



History Kundrathu Kumaran Temple Rockbank, Melbourne.

Introduction

For many generations temples have been the hub of everyday life within the Hindu community. Temples also thought to be the starting point where one may begin their journey which concludes in the transcending of the material world. Hindus believe that their lives are merely steps in the progression towards ultimate enlightenment. All aspects of the Hindu temple, from the principles of design and construction, the forms of its architecture and decoration and the rituals performed, focus on the goal of enlightenment and liberation from the material world. The many aspects of the temple are determined and compiled in the ancient texts known as the Agama Shastras, whilst the vastushastras express theoretical and idealised descriptions of the architectural traditions and conventions that are to be followed.

The temple is designed to dissolve the boundaries between man and the divine. Not merely his residence, the temple is God, himself. God and therefore by implication the whole universe, is identified with the temple's design and actual fabric. The ground plan is perhaps the best example. The vastushastras describe it as a symbolic, miniature representation of the cosmos. It is based on a strict grid made up of squares and equilateral triangles which are imbued with deep religious significance. The position of the squares is in accordance with the importance attached to each of the deities; with the square in the centre representing the temple's main deity, whilst the outer squares cover the gods of lesser rank; in relation to this particular temple.

The construction of the temple follows in three dimensional forms exactly the pattern laid out by the mandala. The relationship between the underlying symbolic order and the actual physical appearance of the temple can best be understood by seeing it from above - which of course, was impossible for humans until quite recently.

Another important aspect of the design of the ground plan is that it is intended to link the temporal world to the eternal. The principal shrine should face the rising sun and hence, should have its entrance facing the East. A typical Hindu temple consists of the following major elements - an entrance often with a porch, one or more attached or detached mandapas or halls, the inner sanctum called the garbagriha, literally 'womb chamber' and the tower built directly above the garbagriha.

Kundrathu Kumaran Temple's History.

Since 2000, Hindu immigration began to increase at a speed greater than ever before. These events lead to a change in the ethnic character of the population in the North-West of Melbourne. The gradual growth of the Hindu and Tamil population was stimulated by immigration especially from Sri Lanka, India, Fiji, Malaysia, Singapore, and South Africa. In early 2002, Tamil communities in the North-West of Melbourne strongly believed there was a need for a temple that would bring not only the Hindu community together, but also make available the promotion, practice and preservation of our ancient culture - including religion and language.

A handful of Hindus residing in the North-West of Melbourne first thought of building a place of worship in early 2002. They decided to take the initiative and active role of forming a committee, with a group of dedicated people. The initial meetings took place at both the Vaithiyanathan's and Manoharan's residence. Those who attended these meetings included Mr. Vinayaga Sarma, Mr. Ganeshamoorthy, Mr. Kasi Nathan,





Mr. Pathmalinkam, Mr. Manoharan, Mr. K Navaratnam, Mr. Varathalingam, Mr. Ranjan Vaithiyanathan, Mr. Dharmakularajah, Mr. Sivanathan, Mr. Selvendran, Mr. Sabapathypillai, Mr. Rajkumar, Mr. Anantharasa, Mr. Gunaratnam, Mr. Paramanayagam, Mr. Arulchandran and their spouses. Many issues were briefly discussed at these meetings, but the consensus was that a Hindu temple was the only solution to meet the North-West Victorian Hindu communities' urgent needs. To achieve this objective an association was formed.

In order to form an association and to elect its Management Committee, a meeting was arranged at Kealba community centre in April 2002. After lengthy discussions, the name, 'Tamil Educational Cultural & Charitable Association' or TECCA was agreed upon. At this same meeting, a Management Committee whose role would entail meeting the religious and cultural needs of the North-West Victorian Hindu Community was elected. The newly elected Management Committee's initial actions involved the arrangement of monthly poojas. These were held on the last Friday of each month, at Delahey Community Centre. The first of these monthly poojas was held on the 26 April 2002. The pooja commenced at 7.00 pm with bhajans, which were followed by the pooja itself, the serving of prasadam, a spiritual speech and other cultural activities. The day concluded with the distribution of dinner to the devotees. Mr. Manoharan and a number of other members were placed in charge of the Kealba Community Centre pooja hall arrangements. Mr. Vinayaga Sarma and his spouse Mrs. Gowri Sarma, performed the poojas and prepared the Prasadam. Mr. Dharmakularajah and Mrs. Mallikadevy Manoharan were given the responsibility of running the bhajans. Mrs. Shanthini Vivekananthan and Mrs. Mallikadevy Manoharan headed the arrangement of food for the devotees. The monthly poojas were sponsored by the families living in the North-West Melbourne region. A number of well known local and overseas speakers attended the poojas and delivered excellent speeches on numerous topics.

