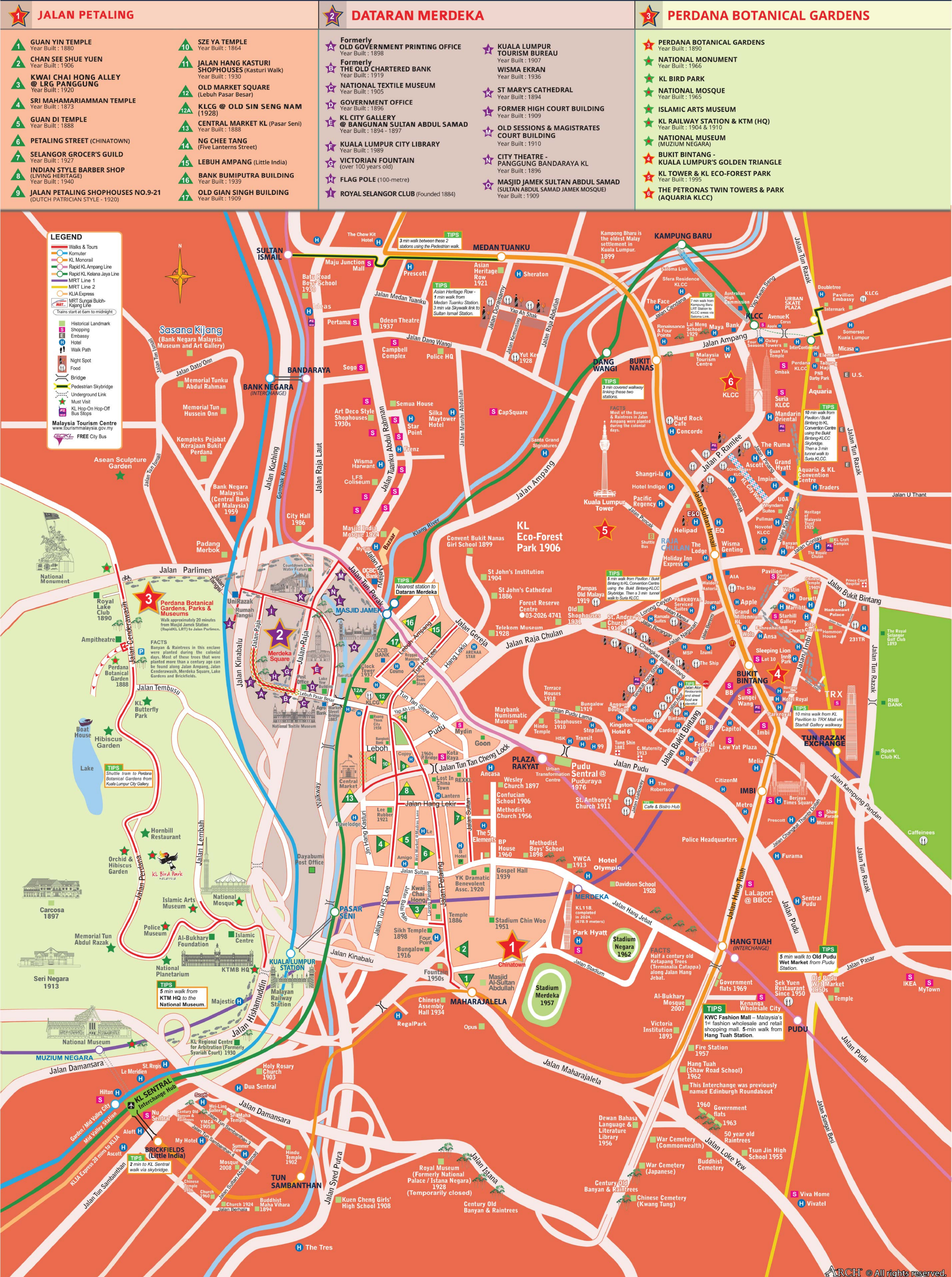


Peta Jejak & Teroka Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur Walks & Tours Map



KUALA LUMPUR Walks & Tours Map

The Historical Centre of Chinatown

1 Chinatown Formerly known as the Old Kuala Lumpur. The old Kuala Lumpur was a typical 'pioneer' town. Its inhabitants, the Chinese, congregated around Market Square, the town's main commercial centre. As the population grew and the town expanded, it was renamed Chinatown.

2 **Indian Style Barber Shop (Living Heritage)**
Year Built: 1940
This row of shophouses is a mixture of Dutch and Patrician (Roman) style architecture. Look out for the shop 'Taj Kuning' - the oldest and longest running hardware shop in Chinatown. Note: The oldest pedestrian bridge, built in the 1960s, is in front of these shophouses.

