

Ms Tan Chai Im

(1929)

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Track Number: S14007_0001, S14007_0002, S14007_0003, S14007_0004, S14007_0005,
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S14007_0011, S14007_0012, S14007_0013, S14007_0014, S14007_0015,
S14007_0016, S14007_0017, S14007_0018

Duration: 08:17:39

Language/Dialect: Mandarin

Track: S14007_0001	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:00
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>建筑的地址。建筑为店屋，上层住宅，下层店面。1922年入住的原因是父亲在此创业。创业时房屋为租赁的。</p>	
Track: S14007_0001	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:00
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>租金及收租的情况。屋主起初不知道屋子将作为棺材店，来收租才知道。1922年一开始就租下门牌号码161及163两间。这两间本就相通，且为同一个地契。略述建筑的内部结构。1960年代受访者及其手足合资买下该建筑，产权登记在受访者及其妹妹名下。妹妹去世后产权的转移。1929年6月10日受访者于家中出生，由接生婆到府接生。谈当时的人做满月的情形。建筑位于番田仔中段。受访者对番田仔分段的概念。</p>	

Track: S14007_0001	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:30:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>(继续)畚田仔分段的概念。童年时畚田仔晚上热闹的情况。棺材街上只有三间棺材店，受访者这间是街上的第二间，另两间今已歇业。街上有五间以上书店及其他种类商店。童年时期畚田仔已是柏油路，并有多盏路灯。街上有双轨电车及公车经过。打开窗就看到车来车往。公车总站离家里不远。电车招手即停，很方便。谈到港仔墘。货物都在姓氏桥下货，再由牛车拉到店来。</p>	
Track: S14007_0002	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:00
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>租对面的空地放木材。姐姐每天走路去新街市场买菜，姐姐如何精打细算买菜。左右邻居的籍贯及职业。邻居嫁娶互相帮忙，不因棺材店而避忌。屋子有后巷，黄昏时在后巷玩。玩耍的内容。店门是木板门，二扇大门中间有一片墙。</p>	
Track: S14007_0002	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:00
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>板门要用横木上闩。木门的颜色。以前屋子外墙的颜色可年年更换，现在因入遗就不行。现在屋子外观的颜色是二年前油漆的。决定这颜色的原因及粉刷后的感受。大门门向没看风水。屋顶材质。二年前换新屋顶。窗户材质原为木质，后来换成玻璃，入遗后家中装修时又改为木质。五脚基从未装修。楼上有六个房间，房间的分布位置。</p>	
Track: S14007_0002	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:09
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>继续谈楼上的六个房间住些什么人。六个房间均以木板隔间，木板没有接到天花板。六个房间后面的空间是板棚，是晒衣服和种花草的地方。板棚没电灯，却能在那边玩到不亦乐乎。家中当时已有电灯，是电灯泡。楼下空间分布：前面是店面，后面有办公室、厨房、厕所。</p>	

Track: S14007_0003	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:00
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>再谈底楼情形。以前有二个后门，二个后门的位置。大厅是工作区，在大厅中央制作棺木，成品则展示于左右二边。制作完成一个棺木再去对面的空地拿新的木头制作下一个。谈大厅二旁堆叠棺木的方法及可放置的数目。制作棺木的工具种类很多又很重。所有工序皆在大厅中间完成。制作过程中有很多木屑，但每天收工后工人都会打扫干净，邻居未曾抱怨。谈顾客上门时如何接待及店里提供的服务。</p>	
Track: S14007_0003	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:00
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>为顾客代理纸扎订购事宜。谈出货时工人如何搬动棺木及所需工人人数，并谈及工人性质(制作棺木的工人是固定工人，搬棺木的是散工)。以前没有很美的灵车，只用货车载棺木。槟城的第一辆灵车是受访者的父亲自创的，可以展示棺木。谈出殡路线。以前许多人共住，偶尔有争吵，但受访者的母亲人很好，争吵不多。以前的厨房是用灶的，烧的木材就用制作棺木时砍下来不用的木头，也有邻居孩子来拾木材回家用。</p>	
Track: S14007_0003	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:30:40
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>有多个住户要煮饭，但没有分配时段，就轮流使用厨房。受访者觉得以前的厕所很不卫生。家中有自来水。在厨房旁水池边洗衣服。以前厨房没屋顶。谈以前厕所的位置，现已拆除。叙述厕所的形式及倒粪的时间和方式。再次提到觉得厕所不卫生。剩菜收在橱里，各个住户有各自的橱。因为家中没有客厅，必须在办公室招呼家中来客。晚上收工后一家人在工作区吃宵夜。小时候什么家务都不用做，就只是玩。</p>	

Track: S14007_0004	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>家中没客厅也没饭厅，家人吃早餐是各吃各的，地点在厨房或办公室。在后巷玩耍。受访者小时候最常使用的家中空间，是厨房和楼上房间之间的小走道和板棚。叙述受访者一家所使用房间的布置。楼板都是木板。其他住户的房间也都布置简单。受访者母亲在楼上房间之间的走道“车”（以缝纫机缝制）衣服。家中只有锡制祖先炉，没供奉祖先牌位。祖先炉每天上香，逢忌辰和过年过节均会举行祭祖。</p>	
Track: S14007_0004	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>小时候家中没有举办什么固定的聚会活动。小学时代只有一二个同学邻居来受访者家里玩而已。过年过节都要拜神、拜祖先。谈年廿九晚厨房准备工作。年三十在办公室外摆放桌子祭祖，描述祭品内容。大年初一要祭拜家中奉祀的神明。家中没有神像，只在墙上贴一张写有几位神明名字的红纸来拜。谈到过年前送灶君。家中供奉灶君的位置搬迁了三次。</p>	
Track: S14007_0004	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:29
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>过年前大扫除。过年没什么布置。农历年休息很多天，直到看定的好日子才开工。过年期间在家中的娱乐活动。因为避忌，没什么人来拜年。过年期间如有需求，店也会营业，但只出货而无制棺，并需支付工人双倍工资。开工仪式时，要先关店门，在工作区祭祀，并由店主象征性砍木柴表示正式开工，拜好才开门，然后在门外放鞭炮。谈每日的例行祭祀，平日均不必特殊祭品，只有在每月初一十五才要特别张罗祭品。正月十五祭祀神明也只准备水果，不像娘惹要做摩摩喳喳。端午祭祀要准备粽子，没像娘惹要自制水粉。中秋节要买月饼来拜拜。</p>	