On 11 June 2002, the Tamil Educational Cultural & Charitable Association was officially registered by the State Government of Victoria as an incorporated association with 50 Founder Members. Mr. Hariharan Iyer, Mr. Sivanathan and Mr. Kasi Nathan were actively involved in registering TECCA as an incorporated association, whilst Mr. Hariharan Iyer took a major role in drafting TECCA's unique constitution.

At this stage TECCA began its search for land on which to build the Murugan temple. A number of meetings were again held to discuss and implement a suitable mode of action to tackle this process. Many members suggested that the temple should be constructed on virgin land. Informal contacts were established with the Melton Council regarding prospects of gaining planning approvals, but the responses were far from encouraging. Simultaneously, the committee searched for suitable land in the Melton, Keilor and Sydenham areas. However, the lands inspected in these locations proved to be unsuitable for the association's purpose. Finally, a devotee, Mr. Kulendran notified the committee of the sale of thirty one acres of rural land, with access to electricity and water services in Rockbank. The land which was advertised in a local paper was for sale for three hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Ranjan Vaithiyanathan and Mr. Manoharan quickly approached the estate agent and discussed the fine details regarding the land and presented their findings to the committee. To make sure the land was not sold to another party, Ranjan also paid the deposit to the agent. The committee was extremely impressed with the land with Kororoit Creek as its north boundary, and the location of the Murugan temple was finally established.

Having finalised the location of the temple, the association faced a new dilemma- the fact there they had insufficient funds to purchase the entire land. In order to overcome this obstacle, another association named the Thamil Welfare Services Pty Ltd was formed. This organisation consisted of twenty shareholders, each of whom contributed towards the purchase of the land. Subsequently, in April 2002, Thamil Welfare Service Pty Ltd purchased the land. TECCA and Thamil Welfare Service Pty Ltd now have a legal agreement that entails that Thamil Welfare Service Pty Ltd provide five acres of the land to TECCA on a hundred year Peppercorn Lease agreement to fulfill the vision of building a Hindu place of worship for Lord Muruga. The twenty





Thamil Welfare Services Shareholders were Mr. R Manoharan, Mr. K Navaratnam, Mr. Arulchandran Pon-nudurai, Mr. Charles Gunaratnam, Mr. Vinayaga Sarma, Mr. Ranjan Vaithiyanathan, Mr. S Pathmalinkam, Dr. P Sathianathan, Mr. P Varathalingam, Mr. P S Dharmakularajah, Mrs. Usha Sivanathan, Mr. Kasi Nathan, Mr. Rohan Murugiah, Mr. P Ragavan, Mr. K Ganeshamoorthy, Mr. V Selvendran, Mrs. Arunthathy Sivasambo, Mrs. Mangaleswary Rajkumar, Mr. P Parmanayagam and Mr. S Anandarasa.

A triangular shaped rock in the bush next to one of the many gum trees was noticed at the newly purchased land. This triangular rock formation resembled a symbol of Lord Ganesh. Hence, it was at this site that milk was boiled and prayers given which would one day become the location of the Murugan temple. During these initial stages, a devotee noticed an unusual growth form on the lower trunk of a gum tree. This particular growth looked amazingly like four elephant feet; so much so that the legs appeared on the tree as dark grey and the nails creamy white in colour. This historical holy appearance provided an added level of confidence to the community that the correct location for the temple had been found. Following this observation, a small statue of the Lord Ganesh had been placed at the base of the tree; to which prayers are given on a daily basis.

In the meantime, a temporary structure was built within the premises and was opened on 18 April 2003. Weekly pooja and religious activities were performed in the temporary structure from April 2003.

