Topic 3: Kwong Wai Shiu Hospital, Shuang Long Shan cemetery &

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Ancestral Temple of Ying Fo Fui Kun

Kwong Wai Shiu Free Hospital (KWSFH)

Guangzhou (**Kwong**-Chau in Cantonese) → Cantonese

Huizhou (**Wai**-Chau) → Hakka

Zhaoqing (**Shiu**-Heng) → Cantonese

→ First Chinese characters of the names of the three Canton prefectures



- Dire state of infectious diseases and lack of adequate medical facilities → colonial government worked with the local Chinese community to set up medical facilities
- The Cantonese and Hakka established KWSFH → notice the website omits the Hakkas ("Cantonese merchants") → Hakkas were a small group
- They wanted to provide poor immigrants with free medical services
- In **1910**, the British gave them the land that was formerly Tan Tock Seng Hospital premises → now at Serangoon Road

http://heritage.kwsh.org.sg/history/

Kwong Wai Shiu Free Hospital (KWSFH)



- Charitable healthcare institution
- Now focusing on community service and community healthcare hub
- Seems to cater to all needy
- Public support and donations

Shuang Long Shan(双龙山) cemetery

- The last remaining Hakka cemetery in Singapore (in Commonwealth Lane)
- Also known as Ying Fo Fui Kun 应和会馆 Cemetery
- Ying Fo Fui Kun clan association bought this land (100 hectares)
 from the British in 1887
- The area was used as a village and burial ground to meet the increasing demands of the clan members from Jiaying 嘉应 prefecture in Guangdong.
- Chosen because the Chinese often saw the building of cemeteries on top of hills as being highly auspicious.



Ancestral Temple of Ying Fo Fui Kun

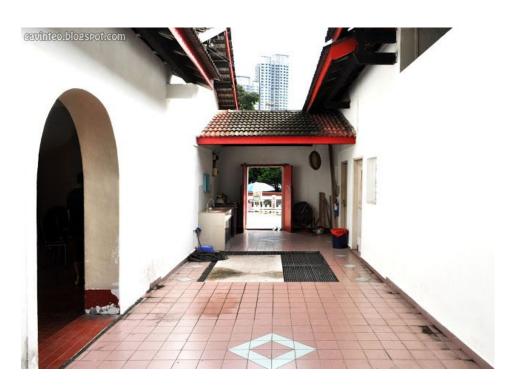
Singapore's last remaining Hakka burial ground, located at 9 Commonweath Lane

Established in 1887 by Singapore's oldest Hakka Clan Association Ying Fo Fui Kun (Jiayingzhou Hakkas)

Made possible with the efforts of Khek leaders and financial support from local and overseas clansmen.







Educational purpose: Between 1926 and 1969, it was the site of the Ying Xin School