

HERITAGE CHECK POINTS

Easy navigation is the aim. This side of the brochure assists the visitors by categorizing heritage sites into topics. Colour schemes and street diagram are designed to be visually outstanding to enable effective scanning of articles and sites that suit readers' interest.

Let the journey begin ...

CHINESE COMMUNITY AND HERITAGE

People's Park 1872

PALOH KIEW MIEW SITE 1
This is Ipoh's oldest Chinese temple. Built near the bank of Kinta river, it was the stopover for Chinese merchants and migrants to pray to *Tua Pek Kong* deity for good luck and prosperity before onward journey or settling down. Later, a public recreational park was added opposite the temple in 1909 for locals to indulge in colonial games like cricket and tennis. It was aptly named "The People's Park".

KUAN YIN TEMPLE 2
Believed to be the second oldest Chinese temple in Ipoh, it was dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy.

PANGLIMA LANE a.k.a **YEE LAI HONG** 3
Every town has a seedy spot. Olden Ipoh was no different, and Panglima Lane was the place to go for some offbeat pleasures. Shop houses along Panglima Street were built in 1896 to compliment Market Street as entertainment center. Infested with prostitutes, opium peddlers and generally everything notorious, they were hidden pockets of vice. Rich men kept their mistresses in the area, hence, the pun "yee lai hong" or second wife lane was used to jibe the lanes till this day.

CHUNG THYE PIN BUILDING 4
By profession, Chung Thye Ping (1879-1935) was a miner, state councillor and the last *Kapitan of Perak*. Kapitan Chung Keng Kwee was his father. He raised eyebrows when his company printed its own money for use in his mines. For passion, he has a liking for fast car and horses. The three-storey building was originally occupied by Dr. R.M. Connolly for his private practice.

EU TONG SEN BUILDING 5
With palatial villas, seven wives and a network of pharmaceutical businesses that spanned across Asia tucked under his wing, Eu Tong Sen's extravagance was legendary. Why he even owned Perak's first motorized vehicle. As the heir of "Eu Yan Sang" company's founder Eu Keng, he continued his father's quest in treating opium addicts and was Vice President of Malaya's first Anti-Opium conference. The Eu family's first medical shop was opened in 1879 in Gopeng. The Eu Tong Sen building in Ipoh was erected after fire razed its original premise.

LAM LOOKING BAZAAR 11
Lam Look Ing was trained as a naval officer and he saw action during Franco-Chinese War in Canton, China, and returned with the Mandarin of the Blue Button award. Later, Lam found wealth in tin-mining and property development in the areas of Ipoh and outskirts of Kampar. Built with modern stair wells to link between the floors, it was a shopping hotspot frequented by European community.

HAN CHIN PET SOO
Built as hostel for visiting artists and crews of the drama and entertainment industry, it was founded by Leong Fee and later passed on to his son Liang En-Chuen. It was then sold off and converted into a clubhouse for tin miners of Hakka origins. Unlike most mines in Kinta, Leong Fee's mines in Tambun used western technology. Between 1901 and 1907, Leong Fee also served as the Vice Consul of the Chinese Government in Penang.

YAT LOO CLUB A.K.A PERAK CHINESE MINING ASSOCIATION
With a huge population of Chinese tin miners, the founding of an association to bind everyone together came naturally. In the early 1900s, the Perak Chinese Mining Association had the country's most influential Chinese tycoons decorating its board and committees. Started out with 2 shop lots, one was for administrative work and the other one was run by *Yat Loo Club*, a male bonding joint for miners.

PERAK CHINESE AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION 13
Befitting Ipoh stature as entertainment hub for rich miners and planters to rub shoulders, the Perak Chinese Amateur Dramatic Association opened its doors to the public after acquiring funding from over 200 donors. It all started when a group of Chinese youngsters got together to play music and perform dramatic arts at the Chinese Union Club. Later, an official troupe was formed to perform at theatres around Ipoh. The band moved their base frequently until Wu-Lien Teh, a doctor by profession, mooted a donation drive to build a center to base the troupe permanently. In was a modern iconic building of its time spotting the latest Art Deco architectural look.

PERAK KU KONG CHOW ASSOCIATION
Located in *Jalan Panglima*, the *Ku Kong Chow* is a clan club set up by the Chinese migrants to keep in touch with their kinsmen to preserve their cultural tradition. As with most clan associations in Penang, Malacca and Kuala Lumpur, the *Ku Kong Chow* offered job links and community support for migrants to start a new life in Ipoh.

FOONG SEONG VILLA 9
Foong Seong (1893-1993) was a tin-miner, trader, politician and President of the influential *Ku Kong Chow Association of Malaya*. Its three-storey building hosted shops, living compartments and mahjong game halls.

