



Parliament House



Old Hill Street Police Station



Armenian Apostolic Church of St Gregory the Illuminator



National Archives of Singapore



National Gallery Singapore



Central Fire Station



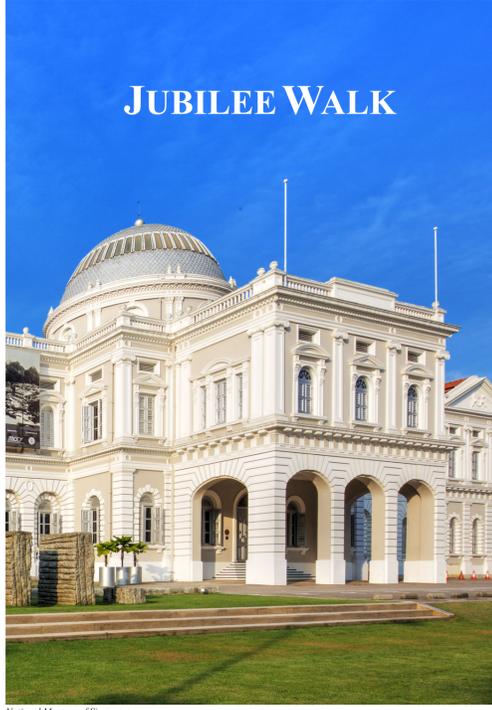
Singapore Philatelic Museum



Peranakan Museum



Marina Barrage



National Museum of Singapore



Fort Canning Park



Merlion Park



Fullerton Building



The Fullerton Waterboat House



Victoria Theatre & Victoria Concert Hall



Asian Civilisations Museum



Esplanade - Theatres on the Bay



Gardens by the Bay



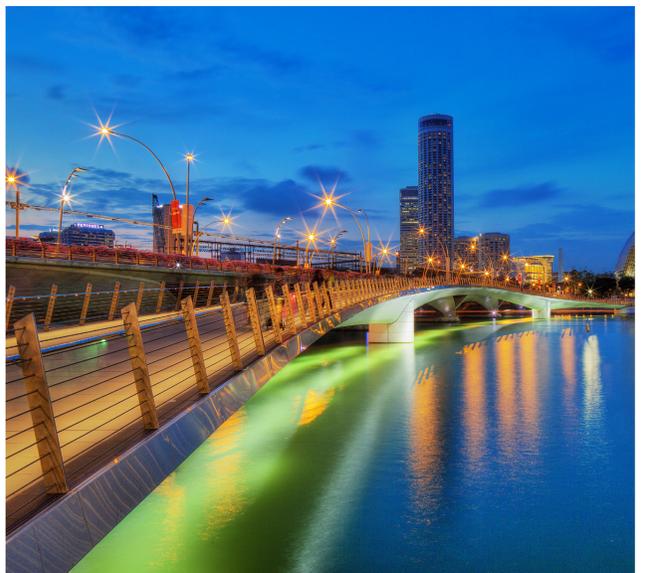
The Arts House at The Old Parliament



Helix Bridge



The Singapore River



Jubilee Bridge

In celebration of



Map jointly produced by



Introduction

The Jubilee Walk is an eight-kilometre trail that connects the past, present and future elements of the Singapore story, from ancient Temasek to the colonial era, to nationhood, rapid urban development and beyond.

Encompassing historic and iconic areas such as Fort Canning Hill, the Singapore River, the Civic District and Marina Bay, the Walk offers a chance to discover the people and communities who have contributed to our cityscape. The draw of Singapore as a 14th century regional trading hub, the vision and toil of both colonial and immigrant pioneers, and the fiery days of “Merdeka” (freedom or independence in Malay) are just some of the stories waiting to be told here, as are the experiences of modern-day Singapore overcoming the odds to become one of the leading global cities today.

1 National Museum of Singapore

93 Stamford Road

The Raffles Library and Museum was established in 1887. Its collection has grown to explore the historical, social and archaeological aspects of Singapore and the region.

Renamed the National Museum in 1960, the museum charts the collective memories of the nation and presents the achievements and milestones of Singapore.



Courtesy of National Heritage Board

2 Fort Canning Park

Bounded by Hill Street, Canning Rise, Clemenceau Avenue and River Valley Road

This was the seat of Temasek, a 14th century Malay kingdom. A wealth of archaeological treasures, including ancient coins, Javanese gold and Chinese porcelain have been found here, showing Singapore's long-standing status as a trading hub.

Also once converted for government and then military use, Fort Canning is now a hub of cultural and artistic activity, with rich heritage preserved amidst lush greenery.



Courtesy of National Heritage Board

3 Peranakan Museum

39 Armenian Street

This building housed the Tao Nan School from 1912 to 1982, which was amongst the early local educational institutions that pioneered teaching in Mandarin (rather than dialect) and English.

