

# 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.





Nagamman Sannathi

After Mr Kottai Govindaswamy's demise, the temple administration was handled by Mr SL Perumal, who was supported by an efficient committee. Subsequently, the day-to-day activities were administered by Mr Karuppiah who doubled up as a priest. The temple saw further renovations in early 1970's when separate sanctums were created for the main deities Lord Vinayakar, Lord Murugan and Goddess Ambal. This culminated in a consecration ceremony in the year 1975. The year 1982 saw further renovations in the temple following the relocation of Sri Ramar Bhajan Mutt in the year 1979. The Mutt which was originally functional at Cross Street was soon converted into a full-fledged temple after the move. The sequence of events and enhancements in both the temples resulted in a consecration ceremony in the year 1984 led by Mr SLP Mohhann.

### Sri Periyachi Amman Padayal



In the year 2003, the temple saw more enhancements such as 4-storey multi-purpose hall, renovations of the housed deities, and relocation of deities of Sri Periyachi, Madurai Veeran, and Lord Muneeswaran within the temple. These enhancements culminated in the next consecration ceremony in the year 2005.

### Nagamman - Abishegam



# MAJOR FESTIVALS

Vasantha Utsavam - 10 days

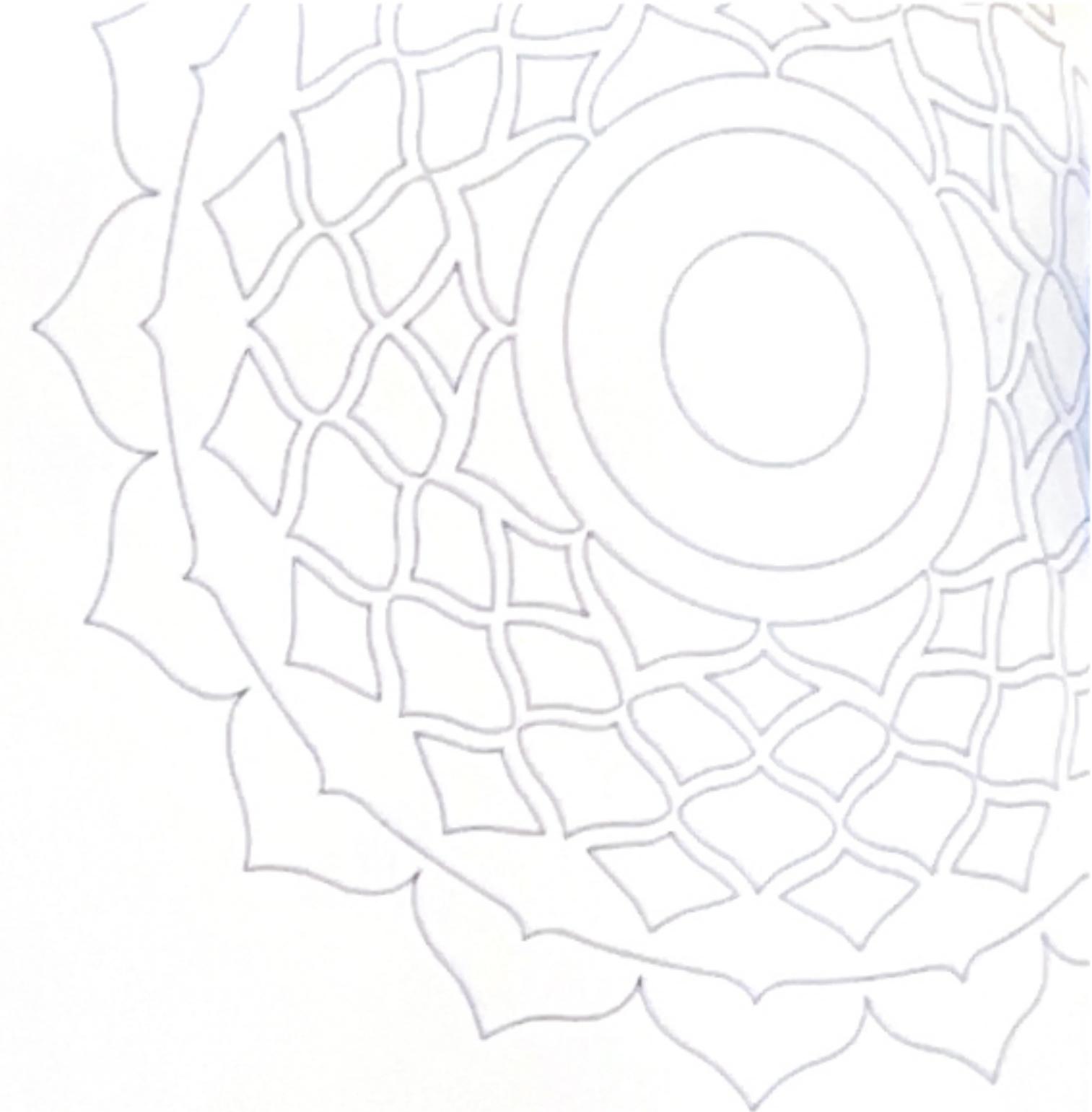
Sri Periyachi Laksharchanai - Padayal

Sri Anjaneyar Jayanthi / Laksharchanai

