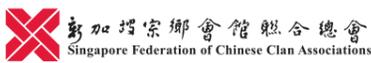


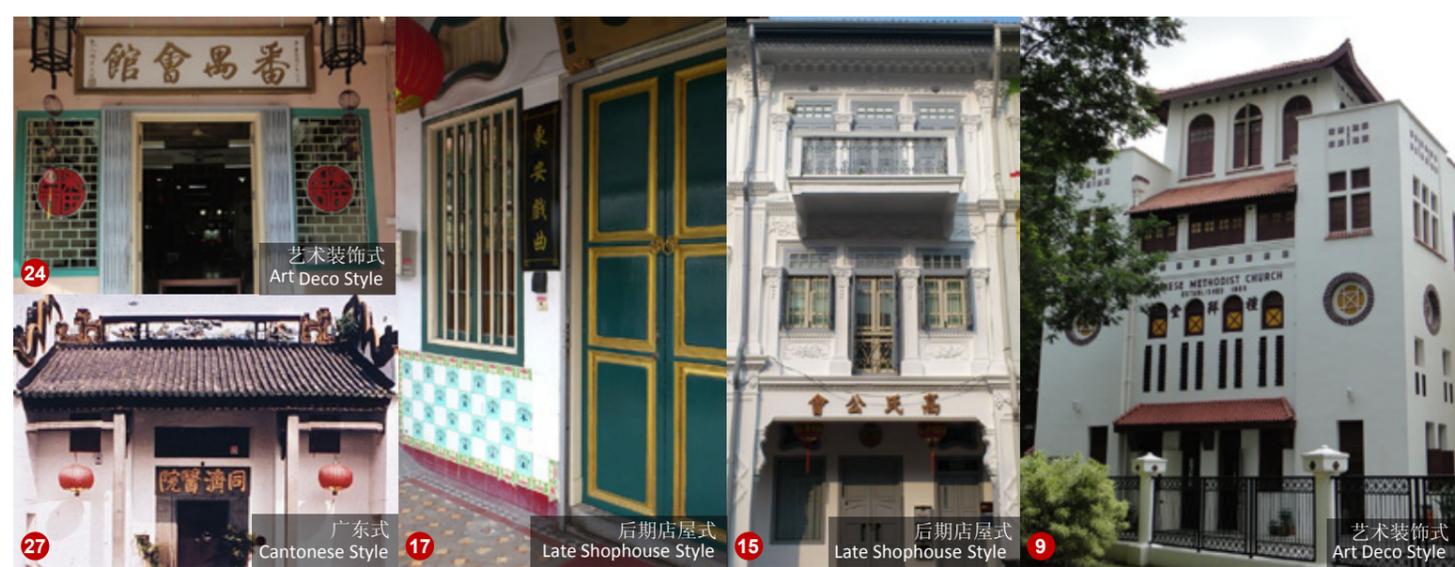
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宗乡总会简介
 宗乡总会成立于1986年，于2011年荣邀李显龙总理担任首位赞助人。其主要宗旨是：加强华人宗乡会馆的密切合作，主办或资助有关教育、文化、社会等方面的活动，提高公众对华语语文、文化和传统的认识。自成立以来，总会一直肩负着带动华人社会、推展华族文化事业、发扬华族优良传统的神圣使命，成为华人宗乡会馆的最高领导机构。

About SFCCA
 The Singapore Federation of Chinese Clan Associations (SFCCA) was formed in 1986, with PM Lee Hsien Loong named as our first Patron in 2011. The organisation's primary objectives are to promote understanding and appreciation of Chinese language, culture and values; to lead the Chinese clan associations in Singapore; organize and support educational, cultural and community activities. For more information, please visit www.sfcca.sg



1 粤海清庙 **YUEH HAI CHING TEMPLE**
30B Philip Street
建于1850年的粤海清庙，是本地最古老的道教寺庙之一，也是潮州社群重要的宗教场所。其屋檐雕工精细，内部则装饰了根据神话和民间故事塑造的泥雕和木刻，栩栩如生，展现了丰富多彩的中国传统工艺。Built in the 1850s, it is one of the oldest Taoist temples in Singapore and an important place of worship for the Teochew community. Take in the view of the ornamented roof with intricate and colourful figurines, and internal sculptural reliefs depicting scenes from Chinese opera.

2 前福德祠 **FUK TAK CHI MUSEUM**
76 Telok Ayer Street
作为新加坡最古老的庙宇之一，前福德祠在早期也肩负照顾客家及广东籍贯移民福利的责任。目前已改为博物馆对外开放，内部展示了许多由牛车水居民捐赠的文物，通过这些文物，公众可了解早期移民的生活。One of the first Chinese temples in Singapore, it also functioned as an association that looked after the interests of Hakka and Cantonese immigrants. Catch a glimpse into the way of life of the early immigrants through artifacts donated by residents in Chinatown.

3 应和会馆 **YING FO FUI KUN**
98 Telok Ayer Street
应和会馆是广东省嘉应州五属（梅县、蕉岭、五华、兴宁、平远）客家同乡共同组成的团体，创立于1822年，是新加坡历史最悠久的会馆之一，也是唯一能保持原貌的宗乡会馆。该会是嘉应五属的总机构，属下有五个团体会员。活动包括：颁发奖学金、提供福利金、春秋二祭、庆祝传统节日、关圣帝君诞辰、举办文化活动、乡亲联谊。

Started in 1822 by the Khek/Hakka immigrants from five districts of the Jia Ying county in Guangdong province, it has the distinction of being the only clan organization which has preserved its original premises in Singapore today. Activities include the provision of scholarships, ancestral worship, celebration of Chinese festivals and Guan Gong’s birth anniversary, social programmes, and fostering ties with overseas Khek communities.

4 新加坡永春会馆 **ENG CHOON HWAY KUAN SINGAPORE**
105 Amoy Street
永春会馆成立于1867年，是本地历史悠久且规模较大的会馆之一。活动包括：庆祝华族传统节日、公益活动、乡亲联谊。Founded in 1867, it is one of the largest clan associations in Singapore with a long history. Activities include celebration of Chinese traditional festivals, charity activities, and clansmen conventions.

5 印度回教文化遗产中心（纳歌达卡殿）
NAGORE DARGAH INDIAN MUSLIM HERITAGE CENTRE
140 Telok Ayer Street
建于1827至1830年之间，此建筑是为了纪念16世纪生活在印度南部纳歌镇的一位回教圣人。此建筑风格独特，混合了两种风格，其一楼是帕拉第奥风格，而二楼的阳台具有伊斯兰特色。Built between 1827-1830 in memory of a Muslim saint who is interred in the town of Nagore in South India, it has a unique combination of Palladian features on the street level with Islamic balustrade above.

6 南洋施氏公会 **NANYANG SEE’S CLAN ASSOCIATION**
125 Telok Ayer Street
第二次世界大战结束后，施氏宗人在新加坡居留者增多，为了谋求宗人福利，联络宗人感情，发扬守望相助的精神，于1947年11月正式成立。活动包括：颁发奖学金、承办世界恳亲大会、观光省亲、举办座谈会。After WW2, more and more See clansmen settled down in Singapore. To safeguard the clansmen’s welfare and promote a spirit of mutual support, the association was founded in 1947. Activities include the provision of scholarships and bursaries, international clansmen conventions, sightseeing and social visits, and seminars.

7 天福宫 **THIAN HOCK KENG**
158 Telok Ayer Street
天福宫是本地最古老的寺庙之一。这座属于福建籍移民的道教寺庙建于1839年至1842年间，具有传统的闽南建筑风格，它是由闽南建筑工匠采用自中国运载来的材料建造而成。它也是福建会馆的原址，曾在2001年获得联合国教科文组织颁发的亚太区文化遗产保护荣誉奖。Thian Hock Keng is one of the oldest Chinese temples in Singapore. The Hokkien Taoist temple was built in 1839-42 in traditional Hokkien architecture by craftsmen using materials brought from China by immigrants. It was the original site of Hokkien Huay Kuan and won an honourable mention in the 2001 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards.

