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Journal:
Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society
Vol: 33; Year: 33 (Jan 1900) 197-246
Issue: ; Pages: 197-246
Article title:
Chinese names of streets in Penang

Article author:
Lo, Man Yuk

Notes:

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S. sp. Small plant, Bukit Timah, No. 6547.

Psilotum flaccidum Wall. On trees in mangrove swamps, Kranji

P complanatum Sw. Mangroves, Sungei Morai, Kranji.

RHIZOCARPEAE.

Azolla pinnata R. Br. A small floating plant. Ditches, common, Tanglin, Ang Mo Kio, Galang.

Addenda.

Ludwigia parviflora Roxb. Ditches, Tanglin.

Euhydrias angustipetala Ridl. Common in ponds and ditches, Tanglin. This new genus must be put in place of *Hydrilla verticillata*, for which it was mistaken.

Chinese Names of Streets in Penang,

By LO MAN YUK.

Communicated by the Secretary.

In making this little compilation, the compiler has followed the example set before him by the late Mr. H. T. Haughton who published a list of street names of Singapore Town with their Chinese equivalents in the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in the June issue of 1891. The present compilation may be taken as a fairly complete list of the names of roads, streets and lanes in George Town with their respective Chinese names as called by the Hokkiens and Cantonese, two of the more important sections of the Chinese community in Penang, as well as with notes explaining the meaning and giving the derivation of the Chinese names. From a glance at these explanatory notes, it will be observed that the Chinese call their streets generally after some prominent buildings or objects of view, or the nationality of the people residing, or the particular kind of business carried on, in the locality. There are, however, some new and out-of-the-way places which have no Chinese names but which are inserted here partly for the purpose of making the list as complete as possible and partly for the purpose of leaving space for the insertion of any Chinese names that may be evolved in future. To this little compilation are appended (1) a list of some notable buildings and places in George Town, (2) a list of some district names in town and up-country, (3) a list of the names of some islets in the vicinity of Penang and (4) a list of names of some places in Province Wellesley and Pindings; all with their Chinese equivalents. In conclusion, the compiler desires to express his best thanks to Mr. Cheam Cheow Heng, the Senior Chinese Interpreter of the Police Courts, and other friends for much valuable information concerning this compilation.

Acheen Street: (1) *Hokkien*. Koâiⁿ laû-á 高樓仔 "a small high tower," the high tower is the four-storied corner house at the junction of Acheen Street and Beach Street. *Cantonese*, Ko lau chai 高樓仔 (2) *Hokkien*, Phah chiòh ke 打石街 "striking stone street;" so called from the stone-cutters' shop there. *Cantonese*, Ta shek kai 打石街

Acheen Street Ghaut: (1) *Hokkien*, Koâiⁿ-laû-á lō·-thaû 高樓仔路頭 *Cantonese*, Ko-lau-chai lo-thau 高樓仔路頭 (2) *Hokkien*, Phah-chiòh-ke lō·-thaû 打石街路頭 lō·-thaû means landing-place. *Cantonese*, Ta-shek-kai lo-thau. 打石街路頭

Ah Quee Street: *Hokkien*, A kùi ke 亞貴街 called after Captain Ah Quee who presented it to the Municipality. *Cantonese*, A Kwai kai 亞貴街

Argus Lane: *Hokkien*, Sek lân ni (Serani) lé-pài-tn̂g aū hāng-á 色蘭乳禮拜堂後巷仔 "Serani Church back lane" = the lane behind the Church of Assumption.

Argyle Road: *Hokkien*, Bang-ka-lí hāng 望葛里巷 "Bengali lane;" so called because there used to be many, and there are still some, Bengalis living there. *Cantonese*, Mang-ka-li hong 孟加里巷

Armenian Street: PART I., between Beach Street and Pitt Street. (1) *Hokkien*, Pún-thaû-kong hāng 本頭公巷 "gods' lane;" so called after the Kong-si house

of the Toā Peh Kong 大伯公 otherwise known as the Kièn Tek 建德 secret society, where they kept their gods; the remains of that Kong-si house may still be seen at the junction of Armenian Street and Pitt Street. *Cantonese*, Tai-pak-kung hong 大伯公巷 "gods' lane." (2) *Hokkien*, Kièn goân ke 建元街; Kièn is evidently taken from the name of the Kien Tek Kong-si referred to in (1). Goân means origin, and Ke street.

PART II., between Pitt Street and Acheen Street: *Hokkien*, Phah tâng ke 打銅街 "striking copper street," from the Malay braziers' shops there. *Cantonese*, Ta thung kai 打銅街

Armenian Street Ghaut: *Hokkien*, Pún-thaû-kong-hāng lō·-thâu 本頭公巷路頭 *Cantonese*, Tai-pak-kung-hong lo-thau. 大伯公巷路頭

Ayer Itam Road: *Hokkien*, A-iá i-tâm (Ayer Itam) lō· 亞也依淡路; lō· means road. *Cantonese*, Ayer Itam lo 亞逸依淡路

Bagan Jermal Road: *Hokkien*, Oân-tó·-lō· 灣斗路 Oân-tó· means the bay.

Barrack Road: *Hokkien*, Peng fâng lō· 兵房路 "soldier barrack road." *Cantonese*, Peng fong lo 兵房路

Beach Street: PART I., between Light Street and China Street. *Hokkien*, Thó·-khò· (thaú-khò·) ke 土庫街

"godown street;" street where the European firms are. *Cantonese*, Tho fu kai 土庫街

PART II., between China Street and Chulia Street. *Hokkien*, Kang á-khaú 港仔口 "harbour entrance"; in olden times, before the reclamation of the ghauts, the shipping business was principally done in this part of Beach Street by the Chinese. *Cantonese*, Kong chai hau 港仔口

PART III., between Chulia Street and Armenian Street. *Hokkien*, Tiong ke 中街 "middle street," i. e., the middle part of Beach Street. *Cantonese*, Chung Kai 中街

PART IV., between Armenian Street and Acheen Street. *Hokkien*, Toan lô-sin 緞羅申. *Cantonese*, Tuan lo-san 緞羅申 Lô-sin is Hussain, i.e., Tungku Syed Hussain, who formerly owned most of the houses in this part of Beach Street.

PART V., between Acheen Street and Malay Street. *Hokkien*, Phah thih ke 打鐵街 "striking iron street," from the blacksmiths' shops there. *Cantonese*. Ta thit ka 打鐵街.

PART VI. between Malay Street and Prangin Ditch. *Hokkien* Siā bóe 社尾 "village end"; formerly this was practically the end of the town. *Cantonese*, She mi 社尾 Those parts of Prangin Road and Bridge Street which join Beach Street at the Anson Bridge are sometimes, though improperly, called Siā-bóe; the general name for the whole district round about here is Ujong Pasar, meaning end of town.

PARTS IV., V. and VI. are often called Fuk Kin kai 福建街 "Hokkien Street" by the *Cantonese*, because most of the shopkeepers there are *Hokkiens*.

Bishop Street: PART I., between Beach Street and Penang Street. (1) *Hokkien*, Chhat bok ke 漆木街 "painting wood street," from the furniture makers' shops there. *Cantonese*, Chhat muk kai (2) *Hokkien*, Chhâ kang ke 漆木街 "wood workmen street."

PART II., between Penang Street and King Street. *Hokkien*, Lū-sòng lé-pai-tn̂g chêng 呂宋禮拜堂前 "Armenian Church front," Lū-sòng being a corruption of Luzon of the Philippine Islands. *Cantonese*, Lu-sung lai-pai-thong Chhin 呂宋禮拜堂前

PART III., between King Street and Pitt Street. *Hokkien*, Sūn-tek Kong-si ke 順德公司街 called after the Kong-si house of the Sūn Tek people. *Cantonese*, Shun Tak Kong-si kai 順德公司街

Brick-Kiln Road: *Hokkien*, Hong chhia lō 風車路 "wind carriage road"; "wind carriage" is the Switchback Railway. *Cantonese*, Fung Chhe lo 風車路

Bridge Street: PART I., Beach Street end. *Hokkien*, Kòe káng-á 過港仔 "passed rivulet," the other side of the Prangin Ditch. *Cantonese*, Kwo kong chai 過港仔

PART II., the middle part. *Hokkien*, Pang lông 廊枋 "plank depot." *Cantonese*, Pan Chhong 廊枋

PART III. Jelutong Road end., *Hokkien*, Sêng-hông biō lō. 城隍廟路 "Seng Ong Temple Street," called after the

Temple of the tutelary God of the town. *Cantonese*, Shing Wong miu lo 城隍廟路

Buckingham Street: *Hokkien*, Sin-ke thaû 新街頭 "Campbell Street head." *Cantonese*, San-ke thaû 新街頭

Burmah Road: *Hokkien*, Gû chhia chúi 牛車水 (often contracted to Chhia chúi, "bullock-cart water"; before the construction of the Municipal Water Service, water sellers used to come to a well here for water and convey the same in bullock carts to town for sale. *Cantonese*, Ngau Chhe Shui 牛車水

Campbell Street: (1) *Hokkien*, Sinke 新街 "new street," in contradistinction to Chulia Street, the old street where all the Chinese brothels were before Campbell Street was constructed. *Cantonese*, San kai 新街 (2) *Hokkien*, Sin tōa-mûiⁿ-laû 新大門樓 "new Chulia Street" (see Chulia Street). *Cantonese*, San tai mun lau 新大門樓 (3) *Cantonese*, Kam-le tai kai 金利大街 Kam-le being the Cantonese pronunciation of Campbell, and tai kai meaning big street. This last name is chiefly used in matters of marriage, funeral and joss processions.

Cannon Square: *Hokkien*, Liông San Tông laī 龍山堂內 "Liong San Tong inside"; Liông San Tông is the Chop of the Seh Khu Kong-si 姓邱公司 which is inside this square. *Cantonese*, Shing Yau Kung-si; the Kong-si house of the surname Yau clan.

Cannon Street: *Hokkien*, Toā Chhèng Khang 大銃空 "big cannon hole," so called because during the Penang Riots the Government fired a cannon shot into this place where the people of the Toā Peh Kong 大伯公 otherwise known as the Kièn Tek 建德 Kong-si encamped.

