



39. RAFFLES HOTEL
LOCATION 1 Beach Road
(Gazetted on 6 Mar 1987;
re-gazetted 3 Jun 1995)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1887-1907. It opened as a modest hotel. With the opening of the Main Hall in 1899, it became a 'grand hotel'. It is one of the most celebrated hotels in the world today.



40. SUN YAT SEN VILLA
(now known as Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall)
LOCATION 12 Tai Gin Road
(Gazetted on 28 October 1994)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1900-1902. Once named *Wan Qing Yuan*, it was used by Dr Sun Yat Sen as a base for preparations to overthrow the Manchu Dynasty. The building has been restored and is now known as Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall, which traces Dr Sun's revolutionary activism in Southeast Asia.



41. TAN TECK GUAN BUILDING
LOCATION 16A College Road
(Gazetted on 2 December 2002)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1911. It was part of the King Edward VII College of Medicine, which trained Singapore and Malaysian medical students in western medicine. The building was constructed by Tan Chay Yan in memory of his father, Tan Teck Guan. It also used to house the principal's office, lecture theatre, a pathology museum and a library.



42. TELOK AYER MARKET
(now Lau Pa Sat Festival Market)
LOCATION 18 Raffles Quay
(Gazetted on 6 July 1973)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1890-1894. The building was built on reclaimed land, which was made of cast iron from Glasgow, Scotland. Now fully-restored, it is home to many popular local food stalls, which is collectively known as Lau Pa Sat Festival Market, located in the heart of the financial district.



43. THE ISTANA AND SRI TEMASEK
LOCATION Orchard Road
(Gazetted on 14 February 1992)

SIGNIFICANCE
Completed in 1869. Originally known as the Government House. Since 1965, the Istana has been the official residence of the President of the Republic of Singapore. Sri Temasek was constructed as the Colonial Secretary's residence within the Istana. It is open to the public on special days of national significance.

44. THE OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE
(now Karimun Admiralty Country Club)
LOCATION 345 Old Nelson Road
(Gazetted on 2 December 2002)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1939. This building was used by the British armed forces for strategic planning in World War II. It was also used as the residence of British Royal Navy Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station.



45. THE OLD ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS
LOCATION 3 High Street
(Gazetted 14 February 1992)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1864. Rebuilt 1906. Formerly the Court House and the first Government Printing Office. Subsequently, it was used as the Attorney General's Chambers. It is now part of the Parliament.



46. THE OLD CONVENT OF THE HOLY INFANT JESUS CHAPEL AND CALDWELL HOUSE
(now known as Chijmes Hall)
LOCATION 30 Victoria Street
(Gazetted on 26 October 1990)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed the Caldwell House in 1840 – 1841 and the Chapel in 1890. This complex of convent buildings has a Gothic-style chapel. It was used as a Catholic Convent for 131 years. Now, it houses ethnic restaurants, shops and a function hall. It won a 'Merit Award' in the UNESCO Asia Pacific Heritage Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation in 2002.



47. THE OLD HILL STREET POLICE STATION
(now known as MICA Building)
LOCATION 140 Hill Street
(Gazetted on 18 August 1998)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1934. It was a site of Singapore's first prison. Built in Neo-Classical style, this building was the largest government building at that time. The building has been restored and is now known as the MICA (Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts) Building.



48. THE OLD MINISTRY OF LABOUR BUILDING
(now known as Family & Juvenile Court of Singapore)
LOCATION Havelock Road
(Gazetted on 27 February 1998)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1928. The building stands on the site of the former Chinese Protectorate Building which was established in 1877 to protect and control Chinese immigrants to Singapore. The building has been restored and is now used as the Family & Juvenile Court of Singapore.

49. THE OLD NANYANG UNIVERSITY LIBRARY & ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, MEMORIAL AND ARCH
LOCATION Nanyang Drive/Upper Jurong Road
(Gazetted on 18 December 1998)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1854-1856. It was the first Chinese language university in the region. Its construction was financed by the entire social spectrum – from the poor trishaw pullers to the richest businessmen.

