

# CELEBRATING SMALL TOWNS OF SEBERANG PERAI



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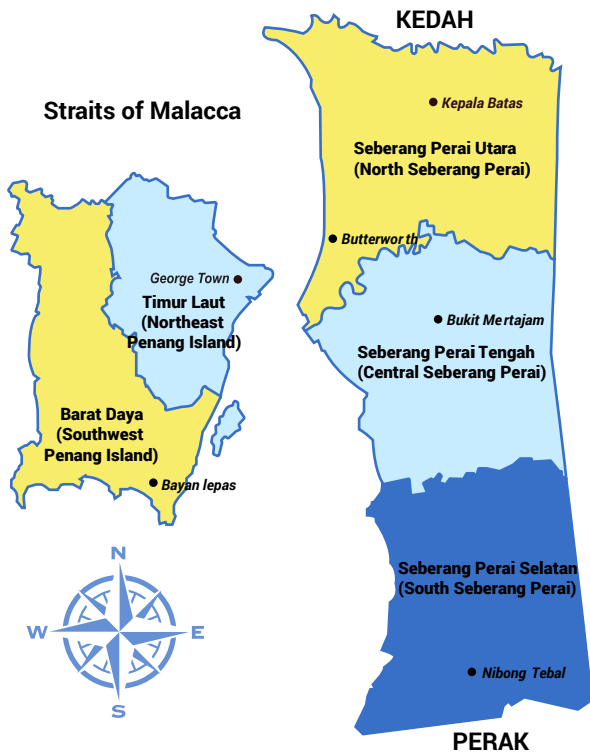
## Hidden Gems



These icons show the attractions to visit



## SEBERANG PERAI – AN INTRODUCTION



Seberang Perai is the largest city council in Malaysia, located on mainland Penang, covering 747 square kilometres with three main towns: Butterworth, Bukit Mertajam and Nibong Tebal in the north, central and south zones respectively. Each town has its own distinct history and charm, offering unique sights and experiences for visitors.

The area is culturally diverse, featuring Malay, Chinese, and Indian influences, notably reflected in its rich food scene which showcases a variety of traditional dishes from each culture. Seberang Perai is also known for its arts and crafts, such as pottery, weaving and woodcarving, demonstrating skilled craftsmanship that has been passed down through the generations. From its vibrant heritage and mouth-watering flavours to its time-honoured artistry, Seberang Perai invites you to immerse yourself in its unique local soul and uncover the hidden gems waiting in every corner of the district.



## KEPALA BATAS

### Bandar Merdeka

Located in northern Seberang Perai, Penang, Kepala Batas holds a prominent place in Malaysia's history. Often associated with figures like Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, Malaysia's fifth Prime Minister who is fondly remembered for his "Islam Hadhari" vision, and his grandfather, Sheikh Abdullah Fahim, a revered nationalist and Islamic scholar who played a pivotal role in determining the date of Malaysia's independence, this town is distinct from its namesake in Kedah and is known as a key hub of political, cultural, and spiritual significance.

The name 'Kepala Batas' roughly translates to 'beginning of the road,' fitting for a town that has long served as a gateway to Kedah and a centre of early development. Historical records trace its roots to at least 1784, with the establishment of Masjid Lebai Abdul Kadir, marking it as an early spiritual and communal nucleus.

Kepala Batas played a vital role in Malaysia's journey to independence, most notably, the date of Merdeka was determined here by national leaders, including Tunku Abdul Rahman, the "Father of Independence" (Bapa Kemerdekaan) and Malaysia's first Prime Minister, whose diplomatic leadership paved the way for the nation's sovereignty. Education flourished through institutions like Daeratul Maarif Al Wataniah, founded on Sheikh Abdullah Fahim's teachings, nurturing scholars and leaders in the lead-up to independence.

Today, Kepala Batas is a blend of tradition and progress. Surrounded by rice fields and former plantations, it is home to vibrant markets, local crafts like handmade Jago shoes, and a rich food scene shaped by Malay, Chinese, and Indian influences. Cultural festivals, traditional arts, and community events continue to define its cosmopolitan character.



## Bertam Souk & Waterpark

Bertam Souk & Water Park, operated by Maritime Waterfront Suites Sdn Bhd, is a significant attraction in Kepala Batas with over 14 water rides. From adrenaline-pumping slides like the Voyager and Rush Racer to relaxing zones like the Blue Lagoon, it offers fun for all ages.

After the water activities, visitors can unwind at The Souk, an open-air, Mediterranean-inspired dining space featuring local, fusion, and Western dishes. For sweet treats, the Water Park Patisserie and Jazz Bar provide refreshments in a charming setting.

Adjacent to the park is Bertam Resort, a Moroccan-themed getaway also managed by Maritime Waterfront. Spanning eight hectares, it offers over 256 rooms, 16 villas, and 29 suites, catering to families, couples, and business travellers alike.



## Discovering Capal Jago: The Timeless Tradition of Leather Sandals

Capal Jago on Jalan Kedah in Kepala Batas is a renowned name in traditional leather sandals, known locally as capal. Established in 1958, the brand preserves the Malay heritage of handcrafted footwear once worn by royals and warriors.

Unlike modern synthetic sandals, Capal Jago's leather pieces highlight durability, elegance, and heritage. Prices range from RM75 to several hundred ringgit, offering something for both collectors and everyday wearers.



## Restoran Ikan Bakar Din

A local favourite in Kepala Batas, Restoran Ikan Bakar Din is celebrated for its grilled seafood and meats, cooked over charcoal for a smoky, authentic flavour. Guests choose from fresh displays of fish, squid, prawns, and more, all grilled to order.

Signature dishes include the much-loved rimau menangis, tender marinated beef known for its rich flavour. Traditional sides like fresh herbs and various sambals elevate the meal.

Open Saturday to Wednesday from 10:30 AM to 4:00 PM (closed Thursdays and Fridays), the restaurant fills quickly during lunch, making early visits ideal for a relaxed and satisfying local dining experience.

# PENAGA

## A Tapestry of History and Culture

### The History

Penaga, located in North Seberang Perai, is a town with a rich history and cultural background. The name 'Penaga' is derived from the Penaga tree, a species commonly found in Malaysian forests. Its significance began in the early 19th century during the Kedah-Siam War, when it acted as a refugee camp and a spot for migration from 1821 to 1842. This was a formative period in Penaga's history, when conflict propelled several crucial figures into prominence.

As the First Superintendent of Province Wellesley, Mr. Maingy held a significant position. His office was located along Jalan Kuala Bekah-Penaga. His legacy is most uniquely preserved in "Perigi Maingy" (Maingy's Well); despite its proximity to the sea, the well is renowned for providing exceptionally clear, fresh water that never runs dry, serving as a vital life-source for the community for over two centuries. The local area is also steeped in the legend of Haji Salleh and Tok Sadan, two brave warriors from Kuala Kedah who fled the Siamese invasion. Local lore tells of their spiritual strength and leadership in establishing the early settlements, where they are said to have used their influence to protect the migrant community and preserve Malay traditions during a time of great upheaval. Furthermore, the historical correspondence between Haji Salleh and Tunku Anom in 1839 offers a fascinating glimpse into the past. Tunku Anom was a prominent Kedah aristocrat and diplomat, and their letters reveal the strategic alliances and social struggles of the era, illustrating how these local leaders navigated the complex pressures of Siamese occupation and British colonial expansion.

### Historical Sites

The expansion of agriculture in the area can be attributed to local leaders like Tok Gelam, Pak Elong, Tok Loba, and Pak Maras, who opened new rice fields and villages around Penaga. The historical significance of Penaga is further cemented by the two iron cannons preserved at Masjid Lahar Tabut. These artifacts are believed to be remnants of the defense fortifications used by local Malay warriors during the Siamese invasion of 1821. Standing as silent witnesses to the town's resistance, they offer a tangible connection to Penaga's role as a strategic stronghold during the Kedah-Siam War.

Penaga has also been a site of a significant migration of the Acehnese people to Pasir Gebu during the Aceh-Dutch War in the 1870s. This movement contributed to the diverse cultural tapestry in Penaga. The Tok Hj Yaakob Heritage Shop, founded in 1926 in Permatang Keriang, highlights the town's history in trade and craftsmanship.

Penaga retains traces of its past, including the site of a Japanese aircraft shot down during World War II, a reminder of the hardships endured by the community. Before the war, the area also housed administrative headquarters that played a key role in regional governance.

### The Culture

Penaga serves as a bustling communal hub, where the daily rhythm of life revolves around its traditional trade and local gatherings. It has a lively atmosphere with popular markets, including the Sunday and Thursday markets that have been beloved traditions for many years. Every Tuesday, there is a busy night market that offers various goods and food.

The local economy thrives due to the Penaga Public Market and the fishing base at Sungai Lahar Endin, where fresh seafood is sold. The area has several housing estates, including Taman Penaga and Taman Penaga Permai, and essential amenities like mosques.

Penaga is known for its vibrant markets and community engagement, producing notable figures in religion and business. More than just a transit point, Penaga remains a living testament to the "Gotong-Royong" spirit, where the legacy of the fishing community and the vibrancy of its morning markets create an authentic coastal heritage found nowhere else in the mainland.



## Kebun Nipah Pak Man

Situated in the lush landscape of Pasir Gebu, Penaga, within Kepala Batas, Penang, lies Kebun Nipah Pak Man—a hidden gem where the age-old tradition of extracting nira, or palm sap, comes to life. This remarkable process showcases the craftsmanship, dedication, and patience of local artisans who have honed their skills over generations.

## The Art of Nira Extraction

The extraction of nira starts with a careful technique called '*mengurut*,' which means tapping or massaging the nipah palm. This process needs skill and a good understanding of nature. Artisans prepare palm buds by massaging young flower clusters, which helps sap flow and ensures a better harvest. They do this twice a day to avoid problems that could affect sap production. After preparation, artisans cut the flower clusters to begin sap collection. For the next month, nira is collected multiple times each day to keep it fresh and enhance extraction while taking care of the palm. Each collection session involves checking the sap's quality, as temperature and handling can affect its taste and purity. The goal is to preserve the nira's natural sweetness and flavour.

