可以得知,這批文物材料跟我們一般在博物館裡看見的陳列並不一樣,它們並不屬於國家民族級別的重要藝術珍寶。可是,對於鹽田梓的村民和香港大眾來說,這批村舍文物豐富第反映了香港邊緣村落社區的歷史和社會文化面貌,是屬於村民和香港大眾的歷史記憶中重要的組成部份。

但願這份粗略的初步報告能推動村民和香港大眾關心這批村舍文物的保存和研究。

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 60 3/2/2010 12:01:18

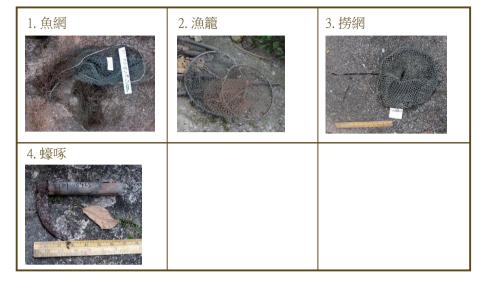
圖片附錄

(一) 禾稻种植的器具



YTTbook_3feb10. indd 61 3/2/2010 12:01:19

(二)海邊捕魚及撈捕蠔蜆的器具



(三)狩獵與養殖的器具

62



YTTbook_3feb10. indd 62 3/2/2010 12:01:19

(四) 斬柴、割草、澆水器、肩挑搬運的器具

1. 柴刀



2. 割草鐮刀



3. 澆水器



4扁擔多類



(五)度、量、衡、計算工具

1. 稱坨



2. 穀斗



3. 時鐘



4. 算盤



•

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 63 3/2/2010 12:01:20

(六)缸、罐容器

(64)



YTTbook_3feb10. indd 64 3/2/2010 12:01:20

(七)編織盛載器具



(八) 打掃器具



YTTbook_3feb10. indd 65 3/2/2010 12:01:21

(九) 勾、掛工具









3. 扁擔勾



4. 木掛勾



5. 掛毛巾架



6. 木衣架



(十) 照明工具

1. 油燈



2. 煤油燈



3. 電燈



(十一) 梳妝、寢具

1. 鏡子



2. 木梳



3. 瓦枕頭



(十二) 煮食器具







3. 平板木鍋蓋





5. 平底鍋



6. 瓦雲頂



7. 銻鍋



8. 炭爐



9. 火水爐



10. 膠菜篩



11. 麵粉篩



12. 燉盅



13. 木砧板



14. 石磨



15. 石碓



YTTbook_3feb10. indd 67 3/2/2010 12:01:22





17.削皮器



18. 鍋鏟



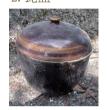


(十三)餐具

1. 瓦缽



2. 瓦盅



3. 瓷湯碗(雞公碗)



4. 瓷飯碗



5. 瓷碟



6. 瓷茶壺



7. 瓦酒壺



8. 酒瓶



9. 筷子桶



10. 石水杯連蓋



11. 瓷咖啡杯連碟



YTTbook_3feb10. indd 68 3/2/2010 12:01:23

(十四) 各式傢具





2. 帆布床



3. 長木椅



4. 木椅



5. 長橋凳



6. 木凳



7. 小板凳



8. 八仙桌



9. 小圓桌



10. 連櫃桶小桌



11. 課室書檯聯桌



12. 屏風



13. 梳妝檯連鏡



14. 澎洗架



15. 木衣箱





YTTbook_3feb10.indd 69 3/2/2010 12:01:24

(十五)服裝



(70)

2. 中式長褲



3. 客家女帽





5. 圓頂竹帽



(十六)手抄歌曲集共雨本



《歌曲目錄》



《紅葉戀》



2. 第二本共抄寫 110 首歌曲



《今天不回家》



YTTbook_3feb10. indd 70 3/2/2010 12:01:24

(十七) 歌曲集 3 本;錄音盒帶共 142 盒







(十八)粤劇







(十九)報紙連載電影小説《巴比龍》共剪報147日 (1974年6月30日開始)

剪報本封面







(二十)報紙連載漫畫《大小姐與契爺》共剪報107日 (1976年)

剪報本封面



剪報本首頁



3/2/2010 12:01:25 YTTbook_3feb10. indd 71

(二十一)中國象棋棋局報紙剪報共 23 局

剪報本封面

(72)





棋局剪報一例



(二十二) 麻將游戲紀錄

1. 計算方式

2-216社 日常 4九 三卷 3九 三番社 海鲜油/ju 数度 部 17 2. 欠錢記錄



(二十三) 小説、雜誌共五本

古典小說



現代小說



婦女雜誌



愛情小說





(二十四) 武術





2. 武術書本



3. 習武照片



(二十五)繪畫

1. 水彩植物畫



水彩植物畫



水彩植物畫



2. 鉛筆、鋼筆漫畫人物素描



鉛筆、鋼筆漫畫人物素描



鉛筆、鋼筆漫畫人物素描



(二十六)天主教禮儀、教義書籍、單張

1. 禮儀書籍



禮儀書籍



2. 教會活動書籍



3. 禮儀、義理單張



4. 天主教歷史書籍



YTTbook_3feb10. indd 73 3/2/2010 12:01:26





聖像:耶穌基督像

賀年輝春



(74)









3/2/2010 12:01:26 YTTbook_3feb10. indd 74

(二十八) 天主教堂活動記錄

1. 一般聚會資料: 「聖心天主堂彌撒時間」





2. 誕期聚會資料: 「西貢聖心堂 1981 主保瞻禮慶節」



誕期聚會資料: 「十一月十五日 主保瞻禮一百週年紀念」

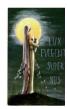


3. 教堂活動紀念: 「西貢鹽田梓 聖若瑟堂開幕紀念 (4 - 10 - 1987)





4. 神職人員事工紀念: 「陳學強神父 晉鐸紀念 (29 - 6 - 1963)





5. 教友活動紀念: 「鹽田梓聖若瑟堂 初領聖體紀念卡 (82年8月15日)」





4. 教友活動紀念: 領聖體照片



3/2/2010 12:01:27 YTTbook_3feb10. indd 75

(二十九) 婚禮「支啟」紀錄本

1. 婚禮程序

(76)



2. 邀請名單



3. 賀禮紀錄





4. 支出帳目



5. 註冊收據



6. 婚禮照片



婚禮照片



婚禮照片



婚禮照片



(三十) 村集體發電收費紀錄

1. 發電收費紀錄冊



發電收費紀錄冊



2. 發電機照片



3/2/2010 12:01:28

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 76

(三十一) 渡輪運輸收費紀錄

1. 渡輪運輸收費紀錄冊



渡輪運輸收費紀錄冊



渡輪運輸收費紀錄冊



(三十二) 村集體收支帳目

1. 村集體收支帳目冊



村集體收支帳目冊



(三十三)宴會餐具供應



集體宴會餐具照片



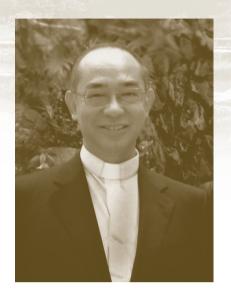
3/2/2010 12:01:28 YTTbook_3feb10. indd 77



3/2/2010 12:01:29 YTTbook_3feb10.indd 78

陳志明副主教

陳志明副主教雖不是在鹽田仔成長,但其與鹽田仔的淵源深厚。其父於鹽田仔出生、成長,雖於副主教出生以前,已遷往薄扶林村(即現在的置富花園)生活,但每年於五月份第一個主日的聖約瑟瞻禮,也必定會舉家回去。因為聖約瑟瞻禮在此百年內於鹽田仔來說,儼如學校校慶、醫院週年紀念般重要,分散於各地的鹽田仔居民也必定會在這天回村,參與崇拜及親族聚會,熱鬧氣氛足與新年媲美。



副主教對鹽田仔的感情,除了血緣宗親外,島上純樸的鄉情最叫他難忘。這份感情始於三十多年前,還是修生的副主教,已領同學一起到鹽田仔祈禱及露營,透過釣魚及捉蟹經驗鹽田仔的鄉村風味。及後,副主教在跑馬地任職,亦每隔一個月左右,領一些年青人到其祖屋,不單打羽毛球及燒烤,更會祈禱、分享及開彌撒,藉大自然牧養他們。副主教憶述:

「當時島上約有百多人居住,四處也充滿田園氣息,沒有汽車廢氣、人 聲喧鬧,習慣在香港市區生活的年輕人,置身其中,躺於星空下,加上禱告, 心靈也會被淨化。雖然現在鹽田仔已人去樓空,但每當想起那些老人的面孔, 想起純樸的鄉情,都令人感覺很平安。」

亦因此,副主教等,會特別稱鹽田仔為鹽田梓。因『梓』有鄉親、鄉下之意。

鹽田仔為一條公教村,為天主教由香港島傳入九龍、新界之第一站。當時仍未有海底隧道,神父、傳教士等,需經水路前往各海島及西貢鄉村傳教,當中主要是意大利傳教士。先到鹽田仔,才到西貢,因為當時非如現在般,都集中由西貢乘船前往新界各海島,而需由香港島或荃灣前往。

此後,這群傳教者更定期不辭勞苦、攀山涉水地前往每一個地方舉行彌 撤、聽告解,及進行宗教活動。然而,僅憑神父、傳教士,及一些修女的幫 忙,羊群眾多,始終不足夠維持宗教培育工作的日常運作,遂會由島或村上 一、兩位資深教友負責行政、聯絡等方面事務。這儼如二百多年前,歐洲的鄉 村教堂管理模式。亦與副主教成長及深受薰陶的薄扶林太古樓村相仿,村民都

79

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 79 3/2/2010 12:01:30

在早課、晚課時一起唸經,如聖體出遊等活動更是全村參與,星期日更會有修 七、神父等進村唱經、參加彌撒。副主教說:

「通常在聖堂內,早上及晚上六點半都會打鐘,人們一聽到鐘聲便立刻 前往聖堂禱告或唸經,以讚美天主。這是教會很久遠的傳統對於村子來說是一 種很好的宗教生活,我在成長時亦被潛移物化了,故希望至今仍能維持這種傳 統.....

