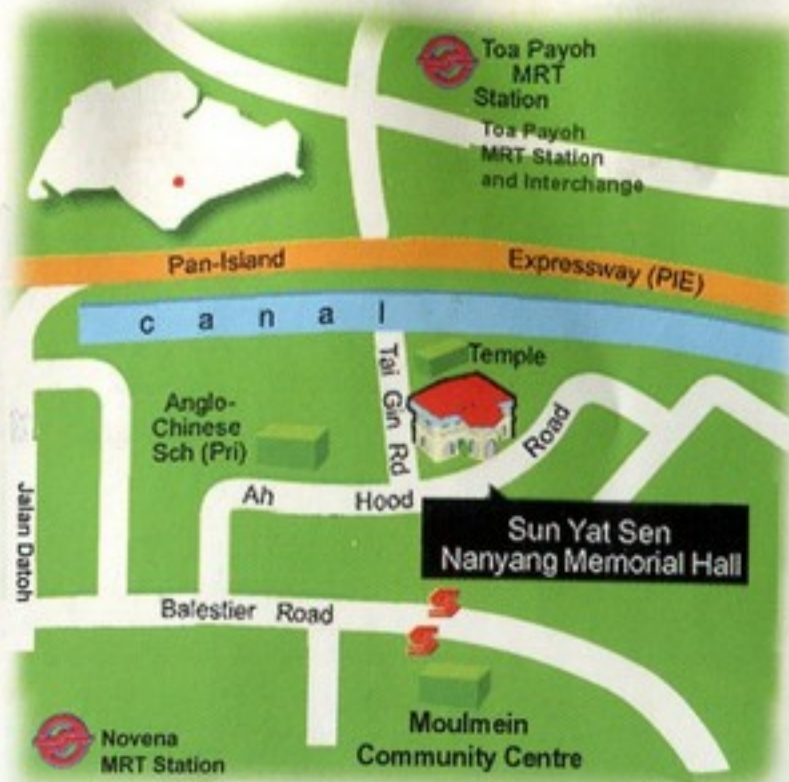


Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall

How To Get There ?



By Bus

Take Singapore Bus Service (SBS) 21, 130, 131, 139, 145 or 186 to Balestier Road.

For SBS 139 and 145, alight at the 3rd bus stop after the Toa Payoh Interchange. Alternatively, take SBS 21 and 131 from Thomson Road (opposite the Novena MRT Station) and alight at Balestier Road (opposite the Moulmein Community Centre).

By MRT

Toa Payoh MRT is the nearest station.

Admission

Per person per entry	\$2.00
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Opening Hours :

Tuesdays to Sundays (9.00am-5.00pm)