At this early stages, Mr. Ranjan Vaithiyanathan purchased and donated a Caterpillar Front and Back Loader worth \$25,000. This machine proved to be a very valuable asset and saved TECCA many thousands of dollars. This machine continues to be valuable and functional today.

During this time, the rural land was rezoned by the state Government to be Green Wedge land. This action prevented quite a number of activities that were originally scheduled for implementation. The planning approval to build a temple in the land was also in doubt.

Disappointed at the setback, a devotee of Kundrathu Kumaran, Mr. Vaithiyanathan, visited the Kathirkamam Temple in Sri Lanka. In Kathirkamam he received a divine message that 'everything will be OK'. With that satisfaction, he then visited Batu Caves Temple in Malaysia where he showed a resident priest, a photo of the tree formation with four elephant legs. Having viewed the photo the priest was taken aback and began weeping tears. This priest went on to acknowledge that an identical incident happened at the Batu Caves, prior to the construction of its current Batu Caves Murugan Temple. The priest having shown this photo to the others at the Batu Caves Temple told the devotee that the new Murugan temple in Melbourne would be a success and handed the devotee a parcel draped with red silk cloth and covered in fresh flowers. The parcel contained a Panchaloga Vel which symbolises Lord Muruga. The devotee brought the divine Vel back to Melbourne.

With the grace of Lord Murugan, within a month the then honourable planning minister Ms. Mary Delahunty wrote a letter advising TECCA that there was a provision in the Melbourne 2030 plan that would allow the construction of a place of worship in the Green Wedge Zone. TECCA grasped this opportunity and applied for a planning permit to initiate the construction process. In September 2004 after many hurdles and drawbacks, the Shire of Melton Council approved the planning permit application. Mr. R. Sivanathan took an active role at these early stages in dealing with the Shire of Melton Council to obtain initial approval. Mr. Shan Shanmugabalan assisted TECCA at these early stages in many ways in obtaining the planning permit.

The actual temple building site was chosen at the highest point of the land, which was located at fifty meters distance from the Lord Ganesh statue and the Kororoit Creek. The name Kundrathu Kumaran Temple was first suggested by a gracious lady, and the committee after much consideration of alternative names, decided on Kundrathu Kumaran Temple (குன்றத்து குமரன் ஆலயம்) due to the temple's location at the top of a hill in the 'Rockbank' area.

The Panchaloga statue of Lord Ganesh and the Vel brought from Batu Cave Temple were installed in





the temporary building on 7 December 2003. Subsequently on Thirukarthekai day on 25 November 2004, Lord Valli, Devasena samedha Sri Subramanyar was installed. An eye opening ceremony for all these deities was performed by Sri Nirmaleswara Kurukkal. Many hundreds of devotees witnessed this great ceremony. Mr. Vinayaga Sarma donated Lord Ganesh and Lord Valli, Devasena samedha Sri Subramanyar statues which were brought from Sri Lanka. The Panchaloga Vel was brought by Mr. Vaithiyanathan.

Mr. Vinayaga Sarma voluntarily conducted the weekly Friday poojas for a period of three years. Mr. Sarma's duty was then transferred to Sri Maheswara Kurukkal; who joined in December 2006 and performed daily poojas and all other religious activities since that transition until October 2010.

On 25 November 2007 Sri Vishnu Durga Devi was also installed. An eye opening ceremony for Sri Vishnu Durga Devi was performed by Sri Maheswara Kurukkal. Mr. Velupillai Selvendran donated the statue.

From December 2010, Sri Paramasamy Kurukkal took over this responsibility and since conducts poojas and other religious activities. In August 2011, Sri Subramaniya Kurukkal took over his responsibilities as chief priest conducting daily poojas and other religious activities.

Sri B. Sivaramakrishna Sarma, provided valuable advice to the committee in regards to Hindu Religious practices during the period leading up to the Maha Kumbhabhishekam.

Quite separate from the temple and its construction, in accordance with its objectives, TECCA and its Management Committee decided to conduct musical classes and to this end formed the TECCA Musical Academy in 2003 which conducts Vocal, Violin and Mridangam classes. Srimathy Rama Sivarajah has been providing Vocal and Violin lessons since 2003. Mridangam classes were provided initially by Sri Yogan Kandasamy and then by Sri Priyan Govender and now by Sri Arulendran Gunaratnam (Indika). Many students currently attend these classes.