* * *

從前的村落都由漁民組成,故乏人營辦學校,故聖堂就擔起這個任務, 在落後鄉村營辦學校,為附近社區的人提拱教育。鹽田仔的澄波學校也是如此,不單是鹽田仔的居民,就連附近村莊的人,在捕漁後,亦會送小孩子到這小學讀書。副主教說:

「所以人們都很喜歡澄波這所學校。當然,到了現在,澄波學校亦已經 完成了它的歷史了。」

副主教頓一頓又說:

「提起澄波學校,這類鄉村式學校,同學都非常淳樸,而校長、老師、 學生彼此間亦很熟悉。因為人本來就不多,校長同時也是老師,有時甚至是雜工。通常一間學校,一位校長、三至四位老師,及數十名同學,所以他們的關係儼如親子。」

副主教還提到,澄波學校這類鄉村學校與現在普遍的市區學校之授課形式不同,不著重強記,倒著重全人發展,故學生都非常快樂,到長大後回憶起來,亦會感覺愉快及堪足回味。

* * *

鹽田仔共三房人,即最初遷來的三兄弟所各自繁衍的子孫,於聖堂附近屬於第二房,島的最深處屬於第三房,副主教屬於第三房,祖屋位於三十六號。據其所述,甫進屋就是天井,天井的另一邊是爐灶,上面放一個大鑊供煮食;而另一邊則是洗手間及柴房,再進去就是大廳及起居室,這是典型的傳統客家式村屋模樣。

然而,在副主教的童年記憶之中,鹽田仔的農地已大半荒廢,只餘下一 些退休老人種菜、養雞以自給自足。偶爾有些人還有養牛,但已很少像副主教 的祖父年代般,會趕牛到長滿青草的滘西洲牧放,然後賣到市區。副主教娓娓

YTTbook_3feb10. indd 80

道來:

「養雞、種菜,雖不可說完全自給自足,但最起碼都靠雙手養活自己。 且村民的房屋俱屬他們自己的,後來更有政府提供水、電,所以不會有太大的 支出。而且村民對食、住的要求也不是很高,所以大部分村民也能為田產所 養。」

副主教更補充說:

「雖然,當時鹽田仔的人口已愈來愈少,但直至我父親那個年代,各家 各戶都好像一個大家庭般親愛,迎親、送殯等事情,都會互相幫助。因為每個 人都是世叔伯,不論親疏,都總有一些關係,都是親戚來的。」

可見,副主教對於鹽田仔的鄉情,的確非常喜歡。

* * *

副主教對於鹽田仔的重修及發展非常熱心,其一系列有關修復鹽田仔的 工作始於五年前。當時鹽田仔已人去留空,卻不時有外面來的人在鹽田仔打野 戰,弄得聖堂及附近房屋的門窗都破爛了。結果負責西貢的那位神父,都不去 鹽田仔舉行彌撒,甚至連一年一次的聖約瑟瞻禮彌撒也想取消。

「村民覺得不可以就這樣取消百多年來的歷史傳統,於是就向教區投 訴。而教區則和我說,既然是我的村的事,就由我負責解決吧。」

所以副主教就開始召集有關方面人仕,不論是村民、堂區等各方面,進 行會議。剛巧有一名參與會議的教友想為教會做一點事,欲捐獻一百多萬給教 會。

「他問我教會有什麼需要,我就問他是否願意用來復修一間很有歷史價值的聖堂。他認為只要用得其所便可以了,所以欣然答應。回想起來,真是剛巧有這人,復修才得以順利進行,因為教區是不會撥款進行復修。」

四年後,教堂終於修復,更獲得了聯合國文化遺產保護獎,引起公眾對 鹽田仔及其教堂的注意。除了宗教方面,副主教等認為,鹽田仔在旅遊、生 態、文化方面,例如客家村落特色、紅樹林等不同品種的植物,也很值得香港 人去認識。故一開始便確立了生態、宗教及文化三個方向。

「一開始我們還以為人們只對生態有興趣,誰知道其他兩個:宗教及文 化也很受歡迎,每年都有超過一百個團體、幾千人前往鹽田仔。」

81

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 81 3/2/2010 12:01:31

又用了一年多的時間,與中文大學、科技大學、城市大學等,以文化、 宗教、生態、休憩、和旅遊,此五大方向來進行研究。更與政府聯絡,與負責 有關方面的林鄭月娥會面,陳述計劃,成為重要的里程碑。

聖堂修復後,下一步的工作便是在鹽田仔碼頭那裡興建一所村公所,並會正式聘人在村公所看守。此後每當有人想進入鹽田仔,也可對他們說明鹽田仔為私家重地,亦必須先在村公所登記。如此,希望制止住人們前來打野戰、拍婚紗照等活動,減少對鹽田仔的破壞,及維持治安,以令鹽田仔修復及發展工作可順利推行。

鹽田仔的修復及發展工作,在聖堂修復及村公所興建後,就是鹽田的復修。鹽,本身也極具宗教意義,因為聖經記著說:「你們要成為地上的鹽、世界的光」。而於文化及旅遊方面,副主教認為,鹽田本來就是鹽田仔的標誌,就算只是復修一部份的鹽田,也能讓新一代人作尋根及懷舊,透過追溯上一代人的事業,延續文化。而復修鹽田,亦為了可讓到來參觀之人,猶其是學生,可一邊接觸大自然,一邊親手做鹽,然後拿一包親手做的鹽回家。因為副主教認為:

「約四分之三到來鹽田仔的人都是學生,我認為學生不應單單在課室裡面上課,應能夠直接去到鹽田仔當地,接受一個全人教育。」

他們亦打算建一個文化館,珍藏收集得來的文物,讓遊人都可以了解昔 日的客家村落特色。

作為一個村民,副主教認為,祖屋維修應以保持原有外貌為大前提,要 保留客家村的特色。其次,才發展一些休憩的地方,如酒店、水療設備等。讓 人們可一面享受現代設施,另一面感受從前的村落文化。

鹽田仔的發展計劃正發展得如火如荼,尚有許多準備進行的項目,副主教總結說:

「首先,最大的問題是我們都不是專業人仕,大家都是空閒時就聚在一起商討一下,所以進度一定十分緩慢。另外由於大家看法有時會不一致,需要時間去蘊釀,達致共識,這個都不是容易的。此外,想繼續發展下去,會需要很多資金,但怎樣運用這有限的資金也是一個問題。這也不算是十分大的困難,只要大家一起商討一下,如有什麼問題便商量怎樣解決。暫時看來沒有特別大的障礙,只是需要時間慢慢去發展。」

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 82 3/2/2010 12:01:31

陳忠賢村長

1963年出生的陳忠賢村長,六歲以前在 鹽田仔居住。雖然移居英國多年,但一直非常 關心鹽田仔的事務。自1994年,已替陳貴生村 長處理秘書工作。本來鹽田仔的村長一職是沒 有任期限制的,只要出任者願意,任期多長也 可以。然而,陳貴生村長因與部份村民出現意 見分歧,故於1998年,散居香港及英國的村民 決定重新選舉村長。



「大家都認同前任村長對西貢社區的事務不遺餘力,只是覺得他對鹽田仔的關心不夠多。」

陳忠賢村長淡然憶述:

「於是,在1998年,我被推薦參選村長。當時的投票在西貢大會堂舉行,由民政事務處、鄉事委員會負責監察點票。我和陳貴生本是同票的,因此需以抽簽決定勝負。上天給了我那支簽,所以我便當上了村長。」

* * *

六十年代開始,鹽田仔居民逐漸搬出,或是遷到九龍市區,或是搬到附近的西貢村落,也有不少移居海外。究其原因,實與人口增多,但食物及土地不足分配有關。1969年,當時年僅六歲的陳忠賢村長,也隨家人遷離鹽田仔, 先到西貢居住,六、七年後再到英國與其父會合。

「為了生活,上一輩很多都要向外發展,有一批叔伯更因「行船」而到了英國。因為聽說在那邊賺錢容易,於是陸續有大批人移居英國。由於移居英國的鹽田仔居民很多,亦主要聚集在曼徹斯特及倫敦唐人街一帶,故自我的父輩起,相互間仍然保持緊密聯繫,甚至在英國華人裡有一個屬於鹽田仔的社團。我亦因此至今仍能而與現居英國的鹽田仔居民保持聯繫。」

雖然陳忠賢村長於稚齡時已搬離鹽田仔,搬出後亦甚少回去,只在每年的聖約瑟瞻禮及追思已亡者的日子會回去,然而他對於在鹽田仔居住時的生活 點滴,依然記憶猶新。

「五歲左右,我便在鹽田仔入學讀書,其餘時間就帶著家裡的牛四處走動。每逢喜慶節日,神父都會入村派贈罐頭、米等禮物。負責牧養鹽田仔的神

\$33 • • • • • • •

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 83 3/2/2010 12:01:31

父,有的更是鹽田仔村民,其中有一個陳嘉村神父,與我同屬第二房,常跟村 民打成一片,更會教我們打麻將。」

雖然在鹽田仔內住的人都姓陳,都會互以叔姪相稱,但在鹽田仔內部, 其實有分長房、二房及三房。不過這只是先輩血脈繁衍過程的一個統稱,及居 住地域的分別。據陳忠賢村長所言,他屬於第二房,住在「新屋」一邊,而三 房則在「老屋」的一邊。「新屋」的意思即是新建的房子,而老屋則是比較舊 式的房子,多為比較年長的村民居住。

「我們住的叫做『新房』,是『新屋』那邊一列排開的十多間房子。我們住在正中間的那間房子。每一戶的外面有一個和堂,和堂外有一個石壆,用來防止小孩子撞上去,也可以給人乘涼。在房子外面的和堂下,我們種了一些龍眼及芒果,而田裡則種了一些禾及蕃薯。」

另外,陳忠賢村長對每年五月第一個星期日的約瑟瞻禮及追思已亡者的 日子之印象亦非常深刻。

「每年的約瑟瞻禮,就等於其他村的村公所活動那樣重要。那時還未搬出去住,可以一起感受事前忙於預備的熱鬧。同學們甫踏入五月,都一起幫忙清潔教堂,準備迎接神父到來。神父在前一晚已經來到準備,到聖約瑟瞻禮時,不單會在教堂舉行崇拜、送聖體,更會拿著十字架去祝福每一家人。」

陳忠賢村長對這些節日慶祝活動非常回味,還說:

「至於追思已亡者的日子,我們都會浩浩蕩蕩的前往。墓地有些更在滘 西附近,所以需要由分房領隊過去。較遠的隊伍由長房率領,其餘則由二、三 房分領。憑弔後,便會各自宰雞吃。較富裕的人家會有較豐富的食品,但都會 願意與不甚富裕的人家一同分享。」

* * *

二十世紀中,鹽田仔為農耕社會,村民會在各自獲分配的田地上耕種,或是飼養豬、牛、雞等家畜。質量好的農產品,會拿到西貢交換其他日常用品,如以雞換油,或以豬去換米等。

鹽田仔的田地分配主要是按人丁計算,各家的耕田由四百呎至四千呎不等。不同位置的農田的種類也有不同,主要分乾田和濕田兩種,乾田在後山上,約有四十萬呎,主要種值蕃薯和蔬菜;而濕田則在鹽田以上,約二十萬呎的地方,主要種值禾稻。

(84)

陳忠賢村長家的田為濕田,其兄姐於童年時已幫助家裡幹活。

「我們年輕一點的比較幸運,他們常常要替家裡做很多事,例如擔水、 耕田等。這些粗活,我的姐姐全都做過了,其他房的女孩子甚至連打魚也要 做。始終在那個年代的社會也會重男輕女,女性要做的事比男性多很多。男性 通常只需打魚、養牛;女性則有很多事情要做。所以在我們的村子裡,女性是 比較辛苦的。」