## A Cultural Treasure

The extraction of nira is not merely an agricultural practice; it is deeply woven into the cultural fabric of the local community. This time-honoured method has been passed down through generations, symbolising a profound connection to the land and its resources. At Kebun Nipah Pak Man, the careful process of extracting nira shows the skill and dedication of local tapers. This tradition reflects the strong bond between the community and nature, keeping ancient techniques and cultural identity alive. If you are in Penang, visit Kebun Nipah Pak Man to see this beautiful tradition.

## Paddy Café & Restaurant

The Paddy Café in Seberang Perai offers a unique dining experience celebrating the area's rice farming history. It is located among beautiful paddy fields, making it an excellent spot for authentic Malaysian food.

The café provides a blend of rustic charm and modern comfort with an open-air design, allowing diners to enjoy fresh air and lovely views. Its interior features traditional decorations that acknowledge local farmers, making it an ideal setting for casual meals, family gatherings, or romantic dinners. The menu highlights Malaysian dishes, especially the Nasi Lemak, which includes coconut rice, sambal, fried anchovies, peanuts, a boiled egg, cucumber, and optional rendang or fried chicken.

The Paddy Café has a friendly atmosphere suitable for various tastes. It is ideal for exploring new foods, spending quality family time, or reliving childhood meals, with spaces for large groups as well as cosy spots for couples seeking a peaceful dining experience.

# Discover Kampung Agong: A Journey Through Nature and Heritage

Founded in 1942, Kampung Agong embodies the deep-rooted agricultural traditions of its land. The founder, recognised as a visionary in the community, began cultivating coconut trees and paddy fields, laying the groundwork for what would later evolve into a vibrant Agro Themed Park. The name 'Kampung Agong' is a tribute to the late Mr. Ahmad Bin Abdullah, affectionately nicknamed 'Agong' by the villagers due to his grand stature and the immense respect he commanded, symbolising respect and admiration for his contributions.



## Explore the Wonders of Nature

As you wander through the enchanting landscape of Kampung Agong, you will encounter over 15 unique bird nests, each replicating the intricate designs of the weaver birds that inhabit the area. This fascinating display not only highlights the beauty of local wildlife but also serves as an artistic interpretation of nature's craftsmanship.

One of the park's standout features is the magnificent giant swing, perfectly positioned beside the lush paddy fields. This whimsical spot becomes even more magical at sunset when the sky transforms into a canvas of vibrant hues, offering visitors a breathtaking backdrop for memorable photographs.



## Embracing Traditional Wisdom

Kampung Agong is not only a feast for the eyes but also a celebration of traditional architecture. Visitors can explore structures such as the *jelapang padi* (rice barn) and charming *rumah kampung* (village houses), which echo the wisdom and craftsmanship of local builders. These architectural gems provide insight into the rich cultural heritage of the area, showcasing the simplicity and beauty of rural Malaysian life.



## Nature Walks and Exploration

The landscape is dotted with tranquil ponds adorned with blooming water lilies, creating a serene atmosphere perfect for relaxation and reflection. As you explore the winding paths, you might stumble upon hidden corners brimming with natural beauty, inviting you to pause and appreciate the tranquil surroundings.



## Engage and Connect

Kampung Agong also offers a range of activities that aim to deepen your connection with the land and its traditions. From cycling tours that navigate various corners of the park to workshops and cultural experiences centred on local agriculture and craftsmanship, there is something for everyone to enjoy.

## Kampung Lahar Kepar

Kampung Lahar Kepar, located in Kepala Batas, Penang, is part of a region with a rich history rooted in agricultural traditions. Although specific records detailing the history of Kampung Lahar Kepar are scarce, its connection to the surrounding Kepala Batas area provides valuable context.

Kampung Lahar Kepar lies in a region historically known for its contributions to Malaysia's agricultural sector, particularly in paddy farming. The rich lands around Kepala Batas, including areas near the Sungai Muda River, have long been central to rice cultivation. This has shaped the livelihoods of the local Malay community for generations, fostering a deep connection to the land and its resources.



## Culinary Attraction

Kampung Lahar Kepar is a hidden gem for food enthusiasts, anchored by the legendary Restoran Nasi Sila Lahar Kepar. Located in the heart of Kepala Batas, this village has become a premier destination for those seeking the true essence of Malay soul food. The local culinary scene is defined by traditional rice dishes served alongside robust curries and meats, all seasoned with a distinct blend of heritage spices such as lengkuas (galangal), kerisik (toasted coconut), and specialised Malay curry powders. This menu reflects the rich cultural tapestry of the area, offering a flavourful and aromatic journey through the rustic, rural charm of Seberang Perai.



## A Breathtaking Viewpoint Amidst the Paddy Fields

### View Point 1 Kampung Padang, Kepala Batas

Located near Nasi Sila Lahar Kepar, this hidden spot is popular with locals for its beautiful nature photos. At the waterline bridge in Ban Pokok Asam, visitors can enjoy stunning views of the countryside.

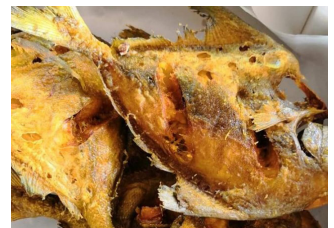
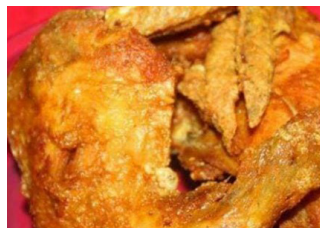
To the north, there is a view of Mount Jerai and the gentle hills of Tikam Batu, along with vast green paddy fields and charming villages like Kampung Paya and Bumbung Lima. To the south, traditional Malay villages such as Lahar Ikan Mati, Kampung Padang, and Lahar Kepar are visible. Nasi Sila Lahar Kepar is close, making it easy to visit various attractions.

During sunset, areas like Penaga, Padang Tembusu, and Kuala Muda shine in golden light. The location is peaceful, with the sounds of rivers and a soothing breeze. Farmers work their fields, and visitors may spot fishermen.

## Restoran Nasi Sila Lahar Kepar

### A Taste of Tradition

For over 40 years, Restoran Nasi Sila Lahar Kepar has offered a dining experience that feels like a trip back in time. The name "Nasi Sila" refers to the traditional practice of sitting cross-legged on woven mats, an authentic kampung-style setting that encourages diners to connect with local heritage. The restaurant's signature offerings include the golden, Ayam Goreng Dua Kali (twice-fried chicken), the crispy Ikan Bawal Goreng (fried pomfret), and the spicy, aromatic Gulai Kepala Ikan (fish head curry). This unique combination of a rustic atmosphere and masterful Malaysian artistry makes every meal feel personal and deeply rooted in tradition.





## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NAME 'BUMBUNG LIMA'

Bumbung Lima, a town in Kepala Batas, is historically significant for its unique role in the region's early trade. The name 'Bumbung Lima' translates to 'Five Roofs,' specifically referring to the distinctive five-roofed architecture of the historic cattle quarantine station that once stood here. Established in the early to mid-20th century, this site was vital for the livestock trade, serving as a landmark of the town's functional and cultural heritage.

During the British colonial era, Bumbung Lima was a key stop for cattle brought from Siam (Thailand) to markets in Penang and Ipoh. The British enforced strict health rules to prevent livestock diseases, making Bumbung Lima essential for ensuring only healthy animals were sent to market.

Today, Bumbung Lima has shifted from cattle trade to serving as a water pumping station for the Department of Irrigation and Drainage, playing an important role in irrigation and water management for local agriculture.

## The Historical Significance of Jambatan Merdeka in Kepala Batas

Jambatan Merdeka in Kepala Batas is a vital link between Sungai Petani and Kepala Batas, located between Penang and Kedah. This bridge has a rich history related to the periods of Japanese and British rule in Malaysia. Built by the British, it was destroyed during the Japanese invasion of Malaya in 1941, with residents recalling how British soldiers dismantled it to hinder the Japanese forces.

After the end of the Second World War, the British regained control of Malaya in 1945, when they rebuilt the bridge with stronger materials. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, Malaysia's first prime minister, opened the new bridge in 1957 during independence celebrations. Today, parts of the original bridge can still be seen underwater in Sungai Muda, and the name 'Jambatan Merdeka' honours its historical significance and the efforts of the local community in its rebuilding.



## The Timeless Charm of Kuih Baulu at Kedai Baulu Bumbung Lima

Kuih Baulu, also known as the 'Malaysian Madeleine,' is a beloved traditional sweet in Malaysia. Kedai Baulu Bumbung Lima in Kepala Batas has been making this treat for over 50 years, passed down through three generations of a family, keeping the classic recipe alive.

The name 'baulu' comes from the Persian word 'bāklū' and has become an essential part of Malaysian culture, especially for Malay communities. It has a rich history, derived initially from Portuguese egg cakes, but has changed to suit local tastes, representing hospitality during celebrations.

Baulu Bumbung Lima offers three types of baulu: fluffy traditional baulu, colourful red velvet baulu, and fragrant pandan baulu made with pandan leaves.



# Exploring Kampung Guar Kepah:

## A Treasure Trove of Heritage and Archaeological Significance

Kampung Guar Kepah, located in North Seberang Perai a significant archaeological site revealing early human life in Southeast Asia. Since April 2017, archaeologists from Universiti Sains Malaysia, led by Dr. Mokhtar Saidin, have uncovered 37 skeletons, approximately 4,000 to 5,000 years old, providing insights into prehistoric communities.

In 2021, the Guar Kepah Archaeological Gallery was recognised as a national heritage site. Studying ancient burial customs and grave goods helps us understand cultural beliefs, lifestyles, and how early societies interacted with their environment.

## Guar Kepah Archaeological Gallery

The Guar Kepah Archaeological Gallery in Kepala Batas was officially opened on 24 January 2026, in a ceremony officiated by the Prime Minister, Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim. Supported by a federal allocation of RM10 million, the gallery showcases ancient artefacts that date back over 5,000 years, including the significant 'Penang Woman' skeleton discovered at the site.