Fundraising has played and continues to play a pivotal role in the activities of the temple. While many members and devotees have contributed to temples fund raising activities, a significant amount of the fund-raising activities of the temple may be apportioned to the hard work and dedication of many ladies led by Mrs. Mallikadevi Manoharan and Mrs. Shanthini Vivekananthan.

TECCA has also held many Carnatic (Indian) musical events in all parts of Melbourne to raise funds for the temple construction and many prominent Indian and Sri Lankan musicians have performed charitably in these endeavors, in aid of the temple. Some of the prominent and distinguished musicians who have performed include: Shri. D.S. Srivathsa (Vocal), Shri R. Kashyap Mahesh (Vocal), Shri. V. Suresh Babu (Violin), Shri Malaikottai Deenadayalu (Morsing), Shri Eela Nallur Ahilan (Vocal), Shri Thiyagarajan Ramani (Flute), Shri Kuldeep M Pai (Vocal), Esver Shanker (Mridangam), Shri V. L. Sudharsan (Violin), T. R. Sundaresan (Mridangam), R Balasubramanian (Violin), Dr. R. Ganesh (Vocal), Shri Murali Kumar (Violin), Shri Rasiah Balasri (Mridangam), Shri Yogan Kandasamy (Mridangam), Shri Smt. Narmatha Ravichandra (Violin).

Planning and Construction of the New Temple

The first step towards the construction of the temple was the selection of the land. Even though any land may be considered suitable provided the necessary rituals are performed for its sanctification, the ancient texts have the following to say in this matter: "The gods always play where groves, rivers, mountains and springs are near, and in towns with pleasure gardens". No matter where it is situated, one essential factor for the existence of a temple is water. Water is considered a purifying element in all major traditions of the world, and if not available in reality, it must be present in at least a symbolic representation in the Hindu temple. The Kundrathu Kumaran temple building site was selected by the devotees, taking into consideration its proximity





to the Kororoit Creek.

The building committee was formed to obtain a planning permit for the construction of the temple, toilets and priest residence from the Melton Shire Council. The building committee consisted of Structural Engineers, Architects, Technical Supervisors and Committee Members.

The committee initially consulted Sivasri Lakshminarayana Kurrukal (Mahadeva Sarma), regarding the temple structure and the deities to be installed in the temple. He provided the initial rough design of the temple and Mr. Rajendran Kandasamy, design engineer (Total Built Environment Services), drew up the initial temple plans of the temple. Frank Perry, Director of F.R. Perry & Associates, prepared and submitted the Planning Application to Melton Council and dealt with the council on behalf of TECCA until the Planning Permit was obtained.

Mr. Arumugasamy, structural engineer, prepared the engineering plan for the temple. Mr. Nanda Nandakumar of Nanjay Partners Architects, approved the building plans for the temple and Mr. Nagarajan Sthapati from India was recruited for advice on temple architecture. It is very important and necessary before finalising the temple plan, that an architect should consult with the Sthapati and incorporate the provisions of the Agama Shastra in the drawings. The Agama Shastras proscribe the procedures and requirements for the construction and running of a temple. Once the Management Committee was able to obtain the services of Mr. Nagarajan Sthapathi, he had a detailed discussion with the building committee. The building plan was finalised with the advice of a structural engineer and the Sthapati. The Sthapati prepared all the detailed drawings for the Shrines and Gopuram, which were incorporated in the proposed final plans for the Shrines.

The Council enforced many stringent conditions, including the provision of ample car parking spaces and after many struggles, the planning approval was finally granted. Right from the outset, the persons involved with the planning permit, including the council engineers, were very helpful in taking us through the necessary processes. Mr. Vaithiyanathan was actively involved in the processes required in obtaining the planning approval and building permit. Non-members who provided immense professional services in obtaining planning approval and building permits on a voluntary basis include: Mr. Rajendran Kandasamy, Mr. Arumugasamy and Mr. Nanda Nandakumar. Mr. Frank Perry also provided excellent services at extremely favourable rates.