Closed on Mondays

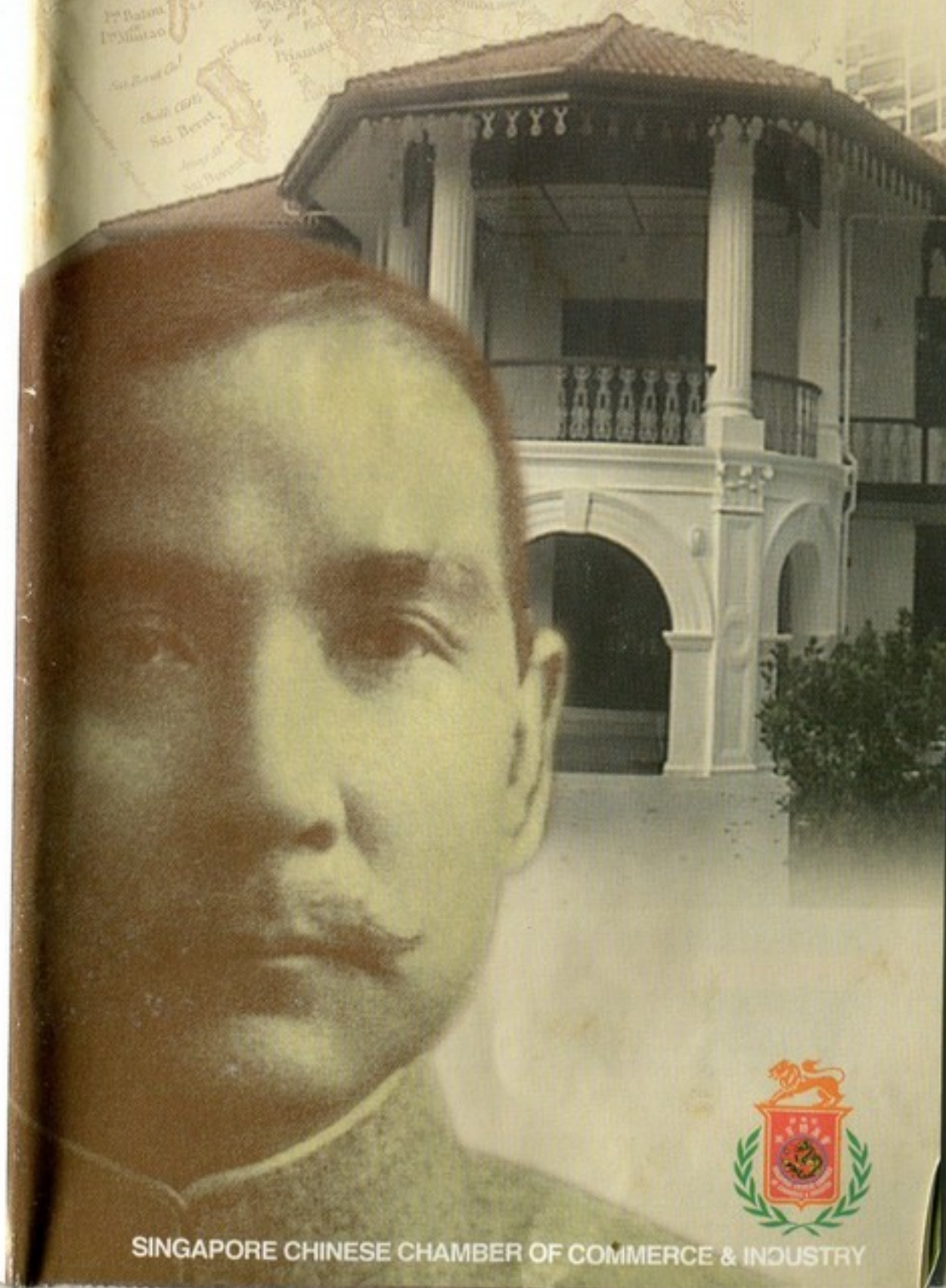


No.12 Tai Gin Road Singapore 327874 Tel : (65) 256 7377 Fax : (65) 256 7677
<http://wanqingyuan.com.sg>

Your Guide to a National Monument

晚晴園

DR. SUN YAT SEN,
 A CHRONICLE OF HIS TIME
 IN NANYANG...



SINGAPORE CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

Water-colour painting of Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall, by renowned Singapore artist Ong Kim Seng.



The Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall is one of Singapore's most treasured national monuments. Fully restored and opened for tours on 12 November 2001, it was formerly known as Wan Qing Yuan, which in English means 'a haven of peace in the twilight years'.

It was owned by an overseas Chinese in Singapore known as Teo Eng Hock, who bought the place for his mother's comfort and enjoyment in her old age. However, instead of experiencing tranquility, the villa with its elegant colonial-style architecture became the backdrop against which a true story of heroism, nationalism and armed struggle was played.

