Selamat Datang to Kuala Lumpur
Introduction

This comprehensive KL Tourist Guidebook enables the licensed tourist guide, KL Ambassadors and tour operators to host tourists on a closer Malaysian cultural tour experience.

Recognising that accurate information is essential to delivering a positive visitor experience, Kuala Lumpur City Hall has taken the initiative to ensure that tourist-facing personnel are equipped with the right facts and figures to convey to tourists. The KL Tourist Guidebook has thus been developed with the objective to enhance overall consistency, depth and experience of tour delivery.

The KL Tourist Guidebook offers comprehensive facts, descriptions and anecdotes of tourist spots in Kuala Lumpur, from museums, cultural enclaves, shopping malls, neighbourhoods, eateries, and various other tourist offerings. It is designed to be a one-stop guidebook for licensed tourist guides, tour operators as well as KL Tourism Ambassadors.

The KL Tourist Guidebook has been categorised according to the 6 strategic zones in Kuala Lumpur, namely: City Centre, Wangsa Maju - Maluri, Sentul - Menjalara, Damansara - Penchala, Bukit Jalil - Seputeh and Bandar Tun Razak - Sungai Besi. This is to enable readers to easily explore, discover and learn about the various offerings in each area of the city.

We hope you will put the KL Tourist Guidebook to good use. Let us tell the world the story of Kuala Lumpur.

Mayor of Kuala Lumpur
January 2015

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Mayor of Kuala Lumpur
January 2015
Welcome to Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur, or popularly known as ‘KL’, is Malaysia’s capital city. It is one of Asia’s most vibrant and friendliest cities, and is home to a population of 1.7 million people. This modern metropolis is a melting pot of diverse cultures and religions. The multiracial societies consist of Malays, Chinese, Indians and ethnic communities.

Undeniably, Kuala Lumpur possesses a distinct and charming character. The cityscape is an amazing contrast of the old and new, with Mughal styled grand buildings standing alongside modern skyscrapers. The impressive PETRONAS Twin Towers, a world-renowned icon and landmark of the country greet visitors.

This not-to-be-missed city has amazing sights and sounds, parks and lush garden, gastronomic and entertainment enclave, exciting places of interest, and well-preserved heritage sites waiting to be explored by discerning visitors. The city’s fashion and art scene is simply captivating.

There is year round events and unique festivals, irresistible shopping opportunities and year-round sales and delicious food. The city also has world-class accommodation facilities and is the venue for several prestigious international events.

Recognitions:
- 6th Most Visited City in the world by Euromonitor International (2012)
- 4th Best Shopping City in the World by CNN (2012)
- 2nd Best Shopping Destination in Asia Pacific by Globe Shopper Index (2012)
- ‘Asia’s Leading City Break Destination’ by the World Travel Awards (2011)

Kuala Lumpur City Hall has initiated several tourism programs to increase the tourist experiences and length of stay, and to further spur its growth in the global tourism sector.
History of Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur or ‘Muddy Estuary’ began as a settlement of tin miners in 1857. A Malay chief, Raja Abdullah Raja Ja’afar sent a group of 87 Chinese miners upriver from the coastal town of Klang to open up new and larger tin mines in the interiors of the state of Selangor at Ampang, Pudu and Batu.

These tin miners sailed with their heavily laden boats and landed at the muddy estuary of the Gombak and Klang rivers, the most interior point of the waterway where their vessels could reach. The miners established a small base at this confluence and soon it became an important settlement that flourished and became known as Kuala Lumpur.

Much of Kuala Lumpur’s growth coincided with the industrial revolutions in North America and the British Empire, which significantly increased the world demand for tin. It was the international interest in tin (especially that of the British), which expedited the growth of this place as an active commercial centre.

The Chinese, with considerable mining experience in their own country, were the first foreigners to tap Malaysia’s tin deposits into commercial production. Following the widespread repression of the Manchu rulers in China during this period, thousands of southern Chinese workers came to work in these newly discovered tin mines of Selangor.

It was a violent period of Kuala Lumpur’s history, initially among the Malay rulers warring for rights to the tin and later involving Chinese secret societies for control of tin-rich districts in Selangor. The most tumultuous incident was in 1867 when the Selangor Civil War erupted and lasted till 1874.

A year into this civil war, Yap Ah Loy was declared the third ‘Kapitan China’, a position he assumed during the intense conflict among the Malay rulers. He is still regarded by many as the founder of Kuala Lumpur and the settlement expanded considerably under his leadership. However, the civil war forced Yap Ah Loy to leave Kuala Lumpur and by the time he returned in 1873, much of the small town was in ruins.

Meanwhile, at the request of the merchants of the Straits Settlements, the British intervened to end the Selangor Civil War, and on 20 January 1874 they brokered the Pangkor Engagement that empowered a new British supported ruler for Selangor.

The Pangkor Engagement introduced the concept of British Residents, which had a profound effect on Kuala Lumpur. As consultants to the various Sultans around Malaysia, the Residents (British Civil Servants) advised on all matters except those touching on Malay religion and customs.

In 1875, the colonial rule began when a British resident was appointed to ‘advise’ the Malay Sultans. In 1880, the British Resident for Selangor, Bloomfield Douglas, relocated the Selangor British Administration from Klang to Kuala Lumpur.

From the 1880s British government offices were built across the river from the unruly Chinese settlement on the east bank.

In 1881, a major fire destroyed the makeshift huts of the Chinese settlement. The British who were by then in firm control of the administration insisted that areas destroyed by fire as well as new buildings be built using bricks and tiles, resulting in the Chinatown we see today.

Sir Frank Swettenham, the British Resident of Selangor from 1882 to 1884, planned to rebuild Kuala Lumpur to take its present form.

By the latter half of the century there were thousands of Chinese tin miners in Malaya (old name of the country before the formation of Malaysia in 1963).

In 1889 Swettenham persuaded four of the Malay Sultans to unite under the Federated Malay States (FMS). Swettenham went on to become Resident General and chose Kuala Lumpur as the capital of the newly formed FMS.

The multiracial community of this period settled in various sections of town. Market Square, east of Klang river became the commercial centre of for the whole town. The Chinese congregated around this Square and south into Chinatown. To the North, across Java Street (now Jalan Tun Perak) were the Malays. Nearby, a number of Indian Chettiars (money lenders) and Indian Muslim traders set up business. West of the Klang river was the focal point of the British Administration.

Malaya obtained independence in 1957, with Kuala Lumpur as its capital. Kuala Lumpur remained the capital through the formation of Malaysia, achieving city status in 1972, and Federal Territory status in 1974.
The Weather
The tropical climate in Kuala Lumpur makes the weather warm and pleasant all year round, with temperatures of 28°C to 36°C. Generally, rain occurs occasionally all year round.

Money
The Malaysian Ringgit, written as RM (currency code: MYR), is the main trading currency in Malaysia. Notes come in denominations of RM100, RM50, RM20, RM10, RM5 and RM1. Coins are called sen (RM1 = 100 sen) and come in 5 sen, 10 sen, 20 sen and 50 sen.

Money changers are common in Kuala Lumpur and they accept all major currencies. Traveller’s cheques can be cashed at banks, licensed money changers and some hotels. Most hotels and large retail outlets accept major credit cards and travelers cheques.

Business Hours
The official operating hours for most retail shops and shopping centres in Kuala Lumpur are from 10.00am to 10.00pm. Government offices operate from 8.00am to 4.30pm on weekdays only. Banking hours are from 9.15am to 4.30pm on Mondays to Fridays and post offices open from 8.30am to 5.30pm on Mondays to Saturdays.

Languages
Bahasa Malaysia is the national language of Malaysia. Most people in Kuala Lumpur can speak English.

The different ethnic groups also speak their own dialects. Mandarin and Cantonese are widely spoken by the Chinese, while the Indians also speak Tamil.

Religion
Islam is the official religion of Malaysia. However, other religions such as Buddhism, Hinduism and Christianity are also widely practiced. Most religious festivals are national public holidays.

Time
Malaysia is eight hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Immigration & Visa
To enter Malaysia, visitors must have a national passport or other internationally recognised travel documents with a validity period of at least six months beyond the length of stay in Malaysia. All passports and travel documents must be endorsed for travelling in Malaysia.

Most foreign nationals do not require a visa. However, please enquire about visa requirements at the Malaysian embassy before travelling here or visit www.imi.gov.my.

Telecommunications
Postal and communication services are available throughout Kuala Lumpur. Mobile networks operate on the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) network and roaming services are readily available.

If needed, you can purchase prepaid telephone cards that are available on most flights to Kuala Lumpur and at the airport.

There are special rates offered for tourists. Internet services are available to the public via internet cafes and at hotels, and many outlets offer free WiFi for their patrons. Malaysia’s international calling code is +60.

Voltage
230/240 volts – 50hz

Drug penalties
Drug trafficking in Malaysia carries a mandatory death sentence for convicted drug traffickers.
ZONE A
CITY CENTRE
The Kuala Lumpur City Centre or better known by her acronym KLCC is an entertainment and business hub. KLCC houses Malaysia’s most iconic landmark, the PETRONAS Twin Towers, which is the world’s tallest twin structure.

KLCC is sometimes referred to as a city within a city, which is immediately conspicuous from the vast number of dining choices, shopping options and cultural events that are available here. Whether splurging on a shopping spree at one of the many luxury retailers or simply taking a stroll on the sprawling greenery that is in the KLCC Park, visitors will find several reasons to make sure that the heart of the city is on their Kuala Lumpur experience list.
1.1 PETRONAS TWIN TOWERS
Kuala Lumpur City Centre
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2331 8080
www.petronastwintowers.com.my
Tues - Sun: 9:00am - 9:00pm
Mon: Closed

PETRONAS Twin Towers is the tallest twin building in the world and was the brainchild of Malaysia’s fourth Prime Minister, Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad. Designed by a master architect César Pelli and Achmad Muriq. The construction of the building also involved two international companies namely Hazama Corporation and Samsung Corporation. PETRONAS is Malaysia’s national oil and gas company.

Make a visit to the Skybridge (41st floor) and the Observation Deck (86th floor).

Tickets can be purchased online or at the Lower Ground (Concourse) Level of the PETRONAS Twin Towers.

Interesting information:

Planning phases

The planning of PETRONAS Twin Towers started in January 1992, led by architect César Pelli along with engineer Deejay Cerico, designer Dominic Saibo and consultant J.C. Guinto.

Excavators began digging down 30 metres below the surface of the site on March 1993. The work required moving over 500 truckloads of earth every night.

The next stage was the single largest and longest concrete pour in Malaysian history. 13,200 cubic metres of concrete was continuously poured through a period of 54 hours for each tower. This record-breaking slab with 104 piles forms the foundation for each tower.

From this floor rose a 21 metre high retaining wall, with a perimeter length of over one kilometre. This concrete shell and the basement area it encloses required two years and up to 40 workers on site, all day and night.

The construction of the superstructure commenced in April 1994, after rigorous tests and simulations of wind and structural loads on the design.

The PETRONAS Twin Towers was finally encased in steel and glass and completed in June 1996. Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad officially opened the twin building on 31st August 1999.

Pinnacles

These structures house the aircraft warning lights and external maintenance building equipment.

Each pinnacle features a spire with 23 segments, and a ring ball comprised of 14 rings of varying diameter.

Exterior

Each Tower is set back five times in its ascent to maintain the vertical axis and tapering of the design. The walls of the uppermost floors are also sloped inward to taper and meet the pinnacle.

The Towers feature multi-faceted walls of 33,000 stainless steel and 55,000 glass panels. Vision Glass, specialised panels with light filtering and noise reduction properties, provide a comfortable inner environment. The glass is covered with stainless steel visors to protect visitors from the tropical sun.

Interior

Designs and patterns of the entrance halls’ foyer reflect traditional handicrafts and ‘songket’, or weaving. In addition, hardwood carvings from the East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia inspire the motifs of wall panels and screens. The floor designs are based on intricate patterns of pandan weaving and bertam palm wall matting.

Lifts

The Towers house 29 double-decker high-speed passenger lifts, six heavy-duty service lifts and four executive lifts.

The floors are based on a zoning arrangement: two sets of 6 double-decker lifts serve levels 1 to 23 and levels 1 to 37, while another set of the five double-decker lifts take passengers directly to the Sky Lobby. Here, passengers take another lift to the upper zones.

The executive lifts are the longest rise in any office building in Malaysia. It serves every floor from the basement car park to the top of the Towers in 90 seconds.

Each passenger deck can carry 26 people or 52 in total, while the executive lifts can carry an average of 10. Its speed is between 3.5 metres per second (m/s) and 6.0 m/s, depending on the zones they are servicing.

Jan 1992  Start of project planning
Mar 1993  Start of foundation works
Apr 1994  Construction of the superstructure
Jan 1996  Fitting out of the interiors complete with furniture
Mar 1996  Jacking of the spires of Tower 1 and Tower 2
Jan 1997  Moving in of the first batch of PETRONAS’ personnel

The PETRONAS Twin Towers constitute Malaysia’s first batch of PETRONAS’ personnel

ThePETRONAS Twin Towers symbolises our culture and advancement on the world stage. This is shown by a blend of local art and cutting-edge innovation. The interior motifs are a reflection of local handicrafts and weaving patterns, while stainless steel and glass combine beautifully as Islamic patterns.

The design of each Tower’s floor plate is based on simple Islamic geometric forms of two interlocking squares, creating a shape of eight-pointed stars. Architecturally, these forms describe important Islamic principles of ‘unity within unity, harmony, stability and rationality’.

The towers are ‘intelligent’ structures, built with a system that seamlessly coordinates telecommunications, environment control, power supply, lighting, fire and smoke control, and building security.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of floors:</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height of each towers:</td>
<td>452 metres above street level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of Skybridge:</td>
<td>58.4 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height of Skybridge (41st floor) from street level:</td>
<td>170 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height of each Pinnacle:</td>
<td>73.5 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifts:</td>
<td>29 double-decker high-speed passenger lifts in each tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escalators:</td>
<td>10 in each tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stairs:</td>
<td>1,765 flights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car park:</td>
<td>5,400 parking bays on 5 levels of basement parking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>4.5m thick raft foundation containing 13,200 cu. metres of reinforced concrete, weighing approximately 32,550 ton under each tower, supported by 104 barette piles varying from 60 to 115 metres in length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total built-up area:</td>
<td>395,000 sq. metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Stainless Steel cladding:</td>
<td>83,500 sq. metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Vision Glass:</td>
<td>77,000 sq. metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Concrete:</td>
<td>160,000 cu. metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Foundation Concrete:</td>
<td>13,200 sq. metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel used:</td>
<td>36,910 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight per tower:</td>
<td>300,000 tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usable space:</td>
<td>213,750 sq. metres per tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two annexes:</td>
<td>186,000 sq. metres of space</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2 SURIA KLCC
Kuala Lumpur City Centre
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2382 2828 / 2430
www.suriaklcc.com.my
Daily: 10.00am - 10.00pm

Suria KLCC is one of the leading
shopping destinations in Kuala
Lumpur and it offers an array of local
and international goods and services
to visitors. Shoppers can find most
items from fashion, entertainment,
arts and culture to local delicacies and
international gourmets.

Set in the heart of Malaysia’s capital
city, Suria KLCC is surrounded by
hotels, office buildings, a scenic park,
a convention centre and dancing
fountains.

Suria KLCC is located in Kuala Lumpur’s
most prestigious commercial address,
the Kuala Lumpur City Centre (KLCC)
and next to the iconic PETRONAS Twin
Towers.

1.3 MALAYSIAN
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
(MPO)
Level 2, Tower Two
PETRONAS Twin Towers
Kuala Lumpur City Centre
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2051 7007
www.mpo.com.my
Daily: 10.30am – 6.30pm (ticket
counter)

Malaysian Philharmonic Orchestra
(MPO) is Malaysia’s prestigious
classical concert hall devoted
specifically to classical music. The Hall
incorporates unique acoustic devices
to maximize the hall’s natural sound
qualities.

Some of the world’s renowned
orchestras that have performed in this
beautiful hall include the New York
Philharmonic, Academy of St Martin
in the Fields, BBC Symphony, Vienna
Symphony and Sydney Symphony.

Designed by César Pelli, the hall
draws inspiration from the traditional
shoebox shape of the great 19th-
century European concert halls with
the magnificent Klais Pipe Organ
providing a spectacular backdrop to
the hall’s stage and platform.

Make a visit and book your tickets
online or via phone.

Anecdote:

In May 2002, MPO took a leap
by making itself the prime
venue for classical music by
organizing Kuala Lumpur Bukit
Bintang Centre (KLBBC) Proms.
This has further improved
their credibility by receiving
overwhelming responses from
the Malaysian public.

The week long celebration was
modelled upon the famous BBC
Proms in United Kingdom.

MPO and BBC Symphony
Orchestra collaborated to
share the same stage strutting
out much-loved classical works,
which were later performed
live to the public at Suria KLCC
Park from the concert hall.

1.4 GALERI PETRONAS
Level 3, Suria KLCC
Jalan Ampang
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2051 7770
www.petronas.com.my
www.galeripetronas.com.my
Daily: 10.00am - 8.00pm

Galeri PETRONAS is a non-profit visual
art gallery that is primarily dedicated
to documenting and promoting
works created by Malaysian artists,
especially Malaysian artwork.

Besides holding regular exhibitions, it
also organises regular public events
such as artist-in-residence sessions,
art appreciation classes for adults
and children as well as seminars
and workshops for cross-disciplinary
discussions and other public events.

The gallery is also the custodian
of the PETRONAS Art Collection,
acknowledged by Malaysian art
historians as among the most
comprehensive and relevant
collections of 20th-century Malaysian
art.

Entrance to this gallery is free.
1.5 PETROSAINS
Level 4, Suria KLCC
Jalan Ampang
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2331 8181
www.petrosains.com.my
Tues – Fri: 9.30am – 5.30pm
last admission: 4.00pm
Sat, Sun and public holidays: 9.30am – 6.30pm
last admission: 5.00pm
Mon, first day of Hari Raya Aidilfitri (Eid Al-Fitr) and Hari Raya Haji (Eid Al-Adha): Closed

Petrosains is an interactive Science Discovery Centre and a fun and interesting place to visit. It tells the story of the science and technology of the petroleum industry in Malaysia. Built for Malaysians of all ages, foreign visitors to Petrosains will be able to learn about Malaysia’s rich resources and appreciate the strength, resourcefulness and pioneering spirit of its people. Try out some the many different interactive games available in the centre.

1.6 MARINI’S ON 57
Level 57, Menara 3 PETRONAS
Kuala Lumpur City Centre
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2386 6030
www.mariniss57.com
Daily: 5.00pm- 3.00am

Marini’s on 57 is Malaysia’s highest rooftop bar, restaurant and lounge perched on the 57th floor of PETRONAS Tower 3, offering spectacular views of the Kuala Lumpur city skyline.

Marini’s is also a fine dining restaurant specializing in Italian cuisine. The ultra-chic rooftop bar is designed with glass from floor to ceiling giving one the best views of the city while enjoying cocktails, champagnes and wines.

1.7 KLCC PARK
Kuala Lumpur City Centre
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2380 9033
www.suriaklcc.com.my
Daily: 10.00am - 10.00pm

The KLCC Park is a 50-acre public park located in the vicinity of Suria KLCC, Kuala Lumpur. It was designed by a Brazilian architect named Roberto Burle Marx with the aim to ‘leave the world a little more sensitive and a little more educated to the importance of nature’

The over 1,900 indigenous trees and 74 species of palms showcase a heritage of biodiversity tropical greenery and features many combinations of man-made design. Elements of shape and topography were created to give an illusion of space. The combination of trees, shrubs and sculptures were arranged to provide colour and form to the park. 23 of the mature and rarer plant specimens were saved from the old Selangor Turf Club and transplanted into the park grounds. The trees were deliberately selected to attract local and migratory birds.

There is also a man-made lake built in the middle of the park, directly in front of Suria KLCC mall and PETRONAS Twin Towers. An elevated bridge of 43 metres that cut across the lake provides a vantage view of the park and the twin towers.

Park features
The Symphony Lake
The Symphony Lake is a man-made 10,000 square metre water fountain. The main fountain shoots water up to a height of 42 metres. It is a daily event, occurring at noon and in the evenings. Symphony Lake has two fountains that has five programmes with 380 individually sequenced effects of water.

The fountains are on from 12.00pm to 2.00pm and from 6.00pm to 11.00pm during the weekdays. It is on from 10.00am to 12 midnight during public holidays and weekends. There are dancing fountains in colourful lights in the night show, which starts at 8.00pm daily.

Jogging Track and Footpath
A 1.3 km long jogging track is covered with Ethylene Propylene Deine Monomer (EPDM) a special rubberised material for comfort and safety. Rest areas are provided along interconnecting footpaths and numbered on the local map.

Anecdote:
The Kuala Lumpur City Centre (KLCC) business district that encompasses the KLCC Park, PETRONAS Twin Towers and other business complexes, was once the grounds of the Selangor Turf Club. The Turf Club was moved to Seri Kembangan in 1993 after which the construction of the KLCC business district began. Forty trees from the old premises of the historical Selangor Turf Club were transplanted into the grounds of KLCC Park.

Ornamental Water Features
Various waterfalls, fountains, cascade and reflecting pools are scattered around the park.

Children’s Pool & Playground
A 2-acre children’s playground with a public pool is located on the west side of the park for children below 12 years old. It is open from 10.00am to 7.30pm during weekdays (Tuesday to Fridays) and 10.00am to 9.30pm during weekends. Take note that the pool is closed for maintenance on Mondays when it is not a public holiday. During the school holidays, the pool is opened throughout the week. The playground is also laid with a special rubber material called EDPM for the comfort and safety of the children.

Mosque
The Asy-Syakirin Mosque is nestled in the heart of the KLCC Park.
The Symphony Lake which comprises of two water fountains located at the esplanade outside Suria KLCC is programmed to provide 150 magical dramatic animations. The total effect is a light hearted andgregarious atmosphere.

The Asy-Syakirin mosque within the park is the only mosque in Kuala Lumpur which conducts its sermons in English. In September 2012, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince William and Catherine Middleton, graced the mosque with their royal presence.
The Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre is a purpose-built convention and exhibition centre strategically located in the centre tip of the city and designed to be a ‘city within a city’; this 40-hectare (99-acre) site includes the 20-hectare (50-acre) KLCC Park and the PETRONAS Twin Towers.

In December 2006, the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre achieved the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points Certification (HACCP) certification. Two months later it was identified as the first convention centre in the northern hemisphere to be recognised with a ‘Green Globe’ grade by the global benchmarking, certification and improvement system for sustainable tourism and travel. In 2015, it will host the 127th International Olympic Committee (IOC) session in 2015 where the IOC will elect the host city of the 2022 Winter Olympics.

This sophisticated convention centre holds a 3,000-seat plenary hall, 500-seat plenary theatre, 110,000 square feet of column free exhibition space, conference halls that can accommodate 1,800 people, a grand ballroom for 2,000 diners, a banquet hall of 750 and 20 meeting rooms.

Apart from these, there are also VIP suites, bridal suites, media room, business centre, medical room, prayer rooms, AV production rooms, concierge rooms, luggage rooms, ancillary facilities, and the latest wireless, 3G telecommunication and digital audio-visual services.

Aquaria KLCC, a 60,000 sq. feet (5,600 cu. metres) underwater park is located beneath the convention center. The convention centre has a vending space for food outlets with more than 200 seats, café, family restaurants, travel agencies and bureau de change.

Standing on a span of five levels, the centre offers 22,659 sq. metres of flexible function space including 12,310sq. metres of column-free exhibition halls and a 2,600sq. metres standalone marquee, 3,000 capacity plenary hall, 500-seat plenary theatre, Grand Ballroom for 2,000 diners, Banquet Hall for 750, Conference Hall for 1,800 and 20 meeting rooms.

It also prides itself on having a professional team to ensure the delivery of world-class services and top-notch culinary offerings; the latter served up by a 51 chefs.

A winner of numerous awards including the:

• International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA) Best PR Award
• Recognising Award Winning Results (rAWr) Awards 2013 for ‘Purpose Built Convention & Exhibition Centre Award For Excellence’ in the Business Events category
• MICE Report Awards 2012 for ‘Best Convention Centre in Asia’

The Centre is a wholly-owned facility of Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre Sdn Bhd which in turn, is owned by KLCC (Holdings) Sdn Bhd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Petronas Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS).

The Centre has ISO 9001, ISO 22000, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certifications, Earth Check Bronze status (environment) and HACCP recognition, the international food safety system for international convention facilities and five-star hotels. It is also the first in Asia to receive the ‘Gold’ International Association of Convention Centres (AIPC) Quality Standards certification.

Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre is managed and operated by Convex Malaysia Sdn Bhd, a joint venture company between KLCC (Holdings) Sdn Bhd and AEG Ogden Pty Ltd, Australia. It is owned by Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre Sdn Bhd, a subsidiary of Petronas Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS).
1.9 AQUARIA KLCC
Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre Complex, Jalan Pinang
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2333 1975 / 1976
www.aquariaklcc.com
Daily: 10.30am - 8.00pm
Last admission: 7.00pm
The Aquaria KLCC is an underwater park showcasing over 5,000 different exhibits of aquatic and land-bound creatures over a sprawling 60,000 square-foot space.

The Aquaria is located beneath the world class Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre within Kuala Lumpur City Centre and is an exciting place to discover Malaysia’s fascinating marine world and mangroves.

The overall theme in Aquaria is the Journey of Water, which starts from the streams in the highlands, running through rainforests and mangroves to the coral reefs into the deep blue sea.

Various interactive activities related to conservation and education, such as feeding the sharks, are organised to educate children about saving marine life. With Aquaria Experts available on site, they are able to share with school children about how they interact in their natural habitats.

Among the many interesting features of the Aquaria is a 90-metre transparent tunnel with a moving walkway that takes visitors past Sand Tiger sharks, Giant Stingrays, Marine turtles and shoals of other fishes.

At the Living Ocean area, they attempt to show how pollution, accidental oil spillage and excessive carbon dioxide caused global warming affect the environment.

Aquaria have received several accolades that include the Kuala Lumpur Mayor’s Tourism Award 2014 for the Tourist Attraction (Attractions) category.

1.10 SKYBAR
Level 33, Traders Hotel
Kuala Lumpur City Centre
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2332 9888
www.skybar.com.my
Sun - Thurs: 10.00am - 1.00am
Fri, Sat, Sun & public holidays: 10.00am - 3.00am
SkyBar is a hotel bar perched on the 33rd floor of the Traders Hotel. It is a popular place to enjoy drinks and soak in the views of the city below.

1.11 AVENUE K SHOPPING MALL
156, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2168 7888
www.avenuek.com.my
Daily: 10.00am - 10.00pm
Avenue K Shopping Mall is a one-stop shop boutique mall found next to the Petronas Twin Towers. It has many trendy and fashionable stores and restaurants.

This shopping mall has also been host to some of Kuala Lumpur’s most exciting fashion parties and celebrity music events since July 2012.

1.12 THE FOUR SEASON PLACE (opening 2017)
Jalan Ampang
Kuala Lumpur
Four Season Place, a 65-storey luxury hotel, residences and luxury shopping mall podium located adjacent to the Kuala Lumpur City Centre (KLCC) is set to be completed in 2017.

The Four Season Hotel and the Four Season Private Residences is the first Four Season Place in South-East Asia. The Four Season Hotel will provide the finest world-class five-star hospitality services.

This mixed development will include an ultra luxurious retail complex and the franchised condos comprise of hotel and residential area. When completed the hotel would enjoy commanding views of the 50-acre KLCC Park as well as the PETRONAS Twin Towers.

The 65-storey integrated development consists of over 300,000 square feet of luxury retail space for global couture brands, over 231 hotel rooms, 242 units of hotel service apartments and residence ranging from 1,345 to 12,000 square feet in size per unit.

The Four Season Hotel and affiliated service apartments are comprised in the 42-storey tower, while the luxury condominiums occupy the north tower. The tower’s features have been designed to complement the PETRONAS Twin Towers and the overall skyline of Kuala Lumpur.

The Four Season Place and the Four Season Hotel will be managed by Four Season Hotel and Resort.

The developers behind The Four Season Place are Singapore-based Ong Beng Sen, who partnered with His Majesty the Sultan of Selangor and corporate figure Tan Sri Syed Yusuf Syed Nasir.
The triangle formed by three of Kuala Lumpur’s busiest streets, Jalan Ampang, Jalan Sultan Ismail and Jalan Raja Chulan, aptly named the Golden Triangle, headquarters many corporations and financial institutions and five-star hotels. When night falls, these corporate folks loosen their ties and suits to network and chill out at the many watering holes along Jalan P. Ramlee.

Within the core of the hustle and bustle of all these wealth generating corporate activities, the serene green sanctuary that is Bukit Nanas reminds us of what Kuala Lumpur used to look like before the pioneers set foot upon the potentially rich muddy estuary.

The peak of this green lung used to house fortresses of Malay chieftains. As the muskets and daggers of these chieftains evolved into corporate weapons in the form of smartphones and sophisticated electronic gadgets, a different kind of citadel stands here - a majestic telecommunications tower that graces Kuala Lumpur’s multifaceted skyline.
2.1 MALAYSIA TOURISM CENTRE (MaTiC)

109, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur
+603 9235 4800 / 4900
www.matic.gov.my

Operation hours:
Mon - Fri: 7.30am - 5.30pm
Tourist Information Centre:
Daily: 8.00am - 10.00pm

Malaysia Tourism Centre (MaTiC) is a one-stop tourist center providing professional and friendly services to local and foreign tourists in Malaysia.

Various services and facilities are available including the Tourist Information Counter, Tourist Police Counter, internet access to its tourism e-portal, Saloma Bistro & Theatre Restaurant, a chocolate boutique, ATM machine, Money Changer, a handicraft outlet and a KL Hop-On-Hop-Off ticket counter for tourists who wish to explore the city in their own time.

The ornate bungalow that houses MaTiC was originally built in 1935 as the residence of Eu Tong Sen, a wealthy tin and rubber entrepreneur. When the Second World War broke out, it became the War Office of the British Army.

When Malaya fell into the hands of the Japanese in 1942, the Japanese Army took over the building as their headquarters. After the end of the great war, the building had many interesting tenants such as the Parliament of Malaya and the National Art Gallery and the Public Records Office (now known as the National Archives).

The newly independent Federation of Malaya held her first parliamentary assembly in the small theatre of the building on 12th September 1959 and four of Malaya’s Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Kings) were crowned here.

The building only became the home of MaTiC in 1989.

Within the compounds of MaTiC is the Saloma Bistro and Theatre Restaurant.

Saloma Bistro And Theatre Restaurant
139, Jalan Ampang
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2161 0122
www.saloma.com.my

The venue comprises an air-conditioned theatre restaurant where nightly dance performances are held, a spacious lounge area with a bar, an open courtyard and two dining rooms for private functions.

The restaurant’s main attraction is an hour-long performance of local dances of the various cultures in Malaysia. At the end of the lively performance, guests are invited to join the performers on stage.

Anecdote:
Saloma Bistro and Theatre Restaurant is named after the late Saloma Ismail, a well-known Malaysian film actress and singer. She was the wife of the late actor, director, singer and songwriter, P. Ramlee. Black and white photographs of Saloma, P Ramlee and other famous local musicians of the 60s and 70s adorn the walls, creating a nostalgic atmosphere of a bygone era.

2.2 MUSLIM CEMETERY AT JALAN AMPANG

Jalan Ampang
Kuala Lumpur
www.dbkl.gov.my
Daily: 10.00am - 7.00pm

The Muslim Cemetery on Jalan Ampang is one of the earliest Malay burial grounds that has many notable artists and heroes laid to rest in the heart of the city.

The people buried in this small plot of land includes the loved and legendary multi-talented Malaysian artist (singer, writer, film actor and film producer) the late Tan Sri P. Ramlee who passed away in 1973.

Also buried here is the courageous Tan Sri Abdul Rahman Hashim, an Inspector General of Police who died in 1974 in an assassination carried out by communist subversives during the Malaysian Insurgency.

2.3 KUN YAM THONG TEMPLE

161, Jalan Ampang
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2164 8055
Daily: 7.00am - 8.00pm

Kun Yam Thong Temple, located at Jalan Ampang, was built in 1880 and formally known as the Dharma Realm Guan Yin Sagely Monastery.

Inside the temple is a large Great Jewelled Hall dominated by a giant altar topped with three golden Buddha statues namely Shakyamuni Buddha, Medicine Master Buddha and Amitabha Buddha.

There is also the statue of the Goddess of Mercy, Kwan Yin, depicted with 1,000 arms and 1,000 eyes.

Besides offering prayers, worships, rites, teachings and fortune telling, the temple has a vegetarian fast food centre that serves delicious vegetarian lunches from 11.00am until 2.30pm daily.

The temple is worth visiting. There is no admission fee but a donation into the temple’s boxes is most welcome.
2.4 AMPANG PARK
Ampang Park
Jalan Ampang
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2733 9580
www.ampangpark.com.my
Daily: 10.00am - 9.00pm

Ampang Park is the first shopping complex in the city. It was opened in March 1973 and is still popular today for its Malay fashion, textiles, hair salons and restaurants at affordable prices.

Conveniently located and well-serviced by public transport such as buses, taxis and Light Rail Transit, Ampang Park is within walking distance of the PETRONAS Twin Towers.

2.5 TABUNG HAJI (PILGRIMS FUND BOARD)
201, Jalan Tun Razak
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2054 2000 / 2233
www.tabunghaji.gov.my
Mon - Fri: 8.00am - 5.00pm
Sat, Sun & public holidays: Closed

Tabung Haji, also known as the Pilgrims Fund Board, was formed to enable Muslims to save gradually in order to provide for their expenses in performing the pilgrimage or to participate in commercial investments as well as real estate in accordance to Islamic principles.

The building shaped after an hourglass was completed in 1984 and designed by Malaysia’s well-known architect Hijjas Kasturi.

2.6 PRINCE COURT MEDICAL CENTRE
39, Jalan Kia Peng
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2160 0000
www.princecourt.com
24 hours

Prince Court Medical Centre is often mistaken as ‘The Prince Court Hotel’. This is because its inviting environment resembles the luxuries and comfort of a five-star hotel rather than that of a hospital.

This 277-bed hospital offers comprehensive medical care to the highest international standards with world-class facilities, innovative technology and excellent customer service.

The hospital also has a coffee outlet and free wi-fi in the room, a concierge that can arrange for shopping and sightseeing visits in the city, and even a room-service menu.

2.7 KUALA LUMPUR CRAFT CULTURAL COMPLEX
5, Jalan Conlay, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2162 7459
www.kraftangan.gov.my
Daily: 8.00am - 7.00pm

Kuala Lumpur Craft Cultural Complex is a great place to visit and see the vast arrays of arts, crafts, souvenirs and handicrafts. Make a visit to see the different artists at work.

At the complex, one can learn the way to make a batik prints, potteries or try out woodcarving.

2.8 RUMAH PENGHULU ABU SEMAN
2, Jalan Stonor, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2144 9273
www.badanwarisan.org.my
Mon - Fri: 9.00am - 6.00pm
Sat: 9.00am - 6.00pm
Guided Tour of House:
Mon - Sat: 11.00am & 3.00pm Sun & public holidays: Closed

Rumah Penghulu Abu Seman is a restored traditional timber house in the compound of The Heritage of Malaysia Trust (Badan Warisan Malaysia). The house originally belonged to Abu Seman bin Nayan, a Malay headman from Kampung Sungai Kechil, a small village in the district of Bagan Samak in the state of Kedah. He completed the ensemble of buildings in the mid-1920s to the early 1930s.

When he died, his son Ibrahim bin Abu Seman inherited the title and the ownership of the house. Unfortunately, ‘Penghulu’ (Headman) Ibrahim had no son to succeed him and the house was eventually left vacant.

The three main sections of the house which are the hall, the main house and the kitchen and dining room, were constructed at different times and their origins differ.

The main house was originally built for Tok Taib who was a notable person in Kampung Paya Takong. When the latter passed away, this structure was sold to Penghulu Abu Seman who dismantled and moved it to Kampung Sungai Kechil in 1924. The hall was probably added in the 1930s.