The facility functions as a comprehensive hub featuring an exhibition area, a research centre, and an active excavation site. Current plans involve the repatriation of 41 human skeletons from the Netherlands to further enrich the collection. This site is a key component of a planned archaeological trail across Malaysia, designed to strengthen the prehistoric tourism network within the Northern Corridor Economic Region.





## Discovering the Guar Kepah Archaeological Heritage: A Gateway to Penang's Rich History

The Guar Kepah Archaeological Gallery, located near Kepala Batas in Northern Seberang Perai, was officially designated as a national heritage site in 2021 under the National Heritage Act 2005. This recognition highlights the importance of preserving heritage and boosts efforts to showcase Penang's historical significance.

Guar Kepah, also known as 'Goa Cuppa' or 'Guah Gappah,' is a limestone cave situated about 25 feet above sea level, named after a local shellfish. The site holds archaeological treasures that reveal Malaysia's ancient history. Excavations at Guar Kepah began in the 1930s, uncovering artefacts from the Semang Aboriginal people, including human bones and stone tools. Earlier digs, such as one in 1850 by GW Earl, also revealed significant findings like preserved human bones.

In 2017, a research team led by Professor Datuk Dr. Mokhtar Saidin found ancient human remains, estimated to be around 5,000 years old. In response, the Penang State Government allocated around 9,671 square meters for the Guar Kepah Archaeological Heritage Gallery. The gallery will display approximately 500 artefacts and aims to enhance tourism and educate visitors about the region's archaeological heritage, ensuring the legacy of Guar Kepah continues.



# Permatang Bendahari

Permatang Bendahari, a village in North Seberang Perai, was historically a key trading hub and cultural crossroads, closely linked to Kota Kuala Muda as a twin port. Its name originates from 'bendari,' a royal cook who travelled between the two ports, reflecting its historical and social significance.

## Historical Sites

Permatang Bendahari's 200-year-old jetty was once a vital trade artery at the Muda River, linking Penang and Kedah. The area's commercial legacy is still visible today; the traditional 'Pasar Bisik' (Whispering Market) continues the unique practice of silent seafood bidding, while the long-standing Giap Leong gold shop stands as a remnant of the wealth that once flowed through this port. These sites, along with the old jetty used until 2006, form a living museum of a time when the river was the region's primary economic engine.

## Cycling in the Paddy Field

Surrounded by vast, scenic paddy fields, Permatang Bendahari is best explored on two wheels. While famously featured in events like the Gravel Grinder Penang (GRiP), the trails are open to all seeking a peaceful ride from Pinang Tunggal to the Penaga pump house. Visitors are encouraged to bring their own bicycles to fully enjoy the unobstructed views, though several local homestays offer bike rentals for guests wishing to navigate the village's hidden paths and coastal breeze.



## Behind the Scenes at Animal Paradise Zoological Breeding Farm

### A Hidden Haven for Wildlife in Seberang Perai

Tucked away in the quiet town of Penaga, the Animal Paradise Zoological Breeding Farm (APZBF) is a prestigious cornerstone of Malaysia's conservation landscape. Established on 25 February 2009, this specialised one-acre sanctuary is home to over 60 species of birds, mammals, and reptiles. From vibrant macaws and majestic peafowls to elusive caracal cats, the farm maintains over 250 tailored enclosures, including innovative suspended cages and a spacious aviary, designed for expert-level animal welfare.

While APZBF operates as a private breeding facility and is not open to the general public, its impact is felt globally. The farm is a key player in international zoological efforts, having supplied pumas to Zoo Negara, lions to Zoo Johor, and even white rhinos to Chiang Mai Safari in Thailand. By supporting renowned parks like Sunway Lagoon and the Lost World of Tambun, APZBF places Seberang Perai on the world map as a hub for wildlife preservation. Though we cannot walk through its gates, this "hidden haven" stands as a testament to the region's significant contribution to global biodiversity.

## Your Next Culinary Adventure

### Discovering Onedha Western Cafe

Onedha Western in Penaga, Penang, is a popular dining spot known for its cosy atmosphere and delicious Western food. The warm decor and friendly service make it perfect for family and friends to gather or enjoy a quick meal. Its location enhances the experience, allowing guests to relax in the town's charming setting.

This food stall offers a mix of classic Western dishes and unique Thai cuisine from the owner. The menu features options like juicy meatballs, succulent steaks, and flavourful pasta. There are special dishes with local twists, highlighting Malaysia's culinary heritage. For dessert, homemade lychee cocktails are available, pairing nicely with the meals.

Onedha Western is also a food stall that prioritises customer satisfaction. The friendly owner provides attentive service, making guests feel welcome. The cafe is also known for large portions and low prices, which enhances the dining experience and encourages repeat visits. Onedha Western is an excellent restaurant in Penang that offers a mix of local culture and Western food. It is a perfect place for both locals and travellers to enjoy a tasty meal in a friendly atmosphere.



## Jeti Lama Sampan Penambang Permatang Bendahari



The old jetty in Permatang Bendahari, Penang - known locally as Pengkalan Tambang - was built in the early 1800s. It once served as the community's primary mode of transportation, with residents travelling by sampan between Kuala Muda in Kedah and Permatang Bendahari in Penang, at a time when no bridge crossed the river.

Activity at the jetty came to a complete halt in 2006 following the construction of a new bridge. With the jetty no longer in use, the sampans were left scattered beneath the bridge, and the site gradually lost its function within the community.

Historically, the jetty was a vital trading point that marked the boundary between Kedah and Penang. During the reign of Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin II, based in Kota Kuala Muda, the village prospered, fostering trade and interaction between the two regions from 1821 to 1842.

Today, the jetty stands abandoned. However, many local residents have called for it to be recognised as a heritage site of Permatang Bendahari. They believe it should not be forgotten, but conserved so that future generations may better understand the area's history.



## Exploring Pengkalan Tambang Permatang Bendahari A Historical Gem in Seberang Perai Utara

Located along the banks of the Muda River, Pengkalan Tambang Permatang Bendahari in Seberang Perai Utara is more than just a transport hub; it is a significant historical site that has maintained its charm for over 180 years. Established as a ferry base, this site was once a vital connection between the towns on the Seberang Perai side and Kota Kuala Muda in Kedah, facilitated by river transport before a concrete bridge was constructed in 2005.

During the reign of Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin II, from 1821 to 1842, Kota Kuala Muda served as the capital of Kedah. The regions of Kota Kuala Muda and Permatang Bendahari were known as twin towns at that time, highlighting their interconnectedness. Historical records indicate that the overland route began here, leading carriages toward Penaga and Bagan Tambang, where boats ferried passengers to Penang.

Residents recount the era when the first Malay District Officer, Raja Omar, constructed a horse-drawn carriage road from Permatang Bendahari to Penaga. This development signified the importance of this hub in facilitating transportation in the region. An old English map dated 1839 showcases the settlement and ferry base, emphasising its role in connecting Seberang Perai and Kedah through the historically significant Pekan Kota Kuala Muda.

Permatang Bendahari derives its name from the royal cook, known as "Bendari," who frequently travelled between here and Kota Kuala Muda. This name later evolved into its current form, Bendahari, due to local pronunciation. Moreover, the Muda River serves as the natural boundary between Penang and Kedah. It has been a vital route for trade and transportation since the Kedah Langkasuka era in the 5th century.

Despite the rich heritage, the older jetty has fallen into disrepair, overgrown with wild vegetation that threatens its structural integrity. Recent years have seen the construction of a new red-roofed jetty, built in 2008 for recreational fishing and small fishing boats; however, it too exhibits an air of neglect.

The ferry service that once flourished here connected the towns of Perang Bendahari and Kota Kuala Muda, allowing locals to travel seamlessly across the river for trade and leisure. In the 1950s, ferry fares were just RM0.10, rising to RM1.00 for motorised services. With the construction of a modern bridge, the once-bustling ferry service has vanished, leaving the historical significance of this area overshadowed by contemporary developments.

## Laksa Udang Iryani Pulau Pinang

Maybe we may know Penang for its asam laksa, but here in Seberang Perai, we can also enjoy this unique laksa. It is richer for the Malaysian community's taste buds as they put sambal tumis in the dish.

Laksa Udang Iryani is a standout variation of asam laksa, featuring three succulent prawns slathered in homemade sambal tumis, which imparts a distinctive “kick” to this beloved Malaysian dish.

This unique approach contrasts sharply with the traditional Penang Laksa, which typically uses thick prawn paste as a topping. The combination of prawns with thick, coarse rice noodles creates a delightful balance of flavours that elevates asam laksa to a truly exceptional culinary experience. This spicy and sour noodle soup is served in a flavourful broth primarily composed of tamarind, providing a tanginess that sets asam laksa apart from other varieties like curry laksa.

Overall, the remarkable blend of sour, spicy, and savoury flavours makes asam laksa a perennial favourite for those seeking a warm and invigorating meal. This dish beautifully reflects the rich cultural influences found in Peranakan or Nyonya cuisine, harmoniously merging Malay and Chinese flavours.



## Mak Ngah Mee Rebus Tulang

As Seberang Perai is full of history, the food stalls here also participate in an old and unique way. Mak Ngah Mee Rebus Tulang is known for its long history, even before the Independence Day of Malaysia. The humble and aged style of the wooden stall brings back nostalgic memories.

Famously known for its generous amount of shrimp, the price is reasonable and affordable. Mak Ngah Mee Rebus Tulang also serves bone boiled noodles, which is one of the local favourites. The freshly made bone broth, paired with different types of noodles that you can choose from, is perfect for a quick lunch.

Besides the bone marrow and seafood selection, the food stall also serves urat keting, also known as beef tendon, as one of their main dishes. It is hard to find beef tendon served in food stalls as it is hardly available and quite pricey.

In conclusion, Mak Ngah Mee Rebus Tulang is a beloved food stall in Seberang Perai, offering a nostalgic experience. With its long history, affordable prices, and unique dishes like bone marrow noodles and beef tendon, it remains a local favourite for those seeking an authentic and satisfying meal. The blend of history, quality ingredients, and a simple setting makes it a standout in the area.



## The History and Significance of Kota Aur

Located at Penaga, the northern part of Seberang Perai, Kota Aur is famous for its outstanding history. Kota Aur, also known as Kota Ok, is steeped in a rich historical narrative that dates back to the era of Maharaja Maha Dewa, a pivotal figure in the ancient Malay kingdoms.