3 **Sze Ya Temple**
Year Built: 1864
This temple, dedicated to Guan Yin, the Goddess of Mercy, was designed with a mixture of Chinese and European Baroque architecture embellished with lavish ornaments. There are one finds three statues - Saykamu, The Lord Buddha in the centre and the South Sea Guanyin and left the Qian Shou Guanyin - Thousand Hand Goddess of Mercy.

4 **Chan See Shue Yuen**
A clan house. Chan See Shue Yuen looks deceptively like a Chinese temple. Chinese Baroque architecture is evident and elements of a Chinese temple such as open courtyards and a symmetrical organised pavilions can also be seen throughout. Chan See Shue Yuen is commonly known as the Green Temple because of the striking ornate green tiles that form the roof (Kwang-Tung pottery styled roof).

5 **Kwai Chai Hong Alley @ Lorong Panggung**
Year Built: 1920
This alleyway is the oldest of all the old of the Selangor & Federal Territory Landmarks. The shop retains the original features such as the half entrance doors, stately, framed fenestration, porcelain dolls, portraits of the association members, Chinese calligraphy, wooden locking devices, etc. The cafe serves Southeast Asian cuisine and offers a space dedicated to traditional architectural features. The God of War was China's greatest warrior and is known as Guan Di, Guan Yu or General Kwian. The Guan Di statue sits on the altar and his face is painted gold to portray his status. Many Chinese come to worship Guan Di to seek protection and make wishes. Other deities in the temple include Guan Yin (Goddess of Mercy), Chou Sun (God of Prosperity) and Wen Chong (God of Education and Learning).

6 **Petaling Street (Chinatown)**
Petaling Street, fondly called 'Chee Cheong Kai' in Cantonese, is located in Chinatown. This area has an excellent selection of restaurants and food stalls, serving Chinese cuisine and local favourites. It is a great place to enjoy local culture or grab a bite from the street vendors. Hagglng is a common sight here and the place is usually crowded with locals as well as tourists. The Petaling Street Bazaar starts from 10am to late night.

7 **Selangor Grocer's Guild**
Year Built: 1927
Located at lot number 78 along Jalan Sultan, the facade of this three-storey Neo-Classical building incorporates fine lines and is surrounded by a curved baroque pediment with Chinese characters stating 'Ming Dynasty'. It has a medallion and a balcony on the upper floor. Now a retail, all the furniture is brought in to be sold in its use.

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11 **Jalan Hang Kasturi Shophouses (Kasturi Walk)**
Year Built: 1930
This row of shophouses is another fine example of Neo-Classical buildings in Chinatown. Those days they were occupied by shops selling coffee, anchors, Chinese traditional medicine and herbs. Currently, only two shops remain - Kwong Yow Heng and Soon Hing which are still trading Chinese herbs. The Oriental Bowl Restaurant cum gallery still proudly showcases traditional Chinese medicine and herbs.

12 **Old Market Square**
Old Market Square is an area covering Macao Street and Hokkien Street. This eight-storey Art Deco building was built to house the offices of Radio Malaya - the nation's first broadcasting station. When completed, it was the tallest art deco building in Kuala Lumpur.

13 **Old Gian Singh Building**
Year Built: 1909
This building was built by different owners, in a diversity of architectural styles including a common facade. A blend of Dutch, English and Islamic influences can be seen in the complex mix of plasterwork and detailing.

14 **Lebuh Ampang (Little India)**
Lebuh Ampang was once a 'kittin'g', a traditional money lending establishment set up by the Nattakuttu Chettiar, a community from South India and founders of modern banking in Malaysia. Lebuh Ampang has been taken over by restaurants and shops.

15 **Bank Bumiputra Building**
Year Built: 1939
Architect: A.O. Colman
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17 **KLCC @ Old Sin Seng Nam (1928)**
Architect: A.K. Moosdeen
The Sin Seng Nam was a popular restaurant in a colonial times attracting a varied clientele including tin miners, tradesmen and government officials. It was established in 1928 and first specialised as a coffee shop serving traditional breakfast. Later it served all types of food and today is a popular venue serving food, pastry and beverage by KLCC.

18 **Formerly Old Government Printing Office**
Year Built: 1898
Architect: A.C. Norman & J. Russell
Formerly known as: The Government Printing Office
Housed in a Moorish styled building, the gallery told the story of Kuala Lumpur and how it was founded as a tin mining town in the 19th century, later becoming the centre of the British administration of Malaya.

19 **Formerly Kuala Lumpur City Gallery**
Year Built: 1909
Architect: A.C. Norman & J. Russell
Formerly known as: The Government Printing Office
Housed in a Moorish styled building, the gallery told the story of Kuala Lumpur and how it was founded as a tin mining town in the 19th century, later becoming the centre of the British administration of Malaya.

