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History of chinatowns

A street scene in Chinatown, Singapore, 1900

by People: Cornelius, Vernon Chinatown is an estate located largely in the Outram area in the Central Region of Singapore.1 In his 1822 master Town Plan, Sir Stamford Raffles allocated the whole area west of the Singapore River for a Chinese settlement known as the Chinese Campong (kampong in Malay means “village”), envisaging that the Chinese would form the bulk of future town dwellers.2 Singapore, the new land of opportunity then, had attracted many immigrants from China, who expanded the original boundaries of this economically and culturally vibrant, self-contained town.3 Today, Chinatown is Singapore’s largest Historic District, and an important and unique ethnic quarter Singaporeans fondly call “our Chinatown”.4 History: Long before the arrival of Raffles in 1819, a small immigrant Chinese population had already settled in Singapore, cultivating gambier and pepper. When Singapore’s free port was established, more Chinese and other immigrants flocked to its shores.5 For easy administration, Raffles grouped various immigrant communities into ethnic quarters. In his 4 November 1822 letter to the Town Committee (also illustrated in the 1828 Town of Singapore Plan published in London), the area from the “Boat Quay southwest bank of the Singapore River” was designated a Chinese Campong.6 This self-contained kampong or community settlement became the home of many Chinese immigrants, and a transit point for coolies (unskilled labourers) going to Malaya.7 By 1824, there were 3,317 settlers, almost one-third of the total population at that time.8 That kampong and Chinese centre grew, eventually becoming Chinatown.9Description: The original kampong was divided into zones, a sector for each Chinese community of the same provincial origin and dialect group.10 Different trades were confined to specific areas, so each street took on its own identity. From delicacies to death-houses, there were businessmen, traders, craftsmen, hawkers and peddlers to provide all of the peoples’ needs. A familiar sight was the outdoor emporium of hawker stalls jamming the streets with every conceivable item, from cooling tea to imitation antiques. The town was complete.11 Chinese dialect-group sectors: Soon after settling in Singapore, the people built temples that were not just for worship, but also centres of dialect-group activities, before their respective clan associations were established.12 Traditionally the Cantonese occupied Temple Street. The Hokkiens were located in Telok Ayer Street and Hokkien Street, while the Teochews were settled in South Canal Road, Garden Street and Carpenter Street.13 Growth and developments: Chinatown’s physical development began from 1843, when more land leases and grants for homes and trade were awarded – particularly around Pagoda Street, Almeida Street (today’s Temple Street), Smith Street, Trengganu Street, Sago Street and Sago Lane. In John Turnbull Thomson’s 1846 map, this ethnic quarter expanded to the area demarcated by Telok Ayer Street, Singapore River, New Bridge Road and Pagoda Street. Developed areas by this time included Upper Macao Street (today’s Upper Pickering Street), Upper Hokkien Street, Upper Chin Chew Street, Upper Cross Street and Mosque Street.14 However, as the Chinese population grew rapidly in the 19th and early 20th centuries, overcrowding became a problem.15 People lived in sub-divided rooms called cubicles that created more living space, but were crammed, unhealthy and unsafe.16 Inevitably, slums developed.17 The August 1918 survey by the government’s Housing Commission reported much overcrowding and congestion in Chinatown.18 In the mid-1960s, urban renewal schemes started, and residents were re-housed in resettlement estates.19 Major upgrading of shophouses and new developments took place at the end of 1983, after the street hawkers were housed in Kreta Ayer Complex.20 Contrary to its name, Chinatown was not exclusively Chinese. There were small communities of Indian traders around the junction of South Bridge Road and Upper Cross Street; Indian temples and Muslim mosques can be found in the area too.21 Today: Chinatown is Singapore’s largest Historic District. Its four sub-districts – Bukit Pasoh, Kreta Ayer, Telok Ayer and Tanjong Pagar – were given conservation status in the late 1980s.22 Much of the town has changed, but fortunately, remnants of its colourful past are still present and old traditions have endured. During festivals such as the Lunar New Year, and the Mid-autumn Festival, there are celebrations and festive shopping.23 Always dressed for the occasion, Chinatown would be colourful, lit up and abuzz with activity, attracting not just the Chinese but other locals as well as tourists.24Timeline: 1822: Raffles’ Town Plan is drafted by Lieutenant Philip Jackson.251843: Physical development of the area, with Pagoda Street, Almeida Street (now Temple Street), Smith Street, Trengganu Street, Sago Street and Sago Lane being leased or granted for homes and trade.261864: Gas lamps are lit for the first time.271876: Cheang Hong Lim presents \$3,000 for an open-space that bears his name today – Hong Lim Park.283 May 1886: Steam trams commence operations and ply South Bridge Road.291892: Thong Hai Yee Say (renamed Thong Hai Medical Institution) moves into its Wayang Street (now Eu Tong Sen Street) premises.301905: Singapore Electric Tramways Company No. 2 tramway passes through South Bridge Road. 1906: Roads are lit by electricity. 