The Committee of Management decided that the temple would consist of four main deities, namely Ganesha, Shiva, Valli Devasena sameda Sri Subramanyar, Parvathee and another twenty four minor deities. The building plans and drawings were initially approved by Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Peetadhipathi (Kanchi Swamikal). Before the commencement of the construction, the Management Committee decided to first obtain services such as water, electricity and telephone to the site. Many of our volunteers actively volunteered their time during their weekends with regards to the laying of the pipes for water, electricity and telephone. This allowed access to these amenities to be gained within a few months. The Management Committee then made the important decision in mid 2006 to build toilets and a priest's residence at the site.

Soon TECCA realised that raising funds for the project still remained a mammoth task and began taking some initiative in this regard. A wide range of fundraising activities were launched, including music concerts, dances and dinners, with the support of several prominent members of the community. Students from leading musical schools gave performances from which proceeds were donated to the project.

The construction of the toilets, meeting room and priest's residence were completed as the first stage of the construction by Mr. Vaithiyanathan. Prior to commencing the above project, Mr. Vaithiyanathan and the Management Committee finalised that payments were to be settled on an instalment basis. The project was completed within six months of its conception. At the last settlement of the costs, Mr. Vaithiyanathan donated forty thousand dollars towards the temple project.





On 30 April 2006, the significant step of laying the foundations of the temple was completed. In keeping with Hindu tradition, the special conch laying (Sankusthapana) ceremony took place on the same day. On the morning of that day, heavy rain disturbed the devotees' mind and posed the question - how we are going to conduct the ceremony in this weather? However, at the auspicious time of noon, the pouring rain suddenly came to a halt for about an hour. The Sankusthapana and foundation laying ceremony was conducted without a hitch within this time. Many devotees felt that the pouring rain had only stopped due to the miraculous power and grace of the Lord Murugan.

An enormous number of devotees, well wishers and supporters participated in this historical holy event. The seventy thousand dollars collected from the Sankusthapana ceremony was used to fund the construction of the temple's foundation. To continue with the project, as mentioned previously, lack of funds was a significant stumbling block. Hence, the Management Committee organised a meeting with its members, supporters and well-wishers to work out a plan by which to raise the funds for the project. The meeting resulted in many members, supporters and well wisher donating cash and sponsoring shrines, vigrahams and temple building bricks. In addition, members of the Management Committee pooled among themselves about \$40,000. After the passing of a few months, the temple building activity recommenced with the erection of the external walls, windows, roof, electrical and plumbing conduits. The entire temple's electrical work, including materials, was sponsored and completed by Mr. Elamkumaran of OAM Electrics which was a great boost to the project.

At this stage the Management Committee was busy organising the necessary finance to commence the construction of shrines, false ceiling, tiling, timber floor, heating and security system. Discussions with a number of banks, with regards to the borrowing of \$200,000 were not successful. Finally TECCA managed to borrow the \$ 200,000 it urgently needed and at this stage started looking for a suitable Sthapati to construct the Shrines, Kopuram and Garbagriha. TECCA decided on Sthapathy Mr. Thamaraikannan from Penang, Malaysia as the suitable person to construct Kunderathu Kumaran Temple. Mr. Pathmalinkam visited Malaysia and inspected a few temples built by the Sthapathy and reported back to the Management Committee on his own accord, before the decision was made. An agreement was entered into between both parties after the Sthapathy visited the temple site for a detailed discussion.

The shrine work was however delayed by a number of months due to the changes to the immigration laws which required those entering Australia on skilled migration to pass an English language examination with a high ranking. Our Sthapati managed to overcome this hurdle and obtained a visa to work in Australia as a skilled worker. Mr. Wimal Wimalleswaran of Wimal & Associates assisted us with processing the Visa application for no charge.

