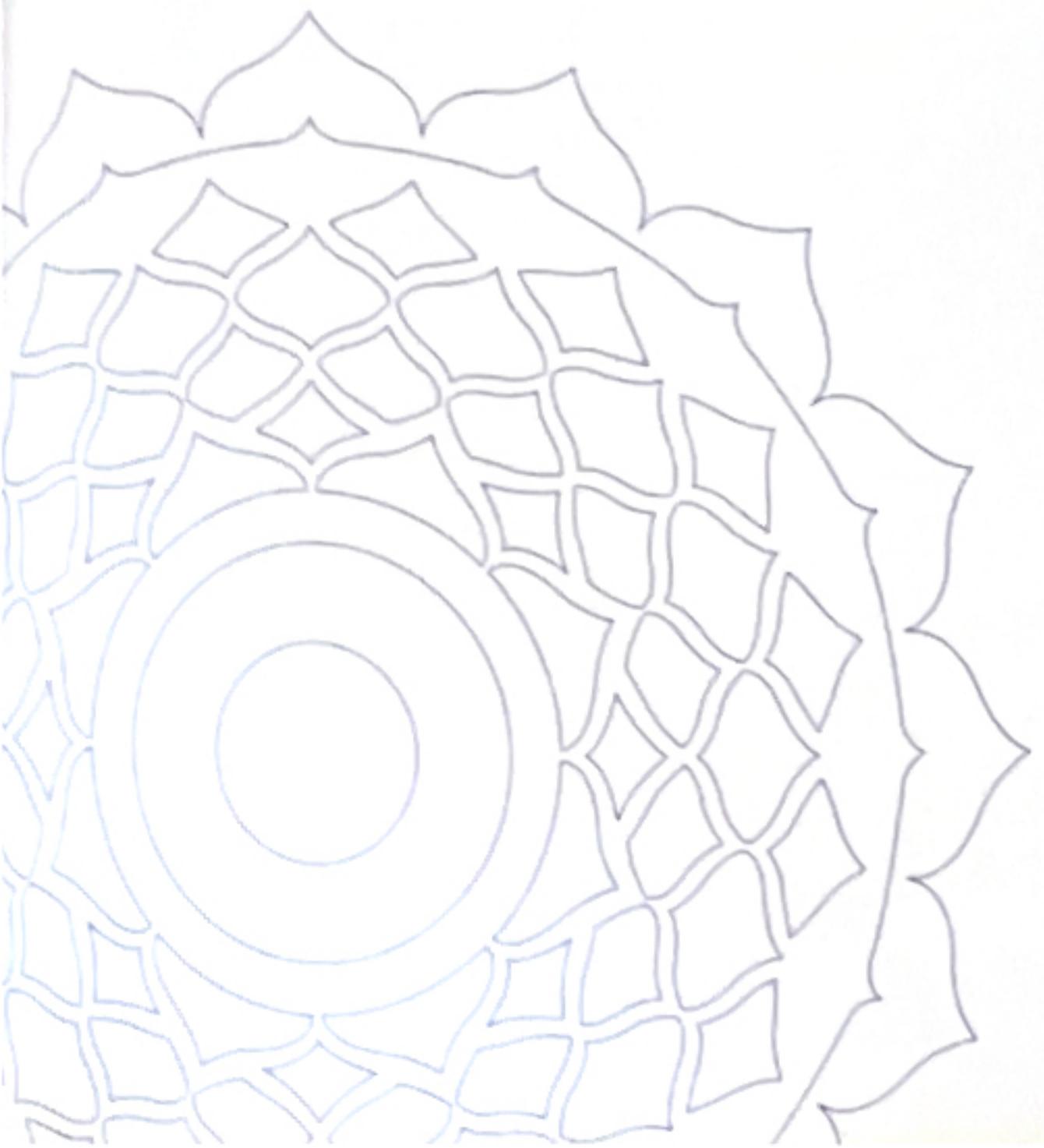
