



Sri Mariamman Temple - Main Entrance

Sri Mariamman Temple - Main Entrance Inside



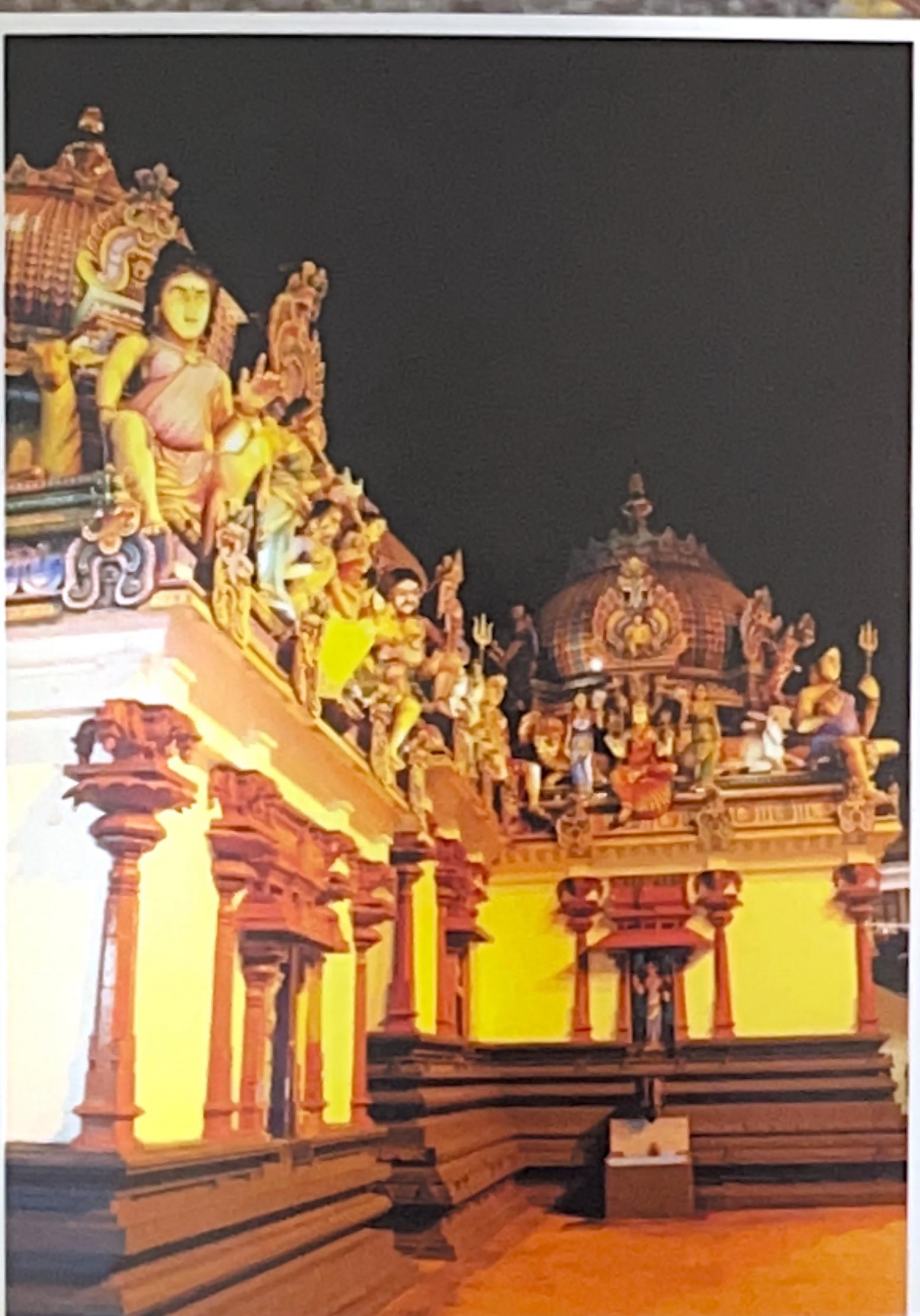
As indicated by the temple's historical records, the first Kumbhabhishekam was conducted in the year 1936 followed by the second one after 12 years in June 1949. The temple has seen subsequent Kumbhabhishekams in the years 1971, 1984, 1996, and most recently in 2010.

Some important festivals organized by the temple include Theemidhi held annually in October/November, Navarathiri and 1008 Sankabhishekam. Right from serving as a refuge for new immigrants during colonial times to acting as a Registry of Marriages for Hindus, the temple has always had a reputation for being a focal point for the Hindu community.