On the 13th May 1996, the President
of the Badan Warisan Malaysia, Tan Sri Dato’ Seri Ahmad Sarji bin Abdul Hamid, officiated the formal commencement of the dismantling of the house.

By the end of the month, the dismantled house was moved to its present location at No. 2, Jalan Stonor, Kuala Lumpur.

On the 8th August 1996, the raising of the main column (tiang seri) marked the official commencement of the reconstruction of the house. In keeping with tradition, Tan Sri Dato’ Seri Ahmad Sarji placed the original 1916 Straits Settlement coin which was found under the main column back in its position along with a 1996 one ringgit coin to commemorate the restoration.

The house was reassembled under the watchful eyes of The Heritage of Malaysia Trust.

Badan Warisan offers guided tours with a minimum donation of RM10.00 per person.

2.9   HARRODS HOTEL (opening 2018)
Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur

The world’s first Harrods Hotel is expected to be opened in Kuala Lumpur in 2018. The hotel is located on a 2.21-hectare land between Jalan Raja Chulan and Jalan Conlay in the city’s Golden Triangle.

Harrods Hotel is currently estimated to house 300 rooms, apartments and retail outlets.

Further development projects would include two residential towers, an office building and a retail podium, with direct connectivity to the award-winning Pavilion Kuala Lumpur Mall.

2.10   SMK CONVENT BUKIT NANAS
Jalan Bukit Nanas, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2078 0559
www.cbn.edu.my
Mon - Fri: 7.00am - 7.00pm
Weekends & public holidays: Closed

SMK Convent Bukit Nanas is an all-girls secondary school located at Bukit Nanas, Kuala Lumpur.

The school was founded by a group of nuns, who arrived from Singapore with the intention of starting a school for the local children. It is one of the oldest and best schools in the city.

Anecdote:
The construction of the building was delayed due to tigers attacking oxen carrying building materials up the hill called Bukit Nanas.

2.11   ST JOHN’S INSTITUTION
Jalan Bukit Nanas, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2078 2846
www.stjohn.edu.my
Mon - Fri: 7.00am - 7.00pm
Weekends & public holidays: Closed

St John’s Institution, founded in 1904, is one of the oldest schools in Kuala Lumpur. The school is famous for its high achievements in academic, sports and extra-curriculum activities and is regarded as one of the best non-residential schools in Malaysia.

The school is also one of the very few schools in Malaysia that enrols visually impaired students (blind and low vision students). The school has admitted thousands of students from all walks of life ranging from royalties to children of prime ministers, politicians, civil servants and ordinary citizens. Girls are only admitted in the lower and upper sixth forms.

The school building has a European architectural style and is painted in white and maroon.

2.12   ST JOHN’S CATHEDRAL
5, Jalan Bukit Nanas, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2078 1876 / 2026 2813
www.stjohnkl.net
Mon - Fri: 8.30am - 5.00pm
2nd, 4th & 5th Sat: 8.30am – 12.00pm

St John’s Cathedral was the only catholic church in Selangor when it was established in 1883 with the help of a chinese catholic tin miner from Kajang.

Visitors to this cathedral will see the inscription in mosaic chips and stained glasses depicting the three gospel scenes.

Among the services offered to followers are faith education, worship, fellowship, baptism, marriage registration and reconciliation, counselling and anointing of the sick.

2.13   MUZIUM TELEKOM
Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2031 9966
www.muziumtelekom.com.my
Daily: 9.00am - 5.00pm
Closed on public holidays

Muzium Telekom (The Telecommunication Museum) is the only museum of its kind in the country and it is an interesting place to visit. It traces the history of telecommunications in Malaysia from the 1870s up to the present day.

The museum features exhibits of telecommunication systems that began in the days when communities only used the knocking codes on a hollowed wood or bamboo instrument that gives out clear sound when struck.
Later came the introduction of the Morse code telegraph, followed by telephones, switchboards, marine communications, railway communications and more.

Anecdote:
The building was built in 1928 to house the old British telephone exchange during the colonial days. A British style telephone booth stands outside the building as a reminder of the building’s colonial past.

The building has got two distinctive façades. The façade facing Jalan Gereja has got Greek columns and is of the Neo-classical style, while the façade facing Jalan Raja Chulan is of modern European style. From a birds-eye view, the building has a shape of the letter G.

In 1984, there were plans to demolish this building to make way for a 26-storey complex of the National Telecom. Fortunately, the then Prime Minister of Malaysia Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad saw the architectural heritage of the building and gazetted the building for conservation.

2.14 KUALA LUMPUR STOCK EXCHANGE
LG Floor, Exchange Square
Bukit Kewangan, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2026 5099 / 2034 7000
www.bursamalaysia.com
Mon - Fri: 9.00am - 5.30pm
Weekends & public holidays: Closed

The Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange (KLSE) is one of the largest stock exchange markets in Asia.

Established as a holding company in 1973 and listed in 2005, the KLSE operates a fully-integrated and comprehensive range of exchange-related facilities such as listing, trading, clearing, settlement and depository services. Other financial products and services includes equities, derivatives, offshore listings, services, bonds and Islamic financial markets.

2.15 ST ANDREW’S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
29, Jalan Raja Chulan
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2031 1223
www.standrewschurch.org.my
Daily: 8.00am - 6.00pm

The St Andrew’s Presbyterian Church was the original Scottish planters’ church. Built in 1918, the church has maintained much of its original architecture and internal furnishings.

It is regarded as one of the finest existing examples of colonial architecture in Kuala Lumpur. The church offers information on the religion, opportunities for worship, fellowship, education, discipleship training and services.

2.16 KL FOREST ECO PARK
Jalan Raja Chulan
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2026 4741 / 2070 6342
www.nre.gov.my
www.forestry.gov.my
Daily: 7.00am - 6.00pm

The forest has now been officially renamed as the KL Forest Eco Park, but most KL citizens will still know and call it by its old name, Bukit Nanas (Pineapple Hill) Forest Reserve near the Kuala Lumpur Tower. It is one of the oldest permanent tropical rainforest reserve in the heart of the city.

It covers an area of approximately 11 hectares and is the only remaining tropical rainforest in the heart of the city.

Although this mini forest has long suffered random loggings, encroachments, and even war activities, it still boast some trees that appear to be several hundred years old.

Trails in KL Forest Eco Park
There are several trails that run through the forest reserve. The two main ones are the Merbau Trail which is about 361 metres long and the Jelutong Trail which is about 300 metres long.

There are many signages with information that are placed by the trees which include Kapur (Dryobalanops) and huge bamboo clumps growing on the sides.

Along the Bamboo Walk is a tiled pavement that takes you through an old banana grove. There you can detour down to the Suboh Trail, a scenic trail passing through the banana plantation to the edge of the forest reserve, bordering the Convent school, and ends at a small tarred-road called Jalan Aquilaria that connects to Jalan Bukit Nanas.

You may stumble upon the silver lacquer and the long tailed macaque monkeys that live in this park.

Squirrels and bird species such as the White-Throated King Fisher and the White-Rumped Shama can also be found here. Other plants that you will encounter are the palmaes, herbs and ferns.

Walking to the end of this open area leads you back into the forest. Here, you have a choice between taking the Merawan Trail, or the short plank walkway built over the forest floor.
2.18 KUALA LUMPUR TOWER
Jalan P. Ramlee, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2020 5499
www.menarakualalumpur.com.my
Daily: 9.00am - 10.00pm

The Kuala Lumpur Tower is a telecommunications tower that stands at 421 metres on a hill known as Bukit Nanas. It is the tallest telecommunication tower in the world and tallest in South East Asia.

It was officially inaugurated by Malaysia’s fourth Prime Minister Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad on the 1st October 1996.

Located in the heart of the city, Kuala Lumpur Tower offers a unique blend of culture, adventure and nature experiences for its visitors.

Visit the Observation Deck at 276 metres for a panoramic view of Kuala Lumpur or dine at the revolving restaurant that offers fusion cuisine.

For a cultural experience, Kuala Lumpur Tower hosts a series of exciting cultural events throughout the year and on a daily basis, there are traditional dances performed by talented in-house cultural troupes. Kuala Lumpur Tower is also known as the World Building, Antenna, Span and Earth (BASE) Jump Centre.

2.19 JALAN P RAMLEE
Jalan P. Ramlee is located just around the corner from the city’s major landmark such as the PETRONAS Twin Towers and Kuala Lumpur Tower.

Jalan P. Ramlee has a mix commercial and night life brand to the road. It has some of the city’s popular cafés, bars and restaurants such as the Beach Club and Healy Macs.

It is the moderate spill over of night entertainment from the hardest hopping and jiving Changkat Bukit Bintang neighbourhood.

Anecdote:
Being a stretch known for its vibrant entertainment, this street is aptly named after the King of Malaysian entertainment, P. Ramlee, (1929 – 1973). He was a legendary icon, a gifted film actor, director, singer, songwriter, composer, and producer.

2.20 KUALA LUMPUR CITY WALK
11, Jalan P. Ramlee
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2170 6688
www.klcitywalk.com
Daily: 9.00am - 6.00pm

Kuala Lumpur City Walk is Malaysia’s first ever pedestrian strip mall that started off as a mere beautification project by the Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

It has since evolved to an exciting tourist destination with unique lifestyle retailers, fashion boutiques, bistros, cafés, signature culinary and service offerings.

Kuala Lumpur City Walk stretching approximately half a kilometre offers an interesting outdoor experience for shopping, culture and cuisine.

Anecdote:
Bukit Nanas literally means Pineapple Hill in the Malay language. This is because Raja Asal, a Malay chief, planted pineapples to protect his hill-top fortress from his enemies during the Selangor Civil War (1867-1873).

The spikes of the pineapple plant is an excellent obstruction in those days as people usually walked around barefooted. The Chinese however call the hill Ka Fei Shan (coffee hill in Mandarin), as the hill was the site of Selangor’s first European estate during the British administration (1874-1957) and coffee was planted there.

The British however, called the hill Weld Hill after the Governor of the Straits Settlement Sir Frederick Weld. The hill was gazetted as a nature reserve in 1906.
BUKIT BINTANG

3.1 Pavilion Kuala Lumpur
3.2 Starhill Gallery
3.3 Fahrenheit 88
3.4 Lot 10
3.5 Sungei Wang Plaza
3.6 Imbi Plaza
3.7 Low Yat Plaza
3.8 Berjaya Times Square
3.9 Jalan Alor (street food)
3.10 Changkat Bukit Bintang
3.11 No Black Tie

BUKIT BINTANG SHOPPING PRECINCT

Bukit Bintang literally translates as Star Hill and is indeed a ‘star’ in shopping and entertainment. Bukit Bintang has drawn crowds since the 1950s when a famous amusement park called BB Park provided entertainment in the form of dancing girls, amusement, slot-machines and even a roller coaster.

A corporate mogul known as Yeoh Tiong Lay gave this place a facelift by starting up retail developments and turning a portion of Jalan Bukit Bintang into Bintang Walk, a chic pedestrian walkway lined with trendy al-fresco cafes, swanky bars and posh retail outlets.

Shopping and entertainment takes on a more luxurious persona in Bukit Bintang these days. From the award winning Pavilion, Starhill, Lot 10, Fahrenheit, Sungei Wang, Berjaya Times Square Mall, Imbi Plaza and Low Yat Plaza, all these are merely a handful of an almost swanky malls that offer internationally-known brands. Most of these malls serve as lifestyle centres and come complete with restaurants, cineplexes, spas, fitness centres and theme parks.

Bukit Bintang is undoubtedly the city’s foremost shopping precinct with everything from haute coutre fashion, fragrances and timepieces to computer peripherals and the latest gadgets.
3.1 PAVILION KUALA LUMPUR
168, Jalan Bukit Bintang, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2118 8833
www.pavilion-Kuala Lumpur.com
Daily: 10.00am - 10.00pm

Pavilion Kuala Lumpur is currently Malaysia’s premier shopping destination offering trendy fashion, cuisines and urban leisure. This shopping mall has over 500 outlets offering the finest fashion, home furnishing, entertainment and culinary delights. Pavilion Kuala Lumpur is the winner of 24 local and international retail awards. Pavilion Kuala Lumpur was opened on 20th September 2007.

3.2 STARHILL GALLERY
181, Jalan Bukit Bintang
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2782 3800
www.starhillgallery.com
Daily: 10.00am - 10.00pm

Starhill Gallery is a luxury retail mall located in the Bukit Bintang shopping district of Kuala Lumpur. The mall opened in 1996 as Starhill Shopping Centre but the word ‘Gallery’ was added to the official name of the mall because it held the largest watch gallery in the world at the time for the affluent Malaysians and foreign visitors.

Visitors will see a large number of exclusive jewellery shops designer boutiques for fashion, shoes, handbags and cameras. On the lower ground level of the mall are a number of lavish restaurants.

3.3 FAHRENHEIT 88
179, Jalan Bukit Bintang
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2148 5488
www.fahrenheit88.com
Daily: 10.00am - 10.00pm

Fahrenheit 88 is Kuala Lumpur’s latest addition in vibrant, iconic shopping destinations for the young urbanites with over 250 retail stores, anchored by the first UNIQLO flagship store in Malaysia. It also contains F&B hot spots and entertainment outlets spanning over 7 levels of shopping space.
Lot 10 Shopping Mall offers a diverse range of fashionable lifestyle choices from a range of cultures, with variety of ladies fashion ranging from executive apparels to elegant garments and its anchor tenant, ISETAN of Japan.

The store is spread out over 5 levels which boasts a wide selection of electronic shops, supermarkets, food courts, restaurants, specialty stores, beauty, health treatment and an entertainment outlet.

Sungei Wang Plaza is a vibrant shopping hub in the heart of Kuala Lumpur with offerings in fashion, accessories, mobile phones, gadgets, beauty and many more at affordable rates for all kinds of shoppers.

This plaza offers visitors more than 800 retail outlets in one shopping haven complete with functional facilities and accessible public transportation.

Known as one of the most happening malls in town for its events and promotions since the 90s, Sungei Wang Plaza is home to numerous popular international and local artistes, fashion shows, countdown concerts, festive season stage showcases and corporate social responsibility programs.

The Plaza went through its second major refurbishment in late-2012.

Imbi Plaza is the place to go if you are looking for computer hardware and software at less inflated prices.

Imbi Plaza is a low-budget shopping mall, where prices mainly depend on your bargaining skills.

Berjaya Times Square houses over a 1,000 retail outlets including theme parks, book stores, cinemas, excellent shopping experiences, accommodations, business facilities, restaurants, gadgets and electronics, fashion and apparel, home furnishings, gifts and collectibles and many more under one roof.

Berjaya Times Square Theme Park is an indoor theme park that offers thrilling rides and activities for people of all ages. Galaxy Station rollercoasters for thrill seekers while Fantasy Garden is great for family fun with eight rides amidst colorful garden avenues. Theme Park Ticket purchase is required.
3.9 JALAN ALOR (STREET FOOD)
Jalan Alor, Kuala Lumpur
Daily: 6.00pm-12.00am

It is a place both locals and tourists flock to for a full-blown open-air street food experience. It was known as a red light area but is now a well-known tourist eatery. Just a street away from Jalan Bukit Bintang, visitors love Jalan Alor for its vibrant and buzzing aura of food choices. Located just behind Jalan Bukit Bintang and a short walk away from Changkat Bukit Bintang, it is a hive of activity when the sun sets.

Red lanterns are strung across street lamps, casting their warm glow onto the hordes of people on the street. Food hawkers wave plastic menus at everyone, enticing them with photos of their specialities.

Dubbed the cultural heart of the city’s local cuisine, tourists rarely venture here unguided. Both with tourist guides and locals alike; almost every tourist will be brought here.

A sharp contrast to trendy Jalan Bukit Bintang and Changkat Bukit Bintang, Jalan Alor has a local charm to it with atmospheric air-conditioned Chinese seafood restaurants, bright fluorescent restaurant signage lighting and mini red chinese lanterns strung up in the trees. But it is also a tad messy because of the seemingly-endless row of hawker stalls set up on the five-foot walkway, with plastic tables and chairs spilling out onto the road.

Kuala Lumpur being a cosmopolitan city, the variety of food available is amazing and in Jalan Alor the barbecued meats, noodles and desserts are some of the best (and reasonably priced) in the city. Most of these dishes cannot be found in fashion-conscious restaurants – and even if they are, they are rarely as tasty, so hawker stalls are a favourite on the city’s foodie scene.

The place stays loud and vibrant throughout the night with vendors furiously fanning grills of chicken and beef skewers, the metallic clang of frying woks and the air thick with charcoal smoke is part of Jalan Alor’s unique charm.

3.10 CHANGKAT BUKIT BINTANG
Changkat Bukit Bintang, Kuala Lumpur
Daily: 6.00pm - 1.00am

Changkat has grown organically is open, friendly and fun. Changkat Bukit Bintang is a network of alleys and streets that make part of the Bukit Bintang area.

You will come across a blend of old and new charm buildings from the prewar era which have now been refurbished into upscale pubs been likened to London’s Piccadilly Circus and New York City’s Times Square and dubbed Dining”. It is a trendy place for pub crawling and one of Kuala Lumpur’s most “happening” night scenes.

This street is lined with a mix of chic casual bars, restaurants, street hawkers, pubs and budget hotels. Changkat Bukit Bintang are broad. It is the street with the most vibrant restaurant scenes in downtown Kuala Lumpur.

Foodies would love the wide variety of gastronomic choices from authentic traditional dishes to fusion cuisines. There is the Magnificent Fish & Chips Bar, Thai Baan 26 and Italian Neroteca. After clubbing or drinking late at night, pub crawlers or revellers may join the locals for some food on bamboo skewers (meatballs, chicken, squid, boiled eggs, a variety of vegetables, cuttlefish).

In tandem with Changkat establishing itself as Kuala Lumpur’s most happening entertainment area, it has also become the place for budget travellers to stay. This not only helps make for a refreshing mix it also acts as a counterweight to the sprawl of surrounding 5 star hotels.

Without the tourists and resident expats, many entertainment venues would simply not survive.

As it is, Changkat goes from strength to strength, for which both locals and visitors to KL frequent. So, when one fancy a chilled out drink, a good meal, or a place to groove, Changkat a night out.

3.11 NO BLACK TIE
17, Jalan Mesui Off Jalan Nagasari, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2142 3737
www.noblacktie.com.my
Daily: 6.00pm - 1.00am

No Black Tie (NBT) is the venue to catch the acts of Malaysia’s top singers, musicians and an impressive line up of international acts in entertainment.

Enjoy the range of music from rhythm & blues to jazz. The NBT Gastro-Bar offers a variety of culinary delights in a contemporary setting.
The Tun Abdul Razak Heritage Park, formerly known as Lake Gardens, is a peaceful oasis in the midst of a bustling modern city. Prior to the 1930s, this part of Kuala Lumpur was a wild territory where adventurers explored ravines on horses in search for exotic flora and fauna.

Today, much of the terrain has been beautifully manicured with the lake giving the park a romantic charm. Exotic flora and fauna are segmented into enclosed parks such as the Bird Park, Deer Park, Hibiscus and Orchid Gardens, although playful monkeys and squirrels still roam freely. On top of that, museums, galleries and monuments have made this park an ideal place for visitors to explore Malaysia’s rich natural and cultural history. Take a ride on the battery operated tram that operates within the park and see the 14 main attractions found here.
4.1 PERDANA BOTANICAL GARDENS
Tun Abdul Razak Heritage Park
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2617 6404
www.klbotanicalgarden.gov.my
Daily: 9.00am - 5.00pm

On 28th June 2011, the 6th Prime Minister of Malaysia Dato' Sri Najib Tun Razak launched the Perdana Botanical Gardens, in conjunction with the completion of the first phase of the making of the Tun Abdul Razak Heritage Park. The then Perdana Lake Gardens is now the Perdana Botanical Gardens. The first phase saw the rehabilitation of the central gardens with additions of flora & fauna collections and fiscal built up of new features.

The Perdana Botanical Gardens has a gentle scenic undulating garden landscape. Originally laid in 1888, with trees, endemics and exotic flora there were new collections of amazing and unusual trees e.g. The Majestic Baobabs (Adansonia digitata) and Moringa drouhardli, from Africa are part of this collection.

The Botanical collections included forgotten trees, which are now rarely grown in the home garden. Unusual tropical rainforest fruit trees, either endemic or introduced have been collected and planted in the fruit tree area next to the heritage Brazilian nut tree. The Brazilian nut tree was planted over a hundred years ago.

Another interesting collection is that of trees named after or giving names to States or places in Malaysia. It is educational for the local visitors, as they will know the subject and origin of the names of places they live in.

Collections of tropical fauna, from families of Aracaceae, Zamiaceae and Fern and can be seen in garden areas such as the Heliconia garden, the Fernery and Cycads Island.

The Conservatory and the Herb gardens would also be of interest to plant enthusiast as the collections of herbaceous plants and herbs, especially from the tropical rainforest are showcased in very typical tropical ornamental garden style.

The Perdana Botanical Gardens covers a fairly large area with a lake in it, originally named Sydney Lake in 1888. The lake is now a venue for boating.

Anecdote:
The Perdana Lake was previously called the Sydney Lake when A.R. Venning, the Chairman of the Sanitary Board and the State Treasurer of Selangor, sculptured the gardens in 1888.

This was a tribute to Lady Constance Sydney Holmes, the wife of Sir Frank Swettenham, the then British Resident of Selangor. The tragedy that was the life of Lady Sydney inspired Malaysian playwright Sabera Shaik to pen the play Lady Swettenham, which was staged several times at the City Theatre (Panggung Bandaraya) and the Kuala Lumpur Performing Arts Centre (KLPAC).
4.2 DEER PARK
Jalan Perdana, Taman Tasik Perdana
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2693 6661
www.klbotanicalgarden.gov.my/guide-deer-park
Daily: 9.00am - 6.00pm

The Deer Park is a two-hectare enclosure that houses a few species of deer such as fallow deer, axis deer and Sambar deer.

Of special attraction is the mousedeer, the smallest hoofed animal in the world. The viewing points and the placement of fences allow visitors to get the best views of the deer in the park.

Anecdote:
The mousedeer is called the Sang Kancil in Malay folklore. Sang Kancil is an epitome of intelligence and agility and has been known to outsmart larger and stronger beasts such as dogs, tigers and crocodiles.

The legendary incident of a mousedeer kicking Prince Parameswara’s hunting dogs into the Melaka River explains the mousedeer’s presence in the Melaka State Coat of Arms.

Sang Kancil’s agility even inspired the name of the petite but sleek model of a national automobile, a very useful car to have when braving narrow alleys and tight parking spots.

4.3 PANGGGUNG ANNIVERSARI
(open-air amphitheater)
Perdana Botanical Garden
Jalan Cenderawasih
+603 2617 6404
Daily: 7.00am – 8.00pm

Refurbished recently, the Panggung Anniversari is a venue for shows where many pop musicians and rock stars of Kuala Lumpur started their road to fame. Located in the Perdana Botanical Garden, the amphitheater has a roof over the seats on the slopes. Shows are free of charge.

The Kuala Lumpur City Hall is the caretaker of this amphitheater.

4.4 BUKIT AMAN (Malaysian Police Headquarters)
Police Headquarters, Bukit Aman
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2266 2222 / 8821/ 8822
www.rmp.gov.my
operates 24 hours a day

Bukit Aman means “the hill of peace” in the Malay language, and it is aptly named as such because the men in blue who serve there are literally peacemakers. However, during the British Administration it was called the Bluff Road Hill. A bluff is a broad steep headland or cliff.

When the administrative capital of Selangor was moved from Klang to Kuala Lumpur in 1880, the Selangor Chief Police Captain H.C. Syers chose the Bluff Road Hill as the location of his headquarters. The bluff strategically looks over the British Administrative offices around the open field which is now called Dataran Merdeka (Independence Square) and also Chinatown across the Klang River.

As such the economic and social activities of the then little town of Kuala Lumpur were done under the scrutiny of the law enforcers of the hill. It was only on 25th March 1975, when Bluff Road Hill changed her name to Bukit Aman.

Anecdote:
The Selangor Chief Police, Captain H.C. Syers who lived on Bluff Road Hill was a keen collector of local artifacts and plant and animal specimens. His large collection at home is considered the first museum of Kuala Lumpur.

4.5 KUALA LUMPUR BUTTERFLY PARK
Taman Tasik Perdana, Jalan Cenderasari, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2693 4799
www.kualalumpurbutterflypark.com
Daily: 9.00am - 6.00pm

Kuala Lumpur Butterfly Park is a large area of over 80,000 square feet of landscaped gardens with over 5,000 live butterflies, exotic plants, butterfly-host plants and ferns. This is a paradise for nature lovers and photographers who desire close-up views of these rare delicate butterflies fluttering around beautiful flowers, plants, ferns and flowering vines.

Other attractions of this park are the Japanese Koi fish, fresh water turtles, live insects and a museum with a large collection of butterflies and insects from around the world.
4.6 KUALA LUMPUR BIRD PARK
Jalan Cenderawasih
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2272 1010
www.klbirdpark.com
Daily: 9.00am - 6.00pm
Kuala Lumpur Bird Park is well known as the “World’s Largest Free-flight Walk-in Aviary”, home to more than 3,000 birds of approximately 200 species of local and foreign birds. The Park offers 20.9 acres of valley terrain to be explored, divided into four zones; Zone 1 and 2 make up the free-flight zone; Zone 3 is the Hornbill Park and Zone 4 is where birds are placed in separate cages and mini aviaries. Ticket purchase is required.

Anecdote:
As the Bird Park is a replica of the natural habitat of our feathered friends, it may be a good platform to observe some of their unusual nesting habits.
The monogamous hornbills are known for their cooperative breeding. Before incubation, the female begin to close the entrance to the nest cavity of a tree with a wall made of mud, droppings and fruit pulp.
When the female is ready to lay her eggs, the entrance is just large enough for her to enter the nest.
Afterwards, the remaining opening is sealed shut but leaving only a narrow aperture, big enough for the male to transfer food to the mother and eventually the chicks.

4.7 ORCHID GARDEN
Jalan Perdana, Taman Tasik Perdana
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2617 6000
www.kibotanicalgarden.gov.my
Daily: 9.00am- 6.00pm
Orchid Garden houses over 800 species of orchids, including rare and exotic types. The garden comprises a semi-circle pergola for the climbing and epiphytic variety and a rock garden for the terrestrial variety.
An Orchid Bazaar is held every Sunday for interested visitors.

Anecdote:
The hibiscus is also the state flower of Hawaii. However, only the red Hibiscus is the national flower of Malaysia.

4.8 HIBISCUS GARDEN
Jalan Perdana, Taman Tasik Perdana
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2617 6000
www.kibotanicalgarden.gov.my
Daily: 9.00am- 6.00pm
Hibiscus Garden showcases the various species of Malaysia’s national flower, the Bunga Raya (Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis).
Some of the attractions in the garden include a 4-metre high waterfall, fountain and pools and a lovely colonial style building converted into an exhibition hall and a gallery.

4.9 MEMORIAL TUN ABDUL RAZAK
Sri Taman, Jalan Perdana
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2693 7141
Closed

Anecdote:
His time in space coincided with the Muslim fasting month of Ramadhan and for that the

4.10 NATIONAL PLANETARIUM
National Planetarium, National Space Agency (ANGKASA)
Ministry of Science, Technology & Innovation
Lot 53, Jalan Perdana, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2273 4303 / 5484 / 4301
www.angkasa.gov.my/planetarium
Daily: 8.00am – 5.00pm
The National Planetarium is the symbol of Malaysia Government’s serious commitment towards the development of space, science and technology. The complex houses a tilted dome theater and facilities such as an outdoor ancient observatory park, picnic areas with space theme, exhibition gallery, viewing gallery with binoculars, space theatre, observatory with telescope and its accessories.
Admission charges apply although admission to the exhibition gallery is free of charge.

Anecdote:
Malaysia is the 37th nation to send a man to outer space. The honour of the first Malaysian in space goes to Dr. Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor who was in space from 10th to 21st October 2007. Coming from a medical background, he was given the task to perform experiments on board the International Space Station relating to the characteristics and growth of liver cancer and leukemia cells, the crystallisation of various proteins and microbes in space.
His time in space coincided with the Muslim fasting month of Ramadhan and for that the
National Fatwa council drew up the first comprehensive guidebook for Muslims in space. The guidebook details how to perform prayer in low-gravity environment, identify fasting and prayer times and how to locate Mecca from space.

Dr. Sheikh Muszaphar’s spacesuit and a replica of the International Space Station are on display at the National Planetarium.

4.11 ROYAL MALAYSIAN POLICE MUSEUM
5, Jalan Perdana, Tasik Perdana Kuala Lumpur
+603 2272 5689
www.jmm.gov.my
Tues - Sun: 10.00am - 6.00pm
Mon & public holidays: Closed

The Royal Malaysian Police Museum showcases the history of the Royal Malaysian Police force. The Museum also exhibits material evidence for criminal cases in Malaysia including activities of criminal intimidations from triads and communists, display of arms, model and old photographs, plan study and figures relating to the Malayan emergency (1948-1960). Also of interest is the clothing development of police uniforms throughout the years since Independence 1957.

4.12 ISLAMIC ARTS MUSEUM MALAYSIA
Jalan Lembah Perdana
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2274 2020
www.iamm.org.my
Daily: 10.00am - 6.00pm

Islamic Arts Museum Malaysia is Southeast Asia’s largest museum of Islamic art. It houses more than 7,000 artifacts, as well as an exceptional library of Islamic art books.

The art objects on display range from the tiniest pieces of jewelry to one of the world’s largest scale models of the Masjid al-Haram in Mecca.

There are 12 galleries to explore with works from the heartlands of Persia and Middle East; China, India and Southeast Asia are especially well represented with the Malay heritage as an exceptional category itself.

Some collections have travelled the world. Travelling exhibitions include the Rhythm & Verses exhibition (of works that cover major calligraphic styles) that was held at the National University of Singapore Museum and the Library of Alexandria, Egypt.

Another is Abrbandi: Ikats of Central Asia (exotic silk textiles, robes and tapestries that celebrate a unique weaving tradition) that was held at the Art Gallery of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia.

The Islamic Arts Museum Malaysia has grown to rank as one of the world’s leading private Islamic museums, hailed by the Organization of Islamic Countries’ (OIC) Islamic Research Centre of Islamic Culture and Arts (IRCICA) as “a remarkable centre of learning and research aimed at preserving the history, arts and cultural heritage of the Islamic world”.

The museum is funded by the Albukhary Foundation, a charitable organisation founded by Malaysian businessman-philanthropist Syed Mokthar Al-Bukhary who is one of the richest man in Malaysia.
4.13 NATIONAL MOSQUE (MASJID NEGARA)
Jalan Lembah Perdana
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2693 7905
www.masjidnegara.gov.my
Daily: 6.30am – 7.30pm
except for prayer times

The National Mosque is the most distinguished mosque in the city with its unique multifold umbrella shape dome and tall minaret, which stands magnificently against the skyline. Built in 1963, the mosque has the capacity to accommodate up to 8,000 people at any one time for prayers.

Within its neatly landscaped grounds are fountains and pools. Behind the mosque is the Heroes’ Mausoleum, a burial ground of several prominent Malaysian statesmen namely, Malaysia’s second Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak, third Prime Minister Tun Hussein Onn, and former deputy prime ministers Tun Dr Ismail and Tun Ghafar Baba.

4.14 ASEAN SCULPTURE GARDEN
Asean Sculpture Garden
Persiaran Sultan Salahuddin
Taman Tasik Perdana
Kuala Lumpur
www.aseansculpture.com
www.klbotanicalgarden.gov.my
www.visitkl.gov.my
Daily: 7.00am – 8.00pm

Explore this interestingly landscaped garden to view a collection of prize-winning sculptures in wood, marble, iron and bamboo, designed by most respected sculptors from six ASEAN countries: Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Brunei.

The garden, located at the foot of the National Monument hill, was built and officially opened in 1987 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Association of South East Asian Nations or ASEAN.

Did You Know:
Felix de Weldon
Felix de Weldon contributed in creating Malaysia’s Tugu Negara (National Monument) when the country’s first Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman saw the USMC War Memorial statue in his visit to America in October 1960. He also designed the Iwo Jima Memorial located at Arlington, Washington DC.

Each stones symbolizes leadership, suffering, unity, vigilance, strength, courage and sacrifice. 5 of the figures represents the victorious allied forces while the other 2 figures that lie on the ground represents that of the defeated communist forces.

Overall the monument depicts the victory of the forces of democracy, peace and freedom over that of the communist and evil. By the way, communism is outlawed in Malaysia. The sculpture was then casted in a foundry in Rome at a cost of RM600,000.

De Weldon was conferred with the title Tan Sri, the Malaysian equivalent of a high-ranking knighthood. He died in Woodstock, Virginia on 02 June 2003 at the age of 96.

Anecdote:
The National Mosque is a symbol of unity. The funds to build the mosque came not only from Muslims, but also from Christians, Buddhist and Hindus, all of who shared Malaysia’s first Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman’s vision of a united Malaysia.

Dress Code for mosque visit:
Visitors are required to be appropriately dressed. Robes and headscarves will be provided for women. Shoes are not allowed inside the mosque.

National Monument
Asean Sculpture Garden
The foundation stone covered a time capsule which was specially designed with a surface made of marble weighing 385kg (850lb), of 2 feet width and 5 feet height, contained a Hansard copy of the first meeting of the House of Representatives in 1958, a newspaper, some Malaysian currency, tin ore, rubber and paddy as symbol of Malaysia’s growing economy.

Anecdote:

The Parliament was previously housed in a mansion located on Jalan Ampang which belonged to the late Eu Tong Sen. The growing number of the members of Parliament warranted a new location for Parliamentary assemblies. This present location used to be a wild hilly frontier-land known as West Folly Hill. It was chosen due to its wide and elevated land overlooking the beautiful Lake Gardens and its close proximity to the Kuala Lumpur City Centre.

On 31 August 1962, His Majesty the third King, Tuanku Syed Putra Al-Haj Ibni Al-Marhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail laid the foundation stone for the building.

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4.16 PARLIAMENT HOUSE
Parliament Building
Jalan Parlimen, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2072 1955 / 2601 7222
www.parlimen.gov.my
Not open to public

The Parliament is the highest legislative body in Malaysia, where laws are made. It has two important chambers the House of Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Parliament House officially opened in 1963 comprising of a 3-storey rectangular main block, a 17-storey tower block and the Multipurpose Hall. The design of the tower block resembles a pineapple with beehive-like ‘kerawang’ or ornamental patterns.

Anecdote:
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On 31 August 1962, His Majesty the third King, Tuanku Syed Putra Al-Haj Ibni Al-Marhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail laid the foundation stone for the building.

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4.17 CARCOSA
Carcosa, Taman Tasik Perdana
Persiaran Mahameru
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2295 0888
http://shr.my/carcosa-seri-negara
Mon - Fri: 9.00am - 5.00pm
Sat: 9.00am - 1.00pm

Carcosa Seri Negara is a prominent colonial luxury hotel with elegant restaurants. This hotel is housed in two separate mansions called Carcosa and Seri Negara.

Located on two adjacent hills within the Tun Abdul Razak Heritage Park (formerly Lake Gardens), the two mansions are owned by the Malaysian Government.

The Carcosa, built in the early 19th century, was once the residence of Sir Frank Swettenham, the former British Resident of Selangor.

Today, Carcosa offers luxurious suites and a fine-dining experience. It has in the past hosted many a visiting dignitary including the Queen of England in 1989.

Seri Negara was originally known as the Governor’s Residence when it was opened in 1913. It was then opened as the Guest’s Palace (Istana Tetamu), hosting many important dignitaries and top government leaders. In 1989, the building was renamed Seri Negara.

Seri Negara’s signature service is the English afternoon tea, served in the elegant drawing room, or on the wrap-around verandah, overlooking the beautiful gardens.

Afternoon tea is served daily and you are advised to book in advance.