Sthapati arrived in September 2008, and work on the shrine construction started on 19 October 2008, with Hindu rituals and poojas. All the concreting and structural work for the shrines were carried out by the volunteers during the weekends with the guidance of the Sthapati. The team should be commended for the quality and efficiency of their work. The new pace that the project had adopted provided enthusiasm and new hope to the Management Committee. The shrines of Ganesh, Valli Devasena sameda Sri Subramanyar, Shiva, Parwathee, Rama Lakshmana & Sita, Vishnu, Mahalakshmi Narasimar, Durga, Anjaneyar, Nagathambeeran, Chandikeshwar, Bhairava, Navagraha, Saba (Utsava Moorthykal) Mandapam, Vasantha Mandapam etc. were to be completed next. The special doors and door frames arrived after some delay in June 2009 and the door frames were installed at the temple with special poojas on 12 July 2009. Continuing from this enthusiasm, the Sthapati started work on the Maha Kopuram and Valzi Pillayer Shrine and these were completed within six months. The foundation for the Valzi Pillayer Shrine was laid on Sunday, 5 September 2010 with special poojas and rituals performed with 108 special sangu (conch shells) laid in the foundation (Sankusthapanam) in accordance with Hindu traditions.





The work on the false ceiling, electrical cabling, security system, tiling inside of the shrines and on the concrete floor, timber flooring, heating, shrine painting etc. were also completed on schedule. Considering Sthapathy Mr. Thamarai Kannan was the only skilled Sthapathy to work on the temple construction, his excellent skills, dedication, honesty and hard work, are evident in the construction of the shrines and kopuram.

In April 2009, due to the Victorian Government's proposal to construct both a freeway and high speed rail link through the temple building site, our project faced a major setback. As soon as the government's proposal came to our attention, the issue was immediately taken to Vicroads, the Melton council, and to Hon. Tim Pallas, MP, Minister for Roads and Ports, Department of Transport at the time. TECCA made a strong submission to move the road away from the temple. By gods grace, after a number of discussions between the Management Committee, Vicroads, Melton Shire Council and the Minister for Roads and Ports, necessary actions were taken to shift the freeway and rail line away from the temple premises. Thankfully, all parties involved were very empathetic and helpful throughout the entire process and it is of no surprise that the combined outcome was a great relief to the Hindu community living in all parts of Melbourne.

Orders were placed with various suppliers from India for deities, main doors, doors for the shrines, the utsava murthies, kreedams, kavasams, kalasams, vakanams and other items required for the temple. Mr. Kasi Nathan and Mr. Ranjan Vaithiyanathan visited some of the suppliers in India on their own accord, to study the workmanship and quality of the items to be purchased. Quotations from the relevant suppliers were received and orders were placed. Mr. Kasi Nathan coordinated the selection of suppliers and the purchasing of the items from India. TECCA was lucky to have the assistance of one of the devotees, Mr. Siva Thiruvasan in India, who assisted us in many ways with regards to purchasing and shipping of the items to Melbourne. These items arrived in the container in perfect condition on Monday, 31 October 2011, during the Kanthasashti and was opened and unpacked the next day.

Mr. & Mrs. Raghunathan (parents of R. Kashyap Mahesh), donated the Valzi Pillayer or Karpaka Vinayakar. This Vinayakar is based on one of the most popular images of Lord Ganesha in south India, the majestic Karpaka Vinayakar of Pillayarpatti and has two arms instead of the usual four, with his trunk curled to his right in the valampuri mode. This deity was kept at the very majestic Karpaka Vinayakar Temple at Pillayarpatti for one month and special poojas were conducted before being shipped to Melbourne.

This project has been associated with various tasks some of which have been very complex in nature. Thanks to the devotion, dedication and determination shown by many competent members and volunteers, we were able to efficiently accomplish our objectives and goals. It is our belief that this temple project is a success story of the aspirations of our small community with the abundant blessings of Lord Murugan.

Maha Khumbhabhishekam (consecration ceremony) of Kundrathu Kumaran Temple was held on Sunday, 12 February 2012, during the auspicious time between 9.15 am and 10.40 am. According to the Hindu calendar this auspicious time is the culmination of Kara Varsha (year), Panchami thithi, Hasthe nakshathra, Amitha Chitha yoga and Meena lagna (pisces). The ceremony was led by many leading Sivacharyars from Australia, New Zealand, India, Singapore and Sri Lanka. This auspicious event was witnessed by thousands of devotees from all over Australia from different cultures, including religious and political dignitaries and scholars.