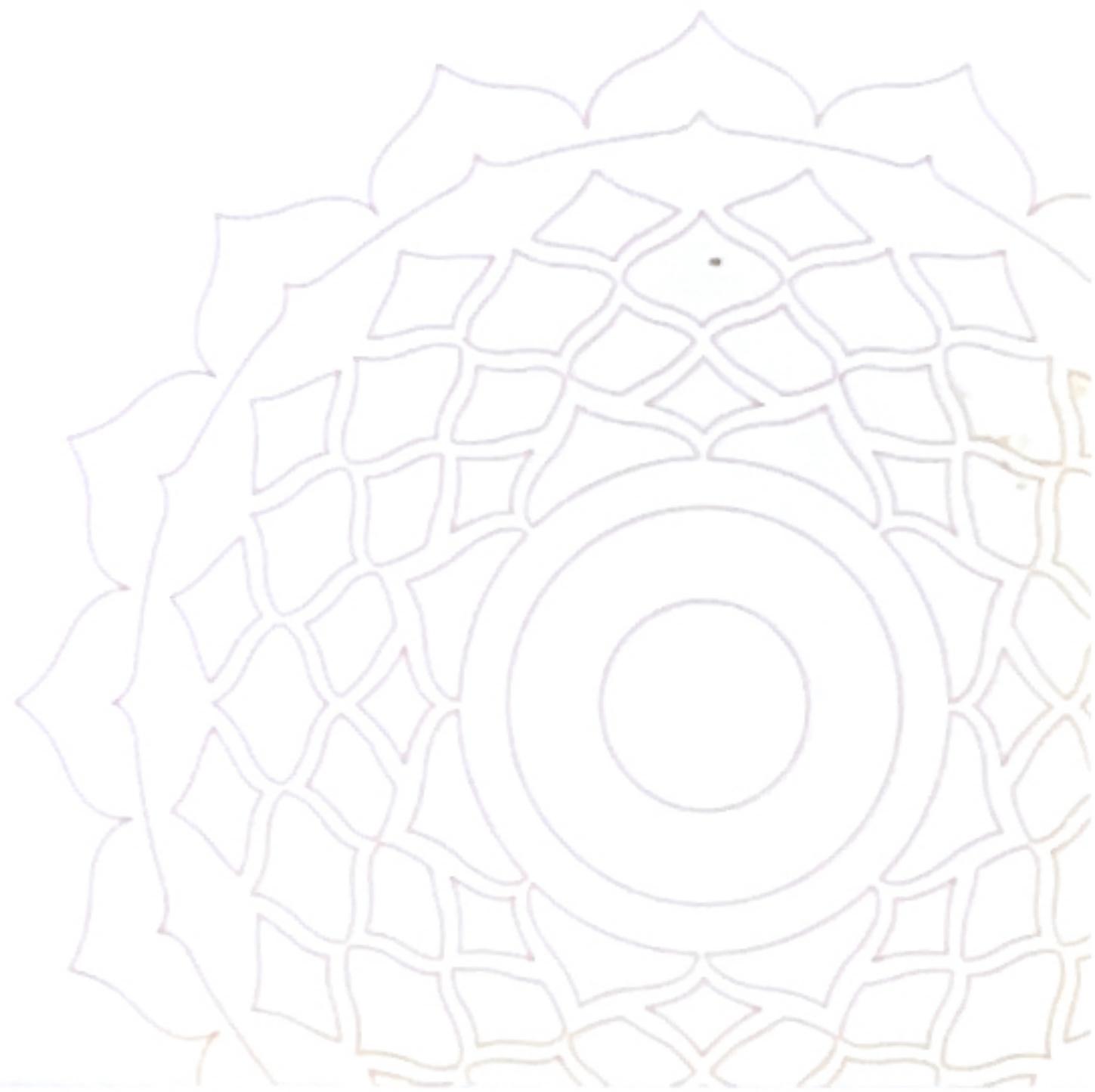


Sri Sapthakanigal

Pambai



Pragaram



MAJOR FESTIVALS

Sri Aarupadai Veedu Poojai

Varushabishegam

Special Poojai for Sri Madurai Veeran

Sri Subramaniar Deivanai Thirukalyanam

Fire walking ceremony



Opening Hours:

7.00am to 12.00pm

6.00pm to 9.00pm

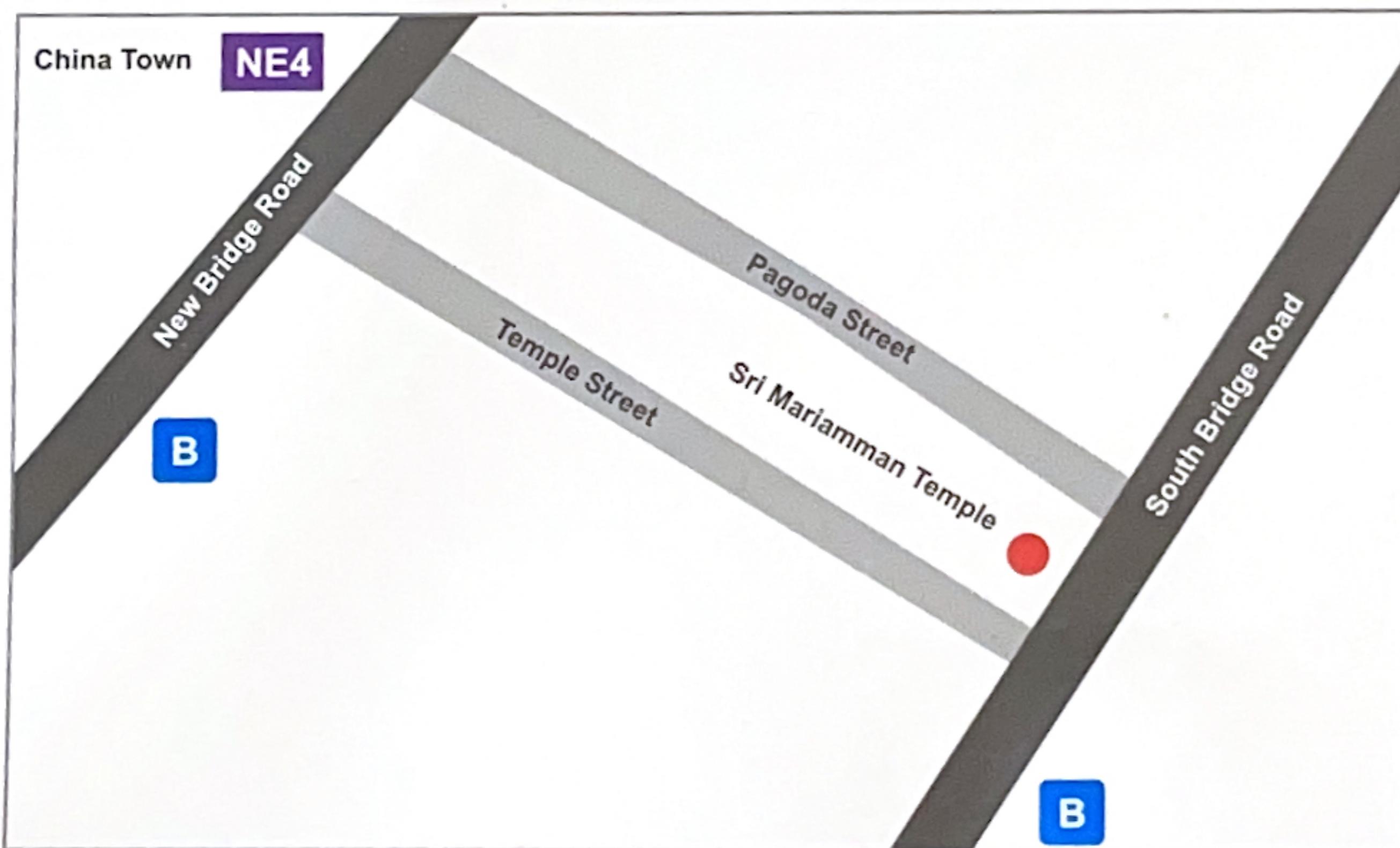
Address:

244 South Bridge Road, Singapore 058793

Tel: +65 6223 4064 Fax: +65 6225 5015

email: smt@heb.gov.sg

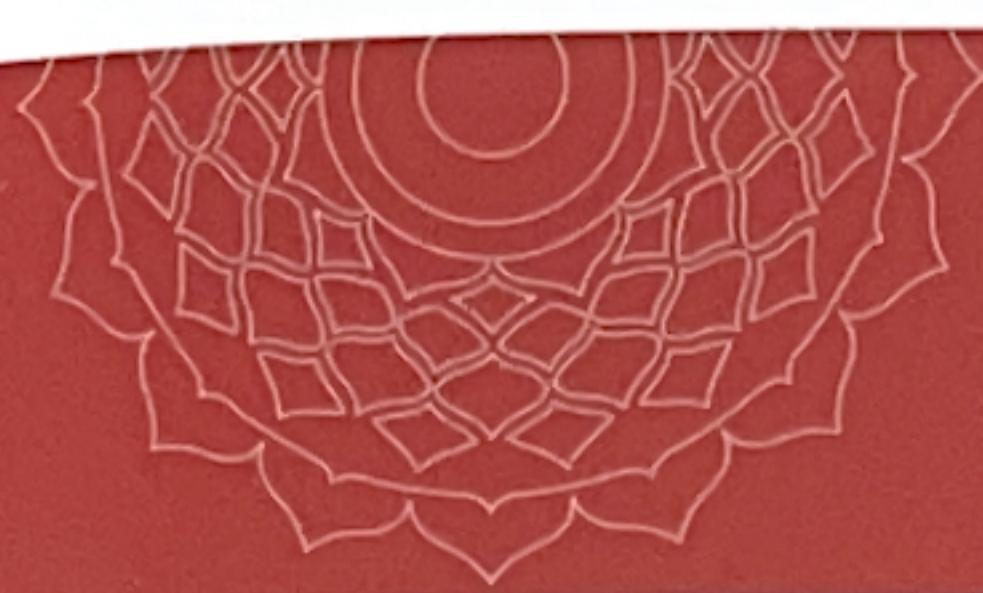
Website: www.heb.gov.sg



Transport Information:

Bus No: 166, 197

MRT: China Town **NE4**



SRI SIVAN TEMPLE

Sri Sivan Temple is one of the oldest temples in Singapore - having been in existence since the mid-1800's. The Sivalingam housed in the temple is known to have been worshipped even before the temple was built in the early 1850's. During the Second World War, the temple was a casualty of the war bombings. Some statues of the secondary deities and parts of the temple structure were damaged by the shells that landed around it. Towards the end of the war, renovations were made and the temple had a major facelift that culminated in a consecration ceremony in the year 1943.