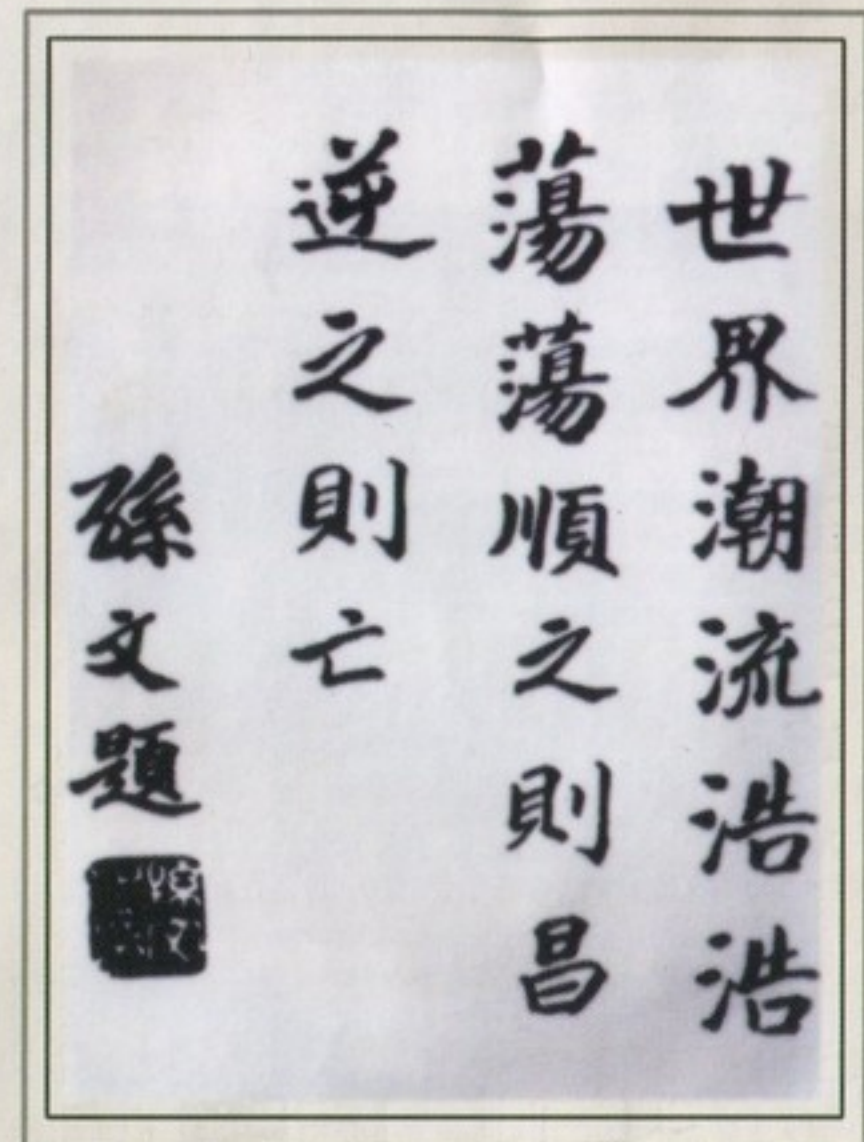


Its history unfolded in 1906, when Dr. Sun Yat Sen arrived in Singapore in search of support for a revolution that would free the people of China from the yoke of Manchurian rule and oppression by foreign powers. While in Singapore, he was given the use of the villa by Teo Eng Hock and his mother.

Wan Qing Yuan eventually became the headquarters of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance in South East Asia. Within its premises, Dr. Sun and his men planned activities to spread the revolutionary cause, as well as to raise money and round up supporters for the revolution.



Chinese Revolutionary Alliance HEADQUARTERS



A calligraphy by Dr. Sun Yat Sen which in English means "World trends are vast and mighty, Advance with the trends and prosper, Resist and be eliminated".

From this nerve centre, the flames of revolution were ignited across South East Asia. Support for Dr. Sun Yat Sen poured in. The funds were used for staging several uprisings, the last being the 1911 Revolution, which ended more than 200 years of Qing dynastic rule and heralded the start of modern China. Although Dr. Sun did not return to Singapore again, he acknowledged the contributions of the overseas Chinese by praising them as the "Mother of the Revolution".

Revolution

Passage of History



Take a journey back in time and witness the turmoil that engulfed China during the last 100 years of the Qing dynasty. When the Manchurians first conquered China, they heralded in golden years of prosperity under Emperors Kangxi, Yongzheng and Qianlong. However, after 1796, it was plagued by corrupted administration, internal unrest and foreign aggression. Angry Chinese railed against the unequal treaties and territorial encroachment which were forced upon them by the foreign powers.

China was torn asunder. In retaliation, thousands of Chinese joined the ranks of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and Boxer Movement. This gallery has a video presentation that captures the events which led to the fall of the Qing dynasty.

Gallery of Endeavour

The early forces which shaped Dr. Sun Yat Sen's ideology are documented in this gallery. Born in Guangdong in 1866, Dr. Sun was a precocious child. At 13, while travelling to Hawaii on the SS Grannock, he vowed to learn all he could about Western science and technology so that he could use them to improve his countrymen's lives. Educated in Hawaii and Hong Kong, he was frustrated by the Qing's inability to end foreign encroachment. When his reform appeal was rejected, he turned to revolution.

In this gallery, a world map will show the network of Chinese Revolutionary Alliance. During the years of struggle, Dr. Sun and his comrades lived in constant fear of arrest and assassination. The 10 uprisings and the Wuchang Uprising are featured in this gallery.



Hall of Wisdom

The Hall of Wisdom is equipped with a state-of-the-art projection and sound system. Visitors will be treated to a video presentation on "The Making of Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall". Here is an opportunity to gain an insight into the reasons for preserving the memorial hall as a national monument, and the hard work that went into its restoration.

The Hall of Wisdom is also a venue for special feature presentations on topics that are related to the life and struggles of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.



Stone Stele

Sitting majestically in the garden is a stone stele which is approximately 3.5 metres tall and about 16,000 kilograms in weight.

Etched on its surface is a quote from Singapore's Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew. It reads, "One Man Changed China – Dr. Sun Yat Sen".

