



Morning: Multicultural Heritage Walking Tour (0900-1300h)

0900h, gather at Telok Ayer MRT station.

Guide will meet and lead pax to Yueh Hai Ching Temple @ 30B Phillip St, Singapore 048696

Yueh Hai Ching Temple: A Heritage Site Also Known As "The Love Temple"

As a multicultural city with Chinese as the majority race, Singapore has no lack of iconic Chinese temples for devotees or tourists to visit. Yet one temple often off peoples' radar is the historical Yueh Hai Ching temple, an awardee of the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage award, which comes complete with gold gilding, historic ornamentation and ceramic figurines that depict Chinese classics.

Built in 1826, Yueh Hai Ching temple, also known as Wak Hai Ching Bio in Teochew dialect, is the oldest Teochew temple in Singapore. Built by early Teochew Chinese immigrants to thank the Goddess of the Sea, Mazu, for their safe passage to Singapore, this Teochew temple has since seen a change in its devotees from sailors to love-seekers.

Of course, Yueh Hai Ching temple is not just all about love. Since you are already at the temple, why not take the time to admire its intricate ornamentation which underwent a \$7.5 million restoration and earned it a UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage award.



Amoy Street



Walking 2 minutes from Telok Ayer MRT Station Exit A to Amoy Street. The name **Amoy** is an English transliteration of the Zhangzhou pronunciation of the words 厦門 (pronounced **E-mui** in Standard Hokkien (Amoy) and **Xiamen** in Standard Mandarin.) The Zhangzhou Hokkien pronunciation was used instead of Standard Xiamen Hokkien because of the overwhelming numbers of Zhangzhou people who left Amoy in China to settle in Singapore through the city's port. Amoy Street is one of the old streets developed during the 1830s defining Chinatown under Stamford Raffles' 1822 Plan. It was listed in George Drumgoole Coleman's 1836 *Map of Singapore* as "Amoi Street", which was

probably a reference to the many migrants who came from Amoy.

Nagore Dargah Indian Muslim Heritage Centre @ 140 Telok Ayer Street, Singapore 068604

It is located at 140 Telok Ayer Street, in the historic Chinatown area. Built between 1828 and 1830 and originally known as the Shahul Hamid Durgha, the beautiful memorial is dedicated to Shahul Hamid, Saint from India who propagated Islam through his noble work and curing the sick. The memorial was designated a national monument in 1974 and re-opened in May 2011 as the Nagore Dargah Heritage Centre showcasing Indian Muslim culture, diaspora and heritage. The Nagore Dargah Indian Muslim Heritage Centre provides a intriguing and educational experience for all, while depicting the rich culture of the Indian Muslims in the region. (Closed on Sunday)





Thian Hock Keng Temple @ 158 Telok Ayer Street, Singapore 068613

It is the oldest and most important temple of the Hokkien (Hoklo) people in the country.

The temple originated as a small joss house first built around 1821–1822 at the waterfront serving the local Hokkien community, where seafarers and immigrants gave their thanks to the sea goddess Mazu for a safe sea passage on their arrival to Singapore. The temple is located on Telok Ayer Street and originally faced the sea; the Telok Ayer Street used to be situated along the coastline before land reclamation work began in the 1880s.

The temple was gazetted as a National Monument in 1973. A major renovation of the temple was initiated in 1998 and completed in 2000 at a cost of US \$2.2 million. The renovation received an honourable mention from the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation in 2001.



Musical Box Museum

The museum compound, Chong Wen Ge, together with Thian Hock Keng temple was awarded UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage 2001 Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation.

Exhibits over 40 antique musical boxes.

Featuring “China”, the musical box from one of the first collaborations between Britain and Singapore.

Detailed tours by in-house curators and research workers.



Lunch at Museum Cafe @ 168 Telok Ayer St, Singapore 068613

Its location alone may raise a few eyebrows – right next to Thian Hock Keng Temple, and that is still within Singapore’s CBD. “Chongwen Ge” is Singapore’s earliest Chinese school, said to be constructed in 1849. Singapore Memory mentioned it was subsequently known as “Chong Hock Girls’ School”. Sharing the same building as a Peranakan tile gallery and Singapore’s first music box museum, Chong Wen Ge café attempts to pay tribute to a part of the local history.