* * *

昔日的村公所位於入村的必經路上,在碼頭以上不遠處。在村公所外有一塊空地,可供村民聚集及乘涼,為當時村民的主要聯誼空間。八十年代,因村民逐漸搬走,村公所亦被空置了。至二十一世紀初,才在原址附近重置村公所。

「八十年代末,我從英國回來,只見自己村裡空無一人,昔日的熱鬧不復見,很感婉惜。所以,我便想為村子做點事,希望重新團結分散各地的村民,令村子能夠再次興旺。」

陳忠賢村長坐言起行,1999年當選村長後,立刻便成立村務委員會,稱「三和堂」,象徵鹽田仔的長房、二房及三房。雖沒有正式向政府註冊,但亦為人所知是代表鹽田仔的。「三和堂」主要的工作是管理島上事務,及聯絡分散各處的村民。然而,陳忠賢村長考慮到,有不少村民已遷居英國,「三和堂」發佈的消息,未必可以傳到他們那裡。故於2000年,又請幾位較年長的村兄在英國成立同鄉會。自此,「三和堂」及同鄉會便相互協力,令散居各地的村民都能了解鹽田仔發生的事。

「我一直希望可以請更多村民幫忙,一起活化鹽田仔。亦希望能有更多 年輕村民參與,將來能接任我們的工作,繼續興旺鹽田仔。」

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 85 3/2/2010 12:01:32

陳子良:鹽田仔是童年的寶藏



((86)

細說童年,如數家珍

四十年代在鹽田仔出生的陳子良,現在 是天主教華南中學的校長。一說到鹽田仔,陳 子良校長就顯得十分雀躍,分享他在鹽田仔的 點點滴滴時,彷彿帶我們進入了他童年私人的 寶庫,一一細數家珍。

「夜晚很簡單,沒有燈,多數家庭只有 火水燈,沒有電視,收音機都很少。夜晚是非 常靜的,夏天時候的蟬聲、蟲聲,基本上是在

周圍的,其實大自然的樂章是很厲害。抬高頭,即使沒有明月都會有星宿。小時候,基本上和銀河系很接近,宇宙的浩瀚是十分震撼的。我們去到海邊潛水,見到那些海產就覺得是寶來的。大自然很美,很少人會沒有感覺。」

這是陳校長孩提時代,在鹽田仔每一天可以見到的景色,是那麼的壯麗 和吸引,難怪他會留下了深刻的印象。他所形容的,是一幅自然恬靜的畫,和 如詩如畫的童年生活。

「鄉村的生活給予我們的,是一般城市不可能給予的。我們可以很自由 地在郊野裡面,無論早晨、黃昏、落雨、打風、晴天、雨天,大自然所給予我 們的,我們也可以充分享受。我們的島很美,不可以說是各種動植物都有,但 我們的海產都幾豐富,我們的農作物亦可以。有空的時候都會幫家人種田、看 牛、插秧、幫手收割。」

「根本上課時間不會很多。我們小孩的生活就十分充實。有印象的,就 是在海邊捉魚、摸蟹、釣魚、上山捉虎豹、玩雀仔、搞『雀竇』、玩虎豹、捉 田雞;當然在家的時候就擔水、淋菜,很多東西可以玩,總而言之是十分豐 富。」

小時候就是好動愛玩,把身邊的一切都變成玩具,在鹽田仔的每一處都可以盡情玩樂。在鹽田仔的另一邊,有一個墳地,他們在那裡的空地,也一樣盡情地玩耍。「我叫那個地方,並不是叫墳場,我們叫『聖地』。『聖地』並不是指那些恐怖術語和概念。」「在墳前面有一塊種了草的平地,在樹叢那處,原本是球場來的。在夏天時,這是我們整條村莊的青年人或者是男士踢足球的地方,通常都是在傍晚的時候。那裡就成為了我們康樂園。」

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 86

3/2/2010 12:01:33

「總而言之,太陽就是我們的鐘,朝早公雞叫我們起床,傍晚也不用鐘的,因為鳥兒會吱吱喳喳。」一切都是來得這麼美好,怎不叫現代人嚮往呢?

鄉村的教育

在鹽田仔碼頭不遠,就有一間紅瓦頂的小屋,那是鹽田仔唯一的一間小學一澄波學校。那是一間「課室學校」,是鄉村學校來的。當時只有一個老師、有六班的同學,鹽田仔的小孩們會一起上課。一間小小的學校,卻背負著孩童教育的重大責任。

「校長叫鄔伯楊老師。他在開始的時候,全家都(住)在我們條村,他太太和一個兒子。後來,添多一兩個小孩後就搬去西貢。我們在那裡,因為是鄉村學校,人數很少,大概都不超過二十個學生,有六班,每班只得幾個人。科目亦都是十分簡單,有中文,即是那個叫做國語;有數學,我們那個時候叫算術;有尺牘,即是教我們怎樣寫信;有農村常識,就是這麼多。我們還有體育堂,有勞作堂,還有農村常識,我想不是鄉村學校就一定不會有的。」

很簡單地,課室只有四面牆和一個黑板,而檯和櫈子都是上學的學生從 家裡搬到課室裡。總共有六行 ,一行為之一班。這樣簡簡單單,就渡過了一 個愉快的童年。

由於鹽田仔當時與外界的交通網絡並不是太方便,出入都要渡船,要到外面升學的話,就不得不搬出去。後來,隨著居民的向外發展,有不少小孩都跟著父母移民到外國生活和升讀中學。而校長選擇了離開鹽田仔,寄居在元朗親戚家,繼續升讀中學。

美好的環境是信仰培育的基礎

當年齡還小時,就只知道去玩,經常與大自然接觸,到長大了,才知道「同神的關係都是十分親近。」在這條教友村,一出世就已成為了天主教教徒,一直在天主的愛內成長。而這信仰都是圍繞著那間小聖堂。信仰的培育是來自間中到訪的神父,還有修女的教導、嬸嬸婆婆的耳濡目染下形成的。

「修女的道理當然是有一些幫助的,但是大自然的培育,令到我們心靈有所啟發,其實大自然的培育是很厲害的。如果說到信仰的培養呢,根本整條村的氣氛就是這樣的,那些嬸嬸、婆婆到聖堂裡念經,我們就會跟著念。我們是跟著(念)的嘛,那麼,氣氛就在那裡(形成)。所以,修女並非經常在那裡(村),我們整條村的信仰基本上就是村民的互相感染而成的。那種氣氛、培育,現在回想起,其實是聖神在帶領我們的。」

87

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 87 3/2/2010 12:01:33

「有兩個修女有時候在村教我們道理,在村裡都住上幾個月。教完道理 之後,主教就會來為我們施行堅振聖事。那麼,我們會幫手預備。那個時候可 能因為是暑假吧,我們的主教,白英奇主教。我們都很熱鬧,摘很多花,有一 種花很「得意」,花芯很小,摘好後,可以鋪在地上當做地毯一樣,那個時候 由碼頭一直鋪到上聖堂。」

(88)

保育鹽田仔

蟋蟀和田蛙還在叫,海中仍能看到螺和小魚,還有鳥兒棲息的痕跡。只可惜,桃花依舊,但面目全非,曾經這麼美好的生活和環境,如今,卻已沒有了靈魂—居民。

「我讀完書都已是七零年代了,一但開始工作就不會再回去了,因為那 裡是沒有工作職位。因此,其他村民都好像我這種情況。所以八零年代的時候 就已經很少人在那裡住,到了九零年代中期已經差不多遷走了。在九二年, 那間學校都已經停辦,已經沒有學生了。就這樣,村的運作就完成了歷史任 務。」

曾經是陳姓客家人一起聚居的地方,如今都為了向外謀生、發展而各自 先後離開了鹽田仔,難道如陳校長所說,它已完成了歷史任務?不,這條村值 得保留和紀念的實在太多,應該好好保育它,讓它繼續為歷史添點色彩。對 此,陳校長對於保育也有自己的看法。

「我們現在仍然還有村長的。我們現在以另外一個模式發展。我們的聖堂用了二百多萬修葺了,很漂亮;兩個課室都叫做一個屬於蚊型的歷史展覽館,和一個小小文物的展覽館;當然不能與城市的相提並論,因為沒有經費。由零三年開始,開放予全港有興趣的人,叫做「宗教文化生態遊」。任何人聯絡西貢聖堂,我們都會在星期六、星期日接待他們,派導遊為他們導賞。」

「如果請不到村民的話,我們都有一個管理委員會由陳志明副主教統籌,每三、四個月開會一次。經過幾年發展,我們有四、五個義務導賞員。有一個教師、一個校長、一個退休的村民、好像還有兩個退休的老師負責幫手。有時候村長會客串,有時間有位村的長者會幫手,大概有七、八個導賞員,去接待星期六、日的參觀人士。在過去的幾年,都有三萬多,接近四萬參觀者。」

「現在我們是沒有任何設施,只有一個大概的生態原貌,會介紹一下風 土人情,有一間教堂,都有它的傳教士的歷史故事,有故事就是一種培育來 的。」 「現在有一些團體都向我們租借教堂後面的籃球場,是用來做三日兩夜和兩日一夜的露營,他們做他們的培育,因為那裡是一個很多的大自然環境,有很多現成的東西都可以找到。夜晚觀星是現成的,因為沒有光污染;大自然的聲音,鳥語、蟬鳴、很多蟋蟀,有很多寶藏在那裡;如果是水退,就可以到岸邊觀看蠔、蚌、蟹。現在我們剛完成了一個紅樹林的研究,全港有三、四種紅樹,是別的地區所沒有的,這是一個十分特別的生態,是可以讓人去接觸大自然的場地。未來無論在宗教或是文化,或者是生態的培育,我們有基本的設施,就可以做些東西。因為現在我們香港新學制的改革,很需要這些園地。基本上這條村蘊含著的客家文化不只是文物,文物是死的,我們是希望將我們的儉樸生活活化出來。有些文物是透過展覽觀賞,有些是透過動植物的接觸呢,藉以體驗到另外的學習經驗。如果是靈修方面,朝早和黃昏都是美得很。大自然會培養人,那些哲學家的思想、宗教家的理論都是去了解那種情況而已。人心靈上的即觸動都是個人的,至於怎樣解釋,是個人家的取決,最重要是自己覺得有意思。」

「至於鹽田仔這塊寶地,雖然是養育整條村的人,完成了歷史任務,但它可以發展新的一頁,因為這是香港後花園一塊很有趣、很漂亮的地。所以我們看未來這條村可以發揮的功能呢,就要看有哪些有心人借助這個島以往的作化,做一些可以啟發我們城市人心靈的基地。現在村內都有一個基督教團體,叫做基甸軍少年,是一個「學校」,是一個培訓中心,不是真正學校,主要培訓一些需要發展自律、與人合作的少年,他們都是男的。那裡都是一個不錯的園地,我們也樂於租予他們使用。未來的青少年,不一定需要這類的軍事訓練中心,可以是不同的興趣、其他文化、另類生態等,(鹽田仔)可以是一個培育中心來的。這就是我們看這個島在未來可以發揮的社會功能,是在一個客家文化、宗教村的基礎上,再次發揚光大。」