CHUA CHENG BOK BUILDING 10
Not long after Ford perfected the Model "T" for mass market in 1913, Chua Cheng Bok jumped on the opportunity to introduce motorized vehicle in Malaysia. He is the founder of the famed car distributorship company *Cycle & Carriage* initially based in Ipoh. Without doubt, the arrival of motorized vehicles prompted changes to street design in the country which previously only serviced animal powered carts.

JAPANESE ESPIONAGE HEADQUARTERS 15
Lim Bo Seng and Tan Chong Tee of Force 136, an Allied Forces supported militia group, was interrogated and tortured by Marshal Satoru Onishi here.

DATO' SERI ADIKA RAJA'S HOUSE 23
Originally leased to a certain 'Sarepah binti Duakal', the ornate house was the residence of Dato' Seri Adika Raja and his wife Toh Puan Sharifah Rodiah.

KAMPUNG PALOH MOSQUE 24
Erected during the reign of DYMM Paduka Seri Sultan Idris Murshidul Al-Azam Shah... by Orang Kaya Kaya Dato' Seri Adika Di Raja Wan Muhammad Saleh, and his wife Toh Puan Hajjah Syarifah Rodiah and Encik Mahmud bin Mohd. Taib and Haji Muhammad Kassim bin Banjar Jagra', the Jawi inscription on the marble foundation stone reads. Nearby the mosque is the *Madrashah Sharifah*, named after its female patron.

MAUSOLEUM OF WAN MUHAMMAD SALEH 25
Dato' Seri Adika Raja Wan Muhammad Saleh (1861-1917) was an important Malay official titled *Orang Kaya Kaya Adika Raja* in 1892. Also buried here is the Panglima Bukit Gantang Dato' Abdul Wahab, a lawyer who was the first Menteri Besar of Perak.

ORIENTAL HOTEL 18
In the past, this building was known as *Tong Ah Hotel*. In March 1944, Tan Chong Tee of Allied Force's underground militia Force 136 was arrested here.

WARTA KINTA OFFICE 26
"The Cheapest Malay Daily Newspaper in Malaya", *Warta Kinta* was published in this office.

RESIDENCE & LAW OFFICE OF THE SEENIVASAGAM BROTHERS 35
Brilliant lawyer and politician in their own right, Seenivasagam Brothers was synonymous with the People's Progressive Party of Malaya.

AMBIBA ESTATES OFFICE 34
M. Meyyappan, a Chettiar from Tamil Nadu, was the owner of Ambika Estates.

STAR PRINTING WORKS 39
The South Indian printing press published several Tamil journals, namely *Forward* (1946) and *Nagarigam* (1951-53). In the 1950s, Pan Malayan Dravidian Central Association made its base in this building. Today, an old manual press branded "Alexandra Press, Austin Wood & Co." still greets visitors.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN'S THE DIVINE 40
Reverend J.P. Parry founded this Anglican church building. During Japanese Occupation, the church was turned into a noodle factory. Lead by John Hayter who had interned in Changi, Singapore, the chaplaincy system in Ipoh was discontinued and a Parochial Church Council was established in 1947 with representatives from the European, Chinese and Tamil communities.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, CHURCH ROAD 41
Father Emile Barillon founded the first attic roofed St. Michael's church. It was later replaced by a brick and mortar St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church in 1924.

ST. MICHAEL'S INSTITUTION 42
In 1912, the La Salle brothers arrived in Ipoh and started a school with 37 pupils. Mr. P.J. Mor Singh became the first headmaster. The school was an old Malay bungalow set in a coconut grove in *Kampung Pisang*. French-born La Salle Brother Vernier Auguste designed and completed the present building in 1923. He also designed the chapel at St. Francis' Institution, Malacca, in 1937, and St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur, in 1908. It was described as "strongly ecclesiastical in feeling, in the Gothic vernacular, simple in its detailing while the strong horizontal lines were balanced by the vertical gabled projections from the main building" by Francis Brown, in La Salle Brothers, Malaysia and Singapore.

KINTA FIRE BRIGADE 47
After the 'Great Fire of Ipoh' with 37 pupils, fire precautions were improved. The Central Fire Station was finished and occupied in 1913. Later, a double-storey Fire Station was built for the Kinta Fire Brigade in 1936.

OVERSEA BUILDING 52
The building spots a unique pair of classic Greek temple facade. It served as premises of the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.

SINGAPORE COLD STORAGE 53
Today, it hosts a fast food outlet but in the past, the three-storey building was Singapore Cold Storage's food supermarket.

F.M.S. BAR & RESTAURANT 60
The establishment is founded by a Hainanese immigrant. It is reputed to be the oldest restaurant in Malaysia, it has occupied the present premises since 1923, with a hotel upstairs. The F.M.S. as we know today, is operated by the fourth generation. Currently, it is undergoing restoration.

MUNICIPAL CAR PARK 54
Ipoh had the distinction of being the first town in Malaysia to build the first multi-storey car park.

THE COURT HOUSE 45
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HONGKONG AND SHANGH