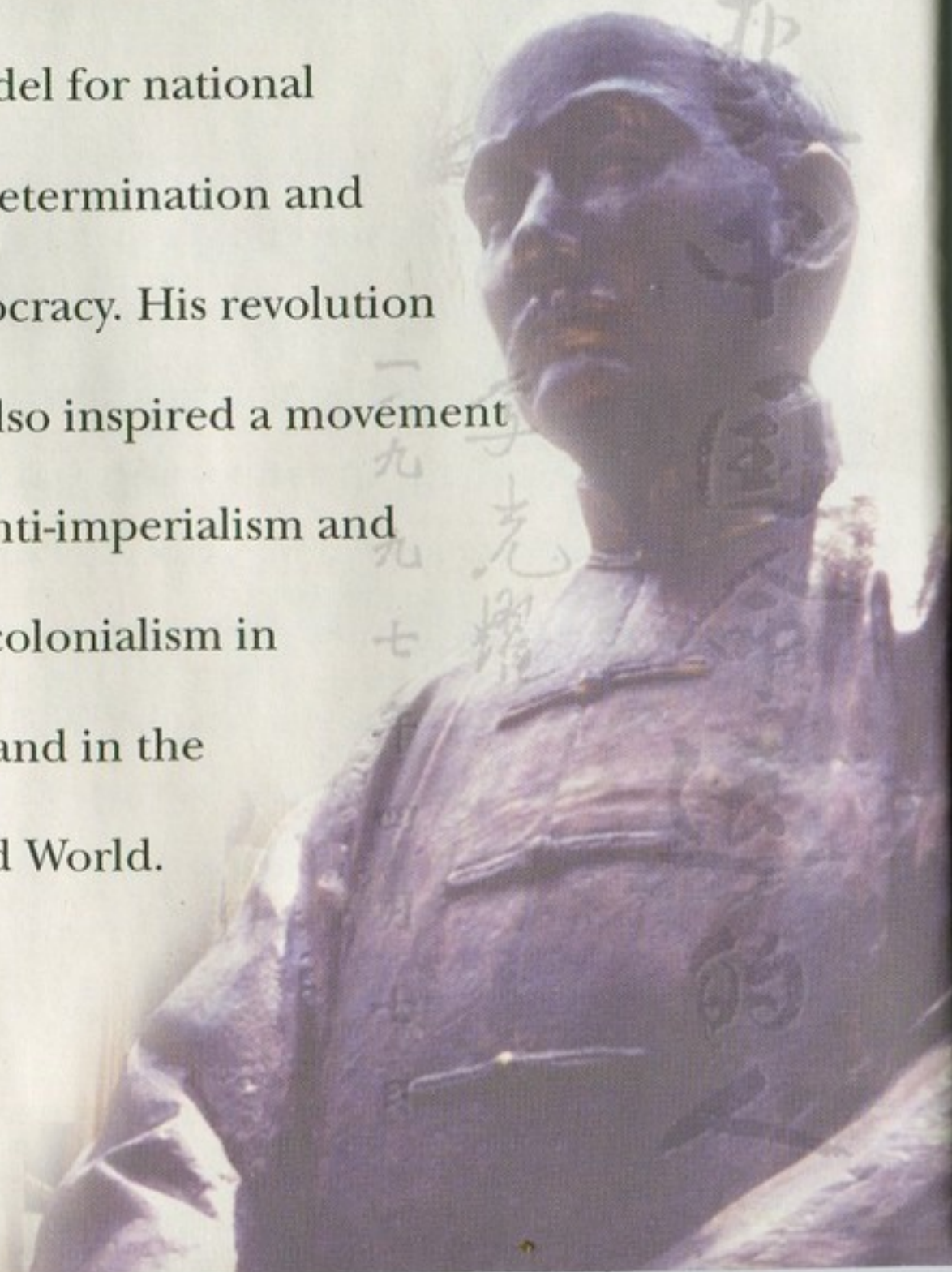
Its deep mahogany hues and rugged contours symbolise the passion and determination of the revolutionaries as they fought to build a new Chinese Republic free from the divisive forces of foreign oppression.

One man changed China,
Dr Sun Yat Sen

Lee Kuan Yew

Bronze Statue

Fronting the villa is a dignified bronze statue of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Its stately yet contemplative mien surveys the lawn and conveys the image of Dr. Sun as a great man who willingly risked all that he owned in pursuit of a vision. Although he is best remembered as the "Father of Modern China", his revolution became a model for national self-determination and democracy. His revolution has also inspired a movement for anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism in Asia and in the Third World.





Bronze Mural

On one of the walls of the garden is a bronze mural that is 25 metres long and 1.8 metres tall. As a background to Wan Qing Yuan, this mural vividly portrays the scene that Dr. Sun Yat Sen saw when he first arrived in Singapore circa 1900. The mural depicts a cohesive multi-racial society made up of Chinese, Malays, Indians and Eurasians. Images of the places of worship such as the Chinese temple, mosque, Indian temple and church, as well as the modes of transport by bullock cart, horse carriage and rickshaw are captured on the mural. The trades prevalent during that era, such as coolies at the harbour and at the rubber plantations, are also included.



Tropical Fruit Trees

Dr. Sun Yat Sen enjoyed the tropical fruits that were found in Singapore. His favourite fruits include jambu, mangosteen, mango, chiku, banana and pineapple.