Track: S14007_0005	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:08:06
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>小时候中秋节提家中工人自制的灯笼在五脚基玩。农历年在屋前与邻居一起玩鞭炮。冬至时全家一起做汤圆，租屋的房客也都一起帮忙制作，祭祀后大家一起吃汤圆。谈小时候觉得这个屋子不大，且朋友不方便来玩，后来改观也就不再去想了。受访者觉得在这个家成长相当温暖，家庭完整且经济无虞。相较于邻人或因经济不佳或因重男轻女，只有受访者一家均可受教育。受访者谈到自己受教育的历程，最后总结能出生在这个家庭很幸运。</p>	
Track: S14007_0006	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>中学放学后在家里的例行活动。做功课的情形。做完功课在楼上走道睡午觉。描述午睡的环境。家人各自吃晚餐。说明饭桌上方的锌板屋顶。</p>	
Track: S14007_0006	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>饭可以放在灶上保温。受访者觉得用餐环境是舒服、自由、空间充足的。租房的房客在各自的房间用餐，而不在厨房。受访者晚餐后到办公室阅读。描述办公室的布置。描述晚上时大人们在大厅、小孩子们在五脚基聊天的情形。</p>	
Track: S14007_0006	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:30:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>小孩子晚上跟邻居玩或聊天的情形。谈及前述买咖啡来的工人和受访者一家亲密的关系。家中工人晚上用帆布床睡在大厅或五脚基。</p>	

Track: S14007_0007	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>工人喜欢晚上睡在五脚基。谈全家及工人供膳情形。谈厨房的布局。谈煮饭过程。由母亲监督女佣煮饭。受访者觉得家中经济条件不错。提到父亲常常生病，总是在厨房用小火炉煮中药。</p>	
Track: S14007_0007	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>继续谈及煮中药用炭，而非木柴。走进厨房即可闻到烧木材的烟味。厨房看起来满干净，房客也常帮忙洗刷厨房。以前没有拖把，要用刷子刷厨房的水泥地，地板有时看起来比较肮脏。描述厨房于七十年代重新装潢的经过。装修后的状况即今天的样貌，而受访者觉得厨房贴磁砖后很干净且易于清理。谈节庆时厨房的使用情形。以前曾在家中养猪。</p>	
Track: S14007_0007	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:29:27
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>继续谈养猪。受访者的姐姐曾在冲凉房外养了一只小猪，以消耗多余的饭菜。养了一年后把猪卖掉，也把卖猪的钱分一点给帮忙照看小猪的家中工人。谈猪圈的位置、材质和大小，受访者每次去冲凉时就去看看小猪。描述冲凉房的情形。</p>	
Track: S14007_0008	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>继续描述冲凉房的情形。父亲曾交代家中水池的位置必不可更动，因有风水考量。水池位置至今未变，但曾加以扩大及贴磁砖。谈平日及病中冲凉的情况。冲凉房没电灯，很少在晚上洗澡。水池上方有木板可放衣服等杂物。受访者觉得冲凉房空间不足。谈厕所的情形。晚上要点蜡烛上厕所，会有点怕黑。晚上才倒粪。</p>	

Track: S14007_0008	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>觉得厕所不卫生。受访者就读师训班时(约1949年), 拆除原厕所, 另建新式厕所。二战后复学已超龄, 小学速成, 上中学已经十七、八岁。幼时体弱, 八九岁才上小学, 小学四年级就因二战爆发而停学。对二战的印象为: 晚上不可点灯、控制物资。日治时期, 现在的 New World Park 处晚上可赌博, 非常热闹。黄昏时在家门口看日军巡逻。继续谈二战时的情景, 晚上路上没车也没什么人, 受访者就在马路上学骑脚踏车。家中经营的店铺保持正常营业。</p>	
Track: S14007_0008	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:29:36
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>店铺早上八点多开门, 傍晚五、六点日军巡逻时便关门。家中对面的建筑遭到空袭。举家到山上(日落洞工人的家)避难, 而父亲、一位表哥及店铺的工人则留守家中。描述与父母亲一起躲避空袭的过程。逃难前的准备。店门及五脚基遭机关枪扫射。</p>	
Track: S14007_0009	Time frame: 00:01:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>因有工人留守, 店铺没于空袭时遭人趁火打劫。描述大门及门口旁边墙壁上的弹孔, 及修补的情形。家中书记行窃后逃逸, 途中遭机关枪扫射身亡。战时囤了一些粮食。描述“爸爸的防空壕”。防空壕是以棺木及木板制作的。防空壕的放置地点, 直至日军投降后才撤掉。全部的人被召去指认抗日份子的情形。二战时期来回于家中与日落洞避难的暂居地。</p>	
Track: S14007_0009	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:19:23
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>谈在日落洞的居住环境及生活情况。二战后父亲大病一场。谈中学期间对这栋屋子以及对生活情况的感觉。描述二战时失学的生活。随着战争结束, 一切回归正常, 大家不必再活在恐惧中, “爸爸的防空壕”也撤掉了。</p>	