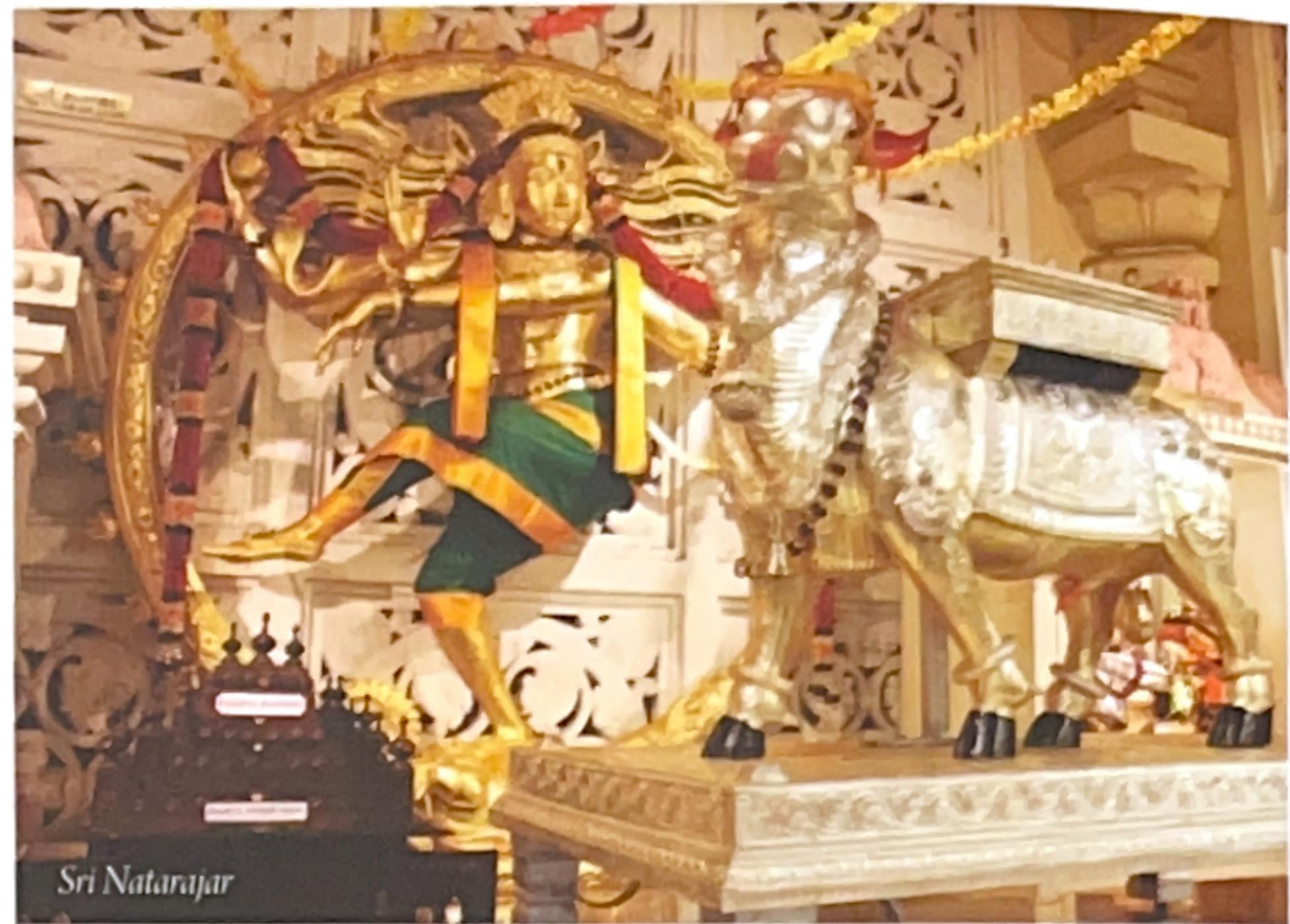


By the time the temple regained its normal functioning, the Municipal commissioners wanted the temple to withdraw a piece of land owing to the widening of Orchard Road. After long drawn discussions, a compromise was struck between the Municipal Corporation and the temple. The temple was given a compensation amount of \$50,000 for re-building the structure at the same site in exchange for the 490 sq ft of land in the front which was given to the town planning authorities. Craftsmen were flown in from India to carry out sculptural and ornamental work to the rebuilt temple structure ahead of the consecration ceremony in December 1964.

A few years later in the 1980s, the government acquired the temple's land for the construction of an underground MRT station. The temple was housed at a transit site adjacent to Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple in Serangoon Road. All the deities were relocated to the temporary site at Serangoon Road which allowed for regular functioning of the temple.

After consultations with prominent temple architects in India, a unique design with an octagonal structure was proposed for the temple at its new site in Geylang. The new temple was constructed at a cost of \$6 M on a 3000 sq m plot at Geylang East. The temple celebrates major festivals such as Maha Sivarathri, Vasantha Navarathri, Guru Peyarchi, Navarathri and Skantha Shasti.