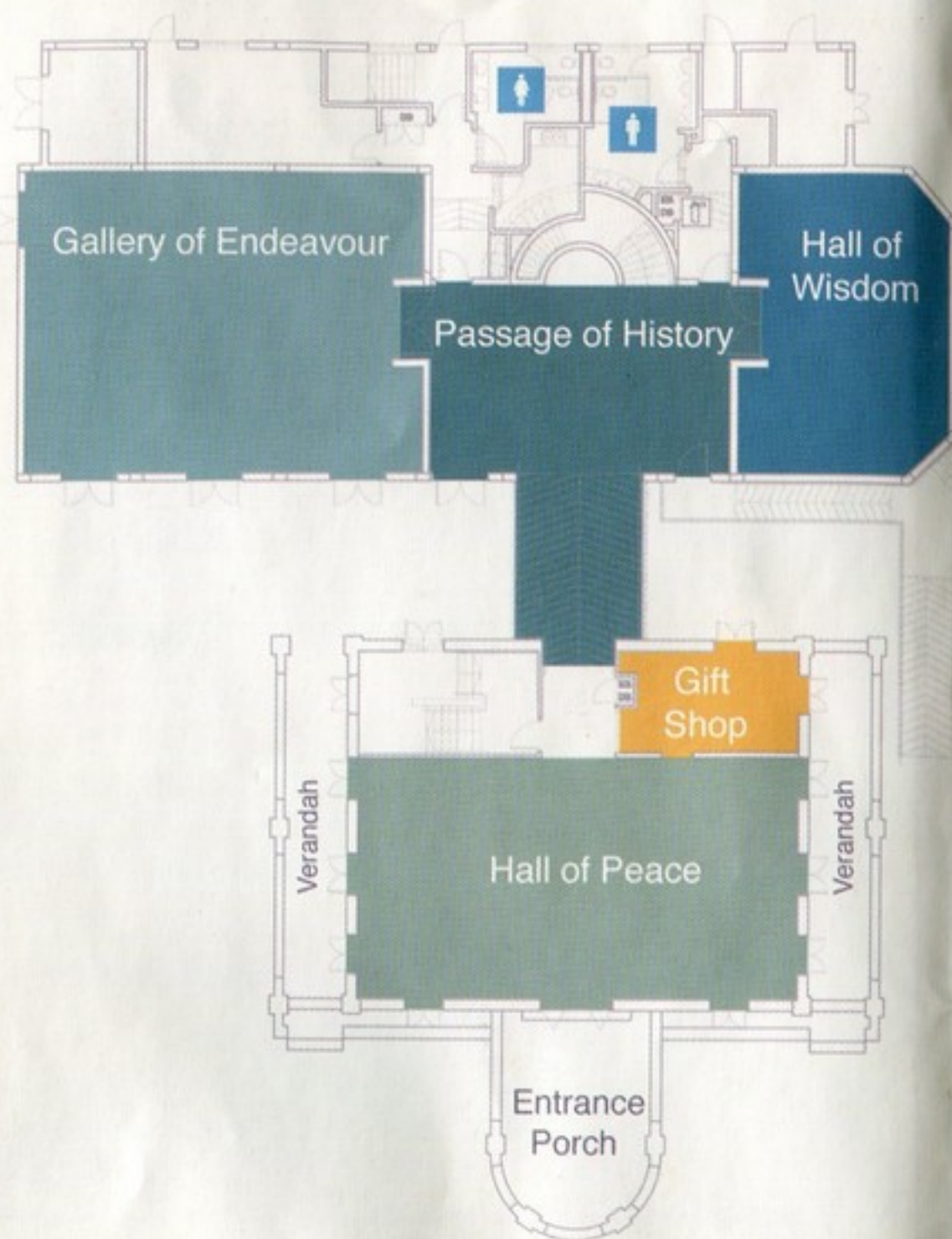
Today, trees of his favourite fruits are grown in the villa's compound. There is also a tamarind tree, which is cultivated from the seeds of the original tree which Dr. Sun had transplanted from Hawaii to his home in Cuiheng Village, China.



Tree of Martyr

The tree was already standing tall when Dr. Sun Yat Sen first stayed at the villa in 1906. The tree was immortalised as the "Tree of Martyr" as it had observed how Dr. Sun led numerous red-blooded Chinese men in the planning of several uprisings against the Qing dynasty. 10 uprisings were staged between 1895 and 1911, several of which were planned by Dr. Sun and his comrades while he was in Singapore. The Tree of Martyr, which is more than one hundred years old, embodies the spirit of the martyrs who gave their lives for the revolutionary cause.