Track: S14007_0010	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>谈二战后居住在此店屋内人口结构的变迁。二战后四、五年间，租房的房客都搬出去了。租户搬迁后房间使用的情况：二楼房间数目由原来六间改为四间，楼梯上去左手边第一间房是姐姐的房间，姐姐于二战时结婚，婚后和招赘的姐夫一起住在这个房间。</p>	
Track: S14007_0010	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis :</p> <p>姐姐夫妇和六个小孩共用一间房。姐姐房间的隔壁房（楼梯上来左手边第二间房）为受访者的房间，与爸妈、弟弟妹妹共住。楼上中间大房为叔叔及婶母的房间，住了八人。还有一个小房间(后房)是二战后家中聘请的广东籍女工的房间。受访者喜欢在楼上后阳台种花种菜。叙述二店屋中十多人同住的情况，偶有争吵。第二代孩子们各自活动，家人只在年节时一起活动，平日互动不多。家务由受访者的姐姐管理，统一煮饭，但各自吃饭。厨房加盖屋顶。</p>	
Track: S14007_0010	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:03
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>继续谈楼下厨房及厕所的改变。对于后来(不是这一时期)把灶改成瓦斯炉的感受。第二代长大后居住人口的变迁。在这个店屋对面所租赁的店屋的使用。楼上房间的使用再次改变。屋内曾举办婚礼。</p>	
Track: S14007_0011	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>谈受访者姐姐的孩子的婚礼。因应婚礼的准备，建筑内陈设暂作变动（店内棺木暂挪到一旁以帆布遮盖，办公室的窗口以布遮盖，在大厅摆长桌招待客人），并装潢新房。结婚前夕祭祖情形。迎娶新娘进家中的过程。迎娶时宾客只有十人，其他亲友都去酒楼。迎娶时所用的糕点是订购的，祭祖用的饭菜则由家中准备。受访者姐姐的婚礼也在家中举行。</p>	

Track: S14007_0011	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>姐姐的婚礼因为时值日治时期，妈妈又生病，办得很随便。姐姐婚礼的筹办。这店屋内曾举办过七场婚礼，受访者对姐姐的孩子的婚礼印象最深。继续谈姐姐孩子的婚礼。婚礼期间店铺会歇业二天，但对街租下来的店铺仍可接生意。对面店屋的租赁原因及使用情形，一直租到屋租统制法令取消才停租。对面租下的店屋招牌为“福联成栈房”。</p>	
Track: S14007_0011	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:03
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>店屋内举办喜事时无特殊禁忌，只为美观因素把棺木遮盖起来。婚礼后环境的复原。第二代长大后及三年前生意拆股，家人纷纷搬出店屋。目前二楼的房间数目及使用状况。二楼空间结构上的改变：拆除一个房间改为休闲处，板棚增建一个浴室。受访者较喜欢未改变前的空间结构，也不喜欢在楼上新的浴室洗澡。楼下泡茶区的整顿。</p>	
Track: S14007_0012	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>店铺营运及股份的改变。生意的传承。理家的传承。受访者工作时期一天的例行活动。在隔壁租一间屋子的原因及其使用。受访者工作期间喜欢在隔壁的二楼备课。</p>	
Track: S14007_0012	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>衣服都是搬到隔壁租下来的屋子楼上烫。家中与隔壁租下来的屋子有门相通。因屋租统制法令取消而停租隔壁的房子。后来福联成买下店屋旁巷子里的一间屋子。受访者工作期间，叔叔、姐姐、父亲相继去世。母亲是于日治时期去世。家中共办过六场丧礼，其中最风光的为母亲的丧礼。叙述母亲丧礼出殡的盛况。</p>	

Track: S14007_0012	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:03
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>母亲丧礼出殡时，送殡的人及锣鼓队都很多。母亲的棺木很大。母亲在家养病及临终的情况。母亲去世时丧葬的流程及准备。要戴孝一年。出殡前祭典在屋前的马路举行。祭品的种类。</p>	
Track: S14007_0013	Time frame: 00:01:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>说明母亲丧礼所用的烧猪由谁提供、分发给什么人以“脱孝”。描述母亲丧礼上祭品的项目及排列顺序，祭品上方有搭布棚以遮荫。祭拜区、供桌、棺木的摆放顺序。扛棺的方式、扛棺游行的路线。丧礼后家中环境的复原，并请道士来念经洒花水“洗净”。</p>	
Track: S14007_0013	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:19:21
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>出殡后洗地。拆掉遮盖店内棺木的布并恢复营业。坐瞑的地点及情形。坐瞑的棚子延伸四间屋子的长度。来坐瞑的亲友打牌打太晚了就直接睡在坐瞑的棚子内。送殡人数及送殡队伍的组成。受访者觉得母亲的丧礼很风光，前来送殡的人很多，还有潮州及福建锣鼓队及西洋乐队。送殡行走顺序。</p>	
Track: S14007_0013	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:57
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>厘清母亲丧礼送殡的路线。说明父亲丧礼照片中的”亭”(纸扎的轿子)。父亲丧礼时请道士念经。丧礼上有做功德(纸扎)。母亲丧礼也有做功德，出殡前晚由道士主持将纸扎火化。叔叔的丧礼送殡人数较少。受访者在这个家庭见证许多亲人出生与死亡的感受。这个建筑是心目中的祖厝。没想过要搬迁。对后代是否继续住在这间屋子的想法。</p>	

Track: S14007_0014	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>叙述五一三事件时的亲身经历。五一三之前已有人告知早点回家。至杂货店抢购以囤粮。听收音机了解时局。收听新闻广播时的情况。</p>	
Track: S14007_0014	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>五一三时唯一的担忧是事件若不结束则会缺粮。开放固定时段让民众购买粮食。在家中偷看屋外的情况，不敢出门。晚上有很多士兵巡视、操练。曾见过晚上有人出门被殴打。和弟弟妹妹一起从楼上窗口偷看户外的情况。国家行动理事会宣布解除戒严。政府的新闻车巡回于街道上发布消息。五一三事件结束的感受。恢复上班上课。五一三过了许久之后才把大门由木门换为铁门，以免紧急时来不及关门。</p>	
Track: S14007_0014	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:32:14
<p>Synopsis :</p> <p>换成铁门后感觉很安全。受访者工作期间槟城曾有龙卷风，描述龙卷风发生时的情形。退休后的生活情况。生活中的享受。和小辈一起享用美食的情况。</p>	
Track: S14007_0015	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>继续谈在家中和家人一起享用美食，受访者最喜欢咖喱鸡。受访者现在吃三餐的情况。家中最享受的空间是楼上的空间(走道)。一年当中印象最深的庆典为普渡。普渡时请客的情况。因为父亲交游广阔，请客的人数多，且来客有身份。谈父亲交友情况。</p>	