Sri Sivan Samadhi



Asthma Lingam



Saniswaran

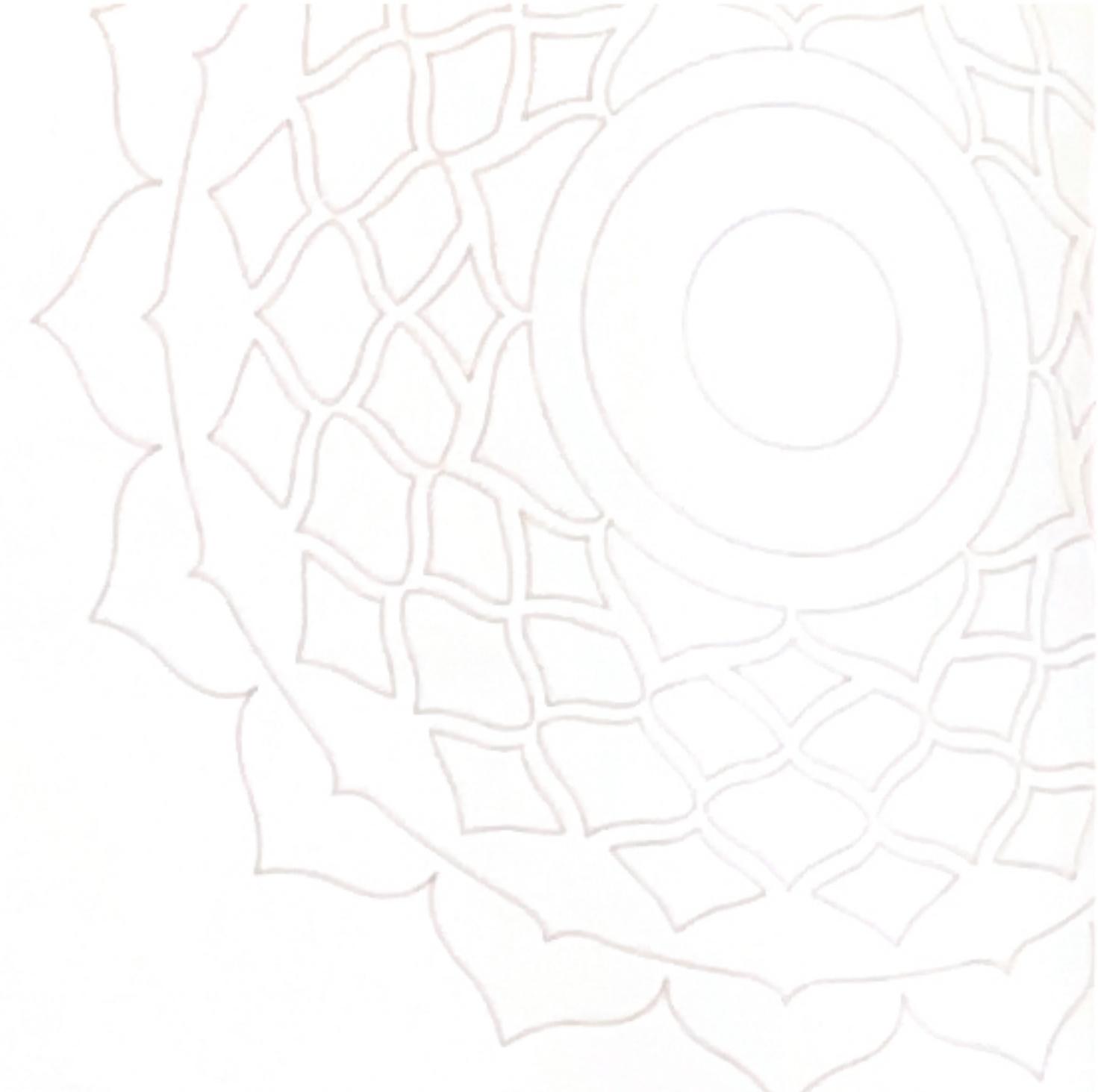


Navakgraham



MAJOR FESTIVALS

Prathosam
Navarathiri
Arudra Dharisanam (Thiruvadirai)
Sarva Mahalaya Amavasai



Opening Hours:

6.00am to 12.00pm
6.30pm to 9.00pm

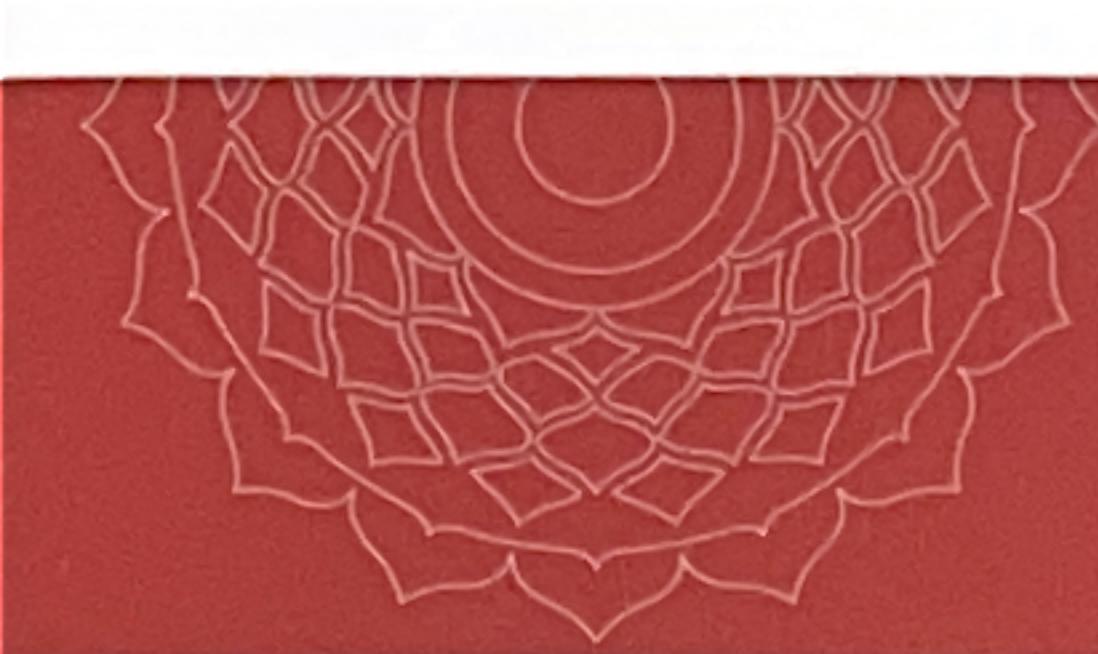
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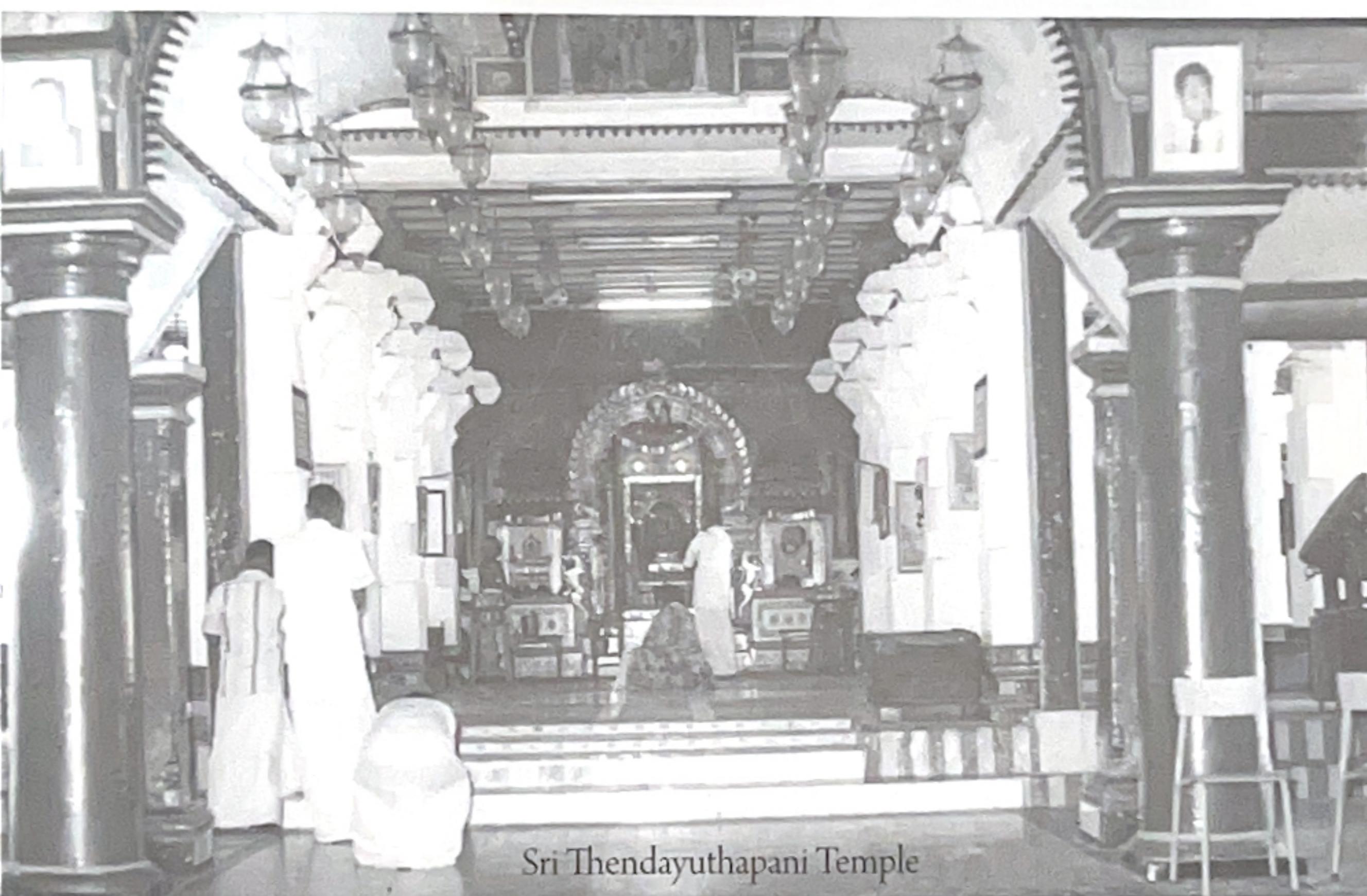
Transport Information:

Bus No: 80
MRT: Paya Lebar **EW8 CC9**



SRI THENDAYUTHAPANI TEMPLE

Sri Thendayuthapani Temple, also known as Tank Road Murugan Temple or Chettiar's Temple dates back to 1859, around 35 years after the arrival of the early Indian settlers in Singapore. The established temple is currently being administered by Chettiar's Temple Society. Chettiar Community also known as "Nattukkottai Chettiar" or "Nagarathars" are great followers of Hindu Tradition, particularly in Saiva Siddhantha. A famous, money-lending community from South India, this close-knit community established its presence in Singapore by setting up money lending business at Kittangis in the Market Street area. "Nattukkottai Chettiar", considered as one of the pioneers in establishing banking business during the early days of Singapore, used to visit the nearby Sri Sivan Temple, which is now relocated to Geylang East, and Sri Mariamman Temple at South Bridge Road for their spiritual needs.



Sri Thendayuthapani Temple

Around 35 years after their arrival, their wish to construct a full-fledged temple for Lord Murugan materialized. Records indicate the origin of the Tank Road Murugan Temple began in the year 1859, though they had been worshipping the Vel that was installed a couple of years prior to the temple construction. It is said that the Vel below a Pipal tree ("arasa maram" in Tamil), at the bank of a pond with water flowing from a hill, which we now know as central park, made it an ideal location for a temple establishment. The pond made it convenient for the devotees to ritually bathe before offering their prayers to the Vel. The Railway Line in the vicinity made it

more convenient for the Chettiar community to commute back and forth to Malaya, where they also had business interests. Eventually, "Chettiar" purchased the land from Mr Oxley, the first Surgeon General of Singapore. The Slab Stone found in the temple indicate the temple's consecration around the year 1859, which leads us to the speculation of the temple's existence a couple of years earlier. The first phase of the temple saw a simple and neat structure with two raised platforms on either side akin to the ancient Chettiar households, with an "Alangara Mandapam" and an "Artha Mandapam". While the former housed the decorated deities on special occasions, the latter was used as the centre hall leading to the main sanctum. The main sanctum dedicated to Lord Murugan in the form of Sri Thendayuthapani, with Jambu Vinayagar and Idumban sanctums on either side formed the core of the temple. "Karthikai Kattu", a large dining hall, used to serve food during special occasions like Karthikai and Thai Pusam made the temple a very special and unique place for worship.



The consecration ceremonies during 1936 and 1955 marked few minor changes to the temple. The community's need to upgrade the temple with modern facilities to keep pace with the development of Singapore led to the decision of rebuilding the temple in the same site around late 1970's. This evolution saw a new temple building with an imposing 75-feet high, tall Raja Gopuram in South East Asia, with the main sanctum in the centre, flanked by wedding hall and staff quarters on the sides with car parking facilities. The entrance through the tower gate, leading to the "Artha Mandapam" in the centre, with the "Alangara Mandapam" and temple office on the right makes the temple complete and self-sufficient. "Karthikai Kattu" had to make way for the Chettiar wedding hall and a dining hall. Despite structural changes, the "Nagarathars" traditional practices like food served on special occasions and so on continue to date.