20 **Formerly The Old Chartered Bank**
Year Built: 1919
Architect: A.C. Norman
Formerly known as: The Chartered Bank
This three-storey symmetrical building with a protruding porch and arches on the ground level exudes Moghul architecture eloquently. Once also the National History Museum, it exhibited unique historical collection of the early days till present. All the exhibits that number to about a thousand, have been moved to the National History Museum.

21 **National Textile Museum**
Year Built: 1905
Architect: A.B. Hubback
Formerly known as: Old General Post Office
This building is distinguishable by its design of alternating red bricks and white plaster bands and an Islamic style facade with domed on-chapel towers derived from Moghul architecture. Smaller white domes on the octagonal towers on each corner.

22 **Government Office**
Year Built: 1896
Architect: A.B. Hubback
Formerly known as: Old General Post Office
Sited next to the Sultan Abdul Samad Building, this building was initiated by British Resident W.E. Maxwell. It features leaf design roof tops and pediment, with polygonal corner stair towers.

23 **Sultan Abdul Samad Building**
Year Built: 1894-1897
Architect: A.C. Norman & R.A.J. Bidwell
This building was used to house the Federated Malay States' administration in 1897, then the High Court and Supreme Court in 1927. It is now occupied by the Ministry of Information, Communications and Culture. The first example of Moghul architecture in Malaysia, this elegant symmetrical brick structure features a 41-metre high clock tower, arched colonnades and copper domes.

24 **Kuala Lumpur City Library**
Year Built: 1989
This new building serves as a public library with an auditorium, conference area and a multipurpose hall.

25 **Victorian Institution (over 100 years old)**
Year Built: 1894-1897
Architect: A.C. Norman & R.A.J. Bidwell
This building is an English Art Nouveau tile work. It features some lovely Art Nouveau tile work.

26 **Flag Pole**
A 100-metre flagpole rising from Merdeka Square is one of the tallest in the world. The Malayan Flag hoisted on 31st August 1957 signifying the independence of the country.

27 **Royal Selangor Club**
This Tudor-style building with its signature British colonial black and white half-timber was founded in 1884. Up to this very day the Long Bar only admits men.

28 **Kuala Lumpur Tourism Bureau**
Year Built: 1907
Architect: A.B. Hubback
Formerly known as: A.B. Hubback
This is a fine example exhibiting the Eclectic Art Deco style. It is reinforced concrete structure are masonry walls and reinforced Shanghai.

29 **St Mary's Cathedral**
Year Built: 1894
Architect: A.C. Norman
This is the first brick church in the Federated Malay States and it is also one of the oldest Anglican churches in the region. It is a fine example of English Gothic style revived in the 19th century.

30 **Former High Court Building**
Year Built: 1909
Architect: A.B. Hubback
This two-storey building has a Moorish exterior with four towers. The towers have arched windows and are capped with cupolas with flowing protruding structures from their bases.

31 **Old Sessions & Magistrates Court Building**
Year Built: 1910
Formerly known as: Sessions Court Building
This first cluster of colonial buildings is made up of three adjoining structures which housed the offices of the Sessions Courts and Magistrates Courts. The grandeur and solemnity of these buildings features a large colonnade of lovely clover-shaped arches capped by dramatic black domes.

32 **City Theatre - Panggung Bandaraya KL**
Year Built: 1896
Architect: A.C. Norman
Formerly known as: Old City Hall
A.B. Hubback embellished the Old City Hall with different versions of Islamic arches and chhatris (dome-shaped pavilions) on the rooftop. The black dome on the grand porte-cochere differentiates it from the rest of the surrounding buildings.

33 **Masjid Jamek Sultan Abdul Samad (Jamek Sultan Abdul Samad Mosque)**
Year Built: 1909
Architect: A.B. Hubback
Masjid Jamek Sultan Abdul Samad is the first brick mosque in the city. It was constructed on the first Malay Bani ground in Kuala Lumpur. One of Kuala Lumpur's most significant buildings of Moghul influence architecture and heritage, it features three Moghul domes, a courtyard, minarets set at a symmetrical composition of the mosque and smaller chhatris surrounding it.

34 **Perdana Botanical Gardens**
Year Built: 1890
Formerly known as: Sydney Lake/Lake Gardens
This 190-acre Perdana Botanical Garden is a lush green landscape, was once the site of the Kuala Lumpur Lake Gardens. Taman Botanical Perdana, better known as the Botanical Garden, is the oldest sanctuary in Kuala Lumpur. In 1889, the State Treasurer, Alfred Venning opened Sydney Lake to honour Lady Sydney Swettenham, the wife of Sir Frank Swettenham, Governor of the Straits Settlements. This enclave has been expanded to 100 hectares from 70.