Track: S14007_0015	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>父亲与黑社会有生意往来。父亲去世时黑社会老大来参加丧礼。父亲参加的社团组织及政党。普渡时店里每年七月十四办桌请客，现已停办，改为自由餐形式。普渡时做大戏。街上几间棺材店的工人于农历七月十三日联合发起普渡，称为“棺材普”。五零年代已无棺材普。</p>	
Track: S14007_0015	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:03
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>家中普渡的情况。外烩厨师早上就来准备晚上的宴会，厨房混乱繁忙。祭拜的祭品及拜普渡情况。请道士来主持普渡祭祀。烧完金纸收祭品。现在普渡不限于棺材业，而是整条街的街坊组成委员会联合举办的。</p>	
Track: S14007_0016	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>受访者家没有担任委员。中元普渡的炉主。家中曾担任炉主的情形，到来年普渡前再把炉请回普渡的棚子里。拿到炉主的感觉。现在店内人手不足已经不参与请炉主。近年来因经费不足，普渡的戏剧由福建戏改为偶戏。觉得普渡宴客非常热闹。家中曾遭大水灾，水灾时的情况。</p>	
Track: S14007_0016	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:19:11
<p>Synopsis :</p> <p>继续谈水灾时家中的情况。整条街都淹水。水灾带来日常生活的不便，店铺也暂时歇业。灾后家中善后工作。对水灾的感受。棺木都放在铁架上，不受水灾影响。租的屋子曾发生火灾。推测火灾应是人为的，幸而无人伤亡。</p>	

Track: S14007_0017	Time frame: 00:01:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis :</p> <p>家中曾多次遭窃。叙述三次进贼的情况。几次遭窃中，受访者觉得最后一次最可怕。窃贼都没有走到楼下。几次遭窃后，在后门墙上放玻璃碎片以及在窗口装铁条防盗。家中最大的装修工程是2001年屋顶坍塌后的重建。屋顶坍塌的原因。坍塌时二楼刚好没人。坍塌的情形。</p>	
Track: S14007_0017	Time frame: 00:11:00-20:59
<p>Synopsis :</p> <p>屋顶坍塌后装修的过程。屋顶的材质由瓦换成石灰瓦。受访者的堂弟负责当时装修的事宜。装修前后的差别。装修后的感受。装修费用。其他小型的装修工作。二年前家中的大改变：换地板(楼上地板，即楼下的天花板)、楼上拆掉一个房间、楼上增建一间冲凉房。换地板的原因。装修过程。因为位于世遗区内，装修时有所限制。入遗前对外的窗口材质是玻璃，入遗后的装修又改回木窗。装修时需向市政局申请准证，装修前有人来拍照以确定屋子是否保持原貌。因为觉得麻烦，没向政府申请装修补助。</p>	
Track: S14007_0017	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:03
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>政府的装修补助津贴不多。在后巷的墙上装铁丝网以保护家中安全。两年前的装修整体费用十几万。装修期间受访者暂住亲戚家中，店屋只有老工人留守。装修后觉得很安全。在这建筑内居住这么久，最愉快和最不愉快的时期。住在棺材店店屋的遗憾。路人经过店门口会拜拜，受访者觉得难过，对棺材业有职业歧视。虽然觉得受歧视而难过，受访者还是坚持要保持由父亲创立的老字号。现在改为新式棺材，棺材业不受人歧视了。新年期间亲戚因避忌而没有来往。希望后代继续传承家业。保留老字号招牌对受访者的意义。</p>	

Track: S14007_0018	Time frame: 00:01:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>小辈也乐意继续从事祖业。这个屋子对受访者的意义。在这里成长的感觉。觉得乔治市由以往的热闹景况，变为如今的凄凉冷清。受访者觉得屋租统制法令取消是造成原居民搬迁的原因。非常希望乔治市恢复以前热闹的情况。受访者非常珍惜父母让子女都受教育。觉得目前乔治市最有价值的是民宿。希望书店街重新恢复盛况，但觉得不可能实现。不敢想像乔治市未来的发展。怀念以前热闹的情况，居民的互助。以前和街坊的关系良好。</p>	
Track: S14007_0018	Time frame: 00:11:00-17:14
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>以前和邻居一起去玩。现在邻居人口凋零，老邻居各自四散，没有联络了。希望乔治市将来变成最先进的城市。觉得住在这间屋子很舒服，交通和吃东西都方便，从未想过要搬家。在老城区还有一些老朋友，还有往来。对住在老城的生活觉得相当满意。</p>	

Ms Tan Chai Im

(1929)

Accession number: S14014

Track Number: S14007_0001, S14007_0002, S14007_0003, S14007_0004, S14007_0005,
S14007_0006, S14007_0007, S14007_0008, S14007_0009, S14007_0010,
S14007_0011, S14007_0012, S14007_0013, S14007_0014, S14007_0015,
S14007_0016, S14007_0017, S14007_0018

Duration: 08:17:39

Language/Dialect: Mandarin

Track: S14007_0001	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:00
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Location of the building. The building is a shophouse, with a house upstairs and a shop downstairs. The reason for their move-in was because her father founded a business here. They rented the house when the business first started.</p>	
Track: S14007_0001	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:00
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Description of the rent and the payment of rent. The house owner did not know that the unit was used for selling coffins, only realizing it when he came to collect the rent. They rented No. 161 and No. 163 in 1922 when they first started the business. These two units were connected to each other and on the same land title. Brief description on the inner features of the building. During the 1960s, the interviewee and her siblings bought the building under her and her younger sister's names. Talked about the transfer of property after her sister's passing. The interviewee was born on the 10th of June, 1929 at home with the help from a midwife. The confinement practices of that time. The building was located in the middle section of Carnarvon Street. Her understanding about the segmentation of Carnarvon Street.</p>	