As the population of the town began to grow, the Maharaja recognised the need for a new settlement and collaborated with his ministers to construct a fortified city surrounded by bamboo. This impressive city, adorned with intricate wood carvings, featured three gates, a palace, and numerous houses, serving as both a residence for the Maharaja and a centre for governance.

Here, he nurtured his three children, including his eldest son, Maha Karna. Following the untimely passing of Maharaja Maha Dewa, his ministers appointed Maha Karna as the new ruler, granting him the title of Seri Maharaja Karna di-Raja.

Under Maha Karna's leadership, Kota Aur evolved into the administrative heart of the Langkasuka Kingdom, which was part of the larger Sriwijaya Empire, a dominant force in maritime Southeast Asia from the 7th to the 13th centuries. This expansive empire, recognised as early as 671 AD by the monk I Tsing and confirmed by the Kedukan Bukit inscription from 682 AD, played an essential role in regional politics, trade, and cultural exchanges.

The ancient kingdoms of Malayu and Kedah were significant contributors to the empire, while influential Javanese kingdoms, such as Tarumanegara, fell under Sriwijaya's sway by the late 8th century.

Strategically, the regions of Kuala Perlis and Kuala Kedah (historically known as Kuala Bahang) held immense importance, with Kuala Kedah serving as a fortified defence point for both the Kedah Kingdom and the Sriwijaya military. The ancient Melaka port extended from Kuala Perlis to Kota Aur in the Bujang Valley, underscoring the area's significance as a hub of trade and cultural exchange, further enhancing its historical value.

Understanding the history of Kota Aur is essential for grasping Malaysia's cultural heritage and recognising the intricate networks of trade and cultural interactions that shaped the evolution of Seberang Perai and its inhabitants.





## **Masjid Jamek Kota Aur**



Facing the paddy field, Masjid Kota Aur, also known as Masjid Jamek Kota Aur, is located in Kampung Kota Aur, Kepala Batas, where it serves as a centre for worship and community activities for the residents. The white walls and the golden dome are attractive and eye-catching. The inner area of the mosque is clean and tidy. The majority of the colour scheme is cream and off white, representing the beauty and purity of this holy place.

The mosque hosts various programmes and events, including colouring competitions, Dhuha lecture, health lectures and more. All these programmes foster strong cooperation among residents of all ages. Additionally, the mosque has held gotong-royong (communal work) activities where community members actively participate in cleaning the mosque and cemetery area.

The mosque also serves as a venue for various community activities. One example is the free health check-up by Teddy Bear Pharmacy for the community, highlighting the mosque's role as an active community hub. Not to mention, because there is a nearby field for them to use.

Overall, Masjid Kota Aur plays a vital role in the lives of the local community, not only as a place of worship but also as a centre for social and community activities.



## Strategic Location of Kampung Kota

### Nordin Ahmad's Kampung

### The Oldest Settlement

Kampung Kota is one of the oldest settlements in Central Seberang Perai, with roots stretching back to the early 1800s. Its strategic riverside location along the Muda River once made it a vital artery for trade and early governance. This village remains a living archive of traditional Malay life, where classic architecture and age-old customs continue to preserve the community's cultural identity in a rapidly modernising region.

The village's historical prestige is further elevated by its connection to Nordin Ahmad (1932–1971). Born in Kampung Kota, he rose to become one of the most iconic stars of the Golden Age of Malay Cinema. Renowned for his powerful performances in classics like *Air Mata Duyung* and *Sri Mersing*, Nordin Ahmad remains a source of immense local pride. His legacy as a cultural giant serves as a bridge between this quiet village and the broader history of Malaysian arts, making Kampung Kota an essential stop for those looking to understand the roots of the region's creative and social heritage.

### A Legacy of Resistance

Kampung Kota holds a pivotal place in the history of the Malay Sultanate, particularly during the turbulent 19th century. At the time, the Malay rulers were navigating a complex political landscape between British interests in Penang and Siamese expansionism from the north. This strategic village became the primary base for Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin II during the *Perang Musuh Bisik* (War of the Whispering Enemy), serving as a symbol of Malay resistance against Siamese control over Kedah.

The village's name itself, "Kota," is derived from a fortified bamboo fort built to defend against these Siamese incursions. This military significance was built upon a royal foundation laid in the late 1700s, when Tunku Sulaiman established the area as the administrative centre of the Kedah Sultanate following internal palace disputes.

Today, the heritage of Kampung Kota is marked by royal burial sites near the Perai River, including the tomb of Tunku Sulaiman. These sites serve as a silent testament to the village's royal ties and its era as a seat of power. Ongoing preservation efforts continue to protect this legacy, ensuring that the story of Kampung Kota's leadership and defiance remains a cornerstone of Seberang Perai's history.

## Heaven for Seafood Lovers

### Restoran Aur Gading Mee Udang Sungai Dua

Aur Gading Mee Udang in Sungai Dua is renowned for its fresh, high-quality seafood. While prices vary by weight, diners consistently return for the rich flavours and excellent value. The signature mee udang is served with a slice of lime and a boiled egg, enhancing its bold, savoury taste.

The menu goes beyond prawns, featuring local favourites like Blanched Cuttlefish with Water Spinach, topped with tangy rojak gravy and crunchy peanuts, a flavourful snack full of texture.

Grilled seafood options, such as ikan bakar, kerang bakar, sotong bakar, and udang bakar, round out the offerings, making this family-friendly spot a go-to for both locals and seafood lovers alike.



### Medan Selera Sri Tambang Mee Udang Sungai Dua

Situated in Kampung Kota, Seberang Perai Tengah, this modest stall has built a strong reputation for its standout mee udang, praised for the exceptional freshness of its seafood. Sold by weight, the seafood selection includes prawns, crab, fish, and lobster, ensuring quality and customer satisfaction.

The ordering process is simple and personalised: choose your seafood, have it weighed, then pair it with your preferred base, fried noodles, kuey teow, or fried rice. The result is a flavourful, tailor-made meal worth every ringgit.

The signature mee udang is served with ripe tomato slices and half a boiled egg, offering a satisfying balance of taste and nutrition.

Nearby, a second stall serves the same beloved dish, providing a convenient alternative if one is closed, so you are never far from a fresh and fulfilling seafood fix.



# Butterworth

## A Legacy of Connectivity

As the primary gateway to Penang, Butterworth is far more than just a transit point. Strategically positioned on the mainland, this major urban centre has evolved from a colonial port into a thriving commercial powerhouse. Its history is defined by a unique blend of industrial grit and cultural diversity, serving as the essential pulse of the state's economic growth. Today, Butterworth stands as a testament to the seamless evolution of heritage and modern progress.

## Historical Significance

### Early Development

Butterworth started as a fishing village in the early 19th century and was initially called "Bagan." It was a transit point for travellers and traders. The name "Butterworth" came from William John Butterworth, a former governor who named it after his conquest of Seberang Perai.

In 1800, the British set up a settlement in Butterworth, which was important during colonial times. Its closeness to George Town made it vital for trade and transport. The Penang Ferry Service started in the 1920s, strengthening Butterworth's role as the main access point to Penang Island, helping the flow of goods and people.

### Economic Evolution

Butterworth's economy underwent significant changes in the 20th century. It became known for agriculture, growing crops like rubber and palm oil. The early 1900s railway system improved connections to Kuala Lumpur and other areas, boosting economic activities.

Butterworth also developed as an industrial centre, attracting various industries, including shipping, manufacturing, and logistics. The presence of factories and industrial parks contributed to job creation and economic growth, making it an essential area for the local and national economy.



# Cultural Heritage

## A Vibrant Urban Tapestry

Butterworth's cultural identity is forged by its maritime soul and industrial history. Unlike other heritage towns, its diversity is rooted in its role as a cross-cultural meeting point for port workers, merchants, and railway pioneers. This heritage is best experienced through its unique "Mainland" street food scene and vibrant festivals that celebrate the town's grit and growth. It is a living mosaic of traditions where the pulse of the harbour continues to influence the local way of life.

## Religious Sites

Butterworth is dotted with significant religious sites that embody the town's cultural heritage. Among them are:

**Temples:** The Kuan Yin Temple and the Sree Maha Mariamman Devasthanam Temple represent the religious traditions and building designs of the Chinese and Indian communities respectively. Both temples are important during festive occasions, attracting visitors and worshippers.

**Mosques:** The Masjid Abdullah Fahim serves as a significant site for the Malay community, playing a vital role in community gatherings and religious observances.



## Modern Development and Conservation Efforts

Butterworth is experiencing significant urban development, including improvements to infrastructure, new housing, and expanded commercial areas. At the same time, there is increasing awareness of the need to protect the town's historical and cultural heritage. Community initiatives are working to educate residents on their history and promote cultural understanding, highlighting the importance of sustainable development that respects heritage conservation.