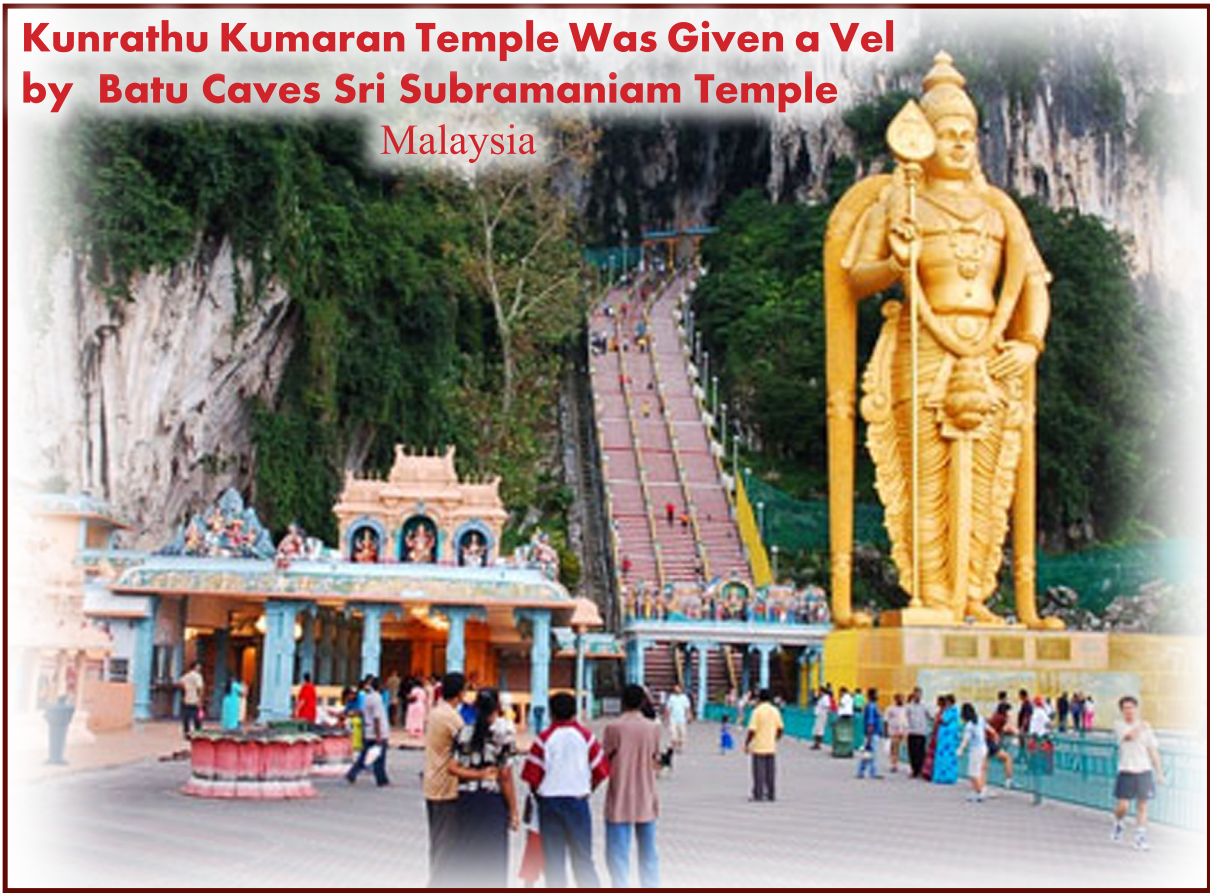
A plaque of appreciation and of excellence "Sitpakalai Vitpannar" were presented on behalf of the Kundrathu Kumaran Temple to Temple Architect - Sthapathy Thamarai Kannan Aachari during the honouring ceremony soon after the Maha Khumbhabhishekam.

Let the Kundrathu Kumaran Temple's bells be heard far and wide. Let it inspire its worshippers to work together, serve together and pray together for the well being of all people and for universal peace and harmony.