Track: S14007_0001	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:30:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Continued with her understanding about the segmentation of Carnarvon Street. The lively atmosphere at Carnarvon Street during childhood time. There were only three coffin shops on the street, the interviewee's family being the second one. The other two coffin shops had been closed down. There were more than five bookshops and other types of shops located at Carnarvon Street. Asphalt road and street lamps had been there since her childhood time. Double-track trams and buses ran along the street and they could be seen when the window opened. Bus terminal was located not far away from home. It was very convenient to catch the tram by beckoning. Talked about Maxwell Road. Cargoes were unloaded at the Clan Jetties and pulled to the shop by bullock carts.</p>	
Track: S14007_0002	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:00
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>An empty area opposite the shop was rented to store their timbers. Her elder sister would walk to Campbell Street Market to do food shopping everyday. How her elder sister counted every cent. The places of origin and occupations of her neighbours. Neighbours would help each other in wedding matter although they were operating coffin shop business. Games they played at the back lane behind the house in the evening. The two doors of the shop were wooden, with a piece of wall in between.</p>	
Track: S14007_0002	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:00
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>A crossed timber was used to lock the wooden door. Colour of the wooden door. The colour of the outer wall could be changed every year in the past, but not since George Town has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The current colour of the wall was painted two years ago. The reason of choosing this colour and her opinion after the painting. Mentioned about the position of the door which did not follow <i>feng shui</i>. Materials of the roof. The roof was changed two years ago. The original windows were changed from wood to glass but were again changed back to wood after George Town was listed as a World Heritage Site. The five foot-way had never undergone renovation. There were six rooms upstairs. The distribution of rooms.</p>	

Track: S14007_0002	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:09
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Continued with the description of six rooms upstairs and people staying in the rooms. The rooms were separated by wooden partition walls which were not connected to the ceiling. There was a shed behind the rooms where they used to hang clothes and grow plants. Although there was no electricity at the shed, they could have much fun there. Light bulbs had been used at home then. Described the layout downstairs: shop in front, and office, kitchen and toilet at the back.</p>	
Track: S14007_0003	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:00
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Description of the layout downstairs. Mentioned about the now-no-more back doors and their positions. The big hall was their working area, where they made coffins in the middle of the hall and finished works were displayed on the left and right sides of the hall. Timbers needed for coffin making were taken from the empty space opposite the house. Method to stack coffins and numbers of coffins that could fit in. There were a wide variety of heavy tools used in coffin making. All the working procedures could be done in the big hall. Although there was a lot of sawdust during coffin making, workers would clean up everyday and they had never received complaint from the neighbours. Description on how to serve customers and provide service.</p>	
Track: S14007_0003	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:00
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Ordering paper oblations on behalf of customers. Talked about the way coffins were carried and the number of workers needed. Types of workers (workers who helped in making coffins were permanent workers whereas workers who helped in carrying coffins were casual workers). There was no decent hearse in the past. Van was used to carry coffins. Her father was the first person who invented hearse in Penang, which could display coffin. Talked about the funeral route. Although some argument would occur among housemates, interviewee's kind mother seldom involved in argument. When it came to cooking, stove was used in the kitchen and unused wood was used as fuel for cooking. Sometimes neighbouring children would come to pick some wood home.</p>	

Track: S14007_0003	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:30:40
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Tenants had to take turn to cook in the kitchen. Interviewee opined that the condition of toilet in the past was poor. There was tap water supply at home. They washed clothes at the water tank beside the kitchen. There was no roof for the kitchen in the past. The location of toilet, which had been removed. Types of toilet and the hour and method of collecting night soil. Mentioned again about the poor condition of toilet. Leftover dishes were placed in the cabinet and each tenant owned a cabinet. Since there was no living room to serve visitors, they would be served in the office. The family would have supper at the working area after work at night. Interviewee had no obligation to do household chores in the past, merely playing.</p>	
Track: S14007_0004	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>There was neither living room nor dining room, thus the family members would take breakfast separately, either in the kitchen or in the office. Back lane was used to play. The most used space when she was young was the kitchen and the shed and walkway between rooms upstairs. Described the layout of their family's room. The floor board material was wood. Layout of the other tenants' rooms was quite simple. Her mother did sewing with a sewing machine placed at the walkway. Only a tin ancestral censer was available at home and there was no ancestral tablet. Incense was burnt everyday and ancestral worship was held during death anniversary and festivals.</p>	
Track: S14007_0004	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>No fixed gatherings were held at home when she was young. There were only one or two neighbouring classmates who would come to play at interviewee's home during primary schooling time. Worship for deities and ancestors would be held during festivals. Talked about the preparation work in the kitchen two days before Chinese New Year. A table would be placed at the office for ancestral worship during New Year's eve. Description of the offerings. Deities would be worshipped on the first day of Chinese New Year. No deity's statue placed at home but only a piece of red paper on which the names of deities were written. Talked about the sending off of the God of Kitchen before New Year. The location where the God of Kitchen was enshrined at home had been changed for three times.</p>	