「我們有一個管理委員會是由零三年開始運作的。村務管理委員會,我們的村長是一個重要的人物,香港教區副主教也是我們的村民,他帶領一個小組由零三年開始在這方面發展。這個聯席工作小組,有西貢聖心堂堂區的代表、明愛社區發展的新界東代表、一些有興趣的人士、還有我們幾個村民的參與。那些活動我們覺得值得繼續發展。我們每年都有一個瞻禮,在五月第一個星期,其實是我們教堂的主保瞻禮。這個工作委員會就會負責籌備、預備、安排,歡迎全港有興趣人士來參與。」

儘管所有居民搬走了,現在剩下久經風化的村落、野草叢生的荒地, 但一磚一瓦都可以看到他們以前生活過的痕跡。這,始終是他們的鹽田仔(故鄉),屬於大家的集體寶藏。

899

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 89 3/2/2010 12:01:34

陳阿祖

五十年代在鹽田仔出生的阿祖(化名),是一位冷氣工程判頭,六兄弟姊妹沒有誰唸過很多書,小學畢業後都出外工作去了。阿祖解釋道:「家裡環境不許可繼續讀書,我見家人辛苦,所以不讀書了,出來幫忙。」

拜別了澄波小學,便到西貢找工作,那時他大概十四歲。阿祖在邵氏片場的飯堂當侍應,數年後去了大角嘴學做鐵器。出來工作以後,只能趁假期回鹽田仔,然而,凡有甚麼喜慶事或瞻禮之類,他都一定回老家。那時只有他的母親和兩個弟弟仍在鹽田仔居住,後來他的兄弟姊妹都移民英國。弟弟移民後,也為媽媽申請移民,只剩他和大姐留在香港。以後再沒有親人在鹽田仔居住,也便更少回去了。

說是移民,其實也不是移民,阿祖說:「那時候有親戚在那邊,便買機 票過去旅行,然後躲起來做黑工,幾年後,不知怎的又拿到居留權,在那邊找 到同樣在那邊出生的中國人結婚,這就入了籍。我兩個弟弟也是這樣。」移民 後自然少回港,通常一年一次。阿祖婚後住在西貢,他太太不是村民,也不奉 教,所以不是常常入村。他自己則和其他村民一樣,每年若瑟瞻禮都會回去。

「其實每個人都會知道的,不需要約定,有空的便回去......通常兄弟中很久沒見的,在那天也會碰面......我女兒小時候有回去,長大了就不聽我話了,我太太間中會回去。」

信仰生活

鹽田仔是一條教友村,村裡的人都是嬰兒時期接受洗禮的,阿祖打趣說他「未知發生甚麼事」便已領洗。信仰培育的工作都落在神父修女身上,每週均有神父進村開彌撒,也有修女教授主日學。每逢暑假聖母軍都會進村和小朋友玩耍和派禮物,那個時候的阿祖最開心,有吃的、有玩的、還有禮物。學習道理主要靠聖經課和神父每主日的講道,至於聖經課教甚麼,他大都忘記了。除了念經和守誡命,其他的都培育不多:

「.....就是講解禮儀和聖經。總之小朋友那時看見大人便跟著去...那時有鐘,一敲鐘便要上教堂,通常每一個都會到。」

整條村都參與的大型的宗教活動,要數若瑟瞻禮,這是鹽田仔每年一次,也是最大型的宗教活動,是個一整天的慶祝,當然令阿祖印象深刻:

「我記得小時候有聖體出遊,現在這幾年沒有了。那時候有神父,整條

(90)

村從碼頭開始,再走回村裡。我記得那時很多水上船泊在碼頭邊,很多水上教友都來,最近的十多二十年也少了,總之我在那兒唸書的時候有很多人的。」

校園生活

阿祖認為他的校園生活很平凡,朝早幫家裡做完工作,七八時左右便 回校上課。他唸上午班,放學後便回家工作。當時的科目大概分為中文、英 文、數學、體育、社會,也有音樂。那時大概二年級才開始學英文字母,教學 語言不是客家話,而是廣東話。阿祖依然記得當年的老師:烏老師當過校長, 湯老師教他們英文,後期也當了校長,此外還有譚老師,張老師和林老師,還 有一位本村的陳老師。

經濟活動

阿祖家裡主要以務農維生,父親間中也會出海捕魚,母親則耕田種菜。 小時候還要看牛,他和兄弟姊妹,連同每家有牛的都會一起去放牛。十歲以後 他已經幫忙在家燒飯、打理家禽和餵養貓狗。田裡多數種植稻米,後山的輋 則種菜、花生、蘿蔔、豆和玉米等,主要供自己食用,有剩餘才賣。若收成不 好,也試過不夠吃的,米不夠,便攙些蕃薯一起煮。他憶述:

「我記得我小時候,媽媽耕田種菜,爸爸弄艘舢舨,便去捕魚,夠自己吃,沒有收入,多餘的賣了換錢,都用來買油呀,小孩的衣物呀,之類的。 (在那裡買?)就在西貢市集,多了的蕃薯和菜和魚,自己夠吃之後便拿去賣,賣了後就換鹽、油等等家裡開支所需的。」

男女分工

通常捕魚、製作耕具、修理等等都是男性做的,女性多數負責種田、澆灌、除草,也要打理家務。不過阿祖也有幫忙插秧,又幫媽媽把割了的禾,一捆捆的拿去給爸爸打,打了禾幫忙拿回家曬穀。每家都有個禾堂,門口有個大空地,主要用來曬穀、花生、菜乾之類。雖然大多數男人都不幹活,可阿祖小時候每樣均有份兒,他說因為爸爸多半去了打理船隻和捕魚,看著媽每天在輩那邊澆菜、挖蕃薯,回家又要清理,多了又要拿去賣,他很自然便會幫忙。他由衷的說:「女人真的很辛苦。」女人不幹活的時間恐怕只有星期日的彌撒時間。

91

YTTbook_3feb10. indd 91 3/2/2010 12:01:35

行政管理

村長是由村民投票選出來的,按他的記憶,第一位村長叫陳生記,接著 分別是陳紀福,陳貴生,和現在的陳忠元。早期沒有正規的村務委員會,只有 一個村長負責統籌,一個財政管錢,還有一個副村長。經費來源主要靠村民湊 錢,後來才有出租公家田地的收益。

(92)

產業分配

房子和田地是很久以前已經定下來的,阿祖的祖屋當初寫著太公的名字,現在轉為後人按男丁數目分配:

「......是填土廳給我們分的,譬如太公有三個兄弟,那每個兒子有三份一,我公公有三份一,再有四個兒子,四個兒子,就是十二份之一...... 有四個兒子,再分就是四十八份一......

阿祖也是因為要處理遺產問題,才要處理這些繁瑣的分配。以前沒有人 處理是因為大家都知道那裡是自己的田,誰要耕便耕。面積是根據所納的糧而 定的,有納糧的都有屬於自己的地段和號碼,當有人過身,村長會協助處理這 些問題。

唏嘘的是,祖屋還在,可面目全非:

「.....瓦片已塌下了,後半部已經塌下,因為後面生長的樹木,長得比房子高,風一吹過就掃過瓦片,就爛了。我上次回去也看見塌下了,很多間都塌了,看見也好像.....不太開心似的,整條村子好像一個人也沒有,像荒廢了一樣。......現在已難辨認那塊地在那兒,我小時候也有田基,一塊塊很容易辨認,我自己也曾耕田,那一塊是我自己耕的我也記得,但現在長滿雜草,完全辨認不出來,無跡可尋。」

嫁娶喪葬

阿祖小時候記得有一次有人嫁女,坐轎出門,在村裡大排筵席。嫁女的那一戶出錢設宴,所有兄弟都會幫忙燒菜做飯招呼親友。小孩子會拿著彩旗,和新郎一齊去女家的村子接新娘回來。阿祖記得他去過白蠟村,大概有六個孩子負責拿小旗。

和其他村民一樣,阿祖常常去聖地那邊玩。喪葬儀式卻不一定用天主教的,因為很少碰到有神父剛在那時候人村,如果有的話,就由神父祝禱唸經,

然後才入土,如果沒有,便自己簡單處理,事後才找神父獻彌撒給死者。

「當先人過身,便放在家裡,拿一塊蓆,搬開桌椅,放在一處,等大人出去打點棺木,等(先人的)子女回來,通常過一晚.....到第二天才處理,有自己的親人,即兄弟們,幫忙挖墳墓,通常都是自己的兄弟姊妹,很多人幫忙,整村人幫忙打理這些事。」

現在多數安葬在西貢,因為入村後不方便後人拜祭。現在都會先拿回來 教堂,找神父辦妥儀式才下葬。阿祖通常拜祭至太公那一代,再上一代的便要 等整條村子相約一起上太公山才拜祭。第一代是在滘西洲下葬的,是整村子最 大的墓地,至於第三四代的,因為連墓碑也沒有,舊墓地亦長滿雜草,阿祖也 不知道正確位置在那裡。

掃墓祭祖時,通常會帶鮮花,間中有的帶生果和蠟燭。墓碑上通常都有十字架,當先人去世,阿祖也相信他們終會上天堂,有時候心裡也會為先人祈禱。這些信念都是從神父修女的教導得來的。不過,自從離開了鹽田仔出去工作以後,都少了返聖堂,有了家庭後,再少了一點。

展望將來

90年代以後基本已經沒有人在鹽田仔居住。近年有個私人集團有意收購,說是發展為渡假村。但三年過去了,甚麼也沒有搞出來,最近還連租金也收不到。但租約未完,不能立刻收回,現在想進去住也不能。如果將來村子真的有人落實發展,阿祖會考慮搬回村居住。

「如果交通方便的話,我現在也會搬進去住.....最大的問題是交通,沒有定時班次,如果像黃石碼頭那些也好,每天有個定時的班次,現在沒有嘛。」

其實阿祖也希望有人認識這條村,最低限度把房子修好,多些人進來, 村裡該會有點生氣。昔日的面貌也許不能保留,可當年的人情味在阿祖心中延續至今。

93

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 93 3/2/2010 12:01:36

陳玫瑰

已屆耄耋之齡的陳玫瑰(化名),雖然童年有大部份時間在市區讀書,但 每當憶起在鹽田仔時的生活片段,也會散發閃亮的笑容。她反覆的說:

(94)

「當時的生活雖然窮苦,但因有宗教信仰支撐我們,所以能夠隨遇而安,生活也變得不錯了!」

1929年在鹽田仔出生的陳玫瑰,一如島上的其他小孩般,甫出生第二天便領洗,待長大一點後,便到聖堂學道理。島上的男人都是靠海為生,女人則多是務農。但因為島上田地不足,非每家也有種出足夠糊口之用的田地。陳玫瑰一家所佔的田地偏少,在她出生以後,父親到市區教書,生活變得較為安定。她憶述:

「澄波學校是鹽田仔唯一一所學校,祖父也曾在那裡教『卜卜齋』。但 很久沒有人在那裡教書和讀書了。父親排行最大,他們兄弟仨也是在市區辦學,所以我家的堂兄弟姐妹,無論男女也一樣有機會入學讀書。後來,父親獲聘到深水埗,由神父開辦的學校任校長,該小學規模很少,只聘請幾位老師授課。我三、四歲左右便隨家人到市區居住,直至日本侵華前才回去。其間,只在暑假時隨姑姐陳桂英到八鄉、川籠、打可湖、上輋等地傳教,及以客家話教那些80多歲的婆婆辦告解。」

* * *

日本侵華期間,陳玫瑰大約11、12歲,正就讀小學五年級。時局動盪不安,雖未攻打至香港,但祖母因有哮喘症,遂回到鹽田仔生活。陳父是故也讓妻子及陳玫瑰回鹽田仔,以便照顧及服侍祖母。不久,香港亦告淪陷,陳玫瑰原本打算在市區繼續升讀中學的計劃便告吹了。

「剛巧,鹽田仔聘來了一位剛從師範畢業的老師,在澄波學校中教書。 由於當時在鹽田仔生活的兒童都沒有機會入學,只有我自己一個讀小五,甚為 吃力。加上,老師是我們祖母娘家的親戚,易招人話柄,常被取笑,更會被男 同學欺負。不過,我偶爾也會作弄一下老師。所以,其實在鹽田仔的讀書生活 也很有趣,有很多不同的玩藝。只是,鹽田仔始終不是適合讀書的地方。」

陳玫瑰在戰前於鹽田仔澄波學校中讀了一個學期,後來香港也成為戰區,被迫停學以後,她便再沒有正式入學讀書了,只偶爾到夜校進修。和平後,澄波學校也有騁人來教客家書,但陳玫瑰並沒有入讀。提到日本侵華的事件,陳玫瑰立時激動起來,說:

「當時我從聖堂走出來,就看見飛機一行一行的來放炸彈,你說多可怕!那個時候,我們可算是飽嘗苦頭呢!」

* * *

原來,陳玫瑰的父親在日本侵華時曾被捉去兩次,第二次便一去不返了。第一次時,她的父親及三叔在九龍城的機構幫手派米,可能那是日本人開的機構,他們就被說是漢奸,被捉了去吊飛機,弄至重傷。後來神父出面求情,說當時已被打死了的,但暗地裡放回來。他被打斷了三條肋骨,好不容易才醫好了,本想躲起來再避一避風頭的,然而卻招人話柄,只好又出市區工作了。陳玫瑰無奈的說:

「他們說我父親是知識份子,不出外工作就說他懶。可是,那個時候出 外工作,就只能替日本人工作,那些人又說他是『走狗』。」

第二次被捉走時,陳玫瑰的父親、二叔及神父等一共七人,據說有人在 海面上聽到他們和日本人爭執,繼而有被虐打的聲音;又有人說後來見到其中 一名被捉去的人,發現那人就是內鬼。陳玫瑰也不肯定第二次父親被捉去的內 情,只知道父親及二叔從此便一去不返,他們頓成孤兒寡婦。戰爭仍在繼續, 他們的田地不多,只好開墾那些山嶺來種蕃薯,勉強維持生計。

和平後,她的三叔雖然也是辦學校,在元朗有一所『光明學校』,然 而,也實在不可能負擔整個家庭所有人的生活費及學費,但仍然堅持勉強負擔 陳玫瑰的弟弟的生活費及學費。陳玫瑰說到這裡,語氣沉重的說:

「家父有兩女一子,我排行第二,下有一弟;二叔有一子、二女;而三 叔自己也有四女、三子,養活一家三房二十多口的重任頓然落在三叔的肩膀 上。唉!真的是難為三叔了呢!而我的姐姐又是那麼的令人氣結!」

當時,陳玫瑰的的姐姐已在德貞中學畢業,全家本以為她可以在村內或 村外教書,收穀或是收米幫補家計。可是,她聽信了遊擊隊的左派思想,竟毅 然放下家裡一切,回了內地去。

「三叔真的非常氣結呢!父親已不在,家裡環境也不是好,自己有學識,卻就這樣就一走了之,全不顧家庭責任。」

陳玫瑰最氣憤的,還是她的姐姐把弟弟也帶到了內地去。她說:

「她自己一個要走就走好了,我的弟弟本來很聰明,讀書很好的,但在內地被那些思想薰陶後,變得十分好逸惡勞。」

95) • • • • •

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 95 3/2/2010 12:01:36

陳玫瑰的弟弟在內地結了婚,後來在批鬥時被弄得離了婚,他大受打擊,不久便回港了。但因為學歷不高,回到香港,終日無所事事,生活環境也不太好。

「我自己也朝不保晚,又有自己的家庭,也愛莫能助。至於姐姐,她此 後便一直留在廣州終老。」

提到姐姐,陳玫瑰總是非常氣奮:「有很長的一段時間,我要不時挑擔 運物資給他們呢!我也很氣姐姐,若不是母親不忍心,我才不想理她呢!」

* * *

「戰亂時,為了生活,我還是要冒險挑擔運農作物到九龍賣。日本人從 西貢那邊吊來霹靂炮,我們就只好走山路了!不知多可怕,但也沒有辦法了, 一見形勢不妙,就只好走到後面山中的墳場中躲起來。我們稱那裡為『聖地』 呢!」

陳玫瑰把話題帶回在鹽田仔中避戰禍的生活上,也不忘感謝天主的恩 惠:

「我們算是得到天主保佑,一直外敵也沒辦法攻入來。因為我們有槍炮 自衛,而鹽田仔亦是孤島,維可攻退可守,又能自給自足。」

可是,陳玫瑰也提到有一次鹽田仔失守的往事:「只是有一次,隔鄰的村民扯起日本旗,假扮日本人,我們便不敢反抗,只好慌忙逃走了。我還得了『發冷症』,又跟家人失散了,只好迷迷糊糊的隨村裡的其他人走.....」

陳玫瑰慨嘆著說:「那時正值收割期,我們的損失非常慘重呢!明明知 道是誰幹的,卻又沒有辦法捉拿他們。」

* * *

和平後,陳玫瑰在鹽田仔多留一段時間後,便出市區工作。無論是華人或是西人家的住家工也曾做過。她戲言說:「我這一生人也是在給人打工的,到老到死也是一直的打工。」

自此,除了約瑟瞻禮或是喜慶節日,便很少回鹽田仔。不過,直至現在,陳玫瑰和鹽田仔的親戚、舊鄰舍仍有連絡,每星期都會一同望彌撒,然後上茶樓。是故,她繼續戲言說:「在這個天主堂,我們姓陳的一族就是最大群人,最人才濟濟的了!」

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 96

3/2/2010 12:01:37

陳玫瑰一直給人打工到36、37歲左右,陳玫瑰經她的姑姐陳桂英的遊說 及介紹,認識了她的丈夫。提到她的丈夫,她沒好氣的說:

「真的甫提了!就是為了結婚,他才洗禮,及後便沒有信仰生活了。不過,感謝主,竟然又讓我生了一對子女。38歲生女兒,40歲生兒子。真的大年紀才生呢!那時阿姑(姑姐)不知多怕呢!只好每日唸經!」

她的丈夫在九龍仔居住,所以女兒出生後也是在九龍仔洗禮。到兒子出 生時,丈夫在元朗的學校工作,一家便搬到那裡居住。她那時還偶爾有做住家 工,後來改做『西人工』,一個星期可以回家兩天。

「幸好子女的父親工作的地方鄰上就是宿舍,所以可以偶然回去照顧他們。子女也算很自律,算是很好了。」

提到子女教育的問題,她立時很著緊的說:

「所以我常說天主教是好的!他們年幼的時候就來聖堂,兒子做輔祭, 參加青年活動,是很好的呀!我經常勸現在為人父母的,應多讓子女到聖堂, 子女多聽天主的道理,也會較容易教導呢!」

她還補充說:「我的兒子最初常罵我說:『老媽,你就知道我必定信天 主教的麼?才出世就給我洗禮』他真的是罵我的呢!」

她笑逐顏開的續說:「後來他自已買些公教的書來看,算是明白了。他 四年級開始做輔祭,那時每朝早上也要去的。總而之他有去聖堂,我就開心的 了!反觀現在的少年人,常賴床,我的內心很不舒服。我為何天寒地凍也要來 呢?我說那是習慣!一天不來,一天心也會不舒服。」

提到她的母親的信仰生活,她亦自豪的說:「我們一家都是虔誠的教徒,孩子以成年人為榜樣,若你也偷懶,他們會想:『你也偷懶,那我也偷懶了。』」

* * *

提到信仰生活,陳玫瑰不期然憶及鹽田仔。她說:「我們整條也是天主教村,雖然打仗時聖堂沒有彌撒,但大家都很虔誠,也守規矩,誰也知道天主十誡!例如:在星期日,上午都不工作,要守安息日。就算沒有神父,大家仍是如常的到聖堂唸經。唸經後回來,就煮飯吃。十二時就打鐘唸三鐘經的了,唸完三鐘經就開始工作。」

97

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 97 3/2/2010 12:01:37

然而,當陳玫瑰想到現在不少年輕一輩的信仰生活,就慨嘆:「我們的村子那時算是很虔誠的。不過現在就不好了,都娶了外教人......幸好,有些人到了英國後,反而更虔誠了,每年一次的約瑟瞻禮也有回來慶祝!」

(98)



YTTbook_3feb10.indd 98 3/2/2010 12:01:38

陳瑞英

陳瑞英與陳玫瑰一樣,在鹽田仔出生、受洗,兩人年紀相仿,只是,卻 有著不一樣的童年。

訪問一開始,陳瑞英便說:「跟我做訪問?我沒有書讀,我不識字的。」

1933年出生的陳瑞英,有四兄弟姐妹,上有兩兄一姐,姐姐排行最大。 三哥早過繼了給鹽田仔上沒子嗣的人家。本來還有一個弟弟,但晚上隨父母在 船上睡時死了。那時讀書,一元一日,很昂貴,她因家境貧困,所以四兄弟姐 妹也沒有機會入學。甫懂事,她便到田裡幫手耕田、看牛、割草,連挑擔把水 運回家,以作一家大少煮飯、洗澡、養畜、耕田的用水也由她負責。到8、9歲 左右,更要到船上幫忙。

直至廿多歲,外嫁女地位不高,嫂子們也不想她繼續留在家,經修女的介紹到市區打工。自此,母親在世時就時常回去,在轉工時也會回去暫住,母親過世後便很少再回鹽田仔了。

* * *

在鹽田仔,大伙兒平常每天早上也會出田工作,吃過早飯就去割草。只有在星期天上午不去工作,去過聖堂才吃早飯。到了下午就唸三鐘經。

陳瑞英說:「男人只到海裡去工作,早上出去捕漁,『朝魚爆』就要拿 魚去賣。直等到晚上,無風無浪就開一個燈去釣魚。但女人既要做地上的工 作,又要幫忙船上的事。客家女子就是如此的了,所以有俗語說不要嫁『客家 佬』。」