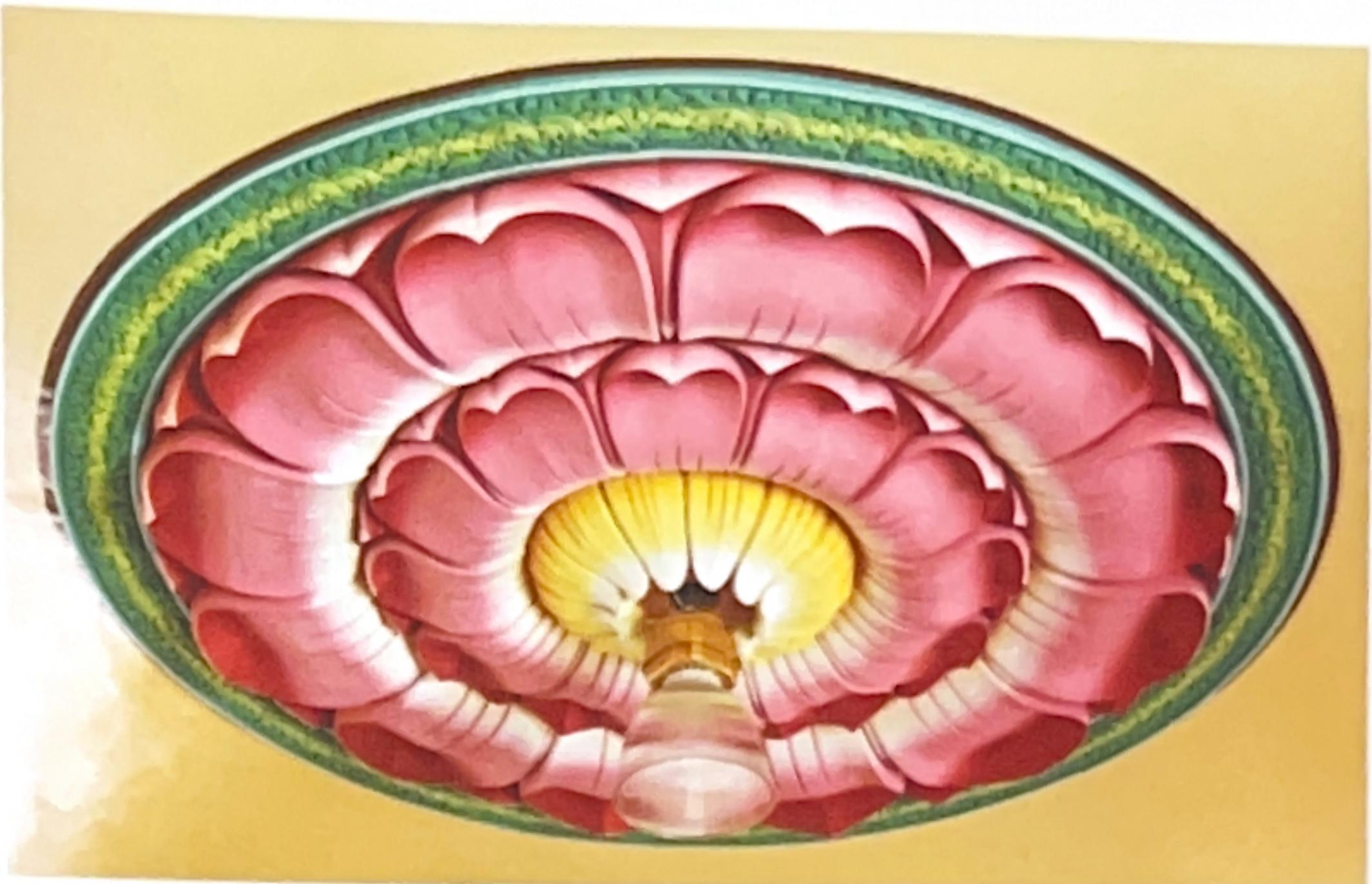