Carnarvon Street: PART I., between Chulia Street and Campbell Street, *Hokkien*, Toā-mûiⁿ-laû hoâi ke 大門樓橫街 "Chulia Street, Cross Street"—the street branching off from Chulia Street. *Cantonese*, Tai-mun-lau wang kai 大門樓橫街

PART II. between Campbell Street and the Station. *Hokkien*, Hoan-á thióng 番仔塚 "foreigners' cemetery" the old Malay cemetery. *Cantonese*, Ma-lai fau 嗎嚟墳

PART III., between Acheen Street and Prangin Road, (1) *Hokkien*, Lam Chhân-á 沓田仔 "poor fields"=swamp; it was formerly nothing but a swamp. *Cantonese*, Chho thong 草塘 "grass pond"=swamp. (2) *Hokkien*, Sì-kak Chíⁿ 四角井 "square well"; formerly there was a square well near the junction of Kimberley Street. (3) *Hokkien*, Chap-keng chhù 十間厝 "ten houses"; formerly there was a row of ten houses of the same height there. (4) *Hokkien*, Sìⁿ Tiuⁿ Kong-si ke 姓張公司街 called after the Kong-si house of the seh Tiu clan. *Cantonese*, Shing Chung Kong-si kai 姓張公司街

Carnarvon Lane: *Hokkien*, Kàm-kong laī 鑑先內

"Kampong inside," within the Kampong (or village) so called because formerly there was a Kampong in this locality. *Cantonese*, Kam-pong lai 金榜內

Cecil Street: *Hokkien*, Kòe Káng-á tē chhit tiaû lō· 過港仔第七條路 "passed rivulet, number seven street" i. e. the seventh street after crossing the Prangin Ditch from Beach Street. *Cantonese*, Kwo kong chai tai chhat thiu lo 過港仔第七條路

Che Em Lane: *Hokkien*, Pak Kan lai 北間內 "pak kan inside"; pak kan is the Chinese pronunciation of the Malay word pekan, a village.

China Street: *Hokkien*, Toā ke 大街 "big street," i. e., the principal street where the Chinese formerly carried on business. *Cantonese*, Kun yam miu chek kai 觀音廟直街 "Kun Yam Temple straight street." The street going straight from the Temple of the Goddess of Mercy.

China Street Ghaut: (1) *Hokkien*, Toā-ke lō·-thaû 大街路頭 *Cantonese*, Kun-yam-miu-chek-kai lo-thau 觀音廟直街路頭 (2) *Hokkien*, Bêng san lō·-thaû 明山路頭

Bêng san, Mr. Khoo Bêng San, a Chinese merchant, had a shop there.

Chowrasta Road: *Hokkien*, Kiet-lêng-á lān-san 吉寧仔萬山 "Kling market," i. e., the Chowrasta market, where the fish and meat sellers are principally Klings; the word Bān-san being a corruption for the Malay word Bangsal. (Tamil street has the same name.) *Cantonese*, Kit-lêng pá-sat

吉寧巴刹 "Kling market," pá-sat being a corruption of the Malay word pasar.

Chulia Street: PART I., between Beach Street and Pitt Street. (1) *Hokkien*, kiet-lêng-á ke 吉寧仔街 "Kling Street," so called from the Kling shop-keepers there. The word Chulia itself is a Bengali word meaning Kling. (Vide King street PART IV). *Cantonese*, kit-ling kai 吉寧街 (2) *Hokkien*, lô·-lîn ke 羅裔街 Lô·-lîn is the Chinese pronunciation for Noordin and ke means street, so called after the business premises of Mr. H. M. Noordin. *Cantonese*, Yi sheung kai 衣箱街 "clothes box street," from the Chinese cabinet-makers' shops there.

PART II., between Pitt Street and Love Lane. *Hokkien* Toā mûiⁿ laû 大門樓 "big archway"; formerly there were two big archways to a large compound house here (see Sek Chuen Lane). *Cantonese*, Tai mun lau 大門樓

PART III., between Love Lane and Penang Road. *Hokkien* gû-kan-tàng 牛干冬 "cattle pen"; gû means cattle and kan-tàng is the Chinese pronunciation for the Malay word "kandang" meaning a pen. *Cantonese*, Sha kong thau 砂岡頭 "sand hill head," in former days people used to deposit rubbish there which heaped up in a mound.

Chulia Street Ghaut: (1) *Hokkien*, kiet-lêng-á-ke lō·-thâu 吉寧仔街路頭 (vide Chulia Street, PART I.) *Cantonese*, kit-ling-kai lo-thau 吉寧街路頭 (2) *Hokkien*, Siⁿ Iûⁿ Kong-si ke 姓楊公司街 called after the Kong-si house of

the Seh Iu clan. *Cantonese*, Shing Yeung Kong-si kai 姓楊公司街 (3) *Hokkien*, Chhâ lō·-thaû 柴路頭 "firewood landing-place"; firewood used to be sold there, before Maxwell Road, now a principal place for selling firewood, was constructed. (4) *Hokkien*, Toā chúi chíⁿ 大水井 "big water well"; formerly there was a big water tank there (*vide* Pitt street PART III).

Chulia Lane: *Hokkien*, Chāp-chhit keng 十七間 "Seventeen houses" there was a row of seventeen houses of the same size there. *Cantonese*, Shap-chhat kan 十七間

Church Street: *Hokkien*, Gī-hin ke 義興街 "Gī-hin street" after the Kong-si house of the Gī-hin secret society, which stood where now the family residence of Captain Ah Quee is. *Cantonese*, Yi hing kai 義興街

Church Street Ghaut: (1) *Hokkien*, Gī-hin-ke lō·-thaû 義興街路頭 *Cantonese*, Yi-hing kai lo-thau 義興街路頭 (2) *Hokkien*, Chiú lō·-thaû 酒廊路頭 "distillery landing-place"; the distillery stands at the junction of Church Street and Beach Street and belongs to the Spirit Farm.

Cintra Street: (1) *Hokkien*, Sin-ke hoaiⁿ ke 新街橫街 "Campbell Street, Cross Street"—the street crossing Campbell Street. *Cantonese*, San kai wang kai 新街橫街 (2) *Hokkien*, Phah phaû ke 打炮街 the street where brothels of the lowest type are. *Cantonese*, Ta Phan Kai 打炮街 That part of this street which runs between Chulia Street and Campbell Street is often called Jit-pún ke 日本街 meaning Japanese Street—the street where the Japanese brothels are. *Cantonese*, Yat pun chai kai 日本寨街 "Japanese brothel street."

Dato Kramat Road: PART I., between Magazine Station and Dato Kramat Station. *Hokkien*, Kam-á húiⁿ 柑仔園 "orange plantation"; formerly there was a big orange plantation there. *Cantonese*, Kam chai ün 柑仔園

PART II., between Dato Kramat Station and the Prisons. *Hokkien*, Sì-khàm tiàm 四坎店 "four shops"; there were only four shops there before. *Cantonese*, Si kan tim 四間店

Downing Street: (1) *Hokkien*, Goā koan 外關 "outer Government office"=Chinese Protectorate, which stands in this street. *Cantonese*, Man wa kun 問話舘 "asking question-house"; house where female immigrants from China are examined=Chinese Protectorate. (2) *Hokkien*, Taī jin koan 大人關 "the Taijin's office"=the Chinese Protectorate. *Cantonese*, Phai kun 牌舘 "license-house" i.e., the house where licences under the Contagious Disease Ordinance were issued=Chinese Protectorate.

Drury Lane: *Hokkien*, Sin hì-tâi 新戲臺 "new theatre" after the new Chinese theatre there. *Cantonese*, san hi-ün 新戲園

Esplanade Road: *Hokkien*, Chhaú-po· haí-kiⁿ lō· 草埔海墘路 "grass field seaside road"=road at the sea-side of the Esplanade. *Cantonese*, Ta po· te hoi phe 打波地海皮 "striking ball place sea-side." (2) Sin kau chheung hoi phe 小較場海皮 small parade ground sea-side."

Farquhar Street: PART I., between Pitt Street and Love Lane. *Hokkien*, âng mô· òh chêng 紅毛學前 "red hair school front," the front of the Penang Free School.

PART II., between Love Lane and Leith Street. (1) *Hokkien*, Liên hoa hô· 蓮花湖 "lotus pond," so called after a big lotus pond formerly situated at the side of the St. George's Girl School, the pond having been filled up some years ago on account of the many accidents to people in attempting to get at the lotus. (2) *Hokkien*, sek-lân-ni (serani) ȯh chêng 色蘭乳學前 "serani school front.

PART III., between Leith Street and Northam Road. *Hokkien*, âng mô· lō· 紅毛路 "red hair road" the road where Europeans live. (Northam Road has the same name.)

Fish Lane: *Hokkien*, kiâm hû-á hāng 鹽魚仔港 "salt-fish lane," because it branches off from Prangin Lane, which is called the 'Salt-fish yard.' *Cantonese*, ham ü hong 鹽魚港

Gladstone Road: *Hokkien*, hoé chhia lō· 火車路 "fire carriage road"; the fire carriage is the Tramway. *Cantonese* Fo chhe lo 火車路

Green Hall: (1) *Hokkien*, toān pá-lí 緞巴尼 Mr Paddy (Pali) formerly owned a large portion of land here. (2) *Hokkien*, ki-lin hō· 麒麟虎 a corruption for Green Hall.

Heriot Street: *Hokkien*, koè káng-á tē péh tiau lō· 過港仔第八條路 "passed rivulet, number eight street;" i.e. the eighth street after crossing the Prangin Ditch from Beach Street. *Cantonese*, kwo kong chai tai pat thiu lo 過港仔第八條路

Hong Kong Street: *Hokkien*, Hiang káng lō· 香港路 hiang káng is the Hokkien pronunciation of Hongkong.

Cantonese, Heung kong kai 香港街 heung kong is the Cantonese pronunciation of Hongkong, and kai means street. (The word Hong itself is a mispronunciation of heung originating from the boat-population of Canton who were the first to come in contact with Europeans when they appeared in China).