Galleries on Level 1



FLOOR PLAN OF LEVEL 1

-  Hall of Peace
-  Gift Shop
-  Passage of History
-  Gallery of Endeavour
-  Hall of Wisdom
-  Female Toilet
-  Male Toilet

HallofPeace



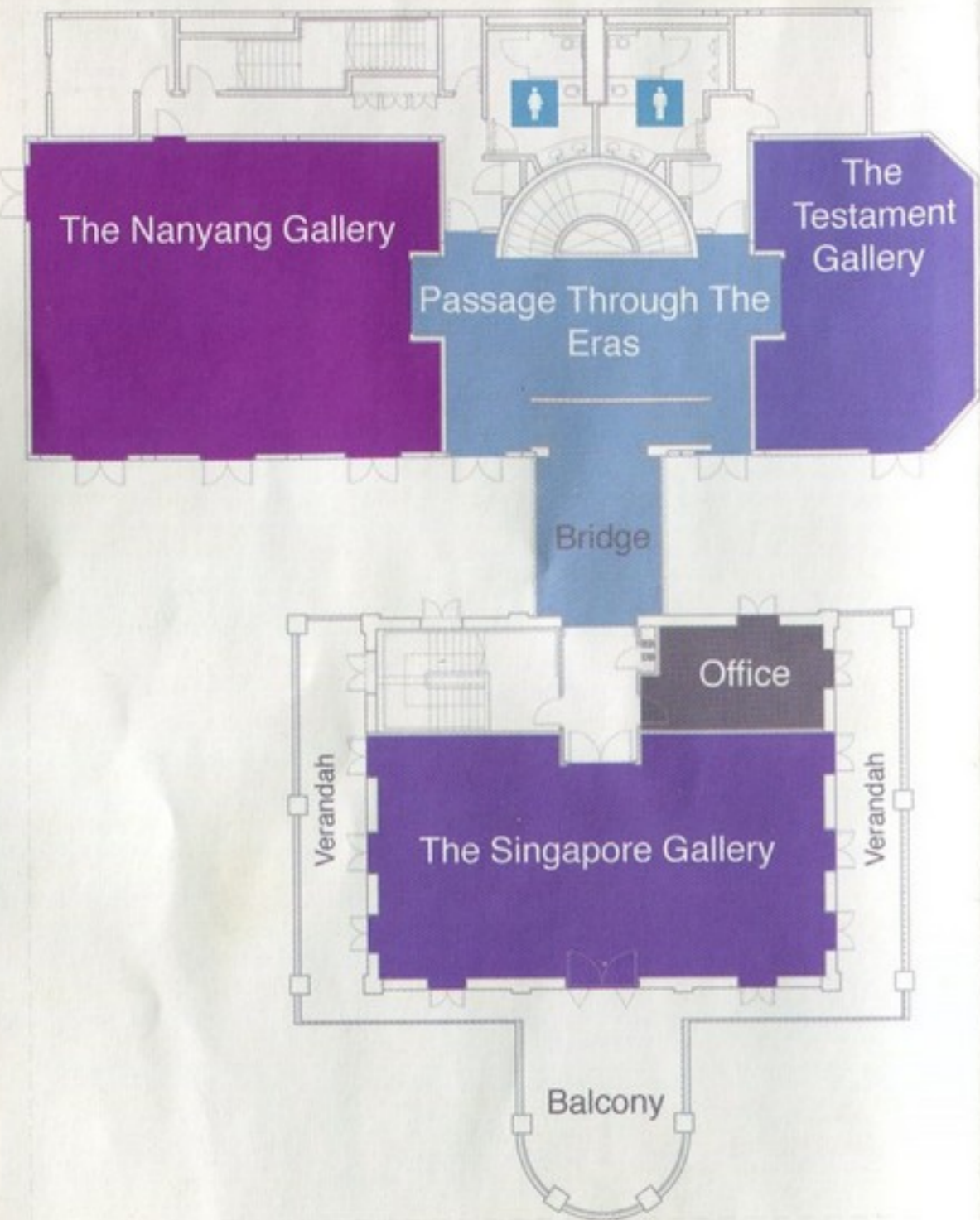
The story of Wan Qing Yuan is recounted in the Hall of Peace through a vast collection of photographs, artefacts and an audio visual presentation.

The dramatic history of the villa started when a rich Chinese businessman, Teo Eng Hock, bought it for his mother's comfort and enjoyment in her old age. In 1906, they risked the ire of the colonial and the Qing authorities by loaning the villa to Dr. Sun Yat Sen as the nerve centre for his revolutionary activities in South East Asia. Soon it became the headquarters for the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance in South East Asia.

After the 1911 Revolution, Dr. Sun returned to China. The villa languished in a state of disrepair till 1937, when six supporters of the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance redeemed it. However, war soon swept through Singapore and in 1942, the island fell to Japan. Up till 1945, Wan Qing Yuan was used as a communications centre for the Japanese Army.