後來,作為為村爭取福利的代表之村長,向政府申請到水泥來建橋,也申請了水喉管,搭建自來水系統,由滘西的半山頂直搭到每家每戶。雖然聘了兩個人來幫手搭建,但她們還是得參與。因為在客家人的社會,男人只用到海裡工作,而地上的粗活,包括擔泥、拼石也主要是由女子來做。男人只有在大建設時,才會在捕漁以外的時間參與。

陳瑞英輕描淡寫的說:「男女老幼也有錢出錢、有力出力。因為水喉接 駁到家中,大家也有好處。之前我們都是擔水食的,冬天不夠水,要落到井中 一舀子、一舀子的打水上來。後來弄到水喉就不用如此辛苦了。」

亦從陳瑞英口中了解到,在鹽田仔,村長是沒有固定的任期,願做多久

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 99 3/2/2010 12:01:38

就會做多久:「年紀大的有,後生的也有。那個老村長是在任期內最年老的了,大家也因為老村長做得好,硬是要他繼續做。直至他老了,他的兒子不讓他繼續做,就再選一個新的。不過,詳情我也不是很清楚,那時我已出來工作了。」

(100)

* * *

陳瑞英嘆息:「不過現在的人沒有這樣了。遲些出世的,因為時勢不同,也不會那樣拚命工作了。我們這代人,怕捱餓,甚麼也去做。日間看牛,順便要拿著擔挑去割兩把草回來;水退時,又要拿個籃去檢些蜆回來,都是為了能有東西吃。所以沒有時間玩,亦因此住在海中間也不懂游水。那像那些男孩子般有時間到海裡邊玩邊學游泳呢?」

陪同陳瑞英接受訪問的陳玫瑰補充說:「子良的母親就是在船上划掌時,因那個麻繩做的環脫了,整個人失平衡而掉到海中浸死的。那些人說,帶孝的人是救不到人的。真的,搖櫓的那個大嬸,她的母親剛死去,正在帶孝。而子良的母親躍出水面三次,也沒有辦法救到她。此後,那些叔伯便說:『你們這些女孩,不要那麼大膽,要快些去學游水呢!』」

陳瑞英:「所以之後比我們年幼的就懂游水,但我們就仍舊是不懂。不過,我每天在船上工作,卻沒有掉過下水呢!我那時還要捉牛上船,牛是沒人性的,但我也是如此捉著牠,也沒掉過下水。」她想了想後,又說:「然後有一次,他們在橋上上草,但不小心把船弄翻了。幸好那時我還未上船,就把船再拉轉。」

陳玫瑰慨嘆的說:「坦白說,女人在鹽田仔辛苦很多呢! 男人早上到海打魚,『朝魚爆』就要拿魚去賣。那之後他們回來吃過了飯,就很悠閒的穿對拖鞋悠悠然的。男人很能享受的!所以那些人說,不要嫁客家人,甚麼也要做。」

陳瑞英:「我們這些人,就只有達叔一個男人要耕田而已。」

* * *

提到耕田,陳瑞英更娓娓道來:「我三歲就要擔犁耙出田了。不單要駛牛,更要教牛犁田。最初那牛不懂犁,非常野蠻的!型的時候,把耙齒向天,不然就會撞到腳了。」

陳玫瑰稱讚她厲害,陳瑞英卻謙虛的說:「不是叻與不叻的分別,是生活迫著要做!人家怎樣做,便跟著做。連駛帆船也要懂呢!風大就搖櫓低些..

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 100 3/2/2010 12:01:38

....因為我父親有艘帆船的,那時大家到西貢要靠坐帆船去,家父就負責載他們過去,因為都是自已的村民,都不收錢的。裝滿了,就起行。直至家兄時也是如此。」

* * *

提到陳瑞英的哥哥,她回憶起一些有關日本人的悲慘往事。日戰時,日本人偶然也會到島上來。但是由軍官帶上來的就比較好禮貌。就算有士兵在中國人處偷竊,被軍官知道,還是會逐一搜出來,按軍法辦理。

然而,她沉痛地說:「可是有一次,一個士兵偷了家父的魚炮粉。日本 人本不知道那是甚麼。然而,那些漢奸卻說那是炸藥粉。於是把家父及家兄也 捉到西貢去審問。」

那時,陳瑞英的哥哥,還是小孩子,她的爸爸於是獨力承擔。陳瑞英續說:「他們就捉我爸去灌水,然後不停的踩,就是那樣弄壞了的。困在現在西 貢崇真神學院那處,那處以前是警察局來的,就困著他在那裡.....回來就 潟血水。不然我爸怎會那麼早死?很殘忍的!我們有些阿叔是做游擊的,於是 就去把那漢奸捉回來,那漢奸哭叫說別打死他,因他仔細老婆嫩。唉,其實我 們又怎麼好像人家那麼殘忍?」

陳瑞英:「說起我的哥哥,還有一件事。達叔給賣豬仔還可以有錢回來。我哥哥被賣時,連一子一女也帶去了,最終沒有水腳回來,兒子又被人搶走了,大家見他這樣,就夾錢給他回來。」

* * *

不過,鹽田仔上的日常生活,還是有叫她難忘的。甫提到節日慶祝活動,她便眉飛色舞了:「約瑟瞻禮前,我們就上山摘花佈置聖堂:而聖誕節時就佈置碼頭。聖誕夜,路上佈滿照著聖堂的大燈,非常漂亮!我們這些小孩子都不睡覺,總是四處走,叫人起床去聖堂。」

另外,陳瑞英亦有提到鹽田仔上殯葬禮及婚禮,說:「沒有甚麼特別,那時老人家過身後,不用辦的。死就在家死,然後就出殯,在聖堂做彌撒。結婚,那些人也是回到聖堂,在那裡由神父主持婚配,然後就回家去。」

陳玫瑰也和應道:「婚嫁很有趣的!嫁女時,我們女孩子就可以舒服一些。如果是娶媳婦,我們就慘了,要不停的擔水,洗乾淨兩條船來儲水,因為要煮很多餐給客人吃,不像現在的可上酒樓吃。誰快要娶媳婦,就先養肥一些豬,另外就是冬菇了,沒有其他貴的東西吃的!」

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 101 3/2/2010 12:01:39

陳瑞英:「那時大廚是男人,我父親煮豬皮、油豆腐、忟豬肉,還有蒸 扣肉就最在行了。現在也沒有人在家煮了。我的堂弟娶媳婦那時,擺了80圍 酒,在戶外架了8人一圍的八仙桌,用雞公碗來吃。後來吃飯用泥碗仔,然後 是花碗......很多年了。」

(102)

陳瑞英還補充說:「至於聖堂被雷擊一事,也不算是很難忘的。那次是擊中了祭台右上方,打了一個大洞在那裡。在維修時,我跟另一個同村家姐一 起擔泥,就只有我們兩個人幫手,做了很久呢!也是一元一日的人工。」

* * *

陳瑞英亦有提到有關當時的信仰生活,陳瑞英回憶起修女教她們唸的天 主經,由衷讚嘆當時鹽田仔女子以二部輪唱的唸誦之悅耳。訪問期間,她更即 席示範了以鹽田仔腔調唸誦瑪利亞經、煉靈禱文及我等十誡經。

陪同陳瑞英接受訪問的陳玫瑰也補充道:「我們在鹽田仔中,可以說是 很虔誠的。聖母月我們一定會唸玫瑰經,及聖母德敘禱文。聖母月之後就是約 瑟月,一整個月的夜晚我們也會約瑟禱文。至於煉靈月,我們也會唸一整個月 的煉靈禱文。總言之,所有節令,我們也會唸經。聖母月之後的聖心月我們也 有唸!不過現在的聖堂過了聖母月就沒有聖心月了.....」

陳瑞英續說:「我都不會看書的,只是跟著唸。我到現在也只是懂唸我們的那些,新的都記不得了。那時我們很早吃飯的,每晚飯後我們這些女孩子就走到聖堂。唸了經,就坐在門口兩邊的石凳及地上坐著聊天。那時就只我們一條村,又沒有雜人,所以整群女子就在聖堂大門口坐著,直至11、12時才回家,很開心的!」

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 102 3/2/2010 12:01:39

陳嘉惠

在訪問陳嘉惠女士之先,一直接觸的 鹽田仔村民都是陳「先生」,陳嘉惠女士是 較少數接受訪問的鹽田仔居民。相信陳女士 跟我們的分享,必定能令我們從另一個不同 的視覺,更深入了解鹽田仔。

陳女士在五十年代於鹽田仔出生,如 其他村內的小孩一樣,一出世便領洗。在鹽 田仔裡,通常村內有嬰兒出生,村民便會通 知神父,神父有空便會過來給小孩領洗。到



了六歲,她便入讀村內唯一一所學校一澄波學校。當時還未有九年強制性教育,因此澄波學校會收取學費。「那時的學費只是一、兩元而已,很便宜。後期又可以申請減費。不過對於鄉間的人來說,一、兩元已經是個大數目。」陳女士小時候的家境清貧,不能一次過讓她六兄弟姐妹一起上學,因此她的姐姐就要較遲入學;而在家中排行第三的陳女士則較幸運,能夠在澄波學校完成六年的小學課程。對於澄波學校,陳女士仍有很深的印象,而最特別的,莫過於當時的學習環境。「學校只有兩個課室,分別坐了全校一至三及四至六年級的學生。一個老師同時要教幾個年級,例如,老師在教一年級時,四年級的便自習,相反亦然。學生不會自己走出課室,會一起留在班房的。所以學生有時間做功課,有問題時就會問老師。」

在課餘的時間,大部分鹽田仔的孩子都會幫手工作,陳女士也不例外。在這些工作分工中,也可知道女性在鹽田仔的地位。「那時候家中有幾塊細小的田地,我便幫忙擔水、淋水,還要到山上割草、砍柴。姐姐比我大五歲,我便跟著她工作。因為鄉下人通常也是這樣重男輕女的。男性通常都不用工作,只是玩,好像我的哥哥、弟弟,常「通山跑」,又游水等。但他們也會到海裡捉魚的。」地理環境許可,鹽田仔的居民可以種田捉魚自給自足,而有剩餘的,他們便會拿到西貢去賣,多賺點利潤。除了工作,陳女士在課餘時間便會到聖堂跟修女學道理。「修女們都是住在我們的村裡,她們會接著年齡分班,教小朋友道理。我們會讀《要理問答》,學初領聖體的事、告解、領堅振的道理等。學完後還要考試,到修女認為我們合資格了,便可以去初領聖體。」還是小孩的陳女士,已經有參加鹽田仔於每年五月舉行的「主保瞻禮」,還扮演當中重要的一員。「那時有「聖體出遊」,即是神父拿著聖體走到村裡,走到碼頭,給船降福。我們這些小朋友會裝扮成「天神仔」,提著盛

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 103 3/2/2010 12:01:40

著鮮花的花籃,跟著拿著旗子的村民,一隊一隊的走。有十個八個穿著漂亮衣服(由修女製造)的「天神仔」,戴上頭花,挽著花籃,一路行一路散花,很是隆重。」。

(104)

