



WAJAH YANG AGUNG DARI TAN TIK SIOE SIAN
(Foto yang satu inilah sekarang banyak dipelihara oleh para pemuja Beliau di tempat sembahyangan).

The association recently received two photographs which were believed to be the images of Master Tián Zhì Hé. Referencing the Association's archives, it was discovered that one of the photographs were from a biography entitled "Biografi Rama Moorti TAN TIK SIOE SIAN" written in the Indonesian language by Tan Kiem Yang.

TAN TIK SIOE is one of Máo Shān sect's well-known masters in South-East-Asia. Born at noon, January 11th, 1884 (which relates to the 14th day of the 12th month of the lunar calendar) in Surabaya, Indonesia to Tan Liong To, an ethnic Chinese rice merchant, he was educated at the Tiong Hwa Hwee Kwan School and was affluent in Indonesian, Malay, Javanese, Chinese and English. He was also a martial artist trained in Shaolin Wu Shu and had his own martial arts school.

In 1902, he started working for a shipping company as a clerk. During those few years, Master Tan would often go off for two or three days at a time. He also stopped sleeping in his bedroom and chose to sleep at very late hours when no one would walk the halls; sleeping on a woven mat by the windows near the altar of Guan-Yin. He also started to write talisman to cure the sick - which was described as "symbols and Chinese characters on yellow paper".





Between the years of 1916-1918, Master Tan's reputation for curing the sick and his ability to predict or see into the future had spread throughout East and Central Java. He was often seen around Mount Wilis, dressed in white. His many disciples and believers constructed a temple around this sacred cave honoring Master Tan. He eventually moved to the Cave of the White Crane, which measured 2 meters high, 6 meters wide and 10 meters deep.

During these years, many were privileged to have witnessed endless miracles performed by Master Tan. An example would include turning stones into oranges which were offered to thirsty workers during the construction of the temple. When strong wind prevented the lighting of a match for a cigarette, Master Tan was seen creating fire which would not extinguish in high wind from a mere dry blade of grass. He was also often witnessed gliding like a kite amongst the hills surrounding the area, waving a piece of cloth. Every time Master Tan took a bath, the entire river would be filled with a pleasing scent, and people downstream would dive into the river and would be blessed.





Wajah asli Tan Tik Sian ketika beliau berusia 38 tahun. Foto dibuat di Sumber Agung pada tahun 1922

A well-to-do gentleman from Penang by the name of Go Djoe Tok, had made multiple journeys to many doctors in London seeking remedies to his ailing health, but to no avail. As fate would have it, referral via a mutual friend So Han Tiong, brought Go before Master Tan who completely cured his illnesses.

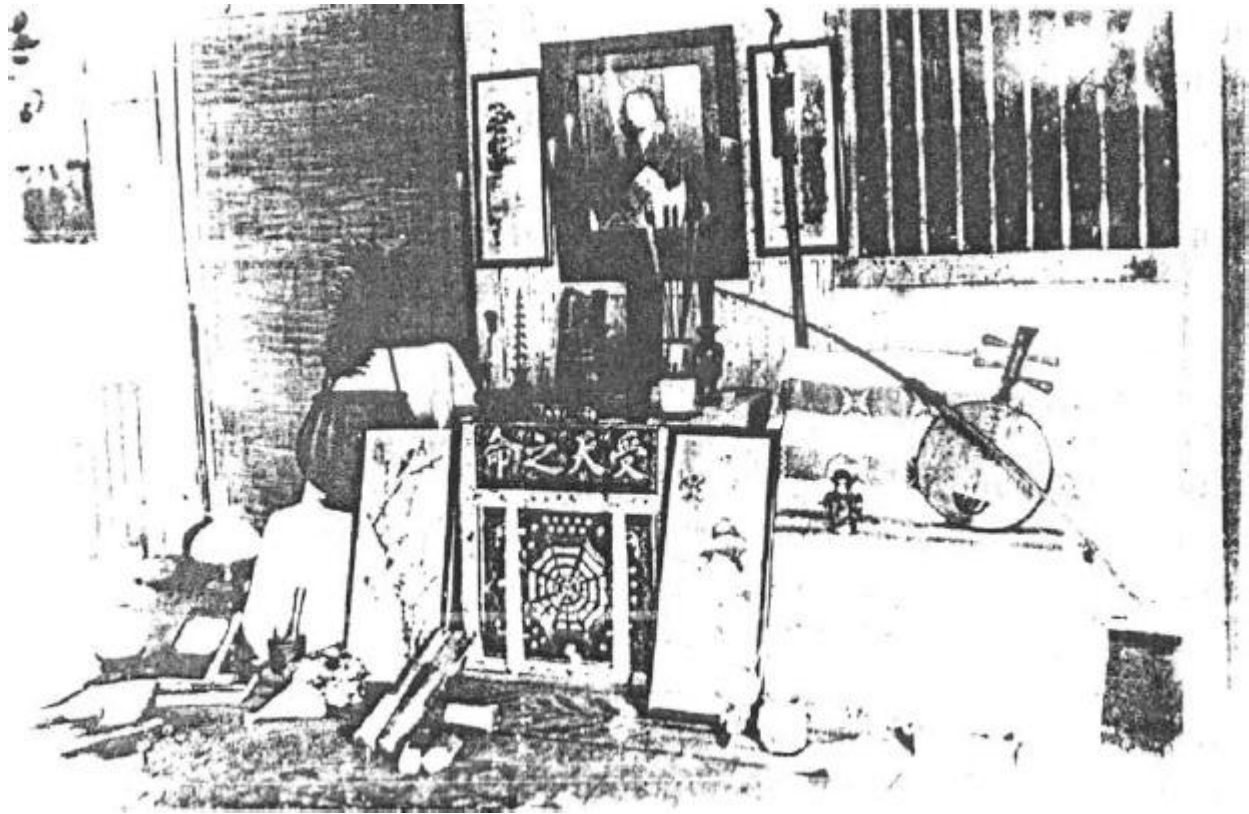
Go Djoe Tok made many invitations to Master Tan to come to Penang in the Peninsula of Malaya and was politely refused. Finally in 1928, Master Tan accepted and left Java for Penang. He boarded the vessel "Hok Seng" and embarked on his journey to Penang. During this journey, he stopped in Singapore for three months and during this short stay, he would be visited daily by more than a hundred people seeking relieve from all sorts of ailments.

He eventually continued his journey to Penang aboard an English vessel. During this journey, he was described by eye-witnesses to have had a simple diet of bananas and bean-curd. He brought along two grand-nephews, Tan



30th December, 1928 in Singapore

Boon Ing and Tan Boon Lien, whom he taught much of his learnings to. In Penang, Master Tan, continued his work in curing the sick and spent his last days in a cave near Ayer Itam. He reportedly died in 1929.



Some personal belongings of Master Tan