Track: S14007_0004	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:29
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>House cleaning before New Year. Not much decoration during New Year. Many days off for New Year and the reopening date would be chosen carefully. Entertainment at home during New Year. Not many visitors who would come to pay New Year visit because of taboo. If there was demand during New Year, the coffin shop would operate, but there would be no coffin making, only coffin selling and workers had to be paid double wages. During the reopening ceremony, the coffin shop's door would be closed and prayer would be done at the working area. The shop owner would perform wood chopping, symbolizing resumption of work, and then only they opened the door, followed by firecrackers burning. Talked about the worship performed everyday. No special offerings made except on the first and fifteenth day every month according to the Chinese lunar calendar. However, only fruits were prepared for offerings and there was no need to prepare dessert like what the Nyonya did. Rice dumplings, rather than the Nyonya cooling powder, would be prepared during Dragon Boat Festival. Moon cakes would be prepared during Mid-Autumn Festival.</p>	
Track: S14007_0005	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:08:06
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Description of playing with tanglung handmade by workers at the five-foot-way during Mid-Autumn Festival. Description of burning firecrackers with neighbours in front of the house. The rice balls making during Winter Solstice, together with the other tenants. Her feelings of staying in the house when she was young was that the house was small and not convenient for friends to come over and play. But her opinion changed after some time, where she felt warm growing up in the house, with a complete family and stable financial condition. Her whole family members were able to get proper education compared to neighbours who did not have stable financial status or practiced son preference. Talked about the education she received and concluded that she was very lucky to have born in this family.</p>	
Track: S14007_0006	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Daily routine after school during secondary schooling time. Description of doing homework. Sleeping at the walkway upstairs after completing homework. Description of taking a nap. Family members would take dinner separately. Explanation of the zink roof above the dining table.</p>	

Track: S14007_0006	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Meal could be kept warm on top of the stove. Described the meal taking environment which was comfortable, free and roomy. Tenants would take their meals in their rooms and not in the kitchen. Interviewee would do reading in the office after dinner. Layout of the office. Description of adults chit-chatting in the living room and children at the five-foot-way.</p>	
Track: S14007_0006	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:30:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Description of children playing or chit-chatting with neighbours at night. Talked about the intimate relationship between her family with the worker who often bought coffee over. Workers would sleep on a canvas bed in the hall or five-foot-way at night.</p>	
Track: S14007_0007	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Workers preferred to sleep at the five foot-way at night. Described the provision of board for family and workers. Layout of the kitchen. Talked about the cooking process monitored by her mother. Interviewee considered that the financial status of the family as quite good. Mentioned about her father who often fell sick and boiling Chinese medicine using a mini stove.</p>	
Track: S14007_0007	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Continued with the boiling of Chinese medicine which used charcoal, not wood. The smoke from the wood could be smelled once one walked into the kitchen. The kitchen looked clean and tenants also helped in cleaning the kitchen frequently. There was no mop in the past and brush was used to brush the concrete floor of the kitchen. Sometimes the floor looked dirty. The renovation of the kitchen in the 1970s which had since remained the same until today. The use of ceramic tiles in the kitchen made it cleaner and easier to clean. Talked about the use of kitchen during festivals. Pigs used to be raised at home in the past.</p>	

Track: S14007_0007	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:29:27
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Continued with the pig raising. Her elder sister once raised a pig outside the bathroom to eliminate leftover food. The pig was sold after one year and part of the money obtained from selling the pig was given to the workers who helped to take care of the pig. Description of the location of pigsty, its size and materials used. Interviewee would go and look at the pig when taking bath. Description of the bathroom.</p>	
Track: S14007_0008	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Continued with description of the bathroom. Her father advised that the location of the water tank must not be moved because of <i>feng shui</i> consideration. Thus the location of the water tank remained unchanged, only expanded and tiled. Talked about usual bathing and bathing while falling sick. No lamp in the bathroom therefore they seldom took a night bath. There were wood boards on top of the water tank where clothes and sundries could be placed on it. Described the space of the bathroom, which was thought to be not roomy enough. The toilet's condition. Lighting candle when going to toilet at night. Night soil would be collected at night.</p>	
Track: S14007_0008	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Talked about the poor hygiene in the toilet. The demolition of the original toilet in 1949, replacing it with a new toilet, when she was attending teacher training courses. Interviewee was over-aged when returning to school after World War II. She was already 17 or 18 years old when attending secondary school. Talked about her poor health when she was young, thus only attending primary school at 8 or 9 years old, and the school ceased operation when she was in Standard Four because of World War II. Her impression on World War II was that there was no lighting at night and supplies were controlled. During the Japanese occupation, there was gambling activities at New World Park at night. Talked about watching the Japanese army patrolling in the evening in front of the house. Continued with description of the World War II period. Not many people and cars were seen on the road and she learnt cycling in the middle of the road at night. The business operation continued as usual.</p>	

Track: S14007_0008	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:29:36
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Their coffin shop opened at eight o'clock in the morning and closed at five or six o'clock in the evening when the Japanese army started patrolling. Description of the bombing at the building opposite their house and her whole family went to seek refuge on the hill, in a worker's house in Jelutong. Her father, cousin and a worker stayed back to keep an eye on their house. Description of how she and her parents sought shelter from air raid. Preparation made before they fled. The door of the shop and the five-foot-way were fired by machine gun.</p>	
Track: S14007_0009	Time frame: 00:01:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>The coffin shop was not robbed during the air raid as there was a worker who stayed back. Description of the bullet holes left on the front door and the wall and the repairing work. Talked about the clerk who fled after stealing but was shot dead on the way by machine gun fire. They stored some food during the war. Description of her father's dugout. The dugout was made by coffin timber and wood. Location of the dugout. It was removed only when the Japanese surrendered. Description of the scene when all the people were called to identify anti-Japanese activists. Her on-and-off stay at home and at the shelter in Jelutong.</p>	
Track: S14007_0009	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:19:23
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Description of the living condition in Jelutong. Her father fell seriously sick after World War II. Her feelings towards the building and the living condition during secondary schooling time. Description of her life during school suspension. Things got back to normal when the war ended and people did not live under consternation anymore. Father's dugout was also removed.</p>	
Track: S14007_0010	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Description of change of population in the house after World War II. All of the tenants moved out within four or five years after World War II. The use of rooms upstairs after tenants moved out. The number of rooms changed from six to four, and her elder sister and brother-in-law, who got married during the war, occupied the first room on the left.</p>	