Anecdote:
The Carcosa was the grandest mansion in Kuala Lumpur during Frank Swettenham’s residency, so much so that it was nicknamed ‘Mr Swettenham’s Palace’. On 29 August 1898, Frank Swettenham threw a ‘Palace-Warming’ fancy-dress party and the theme of the party was ‘Unaddressed Letters’, a book written by Swettenham himself. The book features a picture of Frank Swettenham wearing a hat and looking rather ‘dapper’ framed by the doorway of a wooden house.

Swettenham had a special fondness for the Carcosa that he used the name Carcosa as the telegraphic code for Resident-General.
4.18 Muzium Negara
Jabatan Muzium Malaysia
Jalan Damansara, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2282 6255
www.muziumnegara.gov.my

Daily: 9.00am - 6.00pm
First Day Hari Raya & Raya Haji: Closed

The National Museum boasts four main galleries; Early History, Malay Kingdoms, Colonial Era and Malaysia Today, which features history of Malaysia from prehistoric days to the present.

The National Museum was once the site of the old Selangor Museum established in 1963. The building takes the design of the traditional Malay palace architecture and is being considered to be gazetted into a National Heritage Building.

The most interesting exhibition for most visitors is the Istana Satu, an original-sized old Terengganu timber palace built in 1884. Other outdoor exhibits include the traditional Malay fishing boat, two burial poles from the burial site of a chief of a certain clan.

Did you know?
The 110 metre long main facade is decorated with two giant wall murals in the style of batik painting designed by a local artist. The mural on its right depicts the culture and customs of Malaysians while the one on its left shows the historical episodes of the nation. The murals are made using Italian glass mosaic that was manufactured in Florence. The entire cost of the mural (about RM135,000) was donated by millionaire and philanthropist, the late Dr. Lee Kong Chian.

Anecdote:
The present museum building is built on the site of the former Selangor Museum (1906 - 1945). On 10th March 1945, the Selangor Museum was accidentally bombed by the Allied Forces whose actual intention was to bomb the railway marshaling yard in Brickfields to cripple the transportation system of the Japanese.

4.19 Bank Negara Museum & Art Gallery
Sasana Kijang
2, Jalan Dato Onn, Kuala Lumpur
+603 9179 2784
www.museumbnm.gov.my

10.00am - 6.00pm
Sun & first 3 days of Hari Raya: Closed

Bank Negara Museum & Art Gallery aims to provide the public with an informal venue to learn about the importance of economics, Islamic banking and financial planning, whereas the Central Bank (Bank Negara) plays the role in nation building through its prudent economic transformational policies.

There are six galleries of exhibits showcasing the Central Bank’s collection of art pieces acquired since 1962 to early history of money and barter trade to displays of preserved national heritage showing the evolution of the country’s currency early to modern times.

Must-try
The Sasana Kijang Cafe of the museum serves a delicious menu of local and international cuisine. The fried noodles and chicken chop are staple favorites of many of the museum’s patrons.

OTHER SERVICES
Tram Ride
This electric-operated tram is a fun way to see the city’s attractions particularly the heritage zones, covering the vicinity of Dataran Merdeka and the nature zone that covers the Tun Abdul Razak Heritage Park. Since the trams are electric powered, there is little noise, no smoke emission and is eco-friendly.

The tram allows passengers the flexibility to hop-off and hop-on at any of the attractions found along the route.

The tram departs from the Kuala Lumpur City Gallery at every half-hour interval and makes a full circle which passes the Dataran Merdeka, Sultan Abdul Samad Building and Perdana Botanical Gardens, Deer Park, Hibiscus Garden, Orchid Garden, KL Bird Park, National Planetarium, Royal Malaysian Police Museum, Islamic Arts Museum and the National Museum.

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<th>TRAM RIDE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Organised by Kuala Lumpur City Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Days: Daily</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operation Time: 9.00am - 4.00pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick up point: Kuala Lumpur City Gallery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Call: +603 9282 2713</td>
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<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.myhopnhopoff.com">www.myhopnhopoff.com</a></td>
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The Dataran Merdeka or Independence Square serves as a commemoration of Malaysia’s long road to independence, which came to be on 31st August 1957 after several years of being in the clutches of colonialism.

Ironically, this arena that celebrates the independence of a young nation was also the British Administration district when Kuala Lumpur became the administrative capital of Selangor in 1880 and the Federated Malay States in 1896. The charming colonial buildings around the square reminds us that this was once the place where the colonists lived, worked and played.
5.1 KUALA LUMPUR CITY GALLERY
27, Jalan Raja, Dataran Merdeka, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2698 3333
www.klcitygallery.com
Daily: 9.00am - 6.30pm

Kuala Lumpur City Gallery is a must visit and to get to know Kuala Lumpur’s past, present and future through prints, photos, miniatures and The Spectacular City Model Show. The gallery, housed in a century old British Government Printing office, is situated right in the historical enclave of Dataran Merdeka (Merdeka Square).

Anecdote:

In 1899, during the British Administration, the Kuala Lumpur City Gallery building was first built to meet the administrative needs of Kuala Lumpur, the newly founded capital of the Federated Malay States. It replaced the Government Printing Office in Taiping, which was closed down.

The government printer at the time, John Russell, helped the Public Works Department architect Arthur Charles Norman design the ideal printing office to house large printing press machines. The exterior façade was designed based on neo-Renaissance principles, with exposed bricks, plastered columns, and large semi-circular windows decorated with keystones; while the interior had a structural support system of cast iron columns and trusses.

The building did not have a pronounced entrance or front porch, but just a simple door located on the western side. Canopy roofs were added above the first floor windows in the 1940s, as protection against the harsh tropical sun.

5.2 KUALA LUMPUR LIBRARY
Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2612 3508
www.kllibrary.dbkl.gov.my
Mon: 2.00pm – 6.45pm
Tues - Fri: 10.00am – 6.45 pm
Sat & Sun: 10.00am – 5.00pm
First Sat & Sun of the month: Closed
All public holidays: Closed

Kuala Lumpur Library, built in 1989 is a modern library with a vast selection of reference books, e-journals and e-books for general reading or research work.

The building is located at one end of the historic Independence Square. It offers an auditorium, conference area and multipurpose hall for rental, ground floor are sections for book loan and reading areas.

Point to note:

The upstairs of the library has a spectacular view of Dataran Merdeka and is open to non-members.
5.3 CHILDREN’S LIBRARY
Jalan Raja, Dataran Merdeka
Kuala Lumpur
Mon: 2.00pm - 6.45pm
Tues – Fri: 10.00am - 6.45pm
Sat & Sun: 10.00am - 5.00pm
First Sat & Sun of the month &
public holidays: Closed

Kuala Lumpur Children’s Library is housed in an old colonial-styled building and it is located next to the modern Kuala Lumpur Library and the prestigious Royal Selangor Club.

Opened in 2004, the library has an impressive collection of picture, fiction and reference books that cater to members between the ages of 4 and 12 years.

Other than books, this library also offers activities such as storytelling, board games and multimedia experience for members.

Parents are allowed to come and join their children in their activities in the library or just to read them a book.

The library and the building is managed by the Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

5.4 NATIONAL MUSIC MUSEUM
Jalan Raja, Dataran Merdeka
Kuala Lumpur

The museum is housed in the former Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia.

It is currently undergoing renovation and it is expected to be completed in 2015.

5.5 DATARAN UNDGRND
Jalan Raja, Dataran Merdeka
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2691 3735
www.dataranunderground.my
Mon - Fri: 9.00am – 5.00pm

DATARAN UNDGRND is an area below the Merdeka Square that has interesting outlets offering art and crafts, cafes and restaurants. The Underground is also a platform dedicated to creative Malaysian minds to express themselves to the world of art, music, food and fashion.

5.6 VICTORIAN FOUNTAIN
Jalan Raja, Dataran Merdeka
Kuala Lumpur

This century old ornate fountain is a striking attraction of the Independence Square. The functioning fountain features elements of the Art-Nouveau (new art) movement, which is characterized by intricate linear designs and flowing curves based on natural forms.

Did you know?
The fountain was brought in from England in 1897 as a water trough for horses in Kuala Lumpur. It was first placed at the old Market Square.

The police opposed to the installation of the trough to avoid traffic obstruction. Transportation were horse carriages and rickshaws. Hence it was relocated to its present site at the Dataran Merdeka.

5.7 FLAG POLE
Jalan Raja, Dataran Merdeka
Kuala Lumpur
www.visitkl.gov.my

Located at the southern end of Dataran Merdeka, this 95-metre flag pole is the sixth tallest in the world. However, at the time of erection, it was the tallest flag pole in the world.

It was erected in 1990 in conjunction with the first Visit Malaysia Year and the declaration of Kuala Lumpur as the ‘Garden City of Lights’.
Anecdote:
In 1926, after a heavy downpour, the Klang River burst its banks turning Dataran Merdeka (then known as the Selangor Padang or Selangor Field) into a huge muddy pool. A silver-haired lawyer by the name of Ferri made a bet that he could swim from the Selangor Club to the Sultan Abdul Samad building without his feet touching the ground. He won the bet but it was not recorded whether the muddy waters tinted his silver hair brown.

In the same flooding incident, water seeped into the underground vault of the Chartered Bank where millions of dollars worth of currency notes were kept. The Selangor Padang became the richest field in the world when the floods subsided, as the currency notes were disbursed across the field to be dried under the watchful eyes of the police guards. Locals prayed for the wind to blow in the right direction but not a single dollar was lost according to the Chartered Bank’s accounts.

Also, a tiger was seen swimming down the Klang River during the floods and it was probably the last time a tiger was spotted in the heart of Kuala Lumpur.

Anecdote:
The great tradition of the Hash House Harriers (HHH) that is so British in character was actually born in Malaya. The HHH is a race that follows a paper trail laid by a ‘hare’, often deliberately leading the runners astray. The idea of the race was thought up one evening in 1938 by patrons of the Selangor Club to rid them of their hangovers and the race was named after the Hash House one of the dining rooms of the club.

The race begins and ends at the club, after which a great party ensues. There are now more than 2,000 Hash House Harriers worldwide.
5.10 NATIONAL TEXTILE MUSEUM
26, Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2694 3457 / 3461
www.muziumtksitlinegara.gov.my
Daily: 9.00am - 6.00pm
First day of Hari Raya Afdliftri and
Hari Raya Haji: Closed

National Textile Museum is a unique
place to learn about the rich diversity
of the people of Malaysia. It traces the
development and trend of textiles that
have characterized and shaped the
lifestyle of the people of Malaysia as
early as the prehistoric era right up to
the modern times.

Housed in an elegant and historic
building of Moghul-Islamic
architecture, the Museum has
four themed galleries showcasing
a collection of exquisite textiles,
accessories and costumes. The gallery
showcases the origins, development
and techniques used in the industry of
local textiles.

**Anecdote:**
The National Textile Museum
Building was once the
headquarters of the Federated
Malay States Railway. The
red-arched retaining walls of
Kuala Lumpur’s first railway
station known as the Resident
Station, which was attached to
the building, can still be seen
outside the neighbouring Agro
Bank building.

**Must-try**
For visitors who wish to take a
gastronomic break, the

5.11 GENERAL POST OFFICE
Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur

The General Post Office was designed
by architect Arthur Charles Norman in
1896, with construction commencing in
1904, however due to the
contractor facing financial difficulties,
the building was only completed in
1907. An arched walkway connects
it to the Sultan Abdul Samad Building
down the road. This walkway was only
added later, after the building was completed.

The Kuala Lumpur General Post Office
was housed here until 1984, when
it moved to the present General Post Office building at the Menara
Dayabumi. Today, the building also
houses part of the office of the
Ministry of Tourism and Culture.

**Anecdote:**
The domes of the Sultan
Abdul Samad Building were
originally charcoal black. The
shiny copper domes we see
today were a gift from the
Australian Government to mark
Malaysia’s 25th anniversary
of independence in 1982. The
building was built without the
assistance of cranes.

**Must-try**
For visitors who wish to take a
gastronomic break, the

5.12 SULTAN ABDUL SAMAD
BUILDING
Bangunan Sultan Abdul Samad
Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur

Sultan Abdul Samad Building is a
prominent landmark of Kuala Lumpur
and once served as the government’s
administration building during the
British era.

Located in front of the historic
Dataran Merdeka (Merdeka Square)
this impressive edifice built in 1897
has an impressive clock tower, shiny
copper domes and arches. Designed
by architect Arthur Charles Norman in
Moghul and Neo-Saracenic style, this
Building housed several important
government departments.

About Sultan Abdul Samad

Sultan Abdul Samad was the fourth
Sultan of Selangor who ruled from
1857 to 1898. It was during his reign
when the struggle for power broke out
between the chieftains of Selangor
over the rights of tin duties of the
Klang River.

This confrontation coupled with
hostilities between Chinese secret
societies escalated into the Selangor
Civil War which lasted from 1867 to
1873. Sultan Abdul Samad played
his part in resolving the conflict by
deleagating peacemaking efforts to
his son-in-law Tunku Kudin, a Kedah
prince who had British connections.
As a result, peace was restored in
Selangor accepting a British Resident
in 1874.

The years of Sultan Abdul Samad reign,
saw exponential growth in Selangor’s
economy. Economic boom was
exceptionally rapid for Kuala Lumpur,
who not only became Selangor’s capital in 1880 but also the capital of
the Federated Malay States in 1896.

It was for this reason that the Sultan
Abdul Samad building was named
after him.

Sultan Abdul Samad was an
unassuming man who chose to remain
living in Kuala Langat to tend to his
farm, in spite of Selangor’s capital
being relocated in Kuala Lumpur.

When the Selangor railway line
between Klang and Kuala Lumpur was
completed in 1886, he was invited to
take the maiden train ride from Klang
to Kuala Lumpur.

It was said that his face was covered
with soot from the burning charcoal
that fueled the train and with childlike
glee he proclaimed that it was the
best bullock-cart ride that he has ever
had.

**Anecdote:**
The four million bricks were
made in the kilns of Brickfields,
transported upriver of the
Klang River and then manually
delivered by a human chain
of Chinese labourers from the
river to the construction.

It was said that not one brick
fell onto the ground during
the three-year construction.
As cement was not available
in those days, a mixture of
limestone, salt, egg white and
honey were used to form the
bricks.

The 40-metre clock tower is
affectionately known as the Big
Ben of Kuala Lumpur. The chime
of the clock tower replaced the
booming of the cannon that
was fired at 5.00pm daily from the Police Headquarters on top of Bluff Hill, now known as Bukit Aman. The clock was imported from South Croydon, Surrey in England and manufactured by Gillett & Johnston (Croydon) Ltd. The clock is very sensitive and works almost the same way as an old grandfather’s clock. Before the clock caretaker winds the clock, he must first wind the bell 320 times. This is still done today and being a clock caretaker is indeed a full-time job. In a cavity below the foundation stone, Sir Charles Mitchell, the Governor of the Straits Settlement placed a few items: a Japanese Yen, a few Straits coins, a piece of tin from the Straits Trading Company and a copy of the Selangor Journal, produced by John Russel.

Behind the building, there are rows of protected century-old heritage raintrees still standing along the Klang River.

The Cathedral of St. Mary the Virgin, built in 1894, is the oldest brick Anglican Church in Kuala Lumpur. It stands in a strategic location at one end the Independence Square. The church is worth a visit. Among the many interesting items in the church worth seeing includes the old pipe organ built by a renowned English organ builder, Henry Willis and the three stained glass placed above the chancel.

Anecdote:

During the early days of the British Administration, the population of the Europeans in Kuala Lumpur was around 200 people. Attendance of Sunday service was strict and could easily be monitored. Absentees would be listed in the ‘Hall of Shame’ column of the Selangor Journal. Air-conditioning in the stuffy church during services came in the form of the swish of the punkahs, pulled by Tamil punkah wallahs outside the church hired to tug the ropes of the punkahs.

The pipes of the church organ were intentionally elevated to prevent it from being damaged by floods.

Prior to the Second World War, the original stained glass windows were removed and buried in an unknown place to protect them from damage from impending war. The original stained-glass windows were never found. The one standing today are a replica of the original ones.

Queen Elizabeth II visited the church twice. The first time was in October 1989 during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) and the second was nine years later when Kuala Lumpur hosted the 16th Commonwealth Games in 1998.
5.14 FORMER HIGH COURT BUILDING
Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur

Located nearby the Merdeka Square and at the bank of the Klang River, this building was once the High Court of Malaysia up to 1984. Built in 1909 by architect Arthur Charles Norman, the building has a nice blend of Moghul and Moorish style.

Did you know?
The Former High Court was once the arena of murder case known as the Ethel Proudlock case that shook the British community living in Malaya and the British Empire.

Mrs. Ethel Proudlock was the wife of William Proudlock the schoolmaster of the Victoria Institution.

On the evening of 23rd April 1911 she was alone in her bungalow while her husband dined with a fellow teacher. In the course of that evening, William Steward, a mine manager visited her by rickshaw and had told the rickshaw boy to wait outside.

Shortly afterwards the boy heard two shots and saw Steward stumbling out of the house across the verandah. The boy then saw Proudlock carrying a revolver and emptied the remaining 4 bullets into Steward.

Proudlock stood trial for murder in June 1911. There was no jury at that time and one Judge and two Assessors heard her case. The trial lasted ten days and attracted intense local interest. Proudlock claimed that Steward had attempted to rape her and that she was acting in self-defence.

However the judge found her guilty of murder on the basis of inconsistencies in her testimony and other circumstantial evidence and sentenced her to death.

Proudlock appealed the verdict and spent five months in Pudu Jail awaiting her appeal.

During the course of that time a number of petitions were signed for her, including one from her husband and the boys of the Victoria Institution, prompting the Sultan of Selangor to pardon her. Ethel Proudlock immediately left the colony with her three-year old daughter for England and eventually America.

Renowned British novelist and playwright William Somerset Maugham happened to be a friend Ethel Proudlock’s lawyer.

The Proudlock saga inspired him to write a short story about the case. He subsequently adapted the short story into the successful 1927 play - The Letter, which in turn received several film and television adaptations, including a Hollywood film starring Bette Davis.

5.15 PANGGUNG BANDARAYA (CITY THEATRE)
Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2698 3311
www.dbkl.gov.my
www.visitkl.gov.my
Mon - Fri: 8.00am – 4.00pm
Sat, Sun & public holidays: Closed

Panggung Bandaraya (City Theatre) is among the oldest theaters in Malaysia. This theater is the venue for year-round local performances. The theatre is housed in a century old building, which was once the former Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board. Built in Moghul-style the building has a black dome at the main and secondary porches.

In 1984, the Kuala Lumpur Municipality took over the building and in 1972 it became part of the Kuala Lumpur City Hall. The City Theatre was once well known among enthusiasts and art lovers. The theater has been upgraded to a musical theater and advance stage performing arts.

The City Theatre is now home to MUD the Musical: Our Story of Kuala Lumpur. This is a cultural musical show held daily at the City Theatre (Panggung Bandaraya).

Staged in a century old building near the location from where the City’s name was derived, MUD tells the tale of the Kuala Lumpur’s history, personalities and multicultural lifestyle sharing with the viewers the triumph and challenges of living in early Kuala Lumpur.

This is a must-watch musical celebrating the spirit of Kuala Lumpur and its people who built it with hopes and dreams.

MUD is a project initiated by Kuala Lumpur City Hall and managed by Tiara Jacqueline, an award-winning producer who also produced two musical shows called Puteri Gunung Ledang and P. Ramlee.
5.16 PH HENDRY
2, Jalan Tun Perak
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2692 6537
9.00am - 6.00pm

PH Hendry is the oldest existing jeweller in Malaysia since the 1920s. Till today, they are still the appointed Royal Jeweller to the states of Kelantan, Selangor and Negeri Sembilan. PH Hendry still deals in gemstones, gold, silver and platinum.

PH Hendry started his jewellery business in a corner of the Ceylon Bakery, which belonged to his late father PH Dineshamy. For many years PH Hendry operated his jewellery business at Tuanku Abdul Rahman road. Since 2003 they moved to another premise at Jalan Tun Perak.

5.17 MASJID JAMEK
Jalan Tun Perak, Kuala Lumpur
+603 9235 4848
Daily: 8.30am - 12.30pm & from 2.30 pm - 4.30 pm

Masjid Jamek, built in 1909, is one of the oldest surviving mosques in the city. The mosque occupies a historic location at the confluence of the Klang and Gombak rivers. Designed by architect Arthur Benison Hubback, its design was inspired by Moghul architecture in northern India.

Dress Code for mosque visit:
Visitors are required to be appropriately dressed while visiting the mosque.
Shoes are not allowed inside the mosque.

Did You Know?
Before the mosque was built, the triangular piece of land where it stands was a site of a Malay cemetery, which extends from Java Street in the north to where the High Court Building stand in the west.
This is documented in an 1889 map of Kuala Lumpur before most government administration buildings were built.

The fifth Sultan of Selangor, Sir Sultan Sulaiman, in the presence of British Resident, Mr. H.C. Belfied and Architect, Arthur Benison Hubback, laid the foundation stone of the mosque on 23rd March 1908. The foundation stone was lowered after nine new coins (three sovereigns and six dollars) had been deposited under it.

The foundation stone occupied a prominent position in the centre of what would be the front of the mosque. It is made of white Ipoh marble with an Arabic inscription upon it.

OTHER SERVICES

KL By Cycle
Visitors to Kuala Lumpur can look forward to discovering the city’s attraction on two wheels either on a guided bike tour or do-it-yourself.
KL By Cycle is a biking program that allows riders to explore places of interest in a fun and healthy way.

KL Horse & Carriage Ride
27, Jalan Raja, Dataran Merdeka
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2698 0332
www.visitkl.gov.my
Daily: 9.30am - 11.00am

The KL Horse & Carriage Ride is reminiscent of the early days of the 1900s when bullock carts and horse-drawn carriages were a familiar sight in Dataran Merdeka.

The open air carriages, drawn by beautiful Freisian horses, will embark on a scenic route past some of Kuala Lumpur’s most iconic and historic buildings around the Dataran Merdeka area, including the Sultan Abdul Samad Building, the National Textile Museum, the Former High Court Building and the Cathedral of St Mary. A fee applies.

KL By Cycle
Organised by Kuala Lumpur City Hall

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<th>Day</th>
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<td>Daily</td>
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Pick up point:
Kuala Lumpur City Gallery

Call:
+603 9282 2713

Website:
www.myhoponhopoff.com

KL Horse & Carriage Ride

Notes:

NOTES:

ZONE A
Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman was once Batu Road as it was once a rough road that led to the tin mining areas of Batu and Rawang. Shops along the road were mostly owned by Indian moneylenders known as Chettiars. The Chettiars let out their shops to other Indian traders who operated shops, eateries, warehouses and other businesses.

The textile business flourished and between household names such as Globe Silk Store, G.S. Gill and P. Lal Store emerged. An Indian Mosque was built to serve the growing population of Indian merchants.

The golden age of cinema in Hollywood saw two beautiful art deco cinemas in the form of the Coliseum and the Odeon emerging amongst the busy shophouses. Today, Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman is still an important shopping street and is called by some, the Golden Mile.
6.1 DATARAN MEDAN PASAR (OLD MARKET SQUARE)

Dataran Medan Pasar (also known as the Old Market Square) is a square surrounded by the oldest and some of the most ornate shop houses of Kuala Lumpur.

It was formerly the centre of Kuala Lumpur’s original township established in the 1870s by Yap Ah Loy the then Kapitan China (Chinese headman) of Kuala Lumpur. In the middle of the square, stands a clock tower that was built to commemorate the coronation of King George IV. The Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) has beautified and upgraded Dataran Medan Pasar into a venue for fairs, exhibitions, festivals and cultural events.

In 1907, AB Hubback, Government Architect, presented to the Sanitary Board design guidelines for shop houses to be erected in the Square. This has resulted to a gracious symmetry of the Square as a whole. The three-storey shop houses are examples of ornate Neo-classical designs, as evidenced by the decorative plaster garlands, roof-top gables and balustrades.

Later, two classic Art Deco structures, the Maybank Finance Berhad building and the Clock Tower, were built. The Tower was erected in 1937 to commemorate the coronation of King George VI. The sunburst motif, a common Art Deco design, is featured at the base.

The block of shop houses located at 2 - 8 Dataran Medan Pasar was built by Loke Yew around 1906. Designed by AK Moosdeen, the block was sometimes referred to as “The Red House” owing to the distinctive exposed red brick, which has since been painted over. Although designed as a whole, each shop house façade is treated differently with the alternating window designs between each floor and shop house. In 1908, the block was extended to include No. 8.

At the corner of the square, the former Sin Seng Nam Restaurant, has very fine stepped Dutch Gables. The interesting entryways have wooden bars serve as security doors and also provide ventilation. In earlier times, the restaurant was well patronized by planters and was known as the Vatican.

**Anecdotes:**

_When Yap Ah Loy administered Kuala Lumpur, he watched over the trade activities of the Old Market Square from his house, which was situated where the Pacific Express Hotel stands today. Miners travelling upriver from Klang would disembark and settle at the Old Market Square. The lives of the miners were hard and dreary but the shrewd Kapitan saw this as a business opportunity._

_He set up gambling dens and brothels around the square to keep his workers entertained and motivated. The gambling sheds were situated at the row of shop houses where the Sin Seng Nam coffeeshop now is. When William T. Hornaday (the American naturalist who discovered the Batu Caves near Kuala Lumpur) was at Market Square, he was absolutely impressed when he found Jules Mumm’s champagne for sale at 60 cents per quart and India pale ale at 15 cents per quart. After the death of Yap Ah Loy, the market stalls were gradually relocated to the new Central Market building._

6.2 TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN STREET (JALAN TAR)

Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman Kuala Lumpur

**Daily:** 10.00am - 10.00pm

This road was originally called Batu Road because it began as a track leading to Batu where there was a village, limestone cave and tin mines. Now, the road is named after Malaysia’s first King.

Jalan TAR has an interesting history. It became Kuala Lumpur’s busiest streets in the 1930s when the rice fields, swamps, and coconut estates were replaced by commercial developments. Still evident today, the property owners, builders, traders and commercial operators along this road are an ethnically diverse group.

The Malays, Sri Lankans, Chinese and British lived around this area. Today the buildings along Jalan TAR reflect the changing trends in architectural design.

The stores and malls you can find here besides the street arcades are Campbell Complex, G.S. Gill (reputed for top sporting goods distribution in Malaysia, offering all sorts of sporting equipment and attire), Pertama Complex, KL Sogo Shopping Complex (the biggest department store in the area with 10 floors of shopping, dining and entertainment) and Maju Junction.

6.3 COLISEUM CINEMA

94, Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman
Kuala Lumpur

+603 2692 5995

www.cinema.com.my

Daily: 12.00pm – 11.30 pm

(Midnight shows available on Fridays and Saturdays)

Coliseum Cinema was the first to open its doors in Malaysia. It was a popular cinema for moviegoers interested in Malay and Hindi films. A well-known Chinese businessman and property developer, built this neo-classical structure and leased it to an operator who opened this cinema in 1921. Many Malay Operas were performed by itinerant troupes here in the 1930s.

However, in 2012 the cinema rebranded itself as LFS Coliseum Cineplex. The cinema has 2 halls and a seating capacity of 474. Hall 1 plays Malay and Hindi films. A well-known developer, built this neo-classical structure and leased it to an operator who opened this cinema in 1921. Many Malay Operas were performed by itinerant troupes here in the 1930s.

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6.4 COLISEUM CAFÉ & GRILL ROOM
98, Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2692 6270
Daily: 10.00am - 10.00pm

Coliseum Café, built in 1921 was a popular watering hole for colonial planters, miners and traders. In the past, on every Wednesday, the tea dance was the main entertainment at the Coliseum Café.

Its famous patrons in the past include Somerset Maugham, the English author.

The building is worth a visit. It has a neo-classical design with rusticated arches at ground level. Much later, the art deco elements were added such as wood and glass shop-front, and the door lintels with the carved café logo.

The special atmosphere of yesteryears is retained with its unchanged décor, furnishing and white linen-clad waiters. The Grill Room serves mainly English cuisine. The menu has remained the same.

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6.5 MASJID INDIA
Lorong Tuanku Abdul Rahman
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2692 1009
www.masjidindia.com
Mon - Fri: 8.00am – 5.00pm
Sat, Sun & public holiday: Closed

Masjid India was built a century ago by the Indian Muslim merchants who settled in Kuala Lumpur.

The mosque, built in the southern Indian style, is a three-storey structure with onion-domed cupolas and arc windows patterned with Islamic motifs. The mosque is located at a busy street with rows of shop houses and vendors selling items for prayers, textiles, shoes and oddities.

The site of the mosque was later gazetted in 1964 as a ‘reserve for a mosque’. The mosque has since underwent several renovations without losing its identity and up till today remains a recognizable landmark in the city.

**Dress Code for mosque visit:**

- Visitors are required to be appropriately dressed while visiting the mosque. Robes and headscarves will be provided for women.
- Shoes are not allowed inside the mosque.

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6.6 MASJID INDIA BAZAAR
Jalan Masjid India
Kuala Lumpur
Daily: 10.00am - 10.00pm

Masjid India Bazaar is a popular covered bazaar packed with shops specializing in traditional Malay shops specializing in batik and songkok (headgear for Malay men), prayer mats, robes, jewelry and oddities.

This street is lined with Malay and Indian shops selling perfumes, spices, incense, saris, brassware and jewellers.

To capture the pulse of shopping in Kuala Lumpur, take a walk along Jalan Masjid India. This street is lively, with a heady mix of color, aroma and sounds. The street exudes a similar feel to the popular street bazaar called Petaling Street in Chinatown. This street is even more vibrant during the Muslim fasting month.

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6.7 JAI HIND
13, Jalan Melayu
Masjid India
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2692 0041 / +6012 927 1288
Daily: 8.00am - 9.00pm

Jai Hind is the oldest family owned Punjabi restaurant in Kuala Lumpur, serving Northern Indian and authentic Punjabi cuisine.

It is also the leading producer of fresh sweet treats and Indian munchies.

This unpretentious and popular restaurant is housed in a pre-war shop house at Jalan Melayu, in the heart of Masjid India.

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6.8 KL SOGO
190, Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2618 2111
www.klsogo.com.my
Daily: 10.00am - 9.30pm

KL Sogo is one of the leading retailers in the city with a huge department store with multi-storey, offering the latest fashion trends, home convenience wares, hottest sales and promotions.

This award-winning shopping complex also has a fair selection of restaurants and entertainment outlets.

Visitors can find a wide range of cosmetics and fragrances, fashion clothes, home furnishing, children and infant wear, electronics and gadgets.
6.9 PERTAMA COMPLEX
Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2691 6599
www.uda.com.my
Daily: 9.00am - 9.00pm

Pertama Complex was one of the earliest shopping malls built by the Urban Development Authority, a semi-government body. Opened in 1976, the shopping mall offers bargain prices for original leather shoes, leather ware, trophies, sports and outdoor items.

6.10 CAMPBELL SHOPPING COMPLEX
98, Jalan Dang Wangi
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2698 1366 / 2617 6272
Daily: 10.00am - 10.00pm

Campbell Shopping Complex is one of the oldest shopping complexes in the city, offering a wide range of clothing, jewelry, leather products, footwear and electrical appliances. The complex stands strategically in the city's financial and commercial district.

This complex has several pubs for shoppers looking for a quick beer while they take a break from shopping.

Within walking distance from the Campbell Shopping Complex are other interesting malls such as the Pertama Complex and KL Sogo.

6.11 MAJU JUNCTION MALL
1001, Jalan Sultan Ismail
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2772 8536 / 8500
www.majujunction.com
Daily: 10.00am - 10.00pm

Maju Junction Mall is a shopping centre specializing in Malay clothes, and wedding apparel. It also has several food outlets ranging from restaurants, cafés and fast food that are mainly patronized by office workers due to the presence of government departments in the building.

This mall is also a one-stop centre to pay utility bills.

6.12 MEDAN TUANKU
Jalan Medan Tuanku
Kuala Lumpur

Medan Tuanku is an area off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman Road and was once the preferred residential area for wealthy Chinese businessman who lived here in the early 20th century.

This small area is known for its eateries and the many shopping malls such as Maju Junction, Campbell Complex, Pertama Complex, KL Sogo and Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman shopping bazaars.

6.13 LOKE YEW MANSION
273A, Jalan Medan Tuanku
Kuala Lumpur

The Loke Yew Mansion is an eclectic mansion with European and Chinese influences which is currently leased to a law firm. It was once home to Loke Yew (1846 – 1917) an entrepreneur and philanthropist who became the wealthiest man in Kuala Lumpur in the early 20th century, by virtue of his significant role in the growth of Kuala Lumpur.

Having travelled three times to Europe, Loke Yew borrowed ideas from some of the grand homes that he had seen. Although the house had a European exterior, on its front door is a plaque with the Chinese inscription ‘Garden of Peace and Prosperity’.

The floors, doors and posts are made of chengal timber, while the upper and lower verandahs are paved with specially imported Chinese tiles. The main hall of the mansion had a very high ceiling while the dining room had space for 20 tables or at least 200 guests.

Loke Yew was born on 9th October 1846 to a peasant family in China. He set sail for Singapore when he was only 11 years old. After working as a shop assistant for four years, he managed to save 99 Straits dollars which he used to start his own shop, Chop Heng Loong which was the first of his many businesses to come.

He owned tin mines, rubber plantation and properties and had business interests in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor and Bentong. For a good 20 years, he was the richest man in Kuala Lumpur and was even a member of the Selangor State Council and sat on numerous committees and chambers of commerce.

From the riches that he accumulated, he gave back to the society by contributing to education institutions such as the Victoria Institution of Kuala Lumpur and the University of Hong Kong, where he was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, the highest honour for a Chinese gentleman in the Federated Malay States.

He was also recognized by the British who conferred on him a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Loke Yew died of malaria on 24th February 1917. His final resting place is at the Loke Yew Memorial situated in Hawthornden Estate (Loke Yew’s favourite villa estate) which is now encircled by the compounds of Malaysian Ministry of Defence (MINDEF).

The memorial consists of Loke Yew’s tomb, a bronze statue of him looking resplendent in a graduation robe, the tombs of his wife, two children (including cinema mogul Loke Wan Tho) and daughter-in-law, arranged in a cascading-down-a-hill design.
The region stretching from the eastern banks of the Klang River to Jalan Sultan in the west is the Chinese enclave of Kuala Lumpur. When the early Chinese mining pioneers arrived at the muddy estuary, Yap Ah Loy’s Market Square was where they settled, obtained their sundries and provisions and entertained themselves at gambling dens, opium parlours and brothels.

The tin mining industry was so lucrative that even the kerosene lamp fire that wiped out their thatched roof settlement in 1881 did not dampen their spirits for long. Brick shophouses soon replaced the thatched houses and proper infrastructure in the form of Petaling Street, High Street and Sultan Street emerged due to Yap Ah Loy’s ingenuity and the British Administration’s town planning measures.

Today one can still witness the trading and socio-cultural activities of these early Chinese pioneers less the vices. Chinese apothecaries displaying their herbs and medicines in porcelain pots and beneath glass counters, jewellers and goldsmiths, casket and basket makers, dry goods stores, pet shops, herbalists, frame makers, haberdashers and vendors of a plethora of street food contribute to the colourful cacophony that is Chinatown.
7.1 CENTRAL MARKET
Jalan Hang Kasturi
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2274 6542
www.centralmarket.com.my
Daily: 10.00am - 10.00pm

The Central Market was a retail wet market for fresh produce in 1888 built by Kapitan Yap Ah Loy, the founder of Kuala Lumpur.

Today it is one of Malaysia’s leading arts, culture and handicrafts market that is also a Malaysian Heritage site.

Designed by the architect and engineer T. Y. Lee in the architectural style of the 1930s, the Central Market or ‘Pasar Seni’ in the Malay Language, is an award-winning bazaar, which houses Malay, Chinese and Indian local artists and craftsmen.

In 2004, this market’s unique charm and character was taken over by the Kha Seng Group and was transformed into an award-winning tourist attraction and shopping destination resulting in over 100,000 square feet of retail space.

It is the place to browse, hunt or find Malaysian-inspired souvenirs or have your portraits sketched or a souvenir custom-made.