Aadi utsavam - 30 days

Aadi - 2 Days Chariot Procession

Sri Anjaneyar Jayanthi / Laksharchanai



## Opening Hours:

7.00am to 12.00pm

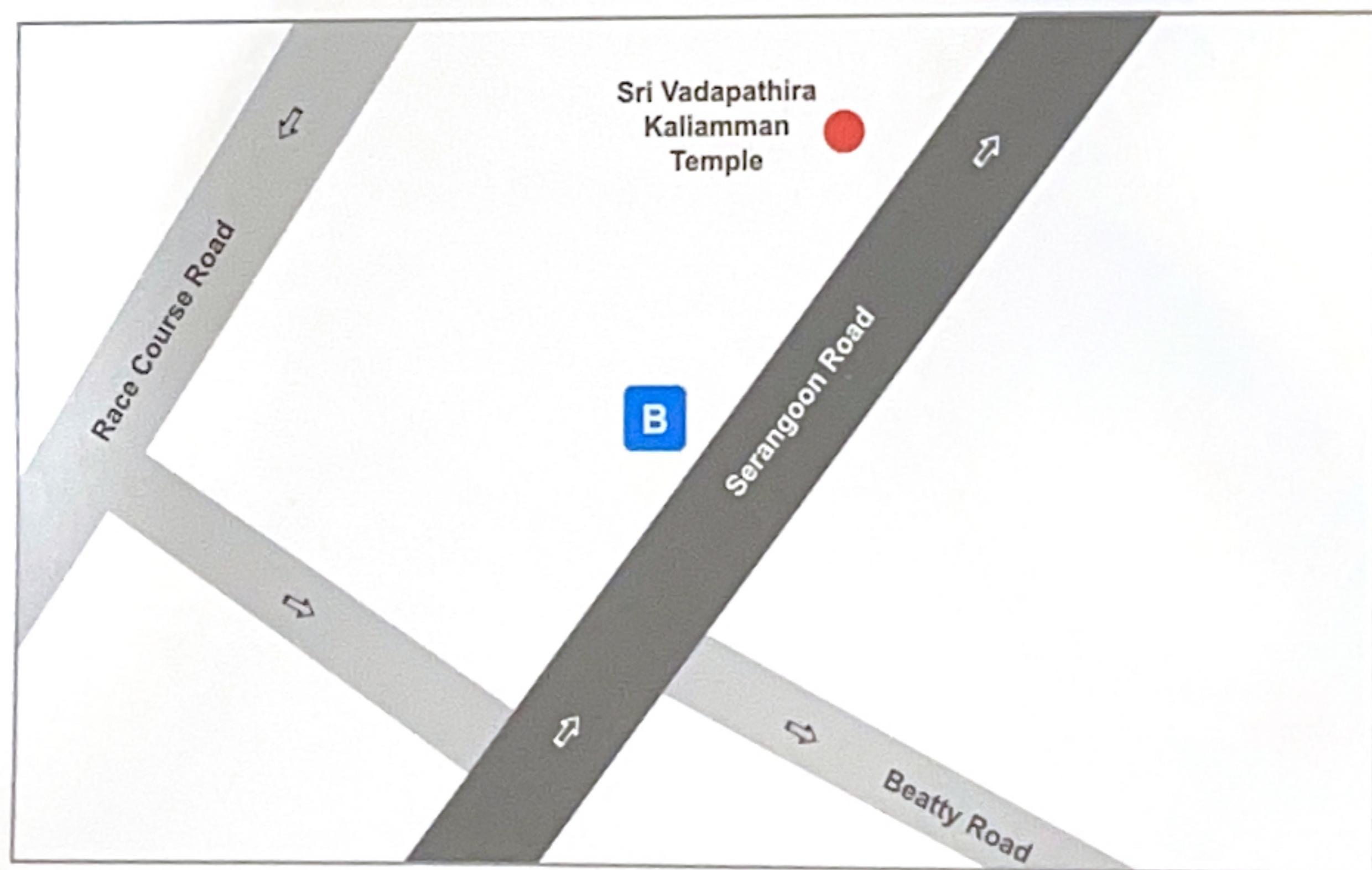
6.30pm to 8.30pm

## Address:

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Email: pathira@singnet.com.sg



## Transport Information:

Bus No: 21, 23, 31, 64, 65, 66, 67, 147, 857



# SRI DARMA MUNEESWARAN TEMPLE

Located in Serangoon North Avenue 1, the Darma Muneeswaran Temple has a history spanning more than a century. The shrine was originally situated in a rubber plantation in the same area under a Pipal tree (arasa maram) planted in the year 1929. The tree has survived various attempts of destruction thereby instilling a deep belief in the minds of the devotees. Furthermore, with the belief of having seen Lord Muneeswaran, the villagers wanted to erect a proper shrine in honour of the Lord.



A new shrine with a flat semi-spherical granite stone with inscriptions and trident was placed under an unnamed tree. In 1969, the Hindus who maintained the temple installed additional deities like Ambal, Vinayagar, Murugar, Nagar and Bhairavar. The temple was officially registered in the year 1980, with support from Serangoon Garden Constituency, which granted a TOL back-dated to 1955. The temple's land was purchased in the year 1995 with the vision of having a permanent structure. This initiative was further supported by devotees, well-wishers and altruists resulting in the temple's first consecration ceremony in the year 2000.

Marked by its presence in the same site around the Pipal tree since inception, the temple enjoys the privilege of retaining its historic and traditional roots. The temple with its 3-feet Rajagopuram, Octagonal shaped Vimaanam, and 36 gold plated tridents on the roof tiles with glass towers attribute to its majestic and magnificent looks. The granite stone with inscriptions, which is now entombed under the main shrine of Lord Muneeswaran in the temple and the 4 feet Nagar, the biggest in this part of Asia, further gives the temple a unique identity. By extending its facilities with a multipurpose hall, library, staff quarters and self-sufficient kitchen the temple has managed to attract many devotees in the adjoining areas.



Sri Gangla Murthi

Sri Ramar & Sri Anjaneyar

Sri Bairavar



Having come a long way from its humble beginnings in a wooden hut, the temple has gained prominence as an important landmark in and around the adjoining localities. The temple also conducts regular ritualistic Poojas and festivals throughout the year, thereby attracting thousands of devotees during these occasions. Stretching its existence beyond being just a religious institution, the temple also holds regular educational, charity and enrichment programs, in addition to providing complimentary legal and medical counselling.