The building then housed the first wing of the Asian Civilisations Museum from 1997. The Peranakan Museum, which showcases the rich fusion Peranakan culture, opened here in 2008.



Courtesy of National Heritage Board

4 Singapore Philatelic Museum and National Archives of Singapore

23B Coleman Street (Singapore Philatelic Museum); 1 Canning Rise (National Archives of Singapore)

This site was once home to the first Methodist Church in Malaya, built in 1886, and the first Methodist-run school in Singapore, named the Anglo-Chinese School, which offered lessons in both English and Chinese.

The site now houses the Singapore Philatelic Museum which opened in 1995 and the National Archives of Singapore which moved to this location in 1997.



Singapore Philatelic Museum Collections. Downloaded by Prof Cheah Lin Seng

5 Armenian Apostolic Church of St Gregory the Illuminator

60 Hill Street

Arriving in the early 19th century as traders, the Armenian community established itself in Singapore and built this church in 1835, making it the oldest Christian church in Singapore.

Two other landmarks built by communities who set down roots in Singapore also stand in the neighbourhood – the Masjid-al-Burhani and the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry.



Courtesy of National Heritage Board

6 Central Fire Station

62 Hill Street

Built in 1909 as part of the modernisation of the Singapore Fire Brigade, this building features a distinctive “Blood and Bandage” facade. The station sustained several direct hits during the Second World War despite being covered in camouflage paint.

It is Singapore's oldest operating fire station and the Singapore Civil Defence Force runs a heritage gallery here.



Courtesy of National Heritage Board

7 Old Hill Street Police Station

140 Hill Street

As a police station and barracks, this was the largest government building when it was completed in 1934. During the Second World War, the building was used as an interrogation centre by the Japanese.

Having housed various public agencies since, the building is now home to the Ministry of Communications and Information, and Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth.



J.A. Bennett (M&A) Collections. Courtesy of National Archives of Singapore



Location Plan

JUBILEE WALK MARKERS

- 1 National Museum of Singapore
- 2a Fort Canning Park (NMS Entrance)
- 2b Fort Canning Park (Hill Street Entrance)
- 2c Fort Canning Park (Clemenceau Avenue Entrance)
- 3 Peranakan Museum
- 4 Singapore Philatelic Museum and National Archives of Singapore
- 5 Armenian Apostolic Church of St Gregory the Illuminator
- 6 Central Fire Station
- 7 Old Hill Street Police Station
- 8 The Singapore River
- 9 Asian Civilisations Museum
- 10 Victoria Theatre & Victoria Concert Hall
- 11 Esplanade Park
- 12 The Padang
- 13 National Gallery Singapore
- 14 The Arts House at The Old Parliament
- 15 Parliament House
- 16 Fullerton Building
- 17 The Fullerton Waterboat House
- 18 Merlion Park
- 19 Jubilee Bridge
- 20 Esplanade – Theatres on the Bay
- 21 Helix Bridge
- 22 Gardens by the Bay
- 23 Marina Barrage

About Jubilee Walk

Launched in 2015 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Singapore's independence, the Jubilee Walk marks key milestones of our nation-building and is a lasting physical legacy of our Golden Jubilee celebrations. It is a collaborative effort across various agencies, including Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth, National Heritage Board, National Parks Board and Urban Redevelopment Authority.



More information on Singapore's heritage can be found on <http://nhb.gov.sg/>



More information on Singapore's built heritage can be found on <http://ura.gov.sg/consportal>



18 Merlion Park

Accessible from Esplanade Drive

The Merlion's lion head and fish body are references to Singapore's ancient names of “Singapura”, meaning “Lion City” in Sanskrit, and “Temasek”, meaning “Sea Town” in Javanese. It was originally sited at the mouth of the Singapore River, before being moved to Merlion Park in 2002.

This statue, unveiled in 1972, blends Singapore's ancient past with its maritime progress. It was designed by artist and educator Kwan Sai Kheng and carved by craftsman Lim Nang Seng.



Courtesy of Singapore Press Holdings

19 Jubilee Bridge

Accessible from Merlion Park and Esplanade Drive

This 220m bridge connects the Merlion Park and the waterfront promenade by the Esplanade, offering a panoramic vista of the Civic District, the Central Business District and Marina Bay. The bridge was opened by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong as part of Singapore's Golden Jubilee celebrations in 2015.



20 Esplanade – Theatres on the Bay

1 Esplanade Drive

Instantly recognisable for its architectural form resembling the durian, a spiky local fruit, Esplanade – Theatres on the Bay was completed in 2002 as Singapore's premier performing arts centre. Its programming includes a diverse array of globally renowned pieces, independent works and community festivals.



Courtesy of Esplanade – Theatres on the Bay

21 Helix Bridge

Accessible from Raffles Avenue

Constructed in 2010, the Helix Bridge is part of a continuous 3.5km waterfront promenade around Marina Bay. Designed with a spiralling steel structure resembling DNA, the bridge symbolises “life and continuity”, reflecting Singapore's aspirations for the Marina Bay area as a live-work-play environment nestled among gardens and flanked by water.