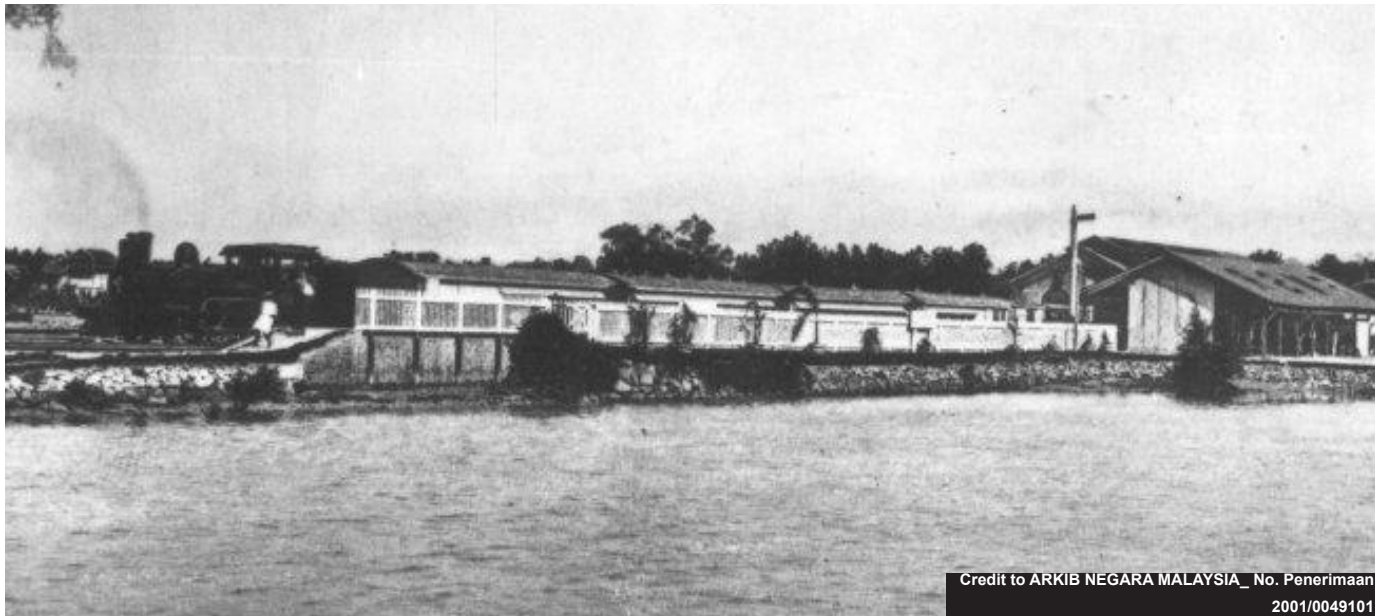
## Historical Landmarks

Butterworth is home to several landmarks that embody its historical significance:

**Old Butterworth Railway Station:** Established in the late 19th century, this station is a testament to the town's role as a transportation hub. The station's architecture reflects colonial influences and has become an iconic part of Butterworth's heritage.

**Butterworth Art Walk:** This initiative showcases murals and street art that reflect the local history, culture, and community narratives. Artists from various backgrounds contribute to this vibrant outdoor gallery, enriching the cultural landscape of Butterworth.





## Butterworth Railway Station

### A Gateway to Penang

Butterworth Railway Station, or Stesen Keretapi Butterworth, is a key hub for travellers. Located on Jalan Bagan Dalam, it sits only 100 metres from the ferry terminal. The station provides easy access to the island, and the adjacent Penang Sentral terminal further enhances connectivity.

Passenger rail services began in July 1899, following the line expansion from Bukit Mertajam to Perai. By 1903, services reached Seremban, and by 1918, the northern segment linked Butterworth to Bangkok's Thonburi Station.

The previous station, opened on 14 September 1967 by the fourth King of Malaysia, was historically significant. It served as the official "0 km" marker for the entire Malayan railway network: the reference point for measuring distances north to Padang Besar and south to Singapore.

In 2011, the old station closed for rebuilding, with services temporarily moved 3 km away. The modern station reopened in 2014, introducing Electric Train Services (ETS) on 10 July 2015. This increased connectivity to Kuala Lumpur and Padang Besar, while the new Prai River Swing Bridge ensures efficient travel across the region.

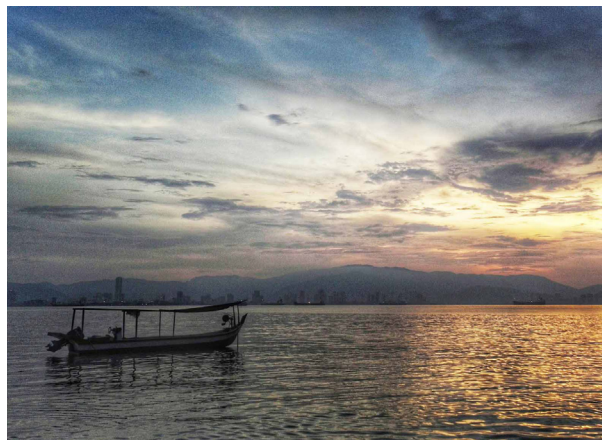
Butterworth Railway Station is not just a transit point; it embodies the evolution of Malaysian travel, showcasing both historical heritage and modern advancement.

## Pantai Bersih

### A lively communal beach in Penang

Pantai Bersih, meaning "clean beach," is located near the Butterworth Outer Ring Road in Bagan Ajam, just three kilometres from Butterworth. It is a favourite spot for locals, especially fishermen who enjoy the calm waters. On weekends, families and friends gather there, creating a lively atmosphere with laughter and nearby food stalls.

Visitors can admire views of the Penang Bridge and the Penang Strait while the well-kept paths invite walking and cycling. Pantai Bersih represents the joy of seaside life, offering space for picnics and fishing, showcasing community spirit and the beauty of Penang's coast.



## Discovering Pantai Robina and Robina Eco Park

### A Serene Coastal Haven in Butterworth, Penang

Pantai Robina and Robina Eco Park in Butterworth, Malaysia, offer a peaceful getaway from city life. This beautiful coastal area is a hidden gem that attracts visitors with its natural beauty and calm atmosphere.

### Pantai Robina: A Picturesque Beach Experience

Pantai Robina is a beautiful beach that is 700 meters long, perfect for relaxation and enjoying nature. The soft, golden sands and gentle waves of the Straits of Malacca create a calming atmosphere. Visitors can admire stunning views of Penang Island, with its hills and small buildings in the distance.

### Robina Eco Park: A Commitment to Nature

Adjacent to Pantai Robina is Robina Eco Park, launched in 2020 by the Seberang Perai City Council to showcase the area's natural beauty and encourage local tourism. This eco-friendly park, developed with an RM1,464,000 investment, features 548 new plants, clean energy lights, and covers 2.69 hectares. Vehicles are not allowed in, to provide a peaceful environment. Located about 15 kilometres from Butterworth, it's excellent for fishing and nature walks. The park enhances the experience at Pantai Robina, allowing visitors to reconnect with nature and enjoy beautiful sunsets.

## Pangkalan Sultan Abdul Halim

Named after the late Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah of Kedah, this port is a key transportation hub and cultural landmark that highlights the area's maritime history. Its origins date back to the early 20th century when Penang became an important trade centre in Southeast Asia. The port was developed to support the growing shipping industry, serving as a base for cargo vessels connecting Penang to various ports in the region. Pangkalan Sultan Abdul Halim is a busy port that supports multiple marine activities such as cargo handling, fishing, and passenger transport. It has facilities for local fishing boats, recreational vessels, and ferries, which help local fishermen and boost tourism. The terminal is vital for connecting Penang Island to the mainland through passenger ferry services, serving both commuters and tourists.



## Dataran Pemuda Merdeka

### A Landmark of Independence

Once the British Recreation Club field, Dataran Pemuda Merdeka stands today as a powerful symbol of Malay resolve in the struggle for independence. This historic square in Butterworth served as the primary stage for national mobilisation in Seberang Perai. It was here in 1946 that Datuk Onn Jaafar launched his grassroots campaign against the Malayan Union, famously cycling from this field to engage directly with the local community. While colonial authorities initially underestimated the rural population's political fire, the square soon became a hotbed for leadership.

The site's significance was cemented in 1949 when it hosted the first UMNO Annual General Conference, during which the national UMNO Youth movement was officially founded. Following major parades in 1948 and 1951, the square evolved from a simple recreation field into a sacred space for political identity. Today, it remains a venue for reflection and celebration, reminding visitors of the sacrifices made by previous generations to secure Malaysia's freedom and the enduring spirit of the community.

## Jeti Nelayan Bagan Ajam Seberang Perai Utara

In northern Seberang Perai, fishing enthusiasts frequently visit the Bagan Ajam fishing pier. It is well-liked by locals for its excellent fishing and stunning sunsets. Constructed in 2012 for RM50 million, the pier encourages local fishermen and draws both experienced and novice fishers. Visitors can enjoy the environment and the cool breeze for free, but fishing requires an admission fee.

## Air Hitam Dalam Educational Forest

Located in the quiet reaches of North Seberang Perai, the Ayer Hitam Dalam Educational Forest provides a serene escape into nature. This 11-hectare freshwater swamp is home to diverse wildlife, including owls, otters, and pine squirrels. Bird lovers will find it an excellent spot for observing various species within the lush canopy. The park features a 1,000-metre canopy walkway, offering unique views of the forest's rich flora and fauna. Well-managed by the State Forestry Department, the area is dedicated to environmental care and tranquility. Visitors often praise the forest for its peaceful atmosphere, making it a perfect destination to appreciate the natural beauty and local biodiversity of the mainland.



## Tow Boo Kong (Nine Emperor Gods Temple)

Tow Boo Kong Temple is a significant spiritual and cultural site located in Butterworth, Penang, close to the waterfront of the Penang Strait. Founded in the late 1800s, the temple has gone through many changes, especially in the early 1900s. It honours the Nine Emperor Gods, who are revered for sea governance by the Hokkien and Teochew people. The temple hosts the Nine Emperor Gods Festival every ninth lunar month, attracting thousands of visitors for lively parades and ceremonies.

The temple features traditional Chinese architecture, with detailed wooden carvings, decorative tiles, and colour murals that depict Chinese mythology. Its roof has intricate ridge decorations, highlighting classic Chinese temple design and enhancing its beauty.

The main area of the temple is the Nine Emperor Gods Altar, where people offer fruits, incense, and symbolic items to the gods. Devotees visit to pray for blessings, health, and prosperity, strengthening their spiritual ties. The Nine Emperor Gods Festival lasts for nine days and includes various activities. Throughout the year, Tow Boo Kong Temple organises cultural and religious events that strengthen community bonds, serving as a social hub for families to celebrate heritage, share traditions, and preserve cultural practices.



## Reflecting on the Origins of Kampung Balai Pukat

Balai Pukat is a Malay fishing village known for its name, inspired by the drying of fishing nets. Blending urban and rural life like a smaller Kampung Baru, it's located near the Penang ferry terminal and was the site of a tragic jetty collapse in 1988. It's also close to key transport hubs like the Butterworth train station and the Penang Port bus and taxi station.

## Challenges Faced

In the past, residents of Kampung Balai Pukat faced water shortages, relying on a single roadside faucet near a surau and cemetery. Families used hoses, pails, or buckets to collect water daily, a physically demanding routine that built strength.