完成小學課程後,陳女士便到西貢崇真升讀中學。由於中學位於西貢市中心,與鹽田仔有一段距離,為了節省交通時間和費用,陳女士與比她大兩年,同是於西貢崇真就讀的哥哥,一同寄住在西貢的外婆家;不用上學的日子,他們便會返回鹽田仔。直到中二時,因為陳女士的父親在英國開設餐館,收入多了,他們一家便搬到西貢定居。

由於父親在英國工作的關係,而母親和兄長都先後到英國去,陳女士在 西貢完成中學課程後,便於1975年往英國繼續學業,亦能一家團聚。移民英國 七年,陳女士在當地認識了現在的丈夫,婚後兩人便回流香港。現在她的哥 哥、姊姊和妹妹仍在英國,聯絡得較緊密的,便是留居香港,家中排行最小的 弟弟。他,就是現任鹽田仔的村長。

大約在三年前,有來自澳洲的發展公司租用部分鹽田仔的村屋,希望將它們改變成渡假屋,於是鹽田仔便成立了一間村証公司,找來陳女士管理村中的帳務。自此,陳女士便重臨鹽田仔,並為復興鹽田仔而努力。除了協助打理會計事務,

陳女士還不時帶領導賞團,讓外界親身體驗鹽田仔。現在鹽田仔的村長主要的工作是重修鹽田仔,令鹽田仔重拾昔日光彩。談起村長的工作,不知以前鹽田仔的村長又會負責什麼呢?「當時的村長是由村民推舉的,村長主要負責召集村民,例如開會討論興建村內的橋,便要開會商討誰負責籌錢、誰負責水泥等。因為我們沒有錢,所以每家都要有一人出來幫手。有時村長也會代表我們跟嘉道理開會,向嘉道理申請金錢資助和紅毛泥等。」陳女士所指的那條橋,就是現在我們仍然可去到,連接鹽田梓和對面小島的堤壩,以前的鹽田仔居民就是靠那條堤壩來往兩地耕作。

問及陳女士對自己於鹽田仔的工作感受,她認為十分有意義:「很開心,回去時有種懷舊的感覺,會回憶以前的生活,又可以將這些事與導賞團的參加者分享以前的點滴。」看見仍然有如陳女士般對於復修鹽田仔滿有抱負的老居民,相信鹽田仔很快能重拾朝氣,回復昔日的光彩。

陳宏達夫婦

探訪完陳嘉惠女士後,我們便來到陳宏達 夫婦的家。有如大部分的鹽田梓居民,陳宏達先 生於鹽田仔出生、領洗、結婚,年輕時亦曾到英 國打工,其後回流,再遷出鹽田仔,自此便與妻 子定居於現時位於西貢市中心的家。來到陳宏達 夫婦的家樓下,便已見到達嬸(陳太)友善的迎接 我們。隨著她走上陝窄的樓梯,想起他們每天就 要在這裡上上落落,不禁佩服兩位八十多歲的老 人家仍那麼健壯,大概也是年輕時在鹽田仔生活 勞動的見證。

達叔(陳宏達先生)早已在家中等候我們, 這位1926年出生的鹽田梓居民,雖然已離開故居 一段長時間,開始與他傾談時,他也謙遜的搖 搖頭,笑著說:「這麼久的事情,我也不太記得 了。」但一提起往日在鹽田仔生活的一點一滴, 他又滔滔不絕的說起來,而坐在旁邊沙發上的達





嬸更不時補充達叔的說話。於是,我們便從教育和信仰說起。和其他在鹽田仔長大的孩子一樣,達叔在大約七、八年歲時,便到澄波學校接受教育。當時只有一名老師照顧他們,而授課的語言亦是他們所熟悉的客家話。一出生便受洗的他也在那時候跟隨修女學道理、領堅振。雖然仍是小孩的達叔很希望繼續上學,但因要幫補家計,達叔只在澄波學校待了兩年,便要停學工作。事實上,達叔的童年大部分時間都是在工作中渡過的,除了耕田、養豬和捉魚,他也會潛入海底採珊瑚。對於身在這個環境的我,只能想到珊瑚的觀賞價值,起初以為採上來的珊瑚是當作工藝品賣給人,但經過達叔達嬸的解釋後,才知道另有一種實際用途:「那時海底有珊瑚,我們採上來便賣給人用來燒灰。因為以前沒有英泥,便要用那些灰來建房子。」燒珊瑚灰代替英泥,可見當時鹽田梓的物資不太充裕,同時又顯示出傳統的民間智慧。然而,對於一個小學生而言,要潛入大約十五尺深的海底工作,的確是既辛苦又危險,可說是不可能的任務,但達叔的童年確是如此渡過。直至23歲,達叔便離開鹽田仔,「賣豬仔」到英國工作。而在前往英國前,他先完成了人生其中一件大事一結婚。

「我18歲便嫁給他了。」在旁的達嬸笑道。一直以為同是在鹽田仔土生 土長的達嬸,原來是住在鹽田仔附近的大網仔裡的黃毛應村。當時的通訊不發

105

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 105 3/2/2010 12:01:40

(106)

達,又不像現在對著電腦便可以與世界各地的人交朋友,那達叔達嬸這段情 緣會是如何開始呢?原來當時鹽田仔跟大網仔的往來在西貢中也算頻繁,兩人 大概是在那時認識了。而且,同是天主教徒的達嬸在選擇對象時也希望大家的 信仰相同,最後也在鹽田仔這條教友村共諧連理了。說起當日的婚禮,達嬸便 珍而重之的從櫃裡找出一份天主教報章,上面提及一名叫黃子謙的神父。「我 們就在43年結婚,在鹽田梓的教堂行婚禮。當時正值日本侵華,給我們主婚的 黃子謙神父,後來也被日本人殺死了。我還留著有他的報導的報紙,捨不得丟 掉。」直至現在,也可感覺到陳宏達夫婦對黃子謙神父的感激和不幸離世的惋 惜。雖說「小別勝新婚」,但達叔在1948年便因要維持生計而獨個飄揚過海, 到英國「拉佬島」工作,而且一去便是四年,留下達嬸在鹽田仔生活,不過這 也是為勢所迫。「鹽田仔只是一個孤島,只靠耕田是很難維持生活的。而且買 油、鹽,也要自己擔穀物去賣作交換,很是凄慘。」於是這對新婚夫婦便開始 為生活而各自努力。身為一個外村人,剛剛嫁到鹽田梓不久,丈夫便不在身 邊,對於當時年輕的達嬸而言,相信應該十分難過,但事實卻非如此。「大家 也會互相照應,整條村的人都是自己人。」達嬸憶述村民互相照應的情況,大 概如此緊密的人際關係,除了是發自村民的同理心,更是信仰的彰顯。為維持 生計,達嬸除了會自己種米和蔬菜出售,更會和其他鹽田仔的婦女一同出海捉 海膽,有一次更險些兒沒命。「有一次打風我們去捉海膽,出發時還好天的, 一人黑便開始「打水氣」,然後風就來了。五個女人一起去,如果我們全都溺 斃,整條村也不知怎麼辦了。」達嬸也沒有誇大,由於是客家村落的關係,鹽 田仔負責耕種、照顧家庭大小事務的都是家中的女性,男性大部分都出外謀 生,因此女性在鹽田仔中的角色的確十分重要。她們的重要性更由家庭延長至 整條村的發展,從修建堤壩和水管的事便可見一斑。在鹽田仔有一條堤壩,可 以通往對面的小島,當時的鹽田仔居民就在那島上種田。起初堤壩未興建時, 要來往兩地就只能涉水,對於女性而言更是不方便「還未起橋之前,我們女人 過對面割草便要把褲子脫掉,涉水過去。」達嬸說起來也有點尷尬。為方便交 通,村民便著手與建一條連接兩地的堤壩,一家人出十元,無論男女都一起合 力建堤壩,最終在1953年建成。另一方面,鹽田仔的居民取食水主要依靠村中 兩口井,不大方便。後來在1961年,便起了一條水管,從泥灣引水到鹽田仔, 供應自來水。這條水管,村中的所有居民也出力建造,當時獨自留守鹽田仔的 達嬸也不例外。「那時搬紅毛泥很辛苦的,要自己駕艇仔去嘉道理拿紅毛泥回 鹽田梓。那些水管又重,要兩個人抬一條,還要走很斜的山路。」難怪現在已 八十多歲的達嬸上落樓梯仍然自如。

同樣,孤身走到英國工作的達叔,人在異鄉,生活也更加艱苦。由於當時英國政府准許新界居民去英國(領取「奴工紙」便可在當地工作),而留在鹽

田仔的發展機會不多,因此很多鹽田仔的男人都會到當地謀生,也是俗稱的「賣豬仔」。1948年,達叔被賣去在中太平洋的「拉佬島」當泥工,一個月的人工只有港幣大約\$85,一去便是兩年。幾年後他又再次到「拉佬島」工作,直至1960年便到英國去。初到英國,達叔在餐館找到工作,那時的薪金一個星期大約有8.5鎊,四年來他一邊在英國工作,一邊寄錢回鹽田仔養家。十年後,他便接達嬸一起移民英國,二人便自己開設外賣檔做生意,差不多於80年二人才回流香港。因為大部分的子孫都在英國落地生根,達叔達嬸現在每逢夏天便會到英國居住,冬天便回來香港避寒。

在訪問期間,我不時留意達叔達嬸家中的牆壁。吸引我的目光的,一是一幅幅用相架裝好,掛在牆上的相片,都是達叔達嬸與子女和孫兒的合照,很是溫馨。「在英國的孫兒間中也會回來,有次跟我的兒子和孫兒一起回來,孫兒很喜歡鄉間的生活,不斷拍照,還說要修建我們的村屋後回來住。」達嬸滿足地笑著。對於鹽田仔未來的發展,兩老都沒太大意見,認為應給年輕的一代接手。

離開的時候,達叔達嬸給我們送上道別的祝福,上前握握我們的手,在 冬日的早晨帶來無比的溫暖。

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 107 3/2/2010 12:01:41

陳錦洪夫婦



比他俩更清楚當年的生活。

回憶如斯/生活如詩

乍看一片雜草叢生,鹽田一早已經荒廢了,很久都沒有種出鹽來。但,它卻埋藏著鹽田居民愛的種子,無論是天主對他們的愛、鄰居間的互愛,還是微妙的愛情故事,都一一在鹽田之中一盛放。雖然陳錦洪和陳桂容這兩夫婦的愛情故事並不是在鹽田仔開始,不過,那裡永遠都是他們曾經在同一個地方經歷過最純真的的童年的地方。鹽田仔珍藏著他們小學上課時的稚氣、培養了他們信仰的基礎和傳承了客家的文化。這不僅是他倆共同的回憶,亦是集體的回憶。儘管是一分綿力,也想保存它。

鹽田生活各自精彩

陳桂容是在鹽田仔出生的原居民,而陳錦 洪是在深水埗出生,後來在戰後三四歲的時候跟 著爸爸回鹽田仔住,兩人都在鹽田仔度過了愉快 的童年。在憶述小學生活的時候,陳氏一家都十 分雀躍,因為他們一家經常互相分享在鹽田仔的 點點滴滴,反而沒有在鹽田仔生活過的女兒有時

