



SUMBER :

INTERNET

BANGUNAN SULTAN ABDUL SAMAD

Bangunan Sultan Abdul Samad

The British government used the Bangunan Sultan Abdul Samad as the Federated Malay States or FMS administrative offices. It later served as the High Court, Federal Court and Court of Appeals Complex for Malaysia until 2007.



Bangunan Sultan Abdul Samad today

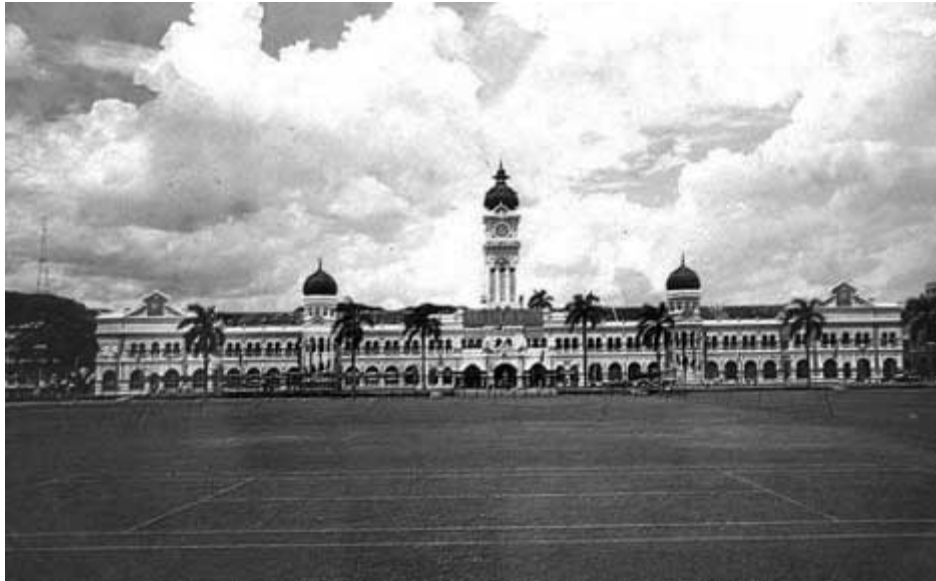
Quick Facts about Sultan Abdul Samad Building

- The architect of Sultan Abdul Samad Building was Authur Charles Alfred Norman or fondly referred to as **AC Norman**.
- Width of building: 450 feet or 137 meters.
- Height of clock tower: 135 feet or 41 meters.
- 1893 Construction commenced. Foundation stone laid by Sir Charles Mitchell, Governor of Straits Settlements.
- 1896 Building completed.
- 1897 Clock chimed for the first time to coincide with Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee parade.
- 1971 Severe flood damaged much of the building.
- 1974 Selangor State Administrative offices shifted to Shah Alam.
- 1978 Major renovation and restoration were undertaken to house the nation's Apex Courts.
- 1982 Witness the officiating of the Peninsula, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore standardization of time to +8 GMT.

- 2007 Building left vacant when the Federal Courts and the Courts of Appeal shifted to Putrajaya, this followed with the moving of the High Court to the new Court complex.

Sultan Abdul Samad Building Address

Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur



Bangunan Sultan Abdul Samad those days

Behind the building is where the two rivers of Kuala Lumpur, the Klang River and the Gombak River, meet.

Architecture: Mohammedan or Neo-Saracenic



- A prominent feature of the building is the red bricks with the white plaster lined arches, gaining it the "Blood and Bandages Building" title.
- The building design has an F-shaped form when you look from above.
- The verandahs make use of many different forms of arches. There are 4-centered arches:
 - key hole arches

- ogee arches
- pointed arches and
- many horse-shoe arches.

The building has three towers. The central clock tower and two smaller towers flanking it. All three towers are topped with onion shaped copper domes.

About Sultan Abdul Samad



- Born 1804 and died 1898 at the age of 94.
- Buried at the Jugra Mausoleum, Selangor.
- In 1874 he was conferred the Order of St Michael and St George or KCMG, earning him the title Sir.
- He was one of the founders of Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur.

Sumber: <http://www.malaysian-explorer.com/sultanAbdulSamadBuilding.html>
Tarikh Akses : 21 Jun 2012

Sultan Abdul Samad Building – Bangunan Sultan Abdul Samad

27/11/2009

By [Little Mama™](#)

The Sultan Abdul Samad Building (named after the then Sultan of Selangor) was built in **1894-97**, stretching 400 feet along Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur .

The building was originally constructed to house the Secretariat offices of Selangor. Later, it was occupied by the Selangor State Government Treasury, the Accountant-General's Office and the Marriage Registry.