The village also experiences frequent flash floods, about five to six times a year. While the floods could reach a metre high, children in Kampung Balai Pukat saw them as fun, using the water to play since Butterworth lacked rivers. Despite the floods, no evacuations were ever needed.

## The Architecture

Traditional homes in the village were built on stilts to avoid floodwaters, but newer ground-level extensions made them more prone to flooding. Residents often had to move to higher ground during high tides, which blocked drainage and worsened floods. Kampung Balai Pukat, once near a beach, has lost most of its coastline to oil terminals, with only a small beach, Pantai Meriam Timbul, remaining, named after an old cannon found there.

## The Rich Traditional Tales

Balai Pukat has rich stories and mysteries shared by older generations. Elders tell of ancient gravestones in the local cemetery, thought to belong to early religious scholars. This cemetery is believed to have existed before the British arrived in the Malay Peninsula in 1786 and in Seberang Perai in 1800. About 200 years ago, Haji Abdullah bin Muhammad, an agricultural expert brought from Perlis by the East India Company, managed local rice fields, which the British paid him to cultivate.

In 1941, during the Japanese invasion, the Japanese army fired at a Shell oil tank near the cemetery but missed, leading them to withdraw. This incident created stories about the area's sacred graves, protecting it. Overall, Kampung Balai Pukat, once a fishing village, has changed greatly but still holds onto its past through local stories and cultural significance.





## Rojak Tonggek

In Malaysia, Rojak is a popular and flavourful dish with a mix of fresh fruits including guava, pineapple, cucumber, and seasonal fruits, all combined into a refreshing dish. The sweet and tangy rojak sauce adds to the freshness, made from a blend of fruits, sugar, and spices. Groundnuts are often sprinkled on top, adding a rich nutty crunch that enhances the taste.

Rojak Tonggek offers a unique twist on this classic by serving the fruit on skewers. This presentation is perfect for those on the go, allowing customers to pick exactly what they want. It is a staple of the Butterworth food scene, known for its casual and social atmosphere.

The stall's name comes from the way customers eat: leaning forward, or "tonggek," while dipping their skewers into the communal sauce containers. This posture ensures that the thick, delicious sauce doesn't drip onto their clothes. It is a quintessential local experience where diners gather around the stall to enjoy a quick, flavourful snack in a lively communal setting.



## Jeruk Madu Pak Ali

Pak Ali Food Industries is Malaysia's premier producer of preserved fruits, famous for its signature honey-based pickles. Developed in collaboration with MARDI, the brand combines traditional recipes with modern food science to create its distinctively crisp and refreshing flavours. The production process uses high-quality local fruits and 100% natural honey, ensuring a superior taste compared to conventional vinegar-based preserves.

The pickles are produced in a state-of-the-art factory in the IKS Perda Tasek Industrial Area. This facility is open to the public, allowing visitors to witness the production line and quality control firsthand. Over the years, the brand has earned prestigious recognition, including the National Agricultural Industry Excellence Award at MAHA 2014 (Malaysia's premier agriculture and agrotourism expo).

Today, Jeruk Madu Pak Ali is an iconic Penang souvenir. The preserves offer a perfect balance of sweet and salty notes with a signature aroma that lacks the harshness of typical pickles. The onsite store also supports local entrepreneurs, making it a comprehensive hub for authentic Penang flavours and high-quality local gifts.



# Discovering the Charm of Rope Walk Taman Selat:

## A Journey Through Penang’s Flea Market Culture

Originally from George Town, Rope Walk is a beloved flea market offering second-hand clothes, antiques, electronics, and more. To stimulate local commerce, the Seberang Perai City Council and Think City established Rope Walk Taman Selat, also known as Rope Walk Bagan, which saw major development in 2011. With over 200 stalls by 2003, it stands out for its indoor setting, offering a comfortable, sun-free shopping experience. It remains a cultural touchstone for collectors and casual shoppers alike.

## Malaysia Smelting Corporation Berhad

Founded in 1902 in Butterworth by The Straits Trading Company, this historic smelting plant played a vital role in Malaysia’s tin industry and economy. It adapted through World War II and the 1985 tin price crash, later expanding with modern facilities in 1995. With operations relocating to Pulau Indah, the 40.1-acre site is set for redevelopment into residential and commercial zones, valued at RM78.7 million. Due to its industrial nature, the site is not open to the public.



## United Malayan Flour Sdn Bhd

Established in 1966, Malayan Flour Mills Berhad (formerly United Malayan Flour Mills) has been a cornerstone of Butterworth’s economy. Headquartered in Permatang Pauh, MFM has grown beyond flour milling into poultry, aquaculture, and trading, recording RM2.43 billion in revenue in FY2021. The company is recognised on the FTSE4Good Bursa Malaysia Index for its economic and social impact, particularly through job creation. The facility is closed to the public to maintain hygiene standards.



## Khong Guan Malaysia

Founded in 1947, Khong Guan is a household name in Asia’s snack food industry. Its Butterworth factory, operated by Khian Guan Biscuit Manufacturing Sdn. Bhd. and produces a variety of sweet and savoury snacks, supporting the local economy through jobs and partnerships. Linked to United Malayan Flour (1996) Sdn. Bhd., the company ensures high-quality flour for food producers in the region. The facility remains closed to the public for hygiene and safety.



## The History of Kampung Gajah and Kubang Buaya:

### A Journey Through Time

Kampung Gajah and the adjacent Kampung Kubang Buaya are deeply rooted in Butterworth's early role as a logistics hub. In the late 19th century, this area, part of Bagan Lama, was a vital transit point where elephants were used to transport heavy goods and tin from the hinterland to the old jetty for shipment across the straits. The name Kampung Kubang Buaya (Crocodile Wallop) actually stems from these working elephants; after long days of hauling cargo, the "gentle giants" would wallow in deep mud pits (kubang) to cool off, a sight so common it defined the local geography.

Beyond its industrial roots, the area is rich in cultural heritage as the ancestral home of Malaysia's most iconic artist, Tan Sri P. Ramlee. His mother, Che Mah Binti Hussein, lived in a house near the Kubang Buaya Jamek Mosque (now the site of a petrol station). It was here in 1929 that she famously gave birth to the legendary performer while her husband, Teuku Nyak Puteh, was away at Eid prayers. This blend of labour history and the personal origin story of a national icon gives the district a unique place in the identity of Seberang Perai, marking a transition from a rugged port outpost to a significant cultural landmark.

## Hidden Gems



### Sree Maha Mariamman Devasthanam Temple, Butterworth

The Sree Maha Mariamman Devasthanam Temple is the largest and probably the oldest Hindu temple in Butterworth, located in Bagan Luar, Penang, Malaysia. It is dedicated to the mother goddess Amman and serves the Hindu community in the Kampung Benggali area along Jalan Jeti Lama. This neighbourhood has a notable Hindu population, with businesses like the Sri Ananda Bharvan Banana Leaf Restaurant highlighting their presence. Many local Hindus are connected to the Butterworth port, either working there or running related businesses like sundry shops and food outlets. The temple is famous for its impressive gopuram, which towers over the other buildings nearby.

The Butterworth Sree Maha Mariamman Temple was founded in 1853 after an idol of Ambal was found by the sea. A small hut was built to worship the idol. In 1903, Ponnusami Pillai built a more permanent temple on the same site, which was consecrated during its first Kumbabishegam ceremony. The temple continued to grow, and in the 1980s, a new structure was completed and consecrated in 1988. It also had minor renovations in 2002, followed by another consecration ceremony.

### Masjid Jamek Kubang Buaya

Originally built of timber in the 1940s near the shoreline, Masjid Jamek Kubang Buaya was relocated to its current roadside site in the 1960s. The mosque's origins trace back to the era of Francis Light, when Malay villagers, fishermen, and farmers migrated to the area. It began as a modest structure intended to serve the growing Muslim population and has since evolved into a central spiritual landmark for the local community.

The mosque is notably influenced by a unique demographic mix; many congregants are of Patani and Indian Muslim descent, reflecting the diverse migration patterns of North Seberang Perai. While its location near the main road is convenient for travellers, the entrance near the traffic lights can be tricky to navigate, requiring visitors to take a specific side road to access the grounds.

Today, the mosque remains a vibrant hub for religious discourses and charitable activities. Rather than just a place of worship, it serves as a living link to the village's heritage, where traditions like the annual Qurban are still meticulously observed. This enduring legacy continues to anchor the social fabric of Kampung Kubang Buaya, bridging the history of its early settlers with the needs of the modern community.

## Exploring the Rich History of Pekan Darat

Pekan Darat is a historic enclave comprising the settlements of Permatang Tok Benuan, Tok Gelam, Tok Bidan, and Tok Jaya. The village gained prominence in 1841 as a vital forge for blacksmithing. Skilled artisans, most notably Tok Salleh from Patani, transformed the area into a strategic armory. Here, they crafted traditional weapons such as the keris, parang, and even cannons and royal seals (Cop Mohor). These blacksmiths played a clandestine role in the "Musuh Bisik" War, forging weapons for the Kedah resistance against Siamese forces.

Beyond its martial history, Pekan Darat served as a vibrant inland trading hub. The craftsmanship of the area extends to diverse materials, from the intricate bamboo weaves of Gelung Bubu to the traditional pottery of Maklom. Local history, including the community's resilience during World War II, was meticulously documented by resident author Hj. Dahalan. Today, the village remains a rare repository of heritage, where the descendants of artisans like Saad Harun continue to honour a legacy of ironwork and traditional crafts that defined the mainland's early economy.



## Masjid Jamek Pekan Darat Butterworth

Pekan Darat, once known for its trade activities based on the barter system, was a settlement populated by inland traders. The area becomes synonymous with business and industry. Due to the flourishing of businesses in Pekan Darat, this place became a main business centre. Then, in the early 1910s, the mosque was built by the mutual assistance of the locals on the waqf (endowment) land of Kalsum bin Ahmad. This founder is a female Indian Muslim known for her coffee shop business named 'Kopi Thamby'. This is the reason why the old name of Masjid Jamek Pekan Darat is more commonly known as Masjid Kopi Thamby.