**Kunrathu Kumaran Temple Was Given a Vel
by Batu Caves Sri Subramaniam Temple**
Malaysia



**Valzi Pillayar deity is a replica of Karpaka
Vinayakar in Pillayarpatti Temple**
India





TEGGA HISTORY IN PHOTOS

FIRST POOJA AT DALAHEY COMMUNITY CENTRE



OPENING OF TEMPORARY PRAYER HALL



CONSECRATION OF SRI VINAYAGAR & VEL





CONSECRATION OF SRI VINAYAGAR & VEL



CONSECRATION OF VALLI DEVASENA SAMEDA SRI SUBRAMANYAR



CONSECRATION OF VALLI DEVASENA SAMEDA SRI SUBRAMANYAR





CONSECRATION OF VALLI DEVASENA SAMEDA SRI SUBRAMANYAR



CONSECRATION OF SRI DURGA



CONSECRATION OF SRI DURGA



NEW TEMPLE FOUNDATION CUTTING





NEW TEMPLE FOUNDATION CUTTING



COMMENCEMENT OF SHRINE BUILDING





COMMENCEMENT OF SHRINE BUILDING



DOOR FRAME INSTALLATION





DOOR FRAME INSTALLATION



SRI VALLI PILLAYER (SRI VINAYAGAR) FOUNDATION LAYING CEREMONY





SRI VALLI PILLAYER (SRI VINAYAGAR) FOUNDATION LAYING CEREMONY





CONSTRUCTION OF PRIESTS RESIDENCE



THAI POOSAM CELEBRATION





THAI POOSAM CELEBRATION





THIRUKALYANAM



TECCA ACADEMY



TECCA YOUTH GROUP





TECCA MUSIC PROGRAMS

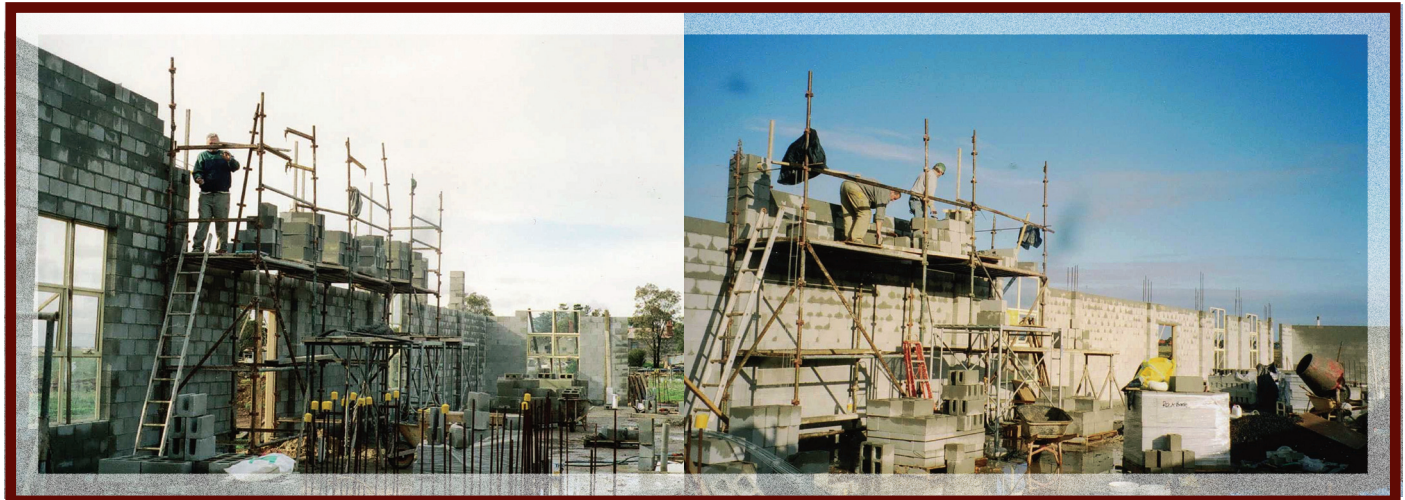




NEW KUNDRAHU KUMARAN TEMPLE CONSTRUCTION IN PHOTOS TEMPLE IN 2006



TEMPLE IN 2007





TEMPLE IN 2007



TEMPLE IN 2008





TEMPLE IN 2008



TEMPLE IN 2009





TEMPLE IN 2009





TEMPLE IN 2010





TEMPLE IN 2011





TEMPLE IN 2011





TEMPLE IN 2012

