

Oral reports from people claim that the first shrine at the temple was a clay statue of an angry Kali Amman depicting triumph over evil. The temple saw further expansion when more deities were included. It was in the year 1908 when a deity of the main goddess was brought in from India and consecrated as the central shrine in the temple. A shrine of Goddess Sri Peiyachi Amman was also housed the same year. After 9 years, shrines of Lord Ganesh and Lord Subrahmanya were established, and a chariot was included in the temple in 1938. The temple saw further expansions in the year 1953 when a large hall was built

Many refugees sought protection from the air raids during World War II by housing themselves within the temple. It's noteworthy that the temple and the inmates escaped unscathed from the bombings. The re-building project of this historic temple began in the year 1983. During the course of the building work, many pieces of the temple's old statues were unearthed. At a cost of S\$2.2 M, the new temple was erected with its distinctive gate-tower, eight main domes, and several other enhancements..



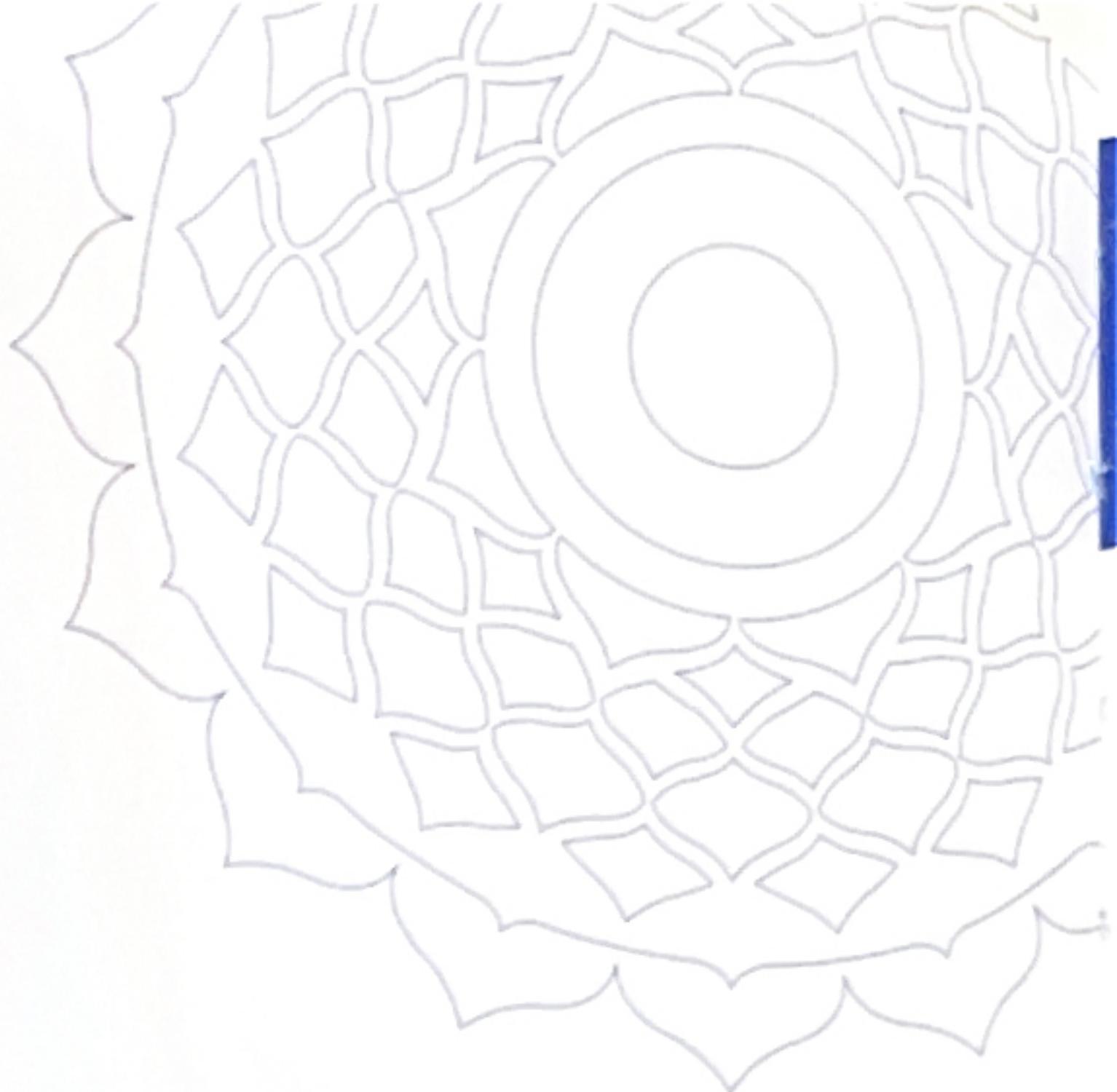
Vinayagar - Veeramakali Amman - Murugan Sannathi