Hospital Road: *Hokkien*, Pī chhù lō· 病厝路 "sick house road"=road leading to the General Hospital. *Cantonese*, Wong ka yi im lo 王家醫院路

Hutton Lane: *Hokkien*, Gia-lâu (jalan) a-téng 惹蘭亞丁 a-teng is the Chinese pronunciation for Hutton.

Jelutong Road: *Hokkien*, Jit-lòh-tōng lō· 日落洞路 jit-lòh-tōng is the Chinese pronunciation for Jelutong. The town end of this road is called ē-tōng 下洞 or hē-tōng 下洞 which means the lower tōng, and the country end of this road is called téng-tōng 頂洞 or siāng-tōng 上洞 which means the upper tōng, i. e., cave. *Cantonese*, Yat lok tong.

Katz Street: *Hokkien*, Koè káng-á tē lák tiau lō· 過港第六條路 "passed rivulet, number six street," i. e., the sixth street after crossing the Prangin Ditch from Beach Street. *Cantonese*, Kwo kong chai tai luk thiu lo 過港仔第六條路

Kedah Road: *Hokkien*, Kām kong má lák kah 鑑光麻六甲 "Kampong Malacca." *Cantonese*, Ku phai kun 舊牌舘 "old license house"; this referring to the Lock Hospital, which was formerly situated at the site where the present Chowrasta Dispensary is.

Keng Kwee Street: *Hokkien*, Kéng kùi ke 景貴街 named after Captain Ah Quee, who built this street and connected it with Penang Road. *Cantonese*, Keng kwai kai 景貴街

Kimberley Street: (1) *Hokkien*, Tio-chiu ke 潮洲街 Te chiu is the name of a prefecture in the Quang-tung Province in South China, better known as Chao-chow-fu 潮洲府 from which the Te-chiu people come. This street is so called because formerly there were many China-born Te-chiu prostitutes living there. Owing, however, to the prohibition of female emigration from Swatow, which is the sea-port of Chao-chow-fu, by the Chinese Government upon representations being made by the Te-chiu merchants in the Straits Settlements, all Te-chiu prostitutes have since disappeared from this street. *Cantonese*, Chiu chau mui kai 潮洲妹街 "chiu chau girl street." (2) *Hokkien*, Soaⁿ-thaû ke 汕頭街 "Swatow street." (3) *Hokkien*, Mīⁿ soàⁿ ke 麪線街 "vermicelli street," so called after the vermicelli makers there. (4) *Hokkien*, Sīⁿ Tīⁿ kong-si ke 姓鄭公司街 after the Kong-si house of the seh Tīⁿ clan, which was formerly in this street. (5) *Hokkien*, Phah soh-á hāng 打索仔巷 "striking rope street" formerly there were some rope makers' shops there. (Rope Walk is sometimes called by this name a'so.)

King Street: PART I., between Light Street and Bishop Street. *Hokkien*, Kaú-keng-chhù aū 九間厝後 "Penang Street back" (*vide* Penang Street, Part I.)

PART II., between Bishop Street and China Street. (1) *Hokkien*, Kúiⁿ-tang toā peh kong ke 廣東大伯公街 Kúiⁿ-tang is the *Hokkien* pronunciation of Quang-tung, a province in South China. Toā peh kong means god, so called because there is a temple there built by subscriptions raised solely from the *Cantonese*. *Cantonese*, Kwong-tung tai pak kung kai 廣東大伯公街 (2) *Hokkien*, À-phiàn kong-si ke 亞片公司街 "Opium farm street," so called after the Opium and Spirit Farms at the junction of China Street. *Cantonese*, In kung-si 煙公司

PART III., between China Street and Market Street. *Hokkien*, Kū Hô-seng kong-si ke 舊和勝公司街 Hô-seng is the name of a secret society, which formerly had its Kong-st house there. *Cantonese*, Kau wo shing kung-si kai 舊和勝公司街

PART IV., between Market Street and Chulia Street. *Hokkien*, Kiet-lêng-á ke 咭𠺕仔街 "Kling Street"; this par of King Street was formerly inhabited chiefly by Klings (*vide* Chulia Street, Part I.) *Cantonese*, Pak kap lung 伯鴿籠 'Pigeon hole," so called because formerly there were some exceedingly small houses there occupied as brothels.

Kulim Lane: (1) *Hokkien*, Bān an tâi 萬安臺 "Bān an theatre," so called after the name of the Chinese theatre in this lane. *Cantonese*, Mau on thoi 萬安臺 (2) *Hokkien*, Bêng hì-tâi 明戲臺 "Bêng's theatre"; bêng is a part of the name of Mr. Ong Bêng Tek, the former proprietor of the theatre.

Kuala Kangsa Road: *Hokkien*, Hoan-á hì-hûiⁿ ke 番仔戲園街 "foreigners' theatre," so called from the Malay theatre there.

Cantonese, Ma-lai hiün kai 嗎𠱁戲園街 "Malay theatre street."

Leith Street: *Hokkien*, Siang hó chhù chêng 相好厝前 "Siang ho's house front."

Light Street: *Hokkien*, Po-lê khaú 玻璃口 "Police mouth" entrance to the Police Courts. *Cantonese*, Po-lê-si chhiu 玻璃士前 "Police front."

Love Lane: *Hokkien* Sek-lân-ni (Serani) hāng 色蘭乳巷 Eurasian lane, this lane was formerly inhabited chiefly by Eurasians.

Cantonese, PART I., between Farquhar Street and Muntri Street; Shap-tsz-ka lai-pai-thong pin 十字架禮拜堂邊 Cross Church side"; the church referred to is the church of Assumption.

PART II., between Muntri Street and Chulia Street. (1) Ma shui bau 孖水喉 "double water pipe," formerly there were two public stand-pipes there standing side by side. (2) Lo pau miu kai 魯班廟街 "lo pau temple street" the street where the Temple of the God of Carpentry is. This lane is sometimes called lat-le hong by the Cantonese, lat-le being a mispronunciation for Love Lane and hong meaning lane.

MacAlister Road: *Hokkien*, Tiong lō· 中路 "middle road," i.e., the middle road of the six roads meeting at Magazine *Cantonese*, Chung lo 中路

MacCallum Street: *Hokkien*, Kòe káng-á tē gō· tiaû lō

過港仔第五條路 "passed rivulet, number five street" i. e., the fifth street after crossing the Prangin Ditch from Beach Street. *Cantonese*, Kwo kong chai san lo 過港仔第五

Magazine (the open space formed by the intersection of the six roads in front of the Magazine Police Station). (1) *Hokkien*, Chhèng iòh keng 銃藥間 "gun-powder depot" formerly the Government gun-powder magazine was there. *Cantonese*, Fo yeuk kuk 火藥局 (2) *Hokkien*, Gō· pha teng 五枝燈 "the five lamps" referring to the Municipal lamp-post which holds five lamps. *Cantonese*, Ng chan tang 五盞燈 (3) *Hokkien*, Lák chhē lō· 六叉路 "the intersection of six roads" viz., Magazine Road, Gladstone Road, Penang Road, MacAlister Road, Dato Kramat Road and Brick-kiln Road. The Malay version of this name is Simpang Anam. *Cantonese*, Luk'a lo 六叉路

Magazine Road: *Hokkien*, Kòe káng-á tē it (or thaû) tiaû lō· 過港仔第一條路 "passed rivulet, number one street," i.e., the first street after crossing Prangin Ditch from Beach Street. *Cantonese*, Kwo kong chai tai yat thiu lo 過港仔第一條路

Malay Street: *Hokkien*: Thâi gû hāng 剖牛巷 "killing cows lane," cattle were formerly slaughtered there for the market. It is also called Thaî gû aū 割牛巷 the back of the place where cows were killed. *Cantonese*, Thong ngau hong.

Malay Street Ghaut: *Hokkien*, Thâi gû hāng lō·-thaû

剖牛巷路頭 *Cantonese*, Thong-ngau-hong lo thau 割牛巷路頭

Market Lane: *Hokkien*, Kóng hok kū hāng 廣福居巷 kóng hok ku is the Chinese name of the Penang Mutual Improvement Association the premises of which are in of this lane. *Cantonese*, Yi-nai hong 二奶巷 "concubine lane," so called because this lane used to be occupied chiefly by kept women.

Market Street: *Hokkien*, Pá-sat ke 巴𠯿街 pá sat is a corruption for pasar, a Malay word meaning market. *Cantonese* Pa-sat kai 巴𠯿街

Market Street Ghaut: *Hokkien*, Sin bān-san 新埕山 "the new market," i. e., the Central market. Bān-san is a corruption of the Malay "bangsal", meaning a shed. *Cantonese*, San pat sat 新巴𠯿 "new pasar

Maxwell Road: PART I., between Bridge Street and Gladstone Road. *Hokkien*, Chhâ tiâⁿ 柴埕 "firewood yard"; this is the principal place where firewood is sold in Penang.

PART II., between Gladstone Road and Penang Road. *Hokkien*. Khai Hêng Bí bí-ka 開恒美米絞 "Chop Khie Heng Be's rice mill. N. B. This road and Prangin Road are often called káng-á kiⁿ 港仔墘 "rivulet side" because of their proximity to the Prangin Ditch.

Muda Lane: *Hokkien*, Thái-ko hāng 癩哥巷 "leper's lane", many lepers used to live in this place on the charity of a certain wealthy Chinaman.

