

Transcending history our national monuments

Despite Singapore's short history, Singapore boasts four Historic Districts at Boat Quay, Kampong Glam, Little India, and Chinatown, where many national monuments also reside.

1. BOAT QUAY

Boat Quay, along the Singapore River, is Singapore's most historical area where warehouses used to thrive with economic activity.

Locals nicknamed the area "the Belly of the Carp", an auspicious symbol for business, because of the shape of the widest point of the river.

Source: http://infopedia.nl.sg/articles/SIP_224_2004-12-20.html?s=boat%20quat



4. CHINATOWN

In 1822, Raffles allocated the whole area west of the Singapore River for a Chinese settlement, now fondly known as Chinatown.

Chinatown is also home to small communities of Indians traders, as well as Hindu temples and Muslim mosques.

Source: http://infopedia.nl.sg/articles/SIP_734_2005-01-24.html?s=chinatown



2. KAMPONG GLAM

Kampong Glam was set aside for Sultan Hussein and his family in 1823, upon ceding Singapore to the East India Company.

Kampong Glam refers to "The Glam Tree" (*Melaleuca leucadendron* from the Greek words *melas* meaning "black" and *leukos* meaning "white").

Source: http://infopedia.nl.sg/articles/SIP_249_2004-12-16.html?s=kampong%20glam



SULTAN MOSQUE

The Sultan Mosque was named after Sultan Hussein due to his request for a place of worship to be built near his *istana*.

The base of the mosque's gold domes is ornamented with glass bottle ends that the Sultan had collected from poor Muslims. He had wanted contributions from all Muslims, not just the wealthy ones, for the building of the mosque.

Source: http://infopedia.nl.sg/articles/SIP_753_2005-01-03.html?s=Sultan%20mosque



JAMAE MOSQUE

Jamae mosque, also known as Chulia Mosque, is one of the oldest mosques in Singapore. It was built by Tamil Muslim migrants from South India.

Source: http://infopedia.nl.sg/articles/SIP_520_2004-12-16.html?s=Jamae%20Mosque



3. LITTLE INDIA

Little India is the heart of Singapore's Indian community.

The government constructed many administrative and service institutions such as the Singapore General Hospital and KK Women's and Children's Hospital here.

http://infopedia.nl.sg/articles/SIP_1456_2009-02-11.html?s=little%20india



ABDUL GAFFOOR MOSQUE

The Abdul Gaffoor Mosque was built in the early 20th century to serve the religious needs of the South Indian Muslims who settled in Little India.

Apart from Islamic details, many Western classical motifs and Moorish details are used in the architectural decoration of the mosque.

Source: http://infopedia.nl.sg/articles/SIP_292_2004-12-23.html



NAGORE DURGHA SHRINE

The Shrine was built between 1828 and 1830. It has since been converted to the Nagore Dargah Heritage Centre, showcasing Indian Muslim culture and heritage.

Source: http://infopedia.nl.sg/articles/SIP_536_2004-12-27.html?s=Nagore%20Durgah%20Shrine

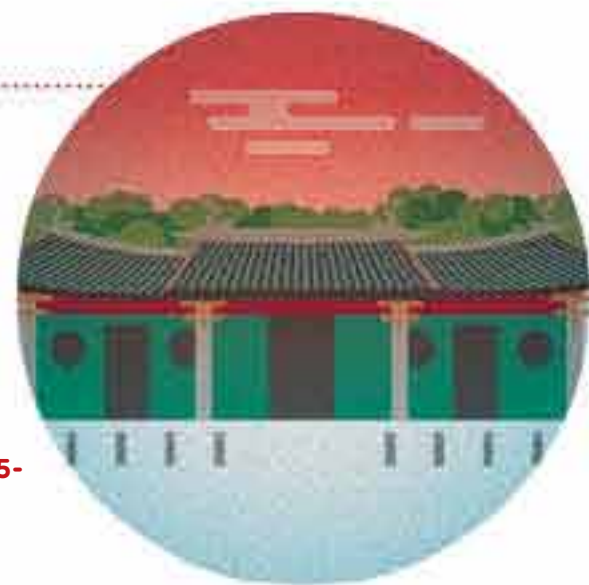


THIAN HOCK KENG

Completed in 1842, Thian Hock Keng, which means "Temple of Heavenly Happiness" is Singapore's oldest Chinese temple.

No nails were used in the original mortise construction and all materials were imported from China - making it the most traditionally authentic Chinese temple in Singapore.

Source: http://infopedia.nl.sg/articles/SIP_793_2005-01-10.html?s=thian%20hock%20kheng%20temple



IL SEARCH TIPS

To be S.U.R.E. of the websites you are using for your projects, analysing the **Uniform Resource Locator (URL)** of the page is always useful.

To locate official information on specific aspects of Singapore, it is useful to consult websites of Singapore government and educational institutions. These websites would have URLs ending with .gov.sg, .edu.sg, or (organisation).sg

A great resource is the Singapore Infopedia - www.infopedia.nl.sg It is an electronic encyclopaedia published by the National Library Board (NLB) using NLB resources. The topics covered include Singapore's historical events, arts, culture, economy, government and key personalities. Every article is accompanied by additional references for further research.