8 新加坡福建会馆 **SINGAPORE HOKKIEN HUAY KUAN**
137 Telok Ayer Street, #08-01
创办于1840年的新加坡福建会馆，是本地最早成立的华人社团之一，其主要宗旨是推广教育、从事社会福利以及保存与弘扬中华文化。会馆于1849年成立了属下第一所学府——崇文阁。现有六所属校，如道南学校、爱同学校等。1955年福建会馆捐献土地建造南洋大学。属下文化艺术团设有少儿团、舞蹈团、青年团及成人合唱团，定期开办课程，举行公演。1977年设立“福建基金”为社会提供多项资助。活动包括：“新加坡福建文化节”、“新加坡福建会馆文学奖”、“传统节日庆典等。

Founded in 1840, its main objectives are to promote education, provide social welfare and preserve Chinese language and culture. Set up its first school, Chong Wen Ker, in 1849, today it has 6 affiliated schools, such as Tao Nan School and Ai Tong School. In 1955, it donated a plot of land as the campus for Nanyang University. Its Art and Culture Troupe conducts various cultural classes and workshops in performing arts, calligraphy and Chinese language. The Hokkien Foundation was established in 1977 to make greater contribution to society. Activities include Singapore Hokkien Festival, Singapore Hokkien Huay Kuan Literacy Awards, traditional festive celebration and social services.

9 卫理公会直落亚逸礼拜堂 **TELOK AYER CHINESE METHODIST CHURCH**
235 Telok Ayer Street
建于1924年，是本地第一间华族卫理公会礼拜堂，此建筑屋顶四角微翘，具有中国传统建筑的特色。Built in 1924, it was the first Chinese Methodist Church in Singapore. Look out for the distinct Chinese pavilion with upturned roof eaves on its rooftop.

10 前交警大厦 **FORMER TRAFFIC POLICE BUILDING**
28 Maxwell Road
建于1928年，曾是新加坡交通警局总部，其宏伟的标志性建筑展示出麦士威路的历史风貌。如今已改装为当代设计博物馆。Built in 1928 as Police Barrack, its stately presence contributes to the historic character of Maxwell Road. It is now a contemporary design museum.

11 前金吉力沙人力车站 **FORMER JINRICKSHA STATION**
1 Neil Road
建于1903年，曾是人力车总站，早期许多移民在此靠拉人力车艰苦过活。此建筑二楼的顶部呈圆形灯笼状。Built in 1903, it served as the administration centre for rickshaws, where many early Chinese immigrants endured harsh lives as rickshaw pullers. The building features a domed lantern set atop the 2-storeyed building.

12 永定会馆 **ENG TENG ASSOCIATION**
132 Neil Road
永定会馆是旅居东南亚的永定同乡最早的社团。二十世纪初，南来的永定邑人日增，永定会馆于是在1918年正式注册以联络乡谊，会所设在尼路。活动包括：分发敬老度岁金、大中小学奖学金、春秋二祭、乡亲联谊、举办家乡美食会。

The Eng Teng Association of Singapore was the earliest one in Southeast Asia. In the early 20th century, as more Eng Teng immigrants moved to Singapore, the association was set up in 1918 at Neil Road to act as a focal point and a base to keep in touch with fellow clansmen. Activities include the Lunar New Year celebration, provision of scholarships, spring and autumn sacrificial offerings, clan ties trips, and food fairs.

13 余氏总会 **YEE CLAN ASSOCIATION**
9 Bukit Pasoh Road
余氏总会前身是余氏家塾，于1929年为联络宗亲、照顾族人福利而成立。当时会员仅限台山、新会、开平、恩平四县余姓人氏，1950年改名为余氏总会。近年来，除积极加强与国外宗亲团体的往来外，吸纳年轻新血也是该会努力不懈的方向。活动包括：春秋两祭、会庆及颁发奖学金、与海外宗亲会交流。

Founded in 1929 as the Yu Shi Jia Shu (Yee Clan) Family Association, its membership was confined to Yee (Yu) clansmen from Taishan, Xinhui, Kaiping and Enping counties. Its name was changed to the Yee Clan Association in 1950. In recent years, it has actively strengthened its links with fellow clan associations abroad and injecting new blood into the organization. Activities include sacrificial offerings, anniversary, provision of scholarships, and liaison with fellow clansmen.

14 福建济阳蔡氏宗祠 **SEHNH CHUA BURIAL GROUND**
12 Bukit Pasoh Road
蔡氏先辈于1866年向殖民地政府购置土地安葬蔡氏宗亲，取名为福建济阳蔡氏公家。七十年代，该土地被政府征收，先墓墓地清理后将骨灰合葬于蔡厝港政府坟场，是为目前的蔡氏公墓。后来购置武吉巴梭律门牌12号现址来供奉先辈牌位，命名为福建济阳蔡氏宗祠。

In 1866, the Chua ancestors purchased a plot of land from the colonial government for the burial of Chua clan members, called Sehnh Chua Mausoleum. The land was acquired by the government in 1970s, and affected tombs were relocated to the Chua Cemetary within Choa Chu Kang Cemetary. The clan members bought the premises at Bukit Pasoh to house their clan’s ancestral memorial tablets, known as the Sehnh Chua Burial Ground.

15 新加坡高氏公会 **SINGAPORE KOH CLAN ASSOCIATION**
15 Bukit Pasoh Road
据资料记载，高氏公会创始于战前，但确切年代已无法考证。新加坡光复后，为联络宗亲，高氏先贤认为有必要恢复组织，发起成立高氏公会，并于1948年注册。1970年，会所迁至武吉巴梳路现址。高氏公会属于世界烈山五姓（高、吕、卢、纪、许）宗亲会的成员。活动包括：参与讲华语运动、颁发奖学金、庆祝传统节日、宗亲联谊。Set up before WW2, the Koh leaders decided to revive the organization after

the war to facilitate liaison among fellow clansmen. Officially registered in 1948, it was relocated to Bukit Pasoh Road in 1970s. It is a member of the international Lieshan five-surname (Gao, Lu, Lu, Ji, Xu) clan association. Activities include speak Mandarin campaigns, the provision of bursaries, celebration of traditional festivals, and clan ties trips.

16 新加坡颜氏公会 **SINGAPORE GAN CLAN ASSOCIATION**
18B-20B Bukit Pasoh Road
成立于1966年4月6日，新加坡颜氏公会是颜氏族人独立筹集资金，共同成立的非营利组织。其历史可追溯至战前1928年。如今，经过先辈们的努力，颜氏公会会员人数已达800多人，也在国内外创下令人瞩目的突破与成就。今年，新加坡颜氏公会将迈向新的高峰，打造颜氏文化馆。

Founded in 1966, Gan Clan Association is a non-profit organization with roots that dates back to the pre-war days of Singapore in 1928. Today, the growing association has about 800 members and is increasingly acknowledged by both local and overseas associations for its various achievements and breakthroughs. This year, the greatest highlight of Gan Clan Association is the unveiling of a strategic launch of Gan Heritage Centre.

17 新加坡东安会馆 **TUNG ON WUI KUN**
21 Bukit Pasoh Road
东安会馆是由广东省东莞、宝安两县旅居新加坡的同乡创立于1870年。1994年购置武吉巴梳路屋宇为会所现址。东安会馆是广东会馆及广惠肇碧山亭的团体会员。属下的戏剧组为本地较活跃的会馆粤剧组织。活动包括：颁发学业奖励金、分发敬老度岁金、举办新春团拜、春秋两祭祭拜先贤、参加及主办恳亲大会、举办粤剧演出及义演。

Set up in 1870 by clansmen from the districts of Dong Guan and Bao An, the association is a corporate member of the Kwangtung Hui Kuan and Kwong Wai Siew Peck Theng. Its opera section is the more active among the local opera groups. The clan’s activities include the provision of scholarships, Lunar New Year celebration, sacrificial offerings, international clansmen conventions, Cantonese opera and charity shows.

18 新加坡晋江会馆 **SINGAPORE CHIN KANG HUAY KUAN**
27/29 Bukit Pasoh Road
新加坡晋江会馆创立于1918年，会所座落于武吉巴梳路。晋江会馆的创会宗旨是：敦睦乡谊，照顾会员乡亲的福利及弘扬优良的传统中华文化。会馆设有教育股、福利股、互助部、妇女组及青年团各组，互相协调合作，为会馆和会员作出贡献。活动包括：分发贺岁金、颁发助学金、推广华族文化活动、促进乡谊、慈善活动。

Set up in 1918 at Bukit Pasoh Road, its objective was to look after the clansmen’s welfare and promote traditional Chinese culture. It has youth, women, education and welfare sections. The clan’s activities include the Lunar New Year celebration, the provision of scholarships and bursaries, promoting Chinese cultural activities, clan ties trips, and charity activities.