Track: S14007_0010	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis :</p> <p>The interviewee's elder sister and brother-in-law shared a room with their six kids. The interviewee was staying in a room next to her sister's, together with her parents and younger brother and sister. The middle room upstairs belonged to her uncle and aunt where eight people were staying in it. The other small room at the back belonged to a Cantonese female worker employed by the family after World War II. The interviewee liked to grow plants and vegetables on the terrace. Description of a dozen of people staying in the house and the occasional arguments among them. Children of the second generation lived their own lives, had not much interaction in usual days, but would come together during New Year. Household chores were in charge by the interviewee's elder sister. The elder sister cooked for all but they ate separately. A roof was then added to the kitchen.</p>	
Track: S14007_0010	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:03
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Continued with description of the changes in the kitchen and toilet. Her opinion about the change from stove cooking to gas cooking. The change of people inhabiting in the house when the second generation had grown up. The use of the rented house located opposite their own house. Change in the use of the rooms upstairs. Wedding ceremony was once held in the house.</p>	
Track: S14007_0011	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Description of her nephew's wedding. Adjustment made in the shop because of wedding, with the coffins moved aside and covered by a canvas, windows of the office covered by a cloth, a long table placed in the front hall to serve customers, and the bridal chamber decorated. The prayer for ancestors on the wedding eve. The process of wedding ceremony. There were only about a dozen of people attending the wedding ceremony while the rest of people were waiting at restaurant. Pastries used in the wedding ceremony were all ordered but the offerings for ancestors prayer were cooked by themselves. The wedding ceremony of the interviewee's elder sister was also held at home.</p>	

Track: S14007_0011	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>The wedding ceremony of the interviewee's sister was simple because of the Japanese occupation and her mother's illness. Her elder sister's wedding preparation. Seven weddings had been held in the house and her nephew's wedding impressed her the most. Continued with her nephew's wedding. The coffin shop would close for two days but the shop that they rented opposite their house would continue with its operation. Reasons of renting the shophouse opposite their house and the use of it. They continued to rent the shophouse until the repeal of Rent Control Act. The "Hock Lean Seng Warehouse" signage was displayed at the shophouse they rented.</p>	
Track: S14007_0011	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:03
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>There was no taboo in the shophouse during wedding celebrations. The only reason they covered coffins using cloth was out of beauty consideration. The restoration to original look after wedding. With the split of business three years ago and after the second generation had grown up, family members gradually moved out from the house. Current number and use of rooms upstairs. Changes in the spatial structure upstairs: a room was opened up and made into a leisure area, and a bathroom was added to the shed. The interviewee preferred the initial structure of the house and she did not like to take shower in the new bathroom upstairs. The rearrangement of pantry downstairs.</p>	
Track: S14007_0012	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>The operation of the shop and change in shareholding. The succession of business and house management. The interviewee's daily routine of work. The reason of renting a house next to the shop and its use. She liked to prepare for work at the upstairs of the house she rented.</p>	

Track: S14007_0012	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>The interviewee's clothes were all ironed in the house she rented. Her own house and the house she rented were connected by a door. She stopped renting the shophouse when Rent Control Act was repealed. "Hock Lean Seng" (the coffin shop) then bought a house in the side lane of the coffin shop. Her uncle, elder sister and father passed away during her working years, whereas her mother passed away during the Japanese occupation. There were six funerals in total that were held at home and the most impressive one was her mother's funeral. Description on the grandeur of her mother's funeral.</p>	
Track: S14007_0012	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:03
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Described the large number of people and percussion team members who attended her mother's funeral. Description of her mother's recuperation at home and her dying. Preparation and flow of her mother's funeral. Mourning for a year. Prayer was carried out on the roadside in front of the house. Types of offerings.</p>	
Track: S14007_0013	Time frame: 00:01:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Talked about who provided roasted port and to whom it was distributed to symbolize the end of mourning. Description of types of offerings and their arrangement. Cloth canopies were set up for shading. The positioning of the offerings, offering tables and coffin. Way of carrying the coffin and the route of procession. Restoration of the house after funeral. Employing a Taoist priest to recite prayer and sprinkle flower water to "clean" the house.</p>	
Track: S14007_0013	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:19:21
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>The floor cleaning after funeral procession. Removed the cloth which covered the coffins and continued with business operation. Description of the situation and location of her mother's wake. The shed erected for the wake stretched the length of four houses. Some of the friends and relatives came to play mahjong until late night and slept in the shed. Number and composition of the people who attended the funeral procession. The interviewee described the funeral as splendid, with many attendants and the company of Teochew, Hokkien and Western musical bands. The flow of funeral procession.</p>	

Track: S14007_0013	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:57
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Explanation of the route of her mother's funeral procession. Described the "pavilion" in the photo of her father's funeral. Taoist priests were employed to recite prayer during her father's funeral. Merit rituals were performed, and so was during her mother's funeral. Taoist priests conducted the burning of paper oblations on the eve of funeral procession. The number of people who attended her uncle's funeral was lesser. Her feelings of witnessing the birth and death of many family members in the house. This building was the ancestral house in her heart and she never thought of moving out. Her opinion on whether the next generation would continue to stay in the house.</p>	
Track: S14007_0014	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Description of her experience during the May 13 Incident. She was informed to get home earlier on 13th of May. She went to a grocery shop to buy food for storage. Listening to radio to get the latest update. Description on listening to news broadcasting.</p>	
Track: S14007_0014	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>The only concern during the May 13 Incident was whether there would be shortage of food supply if it did not end. Citizens were allowed to go out to buy food in certain periods of time. Description of peeping out from the house to see the situation outside, being afraid to step out of the house. A large number of army patrolling and marching on the streets at night. Mentioned about someone who was beaten up when going out at night. Description of peeping out from the window upstairs with her younger brother and sister. The announcement of lifting the curfew by the National Action Council. The government patrolling cars went around to release news. Her feelings towards the end of the May 13 Incident. School reopened. Long after the May 13 Incident, the wooden front doors were changed to metal doors to enable immediate shut-up during emergency.</p>	