Muntri Street: (1) *Hokkien*, Sek-lân-ni hāng 色蘭乳巷 Eurasian lane. (2) *Hokkien*, Lâm hoa i-īⁿ ke 南華醫院街 "Lâm hoa hospital street," after the Chinese medical institution there. *Cantonese*, Nam wa yi iin kai 南華醫院街 (3) *Hokkien*, Sin haí-lâm kong-si ke 新海南公司街 "new Hailam kong si street," after the new Kong-si house of the Hailams. *Cantonese*, San hoi nam kung-si kai 新海南公司街

Noordin Street: *Hokkien*, Koè káng-á tē jī tiaû lō 過港仔第二條路 "passed rivulet, number two street' i. e., the second street after crossing the Prangin Ditch from Beach Street. *Cantonese* Kwo kong chai tai yi thiu lo 過港仔第二條路

Northam Road: *Hokkien*, Âng mô lō 紅毛路 "red hair road"=road where the Europeans live. That part of this road which joins Penang Road is sometimes called âng mô kū thióng 紅毛舊塚 "red hair old cemetery", i. e., the Protestant and Roman Catholic Cemetery there. *Cantonese*, Hung mo lo 紅毛路

Penang Road: PART I., about Chulia Street. *Hokkien*, Tiaû-lâng ke 吊人街 "hanging people street"—formerly criminals were hung there. *Cantonese*, Tiu yan kai 吊人街

PART II., about Chowrasta market. (1) *Hokkien*, Kū kha-khu 舊脚嶇 "old jail"=the old Criminal Prison, which was formerly situated at the present vacant piece of ground opposite the Chowrasta market. *Cantonese*, Kau ka-ku 舊脚嶇 (1)

Hokkien, Lêng chiak chhù chêng 寧爵厝前 "Leng Cheak's house front."

PART III., about the Prangin Ditch. *Hokkien*, Tiàu kiô thaû 吊橋頭 "suspension bridge head," i. e., the bridge over the Prangin Ditch. This name is sometimes, though improperly, applied, to those parts of Prangin Road, Maxwell Road and Burmah Road which join Penang Road at the Prangin Ditch; the general name for the whole district round about here is Titi Papan, meaning wooden bridge. *Cantonese*, Tiu khiu thau 吊橋頭

PART IV., about the Magazine Police Station. *Hokkien*, Lâng chhia têng pâi koan 人車釘牌舘 "rickshaw nailing licence office" = the rickshaw registration department.

Penang Street: PART I., betweeen Light Street and Bishop Street. *Hokkien*, Kaû keng chhù 九間厝 "nine houses"; formerly there were only nine housees in this part of Penang Street on the right hand side as one goes up from Light Street.

PART II., between Bishop Street and Market Street. (1) *Hokkien*, Kúi^{n}-tang ke 廣東街 Kúi^{n}-tang = Quang-tung Province in Southern China and ke = street; so called because this part of Penang Street is principally occupied by Cantonese shop-keepers. *Cantonese*, Kwong-tung kai 廣東街 kwong-tung = Quang tung Province; kai = street. (2) *Hokkien*, Má-kâu ke 馬交街 "Macao Street"; *Cantonese*, Thong-yan kai 唐人街 "Chinamen's street"; the word Chinaman refers to the Cantonese in distinction from the Hokkiens, whom the former considered to be foreigners on account of their different provinciality.

PART III., between Market Street and Chulia Street *Hokkien*, Che-ti ke 齊知街 "chetty street," from the chetty money-lenders living there.

Perak Road: *Hokkien*, Toā lō aū 大路後 "big road back;"=behind the big road.

Phee Choon Lane: *Hokkien*, Phi Chûn lō 丕俊路 Phe Choon is a part of the name of Mr. Li Phee Choon.

Pitt Lane: *Hokkien*, Tio-chiu kong-si aū 潮洲公司後 "Te-chiu Kong-si back," behind the Te-chiu Kong-si house in Chulia Street, where it joins Queen's Street. *Cantonese*, Chhiu Chau Kung-si au 潮洲公司後

Pitt Street: PART I., between Light Street and China Street. *Hokkien*, Koan im têng chêng 觀音亭前 "Koan im temple front," front of the temple of the Goddess of Mercy. The Straits-born women often pronounce Klam or Kolam instead of koan im, by way of contraction. *Cantonese*, Kun yam miu chhin 觀音廟前

PART II., between China Street and Chulia Steet. *Hokkien*, Toā ba-lai 大峇唎 "big balei"; the Balei is the Pitt Street Police Station. *Cantonese*, Tai mata liu 大孖打寮 "big police house."

PART III., between Chulia Street and Armenian Street. *Hokkien*, Toā chúi chi^{n} 大水井 "big water well"; formerly there was a big water tank there. *Cantonese*, Tai mun lau kai-si 大門樓街市 "Chulia Street market." [Vide Chulia Street

Ghaut (4)] (2) *Hokkien*, Iâ kha 椰脚 "coco-nut foot"; there were many cocoa-nut trees there.

Prangin Road: PART I., between Beach Street and Carnarvon Street. (1) *Hokkien*, Oân thâu-á 灣頭仔 "the small turning," i. e., the turning from Beach Street. *Cantonese*, Wan thau chai 灣頭仔 (2) *Hokkien*, Hūi Chiu Kong-si ke 惠洲公司街 "the street where the Kong-si house of the Hūi chiu people is. Hūi Chiu is the name of a prefecture in South China whence the Khehs or Hakkas come. *Cantonese*, wai chau kung-si kai 惠洲公司街.

PART II., between Carnarvon Street and Sungei Ujong. *Hokkien*, Khai Hêng Bí ke 開恒美街 the street where Chop Khie Heng Be (rice merchant) is. *Cantonese*, Hoi Hang Mi kai 開恒美街.

PART III., between Sungei Ujong and Penang Road. *Hokkien*, Gû chhia ke 牛車街 "bullock-cart street," from the bullock-cart builders' shops there. N. B. This road and Maxwell Road are often called Káng-a ki" 港仔墘 "the rivulet side," because of their proximity to the Prangin Ditch. *Cantonese*, Ngau chhe kai 牛車街

Prangin Lane: *Hokkien*, Kiâm hû tiâ" 鹽魚埕 "salt-fish yard," so called because salt-fish are dried and cured there, i. e., at the back part of the shops facing Prangin Road.

Presgrave Street: *Hokkien*, Koè káng-á tē sa" tiau lō 過港仔第三條路 "passed rivulet, number three street,"

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i. e, the third street after crossing the Prangin Ditch from Beach street. *Cantonese*, Kwo kong chai tai sam thiu lo 過港仔第三條路

Queen Street: (1) *Hokkien*, Chāp-jī keng 十二間 "twelve houses," there is a row of twelve houses of the same height. *Cantonese*, Shap yi kan 十二間 (2) *Hokkien*, Kū Hô Hâp siā ke 舊和合社街 "old Ho Hap society street," called after the Kong-si because of this society there. *Cantonese*, Kau Wo Hap she kai 舊和合社街

Race Course Road: *Hokkien*, Toā chhài hû" lō 大菜園路 "big vegetable garden road," from the many vegetable plantations there. *Cantonese*, Tai chhoi un 大菜園

R. C. O. Front: *Hokkien*, Koan-á kak 關仔角 "Government office corner" = the corner of the Government offices. *Cantonese*, Tai ma-thau 大馬頭 "big jetty," after the Old Jetty there.

Residency Road: *Hokkien*, Jī ông chhù lō 二王厝路 "Second King's house road," second King being the Chinese way of calling the Resident Councillor.

Rope Walk: (1) *Hokkien*, Gī-hok ke 義福街 "Gī hok street," so called because the Gī hok secret society had their Kong-si house there formerly. *Cantonese*, Yi fuk kai 義福街 (2) *Hokkien*, Phah soh hāng 打索巷 "making rope lane"; formerly cocoanut husk ropes were manufactured there. [Vide Kimberley Street (5)]

Sandilands Road: *Hokkien*, Koè káng-á tē kaú tiaû lō· 過港仔第九條路 "passed rivulet, number nine street," i.e., the ninth street after crossing the Prangin Ditch from Beach Street. *Cantonese*, Kwo kong chai tai kau thiu lo· 過港仔第九條路

Scotland Road: *Hokkien*, Batu Gantong 咯抵眼東 Malay, overhanging rock; there is a big overhanging rock there.

Seh Tan Court: *Hokkien*, Sīⁿ Tân kong-si 姓陳公司 after the Kong-si house of the Seh Tan clan. *Cantonese*, Shing chau Kung-si 姓陳公司

Sek Chuan Lane: *Hokkien*, Toā mûiⁿ laû lai 大門樓內 "big archway inside"= within the big archway; there was a big compound house there with two entrances, over each of which there was a big archway, the present Sek Chuan Lane being formerly one of the two entrances. (*Vide* Chulia Street, PART II.) *Cantonese*, tai mun Tau lung 大門樓隴

Stewart Lane: *Hokkien*, Koan im tēng aū 觀音亭後 "Koan im temple back" = behind the temple of the Goddess of Mercy. *Cantonese*, Kun yam miu hau 觀音廟後

Sungei Ujong: (1) *Hokkien*, Hô· chio tiâⁿ 胡椒埕 "Pepper yard," from the court-yard there where pepper is exposed to be dried. (2) *Hokkien*, Bān Tek Hong lō· 萬得豐路 the road where chop Ban Tek Hong owns the pepper yard above referred to is situated. *Cantonese*, Man tak fung kai 萬得豐街

Tamil Street: *Hokkien*, Kiet-lêng bān san 吉寧萬山 "Kling market." *Cantonese*, Kit-ling pa-sat 吉寧巴乭

Tek Soon Street: (1) *Hokkien*, Tek Sūn lō· 德順路 (2) *Hokkien*, Chhâ tiâⁿ aū 柴埕後 "Maxwell Road back" (*Vide* Maxwell Road, Part I.)

Thye Sin Street: *Hokkien*, Koè káng-á tō sì tiaû lō 過港仔第四條路 "passed rivulet, number four street, i. e., the fourth street after crossing the Prangin Ditch from Beach street. *Cantonese*, Kwo kong chai tai si thin lo 過港仔第四條路

Toa Aka Lane: (1) *Hokkien*, Phah-thih-ke hāng-á 打鐵街巷仔 "Beach street small lane," the lane that branches off from Beach street (*Vide* Beach street, Part V.). *Cantonese*, Ta-thit kai hong chai 打鐵街巷仔 (2) *Hokkien*, Kàm-kong-laī hoaiⁿ lō· 鑑光內橫路 "Carnarvon Lane cross street." *Cantonese*, Kam-pong loi wang kai 金榜內橫街

Transfer Road: *Hokkien*, Tek Sūn chhù piⁿ ke 德順厝邊街 "Tek Soon's house side street." *Cantonese*, Tak shun ok pin 德順屋邊

Union Street: *Hokkien*, Po-lê aū 玻璃後 "Police back" = behind the Police Courts. *Cantonese*, Po-li-si hau 玻璃司後

Waterfall Road: *Hokkien*, A ék tò-lūn 亞逸倒潤 the Chinese pronunciation for Ayer Terjun, which means 'water plunging.'