19 怡和轩俱乐部 **EE HOE HEAN CLUB**
43 Bukit Pasoh Road
怡和轩是由福建籍贯的华社领袖在1895年创立，是本地历史最悠久的富商俱乐部之一，在二战前，这里曾是本地华人参与中国国内政治运动的中枢之一。一楼的纪念堂展示了多位具有重要历史地位的新加坡开国先驱，如陈嘉庚和李光前等。Founded in 1895 by Hokkien community leaders, it was one of Singapore’s oldest millionaire’s clubs and was the focal point of the China-oriented political movements among the Singapore Chinese before WW2. Visit the Pioneer’s Memorial Hall at the 1st storey, showcasing the historic legacies of Singapore’s founding pioneers such as Tan Kah Kee and Lee Kong Chian.

20 惠来同乡会 **THE HUI LAI COUNTRYMEN ASSOCIATION**
23B Teo Hong Road
惠来为潮州十属之一。自1945年第二次世界大战结束以来，移居新加坡的惠来乡亲为数颇多。1947年成立，为方便乡亲能联络互助，共谋福利。该会是新加坡潮州八邑会馆的团体会员之一。Hui Lai is one of the ten districts of the Chaozhou prefecture. There was a fairly large number of Hui Lai clansmen in postwar Singapore. The association was set up in 1947 for the clansmen to keep in touch and work together for their welfare. It is the corporate member of the Teo Chew Poit Ip Huay Kuan.

21 新加坡厦门公会 **SINGAPORE AMOY ASSOCIATION**
19 Teo Hong Road
新加坡厦门公会创办于1938年，当时正值中国抗日战争时期，数位热心先辈为支持家乡抗日而创办公会，并在 1939年获得正式注册。厦门公会一直以来十分重视传统习俗和文化艺术的传承，举办各种活动庆祝华族传统节日，也先后成立青年团、乐龄团、南音组、京剧组、歌唱班等。活动包括：传统节日庆祝活动、各类文化教育讲座、社会公益事业、海内外联系。

The association was initiated by Amoy ancestors to show their support for the war against the Japanese in Xiamen during WW2, set up in 1938 and was officially registered in 1939. It has been promoting traditional values, cultures and customs through traditional Chinese festive. There are youth league group, senior citizen group, Nanyin music group, Peking opera group and singing classes. Its activities include traditional festival celebrations, Cultural and Educational Seminars, Charity works, liaison with overseas associations.

22 新加坡谢氏总会 **CHIA GENERAL ASSOCIATION**
1 Teo Hong Road
谢氏总会的前身是宝树联合会，成立于1929年，1995年正式更名为新加坡谢氏总会。会所于1969年迁至赵芳路现址。该会属下有团体会员及个人会员，其中包括午峰岩（本地福建安溪谢氏宗亲的庙宇）、潮州谢氏公会（1957年）等。活动包括：新春团拜、会员大会、分发奖助学金及敬老红包、春秋两祭、恳亲联谊、举办文娱活动。

Set up in 1929, the office was relocated to Teo Hong Road in 1969. The clan’s activities include the Lunar New Year mass greeting, annual general meeting, the provision of scholarships, spring and autumn sacrificial offerings, clan ties trips, and recreational activities.

23 冈州会馆 **KONG CHOW WUI KOON**
321 New Bridge Road
冈州是广东新会的旧称，1839年由一群旅居新加坡的新会乡亲所成立。冈州会馆是最早开放门户的会馆，醒狮团、纱龙队及乐剧团等都有各籍人士参加，使古老的会馆朝气蓬勃，会馆也以出色的武术和飞车项目而闻名。活动包括：开展艺术活动、颁发奖学金、春秋二祭及关帝公圣诞、分发贺岁金、庆祝华人传统节日、乡亲联谊、寻根旅游、慈善义演。Kong Chow is the old name for Xinhui district in Guangdong. Set up in 1839 to provide temporary lodging for Xinhui new immigrants. It is the first clan association to open to other Chinese dialect groups, who can join in their Lion Dance Troupe, Dragon Dance Troup and Music and Opera Section, which helps to enliven the old association. It is also famous of its martial arts and local bicycle acrobatic team. The clan’s activities include arts activities, the provision of scholarships, celebrations of traditional festivals, liaison with fellow clansmen, tours of home villages, and charity shows. Check out the antique furniture and historical relics within the magnificent building.

24 新加坡番禺会馆 **POON YUE ASSOCIATION**
281 New Bridge Road
番禺是广东省的一个县。1879年番禺会馆成立，会馆内立有六块石碑，这在本地会馆实属罕见，其中历史最悠久的一对是光绪五年（1879年）立的《新加坡番禺会馆碑记》。大门匾额上的四个金字“番禺会馆”是由孙中山得力助手之一胡汉民题写。活动包括：新春联欢、祭祖与会庆、颁发奖学金、分发贺岁金、开展文娱活动、参加恳亲大会、赈灾义举。Poon Yue is a district in GuangDong, China. It was founded in 1879 to promote the traditional virtue of mutual help support and protection. There are six stone inscriptions in the association’s premises, which is very rare among the local clan association. The earliest is an inscription of its foundation dated the fifth year of Chinese emperor Guang Xu (1879). The main entrance plaque with four golden characters “番禺会馆” was the work of Hu Hanming, one of Sun Yat Sen’s right-hand men. The clan’s activities include the Lunar New Year celebrations, ancestral worship, provision of scholarships, cultural activities, fellowship meetings, and charity activities.

25 新加坡安溪会馆 **SINGAPORE ANN KWAY ASSOCIATION**
265C New Bridge Road
1922年，鉴于新加坡安溪乡亲众多，由9位乡贤共同发起筹组会馆，并于1923年正式注册。1959年在新桥路购置新会所。会馆设有互助部、古筝团、合唱团、南音组、华族舞蹈团及歌唱班等。活动包括：分发敬老度岁金、颁发奖助学金、庆祝华族传统节日、举办各种文娱活动、乡亲联谊及讲座。

In 1922, nine Ann Kway clansmen in Singapore proposed the formation of an Ann Kway Association to unite the local Ann Kway clansmen, and it was officially established in 1923. The premises was relocated to New Bridge Road in 1959. There are Mutual Help Section, Guzhen group, choir, Nanyin group, Chinese dance, singing class. Its activities include Lunar New Year celebrations, provision of scholarship and bursaries, Chinese traditional festivals, cultural and recreational activities, liaison with fellow clansmen and seminars.

26 前大华戏院 **FORMER MAJESTIC THEATRE**
80 Eu Tong Sen Street
由余东璇在1927年建立的大华戏院，曾是一家著名的粤剧剧院。二战之后被改建为戏院。其外观的瓷砖雕绘了（旧时）的粤剧演员。Built by Eu Tong Sen in 1927, it was a popular venue for Cantonese opera. After the Second World War, it was converted to a cinema. Take in the view of the tilework figures depicting opera actors and actresses on the front façade.

27 前同济医院 **FORMER THONG CHAI MEDICAL INSTITUTION**
50 Eu Tong Sen Street
建于1892年的同济医院是一座典型的华南传统建筑，它是一间为所有人免费开放的中医诊所，也是个能感受到浓厚人情味的地方。屋顶的设计体现出悬壶济世的场景，屋脊两端则以波浪式的山墙装饰。

Built in 1892 in the southern Chinese palace style, it provided free traditional Chinese medical treatment for all who came, and enjoyed a special place in the affections of the Chinese. Look out for the high gabled walls in the ‘cat-crawl’ or ‘serpentine’ design.

This leaflet is jointly produced by URA and SFCCA, 2012.