Sri Ayyappan Sannathi



Kuthirai Vaganam



Kamalam



MAJOR FESTIVALS

Sri Kali Amman Kargam & Poocharithal
Brahmotsavam Festival
Sri Angalamman Festival
Aadipooram



Opening Hours:

6.00am to 12.00pm

6.30pm to 9.00pm

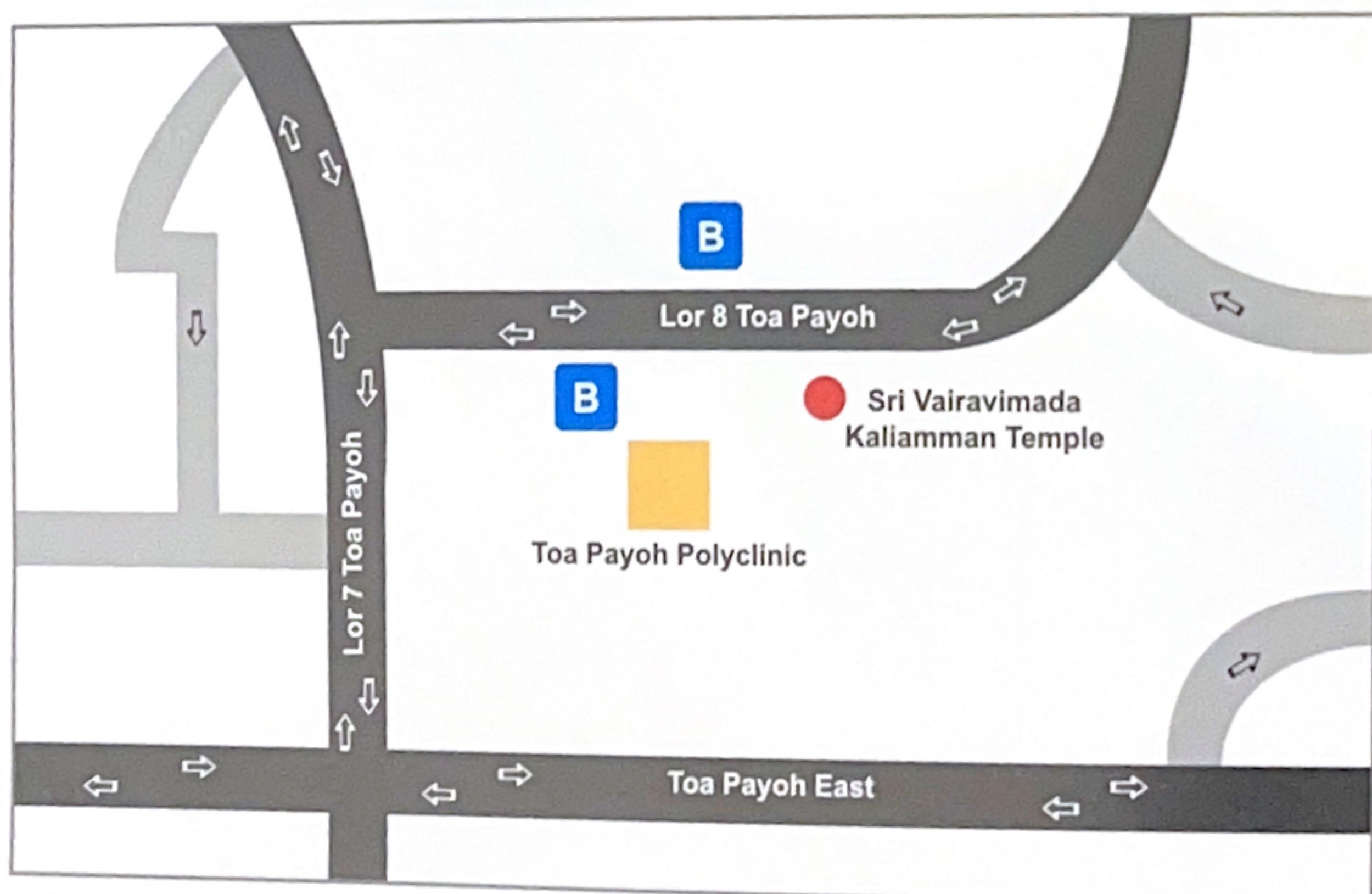
Address:

2001 Toa Payoh Lor 8, Singapore 319259

Tel: 6259 5238 Fax: 6258 7677

Email: svkt@heb.gov.sg

Website: www.heb.gov.sg



Transport Information:

Bus No: 238

MRT: Toa Payoh **NE19**



SRI ARASAKESARI SIVAN TEMPLE

The Arasakesari temple was established in the year 1924 by the Hindu community in Johor and Singaporeans of Sri Lankan origin. The temple primarily originated under a Bo tree and attracts devotees from both Singapore and Malaysia. Originally built on a freehold land of 76000 sq ft in Woodlands that was donated by a philanthropist Mr Kathirasoo, the temple had to be relocated due to government acquisition in the year 1995.

The temple was re-established in Sungei Kadut in the year 2005, surrounded by lush greenery and countryside atmosphere. Enjoying the uniqueness of being the only temple with a Thirukulam, biggest Nandi, exquisite stain glass paintings on the walls, and abundant herbal trees, the temple makes it an ideal spot for worship. Adding to the beauty of the glass paintings on the wall is its depiction of the progressive development of the sculpture through centuries. With an

unconventional architecture that strictly adheres to the temple construction principles, the place offers a natural environment for prayers, social gathering and relaxation. Many devotees also visit the temple to offer their prayers to the Cobra sanctum with natural forestry setting that attracts real cobras twice a week. Adding to the popularity of the temple is the recently constructed "Aathmalingam" or the Nandi-Sivan sanctum under the holy Vilvam tree surrounded by flower plants, where devotees offer their prayers without a priest.



Some of the community projects that the temple supports include blood donation camps, River Hong Bao annual festival, annual donations to SINDA, financial assistance for education, free meals in the temple, helping senior citizens in different capacities, and by organizing skill development programs. The temple also provides function hall for meditation, social gathering and conferences, additional religious services, facilitates weddings, apart from funeral and post funeral services. Having come a long way, the temple today functions beyond a religious institution, attracting several Hindu and Non Hindu devotees from different parts of Singapore and Malaysia.

Sri Veerapathirar - Sri Vairavar Sannathi



Thirukulam



Sri Nandhi

MAJOR FESTIVALS

Prathosam
Chaturthi
Karthigai
Pratyangira Homam
Shivaratri
Durga Poojai
Bhairava Poojai
Nagar Poojai



Opening Hours:

7.30am to 12.00pm

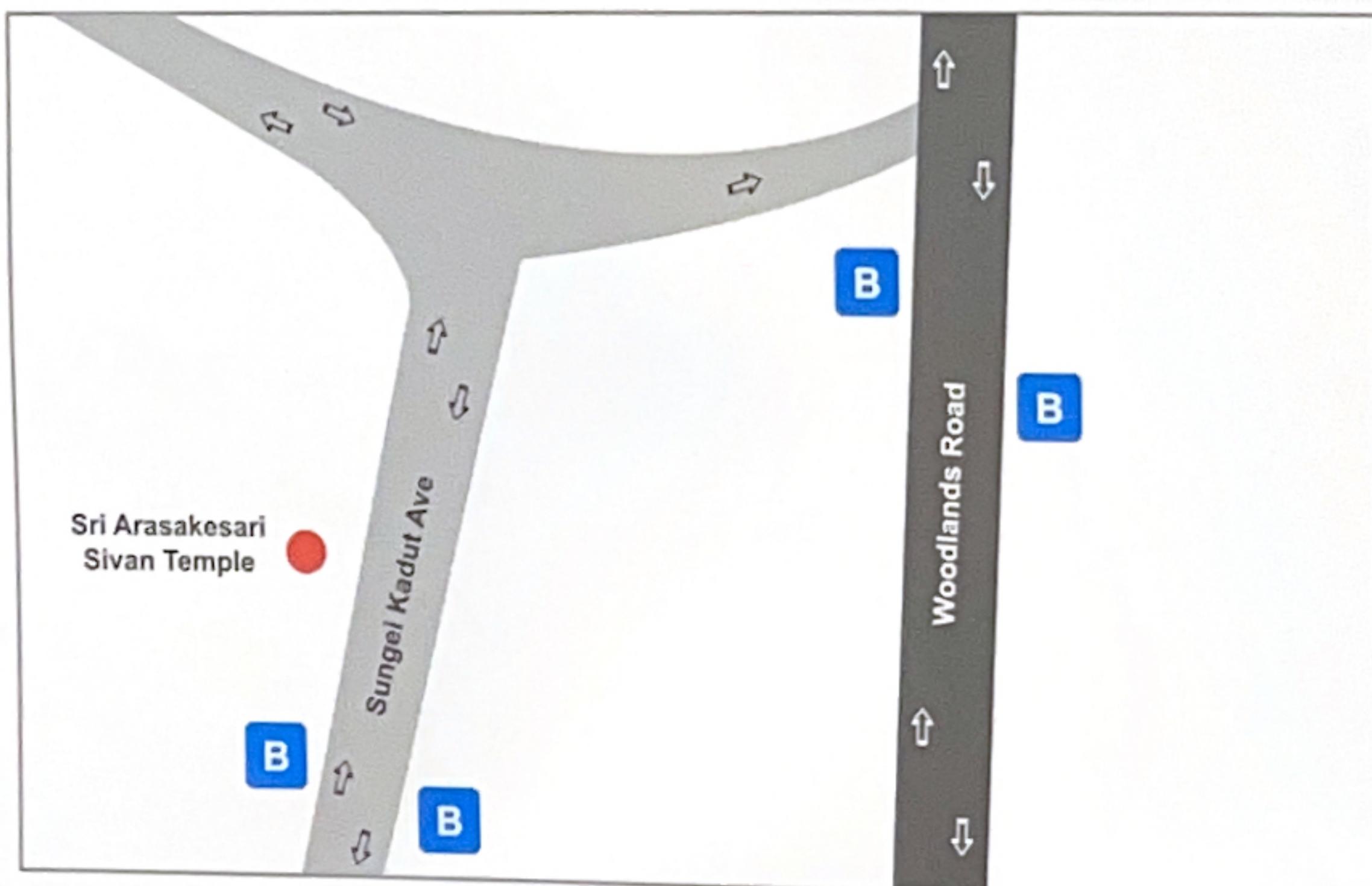
6.30pm to 8.30pm

Address:

25 Sungei Kadut Avenue, Singapore 729679

Tel: +65 6269 9902 Fax: +65 6368 4283

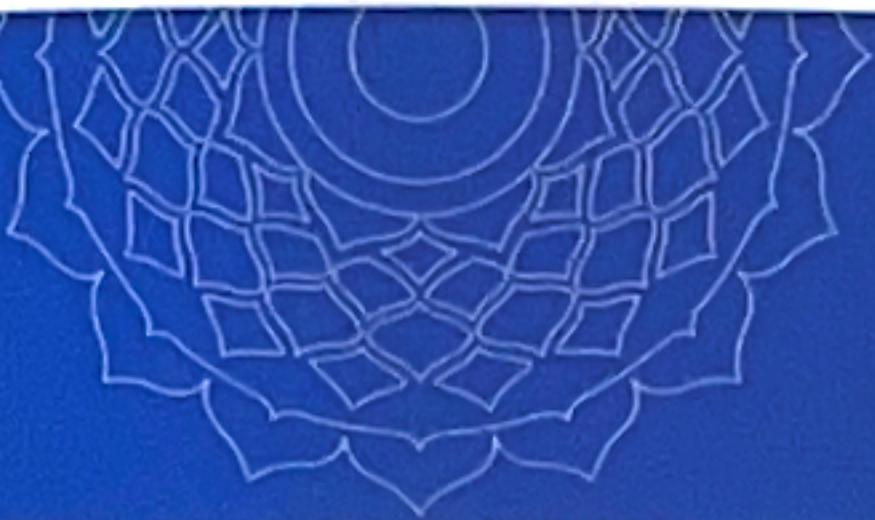
E-mail: arasa@singnet.com.sg



Transport Information:

Bus No: 925 (Sungei Kadut Ave)

170, 960, 961 (Woodlands Road)



SRI LAYAN SITHI VINAYAGAR TEMPLE

The origin of current Sri Layan Sithi Vinayagar temple came up when a Saivaite from Chidambaram, a small town in Tamil Nadu, India, arrived in Singapore as a soldier with the British Indian Army. Being a pious man, Thiru Ponnambala Swamigal, brought along with him a Vinayagar idol for his daily worship. The idol was originally placed near the General Hospital, which was accessed through a pathway from the army quarters. By the end of the First World War, a basic attap roof was raised housing the idols of Lord Vinayagar and Naagar (Snake God). Daily prayers marked regular functioning of the temple, which was frequented mainly by the hospital staff, and the prison staff from the prison at Outram Road.

However, when Thiru Ponnambala Swamigal had to return back to India, he handed over the idol to Singapore Nagarathars. Nagarathars accepted his request and took over the functioning of the temple. However, the temple had to be relocated to its current location in 1925, when Government acquired the property for the extension of the hospital.

Realizing the original idol in a dilapidated state, they decided to install a new Vinayagar idol made with black stone, which was brought from India. In order to honour the commitment made to Thiru Ponnambala Swamigal, they also installed the original deity in front of the new statue. The temple which came to be known by the name "Sri Layan Sithi Vinayagar Temple" indicating its original existence at the "Sepoy Line" or the army quarters, also housed deities of Ramar and Naagar in the sanctum adjacent to Lord Vinayagar, and a Vel symbolizing Lord Murugan.



Sri Layan Sithi Vinayagar Temple

The third deity of Lord Vinayagar in the temple came in the way of donation by a well-known and respected member in the community circles. The idol that was part of the daily worship in a warehouse shop run by Mr Pichappa Chettiar made its way into the temple's sanctum, when the Kittangis at Market Street were vacated for re-development.



The temple has seen 3 consecration ceremonies so far in the years 1973, 1989 and 2007 marking the phased redesigning and renovations. Today the temple stands with a beautiful 5-storey RajaGopuram, with a well-equipped multi-purpose hall and an open inner pragaram that offers calm and meditative atmosphere despite being in a bustling location.

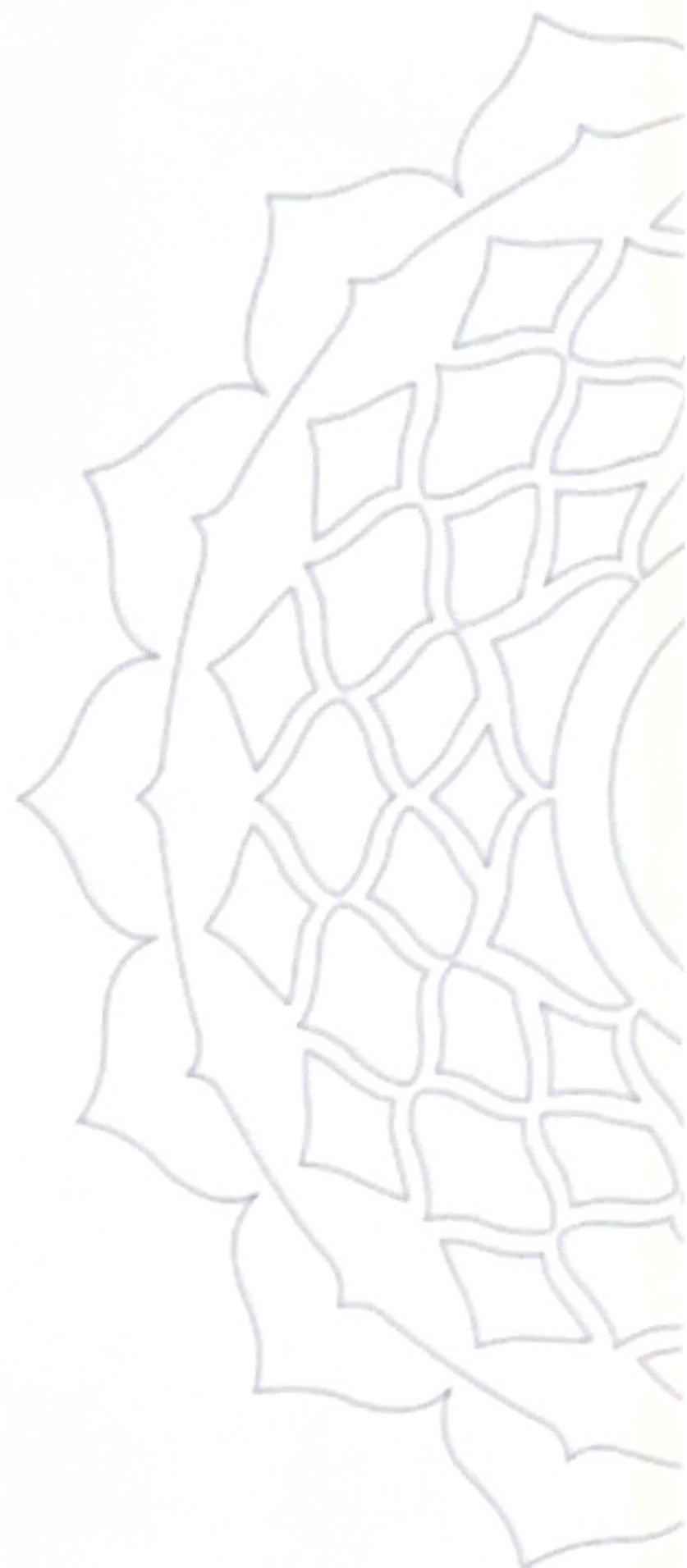
The temple administered by the Chettiar Temple Society, and located in the busy centre of China Town at the junction of Keong Saik Road and Kreta Ayer Road, attracts hundreds of devotees of all races. 108 times Pragharam (Circling around the sanctum) is a popular practice in this temple.