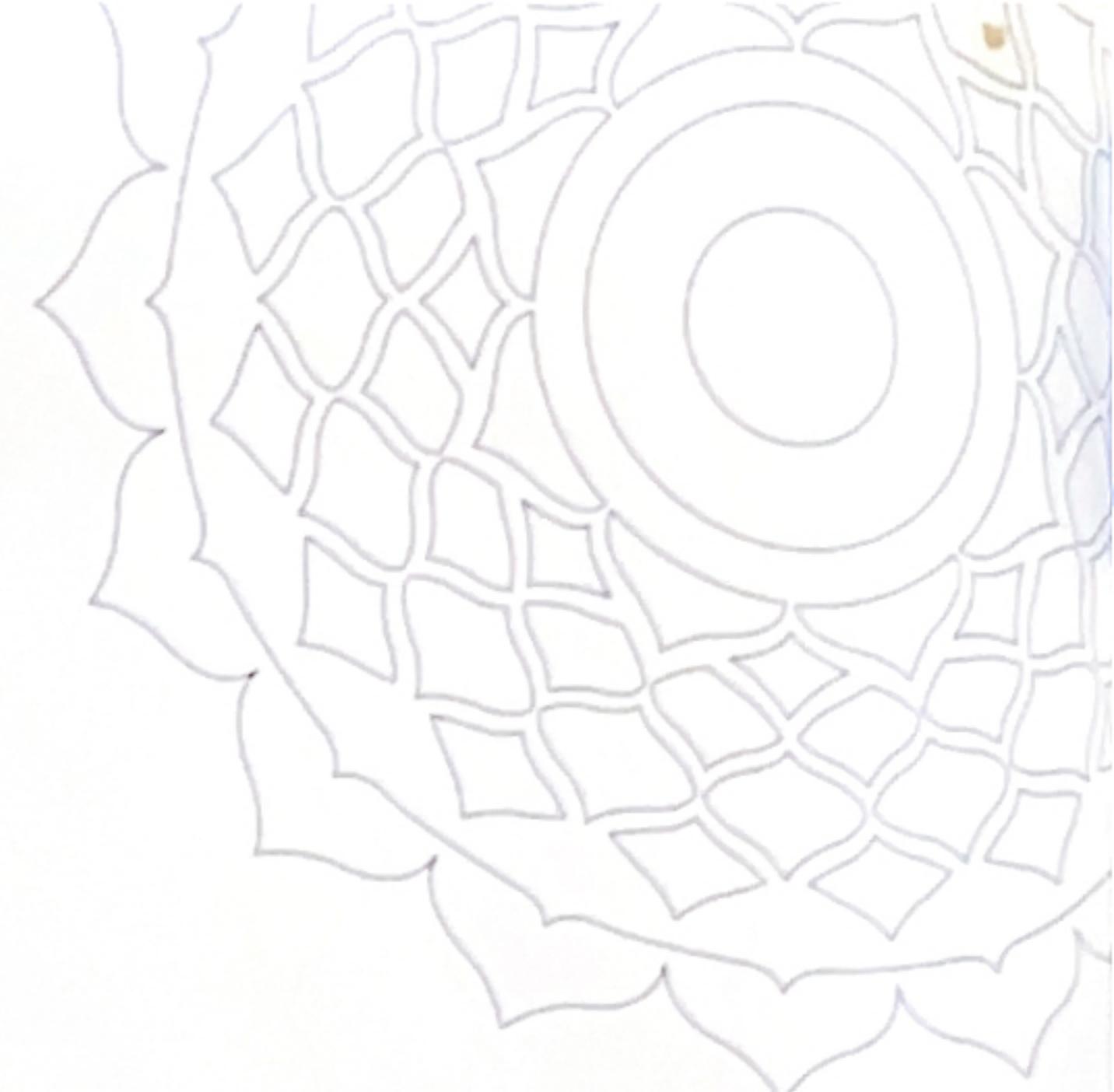


Sri Nagar

Arasa Marim

# MAJOR FESTIVALS

Nava Chandi Homam  
Aadi Poora Brahmotsavam  
Navarathiri  
Skanda Shasti  
Chitra Pournami Padayal