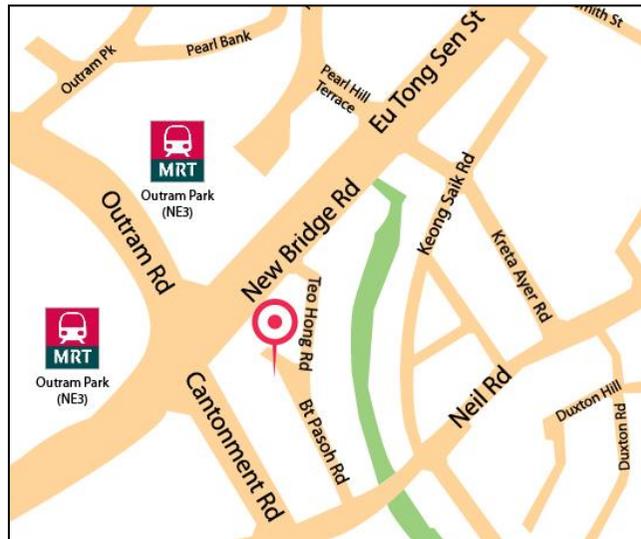


While the building was redecorated sometime in the 1970s, it still retains the original pediment. This was carefully retained and restored in the most recent round of restoration works. This pediment is typical of the hybridised Neo-Classical/Art Deco styles that was popular in Singapore. The use of such “Western” styles was popular during that period for Chinese community groups who wanted to project an image of being modern.

It features strong geometric patterns, floral garlands and decorative wreaths in plasterwork, the year “1927” and the traditional Chinese characters of “Ee Hoe Hean” written in the old style to be read from right to left.



The grand circular columns mark the main entrance to the building. The second storey balcony has ornate wrought iron balustrades typical of the 1970s and carved lion figurines.



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Website: <http://www.eehoehean.org>

怡和軒俱樂部

EE HOE HEAN CLUB

43 BUKIT PASOH ROAD



怡和轩俱乐部

EE HOE HEAN CLUB

43 BUKIT PASOH ROAD

The Ee Hoe Hean Club was founded in the late 19th century in Club Street by prominent business leaders in the then Malaya and Singapore. Although the club's name was pronounced in Hokkien, membership was open to all Chinese regardless of clan or dialect.

Important projects such as supporting the Chinese republican revolution led by Dr Sun Yat Sen, mobilisation of overseas Chinese in support of mainland China against foreign invasion, periodic fundraising to support the Tong Chai Medical Hall, the founding of the Singapore Chinese Chambers of Commerce and the Chinese High School were all spearheaded at the club. During the colonial era and under the leadership of Tan Kah Kee, it served the base for the nationalistic and patriotic movements of the overseas Chinese in this part of the world.

Lim Chwee Chian was reputed to be the first chairman of the club. Then came Tan Kah Kee, Lim Nee Soon, Li Jun Cheng, Tan Lark Sye, Ko Teck Kin, Soon Pen Yam and Oei Hong Bie respectively. Currently, the chairman is Lim Chin Joo. Ee Hoe Hean has remained as an all men's club. Prominent members of the club are pioneers like Teo Eng Hock, Tan Chor Nam, Dr Lim Boon Keng, Lin Bing Xiang, Tan Ean Kiam, Aw Boon Haw and Lee Kong Chian. They were all key leaders of the Singapore Chinese community.



The committee of the club hosting the future leader of Independent India - Pandit Nehru, during his visit to Singapore in 1946.



A view of the old main hall in 1949/1950. in the front row with folded arms, is Mr Tan Kah Kee.

After Singapore achieved independence and acting in the spirit of its pioneers, the club continues to contribute through various spheres towards the building of modern Singapore. In recognition of the club's historical significance, it was also declared a heritage site by the National Heritage Board (NHB) in 1995.

In 2008, the Tan Kah Kee Foundation set up the Pioneers' Memorial Hall (先贤馆) at the first storey of the club premises to honour Tan Kah Kee and other early Chinese community leaders. It contains exhibits such as a wax figure of Tan Kah Kee, old photographs and documents, and interactive multimedia. The second storey main hall is used to hold lectures and talks for members of the public, and the third floor houses the social club.



Pioneers' Memorial Hall at the first storey is open daily for public visit

History of the Building and Area

43 Bukit Pasoh Road has been the premises of the Ee Hoe Hean Club since 1925. It is located within the Bukit Pasoh area of the Chinatown Historic District which is rich in 19th century urban heritage. Of note here are the pleasing row of urban terraces that step down the hill from Neil Road to New Bridge Road.

This three-storey building is a prominent landmark in the area at the junction Bukit Pasoh and Teo Hong Roads and was most recently restored in 2007.

Bukit Pasoh Road runs up a hill that in the 1830s, marked the western boundary of the colonial Chinese town south of the Singapore River. This hill is one of the few remaining hills in the city area. The Malay name of the road literally means "Flower Pot Hill". This refers to the earthenware pots which used to be made in this area. Since the late 19th century, it is home to many clans and associations.



View of Ee Hoe Hean building in 1965

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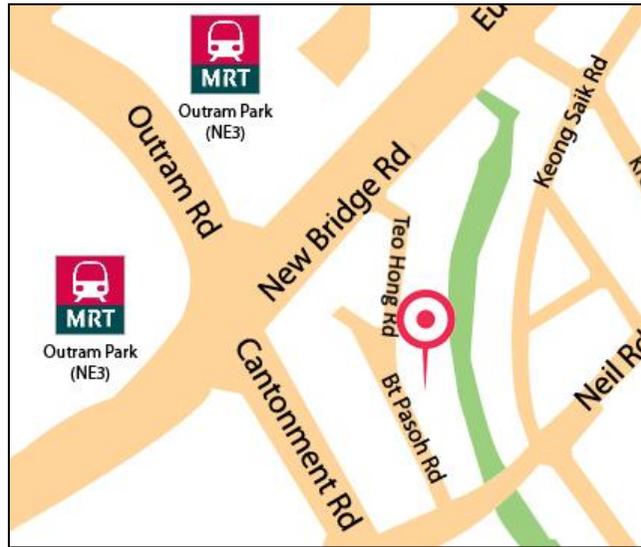
The front façade of the building features the ancient “fasces” motif which dates back to Roman times. It comprises a bundle of white birch rods, tied together with a leather ribbon onto a cylinder. Other notable buildings of this period, such as the Fullerton Building (Former G.P.O) also had similar features.



The 1st storey main entrance of the building is accented by a pair of circular columns.



The 3rd storey houses the Gan Heritage Gallery which tells the story of the Gan Clan and connects the younger generation's members to their genealogical roots.



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新加坡颜氏公会
GAN CLAN SINGAPORE

Website: <http://ganclan.sg>

颜氏公会

GAN CLAN ASSOCIATION

18 & 20 BUKIT PASOH ROAD



颜氏公会

GAN CLAN ASSOCIATION

18 & 20 BUKIT PASOH ROAD

The Gan (颜) immigrants have a long history in Singapore. According to epigraphic evidence, a pioneer Yan Lin had acquired land and made contributions to the Thian Hock Keng temple and a cemetery for Gan clansmen.

Prior to World War Two there was a Lu Guo Tang Gan Clan Association which organised ancestral worship at the Gan's public tomb in Leng Kee Hill during the Qingming Festival, but there is no record of its establishment. It ceased to operate during the Japanese Occupation.

On June 3, 1948, the Lu Guo Tang was re-registered under the Societies Ordinance. However, it was forced to dissolve due to weak organisational structure. Nevertheless, the Gan clansmen never gave up the idea of forming a clan association.

When Singapore separated from Malaya in 1965, Gan Yue Cheng saw the urgency of establishing a Gan Clan Association. He gathered a total of 11 like-minded Gan clansmen to form a fund-raising committee. A pro-tem committee was set up at 142 Cross Street. In 1966, Gan Clan Association was officially established with Gan Yue Cheng as its first president. With the generous donations from members, Gan Clan Association was able to own a permanent home for fellow Clan members at 18 & 20 Bukit Pasoh Road.

In 2013, the association set up the Gan Heritage Centre to celebrate the historic and cultural significance of the Gan ancestry. The Centre presents an illustration and documentation of the story of the Gan Clan from the etymological origins of the Gan surname to its present status. Above all, Gan Heritage Centre is a living museum that encourages interaction with its visitors, particularly younger audiences in search of their ancestral roots and cultural identities.