Weld Quay: *Hokkien*, Haí kiⁿ sin lō· 海墘新路 'sea-beach new road," or Sin haí kiⁿ ke 新海墘街 "new sea-beach road." *Cantonese*, Hoi phe 海皮 "sea-beach."

Western Road: *Hokkien*, Aⁿg mô· sin thióng 紅毛新塚 "red hair new cemetery," so called after the European new cemetery there. Sai hoa hāng 西華巷 the Western grand lane. Pêng an hāng 平安巷 the happy lane: *Cantonese*, San hung mo fan 新紅毛墳 "new red hair cemetery." Sai wa hong 西華巷 Pheng on hong 平安巷

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

R. C. O. *Hokkien*, Jī ông koan 二王關 "No. 2 King's office"; the Governor being the No. 1 King.

Treasury: *Hokkien*, Kong-pān-gê khò·-pâng 公班衙庫房 kong-pān-gê is the Chinese pronunciation for company, i. e., the East India Company, the Government; and khò·-pâng means treasury. *Cantonese*, Fu-fong 庫房 "treasury."

Stamp Office: (1) *Hokkien*, Bē ang-á thaû ê koan 賣甿仔頭之關 "Selling doll-head Office." *Cantonese*, Mai kung chai thau nga mun 賣公仔頭衙門 "selling doll-head yamen." (2) *Hokkien*, si-tàn koan 寔担關 si-tàn = stamp, and koan means office. *Cantonese*, Si tam kun 士担舘

Public Works Department: *Hokkien*, Niû tē koaⁿ 量地官 "measuring land official." *Cantonese*, Leung te kun 量地官

Land Office: (1) *Hokkien*, Gâ-lân koan 牙蘭關 gâ-lân = grant. *Cantonese*, Thiu tho thien 田土廳 field land department." (2) *Hokkien*, Tē chō· koan 地租關 "land rent office."

Official Assignee's Office: *Hokkien*, Pó kiông si 報窮司 "Reporting poverty Official." *Cantonese*, Po khung is 報窮司

Chinese Protectorate: (1) *Hokkien*, Goā koan 外關 "Outer Office" = the office that transacts business with the general public. *Cantonese*, Phai kun 牌舘 "Licence house" = house where licences under the C. D. O. were issued. (2) *Hokkien*, Taī-jîn koan 大人關 Taī-jîn literally means a great man, but in Chinese official circles it is used as a title applying to any mandarin of and above the rank of a Taotai, equivalent in English to His or Your Excellency. *Cantonese*, Mau wa kun 問話舘 "asking questions house" = house where female immigrants from China are examined under the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance. (3) *Hokkien*, Hō·-ūi si koan 護衛司關 "Protecting Official's Office" office of the Protector (of Chinese). *Cantonese*, Tai yan nga mun 大人衙門 "Tai-jin's yamen. (4) *Hokkien*, Chèng bū si koan 政務司關 "the government business official's office." *Cantonese*, U wai si nga mun 政務

司衙門 "Protector's yamen". (5) Cheng mo si nga mun "government business official's yamen."

Marine Department: *Hokkien*, Haí koan 海關 "Harbour Office." *Cantonese*, Hoi kwan 信舘

General Post Office: *Hokkien*, Phe koan 批關 "Letter Office." *Cantonese*, Shun koan 海關

Supreme Court: *Hokkien*, Toā kók 大咯 "big court, kók being the Chinese pronunciation for court." *Cantonese*, Tai kot 大葛 "big court."

Solicitor General's Department: *Hokkien*, Kong-pān-gê chīg su 公班衙狀師 kong-pān-gê = company, i.e., the East Indian Company, and chīg su means a lawyer. *Cantonese*, Wong ka chong si 王家狀師 "Government lawyer."

Sheriff Department: *Hokien*, Che-lip 奢立 this is the Chinese pronunciation for Sheriff. *Cantonese*, Fung pho kun 封舖官 "sealing shop official." (2) *Hokkien*, Hong chhù koa" 封厝官 "Sealing house official." (3) *Hokkien*, Lê-long koa" 咧郎官 Lelong is a Malay-Portuguese word meaning auction, and koa" means official.

Police Courts: *Hokkien*, Po-lê 玻璃 "police." *Cantonese*, Po-le-si 玻璃司 "police."

Coroner's Department: *Hokkien*, Giām si koa" 驗屍官 "examining corpse official." *Cantonese*, Im si kun 驗屍官

Police Superintendent's Office: *Hoklien*, Goā po-lê-chú 外玻璃主 "outer police magistrate." *Cantonese*, San sham lau 新審樓

Police Station: (1) *Hokkien*, Má-tá" liaù 馬打寮 "police house." *Cantonese*, Mata liu 馬打寮 (2) *Hokkien*. Ba laí 咨唻 the Malay word balai, a station.

Detective Police Station: *Hokkien*, Âm pai keng 暗牌間 "secret badge house"; detectives are called "secret badge," because they, not wearing any uniform, are supposed to wear a police badge secretly on their persons. *Cantonese*, Am phai kun 暗牌舘

Marine Police Station: (1) *Hokkien*, Sūn haí má-tá" liaù 巡海馬打寮 "inspecting sea police house." *Cantonese*, Shui si mata liu 水師馬打寮 shui si means marine. (2) *Hokkien*, Sūn haí ba laí 巡海咨唻

Criminal Prison: *Hokkien*, Kha khu keng 脚嶇間 "foot-fettering house." *Cantonese*, Kam fong 監房 "confining house"

Debtor's Prison: *Hokkien*, Khiàm chà kha khu keng 欠債脚嶇間 "Owing debts prison." *Cantonese*, Chiin chai kam 錢債監 "Debt prison."

General Hospital: *Hokkien*, Pī" chhù 病厝 "Sick house." *Cantonese*, Yi shang kun 醫生舘 (2) *Hokkien*, Ló kun chhù 老君厝 "Doctor's house."

MERCANTILE OFFICES.

Chamber of Commerce: *Hokkien*, Âng mô siang kong-si 紅毛商公司 "European merchants' Kong-si." *Cantonese*, Sai yan sheung mo kuk 西人商務局 "Western people's commercial business board."

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank: (1) *Hokkien*, Hui hong bang 匯豐㖞望 Hui hong being the Chinese chop of this bank and bang=bank. *Cantonese*, Ui fung ngan hong 匯豐銀行 Ui fung being the Chinese chop of this bank, and ngan hong means money firm-bank. (2) *Hokkien*, Siāng hai bang 上海㖞望 "Shanghai bank." *Cantonese*, Shung hoi ngan hong 上海銀行 "Shanghai bank."

Chartered Bank; *Hokkien*, Cha-ta bang 查噠㖞望 "Chartered Bank." *Cantonese*, Cha-ta ngan hong 查打銀行 "Chartered Bank."

Netherlands Trading Society: *Hokkien*, Hô-lân bang 和蘭㖞望 "Holland bank." *Cantonese*, Ho-lan ngan hong 和蘭銀行.

Telegraph Office: *Hokkien*, Phah tâng soà" koan 打銅線關 "striking brass wire office." *Cantonese*, Tin po kuk 電報局 "electricity report board."

Tin Exchange: (1) *Hokkien*, Chip siang só· 集商所 "assembling merchant's place. *Cantonese*, Chap sheung so 集商所 (2) *Hokkien*, Siak Kong-si 錫公司 "the tin Kong-si." *Cantonese*, Shek kung-si 錫公司

Opium and Spirit Farms: (1). *Hokkien*, A-phièn kong-si 亞片公司 "opium Kong-si." *Cantonese*, Nga phin kong-si 亞片公司 (2) *Hokkien*, Chiú kong-si 酒公司 "Spirit kong-si." *Cantonese*, Chau kong-si 酒公司

Municipal Office: (1) *Hokkien*, Ah sè koan 押栖關 ah sè=the Malay word hasil, meaning tax, and koan means office. (2) *Hokkien*, Chúi sè koan 水栖關 "water rate office." (3) *Hokkien*, Kong pó kiok 工部局 "works department."

Town Hall: *Hokkien*, Ang mô kong koán 紅毛公館 "European club."

Chinese Town Hall: *Hokkien*, Pêng cheang kong koán 平章公館 *Cantonese*: Pheng cheung kung kun 平章公館

The Medical Institution: *Hokkien*, Lâm hoa i ī" 南華醫院 *Cantonese*, Nam wa gi ūn 南華醫院

St. George's Church: *Hokkien*, Ang mô toā lé-pài-tn̂g 紅毛大禮拜堂 "European big church."

Church of Assumption: *Hokkien*, Sek-lân-ni lé-pài-tn̂g 色蘭乳禮拜堂 "Eurasian Church."

Armenian Church: *Hokkien*, Lū-sòng lé-pài-tn̂g 呂宋禮拜堂 lū sòng being a corruption for Luzon of the Philippines Islands, and lé-pài-tn̂g means Church.

Penang Free School: *Hokkien*, Ang mô· óh 紅毛學 "European school".

St. Xavier's Institution: *Hokkien*, Sek-lân-ni óh 色蘭乳學 "Eurasian School."

St. George's Girls' School: *Hokkien*, Lú óh 女學 "girls' school".

Convent: *Hokkien*, Nî ko am 尼姑庵 "nunnery." *Cantonese*, Kú leung thong 姑娘堂 "ladies' house", the ladies being the nuns.