Track: S14007_0014	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:32:14
<p>Synopsis :</p> <p>Feeling secured after the metal doors were installed. Description of a tornado occurrence when she was working. Her life after retirement. Her enjoyment in life. Description of having yummy food with her junior relatives.</p>	
Track: S14007_0015	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Continued with description of having yummy food at home with family. Her favourite food was curry chicken. Talked about daily meals. The most enjoyable space at home was the space upstairs (walkway). The most impressed festival of a year was the Hungry Ghost Festival. Description of the Hungry Ghost Festival at home in the past, during which her father would invite a lot of prominent visitors to come and have meal at home. Description of her father's friend-making.</p>	
Track: S14007_0015	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:20:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Her father had business interaction with secret societies. Leaders of secret societies attended her father's funeral. The political parties and social organizations her father joined. In the past proper dinner was served in the shop on the 14th day of the 7th month in the Chinese lunar calendar during Hungry Ghost Festival, but now it was replaced by buffet dinner. A Chinese opera would be invited to perform during Hungry Ghost Festival. Workers of the coffin shops in this street would co-organise a Hungry Ghost Festival celebration on the 13th day of the 7th lunar month. It was called "Guan Cai Pu" (literally translated as "the Coffin Hungry Ghost Festival"), but it had stopped since the 1950s.</p>	
Track: S14007_0015	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:03
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Description of the Hungry Ghost Festival celebration at home, the mess in the kitchen, and the chef who came in the morning to prepare for dinner at night. Description of the offerings and prayer. A Taoist priest was invited to conduct the prayer. Paper oblations were burnt. Today, the Hungry Ghost Festival celebration in this street is not limited to the coffin industry but is organised collectively by a committee formed by members of the neighbourhood.</p>	

Track: S14007_0016	Time frame: 00:00:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>None of interviewee's family members joined the Hungry Ghost Festival organizing committee. The urn master of Hungry Ghost Festival. Description of how her house was once selected as urn master and how to invite and send back the deity. Her feelings when they obtained the urn master status. They do not participate in the urn master selection now as there is not enough workers in the shop. The Hokkien opera show was replaced by puppet show because of financial limitation. She found the Hungry Ghost Festival dinner very lively. Description of a big flood happened in that area.</p>	
Track: S14007_0016	Time frame: 00:11:00-00:19:11
<p>Synopsis :</p> <p>Continued with description of the flood. The whole street was flooded. Inconvenience caused by the flood and the temporarily closing of the shop. The clean-up work after the flood. Her thoughts about the flood. Coffins were all placed on the iron rack and thus were not affected by the flood. Talked about a fire incident that occurred in the house she rented. She speculated the fire was not an accident, but fortunately there was no casualty.</p>	
Track: S14007_0017	Time frame: 00:01:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis :</p> <p>Her house was broken in for a few times. Description of three break-ins. The last break-in scared her the most. The burglar did not go upstairs. After a few burglaries, she put some glass pieces on the wall and installed iron bars on the window. The biggest renovation of the house was done in 2001, when the roof collapsed. Reasons of the collapse. There was no one upstairs during the collapse. The condition of the collapse.</p>	

Track: S14007_0017	Time frame: 00:11:00-20:59
<p>Synopsis :</p> <p>The renovation process after the collapse of the roof. The terra cotta tiles of the roof were replaced with asbestos shingles. The renovation work was in charge by her cousin. Differences before and after the renovation, her feelings, and the renovation cost. Other smaller renovation projects. The biggest changes in the house happened two years ago: the change of floor board, the opening up of a room and the construction of an additional bathroom. Reasons of changing the floor board. The renovation process. Restrictions faced as the building was located within the World Heritage Site. The glass windows were replaced with wooden windows after the World Heritage Site listing. They needed to obtain a permit from the city council to carry out renovation and city council sent over an officer to capture photo of the house to make sure the house was kept in its original look. They did not apply for renovation subsidy from the government as it was troublesome.</p>	
Track: S14007_0017	Time frame: 00:21:00-00:31:03
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>Renovation subsidy by the government was not much. Barbed wire was installed at the back lane for the safety of the house. Renovation two years ago cost them more than one hundred thousand. The interviewee stayed at relatives' house during renovation; only the old worker stayed back to take care of the shop. Feeling secured after renovation. The happiest and unhappiest moments staying in this building. Her regrets for staying in the coffin shophouse. Feeling sad when passers-by performed prayer when walking past her shop, she considered it a discrimination on the coffin industry. Although facing discrimination, she insisted on keeping the shop founded by her father. Discrimination no longer exists following the use of modern coffins. No relatives would come to pay New Year visit because of taboo. She hoped there would be continuous succession of the business. The significance of keeping the old business.</p>	

Track: S14007_0018	Time frame: 00:01:00-00:10:59
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>The young generation was happy to carry on the business. Significance of the house for the interviewee. Her feelings on growing up here. The lively atmosphere in the past compared to the quiet atmosphere now. The interviewee opined it was the repeal of Rent Control Act that had caused the massive moving out of local residents. She hoped the lively atmosphere in the past could be restored. She appreciated her parents' effort in sending all children to school. The most valuable thing of George Town in her eyes was the homestays. She wished Carnarvon Street could be restored to its former liveliness but feeling it impossible. She dared not imagine the future of George Town. Missed the lively atmosphere in the past and the mutual help among neighbours. There had been good neighbourhood relationships in the past.</p>	
Track: S14007_0018	Time frame: 00:11:00-17:14
<p>Synopsis:</p> <p>The interviewee would go out with neighbours in the past. Now there are only a few neighbours left here and she has lost contact with others who have moved to other places. She hopes George Town can become the most advanced city. She has never thought of moving out as the town is comfortable and convenient in terms of food and transportation. She still has some friends in town and they are still seeing each other. She is satisfied with her life in the old city.</p>	