Famous "Gans" of Ancient China



Yan Hui / 顏回 (521 – 481 BC), also known as Yanzi / 顏子, was Confucius' most favourite disciple and is known for his virtue and self-cultivation. He exerted a great influence on later generations of scholars, and ranked first of the ten chief disciples of Confucius.

Yan Zhen Qing / 顏真卿 (709 – 785CE), was one of the greatest masters of Chinese calligraphy in the history of China. He is well-known for his "regular" script style, *Yan*, which is still practised today.



Example of Yan Zhen Qing's 'regular' script style

... and of Singapore

Gan Eng Seng / 顏永成 (b. 1844, Malacca - d. 1899, Singapore) was a Chinese ethnic leader, labour contractor and landed proprietor of early Singapore who contributed considerably to charities like hospitals and schools. He began the Gan Eng Seng Free School in 1885 in his shophouses along Telok Ayer Street. This was the first free school to be founded and maintained by a local-born Chinese benefactor in the Straits Settlements.



Top: Portrait of Gan Eng Seng.
Bottom: The 'new' crest of Gan Eng Seng School, with its sculptor, Rudolfo Nolli in 1950.

History of the Building

18 & 20 Bukit Pasoh Road has been the premises of the Gan Clan association since 1966. It is located within the Bukit Pasoh area of the Chinatown Historic District which is rich in 19th century urban heritage. Of note here are the pleasing row of urban terraces that step down the hill from Neil Road to New Bridge Road.

Built in 1935 by Chan Tong Yew, a famous architect in the 1930s, the association building was one of the elegant "modernised Classical" buildings with Art Deco details. Such a "Western" style became popular with the Chinese who wanted to project a modern image. The building was commissioned by Mr Choo Lye Huat, a prominent businessman and Patron of the Beng Choon Kok Association, a benevolent society that catered for the needs of clerks in Singapore's mercantile community. Originally the building had open verandahs on the second and third floors, but these have subsequently been glazed in before Gan Clan Association bought the building in 1966. This three-storey building has become a prominent landmark in the area and was restored in 1999.

Bukit Pasoh Road runs up a hill that in the 1830s, marked the western boundary of the colonial Chinese town south of the Singapore River. This hill is one of the few remaining hills in the city area. The Malay name of the road literally means "Flower Pot Hill". This refers to the earthenware pots which used to be made in this area. Since the late 19th century, it has been home to many clans and associations.



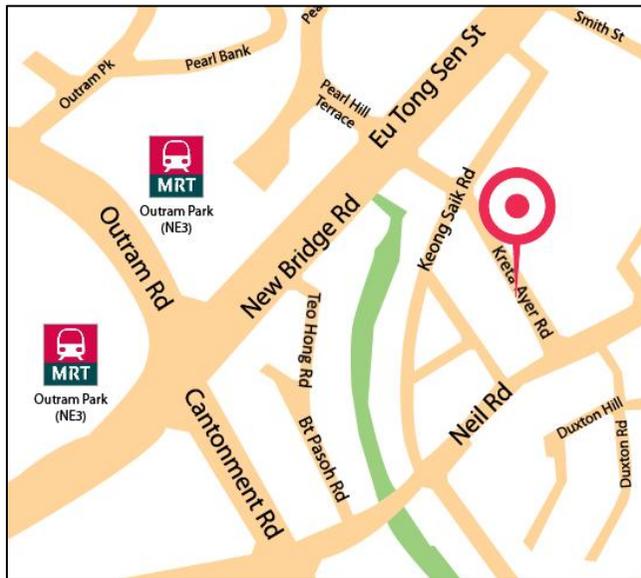
Street scene of Bukit Pasoh Road in 1981



The main entrance is an intact 'residential front' that used to be common for such terraces. It features the traditional pintu pagar and a rare set of horizontal timber security bars that can slide sideways. This form of a sliding security door is a traditional feature found in Guangdong Province, China. The black and gold Chinese association sign and couplets are in traditional script and executed in vigorous brushstrokes.



Hok San's main hall is decorated in a traditional manner. The long internal space and high ceilings are suited for both rehearsals and for socialising amongst its members.



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鶴山會館

HOK SAN ASSOCIATION

21 KRETA AYER ROAD



鹤山会馆 HOK SAN ASSOCIATION

21 KRETA AYER ROAD

Established in 1920 by early immigrants from the province of Heshan (鹤山) in Guangdong, China, Singapore Hok San Association is the oldest lion dance troupe in Singapore. The troupe was set up to share its distinct Heshan-styled lion dance at a time when there were few healthy and affordable recreation options. To cater to the growing membership, the troupe evolved into a clan association in 1939. The association rented a shop house along Neil Road to function as a gathering place for its members until the relocation to its existing premises at 21 Kreta Ayer Road in 1983.



1951



2012

Hok San Association trains every Saturday evening at Duxton Plain Park for martial arts, and every Sunday morning at its main hall for lion dance.



Origin of the Lion King

Since 1920, the troupe has been known for its emphasis on the traditional “cat-like” dance moves that has won numerous accolades. In 1953, Hok San Association was conferred the “Lion King” title at a carnival to celebrate the last day of the Chinese New Year at New World Amusement Park.

Art of the Drum

Thundering, imposing, yet clear and melodic, this is the hallmark of the association’s drumming. This unique drumming style was created by the late Master Leong Siew Foo (梁肇富), whose three-drum performance won him the title of Southeast Asian Drum King in a regional drumming competition in 1976. The title brought about a new meaning of lion dance drumming, not only as background music to the lion dance.

A Part of History and Beyond

Hok San has witnessed and was also part of several historical events. From participating in the victory parade at the end of the WWII, to welcoming the British royal visit during the ‘50s, and performing at national day parades after Singapore’s independence in 1965. While society continues to move forward, the association remains committed to passing on a part of Singapore’s unique rich heritage to the next generation in the form of its traditional lion dance, drumming and martial arts.

History of the Building

21 Kreta Ayer Road has been the premises of Hok San Association since 1983. It is located within the Bukit Pasoh area of the Chinatown Historic District which is rich in 19th century urban heritage. Built around the late-19th century, this three-storey shophouse in Second Transitional Shophouse Style features distinctive French windows and decorative Neo-Classical plaster mouldings on the front façade. It forms part of the elegant terraces that step down the hill along Kreta Ayer Road. The building was restored in 1997.

The name of the road is in Malay, literally meaning ‘Water Cart’, which is also the origin of the widely used Singaporean Chinese name for this area: 牛车水. This refers to the bullock drawn carts that used to bring drinking water around the area for sale.



Street scene of Kreta Ayer Road in 1965

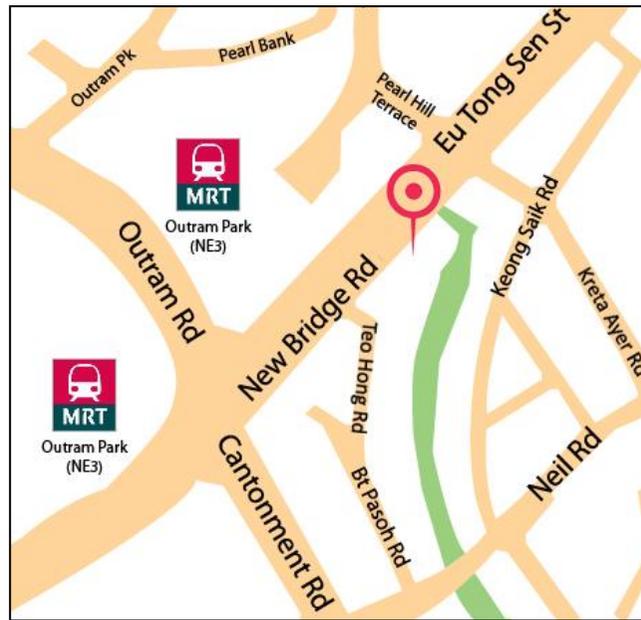


The main entrance plaque in plaster work has four calligraphic characters “Kong Chow Wui Koon”, in the traditional style reading from right to left by Xinhui clansman Wu Chaoshu, formerly China’s envoy to the United States of America. The couplet, dated 1924, was the calligraphic work of Xinhui clansman, Huang Zijing, reflecting the beginning of democratic rule in China after Sun Yat Sen’s overturn of the Qing dynasty in 1911. It embeds two characters “Xin” and “Hui”.