Along time ago, this mosque was built with Chengal wood from the nearby places in Pekan Darat. Initially, this mosque could only afford to fit 50 to 60 people, but over time, it expanded to accommodate the growing needs of the community. Renowned religious leaders, including Allahyarham Haji Zainal Abidin, Allahyarham Haji Abdul Hamid, Haji Shafie, and others served as imams and actively contributed to religious education and community development. Since then, the mosque has been maintained by a dedicated committee to ensure its upkeep.



## Dann Char Kuey Teow

### Craving Satisfied!

Located at Permatang Tok Jaya, this food stall is known for its Char Kuey Teow and has been around since 1996. It offers a spacious and kid-friendly environment that attracts many locals. Dann Char Kuey Teow operates from 5 PM to 1 AM, making it an excellent spot for family gatherings or reunions with friends.

The menu includes small and big portions, a special edition, fried shrimp, and shrimp fried rice. They also offer Kuey Teow Kerang (fried cockle Kuey Teow) in similar portion options. While famous for Char Kuey Teow, rice is available for those who want something else, especially parents with kids. This food stall is a must-visit in Seberang Perai for late-night dining and socialising with loved ones.



## The Legacy of Ironcraft Kampung Tradisional Pekan Darat, Butterworth

The story of ironcraft in Kampung Tradisional Pekan Darat, dates back to 1841. Residents, known as "Pandai Besi," became skilled artisans, producing weapons for the Sultan of Kedah's army during conflicts with the British and supporting the Siam-Kedah War from 1821 to 1842. After the war, these craftsmen adapted their skills for agriculture, creating tools for new paddy fields and traditional weapons.

In the 1950s, family-run blacksmith businesses flourished, especially in areas like Pekan Maklom and Permatang Benuan. By the 1960s, blacksmithing was standard in local households. The Mara Corporation helped establish workshops, leading to a cooperative aimed at sustaining the craft. The dedication of these artisans is vital for preserving their legacy in a changing world.



## Malaysia's Blacksmithing Heritage Warisan Paksu Mid

Warisan Paksu Mid Pandai Besi, located at 3858 Jalan Haji Murshid in Butterworth, Penang, showcases Malaysia's blacksmithing heritage. The workshop specialises in crafting traditional Malay weapons such as the keris, parang, and swords, as well as functional agricultural tools and custom knives.

Visitors can see skilled artisans at work, creating both tools and decorative items. The workshop is open daily from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM for walk-in visitors and offers group tours for up to 30 people. Booking in advance is recommended, and En. Sufiyuddin can be contacted at 011-24166040 for arrangements.





## Bagan Tambang and its history

Bagan Tambang, meaning “jetty” or “dock.” Bagan Tambang was once an important port, serving as a key departure point for sea travel between mainland Seberang Perai and Penang Island, also known as Tanjung Penaga, which was established by Francis Ligh in 1786.

However, long before that, in the 1730s, when Batu Uban Port was already in existence, there was a significant connection between Batu Uban and Bagan Tambang. Many of the early settlers of Bagan Tambang and Bagan Belat were originally from Aceh and Batu Bara, Sumatra.

According to historical accounts, Bagan Tambang was founded by three merchants from Batu Bara, East Sumatra, who were involved in the trade of porcelain and ceramics. At that time, Batu Bara was the last frontier under the rule of the Aceh Darussalam Sultanate.

A glimpse of Bagan Tambang’s coastline in 1953 shows a thriving fish market, where fish were sold through a traditional bisik-bisik (whispering) auction in front of seaside shops. Over time, coastal erosion has significantly changed the landscape, with the shoreline now reaching near Pokok Asam at the end of Jalan Tunku Putra.

Coastal erosion has been affecting Bagan Belat and Bagan Tambang for over 150 years, a fact acknowledged by residents on June 7, 2012. There was once an Aceh Village in the area, and Surau Hj Mohamad Taha, founded by a religious scholar from Batu Bara, served as a centre for Islamic learning in Bagan Belat. However, the original surau was lost to the sea due to erosion.

## Mee Udang Din Skot

### Welcome to Warung Din Skot The Best Spot for Mee Udang in Teluk Air Tawar

Warung Din Skot is a charming eatery located in a seaside fishing village, celebrating nearly 15 years of delightful food experiences. It started as a small coffee shop and evolved into a popular destination for authentic Malaysian cuisine. The name reflects its modest beginnings and dedication to serving exquisite dishes that honour local culinary traditions.

The restaurant, named after owner Encik Saidin Kamis, offers stunning views of the Penang Strait. It is especially famous for its signature dish, Mee Udang, which includes three large prawns served in a rich, aromatic soup made from slow-boiled prawns. The price for 100 grams of these prawns is RM 6.00, providing a flavourful meal against the beautiful backdrop of Teluk Air Tawar. This location is ideal for romantic dinners or a lovely dining experience.

Mee Udang stands out because of its special sauce, made from shallots, garlic, ginger, spices, and sometimes tamarind for tanginess. Prawns simmered in this sauce infuse it with flavour, and noodles absorb the rich broth. Topped with fresh ingredients, the dish presents a vibrant taste profile that highlights Malaysia's culinary culture. Warung Din Skot offers a memorable meal, showcasing the richness of local flavours and traditions.



## Surau Tuan Haji Mohd Taha Pekan Baru

The holy prayer site in Kampung Pekan Baru has a nostalgic wooden design on its upper level, while the main prayer hall features vibrant red walls and a gold dome. Originally built in 1870 at Kampung Tepi Sungai, Surau Tuan Haji Mohd Taha Pekan Baru was moved to Padang Benggali during the Japanese occupation in 1943 and became a religious school.

It returned to Pekan Baru Village in 1951. This double-storey surau holds at least fifty worshippers and reflects historical craftsmanship, having been rebuilt in bricks and iron to enhance its stability and ensure it lasts for future generations.





## The History of Ujong Batu

Ujong Batu, located in Bagan Dalam, holds a legacy dating back to 1765. It was established by two Pashtun brothers, Sheikh Akhil Mohammad and Sheikh Ghulam Mohammad, who hailed from the Fathan (Pashtun) region near the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. After sailing across the Indian Ocean, they stopped at Batu Uban on the island before settling on the mainland at the mouth of the Perai River, approximately 250 years ago. There, they flourished as traders and Islamic scholars, teaching jurisprudence (fiqh) and building the local mosque before marrying into the community.

Historically, Ujong Batu was a vital transport hub famous for its Chain Ferry. This unique service utilised a vessel that moved across the Perai River by hauling itself along heavy underwater chains anchored to both banks. It served as the primary link for locals travelling between the railway station and the ferry jetty. In addition to the Chain Ferry, traditional sampan services were essential in the mid-19th century, connecting Perai and Bagan to improve local accessibility.

While the advent of modern bridges led to the disappearance of the Chain Ferry and sampan trade, Ujong Batu's heritage remains preserved in the stories of its founders. The contributions of the Sheikh brothers laid the foundation for Bagan Dalam's identity, blending Afghan heritage with local Malay culture. Today, the area stands as a reminder of a time when the river was the lifeblood of Seberang Perai's commerce and communal movement.



## Jeti Pak Ali Ujong Batu

The fishing pier located under the Penang Bridge offers a wonderful experience for fishing lovers. It provides beautiful views of the bridge and calm sea waters. Anglers can enjoy fishing without being bothered by the hot sun. Although the fees are a bit higher than those at other nearby fishing spots, the chance to fish beneath the iconic bridge is a unique opportunity worthy of sharing with fellow fishing fans.

The jetty sells essentials like bait, water, and food, making it easy for visitors who may not have prepared their supplies or who decide to fish at the last minute. This spot is ideal for locals looking for a relaxing day or visitors wanting a memorable fishing adventure.



## Restoran Nelayan Terapung Ujong Batu

Restoran Nelayan Terapung Ujong Batu is a great place to enjoy hot, crispy bawal goreng and a range of fresh seafood and local dishes from northern Malaysia. The restaurant has a simple and enjoyable ambience with an open layout that lets diners feel the river breeze and admire views of the river and nature. It is popular among locals, especially Malays, who appreciate the authentic Nasi Melayu served buffet-style, showcasing rich flavours.

Run by families of local fishermen, the restaurant ensures fresh seafood, highlighted by the must-try bawal goreng. The buffet is frequently refreshed, guaranteeing warm meals. There's a variety of seafood dishes, including fish, squid, and prawns, prepared in different styles and served with traditional sides like ulam and spicy sauces. The menu also includes local favourites like Kerabu Mangga, Rendang Daging, and Ayam Goreng.

During lunchtime, the restaurant is busy with diners drawn by the tasty, affordable food, with prices suitable for various budgets. Overall, Restoran Nelayan Terapung Ujong Batu offers an authentic Malaysian dining experience with delicious food in a beautiful setting.

## Hidden Gems

### Juru Auto-City: From Swamp to Success

While Kampung Juru preserves coastal traditions, Juru Auto-City represents the modern evolution of the district. Located along Jalan Perusahaan Juru, this 36-acre site was once a marshy swamp intended for a corporate tower project. When the 1997 Asian Economic Crisis halted those plans, the project was re-envisioned as a multifaceted commercial hub. This strategic pivot transformed an uncertain future into a thriving centre for automotive excellence, dining, and entertainment.

Today, Juru Auto-City is recognised by the Penang State Government as a premier destination. It serves as a central hub where global automobile brands meet a vibrant food and lifestyle scene, showcasing how innovation can turn challenging terrain into a cornerstone of the community's economic landscape.

### Tai Thong Restaurant



In Juru, Tai Thong is a hidden gem that has served the community for 19 years. While the restaurant maintains a humble aesthetic with its zinc roof and modest outdoor seating, the quality of its seafood rival the most established coastal dining spots, offering exceptional value for an authentic experience.

Tai Thong is particularly celebrated for its seasonal flower crabs, with the signature Chinese herbal stew, featuring both crabs and prawns, remaining a perennial favourite. For those preferring a milder heat than the traditional chilli crab, the flower crabs in a savoury sweet-sour sauce are highly recommended. Another standout is the steamed fish, topped with a delicate soy dressing and a generous portion of crispy garlic. This unassuming eatery has firmly established itself as a premier destination for those seeking genuine local flavours in an atmosphere of rustic charm.