35 **National Monument**
Year Built: 1966
Architect: Fadzil Waidon
This monument was erected to commemorate those who had died in Malaysia's struggle for freedom, particularly during World War II and the Malayan Emergency. Tunku Abdul Rahman commissioned sculptor Felix de Weldon to sculpt a 15.54 metre high bronze monument depicting seven men. The monument sits on a hilltop overlooking the Parliament House and the serene Perdana Botanical Gardens. Just beside, the ASEAN Sculpture Gardens feature modern works by artists from Southeast Asian countries.

36 **Bird Park**
This 15.54 metre high bronze monument depicting seven men. The monument sits on a hilltop overlooking the Parliament House and the serene Perdana Botanical Gardens. Just beside, the ASEAN Sculpture Gardens feature modern works by artists from Southeast Asian countries.

37 **Hornbill Restaurant & Cafe**
Overlooking the Bird Park, the cafe features unique architecture of a wooden Malay Village House (Kampung). Get your camera ready as the hornbills are a just next to you!

38 **National Mosque**
Year Built: 1965
Architect: Howard Ashley, Hisham Alibakri and Baharuddin Kasim.
The National Mosque or Masjid Negara is one of the most unique mosques in the world. It has a generous serambi space with a modernist representation that portrays the message of Islamic progress as well as humility. It does not follow the conventional Middle Eastern mosque design of domes and arches.

39 **Islamic Arts Museum**
The building is a cross between a modernist and traditional Middle Eastern architecture.

40 **KL Railway Station & KTM (HQ)**
Year Built: 1904 & 1919
Architect: A.B. Hubback
These buildings are a fine example of the British colonial adaptation of western Moorish architecture. Its unique blend of architecture has the 13th & 14th century Ottoman and Mogul empires as well as Gothic and ancient Greek designs. A flurry of minarets, colonnades and arches form a lovely gateway into the city centre.

41 **National Museum (Muzium Negara)**
Year Built: 1962
The National Museum was the first to use a modernist interpretation and integration of Malay architecture. The mural on the east side of the building illustrates the economic activities, traditional ceremonies and the British colonial adaptation of western Moorish architecture. The tower was constructed with utmost care to the environment and in particular to protect the over 100 year old Jelutong Tree. Located at the heart of Kuala Lumpur, it includes a myriad of facilities, which includes the Observation Deck, Revolving Restaurant, Mega View Banquet Hall, 1Malaysia Cultural Village, cafe, souvenir shop, free shuttle service and parking lots.

42 **Bukit Bintang - Kuala Lumpur's Golden Triangle**
Bukit Bintang is at the heart of the Golden Triangle which covers Jalan Raja Chulan, Jalan Sultan Ismail, Jalan Ampang and from Jalan Imbi to Jalan Pudu. The towers feature a Skybridge at the 41st and 42nd level, this bridge is constructed with utmost care to the environment and in particular to protect the over 100 year old Jelutong Tree. Located at the heart of Kuala Lumpur, it includes a myriad of facilities, which includes the Observation Deck, Revolving Restaurant, Mega View Banquet Hall, 1Malaysia Cultural Village, cafe, souvenir shop, free shuttle service and parking lots.

43 **KL Tower & KL Eco-Forest Park**
Year Built: 1998
Architect: Kumpulan Senieka
Formerly known as: Bucket Well Forest Reserve
Menara Kuala Lumpur or KL Tower, stands tall at the peak of KL Eco-Forest Park, one of the oldest forest reserve in the country and the only remaining tropical rainforest at the heart of the city Kuala Lumpur. It is the seventh tallest telecommunications tower in the world and the tallest in South East Asia. Standing at 421 metres, the tower was constructed with utmost care to the environment and in particular to protect the over 100 year old Jelutong Tree. Located at the heart of Kuala Lumpur, it includes a myriad of facilities, which includes the Observation Deck, Revolving Restaurant, Mega View Banquet Hall, 1Malaysia Cultural Village, cafe, souvenir shop, free shuttle service and parking lots.

44 **The Petronas Twin Towers & Park Aquaria KLCC**
Year Built: 1998
Architect: Cesar Pelli
Sited at the former site of the Selangor Turf Club, the Petronas Twin Towers were once the world's tallest buildings designed by the renowned architect Cesar Pelli. The towers feature a Skybridge at the 41st and 42nd level, this bridge is the highest 2-storey bridge in Islamic architecture. Park Aquaria is a 100-acre zoo with jogging and walking paths. It also has a Symphony Lake Fountain and a massive tropical garden with approximately 1900 indigenous trees and palms.