Anecdote:
Yap Ah Loy’s house used to stand at the back of where Central Market stands today. His house overlooks the Market Square where he operated a wet market and collected rent from traders. He also collected rent from the brothels and gambling dens around the market to keep his miners entertained.

Frank Swettenham was not happy with the state of hygiene of Yap Ah Loy’s market at Market Square. In 1888 the market in Market Square was moved to where Central Market currently stands and eventually the building was built in the mid-1930s to house the market.

The Central Market building operated as a wet market until 1982, when the traders were moved to the Taman Tun Dr Ismail market building.

The Central Market building was almost demolished to make way for an office block in the mid 1980s but was saved by a tourism-oriented conservation proposal to turn it into an art market to the likes of London’s Covent Garden.

Central Market is perhaps Kuala Lumpur’s first energy-efficient building. The windows and skylight were glazed with special Caborex rolled plate glass which transmit only 20% of the sun’s heat and 61% of the light.

Central Market won the Best Decorated Building award in a competition held in conjunction with the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953.
7.2 CENTRAL MARKET ANNEXE  
Jalan Hang Kasturi  
Kuala Lumpur  
+603 2070 1137  
www.annexegallery.com  
Daily: 10.00am - 7.00pm  

The Central Market Annexe is a contemporary art and soul place that compliments the traditional Central Market. Since its launch in 2007, a variety of events, including contemporary art exhibitions, talks, film screenings, workshops, theatre, music, performance art and other related events are the activities are held here.

The Annexe has three main spaces: the Gallery (on the 2nd Floor), Studio and Theatre (on the 1st Floor). Whether it is for contemporary art, socio-political art, collaborative art, multimedia, multidisciplinary art, multisyllabic art, community art, theatre, dance, film screenings, music gigs, poetry recitals, workshops, fashion shows, book launches or corporate launches, this is a place for the artsy enthusiast.

7.3 SIN SZE YA TEMPLE  
14A, Leboh Pudu, Kuala Lumpur  
+603 2078 9052  
www.sytemple.org  
Daily: 7.00am - 5.00pm  

Legend has it that in 1864, the Sin Sze Ya Temple was founded by the famous Capitan Yap Ah Loy in honour of the equally significant Capitan Shin Kap or Sheng Meng Li of Sungai Ujong.

It is said to be the only Chinese temple in Malaysia that has locals as their main deities instead of these from mainland China. Both Shin Kap and Chong Piang were two true local personalities of Kuala Lumpur in 1860 before being deified after their deaths.

This oldest Taoist temple is a standing testament of traditional Southern chinese architecture built based upon the Feng Shui principle.

It features a main hall and two side halls with a sophisticated roof structure similar to that of temples in China.

This temple had been involved in charity work since 1907 when a Trust Fund representing 12 Chinese clans was established.

Processions to commemorate Shin Kap, Chong Piang and Yap Ah Loy becoming deities were held on the full moon of the 3rd lunar calendar every year.

The rich Chinese sometimes try to outdo each other in their donations and contributions towards the procession. The head of clans will usually have the honour of leading the procession and get their due recognition.
7.4 KWONG SIEW ASSOCIATION
(KWAN TI TEMPLE)
168, Jalan Tun H.S. Lee
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2078 2735
www.kwongsiew.org
Daily: 9.00am - 6.00pm

The Kwan Ti Temple is a Chinese Taoist temple located in Chinatown, Kuala Lumpur. It is also known as the Kwong Siew Association Building because it was started by Chinese immigrants from the Kwong Foo and Siew Foo villages in the Provinces of Guangdong in Southern China.

This temple was built in 1888.

Since its inception, the building has been used both as a place of worship as well as a community centre where people can seek comfort and support from fellow countrymen as they begin their life in Kuala Lumpur.

An interesting feature of this Temple is the replica of General Kwan Ti’s sword and long-blade sword, which was brought over from China by the early immigrants.

Dress code for temple visit:
Visitors are required to be appropriately dressed while visiting this temple.

7.5 SRI MAHA MARIAMMAN TEMPLE
Jalan Tun H.S. Lee
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2078 3467
www.sreemahamariamman.org
Daily: 6.00am - 9.00pm

This 150-year old Hindu Temple, the Sri Mahamariamman is the oldest and wealthiest Indian temples in Kuala Lumpur dating back to 1873.

The Sri Maha Mariamman Temple is also a religious charity organization in Malaysia. The most remarkable feature of the temple is its structure which is similar to the shape of a human body.

The feet are symbolised by a 75-feet high gopuram (monumental tower) standing five-tiers high. There is an impressive gateway at every tier, each adorned with 228 Hindu deities that are sculpted in the styles of South India.

The entrance faces the east and the chief deity, Sri Maha Mariamman, is installed at the inner sanctum.

Another focal point is the interestingly ornate main prayer hall, which is decorated by murals and frescos. The location of three shrines in the main temple, are roofed by an ornament embellished dome.

In addition, there are four smaller shrines dedicated to Lord Ganesha and his brother, Lord Muruga, located around the main prayer hall.

Also noticeable is a giant silver chariot, which is also a major feature during the Hindu festival of Thaipusam. You may pay a visit during Thaipusam to see how the chariot is used to carry the statues of Lord Muruga and his consorts (Valli and Teivayanni) up to Batu Caves in the wee hours of the morning.

Prayers are offered prior to the long procession where devotees attach huge carriers (kavadi) to their bodies by hooks and haul the portable altars with lances piercing their skins.

Other devotees will carry containers containing milk as offering to Lord Muruga. Thaipusam is one festival that never fails to attract curious onlookers who are keen to learn and observe Hindu culture.

Another popular festival that puts the Sri Mahamariamman temple in the center of attention is Deepavali, the Festival of Light.

Entrance is free. However, a small fee is charged for storing your shoes at a safe place when you are visiting the temple.

Dress code for temple visit:
Visitors are required to be appropriately dressed while visiting this temple. Visitors are not allowed in with their shoes on.
Petaling Street is a row of some of the oldest shophouses in Kuala Lumpur where some old traditional trades such as goldsmiths and dealers in Chinese medicinal herbs still exist. Only part of this street is a covered bazaar.

Visitors can find all kinds of goods at reasonable prices such as bags, shoes, clothes and watches.

Other than merchandises, Petaling Street has various hawkers stalls and cafés selling delicious Cantonese and Hokkien food.

At night, Petaling Street transforms into a lively and vibrant night market, filled with hundreds of stalls offering items ranging from fruits to clothes.

Chinatown is centrally located, close to the old colonial quarters around Merdeka Square.

The Chinese living here also called this street ‘Chee Cheong Kai,’ a reference to its roots as a tapioca-producing district. Deeply immersed in oriental culture, heritage and history, Chinatown is undoubtedly one of the most popular tourist spots in Malaysia.

From Bukit Bintang you can walk here in about 25 minutes or take the monorail to the Maharajalela station which is around the corner of the southern end Petaling Street. If you are coming from KL Sentral or KLCC, you can take the LRT and get off at Pasar Seni.

**Anecdote:**
Petaling Street was one of the first few roads to be named in Kuala Lumpur and was named as such because it was the road that led to the tin mines in the Petaling area. The Chinese however called it ‘Chee Cheong Kai’ (which means Tapioca Mill Street in Cantonese). This is because Yap Ah Loy, the third Capitan China of Kuala Lumpur had built numerous tapioca mills around street to turn the tuber into flour.

Yap Ah Loy hired an English engineer to run the mills, which had an eight-horsepower engine. It was said that the engine yielded a very loud and repetitive ‘Chee-Chong-Cheong-Chong’ sound and this was another theory as to why the locals call Petaling Street ‘Chee Cheong Kai’. (In Cantonese language Kai means street and ‘Chee Cheong Kai’ in this context meant The street that gives out the ‘Chee Cheong’ sound).

Petaling Street was also the focus of entertainment during the British administration. Entertainment came in the form of gambling, dance and music. As such this street was known as the ‘Monte Carlo of Malaya’
suburb off the Old Klang Road. The association still actively conducts regular meetings and looks after the welfare of members in the laundry, dry-cleaning, chemical or laundry equipment supply industry.

7.8 SIKH TEMPLE (POLICE TEMPLE)
6, Jalan Balai Polis, Kuala Lumpur
+ 603 2617 6272
www.allabouthishks.com
Daily: 5.00pm - 9.30pm

This temple was established for Sikhs in Kuala Lumpur’s police force during the British Colonial period. The Sikh Gurdwara (place of worship) can be housed in any type of building and no particular emphasis is placed on religious decorations.

Outside, there is a flagpole flying a triangular flag with the Sikh insignia, a calligraphic symbol created from two Punjabi letters that mean ‘God is the eternal reality’. On the entrance gate is the Sikh symbol - a double-edged sword surrounded by a wheel.

On a dais facing the entrance is the revered holy book, Guru Granth Sahib.

Dress code for temple visit:
Visitors are required to be appropriately dressed while visiting this temple.

Anecdote:
The Sikhs were a huge part of the British Armed Forces when the British Empire was at her prime.

The British favoured the Sikhs as they not only abstained from smoking and drinking but they were disciplined, strong and big men, large and intimidating enough to enforce law and order among the Malays and Chinese who were petite by comparison.

7.9 JUNK BOOKSTORE
78, Jalan Tun H.S. Lee
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2078 3822
www.junkbookstore.com
Daily: 8.30am - 5.00pm

The Junk Bookstore shop has been in business since 1991 and was awarded the title of ‘largest secondhand bookstore in Malaysia’ by the Malaysian Book of Records 1998.

The book collection at Junk is an exemplary relic of the literary past. There are out-of-print books, first editions, books on military history and autobiographies as well as Archie comics and Rolling Stones magazines from the 1990s.

The Malaysian history section alone is sub-divided into Malayan history, Sarawakian history and contemporary Malaysian history. There is also a large collection of foreign language books.

7.10 MAYBANK NUMISMATIC MUSEUM
1st Floor, Maybank Tower
Jalan Perak
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2074 7418
www.maybank.com
Daily: 10.00am - 6.00pm

Originally, the Maybank Numismatic Museum was created in 1988 to preserve the currency heritage of the country.

It showcases miniature cannons, gold dust, silver bars, blocks of tin, Pasai coins, gold catholico, silver malaquese, bastardos, soldos, dinheiros, gold coins, settlement coins, foreign currencies, private bank notes and Malaysian currencies in different denominations used in different eras.

The most interesting section is the Private Bank Notes section, which displays some of the private currency used at the Sungai Buloh Leprosarium.

They were introduced in 1935 and used in the settlements. It was believed that the use of normal currency will lead to the spread of diseases so new currency was created specifically for use there.

Note: Museum closed temporarily for upgrading. Please call for more updates.
Jalan Hang Tuah is named after Hang Tuah a legendary Malaccan warrior who served as a Laksamana or admiral during the reign of Sultan Mansur Shah. He was a very loyal and devout servant of the Sultan. Hang Tuah’s love for the country mirrors that of Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia’s first prime minister who fought hard for the country’s independence in 1957.

The piece of elevated land sandwiched by Jalan Sultan in the west, Jalan Hang Tuah in the east, Jalan Pudu in the north and Jalan Maharajalela in the south was once called Petaling Hill. Whilst Pudu Road led to Pudu, Petaling Street led to Petaling and Batu Road led to Batu, Sultan Street led to the foothills of Petaling Hill. When the capital of Selangor moved from Klang to Kuala Lumpur in 1880, the British thought it was only appropriate to move the residence of the Sultan to Kuala Lumpur. A proposal to build the palace on Petaling Hill inspired the naming of Sultan Street. However, the palace never came to being as Sultan Abdul Samad was too fond of his residence in Kuala Langat to make that move to Kuala Lumpur.

Petaling Hill was also the site of a Chinese burial ground as the fengshui of elevated terrain is a favourable resting place for the dearly departed. However, it was only a temporary resting place as most Chinese immigrants ultimately regard China as home and wished to be permanently buried there. As such, their remains have been dug out and transferred to their homeland for re-burial.

In 1893, the hill was also the site of a nine-hole golf course for the European minorities, mainly Scots who were pioneers of the sport. One of the major hazards of the course was known as ‘Hell’ - a deep ravine from which there was no escape.

In 1921, the golf course was moved to the compounds of a proper clubhouse near Circular Road (now known as Jalan Tun Razak). It is still here today as the Royal Selangor Golf Club. However, Petaling Hill today remains as a place associated with recreational activities as it is home to many stadiums and headquarters of many sports associations.

The hill is also a site of Independence Day nostalgia for those who are old enough to follow through Tunku Abdul Rahman’s long struggle for independence, which climaxed with the declaration of independence in the Merdeka Stadium. But for the younger baby-boomers and generation Ws, nostalgia comes in the form of the giant ‘mushroom’ structure in the middle of the Merdeka Park beside the stadium – the spot where many romantic relationships were established. Sadly, the Merdeka Park along with the ‘mushroom’ will be making way for a multi-storey business complex called the KL 118 (Heritage Tower). The sun-dial behind the ‘mushroom’ which was fondly used as a slide by children, was salvaged and is now an outdoor exhibit of the National Planetarium at the Tun Abdul Razak Heritage Park.
8.1 **GOSPEL HALL CHURCH**  
3, Jalan Hang Jebat  
Kuala Lumpur  
+603 2078 5309  
www.gospelhall.org

Kuala Lumpur Gospel Hall is a Brethren Church located at the heart of Kuala Lumpur.

It is also one of the oldest churches for the Kuala Lumpur Chinese community in this area.

It started in October 1889 when Mr. and Mrs. Eagger travelled from Penang and discovered a large harvest field with a few Christian workers conversing in Hakka. Mr. Eagger began preaching the gospel to the predominantly Hakka Chinese community.

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8.3 **SAINT WESLEY METHODIST CHURCH**  
2, Jalan Wesley  
Kuala Lumpur  
+603 2072 0338  
www.klwesley.org

Established in 1897, this main evangelical church with a rich line of history is one of the oldest churches in Malaysia.

As a church they have various services employing different modes of worship in order to meet the needs of a multicultural and diverse congregation.

This Church has various programmes and activities to foster fellowship among members.

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8.5 **METHODIST BOYS SCHOOL**  
Wesley Road  
off Jalan Hang Jebat  
Kuala Lumpur  
+603 2078 2293  
www.mbsskl.edu.my

The Methodist Boys’ School, Kuala Lumpur is a cluster of secondary school in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It was founded in July 1897, making it one of the oldest schools in Malaysia. It is known as MBS and its students are known as MBSians.

The school is also known as the Marble or Horley School to the community of Petaling Street. It is noted for its library, which attracts visits from many other schools.

In the hundred years of its existence MBS has more than fulfilled its role in providing education and nurture for those who passed through its portals. The MBS’s bell is the oldest existing school bell in Kuala Lumpur which dates back to 1923. It is mounted in a special tower located at the Reading Corner.

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8.6 **CONFUCIAN PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
Lorong Hang Jebat  
Kuala Lumpur  
+603 2072 6321  
www.confucian.edu.my

Most of the Chinese schools were found by ethnic Chinese in Malaya as early as the 19th century. The schools were set up with the intention of providing education in the Chinese language.

Confucius Chinese School is one of the Chinese independent secondary schools in the Klang Valley, that have been listed for high demand.

In World War II, this school was affected, with some of its buildings destroyed. In 1945 by the initiative of the committee, renovations were made to the school and has been kept in good condition till today.

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8.2 **CHIN WOO STADIUM**  
Kuala Lumpur  
+603 2072 4602  
www.chinwoo.org.my

Chin Woo Stadium was one of the first stadiums built in the country. The historic Chin Woo Stadium remains perched on the hill since its opening in 1935.

Older residents of Kuala Lumpur will remember the many sporting and entertainment events held at the venue with the giant Green Spot sign on the roof. Chin Woo Stadium’s facilities are also available to the public at affordable prices.

Operated by the Chin Woo Athletic Association Selangor and Kuala Lumpur, the stadium was the first sports facility in the country with an Olympic-sized swimming pool.

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8.4 **METHODIST CHINESE CHURCH**  
Lorong Hang Jebat  
Kuala Lumpur  
+603 2078 4525  
www.cmhcki.org

Daily: 9.00am - 6.00pm

The history of the Methodist Church in Malaysia began 127 years ago. The Methodist Church in Malaysia is a body within the Methodist tradition in Malaysia.

With approximately 200,000 members in more than 1,034 congregations, it is the largest Protestant denomination in the country.

As this Church was started by the Chinese community, this particular church usually conducts services in Cantonese and Mandarin.

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8.7 **METHODIST CHINESE CHURCH**  
Methodist Chinese Church
8.7 KL118
Jalan Stadium / Jalan Hang Jebat

KL118 is a tall tower with 118 storeys, which is currently under construction in Kuala Lumpur. This green building of height 610 metres (2,000 feet) will change the city skyline.

This landmark project is located within the enclave of two important heritage stadiums (Merdeka Stadium and Stadium Negara).

When completed in 2020, the KL118 tower is expected to be the tallest building in Malaysia, succeeding the PETRONAS Twin Towers, which has 88 storeys making it a new landmark of the country.

This multi-purpose building also consists of 400,000 square metres of commercial and office building, hotel and housing properties. It will be connected to a metro station and its second phase of development will consist of another 4 residential towers.

Did you know:
KL118 was formerly known as Warisan Merdeka (Heritage of Independence) and is developed by PNB Merdeka Ventures Sdn Bhd.

According to The Skyscraper Center for Council of Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH), Kuala Lumpur is 15th in the world by number of buildings exceeding 150 metres height.

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<th>Height:</th>
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<td>Storeys:</td>
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<td>Completion year:</td>
<td>2020 (estimate)</td>
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<td>Escalators &amp; elevators:</td>
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<td>(Supplied by KONE, a Finnish company)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
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<td>Developer:</td>
<td>Permodalan Nasional Bhd (PNB)</td>
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8.8 MERDEKA STADIUM
Jalan Maharajalela
Kuala Lumpur
+603 8994 4660
www.stadium.gov.my

The Stadium of Independence, or Merdeka Stadium as it is more commonly known, has special significance as the site of the formal declaration of independence of the Federation of Malaya on 31st August 1957.

Purpose-built for the independence declaration event, the stadium embodies a singular moment in Malaysian history; when Tunku Abdul Rahman, the first prime minister of the Federation of Malaya, shouted ‘merdeka’ (independence) seven times from the middle of the field.

Notable events held at the Merdeka Stadium include the Southeast Asian Games in 1977 and 1989, the yearly Merdeka Football Tournament, the boxing match between Muhammad Ali and Joe Bugner in 1979 and music concerts by various artists such as Celine Dion, Mariah Carey and Michael Jackson.

In February 2003, Stadium Merdeka was named a national heritage building. In 2007, Merdeka Stadium underwent restoration to its original 1957 condition.

Anecdote:
When asked why he shouted ‘Merdeka’ seven times, he responded that it is his wish for the country to be independent for all seven days of the week.

Merdeka Stadium
8.9  NATIONAL STADIUM
Jalan Hang Jebat
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2050 5500
www.stadium.gov.my

The National Stadium was designed by the Public Works Department engineer S.E Jewkes. It had the largest unsupported roof in the region, which was replaced with a space–frame dome in 1985 because of leakage.

The 10,200-seat National Stadium was built in 1962 at a cost of RM1.5 million. National Stadium was the first indoor stadium in the country.

This venue has hosted several international concerts by Boney M, Eric Clapton, Tina Turner, Air Supply, to name a few.

8.10  VICTORIA INSTITUTION
71, Jalan Hang Tuah
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2078 2489
www.viola.com.my
7.00am - 5.00pm (school hours)

Founded on the 14th August 1893, by Sultan Abdul Samad, William Hood Treacher, Loke Yew, Thamboosamy Pillai, and Yap Kwan Seng.

Victoria Institution is a secondary school for boys (and girls for Form 6) and one of the oldest schools in Kuala Lumpur. It is named after Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom, and was established by the British to commemorate her golden jubilee.

During World War II, Victoria Institution was used as the administrative headquarters by the invading Japanese army and after Japan’s defeat in the war, the surrender ceremony of the administration of Malaya to the British on 13th September 1945 was also held there.

Until today, the school’s legacy has ensured that it produces students of the same high caliber year after year.

Anecdote:
The school was formerly located at High Street and was moved to the current location in 1929 to facilitate the straightening of the Klang River. Notable alumni includes Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, the Sultan of Brunei and Ananda Krishnan, business mogul and the richest man in Malaysia.
Locals and tourists, who pass by Jalan Hang Tuah in Kuala Lumpur would surely be captivated by the simply stunning Masjid Al-Bukhary. The mosque was officiated in 2007 by the then King of Malaysia, Sultan Mizan Zainal Abidin.

This mosque stands tall and majestically, thanks to the country’s well known Tan Sri Syed Mokhtar Al Bukhary whose works of charity have left some beautiful impressions on Malaysian shores and abroad.

Other than the beautiful architecture of this mosque, quietly nestled on the beautiful compound of Masjid Al-Bukhary, is a mausoleum of a pious man known as Syed Lal Shah Al Bukhary.

Dress Code for mosque visit:
Visitors are required to be appropriately dressed while visiting the mosque. Shoes are not allowed inside the mosque.

Anecdote:
Syed Lal Shah Al Bukhary was more than just a prison staff. He volunteered to care for the dead bodies of prisoners who either had served a death-sentence or died a natural death while being imprisoned at the Pudu Jail. The plot of land on which Masjid Al-Bukhary was built had been used as a cemetery for Muslim prisoners.

Kenanga Wholesale City offers shopping in a wholesale price, but at a convenient location. Some of the shops serves walk-in customers too. And if you get a few more pieces of goods from the same store, one may ask for a possible wholesale price too.

Built in 1910 and completed in 1923, the historical Selangor Chinese Assembly Hall was the center of cultural and political gatherings for the Chinese community when Kuala Lumpur was still part of Selangor. Even with its illustrious and glorious past, the Chinese Assembly Hall is now mostly remembered as an event venue for budget-conscious organizers.

The Chinese Assembly Hall used to face a taller and colourfully-lighted fountain on the now extinct Bulatan Merdeka (roundabout). It was one of Kuala Lumpur’s more popular sightseeing attractions during the late 60’s and early 70’s when Jalan Maharajalela was known as Birch Road.
8.14 KUAN YIN TEMPLE
Jalan Maharajalela, Kuala Lumpur
Daily: 7.00am - 5.00pm

Kuan Yin Temple was built in 1880 and is dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, Kuan Yin. Also known as Guanyin Temple, it is located across the road from Jalan Stadium in Chinatown.

Featuring distinctly Chinese and European Baroque architecture, the temple has one of the most colourful shrines in the city.

The temple started out as a small shrine for Hokkien Chinese who hailed from the Fujian Province in China and other dialect groups who turned up to offer their prayers to those buried in a cemetery on the hill.

This temple is not very well known but it is worth a visit. This temple house a statue of Sakyamuni Buddha as its centerpiece. Flanking it are three statues representing the Fa Zhu Gung brothers and a thousand armed and thousand-eyed Kuan Yin.

8.15 PUDU JAIL
Jalan Pudu, Kuala Lumpur

Pudu Jail was built on the site of Pudu Village. Two isolated roads, Rathbone Street and Hill Street, were demolished to make way for it. Pudu Jail was built by the British in 1895 as a prison in Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur area. As such, it was used to house criminals including drug offenders and was also used for administering corporal punishment through rotan caning.

The colonial era prison was officially closed in November 1996. Today, the public can see the jail gateway, the door that used to separate thousands of prisoners’ ‘souls’ from the real world.

Anecdote:
There is an old joke that prison inmates enjoyed the luxury of being served a rather sumptuous platter of fish curry and rice. This is not true of course. But what is true was that in the early days, the prison had three European wardens whose surnames were Fish, Currie and Rice.

Some of the most prominent inmates were Ethel Proudlock, wife of the Victoria Institution schoolmaster who was charged for murder of her alleged lover and Botak Chin fondly known as the Malaysian Robin Hood who robbed from the rich and shared with the poor.

The prison will always be remembered for its beautiful murals of lush jungle scenery, beach scenes, blue skies and flowers. It is hard to believe that these were works of art of a criminal charged with possession of stolen goods and drug abuse called Pha Tee.

Pha Tee painted these murals based on places that he had visited and photographs he had seen in books and magazines whilst in prison.

8.16 PUDU WAI SEK KAI
446, Jalan Sayur, Off Jalan Pudu
Kuala Lumpur
Daily: 7.00pm - 12.00am (except Monday)

Pudu Wai Sek Kai is one of the older hawker centers in the heart of Pudu that is still surviving despite rapid modernization. By the late afternoon, Jalan Sayur in Pudu turns into a hawker haven. It is no wonder then that it is also popularly known as ‘Wai Sek Kai’ in Cantonese, which literally means ‘Glutton Street’.

By nightfall, Wai Sek Kai is a thriving food center bustling with hungry folks out for some tasty grub spilling with local flavor. The grilled tofu and cuttlefish stall has been featured in several television programmes.

This 50 year old hawker food centre has now second, and even third generation owners. This fluorescent lamp lit street comes alive after 7.00pm. For an entirely local street food experience, this Wai Sek Kai is not to be missed.

Stalls start opening for business from 4.30pm onwards.
JALAN SULTAN HISHAMUDDIN

9.1 Menara Dayabumi
9.2 Kuala Lumpur Railway Station
9.3 Malayan Railway Headquarters
9.4 Majestic Hotel
9.5 Sulaiman Building

Formerly called Victory Avenue, Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin is named after the 6th and 8th Sultan of Selangor. With the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station and the Malayan Railway Headquarters situated at the beginning of this road, Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin is indeed a celebration of domes, minarets and arches.

Kuala Lumpur has always had a special spot in the heart of the Selangor Sultanate. It was said that that Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah (the son and successor of Sultan Hishamuddin) shed tears when he signed the agreement ceding Kuala Lumpur to the Federal Government in 1974.

As such, it was as such only appropriate that the domes and minarets of the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station that are so unique to Kuala Lumpur, are featured on the pinnacle of the archway that is the Kota Darul Ehsan. This majestic archway, which commemorates the historic cessation of Kuala Lumpur also marks the border of the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and the State of Selangor along the busy Federal Highway.

The roundabout at the beginning of Sultan Hishamuddin also had a historic monument at its centrepiece. It was the cenotaph commemorating the end of the First World War. When the National Monument was built along Jalan Parliament in 1963, the cenotaph was shifted to the monument complex.
9.1 MENARA DAYABUMI
Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin
Kuala Lumpur
Mon - Fri: 8.00 am – 5.00 pm
Sat, Sun & public holidays: Closed

Menara Dayabumi, a 35-storey building, is one of the earliest skyscrapers in the city and the former headquarters of Petronas Malaysia’s national oil and gas Company. Petronas used to operate from here prior to the completion of the Petronas Twin Towers. In 1998, the company moved its headquarters to its present location in the Petronas Twin Towers.

Today this building houses several commercial facilities. Menara Dayabumi, is designed with a modern Islamic style. The facade of the tower is adorned with patterns of eight-pointed stars and Islamic arches at the top and bottom of the tower.

9.2 KUALA LUMPUR RAILWAY STATION
Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2267 1200

Arthur Benison Hubback, a British Architectural Assistant to the Director of Public Works, designed the station. He incorporated neo-classical Moghul architecture into the station’s design to match the style of nearby British Government buildings that pre-dates the Railway Station, including the Sultan Abdul Samad Building, the Old City Hall and the Jamek Mosque. The distinctive features include the onion-shaped domes topped with chatri points, winding staircases and numerous arched windows and doorways.

At a cost of $23,000, the station was completed and operational on the 1st of August, 1910. After the demolition of Resident Station and the isolation of Sultan Street Station (two stations that used to service the Ampang – Kuala Lumpur – Klang route) Kuala Lumpur Railway Station became the main railway station in the city.

In 1995, access to the KTM Komuter services was introduced at the station. The diversion of long-distance intercity rail traffic in 2001 to Kuala Lumpur Sentral led to the original station’s diminished importance.

The entire station is still served by both KTM Komuter and goods services, while the Eastern & Oriental luxury train also makes a stop here en route the Singapore – Bangkok line.

Anecdote:
According to British specifications, the roofs of all railway stations in the colony must be able to withstand the weight of one metre of snowfall, something that is unlikely to occur in tropical Malaya.

Yet, the completion of the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station was delayed because the building failed to comply with this specification.
9.3 MALAYAN RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS
Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin
Kuala Lumpur
+603 22746063
Not open to the public

A fine example of neo-classical Moghul architecture, this building is a masterpiece of Arthur Benison Hubback, a British Architectural Assistant and the Director of Public Works. It was completed in 1917 as an administration building for the railway company and still serves that purpose. Its north wing was seriously damaged by bombing in World War II and again by fire in 1968.

The building’s architecture also reflects the architectural styles of nearby buildings. As the Malayan Railway Headquarters, the building is not open for public visits, but it serves as a great backdrop for photographers, featuring wide colonnaded verandahs, including, onion-shaped domes topped with chatri points, spiral staircases and numerous arched windows and doorways.

Anecdote:
To indicate that both the Malayan Railway Headquarters and the Kuala Lumpur Railway Station were designed as a pair, Arthur Benison Hubback used a smaller version of the railway station’s minaret to crown the main dome of the administrative building. The compound of the administrative building was the ground where a mass protest of the Malayan Union by members of the United Malay National Organization (UMNO) in 1948 was held. The Malayan Union was dissolved and the Federation of Malaya took its place. This event sparked a series of nationalistic movement that led to the independence of Malaya.
9.4 MAJESTIC HOTEL
Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2785 8000
www.majestickl.com

Built in 1932, the original Hotel Majestic was designed by the Dutch architectural firm, Keyes and Dowdeswell for the Trustees of the Estate of Loke Wan Tho, the youngest son of the businessman and philanthropist Loke Yew.

Constructed in a hybrid of neo-classical and art deco style, the 51-room hotel sits on a hilltop site facing another one of Kuala Lumpur’s famous landmarks, the Moghul-style Kuala Lumpur Railway Station. The main building is characterized by tall white classically proportioned Roman columns and detailed cornices.

For the first time in Malayan history, modern sanitation was introduced in all rooms, with hot and cold water, showers, and long baths in 18 rooms – considered the height of luxury in its day. Custom designed furniture, silverware and furnishings imported from England all added to the luxurious atmosphere. A special feature was the roof garden, with a dance floor and a seating capacity for 350 guests.

Presently, it is the only hotel in Kuala Lumpur to be included in the Leading Hotels of the World (LHW) luxury hotel collection. The family of iconic hotels includes The Ritz London, The Pierre in New York City, Hotel le Bristol in Paris, and Villa d’Este in Lake Como, Italy.

9.5 SULAIMAN BUILDING
Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin
Kuala Lumpur

Another grand building on this stretch of Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin (formerly Victory Avenue) is the Sulaiman Building, which was built in 1933 and named after the then Ruler of Selangor.

In its history this classic structure was home to the Income Tax and Registration Departments. It was until recently used by the Federal Territory Shariah Court but is now empty and undergoing reconstruction work.

The building was constructed before the Second World War just after the Railway Station. Unlike the Railway Station the building was without the Moghul elements but rather with simple and more solid form for an official government building. Semi-circular arch for the verandahs and window frames and solid blocks of tower at both ends and center of the buildings are the dominant elements.

The building derived its name from the fifth Sultan of Selangor, Sultan Ala’eddin Suleiman Shah.

In 2014, the Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration (KLRCA) moved into the building.

Anecdote:

The Majestic Hotel was and still is patronised by many interesting guests, amongst whom include artistes, actors, spies, politicians, writers and travellers. An Irish writer locked herself in her room for 10 days surviving only on orange juice just so she can finish writing her novel.

During the Second World War, the Japanese Army used the hotel as a transit camp. When the war ended, a Japanese officer took the news so badly that he committed suicide in his room. Room No 48 is said to be that room as guests claimed to have heard strange noises there.
DANG WANGI

10.1 Old shophouses along Dangi Wangi

Jalan Dang Wangi was formerly known as Campbell Road. It was named after Douglas Graham Campbell, the first British Advisor for the state of Johor in 1914. Douglas Campbell has British Resident of Negeri Sembilan and District Officer of Kuala Lumpur in his impressive resume of service towards the British Administration of Malaya.

The road and the name Campbell would however, be always associated with the Campbell Shopping Complex Fire of 1976, which razed and completely destroyed the 20-storey building, then the tallest shopping complex in Kuala Lumpur. The blaze, which started at 10.30pm on the 8th April 1976, was due to an electrical short-circuit and lasted for a good 30 hours. The Hollywood blockbuster Towering Inferno was screened at the Odeon Theatre just down the road not too long before Kuala Lumpur had her share of a real-life fiery drama. As such, the incident left a deep impact in not just the psyche of Malaysians but also the fire safety policy of all high-rise building in the country.

Fortunately, the beautiful heritage shop-houses in and around Jalan Dang Wangi were spared from that fearsome inferno.
10.1 OLD SHOPHOUSES ALONG DANGI WANGI

Dang Wangi, Kuala Lumpur

Through the years, development has taken its toll on some residential areas and heritage buildings, while others have been preserved as reminders of the past.

Older residents still have fond memories of iconic eateries or favourite hang-outs that are no longer in existence. However, some still remain and are as popular as ever. One of the memorable venues is Yut Kee restaurant in Jalan Dang Wangi, which witnessed a handful of massive multimillion-dollar projects surrounded Dang Wangi since it began operation in 1928.

Stroll along Jalan Dang Wangi and you are sure to catch a glimpse of the Odeon Theatre. In those days, this Cinema used to be one of the coolest places to catch your latest blockbuster movie. But today, small shops have taken advantage of Dang Wangi’s prime location and made base on the ground floor of the theatre.
Kampong Bharu, located at the heart of Kuala Lumpur, was founded as a Malay community or Malay Agricultural Settlement by the British government since 1899.

The Malay Agricultural Settlement (MAS) was formed on 12th January 1900 by the Federated Malay States on 223 acres of land awarded by fifth Sultan of Selangor state, His Royal Highness, Sultan Sir Alae’ddin Suleiman. Enclosed by Princess Road (Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz) at the north and Campbell Road (Jalan Dang Wangi) at the south, Tuanku Abdul Rahman Road at the west and Klang River at the east.

Kampong Bharu was also gazetted as one of the Malay Reserved Areas (MRA) in Kuala Lumpur. The MRAs were created under the Malay Reservation Enactment of 1913 and the Land Enactment of 1987.

The objective of the legislation was to ensure that the Malays would be able to own land, especially in urban areas. A provision of the enactment is that an MRA may not, either through sale or lease, be transferred to non-Malay Muslim.

A few development plans have been prepared for the MRAs, however little progress has been achieved and the issue on slow development process of the MRAs, especially Kampong Bharu, remains unresolved.

Legal restrictions imposed on property and the land ownership are also the major factors that have reduced the potential finances and the marketability of these areas. Other constraints include the lack of capacity of individual owners to develop their properties and the absence of clear implementation programs.

Kampong Bharu was also gazetted as an area that includes all seven small villages namely Kampong Hujung Pasir, Kampong Masjid, Kampong Paya, Kampong Periok, Kampong Pindah, Kampong Atas ‘A’ and Kampong Atas ‘B’ of Kampong Bharu but does not include Chow Kit area. Each of these small villages has an elected Chieftain (Pengulu).
11.1 KELAB SULTAN SULAIMAN
Jalan Datuk Abdul Razak
Kampong Bharu
Kuala Lumpur

The Sultan Sulaiman Club was first built in 1909, but it was not until 1967 that it was christened with the name in honour of the Sultan of Selangor who was ruling when the club was built, Sultan Ala’eddin Sulaiman Shah ibni Almarhum Raja Muda Musa (ruled 1898 – 1938).

The club serves as a venue for sporting and social events for the Malay community of Kuala Lumpur, to rival the British Selangor Club in Dataran Merdeka and Lake Club in the Lake Gardens.

In 1909, the original structure of the club was erected on a piece of land donated by the Sultan of Selangor.