\$80/pax

- Professional Tour Guide services (Chinese or English Speaking)
- Activities as per program stated
- Quotation based on minimum 5 pax



上午场：漫游新加坡多元文化遗产 (0900hrs-1300hrs)

上午9点 - 在直落亚逸地铁站集合

粤海清庙

粤海清庙是新加坡一处文化遗产，也被称为“爱情寺”。

作为以华人为主的多元文化国家，新加坡不乏供信徒或游客参观的标志性华人寺庙。然而历史悠久的岳海清庙却经常被人们忽略。

岳海清庙建于1826年，是新加坡最古老的潮州寺，潮州方言叫 **Wak Hai Ching Bio**。早期的潮州华人移民为了感谢海上女神妈祖保佑他们安全抵达新加坡，而建造了这座潮州寺庙。从那以后，这座寺庙的信徒也慢慢从水手变成了祈求婚姻爱恋的人群。

当然，粤海清庙并不全是关于爱情的。既然你已经来到了这座寺庙，为什么不花点时间欣赏一下它呢？粤海清庙曾耗资750万美元做修缮，还获得了联合国教科文组织颁发的亚太文化遗产奖，其华美繁复的装潢一定会吸引你的目光。



厦门街

从直落亚逸地铁站 A 出口步行 2 分钟就来到厦门街。 **Amoy** 是【厦门】这个名字根据漳州方言的发音而翻译得来的英文名。在新加坡，漳州闽南话的发音被用来代替标准的厦门闽南话。因为曾经从厦门港漂洋过海到新加坡定居的人多数来自漳州。19 世纪 30 年代，厦门街 (**Amoy Street**) 在莱佛士 1822 年规划 (**Stamford Raffles' 1822 Plan**) 下得到发展，并定义了牛车水。在乔治·德拉姆古尔·科尔曼 (**George Drumgoole Coleman**) 1836 年绘制的新加坡地图中，它也被称为“**Amoi Street**”，或许是因为此地聚居大量来自厦门的移民。

Nagore Dargah 印度穆斯林文化遗产中心 @ 140 Telok Ayer Street, Singapore 068604

Nagore Dargah 位于历史悠久的牛车水地区。在 1828 年至 1830 年之间，为了纪念来自印度的圣人 **Shahul Hamid** 建立了这座美丽的纪念碑，最初它被称为 **Shahul Hamid Durgha**。**Shahul Hamid** 通过崇高的工作和治疗病人来弘扬伊斯兰教。1974 年，该纪念馆被定为国家级名胜古迹，并于 2011 年 5 月重新开放，用于展示印度穆斯林的文化遗产。**Nagore Dargah** 印度穆斯林遗产中心为来客提供了有趣的教育体验，同时展示了本地丰富的印度穆斯林文化。(周日关闭)



天福宫 @ 158 Telok Ayer Street, Singapore 068613

天福宫是新加坡最古老最重要的福建寺庙。寺庙始建于 1821-1822 年，最初只是一间建于水边的小庙，服务于当地的闽南人社社区。海员和移民们在天福宫祭拜海神妈祖，感谢她保佑人们顺利飘洋过海来到新加坡。位于直落亚逸街的天福宫，在十九世纪八十年代开始填海工程前，这里曾位于海岸沿线。

寺庙于 1973 年被列为国家法定古迹。1998 年开始对寺庙进行大规模整修，历经两年共耗资 220 万美元。2001 年，天福宫获得了联合国教科文组织亚太区文化遗产保护奖嘉许。





音乐盒博物馆

这个拥有超过40个古董音乐盒的博物馆曾荣获联合国教科文组织2001年亚太文化遗产保护奖，其中展品《中国》是英国和新加坡首批合作的音乐盒之一。游客将会在内部策展人和研究人员的带领下进行详尽的参观。



在博物馆咖啡厅享用午餐 @ 168 Telok Ayer St, Singapore 068613

咖啡厅就坐落在天福宫旁边，地处新加坡的金融中心内。“崇文阁”是新加坡最早的中文学校，据说建于1849年，后来被称为“崇福女子学校”。与土生华人瓷砖画廊和新加坡第一个音乐盒博物馆共享同一建筑的崇文阁咖啡厅，也致敬了新加坡悠久的华人发展历史。



80 新币 / 人

- 专业导游讲解 (中/英文讲解)
- 所包含活动内容如上行程所示
- 最少五人