Sri Veermakaliyamman - Velli Ratham



MAJOR FESTIVALS

Masi Magha Brahmotsavam
Sri Satha Chandi Maha Yagam
Periyachi Padaiyal



Opening Hours:

6.30am to 12.00pm

6.00pm to 9.00pm

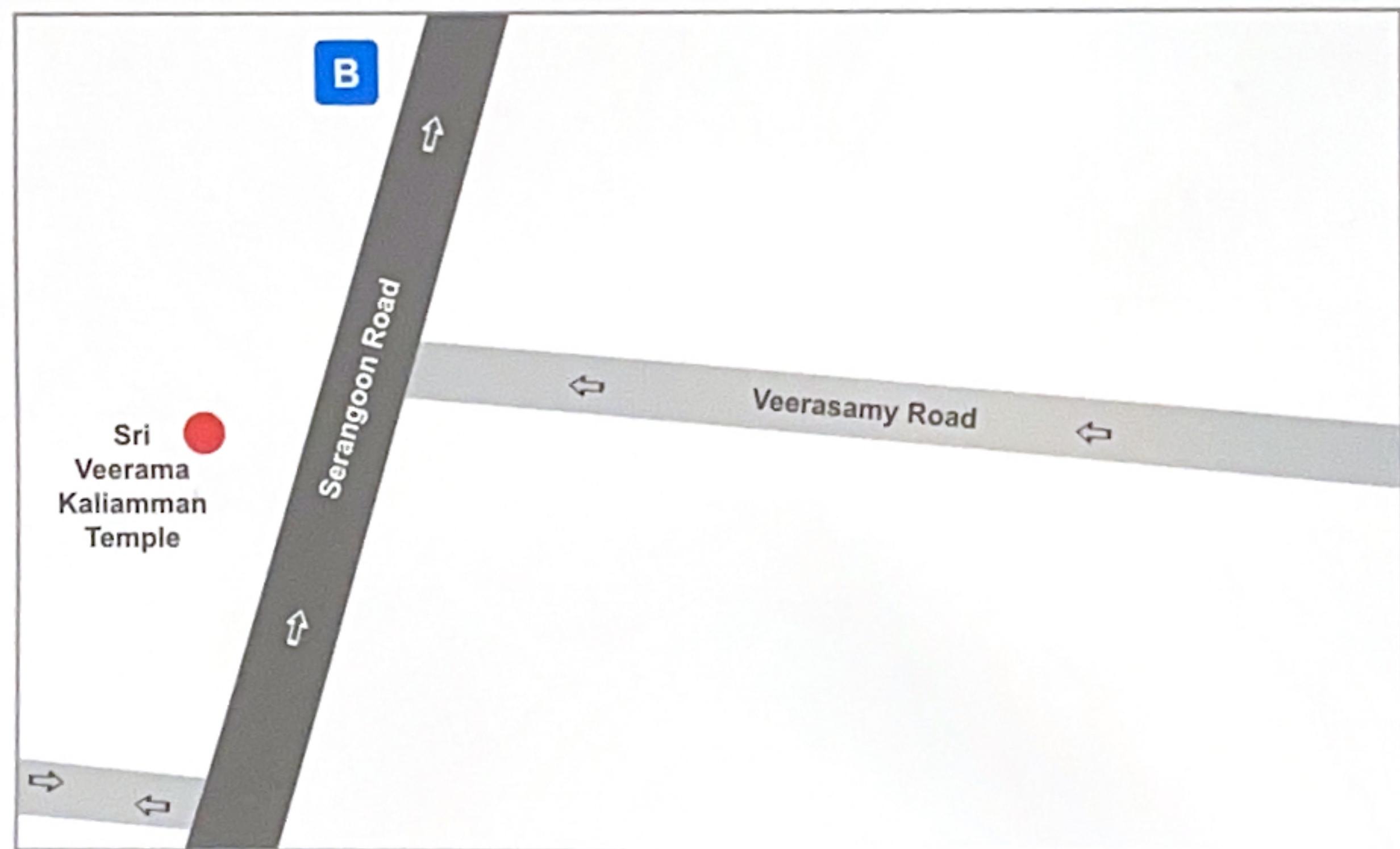
Address:

141, Serangoon Road, Singapore 218042

Tel: +65 6295 4538 / 6293 4634 Fax: +65 6392 4249.

email: info@sriveeramakaliyamman.com

Website: www.sriveeramakaliyamman.com



Transport Information:

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

MRT: Little India **NE7**



SRI VEERAMUTHU MUNEESWARAR TEMPLE

Located at Yishun Industrial Park, one of the specialities of the Sri Veeramuthu Muneeswarar Temple is its co-existence with a Chinese Temple, Hock Huat Keng Temple. The main deity, Sri Muneeswarar swamy, known by various names, is considered the Guardian Lord of the Hindus, particularly the South Indians. As tradition would have it, they always carried the deity wherever they travelled. This explains the presence of countless Muneeswarar temples built in the multi-cultural epi-centre Singapore.

From its humble beginnings in the year 1930 at Yio Chu Kang, this temple has set precedence to show how two different religious cultures with the same values and social objectives can co-exist. Since its first inaugural Mahakumbhabhishekam ceremony in the year 1998, the temple has become a part of the Hindu religious calendar.



The uniqueness of the temple lies in the religious harmony between the Chinese and Hindu culture, where both sets of devotees take part in each other's rituals. This practice which has been in existence since its kumbhabhishekam demonstrates the inter-cultural harmony of the devotees. The structure of the temple management committee, which comprises of equal representation from both sides ensure regular information flow between the two temples. Some highlights include the participation of Chinese devotees clad in Indian attire like "veshti" and participating in rituals like carrying "paal kudam" (milk pots). For the benefit of the Chinese devotees, the temple also takes effort to explain the purpose and benefits of prayers in English, even while the chants are in Sanskrit.

Some of the rituals worth highlighting include prayers to "pathinettam padi karuppar", where devotees wrap a dollar coin in a yellow cloth on which they mention their prayers, and tie it to the "soolam". The "Padayal" to the deity is offered on the first Friday of every month, and distributed among the devotees. The temple also conducts other regular Poojas like "Varalakshmi Vratham", "Vilakku Poojai", and "Sumangali Poojai" for Goddess Mahalakshmi and Sri Samayapuram Sakthi Mariamman. Apart from Muneeswarar, the temple also houses several other deities like Karpaga Vinayagar, Sri Swaminatha Swami, Goddess Mahalakshmi and Sri Samayapuram Sakthi Mariamman. Special poojas and decorations are conducted for Sri Samayapuram Sakthi Mariamman every day and Sivarathri is one of the main poojas celebrated here.

The temple also takes pride in housing 1008 Sivalingam made in "ayan pon" and gold plated, as reported by India's leading TV Channel.