Its architectural style follows the traditional Malay house form with a horn-tipped roof in the Minang style, constructed using cengal hard wood beams, wooden plank walls and thatched nipah roof.

The British contributed $500 dollars to build the club and the rest of the fund was raised from the local community through the ticket sales for cultural performances.

The original structure was destroyed in a fire in 1930, and was replaced by a new building with zinc instead of thatch nipah roof.

The second building was demolished in 1967 to make way for a new building, which was launched in 1969 by Tun Abdul Razak, Malaysia’s Deputy Prime Minister of that time.

The new club contains a Community Hall that has a capacity of up to 1,000 people, used for sport activities such as badminton and basketball. There are also a library, restaurant, meeting room, bar and hostels for visiting sports teams.

The Club played an important role in the history of Malaysia when the first Malay Congress was held there in 1946, which led to the birth of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO), one of the founding political parties that negotiated the independence of Malaya from the British.

When Malaysia began television broadcast services in 1963, the Club placed a television set outside the building in 1964 for the entertainment of club members and the public.

Till now, the club is in use as a location for meetings local associations and small scale sports championships.

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FREE KAMPONG BHARU CULTURAL GUIDED WALK
Organised by Kuala Lumpur City Hall

Days: Tues, Wed & Sun
Registration Time: 4.15pm
Walk Duration: 2.5 hours
Meeting Point: Kelab Sultan Sulaiman, Jalan Datuk Abdul Razak
Call: +603 2698 0332
Email: pelancongan@dbkl.gov.my
Website: www.visitkl.gov.my

11.2 KELAB SULTAN SULEIMAN GALLERY
Jalan Datuk Abdul Razak
Kampong Bharu
Kuala Lumpur

Year Built: 1932

Opened on 5th December 2007, the gallery showcases the history of the Malay political struggle from its early beginning during the colonial era. This heritage building is a replica of the second Sultan Sulaiman Club.

11.3 MALAY FOOD STREET
Jalan Raja Muda Musa
Kampong Bharu
Kuala Lumpur

Right past the entrance arch way over Jalan Raja Musa, you will be greeted by the delicious scents, slightly chaotic sights and bustling sounds of one of Kuala Lumpur’s most well-known hawker food areas. There are many stalls to choose from, serving a wide range of dishes which are budget friendly.

As a Malay settlement, Kampong Bharu is well known for the traditional Malay cuisine and here you can find a variety of delicacies from different regions in Malaysia. Follow your nose to the smoky charcoal aroma of ikan bakar or grilled fish eaten with spicy sambal and sour dipping sauce. Served with white rice and raw ulam (traditional herb salad leaves), it can also be accompanied by various curries and stir fried vegetables to make up a hearty portion of nasi campur or mixed rice.

There are also many tom yam restaurants to choose from, many run by Malays from the Kelantan state. Aside from their fiery tom yam, these places are well known for their steamed fish with ginger and assam boi, plain rice porridge with salted fish and egg, and many varieties of fried rice or noodles.

In the late afternoon, drop by a stall selling Malay kuih or tea cakes. Not all kuihs are sweet there are fried savouries like currypuffs filled with potatoes and spicy sardines, popiahs with beans sprouts and carrots, and pulut panggang – grilled rolls of glutinous rice stuffed with spicy coconut sambal. There are also many types of sweet kuihs (tea cakes), mostly made with glutinous rice flour, coconut milk and palm sugar – the holy trinity of Malay kuih ingredients.
11.4 HERITAGE MALAY HOUSES

Kampong Bharu is made up of a cluster of seven villages in the area, incorporated into the Malay Agricultural Settlement (MAS) in the late 1800s to early 1900s as a congregation point for Malay settlers who came to make a living in the fledging Kuala Lumpur.

As Malay settlers flooded into the area from various parts of Malaya, the houses they built and lived in reflected a variety of styles brought from their homeland.

The residents in Kampong Hujung Pasir and Kampong Periuk are mostly descendants from Melaka. Their houses feature decorative stone steps going up to the main entrance to the home.

The hilly terrain in Kampong Atas A was home to Mandailing residents while Kampong Atas B was home to Minangkabau residents. Minangkabau houses are identified by their steeped roof, said to resemble the horns of the water buffalo.

Kampong Masjid, originally the area surrounding Masjid Jamek, and Kampong Pindah were home to the Rawa people. The Javanese people made their home in the low terrain and marshland area of Kampong Paya.

Master Mat’s House

Year Built: 1921

Designed in Malay-Palladian style, the small house is raised on stone pillars with concrete balustrade staircase. It has local-style gable roof covered with clay tiles.

Presently, the third generation of the late Haji Ahmad bin Mohamed still lives in this well-preserved house. Haji Ahmad bin Mohamed, who originally built this house, was a respected former headmaster of an English school in Setapak, Kuala Lumpur. The locals affectionately call him Master Mat.

Rumah Limas

Style: Colonial-Malay hybrid
Year Built: 1931

Of the cluster of Malay houses in Kampong Bharu, this is one of the bigger traditional houses.

The house was rebuilt in 1949 after the Second World War. Although the house underwent renovation, the unique roof plan and style were maintained on a stone pillared ground floor.
11.5 MASJID JAMEK KAMPONG BHARU
Jalan Raja Alang
Kampong Bharu
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2691 3954
www.masjidmjkb.org.my

Masjid Jamek Kampong Bharu or the Jamek Mosque of Kampong Bharu sits on a piece of land donated by a Malay philanthropist named Haji Bachik bin Abdullah. Haji Bachik hails from Melaka and was a businessman who became a leader of the Malays in the settlement of Kampong Hujung Pasir, one of the seven nearby villages in the area incorporated into Kampong Bharu in 1900 to centralise the management and development of the area by the Malay Agricultural Settlement (MAS).

As the village became larger and more people moved in, Haji Bachik donated a piece of the land he owned to MAS in the late 1920s, for the purpose of building a small surau or prayer hall for the Muslim community to gather in those days. The earliest structure of the building was erected using nibong wood posts and floors. A small section was set aside for a Muslim cemetery where the village people of the time were laid to rest.

Since then, the Jamek Mosque of Kampong Bharu has been a pillar of the local community. The mosque’s structure has been demolished three times to make way for a bigger mosque to be built on the same spot to service the ever growing population. In 1956, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al Haj, Malaysia’s first Prime Minister, laid the first foundation stone to rebuild the mosque. At that time, the mosque cost RM214,000 to build — which was derived from donations of the local people and an allocation from the Selangor Government.

Today the mosque stands at 6,472 square metres and receives over 7,000 people daily, of which there are no less than 500 people are in attendance each time prayers are held. Islamic studies sessions are held every morning here after Subuh prayers since the 1960s and the second session happens every night here after the Maghrib prayers. Its other facilities include air-conditioned prayer halls, meeting rooms, guest rooms, a room to perform the last rites for the deceased, a communal kitchen, a library and an Islamic kindergarten.

Dress code for mosque visit:
• Visitors are required to be appropriately dressed while visiting the mosque
• Shoes are not allowed inside the mosque
• Male visitors are required to wear long pants
• Female visitors are required to wear non-revealing clothes with headscarves

11.6 HERBAL SHOPS
Kampong Bharu is noted for its sundry shop of sorts featuring products made from various herbs grown in Malaysia. Items for Muslims such as local beauty and health products, Zam Zam holy water, Islamic calligraphy and prayer items are available here.

11.7 GURDWARA TATT KHALSA DIWAN (Sikh Temple)
24, Jalan Raja Alang
Kampong Bharu
Kuala Lumpur

Believed to be the largest Sikh temple in Southeast Asia, the Gurdwara Tatt Khalsa Diwan is a beacon to the Sikh community in Kuala Lumpur. The roots of the gurdwara can be traced back to 1819, to its original site where the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital now stands.

The British government officially allocated the lot for the Sikh community in Jalan Raja Alang in 1922. Originally serving the Sikh community from the Setapak and Sentul area during the 1920s, the congregation grew to include businessmen who worked in Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman in the 1960s.

The Malaya Samachar newspaper, printed entirely in Punjabi thrice weekly, with a run of 500 copies per issue, is housed in the complex. There are also 15 rooms available to house the needy or budget travellers on a temporary basis, but due to safety reasons the gurdwara committee is careful whom they accommodate. The gurdwara also provides free lunch for everyone, regardless of religion, race or social class. On Sundays, children come for religious classes, yoga and music lessons.

Dress code for temple visit:
• Remove shoes and wash your feet.
• Wear long pants or loose-fitting clothing as you may sit on the floor in the main prayer hall.
• Everyone must cover his or her head before entering the gurdwara.
• Sikh men customarily wear turbans, while Sikh women typically wear headscarf as part of their traditional dress.
• If you do not have a head covering, inquire about borrowing one when you arrive at the temple.
11.8 CHOWKIT FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET
(Raja Bot Market)
Jalan Raja Alang
Kuala Lumpur
4.00pm - 6.00am

Aside from the indoor Chow Kit Bazaar, the stretch of stalls along Jalan Raja Alang is more than just a wet market, a rare find in the middle of Kuala Lumpur city centre. Amongst the towering skyscrapers and whizzing vehicles driving by, you can find the locals shopping for fresh produce and an astounding range of unusual and wonderful tropical fruits.

Not for the faint-hearted, you can try out the king of fruits, the durian. Identified by its green thorny skin and pungent aroma, the opened fruit will expose its creamy and custard-like flesh.

Less adventurous types can go for the rambutan, sweet, hairy-skinned fruits that grow in bunches and is similar in taste and texture to the lychee. There’s also the mangosteen, a round fruit with thick purple skin and sweet and sour white flesh.

Anecdote:

The Chow Kit Bazaar is named after a legendary figure known as Loke Chow Kit. Born to a poor family in Penang, this self-made millionaire made his fortune by supplying labourers for the Klang-Kuala Lumpur railway project and investing in tin mines and rubber estates around Kuala Lumpur.

This Chow Kit bazaar is a far cry from being a representation of Loke Chow Kit the man. He was so westernised that he owned a store with a range of goods that catered specifically for the European Market.

That store was called Chow Kit and Co. which operated in the building now known as the Industrial Court behind the Sultan Abdul Samad building. Chow Kit and Co.’s range of items included textiles, liquor, tobacco, cakes and biscuits, glassware and even motorcycles and cars.

He built his first mansion in 1907 within close vicinity to the Selangor Club where he socialised with the Europeans. Loke Chow Kit was a sporting and cosmopolitan chap.

During a fancy-dress party, he shaved his head bald and came dressed as an Indian moneylender (Chettiar). He had a soft spot for Scotland and sent two of his sons there to study. He even named one of his mansions in Ampang Road with a nine-hectare orchard, Desswood Place after a road in Aberdeen.

His empire unfortunately came to an end when he died in 1918 at the age of 56. His contributions to the growing years of Kuala Lumpur were many and is immortalised in by the name of a monorail station, a road and this colourful bazaar.
ZONE B
WANGSA MAJU - MALURI
The Titiwangsa sub-district of the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur is the namesake of the Titiwangsa Mountain, which is affectionately known as ‘The backbone of the Peninsular’ as it divides the Malay peninsular into its western and eastern lowlands.

On clear days, the Titiwangsa mountain range is visible from certain places in Kuala Lumpur especially when one is on the higher floors of highrise buildings. And on clear nights, one can see the Genting Highlands, a hill resort, glistening against the night sky.

Being the eastern most sub-district of Kuala Lumpur, the main roads of Titiwangsa like Jalan Pahang is a major route to the east coast states of Peninsular Malaysia, a journey that involves going through the undulating highlands of the Titiwangsa mountain range.

Some parts of Titiwangsa were tin mines of the early days of Kuala Lumpur. In the late 1980s it became a recreational area for city folks.

Within this sub-district is the picturesque Titiwangsa Lake, a neatly landscaped area with ornamental plants and trees. Surrounding the lake are jogging tracks and other facilities such as water boats and horse riding for visitors. On weekends this place becomes busy with picnickers and joggers.

Within Titiwangsa are found government schools, art galleries, theatres, a dance school and a national library.
1.1 TITIWANGSA LAKE GARDENS (TAMAN TASIK TITIWANGSA)

Jalan Kuantan, Kuala Lumpur

Being one of the most popular metropolitan recreational parks located in the northern part of Kuala Lumpur, Taman Tasik Titiwangsa or Titiwangsa Lake Garden boast great views of central Kuala Lumpur and stretches over 46 hectares of land.

In addition to having boats for hire, kayaks, aqua biking, Radio Control Car Racing Track, a children’s playground and a small equestrian track, one can go horse riding or take a ride in a horse-drawn carriage which is the main attraction of Taman Tasik Titiwangsa.

Titiwangsa Lake of Kuala Lumpur is the placid lake, located in the centre of the park that also bears a small tiny spouting fountain.

There are also tennis courts, a sports complex and a squash community hall. Tourists can savour delectable delicacies from the regional cuisine at the restaurant afloat on the edge of the lake here.

1.2 PONY RIDING AT TITIWANGSA LAKE GARDENS (TAMAN TASIK TITIWANGSA)

Jalan Kuantan, Kuala Lumpur

+603 4023 8294 / +6019 327 7198

Sat, Sun, public holidays and school holidays:
9.00am – 11.00pm (Morning session)
3.00pm – 6.00pm (Afternoon session)

Pony riding, an activity often associated with the elite groups of society, is affordable and accessible to the masses at Titiwangsa Lake Gardens. With as little as RM1.50, one can have an escorted ride on a horseback around the lake. Rides on horse-drawn carriages are also available.

1.3 TITIWANGSA POLICE FORCE GOLF CLUB

Pusat Latihan Polis
Jalan Semarak, Kuala Lumpur

+603 2693 4964

Tues - Sun: 7.00am – 6.00pm
Mon: 2.00pm – 6.00pm

Designed by Mr. Ng Ah Bey and other police personnel, this 36-par nine-hole golf course that spans over 3,055 metres, offers a truly thrilling golf experience, where casual golfers have an opportunity to challenge themselves on some of the more challenging holes. A caddy is available for the nine-holes. The club also offers excellent driving-range facilities.

1.4 ISTANA BUDAYA

Jalan Tun Razak
Kuala Lumpur

+603 4026 5555

www.istanabudaya.gov.my

Literally translated as ‘The Palace of Arts’, Istana Budaya is the National Theatre and home to the National Theatre Company. It has been ranked on the Top Ten list of the most sophisticated theatres in the world.

The design of the ‘palace’ is in itself an architectural wonder. The turquoise folds of the roof and intricate design of the foyer are inspired by the ‘sirih junjun’, a traditional arrangement of betel leaves in a box served during Malay weddings and ceremonies to welcome guests.

The entrance is shaped of a ‘wau bulan’ the traditional Malay moon kite. The layout of the building is that of a Malay house, with the serambi (verandah) representing the lobby and foyer, rumah ibu (main house) representing the performance auditorium which has a 1,421 people capacity, and the rumah dapur (kitchen) representing the stage and rehearsal rooms.

Istana Budaya has hosted both local and international productions to the likes of West End and Broadway musicals. ‘Puteri Gunung Ledang’ (Gunung Ledang Princess) and ‘Cuci (Wash) The Musical’ were amongst some of the most well-loved locally produced musicals staged here.

For the latest schedules of events and performances to be staged here, go onto the Istana Budaya’s website.
1.5 NATIONAL VISUAL ARTS GALLERY
2, Jalan Temerloh
off Jalan Tun Razak, Kuala Lumpur
+603 4024 4990 / +603 4026 7000
www.artgallery.gov.my
Daily: 10.00am – 6.00pm
Mon: Closed
Established in 1958, the National Visual Arts Gallery aims to display to the world works of local artists and to promote the appreciation of visual arts to the younger generation. The gallery collects artwork that portrays creativity and the aspirations of local culture and preserves them as part of the country’s national heritage.

Amongst the gallery’s permanent collection of 4,000 pieces of artwork, are paintings by Zulkifli Moh’d Dohalan, Wong Hoi Cheong, Ahmad Osman and the renowned batik artist Chuah Tan Teng. The National Visual Arts Gallery also hosts seminars, workshops and competitions both in the local and international arena.

1.6 HOSPITAL PUSRAWI
Lot 149, Jalan Tun Razak
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2687 5000
www.pusrawi.com.my
Established in 1984, Hospital PUSPRAWI is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Federal Territory Islamic Council and a renowned shariah-compliant private hospital in Kuala Lumpur. The hospital has a capacity of 189 beds, three branch clinics and a hemodialysis centre.

It offers outpatient treatment, physiotherapy, obstetrics, hemodialysis and pre-natal counseling facilities.

1.7 NATIONAL LIBRARY
232, Jalan Tun Razak, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2687 1700
www.pnm.gov.my
Tues - Sat: 10.00am – 7.00pm
Sun: 10.00am – 6.00pm
Mon & public holidays: Closed
The National Library of Malaysia holds a comprehensive collection of books, other printed materials and special documents such as films and audio materials. The pride of the library is its intellectual heritage which comes in the form of the Malay Manuscripts and ‘Hikayat Hang Tuah’ (The Legend of Hang Tuah), both of which are manuscripts acknowledged by UNESCO ‘Memory of the World Register’.

The National Library’s building has an architecture that reflects the national heritage. It is in the shape of the tengkolok (the Malay headgear) that is the symbol of intellectual pride and respect in Malaysian culture. The tiles of the roof are also unique, containing patterns inspired by the kain songket, a traditional hand-woven embroidered textile.

1.8 BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY
Pertubuhan Berita Nasional Malaysia
Wisma BERNAMA
28, Jalan 1/65A
off Jalan Tun Razak
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2693 9933
www.bernama.com
BERNAMA, the national news agency of Malaysia, is one of the country’s leading content providers of up-to-the-minute news reports, updates and analysis for newspapers, television and radio stations, global wire services and the Internet. It also provides news subscriptions, real-time stock-quotes and a business database accessed through personal computers and mobile devices.

Besides its news agency services, BERNAMA operates a 24-hour television news channel (BERNAMA TV on ASTRO Channel 502) and a 24-hour news radio station (BERNAMA Radio 24).

BERNAMA also supplies photographs to news organizations, non-news organizations and individuals.

BERNAMA’s more than 300 journalists and photojournalists report daily from its headquarters in Kuala Lumpur and bureaus from all over Malaysia and overseas offices in Singapore, Jakarta, Bangkok, Beijing, New Dehli, Dubai, Washington DC, New York, Berlin and Melbourne.

1.9 ALLIANCE FRANCAISE
15, Lorong Gurney
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2694 7880
www.alliancefrancaise.org.my
Tues - Fri: 10.00am – 6.00pm
Sat: 9.00am – 5.00pm
Sun & Mon: Closed
The Alliance Française is an association that promotes French language and culture throughout the world through classes and cultural activities and events. The Gurney Street (Lorong Gurney) centre aims at fostering ties between Malaysians and the French community.

It is housed in a fully renovated bungalow in a pleasant green setting. Some of the facilities in this centre include a cafeteria serving French food, a multimedia library and broadcast of French TV (TV5).

The centre is also the venue for French classes of all levels (from beginners to advanced classes) and regular screening of French language movies.

National Library
Alliance Française
1.10 UNIVERSITY TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
Jalan Semarak, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2615 4100
www.kl.utm.my

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) offers full-time undergraduate and postgraduate programmes under its four major schools: UTM Razak School, Perdana School, Advanced Informatics School and UTM International Business School, which are open to both local and international students. Some of these schools also offer part-time executive programmes for working professionals. UTM Kuala Lumpur strives to be a frontrunner in the fields of science and technology that offers cross-disciplinary programmes that are industry-driven and have an international outlook.

1.11 PULAPOL (PUSAT LATIHAN POLIS)

Pusat Latihan Polis
Jalan Semarak, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2688 2222

Established in 1904, this is the oldest police academy in Malaysia. The academy provides new police recruits with the best training possible, thereby enhancing their ability to protect the lives, rights, property and dignity of all Malaysians and visitors to the country.

1.12 GUDWARA SAHIB TITIWANGSA

41, Jalan Pahang
off Persiaran Titiwangsa
Kuala Lumpur
+603 4031 5531
www.facebook.com/GSTitiwangsa

Established in 1959, the Gudwara Sahib Titiwangsa is the centre of cultural and religious activities of the Sikh community of Kuala Lumpur’s Titiwangsa sub-district. For the latest activities and festivals, check out the temple’s Facebook page.

1.13 SUTRA FOUNDATION

12, Persiaran Titiwangsa 3
Kuala Lumpur
+603 4021 1092
www.sutrafoundation.org.my

The Sutra Foundation was established in 2007 to develop awareness of Indian traditional, contemporary performing and visual arts, upholding the philosophy of nurturing a society that appreciates art while embracing the nation’s cultural diversity.

1.14 DASHEN YE TEMPLE (MONKEY GOD TEMPLE)

Lorong Titiwangsa 7
Kuala Lumpur

The Dashen Ye Temple is a rare Taoist temple that deifies and honours the Monkey God Sun WuKong. Sun WuKong is a main character in the Chinese classical literature known as the Journey to the West. He was a monkey born of stone who acquired supernatural powers through Taoist practices.

After rebelling against the heavens and imprisoned under a mountain by the Buddha, he sought redemption by accompanying the monk Xuanzang on the titular Journey to the West to retrieve Buddhist sutras from India.

1.15 ROYAL SELANGOR GOLF CLUB

Jalan Kelab Golf
off Jalan Tun Razak
Kuala Lumpur
+603 9206 3333
www.rsgc.com.my

Established in 1893, the Royal Selangor Golf Club or RSGC as it is popularly known is the oldest golf club in Kuala Lumpur and has played host to many international golf tournaments. A hallmark of quality and par excellence is synonymous with this august club. This club is home to more than 6,000 members comprising royalty, cabinet ministers, foreign diplomats, corporate leaders, captains of industries and professionals who share a keen interest in golf.

Almost a sanctuary amidst the city centre, this 45-hole landscaped parkland course, with a panoramic view of the city’s skyline, is always a joy for a game of golf. Clusters of mature trees of over a hundred years is one of the distinctions that sets the club apart; hence its strong tradition and testament to its enduring existence.
**SETAPAK**

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Setapak means ‘one step’ in the Malay language and it is perhaps the suburb’s close proximity to the Kuala Lumpur city center that inspired the name. However, a more plausible tale behind the name would be the appointment of a local aborigine, Batu Tapak, as the headman of the area in 1884 by the then British Resident of Selangor, Sir Frank Swettenham. Setapak was an area that contributed to the heydays of the tin and rubber industry in Malaya. The legacy of this contribution can still be seen in the old settlements along Jalan Gombak and the still standing Lian Hin Rubber Smokehouse and the Lee Rubber Warehouse. The fun, informative and interactive Royal Selangor Visitor Centre reminds visitors of the tin industry’s glorious past.
2.1 ROYAL SELANGOR VISITOR CENTER

4, Jalan Usahawan 6
Setapak Jaya
Kuala Lumpur
+603 4145 6122
www.royalselangorvisitorcentre.com
Daily: 9.00am - 5.00pm

Founded in 1885, Royal Selangor is the world’s foremost name in quality pewter, a brand synonymous with design and craftsmanship.

In the hands of Royal Selangor’s skilled craftspeople, this versatile alloy of tin, copper and antimony is transformed into an endless variety of homeware and gifts sold in more than twenty countries around the world.

The visitor center takes visitors back in time to the founding of Royal Selangor and its inextricable link with the history of Malaysia, to the present day as the world’s largest pewter maker and its expansion into gold and sterling silver.

This multiple award winning visitor center also gives visitors an opportunity to craft their own pewter ware in the fun and interactive School of Hard Knocks.

2.2 SRI UTAMA SCHOOLS KUALA LUMPUR

Lot 27, Jalan Usahawan 5
Setapak, Kuala Lumpur
+603 4021 2490
www.sriutama.edu.my

The Sri Utama Schools are the first school in Kuala Lumpur to house their International School, and a National School on the same grounds.

The maroon colour represents the International School whereas the dark green colour represents the National School. Both schools are co-educational and offers Kindergarten, primary and secondary education.

The National School incorporates seven international subjects taught in English (Mathematics, Science, Health Education, Computer Studies, Library Programmes and Additional English) in addition to subjects from the Malaysian National Curriculum which are conducted in Bahasa Malaysia (Malaysia’s National Language).

The International School follows the London Board of Examination’s Curriculum, and is open to both international and Malaysian students.

2.3 ALPHA ANGLE

Section1, Jalan 2/27A
Bandar Wangsa Maju
Kuala Lumpur
+603 4149 5288
www.aeonretail.com.my

Sun - Thurs: 10.00am – 10.00pm
Fri - Sat: 10.00am – 11.00pm

The Alpha Angle Shopping Complex is a picture of practicality and a budget conscious mall, offering visitors a wide range of apparel and household items.

Its anchor tenant, AEON CO. extends an assortment of merchandise in the same sensible strand. There is also a standard variety of food outlets offering a good mix of different cuisines.
2.4 TAR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
Kuala Lumpur Main Campus
Jalan Genting Klang, Setapak
Kuala Lumpur
+603 4145 0123
www.tarc.edu.my

The Tunku Abdul Rahman University College (TAR University College) is a premier institution of higher learning in Malaysia set up in 1969 as Tunku Abdul Rahman College (TAR College) to provide quality and affordable tertiary education.

TAR College was named after Malaysia’s first Prime Minister Allahyarham YTM Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj and was set up to complement and supplement the efforts of the Malaysian Government to meet the current and future manpower needs of the nation.

The University College offers more than 100 programmes at A-Levels, foundation, pre-University, Diploma and Degree levels.

These programmes cover several fields, ranging from professional programmes in accountancy, engineering, business and management, finance, applied science, mass communication, creative arts, hospitality management and humanities.

TAR University College is well recognised locally and internationally among the academic fraternity and professional bodies and has educated more than 160,000 graduates, many of whom are eminent leaders in various industries owing to the holistic education offered by the university college.

2.5 WARDIEBURN CAMP
Jalan Genting Klang
Kuala Lumpur
+6017 3281805

The Wardieburn Camp is a military camp that is now the base of the 6th battalion of the Royal Ranger Regiment, the infantry regiment of the Malaysian Army.

During the days of the Malayan Emergency (1948 – 1960), this camp was a training ground for the Rifle Brigade of the British Somerset Regiment before they embarked on their jungle patrols against the communist insurgents.

Important British dignitaries who inspected the Camp during the Emergency include the British Minister of Supplies Mr. Duncan Sandys in 1953 and the Duke of Edinburgh in 1956.

2.6 KL FESTIVAL CITY SHOPPING CENTRE
67, Jalan Taman Ibu Kota
Taman Danau Kota, Setapak
Kuala Lumpur
+603 4143 5576
www.festivalcity.com.my

KL Festival City offers a complete lifestyle experience for today’s discerning shoppers.

Showcasing over 250 brands from shopping, dining to entertainment, KL Festival City is anchored by three major tenants – Parkson Department Store, Econsave Supermarket and MBO Cinemas.

The shopping mall offers modern amenities such as baby nursing rooms, surau (Muslim prayer room), interactive directories, complimentary wireless internet services and a wide range of customer services to make your shopping trip a pleasant one.

KL Festival City is also a disabled friendly mall providing access ramp facilities for wheelchairs and disabled friendly restrooms on every floor to cater for these special needs.
2.7 COLUMBIA ASIA HOSPITAL
1, Jalan Danau Saujana, off Jalan Genting Klang
Kuala Lumpur
+603 4145 9999
www.columbiaasia.com

Columbia Asia Hospital is an international private healthcare company incorporated in Malaysia in 1996. Leading the way in private healthcare trends, Columbia Asia offers optimum and affordable services through its community hospitals and clinics. With modern amenities and highly trained doctors and nurses, these hospitals are located in residential areas, making quality private healthcare more accessible and efficient for patients.

Moreover, rate structures are transparent and comparatively lower than the standard model for private healthcare.

Each Columbia Asia medical facility also houses no more than 100 beds per hospital. The hospitals may be smaller in comparison to other private hospitals but the concept behind its simplicity leads the way towards healthcare trends in the future – efficient, accessible and cost-effective.

2.8 P. RAMLEE MEMORIAL MUSEUM
Pustaka Peringatan P. Ramlee
22, Jalan Dedap
Taman P. Ramlee, Setapak
Kuala Lumpur.
+603 4023 1131
www.p-ramlee.com/p-ramlee/memorial.htm

Tues - Sun: 10.00am – 5.00pm
Fri: 10.00am – 12.00pm and 3.00pm – 5.00pm
Mon: Closed (except during school holidays and public holidays)

The P. Ramlee Memorial Museum is located at the former Kuala Lumpur residence of legendary Malaysian musician and filmmaker P. Ramlee who won various accolades for his works such as ‘Anakku Sazali’ (Sazali my Son). He lived here with his wife Saloma and their children until his death on 29th May 1973.

Upon his death, this one-storey bungalow was acquired by the Malaysian Government for the purpose of making it a national heritage.

It was officially opened as a memorial on 22nd March 1986, and has since exhibited P. Ramlee’s awards, clothes, musical instruments, documents, personal artifacts, photos and stills from his films. P. Ramlee’s Datsun Sunny 1200 with the registration number BAD 3608 is parked outside the house. Various P. Ramlee merchandises are available for sale here.

Columbia Asia Hospital

The P. Ramlee Memorial Museum
Masjid Jami’ul Ehsan

This mosque consists of two buildings, one with a modern Middle Eastern style identity, complete with a dome and the other with traditional Malay architecture. The main building with the dome was built in 1991 while the more traditional building was built in 1933.

However, it was said that the original Masjid Jami’ul Ehsan, a wooden structure with a pyramid-shaped roof was built as early as 1879 at Kampung Puah (Puah Village) without the aid of any nails. The original mosque was said to be the oldest mosque in Kuala Lumpur.

The entire building was removed from Kampung Puah and placed at the present site at the rear of the Setapak market in 1920 until it was demolished and replaced in 1933 with the present traditional Malay style building. Due to its rich history Masjid Jami’ul Ehsan is now under the care and management of the Heritage and Antiquities Board.
There was a village opposite the Lee Rubber Factory Warehouse called ‘Kampung Lee Kong Chian’ where the workers of the factory warehouse and smokehouse and their families lived.

The village was named after the prominent Chinese philanthropist and entrepreneur Tan Sri Lee Kong Chian (1893 – 1967) who founded the Lee Rubber Company and the Lee Foundation and was the richest man in Southeast Asia during the 1950s and 1960s.

Tan Sri Lee donated part of his rubber factory land in Gombak to set up a school known today as the Lee Rubber Chinese Primary School, one of the many schools he set up in then Malaya and Singapore.

Anecdote:

In the heydays of the rubber industry, one could tell at first whiff, if someone is a resident of Kampung Lee Kong Chian or the nearby areas.

The scent of rubber fumes from the rubber smoke houses gets stuck onto clothes and skin and were not easily washed off even with the strongest detergent available those days.

As such, protests on air pollution amongst residents were common outside the Lee Rubber Factory.
Ampang's history is akin to the history of Kuala Lumpur. Raja Abdullah, a representative of the Selangor Sultanate, opened up the Klang Valley for tin prospectors in 1857. The Chinese prospectors went up the Klang River and began prospecting in the Ampang area, which was then jungle. A thriving tin mine was established despite 69 of them dying due to pestilential conditions. Kuala Lumpur, along with Ampang, was made capital of Selangor in 1880 and the capital of the Federation of Malaysia in 1963. Ampang which is situated to the east of the Kuala Lumpur city centre has several large lakes due to its tin mining history.

There are distinctively a handful of pre-war buildings along Ampang Road. In 1930, the Eng Choon Assembly Hall on Ampang Road for example was built. Its inner structure was rebuilt to support a taller building within. Eu Tong Sen, a leading businessman in the early 1900s, built a villa in 1935 on Ampang Road; also owned a tin mine in Ampang which was the first to install an electricity generator in 1914.

It was then used by the British government as a military base. Over time it was renovated and reopened as the National Art Gallery on the 27th August 1958 and later refurbished to become the Malaysia Tourism Centre (MaTiC).

Founded in March 1896, the Selangor Turf Club’s former horse racing venue was one of the most popular landmarks in Ampang until it was demolished on the 1st March 1997 to make way for the Petronas Twin Towers project.

Many pre-war and British colonial buildings were extensively renovated and modernised. The lack of clear guidelines for architectural conservation in the city means unregulated alterations of pre-war buildings are common.

Many embassies are located in the Ampang area, and still remain despite the Malaysian government’s relocation to the new administrative centre in Putrajaya. The embassies located along Ampang Road, includes the United Kingdom, France, China, Russian Federation, Indonesia, Ireland and Thailand. The Singapore High Commission and the U.S. embassy are also located near Ampang at the corner of Jalan Tun Razak and Jalan U Thant.
3.1 GLENEAGLES HOSPITAL
KUALA LUMPUR
282 & 286, Jalan Ampang
Kuala Lumpur
+603 4141 3000
www.gleneagleskl.com.my

Situated at the Embassy Row of Jalan Ampang, Gleneagles Hospital Kuala Lumpur has lived up to its reputation as the preferred private healthcare facility for international patients.

In addition to professional medical consultation, services and treatment, the hospital has an International Referral Office which looks into the specific needs of international patients – from liaising with the patient’s referral doctors from their country of origin, meeting them at the airport to transfer them to the hospital, finding accommodations for them at local hotels or apartments prior to admission, and providing translators and interpreters for those who need it.

3.2 GREAT EASTERN MALL
303, Jalan Ampang
Kuala Lumpur
+603 4259 8090
www.greateasternmall.com.my
Daily: 10.00am – 10.00pm

The Great Eastern Mall is an affluent sophisticated mid-size shopping complex. In addition to placing emphasis on its tenant mix – ranging from provision of basic daily needs to servicing the tastes of discerning shoppers, it is also a fair ground of several exclusive brands.

Situated amidst the embassy community, the Great Eastern Mall is a neighbourhood mall offering value, quality and an excellent choice of shopping, dining and leisure. This premier shopping mall features 6 levels of retail podium and 5 levels of basement car park with 1,600 bays.

3.3 MALAYSIAN RUBBER BOARD
260, Jalan Ampang
Kuala Lumpur
+603 9206 2000
www.lgm.gov.my

The Malaysian Rubber Board (MRB) is the custodian of the rubber industry which was one of the main pillars of the Malaysian economy in Malaysia’s formative years.

It has under its umbrella three well-established agencies, the Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia (RRIM), the Malaysian Rubber Research and Development Boards (MRRDB) and the Malaysian Rubber Exchange and Licensing Board (MRELB), which have contributed significantly to the development of the rubber industry since 1933.

The Research and Development in Natural Rubber accomplished by RRIM has had an impact on not only the Malaysian Natural Rubber industry but also that of other rubber producing countries.

The primary objective of the MRB is to assist the development and modernization of the Malaysian rubber industry in all aspects from cultivation of the rubber trees, the extraction and processing of raw rubber, the manufacture of rubber products and the marketing of rubber and rubber products.
3.4 THE RAINTREE CLUB
Lot 1002, Jalan Wickham
off Jalan Ampang Hilir
Kuala Lumpur
+603 4257 9066

The Raintree Club of Kuala Lumpur established in 1983, is only a 10-minute drive from the city centre. The club is sprawled over 6.2 acres in an idyllic, wooden setting.

An exclusive businessman family club, a club extraordinaire with amenities abounds, The Raintree was established with the pursuit of ‘Joie de Vivre’, sporting activities and personalized services par excellence to meet the business, social and recreational needs of its privileged members.

3.5 GOETHE-INSTITUT
MALAYSIA
Suite 06-07, 6th Floor
374, Jalan Tun Razak
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2164 2011
www.goethe.de/ins/my/en/kual. html

The Goethe-Institut Malaysia organizes and supports cultural events that present German culture abroad and promote intercultural exchange.

Programmes and activities organised by the institute include film, exhibition and literature projects. The institute’s language department offers extensive and intensive German language courses, workshops, seminars and examinations.

3.6 RUSSIAN CENTRE OF
SCIENCE AND CULTURE
205, Lorong Ampang 2
off Jalan Ampang
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2144 4001
www.russia.org.my

The Russian Centre of Science and Culture (RCSC) has been operating in Malaysia since 1981. The centre aims to organize projects and introduce the culture of Russia to Malaysians by implementing humanitarian and educational exchanges between the two countries in the field of science and culture.