Right couplet: *The newly (Xin) established Republic unites the people with patriotism.* Left couplet: *The holding of the Assembly (Hui) gathers public views by consultation.*



The third storey of the building is dedicated to developing physical and mental fitness and well-being among the youths. It is where youths learn martial arts from the fourth generation disciple of Wong Fei Hong/ 黃飛鴻.



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岡州會館
KONG CHOW WUI KOON

Website: <http://www.kongchow.org>

岡州會館

KONG CHOW WUI KOON

321 NEW BRIDGE ROAD



岡州会馆 KONG CHOW WUI KOON

321 NEW BRIDGE ROAD

Kong Chow Wui Koon was founded in 1840 by Xinhui clansmen from Guangdong's Pearl River Delta. Originally located at Upper Chin Chew Street, it moved to its current location at 321 New Bridge Road upon completion of the building in 1924. During the anti-Japanese war movement, the clan association was actively involved in the China Relief Fund efforts. During the Occupation, the clan premises was used as the clinic of the World Red Swastika Society. This prevented the interiors from being destroyed during the war-time chaos and has resulted in the preservation of its antique furniture and historical relics.

Since its inception, it has stressed the importance of culture and heritage in building a cohesive society. Hence, it has long opened its door to many non-Xinhui clansmen to take part in its cultural activities: promoting Cantonese opera (recognised as Intangible Cultural Heritage for Humanity by UNESCO), Chinese martial arts, acrobatic cycling, lion and dragon dances. In 2013, Kong Chow Wui Koon Cultural Centre was set up to be an educational centre to showcase the culture and heritage of Xinhui clansmen in Singapore which is an integral part of the Singapore Story.



Photo taken during the official opening of the building in 1925. Note the mix of traditional and modern dress amongst the guests.



Cultural specialties of Kong Chow Wui Koon

Dragon dance (top) performing at a street procession in Kreta Ayer, lion dance (middle left) during Lunar New Year celebration, acrobatic cycling (middle right) and Cantonese opera (bottom).



Early Years of Nation Building

After Singapore's Independence in 1965, former Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew rallied at Kong Chow Wui Koon for members of the wushu and lion dance troupe (considered to be the fittest men in Singapore at that time) to be volunteers for the defence of the nation as Singapore had no ready army then.

History of the Building

321 New Bridge Road has been the premises of Kong Chow Wui Koon since 1924. It is located within the Bukit Pasoh area of the Chinatown Historic District which is rich in 19th century urban heritage. Built in 1924, this three-storey pioneering steel framed and plaster building features a distinctive ornamented façade largely following a Neo-Classical approach.

For the Cantonese community who settled in this part of town, New Bridge Road was referred to as "yi ma lo", meaning "number two (second) road". The "First" road referred to in this instance was South/North Bridge Road.



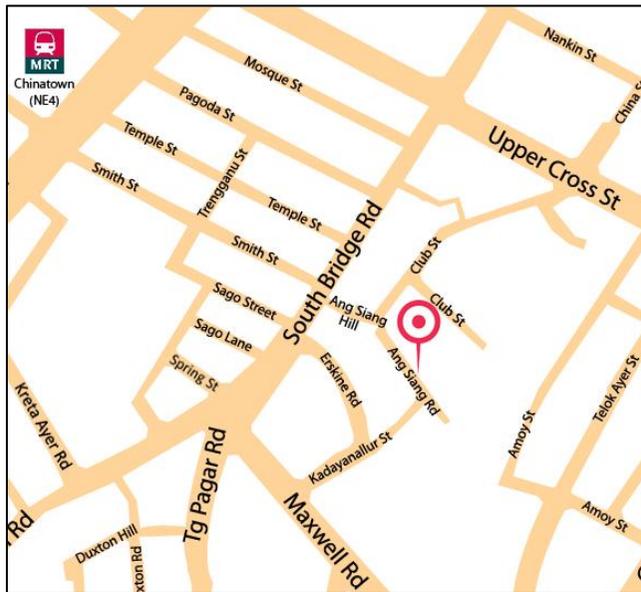
Street scene of New Bridge Road in 1968.



The main entrance features an intact 1960s “residential front” with wall tiles laid in brickwork pattern, a decorative timber double door behind the collapsible iron gate, and decorative mild-steel window grilles. Framing the main entrance are auspicious Chinese greetings and couplets in traditional script and handwritten in vigorous brushstrokes using ink on red paper.



The association’s first storey main hall retained its original 1960s character with its intact mosaic-tiled floor, antique long table and chairs, and walls decorated in the traditional manner. The airwell has a retractable transparent roof which helps to keep the interior dry during rain and allowing natural ventilation and daylight into the building.



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新加坡廣惠肇李氏書室
SINGAPORE KWONG WAI SIU LI SI SHE SHUT

Tel: 62219934

广惠肇李氏书室 KWONG WAI SIU LI SI SHE SHUT 25 ANN SIANG ROAD



广惠肇李氏书室

KWONG WAI SIEW LI SI SHE SHUT

25 ANN SIANG ROAD

During the reign of Emperor Tongzhi of the Qing Dynasty (1862-1875), there were several Li sailors who often travelled between Hong Kong and Singapore. Each time they came to Singapore, they found it difficult to find accommodation. So in 1874, together with other fellow clansmen, they bought a shophouse at Upper Chin Chew Street to form an association. The premises was also used as a rest-house for fellow clansmen. After 1876, many sailors moved to other places and this led to a drastic decline in the association's membership. Fortunately, a few clansmen came forward to contact local the Li clansmen of Guangzhou (Kwong), Huizhou (Wai) and Zhaoqing (Siew).

In 1911, the association was run by leaders such as Li Xing Nan and Li Sheng Yu, both of whom were board of directors of the Kwong Wai Shiu Free Hospital. During the Japanese Occupation of Singapore, operations of the association temporarily ceased and was revived by Li Yuan Zhang after the war in 1946. In 1954, the association moved to its current location at 25 Ann Siang Road.



Photo taken in 1968 during the association's 94th anniversary celebration.



The association's musical ensemble in the 1960s.



The association has remained active in the promotion of Chinese culture, offering free calligraphy lessons and talks to the public at the first storey main hall.



Lee Dai Soh (1913-1989), the popular Cantonese storyteller, was a member of the association.

History of the Building

No. 25 Ann Siang Road has been the premises of Kwong Wai Siew Li Si She Shut since 1954. It is located within the Telok Ayer area of the Chinatown Historic District which is rich in 19th century urban heritage. Built around the late-19th century and renovated in 1963, this two-storey building has a distinctive tiled front façade with a pediment and flagpole in Art Deco Style. It is one of the landmark clan buildings along Ann Siang Road.

The street was named after Chia Ann Siang (1832-1892), a wealthy Hokkien Chinese sawmiller who used to own the land around the area. Many clans and associations were formed at Ann Siang Road area since the late 19th century as the Chinese live-in population around the area increased.



Street scene of Ann Siang Road in 1967

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Victor R Savage & Brenda S A Yeoh, *Toponymics*, Eastern Universities Press, 2003.



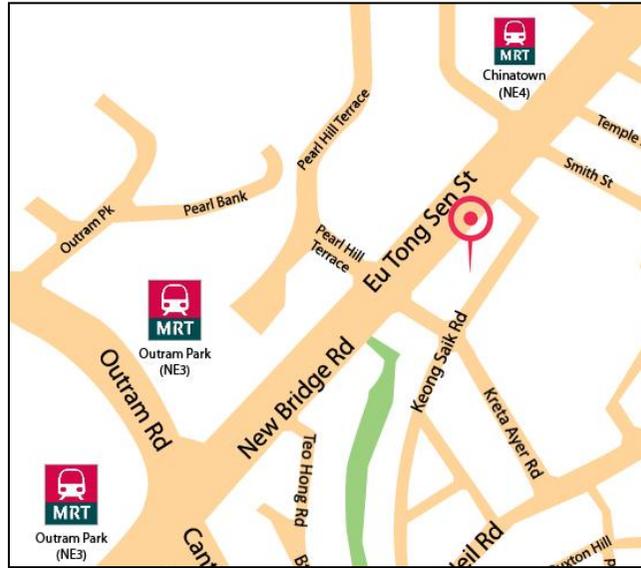
The unique front façade pediment is a hybrid of Art Deco and Neo-Classical Styles. Doric columns frame the 3rd storey balcony, while rustication accents the semi-circular balcony with decorative pre-cast concrete balustrades at the 2nd storey balcony.