Several intricate and delicate features in the temple make it truly unique and serve to elevate the experience of the devotees. The exquisite figures of the Hindu deities sculpted on the walls, stained glasses with Lord Ganesha and other deities etched on them, the open space with a capacity to house hundreds of devotees add on to temple's uniqueness. A grand consecration ceremony in the year 1983 marked these changes. Gold and Silver medallions were released to commemorate another consecration ceremony in the year 1996. After more than 13 years, the temple went through another renovation process, marking the most recent consecration ceremony in the year 2009. The temple celebrates many grand festivals such as Thaipusam, Navarathiri, Thiru Karthigai, Skantha Shashti, and Letcha Archanai

Notably, Thaipusam a festival that is celebrated during January/February marks as an important event in the temple's calendar attracting thousands of devotees of all races and hundreds of foreign tourists. Devotees carry Kavadi (a wooden stick with peacock feather and two baskets at each end, slung across the shoulder) and offer milk to Lord Sri Thendayuthapani. A grand Silver Chariot procession that takes place on the eve of Thaipusam adds on to the grandeur of the festival, making it an important occasion for Hindus in Singapore that is not to be missed.

One of the oldest temples, Sri Thendayuthapani Temple has come a long way standing as a testimony to the vibrant cultural and traditional roots of various early settlers in Singapore.

Urchavar



Moolavar Sannathi



MAJOR FESTIVALS

Thaipusam

Karthigai - Monthly

Navarathri

Skantha Shashti Letcharchanai

Thiru Karthigai



Opening Hours:

8.00am to 12.00pm

5.30pm to 8.30pm

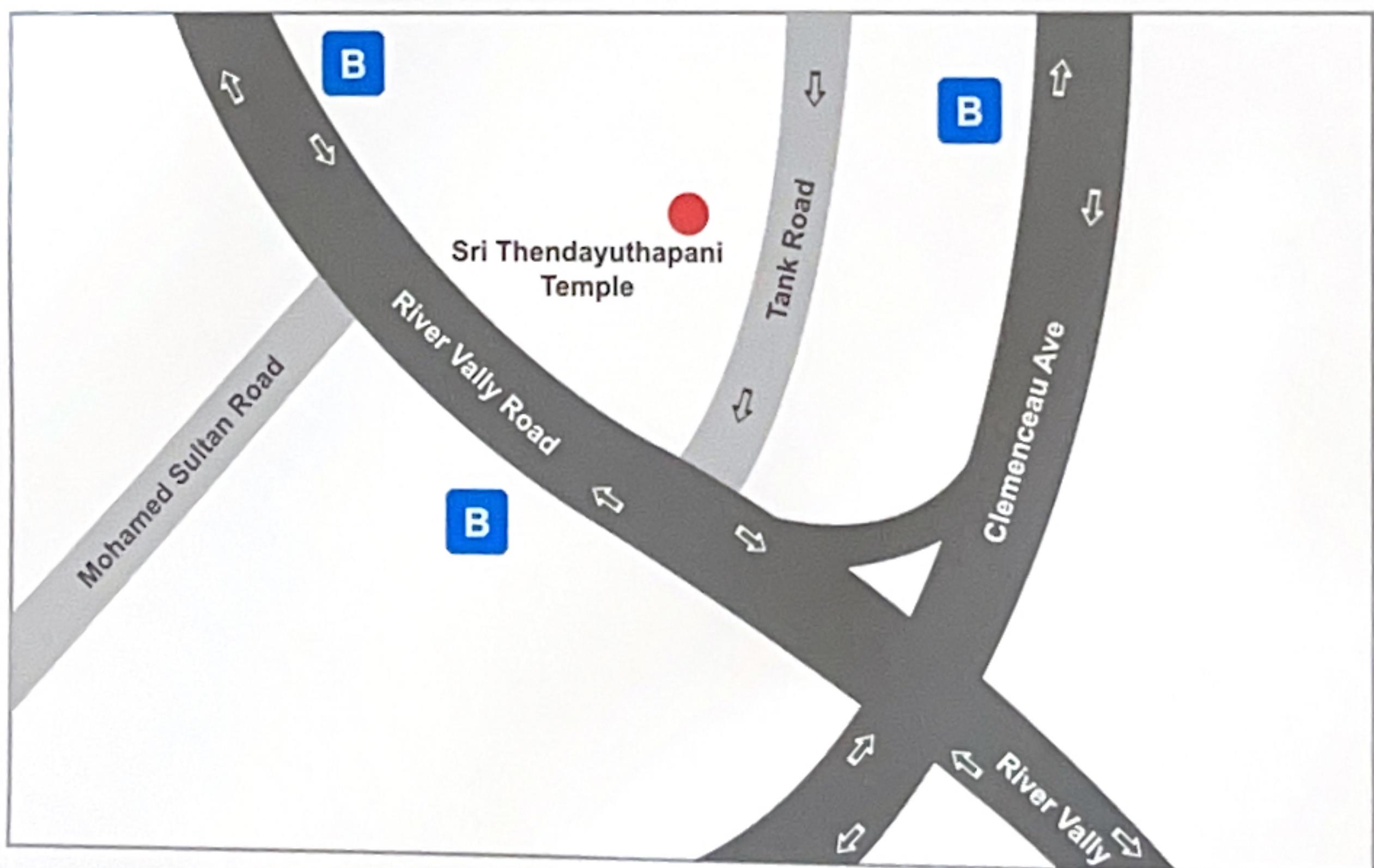
Address:

15 Tank Road, Singapore 238065

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email: chtemple@singnet.com.sg

Website: www.sttemple.com



Transport Information:

Bus No: 54, 64, 123, 139, 143

MRT: DHOBY GHAUT **NS24 NE8 CC1**

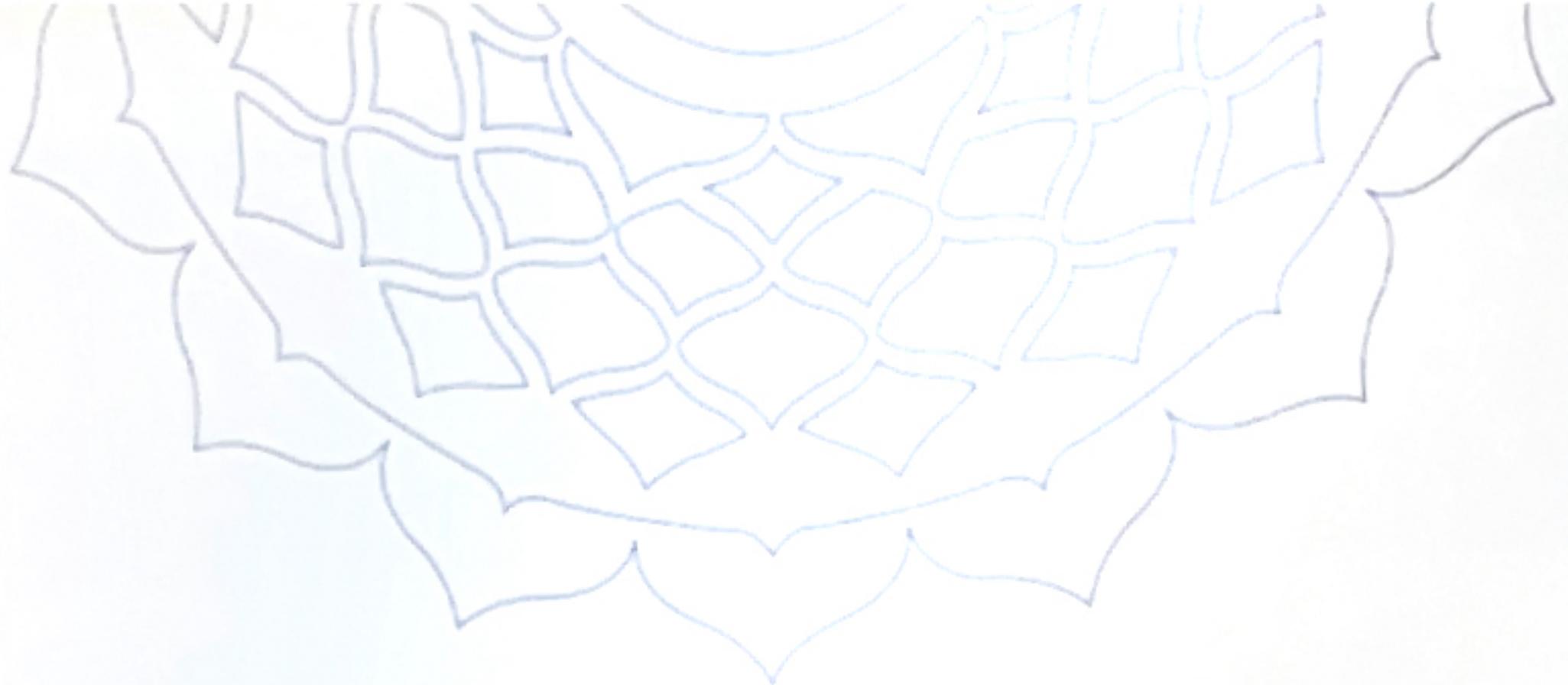


SRI KRISHNA TEMPLE

Sri Krishnan Temple on Waterloo Street is a fairly ancient temple established in the year 1870. It enjoys the exclusivity of being the only temple in Singapore dedicated to Sri Krishna and his consort Rukmini. The temple has seen many enhancements under the direction of different management committees over the years. The temple is known to have been founded by a person named Hanuman Beem Singh in the year 1870 when he placed an idol of Sri Krishna under a Banyan tree in Waterloo Street. This was to fulfil the spiritual needs of the Hindu devotees around the Bras Basah Road, Victoria Street, Prinsep Street, Albert Street, Queens Street and Waterloo Street. Though very little is known about the founder, the management is said to have been passed on to his son Humna Somapa, when the founder became too old to manage the responsibility.

The temple saw an increase in the number of devotees, and soon enough grew in popularity and started expanding extensively. In the year 1904, the management of the temple was passed on a lady named Joognee Ammal, who undertook the task and expenses of constructing the main shrine. Over the years, realizing the mammoth work involved in running the temple, she passed on the management to Mr V Pakirisamy Pillai in the year 1935. Under his management, the temple hall and walls were built in memory of his mother Mrs Alamaylo Ammal, and a consecration ceremony was conducted in January 1959.





Krishna - Ratha



In the year 1984, Mr Pakirisamy's son Mr Sivaraman took over the responsibility of the temple's administration. Very soon, the new management undertook extensive renovation work and enhanced the temple facilities further. Post a series of remodelling and renovations between 1988 and 1989, the temple saw its Samprokshanam or Consecration ceremony in Nov 1989. Further development saw the construction of a 5 storey ancillary building resulting the subsequent consecration ceremony in Nov 2002 under Mr P Sivaraman's management.

Over time, the temple also witnessed devotees from the adjacent Kwan Im Thong Hood Cho Temple, a Chinese establishment. Realizing the steady congregation of the Chinese devotees, a group of doctors from Malaysia donated a statue of Kuan Yin, Goddess of Mercy, which was installed in the temple premises.

Major festivals celebrated in the temple include 12-day Krishna Jayanthi Mahotsavam, 10 day Aadi Pura Mahotsavam, Puratasi Sanivaram, Sarada Navarathri, Vaikunta Ekadesi, Dhanur Magara Visesha Utsavam, and Mazhgazhi – Andal Thiruppavai. The temple has also initiated a major project, Sri Krishnan Temple (SKT) study award that aims to provide financial assistance through various stages of educational growth. It's noteworthy that the temple today has stretched its existence beyond being a Hindu temple following Vaishnava Vaikhanasa tenets of Worship to being a spiritual landmark for all other races too.