Housing three idols of Lord Vinayagar, the temple celebrates Vinayagar Chathurthi grandly as one of its major festivals. The Silver Chariot Procession adorning Urchavar Sri Thendayuthapani ("Lord Murugan") to Sri Layan Sithi Vinayagar Temple on the day before Thaipusam is also a significant religious practice in the temple. Special prayers and offerings during important festivals like Tamil New Year, Thiru Karthikai, Deepavali, Pongal, monthly Shukla Chathurthi, and Sankatahara Chathurthi are celebrated here, which brings in many worshippers of all races making it one of the most worshipped temples in Singapore.



108 Sutru - Valam Varuthal

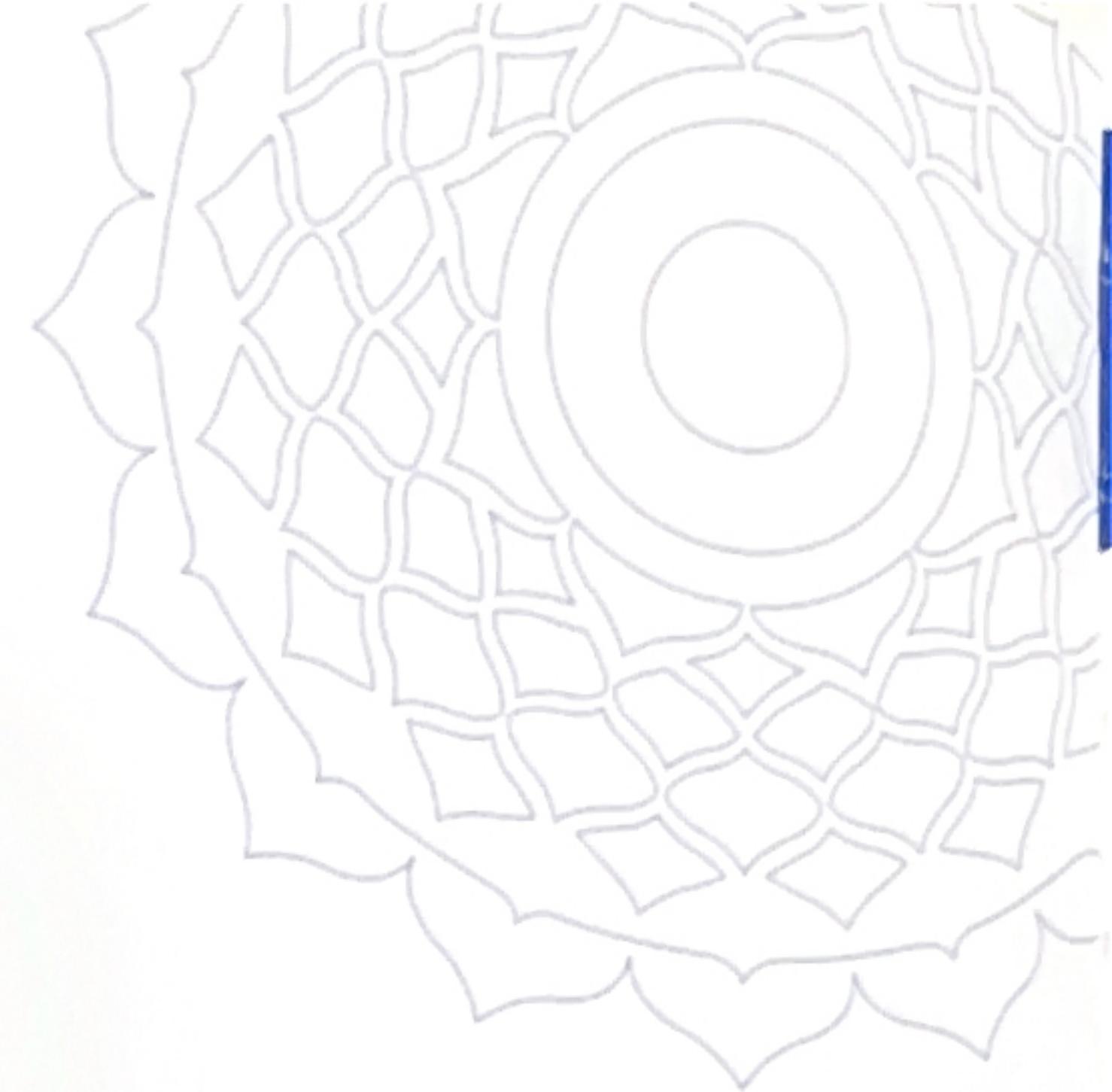


Vinayagar Sannathi

MAJOR FESTIVALS

Vinayagar Chaturthi

Sankatahara Chaturthi - Monthly



Opening Hours:

7.30am to 12.00pm

5.30pm to 8.30pm

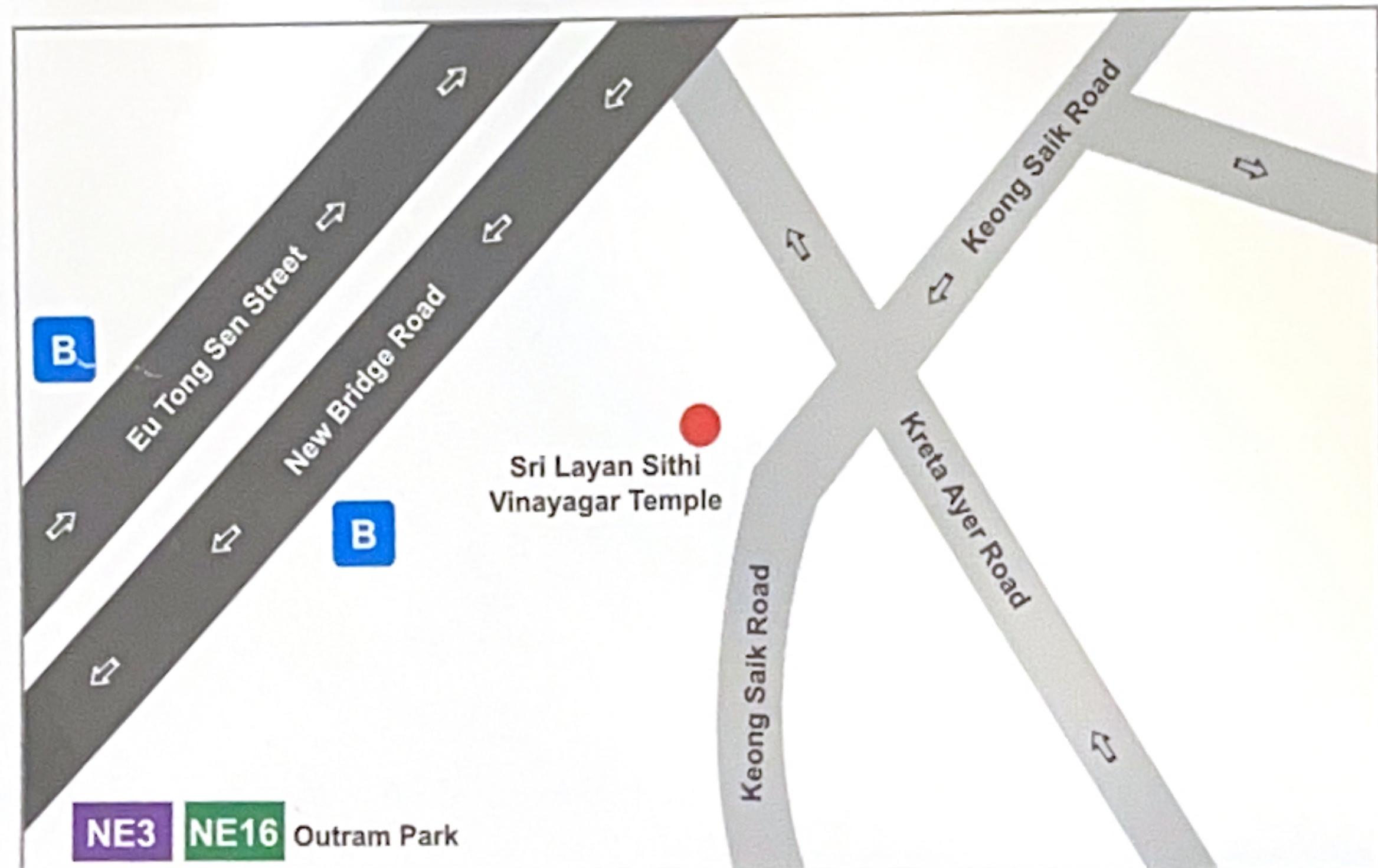
Address:

73, Keong Saik Road, Singapore 089167

Phone: +65 6221 4853 Fax: +65 6221 1728

email: lsvtemple@singnet.com.sg

Website: wwwsttemple.com



Transport Information:

Bus No: 54, 124, 143, 147, 166

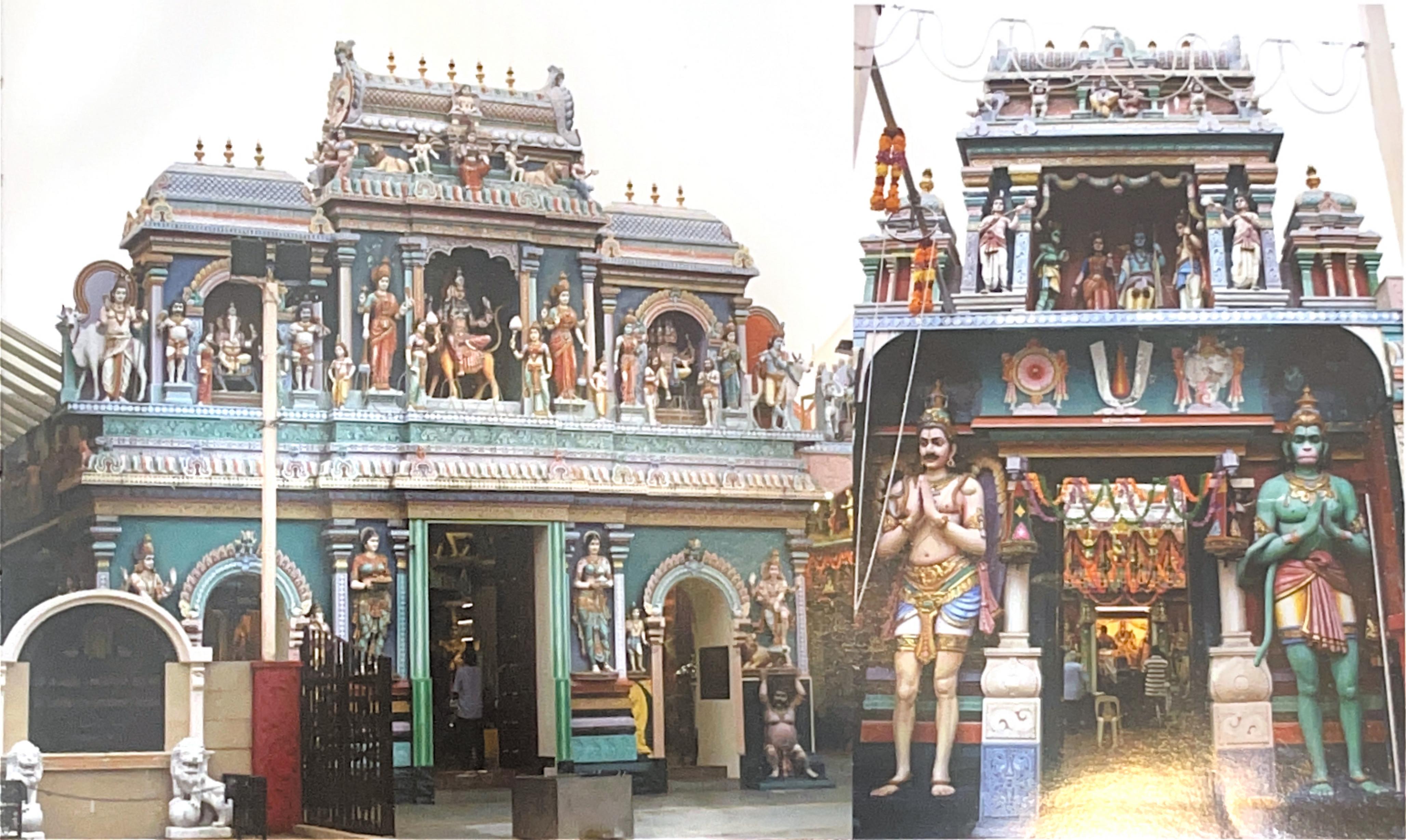
MRT: Outram Park **EW16 NE3**



SRI VADAPATHIRA KALIAMMAN TEMPLE

Sri Vadapathira Kaliamman temple, located at the junction of Balestier, Serangoon, Race Course and Rangoon Roads, is believed to have come into existence when a sole female devotee placed a picture of Goddess Amman under a banyan tree that was located near the present temple. Gradually, many devotees started frequenting the shrine, which became more popular due to the presence of several wells and water points.

In the year 1935, Mr Rengasamy Mooriyar, converted the holy spot into a full-fledged temple housing Lord Vinayakar, Lord Murugan, and Goddess Ambal as the main deities, and conducted the consecration ceremony by paying for the expenses from his retirement savings. In the year 1942, Mr Kottavai Govindasamy further expanded the temple by including the deities of Sri Periyachi, Madurai Veeran and Lord Muneeswaran. Around the same time, the finale of the Aadi Urchavam Festival was celebrated with an Ambal procession in a bullock cart to the Sri Manmathan temple at Potong Pasir, where the deity remained for about 2 weeks for prayers.



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