50. THE OLD TAO NAN SCHOOL
(now known as Asian Civilisations Museum, Armenian Street)
LOCATION 39 Armenian Street
(Gazetted on 27 February 1998)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1910-1912 as a Chinese School which was established by the local Hokkien Huay Kuan. It was also the first modern Chinese school to introduce Mandarin as the medium of instruction. The building was restored and is now used as the Asian Civilisations Museum, Armenian Street.

51. THE OLD THONG CHAI MEDICAL INSTITUTION
LOCATION 50 Eu Tong Sen Street
(Gazetted on 6 July 1973)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1892. The best known of Chinese charity medical centres. Traditional Chinese doctors or *sinsehs* used to dispense free treatment and medicine to patients of all races in Singapore. Now, it is a commercial building.



52. THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING
LOCATION 1 St Andrew's Road
(Gazetted on 14 February 1992)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1937-1939. It was the last colonial classical building constructed in Singapore. The columns and pediment sculpture were created by Italian sculptor Cavalier Rudolfo Nolli of Milan.



53. VICTORIA THEATRE AND VICTORIA CONCERT HALL
LOCATION 9 Empress Place
(Gazetted on 14 February 1992)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed the Theatre in 1856-1862 and the Concert Hall in 1902-1905. Originally functioned as Town Hall and the Municipal offices. Its 1905 theatre was renovated to serve as a concert hall in 1970. Now, it is known as the 'Grand Old Lady' for the performing arts.

54. YING FO FUI KUN
LOCATION 98 Telok Ayer Street
(Gazetted on 18 December 1998)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1881-1882. It was the first Hakka association in Singapore and once housed the Ying Sin School from 1905-1971.

KNOW OUR MONUMENTS

Wan Meng Hao, Executive Secretary/Preservation of Monuments Board

The Preservation of Monuments Board (PMB) is the national authority responsible for identifying and preserving national monuments of historic, traditional, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. To date, 54 structures have been gazetted as national monuments.

The aim of preservation is to safeguard these monuments as enduring historical landmarks as they provide a vital direct link to our past. These landmarks are living places of history and repositories of Singapore's social memories. Their preservation also helps to promote awareness of the importance of Singapore's built heritage. ✨

RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS



1. ABDUL GAFFOOR MOSQUE
LOCATION 41 Dunlop Street
(Gazetted on 13 July 1979)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1907. Originally in 1859, on this site stood a mosque of timber partitions and tiled rooftop. Shophouses were added to it (1887-1903) to generate rental income to build the new mosque. These premises are now used for classes and community activities. Major restoration was completed in 2003.



2. AL-ABRAR MOSQUE
LOCATION 192 Telok Ayer Street
(Gazetted on 29 November 1974)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed between 1850-1855 as an Indian Muslim mosque. This building is shown in an 1856 painting by Percy Carpenter titled "Telok Ayer Street as seen from Mount Wallich". Major renovations (1986-1989) were made to the original architecture.



3. ARMENIAN CHURCH OF ST GREGORY THE ILLUMINATOR
LOCATION 60 Hill Street
(Gazetted on 6 July 1973)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed between 1835-1836. Better known as "the Armenian Church", it is the oldest Christian church in Singapore. It was built by the early Armenian migrants – a small, pious, wealthy community. Named after a 4th century monk, the church is sometimes used for Russian Orthodox and Greek Orthodox services.



4. CATHEDRAL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD
LOCATION 'A' Queen Street
(Gazetted on 6 July 1973)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed between 1843-1846. The first Roman Catholic church in Singapore was built in 1833 on the site which is now occupied by the Singapore Art Museum. The growing congregation needed a bigger church which became a cathedral when it was consecrated in 1897. During the Japanese invasion in World War II, the cathedral was used as an emergency hospital.



5. CHESSED-EL SYNAGOGUE
LOCATION 2 Oxley Rise
(Gazetted on 18 December 1998)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1905. As the Jewish community grew beyond the capacity of the Maghain Aboth Synagogue, there was a need for this second place of worship, built in the late-Renaissance style. It was also one of the first places to use gaslights in Singapore.



6. CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL
LOCATION 225A Queen Street
(Gazetted on 10 February 2003)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in 1870. It was erected by the Chinese Catholic Mission serving a congregation of all the Chinese dialect groups and their Indian Catholic brethren. It was also a centre for many European missionaries who needed to learn the Chinese language before other postings.



7. HAJJAH FATIMAH MOSQUE
LOCATION 4001 Beach Road
(Gazetted on 6 July 1973)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed between 1845-1846. A rare mosque that is named after a woman, Hajjah Fatimah, who commissioned building it in 1845. Aside from the steeple-like minaret tower, the mosque has European Doric pilasters, a Moorish verandah and spiral staircases.



8. HONG SAN SEE TEMPLE
LOCATION 31 Mohamed Sultan Road
(Gazetted on 10 November 1978)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed between 1908-1913. Erected by migrants from Nan An town in Fujian province with materials imported from China. Built on a small hill, it once overlooked the sea. Now, it views a thriving pubbing district and expensive apartments.



9. JAMAE MOSQUE
LOCATION 218 South Bridge Road
(Gazetted on 29 November 1974)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed (re-built) 1830-1835. Built by the Chulia Muslim merchants from South India, thus it is also known as the Chulia Mosque. Believed to be among the oldest mosques here and it is a well-known landmark in Chinatown.



10. MAGHAIN ABOTH SYNAGOGUE
LOCATION 24 & 26 Waterloo Street
(Gazetted on 22 February 1998)

SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed by 1878. Maghain Aboth is the oldest Jewish synagogue in Southeast Asia. Till today, there are still several Jewish buildings standing within its vicinity. Descendants of some of Singapore's earliest Jewish settlers are still living and doing business in Singapore.



11. NAGORE DURGHA SHRINE
LOCATION 140 Telok Ayer Street
(Gazetted on 29 July 1974)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed between 1828-1830. This shrine was built by Southern Indian Muslims in memory of a holy man. The shrine has an elaborate façade anchored by four fourteen-level minarets, each topped by an onion dome and spire.



15. SRI SRINIVAS PERUMAL TEMPLE

LOCATION 397 Serangoon Road
(Gazetted on 10 November 1978)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1855. Land was bought for a princely sum of 21 rupees and 3 annas in 1855. It was once bounded by siah-fields, paddy-fields and cattle farms run by Indian migrants. Now, besides the temple, it also houses a marriage hall which is popularly used by Hindu devotees.



16. ST ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL

LOCATION 11 St Andrew's Road
(Gazetted on 6 July 1973)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed between 1856-1864. The original church was deemed as "too plain" by the parishioners. Unfortunately, after some additions, the church was struck twice by lightning; and it was then declared "dangerously unsafe". The present church was thus built. The wounded during World War II were treated in the church's nave, which also holds a memorial plaque to Malayan Civil Service officers who died in that war.



17. ST GEORGE'S CHURCH

LOCATION Minden Road
(Gazetted on 10 November 1978)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed between 1910-1913. This Anglican church was built for the British troops in Tanglin Barracks – once the General Headquarters of the British Far East Land Forces. The 'garrison' church became a 'civilian' church in 1971. Its stained glass window depicts a figure of Christ and the badges of the units, but the original one is missing. Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of the original stained glass window.

12. PRINSEP STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

LOCATION 77 Prinsep Street
(Gazetted on 12 January 2000)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1930. Founded in 1843, it was then known as the Malay Chapel. It was the First Straits Chinese church in Singapore. The chapel was replaced with the present Romanesque style building and dedicated in 1930. The Singapore Boys' Brigade was founded here.



13. SIANG LIM TEMPLE

LOCATION 184E Jalan Toa Payoh
(Gazetted on 17 October 1980)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed between 1898-1912. Oldest Buddhist temple in Singapore. A very large complex of temple, halls and buildings. The temple owes its 'existence' to the dream of a wealthy businessman in 1898.