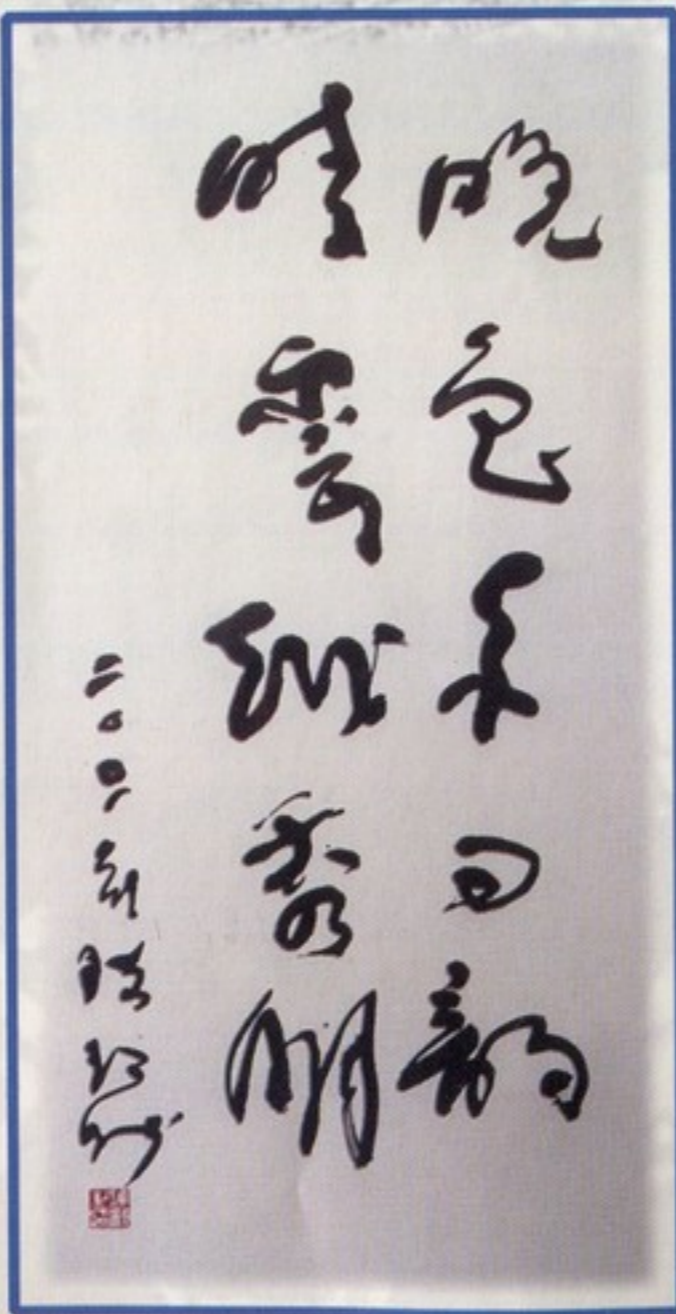
After the war, it enjoyed a tenure as the Singapore branch for the Kuomintang. In 1951, the Republic of China handed its title deed to the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce (now known as SCCCCI). For the past 50 years, the villa was overseen by the SCCCCI. In 1994, the villa was declared a national monument. On the 135th anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's birth, the villa is re-launched as the Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall on 12 November 2001.





Passage Through The Eras

This gallery is dedicated to exhibiting paintings, sculptures and other art collections which have been donated by well-wishers and organisations from Singapore and around the world. The Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall also organises special events where specially commissioned art pieces will be displayed for specific periods of time.



A calligraphy by Mr Tan Swie Hian which praises Dr. Sun for his revolutionary accomplishments.