Part of a rare set of six stone inscriptions located at the rear of the premises. The earliest dates to its foundation in the fifth year of Chinese emperor Guangxu (1879).



The main entrance plaque in plaster work has four calligraphic characters “Poon Yue Wui Kun”, in the traditional style reading from right to left by Hu Hanmin (胡漢民). He was a clansman who was one of Sun Yat Sen’s right hand men and Minister in the Chinese Nationalist government.



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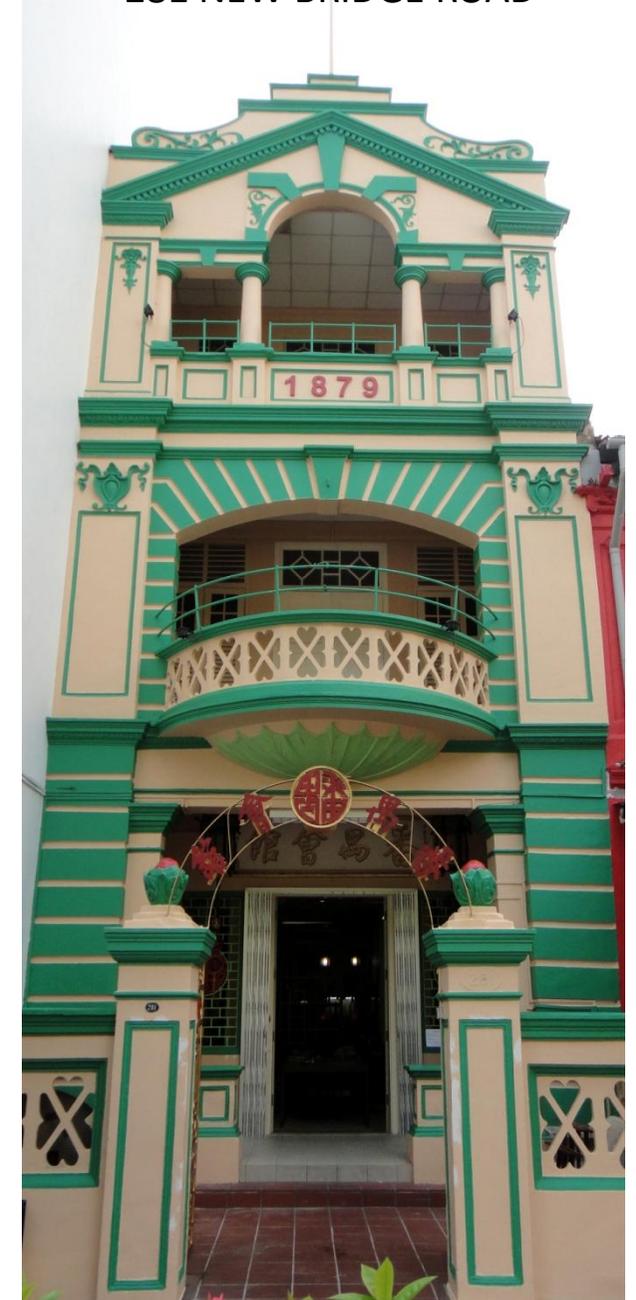


Website: <http://www.poonyue.org.sg>

番禺会馆

POON YUE ASSOCIATION

281 NEW BRIDGE ROAD



番禺会馆

POON YUE ASSOCIATION

281 NEW BRIDGE ROAD

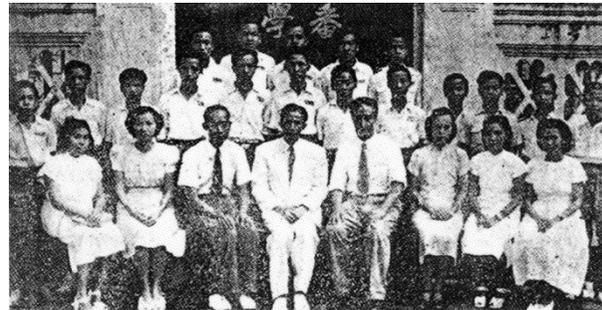
Poon Yue Association was founded in 1879 in Upper Cross Street by Cantonese pioneer and civic leader Hoo Ah Kay (胡亚基). He was also known as “Mr Whampoa” – the part of Canton where he came from. The district of Whampoa/Bendemeer in Singapore is named after him and his former home. As with other similar associations, Poon Yue’s role was to look after the welfare of immigrants originating from their home district.

During the Japanese Occupation, the association was forced to cease operations and all its archival records were destroyed. After the war, the association resumed operations and founded Poon Yue School to help solve the then urgent problem of children being deprived of education. The association premises also doubled up as classrooms. As the number of students increased, the school expanded to the neighbouring unit at 283 New Bridge Road in 1952. Although the learning facilities were far from ideal, the school had offered learning opportunities for many children from poor Cantonese families in the surrounding Kreta Ayer area. Like many clan schools, Poon Yue School eventually had to close due to dwindling enrolment.

For over a century, Poon Yue Association had survived the war and economic recession, and continues to thrive. Under the leadership of the current President, Lai Ha Chai, and Chief General Affairs Officer, Lee Chan Yoke, the association has adapted to new environmental changes. It endeavours to foster greater interaction with the neighbourhood and provides mutual support within the community. Poon Yue Association continues to actively contribute to humanitarian relief and charities, such as fundraising for the Kwong Wai Siew Hospital, the Sichuan earthquake and floods in the Yangtze River. A variety of activities ranging from major events to traditional festivals such as the Chinese New Year, Mid-Autumn Festival and Dragon Boat Festival to pay tribute to their forefathers are held yearly. Every five years, the association organises reunion tours for its members.



Hoo Ah Kay/胡亚基 (1816-1880), also known as “Mr Whampoa”. He was the first and only Chinese to hold a position as an extraordinary member in the Colony’s Executive Legislative Council.



A class photo of Poon Yue School in 1950

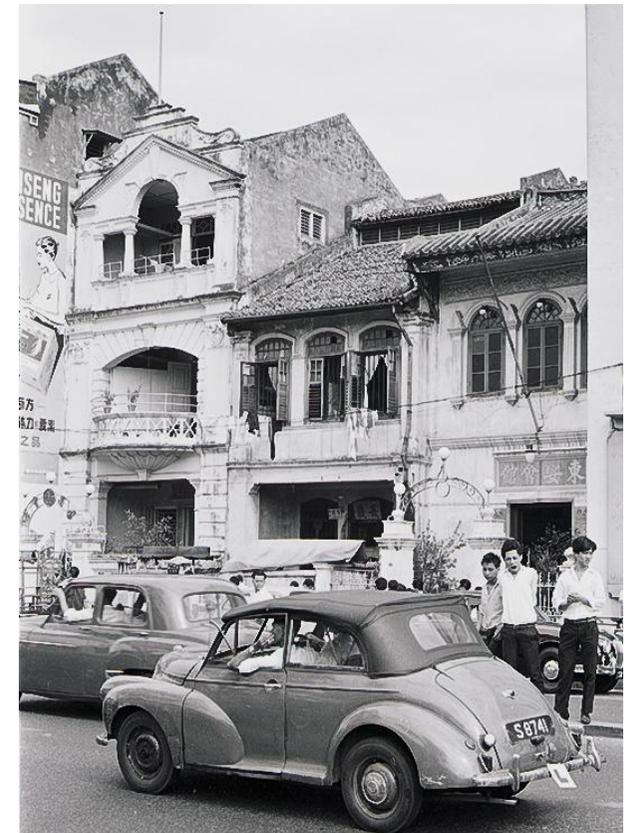


Poon Yue Cantonese opera troupe performed at Victoria Theatre in 1966

History of the Building

281 New Bridge Road has been the premises of Poon Yue Association since 1917. It is located within the Bukit Pasoh area of the Chinatown Historic District which is rich in 19th century urban heritage. Built around the early 20th century, this three-storey building has a hybrid style with influences of Neo-Classical and Art Deco Styles. Such a “Western” style became popular with Chinese developers who wanted to project a “Modern” image.