### Laksa Auntie Ruby: A Local Favourite

Laksa Auntie Ruby is famous for her Penang Laksa, a noodle soup that many locals love. This dish has a sour and spicy fish-based broth and has been popular for nearly 20 years. The soup includes rice noodles that are chewy, boiled eggs, and shrimp paste, along with fresh herbs and spicy sambal for added flavour.

The soup has a fragrant and appetising taste, topped with chopped chillies that leave a lingering flavour. Besides the laksa, Auntie Ruby also serves prawn fritters and rojak, which are both recommended. The prawn fritters are crispy on the outside and tender inside, and many enjoy dipping them into peanut paste before adding them to the laksa for a unique flavour experience.



# Kampung Rantau Panjang

## A Village of Heritage and Change

### Agricultural Roots

Kampung Rantau Panjang, located in Seberang Perai, Penang, has long been a centre for rice farming thanks to its fertile land and the nearby Perai River. While modernisation has introduced more commercial farming methods, rice cultivation remains central to the village's economy and identity.

### Cultural Heritage

The village is known for its vibrant kite-flying tradition, particularly the Wau Bulan, a beautifully crafted moon-shaped kite flown during harvest festivals. This tradition not only celebrates the village's agricultural success but also showcases the creativity and craftsmanship of Malay artisans.

### Urbanization and Growth

As Seberang Perai urbanises, Kampung Rantau Panjang has seen improved infrastructure, access to services, and shifting job opportunities. Many younger residents are moving into service or industrial sectors, reflecting the area's broader transformation while still honouring its rural roots.

### Historical Context

Once part of the Kedah Kingdom, the village came under British rule in the early 1800s. The colonial era introduced cash crops like rubber and palm oil, along with new transport systems that reshaped the region's economy and agricultural landscape.

### The Village Today

Today, Kampung Rantau Panjang balances tradition and progress. While adapting to urban development, it continues to celebrate its agricultural legacy and cultural traditions like kite flying, with strong community ties that span generations.



### The Historical Legacy of the Kota Aur Ruins

Near the village lies Kota Aur, a site featuring significant ruins believed to date back to the ancient Kedah Tua kingdom. Flourishing between the 2nd and 14th centuries, Kedah Tua was a foundational power in Southeast Asia, serving as a global hub for maritime trade and iron smelting. The presence of laterite stones, a durable rock also utilised in the construction of Angkor Wat, suggests that Kota Aur once functioned as a fortified settlement or a religious landmark within this vast empire.

Centred around the Bujang Valley, the kingdom acted as a vital crossroads for traders from China, India, and the Middle East. While portions of the site are now burial grounds or under private ownership, past explorations by the Bujang Valley Museum and the University of Malaya confirm its immense archaeological value. Preserving these remnants is essential to understanding the early history of the Malay Peninsula and its influential role in regional commerce.





## Masjid Jamek Rantau Panjang

Masjid Jamek Rantau Panjang serves as the spiritual and social anchor for the local community, reflecting the village's deep-rooted historical identity. Located in Kepala Batas, the mosque features a functional design that mirrors the modest, welcoming nature of the settlement. It remains a vibrant gathering point where residents engage in religious observances and gotong-royong, a tradition of communal work that sustains the village's social fabric.

Beyond its role in worship, the mosque is an active participant in contemporary village life. Through its social media presence and a consistent calendar of events, including religious talks and youth sports, it bridges the gap between tradition and the modern day. The well-maintained interior, equipped with air conditioning and fans, ensures that the mosque remains a comfortable sanctuary for both the congregation and visitors to the area.



## Exploring Pulau Aman: A Hidden Gem in Malaysia

Pulau Aman is a tranquil island that offers an exceptional experience for visitors. It is car-free, encouraging walking, cycling, and motorcycle use. Beautiful paths link settlements, highlighting nature's role in daily life. The island consists of two parts: Pulau Gedung in the north and Pulau Aman in the south. Located in Mukim 16, Seberang Perai Selatan district, it spans 180 acres and is over 90% forested. Around 270 people, mostly Malay fishermen and small business owners, live there. This community has been present for seven generations, maintaining a strong connection to the land and sea through traditional fishing methods.



### The History of Pulau Aman

Pulau Aman was settled in 1817 by Bugis and Arab people, along with four members of the Kedah royal family, during a conflict. In the early 20th century, living conditions improved due to abundant fish catches that supported markets nearby. The island grew as more people arrived, leading to businesses like retail, food vendors, and sweet sellers. By 1910, Chinese fishermen and Indian labourers joined the community, working on road construction for rubber plantations. However, prosperity fell during the Japanese occupation in 1941, when food became scarce and residents had to rely on cassava.

After World War II, former government workers returned, and during the Emergency period in 1948, the population, mostly Malays with some Chinese, lived in safety without curfews. By 1957, the fishing industry was thriving, but starting in 1960, fish catches began to decline, leading some residents to leave for better opportunities elsewhere.

## The Tale of Telaga Emas

The history of Pulau Aman is uniquely captured in the legend of Telaga Emas (The Golden Well), discovered in 1789. Local lore tells of a villager who unearthed a jar of gold that was mysteriously transformed into a golden-hued stone, a tale that has endured despite colonial-era reports identifying the find as ordinary rock. However, the well's true appeal lies in its unique hydrology. Situated just paces from the sea, it provides a constant supply of fresh water that remains unpolluted by the surrounding salt water.

This natural phenomenon was a vital resource for the settlers who founded the island in 1783 while fleeing regional conflicts in Kedah. Although the population reached nearly 1,000 residents by the mid-20th century, many migrated to the mainland in the 1960s in search of industrial opportunities. Today, the well stands as a symbol of the island's resilience, maintained by a community dedicated to preserving the history of this 18th-century sanctuary.



## The Tranquil Ocean Swing

Complementing the island's coastal charm is the ocean swing, a simple but iconic fixture perched above the water's edge. It offers a quiet vantage point for visitors to look out over the Straits of Malacca and the surrounding islets. More than just a photo opportunity, the swing allows for a moment of stillness, providing panoramic views that highlight the island's serene maritime landscape.

While Pulau Aman is modest in scale, its value lies in its escape from heavy commercialisation. The island preserves a slower pace of life defined by its 18th-century roots, local seafood, and traditional village atmosphere. This quiet character ensures that Pulau Aman remains a genuine destination for those seeking to experience the authentic heritage of a Malaysian fishing community.





## Gravel Beach, Let's Go!

Gravel Beach in southern Seberang Perai is a quiet escape from city life, featuring a unique gravelly shore instead of sand. The beach's gentle sea breeze and the calming sounds of waves create a relaxing atmosphere, suitable for leisurely walks, cycling, or enjoying time with pets.

Visitors should plan their trips during low tide for the best access to the shoreline and scenic views. For those seeking shade, a nearby walking trail offers a superb option for jogging or casual strolls in a beautiful natural setting.



## **A & Z Craft Collection:**

### **Haven Spot for Souvenir**

Located on Aman Island, A&Z Craft Collection is a unique shop perfect for finding special souvenirs. This home-based business, painted blue and situated in front of a wooden house, specialises in custom clothing, handmade crafts, business cards, and more. A highlight is their handmade shell souvenirs, which can be personalised with your name, offering a rare customisation option.

Their most popular item is the custom-made moneybox, which can be personalised in various ways. While prices are slightly higher due to the craftsmanship, the quality and uniqueness make it worthwhile. A&Z Craft Collection provides a distinct shopping experience for those looking for memorable keepsakes.

# Sungai Acheh

## A Modern Fishing Gateway

Situated in the southern reaches of Seberang Perai, Sungai Acheh is a coastal village defined by its fishing traditions and historic ties to the Acehnese people. The Kuala Haji Ibrahim jetty remains a central feature, offering boat services that connect the local community to the wider region. Today, the village serves as a living reminder of the maritime cultures that shaped the early development of Penang.

## The Acehnese Migration

The village name reflects a history that began shortly after 1786, when Francis Light recorded the arrival of hundreds of traders from Sumatra and Sulawesi. These settlers, including the Bugis and Batak communities, were so influential that their dialects were commonly heard in the early courts of Penang. The Acehnese eventually established bustling hubs, using local waterways as primary "highways" to transport valuable spices and copra.

## Connections to Old Penang

This cultural legacy remains visible today, linking the southern district to Lebu Acheh in George Town. The influence of these early merchants is preserved through landmarks such as the Acheen Street Malay Mosque and the historic tombs of merchant families. While Sungai Acheh has transitioned into a quiet coastal outpost, it maintains its identity as a former cornerstone of the commercial network that once linked Sumatra to the Straits of Malacca.





## Putra's Equine Centre

For a change of pace in Nibong Tebal, visitors can head to Putra's Equine Centre, a local establishment that offers a glimpse into the area's rural lifestyle. Unlike formal riding academies, this centre provides a relaxed, village-style environment where families and children can experience horse riding in an authentic countryside setting. Operating daily from 9 AM to 5 PM, the facility serves as an accessible hub for those interested in equestrian activities within a traditional farm landscape.

The centre is particularly known for its focus on horse archery (memanah berkuda), a skill that combines sport with local heritage. Beyond riding, the quiet paddocks and unhurried atmosphere provide a unique backdrop for photography and weekend outings. By maintaining its identity as a community-focused destination, Putra's Equine Centre offers a genuine way to enjoy the outdoors while exploring the rustic heart of Seberang Perai.

## Masjid Jamek Sungai Acheh

In the southern part of Seberang Perai, the town of Nibong Tebal is home to a beautiful mosque known for its blue and white design. This mosque, with its striking blue dome, represents the area's Islamic heritage and attracts both locals and visitors. Its white exterior shines in the sunlight, adding to its charm.

The mosque is designed to meet community needs, featuring modern facilities that make it accessible for everyone. It offers a large parking area that accommodates many vehicles, making it easier for worshippers to attend prayers, especially during the busy Jumu'ah services on Fridays. Inside, the mosque has a spacious prayer hall that comfortably holds many worshippers, supporting daily prayers, special supplications, and religious discussions.