Amongst the Programmes and activities organized by the RCSC are literary and poetic evenings, meetings with artists, painting exhibitions, book exhibitions, photo exhibitions, concerts, performances, presentations, conferences, seminars and discussions. Different levels of Russian language courses are also conducted here.

3.7 EMBASSY ROW
Jalan Ampang / Jalan Ampang Hilir / Jalan U-Thant, Kuala Lumpur

Embassy Row, or Jalan Ampang /Jalan Ampang Hilir/ Jalan U-Thant as it is officially named, had attracted foreign visitors from as early as 1857 when Raja Abdullah, a representative of the Selangor Sultanate opened up the Klang Valley for tin prospectors.

A thriving industry was established and soon Kuala Lumpur was made capital of Selangor in 1880 and the capital of the Federation of Malaysia in 1963.

Since then, the draw and the distinction of this unique location has grown to a point that Jalan Ampang and its surroundings today is home to more than 80 foreign embassies, even in spite of the government’s call for embassies to relocate to Putrajaya.

The Embassy Row is one enormous melting pot of international cultures, languages, flavours and ethnicities - creating a truly unique community made up of a wide plethora of colours, sounds and taste.

This home to dignitaries from the world over ensures that amenities and facilities are of an international standards. Restaurants and convenience stores that provide a global array of variety, are one of many features that make the Embassy Row truly one of its kind, and truly international.
ZONE C
SENTUL - MANJALARA
KEPONG

1.1  Kepong Metropolitan Park
1.2  Masjid Indah Perdana
1.3  Sri Anantha Vel Murugan Alayam
1.4  Sheng Fu Miao Temple
1.5  Batu Metropolitan Park

The word Kepong means ‘to surround’ in the Malay language. There are two possible theories as to how Kepong got her name. First, because she is surrounded by undulating hills and second because Kepong being one of the biggest New Village formed during the Malayan Emergency (1948-1960), had barbed wire fences and security checkpoints surrounding it to keep out the communist insurgents. During the Malayan Emergency, many Chinese communities were resettled in several New Villages around the country, including Kepong.

Kepong was one of the major tin mining areas during the 1860s. During the Selangor Civil War (1867 – 1873) there was a power struggle over tin monopoly and Kepong was involved in this conflict. The civil war saw Yap Ah Loy, Chinese headman of Kuala Lumpur, and his troops fleeing to the state of Pahang after being defeated by his rival Syed Mashor, a Mandailing chieftain. With the help of Pahang’s Raja Rasu, Yap Ah Loy of Hakka descent returned with a vengeance and reclaimed Kepong from Syed Mashor.

The past tin mining activities and formation of New Villages brought large number of Hakka Chinese to Kepong. The Hakka Chinese are known for their traditional cooking and exotic gourmet, which can be found today in Kepong’s wet market, coffee shops and restaurants.

Kepong is also a haven for nature lovers. The Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM), located in Kepong is a popular spot for nature studies, jungle-trekking, bird watching, and the 150-metre suspended canopy walkway, which is 30 metres above the ground. The canopy walkway offers a breathtaking view of the undulating forested hills and the skyline of Kuala Lumpur.
1.1 KEPONG METROPOLITAN PARK
North of Jinjang
Kuala Lumpur
Kepong Metropolitan Park is the place for a good rest and recreation time and to unwind if you need to get away from the busy city.

It is a modern residential area that opened in 2001, and is located on the outskirts of the city.

Besides being a residential area, it has schools, a scenic lake, a recreation park with jogging tracks and places of interests for activities such as kite flying, jogging, cycling, fishing and the park viewing tower.

Other facilities include a children’s playground, boat house and car park. Fishing is allowed on the lake on weekends. Other attractions nearby are Batu Caves and Aeon Shopping Mall.

1.2 MASJID INDAH PERDANA
Jalan Indan Perdana 11
Kepong, Kuala Lumpur
www.my.pagenation.com
Daily: 6.30am - 9.00pm

Masjid Indah Perdana is located about one kilometre away from the Kepong Metropolitan Park’s Lake Garden. The mosque is mainly used by residents living nearby and has great views of the Lake garden.

1.3 SRI ANANTHA VEL MURUGAN ALAYAM
6½ Mile Jalan Kepong
Jinjang Utara
Kuala Lumpur
Daily: 7.00am - 9.00pm

Sri Anantha Vel Murugan Alayam Temple started in the 1950s for Hindu devotees residing in the Jinjang area worshipping the deity Lord Muruga.

Apparently, the Hindu devotees in this area believed that Lord Muruga first went to Batu Caves.

After defeating the demon Surapadman, the deity later resided in Jinjang with his consorts in ‘Anantham’ (meaning peace). Many Hindu devotees seek Lord Muruga’s divine assistance to have their prayers fulfilled in this temple.

1.4 SHENG FU MIAO TEMPLE
Sheng Fu Miao Temple
Kepong, Kuala Lumpur
Daily: 7.00am - 7.00pm

Sheng Fu Miao Temple in Kepong is also known as Ruan Liang Gong Temple. The premise and gardens are beautifully designed. There are 3 deities in this temple: Ruan Gong Sheng Fo (the central deity), Liang Gong Sheng Fo (the deity on the right) and Shi Zhen Xian (a female deity on the left). A huge pond is made in front of the temple for devotees to let go of fishes that symbolizes releasing their lives from captivity to Buddhism.

1.5 BATU METROPOLITAN PARK
Jalan Sultan Azlan Shah
Sentul, Kuala Lumpur
Daily: 6.00am - 6.00pm

Batu Metropolitan Park is part of a former open cast tin mine along Jalan Sultan Azlan Shah.

This 24-hour park is a large picnic lake area with complete BBQ pits, jogging tracks, reflexology paths and exercise station for light workouts. Frequenting this park in the evenings is not encouraged.
Sentul emerged in the 1890s when the first Malayan Railway Line opened between Taiping and Port Weld, gradually expanded its North-South network. Sentul claimed the honour of establishing Sentul Works one of the finest integrated engineering railway workshops in Malaya. With that, Sentul became the home and workplace of thousands of railway workers, a majority of whom were Indians. Many temples and shrines were built to serve the spiritual needs of this growing community.

In the 1960s, diminishing socio-economic dependence on the railway line caused Sentul to decline into a run-down aging district that suffered the negative image of old dilapidated buildings, large squatter population, gangsterism and high crime rates.

Fortunately, at the turn of the century, real estate mogul Francis Yeoh saw opportunity in Sentul’s location, railway infrastructure and greenery. His business conglomerate YTL Corporation gave Sentul a facelift to become the prime piece of real estate that it is today. Chic apartment residences like the Tamarind and Saffron emerged in Sentul East, while Sentul West has become a draw for performing arts connoisseurs with the Kuala Lumpur Performing Arts Centre (KLPAC) regularly staging contemporary plays and dances.

Sentul is also a gastronomic paradise where office workers from the city centre flock to for lunch. Popular haunts include the Ipoh Road Yong Tow Foo outlet.
2.1 SENTUL PARK

Sentul
Kuala Lumpur

Sentul Park is a well-maintained large park with trees that are about a century old that are preserved by the park owner.

The park surrounds the former Malayan Railway depot which is still intact.

The Sentul Park is the green lung of Sentul sub-district. Surrounding the park are luxurious residencies, schools, restaurants and commercial facilities.

The communities of Sentul frequent this park for recreation purposes that include jogging, cycling, picnic and tai chi exercises.

2.2 SENTUL PARK KOI CENTRE

Lot 268, Jalan Strachan
off Jalan Sultan Azlan Shah
Kuala Lumpur
www.sentulpark-koi.com
Daily: 9.00am - 6.00pm

Sentul Park Koi Centre is a place for one to learn all about the unique Koi fish that originates from Japan. The Koi fish is a very sought after pet of prosperity, beauty and prestige.

There are about 36 retail koi ponds in this centre holding a large variety of koi ranging from reasonably-priced ones for novice hobbyists to highly sought-after quality Koi.

The centre also offers splendid views of landscape gardens and Japanese cuisine at their restaurant, Yuritei, which means House of Playful Koi in the Japanese language.
2.3 KUALA LUMPUR PERFORMING ARTS CENTRE (KLPAC)
Jalan Strachan, Sentul
Kuala Lumpur
+603 4047 9010 / 9000
(box office for shows)
www.klpac.org
10.30am - 6.30pm (no show days)
10.30am - 8.30pm (show days)

Kuala Lumpur Performing Arts Centre (KLPAC) is located in Sentul West and is one of the most established centres for performing arts in Malaysia. It aims to cultivate and sustain the performing arts for the betterment and enrichment of communities within the Klang Valley and for the nation. KLPAC has hosted more than a hundred major events, workshops, classes, film screenings, self-directed and self-organized shows, as well as renting out their facilities and equipment.
2.4 OLD RAILWAY YARD
Jalan Perhentian, Sentul
Kuala Lumpur
+603 4041 7620

The old railway yard is closed but the Sentul railway station is open to all commuters who wish to use the transport facility.

Once upon a time, Sentul was the home and workplace of thousands of railway workers, with a majority of them Indians.

Sentul had the finest integrated engineering workshop in the world called Sentul Works, which is now the old railway yard.

The workshop was where a wide variety of steam locomotives and passenger coaches were assembled and repaired since 1904.

Having metal sheds and storage areas for steam or diesel locomotives and railway cars, Sentul Works was the largest train depot in British Malaya but it has been deemed dilapidated today after decades of use.

2.5 GURDWARA SAHIB SIKH TEMPLE
Jalan Haji Salleh, Sentul
Kuala Lumpur
Daily: 6.30 am - 8.30 pm

Gurdwara Sahib Sikh Temple was a temple built in 1912 by the large community of Sikhs who settled in Sentul to work for the railway workshops. One of the main aims of the temple is to promote Gurmukhi classes and Gurbani from the Holy Book called Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

In 1947, the temple established the Sentul Punjabi School.

The temple building was extensively renovated in 1988 along with a new 3-storey building being erected, which today is known as the 'Sikh Centre Malaysia'.

The facilities offered are a venue hall on the ground floor that can seat 450 persons, a library on the second and third floor, quarters with 34 rooms to accommodate Sikh students and visitors, a conference hall that can seat 150 people and a Sikh registrar for marriages.

2.6 IPOH ROAD YONG TOW FOO
67, Jalan Segambut
Segambut
Kuala Lumpur
+603 6252 6473 / +6019 309 8283
Daily: 10.00am - 3.00pm

Ipoh Road Yong Tow Foo is one of the famous Yong Tow Foo outlets within the city vicinity located in an old bungalow house.

Its Yong Tow Foo selections comes in many varieties of freshly-made items such as fish balls, ladies' fingers, fried pouches of fish paste with vegetables, stuffed chillies, brinjals, beancurds and the like; each cost about RM1.00 per piece. Since the place is pretty crowded at times, you can call up to make a booking prior to arrival.

2.7 CHOO SING TONG KUAN TI TEMPLE
Kampung Kasipillay
Jalan Sultan Azlan Shah
Kuala Lumpur
Daily: 6.30am - 8.00pm

Choo Sing Tong Kuan Ti Temple is a Buddhist temple built with many statues of dragons and phoenixes on its roof. The 24 filial piety exemplars are attached to the external walls of the temple. The temple is dedicated to the worship of Red Face God of War, Guan Ti, flanked by deity Guan Ping Tai Zi on the right and Zhou Cang on the left.

This temple also boasts of having a special 9 dragon wall and a koi fish pond.

2.8 SHREE LAKSHMI NARAYAN TEMPLE
26, Jalan Kasipillay
Jalan Sultan Azlan Shah
Kuala Lumpur
Daily: 6.00am - 12.00pm & 4.00pm - 8.30pm

Shree Lakshmi Narayan Hindu Temple was founded by North Indian settlers in Malaya between the early 20th century.

The main prayer hall on the first floor is dedicated to Lakshmi Narayan, the goddess of wealth, prosperity (both material and spiritual), fortune and the embodiment of beauty.

She is worshipped by Hindu devotees as she is said to bring good luck and is believed to protect her devotees from all kinds of misery and money related sorrows.

Other deities that share this temple are Maa Durga, Shree Ganesha (Elephant God), Shiv Parivar, Shee Hanuman (Monkey God), Sita Ram and Radha Krishna.

On the ground floor, there are altars of 2 other Gods, i.e. Navagraha and Maa Kail.

Other facilities of the temple are a multipurpose hall for weddings, discourses, youth and motivation camps; a venue for seminars and cultural extravaganzas; a Hindu shop operated by the youth of the temple that caters to prayer needs, a Hindi school and a library.
DESA PARK CITY

3.1 The Central Park
3.2 The Waterfront
3.1 THE CENTRAL PARK
Perdana Parkcity Sdn Bhd
FF-28, The Waterfront@ParkCity
5, Persiaran Residen
Kuala Lumpur
+603 6280 8181 / 8080
www.desaparkcity.com/township/the-central-park
6.30am - 8.30pm

The Central Park encourages one to chill out on its manicured lawns, have a jog or walk to enjoy the good landscapes with the idyllic Central Park lake for a great outdoor escape from the hustle and bustle of a busy city life.

The Park features a picturesque lake, a children’s playground complete with child-proof play equipment, park benches, rest areas, family picnic areas and a man-made stream. There is also a sports center with a FIFA-size soccer field and 2 floodlit basketball courts and an international school.
3.2 THE WATERFRONT
Perdana Parkcity Sdn Bhd,
FF-28, The Waterfront@ParkCity
5, Persiaran Residen
Kuala Lumpur
+603- 6280 8181 / 8080
www.desaparkcity.com/township/the-central-park
6.30am - 8.30pm

In addition to Central Park, the Waterfront is an iconic retail and entertainment center of Desa Park City, offering a great shopping and dining experience by the lake. The entertainment center is the perfect hang-out spot where people of all ages can mingle and mix. The township has all the facilities needed for the community without having to travel out of the area.
ZONE D

DAMANSARA - PENCHALAL
KL Sentral, an area next to Brickfields, has witnessed a rapid emergence from what was Kuala Lumpur’s old railway, marshalling yard into an exclusive urban centre built around KL Sentral Station, Malaysia’s largest transit hub, offering global connectivity, business convenience and an international lifestyle. KL Sentral, an exclusive urban centre was built to be Malaysia’s largest transit hub, offering global connectivity. Today it is recognised as the most connected transit point in Kuala Lumpur.

KL Sentral Station, the state-of-the-art transportation hub for Kuala Lumpur’s integrated rail transportation, seamlessly links all urban and suburban residential, commercial and industrial areas and connected to the six rail systems that serve Kuala Lumpur. These six rail systems are: the KTM Intercity, KTM Komuter, the Kelana Jaya line of the RapidKL Light Rail Transit (LRT), the KLIA Express Rail Link (ERL), the KLIA Transit and the KL Monorail. The KLIA ERL is a direct link from KL Sentral to the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) and the newly-opened budget airport KLIA2. The KLIA Transit also serves journeys to these two major airports but stops along the way at Putrajaya (Malaysia’s federal administrative centre), Cyberjaya and key areas within the Multimedia Super Corridor.

Situated on 9.3 acres, the main building has a gross floor area of half a million square feet and the specifications were based on passenger projections till the year 2020, which is Malaysia vision to be a fully developed nation. KL Sentral Station has retail food outlets and a food court. Hidden from public view, it also houses KTM’s maintenance depot beneath the complex.

Originally, this self-sustained city-within-a-city has been planned around KL Sentral Station to encourage use of public transportation as well as to reduce carbon footprint, which in turn has significantly reduced traffic movement within KL Sentral serving its green agenda. KL Sentral has undoubtedly played a part in driving the surrounding community, especially Brickfields into a vibrant and modern identity and contributed to the soul of Brickfields.

Brickfields is a reflection of Malaysia’s multi-ethnic social and cultural mix. Bound on the north by railway tracks and on the south by the Klang River, one can find within Brickfields a concentration of social, cultural, religious and educational institutions, all reflecting a positive, vibrant and caring community. Brickfields have interesting accommodations and are known for its food, blind massage centres and schools for the disabled.

The historical relationship of Brickfields to the development of modern Kuala Lumpur goes back to the late 19th century when the buildings, which make up the civic heart of the city were literally created from the clay pits of Brickfields. The rebuilding of the town of Kuala Lumpur from wood and thatch into brick and mortar structures in the 1880s created a substantial demand for bricks resulting in many brick kilns being established, thus the name Brick-fields came to be.

Following the establishment of the Railway and Public Works Department offices in the Brickfield area from about 1890, many jobs were created. Workers found it convenient to live along the Brickfields Road so as to be near their work. In this way, Brickfields became a small residential district, hence the set up of the hundred quarters.

KL SENTRAL - BRICKFIELDS

1.1 KL Sentral
1.2 Nu Sentral
1.3 Brickfields Asia College
1.4 Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA)
1.5 Wei-Ling Gallery
1.6 Sri Maha Muneeswarar Temple
1.7 Arulmigu Sree Veera Hanuman Temple
1.8 Sri Kandaswamy Temple
1.9 Malaysian Association For The Blind (MAB)
1.10 Methodist Girls Primary School
1.11 Sam Kow Temple
1.12 Madrasatul Gothiyyah
1.13 Tamil Methodist Church
1.14 Sri Sakthi Karpaga Vinayagar Temple
1.15 The Temple Of Fine Arts
1.16 Buddhist Maha Vihara
1.17 Evangelical Lutheran Church
1.18 St Mary’s Orthodox Syrian Cathedral
1.19 Hundred Quarters
1.20 Vivekananda Ashram
1.21 Our Lady Of Fatima Church
1.22 Little India
1.23 Holy Rosary Church
1.24 Blind Massage And Ayurvedic Centres
1.1 KL SENTRAL
Kuala Lumpur Sentral
Jalan Travers, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2730 2000
www.klsentral.com.my

Kuala Lumpur Sentral (KL Sentral) is an exclusive urban centre built around Malaysia’s largest transit hub, offering global connectivity, excellent investment opportunities, business convenience and an international lifestyle.

At the nucleus of KL Sentral is the world-class transit hub, KL Sentral. Its infrastructure supports six rail networks, namely the KLIA Express Rail Link, KLIA Transit, the Kelana Jaya line of the RapidKL Light Rail Transit (LRT), KTM Komuter, KTM Intercity and KL Monorail Services.

KL Sentral is one of the only city rail hubs in the world with its own airport code which is XKL. Passengers of flights departing from the Kuala Lumpur International Airport can check-in their luggage at the KL City Air Terminal (KLCAT) counters here, and just go baggage free on the KLIA Express Rail Link (ERL) to KLIA, which takes only 28 minutes to reach.

When the budget airport KLIA 2 opened in 2nd May 2014, the existing KLIA ERL extended its services from KLIA to KLIA2 via a new track. The journey from KL Sentral to KLIA 2 via the KLIA ERL takes only 33 minutes.

Also within KL Sentral’s 72-acre vicinity are corporate office towers, business suites, international hotels, luxury condominiums, retail malls and service apartments.

1.2 NU SENTRAL
201, Jalan Tun Sambanthan
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2773 5611
Daily: 10.00am - 10.00pm

Nu Sentral is Malaysia’s first transit mall hub. It connects KL Sentral Railway Station to the KL Sentral Monorail station at Jalan Tun Sambanthan.

It has eight floors of chic retail, entertainment and food & beverage outlets. Anchor tenants include Parkson and SAM’s Groceria. Money changing facilities and luggage shops available on the ground floor and the lower ground floor are especially handy for travelers on transit from KLIA and KLIA2 via KL Sentral.

1.3 BRICKFIELDS ASIA COLLEGE
68-2, Jalan Tun Sambanthan
Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2274 4165
www.bac.edu.my

Since 1991, Brickfields Asia College (BAC) has established itself as a possible option to obtaining the United Kingdom Law and Business degrees.

Having sent more than 6,500 law graduates into practicum, the college has established an excellent reputation as a provider of quality education. Its graduates are highly sought after by local and international firms in both the public and private sectors.

BAC currently has partnerships and affiliations with more than 20 foreign universities and professional organizations, offering its students access to over 70 world-class Law and Business degrees and professional qualifications that can be completed locally and abroad.

1.4 YOUNG MEN’S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)
95, Jalan Padang Belia Brickfields
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2274 1439

Serving the community since 1905, this non-profit youth organization’s original one-storey building was officiated by Sir Arthur Young, the High Commissioner of the Federated Malaya States.

The present building was officiated by His Royal Highness, the late Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah of Selangor on 14th September 1968.

1.5 WEI-LING GALLERY
8, Jalan Scott, Brickfields
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2260 1106
www.weiling-gallery.com
Mon - Fri: 11.00am – 7.00pm
Sat: 10.00am – 5.00pm
Sun: By appointment

The Wei-Ling Gallery, previously known as the Townhouse Gallery was set up by Lim Wei-Ling and Yohan Rajan in 2002 in Bangsar to showcase the works of contemporary artists in Malaysia. The gallery moved to its current premises in Brickfields in 2005.

The objective of this gallery is to nurture and promote contemporary art in Malaysia.

The gallery represents a core stable of artists who are dedicated to their artistic journey and vision. In recent times, the gallery has expanded their stable to include several young and upcoming talented artists.

Programs have been put in place to support and develop their careers so that they may form the next generation of contemporary artists in the country.


Wei-Ling Gallery
1.6 SRI MAHA MUNEESSWARAR TEMPLE
Lorong Scott
Brickfields
Kuala Lumpur
The Sri Maha Muneeswarar Temple was originally located where the KL Sentral Monorail now stands. Every March, the temple holds a festival procession to celebrate Muneeswarar’s birthday.

1.7 ARULMIGU SREE VEERA HANUMAN TEMPLE
22, Lorong Scott
Brickfields
Kuala Lumpur
The Arulmigu Sree Veera Hanuman Temple was relocated from the riverside where the Sri Krishna Shrine stands. Many devotees come to this temple for Lord Hanuman’s blessing, which is believed to enhance one’s courage.

The new gopuram (entrance tower) of the temple is characterised by Lord Hanuman’s tail, making the temple distinctive in design. It also represents the tale of Ramayana’s, Lord Hanuman, who was sent as a messenger to meet Ravana at Lanka. Upon arrival at Ravana’s palace, Lord Hanuman was refused a seat. Therefore Lord Hanuman used his tail as a chair, elevating himself higher than Ravana. Ravana’s guards attempted to set his tail ablaze, Lord Hanuman escaped from his captors. With his tail on fire, he burned down most of Lanka.

1.8 SRI KANDASWAMY TEMPLE
3, Lorong Scott, Brickfields
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2274 2987
www.srikandaswamykovil.org
The construction of this temple began in 1902. One of the most prominent Sri Lankan Tamil temples in Malaysia, it showcases rich Sri Lankan Tamil architecture and is said to be inspired by the Nailur Kandaswamy temple in Jaffna, Sri Lanka.

1.9 MALAYSIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND (MAB)
Kompleks MAB
Jalan TEBING off Jalan Tun Sambanthan 4
Brickfields
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2274 6162
www.mab.org.my
The Malaysian Association for the Blind (MAB) was established in 1951 on the initiative of Major D. R. Bridges, who was responsible for laying the foundation on the work for the blind in the country. Major Bridges was a soldier in the British army in Burma and was blinded in combat during the Second World War.

After being rehabilitated in England, he was assigned to work as a welfare officer for the blind in Malaya. Subsequently, he became the first Executive Director of the Malayan Association for the Blind in the 1950s. Spending about 10 years in Malaya, he had helped bring about important developments on improving conditions for the blind in this country.

A visit to MAB to see how the blind are trained in various capacities which include computer literacy, Braille and touch-typing, is literally an eye-opener. It may drive you to be a volunteer at the association which has produced many inspiring alumnus to the likes of Dato Mah Hassan Haji Omar, Malaysia’s first visually impaired member of the Malaysian Bar Council and ASEAN Para Chess Championship medalist.

1.10 METHODIST GIRLS PRIMARY SCHOOL
Jalan Tun Sambanthan 4
Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2274 1553
The clock tower of the Methodist Girls Primary School (MGS) can be clearly seen from the monorail, especially as it runs along the embankment of the Klang River.

This was the first block built in 1950 for the Junior MGS. As the school grew, more blocks were added between 1955 and 1962.

1.11 SAM KOW TEMPLE
16, Jalan Thambypillai
Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur
Established in 1916 by the Heng Hua clan, the Sam Kow Temple is oriented according to feng shui principles and has an impressive dragon-decorated roof that contrasts against the soaring towers near the KL Sentral.

The name Sam Kow means three teachings in Cantonese and refers to the three major doctrines of worship in Chinese culture i.e. Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. Look out for paintings in the temple that depict filial piety.
**1.12 MADRASATUL GOUTHIYYAH SURAU**  
Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur  
+6013 334 6509  
Daily: 5.00am – 7.30am  
12.30pm – 9.30pm  
This only mosque in Brickfields began as a madrasah (school) giving Al-Quran lessons to children and to serve members of the Indian Muslim community for their daily prayers. The original building was a small wooden structure built in the 1980s in the same area known as Kampung Khadijah back then. Then in 2008, it was upgraded into the grand structure. The madrasah has facilities for religious classes and is conducted in Bahasa Melayu and Tamil. The surau also arranges for visiting scholars to give talks in English, Tamil and Urdu. Most Muslims in Malaysia are followers of the Shafie school of thought but this mosque follows the Hanafi school of thought. The imams here are from India. Goutiyyah means one who is helpful. This mosque was named after the attributes of a respectable imam, Imam Abdul Qadir Jailani, who loved to help people.

**Goutiyyah Surau**

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**1.13 TAMIL METHODIST CHURCH**  
197, Jalan Sultan Abdul Samad  
Off Jalan Tun Sambanthan  
Brickfields  
Kuala Lumpur  
+603 2274 1299 / 2273 6594  
tmckl.org.my  
The church was established in 1896 and initially located on Malacca Street, Kuala Lumpur. It was relocated to Brickfields in the 1960s and is now housed in this very interesting triangular shaped building.

**Tamil Methodist Church**

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**1.14 SRI SAKTHI KARPAGA VINAYAGAR TEMPLE**  
199, Jalan Berhala  
Kuala Lumpur  
+603 2274 8624  
www.klkarpagavinayagar.com  
The Sri Sakti Vinayagar Temple has its humble beginnings as a shrine for the squatter villagers along Jalan Sultan Abdul Samad. The shrine was built by a gentleman known by the villagers as Mr. D’Cruz or ‘Anna’ who often saw white apparitions of an elephant by the tapioca plant of the village. Villagers worshipped at the shrine by lighting oil lamps. When the squatters were cleared for the Palm Court Condominiums project, the shrine was moved to its present location. In 2005, the Sri Sakti Vinayagar Temple was built over the shrine. The temple is dedicated to Karpaga Vinayagar the deity with an elephant head also known as Ganesha, the eldest son of Lord Shiva.

**Sri Sakti Karpaga Vinayagar Temple**

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**1.15 THE TEMPLE OF FINE ARTS**  
114 - 116, Jalan Berhala, Brickfields  
Kuala Lumpur  
+603 2274 3709  
Established in 1981, the Temple of Fine Arts moved into their modern purpose-built building in 2008. This cultural organization is a centre of artistic, cultural and spiritual expression and exploration for its members and students. Many internationally acclaimed performers have been nurtured in this very centre.

**Temple of Fine Arts**

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**1.16 BUDDHIST MAHA VIHARA**  
123, Jalan Berhala, Brickfields  
Kuala Lumpur  
+603 2274 1141  
www.facebook.com/MahaVihara  
Daily: 6.00am – 10.00pm  
The Buddhist Maha Vihara was founded in 1894 by the Sinhalese community who were based in Kuala Lumpur and its neighborhood to provide a place of worship in their Sri Lankan Theravada tradition. Most of the Sinhalese were either traders, artisans or skilled workers brought in from Ceylon by the British Administration to develop the colonial Malay Civil Service. Its complex includes an International Buddhist Pagoda, Monks’ Quarters and new multifunctional buildings. The Bodhi trees in the compound were grown from cuttings taken from the sacred Bodhi tree at Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka.

**Buddhist Maha Vihara**

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**1.17 EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH**  
21, Jalan Sultan Abdul Samad  
Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur  
+603 2274 1033 / 0204  
www.elcm.org.my  
This church caters to the Tamil Lutherans. The very first batch of Tamil Lutherans came in with the work force from Tamil Nadu, India in the 1800s. Through efforts of missionaries, Lutheran churches were established around the Malay Peninsula. This church built in 1924 marks the pioneering Lutheran work in Kuala Lumpur.

**Evangelical Lutheran Church**
1.18  ST MARY’S ORTHODOX SYRIAN CATHEDRAL
1, Jalan Tun Sambanthan Satu
Brickfields
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2272 2619
The end of First World War in 1918 saw a substantial number of Syrian Orthodox Christians around Kuala Lumpur.
In view of the growing congregation by 1949, an application was submitted to the Selangor state government for a piece of land to build a church.
The church was thus built in 1956 and the first Holy Qurbana (Eucharist) service was conducted on the same year.

1.19  HUNDRED QUARTERS
Jalan Rozario, Brickfields
Kuala Lumpur
The Hundred Quarters, one of the oldest government quarters of Brickfields, are called as such because these double and single storey quarters initially built for civil servants in 1905, totalling a hundred units.
The British administration built these quarters in bricks to prevent future fire. Other than Brickfields there were other government quarters created such as Imbi Road, Kampung Pandan and Kampung Attap which is meant only for the staff of the Malayan Railway.
Anecdote:
The Hundred Quarters has character. Built in standard brick boxes that withstood heat and cold well, the houses were not large and not much to look at.

1.20  VIVEKANANDA ASHRAM
220, Jalan Tun Sambanthan
Brickfields
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2274 1885
Swami Vivekananda (1863 – 1902) was the Chief Disciple of the 19th century mystic Sri Ramakrishna Parmahamsa Mission.
He visited Malaya in 1893. Inspired by his teachings and in honour of his contributions, this whitewashed building with Moghul style embellishments was named in honour of this spiritual leader and his statue stands in the grounds of the ashram.
Kundalini yoga classes are held at the Ashram at 6.30pm every Tuesday and donations are encouraged during admissions.

1.21  OUR LADY OF FATIMA CHURCH
Jalan Sultan Abdul Samad
Brickfields
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2274 1631 / 2273 8042
The Our Lady of Fatima Church was established in 1963 to cater to the Tamil-speaking faithful within Brickfields.
It was blessed and consecrated by the late Tan Sri Dominic Vendargon, Archbishop Emeritus who was then the Archbishop of Kuala Lumpur.
Mass is performed in both English and Tamil.

NOTES:

Hundred Quarters
Vivekananda Ashram
Our Lady of Fatima Church
1.22 LITTLE INDIA
Jalan Travers to Jalan Tun Sambanthan, Brickfields
Kuala Lumpur

This part of Brickfields along Jalan Tun Sambanthan has been predominantly Indian in character with a vibrant commercial centre.

One will not fail to be amazed by the sights, smells, colours and sounds here. Arches and the murukku-shaped lamp posts were added along the pedestrian footpath as part of a beautification process and to reflect the area’s Indian character.

The fountain in Little India is the tallest in the country and serves as the centrepiece of Little India’s development. It is flanked by abstract sculptures of two Bharata Natyam dancers.

Colourful and cheerful shops selling spices, aromatic foods, traditional sweetmeats, snacks and textiles greet guests as soon as they arrive.

On the 27th October 2010, the former Prime Minister of India, Dr Manmohan Singh together with the Prime Minister of Malaysia Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak, inaugurated the Little India at Brickfields development on which occasion the Indian Prime Minister announced that India would be presenting the Torana Gate to the residents of Brickfields as a mark of the India-Malaysia friendship.

1.23 HOLY ROSARY CHURCH
10, Jalan Tun Sambanthan
Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2274 2747

Initiated by Father Francis Emile Terrien, a French missionary, the church took 18 months to build and was blessed on the 18th December 1904. Built in French Gothic Revival style from funds raised by the Chinese Catholic congregation, the spire was added in the early 1950s.

1.24 BLIND MASSAGE AND AYURVEDIC CENTRES
Super Blind Traditional Massage Centre
45-1, Jalan Thambypillai
Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur
+6019 312 0744

Jalan Thambypillai is a mecca for massage centres run by the visually impaired, and most of the therapists are professionally trained at the Gurney Training Centre for the blind.

These massage centres observe a high level of order and hygiene.

The masseuses have a highly acute sense of touch, pulsing rubs on sore spots and accurately hitting the pressure points on back, foot, shoulders and head.

The massage powder or ointment used by the masseuses also contributes to the remedy for rheumatism and backaches.

Curtains divide each massage parlour to ensure privacy for each guest.
The name Bangsar is derived from the contraction of names of a Belgian and a Frenchman, Edouard Bunge and Alfred Grisar respectively. They were among the first board members of the London based Kuala Lumpur Rubber Company Limited, which was established on 19 May 1906 and which owned the Bunge-Grisar rubber estate (later known as Bung-sar).

Following the end of the Second World War, Bangsar thrived in tandem with the growth of the rubber, tin mining, railway, electricity, telecommunications and healthcare sectors. Much of the ‘action’ was centred in and around Bangsar. The boom resulted in the construction of the Malayan Railway Staff Quarters, Central Electricity Board (now Tenaga Nasional), the Telecom department, headquarters of the Lever Brothers (now Unilever) and training facilities of the Ministry of Health.

The 1970s saw Bangsar developing into a housing suburb catering for the baby boomers from all over Malaysia settling in Kuala Lumpur in search for job opportunities. The earliest housing estate Taman Weng Lock (now Bangsar Pertama) had its roads named after fish (kurau, tenggiri, bilis, senangin) and Bangsar Park’s roads were named after citrus fruits (limau manis, limau nipis, limau kasturi, limau purut).

Today, Bangsar is a much sought-after piece of prime real estate and the ‘action’ comes in the form of its trendy night-clubs, boutiques, malls and restaurants.
2.1 SAIDINA ABU BAKAR AS-SIDDIQ MOSQUE
Jalan Ara, Bangsar
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2283 3707
www.masjidsangsar.blogspot.com

This prominent mosque of Bangsar’s Muslim community was built with a combination of public and state funds and was officially opened on 24th August 1980. It was then handed over to the Federal Government in 1982.

The design is of traditional Malay architecture with a minaret, arches and a dome. The doors are made of hard wood and carved with Islamic motifs with patterned holes to allow air to flow through.

This mosque can accommodate a congregation of 4,000 people and was one of the mosques used as a backup when the National Mosque underwent renovation.

2.2 BANGSAR VILLAGE I & II
1 & 2, Jalan Telawi, Bangsar Baru
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2282 1808
(Bangsar Village I)
+603 2282 1200
(Bangsar Village II)
www.bangsarvillage.com
Daily: 8.30am – 10.00pm

Bangsar Village I first opened its doors in 2004 in the heart of Bangsar, an area popular with locals and expatriates alike. Bangsar Village has over 70 specialty shops selected to cater to everyday needs of families.

Bangsar Village places emphasis on creating a clean, safe and friendly shopping environment all the way from restrooms to parking convenience, all with customer comfort in mind. Succinctly put, Bangsar Village puts the fun back into shopping for the family.

In 2007, Bangsar Village II opened its doors. Bangsar Village II is a boutique shopping centre targeted at the discerning shoppers.

Located across the street from Bangsar Village I and connected by a skybridge, Bangsar Village II brings together high style, quality and service in the legendary Telawi Street.

Designed primarily to fulfil fashion needs, Bangsar Village promises fashionistas a gateway to sizzling hot international couture.
2.3 SRI NIRWANA MAJU
43, Jalan Telawi 3
Bangsar Baru
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2287 8445
Daily: 10.00am – 1.30am

Sri Nirwana Maju has been a long time favourite banana-leaf rice eatery amongst the dwellers of Bangsar. It is usually crowded no matter what time it is.

A banana leaf rice set comes with rice, 3 types of vegetables, papadums and rasam (a South Indian soup).