For the Cantonese community who settled in this part of town, New Bridge Road was referred to as “*yi ma lo*”, meaning “number two (second) road”. The “First” road referred to in this instance was South/North Bridge Road.



Street scene of New Bridge Road in 1965

References

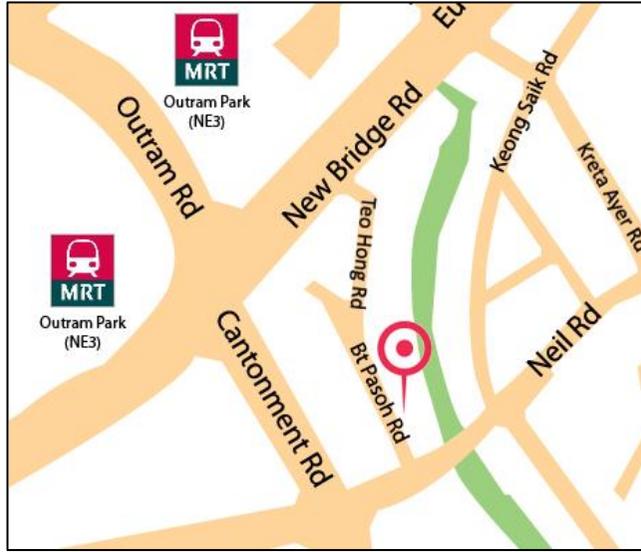
Victor R Savage & Brenda S A Yeoh, *Toponymics*, Eastern Universities Press, 2003.



Details of the pedimented secondary pilasters and moulded panels below the windows.



The high ceiling and gallery-like space of the shophouse provides an ideal platform for rehearsals, as well as the display of art and traditional musical instruments.



The Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) is the national planning authority for Singapore. Its active involvement in conservation started as early as the 1970s with the rehabilitation of some state-owned properties for adaptive reuse. To-date, conservation status has been given to over 7000 buildings in more than 100 areas throughout the island.

Conservation of our built heritage is an integral part of urban planning and development in Singapore. The restoration of our historic areas adds variety to our streetscapes and modulates the scale of our urban fabric, creating the visual contrast and excitement within the city while protecting the important reminders and representations of our past. In addition, it adds to the distinctive character and identity of our city. The presence of historic community groups such as clans and associations enhances our city by giving it a sense of community, history and memory of place.

This leaflet is jointly produced for the Singapore Heritage Festival 2013 by



To make Singapore a great city to live, work and play in

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Website: <http://siongleng-nanyin.blogspot.sg>

湘灵音乐社 SIONG LENG MUSICAL ASSOCIATION 2 & 4 BUKIT PASOH ROAD



湘灵音乐社

SIONG LENG MUSICAL ASSOCIATION

4B BUKIT PASOH ROAD

Siong Leng Musical Association was founded in 1941 to promote and preserve traditional Nanyin and Liyuan Opera in Singapore. Nanyin is one of the oldest and best preserved ancient musical art forms in the world and was recognised as a UNESCO intangible heritage.

During the 1970s, Nanyin went into decline with the onslaught of westernisation. It was at this critical juncture that a successful businessman, Teng Mah Seng, took over the leadership of the Siong Leng Musical Association. He implemented plans to reinvent and rejuvenate Nanyin, and led the association to organise the International Nanyin Symposium in Quanzhou and Xiamen. He also organised tours to the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan, with the purpose of promoting the ancient art form.

The association is committed to keeping the ancient art form of Nanyin music alive in today's multicultural, technologically advanced Singapore. To educate the younger generation about Nanyin more effectively, the association has reached out to students through the Traditional Arts Education Scheme, publishing two textbooks on Nanyin and Liyuan Hokkien Chinese opera for use in class. Over the past few years, it has also sent specially selected young talents for training in China. This has raised performing standards on stage, enriched its repertoire, as well as established Siong Leng's professional standing.

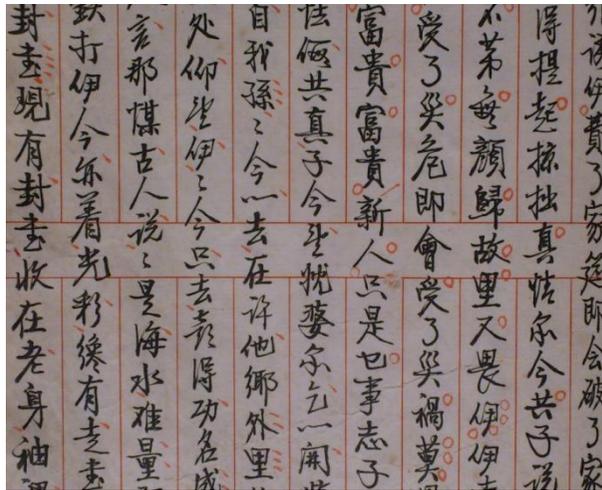
At the 37th Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod in 1983, the association won the third prize in the folk solo category and won fourth prize in the folk ensemble category. In 2010, the association won first prize at the same competition with a new song composed by Teng Mah Seng, entitled "Facets of Life". With these awards, the association has put Nanyin on the world map of music.



A photo taken during the association's 6th anniversary in 1947 outside Thian Hock Keng where it has been performing regularly.



The traditional instrumental ensemble of Nanyin consists of (from left) *sanxian* (three-stringed lute), *pipa* (four-stringed lute), *pie* (wooden clapper played by the singer), *xiao* (flute) and *erxian* (two-stringed bowed instrument).

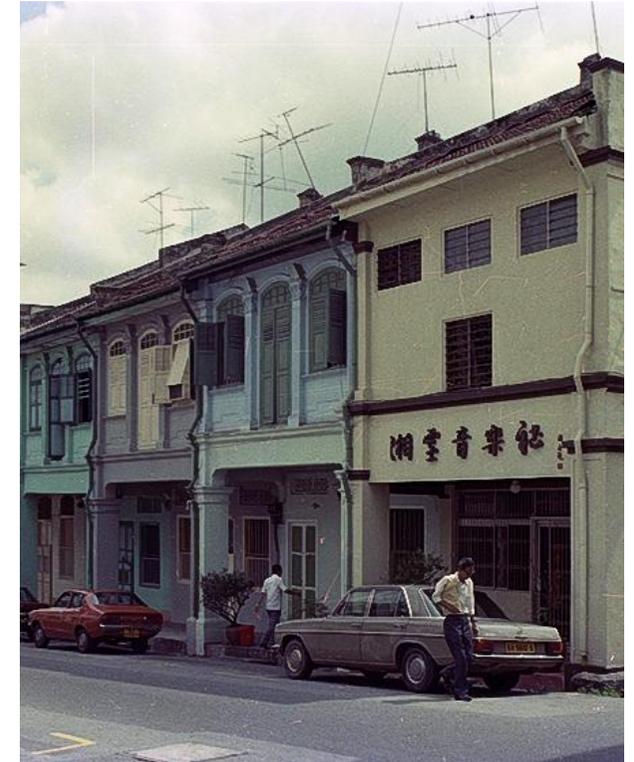


Nanyin uses a unique musical notation which dates back to centuries.

History of the Building

No. 2 and 4 Bukit Pasoh Road has been the premises of Siong Leng Musical Association since 1979. It is located within the Bukit Pasoh area of the Chinatown Historic District which is rich in 19th century urban heritage. Built around the early 20th century, the pair of identical two-storey buildings in Transitional Style features pedimented secondary pilasters. The building was restored in 1997.

Bukit Pasoh Road is located on a hill which in the 1830s, marked the western boundary of the colonial town. The name of the road is in Malay, literally meaning "Flower Pot Hill", which refers to the place where earthenware pots used to be made. Since the late-19th century, it is home to many clans and associations, many of which are still active today.



Street scene of Bukit Pasoh Road in 1981

References

Victor R Savage & Brenda S A Yeoh, *Toponymics*, Eastern Universities Press, 2003.