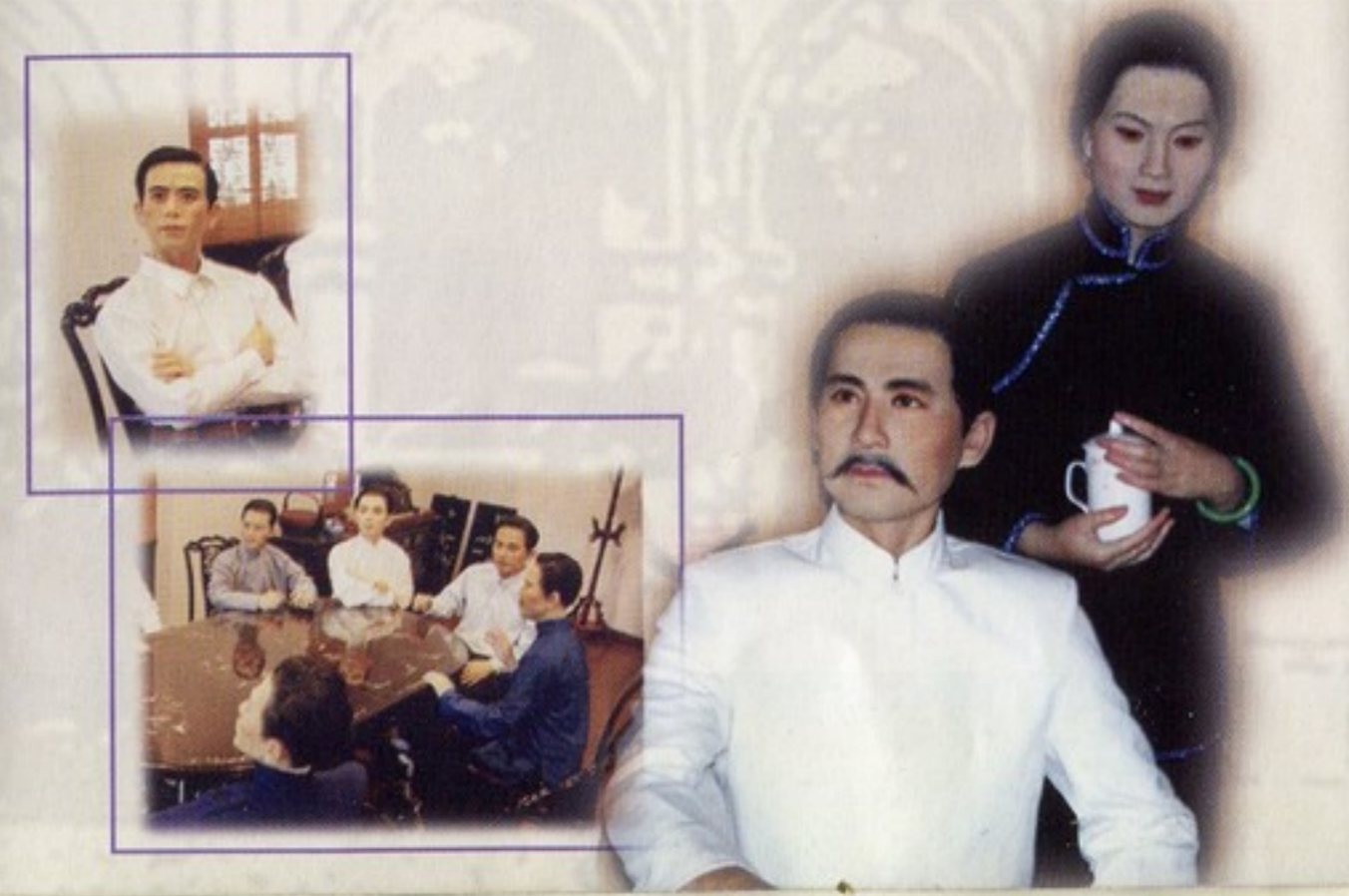
FLOOR PLAN OF LEVEL 2

-  Passage Through The Eras
-  The Singapore Gallery
-  The Nanyang Gallery
-  The Testament Gallery
-  Office
-  Female Toilet
-  Male Toilet

The Singapore Gallery

Discover the sites where revolutionary activities were planned. In this gallery, visitors will encounter personalities in Singapore who helped Dr. Sun Yat Sen in his revolutionary activities. Dr. Sun realised that the overseas Chinese in Singapore could fund his activities. Consequently, he set up the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance - Singapore Branch. His supporters published newspapers and books to publicise his cause. Dr. Sun's footprints across Singapore can be traced on a large scale dynamic map display.

One prominent exhibit in this Gallery is "The Secret Meeting". Made of 10 life-like figures, this exhibit depicts the meetings that Dr. Sun chaired at the villa to discuss uprisings in China. Frequent members at these meetings included Teo Eng Hock, Tan Chor Nam, Lim Nee Soon, Chen Cuifeng, Huang Xing, Hu Hanming and Wang Jingwei.



The Nanyang Gallery

This gallery traces Dr. Sun Yat Sen's activities in Malaya and South East Asia. At that time, Malaya was a prosperous tin mining and rubber colony. Dr. Sun travelled across the peninsula to spread his cause. The Chinese communities, led by supporters such as Chan Chim Mooi, Lee Guan Swee and Tay Lay Seng, donated generously and set up newspaper publications such as the Kwong Wah Jit Poh. Also featured here are Dr. Sun Yat Sen's revolutionary activities in other parts of South East Asia.

This gallery features a prominent painting which depicts Dr. Sun exhorting rubber tapers and tin miners to participate in his revolutionary cause.



The Testament Gallery



The Testament Gallery showcases the early years of the Chinese Republic and Dr. Sun Yat Sen's brief term as its Provisional President.

Ousted by Yuan Shi Kai in 1915, Dr. Sun tried on three occasions to set up an alternative government in Guangzhou. He established the Kuomintang and built alliances with countries such as Russia. His commitment to the cause can be seen through an oil painting of him at his deathbed, exhorting his followers to continue the fight for freedom and equality. His last words were "Peace, Struggle, Save China".

Gift Shop

A nugget of history can be yours when you shop at the gift shop, located next to the Hall of Peace. A spectrum of exclusive and quality souvenir items is available, ranging from posters to postcards, stationery items, decorative accessories and a range of publications.