Government Hill: *Hokkien*, Seng ki soa" 升旗山 "Hoisting flag hill". *Cantonese*, Shing khi san 升旗山

Dato Kramat Gardens: *Hokkien*, Ong ke hoa huî" 王家花園 "Government gardens." *Cantonese*, Wong ke fa ün 王家花園

Waterfall: *Hokkien*, A-ek tò-lūn 亞逸倒崙 "Ayer turjun" = water plunging. *Cantonese*, Shui mo 水磨

Race Course: *Hokkien*, Phaú bé khoan 跑馬環 "running horse field." *Cantonese*, Phau ma chheung 跑馬場

Esplanade: (1) *Hokkien*, Chhaú po· 草埔 "grassfield." *Cantonese*, Siu kau chheung 小較場 "small parade ground." (2) *Hokkien*, Phah kiû po 打球埔 striking ball field." *Cantonese*, Ta po te 打波地 "striking ball land."

Fort Cornwallis: *Hokkien*, Ang mô· siâ" 紅毛城 "European city." *Cantonese*, Phau thoi 炮臺 "fort."

New Jetty: (1) *Hokkien*, Thih lō·-thaû 鐵路頭 "iron landing place." (2) *Hokkien*, Thih kiô 鐵橋 "iron bridge."

Old Jetty: *Hokkien*, Koan-á kak pabian 關仔角鋪岸 koan á kak=R. C. O. front, and "pabian" is a Malay word for jetty.

Residency: *Hokkien*, Jī ông chhù 二王厝 "No. 2 King's house."

Chinese Consulate: *Hokkien*, Taī chheng kok lèng sū hú 大清國領事府 "The Great Pure Kingdom Consulate." *Cantonese*, Tai chheng kwok leng si fu 大清國領事府

The Temple of the Goddess of Mercy (in Pitt Street): (1) *Hokkien*, Koan im têng 亭音觀 "Koan Im Temple." *Cantonese*, Kun yam miu 觀音廟 (2) *Hokkien*, Kóng hok kiông 廣福宮 "Quang-tung and Fuhkien temple" = Cantonese and Hokkien temple. *Cantonese*, Kwong fuk kung 廣福宮

The Temple of the God of the Town (in Jelutong): *Hokkien*, Sêng ông biō 城隍廟 the Seng Ong god is supposed to take his appointment from Yama, the ruler of hell, to whom he has to report the doings, good or evil, of the people in the town under his jurisdiction. The Chinese consider this temple to be the most appropriate one for taking oaths, such as that of cutting off cock's heads, etc. *Cantonese*, Shing wong miu 城隍廟

The Temple of the God of Carpentry (in Love Lane): *Hokkien*, Lò· pān kò· biō 魯班古廟 "Lo pan's ancient temple." *Cantonese*, Lo pan ku miu 魯班古廟

The Temple of the Three Precious Ones—the Buddhist Trinity (in Ayer Itam): *Hokkien*, Kek lók si 極樂寺 "Supreme felicity monastery." *Cantonese*, Kek lok chi 極樂寺 (2) *Hokkien*, Sam pó tiēn 三寶殿 "the court of the Three Precious Ones," so called after the shrine of the Buddhist Trinity inside the above-mentioned monastery. *Cantonese*, Sam po tin 三寶殿

The Temple of Philosopher Lao-tsu, the founder of Taoism: *Cantonese*, Chheng koan si 清觀寺 "clear view monastery." This temple is situated at the top of a hill in Paya Rubong, and is approached by a path consisting of a long flight of granite steps known as the Chheng jī chàn 千二層 the 1200 steps. *Cantonese*, Chheng kun chi 清觀寺.

The Temple of the Local Deities: (1) *Hokkien*, Toā peh kong 大伯公 *Cantonese*, Tai pak kung 大伯公 (2) *Hokkien*, Pún thaû kong 本頭公 One in King Street, one in Tanjong Tokong, one in Ayer Itam, etc. *Cantonese*, Tho te kung 土地公

The Pleasure Club 燕閒別墅 (in Chulia Street): *Hokkien*, Ièn hân piêt so. *Cantonese*, In han pit sü.

The Penang Literary Association 以文齋 (near the Esplanade): *Hokkien*, I bûn chai. *Cantonese*, I man chai.

The Chinese Club 清芳閣 (in MacAlister Road): *Hokkien*, Chhèng hong kók. *Cantonese*, Chhing fong kok.

The Anglo-Chinese Reading Room 萃雅軒 (in Chulia Street): *Hokkien*, Chui nge hiēn 萃雅軒 *Cantonese*, Su nga hin 萃雅軒

CHINESE KONGSI-HOUSES.

A. HOKKIEN. (Names romanised in Hokkien sound.)

Sì" Khu	邱	Kong-si Chop	Liōng San Tông	龍山堂	Cannon Square
„ Khu	邱	„ „	Bûn San Tông	文山堂	Weld Quay.
Sì" Lim	林	Kong-si Chop	Kiú Liōng Tông	九龍堂	Beach Street.
„ Tân	陳	„ „	Eng Chhoan Tông	穎川堂	Seh Tan Court.
„ Iû"	楊	„ „	Sù Ti Tông	四知堂	Chulia St. Ghaut
„ Ui"	黃	„ „	Chí Iên Tông	紫燕堂	Jelutong
„ Tiu"	張	„ „	Chheng Hô Tông	清河堂	Carnarvon St.
„ Chiā	謝	„ „	Pó Sū Siā	寶樹社	Armenian St.
„ Ông	王	„ „	Thaì Guân Tông	太原堂	Penang Road.

B. CANTONESE. (Names romanized in Cantonese sound.)

寧陽會館 Leng yeung ui kun; leng yeung is another name for san leng 新 and ui kun means meeting-house. (In King Street.)

會館 ui kun; ui stands for san ui 新會 and kun means house. (In Bishop Street.)

會寧館 Ui leng kun; here ui stands for si ui 四會 leng stands for kwong leng 廣寧 and kun means house. (In Muntri Street.)

香邑館 Heung yap kun; "heung town house." Heung stands for heung shan 香山 (In King Street).

伍氏家廟 Ng shi ka miu; "Surname Ng family temple." (In King Street.)

梁氏家廟 Leung shi ka miu; "Surname Leung family temple." (In Muntri Street.)

黃氏家塾 Wong shi ka shuk; "Surname Wong family school." (In Penang Street,)

李氏館 Li shi kun; "Surname Li house." (In Love Lane.)

端芬館 Tun fan kun; the Kong-si house of the people of surname Miu. (In Penang Street.)

古城會館 Ku shing ui kun, "The ancient city meeting house"; this is the meeting-house of the people of the following four surnames Lau 劉 Kwan 關 Cheung 張 and Chiu 趙 The words ancient city' bear reference to the story of the "Three Kingdoms," in which four notables of the above surnames respectively adopted each other as brothers. (In King Street.)

五福書院 Ng fuk shu un "the five blessings college"; this is the Kong-si house of the people coming from the following twelve districts of the Quang-tung (Canton) Province, viz., Nam Hoi 南海 Pun-u 潘禺 Tung kun 東莞 Shun tak 順德 Heung shan 香山 San on 新安 Sam shu 三水 Chhung fa 從化 Chang shang 增城 Ung mun 龍門 Chhing un 清遠 Fa un 花縣 (In Chulia street.)

C. Te-chiu. Name romanized in Te-chiu sound.

韓江家廟 Hang kang kia bio, "Han river family temple"; so called after the name of a river near Swatow in China.

D. Kheh *or* Hakka. Names romanized in Kheh sound.

嘉應會館 Ka in fi kwon; ka in = ka ying chow, and fi kwon means meeting-house. (In King Street.)

惠州會館 Fi chiu ti kwon; fi chiu = Wai chow. (In Prangin Road.)

增龍館 Chen liung kwon; chen stands for chen shang 增城 and liung stands for liung mun 龍門 (In King street.)

仁勝館 Yin shin kwon. This is an old Kong-si house of the Kheh people. The name is simply a fancy one. (In King Street.)

永大館 Yin thai kwon; yin stands for yin thiu 遠定 and thai stands for thai phu 大埔 (In Toa Aka Lane.)

從清會館 Chhung chhang fi kwon; chhung stands for Chhung fa 從化 and chhiang stands for chhiang yieu 清遠. (In Prangin Road.)

(e) Hailam. Names romanized in Hailam sound.

瓊州會館 Keng chiu ui koan; keng chiu = kengchow. It is also called thien ho kiong 天后宮 meaning the Temple of the Queen of Heaven. (In Muntri Street.)

蘭亭閣 Lan teng kok This is merely a fancy name. (In Church Street.)

(f) SHANGHAI *and* NINGPO. Name romanized in Mandarin sound.

三江公所 San chiang kung so, "Three chiang public-house," the three chiangs (also pronounced kiang) being che kiang 浙江 kiang-su 江蘇 and kiang-si 江西 three provinces in North East China.

A LIST OF SOME DISTRICT NAMES IN PENANG.

PART I. In Town.

Bakar Bata: *Hokkien*, Chuiⁿ á iô 鑊仔窯 "Brick-kiln."

Dato Kramat: *Hokkien*, Sì khám tiàm 四坎店 "four shops." *Cantonese*, Si kan tin 四間店

Dhobi Ghaut: *Hokkien*, Sé pó· kiô 洗布橋 "washing clothes bridge."

Jalan Bharu; *Hokkien*, Tiong-lō· 中路 "middle road." *Cantonese*, Chung lo 中路

Kampong Bharu: *Hokkien*, Toā chhiū kha 大樹脚 "Big tree foot."

Kebun Limau; *Hokkien*, Kam-á huiⁿ 柑仔園 "Orange plantation." *Cantonese*, Kam chai un 柑仔園

Pulau Tikus; *Hokkien*, Phû lo· ti kut 浮羅池滑

Rifle Range; *Hokkien*, Phah chhèng po 打銃埔 "Firing gun field."

Sepoy Lines: *Hokkien*, Si paî po· 時排埔 si paî = sepoy; po· = field.

Tarek Ayer; *Hokkien*, Gû chhia chúi 牛車水 "Bullock-cart water." *Cantonese*, Ngau chhe shui 牛車水

Titi Papan: *Hokkien*, Tiaù kiô thaû 吊橋頭 "Suspension bridge head." *Cantonese*, Tiu khiu thau 吊橋頭

Ujong Pasir, or Prangin: Siā boé 社尾 "town end." *Cantonese*, She me 社尾

PART II. Up-country.