1008 Sivalingam - Made in "Ayan Pon"

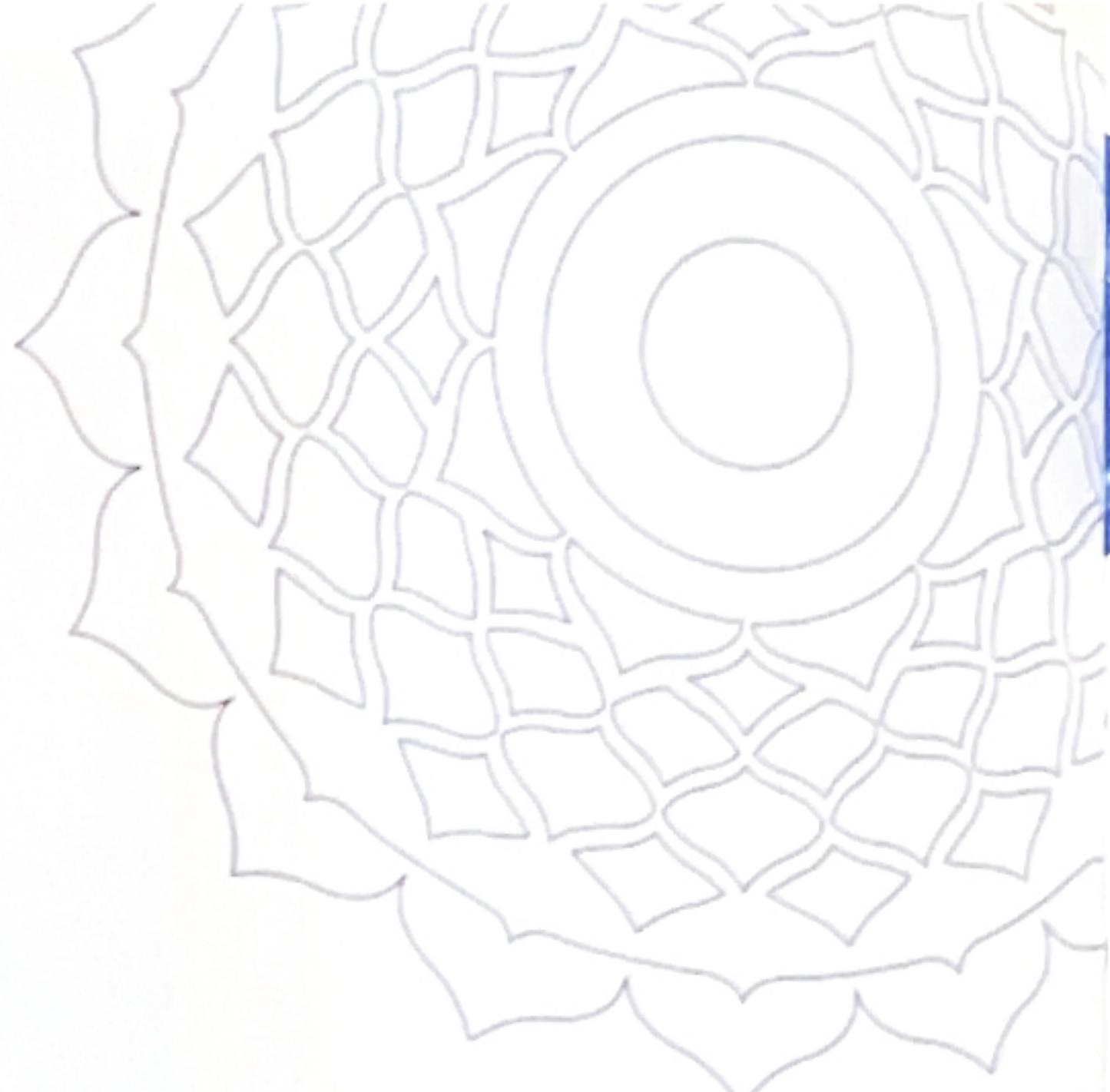


MAJOR FESTIVALS

"New Year" Puthaandu Thiruvizha

Father's Day & Mother's Day

Monthly Muneeswarar Padaiyal (1st Friday of every month)



Opening Hours:

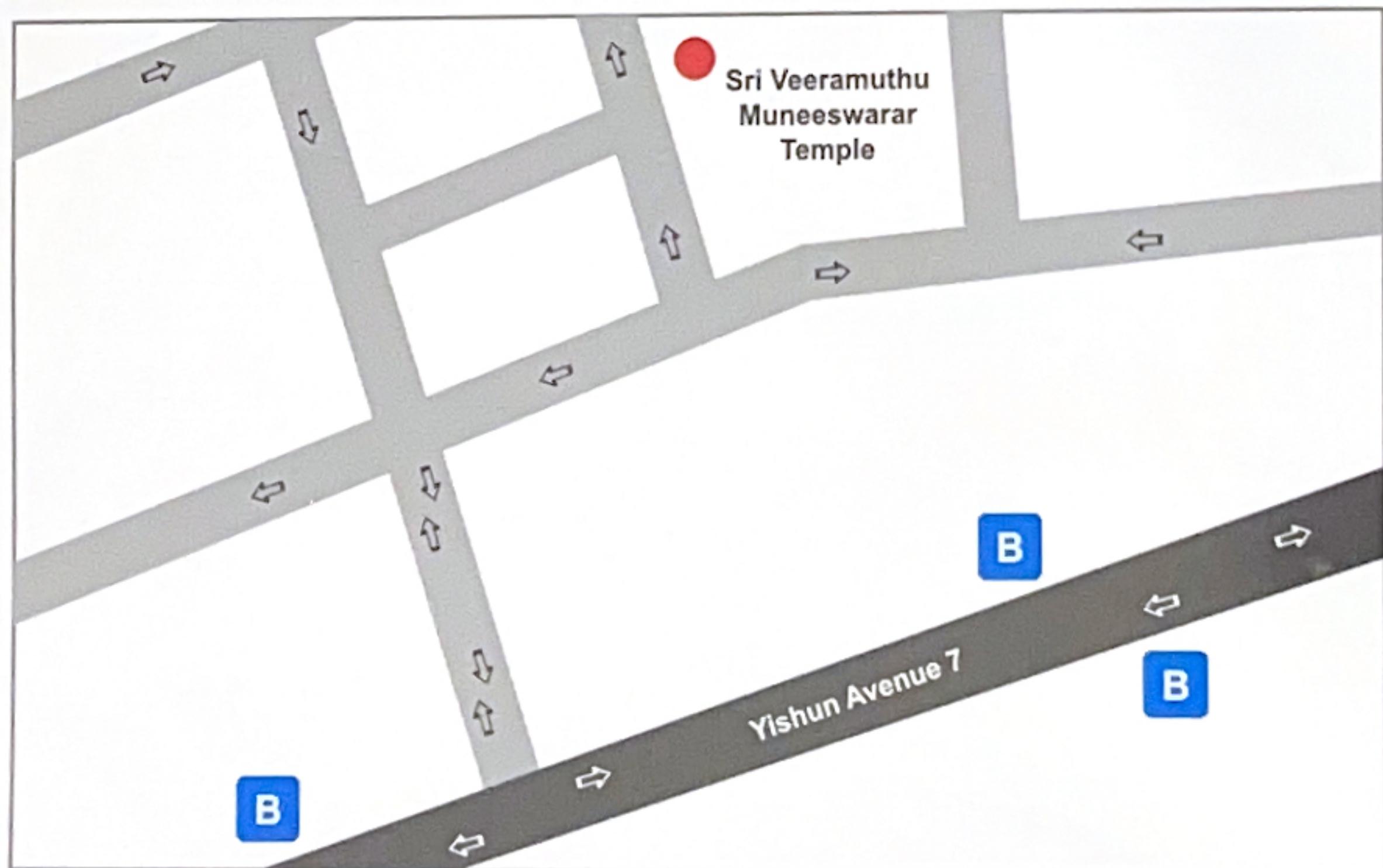
7.00am to 12.00pm

6.30pm to 9.00pm

Address:

523 Yishun Industrial Park A, Singapore 768770

Tel: +65 6753 8895



Transport Information:

Bus No: 169 (Yishun Ave 2) 811 (Yishun Ave 7)

MRT: Yishun **NS13**



SRI MUNEESWARAN TEMPLE

The history of Sri Muneeswaran Temple in Commonwealth Drive traces back to the time when the Malayan railway was expanding in the year 1932. The Hindu employees around the Queenstown area, and working in railways needed a spiritual abode to cater to their needs. By placing a stone together with a spear under a banyan tree, they formed the Muniyandi Temple where the devotees regularly gathered for prayers. Not many at that time would have thought that this shrine would transform into a beautiful temple over the years.



It was in the year 1961 that the idea of building a modest temple was conceived. An area of forest between the shrine and the main road was cleared to make a path, leading to the temple. In the year 1967, the temple was registered officially and the Muneeswaran Temple Society was formed. With an objective to build the temple, the committee sought special permission from the Malayan railway authorities which owned the proposed site. After clearances, approvals, and fund raising efforts, the temple was constructed. Deities were brought in from India, and the temple had its first consecration ceremony in the year 1970. Not long after this, the temple had to give way to the road widening project, and was re-built on a new site along Commonwealth Drive. The year 1998 saw the consecration ceremony of the newly constructed temple.

Further enhancements such as inclusion of a 3 storey multi-purpose hall that caters to spiritual, social and cultural needs and bursary awards for the needy primary, secondary and junior college students ensured the temple's functioning beyond a religious institution. From a humble beginning, the Temple today strives to serve the Hindus and Singaporeans in general.