There is a choice of drenching the rice with chicken curry, fish curry or dhal or even a combination of spice filled flavoured curries. The 3 vegetables are random depending what is available on the day, but the deep-fried bitter gourd is an absolute must-try.

Excellent accompaniments to this colorful medley of flavours are the squid rings coated with mouth watering marinade and batter and deep-fried to crispy perfection and the Mutton Curry.

2.4 PASAR MALAM BANGSAR BARU
Jalan Telawi 4
Bangsar Baru
Kuala Lumpur
Sun: 5.00pm – 11.00pm

This street comes alive with a bustling night market every Sunday evening. Vendors set up stalls under blue canopies, selling clothing, fresh produce and freshly cooked dishes.

Fried carrot cake, assam laksa, satay and ‘appam balik’ are just some of the many delightful mouthwatering local gourmet that have drawn local residents to this bustling market for decades.

2.5 BANGSAR SHOPPING CENTER
285, Jalan Maarof
Bukit Bandaraya
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2094 1022
www.bsc.com.my
Daily: 10.00am - 9.00pm

Bangsar Shopping Centre (BSC) is Kuala Lumpur’s premiere destination mall, serving the surrounding neighbourhood since 1984.

BSC has grown alongside the families and communities that have made BSC their home away from home.

Constantly evolving, BSC offers a unique cosmopolitan shopping experience to very shopper.

2.6 SRI NAGESWARY AMMAN TEMPLE
Jalan Lengkok Abdullah off Jalan Bangsar
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2282 0635
bangsarnageswarytemple.my

The areas around this temple was inhabited by the Indian community who worked as rubber tappers and railway construction workers in the late 19th century. This early settlers lived in the surrounding railway workers’ quarters and flats which still stand today.

In 1945 a snake mound emerged where the temple currently stands today and many Hindu devotees believed that it was the abode of the Goddess Nageswary Amman and frequented the site to worship her. It was said that when the site was designated for the construction of railway tracks, tractors often malfunctioned and construction workers often had nightmares and succumbed to illness.

Whilst prayers were carried out to appease the Goddess Nageswary, a woman devotee fell into a trance and conveyed Goddess Nageswary’s desire to spare the snake mound from destruction and built a temple on the site in her honour. Today the snake mound still stands in the middle of the Sri Nageswary Amman temple sheltering a pair of beautiful cobras.

The temple is the centre of a Hindu festival known as Adi Puram which falls between the months of July and August. During this festival, devotees undergo a walk-on-fire ritual after having undergone a 48-day fast.
2.7 MID VALLEY MEGAMALL
Mid Valley City
Lingkaran Syed Putra
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2938 3333
www.midvalley.com.my
Daily: 10.00am – 10.00pm

Mid Valley Megamall contains an exciting mix of retail, dining and entertainment outlets, which include over 430 retail outlets, themed restaurants, cafés, bistros, and 2 international food courts, 48,300 square feet of exhibition space known as Mid Valley Exhibition Centre and trendy cafes along landscaped boulevards with lush greenery.

One of Malaysia’s favourite shopping destinations, Mid Valley Megamall offers a kaleidoscope of diverse retail experiences from fashion to lifestyle innovations, electronics to home furnishing, cosmetics to healthcare essentials and dining to entertainment.

The venue’s architecture is inspired by the interpretation of Malaysian arts and crafts along with local flora and fauna. The mall has more than 200 retail boutiques.

The Gardens Mall houses numerous international and local brands such as Louis Vuitton, Versace and Burberry to name a few.

Alongside these are its anchor department stores, Robinsons and Isetan. A tasteful medley of international cuisine, the latest in technology and a fascinating collection of home furnishings are just some of what the Gardens Mall has to offer to its shoppers.

The Gardens Mall also features a unique array of outlets for those in need of pampering. Cocoon – a secluded and dedicated area on the 4th Floor – comes complete with spas, wellness, clinics, hair and nail salons and yoga/fitness centres.

Shoppers can also enjoy new movie releases in Malaysia’s most premier cinema known as Golden Screens Cineplex (GSC) Signature.

The Garden Theatre at The Gardens Mall is the newest venue for theatre-goers. Located on the 6th Floor, theatre lovers can catch the latest in performing arts and culture, comedy, drama, dance and musical productions.
2.9 SEKEPING TENGGIRI
48, Jalan Tenggiri
Bangsar
Kuala Lumpur
+6017 207 5977
www.sekeping.com

This new seven-room guesthouse in the old Taman Weng Lock neighborhood adds a touch of retro chic to Kuala Lumpur’s hotel scene. Created by cutting-edge design firm Seksan, the two-level renovated 1970’s bungalow features exposed-brick walls, vertical gardens and recycled doors. Guests share a small kitchen, indoor-outdoor dining and lounge areas, and the affections of two friendly rescue dogs.

Scattered throughout the house are original artworks by local talent; Make sure to check out the adjacent art gallery. Sekeping Tenggiri actually started out as an art warehouse for Seksan’s collection.

Today about 250 artworks, mostly daring works by young artists, occupy the space. Without any artwork labels or staff, guests are mostly alone here, but its personal nature is its charm.

2.10 UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA
University of Malaya
Kuala Lumpur
+603 7967 7002
www.um.edu.my

University of Malaya, or UM, Malaysia’s oldest university is situated on a 750-acre (309-hectare) campus in the southwest of Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia. It was established on 8th October 1949 in Singapore with the merger of the King Edward VII College of Medicine (founded in 1905) and Raffles College (founded in 1928). The University of Malaya derives its name from the term ‘Malaya’ as the country was then known.

The growth of the university was very rapid during the first decade of its establishment and this resulted in the setting up of two autonomous Divisions on 15th January 1959, one located in Singapore and the other in Kuala Lumpur. In 1960, the government of the two territories indicated their desire to change the status of the Divisions into that of a national university. Legislation was passed in 1961 and the University of Malaya was established on 1st January 1962.

University of Malaya offers undergraduate, postgraduate and research programmes for both local and international students. Also within the campus is an impressive herbarium called Rimba Ilmu (Forest of Knowledge). Modeled on a rainforest, Rimba Ilmu covers over 80 hectares and houses the most important biological conservatory in the country. The herbarium is a must visit with over 63,000 samples of preserved plant specimens, Malaysia’s largest university collection.

Some parts of the park are accessible only to special research group visits contacts but the bambusetum (living collection of bamboos) is accessible to the public.

2.11 PANTAI HOSPITAL
8, Jalan Bukit Pantai
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2296 0888
www.pantaihospital.com.my

Established in 1974, Pantai Hospital Kuala Lumpur is a premier healthcare facility located in the bustling district of Bangsar. Starting off with 68 beds and 20 medical specialists, the 331-bedded hospital boasts a full array of medical specialties, five Centres of Excellence and over 170 medical specialists.

Strategically located close to the city centre and the satellite city of Petaling Jaya, Pantai Hospital Kuala Lumpur has a sound reputation as a medical centre of choice for local and international patients who seek excellent healthcare services.
2.12 BANGSAR SOUTH CITY

The low cost flats that lines the entrance of Bangsar South City from the Federal Highway is a stark reminder of its back water origins. This new city is the remake of Kampung Pantai Dalam which used to be a dense squatter colony of a slum area. Today it is Bangsar South City and it has Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) status and a 60 acre residential (The Central Park), commercial (The Horizon & Vertical), lifestyle (The Sphere) and community amenities (The Village) integrated property development project. It is undertaken by UOA Holdings Berhad, who had acquired the land once known as Kampung Kerinchi (Kerinchi Village) back in 2005. The site is located near the Telekom Towers, the Mid Valley Megamall, the Angkasapuri Building and University Malaya. Its excellent internet and transport connectivity plus a host of retail, service and recreational facilities including a stunning RM150-million lifestyle centre called NEXUS and an award winning 6-acre central park makes this new city.

Nexus is complemented by Connexion@Nexus, which is a banqueting facility with 3 ballrooms and a 1,200 seating capacity covering 150,000 square feet of floor space. There is also for function rooms with over 250 seats per room and suitable for private events such as seminars, a 297-seater auditorium complete with sound and light system that is suitable for a plenary session or theatre production, and an outdoor glass-clad gazebo.

The Village at the Sphere at Bangsar South has been selected as one of the recipients of the prestigious Malaysia Landscape Architecture Awards (MLAA) 2013 for its excellent landscape design. This was the second win for the 60-acre flagship Bangsar South development as The Central Park was also conferred an honour award at the MLAA in 2012.

2.13 KL ECO CITY

KL Eco City is a world-class architectural city-within-a-city mixed property development area in the heart of Kuala Lumpur. This new mixed-use landmark development sits on 25 acres of prime land and is the first integrated green luxury development anchored by prime commercial offices, high-end retail outlets, world-class service apartments and luxury residential towers. Designed by world-renowned Jerde Partnership International and boasting first-class infrastructure, KL Eco City is conceived to support and meet every residential, leisure and business needs.

Its prime location is nestled amongst the affluent residential enclaves of Bangsar, Pantai and Seputeh, amongst the established commercial precinct of KL Sentral and Mid Valley City and along Jalan Bangsar and Federal Highway. This long-awaited development is to become the new benchmark of mixed development in the country as well as the first integrated mixed-use commercial and residential development designed for Gold certification under the Malaysian Green Building Index (GBI).

Valued at RM6 billion, KL Eco City is developed by a joint venture partnership between SP Setia and Kuala Lumpur City Hall. Located on a 24.4-acre leasehold land, it consists of 4 phases that comprise of 3 residential towers, 3 corporate office towers, 1 service apartment tower, 1 retail podium, 3 clusters (4 blocks per cluster) of boutique offices as well as 1 strata office tower. It is built with multi-storey car park bays and a mosque.

The main attraction of KL Eco City is its convenient accessibility factor as it is served by several highways and roads including the Federal Highway, the New Pantai Expressway, Jalan Bangsar, Jalan Maarof, Jalan Klang Lama and the East-West Link Highway. It is also accessible by the LRT and the KTM Komuter via the Abdullah Hukum RapidKL LRT station and also the Mid Valley Komuter station respectively.
Mont’ Kiara and Sri Hartamas are affluent residential townships of Kuala Lumpur that emerged from the economic boom of the early to mid 1990s. The demand for new residential areas resulted to the idled peripheral rubber estates of Bangsar and Bukit Damansara to be cleared to make way for housing and condominium projects.

The 1997-1998 Asian Economic crisis delayed these project developments, but the advent of the new millineum saw Mont’ Kiara and Sri Hartamas evolving into residential hubs for expatriate families from Japan, South Korea, Australia and Great Britain.

Chic malls, restaurants, offices and clubs mushroom to serve the needs of these expatriate communities, rendering these townships one of the most eventful venues of Kuala Lumpur.
3.1 NATIONAL PALACE
Istana Negara, Jalan Tunku Abdul Halim (formerly Jalan Duta)
Kuala Lumpur
+603 6200 1000
www.istananegara.gov.my

Istana Negara means the National Palace in English. This majestic edifice officially became the National Palace in November 2011, replacing the old National Palace in Jalan Istana, which is now the Royal Museum. Covering 97.65 hectares, the palace boasts a traditional Malay design with Islamic artworks that were created by renowned sculptors from Terengganu and Kelantan.

The palace is graced by 22 domes with the largest standing at a height of 40 metres. Its two main domes are embellished with betel leaf motives that only shine when illuminated at night but also change colour according to the occasion. The main entrance gate houses the Palace Guards from the First Battalion of the Royal Malay Regiment.

3.2 MASJID WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN
Jalan Tunku Abdul Halim (formerly Jalan Duta)
Kuala Lumpur
+603 62018791 / 8767 / 8780
www.masjidwilayah.gov.my

Built between 1998 and 2000, Masjid Wilayah Persekutuan or the Federal Territory Mosque in English, is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful mosques in Kuala Lumpur. The layout is modeled after the famous Blue Mosque of Istanbul, Turkey and the 22 domes are modeled after the dome of the Imam Mosque of Esfahan, Iran while the main minaret is inspired by the Nabawi Mosque in Saudi Arabia.

The mosque is indeed an awe-inspiring sight to behold at night, gleaming majestically under the city lights. The mosque is situated within a well-manicured garden and is surrounded by a moat.
3.3 MALAYSIAN EXTERNAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MATRADE) EXHIBITION AND CONVENTION CENTRE

Menara MATRADE
Jalan Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah
(formerly Jalan Duta)
Kuala Lumpur
+603 6203 7032
www.mecc.matrade.gov.my

With a floor area of 106,000 square metres, this building has a noteworthy and distinct architecture that serves as a landmark to the locals of Kuala Lumpur. Its architecture resembles an arch that never ceases to amaze onlookers as it can be seen from miles away.

The building serves as a convention centre, trade centre and exhibition centre which focuses on trade-centric events. There are 400 permanent exhibition spaces for local companies, an amphitheatre, exhibition halls, a theatrette, meeting rooms and a grand MATRADE hall.

3.4 MATRADE MALAYSIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND EXHIBITION CENTRE (MITEC)

KL Metropolis
Jalan Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah
(formerly Jalan Duta)
+603 6203 7032
www.mecc.matrade.gov.my

Launched in 2011, the KL Metropolis is an integrated development project designed to be Kuala Lumpur’s “International Trade and Exhibition District”, with the country’s largest exhibition centre called MITEC. It is still under construction and estimated to be completed by mid 2016.

KL Metropolis is strategically located on a 75.5 acre land and nestled along Jalan Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah and neighbouring Mont’ Kiara and Hartamas. This project comprise of MITEC, offices, international retail centres, luxury condominiums and four hotels and components within the development as well as a landmark tower.

At the heart of the development sits the exhibition space MITEC, which will cover almost 1 million square feet, about 10 times the size of the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre in terms of gross floor area. It will offer 12 exhibition halls, meeting rooms as well as food and beverage outlets built over three levels, with the capacity to handle 40,000 visitors at any given time.

The district is also poised to boost the tourism business and MICE sector to handle 40,000 visitors at any given time.

3.5 NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MALAYSIA

Jalan Tunku Abdul Halim
(formerly Jalan Duta)
Kuala Lumpur
+603 6201 0688
www.arkib.gov.my

Formerly known as the country’s Public Records Office, the National Archives of Malaysia will take you back in time for you to get to know Malaysia’s storied past. The name was changed into its current form in 1963.

The National Archives of Malaysia has more than 25,000 pieces of still images portraying the economic and social life of the country. The photographs were accumulated over the years from different sources including private collections and public records.

Located in Jalan Tunku Abdul Halim (formerly Jalan Duta), the National Archives of Malaysia is open to the public free of charge for admiration and research purposes. It is one of the country’s landmarks with historical significance that contains priceless exhibits.

3.6 SYARIAH COURT

Kompleks Mahkamah Syariah
Wilayah Persekutuan
Jalan Sri Hartamas 1
Taman Sri Hartamas
Kuala Lumpur
+603 6205 7000 / 7200
www.ms.wp.gov.my

The Malaysian legal system is unique in the sense that it has two separate system of courts: the Civil courts and the Shariah courts. The Shariah Court’s jurisdiction is limited to matters involving state Islamic law (Shariah) and Muslim individuals in Malaysia.

Whilst the civil law is a federalised court system, the Shariah law is a matter of State jurisdiction. This majestic building embellished with domes and arches houses the Federal Territory Shariah Courts which handles civil and criminal cases that involve Muslim individuals in the Federal Territory.

3.7 PUBLIKA AND MAP@PUBLIKA

Publika Shopping Gallery Level U2,
Block C5
Solaris Dutamas
1, Jalan Dutamas 1
Kuala Lumpur
+603 6207 9732
www.publika.com.my,
www.mapkl.org
Daily: 10.00am – 9.00pm

Publika is a shopping gallery in Solaris Dutamas with quirky boutiques, bistro and diners, art galleries, an urban market with gourmet items, children’s enrichment, bookstore,
conveniences and more. Publika is also home to MAP@Publika (simply known as MAP), an arts and cultural platform that serves as a catalyst to explore contemporary ideas. MAP was created as an integral component of Publika at Dutamas, Kuala Lumpur and serves as an activity generator for the development.

MAP aims to create an energetic environment dedicated to making contemporary art and culture accessible and exciting to audiences of all ages and background. MAP’s main spaces include the White Box and Black Box, and are supplemented by Publika’s Art Row, Outdoor Stage at The Square, and The Boulevard.

3.8 SOLARIS DUTAMAS
1, Jalan Dutamas 1
Kuala Lumpur
+603 6411 6823

Solaris Dutamas is also known as Solaris@Dutamas and was completed in 2009. This freehold development sprawls across a 17-acre site and encompasses over 400 retail outlets, 1,000 office suites, 800 designer suites and a 21-storey office tower. This integrated development has 2 open piazzas, linked by a sheltered and air-conditioned corridor, and features tree-lined retail boulevards. It also focuses on the arts, hence there are many artistic touches throughout the whole development.

Solaris Dutamas is located close to the MATRADE building, Wilayah Mosque and the government office complex at Jalan Tuanku Abdul Halim. It is approximately 500 metres off Jalan Tuanku Abdul Halim and is close to affluent neighbourhoods such as Mont’Kiara, Hartamas, Kenny Hills and Damansara Heights.

3.9 SohoKL @ SOLARIS MONT’KIARA
Solaris Mont’ Kiara
2, Jalan Solaris, Kuala Lumpur
+603 6203 0800
www.sohokl.com.my

SohoKL is about giving each and every guest an impactful and memorable dining and entertainment experience. Should one wish to entertain in SohoKL with family, friends or even business associates, there are outlets here suitable for one and for all, with international dining experiences from Italian to Japanese and Balinese to Croatian.

3.10 ONE MONT’ KIARA
Jalan Kiara 1, Mont’ Kiara
Kuala Lumpur
+603 6203 0615
www.1montkiara.com
Daily: 10.00am – 10.00pm

The first truly integrated development set within the prestigious Mont’ Kiara precinct, 1 Mont’ Kiara is set to be the jewel of the crown. Upon entrance, shoppers are greeted by a 6,000 square feet piazza brought alive by the penetration of natural light through the special EFTE roofing, a unique material used to construct the acclaimed Beijing National Aquatic Centre. Come night fall, shoppers can shop and dine under the night sky and enjoy the spectacular performance brought about by the changing LED lights.

3.11 FLEA MARKETS

ABC Market
Plaza Mont’ Kiara
2, Jalan Kiara Mont’ Kiara
Sun: 10.00am – 6.00pm

The ABC Market is a located at the fountain courtyard of the Plaza Mont’ Kiara. At this market various items ranging from second hand goods, household gadgets, clothes, accessories and handicrafts are found. The market has a carnival like atmosphere.

FIESTA Nite
Plaza Mont’ Kiara
2, Jalan Kiara, Mont’ Kiara
Thurs: 4.30pm – 9.30pm

Over 100 stalls are set up at Plaza Mont’ Kiara’s fountain courtyard, selling a wide array of foods, fruits, flowers, fragrances, fabrics, footwear, etc.
3.12 PLAZA DAMAS / HARTAMAS SHOPPING CENTER
60, Jalan Sri Hartamas 1
Sri Hartamas
Kuala Lumpur
+603 6201 6553
www.hartamas-sc.com
Daily: 10.00am – 10.00pm

Hartamas Shopping Center’s unique feature is its integration into the Plaza Damas development that consists of 2 blocks of service apartments, retail shops as well as offices surrounded by lush greenery and soothing water features, giving the surroundings a comfortable, European neighbourhood feel set amongst ‘al fresco’ boulevards, sidewalk cafes/restaurants and little alleyways with numerous unique and interesting shops such as spas, yoga and dance studios that are just waiting to be discovered.

With an affluent catchment of 400,000 within a 15 minutes drive area and 2000 parking bays, Hartamas Shopping Centre has all the selected criteria and modern facilities, to suit the most discerning shoppers; be it restaurant, café, fashion boutique, beauty salon cum spa and a gourmet supermarket.

The convenience of good infrastructures, growing population base and increasing consumer wealth in this region augers well for Hartamas Shopping Centre as the neighborhood mall.

3.13 NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE
Persiaran Bukit Kiara
Bukit Kiara
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2089 3400
www.psn.gov.my
Sat - Thurs: 9.00am – 5.00pm
Fri: Closed

This beautiful 4-storey structure with a modern geodesic dome located atop a hill is a symbol of the nation’s pride towards its scientific and technological advancement. Established in 1996, the National Science Centre allows visitors to witness many experiences aimed at promoting a greater understanding the role of science and technology in our lives.

One example is walking through an overhead tropical freshwater aquarium followed by the unraveling of threats facing the tropical environment. There are also many futuristic machines such as the 14-inch telescope, which will enlighten children and adults alike, on the environmental odyssey and the future world. The centre also houses a multimedia library, lecture theatre, multi-purpose hall and a cafeteria.

3.14 SECURITIES COMMISSION
3, Persiaran Bukit Kiara
Bukit Kiara, Kuala Lumpur
+603 6204 8000
www.sc.com.my

Established on the 1st March 1993 under the Securities Commission Act 1993, the Securities Commission is a self-funded statutory body with investigative and enforcement powers that governs the trading of securities in the various financial exchanges, the unit trust industry and the private pension administrator.

Special educational visits can be arranged by making a written request to the management.
3.15  KUALA LUMPUR GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB
10, Jalan 1/700
off Jalan Bukit Kiara
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2093 1111
www.klgcc.com.my

The beautiful fairways of Kuala Lumpur Golf & Country Club (KLGCC) lie in the unsplendid landscape of Bukit Kiara, just 8km away from the heart of the city. Strategically placed amongst the capital’s prime residential suburbs and well served by major roads, it is the most conducive backdrop for business, entertainment and leisure for the discerning few who are members of this exclusive golf club.

The country club’s 36-hole course play host to numerous international championships including the Sime Darby LPGA, Maybank Malaysian Open and the CIMB Classic.

3.16  PUBLIC SERVICES GOLF CLUB
Kelab Golf Perkhidmatan Awam
Jalan Bukit Kiara
off Jalan Damansara
Kuala Lumpur
+603 7957 3344 / 5310 / 0666
www.kgpagolf.com

Established in 1989, the Public Services Golf Club is a 27-hole golf course. The championship course (Hills and Lakes) is a classic par 72 golf course measuring 5,989 metres with landscaped lush fairways culminating in manicured verdant greens.

The third nine (Forest), measuring 2,711 metres, caters for intermediate and senior golfers. The course is equally challenging and may have regretted underestimating it. The majestic Roman-architecture Clubhouse features a wide range of amenities including a banquet which can cater up to 400 people.

3.17  BUKIT KIARA EQUESTRIAN CLUB
Jalan Bukit Kiara
off Jalan Damansara
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2093 1222
www.berjaya.com.my

At the Bukit Kiara Equestrian Resort, one can expect relaxation, recreation and rejuvenation tailored to ones needs. There is a myriad of activities that enhance the quality of life from equestrian to sports and games to fine dining.

As the premier horse-riding club in the country, the club takes pride in their exclusive equestrian features. Within their well-equipped equestrian centre, one can expect facilities such as a large indoor arena, a polo field with a grand stand pavilion and well-maintained horse stables.

3.18  ROYAL SELANGOR CLUB SPORTS ANNEXE
Jalan Bukit Kiara
off Jalan Damansara, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2692 716
www.rscweb.my

The Royal Selangor Club Bukit Kiara Sports annexe, was given as compensation after the part original club’s field was acquired by the Kuala Lumpur City Hall in 1987 to build the Independence Square flag pole.

3.19  SIME DARBY CONVENTION CENTER
1A, Jalan Bukit Kiara 1
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2089 3688
www.simedarbyconvention.com

With the lush backdrop of greenery and undulating fairways, the Sime Darby Convention Center offers a perfect setting for business and social events in an elegant exclusive environment. This purpose-built convention centre is fully-equipped with meeting and banquet facilities, an auditorium as well as two exclusive food and beverage outlets. Ample parking, a great location and personalized service from the centre’s dedicated team of professionals taking care of every detail, renders the Sime Darby Convention Centre, the perfect venue for any event.

Sime Darby Convention Center
TTDI, short for Taman Tun Dr. Ismail is also affectionately known as Taman Tun. Taman means ‘park’ in the Malay language but in ‘suburb’ in the context of urban Malaysia as every suburb has a park, and Taman Tun has one of the most elaborate suburban park in Kuala Lumpur. The Lembah Kiara Recreational Park is complete with a lake which originates from the springs of the Penchala River and a jogging track that is lined with shock-absorbing material to make jogging a less-strenuous activity.

The ‘Tun’ in Taman Tun, refers to the most senior federal title awarded by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (the Paramount Ruler of the Federation of Malaysia) to the most deserving figure that has contributed to the nation. The figure concerned here is Dr. Ismail Abdul Rahman, Malaysia’s first ambassador to the United States of America and a Malaysian representative to the United Nations, before becoming Deputy Prime Minister in 1970.

It was during Tun Dr. Ismail’s tenure as Deputy Prime Minister when the Urban Development Authority (UDA), the government arm for urban planning and redevelopment was established. Taman Tun was one of the earliest surburbs in Kuala Lumpur that was developed under UDA and one of the suburbs that emerged after the cessation of Kuala Lumpur from Selangor to the Federal Government in 1974.

In 1982, UDA requested for a 1.4 hectare site in Taman Tun to house the wet market traders from Central Market, which was turned into a handicraft market and cultural centre. If you wish to have an idea how the interiors of the old Central Market looked like in the past, the Taman Tun market may be worth a visit. You may get fresh produce at a bargain there.

Kampung Sungai Penchala, the village surrounding the banks of the Penchala River which flows through this sub-district was once a Malay Reserve Land where Javanese, Boyanese and Sumatran Malays such as Kerinchi and Minang settled. It was then an oil palm estate. With the construction of the Damansara Puchong Highway in the 1990s and the Penchala Link tunnel in 2008, this area boomed into prime real estate. However, this area still maintains her rural charm with rainforest and Balinese themed restaurants and cooking schools and traditional Malay food stalls.
4.1 LAZAT
(Malaysian cooking school)
Lot 3196, Jalan Seri Penchala
Kampung Sungai Penchala
Kuala Lumpur
+6019 2381198
www.malaysia-klcookingclass.com

LaZat is a cooking school located at the peaceful suburbs of Bukit Penchala just outside of Kuala Lumpur. Set in a contemporary Malaysian home, the school offers various recipes to participants where they learn to prepare traditional dishes the way it has been done for generations.

A typical cooking class begins with a visit to a market. At the end of the cooking class participants can savour their own cooking.

4.2 BORA ASMARA
2825-2831, Jalan Sungai Penchala
Kampung Sungai Penchala
Kuala Lumpur
+603 7726 0964
Daily: 10.00am – 12.00am

Bora Asmara, a Balinese themed restaurant found tucked away in Kampung Sungai Penchala. This restaurant serves up a mix of Asian, Western and Fusion food, making it a one stop shop for fickle minded food goers.

As you enter you will find yourself immersed in ‘Bali’ literally, greeted by beautiful Balinese landscape, with cascading water features and shrouded in Banyan and coconut trees.

You can opt to dine alfresco in charming little Balinese huts or in air-conditioned rooms across the courtyard, which also doubles as function rooms.

4.3 SAMBAL HIJAU
RESTAURANT
Lot 2990, Kampung Sungai Penchala
Jalan Damansara
Kuala Lumpur
+603 7731 2045
www.sambalhijau.my
Daily: 7.00am – 2.00am

This restaurant specializes in Minang cuisine, Malay food which originates from West Sumatra.

They have different menus for breakfast, lunch and dinner and all meals are freshly cooked with fresh ingredients.

4.4 THE BAYAN INDAH
CULINARY RESORT
3343, Kampung Palimbayan Indah
Sungai Penchala
Kuala Lumpur
+603 7729 0122
www.bayanindah.com

The Bayan Indah Culinary Resort is a Malaysian Cooking School with an Herb Garden, a Garden Seminar House and a Library on cooking. Apart from the main Malaysian dishes, there are also Japanese and Thai cooking in the classes.

Being merely 30 minutes from Kuala Lumpur city, Bayan Indah’s rustic two-storey bungalow is located in a beautifully secluded enclave of a Malay Rainforest Village. A culinary retreat where owner and Le Cordon Bleu-trained chef Rohani Jelani has set up her cooking school amidst a Malay village in Kampung Sungai Penchala.

Classes are held in groups, and some can spend the night in the beautifully fitted rooms with floor-to-ceiling windows that reveal the jungle.

At the back of Bayan Indah are genuine wild natural rain forests, pristine and undisturbed for centuries. The unspoilt nature of Bayan Indah is a place to savour the Malaysian natural forest amidst a purposed activity such as cooking. In case you are wondering, Bayan is the local name for a red-cheeked longtailed parakeet bird and Indah is a Malay word for pretty (or kind or sweet natured).

The House
The property was selected as Malaysian House of the Year for the year 2008 before it was converted to Bayan Indah. It is an airy, spacious, elegant tropical home with one of the most beautiful kitchens in the country. Internally it has 4 superb luxury bedrooms for guests, with contemporary comfortable spaces for guests to lounge around for a chat or while planning the day ahead.

Cooking class
4.5 SUBAK
Lot 3213, Jalan Penchala Indah
Bukit Lanjan
Kuala Lumpur
+603 7729 9030
www.subak.com.my
Daily: 11.00am – 12.00am
Subak is a restaurant with a tropical rainforest setting, which serves both local and international favourites.
Diners can anticipate a menu that includes baby lobster, grilled scallops and black cod fish.
Take note that this is one of Kuala Lumpur’s truly halal restaurants and as such, no alcohol is served, although they’re open to guests bringing their own.

4.6 MUHIBBAH SEAFOOD RESTAURANT
50, 52 & 54, Lorong Rahim Kajai 14
Taman Tun Dr Ismail
Kuala Lumpur
+603 7727 3153
DAILY: 12.30pm – 2.30pm, 6.30pm – 10.00pm
A halal Chinese seafood restaurant appropriately called Muhibbah (camaraderie in the Malay language) for the visible presence of its non-Chinese patrons.
Must-tries are the deep-fried squid rings, Xing Gong Tofu (Tofu with mixed seafood) and Wat Tan Hor (flat rice noodles with mixed seafood cooked in a clear but thick egg gravy).

4.7 BUKIT KIARA ARBORETUM PARK
The Bukit Kiara Arboretum Park is where the Penchala River starts. A relatively short river (12 km), the small stream flows down from Bukit Kiara and split into two main tributaries: one through the Kuala Lumpur Golf and Country Club (KLGCC) and then to the Rimba Kiara Park and the other through Taman Rimba Kiara in Taman Tun Dr. Ismail.
In the upper catchment especially its headwaters on the hillock of Bukit Kiara, the river is clean and the clear water that gushes out between the rocks crevices have exhilarated the few privilege hikers who have been there.
Those who have quenched their thirst with it attested that it tasted as good as it looks. The Arboretum is a paradise for hikers who is up for a good challenge and also avid nature lovers, as it is home to many species of birds, spiders, snakes and frogs.

4.8 LEMBAH KIARA RECREATIONAL PARK
Jalan Tun Mohd Fuad
Taman Tun Dr. Ismail
Kuala Lumpur
www.ttdi.com.my
The Lembah Kiara Recreational Park, located in Taman Tun Dr. Ismail, is a popular recreational spot in the middle of the city widely visited by many during weekdays and weekends.
Ideal for morning or evening stroll, the park serves as a respite for city folks looking for a little bit of nature to accompany their walks.
The biggest draw of this park is its well-paved running path. With a cushion-like surface, the red-coloured path absorbs the shock of impact from exercising and running. The smaller walking path circle through the large pond, where couples and families settle to enjoy a spot of fresh air or look for fish and turtles.
ZONE E
BUKIT JALIL - SEPUTEH
ISTANA NEGARA - ROBSON

1.1 Muzium Diraja (Royal Museum)
1.2 Medan Ikan Bakar Bellamy (Halal)
1.3 Kuen Cheng High School
1.4 Thean Hou Temple
1.5 United Nations High Commission For Refugees (UNHCR)
1.6 Alice Smith Primary School
1.7 Kwong Tung Chinese Cemetery (Heritage Park)

This undulating area borders the southern corridor of Kuala Lumpur and was once nearest the earliest international airport in the city. Its highest point within the Chinese cemetery offers panoramic views of both the southern segment of Kuala Lumpur as well the city centre’s business district.

Apart from the occasional peak hour traffic crawls, this area still retains its eco-friendly charm. It is an ideal location for a circumnavigating and refreshing drive from the Royal Palace, taking a left turn and past the Kuen Cheng School for around two kilometres before connecting the road leading to the old airport perimeter. From here, keeping left, take a slow drive continuing towards the city on the highway and stop for a sumptuous Chinese seafood meal at the Siu Siu Restaurant or the Medan Ikan Bakar Bellamy.

There is a street named after John Henry Matthews Robson who was a prominent figure in Malaya, best remembered as the founder and owner of The Malay Mail newspaper.

He arrived in Kuala Lumpur at the end of 1889 and filled up a various posts within the Selangor civil service including the post of District Officer of Kuala Lumpur.
1.1 MUIZUM DIRAJA (ROYAL MUSEUM)
Jalan Istana, Kuala Lumpur
+603 2267 1000
Daily: 9.00am - 5.00pm

This building was originally a double-storey mansion called The Big House built in 1928 by a local Chinese millionaire, Chang Wing. Standing on a 13 acre site, located at a commanding position on the slope of a Petaling Hill overlooking the Klang River.

During the Japanese Occupation from 1942 to 1945, it was used as the residence of the Japanese Governor soon after Chang Wing fled to India with his family. When the Japanese surrendered on 15th August 1945, the British Military Administration commandeered it for senior military officers’ mess from the rank of brigadier.

With the formation of the Federation of Malaya in 1950, the Selangor State Government rented the residence and it was renovated to become the palace of His Majesty the Sultan of Selangor.

In 1957 it was then sold to the Federal Government which then converted the residence into the National Palace for the newly created sovereign post of the King of the country which was about to achieve independence on 31st August 1957.

After the National Palace moved to its new premise at Jalan Tunku Abdul Halim (former Jalan Duta) in December 2011, this building was later used for a royal exhibition called Raja Kita (Our King), in conjunction with the installation of Tuanku Abdul Halim Muadzam Shah as the 14th King in 2012.

From 2013 onwards, it began operations as the Royal Museum with two guards in Malay traditional attire stationed at the main gateway of this building to revive the nostalgia and tradition of the Malay Sultanate.

Anecdote:
Chang Wing lived with his 8 wives and 26 children in this building till the Second World War. With his fortunes from tin mining, he and four of his clansman formed the Kwong Yik Bank in Kuala Lumpur in 1913, the first local bank of Malaysia.
1.2 MEDAN IKAN BAKAR
BELLAMY (HALAL)
Jalan Bellamy
Bukit Petaling
Kuala Lumpur
12.00pm - 3.00pm
7.00pm - 11.00pm

This seafood haven is located along the road behind Istana Negara (Royal Museum) and is actually a row of stalls forming a food court.

In the Malay language, bakar means roast or grill while “ikan” means fish. However, apart from fish, a variety of seafood delicacies ranging from squids, crabs, clams and oysters are available here.

Despite its secluded location, it gets extremely crowded especially during lunch hours.

Its best to arrive early as the area is quite small and parking space is limited.

The seafood here is marinated and grilled, often splashed with bright orange chili sauce while it is grilled. Grilling style varies. Mackerel or squid may be grilled directly on the heat while items like stingray are normally wrapped in a banana leaf before being cooked.

There are also a number of local desserts served here. One such unique dessert is the homemade ‘Tapai’, a type of traditional fermented food made of cassava and rice or glutinous rice.

1.3 KUEN CHENG HIGH SCHOOL
Jalan Syed Putra
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2273 2713
www.kuencheng.edu.my

Kuen Cheng High School was founded in 1908 by Miss Wu Xuehua, Mr. Zhong Zhuo Jing and his wife Yoshiko Watanabe, making it one of the oldest and most successful educational establishments in Malaysia.