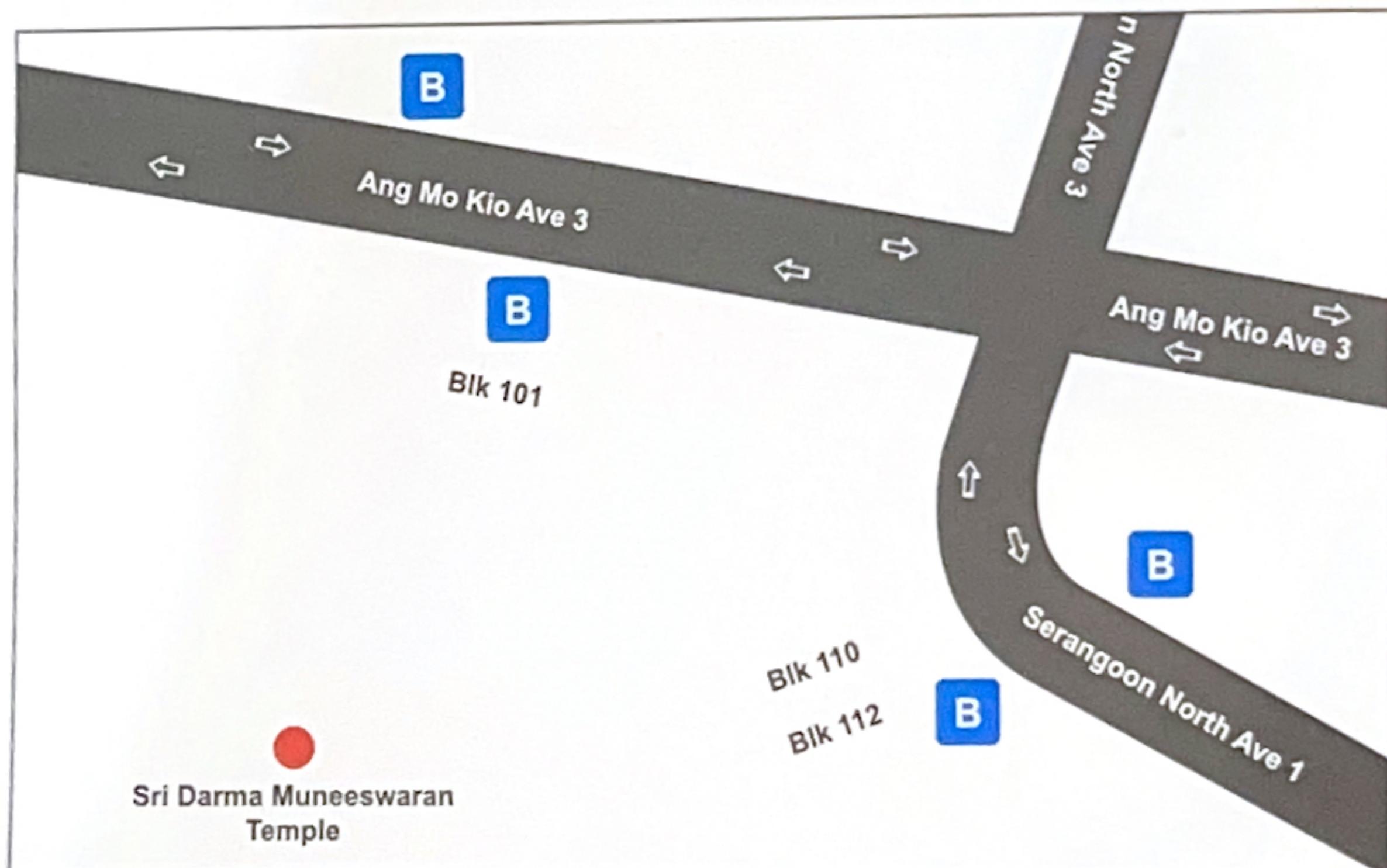


## Opening Hours:

6.00am to 12.00pm  
5.30pm to 9.00pm

## Address:

17 Serangoon North Ave 1, Singapore 555894  
Tel: +65 6280 5058 Fax: +65 6280 3227  
E-mail: [darma\\_muneeswaran@yahoo.com](mailto:darma_muneeswaran@yahoo.com)



## Transport Information:

Bus No: 25, 73, 74, 76, 132, 165  
(From Ang Mo Kio - Alight at bus stop near Blk 554 - Thereafter cross the road to Blk 101 via overhead bridge)  
Bus No: 315  
(Alight at Blk 112 along Serangoon North Ave 1)  
MRT: Ang Mo Kio **NS16**  
Serangoon **NE12 / CC13**



# SREE MAHA MARIAMMAN TEMPLE

Sree Maha Mariamman Temple, located at Sembawang Hill Estate traces its beginnings even before the Japanese occupation in Singapore. The holy shrine was originally a timber statue in Sembawang estate 12th mile, which was often visited by the Hindu estate workers in the locality. The temple gradually gained patronage and became a focal point of worship in the locality when some senior employees in the estate erected a concrete shrine of Sree Maha Mariamman.