Art Gallery



*Sri Nagarajar, Sri Nagarani,
Sri Arasaradi Vinayagar*



MAJOR FESTIVALS

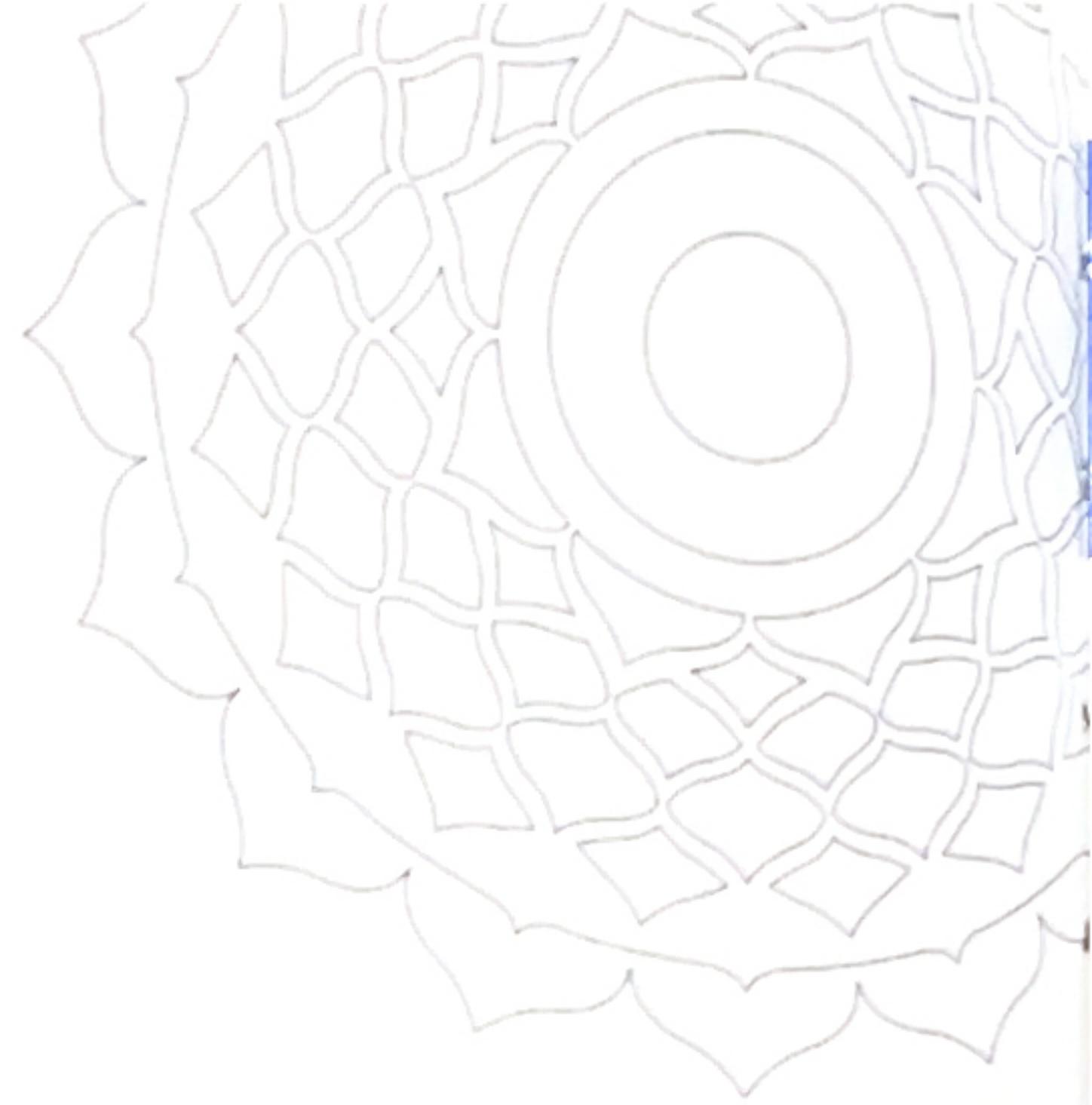
Sri Muneeswaran Padaiyal

Sri Prathyangara Devi Homam

Sri Anjaneyar Poojai

Sri Bairavar Poojai

Raagu Kaala Poojai



Opening Hours:

6.30am to 12.00pm

6.30pm to 9.00pm

Address:

3 Commonwealth Drive, Singapore 149594

Tel: +65 6473 5037 / 64756203 Fax: +65 6472 5883

email: srimuneeswarantemple@gmail.com

Website: www.mts-sg.com



Transport Information:

Bus No: 51, 93, 100, 123, 147, 153, 196, 198

642, 855, 961



ARULMIGU VELMURUGAN GNANAMUNEESWARAR TEMPLE

Three temples with very different traditions of worship and history merged to form the temple society of Arulmigu Velmurugan Gnanamuneeswarar Temple (AVGMT). The three temples – Sri Krishna Bhagawan Durga Parameswari Temple (formerly at Jalan Kayu), Sri Mariamman Muneeswarar Temple (formerly at Jalan Kayu) and Arulmigu Velmurugan Temple (formerly at Silat Road) - were brought under one roof with the timely assistance and support of the Hindu Endowments Board.

As each one of these temples has a history dating back almost sixty years it was necessary to build a new temple, which encompassed the traditions and history of all three temples.