It was the first education institution of Malaysia to offer exclusive proper education to females, with a hybrid teaching system focusing on the Chinese Language, characters and arithmetic. This was at a time where traditional culture considered females less important when it came to education. Hence its aim was to train and nurture female elites in the society where educated females were a rarity.

Originally this educational institution was named “Kuen Cheng Girls’ School” and had its beginnings in a two-storey shop house with only 18 students.

In 1909, the school moved to newer premise in Harmony Street and by 1915 offered kindergarten classes. Due to its academic success since inception, Kuen Cheng was commissioned by the Selangor Department of Education in 1936 as a training institution for teachers.

In 1990, the school moved to newer premise in Harmony Street and by 1915 offered kindergarten classes. Due to its academic success since inception, Kuen Cheng was commissioned by the Selangor Department of Education in 1936 as a training institution for teachers.

When the Japanese invaded the country, the school closed temporarily and resumed classes officially in 1946.

In 1956, the school moved to its current location at Syed Putra Road and in 1962 it opted to function as an independent Chinese school with funding from its own sources.

In 2008, Kuen Cheng converted its status from an all-girls school to a co-ed system in order to keep up with gender equality.

It has an average student population of 3,300 and is one of the best Chinese Independent Schools in the country.

1.4 THEAN HOU TEMPLE
65, Persiaran Endah
Taman Persiaran Desa
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2274 7088
www.hainannet.com.my
Daily: 9:00am - 6:00pm

This six-tiered Chinese temple is a famous landmark located on 1.67 acres of land atop Robson Heights and is dedicated to Thean Hou or Heavenly Mother (in English).

The original temple was said to be built some 100 years ago in Jalan Sultan, Kuala Lumpur.

After years of planning and fundraising, the ground-breaking ceremony for the new building was held on the 30th August 1981. It was completed in 1987 at a cost of RM7 million and officially opened on 3rd September 1989.

Managed by the Selangor & Federal Territory Hainan Association, it incorporates elements of Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism in its architecture.

The facade entrance highlights a multi-arched gateway along with red pillars symbolizing good fortune and prosperity. It boasts dragon-inspired columns as well as pagoda rooftops.

Despite the dedication to Thean Hou, worship of Guan Yin (or “Guan Shi-Yin”) is a recurrent theme at the Thean Hou Temple.

Finally there is a large statue of the goddess opposite the temple, along with a collection of other large statues that include representations of the twelve animals of Chinese astrology.

Anecdote:
Thean Hou temple attracts thousands of visitors every year especially during Chinese festivals such as the Chinese New Year, Mooncake Festival, and the Wesak Day. It is definitely a must-visit for those seeking to understand the Chinese culture better.
1.5 UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
570, Jalan Bukit Petaling
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2118 4800
www.unhcr.org.my
8.00 am - 4.00 pm

The UNHCR conducts all activities related to the reception, registration, documentation and status determination of asylum-seekers and refugees.

It began operations in Malaysia in 1975 when Vietnamese refugees began to arrive by boat in Malaysia and other countries in the region.

From 1975 until 1996, UNHCR assisted the Malaysian government in providing protection and assistance for the Vietnamese boat people. Over those two decades as part of an international burden sharing effort, UNHCR resettled more than 240,000 Vietnamese to countries including the United States, Canada, Australia, France, New Zealand, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Norway.

During that same period, more than 9,000 persons returned home to Vietnam with the support of UNHCR.

During the 1970s and 1980s, UNHCR assisted the Malaysian Government in receiving and locally settling over 50,000 Filipino Muslims from Mindanao who fled to Sabah.

UNHCR also supported the Malaysian Government in locally settling several thousand Muslim Chams from Cambodia in the 1980s and several hundred Bosnian refugees in the 1990s.

Although Malaysia is not a State Party to the 1951 Convention and its Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, the Malaysian Government continues to cooperate with UNHCR in addressing refugee issues on humanitarian grounds.

1.6 ALICE SMITH PRIMARY SCHOOL
2, Jalan Bellamy, Bukit Petaling
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2148 3674
www.alice-smith.edu.my

This leading international school was started in 1946 by Mrs. Alice Fairfield-Smith at her home in Jalan Eaton, Kuala Lumpur after the Second World War. It is the oldest British school in Malaysia and one of the oldest in South East Asia.

In 1952, the school moved to its current premises in Jalan Bellamy (Bellamy Road) to accommodate the increasing number of students. It currently provides an outstanding and thriving all-round education based on the British curriculum for 3 to 18 year olds.

The Alice Smith School is truly international and multi-cultural, where over 65% of students are expatriates, representing over 50 nationalities. Around 36% of the students are British, while students from Australia, Ireland and New Zealand make up another 10% of the student body.

The current location houses the primary campus catering for children from the age of 3 to 11 while the secondary campus is located in Equine Park, Seri Kembangan, Selangor.

1.7 KWONG TUNG CHINESE CEMETERY (HERITAGE PARK)
507, Jalan Lapangan Terbang Lama
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2141 0783 / 0838
www.ktc.org.my
Daily: 9.00am - 5.00pm

The Kwong Tung chinese cemetery is the largest and oldest graves in Kuala Lumpur. It covers 343 acres (200 hectares) and has been in existence for more than 100 years.

It is the final resting place of prominent pioneers of the Kuala Lumpur city like Kapitan Yap Ah Loy.

In 2007, this place was renamed as a Heritage Park. Subsequent extensive landscaping turned this park into another green lung of Kuala Lumpur.

There are several vantage points for photo opportunities of various parts of Kuala Lumpur.

Anecdote:
There is a memorial here for victims of the Japanese Occupation in the country from 11th January 1942 till the surrender of the Japanese on 15th August 1945. There is also The Nanyang Volunteers Memorial erected in 1947 in honour of 15 batches of Chinese who left the country to assist China’s need for drivers and skilled workers. In addition there is a large gated plot of graves of the founder of Cycle & Carriage Mr. Chua Cheng Tuan and his family members.
Bukit Gasing stretches between Kuala Lumpur (64 hectares) and Petaling Jaya (36 hectares). Whilst the 36 hectares have been gazetted as a protected area, the Kuala Lumpur portion is not. It explains the commercial development taking place on the Kuala Lumpur side but there is plenty of adventure in the remaining greens for those looking for healthy lifestyles.

Bukit Putra is a smaller hill on the Kuala Lumpur side which connects from the Bukit Gasing Forest Park and tapers down to the nearby Klang river.

The Kuala Lumpur side of this location once had significant slum dwellers but have since then been cleared with the dwellers taking up modern and affordable rental housing provided by the Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

On this side too, tourists can feast on the variety of Malaysian cuisine from the multitude of small but clean stalls on the road from Angkasapuri to Petaling Jaya along the railway line.
2.1 BUKIT GASING FOREST PARK

Bukit Gasing Forest Reserve is a 100-hectare stretch green belt dividing the city of Petaling Jaya (Selangor state) from the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur.

It was once a rubber plantation, but in the intervening 60 years, the restorative powers of nature turned it into a haven of lush secondary forest including some very large tropical trees.

Being surrounded by heavily populated areas, Bukit Gasing is a popular exercise place for nearby residents. There are a number of hiking trails within the park to suit all levels of energy and fitness.

It is also a favourite with nature lovers who come here to view the leaf monkeys and for bird watching.

Bukit Gasing’s highest point at 160 metres gives a panoramic view of both Kuala Lumpur and Petaling Jaya.

2.2 ANGKASAPURI

Jabatan Penyiaran Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur
+ 603 2282 5333
www.rtm.gov.my

Malaysia’s Government Radio and Television Broadcast Complex, also known as ‘Angkasapuri’, is situated on Putra hill along the Federal Highway that links Kuala Lumpur to Port Klang through the adjacent city of Petaling Jaya. The entire complex is spread out on a 33-acre site.

Construction commenced on 1st January 1966. On 17th January 1968 it was officially inaugurated by the First Prime Minister of Malaysia Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra.

Its design included heavy use of louvers, shading panels and grille work which were the most common means to keep the building cooler at that time. The main building is 10-storey high with each floor averaging 11,000 square feet.

Angkasapuri and its surroundings were officially declared ‘Media City’ on 20th March 2012 and will be redeveloped in two phases through a government-private sector collaboration.

The first phase of the project involves the construction of broadcasting infrastructure over a period of three years. Under the second phase, the government’s partner company will develop facilities which support the Media City concept on a section of the Angkasapuri site and this is expected to be completed in five years after the first phase is ready.

The development of the Media City would enable the national broadcasting industry to upgrade Malaysia into a broadcasting hub in the Southeast Asian region.

2.3 KOTA DARUL EHSAN

Kota Darul Ehsan is a row of arches symbolizing the border between the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and the Malaysian state of Selangor.

This arch commemorates the Selangor state’s cession of Kuala Lumpur to the Federal Government to form the first Federal Territory of Malaysia. The arch costing RM4.4 million was commissioned by the late Sultan of Selangor, Almarhum Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah and was officially opened by him on 3rd January 1982.

The arches design incorporates influences from Moghul architecture, as seen in the domes on the arches. The 4 cannons at the base of the arches are more than 100 years old and were taken from the fort at Kuala Selangor, a coastal town in the state of Selangor. At the top of the arches are 2 Malaysian flags, 2 Selangor flags and 4 state crests.
Bukit Jalil was an agricultural tract with oil palm and rubber tree plantations, originally known as Bukit Jalil Estate until 1992. From an agricultural zone, the area was then converted for both commercial and residential use. It now houses the iconic anchor tenant, the National Sports Complex that was constructed for the 1998 Commonwealth Games. The whole area, around 20 kilometres south of Kuala Lumpur is bordered by the Shah Alam Expressway on the north, city boundaries to the west, and the Puchong river.

After the Commonwealth Games closed its doors in Kuala Lumpur, the National Sports Complex became the training arena for Malaysia’s finest athletes, while the Game’s athlete’s village was converted into residential apartments. Also present in this area is a haven for golf enthusiasts known as the Bukit Jalil Golf and Country Resort. Bukit Jalil is no doubt the centre for sporting excellence.

Also within the Bukit Jalil sub-district is Technology Park Malaysia which houses various multimedia colleges and Measat Broadcast Network System, Malaysia’s first private broadcasting station.
3.1 NATIONAL SPORTS COMPLEX
Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur
+603 8994 4660
www.stadium.gov.my

The National Sports Complex located in Bukit Jalil, 20 kilometres south of Kuala Lumpur, is the largest sports complex in Malaysia. Described as the “sports complex in a park”, the 120-hectare complex marks the coming of age of Malaysian sports and is the only one of its kind in the country or region.

The fourth Prime Minister of Malaysia Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad declared the National Sports Complex National Sports Complex open on 11th July 1998. It was completed three months ahead of schedule of the 16th Commonwealth Games that was held here from September 11th – 21st 1998. Part of the massive National Sports Complex, the outdoor National Stadium has a seating capacity of 100,000 including 200 seats for the disabled. It is the 11th largest stadium in the world and also the 2nd largest football stadium in the world.

It was the venue for notable English Premier League team events like Manchester United Asian tours of 2001 and 2009, and the 2011 Liverpool, Chelsea and Arsenal Asian tours. It has a giant keris (dagger) in front of the main entrance, symbolizing Malay courage and heroism. The complex also houses the Putra Indoor Stadium, the National Aquatic Centre, the National Hockey Stadium and the National Squash Centre, which were all used during the 16th Commonwealth Games.

3.2 COMMONWEALTH HILL
Jalan Barat, Bukit Jalil
Kuala Lumpur

A hilltop rest and relaxation spot, Commonwealth Hill is a memorial park dedicated to the 16th Commonwealth Games held in Kuala Lumpur from 11th – 21st September 1998. It is located between the Sri Petaling and the Bukit Jalil stations for the STAR light rail service.

A favourite of fitness and health conscious people, it is a regular spot for morning joggers from the neighboring residential areas and its steepness makes the hill a challenging jogging track.

This park also caters for people who prefer slow morning strolls while enjoying the sunrise among shady trees, bright flowering plants and green palms.

Sports enthusiasts can gather interesting information regarding the countries that took part in 1998 Commonwealth Games and also the history of the Commonwealth Games.

There are 3 main plazas at this park, namely the Flag Plaza, Commonwealth Plaza and Central Plaza.

The Central Plaza is the highest peak that provides panoramic views of the National Sports Complex in Bukit Jalil and the Kuala Lumpur skyline, which is exceptionally amazing in the mornings and late evenings.

Among the facilities provided here are public toilets and a small mosque.
The International Medical University (IMU) is a leading private medical and healthcare university established in 1992, offering a range of undergraduate programs in the medical and health sciences. It is also active in research and education within medicine and healthcare.

IMU has grown from a medical college with 5 partner universities in 1992, to an internationally recognized higher education institution with more than 30 world class university partners in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, US, Ireland, China and UK. It received full university status in 2001.

Currently, it has over 3,300 students across its various programmes, with 2,880 students based at Bukit Jalil, while another 420 at the Clinical schools. Over 200 international students from 30 countries are also studying in IMU.

The IMU has a Healthcare Unit which provides Medical, Dental, Chiropractic and Chinese Medicine services. These range from basic primary healthcare to advanced specialties and sub-specialties suitable for patients of all ages and backgrounds. IMU Healthcare's team of doctors, dentists and practitioners is focused on assisting patients with the knowledge of the many treatment options available and helping them reach the outcome that restores them to optimal health.

This is one of the most frequented country clubs in the Klang Valley. It has an 18-hole golf course designed by the renowned Australian designer Max Wexler, rolling amidst lush tropical greenery and scenic views.

It also has the Golf House Academy, which provides expert training using advanced equipment and teaching techniques.

Golf aside, the clubhouse provides plenty of other activities for the entire family to indulge in including tennis, squash, badminton, as well as an Olympic-sized swimming pool, gym and sauna for fitness needs.

There is a well-stocked indoor games room and mini bowling alley. This club also offers many private lessons and exciting courses on activities like hip hop dancing, Taekwondo, and even Belly dancing.

Three restaurants here serve choice of Malay, Chinese and Western delicacies whilst the Golfer’s Lounge also serves wholesome meals amidst a tranquil environment overlooking the golf course.

Bukit Jalil Recreation Park is a popular recreational park in the southern suburbs of Kuala Lumpur, about 20km from the city centre and managed by the Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

It is located next to the National Sports Complex where the 16th Commonwealth Games were held in September 1998. The park is spread over 80 acres of undulating landscape with man-made ponds.

Recreational facilities here include a children’s playground, jogging and walking trails, exercise stations, a reflexology path, a dedicated area for people with disabilities and an international garden.

There are a few steeper slopes with steps and a network of tracks for the health conscious joggers seeking more vigorous exercise.

One of the best attractions of the park is the international garden area – featuring gardens of various countries, including Malaysia, England, Netherlands, Japan, China, Iran, Peru, Canada, Thailand and Indonesia.

The Asia Pacific Institute of Information Technology (APIIT) is Malaysia’s first Premier Private Universities, offering a wide range of degrees with Technology as a common core, and with a reputation for winning a host of prestigious awards at national and international levels.

It was originally established as the Asia Pacific Institute of Information Technology (APIIT) in 1993 and Asia Pacific University College of Technology & Innovation (UCTI) in 2004 before changing to its current name.

With an international student community of more than 10,000 students from more than 105 countries studying in its Malaysian campus, the APIU offers a truly cosmopolitan learning environment which prepares students well for the global challenges which lie ahead.

APIU (via APIIT) is Malaysia’s first Institution to achieve Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) Company Status. Its academic programs are approved by the Ministry of Higher Education of Malaysia and the qualifications are accredited by the Malaysian Qualifications Agency (MQA).
3.7 TECHNOLOGY PARK MALAYSIA (TPM)
Lebuhraya Puchong-Sungai Besi
Taman Teknologi Malaysia
Kuala Lumpur
+603 8998 2020
www.tpm.com.my

This park was established in 1996 for research and development of knowledge-based industries in Malaysia. It occupies a total land area of 750 acres and comprises of 12 state-of-the-art buildings each with specific functions.

The latest addition to the park is the Enterprise 4 building, which is an intelligent building designed to service the physical needs of high-tech companies, enabling them to be service providers to the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC), the rest of Malaysia and the world.

More than 3,000 technology driven companies have benefited from this TPM - both local and multi-national within various clusters of industry. ICT cluster has recorded the highest tenancy within TPM followed by Engineering and Biotech, Telecommunication and Content, and Support Services.

3.8 TPM COLLEGE
Level 5, Enterprise 4
Technology Park Malaysia
Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur
+603 8998 5001
www.tpmcollege.edu.my

The TPM College, a subsidiary of Technology Park Malaysia, is a tertiary institution with a vision to fuel the new knowledge economy with skilled technopreneurs.

It is among the first tertiary institutions in the country that supports the Malaysian government’s move towards increasing the number of qualified and professional technopreneurs in the country.

At present TPM College is focusing on life sciences- and engineering-related diploma and degree programs to develop human capital in line with government aspirations towards Vision 2020.

Although the institution is young, it has the confidence to gradually develop to be among the best tertiary institutions in the country. To consolidate this, TPM College is collaborating with a number of renowned international universities to offer high quality academic programmes.

The TPM College enables students to mingle with professionals in the real world while observing actual research and commercial projects. 3-month industrial placements with various companies are provided for diploma students. Degree students are also required to undergo internships while studying in the United States of America and students can legally extend the three months’ attachment for an additional year upon graduation.
TAMAN DANAU DESA

4.1 Desa Water Park
4.2 Sri Petaling Golf Driving Range

This location experienced housing and industrial development from the 1970s and now has a large concentration of middle and upper-class residential properties.

The main zone is located within the East-West Link Expressway and Jalan Klang Lama. It is a self-contained area with all essential services, both domestic and commercial, available easily.
4.1 DESA WATER PARK
Jalan Desa
Taman Danau Desa
Kuala Lumpur
+603 7118 8338
www.desawaterpark.com.my
Mon- Fri: 10.30am – 6.00pm
Weekends/Public & School holidays:
10.00am – 6.00pm
Closed on Wed (except Public &
School Holidays)

Desa Water Park is the only water park
in the city of Kuala Lumpur, located
along the Kuala Lumpur-Seremban
Highway.

It commenced operations in 2003
and offers an exciting variety of water
rides and slides. It also houses the
longest Master Blaster in Asia the
‘Thunderbolt’.

The park is set out in a tropical
surrounding beside a 50-acre lake
with numerous water-based fun rides
for everyone.

This park is very popular among the
city dwellers as it is spacious and
has ample parking facility. There is a
large covered amphitheatre which
makes it attractive for hosting large
group, family days, dinners, corporate
themed events and carnivals.

Desa Water Park is also known for
short outings where the family can
enjoy the thrills and spills of a heart
thumping adrenaline rush of the
water theme park.

4.2 SRI PETALING GOLF
DRIVING RANGE
Jalan Merah Silu
Bandar Baru Sri Petaling
Kuala Lumpur
+603 9056 1092
Daily: 7.00am- 11.00pm

Located in the booming township of
Sri Petaling and only a short drive away
from the National Sports Complex, the
Sri Petaling Golf Driving Range offers
42 bays of day and night golf driving,
bunker, chipping and putting green
area and a mini-golf course.

This driving range also has the Ken
Grande Golf Academy and a pro shop
with resident golf instructors.
ZONE F

BANDAR TUN RAZAK - SUNGAI BESI
Cheras was the original entry/exit point for road journeys before highways were built in the late 1970s.

It is also home to the longest night market in Malaysia, located in Taman Connaught. Its nearest borders to the city centre had residences for civil servants, which was convenient for them to reach their government workplaces.

The area is now a fully integrated suburb with world-class public and private hospitals, higher institutions of learning and hypermarkets as well as small industries.

During Kuala Lumpur’s historic hosting of the 16th Commonwealth Games, Cheras housed two of the Games’ venues: the Kuala Lumpur Badminton Stadium and the Cheras Velodrome.

The suburb of Taman Cheras formerly and still affectionately known as Taman Yulek is a haven for Chinese hawker food.
1.1 VIVA HOME SHOPPING MALL
85, Jalan Loke Yew
Kuala Lumpur
+603 9281 1998
www.vivahome.com.my

Viva Home Shopping Mall is an integrated one-stop centre where home enthusiasts can take pleasure in finding all their home needs in one place. It has over 220 established retail outlets and dedicated zones for easier navigation.

The first of its kind in Malaysia, Viva Home Shopping Mall brings together an exciting and diverse range of home retailers under one roof to fulfill the demands of home owners and home lovers alike.

Positioned as a one-stop centre for home furnishing, shoppers will be able to find everything they need for their homes without having to travel far and with a wide range of products to compare and purchase.

From furnitures to bathroom fittings, DIY tools to soft furnishings, kitchen accessories to kids’ furnitures and home décor, there is something for every taste, every budget and every home.

Viva Home Shopping Mall also offers a complementary mix of entertainment, lifestyle and F&B outlets that cater to everyone. Most F&B outlets serve halal food.

Another unique feature of the mall is the Expo Hall on the 2nd floor. Comprising 2 halls, one of over 30,000 square feet and another of over 24,000 square feet, they can be combined to create one large hall of almost 55,000 square feet making it an ideal venue for large home-related exhibitions.

1.2 KUALA LUMPUR VELODROME
Jalan Yaacob Latif
Bandar Tun Razak
Kuala Lumpur
+603 4041 1295

Built in 1985, the Kuala Lumpur Velodrome sits on 12 acres of land in Bandar Tun Razak with a 333.3 metres cycling track constructed to a gradient of 8 - 37 degrees.

The grandstand is sheltered by two Teflon fabric roofs to accommodate over two thousand spectators in permanent seats. Temporary seats for 1,000 spectators are provided at the opposite end of the grandstand.

A tunnel leads the cyclists to the centre of the track where a warm-up track is available for their use. All other facilities, such as changing room, repair room, pressroom, television and radio coverage room, and medical and doping control room, required to organize an international competition, are available.

The Velodrome has also been upgraded with floodlights, the international standard required.
**NOTES:**

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**1.3 KUALA LUMPUR FOOTBALL STADIUM**

Jalan Yaacob Latif
Bandar Tun Razak
Kuala Lumpur
+603 9131 5500 / 5757

The Kuala Lumpur Football Association (KLFA) Stadium is a multi-purpose sports complex but mostly for football matches. It is partly covered at the grandstand area.

It is the home stadium of the Kuala Lumpur Football Association and has a capacity of 18,000 spectators.

It is now being upgraded at an estimated cost of RM50 million to improve facilities for users and spectators.

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**1.4 UNIVERSITY KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA (UKM) MEDICAL CENTRE**

Jalan Yaacob Latif
Bandar Tun Razak
Kuala Lumpur
+603 9145 5555
www.ukm.ukm.my

This was originally the teaching hospital for the University Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) based in Bangi, Selangor.

Construction of the hospital started on 2nd November 1993 and was completed on 14th July 1998. It was officially opened by Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, the then Prime Minister of Malaysia.

On 28th February 2008, the university’s faculty of medicine and the hospital merged and became UKM Medical Centre.

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**1.5 PERMAISURI LAKE GARDENS**

Jalan Tasik Permaisuri 2
Bandar Tun Razak
Kuala Lumpur

Permaisuri Lake Gardens is one of the three major full fledged recreational parks in Kuala Lumpur. It was formerly a tin mine and as part of an urban regeneration strategy, turned into a park for leisure, recreation and sports. It is now maintained by Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

The park and lake gardens were designed by an international consultant team led by architect and urbanist Peter Verity as the first major professionally designed landscape park in Malaysia.

Officially opened in 1989, some of the main attractions seen at this park are a man-made lake with fountains, a specially designed seven-tiered flower terrace named ‘Laman Puteri’, a traditional royal Malay Garden full of different species of tropical flowers and a unique herb garden filled with Malaysian herbs.

The park is a popular spot, used for yoga and tai-chi training in the morning and well patronized in the evenings for jogging, picnicking and other recreational activities. Also a popular venue for weddings, the garden around the lake has seen many such receptions.

For security, the Kuala Lumpur City Hall’s Mounted Patrol Unit often rides through the area as the City Hall stables are located in the park grounds too. These men on horses are a big hit with kids.

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**1.6 AL-NAJIHIN MOSQUE**

Jalan Sri Permaisuri
Bandar Sri Permaisuri
Kuala Lumpur

This mosque, situated on 8,042 square metres of land, was completed on 17th March 2009 and handed over to the Federal Territory Islamic Affairs Department on 14th April 2009. The first prayers at this mosque was held on 14th May 2009.

The design of this mosque is based on contemporary Malay architecture and costed RM14 million, including the cost of the land, building and landscaping.

It has three levels with capacity for 3,000 worshippers. The ground floor has the main prayer hall, mosque administration office and facilities for the handicapped.

The first floor provides prayer facilities for Muslim women whereas the second floor caters for the needs of children and also features multi-media screens used during main prayers and sermons.

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**1.7 SAIDINA UTHMAN IBNU AFFAN MOSQUE**

Jalan Budiman
Bandar Tun Razak
Kuala Lumpur
+603 9171 9195

This mosque was officially opened in 1988 by the eighth King of Malaysia, Sultan Iskandar of Johor. It was named after the Prophet Muhammad’s third Caliph, Uthman Bin Affan.

It is a three storey building, with a very distinctive single blue dome and a blue roofed staircase leading to the main prayer hall. Its three-tiered minaret is also capped with a blue dome.

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**1.8 CHERAS BAPTIST CHURCH**

Jalan 30A/119
Taman Taynton View
Kuala Lumpur
+603 9130 2523

This medium-sized church was established in 1984 and shifted to its present premise in 2006.

It has a capacity for 300 worshippers and conducts Sunday services in Mandarin/Cantonese (8.45am - 10.00am) and English (10.30am - 12.00noon).

The church provides several ministries to engage the entire family, ranging from Sunday Schools, Youth Ministries, Ladies Fellowship, Home Fellowship and Prayer Meetings.
1.9 UCSI UNIVERSITY
1, UCSI Heights
Jalan Menara Gading
Kuala Lumpur
+603 9101 8880
www.ucsiuniversity.edu.my

The predecessor to the UCSI University was established in 1986. Originally known as the Canadian Institute of Computer Studies, the school evolved with accreditations and in 1990, it became Sedaya College and later Sedaya International College.

In 2003, it became University College Sedaya International (UCSI), where as in 2008 when it evolved into a full university and was renamed as the UCSI University. It is now a vibrant community of learning situated on a 19-acre land and has a student population of 10,000 with 38% from 80 different countries.

As a leading private institution equipped with state-of-the-art facilities for higher learning, it offers a wide spectrum of academic programs, ranging from medicine pharmacy, nursing, engineering and architecture to music, multimedia, education, liberal arts and hospitality.

Encompassing 7 different blocks, the present campus includes the Student Centre (Menara Gading), the Resource Centre, the Academic Blocks and Residential Halls.

However, due to its rapid expansion, an additional 48-storey building will be built on the existing campus which will include a 5-Star hotel, 12 floors of parking bays and hostel accommodations for UCSI University students, administrative offices, restaurants, a ballroom and also a clubhouse.

1.10 CHERAS LEISURE MALL
8, Jalan Manis 2
Taman Segar
Kuala Lumpur
+603 9130 5586
Daily: 10.00 am – 10.00 pm

Cheras Leisure Mall was opened for business in December 1994 and has grown in tandem with the thriving township that is home to more than half a million residents.

A Cheras landmark and a popular destination, the mall is sited strategically along the 6.5 mile Jalan Cheras.

The mall has approximately 300,000 square feet of net rentable area. It offers a host of integrated retail and leisure/entertainment facilities to suit modern lifestyles.

Almost all halal fast-food outlets operate in this mall and cuisines that suit the taste buds of the multi-racial and multi-faith population are readily available here as well.
The Sungai Besi sub-district is named after a former mining town of the same name situated within the sub-district. The deepest tin mine in Malaysia was located just on the outskirts of the mining town. Sungai Besi literally means ‘steel river’ in the Malay language as the town has many heavy industries such as steelworks, waste steel plants and other steel industries.

This sub-district is also many places of historical significance. The Sungai Besi Airport is Kuala Lumpur’s first airport and has the nation’s oldest runway. It was also the site where Malaysia’s Father of Independence, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj took off for his flight to London to negotiate the independence of Malaya.
2.1 NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA
Kem Sungai Besi
Kuala Lumpur
+603 9051 3400
www.upnm.edu.my

The National Defence University of Malaysia is a military university catering to the needs and development of the Malaysian Armed Forces.

It was formerly known as the Malaysian Armed Forces Academy which was established on 1st June 1995. The institution was also branded as the sole organization responsible in upgrading the knowledge and academic status of the armed forces by offering bachelor degree courses in fields of engineering, sciences and managements while not neglecting the basic requirements of military training.

It was later upgraded to university status with funding of RM500 million fully borne by the Government of Malaysia.

2.2 MO OUTLET
63, Jalan Tasik Utama 3
Medan Niaga Tasik Damai
The Trillium, Lake Fields
Sungai Besi, Kuala Lumpur
+603 9051 2926
www.mo-outlet.com

Daily: 10.00am – 7.30pm

This designer shopping outlet by luxury retailer Melium Group started operating in 2011 in a brand new building at The Trillium in Lake Fields, Kuala Lumpur.

Shoppers are treated to a lineup of top luxury brands with great discounts on genuine leather goods, stylish ready-to-wear and accessories for both men and women in luxurious and spacious surroundings.

At MO Outlet, it is sales season every day with over 50 international fashion brands and discounts up to 70%.

2.3 SUNGAI BESI TOWN

Sungai Besi is a historical mining town with many heavy industries such as steelworks, waste steel plants and other steel industries.

While it has since developed from a large area of village settlements, it is still in its original settings. The village structures are from the early days of the town. Most of the buildings are built from wood and the pathways are narrow.

There is also a modest temple in the town area.

In addition to the rich heritage of the old shop houses, the town is still preserving traditional activities such as traditional barber shop, grocery store and Chinese medicine shop.

The vibrant area of Sungai Besi is located within the shops and the area near the police station. Sungai Besi has many street vendors and traders in wet-markets who sell mostly food items and fruits.

Sungai Besi town will receive a facelift as Pekan Warisan (Heritage Town) after being upgraded through its beautification and rejuvenation of the old area by the beginning of 2015. The programme will cost RM10 million and is under the supervision of Kuala Lumpur City Hall.

The township is also served by the Sungai Besi LRT Station on the Sri Petaling line of the Kuala Lumpur’s Light Rail Transit system.
2.4 INTEGRATED TRANSPORT TERMINAL
Terminal Bersepadu Selatan (TBS) - Bandar Tasik Selatan
Jalan Terminal Selatan
Kuala Lumpur
+603 9051 2000 / 2121
www.tbsbts.com.my

This is the latest integrated transport terminal, known as Terminal Bersepadu Selatan (TBS) at Bandar Tasik Selatan. TBS is an advance terminal for south bound express buses to cities like Melaka, Johor Bahru and Singapore. Apart from operating as the main terminal for bus service, the TBS is also a Light Rail Train (LRT) station that links Seri Petaling in the south and Kuala Lumpur city centre. The Express Rail Link (ERL) Transit service serving KL International Airport, Putrajaya and Kuala Lumpur also transits through this terminal.

In addition, the commuter train service between Seremban and Kuala Lumpur also connects through this terminal.

The terminal uses the state of the art technology to bring comfort and convenience for travellers and users. There are over 60 retail and food & beverage (F&B) specialty outlets, spread over 2 levels.

This is also a haven for those who wish to savor the various cuisines of Malaysia available from the large varieties of local delicacies at the food court, fresh bakeries and ice-cream shops.

2.5 BUKIT SUNGAI BESI FOREST RESERVE
This is a 42.11-hectare green area with half-mile access road, managed by the Forestry and Wildlife Department as an amenity forest.

The majority of the forest reserve is steep and most of the area has been replanted with high quality timber trees.

2.6 ALAM DAMAI RECREATION PARK
Jalan Damai Rasa 18
Damai Rasa
Taman Alam Damai
Cheras
Daily: 6.00am - 8.00pm

This 30-acre park located next to Sungai Besi Hills is a 3.17 kilometres long recreation park with a one-kilometre jogging track. It highlights three unique landscaping concepts namely, Tropical, Islamic and Boulevard.

The park has palm trees, fish ponds and a play area for children with stationary toy cars and horses. There is also a designated area for skateboarders and it has washroom facilities as well.

These exclusive features have made the park an attractive community recreation zone not only for the neighbouring residents but also for communities in the surrounding areas.

It is heavily patronized in the early mornings and evenings especially during weekends.
Air Force, Royal Malaysian Police Air Wing and the air unit of the Malaysian Fire and Rescue Department base. The Royal Selangor Flying Club also operates from this airport.

2.9 ROYAL MALAYSIAN AIRFORCE MUSEUM
Jalan Lapangan Terbang Lama
Kuala Lumpur
+603 2141 1133
Mon - Thurs: 9.00am – 5.00pm
Sat & Sun: 9.00am - 5.00pm
Fri: Closed

The Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF) Museum is located at KL Airbase, the oldest air force base in Malaysia, which was handed over to the RMAF in 1960. It is jointly operated by the military and the Civil Aviation Department.

The RMAF Museum was opened to the public on the 2nd June 1985, coinciding with the 27th anniversary of the formation of the Royal Malaysian Air Force.

The museum provides information on the history of the RMAF which was formed in 1958. It started with a single hangar and just five aircraft exhibits. It has since expanded and boasts 14 aircraft and helicopters lined up outside on the airfield and another 13 aircraft inside a large hangar today.

Besides the aircraft exhibits there are two small galleries containing exhibits and details about the role of the RMAF in counter-insurgency operations during the Malayan Emergency period, and subsequent contributions to peacekeeping operations in the former Yugoslavia (1993-1995) and Cambodia (1991-1993).

While admission and parking is free, conducted tours for groups can only be made by prior arrangement. Photography is permitted. Rest area, children’s playground, toilets and refreshment facilities are available.

There is a gift shop at the entrance selling aircraft models at RM195 each and other souvenir items. The gift shop is open Tuesday - Thursday from 9.00am to 12.00noon only.

2.10 BUKIT SUNGAI PUTEH WILDLIFE RESERVE
KM 10, Jalan Cheras
Kuala Lumpur
+603 9086 6800

The 40-hectare jungle land was gazetted as a forest reserve in 1923. It now covers two territories, the bulk of it in the state of Selangor and 4-hectare in Kuala Lumpur.

Whilst the Selangor side is classified as Forest Sanctuary for Wildlife, the Kuala Lumpur segment is classified as an amenity forest.

This residual forest area is home to a number of fauna species particularly monkeys, tree shrews, squirrels and birds.

The headquarters of the Department of Wildlife and National Parks is located in the Kuala Lumpur segment of the reserve. The Department is using the Kuala Lumpur segment for its research programmes and also operates a nature study centre.

2.7 TZE YUN TUNG BUDDHIST MONASTERY
Batu 5 1/2, Jalan Sungai Besi
Kuala Lumpur
+603 7982 6560

This monastery was founded in 1935 and the members of the monastery moved into this new building on the 20th September 1992.

Also known as Guan Yin Sagely Monastery, daily monastic schedules are organized here. Resident nuns also conduct a variety of Buddhist ceremonies such as the annual Bathing Buddha Festival, Master Medicine Ceremony and Vigorous Buddha-name Recitation Ceremony.

The monastery also celebrates the yearly Youth Cherishing Day and Respecting Elders Day. The monastery also runs a Sunday Dharma Class for students.

2.8 SUNGAI BESI AIRPORT
The Sungai Besi Airport goes by its original name, Sempang Airport. It is also known as TUDM Kuala Lumpur Old Airport or Sempang Air Force Base. It has a runway measuring 1,891.3 metres long and 45.1 metres wide.

It served as the main airport for Kuala Lumpur from 1952 to 1965 under the name Kuala Lumpur International Airport until the main airport was moved to Subang. It was the first airport to serve Kuala Lumpur and currently remains as the only airport to be located within the boundaries of Kuala Lumpur.

Today it is used by the Royal Malaysian Air Force, Royal Malaysian Police Air Wing and the air unit of the Malaysian Fire and Rescue Department base.