This building was also used to be occupied by the then Apex Court of Malaysia, the Supreme Court which was subsequently renamed the Federal Court. The Court of Appeal was also housed in this historic building. The Federal Court and the Court of Appeals have since moved to the Palace of Justice located in Putrajaya, the new Federal administrative capital. The Sultan Abdul Samad Building now houses the Commercial Division of the High Court of Malaya and the Textile Museum.



The KL Big Ben

The Sultan Abdul Samad Building is located in front of the Merdeka Square and the Royal Selangor Club, by Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman in Kuala Lumpur. The unique Mughal-styled building is topped by a gleaming copper dome and a 40m high clock tower, dubbed *Big Ben* by the locals. The Sultan Abdul Samad Building serves as the backdrop for important events such as the National Day Parade on August 31 and the ushering in of the New Year.



The Sultan Abdul Samad Building is definitely the centrepiece of the colonial architecture in Kuala Lumpur. This heritage building was constructed of red bricks with imitation stone dressing with a tiled roof. The exposed red brick with the white plaster lined arches and striped courses became known as the blood and bandages style.

The Most Unique Building

The plan of the building is asymmetrical with a F-shaped plan form. The verandahs which surround the building are arcaded and several forms of arches were used such as pointed arch, ogee arch, horse-shoe arch, multifoil arch and four-centered arch were all emphasized by the imitation stone dressing.

Indian patent stone with Islamic geometrical patterns was used in the flooring. The building has three towers, that is the central clock tower which is square in plan and two shorter circulation towers with outer stairways that climb the towers in a spiraled fashion. All three towers have onion shaped domes with copper coverings.



Many historical events had been held in front of this building. Among them was the declaration of independence of Malaysia (Malaya then) on 31 August, 1957 and the lowering of the Union Jack Flag. On 1st January 1982, the clock tower became the venue for another historic event when the time between West Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore were standardized.

Located at the heart of the city, the Sultan Abdul Samad Building is facing the Merdeka Square, just a walking distance from Central Market. This building is beautifully illuminated at night.

Sumber: <http://kualalumpurcityguide.com/>

Tarikh Akses : 21 Jun 2012

BANGUNAN SULTAN ABDUL SAMAD ANTARA 50 KHAZANAH NEGARA

Date: 02-07-2007

Author: / FZR LNH NH MAI

Warisan

KUALA LUMPUR, 2 Julai (Bernama) -- Bangunan Sultan Abdul Samad yang dibina pada 1897 adalah antara 50 khazanah negara yang akan diumumkan sebagai warisan kebangsaan sempena sambutan 50 tahun Kemerdekaan.

Pesuruhjaya Warisan, Kementerian Kebudayaan, Kesenian dan Warisan Datuk Prof Siti Zuraina Abdul Majid berkata pengisytiharaan 50 warisan kebangsaan ini, yang akan dibuat di Bangunan Parlimen pada Jumaat ini, juga termasuk stesen Keretapi Tanah Melayu yang siap dibina pada 1910.

Khazanah ini dipilih berdasarkan kepada kepentingannya kepada sejarah negara selain seni bina dan peranan sesuatu khazanah itu pada zamannya, katanya kepada pemberita di sini hari ini.

Sempena pengisytiharan itu oleh Menteri Kebudayaan, Kesenian dan Warisan, Datuk Seri Rais Yatim, sistem daftar warisan kebangsaan, yang merupakan pangkalan data pendaftaran yang mengandungi segala maklumat mengenai setiap warisan kebangsaan yang telah diwartakan, akan diperkenalkan.

Katanya pameran mengenai pemuliharaan warisan akan diadakan manakala

program Jejak Warisan pula akan disertai seramai 300 pelajar yang dipilih dari lapan sekolah dari kawasan pedalaman agar mereka lebih peka dan menghargai tinggalan sejarah di sini dan yang ada di tempat mereka.

"Saya berharap masyarakat akan mempunyai lebih kesedaran dan peka terhadap warisan tinggalan negara melalui program yang diatur," katanya.

-- BERNAMA

FZR LNH NH MAI

Sumber: <http://blis.bernama.com/mainHome.do>

Tarikh Akses : 21 Jun 2012

Laman Hyperlink

1. Google Map for Bangunan Sultan Abdul Samad:
<http://www.maplandia.com/malaysia/selangor/kuala-lumpur/buildings/bangunan-sultan-abdul-samad/>
2. Lighting
<http://www.lsisystems.com.my/project-gallery/architectural/bangunan-sultan-abdul-samad>