22 Gardens by the Bay

18 Marina Gardens Drive

A “people's garden” in the heart of the city, Gardens by the Bay comprises Bay South, Bay East and Bay Central. The gardens and its conservatories showcase the natural beauty of diverse botanical worlds while promoting sustainable development.

The conservatories are cooled with energy generated by horticultural waste and the Supertrees are lit using solar power. Aquatic plants filter and cleanse run-off before the water flows into the adjacent Marina Reservoir.



23 Marina Barrage

8 Marina Gardens Drive

Marina Barrage, opened in 2008, serves important functions as a freshwater reservoir with a water catchment area one-sixth the size of Singapore as well as a flood control facility. It is also a much-loved family attraction. The Marina Barrage is symbolic of Singapore's continuing innovation to overcome our constraints and make this island a better home for all.



Courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

8 The Singapore River

Accessible from Boat Quay

After Singapore was declared a free port in 1819, the Singapore River quickly became the island's lifeline as commerce flourished and immigrant communities settled here.

By the 1970s, over 150 years' worth of pollution choked the river, until a decade-long clean-up initiated by Singapore's then Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew transformed it into a scenic waterfront lifestyle destination.



Courtesy of National Heritage Board

9 Asian Civilisations Museum

1 Empress Place

Built as a courthouse in 1867, the museum is flanked by a square named Empress Place in 1907 in honour of Britain's Queen Victoria, who also held the title Empress of India.

Empress Place was the location of early calls for “Merdeka” in the 1950s, and the Singapore Citizenship Registry before it became the Asian Civilisations Museum in 2003.



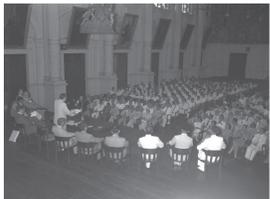
Courtesy of Singapore Press Holdings

10 Victoria Theatre & Victoria Concert Hall

9 Empress Place

Completed as a Town Hall in 1862, Victoria Theatre is now Singapore's oldest performing arts venue. A Memorial Hall (now Victoria Concert Hall) built between 1903 and 1905 was linked to the Town Hall via a clock tower.

These halls have seen a number of historic events, including the first performance of *Majulah Singapura*, which was later adapted as Singapore's National Anthem in 1959.



Courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

11 Esplanade Park

Accessible from Connaught Drive

A social gathering place since the 19th century, Esplanade Park also houses significant memorials to the nation's early struggles, such as the Tan Kim Seng Fountain, the Lim Bo Seng Memorial, the Cenotaph, the Indian National Army marker and the Struggle Against the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) Marker.



Courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

12 The Padang

Accessible from St Andrew's Road

Fronting the sea before land reclamation, the Padang has witnessed many significant moments, including the end of the Second World War in 1945, the first National Day Parade in 1966, and most recently the SG50 National Day Parade in 2015. The Padang is also home to the Singapore Cricket Club and the Singapore Recreation Club.



Courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

13 National Gallery Singapore

1 St Andrew's Road

The National Gallery Singapore occupies the former City Hall and Supreme Court buildings. City Hall was the location of the formal Japanese surrender in 1945, while the war crime trials were held in the Supreme Court in 1946.

In 1965, Singapore's Proclamation of Independence was issued from the office of then Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in City Hall.



Courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

14 The Arts House at The Old Parliament

1 Old Parliament Lane

Completed in 1827, this is the oldest public building still standing in Singapore. Housing the Legislative Assembly between 1955 and 1963 and the Singapore Parliament between 1965 and 1999, the old Parliament House was the scene of political debates during the early years of nation-building. Today, it is a venue for multidisciplinary arts programmes and festivals.



Courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

15 Parliament House

1 Parliament Place

This stately building has housed the Singapore Parliament since 1999 and stands as the nation's affirmation of parliamentary democracy. Singapore's parliamentary system has evolved to include a number of local refinements, such as the Presidential Council for Minority Rights, Group Representation Constituencies and Nominated Members of Parliament.



Courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

16 Fullerton Building

3 Fullerton Square

The former General Post Office was completed in 1928 as one of the monumental buildings along Singapore's waterfront. Since then, it has previously accommodated a lighthouse beacon, a plaza used often for political rallies, and various public agencies.

In the 1990s, the building was renovated and adapted as The Fullerton Hotel.



Courtesy of National Archives of Singapore

17 The Fullerton Waterboat House

3 Fullerton Road

This area offered a commanding view of the seafloor and housed the office of the Master Attendant who oversaw Singapore's harbour in the late 19th century. The Fullerton Waterboat House, built in 1949 and later used by the Port of Singapore Authority, supplied fresh water to ships until 1990.



Courtesy of National Archives of Singapore