14. SRI MARIAMMAN TEMPLE

LOCATION 244 South Bridge Road
(Gazetted on 6 July 1973)

SIGNIFICANCE

Early building was established by 1844. It is the oldest Hindu temple in Singapore. The original wood-attap structure (1827) was replaced by a brick building in 1844. A major part of the present structure is believed to date from 1862-1863. Hindu temples are reconsecrated every 12 years. The most recent restoration was in 1996.



18. ST JOSEPH'S CHURCH

LOCATION 143 Victoria Street
(Gazetted on 14 January 2005)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed during 1904-1912. The building was built in traditional Gothic church style by the Portuguese Mission for Eurasian Catholics. It is the first Eurasian Catholic Church in Singapore.



19. SULTAN MOSQUE

LOCATION 3 Muscat Street
(Gazetted on 14 March 1975)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed (rebuilt) between 1924-1928. The original, single-level Sultan Mosque which had a temple-like roof, was completed in 1826 and is located in Kampong Glam. After the centenary anniversary of the mosque, the trustees raised funds to build a new mosque (1924). It is the largest mosque in Singapore which is Indo-Saracenic in style.



20. TAN SI CHONG SU

LOCATION 15 Magazine Road
(Gazetted on 29 November 1974)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed between 1876-1878. Built as the ancestral temple of the Tan clan, in the Chinese belief that people with the same surname share a common ancestry.



21. TELOK AYER CHINESE METHODIST CHURCH

LOCATION 235 Telok Ayer Street
(Gazetted on 23 March 1989)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1924. It is considered one of the earliest Chinese Christian churches in Singapore. Thus, unlike traditional church plans, it does not have a cruciform layout. It reflects its Chinese environment in that era with a distinctly Chinese roof-top pavilion.



22. THE CHURCH OF NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

LOCATION Upper Serangoon Road
(Gazetted on 14 January 2005)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1901. It is the oldest Catholic Church for the Teochew community in Serangoon.



23. THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES

LOCATION 50 Ophir Road
(Gazetted 14 January 2005)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1888. This is the first Tamil Catholic Church in Singapore. Its design is modelled after the original church at Lourdes, France.



24. TOU MU KUNG TEMPLE

LOCATION 779A Upper Serangoon Road
(Gazetted 14 January 2005)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed during 1919-1921. The temple was founded as a private family temple. The deity worshipped is the Nine Emperor, also known as *Kew Ong Yah*. The temple is popular amongst Teochew Taoists.



25. THIAN HOCK KENG

LOCATION 158 Telok Ayer Street
(Gazetted on 6 July 1973)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed between 1839-1842. It was originally a small shrine which was dedicated to a deity, *Ma Zhu*, the patron of the Chinese seafarers - first stood on this site in 1821. The temple was on the waterfront, before

reclamation of the Telok Ayer Bay. Now, it is located in the most prestigious business and residential address in Chinatown. Mainly a Taoist temple, it also incorporates Buddhist and Confucianist elements. This temple won an 'Honourable Mention' in the UNESCO Asia Pacific Heritage Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation in 2001.



26. YUEH HAI CHING TEMPLE

LOCATION 30B Phillip Street
(Gazetted on 28 June 1996)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed between 1850-1855 and was rebuilt in 1895. The temple holds a special significance for the Teochew community – those who made a living from the sea. Only temple in Singapore to have stunningly detailed three-dimensional moulded ornaments on its roofs. Emperor *Guang Xu* presented a plaque to the temple in 1907.

CIVIC/COMMERCIAL/ GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS MONUMENTS



27. CATHAY BUILDING

LOCATION 2 Handy Road
(Gazetted on 10 February 2003)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1939. Singapore's first skyscraper which used to house a modern cinema, luxury apartments, an up-market restaurant and a hotel. It was once a navigation guide for pilots landing at Kallang Airport.



28. CENTRAL FIRE STATION BUILDING

LOCATION 62 Hill Street
(Gazetted 18 December 1998)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1908-1909 and built by the Municipal Council of Singapore. It marked the first major step towards modern fire-fighting. It had garages for motorised fire-engines.