在鹽田仔生活,很簡單而已,「都是吃菜,蠔仔、石螺、魚等,多數都 是自給自足的。米就是自己種的,不夠了,就到西貢去買。有人多田的,就會 足夠,不夠的,就會到西貢買。所以說,都是要先把種植的賣完,有錢了,才 可以買東西。」

當時在澄波學校讀小學的時候,一大早就上學,就先念經,就下去上課,中午是會放學的,就會回家吃飯,兩點再上課。或者到五點左右。當時學校只有一個老師,卻要教很多班學生,一班在上課時,另一班就在做功課,可能因為老師比較辛苦,所以他們還記得「以前呢,讀書是要(負責)做飯予老師吃。」、「中午的時候除了要做飯給老師吃的,又要「煲茶」。這都是當時尊師重道的表現。「老師有藤條、尺子的」,當時老師是會拿著藤條、尺子去教

108

訓不乖的學生。當時在學校什麼都會教,但就是沒有教英文這一科目,所以陳 錦洪在西貢升學換轉校的時候,英文這一科就相對比較吃力。「崇真(學校)的 (英文)老師好像是美國來的,反正他就是不理我們懂不懂,拿著書就嘀嘀咕咕 讀,我們就是坐著打瞌睡,因為我們不懂嘛。好了,到第二堂反問我們,我們 不會答時,罰完我們就罷了,像是跟我們說一堆道理。」

男孩子是會比較頑皮,會經常作弄老師的,一提起當年小學的趣事,陳 氏一家就會哄堂大笑。陳小姐急不及待地說出爸爸當年在為老師做飯時,在豆 豉之中摻雜蒼蠅。陳桂容補充說:「經常作弄老師的,是男孩子幹的。如果 是女老師呢,就拔人家的頭髮,是姓曾的那一個。我們女孩子是不會理他們 的。」

在鄉下當時完全是沒有電的,沒有電視機、收音機等,「像他們(陳錦洪)那些有去玩的,就要用電筒。天氣熱的時候就有人外出去玩,天氣冷的時候就比較少了。因為天氣熱的時候,到很晚,天尚未黑透。」「我們每一早都要念完經才去上學,夜晚也要到教堂念完經才能回家,朝晚都要念經、祈禱,和去教堂。」而陳桂容在二年級的時候已經跟著奶奶到西貢住和讀書,在鹽田仔的生活就相對比較少了,平時可能偶爾幫奶奶做一些小家務和在田邊玩耍。

信仰的培育

在鹽田仔,所有人一出世就是天主教徒。在村內,都是由神父送聖體、 聽告解,施放堅振。而修女就是負責講道理,教育的工作。每天早上的時候, 都有彌撒的。

由小學就已經開始學道理,「老師是硬性規定我們去念經。」老師或者 修女就是根據《要理問答》這本小小的書去將信仰知識灌輸給小孩子。有時, 村內的大人亦會一起崇拜。聖堂前面的位置是留給男人和小孩,後面部分就是 留給女人。

講述當年的信仰生活時,陳錦洪就感慨現在和當年的改變:「都是那本天主教小書。現在《要理問答》很多都改了,我都不知道為什麼。」,又「以前領聖體不是這樣的,以前領聖體一定要把聖體放進口裡,現在的就是想領聖體就領,以前是不是這樣的。以前就要告解,(而且)一定要向神父告解,告解完之後才能領聖體。以前就要告解(如一定要向神父告解,告解完之後才能領聖體,現在就不同,你不去告解都可以領聖體。」

(109) •

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 109 3/2/2010 12:01:42

客家男女大不同?

陳桂容憶述當時在澄波學校讀書的時候,指出「那個時候女孩子可以讀書已經算是很好了,我們算是坐上(課室)學學而已。當時全間學校有這麼多男孩子,只有兩個女孩子。」她就是其中一個幸運兒,因為父母很早就離開了她,得到奶奶的特別疼愛。女孩子很少可以讀書是因為她們「要幹活嘛,那時候窮,那時候的鄉下並不像現在的環境,每個人都需要幹活的,每朝清早就需要外出幹活了,哪有時間讀書呢?那如果你坐在學校就不能幹活了。」

配合當時的環境,在五、六十年代,女孩子可以讀書的機會仍然不多, 鹽田仔當時教育資源又不足夠,女孩子又要負責幫忙做家務,可以接受教育 的,實在是很難得了。

除了在教育方面,在家中,女性的地位亦不高。一說到在家中的話事權,陳桂容就十分堅定:「一定是男人話事的,女人是沒權話事的,女人只有幹活。一大清早,就幹活,我們條村是打魚的,他們中午就打魚。女人就是負責耕田、割草和「執螺仔」。」

「當村內的人一起進行崇拜的時候,聖堂的前面位置是留給男人和小孩子的,在後面位置的,才是給女人的。分得很清楚,所以說,女人在鹽田仔是沒有地位的。」因為當時陳桂容還是小女孩,對於女人的地位還是沒有太大的經歷,不過她就風趣地回答:「我不知道呀,因為我當時是女孩子,我並不知道。不過,我都這樣認為,如果這樣的丈夫,我不如不嫁了。她們很辛苦的,天亮就要外出幹活,幹完活還要回家做飯給他們吃。吃完飯他們就會出去西貢,當他們三、四點回來時,又要給他們做飯,吃完了,亦要準備水給他們洗澡才可以休息。」

至於房屋的擁有權,在他們那一代還是有寫明的條例規定只有男丁才能 承受祖傳的物業。不過,隨著時代的發展和進步,女性亦有權擁有,據陳桂容 說:「要看不同的情況,例如說是,家中是沒有男人的,就像我的堂妹般,她 自己又未有嫁出去,她就有權承受了,有權承受她爸爸的東西(物業)。」

人去沒留空—祖屋的第二個使命

有去過鹽田仔的人都知道,在往陳志明副主教舊居的一段路,有一間綠 牆的一組屋。是基甸少年軍的訓練學校,那亦是陳錦洪的祖屋,當年以象徵式 租了給他們。他說起祖屋時就十分雀躍,一邊說,一邊就畫起圖來,「這幾間 打橫的就是我起的,打豎這間就是我堂阿哥起的,這邊的是祖屋。這是新的,

(110)

是我親手起的,建築得很漂亮。」雖然祖傳的屋是沒有了,倒塌了。但現址之中比較舊的,是他父母建的,邊邊比較新的是陳錦洪賺到錢回去建的。當年就是出於一顆善心,想租自己的祖屋予基甸中心,幫助那些誤入歧途的小朋友,讓他們可以有一處寧靜的環境訓練一下,可以與世隔絕。因為他們的房屋前的禾堂比較大,幾間屋用一道牆圍起來,可以有一處地方讓他們訓練。現在少了人送去那裡訓練了,因為陳錦洪說:「現在環境好了,父母對小朋友比較嚴謹,即使是壞了,也不捨得送他們進去集團訓練。更何況現在香港政府增加了不少教導所呀等其他地方。」

雖然人去了,但並沒有像其他房屋一樣,由得它丟空不理,而是讓它繼續活起來,在歷史之中擔當第二個有意義的使命。途中有人曾想過收購鹽田仔的房屋,發展成一個旅遊度假村,但陳錦洪一家都沒有答應,因為「人家都是想幫小朋友,沒理由突然不讓人地租用的。」村的發展,並不是他們一家的事,如果他朝有一天,整條村要一起發展,他們一家身為村的一份子,也會提一些意見的。說著說著,陳桂容就很感慨地說:「很坦白說,如果那裡是有人住的,我都想回去住。」陳錦洪亦回應著:「那裡空氣多好呀,這邊(大埔)的空氣不好。平時就可以游水、執蜆仔。」到老了,兩人一起嚮往的生活,猶如最初孩童時,都想回到鹽田仔的懷抱一樣。

YTTbook_3feb10. indd 111 3/2/2010 12:01:43

後記

(112)

田英傑神父是宗座傳教會的意大利傳教士。他多年來認真地搜集及記錄 了大量有關鹽田仔的歷史資料。從他筆下的描述,讀者很容易感受到他作為傳 教士的熱誠和勤奮。由他的文章作這小書的首篇最適當不過。

本人有關「客家人與天主教的相遇」的文章是屬於初步的研究報告,聊 作自己往後繼續努力的提示,亦有拋磚引玉的用意,希望對研究客族有興趣的 學者,加入共同開發這方面的研究。

溫卓婷小姐對鹽田仔的興趣,早從她在香港大學攻讀時已開始。她的作品,從城市規劃師的專業高度,把這個小島的文化地標呈現得細緻無遺,值得精讀。

張兆和教授領導了科技大學四十多位同學分批以三天的時間所搜集整理 的鹽田仔居民搬遷後遺留下來的過千件器物和書報紙張,是客家村舍文物的寶 藏。這篇報告,是一流的清單,為這小島的歷史作了很大的貢獻,積了無限功 德。

最後的部份紀錄了十二位鹽田仔原居民往日的回憶及生活片段,是這本 小書最寶貴的部份,肯定會獲得讀者的同感。

這本書能夠出版,有賴年前衛奕信文物信託資助中文大學天主教研究中心作有關鹽田仔的研究,打下了基礎。更感謝鹽田仔居民所捐助部分出版費用。謹此一併表示謝意。

夏其龍

鳴謝

感謝以下中文大學同學及同工撰寫「鹽田仔原居民:自述與回憶」部分:(按筆劃序)卓灝賢、林思婷、黃潔嬅、廖睿詩、黎子暘。特別鳴謝張翠瑜同學為「活在鹽田仔」小冊子執筆。

YTTbook_3feb10.indd 113 3/2/2010 12:01:44

香港中文大學 天主教研究叢書

史料及工具系列(4):《天主作客鹽田仔一香港西頁鹽田仔百年史蹟》

編者: 夏其龍

承印:

出版: 香港中文大學天主教研究中心

香港・新界・沙田・香港中文大學

電話: (852)3163 4277 傳真: (852)3163 4451

網址: www.cuhk.edu.hk/crs/catholic 電郵: catholic@cuhk.edu.hk

> 明愛印刷訓練中心 二零一零年二月初版

ISBN: 978-988-17181-0-5

Catholic Studies Publications, the Chinese University of Hong Kong
Historical Materials and Reference Tools Series (4): 《天主作客鹽田仔一香港西

Editor: Louis HA

Publisher: Centre for Catholic Studies, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong.

Tel.: (852) 3163 4277 Fax.: (852) 3163 4451

Website: www.cuhk.edu.hk/crs/catholic/

Email: catholic@cuhk.edu.hk
Printer: Caritas Printing Training Centre

First Edition: Feb 2010

ISBN: 978-988-17181-0-5

All Rights Reserved © 2010 by Centre for Catholic Studies, the Chinese University of Hong Kong

YTTbook_3feb10. indd 114 3/2/2010 12:01:44

(114)