Some of the names are romanized in Kheh sound, as the up-country districts are inhabited more by Khehs than Cantonese.

Ayer Itam: *Hokkien*. A yá i tām 亞逸依淡

Ayer Puteh: *Kheh*, Kung si san 公司山 "Kong-si hill."

Bagan Jermal: *Hokkien*, Oân tò 灣斗 "bay."

Balik Pulau: *Hokkien*, Phû lô 浮爐 *Kheh*, San poi 山背 "hill back," i. e., the back of the Pentland Range. The town is called Pho· 坡 by the Hokkiens, and Tanjong by the Khehs. Balik Pulau village is called Kung-si, or Bokkan, which is a corruption of the Malay word "pekan," and the only street there is called fu lo kat chhong 湖爐街塲

Balik Pulau Hill: *Hokkien*, Phaù taî téng 炮臺頂 "Fort top." *Kheh*, Phau thoi tong 炮台頂

Batu Ferringgi: *Hokkien*, Batu téng-gî 峇抵丁宜 *Kheh*, Ma tu tin yi 峇抵丁宜

Batu Itam: *Hokkien* Batu I-tām 峇抵夷淡 *Kheh*, Chin kau lung 進教隴 "Christian place."

Batu Lanchang: *Hokkien*, Batu bān chiang 峇抵閩漳

Batu Uban: *Hokkien*, Batu bān 峇抵閩

Bayan Lepas: *Hokkien*, Mâ lák pâi 嘛吶排

Bukit Penera: Niâⁿ téng 嶺頂 "hill-path top." *Kheh*, Au tang 凹頂 "valley top."

Gelugur; *Kheh*, Liong hang hiau 涼坑口 "cold stream mouth."

Gertak Sanggul: *Hokkien*, Boé ô· 尾湖 "last lake." *Kheh*, Bi fu 尾湖

Ginting: *Hokkien*, Bûn téng 文頂 *Kheh*, Vun ting kok. 文頂 Vun ting is a corruption for "Ginting," and kok means corner.

Jalan Bharu: *Hokkien*, Sin lō·-thaû 新路頭 "new landing place." *Kheh*, Sin tu thiau 新渡頭

Jelutong: *Hokkien*, Jît lòh tōng 日落洞

Pasir Blanda: *Kheh*, Chuk sa wi 竹沙園 "Bamboo sand enclosure."

Pasir Panjang: *Hokkien*, Toā soa po· 大沙埔 "Big sand field." *Kheh*, Thai sa pu 大砂埔

Paya Trubong: *Hokkien*, Tò bōng laī 倒蒙內 tò bōng is a corruption for Trubong, and laī means inside.

Permatang Pasir: *Hokkien*, Māng-gi kha 望吃脚 "Manggis (mangosteen) foot." *Kheh*, Sa kong 沙崗 "sand hill."

Pondok Upil; *Hokkien*, Ô· piⁿ 湖邊 *Kheh*, Ô bi 湖邊

Pulau Betong; *Hoklien*, Phû lô· bît tōng 浮爐蜜洞 *Kheh*, Fu lo mit tong 浮爐蜜洞

Relau: *Hokkien*, Ô· laī 湖內 "lake within" = inside the lake. *Kheh*, (1) Fu lo wang 湖爐橫 (2) Lau kong 舊港 "Old stream."

Relau Hill: *Kheh*, Nga kong chhai 瓦崗寨 "the hill fortress."

Sungei Ara: *Kheh*, Sin kong 新港 "new stream."

Sungei Burong: *Kheh*, Sung kiau ru yiung.

Sungei Kluang: *Hokkien*, Bāng kha lân 望脚蘭 = "Pengkalan" which means "landing place" in Malay.

Sungei Nibong: *Kheh*, Sung kiau li bong.

Sungei Pening: *Kheh*, Sung kiau pin long.

Sungei Pening: *Hokkien* Chiàⁿ chúi káng 淡水港 "Fresh water river."

Sungei Rusa: *Kheh*, Sung kiau liu sa.

Sungei Teeram; *Hokkien*, Koè soaⁿ-á 過山仔 "Over the hill."

Tanjong Bunga: *Hokkien*, Koè soaⁿ 過山 "Over the hill."

Tanjong Tokong: *Hokkien*, Pún thaû kong sū 本頭公嶼 "God's islet." *Kheh*, Hoi tsu tsz 海珠寺 "sea-pearl monastery."

Teluk Bahang: *Hokkien*, Lân chio huiⁿ 蘭椒園 "Pepper plantation."

Teluk Kumbar: *Hokkien*, Kong pá 公巴 *Kheh*, Kum pa.

ISLETS IN THE VICINITY OF PENANG.

Pulau Betong: *Hokkien*, Phû lô· bit tōng 浮爐蜜洞

Pulau Jerijak: (1) *Hokkien*, Phû lô· jî jiak 浮爐兒惹 *Cantonese*, Muk kau shan 木冠山 "earthen-pot hill" = hill of the shape of an earthen pot. (2) *Hokkien*, Thái ko· sū 癩哥嶼 "Lepers' island," called after the Lepers' Hospital there.

Pulau Kra: *Hokkien*, Sū á 嶼仔 "islet."

Pulau Rimau: *Hokkien*, Aó·-á sū 虎仔嶼 "tigers island."

Pulau Tikus: (1) *Hokkien*, Péh sū 白嶼 "white island." (2) *Hokkien*, Phû lô· kiet chí 浮爐結只 Malay "Pulau Kechil" = small island.

A LIST OF NAMES OF SOME PLACES IN PROVINCE WELLESLEY AND DINDINGS.

Province Wellesley: *Hokkien*, Kòè káng 過港 "over the harbour."

Ara Kuda: *Hokkien*, À-lah kú-tá 亞剌古打

Ara Rendang: À-lah lang 亞剌郎

Aur Gading: *Hokkien*, Song-kai loa 雙溪賴 Sungai dua.

Bagan Ajam: *Hokkien*, Chiu ông ià thaû 周王爺頭 "Chiu god head"—the place where the god is whose name is Chiu.

Bagan Dalam: *Kheh*, Fo shui chhong 水火廠 "Kerosine oil tank."

Bagan Lalang: *Hokkien*, Sì-kak huiⁿ 四角園 "square plantation."

Bagan Luar: *Hokkien*, Bāng liaû 網寮 "net-houses" = fishing houses.

Bagan Tuan Kechil: *Hokkien*, Chún lō·-thaû 船路頭 "vessel landing place."

Bukit Mertajam: *Hokkien*, Toā soaⁿ kha 大山脚 "Big hill foot." *Kheh*, Thai san kiok 大山脚

Bukit Minyak: *Hokkien*, Tām-má (Damar) soaⁿ 淡媽山 "Damar hill." *Kheh*, Pa ma san 把麻山

Bukit Seraya: *Hokkien*, Sin pa 新巴 "new forest." *Kheh*, Shin. pa 新巴

Bukit Tambun: *Hokkien*, Tambun 淡汶 *Kheh*, Tam mun 淡汶

Bukit Tengah: *Hokkien*, Bukit téng-gâ 武吉丁牙 *Kheh*, Vu tsz teng-a 芋子丁芽.

Butterworth: *Hokkien*, Pak hái 北海 "north sea."

Cherok Tokun: *Hokkien* Tok-kun tō 督君肚 *Kheh*. Tokun tu 督肚君

Jalan Bharu: *Hokkien*, Sin lō-thaû 新路頭 "new landing place." *Kheh*, Sin thu thiau 新渡頭

Juru: *Hokkien*, Gī hú 義府 *Kheh*, Ngi fu 義府

Kapala Batas: *Hokkien*, Pa-la ba-tai

Kubang Semang: *Hokkien*, Ko-pa sam-bāng 高巴三夢 *Kheh*, Thai ng-tham 大魚潭 "Big fish pond."

Lahar Ikan Mati: *Hokkien*, Ikan mati.

Machang Buboh: *Hokkien*, Pa-siā tō 巴錫肚 *Kheh*, Ta siak tu 打錫肚

Maklom: (1) *Hokkien*, Sin hûi" 新園 "new plantation." (2) *Hokkien*, Pa-tang (Batang) boé 巴東尾 "Batang end."

Mengkuang: *Hokkien*, Mang kuang. *Kheh*, Mang kang

Nibong Tebal: *Hokkien*, Ko ien 高淵 "Krian." *Kheh*, Kow yen.

Padang Manora: *Hokkien*, Jara.

Pagar Tras: *Hokkien*, "Pa-siā tō sèng-tûg 巴錫肚聖堂 the holy church at Machang Buboh. *Kheh*, "Ta siak tu" shin thong 打錫肚聖堂

Parit Buntar: *Hokkien*, (1) Sin ba laî 新峇喱 "new station." (2) Bûn ta 汶礁

Penaga: *Hokkien*, Pún ná gâ 本拿呀

Permatang Bandahari: *Hokkien*, Ba tang hā lí 峇東夏里

Permatang Pasir: *Hokkien*, Batang Pasir; *Kheh*, Matang Pasir.

Permatang Pau *Hokkien*, Batang Po 峇東傅 *Kheh*, Matang pu 馬登傅

Poko Brangan; *Hokkien*, Lèng chùi tiàm 冷水店 "cold drink shop." *Kheh*, Lêng shui tiam 冷水店

Sempang Ampat; Sin pang àm pat 新邦安拔

Sungei Bakap; *Hokkien*, Jiâu" i 擾夷 "Jawi." *Kheh* Yan yi.

Sungei Derhaka: *Hokkien*, Sungei laka. *Kheh*, Sa kong mui 沙崗尾 "sand hill end."

Sungei Rambai: *Hokkien*, Káng kha 脚港 "river foot." *Kheh*, Kong ha 港下 "river below."

Tasek: *Kheh*, Pa seh.

Tebing Tinggi: *Hokkien*, Soa"-á 山仔 "small hill."

Dindings: *Hokkien*, Kaú sū 九嶼 "nine islands." *Kheh*, Kau chi liu 九子連 "nine links."

Bruas: *Hokkien*, Jît lòh sa 日落沙

Lumut: *Hokkien*, Ang thô khàm 紅塗磡 "red earth cliff." *Cantonese*, Hung hom 紅磡

Pangkor: *Hokkien*, Pang ko 望閣

INDEX OF THE STREETS.