The Japanese settlement in Singapore coupled with lack of funds led to poor maintenance of the temple from the year 1941-1945. Eventually, the temple had to be shifted from the 12th mile in Sembawang to the 7th mile, Sembawang Hill Estate as it is called now, which had a substantial Hindu population. Once again, the temple saw a decline in patronage when many devotees moved to other locations closer to their work place. This led to the third relocation in the year 1947, where the deity was re-installed and re-consecrated at the new abode, Nee Soon along Mandai Road. The temple was salvaged here, and had many uplifts including replacement of the concrete statues to granite ones, which was followed by the consecration of other deities such as Sree Sivan, Sree Vinayakar, Sree Murugan, and Sree Krishnan. All these enhancements that happened during the period 1950-1960 resulted in two consecration ceremonies – one for the replacement of the cement statues to granite, and the other for salvaging the temple from a dilapidated state.



The temple was formalized and constitutionalized in the year 1965, and became a registered institution. In the year 1971, additional renovations including installation of a Kalasam at the pinnacle of Sree Maha Mariamman's sanctum roof, and consecration of granite statues of Sree Nagar and Sree Saneeswarar resulted in a consecration ceremony. The year 1991 saw another consecration ceremony when the Navagrahams were installed.

The temple moved to its permanent abode at Yishun Ave 3 in 1996, when the site at Mandai was acquired by Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) in 1993. Following this, the Management Committee led by Mrs Kalyani Ramaswamy spared no efforts to raise the required funds to build the temple at the new premises.

The ground breaking ceremony was officially marked with the visit of the senior government officials in September 1996. The occasion to officially commence the Ornamental and Sculptural works in Dec 1996 was graced by the then Prime Minister Mr Goh Chok Tong. The temple was consecrated on the auspicious day of 18 May 1997, with thousands of devotees and well-wishers joining in to be a part of it. With the latest grand Consecration Ceremony on 18th April 2010, the temple has set its vision to continue the excellent cultural exchange programmes with the various grassroots organisations, community clubs, resident committees, charitable societies and religious centres.





Transforming the present vicinity into an important religious and social focal point for more than a decade, the Sree Maha Mariamman Temple has synchronized with the national objectives by fostering closer ties amongst multi-religious and multi-racial organizations, assisting and promoting greater social integration amongst newcomers and locals and by playing a community role in conducting and participating in various community events.

The Temple is also an active partner with many community clubs and charitable organizations engaging citizens, promoting inter faith and cultural understanding thereby establishing itself as an integral component of both Hindu community and others alike.