6 Jun 1917: In the worst fire in Chinatown’s history, 10 people jump to their deaths when a four-story shophouse at the corner of Trengganu Street and Temple Street catches fire.311927: Tien Yen Moh Toi Cantonese Opera Theatre is built by Eu Tong Sen. It is later converted into a cinema and renamed Queen’s Theatre (today’s Majestic Theatre).321929: Trolley bus operates through South Bridge Road.3311 Feb 1942: During World War II, crowded tenements of Chinatown are death traps in continued air raids by the Japanese air force, until the fall of Singapore.349 Aug 1966: Singapore’s first National Day Parade takes place. For the first time, Singapore’s own military troops proudly march through heavily-populated Chinatown and are warmly greeted with cheers from packed crowds of people on roadsides, balconies and bridges along South Bridge Road.3524 Dec 1966: People’s Park Market is destroyed by fire.361968: People’s Park Centre is completed.371970: Opening of People’s Park Shopping Complex, the first of its kind in Southeast Asia.381972: “Walking Tour” of Chinatown by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on her official State visit to Singapore.397 Jul 1989: 1,200 buildings are given conservation status.401998: The Singapore Tourism Board’s \$97.5-million plan to revitalise Chinatown is announced, sparking public debate about whether the revamp would retain Chinatown’s authenticity.41July 2002: The Chinatown Heritage Centre is opened. It occupies three restored pre-war shophouses at Pagoda Street and introduces visitors to Chinatown’s history. It features reenactments of opium-smoking dens, a prostitute’s parlour, and the communal living spaces in old shophouses.42Key features: Various centres of worship were built in Chinatown, including the Fu Tak Chi Temple (1820), Wak Hai Cheng Bio (1820), Al-Abrar Mosque (1827), Nagore Dargah (1830), Thian Hock Keng Temple (1841), Jamea Mosque and Sri Mariamman Temple (1843).43Around Pearl’s Hill were some important early institutional buildings, such as the Seaman’s Hospital, Tan Tock Seng Hospital and Pearl’s Hill Prison.44Tien Yen Moh Toi Cantonese Opera Theatre (1927) is today’s Majestic Theatre.45 While People’s Park Shopping Complex is a popular landmark for locals and tourists.46Variant names: In Singapore, Chinatown is commonly known in Mandarin as Niu Che Shui (牛车水).47 Gu Chia Chui (in Hokkien), and Ngow Chay Shui (in Cantonese) – which both mean “bullock water-cart” or “bullock-drawn water-carriage” – are two other names given to Chinatown, even though they actually refer to one of its sub-districts, Kreta Ayer.48 Author: Vernon Cornelius-Takahama.2 Buckley, C. 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Subject: Heritage and Culture Street names–Singapore Historic districts–Singapore Streets and Places Pickering StreetPickering Street and Upper Pickering Street are located in the Downtown Core of the Central Region. The streets were ... Chinatown ComplexChinatown Complex (formerly Kreta Ayer Complex) houses a market and one of the largest hawker centres in Singapore. ... Banda StreetBanda Street is a one-way road in Chinatown connecting Sago Street to Dickenson Hill Road. It was probably named after ... Nankin StreetNankin Street, a one-way street in Chinatown, connects South Bridge Road to China Street. The street is named after ... Hoo Ah KayHoo Ah Kay (also known as Whampoa) (b. approx 1816, Whampoa, Guangdong, China-d. 27 March 1880, Singapore) was a prominent ... Straits Chinese Recreation ClubFounded in January 1885, the Straits Chinese Recreation Club (SCRC) renamed Singapore Chinese Recreation Club in 1947) ... Abraham LoganAbraham Logan (b. 31 August 1816, Hattan Hall, Berwickshire, Scotland-d. 20 December 1873, Penang, Straits Settlements) ... William H. ReadWilliam Henry MacLeod Read, K.C.N.L., C.M.G., affectionately known as WH, (b. 7 February 1819, Scotland-d. 10 May 1909, ... Collyer QuayCollyer Quay is a street and seawall located in the Downtown Core of Singapore’s central region. Built by convict labour, ... Philip JacksonLieutenant Philip Jackson (b. 24 September 1802, Durham, England-d. 1879) was an officer in the Bengal Regiment Artillery, ... Kreta Ayer RoadKreta Ayer Road, a one-way road in the heart of Chinatown, connects Neil Road to New Bridge Road. The road is historically ... OutramOutram is a planning area in Singapore’s Central Region. It is bounded by Havelock Road and Pickering Street to the ... Alexander Laurie JohnstonAlexander Laurie Johnston (b. Dumfriesshire, South Scotland-d. February 1850, Bluehill, Kircudbright, Scotland), a former ... Eu Tong Sen StreetEu Tong Sen Street begins from a stretch of road formed by the meeting of two roads, Jalan Bukit Merah and Kampong Bahru ... SampanThe sampan, known as kolek in Malay, is a small wooden boat, skiff or canoe-like coastal craft typically propelled by ... Ellenborough MarketEllenborough Market, market and trading centre in Ellenborough Street by the Singapore River, located in the Central ... Cavenagh BridgeCavenagh Bridge is located across the Singapore River in the Central Region. It is named after William Orfeur Cavenagh, ... Cantonese communityThe Cantonese originated from the Guangdong province of China. According to the 2010 population census, they form about ... Cross StreetCross Street is a one-way street that begins from Raffles Quay. The street becomes

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