À kùi ke	Ah Quee Street
À-pbièn kong-si ke	King Street
A-iá i-tâm lō·	Ayer Itam Road
A ék tò-lūn	Waterfall Road
Âng mô· lō·	Northam Road or Farquhar Street
Âng mô· kū thióng	Northam Road
Âng mô· ôh chêng	Farquhar Street
Âng mô· sin thióng	Western Road
Bān an tâi	Kulim Lane
Bān Tek hong lō·	Sungei Ujong
Bang-ka-lí hāng	Argyle Road
Bātu Gantong	Scotland Road
Bêng hì tâi	Kulim Lane
Bêng san lō·-thaû	China Street Ghaut
Chàp chhit keng	Chulia Lane
Chàp-jī keng	Queen Street
Chàp keng chhù	Carnarvon Street
Che-tî ke	Penang Street
Chhâ kang ke	Bishop Street
Chhâ lō·-thaû	Chulia Street Ghaut
Chhâ tiâⁿ	Maxwell Road
Chhâ tiâⁿ aū	Tek Soon Street
Chhat bok ke	Bishop Street
Chhaú-po· haí-kiⁿ lō·	Esplanade Road
Chhèng iók keng	Magazine
Chiú lông lō·-thaû	Church Street Ghaut
Gī-hin ka	Church Street
Gī-hin-ke lō·-thaû	Church Street Ghaut
Gī-hok ke	Rope Walk
Goā koan	Downing Street

Gō· pha teng	Magazine
Gû chhia ke	Prangin Road
Gû chhia chúi	Burmah Road
Gû kan-tàng	Chulia Street
Haí kiⁿ sin lō·	Weld Quay
Hiang-káng lō·	Hong Kong Street
Hô· chio tiâⁿ	Sungei Ujong
Hô· seng kong-si ke	King Street
Hoan-á hì-huiⁿ ke	Kwala Kangsa Road
Hoan-á thióng	Carnarvon Street
Hoé chhia lō·	Gladstone Road
Hong chhia lō·	Brickkiln Road
Hūi chiu kong-si ke	Prangin Road
Iâ kha	Pitt Street
Gia-lân a-teng	Hutton Lane
Jī ông chhù lō·	Residency Road
Jît-lôh-tōng lō·	Jelutong Road
Jît-pún ke	Cintra Street
Kam-á hûiⁿ	Dato Kramat Road
Kàm-kong laī	Carnarvon Lane
Kàm-kong-laī hoaiⁿ lō·	Toa aka Lane
Kam kong mâ-lák-ka	Kedah Road
Káng-á khaú	Beach Street
Kaú keng chhù	Penang Street
Kaú keng chhù aū	King Street
Kéng kùi ke	Keng Kwee Street
Khài Hêng Bí lō·	Prangin Road
Khaì Hêng Bí bi-ka	Maxwell Road
Ki-lin hō·	Green Hall
Kiâm hû-á hāng	Fish Lane
Kiâm hû tiâⁿ	Prangin Lane
Kiền goân ke	Armenian Street
Kiet-lêng-á bān san	Chowrasta Road or Tamil Stree
Kiet-lêng-á ke	King Street or Chulia Street
Kiet-lêng-á ke lô·-thaû	Chulia Street Ghaut
Koaiⁿ laû-á	Acheen Street
Koaiⁿ laû-á lō·-thaû	Acheen Street Ghaut
Koan-á kak	R. C. O. Front
Koan im têng aū	Stewart Lane

Koan im têng chêng	Pitt Street
Koè káng-á	Bridge Street
Koè káng-á sin lō·	MacNair Road
Koè káng-á tē it tiaû lō·	Magazine Road
Koè káng-á tē jī tiaû lō·	Noordin Street
Koè káng-á tē sañ tiaû lō·	Presgrave Street
Koè káng-á tē sì tiaû lō·	Thye Sin Street
Koè káng-á tē gō· tiaû lō·	MacCallum Street
Koè káng-á tē lák tiaû lō·	Katz Street
Koè káng-á tē chhit tiaû lō·	Cecil Street
Koè káng-á tē pèh tiaû lō·	Heriot Street
Koè káng-á tē kaú tiaû lō·	Sandilands Road
Kóng hok kū hāng	Market Lane
Kū Hô Hâp siā ke	Queen Street
Kū Hô-seng kong-si ke	King Street
Kū kha khu	Penang Road
Kúiⁿ-tang ke	Penang Street
Kúiⁿ-tang toā peh kong	King Street
Lák chhē lō·	Magazine
Làm chhân-á	Carnarvon Street
Lâm hoa i īⁿ ke	Muntri Street
Lâng chhia tèng paî koan	Penang Road
Lêng chiak chhù chêng	Penang Road
Liên hoa hô·	Farquhar Street
Liông san tông laī	Cannon Square
Lô·-lîn ke	Chulia Street
Lū-sòng lé-paì-tn̂g chêng	Bishop Street
Má kaú ke	Penang Street
Mīⁿ soàⁿ ke	Kimberley Street
Oân thaû-á	Prangin Road
Oân-tó· lō·	Bagan Jermal Road
Pak kan laī	Che Em Lane
Pā sat ke	Market Street
Pang lông	Bridge Street
Peng pâng lō·	Barrack Road
Phah chiòh ke	Acheen Street
Phah chiòh ke lō·-thaû	Acheen Street Ghaut
Phah phaù ke	Cintra Street
Phah soh hāng	Kimberley Street or Rope Walk

Phah tâng ke	Armenian Street
Phah thlh ke	Beach Street
Phah thlh ke hāng-á	Toa Aka Lane
Phi chun lō·	Phee Choon Lane
Piāⁿ chhù lō·	Hospital Road
Po lê aū	Union Street
Po lê khaú	Light Street
Pún thaû kong hāng	Armenian Street
Pún thaû kong hāng lō·-thaû	Armenian Street Ghaut
Sìⁿ Iûⁿ kong-si ke	Chulia Street Ghaut
Sìⁿ Tân kong-si ke	Seh Tan Court
Sìⁿ Tiⁿ kong-si ke	Kimberley Street
Sìⁿ Tiuⁿ kong-si ke	Carnarvon Street
Sêng hông biō lō·	Bridge Street
Sek-lân-ni hāng	Love Lane or Muntri Street
Sek-lân-ni lé-paì-tn̂g aū hāng-á	Argus Lane
Sek-lân-ni ôh chêng	Farquhar Street
Sì-kak chíⁿ	Carnarvon Street
Sì khám tiàm	Dato Kramat Road
Siā boé	Beach Street (Ujong Pasir)
Siang hó chhù chêng	Leith Street
Sin bān-san	Market Street Ghaut
Sin haí-lâm kong-si ke	Muntri Street
Sin hì-taî	Drury Lane
Sin ke	Campbell Street
Sin ke hoaîⁿ ke	Cintra Street
Sin-ke thaû	Buckingham Street
Sin toā-mûiⁿ-laû	Campbell Street
Sòaⁿ thaû ke	Kimberley Street
Sūn-tek kong-si ke	Bishop Street
Taī jin koan	Downing Street
Te-chiu ke	Kimberley Street
Te-chiu kong-si aū	Pitt Lane
Tek Sūn chhù piⁿ ke	Transfer Road
Tek sūn lō·	Tek Soon Street
Thaî gû hāng (or thaî gû aū)	Malay Street
Thaî gû hāng lō·-thaû	Malay Street Ghaut
Thaî ko hāng	Muda Lane
Thaû tiaû lō·	Magazine Road
Thó· khò· (or thaú khò·) ke	Beach Street

Tiaù kiô thaû	Penang Road (Titi Papan)
Tiaù lâng ke	Penang Road
Tiong ke	Beach Street
Tiong lō·	MacAlister Road
Toâ ba-lâi	Pitt Street
Toā chhaì huiⁿ lō·	Race Course Road
Toā chhèng khang	Cannon Street
Toā chúi chíⁿ	Chulia Street Ghaut or Pitt Street
Toā ke	China Street
Toā ke lō·-thaû	China Street Ghaut
Toā lō· aū	Perak Road
Toā mûiⁿ laû	Chulia Street
Toā-mûiⁿ-laû boâiⁿ ke	Carnarvon Street
Toā mûi laû laī	Sek Chuan Lane
Toān lô·-sin	Beach Street
Toān pa-lî	Green Hall

The Orang Laut of Singapore.

"We tack not now to a Gallang Prow." Kipling.

At the time of the occupation of Singapore by the British, there were living on the island, then densely afforested, one or two races of natives, known as the Orang Kallang and Orang Selitar. The former of these lived on the river of the same name, the latter along the rivers of the Johore Strait. Some accounts of these two tribes was published by Logan in Vol. i. of Logan's Journal in 1847, and illustrated by outlines of heads. The Kallangs were removed by the Tumunggong of Johore from the Kallang river to Pulai River when the island was ceded to Britain. They formerly consisted of 100 families, but in 1847 the small pox had reduced them to eight. They were said to have lived exclusively in boats, neither building huts nor cultivating any plants. Their language at that time appears to have been Malay, and neither Mr. Logan nor Mr. Thomson who described the Orang Selitar were able to elicit any words of their original language. Of these races it is not easy now to find any traces, as they have become amalgamated with the Malays, adopting not only their language but also their customs and religion. Lately however the authors of this note visited Kampong Roko, on the Kalang river, and made an attempt to collect what information was procurable concerning this interesting people. They were accompanied by Mr. R. H. Yapp (of the Cambridge expedition) who took photographs of some of the older men who were stated to be of this race. Kampong Roko itself is a Malay village of the ordinary type, built on a mud bank of the Kalang river and containing a very mixed population. The natives have for many years employed themselves in fishing and in preparing Nipah leaves for cigarettes-wrappers, so that the ground is covered for a considerable depth with a dense mass of waste fragments of leaves. We visited the village on Nov. 12th, and sought out the oldest inhabitants, the Batin Jenang, and an old man named Rabu, together with one or two others, and spent a long time with them in endeavours to