29. CHINESE HIGH SCHOOL CLOCK TOWER

LOCATION 673 Bukit Timah Road
(Gazetted on 19 March 1999)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1919. Founded as the Singapore Nanyang Chinese High School in 1919. It was the first Chinese secondary school in Singapore and today, it is recognised as a premier boys' school in Singapore. The Clock Tower has been restored.



30. CITY HALL

LOCATION St Andrew's Road
(Gazetted on 14 February 1992)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed 1926-1929. One of Singapore's most enduring monuments. On its steps, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten accepted the Japanese surrender in September 1945. Then Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew declared Singapore's independence here on 9 August 1965. Focal location for National Day Parade.



31. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

LOCATION 16 College Road
(Gazetted on 2 December 2002)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1926. Opened on 15 February 1926. Also part of the King Edward VII College of Medicine. It is a Neo-classical style building with bas reliefs designed by the Italian sculptor, Cavalier Rudolfo Nolli of Milan to depict 'healing'.



32. EMPRESS PLACE BUILDING (now known as the Asian Civilisations Museum, Empress Place)

LOCATION 1 Empress Place
(Gazetted on 14 February 1992)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1864-1867. Originally a Court House. Used for historical and cultural exhibitions in the 1980s. Now, it is known as the Asian Civilisations Museum, Empress Place.

Preservation of Monuments Board



33. FORMER ST JOSEPH'S INSTITUTION (now known as the Singapore Art Museum)

LOCATION 71 Bras Basah Road
(Gazetted on 14 February 1992)

SIGNIFICANCE

Completed Main Building - 1867; Chapel - 1912; Classroom - 1907 and 3 July 1992. Completed on the site of the first Catholic Chapel. The St Joseph's Institution was the first Catholic boys' school in Singapore. Now it has been restored and houses the Singapore Art Museum.



34. GOODWOOD PARK HOTEL (Tower Block)

LOCATION 22 Scotts Road
(Gazetted on 23 March 1989)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1900. The Tower Block was built to house the Teutonia Club for German residents in Singapore. Subsequently, it was converted into a hotel in 1929. The hotel is now fully restored.

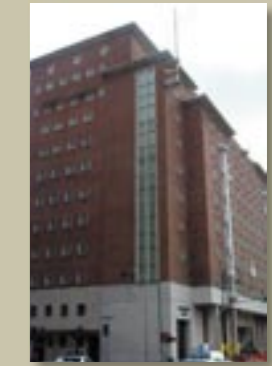


35. HOUSE OF TAN YEOK NEE (The Old Salvation Army HQ)

LOCATION 207 Clemenceau Ave
(Gazetted on 29 November 1974)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed c1885. Originally, this was the house of a prominent Teochew businessman. Later, it became the Salvation Army Headquarters. Now, it houses an educational institution.



36. MACDONALD HOUSE

LOCATION 40A Orchard Road
(Gazetted on 10 February 2003)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1949. The first large office building in post-war years, which was built in Neo-Georgian design, located among a row of conserved shop-houses. It marked the site where the bombing of Macdonald House took place on 10 March 1965. This was part of Indonesia's opposition to the formation of Malaysia (the Indonesian Confrontation).



37. NATIONAL MUSEUM (now known as National Museum of Singapore)

LOCATION 93 Stamford Road
(Gazetted on 14 February 1992)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1886-1887 as the Raffles Museum and Library, it was Singapore's first museum and library. Renamed as the National Museum in 1960. It is currently being redeveloped and is now known as National Museum of Singapore.



38. PARLIAMENT HOUSE AND ANNEX BUILDING (now known as the Arts House@Old Parliament)

LOCATION 10 Empress Place
(Gazetted on 14 February 1992 and 3 July 1992)

SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1826-1827. It was used as the Court House before the Legislative Assembly occupied it in 1954. It became the Parliament House in 1965. It was later converted and today, it is known as the Arts House@Old Parliament after the Parliament moved to its new premises.