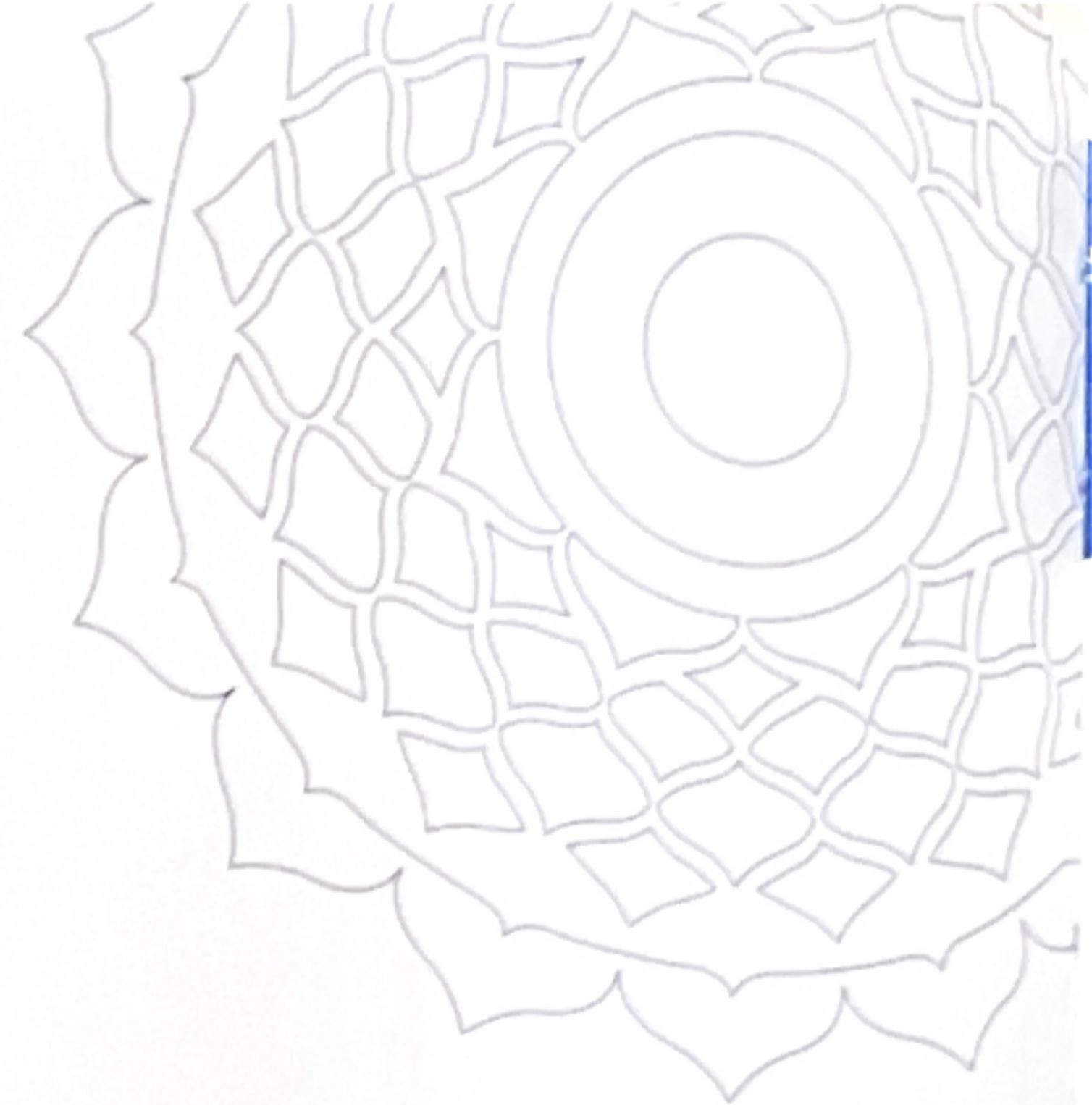
# MAJOR FESTIVALS

Sree Durga Maha Sumangali Pooja

Aadiperukku

Sri Periyachi Pooja

Aadipoora Maha Bramotsavam



## Opening Hours:

7.00am to 12.00pm

6.30pm to 9.00pm

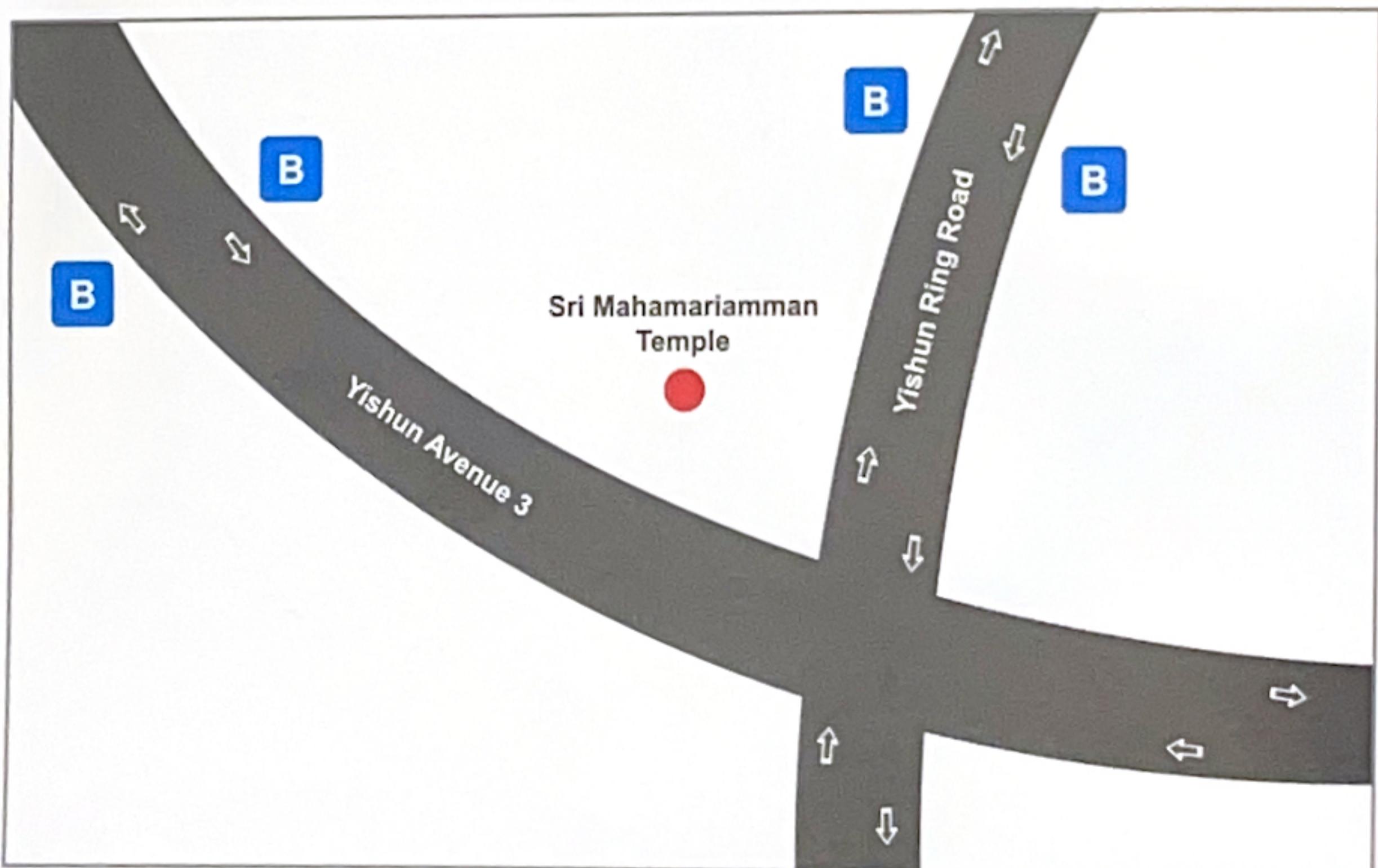
## Address:

251 Yishun Avenue 3, Singapore - 769061

Tel: +65 67566374 / 67561208 Fax: +65 67566064

email: contact@sreemahamariamman.org

Website: [www.sreemahamariamman.org](http://www.sreemahamariamman.org)



## Transport Information:

Bus No: 912

MRT: Yishun **NS13**

# SRI VEERAMAKALIAMMAN TEMPLE

The first religious establishment in the Serangoon area, Sri Veeramakaliamman temple located at Serangoon Road was a focal point for early Indian social and cultural activities. The temple had its beginnings when the British colonial government outlined settlement patterns based on ethnic grounds, and Serangoon was the area identified for the Indian sector. As the immigrant population grew in this area, "Singapore's Little India" began to attract more Indians from the adjoining localities. Gradually, Serangoon area established itself as the hub for the Indian Community in Singapore, and began to flourish with more new comers. The cattle trade that was main source of business, led to many other related business ventures. The population growth in the area attributed to the development of roads, buildings, hawker stalls and service-providers.

With a growing population around 13,000 in the middle of the 19th century, mostly in the Serangoon area, a religious institution was a natural progression. The choice of Sri Veerakaliamman as the chief deity attributes to the faith of the Hindu devotees in the Goddess who is considered powerful and destroyer of evil. The presence of the Goddess instilled the much needed security in the new land. With a humble beginning as a shrine with carvings and inscriptions, the temple has grown in phases. There is no record or proof that indicates the construction of the temple; however some reports from locals claim the support of Hindu residents and Bengali workers in the locality in building the temple.

During the early days, the temple used to be referred to as "Soonambu Kambam Kovil" (Temple in the Lime Village), indicating the association of the Indians working in the lime kilns in the area. Many devotees were also daily-wage workers at the Singapore Municipality. By the end of the 19th century, the temple had daily prayers and celebrated regular religious rituals. It also became an epicentre of religious, social and cultural activities. The temple also started growing in financial strength and soon engaged a full-time priest.

